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2012 Seafood Products Market Brief

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Approved By:

Michael J. Fay, Director

Prepared By:

Sun Young Yoo, Market Promotion Specialist

Report Highlights:

In 2011, South Korea was the fourth largest export market for American seafood products. Korean seafood imports from all origins totaled \$3.8 billion, up 24 percent from 2010 thanks to the recovering economy and increasing demand by food service industry and export business sectors. The outlook for U.S. exports remains strong and implementation of the KORUS FTA will generate even greater opportunities for U.S. seafood exporters.

General Information:

SECTION I: KOREAN SEAFOOD MARKET OVERVIEW

In 2011, Korea’s seafood imports from all origins reached \$3.83 billion, up 24 percent from \$3.09 billion in 2010. The United States was the fifth largest exporter of seafood products to Korea. The largest seafood supplying country in 2011 was China at \$1.17 billion, followed by Russia at \$661 million, Vietnam at \$477 million, Japan at \$163 million, USA at \$142 million, Norway at \$138 million, and Thailand at \$130 million. These seven countries accounted for 75 percent of Korea’s total seafood imports in 2011.

Korea imported \$142 million of U.S. seafood in 2011, up 26 percent from \$112 million in 2010, providing the United States with 3.7 percent market share. In Korea, U.S. seafood including aquaculture is generally considered high quality, but higher in price compared to that of competing countries. Surimi, Flatfish, Monkfish, Alaska Pollack Roes, Cod, Skate, Eel, Atka Mackerel, etc. are some of the major species that are imported in large quantities from the United States. Table 3 of Section II below shows the major species imported to Korea from the United States and the world. The imports of those 34 fish species accounted for 97 percent of the total imports of fishery products from the United States in 2011.

Until 2000, Korea was a net exporter of seafood. However, growing domestic demand and limited supplies have reversed the situation. In 2011, Korea exported \$1.98 billion of seafood and imported about \$1.85 billion more than it exported. Imports are expected to outpace exports ensuring that Korea will remain an important market for U.S. seafood suppliers.

SECTION II: KORUS FTA AND CUSTOMS DUTY

- KORUS FTA

The Korea-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (KORUS FTA) implemented on March 15, 2012 is expected to deepen the longstanding economic alliance between the United States and Korea. With respect to the seafood sector, the KORUS FTA is expected to create more opportunities for U.S. seafood exporters. Customs duties for fishery products imported from the United States will be cut to zero immediately or phased out over the course of 3 to 10 years. For instance, the Customs duty for Frozen Sockeye Salmon will be cut to zero immediately. In contrast, Customs duties for U.S. trout and sea bass will be reduced to zero in 3 and 10 years, respectively. The Customs duty elimination will be prorated equally every year over the phase-out period.

There are three fish species which are subject to Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQ) under the Agreement. For instance, the Customs duty is zero for imports of 4,000 metric tons of Frozen Alaska Pollack in the first year of the FTA. The quantities shall enter on a first-come, first-served basis. The duty free quantities will increase each year as shown on the table below.

Table 1. Korea-United States FTA Seafood Tariff Rate Quotas (MT)

Year	Flatfish/Frozen (HS 0303.39.0000)	Alaska Pollack/Frozen (HS 0303.79.1000)	Croaker/Frozen (HS 0303.79.9095)
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1	1,530	4,000	1,000
2	1,652	4,360	1,050
3	1,785	4,752	1,103
4	1,927	5,180	1,158
5	2,082	5,646	1,216
6	2,248	6,154	1,276
7	2,428	6,708	1,340
8	2,642	7,312	1,407
9	2,832	7,970	1,477
10	3,058	8,688	1,551
11	3,303	9,469	1,629
12	Unlimited	10,322	unlimited
13		11,251	
14		12,263	
15		unlimited	

The industry forecasts that Korean consumers will take advantage of lower prices resulting from elimination of import duties to demand more glass eel/live, Sockeye salmon/frozen, flatfish/frozen, salad eel/live, Pollack surimi/frozen, lobsters/live, Pollack/frozen, monkfish/frozen, cod/frozen, Pollack roes/frozen, fish fillet/frozen, fish surimi/frozen and shrimps/live, fresh or chilled.

For more detailed information about the results of the KORUS FTA including the tariff schedule for Korea, please visit: [KORUS FTA Official Homepage in English](#) and [ATO Seoul Homepage FTA Section](#).

