

PART I

General Survey 2007

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Recent trends in the OECD fisheries and aquaculture sector

Marine capture fisheries

OECD countries reached 22.8 million tonnes in 2005, accounting for around 23% of total world marine capture fisheries production (Figure I.1). However, OECD production continued its long term downward trend which has seen production decline by an average 3% a year from a decade ago. In 2005, the value of OECD marine capture production totalled USD 31 billion. Declines in production have mostly occurred in a number of EU countries, Japan and the United States (Figure I.2). Denmark, Greece and Japan suffered the largest decreases in marine capture production while Canada, Australia and New Zealand all raised their tonnages by an average of 1% or more per year between 1995 and 2005. Japan, the United States, Norway and Korea are the largest marine fisheries producers amongst OECD countries, accounting for 59% of total OECD production (Figure I.3).

Although there are differences across OECD countries, the negative trend in fish production indicates that the resource base remains under pressure in many OECD countries. Recent data from the FAO indicates that, worldwide, 25% of fish stocks are overexploited or depleted, while 52% of stocks are fully exploited (FAO 2007). To some extent, the declining production in many OECD countries also demonstrates that OECD governments are taking steps to bring production in line with resource availability. This is being achieved through a mixture of resource recovery plans, vessel decommissioning programmes to reduce fishing capacity, improved management measures, and the strengthening of fisheries monitoring and surveillance activities. The push to meet the goal established in the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development to restore depleted fish stocks to maximum sustainable yield levels by 2015 has also been a factor in determining country approaches to managing marine capture fisheries.

Figure I.1. **World and OECD marine capture fisheries production**

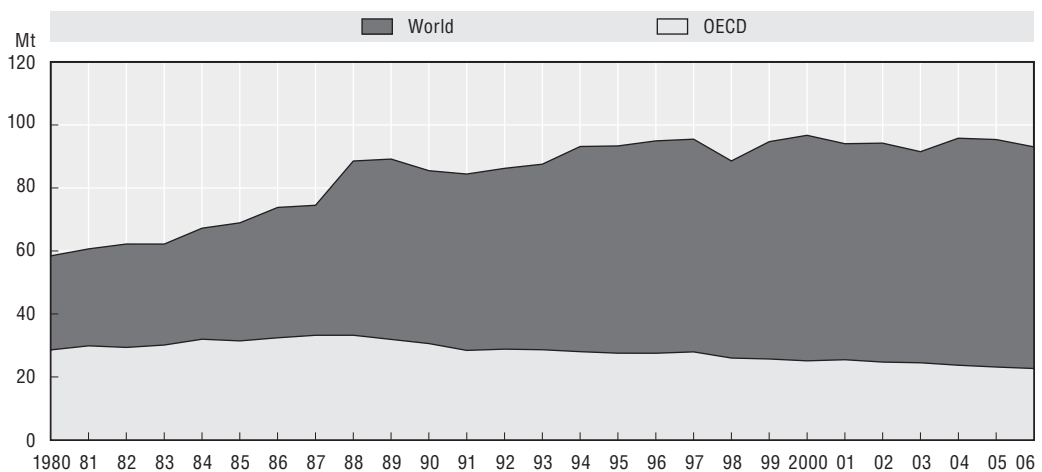


Figure I.2. **Average annual change in OECD marine capture fisheries production (1995-2005)**

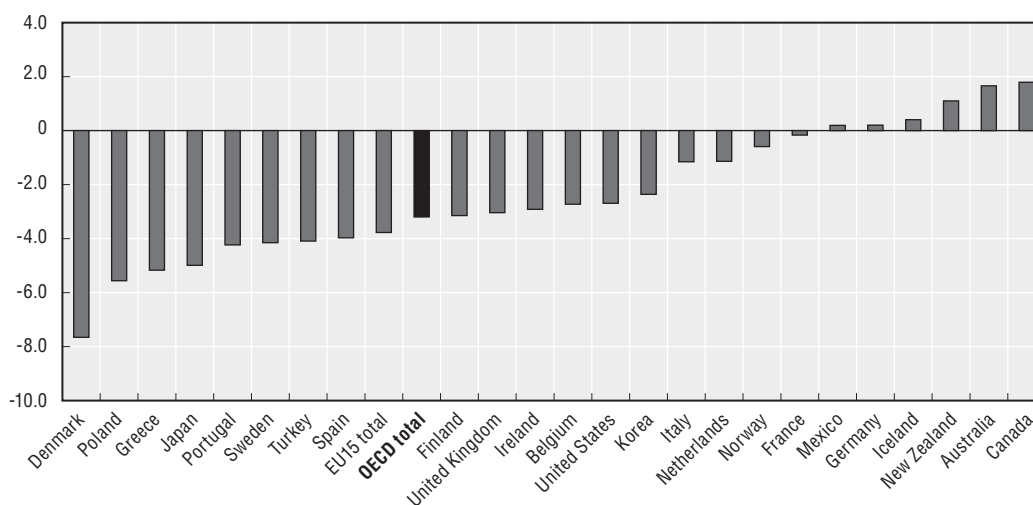
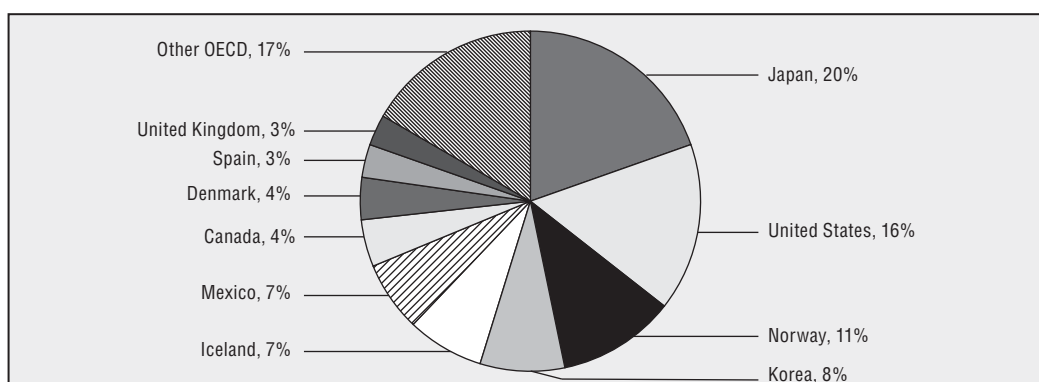


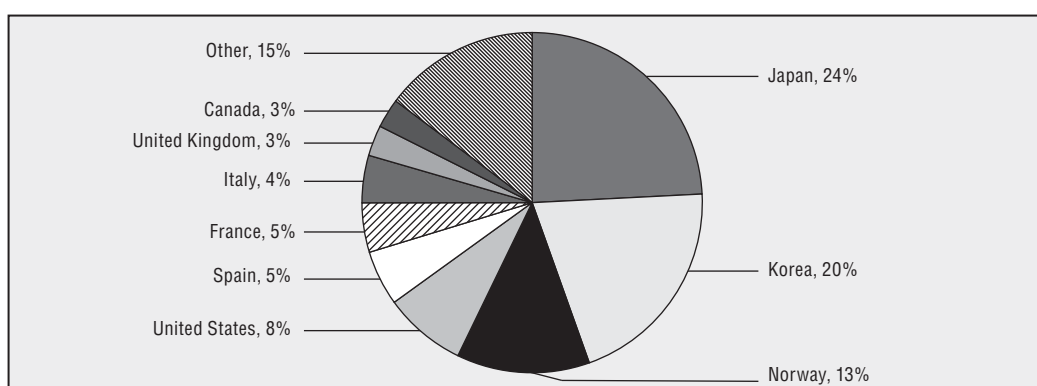
Figure I.3. **Fish landings in domestic and foreign ports as a percentage of OECD total, 2005**



Aquaculture production

Worldwide, the aquaculture sector has grown by an average of 8.8% a year since 1970 while OECD aquaculture production has grown by a slower rate, averaging 1.3% per year between 1995 and 2005. OECD countries accounted for 11% of total world aquaculture production in 2005. Aquaculture contributed 20% to total OECD fisheries production in 2005 compared to 43% globally. The main growth areas have been in the EU, where aquaculture production increased by almost 2% a year between 1995 and 2005. High rates of growth continued in Iceland, Canada, Ireland and Norway while the United States and Japan registered a slight decrease. Just six countries – Japan, Korea, Norway, the United States, Spain and France – account for 75% of total aquaculture production in OECD countries (Figure I.4).

The relatively slower rate of OECD aquaculture production reflects a number of factors. Lower production costs in non-OECD countries and increasing competition for coastal ocean space have combined to make the OECD relatively less attractive for investment in aquaculture operations. Aggressive expansion of aquaculture production in a number of non-OECD countries, especially China, has been assisted by the offer of attractive terms and

Figure I.4. **Share of aquaculture production in OECD countries, 2005**

conditions for establishing aquaculture facilities (such as concessional financing and tax holidays) as well as less stringent application of environmental regulations in some cases.

Nevertheless, production of salmon in OECD countries reached an all time record in 2005 with 877 436 tons being harvested, a doubling of 1995 production. By far the biggest player, Norway's production reached 66% of total salmon production, some 582 403 tons with a value of USD 1.8 billion. Technological progress is advancing rapidly. For example, the full life cycle of the bluefin tuna can now be replicated in controlled aquaculture conditions, opening the way for high value farmed tuna production in the near future. Cod production from aquaculture passed 8 000 tons in 2005, doubling production from 2004, again underlining the fact that high value species are rapidly finding their way into aquaculture production systems.

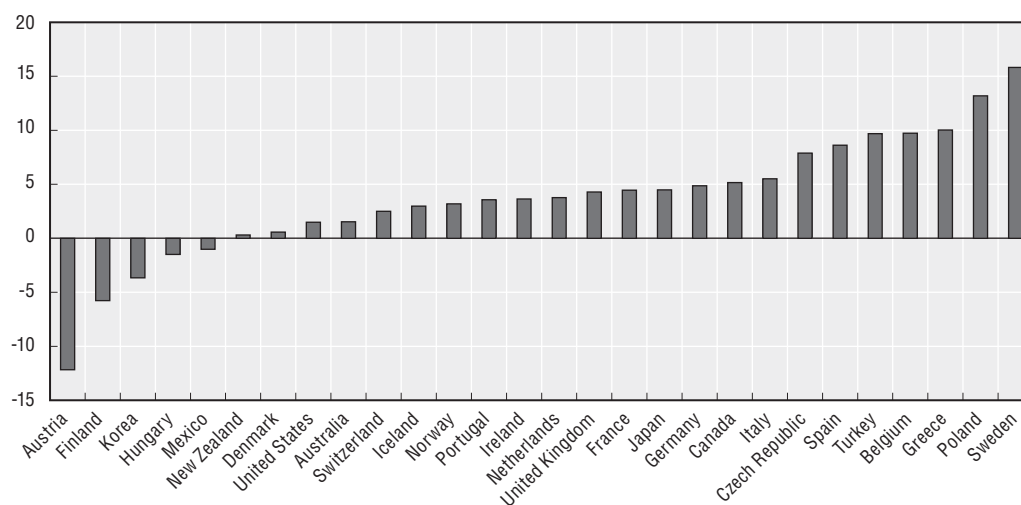
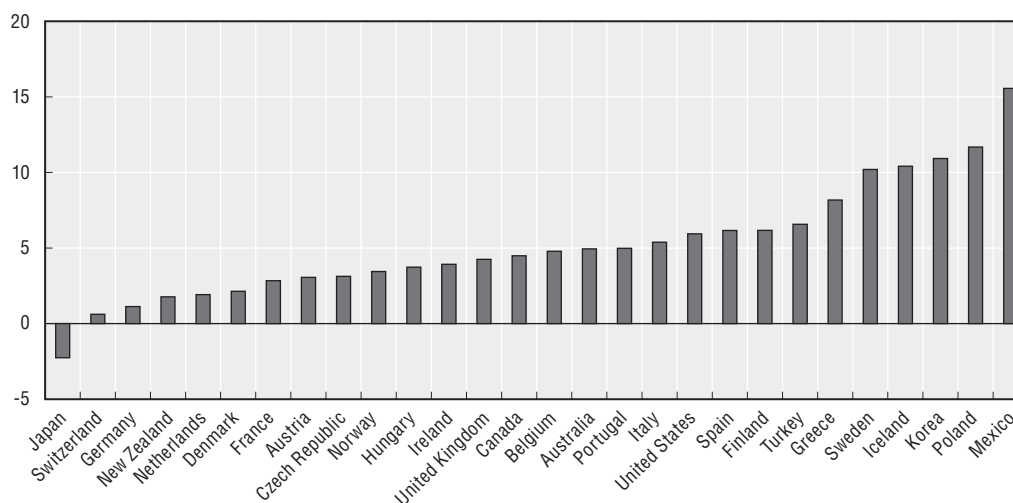
Trade

Trade in fish and fish products has increased sharply over recent years; while OECD countries' import bill amounted to USD 59.8 billion in 2004, this had increased to USD 67.5 billion two years later. There was no notable change in the origins of these imports; non-OECD countries accounted for almost 60% of OECD imports. Corresponding export figures for the OECD are USD 33.8 billion and USD 40.2 billion. Most OECD countries have increased the value of both their fisheries exports and imports over the past decade (Figures I.5 and I.6). By contrast, OECD exports increased mostly to non-OECD countries; in fact exports to outside the area increased by 40% over the 2002-06 period.

