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Organization of the
United Nations

REVIEW OF THE STATE OF WORLD MARINE FISHERY RESOURCES & HOW IT RELATES TO TRADE

Achieving SDG 14.4 for a sustainable future



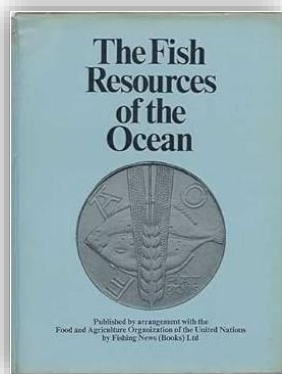
Rishi Sharma

Sr. Fisheries Officer, RAP
Bangkok

22nd October, 2025 SEAFODD EXPO, St. Petersburg, RUSSIA



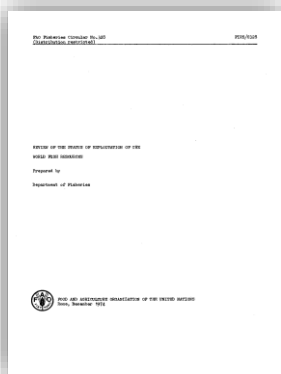
1971



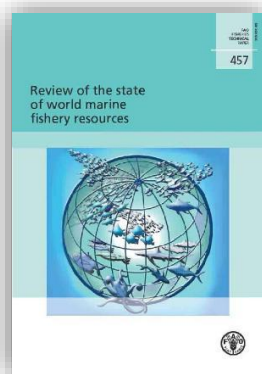
Reference list

146

1974



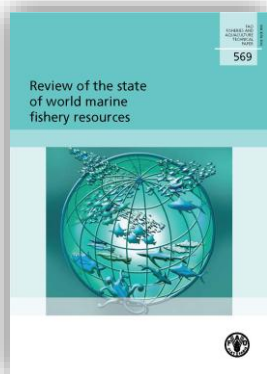
2005



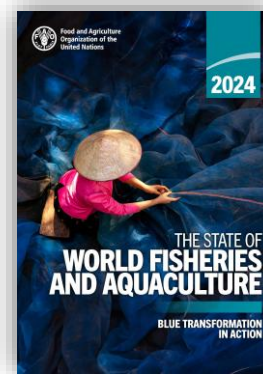
Reference list

441

2011



2024



Reference list

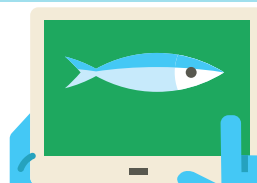
531

2025



Reference list

2570

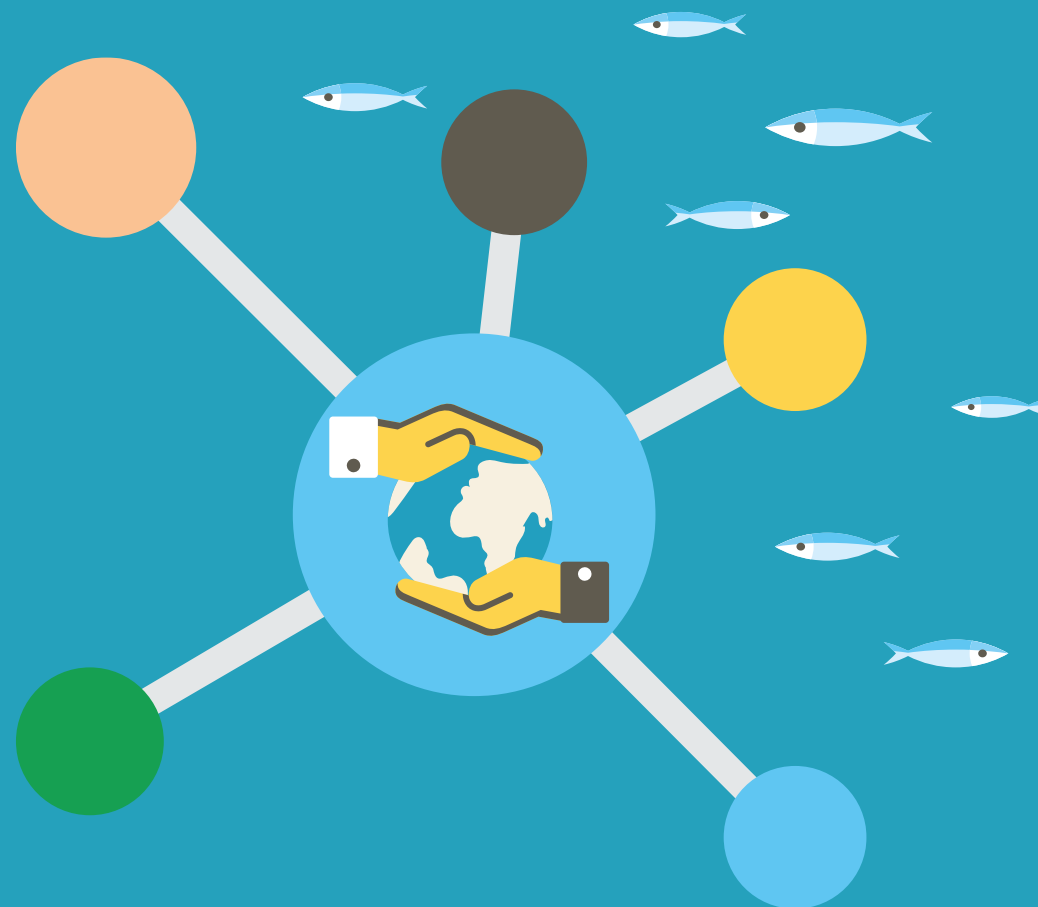




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UPDATED METHODOLOGY

IMPROVED RESOLUTION AND TRANSPARENCY

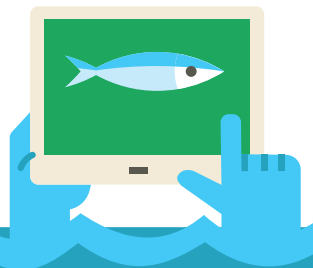
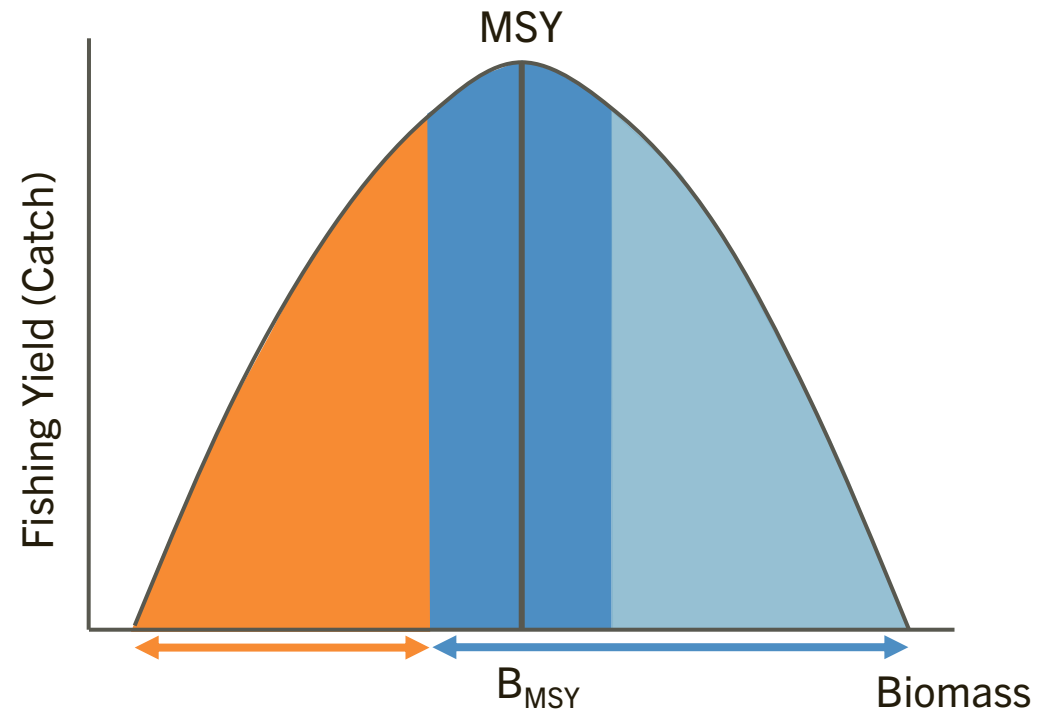




CLASSIFICATION OF GLOBAL STOCKS (1974-2021)