Table 2. Korean Tariff Schedule for Major U.S. Fishery Products Sold to Korea

Description	H.S. Code	2012 Base Rate	2012 KOR-US FTA Rate	Zero-Duty Year
Pollack surimi, frozen	0304.99.9000	10%	6.6%	2014
Other, Flatfish, frozen	0303.39.0000	10%	0% (TRQ 1,530 MT)	2023
			10% (Above TRQ)	
Monkfish, fresh and frozen	0303.89.9060	10%	9.5%	2021
Cod, frozen	0303.63.0000	10%	8%	2016
Other Roes, frozen	0303.90.2090	10%	8%	2016
Roes of Alaska Pollack, frozen	0303.90.2010	10%	8%	2016
Skate, frozen*	0303.82.2000	10%	10%	2021
Salad eel, live	0301.99.7000	10%	6.6%	2014
Atka mackerel, frozen	0303.89.9040	10%	9%	2021
Hagfish, frozen	0303.89.9070	10%	9%	2021
Ray, frozen	0303.82.1000	10%	9.5%	2021
Fillet, Alaska Pollack, frozen	0304.79.0000	10%	9.5%	2021
Rock fish, frozen	0303.89.9050	10%	9.5%	2021
Adductors of shell fish	0307.99.1100	20%	19%	2021

Squid, frozen	0307.49.1020	10%	9.5%	2021
Sable fish, frozen	0303.89.1000	10%	8%	2016
Fillet, Others, frozen	0304.99.9000	10%	6.6%	2014
Fillet, Plaice, frozen	0304.83.1000	10%	9.5%	2021
Plaice, frozen	0303.32.0000	10%	9.5%	2021
Lobsters, other than frozen	0306.22.9000	20%	16%	2016
Other Crab, frozen	0306.14.1090	20%	18%	2021
Sardines, frozen	0303.53.0000	10%	8%	2016
Blue crab, frozen	0306.14.3090	20%	14%	2021
Frozen Fish Surimi	0304.99.1000	10%	6.6%	2014
Hake, frozen	0303.66.0000	10%	9%	2021
Scallops, frozen	0307.29.1000	20%	18%	2021
Anchovy, dried	0305.59.2000	20%	18%	2021
Shrimps, live, fresh or chilled	0306.26.1000	20%	13.3%	2014
Glass eel, live	0301.92.1000	10%	0%	2012
Fillet of cod, frozen	0304.71.0000	10%	9%	2021
King crabs, frozen	0306.14.2090	20%	13.3%	2014
Alaska Pollack, frozen	0303.67.0000	10%	0% (TRQ 4,000 MT)	2026
			10% (Above TRQ)	
Other Crabs, live, fresh or chilled	0306.24.1090	20%	18%	2021
Sockeye salmon, frozen	0303.11.0000	10%	0%	2012

Source: Korea Customs and Trade Development Institute, Tariff Schedule of Korea, 2012

Negotiated customs duties on certain seafood products under the KORUS FTA are higher than the current MFN applied base rate, which Korea lowered after the trade agreement was negotiated.

However, the MFN applied rate will be used when it is lower than the KORUS duty. The KORUS duty will take effect when it is lower than the MFN rate. Table 19 below shows an example of how this will work in practice; yellow highlights show applicable duties.

Table 3. KORUS FTA Tariff Schedule Applied to Frozen Skate Products

Product	Base Rate	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fish, Frozen, of the families Bregmacerotidae - Skates (HS0303.82.2000)	Current	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
	KORUS	27.0%	24.3%	21.6%	18.9%	16.2%	13.5%	10.8%	8.1%	5.4%	2.7%

SECTION III: SUPPLY, DEMAND AND MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

- Supply

In 2010, Korean seafood production decreased to 3.11 million metric tons, down 2.2 percent from 3.18 million metric tons in 2009. Production from adjacent waters decreased 7.6 percent and production from shallow-sea aquaculture increased 4.4 percent from the previous year. However,

the total seafood production value increased 7.2 percent thanks to the increased catch of anchovies in adjacent waters, growing price of squid, and additional catch quota for tuna acquired in Russian waters.

It is expected that Korean domestic fish production will not increase significantly in the future due to reductions in fish resources in adjacent waters and the enforcement of Exclusive Economic Zones by Korea's neighboring countries. The number of fishing vessels has been steadily decreased reflecting the reduction in fishery resources. To cope with this situation, the Korean government has accelerated the downsizing of the Korean fishing fleet and plans to reduce it further over the next several years. Recognizing the potential economic impact of this step and the reduction in fishery agreements, the Korean government is undertaking an in-depth study of aquaculture and researching how to secure higher fish catch quotas in foreign waters and is working hard to purchase fish quotas from other countries, including Russia.

The Korean government is also focusing on aquaculture in shallow sea areas to cope with the shortage of fishery resources in the adjacent water and restrictions in neighboring countries' waters. Shallow sea aquaculture is expected to continue to increase in the future due to more intense restrictions on fresh water aquaculture and expectations of continuing reductions in wild catches in the future.

