



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

World Aquaculture Performance Indicators (WAPI)

WAPI is an FAO initiative to develop user-friendly tools for compiling, generating and providing easy access to quantitative information on aquaculture sector performance at the national, regional and global levels. WAPI information and knowledge products include data analysis tools, technical papers and policy briefs.

Data analysis tools

– **WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN)** analyses the status and trends of aquaculture production (quantity and value) of over 650 species items in nearly 250 countries and areas under different farming environments (inland waters, marine areas and all areas) for seven decades, from the 1950s to the 2010s.

– **WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPIFISHCSP)** includes 10 indicators – three nutrition indicators and seven food indicators – to examine food supply and utilization patterns (with a focus on the contribution of fish to food and nutrition) in 270 countries and areas for six decades, from the 1960s to the 2010s. The module focuses on 14 fish/seafood items, but also includes 26 nonfish/seafood items.

Download WAPI tools and other products at:
www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en
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Aquaculture growth potential in Developed Regions

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 Developed Regions, which, according to the original 1996 definition under the United Nations [M49 standard](#), include Europe, Northern America, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.
- Unless noted otherwise, country grouping in this factsheet follows the [M49 standard](#).
- 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. The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by FAO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.
- 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 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 – Developed Regions

- 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 29 countries or territories in Developed Regions reported aquaculture production data to FAO in all the five years during 2013–2017, including 25 countries/territories in Europe (i.e. 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) and 4 countries in other regions (Australia, New Zealand, Japan and United States of America).
- 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 in order to correspond 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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Geo-location, natural resources,
population and income

Developed Regions (the original 1996 definition): Including 4 geographic sub-regions under the M49 Standard (Australia and New Zealand, Japan, Europe and Northern America).

Country/area	Aquaculture production (2017)	
	Tonnes	Share of world total (%)
Developed regions	4 873 717	4.35
Australia and New Zealand	210 495	0.19
Japan	1 021 580	0.91
Europe	3 010 268	2.69
Northern America	631 374	0.56
Top 10 aquaculture countries in Developed Regions, 2017		
Norway	1 308 634	1.17
Japan	1 021 580	0.91
United States of America	439 670	0.39
Spain	311 032	0.28
United Kingdom	222 434	0.20
Canada	191 616	0.17
Russian Federation	186 544	0.17
France	166 000	0.15
Italy	157 000	0.14
Greece	125 574	0.11

Data sources: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019).

Notes: The scope of Developed Regions follows the original 1996 definition under M49. Northern America includes Bermuda, Canada, Greenland, Saint Pierre and Miquelon and United States of America.

Developed Regions (2017): 4.35 percent of world aquaculture production; 16.75 percent of world population; 3.53 times of world average per capita GDP.

Aquaculture production, population and income status

Country/area	Aquaculture production (2017) ¹		Population (2017) ²		GDP per capita (2017) ³	
	Tonnes	Share of world total (%)	Million	Share of world total (%)	Current USD	Ratio to world average (%)
World	111 946 623	100.00	7 548	100.00	10 723	100.00
Developed regions	4 873 717	4.35	1 264	16.75	37 920	353.64
Australia and New Zealand	210 495	0.19	29	0.39	54 197	505.43
Japan	1 021 580	0.91	128	1.69	38 115	355.46
Europe	3 010 268	2.69	745	9.88	27 222	253.87
Northern America	631 374	0.56	362	4.80	58 508	545.64
Top 10 fish farming countries in Developed Regions, 2017						
Norway	1 308 634	1.17	5.3	0.07	75 220	701.49
Japan	1 021 580	0.91	127.5	1.69	38 115	355.46
United States of America	439 670	0.39	325.1	4.31	60 044	559.96
Spain	311 032	0.28	46.6	0.62	28 235	263.32
United Kingdom	222 434	0.20	66.7	0.88	39 565	368.98
Canada	191 616	0.17	36.7	0.49	44 918	418.90
Russian Federation	186 544	0.17	145.5	1.93	10 852	101.20
France	166 000	0.15	64.8	0.86	39 970	372.76
Italy	157 000	0.14	60.7	0.80	32 151	299.83
Greece	125 574	0.11	10.6	0.14	19 253	179.55

Data sources: 1. FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019). 2. UN World Population Prospects (2019 Revision). 3. Total GDP from IMF World Economic Outlook Database (April 2019) divided by population from UN World Population Prospects (2019 Revision). N.a. = not available. Country grouping based on the UN M49 standard.

Developed Regions: 38.4 percent of world total land area; 60.1 percent of world total surface area of inland waterbodies; 27.4 percent of world total renewable water resources.

Land and water resources

Country/area	Total country area (excluding coastal waters) ¹		Surface area of inland waterbodies ²		Coastline length ³		Total renewable water resources ¹	
	km ²	Share of world total (%)	km ²	Share of world total (%)	km	Share of world total (%)	Billion m ³ /year	Share of world total (%)
World	134 108 230	100.00	3 434 349	100.00	805 942	100.00	54 737	100.00
Developed regions	51 500 856	38.40	2 062 971	60.07			15 007	27.42
Australia and New Zealand	8 008 930	5.97	18 906	0.55			819	1.50
Japan	377 970	0.28	9 073	0.26	29 751	3.69	430	0.79
Europe	23 297 776	17.37	768 115	22.37			7 787	14.23
Northern America	19 816 180	14.78	1 266 877	36.89			5 971	10.91
Top 10 aquaculture countries in Developed Regions, 2017								
Norway	625 220	0.47	22 109	0.64	25 148	3.12	393	0.72
Japan	377 970	0.28	9 073	0.26	29 751	3.69	430	0.79
United States of America	9 831 510	7.33	184 016	5.36	19 924	2.47	3 069	5.61
Spain	505 940	0.38	4 301	0.13	4 964	0.62	112	0.20
United Kingdom	243 610	0.18	4 530	0.13	12 429	1.54	147	0.27
Canada	9 984 670	7.45	1 027 613	29.92	202 080	25.07	2 902	5.30
Russian Federation	17 098 250	12.75	600 572	17.49	37 653	4.67	4 525	8.27
France	549 090	0.41	4 296	0.13	4 853	0.60	211	0.39
Italy	301 340	0.22	4 023	0.12	7 600	0.94	191	0.35
Greece	131 960	0.10	3 423	0.10	13 676	1.70	68	0.12

Data sources: 1. FAO. 2016. AQUASTAT Main Database – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Website accessed on 16 May 2019. 2. FAOSTAT Land Cover database (updated June 2019; CCI_LC). 3. The World Factbook, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), United States of America. Web accessed on 20 May 2019. Coastline length of world equal to the sum of coastline length of 265 countries/territories listed in the data source.

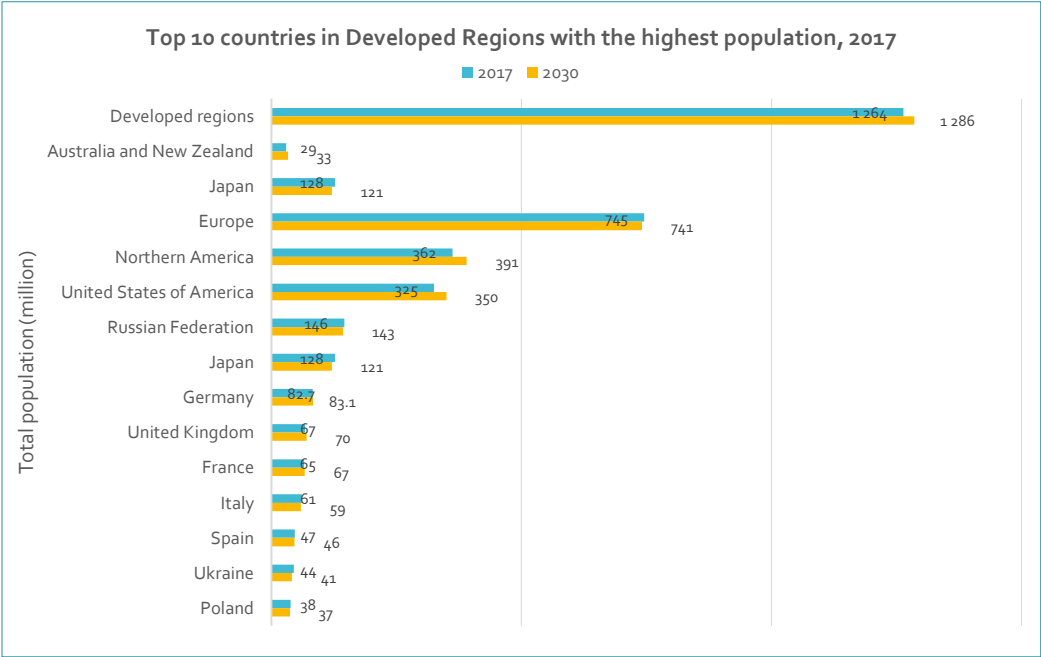
Notes: "Total country area" for 2013-2017; "Surface area of inland water bodies" for 2015; "Coastline length" for 2019; "Total renewable water resources" for 2013-2017.

Developed Regions (population, 2017 versus 2030):

Population expected to increase from 1.264 billion in 2017 to 1.286 billion in 2030.

United States of America, Russian Federation and Japan are the three countries in Developed Regions with population in 2017 exceeding 100 million.

Population expected to decline between 2017 and 2030 in most of the top 10 most populated countries in Developed Regions.



Data source: United Nations World Population Prospects (2019 revision).

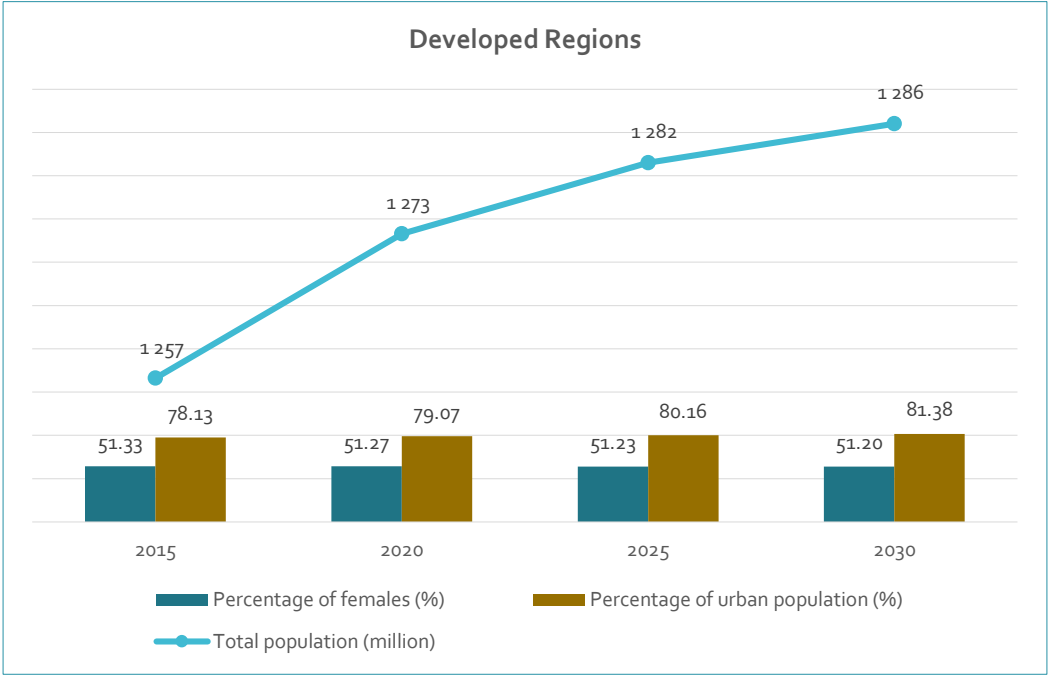
Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Population Module; see Template 1 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

**Developed Regions
(demographics, 2015–2030):**

Around 30 million more people in 2030 than in 2015.

Increasing percentage of urban population to 81.38 percent in 2030.

Female ratio above 50 percent yet slightly decreasing.



Data source: United Nations World Population Prospects (2019 revision); United Nations World Urbanization Prospects (2018 revision).
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

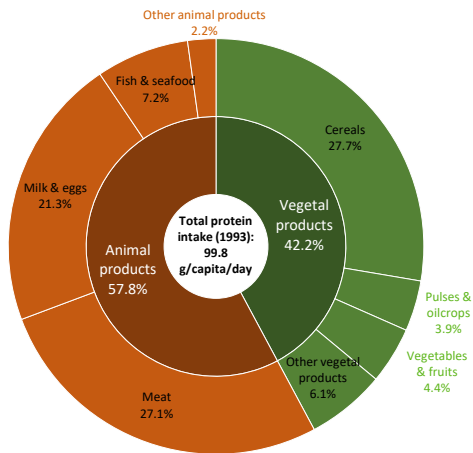
Developed Regions (per capita protein intake, 1993 versus 2013):

Per capita total (i.e. animal and vegetal) protein intake increased from 99.8 g/day in 1993 to 102.6 g/day in 2013.

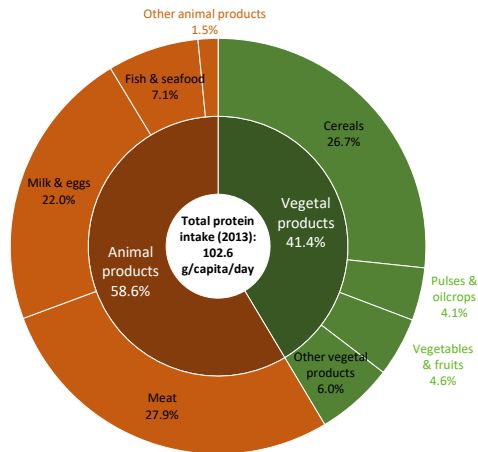
The composition of protein sources was relatively stable between 1993 and 2013.

The fish share in total protein intake declined slightly from 7.2 percent to 7.1 percent.

Developed regions (1993)



Developed regions (2013)



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

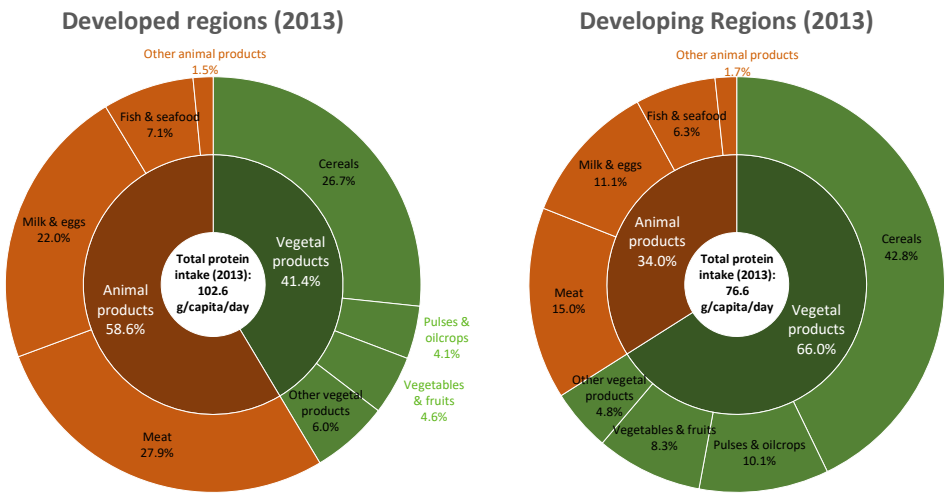
Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

Developed Regions versus Developing Regions (per capita protein intake, 2013):

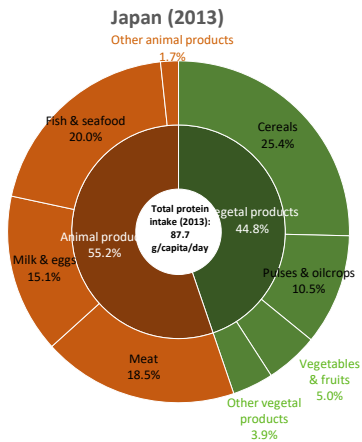
Per capita total (i.e. animal and vegetal) protein intake:
102.6 g/day versus 76.6 g/day.

The animal share in total protein:
58.6 percent versus 34.0 percent.

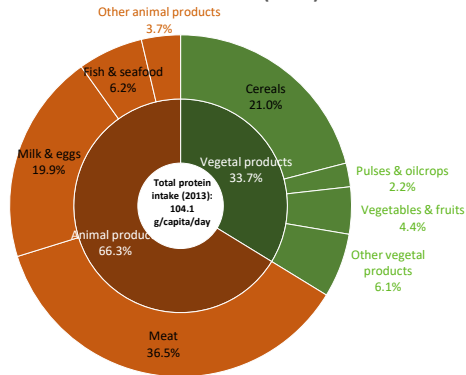
The fish share in total protein:
7.1 percent versus 6.3 percent



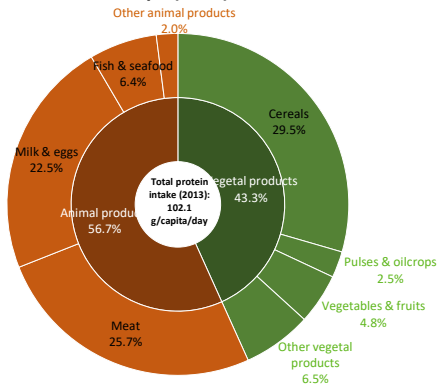
Data source: FAOSTAT Food Balance Sheets (January 2018; www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS).
Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).



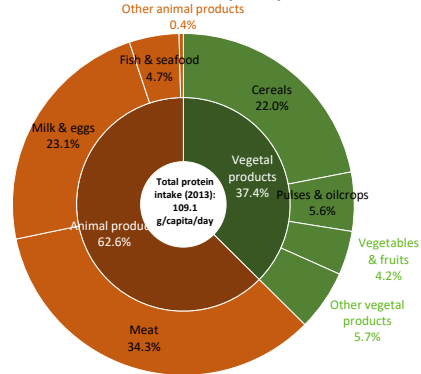
Australia and New Zealand (2013)



Europe (2013)



Northern America (2013)



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 1.5 in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

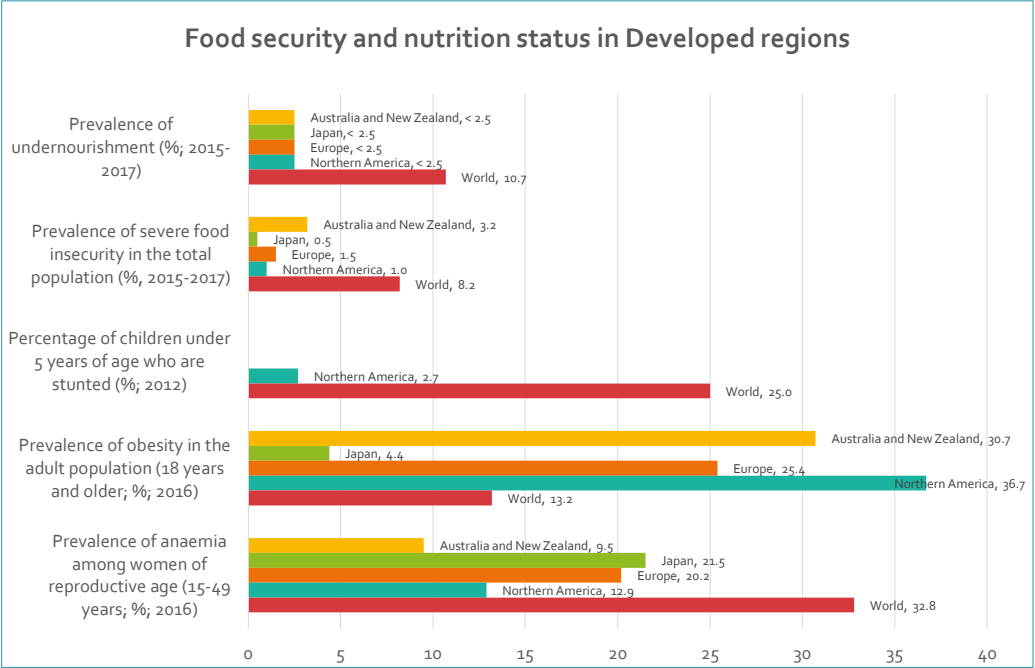
Developed Regions (food security and nutrition indicators, mid-2010s):

Prevalence of undernourishment much lower than the world average.

Prevalence of severe food insecurity much lower than the world average.

Prevalence of obesity in the adult population much higher than the world average except for Japan.

Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age lower than the world average.



Data source: FAOSTAT - Suite of Food Security Indicators (updated on 11 October, 2019); <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FS>.

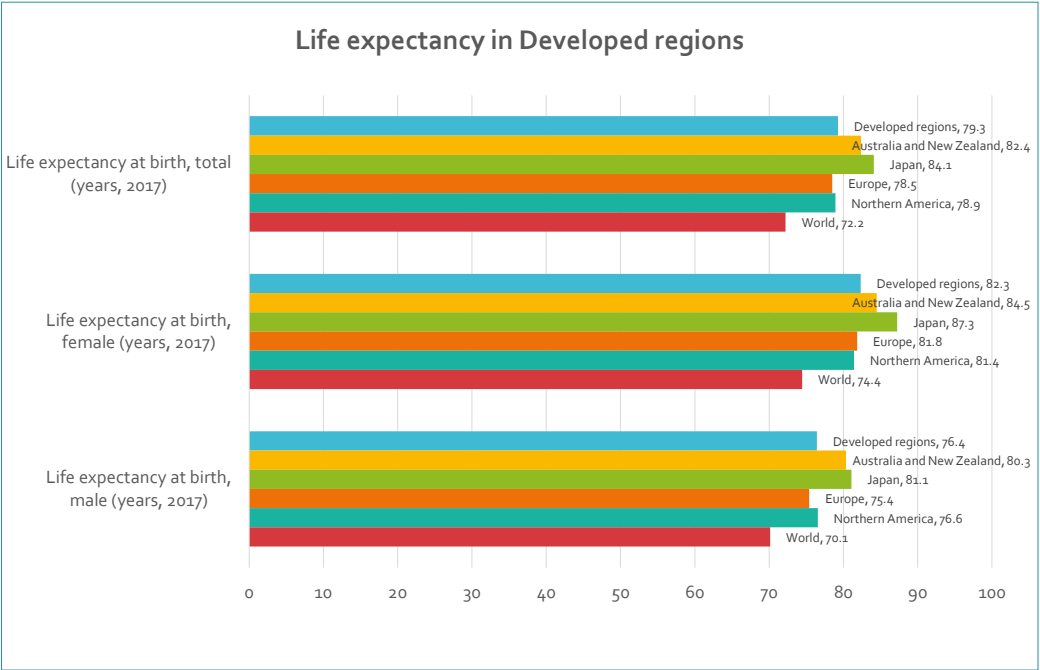
Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Food Security Module; see Template 2 in the WAPI Prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

Developed Regions (life expectancy, 2017):

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

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

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



Data source: Country-level data from the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI), downloaded on 8 May 2019; United Nations World Population Prospects (2019 revision) used to calculate life expectancy at the regional level. Country grouping based on the UN M49 Standard.

