



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

January 2024





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): **\$1.70 trillion** as of December 2023.
- GDP Per Capita (USD): **\$34,650** as of December 2023.
- Currency: **South Korean Won (KRW)**.
- Exchange Rate: **1 KRW = 0.0011 AUD** (01/02/24).
- Mercer's 2023 Quality of Living Ranking: South Korea highest-ranking city is **Seoul at 81**, followed by **Busan at 95**.
- Human Development Index: **0.925** and ranked **19th** as of 2021.
- Logistics Performance Index: **3.80** and ranked **17th** globally as of 2023.

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: Approximately **51.70 million** as of December 2023.
- Expatriate Population: Approximately **2.26 million** as of 2023 as per Statistics Korea.
- Population Growth: **-0.06%** as of 2023.
- Median Age: Approximately **45.00 years old**.
- Urban Population: **81.43%** as of 2022.
- **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





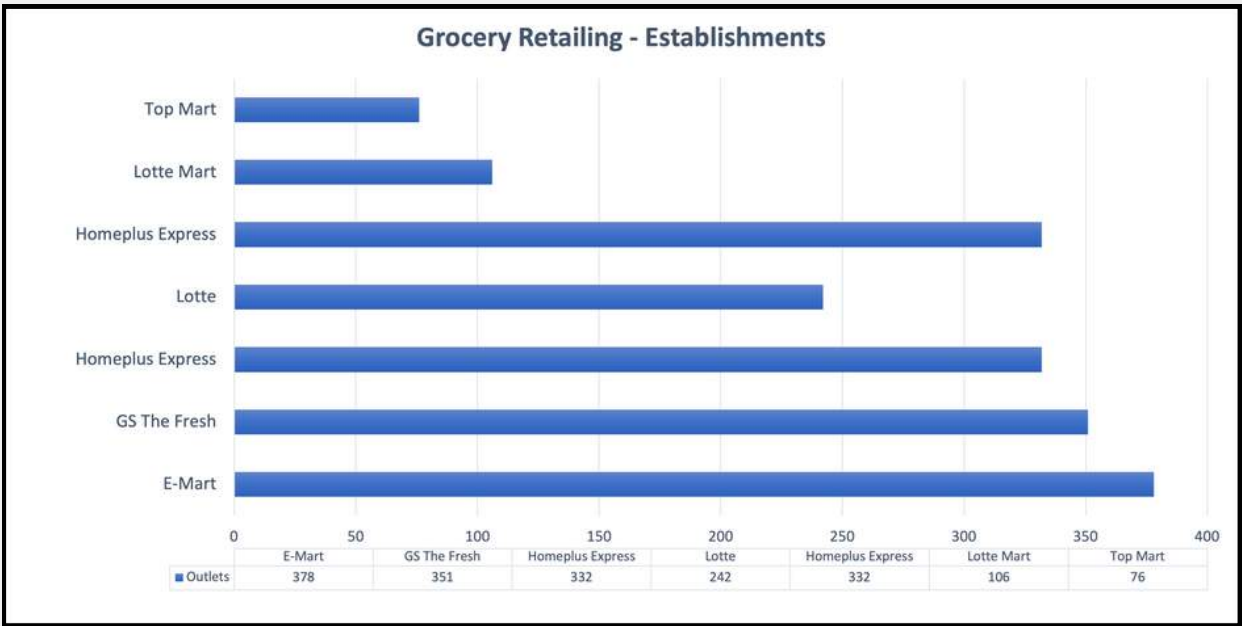
Grocery Retail Channel Developments

Key Trends:

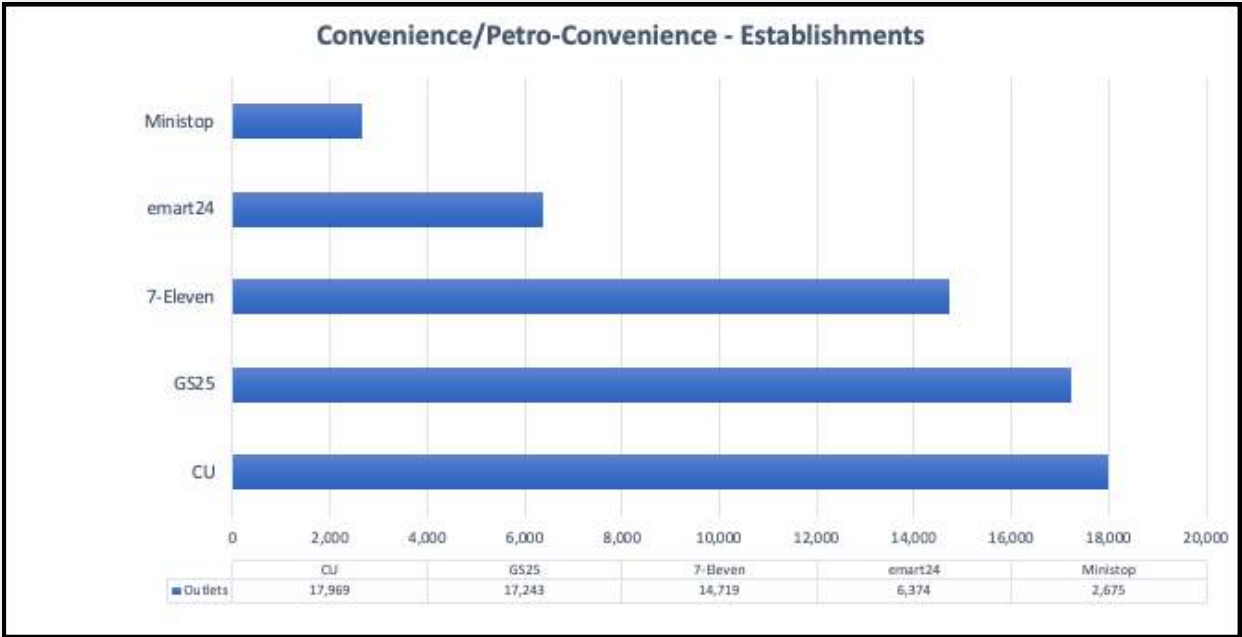
- Grocery sales value remained stable throughout 2020 as the result of spending on essential goods rising as a portion of household expenditure, along with government subsidies to support grocery retailers, especially independent stores, that were struggling in the midst of reduced foot traffic nationwide.
- Many traditional grocery retailers took up partnerships with hyperlocal online delivery platforms such as Nolja and Ddongdong 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:



Convenience/Petro-Convenience Brand Outlets:



Source: Nielsen, Mintel, McKinsey, USDA



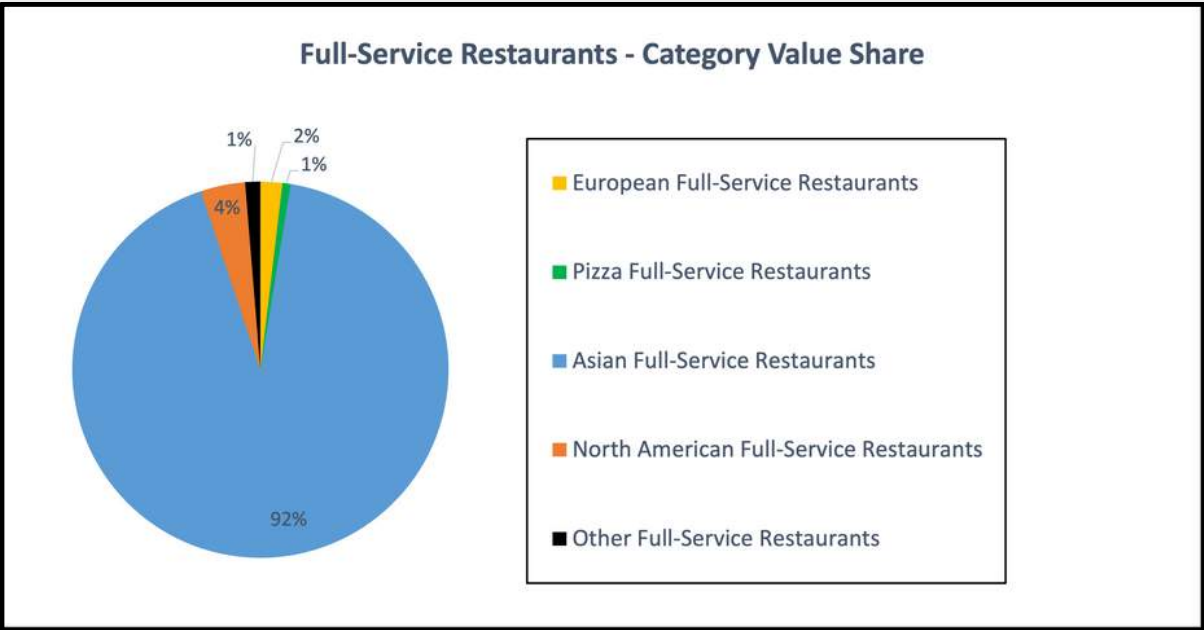
Foodservice Channel Developments

Key Trends:

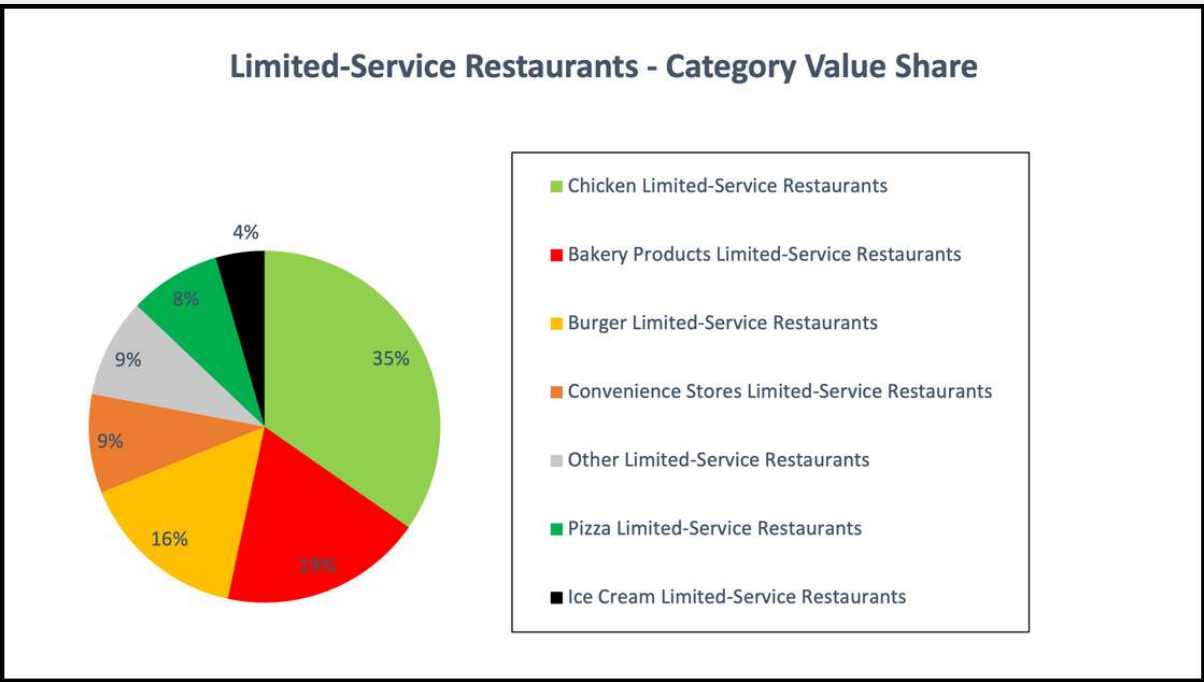
- The foodservice industry in South Korea has suffered heavily from the COVID-19 pandemic and the three waves of high infections it brought to the Asian nation. For example, in February and March of 2020, on-premise dining decreased 26%, with the consequences of such behaviour including widespread closures 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.

