Aquaculture growth potential in Europe

WAPI factsheet to facilitate evidence-based policy-making and sector management in aquaculture

March 2020
Preparation of this factsheet

- This factsheet provides data and information to facilitate the assessment of aquaculture growth potential in Europe.

- Analyses in the factsheet are based on official data and statistics published by FAO and other international or national organizations. The data and statistics, which were the most updated at the time when the factsheet was prepared, may differ from data and statistics used in other WAPI factsheets because of different data sources or different versions of the same datasets.

- The term “country” used in this factsheet includes non-sovereign territory. The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

- Unless noted otherwise, country grouping in this factsheet follows the United Nations M49 standard.

- The preparation of the factsheet has benefited from tables and charts generated by various World Aquaculture Performance Indicator (WAPI) modules. Most of these data analysis tools are for FAO internal use, yet some of them are available for test use. Visit the WAPI webpage for more information about WAPI information and knowledge products.

- The factsheet was prepared by Junning Cai, Xiaowei Zhou and Giulia Galli. The validity and relevance of the results depend on the quality (in terms of timeliness and accuracy) of the underlying data and statistics used in the analyses – see some remarks on FAO aquaculture statistics in Slide 3. Errors could also occur in the analyses despite our efforts to minimize them. Please let us know if you have any concern.

- Contact: Junning Cai (FAO Aquaculture Officer); junning.cai@fao.org; wapi@fao.org.
Remarks on FAO aquaculture statistical data – Europe

- FAO aquaculture statistics are based on data submitted by member countries. When there is a lack of data formally reported by a country, FAO usually estimate the country’s aquaculture production based on data and information from alternative sources or rely on relatively conservative estimation methods when alternative data sources are not readily available.

- Many countries lack a national statistics system for collection of aquaculture production data on a regular basis for dissemination and for reporting to FAO. Only 25 countries or territories in Europe reported aquaculture production data to FAO in all the five years during 2013–2017. They are Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Channel Islands, Croatia, Czechia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, and United Kingdom.

- There is an urgent need for national capacity development in aquaculture statistics system at several levels, including (i) the legal status, institutionalization and resource allocation; (ii) development of national statistical standards in line with international standards; (iii) adequate and stable staffing plus an effective mechanism for data collection, compilation, storage, dissemination and reporting.

- For further information about FAO statistics on aquaculture production, contact: Xiaowei Zhou (FAO Aquaculture Officer (Statistics); Xiaowei.Zhou@fao.org).
Species grouping

In this factsheet, “fish” is used as a general term for convenience. When it is necessary to define the scope of a species group for a specific quantitative measure, the following definitions are used:

- Aquatic products = Fish & seafood + Miscellaneous aquatic animal products + Aquatic plants
- Fish & seafood = Finfish + Shellfish + Miscellaneous aquatic animals.
- Finfish = Marine fishes + Diadromous fishes + Freshwater fishes
- Shellfish = Crustaceans + Molluscs
- Molluscs = Shell molluscs (i.e. molluscs excluding cephalopods) + Cephalopods
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- Capture fisheries production
- Aquaculture production
- Outlook
Geo-location, natural resources, population and income
Europe: Including 4 geographic sub-regions under the **M49 Standard**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Western Europe</th>
<th>Eastern Europe</th>
<th>Southern Europe</th>
<th>Northern Europe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>Åland Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Andorra</td>
<td>Channel Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Czechia</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>Guernsey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Gibraltar</td>
<td>Sark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>Republic of Moldova</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>Holy See</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Faeroe Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>Finland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>North Macedonia</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Isle of Man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>San Marino</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Europe (2017): 2.69 percent of world aquaculture production; 9.88 percent of world population; 2.5 times of world average per capita GDP.

### Aquaculture production, population and income status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tonnes</td>
<td>Share of world total (%)</td>
<td>Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>111 946 623</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>7 548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>3 010 268</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>339 088</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Europe</td>
<td>644 095</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe</td>
<td>269 249</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Europe</td>
<td>1 757 837</td>
<td>1.57</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Top 10 fish farming countries in Europe, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1 308 634</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>311 032</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>46.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>222 434</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>66.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>186 544</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>145.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>166 000</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>64.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>157 000</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>60.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>125 574</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faeroe Islands</td>
<td>86 800</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>61 600</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>45 433</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Europe:** 17.37 percent of world total land area; 22.37 percent of world total surface area of inland waterbodies; 14.23 percent of world total renewable water resources

### Land and water resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/area</th>
<th>Total country area (excluding coastal waters)¹</th>
<th>Surface area of inland waterbodies²</th>
<th>Coastline length³</th>
<th>Total renewable water resources¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>134 108 230 km² 100.00%</td>
<td>3 434 349 km² 100.00%</td>
<td>805 942 km</td>
<td>54 737 Billion m³/year 100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>23 297 776 km² 17.37%</td>
<td>768 115 km² 22.37%</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 787 km 14.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>18 826 260 km² 14.04%</td>
<td>628 791 km² 18.31%</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 232 km 9.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Europe</td>
<td>1 317 430 km² 0.98%</td>
<td>15 928 km² 0.46%</td>
<td></td>
<td>823 km 1.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe</td>
<td>1 106 660 km² 0.83%</td>
<td>12 270 km² 0.36%</td>
<td></td>
<td>609 km 1.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Europe</td>
<td>2 047 426 km² 1.53%</td>
<td>111 125 km² 3.24%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 124 km 2.05%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Top 10 aquaculture countries in Europe, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/area</th>
<th>Total country area (excluding coastal waters)¹</th>
<th>Surface area of inland waterbodies²</th>
<th>Coastline length³</th>
<th>Total renewable water resources¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>625 220 km² 0.47%</td>
<td>22 109 km² 0.64%</td>
<td>25 148 km</td>
<td>393 Billion m³/year 0.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>505 940 km² 0.38%</td>
<td>4 301 km² 0.13%</td>
<td>4 964 km</td>
<td>112 Billion m³/year 0.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>243 610 km² 0.18%</td>
<td>4 530 km² 0.13%</td>
<td>12 429 km</td>
<td>147 Billion m³/year 0.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>17 098 250 km² 12.75%</td>
<td>600 572 km² 17.49%</td>
<td>37 653 km</td>
<td>4 525 Billion m³/year 8.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>549 090 km² 0.41%</td>
<td>4 296 km² 0.13%</td>
<td>4 853 km</td>
<td>211 Billion m³/year 0.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>301 340 km² 0.22%</td>
<td>4 023 km² 0.12%</td>
<td>7 600 km</td>
<td>191 Billion m³/year 0.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>131 960 km² 0.10%</td>
<td>3 423 km² 0.10%</td>
<td>13 676 km</td>
<td>68 Billion m³/year 0.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faeroe Islands</td>
<td>1 396 km² 0.00%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 117 km</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>41 540 km² 0.03%</td>
<td>1 204 km² 0.04%</td>
<td>451 km</td>
<td>91 Billion m³/year 0.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>70 280 km² 0.05%</td>
<td>1 972 km² 0.06%</td>
<td>1 448 km</td>
<td>52 Billion m³/year 0.09%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Europe (population, 2017 versus 2030):

Population expected to decline from 745 million in 2017 to 741 million in 2030.

Population expected to decline in Eastern Europe and Southern Europe between 2017 and 2030.

Population expected to increase in Western Europe and Northern Europe.

Population expected to decline in most of the top 10 most populated European countries.

Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Population Module; see Template 1 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).
Europe (population prospects, 2015–2030):

Around 2 million less people in 2030 than in 2015.

Increasing percentage of urban population to 77.48 percent in 2030.

Slightly decreasing female ratio to 51.59 in 2030.


Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Population Module; see Template 1 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).
Food security, nutrition and health
Europe (per capita protein intake, 1993 versus 2013):

Per capita total (i.e. animal and vegetal) protein intake increased from 96.5 g/day in 1993 to 102.1 g/day in 2013.

