

## Global inland fish production data

Global Inland Fish production data

Production type	1986-1995	1996-2005	2006-2015	2016	2017	2018
	Average per year					
	(million tonnes, live weight)					
Inland (Capture + Aquaculture)	15.0	28.1	47.4	59.4	61.5	63.3

World Fisheries and Aquaculture Production, Utilization and Trade<sup>1</sup>

Production type	1986-1995	1996-2005	2006-2015	2016	2017	2018
	Average per year					
	(million tonnes, live weight)					
<b>Capture</b>						
Inland	6.4	8.3	10.6	11.4	11.9	12.0
Marine	80.5	83.0	79.3	78.3	81.2	84.4
<b>Total Capture</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>96.4</b>
<b>Aquaculture</b>						
Inland	8.6	19.8	36.8	48.0	49.6	51.3
Marine	6.3	14.4	22.8	28.5	30.0	30.8
<b>Total Aquaculture</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>82.1</b>
<b>Total world fisheries and aquaculture</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>125.6</b>	<b>149.5</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>172.7</b>	<b>178.5</b>

1Excludes aquatic mammals, crocodiles, alligators and caimans, seaweeds and other aquatic plants. Totals may not match due to rounding.

Inland Waters Capture Production: Major Producing Countries

Sl. No.	Country	Production (average/ year)			Production				% of total 2018
		1980s	1990s	2000s	2015	2016	2017	2018	
		(million tonnes, live weight)							
1.	China	0.54	1.46	2.11	1.99	2.00	2.18	1.96	16
2.	India	0.50	0.58	0.84	1.35	1.46	1.59	1.70	14
3.	Bangladesh	0.44	0.50	0.86	1.02	1.05	1.16	1.22	10
4.	Myanmar	0.14	0.15	0.48	0.86	0.89	0.89	0.89	7
5.	Cambodia	0.05	0.09	0.34	0.49	0.51	0.53	0.54	4
6.	Indonesia	0.27	0.31	0.31	0.47	0.43	0.43	0.51	4

7.	Uganda	0.19	0.22	0.33	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.44	4
8.	Nigeria	0.10	0.10	0.21	0.34	0.38	0.42	0.39	3
9.	United Republic of Tanzania	0.25	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.33	0.31	3
10.	Russian Federation	0.09	0.26	0.22	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.27	2
<b>Source: FAO</b>									

### Inland water captures, by region

Region	Production (average/ year)			Production				% of total 2018
	1980s	1990s	2000s	2015	2016	2017	2018	
	(million tonnes, live weight)							
Asia	2.87	4.17	5.98	7.30	7.44	7.90	7.95	66
Africa	1.47	1.89	2.34	2.84	2.87	3.00	3.00	25
Americas	0.56	0.54	0.58	0.57	0.60	0.58	0.63	05
Europe	0.28	0.43	0.36	0.43	0.44	0.41	0.41	3
Oceania	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0
Others <sup>1</sup>	0.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
World total	5.70	7.05	9.27	11.15	11.37	11.91	12.02	100
<b><sup>1</sup> Includes the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.</b>								<b>Source: FAO</b>

Global fish production is estimated to have reached about 179 million tonnes in 2018. Of the overall total, 156 million tonnes were used for human consumption, equivalent to an estimated annual supply of 20.5 kg per capita. The remaining 22 million tonnes were destined for non-food uses, mainly to produce fishmeal and fish oil.

Aquaculture accounted for 46 percent of the total production and 52 percent of fish for human consumption. China has remained a major fish producer, accounting for 35 percent of global fish production in 2018. Excluding China, a significant share of production in 2018 came from Asia (34 percent), followed by

the Americas (14 percent), Europe (10 percent), Africa (7 percent) and Oceania (1 percent).

Global capture fisheries production in 2018 reached a record 96.4 million tonnes, an increase of 5.4 percent from the average of the previous three years. The contribution of world aquaculture to global fish production reached 46.0 percent in 2018, up from 25.7 percent in 2000.

In 2018, shelled molluscs (17.3 million tonnes) represented 56.3 percent of the production of marine and coastal aquaculture. Finfish (7.3 million tonnes) and crustaceans (5.7 million tonnes) taken together were responsible for 42.5 percent, while the rest consisted of other aquatic animals.

Fish farming is dominated by Asia, which has produced 89 percent of the global total in volume terms in the last 20 years.

An estimated 59.51 million people were engaged (on a full-time, part-time or occasional basis) in the primary sector of capture fisheries (39.0 million people) and aquaculture (20.5 million people) in 2018.

Women accounted for 14 percent of the total, with shares of 19 percent in aquaculture and 12 percent in capture fisheries. The highest numbers of workers are in Asia (85 percent), followed by Africa (9 percent), the Americas (4 percent), and Europe and Oceania (1 percent each).

The total number of fishing vessels in 2018, from small undecked and non-motorized boats to large industrial vessels, was estimated at 4.56 million, a 2.8 percent decrease from 2016. Despite a decline in numbers of vessels, Asia still had the largest fishing fleet, estimated at 3.1 million vessels, or 68 percent of the total, in 2018.

In 2017, among FAO's Major Fishing Areas, the Mediterranean and Black Sea had the highest percentage (62.5 percent) of stocks fished at unsustainable levels, followed by the Southeast Pacific (54.5 percent) and Southwest Atlantic (53.3 percent).

Fish and fishery products remain some of the most traded food commodities in the world. In 2018, 67 million tonnes, or 38 percent of total fisheries and aquaculture production, were traded internationally.

Global catches in inland waters have increased steadily year on year, reaching over 12 million tonnes in 2018, the highest levels recorded. Inland water captures are more concentrated than marine captures among major producing nations endowed with important waterbodies or river basins. In 2018, 16 countries produced over 80 percent of total inland captures, compared with 25 countries for marine captures. The farming of aquatic animals in 2018 was dominated by finfish (54.3 million tonnes, USD 139.7 billion), harvested from inland aquaculture (47 million tonnes, USD 104.3 billion) as well as marine and coastal aquaculture (7.3 million tonnes, USD 35.4 billion).