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Report Name: Continued Seafood Import Growth in 2019

Country: China - Peoples Republic of

Post: Beijing

Report Category: Fishery Products

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Report Highlights:

China's seafood imports reached USD 15.44 billion in 2019, a greater than 30 percent increase over 2018 due to rising meat prices, strong domestic demand, and continued value-added processing for the export market. China's fishery product imports from the United States declined due to the additional tariffs on U.S exports, while imports from Ecuador, India, and Canada increased substantially. The novel coronavirus outbreak in early 2020 nearly halted imports of high-end aquatic products and cast a shadow over China's processed seafood exports. China continued to be the world's leading seafood producer in 2019, with production stable at 64.5 million metric tons (MMT). Aquaculture production was basically flat at 50.5 MMT, while wild catch fell to 14.0 MMT, a 5 percent decrease compared to 2018. E-commerce has become a popular way for Chinese consumers to purchase seafood products, leading some producers to shift their focus from foreign markets to domestic e-commerce channels.

Executive Summary:

China's seafood imports showed double-digit growth in 2019 both in terms of volume and value, with volume up 30 percent to 4.37 million metric tons (MMT) and value up nearly 32 percent to USD 15.44 billion. Domestic demand remains strong, driven by the increasingly widespread consumer perception that seafood is a healthy protein, along with a preference for wild caught products among middle-class consumers. The African Swine Fever outbreak of 2018 has reduced the pork supply and pushed up meat prices, stimulating seafood consumption and imports. U.S. fishery exports to China declined as a result of the additional tariffs on U.S products, dropping to USD 914 million in 2019 compared to USD 1.25 billion the previous year. Meanwhile, China's seafood imports from Ecuador, India, and Canada increased substantially. China surpassed the United States to take the number one spot among shrimp importing countries. The value of crustacean product imports jumped 61 percent in 2019 to over USD 7 billion, exceeding the value of frozen fish imports (USD 5 billion) for the first time. The novel coronavirus outbreak in early 2020 caused restaurant closures and shipping delays, dampening seafood consumption, production, and trade.

Seafood exports declined slightly to 4.02 MMT in 2019 compared to 4.09 MMT the previous year, losing USD 1.6 billion in terms of value. Japan is the largest export market, followed by the United States. Exports to the United States declined significantly as a result of the trade tensions, netting 0.44 MMT and USD 2.4 billion in 2019 compared to 0.55 MMT and USD 3.29 billion in 2018. China mainly exports processed fishery products, and exports are projected to decline in 2020 due to the coronavirus pandemic as China's major markets in Japan, the European Union and the United States all reduce demand.

China continued to be the world's largest seafood producer in 2019, with production basically unchanged from 2018 at 64.5 MMT. Aquaculture production increased 1 percent to 50.5 MMT, while wild catch declined 5 percent to 14 MMT. China has not yet released the 2019 aquaculture area, but it is expected to be lower than in 2018 due to environmental regulations that restrict water use and coastal development.

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. 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

China's 2019 seafood production was 64.5 MMT, basically unchanged from the previous year.