The composition of protein sources was relatively stable between 1993 and 2013.

The fish share in total protein intake increased from 5 percent to 6.4 percent.

Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).
Europe versus world (per capita protein intake, 2013):

Per capita total (i.e. animal and vegetal) protein intake (102.1 g/day) higher than the world average.

The share of animal protein (56.7 percent) higher than the world average.

The fish share in total protein intake (6.4 percent) was similar to the world average.

Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).
### Data source

### Note
- Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

### Eastern Europe (2013)
- Total protein intake (2013): 97.4 g/capita/day
  - Vegetal products: 43.9%
  - Animal products: 56.1%
  - Cereals: 29.1%
  - Pulses & oilcrops: 7.9%
  - Vegetables & fruits: 3.8%
  - Other vegetal products: 5.2%

### Western Europe (2013)
- Total protein intake (2013): 105.2 g/capita/day
  - Vegetal products: 38.1%
  - Animal products: 61.9%
  - Cereals: 25.4%
  - Pulses & oilcrops: 2.2%
  - Vegetables & fruits: 4.4%
  - Other vegetal products: 6.0%

### Southern Europe (2013)
- Total protein intake (2013): 104.4 g/capita/day
  - Vegetal products: 2.0%
  - Animal products: 52.8%
  - Cereals: 47.2%
  - Pulses & oilcrops: 1.7%
  - Vegetables & fruits: 4.6%

### Northern Europe (2013)
- Total protein intake (2013): 105.9 g/capita/day
  - Vegetal products: 26.2%
  - Animal products: 58.6%
  - Cereals: 26.2%
  - Pulses & oilcrops: 3.0%
  - Vegetables & fruits: 4.4%
  - Other vegetal products: 7.8%

### Other animal products:
- Eastern Europe: 2.4%
- Western Europe: 1.9%
- Southern Europe: 2.0%
- Northern Europe: 1.3%
Europe (food security and nutrition indicators, mid-2010s):

Less than 2.5 percent population undernourished.

1.5 percent of population subject to severe food insecurity.

25.4 percent of adults obese, nearly twice as high as the world average.

20.2 percent of reproductive-age women anaemic.

Data source: FAOSTAT - Suite of Food Security Indicators (updated on 11 October, 2019); http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FS.
Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Food Security Module; see Template 2 in the WAPI Prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).
Europe (life expectancy, 2017):

78.5 years of life expectancy at birth for total population, higher than the world average.

81.8 years of life expectancy at birth for female population, higher than the world average.

75.4 years of life expectancy at birth for male population, higher than the world average.


Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Human Health Module (including calculation of life expectancy at the regional/global level); see Template 3 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).
Contribution of fish to food and nutrition
Europe versus world (per capita animal protein intake, 2013):

Per capita animal protein intake (57.9 g/day) nearly twice as high as the world average.

The composition of different meat sources for Europe’s animal protein intake similar to the world pattern.

Fish contribution to animal protein intake (11.3 percent) lower than the world average.

Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).]
Animal protein intake (2013): 63.1 g/capita/day

Northern Europe (2013)

- Meat: 46.1%
- Milk & eggs: 13.0%
- Fish & seafood: 11.1%
- Bovine meat: 9.7%
- Pigmeat: 6.8%
- Mutton & goat meat: 0.7%
- Poultry meat: 0.5%
- Other meat: 0.1%

Meat: 45.1%
Milk & eggs: 39.3%
Fish & seafood: 11.0%
Bovine meat: 9.0%
Pigmeat: 16.3%
Mutton & goat meat: 0.8%
Poultry meat: 17.4%
Other meat: 1.8%

Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

Animal protein intake (2013): 51.4 g/capita/day

Western Europe (2013)

- Meat: 47.1%
- Milk & eggs: 35.2%
- Fish & seafood: 14.1%
- Bovine meat: 14.1%
- Pigmeat: 34.5%
- Mutton & goat meat: 0.9%
- Poultry meat: 0.3%
- Other meat: 0.1%

Meat: 44.1%
Milk & eggs: 40.2%
Fish & seafood: 9.7%
Bovine meat: 10.4%
Pigmeat: 34.5%
Mutton & goat meat: 0.1%
Poultry meat: 0.3%
Other meat: 0.1%

Animal protein intake (2013): 58.5 g/capita/day

Southern Europe (2013)

- Meat: 47.1%
- Milk & eggs: 35.2%
- Fish & seafood: 14.1%
- Bovine meat: 10.3%
- Pigmeat: 18.2%
- Mutton & goat meat: 0.8%
- Poultry meat: 1.8%
- Other meat: 0.1%

Meat: 45.1%
Milk & eggs: 43.3%
Fish & seafood: 9.6%
Bovine meat: 10.4%
Pigmeat: 17.8%
Mutton & goat meat: 0.9%
Poultry meat: 1.2%
Other meat: 0.1%

Animal protein intake (2013): 65.2 g/capita/day

Eastern Europe (2013)

- Meat: 46.1%
- Milk & eggs: 40.2%
- Fish & seafood: 11.1%
- Bovine meat: 9.7%
- Pigmeat: 5.6%
- Mutton & goat meat: 0.4%
- Poultry meat: 0.2%
- Other meat: 0.1%

Meat: 45.1%
Milk & eggs: 40.2%
Fish & seafood: 11.1%
Bovine meat: 9.7%
Pigmeat: 5.6%
Mutton & goat meat: 0.4%
Poultry meat: 0.2%
Other meat: 0.1%

Northern Europe (2013)

- Meat: 46.1%
- Milk & eggs: 13.0%
- Fish & seafood: 11.1%
- Bovine meat: 9.7%
- Pigmeat: 6.8%
- Mutton & goat meat: 0.7%
- Poultry meat: 0.5%
- Other meat: 0.1%

Meat: 45.1%
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Mutton & goat meat: 0.9%
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Other meat: 1.8%

Animal protein intake (2013): 58.5 g/capita/day

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- Meat: 47.1%
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- Mutton & goat meat: 0.8%
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- Other meat: 0.1%

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Animal protein intake (2013): 65.2 g/capita/day

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Other meat: 0.1%

Animal protein intake (2013): 65.2 g/capita/day

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- Poultry meat: 0.5%
- Other meat: 0.1%

Meat: 45.1%
Milk & eggs: 40.2%
Fish & seafood: 11.1%
Bovine meat: 9.7%
Pigmeat: 34.5%
Mutton & goat meat: 0.1%
Poultry meat: 0.3%
Other meat: 0.1%
Europe (fish contribution to animal protein, 2013): Per capita animal protein intake (57.9 g/day) was higher than the world average; fish share in animal protein (11.3 percent) was lower than world average. A similar pattern applied to all the four European sub-regions.

**Table: Contribution of fish to animal protein**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/area</th>
<th>Per capita protein intake in 2013 (g/capita/day)</th>
<th>Fish share (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fish products</td>
<td>Animal products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>32.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>57.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>51.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Europe</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>58.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>65.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Europe</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>62.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Top 10 fish farming countries in Europe**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Fish share (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faeroe Islands</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data source:** FAOSTAT Food Balance Sheets (January 2018; [www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS]).

**Note:** Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP); see Figure 2.5a in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example ([www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en)).
Europe (per capita animal protein intake, 1993 versus 2013):

Per capita animal protein intake increased from 53.2 g/day to 57.9 g/day.

Fish share in animal protein intake increased from 9 percent to 11.3 percent.


Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example ([www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en)). Food items contributing less than 0.5 percent of animal protein may not be labelled.
Europe (2013): Food balance sheet for fish & seafood

16 317 802 tonnes domestic fish production – 2 635 311 tonnes for non-food use (16.1 percent of the production) = 13 682 492 tonnes domestic food fish production (83.9 percent of the production)

13 682 492 tonnes domestic food fish production (43.5 percent of food fish supply) + 17 535 146 tonnes food fish import (55.7 percent of food fish supply) + 247 104 tonnes inventory depletion (0.8 percent of food fish supply) = 31 464 742 tonnes food fish supply available for utilization

31 464 742 tonnes food fish utilization = 15 267 394 tonnes food fish export (48.5 percent of food fish utilization) + 16 197 349 tonnes (food) fish consumption (51.5 percent of food fish utilization).


Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP); see Figure 5.1 in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Fish & seafood includes finfish, crustaceans, molluscs and miscellaneous aquatic animals, but NOT aquatic plants, miscellaneous aquatic animal products or whales, seals and other aquatic mammals. The FBS production data here may not be consistent with more updated production data in FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics. Numbers may not add up exactly due to rounding.

Food fish supply from domestic sources increased from 12,225,889 tonnes in 1993 to 13,929,596 tonnes in 2013.

Domestic fish consumption increased from 12,166,483 tonnes to 16,197,349 tonnes.

In 1993, the 12,225,889 tonnes of food fish supply from domestic resources was slightly higher than the 12,166,483 tonnes domestic fish consumption.

In 2013, the 16,197,349 tonnes of total fish consumption = 13,929,596 tonnes of food fish supply from domestic sources + 2,267,752 tonnes net food fish import.

Per capita fish consumption in Europe increased from 17.4 kg to 21.9 kg.


Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP); see Figure 5.2 in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Numbers may not add up exactly due to rounding.
Domestic fish market
(fish consumption)
Europe (total fish consumption, 1993–2013):

The increase in total fish consumption from 12.2 million tonnes in 1993 to 16.2 million tonnes in 2013 was driven by both population growth (from 726 million to 741 million) and the increase in per capita fish consumption (from 17.4 kg to 21.9 kg).


Europe (per capita fish consumption, 1993 versus 2013): Per capita fish consumption increased from 17.4 kg to 21.9 kg between 1993 and 2013; the 1.2 percent annual growth rate lower than the world average.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/area</th>
<th>Per capita fish consumption (kg/year)</th>
<th>Annual growth (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>19.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Europe</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Europe</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 10 fish farming countries in Europe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>51.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>42.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>33.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>25.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faeroe Islands</td>
<td>84.1</td>
<td>89.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Europe (per capita fish consumption, 1993 versus 2013):

Per capita fish consumption increased from 17.35 kg to 21.89 kg.

The share of marine fishes in fish consumption declined from 69 percent to 60.3 percent.

The share of freshwater & diadromous fishes increased from 11 percent to 19 percent.


Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP); see Figure 3.3 in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Per capita fish consumption equal to total consumption (from FAO FBS) divided by population (from United Nations Population Prospect 2019).
Europe versus world (per capita fish consumption, 2013):

The 21.89 kg per capita fish consumption higher than the world average.

The 60.3 percent share of marine fishes in fish consumption greater than the world average.

The 19 percent share of freshwater & diadromous fishes only half of the world average.


Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP); see Figure 3.3 in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Per capita fish consumption equal to total consumption (from FAO FBS) divided by population (from United Nations Population Prospect 2019).
Fish trade
**Europe versus Developed Regions (2005–2017): Fish trade patterns**


*Notes:* Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45–47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. CIF = Cost, insurance and freight; FOB = Free on board.


Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45–47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. CIF = Cost, insurance and freight; FOB = Free on board.


**Notes**: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45–47 in the WAPI prototype for examples ([www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en)). Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. CIF = Cost, insurance and freight; FOB = Free on board.


Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45–47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. CIF = Cost, insurance and freight; FOB = Free on board.
Western Europe (2005–2017): Status and trends of fish trade


Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45–47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. CIF = Cost, insurance and freight; FOB = Free on board.


Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45–47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. CIF = Cost, insurance and freight; FOB = Free on board.
Europe versus Developed Regions (fish trade balance, 2005–2017): Status and trends of fish trade balance


Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45–47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. CIF = Cost, insurance and freight; FOB = Free on board.
**Eastern Europe and Northern Europe (fish trade balance, 2005–2017):** Status and trends of fish trade balance


*Notes:* Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45–47 in the WAPI prototype for examples ([www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en)). Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. CIF = Cost, insurance and freight; FOB = Free on board.
Southern Europe and Western Europe (fish trade balance, 2005–2017): Status and trends of fish trade balance

Europe (2005–2017): Contribution of fish to international commodity trade


Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45-47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).
Eastern Europe (2005–2017): Contribution of fish to international commodity trade


Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45-47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).
Southern Europe (2005–2017): Contribution of fish to international commodity trade


**Notes:** Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45-47 in the WAPI prototype for examples ([www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en)).
**Western Europe (2005–2017): Contribution of fish to international commodity trade**


**Notes:** Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45-47 in the WAPI prototype for examples ([www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en)).
Northern Europe (2005–2017): Contribution of fish to international commodity trade


Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45-47 in the WAPI prototype for examples ([www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en](https://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en)).
Fish export

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/area</th>
<th>Aquatic products export quantity (tonnes)</th>
<th>Annual growth (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>26 135 487</td>
<td>40 138 349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>10 478 012</td>
<td>14 870 070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>1 495 818</td>
<td>2 779 528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Europe</td>
<td>1 145 873</td>
<td>1 848 232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe</td>
<td>1 977 237</td>
<td>2 872 878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Europe</td>
<td>5 859 084</td>
<td>7 369 432</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top 10 largest exporters of aquatic products by tonnage in Europe, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/area</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Annual growth (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>2 101 499</td>
<td>2 632 020</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>1 212 440</td>
<td>2 222 709</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>720 774</td>
<td>1 429 915</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1 265 033</td>
<td>1 217 553</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>802 244</td>
<td>1 186 375</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>647 025</td>
<td>903 255</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>674 751</td>
<td>854 428</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>306 942</td>
<td>779 652</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>730 970</td>
<td>632 443</td>
<td>-0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faeroe Islands</td>
<td>322 133</td>
<td>504 685</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45-47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source.

### Status and trend of aquatic products export value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/area</th>
<th>Aquatic products export value (USD 000)</th>
<th>Annual growth (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>55 833 945</td>
<td>158 102 263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>18 727 227</td>
<td>55 445 315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>1 869 496</td>
<td>7 435 724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Europe</td>
<td>2 567 541</td>
<td>8 051 270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe</td>
<td>4 084 821</td>
<td>11 413 651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Europe</td>
<td>10 205 369</td>
<td>28 544 670</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Top 10 largest exporters of aquatic products (by value) in Europe, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Aquatic products export value (USD 000)</th>
<th>Annual growth (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>3 550 369</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1 351 828</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>2 765 888</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1 615 229</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>1 520 173</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>476 258</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>1 269 848</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1 110 897</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>243 282</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>1 236 612</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


*Note:* Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45–47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source.
Europe (fish export, 2000 versus 2017):

Aquatic commodities export increased from USD 18.7 billion in 2000 to USD 55.4 billion in 2017.

The share of diadromous fishes in the aquatic commodities export increased from 19.4 percent to 35.3 percent.

The share of marine fishes in the aquatic commodities export decreased from 59.9 percent to 46.9 percent.


Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45–47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. Species groups less than 0.1 percent of the total value not labelled in the charts.
Europe versus world (fish export, 2017):

The USD 55.4 billion of total export of aquatic products in 2017 was over one third of the world total.

The share of diadromous fishes (35.3 percent) nearly twice of the world average.

The share of shellfish (15.8 percent) less than half of the world average.

The species composition of aquatic commodities export varied across the three LAC sub-regions.


Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45–47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. Species groups less than 0.1 percent of the total value not labelled in the charts.
Europe (2017): Major species groups in aquatic products export

**Europe’s aquatic products export in 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSCAAP groups</th>
<th>Product weight (tonnes)</th>
<th>Share of Europe’s total export of all aquatic commodities (%)</th>
<th>Share of world export of the same species group (%)</th>
<th>Share of world export of the same species group (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Cods, hakes, haddocks</td>
<td>3 375 744</td>
<td>22.70</td>
<td>65.99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Marine fishes not identified</td>
<td>2 463 154</td>
<td>16.56</td>
<td>27.98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Salmons, trouts, smelts</td>
<td>2 315 601</td>
<td>15.57</td>
<td>64.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Herrings, sardines, anchovies</td>
<td>2 043 427</td>
<td>13.74</td>
<td>65.66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Miscellaneous pelagic fishes</td>
<td>1 768 645</td>
<td>11.89</td>
<td>45.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Tunas, bonitos, billfishes</td>
<td>633 577</td>
<td>4.26</td>
<td>16.87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Shrimps, prawns</td>
<td>366 464</td>
<td>2.46</td>
<td>11.37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Flounders, halibuts, soles</td>
<td>299 441</td>
<td>2.01</td>
<td>39.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Mussels</td>
<td>225 182</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>60.51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1 083 111</td>
<td>7.28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic products</td>
<td>14 870 070</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>37.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSCAAP groups</th>
<th>FOB value (USD 1 000)</th>
<th>Share of Europe’s total export of all aquatic commodities (%)</th>
<th>Share of world export of the same species group (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Salmons, trouts, smelts</td>
<td>19 436 062</td>
<td>35.05</td>
<td>69.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cods, hakes, haddocks</td>
<td>9 478 589</td>
<td>17.10</td>
<td>65.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Marine fishes not identified</td>
<td>5 303 497</td>
<td>5.24</td>
<td>26.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Shrimps, prawns</td>
<td>3 429 258</td>
<td>6.18</td>
<td>12.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Tunas, bonitos, billfishes</td>
<td>2 903 646</td>
<td>5.24</td>
<td>20.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Miscellaneous pelagic fishes</td>
<td>2 546 566</td>
<td>4.59</td>
<td>45.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Herrings, sardines, anchovies</td>
<td>2 449 513</td>
<td>4.42</td>
<td>56.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses</td>
<td>1 652 349</td>
<td>2.98</td>
<td>15.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Flounders, halibuts, soles</td>
<td>1 603 891</td>
<td>2.89</td>
<td>52.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Crabs, sea-spiders</td>
<td>1 195 089</td>
<td>2.16</td>
<td>27.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>5 446 855</td>
<td>9.82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic products</td>
<td>55 445 315</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>35.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Notes:** Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45-47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. FOB = Free on board; ISSCAAP = International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants.
Europe (2017): Top 10 commodities in fish export (in terms of quantity).

Europe's top-10 fish export products (2017; in terms of quantity)

1. Atlantic and Danube salmons, fresh or chilled: 1,559,965 tonnes
2. Alaska pollock, frozen: 840,773 tonnes
3. Fishmeals, nei: 669,227 tonnes
4. Herrings nei, frozen: 590,709 tonnes
5. Atlantic mackerel, frozen: 519,036 tonnes
6. Mackerels nei, frozen: 516,201 tonnes
7. Fish waste, nei: 370,953 tonnes
8. Blue whiting (Micromesistius poutassou), frozen: 329,213 tonnes
9. Fish body oils, nei: 296,942 tonnes
10. Atlantic herring, frozen: 263,277 tonnes

Other species: 8,913,774 tonnes

Europe (2017): Top 10 commodities in fish export (in terms of value).

Europe's top-10 fish export products (2017; in terms of value)

1. Atlantic and Danube salmons, fresh or chilled - 11 739 772
2. Salmons, smoked - 1 940 782
3. Salmon fillets, fresh or chilled - 1 897 741
4. Salmon fillets, frozen - 1 605 343
5. Fishmeals, nei - 970 259
6. Cod nei, fillets, frozen - 949 144
7. Shrimps and prawns (Penaeus spp.), frozen - 901 696
8. Alaska pollock, frozen - 779 912
9. Atlantic mackerel, frozen - 731 604
10. Cods nei, frozen - 685 692
Other species - 33 243 370

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45-47 in the WAPI Prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. Nei = not elsewhere included.
Fish import

**Status and trend of aquatic products import volume**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/area</th>
<th>Aquatic products import quantity (tonnes)</th>
<th>Annual growth (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>26 502 111</td>
<td>38 681 948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>11 317 715</td>
<td>14 117 574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>1 417 342</td>
<td>2 047 589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Europe</td>
<td>2 803 996</td>
<td>3 859 284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe</td>
<td>3 278 065</td>
<td>3 935 653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Europe</td>
<td>3 818 312</td>
<td>4 275 048</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Top 10 largest importers of aquatic products (by tonnage) in Europe, 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Annual growth (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1 373 416</td>
<td>1 768 442</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1 301 456</td>
<td>1 377 571</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1 013 696</td>
<td>1 183 611</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1 154 010</td>
<td>1 157 561</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>827 095</td>
<td>1 115 931</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>687 266</td>
<td>1 104 170</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>867 868</td>
<td>801 837</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>212 999</td>
<td>736 587</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>902 533</td>
<td>646 780</td>
<td>-1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>553 747</td>
<td>622 731</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


*Note:* Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45-47 in the WAPI prototype for examples ([www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en)). Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source.

### Status and trend of aquatic products import value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/area</th>
<th>Aquatic products import value (USD 000)</th>
<th>Annual growth (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>61 012 631</td>
<td>148 605 591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>22 062 847</td>
<td>61 791 639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>883 930</td>
<td>6 364 388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Europe</td>
<td>7 232 447</td>
<td>18 458 091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe</td>
<td>8 096 038</td>
<td>20 762 448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Europe</td>
<td>5 850 432</td>
<td>16 206 712</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Top 10 largest importers of aquatic products (by value) in Europe, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Aquatic products import value (USD 000)</th>
<th>Annual growth (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>3 372 480</td>
<td>8 032 957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>3 018 121</td>
<td>6 766 261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2 555 491</td>
<td>6 588 912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2 282 399</td>
<td>5 780 943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>711 688</td>
<td>4 934 766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1 172 233</td>
<td>4 310 968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>2 209 877</td>
<td>4 222 259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1 860 058</td>
<td>3 790 005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>863 407</td>
<td>2 396 393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>297 715</td>
<td>2 337 030</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Note:** Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45-47 in the WAPI prototype for examples ([www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en)). Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source.
Europe (fish import, 2000 versus 2017):

Aquatic commodities import nearly tripled from USD 22.1 billion in 2000 to USD 61.8 billion in 2017.

The share of marine fishes in Europe’s aquatic commodities import declined from 54.3 percent to 45.6 percent.

The share of diadromous fishes in Europe’s aquatic commodities import doubled from 13.1 percent to 26.2 percent.

Europe versus world (fish import, 2017):

The USD 61.8 billion of total import of aquatic products in 2017 was around 40 percent of the world total.

The share of diadromous fishes (26.2 percent) higher than the world average.

The share of crustaceans (15.4 percent) lower than the world average.


Notes:
- Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45–47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).
- Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source.
- Species groups less than 0.1 percent of the total value not labelled in the charts.

