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Chinese Fish Price Report

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The Chinese Fish Price Report

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News are based upon information received until February 2024, while price is updated until December 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.

Featured article

Asia: thriving hub of seafood markets

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It goes without saying that Asia is the largest producing region for fish and fishery products. According to FAO's "The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022", Asia accounted for 72 percent of the total of 158 million tonnes of aquatic foods available for consumption. In addition to traditionally being the main fish-producing region, Asia has developed into a thriving hub of seafood markets. Since 2014, Asian imports of fish and fishery products have grown by 25 percent in volume and 47 percent in value to reach 13 million tonnes valued at USD 56 billion in 2023. The robust economic growth, rising disposable incomes, and changing consumer lifestyles, along with the strong preference for seafood, are the key drivers of this transformation in Asia's seafood markets. In most parts of Asia, an average of 50 percent of consumer income is spent on food as eating out is in vogue, contributing to the USD 6.6 trillion food retail sales in 2011. Import trends also reflect the growing demand for, and consumption of, higher-value seafood such as lobster, geoduck, salmon, and crab, which are widely consumed in the catering sector. Since 2020, imports of such high-value seafood into Asia have increased by nearly 20 percent. Today, most supermarkets in Asian metropolises sell Atlantic salmon, cod and pollack fillets; while seafood restaurants boast servings of exotic American lobster, Norwegian salmon, Alaskan pollack, Dungeness crab or king crab from Alaska and Russia.

The impact of the recent challenges and the lingering impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has, and continues to re-shape landscapes, including how consumers choose their seafood. According to recent reports by PwC, Rabobank and Temasek, Asian consumers are expected to spend twice as much on food by 2030, reaching USD 8 trillion in sales; and the growing population and changing consumer behaviors will lead this growth. It is worth mentioning that the region accounts for approximately 60 percent of the world's population and is home to many countries with among the highest per capita global seafood consumption. On average, the per capita seafood consumption in Asia was 24.5 kg in 2019, 21 percent higher than the global average.

In recent times, the "lazy economy" characterized by convenience and ready-to-cook products, as well as home deliveries, has amplified post-COVID, while also supporting higher seafood consumption. In a region where seafood consumption is usually in live or fresh and in whole fish formats, consumers are slowly adapting to purchasing frozen seafood and in portions, fillets, cuts and steaks. According to Mordor Intelligence, the seafood industry witnessed approximately 70 million people shopping online in Southeast Asia from 2019 to 2021. ■

Vibrant seafood market during the Chinese Lunar New Year: the reunion dinner*

Soaring prices for certain species

Along with the gradual increase in seafood consumption in this huge Asian market, it is hard to ignore the impact brought by the biggest celebration of the year, the Chinese Lunar New Year. Even many days before the actual holiday, news about the rising prices of certain species such as salmon, hits the headlines of many seafood websites.

Several market analysts have noted that the consumption trend is stronger for high-end fresh, chilled and live products during this traditional celebration. The indicative prices of several popular aquatic products in wholesale markets, as quoted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs monitoring network, may well reflect that point. There is an overall rising trend for aquatic products, but the margin of increase is more evident for certain sought-after species, such as lobster and Chinese mitten crab. In contrast, the average prices for more “normal” species, typically carp, do not increase as sharply.

| Species | Product form | Price on 5 Jan. | Price on 2 Feb. | Price on 9 Feb. | Price on 1 Mar. |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Common carp | Live | 14.12 | 14.04 | 14.76 | 14.36 |
| Crucian carp | Live | 18.32 | 18.50 | 19.12 | 18.47 |
| Hairtail (big sized) | Fresh and chilled | 39.37 | 41.84 | 42.80 | 40.14 |
| Whiteleg shrimp | Fresh and chilled | 56.00 | 67.00 | / | 60.30 |
| Shrimp (<i>Metapenaeus ensis</i>) | Live | 59.71 | 65.30 | 70.45 | 65.40 |
| Chinese mitten crab ¹ | Live, >150g/pc | 116.75 | 133.67 | / | / |
| | Live, <150g/pc | 87.50 | 91.00 | / | / |
| Lobster (<i>Panulirus cygnus</i>) ² | Live | 875.16 | 960.00 | 980.00 | 790.00 |

1. data from wholesale markets in Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong, and Shanghai

2. data from wholesale markets in Jiangsu, Shanghai, and Hubei

Note: All prices are in RMB per kg. The data above is from the monitoring network of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, complemented by data from Ke Xue Yang Yu - a well-known journal for Chinese fish market information.

Several species attracted particular attention this year in the high-end markets. For example, fresh and chilled salmon imported from Norway peaked at RMB 155/kg (USD 21.53/kg), pushing up the export price from Norway by 4.5 percent week-on-week. Market insiders noticed that on some major retailer platforms (e.g. JD.com), sales of salmon had increased 13-fold just before the festival. *Panulirus cygnus* (mainly from Australia), *Homarus americanus* (mainly from the United States of America) and *Panulirus homarus* have become very popular in a few of the more developed coastal cities. As 2024 is the Year of the Dragon, and the sound of “dragon” (Long) is the same as the sound of “lobster” (Long Xia) in Chinese, some consumers believe that they will have a prosperous year by eating lobsters at the reunion dinner. Meanwhile, value-added and ready-to-eat dishes have seen brisk sales in supermarkets as they save much time in the preparation of a New Year feast; thus, they are particularly popular with younger people.

* Acknowledgement is given to Ou Leyi, an intern from the FAO NFIMT trade and market team, for preparing the contents of the paper. Credit is also due to six post-graduates at Shanghai Ocean University: Lin Jiajia, Sun Kexin, Zhuang Fangfang, Liu Xiaohan, Deng Haiyang and Yu Zichao, for their work in providing the information on the Chinese New Year's Eve dinner and collating the price information from the major fish markets in China.

Popular dishes for Lunar New Year-Observations from the field

The types of dishes served during the New Year’s Eve reunion dinner in China vary from area to area, in line with taste preferences which have evolved over time. However, seafood remains a staple on the dinner table during this occasion.

The most popular aquatic dishes served involve common carp, crucian carp, whiteleg shrimp, crab and lobster. They may be served in a great variety of ways, from braised, steamed, pan-fried, stir-fried, grilled, made into soup and so on. In the northern areas, people may choose steamed fish, pickled fish, pan-fried fish buns and boiled fish as aquatic dishes; while in the south, the dishes are more flavorful such as garlic fish, chopped fish, chilli stir-fried and pickled fish, salted fish, and also sweet and sour fish chunks. Another popular dish in the southern area is fish (usually crucian carp) and tofu soup.

There is a Chinese proverb, “*Nian nian you yu*”, which serves as an auspicious saying for the Chinese Lunar New Year, meaning to “gain tremendously” (both in the physical and mental sense) every year. As “*yu*” is homophonic with the word “fish”, Chinese consumers are in favour of choosing fish as one of the important ingredients for the New Year’s Eve reunion dinner, for it has great symbolic meaning, including riches and great fortune. In addition, with living standards having improved in recent years, Chinese consumers are more likely to eat healthier, more nutritious and diversified food as part of their reunion meals during the festival. A field survey in 2024 shows how different regions enjoy seafood.




- Pan-fried shrimp
- Steamed fish
- Garlic abalone

Prices:

- **On 9th February before New Year’s Eve:** Large oyster RMB 7/pc (USD 0.97/pc); medium oyster RMB 4.5/pc (USD 0.63/pc); small oyster RMB 2.51/pc (USD 0.35/pc); open-cut large pearl grouper RMB 40/catty (USD 5.56/catty); cool eel RMB 35/catty (USD 4.86/catty).
- **On 14th February after New Year’s Eve:** Big oyster RMB 7/pc (USD 0.97/pc); long pontoon grouper RMB 35/catty (USD 4.86/catty); razor clam RMB 28/catty (USD 4.86/catty); snail RMB 40/catty (USD 5.56/catty).
- **Price changes:** The overall changes in aquatic products prices are not significant; however, the prices of individual aquatic products have declined, such as longpeng grouper, for which the price fell from RMB 40/catty to RMB 35/catty.

➤ Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province



- Pan-fried fish bread
- Garlic crayfish
- Steamed seabass

Prices of fish products(Unit: CNY/catty)

| Fish products | Male Fish | Bass | Tilapia | Grass carp | Crucian carp | Black carp | Carp | Grass carp | Loach |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|------|---------|------------|--------------|------------|------|------------|-------|
| On 9th February before New Year’s Eve | 8.9 | 23.8 | 14.8 | 8.48 | 12.9 | 17.8 | 10.0 | 8.5 | 20.5 |
| On 14th February after New Year’s Eve | 7.9 | 21.8 | 12.8 | 8.0 | 11.9 | 16.5 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 15.0 |

Price changes: The changes in aquatic products prices are not significant. But it can be seen that the prices for all fish products has decreased immediately after the New Year’s Eve, with carp falling from RMB 10/catty (USD 1.39/catty) to RMB 7.5/catty (USD 1.04/catty); and loach from RMB 20.5/catty (USD 2.85/catty) to RMB 15.0 /catty (USD 2.08/catty).

➤ Ganzhou City, Jiangxi Province



- Braised chub
- Salted fish
- Kippered shrimp

Prices of fish products(Unit: CNY/catty)

| Fish products | Striped bass | Crucian carp | Silver carp | Bighead carp | Bream | Grass carp | Black carp | Perch | Kippered shrimp |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------|------------|------------|-------|-----------------|
| On 9th February before New Year’s Eve | 17.0 | 11.0 | 4.0 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 13.0 | 15.0 | 38.0 |
| On 14th February after New Year’s Eve | 17.0 | 13.0 | 4.4 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 42.0 |

Price changes: The chart shows that some prices of fish products remain the same after New Year’s Eve; for instance, the price of striped bass and of perch. However, there was a slight increase in some cases, such as in the price of kippered shrimp which increased from RMB 38.0/catty to RMB 42.0/catty.

➤ Taizhou City, Jiangsu Province

While the survey gives a glimpse of what a typical Chinese family eats for the Lunar New Year in certain areas, it has shown how popular seafood is and the diversity of species (shrimp, abalone, squid, seabass, cinnamon fish, carp, crab, scallop, squid, yellow croaker, horse mackerel and so on); as well as the various ways of cooking seafood (braised, steamed, pan-fried, stir-fried, grilled, made into soup and so on).



