

# Marine-Related Revenues and the World Economy

Marine-related industries provide direct, indirect and induced benefits and help to strengthen the economies of marine-related communities.

In recent decades, net exports of fish and fishery products have increased significantly and are particularly important for developing countries. High-value species are often traded as exports to developed countries, while low-value species are exported in large quantities from these countries to meet the needs of low-income consumers in developing countries.

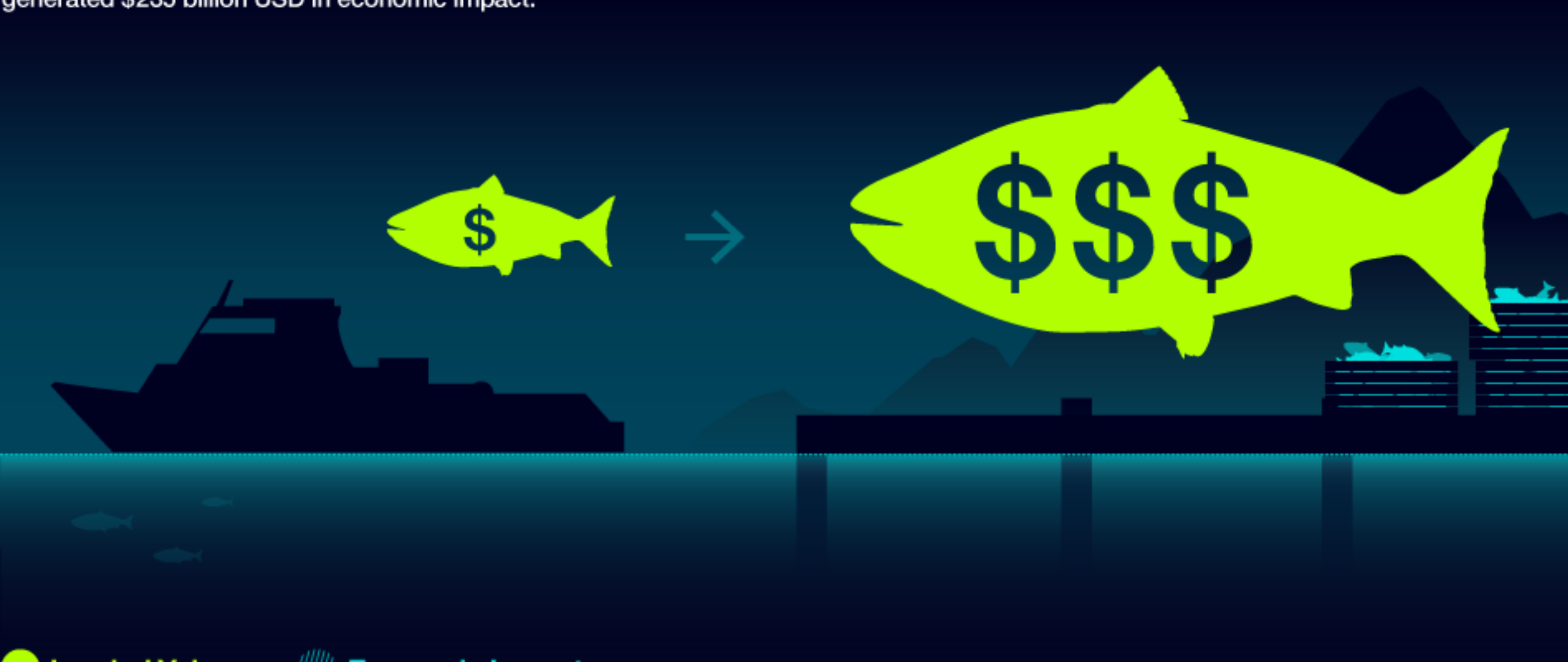
In the global fisheries sector, landed value is determined as the direct value of fish when it leaves the boat. The economic impact, or total contribution to economy, includes activities that are directly or indirectly dependent on it (Dyck, A.J. and U.R. Sumaila, 2010).

