



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.

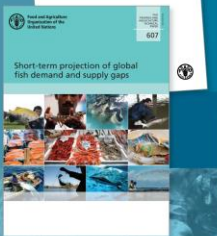
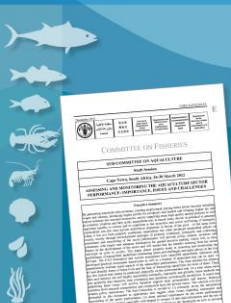
– **WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPIFISHCSP)** includes 10 indicators – three nutrition indicators and seven food indicators – to examine food supply and utilization patterns (with a focus on the contribution of fish to food and nutrition) in 270 countries and areas for six decades, from the 1960s 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

Aquaculture growth potential in Argentina

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

March 2020



Preparation of this factsheet

- This factsheet provides data and information to facilitate the assessment of aquaculture growth potential in Argentina. It relies on official data and statistics readily available to the public. Some important dimensions such as aquaculture's contribution to GDP and employment are not evaluated due to the lack of data.
- Analyses in the factsheet are based on official data and statistics published by FAO and other international or national organizations. The data and statistics, which were the most updated at the time when the factsheet was prepared, 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.
- 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 Argentina is a country in Latin America and the Caribbean ([LAC](#)) 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. Visit the [WAPI webpage](#) for more information about WAPI information and knowledge products.
- The factsheet was prepared by Junning Cai, Xiaowei Zhou and Giulia Galli. Valuable comments and suggestions provided by Alessandro Lovatelli have helped improve not only this factsheet but also many others.
- The validity and relevance of the results depend 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); junning.cai@fao.org; wapi@fao.org.

Remarks on Argentinian aquaculture statistical data

- 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 estimate the country's aquaculture production based on data and information from alternative sources or rely 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, Argentina is among the 16 countries or territories in [LAC](#) that reported aquaculture production data to FAO in all the five years during 2013–2017.
- Despite a small volume of aquaculture production compared to major aquaculture producing countries like Chile and Brazil, Argentina has a nationwide data collection system in place and functional for many years. The Under-secretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Secretariat of Agribusiness Governance in the Ministry of Production and Labour is the competent authority mandated for reporting national capture and aquaculture statistics to FAO. National standards adopted for aquaculture statistics collection and reporting in Argentina are generally compatible with the internationally established standards concerning grow-out production.
- The country's aquaculture statistics system needs further improvement and strengthening to address the following issues:
 - Data on the use of land areas (water surface areas), area permitted/licensed for aquaculture production operation in public water bodies, and aquaculture facilities are not yet covered by the current statistics system.
 - Aquaculture seed production and utilization (including those used for conservation) are not collected annually.
- For further information about FAO statistics on aquaculture production, contact: Xiaowei Zhou (FAO Aquaculture Officer (statistics); Xiaowei.Zhou@fao.org).

Species grouping

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

- Aquatic products = Fish & seafood + Miscellaneous aquatic animal products + Aquatic plants
- 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

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Geo-location, natural resources,
population and income

Argentina (2017): A country in **LAC** with the lowest aquaculture production (0.0032 percent of the world total) among the top 10 most populated countries in LAC; 0.58 percent of world population; a high-income country (136.47 percent of the world average GDP per capita).

Status of aquaculture production, population and GDP

Country/area	Aquaculture production (2017) ¹		Population (2017) ²		GDP per capita (2017) ³	
	Tonnes	Share of world total (%)	Million	Share of world total (%)	Current USD	Ratio to world average (%)
World	111 946 623	100.00	7 548	100.00	10 723	100.00
Northern America	631 374	0.56	362	4.80	58 508	545.64
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	2 960 084	2.64	636	8.43	8 927	83.25
South America	2 527 424	2.26	420	5.56	9 272	86.47
Central America	395 950	0.35	173	2.30	8 177	76.25
Caribbean	36 710	0.03	43	0.57	8 441	78.72
Top 10 most populated countries/territories in LAC, 2017						
Brazil	595 000	0.5315	207.8	2.75	9 877	92.11
Mexico	243 307	0.2173	124.8	1.65	9 272	86.47
Colombia	100 000	0.0893	48.9	0.65	6 375	59.45
Argentina	3 568	0.0032	43.9	0.58	14 633	136.47
Peru	100 455	0.0897	31.4	0.42	6 812	63.53
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	29 000	0.0259	29.4	0.39	4 892	45.62
Chile	1 219 747	1.0896	18.5	0.24	15 033	140.20
Guatemala	26 360	0.0235	16.9	0.22	4 471	41.69
Ecuador	464 505	0.4149	16.8	0.22	6 214	57.95
Cuba	31 210	0.0279	11.3	0.15	n.a.	n.a.

Data sources: 1. FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019). 2. UN World Population Prospects (2019 Revision). 3. Total GDP from IMF World Economic Outlook Database (April 2019) divided by population from UN World Population Prospects (2019 Revision). N.a. = not available. Country grouping based on the UN M49 standard.

Argentina (mid-2010): 2.07 percent of world land area (including inland water surface area); 1.18 percent of world inland water surface area; 0.62 percent of world coastline length; 1.6 percent of world total renewable water resources > 0.58 percent of world population >> 0.0032 percent of world aquaculture production.

Land and water resources

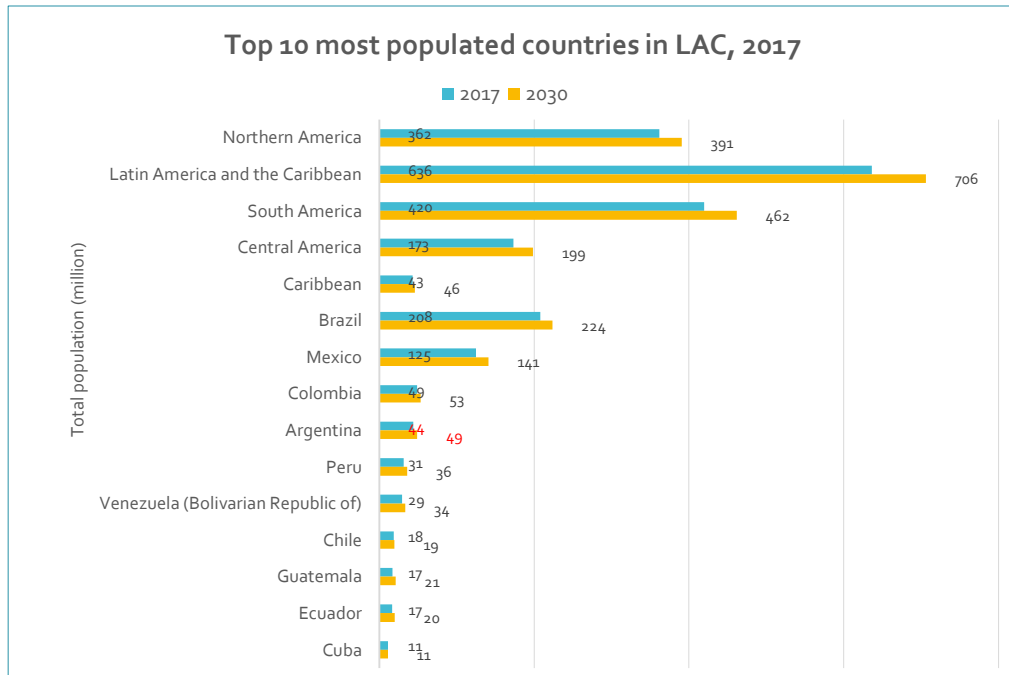
Country/area	Total country area (excluding coastal waters) ¹		Surface area of inland waterbodies ²		Coastline length ³		Total renewable water resources ¹	
	km ²	Share of world total (%)	km ²	Share of world total (%)	km	Share of world total (%)	Billion m ³ /year	Share of world total (%)
World	134 108 230	100.00	3 434 349	100.00	805 942	100.00	54 737	100.00
Northern America	19 816 180	14.78	1 266 877	36.89			5 971	10.91
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	20 423 660	15.23	306 507	8.93			19 204	35.08
South America	17 708 600	13.20	268 578	7.82			17 958	32.81
Central America	2 486 660	1.85	30 845	0.90			1 147	2.10
Caribbean	228 400	0.17	7 084	0.21			99	0.18
Top 10 most populated countries/territories in LAC, 2017								
Brazil	8 515 770	6.35	131 067	3.82	7 491	0.93	8 647	15.80
Mexico	1 964 380	1.46	15 848	0.46	9 330	1.16	462	0.84
Colombia	1 141 750	0.85	13 478	0.39	3 208	0.40	2 360	4.31
Argentina	2 780 400	2.07	40 461	1.18	4 989	0.62	876	1.60
Peru	1 285 220	0.96	14 990	0.44	2 414	0.30	1 880	3.43
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	912 050	0.68	13 782	0.40	2 800	0.35	1 325	2.42
Chile	756 700	0.56	25 511	0.74	6 435	0.80	923	1.69
Guatemala	108 890	0.08	1 317	0.04	400	0.05	128	0.23
Ecuador	256 370	0.19	3 000	0.09	2 237	0.28	442	0.81
Cuba	109 880	0.08	3 737	0.11	3 735	0.46	38	0.07

Data sources: 1. FAO. 2016. AQUASTAT Main Database – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Website accessed on 16 May 2019. 2. FAOSTAT Land Cover database (updated June 2019; CCI_LC). 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: "Total country area" for 2013-2017; "Surface area of inland water bodies" for 2015; "Coastline length" for 2019; "Total renewable water resources" for 2013-2017.

Argentina (2017 versus 2030):

- 44 million population in 2017, ranked the #4 in LAC.
- Population expected to increase to 49 million in 2030.



Data source: United Nations World Population Prospects (2019 revision).

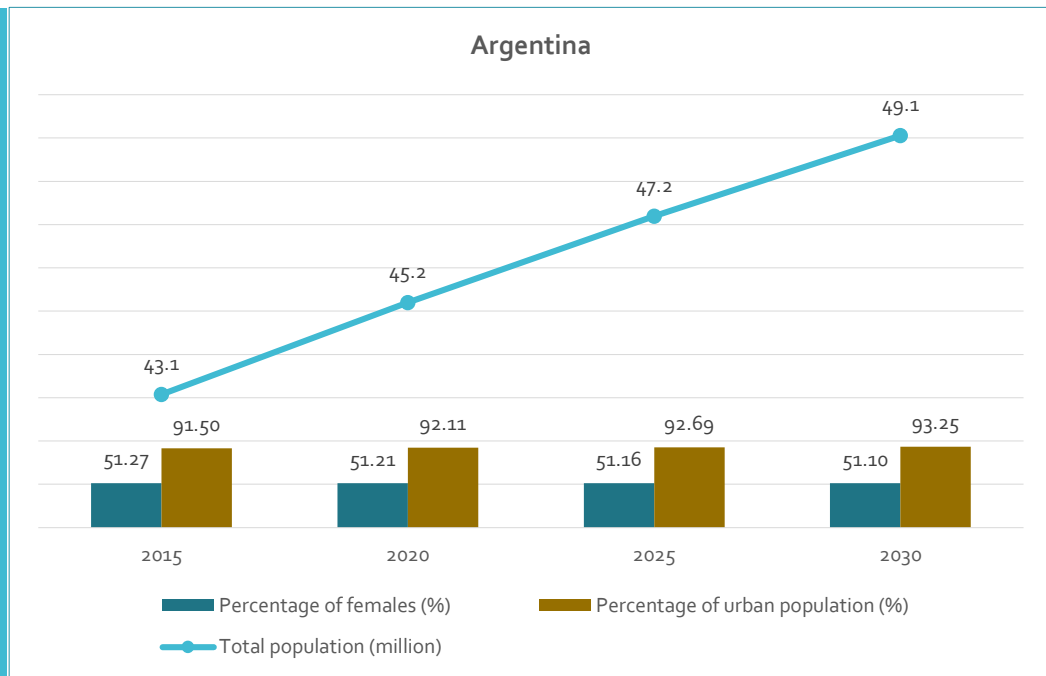
Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Population Module; see Template 1 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

Argentina's population (2015–2030):

6 million more people in 2030 compared to 2015.

High urban ratio slightly increasing to 93.25 percent in 2030.

Female ratio above 50 percent with a slight decrease between 2015 and 2030.

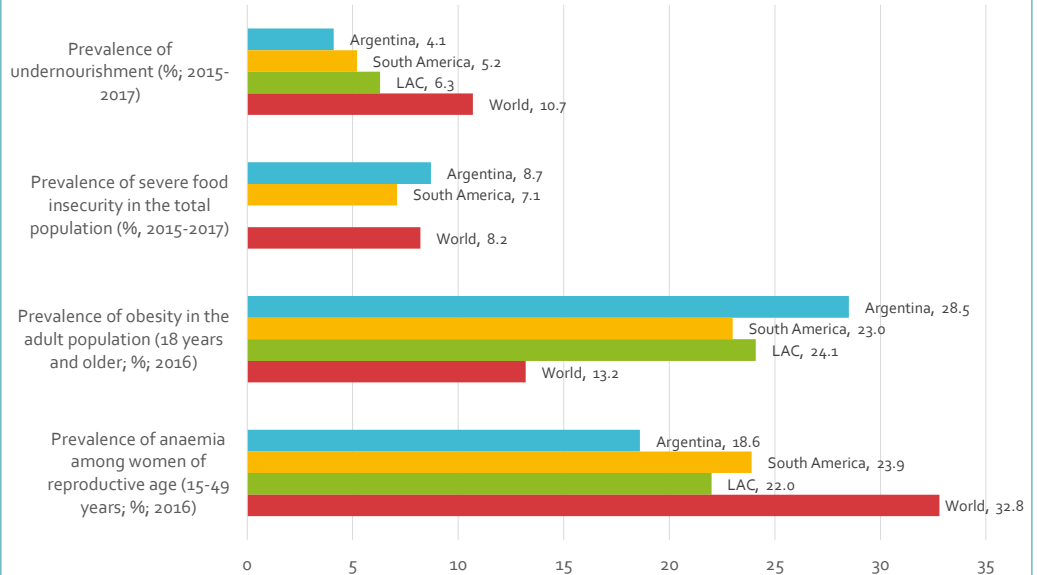


Data source: United Nations World Population Prospects (2019 revision) (<https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population>). United Nations World Urbanization Prospects (2018 revision) (<https://population.un.org/wup>).

Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Population Module; see Template 1 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

Food security, nutrition and health

Food security and nutrition status in Argentina



Argentina (mid-2010s):

4.1 percent prevalence of undernourishment (1.8 million people) lower than the world, regional and sub-regional averages.

8.7 percent prevalence of severe food insecurity, higher than the South America and world averages.

28.5 percent of adults obese, higher than the world, regional and sub-regional averages.

18.6 percent of reproductive-age women anaemic, lower than the world, regional and sub-regional averages.

Data source: FAOSTAT – Suite of Food Security Indicators (updated on 11 October, 2019) (www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FS).

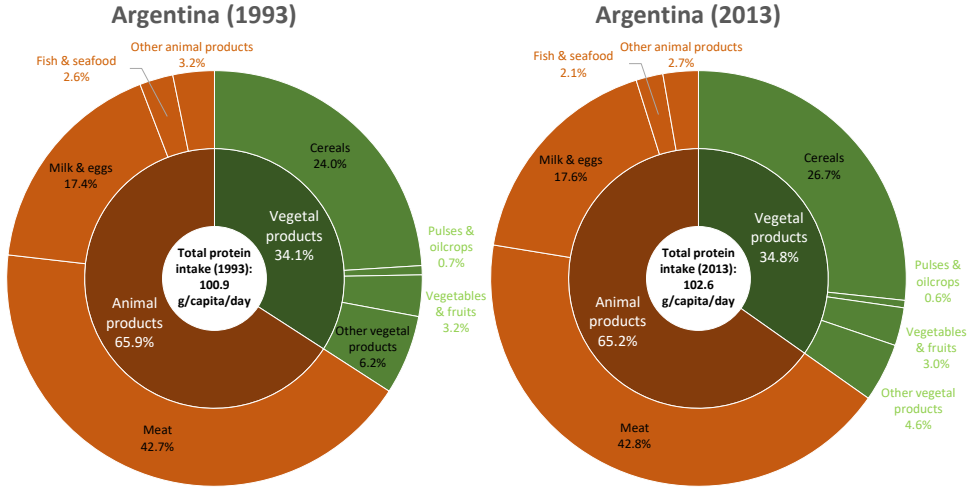
Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Food Security Module; see Template 2 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

Argentina (1993–2013):

Per capita total protein intake slightly increased from 100.9 g/day to 102.6 g/day.

The share of animal in total protein slightly decreased from 65.9 percent to 65.2 percent.

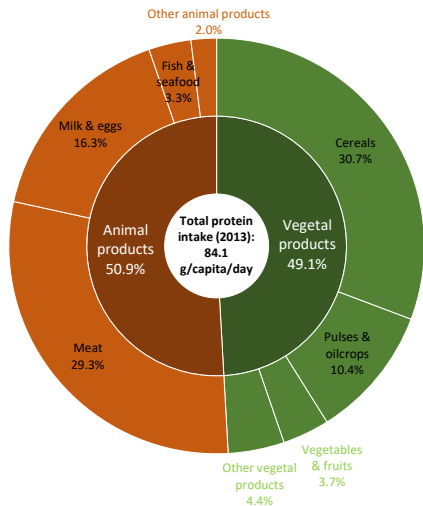
The share of fish and seafood slightly decreased from 2.6 percent to 2.1 percent.



