USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Global Agricultural Information Network

Voluntary Report – Voluntary - Public Distribution **Date:** December 22, 2021

Report Number: CH2021-0176

Report Name: 2021 China's Fishery Report

Country: China - People's Republic of

Post: Beijing

Report Category: Fishery Products

Prepared By: FAS Staff

Approved By: Adam Branson

Report Highlights:

Lower overseas demand, competition in key export markets, and COVID-19 related restrictions on imported raw materials in the processing sector reduced China's 2020 seafood import volume by 12.8 percent to 3.81 MMT. China remains the world's largest seafood producer with 2021 production expected to reach 66 million metric tons (MMT) on growth in cultured seafood.

Executive Summary:

COVID-19 continues to affect China's processed seafood trade. China’s imports of seafood fell 16 percent in the first 10 months of 2021 from the same period the previous year. This followed sharp declines in 2020, when imported volume fell 12.8 percent to 3.81 MMT, and value fell 19.5 percent to U.S. $12.43 billion from the prior year’s levels. China's seafood exports declined to 3.57 MMT in 2020 from 4.02 MMT in 2019 – falling to U.S. $17.62 billion from $19.22 billion in 2019.

China remains the world's largest seafood producer, with 2020 production up by 1.1 percent to 65.49 million metric tons (MMT) and 2021 production forecast to reach 66 MMT. Higher production is driven by expanded aquaculture production, which grew 2.8 percent in 2020 to 52.24 MMT and is expected to grow 1.2 percent in 2021. During the same period, wild-catch output declined 5.4 percent to 13.25 MMT and is forecast to decline to 13.1 MMT due to limited domestic resources and declining ocean fishing fleets.

China has a diverse set of seafood export markets. Japan remained China’s largest market for seafood in 2020, accounting for 14.5 percent of exports by volume, followed by South Korea at 12.3 percent and the United States at 11.6 percent. In the first 10 months of 2021, total seafood export volumes grew a modest 0.8 percent, however shipments to ASEAN countries grew by 8 percent compared to the same period the previous year. COVID-19 related restrictions continue to constrain the supply of imported seafood and adversely affect seafood processing and exports.

Notes:

This report uses Chinese terminology to maintain consistency between Chinese statistics and product categories. Total seafood trade statistics in this report do not include fishmeal.

Definitions:

Seafood products: Includes wild caught and cultured products from marine and freshwater sources, including oceans, rivers, lakes, and ponds. Also, includes both animal and plant products.

Seafood catch production: Total volume of wild caught seafood products from freshwater and marine sources.

Seafood cultured production: Total volume of cultured (i.e., farmed) seafood products from freshwater and marine sources.

I. Production

Driven by steady demand and a modest expansion of aquaculture production, China's 2021 seafood production is expected to reach 66 MMT, up from 65.49 MMT the previous year. China's expanding production comes from cultured ocean and freshwater seafood production, which rose 2.8 percent to 52.24 MMT, while freshwater wild-caught seafood production continued to decline, down 5.4 percent to 13.25 MMT. Following a period of limited growth from 2017 – 2019 (see Table 1), China's aquaculture sector has seen greater growth in recent years. A Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) outlook forecasts 2029 production of 69.71 MMT.

Table 1. China: Seafood Production (Million Metric Tons)

Category/Year		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Total Seafood Production		64.45	64.58	64.80	65.49	66.0
-Total Cultured Production		49.06	49.91	50.79	52.24	52.9
--- Ocean		20.01	20.31	20.65	21.35	
--- Freshwater		29.05	29.60	30.14	30.89	
-Total Wild Caught Production		15.39	14.26	14.01	13.25	13.1
--- Ocean		13.21	12.70	12.2	11.79	
--- Freshwater		2.18	1.96	1.84	1.46	

Source: 2021 China Statistics Abstract; *Data for 2021 are FAS/Beijing estimates.

A. Wild Caught Seafood

Wild-caught seafood production in domestic waters is constrained by deteriorating fishery resources in lakes and rivers. China's central, provincial, and local authorities have largely maintained, and in some cases expanded, coastal and freshwater seasonal fishing bans. On January 1, 2021, MARA announced a 10-year fishing ban covering all natural waterways of the Yangtze River and its major tributaries. The ban, combined with previously existing bans (see 2019 Fishery and 2020 Fishery Reports) has lowered overall wild-caught production.