The United States, Norway, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands and Spain are the major exporters from OECD countries, accounting for 50% of total OECD exports in 2006 (Figure I.7). The major importers in 2006 were Japan, the United States, Spain, France, Italy and the United Kingdom, accounting for 70% of total imports to the OECD (Figure I.8).

Fishing fleets

Many OECD countries have been actively reducing the size their fleets through decommissioning programmes in order to better match fleet capacity with available resources. Within the European Union, strict capacity management has been established since the new Common Fisheries Policy came into force in 2002, resulting in a 10% decrease in the number of vessels and 7% decrease in total GRT up to 2005. Such measures are implemented through two key requirements: any entry of capacity has to be compensated by the exit of at least an equivalent capacity, measured both in terms of tonnage and power; and capacity withdrawn (or scrapped) with public aid cannot be replaced.

Figure I.5. **Average annual growth in exports from OECD countries, 1995-2005**Figure I.6. **Average annual growth in imports to OECD countries, 1995-2005**Figure I.7. **Major OECD exporters, 2006**

Country shares of total OECD exports

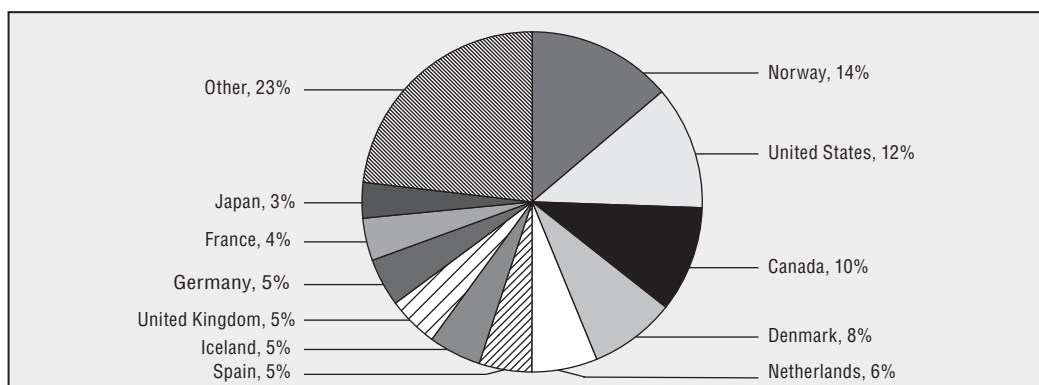
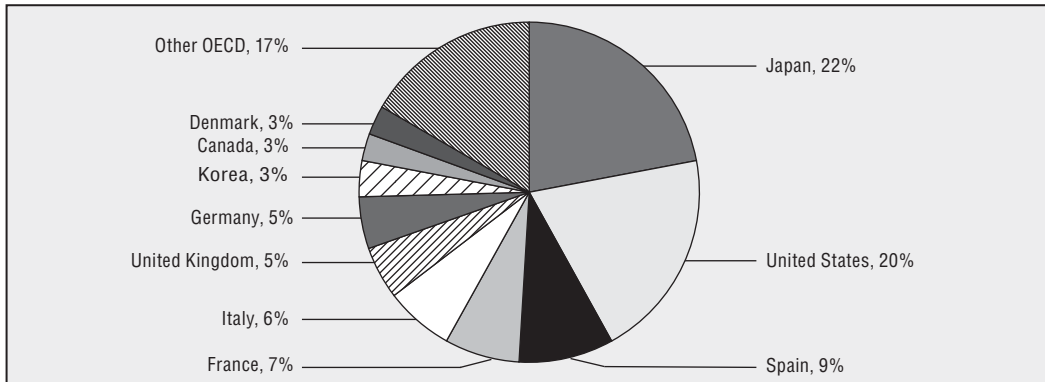


Figure I.8. Major OECD importers, 2006

Country shares of total OECD imports

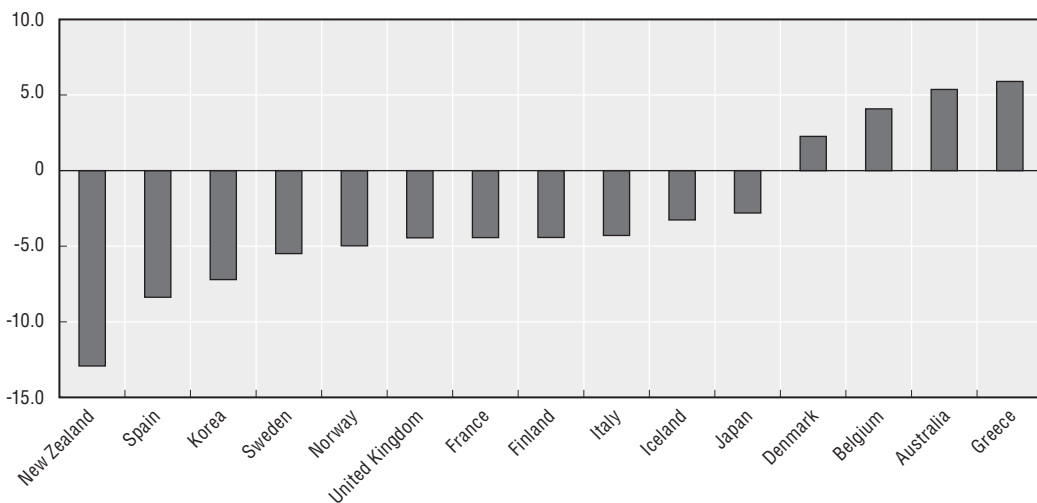


In Norway, new capacity management measures were introduced in 2004 (a Structural Quota System and a Quota Exchange System) together with an industry-funded decommissioning scheme, to meet the challenge of overcapacity. The Norwegian schemes have been actively used by the industry and the result has been an overall reduction in the number of vessels from 8 187 in 2004 to 7 721 in 2005, a decrease of almost 6%.

Employment

According to the available data, the number of workers in the harvesting industry in the OECD has been steadily falling over the past decade (Figure I.9).¹ In contrast, the number of employees in the processing sector has been increasing in a number of OECD countries, even that for the OECD as a whole, workers in the harvesting industry still outnumber those in the processing and aquaculture industries combined by a ratio of two to one. For example, Denmark now employs twice as many people in processing as harvesting. Processors constituted 16% of EU workers in the fishing industry in 2005 but 75% in New Zealand and 60% in Iceland.

Figure I.9. Annual rate of change in employment (in percentage) in the harvesting sector 1995-2005



Government financial transfers

Government financial transfers (GFTs) to the fishing industry in the OECD have been fluctuating at around USD 6 billion over the last decade. This represents around 18% of the value of the total catch from capture fisheries. The majority of GFTs are for fisheries management, research and enforcement (38% of total GFTs in OECD countries) and infrastructure expenditure (39%). The remaining transfers consist of vessel decommissioning schemes (7%), income support (5%), access agreements (3%), vessel construction and modernisation (3%) and other cost reducing transfers and direct payments and general services (5%).

GFTs for individual countries have fluctuated considerably over the past 10 years (Figure I.10). Japan, the United States, the European Union, Korea and Canada remain the largest providers of GFTs to the sector. The greatest rates of decline in GFTs are most evident in Japan and a number of EU countries (Figure I.11). The major development over the past few years has been the negotiations in the WTO on developing a set of rules for disciplining fisheries subsidies (this issue is discussed further below).

Development assistance

While OECD countries remain the largest outlet for fish and fish products, non-OECD developing countries are playing an increasing role as suppliers. This has come about as a result of the over-fishing of key OECD stocks, the growing popularity of fish and increasing disposable incomes. The relative importance of developing countries is likely to further increase in the future. It is therefore important that developed countries take an active interest in building fisheries management capacity in developing countries based on sustainable and responsible fisheries and aquaculture systems. This is reflected in development assistance to developing country fisheries sectors, which amounted to some USD 400-450 million last year. However, more effort is needed to ensure both resource and industry sustainability through sustained interaction between the fisheries and development policy communities (OECD 2006).

Figure I.10. **GFT for selected countries**

Thousand US dollars

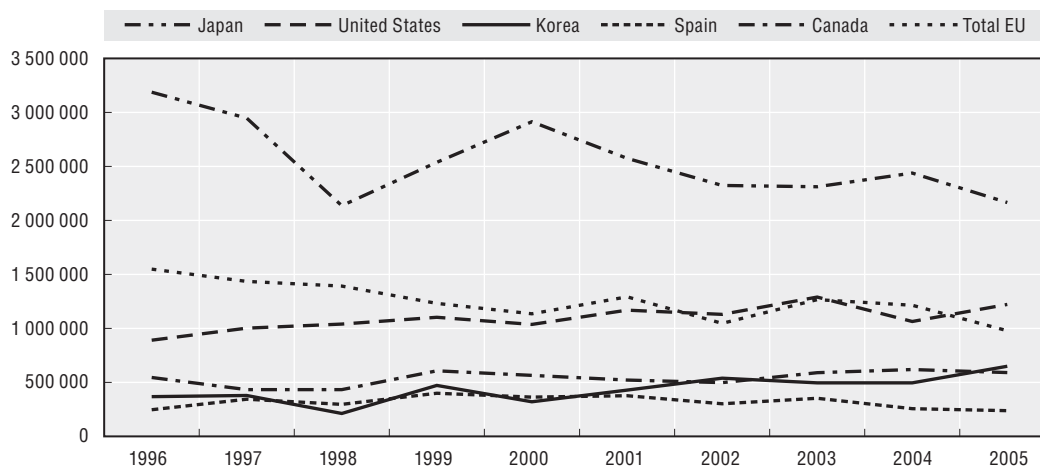
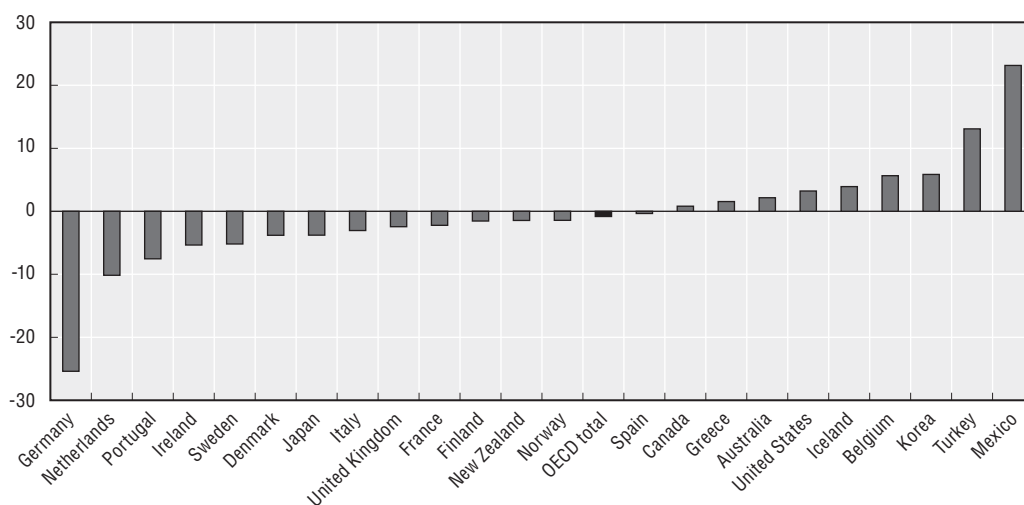


Figure I.11. **Average annual growth of GFTs, 1996-2005**

Recent developments in OECD fisheries policies

Addressing IUU Fishing

Illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing activity is a serious global problem that depletes fish stocks and undermines efforts to ensure renewable stocks for the future. As well as undermining the sustainability of stocks, fishing illegally creates an unfair economic advantage for fish pirates who distort markets with illegal products and reduce incentives for legal fishers to adhere to the rules. IUU fishing is the result of economic factors such as growing demand, coupled with overcapacity and weak governance. Economic principles can be a key to making the practice less attractive: by making it more costly to mount and conduct IUU operations or by reducing the revenue from fish piracy. Increasing the expected costs of IUU fishing can be achieved by making illegal fishing riskier by increasing the likelihood of getting caught. If penalties are sufficiently high and uniform in scope and applicability they could act as an important deterrent to illegal operators.

