



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.

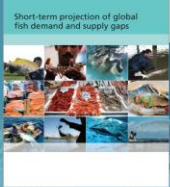
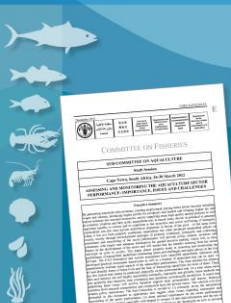
– **WAPI Fish Consumption Module (WAPIFISHCSP)** includes 10 indicators – three nutrition indicators and seven food indicators – to examine food supply and utilization patterns (with a focus on the contribution of fish to food and nutrition) in 270 countries and areas for six decades, from the 1960s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

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

March 2021



Preparation of this factsheet

- This factsheet provides data and information to facilitate the assessment of aquaculture growth potential in Guatemala. 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 may differ from those 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 Guatemala is listed in [Developing Regions](#) (as opposed to [Developed Regions](#)), the Americas, Latin America and the Caribbean ([LAC](#)) and the sub-region of Central 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.
- The factsheet was prepared by Junning Cai, Giulia Galli and Xiaowei Zhou. Technical support/feedback from John Jorgensen, Helga Josupeit, Carlos Pulgarin and Marc Taconet are 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); junning.cai@fao.org; wapi@fao.org.

Remarks on FAO aquaculture statistical data – Guatemala

- 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, Guatemala was among the 16 countries or territories in Latin America and the Caribbean ([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); 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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Highlights (I)

Status and trends

- Aquaculture production in Guatemala increased from a little less than 4 000 tonnes in 2000 to nearly 30 000 tonnes in 2018, the 12 percent annual growth was higher than the sub-regional, regional and global averages and most of the countries in Central America ([slides 60-61](#)).
- The 28 317 tonnes of aquaculture production in 2018 comprised four species items, including whiteleg shrimp (61 percent of the total production), tilapias (39 percent) and two minor species (rainbow trout and common carp) accounting for less than 1 percent of the total production ([slides 66-69](#)).

Supply-side perspective

- Guatemala's 0.02 percent share of world aquaculture production tonnage in 2018 was much smaller than its 0.23 percent share in world population. The country's 0.03 percent share in world marine aquaculture production was smaller than its 0.05 percent share in world coastline length, and its 0.02 percent share in world inland aquaculture production was smaller than its 0.04 percent share in world surface area of inland waterbodies and its 0.23 percent share in world renewable water resources ([slides 9-10](#); [slide 74](#)).
- From 2000 to 2018, Guatemala's capture fisheries production declined from 39 000 tonnes to 17 000 tonnes (comprising mostly tunas/bonitos/billfishes; [slides 52-58](#)), whereas its aquaculture production increased from 4 000 tonnes to 28 000 tonnes, resulting in a slight increase of total fishery production from 43 000 tonnes to 45 000 tonnes ([slide 48](#)).
- In 2017, Guatemala's 53 000 tonnes of domestic fish and seafood consumption was provided by its 43 000 tonnes of food fish supply from domestic sources and 10 000 tonnes of net import ([slides 22-23](#)).
- Guatemala's import of aquatic products increased from USD 8 million in 2000 to USD 105 million in 2018. The 43 000 tonnes of import include 19 000 tonnes of tunas/bonitos/billfishes products, 8 000 tonnes of fishmeals and 7 000 tonnes of shrimps/prawns products ([slides 41-46](#)).

Highlights (II)

Demand-side perspective

- Guatemala is an upper-middle income country with a relatively large and growing population, about half of which living in urban areas ([slides 9-12](#); [slides 71-72](#)). Undernourishment and severe food insecurity were high; obesity was low compared to regional averages, yet higher than the world average; anaemia among women of reproductive age was higher than the sub-regional average yet lower than the world average ([slide 14](#)). Guatemala's per capita protein intake in 2017 was lower than the world average ([slide 16](#)); so was its per capita animal protein intake ([slide 20](#)) and fish share ([slide 21](#)), yet the life expectancy of its population was higher than the world average ([slide 17](#)).
- In 2017, Guatemala's per capita protein intake (70 g/day) was lower than that of Central America (87 g/day) and world (83 g/day) ([slide 16](#)). So were its 31 percent animal share in total protein intake ([slide 16](#)) and its 3.6 percent fish share in animal protein intake fish share ([slide 20](#)).
- Per capita fish consumption in Guatemala increased from 1.1 kg in 1997 to 3.2 kg in 2017, which was still much lower than the Central America average (13.42 kg) and the world average (20.3 kg). ([slides 25-28](#)).
- Guatemala's export of aquatic products increased from USD 35 million in 2000 to USD 115 million in 2018. The 21 000 tonnes of export include primarily 10 000 tonnes of shrimps/prawns products and 9 000 tonnes of tunas/bonitos/billfishes products as well as 245 tonnes of fresh/chilled tilapias ([slides 34-39](#)).
- Guatemala's population is expected to increase from 17 million in 2018 to 21 million in 2030. If Guatemala would like to increase its per capita fish consumption to the Central America average (i.e. 12.42 kg), the population growth and higher per capita consumption would tend to increase its total fish demand by 200 000 tonnes between 2018 and 2030. Aquaculture in Guatemala needs to grow nearly 20 percent a year in order to generate enough supply to cover the 200 000 tonnes demand growth ([slide 73](#)).

Geo-location, natural resources,
population and income

Guatemala (2018): 0.0247 percent of world aquaculture production; 0.23 percent of world population; an upper-middle income country (40.54 percent of world average GDP per capita).

Status of aquaculture production, population and GDP, 2018

Country/area	Aquaculture production (2018) ¹		Population (2018) ²		GDP per capita (2018) ³	
	Tonnes	Share of world total (%)	Million	Share of world total (%)	Current USD	Ratio to world average (%)
World	114 508 042	100.00	7 631	100.00	11 222	100.00
Developing Regions	109 509 509	95.63	6 364	83.39	5 372	47.87
Latin America and the Caribbean	3 161 618	2.76	642	8.42	8 503	75.77
Central America	410 436	0.36	175	2.30	8 497	75.72
Guatemala + other countries in Central America						
Belize	563	0.0005	0.4	0.01	5 038	44.90
Costa Rica	20 820	0.0182	5.0	0.07	12 093	107.77
El Salvador	8 600	0.0075	6.4	0.08	4 059	36.17
Guatemala	28 317	0.0247	17.2	0.23	4 549	40.54
Honduras	65 000	0.0568	9.6	0.13	2 482	22.12
Mexico	247 222	0.2159	126.2	1.65	9 684	86.30
Nicaragua	29 468	0.0257	6.5	0.08	2 029	18.08
Panama	10 445	0.0091	4.2	0.05	15 576	138.80

Data sources: 1. FAO Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global aquaculture production 1950-2018 (Fishstat). 2. UN World Population Prospects (2019 Revision). 3. Total GDP from IMF World Economic Outlook Database (October 2019) divided by population from UN World Population Prospects (2019 Revision).

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

Guatemala (mid-2010s): 0.08 percent of world land area (including inland water surface area); 0.04 percent of world inland water surface area; 0.05 percent of world coastline length; 0.23 percent of world total renewable water resources.

Land and water resources

Country/area	Total country area (excluding coastal waters; 2013-17) ¹		Surface area of inland waterbodies (2015) ²		Coastline length (2019) ³		Total renewable water resources (2013- 17) 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
Developing Regions	82 607 378	61.60	1 371 378	39.93	n.a.	n.a.	39 730	72.58
Latin America and the Caribbean	20 423 660	15.23	306 507	8.93	n.a.	n.a.	19 204	35.08
Central America	2 486 660	1.85	30 845	0.90	n.a.	n.a.	1 147	2.10
Guatemala + other countries in Central America								
Belize	22 970	0.02	493	0.01	386	0.05	22	0.04
Costa Rica	51 100	0.04	285	0.01	1 290	0.16	113	0.21
El Salvador	21 040	0.02	458	0.01	307	0.04	26	0.05
Guatemala	108 890	0.08	1 317	0.04	400	0.05	128	0.23
Honduras	112 490	0.08	1 116	0.03	823	0.10	92	0.17
Mexico	1 964 380	1.46	15 848	0.46	9 330	1.16	462	0.84
Nicaragua	130 370	0.10	10 214	0.30	910	0.11	165	0.30
Panama	75 420	0.06	1 113	0.03	2 490	0.31	139	0.25

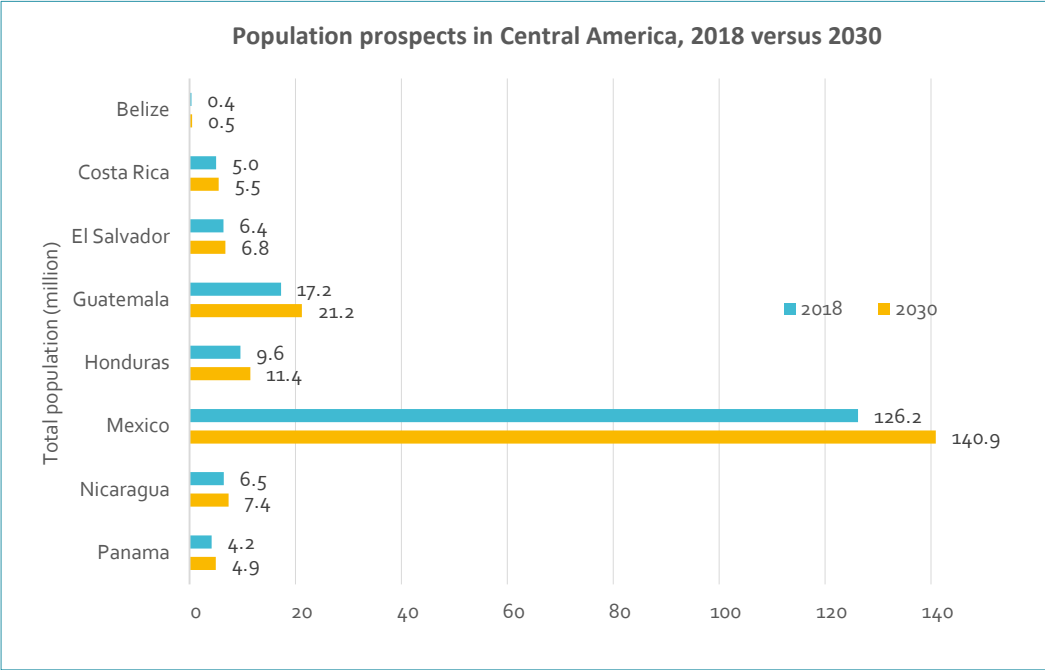
Data sources: 1. FAO. 2016. AQUASTAT Main Database – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Website accessed on 16 May 2019. 2. FAOSTAT Land Cover database (updated June 2019; CCI_LC). 3. The World Factbook, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), United States of America. Web accessed 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: SIDS = Small Island Developing States. LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean. N.a. = not available.

Population prospects in Guatemala (2018 versus 2030):

The second most populated country in Central America, following Mexico.

Population expected to increase from 17 million in 2018 to 21 million in 2030.



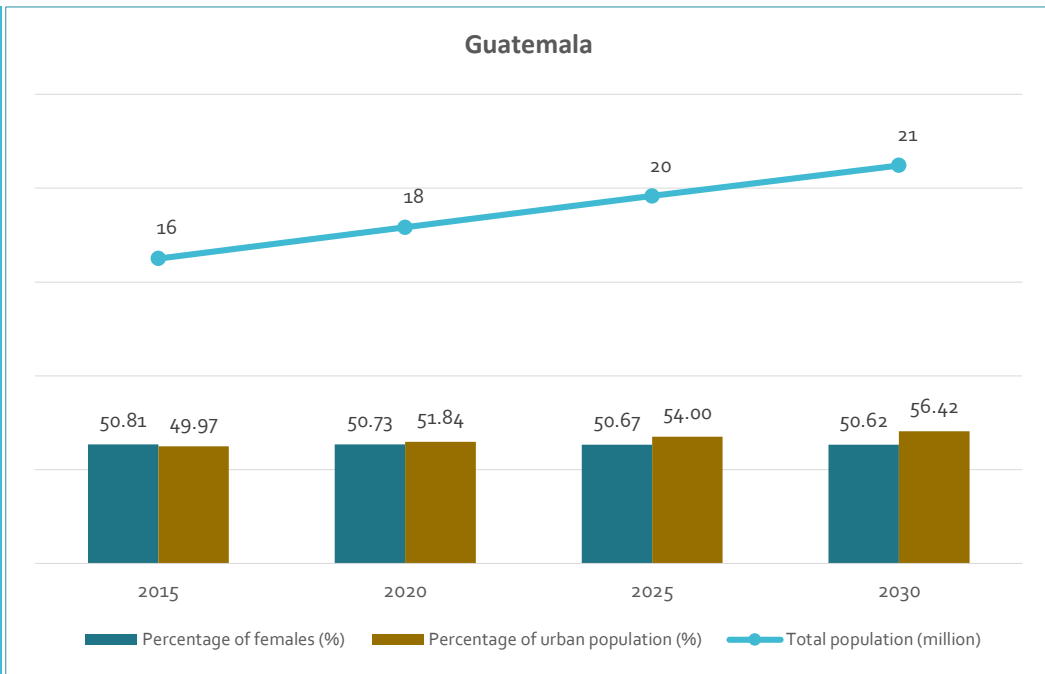
Data source: United Nations World Population Prospects (2019 revision).

Demographic features in Guatemala (2015–2030):

Population expected to increase by nearly 5 million between 2015 and 2030.

Urban ratio of total population expected to increase from 49.97 percent to 56.42 percent.

Female ratio in total population above 50 percent, expected to slightly decrease to 50.62 percent.



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>).

Food security, nutrition and health

Food security and nutrition status in Guatemala (mid-2010s):

Undernourishment:

16.1 percent of total population undernourished, higher than the world, regional and sub-regional averages.

Food insecurity:

18.1 percent of total population facing severe food insecurity, higher than the world, regional and sub-regional averages.

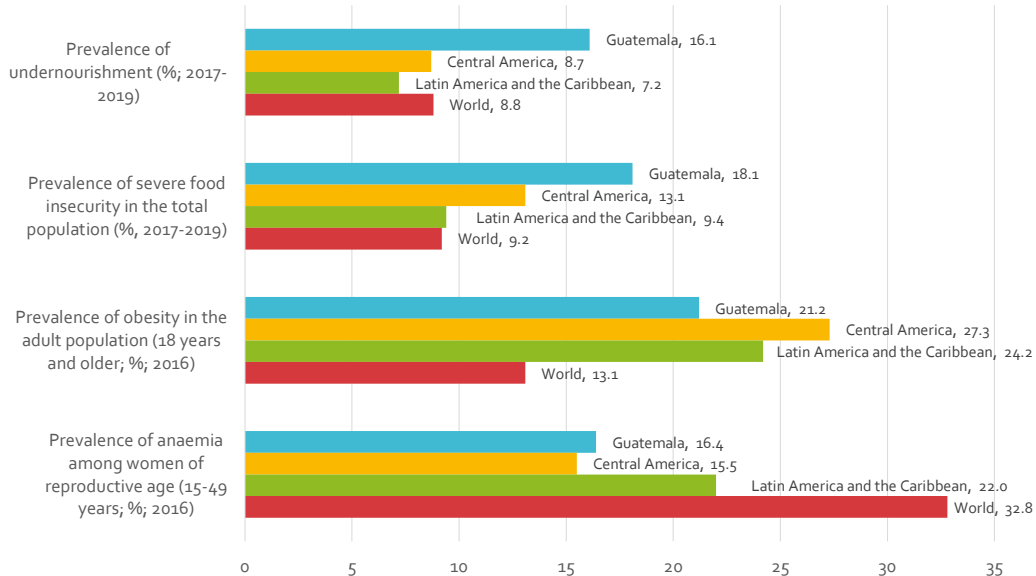
Obesity:

21.2 percent of adult population obese, lower than the regional and sub-regional averages, yet higher than the world average.

Anaemia:

16.4 percent of reproductive-age women anaemic, lower than the world and regional averages, yet higher than the sub-regional average.