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

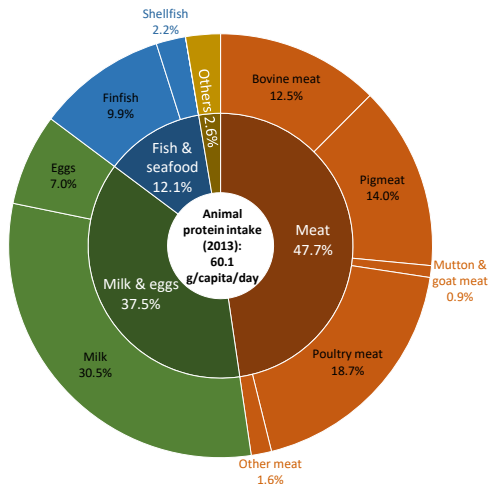
Developed Regions versus Developing Regions (per capita animal protein intake, 2013):

Per capita animal protein intake 60.1 g/day) more than twice as high as the Developing Regions average (26 g/day).

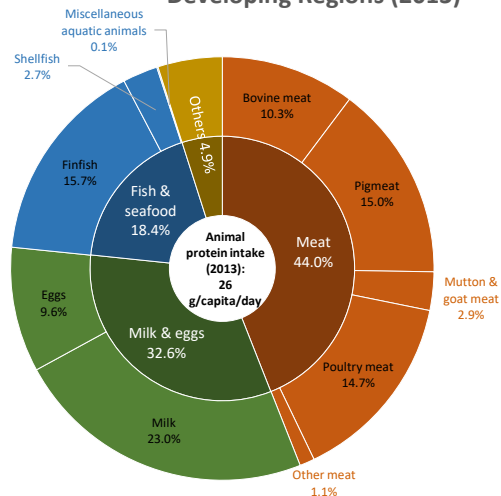
The composition of different meat sources for animal protein intake in Developed Regions similar to the pattern in Developing regions.

Fish contribution to animal protein intake (12.1 percent) lower than the Developing Regions average (18.4 percent).

Developed regions (2013)



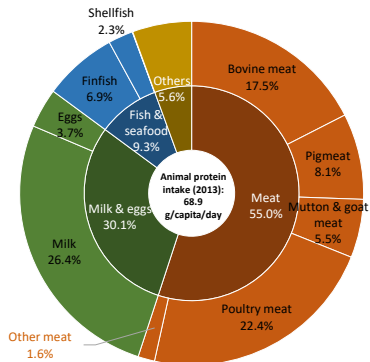
Developing Regions (2013)



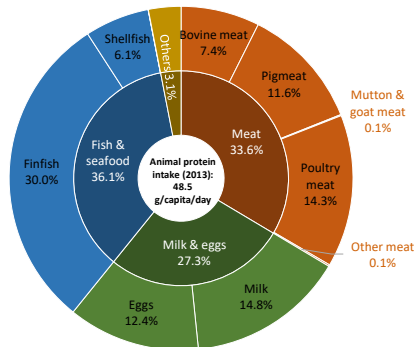
Data source: FAOSTAT Food Balance Sheets (January 2018; www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS).

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

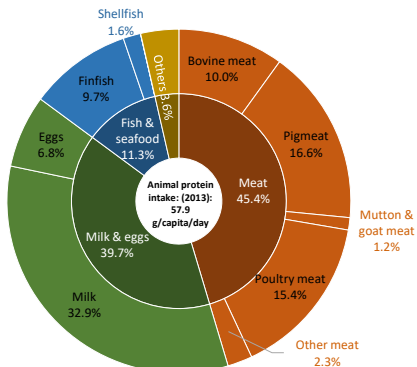
Australia and New Zealand (2013)



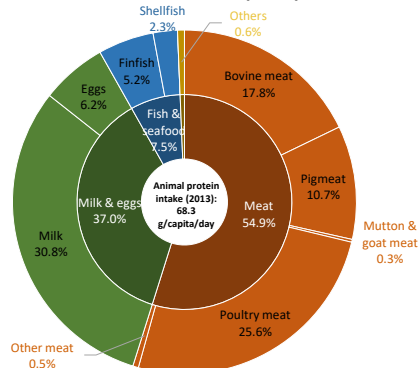
Japan (2013)



Europe (2013)



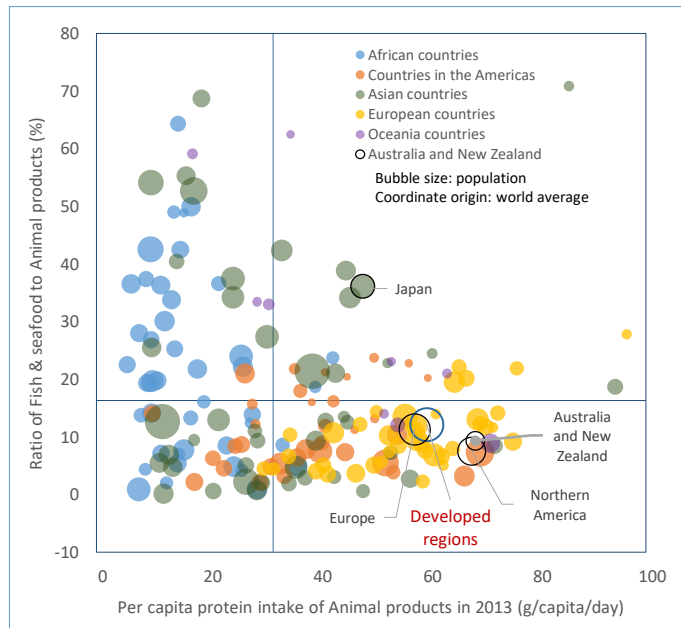
Northern America (2013)



Developed Regions (fish contribution to animal protein, 2013): Per capita animal protein intake (60.1 g/day) was higher than the world average; fish share in animal protein (12.1 percent) was lower than world average. A similar pattern applied to three developed sub-regions with Japan being the only exception.

Contribution of fish to animal protein

Country/area	Per capita protein intake in 2013 (g/capita/day)		Fish share (%)
	Fish products	Animal products	
World	5.2	32.1	16.3
Developed regions	7.3	60.1	12.1
Australia and New Zealand	6.4	68.9	9.3
Japan	17.5	48.5	36.1
Europe	6.6	57.9	11.3
Northern America	5.1	68.3	7.5
Top 10 fish farming countries in Developed Regions (the 2017 ranking)			
Norway	14.6	66.0	22.2
Japan	17.5	48.5	36.1
United States of America	5.1	69.8	7.3
Spain	12.7	65.2	19.5
United Kingdom	5.5	58.3	9.5
Canada	5.7	54.7	10.4
Russian Federation	7.6	56.2	13.5
France	9.0	69.3	13.0
Italy	6.9	58.2	11.9
Greece	5.2	59.2	8.8



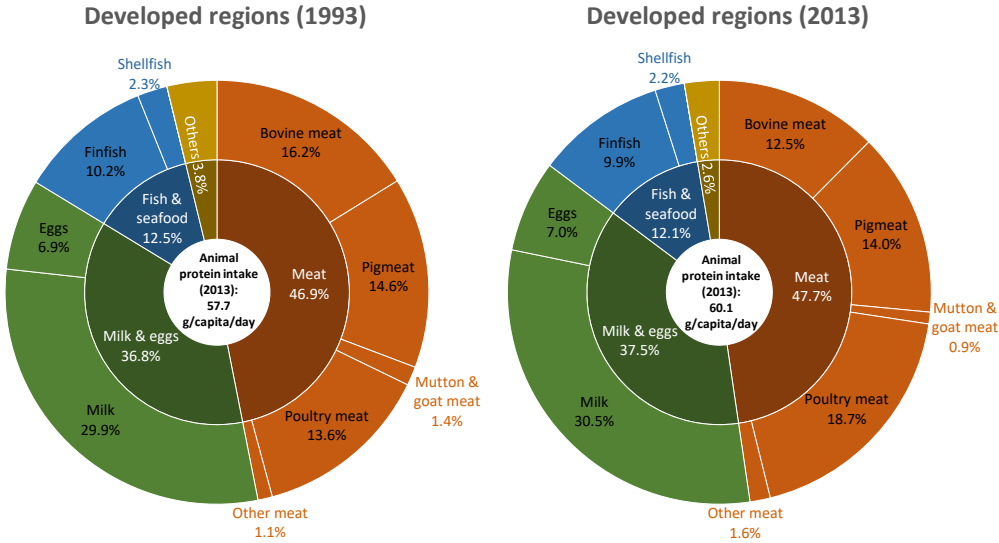
Data source: FAOSTAT Food Balance Sheets (January 2018; www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS).

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).

Developed Regions (per capita animal protein intake, 1993 versus 2013):

Per capita animal protein intake increased from 57.7 g/day to 60.1 g/day.

Fish share in animal protein intake declined slightly from 12.5 percent to 12.1 percent.



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 1.5 in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Food items contributing less than 0.5 percent of animal protein may not be labelled.

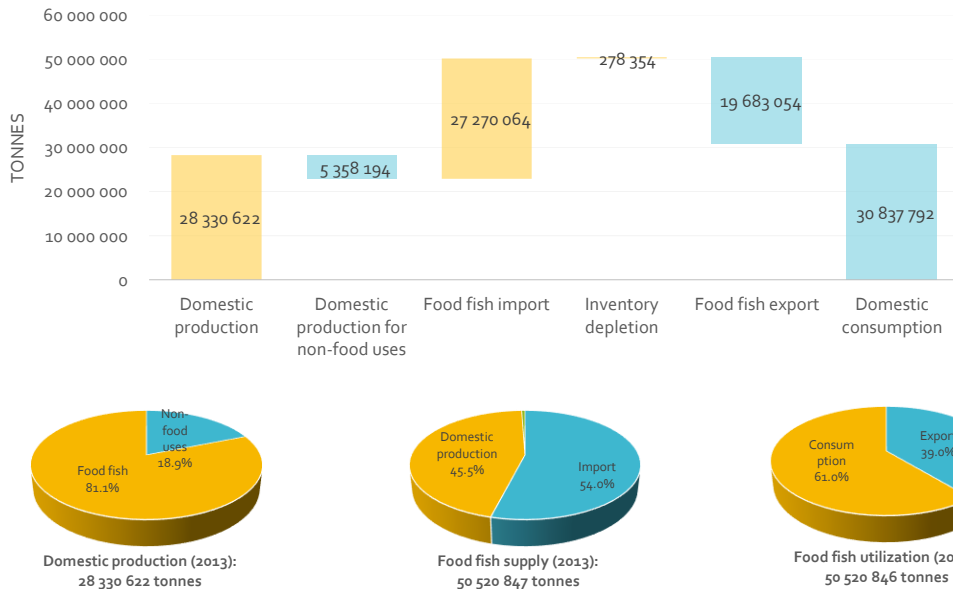
Developed Regions (2013): Food balance sheet for fish & seafood

28 330 622 tonnes domestic fish production – 5 358 194 tonnes for non-food use (18.9 percent of the production) = 22 972 429 tonnes domestic food fish production (81.1 percent of the production)

22 972 429 tonnes domestic food fish production (45.5 percent of food fish supply) + 27 270 064 tonnes food fish import (54 percent of food fish supply) + 278 354 tonnes inventory depletion (0.6 percent of food fish supply) = 50 520 847 tonnes food fish supply available for utilization

50 520 846 tonnes food fish utilization = 19 683 054 tonnes food fish export (39 percent of food fish utilization) + 30 837 792 tonnes (food) fish consumption (61 percent of food fish utilization).

FISH & SEAFOOD SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION IN DEVELOPED REGIONS (2013)



Data source: FAO Food Balance Sheets (FBS) of fish and fishery products, 1961–2013, published through FishStatJ (November 2017; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

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.

Developed Regions (1993–2013): Food balance sheet for fish & seafood

Food fish supply from domestic sources declined from 24 274 967 tonnes in 1993 to 23 250 783 tonnes in 2013.

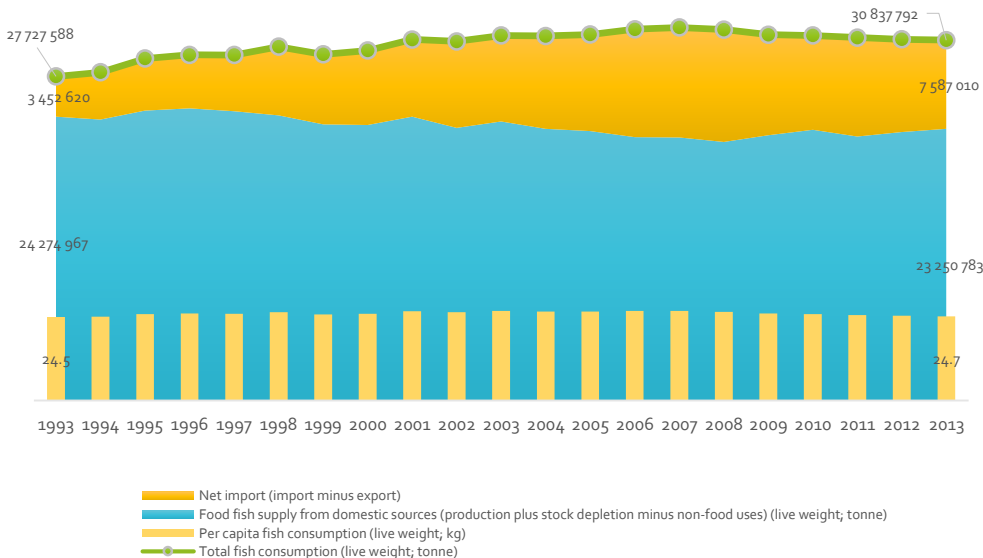
Domestic fish consumption increased from 27 275 588 tonnes to 30 837 792 tonnes.

In 2013, the 30 837 792 tonnes of total fish consumption = 23 250 783 tonnes of food fish supply from domestic sources + 7 587 010 tonnes net food fish import.

Net food fish import more than double from 3 452 620 tonnes to 7 587 010 tonnes

Per capita fish consumption slightly increased from 24.5 kg to 24.7 kg.

Fish & seafood supply and utilization in Developed Regions (1993–2013)



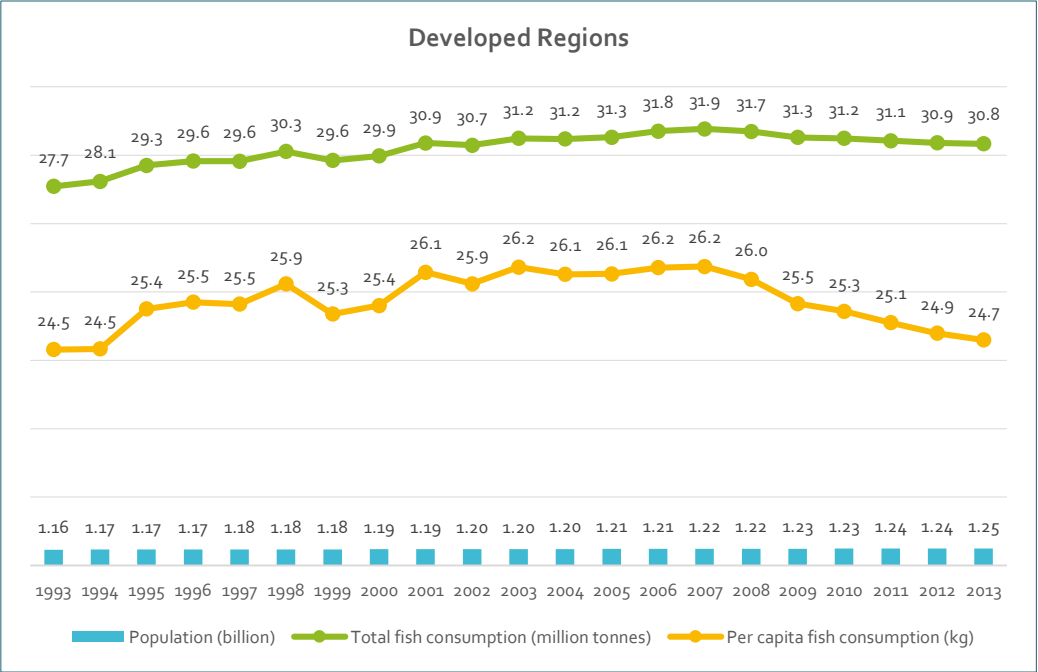
Data source: FAO Food Balance Sheets of fish and fishery products, 1961–2013, published through FishStatJ (November 2017; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

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)

Development regions (total fish consumption, 1993–2013):

The increase in total fish consumption from 27.7 million tonnes in 1993 to 30.8 million tonnes in 2013 was primarily driven by population growth from 1.16 billion to 1.25 billion, whereas per capita fish consumption increased slightly from 24.5 kg to 24.7 kg.



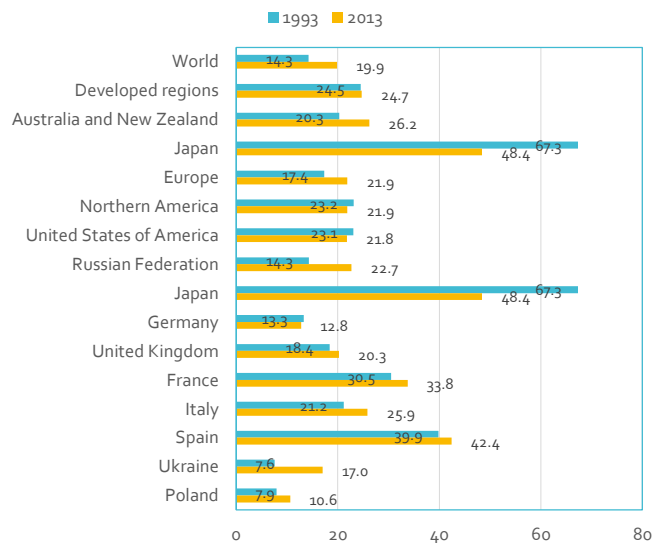
Data sources: FAO Food Balance Sheets (FBS) of fish and fishery products, 1961–2013, published through FishStatJ (November 2017; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en). United Nations World Population Prospects (2019 revision; <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population>).
Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Per capita consumption equal to total consumption (from FAO FBS) divided by population (from United Nations World Population Prospect).

Developed Regions (per capita fish consumption, 1993 versus 2013) : Per capita fish consumption increased from 24.5 kg to 24.7 kg; the 0.04 percent annual growth rate lower than the world average.

Status and trend of per capita fish consumption

Country/area	Per capita fish consumption (kg/year)		Annual growth (%)
	1993	2013	
World	14.3	19.9	1.7
Developed regions	24.5	24.7	0.04
Australia and New Zealand	20.3	26.2	1.3
Japan	67.3	48.4	-1.6
Europe	17.4	21.9	1.2
Northern America	23.2	21.9	-0.3
Top 10 fish farming countries in Developed Regions			
Norway	44.5	51.7	0.8
Japan	67.3	48.4	-1.6
United States of America	23.1	21.8	-0.3
Spain	39.9	42.4	0.3
United Kingdom	18.4	20.3	0.5
Canada	23.5	22.5	-0.2
Russian Federation	14.32	22.70	2.3
France	30.5	33.8	0.5
Italy	21.2	25.9	1.0
Greece	22.3	20.0	-0.5

Per capita fish consumption in top 10 most populated countries/territories in Developed Regions (kg/year)



Data sources: FAO Food Balance Sheets (FBS) of fish and fishery products, 1961–2013, published through FishStatJ (November 2017; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en). United Nations World Population Prospects (2019 revision) (<https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/>).

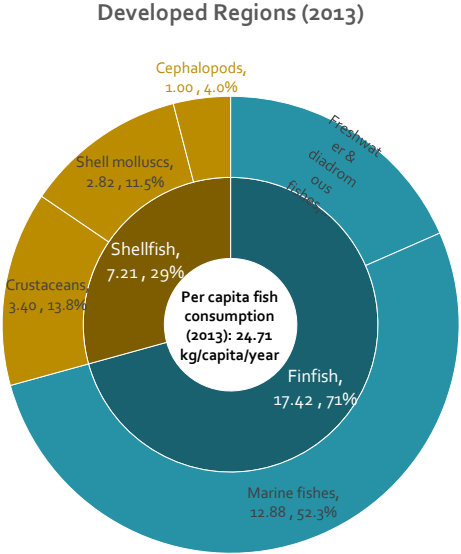
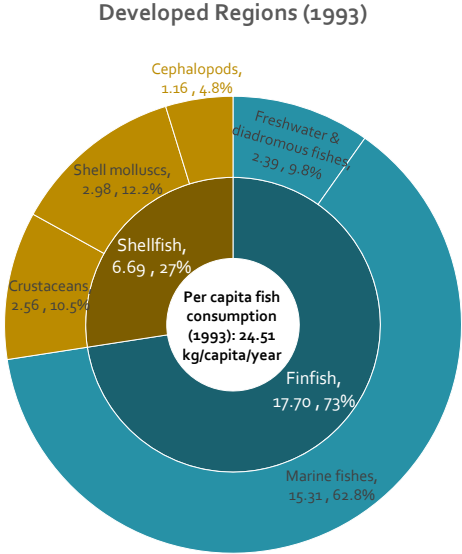
Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP); see Figure 3.3 in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Per capita fish consumption equal to total consumption (from FAO FBS) divided by population (from United Nations Population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

Developed Regions (per capita fish consumption, 1993 versus 2013):

Per capita fish consumption increased from 24.51 kg to 24.71 kg.

The share of marine fishes in fish consumption declined from 62.8 percent to 52.3 percent.

The share of freshwater & diadromous fishes increased from 9.8 percent to 18.4 percent.



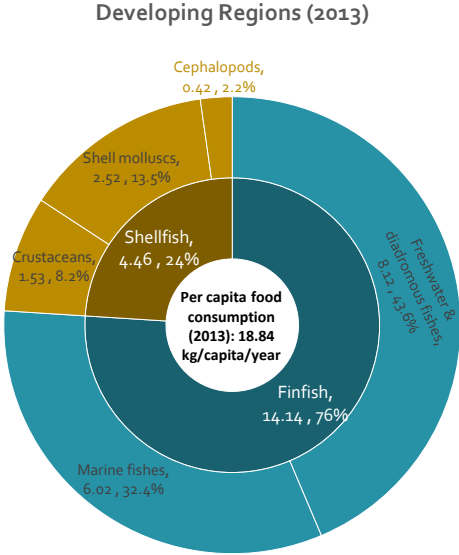
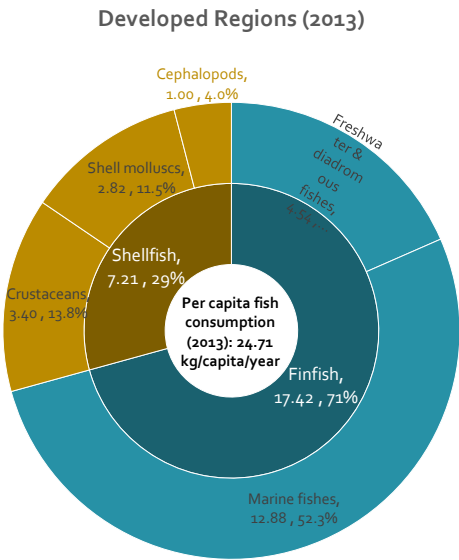
Data sources: FAO Food Balance Sheets (FBS) of fish and fishery products, 1961–2013, published through FishStatJ (November 2017; United Nations World Population Prospects (2019 revision).
 Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP); see Figure 3.3 in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 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).