In recent years, fish piracy has moved to the forefront of the international fisheries policy agenda, and governments around the world have stepped up efforts to combat it. Alongside the role of the OECD's Committee for Fisheries that developed an analytical framework for addressing IUU fishing (OECD 2005), the final report from the High Seas Task Force (HSTF) was released in 2006.² The report contained a number of recommendations that were considered both practical and politically feasible (Box I.1).

Progress has been made towards implementing a number of these recommendations, primarily as a result of the efforts of individual countries "championing" particular measures. Three areas are of particular significance. First, the United States, with the assistance of Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the UK, have taken a lead on implementing practices to strengthen the Monitoring Control and Surveillance Network (Recommendation 1). The aim of this strategy is to strengthen the flow of information and intelligence regarding high seas fishing. The project enhances the existing network function with dedicated resources, analytical capacity and the ability to provide MCS training and technical assistance to fisheries enforcement officers, particularly in developing countries. The enhanced capacity of the network will allow the MCS Network secretariat to analyse and report on profiles for vessels and organisations and offending

Box I.1. Recommendations from the High Seas Task Force

1. Strengthen the International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Network.
2. Establish a global information system on high seas fishing vessels.
3. Promote broader participation in the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Compliance Agreement.
4. Promote better high seas governance by:
 - developing a model for improved governance by RFMOs;
 - encouraging an independent review of RFMO performance;
 - encouraging RFMOs to work more effectively through better co-ordination; and
 - supporting initiatives to bring all unregulated high seas fisheries under effective governance.
5. Adopt and promote guidelines on flag state performance.
6. Support greater use of port and trade measures by:
 - promoting the concept of responsible port states; promoting the FAO Model Port State Scheme as the international minimum standard for regional port state controls and supporting FAO's proposal to develop an electronic database of port state measures;
 - reviewing domestic port state measures to ensure they meet international minimum standards; and
 - strengthening domestic legislation controlling imports of IUU product.
7. Fill critical gaps in scientific knowledge and assessment.
8. Address the needs of developing countries.
9. Promote better use of technological solutions.

Source: High Seas Task Force (2006).

history reports; select species/region specific risk assessments including predictive assessments; assign penalty schedules; produce estimates of illegal take from specific fisheries; provide market and economic incentive analyses and change of flag analyses; and analysis on Ports of Convenience.

Second, work is underway to address a lack of access to transparent and authoritative information about ownership and control of fishing vessels (Recommendation 2). The establishment of a global information system for high seas fishing vessels (FishVIS) is intended to address the gap in information available to detect, deter and eliminate IUU fishing. The system was proposed to provide greater transparency in the nature and operation of illegal fishing activities. Ministers from New Zealand and Australia agreed to take this proposal forward by leading and funding a feasibility study on the technical and beneficial aspects of the system. The final recommendation of the New Zealand-Australia scoping study was to work with the FAO, which also undertook a study to determine the feasibility and viability of developing a comprehensive record of fishing vessels within FAO, including refrigerated transport vessels and supply vessels, which incorporates available information on beneficial ownership, subject to confidentiality requirements in accordance with national law. The FAO study was considered at the 27th Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries, held March 2007, and members supported convening an Expert Consultation to further develop the concept.

Finally, the third recommendation has been addressed through the development of a model for improved governance by RFMOs, reviewing of RFMO performance, encouraging RFMOs to work more effectively together through better co-ordination and use of port and trade-related measures and supporting initiatives to bring all unregulated high seas fisheries under effective governance. An independent, high-level panel was commissioned to develop a model for improved governance by RFMOs. The work of the panel was hosted by the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) in London and the report was published in 2007. There has also been a move by a number of RFMOs to undertake reviews of their performance, with NEAFC being the first to undergo an independent review in 2007. The development of a binding legal instrument on minimum standards for port state controls is also underway in the FAO.

Fisheries management policy developments

The last few years have seen a heightened interest in expanding the range of management instruments employed in OECD countries. Several member countries are contemplating, or are already in the process of, modernising their fisheries management approaches and systems. This is good news for fish stocks and for the future profitability of fisheries in many areas. For example, both Canada and Denmark have recently adjusted their fisheries management approaches. In Canada, Fisheries Management Renewal (FMR) is a package of programs and policy renewal activities that are based on the principles of stability, transparency and predictability. The four objectives of FMR are: strong conservation outcomes, shared stewardship, stable access and allocation, and a modernized compliance regime. In Denmark, a new system of quota allocations was introduced where vessels, as from 2007, will be given a fixed annual quantity of fish to catch. This should terminate tendencies to create Olympic fisheries and overcapitalisation that has characterised Danish fisheries for decades.

Other countries (for example, Sweden) have launched national debates on how to tackle continued over-fishing. In Spain a white paper identifying and diagnosing failures and problems in the fisheries sector was published with a view to providing guidelines and directions for Spain's future policy on fisheries; it fuelled a debate between central government, the Autonomous Communities and fisheries stakeholder. At a broader level, the European Commission launched a consultation in 2007 on the use of rights based management systems in the Common Fisheries Policy.

These policy developments indicate increasing acceptance of and willingness to implement market-based fisheries management instruments in many OECD countries. The work of the Committee for Fisheries demonstrated that market based mechanisms can help to improve the efficiency of resource use and better align the incentive structure of fishers with those of the border community. OECD Ministers have repeatedly called for more use of market-like instruments in economic policies. Compared to regulatory management instruments, market based instruments encourage operators in the fishery to be an integral part of the solution to overfishing, improve the incentives for complying with fisheries rules, and generally result in more profitable, resilient and sustainable fisheries.

Much of the resistance towards the introduction of market-based instruments has emanated from the perception that individual transferable quotas are the preferred goal of fisheries management. However, the OECD work highlighted the fact that market-like instruments are based on defining access rights to fisheries resources and include administrative regulations that influence fishers' incentives to fish, as well as a wide range

of economic instruments based on market interplay. The report demonstrated that there is a wide variety in the design and implementation of market mechanisms both across and within OECD countries.

Three key implications for policy makers emerge from the work. Fisheries managers have a greater array of market-like instruments at their disposal than might be appreciated. The experience of OECD countries points to the need to maintain a flexible approach to the design and implementation of market-like instruments to take into account social and biological conditions in particular fisheries, as well as the institutional constraints (both domestic and international) that may constrain the extent to which countries can take up market-like instruments. As there is no single approach to the use of market-like instruments, there is greater scope for the use of the range of market-like instruments in achieving improved management outcomes.

Several attributes of market-like instruments seem to be particularly important in improving the robustness of fisheries management, the regulatory environment for fishers and the efficiency of resource use. The duration of the right and ability to transfer some or all of these rights to others in the sector are particular important features in this respect and strengthening these characteristics will help improve the adaptability and resilience of the sector in both the short and long term, and to internalise the process of adjusting to changing external conditions.

Finally, the extent of stakeholder involvement in decision making processes will heavily influence the prospects for a successful outcome when using market-like instruments. Furthermore, the demonstration effect will be augmented and the comfort level that participants in the sector are likely to have with market-like instruments will in general improve.

WTO negotiations on fisheries subsidies

A major effort has been underway since 2001 to develop fisheries subsidies disciplines in the WTO. As part of the Doha Round, WTO Ministers mandated negotiations to “clarify and improve WTO disciplines on fisheries subsidies, taking into account the importance of the sector to developing countries”. This mandate was reinforced at the December 2005 WTO Ministerial in Hong Kong where it was agreed that there should be strengthened “disciplines on subsidies in the fisheries sector, including through the prohibition of certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and over-fishing”.

The fisheries subsidies negotiations have made considerable progress and a wide range of countries have participated actively in the negotiations. The key debate has been over the form that the disciplines should take. Some countries have argued for a broad prohibition on all fisheries subsidies, with only justified exceptions (the top-down approach). Other countries argue that all subsidies should be permitted, but with specific subsidies prohibited (the bottom-up approach). There is, however, general agreement that subsidies that lead to overcapacity and overfishing as well as IUU fishing should be prohibited. The issue of special and differential treatment for developing countries has also been strongly debated in the negotiations. In November 2007, a draft text bringing together the various elements of the negotiations was proposed by the Chair of the WTO Negotiating Group on Rules.

Disciplining fisheries subsidies is a relatively new area for the WTO. The focus of the negotiations is on the effect of subsidies on resources and sustainability as well as their trade distorting effects. From that perspective, successful completion of the fisheries subsidies

negotiations will be a major landmark for fisheries policy in general. However, while there has been progress in the negotiations, much remains to be done. Moreover, the fate of the fisheries subsidies negotiations will be determined by overall progress with the Doha Round negotiations, in particular negotiations over agriculture and non-agriculture market access.

Progress towards the WSSD goals

As an integral part of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), governments negotiated and agreed on an action plan for oceans, coasts, and Small Island Developing States. The key goals and timetables for fisheries were to:

- urgently develop and implement national and, where appropriate, regional plans of action, to put into effect the FAO International Plans of Actions (IPO), in particular the IPO to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing by 2004 and the IPO for the management of fishing capacity by 2005;
- encourage the application of the ecosystem approach by 2010 for the sustainable development of the oceans, particularly in the management of fisheries and the conservation of biodiversity;
- maintain or restore depleted fish stocks to levels that can produce their maximum sustainable yield on an urgent basis and, where possible, no later than 2015;
- ratify or accede to and effectively implement the relevant United Nations and, where appropriate, associated regional fisheries agreements or arrangements; and
- eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing and over-capacity, while completing the efforts undertaken at the WTO to clarify and improve its disciplines on fisheries subsidies, taking into account the importance of this sector to developing countries.

These targets and timetables represented an important advance for fisheries policy in terms of the commitments made by the world's political leaders. Progress towards achievement of these goals has been steadily made against some of the goals. As outlined earlier in this survey, there has been considerable work done on improving policies to address IUU fishing at the national and international levels. A number of new, promising and revisited fisheries management approaches that aid the reduction of over-capacity have emerged in recent years. Work on developing rules for disciplining fisheries subsidies has been underway for some years at the WTO and the final outcome is largely dependent on progress being made in other areas of the overall negotiations (particularly with respect to agriculture and non-agricultural market access). There has also been a groundswell of support for the introduction of ecosystem approaches to fisheries management, although there remains considerable uncertainty about how such an approach can be operationalised in an effective and cost-efficient manner. Ongoing discussion at national levels and in the FAO is helping to clarify the strengths and limitations of ecosystem approaches to fisheries management.

Progress on other goals from the WSSD has not been so promising. In particular, the objective of restoring depleted fish stocks to levels that can produce their maximum sustainable yield by 2015 requires greater policy attention as there has only been a marginal decline in the number of depleted stocks in recent years (according to FAO data). A focus on developing effective and efficient stock rebuilding programs is required to provide governments with the necessary toolkit to undertake needed reforms. The main reasons for slow reform include reluctance of governments to make unpopular decisions, a scarcity of the human, institutional and financial resources required to devise and

implement management programmes, a lack of understanding of the potential benefits by both governments and fishers, and the difficulty in finding alternative employment in communities and regions with a high dependency on fishing activity. Achieving sustainable and resilient fisheries management reform generally requires continuous effort and adjustments over an extended period of time.

The ageing fisher workforce in OECD countries

Many OECD member countries are or will experience a general “ageing” of their populations. At a macroeconomic level, this raises issues of the effects on pension systems, health care and various activities including travel, hobby activities, etc. The fisheries sector in a number of OECD countries also faces an aging of the fisheries workforce (see Box I.2). This may have implications for government policy on fisheries adjustment, worker training and retraining, and labour market policies. For example, governments may need to consider expanding the use of foreign workers in the fisheries sector as domestic availability of labour declines. There may also be concerns over the fate of fisheries dependent communities in a period of declining labour force, necessitating some decisions about adjustment to changing market and social realities.

