ANNEX TO THE WORLDWIDE FISHERIES MARKETING STUDY: PROSPECTS TO 1985

HONG KONG

Government of Canada
Gouvernement du Canada

Fisheries and Oceans
Pêches et Océans

(This report is one of a series of country and species annexes to the main study - entitled the Overview)

DRAFT

Annex to the
Worldwide Fisheries Marketing Study:
Prospects to 1985

HONG KONG

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The views expressed in this Study, however, are ours alone and reflect the Canadian perception of worldwide markets.

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E. Wong
November, 1980

FOREWORD

As a consequence of global extension of fisheries jurisdictions, a radical shift has taken place in the pattern of worldwide fish supply and demand. This change is still going on and will continue for many years before a new dynamic equilibrium situation is reached. However, in the midst of this re-adjustment, a new trade pattern is emerging -- some net exporting countries are now importing and vice versa. In the longer term, some countries will experience shortages of supply and others will have a surplus. Fortunately, Canada is amongst the latter group.

The implications for the marketing of Canadian fisheries products arising from the worldwide introduction of the 200-mile limit are extensive. With our vastly improved supply position relative to world demand, government and industry are understandably concerned about ensuring that the bright promise of increased market opportunities are real and can be fulfilled. One of the steps in this process is the publication of the Worldwide Fisheries Marketing Study which assesses the global potential on a country and species basis.

Specifically, the purpose of the Study is to identify the longer term market opportunities for selected traditional and non-traditional species in existing and prospective markets and to identify factors which may hinder or help Canadian fisheries trade in world markets. To date, over 40 country markets and 8 species groups have been analyzed. It should be noted that while the information contained in the Reports was up-to-date when collected, some information may now be dated given the speed with which changes are occurring in the marketplace. In this same vein, the market projections should be viewed with caution given the present and still evolving re-alignment in the pattern of international fisheries trade, keeping in mind the variability of key factors such as foreign exchange rates, energy costs, bilateral fisheries arrangements and GATT agreements which have a direct effect on trade flows.

Notwithstanding, the findings contained in these Reports represent an important consolidation of knowledge regarding market potential and implications for improvements in our existing marketing and production practices. The results of the Study should, therefore, usefully serve as a basis for planning fisheries development and marketing activities by both government and industry in order to capitalize on the identified market opportunities.

This draft report is published for discussion purposes and as such we invite your critical comments.

Ed Wong

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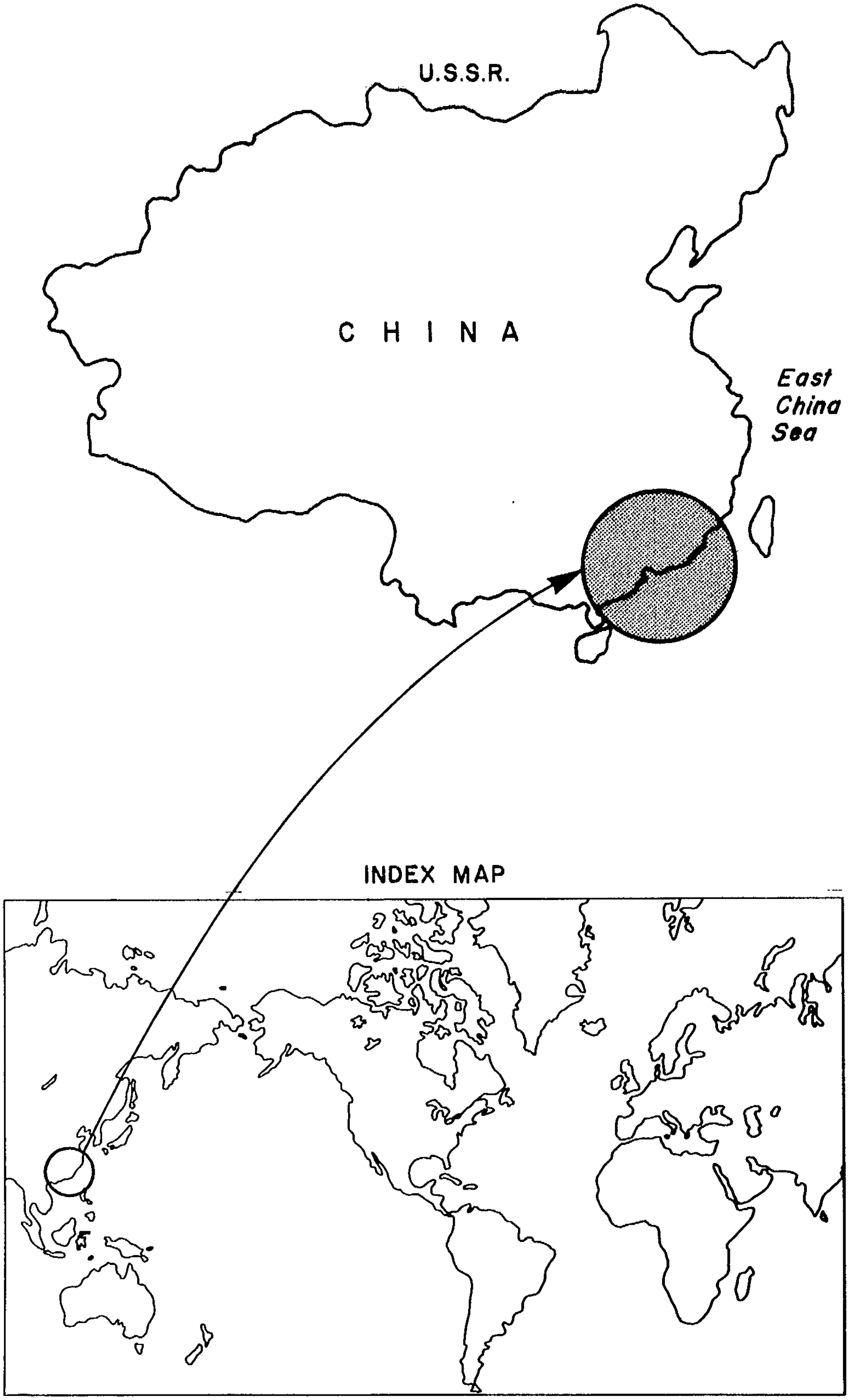
Ottawa

