



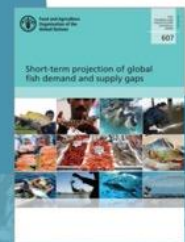
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Aquaculture growth potential in Peru

WAPI factsheet to facilitate evidence-based
policy-making and sector management in
aquaculture

February 2025
Rome, Italy

World Aquaculture Performance Indicators (WAPI)



WAPI is an FAO initiative to develop user-friendly tools for compiling, generating and providing easy access to quantitative information on aquaculture sector performance at the national, regional and global levels. WAPI information and knowledge products include data analysis tools, technical papers and policy briefs.

Data analysis tools

- **WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN)** analyses the status and trends of aquaculture production (quantity and value) of over 650 species items in nearly 250 countries and areas under different farming environments (inland waters, marine areas and all areas) for seven decades, from the 1950s to the 2010s.
- **WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPIFISHCSP)** includes 10 indicators – three nutrition indicators and seven food indicators – to examine food supply and utilization patterns (with a focus on the contribution of fish to food and nutrition) in 270 countries and areas for six decades, from the 1960s to the 2010s. The module focuses on 14 fish/seafood items, but also includes 26 nonfish/seafood items.

Download WAPI tools and other products at:
www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en
Contact us: WAPI@fao.org



Preparation of this factsheet

- This factsheet provides data and information to facilitate the assessment of aquaculture growth potential in Peru. It relies on official data and statistics readily available to the public. The factsheet is not a comprehensive, tailor-made sector assessment report. Some important dimensions, such as aquaculture's contribution to GDP and employment, are not evaluated due to the lack of global data. While most analyses in the factsheet are straightforward, there are some advanced analyses (e.g. [aquaculture growth potential from demand-side perspective](#)) based on certain (sometimes simplified) assumptions, which provide useful indications but do not cover all relevant aspects.
- Analyses in the factsheet are based on official data and statistics published by FAO and other international or national organizations. The data and statistics may differ from data and statistics used in other WAPI factsheets because of different data sources or different versions of the same datasets. They may not be consistent with data and statistics from other sources (e.g. national statistics).
- The term “country” used in this factsheet includes non-sovereign territory. The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
- Unless noted otherwise, country grouping in this factsheet follows the United Nations [M49 standard](#); under which Peru is listed in [Latin America and the Caribbean](#) and the sub-region of South America.
- The preparation of the factsheet has benefited from tables and charts generated by various World Aquaculture Performance Indicator (WAPI) modules. Most of these data analysis tools are for FAO internal use, yet some of them are available for test use. See [slide 76](#) or visit the [WAPI webpage](#) for more information about WAPI information and knowledge products.
- This factsheet on Peru is a derivative product stemming from the graduate-level course on “Sustainable Development Prospects in Global Fisheries and Aquaculture”, offered by the Shanghai Ocean University (SHOU) with support from FAO. The factsheet was prepared by Junning Cai, Xiaoying Li, and Xiaowei Zhou, along with SHOU Master's student Yanfang Cao. Technical and other assistance provided by Jose Aguilar Manjarrez, Alonso Ibarra, Jorge Alejandro Risi Mussio, Gonzalo Tejada Lopez, and Jennifer Zarzar is acknowledged.
- The validity and relevance of the results depends on the quality (in terms of timeliness and accuracy) of the underlying data and statistics used in the analyses – see some remarks on data and statistics in [Slide 3](#). Errors could also occur in the analyses despite our efforts to minimize them. Please let us know if you have any concern.
- Contact: Junning Cai (FAO Aquaculture Officer); wapi@fao.org.

Remarks on FAO aquaculture statistical data – Peru

- FAO aquaculture statistics are based on data submitted by member countries. When there is a lack of data formally reported by a country, FAO usually estimates the country's aquaculture production based on data and information from alternative sources or relies on relatively conservative estimation methods when alternative data sources are not readily available.
- While many countries lack a national statistics system for collection of aquaculture production data on a regular basis for dissemination and for reporting to FAO, Peru is among the 16 countries or territories in [LAC](#) that reported aquaculture production data to FAO in all the five years during 2013–2017.
- A robust national system of aquaculture data collection is first and foremost for the countries' own benefit. Generally speaking from a global perspective, there is an urgent need for national capacity development in aquaculture statistics system at several levels, including (i) the legal status, institutionalization and resource allocation; (ii) development of national statistical standards in line with international standards; (iii) adequate and stable staffing plus an effective mechanism for data collection, compilation, storage, dissemination and reporting.
- For further information about FAO statistics on aquaculture production, contact: Xiaowei Zhou (FAO Aquaculture Officer (Statistics); Fish-Statistics-Inquiries@fao.org).

Species grouping

In this factsheet, “fish” or “seafood” may be used interchangeably as a general term for narrative convenience. When it is necessary to define the scope of a species group for a specific quantitative measure, the following definitions are used.

- Aquatic organisms; aquatic species; aquatic foods; aquatic products; or aquatic commodities = fish & seafood + miscellaneous aquatic animal products + aquatic plants (or algae)*
- Fish & seafood = finfish + shellfish + miscellaneous aquatic animals
- Finfish = marine fishes + diadromous fishes + freshwater fishes
- Shellfish = crustaceans + molluscs
- Molluscs = shell molluscs (i.e. molluscs excluding cephalopods) + cephalopods

*Aquatic plants is one of the ISSCAAP Divisions; [ISSCAAP](#) = International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants. In FAO global fisheries and aquaculture production statistics, aquatic plants are virtually equal to algae, with only a few sporadic historical data (before the early 2010s) on the harvest of wild seagrass.

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Highlights (I)

Status and trends

- Aquaculture production in Peru doubled from below 7 000 tonnes in 2000 to above 140 000 tonnes in 2022. The 14.9 percent annual growth was higher than sub-regional, regional, and world averages. The country's aquaculture production in 2022 ranked 5th in South America ([slide 60](#)).
- Inland fisheries contributed 0.5 percent of Peru's capture fisheries production in 2022, much lower than South American (3.2 percent) and world (12.3 percent) averages ([slide 54](#)). In contrast, inland aquaculture accounted for 49.1 percent of Peru's aquaculture production in 2022, which was higher than both subregional (24.8 percent) and global (45.2 percent) averages ([slide 63](#)).
- Peru's aquaculture production in 2022 primarily comprised diadromous fishes (43.7 percent), crustaceans (32.1 percent), molluscs (18.8 percent), and freshwater fishes (5.4 percent) ([slide 65](#)). Peru's 140 931 tonnes of aquaculture production in 2022 was contributed by 14 ASFIS species items, with 3.6 effective number of species (ENS; a measure of species diversity). The production was concentrated on three species groups: salmon/trouts/smelts, marine shrimps/prawns, and scallops/pectens. The country contributed 1.44 percent of global aquaculture production of salmon/trouts/smelts, 1.3 percent of scallops/pectens aquaculture, and 1.1 percent of characin aquaculture ([slides 66](#)).

Supply-side perspective

- Peru's 0.11 percent share of world aquaculture production tonnage in 2022 was smaller than its 0.43 percent share in world population and its 0.96 percent share in world land area. The country's 0.12 percent share in world inland aquaculture production was smaller than its 0.44 percent share in world surface area of inland waterbodies and its 3.43 percent share in world renewable water resources. Its 0.1 percent share of global marine/coastal aquaculture production was smaller than its 0.3 percent share of world coastline length ([slides 9-10](#); [slide 74](#)).
- Peru's total fisheries production increased from less than 100 000 tonnes in 1950 to over 12 million tonnes in 1970, then declined to around 3 million tonnes in 1980, rebounded above 10 million tonnes in 2000, yet declined to 5.5 million tonnes in 2022. The trends primarily reflected capture fisheries productions ([slide 48](#)). Aquaculture production in Peru increased from ~5 000 tonnes in 1990 to ~141 000 tonnes in 2022; the share of aquaculture in total fisheries production increased from 0.1 percent to 2.6 percent ([slide 61](#)).
- Import contributed 9 percent of Peru's food fish supply in 2019 ([slide 23](#)). Peru's import of aquatic products increased from USD 16.2 million in 2000 to USD 294.9 million in 2022. The 14.1 percent annual growth was higher than sub-regional, regional, and world averages, and it was the highest in South America ([slide 41](#)).

Highlights (II)

Demand-side perspective

- Peru, an upper-middle income country with a growing and increasingly urbanized population ([slides 9-12](#); [slides 71-72](#)), has a life expectancy at birth higher than the global average ([slide 17](#)). However, it faces challenges with a higher prevalence of undernourishment compared to subregional and regional averages, a higher percentage of child stunting compared to the subregional average, and a higher percentage of overweight children compared to the global average. Additionally, the adult obesity rate in the country exceeds the global average, and the women's anemia rate is higher than subregional and regional averages ([slide 14](#)).
- Peru's per capita total protein intake in 2020 was lower than both subregional and global averages ([slide 16](#)). Its animal protein intake was higher than the global average yet lower than the subregional average, while the share of fish & seafood in its animal protein intake was higher than both subregional and world averages ([slide 20](#)).
- Between 1999 and 2019, per capita fish & seafood consumption in Peru increased from 18.6 kg to 27.2 kg. The 1.9 percent annual growth was higher than subregional, regional, and world averages. The country's 27.2 kg per capita consumption in 2019 was the second highest in South America, while it was at a medium scale among the top 10 largest fisheries countries ([slide 26](#)). Peru's 122.6 seafood liking index (SLI) in the 2010s indicates that its preference for fish & seafood was 122.6 percent of the world average. The preference was the second highest in South America. The country's preferences for freshwater & diadromous fishes (28.1 SLI) was below the world average; so were its preferences for crustaceans (53 SLI) and miscellaneous aquatic animals (6.6 SLI) ([slide 29](#)).
- Net export accounted for 39.5 percent of Peru's food fish and seafood supply from domestic sources in 2019 ([slide 22](#)). In 2022, Peru was the 3rd largest aquatic exporting country in South America. The country's export of aquatic products increased from USD 1.1 billion in 2000 to USD 3.9 billion in 2022; the 5.85 percent annual growth rate was higher than the global average yet lower than the subregional average ([slide 35](#)).
- Peru's population is expected to increase from 33.3 million in 2020 to 36.7 million in 2030, which would need 92 475 tonnes more fish and seafood to maintain its per capita consumption at the baseline level in 2020 (27.2 kg). Peru's aquaculture production would need to increase from 143 830 tonnes in 2020 to 236 305 tonnes in 2030 (average 5.1 percent a year) in order to generate 92 475 tonnes of additional supply to cover the extra fish and seafood demand driven by population growth ([slide 73](#)).

Resources

Peru (2022): 0.11 percent of world aquaculture production; 0.43 percent of world population; an upper-middle income country (56.5 percent of world average GDP per capita).

Status of aquaculture production, population and GDP

Country/area	Aquaculture production (2022) ¹		Population (2022) ²		GDP per capita (2022) ³	
	Tonnes	Share of world total (%)	Million	Share of world total (%)	Current USD	Ratio to world average (%)
World	130 920 761	100.00	7 975	100.000	12 737	100.00
Landlocked Developing Countries	706 284	0.54	564	7.070	1 905	14.96
Americas	4 980 035	3.80	1 037	13.005	33 075	259.69
Latin America and the Caribbean	4 334 748	3.31	660	8.279	9 220	72.39
South America	3 833 128	2.93	437	5.477	8 839	69.40
Countries in South America, ranked by aquaculture production in 2022						
1. Chile	1 524 149	1.1642	20	0.246	15 413	121.02
2. Ecuador	1 123 048	0.8578	18	0.226	6 477	50.85
3. Brazil	738 881	0.5644	215	2.700	9 065	71.17
4. Colombia	204 942	0.1565	52	0.650	6 657	52.27
5. Peru	140 931	0.1076	34	0.427	7 196	56.50
6. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	52 580	0.0402	28	0.355	3 254	25.55
7. Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	21 483	0.0164	12.2	0.153	3 626	28.47
8. Paraguay	20 000	0.0153	7	0.085	6 187	48.57
9. Argentina	6 022	0.0046	46	0.571	13 858	108.80
10. Guyana	953	0.0007	0.8	0.010	17 967	141.06
11. Uruguay	91	0.0001	3.4	0.043	20 501	160.96
12. Suriname	45	0.0000	0.6	0.008	5 873	46.11
13. French Guiana	3	0.0000	0.3	0.004	n.a.	n.a.

Data sources: 1. FAO Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global aquaculture production 1950-2022 (FishStatJ). 2. UN World Population Prospects (2022 Revision). 3. Total GDP from IMF World Economic Outlook Database (April 2024) divided by population from UN World Population Prospects (2022 Revision).

Notes: Country grouping based on UN-OHRLLS and UN M49 standard.

Natural resources of Peru: 0.96 percent of world land area (including inland water surface area); 0.44 percent of world inland water surface area; 0.3 percent of world coastline length; 3.43 percent of world total renewable water resources.

Land and water resources

Country/area	Total country area (excluding coastal waters; 2020) ¹		Surface area of inland waterbodies (2020) ²		Coastline length (2019) ³		Total renewable water resources (2020) ¹	
	km ²	Share of world total (%)	km ²	Share of world total (%)	km	Share of world total (%)	Billion m ³ /year	Share of world total (%)
World	133 780 390	100.00	3 494 969	100.00	805 942	100.00	54 737	100.00
Landlocked Developing Countries	16 969 388	12.69	508 291	14.54	0	-	2 746	5.02
Americas	40 134 221	30.00	1 606 080	45.95	329 014	40.82	25 174	45.99
Latin America and the Caribbean	20 422 961	15.27	318 460	9.11	62 700	7.78	19 203	35.08
South America	17 707 998	13.24	275 367	7.88	32 367	4.02	17 957	32.81
Countries in South America, ranked by aquaculture production in 2022								
1. Chile	756 096	0.57	27 645	0.79	6 435	0.80	923	1.69
2. Ecuador	256 370	0.19	3 219	0.09	2 237	0.28	442	0.81
3. Brazil	8 515 770	6.37	133 614	3.82	7 491	0.93	8 647	15.80
4. Colombia	1 141 750	0.85	13 757	0.39	3 208	0.40	2 360	4.31
5. Peru	1 285 220	0.96	15 213	0.44	2 414	0.30	1 880	3.43
6. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	912 050	0.68	14 350	0.41	2 800	0.35	1 325	2.42
7. Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1 098 580	0.82	12 931	0.37	0	-	574	1.05
8. Paraguay	406 752	0.30	3 831	0.11	0	-	388	0.71
9. Argentina	2 780 400	2.08	41 001	1.17	4 989	0.62	876	1.60
10. Guyana	214 970	0.16	1 777	0.05	459	0.06	271	0.50
11. Uruguay	176 220	0.13	4 511	0.13	660	0.08	172	0.32
12. Suriname	163 820	0.12	2 106	0.06	386	0.05	99	0.18
13. French Guiana			785	0.02				

Data sources: 1. FAO AQUASTAT main country database (November 2020; downloaded on 29 April, 2023). 2. FAOSTAT Land Cover database (CCI_LC; updated on 13 July, 2023). 3. The World Factbook, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), United States of America. Web accessed on 20 May 2019. Coastline length of world equal to the sum of coastline length of 265 countries and territories listed in the data source.

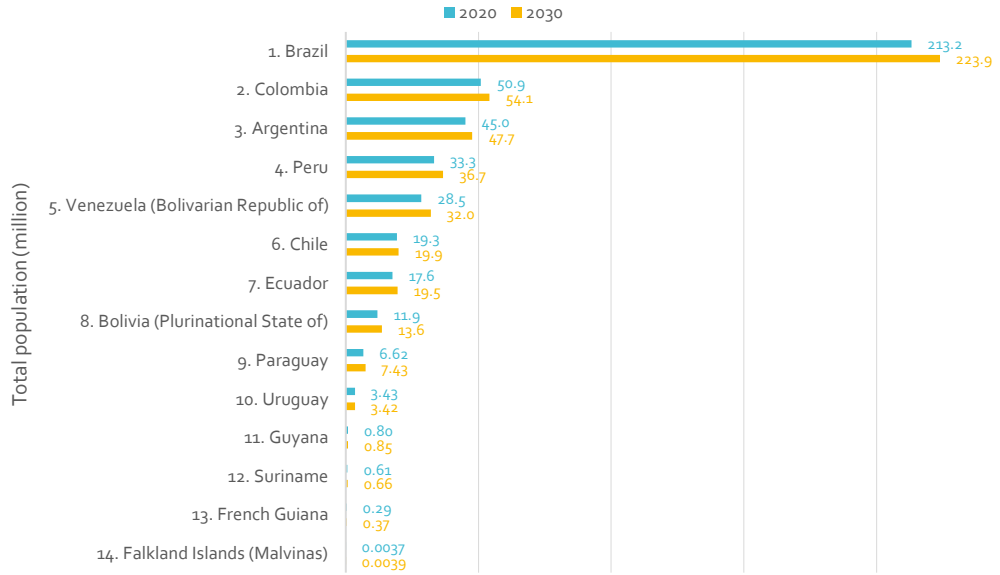
Notes: Country grouping based on UN-OHRLS and UN M49 standard.

Population prospects in Peru (2030 versus 2020):

Peru ranked 4th in population in South America.

Its population is expected to increase from 33.3 million in 2020 to 36.7 million in 2030.

Population prospects in South America, 2030 versus 2020



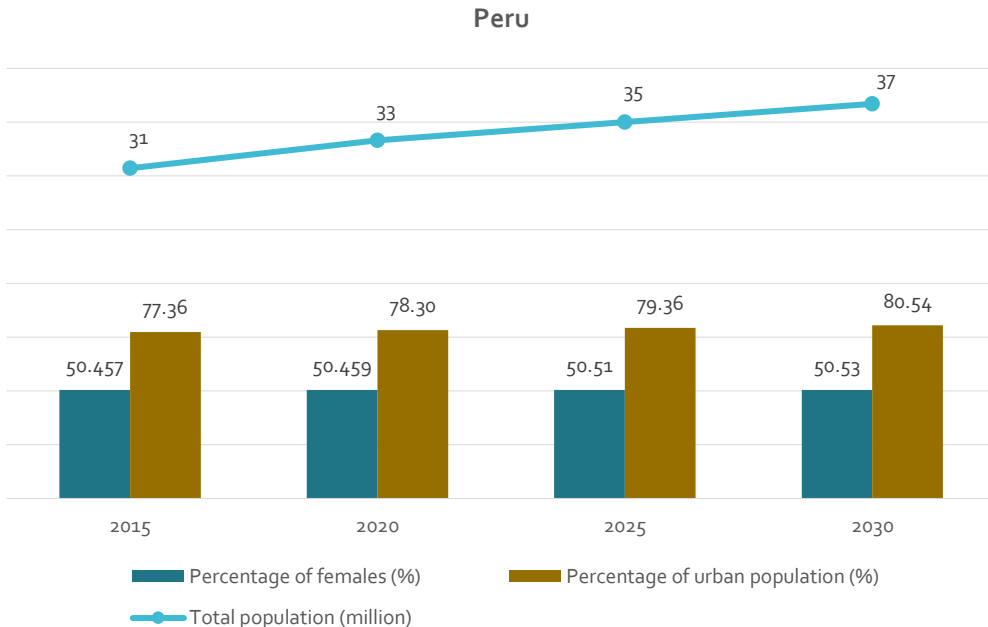
Data source: United Nations World Population Prospects (2022 revision)
<https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population>

Demographic features in Peru (2015–2030):

Population expected to increase from 31 million in 2015 to 37 million in 2030.