Developed Regions (per capita fish consumption compared to Developing Regions, 2013):

The 24.71 kg per capita fish consumption higher than the Developing Regions average (18.84 kg).

The 52.3 percent share of marine fishes in fish consumption higher than the Developing Regions average (32.4 percent).

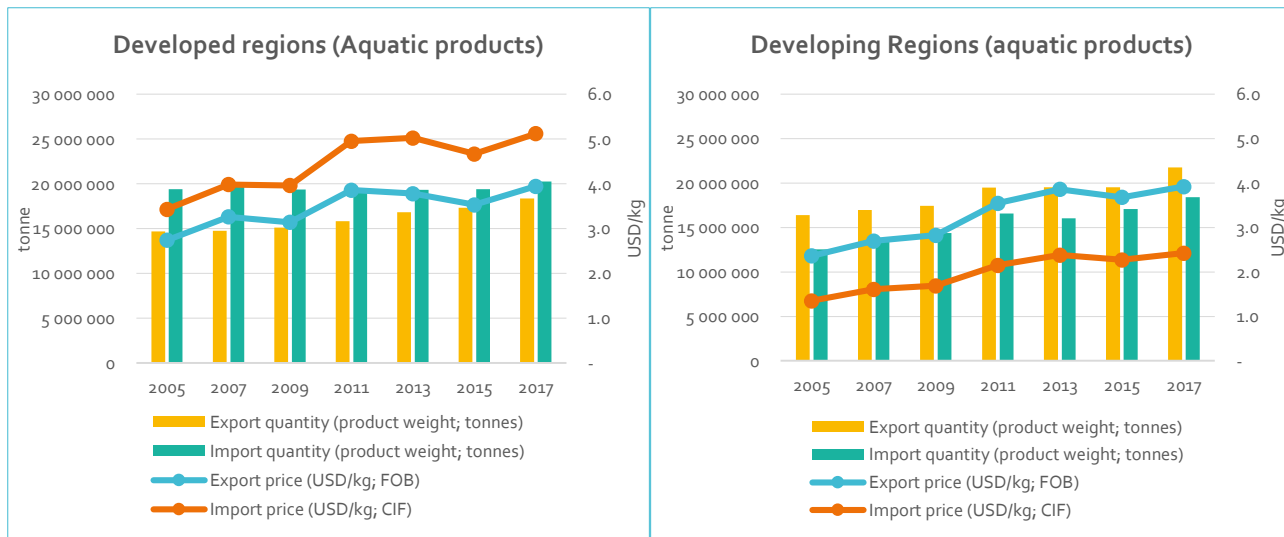
The 18.4 percent share of freshwater & diadromous fishes lower than half of the Developing Regions average (43.6 percent).



Data sources: FAO Food Balance Sheets (FBS) of fish and fishery products, 1961–2013, published through FishStatJ (November 2017; United Nations World Population Prospects (2019 revision).
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

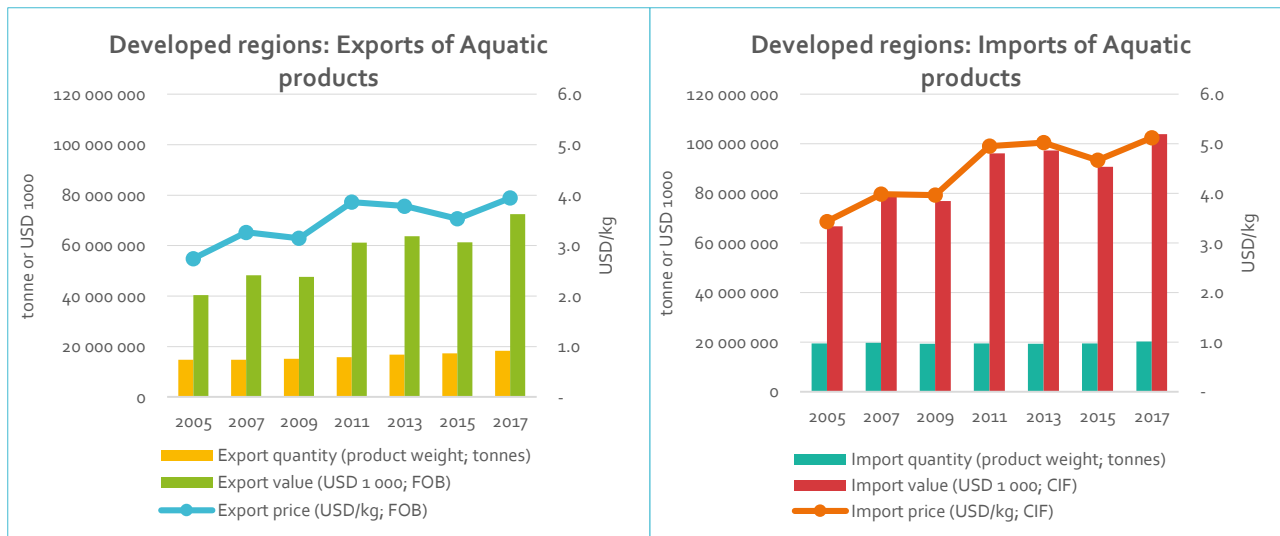
Developed Regions versus Developing Regions (2005–2017): Fish trade patterns



Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

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.

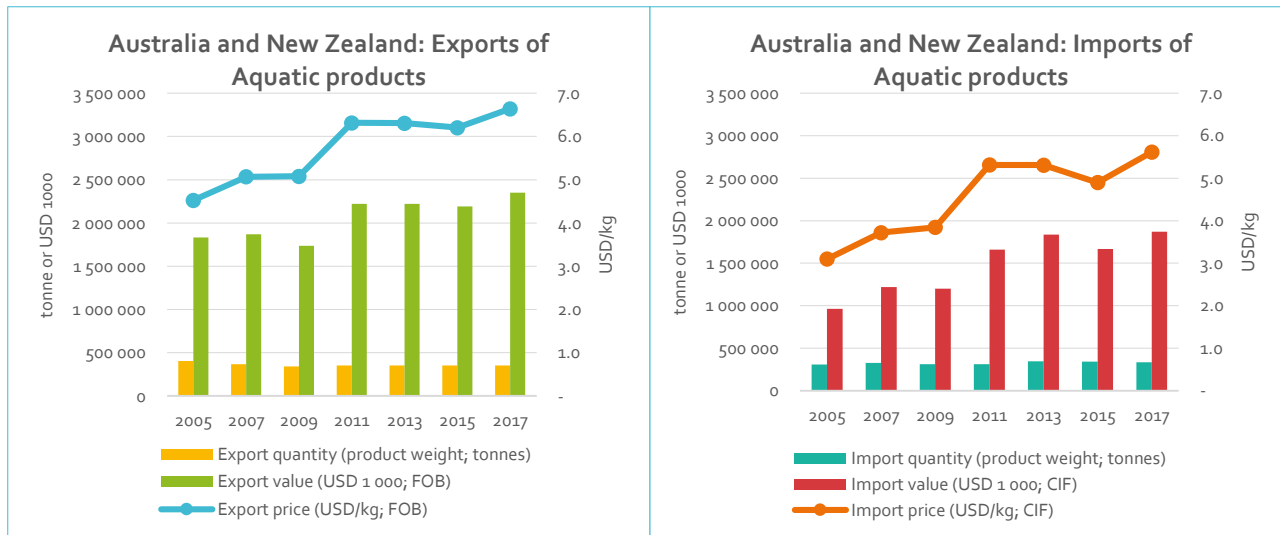
Developed Regions (2005–2017): Status and trends of fish trade



Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

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.

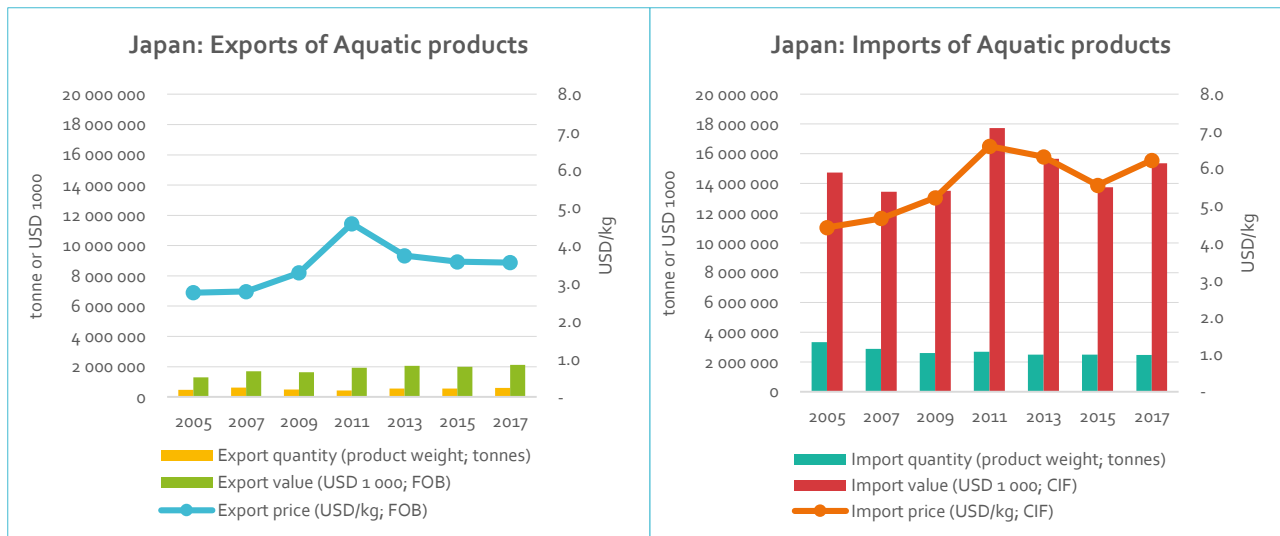
Australia and New Zealand (2005–2017): Status and trends of fish trade



Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

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.

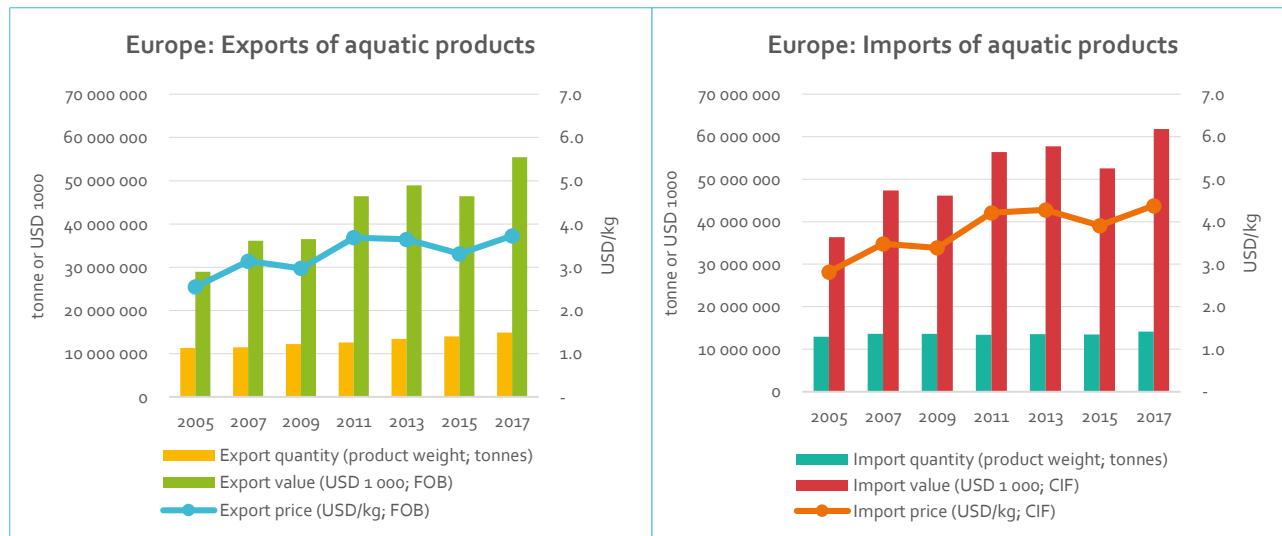
Japan (2005–2017): Status and trends of fish trade



Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

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.

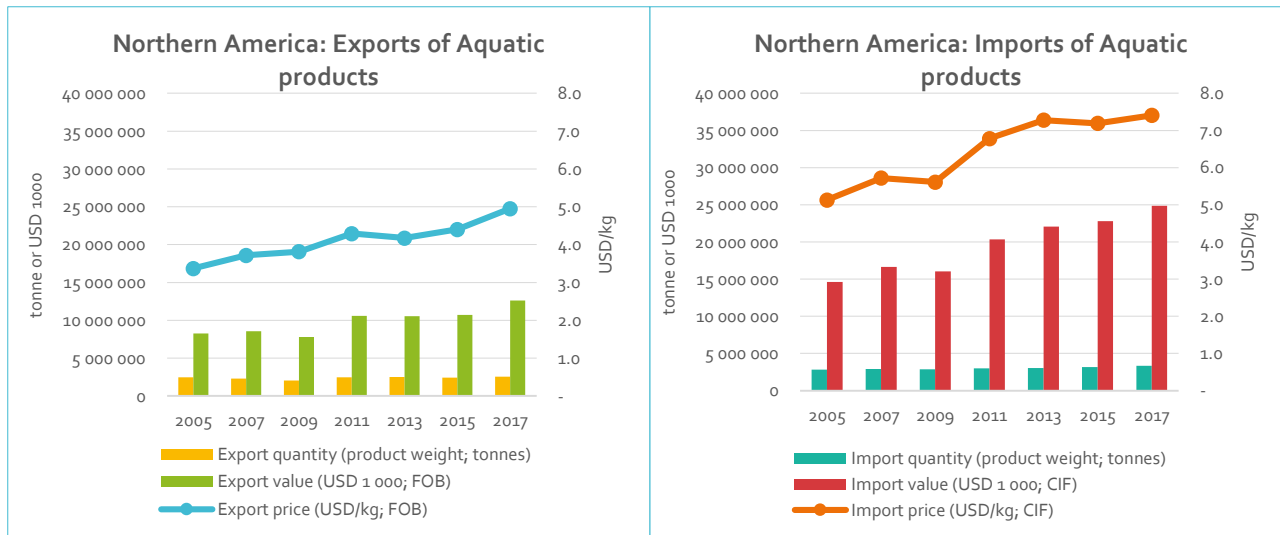
Europe (2005–2017): Status and trends of fish trade



Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

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.

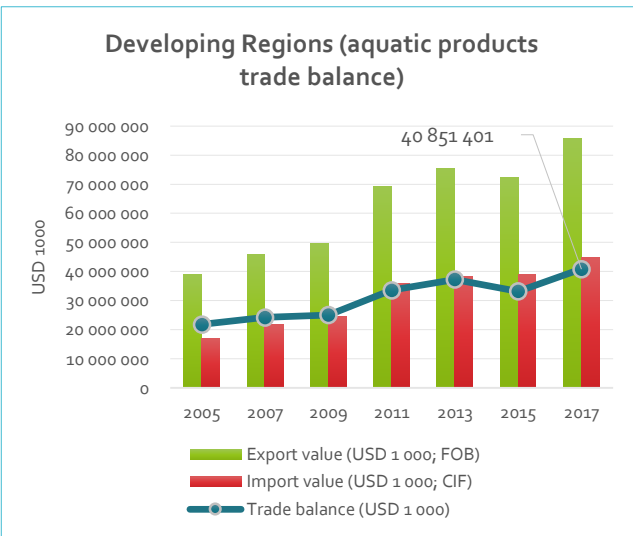
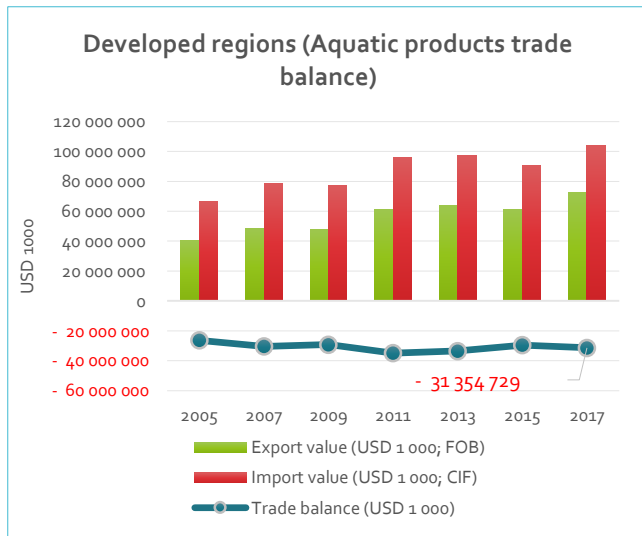
Northern America (2005–2017): Status and trends of fish trade



Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

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.

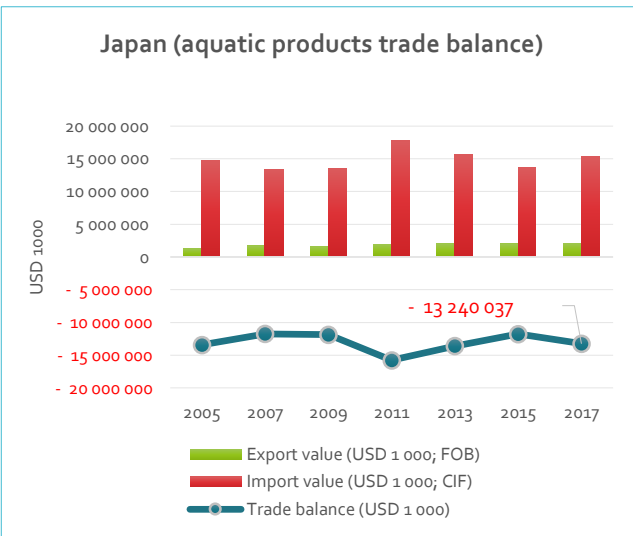
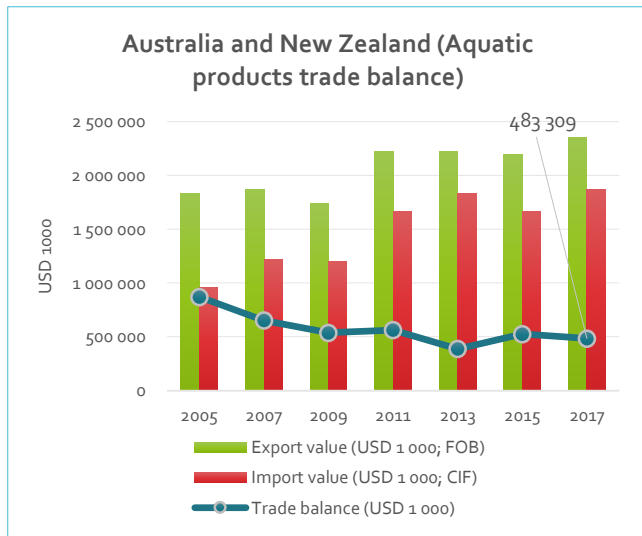
Developed Regions versus Developing Regions (fish trade balance, 2005–2017): Status and trends of fish trade balance



Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

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.

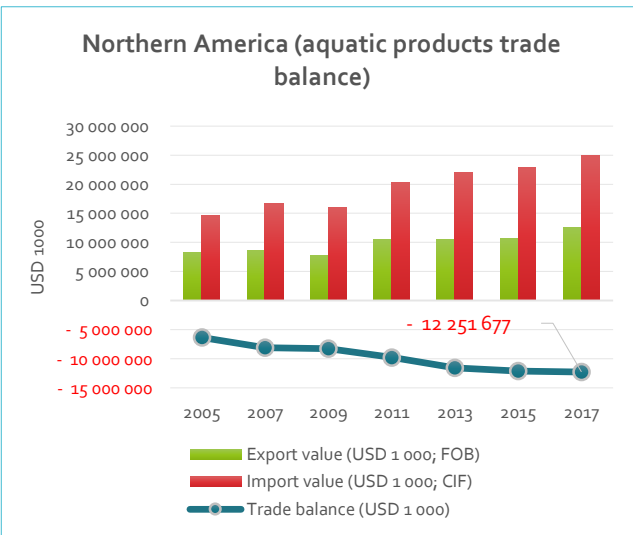
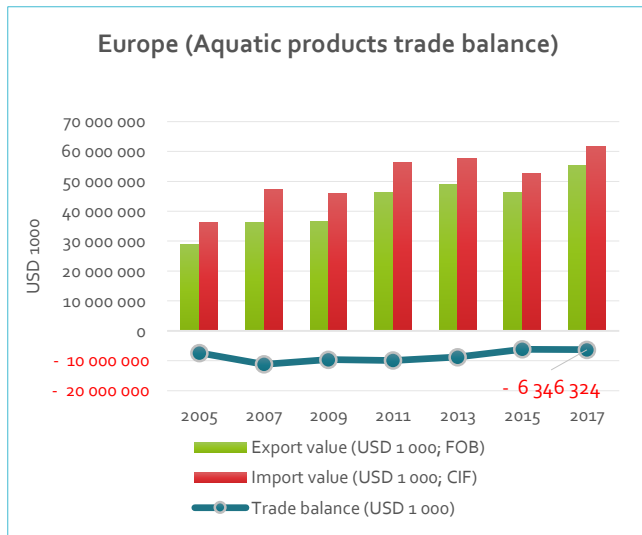
Australia/New Zealand and Japan (fish trade balance, 2005–2017): Status and trends of fish trade balance



Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

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.

