



**The United Republic of Tanzania**

---

COMPENDIUM OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS  
CLASSIFICATIONS FOR TANZANIA MAINLAND

---



National Bureau of Statistics  
Ministry of Finance  
Dar es Salaam

**January, 2015**

## Table of Contents

PREFACE .....	iii
ACRONYMS .....	v
<b>Chapter One.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Agricultural Statistics .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Database Coding System (ISIC Rev 4, CPC, HS) .....	2
1.1.1 ISIC Rev.4.....	2
1.1.2 Central Product Classification (CPC) .....	2
1.1.3 Harmonized commodity description and coding System (HS).....	3
<b>Chapter Two .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Crop Statistics.....</b>	<b>5</b>
2.0 Introduction.....	5
2.1 Contribution of crop to GDP.....	5
2.2 Challenges facing Crop statistics .....	5
2.3 Trend in collecting data on crop statistics.....	6
2.4 Scope and Coverage .....	6
2.5 Main Uses of Crop Statistics.....	6
2.6 Sources and Methods of Compiling Crop Statistics .....	7
2.6.1 Sources .....	7
2.6.2 Methods.....	7
2.7 Data Dissemination and Archive .....	8
2.8 Data Base Coding System.....	8
<b>Chapter 3.....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Livestock and Poultry Statistics.....</b>	<b>36</b>
3.0 Introduction.....	36
3.1 Contribution of Livestock and Poultry to GDP .....	36
3.2 Challenges facing Livestock and Poultry Statistics .....	36
3.3 Trend in collecting data on Livestock and Poultry Statistics.....	37
3.4 Scope and Coverage of Livestock and Poultry Statistics.....	38
3.5 Main Uses of Livestock and Poultry Statistics .....	39
3.6 Sources and Methods of Compiling Livestock Statistics.....	39

3.6.1	Sources .....	39
3.6.2	Methods.....	40
3.7	Data Dissemination and Archive .....	40
3.8	Data Base Coding System for Livestock Statistics .....	40
<b>Chapter 4.....</b>		<b>49</b>
<b>Fisheries Statistics .....</b>		<b>49</b>
4.0	Introduction.....	49
4.1	Contribution of Fisheries Sector to GDP .....	49
4.2	Challenges facing Fisheries statistics.....	49
4.3	Trend in data collection.....	50
4.4	Scope and Coverage of Fisheries Statistics.....	50
4.5	Main Uses of Fisheries Statistics .....	51
4.6	Sources and Methods of Compiling Fisheries Statistics.....	51
4.6.1	Sources .....	51
4.6.2	Methods.....	52
4.7	Data Dissemination and Archive .....	52
4.8	Data Base Coding System for Fisheries Statistics .....	52
<b>Chapter Five .....</b>		<b>63</b>
<b>Concepts and Definitions on Agricultural Sector.....</b>		<b>63</b>
6.1	Crop.....	63
6.2	Livestock.....	70
6.3	Fisheries .....	74

## **PREFACE**

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in Tanzania Mainland is mandated to issue guidelines to be used by various stakeholders within the National Statistical System to produce and publish quality statistics for use by the public. For the purpose of producing quality statistics, the National Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with Ministerial, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) has prepared a compendium to document important statistical classifications that are needed for data production and management in Tanzania mainland. It has been observed that lack of statistical harmonization is one of the major obstacles to the smooth implementation of various development programs in a number of sectors of the economy both nationally and internationally.

As part of the harmonization efforts; the National Bureau of Statistics through the department of Statistical Methods, Standards and Co-ordination (SMSC) together with agriculture sector stakeholders has compiled a compendium for the Agricultural Statistics sector. This compendium contains covers Crops, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry as the sub-sectors of Agriculture. This compendium draws its base from three different international classification documents, namely; International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev 4), Central Product Classification (CPC) and Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonized System - HS).

The process of producing this Agricultural Sector Compendium started after producing the Compendium of Statistical Classifications which involved the stakeholders from NSS and members from National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). This has been achieved by carefully observing various Statistical Classification Systems that are used to group statistical data according to criteria that make more homogeneous and more likely to be used for accurate analysis. It is therefore expected that users from the agriculture sector and its sub-sectors will find it useful, and then make positive suggestions to improve contents of future publications.

The NBS, on behalf of NSS, appreciates those who contributed their efforts towards the finalization of the compilation of this valuable document. They include individuals from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and members of the staff from NBS.

Financial resources were obtained through the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan to support various stages of the production process of the sector compendium.

Dr. Albina A. Chuwa  
Director General

## ACRONYMS

ARD'S	Agricultural Routine Data System
ASLMs	Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries
BTN	Brussels Tariff Nomenclature
CAS	Catch Assessment Survey
CPC	Consumption of Fixed Capital
FAO	Food Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HS	Harmonized Commodity Description
IEC	Information education and Communication
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
LGMD2	Local Government Monitoring Database 2
MAFC	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives
MAI	Mean Annual wood Increment
MIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MLFD	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development
NAFORMA	National Forest Resources Monitoring and Assessment
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NPK	Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), Potassium (K)
NPS	National Panel Survey
NSCA	National Sample Census of Agriculture
PES	Payments for Ecosystem Services
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PMO RALG	Prime Minister's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government
SADC-RFIS	South African Development Community - Regional Fisheries Information System
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
TANFIS	Tanzania Fisheries Information System
TFS	Tanzania Forest Service
TNADA	Tanzania National Data Archive
TOT	Training of Trainers
TSED	Tanzania Social Economic Database
UNU-FTP	United Nations Universities - Fisheries Training Programme
VAEO	Village Agriculture Extension Officer
WAEO	Ward Agriculture Extension Officer
WCA	World Census of Agriculture
WCO	World Customs Organization

# Chapter One

## Agricultural Statistics

### 1.0 Introduction

Agriculture remains the largest sector in the economy and hence its performance has a significant effect on output and corresponding income and poverty levels. The significance of the agricultural sector in terms of potential economic growth has been recognized by the government. The growth has varied across food crops, cash crops and livestock. The sector accounts for about 27percent of the GDP and 35percent of foreign currency. Agriculture sector has dual economy (the small holder sub-sector and the commercial large-scale subsector).

Agricultural Statistics is the aggregate of numerical information of different fields of agriculture and its economy. These include food and cash crops, livestock, and livestock products, poultry and poultry products, fisheries and forestry. The main crops grown in the country are maize, bananas, pulse, paddy and wheat; cash crops grown include coffee, cashew-nuts, tea, cotton, tobacco and sisal. In order to get proper information of these products for planning purposes, good agricultural statistics are required.

Agricultural statistics is classified under two major headings namely, Basic Agricultural Statistics and Current Agricultural Statistics.

#### **Basic Agricultural Statistics**

These are statistics dealing with enduring characteristics of agriculture such as agricultural holdings, their numbers, form of land tenure, land utilization, agricultural population, agricultural implements and machinery. These statistics are enduring characteristics in that they do not change so frequently. Basic Statistics are mainly collected through censuses and surveys at a periodicity of 5 – 10 years.

#### **Current Agricultural Statistics**

These statistics provide information on the more dynamic aspects of agriculture. These activities include areas under crops, production of crops, yields of crops, livestock and their products.

These statistics change more often than the Basic Agricultural Statistics. Current Agriculture Statistics are collected more frequently (i.e., annually, semi-annually or quarterly).

The coding system of agricultural statistics are based on International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev. 4, which is for agricultural economic activities, Central Product Classification (CPC) which is for agricultural industrial products, and Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) which is for International Trade.

## **1.1 Database Coding System (ISIC Rev 4, CPC, HS)**

### **1.1.1 ISIC Rev.4**

Classifications of economic activities are primary used to compile statistical data on production, the production process (intermediary consumption, value added), factors of production, capital formation, financial transactions, etc. There is only one reference classification for economic activities namely the International Standard Industrial Classification of all areas of economic activities (ISIC Rev.4).

ISIC is the international reference classification of a coherent and consistent structure of economic activities based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, principles and classification rules.

In Tanzania, the National Statistical System has adapted ISIC Rev.4 to develop a national coding system. In view of the above, the first two digits stand for Division Code, third digit stand for Group Code, fourth digit stand for Class Code and fifth digit stand for country specific sub-class code. The agricultural individual category of ISIC Rev.4 has been aggregated into section A, division 01-03 for Agriculture, forestry and fishing.

### **1.1.2 Central Product Classification (CPC)**

The name "Central Product Classification" is intended to indicate that the purpose of CPC is to provide a framework for international comparison of various kinds of statistics dealing with goods, services and assets. Basically, CPC is intended to be used for different types of statistics,

for example, industrial statistics and national accounts, price statistics, foreign trade statistics (including trade in services) and balance-of-payments statistics.

Another characteristic of CPC is that it contains a description of services. No international classification of services covering the whole spectrum of outputs of heterogeneous service industries and serving the different analytical needs of the various types of statistics has been available until now. Rapid technological progress in many service industries has led to new services and service packages being offered, such as financial services, computer services, consultancy and advisory services in many fields, technical services and other business services. For data collection and compilation on such outputs, it is essential to attempt to describe these services as accurately as possible to clarify the basic underlying concepts. The agricultural individual category of CPC has been aggregated into section 0, division 01-04 for Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery products.

### **1.1.3 Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS)**

The HS evolved from the customs tariff nomenclature of the Customs Cooperation Council. The original custom tariff nomenclature of the Council was the 1955 Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN). The main requirements for the classification were that goods should be classified according to objective criteria and that the classes be simple, precise and objective in application. In particular, the following criteria were used: classification according to raw or basic material, classification according to the degree of processing, classification by use or function and classification according to economic activities. These principles were maintained in all subsequent revisions of the nomenclature.

The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding Systems generally referred to as "Harmonized System" or simply "HS" is a multipurpose international product nomenclature developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO).

Description	Codification	Example	No. of items
HS-Section	Roman letters	I	21
HS-Chapter	HS-2 = 2-digits	04	97
HS-Headings	HS-4 = 4-digits	0406	1'241
HS-Subheadings	HS-6 = 6-digits	0406.40	5'199
Classification on national level	HS-8, HS-11 = 8-11-digits	HS-10, 0406.4010	Depending on country

While the HS coding system (up to HS-6) is an international standard, HS-8 to 11-HS is the classification on national level.

# Chapter Two

## Crop Statistics

### 2.0 Introduction

These are estimates of crop production obtained by multiplying the area under crop and the yield rate. The yield rate estimates are based on scientifically designed crop cutting experiments conducted under the General Crop Estimation Survey.

### 2.1 Contribution of Crop to GDP

Agricultural growth has varied across food crops, cash crops, livestock, forestry and hunting. Within food crops, maize is the most important in agricultural economic growth; followed by rice/paddy, beans, cassava, sorghum, and wheat. Within cash crops; the most important by export value are coffee, cashew nut, cotton, tobacco and tea. The sector accounted for about 24.5 percent of the GDP in the year 2013 (the value of all goods and services produced by all factors of production resident in the country in one year) compared to 24.7 percent in the year 2012 (Economic Survey 2013). The share of Crop sub-sector to the GDP remained 17.6 percent, the same as it was in year 2012.

### 2.2 Challenges Facing Crop Statistics

The availability of quality crop statistics is inevitable for planning and policy development in the country, however there are many challenges facing crop statistics including:

- a) Data gaps in available data;
- b) Inconsistencies in data for various years;
- c) Under coverage;
- d) Lack of timelines in data determination;
- e) Discrepancies among various data produced;
- f) Insufficient harmonization of survey instruments and techniques;
- g) Insufficient technical, capacity, skilled labour and under/over reporting;
- h) Unlimited availability of means of communication;

### **2.3 Trend in Collecting Data on Crop Statistics**

The censuses provide detailed information on the structure of operational holdings and their main characteristics like numbers and areas, land use, irrigation, tenancy and cropping patterns while the surveys<sup>1</sup> provides the behavioral change of some of the variables on annual basis. In Tanzania Agricultural censuses<sup>2</sup> were conducted in the year 2002/2003 and 2007/2008 at intervals of five years, as part of the World Census of Agriculture (WCA).

### **2.4 Scope and Coverage**

The crops statistics include information on all the primary activities in the sub-sector as are carried out on the farm belonging to small holder and large scale farmers. These includes household characteristics, land tenure, land use, farm and off farm activities, on farm investment, income and expenditure in crop production, crops grown, agro-processes, access to infrastructure, livelihood constraints and poverty indicators. Others include aspects of water, use for agriculture purposes that include source of irrigation water, land under irrigation, the irrigation methods, and the resulting production. All of these agricultural data covers in the respective agricultural year.

### **2.5 Main Uses of Crop Statistics**

Crop statistics are important for planning of interventions on the agricultural development by the government institutions, non government organizations, international organizations and private individuals. Apart from planning crop statistics are also used for policy formulation and decision making in Public and Private sector.