## Marine-Related Industries and the World Economy



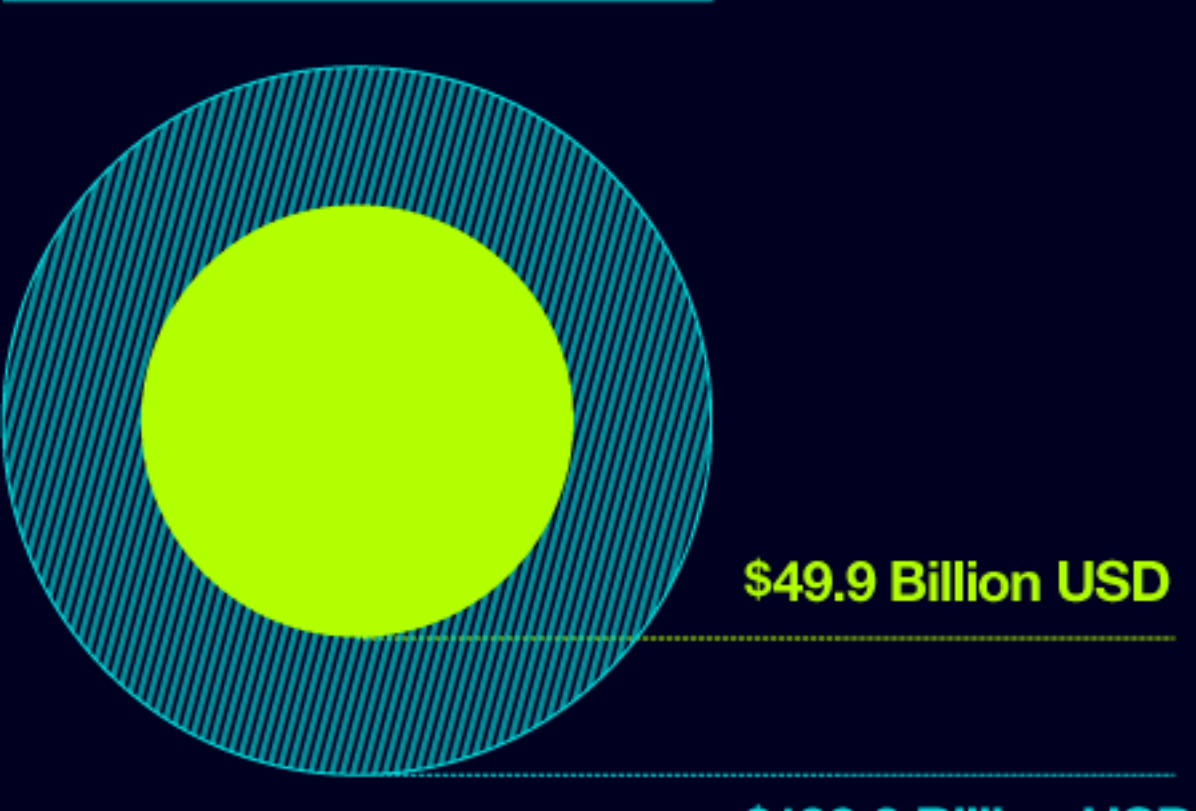
## The Economic Impact of Fish Can Be Up to Three Times Its Landed Value

Every US dollar of gross revenue from the fisheries sector supports nearly three US dollars within the world economy. In 2003, the \$84 billion USD of fish caught worldwide generated \$235 billion USD in economic impact.