Marine fishing has also declined over the past five years (2016-2020) due to fewer resources, reduced fishing fleets, and regulations. On November 21, 2020, MARA published a "White Paper on China's Distant Ocean Fishing", which noted updated regulations on "the Administration of Distant Ocean Fisheries" were to be fully enforced on April 1, 2021. Compared to the original regulations issued in 2013, the updated version contains additional measures consistent with international practices, such as bans on Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) vessels and IUU activities. The updated regulations also mandate all Chinese distant ocean fishing vessels be registered, inspected, and licensed before commencing fishing operations (see more in 2020 Fishery Report). The White Paper also established a distant ocean fishing data collecting and reporting system; promoted and optimized distant ocean fishing logs; and promoted and optimized procedures for dispatching national observers to fishing vessels.[1] The paper also stated China had reduced its distant ocean fishing fleet to 2,701 vessels (1,589 of which were

[1] It remains difficult to assess the extent to which these measures are enforced.

operating in international marine waters) by the end of 2019, reaching a previously set target of less than 3,000 by the end of 2020.[2]

An unofficial "zero growth" policy implemented by MARA aims to limit China's domestic ocean catch to less than 10 MMT. MARA reports wild-caught volume from domestic ocean waters in 2020 was 9.5 MMT, down from the previous year's 10 MMT. MARA reported an additional 2.4 MMT of volume produced outside domestic ocean water, an increase from 2.08 MMT in 2017. The wild-caught freshwater catch was down further to 1.46 MMT in 2020 from 1.84 MMT in 2019.

B. Cultured Seafood Sector (Aquaculture)

China remained the world's top producer of cultured seafood in 2020 with an output of 52.24 MMT, up 2.8 percent from the previous year. The growth was aided by increased production efficiency, increased demand for seafood due to record-high pork prices, and lower supplies of wild-caught seafood. Aquaculture feed production, an indicator of future demand, increased 13.2 percent to 19.7 MMT during the first nine months of 2021 on stronger demand for cultured seafood. Cultured seafood production is expected to reach 66 MMT in 2021.

Aquaculture production increased in 2020 despite continued reductions in area. As reflected in Table 2, aquaculture area has fallen since 2017 when the enforcement of environmental regulations was strengthened. Restrictions on freshwater aquaculture farming in reservoirs and large lakes, rules on cultivating certain fish species, and higher rental use rates for water resources have constrained industry growth.

Table 2. China: Aquaculture Area (hectares)

Year	Ocean	Freshwater	Total
2018	2,043,069	5,146,455	7,189,524
2019	1,992,177	5,116,320	7,108,497
2020	1,995,550	5,040,556	7,036,106
2020-2019 change	+0.17%	-1.48%	-1.02%
2019-2018 change	-2.49%	-0.59%	-1.13%
2018-2017 change	-1.97%	-4.07%	-3.48%

Source: 2021 China Fishery Statistics Yearbook

Cultured Seafood Products (Marine-Based and Freshwater Products)

Fish

Fish accounted for 53 percent of cultured seafood production in 2020. Total fish production was 27.61 MMT- comprised of freshwater and marine production of 25.86 and 1.75 MMT, respectively.

[2] Estimates of China's Distant Water Fishing (DFW) fleet vary widely.

Table 3. China: Seafood Production by Category (1,000 metric tons)

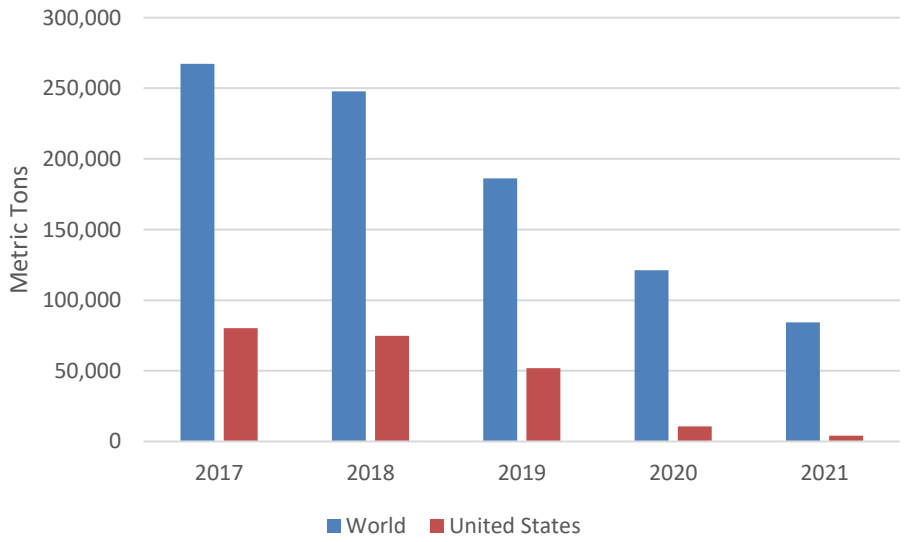
Category/Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Cultured products	**47,932**	**49,060**	**49,911**	**50,791**	**52,242**
--Fish	26,710	26,829	26,938	27,086	27,613
--Shrimp, Prawn, and Crab	4,141	4,550	5,141	5,674	6,032
--Shellfish	14,132	14,586	14,635	14,579	14,987
--Algae	2,114	2,235	2,351	2,544	2,621
--Other	835	860	846	907	987
Wild catch products	**15,862**	**15,393**	**14,666**	**14,013**	**13,249**

