Transforming Agriculture in Asia: aquaculture production and trade

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1. Demand shifts in Asia
2. Development of aquaculture production and trade
3. Aquaculture trade harmonization
Rising income and urbanization are changing food demand... ...and shifting it towards meat and seafood.

Animal meat includes bovine meat, mutton & goat meat, pigmeat, poultry meat, and other meats.

Seafood fish includes freshwater fish, demersal fish, pelagic fish, marine fish, other crustaceans, cephalopods, and other molluscs.

Source: FAOSTAT Food Balance Sheets.
This shift in preferences requires more resource intensive production

Resource Use and Environmental Impacts of Plant-Based vs Animal-Based Products

Aquaculture has quickly expanded in Asia (90% share of world production), supporting Asian consumers’ large appetite for seafood.
PRC is the largest producer, followed by Indonesia, India, and Viet Nam

Aquaculture production is rapidly growing in Asia, led by the People’s Republic of China.

A slide on trade of seafood products
Add a slide on how Vietnam aquaculture producers improved aquaculture products for trade

• In 2000, Viet Nam allowed the conversion of rice fields to fishponds.

• Initially, shrimp exports from the country were met with high rejection rates in importing countries, with high antibiotic residue in the product often cited as the main reason.

• After collaborative efforts of producers, traders, and government agencies, the rejection rates for shrimp exports from Viet Nam have declined. Viet Nam is now one of the world’s largest shrimp producers. (I will add more specific information on how this was done.)
Digital technologies can contribute to improving product quality by providing technical information and market access to farmers.

Using an App for Evaluating Shrimp Health

Shrimp farmers using Facebook groups to share information

Conclusion

• Food safety concerns and regulations by importing countries forced producers in exporting countries to adopt good practices.

• Demand from importing countries can put pressures on producers in exporting countries to adopt practices and technology to lessen environmental problems.