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## China, Peoples Republic of

### Fishery Products

#### Situation

#### 2004

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**Report Highlights:**

China's estimated 2003 seafood production should reach an astonishing 47 MMT with nearly 60 percent of production from aquaculture. Seafood processors demand for both direct and bonded aquatic product imports continues rising and nearly reached \$1.9 billion in 2003 while exports surpassed \$5 billion. China imported \$133 million of U.S. seafood products during 2003, a 26% increase from 2002. China's regulations on product certification and hygiene could increase the cost of imported products and impact trade.

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**Executive Summary**

This voluntary report updates production, consumption, trade, policy, and marketing information from the April 2003 (CH3019) fishery product situation and outlook report. Although debate continues over China's reported seafood production, current statistics show production increased three percent to 47 million metric tons (MMT) in 2003. The domestic market consumed most of the increase, as consumer preference for seafood products remains strong, while some of the production increase was processed and exported. Seafood product trade continues expanding rapidly with 2003 imports of roughly 1.4 MMT equaling \$1.8 billion and exports of 1.8 MMT equaling \$5 billion. During the past year, China issued several WTO notifications for seafood product packaging, labeling, and food hygiene residue limits that could impact trade and increase certification and inspection prices.

**Production Increases Expected to Slow**

The outlook for fresh and seawater aquatic products is strong and production will likely increase over the next several years. China's National Statistics Bureau (NSB) abstract reports 2003 seafood production reached 47 MMT. The growth, compared to last year's production of 45.7 MMT, is due to increases in freshwater and seawater aquaculture production of roughly 4 percent, while aquatic catch declined slightly or remained stable. Expectations for seafood product growth over the next several years are bright as aquaculture production is a priority for the government under the Ministry of Agriculture's (MOA) 5-year plan for advantageous commodities. Production increases could slow, however, with greater emphasis on marine environment improvement resulting from fishery and aquatic sector pollution.

Seawater prawn, crab, and shellfish production increased over the past five years while fish production remained relatively stable. Mollusk and crustacean production increases are largely due to increased area and yield improvements in aquaculture, while stable fish production is largely due to government restrictions on catch size, haul period, and efforts to scrap vessels. Over the next several years, increased seawater production is likely for crustaceans and mollusks; however, as China's seafood industry faces greater food safety scrutiny from trading partners and environmental concerns for water quality rise, the production increases in seawater prawn, shrimp, crab, and shellfish may slow.

The freshwater seafood product outlook is especially strong. Freshwater seafood production increased for all edible aquatic products over the last several years as rural farmers began raising freshwater fish and other seafood products in ponds and reservoirs for sale to larger, nearby cities. There are some businesses raising freshwater fish and other aquaculture products for sale to larger cities or for processing and export, but indications are that some larger scale producers face difficulties due to environmental regulations that some smaller producers avoid. China's freshwater catch increased slightly as catching season restrictions along some riverways reduced over-fishing allowing fish to reach full maturity and larger weights.

China's freshwater and seawater 2002 aquaculture area was 6.8 million hectares (68,000 square kilometers), an area nearly the size of West Virginia or Ireland. Most of the area is man-made ponds, reservoirs, and coastal tidal basins. Carp are still one of the most common freshwater fish cultured, but there has been significant production of other freshwater varieties including tilapia, shrimp and prawn along with shellfish. Catfish aquaculture exists, but remains small and grows slowly in comparison to other varieties. As aquaculture expands for all varieties, however, increasing environmental concern could impact production as freshwater and seawater areas recorded nearly 1300 water pollution cases at a loss of nearly \$86 million to fisheries and aquaculture industries in 2003.

### **Domestic Consumption Absorbing Production and Import Increases**

Urban and rural per capita consumption of seafood products continues increasing. MOA officials indicate a recent FAO study expects aquatic product consumption to increase 80 percent in the next five years. Concerns over avian influenza turned consumers toward fish tanks at restaurants and seafood sections in markets during the first few months of 2004. China's NSB indicates urban aquatic product consumption has risen 25.5 percent from 1998 to 2002, while rural consumption increased 13.7 percent. Further consumption increases are probable as urban and rural residents gain greater access to fresher and higher quality aquatic products through improved distribution and greater purchasing power.

