

Voluntary Report – Voluntary - Public Distribution

Date: May 26,2020

Report Number: KS2020-0025

Report Name: Korea Seafood Market Update 2020

Country: Korea - Republic of

Post: Seoul ATO

Report Category: Fishery Products

Prepared By: Sunyoung Yoo

Approved By: Andrew Anderson-sprecher

Report Highlights:

Korean seafood imports totaled \$5.43 billion in 2019, down 6.3 percent from 2018. U.S. seafood imports decreased by 11.3 percent from \$261 million to \$232 million. The United States remains the fifth largest seafood exporter to Korea with a 4.3 percent market share. U.S. seafood is generally perceived as high quality and safe, but it is often underpriced by regional competitors.

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SECTION I: KOREAN SEAFOOD MARKET OVERVIEW

1. PRODUCTION

Korean seafood production totaled 3.83 million metric tons in 2019, up one percent from 2018. Production from adjacent waters decreased by 9.6 percent, while shallow sea aquaculture production (including seaweed) increased 5.4 percent and distant water production increased three percent. Productions from inland waters was flat.

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

Year	Total	Adjacent Waters	Shallow Sea Aquaculture	Distant Waters	Inland Waters
2013	3,135	1,045	1,515	550	25
2014	3,305	1,059	1,547	669	30
2015	3,337	1,058	1,668	578	33
2016	3,269	908	1,872	454	35
2017	3,725	927	2,316	446	36
2018	3,791	1,012	2,251	493	35
2019	3,830	915	2,372	508	35

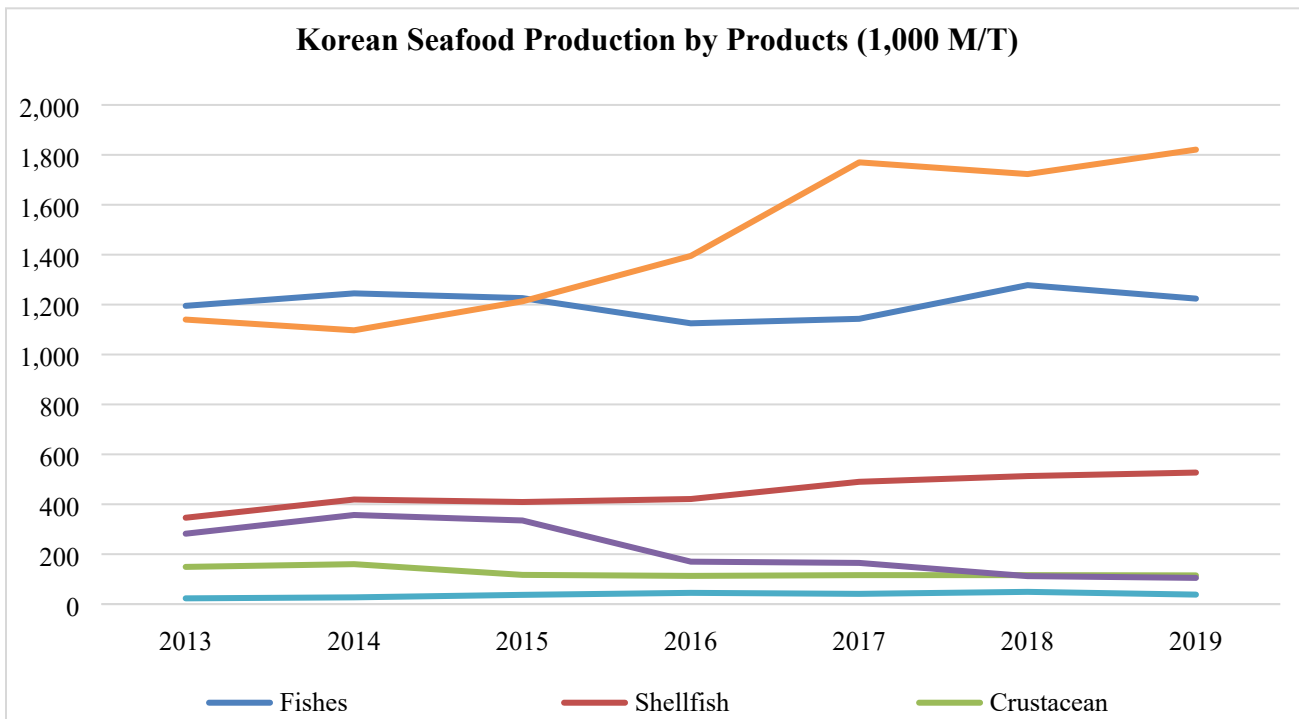
Source: Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF), Fishery Information Portal (www.fips.go.kr)

Domestic fish production has fluctuated between 1.1-1.3 million tons over the past seven years. Domestic fish production is not expected to increase significantly in the future due to the depletion of fishery resources in adjacent waters and the enforcement of Exclusive Economic Zones by neighboring

countries. Bilateral and multilateral fishing accords limit total harvest. The harvest from adjacent waters consists primarily of anchovy, mackerel, hairtail, horse mackerel, Spanish mackerel, herring, croaker, blue mackerel, monkfish and flatfish.

Seaweed production overtook fish production by weight in 2016 for the first time. Seaweed production has expanded rapidly in response to increased consumption of dried, seasoned laver and exports of seaweed products. Seaweed is a common ingredient in Korean cuisine and processed foods.

The local squid catch has dropped significantly in recent years due to changing water temperatures. This has caused the price of local squid to double and increased demand for imported squid. Squid imports surged 43 percent in 2018 to 111,871 metric tons. Local production and stocks increased in 2019 and imports declined 8.7 percent to 102,194 metric tons. However, local production still falls well short of demand.