---

<sup>1</sup> *(Expanded Survey of Agriculture 1995/1996; Expanded Agricultural Survey 1996/1997; Integrated Agricultural Survey 1997/1998. District Integrated Agricultural Survey 1998/1999; Rapid Appraisal Agricultural Survey 1999/2000; Rapid Appraisal Agricultural Survey 2000/2001).*

<sup>2</sup> *(National Sample Census of Agriculture 1993/1994; National Sample Census of Agriculture 1994/1995; National Sample Census of Agriculture 2002/2003; National Sample Census of Agriculture 2007/2008).*

## **2.6 Sources and Methods of Compiling Crop Statistics**

### **2.6.1 Sources**

Crop statistics can be obtained through various sources as follows;

- i. Sample Surveys/censuses (Example: National Sample Census of Agriculture 2003/04, 2007/08); National Panel Surveys (Agricultural Component) 2008/09, 2010/11 and 2012/2013 and Large Scale Farms.) implemented jointly by National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC), Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development (MLFD), Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIT) and Other stakeholders,
- ii. Agriculture Routine Data System (ARDS).

### **2.6.2 Methods**

#### **Census and Surveys Methodology**

During the undertaking of the census and surveys, the following activities are done:

- i. Census organization(stakeholders' meetings, Appointment of Technical Committee (TC), TC meetings)
- ii. Tabulation plan preparation;
- iii. Sample design;
- iv. Design of census instruments;
- v. Pilot test;
- vi. Training of trainers (TOT), supervisors and enumerators;
- vii. Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaign;
- viii. Data collection;
- ix. Field supervision and consistency checks;
- x. Data processing and storage;
- xi. Data analysis and report writing; and
- xii. Data dissemination.

#### **Routine Data System**

Mostly collected by Extension Officers from villages who compile and aggregate them at district level (Example: Crop and Livestock at Market prices; Food Security forecasting) before sending them to the Sector Ministries - MAFC, MLFD, MIT & PMO-RALG.

## 2.7 Data Dissemination and Archive

The distribution of crop statistics to stakeholders on timely basis is important for gauging the value of money spent on the whole process of data management. It is encouraged that the wide and cost effective dissemination methodology to be used when disseminating the obtained statistics to the final consumers. Some of the dissemination methodologies recommended are:

- i. Website/internet (e.g. Country STAT, TSED);
- ii. Work shop; and
- iii. Distribution of reports (hard and soft copies).

Moreover, crop and other statistics are stored in Tanzania National Data Archive (TNADA).

## 2.8 Data Base Coding System

Under this sub section details on ISIC Rev.4, CPC and HS will be explained.

### ISIC Rev.4

Division	Group	Class	Subclass	Description
01				<b>Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities</b>
	011			Growing of non-perennial crops
		0111		Growing of cereals (except rice), leguminous crops and oil seeds.
			01111	Growing of cereals (except rice) crops such as wheat, grain maize, sorghum, barley, rye, oats, millets, other cereals n.e.c. <sup>3</sup>
			01112	Growing of leguminous crops such as beans, broad beans, chick peas, cow peas, lentils, lupins, peas, pigeon peas, other leguminous crops.
			01113	Growing of oil seed crops such as soya beans, groundnuts, castor bean, linseed, mustard seed, niger seed, rapeseed, safflower seed, sesame seed, sunflower seed, other oil seeds This class excludes growing of maize for fodder.

---

<sup>3</sup> Not elsewhere classified

<b>Division</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Subclass</b>	<b>Description</b>
		0112		<p>Growing of rice</p> <p>This class includes growing of rice (including organic farming and the growing of genetically modified rice).</p>
		0113		<p>Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers.</p> <p>This class includes, growing of leafy or stem vegetables such as: artichokes, asparagus, cabbages, cauliflower and broccoli, lettuce and chicory, spinach and other leafy or stem vegetables; growing of fruits bearing vegetables such as: cucumbers and gherkins, eggplants (aubergines), tomatoes, watermelons, cantaloupes and other melons and fruit-bearing vegetables; growing of root, bulb or tuberous vegetables such as: carrots, turnips, garlic, onions (incl. shallots), leeks and other alliaceous vegetables and other root, bulb or tuberous vegetables; growing of mushrooms and truffles.</p> <p>Growing of vegetable seeds, except beet seeds, growing of sugar beet, growing of other vegetables, growing of roots and tubers such as potatoes, sweet potatoes, cassava, yams, other roots and tubers.</p> <p>This class excludes, growing of mushroom spawn, growing of chilies and peppers (capsicum spp.) and other spices and aromatic crops</p>
			01131	Growing of vegetables and melons.
			01132	Growing of roots and tubers.
		0114		<p>Growing of sugar cane.</p> <p>This class includes growing of sugar cane.</p> <p>This class excludes, growing of sugar beet.</p>
		0115		<p>Growing of tobacco.</p> <p>This class includes growing of unmanufactured tobacco.</p>
		0116		Growing of fiber crops.

<b>Division</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Subclass</b>	<b>Description</b>
				This class includes growing of cotton, jute, kenaf and other textile bast fibers, flax and true hemp, sisal and other textile fiber of the genus agave, abaca, ramie and other vegetable textile fibers; and other fiber crops.
		0119		Growing of other non-perennial crops. This class includes the growing of non-perennial crops not elsewhere classified including growing of swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, clover, alfalfa, sainfoin, maize and othergrasses, forage kale and similar forage products, growing of beet seeds (excluding sugar beet seeds) and seeds of forage plants, growing of flowers, including production of cut flowers and flower buds, growing of flower seeds. This class excludes, growing of sunflower seeds, growing of non-perennial spice, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops.
		012		Growing of perennial crops.
		0121		Growing of grapes. This class includes growing of wine grapes and table grapes in vineyards. This class excludes, manufacture of wine.
		0122		Growing of tropical and subtropical fruits. This class includes, growing of tropical and subtropical fruits such as, avocados, bananas and plantains, dates, figs, mangoes, papayas, pineapples and other tropical and subtropical fruits.
		0123		Growing of citrus fruits. This class includes, growing of citrus fruits: grapefruit and pomelo, lemons and limes, oranges, tangerines, mandarins and clementines, other citrus fruits.

<b>Division Group Class Subclass</b>	<b>Description</b>
0124	<p>Growing of pome fruits and stone fruits</p> <p>This class includes, growing of pome fruits and stone fruits: apples, apricots, cherries and sour cherries, peaches and nectarines, pears and quinces, plums and sloes, other pome fruits and stone fruits.</p>
0125	<p>Growing of other tree and bush fruits and nuts.</p> <p>This class includes growing of berries: blueberries, currants, gooseberries, kiwi fruit, raspberries, strawberries and other berries; growing of fruit seeds, growing of edible nuts: almonds, cashew nuts, chestnuts, hazelnuts, pistachios, walnuts and other nuts; growing of other tree and bush fruits: locust beans. This class excludes, growing of coconuts.</p>
0126	<p>Growing of oleaginous fruits.</p> <p>This class includes: growing of oleaginous fruits: coconuts, olives, oil palms, other oleaginous fruits.</p> <p>This class excludes: growing of soya beans, groundnuts and other oil seeds.</p>
0127	<p>Growing of beverage crops</p> <p>This class includes: growing of beverage crops: coffee, tea, mate, cocoa, other beverage crops.</p>
0128	<p>Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops</p> <p>This class includes: growing of perennial and non-perennial spices and aromatic crops: pepper (<i>piper</i> spp.), chilies and peppers (<i>capsicum</i> spp.), nutmeg, mace and cardamoms, anise, badian and fennel, cinnamon (<i>canella</i>), cloves, ginger, vanilla, hops and other spices and aromatic crops; growing of drug and narcotic crops, growing of plants used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes.</p>
0129	<p>Growing of other perennial crops.</p>

<b>Division</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Subclass</b>	<b>Description</b>
				<p>This class includes, growing of rubber trees, growing of Christmas trees, growing of trees for extraction of sap, growing of vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting.</p> <p>This class excludes: gathering of tree sap or rubber-like gums in the wild.</p>
	013			Plant propagation
		0130		<p>Plant propagation</p> <p>This class includes growing of plants for planting, growing of plants for ornamental purposes, including turf for transplanting, growing of live plants for bulbs, tubers and roots; cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn, operation of tree nurseries, except forest tree nurseries.</p> <p>This class excludes, growing of plants for the purpose of seed production, operation of forest tree nurseries.</p> <p>Support activities to agriculture and post-harvest crop activities.</p>
	015			Mixed farming
		0150		<p>Mixed farming</p> <p>This class includes the combined production of crops and animals without a specialized production of crops or animals. The size of the overall farming operation is not a determining factor. If either production of crops or animals in a given unit exceeds 66 per cent or more of standard gross margins, the combined activity should not be included here, but allocated to crop or animal farming.</p> <p>This class excludes, mixed crop farming and mixed animal farming.</p>
	016			Support activities to agriculture and post-harvest crop activities.

Division Group Class Subclass	Description
0161	<p>Support activities for crop production.</p> <p>This class includes, agricultural activities on a fee or contract basis such as preparation of fields, Establishing a crop, treatment of crops, crop spraying, including by air, trimming of fruit trees and vines, transplanting of rice, thinning of beets, harvesting and pest control (including rabbits) in connection with agriculture.</p> <p>This class also includes, operation of agricultural irrigation equipment, provision of agricultural machinery with operators and crew and maintenance of land to keep it in good condition for agricultural use.</p> <p>This class excludes, post-harvest crop activities, activities of agronomists and agricultural economists, landscape architecture, landscape gardening, planting, maintenance of land to keep it in good ecological condition, organization of agricultural shows and fairs.</p>
0163	<p>Post-harvest crop activities.</p> <p>This class includes, preparation of crops for primary markets, i.e. cleaning, trimming, grading, disinfecting, cotton ginning, preparation of tobacco leaves, preparation of cocoa beans, waxing of fruit, sun-drying of fruit and vegetables.</p> <p>This class excludes, preparation of agricultural products by the producer, see groups, preserving of fruit and vegetables, including dehydration by artificial means, stemming and re-drying of tobacco, marketing activities of commission merchants and cooperative associations, wholesale of agricultural raw materials.</p>
0164	<p>Seed processing for propagation.</p> <p>This class includes all post-harvest activities aimed at improving the propagation quality of seed through the</p>

removal of non-seed materials, undersized, mechanically or insect-damaged and immature seeds as well as removing the seed moisture to a safe level for seed storage. This activity includes the drying, cleaning, grading and treating of seeds until they are marketed. The treatment of genetically modified seeds is included here.

This class excludes, growing of seeds, see groups, processing of seeds to obtain oil, research to develop or modify new forms of seeds.

## Central Product Classification (CPC)

<b>Group</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Subclass</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Section</b>			<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishery products</b>
<b>0</b>			
<b>Division 01</b>			<b>Products of agriculture, horticulture and market gardening</b>
<b>011</b>			<b>Cereals</b>
	0111		Wheat
		01111	Wheat, seed
		01112	Wheat, other
	0112		Maize (corn)
		01121	Maize (corn), seed
		01122	Maize (corn), other
	0113		Rice
		01131	Rice, seed
		01132	Rice paddy, other (not husked)
	0114		Sorghum
		01141	Sorghum, seed
		01142	Sorghum, other
	0115		Barley
		01151	Barley, seed
		01152	Barley, other
	0116		Rye
		01161	Rye, seed
		01162	Rye, other
	0117		Oats
		01171	Oats, seed
		01172	Oats, other
	0118		Millet
		01181	Millet, seed
		01182	Millet, other
	0119	01190	Other cereals

<b>Group</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Subclass</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>012</b>			<b>Vegetables</b>
	0121		Leafy or stem vegetables
		01211	Asparagus
		01212	Cabbages
		01213	Cauliflowers and broccoli
		01214	Lettuce and chicory
		01215	Spinach
		01216	Artichokes
		01219	Other leafy or stem vegetables
	0122		Melons
		01221	Watermelons
		01229	Cantaloupes and other melons
	0123		Fruit-bearing vegetables
		01231	Chillies and peppers, green (only capsicum)
		01232	Cucumbers and gherkins
		01233	Eggplants (aubergines)
		01234	Tomatoes
		01235	Pumpkins, squash and gourds
		01239	Other fruit-bearing vegetables
	0124		Green leguminous vegetables
		01241	Beans, green
		01242	Peas, green
		01249	Other green leguminous vegetables
	0125		Root, bulb or tuberous vegetables
		01251	Carrots and turnips
		01252	Green garlic
		01253	Onions
		01254	Leeks and other alliaceous vegetables
		01259	Other root, bulb and tuberous vegetables, n.e.c
	0126	01260	Vegetable seeds, except beet seeds
	0127	01270	Mushrooms and truffles

