

FISH RESOURCES

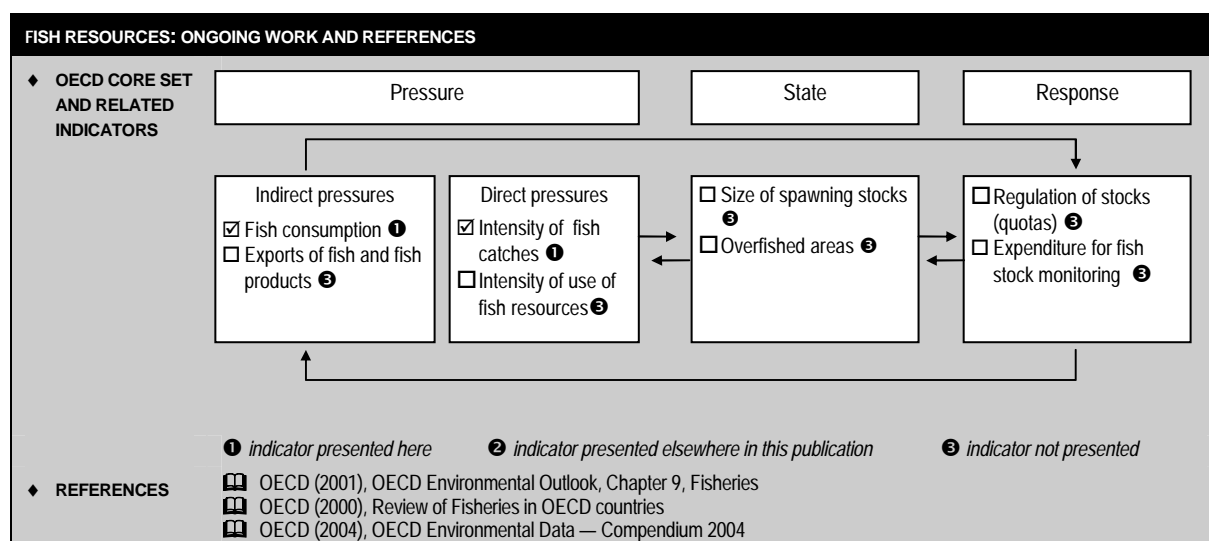
Fish play key roles for human food supply and aquatic ecosystems. Main pressures include fisheries, coastal development and pollution loads from land-based sources, maritime transport, and maritime dumping. This affects both freshwater and marine fish stocks and habitats and has consequences for biodiversity and for the supply of fish for consumption and other uses. Aquaculture has been developed to an extent where its dependence on fishmeal products puts it in competition with other commercial markets and could become a limiting factor of aquaculture development.

The sustainable management of fish resources has become a major concern. With continual growth in fish catches, many of the more valuable stocks are overfished and new or less valuable species are being exploited as several fish stocks have collapsed. Unauthorised fishing is widespread. Performance can be assessed against domestic objectives and bilateral and multilateral agreements such as those on conservation and use of fish resources (Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Baltic Sea, etc.), the Rome Consensus on world fisheries, the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing (FAO, November 1995), the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and its implementation agreement on straddling and highly migratory fish stocks. Within the framework of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing, plans are being made to address the issue of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. The main challenge is to ensure a sustainable management of catchment areas so that resource abstraction does not exceed the renewal of the stocks over an extended period.

Indicators presented here relate to:

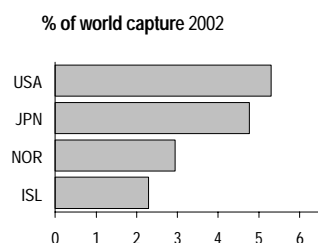
- ♦ *national fish catches expressed as per cent of world captures and as amounts per capita, and related changes since 1980. National fish consumption (food supply from fish per capita) is given as additional information.*
- ♦ *global and regional fish catches and related changes since 1980. Changes in the proportion of fish resources under various phases of fishery development are given as additional information.*

These indicators give insights into quantitative aspects of fish resources; they should be related to information on the status of fish stocks.

