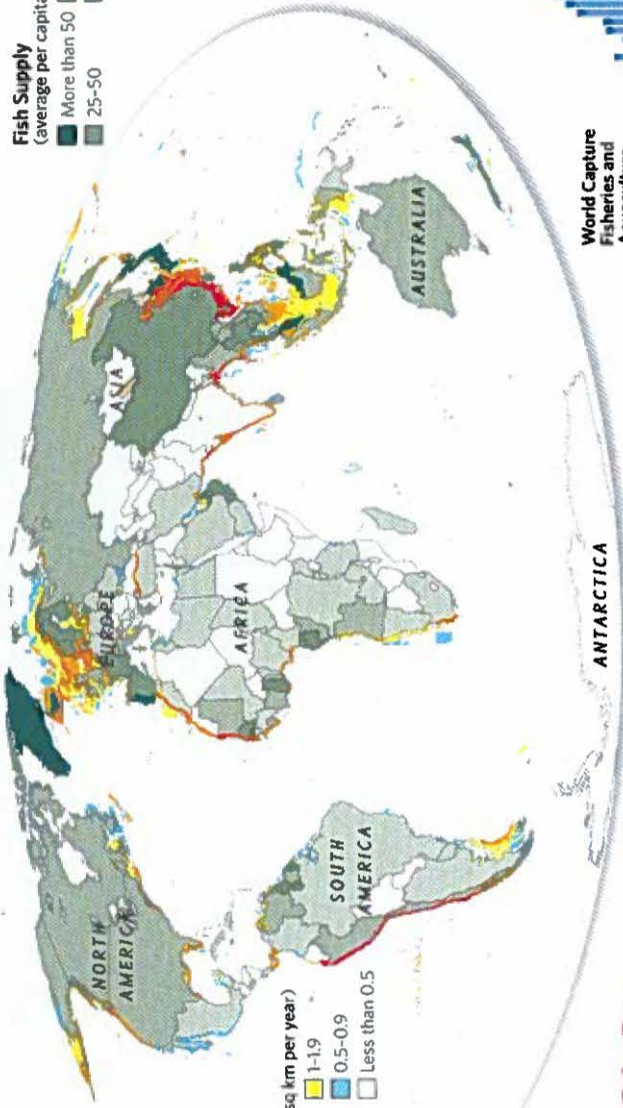


Fishing and Aquaculture

Marine fisheries are vital for food security in developing countries, and are a heavily subsidized industry in developed countries. Today, no parts of the world's oceans are unaffected. Most fish are caught in coastal waters, with the most intense fishing in northern Europe, and off China and Southeast Asia. The world's reported catch has more than quadrupled since 1950, but peaked in the late 1980s and has been declining since. Fish-farming, called aquaculture, is one of the fastest growing areas of food production. The bulk of marine aquaculture occurs in developing countries, with China accounting for around two-thirds of total output.

Landings
(metric tons per sq km per year)

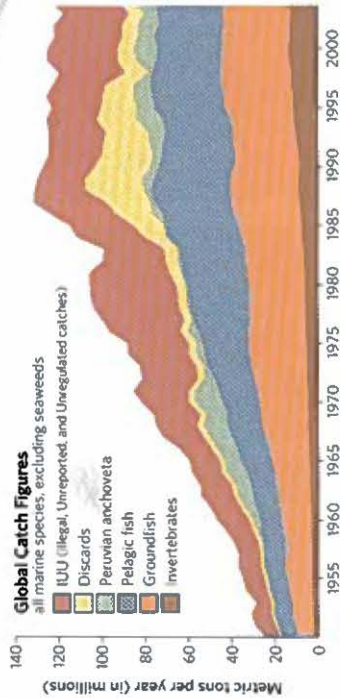
- More than 10
- 5-10
- 2-4.9
- 1-1.9
- 0.5-0.9
- Less than 0.5



Fish Supply
(average per capita supply, in kilograms)

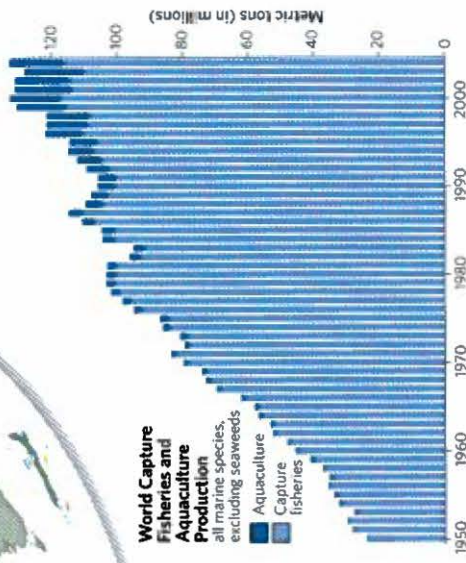
- More than 50
- 15-24.9
- 5-14.9
- Less than 5
- No data

(Fish Supply data from FAO)



World Capture Fisheries and Aquaculture Production
all marine species, excluding seaweeds

- Aquaculture
- Capture fisheries



GLOBAL TRENDS Marine fisheries' catches increased until the late 1980s, but are now declining. While discarding of unwanted catch, substantial in the 1980s and 1990s, appears on the decline, illegal, unreported, and unregulated fisheries catch (IUU) remains high. Combined, discarding and IUU account for one-third of total ocean catches. Marine aquaculture (excluding seaweeds) accounts for 15 percent of the total fish available for human consumption, and is increasingly impacting marine ecosystems, due to its high demand for fish meal.