USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Global Agricultural Information Network

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# **Report Name:** Korea Seafood Market Update 2023

**Country:** Korea - Republic of

**Post:** Seoul ATO

**Report Category:** Fishery Products

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**Report Highlights:**

Korean seafood imports totaled $6.47 billion in 2022, up 12.7 percent from the year before. Seafood for human consumption imported from the United States to Korea in 2022 reached $229 million, an increase of 5.6 percent year-to-year. The United States remains the fifth largest seafood exporter to Korea with a 3.5 percent market share. Korean consumers generally see U.S. fishery products as high-quality and unpolluted, but regional competitors often have lower prices.

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## SECTION I: KOREAN SEAFOOD MARKET OVERVIEW

### 1. PRODUCTION

Korean seafood production totaled 3.6 million metric tons in 2022, down 5.7 percent from 2021. Shallow sea aquaculture production (including seaweed), the largest category, decreased 5.4 percent and production from adjacent waters was also down 5.7 percent. Production from distant waters showed the biggest decrease of 8.9 percent and only the inland waters produced more seafood in 2022, showing a 14 percent increase.

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

| Year | Total | Adjacent Waters | Shallow Sea Aquaculture | Distant Waters[1] | Inland Waters |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 3,861 | 912 | 2,410 | 504 | 35 |
| 2020 | 3,711 | 932 | 2,308 | 437 | 34 |
| 2021 | 3,820 | 941 | 2,397 | 439 | 43 |
| 2022 | 3,604 | 887 | 2,268 | 400 | 49 |

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

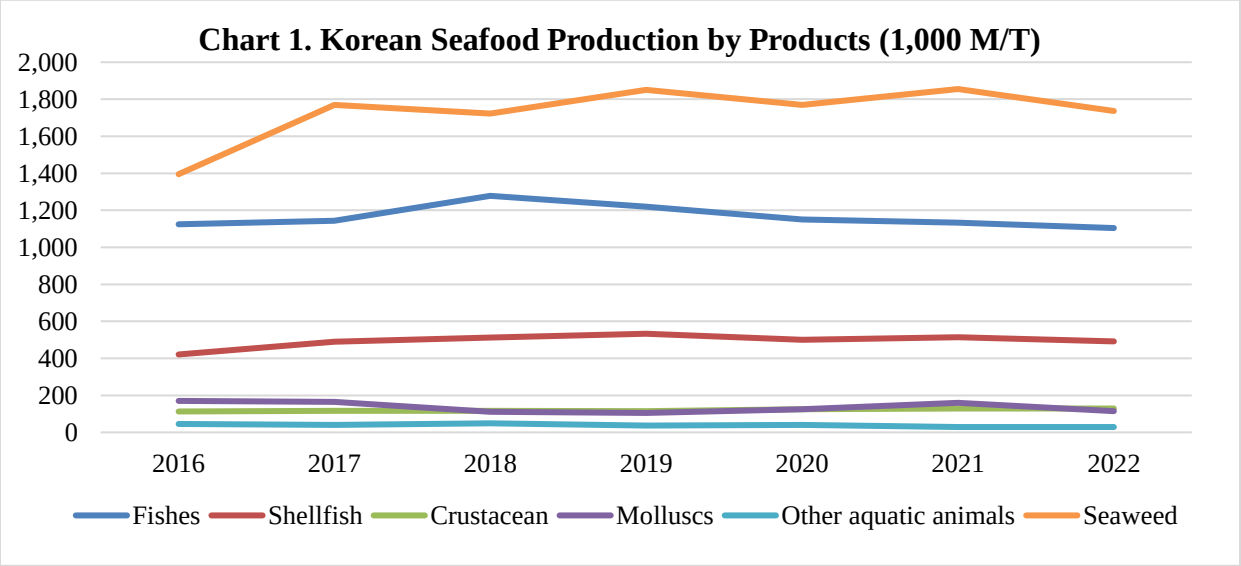
Korean domestic fish production has fluctuated between 100,000-400,000 metric tons over the past seven years. Domestic fish production is not expected to increase significantly in the future due to the depletion of fishery resources in adjacent waters resulting from aggravation of fishing ground environment such as rising water temperature, contamination of sea water, and disappearance of traditionally popular fish species. Bilateral and multilateral fishing accords also limit total harvest and Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) by neighboring countries including Japan and China are being enforced.

The harvest from adjacent waters primarily consists of mackerel, squid, Spanish mackerel, hairtail, horse mackerel, anchovy, croaker, blue mackerel, blue crab, cod, balloon fish, and monkfish.

Seaweed is a common ingredient in Korean dishes and processed foods. Seaweed production overtook fish production by weight in 2016 for the first time and has been expanding rapidly in response to increased consumption and exports of dried, seasoned seaweed (green laver) products to new consumers worldwide thanks to the expansion of K-wave and K-Food.

[1] https://www.iss-foundation.org/glossary/distant-water-fishing-nations/

The local squid catch has dropped significantly in recent years due to changing water temperatures, causing the price of local squid to double, and increasing demand for imported squid. For example, squid (HS 03074) imports surged 42 percent in 2018 to 118,796 metric tons. In 2022, Korea imported 107,986 metric tons of squid to keep meeting the demand. Year to date, domestic catch of squid has drastically dropped by more than 50 percent compared to previous several years' average. Most recently, the squid fishing vessels from Gangwon Province purchased catching quotas from Russia's Federal Agency for Fishery, paying 14 million Korean Won ($10,500) per vessel valid until October 2023. Within the fishing right, one vessel is allowed to catch up to 91 metric tons of squid and 1.8 metric tons of balloon fish.




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 depleted. The Korean government is working to accelerate downsizing of the Korean fishing fleet and has successfully promoted shallow water aquaculture production as an alternative. The aquaculture segment now accounts for 63 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 additional fishing quotas from other countries, including Russia.

