



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

GLOBEFISH

Chinese Fish Price Report

Issue 3/2023



The Chinese Fish Price Report

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The Chinese Fish Price report is in collaboration with CAPPMA. CAPPMA is an independent association, registered by law, consisting of seafood producers, processors, distributors, suppliers, and institutions for fisheries research and education. It was founded in 1994 and it is a national non-profit organization directed under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China.

Policy updates

China released National Fishery Economic Statistical Bulletin 2022

On 28 June 2023, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs released the National Fishery Economic Statistical Bulletin. In 2022, the output of aquatic products increased steadily with a stable market prices. Trade deficit appears in international trade. Some important data are listed here:

- Calculated at current prices, the total output of fishery economy in China is CNY 3087.314 billion (USD 428.7162 billion).
- The total production of marine fisheries is CNY 248.891 billion (USD 34.5620 billion), mariculture CNY 463.884 billion (USD 64.4167 billion), freshwater fisheries CNY 27.670 billion (USD 3.8424 billion), and freshwater aquaculture is CNY 786.303 billion (USD 109.1890 billion).
- Per capita net income of fishermen is CNY 24,614.41 (USD 3 418.0509), an increase of CNY 1,172.28 (USD 162.7873) or 5.00 percent over the previous year.
- The total number of vessels used in fishery sector at the end of 2022 was 511 000, with a total tonnage of 10.3133 million tonnes. Among motor fishing vessels, the number of fishing vessels used for production was 329 000, with a total tonnage of 8.8613 million tons and a total power of 15.9047 million kilowatt.
- The fishery population was 16.1945 million in 2022, a decrease of 147 900 or 0.90 percent over the previous year.
- The total volume of import and export of fisheries and aquaculture products in 2022 was 10.2328 million tonnes, and the total import and export value was USD 46.738 billion, an increase of 7.17 percent and 16.99 percent respectively year-on-year.
- The export volume was 3.7630 million tonnes, a year-on-year decrease of 0.99 percent, and the export value was USD 23.031 billion, a year-on-year increase of 5.04 percent; the import volume was 6.4698 million tonnes and the import value was USD 23.706 billion, with a year-on-year increase of 12.57 percent and 31.53 percent respectively. The trade deficit was USD 675 million.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and seven departments jointly released the Opinions on Accelerating the Development of Deep-sea Aquaculture

On 12 June 2023, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the Ministry of Transport, and the China Coast Guard jointly released the Opinions on Accelerating the Development of Deep-sea Aquaculture. This is the first Opinions that specifically tackles the development issues for deep sea aquaculture, and states the objectives and key tasks for deep sea aquaculture. It contains guiding opinions not just on production, but the whole-industry-chain and key areas for development. It is believed that the Opinions will provide a policy basis for supporting and regulating the rising deep-sea aquaculture industry in a certain period of time.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and three departments jointly released the National Modern Facility Agriculture Construction Plan (2023-2030)

On 9 June 2023, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, together with the National Development and

Reform Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Natural Resources formulated and released the National Modern Facility Agriculture Construction Plan (2023-2030) (“the Plan”). This is the first plan issued to specifically deal with “facility agriculture”. It relates to controlled environmental agriculture, which promotes the use of high technologies to facilitate production, including controlling daylight, using greenhouse and re-circulation aquaculture systems etc.

The Plan includes one general plan and four specific implementation plans, which clearly define four key tasks of modern “facility agriculture”, including energy-saving and suitable machinery-based modern facility planting, efficient and intensive facility animal husbandry, ecological and modern facility aquaculture, as well as modern logistics facilities focused on storage, preservation and drying. It deploys the implementation of six major projects, including the development of intelligent aquaculture farms.

The Plan proposes that by 2030, the scale of modern facility agriculture nationwide will expand, the regional layout will be more reasonable, the conditions of technological equipment will be significantly improved, the capacity to stabilize production and ensure supply will be enhanced, and the quality, efficiency, and competitiveness of development will continue to increase. It states the objective for aquaculture, i.e., the proportion for aquatic products from “facility agriculture” will reach 60 percent by 2030.

The Chinese government implements initiative fishing moratorium measures on the high seas in 2023

According to the Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on the Implementation of Initiative Fishing Moratorium on the High Seas in 2023, China continues to implement a fishing moratorium on the high seas from 1 July 2023. It lasted for three months. During this period, all Chinese distant-water fishing vessels such as squid jiggers, trawlers, purse seiners, square netters and covering netters (excluding tuna longliners and tuna purse seiners) will stop fishing operations in the specified waters, so as to conserve fisheries resources on the high seas. The waters include the Southwest Atlantic high seas between 32°S-44°S and 48°W-60°W, and the North Indian Ocean high seas between 0°N-22°N and 55°E-70°E (excluding the areas subject to the Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement). In addition, from 1 September to 30 November, the moratorium will be implemented in the Eastern Pacific high seas between 5° N-5 °S and 95° W-110 °W.

China formally accepted the WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies

On 27 June, the Chinese Minister of Commerce, Wang Wentao, presented China’s letter of acceptance of the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies to WTO Director-General Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, stating that China has completed the domestic legal procedures for accepting the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies.

The Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies is the first WTO agreement aimed primarily at achieving environmental sustainability and was adopted at the 12th WTO Ministerial Conference on 17 June 2022. According to the provisions of the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization, acceptances from two-thirds of WTO members are needed for the Agreement to become effective.

Governments around the world spend about USD 35 billion a year on fisheries subsidies, two-thirds of which goes to commercial fishing. FAO estimates that one-third of global fish stocks are overfished, depleting fisheries and threatening the livelihoods of fishermen in low-income areas. The Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies will set new rules for global fisheries and put a cap on government subsidies that are depleting global fisheries stocks.

Industry news

The Minister Level Meeting between China and Pacific Island Countries was held in May

On 9 May 2023, the Minister Level Meeting between China and Pacific Island Countries was held in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province. In order to review and implement the Guangzhou Consensus reached in the First Forum on Fishery Cooperation and Development between China and Pacific Island Countries in 2021, and promote the agriculture and fisheries cooperation to a higher level, the ministers of Agriculture and Fisheries of China, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Kiribati, Cook Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu agreed to issue the Nanjing Consensus on Cooperation in Agriculture and Fisheries between China and Pacific Island Countries. The Nanjing Consensus calls for cooperation in developing talents in agriculture and talent exchanges at all levels. Moreover, it promotes cooperation in agricultural science and technology innovation to serve the high-quality development of agriculture; enhances trade cooperation in agriculture and fisheries and carries out bilateral dialogues in the field; joins hands with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to make good use of the trust fund donated by the Chinese government, provides technical support and personnel training for Pacific island countries, and facilitates the Blue Pacific 2050 Strategy. The Ministers unanimously decided to jointly formulate the Strategic Action Plan on Agriculture and Fisheries Cooperation between China and Pacific Island Countries (2023-2026), exploring the cooperation in areas such as cooperation mechanism, planning, policy and information sharing, science and technology cooperation, talent training and exchange, sustainable development, South-South cooperation, and investment and trade partnership.

China Fisheries Mutual Insurance Society was established

On 17 March 2023, the China Fisheries Mutual Insurance Society was established in Beijing. Mutual insurance provides insurance coverage for its members. Each person joining the organization is both an insured and an insurer. The premium is paid by its members, and its members could be compensated for losses incurred in the future.