Food security and nutrition status in Guatemala



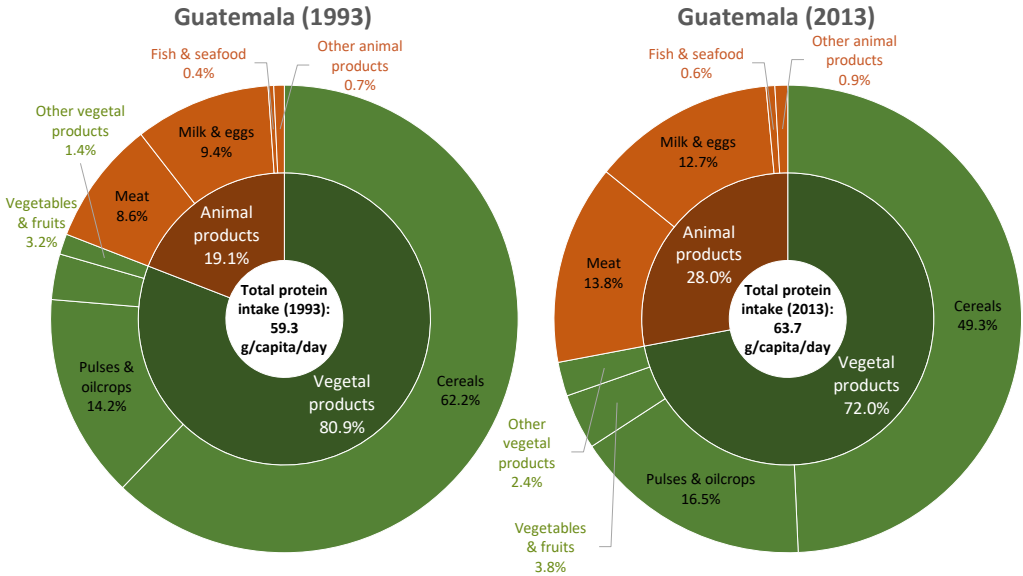
Data source: FAOSTAT – Suite of Food Security Indicators (updated on 6 August 2020; www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FS).

Per capita protein intake in Guatemala (1993 versus 2013):

Per capita total protein intake increased from 59.3 g/day to 63.7 g/day between 1993 and 2013.

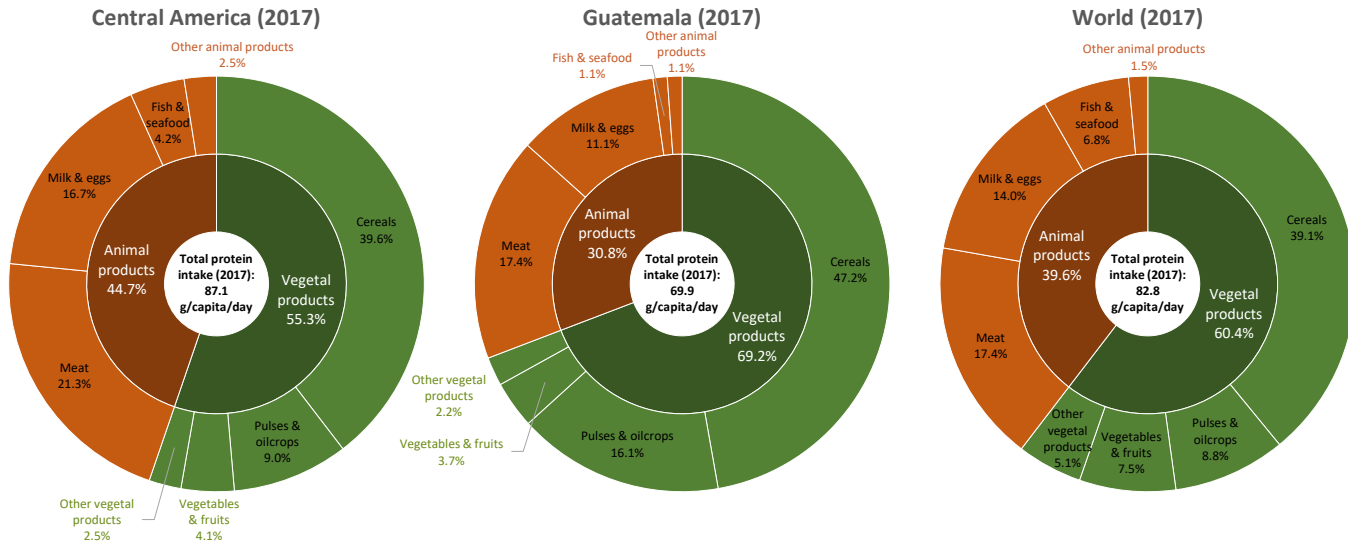
The share of animal protein in total protein intake increased from 19.1 percent to 28 percent.

The share of fish and seafood slightly increased from 0.4 percent to 0.6 percent.



Data source: FAOSTAT Food Balances 1961-2013 (accessed in January 2018; www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBSH). The recently published FAOSTAT New Food Balances data (2014-2017; <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS>) are still preliminary data yet to be harmonized with the older data (1961-2013).

Per capita protein intake in Guatemala (2017): The 69.9 g/day of per capita protein intake was lower than the world (82.8 g/day) and Central America (87.1 g/day) averages. The animal protein share (30.8 percent) and the fish share (1.1 percent) were also lower than both the Central America and world averages.

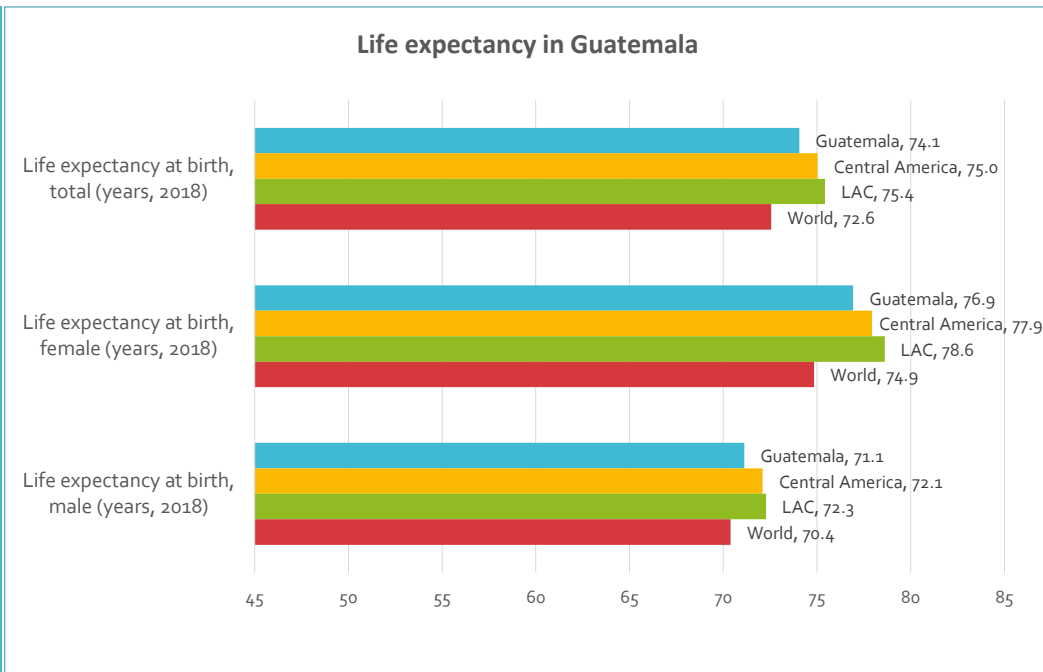


Data source: FAOSTAT New Food Balances (accessed in September 2020; <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS>).

Life expectancy in Guatemala (2018):

Life expectancy at birth for the total population was 74.1 years, higher than the world average, yet lower than the regional and sub-regional averages.

Life expectancy for female population (76.9 years) higher than male population (71.1 years) – a general pattern applying to most countries and areas.



Data source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI), downloaded on 29 May, 2020 (<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: LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean

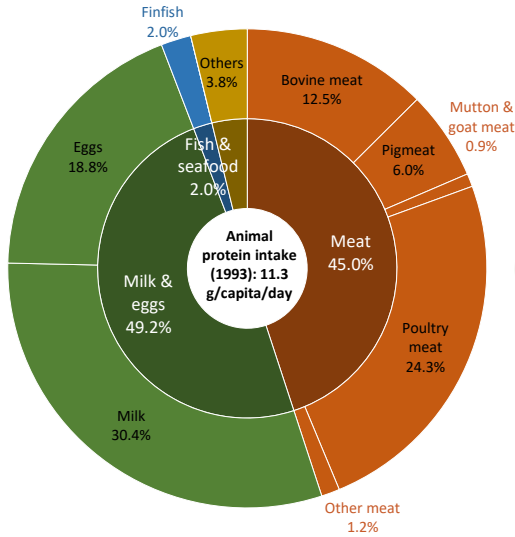
Contribution of fish to food and nutrition

Animal protein intake in Guatemala (1993 versus 2013):

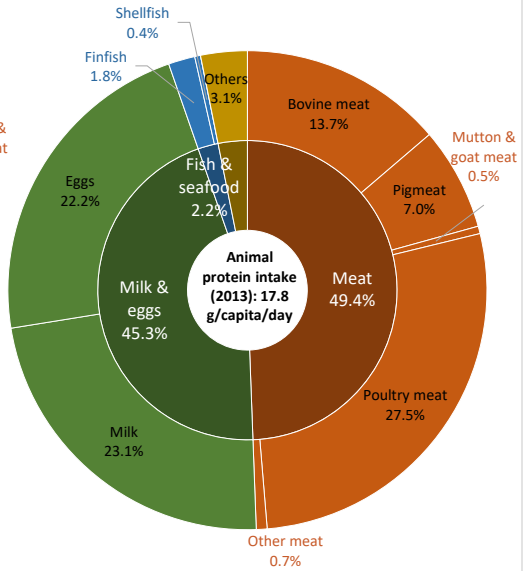
Per capita animal protein intake increased from 11.3 g/day in 1993 to 17.8 g/day in 2013.

The share of fish and seafood in animal protein intake slightly increased from 2 percent to 2.2 percent.

Guatemala (1993)

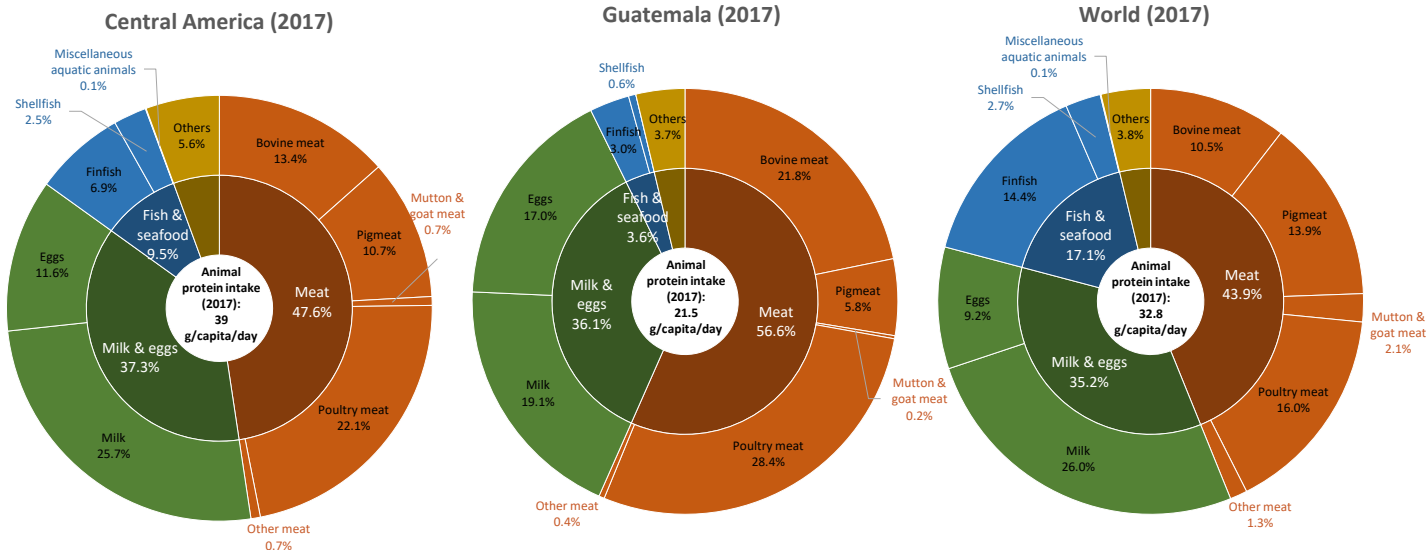


Guatemala (2013)



Data source: FAOSTAT Food Balances 1961-2013 (accessed in January 2018; www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBSH). The recently published FAOSTAT New Food Balances data (2014–2017; <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS>) not used in this factsheet because they are still preliminary data yet to be harmonized with the older data (1961–2013).
 Note: See [slide #4](#) for the scope of fish & seafood.

Animal protein intake in Guatemala (2017): 21.5 g/day of per capita animal protein intake, lower than the Central America (39 g/day) and world (32.8 g/day) averages. Fish contribution to animal protein intake (3.6 percent) was also lower than the average in Central America (9.5 percent) and the world (17.1 percent).



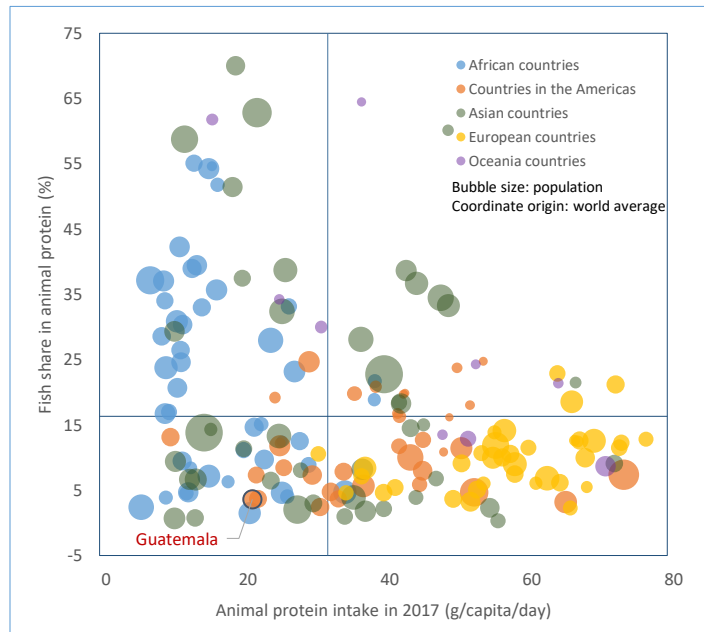
Data source: FAOSTAT New Food Balances (accessed in September 2020; <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS>).

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

Guatemala (2017): Locating in the third quadrant in the bubble chart, indicating that both animal protein intake (21.5 g/capita/day) and fish share (3.6 percent) were lower than the world average. They were also lower than the regional, sub-regional and Developing Regions averages.

Contribution of fish to animal protein, 2017

Country/area	Per capita protein intake in 2017 (g/capita/day)		Fish share (%)
	Fish & seafood	Animal products	
World	5.6	32.8	17.1
Developing Regions	5.3	26.9	19.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.0	43.2	7.0
Central America	3.7	39.0	9.5
Guatemala + other countries in Central America			
Belize	3.1	25.5	12.2
Costa Rica	5.8	45.6	12.7
El Salvador	2.2	26.0	8.4
Guatemala	0.8	21.5	3.6
Honduras	0.8	22.3	3.7
Mexico	4.4	43.8	10.0
Nicaragua	1.6	22.1	7.3
Panama	5.0	42.2	11.7



Data source: FAOSTAT New Food Balances (accessed in September 2020; <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS>).

Notes: The scope of Developing Regions (as opposed to [Developed Regions](#)) follows the original 1996 definition of the UN [M49 standard](#). See [slide #4](#) for the scope of fish & seafood.

Status and trend of fish and seafood supply and utilization in Guatemala (1997–2017):

Food fish supply from domestic sources increased from 11 294 tonnes in 1997 to 43 044 tonnes in 2017.

Total fish consumption increased from 12 019 tonnes to 53 327 tonnes between 1997 and 2017.

While food fish supply from domestic sources was almost enough for total fish consumption in 1997, it fell short significantly in 2017.

In 2017, 53 327 tonnes total fish consumption = 43 044 tonnes food fish supply from domestic sources + 10 283 tonnes net import.

Per capita fish consumption increased from 1.1 kg in 1997 to 3.2 kg in 2017.

Fish & seafood supply and utilization in Guatemala (1997–2017)



Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Food balance sheets of fish and fishery products 1961-2017 (FishStat); www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstati/en.

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

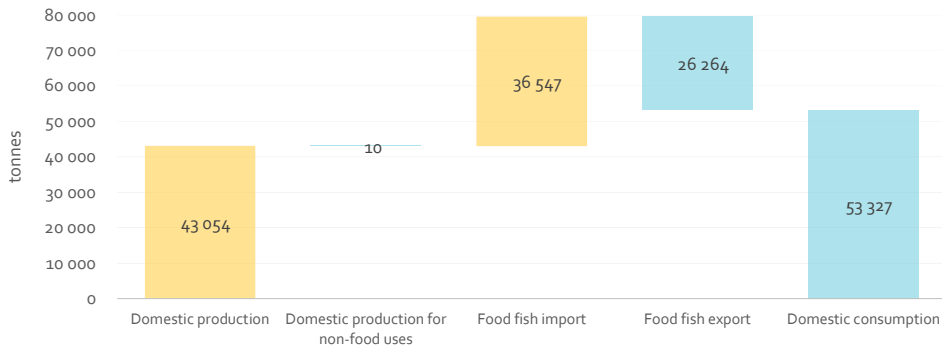
Guatemala's food balance sheet for fish and seafood, 2017

43 054 tonnes domestic fish production – 10 tonnes for non-food use (0.02 percent of the 43 054 tonnes of total food and non-food production) = 43 044 tonnes domestic food fish production (99.98 percent).

