



FishStat

FAO FISHERY AND AQUACULTURE STATISTICS

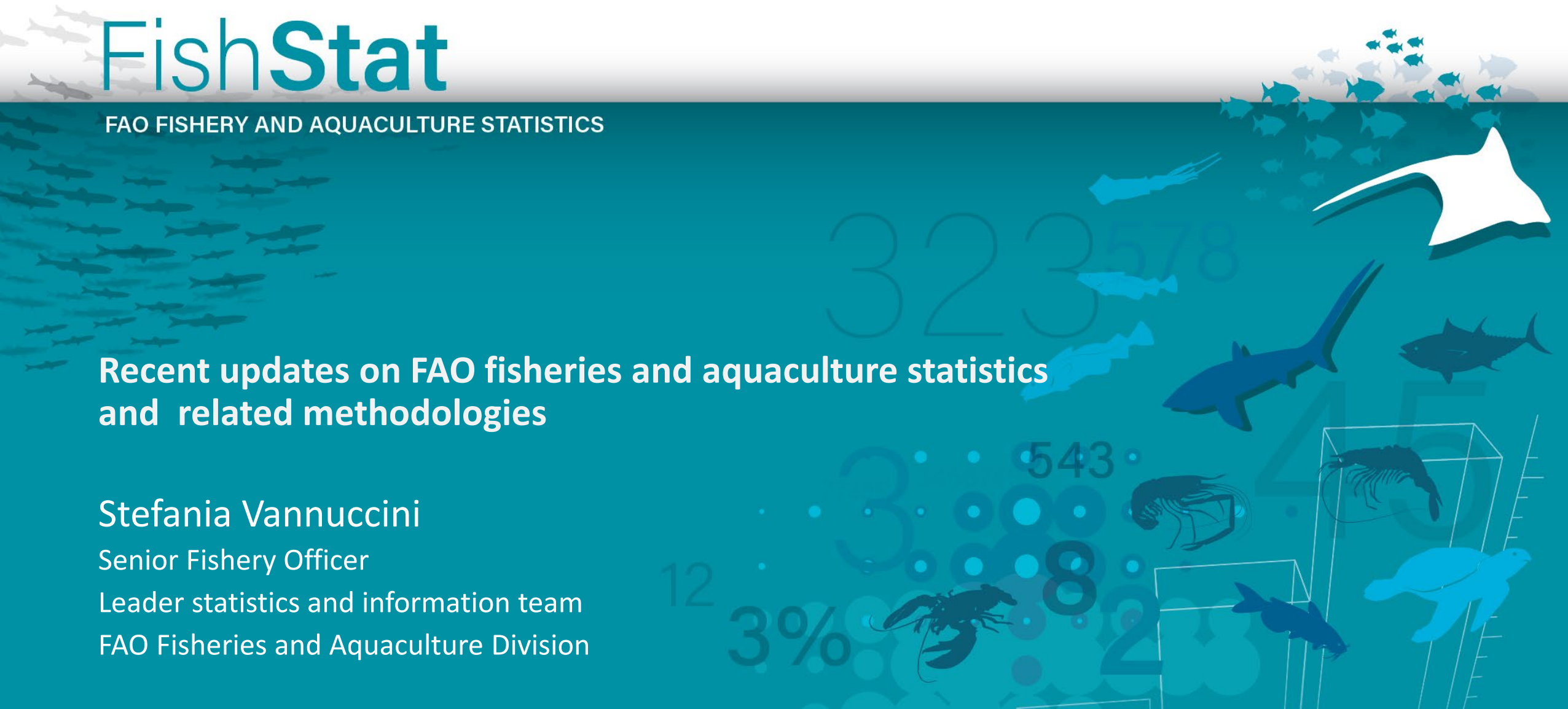
Recent updates on FAO fisheries and aquaculture statistics
and related methodologies

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Senior Fishery Officer

Leader statistics and information team

FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Division



Mission

To produce and provide access to global and regional statistics and analysis on the fisheries and aquaculture sector and to enhance the capacity of FAO members and partners on fishery and aquaculture statistics to better support evidence-based policy and science-based decision-making

Mandate

Art. 1 FAO Constitution

1. The Organization shall collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate information relating to nutrition, food and agriculture. In this Constitution, the term "agriculture" and its derivatives include fisheries, marine products, forestry and primary forestry products (...)

3. It shall also be the function of the Organization: (a) to furnish such technical assistance as governments may request; (b) to organize, in cooperation with the governments concerned, such missions as may be needed to assist them to fulfil the obligation arising from their acceptance of the CONSTITUTION

Uniqueness

Since its foundation, FAO is the only source of global fisheries and aquaculture statistics, which represent a unique global asset for sector analysis and monitoring

GLOBAL

Global capture fisheries production

- Quantity (Since 1950)

Global aquaculture production

- Quantity (Since 1950), Value (Since 1984)

Global fisheries and aquaculture production

- Quantity (Since 1950)

Global utilization of production

- Quantity (Since 1961)

Global aquatic trade

- Quantity and Value (Since 1976)

Global aquatic processed production

- Quantity (Since 1976)

Fishing Fleet

- Since 1950

Employment

- Since 1970

Consumption (incl. utilization)

- Since 1961

REGIONAL

Regional capture production

CECAF (Eastern Central Atlantic)

- Quantity (Since 1970)

Regional Commission for Fisheries (RECOFI)

- Quantity (Since 1986)

Southeast Atlantic (SEAFO)

- Quantity (Since 1975)

General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM)

- Quantity (Since 1970)

FAO Fish Price Index

An overview of some of the collections

- Value of aquaculture production/unit value
- Value for capture fisheries, restarted the collection, but limited information being collected/unit value
- Value for aquatic trade/unit value
- Fleet:
 - Number of vessels, tonnage (Gross Tonnage - GT), power (kilowatt - kW)
 - Categories by length, vessel type, motor, deck, zone of operation – if available
- Employment:
 - Divided by working domain, working status and sex
 - Divided by inland, coastal fisheries, deep sea, other marine nei, aquaculture, subsistence and processing
- Availability/Food Balance Sheets:
 - Divided by eight groups of species of similar biological characteristics. Nutritional values.
- FAO Fish Price Index:
 - Divided by five species groups: salmon, tuna, other pelagic fish, whitefish and shrimp. Based on wholesale, auction and trade prices.