Urban ratio of total population expected to increase from 77.36 percent to 80.54 percent.

Female ratio in total population expected to remain slightly above 50 percent.



Data source: United Nations World Population Prospects (2022 revision)

<https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population>; United Nations World Urbanization Prospects (2018 revision)

<https://population.un.org/wup>.

Food security, nutrition and health

Food security and nutrition status in Peru

Undernourishment (2020–2022)

7 percent of population were undernourished, **higher** than South America and LAC averages.

Stunted children (2022)

10.1 percent of children under 5 years of age were stunted, **higher** than the South America average.

Overweight children (2022)

9.4 percent of children under 5 years of age were overweight, **higher** than LAC and world averages.

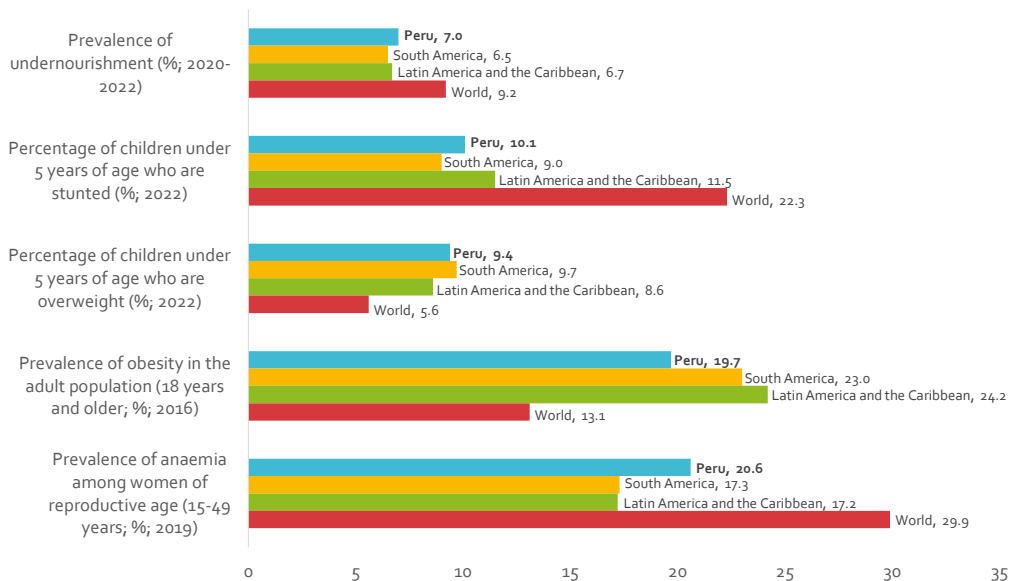
Adult obesity (2016)

19.7 percent of adult population were obese, **higher** than the world average.

Women anaemia (2019)

20.6 percent of reproductive-age women were anaemic, **higher** than South America and LAC averages.

Food security and nutrition status in Peru



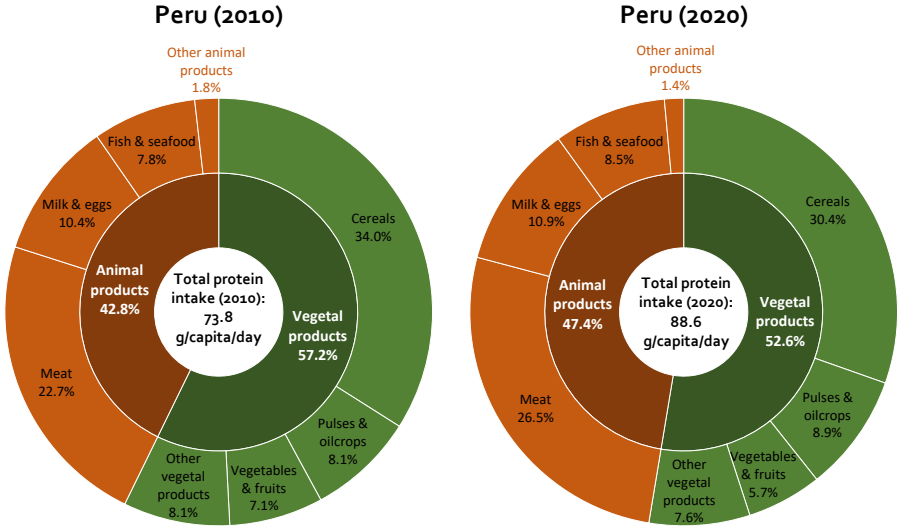
Data source: FAOSTAT – Suite of Food Security Indicators (updated on 23 August, 2023). www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FS

Per capita protein intake in Peru (2020 versus 2010):

Per capita total protein intake increased from 73.8 g/day to 88.6 g/day between 2010 and 2020.

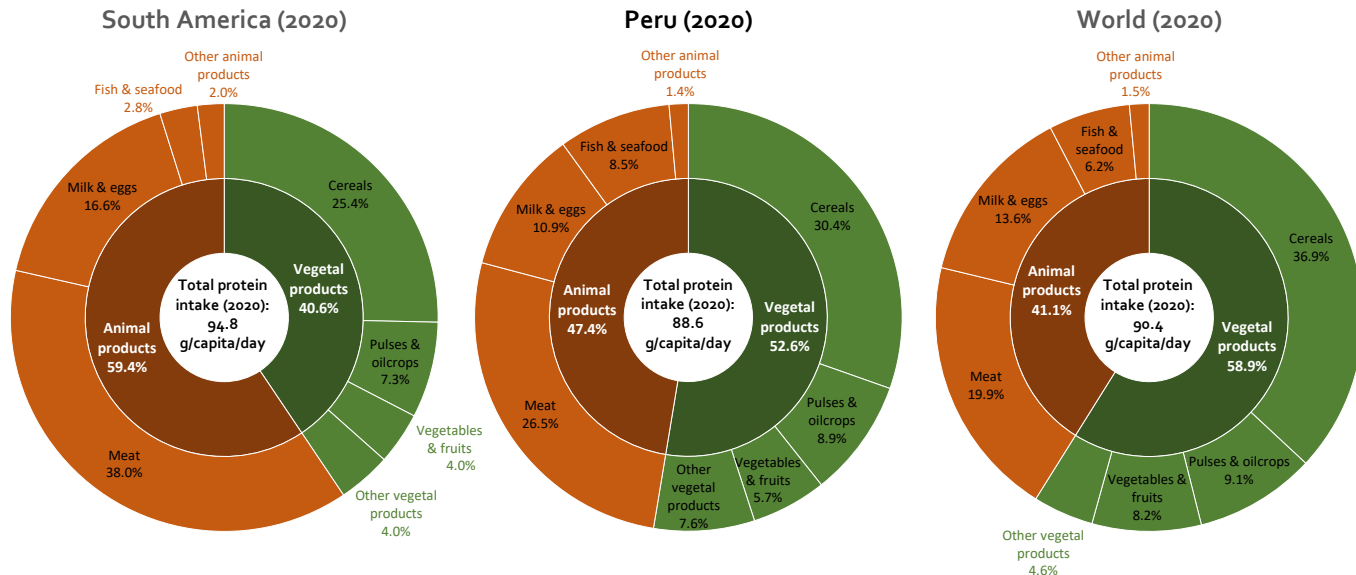
The share of animal protein in total protein intake increased from 42.8 percent to 47.4 percent.

The share of fish & seafood increased from 7.8 percent to 8.5 percent.



Data source: FAOSTAT New Food Balances (updated on 27 October, 2023; <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS>).
 Notes: See [slide #4](#) for the scope of fish & seafood. Food items with a small contribution to total protein intake may not be labelled.

Per capita protein intake in Peru (2020): The 88.6 g/day of per capita protein intake was lower than sub-regional average (94.8 g/day) and world average (90.4 g/day). The share of animal proteins in the country's total protein intake (47.4 percent) was lower than the sub-regional average yet higher than the world average. The share of fish & seafood in its total protein intake (8.5 percent) was higher than both sub-regional and world averages.



Data source: FAOSTAT New Food Balances (updated on 27 October, 2023; <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS>).

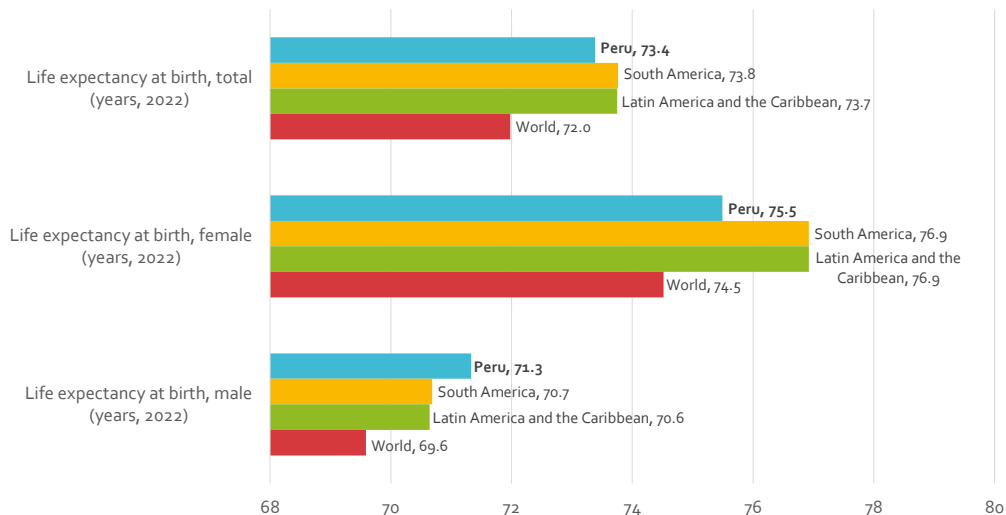
Notes: See [slide #4](#) for the scope of fish & seafood. Food items with a small contribution to total protein intake may not be labelled.

Life expectancy in Peru (2022):

Life expectancy at birth for the total population was 73.4 years, lower than South America and LAC averages.

Life expectancy for female population (75.5 years) was higher than male population (71.3 years) – a general pattern applying to most countries and areas.

Life expectancy in Peru



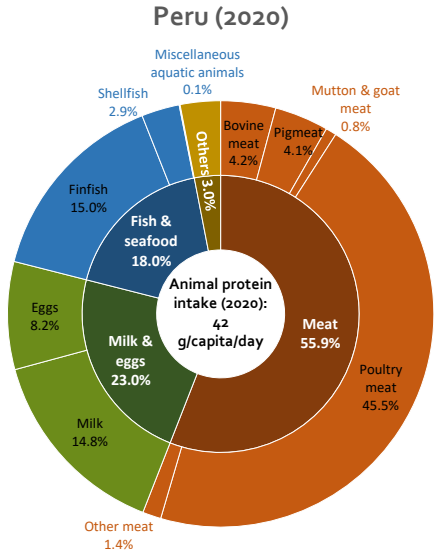
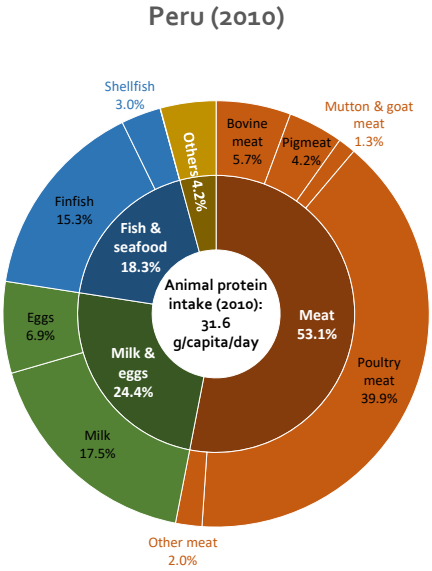
Data source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI), downloaded on 25 January, 2023 (<http://datatopics.worldbank.org/world-development-indicators/#archives>); United Nations World Population Prospects (2022 revision; <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population>) used to calculate life expectancy at the regional level.

Contribution to food and nutrition

Animal protein intake in Peru (2020 versus 2010):

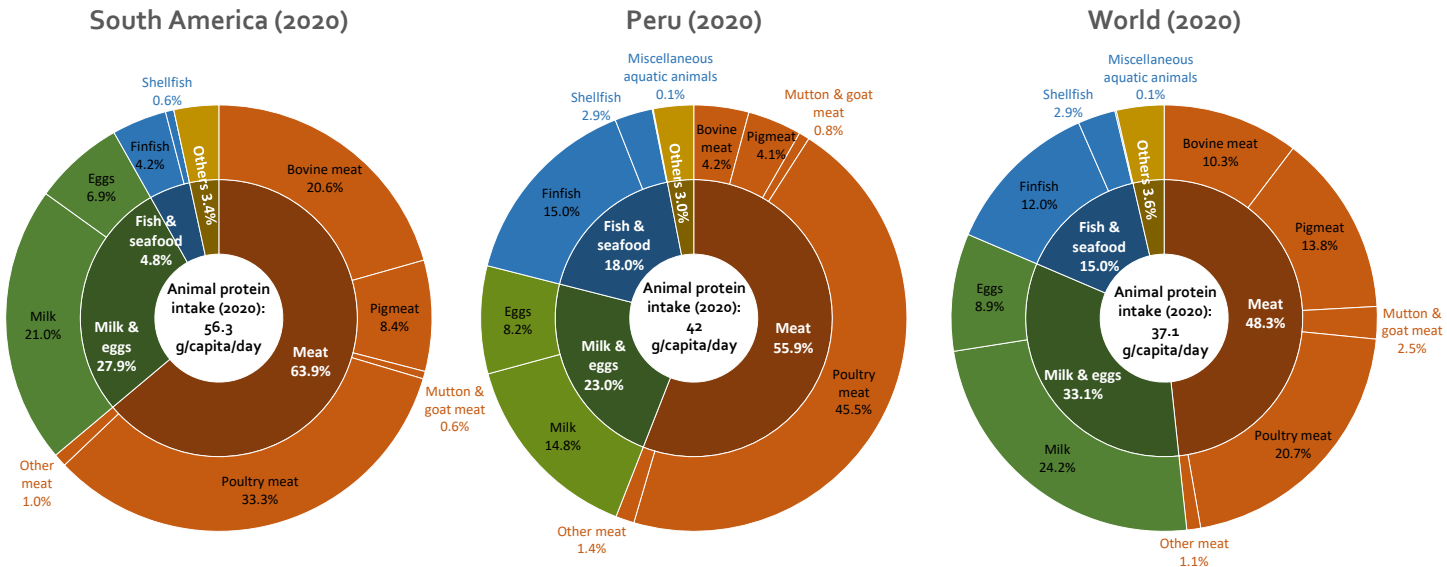
Per capita animal protein intake increased from 31.6 g/day in 2010 to 42 g/day in 2020.

The share of fish & seafood in animal protein intake declined from 18.3 percent to 18 percent.



Data source: FAOSTAT New Food Balances (updated on 27 October, 2023; <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS>).
 Note: See slide #4 for the scope of fish & seafood. Food items with a small contribution to animal protein may not be labelled.

Animal protein intake in Peru (2020): The 42 g/day of per capita animal protein intake was higher than the world average yet lower than the subregional average. The 18 percent fish share in the country's animal protein intake was higher than both world and sub-regional averages.



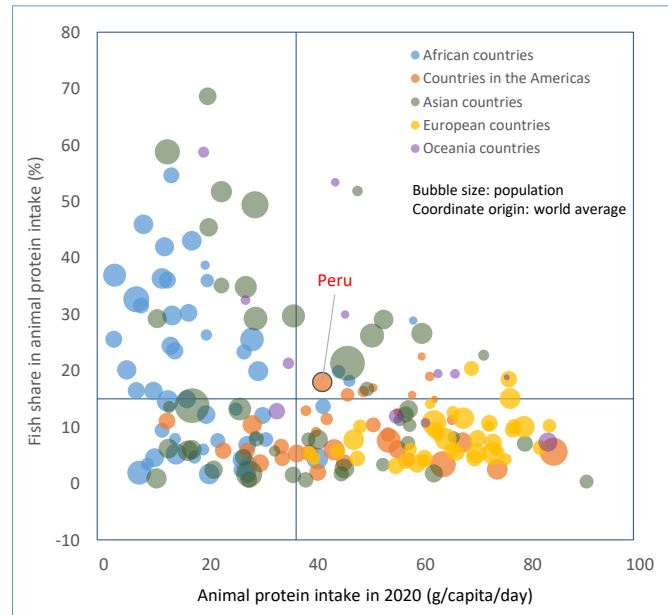
Data source: FAOSTAT New Food Balances (updated on 27 October, 2023; <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS>).

Note: See [slide #4](#) for the scope of fish & seafood.

Peru (2020): Locating in the first quadrant in the bubble chart, indicating that animal protein intake was higher than the world average; so was the share of fish & seafood. The country's 18 percent of fish share in animal protein was the highest among countries in South America.

Contribution of fish to animal protein, 2020

Country/area	Per capita protein intake in 2020 (g/capita/day)		Fish share (%)
	Fish & seafood	Animal products	
World	5.6	37.1	15.0
Americas	3.6	64.1	5.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.9	52.9	5.5
South America	2.7	56.3	4.8
Countries in South America, ranked by animal protein			
1. Argentina	1.9	74.6	2.5
2. Brazil	2.2	64.5	3.4
3. Uruguay	2.5	58.0	4.2
4. Chile	3.4	56.0	6.1
5. Guyana	8.1	49.6	16.3
6. Colombia	2.6	44.2	6.0
7. Peru	7.6	42.0	18.0
8. Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.8	41.1	2.0
9. Suriname	5.0	38.9	12.9
10. Ecuador	2.0	37.2	5.3
11. Paraguay	1.5	34.5	4.5
12. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3.0	28.9	10.4



Data source: FAOSTAT New Food Balances (updated on 27 October, 2023; <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS>).

