

## FISHERIES

Fisheries make an important contribution to sustainable incomes, employment opportunities and overall food protein intake. On the other hand, overfishing of some species in some areas is threatening stocks with depletion. In certain countries, including at least two OECD countries – Iceland and Japan – fish is the main source of protein intake.

### Definition

The figures refer to the tonnage of landed catches of marine fish, and to cultivated fish and crustaceans taken from inland waters and sea tanks. Landed catches of marine fish for each country cover landings in both foreign and domestic ports. The table distinguishes between marine capture fisheries and aquaculture because of their different production systems and growth rates.

### Comparability

The time series presented are relatively comprehensive and consistent across the years, but some of the variation over time may reflect changes in national reporting systems. In one case, the data shown are estimated by the OECD Secretariat.

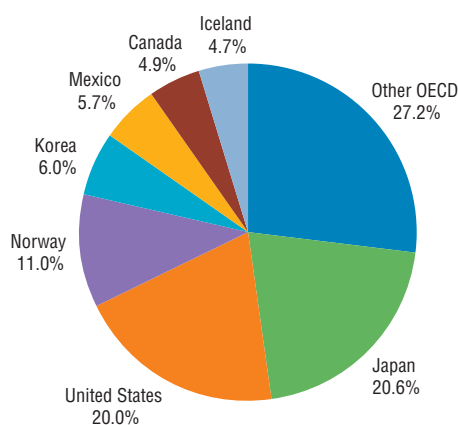
### Long-term trends

Total global marine capture production according to FAO data reached 83 million tonnes in 2006, of which OECD countries contributed some 22 million tonnes. Japan, the United States, Norway and Korea were the largest contributors with 59% of total OECD production. Despite this, total marine capture by OECD countries continued their overall downward trend mainly due to overfishing and reductions in quotas. As a result, the relative contribution of OECD countries to total marine capture production dropped from 26% in 1995 to less than 20% in 2006. Denmark, Poland, Korea, Japan and Greece experienced significant declines in marine capture production over the past decade.

Total OECD aquaculture production increased by an average of 1.5% a year between 1995 and 2006. Worldwide, since 1970 the aquaculture sector has grown by more than 8% on an annual basis; FAO statistics suggest a total world production in 2006 of 67 million tonnes. OECD countries' contribution to world aquaculture is about 5 million tonnes. Among OECD countries Japan, Korea, Norway and the United States are important producing countries. Aquaculture represents 19% of total OECD fisheries production in 2006 compared to 45% globally.

### Fish landings in domestic and foreign ports

As a percentage of OECD total, 2006



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/537410384574>

### Source

- OECD (2007), *Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Vol. 2 – Country Statistics, 2002-2004, 2006 Edition*, OECD, Paris.

### Further information

#### Analytical publications

- OECD (2003), *The Costs of Managing Fisheries*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2003), *Liberalising Fisheries Markets: Scope and Effects*, OECD, Paris.
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- OECD (2006), *Financial Support to Fisheries: Implications for Sustainable Development*, OECD, Paris.
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- OECD (2007), *Structural Change in Fisheries: Dealing with the Human Dimension*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD and FAO (2008), *Globalisation and Fisheries – Proceedings of an OECD-FAO Workshop*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2009), *Reducing Fishing Capacity: Best Practices for Decommissioning Schemes*, OECD, Paris.

#### Statistical publications

- OECD (2005), *Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Volume 1: Policies and Summary Statistics, 2005 Edition*, OECD, Paris.

#### Websites

- OECD Fisheries, [www.oecd.org/fisheries](http://www.oecd.org/fisheries).