To insulate select domestic seafood producers from imported products (mainly from China), the Korean government has set higher "adjustment tariffs" ranging from 22 to 50 percent for nine fish species which are not subject to tariff bindings under WTO agreements. Prior to implementation of the adjustment tariffs, imports of these nine species were subject to tariffs ranging from 10 to 20 percent.

The Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MIFAFF) established 436,530 metric tons as the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for 2012 of eleven species as shown on Table 20 below. There are further restrictions such as limited catch seasons for some species as well as restrictions on the number of fishing boats and fishing methods.

Table 4. Korean Total Allowable Catch (MT)

Species	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Mackerels	159,000	159,000	169,000	160,000	160,000
Jack mackerels	21,000	18,000	20,000	21,000	21,000
Red snow crabs	27,700	29,000	31,000	32,000	38,000
Snow crabs	1,500	1,400	1,300	1,620	1,500
Purplish Washington clams	3,200	1,700	2,100	2,400	2,400
Pen shells	3,200	3,100	2,700	2,700	6,400
Horned turban	1,400	1,320	1,500	2,570	1,300
Blue crabs	5,590	5,730	8,000	13,200	14,900
Squid	166,000	185,000	180,000	188,100	189,000
Sailfin sandfish	-	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,830
Mottled Skate	-	140	200	230	200
Total	393,590	405,890	417,300	425,320	436,530

Source: MIFAFF, Resource & Environment Division

Constraints built into bilateral and multilateral fishing accords will further impact total harvest.

The harvest from adjacent waters fisheries consists primarily of squid, mackerel, corvina, hairtail and anchovy. Government efforts to boost aquaculture production in the shallow sea areas clearly indicate the importance of this sector as a future seafood resource.

Table 5. Korean Seafood Production by Waters (1,000 MT)

Year	Total	Adjacent Waters	Shallow Sea Aquaculture	Distant Waters	Inland Waters
2005	2,714	1,097	1,041	552	24
2006	3,032	1,109	1,259	639	25
2007	3,275	1,152	1,386	710	27
2008	3,363	1,286	1,382	666	29
2009	3,182	1,227	1,313	612	30
2010	3,112	1,134	1,355	592	31

Source: MIFAFF Major Statistics Booklet 2011

Table 6. Korean Seafood Production by Products (1,000 M/T)

Year	Total	Fishes	Shell fish	Crustacean	Mollusks	Other aquatic animals	Seaweed
2005	2,714	1,265	409	92	295	16	636
2006	3,032	1,261	474	110	392	17	778
2007	3,275	1,330	555	124	432	23	811
2008	3,363	1,448	429	126	402	23	935
2009	3,182	1,425	421	133	312	24	870
2010	3,112	1,331	440	147	256	23	915

Source: MIFAFF Major Statistics Booklet 2011

Table 7. Korean Production of Processed Seafood

Year	Production (Ton)	Value (\$Million)
2003	1,357,717	1,548
2004	1,528,753	1,925
2005	1,559,201	1,912
2006	1,546,784	2,633
2007	1,384,000	7,051
2008	1,766,528	4,849
2009	1,898,135	5,398
2010	1,815,286	7,461

Source: MIFAFF Major Statistics Booklet 2011

- Demand

Korean consumers place high value on freshness, place of origin, taste, low cost, and food safety in the course of making seafood purchasing decisions. Overall performance of the Korean seafood market will depend greatly on production and consumption. Due to the shortage of ocean resources, seafood production is not expected to increase in the near future. Despite this, consumption of seafood continues to grow as consumers view seafood as a healthy source of protein.

Price, quality and timeliness are the most important factors affecting U.S. trade. U.S. fish are generally considered to be high quality and, in turn, more expensive than other countries products. Fortunately, the major species imported from the United States are species that Koreans enjoy and that other suppliers do not supply in large quantities.

According to the Food Industry Statistics System of aT Center, the monthly average household expenditure on fishery products was \$34 in 2009. The Korea Rural Economic Institute reported that annual per capita seafood consumption in Korea was 54.7 Kg (fishery products and shellfish = 42.2 kg and seaweed = 12.5 kg) in 2010. The major fish species that Koreans consumed are Alaska Pollack, squid, mackerel, hairtail and yellow corvina. The success of Korean industry efforts to change consumer perceptions of fish (as a healthy alternative to red meat), to diversify fish products, to improve quality, and to develop processing technology will be key in expanding domestic demand.

Thanks to increased income and improved standards of living, seafood family restaurants are growing in popularity in Korea. They are expanding their business due to good business environment. Today, Seafood Ocean, Bono-Bono, Marisco, Ocean Star, Ocean Family, and Muscus are popular seafood family restaurants. These restaurants are using imported seafood as well as locally produced seafood.

