

# 2022 T75 Sectors Status Update



Seafood in market over ice ©Tono Balaguer

# SFP TARGET 75

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## 2022 SECTORS STATUS UPDATE



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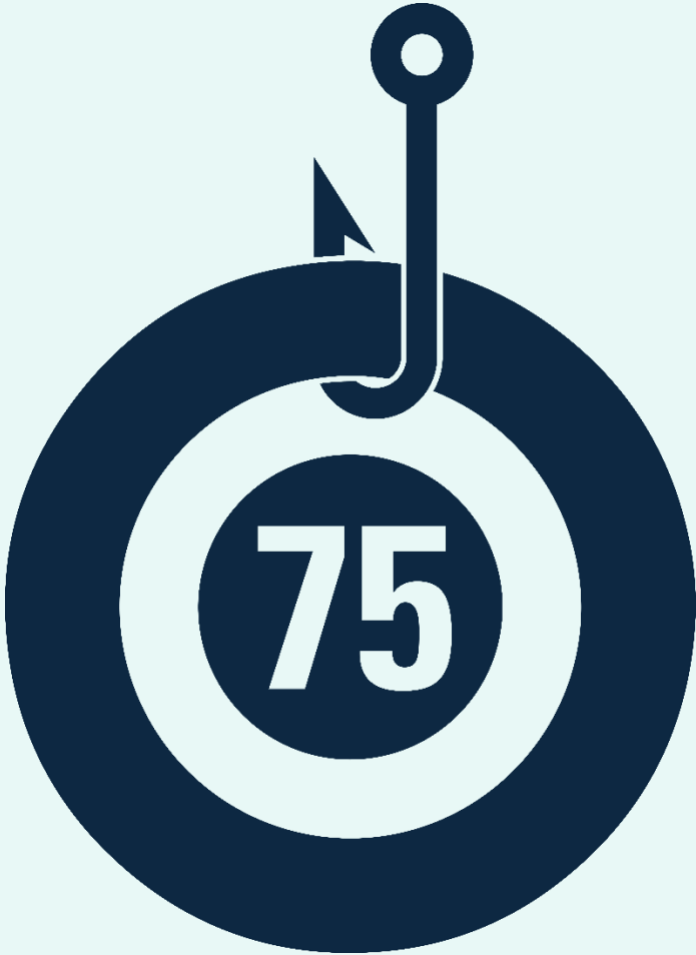
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# THE TARGET 75 INITIATIVE

Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP) applies a sectoral approach to its mission of making actionable information available to the supply chain, in order to leverage market forces to achieve improvements in fisheries. Seafood sectors may be defined in terms of the shared biological characteristics of harvested species, as well as their role in defined markets.

**In 2017, SFP launched the Target 75 (T75) initiative**, as a dedicated and concrete benchmark on the way to our ultimate goal of 100-percent sustainable seafood. **T75 aims to ensure that 75 percent of seafood (by volume) in 13 key sectors is either sustainable or making regular, verifiable improvements.** Together, these T75 sectors cover most of the main types of seafood consumed in North America and Europe, and a significant portion of what is consumed in Japan and Oceania.



# SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

This report presents a concise update on the progress made in each seafood sector toward the 75 percent goal, specifically in terms of the volume of production that is already considered sustainable or improving. Additionally, the report highlights significant changes in production sources and provides the latest trends in production and trade.

For the purposes of this analysis, we define a fishery as "sustainable" if it holds Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification or is green-listed in SFP's [Seafood Metrics tool](#). A fishery is considered "improving" if it is certified by one of the following programs: MarinTrust, ASMI RFM, Iceland Responsible Fisheries, or Fair Trade USA; if it is undergoing full assessment in the MSC program; or if it is part of a fishery improvement project (FIP) that has made substantial progress (rated as A, B, or C) or was established within the last 12 months and is still unrated, as evaluated by [SFP's FIP Evaluation Tool](#). In the case of farmed production, improvement is defined by certification from programs such as the Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC), Best Aquaculture Practices (BAP), or GlobalG.A.P.'s GCN, or by involvement in a formal aquaculture improvement project (AIP).

Production data pertains to 2020 and is sourced from the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) for tuna, while all other sectors rely on data from the FAO FishStatJ. Status in terms of certifications, FIPs, and AIPs refers to September 2022.



Salmon farm in Southern Chile © [Salmonexpert](#)



Traditional fish market. Jakarta, Indonesia. © Shutterstock

## DISCLAIMER

This report was prepared with information available from multiple sources, accessed in September 2022. The report is not intended to be a comprehensive review of the sector, but rather a summary of progress against the Target 75 initiative, with some selected key highlights and improvement needs for each of the sectors covered. The trade analysis is based on FAO bilateral trade data, which may not fully depict the full trade flows from the first exporter to the last end market of certain commodities. For more detailed information on seafood production, trade, or the status and attributes of particular certifications and improvement projects, the original sources should be consulted.

# CURRENT T75 OVERALL STATUS AND PROGRESS

## Production

- 📍 **The Target 75 (T75) initiative encompasses a significant portion of coastal countries worldwide.** In 2020, the combined wild and farmed production from the 13 seafood sectors covered by T75 amounted to approximately 90 million tonnes.
- 📍 This accounts for roughly half of global seafood production, excluding seaweeds, plants, marine mammals, and other species. Wild capture constituted 78% of total production, while aquaculture contributed 22%.
- 📍 Asia dominates production within the scope of T75, representing 53% of global production. China leads with a share of 16%, followed by Indonesia (8.7%) and Viet Nam (6.1%) as the other prominent Asian contributors (**Figure 1**). However, in certain sectors such as wild whitefish, small shrimp, and salmon, production from other continents, namely the Americas and Europe, assumes a more significant role.
- 📍 Among the 13 seafood sectors covered by the T75 initiative, the largest in terms of production are marine ingredients (48.5 million metric tons (MMT) in 2020), large shrimp (10.1 MMT), farmed whitefish (tilapia/pangasius) (9.1 MMT), and wild classic whitefish (7.4 MMT) (**Figure 2**). Collectively, these four sectors account for 84% of production under the Target 75 initiative.

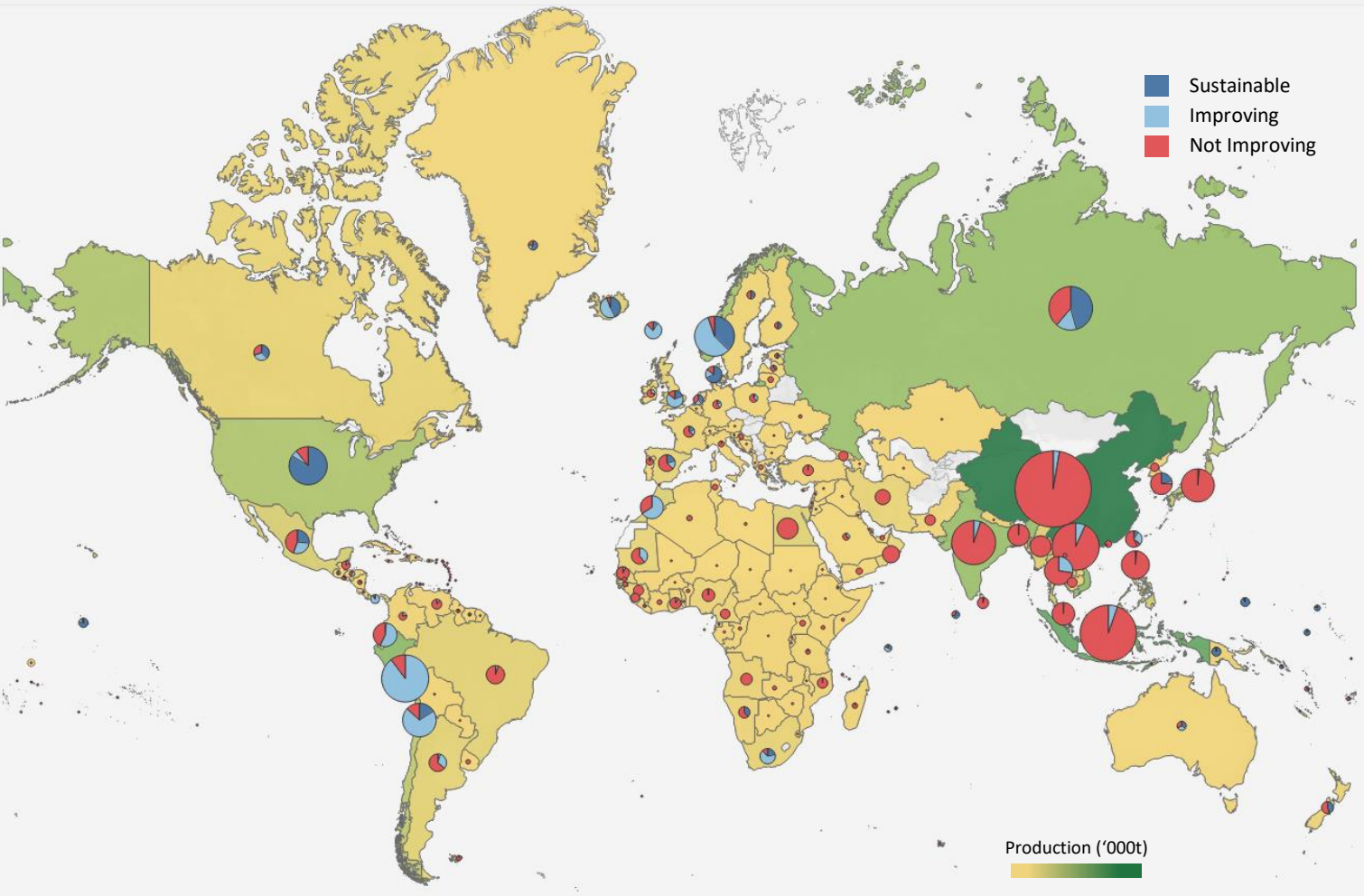
## Target 75 status

- 📍 Currently, **approximately 39.4 million tonnes, which accounts for 32.9% of the total production covered by T75, originates from fisheries that are classified as either sustainable (e.g., MSC-certified) or improving** (e.g., under a fishery improvement project (FIP) or aquaculture improvement project (AIP)).
- 📍 Most of the sustainable/improving production comes from sectors or sub-sectors that have either achieved or are making progress toward the 75% target. These include salmon (84.1%), classic reduction (83.7%), wild classic whitefish (81.9%), small shrimp (75.6%), and tuna (55.2%) (**Figure 2**).
- 📍 There is a general upward trend in the production that is classified as improving or sustainable across most seafood sectors. However, certain sectors, such as large shrimp and octopus, still lag behind in achieving the target. This may be due to insufficient efforts to catalyze improvement, which could be attributed to factors such as limited market leverage or industry interest.
- 📍 In terms of regional performance, most production sources in the Americas (North and South, specifically in the Pacific area) and Europe (particularly in Northern Europe) are already either certified or involved in FIPs/AIPs. However, in Asia and Africa, a significant portion of production originates from sources that show no evidence of improvement.

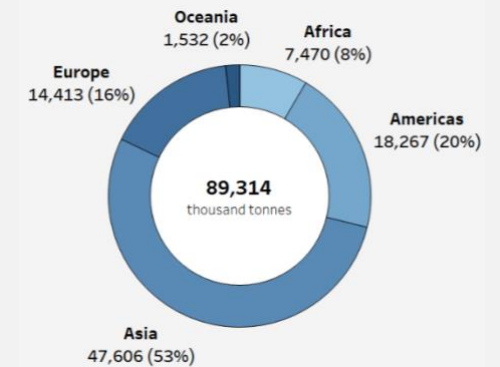


Details on production, specific status and progress by sector, country, species and other criteria, are available in the sections on the following pages or in the [Overall T75 progress](#) and [2022 status by sector](#) Tableau dashboards.

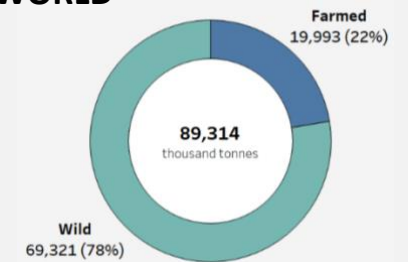
# OVERALL T75 STATUS BY REGION



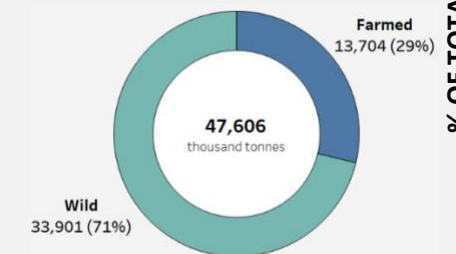
## PRODUCTION BY CONTINENT



## WORLD

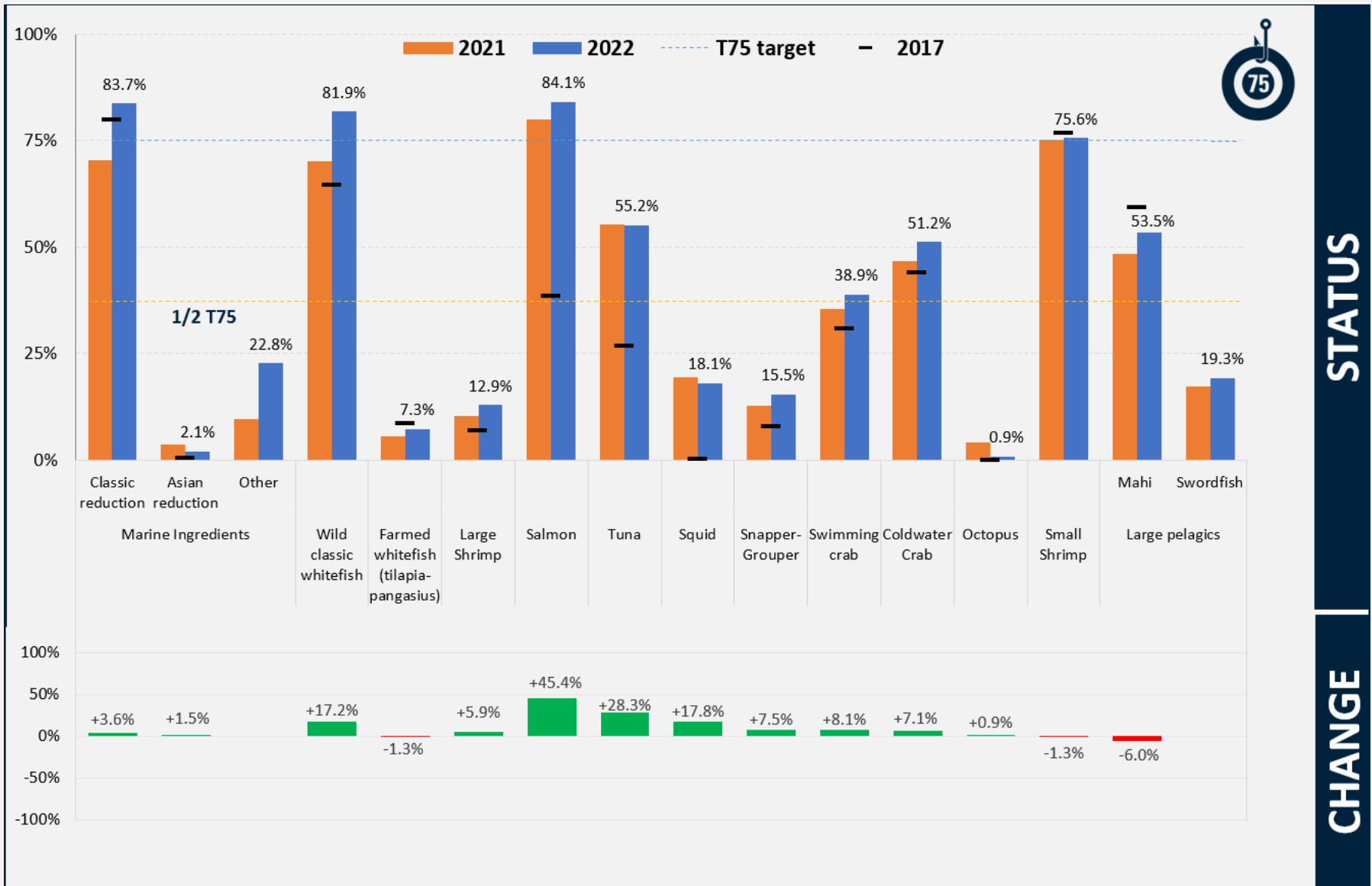


## ASIA



% OF TOTAL PRODUCTION BY SOURCE

**Figure 1 |** (Left) Target 75 coverage, with countries color-coded based on the volume of total 2020 production from the seafood sectors included in the initiative. The size of the pie charts corresponds to the total 2020 production, while the slices represent the percentage of each country's production in the T75 sustainability category. (Top right) 2020 production by continent (in thousand tonnes) for the seafood within the scope of Target 75. (Bottom right) Production by source, distinguishing between wild capture and farmed (aquaculture), both globally and for Asia.



**Figure 2 |** (Top) The percentage of volume that is considered on track to 75% sustainable and improving, in relation to total sector production for each sector. The data is presented for the years 2022 (current, September 2022; dark blue bar), 2021 (October 2021; orange bar), and 2017 (black line). The blue dashed line represents the 75% target, while the yellow dashed line represents half of the 75% target. (Bottom) Changes in the percentage of volume that is categorized as sustainable or improving between 2017 and 2022. Please note that the marine ingredients: other and large pelagics: swordfish sectors were added to the initiative after 2017 and are thus not included in the second chart.



# STATUS AND PROGRESS BY SECTOR



# MARINE INGREDIENTS



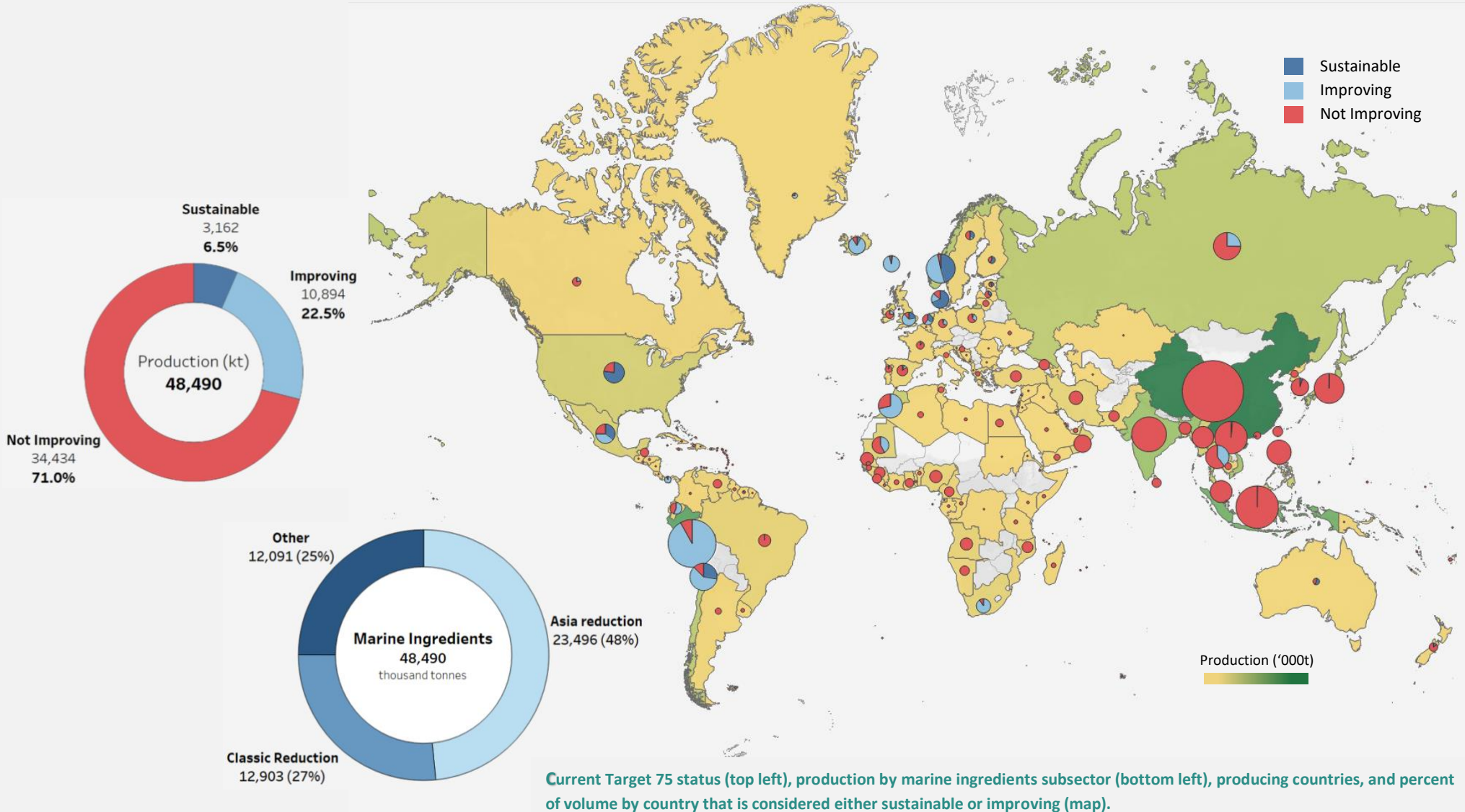
## Sector definition and scope

- 🕒 Marine ingredients are the largest sector of the Target 75 initiative, totaling 48.5 MMT and accounting for approximately half of global wild fish production.
- 🕒 This sector encompasses various types of fisheries, ranging from directed small pelagic fisheries in the Eastern Pacific and Atlantic oceans to multispecies trawl fisheries in Southeast Asia. It also includes other fisheries that contribute to the production of fishmeal (FM), fish oil (FO), and other marine ingredients like surimi.
- 🕒 Due to the sector's complexity and the diverse sources used for marine ingredients, which vary by region, species groups, and fisheries, it can be divided into three distinct subsectors:
  - **Classic reduction:** In this subsector, we have a clear understanding of the fisheries involved, and the majority of the production is used for fishmeal and fish oil.
  - **Asia reduction:** This subsector is highly complex, involving hundreds of species that are used both for marine ingredients and human consumption. In this case, all the production is assumed to fall under the subsector scope because it originates from the same fisheries, regardless of its ultimate use.
  - **Other:** This subsector includes production from fisheries primarily intended for human consumption, but where certain portions may also be used for fishmeal and fish oil due to market dynamics, regulations, etc. For example, some Northeast Atlantic fisheries like mackerel or herring fall into this category.