The Korean Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) establishes Total Allowable Catch (TAC) limits for 16 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 2020-2023 (Metric Tons)**

| Species | 2020 (July 2020 ~ June 2021) | 2021 (July 2021 ~ June 2022) | 2022 (July 2022 ~ June 2023) | 2023 (July 2023 ~ June 2024) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mackerels | 123,527 | 101,715 | 145,905 | 126,072 |
| Jack mackerels | 29,424 | 31,779 | 41,024 | 41,693 |
| Red snow crabs | 25,516 | 23,273 | 22,283 | 25,587 |
| Snow crabs | 1,036 | 948 | 978 | 978 |
| Purplish Washington clams | 1,507 | 1,491 | 1,289 | 1,039 |
| Pen shells | 8,582 | 6,797 | 6,905 | 8,416 |
| Horned turban | 1,209 | 975 | 1,539 | 1,772 |
| Blue crabs | 5,033 | 5,102 | 5,444 | 7,059 |
| Squids | 89,078 | 83,834 | 85,590 | 81,075 |
| Sailfin sandfish | 2,196 | 3,207 | 2,787 | 2,301 |
| Mottled Skate | 447 | 789 | 802 | 3,668 |
| Hairtails | 21,350 | 30,126 | 48,908 | 55,616 |
| Manila clams | 1,638 | 1,056 | 882 | 4,034 |
| Yellow corvina | 22,935 | 27,723 | 55,303 | 49,897 |
| Spanish Mackerel | 27,876 | 26,036 | 31,020 | 27,253 |
| Anchovies | | | 116,904 | 117,504 |
| Total | 360,145 | 359,728 | 567,563 | 553,964 |

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

Korean seafood processors produced 1.3 million tons of processed seafood products in 2022, down 5.4 percent from 2021, facing higher production costs due to rising raw material costs. The downward trend seems partly due to a contraction in consumption caused by high consumer prices and to the export slowdown as a result of global economic downturn.

**Table 3. Korean Production of Processed Seafood**

| Year | Production (MT) | Value (Million K/Won) |
|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| 2019 | 1,085,523 | 6,063,543 |
| 2020 | 1,305,415 | 6,220,074 |
| 2021 | 1,373,402 | 7,155,468 |
| 2022 | 1,299,740 | 7,027,692 |

Source: Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) Data Portal (www.mof.go.kr/statPortal/)

## 2. CONSUMPTION

Korean per capita fish and shellfish consumption has been steady over the last decade despite declining consumption by young consumers. Per capita seaweed consumption has nearly doubled over the last decade.

**Table 4. Korean Annual Per Capita Consumption of Seafood Products (Kg)**

| Product Category | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 (est.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fish and Shellfish | 41.6 | 38.5 | 36.3 | 38.2 | 41.8 | 42.0 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 39.7 |
| Seaweed | 16.9 | 18.6 | 21.1 | 27.7 | 26.6 | 28.1 | 27.1 | 28.0 | 26.7 |
| Total (kg/year) | 58.5 | 57.1 | 57.4 | 65.9 | 68.4 | 70.1 | 67.8 | 68.4 | 66.4 |

Source: Korea Rural Economy Institute (KREI) 2021 Food Balance Sheet, KMI Fishery Outlook 2023

Korean consumers believe fresh fish taste better than frozen fish even after cooking, so they eat fresh, chilled, and frozen fish in order of preference. Accordingly, fresh, or chilled fish tend to be substantially more expensive than frozen fish.

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

In Korea, demand for precooked and prepackaged convenient foods is growing quickly. This includes processed ready-to-eat seafood products and Home Meal Replacement (HMR) products incorporating seafood ingredients. The convenience trend is driven by a steady rise in the labor participation rate for women and the increasing number of one-member households. The factory-processed kits simplify the handling of seafood ingredients and minimize the fishy smell during preparation. The government projected that seafood HMR sales will grow an average 14 percent annually by the year 2030. As of 2021, the estimated share of imported seafood was 68 percent of total ingredients[2].

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. 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 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

[2] Korea Maritime Institute, Fishery Outlook 2023

yellow corvina), mackerel (from Norway), Atka mackerel (from Russia), shrimp (from Vietnam), frozen Alaska pollack (from Russia), and farmed salmon (from Norway).

Until recently, the Korean seafood industry had been successfully promoting seafood as a healthy alternative source of protein to red meat. Seafood consumption has continued to grow despite stagnant production, growing, on average, 3.5 percent a year between 2000 and 2018, compared to an average growth of three percent for meat products. Seafood businesses have also worked to diversify fish products, improve quality, and research new processing technologies.

However, among Korean consumers, there is a growing concern that the release of wastewater from the damaged Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station will impact the health of marine products from the neighboring ocean in the near future. In a public survey by pollster Media Research done in July 2023, more than 60 percent of respondents said they would cut back or stop consuming seafood once the water discharge started, despite government assurances that it would closely monitor the release.

To protect local seafood industry from the slump in the seafood sales, the Korean government reported that it had found no scientific or technical problems with the release which began in August 2023, but public concern remains very high over the possible ocean contamination and aggravated seafood safety as a result.

Unlike China, the largest importer of Japanese seafood, which banned all imports of seafood from Japan, Korea is only banning imports of seafood from 8 Japanese provinces including Fukushima. Instead, the Korean government is taking measures to assess the radiation levels in imported seafood, regardless of its origin. The government's goal is to demonstrate and ensure the safety of seafood and the results of every analysis will be made public on the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety (MFDS)'s Radiation Safety Website on a daily basis.

Post will keep close eyes on the situation and constantly checkup the trends of seafood consumption and changing trade volumes for upcoming months and years.

## SECTION II: TRADE, TARIFFS, COMPETITORS AND MARKETING

### 1. TRADE

Growing domestic demand and limited supplies have made Korea a net importer of seafood since 2001. In 2022 Korea imported $4.2 billion more in seafood than it exported. Korean seafood imports are expected to continue growing, creating opportunities for U.S. seafood exporters. Korea's largest seafood

export in 2022 was tuna ($272 million) and, as one of the categories of sea-originated product, Korean seaweed export value was also high ($274 million).

The following table shows the country's self-sufficiency of seafood for the last seven years.

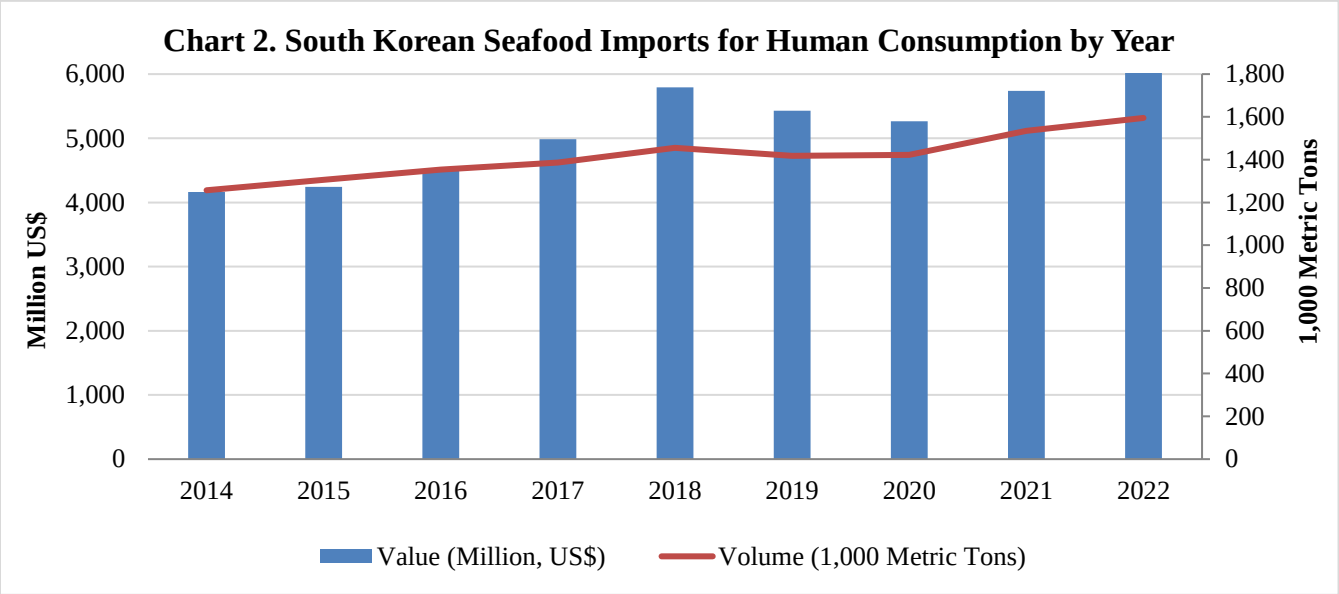
**Table 5. Korean Seafood Demand and Supply (Unit: 1,000 tons)**