A number of countries have announced measures to address the issue of an aging fisher workforce. Denmark has announced a number of specific measures to entice younger recruits, including (wage) subsidies for taking on board apprentices, the building of new fisheries education facilities and, once the new fisheries management system with transferable vessels quotas are in place from January 2007, the “Fish Fund”, which may be used to give new entrants access to quotas.

The Fisheries Agency of Japan implemented a program covering 2004 to 2005 to promote seasonal internship for prospective fisher workers. In 2006, the program was strengthened to include seminar meetings aiming at recruiting people and creating a website for vacancy announcements for local fisheries associations and fishery workers.

Since 1981, Korea has implemented a program to bring in new fishers to the sector. The main elements of the Korean policy are to entice fishers into the harvesting sector through technical and management education and low-rate loans for fishing facilities and business start-ups. If people wish to be designated as a “fisher successor”, they must apply for this status with a business plan. If the person subsequently is designated as a “fisher successor” through a government evaluation, the government will extend the aforementioned services. Being a “fisher successor” does not automatically imply access rights. From 1981 to 2003, 15 510 people were designated.

While obviously the seriousness of the problem differs across the countries surveyed, all countries surveyed, with the notable exceptions of New Zealand, Iceland and France, face a recruitment challenge if they wish to, under present conditions, continue to fish with domestic fishers. At the domestic level, ways to address the problem of ageing in the harvesting sector include more promotional campaigns to attract fresh recruits, the introduction of an active labour market policy (which has an important link to the fisheries management system), an increased retirement age and in general, ensuring that the sector is profitable enough compared with alternative job opportunities. At the international level, policies that may also be helpful to address the ageing harvesting workforce include measures that attract foreign participation – either immigration or through investment, and more generally, attracting foreign fishing fleets to undertake harvesting as a service.

Box I.2. Age profiles of fishers in selected OECD countries

Current age structures and difficulties in recruitment in the fishing sectors of member countries is a consequence of a number of issues and factors that define whether individuals are attracted to the sector and when they decide to exit. For entry, this includes the wage systems (partly a function of the management framework), difficulties in obtaining capital to set up a fish harvesting operation; requirements for entering the sector and under which conditions, education systems, and perceptions about the fisheries sector (*e.g.* hard work, length of time at sea, risks in the activity). For exit, the key factor is the prevailing pension systems (general or sector specific) that define when fishers decide to leave the activity. Factors that affect both entry and exit decisions include alternative job possibilities, pay rates in other sectors, and the existence of subsidies.

Data on the age profile of the fisheries workforce are available for Denmark, Norway, Sweden, France, Korea, Germany, New Zealand, Japan, Iceland, Spain, Finland, the United Kingdom and Chinese Taipei (Figure I.12). Although the data definitions (definition of fishers) and the age groups that are used may differ across countries, the following provides an overview of the current situation.

With the exception of France, Iceland and New Zealand, the countries for which data are available have an age structure characterised by a relatively high percentage of aged fishers and relatively few young recruits. In contrast, France has a very high percentage of younger age groups, while in the retirement age group (55+), the number of fishers rapidly decreases. The French situation is likely to be influenced by the retirement system which, generally, provides the option for early retirement from the age of 50 (with penalties).

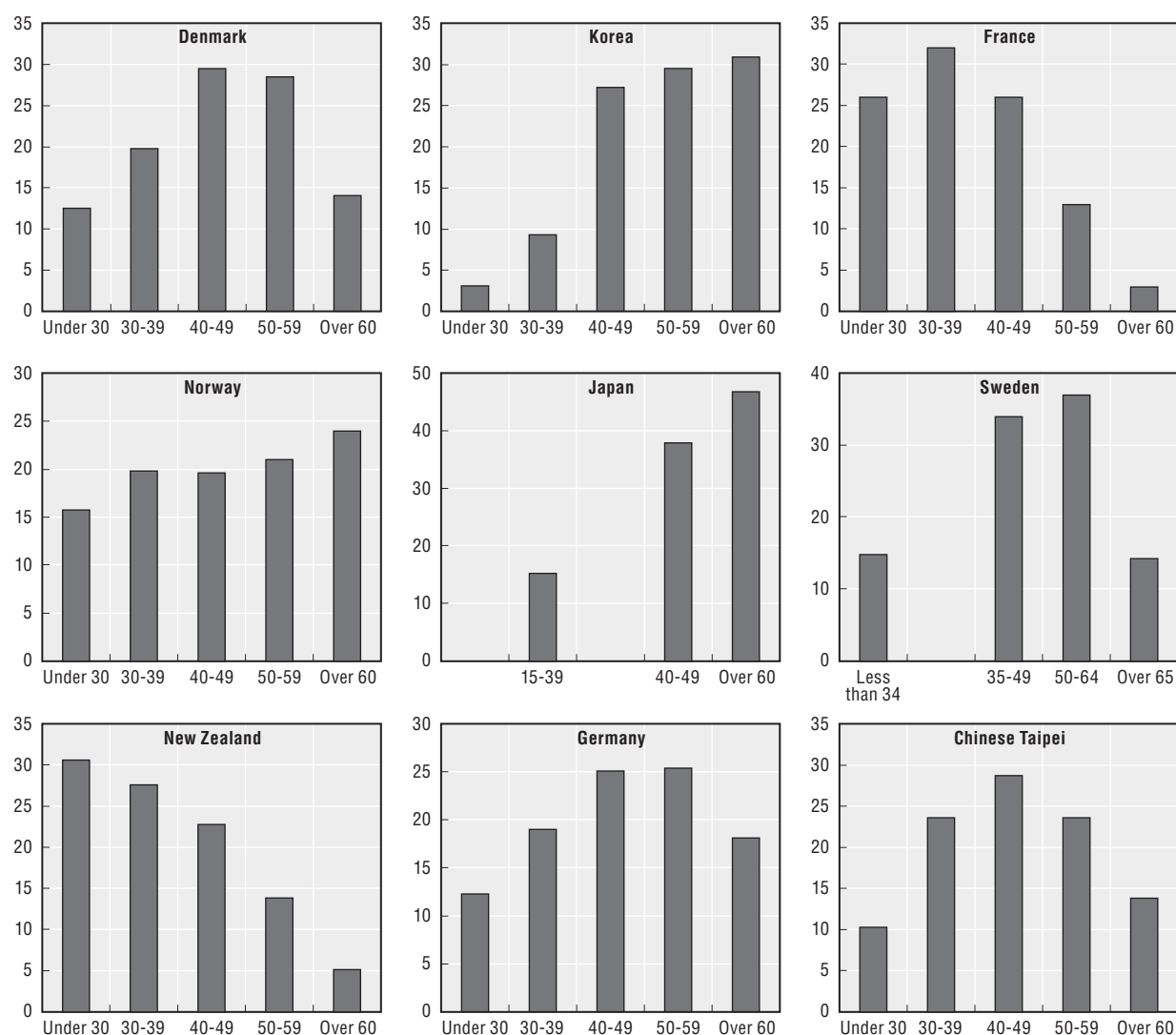
While New Zealand fishers also seem to have largely retired by the age of 60, a very high percentage of fishers are in the younger age group. This suggests that in New Zealand, fishing is an attractive occupation and with few, if any, entry barriers. To obtain entry to the harvesting sector, a commercial fisher is required to obtain a fishing permit that is not transferable. Iceland also employs very few fishers over the age of 60 and, as with New Zealand, there is no problem with recruiting young people; almost 25% of the fisher population is under the age of 30.

Sweden, Germany, Spain, and Denmark are in a rather similar situation with relatively few fishers in the young and old age groups (10-15% in both groups) and the rest equally distributed over the 35-59 age group. These countries seem, however, to have a recruitment problem and a relatively high average age. Despite less of a recruitment problem, the United Kingdom has a fairly similar distribution of fishers.

The Korean, Japanese and Finnish situations are quite similar and present the most immediate problem for a fast ageing fisher population with few recruits. The 60+ age group represents 46.8% of fishers in Japan and 30.9% in Korea, while 15-39 year olds only make up 15.3% in Japan and 12.4% in Korea. In Korea, where statistics for those less than 30 years of age are collected, this group only constitutes 3.1% of the total. In Japan, the situation has aggravated sharply over the past decade as the proportion of fishers in the 65+ age group has doubled. In Finland, more than 60% of fishers are above the age of 50 with around 30% above the age 60. Also, Finland has a major problem with recruitment.

The case of Norway is somewhat different from the three other groups of countries in that there is a relatively equal distribution of fishers over the various age groups with a tendency towards an increase in the average age.

Figure I.12. Age profiles for fishers in selected OECD countries



Future policy issues for the OECD fisheries sector

While a great deal of progress has been made in a number of policy areas in the OECD fisheries sector, a number of challenges remain. In addition, a number of issues are on the policy horizon and are likely to require a policy response by OECD governments in the medium term.

First, it is clear that continued efforts are required to further combat IUU fishing. Much has been accomplished in recent years, but efforts currently underway on the development of additional policy tools will help to more effectively address IUU fishing. In particular, work on port state controls and flag state controls will be essential to close existing policy gaps.

Second, the task of rebuilding depleted fish stocks to meet the 2015 WSSD target poses a significant challenge for OECD (and non-OECD) countries. Progress to date on rebuilding stocks has been patchy and a more concerted effort is necessary to help governments develop and implement stock rebuilding programs. In particular, work is required to ensure that one-off rebuilding programs are integrated with ongoing management arrangements for the fisheries in question.

A third issue that is rapidly moving to centre stage relates to the role of ecolabeling and certification in the fisheries sector. The growing number of private and public standards and schemes for sustainability runs the risk of presenting a confused picture to consumers, producers and governments alike. The key challenge for OECD governments is to determine the most appropriate role for regulatory policy and identify the most effective policy tools to meet policy objectives.

Finally, a longer term issue is that of climate change and the fisheries and aquaculture sector. Fisheries ecosystems and fishing-based livelihoods are subject to a range of climate-related environmental variability, ranging from extreme weather events, floods and draughts, to changes in aquatic ecosystem structure and productivity, and changing patterns in, and abundance of, fish stocks. In order for policy makers to ensure sustainable resource management in the future, policies and practices will need to be adjusted to take account of changes to productivity or distribution of fisheries resources as a result of climate-related environmental variability. While climate variability is only one of the many threats to sustainable fisheries in the future, it has until recently received less attention in international policy debates. Increasingly, fisheries policy makers are becoming more aware of the need to anticipate and incorporate climate-related changes into local, national and international coping responses.

Notes

1. Note that reliable employment data is only available for a small number of OECD countries.
2. The HSTF was a group of fisheries ministers from Australia, Canada, Chile, Namibia, New Zealand, United Kingdom (Chair) and international NGOs (Earth Institute, IUCN-World Conservation Union, WWF International) whose aim was to reduce the level of illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing on the high seas through the formulation and eventual implementation of recommendations to combat some of the issues outlined above. Over two years, expert panels identified the legal, economic, scientific and enforcement factors that permitted IUU activity to thrive.

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ANNEX I.A1

*Statistical Summary Tables to the General Survey, 2007*Table I.A1.1. **National unit per US dollar (USD)**

	Monetary unit	2003	2004	2005
Argentina	Argentine peso	2.90	2.92	2.90
Australia	Australian dollar	1.54	1.36	1.31
Belgium	Euro	0.89	0.80	0.80
Canada	Canadian dollar	1.40	1.30	1.21
Chinese Taipei	Taiwanese dollar	34.58	34.42	31.71
Czech Republic	Czech koruny	28.13	31.91	29.79
Denmark	Danish krone	6.58	5.99	6.00
Finland	Euro	0.89	0.80	0.80
France	Euro	0.89	0.80	0.80
Germany	Euro	0.89	0.80	0.80
Greece	Euro	0.89	0.80	0.80
Iceland	Icelandic krona	76.69	70.19	62.88
Ireland	Euro	0.89	0.80	0.80
Italy	Euro	0.89	0.80	0.80
Japan	Yen	115.94	108.15	110.10
Korea	Won	1 197.80	1 043.80	1 013.00
Mexico	Peso	10.79	11.28	10.89
Netherlands	Euro	0.89	0.80	0.80
New Zealand	New Zealand dollar	1.72	1.51	1.42
Norway	Norwegian krone	7.08	6.74	6.44
Poland	Zloty	3.89	3.65	3.23
Portugal	Euro	0.89	0.80	0.80
Russian Federation	Ruble	30.69	28.81	28.28
Slovak Republic	Slovak koruny	36.76	32.23	31.02
Spain	Euro	0.89	0.80	0.80
Sweden	Swedish krona	8.08	7.35	7.47
Thailand	Baht	41.49	40.22	40.22
Turkey	Lira	1.50	1.43	1.37
United Kingdom	Pound	0.61	0.55	0.55
United States	US dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: OECD Economic Outlook No. 78.