Country	Sector	Category	Segment	Year	Value M USD	5yr CAGR M USD (%)
South Korea	Fish & Seafood	Ambient Fish & Seafood	Ambient Fish & Seafood	2022	544.39	2.31
				2027	624.72	2.79
		Chilled Raw Packaged Fish & Seafood - Processed	Chilled Raw Packaged Fish & Seafood - Processed	2022	850.81	3.09
				2027	1,017.05	3.63
		Chilled Raw Packaged Fish & Seafood - Whole Cuts	Chilled Raw Packaged Fish & Seafood - Whole Cuts	2022	910.36	2.41
				2027	993.34	1.76
		Dried Fish & Seafood	Dried Fish & Seafood	2022	196.17	3.39
				2027	257.16	5.56
		Fresh Fish & Seafood (Counter)	Fish	2022	1,820.03	1.07
				2027	1,937.41	1.26
			Shellfish	2022	2,040.55	2.21
				2027	2,290.77	2.34
		Frozen Fish & Seafood	Frozen Processed Fish	2022	209.02	3.60
				2027	270.39	5.28
			Frozen Whole Cuts Of Fish & Seafood	2022	370.93	3.35
				2027	414.59	2.25

Source: GlobalData, 2024

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 (Tonnes)	Annual Growth in Imported Value % (Short-term '21 - '22)	Annual Growth in Imported Value % (Long-term '18 - '22)	Annual Growth in Imported Quantity % (Long-term '18 - '22)
-	World	3,744	324	80	-19	-18
1	Australia	2,318	184	424	-28	-24
2	Taiwan	715	67	821	16	16
3	Japan	711	73	-54	-21	-21
4	Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-
5	New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-
6	South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
7	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-
8	United States	-	-	-	-	-
9	United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-
10	France	-	-	-	-	-

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

(Export):

Rank	Country	Exported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Exported (Tonnes)	Annual Growth in Exported Value % (Short-term '21 - '22)	Annual Growth in Exported Value % (Long-term '18 - '22)	Annual Growth in Exported Quantity % (Long-term '18 - '22)
-	World	82,622	7,767	22	-5	-3
1	Japan	80,060	7,481	19	-5	-2
2	South Korea	2,008	247	-	-58	-3
3	Hong Kong	55	40	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: ITC Trade Map, 2023

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 (Tonnes)	Annual Growth in Imported Value % (Short-term '21 - '22)	Annual Growth in Imported Value % (Long-term '18 - '22)	Annual Growth in Imported Quantity % (Long-term '18 - '22)
-						
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

NO DATA AVAILABLE

AUS - Trade Data - HS Code 030231 Fresh or chilled albacore or longfinned tunas "Thunnus alalunga"

(Export):

Rank	Country	Exported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Exported (Tonnes)	Annual Growth in Exported Value % (Short-term '21 - '22)	Annual Growth in Exported Value % (Long-term '18 - '22)	Annual Growth in Exported Quantity % (Long-term '18 - '22)
-	World	84	12	-63	-17	-26
1	United States	84	12	-63	-8	-16
2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: ITC Trade Map, 2023

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 (Tonnes)	Annual Growth in Imported Value % (Short-term '21 - '22)	Annual Growth in Imported Value % (Long-term '18 - '22)	Annual Growth in Imported Quantity % (Long-term '18 - '22)
-	World	2	0	-	-78	-
1	Maldives	2	0	-	-7	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-

AUS - Trade Data - HS Code 030232 Fresh or chilled yellowfin tunas "Thunnus albacares"

(Export):

Rank	Country	Exported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Exported (Tonnes)	Annual Growth in Exported Value % (Short-term '21 - '22)	Annual Growth in Exported Value % (Long-term '18 - '22)	Annual Growth in Exported Quantity % (Long-term '18 - '22)
-	World	4,466	378	-7	-8	-10
1	United States	4,130	331	-10	-2	-3
2	Japan	335	47	69	-39	-35
3	Hong Kong	1	0	-	-38	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: ITC Trade Map, 2023

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 (Tonnes)	Annual Growth in Imported Value % (Short-term '21 - '22)	Annual Growth in Imported Value % (Long-term '18 - '22)	Annual Growth in Imported Quantity % (Long-term '18 - '22)
-	World	1	0	-	-45	-
1	United States	1	0	-	-35	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-

AUS - Trade Data - HS Code 030234 Fresh or chilled bigeye tunas (Thunnus obsesus)

(Export):

Rank	Country	Exported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Exported (Tonnes)	Annual Growth in Exported Value % (Short-term '21 - '22)	Annual Growth in Exported Value % (Long-term '18 - '22)	Annual Growth in Exported Quantity % (Long-term '18 - '22)
-	World	1,964	162	0	0	-8
1	United States	1,444	117	-6	15	11
2	Japan	519	45	32	-21	-27
3	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: ITC Trade Map, 2023

