

Voluntary Report – Voluntary - Public Distribution

Date: November 25, 2025

Report Number: KS2025-0046

Report Name: Korea Seafood Market Update 2025

Country: Korea - Republic of

Post: Seoul ATO

Report Category: Fishery Products

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Report Highlights:

The Republic of Korea's (ROK) seafood imports totaled \$5.52 billion in 2024, representing a 6.9 percent decrease from the previous year. Imports from the United States amounted to \$182 million, down 10.1 percent year-over-year. The United States ranked as the ROK's sixth-largest seafood supplier in 2024, holding a 3.3 percent market share. Korean consumers continue to associate U.S. fishery products with high quality. However, the elevated prices of preferred U.S. species and the slowdown in foodservice demand during the economic downturn caused overall imports to fall.

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SECTION I: KOREAN SEAFOOD MARKET OVERVIEW

1. PRODUCTION

In 2024, the Republic of Korea's (ROK) seafood production fell to 3.61 million metric tons, a 2 percent decline from 2023. Shallow sea aquaculture (including seaweed) continued to account for the largest share of production, followed by fisheries in adjacent waters¹, distant waters², and inland waters³.

Adjacent water production totaled 841,000 MT in 2024, a decrease of 12 percent from 2023 (956,000 MT) and 9 percent below the previous five-year average (926,000 MT). While distant water production increased by approximately 17 percent, the other three categories experienced year-over-year declines.

Table 1. Korean Seafood Production by Fishing Area (1,000 MT)

Year	Total	Adjacent Waters	Shallow Sea Aquaculture	Distant Waters	Inland Waters
2024	3,610	841	2,249	479	41
2023	3,678	956	2,269	410	43
2022	3,611	889	2,274	399	49
2021	3,832	943	2,401	445	43
2020	3,711	932	2,308	437	34
2019	3,861	912	2,410	504	35
2018	3,791	1,012	2,251	493	35

Source: Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF)

FAS/Seoul forecasts that domestic fish production will remain largely unchanged in 2025 and may slightly decline in 2026. Rising ocean temperatures and shifting currents caused by global warming are altering the distribution and physiology of fish species, pushing traditional fishing grounds northward around the Korean Peninsula. Declining fishery resources, along with the disappearance or migration of popular species, continue to constrain production growth. In addition, bilateral and multilateral fishing agreements, as well as the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) of Japan and China, impose catch limits that further restrict Korea's total harvest.

Over the past 20 years, Korea has experienced a steady reduction in the number of fishing vessels, reflecting ongoing depletion of marine resources. The Korean government has actively supported fleet reduction initiatives and promoted shallow sea aquaculture as an alternative means of production. In 2024, aquaculture contributed more than 62 percent of total seafood output, up from 47 percent in 2014. However, because most aquaculture farms are located in coastal inlets, rising sea temperatures and heat-

¹ https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-02/documents/adjacent_wetlands_or_waters.pdf

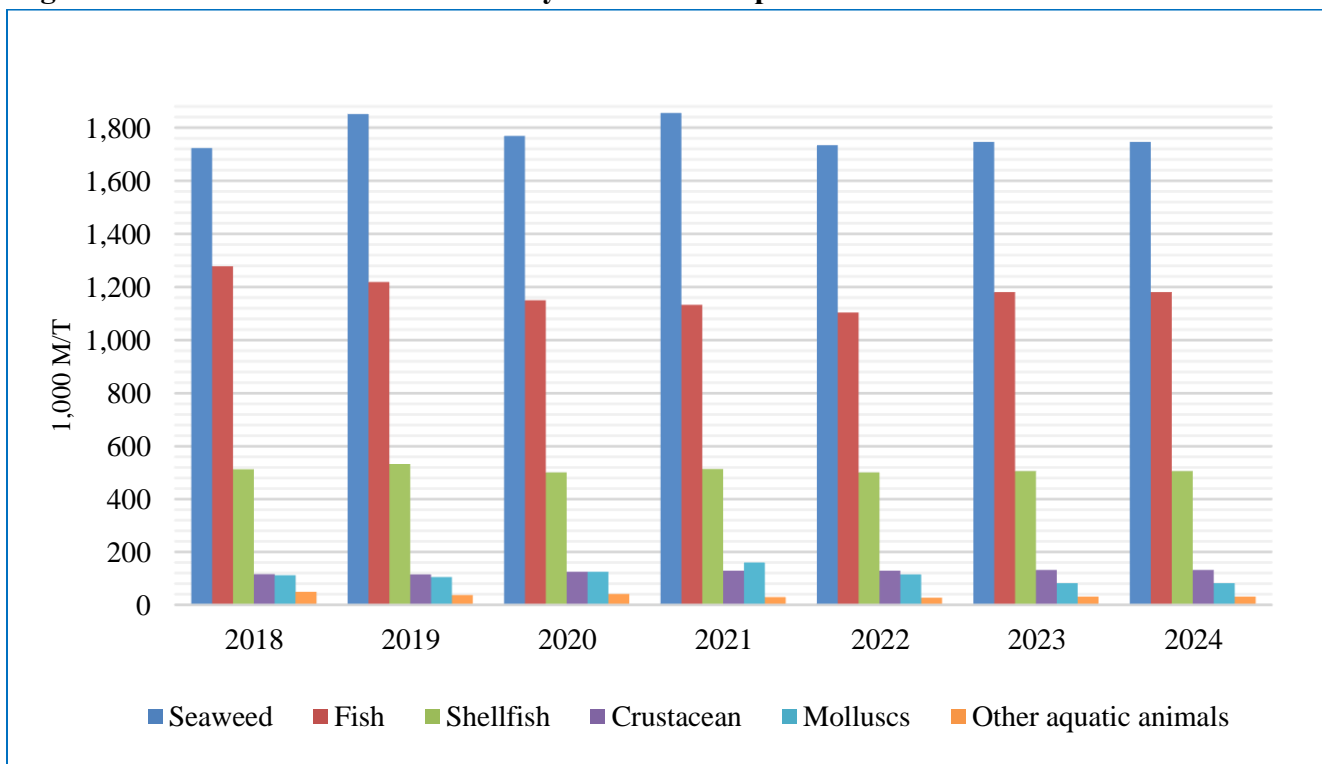
² <https://www.iss-foundation.org/glossary/distant-water-fishing-nations/>

³ <https://www.noaa.gov/maritime-zones-and-boundaries#internal>

related damage may increasingly threaten Korea’s aquaculture production.

Major aquaculture production included 572,000 MT of sea mustard, 552,000 MT of laver, 310,000 MT of oyster, 40,000 MT of flounder, and 23,000 MT of abalone. As such, seaweed, the common ingredient in Korean dishes, is a significant part of shallow sea aquaculture in Korea. Seaweed production overtook fish production by weight in 2016 for the first time and has been holding strong (see Figure 1) in response to increased consumption and exports of dried seaweed (green laver) products, in part due to the expansion of K-Wave and K-Food such as “Kimbap” and laver chip.

Figure 1. Korean Seafood Production by Product Group



Source: Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF), Fishery Information Portal (www.fips.go.kr)

The fish harvest from adjacent waters in 2024 primarily consisted of mackerel, anchovy, hairtail, Jack mackerel, Spanish mackerel, red snow crab, herring, flatfish, blue crab, yellow corvina, and squid.

Korea’s Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) has established total allowable catch (TAC) limits for 15 species. In 2018, MOF switched from a calendar year TAC limit to a July-June schedule. MOF also sets limits on the fishing season, fishing areas, the number of fishing boats, and fishing methods based on the harvest season and location of the resource (see **Table 2**).

