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Global Agricultural Information Network

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Report Highlights:

China's aquatic production in 2011 is forecast at 53.6 MMT, up two percent over the estimated 52.5 MMT in 2010. The production growth is driven by strong domestic consumption due to growing disposal incomes, and export-oriented aquatic processing. As a result of the steady improving world economy, total aquatic trade value is expected to increase rapidly to an estimated \$16.5 billion in 2010 from the \$13.5 billion in the previous year. The United States continues to be the second largest of seafood supplier for China and the second buyer of China's processed aquatic products with fish fillet as the largest category in 2010. The aquatic trade is likely to grow in 2011 along with the anticipated recovery of global economy.

Executive Summary:

China's fishery sector is comprised primarily of aquaculture facilities, both fresh and seawater, and a much smaller wild catch component. Continued expansion of the aquaculture sector, which accounted for about 71 percent of total aquatic production in 2009, continues to boost China's aquatic output. The increase is attributable to growing domestic demand, a robust processing industry and strong export market. China's 2011 aquatic production is forecast to reach 53.6 MMT, up two percent from an estimated 52.5 MMT in 2010.

Rising disposable income is influencing domestic consumption and the economic recovery of major import markets is further stimulating consumption of China's aquatic products. Aquatic trade is forecast to produce an \$8.1 billion trade surplus in 2011. The United States is the second largest market for China's processed aquatic exports and the second largest supplier of China's seafood imports, particularly in the "Fish/Frozen" (HS Code 0303) category. High quality natural aquatic products, including salmon, are expected to steadily increase in volume and value.

Definition of terms in China: China's definition of aquatic products includes both cultured (farm-raised) and wild caught products; Aquatic products include fish, shrimp/prawn/crab, shellfish, algae, and other; Aquatic catch production is total volume of both fresh and sea water caught wild aquatic products; Aquatic culture production is the total volume of both fresh and seawater cultured (farmed) aquatic products. This report will use Chinese terminology to maintain consistency between Chinese statistics and product categories. Total aquatic trade statistics in this report do not include fishmeal.

General Information:

Production

Aquatic production is forecast to reach 53.6 MMT in 2011

China remains the world's largest aquatic product producer with 2011 total aquatic production forecast at 53.6 MMT, compared to an estimated 52.5 MMT in 2010, and 51.2 MMT in 2009. Rapid economic growth, rising disposable incomes and a strong export market have culminated to increase demand and stimulate production. Total aquatic production in 2009 increased 4.5 percent over the previous year (compared to 2006-2008 average yearly growth rate of three percent). According to China's Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), aquatic production for the first three quarters of 2010 reached 34.8 MMT, up 2.5 percent over the same period last year. Cultured production of 25.2 MMT, a 4.8 percent rise over last year, is leading the growth curve, while wild caught production of 9.6 MMT, lags three percent behind last year. Unusually cold weather in the Yellow Sea, Bohai Bay and Eastern China Sea in the first half of 2010 hurt the summer seawater catch harvest.

As a result, total caught production in 2010 is expected to be smaller than the previous year. Potential growth in total aquatic catch (seawater and freshwater) has remained elusive for the past five seasons and future prospects remain dim due to declining wild fishery resources, both domestically and worldwide.

Recheck the numbers below -

Table 1 China's aquatic production (Unit: 1000 Metric Ton)

Category/Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
Total Aquatic Production	45,836	47,475	48,956	51,164	52,500
-Seawater Aquatic Production	25,096	25,509	25,983	26,816	26,900
---Seawater Catch	12,455	12,435	12,580	12,763	12,400
---Seawater Culture	12,642	13,073	13,403	14,052	14,500
-Freshwater Aquatic Production	20,740	21,966	22,973	24,348	25,600
---Freshwater Catch	2,204	2,256	2,248	2,184	2,100
---Freshwater Culture	18,536	19,710	20,725	22,165	23,500

Source: 2009 China Statistics Yearbook/Table 12-20; * Estimated by FAS/Beijing

Growth prospects for aquaculture production, both fresh and seawater, are easier to identify. China's National Statistics Bureau's (NSB) data shows that annual cultured aquatic production, from 2004 to 2009, grew at more than six percent per year. In 2009, among cultured products, freshwater production grew 6.9 percent, seawater grew 4.8 percent, overall accounting for 71 percent of total aquatic production and topping 36.2 MMT, a 2.1 MMT rise from the previous year.

Table 2 China's seawater and freshwater aquatic production by category (Unit: 1000 Metric Ton)

Category/Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Seawater Fish	9,139	8,921	8,913	8,643	8,808
Seawater Shrimp, Prawn, and Crab	2,813	2,994	2,989	2,888	3,036
Seawater Shellfish	10,081	10,467	10,682	10,725	11,200
Seawater Algae	1,339	1,376	1,388	1,423	1,484
Seawater Other	1,286	1,338	1,536	1,221	1,310
Freshwater Fish	17,372	18,225	19,085	19,985	21,099
Freshwater Shrimp, Prawn, and Crab	1,403	1,678	2,021	2,101	2,288
Freshwater Shellfish	463	509	505	501	520
Freshwater Other	302	328	356	387	442

Source: 2009 China Agriculture Statistics Report

Total fish production stood at 29.9 MMT in 2009 (up 1.3 MMT from the previous year), accounting for 58 percent of the total aquatic production, followed by shellfish and crustaceans at 23 and 10 percent, respectively. Cultured fish continued to dominate with total production of 20.4 MMT, accounting for 68 percent of total fish production in 2009. Carp, the most popular cultured freshwater fish with total production of 14.5 MMT in 2009 (from the 13.5 MMT in 2008), accounted for 74 percent of total freshwater cultured fish production.

Tilapia, another popular farm-raised fish, saw 2010's production fall due to last year's low prices, abnormally cold spring weather that killed fingerling stocks and 3rd quarter floods in Hainan and Guanxi provinces, altogether leading to a 13 percent drop in 2010 production, from 1.26 MT in 2009 to an estimated 1.1MMT in 2010. Nevertheless, tilapia production, which grew 11 percent per year from 1999 to 2009, is expected to rebound quickly in response to foreign market demand and increasing domestic consumption.

Catfish, another historical export fish product, is expected to reach 250,000 MT in 2010, rising from 223,000 MT in 2009. Domestic consumption continues to boost catfish production, while exports will rebound when the USDA import policy is finalized.

Shellfish, primarily cultured in seawater, continued to show moderate growth with 2009 production at 10.5 MMT (See table 2), and accounting for 75 percent of the total sea cultured production.

