Fishery Industry in China

by

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and

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The Summary
This GLOBEFISH Research Programme covers the capture fisheries, the aquaculture sector, the seafood processing industry, seafood trade, bilateral, regional, and multilateral fishing agreements, trade agreements and barriers, foreign investment. It also lists all companies which are involved in seafood exports.

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SUMMARY

The aim of this document is to give a full and comprehensive picture of the fishery sector in China. It provides information on government policies and other initiatives, followed by a description of the fishery industry in terms of capture fisheries, marine and inland aquaculture, processing, international trade (import & export), marketing, distribution and consumption. Finally it studies the impact of China’s accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) and its influence.

Data collection has centred mainly upon the China National Annual Fishery Industry Statistics and some References.

Acknowledgement

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1. OVERALL ECONOMIC SITUATION

Over the past five years the Chinese national economy has maintained a sustained, rapid and sound development. In general, the people have reached a much improved standard of living and received more tangible benefits than ever before, and China has enjoyed long-term social stability and solidarity. China's influence in the world has grown considerably and the cohesion of the nation has increased remarkably.

With the rapid development of the economy and continuous improvement in people’s living standards, the fishery industry in China is playing a more and more important role in the country’s agriculture sector and hence in the national economy.

China’s aquatic product markets are developing rapidly. The total quantity and turnover of trade in aquatic products increases annually due to the high percentage of further processing, the wide range of products available in the market, and the buoyant trade in both rural and urban areas. Whilst at the beginning of 2000 prices showed a steady increase, current trends show that domestic prices of aquatic products are declining. Aquatic product imports are also enriching the Chinese market with a particular impact in the big coastal cities; however consumption of imported seafood has now started to move to inland markets. Because the Chinese macro economy continues to grow, especially in the interior and in its western region, China’s aquatic product output will develop further and demand will continue to increase.

With rising living standards aquatic products will play an important role in the structure of Chinese food consumption, but because of limited aquatic resources and an increasing population, a survey predicts that a shortage will emerge in domestic supplies between 2020 and 2030. Thus imports will become very important in reducing pressure on domestic supplies and satisfying consumer demand. Such indicators confirm that China’s aquatic products market will continue in its progressive trend.

In addition, China has now joined the World Trade Organization (WTO), so the Chinese aquatic products industry is facing new opportunities as well as the challenge. WTO’s objective of free global trade will speed up international trade in Chinese aquatic products and also have an impact on their production and circulation. Thus the industry is looking to government to take measures, including amendments to existing laws and regulations, so as to harmonize standards for domestic, imported and exported fishery products and unify the domestic markets under an effective fisheries administration, with a clear mandate and well defined responsibilities. The Chinese fishery industry itself will face the challenge from WTO with efficient productivity and management.
2. CHINA’S FISHERY INDUSTRY

2.1 The Development of the Sector

With increasing development of China’s economy and day to day improvement of people’s living standards, China's fishery production has increased dramatically since 1979. Its per capita fishery product has risen from well below world average to above it. Due to the rapid growth of production, the prices of fishery products have been relatively stable compared to those of other foods. Thus fishery products have changed from used-to-be luxury foods to become standard food items.

China's exports of fishery products have increased impressively; meanwhile imports have also increased significantly, as there is domestic demand for some species that China cannot produce. Since the end of the 1970s when China started to carry out its economic reforms and introduce its open-door policy, the fishery sector has developed rapidly and achieved impressive results. Its production has ranked first in the world for seven consecutive years since 1990, when it accounted for one quarter of the world total.

Today, China is very much a global player in the world fishery industry and accounts for roughly one third of global production. Its total catch is five times that of Peru, the second largest. Fisheries represent a US$30 billion component of China's economy, equal to 3% of GDP\(^1\). China exports US$3 billion of fish and fishery products each year, and fish is an increasingly important food source for the nation’s large and still-growing population.

The cause of this impressive growth is the liberalization of the Chinese economy, and especially the reform of the principles of economic development that permitted market forces to substitute the former system of State-set prices and production quotas in the fishery sector. The private initiative let loose among fishermen, farmers, cooperatives and State-owned companies alike completely vitalized the fishery sector, along with the following steps taken by the Chinese government:

a) **Encourage aquaculture development:**

Since the 1980s, the new fishery development policy has given preferential treatment and support to rural aquaculture in terms of investment allocation, taxation and credit to fishermen and farmers in order to encourage their aquaculture activities. It is estimated that about 460 000 hectares of fish and shrimp ponds have been built so far. The government has also invested in establishing a number of fish fingerling farms, fish disease control stations and technical extension stations to provide the various services from pre-production to post-production, thus ensuring a highly development of aquaculture in China.

b) **Reorganize the fishery production management system:**

Based on the liberalization of production and development of a market economy, instead of the former highly centralized management system, other management systems that clearly define the producers’ responsibilities, rights and benefits have been created, one after another, such as contract systems, lease systems,

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\(^1\) Gross Domestic Product
cooperative systems, joint ventures between different partners, private or individual management etc. As a result, all initiatives from both producers and managers have been encouraged to stimulate and vitalize the fishery sector. In rural aquaculture areas, as with the reform of agriculture production management, the contract, or household responsibility systems are adopted to encourage efforts to make full use of all cultivable areas including saline-alkali soil, depression soil and waste mud-flats. In fishing villages, the previous collective ownership of productive means and unified planning, accounting and distribution have been replaced by various new approaches. In some areas, the producers are given a fixed production quota or a specific value or a certain amount of profit. They will receive bonuses for additional production, whereas they have to make good the shortfall if the quota is not reached. In other places, the fishing vessel is taken as the basic accounting unit and allowed to decentralize its production rights and allow the fishermen to own the fishing nets and gears. This puts an end once and for all to the previous “equalitarianism” or “the big bowl” and encourages fishermen to unify their ownership, production, management and distribution rights. Currently, the shareholding system is fast developing in the fishing areas, but with clearly specified production rights and responsibilities. With the further reform of the fishery industry, decentralized production with a centralized service system will become more and more important in promoting the industry’s development. Its usefulness in larger scale operations has made it well accepted by the fishermen.

**c) Liberalize distribution of fishery products:**

Before the reform, distribution of fish products, like any other products in China, were highly controlled by the government. Fishermen or fish farmers were not allowed to go freely to the markets to sell products at their own prices. In 1985, the government announced that the prices of fish products would no longer be controlled. This was the first major reform in the pricing policy, and happened much earlier than for other products. From then on important changes started taking place in the sector’s structure and especially in distribution and marketing, where deregulation of prices made private trading possible, permitting good profits with limited initial investments. At present it is estimated that more than 40% of fish products in the domestic market are distributed and sold to final consumers by private firms. The possibility of making good economic profits has encouraged more fishermen and fish farmers to put more effort into improving production.

**d) Promote science and technology:**

The Chinese government has always attached great importance to the application of science and technology to fishery production. A number of scientists and technicians have been encouraged to work with fishermen and fish farmers under government preferential policies. It is estimated that the contribution of science and technology to the nation’s fishery industry, which accounted for 35% of production growth in the early 1990s, is estimated at 47% at the present time. This means that future sustained development will rely more and more on the application of new technologies. For example, the yield per hectare of fish pond fish culture was only 724 kg in 1979, but increased more than six fold to 5 155 kg in 2002. The development of pen and cage culture technology has enabled the open waters to be used for aquaculture. The
discovery of new fishery resources such as Sardinops melanosticta, and Anchovy, have provided a potential for offshore marine catches and thus reduce the inshore fishing effort. Successes in artificial breeding and culture technology in some high value species such as shrimp, abalone, scallop, sea cucumber, mandarin fish and fresh water crab have opened the way for exports and foreign currency earnings and so enhance fishermen and fish farmers’ incomes.

e) Strengthen fisheries legal systems and fishery resource management:

In order to protect and rationally utilize fishery resources the Chinese government attached great importance to the establishment of sound fishery legislation. The State Council has formally approved the regulations on Fishery Resources Propagation and Protection. A fishing license system has been established to ensure the registration of fishing vessels before being allowed to start any kind of fishing operation. The Fishery Law of The People’s Republic of China and The Detailed Roles of the Implementation of the Fishery Law were issued respectively. Subsequently various local fishery laws or regulations were created. In addition, closed areas, including some parts of seas, lakes and reservoirs, were created and fishing closed seasons have been identified. In order to curb the frenetic growth of fishing within the coastal areas, the State has adopted the policy of controlling the growing number of coastal fishing vessels, and quotas are imposed on motorized fishing vessels. Meanwhile, the various levels of national and provincial government have built up appropriate services with well-trained personnel and good facilities to enforce the laws. All of these have played important roles in ensuring a sustainable fisheries development in China.

f) Expand international cooperation:

To date China has undertaken a considerable number of fishery cooperation activities with more than 60 nations and international organizations. Under the principle of mutual benefit, China started its distant water fisheries in 1985. This gave a new direction to its marine fishery. In addition, over the past years, China has tried to create a better investment climate to attract more overseas investors to establish companies or create joint ventures in China. It is reported that at present, there are more than 2000 foreign companies involved in the Chinese fishery industry.

2.2 National Production

China’s Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) Fisheries Bureau estimates that in 2002 aquatic production increased by 4.18% compared to 2001. Official government data indicates that production in 2002 amounted to 45.65 million tonnes. MOA Fisheries Bureau reports that 61% of China’s production is derived from freshwater and seawater aquaculture. The bureau also reports that China accounted for 31% of world aquaculture production in 2002. The increases in aquaculture are encouraged by the government’s zero growth goals for catches of wild freshwater and seawater aquatic species within China’s territorial waters.
Table 1: Total Aquatic Production in 2002 and 2001 and breakdown by product

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>Change in 2002</th>
<th>Percentage change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A) Total Aquatic Production</td>
<td>45 651 790</td>
<td>43 820 987</td>
<td>1 830 803</td>
<td>4.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Marine Fishery Products</td>
<td>26 463 371</td>
<td>25 721 467</td>
<td>741 904</td>
<td>2.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Catches</td>
<td>14 334 934</td>
<td>14 406 144</td>
<td>- 71 210</td>
<td>- 0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Aquaculture</td>
<td>12 128 437</td>
<td>11 315 323</td>
<td>813 114</td>
<td>7.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Fish</td>
<td>10 205 250</td>
<td>10 127 081</td>
<td>78 169</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Shellfish</td>
<td>3 098 010</td>
<td>3 022 022</td>
<td>75 988</td>
<td>2.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Molluscs</td>
<td>11 324 345</td>
<td>10 822 374</td>
<td>501 971</td>
<td>4.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Aquatic Plants</td>
<td>1 331 395</td>
<td>1 241 497</td>
<td>89 898</td>
<td>7.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Others</td>
<td>504 371</td>
<td>508 493</td>
<td>- 4 122</td>
<td>- 0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Inland Fishery Products</td>
<td>19 188 419</td>
<td>18 099 520</td>
<td>1 088 899</td>
<td>6.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland Catches</td>
<td>2 247 926</td>
<td>2 149 932</td>
<td>97 994</td>
<td>4.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland Aquaculture</td>
<td>16 940 493</td>
<td>15 949 588</td>
<td>990 905</td>
<td>6.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Fish</td>
<td>17 101 773</td>
<td>16 304 522</td>
<td>797 251</td>
<td>4.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Shellfish</td>
<td>1 226 398</td>
<td>1 001 479</td>
<td>224 919</td>
<td>22.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Molluscs</td>
<td>551 021</td>
<td>529 645</td>
<td>21 376</td>
<td>4.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Others</td>
<td>309 227</td>
<td>263 874</td>
<td>45 353</td>
<td>17.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B) Production from State-owned sector*</td>
<td>1 808 701</td>
<td>1 946 657</td>
<td>- 137 956</td>
<td>- 7.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Marine Products</td>
<td>576 262</td>
<td>784 801</td>
<td>- 208 536</td>
<td>- 26.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Catches</td>
<td>396 576</td>
<td>613 102</td>
<td>- 216 526</td>
<td>- 35.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Aquaculture</td>
<td>179 686</td>
<td>171 699</td>
<td>7 987</td>
<td>4.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Inland Products</td>
<td>1 232 439</td>
<td>1 161 856</td>
<td>70 583</td>
<td>6.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland Catches</td>
<td>88 045</td>
<td>89 635</td>
<td>- 1 590</td>
<td>- 1.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland Aquaculture</td>
<td>1 44 394</td>
<td>1 072 221</td>
<td>72 173</td>
<td>6.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Included in total aquatic production

By 2002, production from state-owned operations had declined to 4% of the total production of aquatic products. In fact, state-owned production has been declining for several years now, as many former state-owned companies have become privately owned or shareholder companies. Production data from the privatized enterprises is now recorded in data for “total aquatic production”. The more apparent decline in state-owned marine catch and culture operations may indicate that those areas would benefit to be part of the private sector.

Despite the decline in production from state-owned operations, China’s aquatic products production has been increasing steadily thanks to freshwater and seawater aquaculture. The MOA Fisheries Bureau recently published a 5 year agriculture plan that includes a specific initiative to encourage aquaculture production. The Fisheries Bureau has recognized that the emphasis on aquaculture requires an improved management of large-scale aquaculture centres as well as an improved food and environmental safety enforcement. Hence, MOA has developed a permit system to support large aquaculture centres to continue their partnerships with other countries in order to develop advanced aquaculture systems.

2.3 The Fishing Fleet and its Impact

Chinese fisheries officials advise that the biggest problem is over fishing. Therefore, China's Fisheries Bureau has drawn up a strategy for reducing fish catches to sustainable levels as follows:
a. Adhering to international fisheries treaties;
b. Strengthening enforcement of domestic fisheries law;
c. Using administrative tools such as closed seasons and catch limits;
d. Developing the fish processing industry as an alternative employment source;
e. Cutting the number of fishing boats;
f. Cutting the number of fishermen; and
g. Promoting aquaculture as a substitute for wild catch.

Based on the above the authorities have already taken a number of steps to address the problem:

"Zero increase" policy: The Fisheries Bureau set a "zero increase" policy for China’s fish catch starting in 1999. Data in this area should however, be viewed with caution. A study published in Nature Magazine concluded that China’s fish catch has been systematically over-reported for years. Still, official results show a decrease of 1% to 3% annually in China’s reported wild catch (both freshwater and marine).

Promote Fish Farming: Aquaculture (marine and freshwater "fish farming") continues to expand. Moving labour from the fishing industry and into fish farming is a cornerstone of China's fisheries policy. Production of farmed fish has grown annually and now constitutes more than 60% of China's total fish production. Fish farming by itself, however, cannot solve all the problems of China’s fishing industry. Aquaculture is capital-intensive, and China is already starting to exhaust appropriate sites and freshwater supplies available for fish farming. In addition, while less risky than ocean fishing, fish farmers must still deal with storms and disease.

Reduce the fleet: In 2002 the MOA Fisheries Bureau launched an ambitious five-year, US$160 million programme, to scrap 30,000 fishing boats, or 7% of its fleet by 2007. Fishermen participate voluntarily in this programme. The necessary funds have been obtained from the Ministry of Finance for the first three years. Some five thousand boats were scrapped in 2002. Under the plan, owners may negotiate the sale of their vessel to the provincial government fisheries bureau, which may result in a compensation of as much as US$12,000. If the first three years prove successful, the Fisheries Bureau will request additional funding for the remaining two years of the plan. One concern, however, is the possibility of a “scrapped” boat going back into service. A reported 110,000 boats either fish illegally or are unlicensed, and 20,000 of those boats have no name, nor license or homeport, making them almost impossible to regulate.

Cut the workforce: The Fisheries Bureau is planning to move 200,000 fishermen (4% of the total) into other employment by 2007. The policy tools to accomplish this include subsidizing inputs for fish farming and offering training. Officials say that few people leave fishing permanently; fishermen are likely to simply move to another part of the industry, which makes fish farming an attractive alternative. Available data shows that China has about 25 million fishery workers, of whom roughly half are part-time. Some five million people work in the capture industry and 20 million work in fish farming. These figures include workers in fish processing factories as well as fishermen. Part-time fishermen might work a season or two at sea and return to their village to farm during the summer or perform a mix of agriculture and fish farming. The economic interest in fishing is demonstrated by the fact that, according to officials, roughly 50% of fishermen are not resident in the area concerned, but rather are migrant workers from inland areas or other provinces.
At the end of 2003, MOA announced an additional action plan to control and further decrease the number of marine fishing boats. The plan covers the period from 2003 to 2010 and its objective is to cut the total number of boats from 222,000 by the end of 2004 to 192,000 by 2010. This represents a total vessel power decrease from 12.7 million KW to 11.4 million KW. MOA received US$ 2.9 million in 2003 for occupational training of those fishermen requested to change profession. In 2004, the policy will continue and there are plans to train a total of 35,000 fishermen.

Economic-wise fishing is still an attractive profession for many people as fisheries officials indicate that the average fisherman can earn US$850 per year, i.e. 30-50% higher than the local farm income. Industrial employment pays more than farming or fishing, but are subsequently more difficult to find. Thus, one of the biggest challenges is finding and fostering alternative employment opportunities for fishermen in a country where high or rising unemployment is a significant concern.

As stated above, the Fisheries Bureau hopes that unemployed fishermen will turn to aquaculture or gain employment in the aquatic processing sector. However, fishermen often make more money at sea and many food-processing openings are taken by labourers from China’s inland provinces. Therefore, the benefits are still not sufficient for many fisherman and/or boat owners to sell their vessels.

2.4 Fishery Resources and Conservation Policy

2.4.1 Marine Fishery Resources

China faces the sea to the east and south. The Bohai Sea, Yellow Sea, East China Sea and South China Sea have a total area of 35.47 million km$^2$, of which 14.8 million km$^2$ are continental shelves. The 18 thousand km coastline starts from the north, at the mouth of Yalujiang River in Liaoning Province, and ends to the south, at the mouth of Beilunhe River in Guangxi Autonomous Region. There are over 6500 islands along the coastline forming numerous fishing bays and fishing grounds. In addition about 18.8 million hectares of tidal areas are suitable for aquaculture.

There are over 3000 marine species in the China Sea. The economically important species are:

- Fish: hairtail, great yellow croaker, small yellow croaker, chub mackerel, scad, Pacific herring, Spanish mackerel, Chinese herring, pomfrets, *S. niphonius,* Japanese mackerel, conger pike, left-eyed flounder, right-eyed flounder, butterfish, porgy, red snapper, golden thread, cod, black scraper, sardine, globefish, shark and anchovy;
- Molluscs: cuttlefish, squid, octopus, mussel, oyster, razor clam, blood clam, clams, abalone and scallop;
- Crustaceans: shrimps, Acetes spp, Trachyp spp and crabs;
- Algae: kelp, laver;
- Others: sea cucumber, sea urchin, jelly fish.

The top-producing region is the East China Sea, followed by the South China Sea, the Yellow Sea and the Bohai Sea.

The composition of marine catches has undergone substantial changes in recent years and the catch of the traditional high value marine species has been unstable or in some cases in decline.
Among the four traditional and commercially important species, great yellow croaker (Pseudosiaena crocea), yellow croaker (Pseudosciaena polyactis), hairtail (Trichiurus haumela) and squid, only hairtail has remained at high catch levels. Conversely, the total volume of pelagic fish and crustaceans has increased. In both the East China Sea and Yellow Sea high value longer-lived demersals and predatory pelagic species have been replaced by lower value species, primarily smaller pelagics, such as chub mackerel (Pneumatophorus japonicus), black scraper (Navodon modestus) and anchovy (Engraulis).

Since 1995, there has been a ban on fishing in the East China Sea and Yellow Sea during part of the year, since it has been identified that most of the coastal fishery resources have been overexploited. With the support of the government at various levels, the fishery authorities have strengthened their management and inspection capacities.

In August 1997, with the approval of the State Council, the Ministry of Agriculture released the Regulation on Control of Marine Fishing Effort during the ninth “Five-Year Plan” (1995–2000). Under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, the coastal administrations reissued all fishing licenses. The new fishing license regulation came into force as of 1 December 2002 to help establish a controllable marine fishing production system and ensure fishery resources become stable and sustainable, as well as help to raise fishermen’s awareness of the importance of resource protection.

2.4.2 Inland Water Fishery Resources

The inland waters in China total 176 thousand km$^2$, including rivers, lakes, ponds and reservoirs. Rivers account for 39% of the total and lakes contribute 42.25%. The most famous rivers are the Yangtze, Yellow, Lujian, Lancangjiang, Yarlung Zangbo Rivers, the Heilongjiang, Liaohe, Haihe, Huaihe, Xijiang, Tumenjiang Rivers, the Yalujiang, Qiantangjiang, Minjiang and Oujiang Rivers.

The most famous freshwater lakes are the Boyanghu, Dongtinghu, Taihu, Hulunci, Hongzehu, Chaohu and Weishanhu lakes. The most important salty lakes are the Qinghaihu, Namujiehu, Zhalinghu and Bositenghu lakes. China has about 830 thousand reservoirs with areas of about two million hectares and total capacity of 450 billion m$^3$. Fishponds in China total 1.27 million hectares. About 59% are in the east and most of them are located in the middle and lower parts of the Yangtze River area.

According to national statistics, China has 709 freshwater fish species and 58 subspecies, excluding 64 species migrating between sea and inland waters. The economically important species are:

- Fish: black carp, grass carp, silver carp, big head carp, common carp, crucian carp, bream, reeves shad, eel, cat fish, rainbow trout, salmon, whitebait, mullet, mandarin fish, perch, sturgeon, murrel, pangolin;
- Crustaceans: freshwater shrimps, river crabs;
- Molluscs: freshwater mussel, clams, snails;
- Aquatic plants: lotus, water chestnut, gorgon euryale;
- Others: soft-shelled turtle, frog.

Since the 1960s, inland fishery resources have also seriously decreased due to the extremely rapid growth of fishing, uncontrolled dam building, land reclaim for agriculture and severe
industrial pollution. During the 1970s, the annual production of the inland waters capture fishery was static around 300,000. After 1978, the government set up appropriate institutions to deal with the above problems and to re-stock the rivers, lakes and reservoirs with young fingerlings to enhance the fishery resources. As a result, the situation has much improved and production from the inland capture fishery has been steadily rising.

2.4.3 Conservation Policy

China's new Fishery Law will contribute to the sustainable development of the fishery industry, which is currently suffering from the depletion of resources and water pollution. The law, the revised version of a 1986 law, focuses on the management of fisheries resources by introducing fishing quotas and a permit system.

The law's jurisdiction has also been extended to cover the country's exclusive marine economic zones (EEZ). Hence, China will limit the fish catches to ensure the resources maintain a sustainable level. This level will be determined by scientific surveys and assessments. Another important method for controlling the expansion of the fishery sector is the fishing quota system, which was amended in the law.

The law also required improvement due to the many aquatic farming areas, which have been seriously encroached upon and contaminated. The law now stipulates that the State will make plans to control the waters and beaches used for aquatic farming purposes. Furthermore, in order to use these waters and beaches, an application must be authorized by the local governments above county level to ensure the protection of the environment by rationally limit the farming densities, as well as the use of poisonous and harmful bait or feed.

Unlike its earlier version, the new law also stresses that China will encourage and support the rearing and dissemination of high quality aquatic species and breeds. In addition, imports and exports of aquatic fry should be quarantined to curb the spread of related diseases and a safety assessment should be undertaken in line with State Council regulations in regard to imported, genetically modified, aquatic breeds and fries.

2.5 Aquaculture

China has a long history in aquaculture dating back some 2000 years. Since the 1970s reform policies and driven by the economic benefits, the rapid development of China’s aquaculture, both fresh water and marine, has been a focus of world attention. Total aquaculture areas rose from 2.86 million hectares in 1979 to 13.45 million hectares in 2002 and production from 1.23 million tonnes to 12.13 million tonnes, with an annual growth rate of 15%.