Notes: Country grouping based on UN-OHRLLS and UN M49 standard.

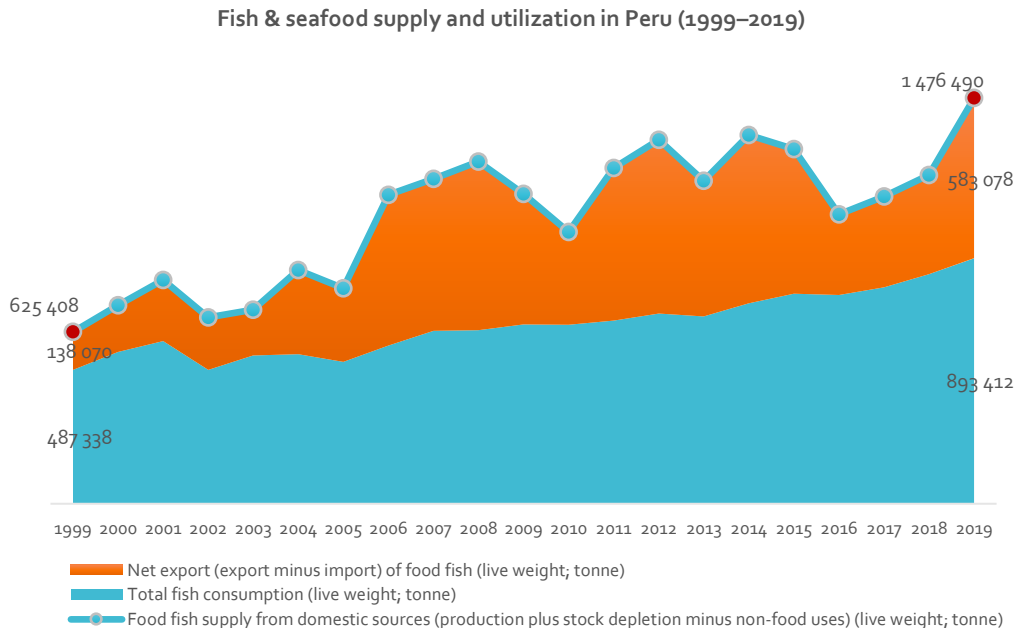
Status and trend of fish & seafood supply and utilization in Peru (1999–2019):

Food fish & seafood supply from domestic sources increased from 625 408 tonnes in 1999 to 1 476 490 tonnes in 2019.

Total fish & seafood consumption increased from 487 338 tonnes to 893 412 tonnes.

Net export increased from 138 070 tonnes to 583 078 tonnes.

In 2019, 1 476 490 tonnes of food fish & seafood supply from domestic sources = 893 412 tonnes of total fish & seafood consumption (60.5 percent) + 583 078 tonnes net export of food fish & seafood (39.5 percent).



Data source: FAO. 2023. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Food balance sheets of fish and fishery products 1961-2019 (FishStat); www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstati.

Note: See [slide #4](#) for the scope of fish & seafood.

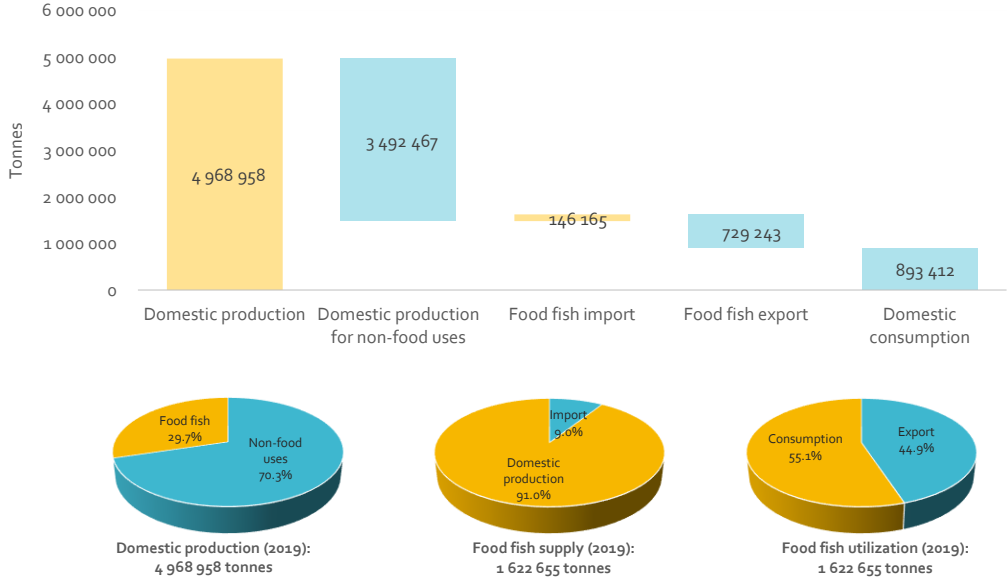
Peru's food balance sheet for fish & seafood, 2019

4 968 958 tonnes domestic fish & seafood production – 3 492 467 tonnes for non-food use (70.3 percent) = 1 476 490 tonnes domestic food fish & seafood production (29.7 percent).

1 476 490 tonnes domestic food fish & seafood production (91 percent of food fish supply) + 146 165 tonnes of import of food fish & seafood (9 percent) = 1 622 655 tonnes food fish & seafood supply available for utilization.

1 622 655 tonnes utilization of food fish & seafood = 729 243 tonnes export of food fish & seafood (44.9 percent of food fish & seafood utilization) + 893 412 tonnes domestic (food) fish & seafood consumption (55.1 percent).

Fish & seafood supply and utilization in Peru (2019)



Data source: FAO. 2023. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Food balance sheets of fish and fishery products 1961-2019 (FishStat); www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstati. Note: See slide #4 for the scope of fish & seafood. Numbers may not add up exactly due to rounding.

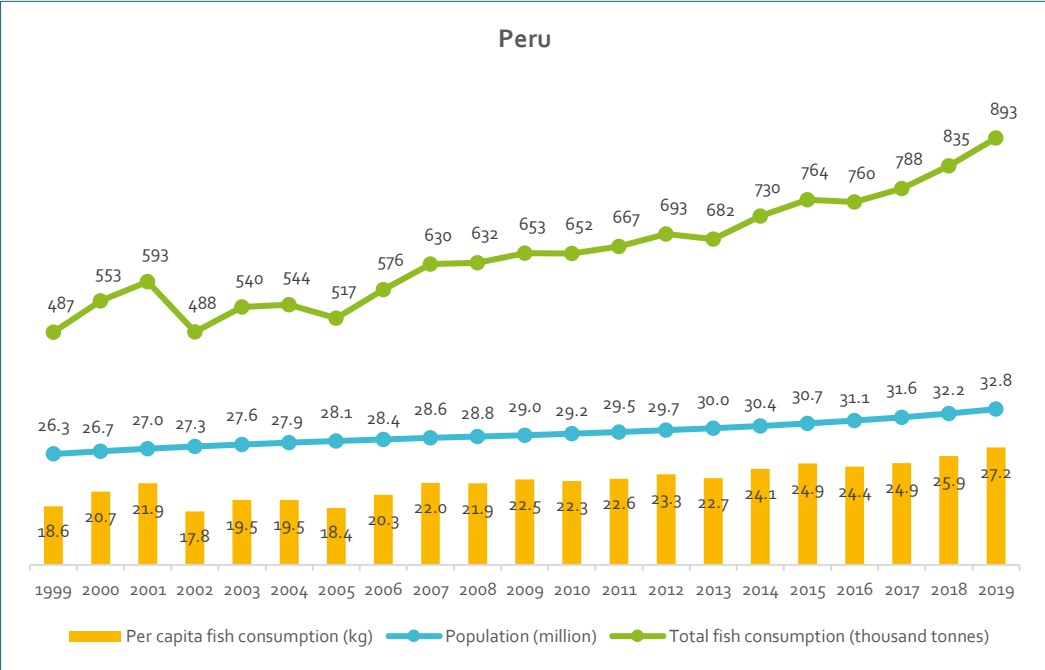
Domestic market (consumption)

Status and trend of fish & seafood consumption in Peru (1999-2019):

Between 1999 and 2019, Peru's total fish & seafood consumption increased from 487 thousand tonnes to 893 thousand tonnes.

Population increased from 26.3 million to 32.8 million.

Accordingly, the country's per capita fish & seafood consumption doubled from 18.6 kg to 27.2 kg.



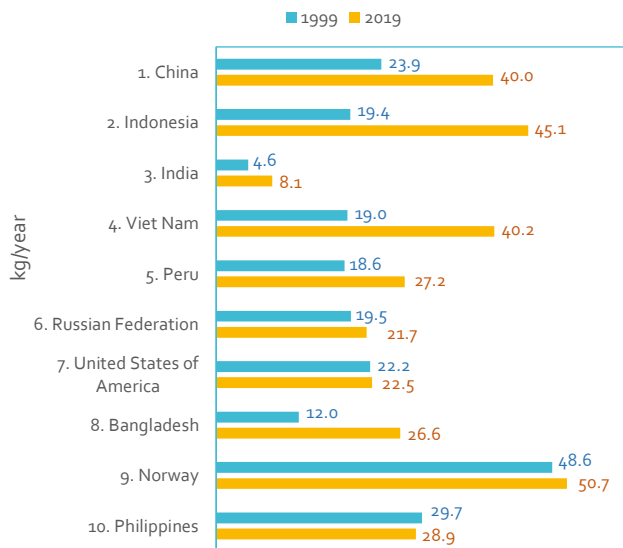
Data source: Data on total consumption from FAO. 2023. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Food balance sheets of fish and fishery products 1961-2019 (FishStatJ). www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstatj
 Data on population from the United Nations World Population Prospects (2022 revision) <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population>. Per capita consumption = Total consumption ÷ population.
 Note: See slide #4 for the scope of fish & seafood.

Between 1999 and 2019, per capita fish & seafood consumption in Peru increased from 18.6 kg to 27.2 kg. The 1.9 percent annual growth was higher than subregional, regional, and world averages. The country's 27.2 kg per capita consumption in 2019 was the second highest in South America, while at a medium scale among the top 10 largest fisheries countries.

Status and trend of per capita fish & seafood consumption

Country/area	Per capita fish & seafood consumption (kg/year)		Annual growth (%)
	1999	2019	
World	15.7	20.5	1.3
Americas	13.7	14.8	0.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.3	10.4	1.1
South America	8.3	9.8	0.8
Countries in South America, ranked by consumption in 2019			
1. Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	26.1	40.6	2.2
2. Peru	18.6	27.2	1.9
3. Guyana	51.3	25.6	-3.4
4. Suriname	13.1	17.5	1.4
5. Chile	13.8	14.8	0.4
6. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	16.8	10.0	-2.5
7. Uruguay	8.0	9.2	0.7
8. Colombia	4.4	9.0	3.6
9. Brazil	5.9	8.1	1.6
10. Argentina	10.2	6.9	-2.0
11. Ecuador	7.5	6.7	-0.6
12. French Guiana	39.2	6.2	-8.8
13. Paraguay	5.8	5.1	-0.6
14. Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1.4	2.8	3.3

Per capita fish consumption in top 10 countries with the largest total fisheries production (ranked by production in 2022)



Data source: Data on total consumption from FAO. 2023. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Food balance sheets of fish and fishery products 1961-2019 (FishStatJ).

www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstati Data on population from the United Nations World Population Prospects (2022 revision) <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population>.

Per capita consumption = Total consumption ÷ population.

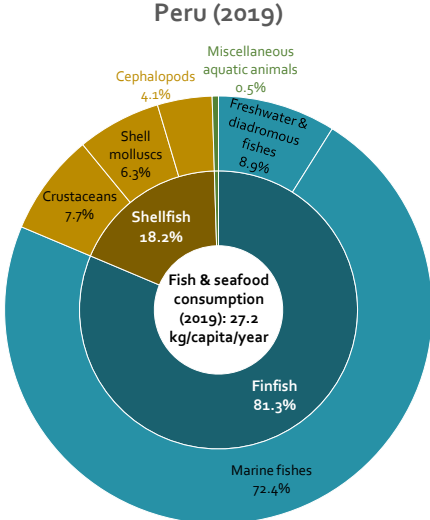
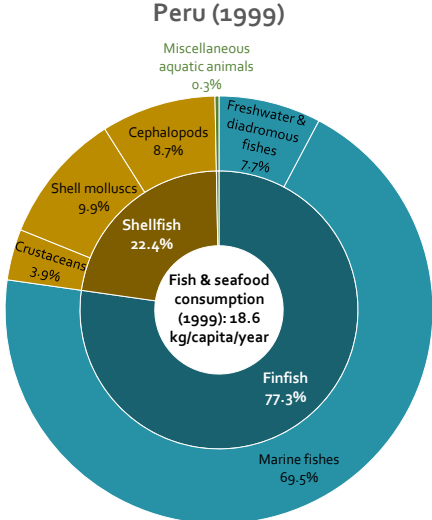
Notes: See [slide #4](#) for the scope of fish & seafood.

Per capita fish & seafood consumption in Peru (2019 versus 1999):

Per capita fish & seafood consumption increased from 18.6 kg in 1999 to 27.2 kg in 2019.

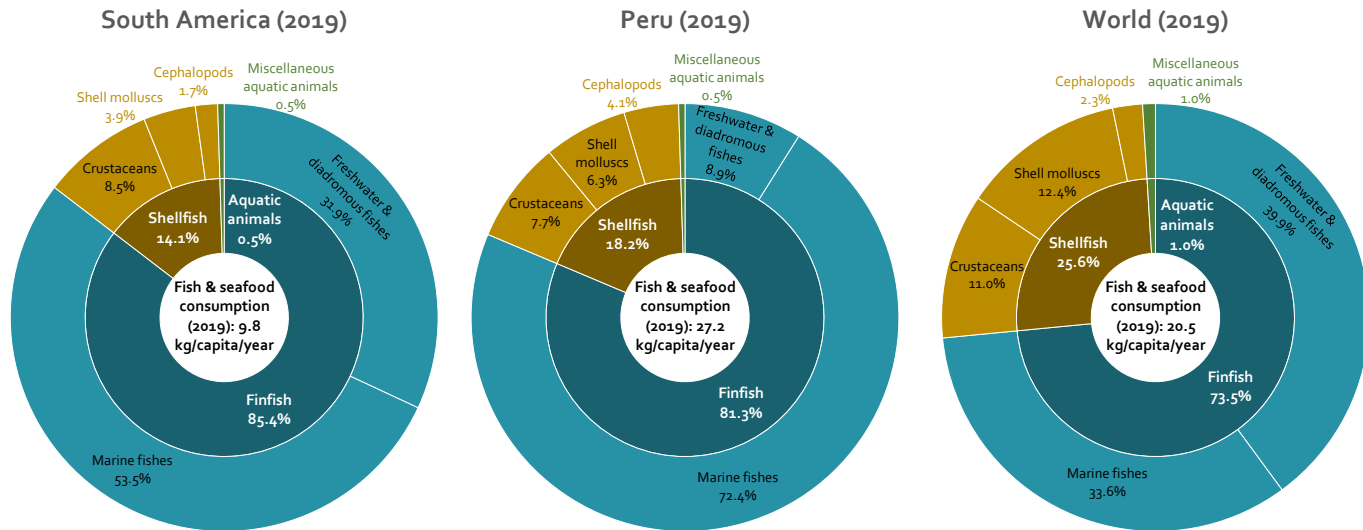
The share of finfish rose from 77.3 percent to 81.3 percent, with increases in the shares of both marine fishes and freshwater & diadromous fishes.

The share of shellfish declined from 22.4 percent to 18.2 percent, with decreases in the shares of shell molluscs and cephalopods, while the crustacean share increased.



Data source: Data on total consumption from FAO. 2023. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Food balance sheets of fish and fishery products 1961-2019 (FishStatJ). www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstaj
 Data on population from the United Nations World Population Prospects (2022 revision) <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population>. Per capita consumption = Total consumption ÷ population.
 Note: See slide #4 for the scope of fish & seafood.

Peru (2019): The 27.2 kg per capita fish & seafood consumption was higher than sub-regional and world averages. The share of marine fishes (72.4 percent) was higher than sub-regional and world averages, while the share of freshwater & diadromous fishes was lower. The share of shellfish was higher than the subregional average yet lower than the world average.



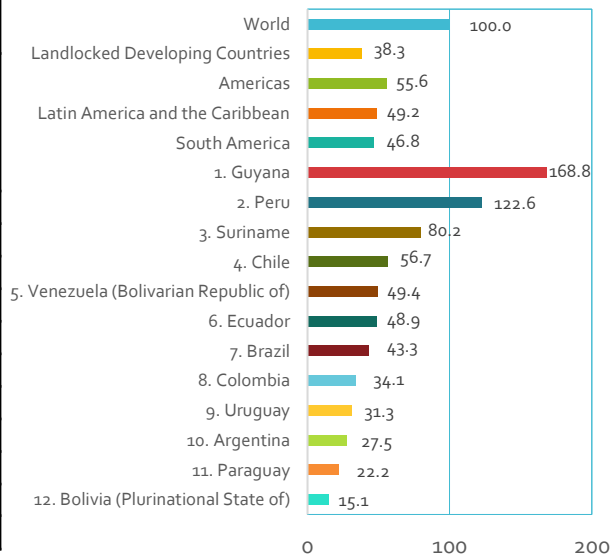
Data source: Data on total consumption from FAO. 2023. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Food balance sheets of fish and fishery products 1961-2019 (FishStatJ). www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstatj
 Data on population from the United Nations World Population Prospects (2022 revision) <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population>. Per capita consumption = Total consumption ÷ population.
 Note: See [slide #4](#) for the scope of fish & seafood.

Peru's 122.6 seafood liking index (SLI) in the 2010s indicates that its preference for fish & seafood was 122.6 percent of the world average. The preference was the second highest in South America. The country's preferences for freshwater & diadromous fishes (28.1 SLI) was below the world average; so were its preferences for crustaceans (53 SLI) and miscellaneous aquatic animals (6.6 SLI).