<b>Group</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Subclass</b>	<b>Description</b>
	0129	01290	Vegetables, fresh, n.e.c
<b>013</b>			<b>Fruit and nuts</b>
	0131		Tropical and subtropical fruits
		01311	Avocados
		01312	Bananas
		01313	Plantains and others
		01314	Dates
		01315	Figs
		01316	Mangoes
		01317	Papayas
		01318	Pineapples
		01319	Other tropical and subtropical fruits, n.e.c.
	0132		Citrus fruits
		01321	Pomelos and grapefruits
		01322	Lemons and Limes
		01323	Oranges
		01324	Tangerines, mandarines, clementines
		01329	Other citrus fruit, n.e.c.
	0133	01330	Grapes
	0134		Berries and the fruits of the genus vaccinium
		01341	Currants and gooseberries
		01342	Kiwi fruit
		01343	Raspberries, blackberries, mulberries and loganberries
		01344	Strawberries
		01349	Other berries, fruits of the genus vaccinium n.e.c.
	0135		Pome fruits and stone fruits
		01351	Apples
		01352	Pears and quinces
		01353	Apricots
		01354	Cherries
		01355	Peaches and nectarines

<b>Group</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Subclass</b>	<b>Description</b>
		01356	Plums and sloes
		01359	Other pome fruits and stone fruits, n.e.c
	0136	01360	Fruit seeds
	0137		Nuts (excluding wild edible nuts and groundnuts), in shell
		01371	Almonds, in shell
		01372	Cashew nuts, in shell
		01373	Chestnuts, in shell
		01374	Hazelnuts, in shell
		01375	Pistachios, in shell
		01376	Walnuts, in shell
		01377	Brazil nuts, in shell
		01379	Other nuts (excluding wild edible nuts and groundnuts), in shell
	0139		Other fruits, n.e.c.
		01391	Locust beans (carobs)
		01399	Other fruits, n.e.c.
<b>014</b>			<b>Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits</b>
	0141		Soya beans
		01411	Soya beans, seed for planting
		01412	Soya beans, other
	0142		Groundnuts in shell
		01421	Groundnuts in shell, seed for planting
		01422	Groundnuts in shell, other
	0143		Cotton seed
		01431	Cotton seed, seed for planting
		01432	Cotton seed, other
	0144		Other oil seeds
		01441	Linseed
		01442	Mustard seed
		01443	Rape or colza seed
		01444	Sesame seed
		01445	Sunflower seed

<b>Group</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Subclass</b>	<b>Description</b>
		01446	Safflower seed
		01449	Other oil seeds, n.e.c
	0145	01450	Olives
	0146	01460	Coconuts, in shell
	0149		Other oleaginous fruits
		01491	Palm nuts and kernels
		01499	Other oleaginous fruits, n.e.c.
<b>015</b>			<b>Edible roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content</b>
	0151	01510	Potatoes
	0159		Other edible roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content
		01591	Sweet potatoes
		01592	Cassava
		01593	Yams
		01599	Edible roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, n.e.c.
<b>016</b>			<b>Stimulant, spice and aromatic crops</b>
	0161	01610	Coffee, green
	0162	01620	Tea leaves
	0163	01630	Maté leaves
	0164	01640	Cocoa beans
	0165		Spice and aromatic crops, raw
		01651	Pepper (Piper spp.), raw
		01652	Chillies and peppers, dry (Capsicum spp, Pimenta), raw
		01653	Nutmeg, mace, cardamoms, raw
		01654	Anise, badian, coriander, cumin, caraway, fennel and juniper berries, raw
		01655	Cinnamon (canella), raw
		01656	Cloves (whole stems), raw
		01657	Ginger, raw
		01658	Vanilla, raw
		01659	Hop cones
	0169	01690	Stimulant, spice and aromatic crops, n.e.c

<b>Group</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Subclass</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>017</b>			<b>Pulses (dried leguminous vegetables)</b>
	0170		Pulses (dried leguminous vegetables)
		01701	Beans, dry
		01702	Broad beans, dry
		01703	Chick peas, dry
		01704	Lentils, dry
		01705	Peas, dry
		01709	Pulses, n.e.c.
<b>018</b>			<b>Sugar crops</b>
	0180		Sugar crops
		01801	Sugar beet
		01802	Sugar cane
		01803	Sugar beet seeds
		01809	Other sugar crops n.e.c.
<b>019</b>			<b>Forage products, fibres, living plants, cut flowers and flower buds, tobacco, and natural rubber unmanufactured</b>
	0191		Forage products
		01911	Maize for forage and silage
		01912	Alfalfa for forage and silage
		01913	Cereal straw, husks, unprepared, ground, pressed, or in the form of pellets
		01919	Forage products, n.e.c
	0192		Fibre crops
		01921	Cotton, whether or not ginned
		01922	Jute, kenaf, and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted, except flax, true hemp and ramie
		01929	Other fibre crops, raw, n.e.c.
	0193	01930	Plants and parts of plants used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes
	0194	01940	Beet seeds (excluding sugar beet seeds) and seeds of forage plants
	0195	01950	Natural rubber in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip

<b>Group</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Subclass</b>	<b>Description</b>
	0196		Living plants; cut flowers and flower buds; flower seeds
		01961	Live plants; bulbs, tubers and roots; cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn
		01962	Cut flowers and flower buds including bouquets, wreaths, floral baskets and similar articles
		01963	Flower seeds
	0197	01970	Unmanufactured tobacco
	0199	01990	Other raw vegetable materials, n.e.c.

## Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS)

<b>Codename</b>	<b>Label</b>
06	Live trees & other plants; bulbs, roots; cut flowers, etc
0601	Bulbs, tubers Rhizomes; chicory plants and roots
06011000	Dormant bulbs, tubers, Rhizomes
06012000	Bulbs, tubers Rhizomes in growth or flower; chicory plants and roots
0602	Other live plants, cuttings and slips, mushroom spawn
06021000	Unrooted cuttings and slips
06022000	Trees, shrubs, bushes, grafted or not, of kind bearing edible fruit or nuts
06023000	Rhododendrons and azaleas
06024000	Roses
06029000	Other live plants, n.e.s <sup>4</sup>
0603	Cut flowers and flower buds for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, etc.
06031000	Fresh cut flowers and buds
06039000	Dried, dyed, bleached or otherwise prepared cut flowers and buds
0604	Other parts of plants for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, etc.
06041000	Mosses and lichens for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, etc.
06049100	Fresh parts of plants, without flowers or buds, for ornamental purposes
06049900	Parts of plants, without flowers or buds, for ornamental purposes
07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers
0701	Potatoes, fresh or chilled
07011000	Seed potatoes
07019000	Other potatoes, fresh or chilled
07020000	Tomatoes fresh or chilled
0702	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled
0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks, etc, fresh or chilled
07031000	Onions and shallots, fresh or chilled
07032000	Garlic, fresh or chilled
07039000	Leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, n.e.s
0704	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale, etc, fresh or chilled
07041000	Cauliflowers and headed broccoli, fresh or chilled

---

<sup>4</sup> Not elsewhere stated

<b>Codename</b>	<b>Label</b>
07042000	Brussels sprouts, fresh or chilled
07049000	White and red cabbages, kohlrabi, kale, etc, fresh or chilled
0705	Lettuce and chicory, fresh or chilled
07051100	Cabbage lettuce, fresh or chilled
07051900	Lettuce, fresh or chilled, (excluding Cabbage lettuce)
07052100	Witloof chicory, fresh or chilled
07052900	Chicory, fresh or chilled, (excluding Witloof)
0706	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, etc, fresh or chilled
07061000	Carrots and turnips, fresh or chilled
07069000	Beetroot radishes and other similar edible roots, fresh or chilled
07070000	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled
0707	Cucumbers and gherkins
0708	Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled
07081000	Peas, fresh or chilled
07082000	Beans, fresh or chilled
07089000	Leguminous vegetables, fresh or chilled, n.e.s
0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled
07091000	Globe artichokes, fresh or chilled
07092000	Asparagus, fresh or chilled
07093000	Aubergines, fresh or chilled
07094000	Celery, fresh or chilled
07095100	Mushrooms, fresh or chilled
07095200	Truffles, fresh or chilled
07096000	Fruits of genus capiscum or pimenta, fresh or chilled
07097000	Spinach, fresh or chilled
07099000	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled, n.e.s
0710	Vegetables, frozen
07101000	Potatoes, frozen
07102100	Shelled or unshelled peas, frozen
07102200	Shelled or unshelled beans, frozen

<b>Codename</b>	<b>Label</b>
07102900	Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, frozen, n.e.s
07103000	Spinach, frozen
07104000	Sweet corn, frozen
07108000	Vegetables, frozen, n.e.s
07109000	Mixtures of vegetables, frozen
0711	Vegetables provisionally preserved, not for immediate consumption
07111000	Onions provisionally preserved, not for immediate consumption
07112000	Olives provisionally preserved, not for immediate consumption
07113000	Capers provisionally preserved, not for immediate consumption
07114000	Cucumbers and gherkins provisionally preserved
07119000	Other vegetables and mixture of vegetables provisionally preserved
0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder
07122000	Dried onions
07123000	Dried mushrooms and truffles
07129000	Dried vegetables, n.e.s
0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled
07131000	Dried peas, shelled
07131010	Specially prepared for sowing
07131090	Other n.e.s
07132000	Dried chickpeas, shelled
07132010	Specially prepared for sowing
07132090	Other n.e.s
07133100	Dried beans, shelled
07133110	Specially prepared for sowing
07133190	Other n.e.s
07133200	Dried adzuki beans, shelled
07133210	Specially prepared for sowing
07133290	Other n.e.s
07133300	Dried kidney beans, including White pea beans, shelled
07133310	Specially prepared for sowing
07133390	Other n.e.s

<b>Codename</b>	<b>Label</b>
07133900	Dried beans, shelled, n.e.s
07133910	Specially prepared for sowing
07133990	Other n.e.s
07134000	Dried lentils, shelled
07134010	Specially prepared for sowing
07134090	Other n.e.s
07135000	Dried broad beans and horse beans, shelled
07135010	Specially prepared for sowing
07135090	Other n.e.s
07139000	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, n.e.s
07139010	Specially prepared for sowing
07139090	Other n.e.s
0714	Roots and tubers with high starch content, fresh or dried
07141000	Manioc, fresh or dried, chilled or frozen
07142000	Sweet potatoes, fresh or dried, chilled or frozen
07149000	Roots and tubers with high starch content, fresh/dried/chilled/frozen n.e.s
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons
0801	Coconuts, brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried
08011100	Coconuts, desiccated
08011900	Coconuts, excluding desiccated
08012100	Brazil nuts, in shell, fresh or dried
08012200	Brazil nuts, without shell, fresh or dried
08013100	Cashew nuts, in shell, fresh or dried
08013200	Cashew nuts, without shell, fresh or dried
0802	Other nuts, fresh or dried, n.e.s
08021100	Almonds in shell, fresh or dried
08021200	Almonds without shells, fresh or dried
08022100	Hazlenuts in shell, fresh or dried
08022200	Hazlenuts without shells, fresh or dried
08023100	Walnuts in shell, fresh or dried
08023200	Walnuts without shells, fresh or dried

<b>Codename</b>	<b>Label</b>
08024000	Chestnuts, fresh or dried
08025000	Pistachio, fresh or dried
08029000	Other nuts, fresh or dried, n.e.s
08030000	Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried
0803	Bananas
0804	Dates, figs, pineapples, etc, fresh or dried
08041000	Dates, fresh or dried
08042000	Figs, fresh or dried
08043000	Pineapples, fresh or dried
08044000	Avocados, fresh or dried
08045000	Guavas, mangoes and mangos teens, fresh or dried
0805	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried
08051000	Oranges, fresh or dried
08052000	Mandarins, clementines, wilkings, etc, fresh or dried
08053000	Lemons and limes, fresh or dried
08054000	Grapefruit, fresh or dried
08059000	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried, n.e.s
0806	Grapes, fresh or dried
08061000	Fresh grapes
08062000	Dried grapes
0807	Melons and papaws, fresh
08071100	Water melons, fresh
08071900	Melons, fresh, (excluding Water melons)
08072000	Papaws (papayas), fresh
0808	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh
08081000	Apples, fresh
08082000	Pears and quinces, fresh
0809	Apricots, cherries, peaches, plums and sloes, fresh
08091000	Apricots, fresh
08092000	Cherries, fresh
08093000	Peaches, including nectarines, fresh

