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Chinese Fish Price Report

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The Chinese Fish Price Report

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All reports are based upon news occurring until January 2023.

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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

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs Issued the Work Plan for Expanding Investment in Agricultural and Rural Infrastructure

On 15 December 2022, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China issued the Work Plan for Expanding Investment in Agricultural and Rural Infrastructure (hereinafter referred to as the Work Plan) that aims to strengthen agricultural and rural infrastructure. The Work Plan, proposed to focus on the shortcomings of agricultural and rural infrastructure. Large and medium-sized water conservancy facilities, small farmland water conservancy and irrigation facilities, modern cold chain logistics facilities for agricultural products storage and preservation will be taken as priority in implementation. It also emphasizes to strengthen overall coordination, policy support, guidance services and supervision, and inspection to promote relevant work.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs Issued the Guiding Opinions on Strengthening the Conservation of Aquatic Resources

On 22 November 2022, the Guiding Opinions on Strengthening the Conservation of Aquatic Resources (hereinafter referred to as the Guiding Opinions) issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs determined the principles, main objectives, tasks and safeguard measures for the conservation of aquatic resources for the "14th Five-Year Plan" period.

The Guiding Opinions put forward five key tasks. First, it will improve the aquatic resources conservation system, including implementation of the ten-year ban on fishing along the Yangtze River, and adhering to and constantly improving the moratorium system in key marine and inland waters. Second, it will strengthen measures for resource conservation. It is necessary to carry out fish stocking and releasing after breeding into natural waters in a scientific manner, promote the development of modern marine pastures, and accelerate the upgrading of domestic marine fishing industry. Third, it will strengthen the protection of aquatic wildlife (mainly referred to endangered species). Specifically, it will strengthen the protection of key species and their habitats, carry out stock breeding and rescue actions, and enhance species utilization permit rules. Fourth, it will promote the ecological protection and restoration of water areas. Specifically, it will organize the investigation of fishery resources and monitor the ecological environment of fishing waters, strengthen the management of aquatic genetic resources conservation zone and important fishing waters, and effectively compensate ecological losses for fishery-related projects. Fifth, it will earnestly strengthen law enforcement. Key areas will be emphasized and routinely supervision enhanced. The expertise of fishery law enforcement will be improved.

The Ministry of Finance approved RMB 211.5 billion (approximately USD 30.68 billion) for agricultural-related programs in 2023 to ensure national food security through stable production and supply of major agricultural products

To fully realize goals put forward by the 20th CPC National Congress, on 14 November 2022, the Ministry of Finance issued RMB 211.5 billion (approximately USD 30.68 billion) in 2023 for agricultural-related programs, so as to ensure national food security through stable production and supply of major agricultural products. It emphasizes five aspects: first, mobilize farmers to grow grain; second, implement the strategy of "grain depends on land growth, but grain productivity depends on the development of technology"; third, promote the green development; fourth, support the high-quality development of animal husbandry and fishery sector; fifth, strengthen the supervision of direct funds along the whole process. With regard to supporting the high-

quality development of animal husbandry and fishery, the Ministry of Finance stated that RMB 10.5 billion (approximately USD 1.52 billion) is planned, which would be mainly used for compulsory immunization system, modern fishing equipment and facilities, and green recycling economy for the fisheries sector.



Industry news

The National Fisheries Science and Technology Innovation Conference was held virtually

On 30 December 2022, the National Fisheries Science and Technology Innovation Conference was held in a virtual mode. The Conference granted 26 Fanli Science and Technology Awards, one of the highest honours for science innovation in the fish sector in China.

The Conference called for fishery authorities at all levels and scientific and technological institutes to accelerate the work related to develop new and excellent fish species for aquaculture, improve the facilities used for the fish sector, promote the transformation of scientific achievements into industry needs, strengthen scientific cooperation and form a strong joint force to promote scientific and technological innovation.

2022 China Seafood Summit ended successfully

On 16 November 2022, the 2022 China Seafood Summit co-sponsored by the China Aquatic Products Processing and Marketing Alliance and the Xiamen Ocean Development Bureau kicked off in Xiamen, Fujian Province. China Seafood Summit is one of the biggest industry gatherings for the fish sector. The Summit set up two main forums, multiple parallel forums, special meetings, and salons. Around the ideology of a dual-cycle development pattern relying on both domestic and international economic cycles with the domestic cycle being the mainstay, the Summit conducted in-depth discussions and exchanges on China's aquatic products production and consumption, and global aquatic products trade trends.

The overall pass rate for food safety is 97.6 percent, as shown by the national agricultural product quality and safety routine monitoring for 2022

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs organized two national agricultural product quality and safety routine monitoring in 2022 and sampled 14 437 products of 106 varieties by examining 130 indicators, products including vegetables, fruits, tea, livestock and poultry products, and aquatic products. The overall pass rate is 97.6 percent, kept at a stable level. According to authorities, a total of 1 478 vegetable, fruits and tea production units, 976 vegetables and fruit transport vehicles, 518 slaughterhouses, 315 livestock and poultry farms, 1 231 vehicles and ponds for aquatic products, and 1 191 wholesale markets were spot inspected in 31 provinces. The pass rates for food safety qualification of vegetables, fruits, tea, livestock and poultry products, and aquatic products were 97.1 percent, 98.8 percent, 98 percent, 99.1 percent, and 95.8 percent, respectively.

Tilapia

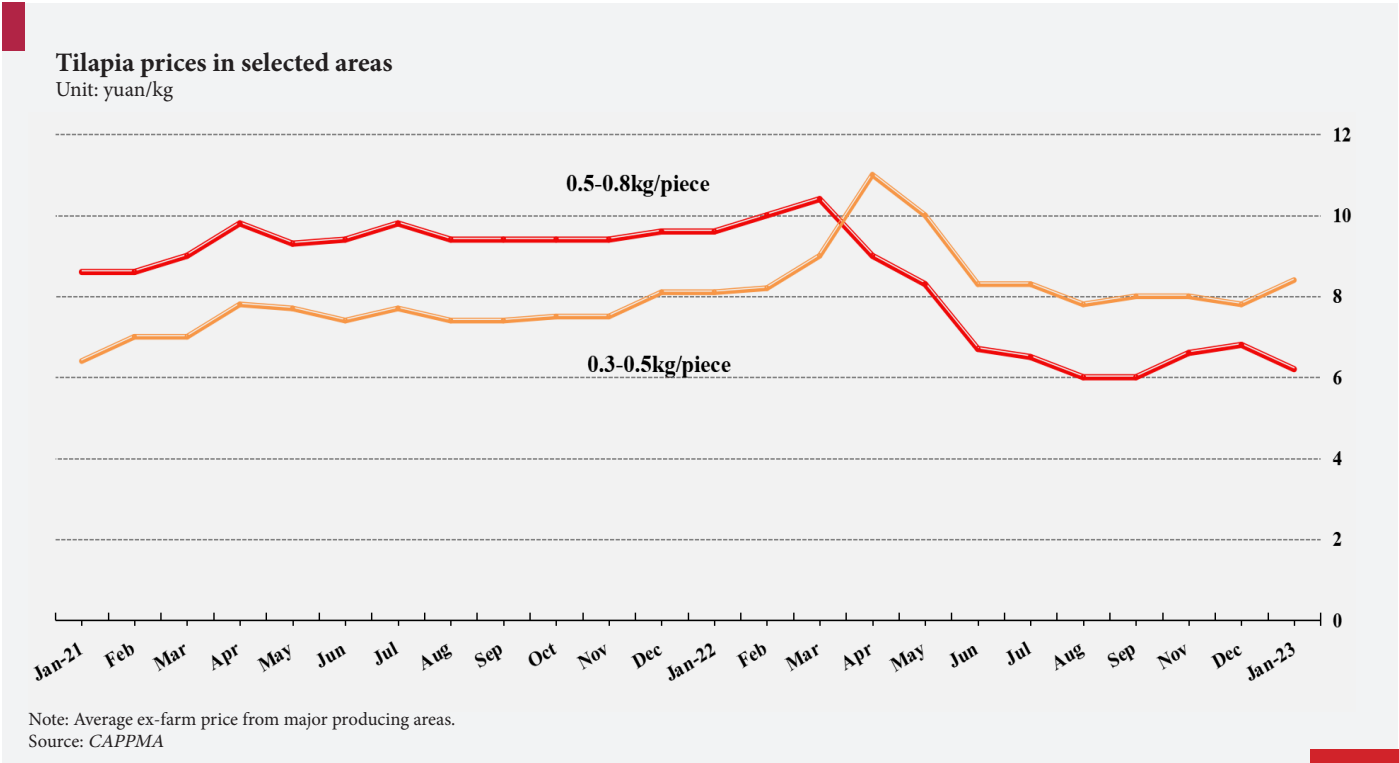
(*Oreochromis spp.*)