Source: 2021 China Fishery Statistics Yearbook

Five species of carp (grass carp, bighead carp, silver carp, cyprinoid carp, and crucian carp) remained the most popular cultured freshwater fish with a combined production volume of 18.2 MMT in 2020 or 70 percent of total freshwater cultured fish production. Carp demand remains strong due to its price advantage and freshness, with production occurring in ponds, lakes, and reservoirs in nearly every province.

China is also the world's largest tilapia producer, producing 1.66 MMT in 2020 - a slight increase from 1.64 MMT in 2019. Tilapia production in 2021 is expected to decline due to lower export demand, particularly by the United States where despite a Section 301 tariff exclusion issued on March 26, 2020, for frozen tilapia under HS code 0304.61.000, imports have continued to decline (see Chart 1). In the first 10 months of 2021, China's total exports of tilapia products declined to 84,000 MT from an average annual volume of 234,000 MT from 2017 to 2019. Chinese tilapia products continue to face competition from lower-priced Vietnamese Basa fish in both domestic and international markets. China's annual imports of Basa fillet averaged 237,000 MT yearly from 2019 to 2020, though imports have declined to 106,000 MT in the first 10 months of 2021.

Chart 1. China: Exports of Tilapia Products



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.; 2021 data are based on the 1st 10 months.

In 2020, Chinese industry associations and large tilapia-producing provinces such as Hainan boosted promotion of tilapia products in the domestic market, including online and restaurant promotions with various processed products. Guangdong, Hainan, Guangxi, Yunnan, and Fujian are China's top tilapia-producing provinces, accounting for 97 percent of China's total tilapia production in 2020.

China's catfish production reached 308,488 tons in 2020, with Sichuan, Hunan, Hubei, Guangdong, and Henan provinces accounting for 77.6 percent of production. In November 2019, the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) listed China as eligible to export Siluriformes fish and fish products to the United States. [See additional details in Section IV.]

Crustaceans

China's 2020 crustacean production was 6.03 MMT, a 6.3 percent increase compared to 2019. Marine-based crustacean production was 1.77 MMT, slightly higher than the previous year, while freshwater production was 4.26 MMT, up 8.3 percent year-over-year. Crawfish production reached 2.39 MMT, accounting for 56 percent of total freshwater crustacean production in 2020. Crawfish was the 6th largest cultured aquatic species (the top five being cultured freshwater fish) in China. Approximately 87 percent of cultured crawfish production is in central and southern China paddy fields where it’s supported by strong domestic consumption. China's exports of crawfish products in 2020 dropped 48 percent to 7,741 tons compared to the previous year, mainly due to increased local demand and lower global demand due to COVID-19.

China is the largest cultured shrimp (Penaeus vannamei) producer globally, producing 1.86 MMT in 2020, up from 1.81 MMT in 2019. Marine-based cultured shrimp production was 1.2 MMT, accounting for 66 percent of China’s total in 2020.

Shellfish

In 2020, total shellfish production was 14.99 MMT, up from14.58 MMT the previous year. Shellfish production has remained relatively stable due to government restrictions on expanding marine production area. Shandong, Fujian, Liaoning, Guangdong, Zhejiang, and Guangxi are the top six marine-based cultured shellfish production provinces in China, accounting for 91 percent of total production in 2020.

