Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics

Fisheries and aquaculture statistics

Purpose

To collect and present data for the publication OECD Review of Fisheries, which is published every two years. To provide staff, and other potential users, with a database for research and analysis purposes. The latter applies to the Policy Reviews as well as other activities of the Division. To provide other Directorates with data on fisheries resources and aquaculture production.

Objectives and outputs

The principal purpose is to collect and make available data on a consistent basis among member countries (and observers) of statistics relevant to fisheries i.e. landings (harvest), fleet, fishers, employment, trade (via the ITS database), aquaculture production, total allowable catches and quotas, and governmental fisheries support (Fisheries Support Estimate - FSE).

The data are used nationally, principally for reporting purposes and internationally (e.g. OECD), for analytical purposes. Data also serve as reference for other international organisations and as a means for cross-checking and reconciling information from national sources.

Questionnaires and tables are sent annually to national correspondents following discussion and approval by the Committee for Fisheries. Data are disseminated annually in OECD.Stat and biennially in the OECD Review of Fisheries.

The OECD Fisheries database is the major source of information for policies assessment and economic evaluation of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors. It makes available eight sets of data, each one covering a different aspect of fisheries and aquaculture production:

1. The Fisheries Support Estimate (FSE) dataset provides information on governmental programmes that benefits fishers, individually or collectively, which means fisheries policies that provide direct payments to fishers, or that support the sector in general through management, harbours and other infrastructure.

2. The Landings dataset monitors the catches of marine fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic animals, animal products and plants, landed in foreign or domestic ports, measured in tonnes and in value. Landings statistics are broken down by 'National Landings in Domestic Ports' and 'National Landings in Foreign Ports';

3. The Aquaculture dataset provides production statistics on the farming of aquatic organisms, including fish, crustaceans, molluscs, amphibians, pearls, shells, corals, sponges and aquatic plants, in tonnes and in value;

4. The Inland fisheries dataset provides information on catches in lakes, rivers, ponds, inland canals and other land-locked water bodies;

5. The Trade dataset provides imports and exports figures on trade of fish and fishery products;

6. The Employment dataset reports number of people employed in fisheries, aquaculture and the processing sector broken down by gender and occupation rate;

7. The Fleet dataset provides statistics on the composition of the national fishing fleet in number of vessels and gross tonnage, broken down by class of vessel length;

8. The TAC dataset monitors total allowable catches (TACs), which are catch limits set for a particular fishery, generally for a year or a fishing season. TACs data are complemented by information on quotas and catches. The quota is the TAC quantity allocated to the reporting country, while catches are reported solely and explicitly to calculate the quota fill rate.

At the international level co-ordination takes place among agencies involved in fisheries statistical programmes through the Co-ordinated Working Party (CWP) on Fisheries Statistics. The OECD is in close co-operation with the FAO and EUROSTAT in the collection of fisheries data. This is done, inter alia, with a view to avoid overlapping activities. The data collected (and the procedures) are reviewed by the Committee for Fisheries on an annual basis. Internationally, improvements are carried out through the CWP.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Brazil, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Lithuania, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Thailand.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The main changes introduced this year concern both the statistical collection process and the format and content of the OECD Review of Fisheries.

The statistical collection process has been revised in order to reduce the workload of member countries by harmonizing reporting formats, to adopt international standards and to improve the coordination with other international organizations.

The OECD Review of Fisheries has been revised in format and content in order to increase the policy-relevant information content and to emphasize the economics of fishing (e.g. productivity and competitiveness) with a view to understanding the connection between policies and incentives faced by fisheries.

OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2018-2027

Purpose

To provide an annual update of statistical information and projections by country for OECD members, the OECD area, selected non-member countries, other developed, developing and least developed countries and regional and world aggregates, of supply and use balances for cereals, oilseeds, sugar, meats, dairy products, fish products, biofuels and cotton and roots and tuber up to 2027.

Objectives and outputs

To maintain a database with detailed supply and use information for most temperate zone agricultural commodities. The tables provide detailed information for production, consumption, trade, stocks and prices in OECD countries and a large number of other countries including China, Argentina, Brazil, India, South Africa, Russian Federation and other independent states and many smaller countries and regions in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Most series cover the period from 1970 to the most current year and include updated annual projections for up to ten years in the future.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

World.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Inclusion of pulses.

Producer and Consumer Support Estimates in OECD countries and selected non-member economies

Purpose

To collect, process, analyse and publish data on support to agriculture in OECD countries and selected non-member economies. The activity also provides a database for various research and analysis activities of the Directorate. This is a joint activity between the "Policies and Trade in Agriculture", "Emerging Policy Issues Division" and "Natural Resources Policies" Divisions of the Trade and Agriculture Directorate.

Objectives and outputs

To update the Producer and Consumer Support Estimate annual database and to calculate the various indicators of support to agriculture. The data are used to evaluate agricultural policies in OECD countries and selected non-member economies, mainly in the annual Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation report, which is reviewed and approved by the Working Party on Agricultural Policies and Markets.

The data collected and the method used to calculate the indicators of support are reviewed both internally within TAD, and externally by the Working Party on Agricultural Policies and Markets, on an annual basis. These review processes improve the data quality as well as the methodology used in the calculations.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Malta, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia Former, South Africa, Ukraine.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The 2017 report covers the OECD countries and selected non-member economies. Costa Rica and the Philippines have been added to the database.