Table I.A1.2. OECD fishing fleet, 2004 and 2005

	Total vessels				Vessels without engines				Vessels with engines			
	2004		2005		2004		2005		2004		2005	
	Number	GRT/GT	Number	GRT/GT	Number	GRT/GT	Number	GRT/GT	Number	GRT/GT	Number	GRT/GT
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	22 966.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European Union	86 652.00	1 927 743.00	83 702.00	1 862 654.00	6 766.00	5 173.00	6 208.00	4 750.00	79 886.00	1 922 570.00	77 494.00	1 857 904.00
Belgium	123.00	23 289.00	121.00	22 686.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	123.00	23 289.00	121.00	22 686.00
Czech Republic	..	..	1 449.00	174 080.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	3 407.00	96 070.00	3 425.00	96 523.00	49.00	43.00	81.00	71.00	3 358.00	96 027.00	3 187.00	91 397.00
Finland	3 393.00	18 052.04	3 268.00	91 468.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 393.00	18 052.04	3 265.00	16 947.68
France	7 715.00	214 562.00	7 858.00	214 374.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	..	..	..	..
Germany	2 163.00	66 307.00	2 057.00	18 863.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	18 910.00	95 643.00	18 628.00	93 099.00	365.00	207.00	353.00	182.00	18 545.00	95 436.00	18 275.00	92 917.00
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	14 873.00	200 561.41	14 304.00	198 996.71	1 834.00	1 687.00	1 713.00	1 735.00	13 039.00	198 874.41	12 591.00	197 261.71
Netherlands	927.00	196 702.00	894.00	172 195.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	927.00	196 702.00	894.00	172 195.00
Poland	1 379.00	45 660.69	975.00	30 252.00	114.00	33.71	36.00	33.65	1 265.00	45 626.98	939.00	30 219.00
Portugal	10 089.00	112 977.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	14 041.00	489 746.00	13 695.00	487 140.13	1 869.00	1 161.00	1 820.00	1 136.00	12 172.00	488 585.00	11 875.00	486 003.83
Sweden	1 597.00	44 447.00	1 589.00	44 105.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1 597.00	44 447.00	1 589.00	44 105.00
United Kingdom	7 030.00	222 941.16	6 722.00	218 134.00	13.00	13.24	16.00	32.00	7 017.00	222 927.92	6 706.00	218 102.00
Iceland	1 570.00	169 874.00	1 449.00	174 080.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1 570.00	169 874.00	1 449.00	174 080.38
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	91 608.00	724 980.00	90 735.00	700 810.00	4 405.00	3 582.00	3 181.00	2 854.00	87 203.00	721 398.00	87 554.00	697 956.00
Mexico	106 487.00	240 856.00	106 487.00	240 856.00	102 807.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	1 757.00	174 529.56	1 654.00	172 644.00	16.00	6.85	21.00	11.00	1 741.00	174 522.71	1 633.00	172 633.00
Norway	8 187.00	392 090.00	7 721.00	370 651.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8 187.00	392 090.00	7 721.00	370 651.00
Turkey	18 999.00	195 587.00	18 836.00	195 165.00	109.00	208.00	103.00	199.00	18 890.00	195 379.00	18 733.00	194 966.00
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD total	338 226.00	3 825 659.56	310 584.00	3 716 860.38	114 103.00	8 969.85	9 513.00	7 814.00	197 477.00	3 575 833.71	194 584.00	3 468 190.38
Argentina	608.00	193 747.00	657.00	188 729.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	13 569.00	766 384.83	..	..	253.00	171.57	..	..	13 316.00	766 213.26
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	16 432.00	487 716.53	13 627.00	441 171.00	..	..	..	..	16 432.00	487 717.00	13 627.00	441 171.00

..: Not available.

Source: OECD (2007a).

Table I.A1.3. **OECD total employment in fisheries, 2005**

	Harvest sector	Aquaculture	Processing	Total
Australia	14 729.00	3 533.00	4 666.00	22 928.00
Canada	..	..	..	0.00
European Union	178 180.00	38 858.00	42 435.00	259 473.00
Belgium	860.00	143.00	780.00	1 783.00
Czech Republic	..	1 679.00	140.00	1 819.00
Denmark	3 241.00	571.00	5 209.00	9 021.00
Finland	2 755.00	428.00	865.00	4 048.00
France	25 459.00	14 386.00	..	39 845.00
Germany	2 184.00	..	8 539.00	10 723.00
Greece	30 502.00	5 860.00	2 800.00	39 162.00
Ireland	5 037.00	1 936.00	3 507.00	10 480.00
Italy	32 174.00	..	..	32 174.00
Netherlands	..	85.00	6 495.00	6 580.00
Poland	4 940.00	5 000.00	14 100.00	24 040.00
Portugal	19 770.00	..	..	19 770.00
Slovak Republic	..	382.00	..	382.00
Spain	36 709.00	8 388.00	..	45 097.00
Sweden	1 902.00	..	..	1 902.00
United Kingdom	12 647.00	..	..	12 647.00
Iceland	4 450.00	156.00	6 400.00	11 006.00
Japan	222 510.00	..	..	222 510.00
Korea	97 584.00	41 631.00	..	139 215.00
Mexico	..	..	..	0.00
New Zealand	1 416.00	648.00	6 653.00	8 717.00
Norway	14 785.00	4 146.00	..	18 931.00
Turkey	98 787.00	5 914.00	4 990.00	109 691.00
United States	..	..	..	0.00
OECD total	632 441.00	133 744.00	107 579.00	1 051 944.00
Argentina	15 549.00	..	..	15 549.00
Chinese Taipei	246 380.00	105 123.00	..	351 503.00
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..
Thailand	..	..	..	0.00
Total	894 370.00	238 867.00	107 579.00	1 418 996.00

Note: Data are estimations.

..: Not available.

Source: OECD (2007a).

Table I.A1.4. **Government financial transfers to marine capture fisheries sector in OECD member countries, 2003**

	Direct payments (A)	Cost reducing transfers (B)	General services (C)	Total transfers (D)	Total landed value (TL)	(A + B)/TL	(A + B + C)/TL
	USD million					%	
Australia	..	64	32	96	1 073	6	9
Canada	258	34	266	558	1 857	16	30
European Union	458	350	459	1 267	8 370	10	15
Belgium	2	..	..	2	102	2	2
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	29	0	9	38	422	7	9
Finland	2	4	14	20	20	29	101
France	26	12	142	180	1 285	3	14
Germany	2	5	0	7	191	4	4
Greece	54	21	44	119	301	25	39
Ireland	6	..	59	65	224	3	29
Italy	127	0	22	149	1 657	8	9
Netherlands	4	0	2	7	654	1	1
Portugal	1	..	26	27	328	0	8
Spain	201	108	45	353	2 228	14	16
Sweden	3	2	25	31	108	5	28
United Kingdom	0	11	72	83	851	1	10
Iceland	0	16	32	48	895	2	5
Japan	18	26	2 267	2 311	9 428	0	25
Korea	18	60	417	495	4 017	2	12
Mexico	2	151	24	177	929	16	19
New Zealand ²	0	0	38	38	152	0	25
Norway	4	13	123	139	1 256	1	11
Poland	..	..	..	..	57	0	0
Turkey	..	..	16	16	529	0	3
United States ¹	105	4	1 119	1 227	3 418	3	36
OECD total	863	717	4 794	6 373	31 982	5	20
Argentina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	19	3	14	36	1 941	1	2
Russian Federation	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	957	..	..
Total	882	719	4 808	6 409	34 880	..	..

Note: 0 refers to data between 0 and 0.5.

..: Not available.

1. Includes an estimate of market price support (that is, transfers from consumers to producers).

2. Value of exports is used in place of value of landings.

Source: OECD (2007a).

Table I.A1.5. **Government financial transfers to marine capture fisheries sector in OECD member countries, 2004**

	Direct payments (A)	Cost reducing transfers (B)	General services (C)	Total transfers (D)	Total landed value (TL)	(A + B)/TL	(A + B + C)/TL
USD million						%	
Australia	..	64	32	96	1 122	6	9
Canada	256	46	285	586	1 528	20	38
European Union	289	361	565	1 215	9 107	7	13
Belgium	6	..	..	6	102	6	6
Czech Republic	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Denmark	11	0	17	29	450	3	6
Finland	..	4	15	19	18	23	105
France	62	10	165	237	1 306	6	18
Germany	2	4	0	6	206	3	3
Greece	30	24	41	95	363	15	26
Ireland	6	..	59	65	224	3	29
Italy	105	0	65	170	1 714	6	10
Netherlands	1	0	5	5	654	0	1
Portugal	1	..	26	27	328	0	8
Spain	63	131	62	257	2 692	7	10
Sweden	..	3	31	34	110	3	31
United Kingdom	0	8	80	87	940	1	9
Iceland	0	18	38	56	994	2	6
Japan	18	13	2 407	2 438	10 332	0	24
Korea	18	60	417	495	3 591	2	14
Mexico ²	2	80	32	114	875	9	13
New Zealand ³	0	0	50	50	191	0	26
Norway	4	13	125	142	1 545	1	9
Poland	..	..	..	0	57	0	0
Turkey	..	..	60	60	682	0	9
United States ¹	41	3	1 021	1 064	3 418	1	31
OECD total	628	658	5 031	6 316	33 641	4	19
Argentina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	8	3	13	24	1 985	1	1
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	636	660	5 044	6 340	35 626	..	..

Note: 0 refers to data between 0 and 0.5.

..: Not available.

1. Includes an estimate of market price support (that is, transfers from consumers to producers).

2. OECD estimate.

3. Value of exports is used in place of value of landings.

Source: OECD (2007a).

Table I.A1.6. **Government financial transfers to marine capture fisheries sector in OECD member countries, 2005**

	Direct payments (A)	Cost reducing transfers (B)	General services (C)	Total transfers (D)	Total landed value (TL)	(A + B)/TL	(A + B + C)/TL
	USD million					%	
Australia	..	..	46	46	1 150	0	4
Canada	236	34	321	591	1 568	17	38
European Union	203	335	441	979	7 744	7	13
Belgium	1	0	0	1	107	1	1
Czech Republic	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Denmark	3	0	55	58	485	1	12
Finland	2	5	18	25	17	41	146
France	21	5	100	126	1 279	2	10
Germany	3	1	0	4	253	2	2
Greece	19	28	14	61	391	12	16
Ireland	..	..	..	0	207	..	..
Italy	65	0	54	119	1 726	4	7
Netherlands	9	0	5	14	..	..	..
Portugal	1	0	32	33	233	1	14
Spain	77	106	56	238	1 914	10	12
Sweden	3	5	28	37	117	7	31
United Kingdom	0	10	80	90	1 015	1	9
Iceland	0	20	44	64	1 080	2	6
Japan	15	11	2 140	2 165	9 623	0	23
Korea	43	57	549	649	3 770	3	17
Mexico ²	2	80	32	114	562	15	20
New Zealand ³	0	0	37	37	144	0	26
Norway	4	6	139	150	1 814	1	8
Poland	..	..	..	..	61	0	0
Turkey	..	..	98	98	1 091	0	9
United States ¹	93	3	1 127	1 223	3 530	3	35
OECD total	596	545	4 975	6 116	32 138	4	19
Argentina	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	10 969	2 783	31 806	45 558	1 970	698	2 313
Russian Federation	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Thailand	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Total	11 565	3 328	36 781	51 675	34 108	44	152

Note: 0 refers to data between 0 and 0.5.

..: Not available.

1. Includes an estimate of market price support (that is, transfers from consumers to producers).

2. OECD estimate.

3. Value of exports is used in place of value of landings.

Source: OECD (2007a).