According to FAO statistics, between 1990 and 1995 world aquaculture production increased by 8.91 million tonnes, of which China contributed 83.6%. The development of aquaculture has totally reversed the structure of the fishery sector (capture fisheries and aquaculture). The proportion of capture fisheries production to aquaculture was 74:26 in 1978, but reversed to 45.6:54.4 in 1996. Currently, China’s aquaculture production accounts for 54% of the world total. The scope of the change is illustrated in the following table.
Table 2: Aquaculture areas and output 1979-2002 (Areas: 1,000 hectares; output: 10,000 tonnes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Marine Areas</th>
<th>Marine Production</th>
<th>Inland Areas</th>
<th>Inland Production</th>
<th>Total Areas</th>
<th>Total Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>41.59</td>
<td>2738</td>
<td>81.33</td>
<td>2855</td>
<td>122.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>44.43</td>
<td>2864</td>
<td>90.15</td>
<td>2997</td>
<td>134.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>45.81</td>
<td>2880</td>
<td>101.41</td>
<td>3019</td>
<td>147.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>49.47</td>
<td>3051</td>
<td>120.72</td>
<td>3214</td>
<td>170.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>54.51</td>
<td>3083</td>
<td>142.82</td>
<td>3270</td>
<td>197.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>63.85</td>
<td>3259</td>
<td>181.11</td>
<td>3502</td>
<td>244.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>71.23</td>
<td>3687</td>
<td>237.92</td>
<td>3964</td>
<td>309.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>85.76</td>
<td>3788</td>
<td>295.15</td>
<td>4113</td>
<td>380.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>110.06</td>
<td>3859</td>
<td>348.41</td>
<td>4228</td>
<td>458.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>142.45</td>
<td>3895</td>
<td>389.75</td>
<td>4308</td>
<td>532.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>157.56</td>
<td>3812</td>
<td>417.03</td>
<td>4235</td>
<td>574.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>162.41</td>
<td>3835</td>
<td>445.91</td>
<td>4264</td>
<td>608.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>190.46</td>
<td>3866</td>
<td>462.59</td>
<td>4315</td>
<td>653.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>242.46</td>
<td>3977</td>
<td>533.79</td>
<td>4476</td>
<td>776.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>308.7</td>
<td>4161</td>
<td>648.26</td>
<td>4748</td>
<td>956.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>345.6</td>
<td>4449</td>
<td>789.66</td>
<td>5103</td>
<td>1 135.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>716</td>
<td>412.29</td>
<td>4669</td>
<td>940.76</td>
<td>5385</td>
<td>1 353.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>437.65</td>
<td>4858</td>
<td>1093.76</td>
<td>5680</td>
<td>1 531.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1 213</td>
<td>1 344.75</td>
<td>5470</td>
<td>1 918.84</td>
<td>6683</td>
<td>3 263.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.5.1 Inland aquaculture

China’s inland aquaculture production ranks first in the world. In 1979, as shown above, the area used was only 237.8 million hectares and the output 813,000 tonnes. In 2002 it reached 547 million hectares and 19.2 million tonnes respectively. So far, there are 17 provinces where inland aquaculture production has exceeded 100,000 tonnes.

China’s inland aquaculture production methods include pond, lake, river, reservoir, and paddy field fish culture, and also net cage, flowing water and greenhouse fish culture. The major species for inland aquaculture are grass carp, black carp, silver carp, big head carp, common carp and crucian carp, mud carp, Wuchang bream and tilapia. Recently, some high value species like freshwater shrimps, pearls, mitten crabs, soft shelled turtles and frogs have also been adopted for aquaculture as they have become economically important.

Pond fish culture is the predominant method used. Its production accounts for 75.3% of total inland aquaculture, while lake, river and reservoir fish culture make up 11.4%, 8.7% and 4.6%, respectively. Most pond culture activities are distributed along the Yangtze River and the Pearl River basins covering 7 provinces: Guangdong, Jiangsu, Hubei, Hunan, Anhui, Jiangxi and Shandong, where the inland aquaculture output made up 60% of the country’s total in 2002.

In the formerly less developed areas, primarily in the north, northeast and northwest regions, such as Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia and Xinjiang, the share of inland aquaculture was only 2.8% of the country’s total in 2002. This percentage is set to increase as government has been giving full support for its expansion to help the rural population improve its living standards. Inland aquaculture is also important because it comprises areas far from the sea in which the
traditional consumption of seafood is low. Therefore increased production is an urgent requirement from a nutritional perspective.

Apart from pond culture, open-water fish farming is the main contributor to the production. Nowadays, Chinese fish farmers not only use intensive culture methods in pond systems but also have employed this skill in the open-waters such as reservoirs, lakes, rivers and other waterways using cages, nets and pens. The average unit output of inland aquaculture increased to 3 097 kg/hectare in 2002 from 279 kg/hectare in 1979, an increment of 2 818 kg/hectare and a tenfold increase. The following table illustrates the unit output of different culture systems.

### Table 3: Unit Output of Different Inland Aquaculture Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pond (kg/hectare)</th>
<th>Lake (kg/hectare)</th>
<th>Reservoir (kg/hectare)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>3 097</td>
<td>1 125</td>
<td>1 026</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paddy field fish farming has also evolved in recent years, moving on from small-scale subsistence production into an important and growing commercial activity. It has been receiving increasing attention because with more than 28 million hectares of paddy fields available, there is a huge potential for growth. In 2002, the paddy areas used for fish farming increased to 16.18 million hectares with a total output of 1 048 059 tonnes.

As the economy develops and people’s living standards rise, demand for high-value species is increasing. Thus, foreign species introduced from abroad are also gaining ground such as tilapia, rainbow trout, paddlefish, roach, river perch, toad catfish, Collossoma brachypomum, etc. Trials are also being carried out with silver salmon. However, the share of high-value species is still low in comparison of those traditional farmed species. The shares of major cultured species in 2002 are shown in table 4:

### Table 4: Share of Cultured Species in 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CULTURED SPECIES</th>
<th>PRODUCTION (tonnes)</th>
<th>SHARES (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16 940 493</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bighead and silver carp</td>
<td>5 102 895</td>
<td>30.12 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass Carp</td>
<td>3 419 593</td>
<td>20.20 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common carp</td>
<td>2 235 634</td>
<td>13.20 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>2 125 959</td>
<td>12.50 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crucian carp</td>
<td>1 697 217</td>
<td>10.00 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilapia</td>
<td>706 585</td>
<td>4.20 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wuchang Bream</td>
<td>564 086</td>
<td>3.33 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitten Crab</td>
<td>339 953</td>
<td>2.00 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Carp</td>
<td>224 529</td>
<td>1.33 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eel</td>
<td>163 847</td>
<td>0.97 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandarin Fish</td>
<td>130 016</td>
<td>0.80 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft Shelled Turtle</td>
<td>116 436</td>
<td>0.70 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshwater Shrimp</td>
<td>113 743</td>
<td>0.67 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.5.2 Marine Aquaculture

In China, marine aquaculture is mostly undertaken in shallow seas, shoals and bays and has grown rapidly over the last decade. The cultivable marine areas including shallow seas, mud-flats and bays, etc. are approximately covering more than 1.1 million hectares, whereon most artificial cultivation of marine plants and animals can be applied using the current culture technologies. However, the utilization rate was less than 9% before 1980, and the species were mainly kelp, laver (Porphyry) and mussels, which accounted for 98% of the total marine culture production. In 2002, the production and the cultivation areas reached 12.13 million tonnes and 1.34 million hectares respectively compared to 1.58 million tonnes and 117 000 hectares in 1989.

The species farmed have also changed considerably. Since the 1980s, the government has been giving full support to multi-variety marine culture, ranging from fish and shrimp to other valuable species such as fish, crustaceans, molluscs and sea weed, including shrimp, crab, oyster, mussel, scallop, clams (including blood clam and razor clam), abalone, red porgy, black porgy, tilapia, grouper, kelp and laver.

The production systems for marine aquaculture include floating raft, semi-floating raft and net cage culture, sea ground sowing, vertical culture, stone adhesion culture and pond culture. The seedlings for aquaculture are obtained from artificial breeding, semi-artificial breeding and natural breeding.

As a result, the share of total production of fish, molluscs and other valuable species has risen. The following table 5 shows that the share of fish rose from 2% in 1989 to 5% in 2002 and molluscs have risen from 67% to 80%.

Table 5: Production of Marine Cultured Species between 1989 and 2002 (1 000 tonnes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total (x1 000 tonnes)</th>
<th>Fish</th>
<th>Crustaceans</th>
<th>Molluscs</th>
<th>Algae</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1575.6</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>190.2</td>
<td>1 055.3</td>
<td>293.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share %</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 %</td>
<td>12 %</td>
<td>67 %</td>
<td>19 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>12 128.4</td>
<td>560.4</td>
<td>562.3</td>
<td>9 651.7</td>
<td>1 301.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share %</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 %</td>
<td>5 %</td>
<td>80 %</td>
<td>11 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

China used to be the world’s largest producer of cultured shrimp, but experienced a major setback since 1993 due to the outbreak of viral disease. Production was 186 000 tonnes in 1989 but declined to 89 000 tonnes in 1996. This was reportedly caused by poor management techniques, including overfeeding, high stocking densities and inadequate maintenance. Production has recently recovered and increased rapidly, reaching 563 000 tonnes in 2002, 5.3 times more than in 1996.

In terms of types of marine environment used for marine culture, the areas of shallow sea exploited increased from 25 200 hectares in 1989 to 345 731 hectares in 2002; areas of mud-flat from 266,800 hectares to 742 914 hectares and areas of bays from 131 300 hectares to 256 109 hectares.
Table 6: Cultured Areas of different Marine Environment 1989-2002 (1 000 ha)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Shallow sea</th>
<th>Mud-flat</th>
<th>Bay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>226.8</td>
<td>131.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>345.7</td>
<td>742.9</td>
<td>256.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 1: Increase in Marine Culture Areas between 1989 and 2002 (1 000 ha)

2.6 Fishery Zones

There are eleven provinces in China whose total marine and freshwater fishery production exceeds 1 000 000 tonnes. They are Shandong, Guangdong, Fujian, Zhejiang, Liaoning, Jiangsu, Hubei, Guangxi, Anhui, Jiangxi and Hunan. The combined output of these provinces amounts to 90% of that of the whole country.

The freshwater production in Hubei, Anhui, Guangxi and Hunan is about 30% of the nation’s total freshwater production in terms of the same key species. This accounts for about 12% of total national production. The other seven provinces in eastern China account for 78% of the total national production.

2.6.1 Inland Fishery Zones

1. The northeast fishery zone includes the Provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning and the eastern part of Inner Mongolia. Fishing in the lakes and reservoirs was the major fishery activity in the past, but aquaculture has developed rapidly in recent years.

2. The north China fishery zone comprises areas located in the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River and Haihe River valley which include Shanxi, Hebei, Tianjin, Beijing and Shandong Provinces, parts of Henan and Shaanxi Provinces, Ningxia Autonomous Region and Gansu Province. Extensive fish farming is mostly carried out in this zone.

3. The fishery zone in the middle and lower reaches of Yangtze River includes Hunan, Hubei, Jiangxi, Anhui, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Shanghai Provinces together with parts
of Henan Province and Shaanxi Province. This zone covers China's five large lakes including Dongtinghu Lake, Boyanghu Lake and Taihu Lake. It is the most developed inland fishery in China. The areas around the lakes are home to several state-owned commercial fish farming centres that were established to meet the demands of some of the larger cities in China.

4. The south China fishery zone includes Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian Province and Taiwan Province. It is second in importance in terms of inland fisheries. Mostly intensive fish farming is practiced in this area. It is also the largest exporter of freshwater fish products thanks to its proximity to Hong Kong and Macao.

5. The southwest fishery zone includes Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan Provinces, parts of Hunan Province, Hubei Province and Guangxi Province. Fishing in the lakes is the major fishing activity in this zone and fishery resource enhancement has been given more attention in recent years.

6. Meng-Xin fishery zone includes some parts of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Xinjiang Uygur and Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regions and Gansu Province. The zone is mainly engaged in fish farming in the salt lakes and reservoirs.

7. Qing-Zang fishery zone includes Qinghai Province and Tibet Autonomous Region. Fisheries are less developed and most of the waters remain to be explored for fisheries.

2.6.2 Shallow Sea and Shoal Aquaculture Zones

1. Bohai aquaculture zone includes Liaodong, Bohai and Laizhou Bays, where shrimp culture is dominant.

2. The northern Yellow Sea aquaculture zone includes Liaodong and Jiaodong areas, where molluscs and seaweeds are the major cultured species.

3. The southern Yellow Sea aquaculture zone is mainly used for shoal aquaculture.

4. The aquaculture zone around the mouth of the Yangtze River.

5. The aquaculture zone along the west coast of the East China Sea, including Zhejiang and Fujian coastal areas, where aquaculture is carried out in shallow seas and shoals.

6. The aquaculture zone along the north coast of the South China Sea, including Guangdong and Guangxi coastal areas mostly for shallow seas aquaculture.

7. The aquaculture zone around the islands in the South China Sea.

8. Taiwan coastal aquaculture zone.

2.6.3 Marine Fishery Zones

1. Bohai fishery zone.

2. Yellow Sea fishery zone, including the northern, central and southern parts.

3. East China Sea fishery zone, including the coastal waters, inshore, offshore and Taiwan waters.
4. South China Sea fishery zone, including the coastal waters, inshore, offshore, Beibuwan, the Dongsha Islands, the Xisha Islands, the Nansha Islands and the deep waters on South China Sea continental shelf slope.

2.7 Capture fisheries

2.7.1 Inland

As indicated earlier, inland fishing is carried out in rivers, lakes and reservoirs. There are numerous rivers in China, of which the well-known ones are Yangtze River, Yellow River, Pearl River, Heilongjiang River, Wusulijiang River, Yalujiang River, Huaihe River, Haihe River and Minjiang River. The great lakes in China are Dongting Lake, Boyang Lake, Taihu Lake, Hongzhe Lake, Xingkai Lake, Qinghai Lake, Dalai Lake, Namucuo Lake, Qilincuo Lake, Nansi Lake, Boshiteng Lake, Aibi Lake and Zarinanmucuo Lake. China also has about 38,600 reservoirs.

In 2002, the total inland fishing fleet numbered 199,400 units with a tonnage of 861,000 GT and a power of 1,478,300 KW. The total number of inland fishing boats is about 71.5% of the size of the marine fleet (279,000). The average inland fishing boat tonnage and engine power is only 4.3 GT and 7.4 KW respectively, which is much lower than that for marine fishing boats (21.8 GT and 48 KW).

As is the case for marine fishery resources, China’s inland fishery resources also became overexploited in the 1990s. Since then, the policy of imposing fishing bans on most of the large rivers, lakes and reservoirs during the spring or summer season has been implemented to protect the resources. In addition plans have been implemented in many inland waters where each spring millions of farmed fish fries and fingerlings are released to supplement the natural stock.

As from 2003, from 1st April to 30th June of each year, the ten riverside provinces along the Yangtze River have put into effect a harmonized fishing ban using the same dates and coordinated by a single body, the National Fishery Command Centre. 4,090 km of mainstream and 4,000 km of tributaries of Yangtze River and its main associated lakes will be supervised.

2.7.2 Marine

China’s marine fishing activities are divided into the following according to different waters and zones:

1. **Offshore fishing**: Offshore fishing takes place mostly in the eastern waters to 127E longitude along the East China Sea and around the Xisha, Zhongsha, Dongsha and Nansha islands.

2. **Inshore fishing**: Inshore fishing is a major activity in China. Its catches accounts for 70%-80% of the total marine fish production. It is carried out in Bohai Sea, Yellow Sea, in the East China Sea in the area within N33, E125; N29, E125; N28, E124.5; N27 and E123 degrees, and in the South China Sea in the area east to E112 degrees, within the 80 metre isobath and west to E120 degrees within the 100 metre isobath.

3. **Coastal fishing**: Coastal fishing is carried out in waters inside the demarcation line forbidding access by motorized fishing boats. It has advantages of easy access from
shore and less operating costs, but the resources in these areas have deteriorated considerably.

4. Deep Sea fishing: Deep Sea fishing refers to fishing in high seas or fishing in foreign waters under specific fisheries agreements. These operations have developed considerably in the past decade and are playing a more and more important role in Chinese marine fish production. China now has its deep sea fishing fleets operating in the North Pacific ocean targeting cod and Pollock, in South America, Argentina for example, targeting squid, in the South Pacific ocean for tuna, as well as in West Africa for ground fish and shrimp.

The main marine fishing methods employed by Chinese fishermen are trawling, seining, gill net fishing, long line fishing and the use of stationary fishing gears. The data on annual marine fishing production and by different fishing methods is available in China’s Fishery Statistics.

**Table 7: Marine Captures by Fishing Method (tonnes)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fishing Method</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trawl</td>
<td>7 180 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purse seine</td>
<td>720 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gill net</td>
<td>2 350 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationary gear</td>
<td>2 100 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hook and line</td>
<td>570 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other methods</td>
<td>1 410 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. THE FISH PROCESSING SECTOR

3.1 General Introduction

Aquatic product processing makes low value fish popular in China. Minced fish products, such as fish cakes, fish bars, fish ham, fish balls, etc., sell well throughout the country. Processed oysters and scallops are also popular. In addition, fish steaks and fish fingers have become typical standard food items. The newly exploited nutrition and health products from marine sources are now available on the market.

At present, the market share of processed aquatic products only accounts for 10%-30% of the total, far lower than in developed countries. The volume of processed freshwater products is even lower, with most of them being sold in fresh form. According to national statistics, the volume of frozen freshwater fish on the market was less than one percent of total freshwater fish production, while products with more sophisticated processing represent even less – only a few thousand tonnes per year.

China is a major producer of shellfish, which accounts for about 25% of the total aquatic products production and some 80% of total marine culture production. Thus, the processing provides an important opportunity for the industry. The production and processing of pearls is also active.

Fishery products are perishable, so efficient post harvest processing is extremely important. A polyvalent, multi-variety processing sector has been established in which fish, shrimp, mussels and algae are the main processed products. Activities within seafood processing include freezing and cold storage, drying, smoking and canning. The major forms of processed products can be categorized as follows:

Frozen, dried, smoked, canned, surimi products, products made from fish oil and fish liver, fishmeal, additives and seasonings, medicines, seaweed products such as Agar Agar and art and crafts (pearl).

China’s aquatic products processing sector has made considerable and rapid progress in recent years, maximizing use of available raw material to include sophisticated value added products and processed by-products. This is reflected by the number of newly constructed enterprises and the important expansion of processing capacity. According to the 2002 statistics, there are now a total of 8,140 fish processing plants in the country, an increase of 3,362 since 1995.

Their annual processing capacity amounts to 12.2 million tonnes. Their cold storage capacity is 1.69 million tonnes, ice-making capacity 87,549 t/day, and freezing capacity 169,000 t/day. These have increased, respectively, by 654,000 tonnes, 5,549 t/day and 98,000 t/day during the past eight years. They account, respectively, for 62.9%, 6.8% and 138% of the whole country’s total refrigeration, ice-making and freezing capacity.
Table 8: Aquatic Products Processing Capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No. of Enterpises</th>
<th>Annual Processing Capacity (tonnes)</th>
<th>Cold Storage Capacity (tonnes)</th>
<th>Ice-Making Capacity (tonnes/day)</th>
<th>Freezing Capacity (tonnes/day)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>8140</td>
<td>12 247 000</td>
<td>1 694 000</td>
<td>87 549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>4778</td>
<td>6 135 000</td>
<td>1 040 000</td>
<td>82 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage increase</td>
<td></td>
<td>70.4 %</td>
<td>99.6 %</td>
<td>62.9 %</td>
<td>6.8 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The market share of processed products in value terms, in relation to that of total aquatic products production has increased considerably. Since the development and expansion of the processing sector the total production value rose to 76.11 billion RMB in 2002, which accounted for 24.5% of the fishery sector’s total output value of 310.99 billion RMB and was 304% higher than in 1995 when it stood at 25.03 billion RMB. The processing industry has become important in ensuring reasonable use of raw material resources, improving the quality of aquatic products for human consumption and adding value, absorbing surplus inland labour force and increasing farmers’ incomes.

State-owned processing enterprises in 2002 stood at 369, accounting for 4.5% of the processing industry. Their annual processing capacity is 2.216 million tonnes, which accounts for 18.1% of the country’s overall processing capacity.

Table 9: Number and Capacity of State-Owned Processing Enterprises

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>National Total</th>
<th>State-owned</th>
<th>State-owned as percentage of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Processing Enterprises</td>
<td>8 140</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>4.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing Capacity (tonnes)</td>
<td>12 247 000</td>
<td>2 216 000</td>
<td>18.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold storage Capacity (tonnes)</td>
<td>1 694 000</td>
<td>47 000</td>
<td>27.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice-Making Capacity (tonnes/day)</td>
<td>87 549</td>
<td>17 123</td>
<td>19.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Capacity (tonnes/day)</td>
<td>169 000</td>
<td>29 344</td>
<td>17.4 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the most recent “China’s International Fishery and Seafood Expo” event, the development of new products was very visible. There were some 1 100 processed products presented, including famous brands and a number of new high quality product brands. The majority had an improved basic quality, packaging and presentation compared to the previous event and were well received by customers. At the fair, 75 products were awarded prizes for excellence, and 118 products were awarded popular product prizes.

Processing technology for aquatic products as a whole remains weak. Only 20% of harvests were processed, 30% points lower than Japan. The industry lacks high quality value-added products and advanced processing techniques. Other than for example roasted eel, most processing techniques in China remain rudimentary and labour intensive. In general, processing quality standards are far behind those of the developed countries. In fresh water aquaculture production, the supply of products available for further processing exceed the market demand since the processing technology has not kept pace with the aquaculture production. In addition to its scarcity of high value-added seafood products and limited
technical processing capability, its ability to process off-cuts, rejected products and other processing waste, also remains limited. In contrast, international processing of aquatic products has developed rapidly since the 1970s. Today about 75% of seafood is processed into different kinds of convenience and oven ready dishes before sale to the consumer and only a quarter of aquatic products are sold fresh. Additionally, they have become important raw material for pharmaceutical products, chemistry and biotechnology.

3.2 Processing Facilities and Processors

There are 8,140 enterprises involved in the fish seafood processing industry, of which 369 are state-owned as indicated earlier. Collectively and privately owned enterprises have developed rapidly, accounting for more than 90% in terms of numbers. As demand for processed products is growing rapidly, operators are investing heavily in the modernization and expansion of production facilities and joint ventures are becoming active in this sector. Besides the China National Fishery Corporation (CNFC), which has subsidiaries based in Yantai of Shandong Province, Zhoushan of Zhejiang Province and Zhanjiang of Guangdong Province to mention a few, most of the local marine fishery corporations have their own subsidiary seafood processing plants or companies. Some of the major enterprises involved in fish processing activities are:

- China National Fishery Corporation
- Dalian Marine Fishery General Corporation, Liaoning Province
- Dalian Municipal Fishery Corporation Group, Liaoning province
- Dalian Municipal Aquaculture Corporation Group, Liaoning province
- Dalian Yanming Corporation Group
- Qingdao Marine Fishery Corporation, Shandong Province
- Qingdao Haifeng Corporation Group Ltd., Shandong Province
- Yangkou Marine Fishery Corporation, Souguang, Shandong Province
- Qingdao Marine Fishery Corporation, Shandong Province
- Shidao Marine Fishery Corporation, RongChen, Shandong Province
- Tianjin Municipal Fishery Products Supplying and Marketing Corporation, Tianjin
- Longshan Eel Union Corporation, Jiangsu Province
- Processing Industries of Jiangsu Provincial Aquaculture Corporation
- Shanghai Fishery Corporation Group, Shanghai
- Zhoushan Marine Fishery Corporation, Zhejiang Province
• Xingye Corporation Lit. Zhoushan Municipality, Zhejiang Province
• Haikou General Corporation, Taizhou, Zhejiang Province
• Fujian Marine Fishery General Corporation, Fujian Province
• Huasun Food Industry Corporation Ltd., Fujian Province
• Golden Eel Corporation Ltd., Guangdong Province
• Beihai Marine Fishery Corporation, Guangxi Province

Compared with the marine fishery in the coastal areas, the inland fish processing industry is less developed. However, in the major production areas like Jiangsu, Anhui, Hubei, Hunan and Jiangxi, processing enterprises can also be found, mainly producing frozen fish, headed and gutted fish, surimi and fish leather.

3.3 HACCP, Food Safety and Export Constraints

Developed countries have integrated quality management systems and they maintain high standards in hygiene and sanitation and technology. For example the EU has developed a harmonized quality management system for food products and a self-monitoring system for producers. These administrative actions gradually formed a new set of regulations and laws for managing the production and processing of all aquatic products. Moreover, they require countries exporting to the EU to have regulations with similar requirements. As China did not have a compatible quality management system, EU stopped imports of poultry products from China in 1996 and banned imports of Chinese shellfish in 1997. Every cargo of aquatic products from China had to be inspected and consequently, exports to EU markets were seriously restricted.

