

Highlights from the FAO database on Aquaculture Statistics

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The FAO Fisheries database of statistics on aquaculture production and values has been updated to include data for 2002. Total aquaculture production of fish, crustaceans and molluscs for 2002 was reported to be 39.8 million tonnes with a farm-gate value of US\$ 53.8 billion. With the inclusion of aquatic plants, the production increases to 51.4 million tonnes with a value of US\$ 60.0 billion. This represents an average annual increase in production of 6.1 percent from the total aquaculture production reported for 2000. Considering the ten-year period from 1992-2002, the production shows an average annual increase of 9.3 percent.

For fish, crustaceans and molluscs, China is reported to produce nearly 70 percent of the global total. The top ten producing countries are listed in Table 1. These countries account for 88.6 percent of the total global production. By continent, in 2002, the countries of Asia were responsible for 88.9 percent of production, followed by Europe (5.1 percent), North America (2.4 percent), South America (2.1 percent), Africa (1.1 percent) and Oceania (0.3 percent). See Figure 1.

The species with the highest production volume was the Pacific cupped oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*) with 4.2 million tonnes, followed by three species

of carps – silver carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*), grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idellus*) and common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*). In terms of ISSCAAP (International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants) groups of species, by far the most production is in the group consisting of carps and other cyprinids. In addition to the three carps already mentioned, the bighead carp (*Hypophthalmichthys nobilis*) and the Crucian carp (*Carassius carassius*) also had production over one million tonnes in 2002. The top ten ISSCAAP species groups in terms of production

Table 1. Top ten countries in production of fish, crustaceans and molluscs for 2002

| Country | 2000 | 2002 | APR |
|------------|------------|------------|-------|
| China | 24,580,671 | 27,767,251 | 6.3% |
| India | 1,942,204 | 2,191,7041 | 6.2% |
| Indonesia | 788,500 | 914,066 | 7.7% |
| Japan | 762,824 | 828,433 | 4.2% |
| Bangladesh | 657,120 | 786,604 | 9.4% |
| Thailand | 738,156 | 644,890 | -6.5% |
| Norway | 491,175 | 553,933 | 6.2% |
| Chile | 391,587 | 545,655 | 18.0% |
| Viet Nam | 510,555 | 518,500 | 0.8% |
| USA | 456,045 | 497,346 | 4.4 % |

Note: APR refers to the average annual percentage growth rate for 2000-2002

Table 2. Top ten ISSCAAP species groups in production of fish, crustaceans and molluscs for 2002

| Species group | 2000 | 2002 | % 2002 total | APR |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|-------|
| Carps and other cyprinids | 15,451,646 | 16,692,147 | 41.9% | 3.9% |
| Oysters | 3,997,394 | 4,317,380 | 10.8% | 3.9% |
| Misc. freshwater fishes | 2,864,199 | 3,739,702 | 9.4% | 14.3% |
| Clams, cockles, arshells | 2,633,441 | 3,430,820 | 8.6% | 14.1% |
| Salmons, trouts, smelts | 1,545,149 | 1,799,383 | 4.5% | 7.9% |
| Tilapias and other cichlids | 1,274,389 | 1,505,804 | 3.8% | 8.7% |
| Mussels | 1,370,953 | 1,444,734 | 3.6% | 2.7% |
| Misc. marine molluscs | 1,591,813 | 1,348,327 | 3.4% | -8.0% |
| Shrimps, prawns | 1,143,774 | 1,292,476 | 3.2% | 6.3% |
| Scallops, pectens | 1,154,470 | 1,226.568 | 3.1% | 3.1% |

Note: APR refers to the average annual percentage growth rate for 2000-2002

Figure 1. Growth in aquaculture production of fish, crustaceans and molluscs by continent, 1980-2002