Koreans eat fish in various states: fresh fish, chilled fish and lastly, frozen fish in the order of preference. Some fish are consumed raw ("Hoi", or "Sashimi"), and commands a price premium. Korean consumers assume fresh fish tastes better than frozen fish after cooking. Accordingly, fresh or chilled fish tend to be substantially more expensive than frozen fish.

As more and more women are working outside the home, the demand for convenience food has increased. Korean consumers are more attracted to precooked, prepared and preserved food available at supermarkets. Hotels generally use high quality seafood for which they charge a higher price. However, the institutional feeding and food service sector generally uses cheaper food ingredients to reduce cost as much as possible to cope with the fierce competition in the sector.

Table 8. Korean Seafood Demand and Supply (Unit: 1,000 tons)

Total	Demand			Total	Supply			Self-sufficiency rate
	Local consumption	Exports	Carry-over		Production	Imports	Inventories	
2005	4,169	1,121	512	5,802	2,714	2,557	531	65.1%
2006	4,568	1,047	575	6,190	3,032	2,646	512	66.4%
2007	4,625	1,211	618	6,454	3,275	2,604	575	70.8%
2008	4,280	1,266	567	6,113	3,360	2,135	618	78.5%
2009	4,071	1,336	528	5,935	3,182	2,186	567	78.2%
2010	3,639	1,751	603	5,993	3,126	2,339	528	85.9%

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Source: Korea Fisheries Association, Korean Fisheries Yearbook 2011

Table 9. Korean Per Capita Consumption of Seafood Products (Kg)

Product Category	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Fish and Shell fish	39.9	43.5	42.1	39.1	35.4	42.2
Seaweed	9.6	13.0	14.4	15.8	14.4	12.5
Total (kg/year)	49.5	56.5	56.5	54.9	49.8	54.7

Source: Korea Fisheries Association, Korean Fisheries Yearbook 2011

- Competitors

Seafood is imported into Korea from about 100 different countries. Major suppliers of fishery products to Korea include China, Russia, Vietnam, Japan, the United States, Norway, Thailand, Taiwan, Chile, and Hong Kong. In 2011, the top ten supplying countries accounted for about 83 percent of total Korean seafood imports on a value basis. China continued to be the largest supplier, followed by Russia and Vietnam.

A dozen supplying countries including China, Russia, Japan, Norway, Thailand, Chile, Canada, Indonesia, etc. are some of our competitors that participate in the Busan International Seafood & Fisheries Expo annually. These competitors exhibit a wide variety of seafood products targeting importers, wholesalers, distributors, retailers, hotels, restaurants and food processors.

- Marketing

Imports of seafood are relatively straight-forward compared to other food and agricultural products. Importers import fishery products, and generally sell to hotels and food service industry directly, and/or to distributors who sell to traditional markets and restaurants. When the volume is large, importers generally sell to retailers such as supermarkets, discount stores and department stores directly. When the volume is small, importers sell to distributors who sell to retailers. Accordingly, U.S. suppliers should contact seafood importers to sell their fishery products to Korea.

Consumers like to purchase the species that they are accustomed to, and importers tend to import the species consumers are demanding. As mentioned earlier, imports of only 34 species accounted for almost 97 percent of total seafood imports from the United States to Korea in 2011. This means that U.S. exporters should supply the species consumers prefer, and at the same time should also try to invest in building demand for other species with which consumers currently lack familiarity.

Possible sources of market information include Korean importers, U.S. state departments of agriculture, the USATO website (www.atoseoul.com) and the U.S. Department of Commerce. Lists of Korean importers, by species, can be obtained from the U.S. Agricultural Trade Office, or through the Foreign Agricultural Service in Washington, D.C.

One way of finding potential importers while also assessing market potential is to participate in local food shows to showcase your products to a larger audience. Many Korean importers attending these shows are looking to establish reliable long-term trading relationships. Show participation enhances initial contacts with importers, agents, wholesalers, distributors, retailers

and others in the food and beverage industry.

Seoul Seafood Show (3S) 2012 will be held in Seoul at COEX, April 19-21, 2012. Sponsored by the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MIFAFF) of Korea, this is the only show held in Seoul specializing in seafood, fishery, nursery, aquaculture, processing machinery and related equipment. This show is held in April every year and targets seafood buyers, users, fishing businessmen and traders. The 2012 show will be attended by NOAA Japan office. Check the official website of the show (www.seoulseafood.com) for further details.

Busan International Seafood & Fisheries Expo (BIFSE) 2012 will be held in Busan at BEXCO convention center, November 15-17, 2012. It offers an excellent opportunity to explore possible market opportunities in Korea. This show is held in November every year and targets importers, wholesalers, distributors, retailers, hotels, restaurants, food processors, media, etc. Currently it is the only seafood show held in Korea attended by ATO Seoul. ATO Seoul has been participating in this show for 9 years, in cooperation with SRTGs such as SUSTA and Food Export USA Northeast. Check BISFE's official website (www.bisfe.com) for detailed information on the show.

