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# The latest global aquatic news including the import license of 35,000 tons of the Philippines in the last quarter of 2023

views 0 [World news , aquatic industry news , articles](#) [Mehr 1402 26](#)

## Contents

Philippines: Import of frozen fish was allowed for the last quarter of	?
.the year	
Fiji	?
Peru	?
Thailand	?
Japan frozen shrimp market	?
.General	?
.Importation	?
Table 1- Import of frozen raw shrimp to Japan during January-July,	?
2022-2023 (MT)	
.Supply	?
vision	?
Table 2- Price of shelled head shrimp, Japanese yen¥ and US dollar\$	?
per block, wholesale price for processing units and chain retailers in the	
.Japanese market	
American shrimp market	?
market trend	?
..Importation	?
Table 3- Imports of shrimp (all types) to the United States, January-	?
July, 2022-2023 (MT)	
.Supply	?
Table 4- Shrimp price in the United States market	?
European shrimp market and other markets	?
vision	?
Argentina/Europe	?
Table 5- Frozen shrimp in Europe and other markets, price in	?

.dollars/kg

Korea Seafood Market Overview 2022 (Part I) ❖

.Production ❖

Table 6- Korean seafood production in different regions (1000 tons) ❖

Table 7- Korean seafood production by product (1000 tons) ❖

Table 8- Korea's production of processed seafood ❖

..Career Opportunities ❖



Latest world news

**Philippines : The import of frozen fish was allowed for the last quarter of the year**

**The Philippine Department of Agriculture has approved the import of 35,000 tons of fish species for the last quarter of 2023. In the memorandum dated August 15, the instructions for the import of frozen fish, big eye fish, mackerel, eastern tuna and anchovy are stated to be offered in fresh markets all over the country. A maximum of 80% of the import volume will be done by qualified importers in the trade sector and 20% will be allocated .to fisheries unions and cooperatives**

**According to the opinion of Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) Philly Payne (Fisheries Administrative Order No. 259), the decision of the Ministry of Agriculture to import fish is a necessary measure to avoid a shortage of supply during the prohibition (fishing) season of October to December. . In addition to this statement, the 25% increase in imports compared to last year was due to the expected decrease in fishery .production this year**



**Fiji: Seafood companies are looking for export growth**

**A subsidiary of Fiji, Southern Star Seafood, has been licensed to export live**

seafood to the United States and Hong Kong. This company will export live mud crab, various fish, spiny lobster and slipper lobster to the United States through the port of San Francisco, California. In addition, another seafood company, Golden Ocean Fish, participated in an exhibition in New Zealand to help promote the company's quality seafood products, including tuna, .marlin, swordfish, mahi- mahi), wahoo, opah, and escolar) were supported

### **Peru: 76% reduction in fishmeal production**

According to the report of the Ingredients Organization of Marine Products (IFFO), the production of fish meal in this country during the period from January to July 2023 has decreased by 76% compared to last year. The fall was mainly due to the cancellation of Peru's anchovy fishing season. The decrease in the production of fishmeal in Peru has affected the global production of fishmeal and fish oil in such a way that the production of Peru in July 2023 was 52% lower and the total global production of fishmeal in the one-year period decreased by 31% compared to last year. Meanwhile, the banning of the anchovy fishing season has driven up seafood prices, .affecting seafood companies from Norway to tilapia producers in China

### **Thailand: conducting seafood safety tests by Aza and Daru Organization on seafood imported from Japan**

Following concerns about the release of treated water from the Fukushima nuclear power plant, Thailand's Food and Drug Administration has conducted seafood safety tests on fish imported from Japan to detect radiation. The Food and Drug Administration of Thailand (FDA) has analyzed the results of 75 samples: of all the samples, 42 were within the radiation standard level as stated by the Ministry of Public Health, while the .remaining 33 samples are still undergoing laboratory analysis

According to this department, if no radioactive materials are found, the goods can be used. However, if radioactive materials are detected, the goods will be destroyed and the import will be stopped immediately. The agency assured the public that they are vigilantly monitoring and collecting information both domestically and internationally to ensure that consumers .are receiving safe and quality food