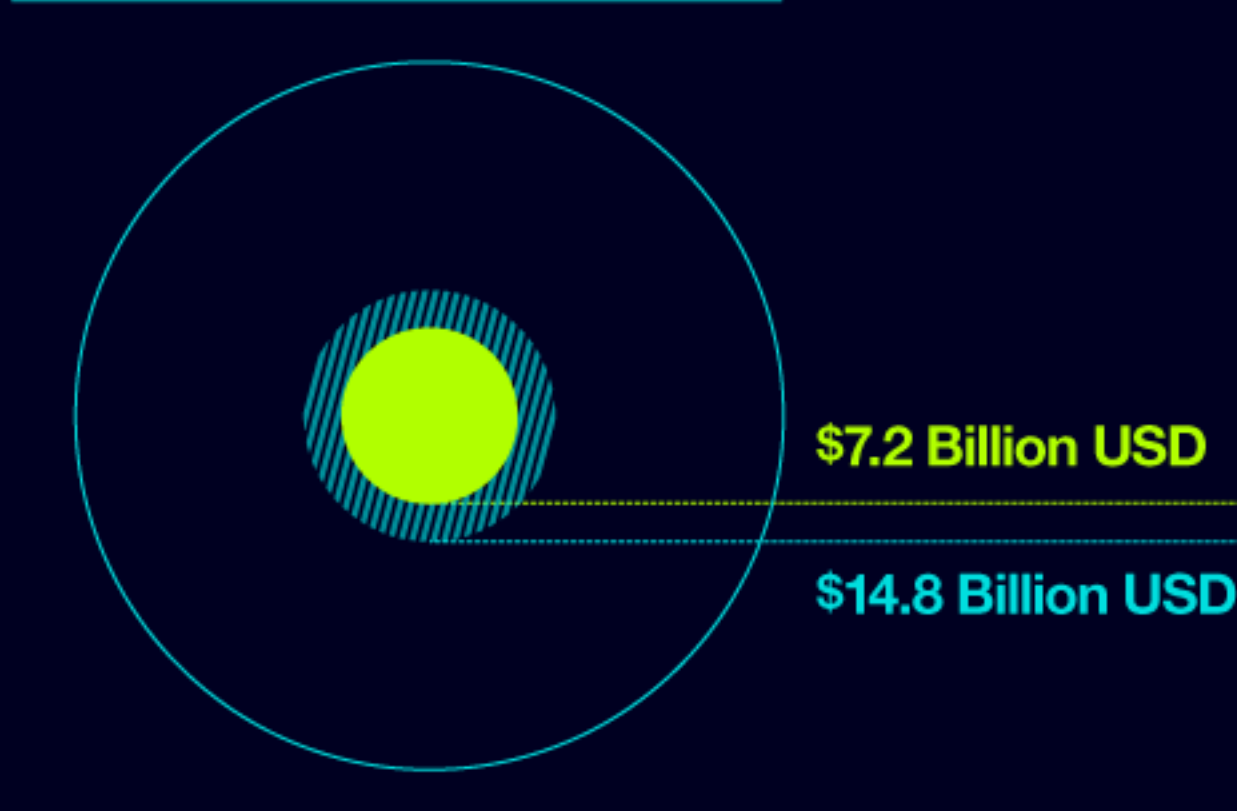


**Landed Value**      **Economic Impact**

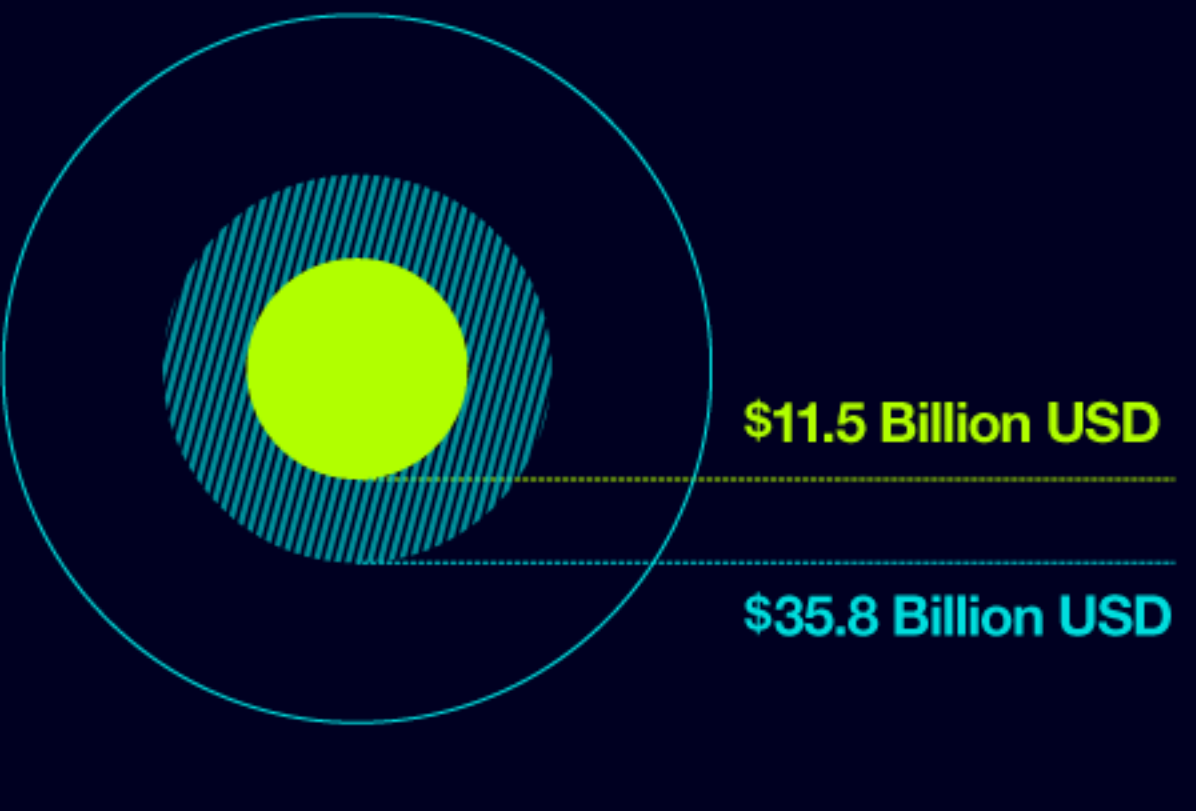
### Asia



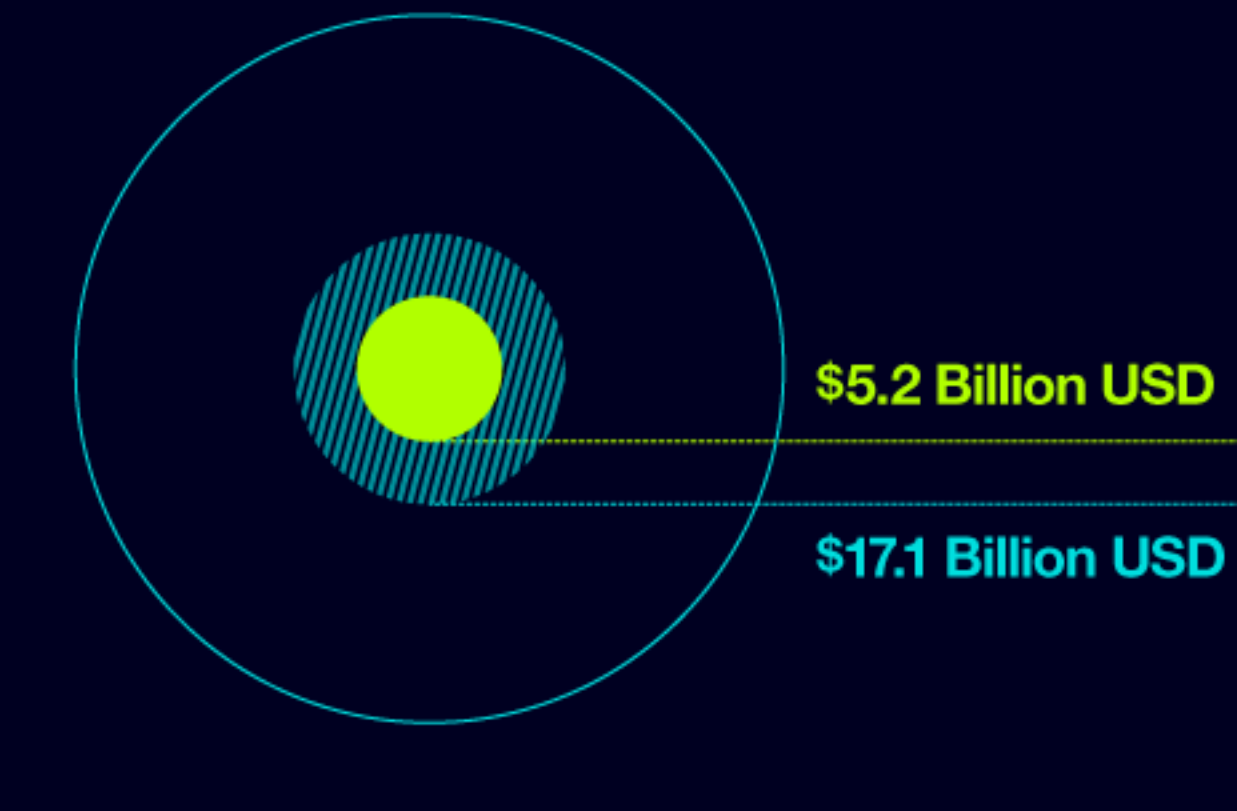