China Fisheries Mutual Insurance Society succeeded the China Fisheries Mutual Insurance Association. The latter one was established in 1994, providing insurance services for fishing boat property, fishermen lives, and aquaculture. Data shows that in 2022, the fishery mutual insurance system covered nearly 600,000 fishers and 55,000 fishing boats, with a premium income of CNY 2.4 billion (about USD 349 million) and risk coverage over CNY 600 billion (about USD 87.22 billion). In terms of aquaculture, the fishery mutual insurance system covers approximately 1.6 million acres of aquaculture water, with a premium income of CNY 220 million (about USD 31.98 million) and risk coverage approximately CNY 4 billion (about USD 581.5 million).

Industry insiders generally believe that although China's fishery insurance has made progress in recent years, there are still several issues, such as that small scale fisheries are not covered, a lack of professionals in the associations, and insufficient financial policy support by the government. The establishment of the China Fishery Mutual Insurance Society is considered as an important milestone for a new institution to manage insurance, and integrate associations at different levels. Proposed by China Fisheries Mutual Insurance Association, it collaborates with relevant provincial fisheries mutual insurance associations, and will be subject to the guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and the supervision of the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission.

China Released the 2023-2024 China Aquatic Industry Status and Consumer Trends Insights Report

On 17 June 2023, the 2023-2024 China Aquaculture Industry Status and Consumer Trends Insights Report, edited by China Aquatic Production Chamber of Commerce and supported by iiMedia Research, was officially released before the opening of the 2023 China International Fisheries Expo. This report consists of 79 pages and 59 charts, providing rich and detailed content, analyzing the current development status of China's aquaculture industry, the growth of sectors in the industry chain, positive experience of enterprises, and future development trends. It serves as an important reference and decision-making basis for the industry. Some highlights are provided as follow:

- The total production of aquatic products have reached 68687.8 thousand tonnes. Products from freshwater are 34659.4 thousand tonnes, while products from sea are 34028.4 thousand tonnes. The gap is becoming narrower. The shrimps are main products with continuous increase.

- Among all products, crayfish industry is eye-catching. The value of whole industry is estimated to be CNY 472.8 billion (USD 67.54 billion), increased 11.9% by comparing 2021 and 2022. The total production nationwide is about 1129.7 thousand tonnes in 2022.

- Mashed shrimp balls are becoming a new "star" in the market. It is a welcome food for hot pot, a traditional way of cooking in China. The market is CNY 10.06 billion (USD 1.44 billion) in 2022, and estimated to be CNY 17.31 billion (USD 2.47 billion) until 2026. More enterprises are developing capacity for processing this product.

- The prepared food market continued its raising trend. The market is valued at about CNY 104.7 billion (USD 14.96 billion) for aquatic products in 2022, and estimated to be CNY 257.6 (USD 36.8 billion) until 2026.

- About 60% of consumers investigated spend about CNY 51~200 (USD 7.3~28.6) for aquatic products in one time consumption/purchase. The demand at low and medium end is strong.

- The concentration of the aquatic market is low. Small businesses are the main mode of business.

Tilapia

(*Oreochromis spp.*)



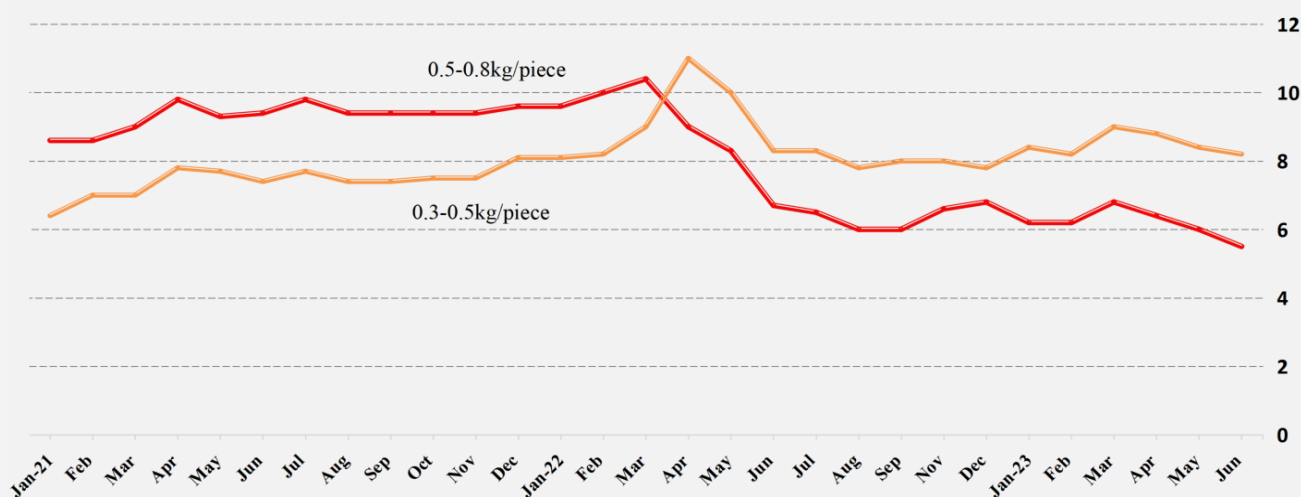
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There was no obvious increase in the export of tilapia in the second quarter. The fish price remained low, whereas the feed price rose sharply, resulting in a dramatic increase in breeding costs. As a consequence, most farmers suffered losses.

In April 2023, tilapia stocks ran at a low level, and farmers expected to see a price increase. However, due to the decrease in exports, the price of tilapia fell by CNY 0.2 per kg compared with the previous month, with tilapia weighing over 0.5 kg per piece in Hainan quoted at CNY 8.8 per kg. In May and June, exports did not rebound significantly and prices continued to fall. In June, the price of tilapia weighing over 0.5kg per piece in Hainan was only CNY 8.2 per kg. According to insiders, farmers were disappointed with the low price and many turned to other species. The production of tilapia is likely to decrease in the second half of this year, and prices are expected to bottom out.

Tilapia prices in selected areas

Unit: yuan/kg



Note: Average ex-farm price from major producing areas.

Source: CAPPMA

Grass carp

(*Ctenopharyngodon idellus*)



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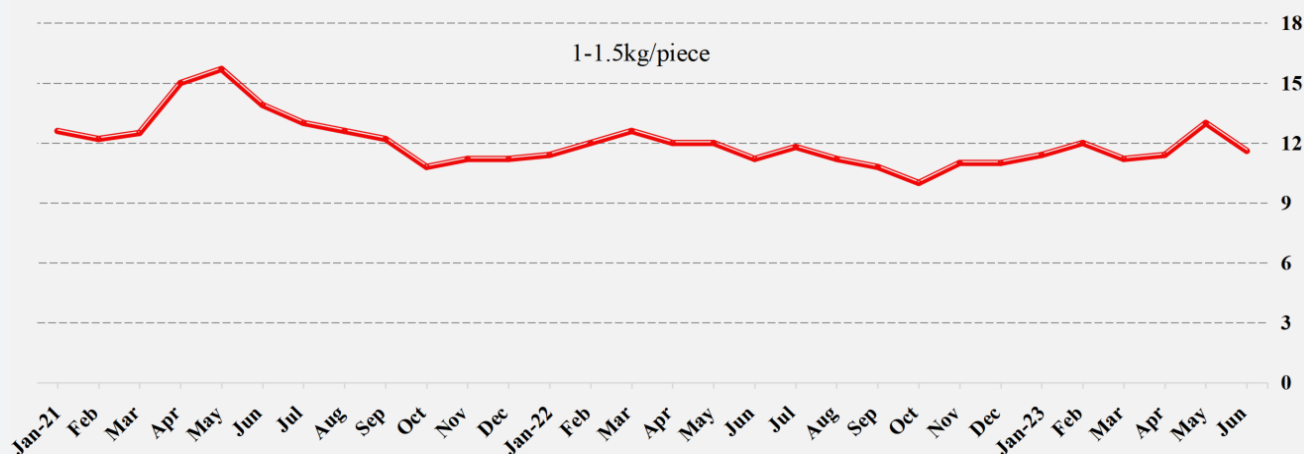
In the second quarter, the market was good. The average price of Grass carp showed an upward trend, with the highest increase of CNY 1.2 per kg in a day. However, the cost of breeding increased significantly. Some farmers were still losing money.