Table I.A1.7. **Captured fish production in OECD countries, 2003-05**

	2003			2004			2005		
	Total ¹	Total value	Unit value	Total ¹	Total value	Unit value	Total ¹	Total value	Unit value
	000 tonnes	USD million	USD/kg	000 tonnes	USD million	USD/kg	000 tonnes	USD million	USD/kg
Australia	215	1 095	5.10	231	1 117	4.85	237	1 150	4.86
Canada	1 088	1 588	1.46	1 452	1 673	1.15	1 020	1 568	1.54
European Union	4 845	7 954	1.64	4 918	7 795	1.58	4 710	7 744	1.64
Belgium	24	102	4.30	24	107	4.52	22	107	4.98
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	1 028	418	0.41	1 090	450	0.41	913	485	0.53
Finland	76	19	0.25	89	18	0.21	77	17	0.22
France	695	1 282	1.85	663	1 307	1.97	606	1 279	2.11
Germany	222	190	0.86	223	206	0.92	246	253	1.03
Greece	90	309	3.45	91	363	3.98	90	391	4.32
Ireland	195	200	1.03	306	178	0.58	282	207	0.73
Italy	312	1 647	5.28	288	1 714	5.95	268	1 726	6.43
Netherlands	391	525	1.34	379	..	..	413	..	..
Portugal	182	326	1.79	163	259	1.59	157	233	1.49
Spain	774	1 962	2.53	687	2 143	3.12	717	1 914	2.67
Sweden	281	108	0.38	262	110	0.42	248	117	0.47
United Kingdom	575	866	1.51	654	940	1.44	670	1 015	1.51
Iceland	1 981	899	0.45	1 730	994	0.57	1 669	1 080	0.65
Japan	4 743	9 432	1.99	4 515	10 332	2.29	4 466	9 623	2.15
Korea	1 831	4 015	2.19	1 752	3 272	1.87	1 829	3 770	2.06
Mexico	1 303	929	0.71	2 417	885	0.37	1 520	562	0.37
New Zealand ²	576	702	1.22	521	843	1.62	485	888	1.83
Norway	2 702	1 259	0.47	2 671	1 545	0.58	2 546	1 814	0.71
Poland	160	57	0.36	174	64	0.37	136	61	0.45
Turkey	463	530	1.14	505	717	1.42	380	1 091	2.87
United States	4 402	4 388	1.00	4 492	3 786	0.84	3 641	3 530	0.97
OECD total	24 307	32 847	1.35	25 378	33 025	1.30	22 639	32 880	1.45
Argentina	839	..	..	873	..	..	862	..	..
Chinese Taipei	1 141	1 942	1.70	938	1 985	2.12	1 011	1 970	1.95
Russian Federation	3 235	..	..	2 963	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	1 952	957	0.49	1 844	1 023	0.55	1 809	1 000	..
Total	31 474	35 747	1.14	31 996	36 033	1.13	26 320	35 851	1.36

.. : Not available.

1. Total national landings, including fish, crustaceans, molluscs and algae.

2. Total export value as data on value of production are not collected.

Source: OECD (2007a).

Table I.A1.8. **OECD aquaculture production, 2003-05**

	Total aquaculture (volume '000 tonnes)			Total aquaculture (value USD million)			Total aquaculture (value USD/kg)		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Australia	44	51	48	458	525	470	10.32	10.31	9.83
Canada	157	145	155	448	398	591	2.85	2.74	3.81
European Union	1 271	1 396	1 277	2 448	2 949	2 291	1.93	2.11	1.79
Belgium-Luxemburg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	20	19	20	39	34	38	1.96	1.73	1.87
Denmark	38	43	39	103	132	128	2.73	3.07	3.27
Finland	13	13	14	40	47	55	3.21	3.64	3.82
France	240	244	244	580	660	..	2.42	2.71	..
Germany	64	57	46	192	216	217	2.98	3.81	4.73
Greece	102	98	110	359	391	454	3.52	3.99	4.14
Ireland	63	59	63	112	121	135	1.79	2.06	2.14
Italy	192	233	234	515	689	698	2.69	2.96	2.98
Netherlands	..	52	68	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	8	7	7	50	47	43	6.28	7.01	6.07
Slovak Republic	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	313	362	273	440	593	502	1.40	1.64	1.84
Sweden	7	7	7	19	20	21	2.61	2.89	3.11
United Kingdom	212	202	152	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	6	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	1 306	1 261	1 257	3 901	4 146	4 102	2.99	3.29	3.26
Korea	844	938	1 057	1 072	1 191	1 437	1.27	1.27	1.36
Mexico	70	80	80	274	271	..	3.93	3.38	..
New Zealand	87	94	105	152	191	176	1.76	2.03	1.67
Norway	584	637	657	1 358	1 680	2 072	2.32	2.64	3.16
Poland	32	35	36	70	79	85	2.18	2.25	2.34
Turkey	79	94	118	277	0	511	3.50	0.00	4.33
United States	420	408	358	961	1 065	1 092	2.29	2.61	3.05
OECD total	4 901	5 147	5 157	11 420	12 496	12 827	2.33	2.43	2.49
Argentina	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	359	322	303	1 102	1 184	0	3.07	3.68	0.00
Russian Federation	267	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	1 064	1 260	1 304	1 463	1 705	1 740	1.37	1.35	1.33
Total	6 592	7 008	6 766	13 986	15 385	14 567	2.12	2.20	2.15

.. : Not available.

Source: OECD (2007a).

Table I.A1.9. **OECD imports of food fish by major product groups and major world regions, 2004**
Tonnes

	All fish	%	Fish, fresh, frozen, incl. fillets	%	Fish, dried, smoked	%	Crustaceans and molluscs	%	Prepared and preserved	%
Importers										
EU	4 477 895 430	67	2 839 169 393	65	231 826 500	85	741 550 060	67	665 349 477	76
Japan	888 270 906	13	759 068 639	17	11 986 924	4	85 477 048	8	31 738 295	4
United States	529 005 810	8	266 293 676	6	16 574 196	6	168 507 110	15	77 630 828	9
OECD total	6 643 271 254	100	4 377 424 673	100	274 121 137	100	1 110 781 961	100	880 943 483	100
Origins										
OECD	6 643 271 254	46	53 735 490	50	16 589 754	40	68 432 353	62	9 075 730	71
Non-OECD ¹	7 821 845 241	54	52 814 577	50	24 471 293	60	42 795 417	38	3 717 101	29
Africa	912 165 740	12	187 304 289	355	39 401 037	161	164 964 645	385	31 586 074	850
America	1 654 267 578	21	22 446 210	43	124 252	1	10 854 822	25	438 521	12
Asia	4 259 333 361	54	70 350 945	133	34 160 123	140	20 273 024	47	16 674 985	449
Europe	860 398 652	11	9 208 011	17	325 318	1	9 887 846	23	2 485 334	67
Oceania	91 843 413	1	272 844 061	517	10 943 021	45	98 907 601	231	14 405 880	388

Notes: Fish, fresh, frozen, including fillets = HS Codes 302, 303, and 304. Fish, dried, smoked = HS code 305. Crustaceans and molluscs = HS codes 306 + 307. Prepared and preserved = HS codes 1604 + 1605.

1. The total of the imports to the five non-OECD zones may not correspond to the global figure for non-OECD as a whole, since the latter also includes values from non-specified origin.

Source: OECD, *International Trade Statistics Database*, 2006.

Table I.A1.10. **OECD exports of food fish by major product groups and major world regions, 2004**
Tonnes

	All fish	%	Fish, fresh, frozen, incl. fillets	%	Fish, dried, smoked	%	Crustaceans and molluscs	%	Prepared and preserved	%
Exporters										
EU	3 414 242 167	49	1 959 650 647	44	132 053 859	42	675 495 173	57	647 042 488	69
Japan	138 345 553	2	110 306 191	2	335 899	0	20 269 071	2	7 434 392	1
United States	1 010 570 592	15	817 544 520	18	24 851 053	8	74 806 363	6	93 368 656	10
OECD total	6 923 686 600	100	4 499 695 241	100	311 924 646	100	1 177 596 784	100	934 469 928	100
Destinations										
OECD	6 923 686 600	69	4 499 695 241	63	311 924 646	75	1 177 596 784	80	934 469 928	91
Non-OECD ¹	3 105 819 582	31	2 618 425 088	37	102 812 716	25	289 208 653	20	95 373 125	9
Africa	769 942 821	25	690 768 116	26	27 847 318	27	31 139 603	11	20 187 784	21
America	137 493 831	4	60 912 259	2	55 809 463	54	10 128 537	4	10 643 571	11
Asia	1 095 776 076	35	861 730 231	33	13 814 179	13	190 810 912	66	29 420 754	31
Europe	1 018 247 062	33	935 995 097	36	2 455 186	2	54 058 197	19	25 738 582	27
Oceania	38 294 327	1	33 415 923	1	101 136	0	1 786 432	1	2 990 836	3

Notes: Fish, fresh, frozen, including fillets = HS Codes 302, 303, and 304. Fish, dried, smoked = HS code 305. Crustaceans and molluscs = HS codes 306 + 307. Prepared and preserved = HS codes 1604 + 1605.

1. The total of the exports to the five non-OECD zones may not correspond to the global figure for non-OECD as a whole, since the latter also includes values from non-specified origins.

Source: OECD, *International Trade Statistics Directorate*, 2006.

Table I.A1.11. **Imports of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and products thereof by OECD countries according to origin,¹ 2004**
Importing country (USD million)

	Australia	Canada	Czech Republic	Hungary	Iceland	Japan	Korea	Mexico	New Zealand	Norway	Poland	Slovak Republic	Switzerland	Turkey	United States	Total EU
Origin																
Australia	2	3	0	0	0	343	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	0	96	44
Canada	15	14	1	0	12	500	46	12	6	29	2	0	10	0	2 148	443
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Iceland	1	14	0	0	0	114	5	1	0	65	39	0	5	1	181	1 126
Japan	12	13	0	0	0	0	154	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	165	21
Korea	7	7	0	0	0	733	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	78	93
Mexico	0	4	0	0	0	87	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	459	35
New Zealand	117	10	1	0	0	107	11	0	1	1	2	0	5	0	154	168
Norway	9	23	6	1	33	513	35	8	0	0	146	0	30	25	133	2 263
Poland	1	1	15	9	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	19	235
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Turkey	0	1	1	0	0	62	8	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	6	148
United States	21	637	3	0	1	1 348	131	69	3	64	18	0	10	1	0	724
European Union	32	29	37	37	10	359	71	10	1	245	141	0	255	16	213	11 404
Austria	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	15
Belgium	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	466
Denmark	14	1	10	5	6	72	5	0	0	112	33	0	54	0	13	1 977
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
France	0	2	2	4	2	23	6	1	0	7	3	0	51	1	17	1 201
Germany	2	1	8	16	1	7	1	0	0	7	21	0	37	1	5	1 050
Greece	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	348
Ireland	1	1	4	0	0	19	14	0	0	20	18	0	5	0	6	403
Italy	5	3	4	3	0	17	4	0	0	1	1	0	26	0	8	402
Luxemburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Netherlands	2	3	4	2	0	37	8	0	0	6	27	0	26	4	26	1 684
Portugal	1	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	9	368
Spain	1	3	4	4	1	160	7	8	0	1	13	0	17	8	42	1 692
Sweden	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	11	0	4	0	2	489
United Kingdom	5	9	0	0	1	19	26	0	0	59	13	0	21	1	75	1 288
Non-OECD Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-OECD America	35	148	11	7	9	1 368	89	96	5	68	37	0	9	33	2 536	3 056
Non-OECD Asia	402	575	25	4	2	6 993	1 168	89	39	26	72	0	78	2	5 264	2 677
Non-OECD Oceania	10	4	0	0	0	137	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	101	56
World	707	1 528	110	63	98	14 259	2 047	304	72	666	499	0	437	90	11 948	26 966

Note: 0 value less than 0.5 of unit of measure.

1. Comprises codes SH 0302-0307, 121220, 1504, 1604 1605 and 230120.

Source: OECD, *International Trade Statistics Database*, 2006.

Table I.A1.11. Imports of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and products thereof by OECD countries according to origin,¹ 2004 (cont.)