## T75 status and current strategic priorities

- 🕒 The **marine ingredients sector as a whole is still far from reaching the 75% target, with only 29% of production classified as sustainable/improving.** This can be attributed to the sector's broad scope, which encompasses a significant portion of global wild production. Additionally, some regions and fisheries within the sector have limited demand for sustainability, resulting in varying levels of progress and outcomes across the subsectors.
- 🕒 There are three distinct scenarios in terms of progress toward the 75% target for each subsector (**Figure 2, p. 6**):
  - **“Classic reduction”** has already achieved the 75% target. This success is primarily driven by market pressure, prompting major fisheries to participate in certification programs or join fishery improvement projects (FIPs) to meet procurement requirements.
  - **“Asia reduction”** represents half of the sector but has minimal evidence of improvement initiatives. Only a small percentage has recently joined FIPs, such as the multispecies pilot fisheries in Thailand and Viet Nam.
  - **“Other”** is less than halfway toward the 75% target. Given its global scope and coverage of various species groups, the sustainability status varies depending on the specific species, fishery, and region.
- 🕒 Achieving the 75% target will be challenging, particularly as it requires significant progress in mobilizing fisheries production in Asia. Learn more about SFP’s 2023 Target 75 strategy and prioritized fisheries [here](#).
- 🕒 A more detailed update for each subsector is provided in the following sections.

# MARINE INGREDIENTS



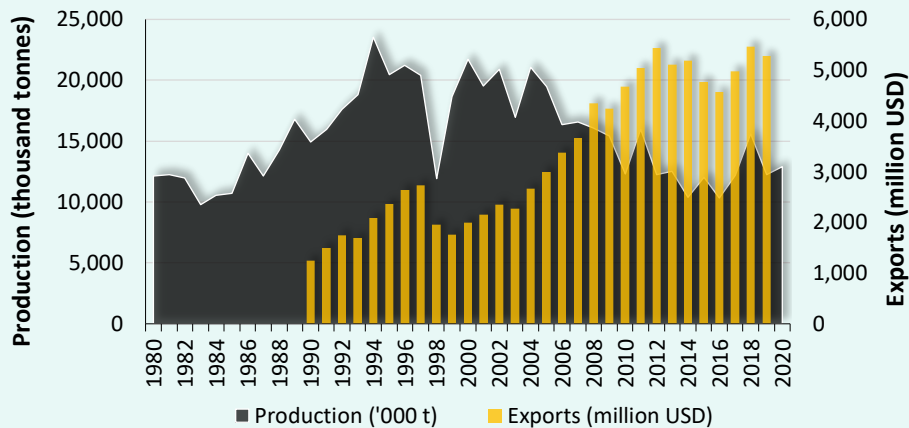
Current Target 75 status (top left), production by marine ingredients subsector (bottom left), producing countries, and percent of volume by country that is considered either sustainable or improving (map).

# MARINE INGREDIENTS: CLASSIC REDUCTION



Atlantic menhaden  
(*Brevoortia tyrannus*)

Time series of classic reduction production (area) and annual exports of fishmeal and fish oil (bars)



2020 production and percent of volume that is sustainable/improving

Country	Production ('000 t)	% of sector total	% Sustainable/Improving
Peru	4,652.0	36%	94%
Chile	1,445.7	11%	94%
Norway	918.6	7%	100%
Morocco	888.0	7%	96%
United States	590.5	5%	91%
Mexico	569.9	4%	93%
Denmark	471.9	4%	92%
Mauritania	471.9	4%	53%
Other	2,894.5	22%	53%

Note: For more data visualizations on the production and status by region, species, and other criteria, please see the [Overall T75 progress](#) and [2022 status by sector](#) Tableau dashboards.

## Production and trade

- ⦿ This subsector comprises fisheries primarily reliant on whole-fish source fisheries from the Atlantic and Eastern Pacific oceans, which are particularly relevant to aquaculture feed (primarily for salmon feed). Despite significant interannual variations, annual catches reached a peak in the early 1990s, gradually declined until 2014, and have since stabilized.
- ⦿ Exports of fish meal and fish oil (FM/FO) by value from the relevant countries displayed a steady increase from the late 1990s until 2012, reaching USD 5.4 billion, and have since stabilized.
- ⦿ Peru stands out as the largest exporter, accounting for more than one-third (37%) of total FM/FO exports by value (2019 data). Other significant exporters include Chile (11%), Denmark (8%), and the United States (7%). The majority of traded FM/FO is estimated to be exported to Asia (primarily China and Japan) and Europe (Norway, Denmark, United Kingdom) (FAO 2022b).

## T75 status and current strategic priorities

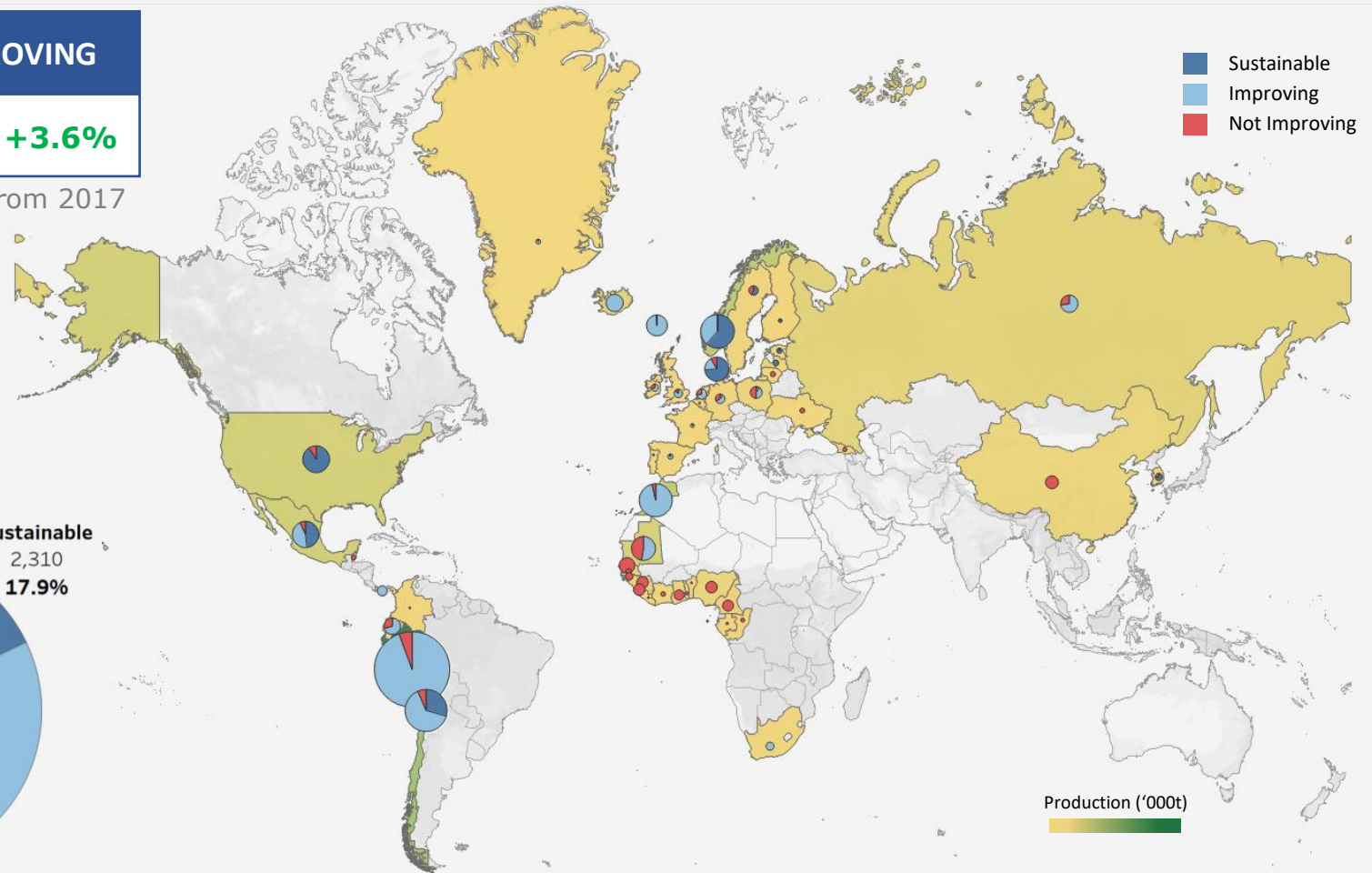
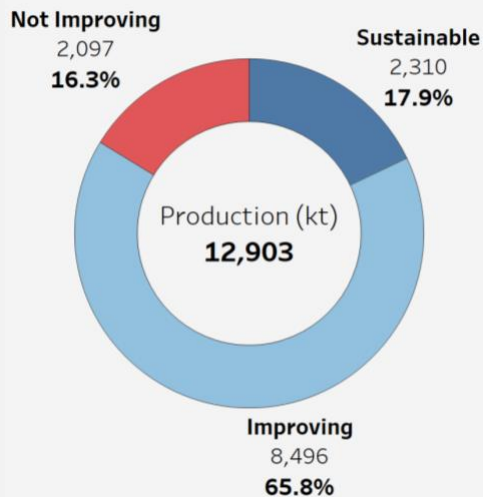
- ⦿ **The classic reduction subsector has already attained the 75% target**, with approximately 84% of its production classified as sustainable or improving.
- ⦿ This sustainable or improving supply originates from various countries, regions, and multiple fisheries, including those that are certified or involved in fishery improvement projects.

# MARINE INGREDIENTS: CLASSIC REDUCTION

SUSTAINABLE / IMPROVING

**83.7%** **+3.6%**

Δ from 2017



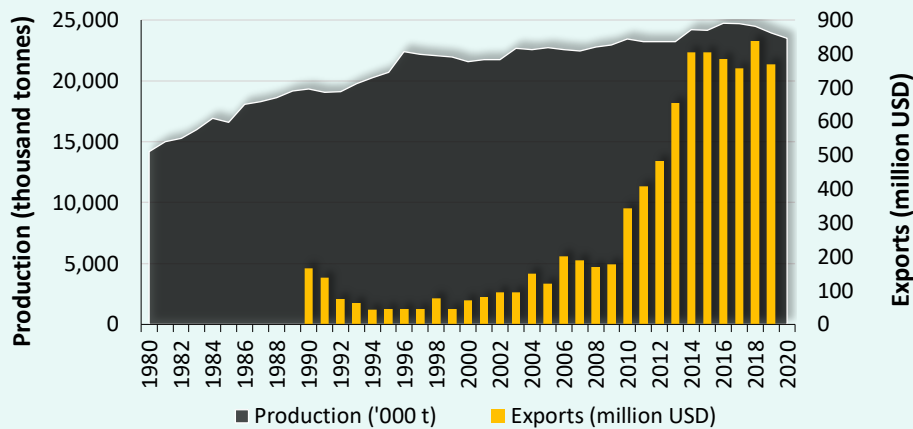
Current producing countries and percent of volume by country that is considered either sustainable or improving.

# MARINE INGREDIENTS: ASIA REDUCTION



Indian oil sardine  
(*Sardinella longiceps*)

Time series of Asia reduction production (area) and annual exports of fishmeal and fish oil\* (bars)



2020 production and percent of volume that is sustainable/improving

Country	Production ('000 t)	% of sector total	% Sustainable/Improving
China	7,706.7	33%	0%
Indonesia	3,766.9	16%	0%
India	2,521.4	11%	0%
Viet Nam	2,197.1	9%	1%
Japan	1,862.0	8%	0%
Philippines	1,226.6	5%	0%
Thailand	1,136.1	5%	40%
Malaysia	1,002.7	4%	0%
Other	2,077.0	9%	0%

Note: For more data visualizations on the production and status by region, species, and other criteria, please see the [Overall T75 progress](#) and [2022 status by sector](#) Tableau dashboards.

## Production and trade

- ⦿ **The Asia reduction subsector contributes approximately 50% of the global production within the marine ingredients sector.** However, as mentioned above, only a portion of the production from these fisheries is used for marine ingredients, such as shrimp feed and surimi. Annual catches experienced slow growth until 2014 and have since remained stable at around 24 million metric tons per year.
- ⦿ The value of annual exports for fish meal and fish oil displayed a significant increase between 2009 and 2014, likely driven by the growing demand for shrimp feed in Southeast Asia.
- ⦿ Bilateral trade data indicates that Viet Nam and China are the main exporters and importers of processed fish meal (FM) and fish oil (FO). A majority (73%) of the reported exports by value were destined for other Asian countries (FAO 2022b).

## T75 status and current strategic priorities

- ⦿ **Asia reduction currently demonstrates minimal evidence of improvement initiatives, as only 2.1% of the total production is sourced from fisheries considered to be improving.** This supply is derived from two multispecies pilot fisheries in Thailand and Viet Nam.
- ⦿ To achieve the 75% target, it is necessary to engage the remaining production from Viet Nam, Thailand, and other relevant Asian countries in improvement initiatives.

# MARINE INGREDIENTS: ASIA REDUCTION

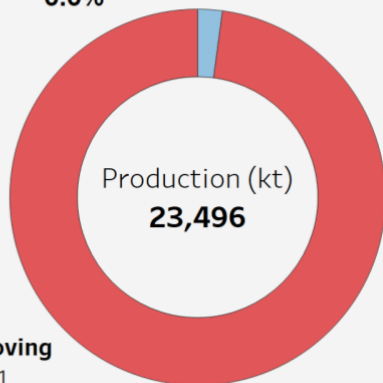
SUSTAINABLE / IMPROVING

**2.1%** +1.5%

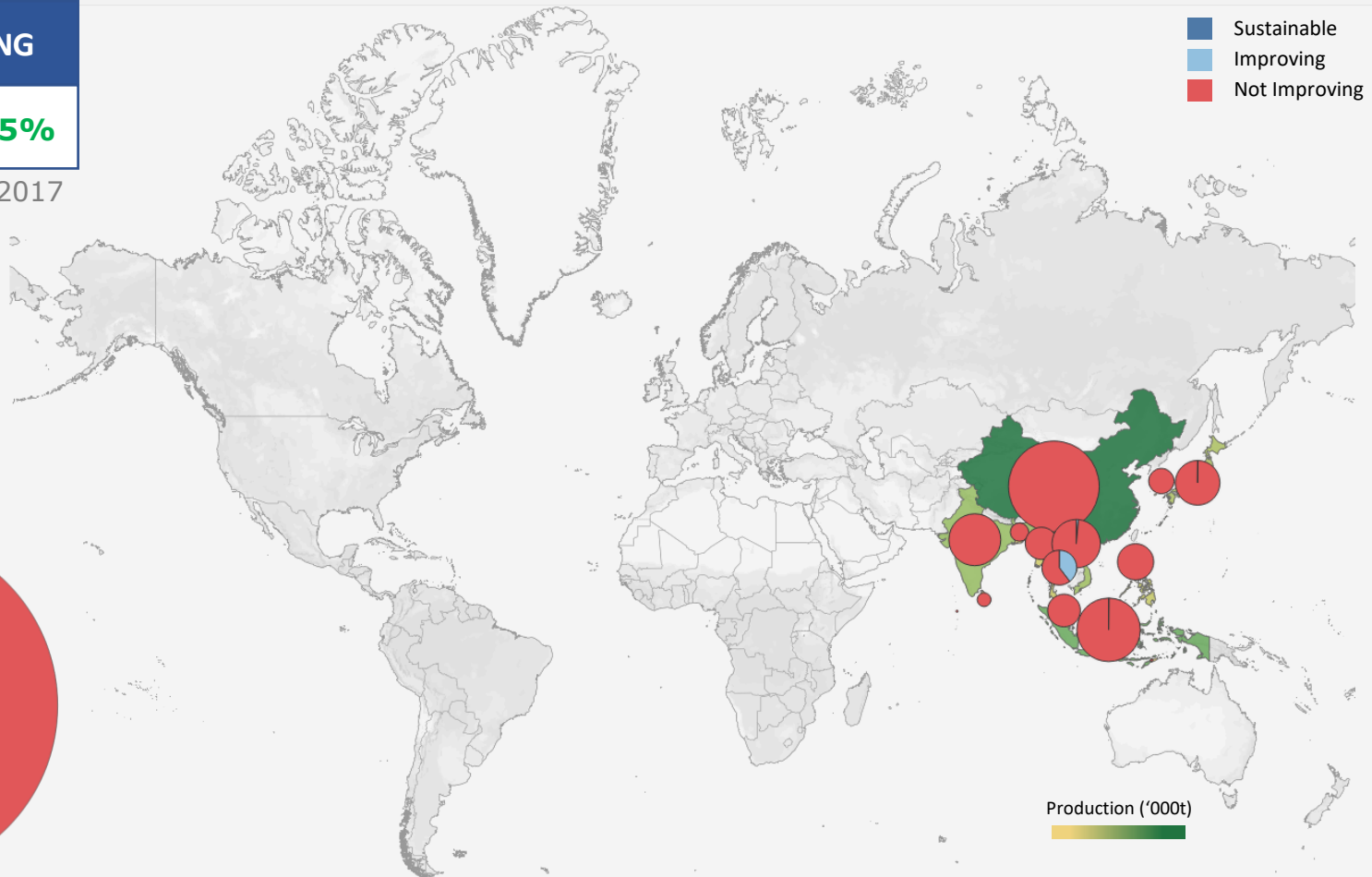
Δ from 2017

Sustainable  
0  
0.0%

Improving  
496  
2.1%



Not Improving  
23,001  
97.9%



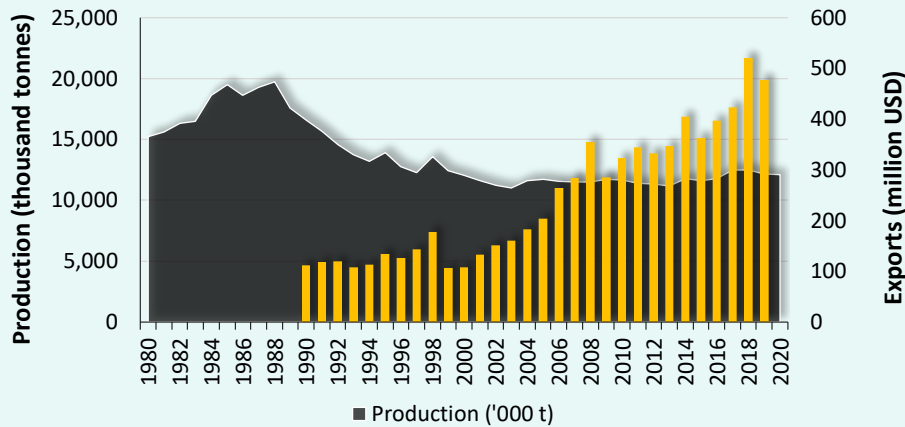
Current producing countries and percent of volume by country that is considered either sustainable or improving.

# MARINE INGREDIENTS: OTHER



Atlantic mackerel  
(*Scomber scombrus*)

Time series of marine ingredients - other production (area) and annual exports of fishmeal and fish oil (bars)



2020 production and percent of volume that is sustainable/improving

Country	Production ('000 t)	% of sector total	% Sustainable/Improving
Russia	1,300.5	11%	16%
Norway	823.4	7%	93%
Oman	634.9	5%	0%
Iran	385.0	3%	0%
South Africa	378.4	3%	89%
Iceland	356.0	3%	85%
United Kingdom	323.2	3%	89%
Angola	321.0	3%	0%
Other	7,568.5	63%	11%

Note: For more data visualizations on the production and status by region, species, and other criteria, please see the [Overall T75 progress](#) and [2022 status by sector](#) Tableau dashboards.

## Production and trade

- Catches from the species included in this subsector experienced a peak in the late 1980s, followed by a decline until the mid-2000s, and have since remained stable. The majority of these catches come from European countries (such as Russia, Norway, and Iceland) and Middle Eastern countries (including Oman and Iran).
- The production is predominantly comprised of other small pelagic species, such as Atlantic and Pacific herring, Atlantic mackerel, and Indian oil sardine.
- Annual exports of fishmeal and fish oil from species or countries not covered in the other two subsectors have shown a steady increase since the early 2000s and currently amount to approximately USD 500 million per year.