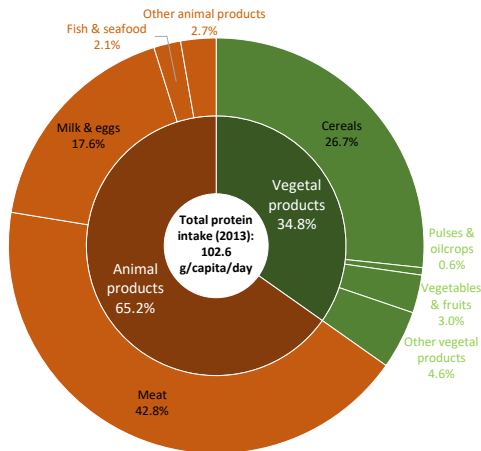
Data source: FAOSTAT Food Balance Sheets (January 2018; www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBSH).
 Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

Argentina (2013): Per capita total protein intake (102.6 g/day) higher than the LAC and world averages; the share of animal protein (65.2 percent) higher than the world and LAC averages; the fish share (2.1 percent) lower than the LAC and world averages.

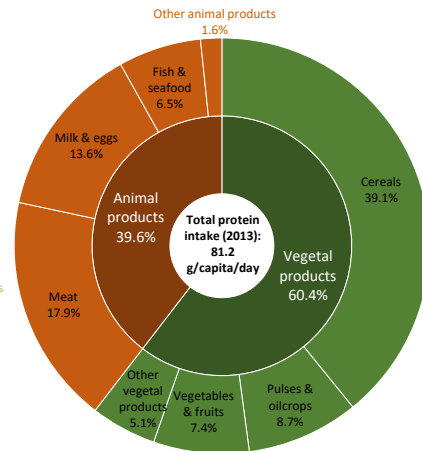
Latin America and the Caribbean (2013)



Argentina (2013)



World (2013)



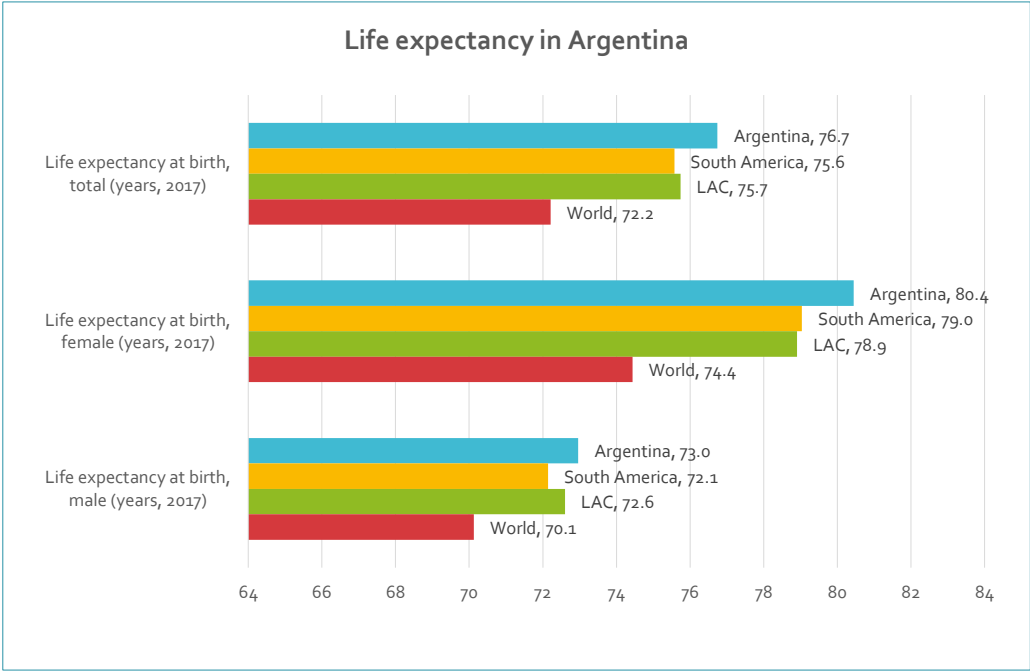
Data source: FAOSTAT Food Balance Sheets (January 2018; www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBSH).

Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

Argentina (2017)

Life expectancy at birth for total population (76.7 years) higher than the world, regional and sub-regional averages.

Life expectancy for female population (80.4 years) higher than that of male population (73 years).



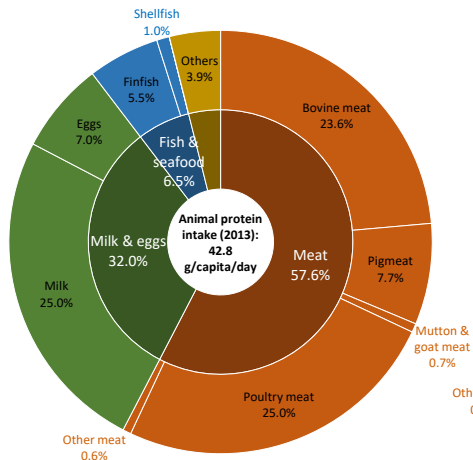
Data source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI), downloaded on 8 May 2019 (<http://datatopics.worldbank.org/world-development-indicators/#archives>); United Nations World Population Prospects (2019 revision; <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population>) used to calculate life expectancy at the regional level.

Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Human Health Module (including calculation of life expectancy at the regional/global level); see Template 3 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

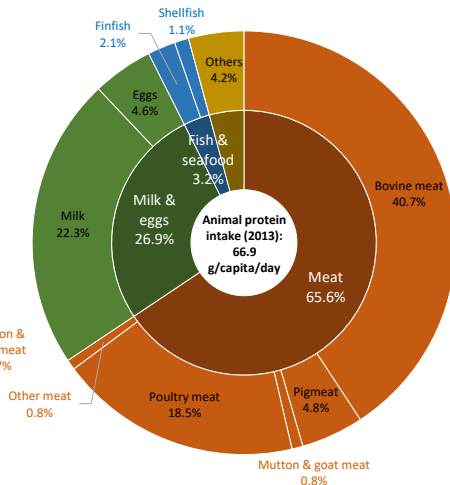
Contribution of fish to food and nutrition

Argentina (2013): Fish contribution to animal protein intake (3.2 percent) lower than that in LAC (6.5 percent) and the world (16.3 percent).

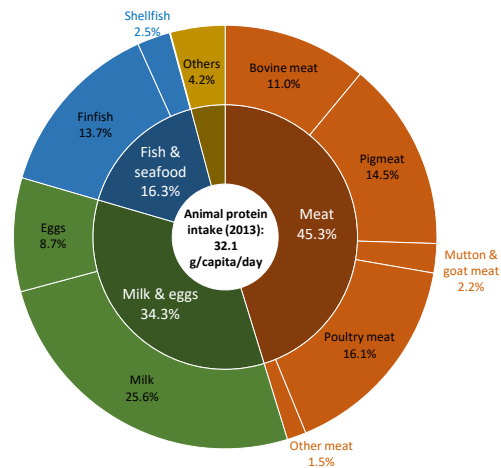
Latin America and the Caribbean (2013)



Argentina (2013)



World (2013)



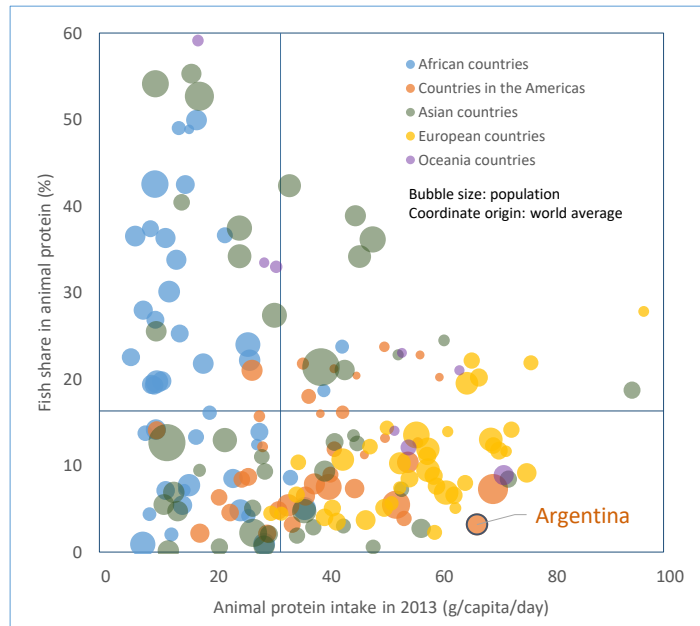
Data source: FAOSTAT Food Balance Sheets (January 2018; www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBSH).

Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

Argentina (2013): Per capita animal protein intake (66.9 g/day) much higher than the world and LAC averages; fish share in animal protein (3.2 percent) much lower than the LAC and world averages.

Contribution of fish to animal protein

Country/area	Per capita protein intake in 2013 (g/capita/day)		Fish share (%)
	Fish products	Animal products	
World	5.2	32.1	16.3
Northern America	5.1	68.3	7.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.8	42.8	6.5
South America	2.8	46.9	6.0
Central America	2.7	36.4	7.4
Caribbean	2.5	25.8	9.9
Top 10 most populated countries/territories in LAC, 2017			
Brazil	2.9	52.6	5.5
Mexico	3.1	40.7	7.6
Colombia	1.8	33.5	5.4
Argentina	2.1	66.9	3.2
Peru	5.7	27.0	21.0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3.0	38.1	7.9
Chile	3.3	45.3	7.4
Guatemala	0.4	17.8	2.2
Ecuador	2.4	36.5	6.5
Cuba	1.5	31.8	4.8

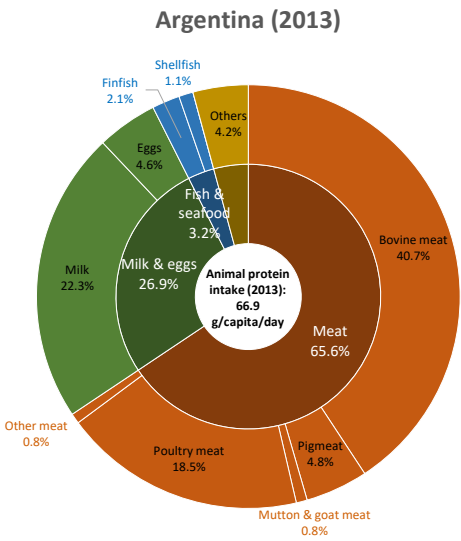
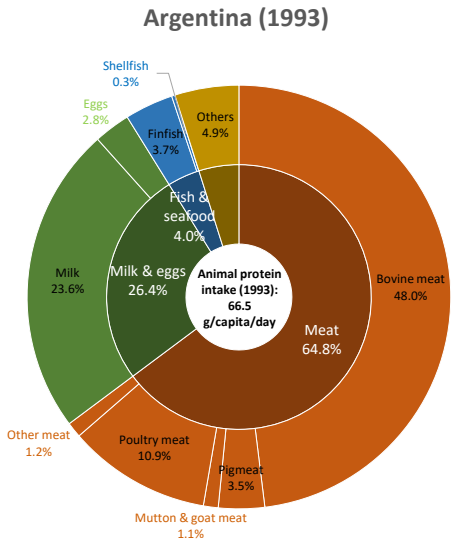


Data source: FAOSTAT Food Balance Sheets (January 2018; www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS).

Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP); see Figure 2.5a in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

Argentina (1993 versus 2013):

Fish contribution to animal protein intake declined from 4 percent to 3.2 percent between 1993 and 2013.



Data source: FAOSTAT Food Balance Sheets (January 2018; www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS).

Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

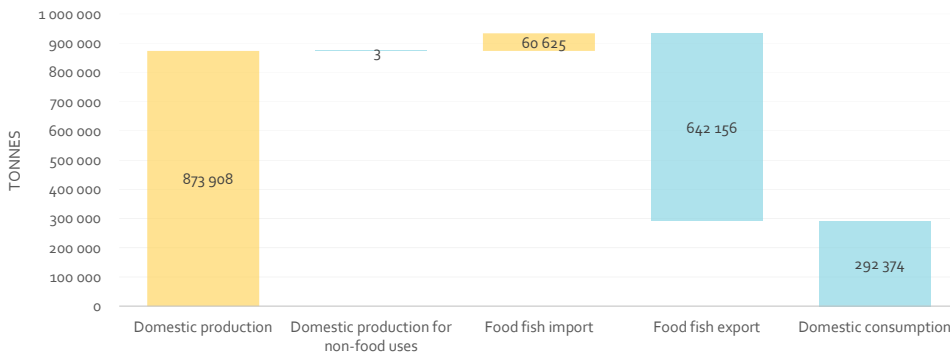
Argentina's food balance sheet for fish & seafood, 2013

873 908 tonnes domestic fish production
 – 3 tonnes for non-food use (close to zero percent of production) =
 873 905 tonnes domestic food fish production (close to 100 percent of the total food and non-food production)

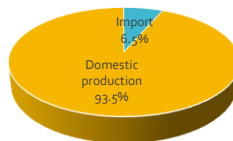
873 905 tonnes domestic food fish production (93.5 percent of food fish supply) + 60 625 tonnes food fish import (6.5 percent) = 934 530 tonnes food fish supply available for utilization

934 530 tonnes food fish utilization = 642 156 tonnes food fish export (68.7 percent of food fish utilization) + 292 374 tonnes (food) fish consumption (31.3 percent of food fish utilization).

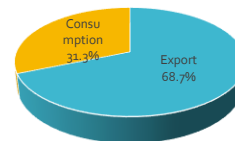
FISH & SEAFOOD SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION IN ARGENTINA (2013)



Domestic production (2013):
873 908 tonnes



Food fish supply (2013):
934 530 tonnes



Food fish utilization (2013):
934 530 tonnes

Data source: FAOSTAT Food Balance Sheets (January 2018; www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS).

Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

Argentina (1993–2013):

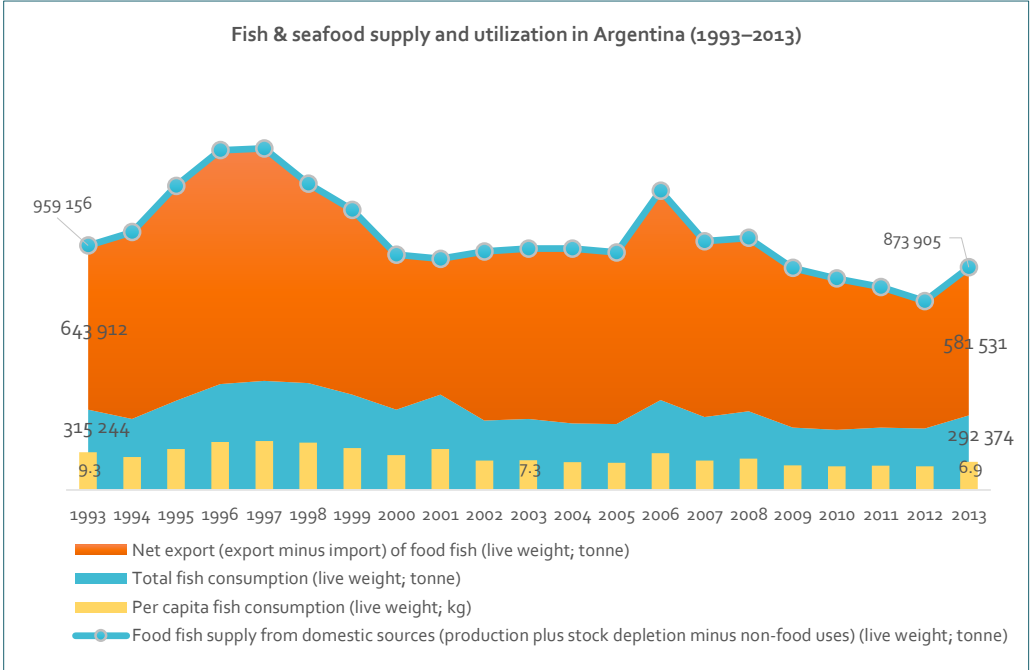
Food fish supply from domestic sources declined from 959 156 tonnes in 1993 to 873 905 tonnes in 2013.

Total fish consumption declined from 315 244 tonnes to 292 374 tonnes between 1993 and 2013.

Net export declined from 643 912 tonnes to 581 531 tonnes.

In 2013, 873 905 tonnes food fish supply from domestic sources = 292 374 tonnes total fish consumption + 581 531 tonnes net export.