Fish price index webpage

<https://www.fao.org/fishery/en/fishstat/fishpriceindex>

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Discover English

Fisheries and Aquaculture

Governance and Institutions Our work FishStat FishInfo Publications Calendar What's new

FAO Fish Price Index



The FAO Fish Price Index (FPI) tracks monthly changes in international prices of fisheries and aquaculture commodities, offering insights into global market trends since 1990. It averages 15 price series across five key species groups—pelagic, salmon, shrimp, tuna, and whitefish—weighted by export values from the base period 2014-2016.

Last update: 12 March 2026

Latest trends: FAO Fish Price Index higher in January and February 2026 compared to last year

The FAO Fish Price Index averaged 129.1 points in February 2026, marking a 1.0 percent increase from January 2026. This increase reflected rising prices for some species groups, while others experienced slight declines. The largest price increases were recorded for pelagic fish (excluding tuna) at 10.7 percent and salmon at 3.7 percent. In contrast, tuna recorded the largest price drop (-8.4 percent), followed by more moderate price declines in shrimp (-0.8 percent) and whitefish (-0.6 percent).

Year-over-year, the index was up 11.8 percent compared to February 2025. Among species groups, pelagic fish (excluding tuna) prices surged by 47.5 percent, shrimp prices rose by 11.1 percent, salmon prices rose by 10.5 percent, and whitefish prices grew by 9.9 percent compared to February 2025. In contrast, tuna prices dropped by 7.7 percent over the same period.

Looking at annual trends, the FAO Fish Price Index reached a record high of 119 points in 2022 before gradually declining to an annual average of 117 points in 2023. Over 2024 and 2025, the index fluctuated, averaging 114 points in 2024, with a low in September before rebounding, and 118 points in 2025, reaching its lowest point in July and peaking in December. Over the first two months of 2026, the index averaged 128 points.

Highlights

FAO Fish Price Index (nominal terms - monthly series)

[Expand the graph >](#)

Annual changes in the FAO Fish Price Index (nominal terms - annual series)

[Expand the graph >](#)

FAO Capture Fisheries and Aquaculture Commodity Price Sub-Indices (nominal terms - monthly series)

[Expand the graph >](#)

Background information

The FAO Fish Price Index (FPI) is a key barometer of the world fish market. It measures monthly changes in international prices of a basket of fisheries and aquaculture commodities, with data stretching back to January 1990.

It consists of the average of 15 individual price series representing the five main species group categories: salmon, shrimp, tuna, pelagic fish (excluding tuna), and whitefish. The export value shares observed over the period 2014-2016 are used to weigh the contribution of each species group. The index was developed in collaboration with the Universities of Florida and Stavanger.

The prices are sourced from European Market Observatory for fisheries and aquaculture (EUMOFA), Statistics Norway, the Danish Fisheries Agency, INFOFISH and INFOPECSA.

Monthly releases are tentatively scheduled for the middle of each month.

Downloadable dataset

[FAO Fish Price Index](#)

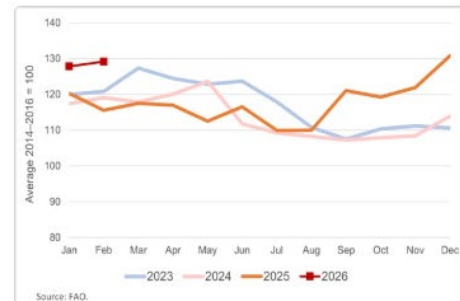
Links

[FishStat](#)

Contact

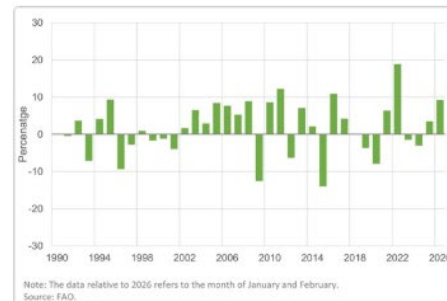
fish-statistics-inquiries@fao.org

Highlights



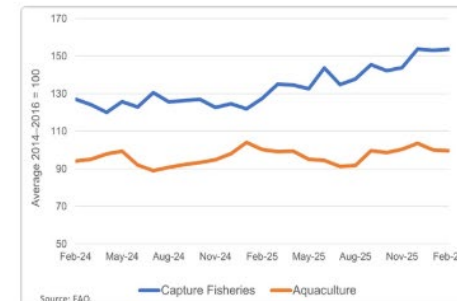
FAO Fish Price Index (nominal terms - monthly series)

[Expand the graph >](#)



Annual changes in the FAO Fish Price Index (nominal terms - annual series)

[Expand the graph >](#)



FAO Capture Fisheries and Aquaculture Commodity Price Sub-Indices (nominal terms - monthly series)

[Expand the graph >](#)

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[FAO Fish Price Index](#)

Links

[FishStat](#)