### **Japan frozen shrimp market**

#### **General**



As more people eat out at restaurants and sushi shops, and more people eat out, shrimp consumption remains high. After that, there is a steady demand

.for home cooking and convenience foods

## Importation

Total imports of frozen raw shrimp are down -28.2% for July and -9.2% year-to-date (January-July) compared to the same period in 2022. Of the top ten exporters, supply for All were down in July except for Pakistan (a newcomer in 10th place), which increased its supply to Japan by 413.8%, knocking major suppliers Russia and Greenland out of the top ten for the month. In the year-to-date period, supply has declined from all major suppliers except India (+30.3%), Ecuador (+0.1%), Greenland (+4.6%) and Russia (+27%). 8 .percent) that have increased supply

Table 1- Import of frozen raw shrimp to Japan during January-July, 2022-2023 ( MT )

Origin	July		January-July		Origin	July		January-July	
	2023	2022	2023	2022		2023	2022	2023	2022
India	2 446	2 991	17 434	13 379	Ecuador	746	1 124	3 404	3 401
Indonesia	2 029	2 448	13 584	14 855	Mexico	10	27	765	794
Vietnam	1 965	2 828	12 223	16 131	Argentina	608	1 279	4 905	7 061
Thailand	615	1 004	4 458	5 706	Russia	61	195	1 142	893
China	258	429	2 775	3 669	Canada	243	313	1 692	2 162
Myanmar	170	348	1 066	1 943	Greenland	161	221	1 232	1 177
Bangladesh	89	68	862	642	Denmark	98	38	196	129
Sri Lanka	83	375	715	1 133	Mozambique	4	20	71	83
Malaysia	72	78	435	645	Madagascar	0	0	22	48
Pakistan	204	40	711	591	Brazil	0	6	70	84
Philippines	23	52	203	405	Others	286	222	2 105	2 093
Australia	0	21	59	72	<b>Total</b>	<b>10 179</b>	<b>14 180</b>	<b>70 163</b>	<b>77 230</b>
Papua N G	8	53	34	134					

Source: JFTA

## Supply

India continues to dominate the Japanese market with a market share of 24% for July and 24.9% for the year to date, ahead of Indonesia, Vietnam, Ecuador, Thailand and Argentina. Indonesia holds second place with 19.9% of the July market and a 19.4% year-to-date rate. Vietnam is in third place in the Japanese market (19.3% in July and 17.4% year-to-date). Meanwhile, Thailand is in fifth place with 6% market share for both months and year to date. For the July share, Ecuador was in fourth place with a 7.3% market share, but it was sixth with a 4.9% market share last year. On the other hand, Argentina ranked 6th in terms of market share in July with 5.9%, but for the .year as a whole - to date - it was in 4th place with 7% market share

India, Indonesia and Vietnam are reported to have taken a cautious .approach following very low farm-gate prices and lower demand



It is predicted that the period of high consumption of shrimp in Japan will .be with the autumn season and its festivities

**Table 2- Price of head, skinless shrimp, Japanese yen ¥ and US dollar \$ per block, wholesale price for processing units and chain retailers in the Japanese market**

