South Korea Market Summary & Category Data for Fish & Seafood - Tuna

Seafood Industry Australia
The Voice of Australian Seafood

GREAT AUSTRALIAN SEAFOOD

About Seafood Industry Australia

Seafood Industry Australia (SIA) is the national peak-body representing the Australian seafood industry as a whole. With members from the wildcatch, aquaculture and post-harvest sectors of the Australian seafood industry, we are the voice of Australian seafood.

SIA provides consumers, Government and other stakeholders with confident and united representation. Our unity indicates that we love what we do, we stand by our products and that those products are the best in the world.

SIA provides services identified through a process involving member input to fill a critical gap that currently exists, to have more influence on Government decisions, to act as a national industry voice, to be a marketing and communications hub, and to remove obstacles to growth standing in the way of the Australian seafood industry.

Our vision is for the Australian seafood industry to be United, Effective and Respected.

Our mission is to Promote, Protect and Develop the Australian seafood industry on the national and international level.

Agricultural Trade and Market Access Cooperation (ATMAC) Program

The ATMAC program is an Australian Government initiative, expanding trade in Australian agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors into emerging export markets and/or export markets with high-growth potential. This will be achieved through support for diversification efforts that align with industry priorities.

Seafood Industry Australia's 'marketing, market access and export development for the Australian seafood industry' was funded under the ATMAC Program.

Economic Indicators

- GDP (USD Billion): **1,810**
- GDP per capita (USD): **31,497**
- Currency: South Korean Won (KRW)
- Exchange Rate: 1 KRW = 0.0011 AUD (08/08/22)
- Mercer's 2019 Quality of Living Ranking (2020 report not released due to COVID-19): Seoul - **77th**
- Human Development Index: .**916** and ranked **23rd**
- Logistics Performance Index: **3.61** and ranked **25th**
- Ease of Doing Business Rankings: **84th**

Source: IMF, UNDP, Mercer, World Bank, DFAT

- **Trade Agreements:**
  - South Korea has an extensive catalogue of free trade deals with 88 Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) and 19 Treaties with International Provisions (TIPs) currently in force.
  - South Korea is a party to the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), the world's biggest trade deal, with 14 other nations including Australia, the Asian nation's fourth-largest trading partner.
  - The Korea-Australia Free Trade Agreement (KAFTA) was signed in 2014 and will lead to the eventual elimination of 99.8% of tariffs on Australian exports to South Korea by 2033. Tariffs on raw sugar and bottled wine have already been eliminated.

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

Demographic Indicators

- Total Population (million): **51.83**
- Expatriate Population (million): **2.52**
- Population Growth: **- 0.04%**
- Median Age: **43.7**
- Urban Population: **81.8%**

- **Population Ethnicity:**
  - 96% Korean
  - 2% Chinese
  - 2% Other (including American and Vietnamese)

- **Dominant Religious Groups:**
  - 56.1 No religion
  - 27.7% Christian
  - 15.5% Buddhist
  - 0.7% Other (including Muslim, Hindu)

Source: Ministry of Interior and Safety, United Nations, WorldAtlas

Consumer Behaviour & Societal Trends

Key Trends:

- South Korean consumers saw their purchasing power, already below the OECD average, fall further in 2020 as a result of reduced consumption and business activity following the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, this reduction was relatively lower than most countries worldwide, and consequently, consumer confidence has held up as of late-2020.
- Korean consumers rank mobile shopping sites followed by the online forum Never Cafe as the channels they visit most frequently before making an online purchase, demonstrating the importance they place on customer reviews when making spending decisions.
- With the fast rise in South Koreans living by themselves, a trend that reached 30% of all households in 2019-20, product innovation that improves the convenience of daily activities, such as ready-to-eat and easy-to-cook meals, has become very popular.
- Due to concerns over personal immunity re-emerging due to the COVID-19 pandemic, interest in consumer health products has grown considerably throughout 2020-21 amongst Korean consumers, particularly in the preventative health category which encompasses popular products such as red ginseng.
- Purchases in South Korea are generally made in large department stores or shopping centres spread out around major cities. The products most commonly purchased come from select major brands that employ very detailed packaging, as purchases are often made for image or status reasons.
- South Koreans, relative to the rest of the world, are not loyal to brands and will change quickly as per product reviews and feedback sourced over the internet due to their tech-savvy qualities.

- South Korean consumers are especially concerned about their environmental footprint with pollution, present at high rates in industrial cities, being the leading environmental concern for 70% of the population and almost always associated with climate change. Although, participation in the shared economy, populated in South Korea by internet exchanges and flea markets, decreased in 2020 due to social distancing preferences amongst consumers.

- Half of South Koreans surveyed believed they had become more mindful of where they spend their money due to the COVID-19 pandemic, while nearly half were switching to less expensive products. This shift in purchasing behaviour towards saving money has seen purchasing on Food & Beverage remain stable while spending in most other categories has fallen.

