Fish and other acquatic products

Global fisheries and aquaculture production is forecast to reach 197 million tonnes in 2025, an increase of 3.3 million tonnes over 2024 levels (up 1.7 percent). Capture fisheries output will remain relatively stable at 92.9 million tonnes (up 0.7 percent). Recent scientific guidance called for additional reductions in certain cod, haddock and mackerel stocks, which is expected to reduce catches of these species. Aquaculture continues to be the driver of growth in supply, and is estimated to add 2.7 million tonnes in 2025, enabling a 2.7 percent increase from 2024. While tilapia production growth stalled, harvests of other major aquaculture species – carp, salmon, catfish and shrimp – all saw strong increases.

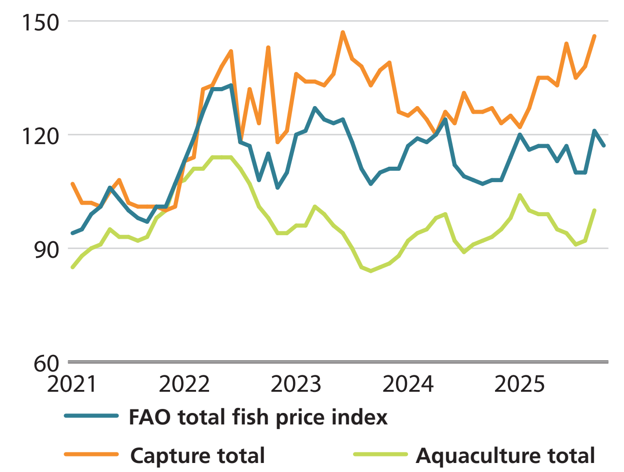
Global trade in aquatic products continues to expand in 2025, up 2.1 percent in volume terms. Shrimp, the most valuable traded commodity in the sector, saw particularly strong demand and supply. Other major traded commodities, such as salmon and tuna, also experienced healthy growth, although trade in some categories of groundfish and pelagics was negatively affected by falling catch volumes. The main gains for exporters were recorded by Viet Nam, which added USD 1 billion in 2025, driven by strong shipments of frozen pangasius fillets and live lobster; Ecuador, which increased exports by USD 900 million through higher sales of frozen raw shrimp; and India, which exported USD 800 million more, primarily in both raw and processed frozen shrimp.

In terms of prices, although the FAO Fish Price Index fell in the first five months of 2025, prices rebounded, standing at 121 points in September, one point higher than at the start of the year. Index prices for capture fisheries rose sharply since the beginning of 2025, while aquaculture prices initially declined before recovering and now stand above their levels from September 2024. Driven largely by reduced supply, whitefish from capture fisheries rose by 11 points from the start of the year, while pelagics (excluding tuna) grew by 50 points. Among aquaculture species, shrimp rose by 11 points during 2025 following an extended period of depressed prices, while salmon declined by 11 points on the back of increased supply.

Contact:

William Griffin
Stefania Vannuccini
Adrienne Egger

Figure 1.9. FAO Fish price index (2014–2016 = 100)



Source: See references

Table 1.9. World fish market at a glance

	2023	2024 estim.	2025 f'cast	Change: 2025 over 2024
	million tonnes (live weight)			%
WORLD BALANCE				
Production	**188.9**	**193.7**	**197.0**	**1.7**
Capture fisheries	90.4	92.3	92.9	0.7
Aquaculture	98.5	101.4	104.1	2.7
Trade value (exports USD billion)	**182.4**	**184.0**	**193.3**	**5.0**
Trade volume (live weight)	**66.7**	**68.8**	**70.3**	**2.1**
Total utilization	**188.9**	**193.7**	**197.0**	**1.7**
Food	170.1	173.3	176.0	1.6
Feed	15.5	16.4	17.4	5.8
Other uses	3.4	3.9	3.6	-9.0
SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS				
Per capita food consumption:				
Food fish (kg/year)	21.1	21.3	21.4	0.4
From capture fisheries (kg/year)	9.0	9.0	8.7	-2.4
From aquaculture (kg/year)	12.1	12.3	12.7	2.5
FAO FISH PRICE INDEX (2014–2016=100)	**2023**	**2024**	**2025** *Jan–Sep*	**%Change Jan/Sep 2025 over Jan/Sep 2024**
	139.6	137.7	115.6	0.6

Source of the raw data *for the FAO Fish Price Index: EUMOFA, INFOFISH, INFOPESCA, Statistics Norway, Danish Fisheries Agency*