From	Indonesia		India						
Species	Black Tiger				Flower				
Count	1.8 kg block								
	¥	US\$	¥	US\$	¥	US\$			
08/12	4350 =	29.32	NQ	NQ	5400 =	36.40			
13/15	-	-	4350 =	29.32	4300 =	28.99			
16/20	-	-	-	-	3500 =	23.59			
21/25	2400 =	16.18	-	-	2750 =	18.54			
26/30	-	-	2400 =	16.18	2400 =	16.18			
31/40	-	-	4350 =	29.32	1950 =	13.14			
41/50	-	-	-	-	1750 =	11.80			
From	Malaysia		India		Thailand		Indonesia		
Species	Yannamei		Yannamei		P&D (Yannamei)				
Counts	1.8 kg block		1.8 kg block						
	¥	US\$	¥	US\$	¥	US\$	¥	US\$	
8/12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13/15	-	-	2850 =	19.21	-	-	-	-	
16/20	-	-	2400 =	16.18	-	-	-	-	
21/25	2150 =	14.49	2000 =	13.48	-	-	-	-	
26/30	2100 =	14.16	1850 =	12.47	-	-	2100 =	14.16	
31/40	1900 =	12.81	1650 =	11.12	2450 =	16.51	2000 =	13.48	
36/40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
41/50	1800 =	12.13	1550 =	10.45	2050 =	13.82	1900 =	12.81	
51/60	NQ	-	NQ	-	2000 =	13.48	1900 =	12.81	
61/70	-	-	-	-	1900 =	12.81	1700 =	11.46	
71/90	-	-	-	-	1850 =	12.47	1700 =	11.46	
HEADLESS shell-on, block, CFR Japan, US\$/KG *8/12 **9/12						HEAD-ON, CFR Japan			
From	Vietnam		Bangladesh						
Species	Farmed Black Tiger	Flower, Sea caught	White, Sea caught	Ocean Tiger	Brown	Sea Tiger			
						pc/kg	US\$/kg		
SPL	-	-	-	NQ	-	-	-		
Un/5	-	-	-	28.60 =	-	6	NQ		
4/6	12.80 =	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6/8	11.80 =	-	-	28.60 =	-	8	26.70 -		
8/12 or 9/12	*10.80 =	**18.30 =	**NQ	*26.00 =	-	10	25.20 -		
13/15	9.80 =	15.30 =	10.70 -	NQ	-	12	NQ		
16/20	8.50 =	13.60 =	9.50 -	NQ	NQ	14	NQ		
21/25	7.40 =	9.60 =	8.80 -	-	NQ	16	NQ		
26/30	6.90 =	-	NQ	-	12.25 =	18	-		
31/40	6.20 +	-	NQ	-	9.75 =	20	-		
41/50	6.00 +	-	NQ	-	6.65 =	-	-		
51/60	5.90 +	-	-	-	6.35 =	-	-		
61/70	5.80 +	-	-	-	6.20 =	-	-		
71/90	5.50 =	-	-	-	6.00 =	-	-		
91/120	5.40 =	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HEAD-ON, JPF & US\$ per block Wholesale Tokyo, Japan						Wholesale Tokyo, Japan			
Species	Black Tiger		Sea-bob		Sea Shrimp (PUD)				
From	Australia		Philippines / Malaysia		Argentina		India		Indonesia
pc/1.5 kg	¥/block	US\$	pc/1.3 kg	¥/block	US\$	Counts	¥/block	US\$/kg	
U/6	5000 =	33.70	15	3500 =	23.59	10/20	900 =	6.07	-
6/8	4400 =	29.66	18	-	-	20/30	900 =	6.07	-
9/12	3400 =	22.92	20	2650 =	17.86	30/40	900 =	6.07	-
13/15	3150 =	21.23	25	2050 =	13.82	40/60	-	-	-
16/20	2900 =	19.55	30	1900 =	12.81	-	-	-	-
21/25	NQ	NQ	35	1750 =	11.80	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	40	1450 =	9.77	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	100/200	-	7.25 =	7.25 =
-	-	-	-	-	-	200/300	-	6.90 =	6.90 =
-	-	-	-	-	-	300/500	-	5.70 =	5.70 =

(For the prices of processed/value-added products, please see pages 20 and 21)

## American shrimp market

### market trend

The supply and demand of shrimp is currently seeking to improve balanced consumption. The inventory level is also now sufficient for distribution to .wholesalers and thus the oversupply scenario has also improved

However, there are still certain volumes of shrimp on the market that come .with a slight discount



Total US shrimp imports from January to July 2023 decreased by 15% to 430,913 tons compared to the same period in 2022. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in imports from the main suppliers namely India, .Ecuador, Indonesia, Vietnam and Thailand

However, July was the first time in 2023 that imports were higher than the same month last year, rising by 0.08 percent to 69,491 tons. Among India's major suppliers, Indonesia and Argentina recorded increases, while Ecuador, Vietnam and Thailand continued to decline. A 53 percent drop in monthly imports from Mexico saw Argentina overtake the country as the top six .shrimp suppliers to the US market