### Northern Europe (2017)

Aquatic products import value: 16,206,712 thousand USD

- **Finfish**: 84.6%
- **Shellfish**: 14.9%
- **Crustaceans**: 14.0%
- **Molluscs**: 11.4%
- **Others**: 0.5%
- **Aquatic plants**: 0.4%
- **Marine fishes**: 50.0%
- **Freshwater fishes**: 45.4%
- **Diadromous fishes**: 34.0%

### Western Europe (2017)

Aquatic products import value: 20,762,448 thousand USD

- **Finfish**: 73.0%
- **Shellfish**: 26.3%
- **Crustaceans**: 19.4%
- **Molluscs**: 6.9%
- **Others**: 0.7%
- **Aquatic plants**: 0.3%
- **Marine fishes**: 45.4%
- **Freshwater fishes**: 45.5%
- **Diadromous fishes**: 26.5%

### Southern Europe (2017)

Aquatic products import value: 18,458,091 thousand USD

- **Finfish**: 60.7%
- **Shellfish**: 38.7%
- **Crustaceans**: 15.4%
- **Molluscs**: 23.3%
- **Others**: 0.6%
- **Aquatic plants**: 0.4%
- **Marine fishes**: 49.7%
- **Freshwater fishes**: 16.9%
- **Diadromous fishes**: 0.4%

### Eastern Europe (2017)

Aquatic products import value: 6,364,388 thousand USD

- **Finfish**: 73.0%
- **Shellfish**: 26.3%
- **Crustaceans**: 19.4%
- **Molluscs**: 6.9%
- **Others**: 0.1%
- **Aquatic plants**: 0.1%
- **Marine fishes**: 45.7%
- **Freshwater fishes**: 47.9%
- **Diadromous fishes**: 46.5%
Europe (2017): Major species groups in aquatic products import

**Europe’s aquatic products import in 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSCAAP groups</th>
<th>Product weight (tonnes)</th>
<th>Share of Europe's total import of all aquatic commodities (%)</th>
<th>Share of world import of the same species group (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Marine fishes not identified</td>
<td>3 002 385</td>
<td>21.27</td>
<td>34.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cods, hakes, haddocks</td>
<td>2 370 644</td>
<td>16.79</td>
<td>46.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Salmons, trouts, smelts</td>
<td>1 915 257</td>
<td>13.57</td>
<td>53.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Herrings, sardines, anchovies</td>
<td>1 327 520</td>
<td>9.40</td>
<td>42.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Tunas, bonitos, billfishes</td>
<td>1 201 004</td>
<td>8.51</td>
<td>31.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Shrimps, prawns</td>
<td>901 057</td>
<td>6.38</td>
<td>27.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Miscellaneous pelagic fishes</td>
<td>870 887</td>
<td>6.17</td>
<td>22.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses</td>
<td>811 971</td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td>35.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Miscellaneous freshwater fishes</td>
<td>253 606</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>23.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Flounders, halibuts, soles</td>
<td>253 604</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>33.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1 209 639</td>
<td>8.57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aquatic products</strong></td>
<td><strong>14 117 574</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>35.17</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSCAAP groups</th>
<th>FOB value (USD 1 000)</th>
<th>Share of Europe's total import of all aquatic commodities (%)</th>
<th>Share of world import of the same species group (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Salmons, trouts, smelts</td>
<td>15 999 672</td>
<td>25.89</td>
<td>57.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cods, hakes, haddocks</td>
<td>9 321 488</td>
<td>15.09</td>
<td>63.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Shrimps, prawns</td>
<td>7 795 974</td>
<td>12.62</td>
<td>28.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Tunas, bonitos, billfishes</td>
<td>5 726 042</td>
<td>9.27</td>
<td>40.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses</td>
<td>4 346 147</td>
<td>7.03</td>
<td>39.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Herrings, sardines, anchovies</td>
<td>2 225 536</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>51.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Miscellaneous pelagic fishes</td>
<td>1 460 753</td>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>26.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Flounders, halibuts, soles</td>
<td>1 407 403</td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>45.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Miscellaneous freshwater fishes</td>
<td>1 172 515</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>33.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>6 168 067</td>
<td>9.98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aquatic products</strong></td>
<td><strong>61 791 639</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>39.08</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Europe (2017): Top 10 commodities in fish import (in terms of quantity).

Europe's top-10 fish import products (2017; in terms of quantity)

1. Atlantic and Danube salmons, fresh or chilled 1 181 580
2. Fishmeals, nei 705 663
3. Fish waste, nei 500 829
4. Fish body oils, nei 463 890
5. Mackerels nei, frozen 417 372
6. Shrimps and prawns (Penaeus spp.), frozen 366 192
7. Fish, crustacean and mollusc products, unfit for human consumption nei 353 811
8. Herrings nei, frozen 352 513
9. Alaska pollock fillets, frozen 337 418
10. Skipjack prepared or preserved, not minced, nei 231 954

Other species 9 206 352

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45-47 in the WAPI Prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. Nei = not elsewere included.
Europe (2017): Top 10 commodities in fish import (in terms of value).

Europe's top-10 fish import products (2017; in terms of value)

1. Atlantic and Danube salmons, fresh or chilled $8,913,244
2. Shrimps and prawns (Penaeus spp.), frozen $3,350,759
3. Salmons, smoked $1,688,020
4. Salmon fillets, frozen $1,508,506
5. Shrimps and prawns, other than coldwater, even smoked, frozen $1,496,273
6. Cod nei, fillets, frozen $1,354,424
7. Salmon fillets, fresh or chilled $1,272,382
8. Octopus, frozen $1,216,873
9. Shrimps and prawns, prep. or pres., not in airtight containers $1,118,995
10. Skipjack prepared or preserved, not minced, nei $1,055,797

Other species $38,816,366

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45–47 in the WAPI Prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. Nei = not elsewhere included.
Total fishery production
Europe (1950–2017): Status and trend of total fishery production

Europe (total fishery production, 2000 versus 2017):

Total fishery production declined slightly from 18.6 million tonnes in 2000 to 18.1 million tonnes in 2017.

The share of marine fishes declined from 78 percent to 73.2 percent.

The share of diadromous fishes increased from 7.3 percent to 12.9 percent.

Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en). Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Total Fishery Production Module; see Figure 1.5 in the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1) for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage. Species accounting for less than 0.1 percent of total production not labelled in the charts.
Europe versus world (total fishery production, 2017):

The 18.1 million tonnes of total fishery production was around 10 percent of the world total.

The 73.2 percent of marine fishes share was greater than the world average.

The 3.3 percent of freshwater fishes share was much lower than the world average.

The 1.5 percent of aquatic plants was much lower than the world average.


Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Total Fishery Production Module; see Figure 1.5 in the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1) for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage. Species accounting for less than 0.1 percent of total production not labelled in the charts.

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Total Fishery Production Module; see Figure 1.5 in the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1) for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

Species accounting for less than 0.1 percent of total production not labelled in the charts.

### Total Fishery Production (2017)

- **Southern Europe (2017):**
  - Total fishery production (2017): 2 143 945 tonnes
  - Finfish: 74.7%
  - Shellfish: 24.9%
  - Marine fishes: 70.4%
  - Freshwater fishes: 3.3%
  - Diadromous fishes: 1.0%
  - Crustaceans: 2.6%
  - Molluscs: 0.1%
  - Miscellaneous aquatic animals: 0.4%
  - Aquatic plants: 0.3%

- **Western Europe (2017):**
  - Total fishery production (2017): 1 580 871 tonnes
  - Finfish: 77.0%
  - Shellfish: 20.4%
  - Marine fishes: 71.3%
  - Freshwater fishes: 2.5%
  - Diadromous fishes: 3.2%
  - Crustaceans: 2.6%
  - Molluscs: 1.6%
  - Miscellaneous aquatic animals: 0.1%
  - Aquatic plants: 0.2%

- **Northern Europe (2017):**
  - Total fishery production (2017): 8 807 658 tonnes
  - Finfish: 91.8%
  - Shellfish: 3.7%
  - Marine fishes: 71.7%
  - Freshwater fishes: 0.6%
  - Diadromous fishes: 19.5%
  - Crustaceans: 3.5%
  - Molluscs: 2.2%
  - Miscellaneous aquatic animals: 0.1%
  - Aquatic plants: 2.5%

- **Eastern Europe (2017):**
  - Total fishery production (2017): 5 972 962 tonnes
  - Finfish: 94.9%
  - Shellfish: 4.6%
  - Marine fishes: 77.1%
  - Freshwater fishes: 8.7%
  - Diadromous fishes: 19.5%
  - Crustaceans: 3.5%
  - Molluscs: 17.6%
  - Miscellaneous aquatic animals: 0.3%
  - Aquatic plants: 0.2%
Capture fisheries production
Europe (capture fisheries production, 2000 versus 2017): Capture fisheries production declined between 2000 and 2017 in most of the major capture fisheries countries in Europe.