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

The number of Korean fishing vessels has steadily decreased over the past 20 years as fishery resources have been depleted. The Korean government is working to accelerate the downsizing of the Korean fishing fleet. The government has successfully promoted shallow water aquaculture production; this segment now accounts for 62 percent of Korean seafood production, compared to only 47 percent in 2014. The government is also looking into ways to secure higher fishing quotas in foreign waters and is seeking to purchase fish quotas from other countries, including Russia.

The Korean Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) establishes Total Allowable Catch limits for 14 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.

Table 2. Korean Total Allowable Catch in 2020 (Metric Tons)

Species	2016 Jan-Dec	2017 Jan-Dec	2018 (July 2018 ~ June 2019)	2019 (July 2019 ~ June 2020)
Mackerels	122,000	123,000	110,078	132,452
Jack mackerels	16,600	16,600	14,610	30,727
Red snow crabs	38,000	38,000	30,971	26,630
Snow crabs	1,194	906	917	1,003
Purplish Washington clams	1,800	1,800	1,570	1,551
Pen shells	5,332	5,332	7,777	7,437
Horned turban	1,642	1,432	1,720	1,275
Blue crabs	6,000	6,000	5,700	5,798
Squids	141,750	141,750	111,254	97,103
Sailfin sandfish	4,329	5,037	4,725	2,821
Mottled Skate	180	203	321	377
Hairtails				29,174
Manila clams				1,561
Yellow corvina				20,481
Total	338,827	340,060	289,643	358,390

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

Korean processed seafood products totaled 1.36 million metric tons in 2018, up 5.4 percent from the year before. However, this is still well below production levels just a few years ago as there has been a decline in demand from the institutional and food service sectors. Seafood processors also face higher production cost due to minimum wage increases and higher raw material costs.

Table 3. Korean Production of Processed Seafood

Year	Production (MT)	Value (Million K/Won)
2011	1,865,546	6,540,369
2012	1,885,489	7,770,232
2013	1,819,693	7,422,605
2014	2,337,313	7,523,432
2015	1,829,025	7,097,394
2016	1,574,951	5,962,884
2017	1,291,639	5,916,672
2018	1,356,579	6,202,073

Source: Korea Statistics Service (<http://kosis.kr>)

2. CONSUMPTION

Seafood consumption has continued to grow despite declining production. The Korean seafood industry has successfully promoted seafood as a healthy alternative to red meat. Seafood businesses have also worked to diversify fish products, improve quality, and research new processing technologies. The major seafood species consumed in Korea are shrimp, anchovy, squid, Alaska pollack, mackerel, tuna, hair tail, flat fish, oyster and octopus.

Korean consumers place a high value on freshness, origin, taste, cost, and food safety. Price, quality and timeliness are the most important factors for U.S. seafood exports to Korea. U.S. seafood products are generally viewed as high quality but tend to be more expensive. As a result, Korea primarily imports premium products from the United States. An example is Alaska pollock surimi, which enjoys a reputation for high quality in Korea.

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

Total	Domestic Consumption	Domestic Production	Self-sufficiency rate
2013	4,136	3,135	75.8%
2014	4,541	3,305	72.8%
2015	4,605	3,337	72.5%
2016	4,854	3,269	67.3%
2017	5,137	3,725	72.5%
2018 (Est.)	5,172	3,791	73.3%
2019 (Est.)	5,230	3,860	73.8%

Source: Korean Fisheries Yearbook 2019, KMI Fishery Outlook 2020

Korean per capita fish and shellfish consumption has held steady over the last decade despite declining consumption by young consumers. Per capita seaweed consumption, in contrast, has nearly doubled over the last decade. Koreans eat fresh, chilled and frozen fish in order of preference. Some fish are consumed raw (“Hoi”, or “Sashimi”), and command a price premium. Korean consumers believe fresh fish taste better than frozen fish after cooking. Accordingly, fresh or chilled fish tend to be substantially more expensive than frozen fish.

Table 5. Korean Annual Per Capita Consumption of Seafood Products (Kg)

Product Category	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 (est.)	2019 (est.)	2020 (est.)
Fish and Shellfish	37.1	38.3	37.1	41.6	38.5	36.3	38.2	39.0	38.4	39.1
Seaweed	15.7	15.9	17.4	16.9	18.6	21.1	27.7	26.6	28.5	27.8
Total (kg/year)	52.8	54.2	54.5	58.5	57.1	57.4	65.9	65.6	66.9	66.9

Source: Korea Rural Economy Institute (KREI) 2017 Food Balance Sheet, KMI Fishery Outlook 2020

Demand for precooked, prepared and preserved foods is growing quickly. This includes processed ready-to-eat seafood products and home meal replacements incorporating seafood ingredients. The trend has been driven by a steady rise in the labor participation rate for women and the growing number of single-person households.

In July 2019, CJ Cheil Jedang (a large food processor) launched a new meal brand “Bibigo Boiled Fish.” The brand features pre-cooked and portioned fish in a microwavable room-temperature stable package. The first batch of this product was introduced to the Korean Home Meal Replacement (HMR) market with three fish species (mackerel, pollack, and Pacific saury). The product is designed for direct consumption as a side dish for rice.

Hotels and department stores generally use high quality seafood and charge a higher price. Some five-star hotels and leading department stores have already done special promotions featuring U.S. seafood products such as lobsters and scallops. These promotions are often timed with the opening of a new fishing season and sometimes commemorate an anniversary of the Korea-United States Free Trade Agreement (KORUS FTA). The institutional feeding and food service sector generally uses cheaper food ingredients. The most popular fish products in this market include frozen flatfish (mostly yellowfin sole), croaker (aka yellow corvina), mackerel, Atka mackerel, Alaska pollack roe and snow crab.