Crustaceans, on the other hand, are primarily raised in freshwater. 2009 production approached 3 MMT. Cultured *Penaeus vannamei* (also known as white shrimp) production exceeded 1.1 MT in 2009, accounting for 37 percent of total cultured crustacean production.

For 2010, Shandong, Guangdong, and Fujian provinces, due to their favorable coastal locations plus freshwater resources/facilities, are expected to remain the largest aquatic producers. Hubei, Guangdong, and Jiangsu provinces, with abundant freshwater, have developed their resources to rank as the top three in terms of freshwater cultured production.

Table 3 China's top-8 aquatic producing provinces in 2009 (Unit: 1000 Metric Ton)

Province	Total production	Sea production	Freshwater production
Total	51,164	26,816	24,348
Shandong	7,536	6,264	1,272
Guangdong	7,026	3,871	3,154
Fujian	5,675	4,958	717
Jiangsu	4,432	1,305	3,127

Zhejiang	4,403	3,538	865
Liaoning	4,006	3,275	731
Hubei	3,339	0	3,339
Guangxi	2,623	1,490	1,133
Other	12,124	2,115	10,010

Source: 2010 China Statistics Yearbook

Although there are freshwater aquaculture facilities nationwide, particularly for carp, some species' production is limited to certain regions due to available resources and climatic conditions. For example, 90 percent of tilapia production occurs in four provinces, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, and Fujian. 62 percent of catfish production is located primarily in Sichuan, Hubei, Jiangsu and Jiangxi, with substantial production in Hunan and Anhui provinces.

The largest producers for both cultured freshwater and seawater shrimp and prawn are Guangdong, Jiangsu, Hubei, Guangxi, and Zhejiang provinces. Guangdong is the largest shrimp producer with total cultured production of 537,000 MT, of which *Penaeus uannamei* production was 428,000 MT in 2009 (402,000 MT in 2008). Eel production is concentrated in Fujian, Guangdong, and Jiangxi provinces with much of it destined for the Japanese market. Shandong, Fujian, Guangdong, and Liaoning provinces continue to dominate the production of cultured shellfish -accounting for 80 percent of the 2009 total.

Tilapia production continues to be challenged by disease

According to industry sources, streptococcus disease continued to adversely impact tilapia production in 2010. China's tilapia experts analyzed that the deteriorating water environment and high-density farming resulted in a high bacteria count leading to outbreak of the disease. A vaccine to prevent the disease is still in the trial period. Some industry insiders believe the disease is likely to impact the tilapia production in the near future and it can be prevented only if the culture environment can be controlled properly with the assistance of a vaccine.

Aquatic catch production is shrinking

Although total 2011's catch forecast of 14.5 MMT is unchanged from 2010, however, it is still an amount lower than the 14.9 MMT in 2009. MOA acknowledges that abnormally cold weather in North China resulted in smaller catch production in the Eastern China and Yellow seas in the summer. According to MOA, total catch production in the first nine months in 2010 was 9.6 MMT, three percent lower than last year. Industry sources report that total catch is unlikely to increase in the foreseeable future due to limited freshwater and seawater natural resource availability.

The seawater catch production for other territorial seas was 977,000 MT in 2009, down from the 1.1 MMT in the previous year. Most industry insiders believe it is difficult to increase production significantly from other territorial seas.

Aquaculture farming water area expansion continues

Active aquaculture expansion in 2009 saw total area increase more than eleven percent, with total water area exceeding 7.2 MHA. Aquaculture area increases overall reached 733,000 HA in 2009, with 452,000 HA of freshwater and 281,000 HA of seawater. Liaoning Province in northeast China had the largest net increase of 266,000 HA (compared to a net increase of 158,000 HA in 2008), of which 219,000 HA was seawater. Hubei and Henan also increased aquaculture area by 66,000 HA and 57,000 HA in 2009, respectively.

Industry insiders feel this level of active growth of aquaculture is not sustainable, with both seawater and freshwater culture area likely to grow more moderately in the future. Limited water resources and environmental challenge the feasibility of further expansion of aquaculture areas. Additional production gains will be found through technology and innovation.

Table 4 China's Aquaculture Area Resources (Unit: Hectares)

Year	Total	Seawater	Freshwater	Freshwater-Pond	Freshwater-Reservoir	Freshwater-lake	Freshwater-Other
2009	7,283,138	1,859,313	5,423,845	2,331,900	1,726,407	998,232	1,707,000
2008	6,549,932	1,578,909	4,971,023	2,144,715	1,549,612	961,335	1,792,862
2007	5,745,090	1,331,478	4,413,612	1,840,626	1,299,349	1,040,123	1,783,810
Change 09/08	+11%	+18%	+9%				
Change 08/07	+14%	+18%	+13%				

MOA promotes healthy aquaculture and high quality products

The MOA recently pledged to continue to modernize the fishery industry and promote a “Healthy Development of the Aquaculture Industry” to produce high quality and safe aquatic products. In 2010, MOA invested an estimated \$1.2 billion to reconstruct 260,000 HA of fish ponds. MOA also called for more technology transfer and protection of water resources. In an effort to promote “healthy aquaculture”, MOA continued (started in 2009) the re-construction plan of 1.3 million hectares of fish pond for repairing the eco-system, and standardizing the pond (within next 5 to 10 years).

MOA has also intensified its monitoring and supervision of the quality and safety of aquatic products. They expect 90 percent of aquaculture production facilities to be licensed by the end of 2010. MOA has established agricultural product quality test stations in 1,200 counties (out of the total more than 2,400 counties) nationwide.

To ensure the quality of aquatic products, particularly goods for export, MOA and the Administration for Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of China (AQSIQ) adopted a strict licensing regime for all export-oriented farms and processing establishments. MOA and AQSIQ conduct frequent field audits of export-oriented aquaculture farms. Aquatic products for export are subject to mandatory inspection and must be accompanied by AQSIQ inspection certificates.

The aquatic processing for re-export rebounded in 2010

The aquatic processing for re-export sector (processing trade) rebounded in 2010 following a multi-year slowdown from the global economic recession. According to MOA, in the first three quarters of 2010, the export volume and value for processing trade stood at 798,500 MT and \$ 3.2 billion, up 10 and 15 percent, respectively over the previous year. Industry sources stated that increased exports under processing trade reflected a rebound in demand for aquatic products by major importing countries, and an increase in prices for raw and processed aquatic products in the world market.