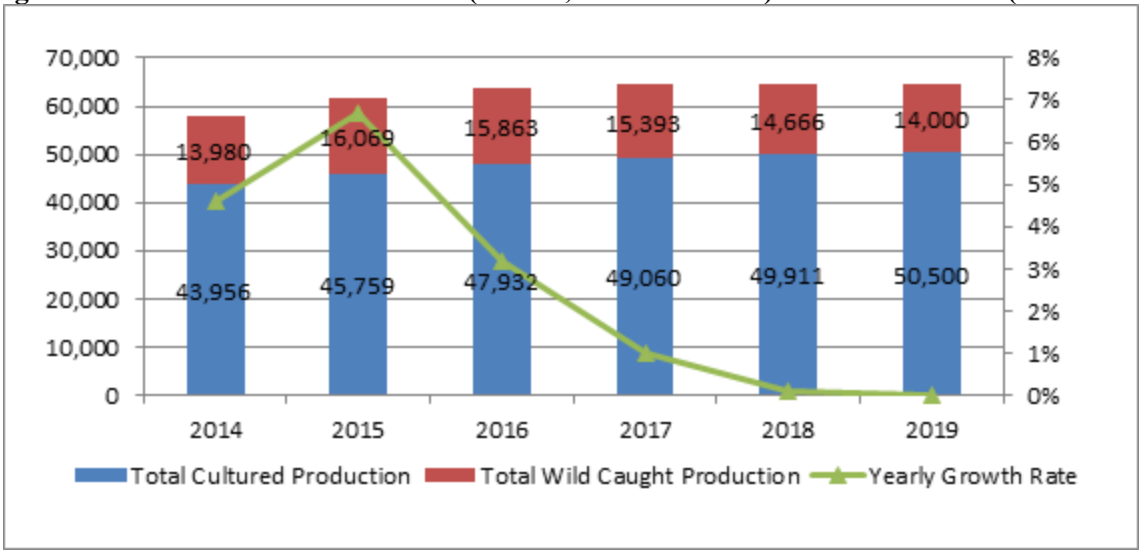
Table 1. China's Seafood Production (Million Metric Tons)

Category/Year	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Seafood Production	63.79	64.45	64.57	64.50
-Total Cultured Production	47.93	49.06	49.91	50.50
--- Ocean	19.15	20.01	20.31	-
--- Freshwater	28.78	29.05	29.60	-
-Total Wild Caught Production	15.86	15.39	14.66	14.00
--- Ocean	13.86	13.21	12.70	-
--- Freshwater	2.00	2.18	1.96	-

Source: *2019 China Fishery Statistics Yearbook*

Cultured ocean and freshwater seafood production rose 1 percent to 50.5 MMT, while wild caught ocean and freshwater seafood harvest declined 5 percent to 14 MMT.

Figure 1. China's Seafood Production (Unit: 1,000 metric tons) and Growth Rate (2014-2019)



Source: *China Agricultural Statistics Report*

A. Wild Caught Seafood Sector

Wild caught seafood production in international waters is constrained by catch limits set by China and several other nations. China's central, provincial, and local authorities have largely maintained, and in some cases expanded, seasonal fishing bans in coastal and fresh waters. In late December 2019, the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) announced a 10-year fishing ban in 332 conservation areas in the Yangtze River basin. The ban took effect on January 1, 2020 and will be expanded to cover all the natural waterways of the river and its major tributaries no later than January 1, 2021. This ban combined with previously existing bans will continue to lower overall wild caught production.

On April 1, 2020, MARA implemented the Amended Regulations on the Administration of Distant Ocean Fisheries. Compared to the original Regulations issued in 2013, the Amended Regulations contain additional

measures that are consistent with international practices, such as bans on Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) vessels and IUU activities. In addition, the Amended Regulations mandate the safety of both vessels and crews, impose stricter penalties for violations, and reduce or simplify the required documents and procedures for administrative approvals related to distant ocean fishing vessels.

On April 15, MARA announced a draft regulation for comment that, if enacted, would significantly reduce China's squid harvest.

Under the 13th Five-year Plan for National Distant Ocean Fishing Development (2016-2020) issued by MARA in late 2017, China was to reduce its distant ocean fishing fleet to less than 3,000 by 2020. At the end of 2018, China had 2,654 fishing vessels in operation. The volume of production from ocean fishing in other nations' territorial waters was 2.26 MMT in 2018, of which an estimated 1.46 MMT, or 65 percent, was for domestic consumption. Production growth from operations in other nations' territorial waters remains uncertain, due to declining fishery resources and potential policy changes.