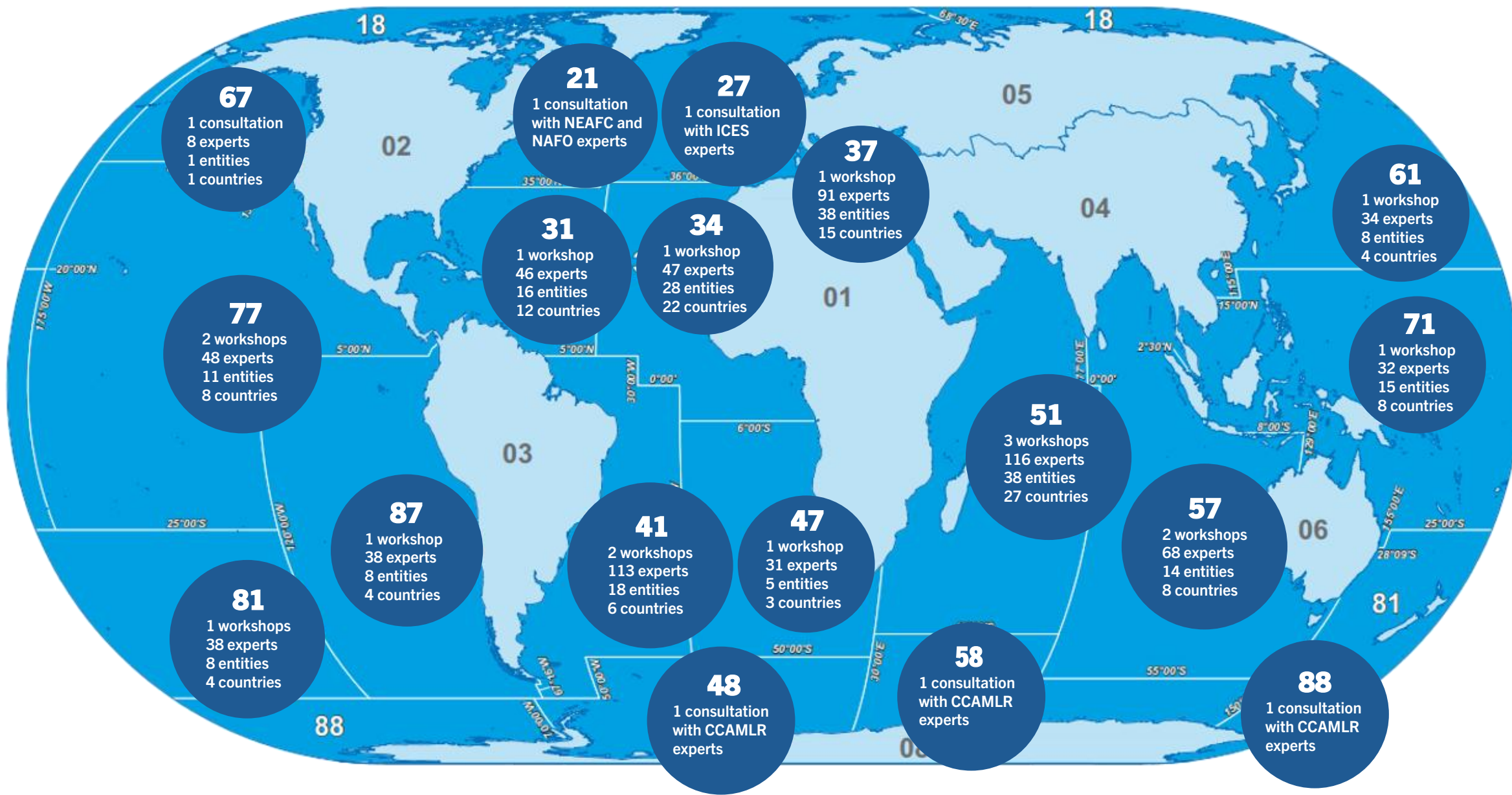


- Underfished ($B > 1.2 B_{MSY}$)
- Maximally Sustainably Fished ($1.2 B_{MSY} < B < 0.8 B_{MSY}$)
- Overfished ($B < 0.8 B_{MSY}$)





FAO UPDATED METHODOLOGY





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SOFIA Global Fish Stocks Status Monitoring

A synoptic evaluation of what a regions fish stock status maybe, as well as an overall indicator of how the global state of fish stocks is progressing with respect to MSY-based reference points.

Improvement should include: (1) better/updated coverage of global fisheries; (2) more accurate / precise assessments; and (3) more transparent frameworks and reports.

DATA

ASSESSMENT

REPORTING



Elements necessary to produce current estimate

Indicator: % stocks fished at biologically sustainable levels

Process: 4 steps

1. Select sample of stocks (reference list of stocks)
2. Collect/collate data for selected stocks
3. Apply methodology for stock status classification
4. Compute indicator (% stocks at biologically sustainable levels)



TIERS IN ASSESSMENTS

DATA RICH INCREASED COMPLEXITY

Tier 1

Stocks with a formal assessment considered scientifically sound & reliable: Status derived directly from **assessment bodies**.

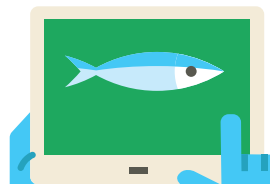
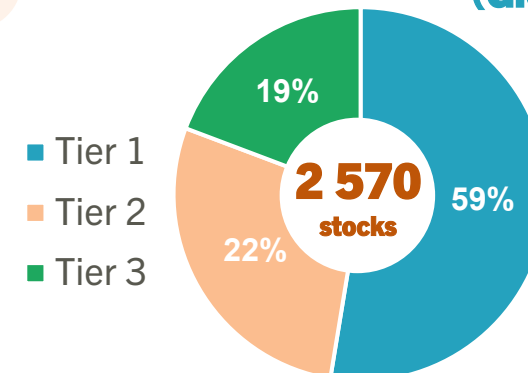
Tier 2

Stocks with catch data and other supporting information such as an index of abundance or effort. Status inferred by **surplus-production type models**.

Tier 3

Stocks with some data, knowledge, and information available, combined with a peer-review process. Status is determined using a **weight-of-evidence approach**.

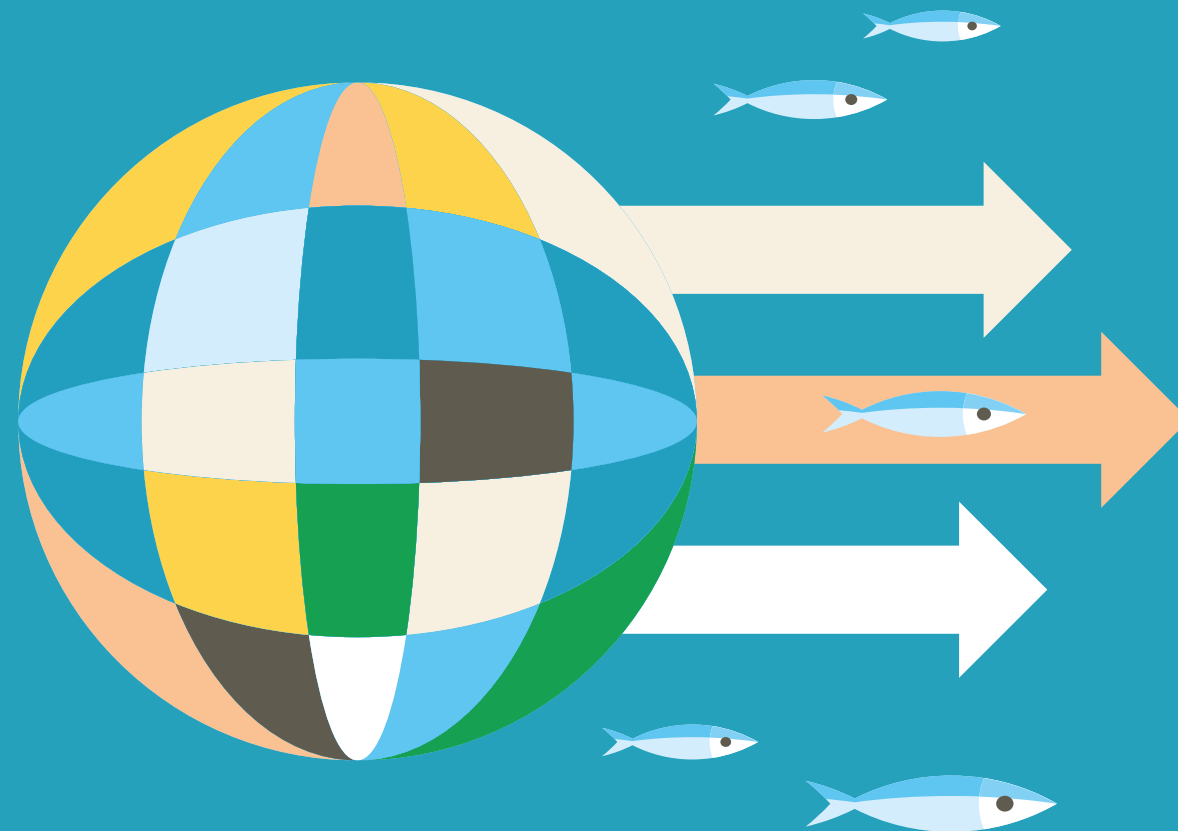
Assessed stocks by Tiers (Global analysis)





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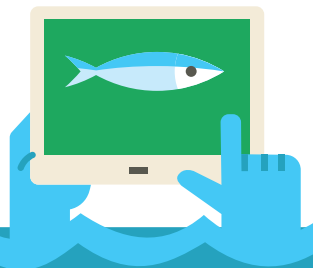
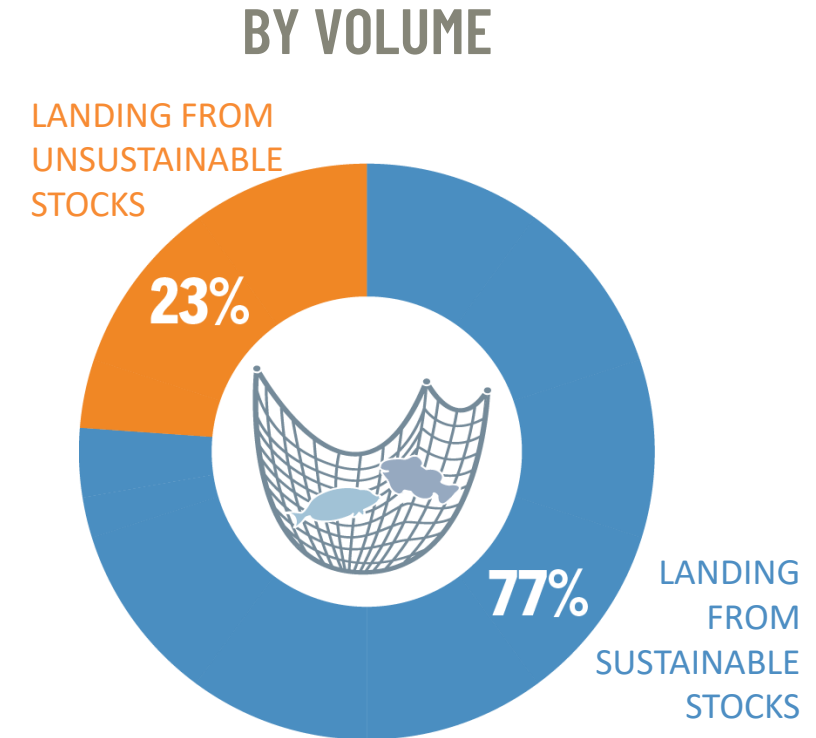
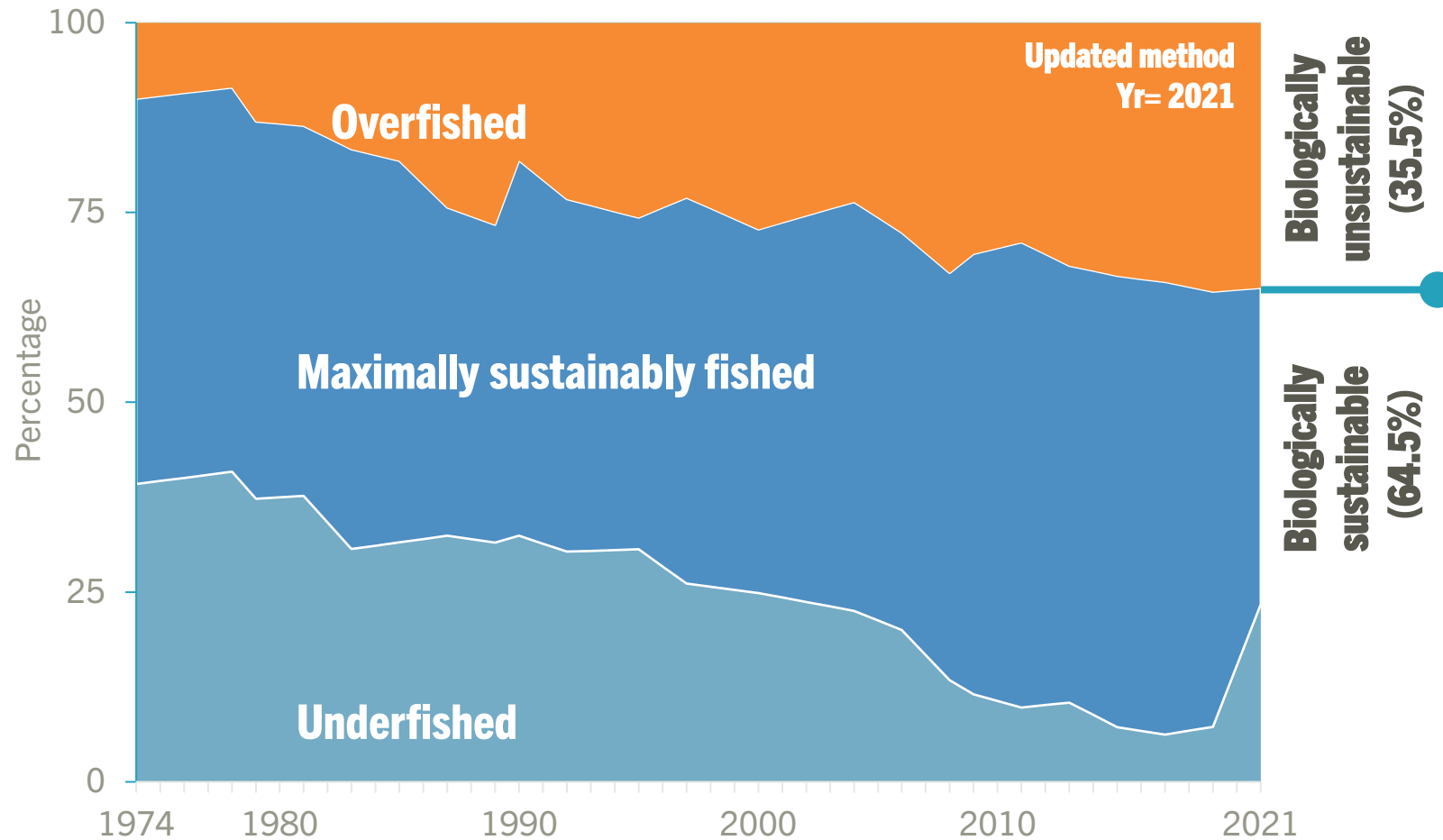
GLOBAL OVERVIEW