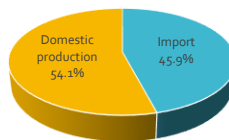
43 044 tonnes domestic food fish production (54.1 percent of food fish supply) + 36 547 tonnes food fish import (45.9 percent) = 79 591 tonnes food fish supply available for utilization.

79 591 tonnes food fish utilization = 26 264 tonnes food fish export (33 percent of food fish utilization) + 53 327 tonnes (food) fish consumption (67 percent of food fish utilization).

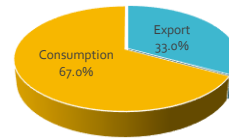
Fish & seafood supply and utilization in Guatemala (2017)



Domestic production (2017):
43 054 tonnes



Food fish supply (2017):
79 591 tonnes



Food fish utilization (2017):
79 591 tonnes

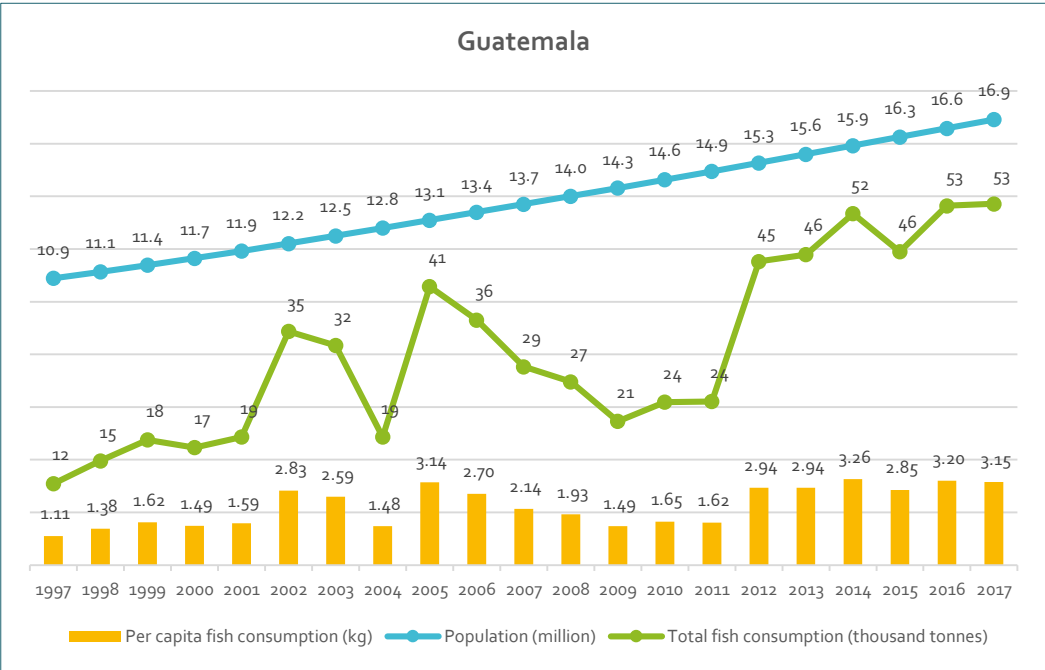
Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Food balance sheets of fish and fishery products 1961-2017 (FishStat); www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstati/en.

Note: See [slide #4](#) for the scope of fish & seafood. Numbers may not add up exactly due to rounding.

Domestic fish market (fish consumption)

Status and trend of fish and seafood consumption in Guatemala (1997–2017):

The increase in total fish and seafood consumption from 12 thousand tonnes in 1997 to 53 thousand tonnes in 2017 was driven by (i) steady population growth from 11 million to 17 million and (ii) fluctuating growth in per capita consumption from 1.11 kg to 3.15 kg.



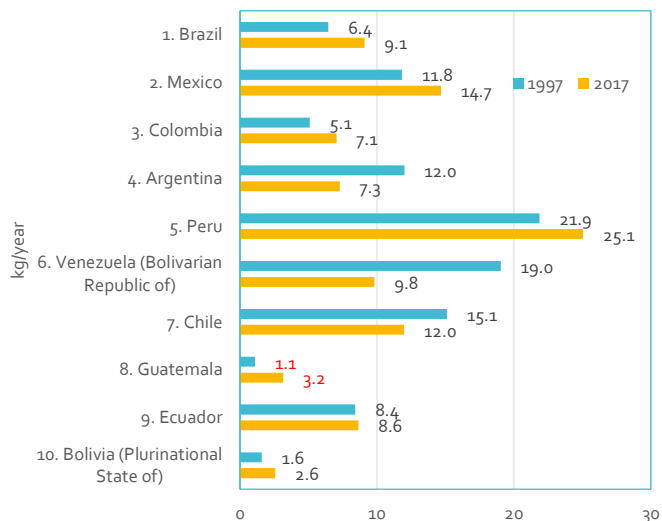
Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Food balance sheets of fish and fishery products 1961-2017 (FishStat); www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstati/en. Note: See slide #4 for the scope of fish & seafood.

Per capita fish consumption in Guatemala (1997 versus 2017): Per capita fish and seafood consumption increased from 1.1 kg in 1997 to 3.2 kg in 2017; the 5.4 percent annual growth rate was higher than the world, regional, sub-regional and Developing Regions averages.

Status and trend of per capita fish & seafood consumption

Country/area	Per capita fish & seafood consumption (kg/year)		Annual growth (%)
	1997	2017	
World	15.5	20.3	1.4
Developing Regions	13.0	19.4	2.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.4	10.5	0.5
Central America	9.5	12.4	1.3
Guatemala + other countries in Central America			
Belize	12.2	14.0	0.7
Costa Rica	4.9	18.5	6.8
El Salvador	2.6	6.6	4.8
Guatemala	1.1	3.2	5.4
Honduras	4.4	2.7	-2.4
Mexico	11.8	14.7	1.1
Nicaragua	1.7	6.9	7.3
Panama	9.8	14.4	1.9

Per capita fish and seafood consumption in the top 10 most populated countries in Latin America and the Caribbean



Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Food balance sheets of fish and fishery products 1961-2017 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en).

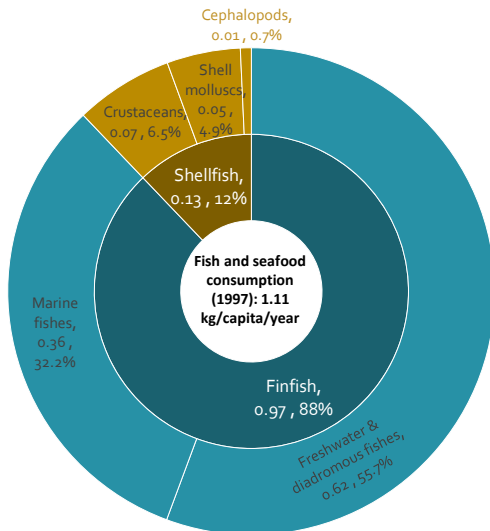
Notes: The scope of Developing Regions (as opposed to Developed Regions) follows the original 1996 definition of the UN M49 standard. See slide #4 for the scope of fish & seafood.

Per capita fish and seafood consumption in Guatemala (1997 versus 2017):

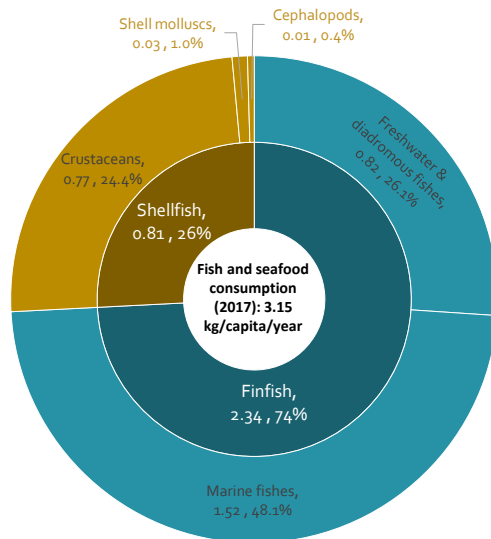
Per capita fish and seafood consumption increased from 1.11 kg in 1997 to 3.15 kg in 2017, primarily driven by the increase in finfish consumption (from 0.97 kg to 2.34 kg) in terms of quantity, yet the shellfish share more than doubled from 12 percent to 26 percent.

Per capita shellfish consumption increased from 0.13 kg to 0.81 kg. The crustacean share increased from 6.5 percent to 24.4 percent, yet the shell molluscs share declined from 4.9 percent to 1 percent.

Guatemala (1997)



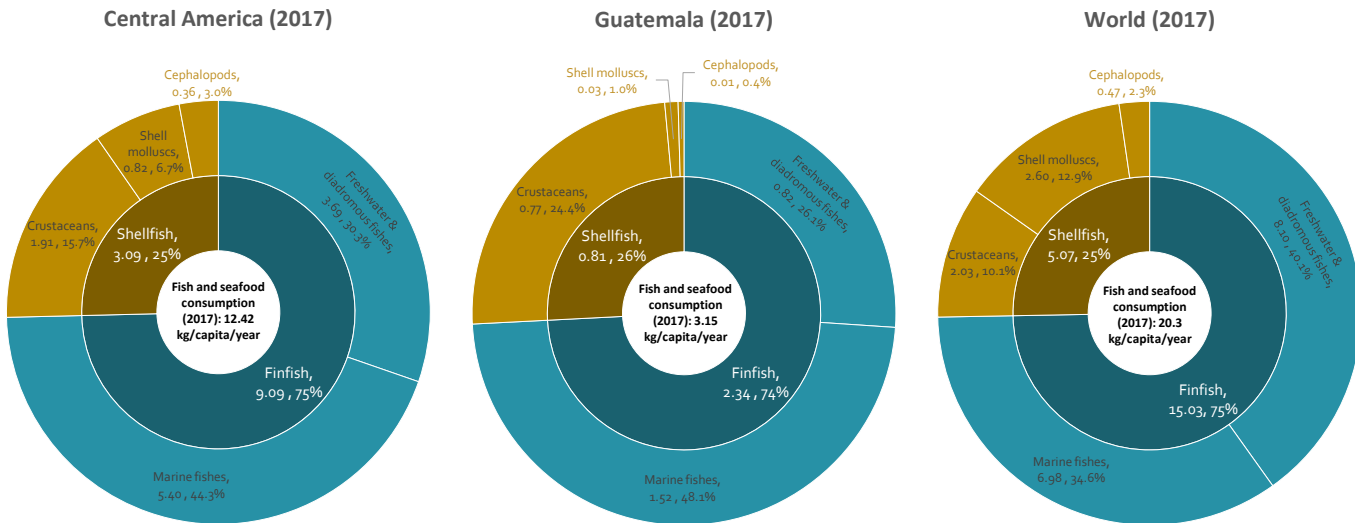
Guatemala (2017)



Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Food balance sheets of fish and fishery products 1961-2017 (FishStat); www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstati/en.

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

Guatemala (2017): The 3.15 kg of per capita fish consumption in 2017 was composed by 74 percent of finfish (48.1 percent marine fishes and 26.1 percent freshwater and diadromous fishes) and 26 percent of shellfish (mainly crustaceans). The shares of marine fishes and crustaceans were higher than the respective averages in Central America and the world.

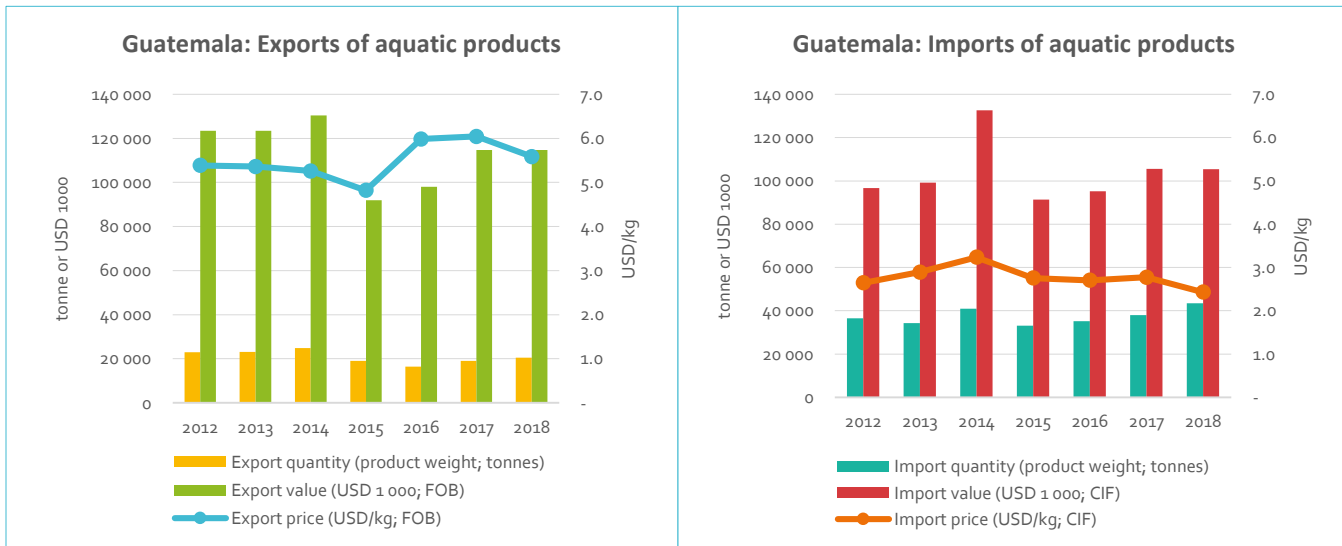


Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Food balance sheets of fish and fishery products 1961-2017 (FishStat); www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstati/en.

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

Fish trade

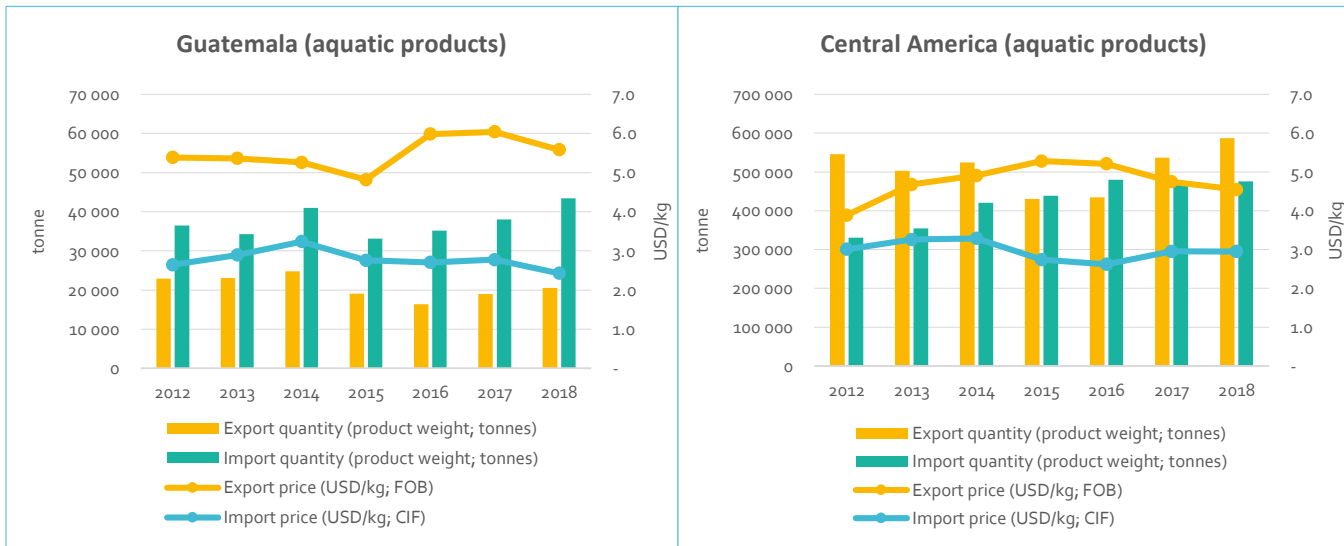
Status and trend of fish trade in Guatemala, 2012–2018



Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2018 (FishStatJ); www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStatJ/en.

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.

Guatemala (2012–2018): Fish export quantity < fish import quantity (different from the pattern of Central America); fish export price > fish import price (similar to the pattern of Central America).