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 (Tonnes)	Annual Growth in Imported Value % (Short-term '21 - '22)	Annual Growth in Imported Value % (Long-term '18 - '22)	Annual Growth in Imported Quantity % (Long-term '18 - '22)
-	NO DATA AVAILABLE					
1						
2						
3						
4						
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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 (Tonnes)	Annual Growth in Exported Value % (Short-term '21 - '22)	Annual Growth in Exported Value % (Long-term '18 - '22)	Annual Growth in Exported Quantity % (Long-term '18 - '22)
-	World	5,888	588	-22	-13	-12
1	Japan	3,425	361	-7	-23	-22
2	United States	2,420	224	-29	84	79
3	Canada	21	2	-	-	-
4	Taiwan	15	1	-	-	-
5	Fiji	5	0	-	-	-
6	Vietnam	3	0	-	-	-
7	New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-
8	Singapore	-	-	-	-	-
9	France	-	-	-	-	-
10	Italy	-	-	-	-	-

Source: ITC Trade Map, 2023

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 (Tonnes)	Annual Growth in Imported Value % (Short-term '21 - '22)	Annual Growth in Imported Value % (Long-term '18 - '22)	Annual Growth in Imported Quantity % (Long-term '18 - '22)
-	World	4,112	140	-1	6	-1
1	Spain	3,475	117	9	45	49
2	Mexico	355	15	-51	-35	-38
3	Japan	213	6	28	-	66
4	United States	69	2	-2	82	32
5	Turkey	-	-	-	-	-
6	Croatia	-	-	-	-	-
7	Malta	-	-	-	-	-
8	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-
9	Italy	-	-	-	-	-
10	Canada	-	-	-	-	-

AUS - Trade Data - HS Code 030235 Fresh or chilled Atlantic and Pacific bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus, Thunnus orientalis)

(Export):

Rank	Country	Exported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Exported (Tonnes)	Annual Growth in Exported Value % (Short-term '21 - '22)	Annual Growth in Exported Value % (Long-term '18 - '22)	Annual Growth in Exported Quantity % (Long-term '18 - '22)
-	World	44	4	-93	173	41
1	Japan	22	2	-78	117	19
2	China	16	2	-	-	-
3	United States	7	1	-99	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: ITC Trade Map, 2023

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 (Tonnes)	Annual Growth in Imported Value % (Short-term '21 - '22)	Annual Growth in Imported Value % (Long-term '18 - '22)	Annual Growth in Imported Quantity % (Long-term '18 - '22)
-	World	8,580	798	10	-20	-12
1	Turkey	1,801	137	88	-43	-37
2	Spain	1,531	123	41	4	7
3	Morocco	1,147	113	-13	17	22
4	Tunisia	981	91	-28	11	15
5	France	858	103	-8	4	17
6	Italy	676	70	13	-21	-13
7	Libya	654	65	49	-14	-3
8	Algeria	357	36	138	-16	-4
9	Malta	297	26	-61	-16	-9
10	Croatia	120	13	37	-24	-14

AUS - Trade Data - HS Code 030345 Frozen Atlantic and Pacific bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus, Thunnus orientalis)

(Export):

Rank	Country	Exported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Exported (Tonnes)	Annual Growth in Exported Value % (Short-term '21 - '22)	Annual Growth in Exported Value % (Long-term '18 - '22)	Annual Growth in Exported Quantity % (Long-term '18 - '22)
-	World	1	0	-	-	-
1	Papua New Guinea	1	0	-	-	-
2	Japan	-	-	-	-	-
3	South Korea	-	-	-	-	-
4	China	-	-	-	-	-
5	United States	-	-	-	-	-
6	Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-
7	Singapore	-	-	-	-	-
8	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-
9	United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-
10	Spain	-	-	-	-	-

Source: ITC Trade Map, 2023

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 (Tonnes)	Annual Growth in Imported Value % (Short-term '21 - '22)	Annual Growth in Imported Value % (Long-term '18 - '22)	Annual Growth in Imported Quantity % (Long-term '18 - '22)
-	World	779	17	12	48	36
1	Spain	778	16	29	74	67
2	Indonesia	1	0	-	-26	-
3	The Maldives	1	0	-	-	-
4	Japan	-	-	-	-	-
5	United States	-	-	-	-	-
6	Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-
7	Australia	-	-	-	-	-
8	Thailand	-	-	-	-	-
9	Canada	-	-	-	-	-
10	United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-

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

(Export):

Rank	Country	Exported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Exported (Tonnes)	Annual Growth in Exported Value % (Short-term '21 - '22)	Annual Growth in Exported Value % (Long-term '18 - '22)	Annual Growth in Exported Quantity % (Long-term '18 - '22)
-	World	1,331	68	-8	-2	-1
1	Germany	516	27	-20	-2	0
2	United Kingdom	466	24	13	15	16
3	Spain	228	12	-4	0	0
4	France	80	4	-	-	-
5	Italy	20	1	5	-	-
6	Taiwan	8	0	-	-	-
7	The Philippines	6	0	-	-	-
8	Hong Kong	4	0	-	42	-
9	Vietnam	2	0	-	-	-
10	Brunei	1	0	-	-	-

Source: ITC Trade Map, 2023

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 (Tonnes)	Annual Growth in Imported Value % (Short-term '21 - '22)	Annual Growth in Imported Value % (Long-term '18 - '22)	Annual Growth in Imported Quantity % (Long-term '18 - '22)
-	World	207,808	7,738	41	11	8
1	Spain	40,701	1,365	39	18	15
2	Turkey	35,658	1,291	188	28	31
3	France	34,138	1,243	24	16	16
4	Morocco	29,386	949	16	25	24
5	Italy	22,932	721	6	-12	-15
6	Tunisia	12,974	401	217	80	64
7	Malta	11,504	361	205	7	6
8	Libya	5,657	162	37	31	23
9	China	4,285	522	-16	-7	-2
10	Taiwan	4,113	376	-36	-11	-6