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Due to the decrease of stock and recovery of market, the price of tilapia gradually recovered from late October 2022. With the development of the 3R (ready to eat, ready to heat, and ready to cook) products, the demand for Tilapia has increased greatly and the price continues to rise steadily.

The tilapia market remained weak in winter 2022. As the weather turned cold, farmers preferred to sell their fish in October. The supply exceeded demand and the price trend ran low. Fish weighed 0.3-0.5 per piece quoted at only CNY6.4 per kg. With the decrease of stock, the market gradually recovered from late October, and the fish price rose slightly. In December, the COVID-19 lockdown and quarantine policy was lifted and the number of infected people increased. Consumption briefly weakened and the Tilapia price has maintained. Up to now, the fish price was basically stable at CNY6.8 per kg (weighed 0.3-0.5kg per piece), and CNY7.8 per kg (weighed over 0.5kg per piece)



Grass carp

(*Ctenopharyngodon idellus*)



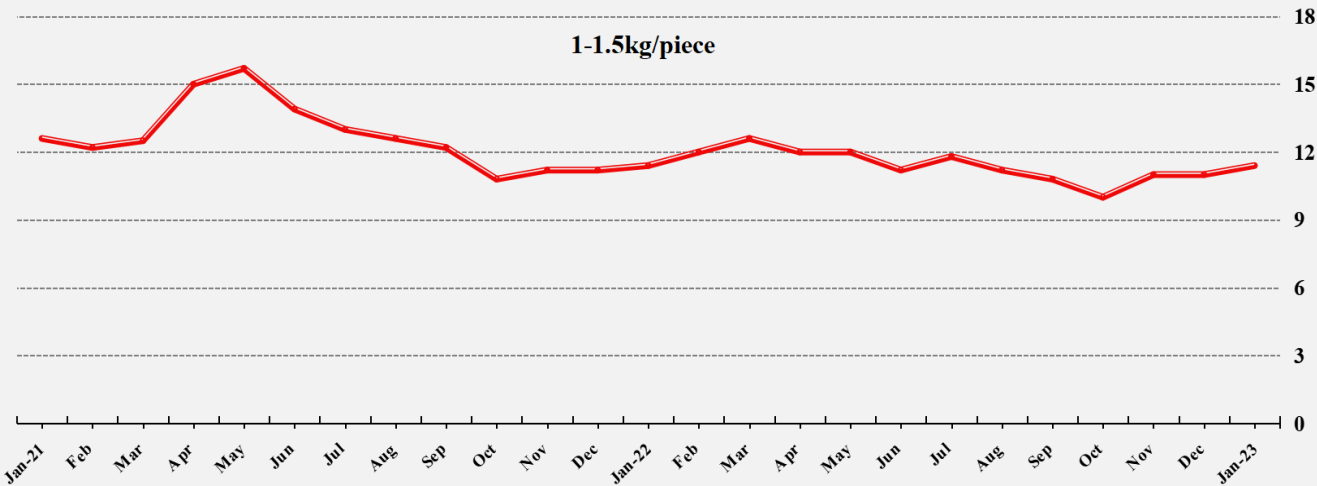
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The price of large-size grass carp went up quickly due to increased consumption in local areas during the Spring Festival. However, the price trend is still comparably low. In addition, the feeding cost is rising. In this situation, farmers may still suffer a great loss.

Driven by the consumption of the National Day holiday, sales of grass carp increased in October 2022. However, the fish price increased insignificantly due to the abundant stock. The quoted price of grass carp (about 1kg per piece) in Guangdong province is only CNY10 per kg.

In November, the market had recovered and the grass carp price increased in Guangdong province as traders went south to purchase raw materials. The quoted price of grass carp (about 1kg per piece) in local market was CNY 11 per kg. Transportation was disrupted due to the lockdown in central China, and the grass carp price was low, as the quoted price was only CNY10-10.4 per kg. With the gradual drop-off of the COVID-19 lockdown and quarantine policy, the infection may increase quickly to its peak. Workers and drivers are in short supply, and the supply of grass carp plummeted, while the price remained low.

Grass carp prices in selected areas
Unit: yuan/kg



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

Chinese snakehead

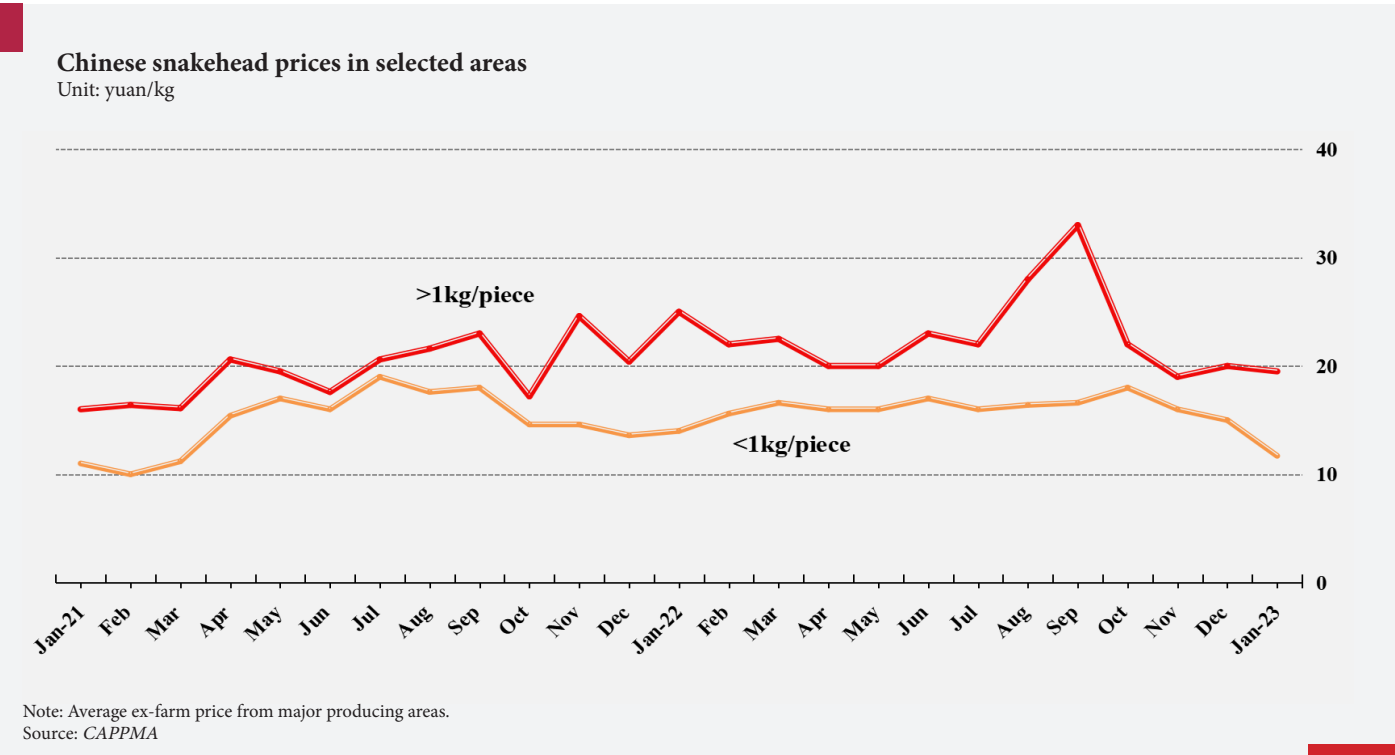
(*Channa spp.*)