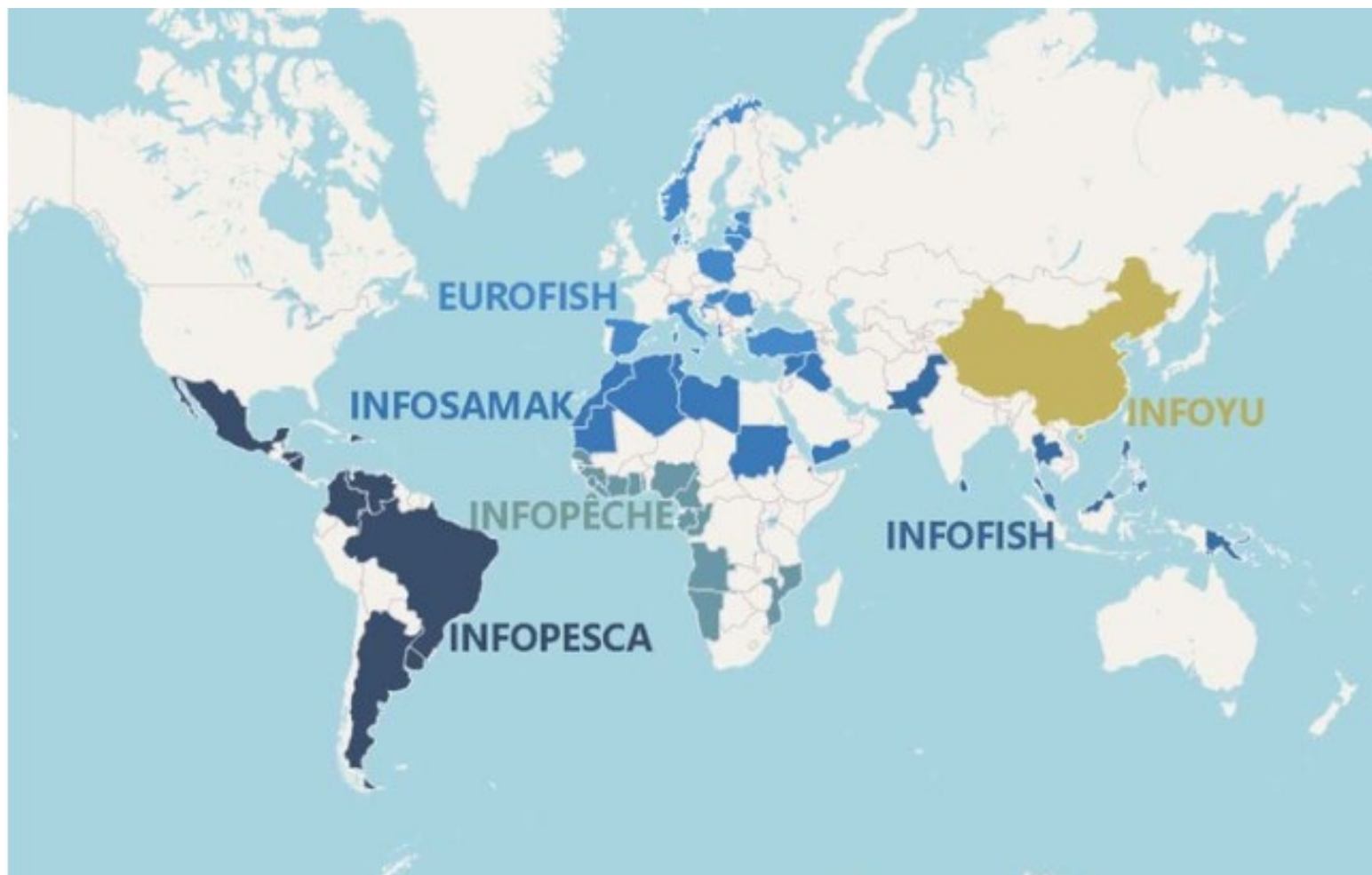
Contact

fish-statistics-inquiries@fao.org



GLOBEFISH : FISHINFO Network (FIN)

**GLOBEFISH and FISH
INFO Network (FIN)
facilitate trade and
market analysis**





GLOBEFISH : European price report



Latest trends

Higher tariffs by the United States of America have started to be felt by European exporters. In addition, lower salmon prices, a weaker US dollar, reduced quotas for several wild fish species and tougher competition in important markets, have all negatively impacted export performance. Norway reported a decline in exports in January 2026, at NOK 14.8 billion (USD 1.56 billion), down by NOK 416 million, or 3 percent, compared with January 2025.

In January 2025, the United States was Norway's largest single market. One year later, not only has there been a 37 percent fall in the value of exports to the United States, its dominance has been overtaken by Poland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and China. In January 2026, the European market increased its share of total Norwegian aquatic products exports from 62 percent to 66 percent compared with the same month last year.

The Lunar New Year attracted fisheries and aquaculture products away from Europe to Asian markets which were offering very high prices. At the same time, demand in Europe has been slow, even with the start of the Lent period. Prices as reported in this European Price Report declined for 18 percent, increased for 21 percent, and stayed stable for 61 percent.

Prices

Groundfish	11
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Small pelagics	16
Cephalopods	17
Crustaceans	19
Bivalves	21
Salmon	21
Trout	22
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Non-traditional species	23
Seabass and seabream	24

The European Fish Price Report, based on information supplied by industry correspondents, aims to provide guidance on broad price trends. Price information is indicative and should be used only for forecasting medium- and long-term trends. FAO is not responsible for any errors or omissions.

GLOBEFISH European Price Dashboard

Home > Price dashboard

FAO GLOBEFISH

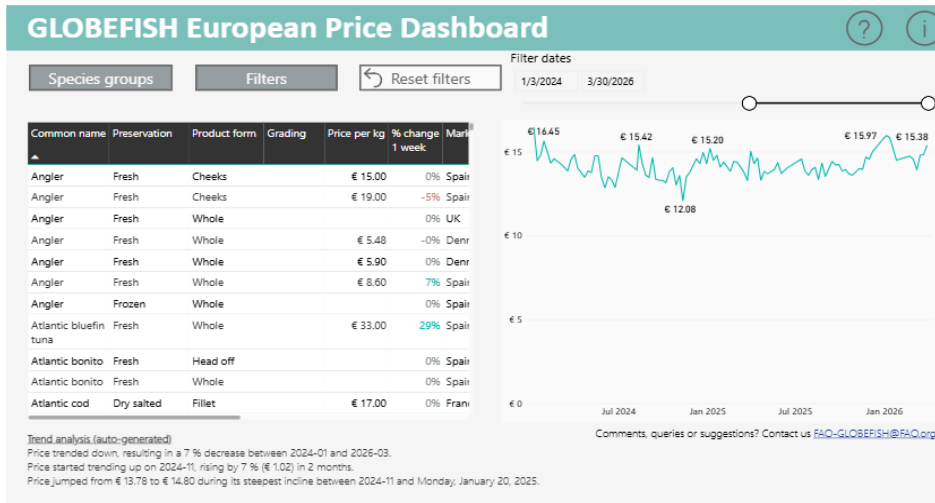
Information and Analysis on Markets and Trade of Fisheries and Aquaculture Products

🏠 About ▾ Markets & Trade ▾ Country briefs Species Analysis ▾ **Price dashboard** Publications New