China's domestic ocean catch is limited by a "zero growth" policy. The 2018 wild caught volume from domestic ocean waters was 10.44 MMT, approaching MARA's reduction goal of 10 MMT by 2020. The freshwater catch was stable in 2018 at about 29.6 MMT.

B. Cultured Seafood Sector (Aquaculture)

China was the world's top producer of cultured seafood in 2019 with an output of 50.5 MMT, basically unchanged from 2018. The growth rate for aquaculture production remained flat in 2019 due to government enforcement of environmental regulations limiting the sector's expansion. In addition, the coronavirus outbreak in early 2020 led to transportation and labor issues that impeded aquaculture production.

China's aquaculture expansion virtually came to a halt in 2017 mainly due to the government's increased efforts to conserve water resources, a trend that continued in 2019. In particular, the government has enforced rules on cultivation of certain fish species that rely on feed, cages, and net pens. Freshwater aquaculture sites have been reduced significantly as the government has banned or limited aquaculture farming in reservoirs and large lakes. In addition, farmers are facing higher rental rates to use water resources (including ponds and ocean waters), which decreases profits and limits expansion abilities.

Table 2. China's Aquaculture Area Resources (hectares)

Year	Ocean	Freshwater	Total
2016	2,098,103	5,347,440	7,445,543
2017	2,084,076	5,364,958	7,449,034
2018	2,043,069	5,146,455	7,189,524
2017-2018 change	-1.97%	-4.07%	-3.48%

Source: *2019 China Fishery Statistics Yearbook*

The Chinese government issued environmental policy guidance in 2019 and 2020. In February 2019, MARA joined nine other ministries to release Some Opinions for Pushing Forward the Accelerated "Green" (Healthy) Development of the Aquaculture Sector, a document focused on environmental protection measures in the aquaculture industry. On April 1, 2020, MARA also issued policy guidance on Implementing the "Five Actions" for Green and Healthy Aquaculture in the Year 2020, which calls for increased wastewater treatment, reduced veterinary drug use, and the replacing of waste fish feed with compound feeds.

Major Cultured Seafood Products (Marine-Based and Freshwater Products)

Fish

Fish was the largest category of cultured seafood production in 2018, accounting for 41 percent of the sector's overall production. Total fish production was 26.9 MMT, comprised of 25.4 MMT of freshwater fish production and 1.5 MMT of marine-based fish production.

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

Category/Year	2014**	2015**	2016	2017	2018
Total Seafood Production	64,615	66,996	63,794	64,453	64,571
Cultured products	**47,484**	**49,379**	**47,932**	**49,060**	**49,911**
--Fish	27,219	28,458	26,710	26,829	26,938
--Shrimp, Prawn, and Crab	3,993	4,126	4,141	4,550	5,141
--Shellfish	13,417	13,846	14,132	14,586	14,635
--Algae	2,013	2,098	2,114	2,235	2,351
--Other	842	851	835	860	846
Wild catch products	**17,131**	**17,617**	**15,862**	**15,393**	**14,660**

Source: *2019 China Fishery Statistics Yearbook*; ** NBS previously released data

Carp continues to be the most popular cultured freshwater fish in China, with a production volume of 5.50 MMT in 2018, or 21.6 percent of freshwater cultured fish production. Carp demand is growing due to its price advantage and freshness. Carp is raised in ponds, lakes, and reservoirs in nearly every province.

China is the world's largest tilapia producer with production of 1.62 MMT in 2018, a slight increase from 1.58 MMT in 2017. Weather risks, price fluctuations, and disease are the main challenges to production. The tilapia sector benefits from a relative advantage over other species sectors in terms of access to new varieties and technology investment. Guangdong, Hainan, Guangxi, Yunnan, and Fujian, China's top tilapia-producing provinces, produced 1.57 MMT of China's total 1.62 MMT in 2018. Chinese tilapia faces competition from the lower-priced Vietnamese Basa fish, which is increasingly popular in China. Almost half of China's tilapia production was exported, with about 30 percent of tilapia exports destined for the United States.