GLOBAL TRENDS IN THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S MARINE FISH STOCKS

1974-2021

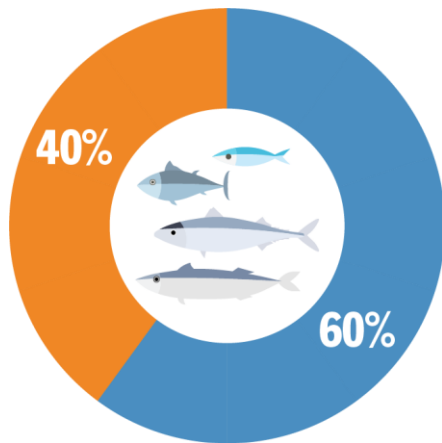




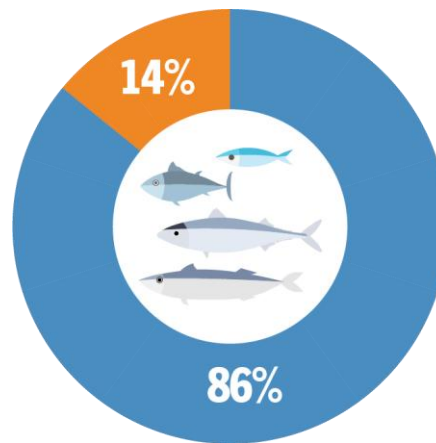
SUSTAINABILITY OF KEY COMMERCIAL SPECIES

TOP-10 SPECIES

BY NUMBER

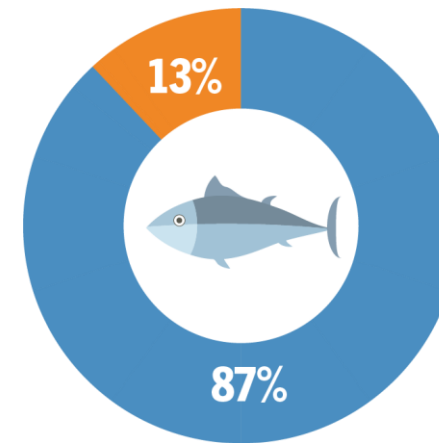


BY VOLUME

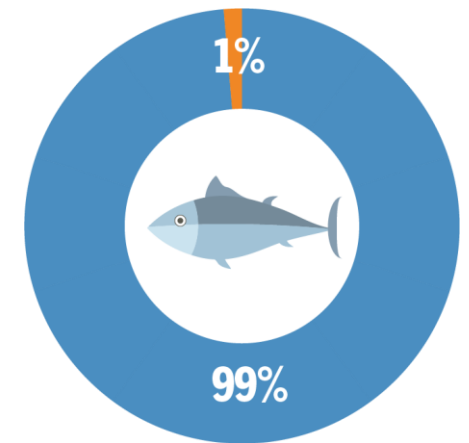


TOP COMERCIAL TUNAS

BY NUMBER



BY VOLUME



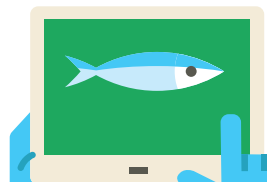
Stock status:



Biologically sustainable



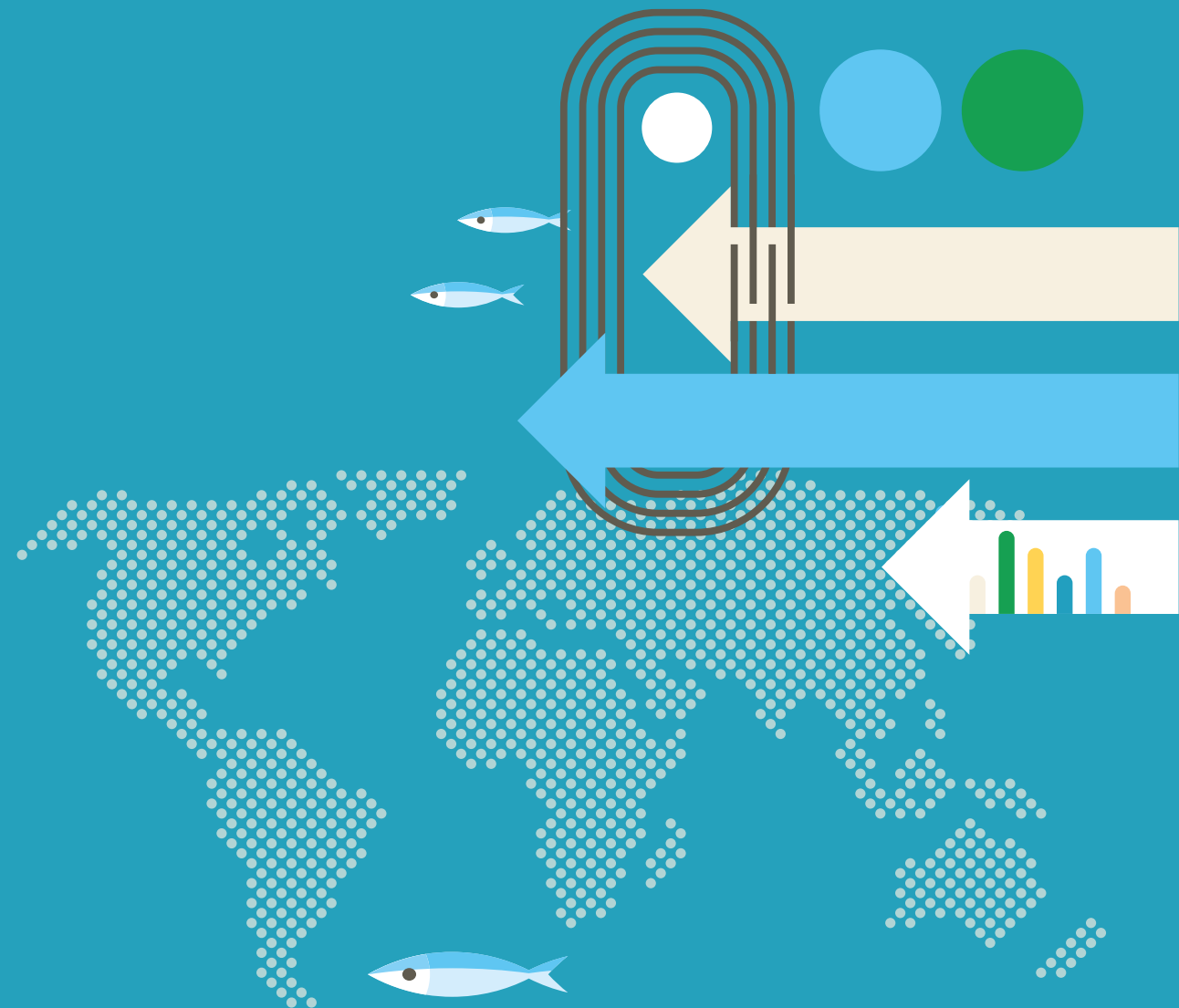
Biologically unsustainable





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REGIONAL OVERVIEW



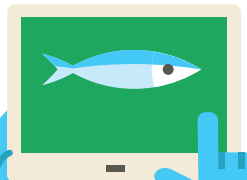
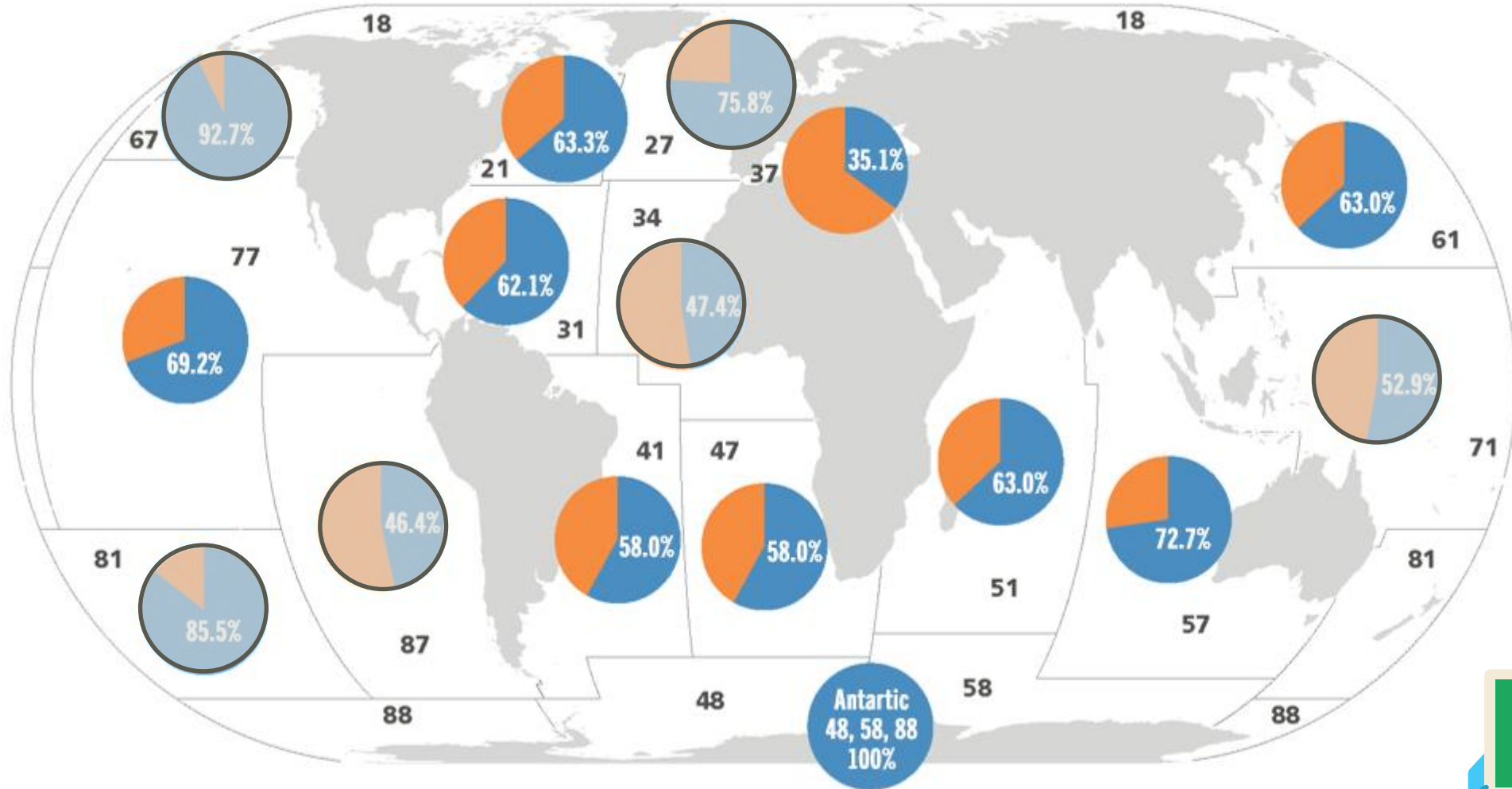


STATE OF MARINE FISH STOCKS BY FAO MAJOR FISHING AREA

2021

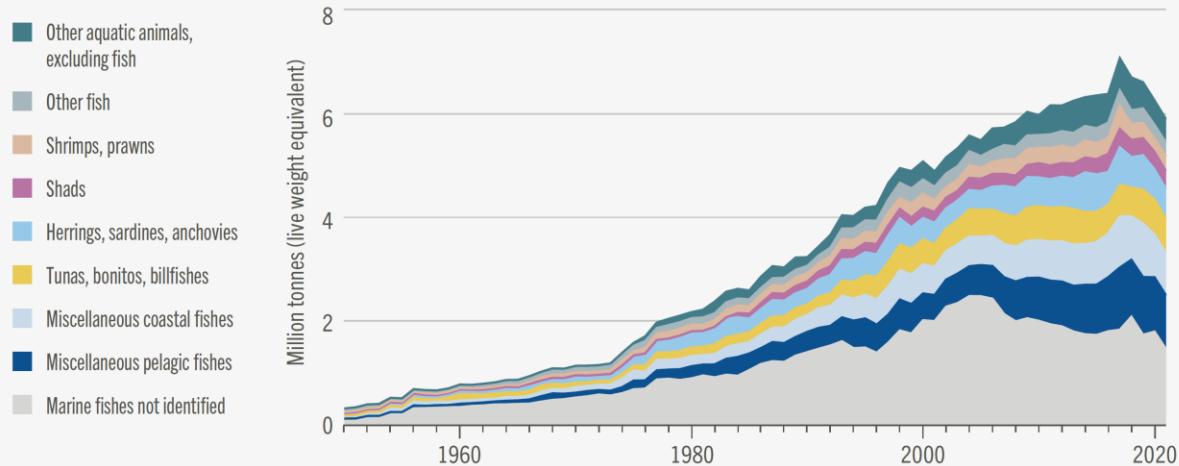
Stock status:

- Biologically sustainable
- Biologically unsustainable



LANDINGS IN ASIA PACIFIC REGION

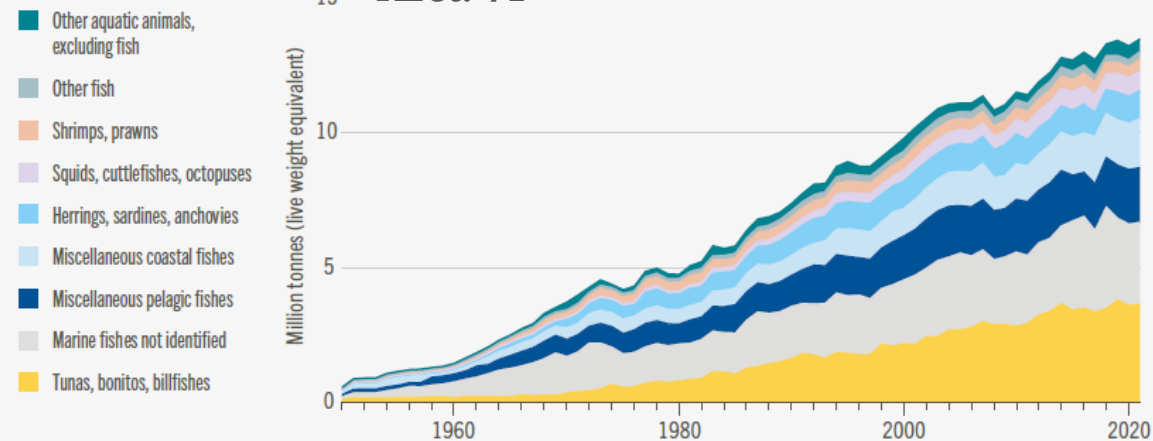
Area 57



SPECIES COMPOSITION

FAO data, 1950–2021

Area 71

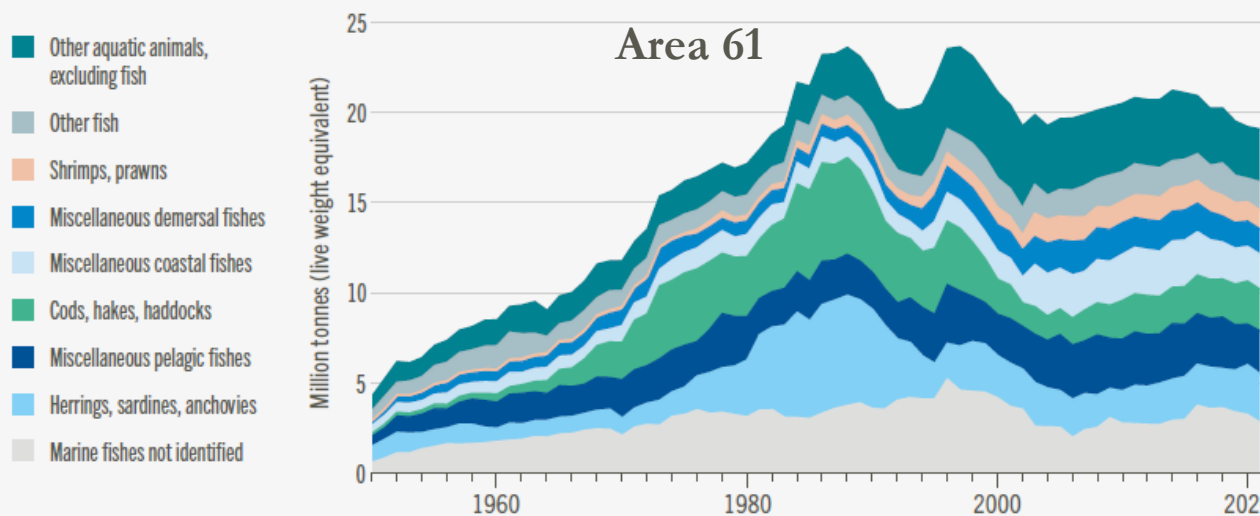


Data refer to aquatic animals, excluding aquatic mammals, crocodiles, alligators, caimans, sponges, corals, pearls and algae.

SPECIES COMPOSITION

FAO data, 1950–2021

Area 61

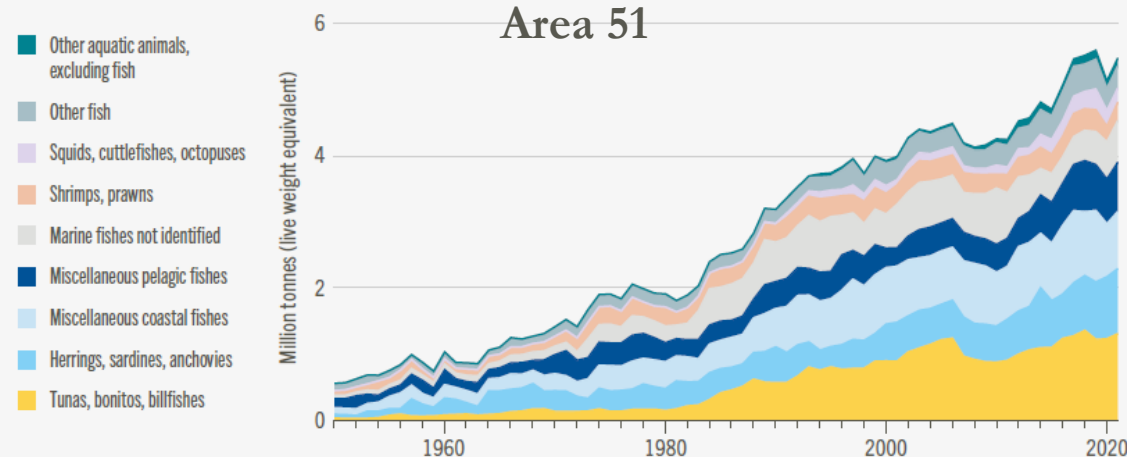


Data refer to aquatic animals, excluding aquatic mammals, crocodiles, alligators, caimans, sponges, corals, pearls and algae.