Peru's preferences for aquatic foods, 2010–2017

Peru	Seafood liking index (SLI, 2010-17 average)	Per capita consumption, 2010-17 average	
		kg/year	Ratio to world average (%)
Fish & seafood	122.6	23.84	131.7
Finfish & shellfish	123.6	23.83	132.8
Finfish	124.9	19.03	141.4
Freshwater & diadromous fishes	28.1	2.48	39.1
Marine fishes	236.6	16.55	258.0
Shellfish	125.4	4.79	111.1
Crustaceans	53.0	0.91	56.6
Molluscs	188.3	3.89	148.4
Shell molluscs	173.9	2.66	129.2
Cephalopods	255.1	1.22	309.4
Miscellaneous aquatic animals	6.6	0.02	13.8

Fish and seafood preferences in South America, measured by Seafood Liking Index (SLI)



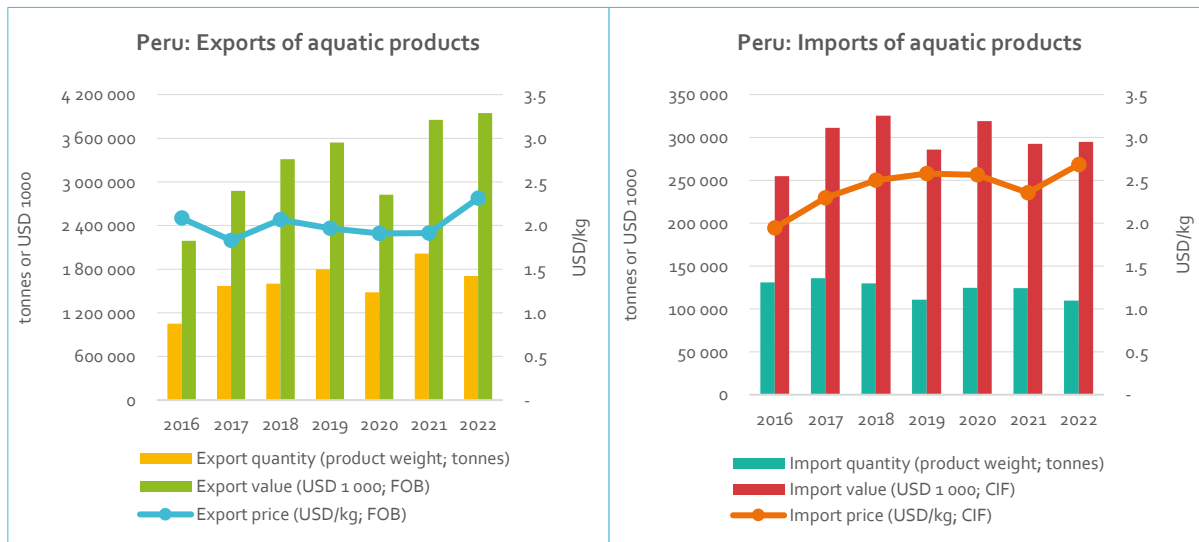
Data source: Cai, J. & Leung, P.S. 2022. Unlocking the potential of aquatic foods in global food security and nutrition: A missing piece under the lens of seafood liking index.

Global food security, 33, 100641. doi.org/10.1016/j.efs.2022.100641

Note: SLI = Seafood Liking Index.

International trade

Status and trend of the international trade of aquatic products in Peru, 2016–2022



Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2022 (FishStatJ); www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstatj).

Notes: Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic products. CIF = Cost, insurance and freight; FOB = Free on board.

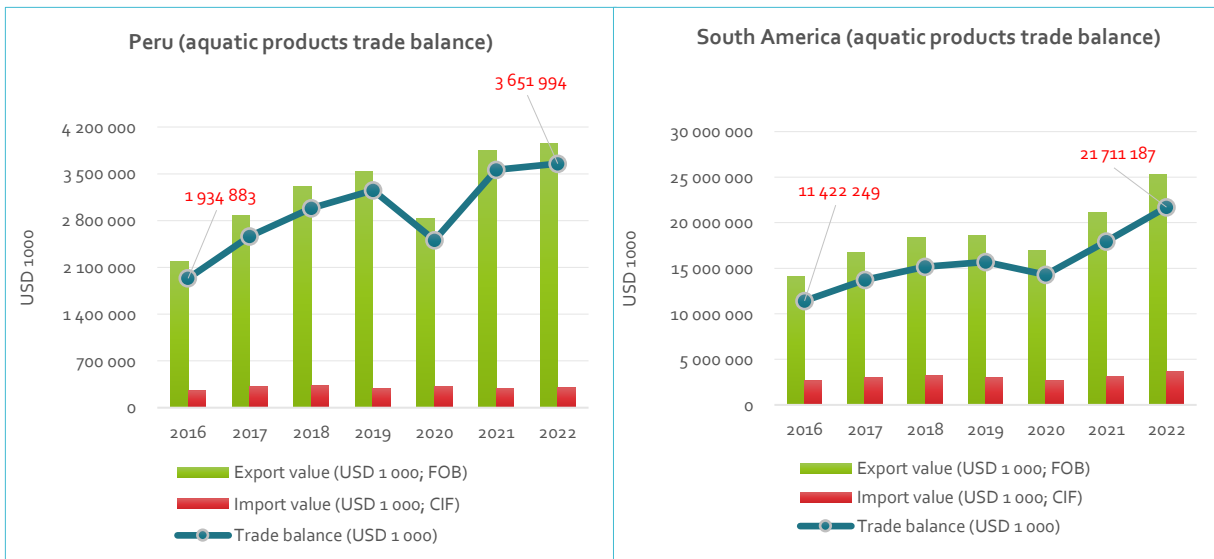
Peru (2016–2022): Aquatic products export quantity was much higher than the import quantity, which was similar to the pattern of South America. The export prices were lower than the import prices since 2017, which was opposite to the pattern of South America.



Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2022 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstatj).

Notes: Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic products. CIF = Cost, insurance and freight; FOB = Free on board.

Aquatic products trade surplus in Peru increased from USD 1.9 billion in 2016 to USD 3.7 billion in 2022, while the subregional surplus increased from USD 11.4 billion to USD 21.7 billion.



Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2022(FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstatj).

Notes: Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic products. CIF = Cost, insurance and freight; FOB = Free on board.

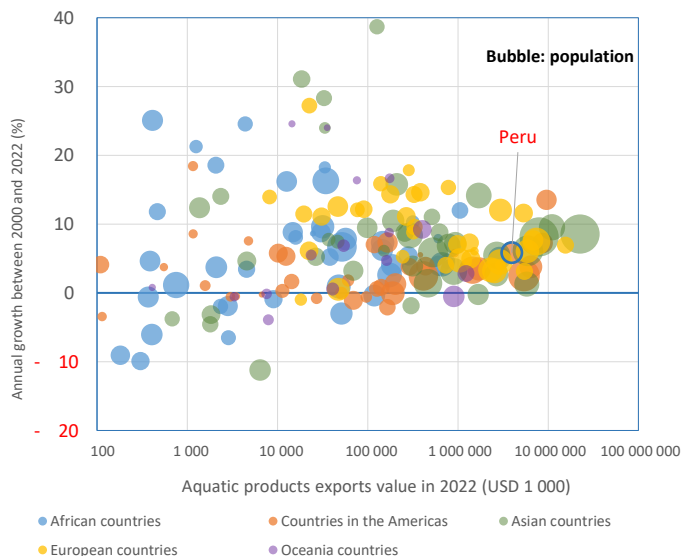
Export

In 2022, Peru was the 3rd largest aquatic exporting country in South America. The country's export of aquatic products increased from USD 1.1 billion in 2000 to USD 3.9 billion in 2022; the 5.85 percent annual growth rate was higher than the global average yet lower than the South America average.

Status and trend of aquatic products exports (2000–2022)

Country/area	Aquatic products export value (USD 1 000)		Annual growth (%)
	2000	2022	
World	55 833 945	192 684 782	5.79
Americas	13 260 973	41 136 692	5.28
Latin America and the Caribbean	7 032 971	28 385 512	6.55
South America	5 289 581	25 345 519	7.38
Countries in South America, ranked by export in 2022			
1. Ecuador	588 020	9 583 491	13.53
2. Chile	1 858 390	8 673 919	7.25
3. Peru	1 129 350	3 946 850	5.85
4. Argentina	806 452	1 713 876	3.49
5. Brazil	242 035	414 323	2.47
6. Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	117 449	382 993	5.52
7. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	153 127	202 515	1.28
8. Colombia	191 247	189 363	-0.04
9. Uruguay	111 280	126 534	0.59
10. Suriname	40 858	60 575	1.81
11. Guyana	51 304	50 965	-0.03
12. Paraguay	45	109	4.11
13. Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	24	6	-6.28

Status and trends of global aquatic products exports: 2022 vs. 2000



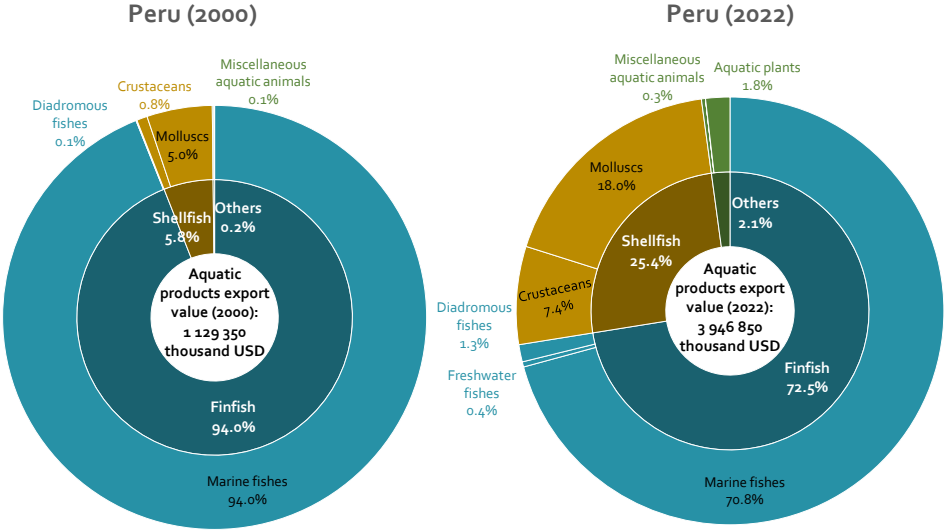
Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2022 (FishStat); www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstat/).

Notes: Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic products.

Peru's export of aquatic products (2022 versus 2000):

Aquatic commodities export increased from USD 1.1 billion in 2000 to USD 3.9 billion in 2022, with the share of finfish declined from 94 percent to 72.5 percent.

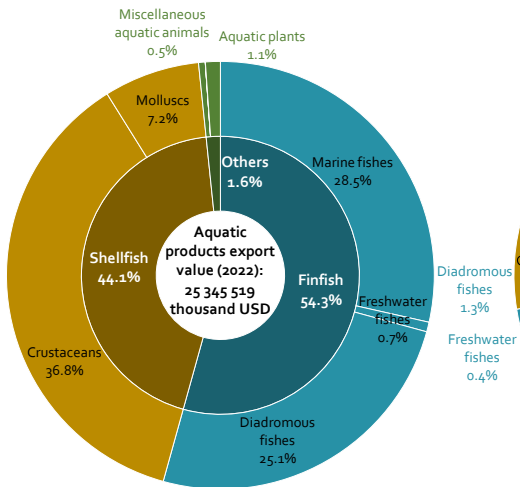
The share of shellfish increased from 5.8 percent to 25.4 percent, with increases in the shares of both crustaceans and molluscs.



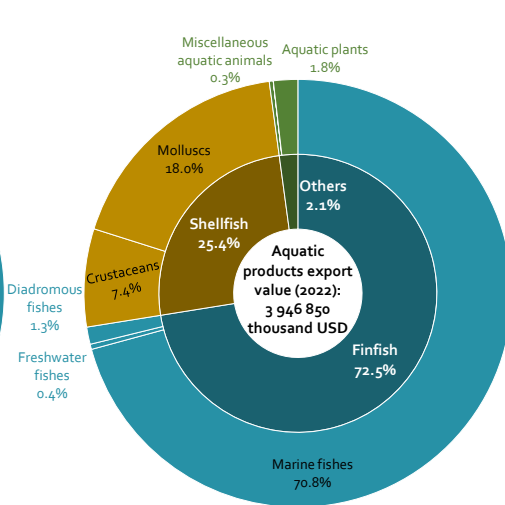
Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2022 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstatj).
 Notes: Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic products. Species groups less than 0.1 percent of the total value not labelled in the charts.

Peru's export of aquatic products in 2022 comprised mostly marine fishes (70.8 percent), followed by molluscs (18 percent), and crustaceans (7.4 percent). The shares of marine fishes and molluscs were higher than subregional and world averages, while that of crustaceans was lower.

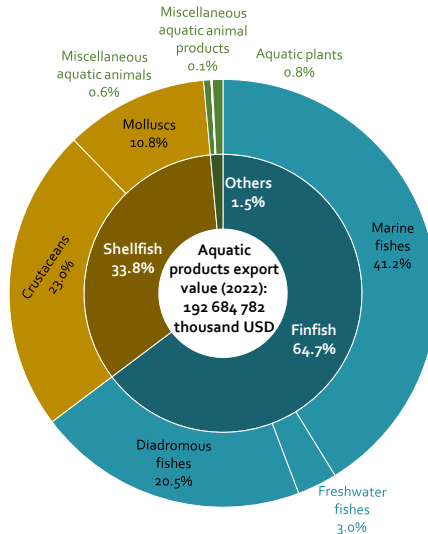
South America (2022)



Peru (2022)



World (2022)

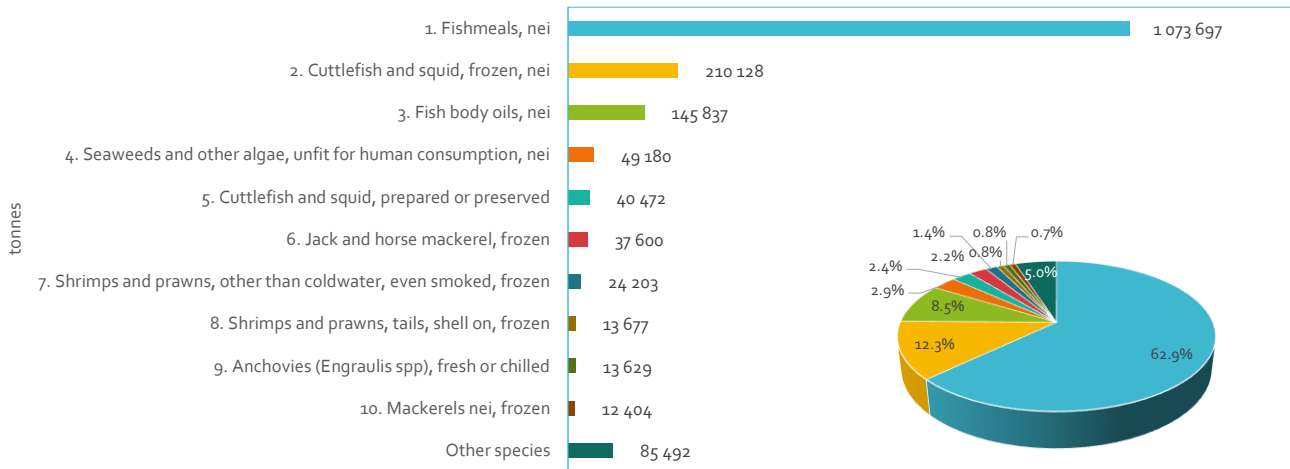


Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2022 (FishStat); www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstatj).

Notes: Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic products. Species groups less than 0.1 percent of the total value not labelled in the charts.

Peru's export of aquatic products (quantity; 2022)

Peru's top 10 exports of aquatic products (quantity; 2022)

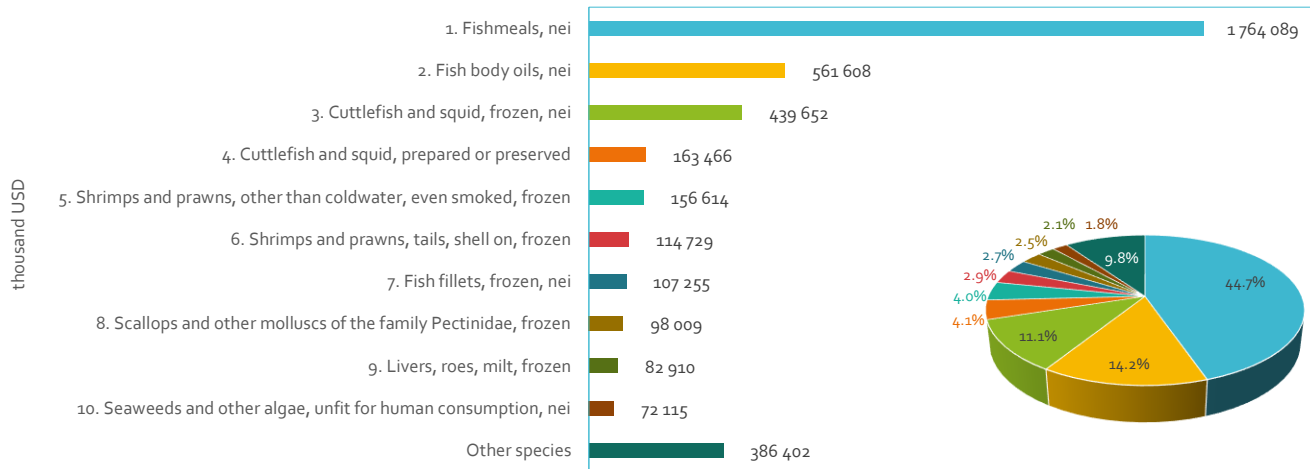


Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2022 (FishStat); www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstat/).

Notes: Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. Nei = not elsewhere included.

Peru's export of aquatic products (value; 2022)

Peru's top 10 exports of aquatic products (value; 2022)



Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2022 (FishStat); www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstat).

Notes: Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. Nei = not elsewhere included.