Top 10 countries/territories in Europe with the highest capture production quantity, 2017


Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Capture Fisheries Production Module; see Figure 3.3 in the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1) for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage.
Europe (capture fisheries production, 2000 versus 2017): Capture fisheries production declined from 16.6 million tonnes in 2000 to 15.1 million tonnes in 2017 with the share of inland fisheries increased slightly from 2.6 percent to 2.8 percent.

Europe versus world (inland versus marine capture fisheries production, 2017):

Inland fisheries accounted for 2.8 percent of Europe’s capture fisheries production in 2017; the share was much lower than the world average.

**Europe (2017)**
- Capture production (2017): 15 095 168 tonnes
- Marine areas 97.2%
- Inland waters 2.8%
- Marine fishes 86.4%
- Crustaceans 3.4%
- Molluscs 3.0%
- Aquatic plants 1.8%
- Miscellaneous aquatic animals 0.2%
- Freshwater fishes 0.1%
- Diadromous fishes 2.3%

**World (2017)**
- Capture production (2017): 93 633 741 tonnes
- Marine areas 87.3%
- Inland waters 12.7%
- Marine fishes 70.8%
- Crustaceans 6.7%
- Molluscs 6.4%
- Aquatic plants 11.3%
- Freshwater fishes 1.2%
- Diadromous fishes 0.7%


**Notes:** Constructed by the FAO WAPI Capture Fisheries Production Module; see Figure 1.5 in the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1) for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage. Marine areas including coastal areas.

**Notes:** Constructed by the FAO WAPI Total Fishery Production Modules; see Figure 1.5 in the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1) for a similar example ([www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en)). Production covers all species measured in tonnage. Species accounting for less than 0.1 percent of total production not labelled in the charts.

### Marine areas
- **Western Europe (2017):**
  - Capture production (2017): 1,311,623 tonnes
- **Southern Europe (2017):**
  - Capture production (2017): 1,499,849 tonnes
- **Eastern Europe (2017):**
  - Capture production (2017): 5,233,874 tonnes
- **Northern Europe (2017):**
  - Capture production (2017): 7,049,822 tonnes

### Inland waters
- **Western Europe (2017):**
  - Capture production (2017): 16,863 tonnes
- **Southern Europe (2017):**
  - Capture production (2017): 23,417 tonnes
- **Eastern Europe (2017):**
  - Capture production (2017): 43,862 tonnes
- **Northern Europe (2017):**
  - Capture production (2017): 43,862 tonnes

### Diadromous fishes
- **Western Europe (2017):**
  - Marine areas: 99.4%
  - Inland waters: 0.6%
- **Southern Europe (2017):**
  - Marine areas: 93.6%
  - Inland waters: 6.4%
- **Eastern Europe (2017):**
  - Marine areas: 89.6%
  - Inland waters: 10.4%
- **Northern Europe (2017):**
  - Marine areas: 98.2%
  - Inland waters: 1.8%

### Marine fishes
- **Western Europe (2017):**
  - Marine areas: 85.5%
  - Inland waters: 1.1%
- **Southern Europe (2017):**
  - Marine areas: 87.6%
  - Inland waters: 11.1%
- **Eastern Europe (2017):**
  - Marine areas: 81.5%
  - Inland waters: 18.5%
- **Northern Europe (2017):**
  - Marine areas: 85.5%
  - Inland waters: 14.5%

### Crustaceans
- **Western Europe (2017):**
  - Marine areas: 3.4%
- **Southern Europe (2017):**
  - Marine areas: 4.8%
- **Eastern Europe (2017):**
  - Marine areas: 6.5%
- **Northern Europe (2017):**
  - Marine areas: 3.1%

### Molluscs
- **Western Europe (2017):**
  - Marine areas: 0.1%
- **Southern Europe (2017):**
  - Marine areas: 0.2%
- **Eastern Europe (2017):**
  - Marine areas: 2.0%
- **Northern Europe (2017):**
  - Marine areas: 0.1%

### Miscellaneous aquatic animal products
- **Western Europe (2017):**
  - Marine areas: 0.1%
- **Southern Europe (2017):**
  - Marine areas: 0.1%
- **Eastern Europe (2017):**
  - Marine areas: 0.1%
- **Northern Europe (2017):**
  - Marine areas: 0.1%
Europe’s capture fisheries production declined from 16.6 million tonnes in 2000 to 15.1 tonnes in 2017.


*Notes:* Constructed by the FAO WAPI Capture Fisheries Production Module; see Figure 1.5 in the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1) for a similar example ([www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en)). Production covers all species measured in tonnage.
Europe versus world (species composition in capture fisheries production, 2017):

Europe’s 15.1 million tonnes of capture fisheries production in 2017 was 16 percent of the world total.

The 2.1 percent of freshwater fishes share was much lower than the world average.

The 86.4 percent of marine fishes share was higher than the world average.

The 6.5 percent of shellfish share was lower than the world average.

**Western Europe (2017)**

- **Capture production (2017): 1 311 623 tonnes**
- **Finfish**: 87.4%
- **Shellfish**: 9.5%
- **Marine fishes**: 85.5%
- **Freshwater fishes**: 1.6%
- **Diadromous fishes**: 0.3%
- **Crustaceans**: 3.4%
- **Molluscs**: 6.1%
- **Miscellaneous aquatic animal products**: 0.1%
- **Aquatic plants**: 3.0%

**Notes:**
Species accounting for less than 0.1 percent of total production not labelled in the charts.

**Eastern Europe (2017)**

- **Capture production (2017): 5 233 874 tonnes**
- **Finfish**: 94.8%
- **Shellfish**: 4.7%
- **Marine fishes**: 82.1%
- **Freshwater fishes**: 4.5%
- **Diadromous fishes**: 8.2%
- **Crustaceans**: 2.4%
- **Molluscs**: 2.3%
- **Miscellaneous aquatic animals**: 0.3%
- **Aquatic plants**: 0.2%

**Notes:**
Species accounting for less than 0.1 percent of total production not labelled in the charts.

**Southern Europe (2017)**

- **Capture production (2017): 1 499 849 tonnes**
- **Finfish**: 88.6%
- **Shellfish**: 10.8%
- **Marine fishes**: 87.6%
- **Freshwater fishes**: 0.8%
- **Diadromous fishes**: 0.2%
- **Crustaceans**: 3.3%
- **Molluscs**: 7.6%
- **Miscellaneous aquatic animals**: 0.1%
- **Aquatic plants**: 0.5%

**Notes:**
Species accounting for less than 0.1 percent of total production not labelled in the charts.


**Notes:**
Species accounting for less than 0.1 percent of total production not labelled in the charts.

**Capture production (2017): 7 049 822 tonnes**

- **Finfish**: 90.5%
- **Marine fishes**: 89.6%
- **Shellfish**: 0.4%
- **Miscellaneous aquatic animals**: 0.1%
- **Aquatic plants**: 3.1%

**Notes:**
Species accounting for less than 0.1 percent of total production not labelled in the charts.
Europe (2017): The top 10 ISSCAAP groups in capture fisheries production in terms of quantity.