The share of export value under the processing trade accounted for 33 percent of all aquatic product export value, three percent lower than same period of 2009, in part showing an increased export of cultured aquatic products in 2010. Another trend for processing is that more aquatic product manufacturers opted to purchase raw materials and process them for export, instead of “processing for a client and only earning a processing fee.” Based on MOA data, the import volume (purchased by China’s manufacturers for processing trade) increased by almost 20 percent in the first three quarters of 2010. Based on the Global Trade Atlas (GTA), China’s imports of frozen fish in the first ten months of 2010 approached 1.6 MMT, up 11.5 percent over the same period in 2009. The imports of mollusks also increased to 227,000 MT, up nine percent over the previous year. These imports have historically been destined for the processing trade. However, China’s industry insiders reported that the aquatic processing trade sector is increasingly challenged by rising production costs and a “shortage of labor,” and the situation is expected to become more serious in the coming years.

Aquatic processing for domestic consumption grew steadily

Processed aquatic products using domestic raw material (mostly cultured products) is highly export focused. Domestic consumption of processed aquatic products remains relatively small compared to the total annual domestic aquatic product consumption. Most Chinese consumers’ preference to live or fresh aquatic goods instead of processed products.

According to MOA, the total number of aquatic processing facilities declined to 9,635 in 2009 from 9,971 in 2008. Total processing capacity, however, remained stable at 22.1 MMT (compared to 22 MMT in 2008). The decrease in facilities indicated an industry restructuring following the recent economic downturn in 2009.

In 2009, 18.2 MMT of aquatic products were processed, compared to 16.4 MMT in 2008. Total processed aquatic product volume stood at 14.8 MMT, of which 9.4 MMT was frozen or frozen processed goods. The share of frozen and frozen processed volume accounted for 63 percent, compared to the 62 percent in 2008. Industry sources indicate that this situation reflects domestic consumers enduring preference for live aquatic products, however, the net increase of 1.8 MMT of aquatic processed in 2009 also shows a steady growth in processed aquatic products.

Aquatic processing bases are located in or near major aquatic production regions. Of the total 9,635 processing facilities, 6,389, or 66 percent are concentrated in Zhejiang, Shandong, Fujian, and Guangdong provinces. These provinces are also major aquaculture producers and are equipped with port and cold storage facilities. Many foreign traders have also entered the processing trade industry in these provinces.

Consumption

China's per capita aquatic consumption growth is forecast to continue in 2011. Post estimates per capita consumption for urban dwellers in 2009 was 14.7 Kg, up from the estimated 14.3 Kg in 2008, while NSB reported that rural residents consumed 5.27 Kg, up slightly from 5.25 Kg in the previous year. NSB did not provide consumption of aquatic products for urban dweller in 2008 and 2009. Chinese industry insiders expect that the consumption of aquatic products in 2010 is higher than the previous year mainly because of adequate supply at increased but still affordable prices, and the continued growth in consumer incomes. Per capita consumption is expected to increase steadily, with strong growth potential in the rural sector due to relatively low consumption.

Table 5 Per capita consumption trends of aquatic and animal products (Kg)

Per Capita Consumption Trends for Aquatic Products						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Urban	12.5	12.55	12.95	14.2	14.3*	14.7*
Rural	4.5	4.94	5.01	5.36	5.25	5.27
Per Capita Consumption Trends for Pork, Beef, Poultry and Mutton						
Urban	29.22	32.83	32.12	31.8	30.7	34.67
Rural	17.89	20.76	20.54	18.74	18.3	19.58
Urban Population of 621.7 million (46.6%). Rural Population of 712.9 million (53.4%); *estimated by Post (data not available from NSB); Data before 2007 are based on NSB unadjusted version						
Source: 2010 China Statistical Yearbook Table 10-9 and 10-29						

Based on MOA survey results (among 80 major aquatic product wholesale markets), the average wholesale price for aquatic products in the first three quarters of 2010 increased by about ten percent over the previous year. Sea water products increased by 14 percent, and the price of fresh water products increased by five percent. Prices for aquatic products are expected to grow in 2011 reflecting increases in the price of feed and other inputs.

Table 6 lists the ten provinces and municipalities with highest expenditures on aquatic products in 2009. The per capita consumption of aquatic products is highest in coastal regions (where aquatic products have been a traditional source of protein) and places with relatively high disposable income. The rankings are almost unchanged from 2008.

Most Chinese consumers are price sensitive when purchasing aquatic products. Freshwater cultured products such as carp and shrimp or prawns are popular for home consumption and in restaurants due to their affordability. Seawater aquatic products, including yellow croaker, ribbonfish and squid continue to be favorites in Northern China. Imported seawater products popular domestically include cod, squid, plaice, and mackerel. Processed shellfish/shrimp/prawns and tilapia fillets are increasingly popular among city consumers with busy lifestyles. High-value imported seafood such as lobster, geoducks, salmon, and crab are widely used by hotels and restaurants for high-end consumers. Based on the GTA, China's imports of salmon from Norway reached 12,288 MT in the first ten months of 2010, up 80 percent over the previous year. The Norway Seafood Association expects China in 2010 to exceed Japan as the largest salmon market. A booming economy producing a growing middle-class in large cities and coastal regions provides promising potential for these products as Chinese families opt for a more diversified and nutritious diet.

Table 6 Per Capita Annual Living Expenditure on Aquatic Product of Urban Residents by Region in 2009

Region	Aquatic Product Expenditure RMB Value	Disposable Income Rank	Disposable Income Value
Fujian	954	7	19,577
Shanghai	728	1	28,838
Zhejiang	623	3	24,611
Hainan	619	21	13,751

Guangdong	594	4	21,575
Jiangsu	382	5	20,552
Tianjin	395	6	21,402
Liaoning	350	11	15,761
Shandong	312	8	17,811
Guangxi	276	14	15,451
Beijing	246	2	26,738
Nationwide Average	301	NA	17,175
Source: 2010 China Statistics Yearbook/Table 10-15			

Trade

China is expected to be the world's largest aquatic trading country in 2010

Total aquatic trade value in 2010 is estimated at \$16.5 billion, up 22 percent over the \$13.5 billion in 2009. Some industry leaders expect China's total aquatic product trade value will exceed \$17 billion in 2010, surpassing the United States as the world's largest trader. The aquatic trade surplus is expected to hit \$8.1 billion in 2010, up from the \$6.2 in the previous year.

Export value is estimated to surge to \$12.3 billion in 2010, up 25 percent over the previous year. This significant growth is in part a result of increased unit price, as export volume is only expected to increase by 12 percent.

Import value is estimated at \$4.2 billion in 2010, up 15 percent from the \$3.6 billion in the previous year, mainly due to recovered demands for aquatic products both globally and domestically. According to GTA, in the first ten months of 2010, total export volume reached 2.4 MMT, up 11 percent, while the import volume stood at 1.9 MMT, up 12 percent, respectively, over the same period in previous year. Industry sources stated that the high growth in export value and lower growth in volume reflects increased production costs as well as a shift toward more value-added products. Most Chinese industry insiders believe that a stable recovery of world economy, and the keen competitiveness of the Chinese industry, will result in higher aquatic exports in 2011.

