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Chinese Fish Price Report

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for Partners and Associate Members**

The Chinese Fish Price Report

Editorial Board

Audun Lem
John Ryder
Marcio Castro de Souza

Contributing Editors

Maria Catalano
Helga Josupeit
William Griffin

Contributing Partner

China Aquatic Products Processing and
Marketing Alliance (CAPPMA)

Editor in Chief

Marcio Castro de Souza

Coordinator

Weiwei Wang

Graphic Designer

Alessia Capasso

EDITORIAL OFFICE

GLOBEFISH
Products, Trade and Marketing Branch (FIAM)
Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy and Resources
Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of
the United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome, Italy
Tel. +39 06 5705 57227
E-mail: globefish@fao.org
www.globefish.org

REGIONAL OFFICES**Latin America, Caribbean**

INFOPESCA, Casilla de Correo 7086,
Julio Herrea y Obes 1296, 11200
Montevideo, Uruguay
Tel: (598) 2 9028701/29028702
Fax: (598) 2 9030501
E-mail: infopesca@infopesca.org
Website: www.infopesca.org

Europe

Eurofish, H.C. Andersens Boulevard 44-46,
1553 Copenhagen V, Denmark
Tel: (+45) 333777dd
E-mail: info@eurofish.dk
Website: www.eurofish.dk

Africa

INFOPÊCHE, BP 1747 Abidjan 01,
Côte d'Ivoire
Tel: (225) 20 21 31 98/20 21 57 75
E-mail: infopeche@aviso.ci
infopech@gmail.com
Website: www.infopeche.ci

Asia

INFOFISH
1st Floor, Wisma LKIM Jalan Desaria
Pulau Meranti, 47120 Puchong, Selangor DE
Malaysia, Tel: (603) 80668112/80603734/
80603738, E-mail: info@infofish.org
Website: www.infofish.org

Arab Countries

INFOSAMAK, 71, Boulevard Rahal,
El Meskini Casablanca 20 000, Morocco
Tel: (212) 522540856
Fax: (212) 522540855
E-mail: info@infosamak.org
infosamak@infosamak.org
Website: www.infosamak.org

China

INFOYU, Room 901, No 18, Maizidian street,
Chaoyang District, Beijing 100125, China
Tel: (86) 01059195186
E-mail: infoyu@agri.gov.cn
Website: www.infoyu.net

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Ktleung

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The Chinese Fish Price report is in collaboration with CAPPMA. CAPPMA is an independent association, registered by law, consisting of seafood producers, processors, distributors, suppliers, and institutions for fisheries research and education. It was founded in 1994 and it is a national non-profit organization directed under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China.

Policy updates

Prohibition on consuming and farming terrestrial wildlife; most aquatic animals are not prohibited

On 24 February, the 16th meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) issued a decree prohibiting the consumption and farming of terrestrial wildlife to protect the life, health and safety of people. The list of prohibited species does not include fish and most other aquatic animals.

The State Council: strengthen production and supply of agricultural products

On 12 February, the State Council released a notice as part of the joint prevention and control mechanism for the COVID-19 pandemic. They required the strengthening of responsibilities at the municipal level to reinforce stable production and supply of agricultural products. The notice sets a “green light” policy for the transportation of fresh agricultural products, such as grains, oils, vegetables, meat, eggs, milk and aquatic products (fish), in order to ensure daily needs are met effectively.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China (MARA) released priorities for Fisheries and Aquaculture 2020

On 6 March, MARA released ‘Priorities of Fisheries and Aquaculture 2020’. These include:

- Stabilise production and supply of aquatic products during the COVID-19 pandemic
- Promote green development of the aquaculture industry
- Boost the integration and development of all sectors related to fisheries
- Strengthen the conservation of fishery resources and ecosystem restoration
- Enhance fisheries through innovation
- Promote international cooperation, creating an enabling environment for fisheries to integrate with global markets
- Enhance fishery regulation and enforcement
- Alleviate poverty through implementing fisheries and aquaculture programs
- Increase aid related to fisheries and aquaculture projects for Tibet and Xinjiang.

Clarification issued regarding Chinese softshell turtle as an aquatic species

On 4 March, MARA issued a notice clarifying that the ban on farming or consuming terrestrial wildlife would not comprise Chinese softshell turtle (*Pelodiscus sinensis*). Chinese softshell turtle will be included in the “Lists of National Key Protected Economic Aquatic Plants and Animals”, to be managed along with other aquatic species.

Revision of regulations governing distant fisheries

New regulations have been approved by MARA and to be implemented from 1 April 2020. The main revisions are intended to align existing regulations with international management standards, concentrate on security issues, and increase penalties for violations.

Accelerating resumption of aquaculture

On 15 February, an inter-agency¹ notice was released aiming to overcome difficulties such as insufficient feed supply, labour shortages and logistical issues affecting acquiring inputs and selling production. A series of directed preferential policies will be implemented in all regions to enable capacity to return to its previous

¹ The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, the General Office of the National Development and Reform Commission, and the General Office of the Ministry of Transport.

Industry news

MARA conducts online consultation to mobilise production and supply of aquatic products

On 27 February, MARA conducted an online consultation to mobilise production and supply of aquatic products. Deputy Minister Yu Kangzhen stressed at the meeting, held on 27 February, that resuming production and processing is of the utmost importance, and is necessary in order to ensure a stable and efficient supply of aquatic products in the near-term and into the future.

Sufficient national stocks of aquatic products at present

On 18 February, a press conference was called by the State Council's Joint Prevention and Control Mechanism to discuss the stabilisation of production and supply of the "Shopping Basket" (essential goods). Speaking at the press conference, Deputy Director of the Bureau of Fisheries Jiang Kaiyong stated that, following the outbreak of COVID-19, the Ministry had strengthened its monitoring of the market for aquatic products in large to medium-sized cities and main producing areas. Current figures indicated that stocks of aquatic products would be sufficient to meet market demand.

Spring guidance for aquaculture released

On 11 February, MARA issued the "Guidance on Technical Operation of Aquaculture in Spring". MARA also put forward three guiding principles for aquaculture moving forward: firstly, to attach greater importance to production in spring; secondly, to expand the use of available technologies; thirdly, to strengthen technical reporting and dynamic monitoring of aquaculture.

Guidance on the development of ecological fisheries in open waters

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, the Ministry of Ecology and Environmental Protection, and the State Forestry and Grassland Bureau jointly released the "Guidance on Promoting the Development of Ecological Fisheries in Open Water", proposing that in the given situation the industry finds itself in, the development of fisheries in open waters should be transformed, by integrating environmental protection in open waters with fishery development in order to harmonise strengthening livelihood resilience with ecological objectives.

China to review retaliatory tariffs on US goods, including 43 tariff lines related to fish and fish products

On 18 February, the Office of the Customs Tariff Commission of the State Council issued an announcement to review tariffs imposed on US commodities, of which 43 tariff lines apply to aquatic products. According to the announcement, from 2 March 2020, the Customs Tariff Commission will receive proposals from relevant Chinese enterprises. These proposals are to be reviewed individually, with the possibility of rescinding tariffs on certain US goods.

WeChat app launched: National Aquatic Product Production and Marketing Platform

The app was launched on 19 February, under the overall guidance MARA. The app will be operated by the China Aquatic Products Processing and Marketing Alliance (CAPPMA). The intended purpose is to ensure harmonisation of production and demand during this period, and to the extent possible minimise products going unsold while demand is left fulfilled. The platform is designed to tackle issues related to the free movement of aquatic products, production bottlenecks and marketing difficulties during the COVID-19 pandemic. It has three functional modules which will collect and present information on specific areas of interest, namely a fish module, a fingerling module and a module for 'associated industrial resources'.

Wholesale of frozen aquatic products basically suspended nationwide

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, China's wholesale markets of aquatic products have essentially been halted. The majority of markets across the country have implemented measures to shorten business hours or temporarily suspend activity. Wanbang Market in Henan Province, one of the largest agricultural wholesale markets in central China, released a notice on 31 January stating that it would be halting sales of aquatic frozen products. In the Guangzhou Huangsha Aquatic Market, more than 90% of the stalls have reported losses following the sharp drop in demand. Business hours in Beijing's Jingshen Seafood Market have been reduced, currently standing from 04:00 to 15:00. So far, 9 large markets for aquatic products in Yantai have been closed, while 3 major aquatic markets in Shanghai have reported being seriously affected by the ongoing situation.

COVID-19 life insurance rolled out nationwide by the Fishery Mutual Insurance System

On 25 February, China Fishery Mutual Insurance Association, in conjunction with eight provincial fishery insurance associations, extended COVID-19 life insurance to its members nationwide. Insured fishermen who are diagnosed with COVID-19 and succumb within 180 days will receive a pay-out of 200 000 yuan. Current coverage is for a duration of three months.



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Latest trends

The COVID-19 pandemic has been wreaking havoc on the global economy, disrupting industry, employment, logistics and markets.

The effect on fisheries and aquaculture has been pronounced, and certainly in the Chinese market a large gap has opened between demand and supply. Supply currently far outstrips demand, driving prices down across the board. Large stocks imply that eventual increases in price are likely to be short lived, as the release of built up stocks is likely to be more than enough to keep prices low.

Demand has faltered, as wholesale markets for aquatic markets have been closed, the catering industry has been shuttered, exports have been all but halted and processors are facing challenges selling their production, procuring inputs and undertaking production.

On the supply side, falling sales have led to a supply glut in the market which continues to grow. Many farmers have been pushed to postpone harvests in the hope that prices will become more favourable in the future. While this is keeping some supply out of the market and may prevent farmers from selling at a loss in the near term, it is expensive, especially in terms of feed but also for maintenance and labour. Others may choose to freeze or otherwise preserve their production, but this may not be in line with all producer preferences. Furthermore, there is limited storage capacity in the supply chain when compared to volumes now present in the market.

Nearly all commercial species have been acutely affected, although there are some distinctions. Species principally destined for export or catering have generally been hit hard. The same goes for species which are particularly popular during the period of the Spring Festival, as demand could not attain levels reached in previous years. For fish that were seeded in the first part of 2019 with the intention of harvesting for the Spring Festival, there is a huge surplus of commercial size individuals. For several species, this is an important seeding period, but restrictions on movement and transport have prevented this work from being carried out properly, and the results of this are yet to be seen.

Logistics have become challenging, as transport links, cities and provinces have been shut down. For centres of production it is now harder to distribute and produce, and workers' movement has been greatly restricted. While action has been taken to safeguard food distribution, issues still exist in ensuring free movement of shipments. Overall demand for transport has declined, leading to reduced capacity. Information asymmetry has presented a major challenge for buyers and sellers alike and has led to difficulties when trying to match remaining demand with supply. In addition, with little movement of goods, there is limited market.

However, online shopping during the pandemic period has seen growth in some areas, with consumers ordering from online platform such as Alibaba, JD.com, and receiving fish at home. At the time of writing this publication, most of China has lifted the restrictive measures, and thus it is anticipated that production activities and the normalization of logistics would again bring the demand for fisheries and aquaculture products to previous levels, albeit gradually, but exports are expected to see a decline.

Tilapia

Oreochromis spp.



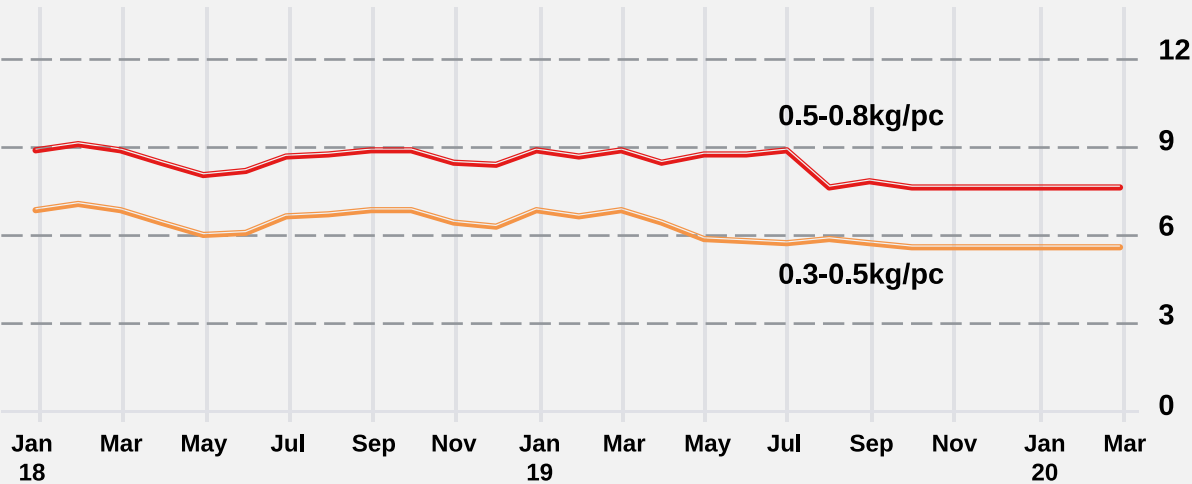
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Prices for tilapia in the first quarter of 2020 have remained low and stable. Prices reported by processing plants for fish weighing 1.2-2.0 kg and 2.0-3.2 kg ranged between 5.6-6.0 and 7.6-8 Yuan/kg respectively, in the west of Guangdong Province; and processors in Hainan reported 5.4 Yuan/kg and 7.4 Yuan/kg respectively. As prices were lower than expected, some farmers were reluctant to sell, preferring to wait for potential future increases in prices. Other farmers have been selling fish in batches, at least in part, to reduce feeding costs.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, fewer workers have returned to processing plants. This aspect, in combination with other factors such as reduced demand, has caused the volume of fish purchased by the processing industry to fall to 20-30 percent when compared to the same period last year. The tilapia industry in China is generally export-oriented, and delays in production will inevitably translate to delayed trade. There are predictions of a glut in supply following the easing of lockdown measures, which will exert further downward pressure on prices.