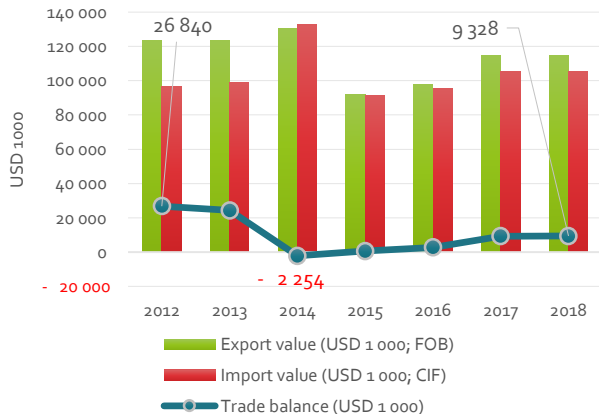


Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2018 (FishStat); www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStat/en.

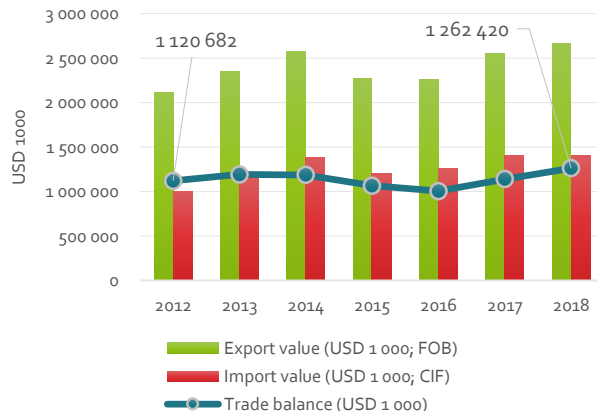
Notes: Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic products. CIF = Cost, insurance and freight; FOB = Free on board.

Fish trade surplus in Guatemala declined from USD 26.84 million to USD 9.328 million between 2012 and 2018 (driven by the increase in import and the decrease in export); whereas the trade surplus in Central America increased from USD 1.12 billion to USD 1.262 billion during the period.

Guatemala (aquatic products trade balance)



Central America (aquatic products trade balance)



Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2018 (FishStat); www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStat/en.

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.

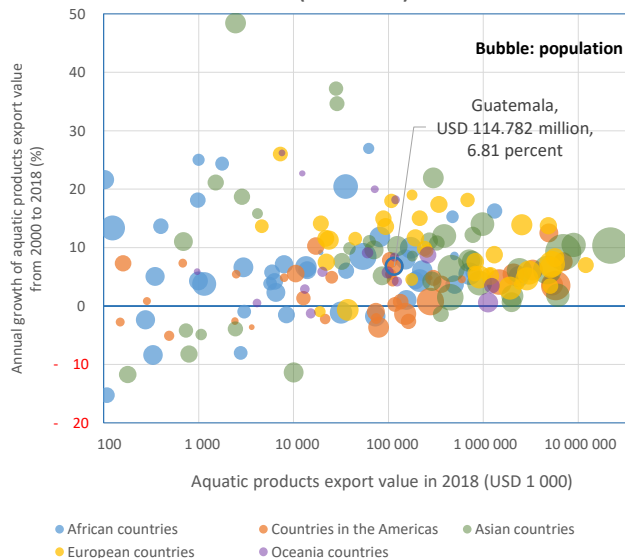
Fish export

Guatemala exported USD 114.782 million of aquatic products in 2018; the 6.8 percent annual growth rate during 2000–2018 was higher than the world, regional, sub-regional and and Developing Regions averages and the highest among the countries in Central America.

Status and trend of aquatic products export (2000–2018)

Country/area	Aquatic products export value (USD 1 000)		Annual growth (%)
	2000	2018	
World	55 833 945	166 737 152	6.3
Developing Regions	28 357 805	90 466 936	6.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	7 032 971	21 265 254	6.3
Central America	1 501 686	2 667 154	3.2
Guatemala + other countries in Central America			
Belize	32 284	21 539	-2.2
Costa Rica	117 891	134 888	0.8
El Salvador	26 613	103 660	7.8
Guatemala	35 063	114 782	6.8
Honduras	188 693	363 745	3.7
Mexico	710 620	1 468 076	4.1
Nicaragua	127 792	297 603	4.8
Panama	262 730	162 861	-2.6

Guatemala's fish export growth from a global perspective (2000–2018)



Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2018 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStatJ/en).

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

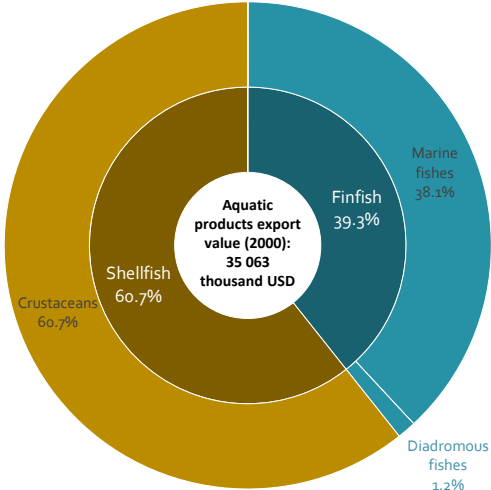
Guatemala's export of aquatic products (2000 versus 2018):

Aquatic commodities export increased from USD 35.063 million in 2000 to USD 114.782 million in 2018.

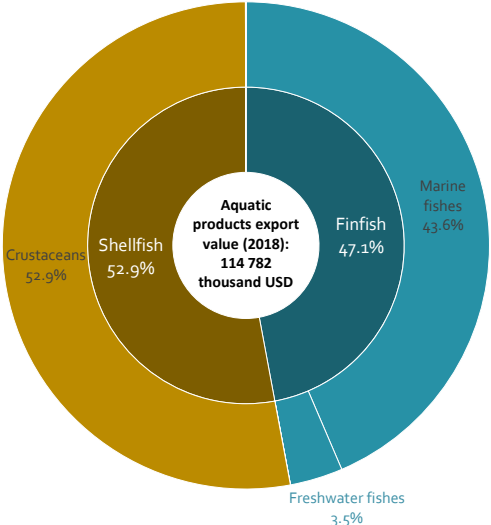
The share of finfish increased from 39.3 percent to 47.1 percent, primarily reflecting the increase in marine fishes and freshwater fishes, whereas the share of diadromous fishes decreased from 1.2 percent to virtually nothing.

The share of shellfish, primarily contributed by crustaceans, decreased from 60.7 percent to 52.9 percent.

Guatemala (2000)



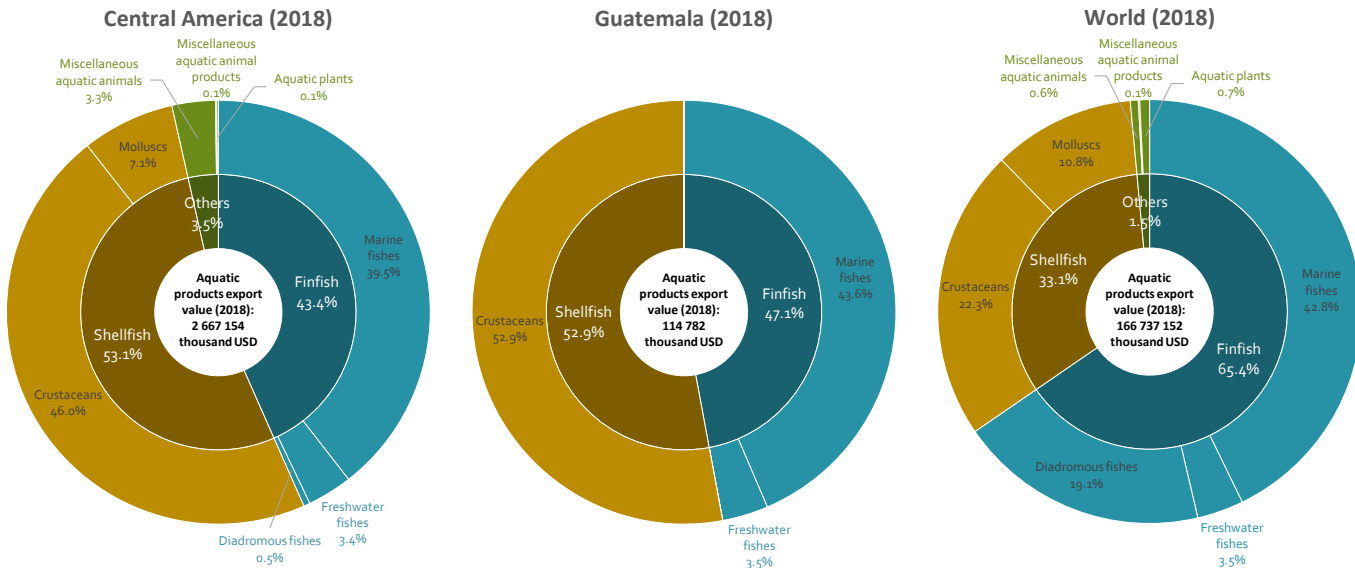
Guatemala (2018)



Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2018 (FishStat); www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStat/en.

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.

Guatemala's export of aquatic products (2018): The USD 114.782 million of aquatic commodities export was composed of 47.1 percent of finfish (primarily marine fishes) and 52.9 percent of shellfish (primarily crustaceans). While the 43.6 percent marine fish share was similar to that of Central America and world, the 52.9 percent crustaceans share was higher.



Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2018 (FishStatJ); www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStatJ/en.

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.

Guatemala (2018): Shrimps/prawns and tunas/bonitos/billfishes were two major species groups accounting for nearly 90 percent of the country's aquatic products export value (52.89 percent and 34.72 percent, respectively).

Guatemala's aquatic products export, 2018

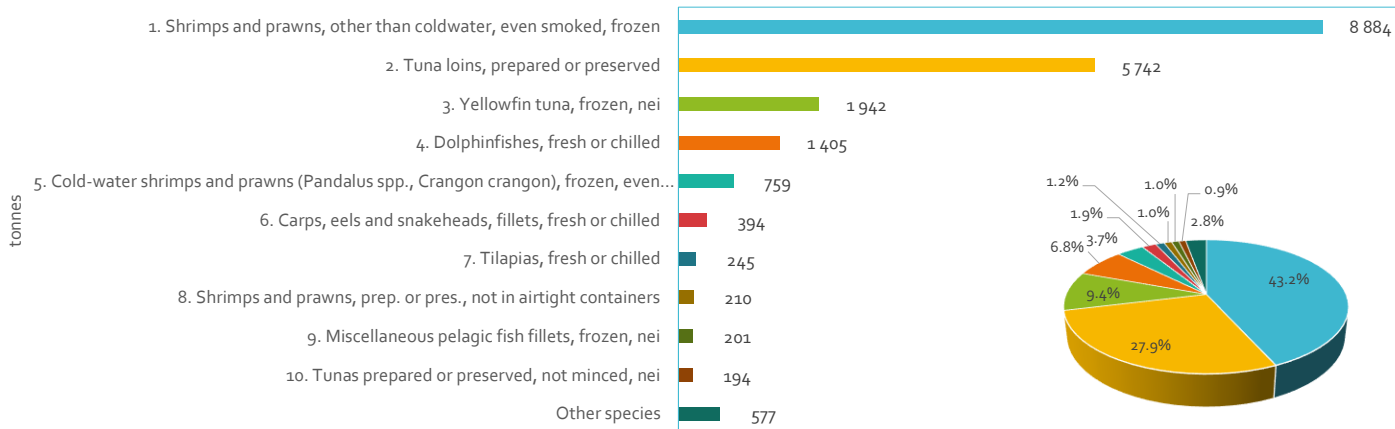
Top 10 export species groups in terms of quantity				Top 10 export species groups in terms of value			
ISSCAAP groups	Product weight (tonnes)	Share of Guatemala's total export of all aquatic commodities (%)	Share of world export of the same species group (%)	ISSCAAP groups	FOB value (USD 1 000)	Share of Guatemala's total export of all aquatic commodities (%)	Share of world export of the same species group (%)
1. Shrimps, prawns	9 948	48.40	0.29	1. Shrimps, prawns	60 709	52.89	0.23
2. Tunas, bonitos, billfishes	7 878	38.33	0.20	2. Tunas, bonitos, billfishes	39 851	34.72	0.26
3. Miscellaneous pelagic fishes	1 606	7.81	0.04	3. Miscellaneous pelagic fishes	8 419	7.33	0.14
4. Miscellaneous freshwater fishes	394	1.92	0.04	4. Miscellaneous freshwater fishes	2 541	2.21	0.07
5. Marine fishes not identified	369	1.80	0.00	5. Marine fishes not identified	1 553	1.35	0.01
6. Tilapias and other cichlids	296	1.44	0.05	6. Tilapias and other cichlids	1 486	1.29	0.08
7. Herrings, sardines, anchovies	53	0.26	0.00	7. Herrings, sardines, anchovies	172	0.15	0.00
8. Scallops, pectens	4	0.02	0.00	8. Scallops, pectens	35	0.03	0.00
9. Sharks, rays, chimaeras	3	0.01	0.00	9. Sharks, rays, chimaeras	7	0.01	0.00
10. Salmons, trouts, smelts	2	0.01	0.00	10. Salmons, trouts, smelts	5	0.00	0.00
				Others	4	0.00	
Aquatic products	20 553	100.00	0.05	Aquatic products	114 782	100.00	0.07

Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2018 (FishStatJ); www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStatJ/en.

Notes: Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic products. FOB = Free on board; ISSCAAP = International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants.

Top 10 commodities (in terms of quantity) in Guatemala's export of aquatic products (2018)

Guatemala's top-10 aquatic product exports (2018; in terms of quantity)

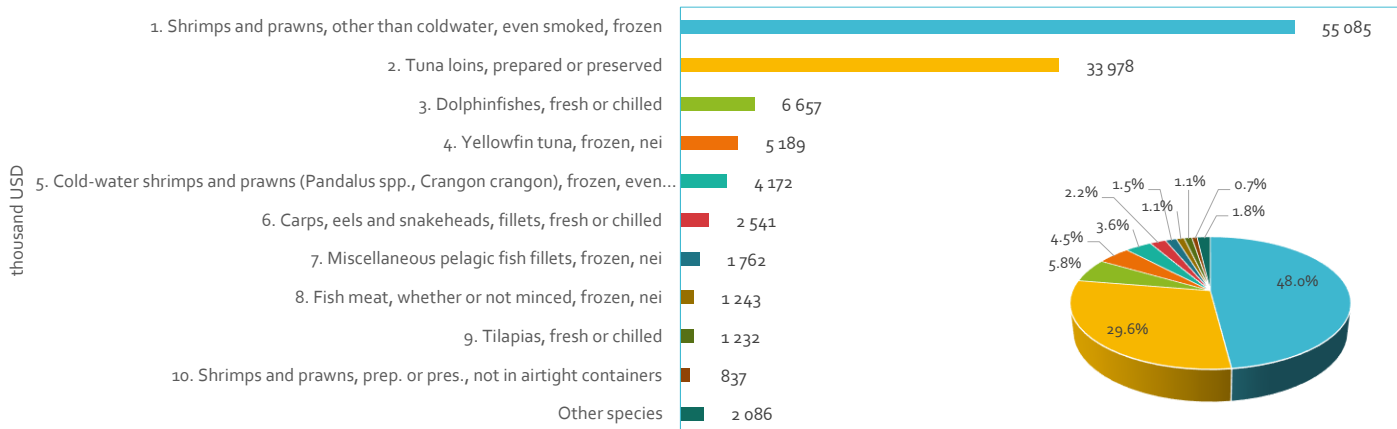


Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2018 (FishStatJ); www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStatJ/en.

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

Top 10 commodities (in terms of value) in Guatemala's export of aquatic products (2018)

Guatemala's top-10 aquatic product exports (2018; in terms of value)



Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2018 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStatJ/en).

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

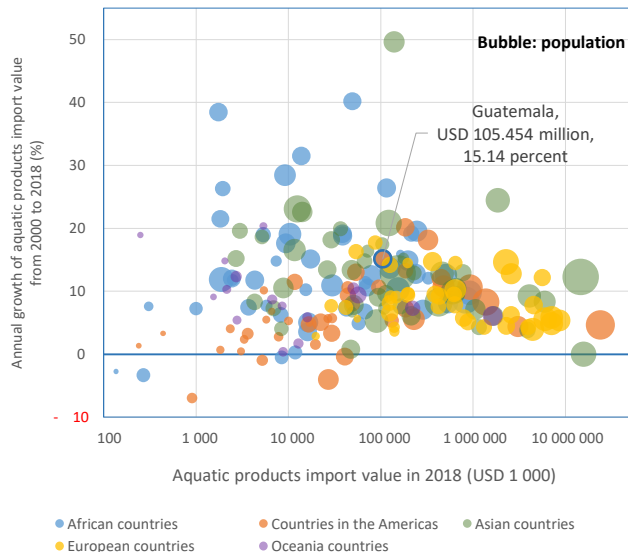
Fish import

Guatemala's aquatic products import increased from USD 8.334 million in 2000 to USD 105.454 million in 2018; the 15.1 percent annual growth rate was higher than the world, regional, sub-regional and Developing Regions averages and was the highest among countries in Central America.