Table 2. Korean Total Allowable Catch in 2022-2025 (Metric Tons)

Species	2022 (July 2022 ~ June 2023)	2023 (July 2023 ~ June 2024)	2024 (July 2024 ~ June 2025)	2025 (July 2025 ~ June 2026)
Mackerel	145,905	126,072	122,993	122,993
Jack mackerel	41,024	41,693	39,675	38,005
Red snow crab	22,283	25,587	23,208	28,991 ⁴
Snow crab	978	978	837	780
Purplish Washington clam	1,289	1,039	980	1,196
Pen shell	6,905	8,416	6,954	7,210
Horned turban	1,539	1,819	1,856	1,809
Blue crab	5,444	7,059	4,865 (Jul-Dec 2024)	15,479 ⁵ (Jul 2025-Jun 2026)
			6,702 (Jan-Dec 2025)	3,891 (Jan-Dec 2026)
Squid	85,590	79,000	60,482	55,747
Sailfin sandfish	2,787	2,301	1,277	1,416
Mottled Skate	802	3,668	3,668	2,161
Hairtail	48,908	48,296	52,379	40,683
Manila clam	882	4,034	2,735	1,011
Yellow corvina	55,303	49,897	36,424	30,361
Spanish Mackerel	31,020	31,426	31,769	27,388
Total	450,659	431,285	396,804	379,121

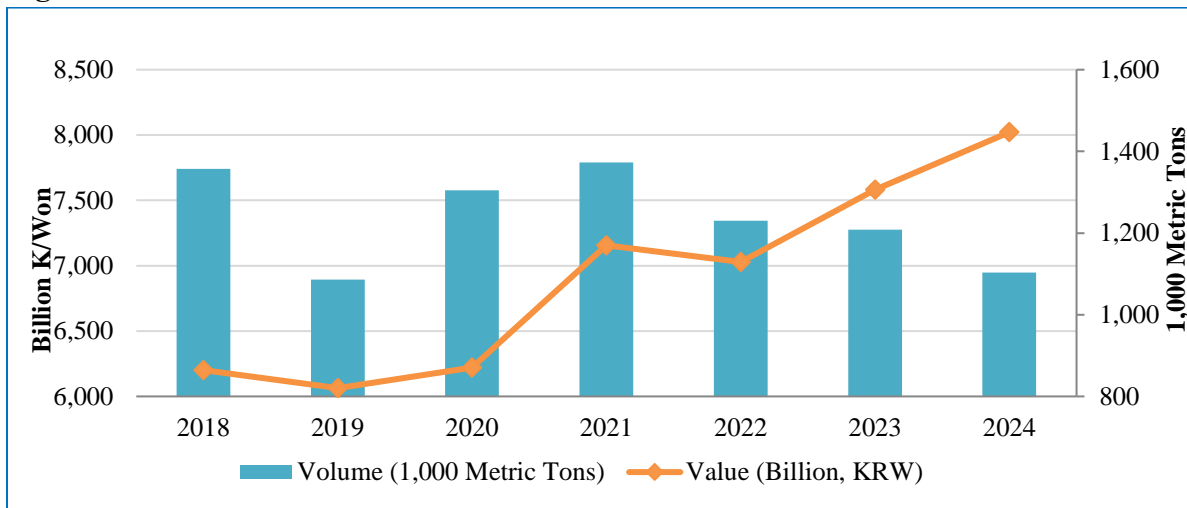
Source: Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF), Resource Management Division

Processed Seafood: Korean seafood processors produced 1.1 million metric tons of processed seafood products in 2024, down 8.7 percent from the year before. Declining production is, in part, a response to a contraction in consumption, driven by high domestic retail prices and a slowdown in exports, reflecting a broader global economic downturn. On the other hand, the production value increased from the previous year by 5.8 percent, indicating that the price is consistently going up (see **Figure 2**).

⁴ Includes 7,742 metric tons (MT) of additional TAC applied on a trial basis.

⁵ In addition to the 3,891 metric tons of TAC managed by the MOF, 15,479 MT is the maximum allowance for the resources caught in the regions outside the MOF precinct.

Figure 2. Korean Production of Processed Seafood



Source: Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF)

The largest production category in volume was frozen seafood, followed by processed seaweed (except seasoned laver), surimi cake, seasoned seafood, salted fish, and canned seafood. Looking at the value, the largest product category was seasoned seafood (including seasoned laver), followed by processed seaweed, frozen seafood, surimi cake, salted fish, and canned seafood.

2. CONSUMPTION

Despite declining consumption by young consumers, Korean annual per capita seafood consumption has been steady over the last decade, remaining much higher than the world average of around 20 kilograms⁶ (see **Table 3**).

Table 3. Korean Annual Per Capita Consumption of Seafood Products (Kg)

Product Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 (est.)
Fish and Shellfish	38.2	41.8	42.0	40.7	40.4	37.7	36.0	34.8
Seaweed	27.7	26.6	28.1	27.1	28.0	25.6	24.9	25.2
Total (kg/year)	65.9	68.4	70.1	67.8	68.4	63.3	60.9	60.0

Source: Korea Rural Economy Institute (KREI) 2023 Food Balance Sheet, KMI Fishery Outlook 2025

The Korean seafood industry has successfully promoted seafood as a healthy alternative source of protein and between 2000 and 2019, seafood consumption grew 3.5 percent a year on average. However, while global seafood consumption is increasing, the ROK’s seafood consumption has been gradually slowing since its peak in 2019. Consumption between 2020 and 2023 has declined across all age groups except those aged 60 and older, limiting the expansion of seafood consumption in general.

⁶ <https://www.statista.com/statistics/820953/per-capita-consumption-of-seafood-worldwide/>

On the other hand, meat consumption more steadily increased during the same period, surpassing seafood in terms of annual per capita consumption volume for the first time in 2022. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of meat consumption in Korea for 2017-2023 was 2.1 percent, while that of seafood was -1.4 percent.

The major seafood species consumed in the ROK are mackerel, squid, Alaska pollack, shrimp, flat fish, hairtail, crabs, monkfish, eels, anchovy, oyster, and octopus. Domestic supplies of the top several species are limited, and the Korean seafood market depends on imported seafood, which in most cases is frozen.

Korean consumers prefer the taste of fresh fish over frozen fish, even after cooking, so they eat fresh, chilled, and frozen fish in order of preference. When purchasing seafood, consumers still prioritize basic quality factors like freshness and safety but consumer demand for products that are "tastier, healthier, and easier to consume" is growing. According to the Korea Maritime Institute (KMI)'s recent report, Korean consumers' seafood purchasing patterns are rapidly shifting toward convenience. Purchases of raw seafood (to be prepared at home) are declining, while demand for processed seafood products and home meal replacement (HMR) products that incorporate seafood ingredients are rapidly growing.

Hotels and department stores generally use high quality seafood and charge higher prices. Some five-star hotels and leading department stores hold special promotions featuring U.S. seafood products such as lobster, cod, and scallops. Retailers time these promotions with the opening of a new fishing season or around holiday seasons such as Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

The institutional and food service sector generally uses less expensive food ingredients. The most popular fish products in this market include frozen flatfish (mostly yellowfin sole), croaker (aka yellow corvina), mackerel (from Norway), Atka mackerel (from Russia and USA), shrimp (from Vietnam), frozen Alaska pollack (from Russia and USA), and farmed salmon (from Norway).

The ROK consumed more fish and shellfish than its local production and self-sufficiency remained around 57 percent in 2023 (the latest data available) keeping the country a net importer of fish and shellfish products. Seaweed production, on the other hand, exceeded domestic consumption, and this can be attributed to more export needs rather than a boom in domestic demand (see **Table 4**).