Source	July		Jan-July		Source	July		Jan-July	
	2023	2022	2023	2022		2023	2022	2023	2022
India	26 656	24 040	155 898	176 450	Bangladesh	14	34	948	1 333
Ecuador	18 573	19 832	117 325	122 381	Panama	105	95	331	601
Indonesia	11 404	9 934	85 777	105 828	Venezuela	0	42	816	490
Vietnam	6 867	7 344	30 037	44 564	Canada	436	227	1 615	1 579
Thailand	2 506	2 882	13 618	22 488	Philippines	34	33	313	551
Mexico	588	1 248	8 879	11 095	Saudi Arabia	157	87	795	458
Argentina	1 088	1 023	7 723	10 736	Suriname	0	0	0	47
China	380	498	2 488	3 522	UAE	0	0	0	0
Peru	145	407	1 243	2 804	Sri Lanka	67	105	212	399
Guyana	199	66	780	1 182	Pakistan	0	0	0	0
Honduras	72	48	636	400	Colombia	4	0	17	0
Guatemala	69	55	231	528	Brazil	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	3	40	195	238	Others	106	164	1 013	1 287
Malaysia	18	8	23	29	Total	69 491	68 212	430 913	508 990

Source: TDM

## Supply

According to an industry analyst during the Global Shrimp Forum (GSF) in the Netherlands, Ecuador could increase production by about 15 percent in 2023. It was noted at the forum that the increase in Ecuador's farmed shrimp production is expected to decrease from It will compensate India, Vietnam and Indonesia. . He added that Ecuador's growth could maintain global shrimp exports at around 3 million tons. (Source: Undercurrent News)

**Bangladesh:** The Fisheries Department of Bangladesh reported a decline in shrimp production (from 38,892 shrimp farms) at 300-400 kg per hectare, the lowest average shrimp production rate in the world. The decrease in the price per farm (-24%) following the decrease in global demand has led to the decision of aquaculturists to reduce the density of stocks. This is in addition to high feed prices and losses due to bad weather conditions. The country has suffered from low shrimp demand from the United States, so that in the period from January to July 2023, total shrimp imports from Bangladesh decreased by 29 percent compared to the same period last year. In addition,

Headless shell-on, block, US\$/lb, Ex-warehouse New York, USA							*** ct/kg, US\$/lb *31/40	
Species	Brown (wild)	White (wild)		White (farmed) ( <i>P. vannamei</i> )				
From/ counts	Gulf of Mexico		Latin America	Central/ South America	Asia		Latin America	
	Domestic					(easy-peel, IQF)	*** counts	Head-on
Un/10	12.75 =	12.75 =	13.50 =	-	-	-	-	-
Un/12	11.50 -	10.80 =	9.75 =	-	8.15 =	6.80 =	-	-
Un/15	8.25 -	7.60 =	6.00 =	5.85 =	6.15 -	5.45 =	-	-
16/20	5.90 -	5.25 =	4.75 =	4.00 =	4.15 -	4.35 =	-	-
21/25	4.90 -	4.70 =	4.00 =	3.80 =	4.05 =	4.10 =	-	-
26/30	3.95 -	4.00 =	-	3.50 =	3.60 =	3.80 =	-	-
31/35	3.75 -	3.90 =	-	3.35 =	3.50 =	*3.65 =	-	-
36/40	3.65 -	3.80 =	-	3.20 =	3.40 =	-	20/30	3.20 =
41/50	2.80 =	3.20 =	-	3.05 =	3.35 =	3.35 =	30/40	2.85 =
51/60	-	3.05 =	-	2.90 =	-	3.10 =	40/50	2.60 =
61/70	-	-	-	2.75 =	-	NQ	50/60	2.45 =
71/90	-	-	-	2.55 =	-	NQ	60/70	2.30 =
91/110	-	-	-	2.50 =	-	-	70/80	2.25 =
110/130	-	-	-	-	-	-	80/100	NQ