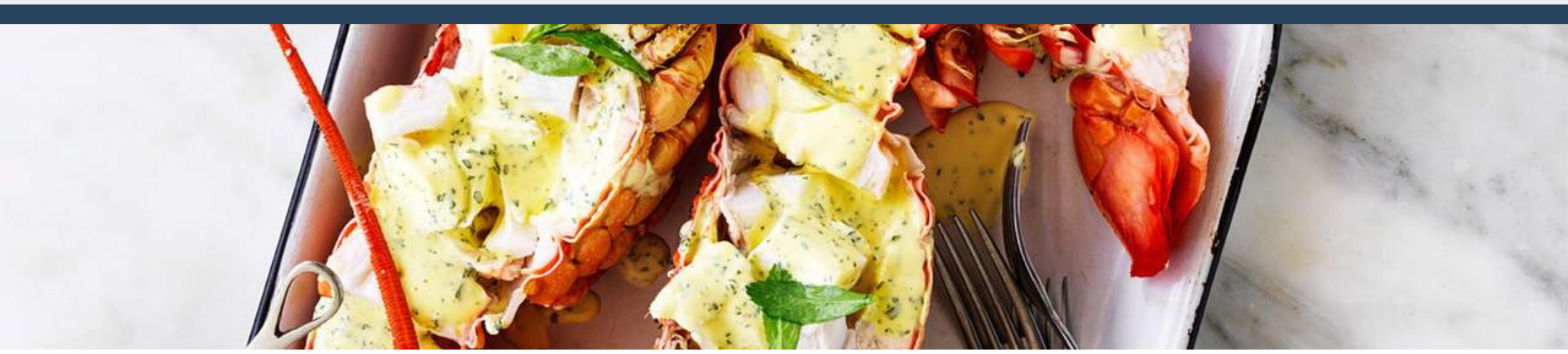
Source: Nielsen, Mintel, McKinsey, USDA

Digital Adoption:

- Relative to the rest of the world, South Koreans are very connected with technology, with over 50 million internet users as of February 2022, comprising 98% of the population.

- There are also high levels of social media usage at nearly 46.81 million social media users with a penetration rate of 91%.

Source: Digital in 2022 Report



Grocery Retail Channel Developments

Key Trends:

- Grocery sales value remained stable throughout 2020 as the result of spending on essential goods rising as a portion of household expenditure, along with government subsidies to support grocery retailers, especially independent stores, that were struggling in the midst of reduced foot traffic nationwide.

- Many traditional grocery retailers took up partnerships with hyperlocal online delivery platforms such as Noljang and Ddingdong at the encouragement of the South Korean government, in an attempt to maintain profit margins by capitalising on the explosive growth in demand for grocery home delivery.

- Convenience stores performed better in 2020, according to YoY sales data, as the result of South Korean consumers increasingly preferring to shop for groceries more locally and choosing outlets with smaller crowds, while retailers have greatly diversified their product range. For the first time, convenience stores have outperformed department stores in offline retail sales.

- Convenience stores in South Korea have continued a decade-long trend of consistent expansion in terms of franchise numbers due to high product sales, with the number of stores throughout the nation more than quadrupling since 2007, leading South Korea to have the world’s highest convenience store density. This is largely aided by hypermarkets being restricted from 24/7 operations.

- Following a string of successful trials in operating AI-powered unmanned supermarkets throughout South Korea, propelled by the rapid increase in consumer demands for hygienic shopping experiences, the first permanent “smart supermarket” was opened in Seoul in October 2020.

- Omnichannel grocery retailers are improving their online services, not only expanding direct business-to-consumer platforms but partnering with other e-commerce giants to increase their presence. A notable example includes Homeplus and GS The Fresh partnering with South Korea’s biggest search engine, Naver Corp, to create a grocery shopping platform.

- South Korea's E-Mart dominates the hypermarket channel, its market power allowing the major retailer to be able to promise a full refund for consumers who purchase certain grocery products at E-Mart but then find the same good for a cheaper price elsewhere.

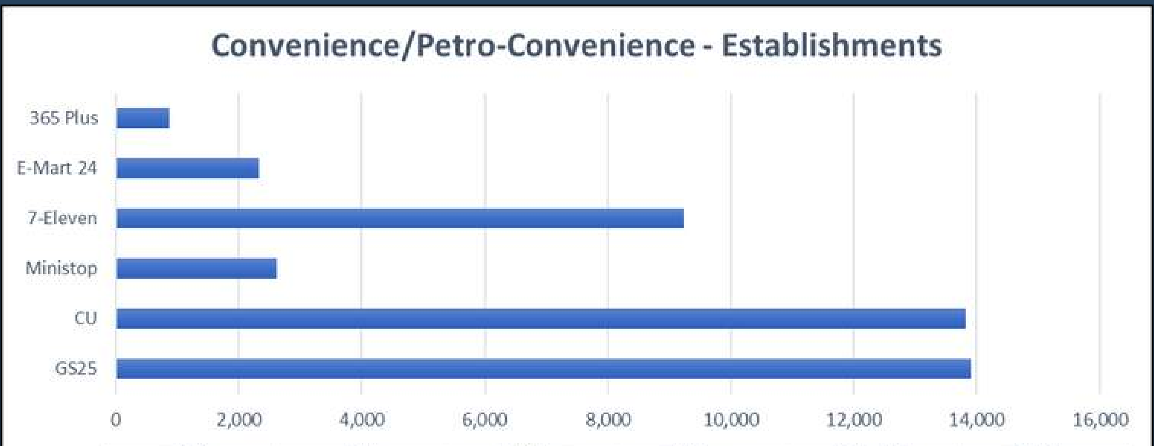
- The largest e-commerce retailer in South Korea, Coupang, plans to increase the firm's market share in the grocery market by offering free delivery for all customers, along with a free return service and early morning delivery for members of its subscription service.

- All grocery retailers are stepping up efforts to go "hyperlocal" as credit card spending within 500 metres of people's homes grew 2.9% between September and November 2020, when compared to two years prior. This involves efforts such as creating "neighbourhood bulletin boards" and online flea markets.

