

Vietnam Association of Seafood Exporters & Producers

VIETNAM SEAFOOD EXPORT:

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

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1. VASEP INTRODUCTION

- Vietnam Association of Seafood Exporters and Producers (VASEP) is a non-governmental organization, established on June 12th 1998, based on the principles of volunteer, autonomy and equality.
- VASEP members: 280, include leading Vietnamese seafood processors, exporters and companies providing service to the seafood sector.
- Seafood exports of VASEP members represent 80% of the total seafood exports turnover of Vietnam.

VASEP:

VASEP's main role of supporting the development of Vietnam's seafood industry:

- 1. Support
- Promotion
- 3. Protection
- Linkage
- 5. Development

www.vasep.com.vn



2. VIETNAM FISHERIES & AQUACULTURE INDUSTRY



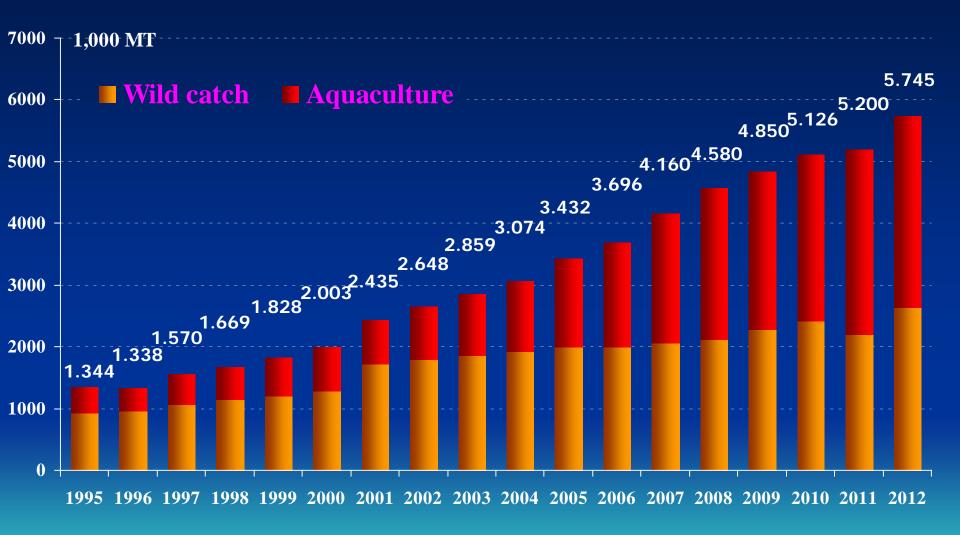
- Land area: 329,560 sq km
- Coast line: 3,260 km
- EEZ area: 1 million sq. km
- Total production (2012): 5.745 million MT

Catching: 2.633 MT

Aquaculture: 3.112 MT

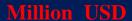
- Export turnover (2012): US\$ 6.134 billions,
- Labour force: more than 4 millions
- Fishery is a key national economic sector:
- take 4-5% GDP;
- 5 -6% of total national turn-over.
- Rank 5th for export value (follow: garment, electronics, crude oil, shoes)