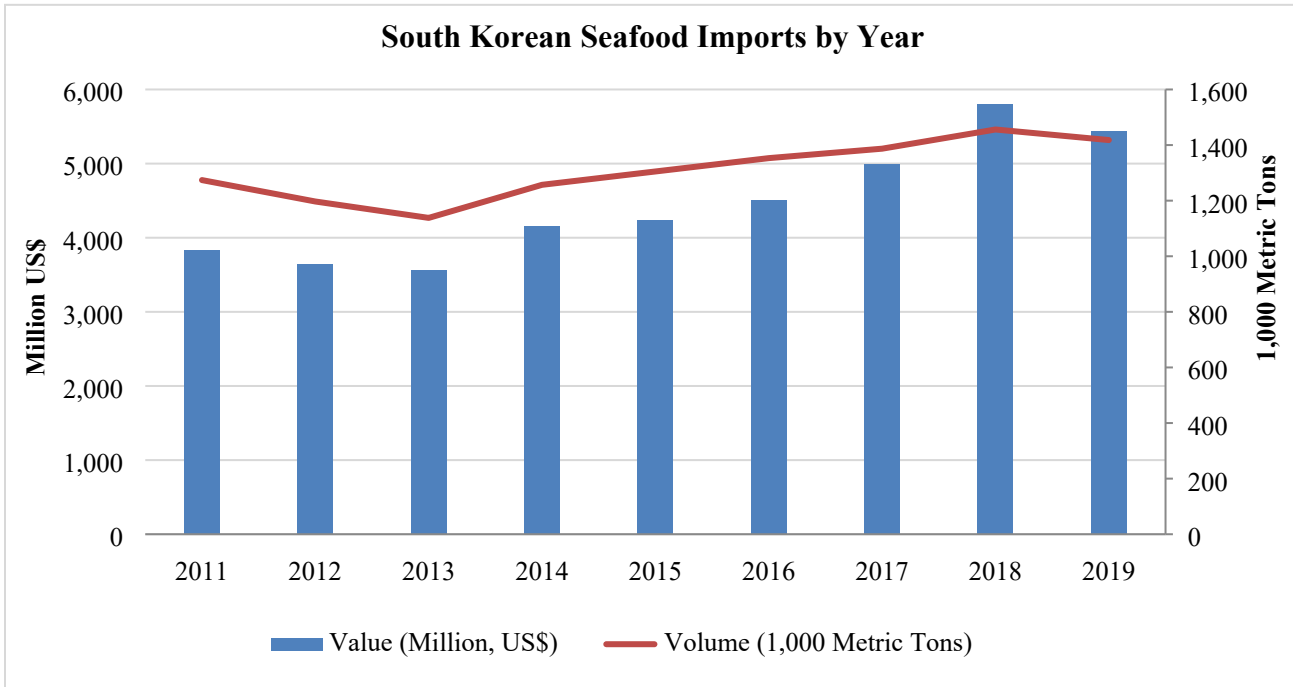
SECTION II: TRADE, TARIFFS, COMPETITORS AND MARKETING

1. TRADE

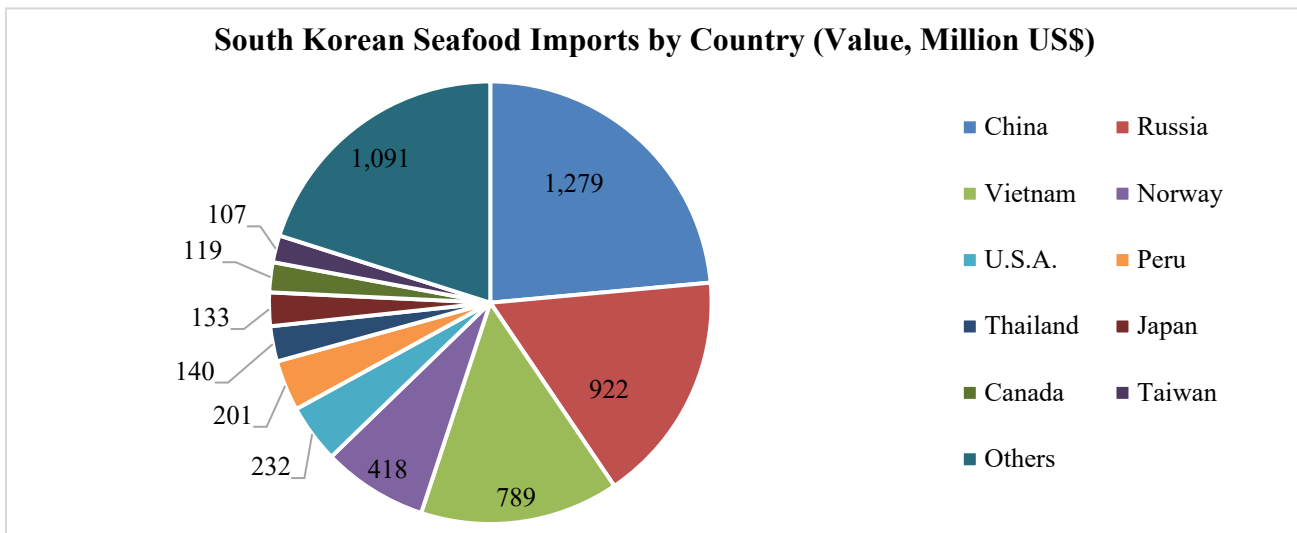
Growing domestic demand and limited supplies made Korea a net importer of seafood in 2001 for the first time. In 2019 Korea imported \$3.7 billion more in seafood than it exported. Korean seafood imports are expected to continue to grow, creating opportunities for U.S. seafood exporters. Korea’s largest seafood export is seaweed.

a. World Trade

Korea’s seafood imports from all origins totaled \$5.43 billion in 2019, down 6.3 percent from 2018. China is the largest supplier, exporting \$1.28 billion in seafood to Korea in 2019. Russia is the second largest supplier, followed by Vietnam, Norway, and the United States. The largest imports by value in 2019 were frozen squid, peeled shrimps & prawns, live king crab, frozen fish surimi and fresh Atlantic salmon. The largest imports by volume were frozen Alaska pollack, frozen fish surimi, squid, sand lance, and mackerel.