Status and trend of aquatic products import (2000–2018)

Country/area	Aquatic products import value (USD 1 000)		Annual growth (%)
	2000	2018	
World	61 012 560	162 103 726	5.6
Developing Regions	10 449 006	50 495 109	9.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 119 232	5 154 138	8.9
Central America	229 232	1 404 734	10.6
Guatemala + other countries in Central America			
Belize	3 313	905	-7.0
Costa Rica	19 732	185 897	13.3
El Salvador	8 846	44 049	9.3
Guatemala	8 334	105 454	15.1
Honduras	16 395	29 558	3.3
Mexico	149 985	927 069	10.6
Nicaragua	7 226	16 616	4.7
Panama	15 401	95 186	10.6

Guatemala's fish import growth from a global perspective (2000–2018)



Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2018 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStatJ/en).

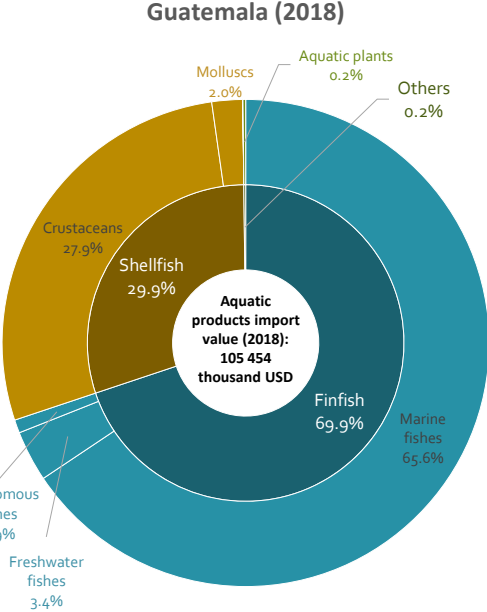
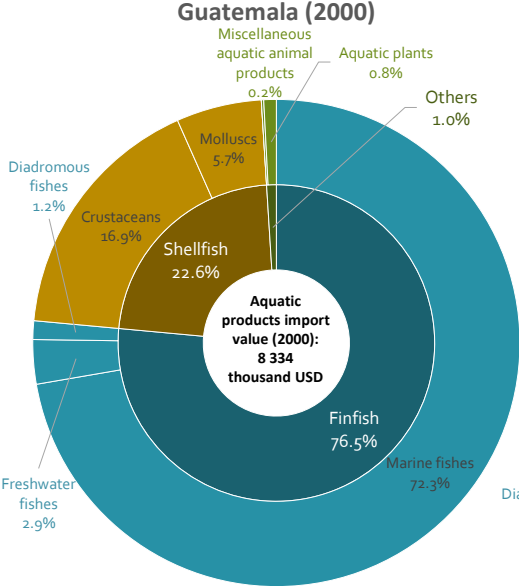
Notes: Includes all aquatic commodities recorded in the data source; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic products.

Guatemala's import of aquatic products (2000–2018):

Aquatic commodities import increased from USD 8.334 million in 2000 to USD 105.454 million in 2018.

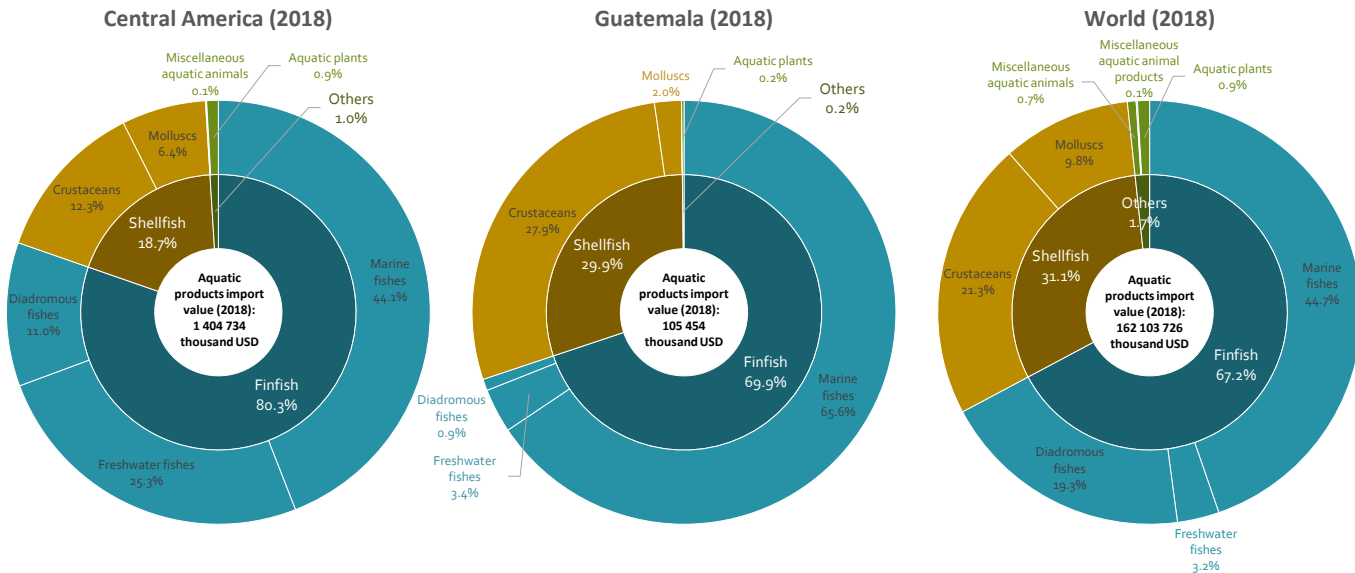
The share of shellfish increased from 22.6 percent to 29.9 percent, primarily driven by the increase in crustaceans, whereas the share of molluscs decreased from 5.7 percent to 2 percent.

The share of finfish decreased from 76.5 percent to 69.9 percent, mainly reflecting the decline in marine finfish.



Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2018 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStatJ/en). 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.

Guatemala's import of aquatic products (2018): The USD 105.454 million of aquatic commodities import in 2018 was composed of 69.9 percent of finfish, 29.9 percent of shellfish and 0.2 percent of aquatic plants. The shares of aquatic plants, diadromous fishes and freshwater fishes were lower than the respective averages in Central America and the world.



Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2018 (FishStat); www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStat/en.

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.

Guatemala (2018): Tunas/bonitos/billfishes, shrimps/prawns and marine fishes not identified were the three largest species groups in the country's aquatic products import; the first two were also the largest export species groups.

Guatemala's aquatic products import in 2018

Top 10 import species groups in terms of quantity			
ISSCAAP groups	Product weight (tonnes)	Share of Guatemala's total import of all aquatic commodities (%)	Share of world import of the same species group (%)
1. Tunas, bonitos, billfishes	18 786	43.28	0.47
2. Marine fishes not identified	10 333	23.80	0.11
3. Shrimps, prawns	7 035	16.21	0.21
4. Herrings, sardines, anchovies	4 901	11.29	0.14
5. Tilapias and other cichlids	886	2.04	0.16
6. Miscellaneous freshwater fishes	550	1.27	0.05
7. Squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses	298	0.69	0.01
8. Miscellaneous marine crustaceans	158	0.36	0.10
9. Salmons, trouts, smelts	139	0.32	0.00
10. Miscellaneous marine molluscs	82	0.19	0.06
Others	241	0.56	
Aquatic products	43 409	100.00	0.10

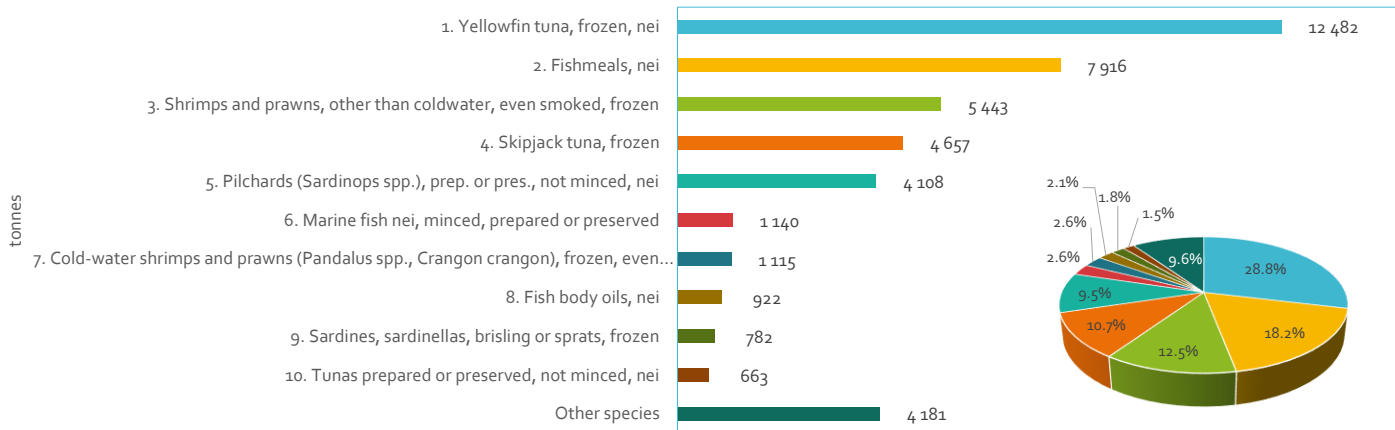
Top 10 import species groups in terms of value			
ISSCAAP groups	CIF value (USD 1 000)	Share of Guatemala's total import of all aquatic commodities (%)	Share of world import of the same species group (%)
1. Tunas, bonitos, billfishes	42 994	40.77	0.28
2. Shrimps, prawns	28 143	26.69	0.11
3. Marine fishes not identified	16 142	15.31	0.07
4. Herrings, sardines, anchovies	9 279	8.80	0.20
5. Tilapias and other cichlids	2 018	1.91	0.11
6. Miscellaneous freshwater fishes	1 543	1.46	0.04
7. Squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses	1 387	1.32	0.01
8. Miscellaneous marine crustaceans	1 043	0.99	0.20
9. Salmons, trouts, smelts	920	0.87	0.00
10. Miscellaneous pelagic fishes	729	0.69	0.01
Others	1 256	1.19	
Aquatic products	105 454	100.00	0.06

Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2018 (FishStatJ); www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStatJ/en.

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.

Top 10 commodities (in terms of quantity) in Guatemala's import of aquatic products (2018)

Guatemala's top-10 fish import products (2018; in terms of quantity)

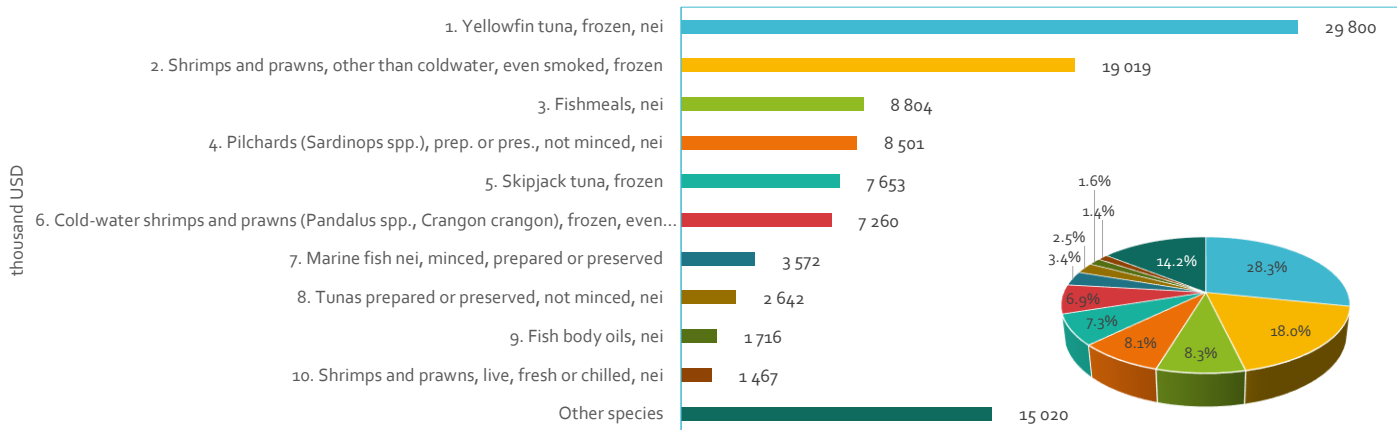


Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2018 (FishStatJ); www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStatJ/en.

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

Top 10 commodities (in terms of value) in Guatemala's import of aquatic products (2018)

Guatemala's top-10 fish import products (2018; in terms of value)

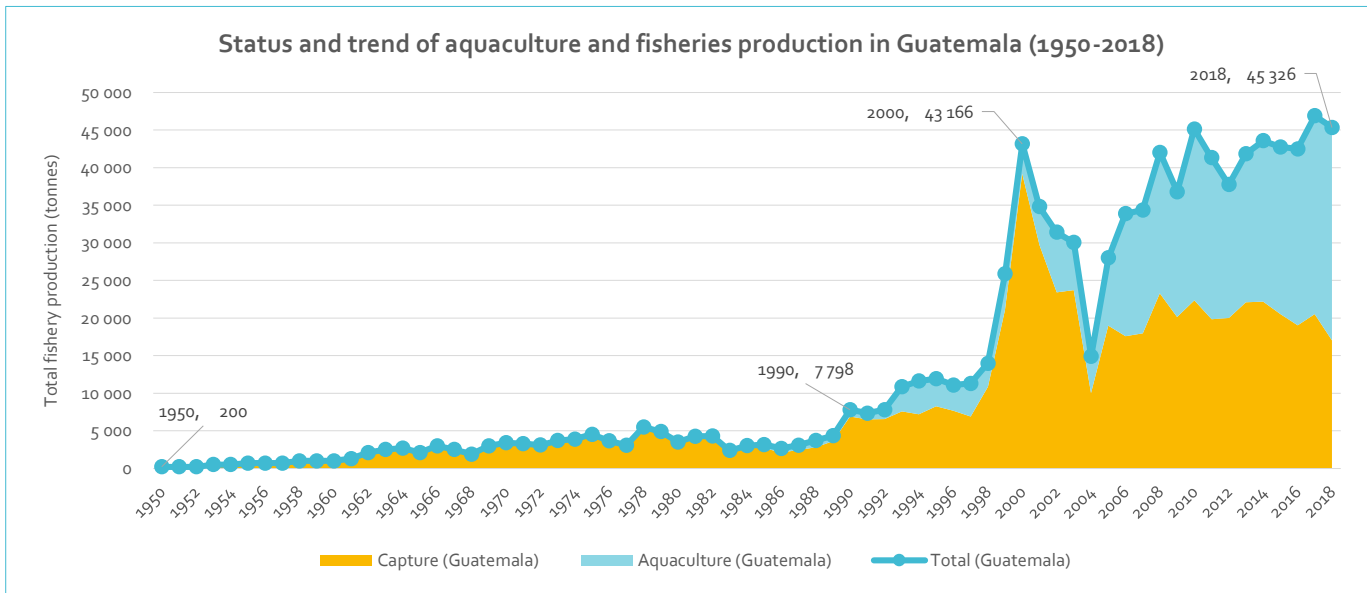


Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global Fisheries commodities production and trade 1976-2018 (FishStatJ); www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStatJ/en.

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

Total fishery production

Guatemala (1950–2018): Total fishery production increased from 200 tonnes in 1950 to 43 166 tonnes in 2000, then dropped between 2000-2004, mainly due to the decline in capture fisheries, and rebounded to 45 326 in 2018 thanks to the rapid growth in aquaculture.



Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global production by production source 1950-2018 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStatJ/en).

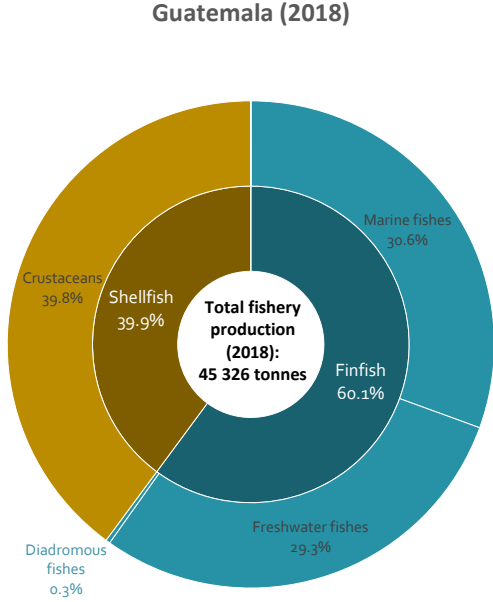
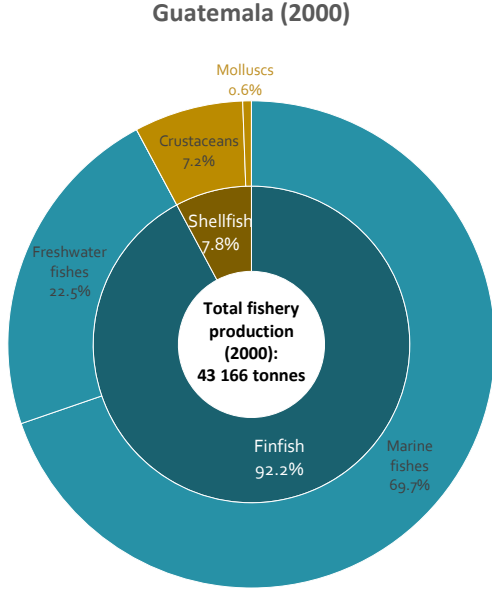
Notes: Production covers all aquatic products measured in tonnage; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic products.