China's 2018 catfish production was 230,442 tons, with Sichuan, Hunan, Hubei, Guangdong, and Henan provinces accounting for 71 percent of production. In November 2019, the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) listed China as a country eligible to export *Siluriformes* fish and fish products to the United States. [See additional details in Section IV.]

Crustaceans

China's 2018 crustacean production was 5.14 MMT, a 13 percent increase compared to 2017. Marine-based crustacean production was 1.70 MMT, 4.4 percent higher than the previous year, while freshwater production was 3.44 MMT, a 17.8 percent increase over the previous year.

China is the largest cultured shrimp producer globally, with production of 4.09 MMT in 2018, a 16.5 percent increase over 2017. Marine-based cultured shrimp production was 1.41 MMT, about a 5 percent increase over the previous year.

Shellfish

In 2018, total shellfish production was 14.64 MMT, basically unchanged from the 2017 volume, with marine-based cultured shellfish contributing the bulk of production at 14.44 MMT. Shandong, Fujian, Liaoning, Guangdong and Guangxi are the top five marine-based cultured shellfish production provinces in China, accounting for 92 percent of total production in 2018. This production trend is expected to continue in 2019 given the available marine water resources in these provinces.

Seafood Production by Province

In 2018, China's top seafood-producing provinces were Shandong, Guangdong, 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's Top 8 Seafood Producing Provinces in 2018 (1,000 metric tons)

Province	Total production	Cultured production	Wild caught production
Shandong	8,614	6,381	2,233
Guangdong	8,424	6,985	1,440
Fujian	7,839	5,589	2,250
Zhejiang	5,896	2,342	3,554
Jiangsu	4,948	4,171	777
Hubei	4,584	4,403	181
Liaoning	4,508	3,662	846
Guangxi	3,320	2,646	674
Other	16,438	13,732	2,705
Total	**64,571**	**49,911**	**14,660**

Source: *2019 China Fishery Statistics Yearbook*

C. Seafood Processing

China's total processed seafood production was 21.57 MMT in 2018 compared to 21.96 MMT the previous year. At 17.75 MMT, processed ocean products accounted for 82 percent of total production, while processed freshwater products contributed 3.82 MMT, about 18 percent of the total.

According to MARA data, China had a total of 9,336 seafood processing facilities in operation in 2018, down from 9,674 in 2017. Total processing capacity was 28.9 MMT in 2018 compared to 29.3 MMT the previous year. 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 Guangdong—produced 16.74 MMT of processed seafood in 2018, or 78 percent of the nation's total. In addition to being major seafood producers, these provinces are also equipped with port and cold storage facilities and host many foreign-owned processing facilities.

In 2018, 70 percent of processed seafood was frozen or only minimally processed. The relatively small share of processed freshwater seafood reflects Chinese consumer preference for live products. Domestic demand for processed seafood is expected to increase in 2019 and 2020 due to the impact of African Swine Fever (ASF) on meat supply and prices.

II. Consumption

China leads the world in seafood consumption, with Chinese consumers showing increasing demand for high quality, value-added seafood products. After years of continuous growth, per capita seafood consumption declined slightly in 2018, while consumption of meat and poultry products increased. However, this trend is likely reversed in 2019 and 2020 due to the spread of ASF in China, which reduced pork supply, pushed up meat prices, and sparked health-related concerns about pork products. Consumers are likely to consume more seafood products as they reduce their pork due to consumption price and health considerations.