| Total | Domestic Consumption | Domestic Production | Self-sufficiency rate |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2016 | 4,583 | 3,270 | 71.4% |
| 2017 | 5,696 | 3,728 | 65.4% |
| 2018 | 5,461 | 3,760 | 68.9% |
| 2019 | 5,590 | 3,820 | 68.3% |
| 2020 | 5,114 | 3,711 | 72.6% |
| 2021 | 5,399 | 3,820 | 70.8% |
| 2022 (est.) | 5,238 | 3,604 | 68.8% |

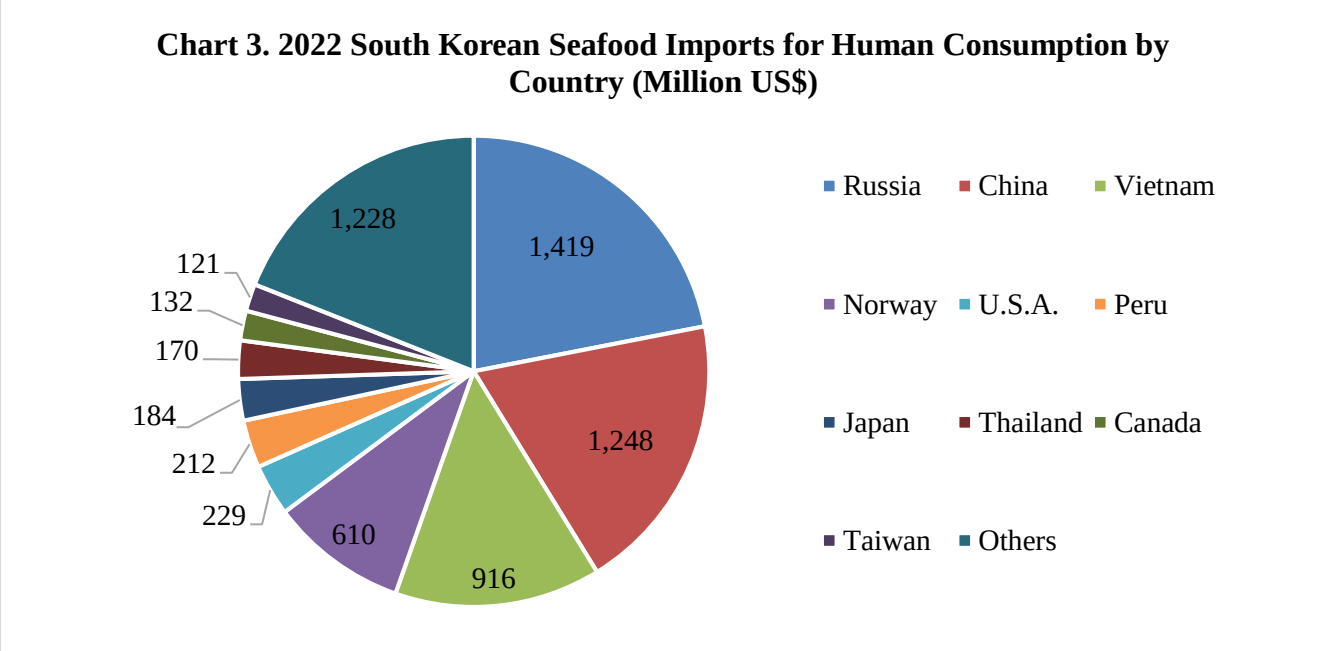
Source: Korea Rural Economy Institute (KREI) 2021 Food Balance Sheet, KMI Fishery Outlook 2023

## World Trade

According to import statistics provided by the Korea International Trade Association (KITA) based on the Korea Customs Service (KCS) customs clearance data, Korea's seafood imports for human consumption from all origins totaled $6.47 billion in 2022, up 12.7 percent from 2021. Russia was the largest supplier, exporting $1.4 billion in seafood to Korea in 2022. China was the second largest supplier, followed by Vietnam, Norway, and the United States. The largest import categories by value in 2022 were other shrimps & prawns peeled, frozen Alaska pollack, Atlantic salmon, other squid, live snow crabs, live king crabs, tuna fillets, frozen webfoot octopus, other fish surimi, and frozen poulp squid. The largest imports by volume were frozen Alaska pollack, other fish surimi, other squid, sardine, mackerel, other shrimps & prawns peeled, Pacific salmon, cod, herring, and sand lance.