Per capita fish consumption declined from 9.3 kg to 6.9 kg

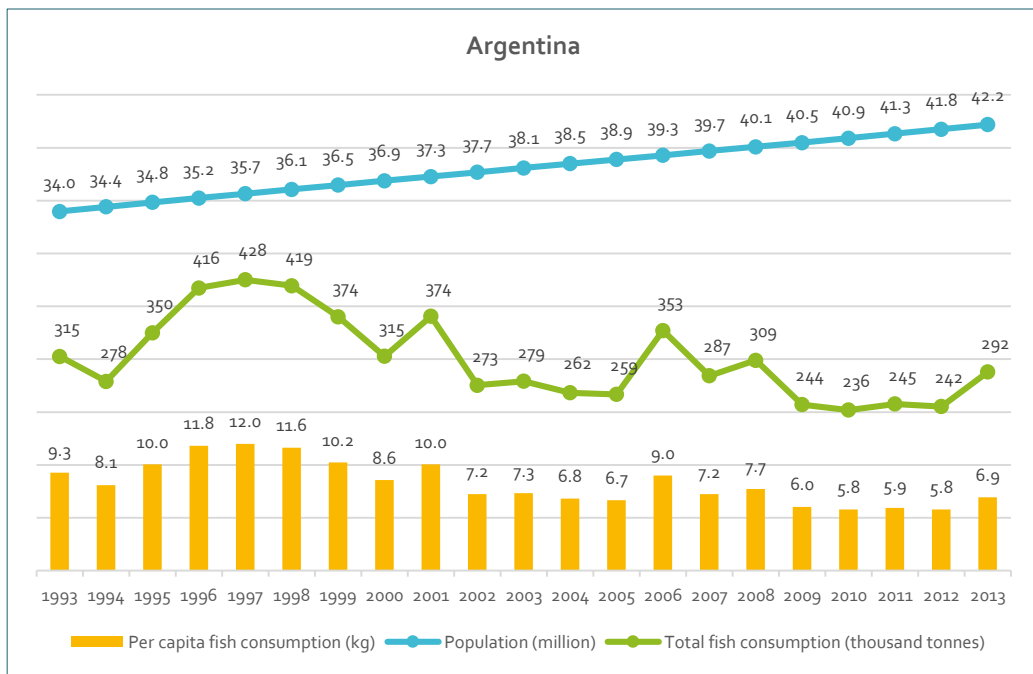


Data source: FAO Food Balance Sheets of fish and fishery products, 1961–2013, published through FishStatJ (November 2017; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).
 Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP); see Figure 5.2 in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).
 Numbers may not add up exactly due to rounding.

Domestic fish market (fish consumption)

Argentina (1993–2013):

The decline in total fish consumption from 315 thousand tonnes in 1993 to 292 thousand tonnes in 2013, together with the increase of population from 34 million to 42.2 million, resulted in a decline in the per capita fish consumption from 9.3 kg to 6.9 kg.



Data sources: FAO Food Balance Sheets (FBS) of fish and fishery products, 1961–2013, published through FishStatJ (November 2017; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

United Nations World Population Prospects (2019 revision; <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/>).

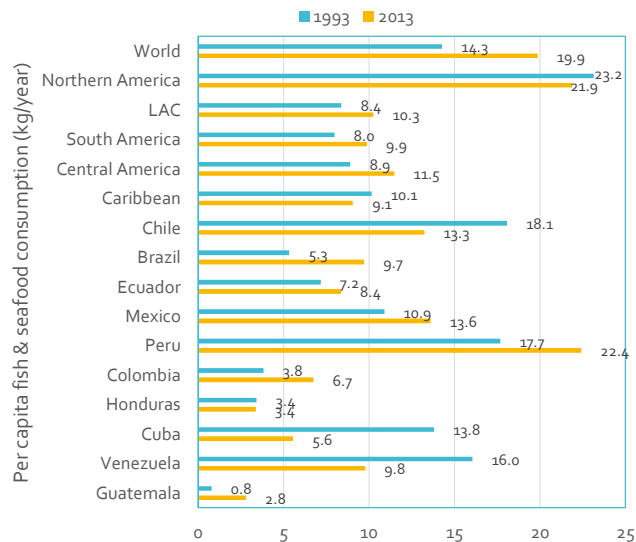
Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Per capita consumption equal to total consumption (from FAO FBS) divided by population data (from the United Nations Population Prospects).

Argentina (1993–2013): One of the four top 10 most populated LAC countries/territories with a declined per capita fish consumption between 1993 and 2013; the other three were Venezuela, Chile and Cuba.

Status and trend of per capita fish consumption

Country/area	Per capita fish consumption (kg/year)		Annual growth (%)
	1993	2013	
World	14.3	19.9	1.7
Northern America	23.2	21.9	-0.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.4	10.3	1.0
South America	8.0	9.9	1.1
Central America	8.9	11.5	1.3
Caribbean	10.1	9.1	-0.6
Top 10 most populated countries/territories in LAC, 2017			
Brazil	5.3	9.7	3.0
Mexico	10.9	13.6	1.1
Colombia	3.8	6.7	2.9
Argentina	9.3	6.9	-1.5
Peru	17.7	22.4	1.2
Venezuela	16.0	9.8	-2.4
Chile	18.1	13.3	-1.5
Guatemala	0.8	2.8	6.5
Ecuador	7.2	8.4	0.8
Cuba	13.8	5.6	-4.4

Top 10 LAC countries/territories with the highest aquaculture production in 2017

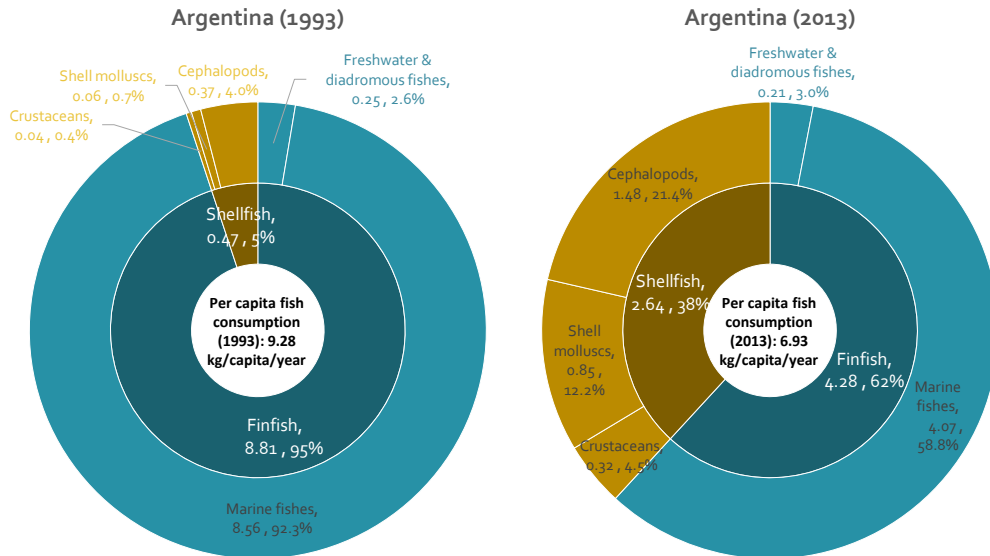


Data sources: FAO Food Balance Sheets (FBS) of fish and fishery products, 1961–2013, published through Fish United Nations World Population Prospects (2019 revision (<https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population>)).

Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP); see Figure 3.3 in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Per capita fish consumption equal to total consumption (from FAO FBS) divided by population (from United Nations Population Prospects).

Argentina (1993 versus 2013)

Per capita fish & seafood consumption declined from 9.28 kg in 1993 to 6.93 kg in 2013, caused primarily by the decline in marine fishes, whereas the consumption of shellfish increased from 0.47 kg to 2.64 kg.

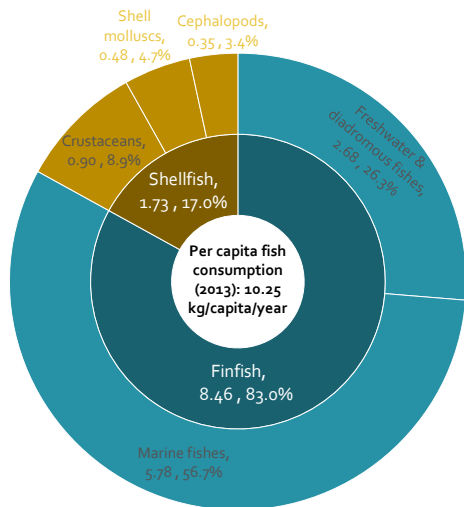


Data source: FAOSTAT Food Balance Sheets (January 2018; www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS).

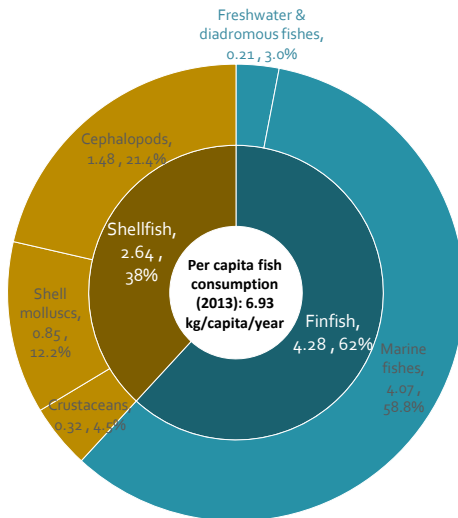
Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP); see Figure 1.6 in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Numbers may not add up exactly due to rounding.

Argentina (2013): Fish consumption in 2013 was composed of 62 percent of finfish and 38 percent of shellfish. The shellfish share was higher than the LAC and world averages. The 3 percent share of freshwater & diadromous fishes was much lower than the LAC average (26.3 percent) and the world average (38.1 percent).

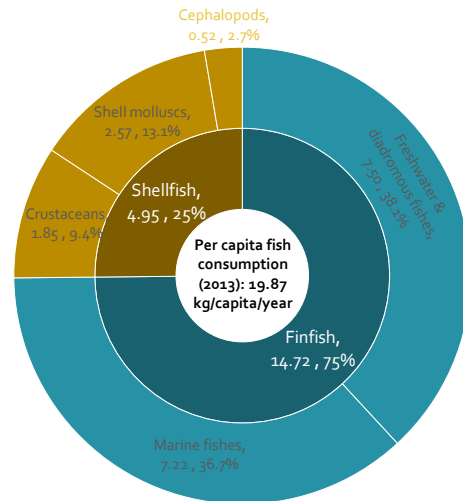
Latin America and the Caribbean (2013)



Argentina (2013)



World (2013)

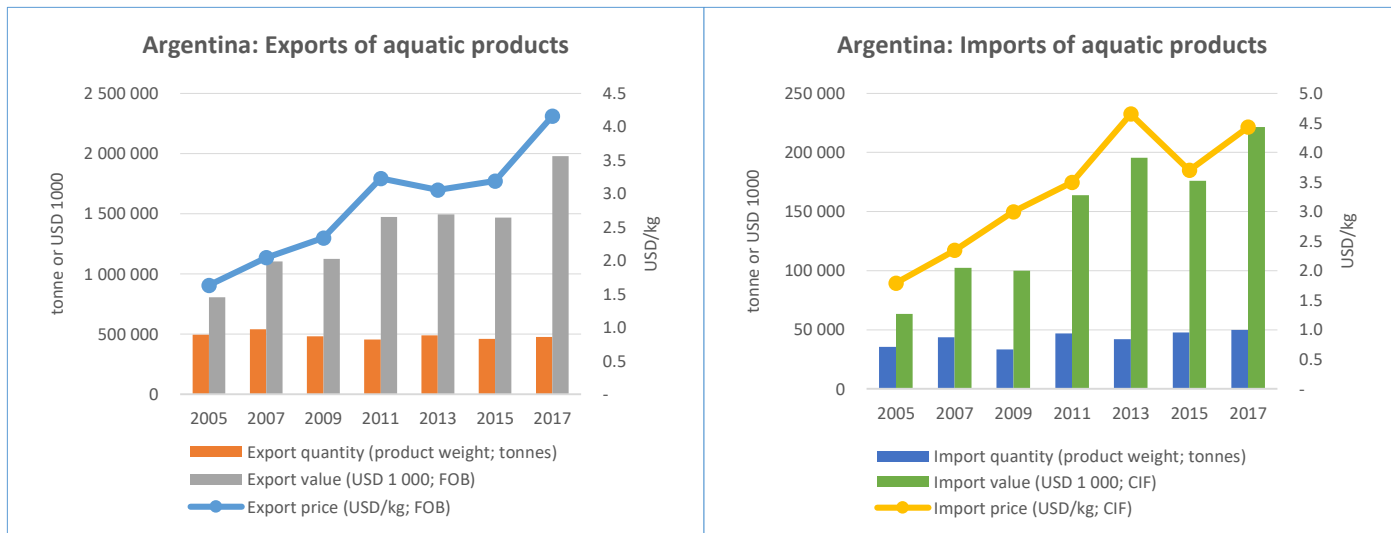


Data source: FAOSTAT Food Balance Sheets (January 2018; www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS).

Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPI-FISHCSP); see Figure 1.6 in WAPI-FISHCSP v.2018.1 for an example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

Fish trade

Argentina (2005–2017): Status and trends of fish trade



Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ)

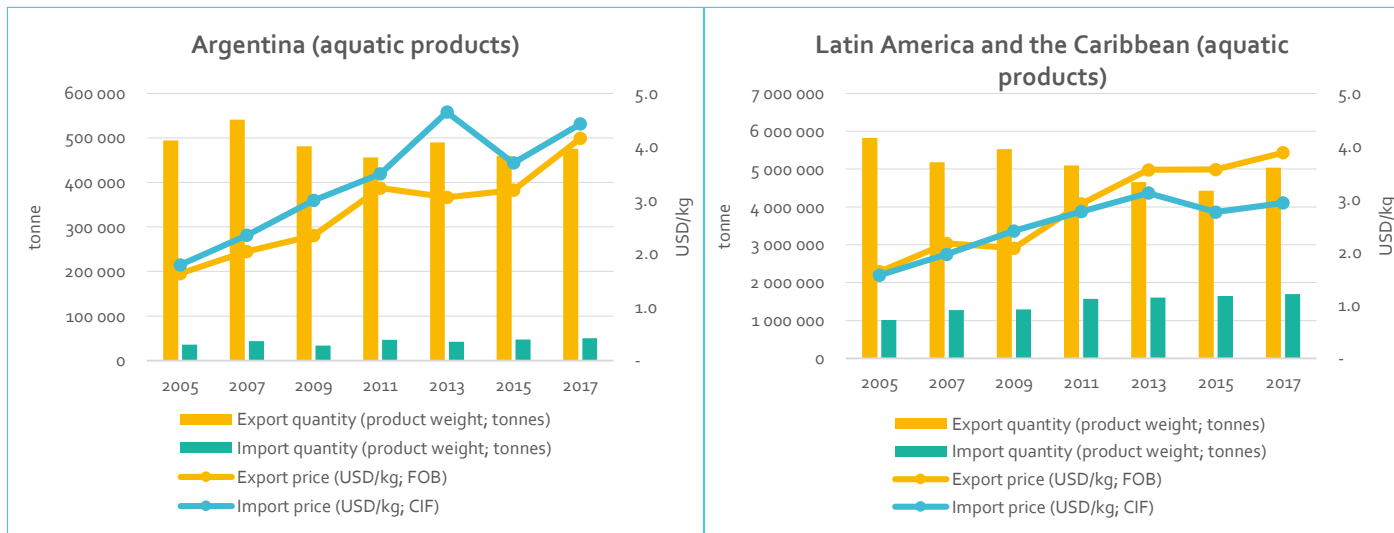
(www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45–47 in the WAPI prototype for examples

(www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. CIF = Cost, insurance and freight; FOB = Free on board.

Argentina (2005–2017): Fish export quantity >> fish import quantity (a pattern similar to LAC); fish export price < fish import price (a pattern different from LAC since the early 2010s).



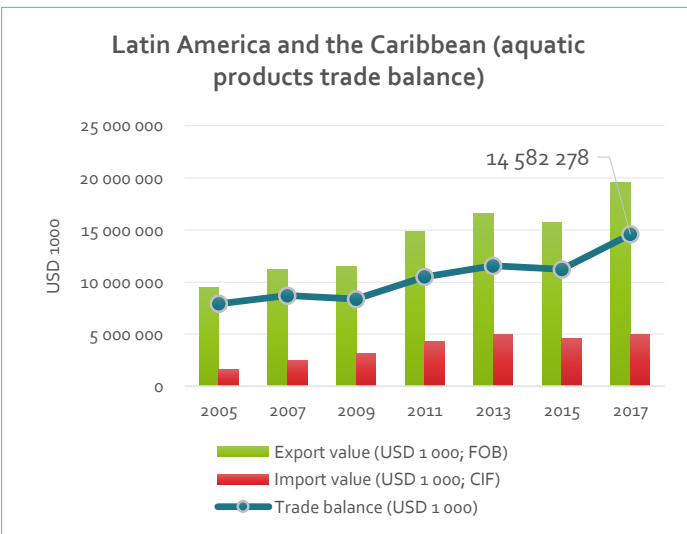
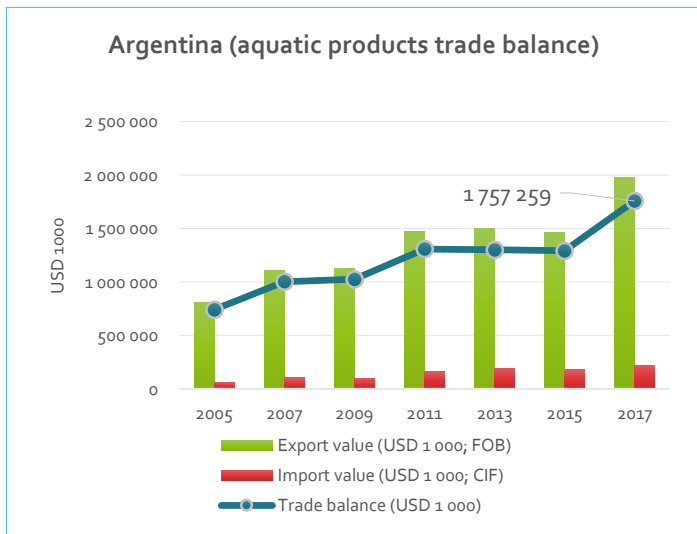
Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ)

(www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstati/en).