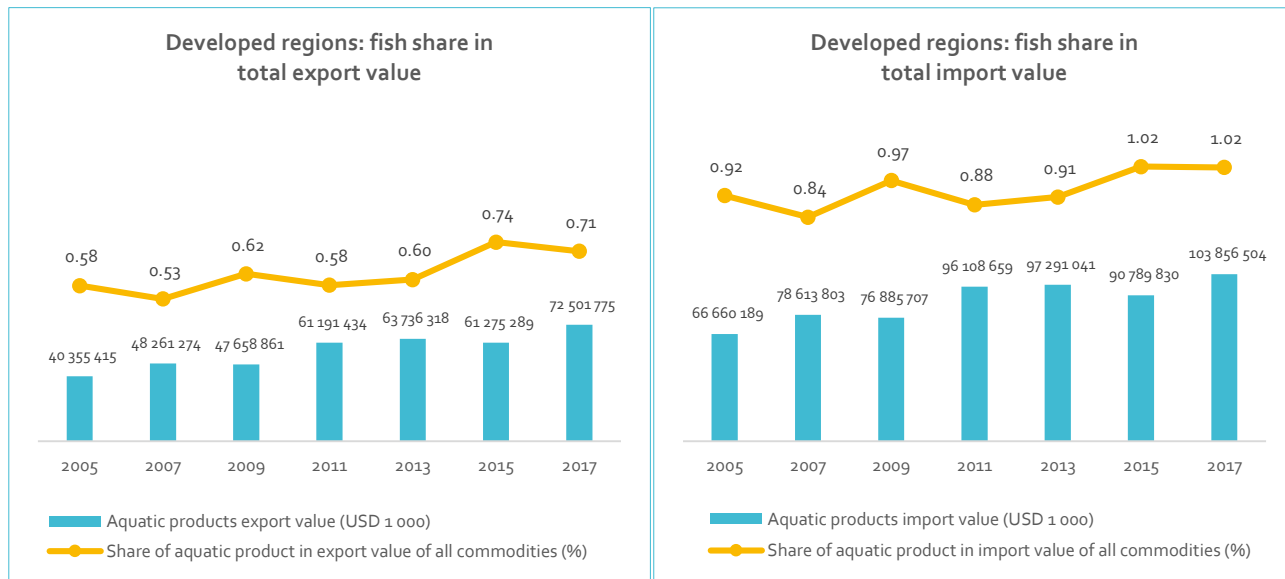
Europe and Northern America (fish trade balance, 2005–2017): Status and trends of fish trade balance



Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

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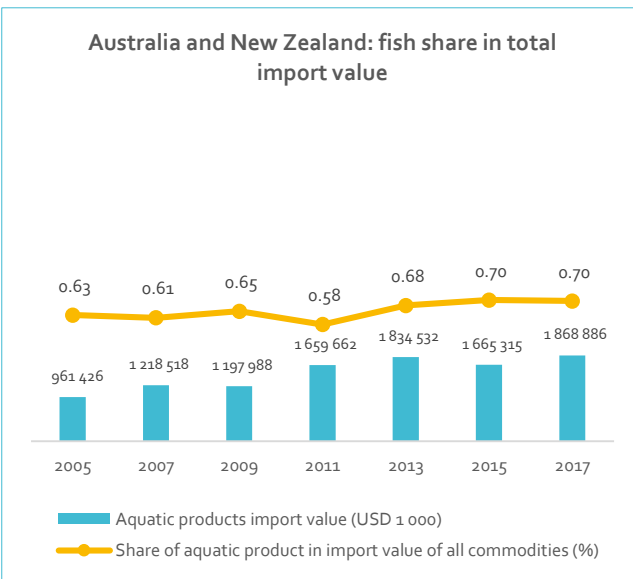
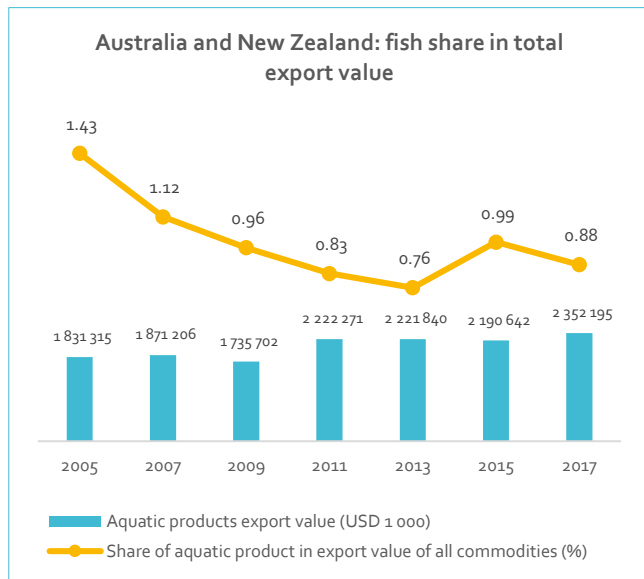
Developed Regions (2005–2017): Contribution of fish to international commodity trade



Data source: Data on export or import value from FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en/). Fish share in total export or import calculated from UN Comtrade data (<https://comtrade.un.org/data>; accessed on 27 September 2019).

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/).

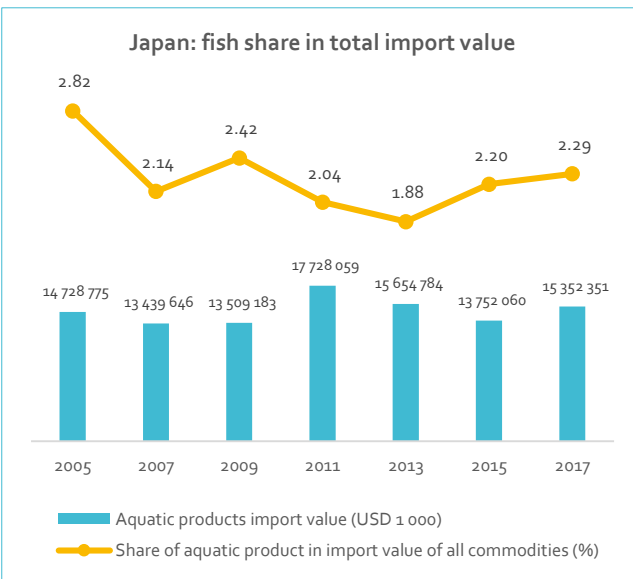
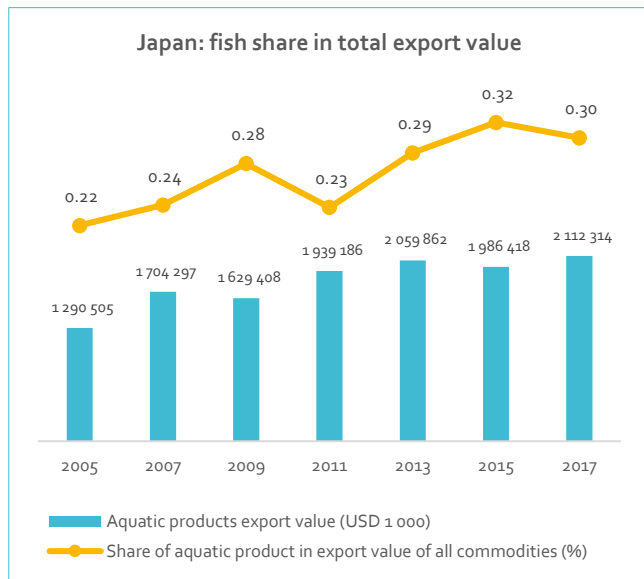
Australia and New Zealand (2005–2017): Contribution of fish to international commodity trade



Data source: Data on export or import value from FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en/). Fish share in total export or import calculated from UN Comtrade data (<https://comtrade.un.org/data>; accessed on 27 September 2019).

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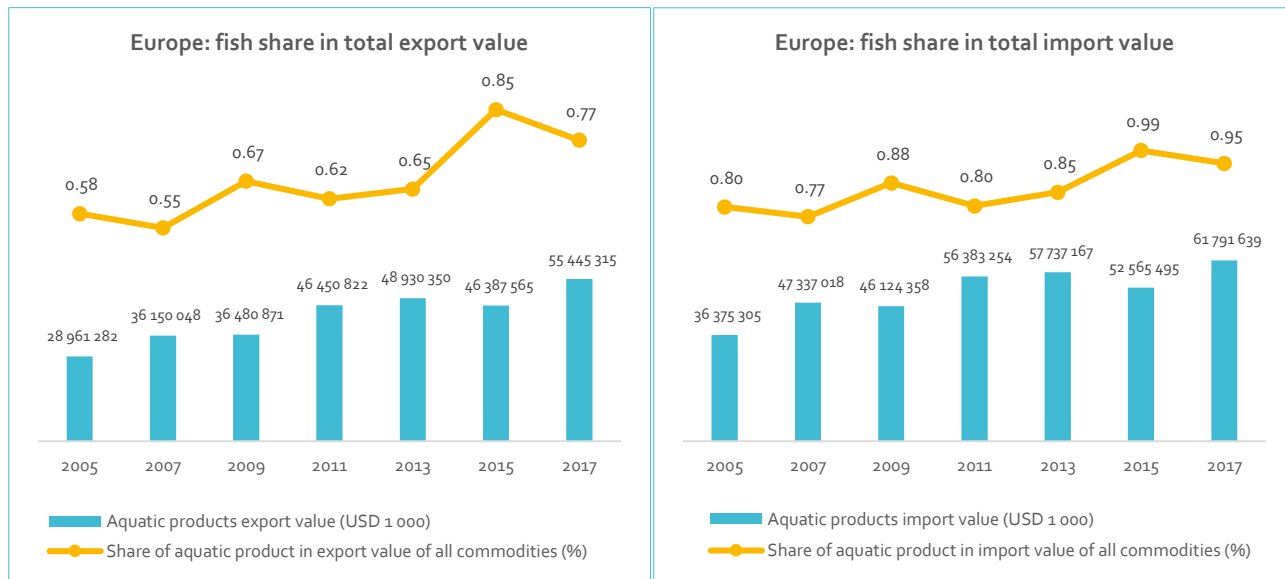
Japan (2005–2017): Contribution of fish to international commodity trade



Data source: Data on export or import value from FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en/). Fish share in total export or import calculated from UN Comtrade data (<https://comtrade.un.org/data>; accessed on 27 September 2019).

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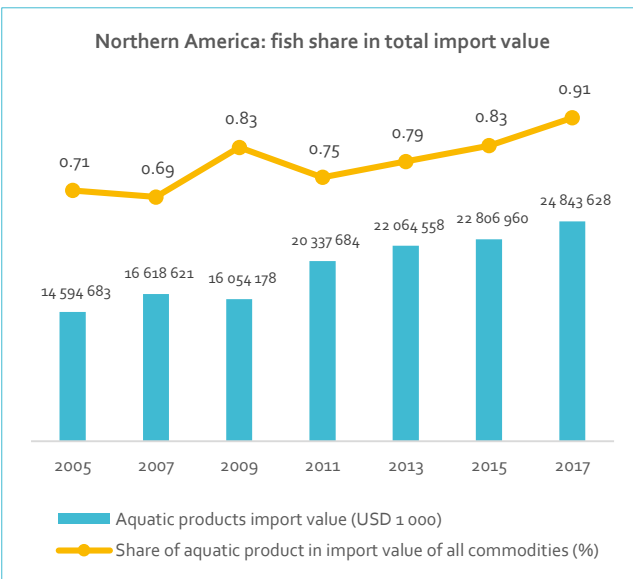
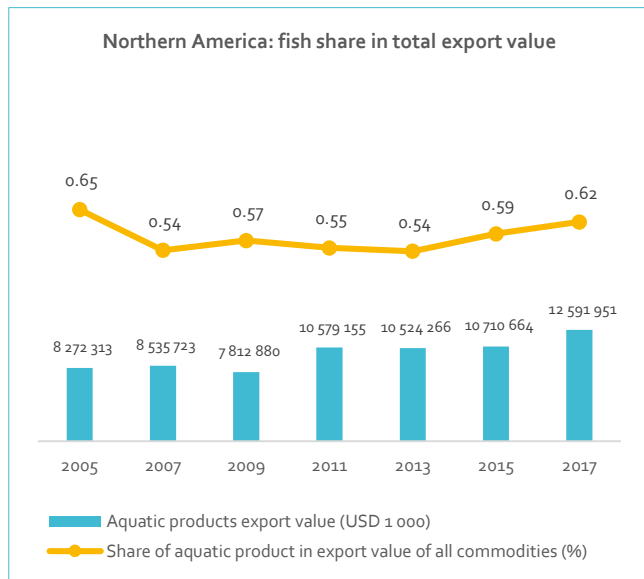
Europe (2005–2017): Contribution of fish to international commodity trade



Data source: Data on export or import value from FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en/). Fish share in total export or import calculated from UN Comtrade data (<https://comtrade.un.org/data>; accessed on 27 September 2019).

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/).

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



Data source: Data on export or import value from FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en/). Fish share in total export or import calculated from UN Comtrade data (<https://comtrade.un.org/data>; accessed on 27 September 2019).

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/).

Fish export

Developed Regions (2000–2017): Status and trend of aquatic products export volume

Status and trend of aquatic products export volume

Country/area	Aquatic products export quantity (tonnes)		Annual growth (%)
	2000	2017	
World	26 135 487	40 138 349	2.6
Developed regions	12 884 010	18 356 188	2.1
Australia and New Zealand	368 617	353 715	-0.2
Japan	221 868	594 752	6.0
Europe	10 478 012	14 870 070	2.1
Northern America	1 815 513	2 537 651	2.0
Top 10 largest exporters of aquatic products (by tonnage) in Developed Regions, 2017			
Norway	2 101 499	2 632 020	1.3
Russian Federation	1 212 440	2 222 709	3.6
United States of America	1 181 589	1 706 546	2.2
Netherlands	720 774	1 429 915	4.1
Denmark	1 265 033	1 217 553	-0.2
Spain	802 244	1 186 375	2.3
Germany	647 025	903 255	2.0
United Kingdom	674 751	854 428	1.4
Sweden	306 942	779 652	5.6
Iceland	730 970	632 443	-0.8

Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

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.

Developed Regions (2000–2017): Status and trend of aquatic products export value

Status and trend of aquatic products export value

Country/area	Aquatic products export value (USD 000)		Annual growth (%)
	2000	2017	
World	55 833 945	158 102 263	6.3
Developed regions	27 460 378	72 501 775	5.9
Australia and New Zealand	1 673 061	2 352 195	2.0
Japan	832 088	2 112 314	5.6
Europe	18 727 227	55 445 315	6.6
Northern America	6 228 002	12 591 951	4.2
Top 10 largest exporters of aquatic products (by value) in Developing Regions, 2017			
Norway	3 550 369	11 311 852	7.1
United States of America	3 118 839	6 246 034	4.2
Netherlands	1 351 828	5 297 877	8.4
Canada	2 835 295	5 295 231	3.7
Denmark	2 765 888	4 894 491	3.4
Spain	1 615 229	4 711 052	6.5
Russian Federation	1 520 173	4 524 995	6.6
Sweden	476 258	4 143 061	13.6
United Kingdom	1 269 848	2 930 487	5.0
Germany	1 110 897	2 918 355	5.8

Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

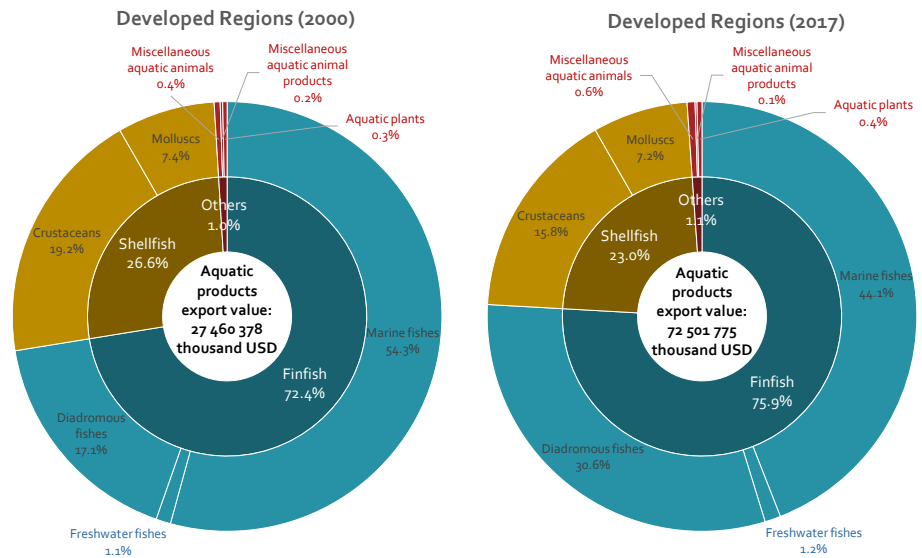
Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45–47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source.

Developed Regions (fish export, 2000 versus 2017):

Aquatic commodities export increased from USD 27.5 billion in 2000 to USD 72.5 billion in 2017.

The share of diadromous fishes in the aquatic commodities export increased from 17.1 percent to 30.6 percent.

The share of marine fishes in the aquatic commodities export decreased from 54.3 percent to 44.1 percent.



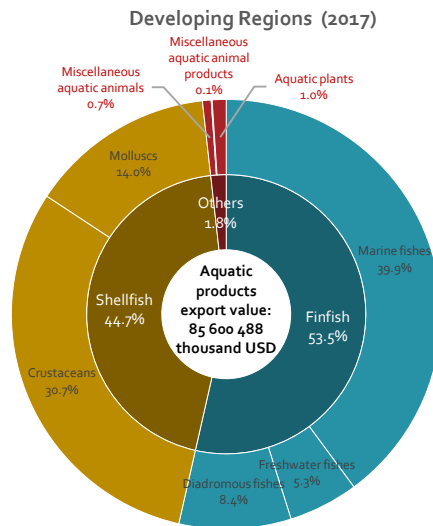
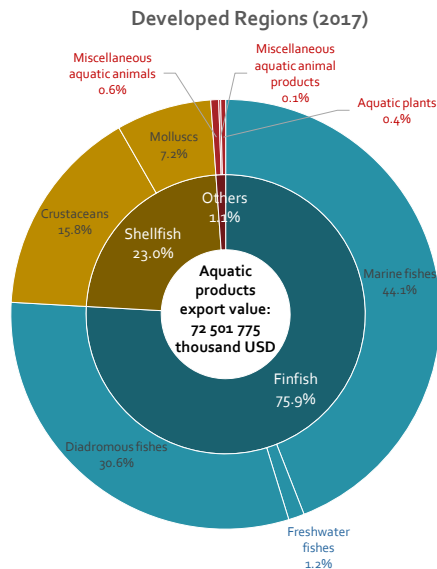
Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).
Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45-47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). 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.

Developed Regions versus Developing Regions (fish export, 2017):

Total export of aquatic products:
USD 72.5 billion vs. USD 85.6 billion.

Share of diadromous fishes:
30.6 percent vs. 8.4 percent.

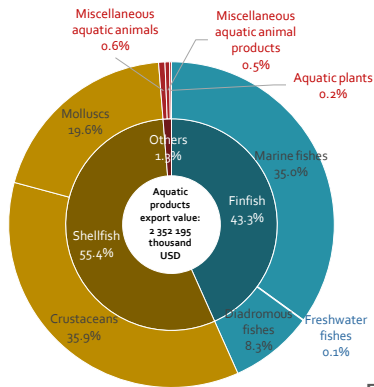
Share of shellfish:
23 percent vs. 44.7 percent.



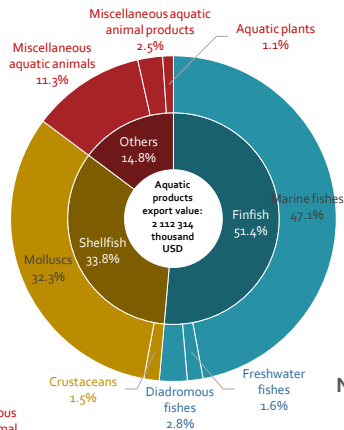
Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

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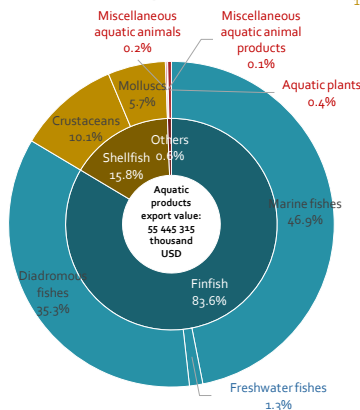
Australia and New Zealand (2017)



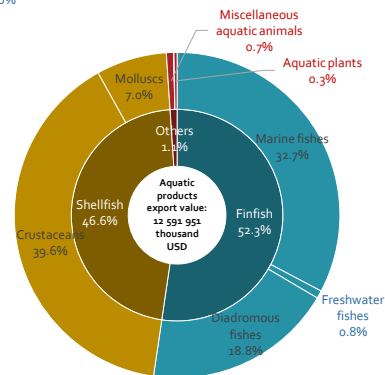
Japan (2017)



Europe (2017)



Northern America (2017)



Data source: FAO, 2019, Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStat2) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstat2/en).

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.

Developed Regions (2017): Major species groups in aquatic products export

Developed Regions' aquatic products export in 2017

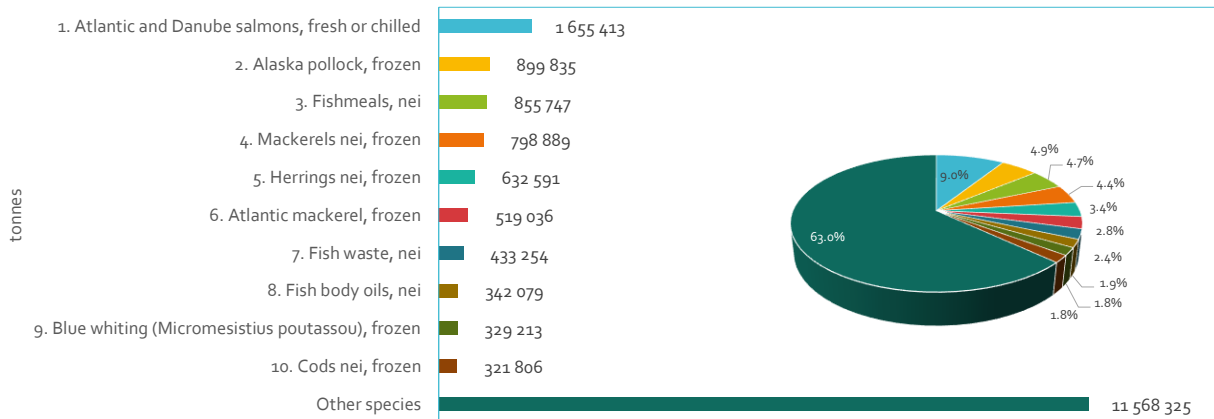
Top 10 export species groups in terms of quantity				Top 10 export species groups in terms of value			
ISSCAAP groups	Product weight (tonnes)	Share of Developed Regions' total export of all aquatic commodities (%)	Share of world export of the same species group (%)	ISSCAAP groups	FOB value (USD 1 000)	Share of Developed Regions' total export of all aquatic commodities (%)	Share of world export of the same species group (%)
1. Cods, hakes, haddocks	4 164 953	22.69	81.42	1. Salmons, trouts, smelts	21 963 302	30.29	78.26
2. Marine fishes not identified	2 990 422	16.29	33.97	2. Cods, hakes, haddocks	11 452 832	15.80	78.55
3. Salmons, trouts, smelts	2 730 003	14.87	76.51	3. Marine fishes not identified	6 830 207	9.42	34.32
4. Herrings, sardines, anchovies	2 235 066	12.18	71.82	4. Shrimps, prawns	4 783 475	6.60	17.51
5. Miscellaneous pelagic fishes	2 187 169	11.92	55.67	5. Lobsters, spiny-rock lobsters	3 752 587	5.18	85.41
6. Tunas, bonitos, billfishes	711 795	3.88	18.96	6. Tunas, bonitos, billfishes	3 300 744	4.55	23.51
7. Shrimps, prawns	501 075	2.73	15.55	7. Miscellaneous pelagic fishes	3 085 996	4.26	55.38
8. Flounders, halibuts, soles	491 944	2.68	64.49	8. Herrings, sardines, anchovies	2 749 573	3.79	63.32
9. Squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses	393 474	2.14	17.29	9. Flounders, halibuts, soles	2 170 773	2.99	70.42
10. Mussels	276 371	1.51	74.27	10. Squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses	1 959 431	2.70	17.85
Others	1 673 916	9.12		Others	10 452 855	14.42	
Aquatic products	18 356 188	100.00	45.73	Aquatic products	72 501 775	100.00	45.86

Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

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.