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



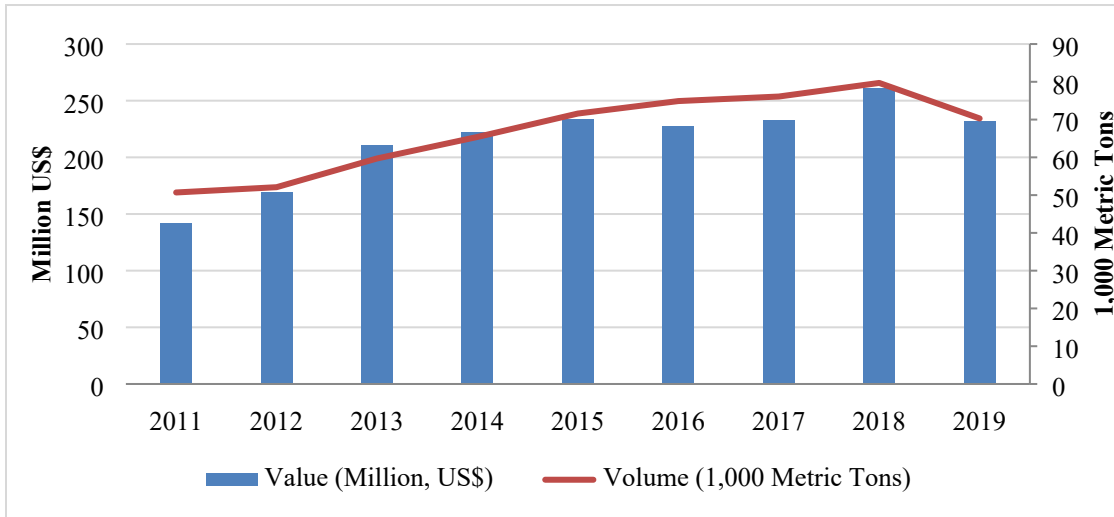
Source: Korean Government Import Data (www.kita.net, CIF Value)

b. U.S. Imports

Korea imported \$232 million worth of U.S. seafood in 2019, down 11.3 percent from 2018. U.S. market share remained at 4.3 percent. The top five seafood imports from the U.S. by value in 2019 were Alaska pollack surimi, livers/roes/milt of Alaska pollack and other fish, flatfish, live lobsters, fish fins/heads/tails/maws/other edible fish offal, and frozen Alaska pollack fish. The top imports by volume

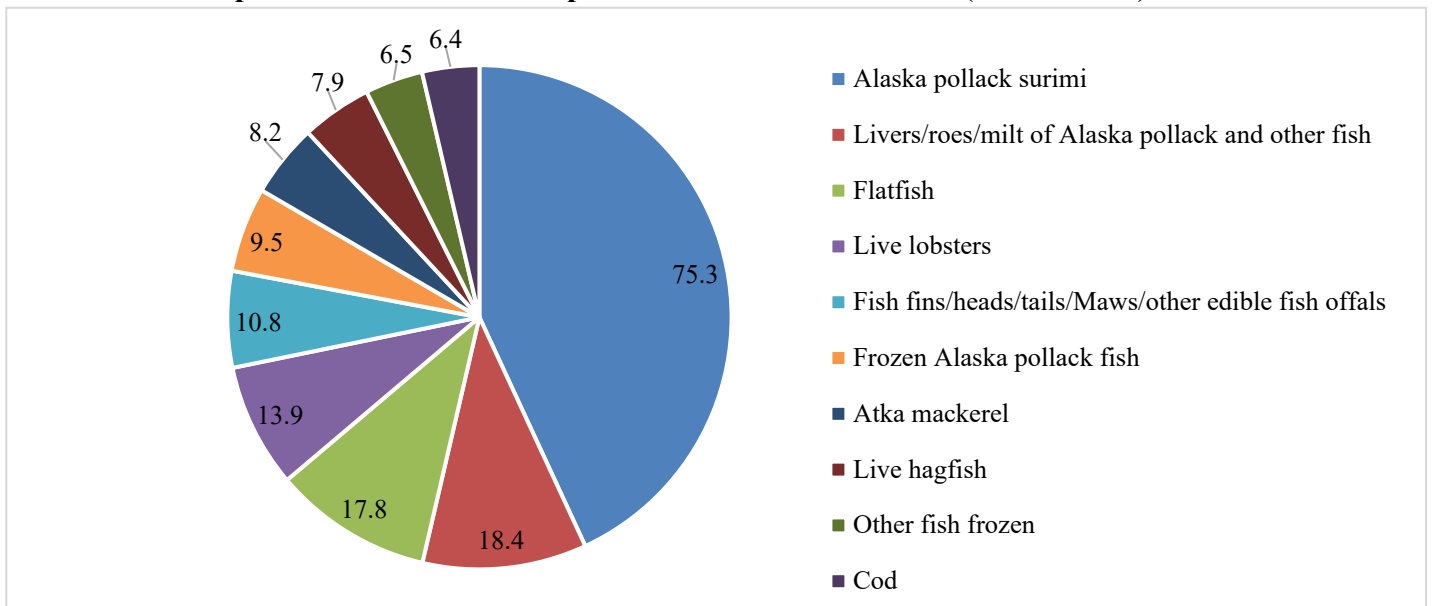
were Alaska pollack surimi, flatfish, frozen Alaska pollack fish, livers/roes/milt of Alaska pollack and other fish, and fish fins/heads/tails/maws/other edible fish offal.

South Korea Seafood Imports from the United States by Year



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

Top 10 Korean Seafood Imports from the United States (Million US\$)



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

Note: These 10 products account for 80 percent of Korea’s seafood imports from the United States. See Table 14 in the Annex for more details.