SPECIES COMPOSITION

FAO data, 1950–2021

Area 51



Data refer to aquatic animals, excluding aquatic mammals, crocodiles, alligators, caimans, sponges, corals, pearls and algae.

THE HUMAN ELEMENT/FOOD SECURITY/LIVELIHOOD ISSUES

Area 61

FLEET SIZE AND COMPOSITION *FAO estimate, 2021*

Active vessels ~448 000



■ Non-motorized: 2%
■ Motorized: 98%

EMPLOYMENT *FAO estimate, 2021*

Fishers (primary sector / fishing) ~2.6 million

■ Male: 6%
■ Unspecified: 93%
■ Female: 0%

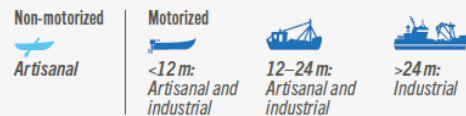


♂ = 100 000 PEOPLE

Area 57

FLEET SIZE AND COMPOSITION *FAO estimate, 2021*

Active vessels ~522 000



■ Non-motorized: 22%
■ Motorized: 78%

EMPLOYMENT *FAO estimate, 2021*

Fishers (primary sector / fishing) ~3.5 million

■ Male: 72%
■ Unspecified: 17%
■ Female: 10%



♂ = 100 000 PEOPLE

Area 71

FLEET SIZE AND COMPOSITION *FAO estimate, 2021*

Active vessels ~1.8 million



■ Non-motorized: 26%
■ Motorized: 74%

EMPLOYMENT *FAO estimate, 2021*

Fishers (primary sector / fishing) ~4.8 million

■ Male: 38%
■ Unspecified: 60%
■ Female: 2%



♂ = 100 000 PEOPLE

Area 51

FLEET SIZE AND COMPOSITION *FAO estimate, 2021*

Active vessels ~407 000



■ Non-motorized: 39%
■ Motorized: 61%

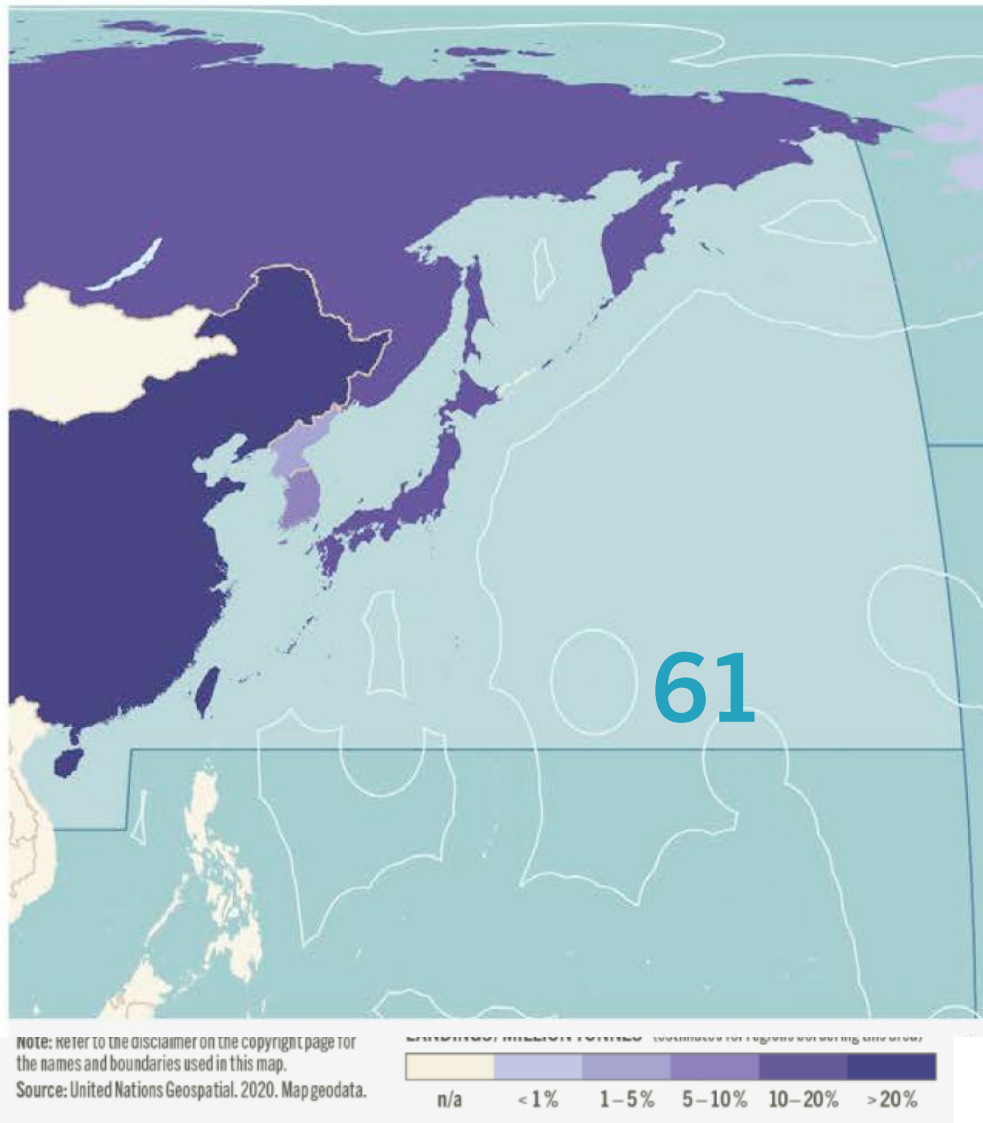
EMPLOYMENT *FAO estimate, 2021*

Fishers (primary sector / fishing) ~2.9 million

■ Male: 65%
■ Unspecified: 16%
■ Female: 19%



♂ = 100 000 PEOPLE

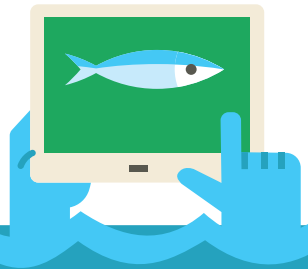


STATE OF THE STOCKS AREA 61

FAO estimates 2021

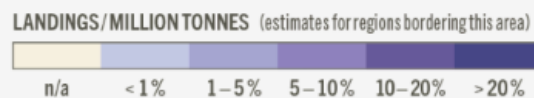
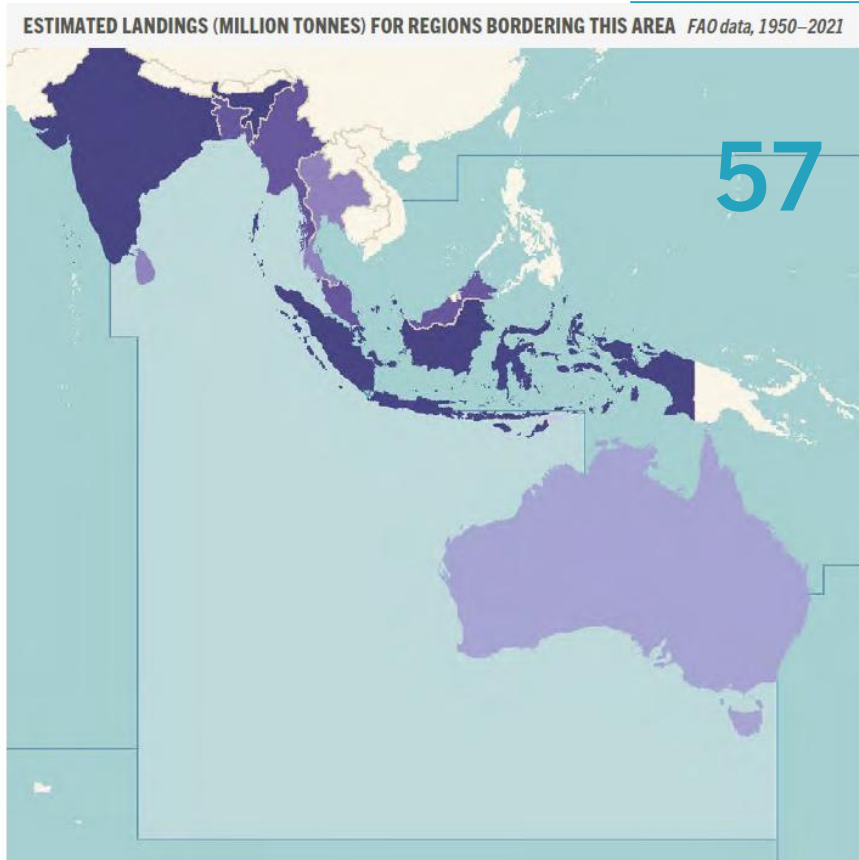
Tier	No. Stocks	Sustainable (%)	Unsustainable (%)	Landings from Sust. Stocks (%)
1	56	57.1	42.9	
2	36	72.2	27.8	
AVERAGE	92	63	37	73.7

- Tier 1 worse off
- <50% of landings from sustainable stocks
- 36.5% of landings not assessed