Developed Regions (2017): Top 10 commodities in fish export (in terms of quantity).

Developed Regions' top-10 fish export products (2017; in terms of quantity)

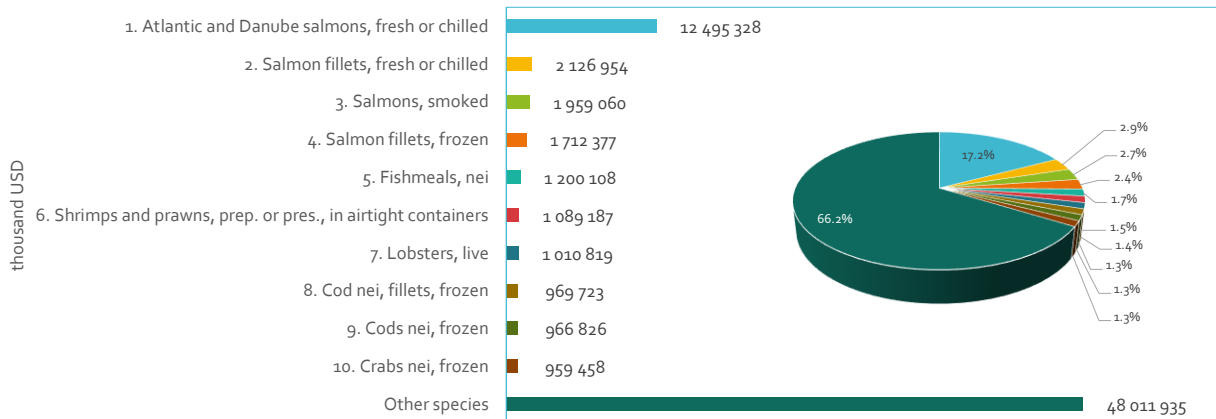


Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

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.

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

Developed Regions' top-10 fish export products (2017; in terms of value)



Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

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

Developed Regions (2000–2017): Status and trend of aquatic products import volume

Status and trend of aquatic products import volume

Country/area	Aquatic products import quantity (tonnes)		Annual growth (%)
	2000	2017	
World	26 502 111	38 681 948	2.2
Developed regions	17 521 175	20 262 211	0.9
Australia and New Zealand	312 480	332 103	0.4
Japan	3 540 479	2 467 071	-2.1
Europe	11 317 715	14 117 574	1.3
Northern America	2 350 501	3 345 463	2.1
Top 10 largest importers of aquatic products (by tonnage) in Developing Regions, 2017			
United States of America	1 825 936	2 808 762	2.6
Japan	3 540 479	2 467 071	-2.1
Spain	1 373 416	1 768 442	1.5
Denmark	1 301 456	1 377 571	0.3
France	1 013 696	1 183 611	0.9
Germany	1 154 010	1 157 561	0.0
Italy	827 095	1 115 931	1.8
Netherlands	687 266	1 104 170	2.8
United Kingdom	867 868	801 837	-0.5
Sweden	212 999	736 587	7.6

Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

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.

Developed Regions (2000–2017): Status and trend of aquatic products import value

Status and trend of aquatic products import value

Country/area	Aquatic products import value (USD 000)		Annual growth (%)
	2000	2017	
World	61 012 631	148 605 591	5.4
Developed regions	50 403 421	103 856 504	4.3
Australia and New Zealand	625 921	1 868 886	6.6
Japan	15 742 561	15 352 351	-0.1
Europe	22 062 847	61 791 639	6.2
Northern America	11 972 092	24 843 628	4.4
Top 10 largest importers of aquatic products (by value) in Developing Regions, 2017			
United States of America	10 553 850	21 842 536	4.4
Japan	15 742 561	15 352 351	-0.1
Spain	3 372 480	8 032 957	5.2
France	3 018 121	6 766 261	4.9
Italy	2 555 491	6 588 912	5.7
Germany	2 282 399	5 780 943	5.6
Sweden	711 688	4 934 766	12.1
Netherlands	1 172 233	4 310 968	8.0
United Kingdom	2 209 877	4 222 259	3.9
Denmark	1 860 058	3 790 005	4.3

Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

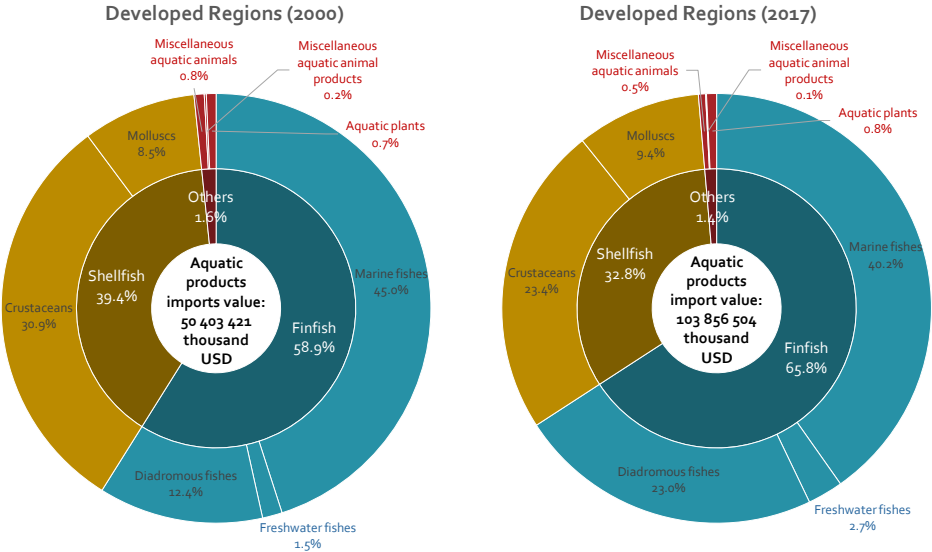
Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45–47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source.

Developed Regions (fish import, 2000 versus 2017):

Aquatic commodities import doubled from USD 50.4 billion in 2000 to USD 103.9 billion in 2017.

The share of diadromous increased from 12.4 percent to 23 percent.

The share of crustaceans declined from 30.9 percent to 23.4 percent.



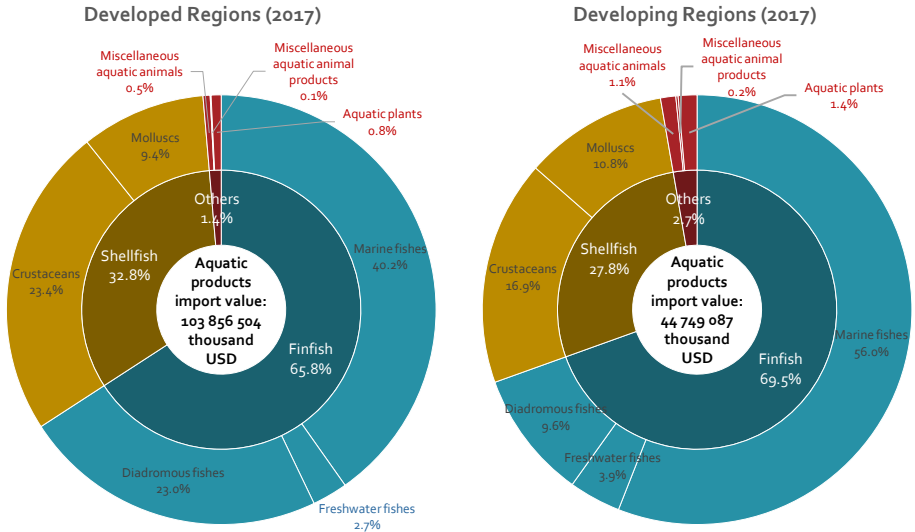
Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).
 Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45-47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). 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.

Developed Regions versus Developing Regions (fish import, 2017):

Total import of aquatic products: USD 103.9 billion vs. USD 44.7 billion.

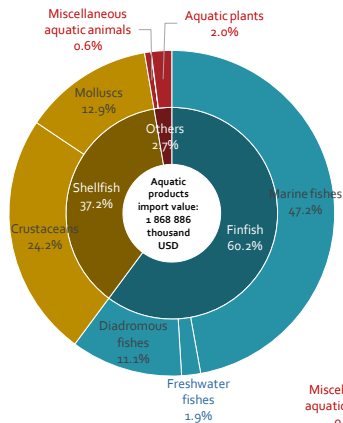
Share of diadromous fishes: 23 percent vs. 9.6 percent.

Share of shellfish: 32.8 percent vs. 27.8 percent.

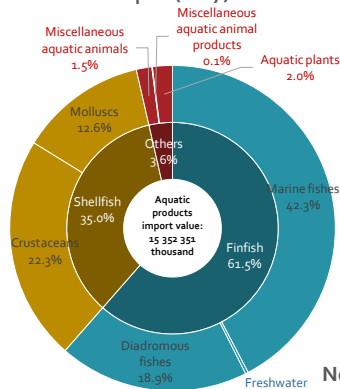


Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en). Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45-47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). 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.

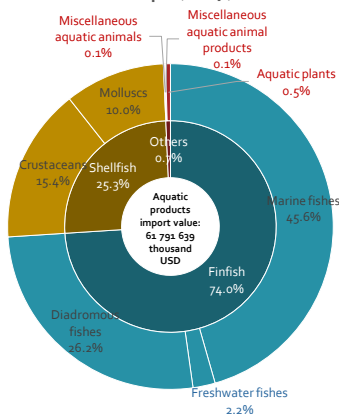
Australia and New Zealand (2017)



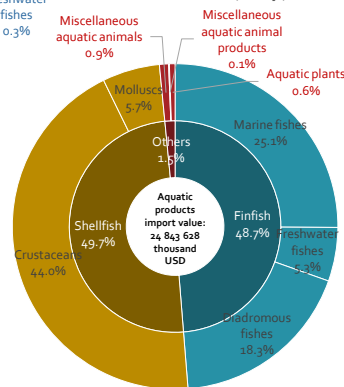
Japan (2017)



Europe (2017)



Northern America (2017)



Data source: FAO - 2019, Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatT) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstat/en).

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.

Developed Regions (2017): Major species groups in aquatic products import

Developed Regions' aquatic products import in 2017

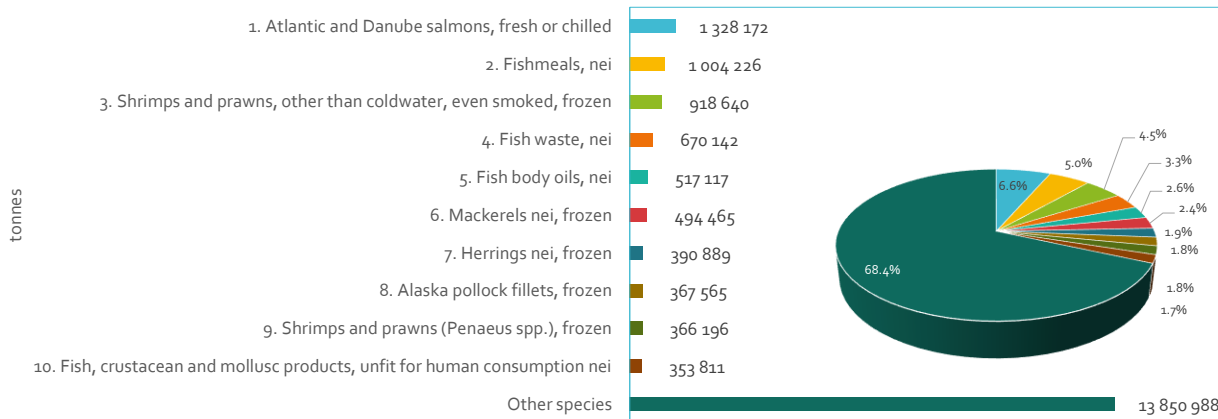
Top 10 import species groups in terms of quantity				Top 10 import species groups in terms of value			
ISSCAAP groups	Product weight (tonnes)	Share of Developed Regions' total import of all aquatic commodities (%)	Share of world import of the same species group (%)	ISSCAAP groups	FOB value (USD 1 000)	Share of Developed Regions' total import of all aquatic commodities (%)	Share of world import of the same species group (%)
1. Marine fishes not identified	4 218 831	20.82	47.92	1. Salmons, trouts, smelts	23 088 349	22.23	82.27
2. Cods, hakes, haddocks	2 849 717	14.06	55.71	2. Shrimps, prawns	17 853 792	17.19	65.35
3. Salmons, trouts, smelts	2 667 141	13.16	74.75	3. Cods, hakes, haddocks	11 420 991	11.00	78.33
4. Shrimps, prawns	1 896 228	9.36	58.83	4. Marine fishes not identified	10 734 905	10.34	53.94
5. Tunas, bonitos, billfishes	1 889 392	9.32	50.32	5. Tunas, bonitos, billfishes	10 121 936	9.75	72.09
6. Herrings, sardines, anchovies	1 463 356	7.22	47.02	6. Squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses	6 579 112	6.33	59.95
7. Squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses	1 184 027	5.84	52.02	7. Crabs, sea-spiders	2 730 819	2.63	63.39
8. Miscellaneous pelagic fishes	1 069 108	5.28	27.21	8. Lobsters, spiny-rock lobsters	2 678 155	2.58	60.95
9. Miscellaneous freshwater fishes	416 781	2.06	39.07	9. Herrings, sardines, anchovies	2 633 976	2.54	60.66
10. Flounders, halibuts, soles	342 420	1.69	44.89	10. Miscellaneous pelagic fishes	2 164 352	2.08	38.84
Others	2 265 210	11.18		Others	13 850 117	13.34	
Aquatic products	20 262 211	100.00	50.48	Aquatic products	103 856 504	100.00	65.69

Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

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.

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

Developed Regions's top-10 fish imports products (2017; in terms of quantity)

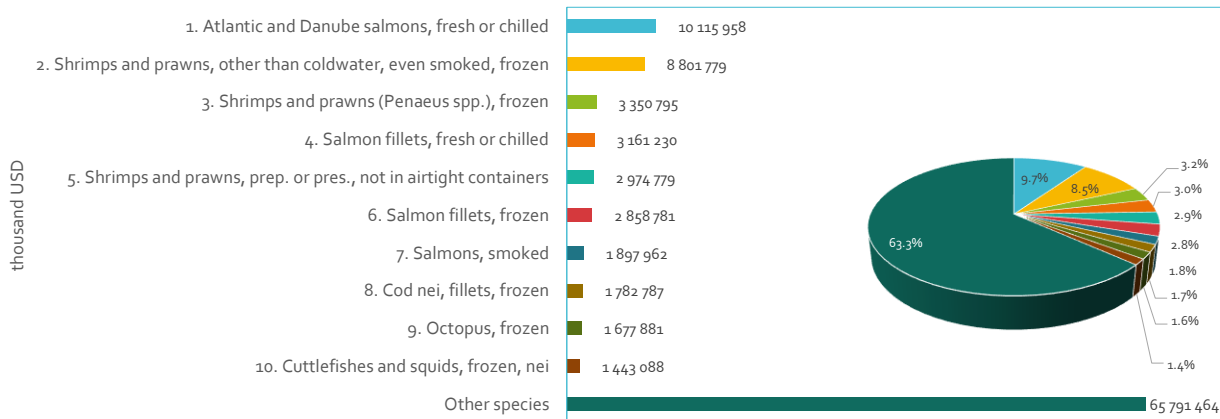


Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

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.

Developed Regions (2017): Top 10 commodities in fish import (in terms of value).

Developed Regions's top-10 fish imports products (2017; in terms of value)

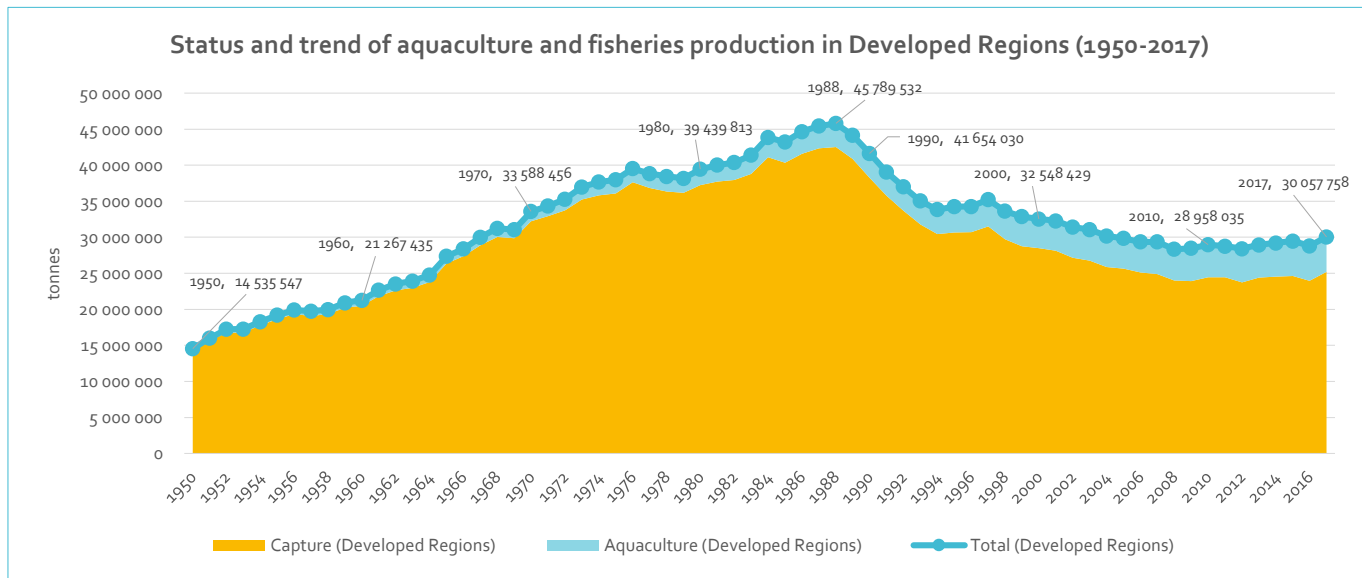


Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

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

Developed Regions (1950–2017) : Status and trend of total fishery production



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 5.1 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.

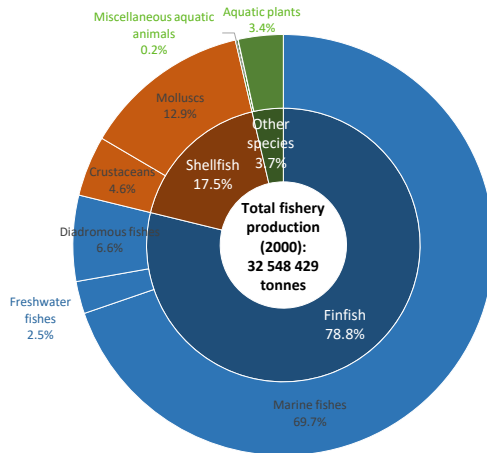
Developed Regions (total fishery production, 2000 versus 2017):

Total fishery production declined from 32.5 million tonnes in 2000 to 30.1 million tonnes in 2017.

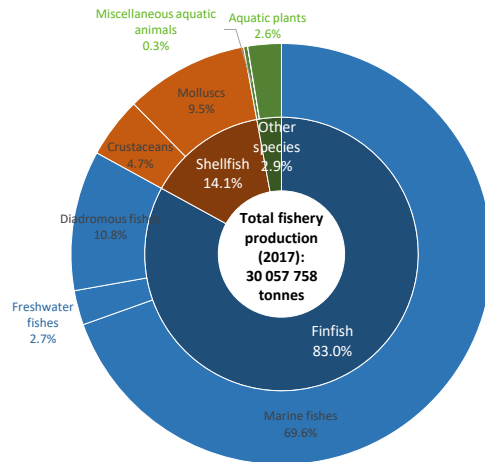
The share of diadromous fishes increased from 6.6 percent to 10.8 percent.

The share of molluscs decreased from 12.9 percent to 9.5 percent.

Developed regions (2000)



Developed regions (2017)



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.

Developed Regions versus Developing Regions (total fishery production, 2017):

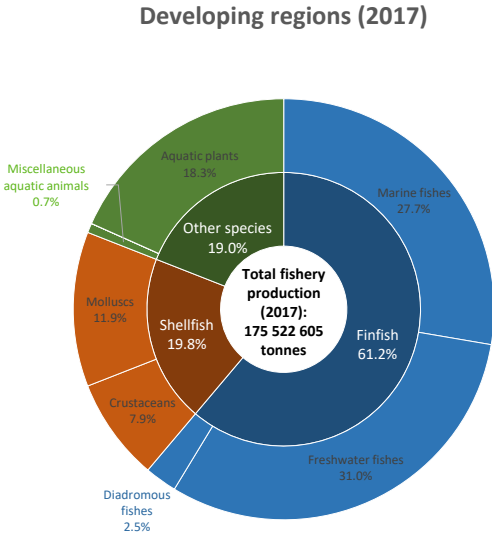
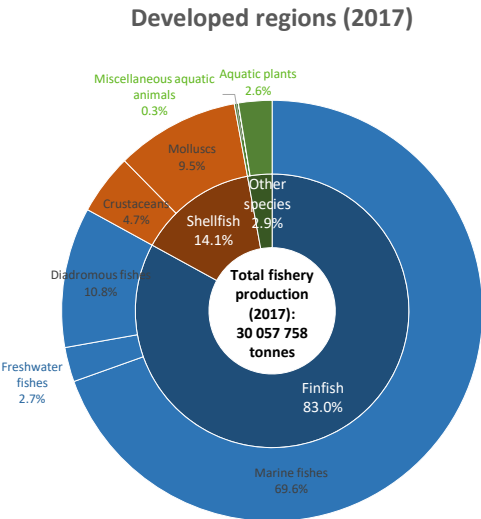
Total fishery production:
30.1 million tonnes versus 175.5 million tonnes.

Share of marine fishes:
69.6 percent versus 27.7 percent

Share of freshwater fishes:
2.7 percent versus 31 percent.