Headless, shell-on, block, US\$/lb, Ex-warehouse NY, USA				Headless, shell-on block, US\$/lb, CFR, USA				** Delivery Duty Paid	
From	Asia		Bangladesh				India		
Species/ counts	Black Tiger	Freshwater		(HLSO, IQF)	Species/ counts	Vannamei			
		(easy-peel, IQF)				DDP**			
		CFR/lb				HLSO	easy peel		
4/6	19.05 -	11.80 =	8.50 =	9.75 =	4/6	-	-		
6/8	13.55 -	10.45 =	8.50 =	8.75 =	6/8	-	-		
Un/12	8.45 =	8.75 =	5.95 =	6.75 =	8/12	NQ	NQ		
13/15	6.90 =	-	5.60 =	NQ	13/15	NQ	NQ		
16/20	6.55 =	-	NQ	-	16/20	3.80	3.90		
21/25	5.55 -	-	NQ	-	21/25	3.50	3.60		
26/30	5.10 -	-	-	-	26/30	NQ	NQ		
31/40	3.90 =	-	-	-	31/40	NQ	NQ		
36/40	-	-	-	-	36/40	NQ	NQ		
41/50	-	-	-	-	41/50	NQ	NQ		
51/60	-	-	-	-	51/60	NQ	NQ		
61/70	-	-	-	-	61/70	-	-		
71/90	-	-	-	-	71/90	-	-		

Ex-warehouse New York, USA, US\$/lb							
From	India		Bangladesh	Asia			
Species/ counts	Vannamei		Freshwater	Black Tiger		Vannamei	
	PTO	P&D	HO	PTO	P&D	PTO	P&D
	5 x 2 lbs			Block			
	DDP**						
6/8	-	-	4.55 =	14.70 =	-	-	-
8/12	NQ	NQ	3.70 =	8.55 =	-	8.00 =	-
Un/15	NQ	NQ	-	6.80 =	-	6.00 =	-
16/20	NQ	NQ	-	6.45 =	-	4.55 =	4.70 =
21/25	3.65	3.70	-	5.60 =	5.50 -	4.20 =	4.35 =
26/30	3.35	3.40	-	5.00 =	5.15 -	3.95 =	4.05 =
31/40	3.15	3.20	-	-	4.55 =	3.80 =	3.85 =
36/40	NQ	NQ	-	-	-	NQ	-
41/50	2.95	3.00	-	-	-	3.70 =	3.75 =
51/60	2.85	2.90	-	-	-	3.60 =	3.65 =
61/70	2.75	2.80	-	-	-	-	3.50 -
71/90	NQ	NQ	-	-	-	-	3.45 -