China's aquatic export trade destinations with export value over \$100 million rose from 17 countries in 2009 to 22 in 2010. Japan continues to be the largest export destination, followed by the United States and South Korea.

Based on GTA, salmon imports decreased sharply to 134,393 MT in the first ten months of 2010, down 20 percent compared to the previous year. The salmon imports from Russia and Chile plummeted, down 65 and 60 percent, respectively over the year before mainly due to decreased production in both countries. The industry sources reported the smaller production is due to a sea catch policy change in by Russia government and an outbreak of a disease in Chile. Imports from the United States increased to 58,943 MT, up 4 percent. Import price for salmon in the first ten months of 2009 averaged at \$ 3,213/MT, up 40 percent from the previous year. The United States is the largest supplier of salmon to China, followed by Japan.

Russia is expected to remain China's largest supplier of aquatic products, distantly followed by the United States and Japan. Total imports from Russia are estimated to exceed \$1.2 billion in 2010, similar to the previous year, accounting for 29 percent of China's total 2010 aquatic imports.

Qingdao and Dalian continue to be the two largest arrival ports for aquatic products, accounting for 75 percent of the total import volume in 2009. Well-established facilities, including processing factories in Qingdao and Dalian, solidify the two cities' status as the largest seafood import hubs in China.

Aquatic trade with the United States continues growing

Although the United States is the second largest importer and exporter of aquatic products to China, we still have a large trade deficit in this area with China. In the first ten months of 2010, China's aquatic imports from the United States increased

in value (to \$ 587 million), up 24 percent over the previous year. During the same period, frozen fish remained the largest category (valued at \$475.5 million), accounting for 81 percent of the total imports from the United States. More specifically, salmon ranked top valued at \$176 million, followed by plaice at \$112 million (out of the total \$115 million for all flatfish). Salmon is increasingly popular among middle class consumers at home or dining out in Japanese restaurants or hi-end hotels in large cities. Industry insiders believe China will become one of the world's largest salmon markets in the near future.

Total aquatic exports to the United States in the first ten months of 2010 rebounded to \$1.9 billion, up 20 percent over the previous year. Major product category includes fish fillet (\$871 million, up 19 percent over the previous year), followed by prepared/preserved crustacean/mollusks (\$424 million), and prepared/packaged fish and caviar (\$ 214 million).

Fishmeal imports are forecast at 1.2 MMT in 2011

Fishmeal imports in 2011 are forecast at 1.2 MMT, up from the estimated 1.1 MMT imports in 2010. Fishmeal imports in 2009 exceeded 1.3 MMT mainly due to a steady recovery of the animal husbandry. Fishmeal imports and consumption in 2010 are restricted by the price spike. According to GTA, China's imported fishmeal price in the first ten months of 2010 soared to \$1,616/MT, up 60 percent from the same period in 2009 mainly due to smaller supply from major producing countries. Total fishmeal imports declined by 24 percent (in particular from the top two suppliers, Peru and Chile, down by 23 and 61 percent, respectively) in the first ten months of 2010 over the previous year. Feed industry sources reported that fishmeal is still regarded as the best animal protein source provided the price remains acceptable and reasonable. Other protein meals are added as substitutes when prices for fish meal are too high. Domestic fishmeal production continues to be low and expected to be less than 250,000 MT in 2010. Despite the high price, imports for 2011 are forecast at 1.2 MMT given the large scale of China's animal husbandry and aquaculture. Peru remains the largest fishmeal supplier, accounting for 59 percent of China's total imports in the first ten months of 2010. Imports from the United States are expected to be smaller than the past years at approximately 70,000 MT in 2010 mainly due to increased price.

Fish fillet tops in total aquatic exports

Fish fillet (HS Code 0304) continues to be the largest export category with export value at \$ 2.9 billion, accounting for 30 percent of total aquatic exports in the first ten months of 2010. China's exports of aquatic products for 2010 are estimated at \$12.3 billion, significantly higher than the \$9.8 billion in the previous year. Based on GTA, in the first ten months of 2010, China's aquatic exports increased in both volume (up 11 percent) and value (up by 27 percent) over the previous year. All major export categories, fish fillet (HS Code 0304), the prepared crustaceans and mollusks (HS Code 1605), and the mollusk and other (0307) have seen rapid growth in value and volume. Fish fillet (HS Code 0304) exports increased by 10 percent in export volume, and 17 percent in value, compared to the previous year. The exports of prepared or packaged fish and caviar (HS Code 1604) increased in value up by 19 percent, however, decreased in volume by one percent. The strong exports of aquatic products showed a steady recovery of demands by the customers in major importing markets.

Adding greater value to fish products has increasingly enhanced the industry. The trend is expected to continue and will be made possible through the advancement in technology and management, as the industry strives to meet changing of consumer demand.

In the first ten months of 2010, total tilapia exports reached \$731 million, up 34 percent from the \$546 million in the previous year, although the export volume increased by 24 percent only. Based on the GTA, in the first ten months of 2010, the processed tilapia products (fillet, dried/salted, prepared/preserved) continue to dominate in both export value accounting for 85 percent and volume at 71 percent out of all tilapia exports. The export price for processed tilapia products averaged at \$3,396/MT, compared to the \$2,937/MT in the previous year. The export of processed tilapia products is expected to continue growing in 2011 mainly due to its competitiveness in price. In the first ten months in 2010, the United States remained the largest destination for China's tilapia products, accounting for 52 percent in volume. The net export volume to the United States exceeded 123,000 MT, up 19 percent over 2009.

The impact of EU catch certificate on sea caught seafood remains limited

According to MOA, based on EU IUU regulation (Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Regulation), effective on January 1, 2010, most of the sea caught seafood export to EU needs to be accompanied with "Catch Certificate". This covers both sea caught products by Chinese marine fishing companies and products imported from other countries by Chinese processors. MOA requested traders/processing facilities to obtain the "Catch Certificate" from the overseas suppliers if the processed products are destined for EU.

Based on GTA, China's total aquatic exports to EU reached 445,600 MT in the first ten months of 2010, up 13 percent over the previous year. This growth rate is higher than the export growth to the world at 11 percent, though some Chinese industry insiders opined that the requirements raised the threshold and created a trade barrier for Chinese aquatic product exports to EU.