## T75 status and current strategic priorities

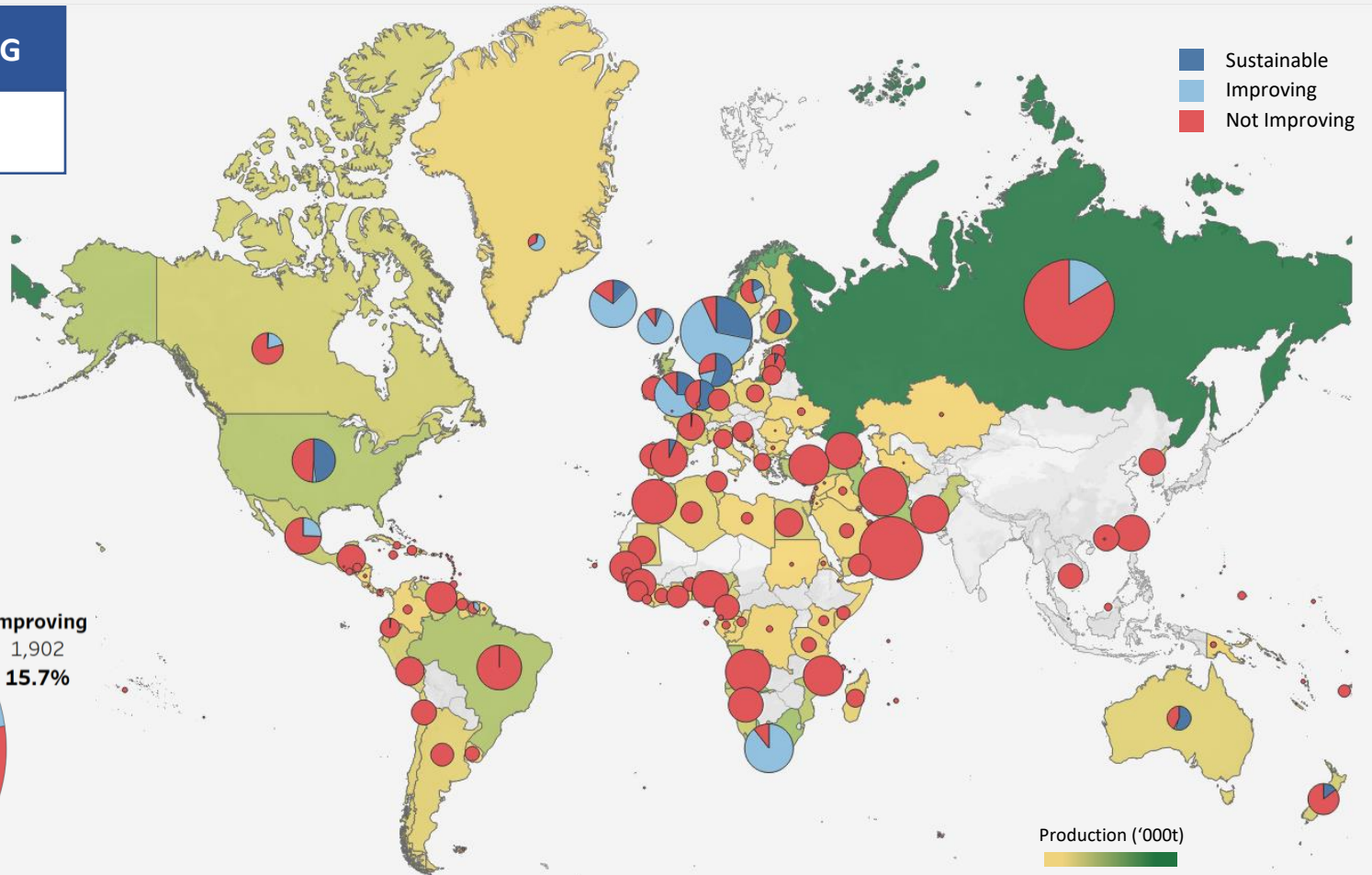
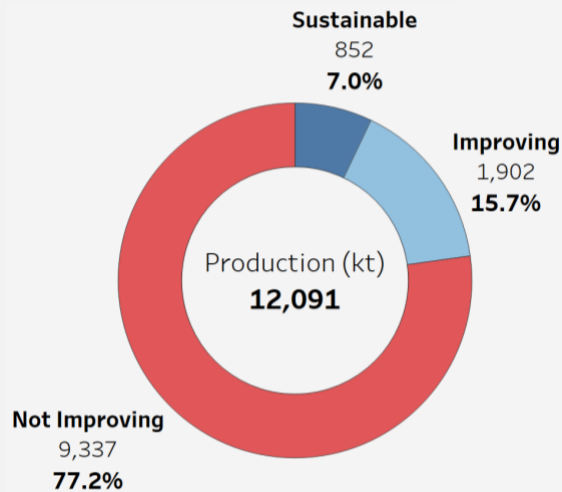
- This subsector is less than halfway toward the 75% target, with roughly 23% of production coming from fisheries considered sustainable or improving.
- The sustainable or improving supply is coming mostly from North Atlantic and NE Pacific fisheries, namely from Europe and North America. Except for South Africa, for most fisheries and countries in Africa and Asia there is still no evidence of improvements.
- Compared to 2021, there has been a significant increase in the improving/sustainable production. This was mainly due to the large volume NE Atlantic mackerel and herring FIP.
- To reach the 75% target, the production from relevant fisheries and producing countries (e.g., Russia) would need to be mobilized into improvement initiatives.



# MARINE INGREDIENTS: OTHER

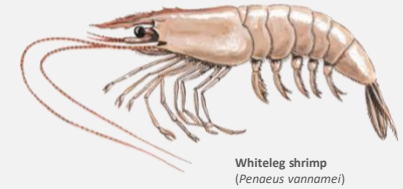
SUSTAINABLE / IMPROVING

**22.8%**

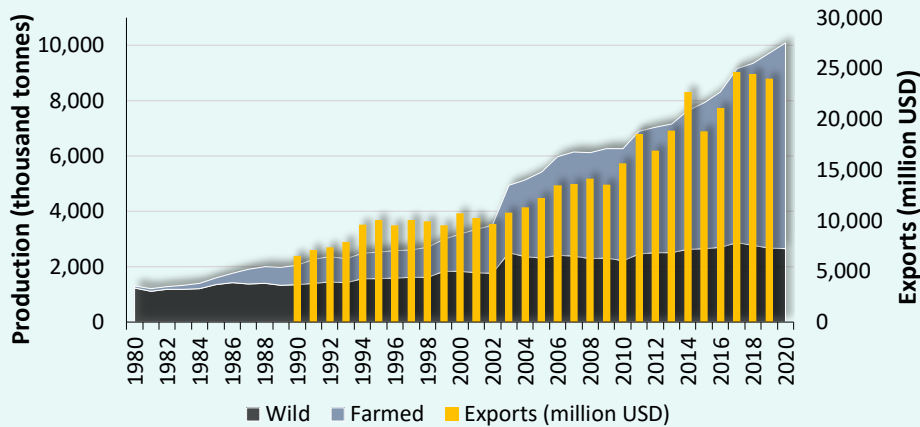


Current producing countries and percent of volume by country that is considered either sustainable or improving.

# LARGE SHRIMP



Time series of large shrimp farmed and wild production (area) and annual exports (bars)



2020 production and percent of volume that is sustainable/improving

Country	Production ('000 t)	% of sector total	% Sustainable/Improving
China	3,475.9	34%	1%
India	1,436.9	14%	16%
Indonesia	1,147.0	11%	7%
Viet Nam	1,103.5	11%	9%
Ecuador	762.5	8%	49%
Thailand	452.7	4%	18%
Mexico	272.9	3%	11%
Argentina	184.0	2%	76%
Other	1,253.0	12%	18%

Note: For more data visualizations on the production and status by region, species, and other criteria, please see the [Overall T75 progress](#) and [2022 status by sector](#) Tableau dashboards.

## Production and trade

- The large shrimp sector has had an average annual growth rate of 6% since 2000, mostly due to aquaculture, which has grown rapidly since the 1990s and currently accounts for 74% of total large shrimp production. The major farmed shrimp producing countries are China, India, Ecuador, Indonesia, and Viet Nam.
- Exports grew steadily from the 1990s until a peak in 2017, but appear to have declined slightly since then.
- India, Ecuador, and Viet Nam are the major exporters, representing around 50% of exported large shrimp, worth about USD 12 billion (2019 data) (SFP 2022c).

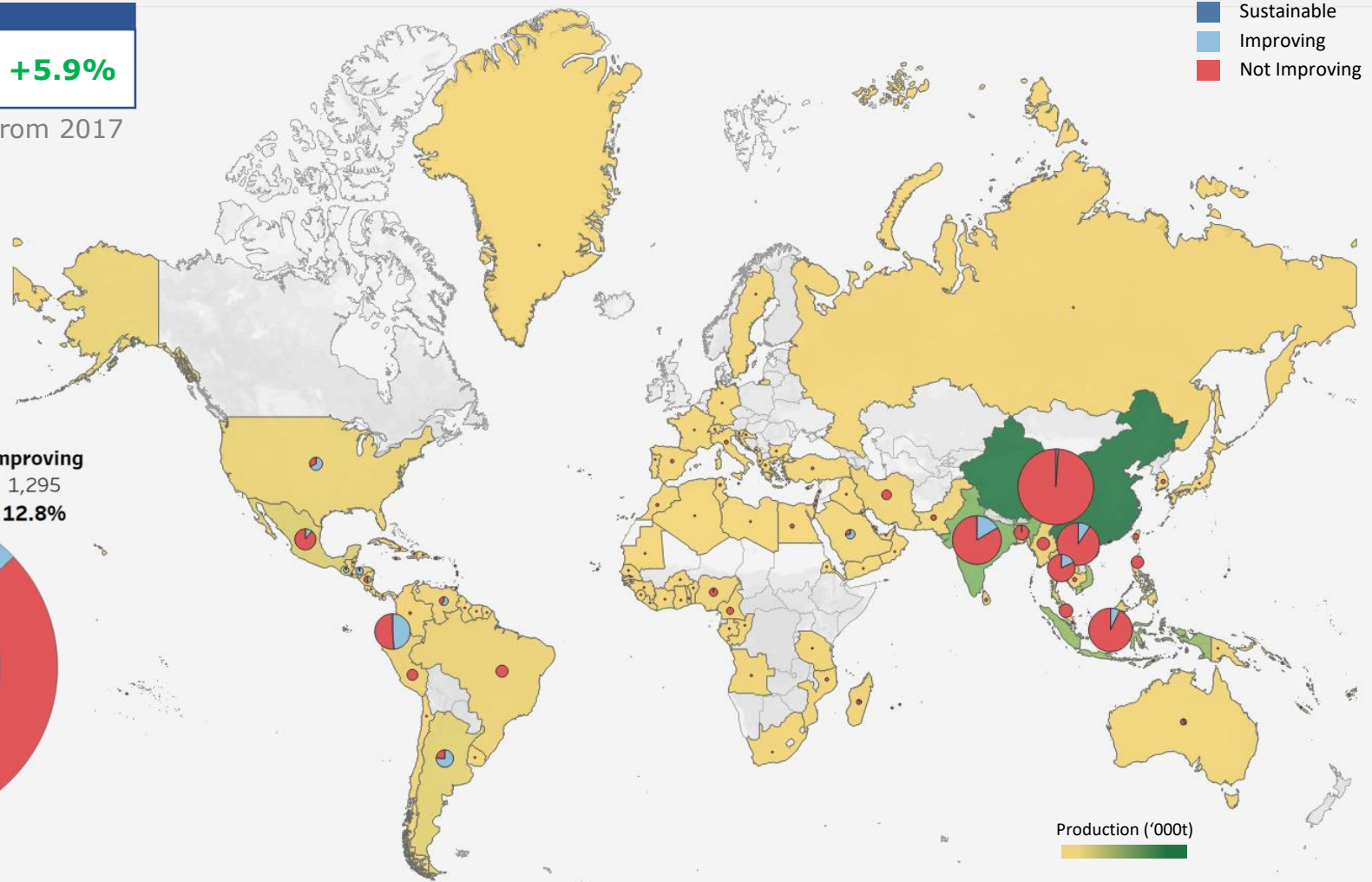
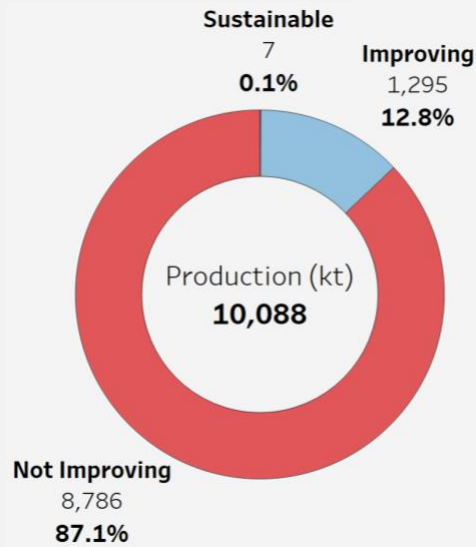
## T75 status and current strategic priorities

- Thirteen percent of global large shrimp is considered sustainable or improving.** This represents a 6% increase from 2017 and is mainly due to an increase in farmed certified production.
- The amount of improving farmed large shrimp increased from 12.2% in 2021, and from 5.5% in 2017. This year's increase is due primarily to large increases in certified farm production in Ecuador and India. Several countries are calculated to have >20% of their production certified to international standards.
- For wild production, the current 9% of sustainable/improving production is mostly coming from several FIPs in Argentina, the United States (Gulf of Mexico), and India.
- To reach the 75% target, it will be vital to improve the sustainability of China's farmed and wild production, as well as farmed shrimp from India, Indonesia, and Viet Nam. Learn more about SFP's 2023 Target 75 strategy and prioritized fisheries [here](#).

# LARGE SHRIMP

**12.9%** **+5.9%**

Δ from 2017

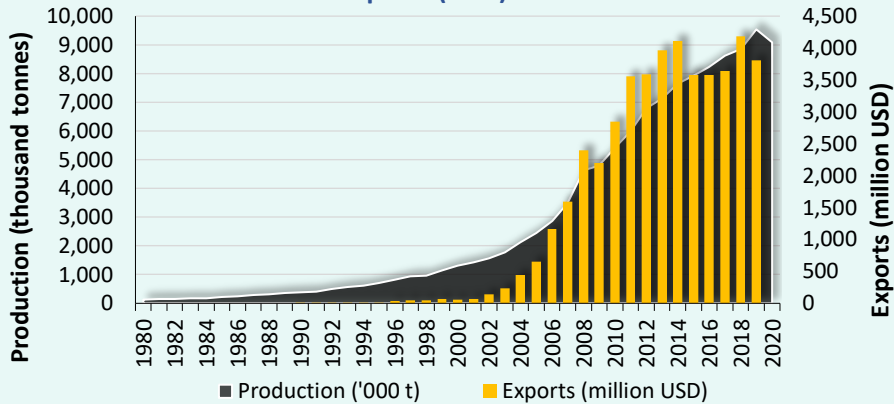


Current producing countries and percent of volume by country that is considered either sustainable or improving.

# FARMED WHITEFISH

## TILAPIA -PANGASIUUS

Time series of farmed whitefish production (area) and annual exports (bars)



2020 production and percent of volume that is sustainable/improving

Country	Production ('000 t)	% of sector total	% Sustainable/Improving	
			Production	%
Viet Nam	1,804.9	20%	13%	13%
China	1,655.4	18%	15%	15%
Indonesia	1,554.0	17%	4%	4%
Egypt	954.2	11%	0%	0%
Bangladesh	723.4	8%	0%	0%
India	613.6	7%	0%	0%
Brazil	343.6	4%	11%	11%
Philippines	263.9	3%	0%	0%
Other	1,173.8	13%	7%	7%

**Note:** For more data visualizations on the production and status by region, species, and other criteria, please see the [Overall T75 progress](#) and [2022 status by sector](#) Tableau dashboards.



Pangasius (or Pangas catfish)  
(*Pangasius pangasius*)



Nile tilapia  
(*Oreochromis niloticus*)

## Production and trade

- ⦿ Farmed whitefish is one of the sectors with the largest observed growth in production. Production increased rapidly from the 2000s onward. The major producing countries are currently China, Indonesia, Egypt, Brazil, and Bangladesh (tilapia), and Viet Nam, India, Bangladesh, and Indonesia (pangasius).
- ⦿ Annual farmed whitefish exports increased significantly in the mid-2000s but appear to have peaked since 2014. They are currently at around USD 3.8 billion per year.
- ⦿ Viet Nam and China are by far the largest exporters, accounting for around 85 percent of total exports. The US, China, and Europe are the major markets, along with Mexico (**SFP 2022d**).

## T75 status and current strategic priorities

- ⦿ **Seven percent of farmed tilapia and pangasius is considered improving.** This represents an increase from 5.7% in 2021, but a slight decrease from 2017.
- ⦿ This was driven by increased certified pangasius production in Viet Nam and moderate increases in certified tilapia production in Brazil, China, and Honduras.
- ⦿ The Hainan Tilapia Sustainability Alliance Aquaculture Improvement Project (AIP) continues to produce 100,000 tonnes of product classified as improving annually.
- ⦿ To reach the 75% target, the remaining production from large producing countries (e.g., China, Indonesia, Viet Nam) would need to be mobilized into improvement initiatives. Learn more about SFP's 2023 Target 75 strategy and prioritized fisheries [here](#).

# FARMED WHITEFISH

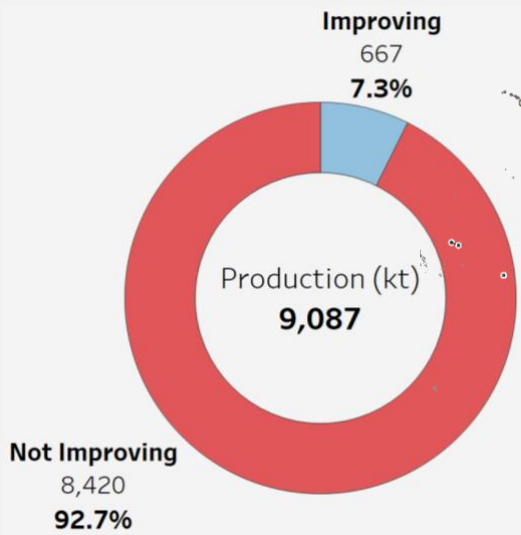
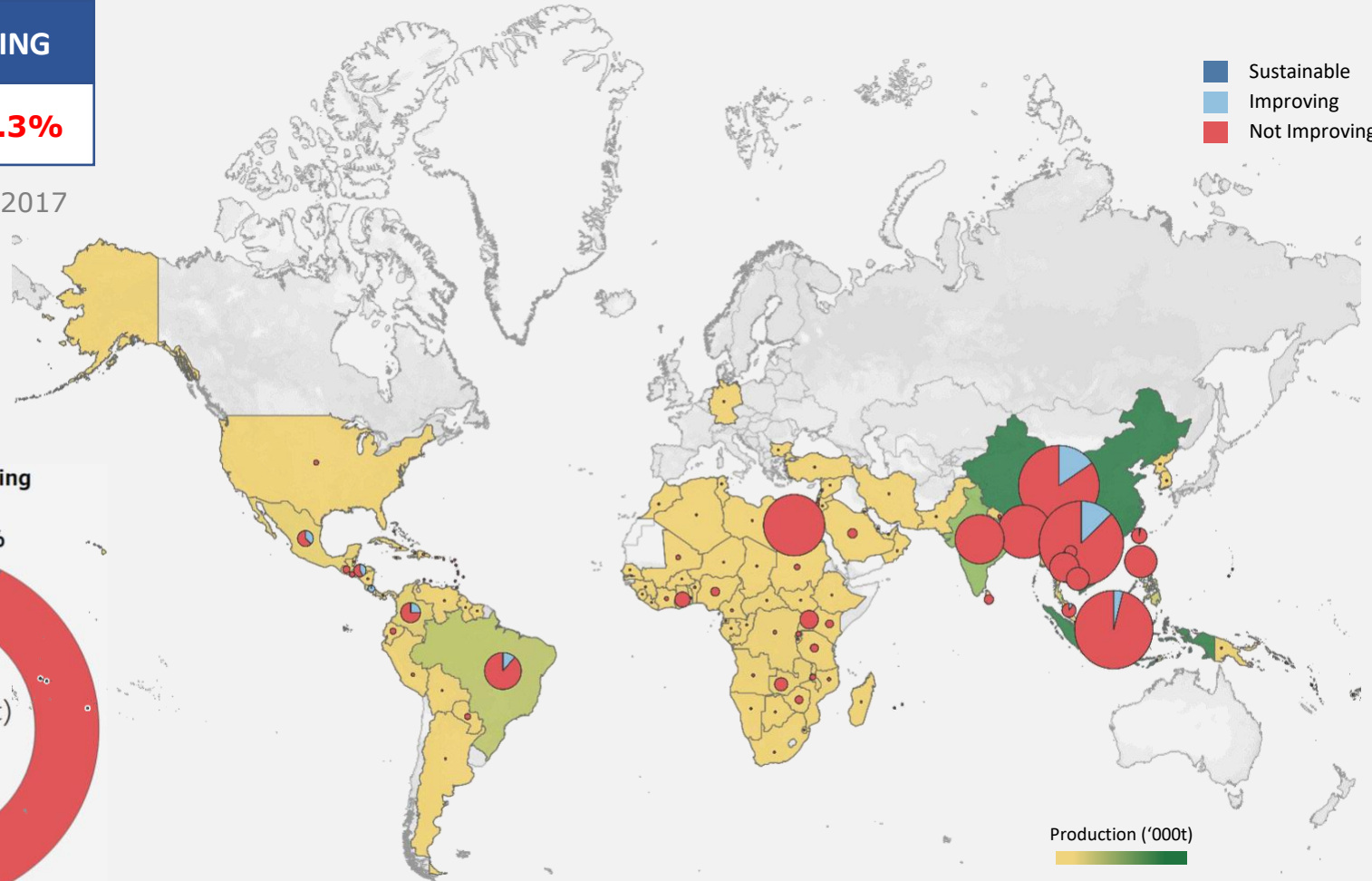
TILAPIA -PANGASIUS

SUSTAINABLE / IMPROVING

**7.3%** **-1.3%**

▽ from 2017

- Sustainable
- Improving
- Not Improving

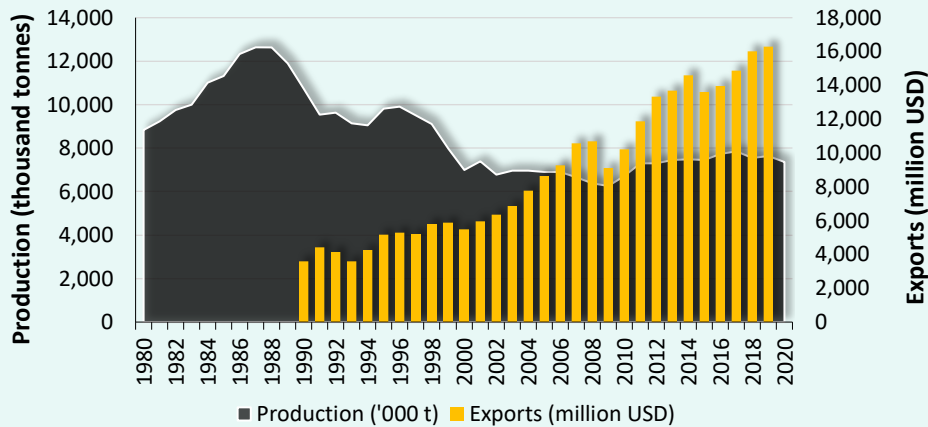


Current producing countries and percent of volume by country that is considered either sustainable or improving.