<b>Codename</b>	<b>Label</b>
08094000	Plums and sloes, fresh
0810	Other fruit, fresh, n.e.s
08101000	Strawberries, fresh
08102000	Raspberries, blackberries, mulberries and loganberries, fresh
08103000	Black, white or red currants and gooseberries, fresh
08104000	Cranberries, mulberries, etc, fresh
08105000	Kiwifruit, fresh
08109000	Other fruit, fresh, n.e.s
0811	Fruit and nuts, frozen
08111000	Strawberries, frozen
08112000	Raspberries, blackberries etc, frozen
08119000	Other fruit and nuts, frozen, n.e.s
0812	Fruit and nuts provisionally preserved, not for immediate consumption
08121000	Cherries, provisionally preserved, not for immediate consumption
08122000	Strawberries, provisionally preserved, not for immediate consumption
08129000	Fruit and nuts, provisionally preserved, not for immediate consumption
0813	Fruit, dried, n.e.s
08131000	Dried apricots
08132000	Dried prunes
08133000	Dried apples
08134000	Other dried fruit, n.e.s
08135000	Mixtures of dried fruit and nuts, n.e.s
08140000	Peel of citrus fruit or melons, fresh, frozen, dried,etc.
0814	Peel of citrus fruit or melons (including water melons)
09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices
0901	Coffee; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee
09011100	Coffee, not roasted or decaffeinated
09011110	Raw coffee
09011190	Other
09011200	Decaffeinated coffee, not roasted
09011210	Raw coffee

<b>Codename</b>	<b>Label</b>
09011290	Other
09012100	Roasted coffee, not decaffeinated
09012200	Roasted, decaffeinated coffee
09019000	Coffee husks and skins, coffee substitutes containing coffee
0902	Tea
09021000	Green tea, whether or not flavoured, in immediate packings
09022000	Green tea, whether or not flavoured, n.e.s
09023000	Black tea fermented/partly fermented, flavoured or not, in packings of $\leq 3$ kg
09024000	Black tea fermented/partly fermented, flavoured or not, in packings of $\geq 3$ kg
09030000	Maté
0903	Mate
0904	Pepper of the genus piper, capiscum or pimenta, dried, crushed or ground
09041100	Dried pepper (excluding Crushed or ground)
09041200	Pepper, crushed or ground
09042000	Fruits of genus capsicum or pimenta, dried, crushed or ground
09050000	Vanilla
0905	Vanilla
0906	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers
09061000	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers, neither crushed and ground
09062000	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers, crushed or ground
09070000	Cloves (whole fruit, cloves and stems)
0907	Cloves
0908	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms
09081000	Nutmeg
09082000	Mace
09083000	Cardamoms
0909	Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin, caraway or juniper
09091000	Seeds of anise or badian
09092000	Seeds of coriander
09093000	Seeds of cumin
09094000	Seeds of caraway

<b>Codename</b>	<b>Label</b>
09095000	Seeds of fennel; juniper berries
0910	Ginger, saffron, turmeric (curcuma) curry and other spices
09101000	Ginger
09102000	Saffron
09103000	Turmeric (curcuma)
09104000	Thyme, bay leaves
09105000	Curry
09109100	Spice mixtures
09109900	Other spices, n.e.s
10	Cereals
1001	Wheat and meslin
10011000	Durum wheat
10011010	Of a kind for sowing
10011090	Other n.e.s
10019000	Spelt, common wheat and meslin
10019010	Of a kind for sowing
10019090	Other n.e.s
10020000	Rye
1002	Rye
10020010	Of a kind for sowing
10020090	Other n.e.s
10030000	Barley
1003	Barley
10030010	Of a kind for sowing
10030090	Other n.e.s
10040000	Oats
1004	Oats
10040010	Of a kind for sowing
10040090	Other n.e.s
1005	Maize (corn)
10051000	Maize seed

<b>Codename</b>	<b>Label</b>
10051010	Of a kind for sowing
10051090	Other n.e.s
10059000	Maize (excluding Seed)
1006	Rice
10061000	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)
10061010	Of a kind for sowing
10061090	Other n.e.s
10062000	Husked (brown) rice
10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice
10064000	Broken rice
10070000	Grain sorghum
1007	Grain sorghum
10070010	Of a kind for sowing
10070090	Other n.e.s
1008	Buckwheat, millet and canary seed and other cereals, nes
10081000	Buckwheat
10081010	Of a kind for sowing
10081090	Other n.e.s
10082000	Millet
10082010	Of a kind for sowing
10082090	Other n.e.s
10083000	Canary seed
10083010	Of a kind for sowing
10083090	Other n.e.s
10089000	Other cereal, n.e.s
10089010	Of a kind for sowing
10089090	Other n.e.s
11	Prod mill indust; malt; starches; insulin; wheat gluten
11010000	Wheat or meslin flour
1101	Wheat or meslin flour
1102	Cereal flours, (excluding Wheat or meslin)

<b>Codename</b>	<b>Label</b>
11021000	Rye flour
11022000	Maize (corn) flour
11023000	Rice flour
11029000	Other cereal flour, n.e.s
1103	Cereal groats, meal and pellets
11031100	Groats and meal of wheat
11031200	Groats and meal of oats
11031300	Groats and meal of maize (corn)
11031400	Groats and meal of rice
11031900	Groats and meal of other cereals, n.e.s
11031990	Other n.e.s
11032100	Wheat pellets
11032900	Pellets of other cereals (excluding Wheat)
11032910	Of meslin
11032920	Of maize
11032930	Of millet
11032990	Of other
1104	Cereal grains otherwise worked (excluding Rice); germ of cereals
11041100	Rolled or flaked barley grains
11041200	Rolled or flaked oat grains
11041900	Rolled or flaked grains of other cereals, n.e.s
11041910	Of maize
11041990	Other
11042100	Other worked grains of barley, n.e.s
11042200	Other worked grains of oats, n.e.s
11042300	Other worked grains of maize (corn), n.e.s
11042900	Other worked grains of other cereals, n.e.s
11042990	Other
11043000	Cereal germ, whole, rolled, flaked or ground
1105	Flour, meal and flakes of potatoes
11051000	Potato flour, meal and powder.

<b>Codename</b>	<b>Label</b>
11052000	Potato flakes, granules and pellets
1106	Flour and meal of the dried leguminous vegetables, sago, etc
11061000	Flour, meal and powder of the dried leguminous vegetables of 0713
11062000	Flour, meal and powder of sago or of roots or tubers of 0714
11062010	Of manioc (cassava)
11062090	Other
11063000	Flour, meal and powder of products of edible fruits and nuts; peel of Citrus fruits or melons
1107	Malt
11071000	Malt not roasted
11072000	Roasted malt
1108	Starches and inulin
11081100	Wheat starch
11081200	Maize (corn) starch
11081300	Potato starch
11081400	Manioc (cassava) starch
11081900	Other starches, n.e.s
11082000	Inulin
11090000	Wheat gluten
1109	Wheat gluten
12	Oil seed, oleagi fruits; miscell grain, seed, fruit, etc.
12010000	Soya beans
1201	Soya beans
1202	Ground-nuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked
12021000	Ground-nuts in shell, not roasted or otherwise cooked
12022000	Shelled ground-nuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked
12030000	Copra
1203	Copra
12040000	Linseed
1204	Linseed
12050000	Rape or colza seeds

<b>Codename</b>	<b>Label</b>
1205	Rape or colza seeds
12060000	Sunflower seeds
1206	Sunflower seeds
1207	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits
12071000	Palm nuts and kernels
12072000	Cotton seeds
12073000	Castor oil seeds
12074000	Sesamum seeds
12075000	Mustard seeds
12076000	Safflower seeds
12079100	Poppy seeds
12079200	Shea nuts (karite nuts)
12079900	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, n.e.s
1208	Flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits (excluding Mustard)
12081000	Soya bean flour and meal
12089000	Other flours and meal of oil seeds or oleaginous fruit, n.e.s
1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, of a kind used for sowing
12091100	Sugar beet seed, of a kind used for sowing
12091900	Beet seed, of a kind used for sowing, (excluding Sugar beet)
12092100	Lucerne (alfalfa) seed, of a kind used for sowing
12092200	Clover seed, of a kind used for sowing
12092300	Fescue seed, of a kind used for sowing
12092400	Kentucky blue grass seed, of a kind used for sowing
12092500	Rye grass seed, of a kind used for sowing
12092600	Timothy grass seed, of a kind used for sowing
12092900	Other seeds of forage plants, of a kind used for sowing, n.e.s
12093000	Seeds of herbaceous plants, of a kind used for sowing
12099100	Vegetable seed, of a kind used for sowing
12099900	Other seeds, fruit and spores, of a kind used for sowing, n.e.s
1210	Hop cones and lupulin, fresh or dried
12101000	Hop cones (excluding Ground, powdered or pellets), fresh or dried

<b>Codename</b>	<b>Label</b>
12102000	Hop cones, ground, powdered or in pellets; lupulin
1211	Plants and parts of plants, of a kind used in perfumery, pharmacy, etc.
12111000	Liquorice roots, of a kind used in perfumery, pharmacy, etc.
12112000	Ginseng roots, of a kind used in perfumery, pharmacy, etc.
12119000	Other plants or parts, of a kind used in perfumery, pharmacy, etc, n.e.s
12119010	For pharmaceutical purposes e.g. Cinchona bark
12119020	Pyrethrum flower or powder
12119090	Other n.e.s
1212	Seaweeds, algae, sugar beet and cane; vegetable products, n.e.s
12121000	Locust beans (incl. Locust bean seeds), fresh, dried, chilled or frozen
12122000	Seaweeds and other algae for human consumption, fresh, dried, chilled, frozen
12123000	Apricot, peach or plum stones and kernels used for human consumption
12129100	Sugar beet, fresh, dried, chilled or frozen
12129200	Sugar cane, fresh, dried, chilled or frozen
12129900	Vegetable products used primarily for human consumption, fresh/dried, n.e.s
12130000	Cereal straw and husks
1213	Cereal straw and husks
1214	Swedes, mangolds and similar forage products
12141000	Lucerne (alfalfa) meal and pellets
12149000	Other forage products, n.e.s
13	Lac; gums, resins & other vegetable saps & extracts
1301	Lac; natural gums, resins, gum-resins, and balsams
13011000	Lac
13012000	Natural gum arabic
13019000	Natural gums, resins, gum-resins, natural oleor'ins /balsams (excluding Gumarabic)
1302	Vegetable saps and extracts derived from vegetable products
13021100	Opium
13021200	Liquorice sap and extract
13021300	Hop extract
13021400	Sap and extract of pyrethrum and roots of plants containing rotenone

<b>Codename</b>	<b>Label</b>
13021900	Other vegetable saps and extracts, n.e.s
13022000	Pectic substances, pectinates and pectates
13023100	Agar-agar
13023200	Mucilages and thickeners of locust beans, bean seeds and guar seeds
13023900	Mucilages and thickeners, derived from vegetable products, n.e.s
14	Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products n.e.s
1401	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting
14011000	Bamboos
14012000	Rattans
14019000	Vegetable materials for plaiting, (excluding Bamboos and rattans)
1402	Vegetable materials used primarily as stuffing or as padding
14021000	Kapok
14029000	Vegetable hair and other vegetable materials for stuffing or padding
1403	Vegetable materials used primarily in brooms or in brushes
14031000	Broomcorn
14039000	Vegetable materials primarily for brooms or brushes, n.e.s
1404	Vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included
14041000	Raw vegetable materials primarily for dyeing or tanning
14041010	Mangrove bark
14041020	Wattle bark
14041030	Annatto seed, whole or in powder form (bixa, bixin)
14041090	Other n.e.s <sup>5</sup>
14042000	Cotton linters
14049000	Vegetable products, n.e.s
14049010	Hard seeds, pins, hulls and nuts of a kind used for carving e.g. corozo & dom
14049020	Pyrethrum marc
14049090	Other n.e.s

---

<sup>5</sup> Not elsewhere stated

## Chapter 3

### Livestock and Poultry Statistics

#### 3.0 Introduction

The terms "livestock" and "poultry" are used in a very broad sense, covering all domestic animals irrespective of their age and location or the purpose of their breeding. Livestock and poultry statistics refers to data and information on domestic animals raised to generate a profit (For example: milk, meat, cultivation) and domestic fowls kept for meat and eggs.

#### 3.1 Contribution of Livestock and Poultry to GDP

Livestock production is an important economic activity in a country's agriculture performance. According to the statistics released in the National Sample Census of Agriculture 2007/2008 - Livestock Report, there are 21.3 million cattle, 15.2 million goats and 6.4 million sheep in the country. Other livestock kept in the country include 1.9 million pigs, 35 million indigenous poultry and 23 million improved chicken and other species. Likewise, the 2012 Population and Housing Census showed that there were 23,967,902 cattle, 14,913,515 goats and 4,388,877 sheep. Livestock sub-sector accounts for 4.4 percent of GDP share, contributes around 19 percent to agricultural value added and the annual growth rate for livestock economic activity is about 3.8 percent (Economic Survey 2013).

Similarly, livestock contribute significantly to livelihoods and food security: animals provide cash income, manure, transport services; draft power; insurance; social capital, etc. More importantly, consumption of animal-sourced foods is critical for reducing malnutrition, because of the proteins and micronutrients they provide (and which are not present in grains). The increase in global population, changes in the diet and urbanization, in response to increases in gains in real per capita income (prosperity), during the next decades are the main drivers for the increasing demand of animal products in the country.