China's catfish industry shows concerns on USDA catfish inspection rule

Since the United States Legislation extended FSIS's inspection jurisdiction to include domestic and imported farm-raised catfish in 2008, the Chinese relevant authorities expressed concerns on the issue in various occasions. The Chinese industry is eager to learn the developments of the USDA proposed catfish rule, and hope it will not affect trade. FAS/Beijing explained to the industry the implementation of the rule will comply with the WTO principles.

Policy

China's policy favors smooth growth for aquatic production and exports

China's fishery production policy remains unchanged generally. China's rapid GDP growth will boost domestic demand for aquatic products. MOA continued to promote a more sustainable development model with rational resource utilization through a nationwide plan to build environment-friendly and healthy aquaculture demonstration bases. Through the intensification of the enforcement of relevant laws and regulations and technical extension, the plan is aimed at promoting better use of resources, protecting the environment, producing safe products, and raising farmer income. Other measures included technology extension and drug use supervision.

Some provinces expedited development of local fresh water or seawater resources in 2009. For instance, Liaoning Province added 266,000 HA of water area for aquaculture (compared to the net increase of 158,000 HA in 2008). Hubei and Henan also increased aquaculture area by 66,000 HA and 57,000 HA in 2009, respectively. It is difficult to predict this rapid expansion of culture water area will sustain in 2010 and beyond.

Large aquatic producing provinces will continue to focus on their most competitive products. Export-oriented aquaculture production/processing will continue to be concentrated in coastal provinces.

Domestic aquatic catch will continue to be restricted by the "Zero Growth" policy for domestic wild aquatic catch although the overseas catch is encouraged. The two-month summer fishing moratorium in China's seawater extended to two and half months in 2009, and the three-month spring fishing ban in the Yangtze River entered its seventh year. MOA decided that a fishing ban (from April 1 through June 1) will be enforced in the Pearl River region in 2011. In an effort to protect and restore ecological balance, the state and provincial fishery departments conduct frequent releases of aquatic fingerlings to waters nationwide. According to MOA, total catch in other territorial seas declined to 977,000 MT in 2009 from the 1,083,000 MT IN 2008. The catch in other territorial seas is encouraged but the expected production will remain stable in general.

Implementation of aquaculture licensing system delayed

The implementation of an aquaculture licensing system continued in 2010. According to MOA's 2008 Promotion of Healthy Aquaculture Action Plan, major aquatic producing counties completed the overall water resources development plans and 90 percent of aquaculture entities would be licensed by the end of 2008. However, MOA reported that, as of the end of 2009, 67 percent of aquaculture entities had been issued licenses. This showed the licensing the thousands of small scale aquaculture facilities remained a challenging work. The implementation of the licensing system nationwide is aimed at better regulation of the industry and enforcement of policies. As mentioned above, the HHS and AQSIQ agreement signed in December 2007 will require exporters to the United States to register with AQSIQ and agree to annual inspections to ensure their goods meet U.S. standards.

The policy on aquatic processing trade remains unchanged

China's government views the processing trade as an advantageous industry due to its role in generating new employment and producing rendered product that can be used as a feed ingredient for the feed industry. Basically, imports under "Processing Trade" will still be free of tariff and value added tax (VAT). Processed products, however, must be re-exported. Imports destined for China's domestic consumption are subject to tariff and VAT (CH5089). The share of the processing trade declined slightly, accounting for about 33 percent of China's estimated \$12.3 billion aquatic exports in 2010. However, China's industry and official sources both claim that China is actively becoming the world's processing

center for mackerel, salmon, cod, and herring. Industry sources note that the number of enterprises involved in “Processing Trade” is on the rise, especially in Shandong and Liaoning. According to China’s Ministry of Finance, enterprises engaged in primary processing of aquatic products and other agriculture commodities are entitled to a preferential income tax policy, however, no details have been published.

The import certificate for live edible aquatic product amended

On December 11, 2008, AQSIQ published on its website the “Explanations on Amendments to Rules of Inspection and Quarantine on Entering Edible Aquatic Species.” (http://dzwjyjgs.aqsiq.gov.cn/zxjyiyq/200812/t20081211_100208.html). The amendments request the exporting country to add detailed inspection and quarantine information to the export health certificate (GAIN CH9050). FAS/Beijing, in collaboration with NOAA, APHIS/Beijing, and Foreign Commercial Service/Beijing conducted several consultations with AQSIQ. A NOAA amended version of Health Certificate for live edible aquatic products was approved by AQSIQ, and the NOAA is prepared 50 original copies of the certificate was sent to AQSIQ in December 2010. AQSIQ verbally agreed that the trade would not be impacted during this transitional period.

The import fishmeal subject to a new hygiene certificate

On August 23, 2010 China’s AQSIQ informed the U.S. Embassy Beijing that its Decree 118, which was notified to the WTO as G/SPS/N/CHN/109 on May 15, 2008 and its Regulating Inspection and Quarantine of Import and Export Feed and Feed Additives of July 20, 2009 would both be going into effect at the beginning of 2011. This latter measure was not notified to the WTO. With these measures, U.S. exports of aquatic origin protein would face import requirements that included facility registration and new hygiene and quarantine requirements. China’s new requirements for fishmeal and other aquatic-origin protein and fish oil will have a significant negative impact on U.S. exports of fishmeal and fish oil from the United States.

U.S.-origin fishmeal and fish oil commodities are currently being exported to China in accordance with the U.S.-China Protocol on the Veterinary Health Requirements for Non-Ruminant Derived Animal Feed and Tallow to be Imported from the United States to the People’s Republic of China, signed on November 18, 2004, the provisions of which require facility inspections by the U.S. Government; assignment of approval numbers by AQSIQ; product registration through China’s Ministry of Agriculture (MOA); and export certification by the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Veterinary Services.

The U.S. Government have requested that China notify this proposed measure to the WTO promptly and provide a comment period for all WTO Members prior to the adoption and enforcement of these measures. The U.S. Government also requested that China provide the relevant information and scientific justification for these requirements, including a scientific risk assessment or adoption of international standards. The United States and all trading partners need to be given an adequate amount of time to review and comment on China’s proposed new measures.

In the interim, we recommend that Chinese regulatory agencies continue to authorize importation of U.S.-origin fishmeal, fish oil, and other aquatic commodities under existing protocols and requirements until a new agreement can be reached.

Despite all above progress, traders are highly recommended to consult with your importing partners for specific requirements for exporting fishmeal and fish oil to China during the period when the U.S. government is consulting with AQSIQ on this issue.

Marketing (ATO/Beijing)

Demand for imported seafood and aquatic products are expected to grow continuously because of increased consumer incomes and an increasing preference for high-quality and healthy foods. In 2009, China imported \$548.68 million of seafood and fishery products from the United States, a 5.8% increase from 2008. The United States continues to be the second largest exporter of seafood to China.