- Fried squid
- Garlic abalone
- Fried king crab
- Fried shrimp balls

Price changes:
On the day of New Year's Eve, there were fewer types of aquatic products on sale, and the prices were about 2–4 times the usual levels.
After the New Year, although the price was still slightly higher than the usual level, it tended to be closer to the normal price levels.

➤ Putian City, Fujian Province



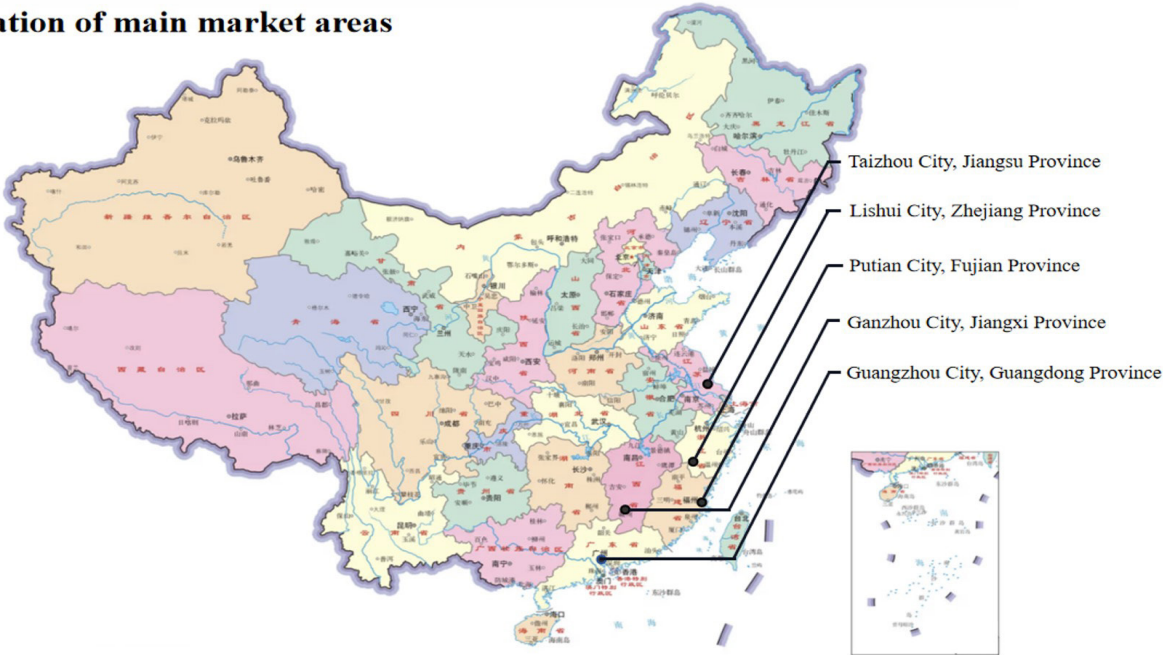
- Octopus tentacles
- Fresh cuttlefish
- Wild yellowtail
- Sunfish

Changes after New Year's Eve:
1. Most of the products were sold at the same price, and only three types of products had a price reduction, including fresh cuttlefish from RMB 45.8/catty (USD 6.36/catty) to RMB 39.8/catty (USD 5.53/catty); blackfish from RMB 18.8/catty (USD 2.61/catty) to RMB 16.8/catty (USD 2.33/catty); and bullfrogs from RMB 11.8/catty (USD 1.64/catty) to RMB 8.8/catty (USD 1.22/catty);
2. More types of products were sold after New Year's Eve than before; also, sales were less brisk. Insufficient supplies were noted before New Year's Eve but the situation stabilized thereafter.
3. More types of products were sold after the New Year period.

➤ Lishui City, Zhejiang Province

A careful study of the Table above may bring unexpected gains for exporters. For instance, the rising popularity of sushi in China has brought about a significant increase in salmon imports. Crayfish, once considered an invasive species in inland waters, has transformed into a trendy food and thus has saved the local fish market in Hubei and Jiangxi. What will be the next popular food for the Chinese in 2024, following salmon, lobster and shrimp? This is something the exporters should think about and pay more attention to. ■

Survey location of main market areas



Policy updates

China retains tariff cuts on imported seafood products

China has maintained tariff reduction on imported seafood products. These tariff cuts were made in 2023 as part of its efforts to diversify and strengthen its food supply. The decision to retain tariff cuts can be found in the Announcement of the Tariff Commission of the State Council on the 2024 Tariff Adjustment Plan published on 23 December 2023.

A comparison of the HS Codes, tariffs prevalent in 2024, Bound duties and Import Values of China in 2023 are provided below.

| HS Code at tariff line (China) | Description | Current Applicable Tariff : MFN 2024 (%) | Provisional duty rate in 2024 (%) | Bound Duty | Total Global Imports of China in 2023 volume(KG) | Total Global Imports of China in 2023 value(USD) |
|--------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|------------|--|--|
| 03021410 | Fresh or cold Atlantic salmon | 10.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 80125996 | 1,05,94,38,973 |
| 03031310 | Frozen Atlantic salmon | 7.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 12793975 | 10,36,40,744 |
| 03033110 | Frozen horsetongue sole (Greenland sole) | 7.00 | 2.00 | 10.00 | 64409458 | 40,31,77,025 |
| 03033200 | Frozen sole | 7.00 | 2.00 | 12.00 | 152819 | 3,48,115 |
| 03034100 | Frozen albacore tuna | 7.00 | 6.00 | 12.00 | 136356 | 2,83,188 |
| 03034200 | Frozen yellowfin tuna | 7.00 | 6.00 | 12.00 | 8176873 | 2,23,93,650 |
| 03034400 | Frozen bigeye tuna | 7.00 | 6.00 | 12.00 | 86914 | 1,41,366 |
| 03034510 | Frozen Atlantic bluefin tuna | 7.00 | 6.00 | 12.00 | 113963 | 41,69,933 |
| 03034520 | Frozen Pacific bluefin tuna | 7.00 | 6.00 | 12.00 | / | / |
| 03034600 | Frozen Southern Bluefin Tuna | 7.00 | 6.00 | 12.00 | 50301 | 6,95,892 |
| 03035100 | Frozen herring | 7.00 | 2.00 | 10.00 | 145655945 | 10,36,69,545 |
| 03035990 | Frozen capelin, other than edible offal | 7.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 71653684 | 13,68,54,727 |
| 03036300 | Frozen cod (Atlantic cod, Greenland cod, Pacific cod) | 7.00 | 2.00 | 10.00 | 123964369 | 53,17,68,401 |
| 03036700 | Frozen Alaskan Pollock | 7.00 | 2.00 | 10.00 | 580534916 | 68,73,42,053 |
| 03036800 | Frozen blue cod | 7.00 | 2.00 | 10.00 | 25877217 | 2,46,31,821 |

| HS Code at tariff line (China) | Description | Current Applicable Tariff : MFN 2024 (%) | Provisional duty rate in 2024 (%) | Bound Duty | Total Global Imports of China in 2023 volume(KG) | Total Global Imports of China in 2023 value(USD) |
|--------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|------------|--|--|
| 03038910 | Frozen hairtail | 7.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 116632544 | 25,82,78,508 |
| 03038990 | Frozen Scorpionfish | 7.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 355872196 | 72,45,32,386 |
| ex03038990 | Frozen flatfish | 7.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | NA | NA |
| 03061490 | Other frozen crabs | 7.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 22122523 | 24,14,26,617 |
| 03061640 | Frozen northern long-fronted shrimp | 5.00 | 2.00 | 8.00 | 57075948 | 43,44,52,580 |
| 03061790 | Frozen other small shrimps and prawns | 5.00 | 2.00 | 8.00 | 959780459 | 5,18,96,68,325 |
| 03063190 | Rock shrimp and other lobsters, live, fresh or chilled | 7.00 | 5.00 | 15.00 | 10549745 | 62,90,79,103 |
| 03078190 | Live, fresh or cold abalone | 10.00 | 7.00 | 14.00 | 899851 | 4,81,50,392 |
| 05119111 | Fertilized fish eggs | 12.00 | 0.00 | 12.00 | 6376 | 29,01,897 |
| ex05119190 | Artemia eggs (brine shrimp eggs) | 12.00 | 6.00 | 12.00 | 29,01,897 | 2,26,19,109 |
| 12122190 | Other seaweed and algae suitable for human consumption | 15.00 | 2.00 | 20.00 | 250355 | 8,60,310 |
| 12122910 | Sargassum unfit for human consumption | 15.00 | 2.00 | 20.00 | 47385886 | 1,31,18,570 |
| 12122990 | Other seaweed and algae not suitable for human consumption | 15.00 | 2.00 | 20.00 | 96432058 | 17,07,44,094 |
| ex12149000 | Other alfalfa (except meal and pellets) | 9.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 1071545998 | 53,79,54,324 |
| ex15042000 | Fish oil soft capsules | 12.00 | 6.00 | 12.00 | 42079967 | 40,43,13,517 |

Note: MFN tariffs are the applied tariffs that countries currently impose on imports from other WTO Members, unless the exporting country is a party to an RTA.
 Bound tariffs are commitments all WTO Members make that depict the maximum MFN tariff level a country can impose for a tariff line. Provisional Duty Rate is preferential tariff applied by Chinese government at a temporary basis. For more detail please refer to the definition used in the customs department of China.

Joint-Ministerial policy on optimizing the management of mariculture zones

On 13 December 2023, the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs jointly issued an Order on Optimizing the Management of Marine Zones for Mariculture. The Order comprises guidelines aimed at developing and utilizing marine resources; strengthening marine conservation; developing a high-quality aquaculture industry; ensuring the supply of mariculture products; and safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of aquaculture producers. It provides rules related to six aspects: scale of production and zoning planning; graded control of new zones for mariculture; regulation of existing marine zones for mariculture; usage rights; ecological mariculture development; and marine zone supervision.

Ministries aim at developing agricultural and rural infrastructure

On 17 November 2023, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Finance; and the Ministry of Natural Resources jointly unveiled the National Plan for Developing Agriculture Infrastructures (2023-2030). With a focus on the development of agriculture infrastructure, the Plan clearly defines four key goals: plantations with energy-saving machinery; intensive and highly-efficient animal husbandry; modern sustainable aquaculture systems; and improved facilities for the storage, preservation and drying of agricultural products. Six major projects are proposed, including on intelligent aquaculture, cold chain logistics and drying facilities for the fisheries and aquaculture sectors.

