



China Market Summary & Category Data for Fish & Seafood - Tuna



Economic Indicators

- GDP (USD Billion): **15,530**
- GDP per capita (USD): **11,062**
- Currency: **CNY** (Renminbi)
- Exchange Rate: 1 CNY = **0.21 AUD** (08/08/2022)
- Mercer's 2019 Quality of Living Ranking (2020 report not released due to COVID-19): Beijing - **120th**
- Human Development Index: **0.761** and ranked **85th**
- Logistics Performance Index: **3.61** and ranked **26th**
- Ease of Doing Business Rankings: **31st**

Source: Trading Economics, World Bank, Mercer, DFAT

- **Trade Agreements:**
 - China is a party to 107 Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) and 19 Treaties with International Provisions (TIPs) currently in force.
 - China and Australia are both partners to the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), the world's largest trade deal, which was signed in 2020 but is not yet in force.
 - China and Australia are also partnered by the bilateral Australia - China FTA (ChAFTA) which, upon full implementation, was expected to make 95% of Australian exports to China tariff-free.

Source: <https://investmentpolicy.unctad.org/country-navigator>



Demographic Indicators

- Total Population (million): **1,444.2**
- Expatriate Population (million): **0.59**
- Population Growth: **0.34%**
- Median Age: **38.4**
- Urban Population: **60.8%**
- **Population Ethnicity:**
 - 91.6% Han Chinese
 - 7.13% Others (including Hui, Uyghur)
 - 1.27% Zhuang
- **Dominant Religious Groups:**
 - 73.56% No religion
 - 15.87% Buddhist
 - 2.53% Christian
 - 0.45% Muslim
 - 7.59% Other (including Taoist, Hindu)

Source: Trading Economics, World Bank, Statistics Body for individual countries



Consumer Behaviour & Societal Trends

Key Trends:

- The younger Chinese consumer base typically is less focused on saving than their older counterparts and uses the would-be savings for leisure purchases, prioritising quality over price. This consumption trend is most prominent in the major cities along the eastern coast, where per capita income and, thus, purchasing power is much higher.
- There is a fast-growing middle class, already at nearly 40% of the Chinese population, that is expected to soon become 76% of the urban population. This population segment has a steadily rising real purchasing power. It is using it to contribute to increases in total consumer spending that analysts believe will match that of the USA by 2030.
- Against the background of increasing nationalist sentiment amongst the Chinese government and population, there has been public backlash against major Western brands, which has filtered through to brands such as Nike and Adidas essentially being “blacklisted” from major E-commerce platforms app stores, etc.
- Chinese consumers inquire about products they are buying prior to purchasing relatively more than other major nations, especially regarding foreign products, with word of mouth being the most crucial source of persuasion.
- Chinese consumers have created the world’s largest market for luxury brands, as their 2018 spending on luxury goods was estimated at US\$115 billion, a third of the global total. While the rate of COVID-19 infections in China subsides, consumer confidence is rising, and demand for luxury products is increasing again dramatically.
- The importance of the group over the individual is a very prominent attitude throughout Chinese society, and, therefore, businesses that market their products towards groups fare relatively better. Furthermore, once a product is accepted by its target market, its popularity will increase exponentially due to the size and connectedness of the overall market.

- The prominence and popularity of many major online buy-now-pay-later platforms in China is driving much of the increases in consumer expenditure in 2021, as Chinese consumers are increasingly willing to buy items on credit. Further raising household spending back to pre-pandemic levels, which drove China's positive annual growth figure for 2020, is the government's stimulus bill released in mid-2020 of over half a billion dollars (USD) aimed at consumers.
- The percentage of products purchased in the late evening or overnight, as part of the 'night economy', is forecasted to rise significantly in future years due to workers progressively working until later hours as expected by their employers.
- Like much of the world, the portion of consumer spending toward essential goods has improved dramatically since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic because of financial uncertainty surrounding individuals' future financial statuses. In China, much of this increase has gone towards spending on food and beverage. However, this trend has been overwhelmingly present only amongst local products due to trade tensions and quality concerns.

Source: Nielsen, Mintel, McKinsey, USDA

Digital Adoption:

- As of February 2022, there were an estimated 1.02 billion internet users with a penetration rate of 70.9%, a year-on-year growth of 36 million since 2021.
- China maintains a significant social media user base - accounting for 68% of the population with 983.3 million Chinese users connected to popular social networking services such as WeChat and Sina Weibo.

Source: Digital in 2022 Report





Grocery Retail Channel Developments

Key Trends:

- Spending on groceries has remained strong throughout the COVID-19 pandemic in China. While overall spending decreased at times, the desire for essential goods, particularly fresh meat and vegetables, rose dramatically.
- Traditional grocery retail outlets in China include wet markets, many of which were forcibly closed in 2020 as one in Wuhan was linked to the outbreak of the COVID-19 virus. Consequently, these businesses have lost significant market share, and the future of wet markets as a major component of the Chinese grocery retail industry is under question.
- Due to convenience stores being deemed essential services and thus being exempt from lockdown measures, coupled with having extended opening hours, these businesses were able to retain high sales volume amid reduced foot traffic nationwide.
- To support social distancing priorities amongst customers at grocery retailers, cashless payments have surged in prevalence and value whilst AI technology is increasingly being used to minimise physical contact with staff in stores. This trend is most profound in convenience stores, where self-checkout options facilitated by facial recognition are common, saving retailers costs.
- Supermarkets and hypermarkets experienced the greatest sales volume improvements following the COVID-19 pandemic due to the lower prices and increased convenience offered to shoppers. However, the potential profits these retailers could earn was restricted by Chinese government price controls implemented in 2020 to stop price gouging.
- Amid stay-at-home measures in China, online grocery shopping and delivery is a significant growth industry, with retailer revenue far exceeding investment in early 2021. By 2022, online sales are forecast to account for around a quarter of total grocery sales in China at a total value of over US\$1 trillion.

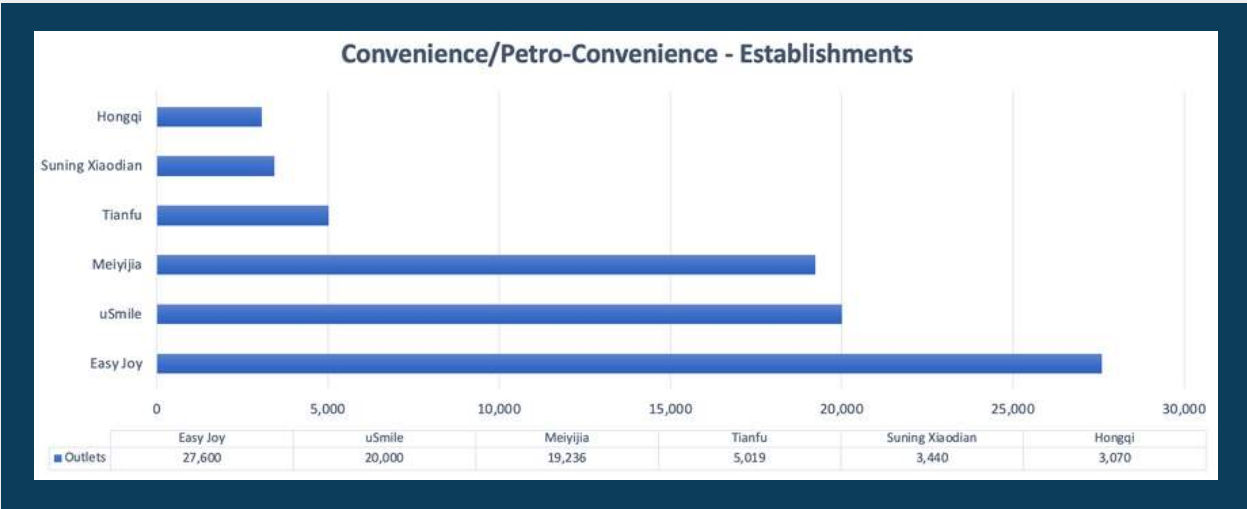
- The range of popular methods for receiving groceries ordered online in China is diversifying, a notable example being the “community group-buy” where residents of an area all make a group purchase through WeChat and receive it via delivery for a discounted rate.
- E-Commerce giants JD.com and Alibaba are deepening their investments in grocery retail businesses, with the latter doubling its ownership of physical stores in the second half of 2020. While these retailers are traditionally viewed as having low profit margins, due to the improvements in demand since the outbreak of COVID-19 and the popularity of buying from omni-channel retailers, takeovers have grown in favourability.