Total fishery production in Guatemala (2000 versus 2018):

Total fishery production increased from 43 166 tonnes in 2000 to 45 326 tonnes in 2018.

The share of finfish declined from 92.2 percent to 60.1 percent, mainly reflecting the decrease in marine fishes, while the share of freshwater fishes increased from 22.5 percent to 29.3 percent.

The share of shellfish increased from 7.8 percent to 39.9 percent, reflecting the increase of crustaceans (from 7.2 percent to 39.8 percent).

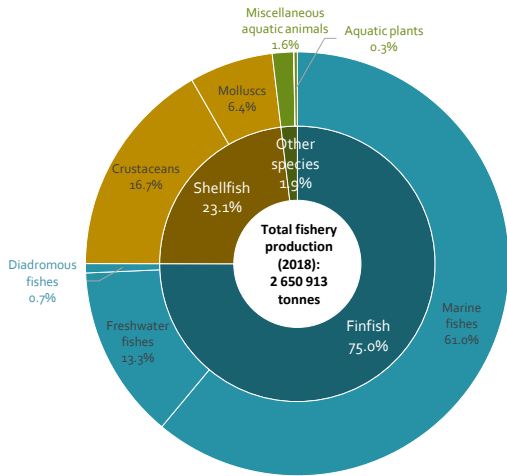


Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global production by production source 1950-2018 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStatJ/en).

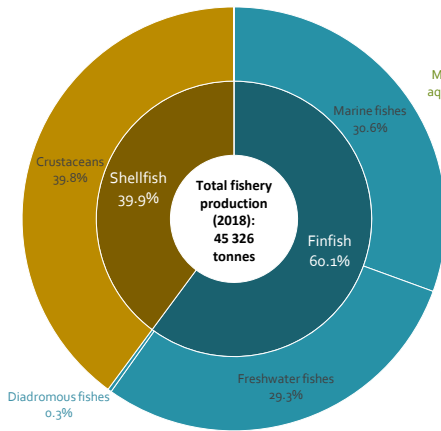
Notes: Production covers all aquatic products measured in tonnage; see slide #4 for the scope of aquatic products. Species accounting for less than 0.1 percent of total production not labelled in the charts.

Total fishery production in Guatemala (2018): Finfish and shellfish accounted for, respectively, 60.1 percent and 39.9 percent of total fishery production. The country's total fishery composition was less diversified than the Central America and world patterns.

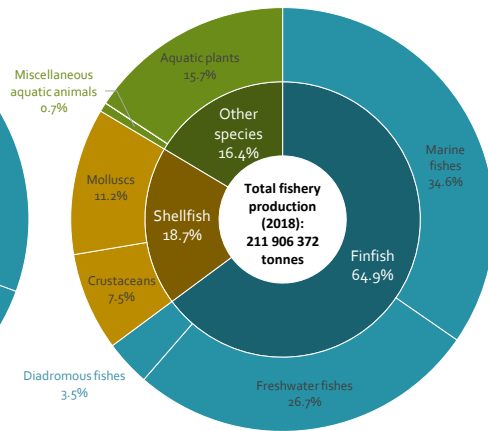
Central America (2018)



Guatemala (2018)



World (2018)



Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global production by production source 1950-2018 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStatJ/en).
Notes: Production covers all aquatic products measured in tonnage; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic products. Species accounting for less than 0.1 percent of total production not labelled in the charts.

Capture fisheries production

Capture fisheries in Guatemala (2000 versus 2018):

The 19th largest capture fisheries country in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2018, with its capture fisheries production decreased from 39 203 tonnes in 2000 to 17 009 tonnes in 2018.

The downward trend (a 4.53 percent annual decline) was steeper than the 1.71 percent annual decline in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Status and trend of capture fisheries production, 2000 versus 2018

Country/area	Capture fisheries production (tonnes)		Annual growth (%)
	2000	2018	
World	94 778 335	97 398 330	0.15
Developing Regions	66 001 485	72 378 016	0.51
Latin America and the Caribbean	20 123 538	14 739 992	-1.71
Central America	1 732 071	2 240 477	1.44
Top 20 capture fisheries countries/territories in Latin America and the Caribbean			
1. Peru	10 658 577	7 208 409	-2.15
2. Chile	4 547 594	2 369 456	-3.56
3. Mexico	1 349 763	1 699 290	1.29
4. Argentina	921 800	835 387	-0.55
5. Brazil	666 846	714 292	0.38
6. Ecuador	596 489	598 807	0.02
7. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	359 639	275 384	-1.47
8. Belize	30 322	216 107	11.53
9. Panama	227 596	175 547	-1.43
10. Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	75 479	96 748	1.39
11. Colombia	137 061	69 382	-3.71
12. Uruguay	113 326	67 069	-2.87
13. Nicaragua	22 519	54 554	5.04
14. El Salvador	9 590	53 697	10.04
15. Suriname	24 238	46 980	3.75
16. Guyana	48 887	41 388	-0.92
17. Curaçao	n.a.	37 910	n.a.
18. Cuba	68 486	22 621	-5.97
19. Guatemala	39 203	17 009	-4.53
20. Haiti	7 410	16 350	4.49

Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global capture production 1950-2018 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStatJ/en).

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

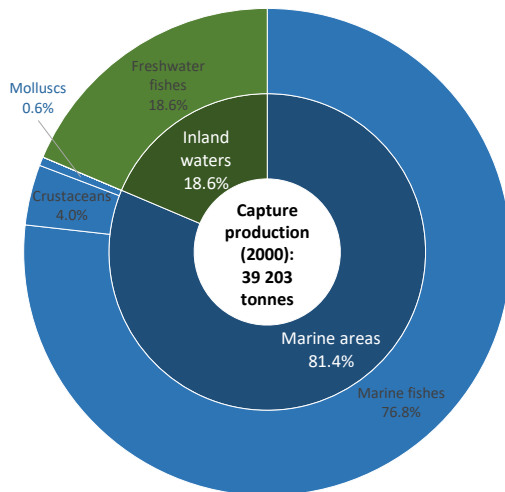
Capture fisheries in Guatemala (2000 versus 2018):

Capture fisheries production decreased from 39 203 tonnes to 17 009 tonnes between 2000 and 2018.

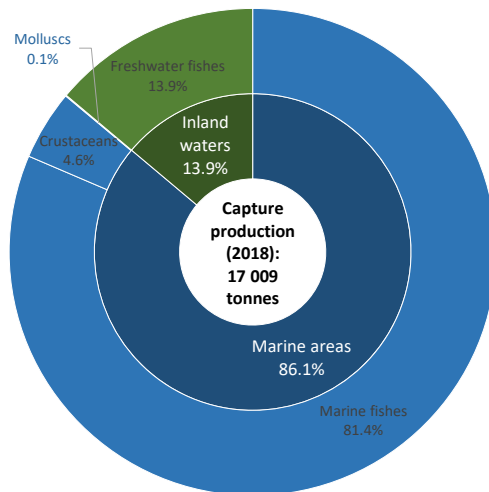
The share of marine fisheries in the total capture production increased from 81.4 percent to 86.1 percent, mainly contributed by marine fishes in 2000 and 2018.

The share of inland fisheries, entirely contributed by freshwater fishes, decreased from 18.6 percent to 13.9 percent.

Guatemala (2000)



Guatemala (2018)

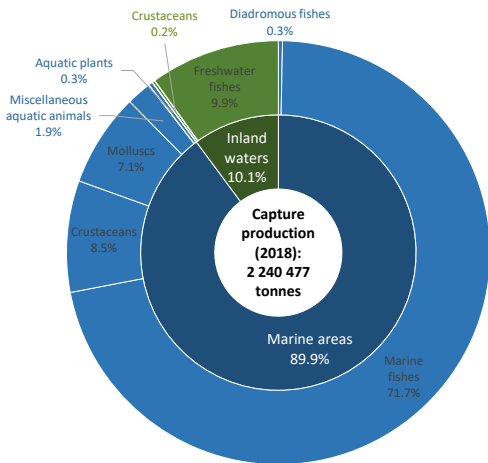


Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global capture production 1950-2018 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStatJ/en).

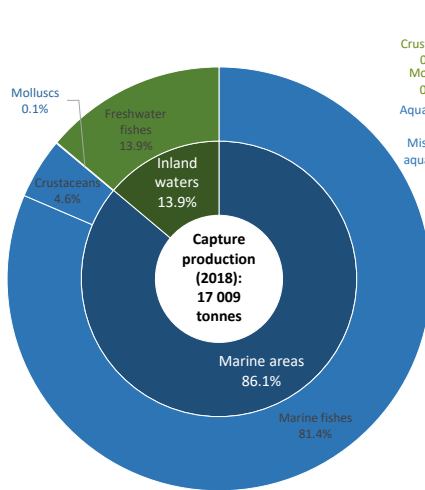
Notes: Production covers all species measured in tonnage; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic products. Marine areas including coastal areas. Species accounting for less than 0.1 percent of total production not labelled in the charts.

Capture fisheries in Guatemala (2018): Inland fisheries accounted for 13.9 percent of the total capture production; the share was a little higher than Central America and world averages. Marine fisheries was primarily contributed by marine fishes; the composition was less diversified than Central America and world.

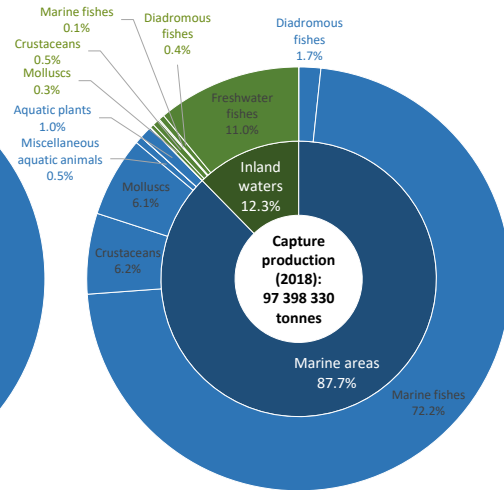
Central America (2018)



Guatemala (2018)



World (2018)



Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global capture production 1950-2018 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStatJ/en).

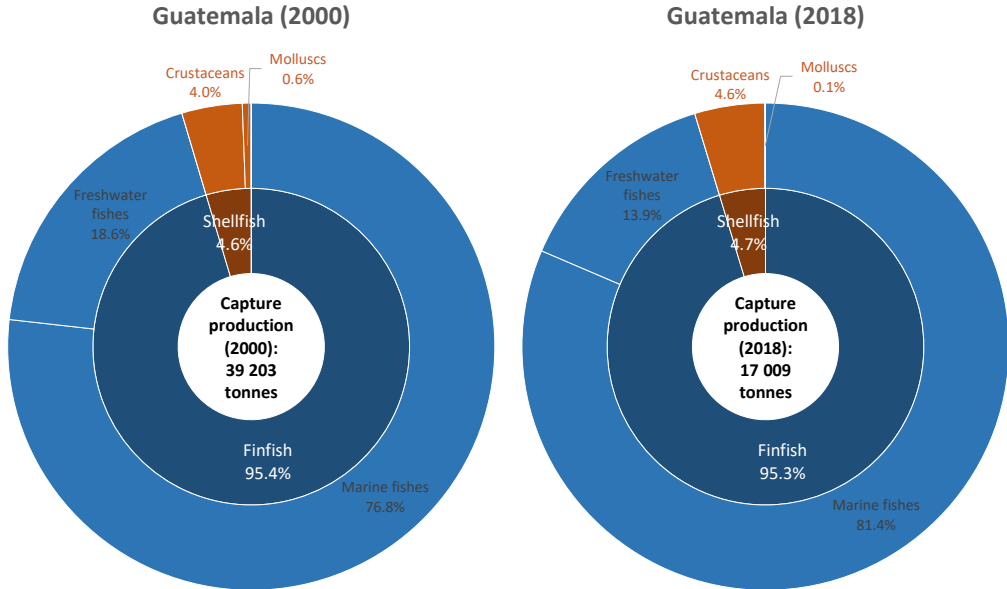
Notes: Production covers all species measured in tonnage; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic products. Marine areas including coastal areas. Species accounting for less than 0.1 percent of total production not labelled in the charts.

Taxonomic composition in Guatemala's capture fisheries (2000 versus 2018):

Capture fisheries production decreased from 39 203 tonnes to 17 009 tonnes between 2000 and 2018.

The shares of finfish and shellfish remained relatively stable between 2000 and 2018.

The share of marine fishes increased from 76.8 percent to 81.4 percent, whereas that of freshwater fishes declined from 18.6 percent to 13.9 percent.

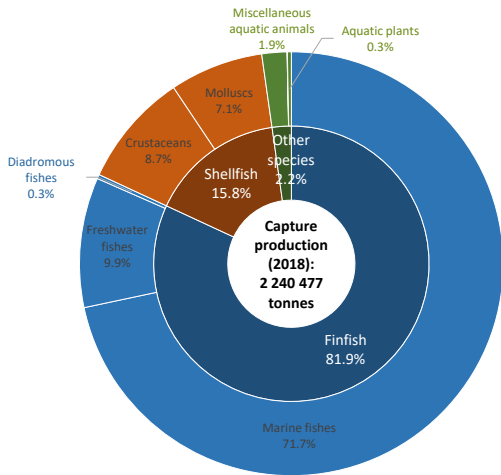


Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global capture production 1950-2018 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStatJ/en).

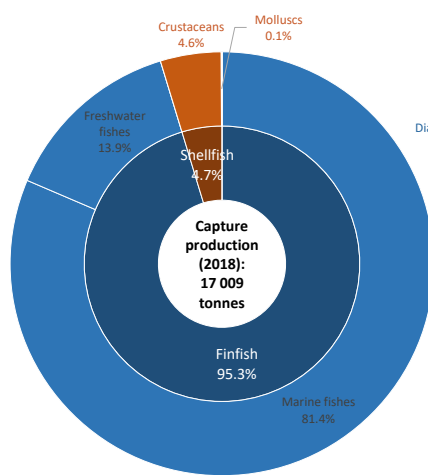
Notes: Production covers all species measured in tonnage; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic products. Species accounting for less than 0.1 percent of total production not labelled in the charts.

Taxonomic composition in Guatemala's capture fisheries (2018): The 17 009 tonnes of capture fisheries production in 2018 were composed of 95.3 percent finfish and 4.7 percent shellfish. The share of marine fishes (81.4 percent) was higher than that of Central America and the world; so was the share of freshwater fishes (13.9 percent). Yet the share of shellfish was much smaller.

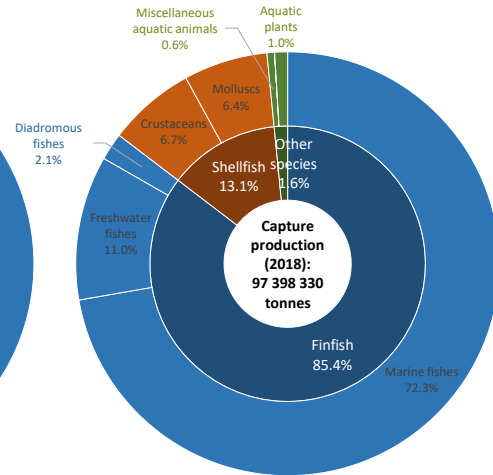
Central America (2018)



Guatemala (2018)



World (2018)

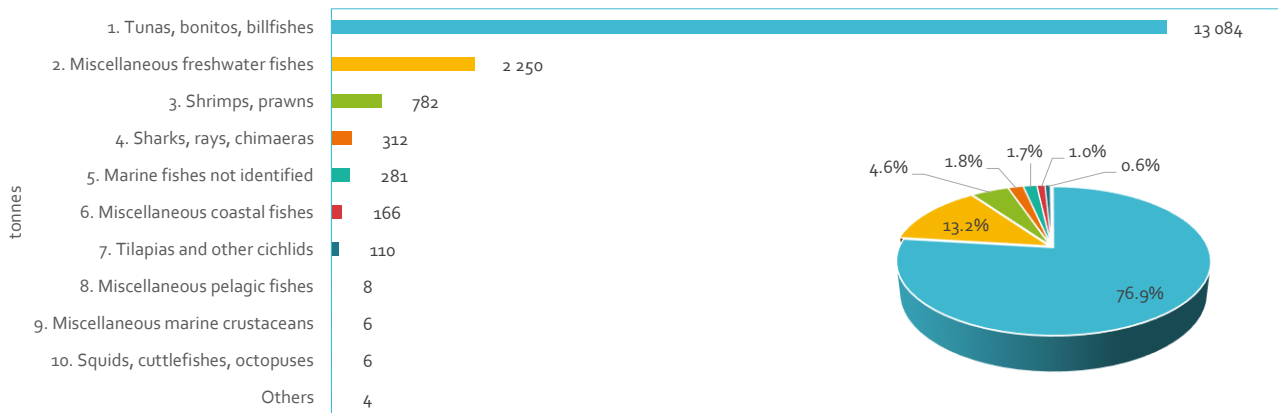


Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global capture production 1950-2018 (FishStat); www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStat/en.

