In management, polarities are interdependent opposites that must often be balanced for an enterprise to function at its best. The system we rely on to provides us with fish to eat also contains polarities, many of which of highlighted in this info graphic. We need to manage and balance these polarities if the fish food system is to meet the world's demand and need for fish in a sustainable way and ensure secure employment and livelihoods to those who provide them.

# Within EEZ's and high seas

Fishing occurs both within national jurisdiction and beyond them on the high seas.

Approximately

from areas within national jurisdiction. [5] Both fishers and fish farmers operate at Small-scale and large-scale
Number of fishers in Developing Number employed in post-harvest countries (m) [2] in developing countries (m) [2] 75.3 Small-scale 3EM Small-scale 6.9 Large-scale 2.6 Large-scale 39-42 mall-scale Fisheries production in developing countries (ml) [2]

A canoe is approx. 3m; the largest freezer trawler is Atlantic Dawn at 144m [3]

Fish are produced for both direct

## Human consumption and reduction for animal feed

Total fish production in 2011 (mlf) [1]

130.8 Human consumption

23.2 Non-food use

# Fishery production supplies both Domestic and international trade

39% of fish production entered international markets in 2008 [1]

### Freshwater and marine

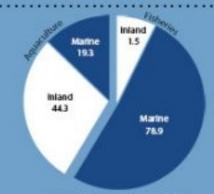
Wild capture and farmed fish production occurs both in freshwater and marine systems

Number employed in post-harvest in developing countries (m)

Inland	41
Marine	41.2

Number of fishers in developing countries (m)

Inland	21.5
Marine	14.2



2011 Fish Production (mT) [1]

[1] Fish are produced by both

# Aquaculture and wild capture (hunting)



Fish are an essential source of food for

# Food security <u>and</u> uxury consumption

The most expensive Bluefin Tuna sold for at Tokyo's Tsukji \$550 /kg fish market in January, 2012. [3]

[4] The average price of low value fish in retail markets in Bangladesh is