Newly-amended Marine Environmental Protection Law came into force on 1 January 2024

On 24 October 2023, the Standing Committee of the 14th National People's Congress voted to adopt the newly-revised Marine Environmental Protection Law, which comes into effect on January 1, 2024. The Law contains nine chapters: general provisions; marine environmental supervision and management; marine ecological protection; prevention and control of land-based pollutants; prevention and control of pollution from construction; prevention and control of waste dumping; prevention and control of pollution by vessels and related operational activities; legal liability; and supplementary provisions. It advocates for coordinated land and marine development and conservation, as well as regional protection. Provisions on the extra-territorial application of this Law have attracted some attention.

The full text for the newly-revised Marine Environmental Protection Law is here (in Chinese):

https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/fl/202310/t20231025_1043942.shtml

New White Paper on China's distant-water fisheries

On 24 October 2023, the Information Office of the State Council issued a White Paper titled "Development of China's Distant-water Fisheries", which presents a complete picture of China's philosophy, principles, and policies in the DWF sector; its success in complying with international agreements; sharing of experiences in DWF administration; as well as the country's international cooperation and exchanges in this field. The White Paper also elaborates on the high-quality development of China's DWF sector: coordinating resource conservation and their sustainable use; fulfilling flag-State duties in all respects; strict regulations pertinent to the DWF sector; reinforcing scientific and technological support for the DWF sector; ensuring safety in the DWF sector; and increasing international cooperation in fisheries.

The full text for the White Paper is here (in English):

http://www.scio.gov.cn/zfbps/zfbps_2279/202310/t20231024_775875.html

Import ban lifted on groupers from Taiwan Province of China

On 22 December 2023, the General Customs of China issued an announcement (Dong Zhi Jian Han [2023] 30) that lifted a ban imposed on 13 June 2022 on imports of farmed grouper from Taiwan Province of China. A total of seven registered farms were allowed to resume their trade activities from 22 December 2023. Since fresh or chilled grouper is a very popular food in the People's Republic of China, interest in its trade is high.

Grouper is one of the 18 agriculture products which enjoy preferred tariffs under the cross-strait Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA), a benefit which many producers in Taiwan Province of China find attractive. Exports of grouper to China totaled about 6 681 tonnes in 2021, accounting for about 93 percent of the export volume, and 80 percent of total production.

Report on Development of Prepared Food Industry in China 2023

Fu Lai Consulting has released the Report on Development of Prepared Food Industry in China 2023, which analyzed trends in the rapidly-expanding prepared food industry.

Some highlights are as follows:

- Development of the prepared food industry is outlined in the “No. 1 Central Document”¹ in 2023. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and seven provinces have promulgated the relevant local regulations;
- Guangdong is the leading province in developing prepared food. A total of 17 cities have developed industry parks devoted to producing prepared foods, and many standards have been introduced on aspects such as food safety, appearance, packaging and storage. Seafood is a key component in prepared foods;
- The market is expanding. The number of registered enterprises has reached 64 000 and there were 1 800 newly-added enterprises in 2022, according to Tian Yan Cha, a Chinese app providing service on business information. Some are traditional household appliances businesses such as Gree and Midea. The strong growth in the sector also creates more opportunities both up- and down-stream, primarily related to spices, packaging and cold chains;
- Some enterprises have started to explore overseas markets and about 15 businesses have sales arrangements in at least one other country. The leading company, Zhanjiang Guolian Aquatic Products Co. Ltd, sold about USD 1.021 million worth of aquatic foods from January to August 2022, an increase of 12.7 percent compared with the previous year; and
- Prepared food is very popular in China, especially among young people in big cities who have less time to cook.

More details in Chinese can be found here:

<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/fWEgZTHgtlBckuZRfDhVLA>

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (2023-2030)

On 18 January 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment released the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (2023-2030) (hereafter referred to “Action Plans”). This is part of the country’s efforts to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, an important framework adopted during the 2022 CoP of Convention on Biological Diversity.

The Action Plans comprise the core of the compliance strategy for China, outlining four priority areas: biodiversity mainstreaming; addressing threats to biodiversity loss; sustainable use and benefit-sharing of biological resources; and modernizing biodiversity governance. Each priority area encompasses six to eight specific actions, covering a wide range of areas such as law and regulations; policy and planning; law enforcement; monitoring and assessment; climate governance; financing; and sustainable management of biological resources.

With regard to fisheries, the Action Plans propose to establish a fishery resource conservation and management system; a system for the protection and utilization of aquatic germplasm resources; improving the fishing moratorium and quota system; sustainably promote ecological aquaculture; implement a white-list mechanism for the use of aquaculture inputs; build marine aquaculture ranches; and develop pilot projects with different functions like enhancement, conservation and recreation. Proposals such as establishing an index of biological integrity (IBI) for aquatic organisms in the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers; and improving the quantity and diversity of aquatic lives in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River, were also put forward.

In addition, the Action Plans referred to initiatives such as the ten-year fishing ban policy in the Yangtze River; collection and preservation of germplasm resources for marine and freshwater fish species; preservation of key species such as the Chinese white dolphin and Chinese sturgeon; and law enforcement against illegal fishing. Meanwhile, China has established a national committee specifically targeting Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) compliance, led by the Vice-Prime Minister. The Committee consists of 23 Ministries, with the Ministry of Ecology and Environment as a core player, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs as the key player in relation to aquatic life.

Restrictions relaxed for certain aquatic products imports from Brunei Darussalam

On 1 January 2024, the General Administration of Customs of China announced that import restrictions on certain categories of aquaculture products imported from Brunei Darussalam would be relaxed, after reaching

an agreement with the Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism of Brunei Darussalam. The categories of products permitted for import are listed in Table below.

| Product Name | Latin Name | Source of product |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Chinese herring | <i>Ilisha elongata</i> | Marine |
| Yellow croaker | <i>Larimichthys polyactis</i> | Marine |
| Hong Kong grouper | <i>Epinephelus akaara</i> | Marine |
| Marbled goby | <i>Oxyleotris marmorata</i> | Marine |
| Bester sturgeon | <i>Huso huso xAcipenser ruthenus</i> | Marine |
| Greasyback shrimp | <i>Metapenaeus ensis</i> | Marine |
| Pink Northern shrimp | <i>Pandalus borealis</i> | Marine |
| East Asian river prawn | <i>Macrobrachium nipponense</i> | Freshwater |
| Blue shrimp | <i>Litopenaues stylirostris</i> | Marine |
| Kuruma shrimp | <i>Marsupenaeus japonicus</i> | Marine |
| Giant scallop | <i>Placopecten magellanicus</i> | Marine |
| Abalone | <i>Haliotis spp.</i> | Marine |
| Chilean abalone | <i>Concholepas spp.</i> | Marine |
| Maculate ivory whelk | <i>Babylonia areolata</i> | Marine |
| Mud ivory whelk | <i>Babylonia lutosa</i> | Marine |
| Green mussel | <i>Perna viridis</i> | Marine |
| Coldwater seaweed | <i>Porphyra spp</i> | Marine |
| Blue-green algae | <i>Arthrospira platensis</i> | Marine |
| Green algae | <i>Chlamydomonas spp.</i> | Freshwater |

Industry news

2023 China Seafood Summit successfully held

On 14-15 November 2023, the 2023 China Seafood Summit was co-hosted by China Aquatic Products Processing and Marketing Alliance (CAPPMA) and Xiamen Ocean Development Bureau in Xiamen, Fujian province. Themed “Prioritizing healthy businesses, and re-balancing the structure of production and sales”, the Summit featured a main forum; a number of parallel forums; as well as thematic seminars and conferences; in the hope of injecting new momentum into the development of the fisheries and aquaculture industry in the new era. Participants brainstormed and shared their knowledge on the changes in the global international trade of aquatic products and domestic consumption trends.

More information can be found here:

<https://www.undercurrentnews.com/2023/11/13/china-summit-2023-nscs-thorud-sees-more-market-opportunities-for-norways-salmon-mackerel-shellfish/>

Fisheries Industry Development Forum held in Hainan

On 25 December 2023, the Fisheries Development Industry Forum, with the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) as its theme, was held in Hainan province. To help enterprises better understand the significance and content of the RCEP, the Forum invited experts and scholars to talk about the RCEP; analyze fisheries import and export among RCEP members; and de-code opportunities and challenges so as to facilitate the development of fisheries enterprises.

China-Australia, China-New Zealand had bilateral dialogues on fisheries

On 4-8 December 2023, the fourth China-Australia bilateral dialogue on fisheries and the seventh China-New Zealand bilateral dialogue on fisheries were respectively held in Canberra, the capital of Australia, and Wellington, the capital of New Zealand.

During each of the China-Australia and China-New Zealand bilateral fisheries dialogues, the respective governments discussed the latest fisheries policies and management; the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fisheries; exchanged views on international fisheries governance and cooperation under the framework of regional fisheries management organizations; and agreed to strengthen cooperation in fisheries science and technology, so as to promote sustainable development of fisheries on both sides.

Added value of China's agriculture and related industries was 16 per cent of GDP in 2022

Recently, the National Bureau of Statistics of China provided verification of the gross domestic product (GDP) data for 2022. The added value of agriculture and related industries in China came in at RMB 19 569.2 billion (equal to about USD 2 719.46 billion), accounting for 16.24 percent of the country's GDP, an increase of 0.19 percent over the previous year. Of this figure, the added value of the primary, secondary and tertiary industries accounted for 45.1 percent, 29.2 percent and 25.7 percent respectively.