Grocery Retailing Brand Outlets:

	E-Mart	Lotte Super	Homeplus Express	Hanaro Mart	GS Retail	Costco
Outlets	160	1588	380	2,130	290	16

Convenience/Petro-Convenience Brand Outlets:



	GS25	CU	Ministop	7-Eleven	E-Mart 24	365 Plus
Outlets	13,900	13820	2,620	9,231	2,330	876

Source: Nielsen, Mintel, McKinsey, USDA

Foodservice Channel Developments

Key Trends:

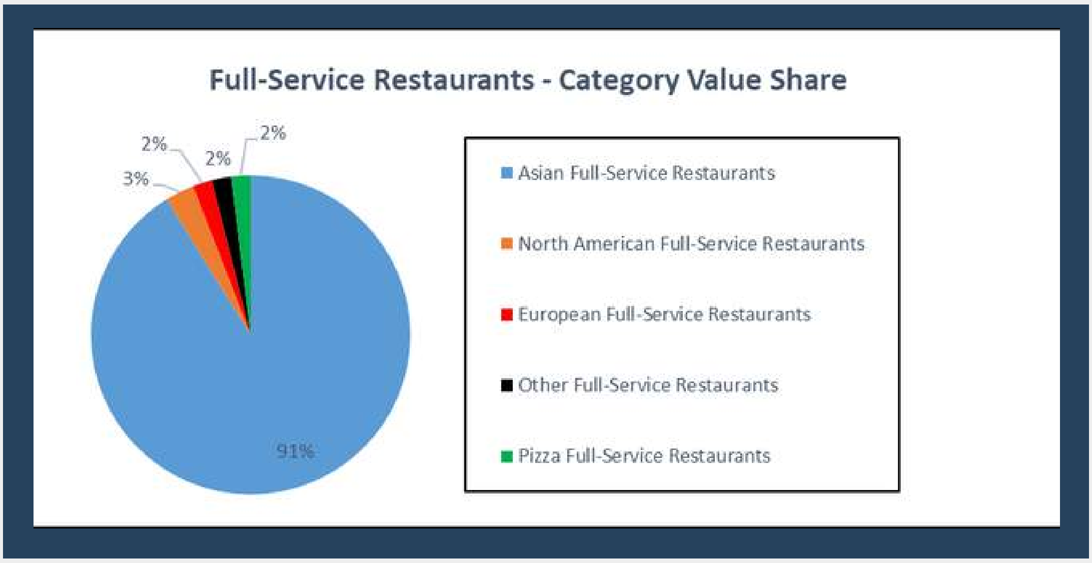
- The foodservice industry in South Korea has suffered heavily from the COVID-19 pandemic and the three waves of high infections it brought to the Asian nation. For example, in February and March of 2020, on-premise dining decreased 26%, with the consequences of such behaviour including widespread closures of, mostly independent, foodservice operators.
- The foodservice industry is expected to gradually recover in accordance with infection rates reducing across South Korea, with forecasts for an average annual growth rate between 2021 and 2026 of 3.47% as businesses reopen with improved hygiene measures and better home delivery/take-away capabilities.
- The growing Western influence over South Korea has influenced dining trends. For instance, more consumers prefer fusions of exotic cuisines, or fusions of Korean and Western favourites seen in the popular “Kimchi Pizzas” and “Carbonara Rice Cakes”.
- Certain major limited-service restaurant chains are diversifying to new food categories in an attempt to reverse declining sales value, demonstrated by baked chicken retailer Goopne Chicken entering the multi-menu market with a range of pizzas.
- The explosive rise in demand for more convenient and hygienic dining options, coupled with the growing trend of single-person households in South Korea, has led third-party delivery apps to grow greatly in terms of sales and prominence. Limited-service restaurant giant Starbucks, in conjunction with the vast majority of businesses in this sector, recently entered the delivery market with the dominant delivery app developer Woowa Brothers.
- With the working hours of Koreans increasing, the population is increasingly craving convenient foods but has maintained the preference for healthier foods, leading the most successful fast-food chains to diversify set-meal menus, such as through offering more salads and plant-based items.

- Consecutive South Korean government stimulus packages have failed to satisfy small business owners who, in joining together in hundreds to sue the government, claim that restrictions unfairly targeted cafes, along with businesses outside of the Seoul region.

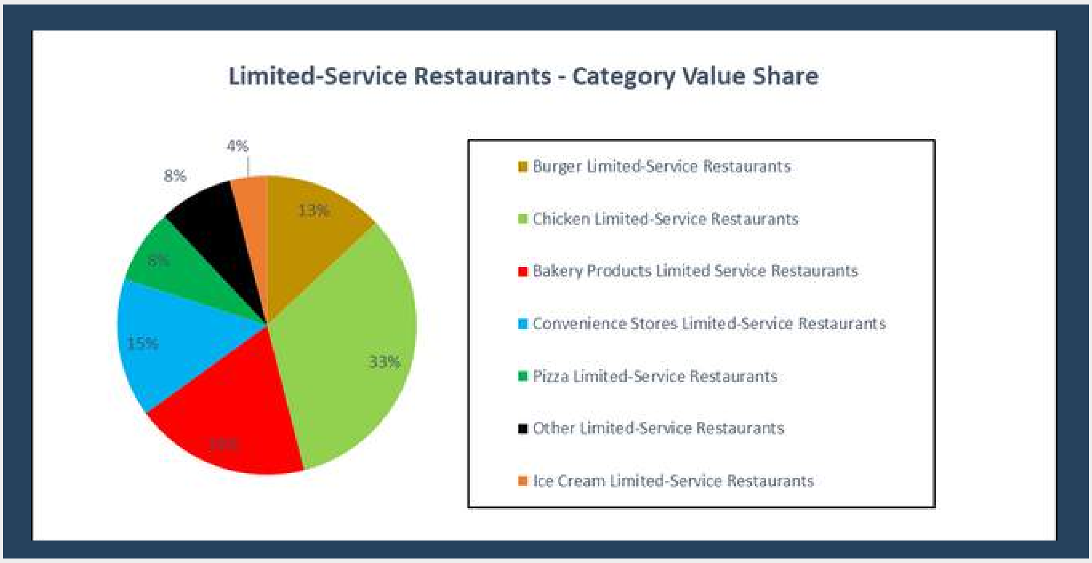
- Diversified products that are progressively appearing on full-service restaurant menus are mainly targeted towards at-home dining. For example, DIY meal-kits and other semi-finished products are increasingly sold through restaurants' direct business-to-consumer delivery services.

