



Area: 176,215 km2 / Population: 34 million / GDP per capita: US\$ 13,861 / Literacy rate: 98% Life expectancy: 77 years / Government type: Democratic republic with presidential system Official language: Spanish / Official currency: Uruguayan peso / Time zone: GMT- 3.00

- High levels of safety and a high quality of life.
- Strong political and social stability supported by a consolidated democracy.
- Democratic multi-party system with presidential elections every 5 years.
- High degree of economic freedom.
- The lowest corruption indexes in the region.
- Sound legal system based on Parliament and the Executive Branch.
- Favorable conditions for admission of foreign visitors.

Responsible fishing and aquaculture: healthy exports

The Uruguayan industrial fishing fleet operates in the Río de la Plata, the Atlantic Ocean (Uruguayan-Argentinian common fishing zone) and in international waters.

The main species caught are hake, croaker, striped weakfish, squid and characins, among others. There is also the possibility of developing fishing for other species such as swordfish, big eye tuna, anchovy and menhaden.

The large variety of species and the technological development attained by its processing industry, which features plants prepared for the most demanding markets, enable the production of a wide range of seafood products.

The country has a long tradition as fish exporter and currently trades its products in more than seventy countries in all five continents.

Aquaculture is a growing activity. Uruguay is currently one of the main producers of farmed Siberian sturgeon in the world and has gained presence in the global caviar market.

Fishing and resource preservation activities are monitored by the National Directorate for Aquatic Resources, competent authority from the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries, which further ensures the safety and quality of Uruguayan exported products.



Main commercial species



Merluza (Hake - Merluccius hubbsi)



Corvina (Yellow croaker -Micropogonias furnieri)



Pargo blanco (Argentine croaker - *Umbrina canosai*)



Pescadilla de calada (Striped weakfish - in Uruguay: "Seatrout" - Cynoscion guatucupa)



Rouget (Blackbelly rosefish -Heliconelus dactylopterus)



Atún ojo grande (Bigeye tuna - *Thunnus obesus*)



Pez espada (Swordfish - *Xiphias gladius*)



Calamar (Argentine shortfin squid -Illex argentinus)



Esturión (Siberian sturgeon - Ascipenser baeri)



Anchoita (Anchovy - Engraulis anchoita)



Sábalo (Characin - Prochilodus lineatus)



Besugo (Red porgy - Pagrus pagrus)



Castañeta (Castaneta - In Uruguay: "Hawkfish"-Nemadactylus bergi)



Raya (Skate - Dipturus chilensis)



Caracol fino (Angular volute - Zidona dufresnei)



Lacha (Shad - Brazilian menhaden Brevoortia aurea)



Corvina negra (Black drum - Pogonias chromis)



Pescadilla de red (King weakfish - *Macrodon ancylodon*)



Atún albacora (Albacore - Thunnus alalunga)



Caviar (Siberian sturgeon - Ascipenser baeri)

A competent authority

The National Directorate for Aquatic Resources (DINARA) is an executive unit of the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries.

DINARA conducts training, promoting and development activities related to the responsible use of fishery and aquatic resources, ecosystems and related industries both at the private and public levels.

It is highly committed to contributing to long-term preservation of resources and productivity, through investigation, regulation, monitoring and certification.



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