Table 4. 2023 Korean Seafood Demand and Supply (Unit: 1,000 tons)

Products	Domestic Production	Domestic Consumption	Self-sufficiency Rate
Fish and Shellfish	1,933	3,392	57.0%
Seaweed	1,746	1,358	128.6%

Source: Korea Rural Economy Institute (KREI) 2023 Food Balance Sheet, Korea Maritime Institute (KMI) 2025 Fishery Outlook

SECTION II: TRADE, TARIFFS, AND MARKETING

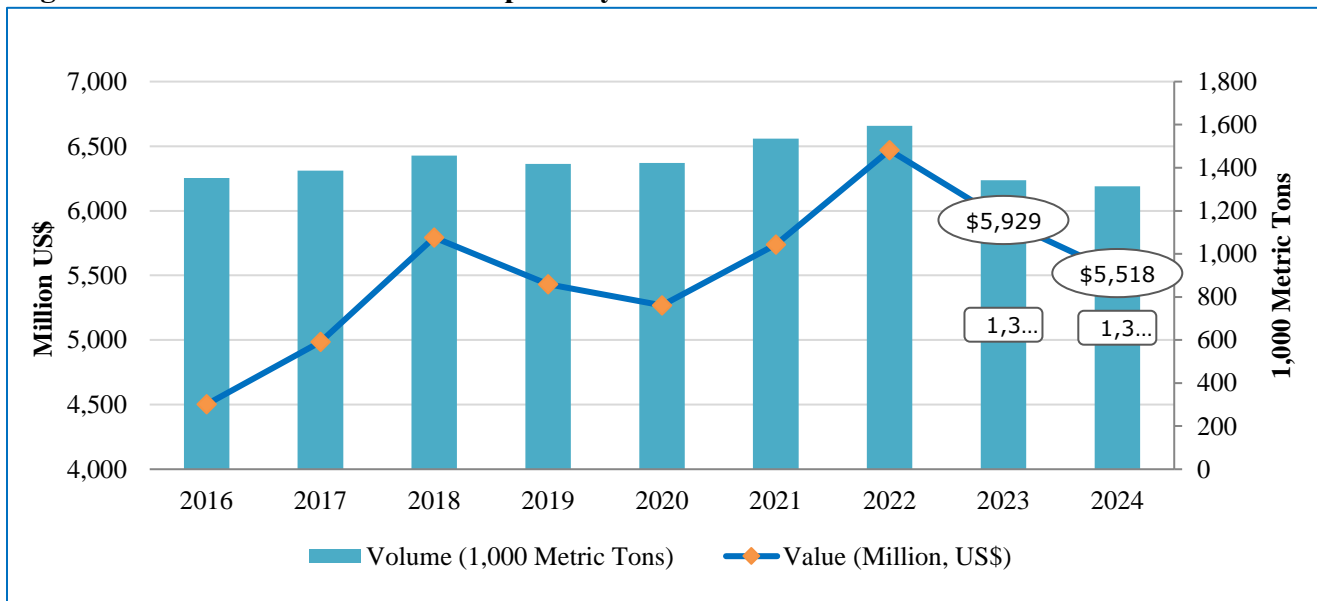
1. TRADE

The ROK has been a net importer of seafood since 2001, driven by domestic demand and limited supplies, and in 2024, imported \$3.7 billion more in seafood than it exported. Based on the year-to-date Korean trade data, FAS/Seoul forecasts Korean seafood imports to remain stable in 2025, holding opportunities for U.S. seafood exporters. The ROK’s largest seafood export is seaweed.

a. Global Imports

The ROK’s seafood imports from all origins totaled \$5.52 billion in 2024, down 6.9 percent from 2023 (see **Figure 3**). The largest import categories by value in 2024 were frozen Alaska pollack, mackerel, Alaska pollack roe, large yellow croaker, monkfish, other Pacific salmon, other fish frozen, croaker, hairtail, and Pacific saury. The largest imports by volume in 10-digit HS code were frozen Alaska pollack, mackerel, frozen anchovy (*Engraulis Spp.*), sardine, monkfish, other fish frozen, Pacific saury, sand lance, Alaska pollack roe, and blue whiting.

Figure 3. Korean Global Seafood Imports by Year



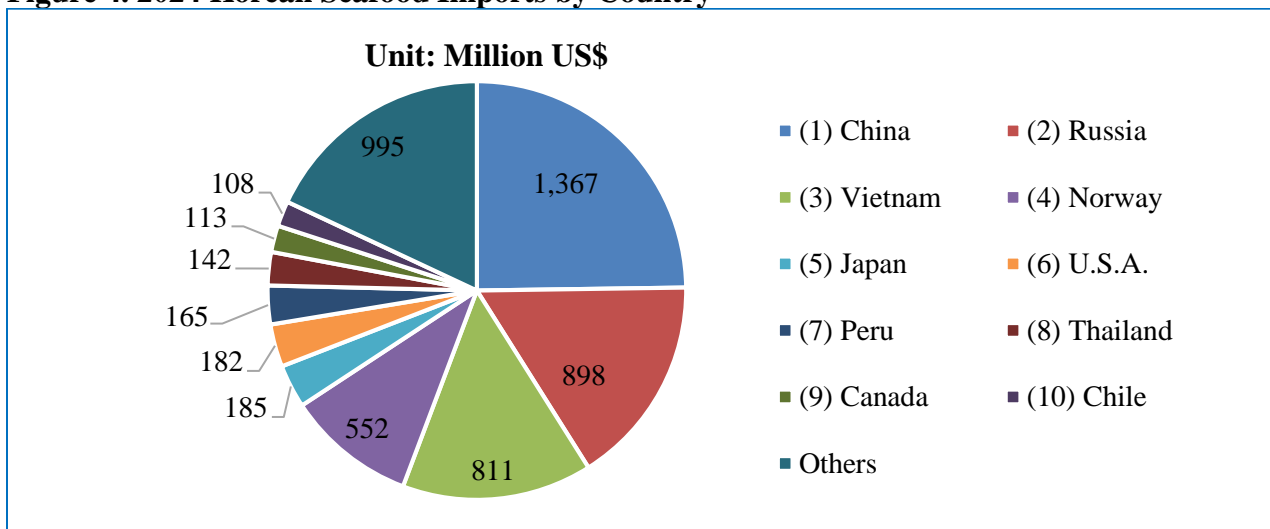
Source: Korean Government Import Data (www.kita.net, CIF Value)

The ROK imports seafood from roughly 100 different countries. As shown in the following **Figure 4**, major suppliers of fishery products to the ROK include China, Russia, Vietnam, Norway, Japan, United States, Peru, Thailand, Canada, and Chile.

China was the largest supplier of seafood to the ROK, with a 5.5 percent value increase from 2023. Russia, which was the largest supplier in 2022 and the second largest in 2023, had an 18 percent decrease in exports to the ROK. Industry sources report that some of the Russian fishery species were sold to China for further processing and finally exported to the ROK from China. Out of the top ten supplying countries, only China, Vietnam, Japan, Canada, and Chile saw export growths in 2024.

The United States is the sixth largest exporter of seafood to the ROK. Despite strong competition, U.S. seafood has remained a top choice for Korean consumers as it has a reputation for good quality and a stable supply.