- Restaurants have begun to adopt the trend for creating subscription services with available monthly subscriptions spreading for products such as sandwiches and coffees, the latter of which had subscriptions popularised in 2020 by Paris Baguette.

Full-Service Restaurants - Category Value Share:



Limited-Service Restaurants - Category Value Share:



Source: Euromonitor, Mordor Intelligence, The NPD Group, Trendmonitor, Anadolu Agency

Food & Drink e-Commerce Channel Developments

Key Trends:

- Already very strong due to Koreans' relatively higher levels of engagement with and time spent on the internet, the e-commerce channel saw the largest growth in retail sales of any other channel in 2020 as the COVID-19 pandemic shifted consumer preferences away from shopping in physical stores.
- The Food & Drink e-commerce sector continued to record double-digit YoY growth in sales value in 2020, mainly due to the rising popularity of online food delivery apps. Stockpiling behaviours in the earliest months of the COVID-19 pandemic meant some businesses even reached their maximum delivery capacity.
- Mobile shopping sites remain the most popular destinations for purchases made through the internet and one of the most popular sources of influence on purchases made.
- Middle-aged consumers now constitute one of the largest consumer groups, while South Koreans in their 20-30s remain the biggest purchasers. Both consumer groups are forecast to remain loyal to this mode of shopping after the COVID-19 pandemic, signaling a permanent shift in preferences towards the convenience offered by online Food & Drink shopping.
- Spending on Food & Drink grew the most of any e-commerce category in early 2020, with statistics from February demonstrating a 90.2% increase in YoY sales value because major retailers were well prepared with adequate stock management procedures to deal with the surge in consumer demand.

Key E-tailers:

- The biggest search engine in the country, Naver, entered the online Food & Drink market in 2020 with its new online grocery shopping named "Jangbogi", which partners with major supermarkets such as Hanaro Mart and Homeplus to offer quick online orders and deliveries.

- Coupang is the biggest e-tailer in South Korea and operates a very successful same-day grocery delivery service with zero-waste packaging, a convenient return policy, and distribution centres covering around 70% of the nation's population.

- Market Kurly has experienced three-digit growth since launching in 2015 because of the business' relatively wide range of Food & Drink products sold, including traditional fresh food products along with RTE organic meals and foods with portions purposely made smaller for the rise of single-person households.

Source: Euromonitor, Statistics Korea, Insider, AJ Marketing Blog

Seafood Consumption in South Korea

- Fish and seafood supply per person in South Korea is valued at 54.97 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:

- Ministry of Food & Drug Safety (MFDS): Creates regulations for food safety and the procedures for conducting inspections on finished Food & Drink product imports. Also inspects imported agricultural products.
- Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA): Creates regulations and the procedures for quarantine checks for agricultural products including livestock and dairy goods.
- Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE): Creates rules regarding GMOs and the procedures of governing the imports of products containing such biotechnology ingredients.
- Korea Customs Service (KCS): Deals with import registration documents, collects duties and undertakes the inspection of food imports except for agricultural products.

Product Registration/Import Procedure:

- Importing agricultural products involves undertaking many more steps to gain approval. This involves obtaining approval from the KCS, MFDS, National Quarantine Office (for ports without an MFDS office) and the Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency.
- Prepare the necessary documentation.
- Apply for a customs clearance number on the KCS website.
- To obtain preferential tariff treatment, research the product’s classification using the Tariff Database Inquiry portal on the KCS website and, if applicable, provide certification to KCS.
- Fill out an import declaration form from the KCS website.
- Once the goods have been successfully inspected, receive a certificate of inspection and pay necessary taxes.

Documentation Required:

- Packing list
- Bill of Lading
- Commercial invoice
- Maritime insurance
- Certificate of origin (if the product can gain preferential treatment)
- Phytosanitary certificate (for certain fruits and grains)
- Animal health certificate and general health certificate (for meat, dairy and other products)
- Organic certification in line with South Korean regulations (if declaring a product to be organic)

General Labelling Requirements:

- Must be in Korean, English can be used to supplement the Korean labels in certain areas such as country of origin. The label must also outline:
  - Product name.
  - Name and address of the importer and original manufacturer.
  - If the importer and distributor are not the same, list the name and address of the distributor.
  - Net quantity.
  - Expiry date.
  - Nutrition information.
  - Ingredient list.
  - Additive declaration.
  - Allergy declaration.
  - Juice percentage declaration.
  - GMO declaration.

Packaging Requirements:

- Products that can be recycled need to carry a "separation and discharge" mark. This sign should specify the materials used.

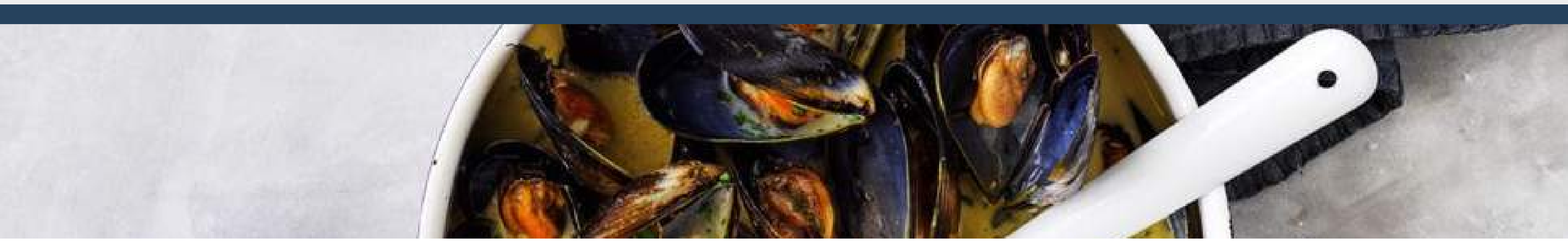
Non-Tariff Barriers:

- 10% Value-added tax on all imports.
- Liquor tax varies for different alcoholic beverages, as high as 72% for spirits.