SECTION IV: FURTHER INFORMATION AND KEY CONTACTS

For further information on how you can enter the Korean market for imported food products:

ATO Seoul uses the USDA's Global Agriculture Information Network (GAIN) system to provide stakeholders with market knowledge on Korean food trade. Exporters who want to find most recent copy of the annual Exporter Guide on Korean market can access the GAIN and review the report at: [2011 Annual Exporter Guide Report by ATO Seoul](#) .

For more information on how you can register for USDA/FAS' Supplier List:

The United States Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service (USDA/FAS) offers information and services that can be beneficial to both new and experienced exporters. For example, ATO Seoul uses the U.S. Suppliers List (USL) to provide Korean importers with lists of prospective suppliers. The USL is a searchable database of more than 3,800 U.S. exporters and their products. The database features more than 500 agricultural product categories under which companies can list their offerings. Buyers who wish to find U.S. suppliers and U.S. exporters who wish to register in the USL can access the USL at: [USDA FAS U.S. Supplier List](#) .

For any further information about Korean market, please contact:

U.S. Agricultural Trade Office (ATO)

Local address: Rm 303, Leema B/D, 146-1, Susong-dong, Jongro-gu, Seoul, Korea 110-755

U.S. mailing address: ATO, U.S. Embassy - Seoul, Unit #15550, APO, AP 96205-5550

Phone: 82-2-397-4188

Fax: 82-2-720-7921

E-mail: atoseoul@fas.usda.gov

Home Page: www.atoseoul.com

SECTION V: TRADE STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 10. Korea's Total Seafood Imports by Year (\$million)

Year	From World	From USA
2006	2,664	140
2007	2,954	132
2008	2,847	129
2009	2,604	113
2010	3,091	113
2011	3,833	142

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2011

Table 10-1. Korean Seafood Imports from Major Countries (\$million)

Reporting Country: Korea, Republic of Top 15 Ranking	Import		
	2009	2010	2011
China	811	1,038	1,174
Russia	435	494	661
Vietnam	299	371	477
Japan	192	223	163
United States	113	113	142
Norway	69	96	138
Thailand	83	98	130
Taiwan	88	96	128
Chile	41	36	105
Hong Kong	16	56	80
Canada	40	47	63
Indonesia	60	58	60
Malaysia	33	46	56
Argentina	21	21	24
India	21	17	24
Others	282	281	408
Total	2,604	3,091	3,833

Source: GTA (<http://www.gtis.com/gta/usda/>)

Table 11. Korea's Total Seafood Exports by Year (\$million)

Year	To World	To USA
2006	917	67
2007	1,060	74
2008	1,256	86
2009	1,326	101
2010	1,567	106
2011	1,982	130

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2011

Table 11-1. Korean Seafood Exports to Major Countries (\$million)

Reporting Country: Korea, Republic of Top 9 Ranking	Import		
	2009	2010	2011
Japan	501	758	835
China	148	212	433
Thailand	113	106	151
United States	101	106	130
New Zealand	67	71	92
Spain	36	55	55
Vietnam	17	21	52
Hong Kong	11	26	28
Canada	5	10	11
Others	327	202	195
Total	1,326	1,567	1,982

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2011

Table 12. Major Fish Imported to Korea from USA in 2011

(\$1,000)

Fish Species	HS Code Number	From USA	From World	U.S. Market Share
Pollack surimi, frozen	0304.99.1010	34,403	156,435	22.0%
Other, Flatfish, frozen	0303.39.0000	19,187	65,464	29.3%
Monkfish, fresh and frozen	0303.79.9091	13,777	99,673	13.8%
Cod, frozen	0303.52.0000	9,228	60,033	15.4%
Other Roes, frozen	0303.80.2090	8,574	28,686	29.9%
Roes of Alaska Pollack, frozen	0303.80.2010	8,559	83,792	10.2%
Skate, frozen	0303.79.9093	7,843	37,609	20.9%
Salad eel, live	0301.99.7000	6,501	13,123	49.5%
Atka mackerel, frozen	0303.79.9060	5,370	37,039	14.5%
Hagfish, frozen	0303.79.9092	4,677	10,209	45.8%
Ray, frozen	0303.79.9096	3,297	21,849	15.1%
Fillet, Alaska Pollack, frozen	0304.29.1000	2,380	44,505	5.3%
Rock fish, frozen	0303.79.9070	2,214	15,566	14.2%
Adductors of shell fish	0307.99.1140	1,299	8,238	15.8%
Squid, frozen	0307.49.1020	1,175	70,063	1.7%
Sable fish, frozen	0303.79.2000	1,156	1,171	98.7%
Fillet, Others, frozen	0304.29.9000	897	35,609	2.5%
Fillet, Plaice, frozen	0304.29.4000	864	1,445	59.8%
Plaice, frozen	0303.32.0000	840	1,304	64.4%
Lobsters, other than frozen	0306.22.0000	771	17,174	4.5%
Other Crab, frozen	0306.14.9000	516	59,705	0.9%
Sardines, frozen	0303.71.0000	445	9,304	4.8%
Blue crab, frozen	0306.14.3000	408	36,436	1.1%
Frozen Fish Surimi	0304.99.9010	404	156,435	0.3%
Hake, frozen	0303.78.0000	347	803	43.2%