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




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

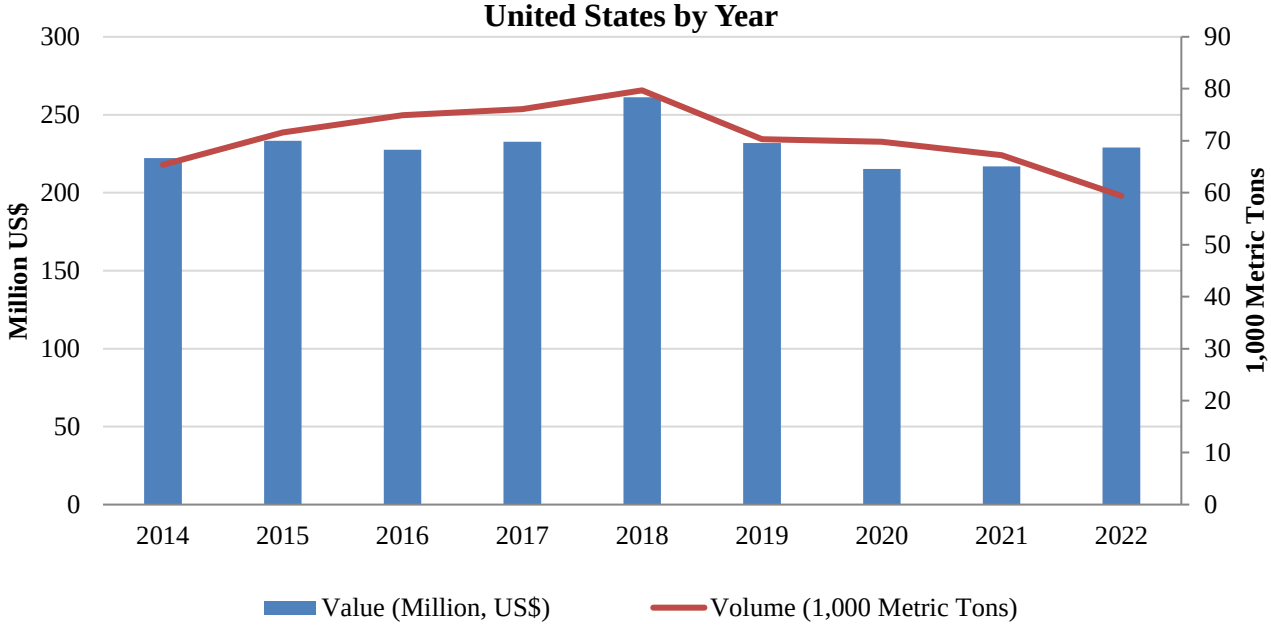
## Imports of U.S. Seafood

According to the Global Agricultural Trade System (GATS), the United States exported $437 million in fishery products to South Korea in 2022. However, a large portion was transshipped to third countries, especially China and Japan, and did not enter Korea.

Based on KCS customs clearance data on a CIF basis, Korea imported $229 million worth of U.S. seafood in 2022, up slightly from 2021. U.S. market share remained around four percent. The top ten seafood imports from the United States by value in 2022 were Alaska pollack surimi, flat fish, roes, and milt of fish other than Alaska pollack, fish fins/heads/tails/maws/other edible fish offal, frozen Alaska pollack fish, fillet of plaice, live hagfish, other fish frozen, cod, and live lobster. The top ten imports by volume were Alaska pollack surimi, frozen Alaska pollack fish, roes, and milt of fish other than Alaska pollack, other fish frozen, fish fins/heads/tails/maws/other edible fish offal, cod, Atka mackerel, fillet of plaice, rock fish, and frozen hagfish.

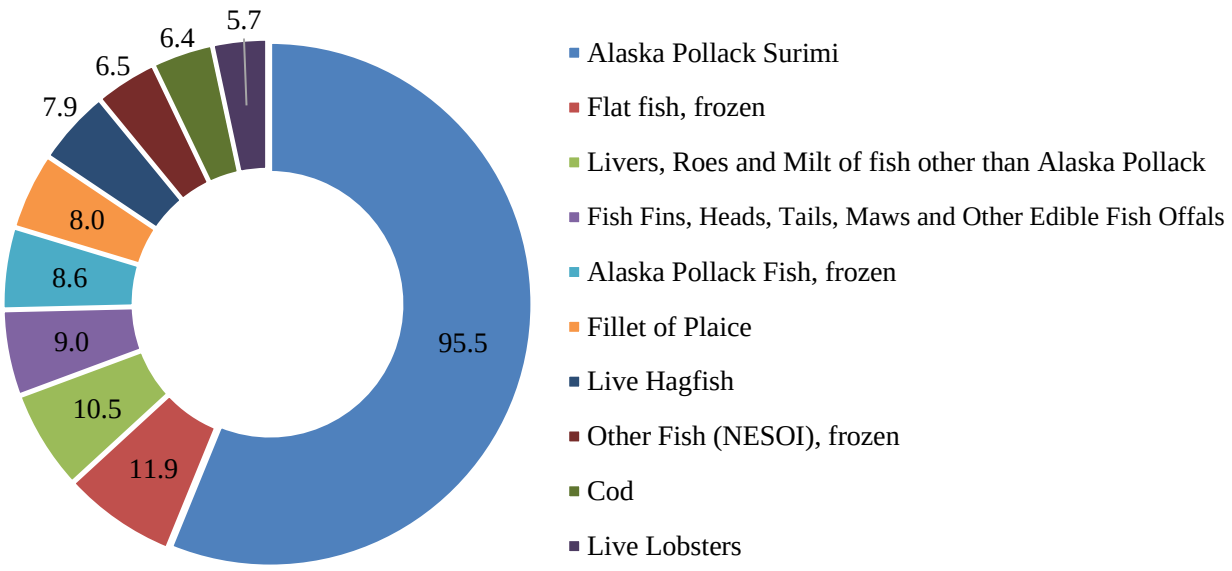
Price, quality, and shipping efficiency are the most important factors for U.S. seafood exports to Korea. U.S. seafood products are generally considered high quality but tend to be more expensive than other regional competitors. As a result, Korea primarily imports premium products at lower volumes from the United States. An example is Alaska pollock surimi, which enjoys a reputation for high quality but has relatively smaller supply in Korea, compared to Russian products with strong price competitiveness.

**Chart 4. South Korean Seafood Imports for Human Consumption from the United States by Year**




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

**Chart 5. 2022 Top 10 Korean Seafood Imports for Human Consumption from the United States in 10 Digit HS Code (Million US$)**




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

Note: The chart only covers seafood products fit for human consumption. The listed 10 seafood products accounted for 74 percent of Korea's seafood imports from the United States. As a separate note, HS Code 2301.20.1000 (Flours, Meals, and Pellets of Fish or of Crustaceans, Mollusks, or other aquatic invertebrates) was imported in high value in 2022 ($7.1 million) as feed ingredient.