2. TARIFFS & QUOTAS

U.S. seafood has benefited from the elimination of 5 to 20 percent import duties under the KORUS FTA. Customs duties for fishery products imported from the United States were either cut to zero or phased out over the 3 to 10 years. For example, duties on U.S. frozen Sockeye salmon were immediately eliminated, while duties on U.S. trout and sea bass were phased out over 3 and 10 years respectively.

Korea imposes Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQ) on three fish species from the United States under the KORUS FTA. Importers can use the quota on a first-come first-serve basis. The duty-free allotment under the TRQs are increased each year as shown below. More details on the KORUS FTA, including the tariff schedule, can be found on the [KORUS FTA Official Homepage](#) and [ATO Seoul website](#).

Table 8. Korea-United States FTA Seafood Tariff Rate Quotas (Metric Tons)

Year	Flatfish/Frozen (HS 0303.34.0000, 0303.39.0000)	Alaska pollack/Frozen (HS 0303.67.0000, 0303.69.9000)	Croaker/Frozen (HS 0303.79.9095)
2020	2,832	7,970	1,477
2021	3,058	8,688	1,551
2022	3,303	9,469	1,629
2023	unlimited	10,322	unlimited
2024		11,251	
2025		12,263	
2026		unlimited	

Negotiated customs duties on certain seafood products under the KORUS FTA are higher than the current Most Favored Nation (MFN) applied base rate. Korea applies the lower of the two rates to imports from the United States. An example is provided in table nine. The duties paid on imports from the United States are highlighted in green.

Table 9. KORUS FTA Tariff Schedule Applied to Frozen Skate Products

Product	Tariff Rate	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Frozen Skate (HS0303.82.2000)	MFN	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
	KORUS	24.3%	21.6%	18.9%	16.2%	13.5%	10.8%	8.1%	5.4%	2.7%	0.0%

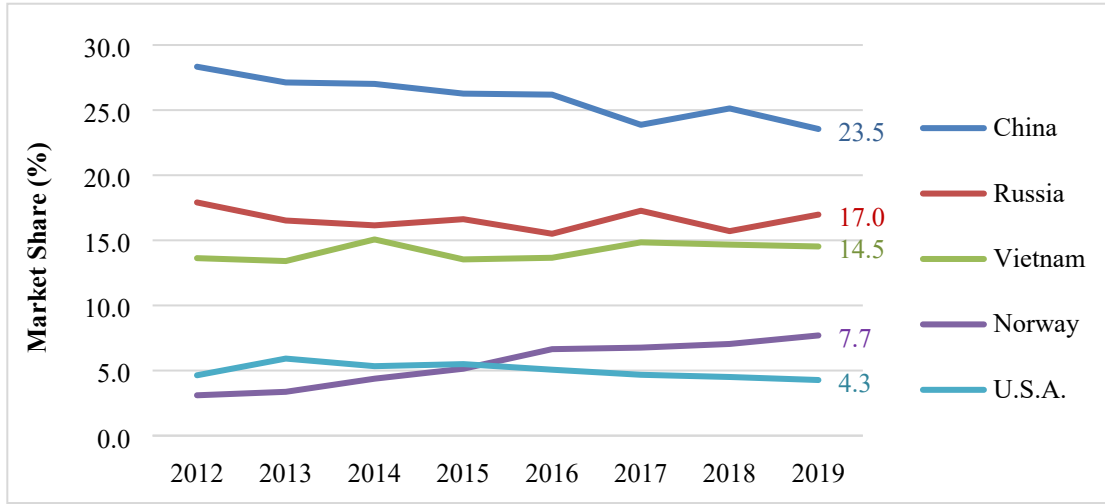
Korea has tried to insulate domestic seafood producers from import competition, particularly from China. “Adjustment tariffs” ranging from 22 to 50 percent were imposed on nine fish species not subject to tariff bindings under WTO agreements. These nine species previously were subject to tariffs ranging from 10 to 20 percent. However, the Korea-China FTA implemented on December 20, 2015, led to a surge in price-competitive seafood imports from China. Frozen Alaska pollack (HS0303670000,

0303699000) is the only U.S. seafood export significantly impacted by adjustment tariffs. Currently the first 7,970 tons of U.S. Alaska pollack exports to Korea enter duty free, while any exports over that amount face a 22 percent adjustment tariff. The quota will gradually increase until trade is unrestricted in 2026.

3. COMPETITORS

Korea imports seafood from about 100 different countries. Major suppliers of fishery products to Korea include China, Russia, Vietnam, Norway, United States, Peru, Thailand, Japan, Canada and Taiwan. The United States is the fifth largest exporter of seafood to Korea. The United States briefly became the fourth largest exporter of seafood in 2012 after Japanese seafood exports dropped following the nuclear power plant accident in Fukushima. However, Norway overtook the United States in 2016 due to strong sales of salmon and mackerel. Despite strong competition, U.S. seafood will likely remain a top choice for Korean consumers as it has established a reputation for good quality and stable supply.

Korea Seafood Imports by Country



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

Korea has entered into new trade agreements with several competing seafood exporters in recent years, increasing competition. As an example, U.S. lobster exports to Korea jumped 50 percent in 2014 after tariffs were cut to eight percent as part of the KORUS FTA. The United States dominated the Korean lobster market that year. However, Canada started to quickly take over market share as tariffs on Canadian lobster fell under the Korea-Canada FTA.

Table 10. Korean Tariff Phase-Out Schedule for Lobster Products under FTA's

Description	Country	Base Rate	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Live, Fresh, Chilled Lobsters (Homarus)	USA	20%	16%	12%	8%	4%	0%	0%
	Canada		20%	20%	20%	13.3%	6.6%	0%
Description	Country	Base Rate	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Frozen Lobsters (Homarus)	USA	20%	16%	12%	8%	4%	0%	0%
	Canada		20%	20%	20%	0%	0%	0%

Table 11. Korean Lobster Imports (Homarus Spp.)