Scallops, frozen	0307.29.1000	339	14,479	2.3%
Anchovy, dried	0305.59.2000	294	4,068	7.2%
Shrimps, live, fresh or chilled	0306.23.1000	285	4,695	6.1%
Glass eel, live	0301.92.1000	234	81,643	0.3%
Fillet of cod, frozen	0304.29.3000	221	962	23.0%
King crabs, frozen	0306.14.2000	192	8,825	2.2%
Alaska Pollack, frozen	0303.79.1000	189	249,211	0.1%
Other Crabs, live, fresh or chilled	0306.24.1090	188	43,437	0.4%
Sockeye salmon, frozen	0303.11.0000	175	311	56.3%
Total		137,249	1,479,301	9.3%

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2011

Table 13. Korean Imports of Fish Roes, Urchin Roes, Caviar and Livers by Country of Origin (MT)

2010		2011	
USA	4,770	USA	6,320
RUSSIA	12,319	RUSSIA	15,443
NEW ZEALAND	470	NEW ZEALAND	463
ICELAND	156	ICELAND	360
CHINA	384	CHINA	164
OTHERS	151	OTHERS	314
TOTAL	18,250	TOTAL	23,064

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2011

Table 14. Korean Imports of Fish Roes, Urchin Roes, Caviar and Liver by HS Code (MT)

Species	H.S. Code	2010		2011	
		World	U.S.A	World	U.S.A.
Livers, frozen	0303.80.1000	323	3	146	2
Roes/AK Pollack, frozen	0303.80.2010	6,979	1,611	10,162	2,195
Other Roes, Frozen	0303.80.2090	10,789	3,156	12,744	4,123
Livers/Roes/Other	Various	159	-	12	-
Total		18,250	4,770	23,064	6,320

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2011

Table 15. Korean Imports of Flatfish by Country of Origin (MT)

2010		2011	
USA	5,386	USA	11,131
RUSSIA	9,465	RUSSIA	10,460
GUINEA	1,738	GUINEA	1,925
CHINA	1,199	CHINA	1,782
SPAIN	913	SPAIN	367
SENEGAL	228	SENEGAL	307
OTHERS	446	OTHERS	490

TOTAL	19,375	TOTAL	26,462
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Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2011

Table 16. Korean Imports of Flatfish by HS Code (MT)

Species	H.S. Code	2010		2011	
		World	U.S.A.	World	U.S.A.
Flat Fish, Live / Plaice, Fresh	0301.99.8000 / 0302.22.0000	4	-	5	-
Halibut, Frozen	0303.31.0000	1,325	6	1,041	11
Plaice, Frozen	0303.32.0000	2,868	11	699	517
Sole, Frozen	0303.33.0000	164	-	262	-
Others, Frozen	0303.39.0000	15,014	5,369	24,455	10,603
Total		19,375	5,386	26,462	11,131

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2011

Table 17. Korean Imports of Ground Fish by Country of Origin (MT)

2010		2011	
USA	6,386	USA	6,035
RUSSIA	213,799	RUSSIA	234,586
JAPAN	31,734	JAPAN	14,048
CHINA	3,487	CHINA	3,518
OTHERS	4,624	OTHERS	5,812
TOTAL	260,030	TOTAL	263,999

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2011

Table 18. Korean Import of Ground Fish by HS Code (MT)

Species	H.S. Code	2010		2011	
		World	U.S.A.	World	U.S.A.
Cod, Fresh	0302.50.0000	949	5	817	30
Alaska Pollack, Fresh	0302.69.1000	15,998	-	9,191	13
Cod, Frozen	0303.52.0000	15,860	4,080	22,890	4,586
Hake, Frozen	0303.78.0000	89	56	563	230
Alaska Pollack	0303.79.1000	214,401	313	217,090	167
Rockfish (ocean perch)	0303.79.9070	8,182	1,932	7,947	1,009
Alaska Pollack, Dried	0305.59.3000	4,551	-	5,501	-
Total		260,030	6,386	263,999	6,035

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2011

Table 19. Korean Imports of Fillet/Surimi by Country of Origin (MT)