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45–47 in the WAPI prototype for examples

(www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. CIF = Cost, insurance and freight; FOB = Free on board.

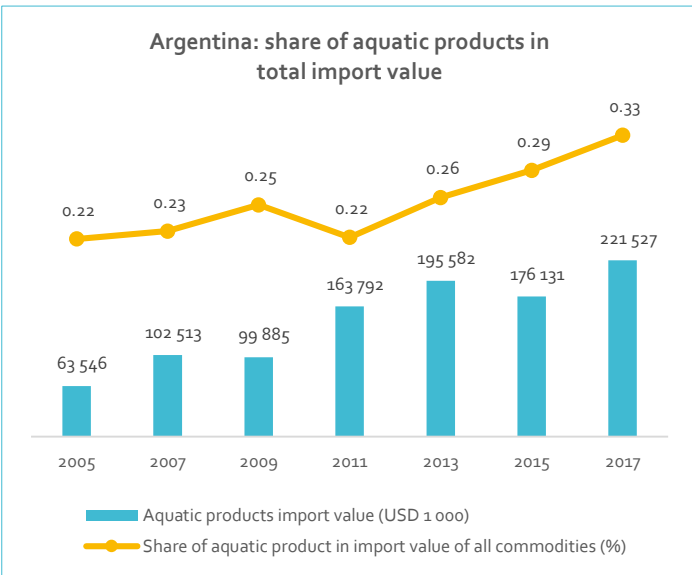
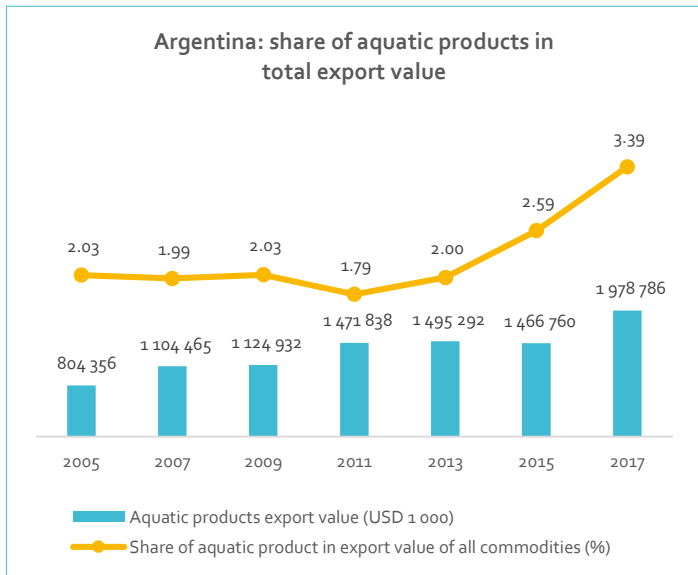
Argentina (2005–2017): Large and growing fish trade surplus (USD 1.757 billion in 2017) accounting for more than 10 percent of LAC’s fish trade surplus (USD 14.582 billion) in 2017.



Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45–47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. CIF = Cost, insurance and freight; FOB = Free on board.

Argentina (2005–2017): The share of aquatic products in the total export value of all commodities increased from 2.03 percent in 2005 to 3.39 percent in 2017; the share of aquatic products in the total import increased from 0.22 percent to 0.33 percent.



Data source: Data on the export and import value of aquatic products from FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en/). The fish share in total export and that in total import are calculated based on data from United Nations Comtrade Database (<https://comtrade.un.org/data>; accessed on 7 May 2019).
Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45–47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Aquatic products include all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source.

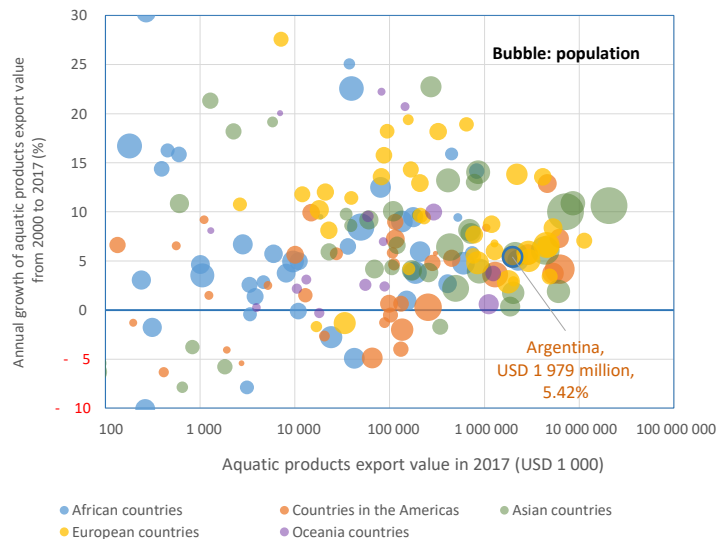
Fish export

Argentina exported USD 1.979 billion of aquatic products in 2017 (ranked the #4 in LAC); the 5.4 percent annual growth rate during 2000–2017 was lower than the 7 percent growth in South America, the 6.2 percent growth in LAC, and the 6.3 percent growth in the world.

Status and trend of aquatic products export (2000 versus 2017)

Country/area	Aquatic products export value (USD 1 000)		Annual growth (%)
	2000	2017	
World	55 833 945	158 102 263	6.3
Northern America	6 228 002	12 591 951	4.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	7 032 971	19 555 821	6.2
South America	5 289 581	16 706 422	7.0
Central America	1 501 686	2 546 396	3.2
Caribbean	241 704	303 003	1.3
Top 10 largest exporters of aquatic products in LAC, 2017			
Chile	1 858 390	6 161 316	7.3
Ecuador	588 020	4 611 189	12.9
Peru	1 129 350	2 875 635	5.7
Argentina	806 452	1 978 786	5.4
Mexico	710 620	1 298 053	3.6
Honduras	188 693	452 547	5.3
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	117 449	304 331	5.8
Nicaragua	127 792	282 990	4.8
Brazil	242 035	253 989	0.3
Colombia	191 247	135 535	-2.0

Argentina's fish export growth from a global perspective (2000–2017)



Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

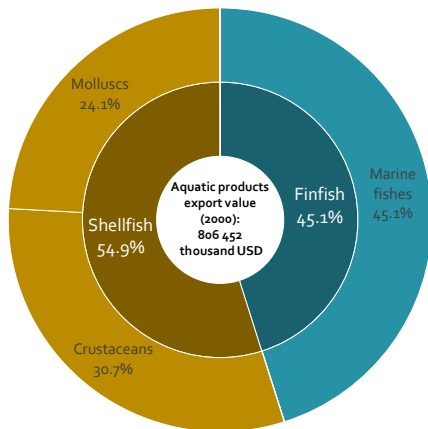
Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45-47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source.

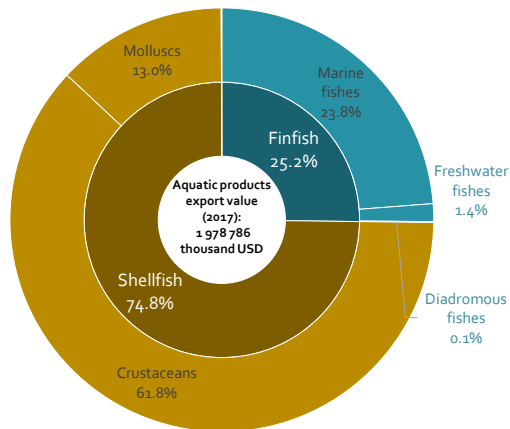
Argentina (species composition in fish export, 2000 versus 2017):

Aquatic commodities export more than doubled from USD 806 million in 2000 to USD 1.979 billion in 2017 with the share of crustaceans doubled from 30.7 percent to 61.8 percent, whereas that of marine fishes reduced by half from 45.1 percent to 23.8 percent.

Argentina (2000)



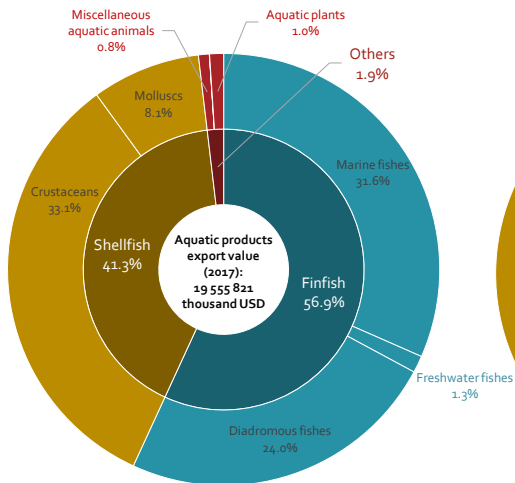
Argentina (2017)



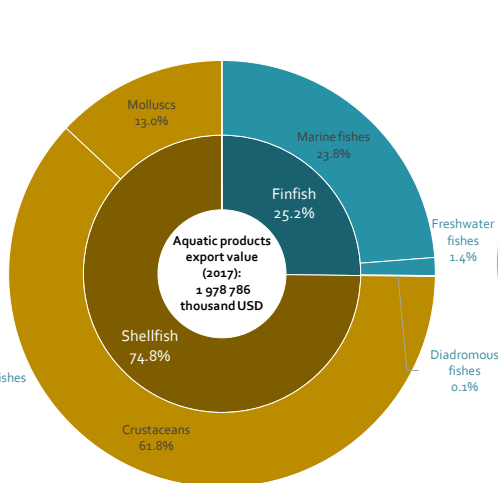
Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).
Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45-47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. Species groups less than 0.1 percent of the total value not labelled in the charts.

Argentina (2017): The USD 1.979 billion of total export of aquatic products in 2017 was composed of 25.2 percent of finfish and 74.8 percent of shellfish; crustaceans accounted for 61.8 percent of the total export, higher than the 33.1 percent in LAC and 23.9 percent in the world.

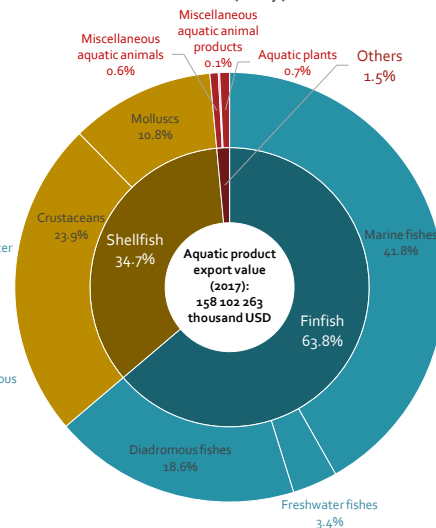
Latin America and the Caribbean (2017)



Argentina (2017)



World (2017)



Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see templates 45-47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. Species groups less than 0.1 percent of the total value not labelled in the charts.

Argentina (2017): Shrimps/prawns, cods/hakes/haddockes and squids/cuttlefishes/octopuses were the three major species groups in the country's aquatic products export.

Argentina's aquatic products export in 2017

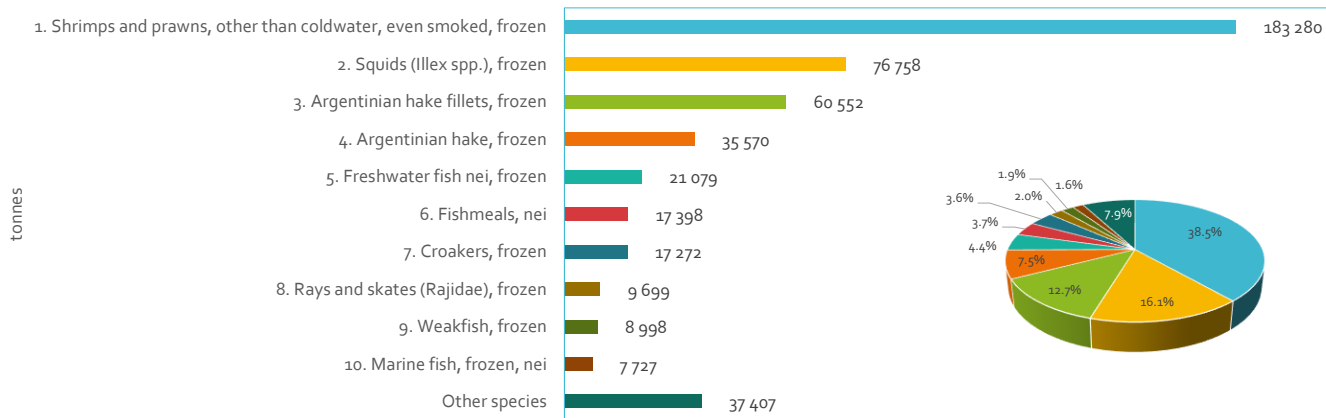
Top 10 export species groups in terms of quantity				Top 10 export species groups in terms of value			
ISSCAAP groups	Product weight (tonnes)	Share of Argentina's total export of all aquatic commodities (%)	Share of world export of the same species group (%)	ISSCAAP groups	FOB value (USD 1 000)	Share of Argentina's total export of all aquatic commodities (%)	Share of world export of the same species group (%)
1. Shrimps, prawns	183 292	38.53	5.69	1. Shrimps, prawns	1 200 161	60.65	4.39
2. Cods, hakes, haddockes	111 543	23.45	2.18	2. Cods, hakes, haddockes	271 378	13.71	1.86
3. Squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses	76 764	16.14	3.37	3. Squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses	182 440	9.22	1.66
4. Marine fishes not identified	32 924	6.92	0.37	4. Scallops, pectens	74 578	3.77	4.07
5. Miscellaneous coastal fishes	26 706	5.61	5.81	5. Miscellaneous demersal fishes	63 928	3.23	3.37
6. Miscellaneous freshwater fishes	21 171	4.45	1.98	6. Marine fishes not identified	61 912	3.13	0.31
7. Sharks, rays, chimaeras	9 751	2.05	7.67	7. Miscellaneous coastal fishes	35 813	1.81	1.65
8. Scallops, pectens	5 418	1.14	3.84	8. Miscellaneous freshwater fishes	26 773	1.35	0.77
9. Herrings, sardines, anchovies	3 401	0.71	0.11	9. Sharks, rays, chimaeras	26 675	1.35	5.55
10. Miscellaneous demersal fishes	2 639	0.55	0.49	10. Crabs, sea-spiders	22 010	1.11	0.51
Others	2 131	0.45		Others	13 118	0.66	
Aquatic products	475 740	100.00	1.19	Aquatic products	1 978 786	100.00	1.25

Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45-47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. FOB = Free on board; ISSCAAP = International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants.

Argentina (2017): Top 10 commodities in fish export (in terms of quantity).

Argentina's top-10 fish export products (2017; in terms of quantity)



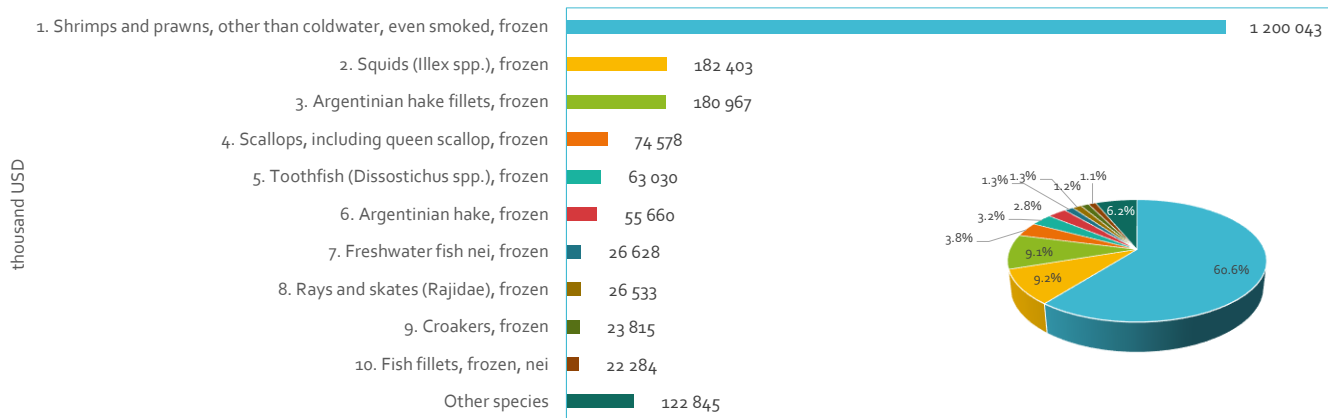
Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45-47 in the WAPI Prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

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

Argentina (2017): Top 10 commodities in fish export (in terms of value).