#### 3.2 Challenges Facing Livestock and Poultry Statistics

Despite great efforts made by the Government to collect, manage and disseminate livestock and poultry data, major concerns and challenges remains. The general concern is on how to improve

the quality and increase the quantity of data in the face of ever increasing demand of different data users (actual and potential) in terms of quantity and type of livestock statistics. Specific challenges include:

- i. Timeliness of livestock and poultry statistics
- ii. Insufficient coverage and significant data gaps that exist in livestock sub-sector (inventories and production);
- iii. Insufficient coordination and un-harmonization of data collection systems, methods and instruments;
- iv. Insufficient staff and lack of technical capacity to perform statistical analysis;
- v. Inadequate funding of livestock and poultry data activities (e.g. survey and census);
- vi. Livestock and poultry data collection activities are donor-driven and donor-funded and consequently lack of sustainability after the projects ended;
- vii. Inadequate level of data accuracy, large inconsistencies in time series, and discrepancies among various data sources;
- viii. How to satisfy the ever increasing demand of different data users (actual and potential) in terms of quantity and type of livestock statistics;
- ix. How to adequately provide incentives towards production of quality livestock data; and
- x. Provision of enough budgets in data collection, analysis, management and dissemination.

### **3.3 Trend in Collecting Data on Livestock and Poultry Statistics**

Since 1993/94 to date, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Water, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development and Regional Administration and Local Government in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics, has been involved in a nation-wide agriculture data collection through sample census and surveys as follows:-

- i. National Sample Census of Agriculture 1993/1994.
- ii. National Sample Census of Agriculture 1994/1995 (Continuation).
- iii. Expanded Survey of Agriculture 1995/1996 (Livestock Products).
- iv. Expanded Agricultural Survey 1996/1997 (Livestock & Products).
- v. Integrated Agricultural Survey 1997/1998.
- vi. District Integrated Agricultural Survey 1998/1999 (Livestock No. in 1052 villages).
- vii. Rapid Appraisal Agricultural Survey 1999/2000.

- viii. Rapid Appraisal Agricultural Survey 2000/2001.
- ix. National Sample Census of Agriculture 2002/2003.
- x. National Sample Census of Agriculture 2007/2008.

All these activities included in one way or another some questions on livestock and poultry data regardless of the sample size. Moreover, livestock questions regarding the number/inventory and ownership were included in the Population and Housing Census of 2012. The major aim of this inclusion was to establish a sampling frame for livestock.

The livestock population is one of the main domain variables in censuses and surveys though it is subject to marked seasonal fluctuations, resulting in periods of maximum and minimum numbers within the course of the year. These periods are different for various species of livestock and are different from one location to another. While recognizing the need for estimating livestock numbers more than once a year, particularly pigs and poultry, it is recommended that at least one enumeration should be done once in every 5 – 10 years.

### **3.4 Scope and Coverage of Livestock and Poultry Statistics**

The scope and coverage of livestock and poultry statistics activities vary depending on the nature of information required. Based on past experiences, agricultural censuses are aimed at measuring the structure of the agricultural production industry. The scope of the agricultural production industry could be interpreted broadly to cover not only crop and livestock production activities, but also forestry and fisheries production activities, as well as other food and agriculture related activities. Censuses and surveys cover smallholders in rural areas only and complete enumeration for large scale farms.

For the livestock and poultry statistics, all domestic animals should be taken into account in an enumeration, irrespective of their age or purpose of breeding. Detailed data on livestock inventory, production (primary and processed products), marketing and trade; animal diseases and infrastructure are collected. The objective is to provide standard variables with international comparability.

### **3.5 Main Uses of Livestock and Poultry Statistics**

Livestock and poultry statistics are *a strategic tool* for effective management of the livestock sub-sector through formulation, monitoring and evaluation of policy instruments (plans, policies, programmes and projects). Specifically, livestock and poultry statistics are required to facilitate, *inter alia*:

- i. Analysis and quantification of the contribution of livestock sector in the national economy;
- ii. Analysis of production capacity and productivity of the livestock;
- iii. Analysis of the contribution of livestock sector to food security issues and social economic aspects of the producer;
- iv. Analysis of Market (supply and demand) and Marketing functions in terms of quantities, quality and reliability of the product;
- v. Analysis of price and pricing mechanism;
- vi. Monitoring and Evaluation of projects/programmes;
- vii. Analysis of role of gender in livestock production and development; and
- viii. Various studies/researches.

A multitude of stakeholders make use of livestock and poultry data for a variety of purposes. Stakeholders include government Ministries and other public or quasi-public agencies, such as Dairy Board, Meat Board and Statistical Authorities; the private sector, encompassing small, medium and large scale livestock producers as well as input suppliers, traders, consumers and other actors along the value chain; livestock researchers and scientists in national, regional and international institutions; the civil society, such as NGOs, trade unions and indigenous peoples movements; international organizations and the donor community. Livestock stakeholders have different objectives and look for different statistics, in terms of data items, variables, level of representativeness and time dimension.

### **3.6 Sources and Methods of Compiling Livestock Statistics**

#### **3.6.1 Sources**

Livestock data are obtained through various sources including survey, census and administrative records or routine data system. Current surveys include National Panel Survey (NPS) and Annual Agricultural Survey while Censuses include National Sample Census of

Agriculture (NSCA); the latest was conducted in 2007/2008. Other sources include Administrative records and/or Agricultural Routine Data System (ARDS).

Various livestock data such as those regarding population, production, infrastructures, prices, live animals, livestock products just to mention the few, are involved according to the objective(s) of the specified survey or census.

### **3.6.2 Methods**

Methods that are normally used to collect and management of livestock data include;

- a) Censuses
- b) Surveys
- c) Administrative and/or routine data system

Under routine data sources, one of the clearly defined systems is the improved Agricultural Routine Data System. This is the system whereby agricultural performance information are collected, managed and transmitted from LGAs in the region to the Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs). ARDS Composition includes 1) VAEO/WAEO format (Village/ward), 2) Integrated Data Collection Format (District format) and 3) Local Government Monitoring Database 2 (LGMD2, a computer software). However, this system will reach its final stage of being rolled out and effective operationalization by the end of 2014/15 financial year.

### **3.7 Data Dissemination and Archive**

Dissemination of livestock and poultry statistics is done through sector Ministerial website ([www.mifugouvuvuvi.go.tz](http://www.mifugouvuvuvi.go.tz)), collaborators websites (e.g. Country Stat, TSED, NBS, etc.), workshops and seminars, publications (e.g. NSCA's results) and various sector reports as they are presented/submitted to stakeholders at different levels. Moreover, livestock and poultry statistics is archived in the Tanzania National Data Archive (TNADA).

### **3.8 Data Base Coding System for Livestock Statistics**

Under this sub section, details on ISIC Rev.4, CPC and HS are explained:

## ISIC Rev.4

Division	Group	Class	Subclass	Description
		014		Animal production
			0141	Raising of cattle and buffaloes. This class includes, production of raw cow milk from cows or buffaloes and production of bovine semen
			01411	Raising of improved cattle and buffaloes.
			01412	Raising of indigenous cattle. This class excludes, processing of milk
		0142		Raising of horses and other equines This class includes, raising and breeding of horses (including racing horses), asses, mules or hinnies. This class excludes operation of racing and riding stables.
		0143		Raising of camels and camelids. This class includes, raising and breeding of camels (dromedary) and camelids.
		0144		Raising of sheep and goats. This class includes, raising and breeding of sheep and goats, production of raw sheep or goat milk, production of raw wool. This class excludes, sheep shearing on a fee or contract basis, production of pulled wool, processing of milk.
		0145		Raising of swine/pigs. This class includes, raising and breeding of swine (pigs).
		0146		Raising of poultry This class includes, production of eggs and operation of poultry hatcheries.
			01461	Raising of improved poultry.
			01462	Raising of improved and indigenous poultry. This class excludes production of feathers or down.
		0149		Raising of other animals.

**Division Group Class Subclass****Description**

This class includes, raising and breeding of semi-domesticated or other live animals such as ostriches and emus, other birds (except poultry), insects and rabbits and other fur animals. Production of fur skins, reptile or bird skins from ranching operation, operation of worm farms, land mollusc farms, snail farms, raising of silk worms, production of silk worm cocoons, bee-keeping and production of honey and beeswax, raising and breeding of pet animals (except fish): cats and dogs, birds, such as parakeets and hamsters. Raising of diverse animals.

This class excludes, production of hides and skins originating from hunting and trapping, operation of frog farms, crocodile farms, marine worm farms, operation of fish farms, training of pet animals.

0162

Support activities for animal production.

This class includes, agricultural activities on a fee or contract basis such as activities to promote propagation, growth and output of animals, herd testing services, droving services, agistment services, poultry caponizing, coop, cleaning, activities related to artificial insemination, stud services, sheep shearing, farm animal boarding and care.

This class also includes activities of farriers.

This class excludes, provision of space for animal boarding only, veterinary activities, vaccination of animal, renting of animals (e.g. herds), service activities to promote commercial hunting and trapping, pet boarding.

## Central Product Classification (CPC)

Group	Class	Subclass	Description
<b>Division 02</b>			<b>Live animals and animal products (excluding meat)</b>
<b>021</b>			<b>Live animals</b>
	0211		Bovine animals, live
		02111	Cattle
		02112	Buffalo
	0212		Other ruminants
		02121	Camels and camelids
		02122	Sheep
		02123	Goats
		02129	Other ruminants, n.e.c
	0213	02130	Horses and other equines
	0214	02140	Swine / pigs
	0215		Poultry
		02151	Chickens
		02152	Turkeys
		02153	Geese
		02154	Ducks
		02155	Guinea fowls
	0219		Other live animals
		02191	Rabbits and hares
		02192	Other mammals
		02193	Ostriches and emus
		02194	Other birds
		02195	Reptiles
		02196	Bees
		02199	Other live animals, n.e.c.
<b>022</b>			<b>Raw milk</b>
	0221		Raw milk from bovine animals
		02211	Raw milk of cattle
		02212	Raw milk of buffalo

<b>Group</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Subclass</b>	<b>Description</b>
	0229		Other raw milk
		02291	Raw milk of sheep
		02292	Raw milk of goats
		02293	Raw milk of camel
		02299	Other raw milk n.e.c
<b>023</b>			<b>Eggs of hens or other birds in shell, fresh</b>
	0231	02310	Hen eggs in shell, fresh
	0232	02320	Eggs from other birds in shell, fresh, n.e.c.
	0233	02330	Eggs for hatching
<b>024</b>			<b>Reproductive materials of animals</b>
	0241		Semen
		02411	Bovine semen
		02419	Semen, n.e.c.
	0242	02420	Embryos
<b>029.</b>			<b>Other animal products</b>
	0291	02910	Natural honey
	0292	02920	Snails (fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine,) except sea snails
	0293	02930	Edible products of animal origin n.e.c.
	0294		Raw animal materials used in textiles.
		02941	Shorn wool, greasy, including fleece-washed shorn wool
		02942	Pulled wool, greasy, including fleece-washed pulled wool; coarse. animal hair.
		02943	Fine animal hair, not carded or combed.
		02944	Silk-worm cocoons suitable for reeling.
	0295		Hides, skins and fur skins, raw
		02951	Raw hides and skins of bovine animals
		02952	Raw hides and skins of equine animals
		02953	Raw hides and skins of sheep or lambs
		02954	Raw hides and skins of goats or kids
		02955	Raw fur skins

<b>Group</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Subclass</b>	<b>Description</b>
		02959	Raw skins of other animals
	0296	02960	Insect waxes and spermaceti, whether or not refined or coloured

## Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS)

<b>Codename</b>	<b>Label</b>
01	Live animals
0101	Live horses, mules
01011100	Live pure bred breeding horses
01011900	Live horses, other than for pure-bred breeding
01012000	Live asses, mules and hinnies
0102	Live bovine animals
01021000	Live pure-bred breeding bovine animals
01029000	Live bovine animals, other than pure-bred breeding
0103	Live swine
01031000	Live pure-bred breeding swine
01039100	Live swine weighing <50 kg (excluding Pure-bred breeding)
01039200	Live swine weighing >=50 kg (excluding Pure-bred breeding)
0104	Live sheep and goats
01041000	Live sheep
01042000	Live goats
0105	Live poultry
01051100	Live fowls of species gallus domesticus, weighing =<185 g (chicks)
01051110	A day old chick - parent stock
01051190	Other live poultry
01051200	Live turkeys weighing =<185 g
01051900	Live ducks, geese, and guinea fowls, weighing =<185 g
01059200	Live fowls of species gallus domesticus, weighing >185 g but <2000 g
01059300	Live fowls of species gallus domesticus, weighing >2000 g
01059900	Live ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls weighing >185 g
01060000	Other live animals, n.e.s
0106	Other live animals
02	Meat and edible meat offal
0201	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled
02011000	Fresh or chilled bovine carcasses and half carcasses
02012000	Fresh or chilled unboned bovine meat (excluding Carcasses)