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

Top 10 ISSCAAP groups in Guatemala's capture fisheries production in terms of quantity (2018)

Top-10 ISSCAAP groups in Guatemala's capture production quantity (2018)

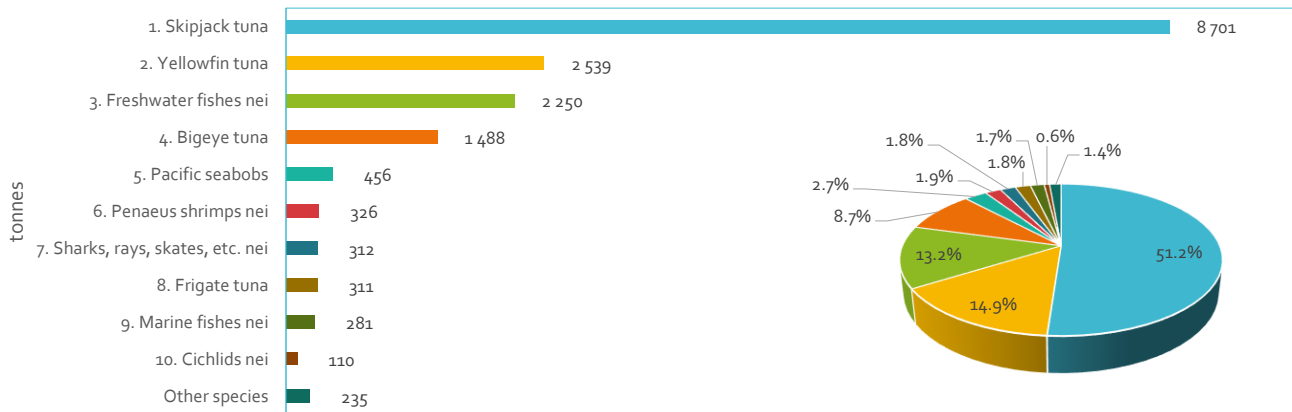


Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global capture production 1950-2018 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStatJ/en).

Notes: ISSCAAP = International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants; more information about ISSCAAP groups can be found at www.fao.org/tempref/EI/DOCUMENT/cwp/handbook/annex/AnnexS2listISSCAAP2000.pdf

Top 10 ASFIS species items in Guatemala's capture fisheries production in terms of quantity (2018)

Top-10 ASFIS species items in Guatemala's capture production quantity (2018)



Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global capture production 1950-2018 (FishStat); www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStat/en.

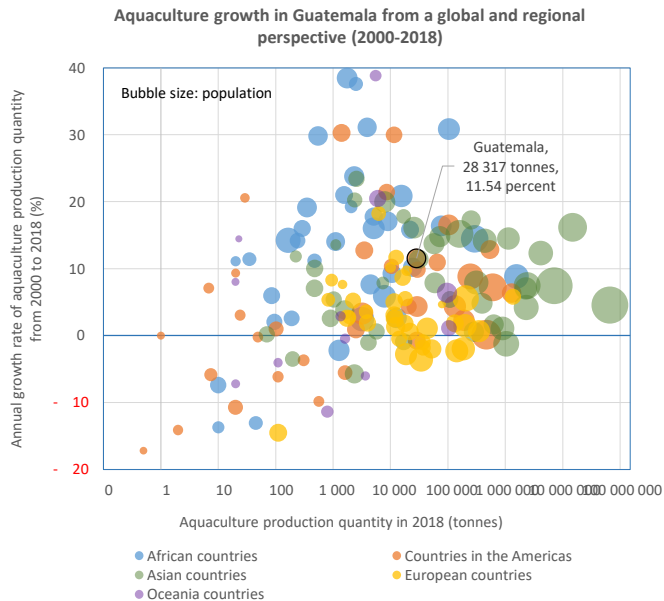
Notes: ASFIS = Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System; more information about ASFIS species items can be found at www.fao.org/fishery/collection/asfis/en.
 Nei = not elsewhere included.

Aquaculture production

Aquaculture production in Guatemala (2000-2018): Aquaculture production increased from 3 963 tonnes in 2000 to 28 317 tonnes in 2018; the 11.54 percent annual growth was greater than the regional (7.41 percent), sub-regional (8.88 percent), Developing Regions (5.91 percent) and world (5.59 percent) growth rates and higher than most countries in Central America

Status and trends of aquaculture production (2000-2018)

Country/area	Aquaculture quantity of aquatic products (tonnes)		Annual growth (%)
	2000	2018	
World	43 014 088	114 508 042	5.59
Developing Regions	38 941 767	109 509 509	5.91
Latin America and the Caribbean	872 516	3 161 618	7.41
Central America	88 747	410 436	8.88
Guatemala + other countries in Central America			
Belize	3 630	563	-9.84
Costa Rica	9 708	20 820	4.33
El Salvador	261	8 600	21.43
Guatemala	3 963	28 317	11.54
Honduras	10 053	65 000	10.93
Mexico	53 918	247 222	8.83
Nicaragua	5 435	29 468	9.85
Panama	1 779	10 445	10.33

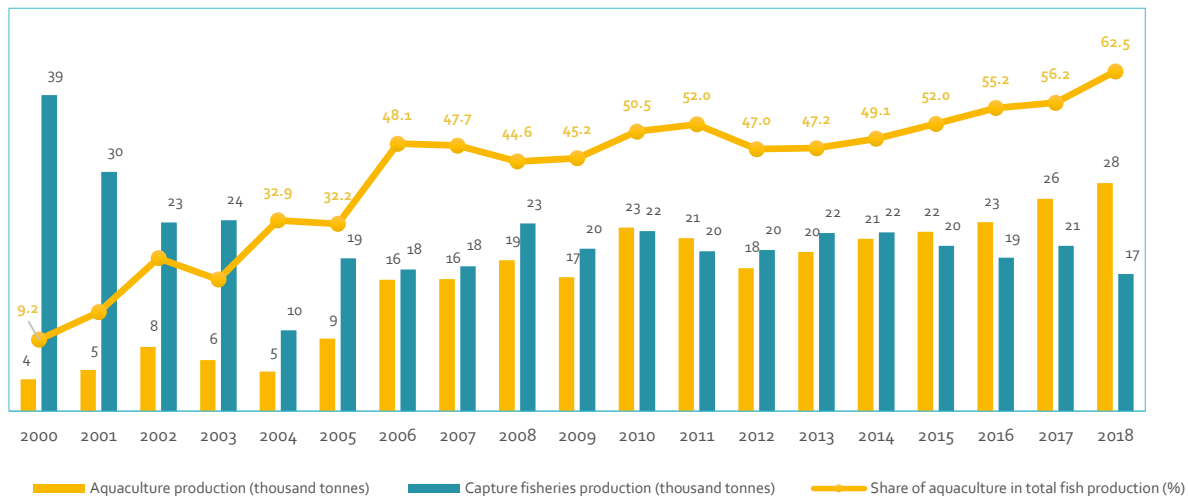


Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global aquaculture production 1950-2018 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStatJ/en).

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

Aquaculture's contribution to total fishery in Guatemala increased from 9.2 percent in 2000 to 62.5 percent in 2018.

Guatemala: aquaculture's share in total fishery production



Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global aquaculture production 1950-2018 (FishStat); www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStat/en. Notes: Production covers all species measured in tonnage; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic products.

Aquaculture production in Guatemala (2000 versus 2018):

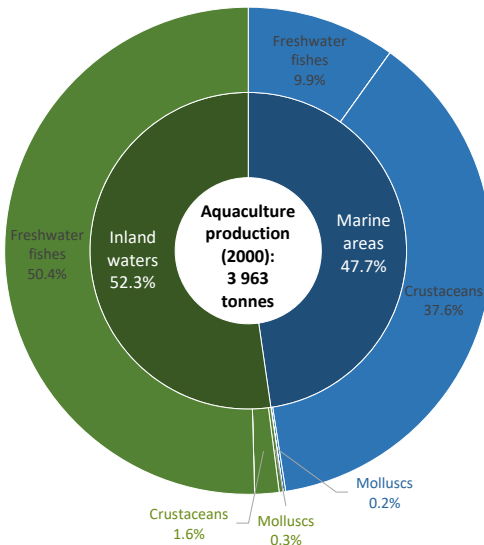
Aquaculture production increased from 3 963 tonnes in 2000 to 28 317 tonnes in 2018.

The share of marine aquaculture increased from 47.7 percent to 61 percent thanks to the expansion of crustaceans.

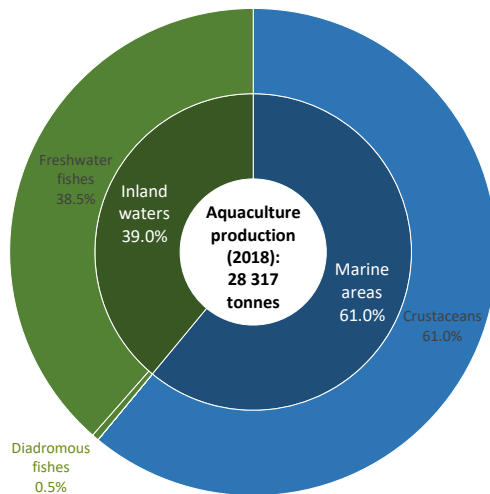
In 2000, 9.9 percent of the production in marine areas was freshwater fishes (i.e. Mozambique tilapia), which nevertheless disappeared in 2018.

Similarly, the 1.6 percent crustaceans and 0.3 percent molluscs in the 2000 freshwater aquaculture also disappeared.

Guatemala (2000)



Guatemala (2018)

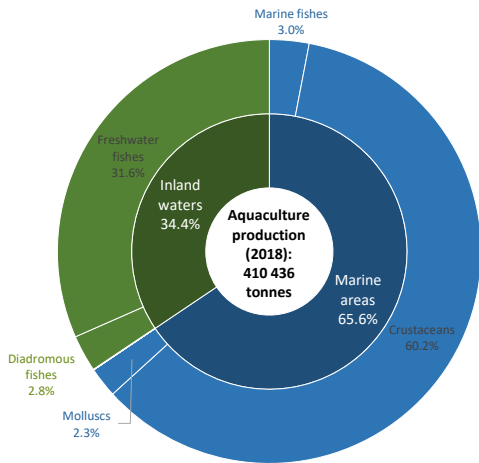


Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global aquaculture production 1950-2018 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStatJ/en).

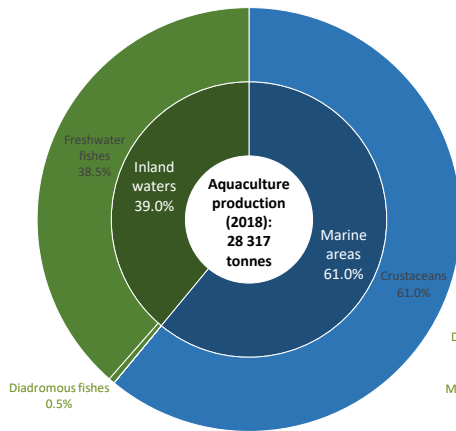
Notes: Production covers all species measured in tonnage; see [slide #4](#) for the scope of aquatic products. Species group less than 0.1 percent of total production may not be labelled.

Aquaculture production in Guatemala (2018): Inland aquaculture accounted for 39 percent of the country's aquaculture production quantity in 2018, higher than in Central America (34.4 percent) yet lower than the world (44.9 percent).

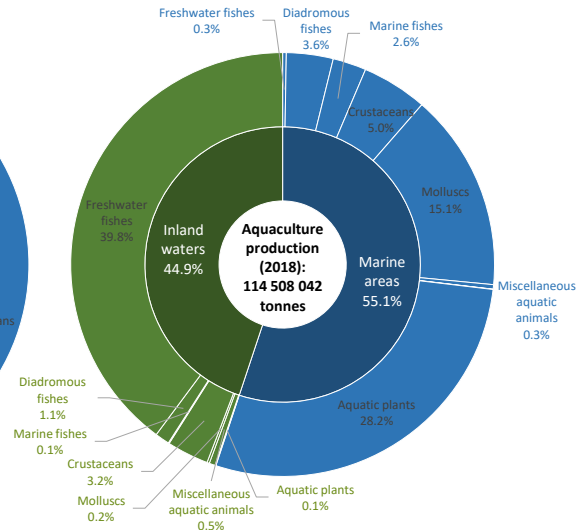
Central America (2018)



Guatemala (2018)



World (2018)



Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global aquaculture production 1950-2018 (FishStatJ; 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.

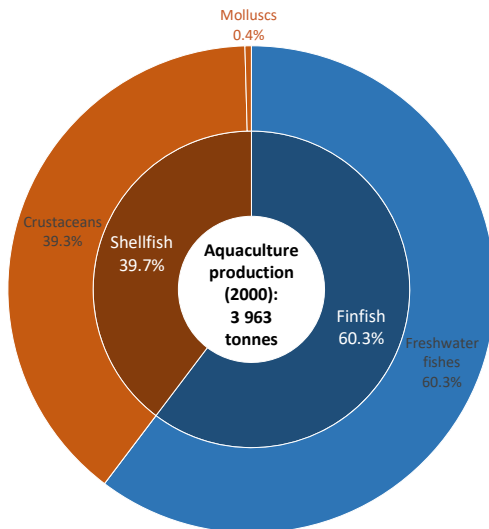
Taxonomic composition in Guatemala's aquaculture production (2000 versus 2018):

Aquaculture production increased from 3 963 tonnes to 28 317 tonnes.

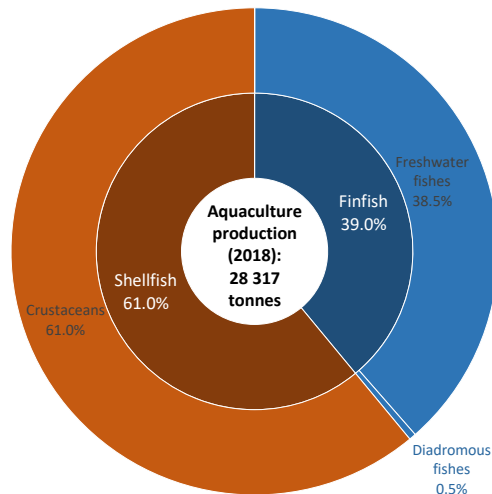
The share of shellfish, primarily contributed by crustaceans, increased from 39.7 percent to 61 percent.

Finfish aquaculture production was dominated by freshwater fishes with a half percent of diadromous fishes in 2018.

Guatemala (2000)



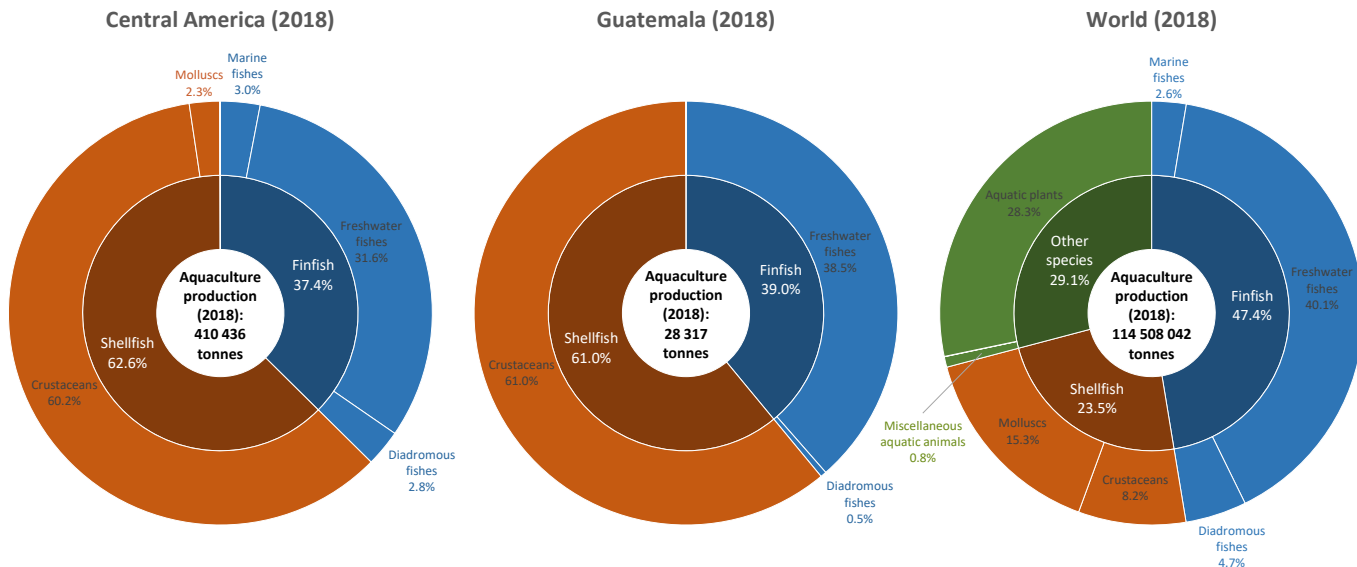
Guatemala (2018)



Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global aquaculture production 1950-2018 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStatJ/en).