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

(Export):

Rank	Country	Exported Value (USD Thousand)	Quantity Exported (Tonnes)	Annual Growth in Exported Value % (Short-term '21 - '22)	Annual Growth in Exported Value % (Long-term '18 - '22)	Annual Growth in Exported Quantity % (Long-term '18 - '22)
-	World	552	12	29	86	59
1	United States	468	8	531	-	-
2	Hong Kong	48	1	339	77	-
3	Brunei	20	1	47	47	-
4	Sri Lanka	12	2	-	-	-
5	Thailand	3	0	-	-	-
6	New Zealand	2	0	-97	-5	-
7	Canada	1	0	-	-	-
8	Turkey	-	-	-	-	-
9	Japan	-	-	-	-	-
10	China	-	-	-	-	-

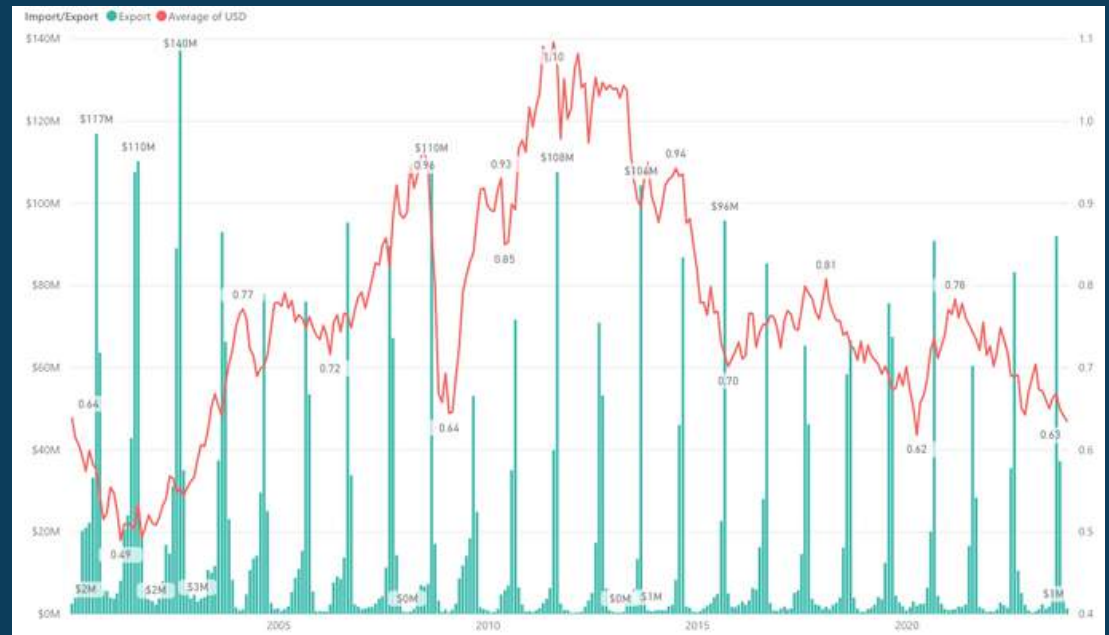
Source: ITC Trade Map, 2023

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)	\$1,789,121,600
Frozen southern bluefin tunas (Thunnus maccoyii) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and edible fish offal of HS 03039)	\$762,501,601
Fresh or chilled southern bluefin tunas (Thunnus maccoyii) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$565,482,999
Tunas (other than albacore, yellowfin and skipjack), frozen (excl. fish fillets, other fish meat, livers and roes)	\$255,630,533
Tunas (other than albacore, yellowfin or skipjack), fresh or chilled (excl. fish fillets, other fish meat, livers and roes)	\$230,544,235
Fresh or chilled yellowfin tunas (Thunnus albacares) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$215,085,130
Fresh or chilled Southern bluefin tunas (Thunnus maccoyii) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and edible fish offal of HS 03029)	\$107,624,749
Fresh or chilled bigeye tunas (Thunnus obesus) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$95,612,399
Tuna meat, frozen (excl. fillets)	\$92,999,701
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)	\$66,130,530
Fresh or chilled yellowfin tunas (Thunnus albacares) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and edible fish offal of HS 03029)	\$56,529,241
Live Atlantic and Pacific bluefin tunas (Thunnus thynnus, Thunnus orientalis)	\$32,457,996
Fresh or chilled albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$20,198,163
Fresh or chilled bigeye tunas (Thunnus obesus) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and edible fish offal of HS 03029)	\$19,827,096
Frozen albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$18,723,896
Frozen albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$18,523,472
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
Frozen bluefin tunas (Thunnus thynnus) (excl. southern bluefin tunas; fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$6,932,639

Value of Exports - Top Commodity Breakdown

Country	Value
Japan	\$4,028,275,351
United States of America	\$174,183,601
New Zealand	\$59,438,347
Thailand	\$26,110,649
China	\$18,312,651
Korea, Republic of	\$16,390,990
Iran, Islamic Republic of	\$14,738,437
Samoa (American)	\$11,017,294
Spain	\$9,204,075
Iran	\$6,603,407
Singapore	\$5,413,078
Vietnam	\$4,387,095
Korea Republic of	\$4,342,004
Hong Kong	\$3,140,043
Saudi Arabia	\$2,216,919
Canada	\$1,564,196

Leading Export Destinations - Value

State	Value
SA	\$3,684,243,751
QLD	\$354,746,902
NSW	\$181,915,534
WA	\$71,915,402
VIC	\$50,744,315
Foreign (re-export)	\$50,374,147
TAS	\$3,100,813
NT	\$8,712