In January 2002, the EU suspended shrimp and prawn imports (and other products of animal origin) from China because of residues of a banned antibiotic, chloramphenicol, and because of general deficiencies in the Chinese residue control system. This antibiotic is used in some animal and seafood feed to control disease. It has been linked to fatal leukemia and anemia in humans. The FDA response was to step up surveillance for chloramphenicol residues and residues of other unapproved aquaculture drugs in shrimp and crayfish imports from all countries and to modify its testing methods so as to be able to detect the antibiotic at 0.3 part per billion, equal to that of Canada and the EU. Products with detectable levels of chloramphenicol were detained and refused entry into the United States. Also, the U.S. temporarily suspended shrimp imports from China.

The status of quality management of China’s fisheries exports has improved significantly, especially for export. Unfortunately, like many developing countries, enforcement of the requests is less stringent for domestic markets.

Presently, there is no regulation requiring products traded in the domestic market to pass a residue test prior to sale. The concerned departments of the fisheries administration do not include the inspection of aquaculture water quality, disease prevention, and stock breeding management, or promotion of healthy aquaculture technology in their management and supervision of aquatic products exports.
China needs to ensure that their regulations and management procedures are WTO compatible, including the requirements of the SPS and TBT Agreements. China is beginning to implement an integrated system of quality control.

The national authorities have issued a series of laws, regulations and standards related to seafood quality control, such as The Production Quality Law, The Food Hygiene Law, The Standardization Law and The Commodity Inspection Law. Their implementation is supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture, and the State Administration of Quality Supervision Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) working together to improve seafood quality control.
4. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

At present, China’s markets for aquatic products are developing rapidly. The total volume of this trade is increasing annually, thanks to a higher percentage of further processing, the range of products in the market, and vibrant trade in rural and urban areas. Seafood imports enrich the Chinese market, with particular impact in the large coastal cities although consumption of imported fishery products has now partly extended from coastal regions to inland areas. There is a trend showing that the domestic price of aquatic products is declining.

With the Chinese economy continuing to grow, especially in the interior and in the West of the country, aquatic products supply must develop further as demand will continue to increase. With continued improvement of Chinese people’s living standards, nutritional levels will be enhanced and aquatic products will play an important role in the pattern of people’s food consumption. Due to limited fishery resources and an increasing population, a survey predicts that a shortage will emerge in domestic supply from 2020 to 2030, thus imports of aquatic products will have a very important role in reducing pressure on domestic food supplies.

With major fishery resources and a long history of aquaculture the Chinese people have a historical tradition of consuming fishery products. In order to meet the consumer demand, China has been encouraging and promoting the development of fisheries in recent decades, particularly the development of the aquaculture industry and has become the number one producer of aquatic products in the world.

Additionally, China has joined WTO and subsequently the industry is facing new opportunities and challenges. WTO’s objective of free global trade will speed up international trade for Chinese aquatic products and also have an impact on their production and circulation. Thus the industry is looking for measures including amendments to existing laws and regulations so as to harmonize standards for domestic, imported and exported fishery products and unify the domestic markets under an effective fisheries administration with a clear mandate and well defined responsibilities. The Chinese fishery industry itself will face the challenge from WTO with efficient productivity and management.

In résumé, in 2002 three events had a major impact on the environment surrounding international trade in aquatic products in China. These were: 1) The first year of membership of WTO; 2) The EU import ban; and 3) the enhanced Food Security inspections in the importing countries.

The import and export of Chinese aquatic products have an important role in the national economy and international trade. Aquatic products are one of the main agricultural exports, the value of which has been more than 2% of China’s total exports in value terms. According to the Customs statistics, the export volume of aquatic products has been increasing steadily since the government policy reforms and trade liberalization measures were implemented. It progressed steadily from 1997 till 2003 despite the influence of the financial crisis in Eastern and Southern Asia. This resulted in a new high in both volume and value terms.

At present, exports of aquatic products ranks ninth in China’s range of export goods and rank first in agricultural exports, ahead of grains and vegetables.
Table 10: Increase in Trade in Fishery Products between 2001 and 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2002 Trade Amount (Million tonnes)</th>
<th>Increase over 2001 (%)</th>
<th>2002 Trade Value (Billion US$)</th>
<th>Increase over 2001 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4.57</td>
<td>7.3 %</td>
<td>6.96</td>
<td>14.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import</td>
<td>2.49</td>
<td>7.6 %</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>21.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>6.8 %</td>
<td>4.69</td>
<td>12.1 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1 China’s imports

According to a report dated 5 March, 2003 from the MOA Fisheries Bureau, in 2002, imports of all aquatic products (for human consumption and other use), were 2.49 million tonnes valued at US$ 2.27 billion. Excluding fishmeal, China imported roughly 1.6 million tonnes of aquatic products in 2002, which includes 936 000 tonnes of raw material for processing and re-export, roughly 60% of imported aquatic products for human consumption.

The high rates of import duty on seafood products have encouraged many importers to find ways of evading tariffs, for example by shipping their goods via Hong Kong into China without the normal documented records. Consequently official figures from the Chinese government on seafood imports may not be accurate. It is expected that these diversionary methods will be used less and less as tariffs are to be significantly reduced following China’s accession to the WTO and Customs regulations are more vigorously enforced.

Table 11: China's seafood Imports in Value terms (million US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cod</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other frozen fish</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrimp</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squid</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaice</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livers, roes</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab (frozen)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific salmon</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fillet</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried, salted</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mackerel</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live fish</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herring</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haddock</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab (not frozen)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrimp (not frozen)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobster</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>881</td>
<td>1 212</td>
<td>1 331</td>
<td>1 564</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1.1 Main Products and Suppliers

China imports large quantities of seafood from a range of countries, in particular the United States, Russia, Argentina, Japan, and South Korea. Imports from the United States include salmon, Pollock, squid, flat fish, sole, king crab, and yellow croaker. As regards higher value products such as crustaceans and molluscs, Australia, Canada, and the countries of Southeast
Asia such as Thailand and Indonesia are the key suppliers. Others include Norway, Denmark and Ecuador. There is no single dominant supplier of seafood products.

Russia has in fact been the largest supplier of aquatic products to China for the last few years. In 2002, Russia accounted for 40% of total seafood import value. China’s importers and processors expect that the supply of products from Russia will continue to rise in 2003 and that Russia will allocate up to 20% more of its catch for sale to China. Thus, Russia will likely remain an inexpensive supplier of product to Chinese processors who, in-turn, re-export the product overseas. Perhaps the largest overall change in the supply of imported product from 2001 to 2002 was the notable rise of imported aquatic products from North Korea.

The main imported commodities are frozen finfish (400 000 tonnes), squid (65 000 tonnes), other cephalopod products and shellfish (120 000 tonnes) and some shrimp and crab products. These imports replenish and diversify the domestic market. The main imported species for processing and re-exporting include: Pollock, cod, Pacific salmon, yellow fin sole (for fillet) herring (for herring roe), squid, mackerel etc. The main imported species for domestic consumption include: belt fish, yellow croaker, cold water shrimp, Atlantic salmon, tooth fish (mero), black cod and green mussel.

In addition to frozen seafood, there is a smaller but substantial market for live seafood in China. Live seafood products are shipped by air and the main points of entry are Beijing and Shanghai. Among the many live seafood products entering China are Dungeness crab, oysters, lobster, and geoduck clams from Canada, rock lobsters from Australia, and oysters from New Zealand.

China's accession to the WTO will result in major reductions to the high customs tariffs levied on imported seafood products over the next few years and create excellent longer-term market prospects. Tariff reductions on major seafood imports will include cold-water shrimp, lobster, crab and salmon, in particular, and will create significant opportunities for enhanced import levels of these products.

As stated earlier China imported fishery products for a value of US$1.6 billion in 2002, which is nearly triple the value of five years earlier. It is expected that Chinese seafood imports will continue to increase at a healthy rate, in large part because of the increasing interest by foreign companies to have processing done in China where costs are much lower and a higher rate of return can be achieved.

The major supplying countries and the value of their trade are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 12: Chinese seafood Imports by country (million US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COUNTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1.2 Notes on Importation Procedures, Distribution and Sale

Trading offices and processing companies expect greater imports from other nations in the future due to continued restrictions on domestic catch and concerns about the impact of unregulated aquaculture centres on the environment. Traders and processors also expect that the lower import tariffs that are being implemented following China’s accession to the World Trade Organization will help spur imports. However, many do not expect that lower costs will be passed on to distributors, wholesalers, retailers, or consumers in the near future. Traders and processors also caution that increased imports may slow or reverse several years from now if the 5-year plan to increase national aquaculture production continues and a modernized distribution mechanism for those products is created.

Regulations require that Chinese importers apply for an import inspection permit from the Customs, Inspection, and Quarantine (CIQ) office at their port of entry prior to product arrival and completion of trade contracts. This application is then forwarded to the AQSIQ office in Beijing for processing and then returned to the CIQ office and to the importer. This process is similar for other animal protein products such as meat and poultry and remains a point of contention between the government and the trade industry due to the bureaucracy and time delays involved. The one exception with aquatic products is that, until now at least, importers can bring their application to the CIQ Qingdao office (due to the large number of processing and re-export operations in Qingdao) which can then approve the inspection permit application without first going through processing in Beijing.

After unloading at the ports and subsequent customs clearance, frozen seafood products destined for retail markets are shipped via China’s railway and highway transportation network to the various cities for sale. The distribution chain is as follows: the primary importers sell to local first-level wholesalers, who then transfer the product to dealers, who in turn sell to retailers. The main retail venues for seafood in China are the wet fish markets and food stores, however, much of the imported product would be sold through supermarkets or high-end hotels and restaurants.

4.1.3 Import Tariffs and Quarantine Inspection

Although China is a leading producer of fishery products, increased consumption has led to rising imports. China will reduce its tariffs on fish and fish products to an average rate of 11.4% by January 1, 2005 and tariffs on frozen Pacific salmon, sole, and herring will drop from 20% to 10% or 12%. Existing tariffs of 30% on frozen crab will fall to 10% and tariffs on frozen cod will be cut in half—from 20 to 10% while the Pollock rates will be cut from 30% to 10%. If WTO members agree to and adopt the fish and fish products sectoral initiative that originated in APEC, China has committed to join this initiative and reduce its tariffs to 0-5% for these products. There will also be no more import quotas for fish and fishery products after accession.

Trading and distribution rights for fish will be phased in over a three-year period. China has agreed to a strong product-specific safeguard that allows the USA to restrain increasing fish imports from China that cause or threaten to cause market disruption for up to 12 years after WTO accession. In addition, the Antidumping Agreement explicitly permits the U.S.A to continue to use its non-market economy classification for China for 15 years after accession.

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2 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation – intergovernmental grouping with 21 Member Economies
Exporters of fishery products to China should be aware that regulations pertaining to the inspection and quarantine administration of entry and exit inspection of aquatic products were approved by the State Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspections, and Quarantine (AQSIQ) standing committee on 18 October, 2002. They were published on the AQSIQ website (http://www.ippic.org/ippic_china.measures.pdf) for enforcement on 6 November 2002. However, to prevent trade constraints, AQSIQ decided to start implementing the regulation on 30 June, 2003. The regulations appear to apply to both imported aquatic products and those designated for processing and re-export. It is highly recommended that foreign exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their Chinese customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped.

4.2 Exports from China

With the development of production, China has made an effort to export fishery products to international markets although most are still consumed in the domestic market. This effort has grown rapidly in the past decade, thanks to the state economic reform policies, and the volume of exports has increased steadily. There has also been a breakthrough in the number of processing plants gaining access to the European Union and other key markets such as the United States Japan and Korea, which together absorb 85% of China’s exports in volume terms. To date 1 291 processing plants have been approved for export to EU countries, notably to France, Italy, Greece, Spain and Sweden. In addition 420 eel raising facilities and processing plants have been approved to export to Japan. In 2002 China’s exports of aquatic products earned US$ 4.69 billion in foreign exchange which was 279% higher than in 1995. Exports are expected to remain strong in 2003 and exceed 5 billion USD.

China’s aquatic exports also comprised the greatest share of food and agricultural product exports in value terms for the third consecutive year. A report by MOA on March 5, 2003 indicates that in 2002 aquatic product exports were 2.09 million tonnes for a value of US$4.69 billion. This was an increase of 6.8% in volume and 12.1% in value compared with the year 2001. A Fisheries Bureau official indicated that the trade surplus for aquatic products accounts for around 9% of the countries total trade surplus.

As noted above, according to Customs data the principle export destinations include East Asia (Japan, South Korea), the European Union, and the United States. However, in 2002 trade to EU member countries and South Korea declined compared to 2001. The Fisheries Bureau reports that in 2002, China became the world’s largest exporter of aquatic products in volume terms thus continuing its steady improvement from number two in 2001 (No.1-Thailand) and number three in 2000 (No.1-Thailand, No.2-Norway).

The country’s marine fishery resources have decreased and most of the catch tends to be made up of smaller, younger fish with low market value. As a result, the fish-processing sector does not have consistent supplies. Moreover, the domestic market for fresh products is very active and prices, although in some cases declining, remain high. For some products, the prices were higher than those of the international market, thus China could not compete in the export market. As catches of higher value seafood could not be maintained, China was unable to export lucrative products like crabs, shrimps or shellfish in large quantity. In contrast, nations like the U.S., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore, have sufficient high value fishery resources for export and a competitive advantage.
To make up for this raw material shortfall, China exported or re-exported in 2002 processed fishery products using imported raw material totalling 574 000 tonnes valued at US$ 1.7 billion, which accounted for 28% and 36% respectively of fishery products exports in volume and value terms. Overall, the processing of imported raw material or raw material provided by the final buyer has developed rapidly and in a sustainable fashion over the last ten years. China’s commitment to an open trade policy regarding imports and exports encourages the industry to develop use of imported raw materials in the processing sector. Following China’s accession to WTO, government encouraged use of such raw material by lowering the import threshold and facilitating procedures.

Despite the improved export situation, China’s aquatic product exports have faced several problems over the last few years. MOA states the key problems for exports have been tied to a poor food quality safety record, having few desirable domestic high-value products and a poorly developed processing and distribution sector. In addition China’s aquaculture products have lower competitive power in the international market. There are three constraints in this sector:

a) Heavy dependence on import of brood stock, particularly as regards to eels.
b) Poor environmental water quality for aquaculture. The water quality of numerous aquaculture areas was contaminated by domestic and industrial sewage.
c) Indiscriminate use of chemical products to combat diseases left a high residue in aquaculture products and contributed to lower production.

As brood stocks were reproduced without adequate guidance, diseases spread fast among fish farms and shrimp farms. Although the scope and volume of aquaculture in developed countries are not large, their technology level in producing brood stocks, animal feed, and value added processing is much higher than China and they are more competitive in quality.

In general as regards exports of fishery products the most widely recognized problem has been the presence of the antibiotic Chloramphenicol (CAP) in aquatic product shipments. Findings were so widespread that the European Union banned all aquatic product exports from China, on a zero tolerance basis. Over time, however, the European Union has moved away from the complete ban of Chinese aquatic products exports.

In addition to the EU CAP problems, the U.S. FDA has found some shipments of Chinese aquatic products positive for CAP and, in turn, placed restrictions on those plants where the products originated from. Even though FDA uses a plant-by-plant system for detention without physical examination, many Chinese trading firms report a reluctance to export products from unknown or unaffiliated processors. In addition to foreign nations’ CAP restrictions, China’s AQSIO has now mandated that aquatic products be tested for CAP. Also, it appears the MOA Fisheries Bureau is working with China’s AQSIO and Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (MOFTEC) to try and align an internationally accepted standard for CAP and other residues.

4.2.1 Main Products

The main export products are frozen fish and fish fillet, cephalopods, cultured shrimp, roasted eel, preserved fish and canned fish, wild shrimp, live and fresh fish, dried and salted products, crab, shellfish and seaweed. Exports of eel and processed eel products to Japan, Korea, and neighbouring countries and territories have been strong as have exports of more sophisticated products such as frozen fish fillets.
Table 13: Main Export Products and Species in 2002 in Quantity & Value and comparison with 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main products</th>
<th>Export quantity (1000 tonnes)</th>
<th>Comparison with 2001 (%)</th>
<th>Export Value (Million US$)</th>
<th>Comparison with 2001 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2 085</td>
<td>6.8 %</td>
<td>4692</td>
<td>12.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frozen fish and fish fillets</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>- 8.0 %</td>
<td>1410</td>
<td>- 3.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cephalopod</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>32 %</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>24 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultured shrimp</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>66 %</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>60 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roasted eel</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>- 8.6 %</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>- 4.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preserved fish and canned fish</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>7.0 %</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>16.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild shrimp</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>- 31 %</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>- 32 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live fish</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>8 %</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>1.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh fish</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>12.5 %</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>12 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried and salted products</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>46 %</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>30 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>52 %</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>44 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellfish</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>23 %</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>2.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaweed</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>11 %</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>11 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 14: Main Export Markets in 2002 in Quantity and Value and comparison with 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Export quantities (1000 tonnes)</th>
<th>Comparison with 2001 (%)</th>
<th>Export value (US$ 100 million)</th>
<th>Compared with 2001 %</th>
<th>Share of total export Value %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2 085</td>
<td>6.8 %</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>12.1 %</td>
<td>47.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>12.1 %</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>10.7 %</td>
<td>43.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>39 %</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>4.3 %</td>
<td>17.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>- 3 %</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>10.4 %</td>
<td>14.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>- 49.7 %</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>- 48 %</td>
<td>4.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of the four countries</td>
<td>1 667</td>
<td></td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>85 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 15: Main Exporting Provinces in 2002 (Based on Value)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provinces</th>
<th>Share (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shandong</td>
<td>32 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangdong</td>
<td>17 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liaoning</td>
<td>16 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhejiang</td>
<td>14 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fujian</td>
<td>12 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>9 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.3 Trade Pattern

Table 16: China’s Trade Pattern in 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Export</th>
<th>Import</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity (tonnes)</td>
<td>Value (US$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2 276 972</td>
<td>4 692 282 499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conventional Trade</td>
<td>1 538 860</td>
<td>2 789 596 337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing of Imported Raw Materials</td>
<td>385 138</td>
<td>1 105 999 982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing of Buyer's Raw Materials</td>
<td>191 301</td>
<td>591 643 710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Border Trade</td>
<td>6 254</td>
<td>20 629 227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barter Trade</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>51 820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Aid</td>
<td>10 601</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>155 416</td>
<td>184 350 822</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4 The Domestic Market

In 2002, domestic trade in fishery products for human consumption was 20.97 million tonnes. It accounted for 45.9% of the total output of fishery products, and increased by 2.4% compared with 2001. The trade value was 220.5 billion RMB Yuan, which increased by 6.21% compared with 2001.

In 2002, there were 347 specialized fishery products wholesale markets in China, 170 in urban and 117 in rural areas. The turnover in these markets was 3.78 million tonnes, which showed a decrease of 5.41% compared with year 2001. The trade value in these wholesales market was 44.9 billion RMB Yuan, showing a decrease of 7.6% compared with 2001.

The increasing trend of fish trade in retail markets and decline of trade in the said wholesales markets indicates that it is the wider range of retail outlets and other channels directly accessible to consumers which promotes the consumption of fishery products in China.

China has the world's largest production of fishery products totalling some 45 million tonnes. About 60% of this is from aquaculture and the balance caught at sea. The per caput consumption of fishery products is only about 4 kilos in rural areas and 10 kilos in urban areas. Nevertheless China has a vast potential market for seafood that will grow as the living standards of the Chinese people improve.

Seafood processing is currently concentrated in coastal cities such as Dalian and Qingdao. Due to poor nation-wide infrastructure, shortage of refrigerated storage and the short shelf life of fresh seafood, the main markets are currently situated in coastal cities like Shanghai, Guangzhou and in Beijing. Seafood consumption in inland China is low, mainly because of people's relatively low-income and general inaccessibility to seafood.

The fish products market comprises both marine and freshwater products. Supplies come from China's own coastal seawaters and offshore fisheries, freshwater products from local waters, farmer's rice fields or ponds, and imported product. The more affluent population in China’s
coastal cities consumes seafood, since they can afford its generally high cost, while freshwater products are consumed throughout China.

Foreign seafood is generally more expensive because of the importation costs, but despite the higher prices, the younger, affluent Chinese are keen to try foreign seafood that may be different from domestic products. Familiar products, such as cold-water shrimp have been in high demand since China's shrimp aquaculture stocks were almost eliminated by disease in the early 1990s.

Other seafood market opportunities available to foreign exporters relate to the local market preferences in China. For example, Chinese traders are interested in fish heads and bellies that are usually discarded or sold at minimal prices in North America for example, when fish is processed for fillets. Also there is a good market for small or "portion size" fish as a 200-500 gram fish with its head and tail on, is regarded as the perfect size for steaming, a popular way to cook fish in China.

Unlike the younger generation, the older generation of the Chinese population are very price sensitive and so price becomes the determining factor in their purchasing decisions. Furthermore many of the older generation prefer to shop at traditional wet fish markets where there are fewer opportunities to know the origin of the seafood. Seafood sold at these markets is either fresh or kept alive in barrels of water. It is not packaged or labelled with information about the products’ geographic origin and nutritional value.

In general the Chinese consumer prefers live seafood. When live seafood is too expensive, frozen seafood is the next choice followed by canned or dried products like dried cuttlefish, a very popular snack.

4.4.1 Fish Consumption Trends

In 2002, the cities in China consumed 11.26 million tonnes of fishery products, which accounted for 54% of the country’s total consumption. The value of seafood consumed in the cities in 2002 was 132.5 billion RMB Yuan, accounting for 60% of the total. The gap between urban and rural areas in fishery products consumption is gradually narrowing.

Regional differences in China are significant. In the central and southern provinces of Eastern China where the most intensive freshwater aquaculture activities are situated, live fish is transported to local markets or exported to Hong Kong by trucks equipped with oxygen compressors. Further north, lack of adequate refrigeration and properly equipped transportation facilities may result in reduced quality and spoilage of product.

Most of the fishery products for human consumption are traded in coastal provinces, such as Liaoning, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shandong and Guangdong. Low consumption exists in western parts of China also because of the different local food traditions. In 2002, the trade in fishery products for domestic consumption in the above-mentioned five coastal provinces was 13.15 million tonnes accounting for 62% of the total, while that in the twelve western provinces in China was only 2.37 million tonnes, accounting for 11.3% of the total.
4.4.2 Market Structure

With increased inter-regional trade, new modern wholesale markets have become necessary. In order to promote their development, the Ministry of Agriculture, based on market surveys and foreign experiences, has established the general criteria for seafood wholesale markets as well as their layout. They have also worked out a programme for the “Development of National Seafood Wholesale Markets” that has been brought into line with the country’s overall planning of market development. Thirteen specialized Central Seafood Markets have been created. These are mainly located in the key fishery production areas, such as Weihai and Shidao in Shandong Province; Shanghai; Shengjiamen, Wenzhou and Ningbo in Zhejiang Province; Fuzhou in Fujian Province; Guanzhou and Jiangmen in Guandong Province; Beihai in Guangxi Province; Nanjing and Qidong in Jiangsu Province; Dongting in Hunan Province.

In parallel with this initiative, various provinces based on their local conditions have set up specific offices responsible for distribution management, and promoting the expansion and construction of local seafood wholesale markets. A law entitled “Regulation for Management of Seafood Wholesale Markets” was issued jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Administration for Industry and Commerce. Various local authorities have also issued related implementation regulations.

Furthermore, in order to meet the demand fostered by continued expansion of the economy, a seafood market information network was established in 1993, jointly by the Fishery Bureau of MOA, The Aquatic Product Distribution and Processing Association and the Information Center of MOA. With more than 60 partners, the network collects information from a range of sources and broadcasts it throughout the country via China Central Television and newspapers such as the Economic Daily. As the information reflects the actual situation in a range of markets, it has been well recognized throughout the country. Some local fishery administrations have also set up fish market information centres and make use of information from the network to guide the decision making process when planning fishery production.