In April, the stock of Grass carp decreased, and the fish price in Guangdong increased by CNY 0.6 per kg and sold at CNY 11.4 per kg in supermarkets. Fish prices in central and northern China also showed an upward trend, but the increase was relatively small.

In May, driven by holiday consumption, the price of Grass carp continued to rise. The price in southern and central China rose by CNY 0.5-0.6 per kg, while the Grass carp weighing 3-4 kg per tail was quoted at CNY 13 per kg in eastern China, with an increase of up to CNY 1.2 per kg. In June, there were more transportation losses due to the high temperature. Coupled with the increased feed price, the overall cost further increased and farmers still suffered losses.

Grass carp prices in selected areas

Unit: yuan/kg



Note: Average ex-farm price from major producing areas.

Source: CAPPMA

Chinese snakehead

(*Channa spp.*)



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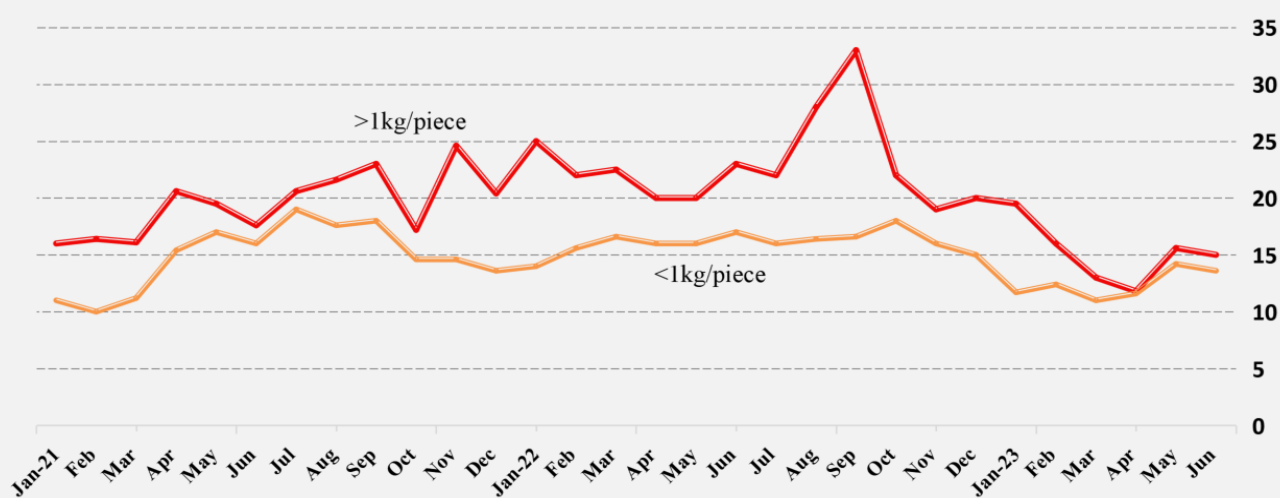
During the Qingming Festival, the trade of Chinese snakehead increased and the daily circulation in Guangdong stayed at over 1 million kilograms per day, despite the decrease in fish harvest as processing plants closed for the holiday. The price of Chinese snakehead rose by CNY 0.6 per kg, the fish price of 0.5-1 kg per tail improved to CNY 11.6 per kg for the wholesale market, and the purchase price of the processing plant rose to CNY 11.4 per kg.

In May, holiday consumption drove the daily trade volume of Chinese snakehead. In Guangdong province, daily sales rose to 1.75 million kg, and the fish price soared to CNY 12.6 per kg. After the holiday, the temperature gradually rose, and the trading volume in the production areas declined. The harvest was moderate, and the price dropped by CNY 0.6 per kg. At the end of May, the demand for fresh fish increased, and processing plants paid more to purchase raw materials. As a result, the fish price rose and fish weighing 0.5-1 kg per tail even reached CNY 14.2 per kg.

In June, the oversupply in the market caused the trading volume of Chinese snakehead to fall across the board. The daily trading volume in Guangdong decreased to 1.1 million kg, and the price of fish sized 0.5-1 kg per piece was quoted at CNY 13.6 per kg. The subsequent price trend is not very optimistic considering the large inventory.

Chinese snakehead prices in selected areas

Unit: yuan/kg



Note: Average ex-farm price from major producing areas.

Source: CAPPMA

Largemouth bass

(*Micropterus salmoniodes*)



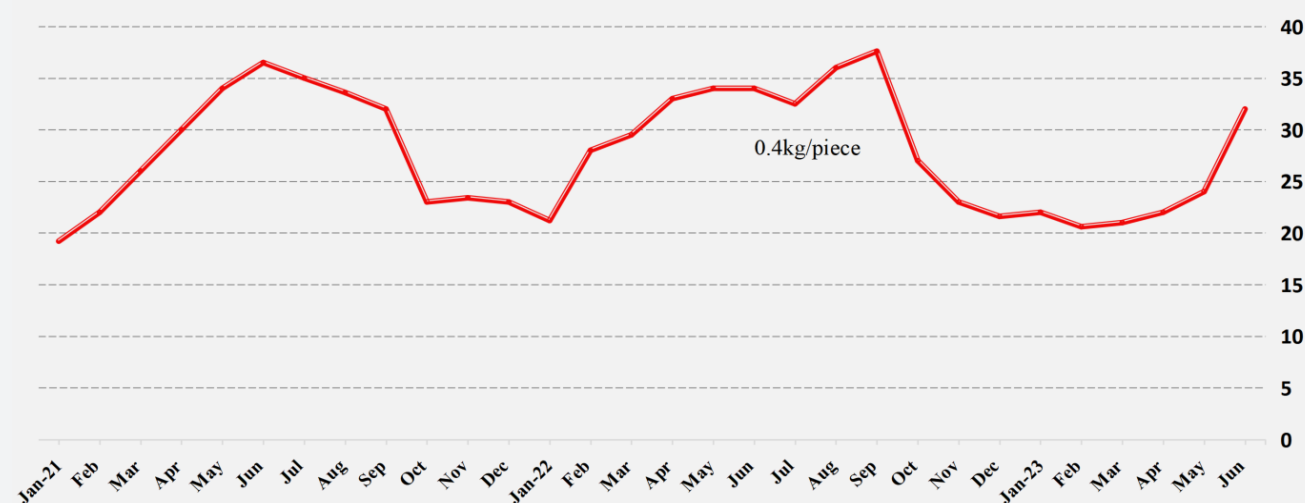
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The price of Largemouth bass increased significantly in the second quarter of 2023. According to traders, there was an increase in the number of vehicles from other provinces to purchase fish in the main production areas of Guangdong province. The fish price rose steadily, especially for the large size.