Figure 4. 2024 Korean Seafood Imports by Country



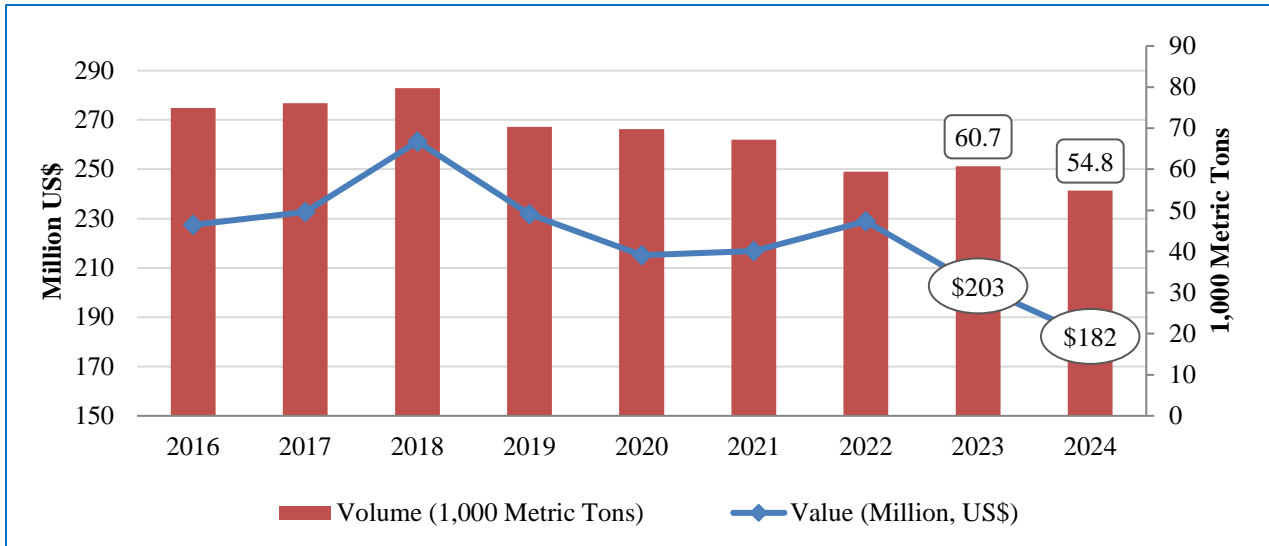
Source: Korean Government Import Data (www.kita.net, CIF Value)

b. Imports from the United States

According to the FAS Global Agricultural Trade System, the United States exported \$342 million worth of seafood products to the ROK in 2024. However, the ROK is one of the largest intermediary hubs of seafood in Asia, and according to the Korea Customs Service data, only \$182 million, down 10.1 percent from 2023, of U.S. seafood entered the ROK for distribution to the domestic market (see **Figure 5**). U.S. market share remained similar to the previous year’s level at 3.3 percent.

In selecting seafood imports, Korean importers emphasize price competitiveness, product quality, and logistical efficiency. Although U.S. seafood is recognized for its superior quality, its higher cost relative to regional alternatives limits market penetration. For example, Alaska pollock surimi is well known for its high quality but remains limited in supply within the Korean market. The United States faces strong competition from regional exporters such as Russia, China, and Vietnam, which offer advantages in both price and volume. Notably, Vietnam and China currently rank as the top suppliers of surimi to the ROK, ahead of Alaskan sources.

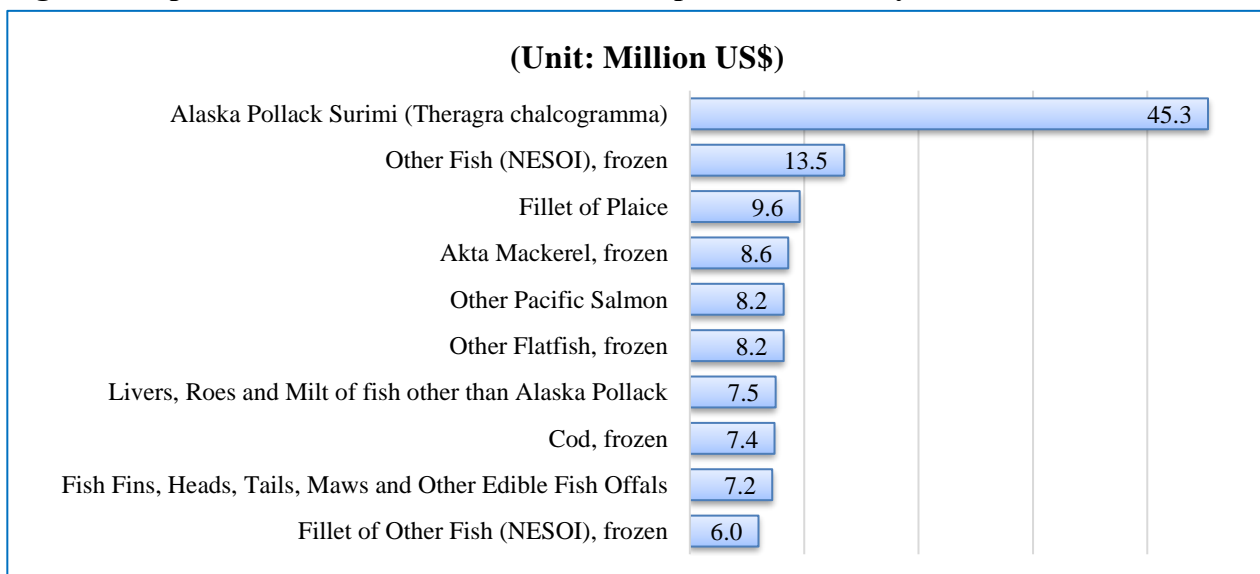
Figure 5. Korean Seafood Imports from the United States by Year



Source: Korean Government Import Data (www.kita.net, CIF Value)

As shown in the following chart, the top ten seafood imports from the United States by value in 2024 were Alaska pollack surimi, other fish frozen, fillet of plaice, frozen Atka mackerel, other Pacific salmon, other flat fish, roes and milt of fish other than Alaska pollack, cod, fish fins/heads/tails/maws/other edible fish offal, fillet of other fish, and live hagfish.

Figure 6. Top 10 U.S. Seafood Products Korea Imported in 2024 by Value



Source: Korean Government Import Data (www.kita.net, CIF Value)

Note: These 10 products accounted for 60 percent of Korea’s seafood imports from the United States.

2. TARIFFS, QUOTAS, AND REGULATIONS

U.S. seafood has benefited from the elimination of import duties under the KORUS FTA (Korea-United States Free Trade Agreement) since year 2012. Prior to the FTA, tariffs ranged from 5 to 20 percent, but the FTA immediately eliminated or phased them out over 3 to 15 years. For example, duties on U.S. frozen Sockeye salmon were immediately eliminated, while duties on frozen flat fish and Alaska pollack fish were scheduled for phase out over 12 and 15 years respectively.

To stabilize supply and protect sensitive domestic industries from competition with lower-priced imported seafood, the ROK currently imposes adjustment tariffs ranging from 22 to 50 percent on seven fish species not covered under standard WTO-bound tariff rates. These species were previously subject to tariffs between 10 and 20 percent. Among them, frozen Alaska pollack (HS0303670000, 0303699000) is the only U.S. seafood export affected by these adjustment tariffs. However, under the KORUS FTA, the first 12,263 metric tons of U.S. Alaska pollack exported to the ROK enter duty-free, while any volume exceeding that threshold is subject to a 6 percent import tariff.

As of 2025, the ROK assigns Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQ) on only one U.S. fish product, frozen Alaska pollack, under the KORUS FTA. Importers can use the quota on a first-come first-served basis. The ROK has been increasing the duty-free allotments under the TRQs each year and trade of U.S. Alaska pollack will be unrestricted in 2026 (see **Table 6**).

Table 6. Korea-United States FTA Seafood Tariff Rate Quotas (Metric Tons)

Year	Flatfish/Frozen (HS 0303.34, 0303.39)	Alaska pollack/Frozen (HS 0303.67.0000, 0303.69.9000)	Croaker/Frozen (HS 0303.79.9095)
2022	3,303	9,469	1,629
2023	unlimited	10,322	unlimited
2024		11,251	
2025		12,263	
2026		unlimited	

Source: Import/Export Customs Clearance General Guidebook of Korea, 2025

More details on the KORUS FTA, including the tariff schedule, can be found on the [KORUS FTA Official Homepage](#) and [ATO Seoul website](#).