Nowadays consumers receive fish supplies from all market outlets - state owned stores as well as private and collective retailers. Competition has broken down the old trading barriers and there is more choice for consumers in terms of price and quality.

Most seafood products go through at least two separate operators before being sold to the consumer. The main distributors and retailers in the sector include the state-owned fish stores, collective stores, private stores, processing companies, fishermen and fish farmers themselves, and also include international and domestic supermarket chains.

4.4.3 How to do business in the Chinese Market

The trade organizations present issues of common interest to the government with suggestions for solutions. They promote pooling of resources, technology cooperation, common standards and marketing strategies. These organizations are good at obtaining technical, capital and social support for their enterprises. Companies are encouraged to maintain their reputation of high quality and to publicize the advantages of product origin. Many companies have detailed information on nutritional values, the seasonality and the uniqueness of aquatic products. They exhibit at various international trade shows and tasting seminars to introduce exporters to buyers.
Therefore, as a first step, it is very important to participate in the Seafood Exhibitions and Trade Fairs in China. Meanwhile, it is also important to select established local importers and distributors, who have cost effective and well set up distribution circuits, and ensure a balanced competition between them. Making product promotions to final retailers and end consumers is also very important.
5. CHINA’S ACCESSION TO WTO AND ITS INFLUENCE

5.1 WTO Settlement for the Fishery Industry and Fish Import/Export

WTO made efforts at reaching international consensus to create an environment for free and responsible trade including fish and fishery products by introducing measures and instruments to be adopted by their member countries.

WTO is the only international body dealing with the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, the legal ground rules for international commerce and for trade policy. The agreements have three main objectives:

- Help trade flow as freely as possible
- Achieve further liberalization, generally through negotiations; and
- Set-up an impartial means of settling disputes.

WTO offers a rule-based system within which to liberalize international trade. It is only through such a system that the world can protect the legal trading rights of individual countries, large or small, and create a flow as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible. By committing themselves to WTO membership, countries can attract invaluable foreign investments and the new technologies that may come with it.

5.2 WTO Influence on China’s Fishery Industry (Fishing and Aquaculture)

5.2.1 Positive impacts

After twenty years of development, China has gained the potential to open up the international market extensively. It is critical for this industry to enter the international market. In the long run, China’s entry into the WTO will create new opportunities for fishery products.

1) With WTO accession, China can optimize the development of its resources to compete at the international level;

2) With the opportunity to broaden exports of China’s aquatic products, aquaculture centres have been established in Shunde, Chaozhou, Shantou, Zhanjiang, Raoping, Taishan and Shenzhen, producing a number of high quality products for export. Many companies in Southern China have sold eel, prawn, fish and pearls to other countries. The provinces have trade connections with more than 55 countries and regions and they expect rapid development of exports following the accession to WTO.

3) There is a need to accelerate the modernization of the fishery industry. The production structure, the breeding sector, and processing technology are far behind those of the advanced countries. The seafood industry in China can be improved through learning from other countries in terms of technology, management, and processing techniques.
5.2.2 Negative impacts

After China’s entry into the WTO, the external environment of its fishery will change. In recent years, the fact that smuggling of soft-shelled turtle and abalone from Taiwan and Southeast Asia adversely affected trade in similar products from Southern China showed that Southern China’s fishery industry was not strong enough to confront the challenges from foreign countries. It should be noted that the WTO agreement brings not only opportunities, but also severe challenges.

2) China’s fishery industry will be more vulnerable to the international economy and the fluctuations of the international market. In the past twenty years, the free trade of aquatic products has expanded and the total volume kept growing. After China’s entry into the WTO, it will need to interact more with the international market. Its business will be more affected by changes in that market.

3) Three kinds of products will be particularly affected. First, products of relatively higher cost, such as soft-shelled turtle and abalone, whose production costs in China are 10% to 20% higher than in Taiwan. Second, products requiring advanced technology, such as seawater aquaculture. China is not able to produce enough brood stocks of the new species and needs to import large quantities from other countries or regions. The provinces lack mature aquaculture techniques that can be adopted by the various aquaculture farms. Third, products that have no obvious comparative advantages (such as the shrimp which are similar to the products from Thailand for example).

4) Some of China’s fishery companies will face severe challenges, as they do not have the requisite market awareness and necessary technology. When government support is phased out, it will be hard for such companies to compete internationally.

5.3 Future Strategies

Confronted with new challenges and new opportunities, China should study the regulations of WTO and draw on the experiences of foreign countries to come up with some systematic and practical strategies applicable to the provinces.

5.3.1 Develop fishery products that are marketable

The fishery industry is an important component of the agricultural and rural economy in China. It has achieved a great deal in enhancing the lives of its people and the development of the economy. In addition, the industry has a large potential in earning foreign exchange. With China’s entry into the WTO, export-oriented enterprises will have new trading opportunities. China should enhance the competitive strength of these companies.

5.3.2 Adapt to international market requirements and adjust production structure

Since globalization and free trade are the trends, China should strengthen its regional advantages, adjust the production structure, develop its own unique products, improve its processing technology, and accelerate the distribution of aquatic products.
5.3.3 Reform the management system in the fishery industry

In general, the current management system in the industry does not correspond to international norms. It is necessary to build an effective administration covering production, processing and distribution for the further development of fishery industry. The supervisory agency for the fishery industry should be in charge of the quality of aquatic products and residue inspection, so that they can take care of all related issues ranging from brood stocks, feed, residue inspection, to market management. The responsibilities of the fisheries administration’s various departments should be widened – there should be a division of labour and a clear chain of command to avoid confusion and conflict of responsibilities.

5.3.4 Enhance quality management and emphasize inspection of residues

Using the advantages of its economic and public policies, China should seize the initiative in overcoming unnecessary bureaucracy and inadequate management control. Being a large aquaculture country with distinct regional differences, China should implement regional management initiatives to separate environmental management, ecological aquaculture development and ordinary aquaculture farming. It should also form a set of standards for environmental production, quality control and producers’ self-monitoring. Government should take the lead in emphasizing quality control and residue inspection in the production chain, marketing and distribution, processing, sales and purchasing. To lay a solid foundation for China’s aquatic products in domestic and international markets, the industry should create brand name products while advancing its technology, product quality and food safety level.

5.3.5 Improve the wholesale market structure and cultivate a healthy and orderly market flow

China should expand the construction of wholesale markets and require all trading of aquatic products to be carried out in these markets. In addition, a certificate of product origin should be required for the first sale of all aquatic products. With these measures in place, high quality products will not be mixed with the inferior ones and a safe and orderly market can be built.

5.3.6 Enhance technological development in aquaculture and product processing

To increase the competitive edge in the international market and to expand the export of fishery products, the technology gap between China’s fishery industry and the developed countries must be narrowed. Confronted with the weak links in the fishery industry, China should give priority to the technology of brood stock production, commercialization of own brand products and undertake more research in disease prevention. To produce a number of low cost but high quality new products that meet the requirements of the international market, the provinces should put emphasis on the promotion of new technology for healthy aquaculture, improved processing techniques and study the issues of medicines for use in aquaculture and aquaculture feeds.

5.3.7 Accelerate the building up of an information system for data collection and market analysis

A sensitive and efficient information system for the fishery industry is essential to improve its competitive strength. China should build a unified and informative centre to provide data on aquatic products in the country for the local and international markets with the dissemination
of up to date information, collection and dissemination of statistics and trend projections as its priorities. China should also encourage seafood enterprises to build web sites to promote e-commerce.

5.3.8 Increase government support in marketing and quality control

Learning from the experiences of other countries and making full use of "green box" policies, China should increase government support for the fishery industry to foster export-oriented enterprises, build up a system to promote aquaculture technology and disease prevention, step up efforts to promote advanced technology, build up a monitoring system for fishery resources to ensure the consistent water quality and general environment for these resources and form an integrated inspection system for quality control to gradually improve the quality of China’s aquatic products exports.

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3 This refers to the WTO agriculture agreement. Green box policies mean a “box” of those agriculture subsidies policies which do not directly impact on the market price. WTO gave a “green light” on these polices.
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5. “Seafood – Market Overview China” Prepared by the Canadian Embassy, Beijing


7. “Outline of Fish and Fishery Products Trade in China” Prepared by Mr. Guo Zhijie, Information and Consulting Service Division, China Society of Fisheries, Beijing

8. Article “The Present Situation and Trend of Chinese Trade in Aquatic Products” prepared by Chen Lansun, Shanghai Fishery University
APPENDIX I:

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY CONTACTS & INFORMATION IN CHINA