# WILD CLASSIC WHITEFISH



Time series of wild whitefish production (area) and annual exports (bars)



2020 production and percent of volume that is sustainable/improving

Country	Production ('000 t)	% of sector total	% Sustainable/Improving
Russia	2,510.7	34%	88%
United States	1,926.3	26%	100%
Norway	646.9	9%	99%
Iceland	389.6	5%	100%
Argentina	322.3	4%	42%
Japan	216.5	3%	0%
Spain	151.5	2%	6%
Canada	149.3	2%	88%
Other	1,041.7	14%	57%

Note: For more data visualizations on the production and status by region, species, and other criteria, please see the [Overall T75 progress](#) and [2022 status by sector](#) Tableau dashboards.

## Production and trade

- Wild classic whitefish remains an important seafood sector within the scope of T75, with annual production of more than 7 million tonnes over the last 10 years.
- Wild classic whitefish production is dominated by Alaska pollock (*Gadus chalcogrammus*), which represents almost half (48%) of the total catch in this sector.
- Russia and the United States are the top producing countries, together representing more than 60% of total production.
- Annual wild classic whitefish exports have increased in recent years, reaching more than USD 16 billion in 2019.
- Russia and China each account for 14% of total exported wild classic whitefish (2019 data). Most of the traded wild classic whitefish is estimated to be exported to the European Union.

## T75 status and current strategic priorities

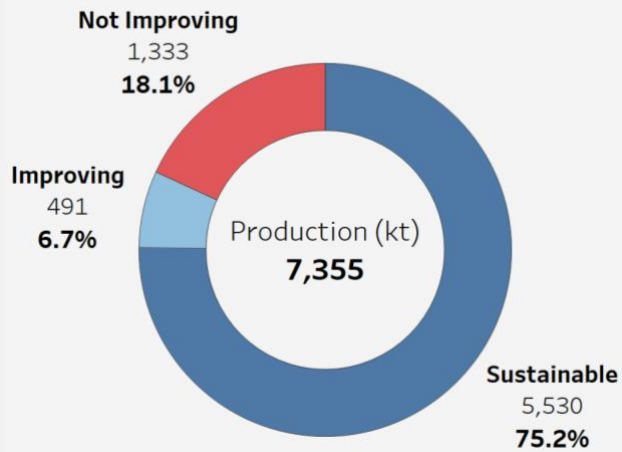
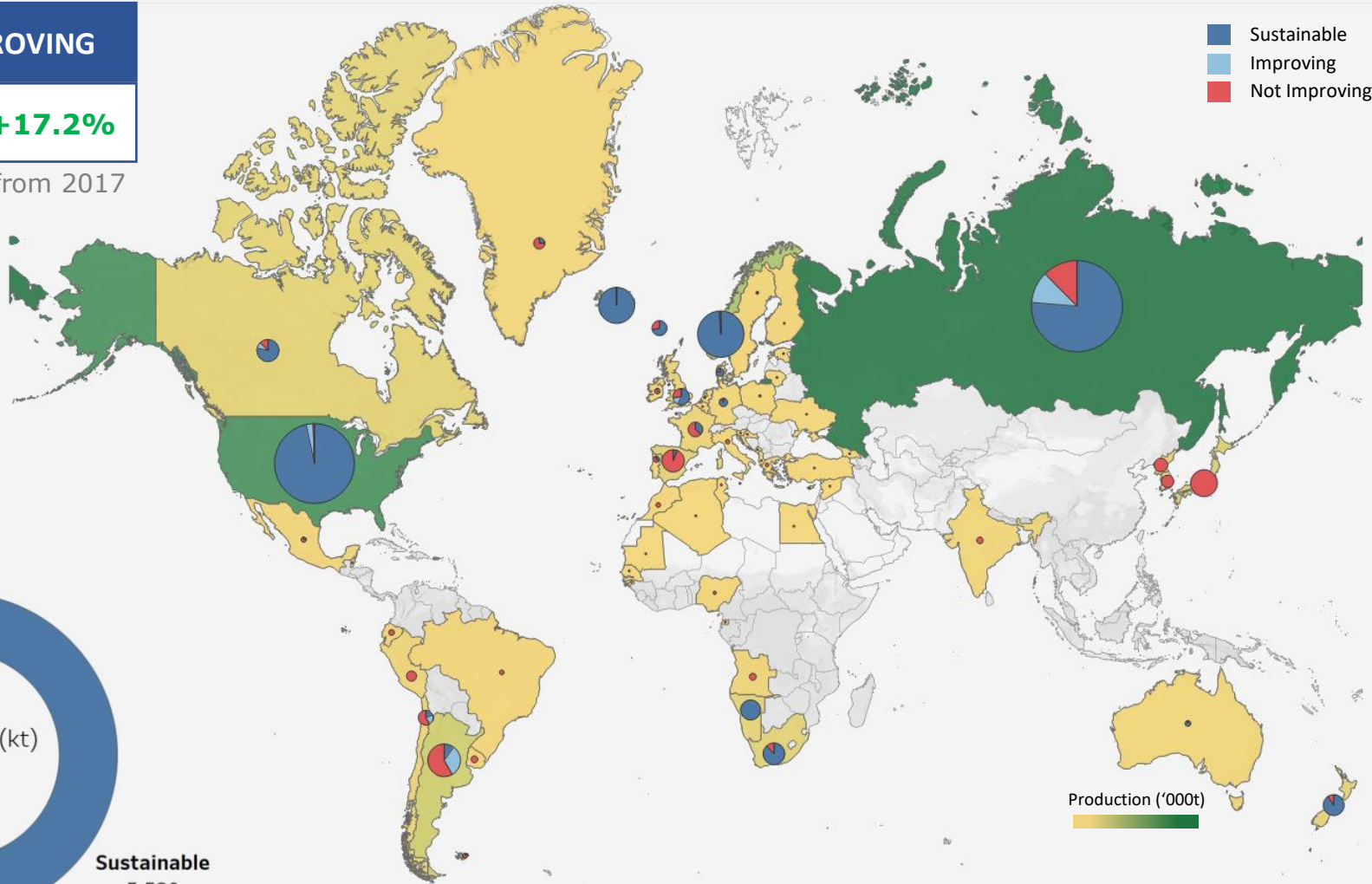
- Around 82% of global wild classic whitefish production is considered sustainable or improving, representing an increase of almost 12% from the previous year.
- The increase in sustainable and improving categories is mainly due to new MSC-certified fisheries or new fisheries that entered MSC Full Assessment.
- Wild classic whitefish is one of the sectors that has achieved the 75% target. Learn more about SFP's 2023 Target 75 strategy in 2023 and prioritized fisheries [here](#).

# WILD CLASSIC WHITEFISH

SUSTAINABLE / IMPROVING

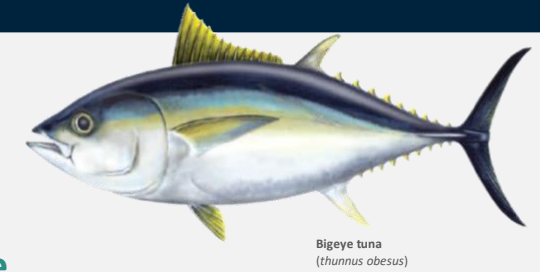
**81.9%** +17.2%

Δ from 2017

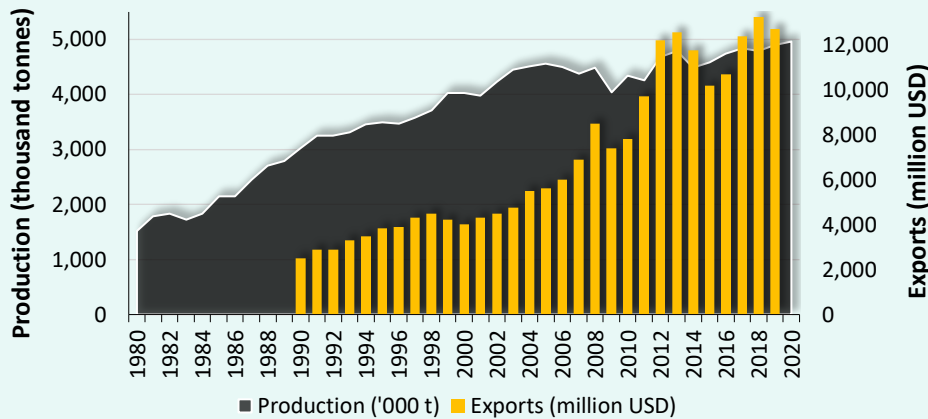


Current producing countries and percent of volume by country that is considered either sustainable or improving.

# TUNA



Time series of tuna production (area) and annual exports (bars)



2020 production and percent of volume that is sustainable/improving

Country	Production ('000 t)	% of sector total	% Sustainable/Improving
Indonesia	696.6	14%	8%
Japan	325.9	7%	10%
South Korea	302.1	6%	85%
Ecuador	291.1	6%	84%
Taiwan	284.2	6%	84%
Spain	226.9	5%	88%
Philippines	215.3	4%	12%
Kiribati	209.5	4%	96%
Other	2,410.7	49%	62%

Note: For more data visualizations on the production and status by region, species, and other criteria, please see the [Overall T75 progress](#) and [2022 status by sector](#) Tableau dashboards.

## Production and trade

- Tuna is an important seafood sector within the scope of T75, with average annual production of 5 million tonnes in the last five years for the four species combined.
- Tuna catches have been increasing globally. Indonesia (14%), Japan (7%), South Korea (6%), Ecuador (6%), and Taiwan (6%) are the top producing countries, accounting for 39 percent of global tuna production in 2020. The remaining production is widely split among multiple producing countries.
- Annual tuna exports have been increasing steadily, growing an average of USD 6.9 billion per year in the past three decades.
- Thailand accounts for 18% of total exported tuna (2019 data), followed by Ecuador, Spain, and China. Most of the traded tuna is estimated to be exported to the European Union, the United States, and Japan.

## T75 status and current strategic priorities

- **Around 55% of global tuna production is considered sustainable or improving.** With several new FIPs and MSC fisheries developed each year, tuna is one of the sectors with the highest increase in percentage on track from 2017 (~30%), although there was a small drop of 0.3 percent from last year.
- This sustainable or improving supply is coming mostly from South Korea, Ecuador, Taiwan, Kiribati, and Spain.
- To reach the 75% target, production from Asia – namely Indonesia, Japan, and the Philippines – would need to be mobilized into improvement initiatives. Learn more about SFP’s 2023 Target 75 strategy and prioritized fisheries [here](#).

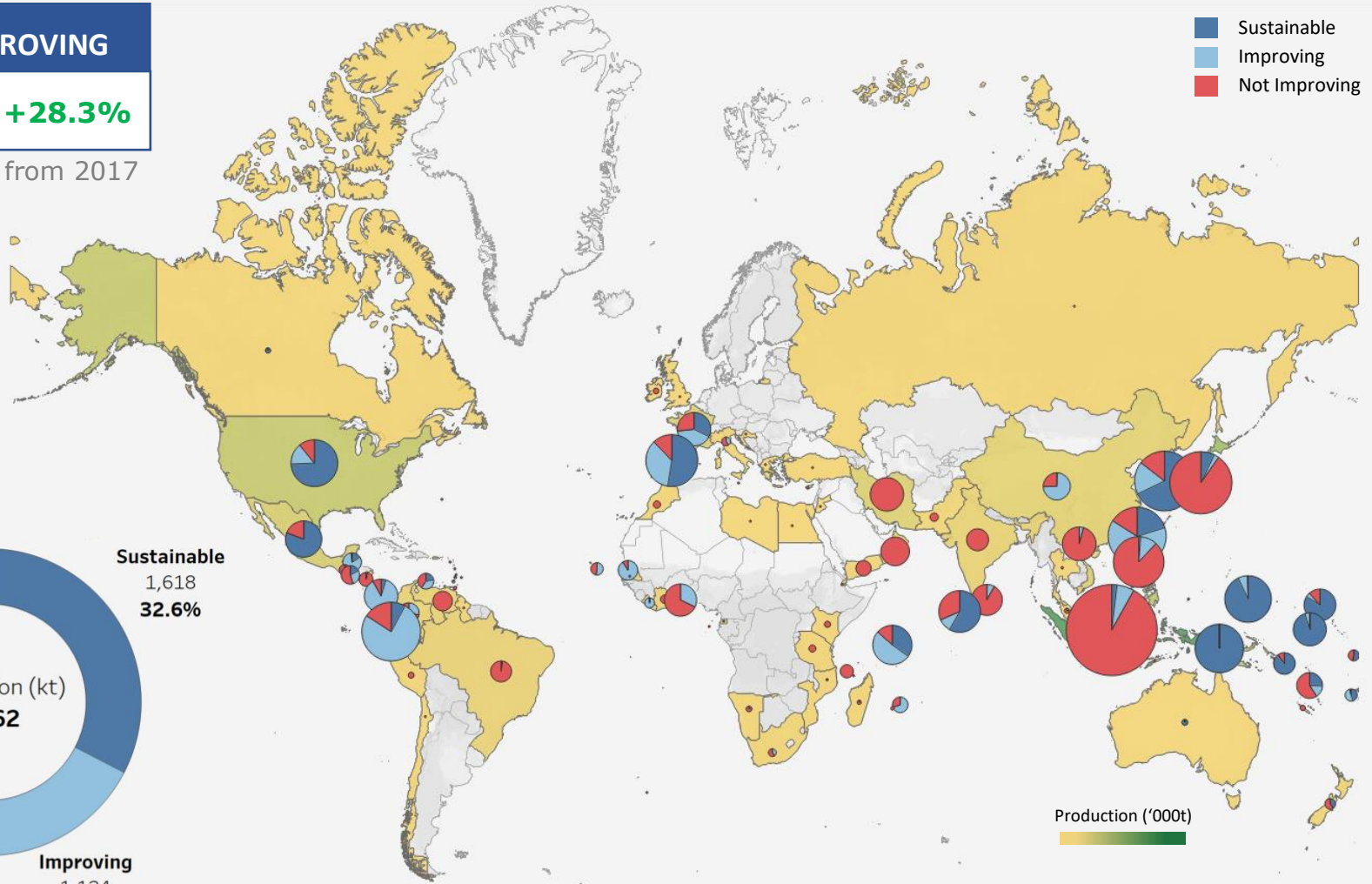
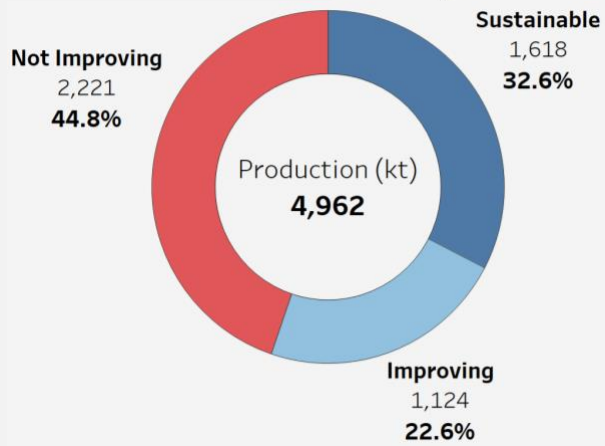


# TUNA

SUSTAINABLE / IMPROVING

**55.2%** +28.3%

Δ from 2017

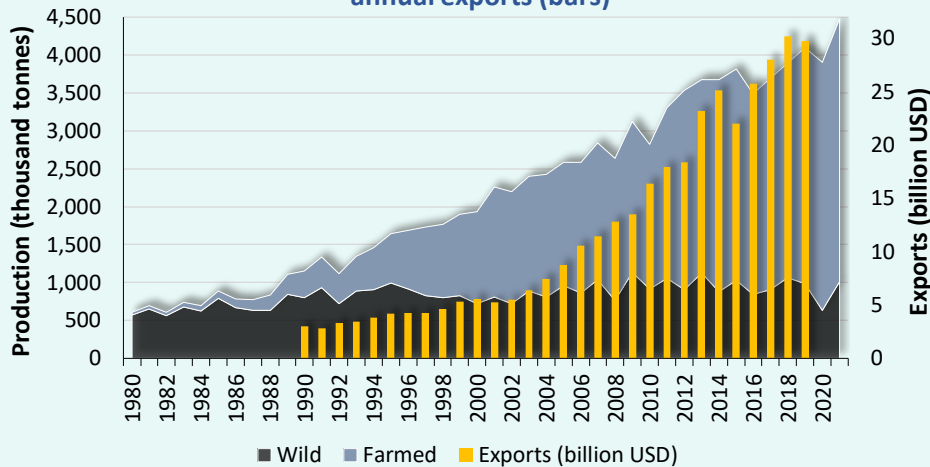


Current producing countries and percent of volume by country that is considered either sustainable or improving.

# SALMON



Time series of salmon wild and farmed production (area) and annual exports (bars)



2020 production and percent of volume that is sustainable/improving

Country	Production ('000 t)	% of sector total	% Sustainable/Improving
Norway	1,485.4	38%	91%
Chile	1,079.5	28%	95%
Russia	351.4	9%	50%
United States	243.5	6%	93%
United Kingdom	197.2	5%	98%
Canada	138.1	4%	87%
Japan	113.7	3%	0%
Faroe Islands	89.0	2%	44%
Other	173.0	4%	39%

**Note:** For more data visualizations on the production and status by region, species, and other criteria, please see the [Overall T75 progress](#) and [2022 status by sector](#) Tableau dashboards.

## Production and trade

- Salmon is an important seafood sector within the scope of T75. While the wild component has kept steady in terms of growth, the farmed component has grown at triple the rate since the 1990s, currently representing around 77 percent of global production.
- Catches are mostly from three countries – Russia, the United States, and Canada – while farmed production is led by Norway and Chile.
- Annual salmon exports have followed the trend in farmed production and have increased, growing on average by USD 12.1 billion per year in the past three decades.
- Norway accounts for 29% of total exported salmon (2019 data), followed by Chile (17%) and Sweden (13%). Most of the traded salmon is estimated to be exported to the European Union, the United States, and Japan.