Imported products, including seafood, must meet all local rules to enter the market and suppliers need to check if their products conform to the guidelines. [The Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards \(FAIRS\) Country Report](#) and [FAIRS Export Certificate Report](#) provide an overview of relevant standards and regulations. For assistance in identifying or resolving regulatory issues, please refer to [the Office of Agricultural Affairs \(OAA\) Seoul](#).

3. MARKETING

In the ROK, imported seafood enters the country through major ports such as Busan, Incheon, and Yeosu. The products undergo customs clearance and quarantine inspections conducted by the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries and the Korea Customs Service to ensure food safety and compliance with import regulations. After clearance, importers (trading companies or large distributors) handle logistics, storage, and distribution in country.

Many importers have cold storage facilities and maintain contracts with domestic wholesalers or large retail chains. Some importers, especially when the volume is large, sell directly to fish markets, wholesale markets, or processing companies. Major wholesale markets such as Noryangjin Fisheries Wholesale Market (Seoul) or regional Agriculture and Fishery Wholesale Markets where seafood is auctioned to intermediate wholesalers or retailers, who then supply restaurants, supermarkets, and consumers play a key role in the distribution network.

Imported seafood also reaches consumers directly through hypermarkets (e.g., E-Mart, Lotte Mart, Homeplus), online marketplaces (e.g., Coupang, Market Kurly), and traditional wet markets in the neighborhood.

Korean consumers generally prefer to buy seafood species they recognize, leading importers to concentrate on products with proven consumer demand. In 2024, thirty species represented 92 percent of the ROK's seafood imports from the United States. Although U.S. exporters have the option to cultivate market demand for unfamiliar species, most will achieve greater efficiency and cost savings by targeting fish that are already well established in import markets.

Exporters can find more market information by contacting Korean importers, U.S. state departments of agriculture, and by visiting the [Seoul Agricultural Trade Office's website](#). Participating in local food shows can be an effective way to find potential importers and assess market potential. Many Korean importers attend these shows looking to establish reliable long-term trading relationships. Show participation enhances initial contacts with importers, agents, wholesalers, distributors, retailers and others in the food and beverage industry. The two major seafood shows in the ROK are the Korea Seafood Show (formerly Seoul International Seafood Show) and the Busan International Seafood and Fisheries Expo. Most exporting countries are likely to redouble efforts to promote their seafood exports in the Korean market.

Korea Seafood Show (formerly Seoul International Seafood Show): Sponsored by the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF), this is the only show held in Seoul specializing in seafood, fishery, nursery, aquaculture, processing machinery and related equipment. The 2025 show was held at COEX Seoul in July, and the 2026 show will be held on May 19-21. Check the [show website](#) for further details.

Busan International Seafood & Fisheries Expo (BIFSE): The show, held annually in early November, targets a wide range of industry stakeholders, including importers, wholesalers, distributors, retailers, hotels, restaurants, food processors, and media. It serves as an important venue for exploring seafood market opportunities in the ROK and is the only event of its kind supported by ATO Seoul. The 2025 Busan International Seafood & Fisheries Show (BISFSE) was held at the BEXCO Convention Center from November 5 to 7. ATO Seoul had planned a U.S. seafood pavilion in partnership with Food Export USA Northeast and a member company of the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute (ASMI). Because of the government shutdown, the Post was unable to participate, and the partnering agencies proceeded to operate the pavilion. Exporters from a dozen countries, including China, India, Philippines, Indonesia, Japan, Canada, Vietnam, Mexico, and Peru participated in the 2025 expo. Check [BISFE's website](#) for detailed information and contact [ATO Seoul](#) for questions on the USA Pavilion.

SECTION III: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND KEY CONTACTS

General information on the Korean market and exporting to the ROK can be found in the [2025 Exporter Guide](#). For further information about the Korean market, please contact:

<p>Agricultural Trade Office Seoul (ATO) Address: Room 303, Leema Building, 42 Jongro 1-gil, Jongro-gu, Seoul, Korea http://www.atoseoul.com</p>	<p>Phone: +82-2 6951-6851 Email: atoseoul@usda.gov</p>
<p>Agricultural Affairs Office, Seoul (AAO) Address: U.S. Embassy, 188 Sejong-daero Jongro-gu, Seoul, Korea https://kr.usembassy.gov/agricultural-affairs/</p>	<p>Phone: +82-2 397-4297 Email: agseoul@usda.gov</p>

Host Country Government

- [Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries \(MOF\)](#)
- [Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs \(MAFRA\)](#)
- [Ministry of Foreign Affairs \(MOFA\)](#)
- [Ministry of Food and Drug Safety \(MFDS\)](#)
- [Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy \(MOTIE\)](#)

USDA Cooperators, SRTG, State Offices and AMCHAM in Korea

- [USDA Cooperators in Korea](#)
- [U.S. State Regional Trade Groups \(SRTG\)](#)
- [U.S. State Offices in Korea](#)
- [American Chamber of Commerce \(AMCHAM\)](#)

U.S. Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service Seoul (APHIS)

Address: Room 303, Leema Building, 42 Jongro 1-gil, Jongro-gu, Seoul, Korea
 Phone: +82-2 725-5495 E-mail: yunhee.kim@usda.gov

APPENDIX: KOREAN SEAFOOD TRADE STATISTICS

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Table A1. Korea: Total Seafood Imports by Year (\$million)

Year	From World	From USA	U.S. Market Share
2016	4,502	227	5.1%
2017	4,985	233	4.7%
2018	5,794	261	4.5%
2019	5,431	232	4.3%
2020	5,267	215	4.1%
2021	5,739	217	3.8%
2022	6,469	229	3.5%
2023	5,929	203	3.4%
2024	5,518	182	3.3%

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2024

Table A1-1. Korea: Seafood Imports from Major Countries (\$million)

Reporting Country: Korea, Republic of Top 12 Ranking	Import			Percent change (2023~2024)
	2022	2023	2024	
China	1,248	1,296	1,367	5.5%
Russia	1,419	1,090	898	-17.6%
Vietnam	916	800	811	1.3%
Norway	610	571	552	-3.3%
Japan	184	162	185	14.0%
United States	229	203	182	-10.1%
Peru	212	237	165	-30.6%
Thailand	170	151	142	-6.0%
Canada	132	85	113	33.7%
Chile	101	107	108	1.0%
Taiwan	121	110	106	-3.6%
Hong Kong	112	130	88	-32.4%
Other	1,014	986	801	-18.8%
Total	6,469	5,929	5,518	-6.9%

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2024

Table A2. Korea: Total Seafood Exports by Year (\$million)

Year	To World	To USA
2016	1,637	157
2017	1,671	180
2018	1,695	167
2019	1,739	167
2020	1,534	156
2021	1,947	210
2022	2,317	249
2023	2,018	231
2024	1,856	239

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2024

Table A2-1. Korea: Seafood Exports to Major Countries (\$million)

Reporting Country: Korea, Republic of Top 10 Ranking	Export		
	2022	2023	2024
China	795	540	433
Japan	453	426	398
United States	249	231	239
Vietnam	164	180	156
Thailand	125	173	154
France	66	44	53
Hong Kong	60	45	45
Italy	47	35	42
Taiwan	35	36	30
Other	323	308	306
Total	2,317	2,018	1,856

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2024

Table A3-1. Korea: Top 30 Fish Imported from the United States in Value (\$1,000)