In April, due to the decline in stocks and combined with the expectation of a higher price by the farmers, the price of Largemouth bass generally increased by CNY 1-3 per kg. The price of fish weighing 0.4 kg per piece in Foshan, Guangdong province reached CNY 22 per kg. In May, the demand for Largemouth bass increased significantly during the Labour day holiday (29 April to 3 May), but the overall fish price stayed stable and only the price of fish sized above 0.45 kg per piece in Jiangsu and Zhejiang province increased by CNY 1-2 per kg. In June, the fish price continued to rise, but the supply was compromised due to poor weather conditions. Market demand bloomed, and the price remained at a high level. Fish weighing over 0.4 kg per piece stayed at CNY 32 per kg.

Largemouth bass prices in selected areas

Unit: yuan/kg



Note: Average ex-farm price from major producing areas.
Source: CAPPMA

Crayfish

(*Procambarus clarkii*)



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From March, the crayfish season began and the price started at a high level but went low in mid-April.

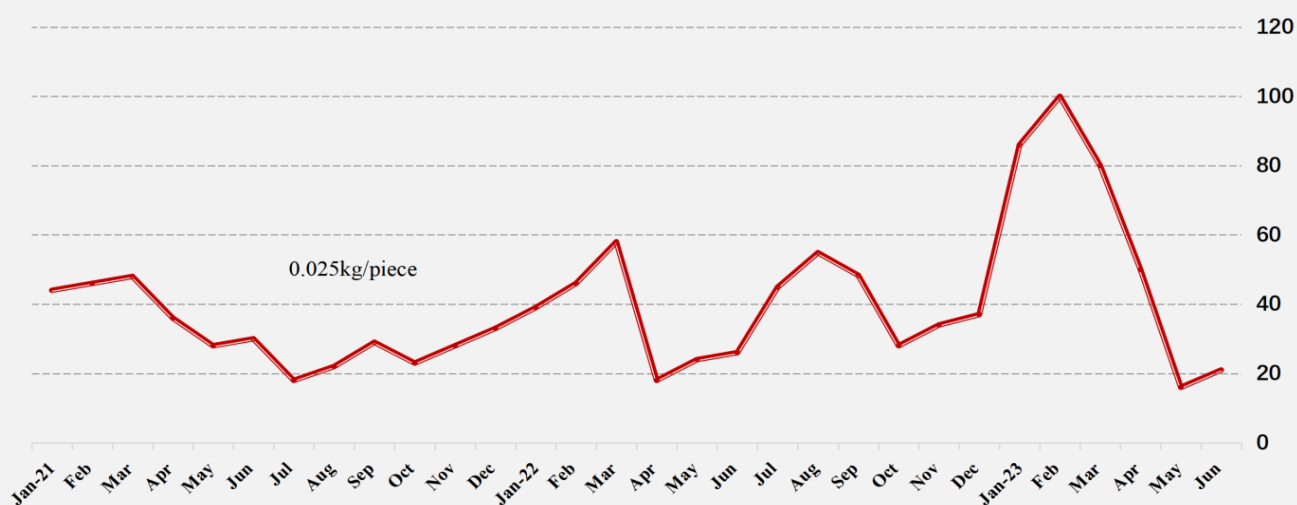
In April, affected by the heavy rain in Hubei and Hunan provinces, the seeding and harvest of crayfish were reduced, and the price of large-size crayfish was about CNY 70 per kg. There was only limited supply of commercial-sized crayfish in Anhui and Jiangxi provinces, so the prices remained relatively high.

In May, crayfish launched in the market in large volumes, but the market demand did not see a significant increase. The price fell in the case of oversupply. The price of large-sized crayfish dropped to CNY 20 per kg, and those of mid-sized and small-sized crayfish were CNY 16 and 12 per kg respectively in Hubei and Hunan provinces.

In June, driven by holiday consumption, the price of crayfish rose slightly. The prices of small, mid and large-sized crayfish were CNY 13, 21 and 26 per kg respectively in Hubei province. Since the overall production started slightly late in Anhui, Jiangxi and other regions, the overall price of crayfish was slightly higher in those markets at the same period.

Crayfish prices in selected areas

Unit: yuan/kg



Note: Average ex-farm price from major producing areas, 0.025kg/pc

Source: CAPPMA

Prussian carp

(*Carassius gibelio*)

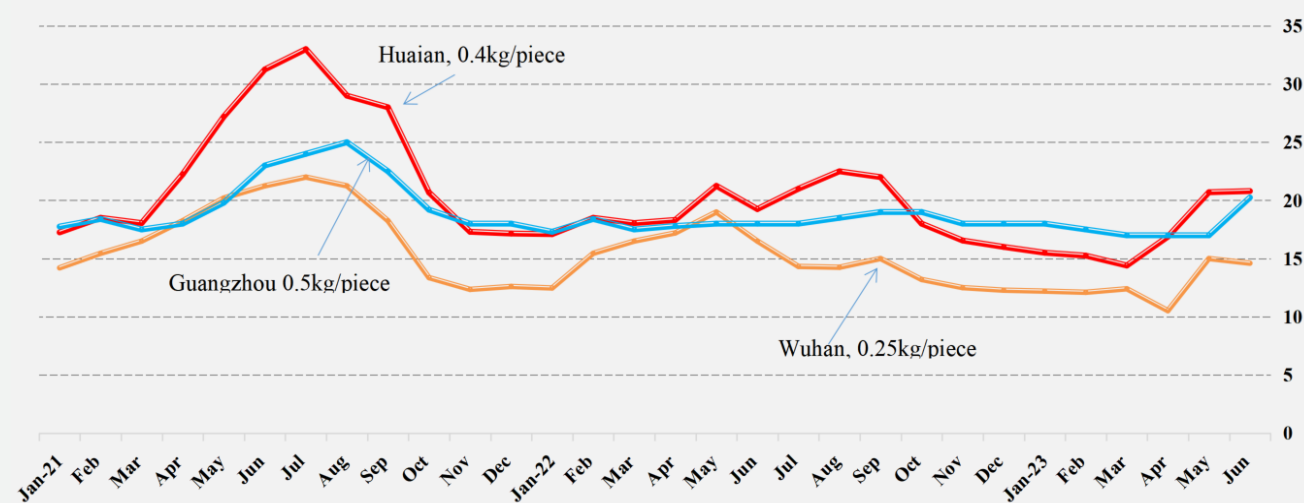


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In the second quarter, the average price of Prussian carp remained on an upward trend nationwide. In the main production areas of eastern China, the stock volume decreased while the demand increased. As a consequence, short supply has pushed the price of Prussian carp to increase significantly, which almost reached the same price level compared to the first quarter of last year. Recently, with the continuous rise in temperatures, farmers are concerned about diseases and have harvested fish gradually. Currently, there is a low stock volume, which may further drive up the price of Prussian carp in the main production areas. In addition, due to the low prices at the beginning of this year and the increased breeding costs, farmers have faced difficulties in making profits, which leads to a low interest for production. It is anticipated that there might be a decrease in production during the next production season.