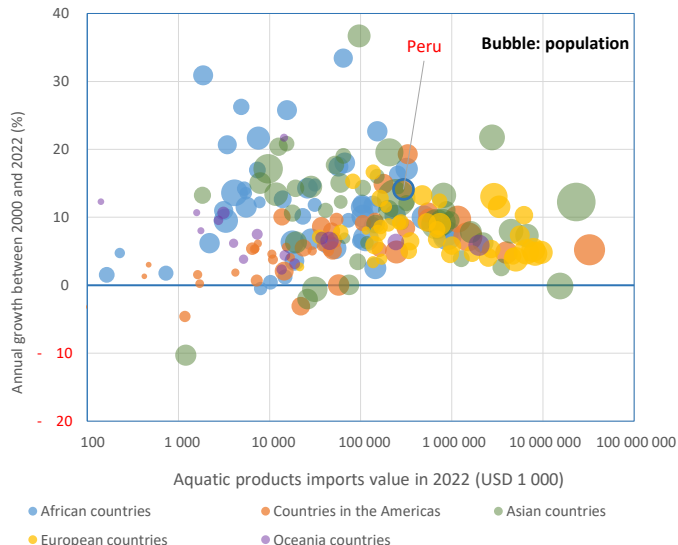
Import

Peru's import of aquatic products increased from USD 16.2 million in 2000 to USD 294.9 million in 2022. The 14.1 percent annual growth was higher than sub-regional, regional, and world averages, and it was the second highest in South America (only lower than Ecuador).

Status and trend of aquatic products imports (2000–2022)

Country/area	Aquatic products import value (USD 1 000)		Annual growth (%)
	2000	2022	
World	61 033 551	194 987 638	5.42
Americas	13 112 315	42 488 624	5.49
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 122 837	6 106 981	8.00
South America	660 390	3 634 332	8.06
Countries in South America, ranked by import in 2022			
1. Brazil	328 132	1 496 485	7.14
2. Colombia	75 966	568 685	9.58
3. Chile	58 527	548 576	10.71
4. Ecuador	6 772	328 050	19.29
5. Peru	16 159	294 856	14.11
6. Argentina	86 208	246 943	4.90
7. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	56 711	57 188	0.04
8. Uruguay	12 494	51 266	6.63
9. Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	9 193	14 465	2.08
10. Paraguay	1 660	13 690	10.07
11. Suriname	6 211	7 240	0.70
12. Guyana	2 040	6 465	5.38
13. Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	317	423	1.32

Status and trends of global aquatic products imports: 2022 vs. 2000



Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2022 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstati).

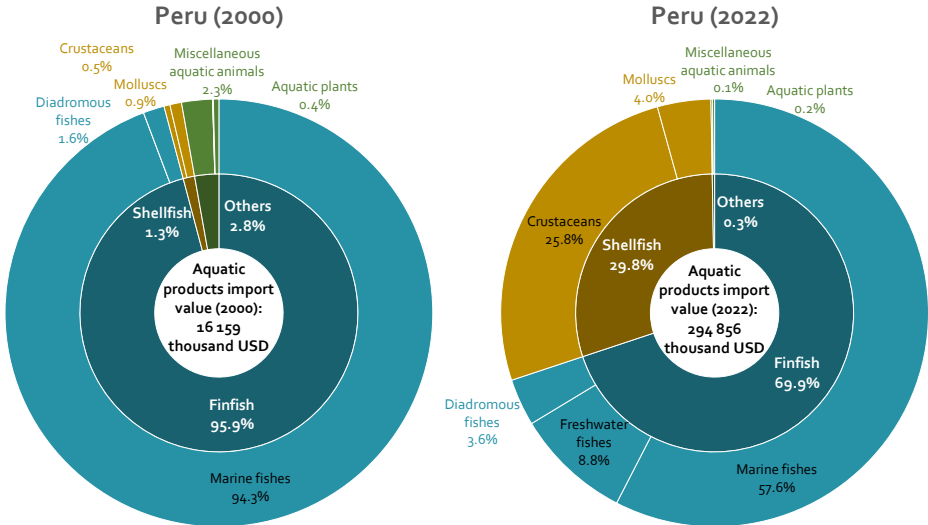
Notes: Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic products.

Peru's import of aquatic products (2022 versus 2000):

Aquatic commodities import increased from USD 16.2 million in 2000 to USD 294.9 million in 2022.

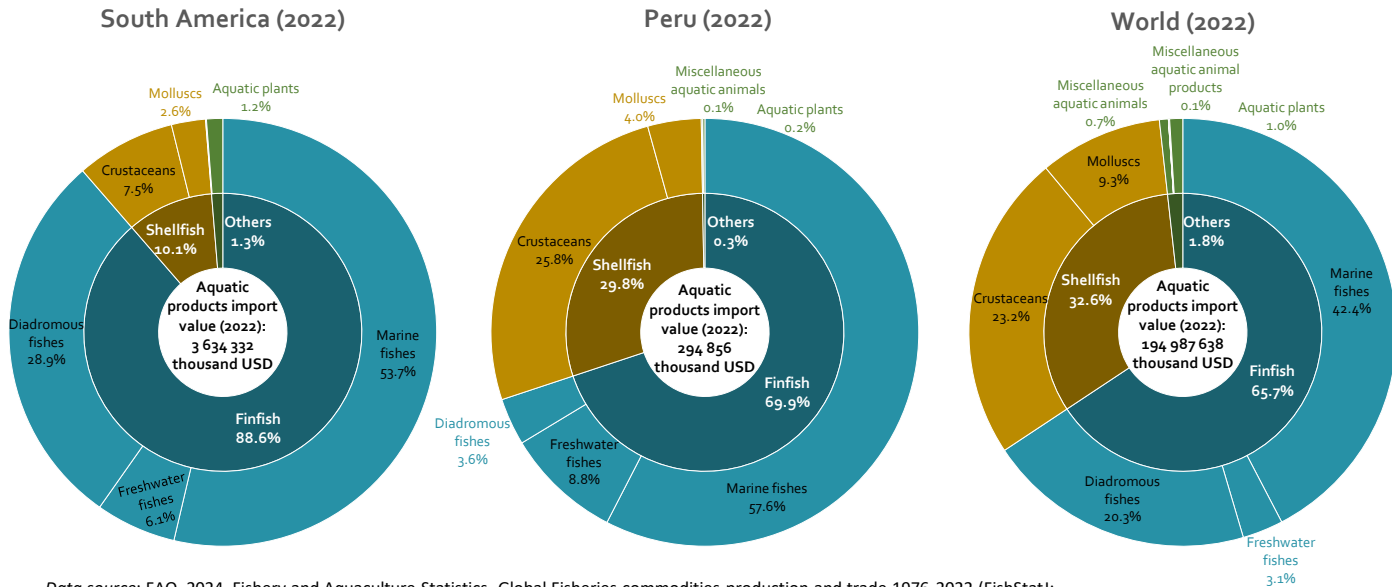
The share of finfish declined from 95.9 percent to 69.9 percent due to marine fishes, while the shares of freshwater fishes and diadromous fishes increased.

The share of shellfish increased from 1.3 percent to 29.8 percent, with increases in the shares of both crustaceans and molluscs.



Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2022 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstatj).
 Notes: Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source; see slide #4 for the scope of aquatic products. Species groups less than 0.1 percent of the total value not labelled in the charts.

Peru's import of aquatic products in 2022 comprised mostly marine fishes (57.6 percent). The share was higher than both South America and world averages, so was the share of freshwater fishes (8.8 percent). The shellfish share (29.8 percent) was higher than the South America average yet lower than the world average, while the share of diadromous fishes (3.6 percent) was lower than both South America and world averages.



Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2022 (FishStat); www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstat/).

Notes: Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic products. Species groups less than 0.1 percent of the total value not labelled in the charts.

Tunas/bonitos/billfishes accounted for around one third of Peru's import of aquatic commodities.

Shrimps/prawns accounted for 9.4 percent of the import tonnage and 25.6 percent of the import value, while the share of tilapias was 4.4 percent in tonnage.

Peru's aquatic products import in 2022

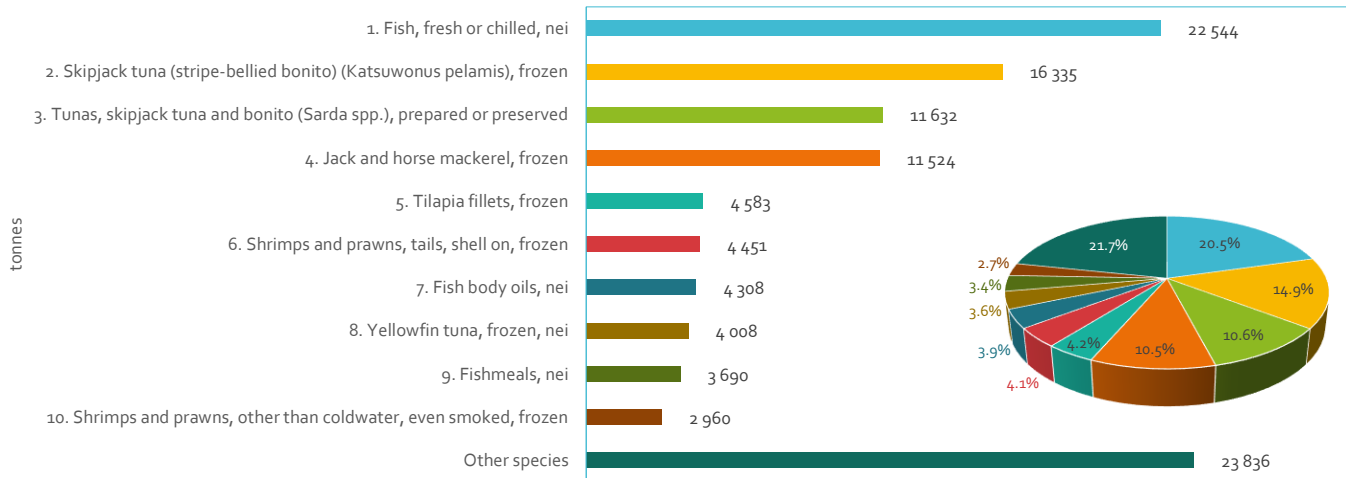
Top 10 import species groups in terms of quantity				Top 10 import species groups in terms of value			
ISSCAAP groups in Peru's imports quantity	Product weight (tonnes)	Share of the country's total imports of all aquatic commodities (%)	Share of world imports of the same species group (%)	ISSCAAP groups in Peru's imports value	CIF value (USD 1000)	Share of the country's total imports of all aquatic commodities (%)	Share of world imports of the same species group (%)
1. Tunas, bonitos, billfishes	34 291	31.21	0.83	1. Tunas, bonitos, billfishes	97 825	33.18	0.54
2. Marine fishes not identified	34 039	30.98	0.33	2. Shrimps, prawns	75 366	25.56	0.24
3. Miscellaneous pelagic fishes	15 737	14.32	0.44	3. Marine fishes not identified	42 674	14.47	0.16
4. Shrimps, prawns	10 306	9.38	0.27	4. Tilapias and other cichlids	17 381	5.89	0.97
5. Tilapias and other cichlids	4 784	4.35	0.88	5. Miscellaneous pelagic fishes	16 486	5.59	0.26
6. Miscellaneous freshwater fishes	2 839	2.58	0.26	6. Salmons, trouts, smelts	10 469	3.55	0.03
7. Squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses	2 761	2.51	0.12	7. Squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses	10 422	3.53	0.09
8. Cods, hakes, haddocks	1 214	1.10	0.03	8. Miscellaneous freshwater fishes	8 482	2.88	0.21
9. Salmons, trouts, smelts	1 009	0.92	0.02	9. Sharks, rays, chimaeras	7 411	2.51	1.53
10. Flounders, halibuts, soles	893	0.81	0.15	10. Cods, hakes, haddocks	2 370	0.80	0.01
Others	1 999	1.82		Others	5 970	2.02	
Aquatic products	109 871	100.00	0.26	Aquatic products	294 856	100.00	0.15

Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2022 (FishStat); www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstati).

Notes: Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic products. CIF = Cost, insurance and freight; ISSCAAP = International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants.

Composition of Peru's import of aquatic products (2022; in terms of quantity)

Peru's top 10 imports of aquatic products (quantity; 2022)

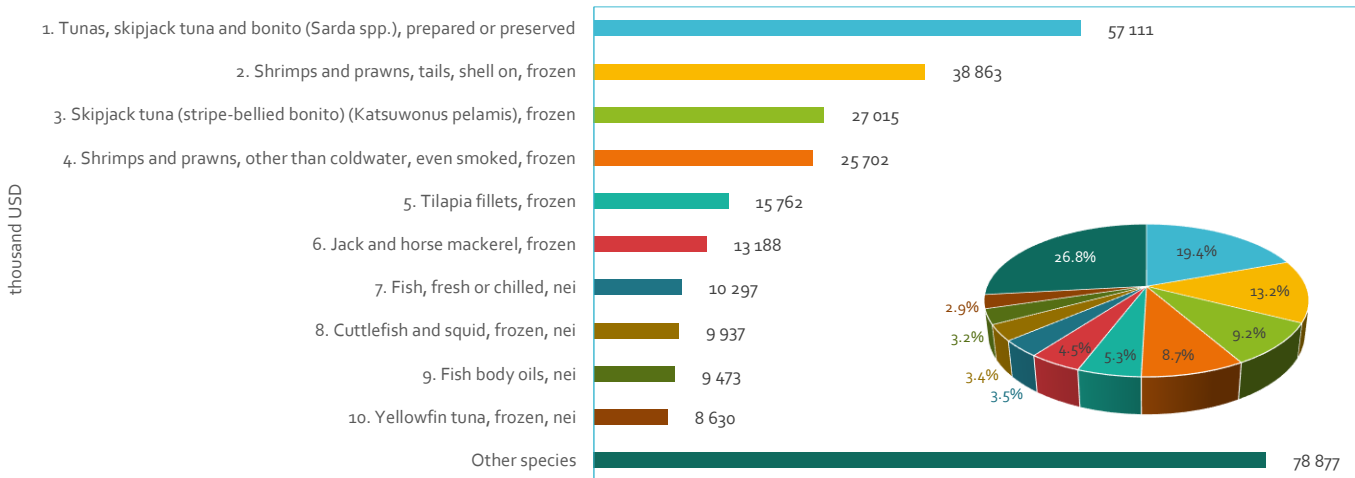


Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2022 (FishStatJ); www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstati).

Notes: Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. Nei = not elsewhere included.

Composition of Peru's import of aquatic products (2022; in terms of value)

Peru's top 10 imports of aquatic products (value; 2022)

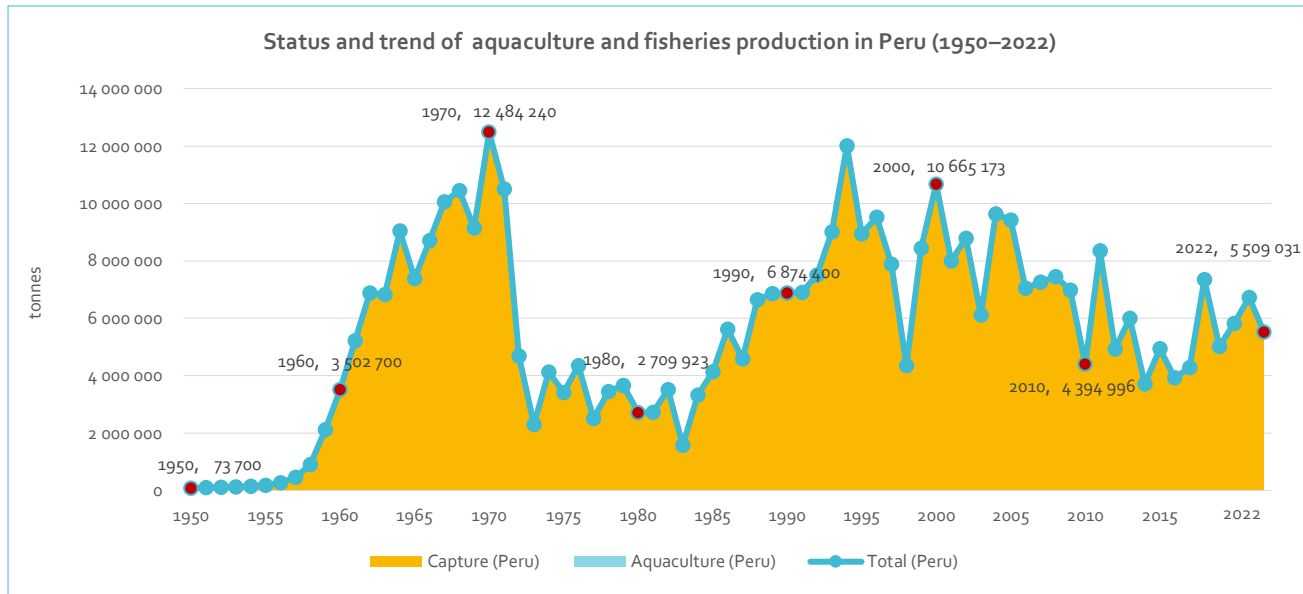


Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2022 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstaj).

Notes: Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. Nei = not elsewhere included.

Total fisheries production

Peru (1950–2022): Total fisheries production increased from less than 100 000 tonnes in 1950 to over 12 million tonnes in 1970, then declined to around 3 million tonnes in 1980, rebounded above 10 million tonnes in 2000, yet declined to 5.5 million tonnes in 2022. The trends primarily reflected capture fisheries productions, while the contribution of aquaculture is too small to be discernable in the chart.



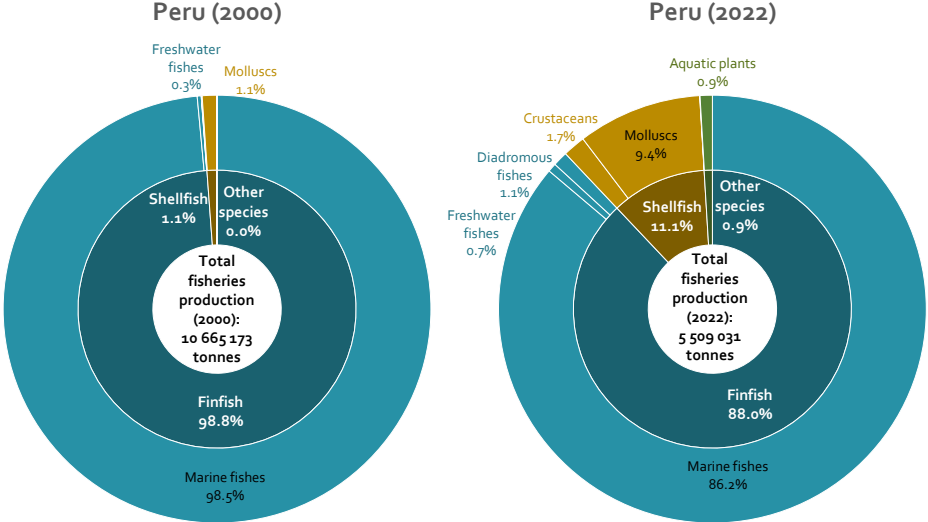
Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global production by production source 1950-2022 (FishStatJ); www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstatj).