Seafood Production by Province

In 2020, China's top seafood-producing provinces were Guangdong, Shandong, and Fujian, due to favorable coastal locations, abundant freshwater resources, and established production facilities. The leading freshwater aquaculture producers were Hubei, Guangdong, and Jiangsu provinces.

Table 4. China: Top Seafood Producing Provinces in 2020 (1,000 metric tons)

Province	Total production	Cultured production	Wild-caught production
Guangdong	8,758	7,466	1,292
Shandong	8,286	6,151	2,135
Fujian	8,330	6,123	2,207
Zhejiang	5,895	2,589	3,307
Jiangsu	4,902	4,215	686
Hubei	4,679	4,604	75
Liaoning	4,623	3,865	757
Guangxi	3,458	2,868	590
Other	16,559	14,361	2,199
Total	**65,490**	**52,242**	**13,248**

Source: 2021 China Fishery Statistics Yearbook

C. Seafood Processing

According to MARA data, China's total processed seafood production was 20.91 MMT in 2020, down from 21.71 MMT in 2019. At 16.79 MMT, processed ocean products were roughly 80 percent of total production, while processed freshwater products contributed roughly 4.11 MMT or 20 percent of the total.

China had 9,136 seafood processing facilities in operation in 2020, down from 9,323 in 2019. Total processing capacity was 28.5 MMT. China continues to be the world's processing hub for mackerel, salmon, cod, and herring.

China's leading seafood processing provinces—Shandong, Fujian, Liaoning, Zhejiang, and Hubei—produced 15.89 MMT of processed seafood in 2020 or 76 percent of the nation's total. In addition to being major seafood producers, these provinces host many foreign-owned processing facilities and are also equipped with port and cold storage facilities for importing, processing, and re-exporting seafood.

In 2020, 71 percent of processed seafood was frozen or only minimally processed. The relatively small share of processed freshwater seafood (20 percent of the total) reflects the Chinese consumer preference for live products.

II. Consumption

China leads the world in seafood consumption, and Chinese consumers have an increasing preference for high-quality, value-added seafood products. Per capita seafood consumption remained strong in 2020, partly a result of increased demand due to record high pork prices.

Table 5. China: Protein Consumption Trends (kilograms)

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Per Capita Consumption of Seafood Products					

Urban	14.8	14.8	14.3	16.7	16.6
Rural	7.5	7.4	7.8	9.6	10.3
Per Capita Consumption of Pork, Beef, Poultry, and Mutton					
Urban	39.2	38.9	41	40.1	40.4
Rural	30.6	31.5	35.5	34.7	33.8

Source: 2021 China Statistical Yearbook

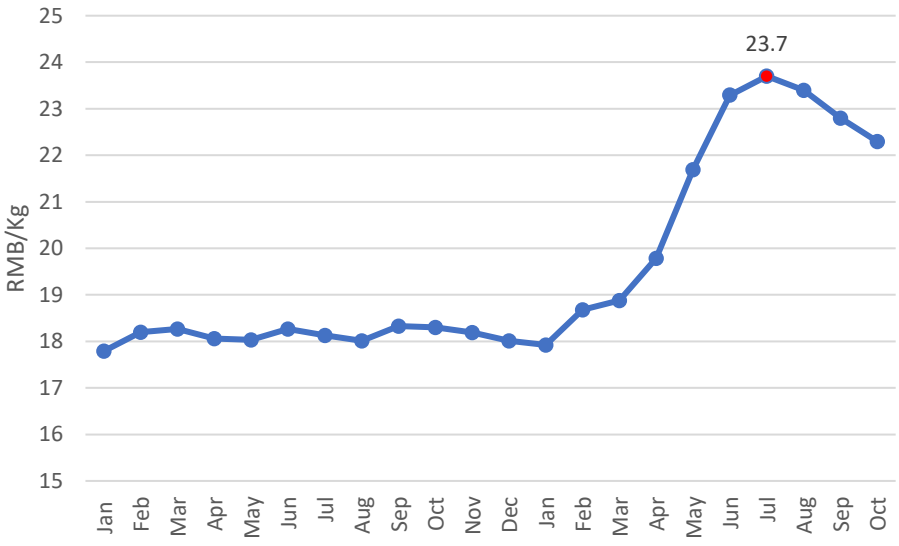
Consumption of seafood products is highest in China's coastal regions, where seafood products have been a traditional source of protein and where populations have relatively higher levels of disposable income.