## T75 status and current strategic priorities

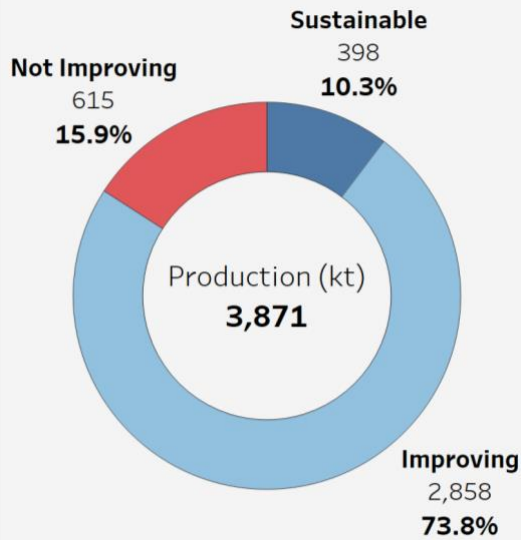
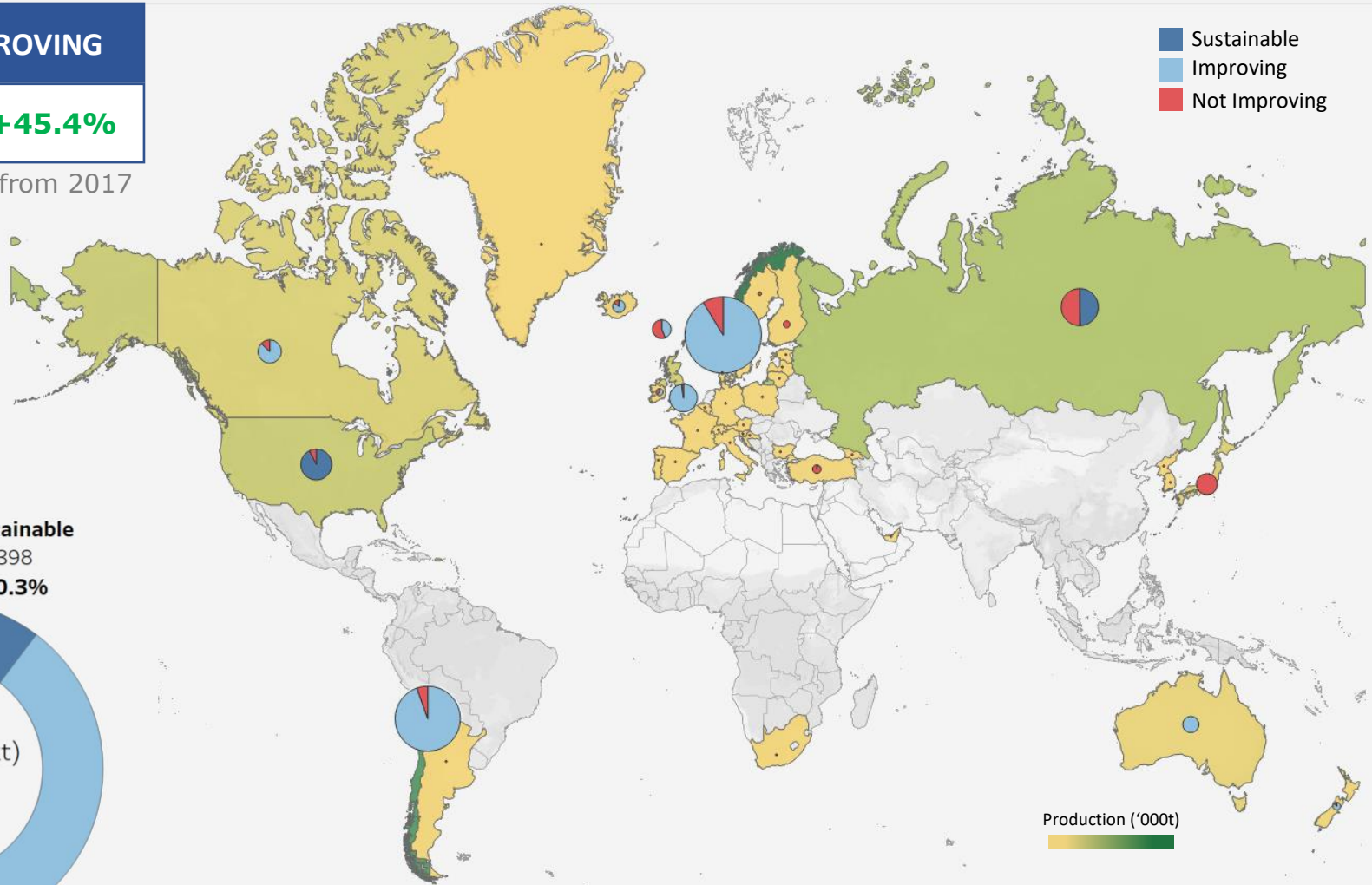
- Around 84% of global salmon production is considered sustainable or improving**, representing an increase of 5% from the previous year.
- With the exception of the United States and Russia (where most production is in MSC-certified fisheries), this increasing trend is mostly due to farmed certification, particularly in the main producing countries (Norway, Chile, UK, and Canada).
- The salmon sector has achieved the 75% target. Learn more about SFP's 2023 Target 75 strategy and prioritized fisheries [here](#).

# SALMON

SUSTAINABLE / IMPROVING

**83.8%** **+45.4%**

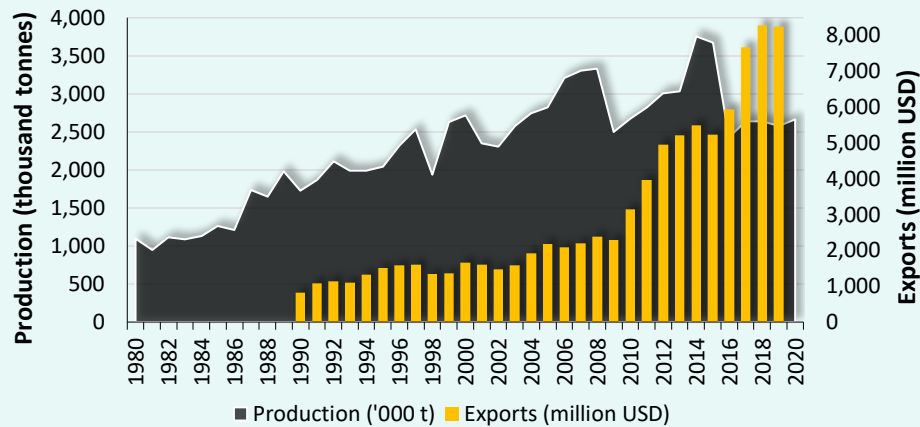
Δ from 2017



Current producing countries and percent of volume by country that is considered either sustainable or improving.

# SQUID

Time series of squid production (area) and annual exports (bars)



2020 production and percent of volume that is sustainable/improving

Country	Production ('000 t)	% of sector total	% Sustainable/Improving
China	730.7	27%	0%
Peru	494.1	19%	89%
Indonesia	193.6	7%	0%
Argentina	171.2	6%	0%
Viet Nam	126.0	5%	0%
Russia	125.5	5%	0%
South Korea	100.4	4%	0%
Thailand	89.2	3%	0%
Other	635.8	24%	6%

Note: For more data visualizations on the production and status by region, species, and other criteria, please see the [Overall T75 progress](#) and [2022 status by sector](#) Tableau dashboards.



European squid  
(*Loligo vulgaris*)

## Production and trade

- Squid is increasingly becoming an important sector in the global seafood landscape. Historical catches present an overall increasing trend, peaking in 2014 and followed by a drop to current values (roughly 2.6 million tonnes per year). China (27%) and Peru (19%) remain the top producing countries, accounting for nearly half (46%) of squid production in 2020.
- Annual squid exports have also been increasing steadily and are currently at around USD 3.0 billion per year.
- China accounts for 38% of total exported squid (2019 data), followed by other major exporters such as Peru (10%), India (8%), and Spain (7%). Most of the traded squid is estimated to be exported to the European Union, China, and Japan (SFP 2022h).

## T75 status and current strategic priorities

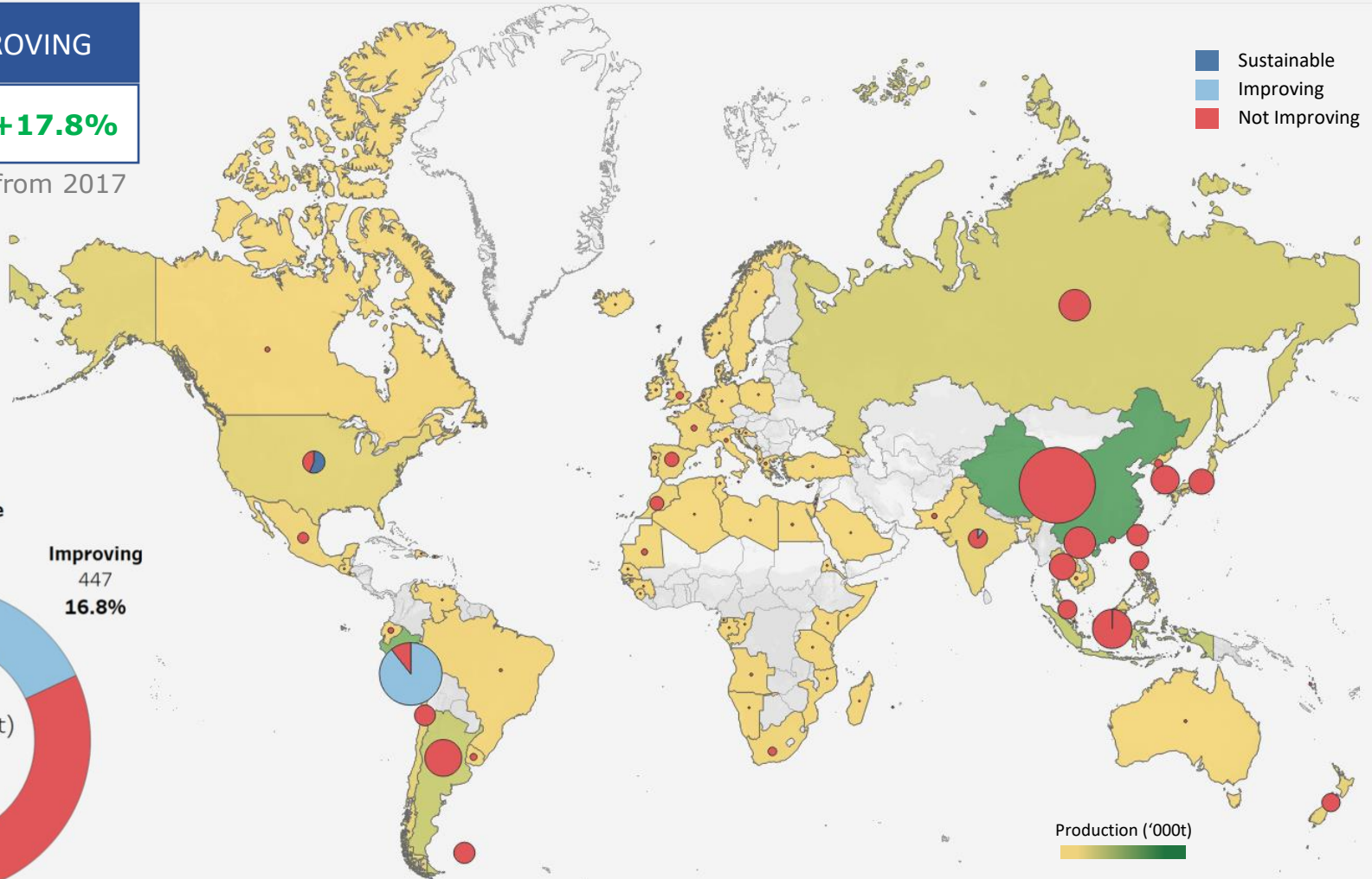
- **Around 18% of global squid production is considered sustainable or improving.** This represents a drop of more than 1.5% from the previous year, but a significant increase from 2017.
- This sustainable or improving supply is coming mostly from Peru, followed by India and Indonesia.
- To reach the 75% target, production from Asia (mostly China but also Viet Nam) and Argentina would need to be mobilized into improvement initiatives. Learn more about SFP's 2023 Target 75 strategy and prioritized fisheries [here](#).

# SQUID

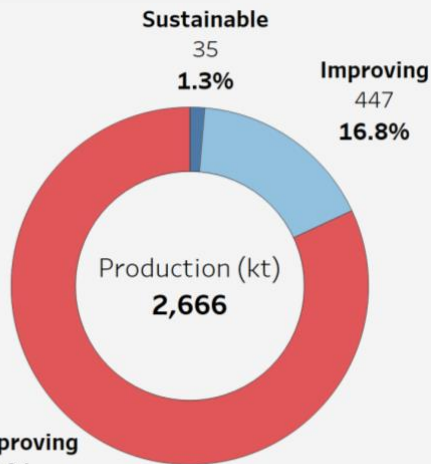
SUSTAINABLE / IMPROVING

**18.1%** **+17.8%**

Δ from 2017



■ Sustainable  
■ Improving  
■ Not Improving

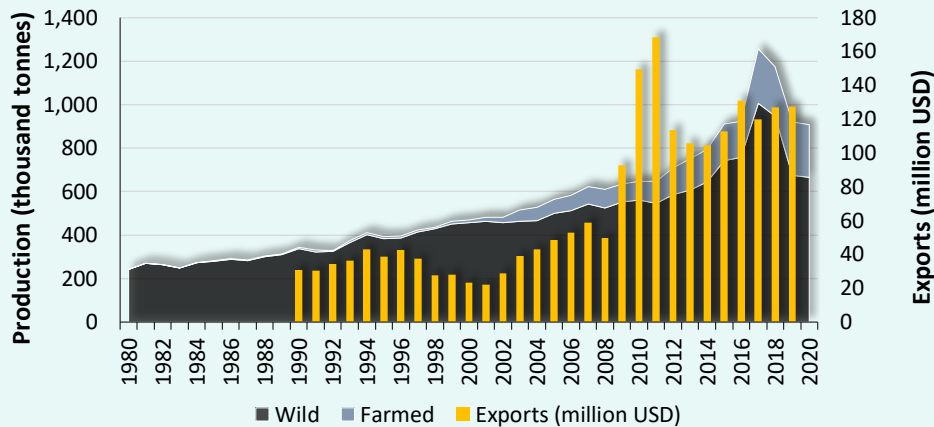


Production ('000t)

Current producing countries and percent of volume by country that is considered either sustainable or improving.

# SNAPPER-GROUPER

Time series of snapper and grouper production (area) and annual exports (bars)



## Production and trade

- Snapper and grouper are valuable fishery resources within the scope of T75. Production in the last two years has been relatively stable, at around 900,000 tonnes per year, nearly 75% of which is from wild capture.
- Indonesia remains the top producing country, with 36% of global production (240,000 tonnes in 2020), followed by China and Mexico.
- Annual snapper and grouper exports have increased in recent years, reaching more than USD 120 million per year. However, trade data for this sector is of poor quality.
- Indonesia accounts for 31% of reported snapper and grouper exports by value (2019 data), mainly to Taiwan, China, and Malaysia.

2020 production and percent of volume that is sustainable/improving

Country	Production ('000 t)	% of sector total	% Sustainable/Improving
China	284.0	31%	0%
Indonesia	250.1	28%	54%
Malaysia	45.2	5%	0%
Mexico	45.0	5%	5%
Philippines	36.1	4%	0%
India	32.0	4%	0%
Brazil	23.2	3%	11%
Taiwan	20.3	2%	0%
Other	171.7	19%	1%

Note: For more data visualizations on the production and status by region, species, and other criteria, please see the [Overall T75 progress](#) and [2022 status by sector](#) Tableau dashboards.

## T75 status and current strategic priorities

- Around 15.5% of snapper and grouper production is considered sustainable or improving, representing an increase of almost 7.5% since 2017.
- The increase in the improving category is mainly due to large-scale FIPs that are in place in Indonesia.
- To reach the 75% target, production from Asia (mostly China but also Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and India), Mexico, and Brazil would need to be mobilized into improvement initiatives.
- Learn more about SFP's 2023 Target 75 strategy and prioritized fisheries [here](#).

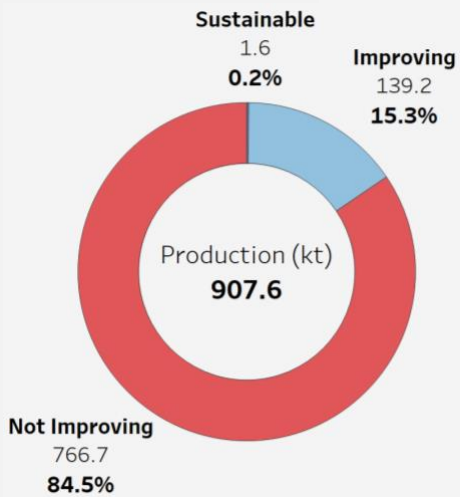
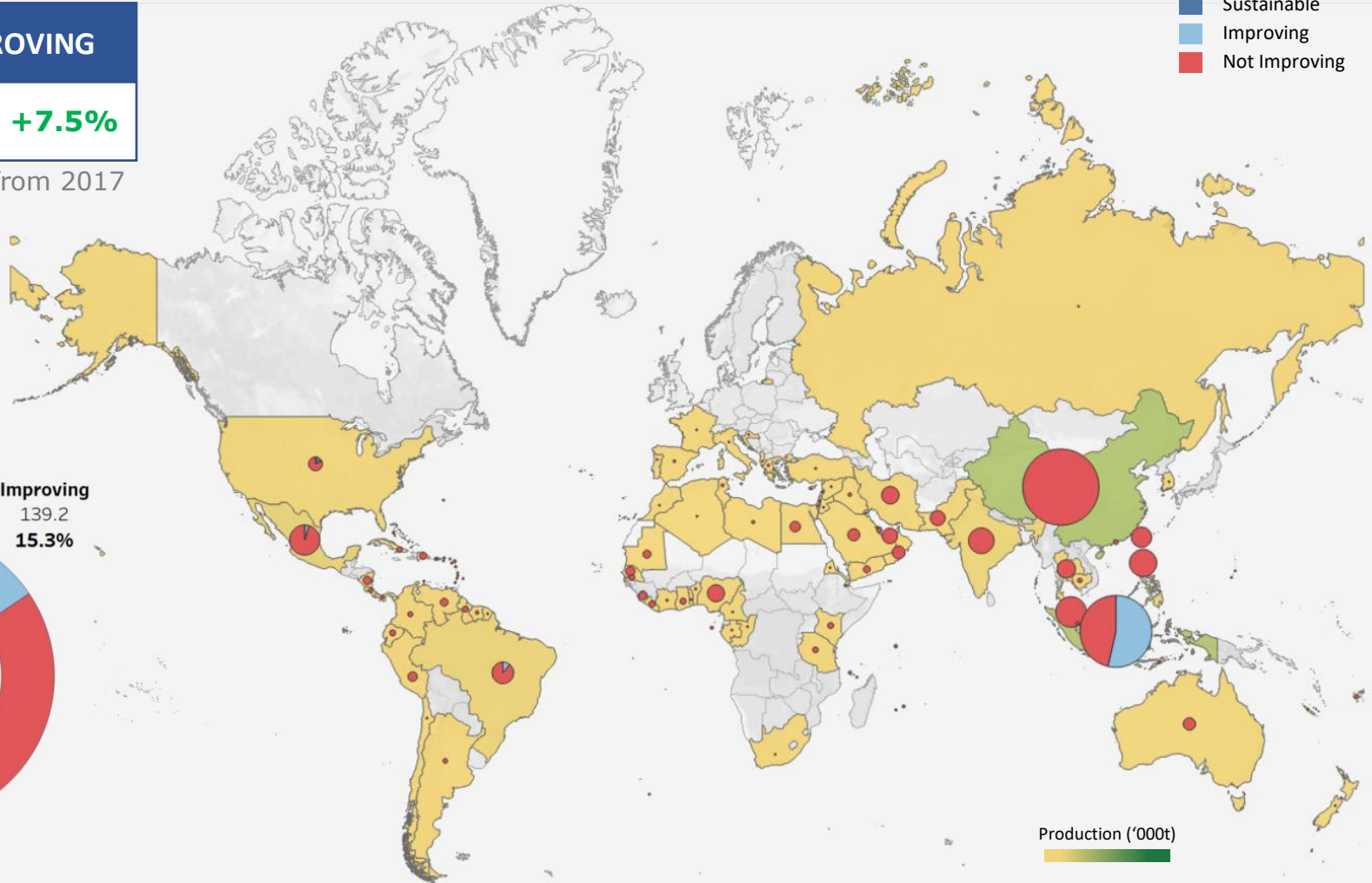
# SNAPPER-GROUPER

SUSTAINABLE / IMPROVING

**15.5%** +7.5%

Δ from 2017

- Sustainable
- Improving
- Not Improving



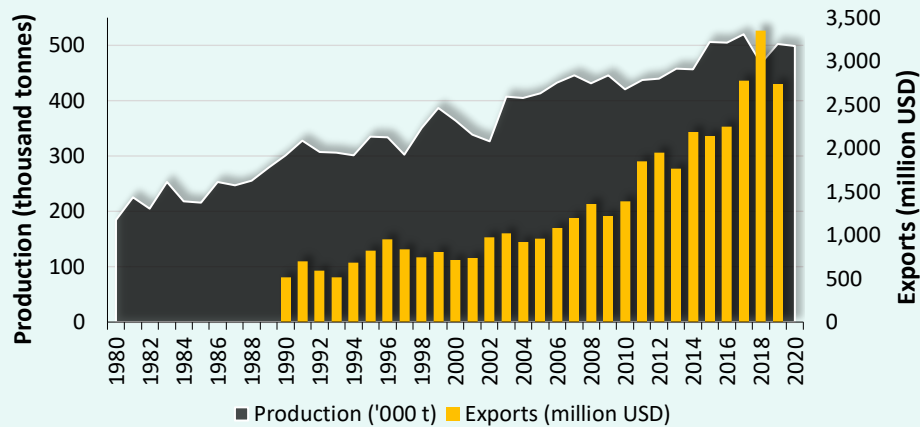
Current producing countries and percent of volume by country that is considered either sustainable or improving.