Source: Euromonitor

Grocery Retailing Brand Outlets:



Convenience/Petro-Convenience Brand Outlets:



Source: Euromonitor



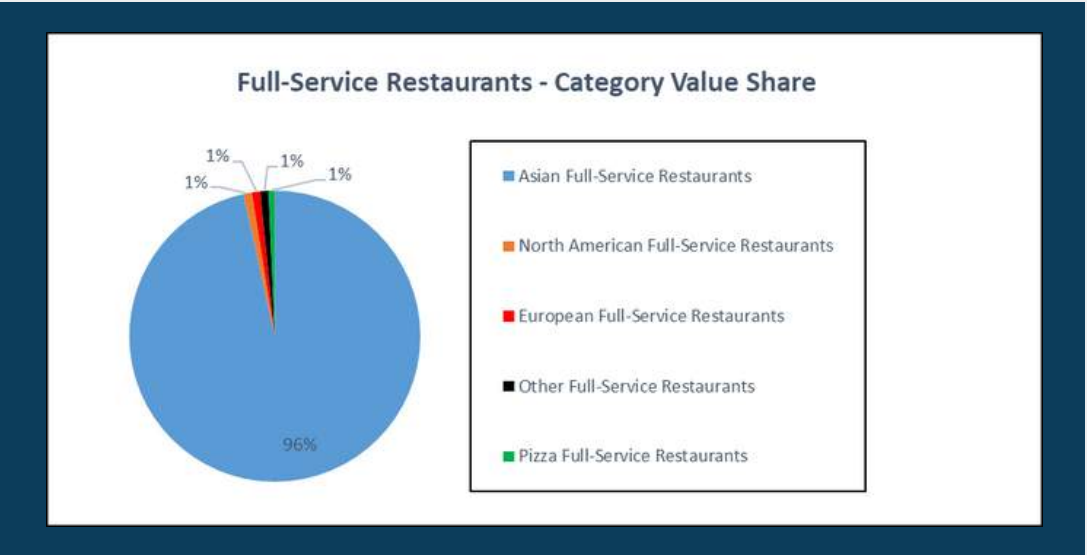
Foodservice Channel Developments

Key Trends:

- Limited-service restaurants are growing in presence yet remain relatively uncommon in China because overseas fast-food chains are too late to establish themselves on the Chinese mainland. Consequently, independent businesses dominate the foodservice landscape. This fact was illustrated by the sales value in the limited-service sector in 2019 being more than seven times higher in Japan than in China.
- Restaurant business conditions suffered greatly throughout 2020 due to stay-at-home measures that forced closures for more than two months. Full-service restaurants suffered the most as these are primarily independent and thus have relatively less capital to withstand short-term losses. Leading chain operators took advantage of this situation to continue pre-pandemic plans for expansion by buying out these restaurants in locations already tailored to foodservice.
- The foodservice channel is expected to recover in 2021 and grow further in future years as consumer spending in the Chinese economy is forecasted to rise along with digitisation and the consequent accessibility of restaurant items.
- The long-term trend towards at-home eating has been hurried by the COVID-19 pandemic, leading fast-food giant Yum China to estimate that more than 50% of sales is now home delivery and takeout. The flow-on effect of this trend has made its way to menus, with more diverse items catering to home delivery such as ready-to-eat (RTE) meals, meal kits and buckets of boba tea.
- AI technology is increasingly being used to improve convenience when purchasing meals, illustrated by fast-food chains such as KFC launching driverless vans from where customers can make and collect orders, along with “smart lockers” from where takeout can be securely collected from.
- Health-conscious eating has consistently risen in prominence, causing more restaurants to offer semi-finished meat products. For example, KFC China, the largest fast-food chain on the mainland, offers boiled chicken steaks. Consumption of sugar has thus significantly fallen, creating a whole new brand of sugar-free teas and “half-sugar”.

- Plant-based meals or plant-based variations of popular dishes are becoming very popular, with international vegan food giants looking to make inroads in the Chinese market, illustrated by Beyond Meat declaring that China would be a staple point of the future international “fake meat” market.
- As consumption of high-carbohydrate products is decreasing, low-alcoholic beverages have found a market niche and are most popular amongst females. The market is forecast to be valued at over 1 and a half billion (USD) in 2027.
- Dairy products remain extremely important, with almost every raw dairy ingredient used in meal production possessing a large niche market of its own. For example, whey protein is becoming increasingly desired amongst Chinese consumers as an ingredient in food and drinks.

Full-Service Restaurants - Category Value Share:



Limited-Service Restaurants - Category Value Share:



Source: Euromonitor



Food & Drink e-Commerce Channel Developments

Key Trends:

- Despite charging restaurants commissions sometimes as high as 23%, online food delivery apps in China have grown rapidly following the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in response to increased social distancing preferences amongst consumers. The total number of users of third-party delivery apps surpassed 400 million in 2020, while giants Ele.me, Meituan Waimai and Baidu Waimai dominated the market with over 80% of total sales value.
- Foreign food and beverage products are very popular on online shopping platforms such as Taobao and JD.com. They are sold from overseas to a local purchasing agent who uses these websites as a facilitator. However, a significant issue arises when the agent cannot be trusted and resorts to selling fake products at a mark-up.
- The sale of fresh food products is the highest growing and biggest sector of all in the food and drink e-commerce channel, largely due to the COVID-19 pandemic, at the beginning of which there was an estimated 10+ million new users daily. This market is forecast to be valued at \$800 billion by 2023, with the biggest e-commerce shopping platforms in China all offering fresh food purchases with same-day delivery.
- Online alcohol sales are improving in proportion to the rise in at-home drinking behaviour, with 50% annual growth in online beer sales, mostly consisting of canned beer. At the same time, lagers and stout beers feature prominently too. Sales of Baiju and foreign wines also comprise an online market totalling tens of millions in value (USD).
- Online sales of semi-finished meal packages increased consistently throughout 2020, with annual growth of over 300% in major cities, most of which were in the lower-price bracket of under 9 USD and marketed towards consumers aged 18 - 30.

Key E-tailers:

- The trend amongst consumers towards increasing their share of cashless payments has best been captured by major digital wallet applications Alipay and WeChat Pay that have partnerships with thousands of online E-commerce platforms, and now together represent the primary channel for purchasing food and beverage products.
- JD.com is the largest business-to-customer (B2C) e-commerce platform in China and one of the biggest globally having, since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, doubled its customer base for fresh food products.

Source: Euromonitor

Seafood Consumption in China

- Fish and seafood supply per person in China is valued at 38.17 kg as of 2017 according to the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).
 - Food supply is defined as food available for human consumption. At country level, it is calculated as the food remaining for human use after deduction of all non-food utilizations

Source: FAO, 2021





Market Access Requirements

Key Regulators:

- State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR): Responsible for developing food safety laws, while also implementing domestic market inspections and registrations.
- National Health Commission (NHC): Creates and implements risk management plans for food safety in collaboration with SAMR.
- General Administration of Customs of China (GACC): Inspects imports and collects duties.
- Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM): Regulates alcoholic product distribution and manages issues concerning trade deals and global trade laws.