Table 5. Protein Consumption Trends (kilograms)

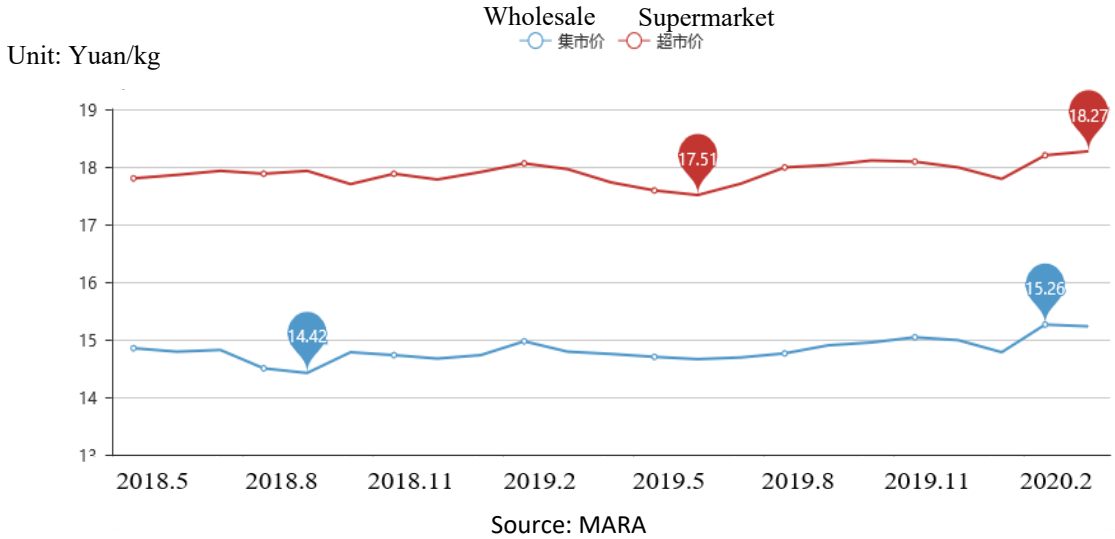
Year	2015	2016	2017	2018
Per Capita Consumption of Seafood Products				
Urban	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.3
Rural	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.8
Per Capita Consumption of Pork, Beef, Poultry, and Mutton				
Urban	38.3	39.2	38.9	41
Rural	30.2	30.6	31.5	35.5

Source: *2019 China Statistical Yearbook*

The per capita consumption of seafood products is the highest in China's coastal regions, where seafood products have been a traditional source of protein, as well as in locations with relatively higher levels of disposable income.

China's domestic seafood prices were generally stable throughout 2019. Seafood prices tend to rise at the end of the year as consumers begin to prepare for the following year's Lunar New Year Festival in January/February, and companies host banquets for employees and major customers to thank them for a year of good business.

China's Seafood Prices in 2019



Source: MARA

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, as well as consumer interest in a more diversified and nutritious diet featuring seafood. Some industry contacts also note growing consumer awareness about the potential food safety risks associated with live seafood, which will likely lead to a shift towards frozen and other processed fishery products.

E-commerce

In recent years, the booming e-commerce trade has contributed to the growth in domestic seafood consumption. According to the *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, Chinese consumers placed 558 million orders for aquatic products through e-commerce channels, valued at over USD 3.8 billion, in 2018. Orders during the first half of 2019 are on track to surpass the 2018 volume, with 398 million orders placed for a value of nearly USD 2.4 billion. During the first half of 2019, the most popular aquatic products in e-commerce were fresh and frozen shrimp, ready-to-eat seafood products, and fresh and frozen fish products. With the outbreak of the novel coronavirus in early 2020, on-line aquatic products purchases are expected to reach record high levels.

USDA Endorsed Trade Show

The annual China Fisheries & Seafood Expo is scheduled to take place in Qingdao on October 28-30, 2020. The Expo is one of the largest fisheries and seafood trade shows in the world, based on attendance. In 2019, more than 1,500 companies exhibited at the show and 33,000 buyers attended, representing 100 countries. The show is on the list of USDA-endorsed trade shows for tentative new endorsement beginning in 2020. For more information, please see the FAS website.

III. Trade

China's fishery product imports increased significantly in 2019 compared to the previous year, while exports declined.

