## Recent Developments in Fish and Seafood production and utilization

Lahsen Ababouch

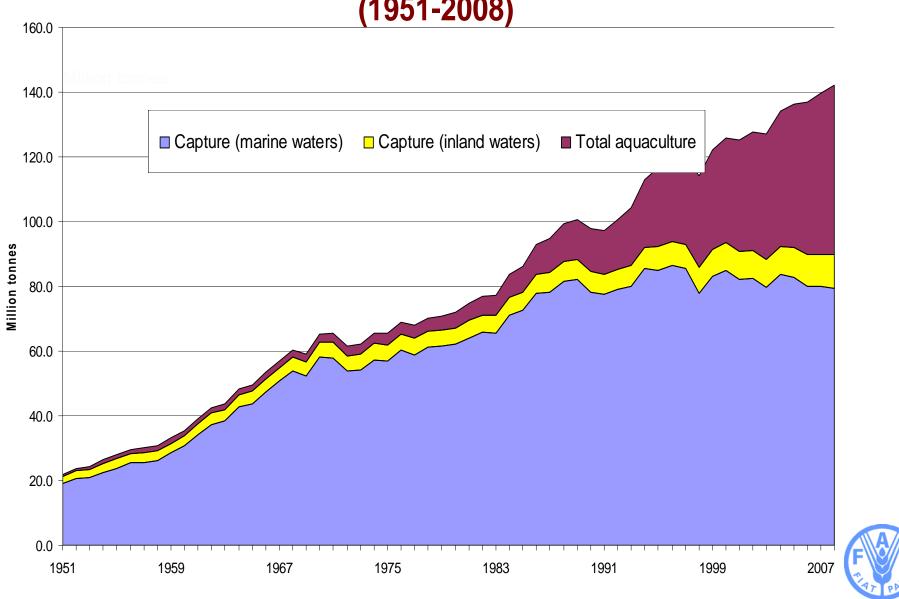
Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Rome, Italy

16a Reunion de la Red Panamericana de Inspeccion, Control de calidad y Tecnologia de Productos Pesqueros

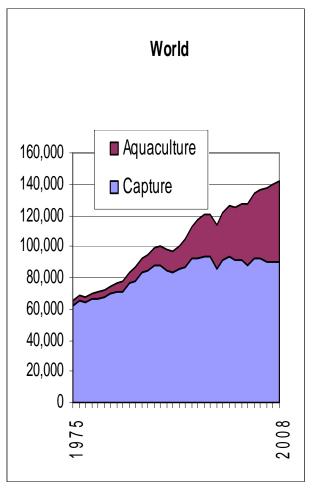
> 20 - 24 Septiembre 2010 Santos - Brasil

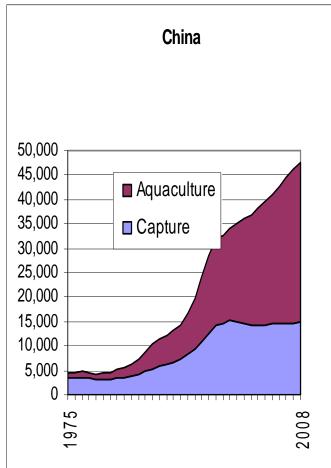


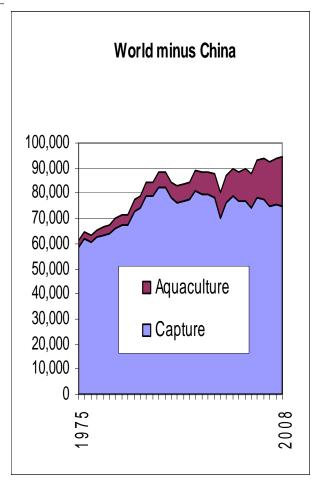
## Fisheries and aquaculture production (1951-2008)