Product Registration/Import Procedure:

- All businesses exporting products to China must register through the Customs website on either the “Registration Systems of Imported Food and Cosmetic Importers and Exporters” or the “internet + customs platform” page.
- Either the producer of the Food & Beverage product or the locally-based importer can conduct the rest of the customs clearance process.
- If the product being imported into China is on the “List of Food Imports Subject to Enterprise Regulation” then the foreign producer must register with the Chinese Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA).
- Use the Harmonised System (HS) codes available on Australia’s Free Trade Agreement Portal to determine the duties that the imported product will be subject to.
- Prepare and submit necessary documentation to the GACC. Once these are checked, any applicable duties will need to be paid and customs clearance takes place.

Documentation Required:

- Certain goods have higher safety regulations and thus additional documentation such as an import quota or pre-shipment inspection certificate may be required. This is common practise for the importation of many meat and health products.
- The following documents are generally required to facilitate the import process:
 - Invoice.
 - Bill of lading.
 - Packing list.
 - ChAFTA certificate of origin (if the product is deemed to have “originated” in Australia as per ChAFTA terms). This can be obtained after emailing a completed Exporter Information C04 Form to the Australian Business Chamber.

General Labelling Requirements:

- In general, food labels must include:
 - Product name
 - Shelf life
 - Net quantity
 - Date of production
 - Ingredient list
 - Nutrition information
 - Name, address, and contact information of the producer
 - Code of product standards followed
 - Food additive declaration
 - Storage instructions
 - Importing facility registration number
 - Extra information as required for certain products, e.g. goods made for infants

Packaging Requirements:

- Food for direct consumption has to be in small packages or use clean, non-toxic materials.
- Wood packages must carry an International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) mark.
- All packaging must be easily degradable and recyclable.

Non-Tariff Barriers:

- If shipments are found to contain anomalies, all exports of products from such industry from Australia may be denied entry into China for a specified period of time.
- As of April 2021, Australia is reportedly banned from exporting coal into China. Blanket bans like these are increasing in prevalence as relations deteriorate between the two nations.
- Certain Australian agricultural products require Australia and China to have a specific finalised import regimen before import is allowed into China. More information on these protocols can be found on the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR) website.

Tariffs Levied:

- Chinese tariff rates are constantly changing at unpredictable instances and therefore businesses should identify the specific rate using the HS system prior to exporting.
- Australian goods are subject to a range of tariffs, the strength of which have been increased for wine, barley, beef and lamb, to name a few, and will be held in place for the next five years.

Source: USDA Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Country Reports [FAIRS], Austrade, DFAT, Export.gov



Category Data

Fish and Seafood in China

Key Trends:

- Total volume sales rose by 1% in 2021, with total consumption improving due to stable demand from consumers. By 2026, volume sales will grow at a 2% CAGR.
- Retail sales are expected to drop following a rapid increase in demand during 2020 amid foodservice closures and home seclusion measures, with demand now shifting back to foodservice as most establishments have been operating as usual in 2021.
- China generally imports fish for further processing into value-added products for export, with key imports including frozen cod, fresh salmon, and frozen fish.
- Crustaceans were the strongest performing category in 2021, experiencing a 4% growth rate attributed to the reopening of foodservice outlets. Most consumers tend to eat more crustaceans due to perceived difficulty in preparing crustaceans at home.
- Fish is expected to record the weakest overall volume growth. While growth was evident in retail in 2020, the easing of foodservice restrictions will see more demand for non-fish dishes such as crayfish and crab.
- Sustainability is becoming a priority for the fishing industry, with initiatives such as the Yangtze River's 10-year fishing ban and the suspension of squid fishing in some waters. The country is also aiming to minimise its proportion of fisheries at a decreasing annual rate of 1.3%, with 80% of seafood from fisheries and 20% from fishing.
- E-commerce penetration has increased as traditional barriers for selling fish and seafood online, such as poor consumer perceptions of freshness and transport difficulties, are being eroded. Local governments are helping producers establish e-commerce solutions to support the use of live streaming to directly communicate freshness to consumers. At the same time, logistics providers have developed mature systems for chilled seafood deliveries.



- Imported crab, particularly live king crab, remains a popular choice amongst consumers, with Russia being a key exporter. Consumers value live seafood as the highest level of freshness for luxury seafood. At the same time, the price of king crab has risen, demand remains largely unaffected, and thus imports are expected to grow.
- A rising middle class and growing disposable incomes allow consumers to trade up for higher quality and premium fish products, with claims such as organic and imported being perceived as healthier and more nutritious, yet with higher prices.
- Local seafood is generally consumed at home due to its freshness and affordability, while imported products are consumed at high-end hotels and restaurants. Plus, while live and fresh seafood is considered healthiest, improvements in production are expected to see frozen and processed seafood consumption rise.

Sector	Category	Country	Year	Value M USD	Syr CAGR M USD (%)
Fish & Seafood	Ambient Fish & Seafood	China	2021	732.60	3.83
			2026	863.26	3.34
	Chilled Raw Packaged Fish & Seafood - Processed	China	2021	2,528.17	4.29
			2026	3,004.30	3.51
	Chilled Raw Packaged Fish & Seafood - Whole Cuts	China	2021	3,425.47	5.23
			2026	4,367.86	4.98
	Dried Fish & Seafood	China	2021	1,224.95	5.23
			2026	1,531.90	4.57
	Fresh Fish & Seafood (Counter)	China	2021	10,976.48	5.52
			2026	13,881.39	4.81
	Frozen Fish & Seafood	China	2021	1,895.59	4.00
			2026	2,236.24	3.36

Source: GlobalData, 2022

ITC - Trade Data

Frozen Southern Bluefin Tuna in China

China - Trade Data - HS Code 030346 Frozen Southern Bluefin Tunas

(Import):

Rank	Country	Imported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Imported (Tons)	Annual Growth Imported Value % (Short Term '20 - '21)	Annual Growth Imported Value % (Long Term '17 - '21)	Annual Growth Imported Quantity % (Long Term '17 - '21)
-						
1						
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9						
10						

AUS - Trade Data - HS Code 030346 Frozen Southern Bluefin Tunas

(Export):

Rank	Country	Exported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Exported (Tons)	Annual Growth Exported Value % (Short Term '20 - '21)	Annual Growth Exported Value % (Long Term '17 - '21)	Annual Growth Exported Quantity % (Long Term '17 - '21)
-	World	67,535	7,179	22	-9	-3
1	Japan	67,535	7,179	22	-7	-1
2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-

ITC - Trade Data

Fresh or Chilled Albacore or Longfinned Tunas in China

China - Trade Data - HS Code 030231 Fresh or Chilled Albacore or Longfinned Tunas

(Import):

Rank	Country	Imported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Imported (Tons)	Annual Growth Imported Value % (Short Term '20 - '21)	Annual Growth Imported Value % (Long Term '17 - '21)	Annual Growth Imported Quantity % (Long Term '17 - '21)
-						
1						
2						
3						
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5						
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7						
8						
9						
10						

NO DATA RECORDED

AUS - Trade Data - HS Code 030231 Fresh or Chilled Albacore or Longfinned Tunas

(Export):

Rank	Country	Exported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Exported (Tons)	Annual Growth Exported Value % (Short Term '20 - '21)	Annual Growth Exported Value % (Long Term '17 - '21)	Annual Growth Exported Quantity % (Long Term '17 - '21)
-	World	226	41	118	-32	34
1	USA	225	40	138	-32	-33
2	Japan	1	1	-	-25	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-



ITC - Trade Data

Fresh or Chilled Yellowfin Tunas in China

China - Trade Data - HS Code 030232 Fresh or Chilled Yellowfin Tunas

(Import):