Chinese consumers prefer live/fresh seafood to frozen or processed products, and domestic consumption of processed seafood products is small compared to overall seafood consumption. However, frozen and processed seafood consumption is expected to increase steadily due to improvements in China's processing, distribution, and cold chain systems, the increasing popularity of high-end supermarkets, and consumer interest in a more diversified and nutritious diet featuring seafood. Some industry contacts also note growing awareness about potential food safety risks associated with live seafood are shifting some consumers towards frozen and other processed fishery products.

After maintaining relatively stable prices throughout 2020, retail fish prices rose sharply beginning in March 2021. Industry sources note several factors contributing to the surge including the government's fishing ban, recovering demand in the foodservice industry, reduced imports, and delayed re-stocking by producers due to weaker prices in 2020.

Chart 2. China: Supermarket Retail Price for Carp

(January 2020 to October 2021)



Source: MARA

E-commerce

In recent years, the booming e-commerce trade has contributed to the growth in domestic seafood consumption. According to the most recent China Seafood Product E-Commerce Report (2019), jointly issued by the China Aquatic Products Processing and Marketing Association and the National Academy of Economic Strategy, in 2018 Chinese consumers placed 558 million orders for aquatic products through e-commerce channels, valued at over U.S $3.8 billion. The most popular aquatic products for e-commerce sales were fresh and frozen shrimp, ready-to-eat seafood products, and fresh and frozen fish products. Although an updated report covering 2020 is unavailable, it is believed COVID-19 and its related control measures have accelerated this change in consumers' purchasing behavior from buying fresh and live at wet markets to purchasing fresh and frozen from e-commerce channels to limit contact with others.

III. Trade

A. Imports

Seafood imports declined sharply in 2020 by volume and value, with volume down 12.8 percent to 3.81 MMT and value down 19.5 percent to $12.4 billion. Seafood imports declined to 2.68 MMT in the first 10 months of 2021, down 16 percent from the same period the previous year. During this period, Russia remained China's largest seafood supplier by volume, followed by Ecuador, Vietnam, and the United States. As detailed below, the decline is mainly because of COVID-19 related import regulations.

Frozen fish products continued to dominate the Chinese import market at 1.27 MMT in the first 10 months of 2021, followed by crustaceans at 0.6 MMT and mollusks at 0.5 MMT. In the first 10 months of 2021, China's imports of frozen fish (HS Code 0303) and fish fillet (HS Code 0304) fell by 38 percent and 41 percent in volume, respectively, from the previous year. However, imports of mollusks (HS Code 0307) surged by 60 percent in volume. Imports of crustaceans (HS Code 0306) declined slightly, with total imports down 2.5 percent in volume due to suspensions of export facilities related to positive testing's for COVID-19 on the outer packaging of imported products. Additionally, consumers reduced shrimp consumption on COVID -19 concerns. Ecuador, India, and Canada remained top suppliers of crustaceans to China in 2020.

The northern ports of Qingdao and Dalian are the two primary arrival ports for seafood.

<u>COVID-19 Finding on Imported Seafood</u>

Since mid-2020, due to reported positive tests for COVID-19 on the packaging/surface of imported seafood, China halted seafood imports by trampers. As many export-oriented seafood processors rely on raw materials conveyed via trampers, the suspension continues to reduce imports of frozen fish for processing and reexport. Frozen fish imports dropped 31 percent in the first 10 months of 2021 with U.S. origin imports declining 18 percent and Russia origin imports plummeting 46 percent. The reduced imports have created a shortage of raw materials for the processing industry. To maintain operations and business, some Chinese fish processing companies are switching from overseas to domestic suppliers.

On September 21, China notified Implementation of Emergency Preventive Measures *for Foreign Manufacturers of Imported Cold-chain Foods with Novel Coronavirus Nucleic Acid Positive Results* to the WTO. The measures establish procedures for imported cold chain products that test positive for COVID-19. Under the measure, overseas manufacturers are suspended for importing products to China for one week following a first positive finding, suspended for one week following a second positive finding, and suspended for four weeks following a third positive finding. Overseas manufacturers are automatically re-instated following each suspension period. From implementation through November 2021, GACC has issued nearly 300 suspensions, the vast majority being overseas seafood manufacturers.