#### World Fish Production (1000 T)

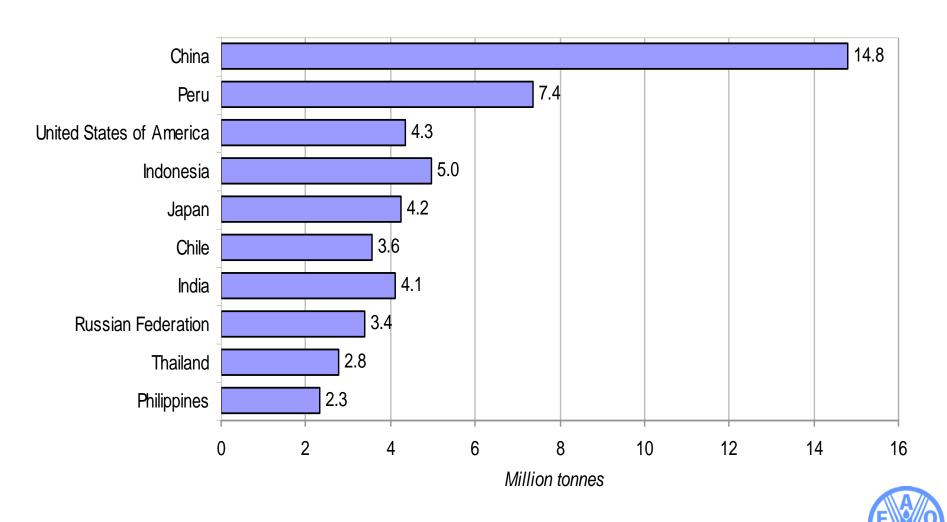




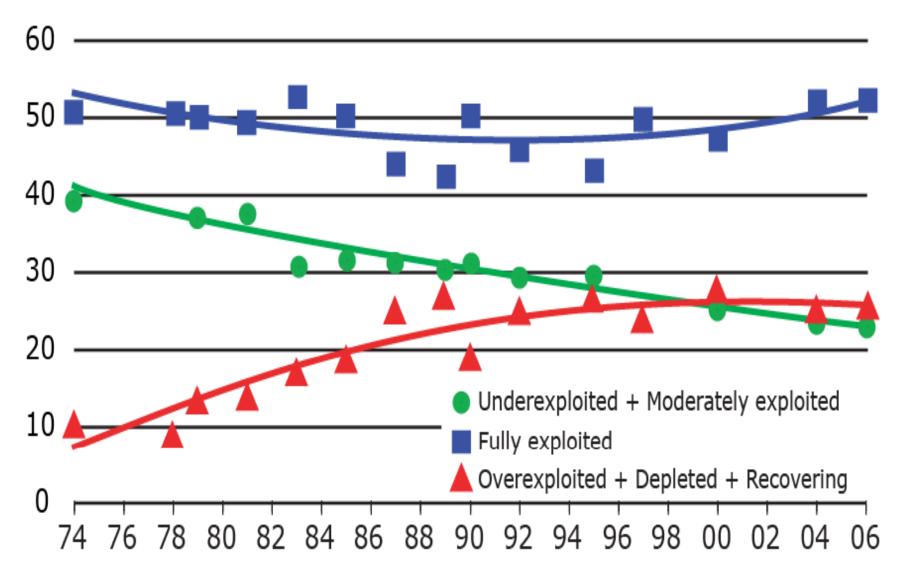




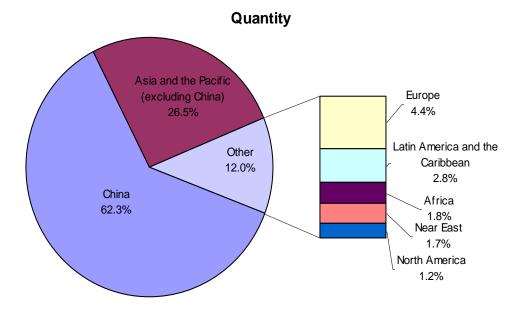
## Marine and inland capture fisheries: top ten producer countries (2008)