Much of the U.S. seafood and aquatic products exported to China are further processed for re-export purpose. For the non-processed products, they are mostly high-value products and are introduced mainly through HRI foodservice sector in upscale hotels and restaurants.

In general, Chinese consumers prefer to consume live and fresh aquatic products, including fish, crabs, clams and others. This is particular true for consumers in coastal provinces in East and South China, either they purchase aquatic products in retail, wet market or they order in restaurants, the products needs to be live and kicking to show its freshness.

With years of market development, more and more imported aquatic products in frozen forms have appeared onto Chinese consumer's dining table. Salmon, Snow Crab legs, Cod are common products available in supermarkets. Product identification such as brand names, logo and country origin flags are important tools to attract consumer interests amongst many of the same kind products in supermarkets. In that regard, continued education for retailers and distributors are important to help consumers to establish brand recognition and brand loyalty.

Scallops, Salmon, Alaskan Snow Crab Legs, King Crabs, Black Cod, Oyster are also popular items in many five-star hotels, including Hyatt, Shangri-La and Ritz-Carlton. Buffet style restaurant are common in those hotels and it is a good way to promote high-end seafood products to customers. With proper display, customers are certainly attracted by those high-value imported items and consider them as important items for money spend on a buffet somewhere around RMB198 – RMB298 (\$30-\$45).

Chef demonstration or themed promotion during major Chinese holidays such as Spring Festival and Mid-Autumn Festival are effective in HRI food service sector to promote products in sales.

Fish roe is another popular products, with Japanese style restaurants the most common channel for this type of product.

Importers claim high value U.S. seafood products are easy to sell in both first tier and secondary cities, even in coastal cities such as Qingdao. Products such as King crab kegs, scallops and oysters enjoy crisp sales. Major obstacles are inconsistent availability for fish and crab products due to insufficient supply in the U.S. There are also counterfeit products for snow crab legs, as claimed by restaurant operators in Zhengzhou, Henan province.

Trade shows in China is a good venue for new products to enter the market. In the recent China Fisheries & Seafood Expo in Dalian, live seafood such as geoduck is first seen in recent years with multiple U.S. exporters carrying this product. Importers are keen to this product as it is a popular item in Chinese cuisine, in particularly Cantonese style restaurants, which in previous shows, Canada has dominated this market niche. Over the years, feedbacks from U.S. exhibitors are great as it generates good business, it is also a great channel to obtain face-to-face meetings with new and existing buyers.

Trade Tables

Trade of Certain Aquatic Products (Volume: MT; Value: \$ Million)

Imports by Category

HS Code	Year	Jan-Dec/07		Jan-Dec /08		Jan-Dec/09		Jan-Oct /10	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
	Total	2,327,181	3,486	2,353,986	3,713	2,223,844	3,638	1,958,453	3,480
0302	Fish, Fresh	6,035	33	6,035	44	9,789	61	12,558	82
0303	Fish, Frozen	1,814,983	2,635	1,814,983	2,736	1,782,948	2,711	1,556,450	2,442
0304	Fish, Fillet	17,098	38	17,098	48	30,374	66	20,830	49
0305	Fish, Dried, Salted, Brined	9,762	34	9,762	49	7,810	19	4,968	13
0306	Crustaceans	76,746	300	76,746	308	88,428	337	93,613	411
0307	Mollusks & Other	382,031	387	382,031	471	274,980	394	226,795	402
1604	Prepared and Packaged Fish and Caviar	5,518	20	5,518	24	3,226	16	3,321	13
1605	Prepared and Packaged Crustaceans and Mollusks	15,008	39	15,008	29	26,291	36	39,918	68

Exports by Category

HS	Jan-Dec/07	Jan-Dec /08	Jan-Dec/09	Jan-Oct /10
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Code									
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
	Total	2,834,491	8,910	2,730,030	9,619	2,735,668	9,849	2,405,188	9,789
0302	Fish, Fresh	46,466	116	39,680	118	38,043	142	31,708	133
0303	Fish, Frozen	452,193	637	415,078	674	507,836	849	443,681	1,016
0304	Fish, Fillet	793,531	2,443	797,703	2,602	908,085	3,108	803,676	2,886
0305	Fish, Dried, Salted, Brined	56,920	239	58,897	280	56,239	285	53,316	279
0306	Crustaceans	103,967	368	86,979	380	189,468	1,042	152,262	856
0307	Mollusks and Other	277,855	616	249,134	648	303,555	1,000	294,878	1,180
1604	Prepared or Packaged Fish and Caviar	623,942	2,129	629,709	2,320	440,852	1,643	353,529	1,589
1605	Prepared or Packaged Crustaceans and Molluscs	479,617	2,362	452,849	2,598	291,589	1,781	272,138	1,848

Source: Global Trade Atlas

Aquatic Products Trade by Country of Origin (Value: \$ million)

Imports by Country of Origin

Country	Jan-Dec /07	Jan-Dec /08	Jan-Dec/09	Jan-Oct/10
Russia	1,340	1,223	1,186	1,077
United States	463	533	549	587
Norway	173	183	274	283
Japan	209	181	203	195
Canada	163	184	162	174
India	86	94	124	87
Korea South	142	159	117	116
Thailand	97	115	99	108
Netherlands	85	175	92	95
New Zealand	58	73	75	74
Other	671	793	757	685
Total	3,487	3,713	3,638	3,480

Exports by Country of Destination

Country	Jan-Dec /07	Jan-Dec /08	Jan-Dec/09	Jan-Oct/10
Japan	2,734	2,500	2,470	2,350
United States	1,729	1,996	2,004	1,890
Korea South	973	917	869	878
Germany	384	497	490	410
Hong Kong	314	326	404	436
Taiwan	137	173	346	427
Russia	300	362	283	295
Canada	211	239	273	270
Spain	241	230	259	285
Malaysia	185	298	253	276
United Kingdom	228	257	230	214
Mexico	173	180	168	188

Philippines	45	55	150	100
Netherlands	120	152	140	110
France	102	118	124	118
Other	1,034	1,321	1,386	1,542
World	8,909	9,619	9,849	9,789

Source: Global Trade Atlas

Imports of Fish, Frozen by Country of Origin (Volume: MT)