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Tilapia

(*Oreochromis spp.*)

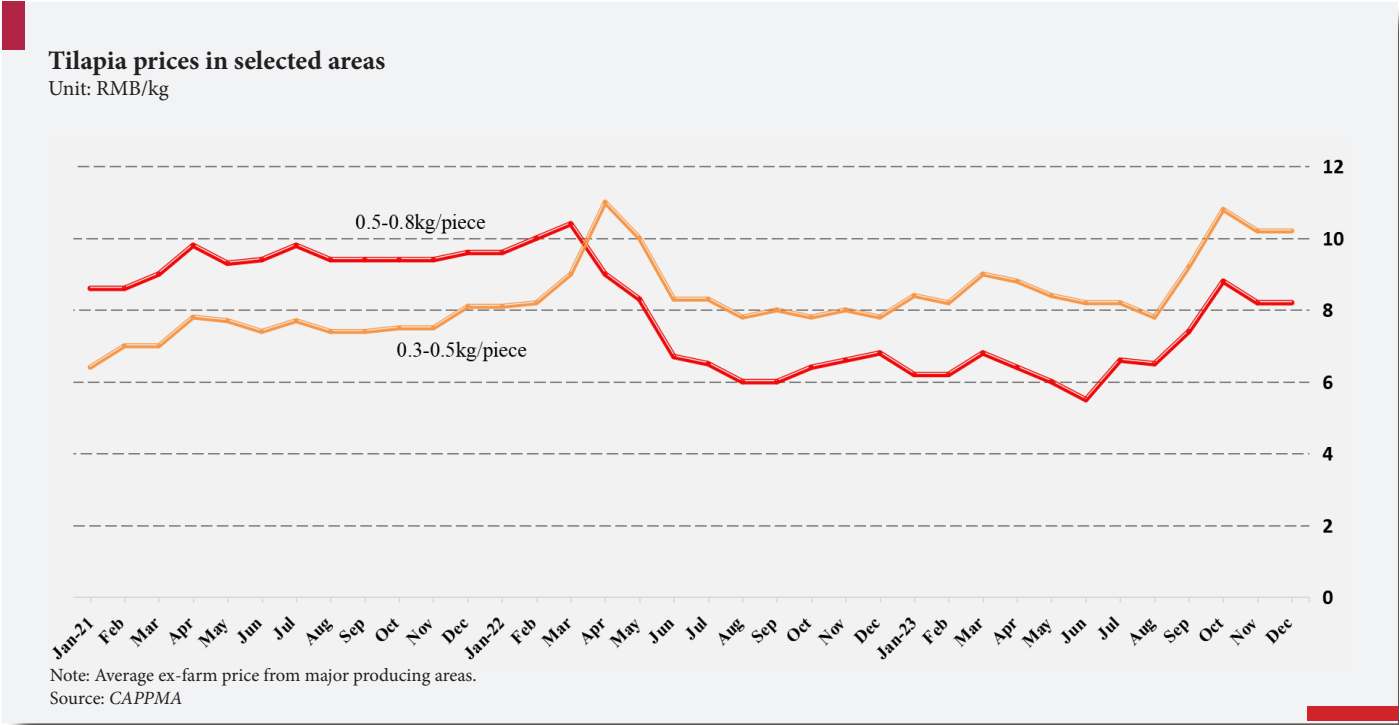


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Due to the prolonged decline in tilapia prices since 2022, coupled with escalated farming costs, the quantity of seedlings brought into the main production areas of Hainan, Guangdong and Guangxi provinces sharply decreased during the spring of 2023. However, in the fourth quarter of the year, the tilapia market experienced a shortage in supplies, leading to an overall upward price trend. Industry insiders expect this trend to persist during the first quarter of 2024.

Taking Zhanjiang city (Guangdong province) as an example, in October, the price for fish weighing 0.3–0.5 kg per piece was RMB 8.8 per kg while that for fish weighing 0.5–0.8kg per piece was RMB 10.8 per kg. Although there was a slight fall in November and December, prices rose by approximately RMB 1 per kg on average compared with the level in the third quarter of 2023.

This improvement in prices encouraged farmers to invest in seedlings. A shortage of fish seedlings was reported in early November, leading to higher costs of about RMB 0.02 per piece compared with the beginning of 2023, with the current price reaching RMB 0.15 per piece.



Grass carp

(*Ctenopharyngodon idellus*)

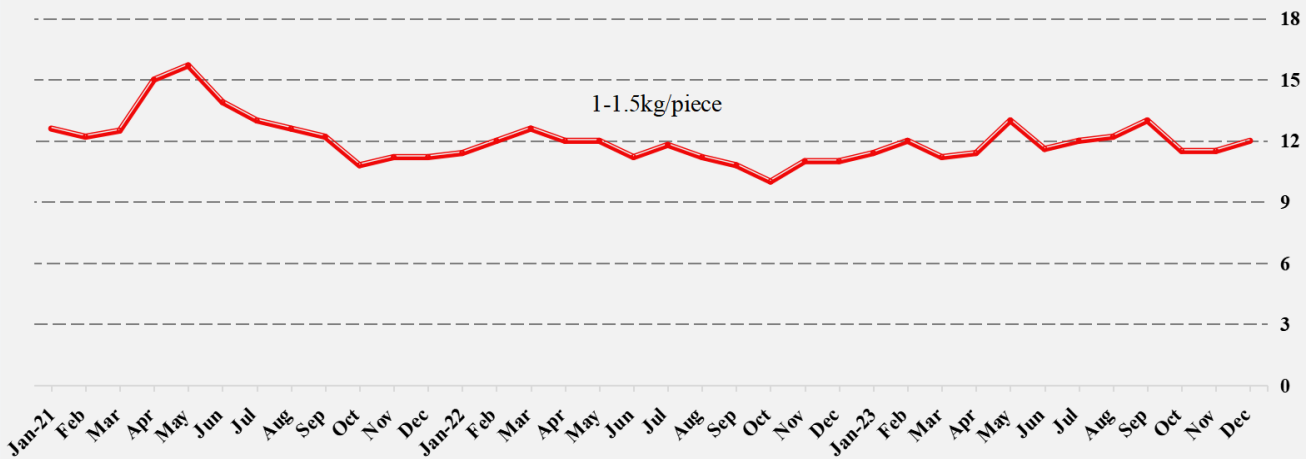


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In the fourth quarter of 2023, the overall price of grass carp first declined and then rose to a high level by the end of the year due to stronger market demand.

In October 2023, the trade of grass carp in the provinces of Guangdong and Guangxi slowed down. In contrast, the prices of large-sized grass carp in Hunan and Hubei remained relatively stable, while smaller-sized fish generally declined. In November, fish prices were recorded as being low nationwide, with a significant fall observed in the case of small- and medium-sized fish (for which the price in Hubei province fell by RMB 2 per kg). However, by December, the market demand had increased significantly and the price of large-sized grass carp exceeded RMB 16 per kg. According to industry insiders, if the temperature continues to drop and causes more aquaculture ponds to freeze, supplies may fall amidst increased market demand. The price level for grass carp is then expected to continue its rising trend.

Grass carp prices in selected areas
Unit: RMB/kg



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

Chinese snakehead

(*Channa spp.*)



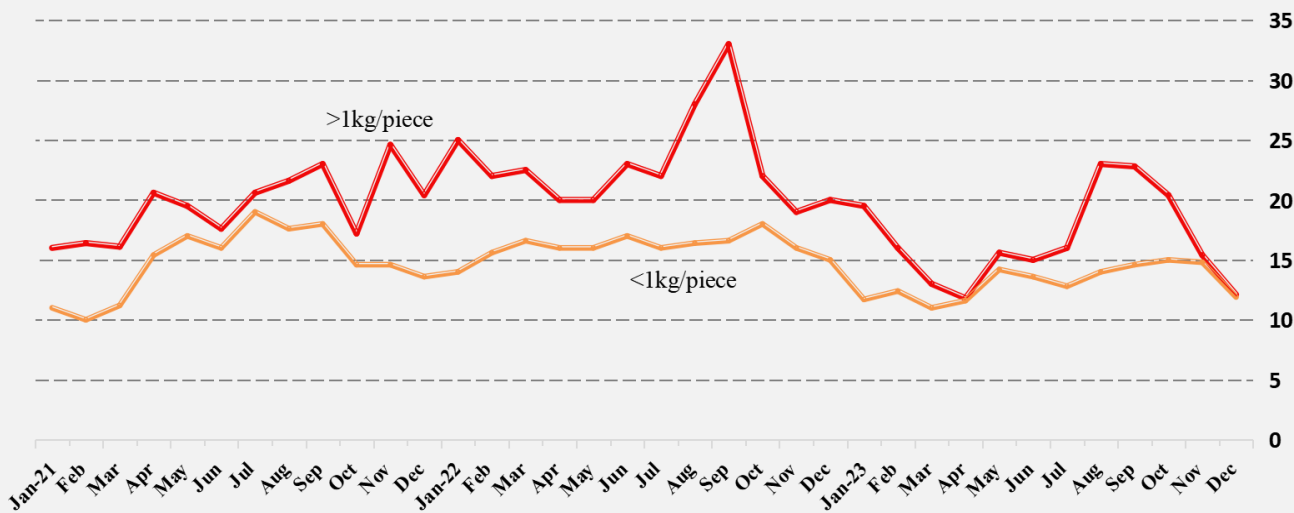
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The market for Chinese snakehead continued to be depressed in the fourth quarter of 2023 except during the National Day holiday in early October. In that period, market demand rose slightly, resulting in increased daily sales of approximately 150 000 tonnes in Guangdong province. However, with the large amount of fish launched on the market, prices were up for only for a short while, quickly declining after the holiday.

With little improvement in November and December, orders from processing factories were reduced, causing many of them to either cut or halt their production. The price of medium-sized Chinese snakehead in Guangdong was about RMB 12.5 per kg in November, while the purchase price at processing plants was RMB 11–12.8 per kg. Prices dropped further in December, with medium-sized Chinese snakehead going for RMB 10.8–11 per kg, and RMB 10.2–12.2 per kg for processing plants. By the end of the year, there seemed to be limited room for price increases in the market.

