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Current State and Future of Global Fish Trade

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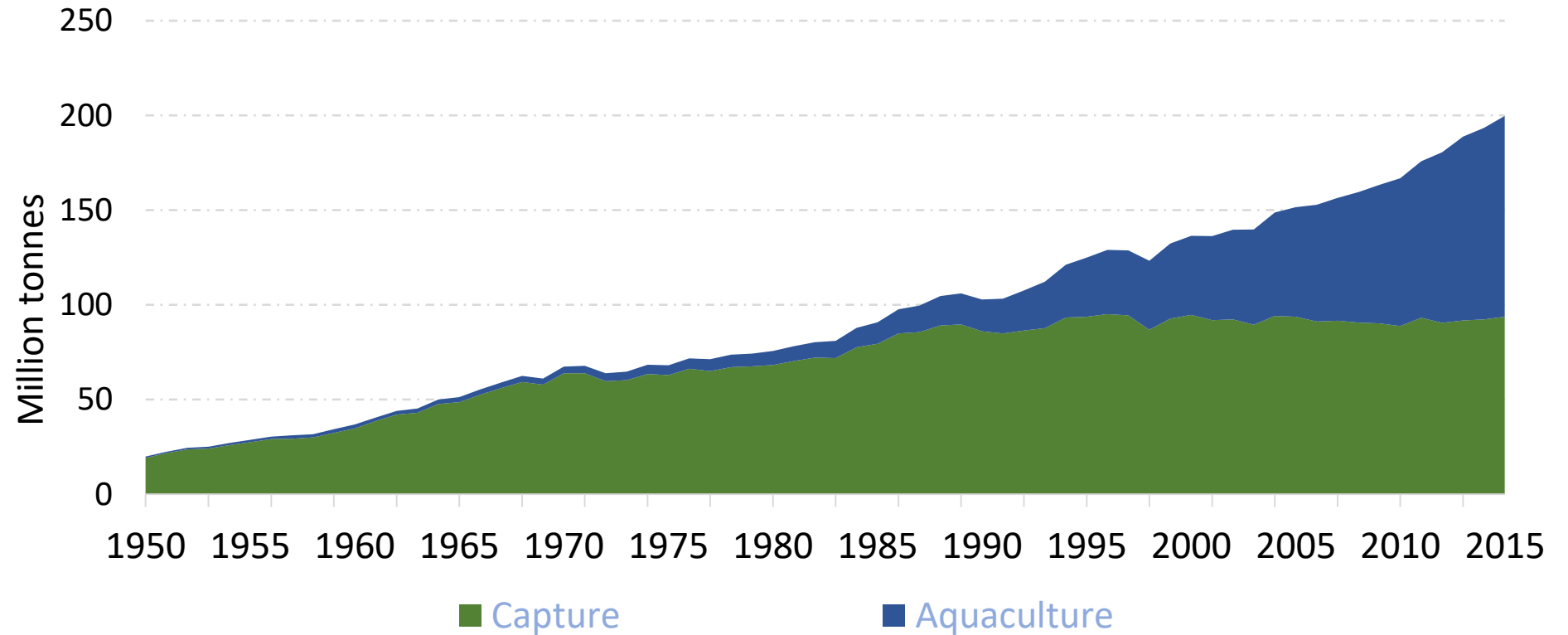
14 September 2017, St.Petersburg





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Global Fisheries Production



Data source: FAO, including aquatic plants





Top 10 Global Importers

		2004	2014	APR
		(US\$ millions)		(Percentage)
IMPORTERS	United States of America	11 964	20 317	5.4
	Japan	14 560	14 844	0.2
	China	3 126	8 501	10.5
	Spain	5 222	7 051	3.0
	France	4 176	6 670	4.8
	Germany	2 805	6 205	8.3
	Italy	3 904	6 166	4.7
	Sweden	1 301	4 783	13.9
	United Kingdom	2 812	4 638	5.1
	Republic of Korea	2 250	4 271	6.6
	Top ten subtotal	52 119	83 447	4.8
Rest of world total	23 583	57 169	9.3	
WORLD TOTAL		75 702	140 616	6.4