## 2. TARIFFS & QUOTAS

U.S seafood has benefited from the elimination of import duties under the KORUS FTA, with non-FTA rates ranging from 5 to 20 percent. Customs duties for fishery products imported from the United States were either cut to zero when the agreement went into effect in 2012 or phased out over 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-served basis. The duty-free allotments 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 6. 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) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | |

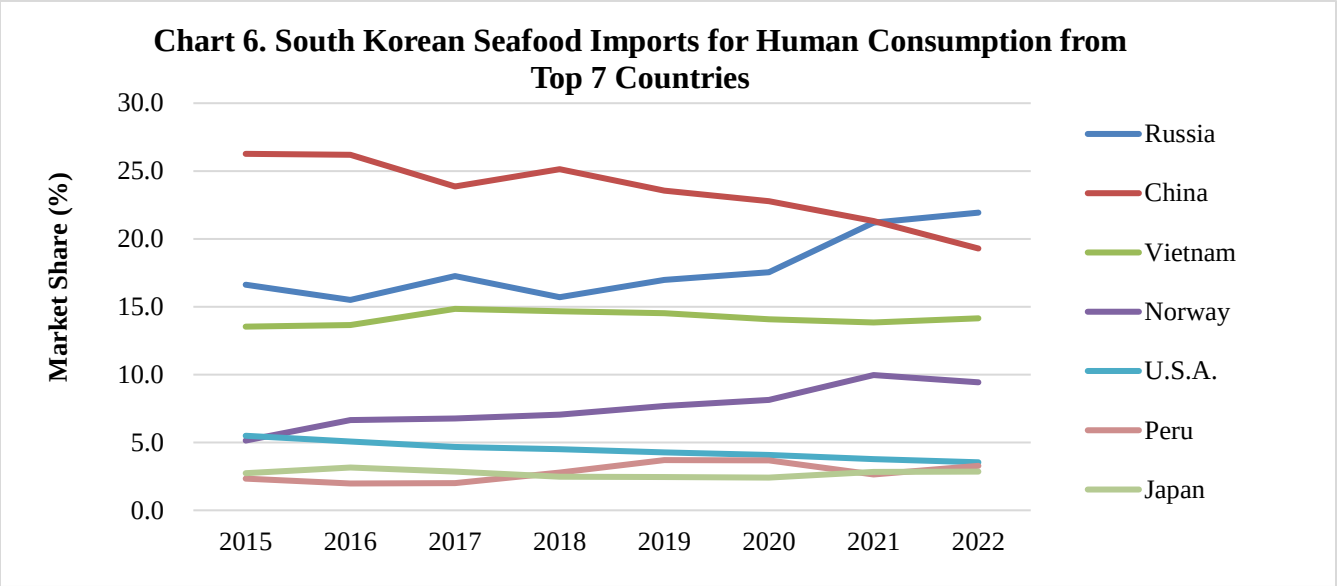
According to the Table 6, any U.S. Alaska pollack fish imported to Korea out of the quota amounts set for year 2024 and 2025, are still subject to 10 percent of basic tariff rate.

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 10,322 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 Russia, China, Vietnam, Norway, United States, Peru, Japan, Thailand, 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 remained a top choice for Korean consumers as it has established a reputation for good quality and stable supply.

However, Korean consumers' stress over the seafood safety after Fukushima water release in August 2023 is getting worse and may impact the country's demand on seafood in general and/or seafood imported from countries neighboring Pacific Ocean. Some Korean seafood industry experts predict that the imports of seafood from the north-Atlantic Ocean may increase but to date, there is no supporting data officially available.




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, which went into effect in 2014.

A dozen countries, including China, Russia, Japan, Norway, Thailand, Chile, Canada, and Indonesia, have participated 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. The U.S. Agricultural Trade Office in Seoul organized a U.S. pavilion at the 2022 Busan International Seafood and Fisheries Expo, partnering with Food Export USA Northeast and the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute to showcase U.S. seafood. Most exporting countries still reduced their in-person participation in the 2022 show due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. Now that these restrictions have ended, many competitors such as Norway, Canada, and Japan are expected to redouble efforts to promote their seafood exports in the Korean market.

## 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 directly to retailers such as supermarkets, discount stores and department stores. 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 that have strong consumer demand. Thirty species accounted for more than 98 percent of Korea's seafood imports from the United States in 2022. 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 2023 show was held in-person in Seoul and the 2024 show will be held on May 15-17, 2024. Check the show website for further details.

**Busan International Seafood & Fisheries Expo (BIFSE) 2023** will be held in Busan at the BEXCO convention center, November 1-3, 2023. 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 participated in this show for 18 years in cooperation with State Regional Trade Groups and USDA cooperator group such as Southern United States Trade Association (SUSTA), Food Export USA Northeast and Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute (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 2022 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@state.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@state.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@usda.gov Internet Homepage: www.aphis.usda.gov

**USDA Cooperators, States, 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)

**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)

## APPENDIX: KOREAN SEAFOOD FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION TRADE STATISTICS

**Table A1. Korea's Total Seafood Imports by Year ($million)**

| Year | From World | From USA | U.S. Market Share |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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% |
| 2020 | 5,267 | 215 | 4.1% |
| 2021 | 5,739 | 217 | 3.8% |
| 2022 | 6,469 | 229 | 3.5% |

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2022

**Table A1-1. Korean Seafood Imports from Major Countries ($million)**

| Reporting Country: Korea, Republic of Top 15 Ranking | Import | | | Percent change (2021~2022) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | |
| Russia | 924 | 1,217 | 1,419 | 16.6% |
| China | 1,200 | 1,224 | 1,248 | 2.0% |
| Vietnam | 742 | 795 | 916 | 15.3% |
| Norway | 429 | 572 | 610 | 6.6% |
| **United States** | **215** | **217** | **229** | **5.6%** |
| Peru | 194 | 151 | 212 | 40.2% |
| Japan | 127 | 163 | 184 | 13.4% |
| Thailand | 150 | 191 | 170 | -10.9% |
| Canada | 94 | 113 | 132 | 17.0% |
| Taiwan | 74 | 129 | 121 | -6.0% |
| Hong Kong | 100 | 32 | 112 | 249.4% |
| Chile | 87 | 35 | 101 | 188.6% |
| Indonesia | 68 | 65 | 72 | 11.0% |
| Spain | 28 | 39 | 68 | 73.7% |
| Ecuador | 56 | 78 | 62 | -20.6% |
| Other | 779 | 719 | 813 | 13.1% |
| Total | 5,267 | 5,739 | 6,469 | 12.7% |

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2022

**Table A2. Korea's Total Seafood Exports by Year ($million)**

| Year | To World | To USA |
|---|---|---|
| 2014 | 1,642 | 133 |
| 2015 | 1,481 | 146 |
| 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 |

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2022

**Table A2-1. Korean Seafood Exports to Major Countries ($million)**

| **Reporting Country: Korea, Republic of Top 10 Ranking** | Export | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| China | 331 | 576 | 795 |
| Japan | 454 | 455 | 453 |
| **United States** | **156** | **210** | **249** |
| Vietnam | 112 | 130 | 164 |
| Thailand | 121 | 91 | 125 |
| France | 31 | 58 | 66 |
| Hong Kong | 51 | 46 | 60 |
| Italy | 34 | 52 | 47 |
| Indonesia | 9 | 20 | 42 |
| Other | 236 | 308 | 316 |
| Total | 1,534 | 1,947 | 2,317 |