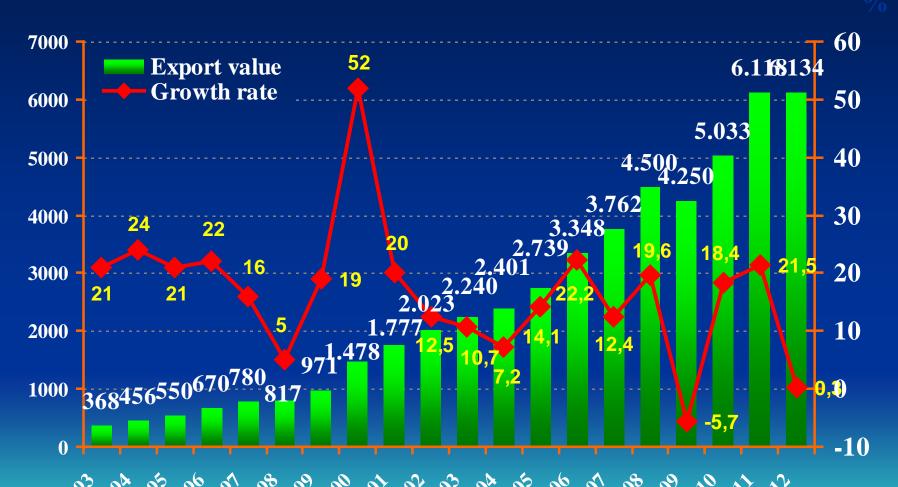
Vietnam Fisheries Production





Vietnam Seafood Export

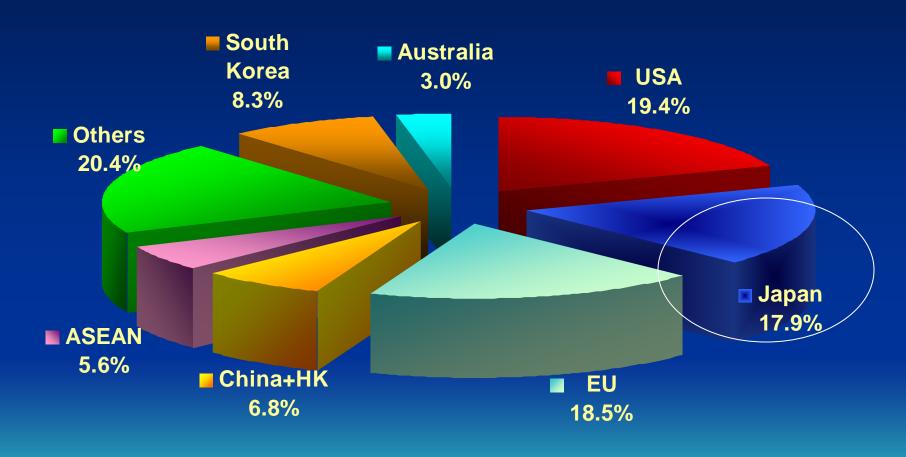




Export Markets Structure 2012

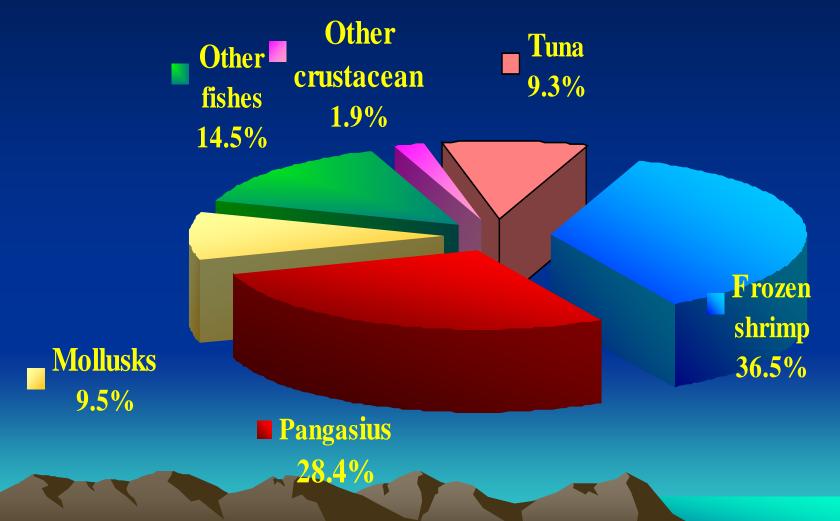






Export Products Structure 2012 (By Value)





SEAFOOD PROCESSING (2013)

- 1. Over **567** seafood processing plants.
- With 415 plants qualified for exporting to the EU (compared to 2000: 17 plants only), and added 32 plants qualified will be announced by 20th Sept. 2013 by EU, gets total: 447 plants.
- **3.** 567 plants are meeting national standards of hygiene, including HACCP, GMP, SSOP.
- 4. Product diversification enlarged very much.
- Ratio of value-added products is 45% and still increasing, many accepted by big supermarket chains in the US, EU, Switzerland & Japan.

Structure of VN seafood products exported to Japan, (Jan – Jun 2013)

Proportion	Exported Value (US\$)	Val, perce, (%)
Shrimp	293,912,893	58.1
Other finfish	112,288,063	22.2
Cephalopod	55,371,146	10.9
Tuna	31,639,245	6.3
Crab, swimming crab and other crustacean	6,401,157	1.3
Bivalve mollusk	4,042,465	0.8
Pangasius	1,828,800	0.4
Total	505,798,591	100.0

OVERVIEW ON EXPORT TO JAPAN IN 2012-2013



- In 2012, Vietnam seafood exports to the Japan generated <u>US\$1.10 billion</u>, up **9.3%** against 2011.
- Japan is the largest importer of Vietnam shrimp, but in 2012, the market imposed Ethoxyquin inspection on shrimp originated from the country => seafood exports to the market fell down in the late year.
- Shrimp shipment to Japan in the full 2012 reached US\$618 million, up 1.7% over that of the previous year because exports in the first half of the year always showed the growth of over 20 percent.
- Exports of other main items (cephalopod, tuna, fish paste & surimi) retained the upbeat growth of 13 33%.