Rank	Country	Imported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Imported (Tons)	Annual Growth Imported Value % (Short Term '20 - '21)	Annual Growth Imported Value % (Long Term '17 - '21)	Annual Growth Imported Quantity % (Long Term '17 - '21)
-	World	329	64	-54	-21	-4
1	Taiwan	204	49	55	168	112
2	Indonesia	125	15	-77	-4	-4
3	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-

AUS - Trade Data - HS Code 030232 Fresh or Chilled Yellowfin Tunas

(Export):

Rank	Country	Exported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Exported (Tons)	Annual Growth Exported Value % (Short Term '20 - '21)	Annual Growth Exported Value % (Long Term '17 - '21)	Annual Growth Exported Quantity % (Long Term '17 - '21)
-	World	4,779	389	-19	-4	-7
1	USA	4,568	366	16	-3	-5
2	Japan	198	22	-90	-26	-26
3	Canada	10	1	-50	-	-51
4	Hong Kong	2	<1	-65	-11	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-

ITC - Trade Data

Fresh or Chilled Bigeye Tunas in China

China - Trade Data - HS Code 030234 Fresh or Chilled Bigeye Tunas

(Import):

Rank	Country	Imported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Imported (Tons)	Annual Growth Imported Value % (Short Term '20 - '21)	Annual Growth Imported Value % (Long Term '17 - '21)	Annual Growth Imported Quantity % (Long Term '17 - '21)
-						
1						
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5						
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7						
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9						
10						

NO DATA RECORDED

AUS - Trade Data - HS Code 030234 Fresh or Chilled Bigeye Tunas

(Export):

Rank	Country	Exported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Exported (Tons)	Annual Growth Exported Value % (Short Term '20 - '21)	Annual Growth Exported Value % (Long Term '17 - '21)	Annual Growth Exported Quantity % (Long Term '17 - '21)
-	World	1,973	165	15	-16	-16
1	USA	1,535	121	63	-10	-11
2	Japan	394	44	-49	-28	-24
3	Canada	44	<1	2,184	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-

ITC - Trade Data

Fresh or Chilled Southern Bluefin Tunas in China

China - Trade Data - HS Code 030236 Fresh or Chilled Southern Bluefin Tunas

(Import):

Rank	Country	Imported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Imported (Tons)	Annual Growth Imported Value % (Short Term '20 - '21)	Annual Growth Imported Value % (Long Term '17 - '21)	Annual Growth Imported Quantity % (Long Term '17 - '21)
-	World	611	39	-3	6	14
1	Australia	524	34	-17	3	10
2	New Zealand	82	5	-	-	-
3	Taiwan	4	<1	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-

AUS - Trade Data - HS Code 030236 Fresh or Chilled Southern Bluefin Tunas

(Export):

Rank	Country	Exported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Exported (Tons)	Annual Growth Exported Value % (Short Term '20 - '21)	Annual Growth Exported Value % (Long Term '17 - '21)	Annual Growth Exported Quantity % (Long Term '17 - '21)
-	World	7,550	658	-72	2	0
1	Japan	3,665	353	-86	-10	-11
2	USA	3,393	270	516	92	92
3	China	488	35	-42	2	9
4	New Zealand	2	<1	-3	-	-
5	Thailand	1	<1	-	-	-
6	Malaysia	1	<1	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-

ITC - Trade Data

Fresh or Chilled Atlantic and Pacific Bluefin Tuna in China

China - Trade Data - HS Code 030235 Fresh or Chilled Atlantic and Pacific Bluefin Tuna

(Import):

Rank	Country	Imported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Imported (Tons)	Annual Growth Imported Value % (Short Term '20 - '21)	Annual Growth Imported Value % (Long Term '17 - '21)	Annual Growth Imported Quantity % (Long Term '17 - '21)
-	World	17,067	578	71	14	19
1	Japan	16,827	569	73	15	20
2	Spain	220	8	26	10	9
3	Mexico	20	1	-65	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-

AUS - Trade Data - HS Code 030235 Fresh or Chilled Atlantic and Pacific Bluefin Tuna

(Export):

Rank	Country	Exported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Exported (Tons)	Annual Growth Exported Value % (Short Term '20 - '21)	Annual Growth Exported Value % (Long Term '17 - '21)	Annual Growth Exported Quantity % (Long Term '17 - '21)
-	World	663	51	5,736	74	36
1	USA	562	41	-	-	-
2	Japan	101	10	789	19	-10
3	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-

ITC - Trade Data

Frozen Atlantic and Pacific Bluefin Tuna in China

China - Trade Data - HS Code 030345 Frozen Atlantic and Pacific Bluefin Tuna

(Import):

Rank	Country	Imported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Imported (Tons)	Annual Growth Imported Value % (Short Term '20 - '21)	Annual Growth Imported Value % (Long Term '17 - '21)	Annual Growth Imported Quantity % (Long Term '17 - '21)
-	World	8,975	297	302	46	33
1	Morocco	4,627	130	1,267	208	155
2	South Korea	1,847	86	43	-	-
3	France	1,234	42	-	26	155
4	Italy	942	28	1,764	-	-
5	Turkey	137	3	-52	-16	-29
6	Japan	120	2	518	-22	-24
7	Spain	68	5	-73	-42	-35
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-

AUS - Trade Data - HS Code 030345 Frozen Atlantic and Pacific Bluefin Tuna

(Export):

Rank	Country	Exported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Exported (Tons)	Annual Growth Exported Value % (Short Term '20 - '21)	Annual Growth Exported Value % (Long Term '17 - '21)	Annual Growth Exported Quantity % (Long Term '17 - '21)
-						
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

NO DATA RECORDED

ITC - Trade Data

Fresh or Chilled Fillets of Fish, n.e.s. in China

China - Trade Data - HS Code 030449 Fresh or Chilled Fillets of Fish, n.e.s.

(Import):

Rank	Country	Imported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Imported (Tons)	Annual Growth Imported Value % (Short Term '20 - '21)	Annual Growth Imported Value % (Long Term '17 - '21)	Annual Growth Imported Quantity % (Long Term '17 - '21)
-	World	173	8	-42	-22	-11
1	Japan	154	7	-39	-24	-13
2	Norway	19	1	-51	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-

AUS - Trade Data - HS Code 030449 Fresh or Chilled Fillets of Fish, n.e.s.

(Export):

Rank	Country	Exported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Exported (Tons)	Annual Growth Exported Value % (Short Term '20 - '21)	Annual Growth Exported Value % (Long Term '17 - '21)	Annual Growth Exported Quantity % (Long Term '17 - '21)
-	World	1,453	72	12	2	2
1	Germany	644	31	59	2	3
2	United Kingdom	412	20	81	9	11
3	Spain	239	11	48	-5	-5
4	South Korea	76	4	3	-	-
5	Singapore	26	2	-91	96	-
6	USA	19	1	96	-	-
7	Italy	19	1	-	-	-
8	Japan	17	3	-	-	-
9	Switzerland	2	<1	-	-59	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-

ITC - Trade Data

Frozen Fillets of Tuna, Skipjack or Stripe-bellied Bonito in China

China - Trade Data - HS Code 030487 Frozen Fillets of Tuna, Skipjack or Stripe-bellied Bonito

(Import):

Rank	Country	Imported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Imported (Tons)	Annual Growth Imported Value % (Short Term '20 - '21)	Annual Growth Imported Value % (Long Term '17 - '21)	Annual Growth Imported Quantity % (Long Term '17 - '21)
-	World	2,870	258	-9	4	13
1	Vietnam	949	129	-24	-	-57
2	Spain	942	29	125	43	46
3	Japan	410	12	-43	56	0
4	Morocco	352	11	-	-	-
5	Indonesia	210	69	-59	83	126
6	South Korea	8	8	-	-11	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-

AUS - Trade Data - HS Code 030487 Frozen Fillets of Tuna, Skipjack or Stripe-bellied Bonito

(Export):