Data source: FAO, including aquatic plants

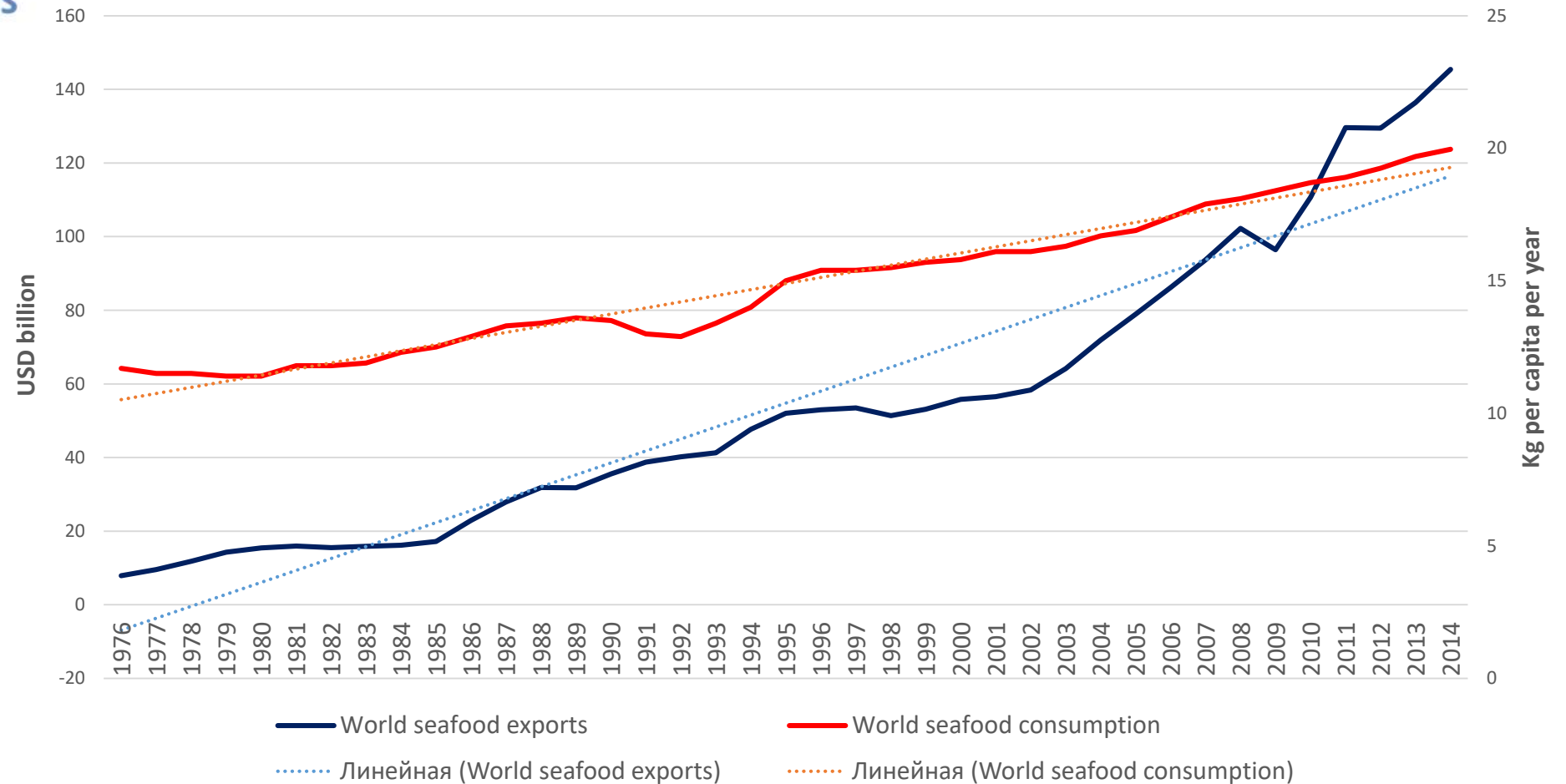




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Globalization in a graph: world seafood exports vs world average seafood consumption

1976 to 2014





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The Globalization of Seafood

What's behind it?

- **Demand for seafood** growing rapidly in emerging markets
- Steady trend towards more **liberal trade policies** in many parts of the world
- **Improved logistics** and transportation technologies → geographical proximity between producer and consumer is less and less important, even for fresh seafood
- **Outsourcing of processing stages** to countries with lower production costs
- Today, fish is one the most traded food commodities, often crossing multiple national boundaries on its journey from production to consumption





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The Globalization of Seafood

What does it mean to industry?

- More and more domestic seafood markets exposed to **international competition**
- **Diversity of suppliers** mean effects of supply shocks are often less and shorter-lived (e.g. shrimp, salmon)
- Increasing number of retail sales now made by **large, consolidated supermarket chains** linked to international supply chains
- Processing is more intensive, geographically concentrated and vertically integrated
- **Traceability** along the supply chains is increasingly important to meet food safety and sustainability requirements and standards





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Import Requirements and Voluntary Standards

- Traceability and IUU-RFMOs, EU, US, etc...
- Traceability and Food Safety
- Eco-Label Certification





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The Latest...

Adoption of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Catch Documentation Schemes





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Conclusions

- Global fishery production, consumption and international trade continue to grow;
- Globalization of seafood supply chain is the trend;
- Concerns over environment, social and economic issues prompt different import requirements and voluntary standards;
- Different views exist about cost and benefits of requirements and voluntary standards;
- FAO work with various stakeholders to avoid unnecessary trade barriers;





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Thank you