Chinese snakehead prices in selected areas

Unit: RMB/kg



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

Largemouth bass

(*Micropterus salmoniodes*)



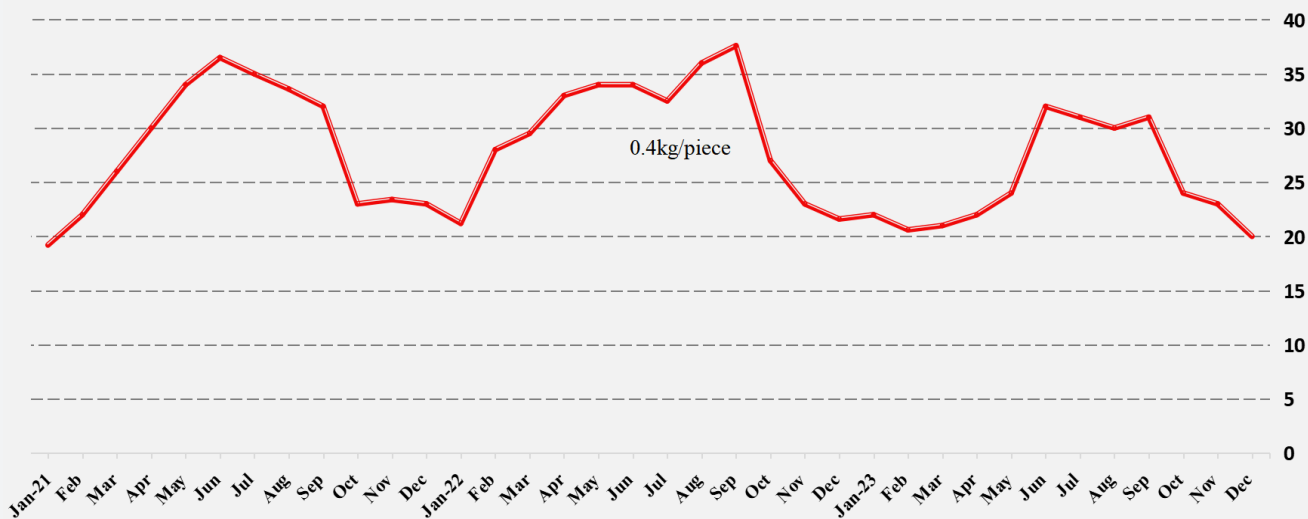
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The market for largemouth bass in the fourth quarter of 2023 was depressed. In October, the inventory of largemouth bass in most major production areas was still high whereas the market demand was sluggish, resulting in a consecutive decline in fish prices due to over-supply. Fish weighing 0.4 kg per piece was quoted at about RMB 24 per kg. In November, as temperatures dropped across various regions, the price of fish weighing 0.4 kg per piece fell to RMB 23 per kg, compromising farmers' enthusiasm for selling fish. In December, with increased year-end payment pressure, farmers in the Guangdong and Zhejiang production areas rushed to sell their fish. Prices for standard-sized fish continued to reduce by RMB 0.2-0.6 per kg, even reaching a point when the cost of fish weighing 0.4 kg per piece fell below the average cost of production of about RMB 20 per kg. Industry insiders believe that many farmers have switched to other species or went on to alternative livelihoods due to the poor market situation.

Although the fish prices at the beginning of 2024 remain unpromising, they are anticipated to improve during the middle and later part of the year.

Largemouth bass prices in selected areas

Unit: RMB/kg



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

Abalone

(*Haliotis discus hannai*)

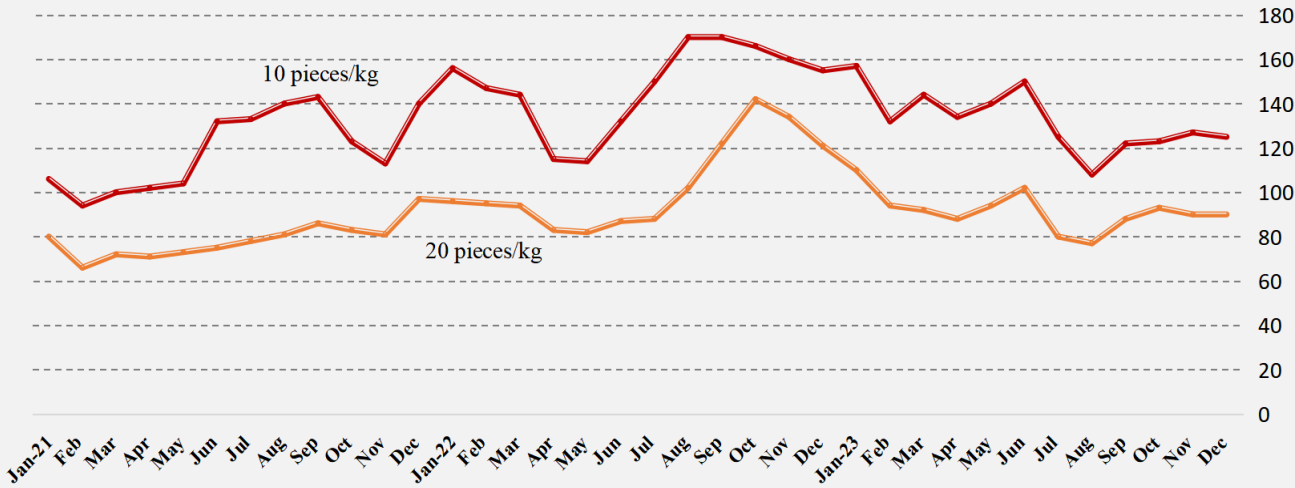


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Abalone generally enters the annual peak sales season characterized by high prices, from October to the end of the year due to increased holiday consumption. However, in 2023, an improvement in abalone output led to an over-supply in the market. Consequently, abalone prices have consistently declined since October 2023. In the fourth quarter, the average prices for large-sized (10 pieces per kg) and small-sized (20 pieces per kg) abalone were approximately RMB 125 per kg and RMB 91 per kg respectively, representing a year-on-year decrease of 28 percent and 45 percent. Industry insiders predict that with the relatively high price of abalone bait and the increasing breeding cost, the space for further price declines is considerably limited in 2024.

Abalone prices in selected areas

Unit: RMB/kg



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

Prussian carp

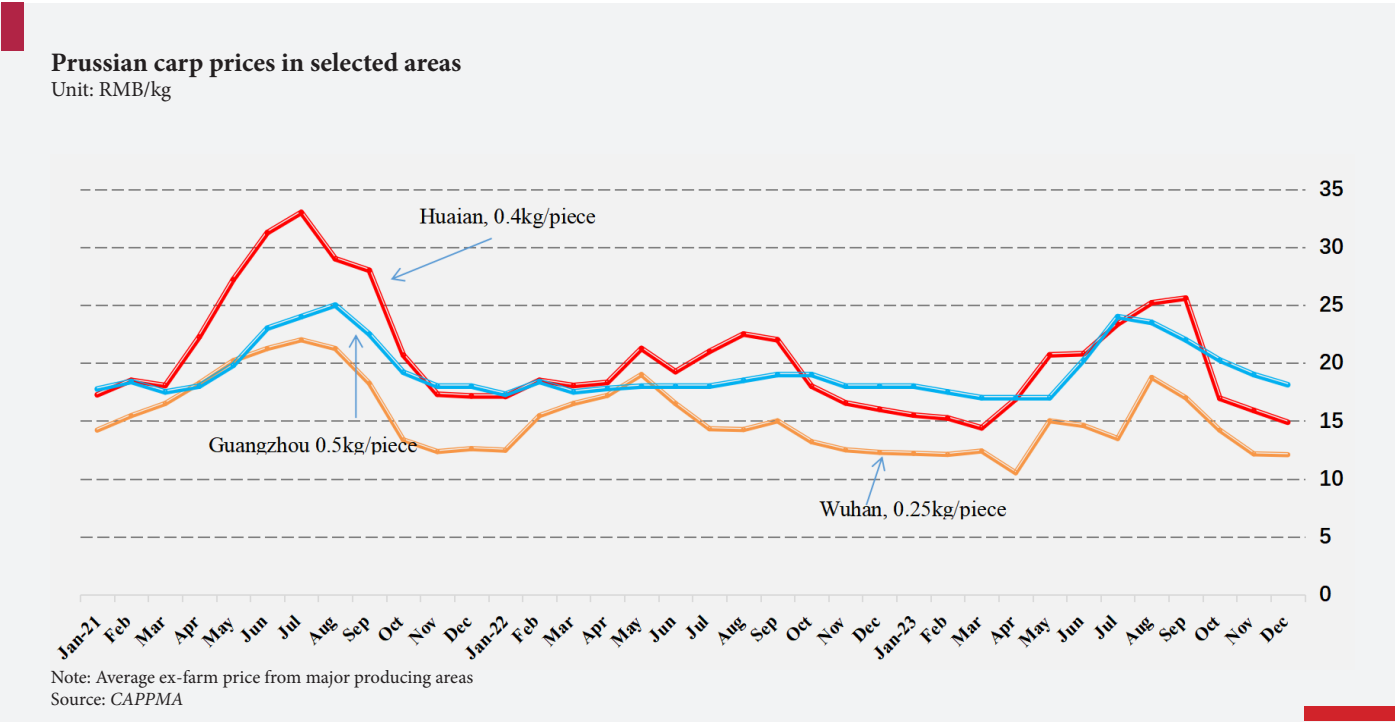
(*Carassius gibelio*)



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From the fourth quarter of 2023 up to January 2024, the price of Prussian carp dropped sharply nation-wide, but with a narrowing gap month-on-month.

Taking the city of Wuhan in Hubei province as an example: at the end of the third quarter of 2023, farmed Prussian carp were generally sold at marketable sizes but due to high temperatures, farmers became concerned about the outbreak of diseases and rushed to sell their stocks. This development, combined with higher production from other areas, led to over-supply and a sharp decline in price levels. Later, as the temperature dropped and the incidence of diseases decreased, farmers held on to their fish and the prices gradually stabilized. In the fourth quarter, the current inventory of Prussian carp was sufficient, but towards the year-end, farmers were looking to sell their stocks due to pressure from pond rents and tight budgets. Analysts expected the Prussian carp market to continue to be sluggish leading up to the Chinese New Year.



