



Historical analysis

250,000 species

90 million tones are caught each year

Essential food source

Fishing activity when it threatens the renewal of marine resources

Aboriginal Colonial Global

Overfishing leads to:

A decrease in the number of catches, or even the local disappearance of certain species

A decrease in the average size and age of the catch

A decrease in the average catch weight (younger individuals)

The decline in the stock of individuals capable of reproduction



- Across Europe, we eat an average of 20 kg of fish per year person
 - The number of people on earth keeps increasing
 - Fishing helps feed world trade
 - Lack of control in fishing areas
 - Fishing areas are largely unprotected

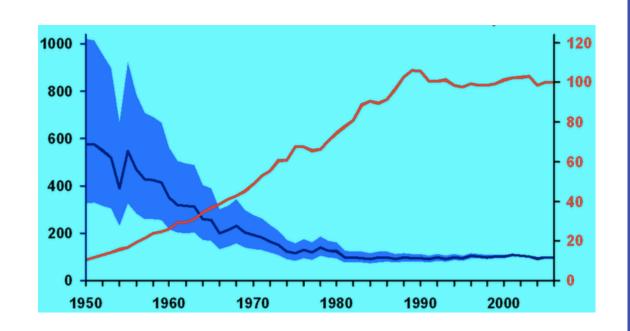
92.5 million tone were
fishing
worldwide

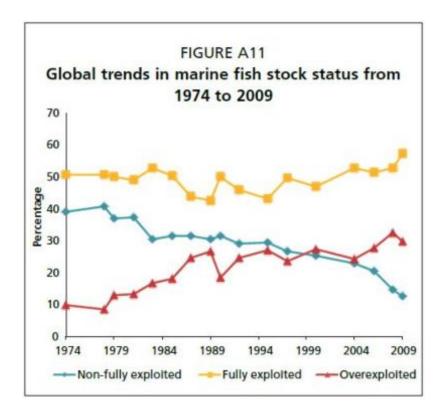
1996: **peak** in fish catches

A third of the world's fish stocks are overexploited Seven of the ten most important fish species are on the verge of total depopulation.

77% of fish species would be impacted by this activity

Key numbers





Key graphics

Level of risks

Environmental

- Pollution
- Disappearance of species
- Disruption of the food chain
- The weakening of coral reefs
- The growth of algae
- Increased discards in fishing

Economical

- Threat of industrial fishing
- Bankruptcy for some small fishing company
- Financial losses

Social Cultural

- Threat to local food sources
- Loss of our biological diversity
- Almost total disappearance of independent fishermen

What is concerned?



Governments & States



Associations



Humans



Companies



Solutions

- Establish a network of marine reserves
- Promote sustainable fishing
- Fight effectively against illegal fishing
- Rethink our consumption of fish