2010		2011	
USA	13,513	USA	13,297
VIETNAM	46,170	VIETNAM	51,919
CHINA	46,068	CHINA	38,017
RUSSIA	18,991	RUSSIA	15,568
INDONESIA	6,601	INDONESIA	6,573

THAILAND	3,621	THAILAND	3,214
TAIWAN	2,237	TAIWAN	2,311
NORWAY	857	NORWAY	1,725
OTHERS	11,112	OTHERS	11,460
TOTAL	149,170	TOTAL	144,084

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2011

Table 20. Korean Imports of Fillet/Surimi by HS Code (MT)

Species	H.S. Code	2010		2011	
		World	U.S.A	World	U.S.A.
Fillet of Alaska Pollack/frozen	0304.29.1000	19,766	1,049	16,289	790
Fillet of Cod/frozen	0304.29.3000	266	-	198	29
Fillet of Plaice/frozen	0304.29.4000	662	469	483	343
Fillet of Other Fish/frozen	0304.29.9000	6,279	245	6,799	183
Surimi of Alaska Pollack/frozen	0304.99.1010	12,110	11,317	12,379	11,781
Other type of fish meat of Alaska Pollack/frozen	0304.99.1090	528	23	236	25
Surimi of other fish/frozen	0304.99.9010	102,797	403	100,045	146
Other type of fish meat of other fish/fresh or chilled, frozen	Various	6,762	7	7,655	-
Total		149,170	13,513	144,084	13,297

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2011

Table 21. Korean Imports of Crustaceans by Country of Origin (MT)

2010		2011	
USA	248	USA	295
CHINA	39,126	CHINA	45,440
VIETNAM	14,441	VIETNAM	14,696
RUSSIA	5,524	RUSSIA	6,473
THAILAND	8,427	THAILAND	7,436
MALAYSIA	8,270	MALAYSIA	8,367
CANADA	1,834	CANADA	1,812
JAPAN	3,714	JAPAN	1,824
OTHERS	10,334	OTHERS	11,575
TOTAL	91,918	TOTAL	97,918

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2011

Table 22. Korean Imports of Crustaceans by HS Code (MT)

Species	H.S. Code	2010		2011	
		World	U.S.A	World	U.S.A.
Frozen lobsters (<i>Homarus</i> spp.)	0306.12.0000	325	4	215	1
Frozen peeled shrimps and prawns	0306.13.1000	17,435	-	19,914	-
Frozen other type of shrimps and prawns	0306.13.9000	22,875	18	23,224	1
Frozen crab meat	0306.14.1000	22	1	13	1
Frozen king crabs	0306.14.2000	408	3	418	1

Frozen blue crabs	0306.14.3000	14,374	161	11,809	113
Frozen other type of crabs	0306.14.9000	9,393	10	10,155	120
Not frozen lobsters (Homarus spp.)	0306.22.0000	856	44	915	44
Live, fresh or chilled shrimps and prawns	0306.23.1000	440	1	335	-
Salted or in brine shrimps and prawns	0306.23.3000	14,561	-	19,525	-
Live, fresh or chilled snow crab	0306.24.1020	3,497	6	3,546	14
Frozen rock lobster, other sea crawfish, dried shrimps, crabs, etc.	Various	7,732	-	7,849	-
Total		91,918	248	97,918	295

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2011

Table 23. Korean Imports of Molluscs by Country of Origin (MT)

2010		2011	
USA	605	USA	1,012
CHINA	100,449	CHINA	129,814
VIETNAM	32,996	VIETNAM	32,843
CHILE	6,743	CHILE	27,703
THAILAND	5,927	THAILAND	7,307
INDONESIA	3,269	INDONESIA	4,124
JAPAN	11,855	JAPAN	4,104
RUSSIA	1,657	RUSSIA	1,873
PERU	10,806	PERU	10,510
OTHERS	7,083	OTHERS	5,601
TOTAL	181,390	TOTAL	224,891

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2011

Table 24. Korean Imports of Molluscs by HS Code (MT)

Species	H.S. Code	2010		2011	
		World	U.S.A	World	U.S.A.
Scallops	0307.2X.XXXX	8,135	9	10,639	16
Cuttle Fish	0307.4X.XXXX	31,770	520	48,416	806
Octopus	0307.5X.XXXX	75,322	-	75,283	7
Hard clams, abalones, top shells, pearl oyster, ark shells, cockles, adductors of shell fish, sea urchins, sea cucumbers, hen clams, baby clams, jelly fish	0307.9X.XXXX	66,094	76	90,386	183
Oysters, mussels	Various	69	-	169	-
Total		181,390	605	224,893	1,012

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2011

Table 25. Korean Tariff Schedule for Fishery Products

Description	H.S. Code	2012 Base Rate
Live Fish, Ornamental, Other Live	0301.XX.XXXX except	10%