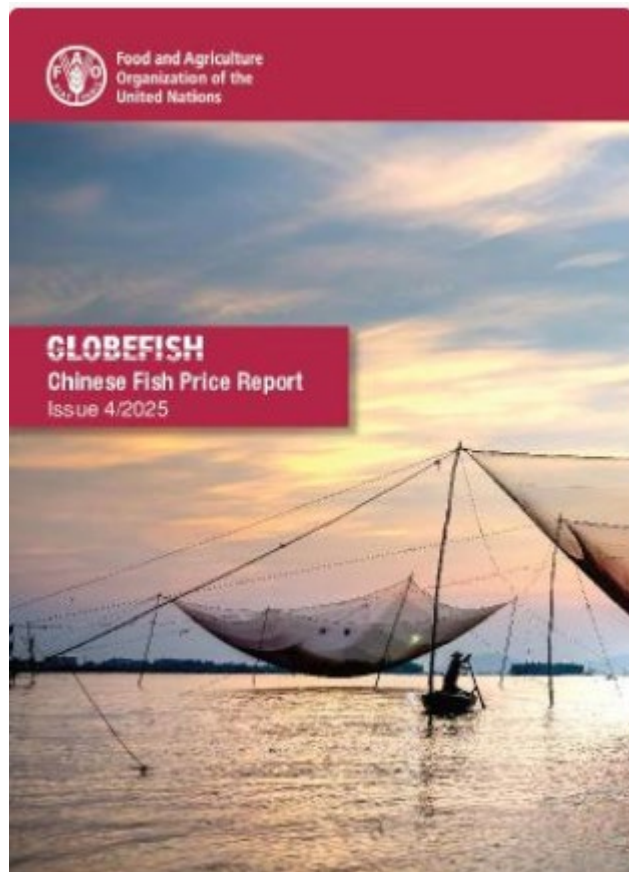
European Price Dashboard

The GLOBEFISH Price Dashboard provides **weekly prices** for more than 350 fisheries products across the European market. Updated every Monday, it consolidates prices from numerous first-sale sites and wholesalers into a single, interactive interface. It provides a dynamic tool in facing the challenges of monitoring real-time data and making information accessible to end-users.

Users can utilize the filter function to explore the data by species groups, common and scientific name, product form, preservation or grading, market and origin, amongst others.



GLOBEFISH : Chinese fish price report



Issue 4/2025

Chinese Fish Price Report

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News are based upon information received until September 2025, while prices are updated until September 2025.

GLOBEFISH Market Reports are available from the GLOBEFISH website: www.globefish.org. All rights reserved. No part of FAO/GLOBEFISH Chinese Fish Price Report may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by means (electronic, mechanical, photocopying or otherwise), without prior permission. Requests for use for this material (including purpose and extent) should be addressed to: GLOBEFISH-Fisheries and Aquaculture Department - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy.

The Chinese Fish Price report is in collaboration with CAPPMA. CAPPMA is an independent association, registered by law, consisting of seafood producers, processors, distributors, suppliers, and institutions for fisheries research and education. It was founded in 1994 and it is a national non-profit organization directed under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China.

GLOBEFISH: Species analysis

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FAO GLOBEFISH


Information and Analysis on Markets and Trade of Fisheries and Aquaculture Products

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Tuna



Latest documents



GLOBEFISH Quarterly Tuna Analysis - February 2026
16/03/2026

The popularity of higher-value tuna remains reasonably good in the global sashimi and non-sashimi tuna trade, with seasonal peaks for premium Atlantic and Pacific fresh bluefin



GLOBEFISH | Quarterly Tuna analysis - October 2025
10/12/2025

On average, tuna catches throughout 2025 have been holding steady in the Western and Central Pacific, the world's largest tuna fishery, amid ongoing challenges such as the need for better management.