Importing country (USD million)

	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total OECD
Origin																
Australia	0	1	0	0	12	1	6	0	2	0	0	0	18	0	4	499
Canada	1	35	100	3	64	35	3	2	20	0	7	2	36	24	113	3 240
Czech Republic	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Hungary	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Iceland	0	69	80	10	122	85	8	3	0	0	18	48	186	13	483	1 550
Japan	0	1	0	0	5	4	0	0	1	0	3	0	5	0	3	373
Korea	0	4	0	0	3	5	3	0	18	0	0	1	54	1	3	924
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	13	0	0	596
New Zealand	1	6	8	0	23	16	8	1	12	0	2	2	75	4	12	576
Norway	5	1	309	83	330	284	1	0	3	0	26	56	71	913	182	3 225
Poland	0	7	25	0	22	157	0	0	1	0	6	0	1	6	9	291
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Turkey	0	4	0	0	20	5	25	0	55	0	14	0	18	4	1	229
United States	0	20	28	0	166	155	3	2	56	0	38	42	85	10	120	3 033
European Union	196	830	358	72	1 750	942	246	114	2 374	75	777	858	1 860	255	698	12 859
Austria	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Belgium	2	0	11	0	108	42	7	1	29	28	165	7	49	2	14	474
Denmark	26	93	0	23	226	367	49	5	376	2	117	79	178	165	271	2 303
Finland	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	9
France	7	148	17	3	7	78	10	1	311	23	43	55	421	14	63	1 318
Germany	116	78	83	8	130	0	29	5	123	5	280	18	43	27	105	1 158
Greece	2	2	0	0	46	11	0	0	167	0	4	9	87	0	19	363
Ireland	1	5	9	1	124	23	1	5	29	0	15	1	102	4	81	491
Italy	12	15	10	0	57	38	39	0	0	1	13	6	201	0	10	473
Luxemburg	0	6	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	15
Netherlands	19	369	49	2	247	239	49	2	319	10	0	72	208	29	70	1 829
Portugal	5	4	6	0	48	2	1	0	60	3	3	0	222	1	15	392
Spain	2	17	14	3	281	57	38	0	723	1	12	500	0	4	40	1 961
Sweden	1	25	115	30	38	17	12	1	102	0	15	90	34	0	8	539
United Kingdom	2	67	40	1	433	66	9	93	125	2	110	21	315	4	1	1 517
Non-OECD Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-OECD America	2	75	352	1	472	276	17	2	414	1	43	26	1 228	4	142	7 506
Non-OECD Asia	18	307	63	19	313	423	47	5	326	2	172	30	376	49	527	17 418
Non-OECD Oceania	0	1	0	0	15	28	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	315
World	238	1 495	1 584	198	4 166	2 709	469	130	3 871	79	1 277	1 253	5 367	1 297	2 834	59 795

Note: 0 value less than 0.5 of unit of measure.

1. Comprises codes SH 0302-0307, 121220, 1504, 1604 1605 and 230120.

Source: OECD, *International Trade Statistics Database*, 2006.

Table I.A1.12. **Exports of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and products thereof by OECD countries according to origin,¹ 2004**

Exporting country (USD million)

	Australia	Canada	Czech Republic	Hungary	Iceland	Japan	Korea	Mexico	New Zealand	Norway	Poland	Slovak Republic	Switzerland	Turkey	United States	Total EU
Destination																
Australia	0	9	0	0	1	8	6	0	129	5	2	0	0	0	26	37
Canada	2	0	0	0	13	11	5	1	9	24	1	0	0	1	768	27
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	17	2	0	1	0	40
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	2	0	0	0	28
Iceland	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	1	10
Japan	296	383	0	0	75	0	734	56	111	388	13	0	0	49	1 093	380
Korea	0	36	0	0	4	159	0	7	25	29	0	0	0	5	346	55
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	94	9
New Zealand	15	5	0	0	0	26	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Norway	0	19	0	0	63	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	36	199
Poland	0	1	0	0	32	0	0	0	1	141	0	0	0	0	5	182
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	1	7	0	0	4	1	0	0	2	28	5	0	0	1	8	227
Turkey	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	1	16
United States	99	2 204	0	0	177	150	69	487	137	129	19	0	0	4	0	176
European Union	49	370	4	5	1 221	14	61	36	159	2 256	363	1	4	138	785	12 223
Austria	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	218
Belgium	0	27	0	0	49	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	4	21	774
Denmark	1	83	0	0	90	0	0	0	1	419	23	0	0	0	12	279
Finland	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	0	92
France	11	49	2	3	103	3	2	2	17	372	26	0	1	17	126	2 290
Germany	2	35	1	1	90	2	2	0	25	213	244	1	2	3	189	1 450
Greece	9	3	0	0	32	0	2	0	9	29	0	0	0	23	3	225
Ireland	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	165
Italy	1	13	0	0	27	0	14	19	11	179	1	0	0	49	57	2 324
Luxemburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
Netherlands	0	13	0	0	79	5	1	1	6	118	15	0	0	13	126	808
Portugal	0	3	0	0	93	0	1	0	2	251	0	0	0	0	37	831
Spain	20	26	0	0	175	3	36	14	66	139	1	0	0	23	99	1 665
Sweden	0	20	0	0	12	0	1	0	4	217	8	0	0	4	5	266
United Kingdom	3	93	0	0	460	1	2	0	11	233	38	0	1	1	108	763
Non-OECD Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-OECD America	0	30	0	0	1	8	5	2	0	146	0	0	0	5	64	84
Non-OECD Asia	421	370	0	0	33	560	198	42	223	228	1	0	2	1	498	428
Non-OECD Oceania	3	0	0	0	0	65	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
World	889	3 489	16	7	1 743	1 045	1 143	632	835	4 138	463	5	8	214	3 840	15 308

Note: 0 value less than 0.5 of unit of measure.

1. Comprises codes SH 0302-0307, 121220, 1504, 1604 1605 and 230120.

Source: OECD, *International Trade Statistics Database*, 2006.

Table I.A1.12. Exports of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and products thereof by OECD countries according to origin,¹ 2004 (cont.)

Exporting country (USD million)

	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total OECD
Destination																
Australia	0	0	15	0	0	3	1	1	4	0	3	1	2	1	7	224
Canada	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	4	5	3	1	9	862
Czech Republic	0	1	10	0	2	14	0	3	4	0	2	0	3	1	0	65
Hungary	0	0	5	0	3	12	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	40
Iceland	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	46
Japan	0	0	75	2	22	4	2	19	13	0	36	2	189	0	16	3 580
Korea	0	0	7	0	2	1	0	7	0	0	13	0	2	0	22	667
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	113
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94
Norway	0	1	133	0	5	17	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	19	15	321
Poland	0	1	39	0	3	36	0	13	0	0	16	0	6	57	11	363
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	3	55	0	35	38	2	2	23	0	49	4	11	3	2	286
Turkey	0	0	1	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	41
United States	0	2	12	0	16	5	6	5	6	0	18	8	36	2	61	3 653
European Union	3	842	2 070	3	1 151	1 060	376	364	387	19	1 601	368	1 877	814	1 290	17 688
Austria	0	3	34	0	8	127	2	0	15	0	17	5	2	4	2	224
Belgium	0	0	67	0	141	79	2	4	13	5	351	4	18	30	60	889
Denmark	0	14	0	0	17	49	0	7	1	0	29	3	13	116	29	909
Finland	0	1	26	0	3	7	0	1	0	0	4	0	3	48	0	189
France	0	293	262	0	0	243	40	107	52	7	275	57	323	178	453	3 024
Germany	3	91	568	0	123	0	15	36	58	2	300	4	73	80	98	2 258
Greece	0	3	54	0	10	25	0	1	40	0	13	2	52	15	10	335
Ireland	0	0	4	0	3	7	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	143	171
Italy	0	40	338	0	316	118	176	26	0	1	280	52	739	109	129	2 694
Luxemburg	0	32	2	0	22	3	0	0	1	0	7	3	0	1	1	73
Netherlands	0	252	166	0	27	201	14	15	8	2	0	4	15	36	68	1 185
Portugal	0	7	9	0	50	27	13	2	3	0	32	0	587	77	24	1 218
Spain	0	76	139	0	335	59	80	73	189	0	176	206	0	69	263	2 270
Sweden	0	4	173	3	15	21	0	4	0	0	29	1	7	0	9	537
United Kingdom	0	26	227	0	81	94	34	86	7	2	84	27	46	50	0	1 713
Non-OECD Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-OECD America	0	0	5	0	10	2	0	1	4	0	4	14	42	0	3	347
Non-OECD Asia	0	1	126	0	32	12	1	8	3	0	74	4	113	1	54	3 006
Non-OECD Oceania	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
World	5	866	2 702	13	1 420	1 280	412	468	513	19	2 106	421	2 544	913	1 626	33 775

Note: 0 value less than 0.5 of unit of measure.

1. Comprises codes SH 0302-0307, 121220, 1504, 1604 1605 and 230120.

Source: OECD, *International Trade Statistics Database*, 2006.

Table I.A1.13. **OECD imports of food fish by major product groups and major world regions, 2005**
Tonnes

	All fish	%	Fish, fresh, frozen, incl. fillets	%	Fish, dried, smoked	%	Crustaceans and molluscs	%	Prepared and preserved	%
Importers										
EU	4 412 804 944	68	2 802 419 036	59	230 624 544	84	687 593 506	67	692 167 858	75
Japan	1 409 300 795	22	1 247 915 690	26	15 910 706	6	102 325 093	10	43 149 306	5
United States	513 434 824	8	302 969 633	6	11 275 664	4	123 103 208	12	76 086 319	8
OECD total	6 490 953 562	100	4 750 389 599	100	275 975 552	100	1 020 066 724	100	919 139 065	100
Origins										
OECD	147 833 327	54	53 735 490	50	16 589 754	40	68 432 353	62	9 075 730	71
Non-OECD ¹	123 798 388	46	52 814 577	50	24 471 293	60	42 795 417	38	3 717 101	29
Africa	423 256 045	342	187 304 289	355	39 401 037	161	164 964 645	385	31 586 074	850
America	33 863 804	27	22 446 210	43	124 252	1	10 854 822	25	438 521	12
Asia	141 459 077	114	70 350 945	133	34 160 123	140	20 273 024	47	16 674 985	449
Europe	21 906 509	18	9 208 011	17	325 318	1	9 887 846	23	2 485 334	67
Oceania	397 100 562	321	272 844 061	517	10 943 021	45	98 907 601	231	14 405 880	388

Notes: Fish, fresh, frozen, including fillets = HS Codes 302, 303, and 304. Fish, dried, smoked = HS code 305. Crustaceans and molluscs = HS codes 306 + 307. Prepared and preserved = HS codes 1604 + 1605.

1. The total of the imports to the five non-OECD zones may not correspond to the global figure for non-OECD as a whole, since the latter also includes values from non-specified origin.

Table I.A1.14. **OECD exports of food fish by major product groups and major world regions, 2005**

	All fish	%	Fish, fresh, frozen, incl. fillets	%	Fish, dried, smoked	%	Crustaceans and molluscs	%	Prepared and preserved	%
Exporters										
EU	3 389 950 252	51	245 970 483	6	8 816 946	3	98 366 355	9	22 587 616	2
Japan	100 291 348	1	64 627 330	1	834 448	0	14 824 312	1	20 005 257	2
United States	867 311 258	13	720 124 131	16	6 205 911	2	67 622 076	6	73 359 140	8
OECD total	6 700 078 028	100	4 421 657 414	100	296 424 585	100	1 072 180 255	100	909 815 773	100
Destinations										
OECD	6 700 078 028	68	4 421 657 414	63	296 424 585	74	1 072 180 255	77	909 815 773	86
Non-OECD ¹	3 163 136 885	32	2 595 121 254	37	101 850 351	26	314 715 898	23	151 449 382	14
Africa	653 691 443	21	592 483 162	23	30 803 534	30	17 393 703	6	13 011 044	9
America	150 791 216	5	76 692 538	3	58 518 254	57	7 858 459	2	7 721 964	5
Asia	1 180 854 636	37	854 094 424	33	8 621 707	8	223 225 885	71	94 912 620	63
Europe	1 135 766 515	36	1 040 942 367	40	2 617 102	3	63 986 733	20	28 220 312	19
Oceania	20 055 916	1	16 114 994	1	126 158	0	1 545 468	0	2 269 296	1

Notes: Fish, fresh, frozen, including fillets = HS Codes 302, 303, and 304. Fish, dried, smoked = HS code 305. Crustaceans and molluscs = HS codes 306 + 307. Prepared and preserved = HS codes 1604 + 1605.

1. The total of the exports to the five non-OECD zones may not correspond to the global figure for non-OECD as a whole, since the latter also includes values from non-specified origins.