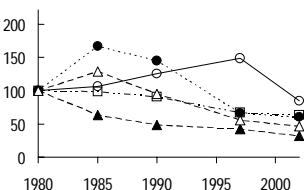
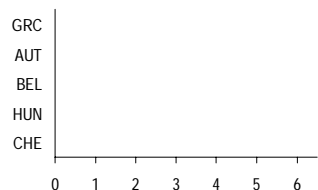
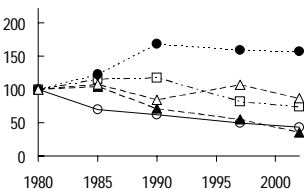
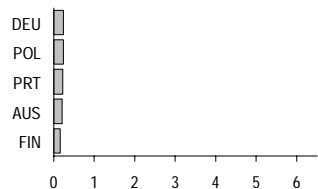
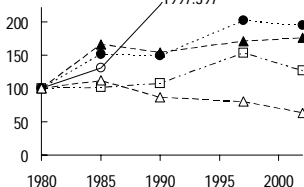
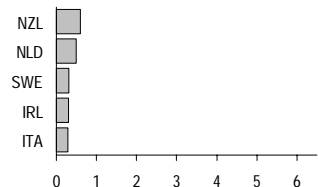
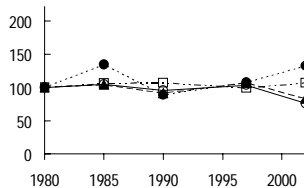
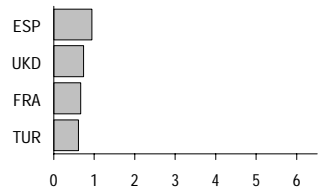
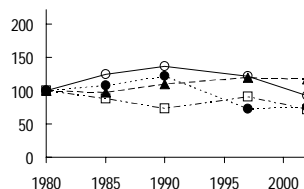
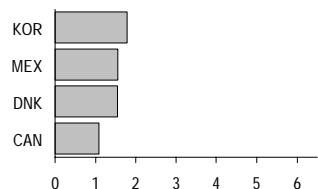
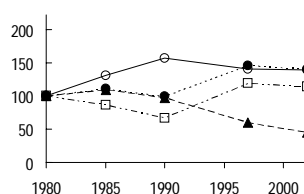


FISH CATCHES AND CONSUMPTION: NATIONAL 15

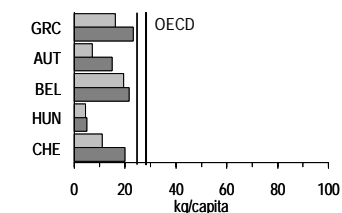
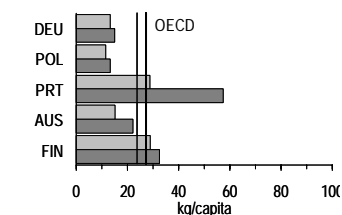
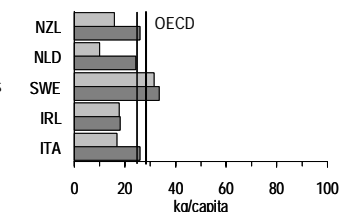
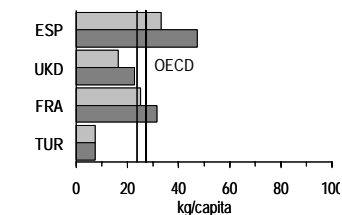
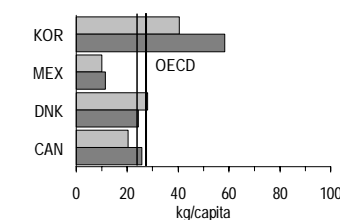
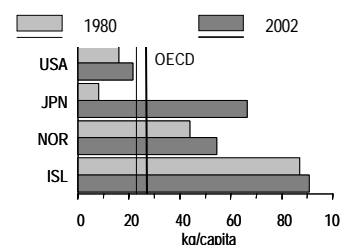
Fish catches in marine and inland waters



Trends (index 1980=100)