# OCTOPUS



Common octopus  
(*Octopus vulgaris*)

Time series of octopus production (area) and annual exports (bars)



2020 production and percent of volume that is sustainable/improving

Country	Production ('000 t)	% of total	% Sustainable/Improving
Viet Nam	108.0	22%	0%
China	104.9	21%	0%
Morocco	51.9	10%	0%
Mauritania	39.0	8%	0%
Mexico	34.6	7%	5%
Japan	32.6	7%	0%
South Korea	19.4	4%	0%
Indonesia	19.2	4%	1%
Other	89.1	18%	3%

**Note:** For more data visualizations on the production and status by region, species, and other criteria, please see the [Overall T75 progress](#) and [2022 status by sector](#) Tableau dashboards.

## Production and trade

- Octopus is a relatively small sector, with global catches of around 500,000 metric tons annually. Catches increased consistently throughout the time series. Viet Nam (22%), China (21%), and Morocco (10%) remain the top producing countries, accounting for more than half (53%) of octopus production in 2020.
- Mirroring seafood as a whole, annual octopus exports have been increasing steadily and are currently at around USD 1.3 billion per year.
- China accounts for 19% of total exported octopus (2019 data), closely followed by other important exporters such as Mauritania, Morocco, and Spain. Most of the traded octopus is estimated to be exported to the European Union, South Korea, and Japan (SFP 2022j).

## T75 status and current strategic priorities

- Nearly 1% of global octopus production is considered sustainable or improving**, representing a drop of more than 3 percentage points from the previous year.
- The sustainable or improving supply is coming mostly from Mexico and India. Currently, there are still only [two MSC-certified octopus fisheries](#).
- To reach the 75% target, production from Asia (namely Viet Nam and China) and Northern Africa would need to be further mobilized into improvement initiatives. Learn more about SFP’s 2023 Target 75 strategy and prioritized fisheries [here](#).



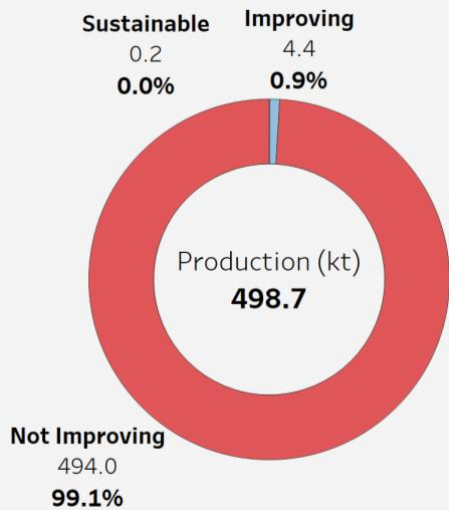
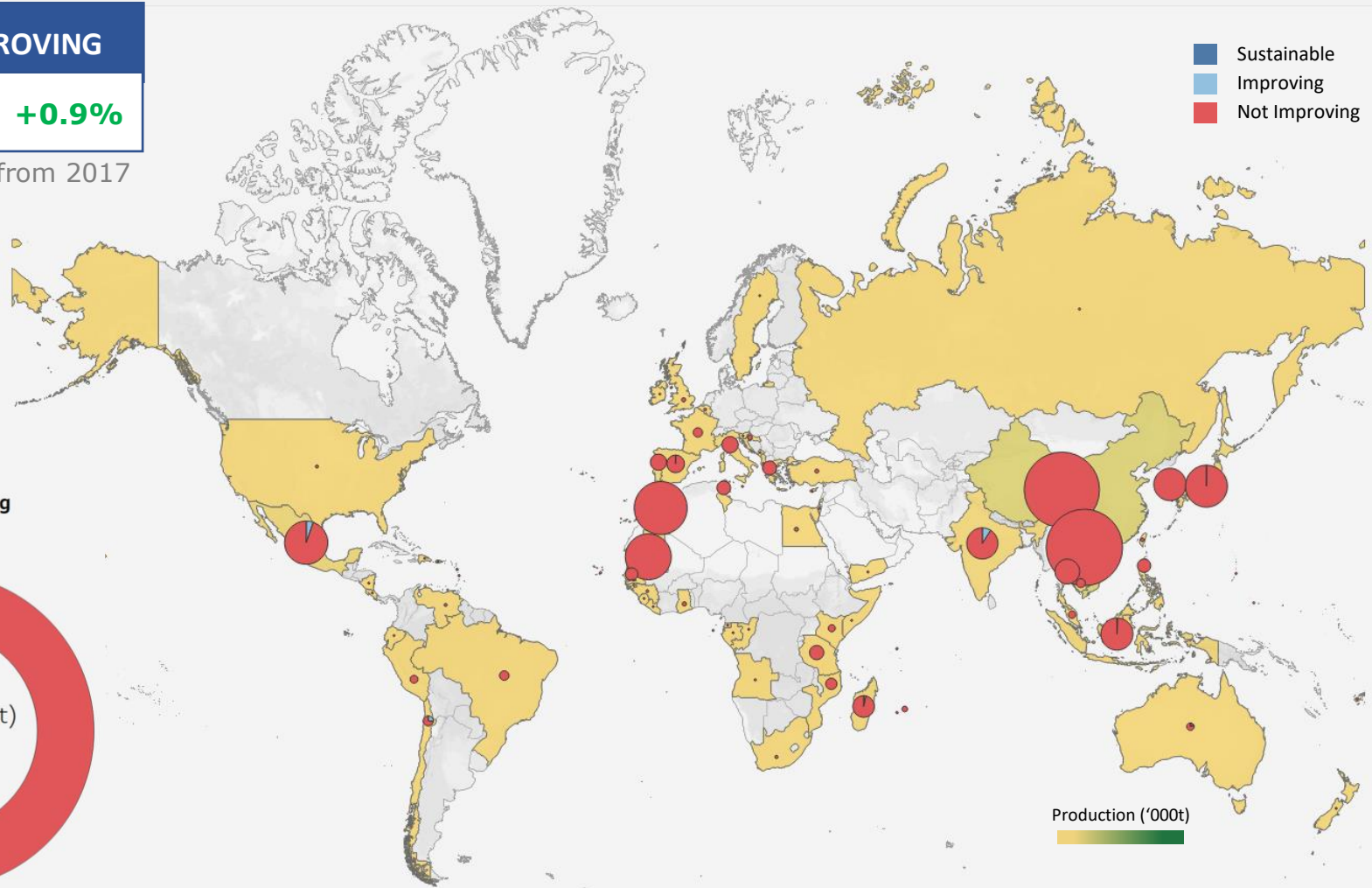
# OCTOPUS

SUSTAINABLE / IMPROVING

**0.9%** **+0.9%**

Δ from 2017

- Sustainable
- Improving
- Not Improving

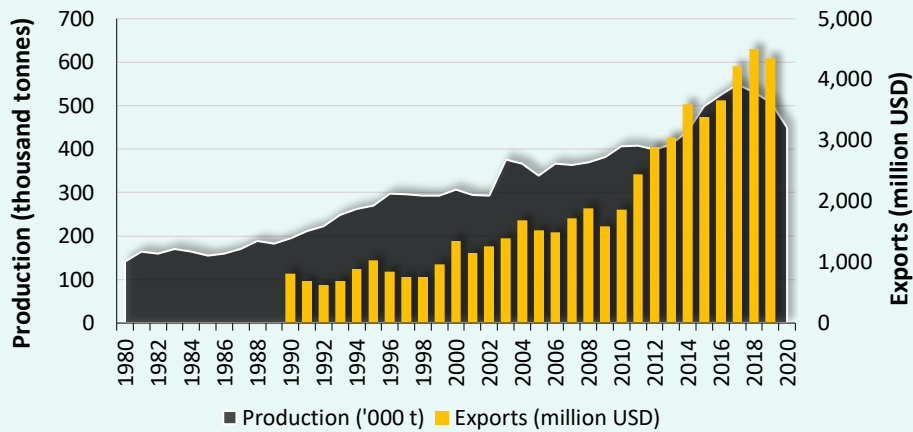


Current producing countries and percent of volume by country that is considered either sustainable or improving.

# SWIMMING CRAB



Time series of swimming crab production (area) and annual exports (bars)



2020 production and percent of volume that is sustainable/improving

Country	Production ('000 t)	% of sector total	% Sustainable/Improving
China	114.3	25%	35%
Indonesia	98.5	22%	79%
United States	53.3	12%	38%
Mexico	38.8	9%	73%
Thailand	38.3	9%	12%
Philippines	31.0	7%	2%
Viet Nam	25.5	6%	0%
India	16.0	4%	20%
Other	34.2	8%	0%

Note: For more data visualizations on the production and status by region, species, and other criteria, please see the [Overall T75 progress](#) and [2022 status by sector](#) Tableau dashboards.

## Production and trade

- Swimming crab is a valuable fishery resource within the scope of T75, with production of about 600,000 tonnes, mostly coming from wild capture. Production decreased more than 10% in the last year.
- Almost half of swimming crab production is from blue swimming crab (*Portunus pelagicus*). Nearly 40% of the total capture is still poorly reported, with crab identified only in broader categories such as “Marine crabs” or “Marine crustaceans nei.”
- China and Indonesia remain the top producing countries, representing almost 50% of total production.
- Annual swimming crab exports have increased in recent years, growing to more than USD 4 billion since 2017. China and Indonesia represented 23% of the reported swimming crab exports by value, while China and the United States remain the most important importers (51% of total; 2019 data).

## T75 status and current strategic priorities

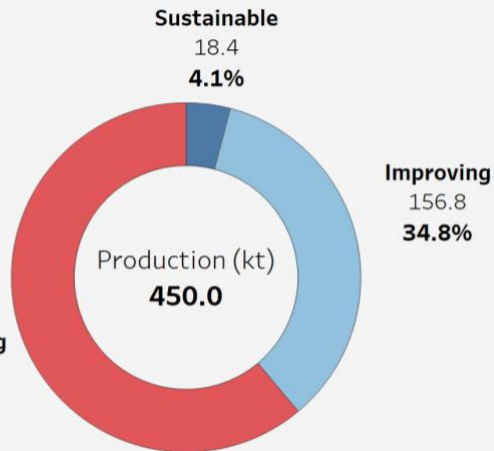
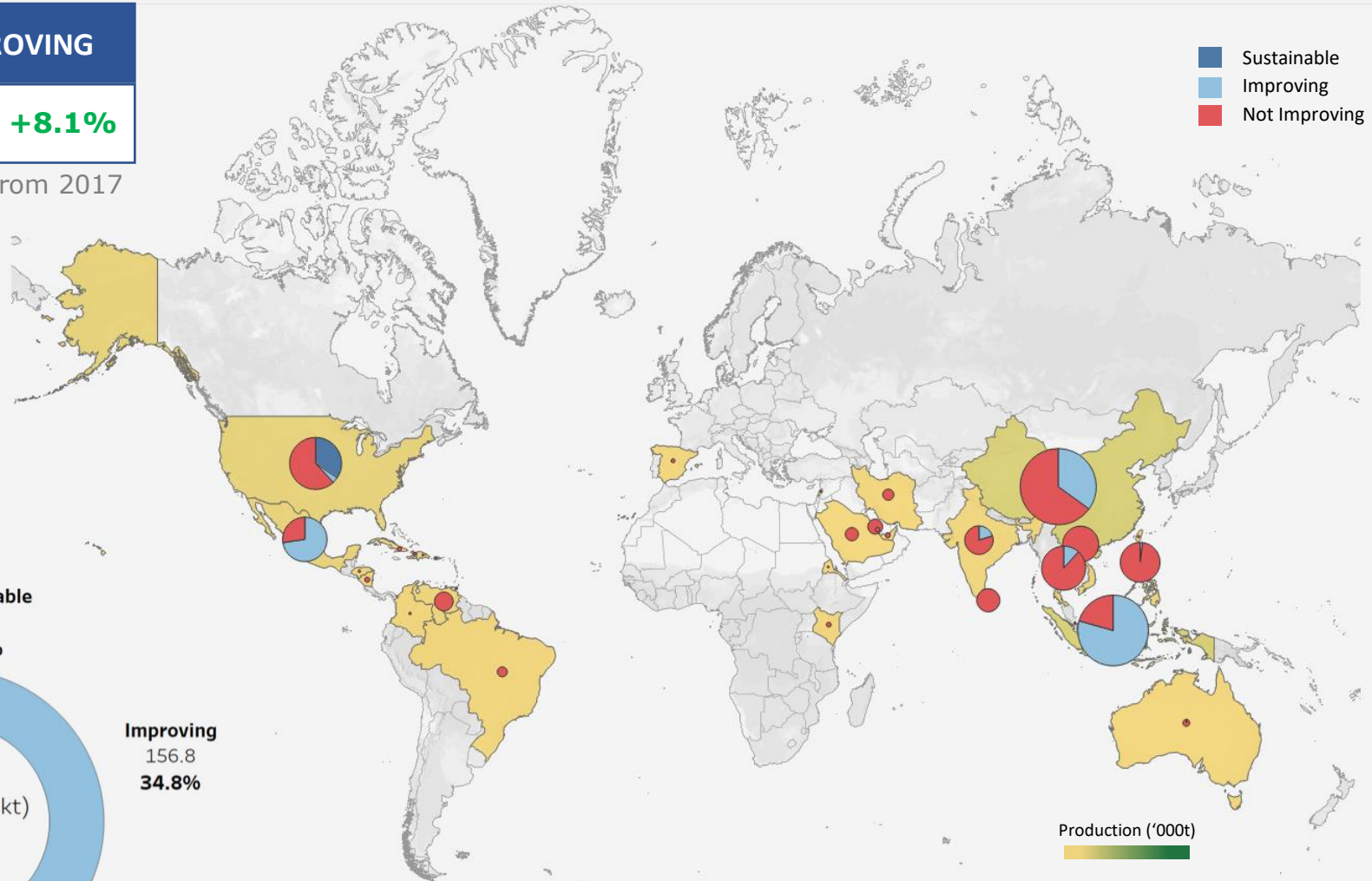
- Almost 39% of global swimming crab production is considered sustainable or improving, representing an increase of 8% since 2017.
- The increase in sustainable category from last year is mainly due to an increase in MSC volume reported for Louisiana blue crab.
- To reach the 75% target, production from Asia (mostly China but also Thailand) and the United States would need to be mobilized into improvement initiatives. Learn more about SFP’s 2023 Target 75 strategy and prioritized fisheries [here](#).

# SWIMMING CRAB

SUSTAINABLE / IMPROVING

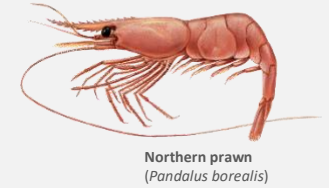
**38.9%** +8.1%

Δ from 2017

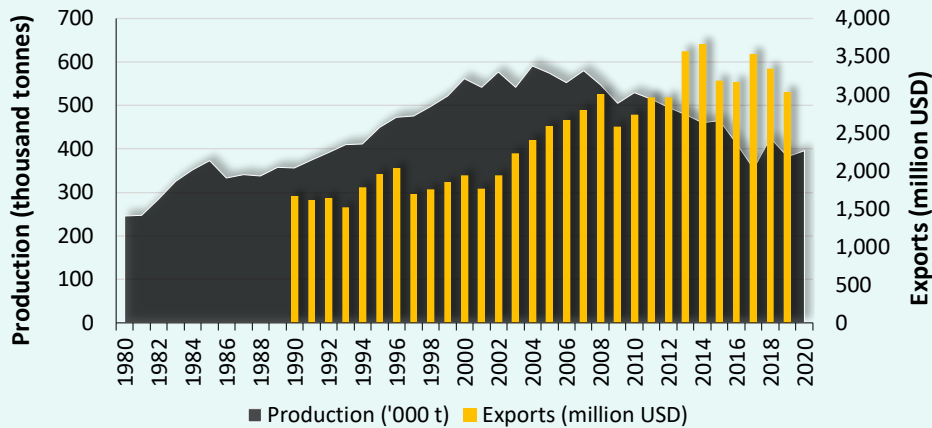


Current producing countries and percent of volume by country that is considered either sustainable or improving.

# SMALL SHRIMP



Time series of small shrimp production (area) and annual exports (bars)



2020 production and percent of volume that is sustainable/improving

Country	Production ('000 t)	% of sector total	% Sustainable/Improving
Greenland	110.8	28%	99%
Canada	68.6	17%	89%
Russia	35.5	9%	60%
United States	26.5	7%	97%
Norway	24.2	6%	98%
Netherlands	17.9	5%	100%
Guyana	14.4	4%	67%
Brazil	13.1	3%	0%
Other	84.4	21%	35%

Note: For more data visualizations on the production and status by region, species, and other criteria, please see the [Overall T75 progress](#) and [2022 status by sector](#) Tableau dashboards.

## Production and trade

- Small shrimp catches experienced an increase until the mid-2000s and have been declining since then. The top producing countries for small shrimp are Greenland (28%), Canada (17%), and Russia (9%), which collectively contribute more than half (54%) of total production. The majority of the catches in this sector (about 65%) are comprised of Northern prawn (*Pandalus borealis*).
- Annual exports of small shrimp displayed an increasing trend until 2014 and have remained stable since then, ranging from USD 3-3.5 billion per year.
- Northern European countries such as the Netherlands (20%), Denmark (19%), and Greenland (12%) account for more than half (51%) of the total value of exported small shrimp (2019 data). Europe, China, and Japan are the primary importers of this commodity (SFP 2022j).

## T75 status and current strategic priorities

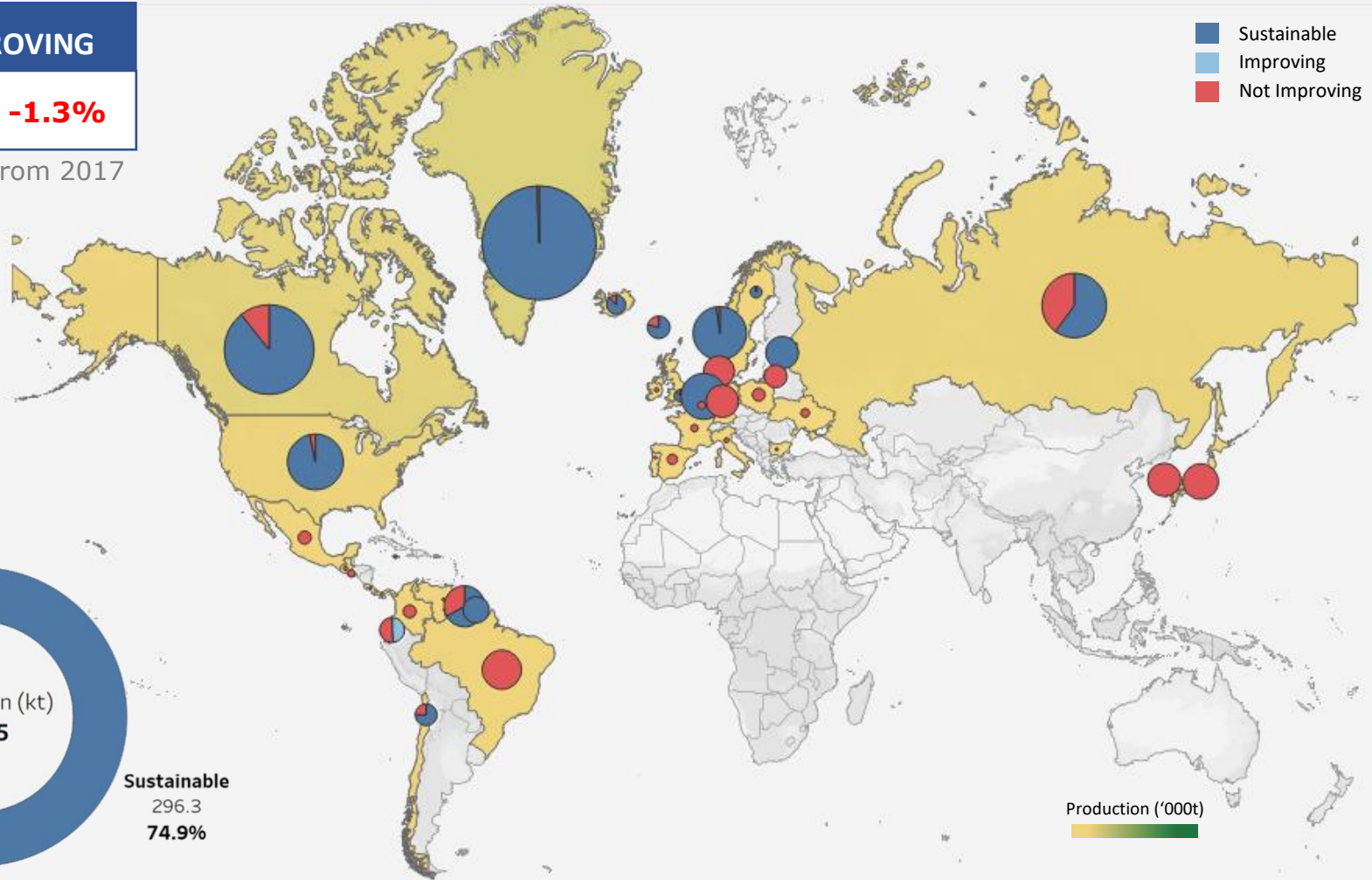
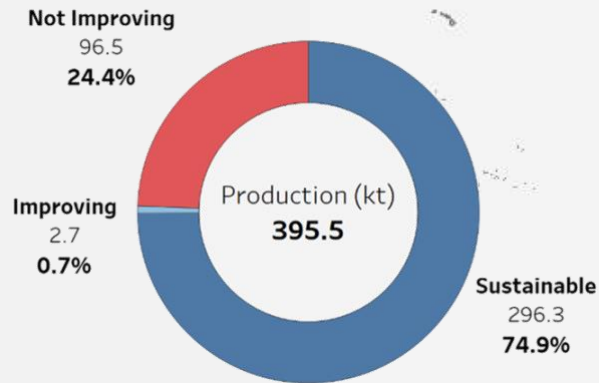
- More than 75% of global small shrimp production is classified as sustainable or improving. The majority of this comes from sustainable sources with MSC certification, accounting for approximately 74.9% of the total sector.
- With the exception of Russia, more than 75% of the production coming from the top six countries is already sustainable and improving.
- Learn more about SFP's 2023 Target 75 strategy and prioritized fisheries [here](#).