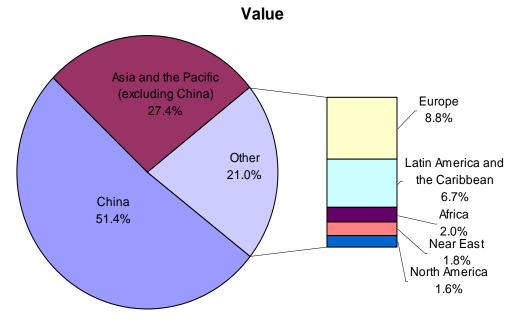


#### Percentage of stocks assessed









# Aquaculture production by regional groupings in 2008

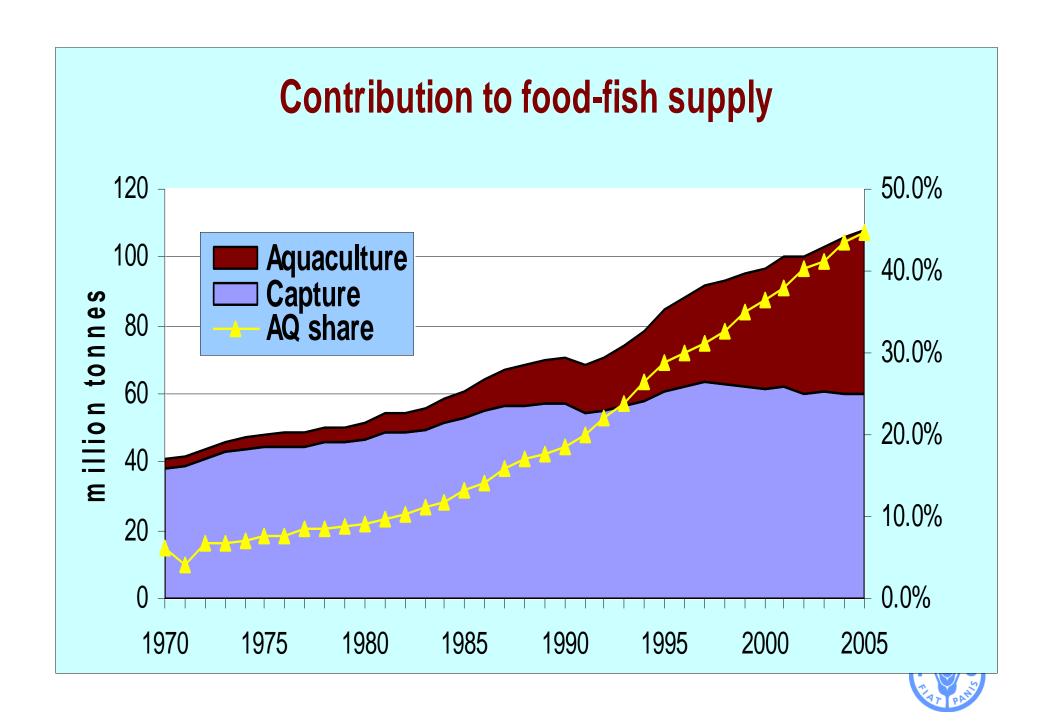


## Top 15 Aquaculture Producing Nations (2008)

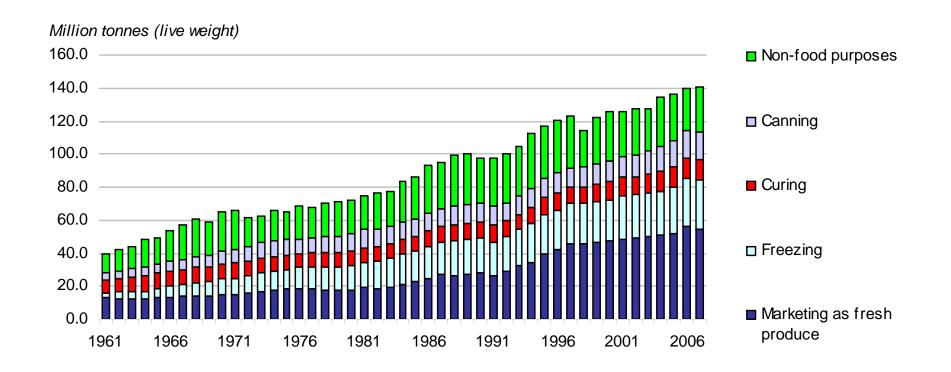
	Production
	2006 (1000 t)
China	32,736
India	3,479
Viet Nam	2,462
Thailand	1,374
Indonesia	1,690
Bangladesh	1,006
Chile	843
Japan	732
Norway	844
Philippines	741
Egypt	694
Myanmar	675
USA	500
Rep of Korea	474
Taiwan PC	324