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2022

**Table A3-1. Top 20 Fish Imported to Korea from USA in 2022 (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 (Theragra chalcogramma), Frozen | 0304.94.1000 | 95,513 | 100,241 | 95.3% |
| Other Flat Fish (Excluding Fillets, Livers and Roes), Frozen | 0303.39.0000 | 11,907 | 55,384 | 21.5% |
| Livers, Roes and Milt of Fish other than Alaska Pollack, Frozen | 0303.91.2090 | 10,489 | 41,390 | 25.3% |
| Fish Fins (Other Than Shark), Heads, Tails, Maws and Other Edible Fish Offals, Frozen | 0303.99.0000 | 8,994 | 18,932 | 47.5% |
| Alaska Pollack (Theragra chalcogramma), Frozen | 0303.67.0000 | 8,581 | 352,662 | 2.4% |
| Fillet of Plaice, Frozen | 0304.83.1000 | 8,043 | 10,846 | 74.2% |
| Hagfish, Live | 0301.99.7000 | 7,906 | 8,813 | 89.7% |
| Other Fish (NESOI), Frozen | 0303.89.9099 | 6,512 | 51,829 | 12.6% |
| Cod (Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus), Frozen | 0303.63.0000 | 6,380 | 121,223 | 5.3% |
| Lobsters (Homarus Spp.), Live, Fresh, Or Chilled | 0306.32.0000 | 5,716 | 55,128 | 10.4% |
| Hagfish (Pacific, Atlantic), Frozen | 0303.89.9070 | 5,270 | 7,059 | 74.7% |
| Fillet of Alaska Pollack (Theragra chalcogramma), Frozen | 0304.75.0000 | 5,092 | 71,060 | 7.2% |
| Atka Mackerel, Frozen | 0303.89.9040 | 4,988 | 20,191 | 24.7% |
| Livers, Roes and Milt of Alaska Pollack, Frozen | 0303.91.2010 | 4,005 | 92,514 | 4.3% |
| Sea Urchin, Live, Fresh or Chilled | 0308.21.0000 | 3,542 | 15,236 | 23.2% |
| Skates, Frozen | 0303.82.2000 | 3,516 | 17,473 | 20.1% |
| Cold-Water Shrimps and Prawns (Pandalus Spp., Crangon Crangon), Frozen | 0306.16.9090 | 3,266 | 21,346 | 15.3% |
| Other | 0307.43.2090 | 3,179 | 222,016 | 1.4% |
| Fillet of Other Fish (NESOI), Frozen | 0304.89.9000 | 3,099 | 18,784 | 16.5% |
| Rock fish (including pacific ocean perch), Frozen | 0303.89.9050 | 2,847 | 20,953 | 13.6% |
| **Total** | | **208,845** | **1,323,080** | 15.8% |

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2022

**Table A3-2. Top 20 Fish Imported to Korea from USA in 2022 (In Quantity, MT)**

| Fish Species | HS Code Number | From USA (1,000 Kg) | From World (1,000 Kg) | U.S. Market Share |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Surimi of Alaska Pollack (Theragra chalcogramma), Frozen | 0304.94.1000 | 21,627 | 23,084 | 93.7% |
| Alaska Pollack (Theragra chalcogramma), Frozen | 0303.67.0000 | 5,176 | 323,758 | 1.6% |
| Livers, Roes and Milt of Fish other than Alaska Pollack, Frozen | 0303.91.2090 | 2,890 | 12,651 | 22.8% |
| Other Fish (NESOI), Frozen | 0303.89.9099 | 2,536 | 26,210 | 9.7% |
| Fish Fins (Other Than Shark), Heads, Tails, Maws and Other Edible Fish Offals, Frozen | 0303.99.0000 | 2,341 | 5,157 | 45.4% |
| Cod (Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus), Frozen | 0303.63.0000 | 2,173 | 32,550 | 6.7% |
| Atka Mackerel, Frozen | 0303.89.9040 | 1,937 | 9,823 | 19.7% |
| Fillet of Plaice, Frozen | 0304.83.1000 | 1,840 | 2,157 | 85.3% |
| Rock fish (including pacific ocean perch), Frozen | 0303.89.9050 | 1,625 | 9,585 | 17.0% |
| Hagfish (Pacific, Atlantic), Frozen | 0303.89.9070 | 1,576 | 2,088 | 75.5% |
| Fillet of Alaska Pollack (Theragra chalcogramma), Frozen | 0304.75.0000 | 1,222 | 21,406 | 5.7% |
| Squid, Other, Frozen | 0307.43.2090 | 1,220 | 99,171 | 1.2% |
| Cold-Water Shrimps and Prawns (Pandalus Spp., Crangon Crangon), Frozen | 0306.16.9090 | 1,150 | 2,551 | 45.1% |
| Hagfish, Live | 0301.99.7000 | 789 | 885 | 89.2% |
| Fillet of Other Fish (NESOI), Frozen | 0304.89.9000 | 702 | 4,090 | 17.2% |
| Skates, Frozen | 0303.82.2000 | 687 | 3,553 | 19.3% |
| Livers, Roes and Milt of Alaska Pollack, Frozen | 0303.91.2010 | 630 | 12,999 | 4.8% |
| Angler (Monkfish), Frozen | 0303.89.9060 | 614 | 24,903 | 2.5% |
| Pacific salmon(Oncorhynchus nerka, Oncorhynchus gorbuscha, Oncorhynchus keta, Oncorhynchus tschawytscha, Oncorhynchus kisutch, Oncorhynchus masou and Oncorhynchus rhodurus), Atlantic salmon(Salmo salar) and Danube salmon(Hucho hucho) | 0304.81.0000 | 414 | 1,211 | 34.2% |
| Fillet of Cod (Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus), Frozen | 0304.71.0000 | 219 | 977 | 22.4% |
| **Total** | | **51,368** | **618,809** | 8.3% |

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2022

**Table A4. Korean Imports of Fish Roes, Urchin Roes, Caviar and Livers by Country of Origin (MT)**

| 2021 | | 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **USA** | **4,814** | **USA** | **3,525** |
| Russia | 21,261 | Russia | 21,281 |
| Norway | 1,006 | Norway | 1,428 |
| Iceland | 725 | Iceland | 823 |
| New Zealand | 626 | Peru | 538 |
| Peru | 354 | New Zealand | 380 |
| Others | 840 | Others | 783 |
| | | | |
| Total | 29,626 | Total | 28,758 |

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2022

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

| Species | 2022 H.S. Code | 2021 | | 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | World | USA | World | USA |
| Livers, Frozen | 0303.91.1000 | 73 | 2 | 68 | 0 |
| Roes/AK Pollack, Frozen | 0303.91.2010 | 15,731 | 2,484 | 12,999 | 630 |
| Roes/Other Fish, Frozen | 0303.91.2090 | 11,250 | 2,327 | 12,651 | 2,890 |
| Caviar and Caviar Substitutes | 1604.31.0000 | 2,571 | 1 | 3,040 | 5 |
| Total | | 29,626 | 4,814 | 28,758 | 3,525 |