Fish Species	HS Code Number	From USA (\$1,000)	From World (\$1,000)	U.S. Market Share
Surimi of Alaska Pollack (<i>Theragra chalcogramma</i>), Frozen	0304.94.1000	45,298	69,122	65.5%
Other Fish (NESOI), Frozen	0303.89.9099	13,450	54,252	24.8%
Fillet of Plaice, Frozen	0304.83.1000	9,556	13,478	70.9%
Atka Mackerel, Frozen	0303.89.9040	8,577	31,214	27.5%
Other Pacific salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus gorboscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus masou</i> and <i>Oncorhynchus rhodurus</i>)	0303.12.0000	8,183	54,815	14.9%
Other Flat Fish (Excluding Fillets, Livers and Roes), Frozen	0303.39.0000	8,157	48,169	16.9%
Livers, Roes and Milt of Fish other than Alaska Pollack, Frozen	0303.91.2090	7,492	32,588	23.0%
Cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i> , <i>Gadus ogac</i> , <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>), Frozen	0303.63.0000	7,391	36,191	20.4%
Fish Fins (Other Than Shark), Heads, Tails, Maws and Other Edible Fish Offals, Frozen	0303.99.0000	7,229	16,144	44.8%
Fillet of Other Fish (NESOI), Frozen	0304.89.9000	5,994	24,858	24.1%
Hagfish, Live	0301.99.7000	5,558	7,009	79.3%
Livers, Roes and Milt of Alaska Pollack, Frozen	0303.91.2010	5,370	87,166	6.2%
Fillet of Alaska Pollack (<i>Theragra chalcogramma</i>), Frozen	0304.75.0000	4,241	50,539	8.4%
Hagfish (Pacific, Atlantic), Frozen	0303.89.9070	4,022	5,280	76.2%
Lobsters (<i>Homarus</i> Spp.), Including in- shell, Cooked by Steaming or by Boiling in Water, Frozen	0306.12.9000	3,570	56,854	6.3%
Skates, Frozen	0303.82.2000	3,416	15,138	22.6%
Sea Urchin, Live, Fresh or Chilled	0308.21.0000	3,315	14,669	22.6%
Rock fish (including pacific ocean perch), Frozen	0303.89.9050	2,830	24,449	11.6%
Cold-Water Shrimps and Prawns (<i>Pandalus</i> Spp., <i>Crangon Crangon</i>), Frozen	0306.16.9090	2,053	5,865	35.0%
Fillet of Cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i> , <i>Gadus ogac</i> , <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>), Frozen	0304.71.0000	1,987	6,619	30.0%
Pacific salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus gorboscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus masou</i> and <i>Oncorhynchus rhodurus</i>), Atlantic salmon(<i>Salmo salar</i>) and Danube salmon(<i>Hucho hucho</i>)	0304.81.0000	1,983	11,771	16.8%
Angler (Monkfish), Frozen	0303.89.9060	1,942	56,917	3.4%
Alaska Pollack (<i>Theragra chalcogramma</i>), Frozen	0303.67.0000	1,733	139,064	1.2%
Lobsters (<i>Homarus</i> Spp.), Live, Fresh, Or Chilled	0306.32.0000	1,192	41,154	2.9%
Sable Fish, Frozen	0303.89.1000	1,114	1,185	94.0%
Other	0307.43.2090	583	289,364	0.2%
Crabs (Other than King Crab and Blue Crab), Frozen	0306.14.9090	550	111,125	0.5%
Adductors Of Shell Fish	0307.92.1000	389	6,665	5.8%
Surimi of Alaska Pollack (Other than <i>Theragra chalcogramma</i>), Frozen	0304.99.1000	0	152,004	0.0%
Surimi of fish of the families <i>Bregmacerotidae</i> , <i>Euclichthyidae</i> , <i>Gadidae</i> , <i>Macrouridae</i> , <i>Melanonidae</i> , <i>Merlucciidae</i> , <i>Moridae</i> and <i>Muraenolepididae</i> , other than Alaska Pollack (<i>Theragra chalcogramma</i>), Frozen	0304.95.1000	0	40	0.0%
Total		167,175	1,463,708	11.4%

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2024

Table A3-2. Korea: Top 30 Fish Imported from the United States in Volume (MT)

Fish Species	HS Code Number	From USA (1,000 Kg)	From World (1,000 Kg)	U.S. Market Share
Surimi of Alaska Pollack (<i>Theragra chalcogramma</i>), Frozen	0304.94.1000	17,605	29,181	60.3%
Atka Mackerel, Frozen	0303.89.9040	3,738	12,123	30.8%
Other Fish (NESOI), Frozen	0303.89.9099	3,675	22,729	16.2%
Other Pacific Salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus gorboscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus masou</i> and <i>Oncorhynchus rhodurus</i>), Frozen	0303.12.0000	3,437	12,634	27.2%
Livers, Roes and Milt of Fish other than Alaska Pollack, Frozen	0303.91.2090	2,563	12,430	20.6%
Cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i> , <i>Gadus ogac</i> , <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>), Frozen	0303.63.0000	2,284	12,190	18.7%
Fillet of Plaice, Frozen	0304.83.1000	2,085	2,475	84.2%
Fish Fins (Other Than Shark), Heads, Tails, Maws and Other Edible Fish Offals, Frozen	0303.99.0000	2,012	4,356	46.2%
Rock fish (including pacific ocean perch), Frozen	0303.89.9050	1,512	10,030	15.1%
Fillet of Alaska Pollack (<i>Theragra chalcogramma</i>), Frozen	0304.75.0000	1,454	21,391	6.8%
Alaska Pollack (<i>Theragra chalcogramma</i>), Frozen	0303.67.0000	1,362	138,968	1.0%
Livers, Roes and Milt of Alaska Pollack, Frozen	0303.91.2010	1,294	17,195	7.5%
Fillet of Other Fish (NESOI), Frozen	0304.89.9000	1,284	4,992	25.7%
Hagfish (Pacific, Atlantic), Frozen	0303.89.9070	1,226	1,597	76.8%
Cold-Water Shrimps and Prawns (<i>Pandalus</i> Spp., <i>Crangon</i> <i>Crangon</i>), Frozen	0306.16.9090	734	1,296	56.6%
Skates, Frozen	0303.82.2000	633	2,822	22.4%
Hagfish, Live	0301.99.7000	527	666	79.1%
Pacific salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus gorboscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus masou</i> and <i>Oncorhynchus rhodurus</i>), Atlantic salmon(<i>Salmo salar</i>) and Danube salmon(<i>Hucho hucho</i>)	0304.81.0000	490	1,446	33.9%
Angler (Monkfish), Frozen	0303.89.9060	428	26,797	1.6%
Fillet of Cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i> , <i>Gadus ogac</i> , <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>), Frozen	0304.71.0000	276	1,063	26.0%
Anchovies (<i>Engraulis</i> Spp.), Excluding Livers and Roes, Frozen	0303.59.9000	273	30,709	0.9%
Squid, Other, Frozen	0307.43.2090	146	100,807	0.1%
Other	0306.12.9000	71	1,802	3.9%
Dogfish and other sharks	0303.81.0000	49	988	5.0%
Lobsters (<i>Homarus</i> Spp.), Live, Fresh, Or Chilled	0306.32.0000	36	1,454	2.5%
Adductors of shell fish	0307.92.1000	10	745	1.3%
Plaice (<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>)	0303.32.0000	0	581	0.0%
Other Flat Fish (Excluding Fillets, Livers and Roes), Frozen	0303.39.0000	0	0	0.0%
Surimi of fish of the families <i>Bregmacerotidae</i> , <i>Euclichthyidae</i> , <i>Gadidae</i> , <i>Macrouridae</i> , <i>Melanonidae</i> , <i>Merlucciidae</i> , <i>Moridae</i> and <i>Muraenolepididae</i> , other than Alaska Pollack (<i>Theragra chalcogramma</i>), Frozen	0304.95.1000	0	8	0.0%
Surimi of Alaska Pollack (Other than <i>Theragra chalcogramma</i>), Frozen	0304.99.1000	0	99,628	0.0%
Total		49,204	573,103	8.6%

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2024

Table A4. Korea: Imports of Fish Roes, Urchin Roes, Caviar and Liver by Country of Origin (MT)