Key news

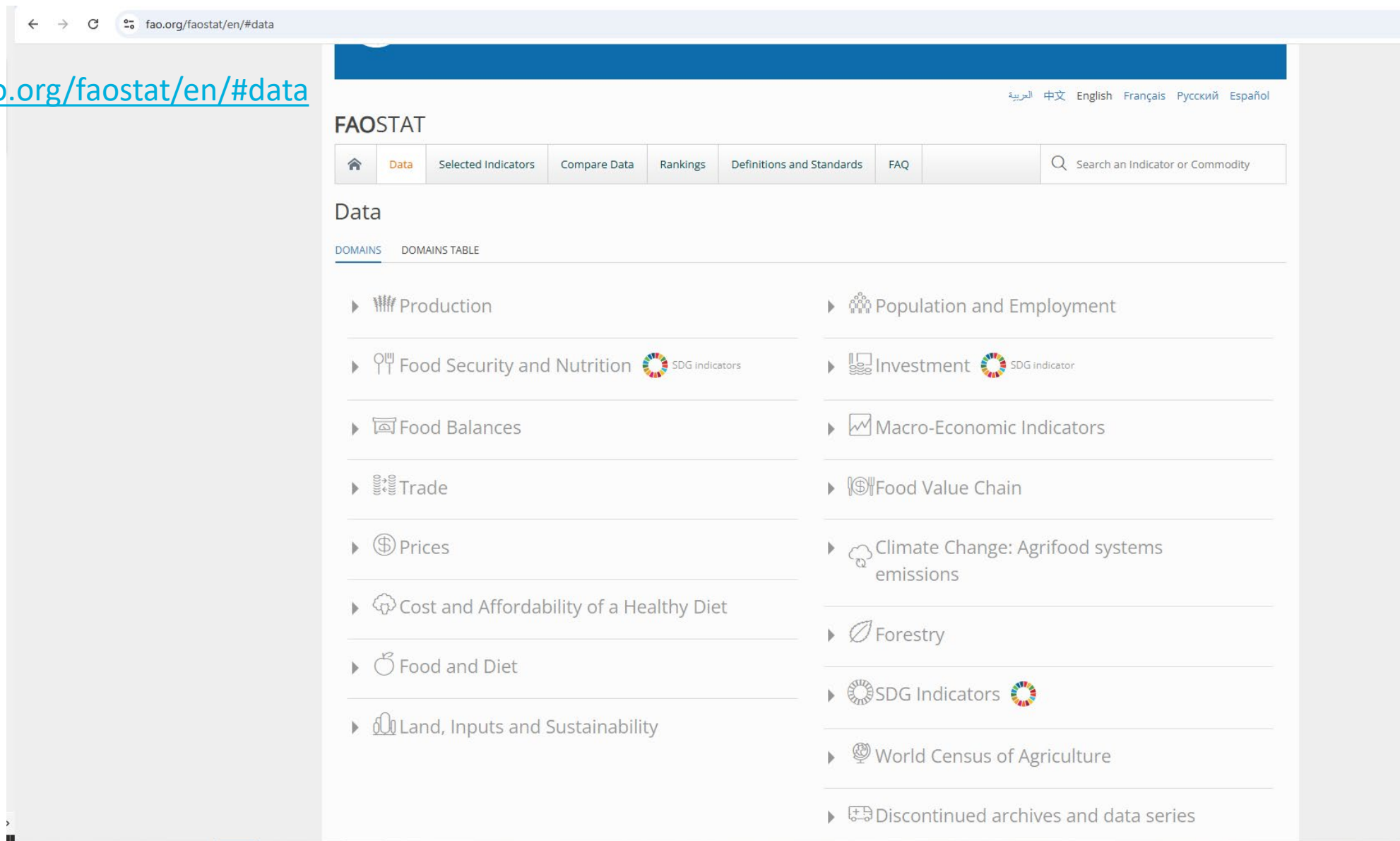


Global tuna market tightens as catches decline

29/08/2025

In comparison with the last quarter of 2024, January–March 2025 started with lower catches of tuna in the major fishing areas

<https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data>



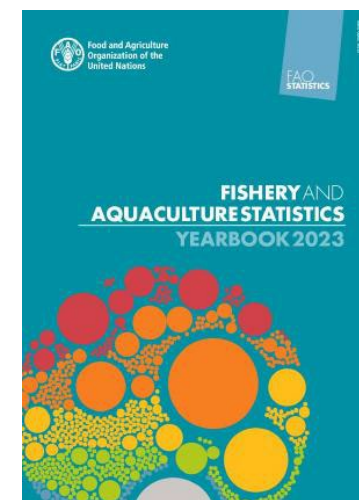
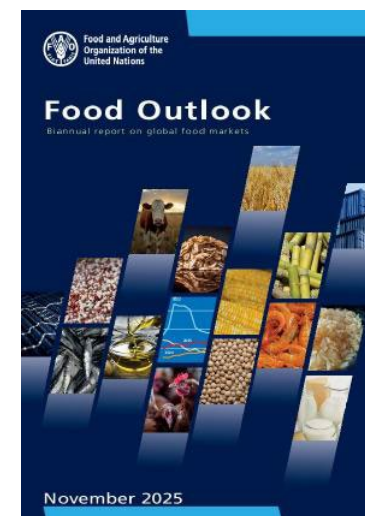
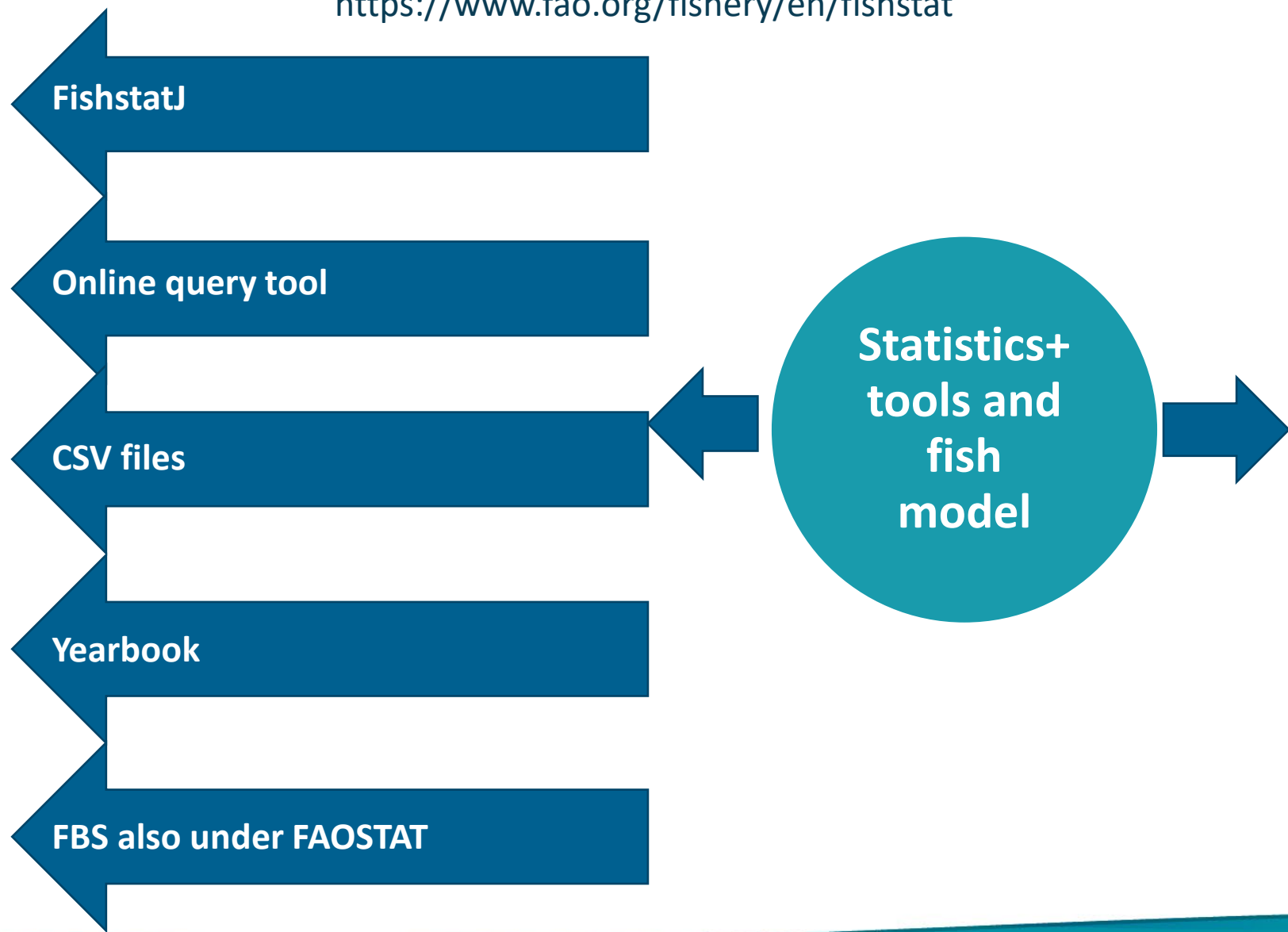
The screenshot shows the FAOSTAT website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the FAO logo and the text 'Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations'. The main header 'FAOSTAT' is prominently displayed. Below the header, there is a navigation menu with options: Home, Data (highlighted), Selected Indicators, Compare Data, Rankings, Definitions and Standards, and FAQ. A search bar is also present with the text 'Search an Indicator or Commodity'. The main content area is titled 'Data' and features a 'DOMAINS' section with a 'DOMAINS TABLE' link. The domains are listed in two columns, each with a right-pointing arrow and an icon:

- Production
- Food Security and Nutrition (SDG indicators)
- Food Balances
- Trade
- Prices
- Cost and Affordability of a Healthy Diet
- Food and Diet
- Land, Inputs and Sustainability
- Population and Employment
- Investment (SDG indicator)
- Macro-Economic Indicators
- Food Value Chain
- Climate Change: Agrifood systems emissions
- Forestry
- SDG Indicators (SDG indicator)
- World Census of Agriculture
- Discontinued archives and data series

Dissemination

<https://www.fao.org/fishery/en/fishstat>

Analysis



What's behind FAO fishery & aquaculture statistics

- Based primarily on official statistics from member countries, who have primary responsibility for data collection, through questionnaires, but also from other sources such as trade (from Comtrade/Eurostat) and regional fisheries bodies (tunas and tuna-like species)
- Complemented or replaced by data from other sources (e.g. RFMOs, Distant water fleets in EEZs, etc.) as per standards of the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP)
- FAO provides estimates in case of no reporting
- FAO data also depend upon the accuracy and reliability of the statistics collected nationally and provided to FAO
- FAO works with countries to revise their data when appropriate
- About 2/3 of the over 230 countries and territories included in the database are revised in every annual update

Role of fisheries and aquaculture statistics

Key for sound policy-making and to assess and track the performance of responsible fisheries and aquaculture management and:

- to understand the dynamics of the fish stocks.
- to assure that exploitation is within sustainable limits.
- to secure enough aquatic food for domestic requirements through domestic production and imports.
- to develop exports where appropriate.
- to understand the communities and individuals involved in the sector
- to improve the social and economic conditions of fishers and fish processors.
- to promote fisheries and aquaculture sectors that are socially, environmentally and economically sustainable.
- to better monitor the trends and the progress towards national, regional and international development goals and targets.

Fisheries and aquaculture statistics

Data on fisheries and aquaculture are often **underrepresented in national statistical systems** compared with crops or livestock, and often no separate data are also available on GDP or on value added.

Socio economic statistics are particularly weak in many countries.

Many surveys are often more focused on farms/agriculture with limited information available on fisheries/aquaculture. Despite the availability of specific modules for fisheries and aquaculture in agriculture census a limited number of countries did.

This might be also one of the causes of the reduced policy visibility in terms of poverty reduction and resilience of the fishery sector compared to crop and livestock agriculture.

This underrepresentation can result in non-dedicated funds allocated to the sector

WHY?

Key issues with data: general

Technical capacity

- Lack of knowledge, utilization of the most suitable methodologies
- Incomplete and inconsistent data
- Poor quality
- Scope of the collection
- Skilled human resources, turn over
- Collection often still on paper
- Lack of appropriate, cost-effective data collection systems,
- Technology or technical support is foreign based, with limited local participation in the development of the tools and services,
- Paper format or systems developed in uncoordinated manner
- Lack of harmonized approaches, not application of standards

Recognition of the importance of the sector

- Lack of human and financial resources

Organizational, Governance

- Limited communication among stakeholders involved on fisheries statistics and information
- Lack of policy coherence which leads to a fragmentation of priorities among fisheries institutions

Multiple reporting obligations

- There are increasing needs to meet international requirements in terms of variable definitions, classifications, statistical stratification and standards

Specificities of the sector

Fisheries and aquaculture sector have some peculiarities and characteristics that make the data collection often more complex and requiring specific methodologies that need to be tailored to the characteristics of the countries.

The complexity is due to the mobile and elusive nature of fish, the heterogeneity of fishing operations, and the need to gather diverse biological, economic, and social information.

This complexity is compounded by challenges like underfunded or "data-poor" situations, particularly in small-scale fisheries, and the difficulties of integrating data from different sources.

In addition the sector is also characterized by high number of recreational and subsistence fisheries, with activities and related data complex to be monitored and collected

What FAO does

Standards

Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (**CWP**) (Secretariat, meetings, coordinating task groups) – Handbook (since 1960, Art 6 FAO Constitution).

Development of classifications, standards, methodologies in fisheries and aquaculture statistics.

Handbook on fishery and soon on aquaculture statistics



Capacity building

Capacity building projects in fisheries and aquaculture statistics, assessments, including in socio-economic statistics.

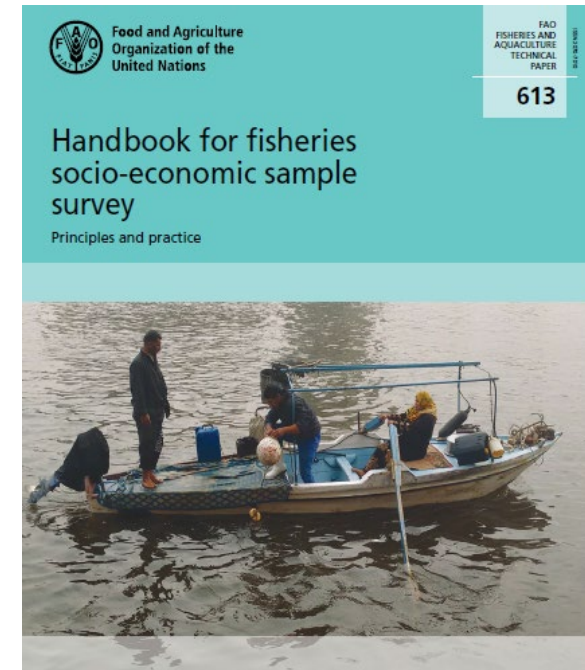
Capacity building trainings on standards/methodologies for improved data collection and statistics at country or regional levels.