Country	Jan-Dec /07	Jan-Dec /08	Jan-Dec/09	Jan-Oct/10
Russia	724,009	716,816	702,909	713,583
United States	222,906	211,631	237,743	232,768
Norway	71,152	79,283	136,054	108,344
Japan	133,374	95,651	104,783	85,216
India	105,633	88,399	88,316	55,400
Netherlands	112,170	121,138	67,379	58,057
Thailand	97,880	106,737	59,103	36,576
New Zealand	39,084	49,087	54,015	38,577
Korea South	32,862	49,489	37,326	37,575
Canada	38,406	37,068	34,602	18,906
Other	237,507	249,745	260,718	171,448
Total	1,814,983	1,805,044	1,782,948	1,556,450
Price: \$/MT	1,452	1,516	1,521	1,568

Imports of Flatfish by Country of Origin (Volume: MT)

Country	Jan-Dec /07	Jan-Dec /08	Jan-Dec/09	Jan-Oct/10
United States	83,332	104,640	92,447	93,596
Russia	37,304	20,641	14,505	15,423
Canada	8,238	8,428	8,697	5,728
Greenland	7,351	6,441	6,243	5,123
India	1,218	1,990	3,994	1,923
Spain	2,385	2,117	2,731	2,738
Iceland	2,205	1,662	2,462	1,887
Norway	2,667	2,372	2,389	1,331
Germany	1,737	1,671	2,335	1,824
Pakistan	1,261	2,597	2,208	1,165
Korea South	2,237	2,537	1,572	2,436
Other	12,683	11,653	6,411	5,673
Total	162,618	166,749	145,994	138,847
Price: \$/MT	1,538	1,543	1,488	1,586

Source: Global Trade Atlas

Imports of Plaice by Country of Origin (Volume: MT)

Country	Jan-Dec /07	Jan-Dec /08	Jan-Dec/09	Jan-Oct/10
United States	82,173	103,536	90,695	92,621
Russia	32,596	16,498	9,862	11,158
Canada	3,504	2,915	2,881	3,498
Spain	1,638	1,617	1,112	614
Korea South	1,500	2,041	1,026	2,108
Japan	460	213	707	243
Greenland	792	1,270	593	207
Other	6,187	5,207	2,947	2,211
Total	128,850	133,297	109,823	112,660
Price: \$/MT	1414	1478	1367	1441
United States	82,173	103,536	90,695	92,621

Imports of Salmon by Country of Origin (Value: \$ million; Volume: MT)

(Value: in \$ million)

Country	Jan-Dec /07	Jan-Dec /08	Jan-Dec/09	Jan-Oct/10
Russia	43	47	156	63
United States	116	106	140	176
Japan	81	82	107	82
Norway	37	42	58	86
Chile	9	16	36	19
Other	6	5	12	6
Total	292	299	509	432

(Volume: in MT)

Country	Jan-Dec /07	Jan-Dec /08	Jan-Dec/09	Jan-Oct/10
Russia	22,105	25,537	86,567	23,581
United States	59,898	44,700	58,693	58,943
Japan	43,435	39,101	44,236	32,142
Chile	4,321	5,413	13,815	5,049
Norway	7,214	6,535	8,733	12,288
Canada	2,109	258	2,256	662
Other	1,717	3,106	2,879	1,728
World	140,799	124,650	217,179	134,393
Price: \$/MT	2,075	2,395	2,345	3,213

Source: Global Trade Atlas

Imports of Herrings by Country of Origin (Volume: MT)

Country	Jan-Dec /07	Jan-Dec /08	Jan-Dec/09	Jan-Oct/10
Russia	39,625	48,708	40,270	43,142
Netherlands	4,828	4,239	7,841	5,503
United States	6,875	4,757	5,699	8,197
Korea South	293	1,680	3,817	1,060
Germany	606	1,752	1,603	2,024

United Kingdom	101	72	1,042	1,232
France	0	511	801	1,695
Norway	540	1,010	749	691
Japan	357	693	702	27
Canada	984	101	16	370
Other	293	371	1	121
Total	54,502	63,894	62,541	64,062
Price: \$/MT	575	563	528	588

Imports of Crustaceans by Country of Origin (Value: \$ million; Volume: MT)

(Value: in \$ Million)

Country	Jan-Dec /07	Jan-Dec /08	Jan-Dec/09	Jan-Oct/10
Canada	85	102	97	123
Thailand	22	19	30	57
Myanmar	6	11	24	26
United States	11	28	22	23
Greenland	19	16	21	17
Russia	45	23	21	10
Indonesia	10	20	13	25
Malaysia	10	13	12	18
India	12	8	10	12
Other	80	69	88	100
Total	300	308	337	411

(Volume: in MT)

Country	Jan-Dec /07	Jan-Dec /08	Jan-Dec/09	Jan-Oct/10
Canada	26,695	25,800	23,221	27,704
Greenland	9,229	7,240	8,282	6,850
Myanmar	2,040	4,950	7,789	7,516
Russia	15,059	7,976	6,460	3,078
Thailand	4,465	4,029	5,894	12,586
United States	3,758	5,913	5,043	4,850
Denmark	2,616	2,323	2,735	2,240
Other	25,489	23,491	29,004	28,789
Total	89,351	81,722	88,428	93,613

Source: Global Trade Atlas

Imports of Mollusks and Other by Country of Origin (Volume: MT)

Country	Jan-Dec /07	Jan-Dec /08	Jan-Dec/09	Jan-Oct/10
Peru	69,942	82,113	57,112	25,502
United States	23,479	30,393	42,231	45,269
Korea South	95,163	81,124	37,187	23,350
Korea North	21,192	24,679	12,650	43,585
Malaysia	7,232	11,287	10,693	6,576
New Zealand	12,105	12,410	9,977	7,821
India	7,380	9,192	9,732	11,746

Japan	3,826	12,255	9,171	18,019
Indonesia	7,190	4,963	7,706	4,381
Other	134,522	129,587	78,521	40,546
Total	382,031	398,003	274,980	226,795

Imports of Fishmeal by Country of Origin (Volume: MT)

Country	Jan-Dec /07	Jan-Dec /08	Jan-Dec/09	Jan-Oct/10
Peru	516,557	876,338	730,369	552,453
Chile	187,563	239,351	339,922	124,486
United States	72,163	76,978	88,708	51,034
Russia	39,190	49,138	40,168	44,426
Argentina	15,083	21,979	18,770	11,516
Pakistan	14,436	12,807	17,896	16,150
New Zealand	14,391	16,646	16,986	13,054
South Africa	13,267	13,300	8,567	22,951
Panama	756	5,265	7,731	3,937
Thailand	50,053	5,865	6,710	46,720
Other	42,894	31,009	32,238	44,738
Total	966,353	1,348,676	1,308,065	931,465
Price (\$/MT)	1,046	1,036	995	1,616

Source: Global Trade Atlas

Exports of Fish Fillet by Destination (Value: \$ million)