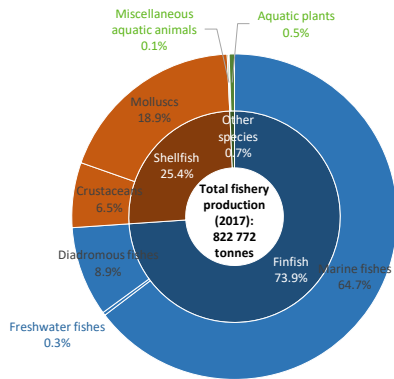
Share of diadromous fishes:
10.8 percent versus 2.5 percent.

Share of aquatic plants:
2.6 percent versus 18.3 percent.

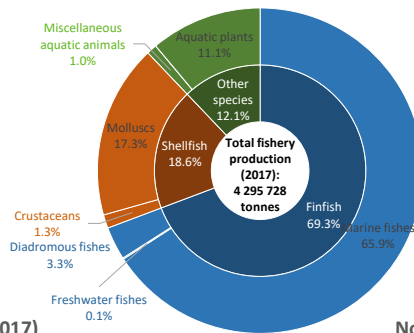


Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).
Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Total Fishery Production Module; see Figure 1.5 in the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (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.

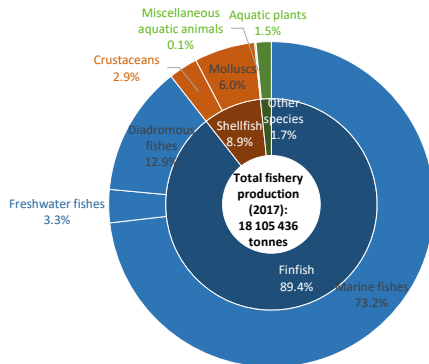
Australia and New Zealand (2017)



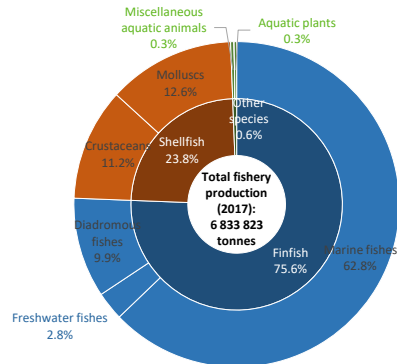
Japan (2017)



Europe (2017)



Northern America (2017)

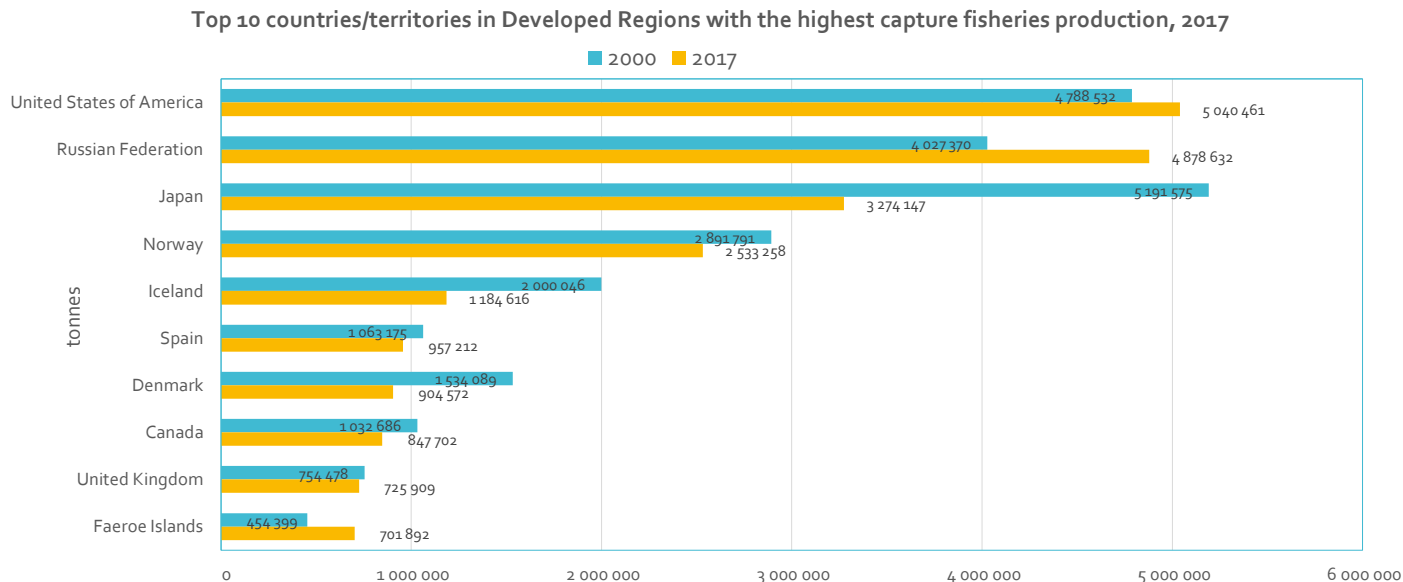


Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

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.

Capture fisheries production

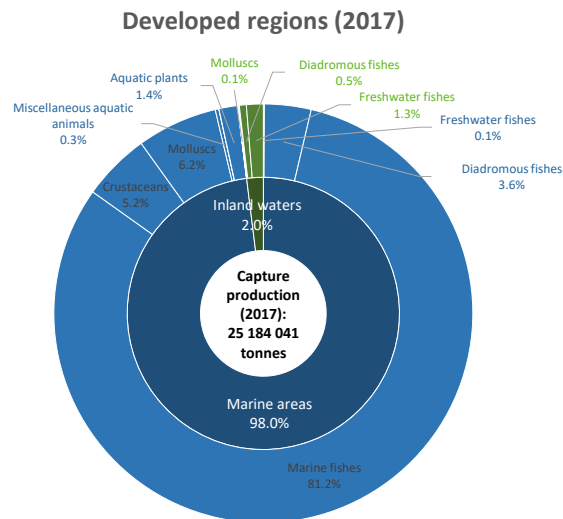
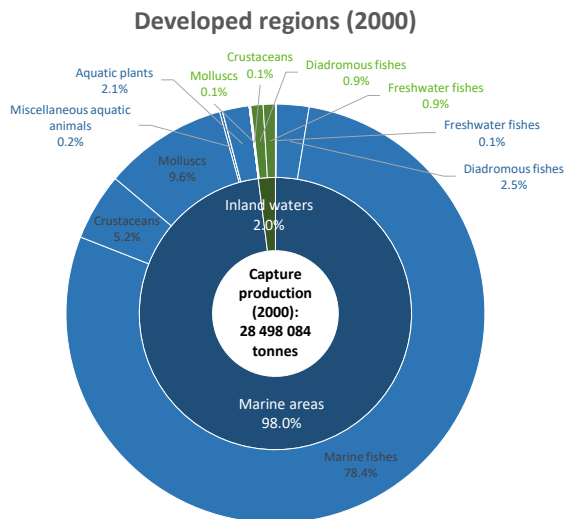
Developed Regions (capture fisheries production, 2000 versus 2017): Capture fisheries production declined between 2000 and 2017 in most of the major capture fisheries countries in Developed Regions. Three exceptions are United States of America, Russian Federation and Faeroe Islands



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 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.

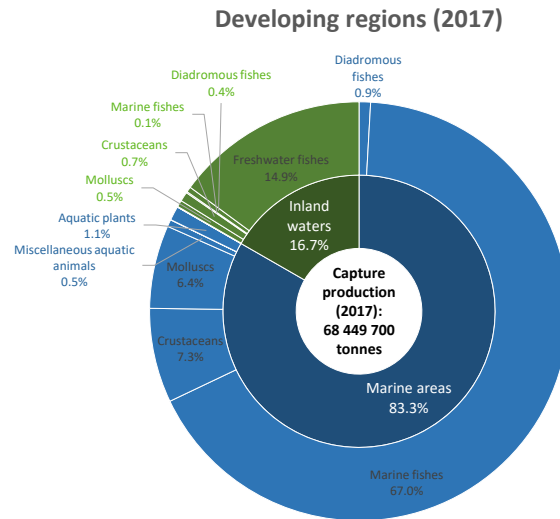
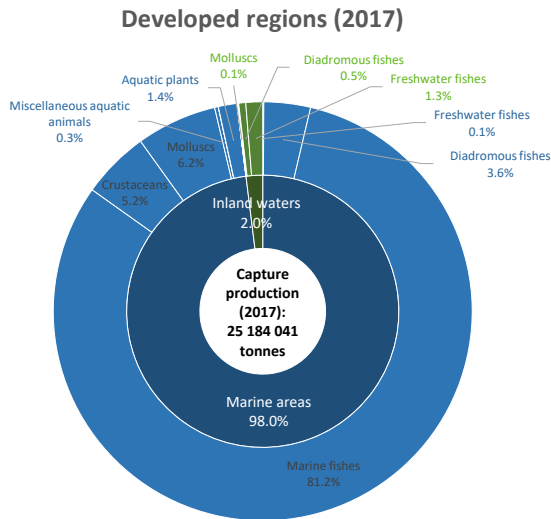
Developed Regions (capture fisheries production, 2000 versus 2017): Capture fisheries production declined from 28.5 million tonnes in 2000 to 25.2 million tonnes in 2017 with a stable composition of inland and marine capture fisheries production.



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 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.

Developed Regions versus Developing Regions (inland versus marine capture fisheries production, 2017):

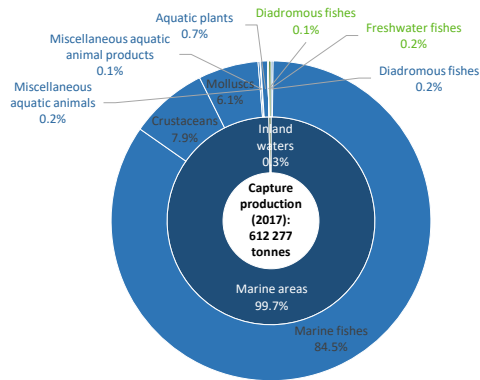
Inland fisheries accounted for 2 percent of the capture fisheries production in Developed Regions compared to 16.7 percent in Developing Regions.



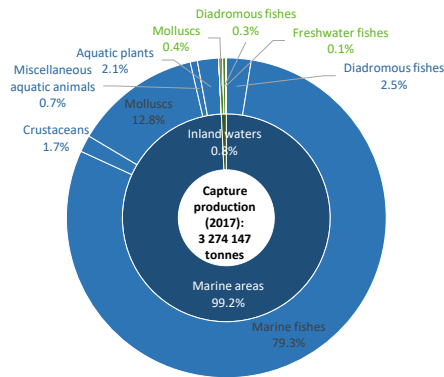
Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI 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.

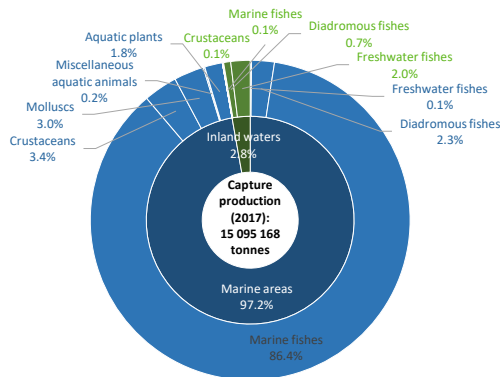
Australia and New Zealand (2017)



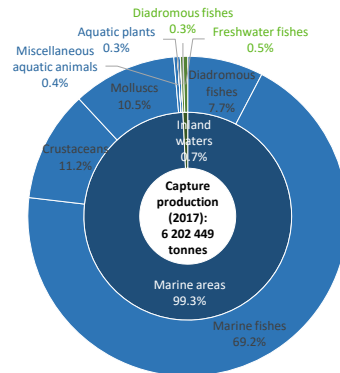
Japan (2017)



Europe (2017)



Northern America (2017)



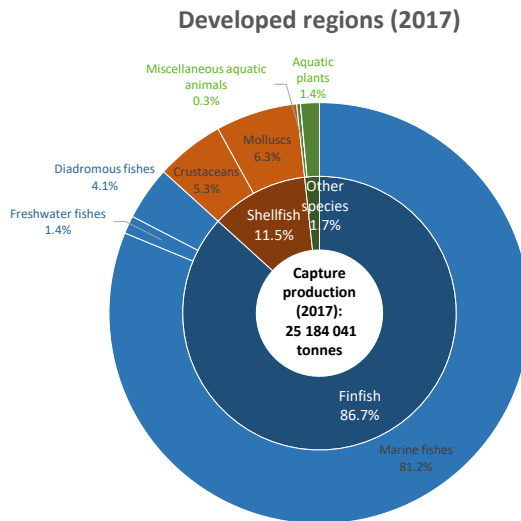
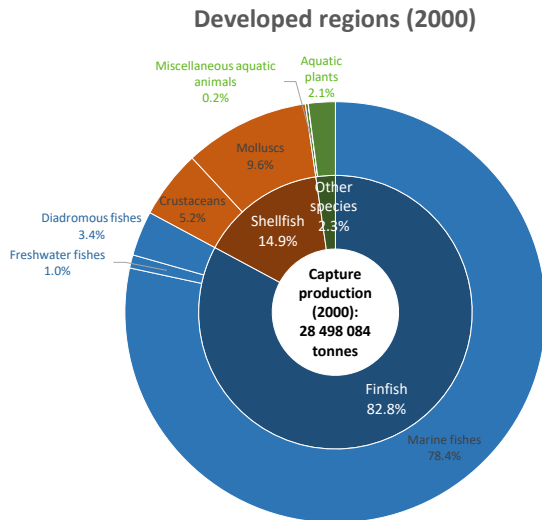
Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

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.

Developed Regions (species composition in capture fisheries production, 2000 versus 2017):

Capture fisheries production declined from 28.5 million tonnes in 2000 to 25.2 tonnes in 2017.

The species composition remained relatively stable between 2000 and 2017.



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 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.

Developed versus Developing Regions (species composition in capture fisheries production, 2017):

Capture fisheries production:
25.2 million tonnes versus 68.4 million tonnes.

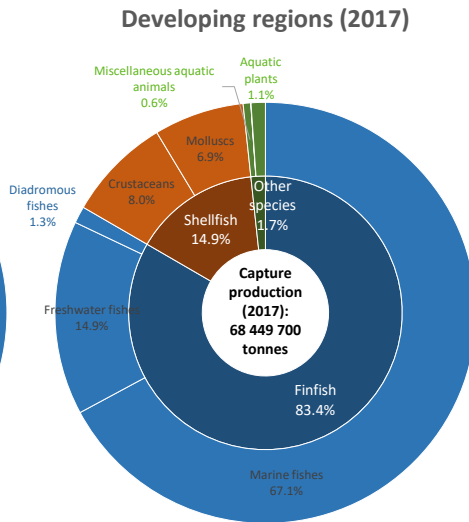
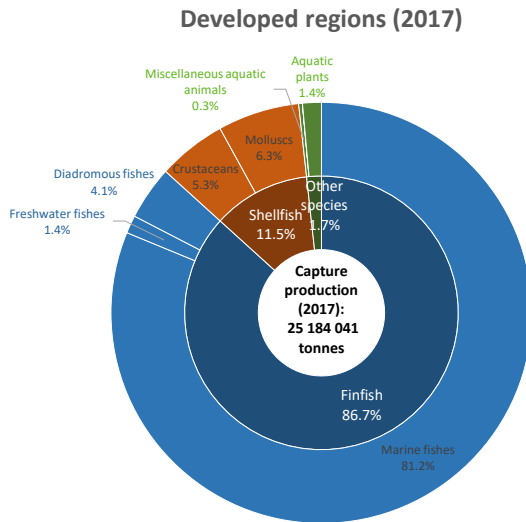
Share of marine fishes:
81.2 percent versus 67.1 percent.

Share of freshwater fishes:
1.4 percent versus 14.9 percent.

Share of diadromous fishes:
4.1 percent versus 1.3 percent.

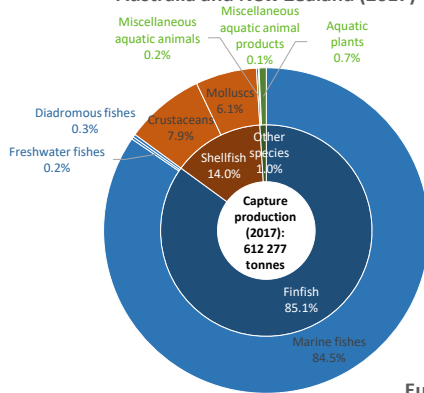
Share of shellfish:
11.5 percent versus 14.9 percent.

Share of aquatic plants:
1.4 percent versus 1.1 percent

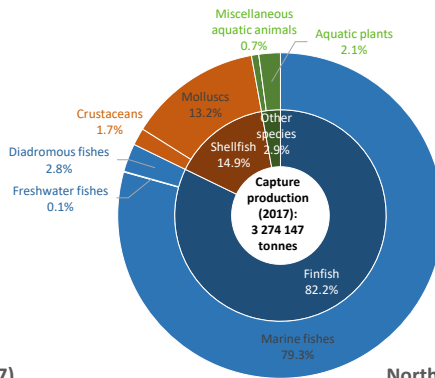


Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).
Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Capture Fisheries Production Module; see Figure 1.5 in the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production 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.

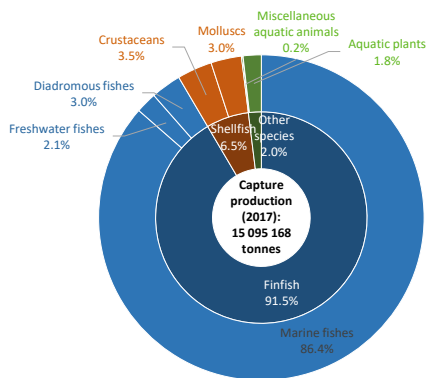
Australia and New Zealand (2017)



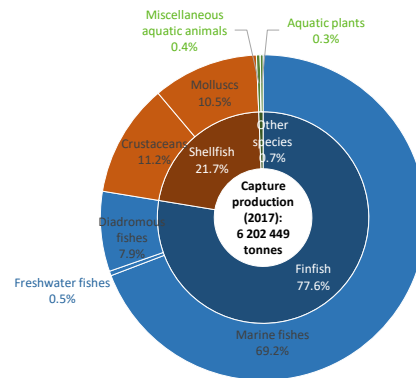
Japan (2017)



Europe (2017)



Northern America (2017)

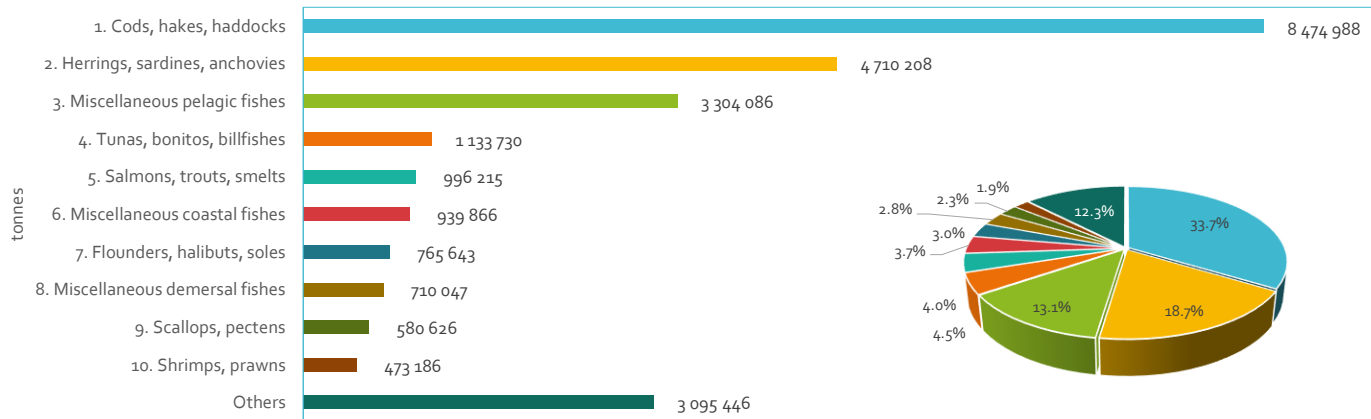


Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

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.

Developed Regions (2017): The top 10 ISSCAAP groups in capture fisheries production in terms of quantity.

Top-10 ISSCAAP groups in the capture fisheries production of Developed Regions, 2017

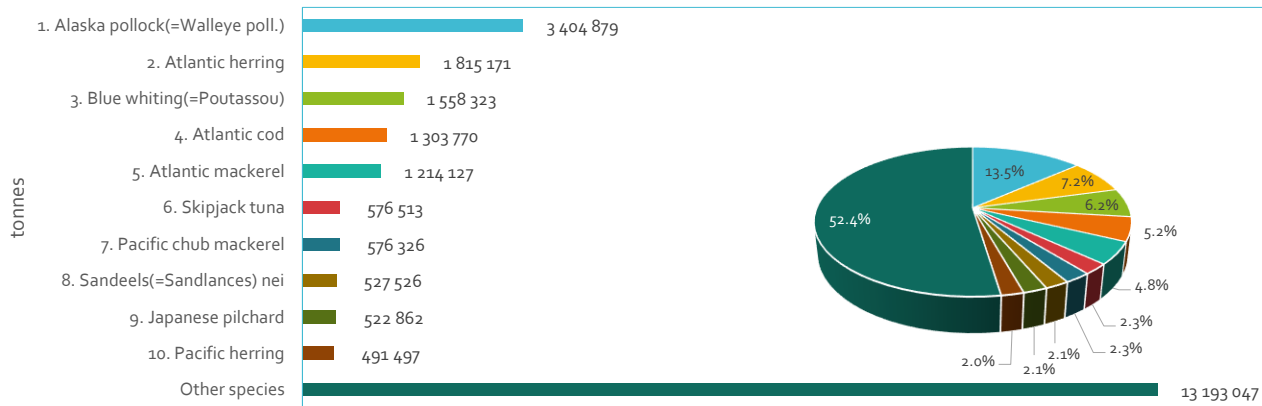


Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI 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). ISSCAAP = International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants; more information about ISSCAAP groups can be found at www.fao.org/tempref/FI/DOCUMENT/cwp/handbook/annex/AnnexS2listISSCAAP2000.pdf.

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

Top-10 ASFIS species items in the capture fisheries production of Developed Regions, 2017



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 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). 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.

Aquaculture production

Developed Regions (aquaculture production tonnage, 2000–2017): Aquaculture production tonnage in Developed Regions grew 1.09 percent a year during 2000–2017, lower than the growth in Developing Regions (6.13 percent). The growth in Australia/New Zealand (3.49 percent) and Europe (2.27 percent) was higher than that in Northern America (0.45 percent) and Japan (-1.37 percent).