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Due to the high price of Chinese snakehead in the last two years, the breeding in Guangdong had expanded significantly in 2022, with a 30 percent year-on-year increase. It was estimated that the consumption of Chinese snakehead in Guangdong Province exceeded 700 000 tonnes. However, impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, Chinese snakehead consumption decreased, while the fish price kept low. According to the current stock level, the space of price rise of Chinese snakehead will be limited in the first quarter of 2023.

In the fourth quarter of 2022, the overall price of Chinese snakehead was generally depressed, and couldn't cover the cost. There was an abundant fish supply in October, but consumption was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the fish price dropped to only CNY25 per kg. In November, the fish price recovered slightly. However, as the abundant stock was released, the price fell back soon. Farmers sold their fish stocks at a loss to cover the cost for feed and pond rents when it came to the end of the year.



Largemouth bass

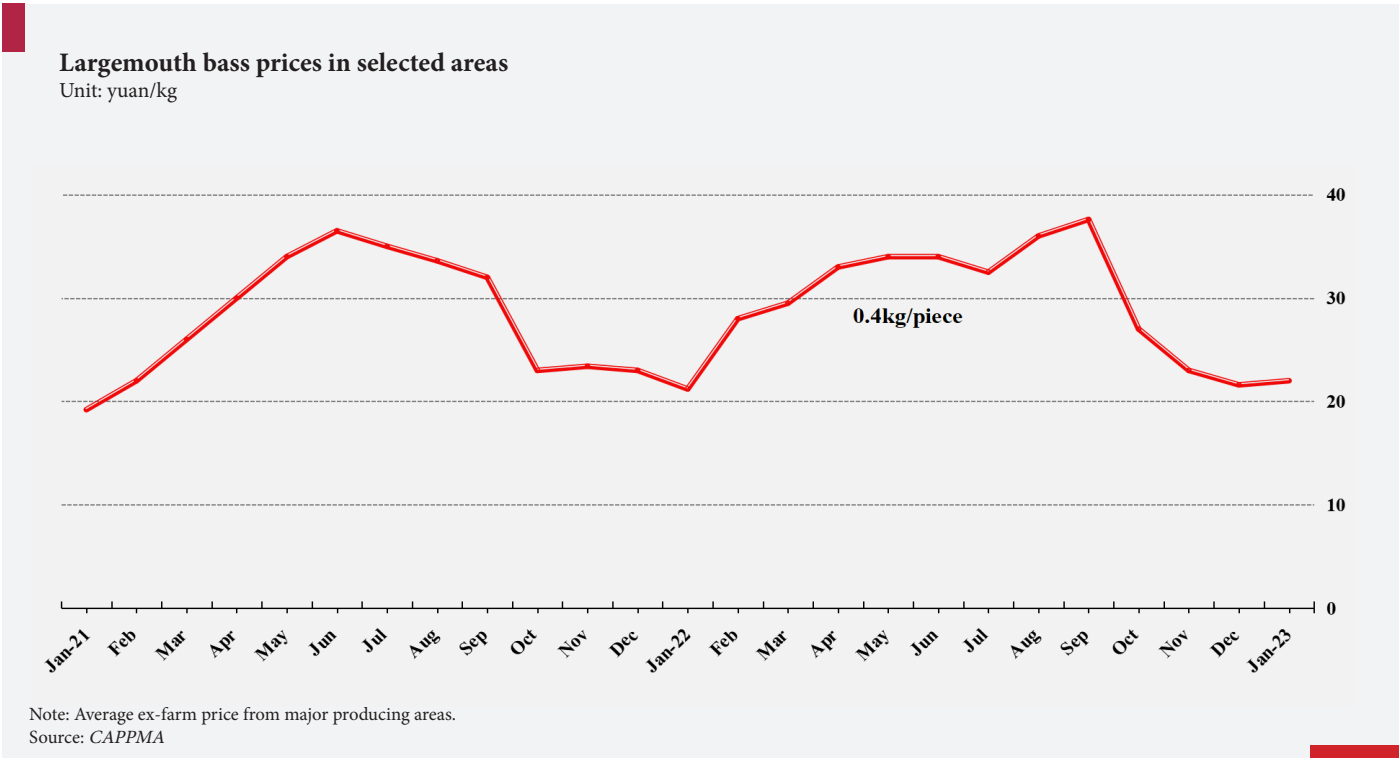
(*Micropterus salmoniodes*)



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Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the price of Largemouth bass has declined since October 2022. Fish weighed over 0.4kg per piece was only sold at CNY20.8-28 per kg, dropped by CNY4.5-5.5 per kg compared with the previous season.

The abundant supply lowered the price of the Largemouth bass even though it took advantage of holiday consumption in October. Consumption was quite weak because of the COVID-19 control policy in November. The fish price ran at a low-price level. Due to low temperature and limited stocks in the market of East China, fish prices rose in local areas. As the major producing areas of Largemouth bass, South China still had a relatively low fish price, which only covered the cost of breeding. The lifting of restrictions brought a peak period of infection. Consumption was depressed and the fish price continued to drop by CNY1-2 per kg, falling to a quarterly low point.



Abalone

(*Haliotis Linnaeus*)