Argentina's top-10 fish export products (2017; in terms of value)



Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ)

(www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45-47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

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

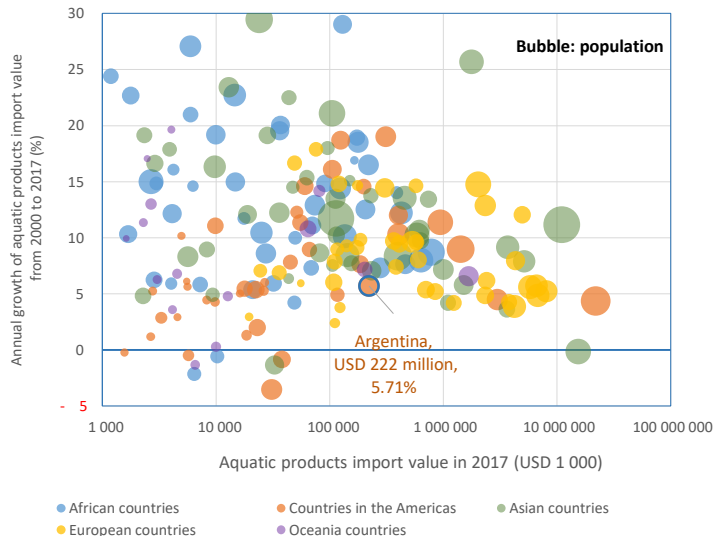
Fish import

Argentina (2000–2017) : Fish import in 2017 totaled USD 222 million (ranked the #6 in LAC); the 5.7 percent annual growth rate (2000–2017) was slightly higher than the 5.4 percent growth in the world yet much lower than the 9.3 percent growth in South America and the 9.2 percent growth in LAC.

Status and trend of aquatic products import (2000 versus 2017)

Country/area	Aquatic products import value (USD 1 000)		Annual growth (%)
	2000	2017	
World	61 012 631	148 605 591	5.4
Northern America	11 972 092	24 843 628	4.4
LAC	1 119 232	4 973 543	9.2
South America	660 390	2 996 152	9.3
Central America	229 232	1 405 957	11.3
Caribbean	229 610	571 434	5.5
Top 10 largest fish importers in LAC, 2017			
Brazil	328 132	1 416 792	9.0
Mexico	149 985	938 190	11.4
Colombia	75 966	402 517	10.3
Chile	58 527	401 990	12.0
Peru	16 159	311 286	19.0
Argentina	86 208	221 527	5.7
Costa Rica	19 732	199 275	14.6
Dominican Republic	53 000	185 652	7.7
Ecuador	6 772	124 688	18.7
Jamaica	51 611	116 803	4.9

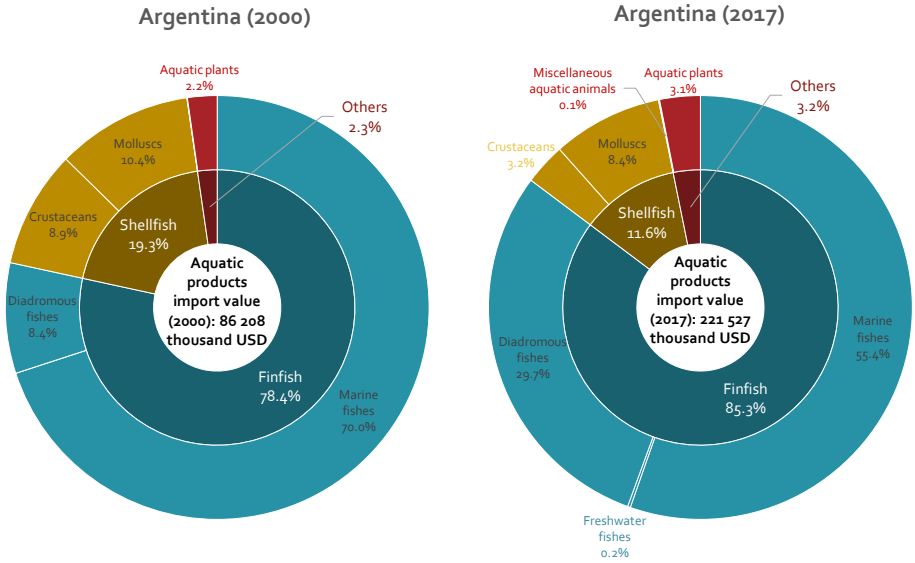
Argentina's fish import growth from a global perspective (2000–2017)



Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en). Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45-47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source.

Argentina (2000–2017):

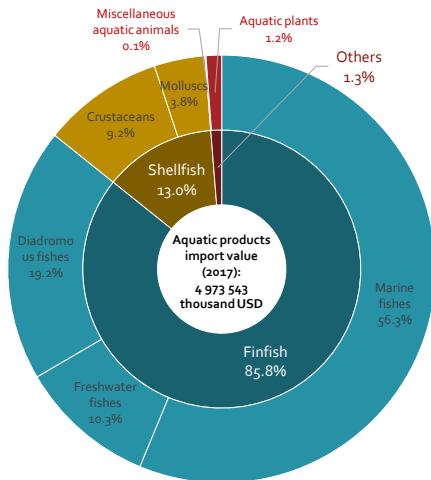
Aquatic commodities import increased from USD 86 million in 2000 to USD 222 million in 2017 with the share of marine fishes declined from 70 percent to 55.4 percent, whereas the share of diadromous fishes increased from 8.4 percent to 29.7 percent.



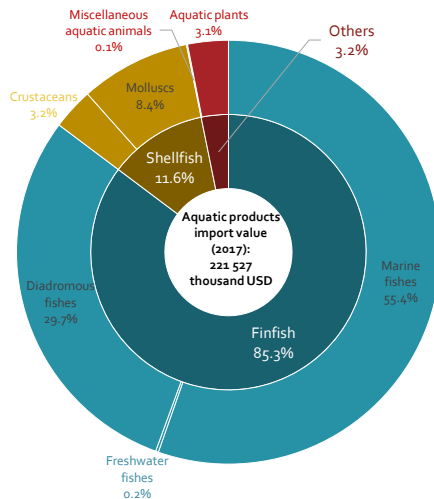
Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).
Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45-47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).
Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. Species groups less than 0.1 percent of the total value not labelled in the charts.

Argentina (2017): The USD 222 million aquatic commodities import in 2017 was composed of 85.3 percent finfish, 11.6 percent shellfish and 3.2 percent other species (mostly aquatic plants); the 29.7 percent share of diadromous fishes was higher than that of LAC (19.2 percent) and the world (18.9 percent).

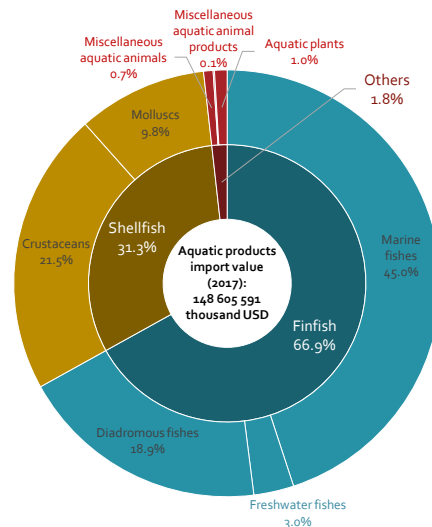
Latin America and the Caribbean (2017)



Argentina (2017)



World (2017)



Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45–47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. Species groups less than 0.1 percent of the total value not labelled in the charts.

Argentina (2017): Tunas/bonitos/billfishes and salmons/trouts/smelts are the two largest species groups in the country's aquatic products import.

Argentina's aquatic products import in 2017

Top 10 import species groups in terms of quantity				Top 10 import species groups in terms of value			
ISSCAAP groups	Product weight (tonnes)	Share of Argentina's total import of all aquatic commodities (%)	Share of world import of the same species group (%)	ISSCAAP groups	FOB value (USD 1 000)	Share of Argentina's total import of all aquatic commodities (%)	Share of world import of the same species group (%)
1. Tunas, bonitos, billfishes	29 672	59.33	0.79	1. Tunas, bonitos, billfishes	108 571	49.01	0.77
2. Salmons, trouts, smelts	8 324	16.64	0.23	2. Salmons, trouts, smelts	65 714	29.66	0.23
3. Marine fishes not identified	2 708	5.41	0.03	3. Squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses	7 157	3.23	0.07
4. Mussels	1 826	3.65	0.49	4. Miscellaneous aquatic plants	6 857	3.10	0.81
5. Miscellaneous pelagic fishes	1 353	2.71	0.03	5. Shrimps, prawns	6 704	3.03	0.02
6. Herrings, sardines, anchovies	1 321	2.64	0.04	6. Marine fishes not identified	6 497	2.93	0.03
7. Miscellaneous marine molluscs	1 243	2.49	0.90	7. Miscellaneous marine molluscs	5 281	2.38	0.63
8. Squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses	1 233	2.47	0.05	8. Mussels	4 793	2.16	0.50
9. Miscellaneous aquatic plants	914	1.83	0.20	9. Herrings, sardines, anchovies	4 040	1.82	0.09
10. Shrimps, prawns	842	1.68	0.03	10. Miscellaneous pelagic fishes	2 929	1.32	0.05
Others	576	1.15		Others	2 984	1.35	
Aquatic products	50 012	100.00	0.12	Aquatic products	221 527	100.00	0.14

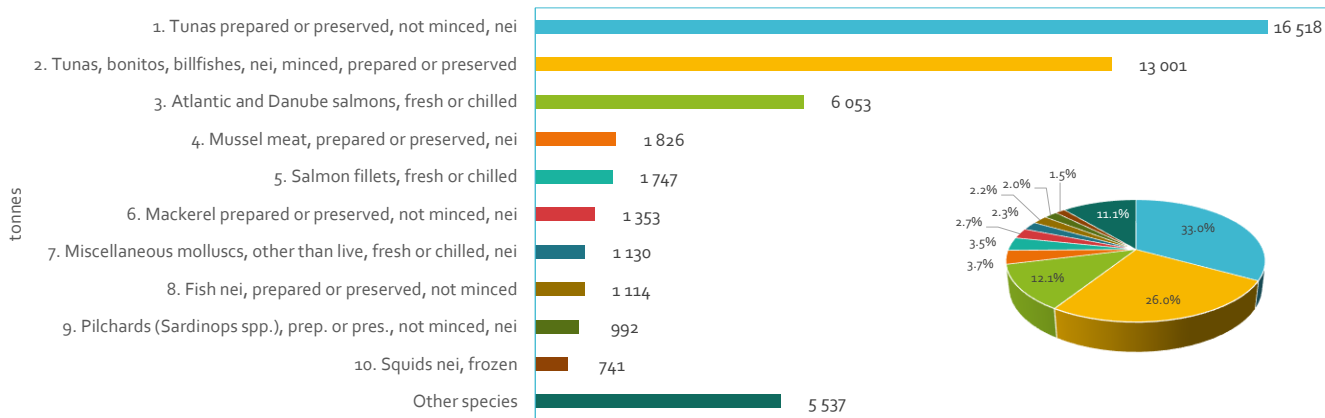
Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ) (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45-47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. CIF = Cost, insurance and freight; ISSCAAP = International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants.

Argentina (2017): Top 10 commodities in fish import (in terms of quantity).

Argentina's top-10 fish import products (2017; in terms of quantity)



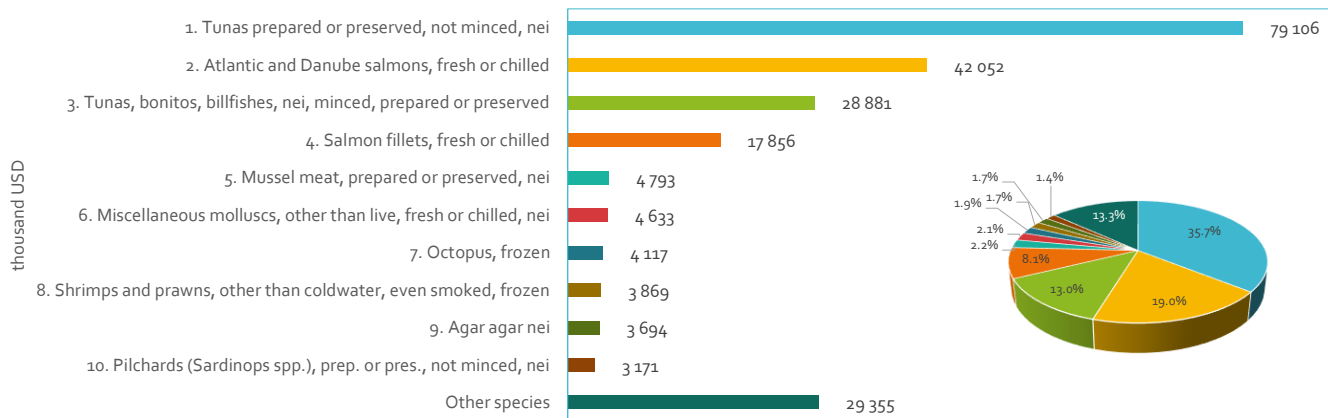
Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ)

(www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45-47 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source. The acronym nei refers to not elsewhere included.

Argentina (2017): Top 10 commodities in fish import (in terms of value).

Argentina's top-10 fish import products (2017; in terms of value)



Data source: FAO. 2019. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global fisheries commodities production and trade 1976–2017 (FishStatJ)

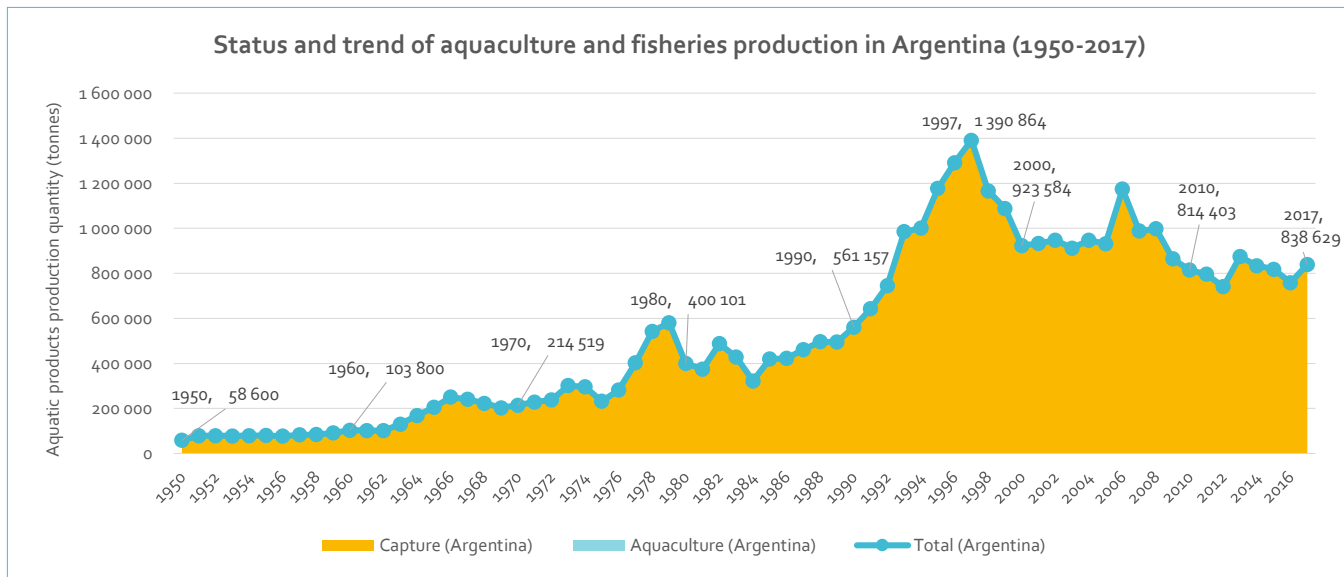
(www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Fish Trade Module; see Templates 45-47 in the WAPI Prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

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

Total fishery production

Argentina (1950–2017): Total fishery production increased from 58 600 tonnes in 1950 to over 1.39 million tonnes in 1997 then declined to 838 629 tonnes in 2017. The decline was due to the collapse of capture fisheries production; whereas aquaculture production has been marginal throughout the period.



Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Total Fishery Production Module; see Figure 5.1 in the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1) for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage.

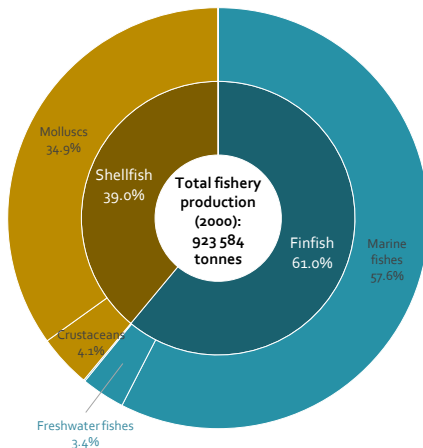
Argentina (2000–2017):

Total fishery production declined from 923 584 tonnes to 838 629 tonnes.