### Latin America



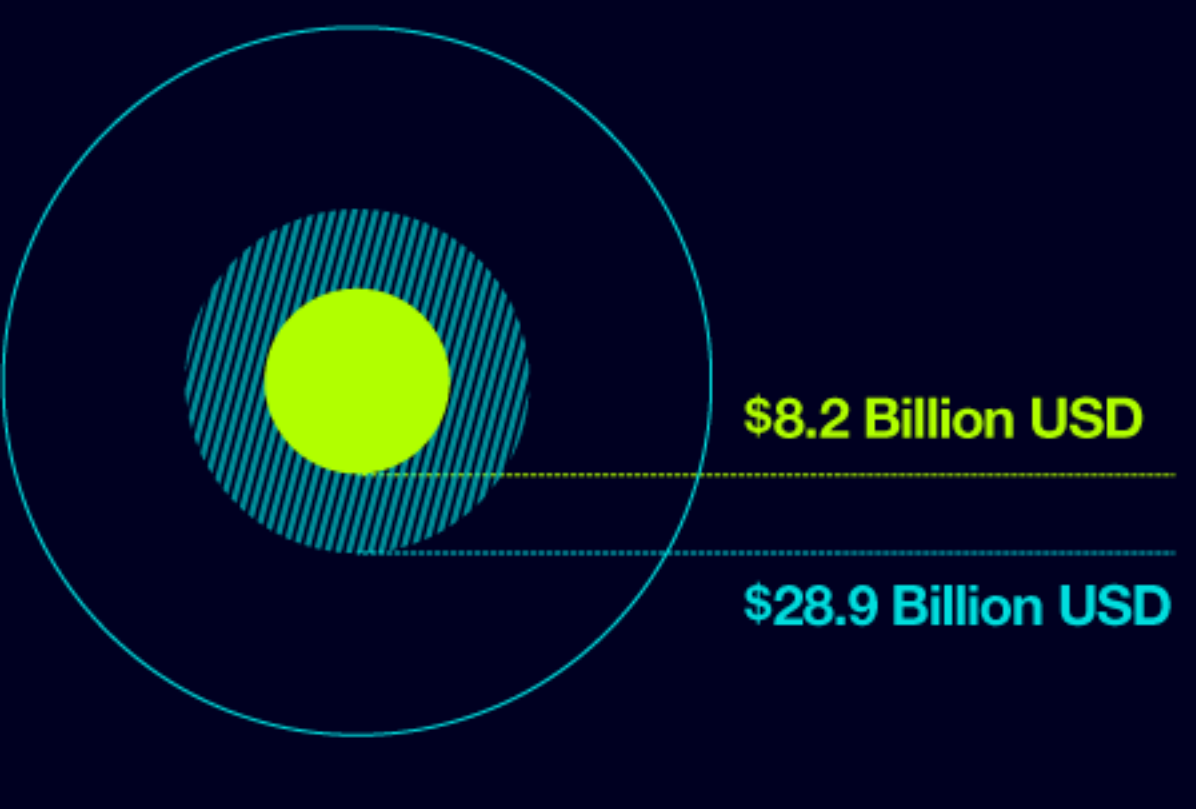
### Europe



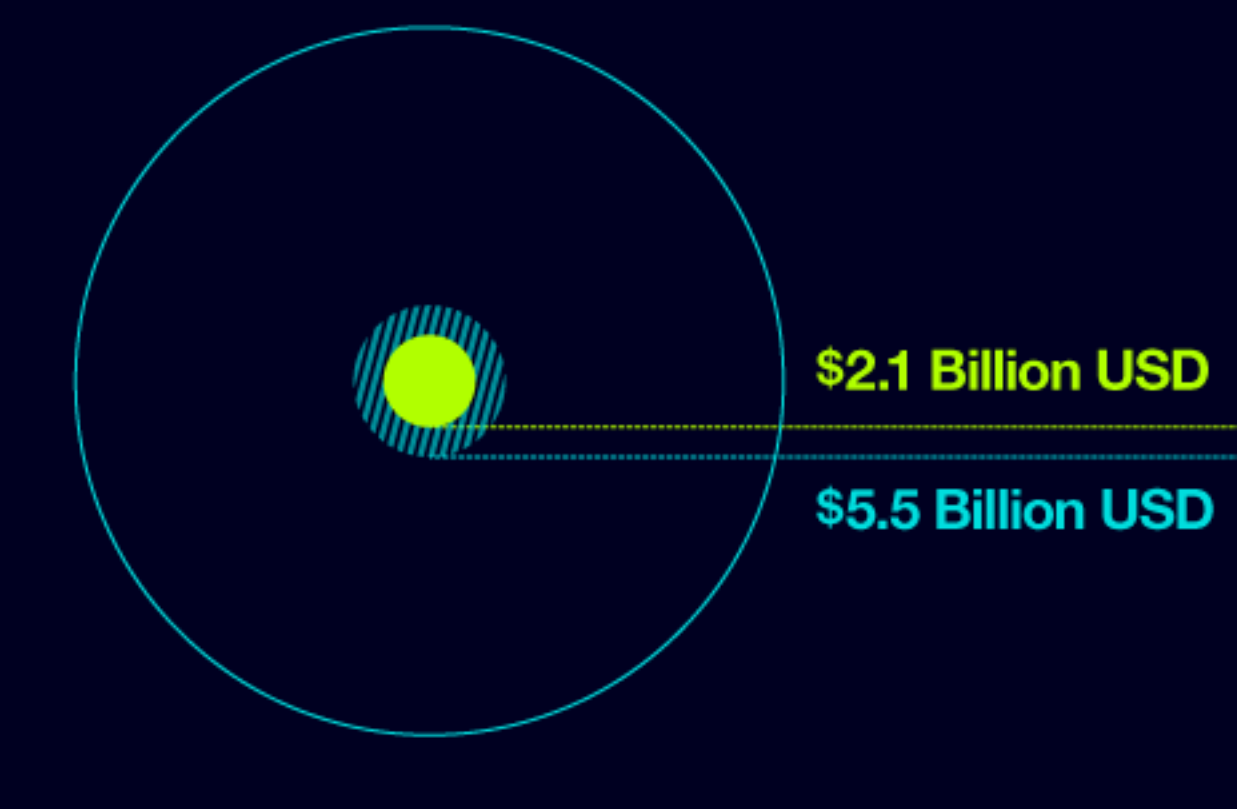
### Oceania



### North America



### Africa



## Fish Trade Between Developing and