Exports

Seafood exports declined to 3.57 MMT in volume and U.S. $17.62 billion in value in 2020 from 4.02 MMT volume and U.S. $19.22 billion in value in 2019. Japan continues to be the largest export destination, followed by the United States and South Korea. Exports to the United States in the first 10 months of 2021 increased 15 percent in value but only 0.9 percent in volume from the previous year. Similarly, China's total seafood exports increased 16 percent in value but only 0.8 percent in volume in the first 10 months of 2021. The greater value reflects higher export prices, while the marginal increase in volume underscores continuing demand challenges as many markets continue to impose various restrictions related to COVID-19.

China primarily exports processed fishery products. In the first 10 months of 2021, exports of fish fillet and frozen fish both fell in volume from the previous year**,** partly due to reduced imports of raw materials. Exports of prepared crustaceans and mollusk products increased both in volume and value, up 27 percent and 42 percent, respectively, from the previous year. Exports of prepared or packaged fish also increased in volume and value**,** up 10 percent and 26 percent, respectively. The United States remained the top market for China's catfish products (see below section on *Siluriformes*) accounting for 63 percent of 11,100 MT of exports in 2020. This trend continued in the first ten months of 2021 with 63 percent of the 11,155 MT exported destined for the U.S. market.

IV. Policy

New Market Access for U.S. Seafood Species

In February 2020, the General Administration of Customs of China (GACC) approved the import of 26 aquatic species referenced in the U.S-China Economic and Trade Agreement from the United States. The United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is responsible for market access for U.S. seafood species to China. A list of U.S. seafood species approved for import to China is available on the GACC website.

GACC also published a list of live aquatic animals by countries/regions approved for import into China based on food use, ornamental use and breeding use. The list contains 31 species of U.S. live aquatic animals approved for food use as of April 15, 2021.

Draft Revised Fishery Law

In August 2019, MARA released a revised Draft Fishery Law for public comment. It is an update of the existing Fishery Law from 2013. The update places greater emphasis on environmental protection in the aquaculture sector, disease prevention, and the control and the use of inputs. The draft revised Fishery Law was expected to be submitted to the National People's Congress for review in late 2020, however, no updates have been released by MARA as of November 2021.

Veterinary Drug Use and Maximum Residue Limits

In recent years, China has increased government oversight of veterinary drug use in aquaculture production. On October 12, 2019, China issued the National Food Safety Standards - Maximum Residue Limits for Veterinary Drugs in Foods" (GB 13650-2019), which entered into force on April 1, 2020. The measure establishes veterinary drug MRL standards for over 20 veterinary drugs in fish (skin and meat). MARA has pledged to develop veterinary drug MRLs for all permitted veterinary drugs in China during the next 3 to 5 years.

Registration for Exporters of Live Seafood/Aquatic Animals to China

Overseas suppliers of seafood and live aquatic animals must be registered with the GACC. The GACC Import and Export Food Safety Bureau updates and publishes the list of U.S. suppliers exporting seafood to China, and the list was most recently updated on October 29, 2021. The GACC Department for Supervision of Inspection and Quarantine of Animals and Plants is responsible for the registration of suppliers of live aquatic animals. The GACC List of Registered U.S. Exporters for Exports of Aquatic Breeding Stock to China and the GACC List of Registered Exporters for Exports of Aquatic Animals for Ornamental Use are updated in November 2021. As for the registration of exporters of live aquatic animals for food, GACC will notify the U.S. Government when it plans to phase in registration requirements for U.S. facilities, including aquaculture farms and packaging plants.

With respect to GACC Decree 248 on the registration of overseas facilities, GACC has stated that U.S. seafood facilities are already registered under existing arrangements. A separate GACC decree, Decree 249, contains rules on the labeling of imported seafood. For more information on GACC Decrees 248 and 249, which go into effect on January 1, 2022, please see the following reports: The Regulations on the Registration and Administration of Overseas Producers of Imported Food (Degree 248) and Informing Industry and Supporting Trade Facilitation as China Implements Decrees 248 and 249.

Chinese Exports of *Siluriformes* to the United States

In November 2019, FSIS listed China as eligible to export *Siluriformes* fish and fish products to the United States. FSIS reviewed China's laws, regulations, and inspection system as implemented and determined that China's *Siluriformes* fish inspection system is equivalent to the system that the United States has established under the Federal Meat Inspection Act and its implementing regulations. Only raw *Siluriformes* fish and fish products produced in FSIS-certified Chinese establishments are eligible for export to the United States. All such products are subject to re-inspection at U.S. points of entry by FSIS inspectors. There are currently eleven Chinese establishments certified to export these products to the United States. The list of eligible facilities is available on the FSIS website.