(Source: www.seaex.com)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Contact Name</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
<th>E-mail</th>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East China Seas Co Ltd</td>
<td>Feon Song</td>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>86 10 6590 1471</td>
<td>86 10 6590 1487</td>
<td><a href="mailto:feon@fish.com.cn">feon@fish.com.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Seafood supplier for all kinds of shrimp, squid, fish fillets, scampi, fresh water scampi, surimi products, crayfish, bati bati, etc. Approved by EU and FDA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Sun Industrial Co Ltd</td>
<td>Yao Qi</td>
<td>Nanjing, Jiangxi</td>
<td>86 791822 6176</td>
<td>86 791822 6176</td>
<td><a href="mailto:estrad@public.nc.jx.cn">estrad@public.nc.jx.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Manufacturer and supplier of Tea Seed Cake (powder) used in shrimp farming to eradicate unwanted fish etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excellensea (China) Corporation</td>
<td>Hu Yilong</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hy@excellensea.biz">hy@excellensea.biz</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.excellensea.biz">www.excellensea.biz</a></td>
<td>Seafood importer and exporter of cuttlefish, ribbonfish, croaker, lisha, eel, leather jacker, Greenland halibut, skate wings, sea bass and other fish products. Exporter of red shrimps, baby squid, squid tubes, monk fish fillets, A laska pollock fillets, sole fillets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fangdex Seafood Trading Co Ltd.</td>
<td>Shao Weijian</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>86 21643 0691</td>
<td>86 2158753 376</td>
<td><a href="mailto:easyuse@shanghai.cngb.com">easyuse@shanghai.cngb.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Importer of all various sea food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisherton Holdings Limited</td>
<td>Jane Yu</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>852 2347 5224</td>
<td>852 2524 2523</td>
<td><a href="mailto:janeyu@hotmail.com">janeyu@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Kabayaki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Stars Aquatic Products</td>
<td>Song Qiang</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 1370 426 0305</td>
<td>86 41265 4639</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sqfish888@sina.com">sqfish888@sina.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Importer of Russian products (such as pollack, cod, sole, salmon, fishmeal, pacific halibut hear..) and Korean products (such as illex squid, ma-ika, squid, squid tentacles..). Supplier of fore-mentioned products to Chinese processing factories. Exporter of Chinese products (such as sand lance, poulp squid, fish fillet, shrimp PUD, yellow korvina..) to Korean market.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frozen King Seafood Ltd</td>
<td>King Wong</td>
<td>Jianmen, Guangdong Province</td>
<td>86 1300 588 8545</td>
<td>86 750 379 149</td>
<td><a href="mailto:frozenking@163.com">frozenking@163.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>FDA registered HA CCP approved plant processing seafood products: shrimps, fillet, whole fishes, octopus. One of the major exporters of dace fish / dace fillet in GD province.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fujian Kingcargo Group</td>
<td>Ruan Xiyin</td>
<td>Fuzhou</td>
<td>86 591336 7161</td>
<td>86 591336 7161</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kingco@ihw.com.cn">kingco@ihw.com.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fujun Food Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Ming Chun, Chen</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>86 595 848 391B</td>
<td>86 595 848 6911</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fujun@fujun.com">fujun@fujun.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.fujun.com">www.fujun.com</a></td>
<td>Manufacturer specializing in carrageenan in China. Supplier of refined kappa carrageenan series jelly powder, soft sweet powder and meat carrageenan of good quality and with competitive price to Philippine seaweed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniland Asia Group Ltd</td>
<td>Joyce Hon</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>852 25113889</td>
<td>852 2557 5747</td>
<td><a href="mailto:joycehon@net-yan.com">joycehon@net-yan.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Importer and exporter of cuttlefish, squid, black pomfret and croaker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuzhou Corona Science &amp; Technology Development Co</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Fuzhou</td>
<td>86 591383 0069</td>
<td>86 591389 0136</td>
<td><a href="mailto:corona-fz@263.net">corona-fz@263.net</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.fzrm.com/1clo2.htm">www.fzrm.com/1clo2.htm</a></td>
<td>Chlorine supplier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Contact Name</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Products</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuzhou Xingshengda Trade Co Ltd</td>
<td>Lin Xingwang</td>
<td>Fuzhou</td>
<td>86 591367 3001</td>
<td>86 591363 5558</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sd6000@public.fz.fj.cn">sd6000@public.fz.fj.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.fjxingda.com">www.fjxingda.com</a></td>
<td>Aquatic trade company. Purchaser of ribbonfish, cuttlefish, golden thread-fin bream, squid etc. Exporter of seafood such as croaker, mackerel, Chinese pomfret, black pomfret, illex squid, ribbonfish etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G &amp; Q Supply Inc.</td>
<td>Marco Lenny</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>86 532 593 6009</td>
<td>86 532 593 6559</td>
<td><a href="mailto:marco168@sohu.com">marco168@sohu.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Seafood exporter. Products include: bottom fish fillets, squid, surimi, shrimp, crabmeat, chum salmon, scallop, farm raised channel catfish fillet and tilapia. Exported to USA, Canada, Australia and European countries with good reputation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G &amp; Q Ocean Food Company</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:oceanfood@sohu.com">oceanfood@sohu.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Seafood Biz</td>
<td>Mr Lam</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>852 332 7809</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:globalseafoodbiz@yahoo.co.uk">globalseafoodbiz@yahoo.co.uk</a></td>
<td>Seafood importer of abalone, shark fins, sea cucumber etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold International Ltd</td>
<td>Vivian Huang</td>
<td>Guang Zhou</td>
<td>+86 208 239 9000</td>
<td>+86 208 237 7827</td>
<td><a href="mailto:viviangirlgold@hotmail.com">viviangirlgold@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.shan-li.com">www.shan-li.com</a></td>
<td>Import/ Export trader of seafood and frozen food. Undertakes storage, material circulation and processing. Have more than 20 years in seafood trade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldsun (Qingdao F.T.Z.) Co Ltd</td>
<td>Jiguo Zhang</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>86 532 572 7590</td>
<td>86 532 572 623</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangdong Hailea Group Co Ltd</td>
<td>Howard Wong</td>
<td>Raoping County, Guangdong</td>
<td>86 768 889 9999</td>
<td>86 768 888 8381</td>
<td><a href="mailto:iungd@pub.chaozhou.gd.cn">iungd@pub.chaozhou.gd.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.hailea.com">www.hailea.com</a></td>
<td>Aquatic equipment, aquaculture equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangwei Company</td>
<td>Armao Huang</td>
<td>Shaoguan, Guangdong Province</td>
<td>86 18 9263 5913</td>
<td>86 751877 8878</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:gw_fishery@hotmail.com">gw_fishery@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>Tilapia farm with annual production capacity of 3 000 tonnes. Qualified for export quarantine using fish feed made of pure animal and botanic protein without hormones or antibiotics, thus no harmful substance remain inside the fish and its heavy metal content is lower than average.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shaohua</td>
<td></td>
<td>(after 5 beeps when off duty)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guilong Trading Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Guizeng Li</td>
<td>Dandong</td>
<td>86 413 3B 58B</td>
<td>86 413 3B 58B</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dragon_seafood@yahoo.com.cn">dragon_seafood@yahoo.com.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.ifishery.com/guilong">www.ifishery.com/guilong</a></td>
<td>Deals with a range of products such as blood ark, tiger puffer, common octopus, abalone, salifin sandfish, hard clam, pen shell, horrigai, sea urchin, periwinkle meat, long-finned squid, swimming crab, short neck clam, etc. Supplier of raw materials and processor according to investors sample.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hai Shen Feed</td>
<td>Chen Sheng</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>86 532 502 6893</td>
<td>86 532 502 4593</td>
<td><a href="mailto:well99@qingdaonew.com">well99@qingdaonew.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Manufacturer of aqua feed covering floating, slow sinking or sinking feeds for mullet, shrimp, eel, turtle, prawn, sturgeon, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haicheng Enterprise Company Ltd</td>
<td>Traoming Wen</td>
<td>Shantou</td>
<td>86 754 5317529</td>
<td>86 754 5317087</td>
<td><a href="mailto:seafood@hc-group.net">seafood@hc-group.net</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Seafood processor of deep ocean fish fillets, shrimp, squid, tilapia, scampi, monkfish, crab meat, clam etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Contact Name</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Products</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hainan Quebec Ocean Fishing Ltd</td>
<td>Liam Haniffy, Cindy Lin</td>
<td>Haikou, Hainan</td>
<td>86 898 6855 7799</td>
<td>86 898 6853 0052</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jiahua@public.hk.hi.cn">jiahua@public.hk.hi.cn</a>, <a href="mailto:hainanquebec@63.com">hainanquebec@63.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.jiahua-group.com">www.jiahua-group.com</a></td>
<td>With an ocean-fishing fleet, fish processing plant and tilapia farming base, products covers: tilapia fillets, whole/cleaned tilapia, shrimps, shark, tuna, swordfish etc. A Sino-Canada joint venture with HACCP and EEC verifications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hainan Shendi Trade Co Ltd</td>
<td>Fuquan</td>
<td>Haikou</td>
<td>86 898 6855 7232</td>
<td>86 898 6855 7292</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hainanfuquan@hotmail.com">hainanfuquan@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Exporter of Hainan Island China. Supplier of seafood from the South China Sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hainan Stanley International</td>
<td>Lisa Chen</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>86 898 6858 5269</td>
<td>86 898 6858 5267</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lisachen700@hotmail.com">lisachen700@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.stanleyintl.net">www.stanleyintl.net</a></td>
<td>Cooked shrimp, tilapia fillet, tilapia gutted &amp; scaled, white shrimp, Spanish mackerel, hairtail, horsehead fish, golden thread fish etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hainan Yi-hua Sea-Food Raising Co Ltd</td>
<td>Anne Hill</td>
<td>Haikou</td>
<td>86 1390 7697 233</td>
<td>86 898 589 687</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tilapia@63.net">tilapia@63.net</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Specialized in tilapia fillet (long experience) for export. Supplier of premium quality tilapia with competitive price.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hainuo Foodstuff Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Cindy Bai</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>532 5027 188</td>
<td>532 5027 177</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hainuoco@public.qd.sd.cn">hainuoco@public.qd.sd.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Exporter of dried, salted Alaskan pollock fillets, cod fillets, frozen clams, oyster products (including juice). Searching for suppliers of fresh and frozen pollock and cod to meet demand. English spoken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiyi Foods</td>
<td>Zouqixian</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>86 532 855 163</td>
<td>86 532 855 231</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zouqixian@vip.163.com">zouqixian@vip.163.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Exporter and importer of food products including dried, shredded squid, dried fish, scallop, dried seafoods, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hang On Co.</td>
<td>Oliver Yau</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>852 23515733</td>
<td>852 23515734</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hangonco@hongkong.com">hangonco@hongkong.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.hangonco.com">www.hangonco.com</a></td>
<td>Producer and exporter of frozen fish food such as frozen bloodworm, daphnia, brine shrimp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangzhou Henry Trading Corp.</td>
<td>Hu Jiaxi</td>
<td>Hangzhou</td>
<td>86 571702 5389</td>
<td>86 571702 5386</td>
<td><a href="mailto:xhc@public.hz.zj.cn">xhc@public.hz.zj.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Importer of cuttlefish, ribbonfish. Exporter of PUD red shrimp, squid and monkfish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangzhou Talai Fishing Tackle Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Rock, Liao</td>
<td>Hangzhou</td>
<td>86 5718866 2552</td>
<td>86 5718867 1783</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rockliao@falai.com">rockliao@falai.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.falai.com">www.falai.com</a></td>
<td>Specialized in producing high quality fishing rods, reels, hooks, fishing line etc. (long experience).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry Marine Products I/E Company</td>
<td>Eddy</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>2854 5181</td>
<td>2854 5169</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sale@nest64.com">sale@nest64.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.harryseafood.com.hk">www.harryseafood.com.hk</a></td>
<td>Importer of dried sea products i.e. shark fin, sea cucumber, fish maw, sea horse etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heilongjiang Import &amp; Export</td>
<td>Emily</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>86 412 642 1253</td>
<td>86 412 642 1253</td>
<td><a href="mailto:emily023@online.in.cn">emily023@online.in.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Tuna, illex squid tube, rings, red fish fillet, cod fillet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ho King Dvlp.</td>
<td>Li Kam Hung Nakata</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>2727 6138</td>
<td>2727 9138</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hokingdvlp@hotmail.com">hokingdvlp@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Dealing with fish maws, sea cucumber and wood trading. Interested in finding partners who can supply those goods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>Contact Name</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Products</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hongsheng International Trade Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Yang Zinli</td>
<td>Yantai</td>
<td>86 535 620 6311</td>
<td>86 535 620 6311</td>
<td><a href="mailto:yangxinlimail@163.com">yangxinlimail@163.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Buyers of sea cucumber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hongze Lake Seafood Co.</td>
<td>Frank Chen</td>
<td>Huaiyin</td>
<td>86 517 394 744</td>
<td>86 517 394 2452</td>
<td><a href="mailto:h391442@pub.hy.jsinfo.net">h391442@pub.hy.jsinfo.net</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Supplier of imitation crab sticks and Alaska pollock fillets. EU and HACCP approved factories. Extensive experience in producing and exporting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huaian Herun Co.</td>
<td>David Chen</td>
<td>Huai'an, Jiangsu</td>
<td>86 517 392 0732</td>
<td>86 517 392 0732</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hongzelake@163.com">hongzelake@163.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Processor and exporter of Chinese freshwater crayfish products with EU registration and HACCP certificate. Products include frozen whole cooked crayfish in Swedish style, Danish Style, French style and frozen cooked crayfish tail meat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huaiyin Foreign Trade Corp (S)</td>
<td>Li Xu</td>
<td>Huaiyin</td>
<td>86 517 394 2802</td>
<td>86 517 394 2802</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hyct@pub.hy.jsinfo.net">hyct@pub.hy.jsinfo.net</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.stts.net/webpages/hytrade">www.stts.net/webpages/hytrade</a></td>
<td>Supplier of canned sardines/mackerel/tuna. Exporter of frozen crayfish tail meat to USA and Europe. Shrimp (sea caught) in PUD, PTO, HLSO. Own plants for processing of frozen seafoods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huake Optical Instrument Co Ltd</td>
<td>Tina Cheng</td>
<td>Xiamen</td>
<td>86 592 220 221</td>
<td>86 592 220 221</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ox99@ihw.com.cn">ox99@ihw.com.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.sinoptics.com">www.sinoptics.com</a></td>
<td>Manufacturer of easy-to-use, hand held refractometer - a precision optical instrument designed to measure the concentration or mixture ratio of water soluble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huaian Aquatic</td>
<td>Stephan</td>
<td>Qianjiang</td>
<td>86 517 397 3456</td>
<td>86 517 397 3456</td>
<td><a href="mailto:crawli@alibaba.com">crawli@alibaba.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.redrival.com/aquatic/huashan">www.redrival.com/aquatic/huashan</a></td>
<td>Producer and exporter of crayfish products including frozen cooked crayfish tail meat and frozen cooked whole crayfish in dill brine/cajun style seasoned. A approved HACCP and EU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubei Xianfei Group Co Ltd</td>
<td>Kang Zuei</td>
<td>Zaoyang/ Shanghai</td>
<td>86 215852 3395</td>
<td>86 215852 3770</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bizchem@public8.sta.net.cn">bizchem@public8.sta.net.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.xianfei.com">www.xianfei.com</a></td>
<td>Importer of fresh live lobster and other seafood such as Sri Lanka Crabs for domestic market. Supplier of pesticides and chemicals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huzhimpex International Ltd</td>
<td>Brooklyn Fung</td>
<td>Hangzhou</td>
<td>86 5718646 444</td>
<td>86 5718797 446</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sales@huzhimpex.com">sales@huzhimpex.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.huzhimpex.com">www.huzhimpex.com</a></td>
<td>Supplier of pellet binder as a unique solution to hydrostability requirement for shrimp and fish feed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huzhou International Trade Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Henry Wang</td>
<td>Huzhou</td>
<td>86 572 211 6468</td>
<td>86 572 211 7698</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hen@mail.huptt.zj.cn">hen@mail.huptt.zj.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.ecplaza.net/whjby/">www.ecplaza.net/whjby/</a></td>
<td>A quatic feed additive factory and exporter/manufacturer of the A quatic Fodder Cohesive Agent (A FCA) as an aquatic pellet feed binder, recommended for use in the production of aquatic feeds for shrimps and fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intellicom Multimedia Co Ltd (Trading Division)</td>
<td>Boris Chiu</td>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>86 517 8580 128</td>
<td>86 517 8580 208</td>
<td><a href="mailto:intelli@public.bta.net.cn">intelli@public.bta.net.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.ec21.com/intellicom">www.ec21.com/intellicom</a></td>
<td>Supplier of different frozen seafoods like fish (mackerel, tilapia, horse mackerel), squid, shrimps (white, red, bamboo), oysters including value added seafood products such as breaded shrimp, fish, squid, oysters. HACCP standard, good quality and competetive prices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intra Technologies</td>
<td>Liu</td>
<td>Tianjin</td>
<td>86 22 2367 4986</td>
<td>86 22 2367 4999</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fengqi@mail.zl.com.cn">fengqi@mail.zl.com.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.intra-feed.com">www.intra-feed.com</a></td>
<td>Frozen dried brine shrimps (Artemia biomass), rotifers and bloodworms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Contact Name</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone 1</td>
<td>Telephone 2</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>Website</td>
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<td>Iyanin Kutch Co, Russia</td>
<td>Vladimir Poutilkin</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>86 216209 B96</td>
<td>86 216295 7655</td>
<td>86 216295 7655</td>
<td><a href="mailto:iykucnsh@public8.sta.net.cn">iykucnsh@public8.sta.net.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jason Trading Co.</td>
<td>Winnie Li</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>852 25719931</td>
<td>852 2873 2508</td>
<td>852 2873 2508</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hkjasonco@yahoo.com.hk">hkjasonco@yahoo.com.hk</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangsu Winstrong Special Net Co.</td>
<td>Zhou Shengqun</td>
<td>Taizhou, Jiangsu</td>
<td>86 523 565 7068</td>
<td>86 523 666 6567</td>
<td>86 523 666 6567</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ywbcb@pub.tz.jsinfo.net">ywbcb@pub.tz.jsinfo.net</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.chinafishingnet.com">www.chinafishingnet.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jinan Jiabao Seafood Co Ltd</td>
<td>Marina Sun</td>
<td>Jinan</td>
<td>86 5318612672</td>
<td>86 531860 B36</td>
<td>86 531860 B36</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fengjiejiabao@hotmail.com">fengjiejiabao@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.chinafishingnet.com">www.chinafishingnet.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangsu Hilong International</td>
<td>Forest Wu</td>
<td>Huaiyin</td>
<td>86 B3 010 9101</td>
<td>86 517 394 9982</td>
<td>86 517 394 9982</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hydadi@public.hy.js.cn">hydadi@public.hy.js.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.ecplaza.net/forestwu">www.ecplaza.net/forestwu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangsu Taizhou Fishing Net Works</td>
<td>Zhou Shengqun</td>
<td>Taizhou</td>
<td>86 523 666 451B</td>
<td>86 523 666 4663</td>
<td>86 523 666 4663</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ywbcb@pub.tz.jsinfo.net">ywbcb@pub.tz.jsinfo.net</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.jsfishnet.com">www.jsfishnet.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jinyu Industry &amp; Commercial Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Tong Qiang</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 0411 296 0265</td>
<td>86 411 650 2645</td>
<td>86 411 650 2645</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mztmc@vip.sina.com">mztmc@vip.sina.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jinzhou Feng-Koonaxy Aquatic Products Processing</td>
<td>S.J. Chen</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 411 468 7334</td>
<td>86 411 468 6006</td>
<td>86 411 468 6006</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chensj@mail.dlptt.ln.cn">chensj@mail.dlptt.ln.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiung Heng Trading Co. Ltd</td>
<td>John Tsai</td>
<td>Taipei Hsien</td>
<td>886 2 2609 650</td>
<td>886 2 2609 0179</td>
<td>886 2 2609 0179</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tsai6789@ms64.hinet.net">tsai6789@ms64.hinet.net</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaiyang</td>
<td>Liu Xu</td>
<td>Haikou</td>
<td>86 898 6679 6362</td>
<td>86 898 6679 6372</td>
<td>86 898 6679 6372</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hnxdlx@public.hk.hi.cn">hnxdlx@public.hk.hi.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.tradepost.chat.com/co/KAIYANG">www.tradepost.chat.com/co/KAIYANG</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Asia Marine Products Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Steven Wong</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>852 2505 7930</td>
<td>852 2565 9595</td>
<td>852 2565 9595</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kingsia@netvigator.com">kingsia@netvigator.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Contact Name</th>
<th>City</th>
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<th>Fax</th>
<th>E-mail</th>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>King Fin Company</td>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td><a href="mailto:thomas@email.no-ip.info">thomas@email.no-ip.info</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Supplier of black shark fins from the Red Sea. <strong>No meat, straight cut, fully dried, unsalted.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuhong Internatinal Ltd</td>
<td>Raj Kumar</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>+852 2369 2300</td>
<td>+852 3422 3835</td>
<td><a href="mailto:raikumar33@hotmail.com">raikumar33@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Importer and exporter of lobsters, live crabs, live abalone, fresh chilled and frozen fishes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwok Fung International Spec. Frozen Foods</td>
<td>Doris Chan</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>852 2546 0283</td>
<td>852 2858 0482</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kfinti@netvigator.com">kfinti@netvigator.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Supplier of whole set shark fin (2 pectoral fin, one dorsal, one caudal fin) or individual parts. Fins are straight cut, unsalted and dried - moon cut can be arranged. Supplier of dried sea cucumber and frozen cuttlefish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lai Fai Company</td>
<td>Dennis Chan</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>852 332 7212</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dennis@laifai.com">dennis@laifai.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Fish processor of cod, crab meat, tilapia, scallop roe, squid, catfish, clams, with extensive experience. In strict compliance with EU standards and US HACCP criteria. Company consists of 450 skilled workers and a well-experienced tech team.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laiyang Fulongkang Food Co. Ltd Q D Office</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>86 532 593 6009</td>
<td>86 532 593 6559</td>
<td><a href="mailto:topseafood@sohu.com">topseafood@sohu.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Fish processor of cod, crab meat, tilapia, scallop roe, squid, catfish, clams, with extensive experience. In strict compliance with EU standards and US HACCP criteria. Company consists of 450 skilled workers and a well-experienced tech team.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langtaosha International Enterprise Holdings Co Ltd</td>
<td>Lowis Loo</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td><a href="mailto:seaweed@langtaosha.com">seaweed@langtaosha.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.langtaosha.com">www.langtaosha.com</a></td>
<td>Seafoods: tilapia, milkfish, skipjack, pomfret, mackerel, ribbonfish, croaker, monkfish, shrimp, crab, cut crab, crab meat, crab sticks, scallop, baby clam, green mussel, baby squid, baby octopus, poulp octopus etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeshingfood Co.</td>
<td>Eleanton Xu</td>
<td>Dongguan City</td>
<td>86 0769 855 6938 ext. 212</td>
<td>86 0769 855 5388</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sales@leeshingfood.com">sales@leeshingfood.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Seafood processing plant with products such as tilapia and catfish fillets, fish balls, cuttlefish, abalone, crab, scallop and lobster. Founded in 1996. Comply with the HACCP standards and FDA Anti-Bioterrorism regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lianfa Aquatic Products</td>
<td>James Zhang</td>
<td>Yantai</td>
<td>86 535 625 625</td>
<td>86 535 662 8146</td>
<td><a href="mailto:citica@public.ytptt.sd.cn">citica@public.ytptt.sd.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Producer specialized in frozen Alaskan pollock fillets, baby squid, A argentia squid rings and tubes, silver fish, wild scallops, cod fillets. All new state-of-art plants. EU approved plant No. 3700/02599.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lianyang Lianda Food Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Qin Xumin</td>
<td>Lianyangang</td>
<td>86 0538 230 158</td>
<td>86 0538 3831</td>
<td><a href="mailto:seaweed@china.com">seaweed@china.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Manufacturer and exporter of Japanese nori products including sushi nori, roll nori, soup nori, dried liver, seasoned seaweed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liao Dong Trading &amp; Dev. Co Ltd</td>
<td>Wingyu Lun</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>(852) 2637 6782</td>
<td>(852) 2686 8466</td>
<td><a href="mailto:liaodon@ibm.net">liaodon@ibm.net</a></td>
<td>alumni.cuhk.edu.hk/~liaodon</td>
<td>A tilapia fry breeder. Exporter of whole round tilapia and its fillets - general frozen seafood trading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livewell International trading Co Ltd</td>
<td>Miss Wu</td>
<td>Guangzhou</td>
<td>86 20 8358 9082</td>
<td>86 20 8358 9081</td>
<td><a href="mailto:livewell@public.guangzhou.gov.cn">livewell@public.guangzhou.gov.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Exporter of food machinery. A main product is the frying oil filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liwang Trade Ltd</td>
<td>James Liu</td>
<td>Putian</td>
<td>86 594 267 155</td>
<td>86 594 269 4938</td>
<td><a href="mailto:liy66@public.ptptt.fj.cn">liy66@public.ptptt.fj.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Aquatic product importer and exporter. Special focus on new eel species introduction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Contact Name</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Products</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longhai Shengxing Foods Co Ltd</td>
<td>Jeff Chen</td>
<td>Longhai</td>
<td>86 596 688 5068</td>
<td>86 596 688 5069</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lhxs@public.zzptt.fj.cn">lhxs@public.zzptt.fj.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.sxfoods.com">www.sxfoods.com</a></td>
<td>Dealer in fresh, frozen and dehydrated vegetables and all seafoods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longkou Jiabao Aquatic Foodstuffs Co Ltd</td>
<td>Arthur</td>
<td>Longkou City</td>
<td>86 535 876 2282</td>
<td>86 535 876 2283</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jktlc@sohu.com">jktlc@sohu.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.jiabao-cn.com">www.jiabao-cn.com</a></td>
<td>Aquatic processing company. HA CCP certificate. Exporter of salt fish (pollock, cod, mackerel), frozen fish (pollock, cod, squid cube, herring, mackerel) to EU, USA, Canada, Porto Rico, Russia and Japan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longkou Sanming Aquatic Foodstuffs Co Ltd</td>
<td>Sanming</td>
<td>Yantai City</td>
<td>86 535 660 3456</td>
<td>86 535 660 3455</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sanming_yantai@hotmail.com">sanming_yantai@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.sanming-aquatic.com">www.sanming-aquatic.com</a></td>
<td>Importer of pollock, cod, yellowfin sole, illex squid, arrow squid, loligo squid, hoki, hake, giant squid, herring, etc. Exporters of salt pollock, salt cod, yellowfin sole fillet, squid shred and A.P.O. fillet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longkou Tenglong Aquatic Product Co Ltd</td>
<td>Beth Chang</td>
<td>Qingdao, shandong</td>
<td>86 535 8812960</td>
<td>86 535 8812652</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bethchang@sohu.com">bethchang@sohu.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Processor with a capacity of 2 000 mts finished products per year. Importer and exporter of various marine products. Main products are: pollock fillet, scallop, tilapia, seasoned crawfish, cod fillet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luen Tai Trading Ltd</td>
<td>William Yiu</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>852 2547 9017</td>
<td>852 2559 5013</td>
<td><a href="mailto:luentai73@hotmail.com">luentai73@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Importer and distributor of various seafood. Based in Hong Kong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-Mart Gourmet Ltd</td>
<td>Nicky Choy</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>+852 2898 8299</td>
<td>+852 2898 9682</td>
<td><a href="mailto:amart@netvigator.com">amart@netvigator.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Importer of cuttlefish, ribbon fish, shrimps etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abran Seafood</td>
<td>Liu Thomas</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>852 2546 0283</td>
<td>852 2858 0482</td>
<td><a href="mailto:whitelighthere@yahoo.com">whitelighthere@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Exporter and importer of seafood. Frozen cooked crawfish products, chitosan, cuttlefish, eels, octopus, scallop, squid, shrimp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A brand Seafood Trading Company</td>
<td>Huang Shanshan</td>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>86 10 882 3920</td>
<td>86 10 881 3882</td>
<td><a href="mailto:abrand@public3.bta.net.cn">abrand@public3.bta.net.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.sea-world.com/abrand/">www.sea-world.com/abrand/</a></td>
<td>Processor and importer of frozen seafoods including shrimps, crawfish, squids, tilapia, scampi, slipper lobster, monkfish, catfish as well as canned seafoods (shrimps, crabeat, mackerel).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anda Group</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hangzhou</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>86 571704 8355</td>
<td><a href="mailto:seafoods@vip.sina.com">seafoods@vip.sina.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anhui Frozen Cooded Crawfish Exporter</td>
<td>Sunhui</td>
<td>Luan</td>
<td>86 564 402 7604</td>
<td>86 564 402 2588</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hxsp@mail.hf.ah.cn">hxsp@mail.hf.ah.cn</a></td>
<td>sunfood.ebigchina.com</td>
<td>Producer and exporter of frozen cooked crawfish tail meat and whole crawfish. EC approval factory No. 3400/02002.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artemia Cysts Co Ltd</td>
<td>Liu Jinhui</td>
<td>Wudi</td>
<td>86 543 633 2537</td>
<td>86 534 638 4349</td>
<td>Lr@<a href="mailto:6@163.com">6@163.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.haotian.ebigchina.com">www.haotian.ebigchina.com</a></td>
<td>Manufacturer and exporter of Artemia Cysts (brine shrimp eggs) from China Bohai Bay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bao Hui Sea Products Pte Ltd</td>
<td>Tan Thean Chooi</td>
<td>Zhanjiang</td>
<td>759 27 8868</td>
<td>759 27 6688</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tctan@pop.jaring.my">tctan@pop.jaring.my</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>New joint venture factory for export and processing of seafood in Zhanjiang, China.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behai Hong En Aquatic Products Co Ltd</td>
<td>Belinda</td>
<td>Behai</td>
<td>86 779 320 178</td>
<td>86 779 320 123</td>
<td><a href="mailto:honghen@gx63.net">honghen@gx63.net</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.hongenaquatic.com">www.hongenaquatic.com</a></td>
<td>Exporter and importer of aquatic products including tilapia, shrimp, ribbon fish, squid, cuttlefish etc. Processor with HA CCP verification certificate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Contact Name</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Products</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beihai Zhengwu Marine Products Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Fengmay</td>
<td>Beihai City</td>
<td>86 779 388 8622</td>
<td>86 779 388 8622</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zwmarine@163.com">zwmarine@163.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Manufacturer and exporter of seafood with HA CCP certificate. Located in Beibu Gulf of South China Sea. Products: shrimp - PUD, PTO, ribbon fish, blossom, clam meat, squid, octopus, cuttlefish, file fish, crab bellfish, eel etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beijing Junhexing Commercial &amp; Trade Co Ltd</td>
<td>Tony &amp; Liza</td>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>86 6 6750 5257</td>
<td>86 6 6750 3949</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jhx@china.com">jhx@china.com</a></td>
<td><a href="mailto:junhexing@yahoo.com">junhexing@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>Seafood importer of tilapia, shrimp, ribbon fish, squid, cuttlefish etc. Exporter of vannamei white prawns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Star International Co Ltd</td>
<td>Steven Li</td>
<td>Ningbo</td>
<td>86 574 8787 4570</td>
<td>86 574 8787 7853</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bluestar@mail.nbptt.zj.cn">bluestar@mail.nbptt.zj.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.bluestarcn.com">www.bluestarcn.com</a></td>
<td>Supplier and processor of Chinese shrimps. Other products include monkfish tail, Loligo squid, octopus and Chinese East Sea aquatic products. EEC registered and HA CCP approved processing plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bohai Artemia Cysts Co Ltd</td>
<td>Eelong Fang</td>
<td>Binzhou, Shandong</td>
<td>86 6 130 6101 2699</td>
<td>86 543 352 444</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sales@bohai-artemia.com">sales@bohai-artemia.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.bohai-artemia.com">www.bohai-artemia.com</a></td>
<td>Superior quality artemia cysts, brine shrimp eggs from China Bohai Bay origin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamelen Hong Kong</td>
<td>Franco</td>
<td>Kowloon</td>
<td>2411 3786</td>
<td>2412 6302</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chamelen@netvigator.com">chamelen@netvigator.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.bohai-artemia.com">www.bohai-artemia.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changdao Tianran Seafood Co., Ltd</td>
<td>Mu Shi Zhong</td>
<td>Yantai City</td>
<td>86 535 638 659</td>
<td>86 535 637 3582</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mushz@yt-public.sd.cninfo.net">mushz@yt-public.sd.cninfo.net</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Exporter of various seafood from the North of China.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changdong Seafood Industrial Company</td>