WORLDWIDE FISHERIES MARKETING STUDY

HONG KONG

Table of Contents

HONG KONG



Yearly Average Exchange Rate

1978 HK$1 = C$.2437

1979 HK$1 = C$.2345

A. DEMAND FOR FISH

1. The Market in General

Hong Kong is a British Crown Colony with a total area of 1 055.61 square kilometres. The estimated population in 1979 was 4.9 million.

Estimated gross domestic product was C$20 482 million in 1979.

Hong Kong's economic prosperity is based on a policy of free trade and free enterprise. A leading manufacturing, financial and commercial centre, it has an industrious work force, a sophisticated commercial infrastructure, a fine harbour, a conveniently located international airport and excellent world-wide communications.

In 1979 the total value of trade merchandise exported, imported and re-exported was C$37 935 million. Hong Kong's major markets were the United States (33.6%), the Federal Republic of Germany (11.3%), the United Kingdom (10.7%), Japan (4.8%), Australia (3.2%) and Canada (2.9%). Major imports came from Japan (22.5 %), China (17.6%), the US (12.1%), Taïwan (7%), Singapore (5.6%) and the UK (5.1%).

According to the Asia 1980 Yearbook, the colony's merchandise exports for 1978 were valued at C$13 137 million, while to March of 1980 the figure stood at C$3 346 million. Of the total export sales, manufactured goods accounted for 93.5%, and raw materials and food 6.5%.

Imports in 1978 were worth C$15 380 million, and to April of 1979 were running at C$5 758 million. Plant and capital equipment accounted for 19.7% of imports, manufactured consumer goods for 55.8%, raw materials and food for 19.5% and petroleum for 5%.

General prosperity notwithstanding, Hong Kong has experienced economic, social and political problems.

Not the least among these has been a future that appeared somewhat nebulous, given the fact that the territory belongs to the People's Republic of China, and the British are there under a lease that expires before the turn of the century.

Recently, however, Mainland Chinese authorities have indicated a softening of their position on continued British occupation of the territory, letting it be known that they recognize a continuing important role for Hong Kong as China's "window" on the outside world.

Relations between the British Crown Colony and the People's Republic have improved accordingly, generating optimism that Hong Kong will continue in the role it has played for 30 years as China's source of foreign exchange for current account and reserves, and as a point of contact with the capitalist world that enables the People's Republic to do business without employing the cumbersome mechanisms of its socialist system. The Asia 1980 Yearbook concludes that the leaders in Peking, having turned China about-face into modernization, now regard Hong Kong as a source of investment funds for their industrialization plans.

Social and economic problems have been aggravated by a massive influx of Chinese immigrants-- both legal and illegal -- which increased the colony's population by 250 000 in two years, according to the Asia 1980 Yearbook, putting extreme pressure on the administration's capacity to provide housing and social services.

But in spite of these problems, the economy of Hong Kong is buoyant, and with rapidly increasing population and rising incomes, and given the traditional high level of fish consumption among Oriental people, the colony should be an expanding market for fisheries products.

Thus it may appear to be an anomaly that per capita consumption has actually declined year by year. However, the indications are that this is not because of any reduction in overall demand for fish, but rather is due to available supplies falling short of meeting the total demand.

2. Domestic Consumption

Per capita consumption of fish in Hong Kong has dropped in recent years even though total retained fishery products have increased, due mostly to retained imports.

Consumption declined from 42.72 kilograms per capita in 1974 to 39.22 kilograms in 1978.

Estimated retained local production actually dropped from 116 950 tonnes in 1970 to 110 307 tonnes in 1978, but this was balanced by an increase in retained imports of 55 553 tonnes in 1970 to 70 335 tonnes in 1978.

Thus the total of retained products for local consumption increased from 172 503 tonnes to 180 642 tonnes.

Most of the fish consumed locally between 1974 and 1978 was fresh, chilled or frozen. More than half of this was marine fish and most of the remainder was divided between freshwater fish and crustaceans. Dried and salted fish and a very small proportion of canned fish and crustaceans make up the balance.

Estimates for income and price elasticities for fishery products indicate that consumption should have increased with rising incomes. It is likely that had domestic supplies been more reliable there would have been an increase in fish consumption, particularly as the population had grown and per capita gross domestic product had risen.

B. SUPPLY

1. Domestic Production

Hong Kong's total catch increased, with fluctuations, from 123 296 tonnes in 1970 to 189 789 tonnes in 1979, of which 96% came from the marine fishery and the rest from pond fish and cultures, marine fish and oysters.

Most of the marine fish catch was by trawlers and the total increased from 86 578 tonnes in 1974 to 110 500 tonnes in 1978. The rest was caught by gillnetters, liners, purse seiners and others. About 85% of the marine catch was landed in Hong Kong. The remainder, which was landed elsewhere, mostly China, increased from 12 772 tonnes in 1974 to 21 357 tonnes in 1978.

Marine fish contributed 83% or more of marine fishery between 1970 and 1979, of which about 90% was sold fresh, chilled or alive. The Fish Marketing Organization in Hong Kong sold most of the fresh chilled fish and the amount increased from 75 618 tonnes in 1974 to 79 332 tonnes in 1979. Many of the significant species were different from Canadian landings (for example, croakers, scads and lizardfish). Less than 5% were dried and salted. The catch of prawns increased from 12 404 tonnes in 1970 to 16 307 tonnes in 1979. The harvest of crabs also increased during that period from 1 308 to 3 221 tonnes.

Landings of squid increased from 3 100 tonnes in 1970 to 6 001 tonnes in 1979. Dried and salted squid production increased from 93 tonnes in 1970 to 138 tonnes in 1979.

Other products such as sea snakes, seaweeds, sea urchins, sea snails, clams, abalone, octopus and mussels were also landed.

Freshwater fish accounted for the greatest quantity among all cultured species harvested, increasing from 2 126 tonnes in 1970 to 6 540 tonnes in 1979. The marine fish culture yield increased from 509 tonnes in 1970 to 720 tonnes in 1979. Fresh meat from oyster culture dropped from 139 to 23 tonnes during the same period.

2. The Hong Kong Fishing Industry

Much of the fishing by Hong Kong vessels is carried out in international waters, which cover part of the continental shelf off the south coast of China. Fishermen operating inside or close to China's territorial waters must obtain licences from Chinese authorities, but are also required to discharge some of their landings in Chinese ports.

The major part of the Hong Kong fleet is owner-operated, and the rest controlled by dealers. About 5 100 of the 5 500 vessels are mechanized and there are about 35 700 people working in this section of the industry. Many of them live with their families on board their vessels. There has been an increasing tendency for people to leave the industry with the introduction of more labour-efficient vessels and better job opportunities in the manufacturing sector.

The Agriculture and Fisheries Department in Hong Kong carries out a wide range of experiments and research to increase fish production, including long-term surveys of offshore pelagic stocks and deep-water demersal species, investigations into aquaculture productivity, pollution and other environmental factors relevant to both the marine capture and culture fisheries.

The Department also teaches fishermen practical navigation so they may gain greater confidence in using their modern vessels to operate farther afield. As a result, the productivity of the fishing industry has not been adversely affected by either the loss of fishermen to land-based industries or the decrease in the number of fishing boats.

On the distribution side, the department is responsible for the Fish Marketing Organization, which is a non-profit concern that runs seven wholesale fish markets. This organization provides orderly marketing and transport facilities for both the primary producers and retailers of marine fish. Revenue is obtained from a 6% commission on sales, and surplus earnings are re-invested in the primary sector of the industry in the form of low-interest loans for productive purposes, market improvements and education.

3. Imports

Total import values of fish and fishery products increased between 1970 and 1979 from C$58 million to C$359 million for two main reasons: higher prices and substantially increased imports of certain products, particularly fresh, frozen, salted or dried crustaceans and molluscs. The value of these products alone rose from C$18.4 million in 1970 to C$173 million in 1979.

Imports of fresh, chilled and frozen prawns rose from 10 624 to 17 081 tonnes; dried prawns from 1 436 to 1 501 tonnes; abalone from 1 604 to 2 729 tonnes; dried squid from 555 to 1 730 tonnes; fresh, chilled and frozen squid from 400 to 685 tonnes; and dried oysters from 509 to 1 063 tonnes.

Between 1974 and 1979, freshwater fish imports increased from 30 894 to 35 349 tonnes; while imports of canned, preserved freshwater fish rose from 615 to 1 105 tonnes; marine fish imports declined from 17 847 to 17 172 tonnes. Imports of fish meal increased from 2 978 to 7 051 tonnes (1978); and imports of shark fins increased from 2 028 to 2 644 tonnes.

Hong Kong imported 35 350 tonnes of freshwater fish valued at C$81 million in 1979, much of it from China. Canada supplied 5 613 kilograms of marine water fresh fish in 1979, valued at C$45 825. Imports of aquarium-bred fish are increasing rapidly with China, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore the major suppliers.

Imports of frozen marine fish can be seen in Table 1. Hong Kong imported over 86 000 kilograms from Canada, valued at C$551 420.

Canada ranked fourth in sales to Hong Kong of salted and dried marine fish, supplying 392 000 kilograms in 1979, valued at C$310 441 (Table 2).

Shark fins are a delicacy in Hong Kong and demand is high. Although Japan and Singapore dominated the market, other countries, including Mexico, South Africa, Ecuador, Indonesia and Costa Rica also contributed.

Imports of bêche de mer came almost equally from the Phillippines, the Malagasy Republic and Indonesia. Canada did not supply any although bêche de mer can be found off the coast of British Columbia.

Molluscs and crustaceans: fresh, chilled or frozen

The most valuable imports in this category are prawns and shrimp, with a total of 17 081 300 kilograms imported in 1979. The major suppliers are shown in Table 3. Canada supplied 29 000 kilograms, valued at C$277 708. Canada also supplied 14 000 kilograms of fresh lobster and crab valued at C$145 114 and 28 700 kilograms of "other molluscs" valued at C$156 320.

Crustaceans and molluscs: dried and salted

Canada was the major supplier of salted and dried squid, providing 1 166 601 kilograms at C$6.38 per kilogram, two cents lower than the average import price. (see Table 4). The lower Canadian export price was due mainly to inconsistencies in quality, which may demonstrate that better processing would have increased the value of these products.

Fish, crustaceans and molluscs: preserved and canned

The major suppliers of canned abalone were Australia, South Africa and the US. Canada supplied a very small amount (1 300 kilograms).

Major suppliers of canned lobster and shrimp included Thailand and China. Canada sold 2 900 kilograms valued at C$30 770.

TABLE 1

Hong Kong: Imports of frozen marine fish, 1979

Country of origin	Quantity kg
China	5 590 386
Singapore	1 062 979
Vietnam	240 486
Thaïland	234,933
US	170,800
Burma	164,227
Macau	134,282
UK	100 423
Canada	86 083
S. Korea	80 712
Taïwan	71 615
Others	132 290
Total	8 069 216

Source: Hong Kong Trade Statistics, 1979.

TABLE 2

Hong Kong: Imports of marine fish, salted or dried, 1979

Country of origin	Quantity kg
China	943 646
Thailand	515 434
Bangladesh	445 953
Canada	391 523
N. Korea	380 536
Singapore	347 292
Malaysia	264 323
Japan	246 344
Taïwan	144 289
Macau	127 584
Others	534 994
Total	4 341 918

Source: Hong Kong Trade Statistics, 1979.

TABLE 3

Hong Kong: Imports of prawns and shrimps, fresh, frozen or chilled

Country of origin	Quantity kg
China	4 828 255
Macau	3 501 710
Indonesia	3 125 079
Thailand	2 632 126
Vietnam	1 267 279
Burma	893 234
Singapore	225 482
Japan	186 435
Sabah	125 157
Taiwan	63 413
Australia	57 067
US	40 482
Sarawak	39 386
Canada	29 063
India	23 315
Others	43 810
Total	17 081 293

Source: Hong Kong Trade Statistics, 1979.

TABLE 4

Hong Kong: Imports of salted/dried squid, 1979

Country of origin	Quantity kg
Canada	1 166 601
China	329 580
Philippines	76 825
Thailand	68 184
Others	89 105
Total	1 730 295

Source: Hong Kong Trade Statistics, 1979.

4. Exports and Re-exports

Sales of crustaceans and molluscs helped to boost the total export and re-export values of Hong Kong fishery products from C$20 million in 1970 to C$223 million in 1979. As an illustration of the importance of these products, the volume of sales of fresh, frozen and dried crustaceans and molluscs increased from 5 080 tonnes in 1970 to 18 457 tonnes in 1979.

Exports of meat meal and fish meal jumped from 2 669 tonnes in 1970 to 8 017 tonnes in 1978.

Exports of marine fish climbed dramatically from 1 692 tonnes in 1974 to 11 262 tonnes in 1979, although production went up only from 119 416 to 151 378 tonnes. Re-exports of marine fish increased from 2 947 tonnes in 1974 to 3 546 tonnes in 1979, despite an import decrease during the same period from 17 847 tonnes to 17 172 tonnes.

Frozen fish exports dropped from 5 949 tonnes in 1978 to 4 729 tonnes in 1979. Figures from previous years are unavailable. Nonetheless, this volume still accounted for a substantial share of the export total for marine fish exports in 1979.

Exports of crustaceans increased from 4 700 tonnes in 1974 to 6 599 tonnes in 1979, but it should be noted that this apparent increase is less than the tonnage in 1976, 1977 and 1978 when sales volume reached 8 710, 9 825 and 7 081 tonnes respectively. Re-exports of crustaceans increased quite dramatically from 1 917 tonnes in 1974 to 7 553 tonnes in 1979.

The prawn export market experienced the same kind of fluctuation, despite an increase from 4 518 tonnes in 1974 to 6 191 tonnes in 1979. Re-exports of prawns went up considerably from 1 813 tonnes in 1974 to 7 288 tonnes in 1979.

In the paragraphs that follow, the major product categories are dealt with in greater detail.

Fish: fresh, frozen and chilled

Exports and re-exports of fresh and chilled fish are mainly to neighbouring countries such as Japan, Thaïland and the Philippines.

Hong Kong exports aquarium-bred fish to many countries, including Canada, Singapore, the US and FRG. This growing market produced revenue of C$6.5 million in 1979 (Table 5).

Fish: dried and salted

Most of the fish exports in this category were classed as re-exports with Hong Kong acting as a distribution centre for eastern Asia.

Hong Kong imported 2 664 tonnes of shark fins from 64 countries at an average price of C$12.07 per kilogram and re-exported 201 tonnes to 42 countries at an average of C$21.65 per kilogram. Shark fins were exported mainly to Singapore, Thaïland and the US but small quantities for the specialty trade were sold also to other countries, including the UK, Australia and Canada.

Exports of bêche de mer were also important, with Taïwan and Singapore sharing the market.

Crustaceans and molluscs: fresh, frozen or chilled

More than half of the imported prawns and shrimps were retained for local consumption, but the rest, 7 149 tonnes in 1979, were re-exported. Hong Kong paid an average of C$5.19 per kilogram for the imports but charged an average of C$10.02 per kilogram for the re-exports, 89% of which went to Japan, the US, Australia and Canada. Together with exports from local production, the total quantities delivered from Hong Kong to other countries were 13 323 tonnes (Table 6).

Crustaceans and molluscs: salted and dried

Hong Kong re-exported these products to Japan, the US and, in smaller quantities, around the world.

Fish, crustaceans and molluscs: preserved and canned

Most of these products are re-exported. The most important item is canned marine fish, with 1 209 tonnes sold in 1979, mostly to Australia, New Zealand and Nauru.

TABLE 5

Hong Kong: Exports of aquarium-bred fish

Destination	Value C$
US	3 303 735
Singapore	1 139 680
Canada	485 547
FRG	428 761
Japan	408 483
The Netherlands	183 349
Other	534 903
Total	6 484 458

Source: Hong Kong Trade Statistics, 1979.

TABLE 6

Hong Kong: Exports and re-exports of prawns and shrimps, fresh, chilled and frozen, 1979.