Notes: Production covers all aquatic species measured in tonnage; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic species.

Total fisheries production in Peru (2022 versus 2000):

Total fisheries production declined by half from around 11 million tonnes in 2000 to around 5.5 million tonnes in 2022.

The share of marine fishes declined from 98.5 percent to 86.2 percent, while that of shellfish increased from 1.1 percent to 11.1 percent.

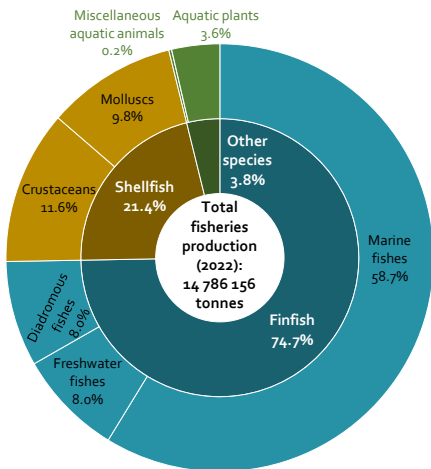


Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global production by production source 1950-2022 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstatj).

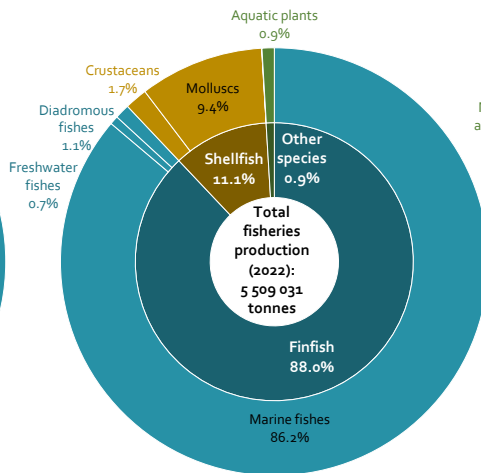
Notes: Production covers all aquatic species measured in tonnage; see slide #4 for the scope of aquatic species. Species accounting for less than 0.1 percent of total production not labelled in the charts.

Peru's total fisheries production in 2022 primarily comprised marine fishes (86.2 percent). The taxonomic composition was less diverse than subregional and global patterns.

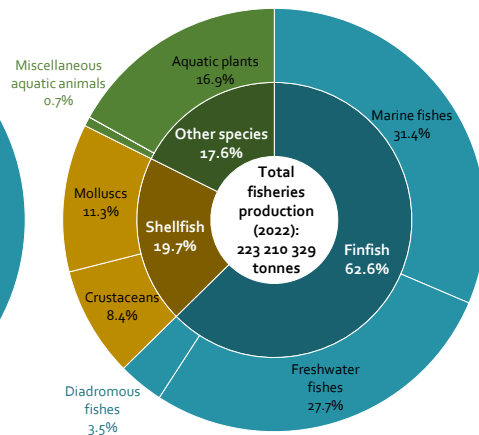
South America (2022)



Peru (2022)



World (2022)



Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global production by production source 1950-2022 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstatj). Notes: Production covers all aquatic species measured in tonnage; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic species. Species accounting for less than 0.1 percent of total production not labelled in the charts.

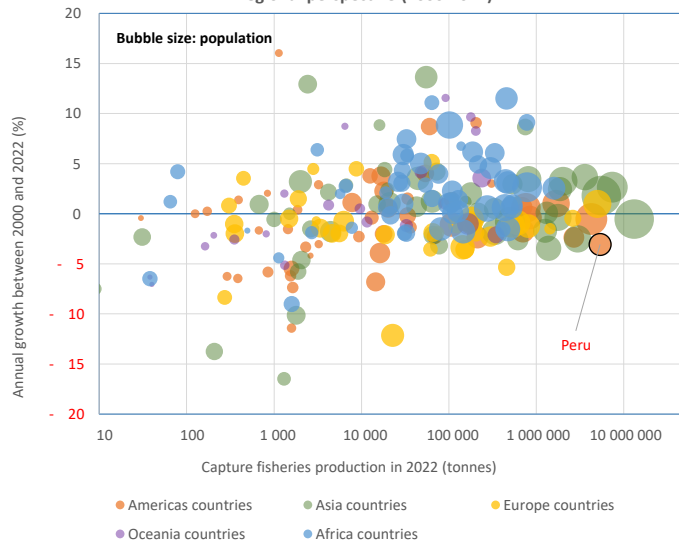
Capture fisheries production

Peru is the largest capture fisheries country in South America. Its capture fisheries production declined from 10.7 million tonnes in 2000 to 5.4 million tonnes in 2022. The 3.1 percent annual decline was higher than subregional, regional, and global averages.

Status and trend of capture fisheries production, 2022 versus 2000

Country/area	Capture fisheries production (tonnes)		Annual growth (%)
	2000	2022	
World	94 777 549	92 289 568	-0.12
Landlocked Developing Countries	775 998	1 532 337	3.14
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	20 126 236	13 326 123	-1.86
South America	18 188 879	10 953 028	-2.28
Countries in South America, ranked by production in 2022			
1. Peru	10 658 577	5 368 101	-3.07
2. Chile	4 547 594	2 690 091	-2.36
3. Argentina	921 800	847 753	-0.38
4. Brazil	666 846	758 512	0.59
5. Ecuador	596 489	688 326	0.65
6. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	359 639	212 119	-2.37
7. Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	75 479	113 821	1.88
8. Colombia	137 061	107 570	-1.10
9. Uruguay	113 326	68 782	-2.24
10. Guyana	48 887	36 253	-1.35
11. Suriname	24 238	33 695	1.51
12. Paraguay	28 000	17 905	-2.01
13. Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	6 106	7 800	1.12
14. French Guiana	4 837	2 300	-3.32

Status and trends of capture fisheries production in Peru from a global and regional perspective (2000-2022)



Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global capture production 1950-2022 (FishStat); www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstati).

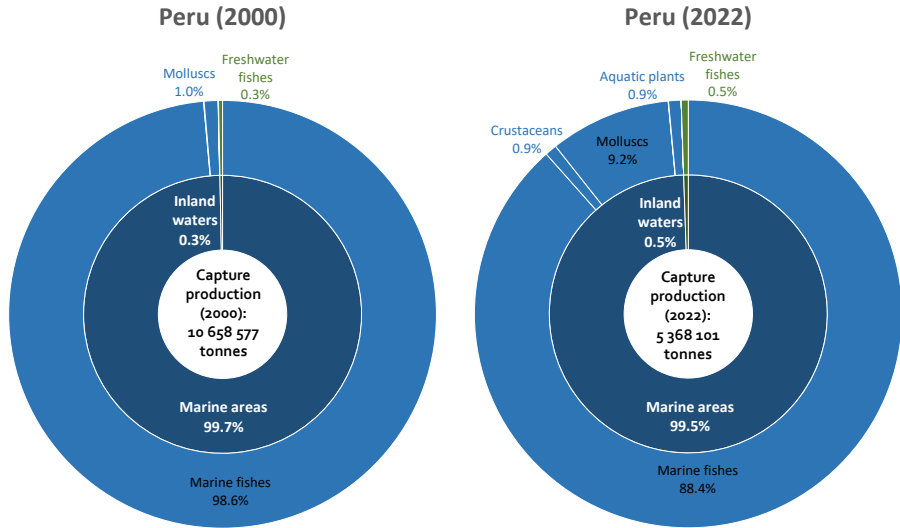
Notes: N.a. = not available. Country grouping based on UN-OHRLS and UN M49 standard. Production covers all aquatic species measured in tonnage; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic species.

Capture fisheries in Peru (2022 versus 2000):

Capture fisheries production declined from 10.7 million tonnes to 5.4 million tonnes.

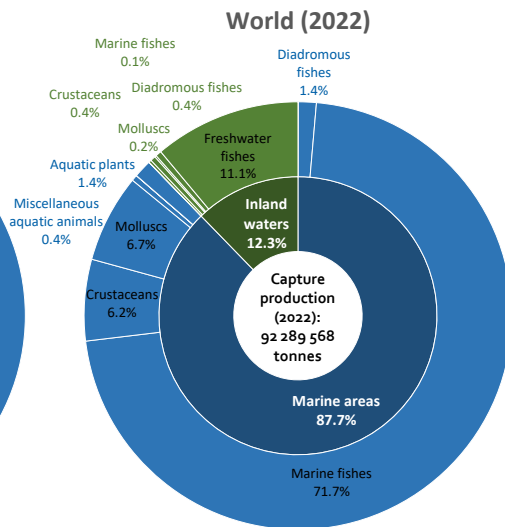
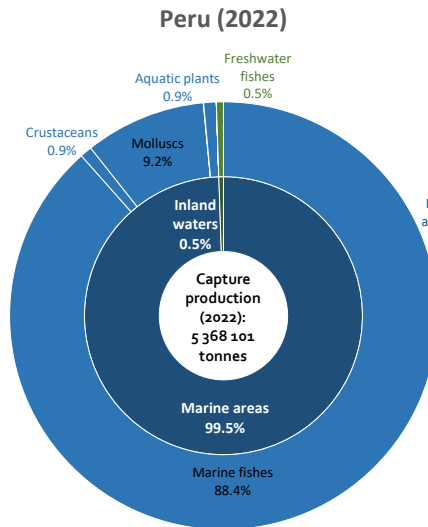
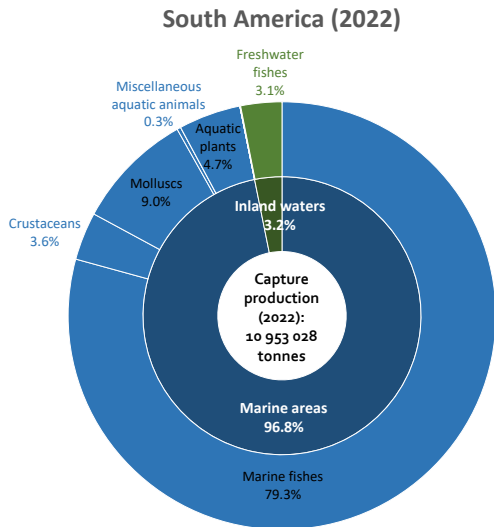
The share of inland fisheries increased from 0.3 percent to 0.5 percent.

The taxonomic composition of marine capture fisheries production became more diverse.



Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global capture production 1950-2022 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstati).
 Notes: Production covers all species measured in tonnage; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic species. Marine areas including coastal areas. Species accounting for less than 0.1 percent of total production not labelled in the charts.

Inland fisheries contributed 0.5 percent of Peru's capture fisheries production in 2022, much lower than South American (3.2 percent) and world (12.3 percent) averages.



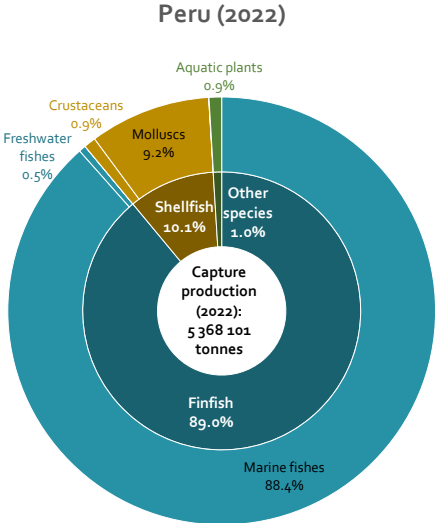
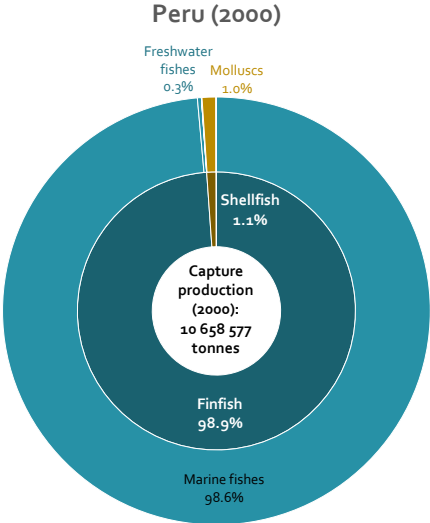
Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global capture production 1950-2022 (FishStat); www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstati).

Notes: Production covers all species measured in tonnage; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic species. Marine areas including coastal areas. Species accounting for less than 0.1 percent of total production not labelled in the charts.

Taxonomic composition of capture fisheries production in Peru (2022 versus 2000):

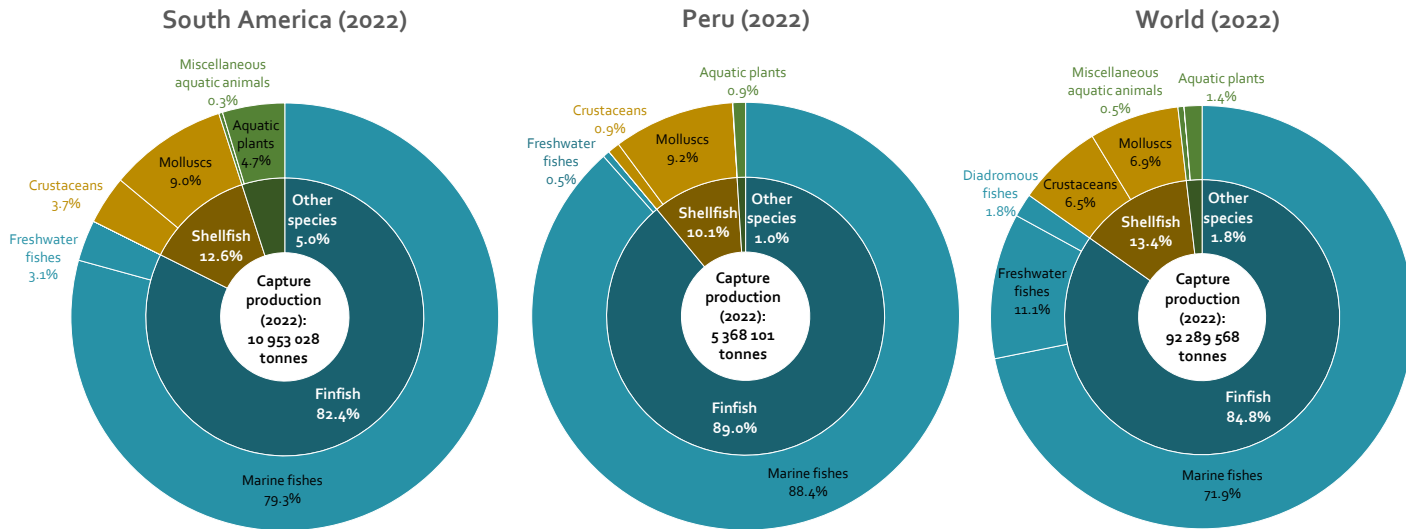
Capture fisheries production declined from 10.7 million tonnes to 5.4 million tonnes.

The share of marine fishes declined from 98.6 percent to 88.4 percent, while the share of molluscs increased from 1 percent to 9.2 percent.



Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global capture production 1950-2022(FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstatj).
 Notes: Production covers all species measured in tonnage; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic species. Species accounting for less than 0.1 percent of total production not labelled in the charts.

Marine fishes accounted for 88.4 percent of Peru's capture fisheries production in 2022. The share was higher than world and sub-regional averages. So was the share of molluscs, while the shares of other taxonomic groups were lower.

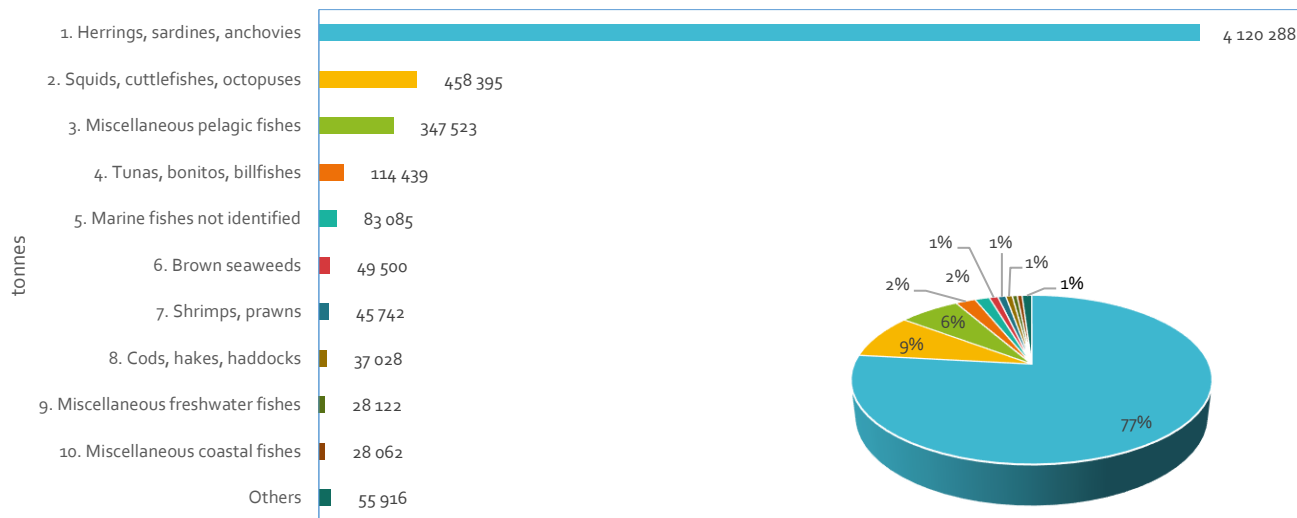


Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global production by production source 1950-2022 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstaj).

Notes: Production covers all species measured in tonnage; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic species. Species accounting for less than 0.1 percent of total production not labelled in the charts.