<td>Nancy / Elaine</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>86 532 606 6806</td>
<td>86 532 265 8242</td>
<td><a href="mailto:elainequ@hotmail.com">elainequ@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Fish processor of main products APO, cod, loligo squid, baby squid and yellowfin sole, also monk fish, crab, tilapia, salmon, tunas, leather jacket, canned food, sardines etc. Strict compliance with EU standards and US HA CCP criteria. Company has 450 skilled workers and a well-experienced tech team.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changzhou Ruilong Fishing Tackle Co Ltd</td>
<td>Huang Huajiang</td>
<td>Changzhou</td>
<td>86 518 8128</td>
<td>86 518 4295</td>
<td><a href="mailto:manager@luresfishing.com">manager@luresfishing.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.luresfishing.com">www.luresfishing.com</a></td>
<td>Fish hook and soft lures (soft baits) producer with a production of 3 000 000 fish hooks and 3 000 000 soft lures per year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charter Genesis Enterprises Ltd</td>
<td>Margaret Chen</td>
<td>Kowloon</td>
<td>852 233 8583</td>
<td>852 233 8806</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bestquality77@yahoo.com">bestquality77@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Headquarters is located in Chile. Exporter of frozen and canned sea goods such as frozen/ canned top shell, locos, pacific clam, razor clam, sea asparagus, sea spaghetti, sea cucumber, limpet, squid (roll, fillet, head) from Peru, Chile, Argentina to Taiwan, Hong Kong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Contact Name</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Products</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheer Trade Limited</td>
<td>Bonny Yu</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>852 2375 6484</td>
<td>852 2300 1200</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Cheer_trade@yahoo.com.hk">Cheer_trade@yahoo.com.hk</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Supplier of dry seal organ and seal oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Fair Ent. Ltd</td>
<td>Bonnie Li</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>2389 9249</td>
<td>2357 1240</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bnl@hkstar.com">bnl@hkstar.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Empire Trading Co Ltd</td>
<td>Yao Aiqin</td>
<td>Jingjiang</td>
<td>86 523 4616 02</td>
<td>86 523 4616 06</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cj@public.tz.js.cn">cj@public.tz.js.cn</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Exporter of marine equipment such as lifeboat, life jacket, life raft,</td>
</tr>
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<td>buoy, davit, winches, anchors and chain, shackles, spare parts for diesel</td>
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<td>engines, marine windows, doors, pilot ladders, wire rope, bollards, pipes,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>valves etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Greenfood Supply Net</td>
<td>Lewis Liu</td>
<td>Xiamen</td>
<td>86 592 268 00</td>
<td>86 592 268 01</td>
<td><a href="mailto:export@greenness.net">export@greenness.net</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.greenness.net">www.greenness.net</a></td>
<td>Supplier of green food, vegetables, fruits, spices, can, beverage, beef,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Hainan Everlucky I/ E Corp, Shanghai Branch</td>
<td>Xiao Xiao</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>86 898 6671 5068</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:china_fisher@netease.com">china_fisher@netease.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>fish, aquatic products, meat, poultry, crustaceans, fish oil, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Hainan Everlucky Ropes Group</td>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>Haikou</td>
<td>86 898 6853 0811</td>
<td>86 898 6853 06</td>
<td><a href="mailto:china_ropes@everlucky.china.com">china_ropes@everlucky.china.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nylons ropes, PP ropes, PP mono braided ropes, sisal ropes and twine,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China I/ E Corp. of State Farms, Qingdao Branch</td>
<td>Wang Shuzhen</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>86 532 576 6231</td>
<td>86 532 584 056</td>
<td><a href="mailto:csfdq@public.qd.sd.cn">csfdq@public.qd.sd.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.seafoodcn.com">www.seafoodcn.com</a></td>
<td>jute ropes and yarn, cotton ropes, paper ropes, PP with wire ropes, PE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Ordins Corporation</td>
<td>Jim</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 412 27 2991</td>
<td>86 412 27 990</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ropes and twine, floats, hook, rods and other fishing tackles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Packaging Import &amp; Export Liaoning Company</td>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 412 27 739</td>
<td>86 414 66 8778</td>
<td><a href="mailto:petercao@mail.dlptt.cn">petercao@mail.dlptt.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.explaza.net/mineral">www.explaza.net/mineral</a></td>
<td>Supplier of minerals, chemicals, talc powder, potassium feldspar, dolomite,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Raw Silk Import and Export Corp, Yantai Foodstuff Department</td>
<td>Lin Ming Xia</td>
<td>Yantai</td>
<td>86 535 638 8131</td>
<td>86 535 638 8132</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zhonggis@public.ytptt.cn">zhonggis@public.ytptt.cn</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>sodium alginate, alginic acid, mannitol, seaweed powder No. I and No. II,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sodium nitrite, sodium nitrate, alcohol soluble aniline black, nigrosine,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Contact Name</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone 1</td>
<td>Telephone 2</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>Website</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Shandong Zhonglu Oceanic (Yantai) Foods</td>
<td>Helen Chang</td>
<td>Yantai, Shandong</td>
<td>86 535 8812960</td>
<td></td>
<td>86 535 8812652</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bethchang@sohu.com">bethchang@sohu.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.zhifoods.com">www.zhifoods.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Snail</td>
<td>Tong Aotuokang</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>86 579 206 4562</td>
<td></td>
<td>86 579 206 8042</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sw@cnsap.com">sw@cnsap.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.chinasnail.com">www.chinasnail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China-V (HK) Limited</td>
<td>Helen Pang</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>2347 0526</td>
<td>2345 0013</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:chinav@hkstar.com">chinav@hkstar.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.emperor.com.hk">www.emperor.com.hk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chongqing Liaolaoda Seafood Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Jim / Oscar</td>
<td>Chongqing</td>
<td>86 23 6372 5160</td>
<td></td>
<td>86 23 6372 5143</td>
<td><a href="mailto:coldseafood@sina.com.cn">coldseafood@sina.com.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.orscar.ebigchina.com">www.orscar.ebigchina.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citi Trading Inc.</td>
<td>Carroll Zhou</td>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>86 10 8499 0078</td>
<td></td>
<td>86 10 8499 0071</td>
<td><a href="mailto:seafood_china@sina.com">seafood_china@sina.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.citi-food.com.cn">www.citi-food.com.cn</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clever Build</td>
<td>Rosanna</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>852 9197 8478</td>
<td></td>
<td>852 82210004</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Rosanna_yang@yahoo.com">Rosanna_yang@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNFC Fishery Foodstuff</td>
<td>Gilian Lee</td>
<td>Yantai</td>
<td>86 535 670 3311</td>
<td></td>
<td>86 535 670 3311</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cnfcfood@sohu.com">cnfcfood@sohu.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continents Seafood Co Ltd</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>86 216568 5013</td>
<td>86 216595 5537</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:oceanpearl_sh@hotmail.com">oceanpearl_sh@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross International Limited</td>
<td>Eddy Lo</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>852 2854 2954</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:eddy364@hotmail.com">eddy364@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.harryseafood.com.hk">www.harryseafood.com.hk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalian Aquatic Foodstuff Group Inc.</td>
<td>Y.S. Liu</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86411606 0377</td>
<td>+86 411987 9628</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:ce8588@mail.dlptt.ln.cn">ce8588@mail.dlptt.ln.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalian Bincheng Aquatic Food Co Ltd</td>
<td>Guoquan</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 4112813443</td>
<td></td>
<td>86 4112813443</td>
<td><a href="mailto:guoquanzh368@163.com">guoquanzh368@163.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalian Dongji Foodstuff Co Ltd</td>
<td>Anyny Chung</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 411274 173</td>
<td></td>
<td>86 411270 173</td>
<td><a href="mailto:qiuy411@sina.com">qiuy411@sina.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Contact Name</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Products</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalian Dragon Seafood Co Ltd</td>
<td>J.W. Toma</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 41 288 2738</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:dragonseafood@lycos.de">dragonseafood@lycos.de</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Processing and wholesale. Export of Alaska pollock, Pacific cod, salmon - chum, pink, coho, yellow fin sole. Compliance with EU and FDA regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalian FTZ Allpurpose Industry Trade Co Ltd</td>
<td>Zhu, Wei</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 41 363 4497</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:ftzxzw@mail.dlptt.ln.cn">ftzxzw@mail.dlptt.ln.cn</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Importer mainly of herring, herring sac roe, herring roe on kelp, crab shell, mackerel, sea urchin roe and meat products. Exporter and processor of various seafood, shells, lamb meat, beef meat, touringaline, industry equipment, oil-drilling machinery etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalian Great Ocean Imp. &amp; Exp. Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Haolin Sun</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 41 362 226</td>
<td>86 41 363 8409</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@great-ocean.com">info@great-ocean.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.great-ocean.com">www.great-ocean.com</a></td>
<td>Dealer of seaweed (wakame), clams, scallop, shrimp, fish (monkfish, pollock, cod, red fish, silver fish etc), octopus, baby squid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalian Hongteng Aquatic Food Co Ltd</td>
<td>Tom</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 41 265 2208</td>
<td>86 41 262 683</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hongteng@vip.163.com">hongteng@vip.163.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specialized in processing Alaska pollock fillets, cod fillets, yellowfin sole fillets, redfish fillets etc. Provides regular offers through the whole year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalian Runtong Co.</td>
<td>Liyunlong</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 41 362 7508</td>
<td>86 41 362 6385</td>
<td><a href="mailto:liyunlong@texindex.com">liyunlong@texindex.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.run-tong.com">www.run-tong.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalian Seagem Food Co Ltd</td>
<td>Y.S. Liu</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 41 606 0377</td>
<td>+86 41 987 9628</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ce8588@mail.dlptt.ln.cn">ce8588@mail.dlptt.ln.cn</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Supplier of pollock fillets, IQF scallop pole, salted pollock, blue mussel, vegetable cake, mantis shrimp meat, pollock fillets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalian Shanghai Sea Products Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Guo Xinqiang</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 41 240 2211</td>
<td>86 41 240 2200</td>
<td><a href="mailto:shanhai@online.ln.cn">shanhai@online.ln.cn</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Garden plant in Dalian. US FDA and EU approval. Main products include pollock fillets, breaded codfish, IQF pud shrimp (season), IQF conch (season), blue mussel etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalian Shandao Foodstuff Co</td>
<td>Liu</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 41 606 0377</td>
<td>+86 41 987 9628</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ce8588@mail.dlptt.ln.cn">ce8588@mail.dlptt.ln.cn</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalian Xinyuan Seafood Co Ltd</td>
<td>CJ Zhao</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>+1770 960 9889</td>
<td>+1770 960 9400</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bcjz@bellsouth.net">bcjz@bellsouth.net</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Processor and exporter of frozen and salted seafood products from China. Office in USA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalian Yanming Enterprises Group</td>
<td>Mrs Liu Guifen</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 41 340 020</td>
<td>86 41 340 050</td>
<td><a href="mailto:yanming@mail.dlptt.ln.cn">yanming@mail.dlptt.ln.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.yanming.com">www.yanming.com</a></td>
<td>Food and seafood processor. Capacity for contract packing in the factories. Fishing fleet working in Angola.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalian Yatoo Seafood Inc.</td>
<td>Victor S. Lee</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 41 290 258</td>
<td>86 41 265 5972</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vsbusiness@online.ln.cn">vsbusiness@online.ln.cn</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Founded in 1993. Processor, packer and exporter of seafood such as Alaska pollock, yellowfin sole, mackerel. EU and USA approval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalian Yong An Food Co Ltd</td>
<td>Tang</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 41 606 0377</td>
<td>+86 41 987 9628</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ce8588@mail.dlptt.ln.cn">ce8588@mail.dlptt.ln.cn</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Supplier of rabbitfish in China. Large quantities of rabbitfish can be supplied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalian Zhenghuai Seafood Co Ltd</td>
<td>Zhuang Jun</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 41 647 2379</td>
<td>86 41 273 928</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zhuangjun928@online.ln.cn">zhuangjun928@online.ln.cn</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Exporter of frozen Alaska pollock fillets, yellowfin sole fillets, scallop meat, red fish fillets, Pacific cod fillets, IQF and blocks etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Contact Name</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Products</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dalian Zonghua Aquatic International Trading Co Ltd</td>
<td>Angel Yuzhu</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 41239 5805</td>
<td>86 41239 5815</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Angelyuzhu@china.com">Angelyuzhu@china.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Importer of Russian frozen fish (herring, yellowfin sole, Greenland halibut heads etc) barracuda and frostfish origin NZ, red fish (sebastes mentella), big eye ilisha, kati fish, ribbon fish, illex squid w/ r and tentacles, California squid. Exporter of various processed seafood such as illex squid tubes, frozen pollock fillets or salted, cod fillets, scallop etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalian Marine Trading Co Ltd</td>
<td>Ni Zong (Nee Jong)</td>
<td>Shuidong, Dianbai, Maoming, Guangdong</td>
<td>86 668 552 1249</td>
<td>86 668 5517850</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dmtcl@alibaba.com">dmtcl@alibaba.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Wholesaler and importer for marine products since 1986. Dried sea cucumber, dried fish maws, and other marine products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalian Marine Products Group (DMG)</td>
<td>David Miao</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 41254 157</td>
<td>86 41630 6385</td>
<td><a href="mailto:davidmiaohelp@yahoo.com.cn">davidmiaohelp@yahoo.com.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Specialized in producing and fishing ocean marine products. Some 1800 employees and fishing boats operated in Western Africa and Falkland Islands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dragon Link Holdings Ltd</td>
<td>Hu Ping/ J.W. Toma</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 41288 2738</td>
<td>86 41289 5820</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dlholdings@hotmail.com">dlholdings@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.dragonlinkholdings.com">www.dragonlinkholdings.com</a></td>
<td>Processor and wholesaler. Export of Alaskan pollock, Pacific cod, salmon - chum, pink, coho, yellow fin sole. Compliance with EU and FDA regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dragon Strong Investments</td>
<td>John Chan</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>852 2549 8912</td>
<td>852 2857 6438</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dsfoods@cyberec.com">dsfoods@cyberec.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Frozen seafood including vannamei prawn (Penaeus vannamei), red shrimp (Solenocera melancho), black tiger, spiny lobster, sword, spanish mackerel, angler fillets, sea bream, striped puffer, black puffer, tilapia fillet, star eel, pomfret, spotted maigre, long tongue sole, shark scrapers, ribbonfish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taizhou Sefood Co Ltd</td>
<td>Jin Ting</td>
<td>Taizhou</td>
<td>86 576 888 135</td>
<td>86 576 822 9560</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sales@hijotomchem.com">sales@hijotomchem.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Supplier of various aquatic foods eg. baby squid, bay scallop meat, ark shell, frog leg, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangshan Jiamei Aquatic Foods &amp; Foodstuff Co Ltd</td>
<td>Titan</td>
<td>Tangshan</td>
<td>86 352 2312854</td>
<td>86 352 2312841</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tsjm@sina.com.cn">tsjm@sina.com.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.cnfcjm.com">www.cnfcjm.com</a></td>
<td>Supplier of various types of shark fins from around the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tat Hing Sharkfins Company</td>
<td>T.H. Poon</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>852 2851691</td>
<td>852 28516971</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tathingsharkfins@yahoo.com.hk">tathingsharkfins@yahoo.com.hk</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Specialized in manufacture of artemia cysts (vast experience). Further tested, certified and proven by commercial fish/ shrimp farms and hatcheries. Ideal diameter, separation and nutrient characteristics necessary to promote rapid growth and survival during early larval development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongyuan Aquaculture Co Ltd</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wudi City, Shandong Province</td>
<td>86 543 658 2588</td>
<td>86 543 658 177</td>
<td><a href="mailto:artemiacyst@hotmail.com">artemiacyst@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.artemial-china.com">www.artemial-china.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Contact Name</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Products</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top Seafood Industrial Company</td>
<td>Elaine Qu</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>86 532 265 661 #0</td>
<td>86 532 265 8242</td>
<td><a href="mailto:elaineq@sunsmile-china.com">elaineq@sunsmile-china.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Fish processor with products including: APO fillets, loligo squid, baby squid and octopus, crab, tilapia and shrimp. Established in 1985. Strict compliance with EU standards and US HA CCP criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unitrade Holdings Ltd</td>
<td>Elsa Cheung</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>852 2873 2663</td>
<td>852 2873 3023</td>
<td><a href="mailto:unitrade@netvigator.com">unitrade@netvigator.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.hkseafood.com">www.hkseafood.com</a></td>
<td>Live seafood wholesaler in Hong Kong of coral trout from Australia. Interested in importing new products worldwide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up Day Company</td>
<td>Darry Lee</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>852 2857 5817</td>
<td>852 2320 9577</td>
<td><a href="mailto:prosense@netvigator.com">prosense@netvigator.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Wholesaler and distributor of frozen seafood in Hong Kong. Searching for suppliers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wangsheng Seafood Trading</td>
<td>Ian Chen</td>
<td>Xiamen</td>
<td>86 592 213 3192</td>
<td>86 592 205 0639</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ianchen@public.xm.fj.cn">ianchen@public.xm.fj.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wangxiuhua</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>532 818 4753</td>
<td>-</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dw@public.qd.sd.cn">dw@public.qd.sd.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Squid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wenzhou Mittelmann Overseas Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Mittelmann</td>
<td>Wenzhou</td>
<td>86 577 8611 0225</td>
<td>86 577 8611 0221</td>
<td><a href="mailto:soapy@mittelmann.com.cn">soapy@mittelmann.com.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.mittelmann.com.cn">www.mittelmann.com.cn</a></td>
<td>Fully foreign enterprise. Products include hardware articles for cargo restraint and personal safety systems including snap hooks, ratchets, key holders, hooks, turnbuckles, pulleys, cambuckles, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Win Tai Trading Company</td>
<td>Roger</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>+852 9518 8006</td>
<td>+852 2817 5959</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kerry_02@mail.hongkon">kerry_02@mail.hongkon</a> g.com</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Buyer of dried and frozen abalone, marketed from Hong Kong to whole mainland China. Looking for suppliers of both dried and frozen abalone from South Africa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winfull Fishing Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Dongming Xu</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>86 216 472 4677</td>
<td>86 216 472 4890</td>
<td><a href="mailto:peihe@uninet.com.cn">peihe@uninet.com.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Fish tuna in South Pacific. Process and export of seafood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wudi county Haotian Artemia Cysts Co Ltd</td>
<td>Liu Jinhui</td>
<td>Wudi</td>
<td>86 543 633 2537</td>
<td>86 534 638 4349</td>
<td><a href="mailto:L26@263.com">L26@263.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.haotian.ebigchina.com">www.haotian.ebigchina.com</a></td>
<td>Supplier of Artemia cysts (brine shrimp eggs) from China Bohai Bay for export.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiamen Henderson Commercial Co Ltd</td>
<td>Li Lixin</td>
<td>Xiamen</td>
<td>+86 592 582 0300</td>
<td>86 592 506 2403</td>
<td><a href="mailto:woodson@netease.com">woodson@netease.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Seafood importer, exporter and fishmeal importer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiamen Jiahua Imp. &amp; Exp. Trading Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>Xiamen</td>
<td>86 592 216 5888</td>
<td>86 592 216 0077</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cz7303@public.xm.fj.cn">cz7303@public.xm.fj.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Specialized in fishing implements. Nylon filament, twine, rope, net, nylon monofilament, float, hooks etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiamen Marine Industry (Group) Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Henry Ju/</td>
<td>Xiamen</td>
<td>86 592 208 5024</td>
<td>86 592 208 2901</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zhu@public.xm.fj.cn">zhu@public.xm.fj.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Buyer of frozen fish from various countries. Offers frozen fresh water clam meat all year round.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiamen Sunshine Import &amp; Export Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Johnson Duan</td>
<td>Xiamen</td>
<td>86 592 602 3768 (82)</td>
<td>86 592 602 3217</td>
<td><a href="mailto:syd@luzhongtai.com">syd@luzhongtai.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.shunhui.cc">www.shunhui.cc</a></td>
<td>Processor, exporter and importer of seafood such as yellow croaker, salmon, cod, A laska pollock, pollock, squid, halibut, conger eel, ribbonfish, cuttlefish, surimi, horse mackerel, sardine, tuna, redfish, yellow fin sole, leather jacket, jelly fish, snapper, tilapia, sebass, Nile perch, catfish, octopus, monkfish, Spanish mackerel, mackerel, needlefish, shrimps, crab, shellfish etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Contact Name</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Products</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiamen Xin Wende Import &amp; Export Trading Co Ltd</td>
<td>Fu Zhenquan</td>
<td>Xiamen</td>
<td>86 592 222 8430</td>
<td>86 592 222 3088</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cnwende@public.ptptt.fj.cn">cnwende@public.ptptt.fj.cn</a>?</td>
<td><a href="http://www.wende.com.cn">www.wende.com.cn</a></td>
<td>Manufacturer and exporter of filament yarn, sewing thread, fishing twine, net, rope and yarn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xian Machinery I/ E Corp.</td>
<td>Zhang Xiaobo</td>
<td>Xian</td>
<td>86 29 2211 345</td>
<td>86 29 2211 345</td>
<td><a href="mailto:minzxb@pub.xaonline.com">minzxb@pub.xaonline.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Exporter of China made products used for fishing industry including PVC Floats, Nylon Monofilament line, nylon twine, net and rope, lead core rope, polyethylene twine and line, vinylon twine and yarn, net and rope etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xing Da Aquatic Products Trade Co Ltd</td>
<td>Lin Xing Wang</td>
<td>Fuzhou City, Fujian</td>
<td>86 591367 3017</td>
<td>86 591363 5558</td>
<td><a href="mailto:xingda45826@sina.com">xingda45826@sina.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Seafood importer for frozen aquatic product, frozen ribbonfish, cuttlefish, squid, yellow croaker, conger eel,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xinghua Dahua Fishing Tackle Co.</td>
<td>Miss Lily</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>86 215844 6215</td>
<td>86 215844 6215</td>
<td><a href="mailto:china-supplier@yeah.net">china-supplier@yeah.net</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Manufacturer of fishing tackle. Main products include fishing hooks, nylon fishing monofilament lines, squid jigs, lures, spoons, spinners, sabiki, jig heads, sinkers, floats, bells, woodworks, balancers, swivels, stoppers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xingrun</td>
<td>Tsingson Kern</td>
<td>Yantai</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>86 594 289 9988</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tingson_kern@yahoo.com">tingson_kern@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Importer of dried sea cucumber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xuyang Aquatic Products Co Ltd</td>
<td>James Liu</td>
<td>Putian</td>
<td>0594 289 9988</td>
<td>0594 289 3666</td>
<td><a href="mailto:a9988@public.ptptt.fj.cn">a9988@public.ptptt.fj.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Distributor of large glass-eel in Fujian Province.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang Jiang Dong Ping Fishing Corporation</td>
<td>Miss Zhan</td>
<td>Shen Zhen</td>
<td>86 755 220 2638</td>
<td>86 755 221 7924</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dechang@public.sonzline.net">dechang@public.sonzline.net</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Tilapia farmer - provider of various forms of tilapia with competitive prices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang Sheng Ming</td>
<td>Yang Sheng Ming</td>
<td>Yantai</td>
<td>86 535 637 2386</td>
<td>86 535 637 2462</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vicz@public.ytptt.sd.cn">vicz@public.ytptt.sd.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Seafood business, frozen fish and shrimp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yangtze River Aquatics Co Ltd</td>
<td>Tomoko Eguchi</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>86 0215852 9072</td>
<td>0215852 9072</td>
<td><a href="mailto:yangziriver@yahoo.com">yangziriver@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.yangziriver.com">www.yangziriver.com</a></td>
<td>Manufacturer and processor of marine products. Modern equipment and qualified employees specializing in living clam, jelly fish, living lugworm and so on. Most products exported to Japan, USA and other European countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yangzhou Foreign Trade Corp.</td>
<td>Wang Xinjin</td>
<td>Yangzhou</td>
<td>86 511 785 9355</td>
<td>86 511 788 0763</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bigwang@pub.yz.jsinfo.net">bigwang@pub.yz.jsinfo.net</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Exporter of frozen cooked, peeled Crawfish tail meat to Norway, Denmark, USA, Spain etc. Meets required standards of American and European markets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Contact Name</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Products</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yantai Aquatic Product Comprehensive Co.</td>
<td>Chad Zhang</td>
<td>Yantai</td>
<td>86 535 666</td>
<td>86 535 668</td>
<td><a href="mailto:spinthyzh@163.net">spinthyzh@163.net</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Vast experience in processing various sea products for export to USA, Europe, Japan, Korea. ISO 9000 certificate available. EU registration and HA CCP approved. A processing capacity of 25 000 MT per year for items such as pollock, mackerel, Spanish mackerel, sole, salmon, squid, tuna and China bay scallop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yantai Golden Hover Foods Processing Factory</td>
<td>Abraham Huang</td>
<td>Yantai</td>
<td>86 535 6015523</td>
<td>86 535 6015523</td>
<td><a href="mailto:huangyfc@public.ytptt.sd.cn">huangyfc@public.ytptt.sd.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Supplier of processed seafoods and buyer of the raw fishes, such as Alaska pollock, Pacific cod and pink salmon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yantai Haofeng International</td>
<td>David Gao</td>
<td>Yantai</td>
<td>86 535 660 3451</td>
<td>86 535 660 3452</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gaolei2478@163.com">gaolei2478@163.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Supplier of dried salted cod/pollack fillets, owning 4 processing plants with 20 000 tonnes of annual production. Export to Europe, America etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yantai Marine Fishery Corp</td>
<td>X.L. Mu</td>
<td>Yantai</td>
<td>86 535 6216495</td>
<td>86 636 822 2433</td>
<td><a href="mailto:yyss@public.ytptt.sd.cn">yyss@public.ytptt.sd.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Processor and exporter of frozen seafood. Supplier of pollock fillets, salmon fillets, yellowfin sole fillets, cod fillets etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yantai, Pengfuu Aquatic Products</td>
<td>Ji Ren Chai/ Michael Liu</td>
<td>Yantai</td>
<td>86 535 583 518</td>
<td>86 535 583 520</td>
<td>geocities.com/pengfu</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Processor of FDA, CCIB, HA CCP approved frozen scallops, headless shrimps, shrimp meat and quick frozen vegetables and fruits, shipped to South East Asia, US mainland and Europe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yantai Tianshan Foods Co Ltd</td>
<td>Thomas Sun</td>
<td>Yantai</td>
<td>86 535 663 0093</td>
<td>86 535 663 0095</td>
<td><a href="mailto:thomas@tedfoods.com">thomas@tedfoods.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.tedfoods.com">www.tedfoods.com</a></td>
<td>Buyer, processor and exporter of seafood raw materials such as herring, herring fillet, snow crab, lobster etc. Frozen and dried seafood including all forms of squid (Illex, North Pacific, giant, arrow), pollock (Alaska, blue whiting, cod) yellowfin sole, salmon, clams, scallops, mussels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yantai Xingyang Aquatics and Foods Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Helen Sun</td>
<td>Yantai</td>
<td>86 535 602 306</td>
<td>86 535 6018009</td>
<td><a href="mailto:helensun70@163.com">helensun70@163.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.yt.xingyang.com">www.yt.xingyang.com</a></td>
<td>Established in 1994. HA CCP and ISO 9001 certified. Processor and exporter of seafood such as (smoked) salmon, frozen conger eel products, frozen whelk (tsubuga) meat slices, snow crab, arakish etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yantai Zhaoyang Aquatic Products Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Abraham Zhaoqun</td>
<td>Yantai</td>
<td>86 535 624 4977/ 86 535 697 8335</td>
<td>86 535 666 7757/ 86 535 697 820</td>
<td><a href="mailto:huangyfc@public.ytptt.sd.cn">huangyfc@public.ytptt.sd.cn</a> <a href="mailto:foreverpf@263.net">foreverpf@263.net</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Experienced processor of sea products to be exported, such as squid, baby squid, silver fish, octopus, scallop, croaker, monk fish, conger eel, oyster, shrimp, Pacific cod, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YaoXing Trade Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Nabil Lee</td>
<td>Shantou City</td>
<td>86 754 839 7070</td>
<td>86 754 839 7055</td>
<td><a href="mailto:yaoxing.corp@vip.163.com">yaoxing.corp@vip.163.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Specialized in marketing, trading and importing cuttlefish (long experience).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yat Sun Shark’s Fin Company</td>
<td>Simon Liu</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>852 2857 9595</td>
<td>852 2857 9039</td>
<td><a href="mailto:yatsunco@hkstar.com">yatsunco@hkstar.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Importer of various types of shark fins from overseas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Contact Name</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Products</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yick Tat Trading Co.</td>
<td>Leon Yeung</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>852 2540 7696</td>
<td>852 2559 7105</td>
<td><a href="mailto:yicktat1@netvigator.com">yicktat1@netvigator.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Importer of dried fish maw, shark fins and frozen fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yifang Trading Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Yifang</td>
<td>Xiamen</td>
<td>86 592 508 100</td>
<td>86 592 509 0622</td>
<td><a href="mailto:yifang@public.xm.fj.cn">yifang@public.xm.fj.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A 0 distributor specializing in sea catch and farm-raised fish. HA CCP certificate and EU registration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yingkou Xingbo Sea Products Co</td>
<td>Thomas Ju</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 411263 0769</td>
<td>86 411253 4803</td>
<td><a href="mailto:thomasju2002@yahoo.com.cn">thomasju2002@yahoo.com.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.ykxingbo.com">www.ykxingbo.com</a></td>
<td>Importing, processing, cold storage and exporting of seafood. Products include Alaskan pollack fillets, salted apo, yellowfin sole, salmon fillets and Chinese seafood including block frozen illex squid tube, dried salted jellyfish, yellow croaker, scallop, mussel meat, oyster meat and short neck clam, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You Chen Aquatic Co Ltd</td>
<td>Zheng Min</td>
<td>Zhoushan</td>
<td>86 580 204 7384</td>
<td>86 580 204 6712</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zhengmin@mail.zjptt.cn">zhengmin@mail.zjptt.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Dried squid processor and exporter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuen Kee Tat Hing Sharkfins Co.</td>
<td>Poon Menti</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>+852 2549 5839</td>
<td>+852 2549 5803</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sharkall@yahoo.com">sharkall@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Import and export of dried and frozen shark fins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yunda Industry and Trade Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Wayne Wei</td>
<td>Tianjin</td>
<td>86 22 24419037</td>
<td>86 22 2432 983</td>
<td><a href="mailto:waynel@public.tpt.cn">waynel@public.tpt.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.cnfilter.net">www.cnfilter.net</a></td>
<td>Manufacturer of water filter elements, such as true coconut shell activated carbon cartridge, PP sediment cartridge, PP would cartridge, faucet for R.O. units. Producer of filter housing (plastic and stainless steel).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeijiang Aquatic Products I/E Corp.</td>
<td>Zhang Xin Long</td>
<td>Hangzhou</td>
<td>86 571808 6632</td>
<td>86 571807 6103</td>
<td><a href="mailto:xinlong@alibaba.com">xinlong@alibaba.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Processor and exporter of frozen seafood (including shrimp, crawfish, loligo squid, flying squid, monkfish tails, etc.) and canned seafood (including shrimp, crab meat, bonito, mackerel) in HA CCP certified and EU approved plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeijiang Coftco Ltd</td>
<td>Ma Jie Fei</td>
<td>Hangzhou</td>
<td>86 1380 574 3986</td>
<td>86 577 9804</td>
<td><a href="mailto:majiefei@hotmail.com">majiefei@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Supplier of frozen shrimps, squids, crabs, fishes with good quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhanjiang Jinguo Sea Food Co Ltd</td>