Whiteleg shrimp

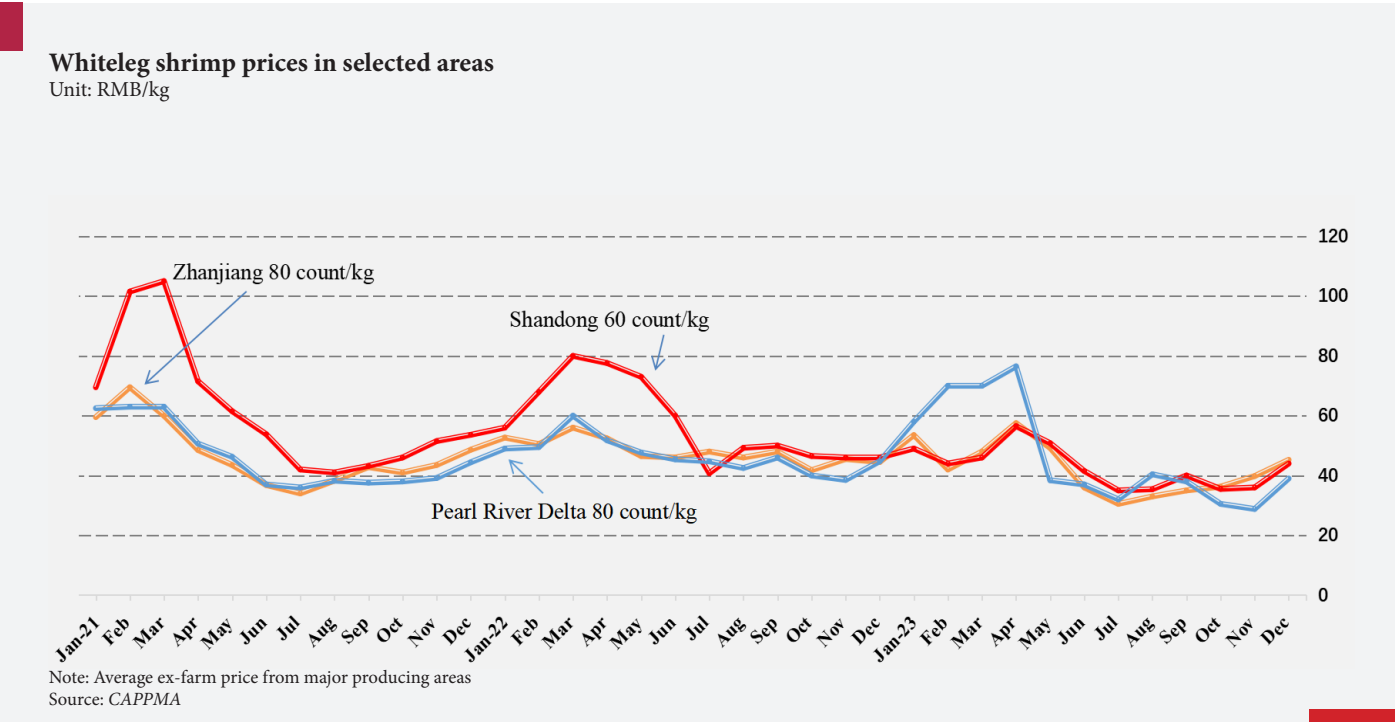
(*Penaeus vannamei*)



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In October 2023 for about a month, whiteleg shrimp prices had shown a downward trend, with the level for 60 pieces per kg dropping by RMB 3.4 per kg. However, by November 2023, prices had begun to increase, leading to a rise by RMB 20.2 per kg for the same shrimp category.

Since then and up to the beginning of 2024, the prices of whiteleg shrimp in the two major production areas, Guangdong’s Pearl River Delta and Zhanjiang province, have steadily gone up. At the same time, demand for whiteleg shrimp increased for Chinese New Year. Meanwhile, due to the cold weather, the inventory of imported shrimp has shrunk and it is expected that the prices for whiteleg shrimp will have more room to rise later.



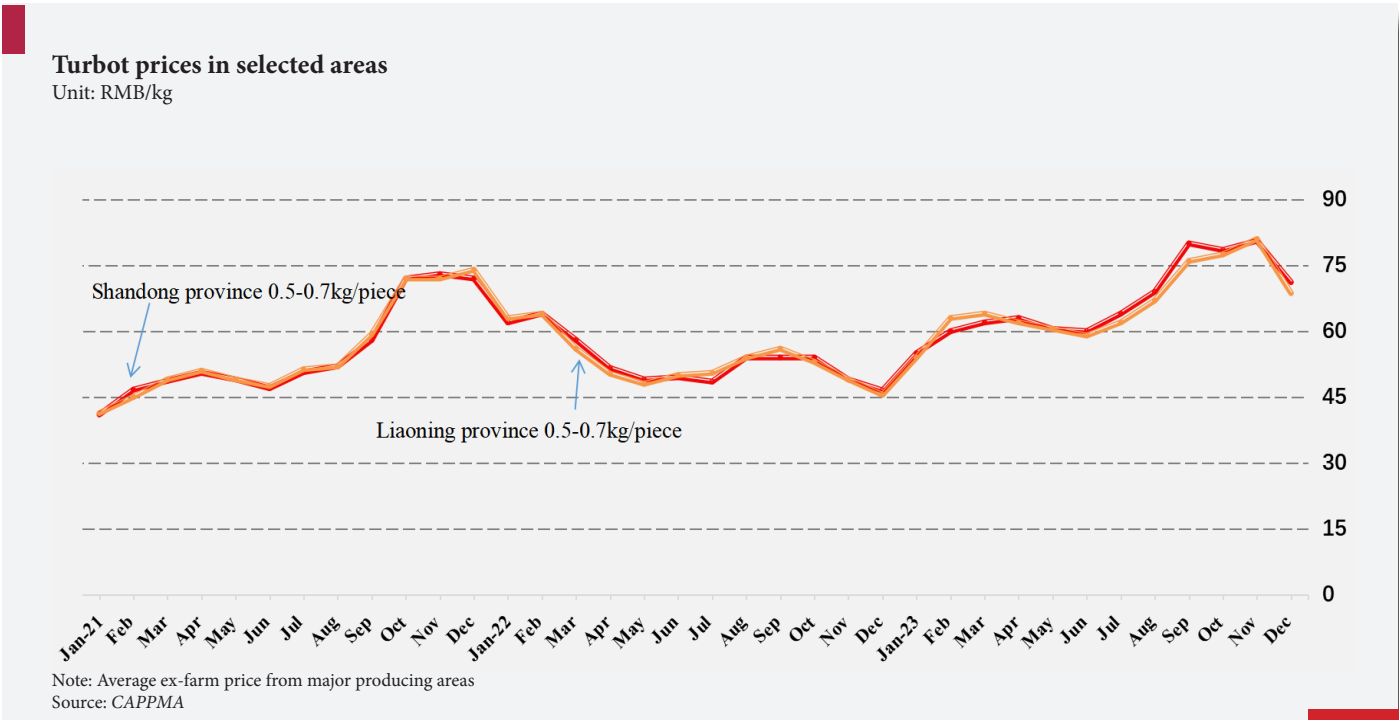
Turbot

(*Scophthalmus maximus*)



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In 2023, the turbot price maintained strong prices, especially during the higher consumption season at the end of the year. Most farmers were overly-confident about this trend continuing during the Chinese New Year period and were unwilling to sell at a good price of RMB 80 per kg at that time. However, contrary to their expectations, consumers were unwilling to pay high costs, driving the price of turbot down sharply. As of mid-January 2024, prices had fallen to RMB 55–60 per kg and sales were basically normal. With the advent of the Chinese New Year, prices are expected to remain stable with a slight upward trend.



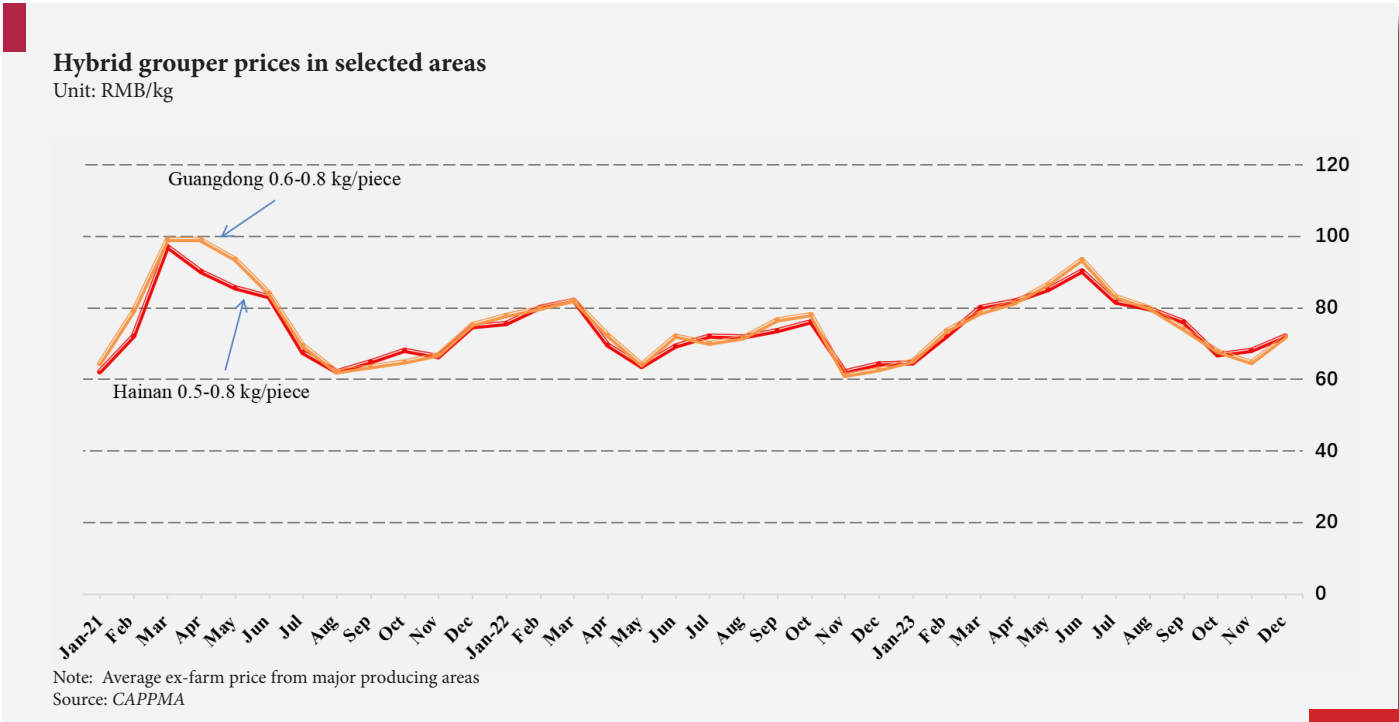
Hybrid grouper

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



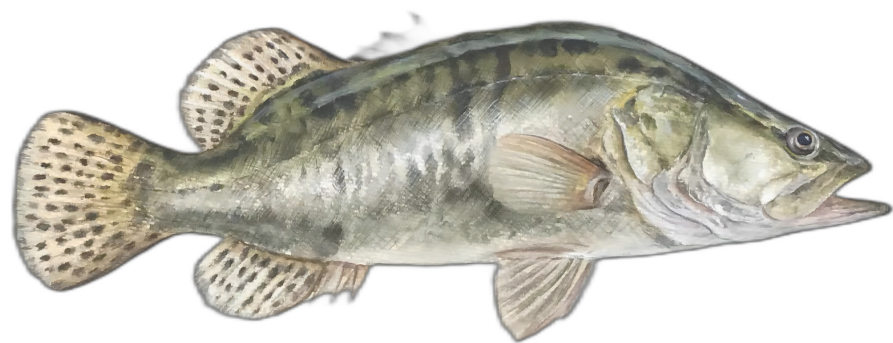
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In the second half of 2023, the overall price of hybrid grouper was sluggish, even during the National Day holiday period. After mid-November 2023, the market began to improve as the temperature dropped and inventories decreased. By the beginning of January 2024, after another cold wave, the price began to rise sharply.