2023		2024	
USA	4,660	USA	3,875
Russia	24,458	Russia	25,050
Norway	1,247	Norway	1,076
Iceland	755	Iceland	792
New Zealand	696	New Zealand	409
United Kingdom	366	United Kingdom	120
Others	991	Others	648
Total	33,173	Total	31,970

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2024

Table A4-1. Korea: Imports of Fish Roes, Urchin Roes, Caviar and Liver by HS Code (MT)

Species	2024 H.S. Code	2023		2024	
		World	USA	World	USA
Livers, Frozen	0303.91.1000	4	0	55	0
Roes/AK Pollack, Frozen	0303.91.2010	15,906	1,276	17,195	1,294
Roes/Other Fish, Frozen	0303.91.2090	14,571	3,380	12,430	2,563
Caviar and Caviar Substitutes	1604.31.0000	2,692	2	2,290	9
	1604.32.0000				
Total		33,173	4,660	31,970	3,875

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2024

Table A5. Korea: Imports of Flatfish by country of Origin (MT)

2023		2024	
USA	4	USA	0
Russia	829	China	637
China	663	Russia	634
Senegal	170	Senegal	86
Guinea	96	Guinea	13
Guinea-Bissau	96	Guinea-Bissau	0
Others	14	Others	112
Total	1,872	Total	1,482

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2024

Table A5-1. Korea: Imports of Flatfish by HS Code (MT)

Species	2024 H.S. Code	2023		2024	
		World	U.S.A.	World	U.S.A.
Flat Fish, Live / Plaice, Fresh	0301.99.8000	466	0	367	0
	0302.22.0000				
Halibut, Frozen	0303.31.0000	319	4	138	0
Plaice, Frozen	0303.32.0000	563	0	581	0
Sole, Frozen	0303.33.0000	524	0	396	0
Others, Frozen	0303.39.0000	0	0	0	0
Total		1,872	4	1,482	0

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2024

Table A6. Korea: Imports of Ground Fish by Country of Origin (MT)

2023		2024	
USA	9,747	USA	5,159
Russia	149,773	Russia	146,819
Portugal	4,658	Portugal	4,645
Japan	1,277	Japan	1,293
Netherlands	1,224	Iceland	1,283
Others	5,977	Others	5,071
Total	172,656	Total	164,270

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2024

Table A6-1. Korea: Imports of Ground Fish by HS Code (MT)

Species	2024 H.S. Code	2023		2024	
		World	USA	World	USA
Cod, Fresh	0302.51.0000	425	0	771	0
Alaska Pollack, Fresh	0302.55.0000	1,439	0	1,319	0
Cod, Frozen	0303.63.0000	18,397	2,306	12,190	2,284
Hake, Frozen	0303.66.0000	262	0	992	1
Alaska Pollack	0303.67.0000	139,577	4,692	138,968	1,362
Rockfish (Pacific ocean perch)	0303.89.9050	12,556	2,749	10,030	1,512
Alaska Pollack, Dried	0305.59.3000	0	0	0	0
Total		172,656	9,747	164,270	5,159

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2024

Table A7. Korea: Imports of Fillet/Surimi by Country of Origin (MT)

2023		2024	
USA	21,933	USA	23,347
Vietnam	46,518	Vietnam	47,926
China	45,822	China	43,182
Russia	33,142	Russia	33,119
India	8,139	India	7,599
Norway	6,861	Norway	5,870
Pakistan	3,279	Indonesia	2,682
Indonesia	3,109	Pakistan	1,631
Thailand	1,070	Thailand	1,538
Others	10,428	Others	7,781
Total	180,301	Total	174,675

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2024

Table A7-1. Korea: Imports of Fillet/Surimi by HS Code (MT)

Species	2024 H.S. Code	2023		2024	
		World	USA	World	USA
Fillet of Alaska Pollack/frozen	0304.75.0000	21,845	1,684	21,391	1,454
Fillet of Cod/frozen	0304.71.0000	974	274	1,063	276
Fillet of Plaice/frozen	0304.83.1000	2,169	1,744	2,475	2,085
Fillet of Other Fish/frozen	0304.72.0000	21,672	1,379	20,061	1,789
	0304.73.0000				
	0304.74.0000				
	0304.79.0000				
	0304.81.0000				
	0304.82.0000				
	0304.83.9000				
	0304.84.0000				
	0304.85.0000				
	0304.86.0000				
0304.87.XXXX					
0304.88.XXXX					
0304.89.XXXX					
Surimi of Alaska Pollack/frozen	0304.94.1000	26,709	16,827	29,181	17,605
Other type of fish meat of Alaska Pollack/frozen	0304.94.9000	1,792	2	407	114
Surimi of other fish/frozen	0304.95.1000	104,391	3	99,636	0
	0304.99.1000				
Other type of fish meat of other fish/fresh or chilled, frozen	0304.91.9000	749	20	461	24
	0304.92.9000				
	0304.93.9000				
	0304.95.9000				
	0304.99.9000				
Total		180,301	21,933	174,675	23,347

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2024**Table A8. Korea: Imports of Crustaceans by Country of Origin (MT)**

2023		2024	
USA	136	USA	120
Vietnam	34,061	Vietnam	38,474
China	23,640	China	26,069
Russia	18,175	Russia	14,880
Pakistan	3,998	India	3,579
India	3,952	Canada	3,422
Canada	2,507	Pakistan	3,147
Tunisia	2,451	Tunisia	2,565
Bahrain	2,393	Bahrain	2,483
Thailand	1,694	Thailand	1,473
Others	3,716	Others	3,006
Total	96,595	Total	99,218

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2024

Table A8-1. Korea: Imports of Crustaceans by HS Code (MT)

Species	2024 H.S. Code	2023		2024	
		World	USA	World	USA
Frozen lobsters (<i>Homarus spp.</i>)	0306.12.9000	913	38	1,802	71
Frozen peeled cold-water shrimps and prawns	0306.16.1090	107	0	162	0
Frozen other type of shrimps and prawns	0306.17.1090 0306.17.9090	39,613	0	44,023	0
Frozen crab meat	0306.14.1090	135	0	103	0
Frozen king crabs	0306.14.2090	0	0	0	0
Frozen blue crabs	0306.14.3090	12,754	0	11,070	0
Frozen other type of crabs	0306.14.9090	19,745	9	17,221	13
Not frozen lobsters (<i>Homarus spp.</i>)	0306.32.0000	1,743	89	1,454	36
Live, fresh or chilled shrimps and prawns	0306.35.0000 0306.36.0000	27	0	10	0
Salted or in brine shrimps and prawns	0306.95.1030 0306.95.9030	10,523	0	13,493	0
Live, fresh or chilled snow crab	0306.33.2000	9,183	0	8,121	0
Frozen, Salted or in brine Rock Lobster, other sea crawfish, dried shrimps, crabs, etc.	0306.11.9000 0306.91.3000 0306.93.2000 0306.95.1020 0306.95.9020 0306.99.2000	1,852	0	1,759	0
Total		96,595	136	99,218	120

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2024

Table A8-2. Korea: Imports of Lobsters (*Homarus Spp.*): Live, Fresh, Chilled, Dried, Salted, In Brine, Not Frozen

Country	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000	MT
World	67,555	2,293	55,128	1,985	46,853	1,743	41,154	1,454
Canada	58,666	2,001	49,405	1,791	44,325	1,654	39,956	1,418
United States	8,860	292	5,716	194	2,528	89	1,192	36
Others	29	0	7	0	0	0	6	0

Source: Korea Customs and Trade Development Institute, HS 0306.32.0000

Table A8-3. Korea: Imports of Lobsters (*Homarus Spp.*): Including In Shell, Cooked by Steaming or by Boiling in Water, Frozen