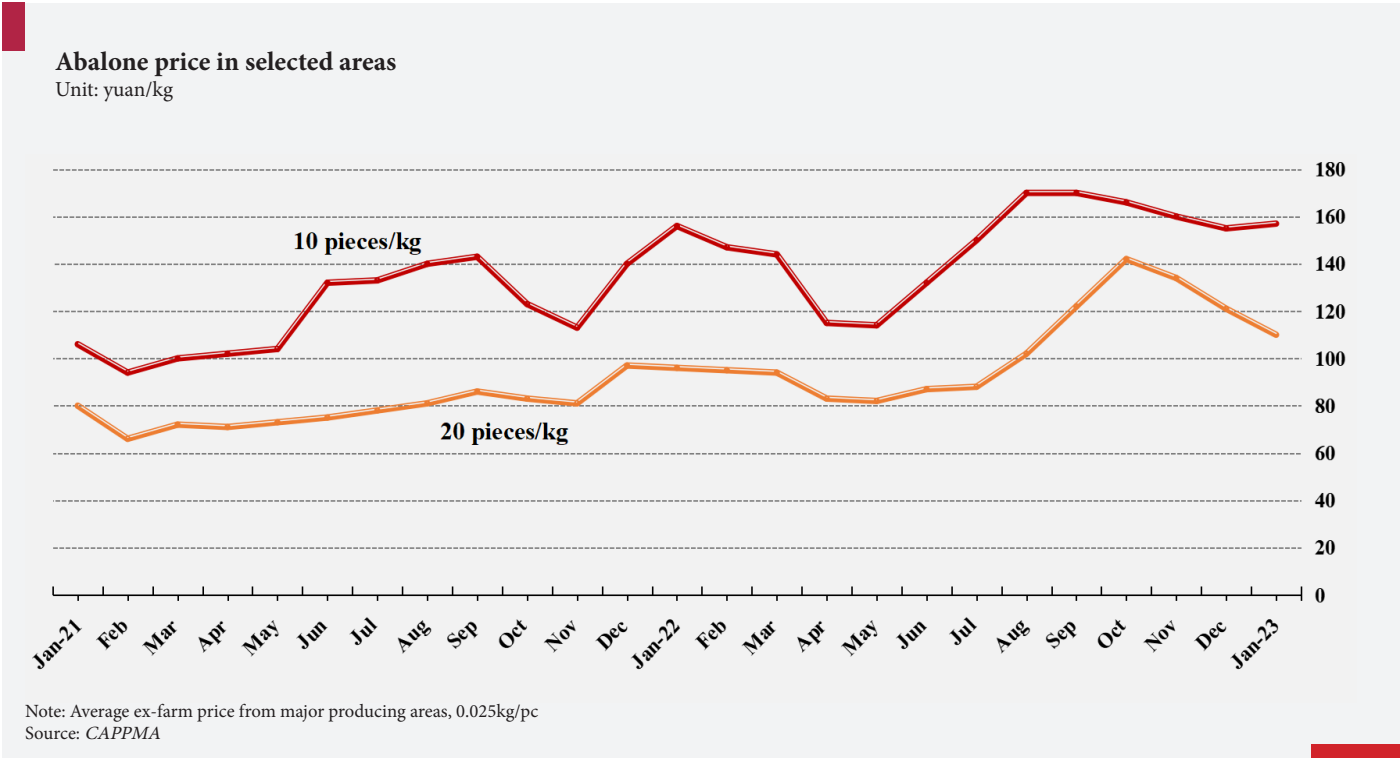


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The peak season for abalone had arrived during the Spring Festival in 2022 and the price of abalone reached a record since the last three years. Compared with the same period in 2021, the price of large-size (10 piece per kg) and small-size (20 piece per kg) abalone increased by 70.21 percent and 59.09 percent respectively. It is expected that the abalone price will drop sharply in April and May 2023.

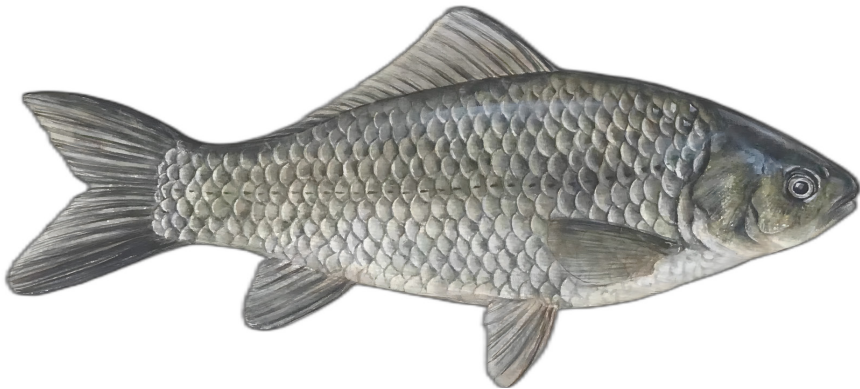
In the third quarter in 2022, a severe algal bloom outbreak in 80 percent of kelp culture areas affected the feed for abalone, and indirectly led to a downturn in abalone supply. The price of abalone was soaring. Large-size (10 pieces per kg) and small-size (20 pieces per kg) abalone reached a peak at CNY177 per kg and CNY122 per kg respectively in September. The price of large-size abalone remained at a high level in October, whereas the price of small-size abalone continued to rise sharply.

Due to the catering industry’s preference and very limited supply of small-size abalone, the price continued to rise in the fourth quarter and increased by over 60 percent compared to the same quarter last year. The price of abalone is expected to remain high in the coming months as the COVID-19 restrictions are gradually relaxed and the 2023 Chinese New Year approaches.



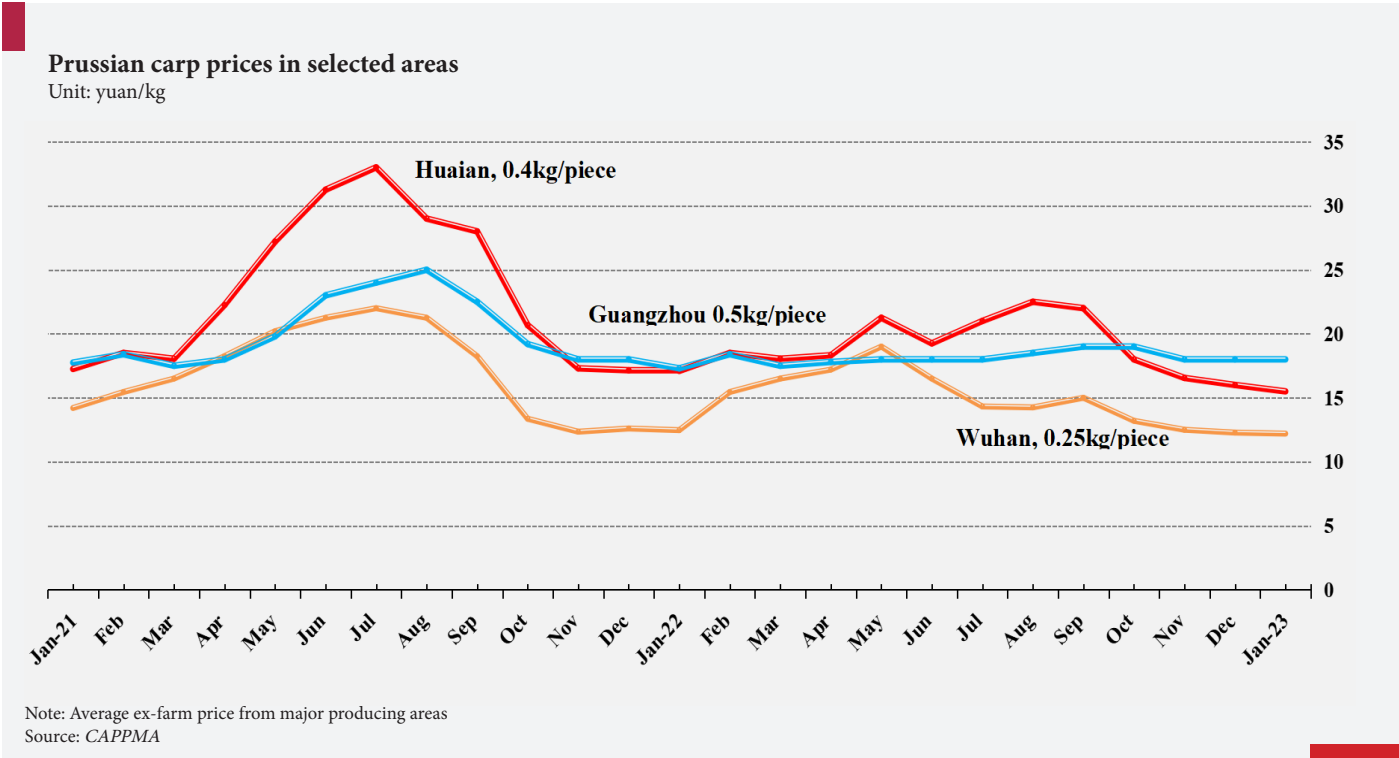
Prussian carp

(*Carassius gibelio*)



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In the fourth quarter of 2022, the market of Prussian carp continued to be depressed. The domestic pandemic situation was complex, resulting in tight closure and control over the country, resulting in a low circulation and a small consumption, thus weakening the market. In addition, the sharp change in the climate had also made fish disease break out. The temperature dropped rapidly after the high temperature, which caused the fishers to sell the fish quite early. In December, with the lessening of the COVID-19 control policy, the fish market is showing a great start to 2023. On the one hand, consumption is rising rapidly, and on the other hand, fishers' confidence is also recovering. It is expected that the market will show a rapid rise at the beginning of 2023 and the market of large-size Prussian carp will perform better.