# Main aquaculture species in international trade (2008)

	Production
	2008 (1000 t)
Shrimp	3,450
Tilapia	2,500
Salmon	1,540
Pangasius	1,375
Channel catfish	350
Trout	320
Seabream	160
Seabass	150
Other flatfish	125
Barramundi	45
Cobia	40
Atlantic cod	23
Oysters	4,320
Clams, cockles, arkshells	1,62
Mussels	1,620

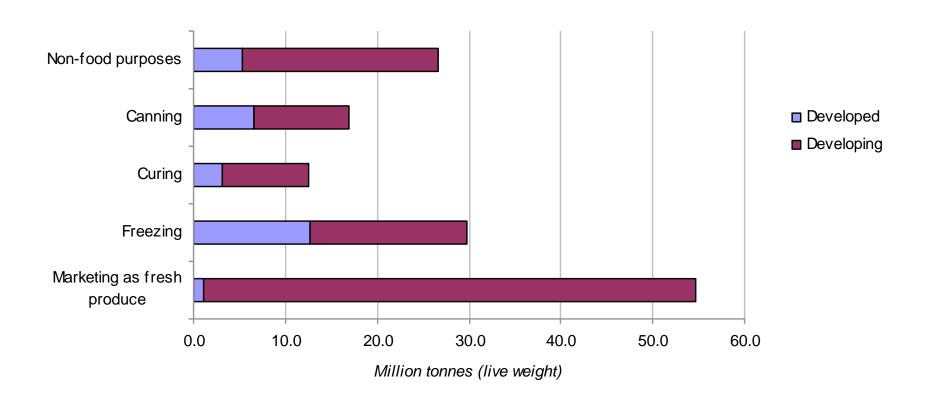


## Utilization of world fisheries production (1961-2007)



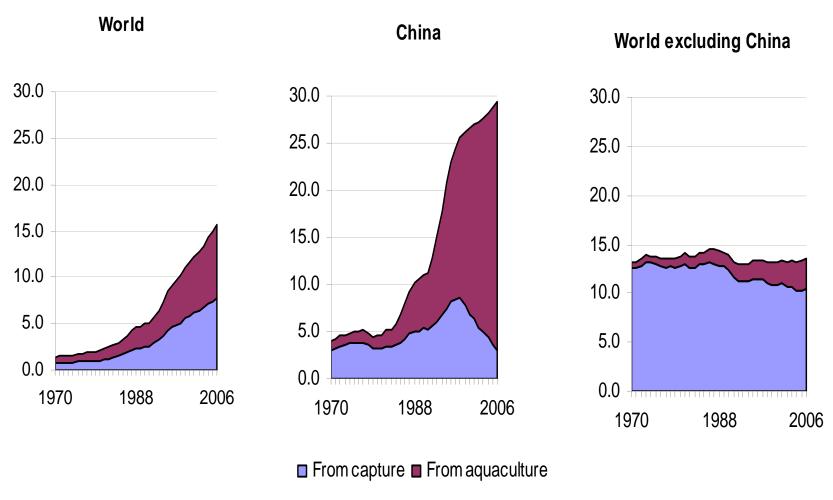


## Utilization of world fisheries production (2007)

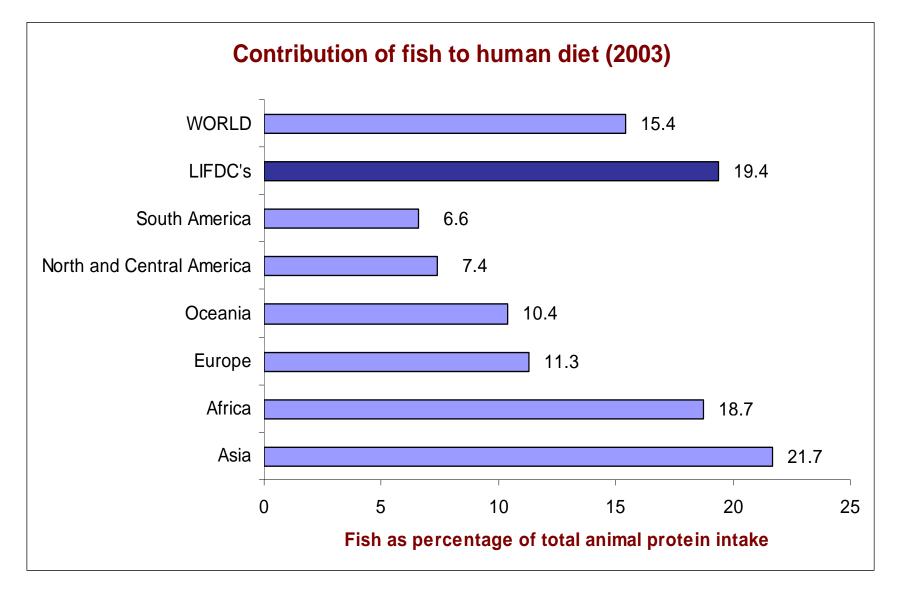




#### Fishery food supply (kg/capita)

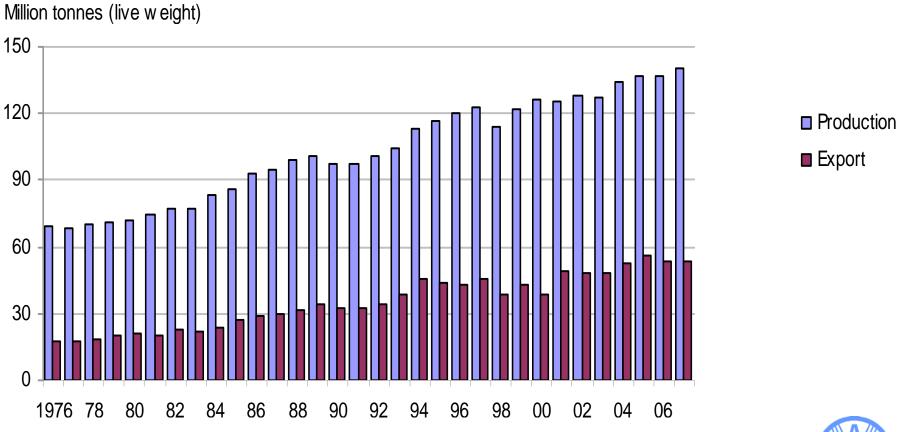






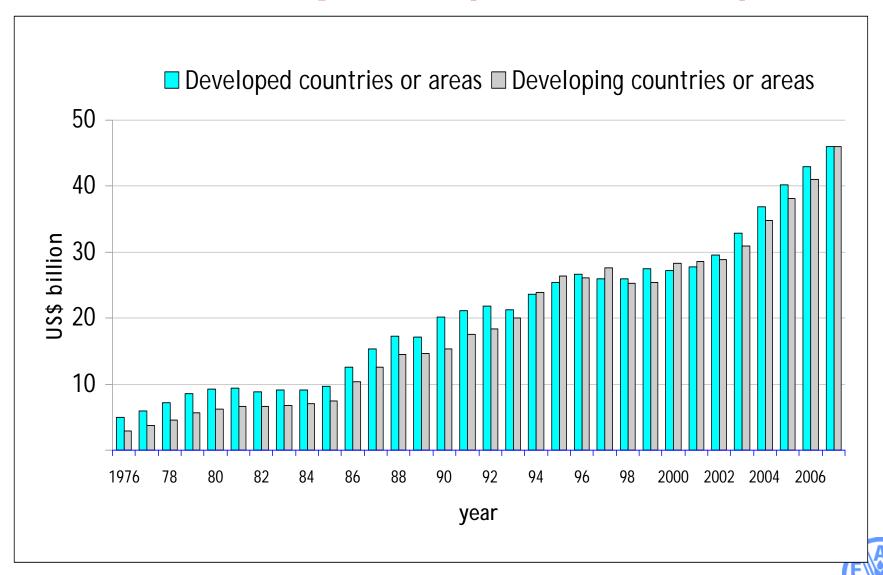


## Share of world fishery production destined for exports

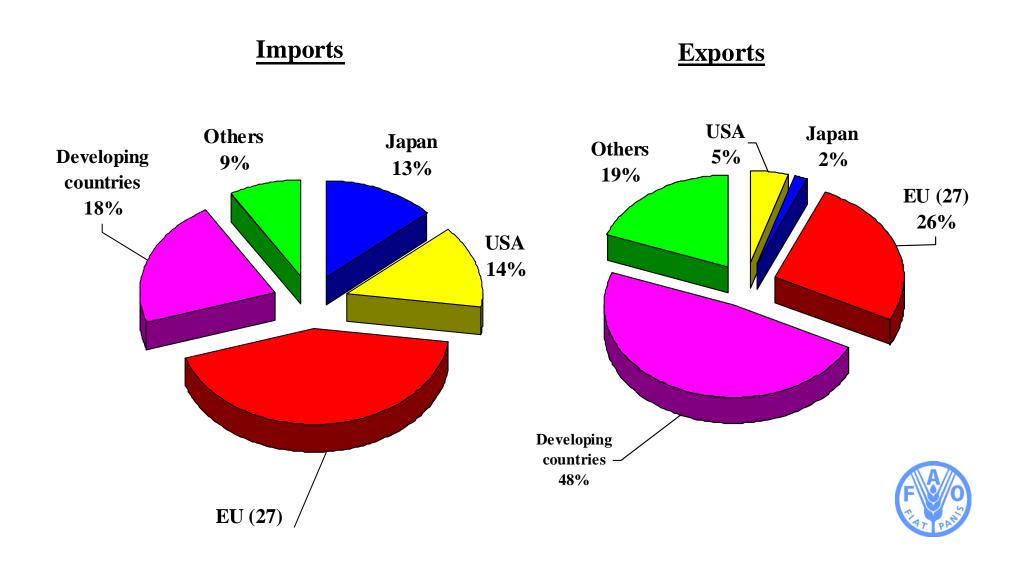