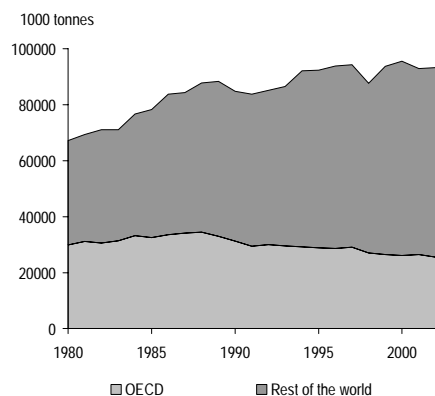


Fish consumption per capita

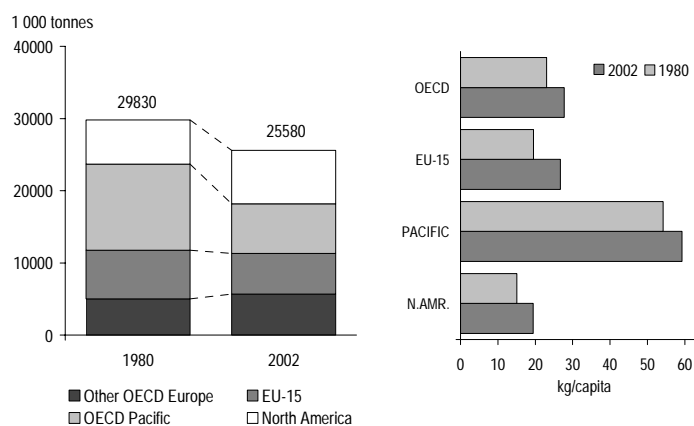


16 FISH CATCHES AND CONSUMPTION: GLOBAL AND REGIONAL

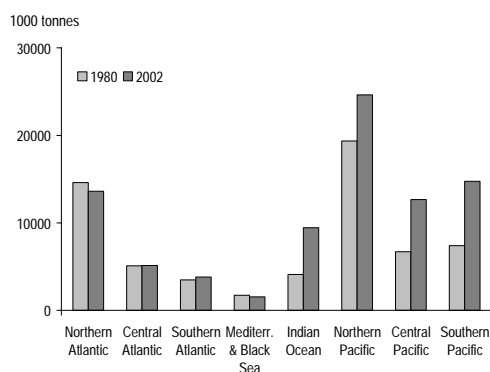
Fish catches, 1980-2002



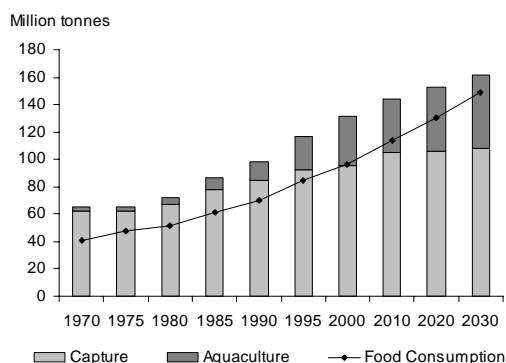
Fish consumption, 1980-2002



Fish catches by major marine fishing area



World fish production and food consumption



Fish catches by major marine fishing area

	Total		share of world catches		Cod, hake, haddock		Herring, sardine, anchovy		Miscellaneous pelagic fishes		Tuna, bonito, billfish, etc.	
	1 000 t.	% change	%	%	1 000 t.	% change	1 000 t.	% change	1 000 t.	% change	1 000 t.	% change
	2002	since 1980			2002	since 1980	2002	since 1980	2002	since 1980	2002	since 1980
Northern Atlantic	13630	-7	23	16	3547	-32	2790	35	2991	-12	37	-38
Central Atlantic	5147	1	8	6	25	-51	2524	24	508	-36	363	4
Southern Atlantic	3824	10	6	4	925	19	696	-30	487	-38	118	56
Mediterr. & Black Sea	1552	-11	3	2	48	-8	810	-10	120	-13	59	32
Indian Ocean	9465	130	7	11	12	563	995	59	852	70	1445	355
Northern Pacific	24632	27	31	29	3190	-26	2544	-21	2588	7	868	77
Central Pacific	12669	89	11	15	1	798	1945	32	1824	126	2840	141
Southern Pacific	14755	100	12	17	643	128	10167	146	2260	8	359	130
Total	85674	37	100	100	8392	-22	22471	45	11630	6	6088	128

♦ See Technical Annex for data sources, notes and comments.