Prussian carp prices in selected areas

Unit: yuan/kg



Note: Average ex-farm price from major producing areas
Source: CAPPMA

Whiteleg shrimp

(*Penaeus vannamei*)

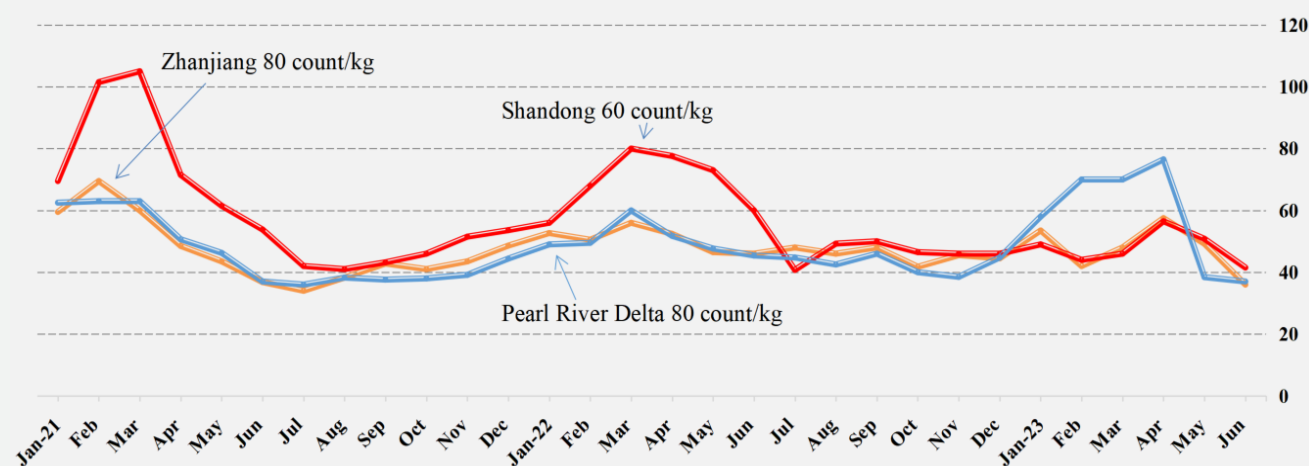


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With the recovery of consumption and tourism in 2023, the price of Whiteleg shrimp remained at a relatively high level. Before the Labour Day holiday (29 April to 3 May), there were limited stocks and the market was strong, resulting in a surge in prices. However, consumption returned to normal levels after the holiday, coupled with a large quantity of small-scale pond-reared shrimp entering the market in Jiangsu province. There was an oversupply nationwide which led to a rapid decline in prices from April to July. In Shandong province, shrimp prices dropped over 40 CNY per kg from 76.5 CNY per kg to 32 CNY per kg; while in Guangdong province the prices dropped over 20 CNY per kg from 57.5 CNY per kg to 30.5 CNY per kg. Furthermore, there has been a significant increase in imports of frozen shrimp from countries such as Ecuador, which has had a major impact on domestic consumption of live shrimp. This intensified market competition has further decreased the prices of live shrimp.

Whiteleg shrimp prices in selected areas

Unit: yuan/kg



Note: Average ex-farm price from major producing areas

Source: CAPPMA

Turbot

(*Scophthalmus maximus*)

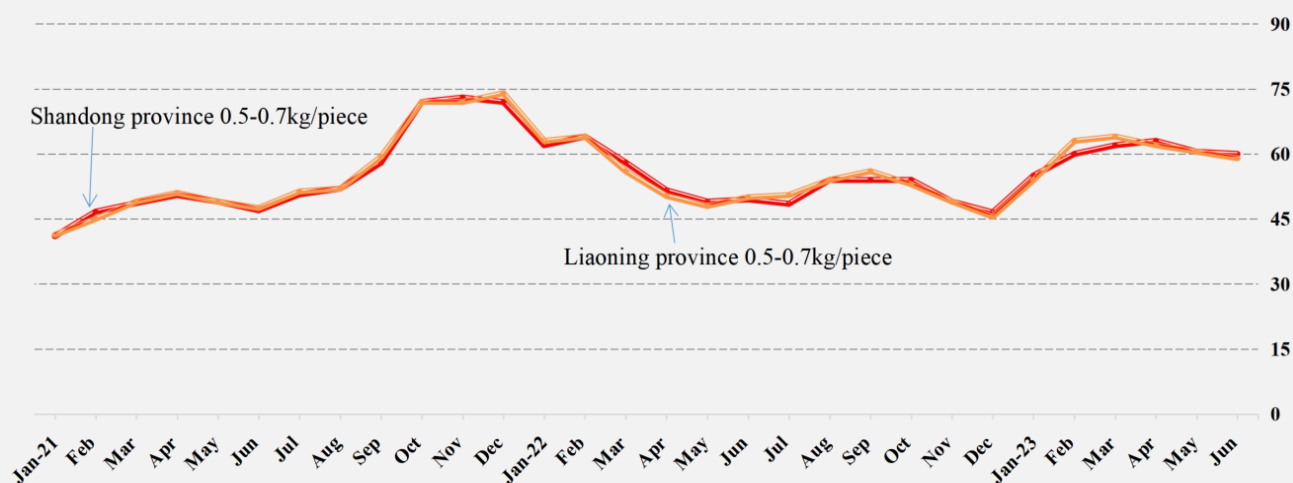


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The average price of Turbot stayed at a high level in 2023. By the end of the second quarter, there was even an upward trend, with a year-on-year increase of 10 CNY per kg compared to last year. In recent years, the fish fry required for domestic market has faced problems such as degradation in fingerlings and fries, making aquaculture more challenging. Some small-scale operators were forced to exit the market due to low profits during the pandemic, which further affected the supply. In addition, with stricter requirements for environmental protection, some factories were suspended or even shut down due to pollution problems. The negative impact caused by above factors, has resulted in decreased farming activities for Turbot. However, consumer demand for Turbot remains steady. As a result, the price has stayed stable at a relatively high level. The market situation is expected to improve in the second half of this year and production may increase by the end of the year.

Turbot prices in selected areas

Unit: yuan/kg



Note: Average ex-farm price from major producing areas

Source: CAPPMA

Hybrid grouper

(*Epinephelus fuscoguttatus* & *Epinephelus lanceolatus* hybrid)

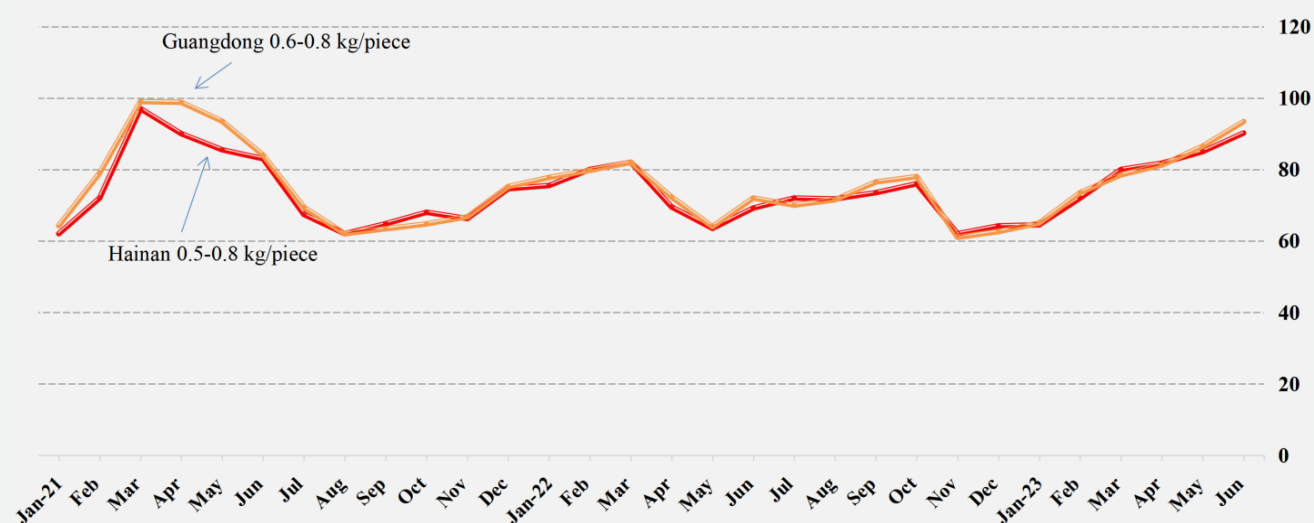


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In the second quarter of 2023, the market of Hybrid grouper continued its upward trend following the first quarter, with prices steadily rising and reaching the peak in June. The main reasons for price increases were partly caused by poor farming conditions during the first quarter. The abnormal weather conditions and increased occurrence of diseases impacted farming operations and reduced the harvest. With market supply increased, a slight decline in prices may occur. However, overall stability is expected.

Hybrid grouper prices in selected areas

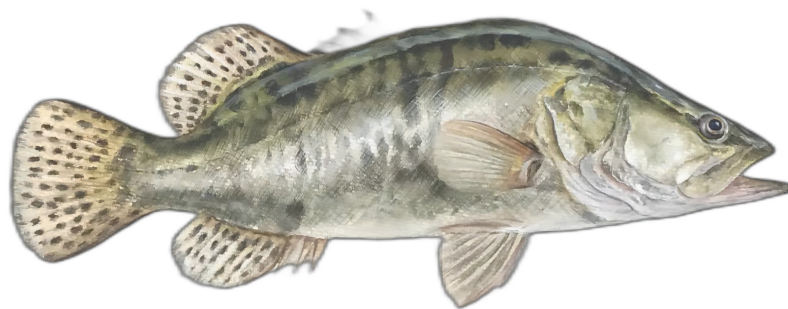
Unit: yuan/kg



Note: Average ex-farm price from major producing areas
Source: CAPPMA

Mandarin fish

(*Siniperca chuatsi*)

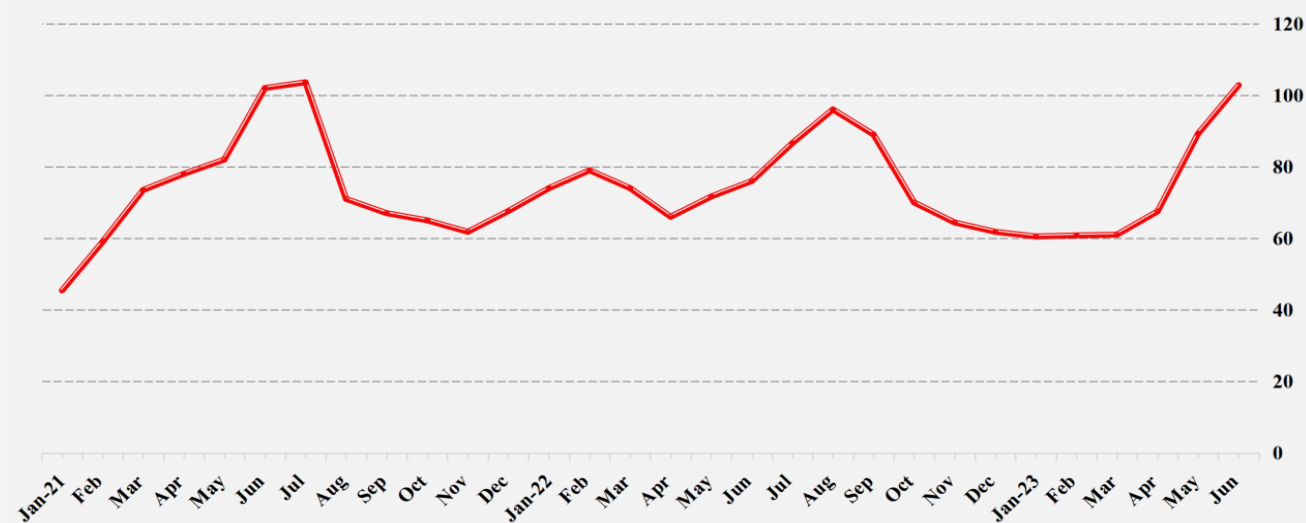


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In the second quarter of 2023, the average prices for Mandarin fish experienced a sharp increase nationwide. This may be attributed to several reasons: First, the Labour Day holiday drove up consumption, resulting in a significant increase in the quantity of standard and large-sized Mandarin fish being sold from stockpiles. Second, fish farmers were reluctant to sell their stock, making it difficult for traders to acquire Mandarin fish. Third, rising temperatures in various regions increased transportation losses. Lastly, the fish from the next farming cycle was not yet ready for sale. There was a gap in market supply for quite a period of time. Consequently, many traders have purchased small-sized Mandarin fish with high prices. Industry insiders estimate that the prices of Mandarin fish will likely continue to rise continuously in the coming months.

Mandarin fish prices in selected areas

Unit: yuan/kg



Note: Average ex-farm price from major producing areas, unassorted in Guangdong Province
Source: CAPPMA



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Aquatic Products Monthly Price Report in Main Wholesale Markets in China (June 2023)

Exchange rate: USD 1 = CNY 7.10

| Fish Species | Product Forms | Grading | Average Price | | | Reference & Area |
|---|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------|--------|---------------------|
| | | | CNY/kg | USD/kg | Change | |
| Largehead hairtail (<i>Trichiurus leturus</i>) | Fresh | 350-500g/pc | 131.50 | 18.52 | ↑ | Zhoushan, Zhejiang |
| | | | 76.00 | 10.70 | ≈ | Xiangshan, Zhejiang |
| | | 200-350g/pc | 66.00 | 9.30 | ≈ | Xiangshan, Zhejiang |
| | | | 77.70 | 10.94 | ↑ | Zhoushan, Zhejiang |
| | | 100-200g/pc | 38.00 | 5.35 | ≈ | Xiangshan, Zhejiang |
| | | | 32.00 | 4.51 | ≈ | Songmen, Zhejiang |
| | | | 28.00 | 3.94 | ≈ | Taizhou, Zhejiang |
| | | | 28.40 | 4.00 | ≈ | Zhoushan, Zhejiang |

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|--|------|-------------|-------|------|---|--------------------|
| Japanese seabass (<i>Lateolabrax japonicus</i>) | Live | ≥500g/pc | 32.70 | 4.61 | ≈ | Qingdao, Shandong |
| | | | 27.80 | 3.92 | ↑ | Xiamen, Fujian |
| | | 250-500g/pc | 29.20 | 4.11 | ↓ | Hefei, Anhui |
| | | | 52.00 | 7.32 | ≈ | Weihai, Shandong |
| | | | 28.50 | 4.01 | ≈ | Hangzhou, Zhejiang |

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|----------|-------|------|---|----------------------|
| Largemouth bass (<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>) | Live | ≥500g/pc | 28.00 | 3.94 | ↑ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 29.20 | 4.11 | ↑ | Jiujiang, Jiangxi |
| | | | 41.50 | 5.85 | ↑ | Yuegezhuang, Beijing |
| | | | 34.90 | 4.92 | ↑ | Fulin, Chongqing |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------------|-------|------|---|---------------------|
| Squid (<i>Loligo spp.</i>) | Fresh | 350-500g/pc | 32.00 | 4.51 | ≈ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 33.80 | 4.76 | ↑ | Dalian, Liaoning |
| | | 200-350g/pc | 50.00 | 7.04 | ≈ | Fuzhou, Fujian |
| | | | 36.00 | 5.07 | ≈ | Weihai, Shandong |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------------|-------|------|---|----------------------|
| Common carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>) | Fresh | 500-1000g/pc | 16.10 | 2.27 | ≈ | Yuegezhuang, Beijing |
| | | | 16.50 | 2.32 | ≈ | Changsha, Hunan |
| | | | 14.00 | 1.97 | ≈ | Quanzhou, Fujian |
| | | | 14.00 | 1.97 | ≈ | Neijiang, Sichuan |
| | | | 10.00 | 1.41 | ≈ | Cixi, Zhejiang |
| | | | 13.00 | 1.83 | ≈ | Tangshan, Hebei |

| Fish Species | Product Forms | Grading | Average Price | | | Reference & Area |
|---|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------|----------------------|
| | | | CNY/kg | USD/kg | Change | |
| Silver carp (<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>) | Live | 1 000-1 500g/pc | 9.20 | 1.30 | ↓ | Bengbu, Anhui |
| | | | 8.60 | 1.21 | ↑ | Yuegezhuang, Beijing |
| | | | 6.70 | 0.94 | ↑ | Linyi, Shandong |
| | | | 5.10 | 0.72 | ↑ | Suzhou, Jiangsu |
| | | | 5.30 | 0.75 | ↑ | Jiujiang, Jiangxi |
| | | | 4.90 | 0.69 | ↓ | Wuhan, Hubei |
| | | | 8.00 | 1.13 | ≈ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 7.90 | 1.11 | ↑ | Fulin, Chongqing |
| | | | 7.00 | 0.99 | ≈ | Hangzhou, Zhejiang |

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----------------|-------|------|---|----------------------|
| Grass carp (<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>) | Live | 1 000-1 500g/pc | 16.10 | 2.27 | ↓ | Yuegezhuang, Beijing |
| | | | 10.40 | 1.46 | ↑ | Wuhan, Hubei |
| | | | 14.00 | 1.97 | ↓ | Suzhou, Jiangsu |
| | | | 14.30 | 2.01 | ≈ | Fulin, Chongqing |
| | | | 16.10 | 2.27 | ↓ | Linyi, Shandong |
| | | | 19.00 | 2.68 | ≈ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 9.60 | 1.35 | ↓ | Nanchang, Jiangxi |
| | | | 15.20 | 2.14 | ↓ | Changchun, Jilin |
| | | | 16.00 | 2.25 | ≈ | Tangshan, Hebei |
| | | | 12.00 | 1.69 | ≈ | Bengbu, Anhui |
| | | | 14.90 | 2.10 | ≈ | Hangzhou, Zhejiang |

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----------------|-------|------|---|---------------------|
| Bighead carp (<i>Aristichthys nobilis</i>) | Live | 1 000-1 500g/pc | 12.50 | 1.76 | ↓ | Wuhan, Hubei |
| | | | 16.50 | 2.32 | ≈ | Changsha, Hunan |
| | | | 17.60 | 2.48 | ↓ | Tangshan, Hebei |
| | | | 18.80 | 2.65 | ↓ | Changchun, Jilin |
| | | | 17.50 | 2.46 | ≈ | Linyi, Shandong |
| | | | 13.20 | 1.86 | ↓ | Suzhou, Jiangsu |
| | | | 20.60 | 2.90 | ≈ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 15.60 | 2.20 | ≈ | Nanchang, Jiangxi |
| | | | 13.20 | 1.86 | ≈ | Jiujiang, Jiangxi |
| | | | 18.00 | 2.54 | ≈ | Neijiang, Sichuan |

| Fish Species | Product Forms | Grading | Average Price | | | Reference & Area |
|--|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------|--------|----------------------|
| | | | CNY/kg | USD/kg | Change | |
| Prussian carp (<i>Carassius gibelio</i>) | Live | 250-500g/pc | 21.60 | 3.04 | ↑ | Yuegezhuang, Beijing |
| | | | 18.00 | 2.54 | ↓ | Wuhan, Hubei |
| | | | 22.80 | 3.21 | ↑ | Changzhou, Jiangsu |
| | | | 13.00 | 1.83 | ≈ | Bengbu, Anhui |
| | | | 16.80 | 2.37 | ↓ | Suzhou, Jiangsu |
| | | | 13.50 | 1.90 | ≈ | Changsha, Hunan |
| | | | 15.80 | 2.23 | ↓ | Chengdu, Sichuan |
| | | | 19.40 | 2.73 | ≈ | Linyi, Shandong |
| | | | 20.10 | 2.83 | ≈ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 14.20 | 2.00 | ↑ | Cixi, Zhejiang |
| | | | 25.80 | 3.63 | ≈ | Hangzhou, Zhejiang |
| Swimming crab (<i>Portunus tritubercatus</i>) | Male | >200g | 200.00 | 28.17 | ≈ | Weihai, Shandong |
| | | | 180.00 | 25.35 | ≈ | Songmen, Zhejiang |
| | | | 119.00 | 16.76 | ↑ | Zhoushan, Zhejiang |
| | | | 331.70 | 46.72 | ↓ | Wenzhou, Zhejiang |
| | Female | >200g | 413.70 | 58.27 | ↑ | Tangshan, Hebei |
| | | | 220.00 | 30.99 | ≈ | Fuzhou, Fujian |
| | | | 333.30 | 46.94 | ↓ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 400.00 | 56.34 | ≈ | Songmen, Zhejiang |
| | | | 161.80 | 22.79 | ↑ | Zhoushan, Zhejiang |
| | | | 324.30 | 45.68 | ↓ | Wenzhou, Zhejiang |
| Pacific oyster (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>) | Meat | | 26.00 | 3.66 | ≈ | Fuzhou, Fujian |
| | | | 30.00 | 4.23 | ≈ | Xiamen, Fujian |
| | | | 28.00 | 3.94 | ≈ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 18.00 | 2.54 | ≈ | Jinjiang, Hangzhou |
| | Whole | | 11.00 | 1.55 | ≈ | Jinan, Shandong |
| | | | 12.00 | 1.69 | ≈ | Weihai, Shandong |
| Scallop (<i>Patinopecten yessoensis</i>) | Live | Unassorted | 70.00 | 9.86 | ≈ | Yuegezhuang, Beijing |
| | | | 61.50 | 8.66 | ≈ | Changsha, Hunan |
| | | | 67.40 | 9.49 | ↓ | Xiamen, Fujian |
| | | | 72.00 | 10.14 | ≈ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 50.40 | 7.10 | ↓ | Hangzhou, Zhejiang |

| Fish Species | Product Forms | Grading | Average Price | | | Reference & Area |
|---|---------------|------------|---------------|--------|--------|---------------------|
| | | | CNY/kg | USD/kg | Change | |
| Chinese razor clams (<i>Sinonovacula constricta</i>) | Live | Unassorted | 42.00 | 5.92 | ≈ | Fuzhou, Fujian |
| | | | 30.00 | 4.23 | ≈ | Quanzhou, Fujian |
| | | | 43.00 | 6.06 | ≈ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 26.00 | 3.66 | ≈ | Taizhou, Zhejiang |
| | | | 30.00 | 4.23 | ≈ | Songmen, Zhejiang |
| | | | 24.00 | 3.38 | ≈ | Donggang, Liaoning |
| | | | 30.00 | 4.23 | ≈ | Wenzhou, Zhejiang |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--|--------|-------|---|-------------------|
| Nori (<i>Pyropia yezoensis</i>) | Dried | | 120.00 | 16.90 | ≈ | Songmen, Zhejiang |
| | | | 112.00 | 15.77 | ≈ | Ruian, Zhejiang |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--|--------|-------|---|-------------------|
| Nori (<i>Porphyra haitanensis</i>) | Dried | | 120.00 | 16.90 | ≈ | Wenzhou, Zhejiang |
|---|-------|--|--------|-------|---|-------------------|