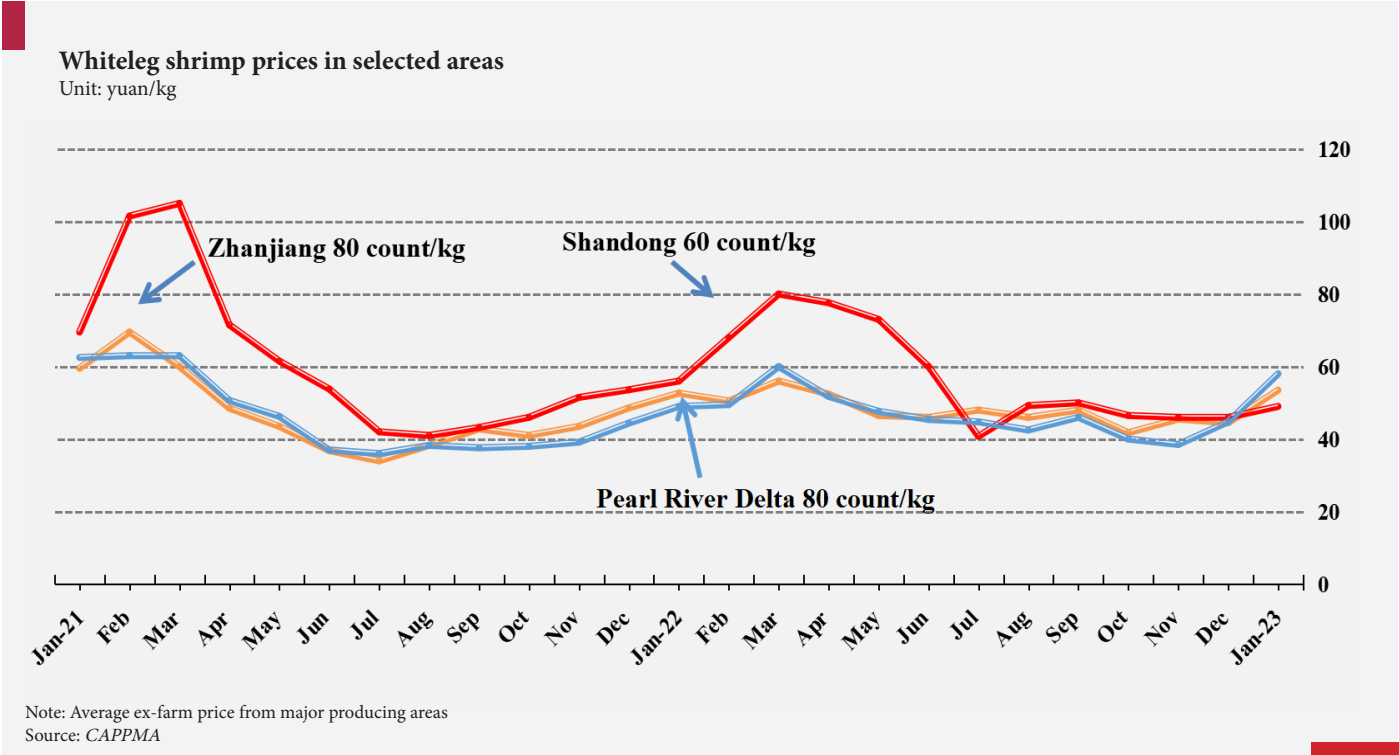
Whiteleg shrimp

(*Penaeus vannamei*)



©CAPPMA & Jing Qi Shi

In the fourth quarter of 2022, the overall market of whiteleg shrimp showed an upward trend. December used to be the period when the price of white shrimp started to rise sharply, but it was not until January 2023 that the price increased. The main reasons were as follows: First, even though the demand declined due to the epidemic, the success rate of the breeding was also lower than previous years, which meant that the market supply and demand relationship was relatively balanced. This resulted in a stable price in the Pearl River Delta and Zhanjiang in Guangdong Province. Second, the domestic epidemic prevention policy was adjusted in December 2022. The infectious cases rapidly increased after the relaxation of control policy, which seriously affected consumption. Therefore, there was no price rise in the market as in previous years. In January 2023, domestic consumption began to recover after the Spring Festival, including tourism and banquets, and shrimp prices in the north and south showed a sharp rise. According to the past trend, the shrimp price in the first quarter of 2023 will also keep at a high level.