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2022

**Table A5. Korean Imports of Flatfish by Country of Origin (MT)**

| 2021 | | 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **USA** | **6,399** | **USA** | **6,389** |
| Russia | 16,197 | Russia | 13,409 |
| China | 2,395 | China | 2,144 |
| Guinea | 1,689 | Guinea | 1,581 |
| Senegal | 488 | Senegal | 409 |
| Italy | 213 | Sierra Leone | 313 |
| Others | 888 | Others | 673 |
| | | | |
| Total | 28,269 | Total | 24,918 |

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2022

**Table A5-1. Korean Imports of Flatfish by HS Code (MT)**

| Species | 2022 H.S. Code | 2021 | | 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | World | U.S.A. | World | U.S.A. |
| Flat Fish, Live / Plaice, Fresh | 0301.99.8000<br>0302.22.0000 | 614 | 0 | 449 | 0 |
| Halibut, Frozen | 0303.31.0000 | 679 | 5 | 451 | 0 |
| Plaice, Frozen | 0303.32.0000 | 235 | 0 | 490 | 14 |
| Sole, Frozen | 0303.33.0000 | 532 | 0 | 414 | 0 |
| Others, Frozen | 0303.39.0000 | 26,209 | 6,394 | 23,114 | 6,375 |
| Total | | 28,269 | 6,399 | 24,918 | 6,389 |

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2022

**Table A6. Korean Imports of Ground Fish by Country of Origin (MT)**

| 2021 | | 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **USA** | **11,765** | **USA** | **8,974** |
| Russia | 295,236 | RUSSIA | 347,076 |
| Portugal | 4,343 | Portugal | 4,673 |
| Japan | 1,798 | Japan | 1,814 |
| Norway | 1,481 | Netherlands | 1,515 |
| Others | 4,580 | Others | 5,169 |
| Total | 319,203 | Total | 369,221 |

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2022

**Table A6-1. Korean Import of Ground Fish by HS Code (MT)**

| Species | 2022 H.S. Code | 2021 | | 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | World | USA | World | USA |
| Cod, Fresh | 0302.51.0000 | 290 | 0 | 480 | 0 |
| Alaska Pollack, Fresh | 0302.55.0000 | 1,658 | 0 | 1,628 | 0 |
| Cod, Frozen | 0303.63.0000 | 34,934 | 2,365 | 32,550 | 2,173 |
| Hake, Frozen | 0303.66.0000 | 71 | 0 | 1,205 | 0 |
| Alaska Pollack | 0303.67.0000 | 263,182 | 7,276 | 323,758 | 5,176 |
| Rockfish (Pacific ocean | 0303.89.9050 | 11,489 | 2,124 | 9,585 | 1,625 |
| Alaska Pollack, Dried | 0305.59.3000 | 7,579 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Total | | 319,203 | 11,765 | 369,221 | 8,974 |

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2022

**Table A7. Korean Imports of Fillet/Surimi by Country of Origin (MT)**

| 2021 | | 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **USA** | **27,950** | **USA** | 26,239 |
| Vietnam | 56,166 | Vietnam | 53,296 |
| China | 35,267 | China | 50,895 |
| Russia | 24,783 | Russia | 23,202 |
| Norway | 5,917 | India | 6,430 |
| India | 5,427 | Norway | 5,508 |
| Indonesia | 4,468 | Indonesia | 4,056 |
| Pakistan | 2,421 | Pakistan | 2,122 |
| Thailand | 1,251 | Thailand | 1,779 |
| Others | 9,000 | Others | 10,099 |
| | | | |
| Total | 172,650 | Total | 183,626 |

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2022

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

| Species | 2022 H.S. Code | 2021 | | 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | World | USA | World | USA |
| Fillet of Alaska Pollack/frozen | 0304.75.0000 | 24,596 | 1,242 | 21,406 | 1,222 |
| Fillet of Cod/frozen | 0304.71.0000 | 876 | 187 | 977 | 219 |
| Fillet of Plaice/frozen | 0304.83.1000 | 1,661 | 1,483 | 2,157 | 1,840 |
| Fillet of Other Fish/frozen | 0304.72.0000, 0304.73.0000<br>0304.74.0000, 0304.79.0000<br>0304.81.0000, 0304.82.0000<br>0304.83.9000, 0304.84.0000<br>0304.85.0000, 0304.86.0000<br>0304.87.XXXX<br>0304.88.XXXX<br>0304.89.XXXX | 18,161 | 1,010 | 20,365 | 1,127 |
| Surimi of Alaska Pollack/frozen | 0304.94.1000 | 24,307 | 24,007 | 23,084 | 21,627 |
| Other type of fish meat of Alaska Pollack/frozen | 0304.94.9000 | 264 | 20 | 798 | 43 |
| Surimi of other fish/frozen | 0304.95.1000, 0304.99.1000 | 101,836 | 0 | 114,298 | 161 |
| Other type of fish meat of other fish/fresh or chilled, frozen | 0304.91.9000, 0304.92.9000<br>0304.93.9000, 0304.95.9000<br>0304.99.9000 | 949 | 1 | 541 | 0 |
| Total | | 172,650 | 27,950 | 183,626 | 26,239 |

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2022

**Table A8. Korean Imports of Crustaceans by Country of Origin (MT)**

| 2021 | | 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **USA** | **412** | **USA** | **229** |
| Vietnam | 34,112 | Vietnam | 38,357 |
| China | 33,190 | China | 23,520 |
| Ecuador | 12,131 | Russia | 13,374 |
| Russia | 9,527 | Canada | 4,049 |
| Malaysia | 4,606 | India | 3,036 |
| Canada | 3,825 | Pakistan | 2,495 |
| Thailand | 3,222 | Bahrain | 2,275 |
| India | 2,420 | Tunisia | 2,172 |
| Bahrain | 1,819 | Thailand | 1,481 |
| Others | 13,316 | Others | 4,431 |
| | | | |
| Total | 118,580 | Total | 95,419 |