Taxonomic composition of Peru's capture fisheries production, 2022

Top 10 ISSCAAP groups in Peru's capture production quantity (2022)

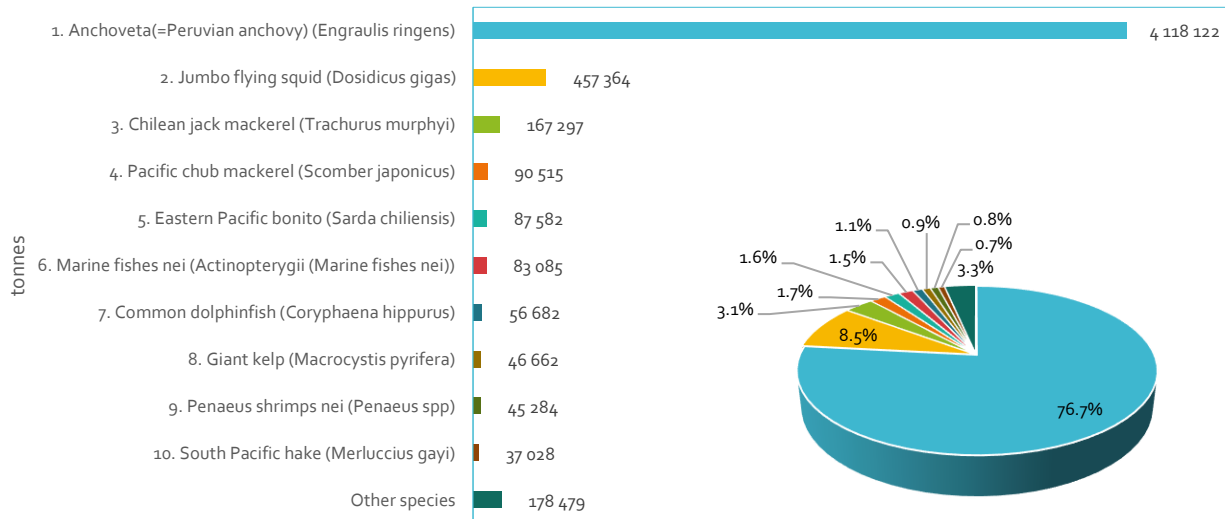


Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global capture production 1950-2022 (FishStat). www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstati

Note: **ISSCAAP** = International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants.

Species composition of Peru's capture fisheries production, 2022

Top 10 ASFIS species in Peru's capture production quantity (2022)



Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global capture production 1950-2022 (FishStatJ). www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstatj

Notes: The common and scientific names of a species follow the names adopted in the database. Nei = not elsewhere included. ASFIS = Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System. www.fao.org/fishery/collection/asfis/en

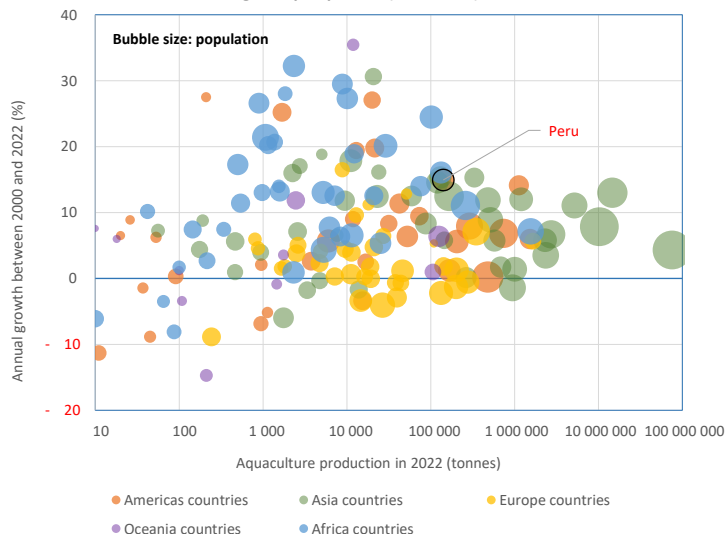
Aquaculture production

Aquaculture production in Peru doubled from below 7 000 tonnes in 2000 to above 140 000 tonnes in 2022. The 14.9 percent annual growth was higher than sub-regional, regional, and world averages. The country's aquaculture production in 2022 ranked 5th in South America.

Status and trends of aquaculture production, 2022 versus 2000

Country/area	Aquaculture production of all species (tonnes)		Annual growth (%)
	2000	2022	
World	43 016 624	130 920 761	5.19
Landlocked Developing Countries	76 887	706 284	10.61
Latin America and the Caribbean	872 521	4 334 748	7.56
South America	744 064	3 833 128	7.74
Countries in South America, ranked by production in 2022			
1. Chile	425 058	1 524 149	5.98
2. Ecuador	61 311	1 123 048	14.13
3. Brazil	172 450	738 881	6.84
4. Colombia	61 786	204 942	5.60
5. Peru	6 596	140 931	14.93
6. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	13 505	52 580	6.37
7. Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	405	21 483	19.78
8. Paraguay	103	20 000	27.06
9. Argentina	1 784	6 022	5.69
10. Guyana	605	953	2.09
11. Uruguay	85	91	0.31
12. Suriname	345	45	-8.84
13. French Guiana	31	3	-10.07

Status and trends of aquaculture production in Peru from a global and regional perspective (2000-2022)

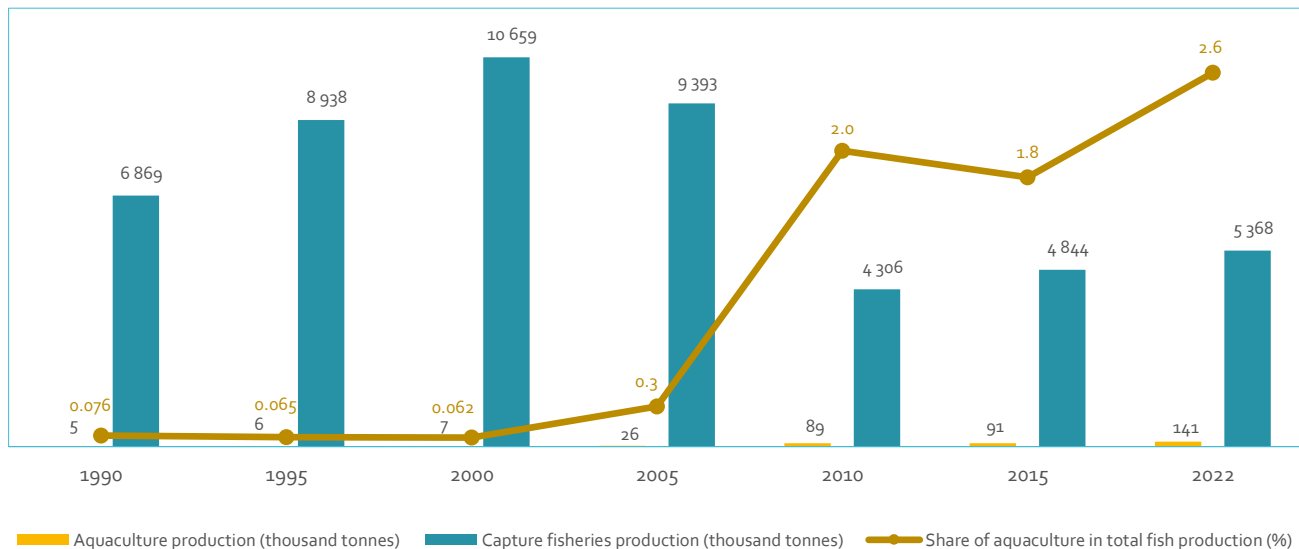


Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global aquaculture production 1950-2022 (FishStat); www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstatj.

Notes: Production covers all aquatic species measured in tonnage; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic species.

Aquaculture production in Peru increased from ~5 000 tonnes in 1990 to ~141 000 tonnes in 2022; the share of aquaculture in total fisheries production increased from 0.1 percent to 2.6 percent.

Peru: aquaculture's share in total fisheries production



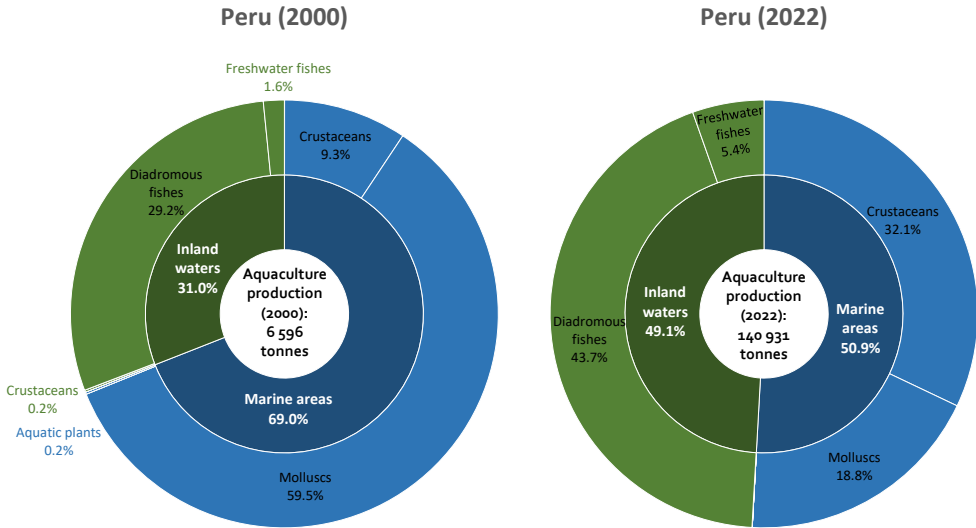
Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global aquaculture production 1950-2022 (FishStat); www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstatj.
Notes: Production covers all aquatic species measured in tonnage; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic species.

Aquaculture production in Peru by farming area (2022 versus 2000):

Aquaculture production increased from 6 596 tonnes in 2000 to 140 931 tonnes in 2022.

The share of inland aquaculture increased from 31 percent to nearly 50 percent.

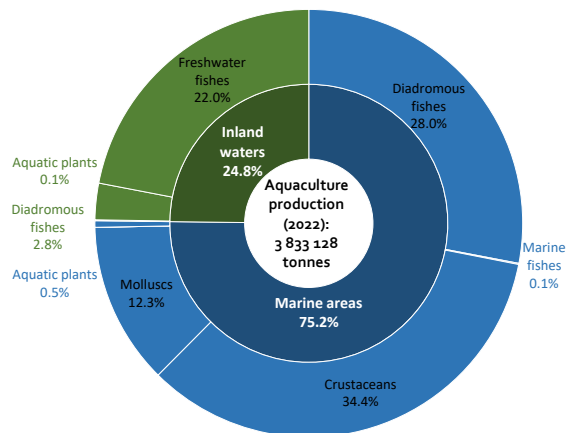
The taxonomic composition has become more diverse in both inland and marine/coastal aquaculture.



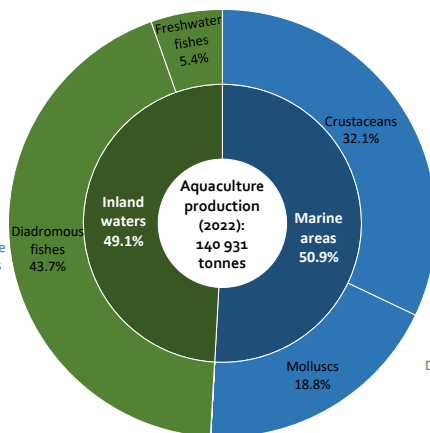
Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global aquaculture production 1950-2022 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstatj).
 Notes: Production covers all species measured in tonnage; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic species. Species group less than 0.1 percent of total production may not be labelled.

Inland aquaculture accounted for 49.1 percent of Peru's aquaculture production in 2022, which was higher than both subregional (24.8 percent) and global (45.2 percent) averages.

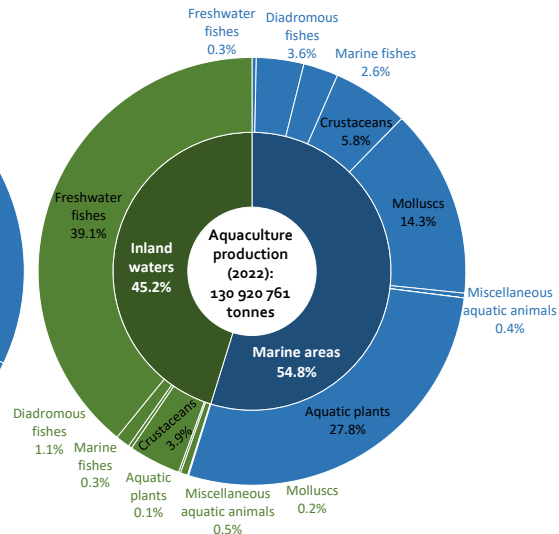
South America (2022)



Peru (2022)



World (2022)



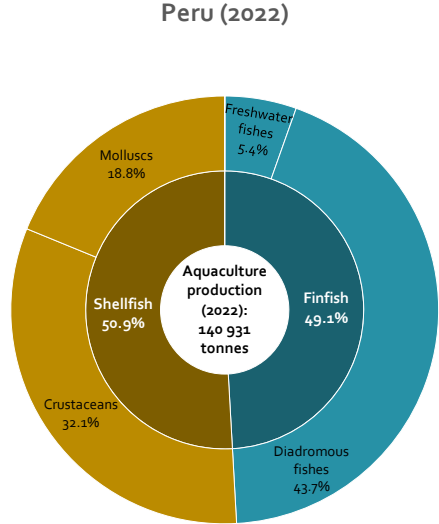
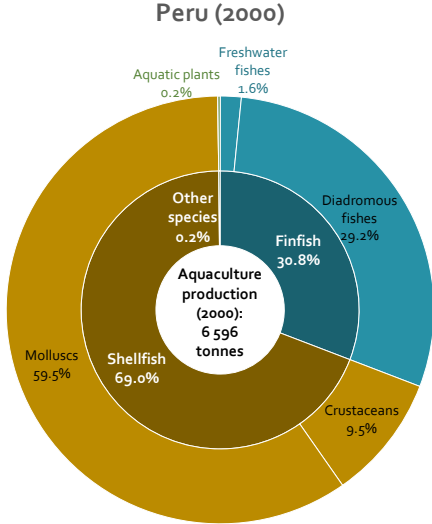
Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global aquaculture production 1950-2022 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstati).

Notes: Production covers all aquatic species measured in tonnage; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic species. Species group less than 0.1 percent of total production may not be labelled.

Taxonomic composition in Peru's aquaculture production (2022 versus 2000):

Aquaculture production increased from less than 7 000 tonnes in 2000 to more than 140 000 tonnes in 2022.

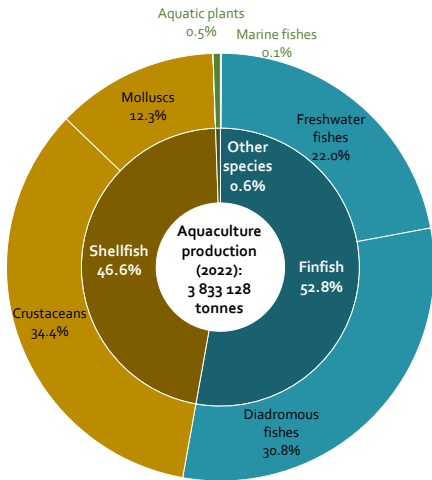
The share of molluscs declined from 59.5 percent to 18.8 percent, with increases in the shares of freshwater fishes, diadromous fishes, and crustaceans.



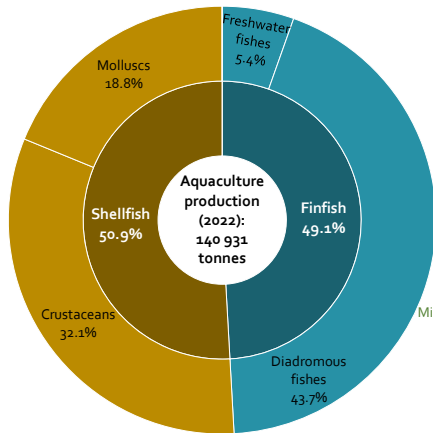
Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global capture production 1950-2022 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstati).
 Notes: Production covers all species measured in tonnage; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic species. Species accounting for less than 0.1 percent of total production not labelled in the charts.

Shellfish accounted for 50.9 percent of Peru's 140 931 tonnes of aquaculture production in 2022. The shellfish share was higher than both subregional and world averages; so was the share of molluscs, while the share of crustaceans was higher than the world average yet lower than the subregional average. The share of freshwater fishes was lower than both subregional and world averages, while that of diadromous fishes was higher.

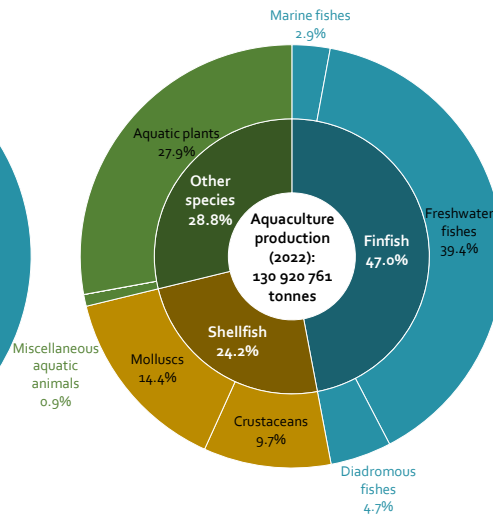
South America (2022)



Peru (2022)



World (2022)



Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global aquaculture production 1950-2022 (FishStatJ); www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstati).

Notes: Production covers all aquatic species measured in tonnage; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic species. Species group less than 0.1 percent of total production may not be labelled.

Peru's 140 931 tonnes of aquaculture production in 2022 was contributed by 14 ASFIS species items, with 3.6 effective number of species (ENS; a measure of species diversity). The production was concentrated on three species groups: salmons/trouts/smelts, marine shrimps/prawns, and scallops/pectens. The country contributed 1.44 percent of global aquaculture production of salmons/trouts/smelts, 1.3 percent of scallops/pectens aquaculture, and 1.1 percent of characin aquaculture.