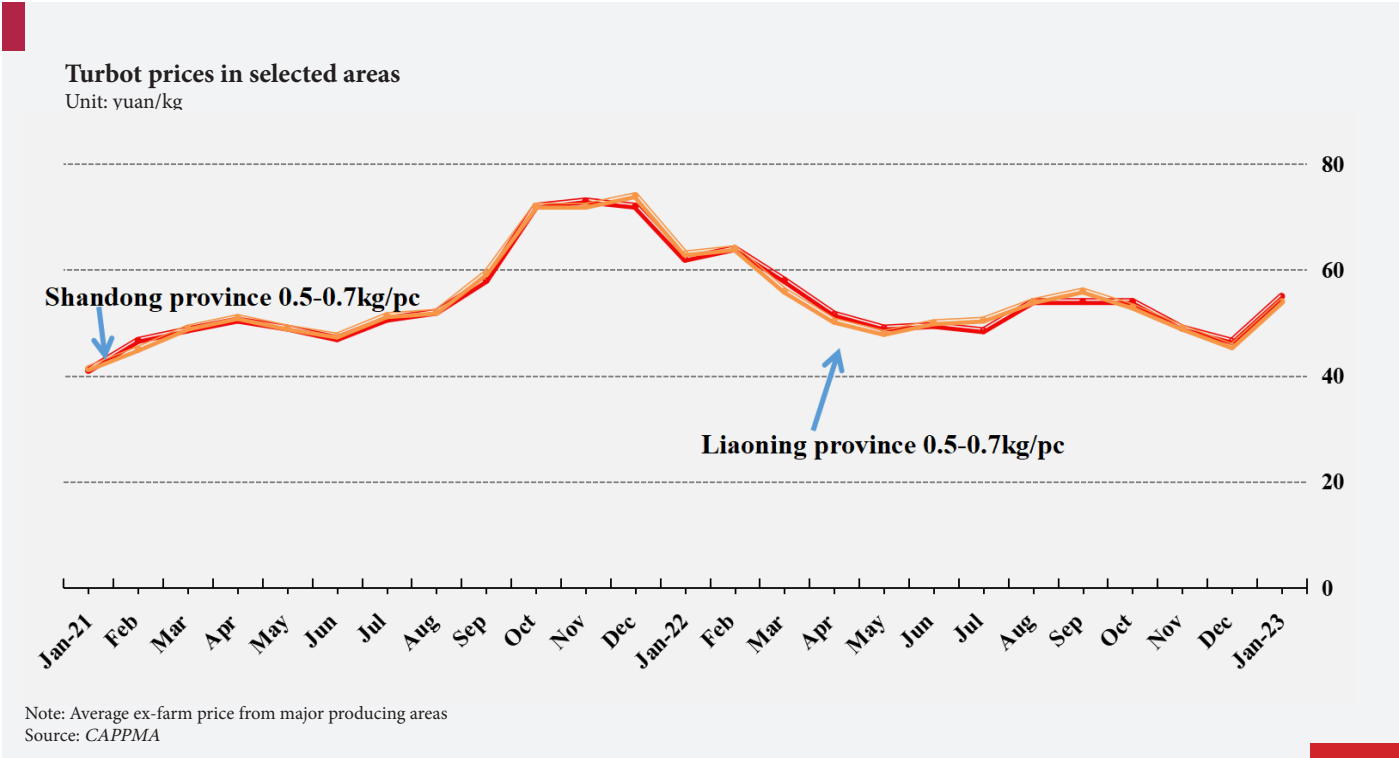
Turbot

(*Scophthalmus maximus*)



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The fish price of turbot usually rises gradually after October, but it was not the same in 2022. The price had been falling in the fourth quarter. The main reason was that the domestic epidemic situation was quite severe since the National Day holidays in October. The strict prevention policy in various regions had led to a decline in consumption. In November, the price kept falling. In December, the rapid adjustment of prevention policy led to a sharp increase in the number of infections, and the consumption of aquatic products continued to decrease, therefore the price of turbot became low. Until the end of December, the market gradually recovered, and prices began to rise after the Spring Festival. It is expected that the price in January 2023 will be considerably high during the Spring Festival.



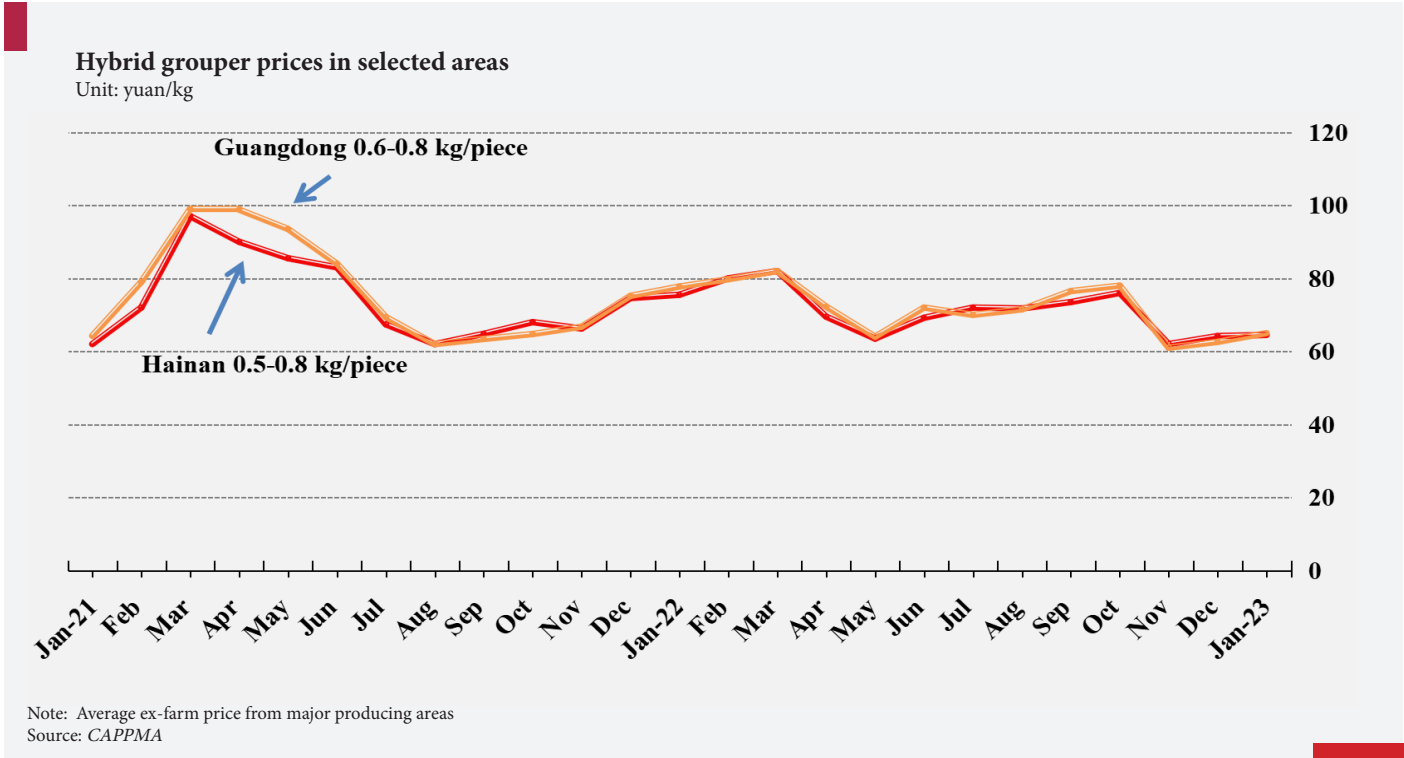
Hybrid grouper

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



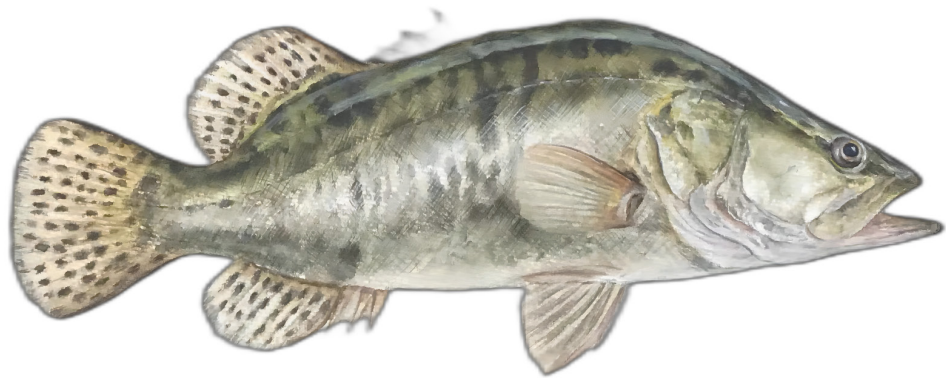
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In the fourth quarter of 2022, the hybrid grouper price went down and then rose, maintaining a stable trend eventually. Driven by consumption during the National Day holidays, there was a price rise in early October but then the price declined. Overall, consumption is weak, and the market supply exceeded demand, which caused a low price. At the end of 2022, many fishers began to sell fish in large quantities to recoup capitals, the fish price further decreased. It is expected that the price will have a short-term rise during the Spring Festival. According to the market trend from previous years and the current situation of pond storage, the market will remain stable in the first quarter of 2023 with small fluctuations.