POTENTIALS & CHALLENGES



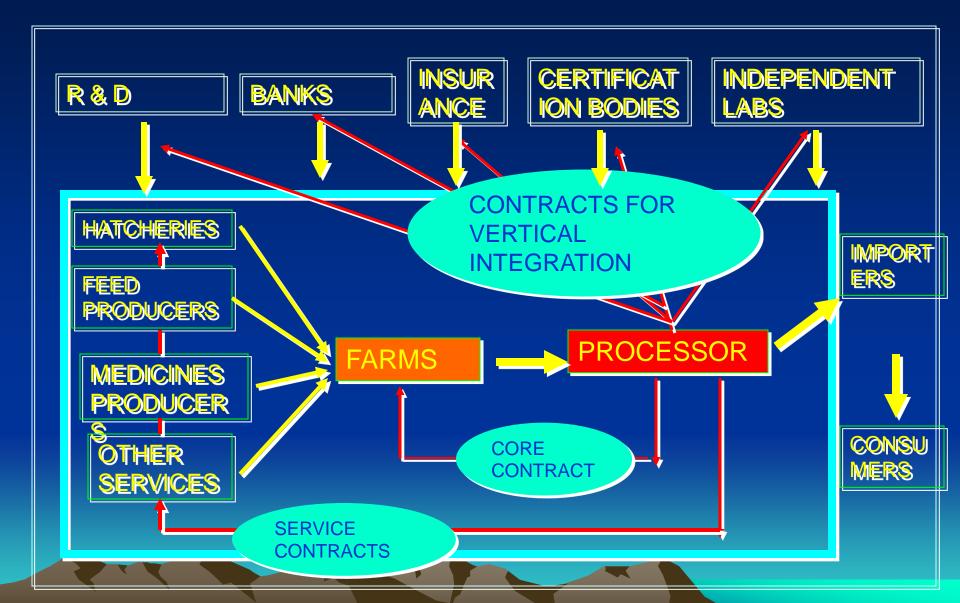
Potentials:



- High commitment and participation from Government, Industry and companies for: Food safety, environment & social responsibility.
- 2. Able to supply the big volume and safe stable quality seafood products;
- 3. Meet all the customers' requirements, incl. the vertical linkage (intergration) for each species sector.
- 4. It was 1 of 3 countries in the World which has the good and stable labor resource.
- Has Agreement / FTA with many countries and territories → advantages both in product quality

VERTICAL INTEGRATION





Sustainable Standard: VietG.A.P

- VietG.A.P is regulated and mandatory implemented for responsible and sustainable farming.
- VietG.A.P is designed to be equivalent to GlobalG.A.P standard.
- VietG.A.P is set standards for:
 - Location, design & construction of farms
 - Good Farming Practices
 - Food safety & quality assurance
 - Traceability of product
 - Proper fish health & fish welfare management
 - Environmental monitoring & management
 - Social responsibility
- Cooperation Agreement with Global G.A.P

CHALLENGES:



- 1. Increase for high and strict markets' regulations in food safety, traceability, environment-socila reponsibility and IUU. Especially, the **Ethoxyquin** (not antibiotic, just anti-oxydant in feed) in Japan testing procedure in imported shrimp since May 2012.
- 2. Increase the private certifications (GlobalGAP, ASC, BAP, BRC, IFS, FOS ...). Besides the promotion, the private certifications make not only increase the production costs, but also sometimes make the confutions from 15/10/2013 sumers due to the diffirent messages.



CHALLENGES:

- 3. Increase the unfair Media in some countries due to the unfair competitions from other / local producers.
- 4. Diseases (ext: EMS on shrimp...) are big affect on production and consumtions.
- 5. Increase productions costs (*labour salary*, *electric power, water, package material*, *testing....*), while the keeping of export prices in trend.

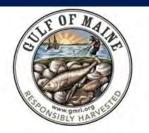


CHALLENGES:

- 6. Anti-dumping cases, CVD from US market with fish/shrimp imported.
- 7. Limited the marine resources.
- 8. The competition from the countries which have the same species production & export.
- 9. Climate change affects the development conditions of main aquaculture species directly.

Certifications













Aquaculture Stewardship Council















Wild, Natural & Sustainable®





GLOBALG.A.P.