<td>Chen Wenhua</td>
<td>Zhangjiang</td>
<td>86 759 338 5613</td>
<td>86 759 363 9309</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jinguo-seafood@vip.net">jinguo-seafood@vip.net</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Processor of QF cooked head-on V annamai white shrimp, also V annamai white shrimp of HL, HO, PD, PTO, easy peeled, butterfly. New types as per customers requests are currently being developed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhejiang Cereals, Oils &amp; Foodstuffs Import &amp; Export Co Ltd - Seafood Branch</td>
<td>Zhang Jian</td>
<td>Hangzhou City</td>
<td>571883 7343/ 571884 6901</td>
<td>571883 901</td>
<td><a href="mailto:aquatic@zjcof.com.cn">aquatic@zjcof.com.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Supplier of shrimp products, fish fillets, Spanish mackerel, conger-eel, marine and river eel, swimming crab male and female (with roe), Loligo squid, frozen scampi tails and meat, frozen cooked, whole cleaned crayfish and crayfish tail meat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Contact Name</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone 1</td>
<td>Telephone 2</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>Website</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhejiang Cereals, Oils &amp; Foodstuffs Import &amp; Export Co Ltd - Zhoushan Branch</td>
<td>Qi Ming Jun</td>
<td>Zhoushan</td>
<td>86 580 255 1809</td>
<td>86 580 255 1735</td>
<td>86 580 255 1753</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zcof@mail.zsptt.zj.cn">zcof@mail.zsptt.zj.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhengsheng Food Co Ltd (Group)</td>
<td>Mara/ Amy Song</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 0411 368 5977</td>
<td>86 0411 369 7565</td>
<td>86 0411 369 7569</td>
<td>mara@food001com</td>
<td><a href="http://www.foods001com">www.foods001com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhengyang Foodstuffs Co Ltd</td>
<td>James Zhang</td>
<td>Rushan</td>
<td>86 631663 7988</td>
<td>86 631663 7877</td>
<td>86 631663 7877</td>
<td><a href="mailto:topshell@vip.sina.com">topshell@vip.sina.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhoushan Canglong Foodstuff Company</td>
<td>Nancy</td>
<td>Zhoushan</td>
<td>86 580 3019089</td>
<td>86 580 3018979</td>
<td>86 580 3018979</td>
<td><a href="mailto:shuyinglaile@163.com">shuyinglaile@163.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhoushan Foreign Trade and Economy Corp. Ltd</td>
<td>Lin Hai</td>
<td>Zhoushan, Zhejiang</td>
<td>86 580 204 1899</td>
<td>86 580 205 5572</td>
<td>86 580 205 5572</td>
<td><a href="mailto:meaglin@mail.zsptt.zj.cn">meaglin@mail.zsptt.zj.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.zftec.com">www.zftec.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhoushan Huading Aquatic Products Plant</td>
<td>Marlene Mao</td>
<td>Zhejiang</td>
<td>86 580 268 0691</td>
<td>86 580 268 0691</td>
<td>86 580 268 0691</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mar1979@yeah.net">mar1979@yeah.net</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhoushan Import &amp; Export Corp of Zhejiang</td>
<td>Shubo Yu</td>
<td>Zhoushan, Zhejiang</td>
<td>865 802 023353</td>
<td>865 802 027499</td>
<td>865 802 027499</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fish@public.zsptt.zj.cn">fish@public.zsptt.zj.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhoushan Ocean Fishery Group</td>
<td>Shuyao</td>
<td>Zhoushan</td>
<td>86 580 204 9365</td>
<td>86 580 202 3562</td>
<td>86 580 202 3562</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zof@mail.zsptt.zj.cn">zof@mail.zsptt.zj.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhoushan Ocean Fishery Group Corp.</td>
<td>Lijian</td>
<td>Zhejiang</td>
<td>+86 580 206 0646</td>
<td>+86 580 202 3562</td>
<td>+86 580 202 3562</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zslijian@mail.zsptt.zj.cn">zslijian@mail.zsptt.zj.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhoushan Xifeng Aquatic Co Ltd.</td>
<td>Li</td>
<td>Zhoushan, Zhejiang</td>
<td>86 580 809 1897</td>
<td>86 580 809 0038</td>
<td>86 580 809 0038</td>
<td><a href="mailto:xifeng@mail.zsptt.zj.cn">xifeng@mail.zsptt.zj.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.xifeng-aquatic.com">www.xifeng-aquatic.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Contact Name</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>Website</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zhuhai Fishing Shipyard</td>
<td>Jeff</td>
<td>Zhuhai</td>
<td>86 756 2515060</td>
<td>86 756 226 9050</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zhsongfo@mail.zhuhai.gd.cn">zhsongfo@mail.zhuhai.gd.cn</a></td>
<td>fishingboat.ebigchina.com</td>
<td>Builder of various fishing boats, tugs, oil tankers using advanced computer aided design (CAD) system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zibo Import &amp; Export Group Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Zhang</td>
<td>Zibo</td>
<td>86 533 38 4802</td>
<td>86 533 38 4349</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zw996@public.zbptt.od.cn">zw996@public.zbptt.od.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Importer of frozen pacific cod H/G and frozen Atlantic cod H/G in large quantities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ziyad Import Export</td>
<td>Imran</td>
<td>Shenzhen</td>
<td>86 755 25665440</td>
<td>86 755 25665440</td>
<td><a href="mailto:itlo.ziyadie@msn.com">itlo.ziyadie@msn.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Importer and exporter of various - mainly live - seafood since 1992, such as lobsters, abalone, fish, crabs, etc. Dealer in chilled, frozen and IQF type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zouqixian Haixi</td>
<td>Zouqixian</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>86 532 252 0557</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zouqixian@163.com">zouqixian@163.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M &amp; C International</td>
<td>Mao Wen/ Che Abhjit Sahoo</td>
<td>Zhuiji, Zhejiang</td>
<td>86 575 736 3583</td>
<td>86 575 736 3583</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cheabhjit2001@yahoo.com.cn">cheabhjit2001@yahoo.com.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Dealer and exporter of ribbonfish, cuttlefish, various types of croakers, PUD, PD, black tiger, squid, jellyfish, eel, pomfrets, sole fish etc. Imports from all the South-East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchantlink International Ltd</td>
<td>Fritz Wong</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>852 2750 8036</td>
<td>852 231 954</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fritz@merchantlink.com.hk">fritz@merchantlink.com.hk</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Established importer and distributor of seafood and poultry products mainly to HK and China, but also elsewhere. Marketing ready-to-eat seafood products under brand name &quot;Oceean Delicious&quot; and &quot;Uncle Habor&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Million Rise Development Ltd</td>
<td>Euna Lam</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>852 281 5298</td>
<td>852 2854 395</td>
<td><a href="mailto:eunalam@yahoo.com.hk">eunalam@yahoo.com.hk</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Wholesale supplier of shrimps, prawns, lobsters, clam meat, squids, cuttlefish, coral trout and fishes. Supplier of clean, fillet or whole available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanjing Huabin Foreign Trade &amp; Economics Co Ltd</td>
<td>Kong Wuyuan</td>
<td>Nanjing</td>
<td>86 25 663 7748</td>
<td>86 25 663 8844</td>
<td><a href="mailto:konwuy@citiz.net">konwuy@citiz.net</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Deals mainly with wild crabs from Guocheng Lake. Nine (9) patents have been applied for crab boxes capable of reducing damage to crabs during transit, alternatively to be used for steaming without binding or for keeping fresh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nantong Foreign Trade Corp.</td>
<td>J.P. Chen</td>
<td>Nantong</td>
<td>86 513 357 3500</td>
<td>86 513 351 7033</td>
<td><a href="mailto:canoe@public.nt.js.cn">canoe@public.nt.js.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.maxpages/">www.maxpages/</a> easygo</td>
<td>Importer of fishmeal and other aqua feed additives. Exporter of live lugworm, sea laver, jelly fish, live and roasted eels, live roach etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nantong Shengheng Co Ltd</td>
<td>Lipwanj</td>
<td>Nantong</td>
<td>86 513 589 2655</td>
<td>86 513 589 2655</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lipwanj@public.nt.jsinfo.net">lipwanj@public.nt.jsinfo.net</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Manufacturer, importer and exporter of various products including sea foods, sushi nori and roasted seaweed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nantong Yulang</td>
<td>Lipwanj</td>
<td>Nantong</td>
<td>86 513 589 2655</td>
<td>86 513 589 2655</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lipwanj@public.nt.jsinfo.net">lipwanj@public.nt.jsinfo.net</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Suppliers of dried sea-laver, roasted seaweed (yakisushi nori) seasoned seaweed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newton Marine Products Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Francis Au-Yeung</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>(852)2480-8200</td>
<td>(852)2487-2217</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nmmpcl@newtonmarine.com.hk">nmmpcl@newtonmarine.com.hk</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Products for export: frozen black tigers prawns, sea water prawns/ shrimps, cuttlefish, squid from Malaysia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nichi Lan Foods Co Ltd</td>
<td>James Ku</td>
<td>Shantou</td>
<td>86 754 586 2041</td>
<td>86 754 586 4451</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nichilan@21kn.com">nichilan@21kn.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Specialized in producing and processing fresh/frozen aquaculture and seafood such as tilapia, ribbonfish, shrimps and prawns, crabs, mussel, squid, eel, mackerel, octopus, silago japonica, rubio round etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nichilan Foods Co. Ltd</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chenghai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:nichilan@hotmail.com">nichilan@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Seafood processor and producer of aquaculture. Exports/imports seafood all over the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Contact Name</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Products</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ningbo Gaoke Ocean Technic Exploitation Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Linbin</td>
<td>Ningbo</td>
<td>86 0574 8687 5638</td>
<td>86 0574 8687 5838</td>
<td><a href="mailto:webmaster@gaoke-china.com">webmaster@gaoke-china.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.gaoke-china.com">www.gaoke-china.com</a></td>
<td>Tuna, squid and blowfish gear manufacturing and marketing, fishing technology consulting and training, marine refrigeration transporting, ship appliance and equipment adjusting, seafood processing and trading, deep sea fishing and sea water aquaculture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ningbo Jinhong Aquatic Food</td>
<td>Hasan Weng</td>
<td>Ningbo</td>
<td>86 574 6578 0801</td>
<td>86 574 6578 0802</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nbjinhong@hotmail.com">nbjinhong@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.xdrj.com">www.xdrj.com</a></td>
<td>Seafood exporter, mainly for nonfat croaker and crab, shrimp, mackerel, pomfret, ribbonfish, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ningbo Zhonglin Group</td>
<td>Yang Hongda</td>
<td>Ningbo</td>
<td>574 787 180</td>
<td>574 787 190</td>
<td><a href="mailto:yang_hongda@yahoo.com">yang_hongda@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nisha International</td>
<td>Mohamed Farook</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>+65 9114214 8638</td>
<td>+65 6338 0326</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mohfarook@yahoo.com">mohfarook@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Importer of dried shark fins, various types of sea cucumber and all types of fish maws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakasia Ind Co</td>
<td>M. Ishaque</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>852 2544 0227</td>
<td>852 2854 1B5</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pakasia@ctimail.com">pakasia@ctimail.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Supplier of quality seafood out of China, pollock, salmon, cod fillets, salted bacalao, tilapia, shrimp, yellow-fin sole fillets and imitation crab stick, flake. HA CCP registered plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paragon Seafood Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Lucy Liu</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>86 532 577 7147</td>
<td>86 532 577 7188</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rayliu@13369.net">rayliu@13369.net</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Po Kin International Enterprise Company Limited</td>
<td>Alit Chan</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>852 2402 1B83</td>
<td>852 2402 1B86</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pokinintl@yahoo.com.hk">pokinintl@yahoo.com.hk</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Buyer of frozen seafood for China, Taiwan, Japan and Hong Kong markets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pin International Trading</td>
<td>Liong Pin</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Liongpin@lycos.com">Liongpin@lycos.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Looking for exporter of dried shark fins - all species acceptable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putian Liwang Trading Co.</td>
<td>Liu Jian Yin</td>
<td>Putian</td>
<td>86 594 228 6056</td>
<td>86 594 228 6056</td>
<td><a href="mailto:liujianyin66@yahoo.com.cn">liujianyin66@yahoo.com.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Deals mainly in aquatic products trading, especially glass eel importation. Interested in joining local aquaculture projects with both national and international cooperators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putian Wende Thread Industry Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Fu Zhen Qian</td>
<td>Putian</td>
<td>86 594 359 8660</td>
<td>86 594 359 5370</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wende@public.pttt.fj.cn">wende@public.pttt.fj.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.china-wende.com">www.china-wende.com</a></td>
<td>Manufacturer and exporter of fishing gear and fishing twine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qianjiang Heyi Aquatic Food</td>
<td>Tony Qianjia</td>
<td>Qianjiang</td>
<td>0728 672 1228</td>
<td>0728 672 3288</td>
<td><a href="mailto:czlian739@yahoo.com.cn">czlian739@yahoo.com.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qiaooshi Co.</td>
<td>Liyan Qiao</td>
<td>Harbin</td>
<td>86 4515362 9338</td>
<td>86 4515362 9338</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gqchina@hotmail.com">gqchina@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Importer of seafood and beef products from Canada.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qionghshan Quanyong Aquatic Frozen &amp; Processing Co Ltd</td>
<td>Hartinli</td>
<td>Haikou</td>
<td>86 898 6586 5855</td>
<td>86 898 6586 6075</td>
<td><a href="mailto:quanyong@hainan.net">quanyong@hainan.net</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Experienced processor of tilapia fillet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qingdao Delijia Jingmao Imp. &amp; Exp. Corp.</td>
<td>Maggie</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>86 532 575 0980</td>
<td>86 532 576 5658</td>
<td><a href="mailto:qdzhangrenzhi@133.com">qdzhangrenzhi@133.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.kangdagroup.com">www.kangdagroup.com</a></td>
<td>Processor of foodstuffs with more than ten plants and companies, including chicken and rabbit slaughterhouse, surimi and many other kinds of fishery products processing plants approved by EEC and registered by EU, HA CCP (USA) and GOST (Russia).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Contact Name</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Products</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qingdao Dolphin Science &amp; Tech Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Yuan Gui Yun</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>86 532 362 9350</td>
<td>86 532 362 8452</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dolphin@public.qd.sd.cn">dolphin@public.qd.sd.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.s-long.com">www.s-long.com</a></td>
<td>Supplier of “Qiang Shen” (the reined trepang).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qingdao Haifeng Group Co., Ltd</td>
<td>Johny Feng/ Feng Chong Qian/ Jishan Wang</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>86 532 262 3585</td>
<td>86 532 262 4821</td>
<td><a href="mailto:windfood@hotmail.com">windfood@hotmail.com</a>, <a href="mailto:jishan@haifengseafood.com">jishan@haifengseafood.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.haifengseafood.com">www.haifengseafood.com</a></td>
<td>Processor of APO fillets, Cod fillets, YFS fillets and twice frozen fish fillets. EU approved factories and HACCP plan. Products include A laska pollock, Alicant cod, haddock, Pacific Cod, Yellow Fin Sole, Catfish, Salmon, Red Perch, Orange Roughy, Grenadier, Crawfish, Bay Scallop, Surimi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qingdao Haiyi International Trade Co Ltd</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>86 532 855 1891</td>
<td>86 532 855 231D</td>
<td><a href="mailto:haiyifoods@163.com">haiyifoods@163.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qingdao Joinsafoods Co Ltd</td>
<td>Lisa</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>86 535 690 1887</td>
<td>86 535 690 3891</td>
<td><a href="mailto:forestyl@sohu.com">forestyl@sohu.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Supplier of squid tube or squid tube and tentacle, salmon and pollock with competitive price.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qingdao Kangda Foreign Trade Group</td>
<td>Maggie</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>86 532 575 0980</td>
<td>86 532 576 5658</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gdzhangrenzhi@163.com">gdzhangrenzhi@163.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.kangdagroup.com">www.kangdagroup.com</a></td>
<td>Seafood importer and exporter. EU approved plants for seafood and surimi products. Currently exporting imitation crab meat and baby squid, squid, shrimp, scallop and other fishery products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qingdao Kaqusha International Trading Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Zou Qixian</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>86 532 897 7512</td>
<td>86 532 897 7513</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zouqixian@vip.163.com">zouqixian@vip.163.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.cnkaqusha.com">www.cnkaqusha.com</a></td>
<td>Export various seafoods, dried seafoods, baked-fish fillets, baked shrimp, squid products, dried scallop, dried shredded squids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qingdao New Century Trading Co Ltd</td>
<td>Sam Wang</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>86 532 268 8833</td>
<td>86 532 268 6842</td>
<td><a href="mailto:samwyx@yahoo.com">samwyx@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Seafood supplier of frozen fish fillet, surimi products, squid, dry sea cabbage, frozen meat, poultry and fruit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qingdao Seacul Turbot Research Institute Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Sophia</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>86 532 202 162B</td>
<td>86 532 202 1620</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sophia@seacul.com">sophia@seacul.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.seacul.com">www.seacul.com</a></td>
<td>Dealer of live sea cucumber, live spoon worm, live abalone, various frozen seafoods like fish fillets, surimi products, shrimp, scallop, octopus, clams, fish juveniles of summer flounder, black sea bass, dorver sole, lemon sole, turbot, yellow croaker, fishing baits such as lugworm, red clam worm, tube worm, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qingdao Yuanyang Foods Corp.</td>
<td>Dragon Wang</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>86 532 261 1B70</td>
<td>86 532 262 0639</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dragon1B7@163.net">dragon1B7@163.net</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Chinese seafood processor, importer and exporter dealing with frozen A laska pollock fillet blocks, frozen cod portions and fillet blocks, frozen salmon fillet blocks and IQF fillet, frozen Hoki fillet and Hake fillet products, frozen yellowfin sole fillets and IQF, frozen salted shrimp etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qingdao Zhengjin Haiping Aquatic Products Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Dennis Xu</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>86 532 796 2942</td>
<td>86 532 796 2941</td>
<td><a href="mailto:xuhu@zhengjin.com">xuhu@zhengjin.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Seafood producer of A laska pollock fillets, yellowfin sole fillets, red fish fillets and so on. Passed the FDA and EEC inspections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quanyong Aquatic Frozen &amp; Processing Co. Ltd</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Hainan, Qiongshan</td>
<td>86 898 6586 6075</td>
<td>86 898 6586 6075</td>
<td><a href="mailto:quan_yong@163.net">quan_yong@163.net</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.qyseafood.com">www.qyseafood.com</a></td>
<td>Main product is tilapia fillet. Other products are sea-eel, shrimp, tilapia jaw, etc. The raw fish is all purchased from Hainan fishery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Contact Name</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Products</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rizhao Jixiang Marine Food Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Fei Hongxia</td>
<td>Rizhao</td>
<td>86 663 839 3324</td>
<td>86 633 839 2706</td>
<td>jixiang@rz: public.sd.cninfo.net</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Processor of crawfish (whole, cooked and tail meat).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sailing International Trading Co. Ltd</td>
<td>J.P. Chen</td>
<td>Nantong</td>
<td>86 513 510 9830</td>
<td>86 513 510 9939</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sailingtosun@alibaba.com">sailingtosun@alibaba.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Specialized in the aqua-food items of seaweed products like kelp. Exporter of dried seaweed, roasted seaweed (sushi nori), seasoned roasted seaweed and also live fishing bait of lugworm and earthworm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangyin Shanghai Co.</td>
<td>Gi Su Choi</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>86 138 0175 3982</td>
<td>86 213 257 4055</td>
<td><a href="mailto:shanghaiyschoi@hanmail.net">shanghaiyschoi@hanmail.net</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Importer of raw material such as pollack, cod, sole, salmon, fish meal, orange roughy, squid. Deals with domestic consumption for cuttlefish, ribbonfish, big eye flounder, yellow (white) croaker, squid, mero, eel, tongue sole, pomfret, shrimp, herring, mackerel. Importing all kinds of frozen processed fish fillet and other seafood from China.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Gold (China) Ltd</td>
<td>Johnson Zhang</td>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>86 138 0175 3982</td>
<td>86 257 4055</td>
<td><a href="mailto:artic6252@sina.com">artic6252@sina.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Chinese artimia-brine shrimp eggs producer. All being harvested in Bohai Bay. The number of cysts per gram is between 270 000 - 300 000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Linker Enterprise Ltd</td>
<td>M. Ishfaq/Carris Yeung</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>852 26912469</td>
<td>852 2605 6768</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sealinker2@netvigator.com">sealinker2@netvigator.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Importer/exporter of live, chilled and frozen seafood products such as lobster, grouper, coral trout, barramundi cod, emperor, red snapper, ribbon fish, conger eel, pomfrets, prawns, top shell, scallops, oysters and belon for our market.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Waves Breeding Co.</td>
<td>George Wang</td>
<td>Xuzhou</td>
<td>+86 759 489 2543</td>
<td>+86 759 489 2542</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wjlpro@163.com">wjlpro@163.com</a></td>
<td>whiteshrimp.vze.com</td>
<td>Shrimp breeder and frozen shrimp exporter. Main products are frozen white shrimp (Penaeus vannamei), frozen mussel and other frozen aquatic products. For white shrimps to do head-on, headless, PUD, PTO, cooked, butterfly and other special requirements. HA CCP certified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Way Godown Co Ltd</td>
<td>Y. C. So</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>852 288 1276</td>
<td>852 2872 8598</td>
<td><a href="mailto:seawayco@netvigator.com">seawayco@netvigator.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Importer of frozen shrimp. Seeking to expand business to import more seafood from various countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seacul International Trade Corp Ltd</td>
<td>Kevin Huang</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>86 532 202 1620</td>
<td>86 532 202 1620</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kevin@seacul.com">kevin@seacul.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.seacul.com">www.seacul.com</a></td>
<td>A professional aquatic import/export of products including red shrimp, black tiger shrimp, monkfish tail, scallop meat, John Dory fillets, mussel meat, octopus, squid, iced fresh puffer, turbot and live turbot etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Searanchfood Co Ltd</td>
<td>Lisa</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>41264 6948</td>
<td>41265 660</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sales@searanchfood.com">sales@searanchfood.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seokwang Seafood Trade Company</td>
<td>Qiu Yan</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 417 616 242</td>
<td>86 417 620 852</td>
<td><a href="mailto:seokwangcn@yahoo.com.cn">seokwangcn@yahoo.com.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.seokwang.ta.st">www.seokwang.ta.st</a></td>
<td>Exporter and importer for various seafood products in China as well as surimi and tempura.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seoulperfumery Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Choi Gi Su</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>86 2162 7442</td>
<td>86 2162 7441</td>
<td><a href="mailto:shanghaiyschoi@hanmail.net">shanghaiyschoi@hanmail.net</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Buyer of various cuttlefish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Contact Name</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
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<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF Prawn Feeds Factory</td>
<td>Harry Han</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>86 22 6622 1030</td>
<td>86 22 6622 1081</td>
<td><a href="mailto:xiaohan@starinfo.net.cn">xiaohan@starinfo.net.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Producer of prawn/shrimp feeds with total production capacity of 45 000 MT/annually. Computer control production line Swiss “Buhler”, good quality productions - low production cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shandong Fenghua Food Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Shen Deqing</td>
<td>Rizhao</td>
<td>86 633 262 3788</td>
<td>86 633 288 9668</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fhfood@rz-public.sd.cninfo.net">fhfood@rz-public.sd.cninfo.net</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.fhfood.com">www.fhfood.com</a></td>
<td>A production output of approximately 20 000 metric tonnes per year covering surimi crab sticks, surimi crab meat, imitation breaded crab claws and scallops. HA CCP, UN, GOST, Halal and ISO 9000 Certificates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shandong Hanzhi Group Q ringdao Office</td>
<td>Jessie</td>
<td>Q ingdao</td>
<td>86 532 696 2222</td>
<td>86 532 768 6651</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zhireng5@hotmail.com">zhireng5@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Supplier of squid, monkfish fillets, cod fillets, tilapia fillets, scallop, pollock fillets, redfish fillets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shandong Foodstuffs Imp. &amp; Exp. Corp.</td>
<td>Zhang Qian</td>
<td>Q ingdao</td>
<td>86 0532 587 5644</td>
<td>86 0532 589 5888</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zhangqian73@hotmail.com">zhangqian73@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Food importer and exporter, established since 1953. Provider for 20 customers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shandong Provincial Huayuan I/ E Co Ltd</td>
<td>Haitao Shao</td>
<td>Jinan</td>
<td>86 531794 5040</td>
<td>86 531794 6243</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lishmail@public.jn.sd.cn">lishmail@public.jn.sd.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Worldwide import/export with particular experience in fish and seafoods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai Ancai International Trading Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Susan</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>86 215393 1333</td>
<td>86 215393 1273</td>
<td><a href="mailto:susankuai@21kn.com">susankuai@21kn.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.ancai-trade.com.cn">www.ancai-trade.com.cn</a></td>
<td>Processor of Greenland halibut fillets and salmon fillets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai China-Join International Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Zheng</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>86 213225 0728</td>
<td>86 213225 0682</td>
<td><a href="mailto:joinchina@sh163.net">joinchina@sh163.net</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Seafood importer of ribbonfish, cuttlefish and shrimp from overseas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai Citilink Aquatic Products Co., Ltd</td>
<td>Loneley Zhu</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>86 216270 3535</td>
<td>86 216299 1844</td>
<td><a href="mailto:citilinb@online.sh.cn">citilinb@online.sh.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Import/export company, founded in 1992 concentrating on export after processing. Personal inspections of quality of products from factories along coastline. Current products include scallop, short-necked clam, swimming crab, mackerel, red and white shrimp, fish and eels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai Dong An Marine Products</td>
<td>Jennifer Lee</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>86 216595 4041</td>
<td>86 216595 4683</td>
<td><a href="mailto:daiwen@hotmail.com">daiwen@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Importer of ribbonfish, silver croaker, yellow croaker, cuttlefish, Ghol fish, conger eel, Big Eye Ilisha, silver pomfret, skate wings, greenland halibut (Head-on, H&amp;G, heads) squid, leather jacket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai Northern Pole Fisheries Co., Ltd</td>
<td>Hechenyi</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>86 213509 3552</td>
<td>86 213509 3552</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hechenyi@online.sh.cn">hechenyi@online.sh.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Importer of sea fish, silver pomfret, yellow croakers, silver croakers, ribbon fish, cuttlefish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai Oceano Trading Company</td>
<td>Zhang</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>86 215596 3887</td>
<td>86 215596 3887</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chinatrade23@citiz.net">chinatrade23@citiz.net</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Importer of all types of fresh frozen fish items such as cuttlefish, ribbonfish, croaker, sole, silver pomfret etc. We also export China origin frozen seafood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai Shenhui Seafood Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Mao/ Mr Zhang</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>86 216579 3041</td>
<td>86 216579 6874</td>
<td><a href="mailto:shshsf@online.sh.cn">shshsf@online.sh.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Seafood importer of frozen cuttlefish, ribbonfish, croaker, silver pomfret, kati fish, leather jacket, jelly fish, eel, etc. Exporter of fish and shrimps originating from China.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Contact Name</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone 1</td>
<td>Telephone 2</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>Website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai Waiya Fishing Tackle Co., Ltd</td>
<td>Xiao Jiang Tao</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>86 216894</td>
<td>86 215844</td>
<td>6215</td>
<td><a href="mailto:china-fishing@163.com">china-fishing@163.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai World Ocean Co</td>
<td>Thomas Liu</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>86 216375</td>
<td>86 216375</td>
<td>8482</td>
<td><a href="mailto:shhiwyb@online.sh.cn">shhiwyb@online.sh.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai Youngsun Foods</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>86 215854</td>
<td>86 215834</td>
<td>2391</td>
<td><a href="mailto:white_zy@hotmail.com">white_zy@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai Yuyuan Co. Ltd</td>
<td>S.P. Wu</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>86 216579</td>
<td>86 216579</td>
<td>5322</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ggjian@online.sh.cn">ggjian@online.sh.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shantou Longsheng Aquatic Product Foodstuff Co Ltd</td>
<td>Alan Lee</td>
<td>Shantou, Guangdong</td>
<td>86 754 8881</td>
<td>86 754 8976</td>
<td>057</td>
<td><a href="mailto:stalanlee@hotmail.com">stalanlee@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shantou Ocean Food Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Lin Kunde</td>
<td>Shantou</td>
<td>86 754 866</td>
<td>86 754 867</td>
<td>4393</td>
<td><a href="mailto:oceanfood@chinafrozenfood.com">oceanfood@chinafrozenfood.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.chinafrozenfood.com">www.chinafrozenfood.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shantou Shengpink Oceanstar Business Co Ltd</td>
<td>Alan Lee</td>
<td>Shantou, Guangdong</td>
<td>86 754 897</td>
<td>86 754 897</td>
<td>6057</td>
<td><a href="mailto:shping@pub.shantou.gd.cn">shping@pub.shantou.gd.cn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.oceanstarseafood.net">www.oceanstarseafood.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shantou Yuexing Enterprise Co</td>
<td>Feon Song</td>
<td>Shantou</td>
<td>86 754 866</td>
<td>86 754 867</td>
<td>8808</td>
<td><a href="mailto:yxz@pub.shantou.gd.cn">yxz@pub.shantou.gd.cn</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shenzhen Union Town Co Ltd</td>
<td>Mr Allen Yee</td>
<td>Shenzhen</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td><a href="mailto:allen_yee@sohu.com">allen_yee@sohu.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.uniontown.com">www.uniontown.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinwa Sea Products</td>
<td>Xie, Charles</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td><a href="mailto:shinwa2@msn.com">shinwa2@msn.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shouzhou Huaxiang Foodstuffs Co Ltd</td>
<td>Sunhui</td>
<td>Anhui</td>
<td>86 564 402</td>
<td>86 564 402</td>
<td>7604</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sh88@alibaba.com">sh88@alibaba.com</a></td>
<td>sunfood.ebigchina.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Showlake (HK) Ltd</td>
<td>James Ho</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>+852 2730</td>
<td>+852 237</td>
<td>2866</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hk@showlake.com">hk@showlake.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.showlake.com">www.showlake.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Contact Name</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Products</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Dynamic Development Ltd</td>
<td>Euna Lam</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>852 2145 4228</td>
<td>852 2145 4681</td>
<td><a href="mailto:silverdd@netvigator.com">silverdd@netvigator.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Yellow croaker, white pomfret, brown grouper, mandarin fish, dace/ fillets, snake head fish, tilapia/ fillet, red sea bream, mullet, red thread fish, giant lion fish, silver snapper, lian fish, eel etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinochem Liaoning Imp &amp; Exp. Corp.</td>
<td>Zhao Jiantao</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>86 411222 2302</td>
<td>86 411222 2302</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zhaojt2001@hotmail.com">zhaojt2001@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Importer of aquatic products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinochem World Forest Co Ltd</td>
<td>Omar Zhao</td>
<td>Ningbo</td>
<td>86 574 759 3521</td>
<td>86 574 759 4348</td>
<td><a href="mailto:omar@yeah.net">omar@yeah.net</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Frozen seafood exporter, mainly for small yellow croaker, monk fish, long or short arm octopus, pacific mackerel, jack mackerel, squid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOFGC</td>
<td>Jiao Hai Ping</td>
<td>Baijing, Dalian, Jinan, Shanghai, Fuzhou, Guangzhou</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sofgc@sina.com">sofgc@sina.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Fishing and seafood importer/ exporter. Own fishing vessels in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean. Imports seafood from India, Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield Marine</td>
<td>Gerry Carnahan</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>86 2158717 116</td>
<td>86 215917 166</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gerry@carnahan.com">gerry@carnahan.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.springfieldmarine.com.cn">www.springfieldmarine.com.cn</a></td>
<td>Supplier to the marine industries for 50 years of marine seating, fishing hardwares and boat hardwares, cleats, S.S. steering wheels, transom savers, stern handles, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Success Net Company</td>
<td>Zhou Shengguan</td>
<td>Taizhou</td>
<td>86 523 666 4533</td>
<td>86 523 666 4533</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ywcb@pub.tz.jsinfo.net">ywcb@pub.tz.jsinfo.net</a></td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX II:

FAO FISHERY COUNTRY PROFILE

(Source: www.sea-ex.com)
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GENERAL ECONOMIC DATA

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Total supply</th>
<th>Per caput supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fish and marine animals</td>
<td>36 493</td>
<td>761.3</td>
<td>2 026</td>
<td>35 228.4</td>
<td>28.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for direct human consumption</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish for animal feed and</td>
<td>10 000³</td>
<td>3 156.4⁴</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other purposes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated employment (1999): 6.05 million
Primary sector: 5.42 million
Secondary sector: 0.63 million

Gross value of fisheries output(1999): US$ 30.52 billion

Trade (1999)
Value of imports: US$ 1.127 billion
Value of exports: US$ 2.960 billion
STRUCTURE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INDUSTRY

During the past ten years, China has achieved rapid development of its fisheries industry. Its total aquatic output increased from 12.37 million mt in 1990 to 41.22 million mt (algae production included) in 1999 with an average annual rate of increase of 23.3 percent per year.

Marine fisheries

Marine fisheries sector is an important component of China’s fishing industry. In 1999, the production amounted to 24.7 million mt, of which capture fisheries contributed 15 million tons and marine culture 9.7 million mt.

In 1999, the marine fishing fleet consisted of some 470 700 vessels, with a total power of 13.7 million kW, or 3,224 vessels less than in 1998. The areas in which the vessels operated were both near shore and offshore. The fleet has 21 651 vessels (4.6 percent) with main engines of 147~440 kW. The state-owned fishery enterprises own 9 995 vessels with 0.9 million kW of power, which accounted for 2.1 percent and 6.6 percent, respectively, of the total number of vessels and total power. Collective or private enterprises own over 90 percent of the marine fishing vessels.

More than 3,000 species of marine life are found along the coast; 150 of these have some economic value. Over 100 species are targeted, such as hairtail, chub mackerel, Pacific herring, Spanish mackerel, Mackerel Scad (Decapterus maruadsi), Chinese herring, sea eel, large yellow croaker, small yellow croaker, porgy, silvery pomfret, mullet, flukes, flounder, cuttlefish, squid, octopus, abalone, Chinese shrimp, Northern maoxia shrimp, rough shrimp, swimming crab, mud crab, sea cucumber, jellyfish, etc.

The most common fishing gear used is the trawl net. In terms of production, trawlers account for 47.1 percent of catches, set-nets represent 17.5 percent, gill and drift nets 13.7 percent, purse seines 4.3 percent, lines and hooks 3.2 percent and other fishing gear 14.2 percent.

China has over 60 distant water fishing enterprises, more than 1,600 vessels conduct distant water fishing, with an annual output of 0.8 million tons and a total value of US$ 560 million. The fishing grounds cover the high seas of the Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean and the jurisdiction zones of over 30 countries.

Fresh water fishery

China has about 17.6 million ha of inland water area. There are 18 rivers whose length exceeds 1000 km, such as the Yangtze River, Yellow River, Heilongjiang River, Talimu River, Pearl River, etc. The lakes with areas exceeding 0.1 million ha include Qinghai Lake, Poyang Lake, Dongting Lake, Taihu Lake, Hulun Lake, etc. In addition, there are 80,000 reservoirs with a total area of about 2 million ha. Natural capture represents the major activity of the traditional inland fisheries.

More than 700 species of freshwater fish and 60 species of marine freshwater migrating fish are found in inland waters. The major commercial species are silver carp, bighead carp, grass carp, black carp, common carp, crucian carp, Chinese breams, catfish, snakehead, mud carp,
eel, pond smelt, salmon, trout, mullet, bass, Japanese lamprey, Chinese mitten-handed crab, soft-shell turtle, etc.

The output of the freshwater capture fishery in 1999 was 2.28 million mt, the same amount as in the previous year. Compared with 1990, output has more than doubled. The operating areas included lakes and rivers. The provinces of Hubei, Jiangsu, Anhui, Jiangxi and Hunan were the five larger contributors to the freshwater fishing industry and the catch of these fisheries was 413 872 mt, 300 073 mt, 298 627 mt, 258 098 mt and 155 272 mt respectively. The biggest river, the Yangtze, flows in these five provinces.

**Aquaculture**

In 1999, the national marine aquaculture covered an area of 1.1 million ha, consisting of 71 000 ha of fish culture, 238 000 ha of crustaceans, 711 000 ha of shellfish, and 55 000 ha of algae.

With the rapid development of the Chinese shrimp and scallop culture industry, Chinese shrimp culture production exceeded 200 000 mt in 1992. However, production sharply declined to less than 100 000 mt in 1993, due to the large-scale outbreak of shrimp disease as it happened throughout the rest of the world.

In recent years the production has risen to the highest historical level. In 1999, the shellfish output amounted to 7.93 million mt, and 1.17 million mt for algae. The top 10 species harvested in marine culture were oysters (2 988 000 mt), clams (1 797 000 mt), seaweed (895 000 mt), scallops (712 000 mt), mussels (618 000 mt), razor clams (479 000 mt), fish (339 000 mt), blood clams (188 000 mt), Chinese shrimp (171 000 mt) and laver (41,000 mt).

Some new species have also been introduced to the marine culture industry in recent years, such as genuine porgy, black porgy, tilapia, grouper, mud crab, etc.

China has a long history of freshwater culture. In 1999, the total freshwater culture area was about 5.2 million ha, including 2.1 million ha of ponds (40.3 percent of the total area), 1.6 million ha of reservoirs, 0.9 million ha of lakes and 0.4 million ha of rivers. In addition, there are 2 million ha of paddy-cum-fish field areas not included. In 1999, the freshwater culture output reached 14.2 million mt, accounting for 59.3 percent of the total Chinese aquaculture output. Of this total, 10.2 million mt (71.8 percent) from pond culture, 1.4 million mt from reservoir culture, 0.88 million mt from lake culture, 0.6 million mt from river culture and 0.6 million tons from paddy-cum-fish field culture.

Compared with 1990, the freshwater culture area increased by 26.3 percent, with a 218.4 percent increment in production. The unit output of the four kinds of culture, namely, in ponds, lakes, reservoirs and rivers, has increased from 1 126 kg/ha in 1990 to 2 603 kg/ha in 1999 - more than double.

There has been a basic change in the field of freshwater culture, whereby emphasis has shifted from quantity to quality and profit, thereby developing both high quality and efficient aquaculture. Today’s successful experiences are in polyculture, intensive culture and culture for exotic species. More than 30 high value species have been exploited or introduced to aquaculture; besides the traditional cultivated species such as silver carp, big head carp, grass carp, black carp, common carp, crucian carp, Chinese breams, dace and salmon, dozens of species are now being scale- cultivated, such as tilapia, rainbow trout, eel, catfish, snakehead,
Collosoma brachypomus, perch, finless eel, American Channel Catfish, Japanese Prussian carp, German mirror carp, Indian carp, labeo, peled, silver salmon, sturgeon, freshwater crab, Oriental river prawn, giant Malaysian prawn, white shrimp, soft-shelled turtle, frog, pearl culture, etc. Some artificial selected or cultivated new varieties, such as Jianli carp, Yingli carp, Pengzeji carp, Gaohan carp and triploid sterile carp, have reached the production stage.

Paddy-cum-fish culture and paddy-cum-crab culture are regarded as effective methods for the comprehensive utilization of agricultural resources.

**Utilization of the catch**

In 1999, total processed aquatic products amounted to 6.2 million mt, accounting for only 15.1 percent of total aquatic production, while the remaining 85 percent were sold fresh. The processed aquatic products are mainly frozen products, as well as dried, salted, canned products, sarumi and sarumi products, animal protein feed, additives, aquatic flavouring, aquatic medicine and other processed aquatic products. In 1999, there were a total of 6,443 fish processing plants in China.

**State of fishing industry**

Although the total marine catch has continued to increase, the catch of high-valued species has decreased. As a result, fisherman have been experiencing economic difficulties. Due to the decline in marine fishery resources, and the continued increase in fishing activities, China has been carrying out strategic adjustments to its marine capture structure. The industry is obliged to follow the strict rule of *Zero Increase*, and to reduce its fishing activities by carrying out an overall moratorium in coastal waters for two to three months each summer.

With regard to fresh water fisheries, resources have sharply declined, due to increase in fishing activities, building of dams, increased expansion of farming land and water pollution from industrial, agricultural and human waste. Since the 1980’s, the inland capture industry achieved increases by means of the following methods:

- improving management; enhancing comprehensive control and water environment control; giving up farming land to lakes and fisheries;
- establishing moratoriums in certain lakes; artificially releasing fish in order to conduct stock enhancement in open water; construction of fishery migration passes;
- modifying fishing vessels and fishing gear, conserving and utilizing inland fishing resources;
- restructuring the lake and reservoir management system.

**Economic role of the fishing industry**

The total value of national fisheries products reached US$ 30.52 billion or 10.3 percent of the national agricultural output. In 1999, the labour force engaged in fishery amounted to 12.57 million persons, with 6.52 million part-time workers; 59 percent of the full-time workers were engaged in aquaculture.
DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

The rapid development of Chinese fisheries over the past 20 years indicates that China has great potential for development in this industry. In line with the development situation in the industry, China has made continual readjustments in her objectives and strategy. By doing so, the development of the industry met the present requirements, as more attention has been paid to sustainable utilization, environmental protection and human health. The people involved in the industry chose to enhance communications and cooperation with the outside world and to merge into the global economy. China has gradually created an industry framework that is suitable to Chinese conditions in which aquaculture occupies a dominant part.

The general development goal for the years 2001~2005 is: to adhere to the guiding principles of "Give Priority to Aquaculture and Develop Capture Fishery and Processing Simultaneously, Take Measures and Lay Emphasis in Light of Local Conditions". In addition, the following policies will be used to guide fishery development: further improve the fisheries industry structure, speed up the development of aquaculture, devote major efforts to spreading healthy cultivation methods, place emphasis on developing efficient ecological aquaculture; in suitable places, energetically develop technology and capital concentration on raceway fish farming; develop leisure fisheries. Aquaculture output is expected to reach 67 percent of the total fisheries output in 2005; the offshore fishing effort will be strictly controlled; marine capture fishery catches will be prevented from increasing; distant water fisheries will be developed; the aquatic processing industry will be developed; aquatic processed products will account for 40 percent of the total catch. During the next five-year period, the construction of fishery infrastructures and service systems will be enhanced, aquatic product quality and the safety control and inspection system will be established and completed; aquatic high quality and fine seed rate will reach 70 percent; major aquaculture diseases will be effectively prevented and controlled; the fisheries legal system will be strengthened. The objective for the next 5~10 years is that the fisheries of China will reach a new level, with a healthy capture fishery, advanced aquaculture, a newly developed leisure fishery and a sound fishery ecological environment.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT


On the basis of the new marine management system, China started to amend her domestic Fisheries Law (the amended Fisheries Law came into force on 1 December 2000). The main principles of the amendment are: to gradually conduct quota management of the major fishing resources in the national jurisdiction of China; to strictly punish the violation of fisheries laws and regulations; to strengthen the management of aquaculture, etc.

In view of the decline of marine fisheries resources, China sought to regulate her marine
capture fishery structure, as follows:

- Strict control of offshore fishing activities, rectification of the inshore fishing order, ensuring a zero increase of the marine capture catch, limitation of trawler operations through an overall moratorium in coastal waters (3 month's moratorium from 15 June to 15 September in the Yellow Sea and the East China Sea, 2 month's moratorium from 1 June to 1 August in the South China Sea; more than 100 000 vessels and 1 million fishermen are affected by the moratoriums); strict implementation of the fishing vessel power control quota issued by the Government, strict enforcement of the approval and inspection system on fishing vessel renewal and replacement; strengthening of the management of fishing permits (all fishing operators must be trained by the fisheries administration and be issued a qualification certificate); resolute checking and penalization of "three no" fishing vessels (no boat name and number, no home port, no boat certification) which are unauthorized and built without permission.

- Protection of offshore fisheries resources, improvement of fishing ground environment, control of water pollution, exploitation of new fishing grounds, and enhancement of the resources survey.

RESEARCH

By the end of the 20th century, Chinese fisheries techniques and education had further evolved into a system with research, extension, education and training which could meet the needs of different levels and various fields. There are more than 210 institutes above the provincial and city level in the country, including the Academy of Fishery Science of China and its three subordinate research institutes established in accordance with regional seas, five research institutes established in accordance with river systems, the Fishery Machinery and Instruction Research Institute, the Fishery Engineer Research Institute, four fishery stock enhancement centers, etc. China also has regional fishery research institutes in each province, city and autonomous region as well as the Marine Research Institutes under the Science Academy of China, etc. In the field of fisheries education, there are 29 colleges and universities including Shanghai Fisheries University, Dalian Fisheries College, Qingdao Marine University, etc. Furthermore, there are about 3 000 fishery technical extension services nationwide.

More attention is paid to the development and adoption of fishery technology, to enhance the combination of techniques with producing and marketing and to make more contact with enterprises. In recent years, the main characteristics of fishery technique achievements have been: further reduction of technical difficulties; preliminary establishment of technology covering biology, species, feed, disease prevention and treatment; aquaculture in open water areas, aquaculture in mud flats, paddy-cum-fish culture, raceway fish farming, aquaculture in saline-alkali land, resource assessment, polyploid fish cultivation, environmental inspection, light freezing to keep products fresh, fish genetic, fishing gear, etc. The hygienic criteria for the edible aquatic products and aquatic product quality are being formulated and a quality certification system is being established.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

While developing her domestic fishery economy, China actively participates as well in international fisheries affairs: from 1992, China negotiated with the USA, Russia, Japan,
Korea and Poland on the issue of establishing Pollack Resource Conservation and Management Mechanism in the Central Bering Sea, and finally formed "The Convention on Conservation and Management of Pollack Resources in the Central Bering Sea", which is agreeable to each party; joining the "International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas" (ICCAT) in 1996; joining the "Indian Ocean Tunas Commission" (IOTC); actively participated in the "Multilateral High Level Conference" (MHLC) called by the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA). China also actively participated with other relevant international organizations in the field of fisheries resource protection, such as: the International Whaling Commission (IWC), the Commission of International Trade on Endangered Species (CITES), etc. Meanwhile, as a member of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Fisheries Work Group and the North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES), China contributes in promoting cooperation among members. With regard to bilateral fisheries cooperation, some Chinese fisheries companies increased their catch quota, or obtained permission to fish in other countries’ national jurisdictions, through non-governmental cooperation scheme. In order to help in solidifying international fisheries cooperation, the government of China has widely sought fisheries cooperation and signed governmental fisheries cooperation agreements with several countries. China has also signed dozens of bilateral fisheries cooperation agreements with relevant nations, including Japan, Korea, Vietnam, the United States of America, Russia, Papua New Guinea, Mauritania, Guinea and Yemen.

The Government of China has provided a beneficial cooperative environment for foreign companies to enable them to invest and create enterprises in the fishery industry. Chinese aquatic products have been exported to 77 countries, and China imports aquatic products from 69 countries. Since China adopted a policy of reform and opening to the outside world, international cooperation in her fisheries technical field has opened unprecedented new prospects. Technical cooperation projects have increased in number, enlarged in scale and shown variety in style. In the past 20 years, China has introduced about 60 species for aquaculture and live feed from other countries. After much research, breeding and trials, about 20 percent of the imported species have been spread to suitable regions. In addition, China not only introduced her particular fish species to other countries, but transferred the technology of freshwater aquaculture and artificial breeding to other countries as well.

AID

During this period, foreign aid to the fisheries industry has come from FAO and the governments of Norway and Japan. A completed FAO project, namely, the "Healthy Shrimp Farming Project" in Luannan County, Hebei Province, totalled approximately US$ 300 000. The Government of Norway provided the Beidou Project to assist cooperative research and training in marine fisheries in 1991, 1993 and 1997, for a total amount of 14.85 million Norwegian kronor. The government of Japan provided three similar projects related to marine stock enhancement in three coastal provinces, Fujian, Guangdong and Shandong, amounting to approximately US$ 2 million for each project. The projects in Fujian and Guangdong were completed, while the project in Shandong is ongoing.
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1 Estimate based on Chinese Fisheries (October, 1992 of FAO). No legal significance attaches to this assumption.
2 Rate of exchange (1999): US$ 100 = 827 yuan (RMB).
3 This figure includes some 6 million tons of fish utilised for direct feed in aquaculture.
4 In 2000 China regained the level of imports of fish meal attained in 1997 (1.1 million tons in product weight, equivalent to some 5 million tons in live weight, becoming the leading world importer of fish meal.)
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