Country	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000	MT
World	93,715	4,500	107,208	4,730	122,709	5,368	120,915	5,253
Canada	59,658	2,869	82,003	3,604	102,153	4,509	102,627	4,538
United States	33,718	1,615	25,128	1,124	20,106	830	17,790	673
Others	339	16	77	2	450	29	498	42

Source: Korea Customs and Trade Development Institute, HS 0306320000, HS0306129000

A dozen countries, including China, Russia, Japan, Norway, Thailand, Chile, Canada, and Indonesia, participate in the Busan International Seafood & Fisheries Expo annually. These competitors exhibit a wide variety of seafood products targeting importers, wholesalers, distributors, retailers, hotels, restaurants and food processors. In 2019, competitors such as Norway, Canada and Japan have put considerable effort into promoting seafood exports to Korean market through NSC (Norway), Trade Commissioner Service (Canada) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries (Japan).

4. MARKETING

Seafood importers generally sell directly to the hotel and the food service industries, and/or to distributors who sell to traditional markets and restaurants. When the volume is large, importers generally sell to retailers such as supermarkets, discount stores and department stores directly. When the volume is small, importers sell to distributors. U.S. suppliers should contact seafood importers to sell their fishery products to Korea.

Consumers like to purchase species they are accustomed to, and importers tend to import species with that have strong consumer demand. Thirty species accounted for more than 97 percent of Korea's seafood imports from the United States in 2019. U.S. exporters can invest in building consumer interest in new species, but most will find it easier and more cost effective to focus on one of the commonly imported fish species.

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 Korea are the Seoul International Seafood Show and the Busan International Seafood and Fisheries Expo.

Seoul International Seafood Show (3S): 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 show was supposed to be held in Seoul on April 16-18, 2020 but was canceled due to the COVID-19 outbreak. Check the [show website](#) for further details.

Busan International Seafood & Fisheries Expo (BIFSE) 2020 will be held in Busan at BEXCO convention center, November 4-6, 2020. It offers an excellent opportunity to explore possible market opportunities in Korea. This show is held in every year in late October or early November and targets importers, wholesalers, distributors, retailers, hotels, restaurants, food processors, and media. Currently, it is the only seafood show held in Korea supported by ATO Seoul. ATO Seoul has been participating in this show for 16 years in cooperation with State Regional Trade Groups and USDA cooperator group such as SUSTA, Food Export USA Northeast and ASMI. Check [BISFE's website](#) for detailed information on the show and contact [ATO Seoul](#) for questions on the USA Pavilion.

SECTION III: FURTHER INFORMATION AND KEY CONTACTS

General information on the Korean market and exporting to Korea can be found in the [2019 Exporter Guide](#). For further information about the Korean market please contact:

U.S. Agricultural Trade Office (ATO)

Local address: Rm 303, Leema B/D, 42, Jongro 1-gil, Jongro-gu, Seoul, Korea 03152

U.S. mailing address: ATO, U.S. Embassy - Seoul, Unit 9600 Box 0050, DPO, AP 96209-0050

Phone: 82-2-6951-6848

Fax: 82-2-720-7921

E-mail: atoseoul@fas.usda.gov

Home Page: www.atoseoul.com

Agricultural Affairs Office, U.S. Embassy Seoul (AAO)

Korean Address: U.S. Embassy, 188 Sejong-daero, Jongro-gu, Seoul, Korea

Telephone: +82-2 397-4297 Fax: +82-2 738-7147

E-mail: agseoul@fas.usda.gov

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

Local address: Rm 303, Leema B/D, 42, Jongro 1-gil, Jongro-gu, Seoul, Korea 03152

Telephone: +82-2 725-5495 Fax: +82-2 725-5496

E-mail: yunhee.kim@aphis.usda.gov Internet Homepage: www.aphis.usda.gov

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[U.S. State Regional Trade Groups \(SRTG\)](#)

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[American Chamber of Commerce \(AMCHAM\)](#)

Korean Government

[Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries \(MOF\)](#)

[Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs \(MAFRA\)](#)

[Ministry of Food and Drug Safety \(MFDS\)](#)

[Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy \(MOTIE\)](#)

[Ministry of Foreign Affairs \(MOFA\)](#)

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Appendix

Table 12. Korea's Total Seafood Imports by Year (\$million)

Year	From World	From USA	U.S. Market Share
2011	3,833	142	3.7%
2012	3,646	169	4.6%
2013	3,565	211	5.9%
2014	4,161	222	5.3%
2015	4,241	233	5.5%
2016	4,502	227	5.1%
2017	4,985	233	4.7%
2018	5,794	261	4.5%
2019	5,431	232	4.3%

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2019

Table 12-1. Korean Seafood Imports from Major Countries (\$million)

Reporting Country: Korea, Republic of Top 15 Ranking	Import			Percent change (2018~2019)
	2017	2018	2019	
China	1,190	1,456	1,279	-12.1%
Russia	861	910	922	1.4%
Vietnam	740	850	789	-7.2%
Norway	337	408	418	2.6%
United States	233	261	232	-11.3%
Peru	100	161	201	24.9%
Thailand	167	177	140	-21.1%
Japan	142	144	133	-7.5%
Canada	99	119	119	0.5%
Taiwan	107	117	107	-8.7%
Chile	104	149	84	-43.7%
Ecuador	67	73	71	-1.9%
Malaysia	34	42	64	49.6%
Argentina	47	64	63	-1.9%
Indonesia	53	58	62	7.7%
Other	705	806	747	-7.3%
Total	4,985	5,794	5,431	-6.3%

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2019

Table 13. Korean Seafood Exports to Major Countries (\$million)