Status and trends of aquaculture production, 2000-2017

Country/area	Aquaculture production quantity (tonnes)		Annual growth (%)
	2000	2017	
World	43 014 088	111 946 623	5.79
Developing Regions	38 963 743	107 072 906	6.13
Developed regions	4 050 345	4 873 717	1.09
Australia and New Zealand	117 386	210 495	3.49
Japan	1 291 735	1 021 580	-1.37
Europe	2 056 729	3 010 268	2.27
Northern America	584 495	631 374	0.45
Top 10 aquaculture producers (by tonnage) in Developed Regions, 2017			
Norway	491 329	1 308 634	5.93
Japan	1 291 735	1 021 580	-1.37
United States of America	456 830	439 670	-0.22
Spain	309 229	311 032	0.03
United Kingdom	152 485	222 434	2.25
Canada	127 665	191 616	2.42
Russian Federation	77 132	186 544	5.33
France	266 802	166 000	-2.75
Italy	216 525	157 000	-1.87
Greece	95 418	125 574	1.63

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 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.

Developed Regions (aquaculture production value, 2000–2017): Aquaculture production value in Developed Regions grew 4.43 percent a year during 2000–2017, less than half of the growth in Developing Regions (10.48 percent). The growth in Australia/New Zealand (10.84 percent) and Europe (6.91 percent) was higher than that in Northern America (3.67 percent) and Japan (-0.28 percent).

Status and trends of aquaculture production value, 2000-2017

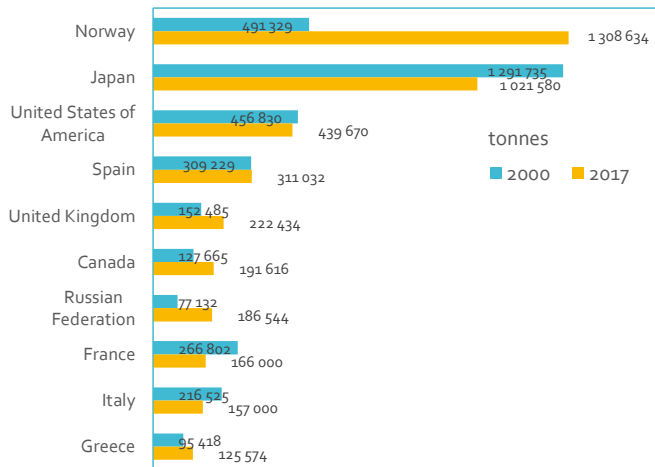
Country/area	Aquaculture production value (USD 000)		Annual growth (%)
	2000	2017	
World	52 711 757	249 579 163	9.58
Developing Regions	41 599 817	226 344 492	10.48
Developed regions	11 111 940	23 234 671	4.43
Australia and New Zealand	313 664	1 805 607	10.84
Japan	4 917 902	4 685 599	-0.28
Europe	4 640 578	14 455 862	6.91
Northern America	1 239 795	2 287 603	3.67
Top 10 aquaculture producers (by value) in Developed Regions, 2017			
Norway	1 384 660	7 856 984	10.75
Japan	4 917 902	4 685 599	-0.28
United Kingdom	461 129	1 450 941	6.98
United States of America	848 065	1 212 480	2.13
Canada	391 730	1 074 380	6.11
Australia	219 036	980 384	9.22
New Zealand	94 628	825 223	13.59
France	425 054	701 189	2.99
Russian Federation	204 779	634 247	6.88
Greece	291 318	614 774	4.49

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).

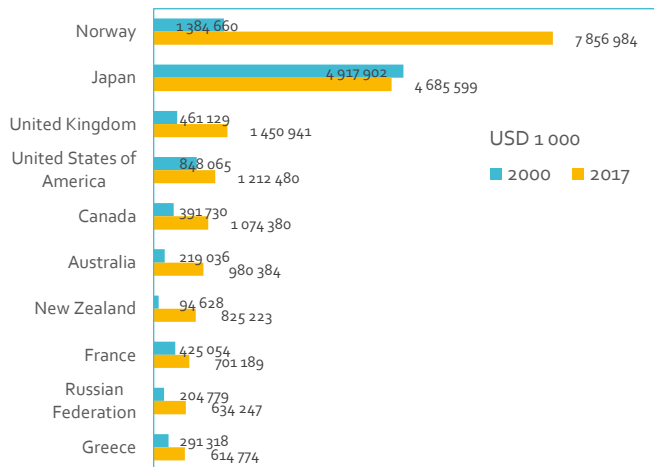
Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 2.1 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage.

Developed Regions (aquaculture production quantity and value, 2000 versus 2017): Status and trends of aquaculture production in major aquaculture countries in Developed Regions

Top 10 countries/territories in Developed Regions with the highest aquaculture production quantity, 2017



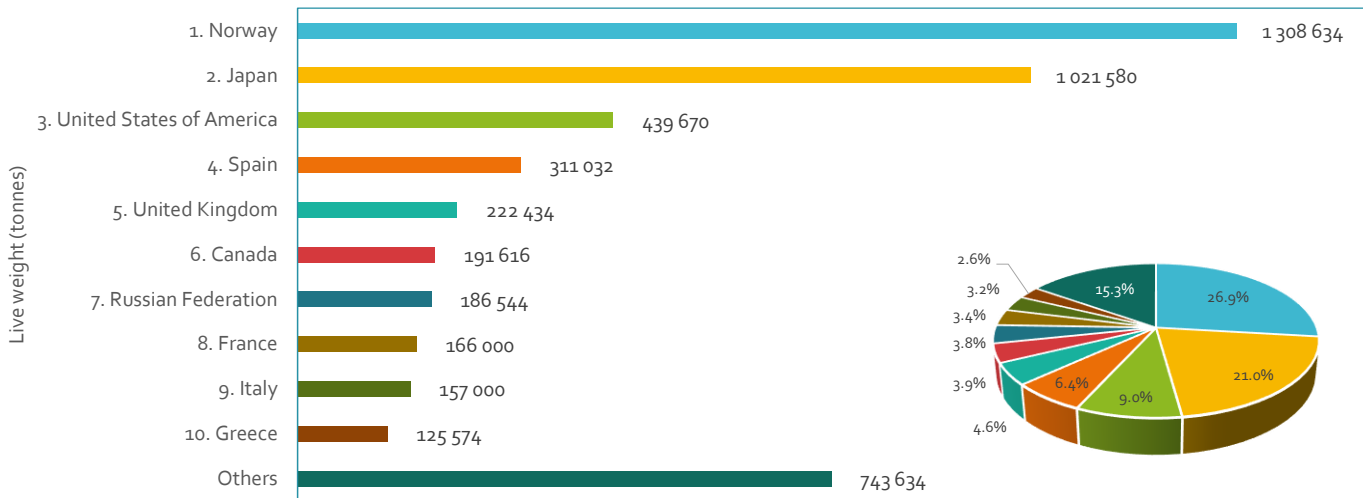
Top 10 countries/territories in Developed Regions with the highest aquaculture production value, 2017



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 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.

Developed Regions (aquaculture production tonnage, 2017): Top 10 aquaculture countries accounted for 84.7 percent of the aquaculture production tonnage of Developed Regions in 2017.

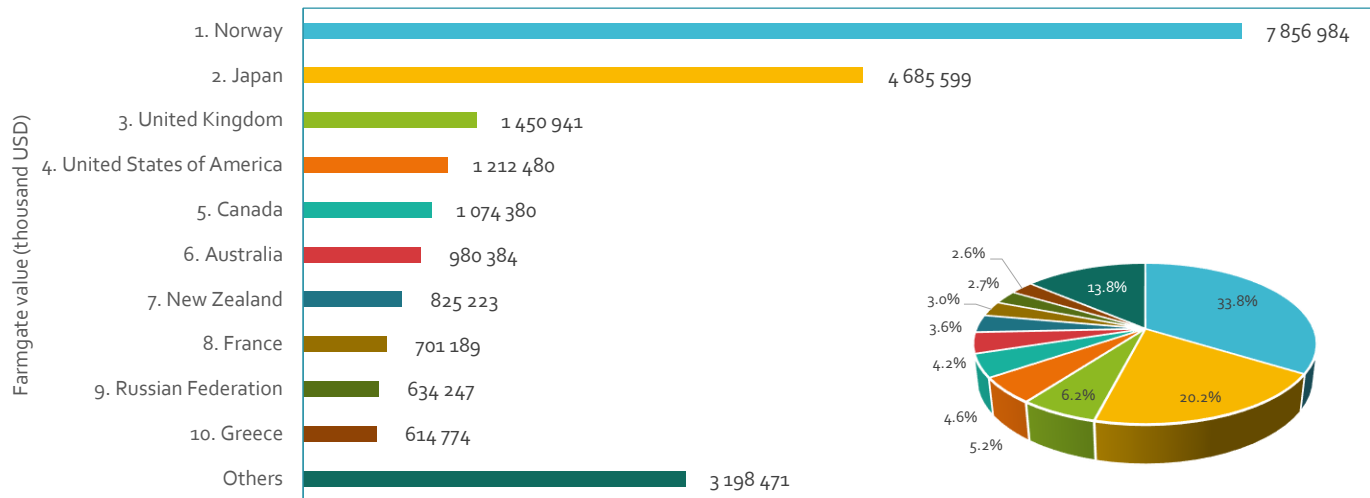
Top 10 countries/territories in Developed regions with the highest aquaculture production tonnage, 2017



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 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.

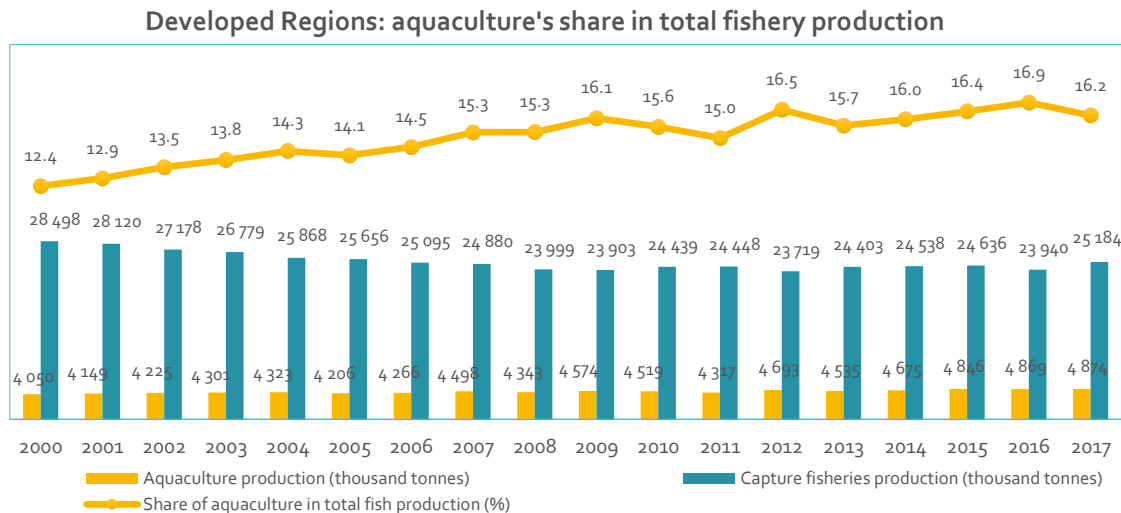
Developed Regions (aquaculture production value, 2017): Top 10 aquaculture countries accounted for 86.2 percent of the aquaculture production value of Developed Regions in 2017

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



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 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.

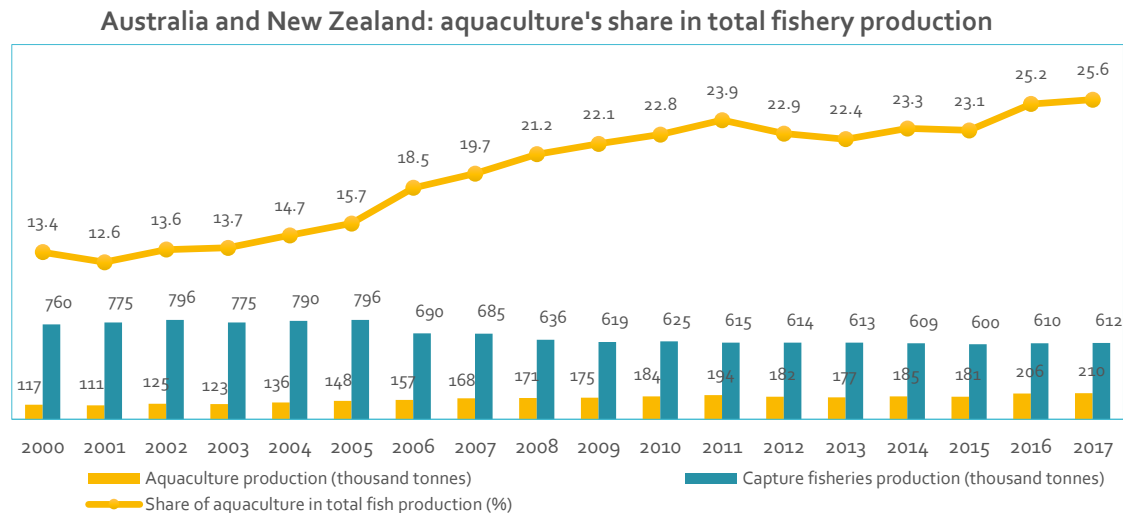
Developed Regions (2000–2017): Aquaculture's contribution to total fishery production



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).

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.

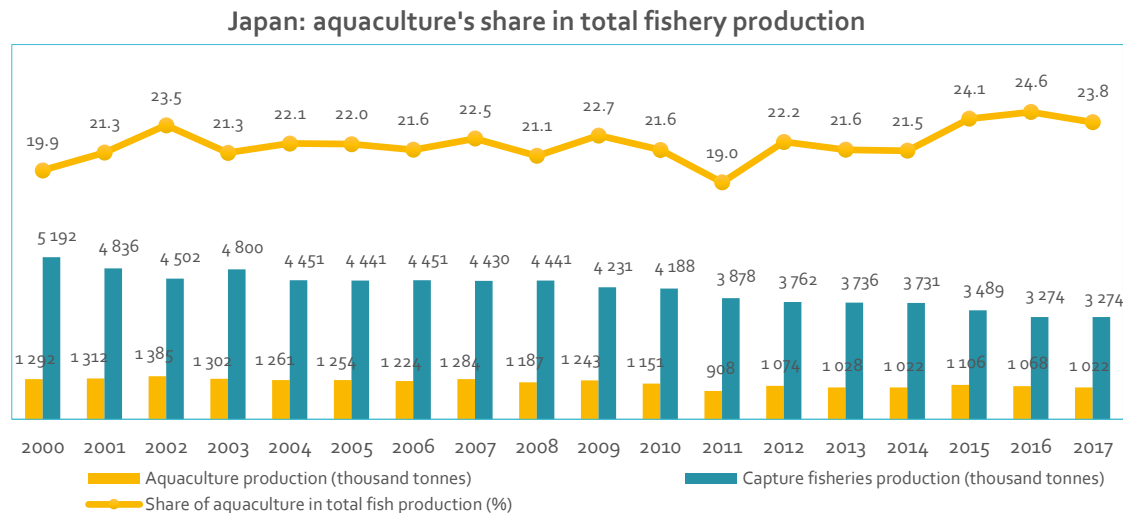
Australia and New Zealand (2000–2017): Aquaculture's contribution to total fishery production



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).

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.

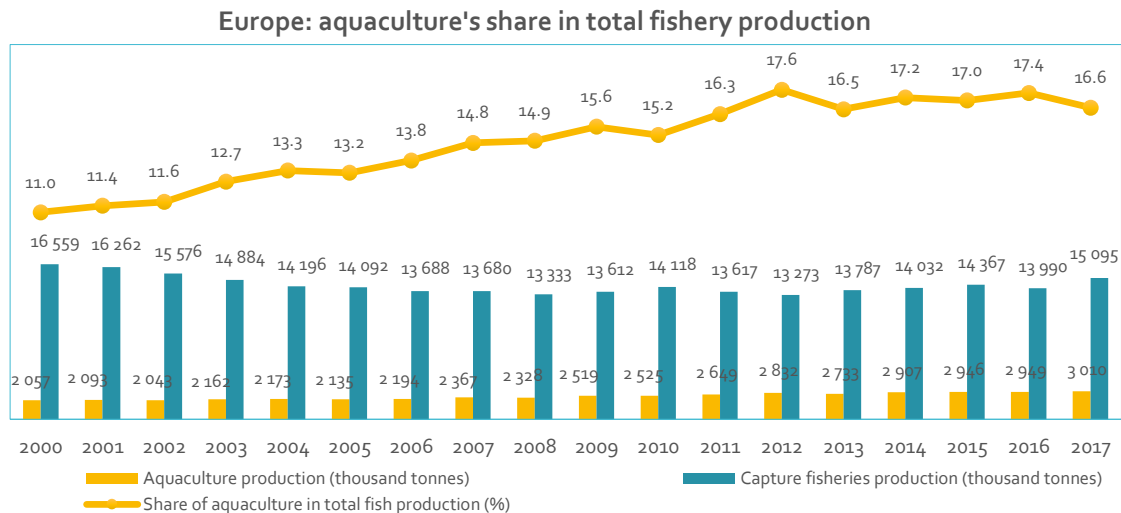
Japan (2000–2017): Aquaculture's contribution to total fishery production



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).

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.

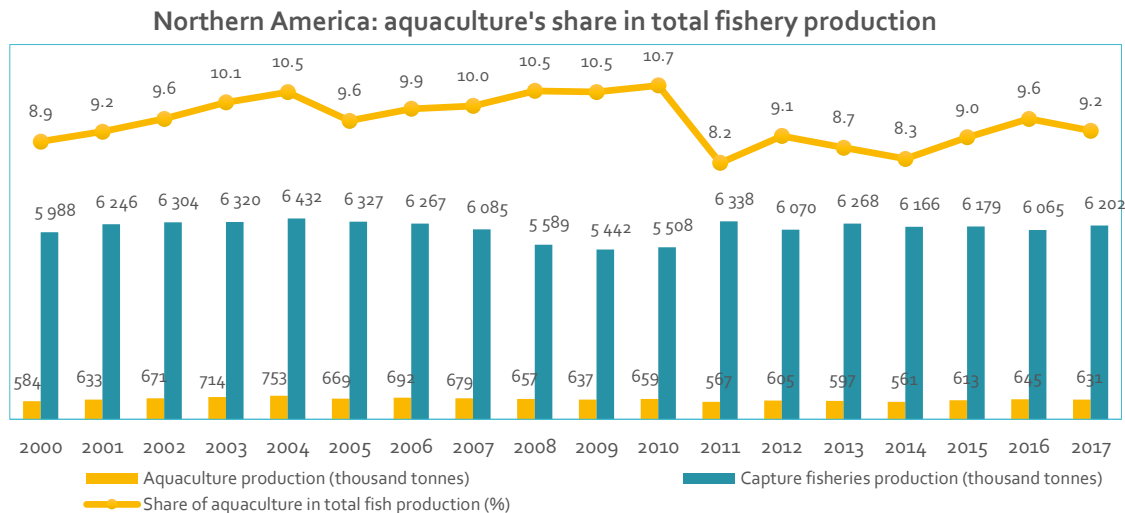
Europe (2000–2017): Aquaculture's contribution to total fishery production



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).

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.

Northern America (2000–2017): Aquaculture's contribution to total fishery production

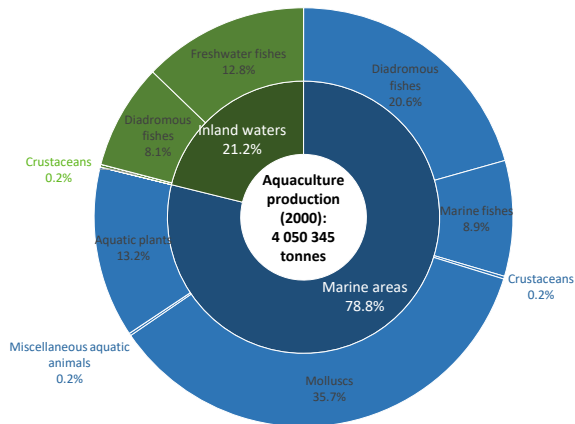


Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

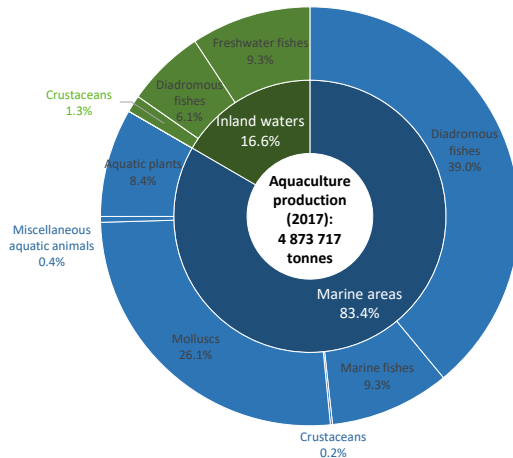
Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 5.1 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage.

Developed Regions (inland versus marine aquaculture, 2000 and 2017): Aquaculture production increased from 4.1 million tonnes to 4.9 million tonnes. The share of inland aquaculture declined from 21.2 percent to 16.6 percent.

Developed regions (2000)



Developed regions (2017)

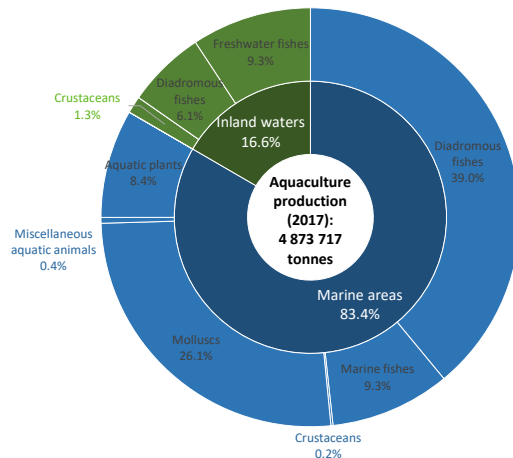


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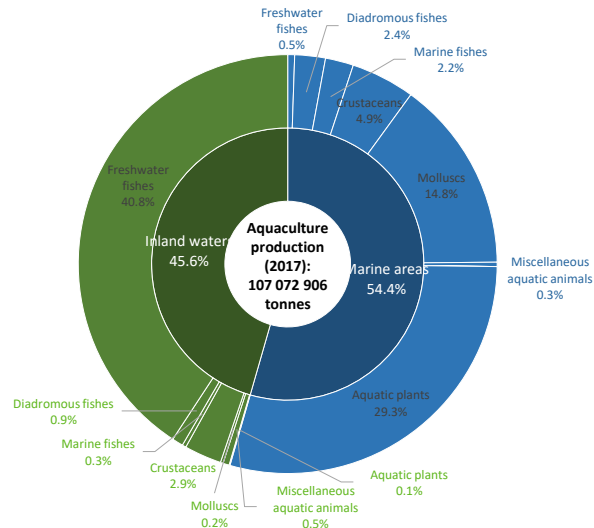
Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage. Species group less than 0.1 percent of total production may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

Developed Regions (inland versus marine aquaculture, 2017): 4.9 million tonnes of aquaculture production in Developed Regions versus 107.1 million tonnes in Developing Regions. 16.6 percent of inland share in Developed Regions versus 45.6 percent in Developing Regions.