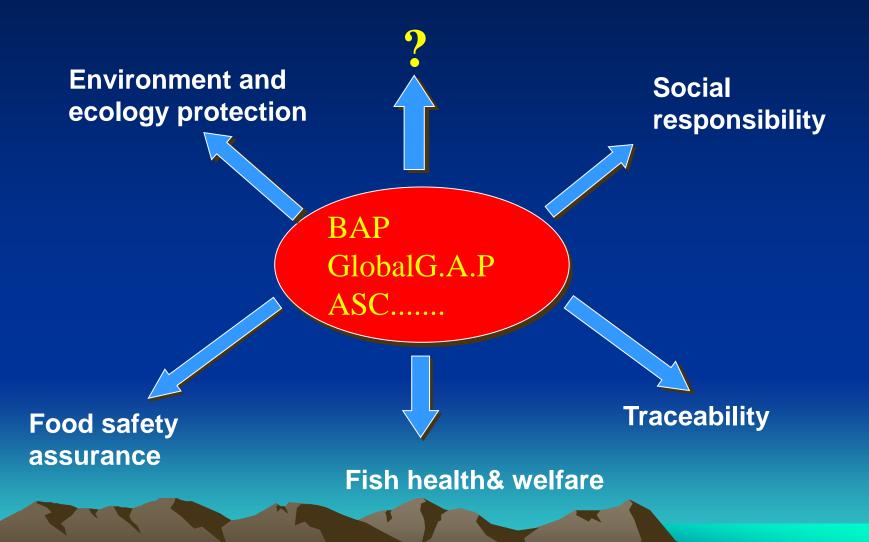






WORLD CONSUMERS REQUIREMENTS





Certification for aquatic products: shrimp & pangasius

Hatcheries --- Feed --- Farms --- Processing Plants

Governents

GAP

GAP

GAP

GMP/SSOP HACCP

Customes

BAP/ACC GlobalGAP ASC

BAP/ACC
Global GAP
IFS
BRC
ISO 22000/14000
Halal Food Std.

Production efficiency with Challenges of Sustainability



Production Cost (technical complexity)

High price/ high Sustainability

Buyer ?

Processor √

Production √

High price/ Low Sustainability

Buyer X

Processor √

Production √

Low price/ high Sustainability

Buyer √

Processor X

Production X

Low price/ Low Sustainability

Buyer ?

Processor ?

Production X

Market Volumes

M a r

k e

P r i

e



Thank you for your attention!

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Supplemental Materials

15/10/2013 **24**

VASEP:



- To develop national strategies for the seafood industry;
- 2. To promote the growth of Vietnam's seafood industry;
- 3. To help members better determine its orientation for development;
- 4. To support members to improve productivity, quality and proficiencies in production and business
- 5. To build up raw material resource, expand markets and improve the competitive power of members and their products.
- 6. To facilitate the smooth import export of VN seafood products internationally;

15/10/2013 <u>25</u>



VASEP:

- 7. To be a bridge that connects VN seafood producers to customers all over the world;
- 8. To provide updated & essential seafood market information and database;
- 9. To organizes and implements trade-promotion and training activities;
- 10. To assists its members in seeking raw materials, financial and technical assistance from various sources to upgrade quality standards and add value to their seafood products.
- 11. To represent and protect its members' legitimate rights and interests in regards to governmental authorities and third-party bodies etc...

15/10/2013 <u>26</u>

SEAFOOD EXPORT PRODUCTS, 2012

Products	2012	Compared with the same period of 2011 (%)
	Value (1000\$)	In Value
Shrimp (HS 03 and 16)	2.237.435	-6.6
Pangasius (HS 03 and 16)	1744.769	-3.4
Tuna (HS 03 and 16)	569.406	+50.1
Other fish (HS 0301 to 0305 and 1604, except tuna and Pangasius)	886.660	+21.1
Mollusk (HS 0307 and 16)	579.899	-3.7
Crustacean (HS 03 and 16)	116.158	+5.9
Total	6134.328	+0.3

15/10/2013 **27**

Vietnam Seafood export markets, 2012

Markets	Year 2012 (Val (US\$ mil))	Comp. 2011 (%)
EU	1135.315	-14.8
USA	1192.210	+1.2
Japan	1097.109	+9.3
Korea	508.759	+6.5
China	419.177	+20.5
ASEAN	344.534	+11.6
Australia	183.765	+14.2
Canada	132.811	-7.8
Mexico	110.201	-1.3
Russia	100.489	-4.9
Others	909.959	-3.9
T.O.15.2013	6.134.328	+0.3

Seafood export markets, first 7 months 2013



Markets	First 7 months 2013 (Val (US\$ mill)	Compared with the same period of 2012 (%)
The U.S.	745.118	+7.9
EU	618.122	-5.3
Germany	109.422	-1.4
Italy	81.676	-4.6
Spain	72.071	-10.6
The Netherlands	71.337	-13.0
The U.K.	69.630	+14.7
Japan	613.821	+1.5
China & Hong Kong	281.917	+29.3
Hong Kong	69.928	-10.7
South Korea	227.435	-18.2
ASEAN	208.366	+10.9
Australia	96.583	-1.2
Mexico	66.141	+15.0
Brazil	61.167	+76.9
Russia	34.329	-30.8
Others	545.435	-0.9
T65/a 0/2013	3,498.433	+2.22