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2022

**Table A8-1. Korean Imports of Crustaceans by HS Code (MT)**

| Species | 2022 H.S. Code | 2021 | | 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | World | USA | World | USA |
| Frozen lobsters (*Homarus spp.*) | 0306.12.9000 | 1,843 | 26 | 2,244 | 19 |
| Frozen peeled cold-water shrimps and prawns | 0306.16.1090 | 15 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Frozen other type of shrimps and prawns | 0306.17.1090<br>0306.17.9090 | 61,428 | 0 | 44,206 | 0 |
| Frozen crab meat | 0306.14.1090 | 52 | 0 | 112 | 0 |
| Frozen king crabs | 0306.14.2090 | 103 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Frozen blue crabs | 0306.14.3090 | 17,107 | 0 | 12,868 | 0 |
| Frozen other type of crabs | 0306.14.9090 | 11,594 | 90 | 12,997 | 16 |
| Not frozen lobsters (*Homarus spp.*) | 0306.32.0000 | 2,293 | 292 | 1,985 | 194 |
| Live, fresh or chilled shrimps and prawns | 0306.35.0000, 0306.36.0000 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Salted or in brine shrimps and prawns | 0306.95.1030, 0306.95.9030 | 14,382 | 0 | 9,658 | 0 |
| Live, fresh or chilled snow crab | 0306.33.2000 | 7,768 | 3 | 9,587 | 0 |
| Frozen, Salted or in brine Rock Lobster, other sea crawfish, dried shrimps, crabs, etc. | 0306.11.9000, 0306.91.3000<br>0306.93.2000, 0306.95.1020<br>0306.95.9020, 0306.99.2000 | 2,039 | 0 | 1,717 | 0 |
| Total | | 118,580 | 412 | 95,419 | 229 |

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2022

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

| Country | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $1,000 | MT | $1,000 | MT | $1,000 | MT | $1,000 | MT |
| World | 69,044 | 2,822 | 56,392 | 2,612 | 67,555 | 2,293 | 55,128 | 1,985 |
| Canada | 55,070 | 2,246 | 46,893 | 2,178 | 58,666 | 2,001 | 49,405 | 1,791 |
| United States | 13,945 | 575 | 9,483 | 433 | 8,860 | 292 | 5,716 | 194 |
| Others | 29 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 29 | 0 | 7 | 0 |

Source: Korea Customs and Trade Development Institute, HS 0306.32.0000

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

| Country | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $1,000 | MT | $1,000 | MT | $1,000 | MT | $1,000 | MT |
| World | 51,871 | 2,431 | 32,928 | 1,598 | 41,739 | 1,843 | 67,694 | 2,244 |
| Canada | 47,557 | 2,292 | 31,126 | 1,539 | 40,310 | 1,817 | 66,792 | 2,225 |
| United States | 3,845 | 98 | 1,783 | 56 | 1,428 | 26 | 901 | 19 |
| Others | 469 | 41 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Source: Korea Customs and Trade Development Institute, HS 0306.12.9000

**Table A9. Korean Imports of Mollusks by Country of Origin (MT)**

| 2021 | | 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **USA** | **2,787** | **USA** | **1,393** |
| China | 108,079 | China | 112,893 |
| Vietnam | 33,252 | Vietnam | 32,347 |
| Peru | 31,744 | Peru | 24,319 |
| Chile | 11,042 | Chile | 14,921 |
| Japan | 10,783 | Japan | 12,796 |
| Argentina | 8,721 | Thailand | 7,905 |
| Thailand | 7,652 | Russia | 6,485 |
| Indonesia | 3,112 | Argentina | 5,703 |
| Taiwan | 1,564 | Spain | 74 |
| Others | 15,015 | Others | 17,787 |
| | | | |
| Total | 233,751 | Total | 236,623 |

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2022

**Table A9-1. Korean Imports of Mollusks by HS Code (MT)**

| Species | 2022 H.S. Code | 2021 | | 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | World | USA | World | USA |
| Scallops | 0307.2X.XXXX | 13,036 | 0 | 13,892 | 0 |
| Cuttlefish | 0307.4X.XXXX | 105,699 | 2,727 | 107,986 | 1,336 |
| Octopus | 0307.5X.XXXX | 66,680 | 0 | 66,485 | 0 |
| Hard clams, abalones, top shells, pearl | 0307.7X.XXXX | 48,144 | 60 | 47,909 | 57 |
| Oysters, mussels | 0307.1X.XXXX | 192 | 0 | 351 | 0 |
| Total | | 233,751 | 2,787 | 236,623 | 1,393 |

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2022

**Table A10. Korean Tariff Schedule for Fishery Products**

| Description | H.S. Code (Korea) | 2023 Base Rate |
|---|---|---|
| **Live Fish**, Ornamental, Other Live (HS0301) | Except 0301.92.XXXX, 0301.99.4010 and 0301.99.9051 | 10% |
| **Live Fish**, Eels, Young Eels (0.3g~50g per unit) | 0301.92.2000 | 5% |
| **Live Fish**, Eels, Glass Eels (not exceeding 0.3g per unit, for aquaculture), Sea Bream & Bass Fry (for aquaculture) | 0301.92.1000, 0301.99.4010, and 0301.99.9051 | 0% |
| **Fish, Fresh or Chilled** | 0302.XX.XXXX | 20% |
| **Fish, Frozen** | 0303.XX.XXXX | 10% |
| **Fish Fillets** and Other Fish Meat - Fresh or Chilled | 0304.3X.XXXX~0304.5X.XXXX | 20% |
| **Fish Fillets** and Other Fish Meat - Frozen | 0304.6X.XXXX~0304.9X.XXXX | 10% |
| **Fish, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Fish**, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process | 0305.XX.XXXX | 20% |
| **Crustaceans,** whether in shell or not, Live, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Crustaceans | 0306.XX.XXXX | 20% |
| **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 - Oysters, Scallops, Mussels, Smoked Cuttle Fish and Squid, Octopus, Snails, Clams, Abalone, Top Shells, Adductors of Shellfish, etc. | 0307.1X.XXXX~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% |
| | 0307.11.1010, 0307.71.2010, 0307.91.2010 | 0% |
| | 0307.11.1090 | 5% |
| | 0307.42.1010, 0307.42.2010, 0307.43.1010, 0307.43.2010, 0307.49.2010, 0307.49.3010 | 10% |
| **Aquatic Invertebrates Other Than Crustaceans and Mollusks**, Live, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted, Smoked - Sea Cucumber, Sea Urchins, Jellyfish, etc. | 0308.XX.XXXX except 0308.90.1011 | 20% |
| | 0308.90.1011 | 0% |
| **Flours, Meals and Pellets of Fish,** Crustaceans, Mollusks and Other Aquatic Invertebrates | 0309.XX.XXXX | 20% |
| **Extracts and Juices of Fish** or Crustaceans, Mollusks or Other Aquatic Invertebrates | 1603.00.3000 and 1603.00.4000 | 30% |
| **Prepared or Preserved Fish**, **Caviar and Substitutes Prepared from Fish Eggs** | 1604.XX.XXXX | 20% |
| **Prepared or Preserved Crustaceans, Mollusks and Other Aquatic Invertebrates** | 1605.XX.XXXX | 20% |

Source: Korea Customs and Trade Development Institute, Import/Export Customs Clearance General Guidebook of Korea, 2023

**Attachments:**

No Attachments.