Tariffs Levied:

- Average customs duty without preferential treatment for food imports (excluding agricultural products) is 8%. Products that generally require higher payments include seafood, along with wine and spirits.
- A guide for Australian exporters on how to utilise KAFTA to obtain preferential treatment, including tariff rate quotas, for tariff obligations is available on the DFAT website, where there is also a useful FTA Portal. A detailed list can also be found on DFAT's "Schedule of Tariff Commitments" page.

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



Category Data

Fish and Seafood in South Korea

Key Trends:

- Surrounded by water on almost every side, Koreans consider seafood to be an integral part of their diet. Fish species that are primarily consumed are Alaskan pollock, mackerel, squid, hairtail and yellow corvina, anchovy, shrimp, tuna, saury, flat fish, monk fish, eel, rockfish, and cod.

- With a food culture that is similar to Chinese and Japanese food, Koreans often eat their seafood fried, steamed, boiled with spices and herbs, or even raw.

- Most Koreans believe fresh or chilled fish is better tasting than frozen fish. Hence, there is a strong preference for fresh or chilled fish. However, since this also costs more than frozen fish, pre-cooked, prepared and preserved food available at convenience stores appeals to consumers immensely.

- Koreans often buy their seafood according to the season, since fish that is 'in season' tastes fresher and is often cheaper too. Many convenience stores often hold discount campaigns and deals to promote seasonal seafood. A good example of the Korean fish calendar would be Halibut from February to April, Gizzard Shad during September to November, and YellowTail during December to January.

- Within the category of imported fish, salmon remains one of the most popular, with a growth in demand for salmon boosting imports. To put this in perspective, salmon quantities imported in 1997 were less than 2000 tonnes. In 2018, it was expected to increase to more than 30,000 tonnes. With local production of salmon being limited, consumption of salmon hugely relies on imports.

- To meet the nation's surging appetite for salmon, Korea's major food companies are rushing to release salmon products such as smoked and roasted salmon. Dongwon Food & Beverage, the nation's largest salmon importer, has recently launched 'Norwegian Air Express' smoked salmon – a salmon that is neither frozen nor defrosted and is sold fresh in convenience stores.

- The number of Korean single person-households is on the rise, as is the number of Koreans who prefer not to cook at home. As a result, there is potential for home meal replacement (HMR) to grow exponentially in Korea, creating multiple growth opportunities for seafood producers too. The convenience of ready-to-cook and ready-to-eat products appeals to most consumers and an increase in demand for HMR products has led to an increase in seafood HMR like marinated salmon steak, cod fillet, and mackerel box-lunches. Convenience stores and newsagents are taking considerable advantage of this trending demand, especially through launching private-label products, many of which are sourced from countries outside of Korea.

- Food safety is a priority for Koreans, with more consumers paying increased attention to hygiene and food safety standards, especially after the Fukushima earthquake and the 2011 collapse of the nuclear plant in Japan. Following these events, Korea banned many Japanese fish.

- With raw fish being a popular way of consumption for Korean consumers, keeping seafood fresh throughout the delivery process is vital.

- Similar to its neighbouring Asian countries, Korean consumers enjoy consuming sushi and sashimi when dining out. Even though Korea has thousands of existing sushi restaurants, convenience stores are also jumping into the sushi market by offering consumers individually packaged sushi in store.

- As per a 2015 US Government report, the highest priorities of Korean consumers while purchasing seafood are freshness, place of origin, taste, low cost, and food safety.

- Korean consumers remain highly sensitive to food safety matters, having experienced several food safety scandals in the last few years, including the risk of radiation from Japanese seafood. A survey conducted by the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety found that 7 out of 10 consumers were unlikely to buy seafood caught in Japan.

Sector	Category	Country	Year	Value M USD	5yr CAGR M USD (%)
Fish & Seafood	Ambient Fish & Seafood	South Korea	2021	1,000.78	3.28
			2026	1,221.69	4.07
	Chilled Raw Packaged Fish & Seafood - Processed	South Korea	2021	1,283.44	4.39
			2026	1,633.40	4.94
	Chilled Raw Packaged Fish & Seafood - Whole Cuts	South Korea	2021	1,377.94	4.44
			2026	1,785.96	5.32
	Dried Fish & Seafood	South Korea	2021	306.27	4.90
			2026	392.08	5.06
	Fresh Fish & Seafood (Counter)	South Korea	2021	7,066.51	4.69
			2026	8,786.19	4.45
	Frozen Fish & Seafood	South Korea	2021	616.73	4.60
			2026	789.83	5.07

Source: GlobalData, 2022

ITC - Trade Data

Frozen Southern Bluefin Tuna in South Korea

South Korea - 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)
-	World	2,077	277	76	-38	-30
1	Japan	1,557	176	119	-15	-11
2	Australia	442	92	-2	-41	-41
3	Taiwan	78	9	357	-28	-28
4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 South Korea

South Korea - 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)
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5	NO DATA RECORDED					
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

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 South Korea

South Korea - 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)
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5	NO DATA RECORDED					
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 South Korea

South Korea - 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)
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1						
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5	NO DATA RECORDED					
6						
7						
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9						
10						