A. Imports

China's seafood imports showed strong growth in 2019 both by volume and value, with volume up 30 percent to 4.37 MMT and value up nearly 32 percent to USD 15.44 billion. Frozen fish products dominated the Chinese import market at 2.53 MMT in 2019, followed by crustaceans at 0.84 MMT and mollusks at 0.49 MMT.

Russia remains China's largest seafood supplier, followed by Ecuador, India, Canada, and Vietnam, all four of which gained substantial market share in 2019. China's additional tariffs on U.S. exports resulted in lost market share for U.S. fishery products, with China's seafood imports from the United States falling to 0.32 MMT, a 12 percent decline from 2018. In value terms, U.S. fishery exports to China fell to USD 914 million in 2019, compared to USD 1.25 billion in 2018.

China's shrimp imports reached 0.71 MMT in 2019 due to favorable policies and strong demand, making China the world's leading shrimp importer. China imports shrimp from Ecuador, India, Argentina, Vietnam, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, and Canada. China's imports from Ecuador grew 321 percent in 2019 compared to the previous year, reaching 322,722 metric tons.

Qingdao and Dalian are the two primary arrival ports for seafood. Due to the spread of COVID-19 worldwide, Dalian's fish processing companies are switching from a focus on overseas to domestic buyers.

B. Exports

China's seafood exports declined to 4.02 MMT in 2019 compared to 4.09 MMT the previous year, a drop in value of USD 1.6 billion compared to 2018. China has 26 export markets with a value over USD 100 million each. Japan continues to be the largest export destination, followed by the United States. Exports to the United States declined in both volume and value, falling to 0.44 MMT and USD 2.4 billion in 2019 from 0.55 MMT and USD 3.29 billion in 2018. Due to the coronavirus pandemic, China's seafood exports are projected to decline worldwide in 2020.

China mainly exports processed fishery products tailored to importing country demand. In 2019, export volumes increased for fresh and frozen fish and prepared/packaged fish and caviar. All other categories showed decreased export volumes compared to 2018.

IV. Policy

New Market Access for U.S. Seafood Species

In February 2020, the General Administration of Customs of China (GACC) approved the importation from the United States of 26 aquatic species referenced in the U.S-China Economic and Trade Agreement. This brings the total number of species on the U.S. seafood export list to 293. The list is available at the following official GACC website: http://www.gaccfoodsafe.com/AP_InformationSearchCountry.aspx?type=%u6c34%u4ea7.

Draft Revised Fishery Law

In August 2019, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs released the Revised Draft of Fishery Law for public comment, a revision of the Fishery Law promulgated in 2013. Compared to the original law, the revised draft places greater emphasis on environmental protection in the aquaculture sector, as well as disease prevention and control, and the use of inputs. The draft revised Fishery Law is expected to be submitted to the National People's Congress for review in late 2020 before its formal promulgation.

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 is expected to expand the standard to cover 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 live aquatic animals must be registered with the GACC. The GACC Department for Supervision of Inspection and Quarantine of Animals and Plants is responsible for this registration process. GACC published a list of aquatic animals by countries/regions approved for import into China, which contains 32 species of U.S. live aquatic animals approved for food use. The list was updated in November 2019. The GACC List of Registered U.S. Exporters for Exports of Aquatic Breeding Stock to China contains 19 U.S. facilities that are authorized to export live aquatic animals for breeding purposes to China. GACC will notify the U.S. Government when it plans to phase in registration requirements for additional U.S. facilities, including aquaculture farms and packaging plants.

Chinese Exports of *Siluriformes* to the United States

In November 2019, FSIS listed China as a country 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 ten Chinese establishments certified to export these products to the United States. The list of eligible facilities is available on the GACC website.