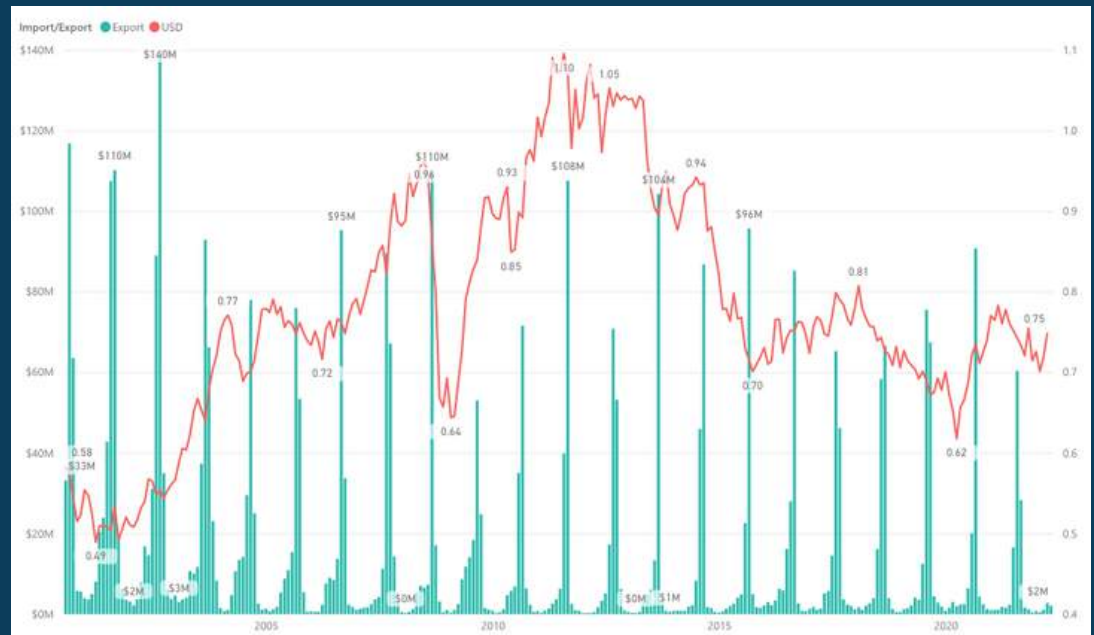
Rank	Country	Exported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Exported (Tons)	Annual Growth Exported Value % (Short Term '20 - '21)	Annual Growth Exported Value % (Long Term '17 - '21)	Annual Growth Exported Quantity % (Long Term '17 - '21)
-	World	428	35	1,491	5	11
1	Fiji	243	27	-	-	-
2	USA	74	2	-	-	-
3	New Zealand	62	4	3,151	118	-
4	Brunei	14	1	130	-11	0
5	Vietnam	14	1	-	84	-
6	Hong Kong	11	<1	-	-14	-
7	Spain	6	<1	-	-	-
8	Singapore	3	<1	-74	-44	-
9	Malaysia	2	<1	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-

FRDC - Trade Data

Tuna Exports - Value

AUS - Trade Data - Species: Tuna (incl. Bluefin Tuna)

(Exports):



Value of Exports - Tuna

Commodity Description	Value
Frozen southern bluefin tunas (Thunnus maccoyii) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$1,709,721,600
Fresh or chilled southern bluefin tunas (Thunnus maccoyii) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$565,482,999
Frozen southern bluefin tunas (Thunnus maccoyii) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and edible fish offal of HS 03039)	\$531,417,326
Tunas (other than albacore, yellowfin and skipjack), frozen (excl. fish fillets, other fish meat, livers and roes)	\$252,826,085
Fresh or chilled yellowfin tunas (Thunnus albacares) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$201,851,835
Tunas (other than albacore, yellowfin or skipjack), fresh or chilled (excl. fish fillets, other fish meat, livers and roes)	\$193,386,862
Fresh or chilled bigeye tunas (Thunnus obesus) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$95,612,399
Fresh or chilled southern bluefin tunas (Thunnus maccoyii) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and edible fish offal of HS 03029)	\$86,670,335
Tuna meat, frozen (excl. fillets)	\$71,627,449
Prepared or preserved tunas, skipjack and bonito (Sarda spp.) whole or in pieces, but not minced (excl. tunas, skipjack and bonito (Sarda spp.) of Chapter 03)	\$63,366,706
Fresh or chilled yellowfin tunas (Thunnus albacares) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and edible fish offal of HS 03029)	\$42,100,243
Live Atlantic and Pacific bluefin tunas (Thunnus thynnus, Thunnus orientalis)	\$25,653,137
Fresh or chilled albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$20,198,163
Frozen albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$18,426,092
Fresh or chilled tunas of the genus Thunnus (excl. albacore or longfinned, yellowfin, bigeye, bluefin and southern bluefin tunas; skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito; fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$18,340,920
Fresh or chilled bigeye tunas (Thunnus obesus) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and edible fish offal of HS 03029)	\$16,042,836
Frozen albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and edible fish offal of HS 03029)	\$13,156,913
Frozen bluefin tunas (Thunnus thynnus) (excl. southern bluefin tunas; fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$6,832,639
Frozen yellowfin tunas (Thunnus albacares) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$6,364,468
Fresh or chilled albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and edible fish offal of HS 03029)	\$2,707,101
Fresh or chilled bluefin tunas (Thunnus thynnus) (excl. southern bluefin tunas; fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$2,337,588
Fresh or chilled tunas (genus Thunnus) (excl. Atlantic, Pacific and Southern bluefin, albacore or longfinned, yellowfin and bigeye tunas; skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito; fillets and other meat of HS 0304 & edible fish offal of HS 03029)	\$2,274,708
Frozen tunas of the genus Thunnus (excl. albacore or longfinned tunas; yellowfin tunas; bigeye tunas; bluefin tunas; southern bluefin tunas; skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito; fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$2,111,268
Frozen bigeye tunas (Thunnus obesus) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$1,683,229

Value of Exports - Top 20 Commodity Breakdown

Country	Value
Japan	\$3,716,544,888
United States of America	\$144,626,881
New Zealand	\$57,278,342
Thailand	\$21,167,507
Korea, Republic of	\$16,363,196
China	\$15,994,743
Samoa (American)	\$10,961,764
Iran, Islamic Republic of	\$9,481,600
Spain	\$8,506,006
Iran	\$6,603,407
Singapore	\$5,054,641
Vietnam	\$4,377,624
Korea Republic of	\$2,652,430
Hong Kong	\$2,036,704
Saudi Arabia	\$1,773,834

Leading Export Destinations - Value

State	Value
SA	\$3,399,066,094
QLD	\$327,784,591
NSW	\$151,298,616
WA	\$61,819,628
Foreign (re-export)	\$49,298,766
VIC	\$42,509,853
TAS	\$3,061,536
NT	\$5,772

