The aim of this study is to investigate the international competitiveness of the fisheries industry in Turkey. Within this framework Turkey and selected a powerful manufacturer and marketer of seafood (China, Indonesia, India, AB28 and Vietnam) were taken as the sample countries. Foreign trade data (STIC Rev.3 Level 2 and Level 3) published in the United Nations Comtrade Database was used in the study. With the help of these data, the index values developed by Balassa (1965) Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) and Donges et al (1982) Comparative Export Performance (CEP) were calculated. The RCA index results show that the country with the highest competitive power in the fisheries sector was India. The only country with low competitiveness was the EU-28. Turkey's sectoral competitiveness were higher. According to the CEP index result shows that; Turkey achieved an export advantage against the only EU-28. As a result, Turkey fisheries sector competitive advantage was high. Export performance has an increasing potential.