Current Status and Future Trends of Global Fisheries & Aquaculture

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FIPM
What is...

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- Established to lead international efforts to defeat world hunger
- Acts as a neutral forum to direct global policy
- Gathers and disseminates information about food production and markets
- Provides technical assistance in developing countries
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**FIPM?**

*Fish Products, Trade and Marketing* service – a branch of the FAO Fisheries Department
- Deals with fish *after they have been caught*
- Runs technical assistance projects in developing countries, helps formulate best practice guidelines
- Gathers and disseminates market information through reports, website (www.globefish.org), regular publications etc
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Status and Trends of Global Fisheries & Aquaculture

Production

- Aquaculture
- Capture fisheries

Trade and markets

- Prices & projections
- Trade & market trends
- Fish & nutrition
- Traceability, eco-labels & sustainability
PRODUCTION
Aquaculture vs capture production
1950 - 2012

Source: FishstatJ & Globefish Highlights (2013)

Note: 2011 & 2012 estimated figures
Aquaculture vs capture production
1950 – 2022?


Note: 2011 & 2012 estimated figures, 2013-2022 projected
World aquaculture production map by major species
2011
Capture fisheries today

Marine Fisheries

- Large proportion either fully utilized or over-exploited
- Limited potential for increased production

In-Land Fisheries

- Some stocks collapsed or collapsing
- But many remain underutilized
- Lack of data
FAO databases on 392 wild stocks

6% underutilized
20% moderately utilized
50% fully utilized
15% overfished
6% depleted
2% recovering
TRADE AND MARKETS
GLOBAL SEAFOOD SINCE 1976

Income growth + Urbanisation + Product development

Fish supply per capita
Seafood exports

KG per capita per year

Millions of tonnes

World per capita supply of fish by species group

Kg per capita per year

- Cephalopods
- Crustaceans
- Demersal Fish
- Freshwater Fish
- Marine Fish, Other
- Molluscs, Other
- Pelagic Fish

Years: 1961 to 2009
- Use of pelagics for direct human consumption increasing
- BUT major stocks such as anchoveta still utilised for fishmeal and fish oil
- Small pelagics have great potential as a highly nutritious, cheap food source particularly for nutrient deficient populations
- In many cases, market development is necessary to compete in terms of producer prices
- Shift towards direct consumption must be market-driven
World per capita fish consumption map by major species group
2009

Legend:
- Pelagic fish
- Demersal Fish
- Cephalopods
- Crustaceans
- Molluscs
- Other marine fish
- Freshwater fish
Global market trends

Strong growth: now 4th **biggest importer** and **biggest exporting country**
Steadily increasing per kaput consumption: 31 kg/kaput

Long-term growth: **# 1 market** (EU 28)
rising population and stable consumption at 23 kg/kaput
increasing import dependence

Long-term growth, overtaking Japan as **# 1 importing country**
rising population and stable consumption 24 kg/kaput

**Long-term decline** in fish consumption and imports of meat>fish.
high consumption but falling: 57 kg/kaput
Top Importers and Exporters in 2010, 2011 & 2012

* includes intra-EU trade

Source: Globefish Highlights 2013
WTO and fish trade

- 159 MEMBER COUNTRIES

- RULES BASED SYSTEM
  - TARIFFS
  - SPS/TBT
  - SUBSIDIES
  - DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

- ROLE OF BILATERAL/PLURILATERAL AGREEMENTS
PRICES
World fish prices set to rise strongly
- Strong demand
- Rising production costs
- Slower production growth

Continuing price volatility

Fishmeal and fish oil also prices set to rise
- Rapidly growing aquaculture sector
- Limited supply

Long term price differential will drive substitution away from traditional ingredients
NUTRITION, TRACEABILITY, ECOLABELS & FAO
Fish & Nutrition

Fish provides many valuable nutrients

- protein
- long-chain omega-3 fatty acids
- fat-soluble vitamins
- minerals like iron, calcium, iodine, zinc & selenium

With numerous health benefits

- \textit{(known)} reduced risk of cardiac death, aids neurodevelopment in unborn infants
- \textit{(probable)} reduced risk of stroke, \textit{(possible)} reduced risk of depression

Which are important in developing countries

- fish provides nutrients where they are most needed
- cheap small pelagics growing component of developing country diets
Traceability in the Supply Chain

Globalization of supply chains (separation of producer and consumer) +
Concerns about food safety and quality assurance +
Consumer awareness of fisheries sustainability issues

= Growing need for traceability mechanisms and guidelines

Are costs and benefits equally distributed along the supply chain?
Balance between need for traceability and minimizing unnecessary barriers to trade?
Eco-labeling and Certification

Costs & Benefits

- Fishers bear most of the cost $\leftrightarrow$ retailers reap most of the rewards
- Access to new markets
- Stable supply and integrated value chains
Many new labels: **clarification** needed

- What is **sustainable**?
- Transparent **connection to producer**
FAO response

- Guidelines
  - for Eco-Labeling of Fish and Fishery Products from Marine Capture Fisheries (2005)
  - for the Eco-Labeling of Fish and Fishery Products from Inland Capture Fisheries (2010)
  - for Aquaculture Certification (2011)
Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

- Sets out **principles** and international **standards** for responsible practices with respect to the goals of **conservation**, **management** and **development**

- FAO actively promoting its implementation and monitoring progress

- Internationally agreed but non-binding
CONCLUSIONS

- SUPPLY INCREASES THANKS TO AQUACULTURE
  - BUT FISHERIES MANAGEMENT STILL AN ISSUE

- WORLD TRADE IS INCREASING
  - BUT SHARE OF 3 BIG MARKETS DECLINING
  - ROLE OF CHINA

- FISH AND HUMAN NUTRITION

- PRICES TO RISE STRONGLY

- IMPORTANCE OF TRACEABILITY AND LABELING
THANK YOU