Aquaculture species groups by production quantity		Peru (all areas; quantity; 2022)				
WAPI species group	ISSCAAP division	Number of ASFIS species items in the group farmed by the country		The country's aquaculture production quantity of each species group (live weight; tonnes)	Share of the country's aquaculture production quantity of all species (%)	Share of world aquaculture production quantity of the same species group (%)
		Total	Effective			
1. Salmons, trouts, smelts (ISSCAAP group)	Diadromous fishes	1	1.0	61 573	43.7	1.44
2. Marine shrimps and prawns (ISSCAAP group)	Crustaceans	1	1.0	45 184	32.1	0.57
3. Scallops, pectens (ISSCAAP group)	Molluscs	1	1.0	26 505	18.8	1.30
4. Characins (Characiformes)	Freshwater fishes	4	2.4	4 394	3.1	1.10
5. Tilapias and other cichlids (ISSCAAP group)	Freshwater fishes	2	1.0	3 146	2.2	0.05
6. Bony tongues (Osteoglossiformes)	Freshwater fishes	1	1.0	85	0.1	0.41
7. Freshwater shrimps and prawns (Natantia, freshwater)	Crustaceans	1	1.0	25	0.0	0.00
8. Flounders, halibuts, soles (ISSCAAP group)	Marine fishes	1	1.0	16	0.0	0.01
9. Catfishes (Siluriformes)	Freshwater fishes	1	1.0	3	0.0	0.00
10. Carps, barbels and other cyprinids (ISSCAAP group)	Freshwater fishes	1	1.0	0.01	0.0	0.00
Aquatic products		14	3.6	140 931	100.0	0.11

Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global aquaculture production 1950-2022 (Fishstat!); www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstatj

Notes: ASFIS = Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System. www.fao.org/fishery/collection/asfis/en. ISSCAAP (International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants) grouping can be found at www.fao.org/tempref/FI/DOCUMENT/cwp/handbook/annex/AnnexS2listISSCAAP2000.pdf. The taxonomic scope of WAPI species groups indicated in bracket. More information about the WAPI species grouping can be found at www.fao.org/3/cb5012en/cb5012en.pdf. "Effective Number of Species" as a diversity measure is discussed in FAO Fisheries and Technical Paper 605 - Benchmarking Species Diversification in Global Aquaculture. www.fao.org/3/cb8335en/cb8335en.pdf.

Salmons/trouts/smelts accounted for 50.4 percent of aquaculture production value, followed by marine shrimps/prawns (32.5 percent) and scallops/pectens (10.5 percent).

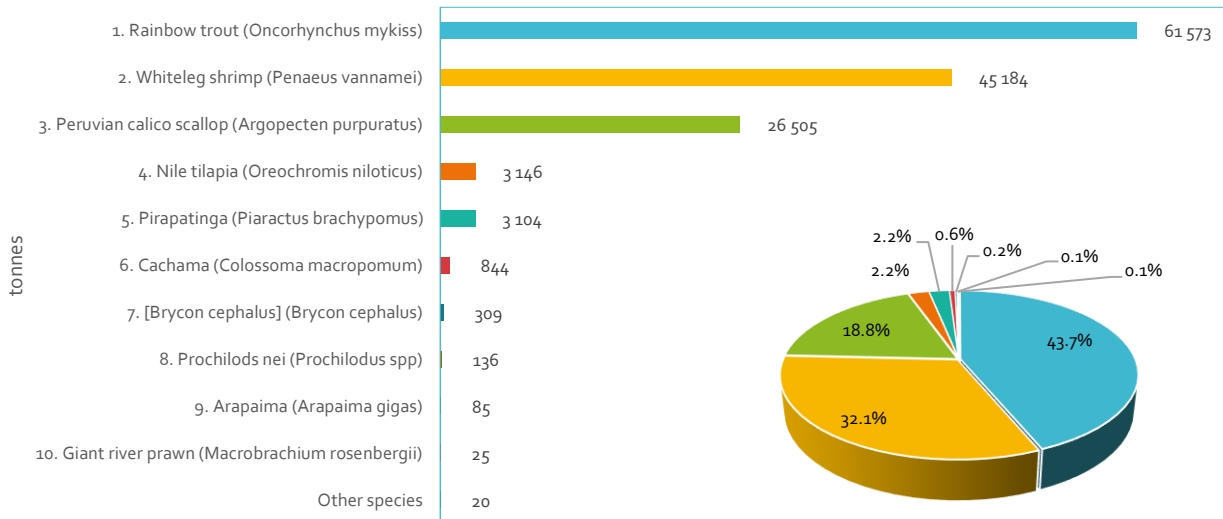
Aquaculture species groups by production value		Peru (all areas; value; 2022)				
WAPI species group	ISSCAAP division	Number of ASFIS species items in the group farmed by the country		The country's aquaculture production value of each species group (farmgate value; USD 000)	Share of the country's aquaculture production value of all species (%)	Share of world aquaculture production value of the same species group (%)
		Total	Effective			
1. Salmons, trouts, smelts (ISSCAAP group)	Diadromous fishes	1	1.0	228 106	50.4	0.76
2. Marine shrimps and prawns (ISSCAAP group)	Crustaceans	1	1.0	147 231	32.5	0.31
3. Scallops, pectens (ISSCAAP group)	Molluscs	1	1.0	47 555	10.5	0.91
4. Characins (Characiformes)	Freshwater fishes	4	2.2	17 022	3.8	1.71
5. Tilapias and other cichlids (ISSCAAP group)	Freshwater fishes	2	1.0	11 539	2.5	0.08
6. Bony tongues (Osteoglossiformes)	Freshwater fishes	1	1.0	663	0.1	1.35
7. Freshwater shrimps and prawns (Natantia, freshwater)	Crustaceans	1	1.0	273	0.1	0.01
8. Flounders, halibuts, soles (ISSCAAP group)	Marine fishes	1	1.0	215	0.0	0.01
9. Catfishes (Siluriformes)	Freshwater fishes	1	1.0	11	0.0	0.00
10. Carps, barbels and other cyprinids (ISSCAAP group)	Freshwater fishes	1	1.0	0.03	0.0	0.00
Aquatic products		14	3.4	452 616	100.0	0.14

Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global aquaculture production 1950-2022 (FishstatJ); www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstatj

Notes: ASFIS = Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System. www.fao.org/fishery/collection/asfis/en. ISSCAAP (International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants) grouping can be found at www.fao.org/tempref/FI/DOCUMENT/cwp/handbook/annex/AnnexS2listISSCAAP2000.pdf. The taxonomic scope of WAPI species groups indicated in bracket. More information about the WAPI species grouping can be found at www.fao.org/3/cb5012en/cb5012en.pdf. "Effective Number of Species" as a diversity measure is discussed in FAO Fisheries and Technical Paper 605 - Benchmarking Species Diversification in Global Aquaculture. www.fao.org/3/cb8335en/cb8335en.pdf.

Peru (2022): Farmed ASFIS species items ranked by quantity

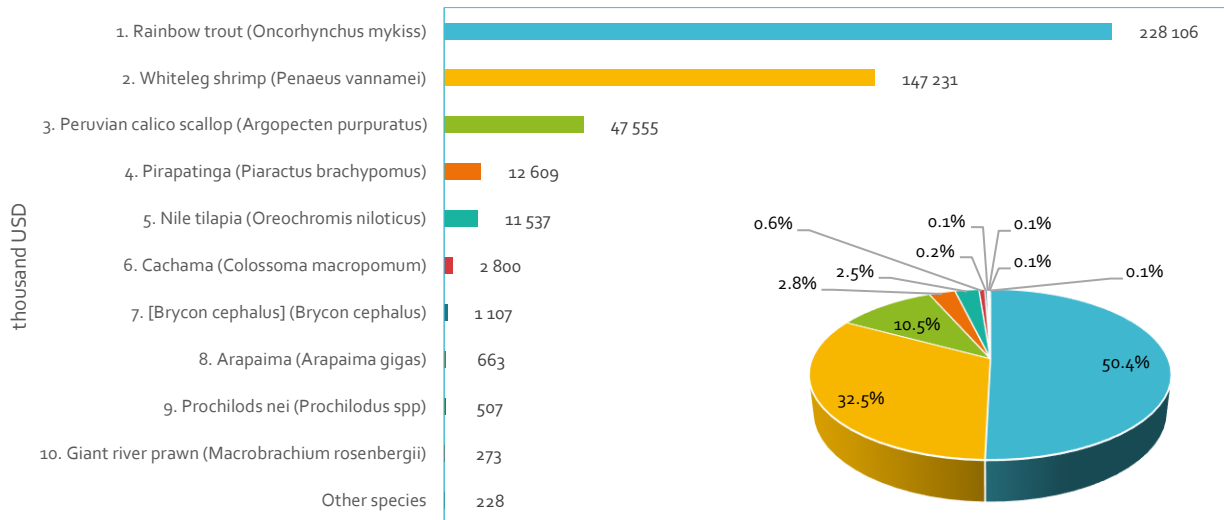
Top 10 ASFIS species in Peru's aquaculture production quantity (2022)



Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global aquaculture production 1950-2022 (FishStatJ). www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstatj
 Notes: The common and scientific names of a species follow the names adopted in the database. Nei = not elsewhere included. Species item less than 1 percent of total production may not be labelled in the pie chart. ASFIS = Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System. www.fao.org/fishery/collection/asfis/en

Peru (2022): Farmed ASFIS species items ranked by value

Top 10 ASFIS species in Peru's aquaculture production value (2022)



Data source: FAO. 2024. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global aquaculture production 1950-2022 (FishStat). www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstat
Notes: The common and scientific names of a species follow the names adopted in the database. Nei = not elsewhere included. Species item less than 1 percent of total production may not be labelled in the pie chart. ASFIS = Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System. www.fao.org/fishery/collection/asfis/en

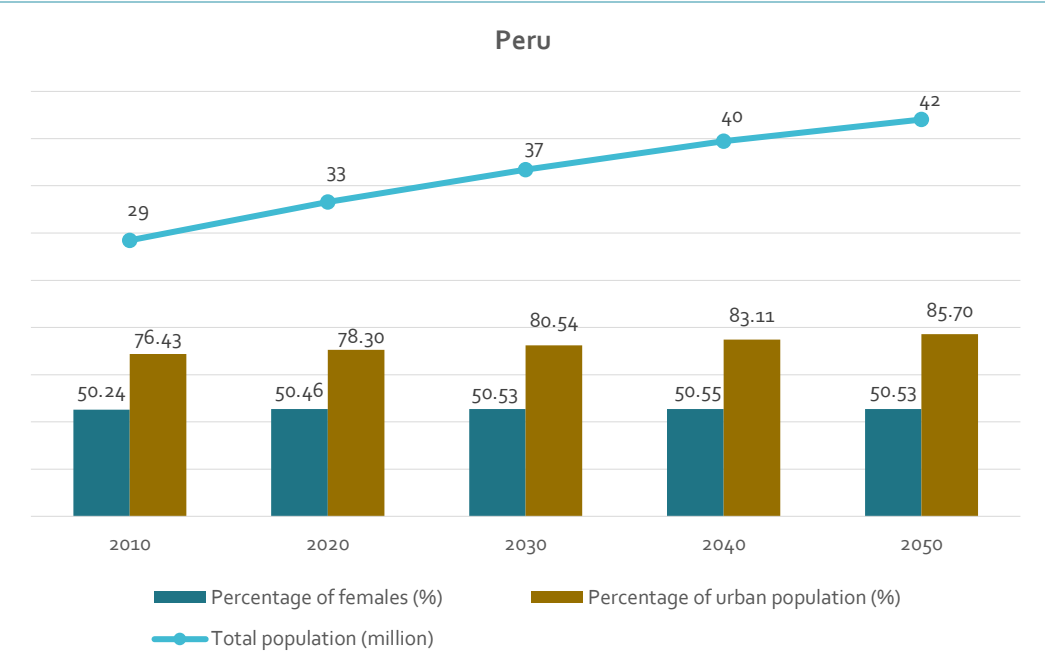
Outlook

Population prospects in Peru (2010–2050):

Total population is expected to rise to 42 million in 2050.

The ratio of urban population is expected to go beyond 85 percent in 2050.

The female ratio is expected to remain slightly above 50 percent.



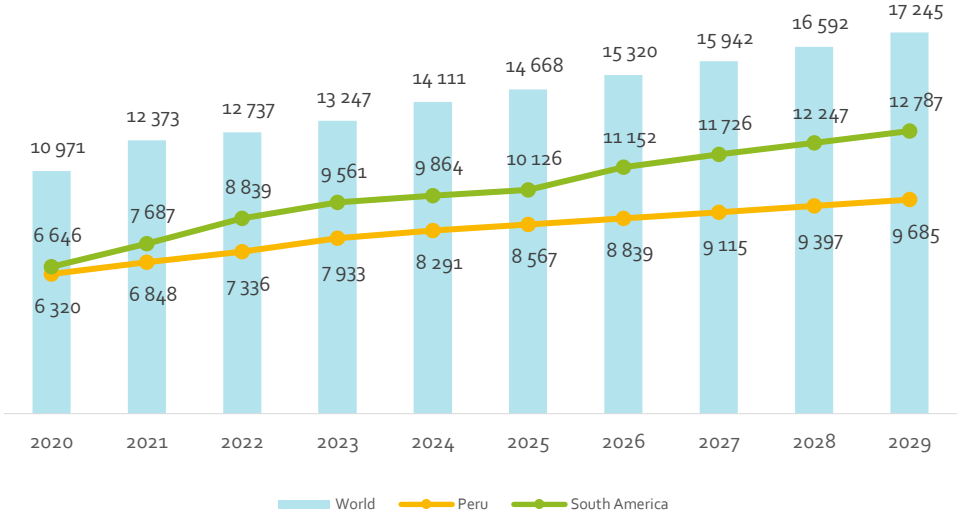
Data sources: United Nations World Population Prospects (2022 revision; <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population>). United Nations World Urbanization Prospects (2018 revision; <https://population.un.org/wup>).

Peru's GDP prospects (2020-2029):

According to IMF's projection, Peru's GDP per capita is expected to increase from USD 6 320 to USD 9 685 between 2020 and 2029.

The 53 percent growth would be lower than both the South America average (92 percent) and the world average (57 percent).

GDP per capita (current USD)



Data sources: Per capita GDP equal to total GDP from IMF World Economic Outlook Database (April 2024; <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2019/01/weodata/download.aspx>) divided by population from UN World Population Prospects (2022 Revision; <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population>).

Peru (2020–2030): Aquaculture growth potential from a demand-side perspective

Peru	Baseline (2020)	Projection to 2030	
		Population growth only	
		Year 2030	2030 compared to baseline
1. Per capita fish and seafood demand (kg/capita/year)	27.22	27.22	-
2. Population (thousand)	33 305	36 702	3 398
3. Total fish and seafood demand (tonnes)	906 473	998 949	92 475
4. Fish and seafood supply from aquaculture (tonnes)	143 830	236 305	92 475
5. Supply-demand gap (tonnes)			0
<p><i>Notes:</i> Fish and seafood includes finfish, crustaceans, molluscs and miscellaneous aquatic animals. 1. Peru's baseline per capita fish and seafood consumption in 2020 is assumed to be the same as the level in 2019 (27.22 kg). 2. Population data from UN World Population Prospects (2022 revision). 3. Equal to (1) x (2). 4. Peru's aquaculture production would need to reach 236 305 tonnes in order to generate 92 475 tonnes of additional supply. 5. Equal to (4)–(3).</p>			

- Given the 27.22 kg baseline per capita fish and seafood consumption, 998 949 tonnes of fish and seafood will be needed to satisfy the demand of Peru's 36 702 thousand total population in 2030, which is 92 475 tonnes higher than its 906 473 tonnes of baseline fish and seafood demand in 2020 when the population was 33 305 thousand.
- Peru's aquaculture production would need to increase from 143 830 tonnes in 2020 to 236 305 tonnes in 2030 (average 5.1 percent a year) in order to generate 92 475 tonnes of additional supply to cover the extra fish and seafood demand driven by population growth.

Peru: Aquaculture growth potential from a supply-side perspective

- Peru's share in world aquaculture production tonnage (0.11 percent):
 - **lower than** its share in world land area (0.96 percent).
 - **lower than** its share in world population (0.43 percent).
- Peru's share in world inland aquaculture production (0.12 percent):
 - **Smaller than** its share in world surface area of inland waterbodies (0.44 percent).
 - **Smaller than** its share in world renewable water resources (3.43 percent).
- Peru's share in world marine aquaculture production (0.1 percent):
 - **lower than** its share in world coastline length (0.3 percent).
- While the comparisons provide some general idea of the aquaculture growth potential based on the country's natural resource endowments, they only offer a rough indication. More comprehensive assessments are necessary to determine the suitability and availability of these resources for aquaculture development.

Peru	Share of world total (%)
Total country area (excluding coastal waters, 2020) ¹	0.96
Surface area of inland waterbodies (2020) ²	0.44
Coastline length (2019) ³	0.30
Total renewable water resources (2020) ¹	3.43
Population (2022) ⁴	0.43
Aquaculture production (all areas, 2022)⁵	0.11
Aquaculture production (inland waters, 2022)⁵	0.12
Aquaculture production (marine areas, 2022)⁵	0.10

Data sources: 1. FAO AQUASTAT main country database (November 2020; downloaded on 29 April, 2023). 2. FAOSTAT Land Cover database (CCI_LC; excluding Antarctica and several uninhabited islands; updated on 15 July, 2022; downloaded on April 29, 2023). 3. The World Factbook, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), United States of America. Website accessed on 20 May 2019; coastline length of world equal to the sum of coastline length of 265 countries and territories listed in the data source. 4. United Nations World Population Prospects (2022 revision). 5. FAO. 2024. FAO Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global aquaculture production 1950-2022 (FishStatJ).

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Further reading

FAO FISHERIES DIVISION NASO/ NALO FACTSHEETS:

- The National Aquaculture Sector Overview (NASO) collection provides a general overview of the aquaculture sector at national level in a concise and comprehensive product. The NASOs contain detailed information on the history of aquaculture; its human resources and farming systems; and development trends and issues, among others. More than 100 NASO factsheets are available in five languages at: www.fao.org/fishery/en/countrysector/search
- The National Aquaculture Legislation Overview (NALO) consist of a series of comparative national overviews of aquaculture laws and regulations from the top 40 aquaculture producing countries. NALO factsheets have been prepared in collaboration with the FAO Development Law Service and are updated on a regular basis. The NALO collection is available in several languages at: www.fao.org/fishery/en/nalo/search

MORE INFORMATION ON WAPI:

- World Aquaculture Performance Indicators (WAPI) is a process to generate information and knowledge products for evidence-based policymaking and sector management. Key WAPI information/ knowledge products include data analysis tools, technical papers and policy briefs. For more details, visit our webpage at: www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/wapi
- World Aquaculture Performance Indicators (WAPI) banner: www.fao.org/3/CA0198EN/cao198en.pdf
- *World Aquaculture Performance Indicators (WAPI) – Information, Knowledge and Capacity for Blue Growth* (brochure): www.fao.org/3/I9622EN/i9622en.pdf
- *The Potential of World Aquaculture Performance Indicators as a Research and Educational Tool* (FAN article, April 2017): www.fao.org/3/a-i7171e.pdf#page=44
- *Report of FAO Expert Workshop on Assessment and Monitoring of Aquaculture Sector Performance, Gaeta. Italy, 5–7 November 2012* (FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Report 1063): www.fao.org/3/a-i3539e.pdf