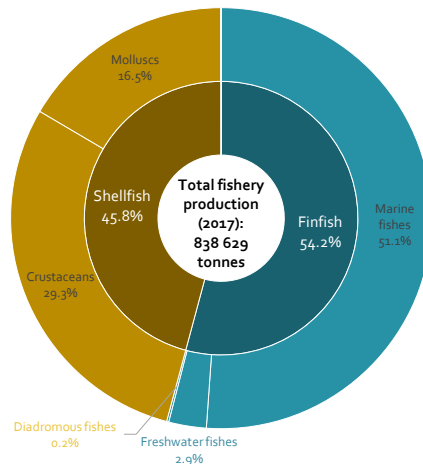
The share of crustaceans increased from 4.1 percent to 29.3 percent.

The share of molluscs declined from 34.9 percent to 16.5 percent.

Argentina (2000)



Argentina (2017)

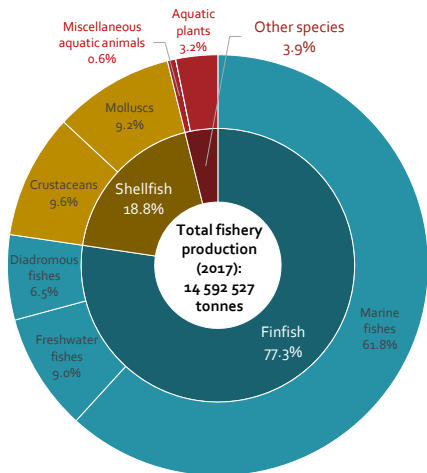


Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

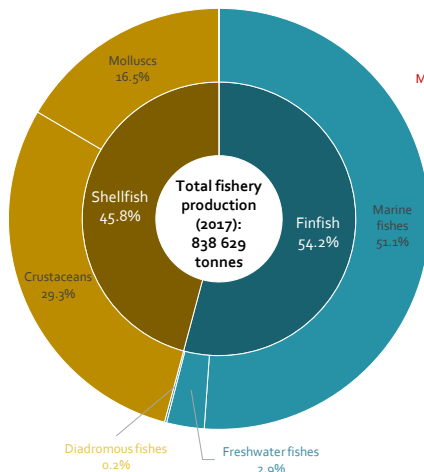
Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Total Fishery Production Module; see Figure 1.5 in the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1) for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage. Species accounting for less than 0.1 percent of total production not labelled in the charts.

Argentina (2017): Finfish accounted for 54.2 percent of total fishery production (including primarily 51.1 percent of marine fishes); shellfish accounted for 45.8 percent (primarily 29.3 percent of crustaceans and 16.5 percent of molluscs). The 45.8 percent of shellfish share was much greater than that in LAC (18.8 percent) and the world (19 percent).

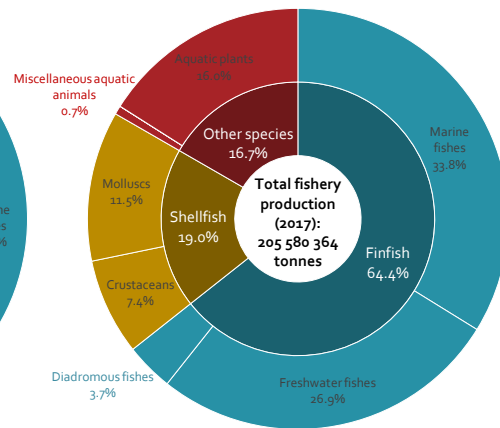
Latin America and the Caribbean (2017)



Argentina (2017)



World (2017)



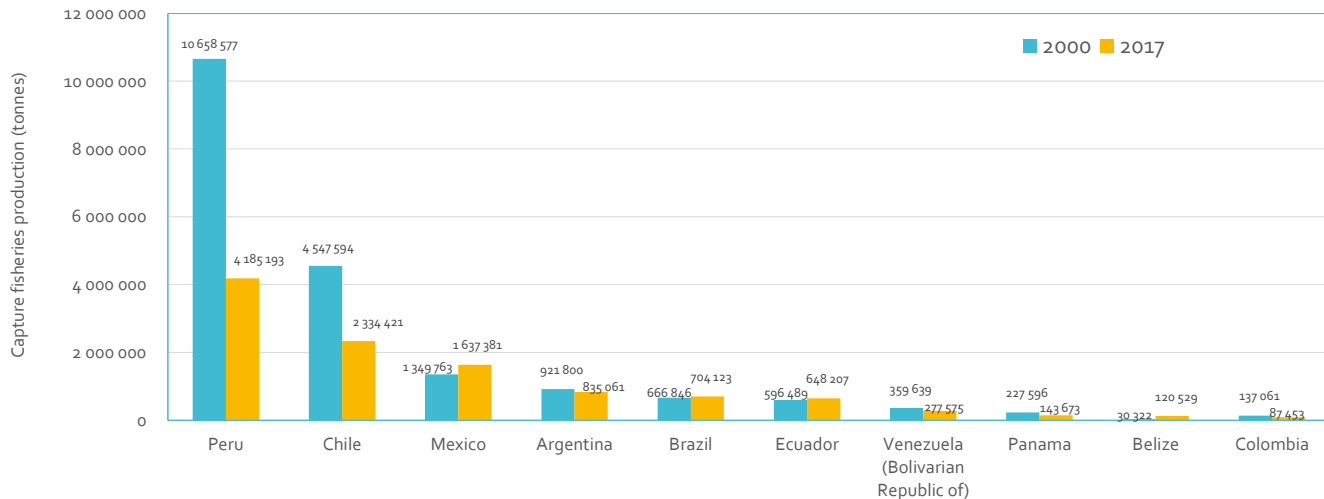
Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Total Fishery Production Module; see Figure 1.5 in the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1) for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage. Species accounting for less than 0.1 percent of total production not labelled in the charts.

Capture fisheries production

Argentina (2000 versus 2017): The 4th largest LAC wild fish producer in 2017 with the capture fisheries production declined from 921 800 tonnes in 2000 to 835 061 tonnes in 2017.

Top 10 capture fisheries countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2017



Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Capture Fisheries Production Module; see Figure 3.3 in the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1) for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage.

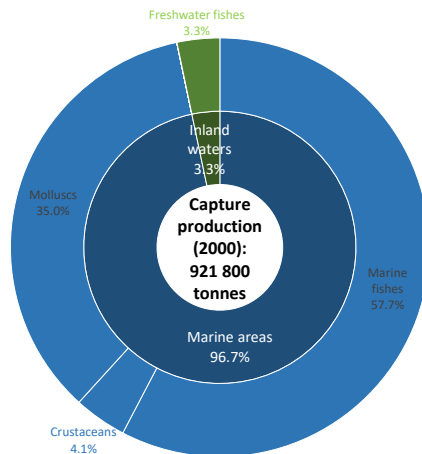
Argentina (2000–2017):

Capture fisheries production dominated by marine fisheries.

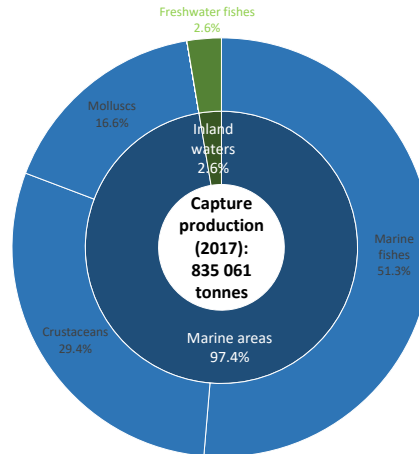
The share of inland fisheries (primarily freshwater fishes) declined from 3.3 percent to 2.6 percent.

The share of marine crustaceans fisheries increased from 4.1 percent to 29.4 percent.

Argentina (2000)



Argentina (2017)

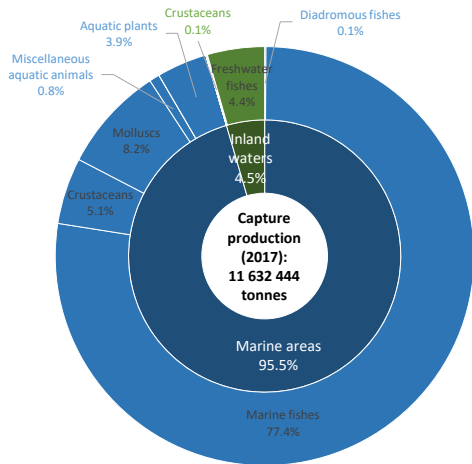


Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

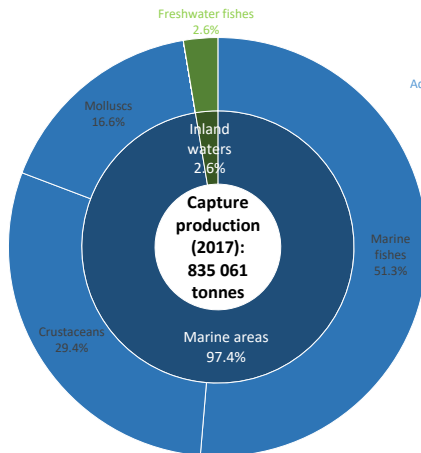
Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Capture Fisheries Production Module; see Figure 1.5 in the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1) for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage. Marine areas including coastal areas.

Argentina (inland versus marine fisheries, 2017): Inland fisheries accounted for 2.6 percent of capture fisheries production (compared to 4.5 percent in LAC and 12.7 percent in the world).

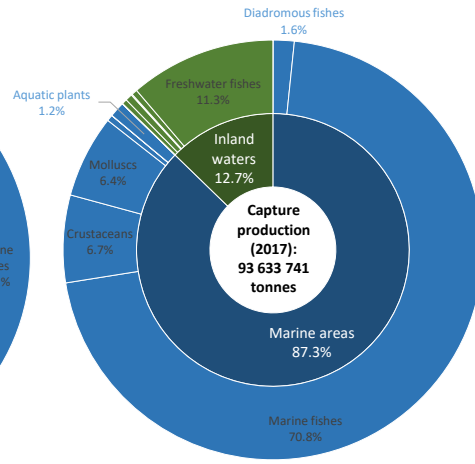
Latin America and the Caribbean (2017)



Argentina (2017)



World (2017)



Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).
Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Capture Fisheries Production Module; see Figure 1.5 in the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1) for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage. Marine areas including coastal areas.

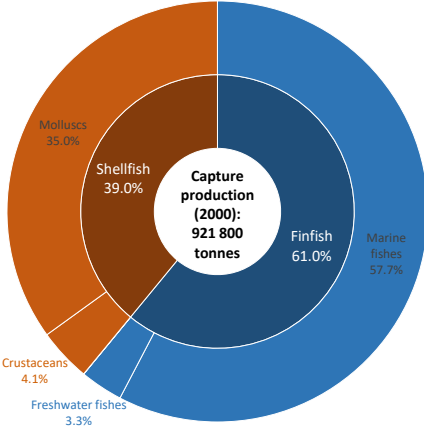
Argentina (2000–2017):

The share of shellfish in capture fisheries production increased from 39 percent to 46 percent.

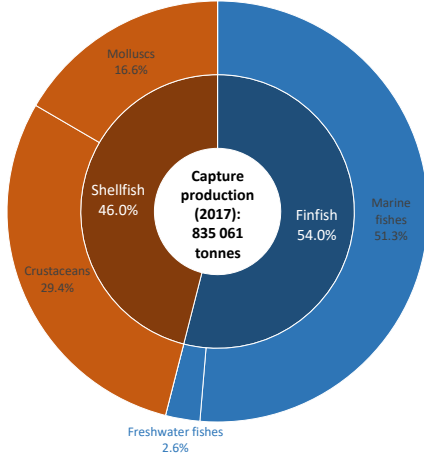
The share of crustaceans increased from 4.1 percent to 29.4 percent.

The share of molluscs declined from 35 percent to 16.6 percent.

Argentina (2000)



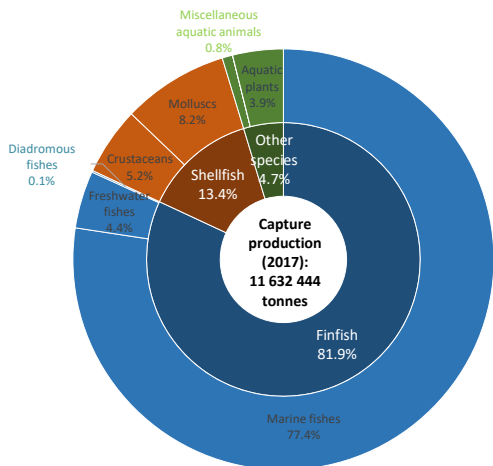
Argentina (2017)



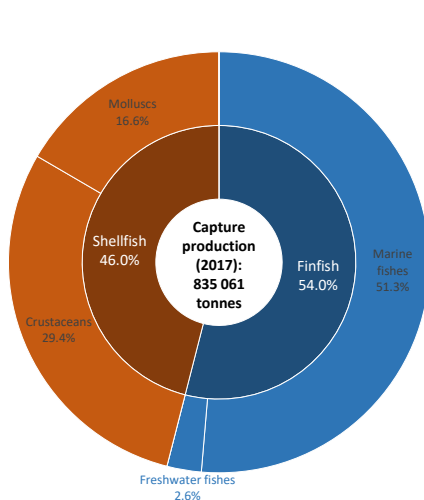
Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).
Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Capture Fisheries Production Module; see Figure 1.5 in the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1) for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage.

Argentina (2017): Capture fisheries production in 2017 was composed of 54 percent finfish (compared to 81.9 percent in LAC and 84.3 percent in the world) and 46 percent shellfish (compared to 13.4 percent in LAC and 14 percent in the world).

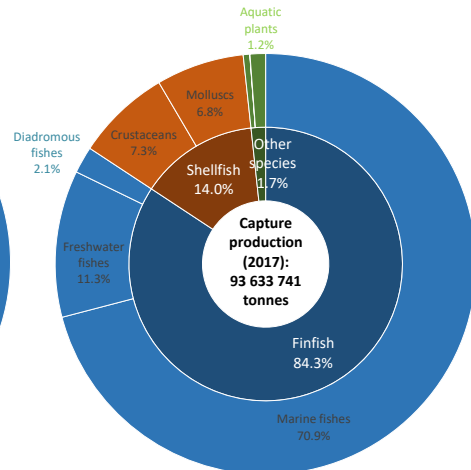
Latin America and the Caribbean (2017)



Argentina (2017)



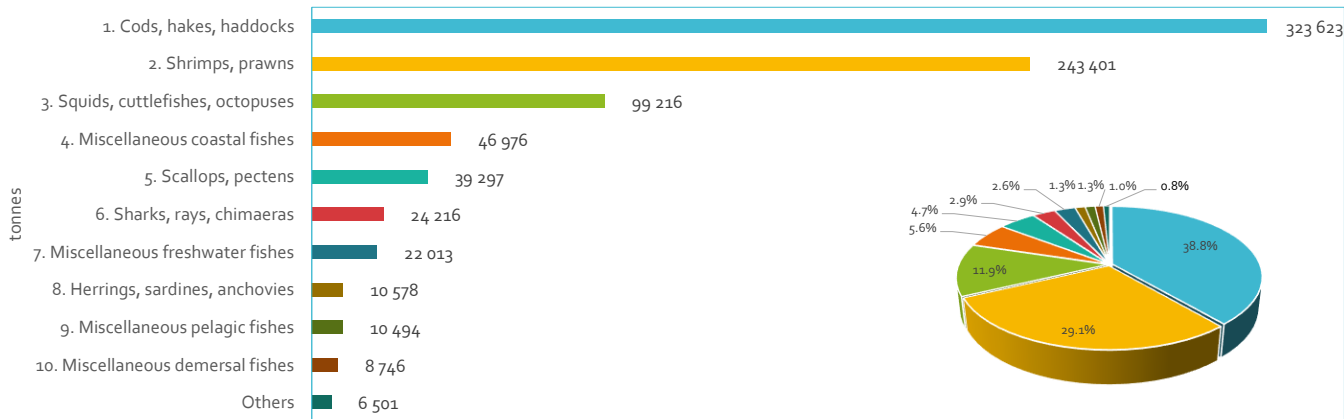
World (2017)



Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).
 Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Capture Fisheries Production Module; see Figure 1.5 in the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1) for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage.

Argentina (2017): Top 10 ISSCAAP groups in capture fisheries production in terms of quantity.

Top-10 ISSCAAP groups in Argentina's capture fisheries production quantity (2017)

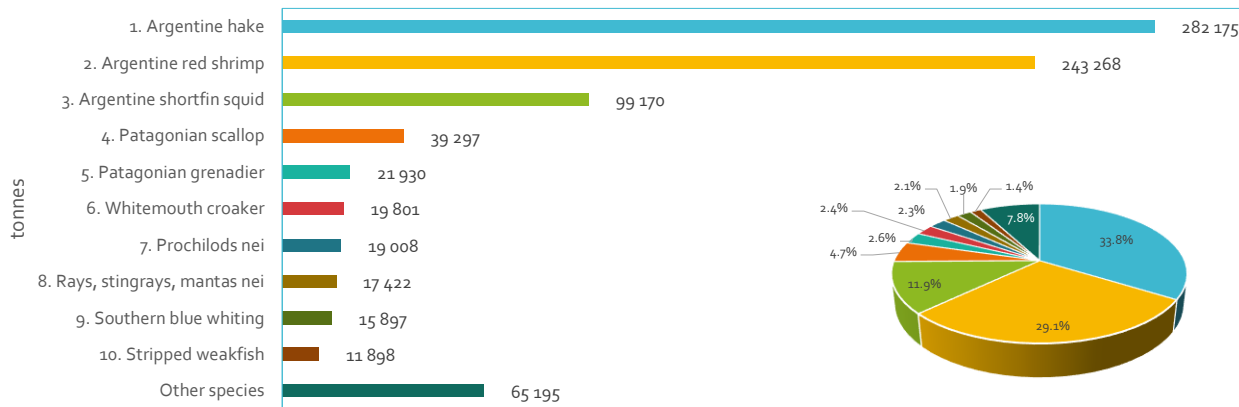


Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Capture Fisheries Production Module; see Figure 1.2 in the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1) for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). ISSCAAP = International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants; more information about ISSCAAP groups can be found at www.fao.org/tempref/FI/DOCUMENT/cwp/handbook/annex/AnnexS2listISSCAAP2000.pdf.