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------------|-------|------|---|---------------------|
| Large yellow croaker (<i>Pseudosciaena crocea</i>) | Fresh | 300-600g/pc | 55.00 | 7.75 | ≈ | Fuzhou, Fujian |
| | | | 46.00 | 6.48 | ≈ | Wenzhou, Zhejiang |
| | | | 38.60 | 5.44 | ↑ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | ≥600g/pc | 54.00 | 7.61 | ≈ | Wenzhou, Zhejiang |
| | | | 32.00 | 4.51 | ≈ | Quanzhou, Fujian |
| | | | 37.40 | 5.27 | ≈ | Qingdao, Shandong |

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|---|------|-------------|-------|-------|---|---------------------|
| Turbot (<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>) | Live | 400-600g/pc | 76.30 | 10.75 | ↓ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 60.00 | 8.45 | ≈ | Nanchang, Jiangxi |
| | | | 65.40 | 9.21 | ≈ | Changsha, Hunan |

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|---|------|-------------|--------|-------|---|----------------------|
| Mandarin fish (<i>Siniperca chuatsi</i>) | Live | 500-750g/pc | 105.50 | 14.86 | ↑ | Wuhan, Hubei |
| | | | 112.90 | 15.90 | ↑ | Yuegezhuang, Beijing |
| | | | 116.40 | 16.39 | ↑ | Changzhou, Jiangsu |
| | | | 113.70 | 16.01 | ↑ | Suzhou, Jiangsu |
| | | | 90.00 | 12.68 | ≈ | Quanzhou, Fujian |
| | | | 132.40 | 18.65 | ↑ | Nanchang, Jiangxi |
| | | | 114.50 | 16.13 | ↑ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 116.40 | 16.39 | ↑ | Changsha, Hunan |

| Fish Species | Product Forms | Grading | Average Price | | | Reference & Area |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|--------|--------|---------------------|
| | | | CNY/kg | USD/kg | Change | |
| Snakehead (<i>Channa spp.</i>) | Live | ≥250g/pc | 24.00 | 3.38 | ≈ | Changzhou, Jiangsu |
| | | | 19.00 | 2.68 | ≈ | Suzhou, Jiangsu |
| | | | 20.40 | 2.87 | ↓ | Changchun, Jilin |
| | | | 19.50 | 2.75 | ≈ | Changsha, Hunan |
| | | | 18.00 | 2.54 | ≈ | Jiujiang, Jiangxi |
| | | | 19.00 | 2.68 | ≈ | Linyi, Shandong |
| | | | 19.00 | 2.68 | ≈ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|----------|-------|-------|---|----------------------|
| Asians swamp eel (<i>Monopterus Albus</i>) | Live | ≥100g/pc | 78.20 | 11.01 | ↓ | Hefei, Anhui |
| | | | 70.00 | 9.86 | ≈ | Yuegezhuang, Beijing |
| | | | 77.70 | 10.94 | ↑ | Wuhan, Hubei |
| | | | 83.10 | 11.70 | ↑ | Chengdu, Sichuan |
| | | | 80.60 | 11.35 | ≈ | Changzhou, Jiangsu |
| | | | 62.20 | 8.76 | ≈ | Changsha, Hunan |
| | | | 82.00 | 11.55 | ≈ | Nanchang, Jiangxi |
| | | | 76.10 | 10.72 | ↑ | Hangzhou, Zhejiang |
| | | | 84.00 | 11.83 | ≈ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |

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|--|------|---------|--------|-------|---|---------------------|
| Abalone (<i>Haliotis discus hannai</i>) | Live | ≤5cm/pc | 115.00 | 16.20 | ≈ | Quanzhou, Fujian |
| | | | 99.70 | 14.04 | ↓ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 98.90 | 13.93 | ≈ | Hangzhou, Zhejiang |
| | | ≥5cm/pc | 112.00 | 15.77 | ↑ | Jinan, Shandong |

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|--|------|------------|-------|------|---|--------------------|
| Red swamp crayfish (<i>Procambarus clarkii</i>) | Live | Unassorted | 44.90 | 6.32 | ↑ | Xiantao, Hubei |
| | | | 29.10 | 4.10 | ↑ | Changsha, Hunan |
| | | | 50.90 | 7.17 | ↓ | Pingxiang, Jiangxi |
| | | | 39.30 | 5.54 | ↓ | Nanjing, Jiangsu |

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|--|------|-------|--------|-------|---|---------------------|
| Chinese mitten crab (<i>Eriocheir sinensis</i>) | Live | <150g | 75.00 | 10.56 | ≈ | Nanjing, Jiangsu |
| | | | 90.50 | 12.75 | ≈ | Panshan, Liaoning |
| | | | 46.70 | 6.58 | ↓ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | ≥150g | 102.40 | 14.42 | ↓ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |

| Fish Species | Product Forms | Grading | Average Price | | | Reference & Area |
|--|---------------|------------|---------------|--------|--------|---------------------|
| | | | CNY/kg | USD/kg | Change | |
| Chinese softshell turtle (<i>Pelodiscus sinensis</i>) | Farm | Unassorted | 70.00 | 9.86 | ≈ | Suzhou, Jiangsu |
| | | | 75.00 | 10.56 | ≈ | Suzhou, Jiangsu |
| | | | 72.00 | 10.14 | ≈ | Changsha, Hunan |
| | | | 65.60 | 9.24 | ↓ | Jiujiang, Jiangxi |
| | | | 70.00 | 9.86 | ≈ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 67.50 | 9.51 | ≈ | Hangzhou, Zhejiang |

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|--------------|-------|------|---|--------------------|
| Channel catfish (<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>) | Live | 500-1000g/pc | 25.50 | 3.59 | ≈ | Changsha, Hunan |
| | | | 20.60 | 2.90 | ↓ | Fulin, Chongqing |
| | | | 42.30 | 5.96 | ↑ | Changzhou, Jiangsu |

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|--|------|-------------|-------|------|---|------------------|
| Tilapia (<i>Oreochromis spp.</i>) | Live | 250-500g/pc | 14.00 | 1.97 | ≈ | Quanzhou, Fujian |
| | | | 12.00 | 1.69 | ≈ | Puer, Yunnan |

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|------------|-------|-------|---|--------------------|
| Whiteleg shrimp (<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>) | Live | Unassorted | 72.00 | 10.14 | ↓ | Wenzhou, Zhejiang |
| | | | 57.90 | 8.15 | ↓ | Hangzhou, Zhejiang |
| | | | 52.20 | 7.35 | ↓ | Qingdao, Shandong |
| | | | 48.00 | 6.76 | ≈ | Weihai, Shandong |
| | | | 36.00 | 5.07 | ≈ | Quanzhou, Fujian |



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THE CHINESE FISH PRICE REPORT

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