FISH CATCHES AND CONSUMPTION 15&16

	Total fish catches					Marine fish catches		Fish consumption	
	Total		per capita		share of world catches	share of total catches	per capita		
	1 000 t.	% change	kg/cap.	% change			kg/cap.	% change	
	2002	since 1980	2002	since 1980	2002	2002	2002	since 1980	
Canada	1 014	- 25	32.3	-41	1.1	92	25.7	27	
Mexico	1 451	17	14.3	-20	1.6	95	11.4	12	
USA	4 937	40	17.1	10	5.3	94	21.6	34	
Japan	4 445	- 55	34.9	-59	4.8	94	66.3	2	
Korea	1 669	- 8	35.0	-26	1.8	99	58.4	45	
Australia	194	57	9.9	17	0.2	99	22.2	48	
New Zealand	559	262	142.0	189	0.6	100	25.9	64	
Austria	-	- 68	0.0	-70	-	n.app.	14.8	108	
Belgium ♦	29	- 36	2.7	-40	-	98	21.6	12	
Czech Rep.	5	..	0.5	..	-	n.app.	13.7	..	
Denmark ♦	1 442	- 28	268.3	-32	1.5	100	24.2	-13	
Finland	145	- 14	27.8	-21	0.2	66	32.6	12	
France	620	7	10.4	-3	0.7	100	31.5	26	
Germany	224	- 57	2.7	-59	0.2	89	14.9	12	
Greece	89	- 16	8.1	-26	-	95	23.2	44	
Hungary	7	- 40	0.7	-36	-	n.app.	4.9	15	
Iceland	2 130	41	7404.9	11	2.3	100	90.8	4	
Ireland	282	95	72.1	70	0.3	100	18.0	2	
Italy	270	- 37	4.7	-39	0.3	98	25.9	56	
Netherlands	464	76	28.7	54	0.5	99	24.3	144	
Norway	2 743	14	604.5	3	2.9	100	54.4	24	
Poland	222	- 65	5.8	-67	0.2	90	13.2	16	
Portugal	200	- 26	19.3	-30	0.2	100	57.5	100	
Slovak Rep.	2	..	0.0	..	-	n.app.	7.3	..	
Spain	883	- 24	21.4	-29	0.9	99	47.2	42	
Sweden	295	27	33.0	11	0.3	99	33.4	6	
Switzerland	2	- 54	0.2	-70	-	n.app.	19.9	81	
Turkey	567	33	8.1	24	0.6	96	7.4	1	
UK	690	- 17	11.5	-24	0.7	99	22.8	39	
OECD	25 580	- 14	22.4	-28	27.4	96	27.9	20	
World	93 193	39	15.0	-1	100.0	91	16.2	65	

♦ See Technical Annex for data sources, notes and comments... not available - nil or negligible n.app. not applicable

STATE AND TRENDS SUMMARY

Of the major marine stocks fished world-wide, 25 % are estimated to be under or moderately exploited, 47% fully exploited, 18% overexploited and 10 % depleted or recovering. Consequently, nearly half of world marine stock is very close to its maximum sustainable limit.

Trend analysis shows large differences among OECD countries and among fishing areas, with high increases in some areas (e.g. the Pacific and Indian Oceans) and decreases in others (e.g. the Mediterranean and Black Sea).

Only a few of the fish stocks in areas closest to OECD countries have significant potential for additional exploitation; the North Atlantic and parts of the Pacific areas are already being overfished.

The intensity of national catches per unit of GDP and per capita varies widely among OECD countries, reflecting the share of fisheries and associated industries in the economy.

Catches from capture fisheries are generally growing at a slower rate than 30 years ago; they are even in decline in a number of countries, whereas aquaculture is gaining in importance. While aquaculture helps to alleviate some of the stress from capture fisheries, it also has negative effects on local ecosystems.