Export Value by State

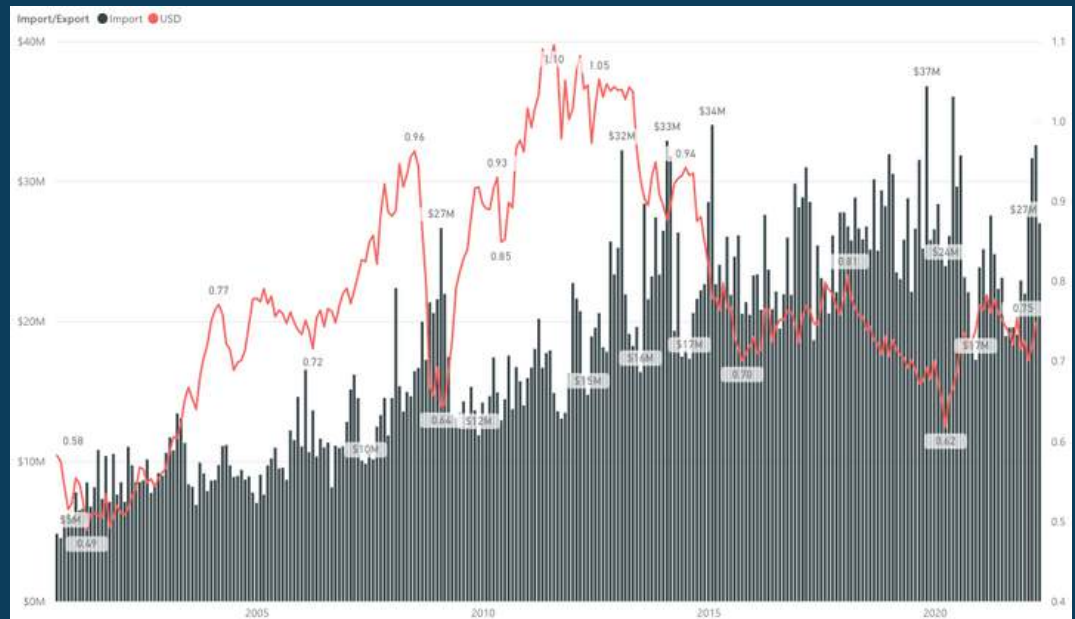
Source: FRDC, 2022

FRDC - Trade Data

Tuna Imports - Value

AUS - Trade Data - Species: Tuna (incl. Bluefin Tuna)

(Imports):



Value of Imports - Tuna

Commodity Description	Value
Prepared or preserved tunas, skipjack and bonito (Sarda spp.) whole or in pieces, but not minced, packed in air-tight cans, bottles, jars or similar containers (excl. goods of Chapter 03)	\$4,476,020,591
Prepared or preserved tunas, skipjack and bonito (Sarda spp.) whole or in pieces, but not minced (excl. goods packed in air-tight cans, bottles, jars or similar containers; and goods of Chapter 03)	\$95,961,930
Frozen fillets of tunas (of the genus Thunnus), skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis)	\$58,430,990
Prepared or preserved tunas, skipjack and bonito (Sarda spp.) and other fish of the tribes Thunnini or Sardinii (incl. minced fish) (excl. whole fish or fish in pieces and goods of Chapter 03)	\$14,792,496
Fresh or chilled yellowfin tunas (Thunnus albacares) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$14,528,187
Frozen skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$11,264,650
Frozen yellowfin tunas (Thunnus albacares) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$4,973,253
Fresh or chilled yellowfin tunas (Thunnus albacares) (excluding fillets and other	\$4,616,261
Frozen Atlantic and Pacific bluefin tunas (Thunnus thynnus, Thunnus orientalis)	\$4,494,826
Fresh or chilled tunas of the genus Thunnus (excl. albacore or longfinned, yellowfin, bigeye, bluefin and southern bluefin tunas; skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito; fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$2,652,640
Fresh or chilled bigeye tunas (Thunnus obesus) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$1,685,090
Frozen skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis) (excl.	\$1,519,608
Fresh or chilled skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$990,915
Frozen Atlantic and Pacific bluefin tunas (Thunnus thynnus, Thunnus orientalis) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$814,320
Fresh or chilled Southern bluefin tunas (Thunnus maccoyii) (excluding fillets and	\$405,791
Frozen tunas (of the genus Thunnus) (excluding those of HS 03041 to 03046, 41	\$378,733
Frozen tunas (of the genus Thunnus) (excl. albacore, longfinned, yellowfin and bigeye tunas; Atlantic and Pacific bluefin and Southern bluefin tunas; skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito; fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$342,030
Frozen tunas of the genus Thunnus (excl. albacore or longfinned tunas; yellowfin tunas; bigeye tunas; bluefin tunas; southern bluefin tunas; skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito; fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$220,362
Fresh or chilled bigeye tunas (Thunnus obesus) (excluding fillets and other meat	\$208,641
Frozen albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$196,746
Tunas, fresh or chilled (excl. albacore, longfinned and yellowfin tunas, fish fillets and other fish meat of 0304, livers and roes)	\$140,331
Fresh or chilled Atlantic and Pacific bluefin tunas (Thunnus thynnus, Thunnus orientalis) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$136,188
Fresh or chilled Atlantic and Pacific bluefin tunas (Thunnus thynnus, Thunnus or	\$117,840
Frozen bluefin tunas (Thunnus thynnus) (excl. southern bluefin tunas; fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$109,708

Value of Imports - Top 20 Commodity Breakdown

Country	Value
Thailand	\$4,112,895,811
Indonesia	\$388,450,953
Vietnam	\$38,775,631
Philippines	\$30,953,911
Italy	\$22,902,967
Japan	\$13,581,743
New Zealand	\$11,783,437
Korea, Republic of	\$9,444,166
China	\$8,646,528
Maldives	\$7,769,917
Fiji	\$7,321,691
Spain	\$5,874,340
Taiwan	\$4,716,724
United States of America	\$4,324,109
Solomon Islands	\$4,090,731

Leading Import Sources - Value

State	Value
VIC	\$2,768,442,669
NSW	\$1,064,121,534
QLD	\$439,898,246
WA	\$221,658,522
SA	\$200,321,546
TAS	\$754,303
NT	\$33,604

Import Value by State

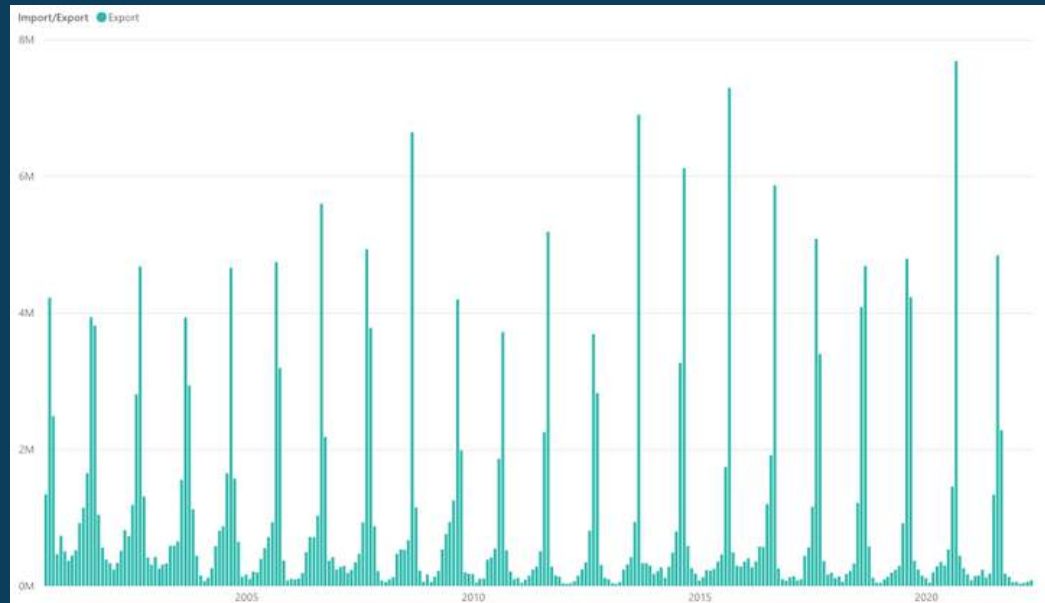
Source: FRDC, 2022

FRDC - Trade Data

Tuna Exports - Volume

AUS - Trade Data - Species: Tuna (incl. Bluefin Tuna)

(Exports):