Argentina (2017): Top 10 ASFIS species items in capture fisheries production in terms of quantity.

Top-10 ASFIS species items in Argentina's capture fisheries production quantity (2017)



Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).
 Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Capture Fisheries Production Module; see Figure 1.2 in the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1) for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). ASFIS = Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System; more information about ASFIS species items can be found at www.fao.org/fishery/collection/asfis/en. Nei = not elsewhere included.

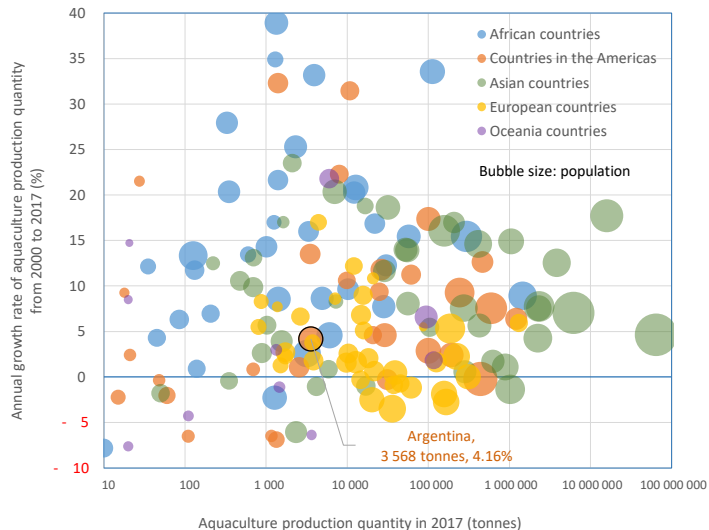
Aquaculture production

Argentina (2000–2017): Aquaculture production doubled from 1 784 tonnes in 2000 to 3 568 tonnes in 2017; the 4.16 percent annual growth was lower than South America (7.46 percent), LAC (7.45 percent) and the world (5.79 percent).

Status and trends of aquaculture production, 2000-2017

Country/area	Aquaculture production (tonnes)		Annual growth (%)
	2000	2017	
World	43 014 088	111 946 623	5.79
Northern America	584 495	631 374	0.45
LAC	872 516	2 960 084	7.45
South America	744 064	2 527 424	7.46
Central America	88 747	395 950	9.20
Caribbean	39 705	36 710	-0.46
Argentina + top 10 aquaculture countries (by tonnage) in LAC, 2017			
Chile	425 058	1 219 747	6.40
Brazil	172 450	595 000	7.56
Ecuador	61 311	464 505	12.65
Mexico	53 918	243 307	9.27
Peru	6 596	100 455	17.37
Colombia	61 786	100 000	2.87
Honduras	10 053	61 500	11.24
Cuba	32 780	31 210	-0.29
Venezuela	13 505	29 000	4.60
Guatemala	3 963	26 360	11.79
Argentina	1 784	3 568	4.16

Aquaculture growth in Argentina from a global perspective (2000-2017)



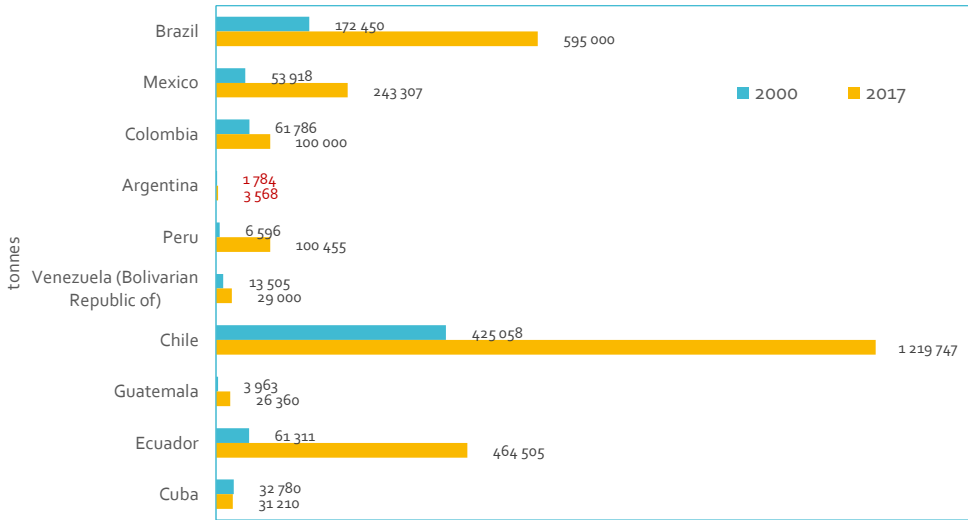
Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).
 Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 2.1 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage.

Argentina (2000–2017):

Aquaculture production increased from 1 784 tonnes in 2000 to 3 568 tonnes in 2017.

The 3 568 tonnes aquaculture production in 2017 was the lowest among the top 10 most populated countries/territories in LAC.

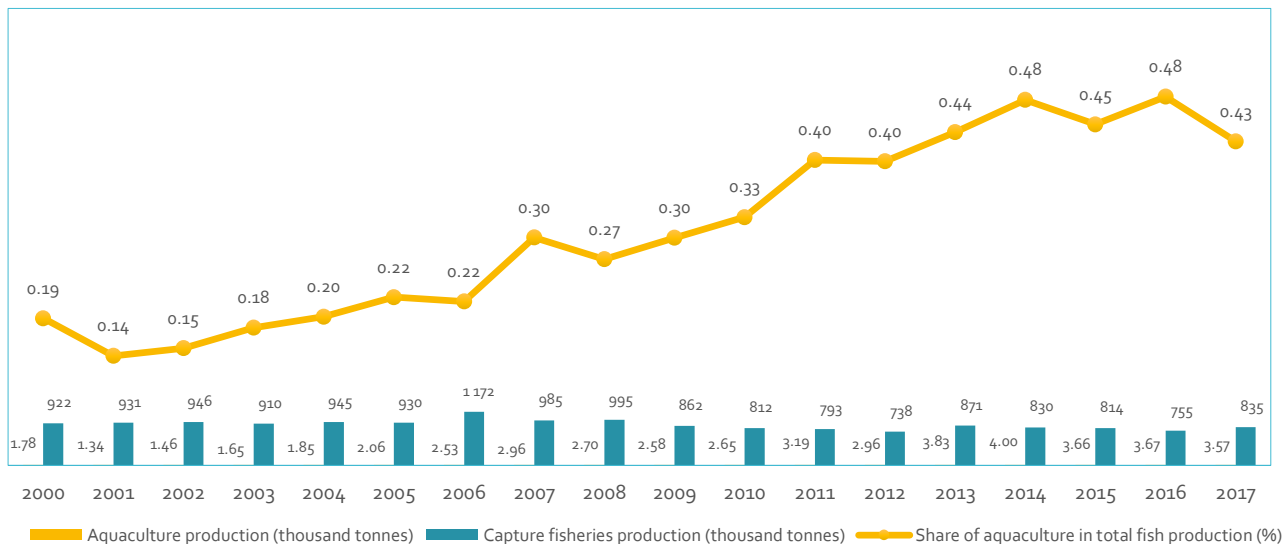
Aquaculture production in the top 10 most populated countries/territories in LAC, 2017



Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).
Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 3.3 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage.

Argentina (2000–2017): Aquaculture’s share in total fishery production increased from 0.19 percent to 0.43 percent between 2000 and 2017.

Argentina: aquaculture's share in total fishery production

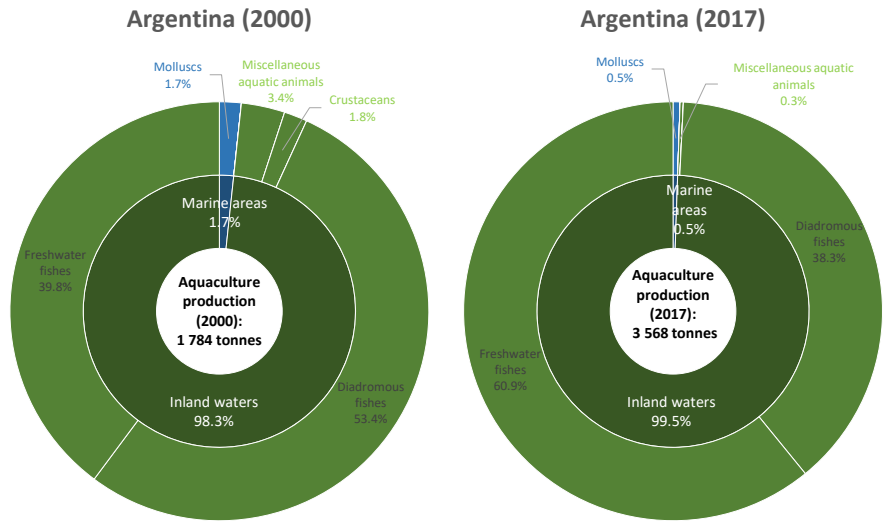


Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).
 Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 5.1 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage.

Argentina (quantity; 2000–2017):

Aquaculture production doubled from 1 784 tonnes to 3 568 tonnes between 2000 and 2017.

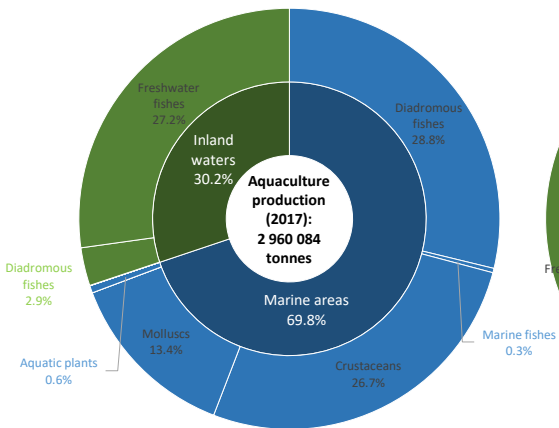
The production was dominated by inland aquaculture with the share of aquaculture in marine areas declined from 1.7 percent to 0.5 percent.



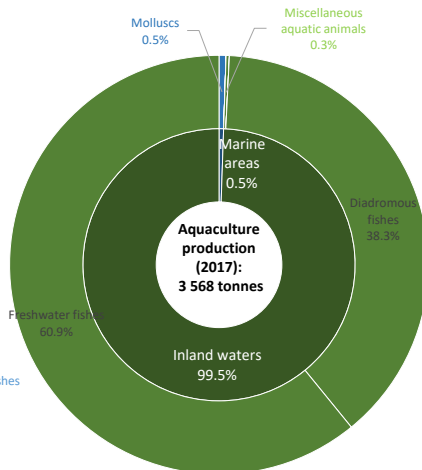
Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).
 Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage. Species group less than 0.1 percent of total production may not be labelled.

Argentina (2017): Inland aquaculture accounted for 99.5 percent of the country's aquaculture production quantity in 2017 (compared to 30.2 percent in LAC and 44 percent in the world).

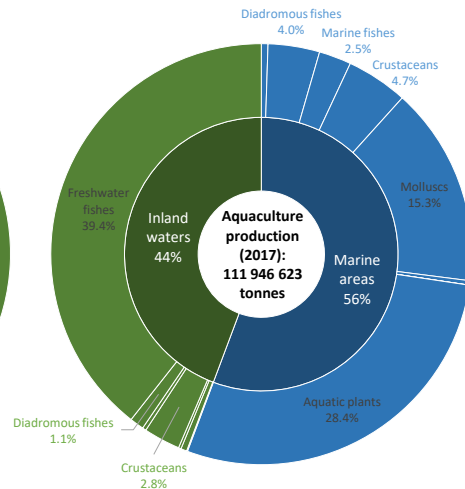
Latin America and the Caribbean (2017)



Argentina (2017)



World (2017)



Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

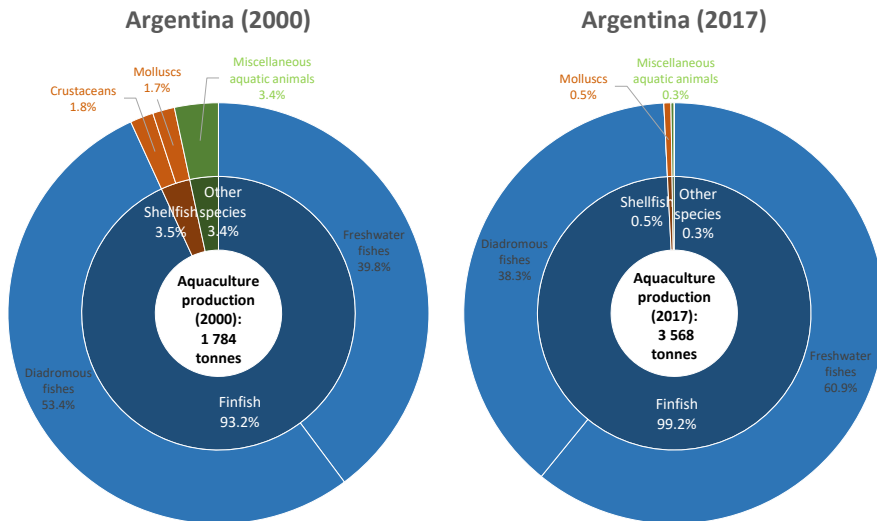
Production covers all species measured in tonnage. Species group less than 0.1 percent of total production may not be labelled.

Argentina (2000 versus 2017):

Aquaculture production increased from 1 784 tonnes to 3 568 tonnes.

The share of freshwater fishes increased from 39.8 percent to 60.9 percent.

The share of diadromous fishes decreased from 53.4 percent to 38.3 percent.



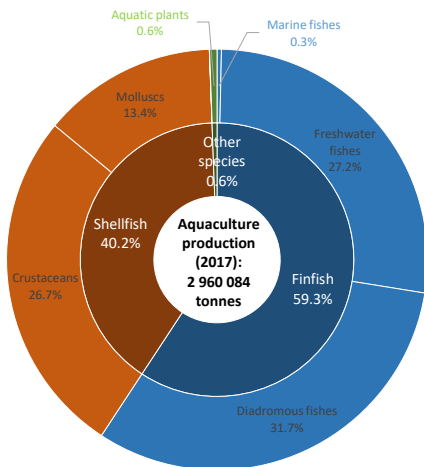
Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example

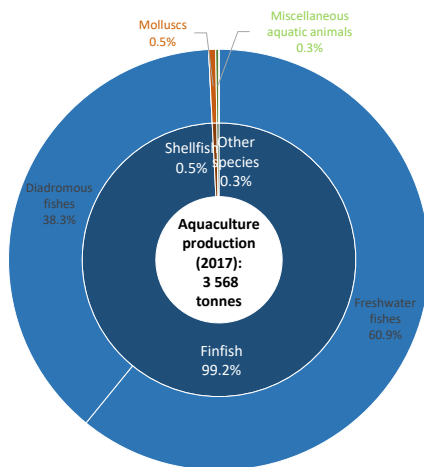
(www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage. Species group less than 0.1 percent of total production may not be labelled.

Argentina (2017): Freshwater fishes accounted for 60.9 percent of Argentina’s aquaculture production (compared to 27.2 percent in LAC and 39.9 percent in the world); the shellfish share was only 0.5 percent (compared to 40.2 percent in LAC and 23.1 percent in the world).

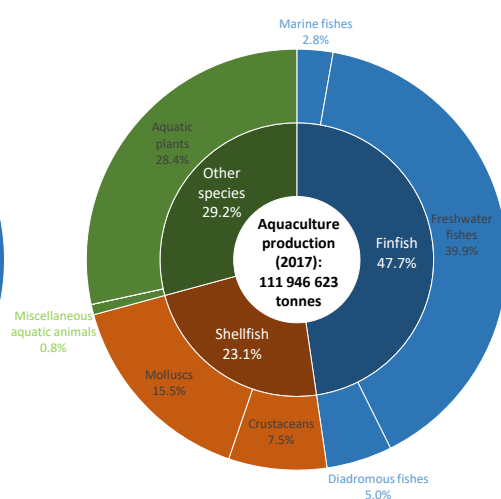
Latin America and the Caribbean (2017)



Argentina (2017)



World (2017)



Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).
 Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Production covers all species measured in tonnage. Species group less than 0.1 percent of total production may not be labelled.

Argentina (aquaculture tonnage, 2017): Characins and salmons/trouts/smelts are the two largest species groups in the country's aquaculture production.