VAT and Import Duties for Domestically Consumed Seafood Imports

Imported seafood that is 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 special tariff rate of between 2 and 5 percent for some products. In 2020, the VAT was further reduced from 10 percent to 9 percent. Tariff rates, MFN rates, and provisional special tariff rates are listed on the website of the Chinese Ministry of Finance at 2020 Customs Import and Export Tariff.

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.

Appendix: Trade Tables

Imports

China's Fishery Product Imports by Category (Volume: Metric Tons)

HS Code		2016	2017	2018	2019
	Total	2,628,306	2,924,789	3,352,438	4,366,580
0302	Fish, Fresh	49,335	55,371	89,817	104,783
0303	Fish, Frozen	1,935,577	2,145,394	2,313,003	2,527,562
0304	Fish, Fillet	61,071	88,541	155,775	278,312
0305	Fish, Dried, Salted, Brined	5,704	22,043	24,154	46,764
0306	Crustaceans	194,627	223,137	380,889	842,282
0307	Mollusks & Other	334,924	333,181	326,013	494,444
1604	Prepared or Packaged Fish and Caviar	16,108	18,765	23,651	29,895
1605	Prepared or Packaged Crustaceans and Mollusks	30,960	38,357	39,136	42,538

Source: *Trade Data Monitor*

China's Fishery Product Imports by Category (Value: Million USD)

HS Code		2016	2017	2018	2019
	Total	6,972	8,189	11,735	15,436
0302	Fish, Fresh	369	404	731	792
0303	Fish, Frozen	3,239	3,719	4,549	4,935
0304	Fish Fillets	153	230	441	650
0305	Fish, Dried, Salted, Brined	26	64	74	123
0306	Crustaceans	2,102	2,511	4,374	7,037
0307	Mollusks & other	911	1,035	1,249	1,559
1604	Prepared or Packaged Fish and Caviar	73	83	110	144
1605	Prepared or Packaged Crustaceans and Molluscs	99	144	207	196

Source: *Trade Data Monitor*

China's Imports of All Fishery Products by Country of Origin (Value: Million USD)

Country/Year	2016	2017	2018	2019
_World	6,972	8,189	11,735	15,436
Russia	1,361	1,446	2,112	2,185
Ecuador	99	113	495	1,900
India	92	119	394	1,232
Canada	607	742	995	1,113
Vietnam	128	232	557	989
United States	1,029	1,318	1,253	914
Australia	77	283	633	708
Norway	356	466	579	689
Indonesia	297	329	518	609
New Zealand	426	396	430	481
Thailand	195	208	315	476
Chile	272	311	485	465
Argentina	212	166	337	366
Japan	293	281	388	355

Source: *Trade Data Monitor*

China's Imports of Frozen Fish by Country of Origin (Volume: Metric Tons)

Country/Year	2016	2017	2018	2019
_World	1,935,577	2,145,394	2,313,003	2,527,562
Russia	893,450	1,001,344	1,070,901	1,135,169
United States	329,203	367,271	293,088	276,532
Norway	160,297	193,455	158,788	152,271
India	10,543	5,070	79,935	131,066
Indonesia	43,548	57,920	81,629	113,528
Canada	45,789	50,524	45,915	60,955
Taiwan	79,323	60,280	92,962	51,841
New Zealand	53,366	51,339	45,954	46,260
South Korea	27,622	28,538	24,830	43,877

Source: *Trade Data Monitor*

China's Imports of Crustaceans by Country of Origin (Volume: Metric Tons)

Country/Year	2016	2017	2018	2019
_World	194,627	223,137	380,889	842,282
Ecuador	13,547	15,030	76,650	322,821
India	9,235	13,591	39,014	159,045
Canada	42,465	54,877	58,504	62,896
Thailand	12,336	14,546	25,070	40,716
Vietnam	2,655	3,128	13,380	39,091
Argentina	27,682	20,632	38,027	35,156
Saudi Arabia	0	0	71	29,140
Russia	4,657	8,419	16,288	17,599
Greenland	7,091	10,890	12,583	15,462