Table I.A1.15. **Imports of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and products thereof by OECD countries according to origin,¹ 2005**
Importing country (USD million)

	Australia	Canada	Czech Republic	Hungary	Iceland	Japan	Korea	Mexico	New Zealand	Norway	Poland	Slovak Republic	Switzerland	Turkey	United States	Total EU
Origin																
Australia	5	2	0	0	0	327	1	0	8	0	0	0	2	0	108	54
Canada	20	10	1	0	11	494	41	11	7	12	1	0	9	0	2 180	487
Czech Republic	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Iceland	1	13	0	0	0	123	7	1	0	57	29	0	5	2	161	1 169
Japan	9	15	0	0	0	0	146	2	2	1	0	0	4	0	205	29
Korea	5	5	0	0	1	627	0	6	2	3	0	0	0	0	81	82
Mexico	0	4	0	0	0	84	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	471	46
New Zealand	124	11	0	0	0	103	17	1	1	1	1	0	5	1	154	176
Norway	11	27	6	0	25	497	29	10	0	0	221	0	36	27	130	2 789
Poland	3	2	19	7	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	17	336
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Turkey	0	3	1	1	0	65	10	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	6	170
United States	21	670	5	0	1	1 408	147	66	3	42	16	0	13	1	0	813
European Union	34	39	49	29	8	407	79	13	1	404	185	0	264	10	220	11 789
Austria	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Belgium	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	1	0	5	0	1	456
Denmark	14	5	12	5	5	72	7	0	0	158	55	0	58	1	16	2 072
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
France	0	2	4	5	1	38	6	2	0	7	5	0	50	1	23	1 203
Germany	2	2	12	12	1	18	0	0	0	73	34	0	40	0	5	1 183
Greece	1	2	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	359
Ireland	1	1	4	0	0	14	13	0	0	24	10	0	4	0	7	394
Italy	5	5	5	0	0	31	5	0	0	1	0	0	27	0	8	220
Luxemburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Netherlands	2	3	5	2	0	27	5	0	0	29	35	0	29	1	32	1 790
Portugal	2	6	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	9	388
Spain	1	5	5	3	1	167	10	10	0	0	12	0	18	5	46	1 807
Sweden	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	31	18	0	3	0	2	476
United Kingdom	5	8	1	0	0	26	30	0	0	47	16	0	22	1	61	1 418
Non-OECD Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-OECD America	37	146	12	6	7	1 300	110	109	5	34	52	0	7	23	2 666	3 550
Non-OECD Asia	459	663	26	3	1	6 822	1 269	129	51	23	109	0	87	6	5 761	3 417
Non-OECD Oceania	9	4	0	0	0	112	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	101	78
World	789	1 650	134	71	87	14 083	2 192	359	86	700	685	0	466	85	12 750	29 822

Note: 0 value less than 0.5 of unit of measure.

1. Comprises codes SH 0302-0307, 121220, 1504, 1604 1605 and 230120.

Source: OECD, *International Trade Statistics Database*, 2006.

Table I.A1.15. **Imports of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and products thereof by OECD countries according to origin,¹ 2005 (cont.)**
 Importing country (USD million)

	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total OECD
Origin																
Australia	0	0	0	0	18	1	4	0	6	0	0	0	18	0	4	508
Canada	1	46	103	3	77	32	3	2	23	0	14	9	37	14	120	3 284
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Iceland	1	87	76	10	118	87	12	6	0	0	29	37	193	14	499	1 569
Japan	0	0	0	0	10	4	0	0	1	0	6	0	5	0	3	415
Korea	0	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	19	0	1	1	48	1	3	814
Mexico	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	18	0	4	0	21	0	0	611
New Zealand	1	6	11	0	22	16	16	1	12	0	2	3	68	3	14	595
Norway	8	0	331	81	432	347	19	0	1	0	25	53	94	1 179	217	3 808
Poland	1	7	33	0	27	245	0	0	5	0	5	0	1	4	9	399
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Turkey	1	3	1	0	22	7	25	0	62	0	18	1	26	4	1	261
United States	1	29	30	0	192	174	4	2	61	0	45	52	80	10	134	3 207
European Union	218	889	403	83	1 810	988	236	137	2 473	76	819	895	1 683	274	806	13 532
Austria	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Belgium	1	0	12	0	114	38	7	1	36	29	125	6	66	3	17	498
Denmark	27	99	0	29	237	352	43	5	402	2	137	79	198	181	279	2 480
Finland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	8
France	8	157	25	3	15	89	11	2	308	22	49	52	377	12	72	1 347
Germany	130	88	96	8	132	0	29	8	131	5	326	16	38	28	149	1 383
Greece	2	2	0	0	54	15	0	0	168	0	3	11	82	0	21	382
Ireland	1	5	9	0	122	21	2	7	30	0	15	1	106	5	71	473
Italy	15	15	12	0	65	42	39	0	0	1	13	7	0	0	12	306
Luxemburg	0	3	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	16
Netherlands	22	408	42	2	231	275	42	2	344	10	0	69	217	29	97	1 959
Portugal	4	4	4	0	45	2	1	1	58	4	1	0	239	1	23	416
Spain	2	18	12	4	298	54	38	0	767	0	12	549	0	4	47	2 090
Sweden	3	24	124	34	34	18	15	0	88	0	12	81	30	0	12	534
United Kingdom	2	66	64	1	456	81	9	110	142	2	120	24	329	6	6	1 636
Non-OECD Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-OECD America	5	86	446	1	566	362	19	3	453	0	42	34	1 381	6	145	8 063
Non-OECD Asia	20	346	114	19	428	572	53	7	402	1	212	51	495	67	631	18 828
Non-OECD Oceania	0	1	2	0	14	27	0	0	11	0	3	0	1	6	13	308
World	267	1 641	1 776	209	4 556	3 155	523	163	4 178	78	1 389	1 325	5 760	1 589	3 212	63 960

Note: Note: 0 value less than 0.5 of unit of measure.

1. Comprises codes SH 0302-0307, 121220, 1504, 1604 1605 and 230120.

Source: OECD, *International Trade Statistics Database*, 2006.

Table I.A1.16. **Exports of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and products thereof by OECD countries according to origin,¹ 2005**

Exporting country (USD million)

	Australia	Canada	Czech Republic	Hungary	Iceland	Japan	Korea	Mexico	New Zealand	Norway	Poland	Slovak Republic	Switzerland	Turkey	United States	Total EU
Destination																
Australia	0	12	0	0	1	7	4	0	132	9	3	0	1	0	34	36
Canada	2	0	0	0	7	12	7	2	9	15	1	0	0	2	812	25
Czech Republic	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	19	2	0	1	0	54
Hungary	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	2	0	1	0	31
Iceland	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	2	7
Japan	291	390	0	0	85	0	622	44	96	408	5	0	0	58	1 136	313
Korea	1	28	0	0	5	145	0	4	29	24	0	0	0	6	400	43
Mexico	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	96	13
New Zealand	14	4	0	0	0	20	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Norway	0	13	0	0	55	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	37	243
Poland	0	1	1	0	57	0	0	0	1	226	0	0	0	0	7	358
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	6	0	0	6	3	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	9	145
Turkey	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	23	0	0	0	0	0	17
United States	86	2 220	0	0	161	198	72	498	139	119	16	0	0	4	0	181
European Union	49	383	5	8	1 231	19	54	19	177	2 434	506	1	4	97	880	11 810
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	226
Belgium	0	34	0	0	60	0	2	0	7	42	10	0	0	4	26	804
Denmark	0	85	0	0	80	0	0	0	2	459	65	0	0	3	17	320
Finland	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	83	1	0	0	0	1	105
France	17	52	3	5	94	8	2	2	16	477	28	0	0	19	136	2 399
Germany	1	30	2	0	94	0	1	0	30	205	317	1	2	5	211	1 512
Greece	7	4	0	0	21	0	1	0	16	34	0	0	0	23	5	215
Ireland	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	236
Italy	0	16	0	0	25	1	11	0	12	0	6	0	0	0	61	1 339
Luxemburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	76
Netherlands	1	21	1	1	96	6	1	1	5	140	17	0	0	17	159	914
Portugal	4	11	0	0	77	0	1	0	3	259	0	0	0	0	42	870
Spain	14	23	0	2	202	2	31	16	68	169	1	0	0	24	97	1 687
Sweden	0	12	0	0	11	0	1	0	3	243	14	0	0	2	8	279
United Kingdom	4	90	0	0	460	1	2	0	13	318	45	0	2	1	119	827
Non-OECD Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-OECD America	0	43	0	0	2	16	3	5	0	173	1	0	0	5	62	99
Non-OECD Asia	453	414	0	0	38	723	198	52	244	273	3	0	3	2	586	455
Non-OECD Oceania	2	1	0	0	0	42	3	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
World	913	3 602	24	20	1 787	1 231	1 042	633	883	4 930	604	5	10	242	4 214	16 307

Note: 0 value less than 0.5 of unit of measure.

1. Comprises codes SH 0302-0307, 121220, 1504, 1604 1605 and 230120.

Source: OECD, *International Trade Statistics Database*, 2006.

Table I.A1.16. Exports of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and products thereof by OECD countries according to origin,¹ 2005 (cont.)

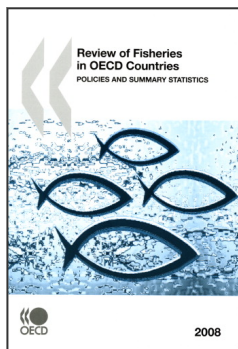
Exporting country (USD million)

	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total OECD
Destination																
Australia	0	0	15	0	0	3	1	1	5	0	3	2	1	1	5	238
Canada	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	4	0	2	5	3	1	6	896
Czech Republic	1	1	12	0	3	16	0	3	4	0	6	0	4	3	1	80
Hungary	1	0	5	0	5	11	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	1	0	47
Iceland	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	41
Japan	0	0	66	2	23	5	9	18	24	0	30	1	121	0	13	3 449
Korea	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	6	1	2	0	20	684
Mexico	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	0	122
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104
Norway	0	1	148	0	11	49	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	19	9	354
Poland	0	2	80	0	4	57	0	11	1	0	23	0	9	156	16	651
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	2	57	0	32	42	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	1	177
Turkey	0	0	2	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	45
United States	0	1	16	0	21	6	6	3	7	0	27	9	34	2	49	3 697
European Union	5	937	2 154	4	1 194	1 089	398	327	420	15	1 345	381	1 166	954	1 420	17 677
Austria	0	3	36	0	9	130	2	0	17	0	17	4	2	4	2	232
Belgium	0	0	71	0	159	77	3	4	11	4	365	4	15	25	66	991
Denmark	0	14	0	0	31	69	0	11	2	0	16	2	11	124	40	1 031
Finland	0	0	31	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	56	1	199
France	0	325	282	0	0	241	52	101	55	6	274	54	325	224	460	3 259
Germany	4	94	580	0	130	0	19	31	61	2	312	4	76	85	114	2 412
Greece	0	6	47	0	9	27	0	1	38	0	13	2	48	17	8	324
Ireland	0	1	5	0	8	10	1	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	205	244
Italy	1	31	350	0	347	121	195	0	0	0	0	51	0	95	149	1 471
Luxemburg	0	33	2	0	22	5	0	0	1	0	6	3	1	1	1	79
Netherlands	0	295	192	0	40	207	14	13	8	2	0	4	17	37	84	1 379
Portugal	0	9	7	0	44	17	15	2	2	0	35	0	613	108	20	1 267
Spain	0	89	148	0	295	42	72	81	216	0	175	227	0	74	266	2 336
Sweden	0	5	191	3	12	22	0	4	0	0	33	0	4	0	4	572
United Kingdom	0	33	213	0	86	114	25	79	8	1	92	25	48	103	0	1 881
Non-OECD Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-OECD America	0	1	6	0	21	1	0	1	1	0	5	21	40	0	4	409
Non-OECD Asia	0	0	160	0	18	10	0	7	5	0	67	5	106	1	75	3 442
Non-OECD Oceania	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	67
World	8	961	2 921	16	1 454	1 368	448	431	568	16	2 234	446	2 535	1 173	1 728	36 448

Note: 0 value less than 0.5 of unit of measure.

1. Comprises codes SH 0302-0307, 121220, 1504, 1604 1605 and 230120.

Source: OECD, *International Trade Statistics Database*, 2006.



From:
**Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries 2008:
Policies and Summary Statistics**

Access the complete publication at:
https://doi.org/10.1787/rev_fish_pol-2008-en

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2009), "General Survey 2007", in *Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries 2008: Policies and Summary Statistics*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1787/rev_fish_pol-2008-2-en

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