<b>Codename</b>	<b>Label</b>
02013000	Fresh or chilled boneless bovine meat
0202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen
02021000	Frozen bovine carcasses and half carcasses
02022000	Frozen unboned bovine meat (excluding Carcasses)
02023000	Frozen boneless bovine meat
0203	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen
02031100	Fresh or chilled swine carcasses and half carcasses
02031200	Fresh or chilled unboned hams, shoulders and cuts thereof of swine
02031900	Fresh or chilled swine meat, nes (unboned)
02032100	Frozen swine carcasses and half carcasses
02032200	Frozen unboned hams, shoulders and cuts thereof of swine
02032900	Frozen swine meat, n.e.s
0204	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen
02041000	Fresh or chilled lamb carcasses and half carcasses
02042100	Fresh or chilled sheep carcasses and half carcasses (excluding Lamb)
02042200	Fresh or chilled unboned meat of sheep
02042300	Fresh or chilled boneless meat of sheep
02043000	Frozen lamb carcasses and half carcasses
02044100	Frozen sheep carcasses and half carcasses (excluding lamb)
02044200	Frozen unboned meat of sheep
02044300	Frozen boned meat of sheep
02045000	Fresh, chilled or frozen goat meat
02050000	Meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen
0205	Meat of horses, asses, mules and hinnies
0206	Edible offal of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen
02061000	Fresh or chilled edible bovine offal
02062100	Frozen bovine tongues
02062200	Frozen bovine livers
02062900	Frozen edible bovine offal (excluding Tongues and livers)
02063000	Fresh or chilled edible swine offal
02064100	Frozen swine livers

<b>Codename</b>	<b>Label</b>
02064900	Frozen edible swine offal (excluding Livers)
02068000	Fresh or chilled edible offal of sheep, goats, horses
02069000	Frozen edible offal of sheep, goats, horses
0207	Meat and edible offal of poultry, fresh, chilled or frozen
02071100	Fresh or chilled whole chickens
02071200	Frozen whole chickens
02071300	Fresh or chilled cuts and offal of chickens
02071400	Frozen cuts and offal of chicken
02072400	Fresh or chilled whole turkeys
02072500	Frozen whole turkeys
02072600	Fresh or chilled cuts and offal of turkeys
02072700	Frozen cuts and offal of turkeys
02073200	Fresh or chilled whole ducks, geese or guinea fowls
02073300	Frozen whole ducks, geese or guinea fowls
02073400	Fresh or chilled fatty livers of ducks, geese or guinea fowls
02073500	Fresh/chilled cuts & offal of ducks/geese/guinea fowls (excluding fatty livers)
02073600	Frozen cuts and offal of ducks, geese or guinea fowls
0208	Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen
02081000	Fresh, chilled or frozen meat and edible offal of rabbits or hares
02082000	Fresh, chilled or frozen frogs' legs
02089000	Fresh, chilled or frozen meat and edible offal, n.e.s
02090000	Pig and poultry fat, not rendered/extracted, fresh/chilled /frozen /salted /smoked
0209	Pig fat, free of lean meat, and poultry fat
0210	Meat and offal, salted or smoked; flours of meat
02101100	Unboned swine hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, salted or smoked
02101200	Bellies and cuts thereof of swine, salted or smoked
02101900	Meat of swine, salted or smoked, n.e.s
02102000	Meat of bovine animals, salted or smoked
02109000	Other meat, n.e.s, salted or smoked; flours and meals of meat or offal

# Chapter 4

## Fisheries Statistics

### 4.0 Introduction

Fishery statistics are information that describe the current and past status of the fisheries sector that show trends on the development of the sector that can be used for policy formulation, planning, and management of the fisheries resources. It is the primary means to measure the performance of fishery within social, economic, biological and environmental frameworks.

Fisheries statistics comprise of a large number of parameters (variables and indicators) that can be recorded and including most importantly, the qualities of data collected. The collection of fishery data is based on relatively designed concepts and approaches which will differ from country to country depending on fisheries policy and management objectives. Obviously, a choice has to be made about what exactly will be collected based on decisions often taken at national level on what information is required.

### 4.1 Contribution of Fisheries Sector to GDP

Fisheries sector has a lot of economic and social significance to the country. The sector plays a fundamental role in food security, sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction. The trend of the sector's contribution to the national GDP (2003- 2013) shows a steady growth of 1.4 percent of the National GDP (Economic Survey 2013) and 10 percent of the country's total export. For a long time, fish has remained the most preferred, affordable and yet rich source of protein supply, whereby around 88 percent of annual fish production is consumed domestically.

### 4.2 Challenges Facing Fisheries Statistics

The implementation of the scheme of decentralization of fisheries has resulted to unorganized coordination, management and monitoring system of fisheries data collection. Therefore, fisheries data collection system faces a lot of challenges, such as:

- i. Existence of informal nature of the fishing activities;
  - ii. Inadequate funding for data collection;
  - iii. Inadequate human resources for data collection at Local Government Authority (LGA);
- and

- iv. Commitment of district fisheries officers.

### **4.3 Trend in Data Collection**

Fisheries statistics have been collected since the 1960's and various systems have been used. Fisheries monitoring started with the Tanzanian Fisheries Information System (TANFIS) between 1989 and 1996. In subsequent years difficulties were experienced following decentralization, when regional/district fisheries officers were not accountable to a central Fisheries Division. A catch assessment system was introduced under the Southern African Development Community-Regional Fisheries Information Systems (SADC-RFIS) program 2002-2005. This provided a database but was incomplete. The database has since been updated by United Nations Universities-Fisheries Training Programme (UNU-FTP) and adopted by the Fisheries Division expert under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism in the country. A new Catch Assessment Survey (CAS) was introduced from January 2008, following the same procedure of estimation as that of Tanzania Fisheries Information System (TANFIS), which is based on FAO recommendations.

### **4.4 Scope and Coverage of Fisheries Statistics**

The scope of fishery statistics is quite wide and includes Frame Survey data (Fishing effort: fishers, gears and vessels), Production data (Catch Assessment Survey (CAS data)), Value of fish production, Export data, Import data and Socio- economic data. Production data (CAS data) when combined with data on imports and exports, it constitutes the basis for calculating per capita consumption of fish, which is subsequently used in the formulation of food balance sheets. The Value of fish production is an important element in assessing the relative importance of the fishing industry within the national economy and in evaluating its economic performance. Frame Survey data (Fishing effort: fishers, gears and vessels) together with Catch Assessment Survey data constitute the basic elements in the formulation of indices of stock abundance Catch-Per-Unit-Effort (CPUE), and in simulation models to design management scenarios. Furthermore, fishing effort data e.g. numbers of fishermen, provides valuable information regarding trends in human involvement in the fishing industry and lead to inferences on the social and economic importance of the sector.

Fisheries statistics covers Aquaculture and Capture fisheries statistics. Aquaculture statistics consists of Marine water, Fresh water, brackish water and natural ponds data and Captures fisheries statistics includes Marine water, Fresh water, Dams and Rivers data.

#### **4.5 Main Uses of Fisheries Statistics**

It is essential to have adequate data to formulate a useful policy for the whole fisheries sector. Fisheries policies should address the fishery sector as a contributor to the food supply and economy at local and national levels, and as a critical component of the ecosystem. Hence, data collection should cover as far as possible all aspects of a fishery, from the natural resources, their exploitation, the needs of local consumers, to industry and trade. The following are the key uses of fisheries statistics.

- a) Government planning and policy making
- b) Evidence based decision making
- c) Motoring the growth of fisheries sector and its contribution to the national economy.

#### **4.6 Sources and Methods of Compiling Fisheries Statistics**

##### **4.6.1 Sources**

Data on fishing effort is obtained through frame surveys after every two-three years, while catch/production data is by sampling both in time and in space i.e. only a selected number of land sites can be covered during a certain number of days. Data are collected by BMU's/fisheries officer under the supervision of the District fisheries officers. Data forms are then transferred to the head office Fisheries Department's - Statistics Units for entering in CAS database, where they are compiled, analyzed and disseminated. Sources of fishery data are:

- a) Administrative records (Fisheries routine data system)
- b) National Sample Census of Agriculture
- c) Catch Assessment Survey (CAS)–Production routine data collection system
- d) Annual agriculture sample census
- e) Fisheries Frame Survey
- f) Export data collection

#### 4.6.2 Methods

Collection of basic fisheries data and other related information is fundamental for management of fisheries and aquaculture sectors, also it is essential for constructing frames for a data collection programme. Fisheries data collection is done using different methods. Normally, data is collected through **censuses (frame surveys)**, complete enumeration which includes fishing effort data (fishers, gears, vessels), and **sample-based surveys** which consists of catch weight, price of fish per kilogram, costs and earnings of fishing units.

#### 4.7 Data Dissemination and Archive

Fisheries policy-making, planning and management relies largely on processed information. Data have to be interpreted before they can be utilized. Various ways are used to document and disseminate fisheries information to different stakeholders. These includes; Website, Workshop and Distribution of reports (hard and soft copies).

For effective storage and processing of fisheries data, a Data Base Management System (DBMS) is used. A DBMS is a software package that enables you to store, modify, and extract information from various databases. Operational fisheries databases are Catch Assessment Survey (CAS) and Export databases.

#### 4.8 Data Base Coding System for Fisheries Statistics

Under this sub section details on ISIC Rev.4, CPC and HS are explained.

##### ISIC Rev.4

Division	Group	Class	Subclass	Description
03				Fishing and Aquaculture
		031		Fishing
			0311	Marine fishing
				This class includes, taking of marine crustaceans and mollusks, whale catching, taking of marine aquatic animals: turtles, sea squirts, tunicates, sea urchins, activities of vessels engaged both in fishing and in processing and

Division Group Class Subclass	Description
03111	<p>preserving of fish, gathering of other marine organisms and materials: natural pearls, sponges, coral and algae.</p> <p>Small scale marine fishing</p> <p>This subclass characterized by using smaller fishing vessels of less than 10 meters length and relatively low-technology fishing methods. It employs labour intensive ways of harvesting, processing and distribution of marine fishery resources such as fish, mollusks and crustaceans, taking of marine aquatic animals: turtles, sea squirts, tunicates, sea urchins, gathering of other marine organisms and materials: natural pearls, sponges, coral and algae. The activities of this subclass, conducted full-time or part time, or just seasonally, are often targeted on supplying fish and fishery products to local and domestic markets, and for subsistence consumption.</p>
03122	<p>Commercial marine fishing</p> <p>This class excludes, capturing of marine mammals, except whales, e.g. walruses, seals, processing of fish, crustaceans and molluscs on factory ships or in factories ashore, renting of pleasure boats with crew for sea and coastal water transport (e.g. for fishing cruises), fishing inspection, protection and patrol services, fishing practiced for sport or recreation and related services, operation of sport fishing preserves. This subclass characterized by using fishing vessels of more than 10 meters length and high-technology of fishing particularly motorization, modern navigation, and communication equipment. It employs capital intensive ways of harvesting marine fishery resources such as fish and crustaceans and mollusks and primarily sale to</p>

organized markets, it includes processing of fish, crustaceans and mollusks on factory ships or in factories.

Ashore, renting of pleasure boats with crew for sea and coastal water transport (e.g. for fishing cruises), fishing inspection, protection and patrol services, fishing practiced for sport or recreation and related services.

The activities of this subclass, usually conducted full time or seasonal.

0312 Fresh-water fishing

This class includes, taking of fresh water crustaceans and mollusks, taking of fresh water aquatic animals, gathering of fresh water materials.

03121 Small scale fresh water fishing

This subclass characterized by using smaller fishing vessels of less than 10 meters length and relatively low-technology fishing methods, it employs labour intensive ways of harvesting, processing and distribution of fresh water fishery resources such as fish, mollusks and crustaceans, taking of fresh water aquatic animals: hippopotamus, crocodile for human consumption and other purposes by hand or more usually by various types of fishing gear such as nets, lines and stationary traps. The activities of this subclass, conducted full-time or part time, or just seasonally, are often targeted on supplying fish and fishery products to local and domestic markets, and for subsistence consumption.

03122 Commercial fresh water fishing

This class excludes, processing of fish, crustaceans and molluscs, fishing inspection, protection and patrol services, fishing practiced for sport or recreation and related services, operation of sport fishing preserves. This subclass

characterized by using fishing vessels of more than 10 meters and high-technology of fishing particularly motorization, modern navigation, and communication equipment. It employs capital intensive ways of harvesting fresh water fishery resources such as fish and crustaceans and mollusks and primarily sales to organized markets, it includes processing of fish, crustaceans and mollusks on factory ships or in factories ashore, fishing inspection, protection and patrol services. The activities of this subclass, usually conducted full time or seasonal.