# SMALL SHRIMP

SUSTAINABLE / IMPROVING

**75.6%** **-1.3%**

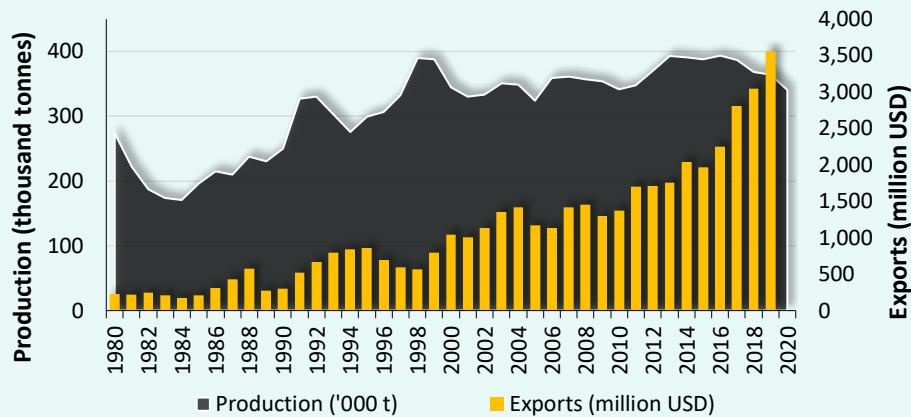
▽ from 2017



Current producing countries and percent of volume by country that is considered either sustainable or improving.

# COLDWATER CRAB

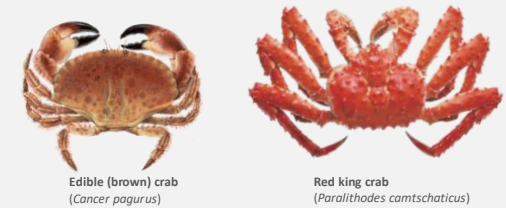
Time series of coldwater crab production (area) and annual exports (bars)



2020 production and percent of volume that is sustainable/improving

Country	Production ('000 t)	% of sector total	% Sustainable/Improving	
			Production ('000 t)	%
Russia	93.6	28%	69%	
Canada	81.1	24%	88%	
United States	54.1	16%	51%	
United Kingdom	26.4	8%	22%	
South Korea	17.3	5%	0%	
Japan	15.2	4%	0%	
Norway	11.3	3%	0%	
Chile	10.4	3%	8%	
Other	30.7	9%	0%	

**Note:** For more data visualizations on the production and status by region, species, and other criteria, please see the [Overall T75 progress](#) and [2022 status by sector](#) Tableau dashboards.



## Production and trade

- Catches increased until the late 1990s and have been stable since then. Russia (28%), Canada (24%), and the United States (16%) remain the top producing countries, accounting for more than two-thirds (67%) of coldwater crab production.
- Mirroring seafood as a whole, annual exports of coldwater crab have been increasing steadily and are currently at around USD 3.5 billion per year.
- Russia accounts for nearly half (46%) of total exported coldwater crab (2019 data). Other important exporters are Canada, South Korea, and the United Kingdom. Most of the traded crab is estimated to be exported to the United States, China, and Japan (SFP 2022k).

## T75 status and current strategic priorities

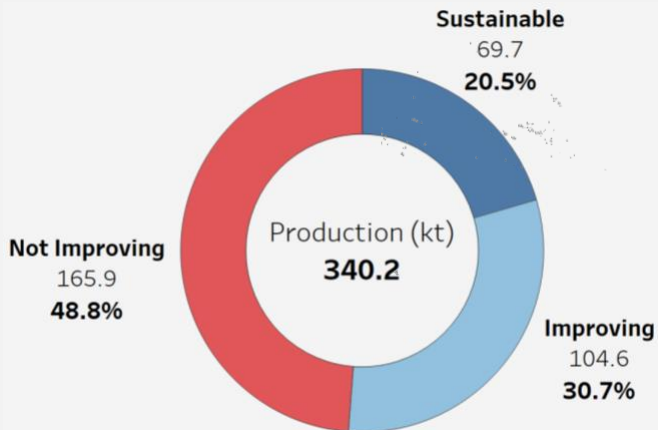
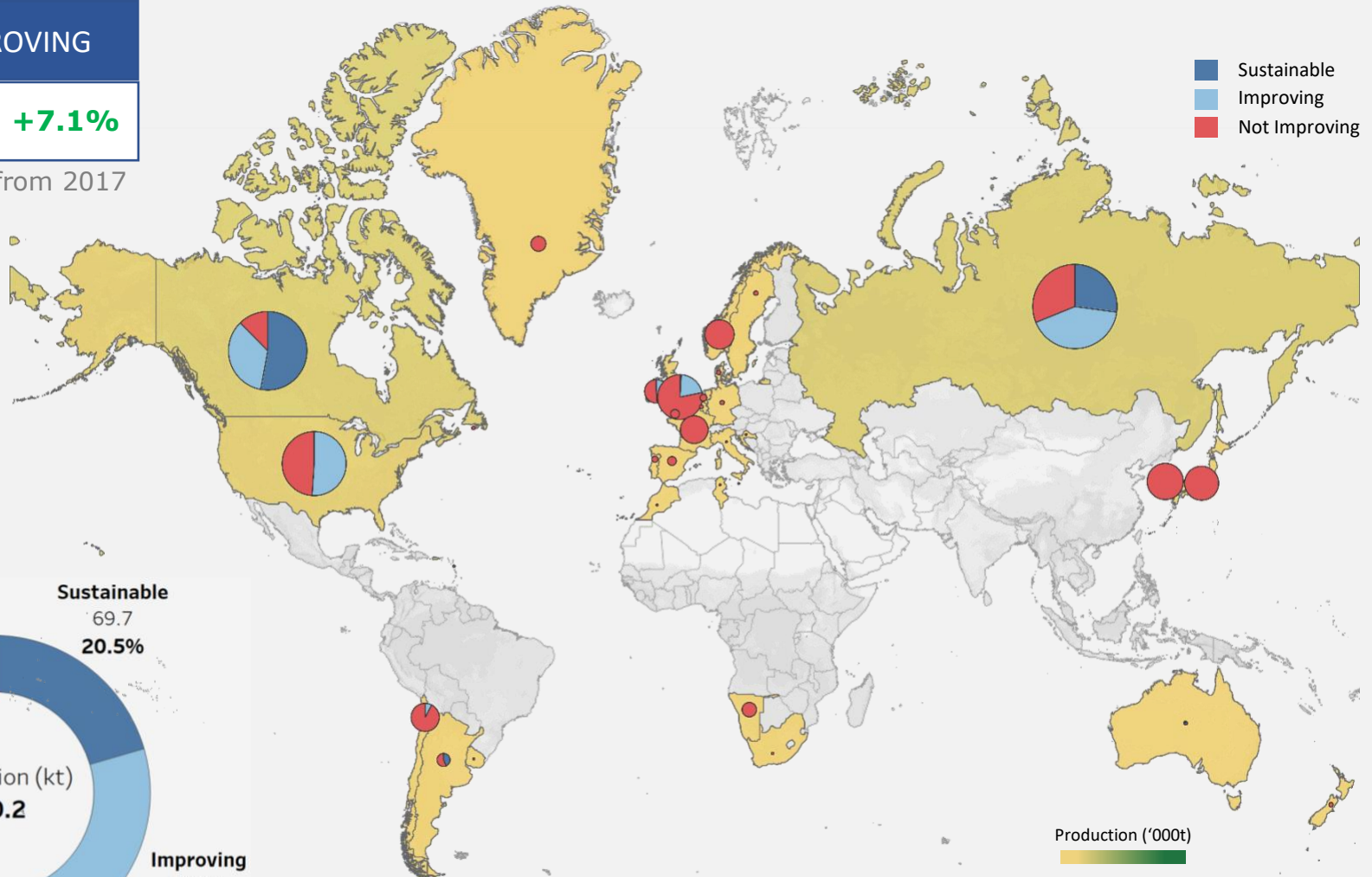
- **More than half (51%) of global coldwater crab production is considered sustainable or improving.**
- This sustainable or improving supply is coming mostly from North America (US and Canada) and Russia, where more than two-thirds of the production is already either certified or in a FIP.
- To reach the 75% target, the remaining production from North America, Europe, and Asia (namely South Korea and Japan) would need to be mobilized into improvement initiatives.
- Learn more about SFP's 2023 Target 75 strategy and prioritized fisheries [here](#).

# COLDWATER CRAB

SUSTAINABLE / IMPROVING

**51.2%** **+7.1%**

Δ from 2017



Current producing countries and percent of volume by country that is considered either sustainable or improving.

# LARGE PELAGICS

## Sector definition and scope

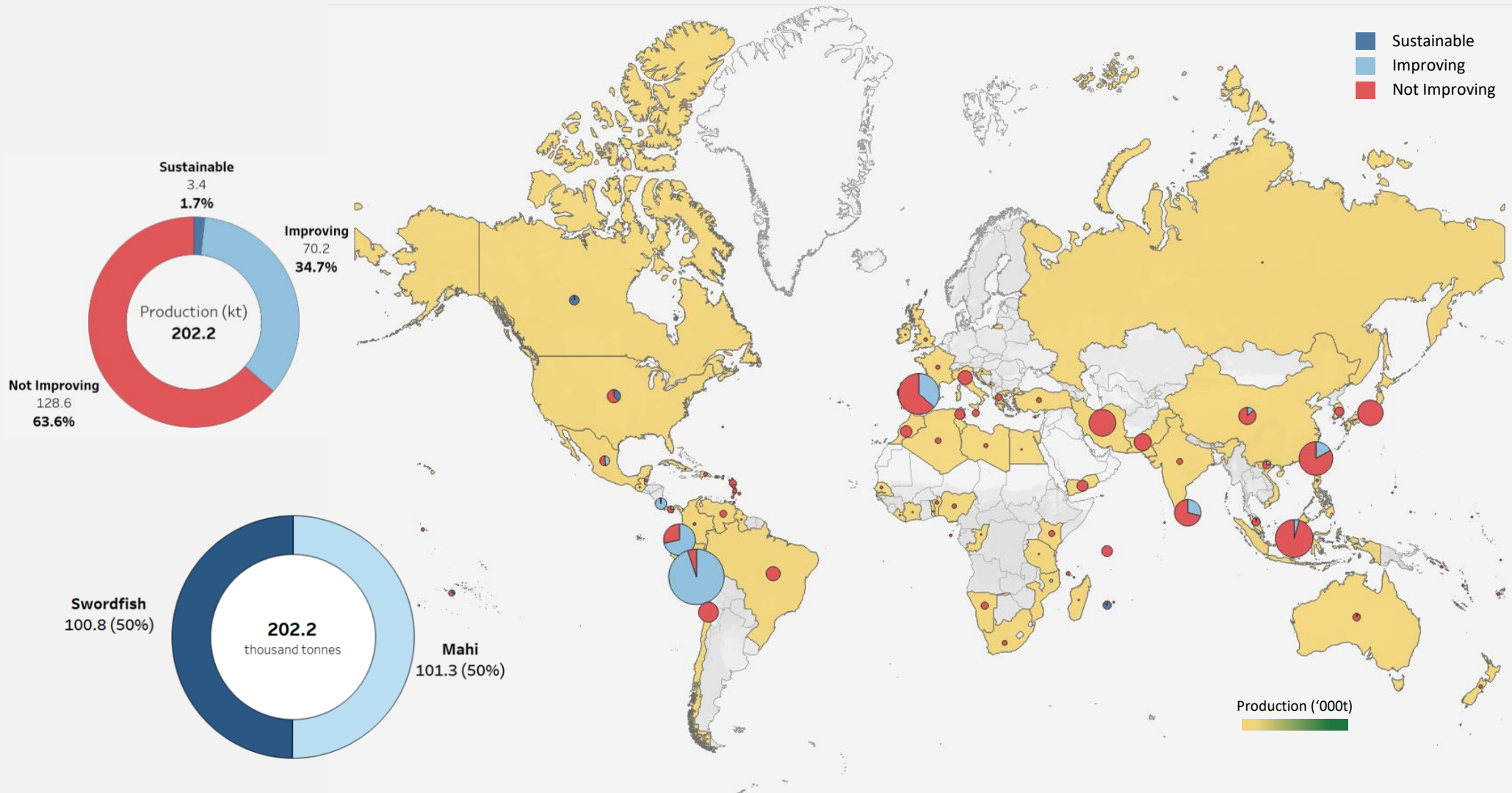
- 🕒 Large pelagics is a relatively small T75 sector, with mostly steady annual landings in the last decade of about 200,000 tonnes. All of the sector production is from wild capture.
- 🕒 This sector includes only two species, mahi-mahi (*Coryphaena hippurus*) and swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*).
- 🕒 Despite having relatively similar landings in recent years (c. 100,000 tonnes per year), the main fishing areas and top fishing countries are relatively distinct for these two species:
- 🕒 For swordfish, most catches are from the Indian Ocean, with Spain, Sri Lanka, and Taiwan as the main fishing countries.
- 🕒 Most mahi is reported to be captured in the Pacific Ocean, by Peru, Indonesia, Taiwan, and Ecuador.
- 🕒 In terms of trade flows, swordfish and mahi also have relatively different markets. Almost all the traded mahi is exported to the United States, mostly coming from Latin America. For swordfish, Europe is both the most important exporter and importer, accounting for almost two-thirds (65 percent) of the imports by value.

## T75 status and current strategic priorities

- 🕒 **The large pelagics sector as a whole is halfway to the 75% target, with 36.4% of production classified as sustainable/improving.**
- 🕒 As with production and trade, each of the two species/subsectors present relatively distinct results (**Figure 2, p.6**):
  - For [mahi](#), more than half (54%) of global production is already coming from sustainable/improving fisheries. This achievement is primarily driven by continued market pressure and support in the Eastern Pacific Ocean fisheries, prompting major fisheries to join fishery improvement projects (FIPs) to meet procurement requirements.
  - For [swordfish](#), only about one-fifth (19%) of global production is coming from fisheries considered sustainable or improving. This is mostly due to fisheries that continue to join the MSC program, but also some FIPs.
- 🕒 Learn more about SFP's 2023 Target 75 strategy and prioritized fisheries for this sector [here](#).
- 🕒 Given the considerable differences between the two species/subsectors, a more detailed update for each subsector is provided in the following sections.



# LARGE PELAGICS

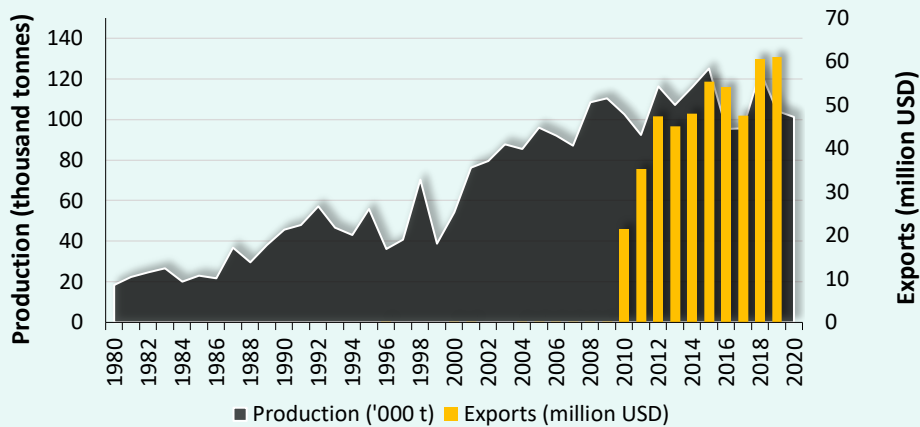


Current Target 75 status for the overall large pelagics sector (top left), production by subsector (bottom left), producing countries covered, and percent of volume by country that is considered either sustainable or improving (map).

# LARGE PELAGICS: MAHI



Time series of mahi production (area) and annual exports (bars)



2020 production and percent of volume that is sustainable/improving

Country	Production ('000 t)	% of sector total	% Sustainable/Improving
Peru	43.7	43%	95%
Indonesia	18.4	18%	0%
Iran	9.2	9%	0%
Ecuador	9.0	9%	100%
Taiwan	6.6	6%	41%
Pakistan	4.2	4%	0%
Costa Rica	0.9	1%	97%
Brazil	0.8	1%	0%
Other	8.6	8%	2%

Note: For more data visualizations on the production and status by region, species, and other criteria, please see the [Overall T75 progress](#) and [2022 status by sector](#) Tableau dashboards.

## Production and trade

- The annual catches of mahi-mahi (or dolphinfish) are relatively small, totaling around 100,000 tonnes. Reported catches increased until 2014 and have remained stable since then.
- The majority of mahi-mahi is captured in the Pacific Ocean, with Peru accounting for 43% of global catches, followed by Indonesia (18%) and Ecuador (9%).
- Nearly all traded mahi-mahi is imported to the United States, primarily from Latin American countries such as Peru and Ecuador, as well as Asian countries like Taiwan, Viet Nam, and Indonesia.
- Global imports of mahi-mahi have been increasing, although the numbers may be underestimated due to inadequate reporting (SFP 2022I).

## T75 status and current strategic priorities

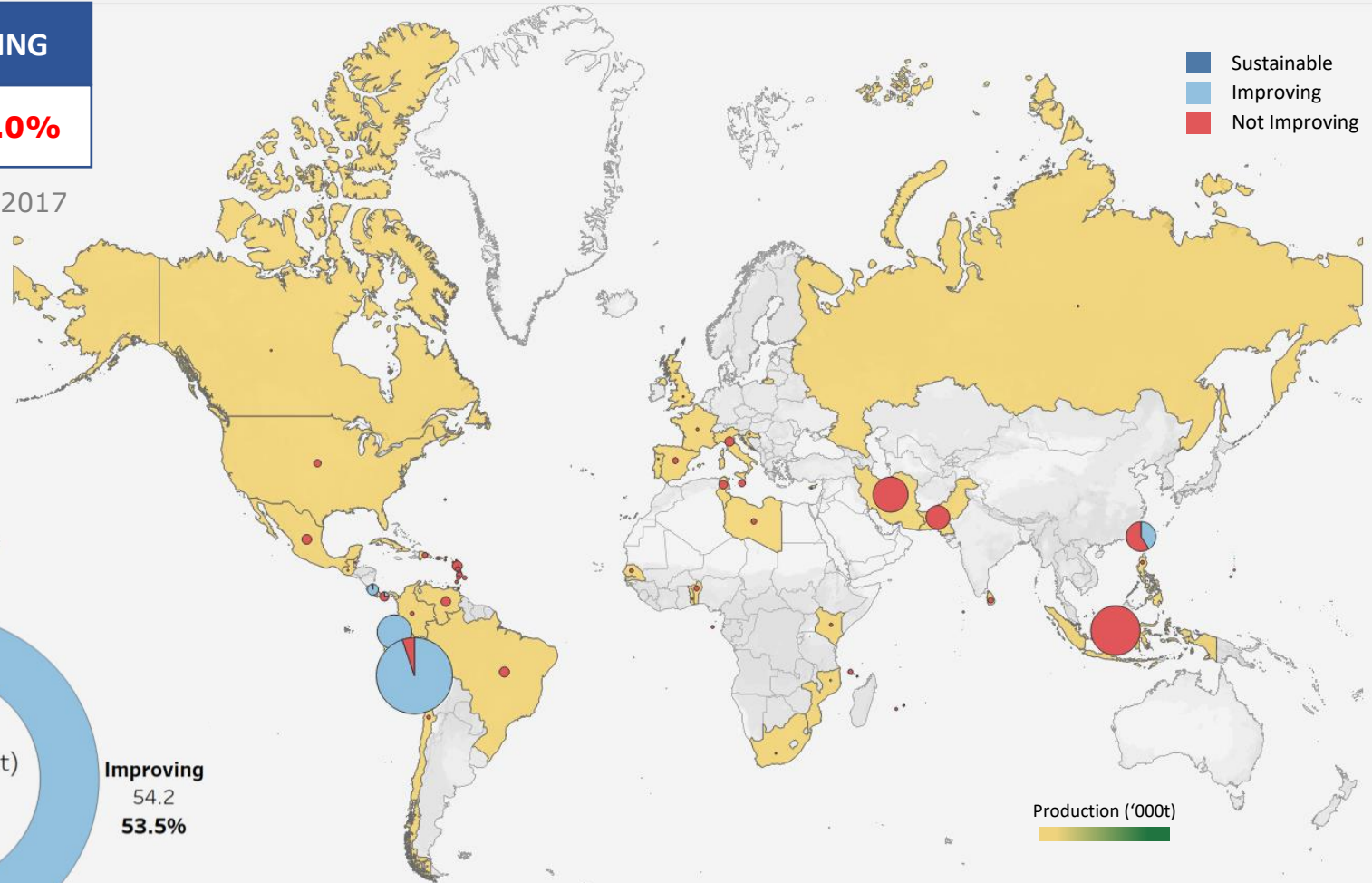
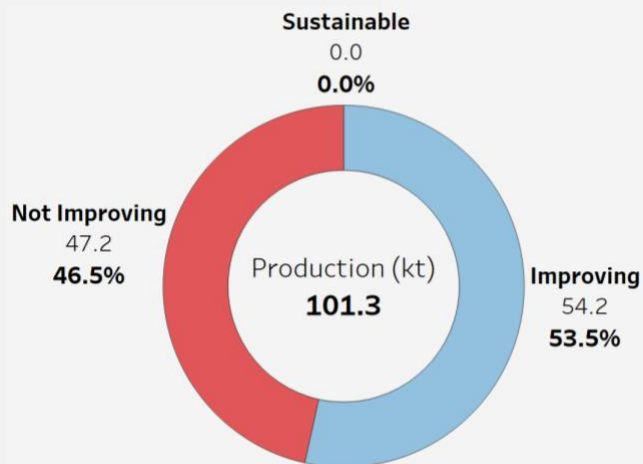
- Currently, **more than half (53%) of global mahi-mahi production is considered sustainable or improving**. This supply primarily comes from the Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO), specifically from fishery improvement projects (FIPs) that cover the majority of production from Peru, Ecuador, and Costa Rica.
- The observed decrease in sustainable or improving supply compared to 2017 (-6%) is mainly attributed to fluctuations in Peruvian production, which is covered by FIPs. These interannual oscillations impact the percentage of improving supply.
- To achieve Target 75, it is crucial to promote and support improvement initiatives in the Western Pacific and Indian oceans, involving countries such as Indonesia and Taiwan.