Export Value by State

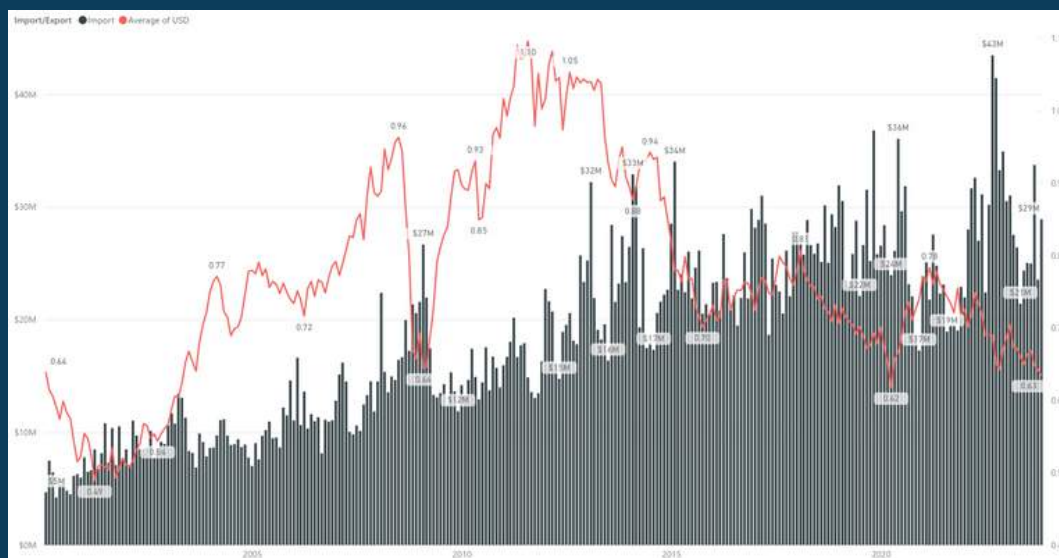
Source: FRDC, 2023

FRDC - Trade Data

Tuna Imports - Value

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

(Imports):



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)	\$5,006,110,765
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)	\$103,029,189
Frozen fillets of tunas (of the genus Thunnus), skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis)	\$63,409,405
Prepared or preserved tunas, skipjack and bonito (Sarda spp.) and other fish of the tribe Thunnini or Sardin (excl. minced fish) (excl. whole fish or fish in pieces and goods of Chapter 03)	\$15,918,728
Fresh or chilled yellowfin tunas (Thunnus albacares) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$14,680,049
Frozen skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$11,311,415
Frozen Atlantic and Pacific bluefin tunas (Thunnus thynnus, Thunnus orientalis)	\$6,441,077
Frozen yellowfin tunas (Thunnus albacares) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$5,187,094
Fresh or chilled yellowfin tunas (Thunnus albacares) (including fillets and other)	\$4,704,928
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
Frozen skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$2,090,210
Fresh or chilled bigeye tunas (Thunnus obesus) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$1,665,090
Fresh or chilled Southern bluefin tunas (Thunnus maccoyii) (including fillets and other)	\$1,347,223
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
Frozen tunas (of the genus Thunnus) (excluding those of HS 030341 to 030346, fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	\$549,777
Fresh or chilled bigeye tunas (Thunnus obesus) (including fillets and other meat)	\$302,210
Fresh or chilled Atlantic and Pacific bluefin tunas (Thunnus thynnus, Thunnus orientalis)	\$279,823
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

Value of Imports - Top Commodity Breakdown

Country	Value
Thailand	\$4,563,354,140
Indonesia	\$478,018,471
Vietnam	\$45,942,670
Philippines	\$34,568,214
Italy	\$25,894,111
Japan	\$16,190,331
New Zealand	\$13,076,367
China	\$12,760,744
Korea, Republic of	\$9,462,468
Fiji	\$7,837,208
Maldives	\$7,779,705
Spain	\$7,009,781
Solomon Islands	\$5,204,669
United States of America	\$4,964,334
Taiwan	\$4,817,183

Leading Import Sources - Value

State	Value
VIC	\$3,057,844,339
NSW	\$1,195,499,056
QLD	\$532,199,353
WA	\$248,301,899
SA	\$228,181,157
TAS	\$858,987
NT	\$33,604