Top-10 ISSCAAP groups in Europe's capture production quantity (2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Production (tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cods, hakes, haddocks</td>
<td>5,689,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Herrings, sardines, anchovies</td>
<td>3,010,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Miscellaneous pelagic fishes</td>
<td>2,228,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Miscellaneous coastal fishes</td>
<td>733,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tunas, bonitos, billfishes</td>
<td>475,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Salmons, trouts, smelts</td>
<td>426,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Miscellaneous demersal fishes</td>
<td>404,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Flounders, halibuts, soles</td>
<td>366,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Brown seaweeds</td>
<td>231,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses</td>
<td>194,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1,335,258</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Europe (2017): The top 10 ASFIS species items in capture fisheries production in terms of quantity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Tonnes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Alaska pollock (=Walleye poll.)</td>
<td>1,735,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Atlantic herring</td>
<td>1,652,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Blue whiting (=Poutassou)</td>
<td>1,538,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Atlantic cod</td>
<td>1,229,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Atlantic mackerel</td>
<td>1,151,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sandeels (=Sandlances) nei</td>
<td>527,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>European sprat</td>
<td>438,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Pacific herring</td>
<td>426,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Saithe (=Pollock)</td>
<td>319,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Haddock</td>
<td>311,254</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other species

5,766,468


Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Capture Fisheries Production Module; see Figure 1.2 in the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1) for a similar example ([www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en)). ASFIS = Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System; more information about ASFIS species items can be found at [www.fao.org/fishery/collection/asfis/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/collection/asfis/en). Nei = not elsewhere included.
Aquaculture production
Europe (aquaculture production tonnage, 2000–2017): Aquaculture production tonnage grew 2.27 percent a year during 2000–2017, lower than the world average (5.79 percent). The growth in European aquaculture production concentrated in Northern Europe and Eastern Europe, whereas the aquaculture production volume in Western Europe declined during the period.

Status and trends of aquaculture production volume, 2000-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/area</th>
<th>Aquaculture production quantity (tonnes)</th>
<th>Annual growth (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>43 014 088</td>
<td>111 946 623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>2 056 729</td>
<td>3 010 268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>198 951</td>
<td>339 088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Europe</td>
<td>643 750</td>
<td>644 095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe</td>
<td>413 742</td>
<td>269 249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Europe</td>
<td>800 286</td>
<td>1 757 837</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top 10 aquaculture producers (by tonnage) in Europe, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/area</th>
<th>Aquaculture production quantity (tonnes)</th>
<th>Annual growth (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>491 329</td>
<td>1 308 634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>309 229</td>
<td>311 032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>152 485</td>
<td>222 434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>77 132</td>
<td>186 544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>266 802</td>
<td>166 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>216 525</td>
<td>157 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>95 418</td>
<td>125 574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faeroe Islands</td>
<td>34 823</td>
<td>86 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>75 231</td>
<td>61 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>51 247</td>
<td>45 433</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 2.1 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage.
Europe (aquaculture production value, 2000–2017): Europe’s aquaculture production value grew 6.91 percent a year during 2000–2017, lower than the world growth (9.58 percent). The growth rate was the highest in Northern Europe (9.31 percent).


### Status and trends of aquaculture production value, 2000-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/area</th>
<th>Aquaculture production value (USD 000)</th>
<th>Annual growth (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>52 711 757</td>
<td>249 579 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>4 640 578</td>
<td>14 455 862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>467 419</td>
<td>1 015 289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Europe</td>
<td>1 180 353</td>
<td>1 974 560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe</td>
<td>686 430</td>
<td>985 296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Europe</td>
<td>2 306 376</td>
<td>10 480 716</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top 10 aquaculture producers (by value) in Europe, 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country/area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faeroe Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Europe (aquaculture production quantity and value, 2000 versus 2017): Status and trends of aquaculture production in major aquaculture countries in Europe

Europe (aquaculture production tonnage, 2017): Top 10 aquaculture countries accounted for 88.7 percent of Europe’s aquaculture production tonnage in 2017.

Top 10 countries/territories in Europe with the highest aquaculture production tonnage, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Production Tonnage (tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1,308,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>311,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>222,434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>186,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>166,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>157,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>125,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faeroe Islands</td>
<td>86,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>61,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>45,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>339,218</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Capture Fisheries Production Module; see Figure 3.3 in the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1) for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage.
Europe (aquaculture production value, 2017): Top 10 aquaculture countries accounted for 91.2 percent of Europe’s aquaculture production value in 2017.

Top 10 countries/territories in Europe with the highest aquaculture production value, 2017

1. Norway 7 856 984
2. United Kingdom 1 450 941
3. France 701 189
4. Russian Federation 634 247
5. Greece 614 774
6. Spain 583 018
7. Faeroe Islands 525 830
8. Italy 461 040
9. Ireland 219 557
10. Denmark 142 432
Others 1 265 849


Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Capture Fisheries Production Module; see Figure 3.3 in the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AOPRN v.2018.1) for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage.
**Europe (2000–2017): Aquaculture’s contribution to total fishery production**

**Europe: aquaculture's share in total fishery production**


*Note:* Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 5.1 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example ([www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en)). Production covers all species measured in tonnage.
**Eastern Europe (2000–2017):** Aquaculture’s contribution to total fishery production

**Eastern Europe: aquaculture's share in total fishery production**

![Graph showing aquaculture's share in total fishery production for Eastern Europe from 2000 to 2017.](attachment:image.png)


**Note:** Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 5.1 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example ([www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en)). Production covers all species measured in tonnage.


**Note:** Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 5.1 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example ([www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en)). Production covers all species measured in tonnage.
Western Europe (2000–2017): Aquaculture’s contribution to total fishery production


Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 5.1 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage.


**Note:** Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 5.1 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example ([www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en)). Production covers all species measured in tonnage.
Europe (inland versus marine aquaculture, 2000 and 2017):

Aquaculture production increased from 2.1 million tonnes to 3 million tonnes.

The share of inland aquaculture declined from 22.1 percent to 17 percent.


Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example ([www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en)). Production covers all species measured in tonnage. Species group less than 0.1 percent of total production may not be labelled.
Europe versus world (inland versus marine aquaculture, 2017):

Europe’s 3 million tonnes of aquaculture production was 2.7 percent of the world total.

The 17 percent of inland share in the European aquaculture was much lower than the inland share in the world aquaculture.


Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage. Species group less than 0.1 percent of total production may not be labelled.

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Total Fishery Production Module; see Figure 1.5 in the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-aqprn v.2018.1) for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

Production covers all species measured in tonnage. Species accounting for less than 0.1 percent of total production not labelled in the charts.

### Northern Europe (2017)
- Aquaculture production (2017): 1,757,837 tonnes
- Marine areas: 96.9%
- Inland waters: 3.1%
- Diadromous fishes: 2.9%
- Freshwater fishes: 0.3%
- Marine fishes: 0.2%
- Molluscs: 3.0%

### Western Europe (2017)
- Aquaculture production (2017): 269,249 tonnes
- Marine areas: 8.0%
- Inland waters: 92.0%
- Diadromous fishes: 0.1%
- Marine fishes: 1.9%
- Molluscs: 17.3%
- Freshwater fishes: 24.4%

### Southern Europe (2017)
- Aquaculture production (2017): 644,095 tonnes
- Marine areas: 30.3%
- Inland waters: 69.7%
- Diadromous fishes: 0.1%
- Marine fishes: 10.4%
- Molluscs: 57.6%
- Freshwater fishes: 1.6%

### Eastern Europe (2017)
- Aquaculture production (2017): 339,088 tonnes
- Marine areas: 75.6%
- Inland waters: 24.4%
- Diadromous fishes: 0.1%
- Marine fishes: 1.9%
- Molluscs: 73.5%
- Freshwater fishes: 7.1%

### Northern Europe (2017)
- Aquaculture production (2017): 1,757,837 tonnes
- Marine areas: 96.9%
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### Eastern Europe (2017)
- Aquaculture production (2017): 339,088 tonnes
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- Inland waters: 24.4%
- Diadromous fishes: 0.1%
- Marine fishes: 1.9%
- Molluscs: 73.5%
- Freshwater fishes: 7.1%
Europe (aquaculture species composition, 2000 versus 2017):

Aquaculture production increased from 2.1 million tonnes in 2000 to 3 million tonnes in 2017.