Destination	Quantity kg
Exports	
Japan	3 688 889
US	1 854 056
Canada	549 142
Others	82 751
Total	6 174 838
Re-Exports	
Japan	4 531 004
US	1 079 910
Australia	477 675
Canada	257 130
Others	802 834
Total	7 148 553

Source: Hong Kong Trade Statistics, 1979.

5. Demand/Supply Balance

Hong Kong's total fish and fishery products supply (sum of production and imports) was 282 385 tonnes in 1979 (Table 7). Over 10 percent of these products were exported or re-exported, leaving a balance of 246 376 tonnes for local consumption.

TABLE 7

Hong Kong: Estimated total production, exports, imports and re-exports of fish and fishery products in 1979

	Quantity @ t	Value C$
Local Production	189 789	279 253
Less Exports	20 423	108 007
Retained Local Production	169 366	
Imports	92 596	359 423
Less Re-Exports	15 586	114 991
Retained Imports	77 010	
Total Retained	246 376	

Note: @ data of fish fry and aquarium fish are not available.

Source: Hong Kong Trade Statistics, 1979.

C. POTENTIAL FOR CANADIAN SALES

1. Canadian Fisheries Trade with Hong Kong

Canada's fish trade deficit with Hong Kong consistently increased during the 1970s from C$554 000 in 1970 to C$1 644 000 in 1979, due primarily to Canadian imports of fresh, frozen or dried crustaceans and molluscs.

Canada exported C$9 million worth of fish and fishery products to Hong Kong in 1979 more than five times the value of the C$1.8 million exported in 1978. The jump was due mainly to sales of 1 167 tonnes of dried and salted squid worth C$7 million, which represented 80% of Canadian export values to the Crown Colony in 1979 (see Appendix I).

2. Product Analysis

The import value of five product groups set out below amounted to C$230 million and represented 64% of the total value of fish and fishery product imports of C$359 million.

These groups are:

i) prawns and shrimps (fresh, chilled or frozen);
ii) freshwater fish (fresh or chilled);
iii) shark fins (salted or dried);
iv) abalone (canned or prepared);
v) squid (salted or dried).

Hong Kong exported these same five products at a value of C$65 million (60% of the total of C$108 million) and re-exported them at a value of C$83 million (72% of the total of C$115 million).

Other products with significant (imported) values to Hong Kong in 1979 were dried oysters (C$11 million), dried cuttlefish (C$10 million), dried abalone (C$8 million), and dried prawns and shrimps (C$7 million).

3. Potential Market

The per capita consumption of fish and fishery products has declined over the last few years although the population has grown. Projected increased incomes and estimated positive coefficient of income elasticities of demand suggest that projected supply will not meet future demand.

Thus Canada is looking at a small but growing market, which is both price and quality conscious as well as being extremely competitive. For example, the consumption of crustaceans and molluscs depends very much on the price.

Canada's distance from this market makes it difficult for producers to compete.

Marine fish

The three products with the most export potential are frozen fish, fish balls and fish meal.

The fact that families in which two or more adults work are increasing, as well as the popularity of fast-food outlets and supermarkets, has created a growing market for frozen fish, particularly among the younger generation.

Less expensive Canadian species and minced groundfish blocks might be marketed for the extensive fish ball trade in restaurants and tea houses.

Canadian exporters might also consider dogfish fins as a substitute for shark fins (high valued product), the production of which has dropped as a result of low shark meat prices.

There is also an increasing demand for fish meal. Owing to the anticipated resource situation in the South China Sea, fish scientists in Hong Kong have turned to marine fish culture development as one of the remedies to supply more live fish and therefore require fishmeal for feeding purposes.

Freshwater fish

There is virtually no market for exporters because most freshwater fish is sold live and comes mainly from China. Major developments in fish farming are being carried out in the New Territories of Hong Kong to increase current supply.

Shellfish

There is a strong interest, but competition among trading countries is high. In particular, clams, mussels, crabs, lobsters, prawns, sea snails and scallops. Small and broken shrimp are also needed for pastries in tea houses. Abalone is in demand for both the local restaurant trade and for re-exports. Sea-snails are in decline because of winter fishing which has depleted stocks. Oyster production is low owing to pollution but relatively cheap oysters are obtained from neighbouring countries.

Squid

Canadian dried squid has already gained a good market. Frozen (at sea quality) squid is also in demand but there is strong competition from Argentina, Japan, Taïwan, Korea and New Zealand.