Top 10 Markets	Export		
	2017	2018	2019
Japan	582	564	520
China	271	296	385
United States	180	167	167
Thailand	165	140	131
Vietnam	86	108	123
Hong Kong	44	44	52
France	56	48	40
Italy	45	38	35
Taiwan	16	23	27

Other	226	266	259
Total	1,671	1,695	1,739

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2019

Table 14. Top 30 Fish Imported to Korea from the United States (\$1,000)

Fish Species	HS Code Number	From USA (\$1,000)	From World (\$1,000)	U.S. Market Share
Surimi of Alaska Pollack, Frozen	0304.94.1000	72,804	72,804	100.0%
Other Flat Fish (Excluding Fillets, Livers and Roes), Frozen	0303.39.0000	17,823	81,578	21.8%
Lobsters (Homarus Spp.), Live, Fresh, Or Chilled	0306.32.0000	13,945	69,044	20.2%
Livers, Roes and Milt of Alaska Pollack, Frozen	0303.91.2010	11,380	84,158	13.5%
Fish Fins (Other Than Shark), Heads, Tails, Maws and Other Edible Fish Offals, Frozen	0303.99.0000	10,807	17,119	63.1%
Alaska Pollack (Theragra chalcogramma), Frozen	0303.67.0000	9,507	150,654	6.3%
Atka Mackerel, Frozen	0303.89.9040	8,169	24,052	34.0%
Hagfish, Live	0301.99.7000	7,901	11,738	67.3%
Livers, Roes and Milt of Fish other than Alaska Pollack, Frozen	0303.91.2090	7,056	24,826	28.4%
Other Fish (NESOI), Frozen	0303.89.9099	6,549	41,626	15.7%
Cod (Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus), Frozen	0303.63.0000	6,350	64,522	9.8%
Angler (Monkfish), Frozen	0303.89.9060	6,037	47,481	12.7%
Fillet of Plaice, Frozen	0304.83.1000	5,842	7,837	74.5%
Skates, Frozen	0303.82.2000	5,507	22,126	24.9%
Hagfish (Pacific, Atlantic), Frozen	0303.89.9070	5,129	5,909	86.8%
Fillet of Alaska Pollack (Theragra chalcogramma), Frozen	0304.75.0000	3,910	54,001	7.2%
Lobsters (Homarus Spp.), Including in- shell, Cooked by Steaming or by Boiling in Water, Frozen	0306.12.9000	3,845	51,871	7.4%
Rock fish (including Pacific ocean perch), Frozen	0303.89.9050	2,855	20,782	13.7%
Fillet of Cod (Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus), Frozen	0304.71.0000	2,619	5,613	46.7%
Surimi of Alaska Pollack (Other than Theragra chalcogramma), Frozen	0304.99.1000	2,482	173,310	1.4%
Sea Urchin, Live, Fresh or Chilled	0308.21.0000	2,426	7,369	32.9%
Adductors of Shellfish	0307.92.1000	2,214	13,338	16.6%
Squid, Other, Frozen	0307.43.2090	2,069	247,947	0.8%
Fillet of Other Fish (NESOI), Frozen	0304.89.9000	1,826	29,240	6.2%
Crabs (Other than King Crab and Blue Crab), Frozen	0306.14.9090	1,485	72,808	2.0%
Cold-Water Shrimps and Prawns (Pandalus Spp., Crangon Crangon), Frozen	0306.16.9090	1,456	4,934	29.5%
Other Pacific salmon	0303.12.0000	1,020	30,315	3.4%
Pacific salmon, Atlantic salmon and Danube salmon	0304.81.0000	957	9,889	9.7%
Sable Fish, Frozen	0303.89.1000	509	580	87.8%
Surimi of fish of the families Bregmacerotidae, Euclichthyidae, Gadidae, Macrouridae, Melanonidae, Merlucciidae, Moridae and Muraenolepididae, other than Alaska Pollack (Theragra chalcogramma), Frozen	0304.95.1000	497	497	100.0%
Total		224,976	1,447,968	15.5%

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2019

Table 15. Korean Imports of Fish Roes, Urchin Roes, Caviar and Liver (MT)

Species	2018		2019	
	World	USA	World	USA
Livers, Frozen	99	0	10	1
Roes/AK Pollack, Frozen	14,745	3,385	15,285	2,688
Roes/Other Fish, Frozen	14,149	4,467	12,782	3,487
Caviar and Caviar Substitutes	2,541	7	2,835	1
Total	31,534	7,859	30,912	6,177

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2019

Table 16. Korean Imports of Flatfish (MT)

Species	2018		2019	
	World	U.S.A	World	U.S.A.
Flat Fish, Live / Plaice, Fresh	362	0	554	0
Halibut, Frozen	562	0	384	0
Plaice, Frozen	1,313	17	695	225
Sole, Frozen	506	0	314	0
Others, Frozen	28,778	8,802	30,621	8,657
Total	31,521	8,819	32,568	8,882

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2019

Table 17. Korean Import of Ground Fish (MT)

Species	2018		2019	
	World	USA	World	USA
Cod, Fresh	917	0	815	0
Alaska Pollack, Fresh	3,664	0	2,240	0
Cod, Frozen	19,007	3,534	23,395	2,650
Hake, Frozen	732	376	294	51
Alaska Pollack	196,312	6,135	129,146	6,627
Rockfish (Pacific ocean perch)	10,691	1,267	10,092	1,736
Alaska Pollack, Dried	8,291	28	8,569	11
Total	239,614	11,340	174,551	11,075

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2019

Table 18. Korean Imports of Fillet/Surimi (MT)