Socio-economic sample surveys

The aim of this handbook is to address the limited availability of socio-economic data as well as a general lack of capacity for socio-economic data collection, specifically: survey design, data processing, and the analysis and dissemination of this data.

The handbook consists of three sections.

1. Basic theory and background required for understanding the socio-economic survey methodologies.
2. Sampling design; fleet segmentation; questionnaire design; and training data collectors, to data quality checks and treatment for making estimations.
3. A final section covering steps required to move from data collection into the calculation of statistics.



Collaboration with World Bank

The scarce data collection efforts related to fisheries socio-economic conditions have also suffered in many cases from several shortcomings that have limited the full analytical and informative power of micro-level data.

Availability

Available only for few countries and on a non-systematic basis.

Quality

Specificities of fishing communities imply that under standard sampling fishing households entering the sample can be too low.

Comparability

Different formats and different questions.

- Development with World Bank of a module for harvesting.
- Now developing two modules one for pre-harvest and the other for post-harvest.
- In the Pacific, collaboration started on analysing the possibility of estimating fishery data from Household surveys. Testing in progress.

Development of guidelines for fisheries and aquaculture census

- Countries have therefore requested FAO to develop comprehensive international guidelines dedicated to fisheries and aquaculture censuses, covering both household-based and enterprise-based production units.
- The request came from the three FAO Commissions for Agricultural Statistics, APCAS in May 2024, LACCAS in May 2025 and AFCAS in November 2025.
- Before such guidelines can be formulated, FAO requires an analysis of countries that have already implemented fisheries and aquaculture censuses, with a focus on their methodological approaches, operational arrangements, questionnaire design, and lessons learned.
- FAO will develop a survey and a desk study.
- Information on countries having already carried out fisheries census would be useful

SSF: Matrix for characterization of fishing activities



Can be applied a range of elements related to fishing units
Characteristics relate:

- Vessel size, motorization
- Gears active/passive, mechanization
- Storage/refrigeration
- Crew, type of ownership
- Time commitment, trip duration/distance
- Harvesting operation
- Disposal of catch, value adding
- Integration in management system/economy

Each characteristic has 4 levels described across range of scale from small to industrial

A score is given (0 to 3) - Aggregate score indicates location of the unit on the continuum of SSF to LSF

Utilized in the IHH

Testing in progress, also through the CWP task group.

National registry of fishers & vessels

Data on fishers and vessels are very important for the management of the sector. Fleet registers are an effective tool for the management of fishing fleet capacity, usually linked to licensing of catches, special season fishing authorizations, monitoring efficiency, safety and security.

A fisher registry is a list of individuals, maintained by national fisheries authorities that have applied to get rights or authorization to operate fishing related activities as defined through national legislation. It is preferably an electronic registry which collates information on the applicants and provides analysis to fisheries managers. The fisher registry might include fish workers according to national legislation. The fisher registry is used to identify who is part of the sector, what they do, and where they are. In most cases for small-scale fishers, the registration process both qualifies them to fish and grant them rights to go fishing.

In certain cases such as certain fisheries requiring certain equipment or targeting certain fish, or in most large-scale fisheries, fisher registration can also issue a fishing license. In that case, the registration process aims to certify that individuals are qualified to fish and the issued fishing license grants them fishing rights and privileges in two separate administrative processes.

FAO is developing a **technical guidance for the creation and implementation of a national fisher registry in support of Fisheries Management.**

Approach for the collection of SSF data

Illuminating Hidden Harvests

The contributions of small-scale fisheries to sustainable Development.



<https://doi.org/10.4060/cc9005en>

And related e learning

<https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=1050>

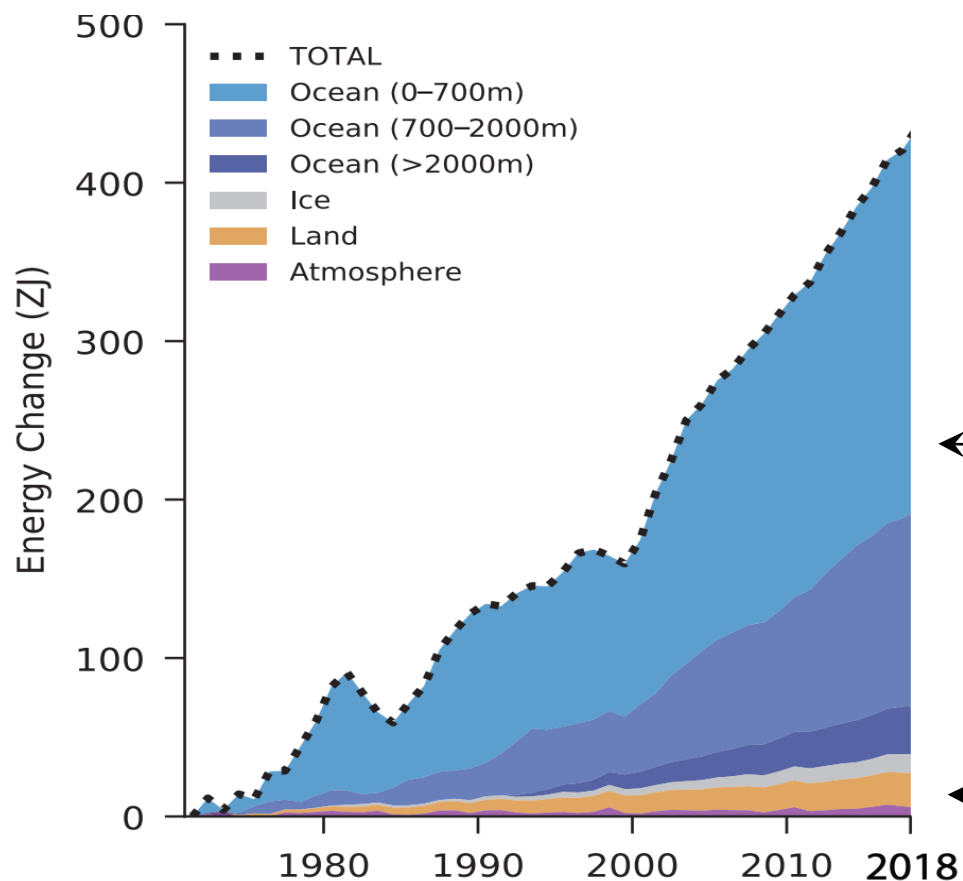
This document has been adapted from the research protocol used to compile country case study data and to produce the results summarized in the 2023 report titled Illuminating Hidden Harvests: The contributions of small-scale fisheries to sustainable development (hereafter, IHH study) (FAO, Duke University & WorldFish, 2023).