VAT and Import Duties for Domestically Consumed Seafood Imports

Imported seafood processed and sold in China for domestic consumption is subject to tariffs ranging from 7 to 14 percent. In recent years, the Government of China has enacted a provisional lower tariff rate of between 2 and 5 percent for some products. Tariff rates, MFN rates, and provisional special tariff rates are listed on the Chinese Ministry of Finance website at 2020 Customs Import and Export Tariff.

In 2020, the Value Added Tax (VAT) on seafood was reduced to 9 percent from 10 percent.

For information on the additional Chinese tariffs on U.S. fishery products, see the February 2020 USDA GAIN report China Announces Reductions in Certain Additional Tariffs.

U.S. seafood exporters are advised to consult with their importers regarding the tariff and VAT rates for specific seafood species. Chinese importers may apply for exclusions from the additional tariffs on U.S. products. For more information about the tariff exclusion process, see GAIN report CH2020-0017.

Trade Tables

Table 6. China: Imports of Seafood Products by Category (Volume: Metric Tons)

HS Code		2018	2019	2020	2021*
	Total	3,352,439	4,366,525	3,808,566	2,676,463
0302	Fish, Fresh	89,817	104,783	64,704	63,864
0303	Fish, Frozen	2,313,003	2,527,562	2,196,526	1,272,969
0304	Fish, Fillet	155,775	278,312	276,465	131,265
0305	Fish, Dried, Salted, Brined	24,154	46,764	69,195	35,479
0306	Crustaceans	380,889	842,282	738,593	610,896
0307	Mollusks & Other	326,013	494,444	401,150	504,027
1604	Prepared or Packaged Fish and Caviar	23,651	29,895	34,765	20,593
1605	Prepared or Packaged Crustaceans and Mollusks	39,136	42,538	27,168	37,371

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.; * Data for the first 10 months of 2021

Table 7. China: Imports of Seafood Products by Category (Value: Million USD)

HS Code		2018	2019	2020	2021*
	Total	11,735	15,436	12,430	10,770
0302	Fish, Fresh	731	792	421	583
0303	Fish, Frozen	4,549	4,935	3,917	2,714
0304	Fish Fillets	441	650	527	304
0305	Fish, Dried, Salted, Brined	74	123	172	102
0306	Crustaceans	4,374	7,037	5,912	5,366
0307	Mollusks & other	1,249	1,559	1,185	1,425
1604	Prepared or Packaged Fish and Caviar	110	144	163	109
1605	Prepared or Packaged Crustaceans and Mollusks	207	196	136	167

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC; * Data for the first 10 months of 2021

Table 8. China: Imports of Seafood Products by Country of Origin (Value: Million USD)

Country/Year	2018	2019	2020	2021*
World	11,735	15,437	12,431	10,770
Russia	2,112	2,185	1,840	1,486
Ecuador	495	1,900	1,720	1,586
Vietnam	557	989	1,067	556
India	394	1,232	841	758
Canada	995	1,113	821	872
United States	1,253	914	778	763
Indonesia	518	609	653	544
Norway	579	689	505	587
Australia	633	708	481	162
New Zealand	430	481	430	376
Thailand	315	476	390	335
Argentina	337	366	280	136
Greenland	232	273	260	160
Japan	388	355	247	332

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC; * Data for the first 10 months of 2021

Table 9. China: Exports of Seafood products by Category (Volume: Metric Tons)

HS Code		2018	2019	2020	2021*
	Total	4,091,216	4,023,545	3,571,725	2,868,397
0302	Fish, Fresh	20,679	24,550	33,219	26,479
0303	Fish, Frozen	1,135,438	1,151,718	891,155	563,883
0304	Fish, Fillet	930,307	892,306	695,742	546,635
0305	Fish, Dried, Salted, Brined	97,717	84,232	64,002	46,478
0306	Crustaceans	140,153	117,283	115,517	96,821
0307	Mollusks and Other	557,140	510,016	454,310	399,258
1604	Prepared or Packaged Fish and Caviar	793,915	868,826	976,965	840,795
1605	Prepared or Packaged Crustaceans and Mollusks	415,866	374,613	340,834	348,049

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC; * Data for the first 10 months of 2021

Table 10. China: Exports of Seafood Products by Category (Value: Million USD)