Species	2018		2019	
	World	USA	World	USA
Fillet of Alaska Pollack/frozen	19,871	1,288	18,257	1,210
Fillet of Cod/frozen	846	300	896	349
Fillet of Plaice/frozen	1,623	1,375	1,604	1,425
Fillet of Other Fish/frozen	16,115	389	16,321	679
Surimi of Alaska Pollack/frozen	25,404	25,404	21,780	21,780
Other type of fish meat of Alaska Pollack/frozen	410	0	360	33
Surimi of other fish/frozen	116,981	2,028	99,208	916
Other type of fish meat of other fish/fresh or chilled, frozen	948	0	2,148	0
Total	182,198	30,784	160,574	26,392

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2019

Table 19. Korean Imports of Crustaceans (MT)

Species	2018		2019	
	World	USA	World	USA
Frozen lobsters (<i>Homarus spp.</i>)	1,787	61	2,431	98
Frozen peeled cold water shrimps and prawns	8	0	7	0
Frozen other type of shrimps and prawns	54,989	3	56,939	1
Frozen crab meat	0	0	0	0
Frozen king crabs	265	1	90	0
Frozen blue crabs	23,601	0	26,321	30
Frozen other type of crabs	9,170	91	10,977	93
Not frozen lobsters (<i>Homarus spp.</i>)	3,581	769	2,822	575
Live, fresh or chilled shrimps and prawns	302	0	131	0
Salted or in brine shrimps and prawns	18,560	0	18,224	0
Live, fresh or chilled snow crab	7,434	0	7,311	1
Frozen, Salted or in brine Rock Lobster, other sea crawfish, dried shrimps, crabs, etc.	2,909	0	2,583	1
Total	122,606	925	127,836	799

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2019

Table 19-1. Korean Imports of Lobsters (*Homarus Spp.*): Not Frozen

Country	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000	MT
World	73,610	3,633	82,905	3,708	85,552	3,581	69,044	2,822
Canada	43,243	2,106	61,734	2,706	67,777	2,811	55,070	2,246
United States	30,332	1,527	21,116	1,001	17,751	769	13,945	575
Others	35	0	55	1	24	1	29	1

Source: Korea Customs and Trade Development Institute, HS 0306.32.0000

Table 19-2. Korean Imports of Lobsters (*Homarus Spp.*): Frozen

Country	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000	MT
World	20,105	867	24,303	1,022	37,157	1,787	51,871	2,431
Canada	16,415	763	20,269	898	34,376	1,698	47,557	2,292
United States	3,386	88	4,012	123	2,355	61	3,845	98
Others	304	16	22	1	426	28	469	41

Source: Korea Customs and Trade Development Institute, HS 0306.12.9000

Table 20. Korean Imports of Mollusks (MT)

Species	2018		2019	
	World	USA	World	USA
Scallops	6,964	2	7,419	1
Cuttlefish	118,795	396	108,557	884
Octopus	71,655	9	64,992	0
Hard clams, abalones, top shells, pearl oyster, ark shells, cockles, adductors of shellfish, sea urchins, sea cucumbers, hen clams, baby clams, jelly fish	55,799	78	57,542	103
Oysters, mussels	108	0	61	0
Total	253,321	485	238,591	988

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2019

Table 21. Korean Tariff Schedule for Major U.S. Fishery Products Sold to Korea

Description	H.S. Code	2012 Base Rate	2020 KOR-US FTA Rate	Zero-Duty Year
Fish Surimi, Alaska Pollack, frozen	0304.94.1000 0304.99.1000	10%	0%	2014
Other, Flatfish, frozen	0303.39.0000	10%	0% (TRQ 2,832 MT)	2023
			7.5% (Above TRQ)	
Monkfish, frozen	0303.89.9060	10%	2%	2021
Liver, Roe & Milt of Alaska Pollack, frozen	0303.90.2010	10%	0%	2016
Skate, frozen*	0303.82.2000	10%	2.7%	2021
Hagfish (Salad Eel), live	0301.99.7000	10%	0%	2014
Cod, frozen	0303.63.0000	10%	0%	2016
Glass eel, live	0301.92.1000	0%	0%	2012
Alaska Pollack Fish, frozen	0303.67.0000 0303.69.9000	10%	0% (TRQ 7,970 MT)	2026
			10% (Above TRQ)	
Hagfish (Salad Eel), frozen	0303.89.9070	10%	1%	2021
Roes of other fish, frozen	0303.90.2090	10%	0%	2016
Atka mackerel, frozen	0303.89.9040	10%	1%	2021
Fillet, Alaska Pollack, frozen	0304.75.0000	10%	2%	2021
Rock fish, frozen	0303.89.9050	10%	2%	2021
Ray, frozen	0303.82.1000	10%	2%	2021
Sockeye salmon, frozen	0303.11.0000	10%	0%	2012
Fillet, Plaice, frozen	0304.83.1000	10%	2%	2021
Sardines, frozen	0303.53.0000	10%	0%	2016
Sable fish, frozen	0303.89.1000	10%	0%	2016
Adductors of shellfish, frozen	0307.92.1000	20%	4%	2021
Lobsters, other than smoked	0306.12.9000	20%	0%	2016
	0306.22.9000			
Squid, frozen	0307.43.2010	10%	4.7%	2021
Anchovy, dried	0305.54.1000	20%	2%	2021
Fillet, Others, frozen	0304.89.9000	10%	0%	2014
Oyster, frozen	0307.19.1000	20%	0%	2012
Fish Surimi, the families Bregmacerotidae, Euclichthyidae, Gadidae, Macrouridae, other than Alaska Pollack, frozen	0304.95.1000	10%	0%	2016
Other Crabs, frozen, other than smoked (Dungeness Crab)	0306.14.9090	14%	0%	2014
Other Crabs, frozen, other than smoked		14%	2.7%	2021
Fillet, cod, frozen	0304.71.0000	10%	1%	2021
Plaice, frozen	0303.32.0000	10%	2%	2021
Other baby eels, live	0301.92.9010	10%	0%	2012

Source: Korea Customs and Trade Development Institute, Import/Export Customs Clearance General Guidebook of Korea, 2020

Attachments:

No Attachments.