032

Aquaculture

0321

Marine aquaculture

This class includes, fish farming in sea water including farming of marine ornamental fish, production of bivalve spat (oyster mussel etc.), lobsterlings, shrimp post-larvae, fish fry and fingerlings, growing of laver and other edible seaweeds, culture of crustaceans, bivalves, other molluscs and other aquatic animals in sea water, aquaculture

03211

Small scale marine aquaculture

This sub-class includes fish farming in natural and constructed dams for stocking fingerlings. Its operation ranges from extensive culture system with the purpose of meeting nutrition needs at the household levels, with the average yield of about 20-50 kg per cycle to semi-intensive culture systems level of fish ponds management with the average yields of about 2 tons per hectare per cycle.

03212

Commercial marine Aquaculture

This class excludes, frog farming, operation of sport fishing preserves. This subclass is for export market. The commercial production system operates through intensive level of management which involving large scale of production. The fish farmers at this scale involves high

capital geared towards maximizing returns on their investment. The main intensive culture systems used are fish ponds which involves dense stocking of shrimps (*penaeus monodon*) with the average yields of about 270 tons per year.

0322

Fresh water aquaculture

This class includes, fish farming in fresh water including farming of fresh water ornamental fish, culture of fresh water crustaceans, bivalves, other molluscs and other aquatic animals, operation of fish hatcheries (fresh water), farming of frogs.

This class includes: fish farming in fresh water including farming of fin fish, ornamental fish, culture of fresh water crustaceans, bivalves, other mollusks and other aquatic animals, it also includes operation of fish hatcheries (fresh water).

03221

Small scale fresh water aquaculture

This sub-class includes fish farming in natural and constructed dams for stocking fingerlings. Its operation ranges from extensive culture system with the purpose of meeting nutrition needs at the household levels with the average yield of about 20-50 kg per cycle to semi-intensive culture systems level of fish ponds management with the average yields of about 2 tons per hectare per cycle.

03222

Commercial fresh water aquaculture

This class excludes, aquaculture activities in salt water filled tanks and reservoirs, operation of sport fishing preserves.

This subclass is for export market, the commercial production system operates through intensive level of management which involving large scale of production, the fish farmers at this scale involves high capital geared

towards maximizing returns on their investment. The main intensive culture systems used are fish ponds and raceways which involves dense stocking of rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) with the average yields of about 3 tons per year.

## Central Product Classification (CPC)

Group	Class	Subclass	Description
<b>Division 04</b>			<b>Fish and other fishing products</b>
<b>041.</b>			<b>Fishes, Live, fresh or chilled</b>
	0411		Fish, live
		04111	Ornamental fish
		04112	Fin fish
		04113	Shellfish
		04114	Fin fish-tuna and tuna- like species
		04115	Sardines
		04116	Nile perch
		04117	Prawns
		04119	Other live fish
	0412	04120	Fish, fresh or chilled
<b>042.</b>			<b>Crustaceans, not frozen; oysters; other molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, live, fresh or chilled</b>
	0421	04210	Crustaceans, not frozen
	0422	04220	Oysters
	0429		Other molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, live, fresh or chilled
		04291	Other molluscs, live, fresh or chilled
		04299	Other aquatic invertebrates, live, fresh or chilled
<b>049.</b>			<b>Other aquatic plants and animals</b>
	0491	04910	Coral and similar products, shells of molluscs, crustaceans or echinoderms and cuttle-bone
	0492	04920	Natural sponges of aquatic animal origin
	0493	04930	Seaweeds and other algae, fresh, frozen or dried, whether or not ground

## Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS)

<b>Codename</b>	<b>Label</b>
03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other aquatic invertebrate
0301	Live fish
03011000	Live ornamental fish
03019100	Live trout (salmontrutta, onc'mykiss, clarki, ag'ab'ta, gilae, apach & chryso)
03019200	Live eels
03019300	Live carp
03019900	Other live fish
0302	Fish, fresh or chilled (excluding those of 03 and 04)
03021100	Fresh or chilled trout (salmotrutta, onc'mykiss,clarki, ag'ab'ta, gilae, apach)
03021200	Fresh or chilled pacific (oncorhynchus) atlantic (salmo salar) & danube salmon
03021900	Fresh or chilled salmonidae (excluding 030211 and 030212)
03022100	Fresh or chilled halibut
03022200	Fresh or chilled plaice
03022300	Fresh or chilled sole
03022900	Fresh or chilled flat fish (excluding Halibut, plaice and sole)
03023100	Fresh or chilled albacore or long finned tunas
03023200	Fresh or chilled yellow fin tunas
03023300	Fresh or chilled skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito
03023900	Fresh or chilled tunas, n.e.s <sup>6</sup>
03024000	Fresh or chilled herrings (excluding Livers and roes)
03025000	Fresh or chilled cod (excluding Livers and roes)
03026100	Fresh or chilled sardines, brisling or sparts
03026200	Fresh or chilled haddock
03026300	Fresh or chilled coal fish
03026400	Fresh or chilled mackerel
03026500	Fresh or chilled dog fish and other sharks
03026600	Fresh or chilled eels
03026900	Fresh or chilled fish, n.e.s

---

<sup>6</sup> Not elsewhere stated

<b>Codename</b>	<b>Label</b>
03027000	Fresh or chilled fish livers and roes
0303	Fish, frozen, (excluding those of 03and 04)
03031000	Frozen pacific salmon (onc'nerka, gorbuscha, keta, tsch'cha, kis'ch, maso & rhod)
03032100	Frozen trout (salmotrutta, onc'mykiss,clarki, ag'ab'ta, gilae, apach & chrysgstr)
03032200	Frozen atlantic and danube salmon
03032900	Frozen salmonidae (excluding Pacific, atlantic, danube salmon and trout)
03033100	Frozen halibut
03033200	Frozen plaice
03033300	Frozen sole
03033900	Frozen flat fish (excluding. Halibut, plaice and sole)
03034100	Frozen albacore or long finned tunas
03034200	Frozen yellow fin tunas
03034300	Frozen skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito
03034900	Frozen tunas, n.e.s
03035000	Frozen herrings (excluding Livers and roes)
03036000	Frozen cod (excluding Livers and roes)
03037100	Frozen sardines, brisling or sprats
03037200	Frozen haddock
03037300	Frozen coal fish
03037400	Frozen mackerel
03037500	Frozen dog fish and sharks
03037600	Frozen eels
03037700	Frozen sea-bass
03037800	Frozen hake
03037900	Frozen fish, n.e.s
03038000	Frozen fish livers and roes
0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat, fresh, chilled or frozen
03041000	Fresh or chilled fish fillets
03042000	Frozen fish fillets
<b>Codename</b>	<b>Label</b>
03049000	Frozen fish meat (excluding. Fillets)

0305	Fish, salted, dried; smoked fish; fish meal fit for human consumption
03051000	Flours meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption
03052000	Livers and roes, dried, smoked, salted or in brine
03053000	Fish fillets, dried, salted or in brine, but not smoked
03054100	Smoked Pacific ( <i>Onc'spp...rhodurus</i> ), Atlantic ( <i>Salmo salmar</i> ) & Danube salmon
03054200	Smoked herrings (including Fillets)
03054900	Smoked fish (excluding Salmon and herrings)
03055100	Dried cod, not smoked
03055900	Dried fish, not smoked (excluding Cod)
03056100	Herrings salted or in brine but not dried or smoked
03056200	Cod salted or in brine but not dried or smoked
03056300	Anchovies salted or in brine but not dried or smoked
03056900	Other fish salted or in brine but not dried or smoked, n.e.s
0306	Crustaceans, fresh, chilled or frozen
03061100	Frozen rock lobster and other sea craw fish
03061200	Frozen lobsters
03061300	Frozen shrimps and prawns
03061400	Frozen crabs
03061900	Frozen crustaceans, (including flours/meals/pellets) fit for human consumption.
03062100	Rock lobster and other sea crawfish (excluding Frozen)
03062200	Lobsters (excluding frozen)
03062300	Shrimps and prawns (excluding Frozen)
03062400	Crabs (excluding frozen)
03062900	Crustaceans, not frozen (including flours, meals, pellet, fit for human consumption) n.e.s
0307	Molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, n.e.s
03071000	Oysters
03072100	Scallops, live, fresh or chilled
03072900	Scallops (excluding Live, fresh or chilled)
03073100	Mussels, live, fresh or chilled
<b>Codename</b>	<b>Label</b>
03073900	Mussels (excluding Live, fresh or chilled)

03074100	Cuttle fish and squid, live, fresh or chilled
03074900	Cuttle fish and squid (excluding Live, fresh or chilled)
03075100	Octopus live, fresh or chilled
03075900	Octopus (excluding Live, fresh or chilled)
03076000	Snails other than sea snails
03079100	Aquatic invertebrates (excluding crustaceans), live, fresh or chilled, n.e.s
03079900	Aquatic invertebrates inc. flours/meals/ pllts, (excluding live, fresh, chilled) n.e.s

# Chapter Five

## Concepts and Definitions on Agricultural Sector

### 6.1 Crop

#### **Mixed Cropping**

This refers to two or more permanent or temporary crops grown simultaneously on the same field/plot. The crops can either be randomly planted together or they can be planted in a particular pattern e.g., intercropping (one row of maize and one row of beans).

#### **Successive Cropping**

Refers to where the same crop or different crops are grown and harvested successively on the same land several times during the agricultural year.

#### **Associated Cropping**

Refers to a situation where both temporary and permanent crops are grown simultaneously in the same field, each crop is referred as an associated crop.

#### **Inter-planted Crops**

Crops planted between rows of another crop (e.g. maize or beans between sisal rows, or groundnuts between maize or sorghum rows).

- It is desirable to assign the inter-planted crop area to individual crops in proportion to the area occupied by each crop.
- Yields of some mixed crops may be as large as when grown alone (for example, sweet potatoes, and maize, maize and peas or beans), but the total of area equivalents assigned to individual crops should be equal to the total area under the mixture, even when favorable interactions, in the case of special mixtures, may result in increased yields.

### **Planted and Harvested Area (Current Year Production)**

It is important to distinguish clearly between the planted area and the harvested area particularly in respect of the long-duration crops like cassava, yam, plantains, etc. Three situations may arise in the case of such crops:

- a. Planted and harvested wholly or substantially in the same agricultural year;
- b. Planted in the previous year and harvested wholly or substantially in the current year, and
- c. Planted in the current year, but to be harvested wholly or substantially in the next year.

These three situations should be normally recorded separately or distinctly, and the production for the current year should be related only to the harvested areas (a) and (b).

If in the above example, in the year next to the year of planting only cassava and yam are found in the field, then in the year, this field should be treated under cassava-yam mixture only.

### **Shifting Cultivation**

Refers to a land utilization method whereby a particular piece of land is cultivated for some years and then abandoned for a period sufficient for it to restore its fertility by natural vegetation growth before being re-cultivated. The distinguishing characteristic of shifting cultivation is that neither organic nor non-organic fertilizers are used to retain soil fertility.

### **Temporary Crops**

Crops that mature within one or more rain seasons e.g. beans and maize, but are destroyed after harvesting.

### **Perennial Crops**

Plants that need not to be replanted after each harvest e.g. bananas, sugar canes, etc.

### **Permanent Crops**

Crops which are not re-planted but are continuously harvested, e.g. mangoes, coffee, etc. They are crops whose maturity exceeds one season.

### **Continuous Planting and/or Harvesting**

This refers to an operation of planting/harvesting, which is repeated in intervals of time. These repetitions could be once a year, two or three times a year.

### **Pure Stand**

Refers to a single crop cultivated in a field/plot at any one time.

### **Fertilizers and Pesticides**

These are inputs, which are added to the soil or applied to the plants to increase nutrients to the soil and control or eliminate crop diseases/pests.

### **Fertilizers**

Refers to any material of natural or synthetic origin (other than liming materials) that is applied to soils or to plant tissues (usually leaves) to supply one or more plant nutrients essential to the growth of that plants.

### **Organic Sources**

These are materials of organic origin, either natural or processed, used as source of plant nutrients. They contain at least 5 percent of one or a combination of the three primary nutrients (N; P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>; K<sub>2</sub>O). These include farm yard manure, compost, green manure and seaweeds.

### **Farm yard Manure**

This refers to farm feaces and urine mixed with litter mainly straw, to absorb the urine or animal manure which is a mixture of soil and excreta of animals with litter used for their bedding.

### **Composite/Compost**

Compost is organic material that can be used as a soil amendment or as a medium to grow plants

### **Green manure**

This is a crop, such as sand hemp mustard, etc., grown specifically to be ploughed back into the soil to provide humus. Green manure crops are often planted before the rains.

### **Inorganic or Chemical Fertilizer**

Fertilizer materials derived from minerals, atmospheric gases, water, and inert materials. It can be natural or synthetic products of chemical reactions. These are classified into two types namely: NPK and Ammonium Phosphates.

### **Mineral Fertilizers**

Are fertilizers which are obtained through an industrial process.