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 South Korea

South Korea - 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)
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1						
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5	NO DATA RECORDED					
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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 South Korea

South Korea - 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	4,150	148	555	10	4
1	Spain	3,175	107	288	52	54
2	Mexico	727	33	-43	-9	-14
3	Japan	166	5	-28	265	-
4	USA	70	2	118	11	-10
5	France	7	<1	-96	-55	-
6	Turkey	3	<1	-98	-66	-
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 South Korea

South Korea - 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	7,777	812	11	-10	0
1	Tunisia	1,357	105	84	6	8
2	Morocco	1,320	126	42	28	35
3	Spain	1,084	143	47	6	18
4	Turkey	960	120	43	-25	-12
5	France	930	100	46	3	11
6	Malta	754	44	-5	3	9
7	Italy	597	71	-45	-26	-16
8	Libya	438	46	-52	-11	-3
9	Algeria	150	21	-38	-2	19
10	Croatia	88	21	-36	-25	-7

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	NO DATA RECORDED					
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

ITC - Trade Data

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

South Korea - 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	693	17	29	95	75
1	Spain	604	13	52	143	86
2	Australia	89	4	-25	487	-
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 South Korea

South Korea - 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	147,376	6,715	2	7	8
1	Spain	29,194	1,119	123	22	22
2	France	27,578	1,018	-7	17	17
3	Morocco	25,399	970	-13	20	20
4	Italy	21,616	799	-30	-4	-3
5	Turkey	12,399	490	49	-4	0
6	Taiwan	6,466	594	11	-1	4
7	China	5,116	637	76	-11	-6
8	Libya	4,135	127	27	-1	-5
9	Tunisia	4,099	128	-1	23	18
10	Malta	3,767	128	-52	-9	-9

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

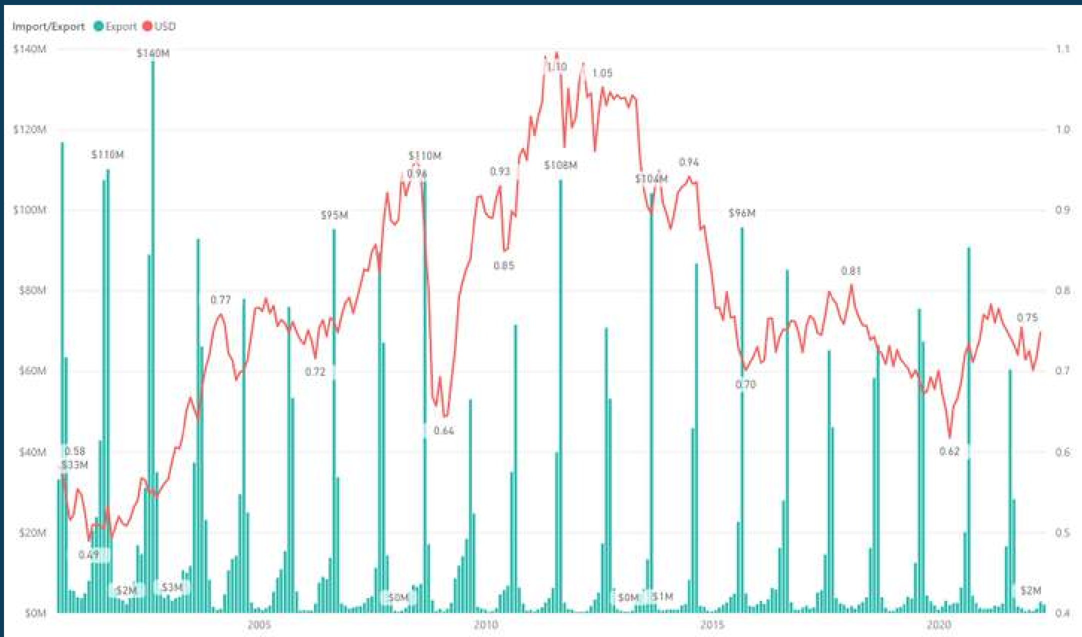
(Export):

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) <u>(Exports):</u>



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)	$1,789,121,600
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)	$193,386,802
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)	$86,670,135
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)	$42,300,243
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 03039)	$13,156,913
Frozen bluefin tunas (Thunnus thynnus) (excl. southern bluefin tunas; fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	$6,932,639
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