Import Value by State

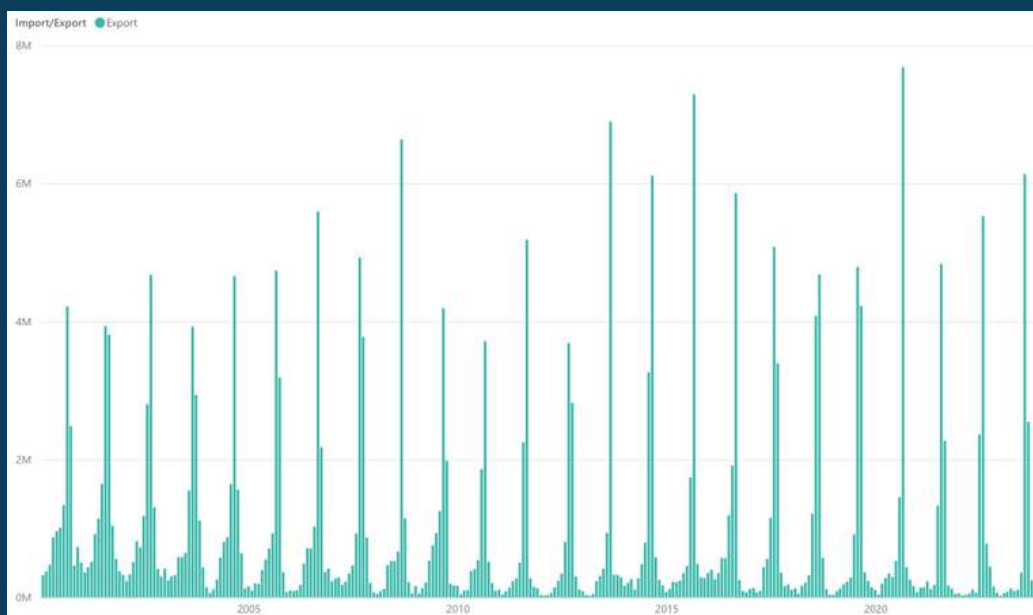
Source: FRDC, 2023

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)	53,321,858
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)	21,915,708
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)	15,209,780
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 or skipjack), frozen (excl. fish fillets, other fish meat, livers and roes)	8,459,799
Tunas (other than albacore, yellowfin or skipjack), fresh or chilled (excl. fish fillets, other fish meat, livers and roes)	8,428,000
Frozen albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus maccoyii) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and edible fish offal of HS 03029)	7,177,935
Fresh or chilled bigeye tunas (Thunnus obesus) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	6,442,253
Frozen albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and edible fish offal of HS 03039)	4,242,724
Fresh or chilled albacore or longfinned tunas (Thunnus alalunga) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	3,791,635
Fresh or chilled yellowfin tunas (Thunnus albacares) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and edible fish offal of HS 03029)	3,540,469
Tuna meat, frozen (excl. fillets)	3,261,347
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)	1,655,064
Fresh or chilled bigeye tunas (Thunnus obesus) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and edible fish offal of HS 03029)	1,330,096
Frozen yellowfin tunas (Thunnus albacares) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	479,980
Live Atlantic and Pacific bluefin tunas (Thunnus thynnus, Thunnus orientalis)	470,729
Frozen bluefin tunas (Thunnus thynnus) (excl. southern bluefin tunas; fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	430,101

Volume of Exports - Top 20 Commodity Breakdown

Country	Quantity
Japan	227,190,366
New Zealand	14,203,390
United States of America	12,596,791
Thailand	7,074,013
Samoa (American)	3,825,161
Spain	2,196,220
Vietnam	1,402,806
Korea, Republic of	917,229
China	831,180
Singapore	578,866
Korea Republic of	307,552
Indonesia	243,333
Federated States of Micronesia	210,668
Hong Kong	194,432
Papua New Guinea	168,638
Iran	122,676

Leading Export Destinations - Volume

State	Quantity
SA	193,645,540
QLD	44,020,148
NSW	13,373,338
Foreign (re-export)	11,673,355
WA	6,372,919
VIC	3,777,137
TAS	159,102
NT	964

Export Volume by State

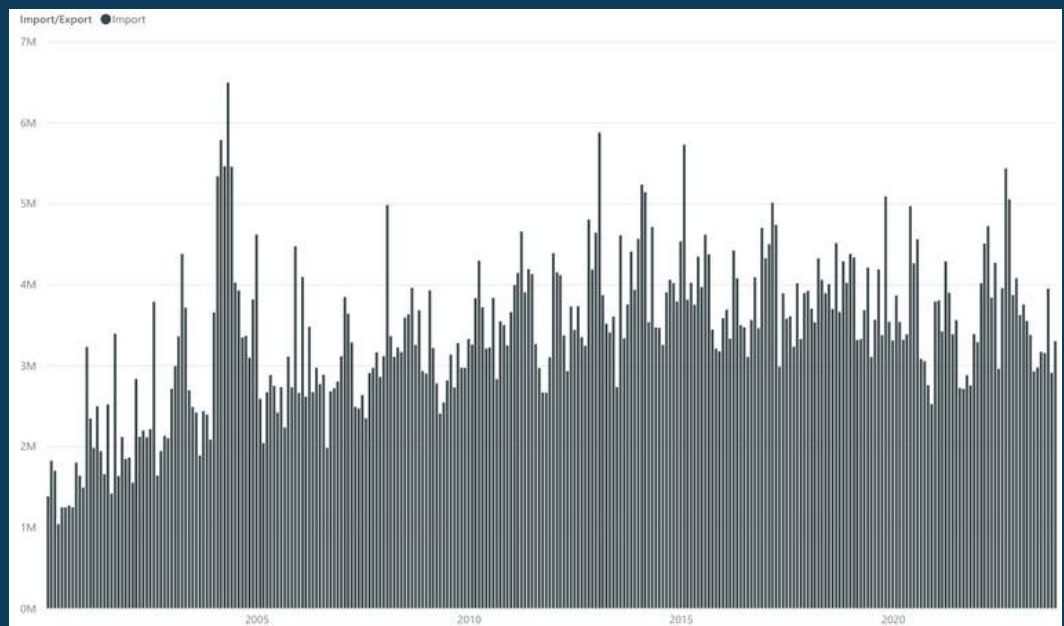
Source: FRDC, 2023

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)	918,973,122
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)	21,766,690
Frozen skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	11,228,657
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)	5,439,597
Frozen fillets of tunas (of the genus Thunnus), skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis)	4,547,135
Frozen yellowfin tunas (Thunnus albacares) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	2,202,656
Fresh or chilled yellowfin tunas (Thunnus albacares) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	2,049,367
Frozen skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis) (excl. fillets and other meat of HS 0304 and livers and roes)	1,748,507
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) (including fillets and other)	336,810
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)	168,893
Fresh or chilled Southern bluefin tunas (Thunnus maccoyii) (excluding fillets and other)	131,276
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
Frozen Atlantic and Pacific bluefin tunas (Thunnus thynnus, Thunnus orientalis)	62,967
Tunas, frozen (excl. albacore, longfinned and yellowfin tuna, fish fillets and other fish meat of 0304, livers and roes)	60,638
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)	48,624