Source: *Trade Data Monitor*

Exports

China's Fishery Product Exports by Category (Volume: Metric Tons)

HS Code		2016	2017	2018	2019
	Total	3,989,778	4,121,036	4,091,216	4,023,545
0302	Fish, Fresh	27,646	19,844	20,679	24,550
0303	Fish, Frozen	1,079,318	1,181,598	1,135,438	1,151,718
0304	Fish, Fillet	984,100	982,836	930,307	892,306
0305	Fish, Dried, Salted, Brined	78,633	95,388	97,717	84,232
0306	Crustaceans	171,213	161,096	140,153	117,283
0307	Mollusks and Other	639,097	585,999	557,140	510,016
1604	Prepared or Packaged Fish and Caviar	662,032	702,492	793,915	868,826
1605	Prepared or Packaged Crustaceans and Molluscs	347,740	391,782	415,866	374,613

Source: *Trade Data Monitor*

China's Fishery Product Exports by Category (Value: Million USD)

HS Code		2016	2017	2018	2019
	Total	19,311	19,815	20,810	19,224
0302	Fish, Fresh	180	115	142	163
0303	Fish, Frozen	2,755	2,740	2,873	2,852
0304	Fish, Fillet	4,239	4,404	4,472	4,291
0305	Fish, Dried, Salted, Brined	486	511	491	475
0306	Crustaceans	1,683	1,495	1,266	1,028
0307	Mollusks and Other	3,672	3,396	3,278	2,944
1604	Prepared or Packaged Fish and Caviar	2,900	3,083	3,665	3,759
1605	Prepared or Packaged Crustaceans and Molluscs	3,395	4,070	4,623	3,710

Source: *Trade Data Monitor*

China's Exports of All Fishery Products by Country of Destination (Value: Million USD)

Country/Year	2016	2017	2018	2019
_World	19,311	19,815	20,810	19,224
Japan	3,339	3,535	3,619	3,550
United States	2,940	3,087	3,285	2,400
South Korea	1,468	1,414	1,717	1,570
Taiwan	1,551	1,711	1,864	1,328
Hong Kong	1,718	1,616	1,478	1,260
Thailand	1,070	797	857	989
Germany	441	402	499	644
Philippines	556	652	712	623
Malaysia	543	537	439	501
Canada	416	423	465	483
Mexico	428	466	535	446
Spain	413	419	469	428
Russia	420	435	477	408

Source: *Trade Data Monitor*

China's Exports of Fish Fillet by Destination (Volume: Metric Tons)

Country/Year	2016	2017	2018	2019
_World	984,100	982,836	930,307	892,306
United States	222,004	219,928	205,774	173,245
Germany	129,652	120,172	134,767	164,542
Japan	159,837	167,317	157,301	149,286
United Kingdom	47,820	52,150	51,739	60,047
France	46,425	45,926	46,545	42,508
Canada	32,119	31,634	28,896	32,657
Spain	26,615	27,281	22,458	25,619
Netherlands	19,978	25,107	25,183	25,329
Poland	30,360	27,753	22,973	25,224

Source: *Trade Data Monitor*

China's Exports of Prepared and Preserved Crustacean and Mollusks by Destination (Volume: Metric Tons)

Country/Year	2016	2017	2018	2019
_World	347,740	391,782	415,866	374,611
Japan	104,768	104,981	105,074	106,079
United States	81,610	93,679	96,576	69,717
South Korea	32,640	35,849	36,587	36,547
Taiwan	23,913	38,294	42,834	28,695
Hong Kong	18,770	21,501	23,965	18,295
Thailand	5,881	10,007	14,930	16,728
Canada	7,436	7,985	13,492	14,127
Malaysia	3,859	5,023	7,867	11,451
Australia	9,588	12,884	10,704	9,941

Source: *Trade Data Monitor*

Attachments:

No Attachments.