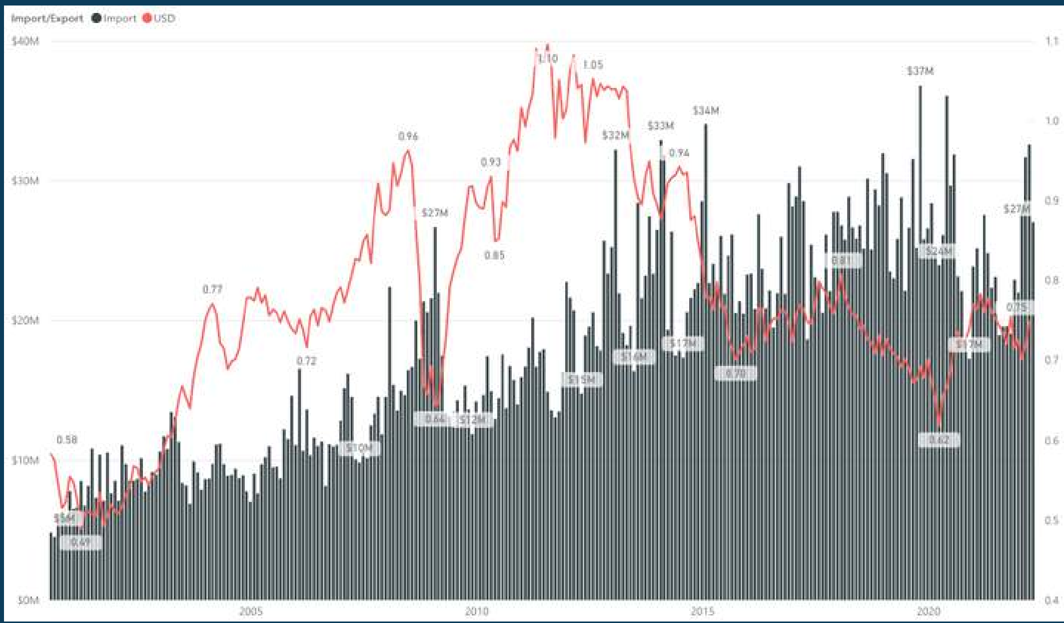
Export Value by State

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 Sardini (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 othe	$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) (exclu	$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 an	$406,791
Frozen tunas (of the genus Thunnus) (excluding those of HS 030341 to 030346, fil	$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)	$242,030
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

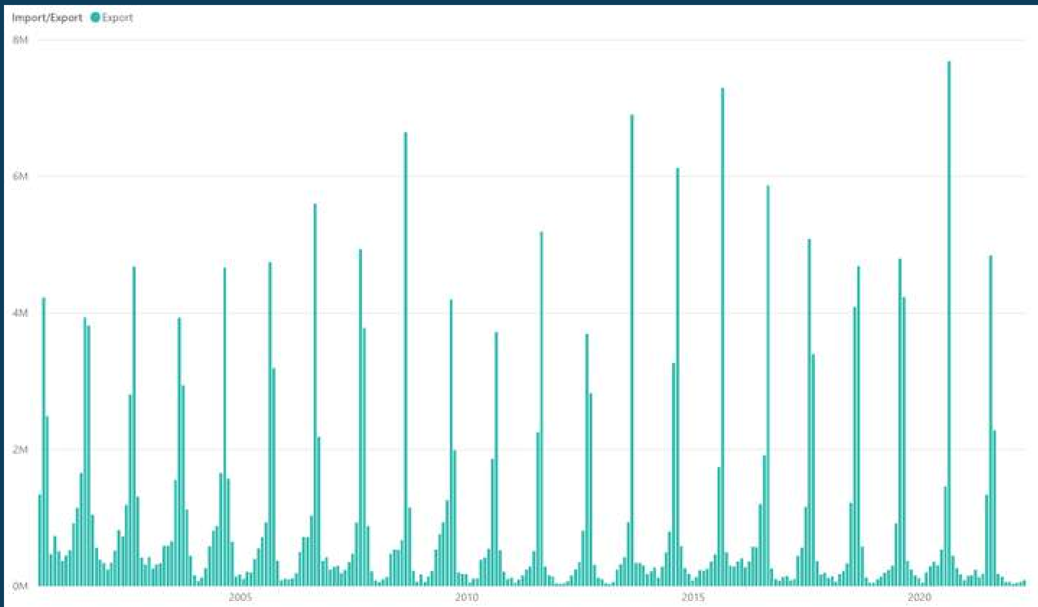
Import Value by State

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)	95,864,268
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)	8,223,501
Tunas (other than albacore, yellowfin or skipjack), fresh or chilled (excl. fish fillets, other fish meat, livers and roes)	7,057,581
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; bluefin 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)	150,301

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

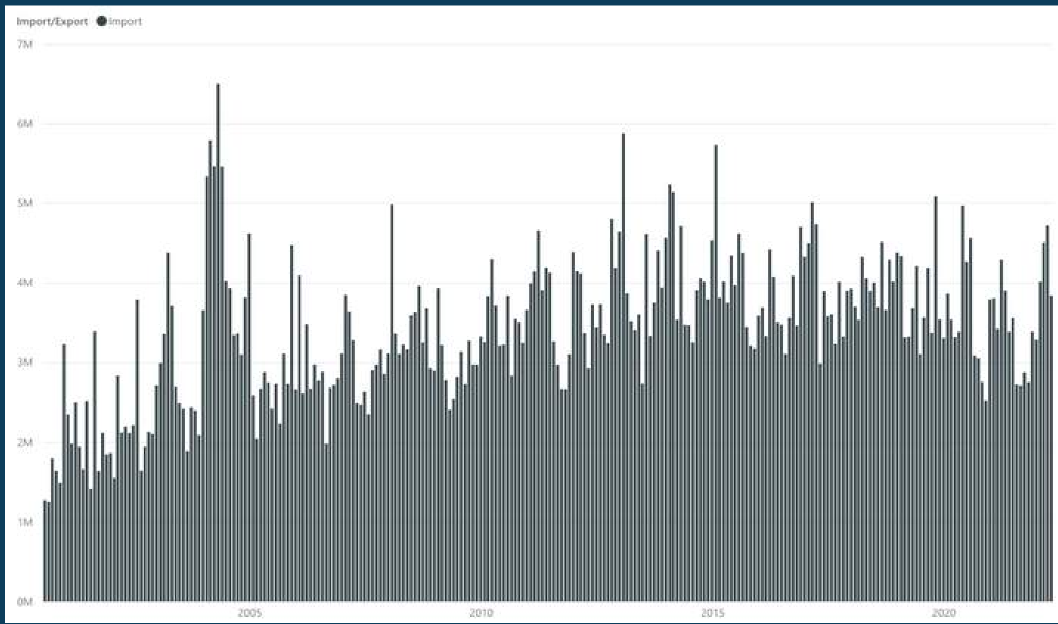
Export Volume by State

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 Sardini (incl. 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) (exclu	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 othe	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 030341 to 030346, fi	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 maccoyi) (excluding fillets an	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)	21,317
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