It has been designed in conjunction with the e-learning course titled Collecting secondary data on small-scale fisheries, and aims to support practitioners and researchers around the world in compiling national and subnational data and assess the contributions and impacts of small-scale fisheries of interest to sustainable development.

The ocean takes the heat

<https://www.fao.org/fishery/en/topic/climatechange>

Energy inventory components



In ocean (>90%)

In atmosphere + Land



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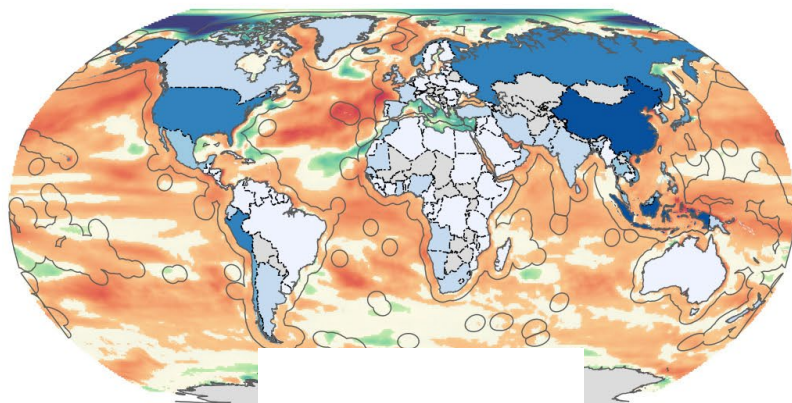
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Marine biomass

Low emissions

SSP1-2.6: 2041-2050

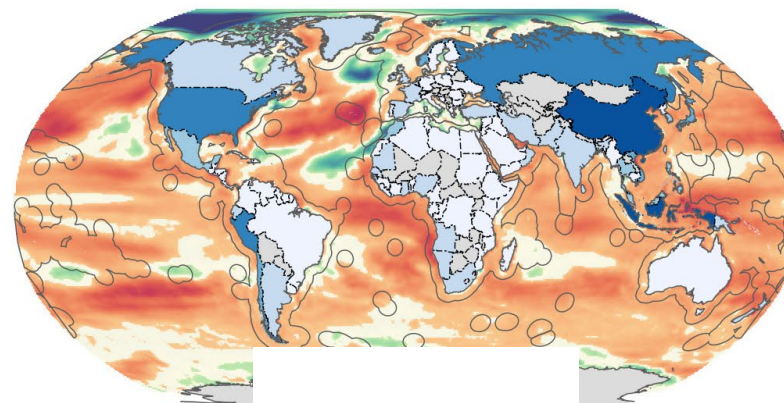
a



High emissions

SSP5-8.5: 2041-2050

b

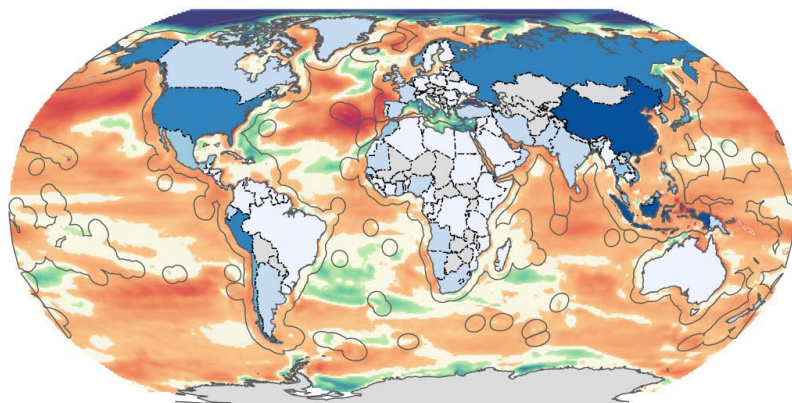


Mid-century
2041-2050

Global average
 Low: -5% (+/- 1.6 %)
 High: **-7%** (+/- 1.6 %)

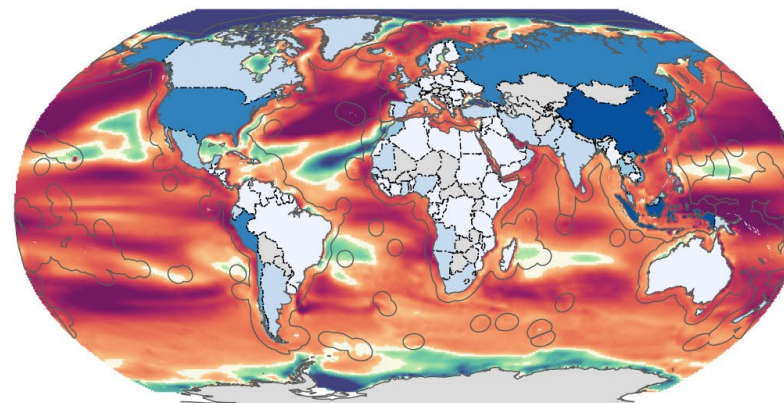
SSP1-2.6: 2091-2100

c



SSP5-8.5: 2091-2100

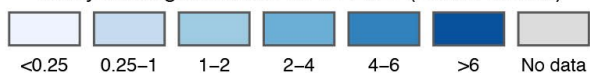
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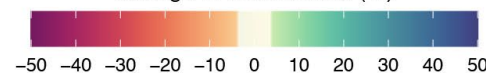
End-of-century
2091-2100

Global average
 Low: -7% (+/- 3.1 %)
 High: **-21%** (+/- 6%)

Yearly landings between 2012-2021 (million tonnes)



Change in fish biomass (%)





Thank you ▪ Merci
Благодарю ▪ ¡Muchas gracias!
謝謝 ▪ شكرا

✉ Fish-Statistics-Inquiries@fao.org

<https://www.fao.org/fishery/en/fishstat>