Country	Jan-Dec /07	Jan-Dec /08	Jan-Dec/09	Jan-Oct/10
United States	649	636	945	871
Japan	450	430	479	467
Germany	357	475	464	388
United Kingdom	183	196	175	143
Canada	118	105	117	106
France	78	95	105	95
Russia	48	56	93	69
Netherlands	92	97	90	73
Korea South	54	47	74	67
Poland	57	50	69	77
Spain	69	77	68	66
Belgium	47	55	53	50
Other	241	283	375	413
Total	2,443	2,602	3,108	2,886
Price: \$/MT	3,079	3,262	3,422	3,591

Exports of Prepared and Packaged Fish and Caviar by Country (Value: \$ million)

Country	Jan-Dec /07	Jan-Dec /08	Jan-Dec/09	Jan-Oct/10
Japan	975	773	746	776
United States	432	609	271	214

Russia	162	188	93	110
Korea South	93	126	85	64
Hong Kong	81	70	68	79
Mexico	89	114	47	27
Malaysia	27	34	34	22
Taiwan	8	33	34	44
Thailand	13	54	27	23
Spain	30	17	18	18
Other	219	300	220	212
Total	2,129	2,320	1,643	1,589

Source: Global Trade Atlas

Exports of Prepared and Preserved Crustacean and Mollusks by Destination (Value: \$ million)

Country	Jan-Dec /07	Jan-Dec /08	Jan-Dec/09	Jan-Oct/10
Japan	779	750	562	498
United States	454	579	455	434
Korea South	195	172	99	107
Canada	59	92	76	88
Hong Kong	125	134	70	92
Taiwan	53	71	58	127
Australia	71	61	48	43
Malaysia	118	217	47	76
Russia	78	102	46	55
Mexico	77	58	44	57
Other	354	361	276	271
Total	2,362	2,598	1,781	1,848

Exports of Shrimps and Prawns by Destination (Value: \$ Million; Volume: MT)

(Value: in \$ million)

Country	Jan-Dec /07	Jan-Dec /08	Jan-Dec/09	Jan-Oct/10
United States	205	263	321	247
Japan	278	252	246	193
Malaysia	98	212	141	160
Hong Kong	111	77	92	103
Spain	95	103	90	72
Canada	41	75	89	96
Taiwan	41	28	76	84
Korea South	99	70	76	71
Mexico	69	52	56	68
Australia	66	50	55	52
Russia	11	29	45	49
United Kingdom	20	23	22	29
Other	140	146	175	141
Total	1,275	1,381	1,483	1,365

(Volume: MT)

Country	Jan-Dec /07	Jan-Dec /08	Jan-Dec/09	Jan-Oct/10
United States	36,225	40,928	47,409	35,328
Japan	49,190	37,339	34,705	28,979
Korea South	38,846	26,240	27,040	18,818
Spain	25,063	25,448	23,619	17,590
Malaysia	16,428	30,156	18,372	19,965
Hong Kong	18,923	11,421	15,003	15,959
Canada	6,539	10,160	11,745	12,049
Russia	2,388	6,024	10,086	10,805
Taiwan	11,116	5,380	8,729	8,472
Mexico	11,553	9,865	8,139	9,604
Other	42,450	38,017	41,522	34,551
Total	258,721	240,978	246,369	212,120
Price: \$/MT	4,928	5,731	6,021	6,436

Source: Global Trade Atlas

Exports of Shrimps and Prawns by Category (Value: \$ Million; Volume: MT)

(Value: in \$ million)

Category	Jan-Dec /07	Jan-Dec /08	Jan-Dec/09	Jan-Oct/10
Shrimps and Prawns	1,275	1,381	1,483	1,365
--Shrimps And Prawns, Prepared Or Preserved	1,072	1,133	639	487
--Shrimps And Prawns, Including In Shell, Frozen	182	236	734	645
--Not Frozen Shrimps And Prawns, Nes	21	11	109	83

(Volume: MT)

Category	Jan-Dec /07	Jan-Dec /08	Jan-Dec/09	Jan-Oct/10
Shrimps and Prawns	258,721	240,978	246,369	212,120
--Shrimps And Prawns, Prepared Or Preserved	197,105	182,854	93,421	83,024
--Shrimps And Prawns, Including In Shell, Frozen	49,638	52,120	127,950	109,522
--Not Frozen Shrimps And Prawns, Nes	11,967	5,968	24,907	19,482
Price: \$/MT	4,928	5,731	6,021	6,436

Source: Global Trade Atlas

Exports of Eel Products by Destinations (Value: \$ million)

Country	Jan-Dec /07	Jan-Dec /08	Jan-Dec/09	Jan-Oct/10
Japan	521	354	379	440
United States	29	41	37	70

Russia	21	25	27	40
Hong Kong	42	44	27	25
Korea South	11	36	23	24
Singapore	6	7	7	12
Other	46	48	43	51
Total	677	555	543	661
Price: \$/MT	11,219	12,422	12,322	16,909

Exports of All Tilapia Products by Destination (Volume: MT)

Country	Jan-Dec /07	Jan-Dec /08	Jan-Dec/09	Jan-Oct/10
United States	122,091	118,538	137,372	123,768
Mexico	39,289	36,522	36,185	33,086
Russia	19,357	17,117	21,861	17,261
Israel	4,073	4,146	6,643	5,404
Cote d Ivoire	1,404	5,279	4,372	5,454
Cameroon	0	54	4,156	4,819
Poland	2,502	3,734	3,750	5,851
Netherlands	2,860	2,757	3,112	2,319
France	1,838	1,623	2,929	3,224
Egypt	0	0	2,869	4,799
Other	19,940	32,581	33,690	38,294
Total	215,361	224,359	258,948	246,289
Total export value in \$ million	491	734	710	731

Export of Selected Tilapia Products (fillet, dried, salted, preserved/prepared) by Destinations (Volume: MT)

Country	Jan-Dec /07	Jan-Dec /08	Jan-Dec/09	Jan-Oct/10
United States	114,471	114,852	127,303	109,528
Mexico	37,283	35,760	33,572	25,748
Russia	19,142	17,048	21,742	17,213
Israel	3,843	4,136	6,569	5,373
Poland	2,502	3,734	3,750	5,851
Cameroon	0	54	2,278	1,663
Netherlands	2,447	2,303	2,202	1,555
Ghana	731	1,006	2,049	723
Germany	1,996	1,701	1,973	1,997
Spain	403	777	1,932	3,125
Other	18,351	30,219	21,615	15,049
Total	201,169	211,590	224,985	187,825
Price: \$/MT	2,359	3,372	2,937	3,396
Total export value in \$million	475	714	661	618

Source: Global Trade Atlas