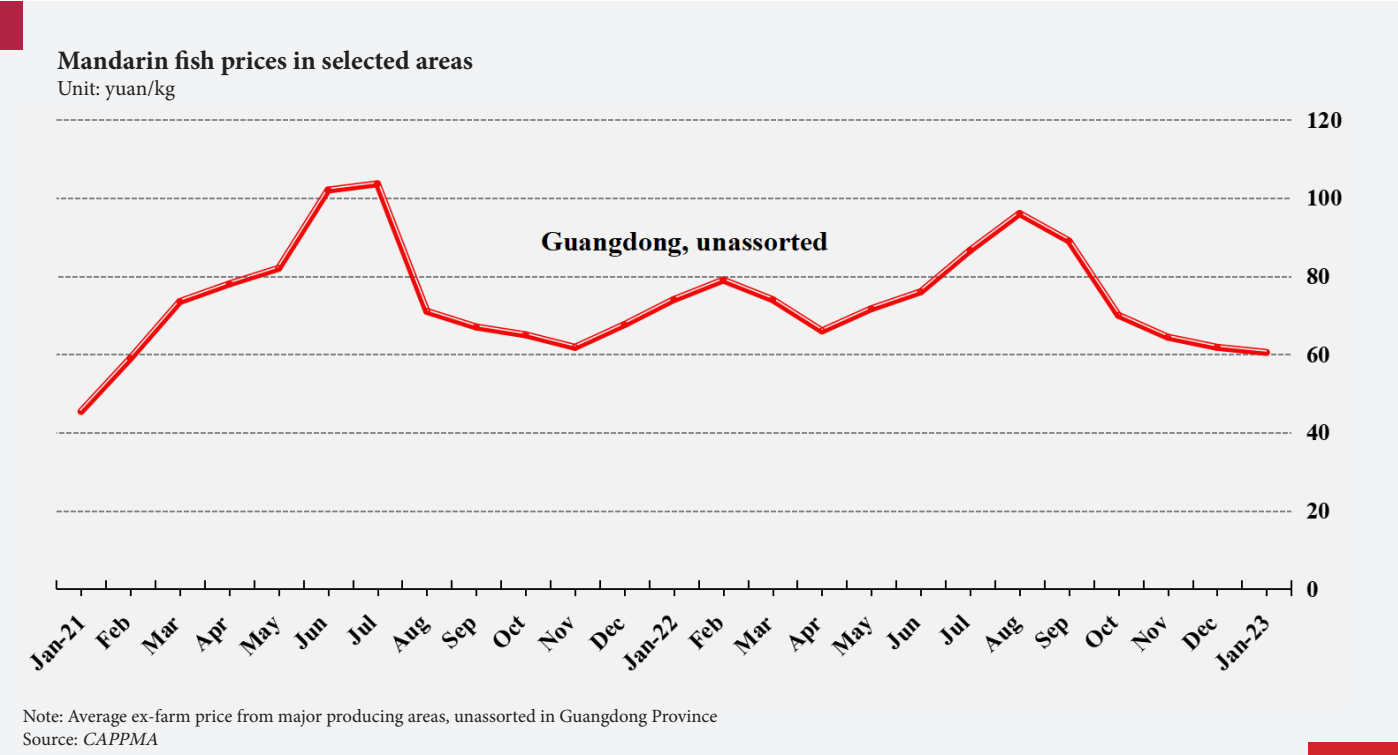
Mandarin fish

(*Siniperca chuatsi*)



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In the fourth quarter of 2022, the price of mandarin fish dropped sharply because of the pandemic control policies implemented after October. Many restaurants were closed and the market consumption was low. The sales of mandarin fish once fell to 10 percent of the usual level. In addition, the fourth quarter was the peak time for new stock going into the market, and the output in different main production areas increased significantly in 2022. This resulted in the situation where the market supply exceeded demand greatly. With the gradual change of the pandemic control in January 2023, the market has warmed up, and daily sales have also increased by 3-4 times. However, the overall circulation has only recovered to about half of the level of the same period in previous years, and it will take some time to fully recover to the normal level. Due to the large pond storage, the possibility of a sharp rise in the price of mandarin fish in the short term is quite low.



Aquatic Products Monthly Price Report in Main Wholesale Markets in China (2022/12)

Fish Species	Product Forms	Grading	Average Price			Reference & Area
			CNY/kg	USD/kg	Change	
Largehead hairtail (<i>Trichiurus leturus</i>)	Fresh	350-500g/pc	117.00	16.43	↓	Zhoushan, Zhejiang
			85.20	11.97	↑	Xiangshan, Zhejiang
		200-350g/pc	65.20	9.16	↑	Xiangshan, Zhejiang
			76.70	10.77	↓	Zhoushan, Zhejiang
		100-200g/pc	42.00	5.90	≈	Xiangshan, Zhejiang
			22.20	3.12	↑	Songmen, Zhejiang
			28.00	3.93	≈	Taizhou, Zhejiang
			29.90	4.20	=	Zhoushan, Zhejiang
Japanese seabass (<i>Lateolabrax japonicus</i>)	Live	≥500g/pc	37.00	5.20	↑	Qingdao, Shandong
			30.50	4.28	↑	Xiamen, Fujian
		250-500g/pc	29.50	4.14	≈	Hefei, Anhui
			57.40	8.06	=	Weihai, Shandong
			36.00	5.06	≈	Hangzhou, Zhejiang
Largemouth bass (<i>Micropterus salmoniodes</i>)	Live	≥500g/pc	29.30	4.12	↑	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			26.50	3.72	≈	Jiujiang, Jiangxi
			31.40	4.41	=	Yuegezhuang, Beijing
			32.70	4.59	=	Fulin, Chongqing
			23.00	3.23	≈	Nanchang, Jiangxi
Squid (<i>Loligo spp.</i>)	Fresh	350-500g/pc	32.00	4.49	≈	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			31.20	4.38	≈	Dalian, Liaoning
		200-350g/pc	50.00	7.02	≈	Fuzhou, Fujian
			34.00	4.78	≈	Weihai, Shandong
Common carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>)	Fresh	500-1000g/pc	12.60	1.77	≈	Yuegezhuang, Beijing
			16.50	2.32	≈	Changsha, Hunan
			15.00	2.11	≈	Quanzhou, Fujian
			14.00	1.97	≈	Neijiang, Sichuan
			10.00	1.40	≈	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	1000-1500g/pc	8.00	1.12	≈	Bengbu, Anhui
			7.80	1.10	≈	Yuegezhuang, Beijing
			6.30	0.88	≈	Linyi, Shandong
			5.40	0.76	↓	Suzhou, Jiangsu
			5.50	0.77	≈	Jiujiang, Jiangxi
			5.00	0.70	↓	Wuhan, Hubei
			9.00	1.26	≈	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			8.00	1.12	↓	Fulin, Chongqing
			7.00	0.98	≈	Hangzhou, Zhejiang
Grass carp (<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>)	Live	1000-1500g/pc	14.90	2.09	≈	Yuegezhuang, Beijing
			10.80	1.52	≈	Wuhan, Hubei
			13.40	1.88	↑	Suzhou, Jiangsu
			14.00	1.97	↓	Fulin, Chongqing
			13.40	1.88	≈	Linyi, Shandong
			17.50	2.46	↓	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			12.40	1.74	↓	Nanchang, Jiangxi
			15.00	2.11	↑	Changchun, Jilin
			16.00	2.25	≈	Tangshan, Hebei
			13.30	1.87	↑	Bengbu, Anhui
			15.00	2.11	≈	Hangzhou, Zhejiang
Bighead carp (<i>Aristichthys nobilis</i>)	Live	1000-1500g/pc	11.00	1.54	↓	Wuhan, Hubei
			16.40	2.30	≈	Changsha, Hunan
			14.00	1.97	≈	Tangshan, Hebei
			15.60	2.19	≈	Changchun, Jilin
			14.40	2.02	↓	Linyi, Shandong
			11.60	1.63	↓	Suzhou, Jiangsu
			17.20	2.42	↓	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			15.40	2.16	↓	Nanchang, Jiangxi
			14.50	2.04	≈	Jiujiang, Jiangxi
			18.00	2.53	≈	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	18.00	2.53	≈	Yuegezhuang, Beijing
			13.70	1.92	≈	Wuhan, Hubei
			18.60	2.61	↓	Suzhou, Jiangsu
			13.60	1.91	≈	Bengbu, Anhui
			15.20	2.13	↓	Suzhou, Jiangsu
			15.40	2.16	≈	Changsha, Hunan
			17.60	2.47	≈	Chengdu, Sichuan
			19.00	2.67	≈	Linyi, Shandong
			20.80	2.92	↓	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			12.10	1.70	↓	Cixi, Zhejiang
			26.00	3.65	≈	Hangzhou, Zhejiang