Developed Countries

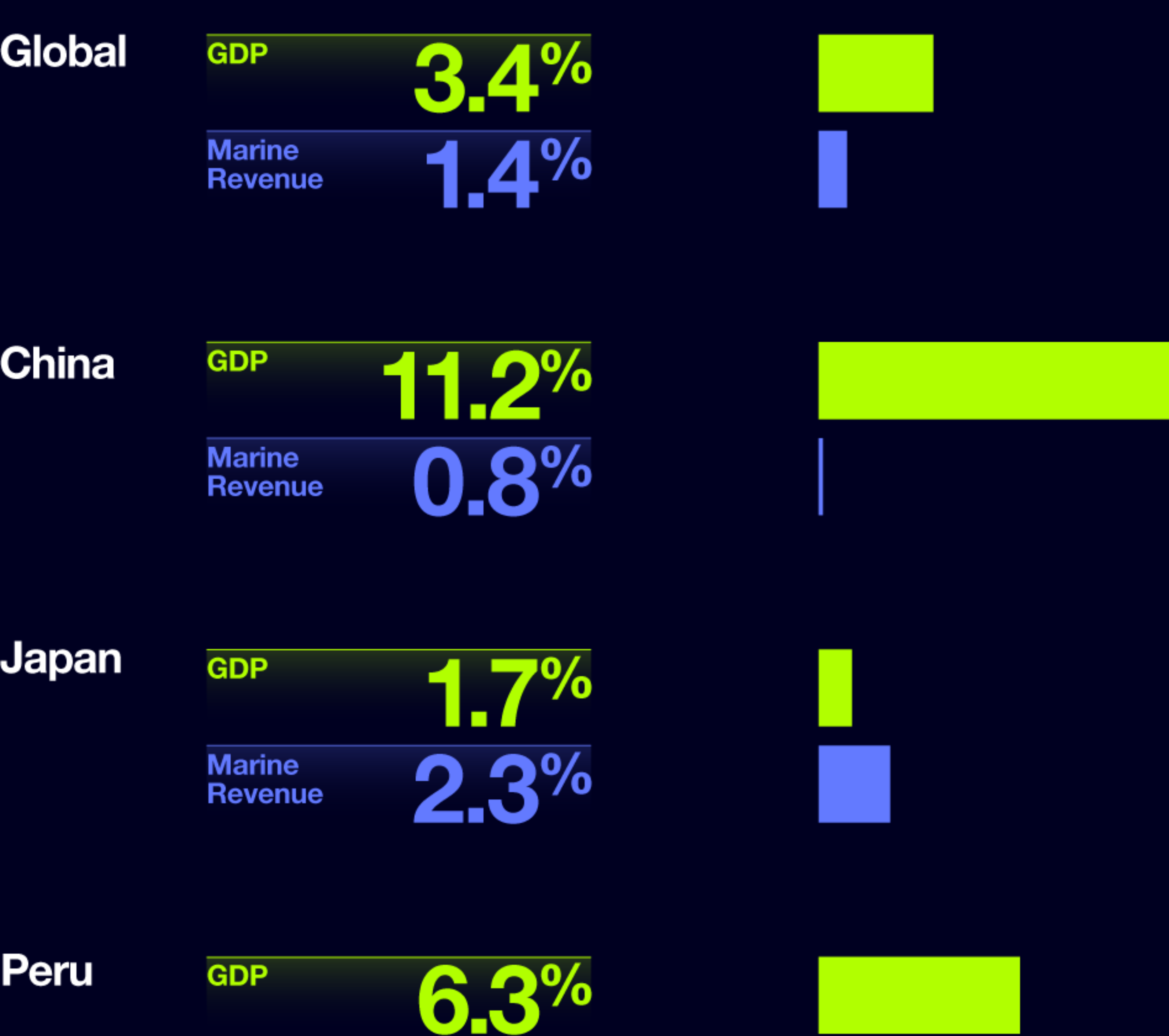
Developing countries export high-value fishery species (e.g.tuna and salmon) and processed fish products for consumption in developed countries, and import small, low-value species for consumption and processing.



## Change in Marine Revenue vs. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

2002-2007

In many countries, changes in GDP, when compared to marine revenue, indicate that there is room for improvement in marine sectors.



SOURCES:  
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