**Table 5- Frozen shrimp in Europe and other markets, price in dollars/kg**

FISH SPECIES TRADE NAMES	PRODUCT FORM & GRADING (IQF)	INDICATIVE PRICE In US\$/KG	PRICE REFERENCE & MARKET AREA	ORIGIN
Freshwater, HLSO, IQF, 700 gm pack	U/5 7.80/lb - 6/8 7.30/lb -	8/12 5.30/lb -	cfr UK	Bangladesh
Black tiger, head-on, semi-IQF, 20% glaze	6/8 NQ 8/12 NQ 13/15 NQ	16/20 6.80 + 21/30 5.80 31/40 5.50	cfr Belgium	
Black tiger, head-on, semi-IQF, 30% glaze	61/20 6.10	21/30 5.00	cfr Netherlands	
Vannamei, PD, IQF, 10 x 1 kg polybag, 7% glaze	16/20 10.90 21/25 10.00	26/30 9.50 31/40 8.50	cfr Russia	Kochi, India
Vannamei, PTO, 10 x 1 kg polybag, IQF, 100% nett weight	16/20 10.50 21/25 9.70	26/30 9.00 31/40 8.50		
Vannamei, semi-block, HOSO	60 pc/kg	4.40 +	cfr South Korea	Vietnam
PUD, sea caught, (PVN), IQF, 6 x 2 kg block, 100% nett weight	100/200 5.60 200/300 5.20	300/500 4.60	cfr China	Gujarat, India
Black tiger, HLSO, 100% nett weight	8/12 NQ 13/15 NQ 16/20 5.00/lb	21/25 4.70/lb 26/30 4.30/lb 31/40 4.10/lb	cfr Belgium	Bangladesh
Vannamei, HLSO, IQF, 6 x 2 kg block, 100% nett weight	16/20 10.10 21/25 9.00	26/30 8.50 31/40 7.70	cfr Russia	Kochi, India
Black tiger, HLSO, IQF, 25% glaze	8/12 NQ 13/15 8.20 - 16/20 7.50 -	21/25 7.10 - 26/30 6.90 41/50 6.50	cfr Belgium	Bangladesh
Black tiger, PTO, 20% glaze, IQF	8/12 14.70 = 13/15 13.25 =	16/20 11.60 = 21/25 10.40 =	cfr Europe	
Black tiger, HOSO, 10 x 1 kg, Semi-IQF, 20% glaze	4/6 21.40 6/8 16.70	8/12 12.80 13/15 11.70	cfr UK	Kochi, India
PUD, sea-caught (pink/brown), IQF, 6 x 2 kg block, 100% nett weight	20/40 9.00 40/60 8.00	60/80 7.50 80/120 7.10	cfr China	Gujarat, India
Vannamei, HLSO, 6 x 2 kg block, IQF, 100% nett weight	31/35 5.90 31/40 5.80 -	41/50 5.50 - 71/90		Andhra Pradesh, India
Vannamei, PTO, 10 x 1 kg, IQF, 35% glaze, G1 grade	16/20 6.00 = 21/25 5.70 =	26/30 5.40 = 31/40 5.10 =	cfr Malaysia	Orissa, India
Vannamei, PD, cut, 10 x 1 kg, IQF, 35% glaze	16/20 6.10 = 21/25 5.80 =	31/40 5.20 = 51/60 4.60 =		
PUD, KKD, 6 x 2 kg block, IQF, 100% nett weight	80/120 5.80 = 100/200 5.50 =	200/300 5.00 = 300/500 4.50 =	cfr China	Gujarat, India
Vannamei, HLSO, 10 x 1 kg bag, IQF, 7% glaze	16/20 9.50 21/25 8.50	26/30 8.00 31/40 7.30	cfr Russia	Kochi, India

(For the prices of processed/value-added products, please see pages 20 and 21)

Year	Total	Adjacent Waters	Shallow Sea Aquaculture	Distant Waters	Inland Waters
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	3,861	912	2,410	504	35
2020	3,711	932	2,308	437	34
2021	3,820	941	2,397	439	4