Volume of Exports - Tuna

Commodity Description	Quantity
Frozen southern bluefin tunas (Thunnus maccoyii) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	95,564,268
Frozen southern bluefin tunas (Thunnus maccoyii) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and edible fish offal of HS 03039)	37,969,456
Fresh or chilled southern bluefin tunas (Thunnus maccoyii) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	25,988,210
Fresh or chilled yellowfin tunas (Thunnus albacares) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	20,483,298
Prepared or preserved tunas, skipjack and bonito (Sarda spp.) whole or in pieces, but not minced (excl. tunas, skipjack and bonito (Sarda spp.) of Chapter 03)	14,746,489
Fresh or chilled bigeye tunas (Thunnus obesus) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	8,973,080
Tunas (other than albacore, yellowfin and skipjack), frozen (excl. fish fillets, other fish meat, livers and roes)	8,221,501
Tunas (other than albacore, yellowfin or skipjack), fresh or chilled (excl. fish fillets, other fish meat, livers and roes)	7,257,381
Frozen albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	6,409,110
Fresh or chilled Southern bluefin tunas (Thunnus maccoyii) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and edible fish offal of HS 03029)	5,786,775
Fresh or chilled albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	3,791,635
Frozen albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and edible fish offal of HS 03039)	3,010,213
Fresh or chilled yellowfin tunas (Thunnus albacares) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and edible fish offal of HS 03029)	2,727,824
Tuna meat, frozen (excl. fillets)	2,637,096
Fresh or chilled tunas of the genus Thunnus (excl. albacore or longfinned, yellowfin, bigeye, bluefin and southern bluefin tunas; skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito; fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	1,655,066
Fresh or chilled bigeye tunas (Thunnus obesus) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and edible fish offal of HS 03029)	1,084,836
Frozen yellowfin tunas (Thunnus albacares) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	438,310
Frozen bluefin tunas (Thunnus thynnus) (excl. southern bluefin tunas; fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	430,103
Live Atlantic and Pacific bluefin tunas (Thunnus thynnus, Thunnus orientalis)	395,110
Frozen skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	374,186
Fresh or chilled albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and edible fish offal of HS 03029)	371,340
Frozen tunas of the genus Thunnus (excl. albacore or longfinned tunas; yellowfin tunas; bigeye tunas; southern bluefin tunas; skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito; fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	274,750
Frozen bigeye tunas (Thunnus obesus) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	244,396
Fresh or chilled tunas (genus Thunnus) (excl. Atlantic, Pacific and Southern bluefin, albacore or longfinned, yellowfin and bigeye tunas; skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito; fillets and other meat of HS 0304 & edible fish offal of HS 03029)	110,801

Volume of Exports - Top 20 Commodity Breakdown

Country	Quantity
Japan	207,903,962
New Zealand	13,813,190
United States of America	10,639,560
Thailand	5,981,763
Samoa (American)	3,811,081
Spain	2,036,892
Vietnam	1,402,130
Korea, Republic of	916,444
China	716,608
Singapore	533,872
Indonesia	238,761
Federated States of Micronesia	210,668
Korea Republic of	163,341
Papua New Guinea	151,569
Hong Kong	136,947

Leading Export Destinations - Volume

State	Quantity
SA	176,605,429
QLD	40,977,951
Foreign (re-export)	11,518,506
NSW	11,300,705
WA	5,473,632
VIC	3,572,426
TAS	158,096
NT	855

Export Volume by State

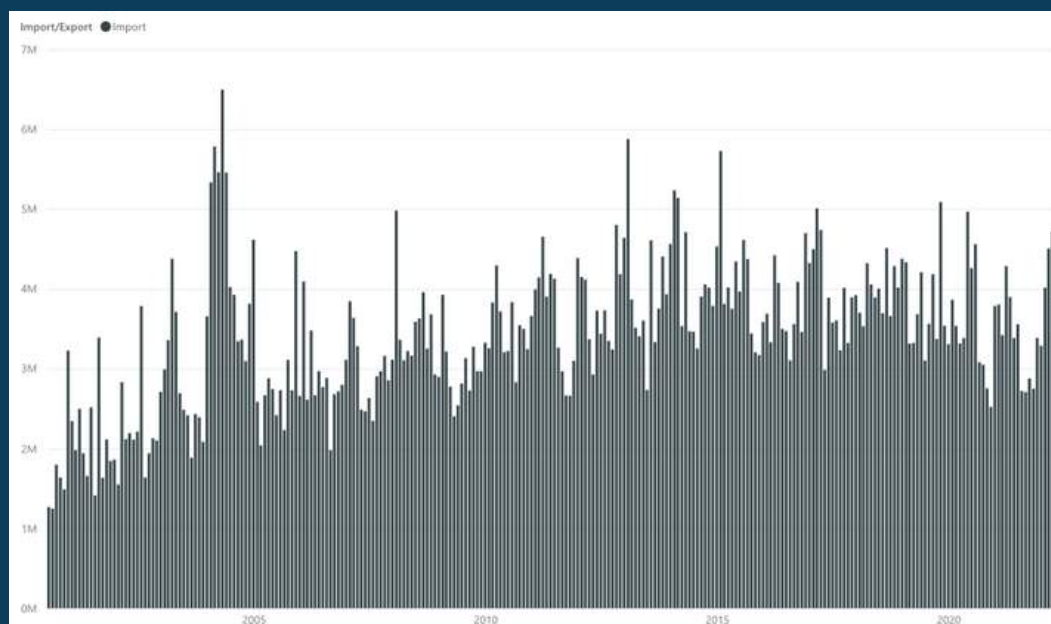
Source: FRDC, 2022

FRDC - Trade Data

Tuna Imports - Volume

AUS - Trade Data - Species: Tuna (incl. Bluefin Tuna)

(Imports):



Volume of Imports - Tuna

Commodity Description	Quantity
Prepared or preserved tunas, skipjack and bonito (Sarda spp.) whole or in pieces, but not minced, packed in air-tight cans, bottles, jars or similar containers (excl. goods of Chapter 03)	847,338,481
Prepared or preserved tunas, skipjack and bonito (Sarda spp.) whole or in pieces, but not minced (excl. goods packed in air-tight cans, bottles, jars or similar containers; and goods of Chapter 03)	20,729,188
Frozen skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	11,221,067
Prepared or preserved tunas, skipjack and bonito (Sarda spp.) and other fish of the tribes Thunnini or Sardinii (excl. minced fish) (excl. whole fish or fish in pieces and goods of Chapter 03)	5,062,920
Frozen fillets of tunas (of the genus Thunnus), skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis)	3,471,384
Frozen yellowfin tunas (Thunnus albacares) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	2,181,374
Fresh or chilled yellowfin tunas (Thunnus albacares) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	2,021,522
Frozen skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis) (excl.)	1,452,341
Fresh or chilled skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	1,019,927
Fresh or chilled tunas of the genus Thunnus (excl. albacore or longfinned, yellowfin, bigeye, bluefin and southern bluefin tunas; skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito; fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	391,474
Fresh or chilled yellowfin tunas (Thunnus albacares) (excluding fillets and other)	329,431
Fresh or chilled bigeye tunas (Thunnus obesus) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	192,351
Frozen tunas (of the genus Thunnus) (excluding those of HS 03041 to 03046, fil)	112,816
Frozen tunas (of the genus Thunnus) (excl. albacore, longfinned, yellowfin and bigeye tunas; Atlantic and Pacific bluefin and Southern bluefin tunas; skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito; fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	111,420
Fresh or chilled Southern bluefin tunas (Thunnus maccoyii) (excluding fillets and other)	62,715
Frozen tunas of the genus Thunnus (excl. albacore or longfinned tunas; yellowfin tunas; bigeye tunas; bluefin tunas; southern bluefin tunas; skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito; fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	60,516
Frozen albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	48,824
Frozen Atlantic and Pacific bluefin tunas (Thunnus thynnus, Thunnus orientalis)	41,555
Tunas, frozen (excl. albacore, longfinned and yellowfin tuna, fish fillets and other fish meat of 0304, livers and roes)	29,428
Fresh or chilled albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	25,790
Fresh or chilled bigeye tunas (Thunnus obesus) (excluding fillets and other meat)	22,540
Tunas, fresh or chilled (excl. albacore, longfinned and yellowfin tunas; fish fillets and other fish meat of 0304, livers and roes)	21,117
Fresh or chilled Atlantic and Pacific bluefin tunas (Thunnus thynnus, Thunnus or)	17,573
Fresh or chilled southern bluefin tunas (Thunnus maccoyii) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	9,971