Aquaculture production in Argentina by species groups		Year 2017 (in terms of quantity)			
<u>WAPI species groups</u>	<u>ISSCAAP division</u>	Number of species in the group farmed by the country	The country's production quantity of each species group (live weight; tonnes)	Share of the country's production quantity of all species (%)	Share of world production of the same species group (%)
1. Characins (Characiformes)	Freshwater fishes	5	1 927	54.02	0.43
2. Salmons, trouts, smelts (ISSCAAP group)	Diadromous fishes	1	1 367	38.33	0.04
3. Carps, barbels and other cyprinids (ISSCAAP group)	Freshwater fishes	2	99	2.77	0.00
4. Catfishes (Siluriformes)	Freshwater fishes	1	89	2.51	0.00
5. Tilapias and other cichlids (ISSCAAP group)	Freshwater fishes	1	56	1.58	0.00
6. Oysters (ISSCAAP group)	Molluscs	1	16	0.45	0.00
7. Frogs and other amphibians (ISSCAAP group)	Miscellaneous aquatic animals	1	9	0.25	0.01
8. Mussels (ISSCAAP group)	Molluscs	3	3	0.09	0.00
Aquatic products			15	3 568	100.00

Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstati/en).

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example

(www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/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 <http://www.fao.org/3/ca5187en/ca5187en.pdf>.

Argentina (aquaculture value, 2017): The pattern of the top 10 species groups in terms of value is similar to that in terms of quantity (the previous slide).

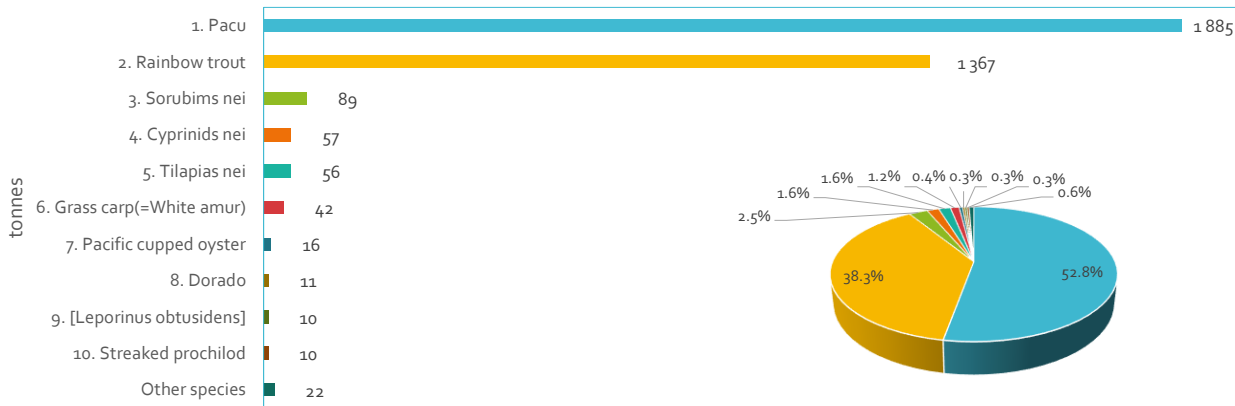
Aquaculture production in Argentina by species groups		Year 2017 (in terms of value)			
<u>WAPI species groups</u>	<u>ISSCAAP division</u>	Number of species in the group farmed by the country	The country's production value of each species group (farmgate; USD 1 000)	Share of the country's production value of all species (%)	Share of world production of the same species group (%)
1. Characins (Characiformes)	Freshwater fishes	5	12 821	52.25	1.37
2. Salmons, trouts, smelts (ISSCAAP group)	Diadromous fishes	1	9 907	40.37	0.04
3. Catfishes (Siluriformes)	Freshwater fishes	1	809	3.30	0.01
4. Carps, barbels and other cyprinids (ISSCAAP group)	Freshwater fishes	2	478	1.95	0.00
5. Tilapias and other cichlids (ISSCAAP group)	Freshwater fishes	1	306	1.25	0.00
6. Frogs and other amphibians (ISSCAAP group)	Miscellaneous aquatic animals	1	185	0.75	0.02
7. Oysters (ISSCAAP group)	Molluscs	1	20	0.08	0.00
8. Mussels (ISSCAAP group)	Molluscs	3	12	0.05	0.00
Aquatic products			15	24 539	100.00

Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstati/en).

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 1.5 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/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 <http://www.fao.org/3/ca5187en/ca5187en.pdf>.

Argentina (2017): Top 10 farmed ASFIS species items by quantity

Top-10 ASFIS species items in Argentina's aquaculture production quantity (2017)

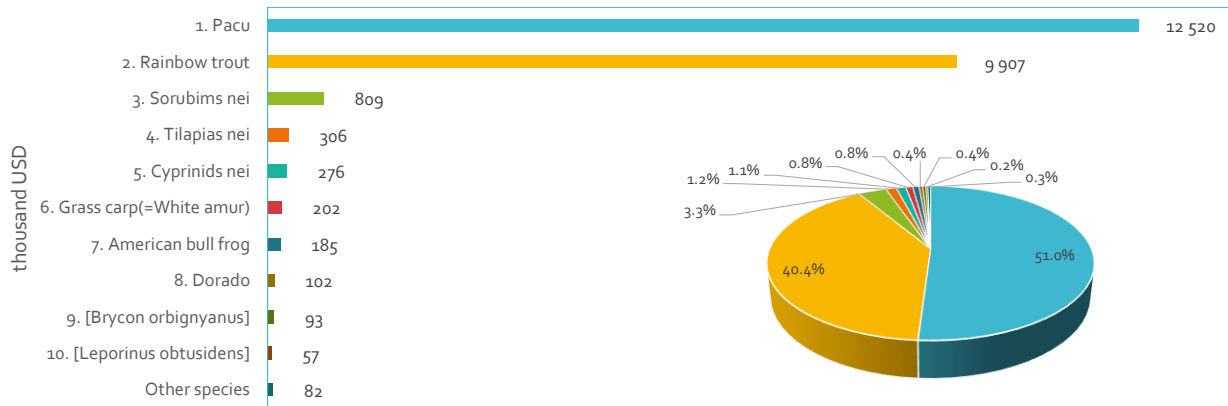


Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 1.2 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Species item less than 0.1 percent of total production may not be labelled in the pie chart. ASFIS = Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System; more information about ASFIS species items can be found at www.fao.org/fishery/collection/asfis/en. Nei = not elsewhere included.

Argentina (2017): Top 10 farmed ASFIS species items by value

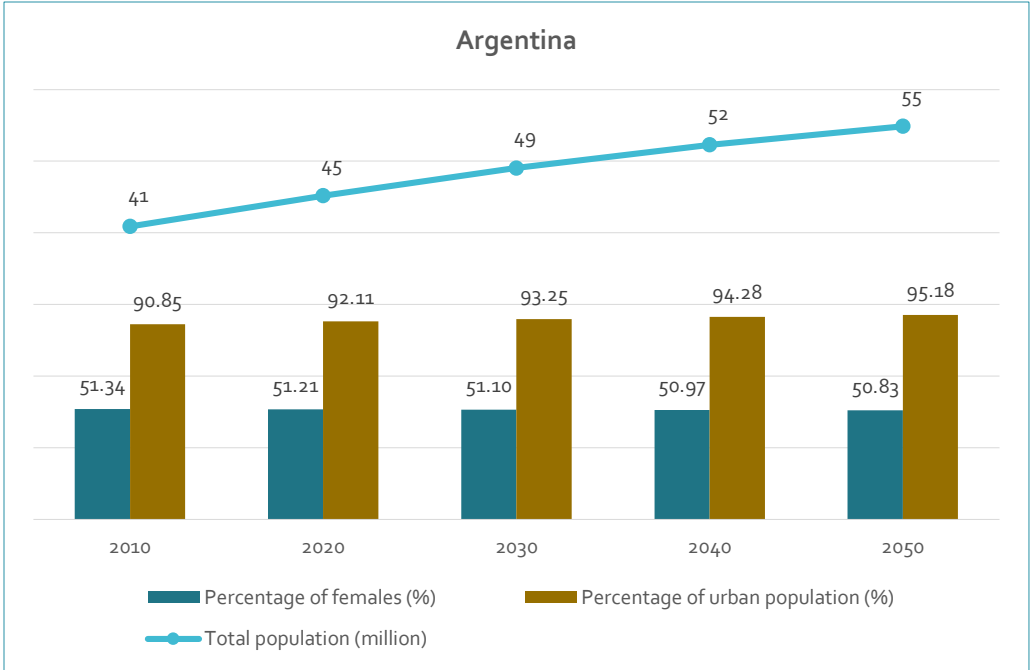
Top-10 ASFIS species items in Argentina's aquaculture production value (2017)



Data source: FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).
 Notes: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Aquaculture Production Module (WAPI-AQPRN); see Figure 1.2 in WAPI-AQPRN v.2018.1 for a similar example (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en). Species item less than 1 percent of total production may not be labelled in the pie chart. ASFIS = Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System; more information about ASFIS species items can be found at www.fao.org/fishery/collection/asfis/en. Nei = not elsewhere included.

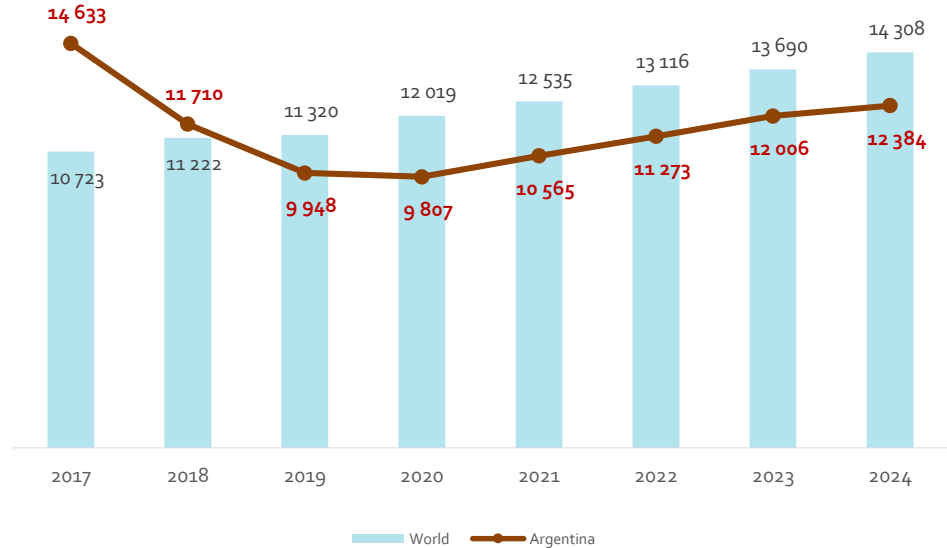
Outlook

Argentina's population is expected to increase from 45 million in 2020 to 55 million in 2050 with the urban ratio increased to 95.18 percent and the female ratio declined to 50.83 percent.



Data sources: United Nations World Population Prospects (2019 revision; <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population>). United Nations World Urbanization Prospects (2018 revision; <https://population.un.org/wup>).
 Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI Population Module; see Template 1 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

GDP per capita (current USD)



Argentina (2017-2024):
USD 14 633 GDP per capita in 2017 was higher than the world average.

GDP per capita expected to decline to USD 9 807 in 2020 then rebound back to USD 12 384 in 2024.

The projected USD 12 384 GDP per capita in 2024 is lower than the world average.

Data sources: IMF World Economic Outlook (WEO) database (October 2019; <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2019/01/weodata/download.aspx>).

United Nations World Population Prospects (2019 revision; <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population>) used to calculate GDP indicators at the regional level.

Note: Constructed by the FAO WAPI GDP Module (including calculation of GDP indicators at the regional/global level); see Template 4 in the WAPI prototype for examples (www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en).

Argentina (2017–2030): Aquaculture growth potential from the demand-side perspective

Argentina: Fish & seafood	Baseline (2017)	Projection to 2030			
		Population growth only		Population growth + higher per capita fish demand	
		Year 2030	2030 compared to the baseline	Year 2030	2030 compared to the baseline
1. Per capita fish demand (kg/capita/year)	6.93	6.93	-	10.25	3.32
2. Population (thousand)	43 937	49 056	5 119	49 056	5 119
3. Total fish demand (tonnes)	304 440	339 910	35 470	502 973	198 532
4. Fish supply from aquaculture (tonnes)	3 568	4 612	1 045	4 612	1 045
5. Supply-demand gap (tonnes)			-34 425		- 197 488
Notes: Fish & seafood includes finfish, crustaceans, molluscs and miscellaneous aquatic animals. 1. The 2013 level of per capita fish consumption in Argentina (6.93 kg) and LAC (10.25 kg) treated as the baseline and the higher benchmark, respectively. 2. Population data from UN World Population Prospects (2019 revision). 3. Equal to (1) x (2). 4. Farmed fish and seafood production in 2017 from FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019); projection of aquaculture production in 2030 based on the 5-year linear trend of aquaculture production during 2012–2017. 5. Equal to (4) - (3).					

- Given the 6.93 kg baseline per capita fish & seafood consumption, 339 910 tonnes of fish & seafood will be needed to satisfy the demand of Argentina's 49.056 million population in 2030, which is 35 470 tonnes higher than the 304 440 tonnes of baseline fish & seafood demand.
- Argentina's farmed fish & seafood production increased from 2 958 tonnes in 2012 to 3 568 tonnes in 2017. Following the linear trend during 2012–2017, farmed fish & seafood production in Argentina would reach 4 612 tonnes in 2030, which is 1 045 tonnes higher than the baseline level in 2017.
- The 1 045 tonnes of extra fish & seafood supply generated by the trend aquaculture growth would be **insufficient** to cover the 35 470 tonnes of extra fish & seafood demand driven by population growth with a **shortage of 34 425 tonnes**.
- If Argentina would like to increase its per capita fish & seafood consumption in 2030 to 10.25 kg (i.e. the LAC average as the benchmark), then the extra fish demand would be 198 532 tonnes, which, compared to the 1 045 tonnes of extra supply from trend aquaculture growth, implies a large **demand-supply gap of 197 488 tonnes**.
- Aquaculture production in Argentina would need to grow **20 percent** a year between 2017 and 2030 in order to generate enough extra fish supply to cover the extra fish demand driven by population growth; and the required annual aquaculture growth rate would be **36 percent** in order to cover the fish demand driven by both population growth and the increase of its per capita fish consumption to the LAC level.

Argentina: Aquaculture growth potential from the supply-side perspective

- Argentina's share in world aquaculture production tonnage in 2017 (0.0032 percent):
 - **Much smaller than** its share in world population (0.58 percent).
- Argentina's share in world marine aquaculture production tonnage (0.00003 percent):
 - **Much smaller than** its share in world coastline length (0.62).
- Argentina's share in world inland aquaculture production (0.0072 percent):
 - **Much smaller than** its share in world surface area of inland waterbodies (1.18 percent).
 - **Much smaller than** its share in world renewable water resources (1.60 percent).

Argentina (2017)	Share of world total (%)
Total country area (excluding coastal waters) ¹	2.07
Surface area of inland waterbodies ²	1.18
Coastline length ³	0.62
Total renewable water resources ¹	1.60
Population ⁴	0.58
Aquaculture production (all areas)⁵	0.00320
Aquaculture production (inland waters)⁵	0.00720
Aquaculture production (marine areas)⁵	0.00003

Data sources: 1. FAO. 2016. AQUASTAT Main Database – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Website accessed on 16 May 2019.

2. FAOSTAT Land Cover database (updated June 2019; CCI_LC). 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 (2019 revision). 5. FAO Global Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics v2019.1.0, published through FishStatJ (March 2019).

A bird's eye view of selected farm sites and farming systems in Argentina

Fish farming in earthen pond contributed around 60 percent to the total aquaculture production by quantity in 2017. This satellite image, dated January 2018, shows the earthen ponds of a commercial farm in northeast Argentina for growing freshwater finfish species.



Image © 2020 Maxar Technologies

Google Earth

Pacu (*Piaractus mesopotamicus*) has surpassed rainbow trout and become the most farmed species in Argentinian aquaculture in recent years. With a total production of 1 885 tonnes in 2017, it contributed 53 percent of the total aquaculture production by quantity. A few large farms using earthen pond in the northeast dominate the farmed pacu production in the country. These satellite images, dated November 2017, show the culture sites in northeast Argentina.

Less than 300 tonnes of carps and native species were farmed by many small operators collectively.



With 1 367 tonnes of harvest in 2017, rainbow trout is now the second most farmed species in Argentina. A majority of farmed rainbow trout production (1 318 tonnes) came from cage culture operations in Alicura Reservoir in northwest Argentina, while small volumes are produced from raceways (46 tonnes) and marine cages (3 tonnes).



Image © 2020 Maxar Technologies

Square floating cages are used for rainbow trout culture in Alicura Reservoir, the first of 5 artificial reservoir on Limay River in northwest Argentina. Image dated March 2018

Argentinian silverside (*Odontesthes bonariensis*), endemic to Argentina, is a favoured food fish for sport fishing with a potential for aquaculture. It has been introduced to other countries in South America, Europe and Asia for aquaculture or for stocking in water bodies.

This satellite image (dated March 2018) shows the Hydrobiology Station in Chascomus with a hatchery producing silverside fingerlings for stock enhancement in natural lake and reservoirs, as well as for sale to stock private farm ponds.