The highest seafood consumption is in coastal provinces, indicating that much of the increased consumption is probably from seawater (and brackish water) caught and cultured products. Many of these seawater products are from domestic production increases as there are few processed seafood imports in many of these coastal affluent areas. However, as consumption of aquatic products increases in coastal urban centers, it is likely that more people from these areas will be willing to try imported seafood products.

Nationwide urban seafood product expenditures averaged slightly over 2 percent of total income and nearly 7.5 percent of total food purchases. Although Shanghai residents spend the highest amount on a per capita basis for aquatic products, it ranks fourth behind Fujian, Zhejiang, and Hainan for the percentage of total food expenditures on aquatic purchases.

Consumption of aquatic products (namely fish and shrimp) is greatest among the wealthy, urban population. The difference between the wealthiest urban segments of the population from the lowest urban income groups is a factor of 2.5 for "fish" products and 6.8 for "shrimp". "Poultry" consumption is the only other food category where consumption from the lowest to wealthiest urban groups is of a factor greater than two and one-half.

### **Trade Surplus in Seafood Products Tops \$3 Billion**

China's 2003 seafood product (Harmonized Tariff System (HTS) 0302-0307, 1604, and 1605) exports surpassed \$5 billion with a trade surplus of over \$3 billion. A large portion is from bonded trade, which can enter China tariff and VAT free for processing and re-export under the 1994 Interim Provisions on Export Tax Refund. However, as seafood product consumption patterns continue developing, imports of processed products and higher value prepared and prepackaged products may enter China for domestic consumption. Hong Kong re-exports of seafood products to China remain stable at roughly \$213 million for the past three years. Hong Kong re-exports of aquatic products to the U.S. remained stable at around \$51 million (mostly chilled, frozen, and packaged shrimp and prawn).

### **Imports Growing as Processors and Consumers Demand More**

Year to date imports for January to April 2004 are 14 percent higher owing to a large increase in frozen fish and fish products (cod, plaice, roes and livers) and mollusk products from the United States. Russia, North Korea, the United States, Japan, and Canada were the top five suppliers of fishery and aquatic products to China in 2003; each with over \$100 million in landed product and a combined 65 percent of total import value. As consumer income grew the last five years and processing companies ramped up processing ability, imports increased from nearly \$700 million to over \$1.8 Billion. The primary import locations are Qingdao and Dalian (major seafood and aquatic producing and processing centers). Frozen cod imports remain one of the most important varieties for China's processing sector. Other imports of significance include frozen Pacific Salmon, Plaice, and frozen other fish in HTS030379 (e.g. Yellow Croaker, Scabber Fish/Hairtail/Ribbon Fish, and Tilapia). Mollusk imports like Cuttlefish and Octopus are important, as well, for the processing sector and domestic consumers.

China imported \$133 million in seafood imports from the United States in 2003; including Plaice (\$43 million), Cod (\$25 million), fish livers and roe (\$14 million), Pacific Salmon (\$12 million), and Loligo Squid (~ \$8 million). U.S. trade statistics, however, list total exports at \$176 million for the 2003 calendar year indicating most product was "other" seafood (\$113 million), crab and meat (\$25 million), and salmon (\$17 million).

#### **Aquatic Exports to Markets Outside Japan Growing Fast During 2004**

Year to date exports for January to April 2004 are 27 percent higher than one year ago. China's aquatic product exports to Japan averaged approximately \$2 billion a year for the past four years. Although Japan is by far the largest export destination, exports are relatively stable. Exports in the past five years to the U.S., South Korea, Hong Kong, and Germany grew quickly to nearly \$1 billion, \$665 million, \$316 million, and \$185 million in 2003.

Processed fillets and other processed seafood product exports leave China from the northern ports of Qingdao and Dalian, while most other products (frozen, chilled, etc.) leave from central and southern China ports like Ningbo (primarily shrimp and prawn) but also Fuzhou (processed freshwater eel) and Shenzhen and Zhanjiang (processed and frozen prawn and shrimp).