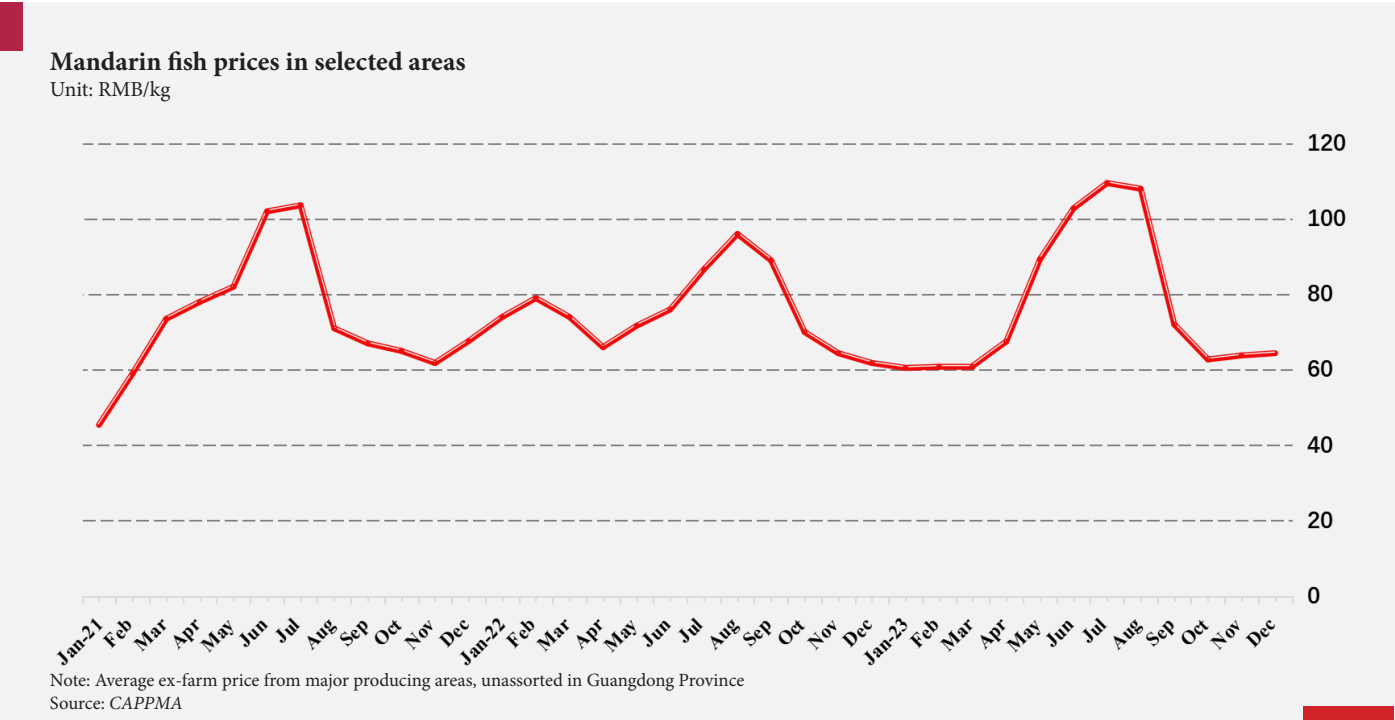
Mandarin fish

(*Siniperca chuatsi*)



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With a large volume of Mandarin fish launched on the market in September 2023, prices for the species fell rapidly nation-wide. The biggest drop happened in the first week of early September, with a sharp decline of RMB 32 per kg. During the National Day holiday, the price of Mandarin fish failed to re-bound, but continued to fall by RMB 2–4 per kg. After the holiday period, market consumption was still weak and the price dropped further to RMB 52 per kg, even falling below the cost level in some areas. Farmers were reluctant to sell, resulting in lower market supply; by October, a slight recovery in the overall prices by RMB 2–6 per kg was noted. From the end of October to December 2023, sufficient supplies of Mandarin fish could be found at the market in Guangdong province and other places. Prices fluctuated in various places but maintained overall stability.



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

Exchange rate: USD 1 = RMB 7.11

| Fish Species | Product Forms | Grading | Average Price | | | Reference & Area |
|---|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------|--------|---------------------|
| | | | RMB/kg | USD/kg | Change | |
| Largehead hairtail (<i>Trichiurus leturus</i>) | Fresh | 350-500g/pc | 69.50 | 9.77 | ↑ | Zhoushan, Zhejiang |
| | | | 70.00 | 9.85 | ↓ | Xiangshan, Zhejiang |
| | | 200-350g/pc | 55.30 | 7.78 | ↓ | Xiangshan, Zhejiang |
| | | | 43.30 | 6.09 | ↑ | Zhoushan, Zhejiang |
| | | 100-200g/pc | 28.40 | 3.99 | ↓ | Xiangshan, Zhejiang |
| | | | 24.40 | 3.43 | ↑ | Songmen, Zhejiang |
| | | | 16.00 | 2.25 | ≈ | Taizhou, Zhejiang |
| | | | 16.70 | 2.35 | ↑ | Zhoushan, Zhejiang |
| | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-------------|-------|------|---|--------------------|
| Japanese seabass (<i>Lateolabrax japonicus</i>) | Live | ≥500g/pc | 33.20 | 4.67 | ↓ | Qingdao, Shandong |
| | | | 30.40 | 4.28 | ≈ | Xiamen, Fujian |
| | | 250-500g/pc | 27.30 | 3.84 | ↓ | Hefei, Anhui |
| | | | 48.50 | 6.82 | ↓ | Weihai, Shandong |
| | | | 44.80 | 6.30 | ↓ | Hangzhou, Zhejiang |
| | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|----------|-------|------|---|----------------------|
| Largemouth bass (<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>) | Live | ≥500g/pc | 29.70 | 4.18 | ↓ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 33.00 | 4.64 | ↑ | Jiujiang, Jiangxi |
| | | | 31.10 | 4.37 | ↓ | Yuegezhuang, Beijing |
| | | | 27.30 | 3.84 | ↓ | Fulin, Chongqing |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------------|-------|------|---|---------------------|
| Squid (<i>Loligo spp.</i>) | Fresh | 350-500g/pc | 32.00 | 4.50 | ≈ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 34.00 | 4.78 | ≈ | Dalian, Liaoning |
| | | 200-350g/pc | 60.00 | 8.44 | ↑ | Fuzhou, Fujian |
| | | | 37.60 | 5.29 | ↑ | Weihai, Shandong |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------------|-------|------|---|----------------------|
| Common carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>) | Fresh | 500-1000g/pc | 14.70 | 2.07 | ≈ | Yuegezhuang, Beijing |
| | | | 16.50 | 2.32 | ≈ | Changsha, Hunan |
| | | | 13.00 | 1.83 | ≈ | Quanzhou, Fujian |
| | | | 14.00 | 1.97 | ≈ | Neijiang, Sichuan |
| | | | 11.10 | 1.56 | ↑ | Cixi, Zhejiang |
| | | | 12.80 | 1.80 | ↓ | Tangshan, Hebei |

| Fish Species | Product Forms | Grading | Average Price | | | Reference & Area |
|---|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------|----------------------|
| | | | RMB/kg | USD/kg | Change | |
| Silver carp (<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>) | Live | 1 000-1 500g/pc | 7.30 | 1.03 | ↓ | Bengbu, Anhui |
| | | | 8.70 | 1.22 | ↓ | Yuegezhuang, Beijing |
| | | | 5.60 | 0.79 | ↑ | Linyi, Shandong |
| | | | 5.60 | 0.79 | ↑ | Suzhou, Jiangsu |
| | | | 6.20 | 0.87 | ↑ | Jiujiang, Jiangxi |
| | | | 5.00 | 0.70 | ≈ | Wuhan, Hubei |
| | | | 9.10 | 1.28 | ≈ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 7.20 | 1.01 | ↓ | Fulin, Chongqing |
| | | | 7.90 | 1.11 | ↑ | Hangzhou, Zhejiang |

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----------------|-------|------|---|----------------------|
| Grass carp (<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>) | Live | 1 000-1 500g/pc | 14.70 | 2.07 | ≈ | Yuegezhuang, Beijing |
| | | | 10.00 | 1.41 | ≈ | Wuhan, Hubei |
| | | | 12.50 | 1.76 | ≈ | Suzhou, Jiangsu |
| | | | 13.10 | 1.84 | ≈ | Fulin, Chongqing |
| | | | 11.80 | 1.66 | ≈ | Linyi, Shandong |
| | | | 17.00 | 2.39 | ↓ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 11.20 | 1.58 | ≈ | Nanchang, Jiangxi |
| | | | 14.80 | 2.08 | ≈ | Changchun, Jilin |
| | | | 16.80 | 2.36 | ↓ | Tangshan, Hebei |
| | | | 13.00 | 1.83 | ≈ | Bengbu, Anhui |
| | | | 13.90 | 1.95 | ↑ | Hangzhou, Zhejiang |