Volume of Imports - Top 20 Commodity Breakdown

Country	Quantity
Thailand	805,794,480
Indonesia	50,251,770
New Zealand	8,918,400
Vietnam	6,460,391
Philippines	5,915,810
Japan	3,730,396
China	2,527,106
Italy	2,119,499
Country Unknown	1,662,000
Korea, Republic of	1,490,968
Fiji	1,094,307
Papua New Guinea	717,385
Maldives	674,653
United States of America	618,273
Solomon Islands	613,445

Leading Import Sources - Volume

State	Quantity
VIC	504,891,397
NSW	203,375,000
QLD	87,918,400
SA	54,083,004
WA	45,496,340
TAS	239,922
NT	3,470

Import Volume by State

Source: FRDC, 2022

FRDC - Trade Data Sourced from FAO

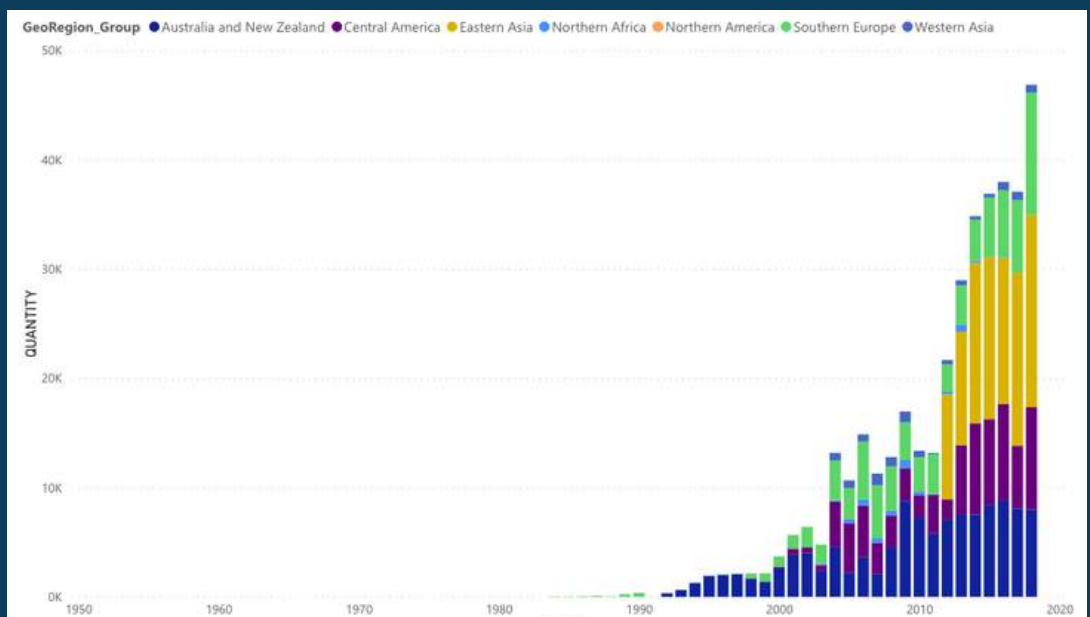
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Capture Production Quantity - Tunas, Bonitos, Billfishes

ISSCAAP Group: Tunas, Bonitos, Billfishes

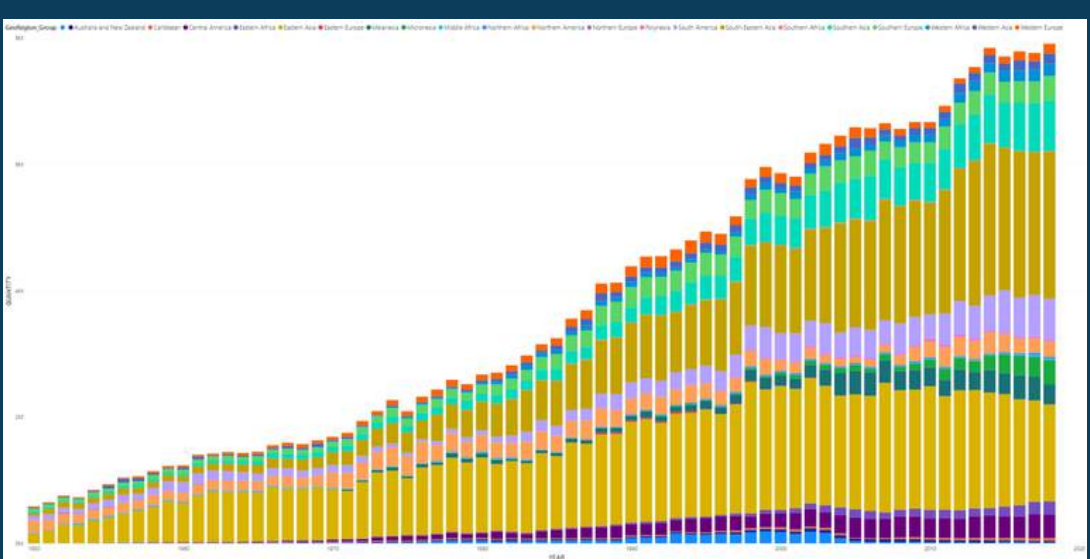
Production

Country Name En	Unit Name	2020
Australia	Tonnes - live weight	18,022
China	Tonnes - live weight	470,947

Production Volume by ASFIS Species - FAO



Production Volume by GeoRegion - Aquaculture Production - FRDC



Production Volume by GeoRegion - Wild Catch Production - FRDC

Source: FAO, FRDC, 2021



Additional Resources

COUNTRY INSIGHTS

[Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - China Market Overview](#)

[Austrade - China Market Profile](#)

[DFAT - China Country Brief](#)

[DFAT - China Market Insights](#)

[Enterprise Singapore - China Market Profile](#)

[FoodExport - China Country Profile](#)

[HKTDC Research - China Market Profile](#)

[Santandar Trade Markets - China Market Overview](#)

[USDA - China Exporter Guide](#)

CONSUMER INSIGHTS

[Euromonitor International - Consumer Lifestyles in China](#)

[GWI - China Consumer Snapshot](#)

[Santandar Trade Markets - Reaching the Chinese Consumer](#)

CATEGORY & CHANNEL INSIGHTS

[Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - China E-commerce Channel Overview](#)

[Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - China Foodservice Profile](#)

[Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - China Fish and Seafood Sector Overview](#)

[Euromonitor International - China Fish & Seafood Category Overview](#)

[Fisheries Research and Development Corporation \(FRDC\) - Australia-Specific Trade Data](#)

[International Trade Centre - Market-Specific Trade Data](#)

[USDA - China Foodservice Overview](#)

[USDA - China Retail Overview](#)

MARKET ACCESS INSIGHTS

[UNCTAD - China Investment Policy Hub](#)

[USDA - China Import Regulations & Standards](#)

[DFAT - ChAFTA](#)

OTHER RESOURCES

EFIC

Export Connect Portal

Fitch Solutions

GlobalData

Google Trends

IbisWorld

L.E.K.

Marketline

McKinsey

Mintel

Nielsen

NZTE

Seafish UK

Statista

Trading Economics



Contact Us

For more information please contact Seafood Industry Australia:

Julie Willis

Trade Export Manager

julie@seafoodindustryaustralia.com.au

info@seafoodindustryaustralia.com.au

Websites:

www.seafoodindustryaustralia.com.au

www.greataustralianseafood.com.au