#### **Hygiene Standard and Certification Notices Could Impact Production and Trade**

In February 2004, China notified several regulations on seafood product food safety to the World Trade Organization mentioned in CH3019. These regulations are National Standards designed to regulate the quality of domestic and imported aquatic products. The Chinese government accepted comments on these food safety measures for sixty days after the announcement, but has not determined a date for full adoption. Once final versions are adopted, China will provide at least six months before regulations enter into force. Many of the regulations appear similar to Codex and EU regulations on aquatic product food safety, but traders are encouraged to review the regulations and work with Chinese importers to develop a common understanding of their application or enforceability to individual products and sales.

In addition, China's certification requirements for aquatic products (AOSIQ 2002 No. 31 CH2061 and CH3007) and live aquatic products (AOSIQ 2003 No. 44 CH3091) are being implemented. Aside from complaints associated with higher costs for inspection and certification, trade appears to be progressing as normal. Trade sources indicate some leeway is given prior to full enforcement however greater stringency is expected as time passes.

#### **Production Policy Remains Unchanged**

China's ambitious 5-year plan to place aquaculture in the forefront of China's competitive agricultural industries, as mentioned in last year's report (CH3019), remains in place. Success is possible if aquaculture producers balance environmental quality controls with increasing yields. Specialists indicate it will be necessary to take a more sustainable approach to aquaculture and specialize in varieties for domestic and export markets.

### Declining Tariff Rates Continue

Tariff rates for aquatic products decreased on January 1, as scheduled under China's agreement to join the WTO. Products entering China under bonded trade for processing and re-export are tariff free while goods destined for China are subject to tariffs and VAT.

Aquatic product tariff rates on goods from most WTO member countries (applicable to U.S.) for fish, crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates (HTS 03) vary from 10 to 16 percent while rates for prepared and preserved fish and caviar (HTS 1604) and prepared and preserved crustaceans, mollusks, and other invertebrates (HTS 1605) vary from 5 to 12 percent.

ASEAN "Early Harvest" members enjoy a 5 to 10 percent tariff on HTS 03 items while Bangkok Agreement members enjoy a 6.7 to 12 percent tariff on HTS 03 items. Some goods in HTS 1604 from Bangkok Agreement members enjoy a tariff reduction at a rate of 6.4 to 9.9 percent. Non-WTO member tariff rates are significantly higher for HTS 03 (40 to 80 percent), 1604, and 1605 (both 90 percent). All countries are supposed to be subject to a 13 percent VAT for HTS 03 items and a 17 percent VAT for HTS 1604 and 1605 items.

### Marketing and Promotion

#### Trade Shows and Expositions

China's Ninth Fisheries and Seafood Expo along with the Aquaculture China Expo are scheduled for November 2 to 4, 2004 in Qingdao, China. Last year, in addition to providing a showcase for domestic and overseas exhibitors, there was an American Pavilion showcasing several U.S. seafood manufacturers, suppliers, and trading companies. Interested participants should request placement in the U.S. pavilion and work with show organizers or the USDA Agricultural Trade Offices.

There are additional fisheries and aquatic product trade shows and events throughout the year in China sponsored by the Chinese government or independent organizers of trade shows/events.

#### USDA Agricultural Trade Offices

For additional information regarding marketing of U.S. aquatic products in northern, central, or southern China contact a USDA Agricultural Trade Office. USDA Agricultural Trade Offices can provide a variety of assistance and information to exporters of U.S. high-value and consumer aquatic and fishery related goods. There are also Foreign Commercial Service offices in China that may be of assistance.

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**Production Statistics**  
**Five Year Production Trends**  
**Total Seafood Production**

<b>China's Seafood Production (Unit: Metric Ton)</b>					
<b>Category</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
Total Aquatic Production	41,224,312	42,789,984	43,820,987	45,651,790	*47,045,000
-Seawater Aquatic Production	24,719,208	25,387,389	25,721,467	26,463,371	*26,857,000
--Seawater Catch	14,976,223	14,774,524	14,406,144	14,334,934	*14,324,000
--Seawater Culture	9,742,985	10,612,865	11,315,323	12,128,437	*12,533,000
-Freshwater Aquatic Production	16,505,104	17,402,595	18,099,520	19,188,419	*20,188,000
--Freshwater Catch	2,285,364	2,233,230	2,149,923	2,247,926	*2,468,000
--Freshwater Culture	14,219,740	15,169,365	15,949,588	16,940,493	*17,720,000

Source: Ministry of Agriculture Yearbooks \*Estimated by National Statistics Bureau

**Seawater and Freshwater Production by Category**

<b>China's Seawater and Freshwater Aquatic Production (Unit: Metric Ton)</b>					
<b>Category</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
Seawater Fish Production	10,581,126	10,327,139	10,127,081	10,205,250	NA
Seawater Shrimp, Prawn, and Crab	2,770,805	2,970,083	3,022,022	3,098,010	NA
Seawater Shellfish	9,590,849	10,389,488	10,822,374	11,324,345	NA
Seawater Algae	1,194,393	1,221,988	1,241,497	1,331,395	NA
Seawater Other	582,035	478,691	508,493	504,371	NA
Freshwater Fish	15,168,961	15,786,943	16,304,522	17,101,773	NA
Freshwater Shrimp, Prawn, and Crab	706,759	859,822	1,001,479	1,226,398	NA
Freshwater Shellfish	434,993	480,249	529,645	551,021	NA
Freshwater Other	194,391	275,581	263,874	309,227	NA

Source: Ministry of Agriculture Yearbooks

**State-Owned Seafood Production**

<b>China's State Owned Seafood Production (Unit: Metric Ton)</b>					
<b>Category</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
State Owned Aquatic Production	2,302,766	2,015,376	1,946,657	1,808,701	NA
-Seawater Production	1,162,966	868,428	784,801	576,262	NA
--Seawater Catch	908,935	667,957	613,102	396,576	NA
--Seawater Culture	254,031	200,471	171,699	179,686	NA
-Freshwater Production	1,139,800	1,146,948	1,161,856	1,232,439	NA
--Freshwater Catch	92,237	86,272	89,635	88,045	NA
--Freshwater Culture	1,047,563	1,060,676	1,072,221	1,144,394	NA

Source: Ministry of Agriculture Yearbooks

**Aquatic Catch and Culture by Area Volume**

<b>China's Aquatic Catch and Culture (Unit Metric Ton)</b>					
<b>Total Seafood Production</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003*</b>
-Aquatic Catch	17,261,587	17,007,754	16,556,067	16,582,860	16,792,000
--Seawater Catch	14,976,223	14,774,524	14,406,144	14,334,934	14,324,000
---Bohai Gulf	1,624,517	1,462,776	1,374,114	1,329,807	NA
---Yellow Sea	3,477,667	3,453,202	3,215,401	3,154,883	NA
---East China Sea	5,455,929	5,505,651	5,397,899	5,144,434	NA
---South China Sea	3,459,653	3,512,801	3,580,176	3,587,517	NA
---Other Territorial Seas	958,457	843,504	838,554	1,118,293	NA
---Internal Waters	9,751,792	9,697,324	9,380,856	9,244,261	NA
---External Waters	5,224,431	5,080,610	5,025,288	5,090,673	NA
--Freshwater Catch	2,285,364	2,233,230	2,149,923	2,247,926	2,468,000
-Aquatic Culture	23,962,725	25,782,230	27,264,911	29,068,930	30,253,000
--Seawater Culture	9,742,985	10,612,865	11,315,323	12,128,437	12,533,000
--Freshwater Culture	14,219,740	15,169,365	15,949,588	16,940,493	17,720,000

Source: Ministry of Agriculture Yearbooks \*Estimated by NSB

**Freshwater Aquaculture by Area Resources**

<b>China's Freshwater/Inland Fish Breeding Area Resources (Unit: Hectares)</b>						
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Pond</b>	<b>Lake</b>	<b>Reservoir</b>	<b>Stream</b>	<b>Others</b>
2002 Nationwide	5,469,883	2,356,842	873,936	1,643,984	382,532	212,589
2001 Nationwide	5,362,302	2,286,079	874,854	1,630,517	392,420	178,432
2000 Nationwide	5,277,732	2,219,976	894,861	1,620,978	378,097	163,820
1999 Nationwide	5,196,241	2,145,112	910,966	1,610,842	375,156	154,165

Source: Ministry of Agriculture Yearbooks

**Seawater Aquaculture by Area Variety Designations**

<b>China's Seawater Aquaculture Area Resources (Unit: Hectares)</b>						
<b>Area</b>	<b>2002 Total</b>	<b>Fish</b>	<b>Shrimp/Prawn</b>	<b>Crab</b>	<b>Shellfish</b>	<b>Algae</b>
Total	1,344,754	83,368	246,275	66,412	833,461	61,676
Tianjin	5,816	1,005	2,960	957	0	0
Hebei	75,296	4,966	20,755	0	49,335	0
Liaoning	278,588	2,401	39,258	2,282	207,839	8,525
Shanghai	696	0	678	18	0	0
Jiangsu	150,313	3,613	14,833	5,820	115,247	8,920
Zhejiang	116,909	5,648	17,736	20,923	66,050	6,373
Fujian	137,987	11,243	16,980	5,428	84,563	19,201
Shandong	292,768	8,877	60,428	16,497	164,053	14,621
Guangdong	208,174	42,333	45,500	11,952	103,846	1,747
Guangxi	61,774	2,222	17,221	1,249	40,966	50
Hainan	16,433	1,060	9,926	1,922	1,286	2,239

Source: Ministry of Agriculture Yearbook

### Consumption Statistics

#### Per Capita Seafood Consumption Strong

Per Capita Consumption (Kg/person) and Purchase Trends for Animal Based Protein						
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	5 year % Increase
<b>Aquatic Products</b>						
Urban Purchases	9.84	10.34	9.87	10.33	13.2	25.5%
Rural Consumption	3.66	3.82	3.92	4.12	4.24	13.7%
<b>Pork, Beef, and Lamb</b>						
Urban Purchases	19.22	20	20.06	19.12	23.28	17.4%
Rural Consumption	13.2	13.87	14.63	14.5	15.03	12.2%
<b>Poultry</b>						
Urban Purchases	4.65	4.92	5.44	5.3	9.24	49.7%
Rural Consumption	2.33	3.82	2.85	2.87	3.57	34.7%
Source: China Statistical Yearbooks 1999-2003, 2003 Tables 10-10 and 10-26						

#### Fish and Shrimp Purchases Climb with Income Levels

Per Capita Annual Purchases of Major Commodities by Urban Households Level of Income (2002)								
Item (kg)	National Average	Lowest	Low	Lower Middle	Middle	Upper Middle	High	Highest
Fish	9.6	5.67	7.1	8.06	9.43	10.65	12.44	14.52
Shrimp	1.32	0.4	0.59	0.93	1.24	1.7	2.35	2.72
Grain	78.48	83.32	82.28	79.58	77.67	77.76	76.75	71.36
Pork	20.28	15.65	18.28	19.98	20.84	21.57	22.79	22.38
Beef	1.92	1.24	1.61	1.8	2.08	2.2	2.19	2.18
Mutton	1.08	0.65	0.82	1.08	1.26	1.38	1.32	1.21
Poultry	9.24	5.17	6.99	8.06	9.23	10.38	11.87	13.34
Source: State Statistics Yearbook 2003, Table 10-12								

## Urban Income and Expenditures by Region in 2002

Urban Resident Per Capita Income and Expenditures by Region in 2002 in Ren Min Bi (RMB) (RMB 8.265 = US \$1) (Ranked by expenditures on aquatic products)						
Region	Income		Expenditures			
	Total Income	Total Disposable Income	Living Expenses			
				Food Products	Seafood Products	Dining Out
<b>Nationwide Average</b>	<b>8,177</b>	<b>7,703</b>	<b>6,030</b>	<b>2,272</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>414</b>
Shanghai	14,396	13,250	10,464	4,120	592	819
Zhejiang	12,682	11,716	8,713	3,474	553	879
Fujian	9,861	9,189	6,632	2,881	546	348
Guangdong	11,961	11,137	8,988	3,460	365	860
Hainan	7,174	6,823	5,460	2,436	354	490
Jiangsu	8,739	8,178	6,043	2,442	241	401
Tianjin	9,839	9,338	7,192	2,607	232	540
Guangxi	7,757	7,315	5,413	2,201	187	351
Liaoning	6,941	6,525	5,343	2,075	173	210
Beijing	13,252	12,464	10,285	3,472	163	853
Shandong	8,158	7,614	5,596	1,928	121	345
Hubei	7,142	6,789	5,609	2,088	115	432
Jiangxi	6,521	6,336	4,549	1,844	111	239
Anhui	6,335	6,032	4,737	2,045	106	321
Hunan	7,372	6,959	5,575	1,986	102	331
Jilin	6,523	6,260	4,974	1,809	101	231
Chongqing	7,663	7,238	6,360	2,419	98	450
Hebei	7,015	6,680	5,069	1,795	96	162
Heilongjiang	6,334	6,101	4,462	1,585	80	189
Yunnan	7,690	7,241	5,828	2,423	71	603
Sichuan	6,989	6,611	5,413	2,156	69	352
Tibet	8,627	8,079	6,952	2,837	59	192
Xinjiang	7,453	6,900	5,636	1,913	54	375
Qinghai	6,499	6,171	5,043	1,851	49	297
Shaanxi	6,747	6,331	5,378	1,833	49	449
Guizhou	6,107	5,944	4,598	1,789	42	277
Ningxia	6,409	6,067	5,105	1,774	41	336
Gansu	6,524	6,151	5,064	1,793	40	339
Inner Mongolia	6,341	6,051	4,860	1,532	40	230
Henan	6,516	6,245	4,505	1,517	38	211
Shanxi	6,528	6,234	4,711	1,531	35	207

Source: 2003 China Statistical Yearbook, Table 10-15

## Trade Statistics

## Imports

China Calendar Year Imports of Certain Seafood Products (Volume: MT) (Value: \$ Million)							
		2001		2002		2003	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
	--World--	1,345,602	\$1,325.251	1,450,424	\$1,556.903	1,442,017	\$1,872.202
0302	Fish, Fresh	5,791	\$13.125	8,322	\$20.889	15,357	\$43.307
0303	Fish, Frozen	976,440	\$853.000	990,048	\$1,004.395	1,077,870	\$1,194.986
0304	Fish, Fillet	25,001	\$38.626	12,796	\$23.032	18,815	\$28.601
0305	Fish, Dried, Salted, Brined	7,978	\$27.749	18,038	\$34.883	13,538	\$36.667
0306	Crustaceans	84,737	\$193.696	91,693	\$190.836	101,802	\$287.938
0307	Mollusks & Other	242,174	\$192.532	323,859	\$273.157	205,559	\$261.548
1604	Prepared and Packaged Fish and Caviar	1,468	\$3.343	1,304	\$2.380	1,644	\$3.046
1605	Prepared and Packaged Crustaceans and Mollusks	2,014	\$3.179	4,363	\$7.331	7,431	\$16.108
Source: China Customs							

China's Imports of Seafood Products in \$ Millions by Calendar Year and Country						
Rank	Country	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
0	--World--	694.5	1,166.2	1,325.3	1,556.9	1,872.2
1	Russia	257.6	345.8	487.8	622.3	663.1
2	Korea, North	5.8	4.1	48.0	143.3	207.0
3	United States	51.2	79.6	100.1	105.6	133.1
4	Japan	85.0	113.1	105.9	100.4	119.4
5	Canada	30.6	77.2	64.3	79.5	105.4
6	Norway	19.5	42.5	63.8	63.4	91.6
7	Korea, South	33.3	58.7	44.8	38.9	48.9
8	India	12.2	84.1	77.9	49.9	47.0
9	New Zealand	12.1	26.4	27.0	38.3	38.0
10	Denmark	7.2	12.0	10.9	22.3	28.1
	All Others	180.0	322.6	294.8	292.9	390.7
Source: China Customs (HTS 0302, 0303, 0304, 0305, 0306, 0307, 1604, 1605)						

China's Seafood Product Imports in \$ Millions by Calendar Year and Port of Entry						
Rank	District	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
0	-All Districts-	694.5	1,166.2	1,325.3	1,556.9	1,872.2
1	Qingdao	369.0	548.6	722.7	855.0	1,040.5
2	Dalian	145.4	241.1	284.3	390.3	499.5
3	Shanghai	20.7	79.7	85.0	77.1	95.1
4	Shenzhen	18.0	33.7	31.2	37.5	52.8
5	Tianjin	32.0	41.6	34.1	31.2	34.0
6	Jiangmen	22.7	26.2	19.1	22.6	20.8
7	Ningbo	9.8	40.0	34.8	33.7	18.5
8	Hangzhou	4.0	7.3	7.0	13.3	16.6
9	Fuzhou	5.2	23.2	19.3	13.1	12.5
10	Changchun	2.8	3.5	4.5	12.1	11.9
	All Others	64.9	121.2	83.2	70.9	70.0
Source: China Customs (HTS 0302,0303, 0304, 0305, 0306, 0307, 1604, 1605)						

## Exports

China Calendar Year Exports of Certain Seafood Products (Volume: MT) (Value: \$ Million)							
		2001		2002		2003	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
	--World--	1,780,101	\$3,853.197	1,892,462	\$4,335.063	1,917,856	\$5,039.362
0302	Fish, Fresh	66,647	\$138.738	74,938	\$155.245	78,014	\$185.131
0303	Fish, Frozen	621,111	\$529.634	542,817	\$485.080	411,648	\$453.832
0304	Fish, Fillet	387,153	\$789.024	419,710	\$928.568	502,158	\$1,163.390
0305	Fish, Dried, Salted, Brined	22,945	\$101.208	34,125	\$132.667	34,953	\$156.024
0306	Crustaceans	106,218	\$401.205	122,000	\$442.593	156,735	\$614.657
0307	Mollusks and Other	256,656	\$466.873	350,913	\$562.477	295,634	\$542.744
1604	Prepared or Packaged Fish and Caviar	186,361	\$858.495	187,834	\$866.380	218,322	\$823.077
1605	Prepared or Packaged Crustaceans and Mollusks	133,009	\$568.021	160,125	\$762.055	220,393	\$1,100.507
Source: China Customs							

China's Exports of Seafood Products in \$ Millions by Calendar Year and Country						
Rank	Country	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
0	--World--	2,829.4	3,538.4	3,853.2	4,335.1	5,039.4
1	Japan	1,621.4	1,927.7	1,902.5	2,134.4	2,050.6
2	United States	342.7	515.9	553.5	797.4	988.9
3	Korea, South	345.4	394.9	560.1	611.4	665.5
4	Hong Kong	137.2	154.8	151.1	195.3	315.5
5	Germany	68.9	107.1	135.0	124.2	184.8
6	United Kingdom	17.5	33.2	60.0	36.9	96.0
7	Canada	24.7	42.3	51.7	64.2	83.0
8	Russia	7.2	14.4	29.7	38.9	53.9
9	Australia	6.1	8.6	13.4	21.5	47.5
10	Malaysia	11.3	12.1	16.9	22.5	47.1
	All Others	247.0	327.3	379.3	288.4	506.7
Source: China Customs (HTS 0302, 0303, 0304, 0305, 0306, 0307, 1604, 1605)						

China's Seafood Product Exports in \$ Millions by Calendar Year and Port of Exit						
Rank	District	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
0	-All Districts-	2,829.4	3,538.4	3,853.2	4,335.1	5,039.4
1	Qingdao	883.3	1,075.6	1,387.6	1,479.5	1,797.2
2	Dalian	358.0	436.7	537.8	676.4	780.1
3	Ningbo	249.3	392.1	447.1	468.8	555.1
4	Fuzhou	279.9	391.2	317.2	318.3	302.3
5	Shenzhen	75.5	80.6	70.4	194.0	288.9
6	Zhanjiang	15.3	30.2	50.3	99.7	220.6
7	Shanghai	240.0	284.6	244.5	202.4	214.7
8	Xiamen	250.5	214.1	187.7	204.2	199.6
9	Shantou	74.5	176.0	200.4	246.5	167.4
10	Guangzhou	126.3	136.8	101.0	98.7	107.6
	All Others	276.8	320.7	309.1	346.7	406.0
Source: China Customs (HTS 0302, 0303, 0304, 0305, 0306, 0307, 1604, 1605)						

## Hong Kong Re-Export Trade

Hong Kong Re-Exports to the World, China, and the U.S. In Volume (MT) and HKD Millions (HKD7.79 = \$1.00 on 3/31/04)							
		2001		2002		2003	
	--The World--	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
<b>Group 1</b>	<b>All Aquatic (edible)</b>	92,879	HKD2,692	98,340	HKD2,656	106,543	HKD2,693
0302	Fish, Fresh	4,973	HKD36	2,466	HKD18	902	HKD11
0303	Fish, Frozen	37,152	HKD369	41,378	HKD314	49,127	HKD334
0304	Fish, Fillet	3,998	HKD68	3,589	HKD64	6,134	HKD98
0305	Fish, Dried, Salted, Brined	13,003	HKD1,083	15,463	HKD1,195	16,216	HKD1,284
0306	Crustaceans	12,139	HKD458	11,804	HKD372	7,797	HKD242
0307	Mollusks & Other	16,772	HKD526	15,149	HKD439	15,065	HKD417
1604	Prepared and Packaged Fish and Caviar	3,086	HKD47	3,095	HKD51	3,790	HKD54
1605	Prepared and Packaged Crustaceans and Mollusks	1,755	HKD105	5,397	HKD202	7,512	HKD254
		2001		2002		2003	
	China	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
<b>Group 1</b>	<b>All Aquatic (edible)</b>	70,172	HKD1,645	74,134	HKD1,605	79,495	HKD1,666
0302	Fish, Fresh	4,818	HKD30	2,389	HKD15	841	HKD8
0303	Fish, Frozen	33,788	HKD268	40,121	HKD294	47,299	HKD306
0304	Fish, Fillet	2,892	HKD44	2,597	HKD46	3,040	HKD49
0305	Fish, Dried, Salted, Brined	11,253	HKD808	13,534	HKD921	14,623	HKD1,023
0306	Crustaceans	4,476	HKD162	3,081	HKD78	2,466	HKD61
0307	Mollusks & Other	10,611	HKD295	9,666	HKD202	8,695	HKD167
1604	Prepared and Packaged Fish and Caviar	1,962	HKD29	2,076	HKD31	2,005	HKD23
1605	Prepared and Packaged Crustaceans and Mollusks	373	HKD8	671	HKD18	526	HKD30
		2001		2002		2003	
	United States	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
<b>Group 1</b>	<b>All Aquatic (edible)</b>	8,957	HKD262	12,903	HKD408	14,883	HKD404
0302	Fish, Fresh	0	HKD0	0	HKD0	7	HKD0
0303	Fish, Frozen	844	HKD4	205	HKD1	91	HKD1
0304	Fish, Fillet	82	HKD1	293	HKD4	1,908	HKD30
0305	Fish, Dried, Salted, Brined	660	HKD50	724	HKD60	620	HKD57
0306	Crustaceans	5,092	HKD137	6,261	HKD174	3,528	HKD88
0307	Mollusks & Other	1,860	HKD52	1,652	HKD60	2,200	HKD74
1604	Prepared and Packaged Fish and Caviar	44	HKD2	81	HKD4	143	HKD5
1605	Prepared and Packaged Crustaceans and Mollusks	375	HKD16	3,687	HKD104	6,385	HKD149

Source: Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department