The share of molluscs declined from 38 percent to 21 percent.

The share of diadromous fishes increased from 45.7 percent to 62.7 percent.


Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example ([www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en)). Production covers all species measured in tonnage. Species group less than 0.1 percent of total production may not be labelled.
Europe versus world (aquaculture species composition in aquaculture, 2017):

Europe’s 3 million tonnes of aquaculture production was 2.7 percent of the world total.

The 62.7 percent of diadromous fish share much greater than 5 percent share in the world aquaculture.

The freshwater fish share less than the world level.

The crustacean share less than the world level.


**Notes**: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example ([www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en)). Production covers all species measured in tonnage. Species group less than 0.1 percent of total production may not be labelled.

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Total Fishery Production Module; see Figure 1.5 in the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQP RN v.2018.1) for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage. Species accounting for less than 0.1 percent of total production not labelled in the charts.
Europe (aquaculture tonnage, 2017): 125 ASFIS species items farmed in 40 countries/territories in Europe. Salmons/trouts/smelts, mussels, carps and marine perch-like fishes were the largest species groups in terms of production tonnage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WAPI species groups</th>
<th>ISSCAAP division</th>
<th>Number of species in the group farmed by the region</th>
<th>Number of countries in the region farming the species group</th>
<th>The region's aquaculture production quantity of each species group (live weight; tonnes)</th>
<th>Share of the region's aquaculture production quantity of all species (%)</th>
<th>Share of world aquaculture production quantity of the same species group (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Salmons, trouts, smelts (ISSCAAP group)</td>
<td>Diadromous fishes</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1 876 751</td>
<td>62.34</td>
<td>53.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mussels (ISSCAAP group)</td>
<td>Molluscs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>498 164</td>
<td>16.55</td>
<td>23.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Carps, barbels and other cyprinids (ISSCAAP group)</td>
<td>Freshwater fishes</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>254 257</td>
<td>8.45</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Oysters (ISSCAAP group)</td>
<td>Molluscs</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>85 848</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Clams, cockles, arkshells (ISSCAAP group)</td>
<td>Molluscs</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>43 071</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>0.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Flounders, halibuts, soles (ISSCAAP group)</td>
<td>Marine fishes</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15 039</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>8.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Freshwater fishes nei (Osteichthyes)</td>
<td>Freshwater fishes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>11 791</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Catfishes (Siluriformes)</td>
<td>Freshwater fishes</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11 776</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Tunas, bonitos, billfishes (ISSCAAP group)</td>
<td>Marine fishes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6 616</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>17.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other species</td>
<td></td>
<td>57</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>27 624</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic products</td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3 010 268</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>2.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).
Europe (aquaculture value, 2017): 125 ASFIS species items farmed in 40 countries/territories in Europe. Salmons/trouts/smelts and marine perch-like fishes were the two largest species groups in terms of production value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aquaculture production in Europe by species groups</th>
<th>Year 2017 (in terms of value)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WAPI species groups</td>
<td>ISSCAAP division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Salmons, trouts, smelts (ISSCAAP group)</td>
<td>Diadromous fishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Carps, barbels and other cyprinids (ISSCAAP group)</td>
<td>Freshwater fishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mussels (ISSCAAP group)</td>
<td>Molluscs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Oysters (ISSCAAP group)</td>
<td>Molluscs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Clams, cockles, arkshells (ISSCAAP group)</td>
<td>Molluscs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Flounders, halibuts, soles (ISSCAAP group)</td>
<td>Marine fishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Tunas, bonitos, billfishes (ISSCAAP group)</td>
<td>Marine fishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. River eels (ISSCAAP group)</td>
<td>Diadromous fishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Sturgeons, paddlefishes (ISSCAAP group)</td>
<td>Diadromous fishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other species</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Europe: Top 10 farmed ASFIS species items by quantity, 2017

Top-10 ASFIS species items in Europe's aquaculture production quantity (2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Quantity (tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Atlantic salmon</td>
<td>1 556 614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rainbow trout</td>
<td>297 954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sea mussels nei</td>
<td>259 528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Common carp</td>
<td>164 755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Blue mussel</td>
<td>139 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mediterranean mussel</td>
<td>98 736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gilthead seabream</td>
<td>92 998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Pacific cupped oyster</td>
<td>79 259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>European seabass</td>
<td>78 231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Silver carp</td>
<td>56 320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other species</td>
<td>185 972</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 1.2 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example ([www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en)). Species item less than 1 percent of total production may not be labelled in the pie chart. ASFIS = Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System; more information about ASFIS species items can be found at [www.fao.org/fishery/collection/asfis/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/collection/asfis/en). Nei = not elsewhere included.
Europe: Top 10 farmed ASFIS species items by value, 2017

Top-10 ASFIS species items in Europe's aquaculture production value (2017)

1. Atlantic salmon
2. Rainbow trout
3. European seabass
4. Gilthead seabream
5. Pacific cupped oyster
6. Common carp
7. Blue mussel
8. Sea mussels nei
9. Japanese carpet shell
10. Silver carp
Other species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Item</th>
<th>Value (thousand USD)</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic salmon</td>
<td>9,594,450</td>
<td>66.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow trout</td>
<td>1,404,939</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European seabass</td>
<td>543,777</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilthead seabream</td>
<td>530,286</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific cupped oyster</td>
<td>435,083</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common carp</td>
<td>413,871</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue mussel</td>
<td>226,981</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea mussels nei</td>
<td>175,273</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese carpet shell</td>
<td>120,530</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver carp</td>
<td>101,281</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 1.2 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Species item less than 1 percent of total production may not be labelled in the pie chart. ASFIS = Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System; more information about ASFIS species items can be found at www.fao.org/fishery/collection/asfis/en. Nei = not elsewhere included.
Outlook
Europe (2010–2050):

Population expected to decline to 710 million in 2050.

Urban population expected to increase to 83.67 percent in 2050.

Female population expected to decline to 51.28 percent in 2050.


Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Population Module; see Template 1 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).
Europe (2017–2024):

Per capita GDP expected to reach USD 34,557 in 2024.

The 3.47 percent annual growth in per capita GDP during 2017–2024 lower than the 4.21 percent world GDP growth.

Data sources: Calculated by total GDP from IMF World Economic Outlook Database (April, 2019) divided by population from UN World Population Prospects (2019 Revision). Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI GDP Module (including calculation of GDP indicators at the regional/global level); see Template 4 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).
Europe: Aquaculture growth potential from a supply-side perspective

- Europe’s share in world aquaculture production tonnage in 2017 (2.69 percent) is:
  - Much smaller than its share of world total land area (including inland water surface) (17.37 percent).
  - Much smaller than its share of world total inland water surface area (22.37 percent).
  - Much smaller than its share of world total renewable water resources (14.23 percent).
  - Much smaller than its share in world population (9.88 percent).

- Europe’s share in world inland aquaculture production in 2017 (1.03 percent) is much smaller than its share of world total inland water surface area (22.37 percent).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Europe (2017)</th>
<th>Share of world total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total land area (excluding coastal waters)¹</td>
<td>17.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface area of inland waterbodies²</td>
<td>22.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total renewable water resources¹</td>
<td>14.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population⁴</td>
<td>9.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquaculture production (all areas)⁵</td>
<td>2.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquaculture production (inland waters)⁵</td>
<td>1.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquaculture production (marine areas)⁵</td>
<td>4.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data sources: