Date: 9/11/2018
GAIN Report Number: KS1833

Korea - Republic of

Post: Seoul ATO

Seafood Market Brief Update 2018

Report Categories:
Fishery Products

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Report Highlights:

Korean imports of seafood in 2017 totaled $4.98 billion, up 10.7 percent from 2016 due to rising prices and increased imports of white fish and shrimp. Imports of American seafood increased by 2.3 percent from $227 million. The United States remained the fifth largest exporter with a market share of 4.7 percent. U.S. seafood is generally considered high quality and safe, but less price competitive when competing with other origins. By volume, frozen Alaska Pollack Surimi, Flatfish, Alaska Pollack Fish, Cod, Other Fish Roe & Milt, Atka Mackerel, Alaska Pollack Roe & Milt, Ray, Hagfish, and Monkfish were the major seafood imported from the United States. By value, frozen Alaska Pollack Surimi, live Lobsters, Flatfish, Cod, live Hagfish, Alaska Pollack Roe & Milt, Monkfish, Atka Mackerel, Other Fish Roe & Milt, and Alaska Pollack Fish were the top ten imported species.

General Information:

SECTION I: KOREAN SEAFOOD MARKET OVERVIEW

In 2017, Korea's seafood imports from all origins amounted to $4.98 billion, up 10.7 percent from $4.5 billion in 2016. The largest seafood supplying country in 2017 was China at $1.2 billion, followed by Russia at $861 million, Vietnam at $740 million, Norway at $337 million, USA at $233 million, Thailand at $167 million, Japan at $142 million, Taiwan at $107 million, Chile at $104 million and Peru at $100 million. These ten countries accounted for 80 percent of Korea's total seafood imports in 2017. Until 2015, the United States had been the fourth largest seafood exporter to Korea but Norwegian seafood exports surged due to the skyrocketing demand on farmed salmon and mackerel in the Korean market.

The most popular seafood imported from the world volume was Alaska Pollack Fish, followed by Alaska Pollack Surimi, Sand Lance, Squid, Mackerel, Pacific Saury, Baby Clam, Blue Whitings, Flatfish, and Webfoot Octopus. By value, the most popular seafood was Peeled Shrimps & Prawns, followed by Alaska Pollack Fish, Not Peeled Shrimps & Prawns, live King Crab, fresh Atlantic Salmon, Alaska Pollack Surimi, Webfoot Octopus, Poulp Squid, live Snow Crab, and Yellow Corvina.

Korea imported $233 million of U.S. seafood in 2017, up 2.3 percent from $227 million in 2016, but market share remained at 4.7 percent. In Korea, U.S. seafood, including aquaculture, is generally considered high quality, but higher in price compared to that of competing countries. Until 2011 the United States had been the fifth largest exporter of seafood to the Korean market following China, Russia, Vietnam and Japan, but in 2012 the United States became the fourth largest due to Korean consumers' concern for Japanese seafood products after the nuclear power plant accident in Fukushima. However in 2016, Norway increased sales performance of its seafood products including salmon and mackerel drastically to become fourth largest and solidified its position in 2017 with a 12.3 percent increase in sales value from 2016.

The top ten seafood products that Korea imported in large quantities from the United States were frozen Alaska Pollack Surimi (26,552 MT), Flatfish (10,164 MT), Alaska Pollack Fish (6,886 MT), Cod (4,783 MT), Other Fish Roe & Milt (3,171 MT), Atka Mackerel (3,055 MT), Alaska Pollack Roe & Milt (2,368 MT), Ray (2,251 MT), Hagfish (1,970 MT), and Monkfish (1,768 MT).

By value, frozen Alaska Pollack Surimi ($71.4 million), live Lobsters ($21.1 million), Flatfish ($17.5 million), Cod ($12.9 million), live Hagfish ($10 million), Alaska Pollack Roe & Milt ($9.7 million), Monkfish ($8.9 million), Atka Mackerel ($8.7 million), Other Fish Roe & Milt ($8.3 million), and Alaska Pollack Fish ($8.3 million) were the top ten U.S. seafood products imported by Korea.

Table 12-1 of Section V below shows the major species exported to Korea from the United States and the world by value. Imports of 30 fish species accounted for 96 percent of the total imports of fishery products from the United States in 2017.

Until 2000, Korea was a net exporter of seafood. However, growing domestic demand and limited supplies reversed the situation. In 2017, Korea exported $1.67 billion of seafood (primarily seaweed) and imported about $3.31 billion more than it exported. Imports are expected to continue to outpace exports ensuring that Korea will remain an important market for U.S. seafood suppliers.

SECTION II: KORUS FTA AND CUSTOMS DUTY

- **KORUS FTA**

With respect to the seafood sector, the KORUS FTA is expected to create more opportunities for U.S. seafood exporters. Customs duties for fishery products imported from the United States were cut to zero immediately, or phased out over the course of 3 to 10 years. For instance, the customs duty for frozen Sockeye Salmon was cut to zero immediately, but duties for U.S. trout and sea bass were reduced to zero in 3 and 10 years, respectively. The customs duty elimination is prorated equally every year over the phase-out period.

There are three fish species which are subject to Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQ) under the FTA. For instance, customs duties are zero for imports of 2,428 metric tons of frozen flatfish and for 6,708 metric tons of frozen Alaskan Pollack in 2018. The quantities shall enter on a first-come, first-served basis. The duty-free quantities will increase each year as shown in the table below.

Table 1. Korea-United States FTA Seafood Tariff Rate Quotas (MT)

Year	Flatfish/Frozen (HS 0303.39.0000)	Alaska Pollack/Frozen (HS 0303.79.1000)	Croaker/Frozen (HS 0303.79.9095)
1 (2012)	1,530	4,000	1,000
2 (2013)	1,652	4,360	1,050
3 (2014)	1,785	4,752	1,103
4 (2015)	1,927	5,180	1,158
5 (2016)	2,082	5,646	1,216
6 (2017)	2,248	6,154	1,276
7 (2018)	**2,428**	**6,708**	**1,340**
8 (2019)	2,642	7,312	1,407
9 (2020)	2,832	7,970	1,477
10 (2021)	3,058	8,688	1,551
11 (2022)	3,303	9,469	1,629
12 (2023)	unlimited	10,322	unlimited
13 (2024)		11,251	
14 (2025)		12,263	
15 (2026)		unlimited	

Industry forecasts that Korean consumers will take advantage of lower prices resulting from elimination of import duties to demand more Alaska Pollack Surimi/frozen, Flatfish/frozen, Monkfish/frozen, Alaska Pollack Roe & Milt/frozen, Skate/frozen, Hagfish/live, Cod/frozen, Other Fish Roe & Milt/frozen, Atka Mackerel/frozen and Cod Fillet/frozen.

For more detailed information about the results of the KORUS FTA including the tariff schedule for Korea, please visit: KORUS FTA Official Homepage in English and ATO Seoul Homepage FTA Section .

Table 2. Korean Tariff Schedule for Major U.S. Fishery Products Sold to Korea

Description	H.S. Code	2012 Base Rate	2018 KOR-US FTA Rate	Zero-Duty Year
Fish Surimi, Alaska Pollack, frozen	0304.94.1000 0304.99.1000	10%	0%	2014
Other, Flatfish, frozen	0303.39.0000	10%	0% (TRQ 2,428 MT) 10% (Above TRQ)	2023
Monkfish, frozen	0303.89.9060	10%	4.9%	2021
Liver, Roe & Milt of Alaska Pollack, frozen	0303.90.2010	10%	0%	2016
Skate, frozen*	0303.82.2000	10%	8.1%	2021
Hagfish (Salad Eel), live	0301.99.7000	10%	0%	2014
Cod, frozen	0303.63.0000	10%	0%	2016
Glass eel, live	0301.92.1000	0%	0%	2012
Alaska Pollack Fish, frozen	0303.67.0000 0303.69.9000	10%	0% (TRQ 6,708 MT) 10% (Above TRQ)	2026
Hagfish (Salad Eel), frozen	0303.89.9070	10%	3%	2021
Roes of other fish, frozen	0303.90.2090	10%	0%	2016
Atka mackerel, frozen	0303.89.9040	10%	3%	2021
Fillet, Alaska Pollack, frozen	0304.75.0000	10%	4.9%	2021
Rock fish, frozen	0303.89.9050	10%	4.9%	2021
Ray, frozen	0303.82.1000	10%	4.9%	2021
Sockeye salmon, frozen	0303.11.0000	10%	0%	2012
Fillet, Plaice, frozen	0304.83.1000	10%	4.9%	2021
Sardines, frozen	0303.53.0000	10%	0%	2016
Sable fish, frozen	0303.89.1000	10%	0%	2016
Adductors of shell fish, frozen	0307.92.1000	20%	9.8%	2021
Lobsters, other than smoked	0306.12.9000 0306.22.9000	20%	0%	2016
Squid, frozen	0307.43.2010	10%	10%	2021
Anchovy, dried	0305.54.1000	20%	6%	2021

Fillet, Others, frozen	0304.89.9000	10%	0%	2014
Oyster, frozen	0307.19.1000	20%	0%	2012
Fish Surimi, the families Bregmacerotidae, Euclichthyidae, Gadidae, Macrouridae, other than Alaska Pollack, frozen	0304.95.1000	10%	0%	2016
Other Crabs, frozen, other than smoked (Dungeness Crab)	0306.14.9090	14%	0%	2014
Other Crabs, frozen, other than smoked		14%	6.8%	2021
Fillet, cod, frozen	0304.71.0000	10%	3%	2021
Plaice, frozen	0303.32.0000	10%	4.9%	2021
Other baby eels, live	0301.92.9010	10%	0%	2012

Source: Korea Customs and Trade Development Institute, Import/Export Customs Clearance General Guidebook of Korea, 2018

Negotiated customs duties on certain seafood products under the KORUS FTA are higher than the current Most Favored Nation (MFN) applied base rate, which Korea lowered after the trade agreement was negotiated.

However, the MFN applied rate is used when it is lower than the KORUS duty. The KORUS duty takes effect when it is lower than the MFN rate. Table 3 below shows an example of how this works in practice. Green highlights mean applicable duties and the table shows that starting 2018, the KORUS duty of 8.1 percent applies to the frozen skate products instead of the 10 percent MFN rate.

Table 3. KORUS FTA Tariff Schedule Applied to Frozen Skate Products

Product	Base Rate		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fish, Frozen, of the families Bregmacerotidae – Skates (HS0303.82.2000)	Current	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
	KORUS	27.0%	24.3%	21.6%	18.9%	16.2%	13.5%	10.8%	8.1%	5.4%	2.7%	0.0%

SECTION III: SUPPY, DEMAND AND MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

- **Supply**

In 2017, Korean seafood production increased considerably to 3.74 million metric tons, up 14.5 percent from 3.27 million metric tons in 2016. Production from shallow sea aquaculture (the largest production category including seaweed) was up 23.4 percent from 2016 leading the overall increase of production. Productions from adjacent waters, distant waters and inland waters were up 2.1 percent, 3.5 percent and 2.9 percent each, maintaining the status quo.

It is expected that Korean domestic fish production volume will not increase significantly in the future due to reductions in fish resources in adjacent waters and the enforcement of Exclusive Economic Zones by Korea's neighboring countries. Constraints built into bilateral and multilateral

fishing accords will further impact total harvest. The harvest from adjacent waters consists primarily of anchovy, mackerel, squid, red snow crab, Spanish mackerel, corvina and hairtail.

The number of fishing vessels has steadily decreased reflecting the reduction in fishery resources and the Korean government has accelerated the downsizing of the Korean fishing fleet and plans to reduce it further over the next several years. Recognizing the potential economic impact of downsizing and fishery agreements, the Korean government is undertaking an in-depth study of aquaculture and researching how to secure higher fish catch quotas in foreign waters and is seeking to purchase fish quotas from other countries, including Russia. The Korean government efforts to boost aquaculture production in shallow sea areas clearly indicate the importance of this sector as a future seafood resource.

Moreover, as seafood export opportunities with China, the EU and Japan grow, the Korean government's focus on shallow sea aquaculture is expected to continue in order to achieve plans to reach annual seafood exports of $10 billion by the year 2020.

To insulate select domestic seafood producers from imported products (mainly from China), the Korean government has set higher "adjustment tariffs" ranging from 22 to 50 percent for nine fish species which are not subject to tariff bindings under WTO agreements. Prior to implementation of the adjustment tariffs, imports of these nine species were subject to tariffs ranging from 10 to 20 percent. However, the Korea-China FTA implemented as of December 20, 2015, started to give rise to the surge of price-competitive and good quality Chinese seafood into the Korean market.

Table 4. Korean Seafood Production by Waters (1,000 MT)

Year	Total	Adjacent Waters	Shallow Sea Aquaculture	Distant Waters	Inland Waters
2011	3,256	1,235	1,478	511	32
2012	3,183	1,091	1,489	575	28
2013	3,135	1,045	1,515	550	25
2014	3,305	1,059	1,547	669	30
2015	3,337	1,058	1,668	578	33
2016	3,269	908	1,872	454	35
2017	3,743	927	2,310	470	36

Source: Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF), Fishery Information Portal (www.fips.go.kr)

Table 5. Korean Seafood Production by Products (1,000 M/T)

Year	Total	Fishes	Shell fish	Crustacean	Mollusks	Other aquatic animals	Seaweed
2011	3,256	1,355	467	130	269	28	1,007
2012	3,183	1,267	433	135	293	23	1,032
2013	3,135	1,195	346	149	282	23	1,140
2014	3,305	1,245	419	160	357	27	1,097
2015	3,337	1,226	409	117	335	37	1,213
2016	3,269	1,125	421	113	170	45	1,395

2017	3,743	1,168	490	116	164	41	1,764

Source: Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF), Fishery Information Portal (www.fips.go.kr)

As of the year 2018, Korean Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) changed the TAC calendar into July-June cycle and has established 289,210 metric tons as the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for 2018 of eleven species as shown in Table 6 below. There are further restrictions such as limited catch seasons and limited catching area for some species, as well as restrictions on the number of fishing boats and fishing methods.

Table 6. Korean Total Allowable Catch in 2018 (MT)

Species	2014 (Jan-Dec)	2015 (Jan-Dec)	2016 (Jan-Dec)	2017 (Jan-Dec)	2018 (07/01/2018~06/30/2019)
Mackerels	135,000	122,000	122,000	123,000	110,078
Jack mackerels	18,000	16,600	16,600	16,600	14,610
Red snow crabs	38,000	40,000	38,000	38,000	30,971
Snow crabs	1,570	1,583	1,194	906	917
Purplish Washington clams	2,100	2,000	1,800	1,800	1,570
Pen shells	8,455	6,465	5,332	5,332	7,777
Horned turban	1,506	1,506	1,642	1,432	1,287
Blue crabs	14,600	10,900	6,000	6,000	5,700
Squid	191,000	186,000	141,750	141,750	111,254
Sailfin sandfish	4,880	5,150	4,329	5,037	4,725
Mottled Skate	197	220	180	203	321
Total	415,308	392,424	338,827	340,060	289,210

Source: Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF), Resource Management Division

In 2017, Korean production of processed seafood was 1.29 million metric tons, down by 17.8 percent from 1.57 million metric tons in 2016 due to the reduced fish resource and harvest. By value, the decrease was only 0.8 percent which is attributed to higher production cost due to increased costs of labor and raw material for frozen processed seafood, flavored and cooked seafood, dried fish including squid, and salted fish.

Table 7. Korean Production of Processed Seafood

Year	Production (MT)	Value (Million K/Won)
2009	1,898,135	6,046,188
2010	1,815,286	6,875,258
2011	1,865,546	6,540,369
2012	1,885,489	7,770,232
2013	1,819,693	7,422,605
2014	2,337,313	7,523,432
2015	1,829,025	7,097,394
2016	1,574,951	5,962,884
2017	1,291,639	5,916,672

Source: Korea Statistics Service (http://kosis.kr)

- **Demand**

Korean consumers place high value on freshness, place of origin, taste, low cost, and food safety in the course of making seafood purchasing decisions. Overall performance of the Korean seafood market will depend greatly on production and consumption. Due to the shortage of ocean resources, seafood production is not expected to increase in the near future. Despite this, consumption of seafood for the past several years has been keeping its pace as consumers view seafood as a healthy source of protein.

However, Korean per capita seafood consumption started to show a decrease in 2016 due to the depressed local dining industry and reduced demand on seaweed products by Korean younger generations. The Korea Rural Economic Institute (KREI) reported in its latest Food Balance Sheet that Korea's annual per capita seafood consumption in 2015 was 59.9 kg (fishery products and shellfish 41.3 kg and seaweed 18.6 kg) and its outlook for per capita seafood consumption in 2016 would be down to 42.0 kg (fishery products and shellfish 38.7 kg and seaweed 3.3 kg.)

Price, quality and timeliness are the most important factors affecting U.S. trade. U.S. fish are generally considered to be high quality and, in turn, more expensive than other countries' products. Therefore, the major species imported from the United States are species that Koreans enjoy and that other origins do not supply in large quantities.

The major seafood species consumed by Koreans are anchovy, mackerels, shrimp, squid, tuna, Alaskan Pollack, yellow corbina, hair tail, flat fish, monk fish, Atlantic salmon, eel, rock fish and cod. The success of the Korean industry efforts to change consumer perceptions of fish (as a healthy alternative to red meat), to diversify fish products, to improve quality, and to develop processing technology will be key in expanding domestic demand.

Due to increased incomes and improved standards of living, seafood family restaurants have grown in popularity in Korea and have been expanding over the years. Popular seafood family restaurants include Todai, Ocean Seafood, Bono-Bono, Marisco, Makinochaya, Fisher's Market, Sea-n-More, Seafood Blue, El Mareta, Cfood Kitchen, D' Maris, Muscus, Viking's Wharf, and Soosa. These restaurants are using imported seafood as well as locally produced seafood.

Koreans eat fish in various states: fresh fish, chilled fish and lastly, frozen fish in the order of preference. Some fish are consumed raw ("Hoi", or "Sashimi"), and commands a price premium. Korean consumers assume fresh fish tastes better than frozen fish after cooking. Accordingly, fresh or chilled fish tend to be substantially more expensive than frozen fish.

As more and more women are working outside the home and the number of one-member household is increasing, demand for convenience food has increased. Korean consumers are more attracted to precooked, prepared and preserved food available at supermarkets. The trend is also

being applied to processed, ready-to-eat seafood products and home meal replacement using seafood ingredients.

In 2017, Dongwon F&B, the food manufacturing company under Dongwon Group, launched a new processed tuna brand "The Cham-chi (Tuna)" going along with steamed rice and this year another tuna pouch product was introduced to HMR market under the name of "The Cham-chi To go" with 5 different tastes. The product is packed for one person each and readily seasoned and flavored for direct consumption as snack food, salad, or side dish for drinks.

Hotels and department stores generally use high quality seafood for which they charge a higher price and some of the five-star hotels and leading department stores have already done special promotions featuring U.S. seafood products such as lobsters and scallops commemorating the 5th and 6th anniversaries of the KORUS FTA implementation.

However, the institutional feeding and food service sector generally uses cheaper food ingredients to reduce cost as much as possible to remain competitive in the sector. The most popular fish products in this market include frozen flatfish (mostly yellowfin sole), croaker (aka yellow corvina), Mackerel, Atka mackerel, Alaska Pollack roe and snow crab.

Table 8. Korean Seafood Demand and Supply (Unit: 1,000 tons)

Total	Demand			Total	Supply			Self-sufficiency rate
	Local consumption	Exports	Carry-over		Production	Imports	Inventory	
2011	3,882	1,072	384	5,338	3,283	1,701	354	84.6%
2012	4,147	1,086	390	5,623	3,173	2,065	385	76.5%
2013	4,136	1,005	395	5,536	3,135	2,010	391	75.8%
2014	4,545	949	468	5,962	3,305	2,263	394	72.7%
2015	4,660	985	508	6,153	3,340	2,345	468	71.7%

Source: Korean Fisheries Yearbook 2017

Table 9. Korean Annual Per Capita Consumption of Seafood Products (Kg)

Product Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 (Preliminary)
Fish and Shell fish	39.0	36.1	36.5	37.1	38.3	37.1	41.6	41.3	38.7
Seaweed	15.8	14.4	14.7	15.7	15.9	17.4	16.9	18.6	3.3
Total (kg/year)	54.8	50.5	51.2	52.8	54.2	54.5	58.5	59.9	42.0

Source: Korea Rural Economy Institute (KREI) 2016 Food Balance Sheet

- **Competitors**

Seafood is imported into Korea from about 100 different countries. Major suppliers of fishery products to Korea include China, Russia, Vietnam, Norway, USA, Thailand, Japan, Taiwan, Chile and Peru. In 2017, the top ten supplying countries accounted for about 80 percent of total Korean seafood imports on a value basis. China continued to be the largest supplier, followed by Russia and Vietnam. While imports from China remained at the same value, imports from Russia increased by about 20 percent thanks to snow crab and king crab surges. Imports from Vietnam increased by more than 17 percent due to the explosive demand for shrimp and peeled shrimp products. Imports from Norway increased by 13 percent primarily due to the increased consumption of salmon products. It is also notable that imports from Chile and Peru increased by 18 and 21 percent each, which is contributed by Korean buyers' efforts to secure squid supply to local market.

Several countries have recently entered into trade agreements with Korea that have also put many of their seafood products at zero or phased out duties, which has increased competition in the sector. For example, the KORUS FTA implemented in March 2012 has focused attention on U.S. lobster and a growing number of importers and retailers began to hold a series of large scale in-store promotions. In 2014, the tariff for live American lobsters dropped to 8% and total Korean imports of lobsters increased nearly 30% from 2013, nearly all of which was imported from the United States. However, the accelerated implementation of the Korea-Canada FTA in 2015 reversed the situation as tariffs dropped to zero for Canadian frozen lobsters in 2015. Over the past four years the total Korean market for lobsters has grown remarkably both by value and volume. From 2013 to 2014, total sales of American lobsters have increased over 50% and opportunities for American live lobster were very strong. However, competition grew fierce as the tariff for Canadian lobsters began to drop to zero in 2015 (frozen) and 2017 (live).

Table 10. Tariff Phase-Out Schedule for Lobster Products under KORUS FTA

HSK 10	Description	Country	Base Rate	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
2013 HSK 030622XXXX 2018 HSK 0306320000	Live, Fresh, Chilled Lobsters (Homarus	USA	20%	16%	12%	8%	4%	0%	0%
		Canada		20%	20%	20%	13.3%	6.6%	0%
HSK 10	Description	Country	Base Rate	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
2013 HSK 030612XXXX 2018 HSK 0306129000	Frozen Lobsters (Homarus spp.)	USA	20%	16%	12%	8%	4%	0%	0%
		Canada		20%	20%	20%	0%	0%	0%

Table 11. Korean Imports of Lobsters (Homarus Spp.): Live, Fresh, Chilled, Dried, Salted, In Brine, Including In Shell, Cooked by Steaming or by Boiling in Water, Frozen

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017

Country	$1,000	MT	$1,000	MT	$1,000	MT	$1,000	MT	$1,000	MT
World	57,469	2,939	74,069	3,766	82,000	3,840	93,715	4,500	107,208	4,730
Canada	36,194	1,805	32,973	1,634	44,242	2,073	59,658	2,869	82,003	3,604
United States	21,200	1,133	40,993	2,128	37,693	1,765	33,718	1,615	25,128	1,124
Others	75	1	103	4	65	2	339	16	77	2

Source: Korea Customs and Trade Development Institute, HS 0306320000, HS0306129000

A dozen supplying countries including China, Russia, Japan, Norway, Thailand, Chile, Canada, Indonesia, and others participate in the Busan International Seafood & Fisheries Expo annually. These competitors exhibit a wide variety of seafood products targeting importers, wholesalers, distributors, retailers, hotels, restaurants and food processors. In 2017, competitors such as Norway, Canada and Japan have put considerable amount of strategic effort into promoting their own country's seafood exports to the Korean market through NSC (Norway), Trade Commissioner Service (Canada) and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries (Japan) executing market research projects and market promotional events in Korea.

- **Marketing**

Imports of seafood are relatively straight-forward compared to other food and agricultural products. Traders import fishery products, and generally sell to hotels and food service industry directly, and/or to distributors who sell to traditional markets and restaurants. When the volume is large, importers generally sell to retailers such as supermarkets, discount stores and department stores directly. When the volume is small, importers sell to distributors who sell to retailers. Accordingly, U.S. suppliers should contact seafood importers to sell their fishery products to Korea.

Consumers like to purchase species that they are accustomed to, and importers tend to import the species consumers are demanding. As mentioned earlier, imports of only 30 species accounted for more than 95 percent of total seafood imports from the United States to Korea in 2017. This means that U.S. exporters should supply the species consumers prefer, and at the same time should also try to invest in building demand for other species with which consumers currently lack familiarity.

Possible sources of market information include Korean importers, U.S. state departments of agriculture, the USATO website (www.atoseoul.com) and the U.S. Department of Commerce. Lists of Korean importers, by species, can be obtained from the U.S. Agricultural Trade Office.

One way of finding potential importers while also assessing market potential is to participate in local food shows to showcase your products to a larger audience. Many Korean importers attending

these shows are looking to establish reliable long-term trading relationships. Show participation enhances initial contacts with importers, agents, wholesalers, distributors, retailers and others in the food and beverage industry.

Seoul International Seafood Show (3S) 2018 was held in Seoul at COEX, May 9-11, 2018. Sponsored by the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) of Korea, this is the only show held in Seoul specializing in seafood, fishery, nursery, aquaculture, processing machinery and related equipment. This show will be held in the fourth week of April next year and targets seafood buyers, users, fishing businessmen and traders. Check the official website of the show (www.seoulseafood.com) for further details.