Developed regions (2017)



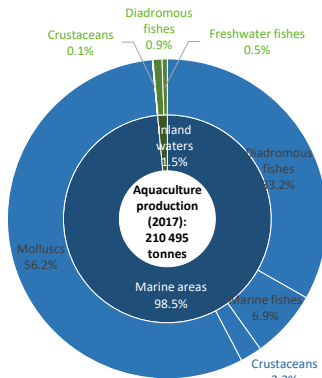
Developing regions (2017)



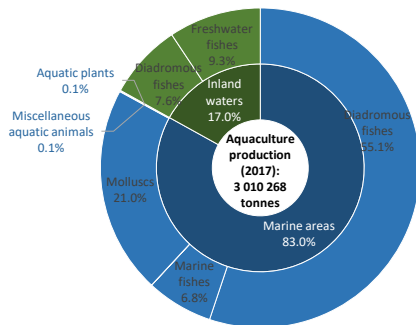
Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

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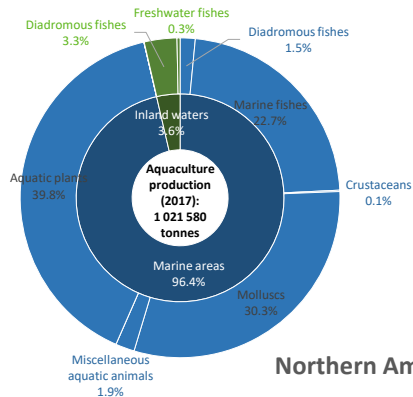
Australia and New Zealand (2017)



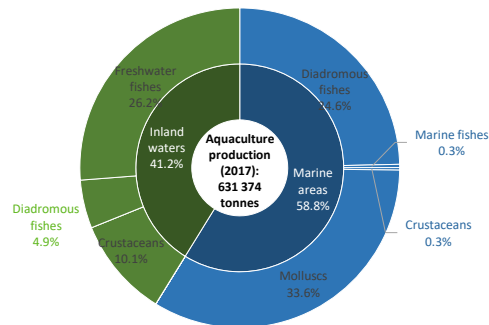
Europe (2017)



Japan (2017)



Northern America (2017)



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.

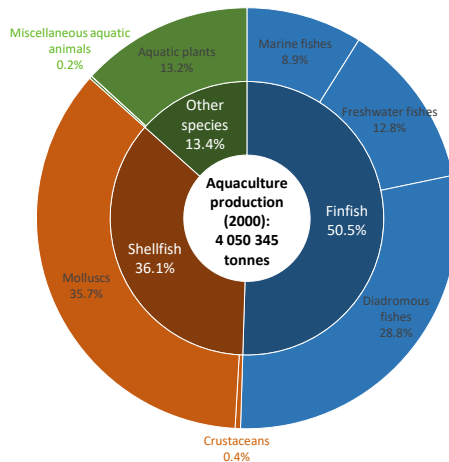
Developed Regions (aquaculture species composition, 2000 versus 2017):

Aquaculture production increased from 4.1 million tonnes in 2000 to 4.9 million tonnes in 2017.

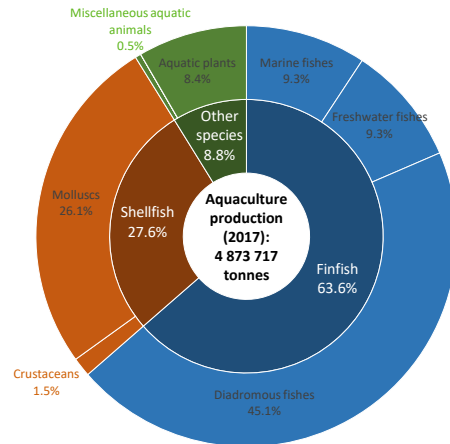
The share of molluscs declined from 35.7 percent to 26.1 percent.

The share of diadromous fishes increased from 28.8 percent to 45.1 percent.

Developed regions (2000)



Developed regions (2017)



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 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.

Developed versus Developing Regions (aquaculture species composition in aquaculture, 2017):

Aquaculture production tonnage: 4.9 million tonners versus 107.1 million tonnes.

Share of freshwater fishes: 9.3 percent versus 41.3 percent.

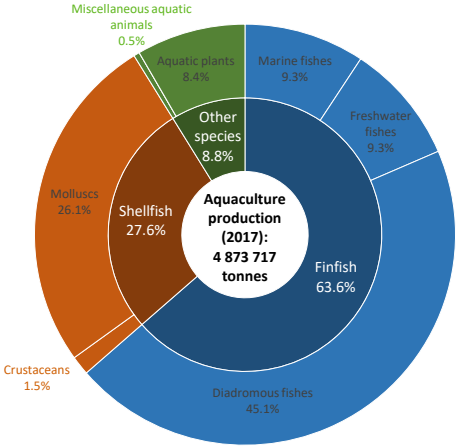
Share of diadromous fishes: 45.1 percent versus 3.2 percent.

Share of marine fishes: 9.3 percent versus 2.5 percent.

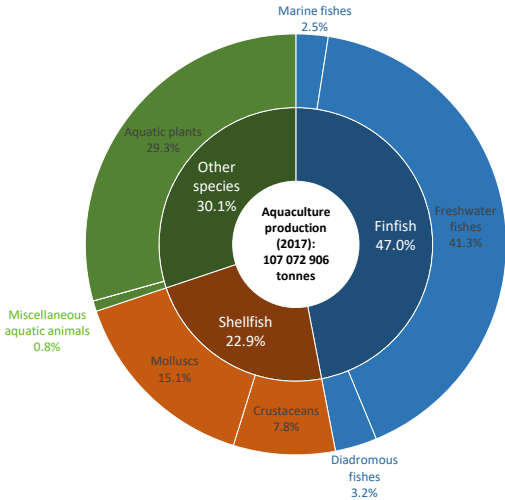
Share of crustaceans: 1.5 percent versus 7.8 percent.

Share of aquatic plants: 8.4 percent versus 29.3 percent.

Developed regions (2017)

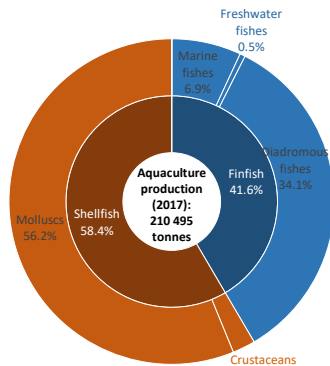


Developing regions (2017)

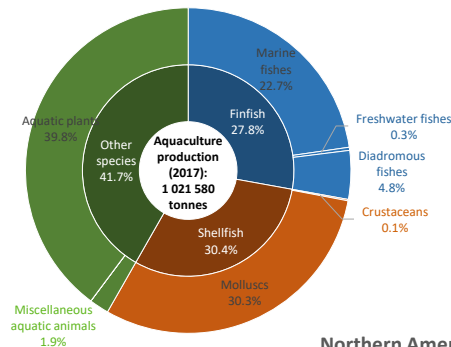


Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).
Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar 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.

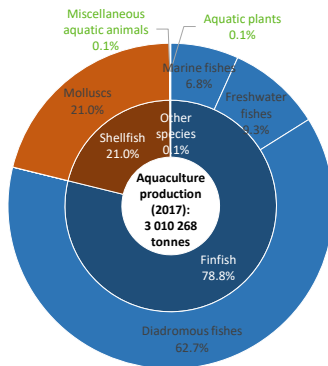
Australia and New Zealand (2017)



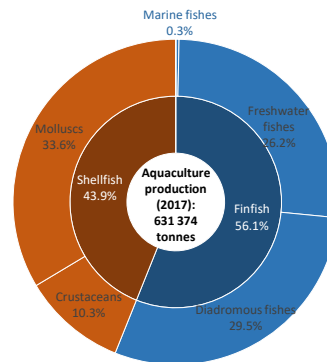
Japan (2017)



Europe (2017)



Northern America (2017)



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-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.

Developed Regions (aquaculture tonnage, 2017): 164 ASFIS species items farmed in 46 countries/territories in Developed Regions. Salmons/trouts/smelts, mussels, oysters, red seaweeds and carps were relatively large species groups in terms of production tonnage.

Aquaculture production in Developed Regions by species groups		Year 2017 (in terms of quantity)				
<u>WAPI species groups</u>	<u>ISSCAAP</u> division	Number of species in the group farmed by the region	Number of countries in the region farming the species group	The region's aquaculture production quantity of each species group (live weight; tonnes)	Share of the region's aquaculture production quantity of all species (%)	Share of world aquaculture production quantity of the same species group (%)
1. Salmons, trouts, smelts (ISSCAAP group)	Diadromous fishes	16	41	2 157 579	44.27	62.06
2. Mussels (ISSCAAP group)	Molluscs	5	24	628 340	12.89	29.04
3. Oysters (ISSCAAP group)	Molluscs	5	18	428 103	8.78	7.50
4. Red seaweeds (ISSCAAP group)	Aquatic plants	2	2	303 100	6.22	1.76
5. Carps, barbels and other cyprinids (ISSCAAP group)	Freshwater fishes	17	26	257 733	5.29	0.91
6. Marine perch-like fishes (Percoidea, marine)	Marine fishes	12	13	243 073	4.99	19.48
7. Catfishes (Siluriformes)	Freshwater fishes	4	20	161 657	3.32	2.93
8. Jacks and pompanos (Carangidae)	Marine fishes	6	4	144 861	2.97	48.79
9. Scallops, pectens (ISSCAAP group)	Molluscs	5	9	140 775	2.89	6.44
10. Brown seaweeds (ISSCAAP group)	Aquatic plants	5	6	85 117	1.75	0.62
Other species		87	n.a.	323 378	6.64	n.a.
Aquatic products		164	46	4 873 717	100.00	4.35
<p><i>Data source:</i> FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).</p> <p><i>Notes:</i> 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). ISSCAAP (International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants) grouping can be found at www.fao.org/tempref/FI/DOCUMENT/cwp/handbook/annex/AnnexS2listISSCAAP2000.pdf. The taxonomic scope of WAPI species groups indicated in bracket. More information about the WAPI species grouping can be found at http://www.fao.org/3/ca5187en/ca5187en.pdf.</p>						

Developed Regions (aquaculture value, 2017): 164 ASFIS species items farmed in 46 countries/territories in Developed Regions. Salmons/trouts/smelts and marine perch-like fishes were the two largest species groups in terms of production value.

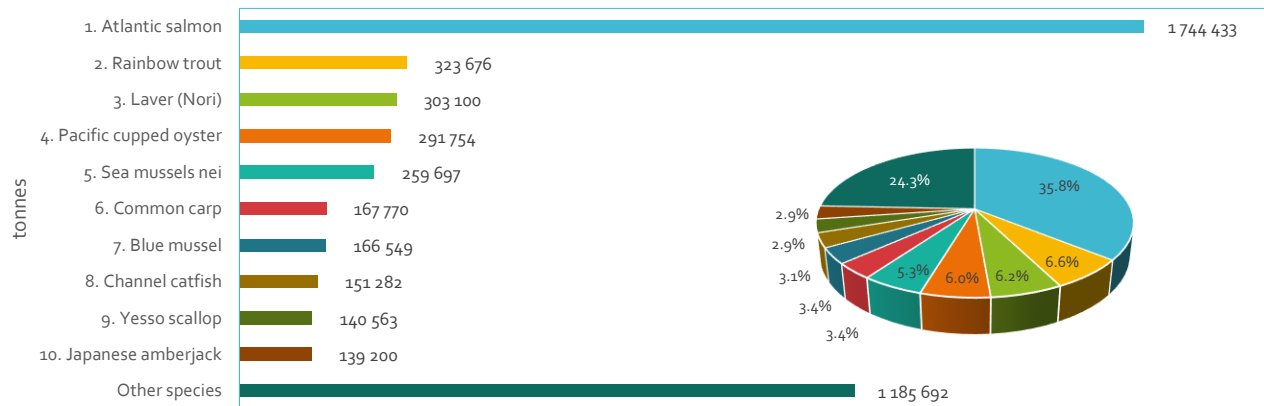
Aquaculture production in Developed Regions by species groups		Year 2017 (in terms of value)				
<u>WAPI species groups</u>	<u>ISSCAAP</u> division	Number of species in the group farmed by the region	Number of countries in the region farming the species group	The region's aquaculture production quantity of each species group (farmgate value; USD 1 000)	Share of the region's aquaculture production quantity of all species (%)	Share of world aquaculture production quantity of the same species group (%)
1. Salmons, trouts, smelts (ISSCAAP group)	Diadromous fishes	16	41	13 259 392	57.07	59.43
2. Marine perch-like fishes (Percoidea, marine)	Marine fishes	12	13	1 519 661	6.54	31.89
3. Mussels (ISSCAAP group)	Molluscs	5	24	1 150 211	4.95	26.91
4. Oysters (ISSCAAP group)	Molluscs	5	18	1 141 194	4.91	16.81
5. Jacks and pompanos (Carangidae)	Marine fishes	6	4	1 130 600	4.87	53.79
6. Red seaweeds (ISSCAAP group)	Aquatic plants	2	2	712 825	3.07	13.52
7. Tunas, bonitos, billfishes (ISSCAAP group)	Marine fishes	3	5	608 862	2.62	94.18
8. River eels (ISSCAAP group)	Diadromous fishes	3	11	607 407	2.61	29.74
9. Carps, barbels and other cyprinids (ISSCAAP group)	Freshwater fishes	17	26	600 551	2.58	0.98
10. Catfishes (Siluriformes)	Freshwater fishes	4	20	387 005	1.67	3.66
Other species		91	n.a.	2 116 963	9.11	n.a.
Aquatic products		164	46	23 234 671	100.00	9.31

Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstati/en).

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). ISSCAAP (International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants) grouping can be found at www.fao.org/tempref/FI/DOCUMENT/cwp/handbook/annex/AnnexS2listISSCAAP2000.pdf. The taxonomic scope of WAPI species groups indicated in bracket. More information about the WAPI species grouping can be found at <http://www.fao.org/3/ca5187en/ca5187en.pdf>.

Developed Regions: Top 10 farmed ASFIS species items by quantity, 2017

Top-10 ASFIS species items in the aquaculture production tonnage of Developed Regions, 2017

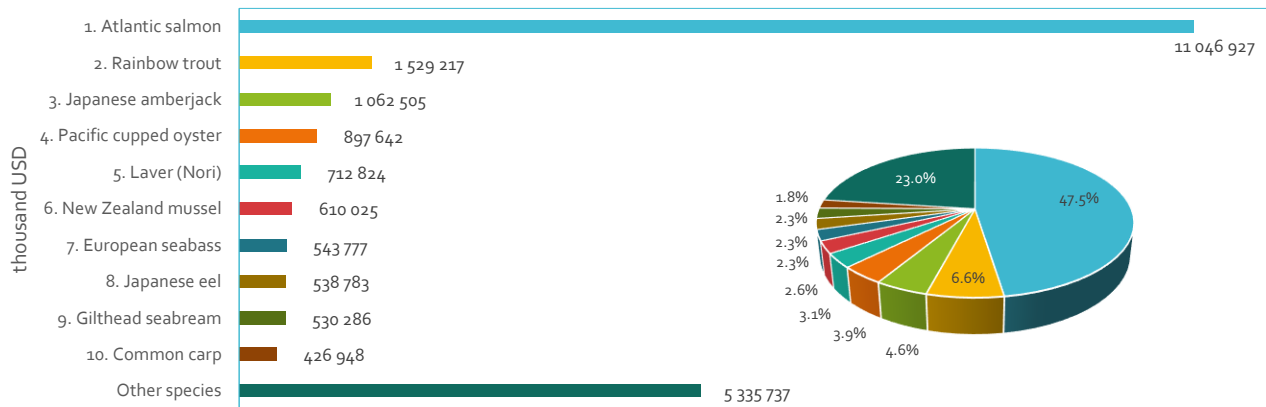


Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI 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.

Developed Regions: Top 10 farmed ASFIS species items by value, 2017

Top-10 ASFIS species items in the aquaculture production value of Developed region, 2017



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 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.

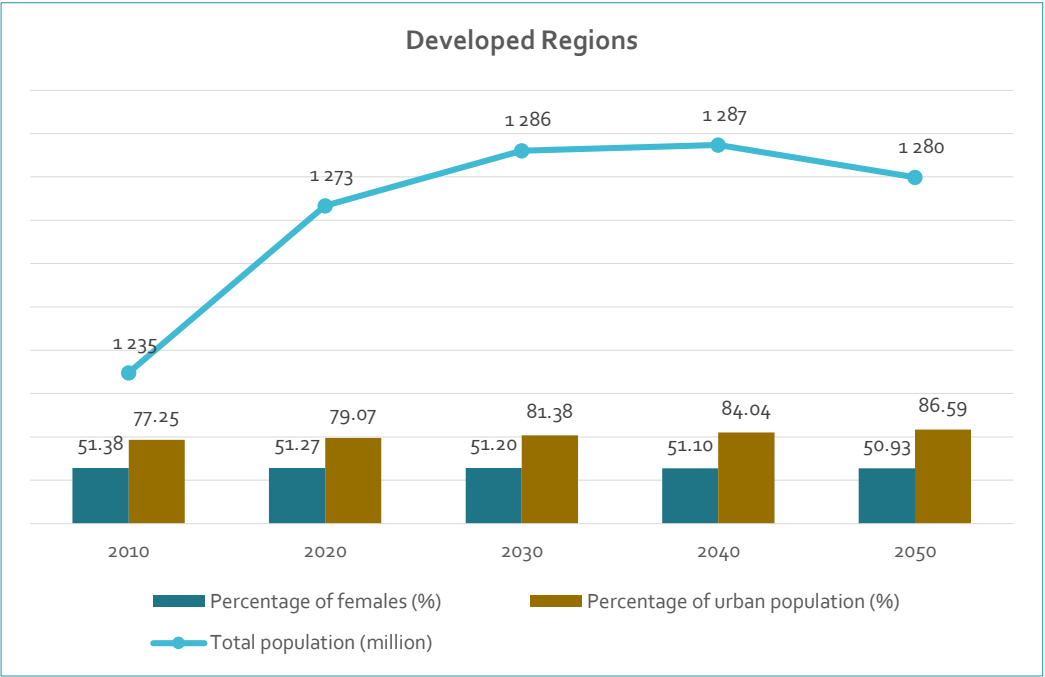
Outlook

Developed Regions (2010–2050):

Population expected to increase to 1.287 billion in 2040 and then fall back to 1.280 billion in 2050.

Urban population expected to increase to 86.59 percent in 2050.

Female ratio above 50 percent yet expected to gradually declined below 51 percent in 2050.

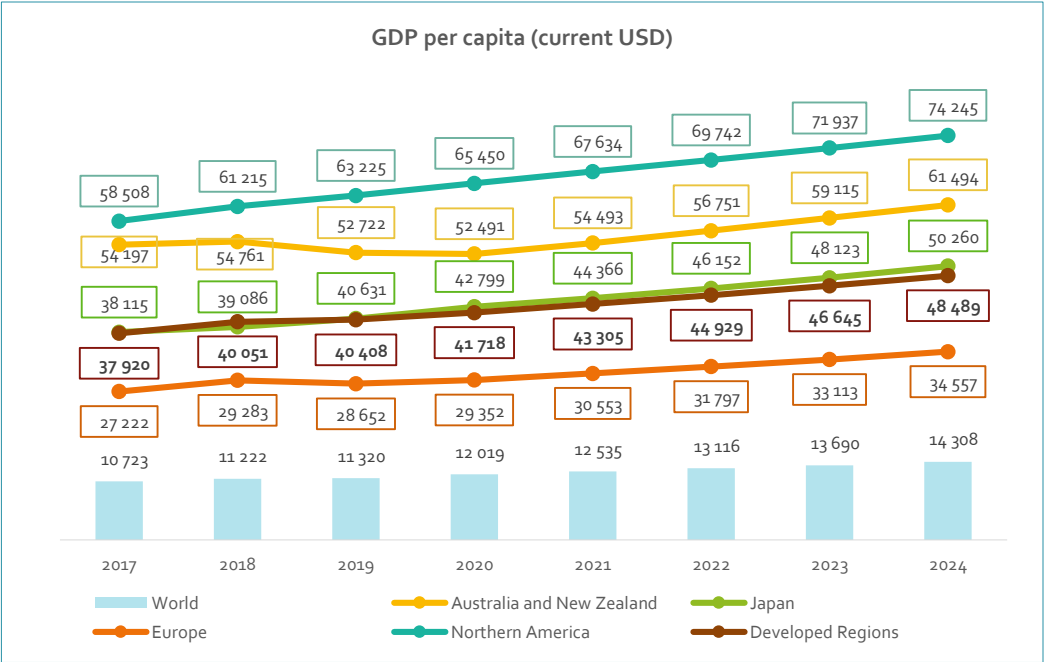


Data sources: United Nations World Population Prospects (2019 revision); United Nations World Urbanization Prospects (2018 revision).
Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Population Module; see Template 1 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

Developed Regions (2017–2024):

Per capita GDP expected to increase from USD 37 920 in 2017 to USD 48 489 in 2024.

The 3.57 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).

Developed Regions: Aquaculture growth potential from a supply-side perspective

- Developed Regions' share in world aquaculture production tonnage in 2017 (4.35 percent) is:
 - Much smaller than** its share of world total land area (including inland water surface) (38.4 percent).
 - Much smaller than** its share of world total inland water surface area (60.07 percent).
 - Much smaller than** its share of total world renewable water resources (27.42 percent).
 - Much smaller than** its share in world population (16.75 percent).
- Developed Regions' share in world inland aquaculture production in 2017 (1.64 percent) is:
 - Much smaller than** its share of world total inland water surface area (60.07 percent).
 - Much smaller than** its share of total world renewable water resources (27.42 percent).

Developed Regions (2017)	Share of world total (%)
Total land area (excluding coastal waters) ¹	38.40
Surface area of inland waterbodies ²	60.07
Total renewable water resources ¹	27.42
Population ⁴	16.75
Aquaculture production (all areas)⁵	4.35
Aquaculture production (inland waters)⁵	1.64
Aquaculture production (marine areas)⁵	6.52

Data sources: 1. FAO. 2016. AQUASTAT Main Database – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Website accessed on 16 May 2019.

2. FAOSTAT Land Cover database (updated June 2019; CCI_LC). 3. The World Factbook, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), United States of America. Website accessed on 20 May 2019; coastline length of world equal to the sum of coastline length of 265 countries and territories listed in the data source. 4. United Nations World Population Prospects (2019 revision). 5. FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019).