Volume of Imports - Top Commodity Breakdown

Country	Quantity
Thailand	869,301,361
Indonesia	58,481,384
New Zealand	9,058,068
Vietnam	7,361,192
Philippines	6,415,239
Japan	3,792,673
China	3,072,065
Italy	2,343,340
Country Unknown	1,662,000
Korea, Republic of	1,492,826
Fiji	1,131,630
Solomon Islands	763,632
Papua New Guinea	750,153
United States of America	687,052
Maldives	675,262

Leading Import Sources - Volume

State	Quantity
VIC	540,531,651
NSW	220,804,843
QLD	100,836,115
SA	58,729,016
WA	49,538,187
TAS	267,051
NT	3,470

Import Volume by State

Source: FRDC, 2023

FRDC - Trade Data Sourced from FAO

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Production Volume, Value and Trade - Tunas, Bonitos, Billfishes

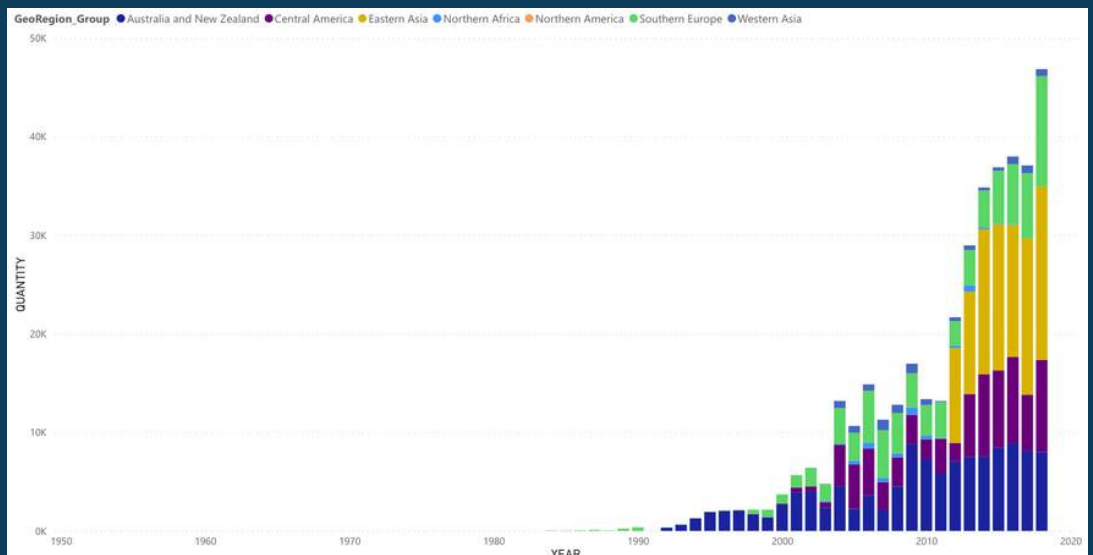
ISSCAAP Group: Tunas, Bonitos, Billfishes

Production

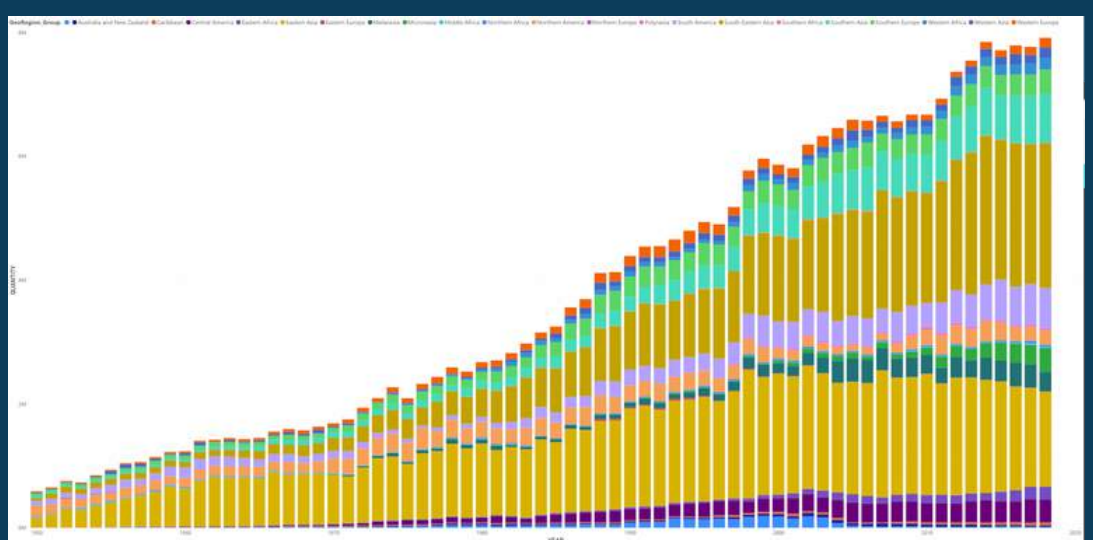
Reporting country Name En	Unit Name	2021	2020	2019
Australia	Tonnes - net product weight	50 128	53 460 E	57 143
Korea, Republic of	Tonnes - net product weight	219 146	248 742	280 391

Reporting country Name En	Unit Name	2021	2020	2019
Australia	Value (USD 1000)	291 360	292 644 E	352 602
Korea, Republic of	Value (USD 1000)	863 310	774 727	873 430

Global Fish Trade Volume & Value by ISSCAAP (International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants) - FAO



Production Volume by GeoRegion - Aquaculture Production - FRDC



Production Volume by GeoRegion - Wild Catch Production - FRDC

Source: FAO, FRDC, 2023

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

[GWJ - 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



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