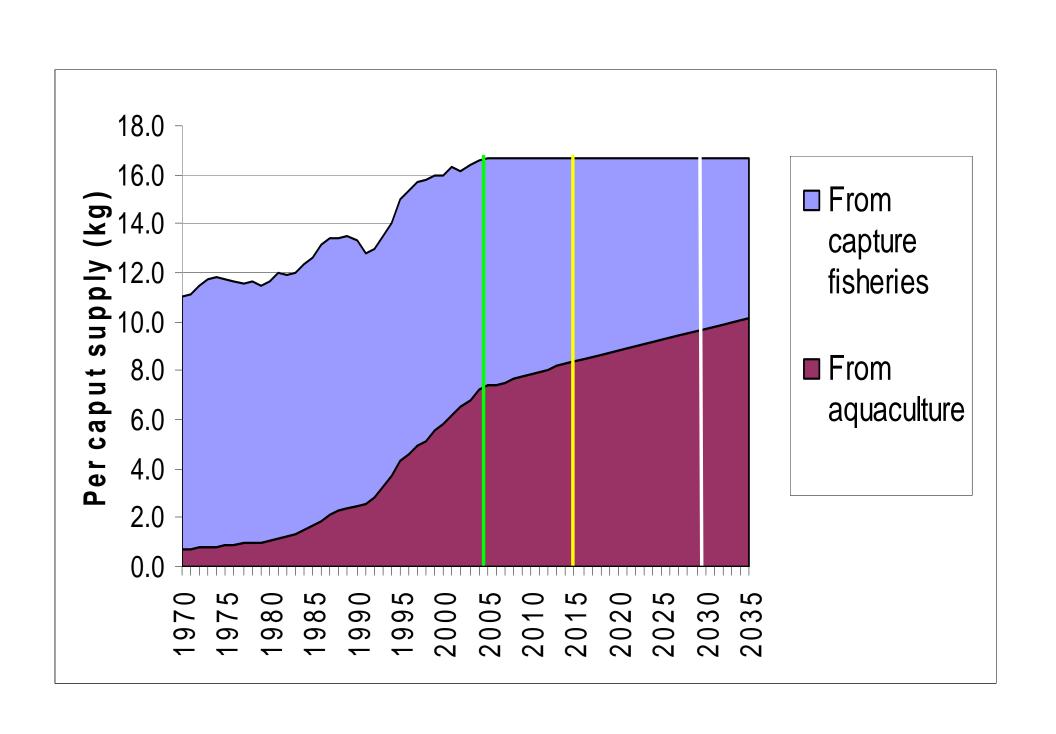


#### Fish exports (1976–2007)



#### World Fish Trade 2007 (by value)





## Major issues for fish utilization and trade

Sustainability

Market access requirements

Food security



### Sustainability

- Fisheries: improved management, Eco-labeling, combating IUU
- Aquaculture development
  - 1. Environmental protection
  - 2. Socio-economic development
  - 3. Animal health
  - 4. Feed supply
- Reducing post harvest losses



#### Market access

- Improved food safety and animal health
  - 1. Regulatory frameworks,
  - 2. Harmonization and equivalence
- Private standards and certification

Integrated traceability





#### **Recent and Future Developments**

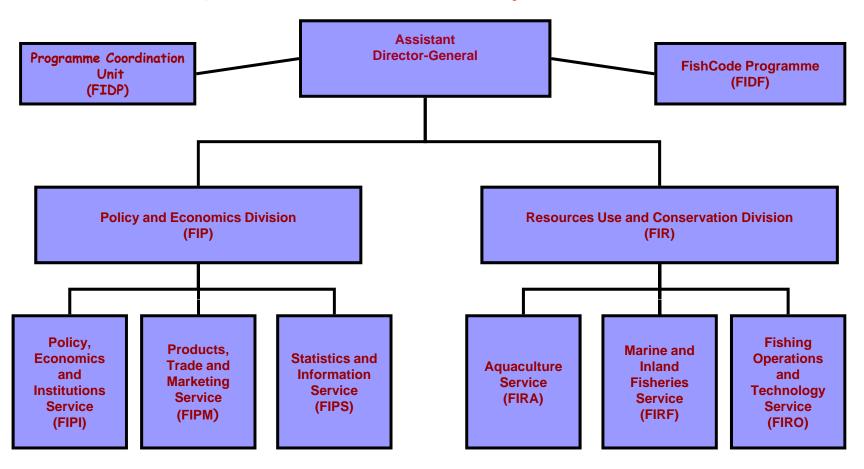
FAO reform and restructuring