### **Pesticides**

Are substances meant for attracting, seducing, destroying, or mitigating any pest.

### **Herbicides**

Chemicals used to control undesirable or noxious plant growth, generally called weeds, in areas dedicated to crop production or in non-crop areas where plant growth is unwanted.

### **Insecticides**

Natural or synthetic substances which kill insects. Natural insecticides (i.e. those produced from plant extracts) are less harmful to the environment than synthetic insecticides (that are chemically based) which, though effective, are often persistent and kill not only insects but also larger animals when they get into the food chain. Insecticides are used in a number of ways, including spraying and dusting, or in granular forms as seed dressings.

### **Fungicides**

Chemicals used to kill fungi or restrict their growth. Fungicides are available as sprays or dusts for use on crops.

### **Holder**

Is a person who exercises management control over the agricultural holding operation and who takes major decisions regarding resources utilization or disbursement.

### **Farming Household (Agriculture Household)**

This refers to a household where one or more persons are holder(s). In peasant farming there will normally be a one-to-one correspondence between the farming household and the holding.

**Agricultural Inputs**

Consumable and expendable inputs in agricultural production for both crops and livestock, for example fertilizers, seeds, veterinary drugs, etc.

**Machinery and Equipment**

All the tools and Implements used in agricultural production. This could include items like Tractors, Ploughs, Hoes; etc.

**Agricultural Transport**

The means of carrying agricultural goods of the holding, members of the holder's households, or workers from one place to another for agricultural purpose. These can include oxen, donkeys, bicycles, etc.

**Agricultural Holding**

This refers to an economic unit of agricultural production under single Management. It consists of all livestock kept and all land used for Agricultural production without regard to title.

**Agricultural Production**

This refers to growing and harvesting of different types of crops. It also includes keeping of livestock and poultry.

**Agricultural Year.**

For the purpose of time reference during the census/survey, this is a twelve months cycle in which production of annual crops takes place. For Tanzania Mainland, the agricultural year commences on the 1<sup>st</sup> of October and ends on the 30<sup>th</sup> of September of the following year.

**Large Scale Farms.**

These are farms with at least 20 hectares of cultivated land or 50 herds of cattle or 100 goats/sheep/pigs or 1,000 chickens. In addition to this, they should fulfill all of the four listed conditions:

- a) Greater part of the produce should go to the market

- b) Operation of farm should be continuous
- c) There should be an application of machinery/implements on the farm
- d) Should have at least one permanent employee.

### **Small Scale Farms.**

These are farms, with at least 25 square meters of planted land and/or one herd of cattle, 5 goats/sheep/pigs, 50 chickens/ducks/guinea fowls/rabbits. These do not qualify to any of the criterion of Large Scale Farms given.

### **Operator**

This is an individual or organization that exercises management control over the agricultural operation and who takes major decisions regarding resource utilization (i.e. funding/disbursements).

### **Long Rainy Season**

This refers to long rain season covering months of February through May, same year.

### **Short Rainy Season**

Refers to short rain season covering months of October through January of the following year.

### **Hunting and Gathering**

Refers to use of non-farmed resources from uncultivated land for food and/or sale (i.e. killing wild animals, collecting mushrooms, berries, wild honey, roots, etc).

### **Cash crops**

Crops grown specifically for sale. Examples of traditional cash crops grown in Tanzania Mainland include: coffee, cotton ,tea, sisal, tobacco, pyrethrum and cashewnuts. Non-traditional cash crops includes low-value food staples (maize, beans and other cereals), spices and high-value industrial crops (vanilla, ginger and chilies) and Oil seeds, horticultural crops (flowers, vegetables, pineapples).

Prices for major cash crops are set in commodity markets with global scope, with some local variation (termed as "basis") based on freight costs and local supply and demand balance. A consequence of this is that a nation, region, or individual producer relying on such a crop may suffer low prices should a bumper crop elsewhere lead to excess supply on the global markets.

### **Food Crops**

Food crop is a term used to refer to crops that are mainly grown for food consumption. However, many of these crops have in the recent years been sold for cash in export markets, e.g. Maize, Simsim, Beans, Soya Beans, etc. Other main food crops are: sorghum, wheat, millets, cassava, potatoes (Sweet & Irish potatoes), banana, pulses (beans, cowpeas, pigeon peas, chick peas, bambaranuts, etc), Horticultural crops (onions, tomatoes, cabbages, etc), Fruits (mangoes, oranges, pawpaws, guavas, etc.)

## **6.2 Livestock**

### **Indigenous Livestock**

Refers to animals that have been native and are characteristics of a particular geographical area (nation or country) with minimal special attention. Such animals are neither fed by special feed nor special housing.

### **Improved Livestock**

Refers to animals which are bred and reared for specific function (For example: production of meat and milk). These may be cross-bred or pure bred.

### **Poultry**

These are domesticated birds kept by humans for the eggs they produce, their meat or feathers. (For example chicken, ducks, and guinea fowls). They are commonly kept in traditional and commercial systems.

### **Improved Poultry**

These are fowls commonly kept in households or Large Scale Farms (such as chicken, ducks, and guinea fowls) specifically for producing meat and eggs. These may be cross - breed or pure breed.

### **Indigenous Poultry**

Refers to fowls commonly kept in the households, without special attention. Such poultry are neither fed by special feed nor special housing.

### **Flock**

Is a grouping of livestock (sheep, poultry).

### **Herd**

Is a group of single species of animal (cattle, swine, sheep and goat)

**Litter**

Is multiple off springs produced at one birth by a multifarious mammal also called brood.

**Animal**

Means any vertebrates or invertebrate other than a human being.

**Artificial Insemination**

Is the technique of collecting semen from male animals, processing it and inserting it via pipette into the female reproductive tract.

**Crossbreeding**

Means mating animals of two or more different breeds, strains or lines.

**Diary**

Means any premises used for the production, processing or manufacturing of milk into milk products for sale.

**Embryo Transfer**

Is the technique of removing an embryo from one female (donor) and inserting it into the reproductive track of another female (recipient).

**Exotic Breed**

Means 'foreign' Livestock species that originate from foreign countries being introduced in the country.

**Local Breed**

Means a breed that is adapted to a specific habitat and that has been shaped, often over centuries, by the cultural preferences of a particular community or ethnic group.

**Veterinary Medicines**

Veterinary medicines include pharmaceuticals, chemical and biological used for treating, preventing and diagnosing diseases of animals for promoting productivity.

**Range Land**

Is an extensive area that is not cultivated, and contains forages which can sustain animals.

Range development consists of pasture improvement, water development and conservation.

**Semen**

Means the male sperm and fluids produced in the testicles and other glands of the male reproductive system.

**Zoonosis**

Means diseases that can be transmitted from animals to human beings and vice versa.

**Birth Rate**

The number of animals born alive as a percentage of number of females actually reproducing.

**Take-off Rate**

The percentage of all animals of the species which are taken from the national herd during the year for slaughter in the country or in other countries.

**Primary Products**

Those products coming directly from slaughtered animals, including meat, offal, raw fats, fresh hides and skins.

**Processed Products**

These are derived from the processing of primary products and include sausages, lard and salted hides.

**Chicken**

**Chick** is a newly hatched or a very young chicken.

**Broilers** is a chicken that is 6 to 13 weeks of age used for meat production.

**Pullet** is a young domestic hen, usually one that is less than one year old

**Hen** is an adult female chicken. **Cockerel** is an adult male chicken.

### **Cattle**

**Calf** is a sexually immature young cattle.

**Heifer** is a young female cattle which has not yet had a calf.

**Cow** is a mature female cattle.

**Steer** is a castrated male cattle.

**Bull** is a sexually mature male cattle.

### **Goat**

**Kid** is a young goat.

**Wether** is a castrated male goat.

**Doe** is a female goat.

**Buck** is a sexually mature male goat.

### **Pig**

**Barrow** is a young, castrated male pig.

**Boar** is a sexually mature male pig.

**Gilt** is a young female pig.

**Hog** is a mature pig.

**Sow** is a mature female pig.

### **Sheep**

**Ewe** is a female sheep.

**Lamb** is a sheep less than one year in age.

**Ram** is a male sheep.

**Wether** is a castrated male sheep.

### **Rabbit**

**Kit** is a young rabbit.

**Doe** is a female rabbit.

**Buck** is a male rabbit.

## **6.3 Fisheries**

### **Fish Farming**

Is the principal form of aquaculture, while other methods may fall under mar culture. Fish farming involves raising fish commercially in tanks or enclosures, usually for food (Fisheries).

### **Aquaculture**

Means the practice of breeding and raising aquatic organisms in a controlled aquatic environment.

### **Brackish Water or Briny Water**

Is water that has more salinity than fresh water, but not as much as seawater. It may result from mixing of sea water with fresh water, as in estuaries, or it may occur in brackish fossil aquifers.

### **Fisheries**

According to the FAO, a fishery is typically defined in terms of the "people involved, species or type of fish, area of water or seabed, method of fishing, class of boats, and purpose of the activities or a combination of the foregoing features. The definition often includes a combination of fish and fishers in a region, the latter fishing for similar species with similar gear types.

### **Aquaculture Products**

Means all fishery products born and raised in controlled conditions until placed on a market.

### **Artisanal Fisheries**

Means a category of fisheries that is of small scale using relatively small amount of capital.

### **Beach Management Unit**

Means a group of stakeholders in a fishing community whose main function is management, conservation and protection of fish in their locality in collaboration with the government.

### **Cage Culture**

Means the practice of breeding and raising aquatic organisms in structures made of net webbings, weld mesh or any other material placed in a water body.

**Capture Fisheries**

Means fishing practices in natural and man-made communally owned water bodies.

**Coastal Areas**

Means the area from the baseline of Territorial Sea landward side to 60 meters as prescribed by the Land Act, No. 4 of 1999 the land adjacent to natural or man-made water bodies or water mark.

**Critical Habitat**

Means a habitat that is essential for maintaining the integrity of an ecosystem, species or assemblages of species.

**Deep Sea**

Is the lowest layer in the ocean, existing below the thermo cline and above the seabed, at a depth of 1800 meters or more. Little or no light penetrates this part of the ocean and most of the organisms that live there rely for subsistence on falling organic matter produced in the photic zone.

**Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)**

Means an area beyond 12 nautical miles up to 200 nautical miles (370 kilometres) off the coast. Within this area, nations claim and exercise so sovereign rights and exclusive fishery management authority over all fish and all Continental Shelf fishery resources.

**Fish**

Means all forms of aquatic or amphibious life including finfish, dolphin, whale, dugong, shell fish, turtles and includes spat, brood, fry, spawn, ova and young of all such fish, but does not include any aquatic or amphibious animal which the provisions of the Wildlife Conservation Act, 2008, apply or young of any such animal.

**Landing Site**

Means designated areas along the beach where fishers land and sell their catch.

**Fish Market**

Means an establishment where fish or fishery products are displayed for sale.

**Fisher**

Means an individual who takes part in fishing conducted from the fishing vessel, a platform whether fixed or floating or from the shore.

**Fisher Folk**

Means a person or group of people involved in aquaculture, fishing, net mending, boat building, fishing vessels repair, fish trading and fish processing.

**Fisheries Establishment**

Means any premise or vessel where fish or fish products are prepared, processed, frozen, packaged or stored, but does not include auction and wholesale markets.

**Fisheries Industry**

Is a term used to describe activities involving all aspects of fisheries development.

**Fisheries Support Services**

Means activities that support fisheries industry. These include training, research, extension, credit, aquatic health, input manufacturers and delivery system, processing, storage and transport.

**Fishing**

Means collecting, capturing, gathering, snaring or trapping of fish or aquatic flora.

**Fishing Community**

Means a group of people sharing same interests in fisheries.

**Fresh Water Aquaculture**

Means the practice of aquaculture in fresh water environment.

**Large Scale Fish Farmer**

Means a person or group of people involved in breeding or raising aquatic organism in an area exceeding one hectare.

**Marine Water Aquaculture/ Mari Culture**

Means the practice of aquaculture in the marine water environment.

**Marine Parks**

Means a legally designated area of marine or fresh water and its overlaying interland which is managed for the purpose of sustainable resources utilization.

**Fresh Water**

Is naturally occurring water on the Earth's surface in ponds, lakes, rivers and streams. Fresh water is generally characterized by having low concentrations of dissolved salts and other total dissolved solids. The term specifically excludes sea water and brackish water.

**Marine Water**

Is most frequently associated with seas and oceans, it may thus reflect water that contains high salt concentration like as in seas and oceans. Marine portrays a deeper sense; much deeper than sea. Marine environment comprises water, fishes, plants, and other organisms that thrive in the depths of the water.

## **National Bureau of Statistics**

### **Vision**

*“To become a one-stop centre for official statistics in Tanzania”*

### **Mission**

*“To produce quality official statistics and services that meet needs of national and international stakeholders for evidence-based planning and decision making”*