Busan International Seafood & Fisheries Expo (BIFSE) 2018 will be held in Busan at BEXCO convention center, **October 31-November 2, 2018.** It offers an excellent opportunity to explore possible market opportunities in Korea. This show has been held in November (or late October) every year and targets importers, wholesalers, distributors, retailers, hotels, restaurants, food processors, and media. Currently, it is the only seafood show held in Korea supported by ATO Seoul. ATO Seoul has been participating in this show for 14 years, in cooperation with State Regional Trade Groups such as SUSTA and Food Export USA Northeast. Check BISFE's official website (www.bisfe.com) for detailed information on the show and contact ATO Seoul for any questions on the USA Pavilion.

SECTION IV: FURTHER INFORMATION AND KEY CONTACTS

For further information on how you can enter the Korean market for imported food products:

ATO Seoul uses the USDA's Global Agriculture Information Network (GAIN) system to provide stakeholders with market knowledge on Korean food trade. Exporters who want to find most recent copy of the annual Exporter Guide for the Korean market can access the GAIN and review the report at: 2017 Annual Exporter Guide Report by ATO Seoul

For any further information about Korean market, please contact:

U.S. Agricultural Trade Office (ATO)
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SECTION V: TRADE STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 12. Korea's Total Seafood Imports by Year ($million)

Year	From World	From USA	U.S. Market Share
2009	2,604	113	4.3%
2010	3,091	113	3.7%
2011	3,833	142	3.7%
2012	3,646	169	4.6%
2013	3,565	211	5.9%
2014	4,161	222	5.3%
2015	4,241	233	5.5%
2016	4,502	227	5.1%
2017	4,985	233	4.7%

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2017

Table 12-1. Korean Seafood Imports from Major Countries ($million)

Reporting Country: Korea, Republic of Top 15 Ranking	Import			Percent change (2016~2017)
	2015	2016	2017	
China	1,114	1,179	1,190	0.9%
Russia	705	698	861	23.4%
Vietnam	574	615	740	20.3%
Norway	218	299	337	12.7%
United States	**233**	**227**	**233**	**2.6%**
Thailand	168	147	167	13.6%
Japan	116	142	142	0.0%
Taiwan	102	100	107	7.0%
Chile	97	84	104	23.8%
Peru	99	89	100	12.4%
Canada	60	81	99	22.2%
Hong Kong	34	100	79	-21.0%
Ecuador	50	52	67	28.8%
Indonesia	56	53	53	0.0%
United Kingdom	51	43	53	23.3%
Other	564	594	653	9.9%
Total	4,241	4,502	4,985	10.7%

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2017

Table 13. Korea's Total Seafood Exports by Year ($million)

Year	To World	To USA
2009	1,326	101
2010	1,567	106
2011	1,982	130
2012	1,973	129
2013	1,749	136
2014	1,642	133

2015	1,481	146
2016	1,637	157
2017	1,671	180

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2017

Table 13-1. Korean Seafood Exports to Major Countries ($million)

Reporting Country: Korea, Republic of Top 10 Ranking	Export		
	2015	2016	2017
Japan	545	585	582
China	235	293	271
United States	146	157	180
Thailand	95	123	165
Vietnam	76	85	86
France	42	44	56
Italy	24	38	45
Hong Kong	42	50	44
Spain	16	29	44
Other	258	231	198
Total	1,481	1,637	1,671

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2017

Table 14-1. Top 30 Fish Imported to Korea from USA in 2017 (In Value, $1,000)

Fish Species	HS Code Number	From USA ($1,000)	From World ($1,000)	U.S. Market Share
Surimi of Alaska Pollack (*Theragra chalcogramma*), Frozen	0304.94.1000	70,544	70,595	99.9%
Lobsters (*Homarus Spp.*), Live, Fresh, Or Chilled	0306.32.0000	21,116	82,905	25.5%
Other Flat Fish (Excluding Fillets, Livers and Roes), Frozen	0303.39.0000	17,545	73,123	24.0%
Cod (*Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus*), Frozen	0303.63.0000	12,878	66,141	19.5%
Hagfish, Live	0301.99.7000	10,010	14,587	68.6%
Livers, Roes and Milt of Alaska Pollack, Frozen	0303.91.2010	9,734	81,206	12.0%
Angler (Monkfish), Frozen	0303.89.9060	8,857	58,440	15.2%
Atka Mackerel, Frozen	0303.89.9040	8,669	28,638	30.3%
Livers, Roes and Milt of Fish other than Alaska Pollack, Frozen	0303.91.2090	8,291	32,086	25.8%
Alaska Pollack (*Theragra chalcogramma*), Frozen	0303.67.0000	8,280	208,828	4.0%
Hagfish (Pacific, Atlantic), Frozen	0303.89.9070	6,046	8,575	70.5%
Fillet of Plaice, Frozen	0304.83.1000	5,243	7,075	74.1%
Rays, Frozen	0303.82.1000	5,077	25,899	19.6%
Fish Fins (Other Than Shark), Heads, Tails, Maws and Other Edible Fish Offals, Frozen	0303.99.0000	4,758	5,288	90.0%

Skates, Frozen	0303.82.2000	4,216	23,808	17.7%
Lobsters (*Homarus Spp.*), Including in- shell, Cooked by Steaming or by Boiling in Water, Frozen	0306.12.9000	4,012	24,303	16.5%
Rock fish (including pacific ocean perch), Frozen	0303.89.9050	2,375	21,701	10.9%
Adductors Of Shell Fish	0307.92.1000	2,224	17,606	12.6%
Fillet of Cod (*Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus*), Frozen	0304.71.0000	1,858	3,986	46.6%
Other Pacific Salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha, Oncorhynchus keta, Oncorhynchus tschawytscha, Oncorhynchus kisutch, Oncorhynchus masou and Oncorhynchus rhodurus*), Frozen	0303.12.0000	1,678	20,417	8.2%
Fillet of Alaska Pollack (*Theragra chalcogramma*), Frozen	0304.75.0000	1,525	47,404	3.2%
Alaska Pollack, Dried	0305.59.3000	1,358	80,853	1.7%
Other Fish (NESOI), Frozen	0303.89.9099	1,170	28,940	4.0%
Cold-Water Shrimps and Prawns (*Pandalus Spp., Crangon Crangon*), Frozen	0306.16.9090	986	7,892	12.5%
Surimi of Alaska Pollack (Other than *Theragra chalcogramma*), Frozen	0304.99.1000	905	161,115	0.6%
Sable Fish, Frozen	0303.89.1000	901	915	98.5%
Fillet of Other Fish (NESOI), Frozen	0304.89.9000	886	23,725	3.7%
Fillet of Pacific Salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka, Oncorhynchus gorbuscha, Oncorhynchus keta, Oncorhynchus tschawytscha, Oncorhynchus kisutch, Oncorhynchus masou and Oncorhynchus rhodurus*), Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) and Danube salmon (*Hucho hucho*), Frozen	0304.81.0000	629	5,722	11.0%
Crabs (Other than Blue Crab and Snow Crab), Live, Fresh or Chilled	0306.33.9000	618	172,707	0.4%
Hake (*Merluccius spp., Urophycis spp.*), Frozen	0303.66.0000	612	1,082	56.6%
Total		223,001	1,405,562	15.9%

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2017

Table 14-2. Top 30 Fish Imported to Korea from USA in 2017 (In Quantity, MT)

Fish Species	HS Code Number	From USA (1,000 Kg)	From World (1,000 Kg)	U.S. Market Share
Surimi of Alaska Pollack (*Theragra chalcogramma*), Frozen	0304.94.1000	26,213	26,247	99.9%
Other Flat Fish (Excluding Fillets, Livers	0303.39.0000	10,164	28,999	35.1%

and Roes), Frozen				
Alaska Pollack (*Theragra chalcogramma*), Frozen	0303.67.0000	6,886	202,322	3.4%
Cod (*Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus*), Frozen	0303.63.0000	4,783	22,445	21.3%
Livers, Roes and Milt of Fish other than Alaska Pollack, Frozen	0303.91.2090	3,171	12,180	26.0%
Atka Mackerel, Frozen	0303.89.9040	3,055	9,914	30.8%
Livers, Roes and Milt of Alaska Pollack, Frozen	0303.91.2010	2,368	14,745	16.1%
Rays, Frozen	0303.82.1000	2,251	8,832	25.5%
Hagfish (Pacific, Atlantic), Frozen	0303.89.9070	1,970	2,813	70.0%
Angler (Monkfish), Frozen	0303.89.9060	1,768	26,579	6.7%
Other Fish (NESOI), Frozen	0303.89.9099	1,586	26,518	6.0%
Rock fish (including pacific ocean perch), Frozen	0303.89.9050	1,404	11,732	12.0%
Fillet of Plaice, Frozen	0304.83.1000	1,293	1,490	86.8%
Hake (*Merluccius spp., Urophycis spp.*), Frozen	0303.66.0000	1,224	1,851	66.1%
Hagfish, Live	0301.99.7000	1,148	1,696	67.7%
Fish Fins (Other Than Shark), Heads, Tails, Maws and Other Edible Fish Offals, Frozen	0303.99.0000	1,085	1,397	77.7%
Lobsters (*Homarus Spp.*), Live, Fresh, Or Chilled	0306.32.0000	1,001	3,708	27.0%
Skates, Frozen	0303.82.2000	740	7,026	10.5%
Anchovies (*Engraulis Spp.*), Excluding Livers and Roes, Frozen	0303.59.9000	527	5,287	10.0%
Fillet of Alaska Pollack (*Theragra chalcogramma*), Frozen	0304.75.0000	515	18,296	2.8%
Dogfish and other sharks, Frozen	0303.81.0000	359	2,430	14.8%
Other Pacific Salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha, Oncorhynchus keta, Oncorhynchus tschawytscha, Oncorhynchus kisutch, Oncorhynchus masou and Oncorhynchus rhodurus*), Frozen	0303.12.0000	359	3,365	10.7%
Cold-Water Shrimps and Prawns (*Pandalus Spp., Crangon Crangon*), Frozen	0306.16.9090	358	1,430	25.0%
Surimi of Alaska Pollack (Other than *Theragra chalcogramma*), Frozen	0304.99.1000	339	103,707	0.3%
Fillet of Cod (*Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus*), Frozen	0304.71.0000	271	708	38.3%
Fillet of Other Fish (NESOI), Frozen	0304.89.9000	168	5,129	3.3%
Lobsters (*Homarus Spp.*), Including in-shell, Cooked by Steaming or by Boiling in Water, Frozen	0306.12.9000	123	1,022	12.0%
Fillet of other Flat Fish (*Pleuronectidae, Bothidae, Cynoglossidae, Soleidae, Scophthalmidae and Citharidae*), Frozen	0304.83.9000	120	120	100.0%
Plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*), Frozen	0303.32.0000	119	2,081	5.7%

Alaska Pollack, Dried	0305.59.3000	116	8,224	1.4%
Total		75,484	562,293	13.4%

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2017

Table 15. Korean Imports of Fish Roes, Urchin Roes, Caviar and Livers by Country of Origin (MT)

2016		2017	
USA	4,982	USA	5,542
Russia	14,932	Russia	19,607
Iceland	1,307	Iceland	1,466
New Zealand	952	New Zealand	1,046
Norway	797	Norway	777
Indonesia	239	Indonesia	211
Others	507	Others	733
Total	23,716	Total	29,382

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2017

Table 15-1. Korean Imports of Fish Roes, Urchin Roes, Caviar and Liver by HS Code (MT)

Species	2018 H.S. Code	2016		2017	
		World	USA	World	USA
Livers, Frozen	0303.91.1000	58	2	51	0
Roes/AK Pollack, Frozen	0303.91.2010	14,657	2,334	14,745	2,368
Roes/Other Fish, Frozen	0303.91.2090	6,731	2,641	12,180	3,171
Caviar and Caviar Substitutes	1604.31.0000 1604.32.0000	2,270	5	2,406	3
Total		23,716	4,982	29,382	5,542

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2017

Table 16. Korean Imports of Flatfish by Country of Origin (MT)

2016		2017	
USA	11,505	USA	10,283
Russia	12,537	Russia	17,133
China	2,046	China	2,096
Guinea	999	Guinea	624
Senegal	681	Senegal	569
Spain	269	Italy	436
Others	749	Others	1,010
Total	28,786	Total	32,151

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2017

Table 16-1. Korean Imports of Flatfish by HS Code (MT)

Species	2018 H.S. Code	2016	2017

		World	U.S.A	World	U.S.A.
Flat Fish, Live / Plaice, Fresh	0301.99.8000 0302.22.0000	170	0	312	0
Halibut, Frozen	0303.31.0000	679	0	388	0
Plaice, Frozen	0303.32.0000	581	198	2,081	119
Sole, Frozen	0303.33.0000	136	0	421	0
Others, Frozen	0303.39.0000	27,220	11,307	28,999	10,164
Total		28,786	11,505	32,151	10,283

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2017

Table 17. Korean Imports of Ground Fish by Country of Origin (MT)

2016		2017	
USA	19,064	USA	14,413
Russia	212,709	Russia	219,349
Portugal	4,208	Portugal	4,356
Japan	3,999	Japan	4,267
Others	8,835	Others	8,866
Total	248,815	Total	251,251

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2017

Table 17-1. Korean Import of Ground Fish by HS Code (MT)

Species	2018 H.S. Code	2016		2017	
		World	USA	World	USA
Cod, Fresh	0302.51.0000	506	0	615	0
Alaska Pollack, Fresh	0302.55.0000	3,983	0	4,062	0
Cod, Frozen	0303.63.0000	20,380	7,091	22,445	4,783
Hake, Frozen	0303.66.0000	1,106	23	1,851	1,224
Alaska Pollack	0303.67.0000	204,249	10,748	202,322	6,886
Rockfish (Pacific ocean perch)	0303.89.9050	11,212	1,188	11,732	1,404
Alaska Pollack, Dried	0305.59.3000	7,379	14	8,224	116
Total		248,815	19,064	251,251	14,413

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2017

Table 18. Korean Imports of Fillet/Surimi by Country of Origin (MT)

2016		2017	
USA	23,810	USA	29,108
Vietnam	54,751	Vietnam	52,669
China	34,793	China	36,917
Russia	19,156	Russia	18,306
Indonesia	6,428	India	6,297
Pakistan	4,514	Pakistan	5,205
India	3,520	Indonesia	4,500
Thailand	2,849	Norway	2,207
Peru	2,665	Thailand	1,889

Others	8,562	Others	9,866
Total	161,048	Total	166,964

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2017

Table 18-1. Korean Imports of Fillet/Surimi by HS Code (MT)

Species	2018 H.S. Code	2016		2017	
		World	USA	World	USA
Fillet of Alaska Pollack/frozen	0304.75.0000	19,887	998	18,296	515
Fillet of Cod/frozen	0304.71.0000	680	324	708	271
Fillet of Plaice/frozen	0304.83.1000	1,188	1,031	1,490	1,293
Fillet of Other Fish/frozen	0304.72.00000304.73.00000304.74.00000304.79.0000 0304.81.00000304.82.0000 0304.83.90000304.84.00000304.85.00000304.86.00000304.87.XXXX 0304.88.XXXX 0304.89.XXXX	12,915	250	14,577	377
Surimi of Alaska Pollack/frozen	0304.94.1000	20,260	20,243	26,247	26,183
Other type of fish meat of Alaska Pollack/frozen	0304.94.9000	8	0	102	0
Surimi of other fish/frozen	0304.95.1000 0304.99.1000	102,822	964	103,802	463
Other type of fish meat of other fish/fresh or chilled, frozen	0304.91.90000304.92.9000 0304.93.90000304.95.90000304.99.9000	3,288	0	1,742	6
Total		161,048	23,810	166,964	29,108

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2017

Table 19. Korean Imports of Crustaceans by Country of Origin (MT)

2016		2017	
USA	1,738	USA	1,144
China	45,243	China	38,250
Vietnam	25,124	Vietnam	29,643
Russia	7,059	Russia	9,301
Ecuador	6,391	Ecuador	8,326
Canada	3,219	Canada	3,817
Malaysia	2,539	Malaysia	3,283
Thailand	2,365	Thailand	3,268
Bahrain	2,760	Bahrain	2,733
India	2,308	India	2,505
Others	8,336	Others	8,764
Total	107,082	Total	111,034

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2017

Table 19-1. Korean Imports of Crustaceans by HS Code (MT)

Species	2018 H.S. Code	2016		2017	
		World	USA	World	USA
Frozen lobsters (*Homarus spp.*)	0306.12.9000	867	88	1,022	123
Frozen peeled cold water shrimps and prawns	0306.16.1090	23	0	22	0
Frozen other type of shrimps and prawns	0306.17.1090 0306.17.9090	44,717	0	50,439	0
Frozen crab meat	0306.14.1090	17	0	0	0
Frozen king crabs	0306.14.2090	46	0	123	1
Frozen blue crabs	0306.14.3090	20,846	0	19,131	0
Frozen other type of crabs	0306.14.9090	9,668	118	9,868	19
Not frozen lobsters (*Homarus spp.*)	0306.32.0000	3,633	1,527	3,708	1,001
Live, fresh or chilled shrimps and prawns	0306.35.0000 0306.36.0000	3	1	504	0
Salted or in brine shrimps and prawns	0306.95.1030 0306.95.9030	18,646	0	16,268	0
Live, fresh or chilled snow crab	0306.33.2000	5,040	2	6,845	0
Frozen rock lobster, other sea crawfish, dried shrimps, crabs, etc.	0306.11.9000 0306.91.3000 0306.93.2000 0306.95.1020 0306.95.9020 0306.99.2000	3,576	2	3,104	0
Total		107,082	1,738	111,034	1,144

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2017

Table 19-2. Korean Imports of Lobsters (*Homarus Spp.*): Live, Fresh, Chilled, Dried, Salted, In Brine, Not Frozen

Country	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	$1,000	MT	$1,000	MT	$1,000	MT	$1,000	MT
World	67,992	3,518	66,837	3,277	73,610	3,633	82,905	3,708
Canada	29,963	1,493	33,687	1,630	43,243	2,106	61,734	2,706
United States	37,959	2,023	33,103	1,645	30,332	1,527	21,116	1,001
Others	70	2	47	2	35	0	55	1

Source: Korea Customs and Trade Development Institute, HS 0306.32.0000

Table 19-3. Korean Imports of Lobsters (*Homarus Spp.*): Including In Shell, Cooked by Steaming or by Boiling in Water, Frozen

Country	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	$1,000	MT	$1,000	MT	$1,000	MT	$1,000	MT
World	6,077	248	15,163	563	20,105	867	24,303	1,022
Canada	3,010	141	10,555	443	16,415	763	20,269	898
United States	3,034	105	4,590	120	3,386	88	4,012	123
Others	33	2	18	0	304	16	22	1

Source: Korea Customs and Trade Development Institute, HS 0306.12.9000

Table 20. Korean Imports of Mollusks by Country of Origin (MT)

2016		2017	
USA	92	USA	122
China	118,688	CHINA	121,909
Vietnam	30,092	VIETNAM	34,267
Chile	28,519	CHILE	28,939
Peru	9,183	PERU	11,853
Thailand	7,369	THAILAND	7,919
Japan	7,039	JAPAN	6,124
Mauritania	3,148	TAIWAN	4,741
Taiwan	3,025	MAURITANIA	2,330
Indonesia	1,751	INDONESIA	1,591
Others	7,082	OTHERS	9,151
Total	215,988	TOTAL	228,946

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2017

Table 20-1. Korean Imports of Mollusks by HS Code (MT)

Species	2013 H.S. Code	2016		2017	
		World	USA	World	USA
Scallops	0307.2X.XXXX	8,349	2	7,422	0
Cuttlefish	0307.4X.XXXX	52,350	0	83,722	11
Octopus	0307.5X.XXXX	78,454	10	73,034	9
Hard clams, abalones, top shells, pearl oyster, ark shells, cockles, adductors of shell fish, sea urchins, sea cucumbers, hen clams, baby clams, jelly fish	0307.7X.XXXX 0307.8X.XXXX 0307.9X.XXXX	76,553	80	64,627	102

Oysters, mussels	0307.1X.XXXX 0307.3X.XXXX	282	0	141	0
Total		215,988	92	228,946	122

Source: www.kita.net Korea's Trade Statistics Database for 2017

Table 21. Korean Tariff Schedule for Fishery Products

Description	H.S. Code	2012 Base Rate
Live Fish, Ornamental, Other Live	0301.XX.XXXX except 0301.92.1000, 0301.92.2000 and 0301.99.4010	10%
Live Fish, Other, Eels, Glass Eels (not exceeding 0.3g per unit, for aquaculture) and Sea Bream Fry (for aquaculture)	0301.92.1000 and 0301.99.4010	0%
Live Fish, Other, Eels, Young Eels (exceeding 0.3g and not exceeding 50g per unit, for aquaculture)	0301.92.2000	5%
Fish, Fresh or Chilled	0302.XX.XXXX	20%
Fish, Frozen	0303.XX.XXXX	10%
Fish Fillets and Other Fish Meat - Fresh or Chilled Fillets of Tilapias, Catfish, Pacific Salmon, Trout, Flat Fish, Swordfish, Toothfish, and Other Fish	0304.3X.XXXX, 0304.4X.XXXX, 0304.5X.XXXX	20%
Fish Fillets and Other Fish Meat - Frozen Fillets of Tilapias, Catfish, Cod, Haddock, Coalfish, Hake, Alaska Pollack, Pacific Salmon, Trout, Flat Fish, Swordfish, Toothfish, Herrings, Tunas and Other Fish	0304.6X.XXXX, 0304.7X.XXXX, 0304.8X.XXXX, 0304.9X.XXXX	10%
Fish, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Fish, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process, Flours, Meals and Pellets of Fish, Fit for Human Consumption	0305.XX.XXXX	20%
Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, Live, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Crustaceans, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process, Crustaceans, in shell or not, Cooked by Steaming or by Boiling in Water, whether or not chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted in Brine, Flours, Meals and Pellets of Crustaceans, Fit for Human Consumption	0306.XX.XXXX	10%
Molluscs, whether in shell or not, Live, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Molluscs, whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process, Flours, Meals and Pellets of Molluscs, Fit for Human Consumption – Oysters, Scallops, Mussels, Smoked Cuttle Fish and Squid, Octopus, Snails, Clams, Cockles, Ark Shells, Avalone, Top Shells and Adductors of Shell Fish	0307.1X.XXXX, 0307.2X.XXXX, 0307.3X.XXXX , 0307.4X.XXXX, 0307.5X.XXXX, 0307.6X.XXXX, 0307.7X.XXXX, 0307.8X.XXXX and 0307.9x.XXXX except 0307.11.1010, 0307.11.1090,	20%

	0307.41.XXXX, 0307.49.10XX, 0307.49.2000, 0307.49.3000, 0307.71.2010 and 0307.91.2010	
Molluscs, whether in shell or not, Live, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Molluscs, whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process, Flours, Meals and Pellets of Molluscs, Fit for Human Consumption - Live, Fresh or Chilled Oyster Spat , Ark Shell and Pearl Oyster for Seed	0307.11.1010, 0307.71.2010, 0307.91.2010	0%
Molluscs, whether in shell or not, Live, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Molluscs, whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process, Flours, Meals and Pellets of Molluscs, Fit for Human Consumption - Live, Fresh or Chilled Oyster Spat Other	0307.11.1090	5%
Molluscs, whether in shell or not, Live, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Molluscs, whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process, Flours, Meals and Pellets of Molluscs, Fit for Human Consumption – Cuttle Fish, Squid	0307.41.XXXX, 0307.49.10XX, 0307.49.2000, 0307.49.3000	10%
Aquatic Invertebrates Other Than Crustaceans and Molluscs, Live, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Aquatic Invertebrates Other Than Crustaceans and Molluscs, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process, Flours, Meals and Pellets of Aquatic Invertebrates Other Than Crustaceans and Molluscs, Fit for Human Consumption – Sea Cucumber, Sea Urchins, Jellyfish and Other	0308.XX.XXXX except 0308.90.1011	20%
Aquatic Invertebrates Other Than Crustaceans and Molluscs, Live, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Dried, Salted or in Brine, Smoked Aquatic Invertebrates Other Than Crustaceans and Molluscs, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process, Flours, Meals and Pellets of Aquatic Invertebrates Other Than Crustaceans and Molluscs, Fit for Human Consumption – Live, Fresh or Chilled Sea-Squirts for Seed	0308.90.1011	0%
Extracts and Juices of Fish or Crustaceans, Molluscs or Other Aquatic Invertebrates	1603.00.3000 and 1603.00.4000	30%
Prepared or Preserved Fish, Caviar and Substitutes Prepared from Fish Eggs – Salmon, Herrings, Sardines, Tunas, Mackerel, Anchovies, Eels, Saury, Jerk Filefish, Fish Pastes, Fish Marinade, Fish Cake, Caviar and Caviar Substitutes	1604.XX.XXXX	20%
Crustaceans, Molluscs and Other Aquatic Invertebrates, Prepared or Preserved – Crab, Shrimps and Prawns, Lobster, Oysters, Scallops, Mussels, Cuttle Fish, Squid, Octopus, Clams, Abalone,	1605.XX.XXXX	20%

Snails, Sea Cucumber, Sea Urchins, Jellyfish and Other Fish		

Source: Korea Customs and Trade Development Institute, Import/Export Customs Clearance General Guidebook of Korea, 2018