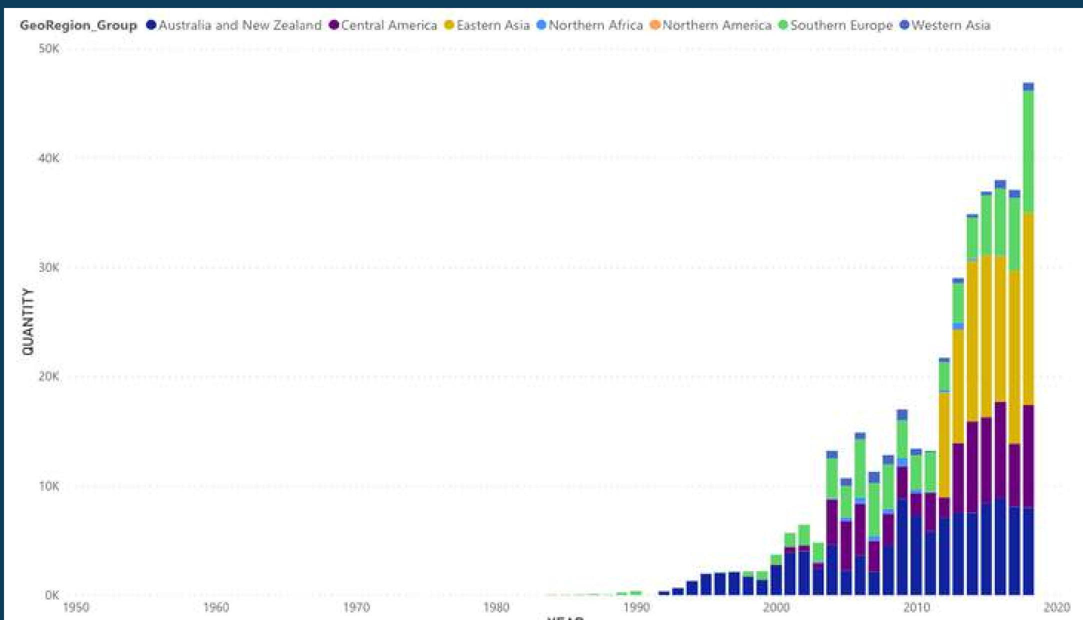
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Capture Production Quantity - Tunas, Bonitos, Billfishes

ISSCAAP Group: Tunas, Bonitos, Billfishes

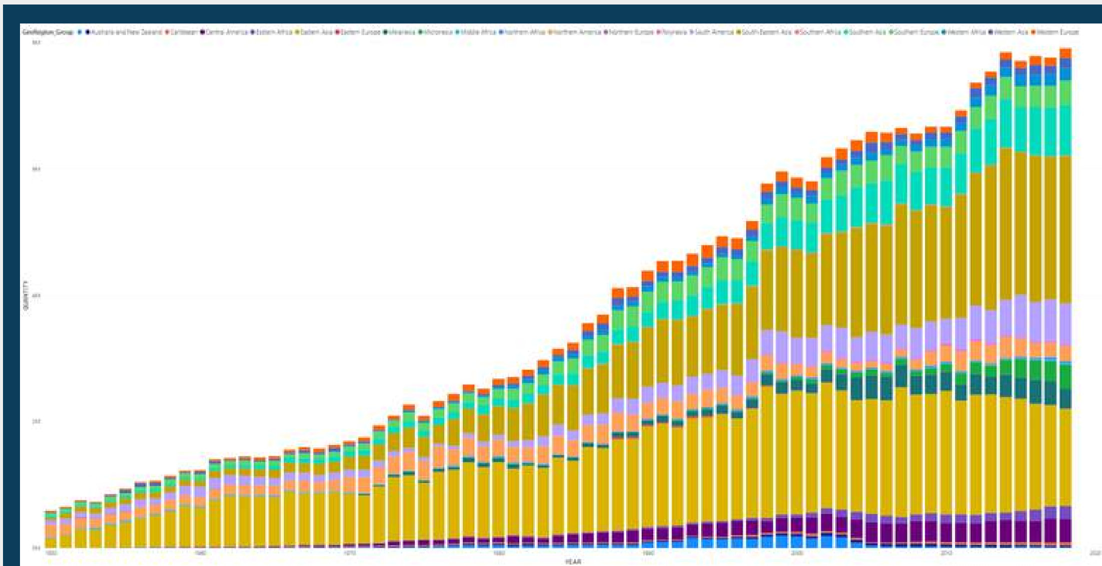
Production

Country Name En	Unit Name	2020
Australia	Tonnes - live weight	18,022
South Korea	Tonnes - live weight	344,566

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 - South Korea Market Overview

Austrade - South Korea Market Profile

DFAT - South Korea Country Brief

DFAT - South Korea Market Insights

Enterprise Singapore - South Korea Market Profile

FoodExport - South Korea Country Profile

HKTDC Research - South Korea Market Profile

Santandar Trade Markets - South Korea Market Overview

USDA - South Korea Exporter Guide

CONSUMER INSIGHTS

GWI - APAC Consumer Snapshot

Santandar Trade Markets - Reaching the South Korean Consumer

CATEGORY & CHANNEL INSIGHTS

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - South Korea E-commerce Channel Overview

Euromonitor International - South Korea Fish & Seafood Category Overview

Fisheries Research and Development Corporation (FRDC) - Australia-Specific Trade Data

International Trade Centre - Market-Specific Trade Data

USDA - South Korea Foodservice Overview

USDA - South Korea Retail Overview

MARKET ACCESS INSIGHTS

UNCTAD - South Korea Investment Policy Hub

USDA - South Korea Import Regulations & Standards

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