HS Code		2018	2019	2020	2021*
	Total	20,810	19,224	17,621	16,138
0302	Fish, Fresh	142	163	207	164
0303	Fish, Frozen	2,873	2,852	2,377	1,835
0304	Fish, Fillet	4,472	4,291	3,345	2,674
0305	Fish, Dried, Salted, Brined	491	475	394	303
0306	Crustaceans	1,266	1,028	952	783
0307	Mollusks and Other	3,278	2,944	2,721	2,432
1604	Prepared or Packaged Fish and Caviar	3,665	3,759	4,155	4,076
1605	Prepared or Packaged Crustaceans and Mollusks	4,623	3,710	3,469	3,870

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC; * Data for the first 10 months of 2021

Table 11. China: Exports of Seafood Products by Country of Destination (Value: Million USD)

Country/Year	2018	2019	2020	2021*
World	20,810	19,224	17,621	16,138
Japan	3,619	3,550	3,153	2,787
United States	3,285	2,400	2,032	1,870
South Korea	1,717	1,570	1,510	1,186
Thailand	857	989	1,364	1,174
Taiwan	1,864	1,328	1,281	901
Hong Kong	1,478	1,260	1,217	1,160
Malaysia	439	501	752	1,047
Philippines	712	623	627	821
Mexico	535	446	480	544
Germany	499	644	428	336
Canada	465	483	381	352
Spain	469	428	360	332
United Kingdom	343	395	348	255

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC; * Data for the first 10 months of 2021

Table 12. China: Imports of Fish, Frozen by Country of Origin (Volume: Metric Tons)

Country/Year	2018	2019	2020	2021*
World	2,313,003	2,527,562	2,196,526	1,272,969
Russia	1,070,901	1,135,169	963,879	467,145
United States	293,088	276,532	205,592	141,803
Norway	158,788	152,271	120,276	116,208
India	79,935	131,066	97,435	50,674
Indonesia	81,629	113,528	144,838	86,297
Canada	45,915	60,955	49,316	26,681
Taiwan	92,962	51,841	39,411	17,048
New Zealand	45,954	46,260	59,492	19,779
South Korea	24,830	43,877	59,492	25,581

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC; * Data for the first 10 months of 2021

Table 13. China: Imports of Crustaceans by Country of Origin (Volume: Metric Tons)

Country/Year	2018	2019	2020	2021*
World	380,889	842,281	738,593	610,896
Ecuador	76,650	322,821	318,670	287,191
India	39,014	159,045	107,778	100,632
Canada	58,504	62,896	52,223	41,301
Vietnam	13,380	39,091	44,479	22,519
Argentina	38,027	35,156	26,318	8,384
Thailand	25,070	40,714	23,657	23,109
Russia	16,288	17,599	19,114	17,327
Greenland	12,583	15,462	19,016	8,256
Indonesia	11,892	14,741	17,996	13,831
Malaysia	5,553	15,045	16,453	17,097

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC; * Data for the first 10 months of 2021

Table 14. China: Exports of Fish Fillet by Destination (Volume: Metric Tons)

Country/Year	2018	2019	2020	2021*
World	930,307	892,315	695,724	546,635
United States	205,774	173,245	139,737	95,753
Japan	157,301	149,286	119,966	104,006
Germany	134,767	164,542	112,681	88,822
United Kingdom	51,739	60,047	53,462	38,543
France	46,545	42,508	35,806	26,622
Canada	28,896	32,666	27,538	23,861
South Korea	29,506	25,207	24,424	24,975
Netherlands	25,183	25,329	21,423	15,001
Poland	22,973	25,224	21,242	20,162
Spain	22,458	25,619	17,374	15,660

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC; * Data for the first 10 months of 2021

Table 15. China: Exports of Prepared and Preserved Crustacean and Mollusks by Destination (Volume: Metric Tons)

Country/Year	2018	2019	2020	2021*
World	415,866	374,608	340,834	348,049
Japan	105,074	106,079	99,058	88,172
United States	96,576	69,717	48,025	43,474
South Korea	36,587	36,547	36,143	31,603
Taiwan	42,834	28,689	23,698	22,496
Thailand	14,930	16,728	23,653	33,492
Malaysia	7,867	11,451	19,740	29,827
Hong Kong	23,965	18,298	17,216	19,904
Canada	13,492	14,127	11,333	11,340
Singapore	8,703	9,789	8,847	8,156
Australia	10,704	9,941	8,753	7,084

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC; * Data for the first 10 months of 2021

Attachments:

No Attachments.