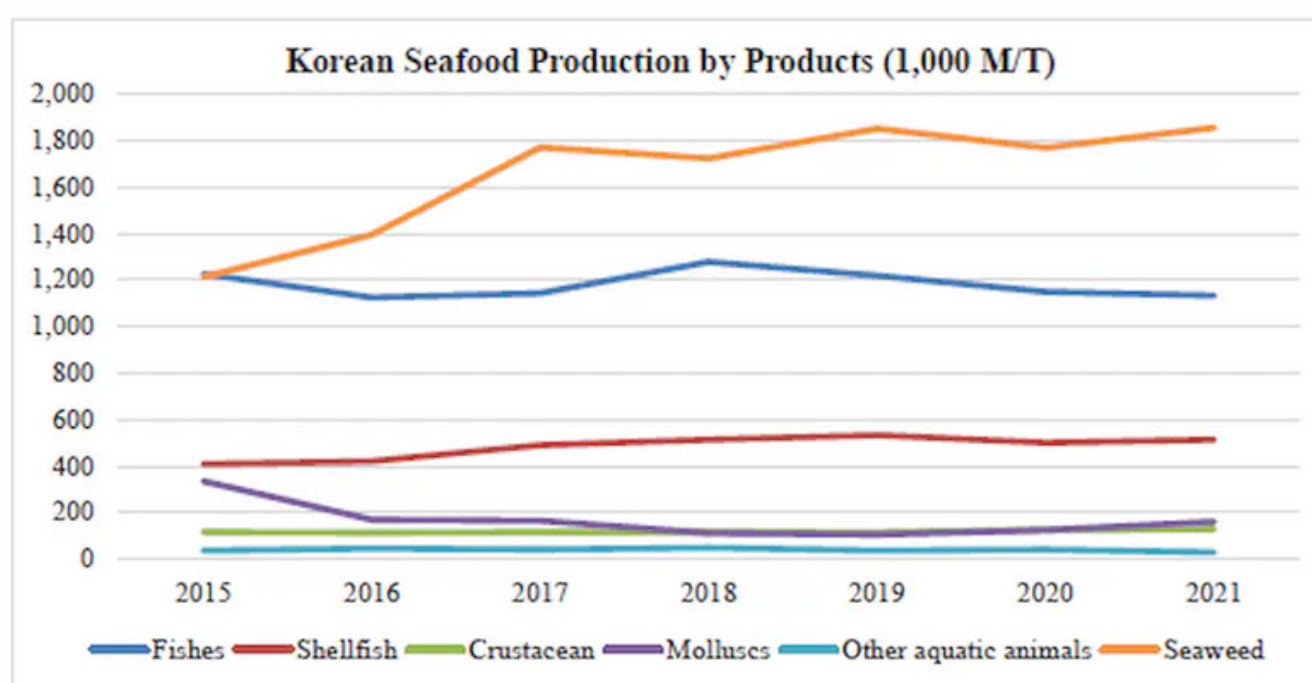
Source: Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF),  
Fishery Information Portal (www.fips.go.kr)

Korea's domestic aquaculture production has fluctuated between 100,000 and 400,000 tons over the past seven years. Due to the reduction of fishery resources in the nearby waters and the application of exclusive economic zones by neighboring countries including Japan and China, domestic fish production is not expected to increase significantly in the future. Bilateral and multilateral fishing agreements also limit the total catch. Harvesting from nearby waters mainly includes mackerel, hairtail, horse mackerel, Spanish mackerel, herring, croaker, blue mackerel, Blue crab, cod, balloon fish and monkfish

Seaweed is a common ingredient in Korean cuisine and processed foods. Seaweed production surpassed fish production by weight for the first time in 2016 and is expanding rapidly due to increased consumption of dried and seasoned seaweed and the export of seaweed products by new consumers around the world

The local squid catch has decreased significantly in recent years due to the change in water temperature, which has caused the price of local squid to double and the demand for imported squid to increase. The import of squid (HS code 03074) in 2018 increased by 42% to 118,796 tons. In 2021, Korea's squid imports decreased by 16.5% compared to the previous year to 105,699 tons, due to reduced demand from the food and processing industries amid the restrictions of COVID-19

**Table 7- Korean seafood production by product (1000 tons)**



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





The number of Korean fishing vessels has steadily declined over the past 20 years as fishing resources have dwindled. The Korean government is trying to accelerate the reduction of the Korean fishing fleet and promote aquaculture production in shallow waters as an alternative. The aquaculture sector now accounts for 63 percent of Korea's seafood production, up from just 47 percent in 2014. The government is also looking for ways to secure more fishing quotas in foreign waters and is looking to buy additional .fishing quotas from other countries, including Russia

Korea's Ministry of Fisheries and Oceans (MOF) sets allowable catch limits for 15 species. In 2018 the MOF switched from a calendar year TAC limit to a July to June schedule. The MOF also sets limits on the fishing season, fishing .areas, number of fishing boats and fishing methods

Although there has been a drop in demand from the institutional and foodservice sectors due to COVID-19, Korean seafood processing plants produced 1.37 million tons of processed seafood products in 2021, up 5.2% from the previous year, while They faced higher production costs due to the increase in the minimum wage. And the cost of raw materials is higher. This increase is partly due to a renewed increase in food purchases through retail channels and increased exports of processed seafood products to global .markets

**Table 8- Korea's production of processed seafood**

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

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

Source: USDA-GAIN Report Number: KS2022-0019