Tilapia prices in selected areas

Unit: yuan/kg



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

Red Swamp Crayfish

Procambarus clarkii

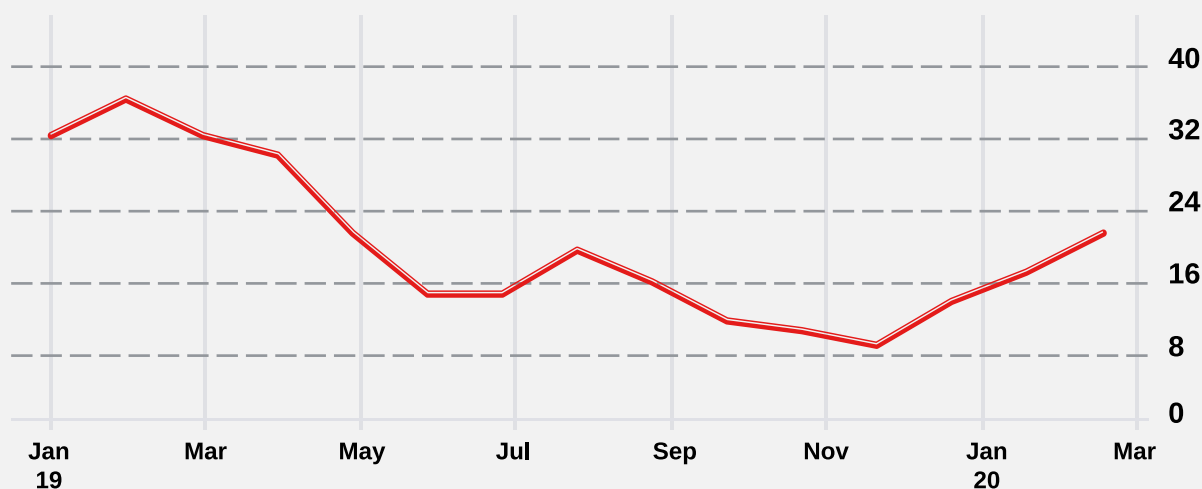


Hubei province is the centre of Chinese Red Swamp crayfish production and was the most severely hit by COVID-19. Logistics were paralysed, causing processed crayfish to be put into storage while seed crayfish have not been introduced to ponds. March is normally an important period for pond water management, and with farmers being kept at home, they have been unable to carry out many production activities. This will likely have an acute effect on later seed supply.

In early March, with the lifting of movement restrictions in many areas, the crayfish market saw a short period of respite, with consecutive price hikes. These were especially pronounced in Jiangsu and Hunan provinces. The price of large crayfish (10 pieces/kg) peaked at around 120 Yuan/kg. However, these high prices did not last long, and with the softening of restrictions in Hubei, the market was flooded by built up stock, causing prices to fall sharply. As it stands, the price of crayfish is down by 20 Yuan/kg when compared with the same period last year.

Red swamp crayfish prices in selected areas

Unit: yuan/kg



Note: Average ex-farm price from major producing areas, 0.05kg/piece
Source: CAPPMA

Grass carp

Ctenopharyngodon idellus

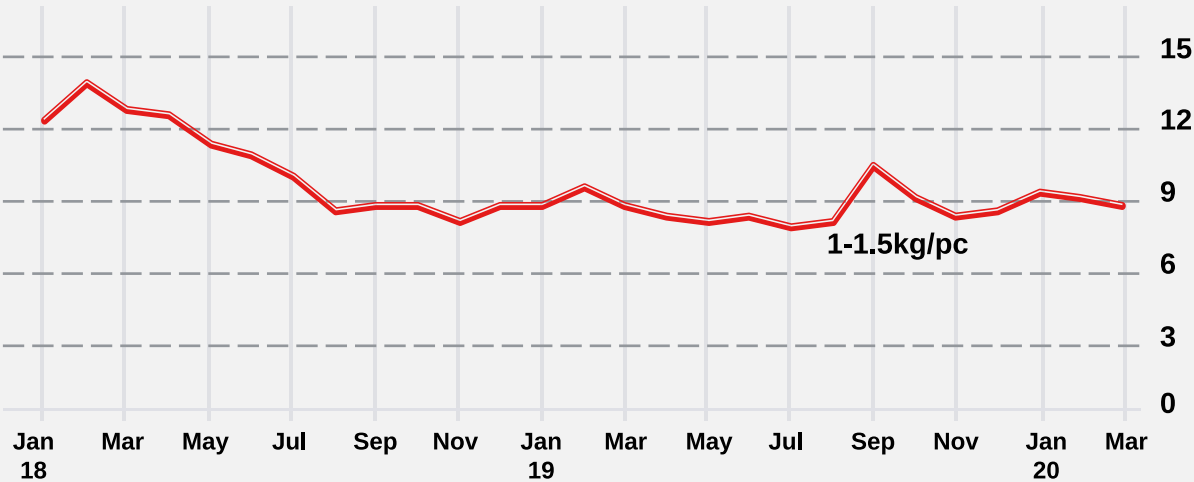


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Prices for grass carp are low-to-average. The pandemic has led to the closure of many wholesale markets, causing demand to drop sharply. In addition, the lockdown of villages and highways in many parts of the country is having repercussion for harvesting and logistics. The closure of restaurants and catering services, coupled with a marked reduction in consumer demand, has resulted in depressed market prices.

Grass carp prices in selected areas

Unit: yuan/kg



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

Largemouth bass

Micropterus salmoides



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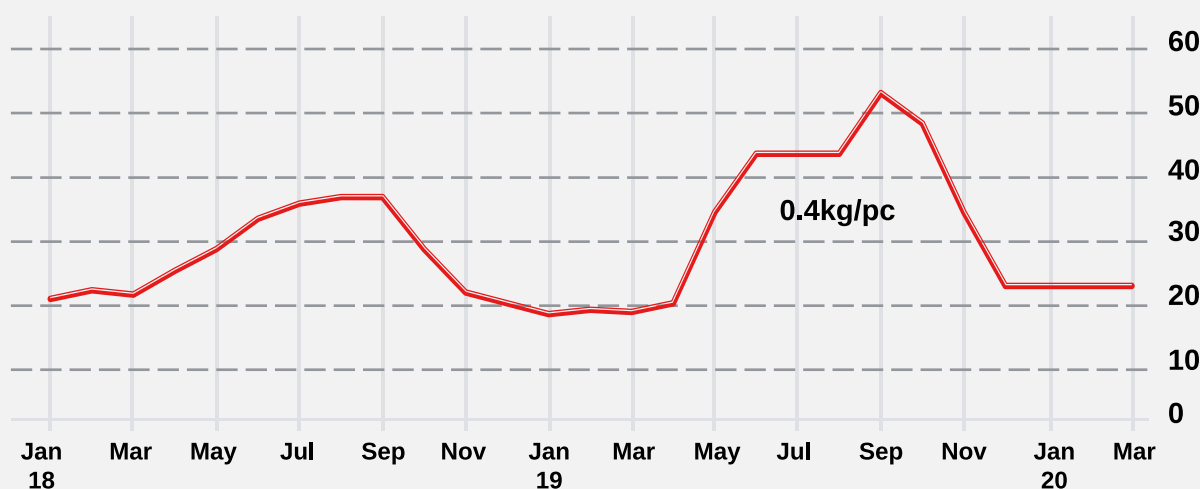
Following the 2020 Spring Festival, catering services have been suspended and logistics disrupted, leading to a significant decline in sales of largemouth bass and high stocks in ponds.

Many farmers released fries in March, the normal seeding season for largemouth bass. As a result, there is currently acute excess supply, with farm-gate prices in most areas declining substantially.

Distributors expect market demand to gradually return to normal levels as many parts of the country return to work. Some river basins are entering a four-month moratorium period, which will restrict supply to some extent.

Largemouth prices in selected areas

Unit: yuan/kg



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

Chinese snakehead

Channa spp.



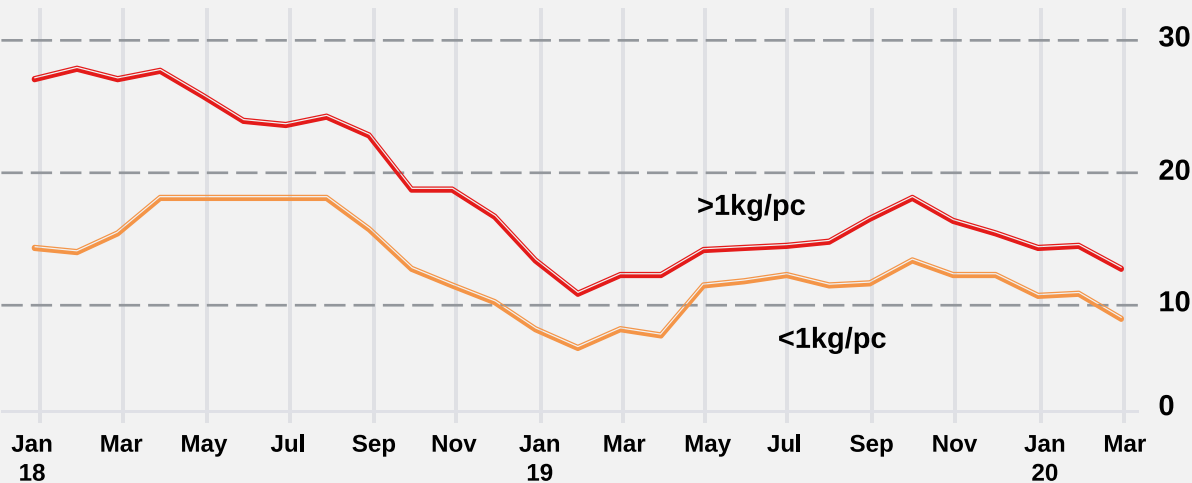
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Demand for Chinese snakehead has all but dried up after the Spring Festival, causing large stocks in ponds and a decline in farm-gate prices. As of late February, with the gradual recovery of circulation and processing plants, farms are attempting to shift stocks, chiefly to avoid the cost of feeding overstocked ponds. There is currently an acute abundance of supply, causing prices to fall to 10-12 Yuan/kg, which is lower than the verage production cost.

Some processing plants in Guangdong, in cooperation with farming enterprises, have pre-purchased fish and are expanding storage, thus attempting to stabilise supply and prices prior to an eventual return to normal of farm-gate prices.

Chinese snakehead prices in selected areas

Unit: yuan/kg



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

Hybrid grouper

Epinephelus fuscoguttatus & *Epinephelus lanceolatus* hybrid



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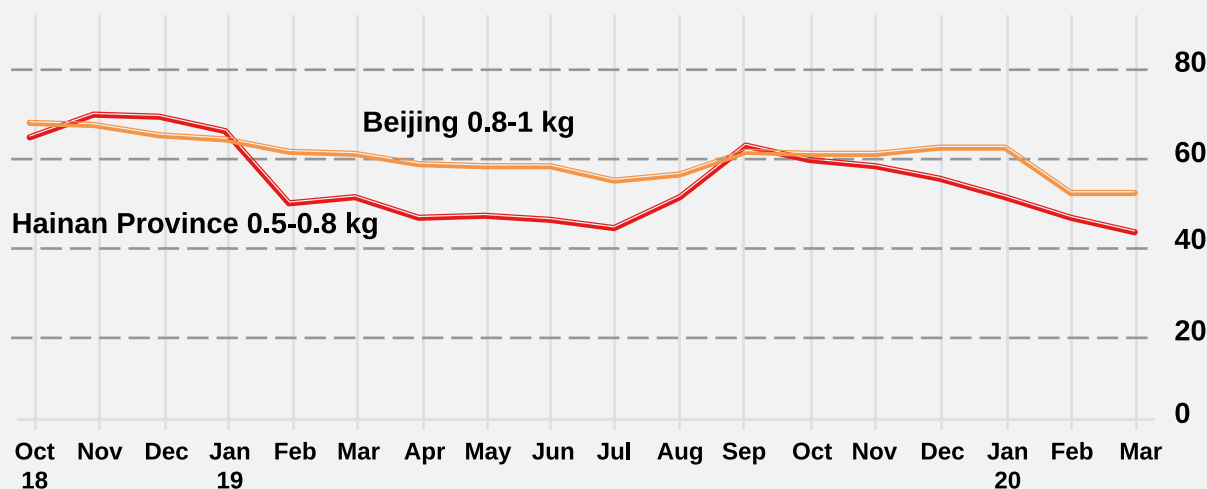
Prices for groupers are usually highest towards the end of the year, before the Spring Festival as a tradition of festival food. Many farmers choose to keep inventory during this period in anticipation of a peak in demand. However, farmers could not anticipate the large-scale lockdown of highways and cities, and so many have been left with large stocks.

As of March, many markets have resumed operation, and sales have increased accordingly. However, it will take more time for restaurant consumption to return to previous levels, leading a reserved outlook for fish prices.

Industry insiders predict that the overall market in 2020 will be poor, and farmers are generally reluctant to release fries into ponds. At the same time, farmers are reluctant to sell due to poor prices, and so commercial-sized fish may stay in ponds until next year. Overall, the prices of big-size grouper are expected to remain depressed.

Hybrid grouper prices in selected areas

Unit: yuan/kg



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

Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

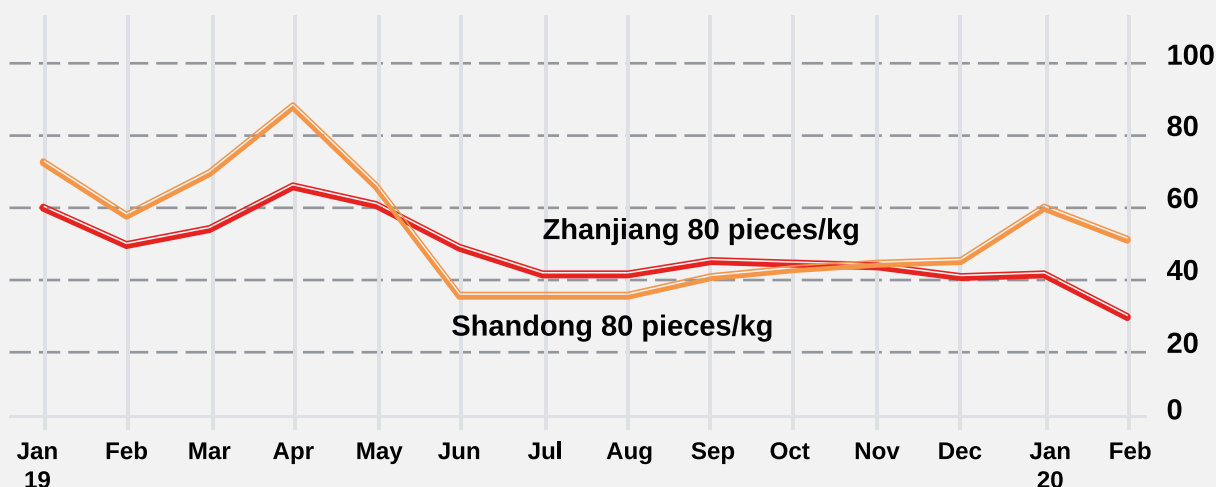


Between October and December 2019, prices for white leg shrimp in centres of production fluctuated between 40-52 Yuan/kg. After December, as the weather turned colder, shrimps in open ponds were gradually harvested and prices rose steadily. As the 2020 Spring Festival was relatively early, farmers were optimistic about shrimp prices. Stocks of shrimp in ponds were also relatively high during the Spring Festival due to favourable weather conditions and high survival rates.

The sudden outbreak of COVID-19 upended all price trends for white leg shrimp. The outbreak caused domestic transportation, catering and markets for aquatic products to stop almost instantaneously and led to a sharp fall in prices for all aquatic products. Shrimp prices in the Pearl River Delta region and Zhanjiang plummeted, dropping by up to 28 Yuan/kg. At present, domestic prices have mostly returned to the levels seen before the Spring Festival. As the pandemic gradually comes under control, it is expected that the market will see a large price increase, particularly following resumption of catering services.

Whiteleg shrimp prices in selected areas

Unit: yuan/kg



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

Prussian carp

Carassius gibelio



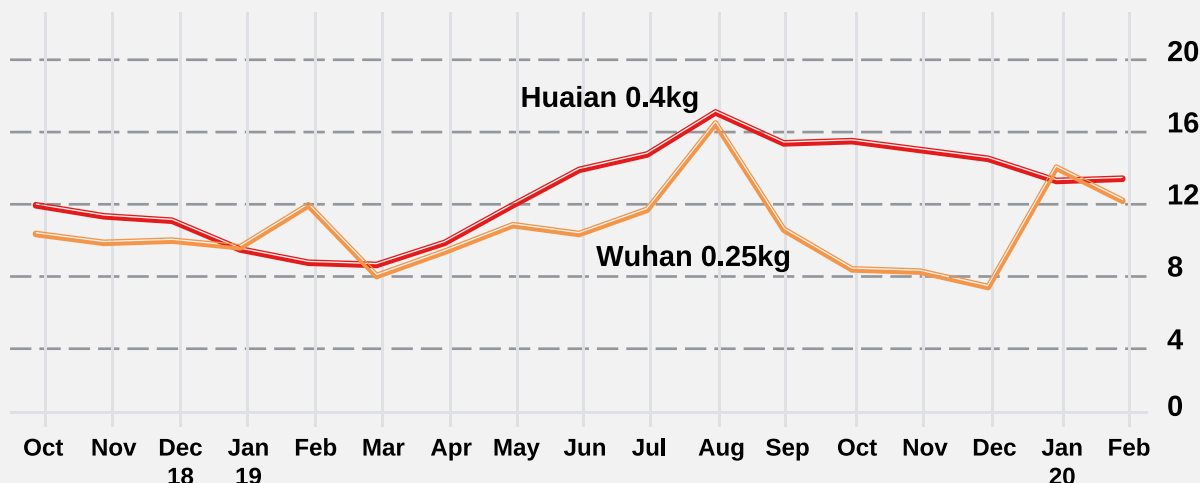
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Following the Spring Festival, commercialization of Prussian carp decreased significantly. With the lockdown of villages, highways and cities sales have all but stopped. As the pandemic gradually comes under control highways have re-opened in various areas from late February. Currently, the circulation of Prussian carp has improved, and prices have started to climb. In Jiangsu, the farm-gate price of 0.25-0.3 kg Prussian carp is 22 Yuan/kg, and that of 0.45 kg or above has reached 36 Yuan/kg.

With the re-opening of wholesale markets for aquatic products, demand is recovering, albeit gradually. A resurgence of consumption is expected, which would likely come with a similar hike in prices.

Prussian carp prices in selected areas

Unit: yuan/kg



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

Turbot

Scophthalmus maximus



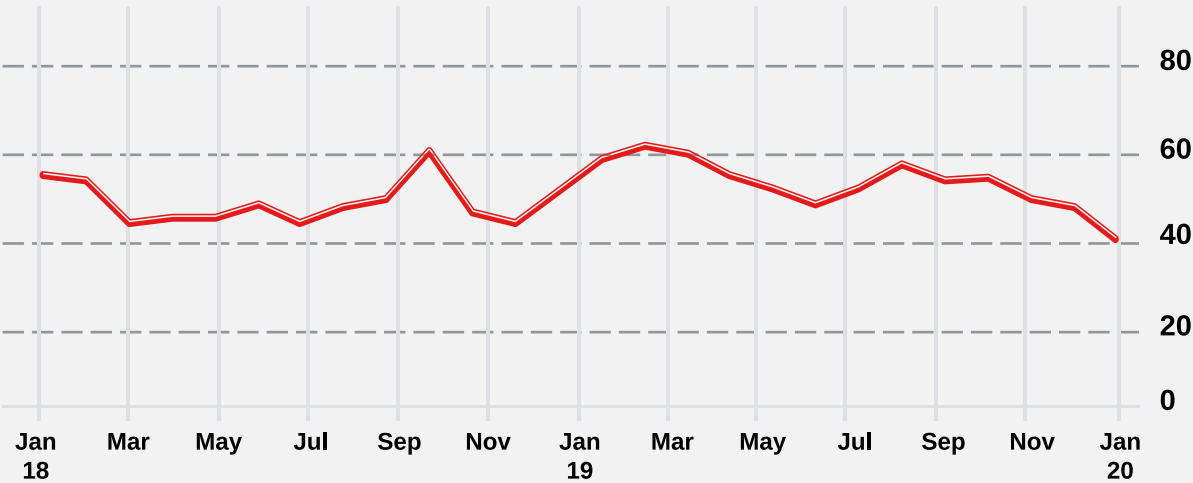
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Domestic prices for turbot were stable prior to the New Year of 2020, when supplies of turbot swelled, resulting in a slight decline in price with a short recovery. However, prices plunged after the Spring Festival due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Restaurant consumption is the most important market for turbot, and so the suspension of catering services and transportation has had a severe impact, with few transactions and little information on prices available. Due to sluggish sales in the early months of the year, pond biomass has swelled, particularly for stocks of commercial-size fish. Catering services are still restricted, and so surplus supply in the market has caused prices to plunge. Prices are currently sitting at 14-17 Yuan/kg, which is below the average cost of production. Prices are expected to continue on a downward trend, unless distribution and sales channels are reopened soon.

Turbot prices in selected areas

Unit: yuan/kg



Note: Average ex-farm price from major producing areas, 0.5-0.7 kg/pc in Shandong Province
Source: CAPPMA

Mandarin fish

Siniperca chuatsi

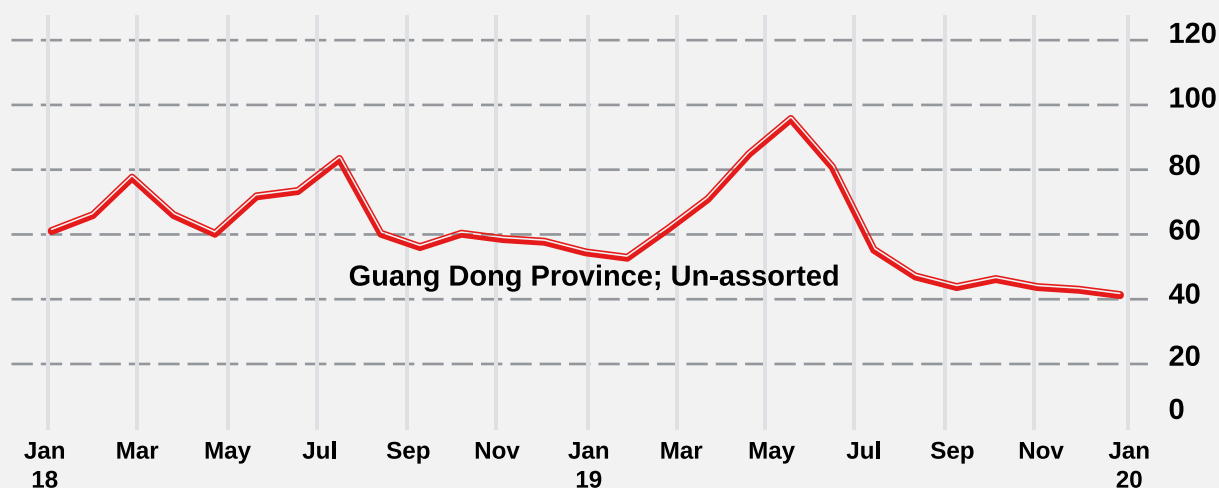


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Between October and November 2019, the prices for Mandarin fish continued to fall, due in large part to excess supply across the country. Average prices were as low as 42 Yuan/kg, and so many farmers were reluctant to sell. A month before the Spring Festival, prices bounced back slightly, but quickly fell again with the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic. The circulation of fresh Mandarin fish has stagnated. Fish harvesting has been delayed and the biomass in ponds is high. According to distributors in Guangdong, there are at least 10 000 tons of Mandarin fish stocked in ponds. Major consumption channels for Mandarin fish have been seriously affected, and so prices remain depressed. Due to large stocks in ponds coupled with the sharp decrease in consumption, prices for Mandarin fish are not expected to return to normal in the short run.

Mandarin fish prices in selected areas

Unit: yuan/kg



Note: Average ex-farm price from major producing areas, unassorted in Guangdong Province
Source: CAPPMA

Monthly Price Report in Main Wholesale Markets in China (2020/01)

Fish species	Product Forms	Grading	Average Price		Change	Reference & Area
			RMB/kg	USD/kg		
Largehead hairtail (<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>)	Fresh	350-500g/pc	141,71	20,16	↑	Zhoushan, Zhejiang
			86,96	12,37	↑	Xiangshan, Zhejiang
		200-350g/pc	42,91	6,1	↑	Taizhou, Zhejiang
			53,48	7,6	↑	Xiangshan, Zhejiang
			73,82	10,5	↑	Zhoushan, Zhejiang
		100-200g/pc	24	3,41	=	Xiangshan, Zhejiang
			10,9	1,55	↓	Songmen, Zhejiang
			12	1,7	↑	Taizhou, Zhejiang
			28,44	4,04	↑	Zhoushan, Zhejiang
Japanese seabass (<i>Lateolabrax japonicus</i>)	Live	≥500g/pc	40,4	5,74	↓	Qiangdao, Shangdong
			20	2,84	=	Dongguan, Guangdong
			27,08	3,85	↓	Putian, Fujian
		250-500g/pc	21,48	3,05	↓	Quanzhou, Fujian
			24	3,41	=	Weihai, Shangdong
			28	3,98	=	Hangzhou, Zhejiang
Largemouth bass (<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>)	Live	≥500g/pc	26,85	3,82	↓	Dongfang, Shanghai
			26,31	3,74	↑	Jiujiang, Jiangxi
			32,17	4,57	↑	Yuegezhuang, Beijing
			32,81	4,66	↓	Fuling, Chongqing
			26,32	3,74	↑	Nanchang, Jiangxi
Squid (<i>Loligo spp.</i>)	Fresh	350-500g/pc	62,06	8,83	↑	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			36	5,12	=	Shantou, Guangdong
		200-350g/pc	42	5,97	=	Fuzhou, Fujian
			31	4,41	=	Xiamen, Fujian
Common carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>)	Live	500-1 000g/pc	11,29	1,6	↓	Yuegezhuang, Beijing
			14,15	2,01	↑	Changsha, Hunan
			13,37	1,9	↑	Quanzhou, Fujian
			12,41	1,76	↑	Neijiang, Sichuan
			11,41	1,62	=	Cixi, Zhejiang
			9,2	1,3	=	Tangshan, Hebei

Fish species	Product Forms	Grading	Average Price		Change	Reference & Area
			RMB/kg	USD/kg		
Silver carp (<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>)	Live	1 000- 1 5000g/pc	7,07	1	↓	Bengbu, Anhui
			7,4	1,05	=	Yuegezhuang, Beijing
			5	0,71	=	Zhongcai, Nanjing
			5,66	0,8	=	Linyi, Shandong
			4,96	0,7	↓	Suzhou, Zhejiang
			5,65	0,8	↓	Jiujiang, Jiangxi
			4,99	0,71	↓	Wuhan, Hubei
			8,13	1,15	=	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			7,6	1,08	↓	Fuling, Chongqing
			6	0,85	=	Hangzhou, Zhejiang
Grass carp (<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>)	Live	1 000- 1 5000g/pc	11,58	1,64	=	Yuegezhuang, Beijing
			8,45	1,2	=	Wuhan, Hubei
			10,79	1,53	↑	Suzhou, Zhejiang
			11,35	1,61	↑	Fuling, Chongqing
			9,6	1,36	=	Linyi, Shandong
			14,55	2,07	↑	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			8,55	1,21	=	Nanchang, Jiangxi
			11,8	1,67	↓	Nanjing, Jiangsu
			13,59	1,93	=	Changchun, Jilin
			11,2	1,59	=	Tangshan, Hebei
			11,75	1,67	↓	Bengbu, Anhui
			12,15	1,72	↑	Hangzhou, Zhejiang
Bighead carp (<i>Aristichthys nobilis</i>)	Live	1 000- 1 5000g/pc	9,19	1,3	↓	Wuhan, Hubei
			13,1	1,86	↓	Changsha, Hunan
			12,4	1,76	=	Tangshan, Hebei
			13,68	1,94	↓	Changchun, Jilin
			11,69	1,66	=	Linyi, Shandong
			10,63	1,51	↑	Suzhou, Zhejiang
			14,86	2,11	↑	Nanjing, Jiangsu
			16,27	2,31	↓	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			12,06	1,71	↓	Nanchang, Jiangxi
			11,17	1,58	↓	Jiujiang, Jiangxi
			14,23	2,02	↑	Neijiang, Sichuan

Fish species	Product Forms	Grading	Average Price		Change	Reference & Area
			RMB/kg	USD/kg		
Prussian carp (<i>Carassius gibelio</i>)	Live	250-500g/pc	14	1,99	↑	Yuegezhuang, Beijing
			9,97	1,41	↓	Wuhan, Hubei
			15,14	2,15	↑	Changzhou, Jiangsu
			12,59	1,79	↓	Bengbu, Anhui
			13,96	1,98	↑	Suzhou, Zhejiang
			12,4	1,76	↓	Zhongcai, Nanjing
			10,68	1,51	↓	Changsha, Hunan
			13,43	1,91	↓	Chengdu, Sichuan
			15,44	2,19	↑	Linyi, Shandong
			17,4	2,47	↑	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			13,23	1,88	↓	Cixi, Zhejiang
			14,27	2,03	↓	Hangzhou, Zhejiang
Swimming crab (<i>Portunus tritubercatus</i>)	Male	>200g	240	34,14	↑	Weihai, Shandong
			138,71	19,73	↑	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			148,39	21,11	↑	Songmen, Zhejiang
			171,11	24,34	↑	Zhoushan, Zhejiang
			267,65	38,08	↑	Wenzhou, Zhejiang
	Female	>200g	109,81	15,62	↑	Tangshan, Hebei
			150,97	21,48	↑	Fuzhou, Fujian
			212,26	30,2	↑	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			309,68	44,06	↑	Songmen, Zhejiang
			197,5	28,1	↑	Zhoushan, Zhejiang
			83,32	11,85	↓	Hangzhou, Zhejiang
			314,19	44,7	↑	Wenzhou, Zhejiang
Pacific oyster (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>)	Meat		35	4,97	=	Putian, Fujian
			20	2,84	=	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			31,97	4,54	=	Xiamen, Fujian
	Whole		14	1,99	=	Fuzhou, Fujian
			18	2,56	=	Jinjiang, Hangzhou
			7	0,99	=	Jinan, Shandong
			10	1,42	=	Weihai, Shandong