Swimming crab (<i>Portunus tritubercatus</i>)	Male	>200g	124.50	17.49	↓	Weihai, Shandong
			140.00	19.66	≈	Songmen, Zhejiang
			84.60	11.88	↑	Zhoushan, Zhejiang
			231.60	32.53	↑	Wenzhou, Zhejiang
	Female	>200g	211.60	29.72	↑	Tangshan, Hebei
			150.00	21.07	≈	Fuzhou, Fujian
			140.00	19.66	≈	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			217.40	30.53	↑	Songmen, Zhejiang
			147.90	20.77	↑	Zhoushan, Zhejiang
			273.90	38.47	↑	Wenzhou, Zhejiang

Pacific oyster (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>)	Meat		26.00	3.65	≈	Fuzhou, Fujian
			20.10	2.82	≈	Xiamen, Fujian
			14.00	1.97	≈	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			18.00	2.53	≈	Jinjiang, Hangzhou
	Whole		9.00	1.26	≈	Jinan, Shandong
			12.00	1.69	≈	Weihai, Shandong

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	5.90	≈	Fuzhou, Fujian
			30.00	4.21	≈	Quanzhou, Fujian
			35.70	5.01	↑	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			26.00	3.65	≈	Taizhou, Zhejiang
			26.00	3.65	≈	Songmen, Zhejiang
			24.00	3.37	≈	Donggang, Liaoning
			28.00	3.93	≈	Wenzhou, Zhejiang
Nori (<i>Pyropia yezoensis</i>)	Dried		95.80	13.46	↓	Songmen, Zhejiang
			116.00	16.29	≈	Ruian, Zhejiang
Nori (<i>Porphyra haitanensis</i>)	Dried		120.00	16.85	≈	Wenzhou, Zhejiang
Large yellow croaker (<i>Pseudosciaena crocea</i>)	Fresh	300-600g/pc	45.00	6.32	≈	Fuzhou, Fujian
			40.20	5.65	↑	Wenzhou, Zhejiang
			36.70	5.15	↑	Jiangyang, Shanghai
		≥600g/pc	45.20	6.35	↑	Wenzhou, Zhejiang
			34.00	4.78	≈	Quanzhou, Fujian
			34.60	4.86	↓	Qingdao, Shandong
Turbot (<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>)	Live	400-600g/pc	67.00	9.41	≈	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			58.00	8.15	≈	Nanchang, Jiangxi
			52.80	7.42	↑	Changsha, Hunan
Mandarin fish (<i>Siniperca chuatsi</i>)	Live	500-750g/pc	63.40	8.90	≈	Wuhan, Hubei
			56.50	7.94	↓	Yuegezhuang, Beijing
			70.30	9.87	↓	Changzhou, Jiangsu
			65.60	9.21	↓	Suzhou, Jiangsu
			86.00	12.08	≈	Quanzhou, Fujian
			71.50	10.04	↓	Nanchang, Jiangxi
			81.60	11.46	≈	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			68.60	9.63	≈	Changsha, Hunan

Fish Species	Product Forms	Grading	Average Price			Reference & Area
			CNY/kg	USD/kg	Change	
Scallop (<i>Patinopecten yessoensis</i>)	Live	Unassorted	60.00	8.43	≈	Yuegezhuang, Beijing
			53.20	7.47	≈	Changsha, Hunan
			70.50	9.90	≈	Xiamen, Fujian
			57.40	8.06	↓	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			50.00	7.02	≈	Hangzhou, Zhejiang
Snakehead (<i>Channa spp.</i>)	Live	≥250g/pc	24.20	3.40	↑	Changzhou, Jiangsu
			20.80	2.92	↓	Suzhou, Jiangsu
			26.30	3.69	↑	Changchun, Jilin
			17.80	2.50	↑	Changsha, Hunan
			18.00	2.53	≈	Jiujiang, Jiangxi
			20.50	2.88	↑	Linyi, Shandong
			24.80	3.48	↓	Jiangyang, Shanghai
Asians swamp eel (<i>Monopterus Albus</i>)	Live	≥100g/pc	90.00	12.64	≈	Hefei, Anhui
			70.00	9.83	≈	Yuegezhuang, Beijing
			61.20	8.60	≈	Wuhan, Hubei
			78.10	10.97	↑	Chengdu, Sichuan
			68.70	9.65	↓	Changzhou, Jiangsu
			58.00	8.15	≈	Changsha, Hunan
			66.80	9.38	↓	Nanchang, Jiangxi
			84.00	11.80	≈	Hangzhou, Zhejiang
			76.00	10.67	≈	Jiangyang, Shanghai
Red swamp crayfish (<i>Procambarus clarkii</i>)	Live	Unassorted	85.00	11.94	≈	Xiantao, Hubei
			75.00	10.53	≈	Changsha, Hunan
			70.00	9.83	≈	Hefei, Anhui
			59.70	8.38	↑	Pingxiang, Jiangxi
			80.00	11.24	≈	Nanjing, Jiangsu
			82.10	11.53	≈	Suzhou, Jiangsu

Fish Species	Product Forms	Grading	Average Price			Reference & Area
			CNY/kg	USD/kg	Change	
Chinese mitten crab (<i>Eriocheir sinensis</i>)	Live	<150g	90.20	12.67	↓	Panshan, Liaoning
			70.00	9.83	≈	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			130.00	18.26	≈	Jiangyang, Shanghai
		≥150g	70.00	9.83	≈	Changzhou, Jiangsu
Chinese softshell turtle (<i>Pelodiscus sinensis</i>)	Farm	Unassorted	74.00	10.39	≈	Suzhou, Jiangsu
			71.60	10.06	↑	Changsha, Hunan
			68.00	9.55	≈	Jiujiang, Jiangxi
			60.00	8.43	≈	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			70.00	9.83	≈	Hangzhou, Zhejiang
Channel catfish (<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>)	Live	500-1000g/pc	24.20	3.40	↓	Changsha, Hunan
			37.80	5.31	↓	Fulin, Chongqing
			37.30	5.24	↓	Changzhou, Jiangsu
Tilapia (<i>Oreochromis spp.</i>)	Live	250-500g/pc	15.00	2.11	≈	Quanzhou, Fujian
			12.00	1.69	≈	Puer, Yunnan
White leg shrimp (<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>)	Live	Unassorted	67.30	9.45	↑	Wenzhou, Zhejiang
			42.00	5.90	≈	Hangzhou, Zhejiang
			48.10	6.76	↑	Qingdao, Shandong
			48.70	6.84	≈	Weihai, Shandong
			52.00	7.30	≈	Quanzhou, Fujian



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