D. CONCLUSION

Many other Far Eastern countries share Hong Kong's supply shortage for similar reasons, namely, increases in population and income. Thus this is a good time for Canadian exporters to explore the market.

The following suggestions may be useful not only for Canadian suppliers but also for the development of government policy-making, and research and investigation strategy.

- Competition is high and quality must be maintained while keeping prices low. One bad shipment can ruin Canadian exporters' reputation.

- Suppliers should find good primary agents who can communicate well with secondary agents and retailers in Hong Kong and other South East Asian countries for re-exports.

- Import regulations are minimal. Apart from the standard requirements for food products, marine products require a health certificate stating that:

  i) the marine product is processed and packed under hygienic conditions;

  ii) the marine product does not contain any substances including biotoxins, contaminants such as pesticides, trace metals, etc., in such amounts as to be poisonous, harmful or injurious to health; and

  iii) the marine product is fit for human consumption and is permitted to be sold as food for human consumption in the country of origin.

Irrespective of increasing production and imports of fish and fishery products, the per capita consumption declined over the last few years as a result of population growth in Hong Kong. It has been estimated that supplies will not be able to meet the projected demand in the near future. Thus Hong Kong is seeking for potential suppliers as Canada is seeking for potential buyers. Importers in Hong Kong are very price and quality conscious. Canadian exports will have to compete with similar products from many nations.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

HONG KONG: IMPORTS, RE-EXPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1979

Fish: fresh, chilled and frozen@	IMPORTS Total Q (kg)	IMPORTS Total V (C$)	IMPORTS From Canada Q (kg)	IMPORTS From Canada V (C$)	RE-EXPORT Total Q (kg)	RE-EXPORT Total V (C$)	RE-EXPORT to Canada Q (kg)	RE-EXPORT to Canada V (C$)	EXPORTS Total Q (kg)	EXPORTS Total V (C$)	EXPORTS to Canada Q (kg)	EXPORTS to Canada V (C$)
Red snapper; fresh & chilled	1 270	3 825							211 243	752 000	1 000	4 375
Conger pike eels; fresh & chilled	362 739	1 143 048			223 540	404 075			57 345	153 531		
Marine water fish; NES, fresh & chilled	2 396 362	6 743 385	5 613	45 825	18 180	36 149			6 426 627	17 450 747	9 304	32 792
Freshwater fish; fresh & chilled	35 349 183	80 879 968			175 439	259 923			5 816	12 905		
Fish fry		5 873 900				5 935 045				218 097		
Aquarium fish; freshwater		1 050 031		1 495		1 173				6 484 458		485 547
Aquarium fish; marine water		522 894										
Red snapper; frozen	29 853	58 944							86 098	170 901		
Conger pike eels; frozen	16 812	12 005			29 440	164 330						
Marine water fish; NES, frozen	8 069 216	10 555 714	86 083	551 420	1 487 292	2 837 494	28 464	54 575	4 642 426	8 823 303	106 372	431 291
Freshwater fish; frozen	93 826	136 487	272	1 136	49 001	102 220	6 360	6 521	21 710	63 442	4 760	14 766
Fish fillets; frozen	1 433 088	3 030 128	452	2 955	1 811	3 336			11 215	18 406		
Sub-total	47 752 349	110 010 329	92 420	602 831	1 984 703	9 743 745	34 824	61 096	11 462 480	34 147 790	121 436	968 771
Fish: dried and salted												
Fish meal for human consumption									6 600	4 010		
Cod, dried	1 227	6 591			234	3 180						
Conger pike eels	1 118	24 529			6 175	165 544	893	20 539	175	4 277	88	1 136

APPENDIX I (Cont'd)

	IMPORTS				RE-EXPORT				EXPORTS			
	Total		From Canada		Total		to Canada		Total		to Canada	
Fish: dried and salted	Q (kg)	V (C$)	Q (kg)	V (C$)	Q (kg)	V (C$)	Q (kg)	V (C$)	Q (kg)	V (C$)	Q (kg)	V (C$)
Marine water fish, NES	4 341 918	13 549 482	391 523	310 441	856 462	4 043 290	53 913	358 184	119 571	668 661	11 560	68 073
Freswater fish	61 385	161 886			20 089	55 038	5 093	28 710	273	1 289		
Bêche de mer	970 517	3 606 669			690 393	3 954 275	7 034	27 009	3 335	11 244	36	551
Sharks fins	2 644 233	31 981 783	126	3 940	200 868	4 356 365	3 090	135 179	3 302	173 394	22	1 290
Smoked fish	71 316	869 488	16 532	184 221	6 457	29 641	66	1 035	685	6 914		
Sub-total	8 091 714	50 200 428	408 181	498 602	1 780 678	12 607 333	70 089	570 656	133 941	869 789	11 706	71 050
Crustaceans and Molluscs: fresh, chilled and frozen												
Prawns, shrimps	17 081 293	88 668 299	29 063	277 708	7 148 553	71 639 918	257 130	2 394 422	6 174 838	64 491 501	549 142	5 589 007
Oysters, fresh	1 643 111	1 249 245			550	1 233						
Abalone	1 160 718	7 887 163			47 811	225 584						
Cuttlefish	698 908	1 116 997	2 213	4 148	433 572	1 413 326	25 000	25 764	652 750	2 627 204	24 606	54 449
Squids, fresh	685 300	1 034 074			27 405	36 735	1 200	3 119	226 908	711 065	86 705	309 761
Octopus, fresh	22 172	51 991			10 234	12 263			18 200	109 521		
Crustaceans, NES	1 954 645	6 844 018	13 932	145 114	264 121	1 068 445	6 217	57 506	396 260	2 670 635	13 286	136 600
Molluscs, NES	1 040 579	3 430 255	28 732	156 320	810 449	1 095 892	23	1 158	1 132 581	1 341 402	5 463	21 967
Sub-total	24 286 726	110 282 042	73 940	583 290	8 742 695	75 493 396	289 570	2 481 969	8 601 537	71 951 328	679 202	6 111 784
Crustaceans and Molluscs: salted and dried												
Prawns, shrimps	1 501 158	6 548 325			139 936	817 855	18 348	91 701	16 286	108 772	2 788	8 203
Oysters	1 063 318	11 058 103			129 413	1 515 654	9 850	111 952	1 290	9 165	271	4 890

APPENDIX I (Cont'd)

Crustaceans and Molluscs: salted and dried	IMPORTS Total Q (kg)	IMPORTS Total V (C$)	IMPORTS From Canada Q (kg)	IMPORTS From Canada V (C$)	RE-EXPORT Total Q (kg)	RE-EXPORT Total V (C$)	RE-EXPORT to Canada Q (kg)	RE-EXPORT to Canada V (C$)	EXPORTS Total Q (kg)	EXPORTS Total V (C$)	EXPORTS to Canada Q (kg)	EXPORTS to Canada V (C$)
Abalone	79 719	8 492 061			6 392	401 989	1 187	25 185				
Cuttlefish	1 778 942	10 110 664			411 810	3 235 858	7 084	49 599	39 318	284 942	90	756
Squids	1 730 295	11 066 342	1 166 601	7 444 303	255 328	2 387 756	2 996	29 442	7 215	45 275	22	492
Octopus	7 000	22 575			6 242	69 683	1 426	18 605	70	317		
Crustaceans, NES	90 726	767 408			60	3 025			11 800	117 973		
Molluscs, NES	862 078	14 857 342			84 658	1 034 449	7 153	91 483	3 392	10 925		
Sub-total	7 113 236	62 922 820	1 166 601	7 444 303	1 033 839	9 466 269	48 044	417 967	79 371	577 369	3 171	14 341
Fish, Crustaceans and Molluscs: preserved and canned												
Caviar and caviar substitutes	1 723	293 469			161	26 124						
Marine waterfish prepared, NES not canned	8 411	41 725							47 913	92 769	10 250	18 651
Marine waterfish, prepared, NES, canned	2 355 906	3 993 805			1 183 641	1 560 127	2 339	3 796	25 668	114 565	1 559	10 796
Fresh waterfish, prepared, NES, canned	1 104 839	3 575 567			140 442	514 061	560	2 084	3 186	19 187		
Abalone, prepared, canned	1 487 753	17 169 649	1 272	8 712	398 476	4 703 154	3 299	38 575				
Crustaceans, Molluscs, prepared, NES, not canned					13 970	142 020	91	724	68 682	234 704	6 667	14 705
Crustaceans, Molluscs, prepared, NES, canned	392 991	933 344	2 849	30 770	307 043	734 711	28 138	25 272				
Sub-total	5 351 623	26 007 559	4 121	39 482	2 043 733	7 680 197	34 427	70 451	145 449	461 225	18 476	44 152
GRAND TOTAL	92 595 648	359 423 178	1 745 263	9 168 508	15 585 648	114 990 940	476 954	3 602 139	20 422 778	108 007 501	833 991	7 210 098

Note: @ quantities of fish fry and aquarium fish are not available.
Source: Hong Kong Trade Statistics, 1979.