# LARGE PELAGICS: MAHI

SUSTAINABLE / IMPROVING

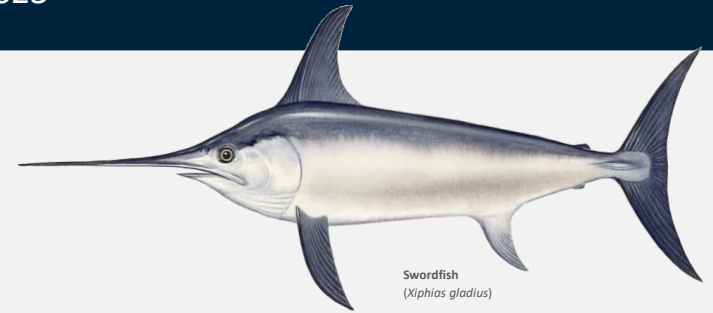
**53.5%** **-6.0%**

▽ from 2017

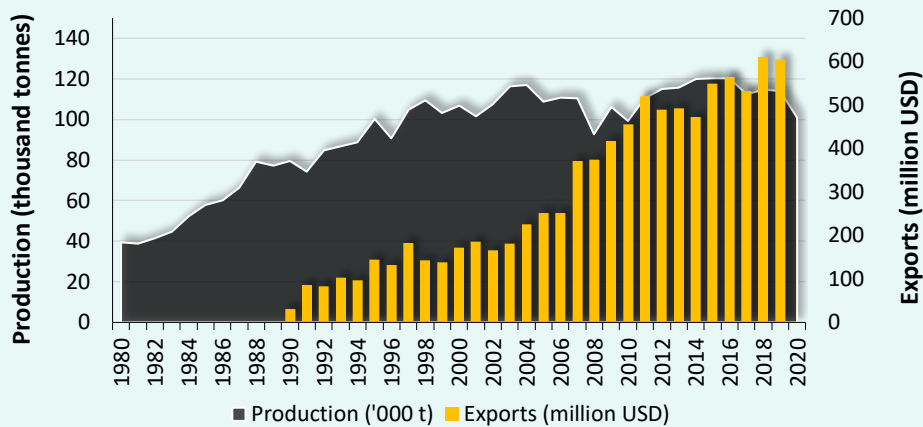


Current producing countries and percent of volume by country that is considered either sustainable or improving.

# LARGE PELAGICS: SWORDFISH



Time series of swordfish production (area) and annual exports (bars)



2020 production and percent of volume that is sustainable/improving

Country	Production ('000 t)	% of sector total	% Sustainable/Improving
Spain	23.4	23%	37%
Sri Lanka	9.7	10%	30%
Taiwan	9.4	9%	0%
Japan	9.1	9%	0%
Chile	5.5	5%	0%
Ecuador	5.2	5%	23%
China	4.3	4%	13%
Portugal	2.8	3%	0%
Other	31.3	31%	20%

Note: For more data visualizations on the production and status by region, species, and other criteria, please see the [Overall T75 progress](#) and [2022 status by sector](#) Tableau dashboards.

## Production and trade

- ⦿ Swordfish global production is relatively small compared to other commodities, at around 100,000-120,000 tonnes since the late 1990s. Spain (23%), Sri Lanka (10%), Taiwan (9%), and Japan (9%) remain the top producing countries, accounting for more than half of total swordfish production. Most swordfish is captured by the distant water fleets.
- ⦿ As with most seafood commodities, annual exports of swordfish have been increasing steadily and reached a historical record in 2019 (USD 604 million) (SFP 2022I).
- ⦿ Spain, Portugal, Ecuador, South Korea, and Taiwan are the most important exporters, accounting for almost 60% of total exported swordfish (2019 data). Most of the swordfish is destined for the European market (65% reported imports by value).

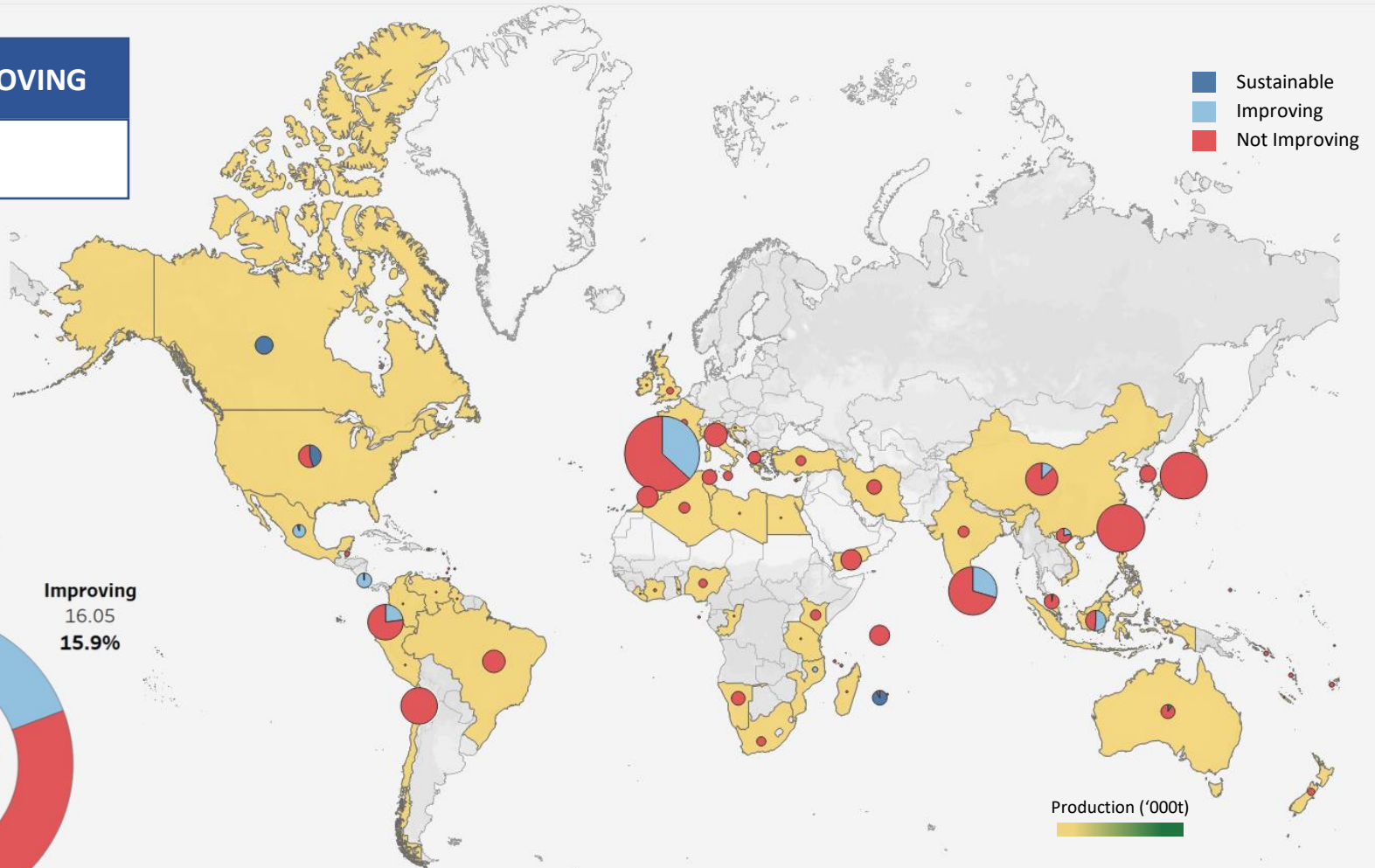
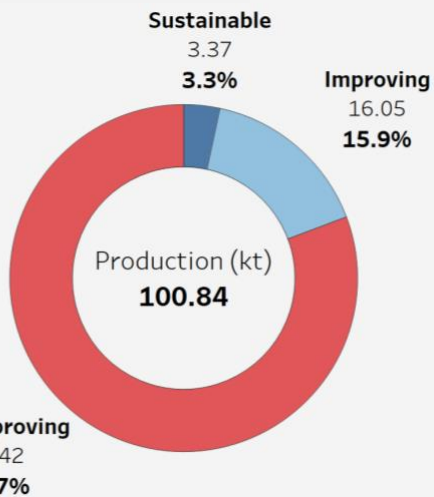
## T75 status and current strategic priorities

- ⦿ **Nineteen percent of global swordfish production is considered sustainable or improving.** Most of this is coming from MSC-certified fisheries and FIPs in the North Atlantic and Pacific oceans.
- ⦿ Similar to other sectors, there has been a considerable increase of FIPs and MSC fisheries over the last decade. However, this subsector is still far from reaching the 75% target.
- ⦿ To reach the 75% target, the remaining production from North America, Europe, and Asia (namely South Korea and Japan) would need to be mobilized into improvement initiatives.

# LARGE PELAGICS: SWORDFISH

SUSTAINABLE / IMPROVING

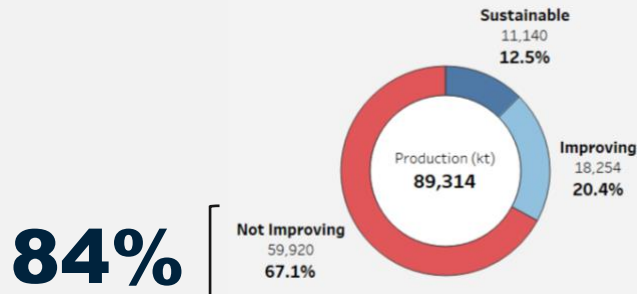
**19.3%**



Current producing countries and percent of volume that is either considered sustainable or improving.

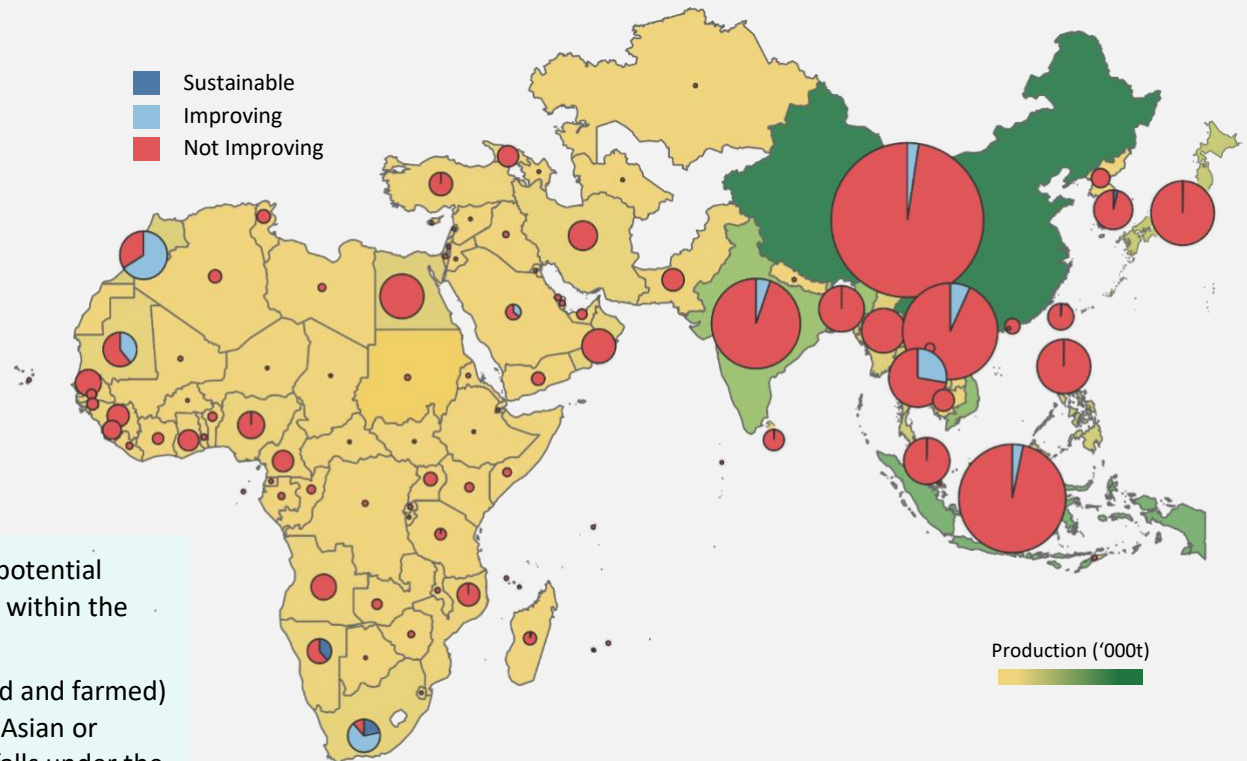
# GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITIES

## ASIA AND AFRICA



**84%**

of all the production **with no evidence of improvement** or sustainability comes from Asia (75%) and Africa (9%).



- ⦿ **Asia and Africa** present significant challenges and potential opportunities in terms of necessary improvements within the seafood industry.
- ⦿ **Approximately 85% of all seafood production** (wild and farmed) without evidence of improvement originates from Asian or African countries. The majority of this production falls under the scope of the marine ingredients sector, which consists entirely of wild-caught seafood.
- ⦿ These regions, with a few exceptions, generally lack sufficient management and data-collection practices. Moreover, certifications or improvement projects have yet to be implemented on a broad scale in these areas.

# FINAL REMARKS

- 🕒 The [Target 75](#) initiative was created with the goal of working with all actors from the seafood industry to ensure that 75 percent of seafood (by volume) in [13 key sectors](#) is either sustainable or making regular, verifiable improvements.
- 🕒 Since the initiative's launch seven years ago, some of the seafood sectors have made noticeable progress.
  - **There are already four sectors/subsectors where the 75% target has been achieved:** salmon (at 84% of total production from sustainable and improving sources), classic reduction (84%), wild classic whitefish (82%), and small shrimp (76%).
  - Of these, only one sector – small shrimp – was already at 75% when the initiative was publicly launched in 2017.
  - Furthermore, there are several sectors or subsectors that have reached the halfway point toward the 75% target, including tuna, large pelagics, and coldwater crab, while others have made significant strides since the initiative's inception (e.g., tuna and squid).
- 🕒 This progress would not have been possible without continuous efforts and the influence of market-based approaches to drive improvements in fisheries and aquaculture units worldwide, with the ultimate goal of achieving certification and promoting more sustainable practices. A notable example is SFP's [Supply Chain Roundtables](#), which have played a crucial role in facilitating improvements in several sectors.
- 🕒 Since the early 2000s, when the first [fishery improvement project \(FIP\)](#) was established, the number of FIPs initiated globally has steadily increased. These initiatives now cover a growing range of regions, flag countries, fleet types, and species. [More than 300 FIPs have been initiated to date](#) (SFP and UW 2021), impacting multiple stocks and contributing to the improvement of more than 13 million tonnes of wild production annually. The same holds true for the number of certified fisheries under the [Marine Stewardship Council \(MSC\)](#) and other certification programs for wild production, such as [MarinTrust](#) and ASMI RFM.
- 🕒 In the case of farmed production, the sustainability movement is relatively more recent, but currently, several million tonnes are estimated to come from farms that are either certified or engaged in an [aquaculture improvement project \(AIP\)](#).
- 🕒 Nevertheless, when considering all sectors collectively, achieving the 75% target is still a considerable distance away. This is primarily due to the inherent challenges and complexities associated with certain seafood sectors, regions, and fisheries/aquaculture operations.
- 🕒 In regions such as **Asia and Africa**, which collectively contribute almost two-thirds of global seafood production and are key players in sectors like snapper-grouper, farmed whitefish, and octopus, there is a widespread deficiency in effective management and data-collection practices. These shortcomings hinder the optimal management of these fisheries. In many of these countries, sustainability measures are still in the early stages of development, resulting in limited implementation of certifications or improvement projects on a broad scale.
- 🕒 Furthermore, there are additional complex and persistent challenges that require attention. These challenges include protecting marine biodiversity, ensuring inclusion of small-scale fishers and fisheries, improving fisheries policy and management, and promoting sustainable aquaculture.
- 🕒 In parallel to Target 75, [SFP's new dedicated initiatives](#) tackle these challenges, with a focus on increasing industry capacity and leadership.

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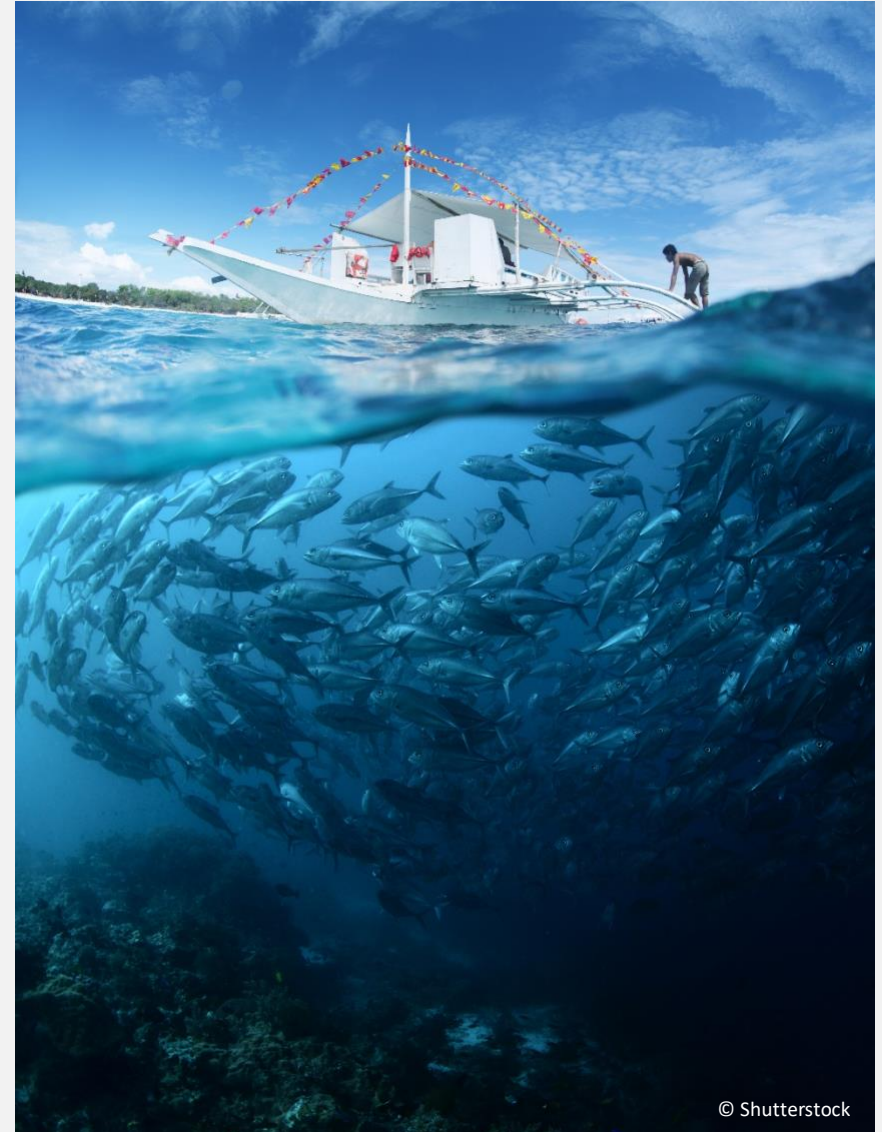
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