Fish species	Product Forms	Grading	Average Price		Change	Reference & Area
			RMB/kg	USD/kg		
Scallop (<i>Patinopecten yessoensis</i>)	Live	Unassorted	60	8,53	=	Yuegezhuang, Beijing
			54,35	7,73	↑	Changsha, Hunan
			62,96	8,95	↑	Quanzhou, Fujian
			56,71	8,06	↑	Dongfang, Shanghai
			52	7,39	=	Hangzhou, Zhejiang
Hard clam (<i>Mercenaria mercenaria linnaeus</i>)	Live	Unassorted	15	2,13	=	Yuegezhuang, Beijing
			19,87	2,82	↓	Dongfang, Shanghai
			18	2,56	=	Hangzhou, Zhejiang
			13,3	1,89	↓	Putian, Fujian
Chinese razor clam (<i>Sinonovacula onstricta</i>)	Live	Unassorted	28	3,98	=	Xiamen, Fujian
			25,11	3,57	↑	Putian, Fujian
			28,81	4,09	↑	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			26	3,69	=	Taizhou, Zhejiang
			28,97	4,12	↑	Songmen, Zhejiang
			24	3,41	=	Wenzhou, Zhejiang
Nori (<i>Pyropia yezoensis</i>)	Dried		80	11,38	=	Songmen, Zhejiang
			68	9,67	=	Ruian, Zhejiang
Nori (<i>Porphyra haitanensis</i>)	Dried		90	12,8	=	Wenzhou, Zhejiang
Large yellow croaker (<i>Pseudosciaena crocea</i>)	Fresh	300-600g/pc	31	4,41	=	Xiamen, Fujian
			40,9	5,81	↑	Fuzhou, Fujian
			40,03	5,69	↑	Wenzhou, Zhejiang
			31,13	4,42	=	Dongfang, Shanghai
		≥600g/pc	42,94	6,1	↑	Wenzhou, Zhejiang
			28	3,98	↓	Quanzhou, Fujian
			36	5,12	=	Dalian, Liaoning
Turbot (<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>)	Live	400-600g/pc	62,06	8,83	↓	Dongfang, Shanghai
			64,49	9,17	↓	Nanchang, Jiangxi
			55,95	7,96	↓	Changsha, Hunan

Fish species	Product Forms	Grading	Average Price		Change	Reference & Area
			RMB/kg	USD/kg		
Mandarin fish (<i>Siniperca chuatsi</i>)	Live	500-750g/pc	47,06	6,69	↑	Wuhan, Hubei
			51,35	7,3	=	Yuegezhuang, Beijing
			49,92	7,1	↓	Changzhou, Jiangsu
			51,92	7,38	↑	Suzhou, Jiangsu
			67,58	9,61	↑	Quanzhou, Fujian
			54,84	7,8	↑	Nanchang, Jiangxi
			66,3	9,43	↑	Dongfang, Shanghai
			51,35	7,3	↑	Changsha, Hunan
Snakehead (<i>Channa spp.</i>)	Live	≥250g/pc	18,37	2,61	↓	Changzhou, Jiangsu
			15,64	2,22	↓	Suzhou, Jiangsu
			18	2,56	↓	Nanjing, Jiangsu
			20,1	2,85	↑	Changchun, Jilin
			15,5	2,2	↓	Changsha, Hunan
			18,18	2,58	↓	Jiujiang, Jiangxi
			19,54	2,78	=	Linyi, Shandong
			19,81	2,81	↓	Dongfang, Shanghai
Asian swamp eel (<i>Monopterus Albus</i>)	Live	≥100g/pc	63,2	8,99	↑	Hefei, Anhui
			50	7,11	=	Yuegezhuang, Beijing
			66,43	9,45	↑	Wuhan, Hubei
			62,47	8,88	↑	Chengdu, Sichuan
			67,43	9,59	↓	Changzhou, Jiangsu
			54	7,68	↓	Changsha, Hunan
			60,77	8,64	↓	Nanchang, Jiangxi
			68	9,67	=	Hangzhou, Zhejiang
			74,84	10,64	↓	Jiangyang, Shanghai
Abalone (<i>Haliotis discus hannai</i>)	Live	<5cm/pc	113	16,07	=	Dalian, Liaoning
			120	17,07	=	Quanzhou, Fujian
			100	14,22	↓	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			96	13,65	=	Hangzhou, Zhejiang
		>5cm/pc	114,64	16,31	↑	Putian, Fujian
			123	17,5	=	Jinan, Shandong

Fish species	Product Forms	Grading	Average Price		Change	Reference & Area
			RMB/kg	USD/kg		
Chinese softshell turtle (<i>Pelodiscus sinensi</i>)	Farm	Unassorted	65	9,24	=	Changzhou, Jiangsu
			71,57	10,18	↑	Suzhou, Jiangsu
			33,81	4,81	↑	Changsha, Hunan
			40,11	5,7	↓	Jiujiang, Jiangxi
			43,39	6,17	↓	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			54	7,68	↑	Hangzhou, Zhejiang
Japanese eel (<i>Anguilla japonicus</i>)	Farm	≥500g/pc	77,55	11,03	↓	Dongfang, Shanghai
			79,37	11,29	↑	Quanzhou, Fujian
			73,57	10,46	↓	Suzhou, Jiangsu
Channel catfish (<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>)	Live	500-1000g/pc	21,5	3,05	=	Changsha, Hunan
			15,89	2,26	↓	Fuling, Chongqing
			22,69	3,22	↓	Changzhou, Jiangsu
			22,58	3,21	↓	Dongfang, Shanghai
Tilapia (<i>Oreochromis spp.</i>)	Farm	250-500g/pc	12,6	1,79	=	Putian, Fujian
			12,37	1,76	↑	Quanzhou, Fujian
			12	1,7	=	Pu'er, Yunnan
White leg shrimp (<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>)	Live	Unassorted	51,66	7,35	↓	Beihai, Guangxi
			79,87	11,36	↑	Jiangyang, Shanghai
			77,58	11,03	↑	Wenzhou, Zhejiang
			50	7,11	↑	Hangzhou, Zhejiang
			86	12,23	=	Qingdao, Shandong
			63,71	9,06	↑	Quanzhou, Fujian

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GLOBEFISH

Products, Trade and Marketing Branch (FIAM)
Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy and Resources Division
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome, Italy

globefish@fao.org

www.globefish.org

[#FAOfish](https://twitter.com/FAOfish)



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