Normative vs. Field Work

Information, knowledge and decision making



## Fisheries and Aquaculture Department





#### Normative vs. Field work

#### Normative Work

- 1. Codex work
- 2. Expert Consultation (Biotoxins, Viruses, Vibrios,...)
- 3. Technical Consultation (guidelines for certification in aquaculture, eco-labelling, responsible fish trade)
- 4. Statutory bodies (COFI, COFI:FT, COFI:AQ)
- 5. Networking (REDPAN, FIN, IAFI, ICMSS, SHC, CIHEAM)

#### Field work

- 1. TCP, TF, UTF (impact of decentralization)
- 2. Post emergency: e.g. Post tsunami projects
- 3. Integrated projects (policy, production and utilization)
- 4. Improved Post harvest Practices contribute to sustainability (e.g. TCP Morocco on fleet modernizing)
- 5. Clusters in aquaculture
- **6.** Government Industry partnerships



## Country needs and Capacity building

**Information** 

Knowledge

**Decision making** 



## <u>Information</u>

What: Studies, Technical papers, Reports, country profiles, needs assessments

How: Publications, circulars, reports, proceedings. Website (FI, Globefish), Multimedia, databases

## <u>Knowledge</u>

What: Codes, standards, Guidelines, regulations, SOPs

How: Training, upgrading skills, workshop, conferences, expert and technical consultations



## **Decision making**

- What: National strategies, regulations, policies, operating procedures
- How: COFI and its Sub-Committees, institutional building including all stakeholders, regional groupings and partnerships (e.g. ASEAN, APFIC, etc.)

## Thank you

Lahsen.Ababouch@Fao.org