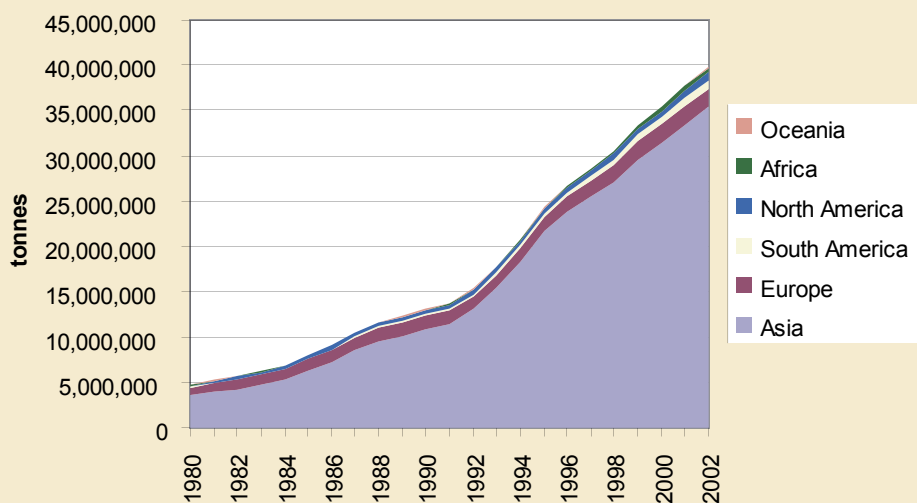
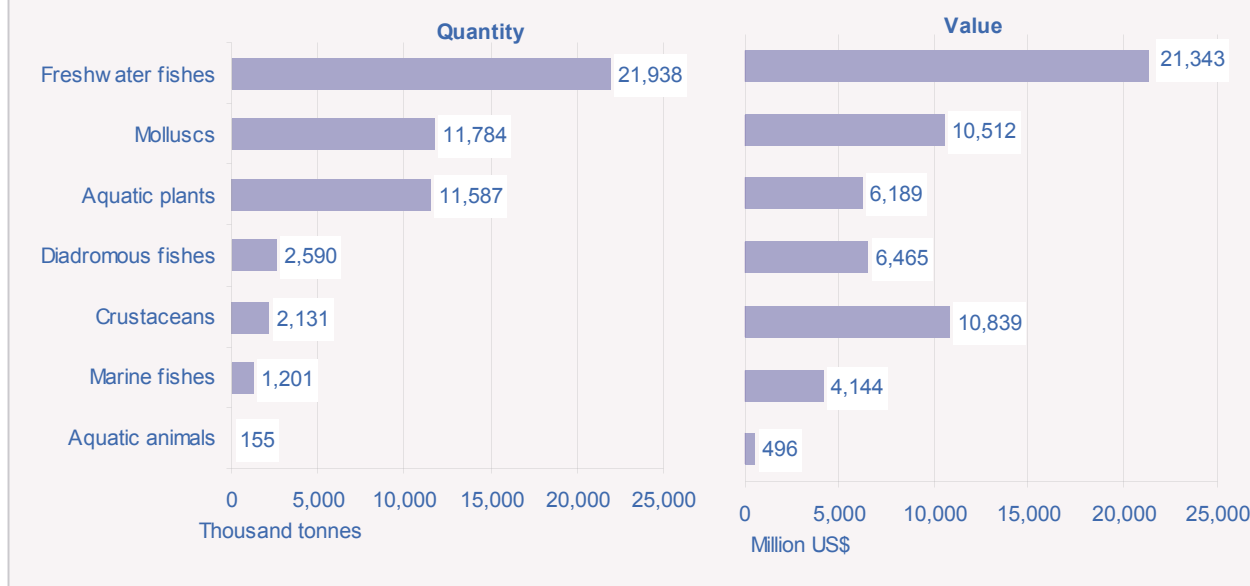


Figure 2. Global aquaculture production: major species groups by quantity and value in 2002



are listed in Table 2. If we include aquaculture of aquatic plants, the species with the highest production is Japanese kelp (*Laminaria japonica*) with a production of 4.7 million tonnes. Figure 2 shows production and value for the more general ISSCAAP divisions.

For 2002, carps were the species group with the highest reported value – US\$ 14.7 billion. They were followed by shrimp and prawns (US\$ 7.3 billion), salmon and trout (US\$ 4.9 billion), clams and cockles (US\$ 3.8 billion) and oysters (US\$ 3.6 billion). The highest reported value for a single species was US\$ 3.5 billion for the Pacific cupped oyster, followed by silver carp, giant tiger prawn (*Penaeus monodon*),

common carp, grass carp, Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*), Japanese kelp and Japanese carpet clam (*Ruditapes philippinarum*).

The entire aquaculture database can be downloaded from the FAO Fisheries website at www.fao.org/fi/statist/fisoft/fishplus.asp. FISHSTAT Plus is a powerful and easy-to-use software package that allows the user to query the databases for aquaculture production and values, as well as for global capture fishery data, fishery commodities statistics, and regional databases. In addition, the databases can be queried online using FIGIS (Fisheries Global Information System) at the FAO Fisheries website: www.fao.org/fi/.