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----------------|-------|------|---|---------------------|
| Bighead carp (<i>Aristichthys nobilis</i>) | Live | 1 000-1 500g/pc | 11.90 | 1.67 | ↓ | Wuhan, Hubei |
| | | | 14.70 | 2.07 | ↓ | Changsha, Hunan |
| | | | 17.80 | 2.50 | ↓ | Tangshan, Hebei |
| | | | 17.20 | 2.42 | ↑ | Changchun, Jilin |
| | | | 14.80 | 2.08 | ↓ | Linyi, Shandong |
| | | | 11.30 | 1.59 | ↑ | Suzhou, Jiangsu |
| | | | 20.70 | 2.91 | ↓ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 13.60 | 1.91 | ↓ | Nanchang, Jiangxi |
| | | | 12.80 | 1.80 | ↑ | Jiujiang, Jiangxi |
| | | | 16.00 | 2.25 | ↓ | Neijiang, Sichuan |

| Fish Species | Product Forms | Grading | Average Price | | | Reference & Area |
|--|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------|--------|----------------------|
| | | | RMB/kg | USD/kg | Change | |
| Prussian carp (<i>Carassius gibelio</i>) | Live | 250-500g/pc | 20.10 | 2.83 | ↓ | Yuegezhuang, Beijing |
| | | | 13.40 | 1.88 | ↓ | Wuhan, Hubei |
| | | | 18.60 | 2.62 | ↑ | Changzhou, Jiangsu |
| | | | 14.20 | 2.00 | ↑ | Bengbu, Anhui |
| | | | 13.70 | 1.93 | ↑ | Suzhou, Jiangsu |
| | | | 13.70 | 1.93 | ↓ | Changsha, Hunan |
| | | | 15.50 | 2.18 | ↑ | Chengdu, Sichuan |
| | | | 18.20 | 2.56 | ≈ | Linyi, Shandong |
| | | | 18.40 | 2.59 | ↓ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 12.90 | 1.81 | ↓ | Cixi, Zhejiang |
| | | | 22.00 | 3.09 | ≈ | Hangzhou, Zhejiang |
| Swimming crab (<i>Portunus tritubercatus</i>) | Male | >200g | 160.00 | 22.50 | ≈ | Weihai, Shandong |
| | | | 143.20 | 20.14 | ↑ | Songmen, Zhejiang |
| | | | 157.50 | 22.15 | ↓ | Zhoushan, Zhejiang |
| | | | 128.10 | 18.02 | ↓ | Wenzhou, Zhejiang |
| | Female | >200g | 122.30 | 17.20 | ↓ | Tangshan, Hebei |
| | | | 88.20 | 12.41 | ↑ | Fuzhou, Fujian |
| | | | 158.00 | 22.22 | ↓ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 194.80 | 27.40 | ↑ | Songmen, Zhejiang |
| | | | 167.70 | 23.59 | ↓ | Zhoushan, Zhejiang |
| | | | 169.70 | 23.87 | ↓ | Wenzhou, Zhejiang |
| Pacific oyster (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>) | Meat | | 26.00 | 3.66 | ≈ | Fuzhou, Fujian |
| | | | 30.00 | 4.22 | ≈ | Xiamen, Fujian |
| | | | 14.00 | 1.97 | ≈ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 12.00 | 1.69 | ≈ | Jinjiang, Hangzhou |
| | Whole | | 11.00 | 1.55 | ≈ | Jinan, Shandong |
| | | | 12.00 | 1.69 | ≈ | Weihai, Shandong |
| Scallop (<i>Patinopecten yessoensis</i>) | Live | Unassorted | 70.00 | 9.85 | ≈ | Yuegezhuang, Beijing |
| | | | 77.50 | 10.90 | ↓ | Changsha, Hunan |
| | | | 74.10 | 10.42 | ↑ | Xiamen, Fujian |
| | | | 62.90 | 8.85 | ↓ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 65.90 | 9.27 | ↓ | Hangzhou, Zhejiang |

| Fish Species | Product Forms | Grading | Average Price | | | Reference & Area |
|---|---------------|------------|---------------|--------|--------|---------------------|
| | | | RMB/kg | USD/kg | Change | |
| Chinese razor clams (<i>Sinonovacula constricta</i>) | Live | Unassorted | 46.00 | 6.47 | ↑ | Fuzhou, Fujian |
| | | | 28.00 | 3.94 | ≈ | Quanzhou, Fujian |
| | | | 36.00 | 5.06 | ≈ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 26.00 | 3.66 | ≈ | Taizhou, Zhejiang |
| | | | 30.00 | 4.22 | ≈ | Songmen, Zhejiang |
| | | | 23.00 | 3.23 | ≈ | Donggang, Liaoning |
| | | | 30.00 | 4.22 | ≈ | Wenzhou, Zhejiang |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--|-------|-------|---|-------------------|
| Nori (<i>Pyropia yezoensis</i>) | Dried | | 91.00 | 12.80 | ↓ | Songmen, Zhejiang |
| | | | 58.00 | 8.16 | ≈ | Ruian, Zhejiang |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--|--------|-------|---|-------------------|
| Nori (<i>Porphyra haitanensis</i>) | Dried | | 110.00 | 15.47 | ≈ | Wenzhou, Zhejiang |
|---|-------|--|--------|-------|---|-------------------|

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------------|-------|------|---|---------------------|
| Large yellow croaker (<i>Pseudosciaena crocea</i>) | Fresh | 300-600g/pc | 50.00 | 7.03 | ↑ | Fuzhou, Fujian |
| | | | 44.00 | 6.19 | ≈ | Wenzhou, Zhejiang |
| | | | 36.50 | 5.13 | ≈ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | ≥600g/pc | 48.00 | 6.75 | ≈ | Wenzhou, Zhejiang |
| | | | 42.00 | 5.91 | ≈ | Quanzhou, Fujian |
| | | | 43.30 | 6.09 | ↑ | Qingdao, Shandong |

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|-------------|-------|-------|---|---------------------|
| Turbot (<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>) | Live | 400-600g/pc | 89.00 | 12.52 | ≈ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 62.30 | 8.76 | ↓ | Nanchang, Jiangxi |
| | | | 83.00 | 11.67 | ↓ | Changsha, Hunan |

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|-------------|-------|-------|---|----------------------|
| Mandarin fish (<i>Siniperca chuatsi</i>) | Live | 500-750g/pc | 68.00 | 9.56 | ↓ | Wuhan, Hubei |
| | | | 69.70 | 9.80 | ↓ | Yuegezhuang, Beijing |
| | | | 69.60 | 9.79 | ≈ | Changzhou, Jiangsu |
| | | | 67.80 | 9.54 | ↑ | Suzhou, Jiangsu |
| | | | 70.00 | 9.85 | ≈ | Quanzhou, Fujian |
| | | | 61.40 | 8.64 | ≈ | Nanchang, Jiangxi |
| | | | 78.00 | 10.97 | ≈ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 71.70 | 10.08 | ↓ | Changsha, Hunan |

| Fish Species | Product Forms | Grading | Average Price | | | Reference & Area |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|--------|--------|---------------------|
| | | | RMB/kg | USD/kg | Change | |
| Snakehead (<i>Channa spp.</i>) | Live | ≥250g/pc | 24.00 | 3.38 | ↓ | Changzhou, Jiangsu |
| | | | 17.30 | 2.43 | ↓ | Suzhou, Jiangsu |
| | | | 20.40 | 2.87 | ↑ | Changchun, Jilin |
| | | | 15.70 | 2.21 | ↑ | Changsha, Hunan |
| | | | 18.00 | 2.53 | ≈ | Jiujiang, Jiangxi |
| | | | 22.00 | 3.09 | ≈ | Linyi, Shandong |
| | | | 22.10 | 3.11 | ↓ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|----------|-------|-------|---|----------------------|
| Asians swamp eel (<i>Monopterus Albus</i>) | Live | ≥100g/pc | 68.10 | 9.58 | ↓ | Hefei, Anhui |
| | | | 69.70 | 9.80 | ↓ | Yuegezhuang, Beijing |
| | | | 76.10 | 10.70 | ↓ | Wuhan, Hubei |
| | | | 84.00 | 11.81 | ≈ | Chengdu, Sichuan |
| | | | 70.40 | 9.90 | ↑ | Changzhou, Jiangsu |
| | | | 65.00 | 9.14 | ↑ | Changsha, Hunan |
| | | | 68.70 | 9.66 | ↓ | Nanchang, Jiangxi |
| | | | 65.00 | 9.14 | ↓ | Hangzhou, Zhejiang |
| | | | 76.00 | 10.69 | ≈ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|---------|--------|-------|---|---------------------|
| Abalone (<i>Haliotis discus hannai</i>) | Live | ≤5cm/pc | 80.00 | 11.25 | ≈ | Quanzhou, Fujian |
| | | | 93.90 | 13.21 | ↑ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 88.90 | 12.50 | ↑ | Hangzhou, Zhejiang |
| | | ≥5cm/pc | 110.00 | 15.47 | ≈ | Jinan, Shandong |

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|------------|-------|------|---|--------------------|
| Red swamp crayfish (<i>Procambarus clarkii</i>) | Live | Unassorted | 32.00 | 4.50 | ≈ | Xiantao, Hubei |
| | | | 60.00 | 8.44 | ↑ | Changsha, Hunan |
| | | | 54.20 | 7.62 | ↑ | Pingxiang, Jiangxi |

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-------|--------|-------|---|---------------------|
| Chinese mitten crab (<i>Eriocheir sinensis</i>) | Live | <150g | 65.80 | 9.25 | ↓ | Nanjing, Jiangsu |
| | | | 96.40 | 13.56 | ↓ | Panshan, Liaoning |
| | | | 73.00 | 10.27 | ↑ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | ≥150g | 150.00 | 21.10 | ≈ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |

| Fish Species | Product Forms | Grading | Average Price | | | Reference & Area |
|--|---------------|------------|---------------|--------|--------|---------------------|
| | | | RMB/kg | USD/kg | Change | |
| Chinese softshell turtle (<i>Pelodiscus sinensis</i>) | Farm | Unassorted | 70.20 | 9.87 | ≈ | Changzhou, Jiangsu |
| | | | 72.00 | 10.13 | ↑ | Suzhou, Jiangsu |
| | | | 66.40 | 9.34 | ↑ | Changsha, Hunan |
| | | | 72.00 | 10.13 | ≈ | Jiujiang, Jiangxi |
| | | | 57.00 | 8.02 | ≈ | Jiangyang, Shanghai |
| | | | 63.50 | 8.93 | ↑ | Hangzhou, Zhejiang |

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|--------------|-------|------|---|--------------------|
| Channel catfish (<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>) | Live | 500-1000g/pc | 19.30 | 2.71 | ≈ | Changsha, Hunan |
| | | | 18.20 | 2.56 | ↓ | Fulin, Chongqing |
| | | | 33.20 | 4.67 | ↓ | Changzhou, Jiangsu |

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-------------|-------|------|---|------------------|
| Tilapia (<i>Oreochromis spp.</i>) | Live | 250-500g/pc | 14.00 | 1.97 | ≈ | Quanzhou, Fujian |
| | | | 12.60 | 1.77 | ↑ | Puer, Yunnan |

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|------------|-------|-------|---|--------------------|
| Whiteleg shrimp (<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>) | Live | Unassorted | 76.60 | 10.77 | ↑ | Wenzhou, Zhejiang |
| | | | 37.20 | 5.23 | ↓ | Hangzhou, Zhejiang |
| | | | 52.90 | 7.44 | ↑ | Qingdao, Shandong |
| | | | 46.00 | 6.47 | ≈ | Weihai, Shandong |
| | | | 40.00 | 5.63 | ≈ | Quanzhou, Fujian |



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THE CHINESE FISH PRICE REPORT

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