STATE OF THE STOCKS AREA 57

FAO estimates 2021



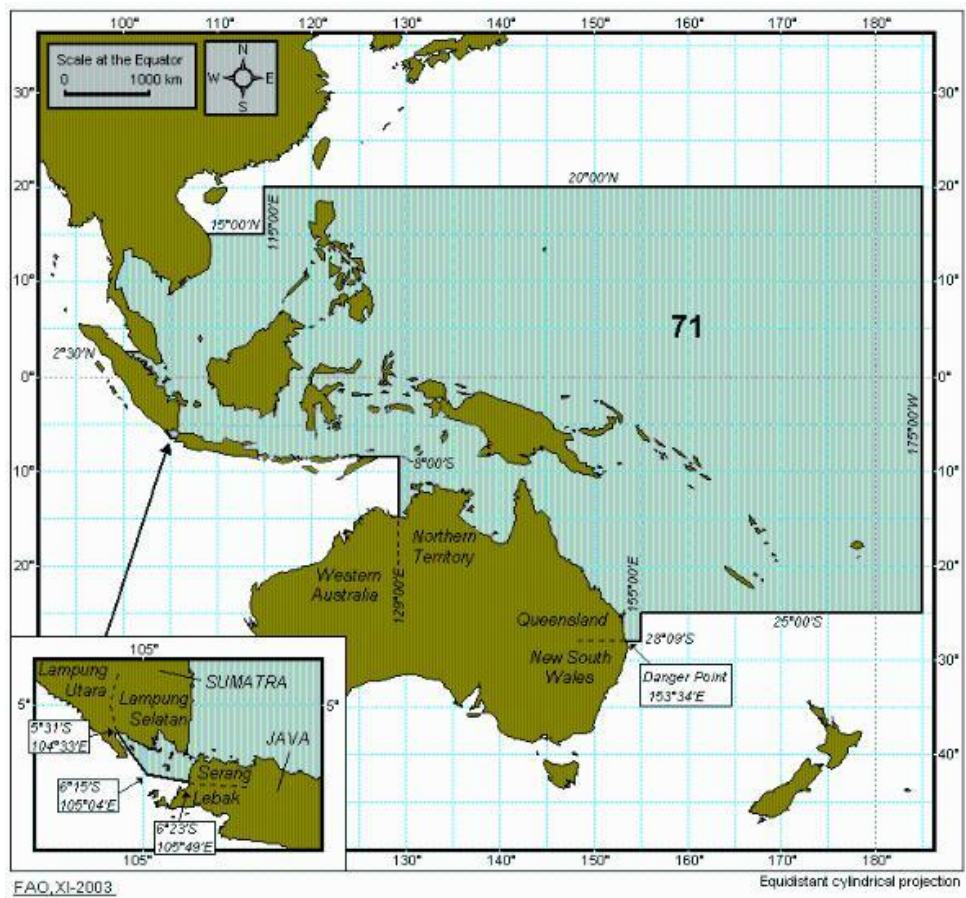
Tier	No. Stocks	Sustainable (%)	Unsustainable (%)	Landings from Sust. Stocks (%)
1	193	63.6	36.4	
2	96	89.6	10.4	
3	19	84.2	15.8	
AVERAGE	308	72.7	27.3	82.9

- Tier 1 worst – No management
- Most stocks are OK in Tier 2 and 3
- >80% of landings from sustainable stocks

- 32.4 % of landings not assessed
- Biased high, reality evident from Myanmar surveys



State of Stocks Area 71

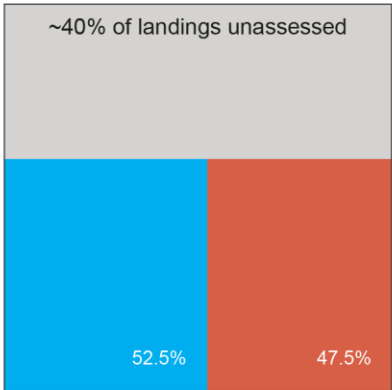


Tier	No. Stocks	Sustainable (%)	Unsustainable (%)
1	24	83.3	16.7
2	51	29.4	70.6
3	190	54.7	45.3
AVERAGE	265	52.5	47.5

2021 Data

STOCK STATUS (reported landings)

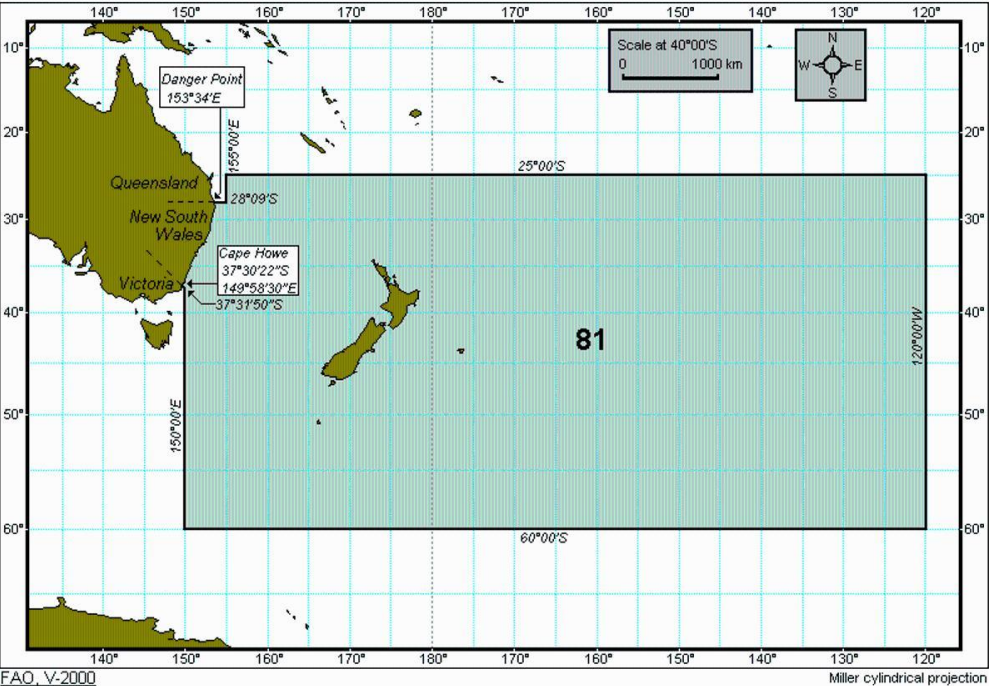
Updated methodology



2021 Data



State of Stocks Area 81

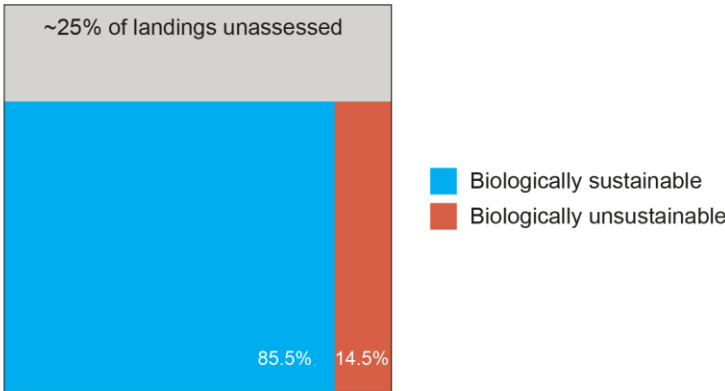


Tier	No. Stocks	Sustainable (%)	Unsustainable (%)
1	71	84.7	15.5
2	17	76.5	23.5
3	77	88.3	11.7
AVERAGE	166	85.5	14.5

2021 Data

STOCK STATUS (reported landings)