## Marine capture and aquaculture production

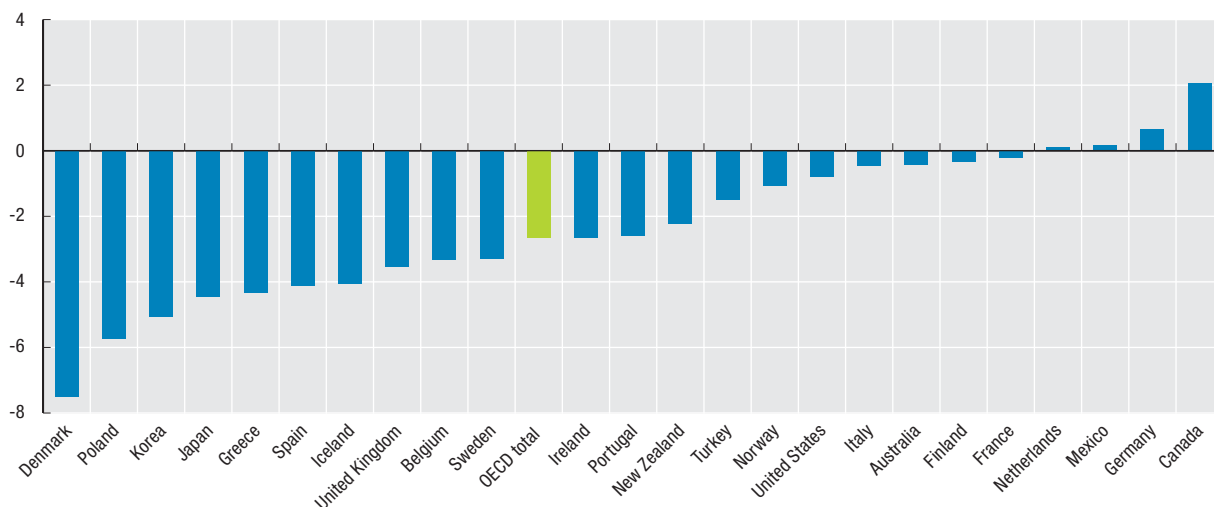
Thousand tonnes

	Fish landings in domestic and foreign ports							Aquaculture						
	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Australia	201	185	187	215	231	237	192	24	37	44	44	51	48	54
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	29	27	26	24	24	22	20	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
Canada	854	1 008	1 042	1 088	1 452	1 020	1 070	66	127	177	157	145	145	171
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	19	20	19	20	20
Denmark	2 025	1 524	1 433	1 028	1 090	913	857	45	44	37	38	43	39	38
Finland	106	92	95	76	89	77	102	17	15	15	13	13	14	13
France	616	682	690	695	663	606	602	281	267	250	240	244	244	238
Germany	241	194	182	222	223	246	259	40	45	50	64	57	57	45
Greece	153	93	94	90	91	90	94	33	88	101	102	98	110	113
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	1 603	1 930	2 132	1 981	1 730	1 669	1 018	4	4	3	6	8	8	10
Ireland	379	291	281	195	306	282	282	27	41	53	63	59	61	87
Italy	301	387	304	312	288	268	286	225	228	260	192	233	234	242
Japan	7 450	5 092	4 495	4 743	4 515	4 466	4 511	1 390	1 292	1 385	1 306	1 261	1 257	1 224
Korea	2 322	2 090	1 867	1 831	1 752	1 829	1 311	1 017	667	794	844	938	1 057	1 280
Mexico	1 222	1 193	1 295	1 303	1 246	1 246	1 244	158	46	71	70	80	80	123
Netherlands	463	404	467	391	379	413	469	84	92	92	..	52	68	42
New Zealand	567	536	512	688	633	633	442	69	87	76	87	94	105	108
Norway	2 701	2 894	2 923	2 702	2 671	2 546	2 402	278	492	554	584	637	657	712
Poland	241	200	204	160	174	136	126	25	32	33	32	35	36	35
Portugal	242	172	181	182	163	157	181	5	8	8	8	7	7	8
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2
Spain	1 075	1 002	747	774	687	717	677	224	312	328	313	362	273	273
Sweden	379	341	284	281	262	248	262	8	6	6	7	7	7	9
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	577	461	523	463	505	380	489	22	79	61	79	94	118	129
United Kingdom	912	748	685	575	654	670	614	92	144	150	212	202	152	157
United States	4 783	4 245	4 407	4 402	4 492	3 641	4 374	413	373	393	420	408	408	360
EU27 total	8 054	6 794	6 339	5 901	5 874	5 632	5 315	1 184	1 402	1 277	1 347	1 332	1 272	..
OECD total	29 442	25 791	25 056	24 421	24 320	22 512	21 884	4 582	4 548	4 963	4 902	5 148	5 206	5 385
Russian Federation	..	4 289	3 456	3 426	3 174	..	..	..	205	268	289	302	..	..

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/543548876143>

## Fish landings in domestic and foreign ports

Average annual growth in percentage, 1995-2006 or latest available period



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