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

Taxonomic composition in Guatemala's aquaculture production (2018): The 28 317 tonnes of aquaculture production were contributed by 39 percent of finfish (38.5 percent freshwater fishes and 0.5 percent diadromous fishes) and 61 percent of shellfish (entirely crustaceans). The country's aquaculture production was less diversified than Central America and much less diversified than world aquaculture.



Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global aquaculture production 1950-2018 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStatJ/en).

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

Aquaculture species groups in Guatemala by tonnage (2018): The 28 317 tonnes of aquaculture production were composed of four species groups, with the two biggest groups (marine shrimps and prawns and tilapias and other cichlids) together accounting for over 99 percent of production.

Aquaculture production in Guatemala by species groups		Year 2018 (in terms of quantity)			
<u>WAPI species groups</u>	<u>ISSCAAP</u> division	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. Marine shrimps and prawns (ISSCAAP group)	Crustaceans	1	17 273	61.00	0.2877
2. Tilapias and other cichlids (ISSCAAP group)	Freshwater fishes	1	10 910	38.53	0.1809
3. Salmons, trouts, smelts (ISSCAAP group)	Diadromous fishes	1	130	0.46	0.0037
4. Carps, barbels and other cyprinids (ISSCAAP group)	Freshwater fishes	1	4	0.01	0.0000
Aquatic products		4	28 317	100.00	0.0247

Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global aquaculture production 1950-2018 (FishstatJ); www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en

Notes: 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/ca9245en/ca9245en.pdf>.

Aquaculture species groups in Guatemala by value (2018): In the country's USD 137.251 million of aquaculture production value in 2018, marine shrimps and prawns (69.22 percent) and tilapias and other cichlids (30.21 percent) were the two biggest species groups.

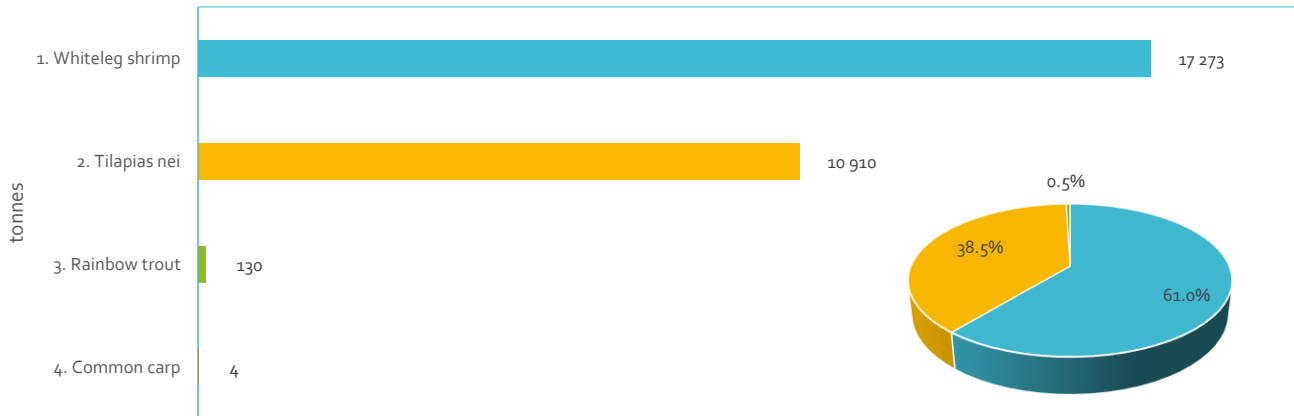
Aquaculture production in Guatemala by species groups		Year 2018 (in terms of value)			
<u>WAPI species groups</u>	<u>ISSCAAP</u> division	Number of species in the group farmed by the country	The country's production quantity of each species group (farmgate value; USD 000)	Share of the country's production value of all species (%)	Share of world production of the same species group (%)
1. Marine shrimps and prawns (ISSCAAP group)	Crustaceans	1	95 002	69.22	0.2469
2. Tilapias and other cichlids (ISSCAAP group)	Freshwater fishes	1	41 458	30.21	0.3692
3. Salmons, trouts, smelts (ISSCAAP group)	Diadromous fishes	1	780	0.57	0.0034
4. Carps, barbels and other cyprinids (ISSCAAP group)	Freshwater fishes	1	12	0.01	0.0000
Aquatic products		4	137 251	100.00	0.0521

Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global aquaculture production 1950-2018 (FishstatJ); www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en

Notes: 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/ca9245en/ca9245en.pdf>.

Guatemala (2018): Farmed ASFIS species items ranked by quantity

ASFIS species items in Guatemala's aquaculture production quantity, 2018

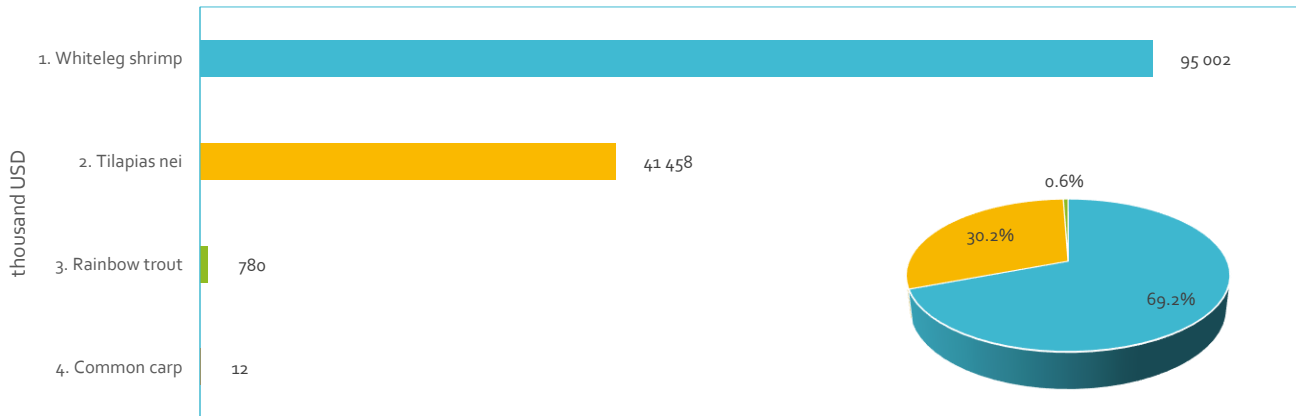


Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global aquaculture production 1950-2018 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStatJ/en).

Notes: 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.

Guatemala (2018): Farmed ASFIS species items ranked by value

ASFIS species items in Guatemala's aquaculture production value (2018)



Data source: FAO. 2020. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global aquaculture production 1950-2018 (FishStatJ; www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/FishStatJ/en).

Notes: 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.

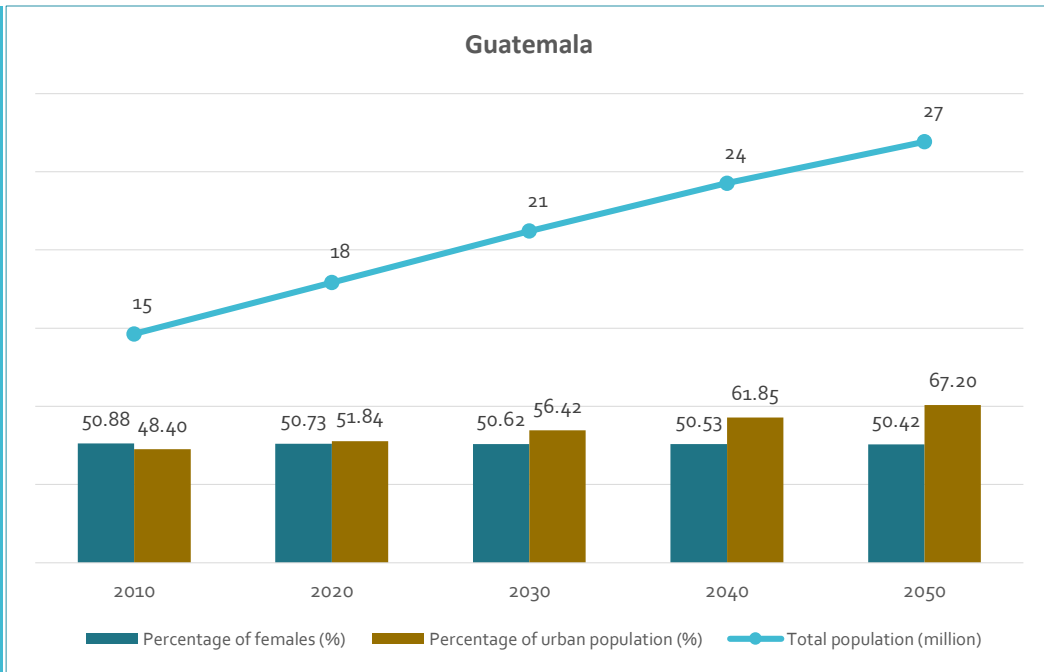
Outlook

Population prospects in Guatemala (2010–2050):

Total population is expected to increase from 18 million in 2020 to 27 million in 2050.

The ratio of urban population is expected to rise to 67.2 percent in 2050.

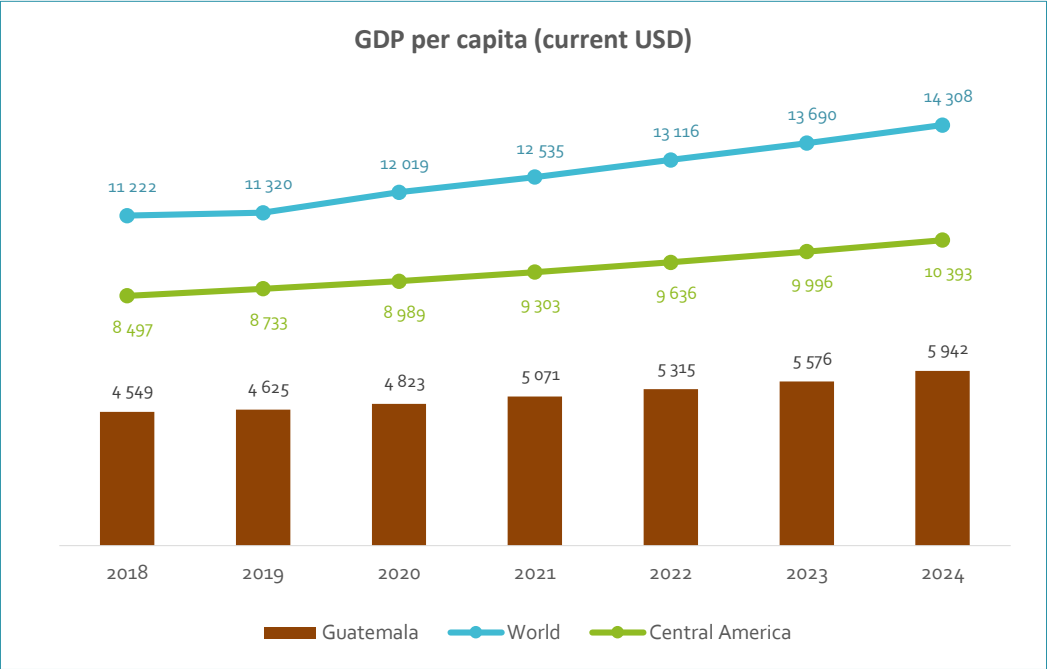
The female ratio in total population is expected to slightly decrease to 50.42 percent in 2050.



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>).

Guatemala GDP prospects (2018-2024):

According to IMF's **pre-COVID-19 projection**, Guatemala's GDP per capita expected to increase from USD 4 823 to USD 5 942 between 2020 and 2024, staying below the sub-regional and world average levels.



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

Note: 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.

Guatemala (2018–2030): Aquaculture growth potential from the demand-side perspective

Guatemala	Baseline (2018)	Projection to 2030			
		Population growth only		Population growth + higher per capita fish demand	
		Year 2030	2030 compared to baseline	Year 2030	2030 compared to baseline
1. Per capita fish demand (kg/capita/year)	3.15	3.15	-	12.42	9.27
2. Population (thousand)	17 248	21 213	3 965	21 213	3 965
3. Total fish demand (tonnes)	54 400	66 904	12 505	263 524	209 124
4. Fish supply from aquaculture (tonnes)	28 317	49 492	21 175	49 492	21 175
5. Supply-demand gap (tonnes)			8 670		-187 949
<i>Notes: Fish & seafood includes finfish, crustaceans, molluscs and miscellaneous aquatic animals. 1. The 2017 level of per capita fish consumption in Guatemala (3.15 kg) and Central America (12.42 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. Aquaculture production in 2018 from FAO Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global aquaculture production 1950-2018 (FishStatI); projection of aquaculture production in 2030 based on the 5-year linear trend of aquaculture production during 2014-2018. 5. Equal to (4) - (3).</i>					

- Given the 3.15 kg baseline per capita fish and seafood consumption, 66 904 tonnes of fish and seafood will be needed to satisfy the fish demand of Guatemala's 21.213 million total population in 2030, which is 12 505 tonnes higher than the 54 400 tonnes of baseline fish and seafood demand.
- Guatemala's farmed fish and seafood production increased from 21 395 tonnes in 2014 to 28 317 tonnes in 2018. Following the linear trend during 2014-2018, farmed fish and seafood production in Guatemala would reach 49 492 tonnes in 2030, which is 21 175 tonnes higher than the baseline level in 2018.
- The 21 175 tonnes of extra fish and seafood supply generated by the trend aquaculture growth would be sufficient to cover the 12 505 tonnes of extra fish and seafood demand driven by the population growth with a supply surplus of 8 670 tonnes.
- However, if Guatemala would like to increase its per capita fish and seafood consumption in 2030 to the Central America average in 2017 (i.e. 12.42 kg), then the extra fish demand would be 209 124 tonnes, which, compared to the 21 175 tonnes of extra fish supply from trend aquaculture growth, implies a **demand-supply gap** of 187 949 tonnes.
- Guatemala's aquaculture production would need to grow **19.4 percent** a year between 2018 and 2030 in order to generate enough fish supply to cover the demand-supply gap driven by both population growth and the increase of its per capita fish consumption.

Guatemala: Aquaculture growth potential from the supply-side perspective

- Guatemala's share in world aquaculture production tonnage (0.02 percent):
 - Smaller than** its share in world population (0.23 percent).
- Guatemala's share in world marine aquaculture production (0.03 percent):
 - Smaller than** its share in world coastline length (0.05 percent)
- Guatemala's share in world inland aquaculture production (0.02 percent):
 - Smaller than** its share in world surface area of inland waterbodies (0.04 percent).
 - Smaller than** its share in world renewable water resources (0.23 percent).

Guatemala	Share of world total (%)
Total country area (excluding coastal waters, 2013-2017) ¹	0.08
Surface area of inland waterbodies (2015) ²	0.04
Coastline length (2019) ³	0.05
Total renewable water resources (2013-2017) ¹	0.23
Population (2018) ⁴	0.23
Aquaculture production (all areas, 2018)⁵	0.02
Aquaculture production (inland waters, 2018)⁵	0.02
Aquaculture production (marine areas, 2018)⁵	0.03

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. 2020. FAO Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. Global aquaculture production 1950-2018 (FishStatJ).

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: <http://www.fao.org/fishery/naso/search/en>
- 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: <http://www.fao.org/fishery/nalo/search/en>

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: <http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/wapi/en>
- World Aquaculture Performance Indicators (WAPI) banner: <http://www.fao.org/3/CA0198EN/ca0198en.pdf>
- *World Aquaculture Performance Indicators (WAPI) – Information, Knowledge and Capacity for Blue Growth* (brochure): <http://www.fao.org/3/l9622EN/l9622en.pdf>
- *The Potential of World Aquaculture Performance Indicators as a Research and Educational Tool* (FAN article, April 2017): <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7171e.pdf>
- *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): <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3539e.pdf>