Updated methodology



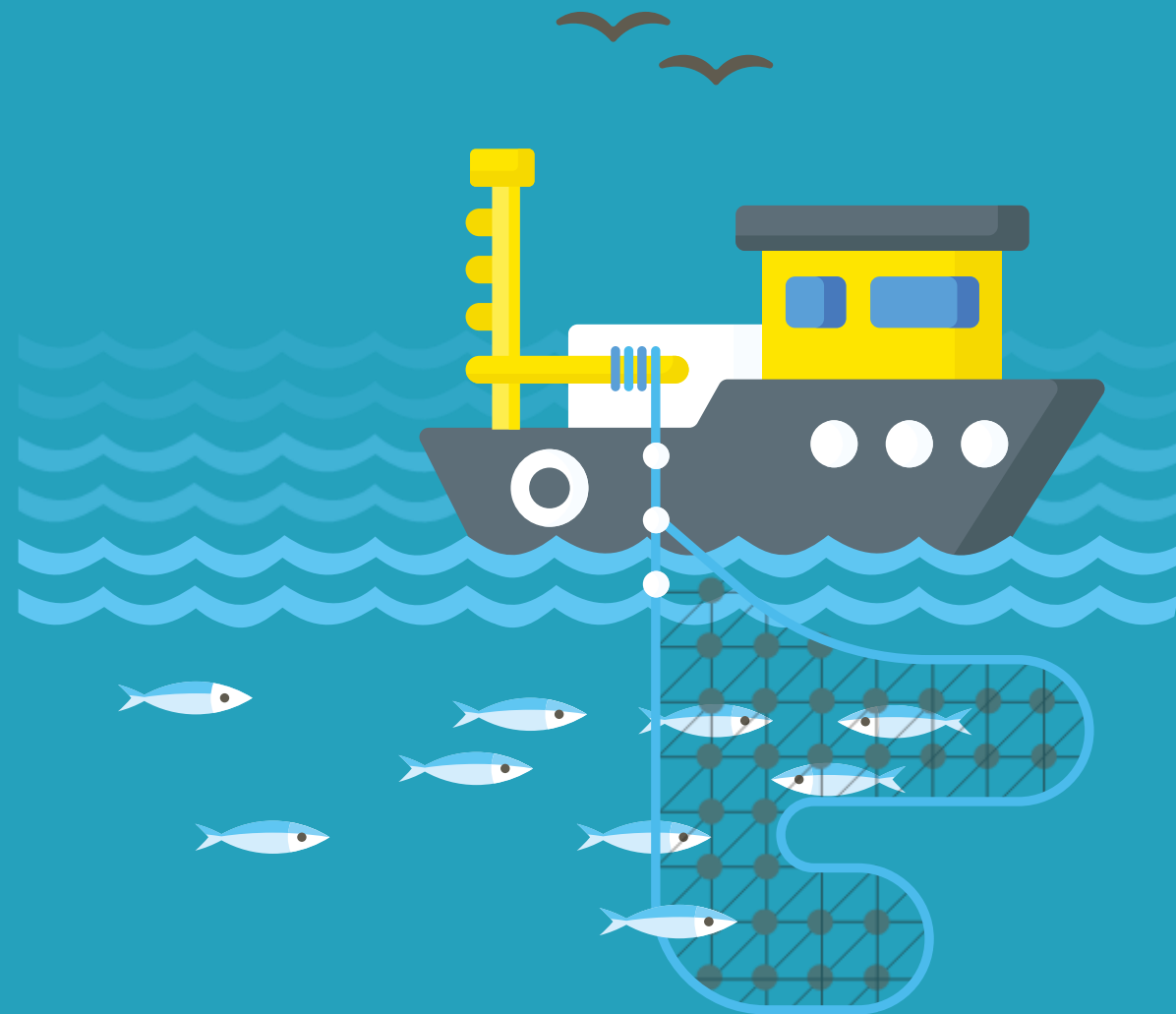
2021 Data





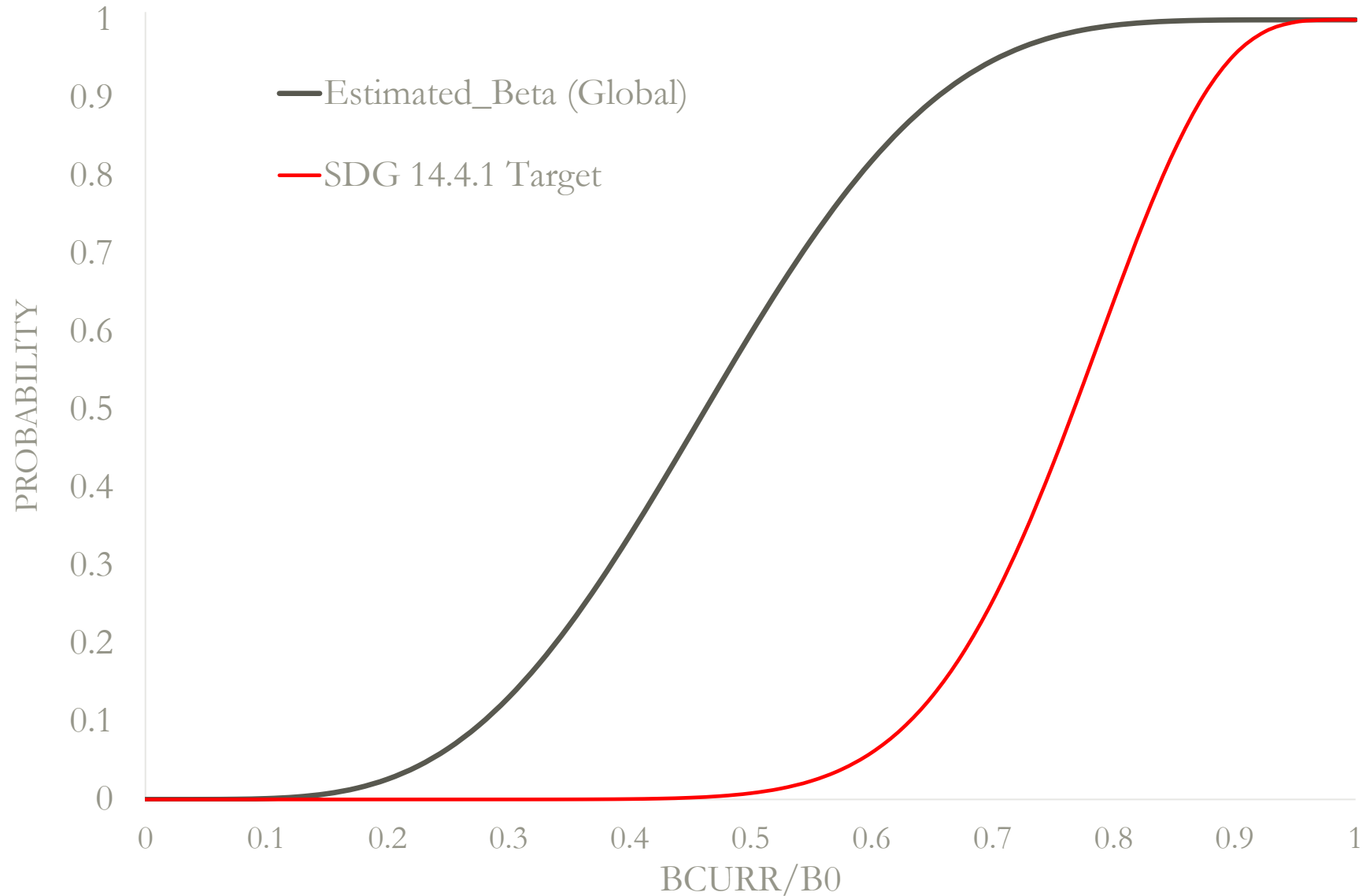
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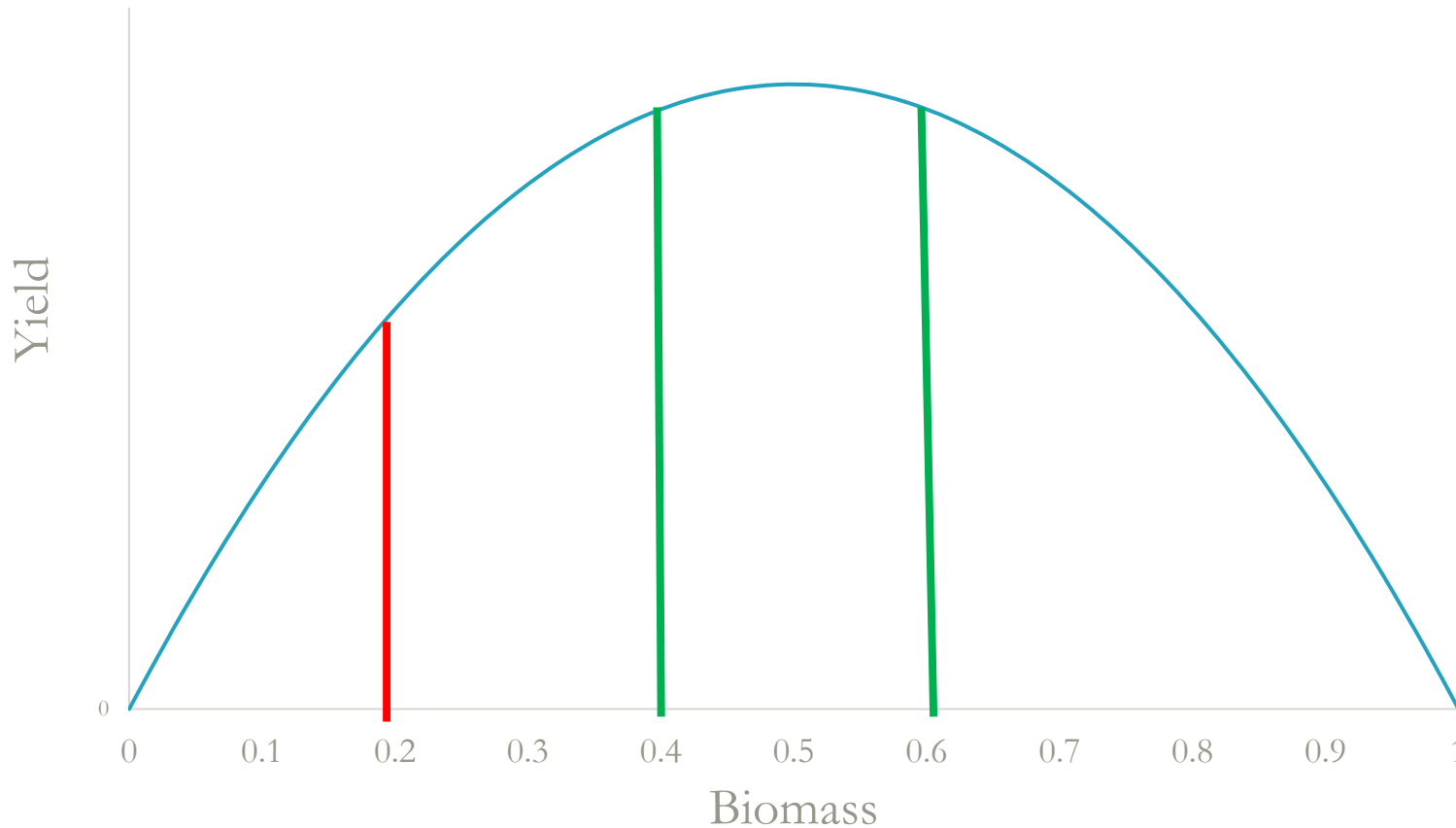
TAKE HOME MESSAGES





The gist of all Areas and ~2570 stocks % below $0.4B_0$





- A majority are above or around the target RP.
- Minority are below Target RP
- 3% are below Limit RP
- Loss in Yield can be significant in some areas.
- In general though we are optimizing goals for food security.
- If we change the targets to SDG targets; we will invariably lose yield due to underfishing; contrary to Food Security needs.



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Some take home messages on differences

- The difference between the estimates of overfishing between the update and old method is marginal (0-15% dependent on area).
- However, with the new baselines being added more stocks are in the underfished category (bycatch stocks that are managed and new stocks that are new fisheries that are largely resilient species (small pelagic stocks)).
- SDG targets are largely unachievable and are in contrary to food security goals (MSY and precautionary approach targets).
- Unless we have perfect management (impossible in a natural system with large Process error); we will invariably lose yield if we push populations to the right-hand side of the CDF.



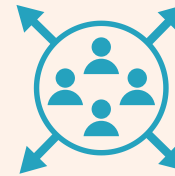
TAKE HOME MESSAGES

Blue Transformation in action



FAO's 2025 Review is the most **comprehensive and participatory global assessment** of marine fish stocks ever conducted, reflecting advances in science, technology, and inclusive knowledge, and embodying FAO's commitment to **Blue Transformation**

Effective fisheries management

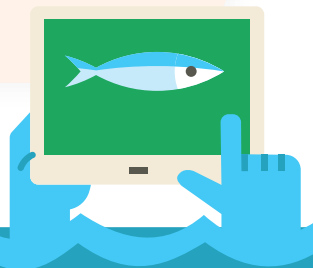


As global fisheries assessment and management tools evolve, **effective management remains the best conservation measure**. FAO is ready to support countries and promote strong regional and international cooperation to ensure the **long-term sustainability of marine resources**

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods



Marine fisheries are critical for global **food security, nutrition and economic development**, particularly for vulnerable communities, and must be managed sustainably to maintain their **vital contribution to ending hunger and poverty**



How does this relate to Trade?

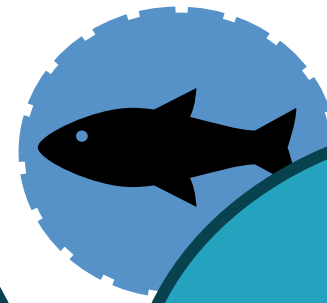
Key Statistics on Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector in 2022



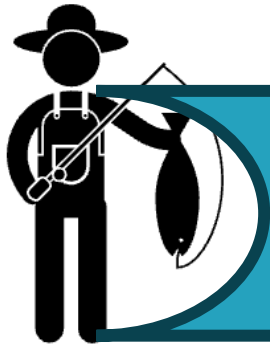
223.2 million tonnes in 2022, fisheries and aquaculture production reached an all-time high.



USD 472 billion Record value of trade in fisheries & aquaculture shows its global economic impact.



20.7 Kg average annual availability of aquatic animal foods per capita indicates its global dietary importance



62 million persons employed globally in primary production alone

Aquatic products continue to be one of the most traded food commodities, involving over 230 countries and territories

Interlinking Environment, Trade, and Social Inclusion in Fisheries & Aquaculture



Stable jobs

Long-term growth

*Reliable protein
sources*

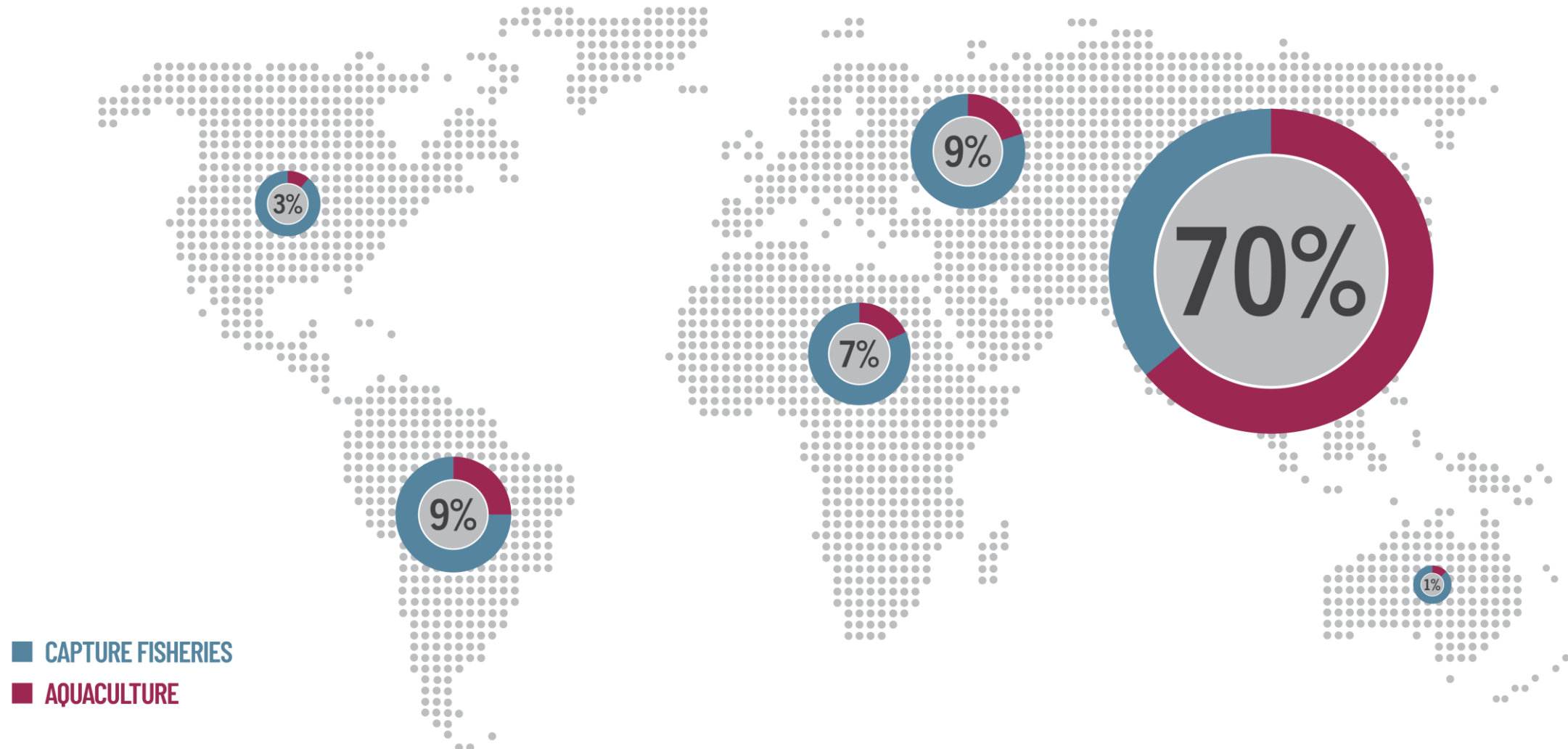
Healthy marine ecosystems

*Balancing Economic
ambition with
ecological limits.*

**FOOD
SECURITY**

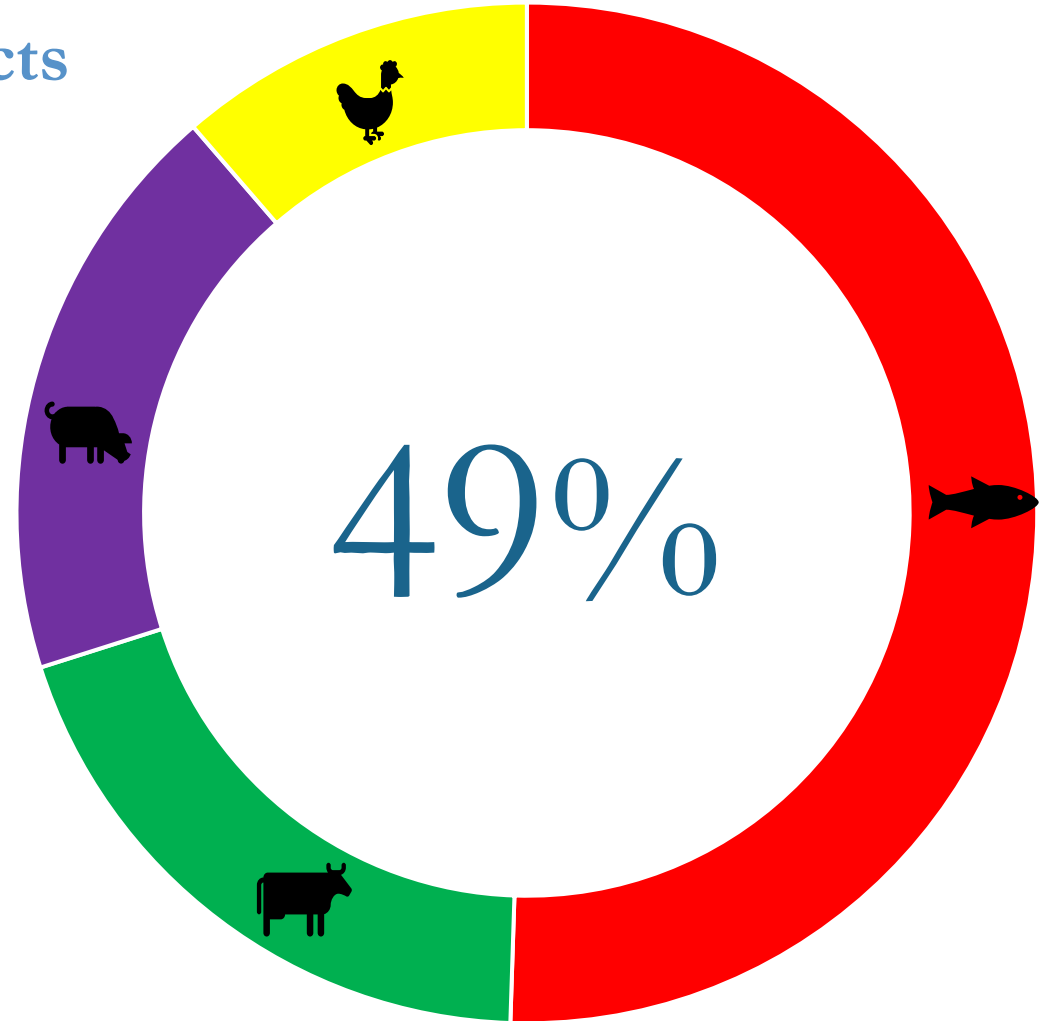
*Sustainable management isn't just conservation—it's
an investment in the sector's resilience.*

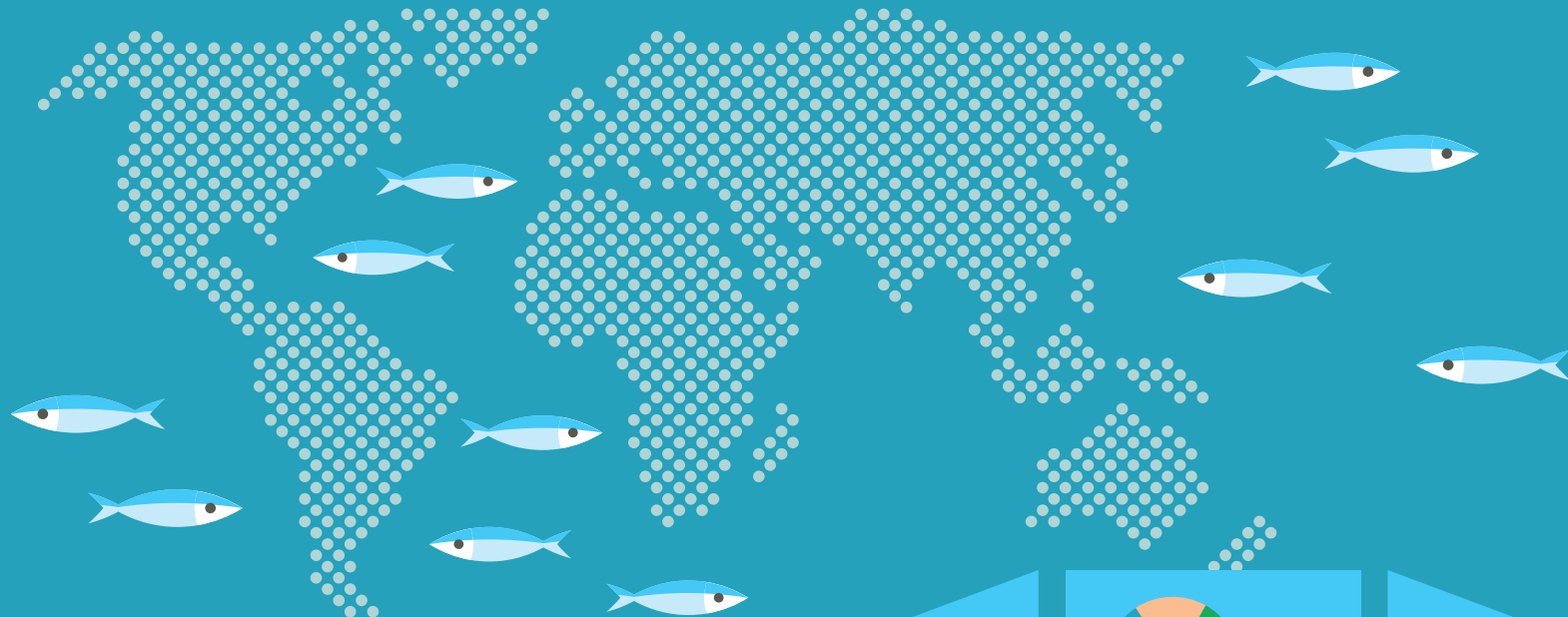
World Aquatic Animal Production By Region In 2022



Comparing Trade of Aquatic Products (Global Exports in USD) with other Animals

Trade in Aquatic Products comprises
49% of the total traded animals





SCAN THE QR CODE
TO ACCESS THE REPORT



THANK YOU!