Country	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000	MT
World	41,739	1,843	67,694	2,244	26,206	913	56,854	1,802
Canada	40,310	1,817	66,792	2,225	23,748	761	53,269	1,731
United States	1,428	26	901	19	1,659	38	3,570	71
Others	1	0	1	0	799	114	6	0

Source: Korea Customs and Trade Development Institute, HS 0306.12.9000

Table A9. Korea: Imports of Mollusks by Country of Origin (MT)

2023		2024	
USA	979	USA	211
China	114,064	China	124,383
Peru	39,005	Vietnam	35,446
Vietnam	31,132	Chile	16,395
Chile	18,836	Peru	14,906
Japan	11,251	Japan	12,344
Thailand	6,544	Argentina	6,767
Argentina	5,149	Thailand	6,086
Indonesia	3,333	Indonesia	3,575
Russia	3,033	Russia	1,685
Others	16,232	Others	24,133
Total	249,558	Total	245,931

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2024

Table A9-1. Korea: Imports of Mollusks by HS Code (MT)

Species	2024 H.S. Code	2023		2024	
		World	USA	World	USA
Scallops	0307.2X.XXXX	12,822	36	13,950	55
Cuttlefish	0307.4X.XXXX	121,801	925	111,418	146
Octopus	0307.5X.XXXX	63,591	0	64,741	0
Hard clams, abalones, top shells, pearl oyster, ark shells, cockles, adductors of shell fish, sea urchins, sea cucumbers, hen clams, baby clams, jelly fish	0307.7X.XXXX	51,072	18	55,590	10
	0307.8X.XXXX				
	0307.9X.XXXX				
Oysters, mussels	0307.1X.XXXX	272	0	232	0
	0307.3X.XXXX				
Total		249,558	979	245,931	211

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2024

Table A10. Korea: Tariff Schedule for Fishery Products Exported to Korea

Description	H.S. Code (Korea)	2025 Base Rate	KORUS FTA Rate
Live Fish , Ornamental, Other Live	0301.XX.XXXX except 0301.92.1000, 0301.92.2000, 0301.99.4010 and 0301.99.9051	10%	0%
Live Fish , Other, Eels, Young Eels (exceeding 0.3g and not exceeding 50g per unit, for aquaculture)	0301.92.2000	5%	0%
Live Fish , Other, Eels, Glass Eels (not exceeding 0.3g per unit, for aquaculture), Sea Bream Fry (for aquaculture), and Sea Bass Fry (for aquaculture)	0301.92.1000, 0301.99.4010, and 0301.99.9051	0%	0%
Fish, Fresh or Chilled	0302.XX.XXXX	20%	0%
Fish, Frozen	0303.XX.XXXX except 0303.67.0000	10%	0%
Fish, Frozen , Alaska Pollack (<i>Theragra chalcogramma</i>), Frozen	0303.67.0000	10%	0% (TRQ 12,263 MT) 6% (Above TRQ)
Fish Fillets and Other Fish Meat - Fresh or Chilled Fillets of Tilapias, Catfish, Pacific Salmon, Trout, Flat Fish, Swordfish, Toothfish, and Other Fish	0304.3X.XXXX, 0304.4X.XXXX, 0304.5X.XXXX	20%	0%
Fish Fillets and Other Fish Meat - Frozen Fillets of Tilapias, Catfish, Cod, Haddock, Coalfish, Hake, Alaska Pollack, Pacific Salmon, Trout, Flat Fish, Swordfish, Toothfish, Herrings, Tunas and Other Fish	0304.6X.XXXX, 0304.7X.XXXX, 0304.8X.XXXX, 0304.9X.XXXX	10%	0%
Fish, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Fish , whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process, Flours, Meals and Pellets of Fish, Fit for Human Consumption	0305.XX.XXXX	20%	0%
Crustaceans , whether in shell or not, Live, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Crustaceans, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process, Crustaceans, in shell or not, Cooked by Steaming or by Boiling in Water, whether or not chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted in Brine, Flours, Meals and Pellets of Crustaceans, Fit for Human Consumption	0306.XX.XXXX	20%	0%
Mollusks , whether in shell or not, Live, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Mollusks, whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process, Flours, Meals and Pellets of Mollusks, Fit for Human Consumption – Oysters, Scallops, Mussels, Smoked Cuttle Fish and Squid, Octopus, Snails, Clams, Cockles, Ark Shells, Abalone, Top Shells and Adductors of Shellfish	0307.1X.XXXX, 0307.2X.XXXX, 0307.3X.XXXX, 0307.4X.XXXX, 0307.5X.XXXX, 0307.6X.XXXX, 0307.7X.XXXX, 0307.8X.XXXX and 0307.9X.XXXX except 0307.11.10XX, 0307.42.1010, 0307.42.2010, 0307.43.1010, 0307.43.2010, 0307.49.2010, 0307.49.3010, 0307.71.2010, and 0307.91.2010	20%	0%
Mollusks , whether in shell or not, Live, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Mollusks, whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process, Flours, Meals and Pellets of Mollusks, Fit for Human Consumption - Live, Fresh or Chilled Oyster Spat, Ark Shell and Pearl Oyster for Seed	0307.11.1010, 0307.71.2010, 0307.91.2010	0%	0%
Mollusks , whether in shell or not, Live, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Mollusks, whether in shell or	0307.11.1090	5%	0%

not, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process, Flours, Meals and Pellets of Mollusks, Fit for Human Consumption - Live, Fresh or Chilled Oyster Spat Other			
Mollusks , whether in shell or not, Live, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Mollusks, whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process, Flours, Meals and Pellets of Mollusks, Fit for Human Consumption – Cuttle Fish, Squid	0307.42.1010, 0307.42.2010, 0307.43.1010, 0307.43.2010, 0307.49.2010, 0307.49.3010	10%	0%
Aquatic Invertebrates Other Than Crustaceans and Mollusks , Live, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Aquatic Invertebrates Other Than Crustaceans and Mollusks, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process, Flours, Meals and Pellets of Aquatic Invertebrates Other Than Crustaceans and Mollusks, Fit for Human Consumption – Sea Cucumber, Sea Urchins, Jellyfish and Other	0308.XX.XXXX except 0308.90.1011	20%	0%
Aquatic Invertebrates Other Than Crustaceans and Mollusks , Live, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Aquatic Invertebrates Other Than Crustaceans and Mollusks, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process, Flours, Meals and Pellets of Aquatic Invertebrates Other Than Crustaceans and Mollusks, Fit for Human Consumption – Live, Fresh or Chilled Sea-Squirts for Seed	0308.90.1011	0%	0%
Flours, Meals and Pellets of Fish , Crustaceans, Mollusks and Other Aquatic Invertebrates, fit for human consumption	0309.XX.XXXX	20%	0%
Extracts and Juices of Fish or Crustaceans, Mollusks or Other Aquatic Invertebrates	1603.00.3000 and 1603.00.4000	30%	0%
Prepared or Preserved Fish , Caviar and Substitutes Prepared from Fish Eggs – Salmon, Herrings, Sardines, Tunas, Mackerel, Anchovies, Eels, Saury, Jerk Filefish, Fish Pastes, Fish Marinade, Fish Cake, Caviar and Caviar Substitutes	1604.XX.XXXX	20%	0%
Crustaceans, Mollusks and Other Aquatic Invertebrates, Prepared or Preserved – Crab, Shrimps and Prawns, Lobster, Oysters, Scallops, Mussels, Cuttle Fish, Squid, Octopus, Clams, Abalone, Snails, Sea Cucumber, Sea Urchins, Jellyfish and Other Fish	1605.XX.XXXX	20%	0%

Source: Korea Customs and Trade Development Institute, Import/Export Customs Clearance General Guidebook of Korea, 2025

Attachments:

No Attachments.