Seafood export products, first 7 months 2013



Products	First 7 months 2013 (Val (US\$ mil)	Comp to the same priod of. 2012(%)
Shrimps (HS code 03 and 16)	1,394.215	+14.7
- Whiteleg shrimp	609.254	+51.5
- Black tiger shrimp	679.712	+1.30
Pangasius (HS code 03 and 16)	985.090	-0.6
Tuna (HS code 03 and 16)	336.329	-2.1
- Tuna (HS code 16)	138.092	+19.0
- Tuna (HS code 03)	198.237	-12.8
Other fishes (HS code 0301 to 0305 and 1604, ex. tuna and pangasius)	458.003	-4.8
Mollusks (HS code 0307 and 16)	277.170	-17.3
- Cephalopod	232.070	-19.9
- Bivalve mollusk	44.182	-3.1
Crab, swimming crab & other crustaceans (HS code 03 and 16)	47.627	-14.3
TOTAL	3,498,433	+2.2



3. SEAFOOD IM-EXPORT BETWEEN VIETNAM - JAPAN

SEAFOOD EXPORT OF VIETNAM TO JAPAN



Year	Volum (tonnes)	Val (US\$ mil)	Comp, percentage % vol,	Comp, percentage % val,
2007	119,194	745.951	-3.8	-11.5
2008	134,943	828.350	+13.2	+11.0
2009	114,234	757.915	-15.3	-8.5
2010	135,136	896.980	19.6	+19.1
2011		1,003.905		+11.9
2012		1,097.109		+9.3
Jan-Jun		505.799		-1.3
2013				32

Structure of seafood materials imported from Japan (Jan – Jun 2013)

Proportion	Imported Value (US\$)	Val, perce, (%)
Other fish	21,899,521	85.5
Tuna	2,924,135	11.4
Cephalopod	359,197	1.4
Bivalve mollusk	169,140	0.7
Crab, swimming crab and other crustacean	7,638	0.03
Shrimp	218,086	0.9
Total 15/10/2013	25,615,617	100.0



4. TREND OF VIETNAM SEAFOOD EXPORT IN 2013

- 1. Continuous short supply of raw material for processing
- Lack of capital for farming and processing and higher input costs in 2012/2013 will have impact on trend of farming and fishing in 2013. Areas of pangasius farming are forecasted to be lower and supply for processing and export will be unsufficial.
- Shrimp supply mostly depend on issues such as EMS, seed, feed.... Vietnamese shrimp industry will face more difficulties in 2013/2014.

2. Rise of 20% in fish import for processing

- To deal with low supply of raw material particularly marine fish in domestic market,
 Vietnamese seafood processing companies
 keep purchasing more fish from other countries
 to realize contract with foreign partners or
 further process to export.
- In 2013, import of fish into Vietnam for processing is expected to increase by 20% compared to 2012 with average value of US\$65 70 million per month to reach about US\$850 million for all year.

15/10/2013 35

TREND OF.....



3. Recovery in demand from main importing markets

- In 2013, economical situation is forecasted to be a bit lighter with modest growth of main economies, especially EU, Japan, US, China, India, ASEAN. This trend will create some opportunities for Vietnam seafood export.
- Demand for seafood in EU will recover after second quarter, when the economy of this region has better sign. Seafood export to the EU may back to the level of 2011 with about US\$1.2 billion, up 5.3% over 2012.
- The U.S: Forecasted total revenue of more than US\$ 1.3 billion, up about 9% over 2011.
- Japan: If the unfair barrier of Ethoxyquin testing will not lifted, it will continue put negative impacts on Japanese imports of shrimp from Vietnam in 2013-2014.
- Consumption demands from other Asian markets like China, South Korea and ASEAN are forecasted to get higher.

TREND OF



4. Outlook

- Besides some negative factors such as unstable supply of raw seafood, increasing input costs and "Ethoxyquin", with positive outlook for economies of consuming markets in 2013, total seafood exports 2013 are hoped to recover to over US\$6.5 billion, increase by 5% over 2012.
- In 2013, shrimp exports is expected to obtain US\$2.4 billion, equal to that of 2012; pangasius sales US\$1.8 billion, up 5.5%; marine product sales reached nearly US\$2.4 billion, up nearly 10 percent from 2012.