	0301.92.1000 and 0301.99.4010	
Live Fish , Other, Eels, Glass Eel (for aquaculture), Sea Bream Fry (for aquaculture)	0301.92.1000 and 0301.99.4010	0%
Fish, Fresh or Chilled	0302.XX.XXXX	20%
Fish, Frozen	0303.XX.XXXX	10%
Fish Fillets and Other Fish Meat - Fresh or Chilled Fillets of Tilapias, Catfish, Pacific Salmon, Trout, Flat Fish, Swordfish, Toothfish, and Other Fish	0304.3X.XXXX, 0304.4X.XXXX, 0304.5X.XXXX	20%
Fish Fillets and Other Fish Meat - Frozen Fillets of Tilapias, Catfish, Cod, Haddock, Coalfish, Hake, Alaska Pollack, Pacific Salmon, Trout, Flat Fish, Swordfish, Toothfish, Herrings, Tunas and Other Fish	0304.6X.XXXX, 0304.7X.XXXX, 0304.8X.XXXX, 0304.9X.XXXX	10%
Fish, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Fish , whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process, Flours, Meals and Pellets of Fish, Fit for Human Consumption	0305.XX.XXXX	20%
Crustaceans , whether in shell or not, Live, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Crustaceans, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process, Crustaceans, in shell or not, Cooked by Steaming or by Boiling in Water, whether or not chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted in Brine, Flours, Meals and Pellets of Crustaceans, Fit for Human Consumption	0306.XX.XXXX	10%
Molluscs , whether in shell or not, Live, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Molluscs, whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process, Flours, Meals and Pellets of Molluscs, Fit for Human Consumption – Oysters, Scallops, Mussels, Smoked Cuttle Fish and Squid, Octopus, Snails, Clams, Cockles, Ark Shells, Avalone, Top Shells and Adductors of Shell Fish	0307.1X.XXXX, 0307.2X.XXXX, 0307.3X.XXXX, 0307.49.40XX, 0307.5X.XXXX except 0307.11.1010, 0307.11.1090, 0307.41.XXXX, 0307.49.10XX, 0307.49.2000, 0307.49.3000, 0307.71.2010 and 0307.91.2010	20%
Molluscs , whether in shell or not, Live, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Molluscs, whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process, Flours, Meals and Pellets of Molluscs, Fit for Human Consumption - Live, Fresh or Chilled Oyster Spat, Ark Shell and Pearl Oyster for Seed	0307.11.1010, 0307.71.2010, 0307.91.2010	0%
Molluscs , whether in shell or not, Live, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Molluscs, whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process, Flours, Meals and	0307.11.1090	5%

Pellets of Molluscs, Fit for Human Consumption - Live, Fresh or Chilled Oyster Spat Other		
Molluscs , whether in shell or not, Live, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Molluscs, whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process, Flours, Meals and Pellets of Molluscs, Fit for Human Consumption – Cuttle Fish, Squid	0307.41.XXXX, 0307.49.10XX, 0307.49.2000, 0307.49.3000	10%
Aquatic Invertebrates Other Than Crustaceans and Molluscs , Live, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Aquatic Invertebrates Other Than Crustaceans and Molluscs, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process, Flours, Meals and Pellets of Aquatic Invertebrates Other Than Crustaceans and Molluscs, Fit for Human Consumption – Sea Cucumber, Sea Urchins, Jellyfish and Other	0308.XX.XXXX except 0308.90.1011	20%
Aquatic Invertebrates Other Than Crustaceans and Molluscs , Live, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Aquatic Invertebrates Other Than Crustaceans and Molluscs, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process, Flours, Meals and Pellets of Aquatic Invertebrates Other Than Crustaceans and Molluscs, Fit for Human Consumption – Live, Fresh or Chilled Sea-Squirts for Seed	0308.90.1011	0%
Extracts and Juices of Fish or Crustaceans, Molluscs or Other Aquatic Invertebrates	1603.00.3000 and 1603.00.4000	30%
Prepared or Preserved Fish , Caviar and Substitutes Prepared from Fish Eggs – Salmon, Herrings, Sardines, Tunas, Mackerel, Anchovies, Eels, Saury, Jerk Filefish, Fish Pastes, Fish Marinade, Fish Cake, Caviar and Caviar Substitutes	1604.XX.XXXX	20%
Crustaceans, Molluscs and Other Aquatic Invertebrates, Prepared or Preserved – Crab, Shrimps and Prawns, Lobster, Oysters, Scallops, Mussels, Cuttle Fish, Squid, Octopus, Clams, Abalone, Snails, Sea Cucumber, Sea Urchins, Jellyfish and Other Fish	1605.XX.XXXX	20%

Source: Korea Customs and Trade Development Institute, Tariff Schedule of Korea, 2012

