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Energy



Seafood

Aquaculture is the fastest-growing source of animal protein in the world, supplying over half of all seafood consumed globally.

This is part of the updated Atlas of Food report examining the field-to-fork links between agriculture and protein markets.

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Credits

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Key properties

As wild fisheries plateau, farming has become critical to meeting demand for affordable, high-quality protein.

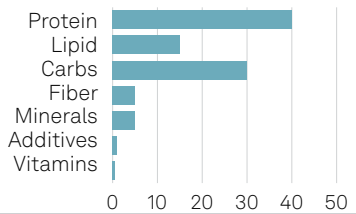
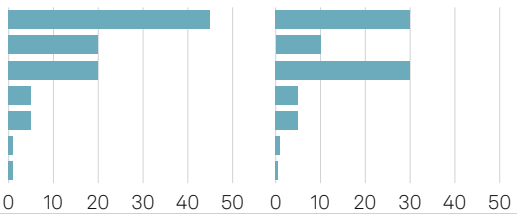
Shrimp has played a leading role in this growth and is the largest species in aquaculture. It offers a high-value, export-driven product with short production cycles and efficient feed conversion. Farmed primarily in Asia and Latin America, shrimp provides a versatile protein source for both domestic and international markets. Farmed shrimp eat formulated feed typically derived from fish meal, soybean meal, fish oil and vegetable oils. Rich in protein and lipids, the diet is optimized to deliver rapid growth and consistent quality. Compared with other major farmed species such as salmon, tilapia, and catfish, shrimp combines high feed efficiency with adaptable processing formats, giving it a competitive edge in meeting diverse global market preferences.

Comparison of key production traits and feed profiles:

Global production

Shrimp is the most farmed seafood meat globally and the highest-value aquaculture species, contributing over $44 billion to global aquaculture output. China dominates shrimp farming, producing 31% of global farmed shrimp output. Yet despite this scale, China also stands as the world's largest importer, accounting for around 33% of global shrimp imports by volume. While China leads in production and import volumes, Ecuador and India are dominant exporters, together accounting for nearly half of global shrimp shipments. Alongside China, the US and EU are also among the top importers, reinforcing shrimp's importance across both emerging and high-income markets.

Shrimp production is highly sensitive to water quality, feed inputs, and disease management, with most farming concentrated in brackish water ponds across Asia and Latin America. Typical production cycles range from 60 to 150 days, depending on target sizes and market destinations. Feed accounts for up to 60%-70% of total farming costs, with

	Shrimp	Salmon	Tilapia	Catfish
Global production	7.7 million mt	3.1 million mt	6.8 million mt	6.9 million mt
Main exporter	Ecuador	Norway	China	Vietnam
Aquaculture practice	Brackish water, coastal	Marine water, coastal	Fresh water, inland	Fresh water, inland
Harvest age (■ = 1 month)	60-120 days	18-24 months	6-8 months	18-24 months
Traded forms	• Head-on, shell-on • Peeled, deveined, tail-on • Headless, shell-on	• Whole • Fillets • Smoked	• Whole • Fillets • Frozen	• Whole • Fillets • Nuggets
Feed composition (%)				
Feed conversion ratio	1.1 - 1.2	1 - 1.2	1.3 - 2	1.1 - 1.7

Source: S&P Global Energy

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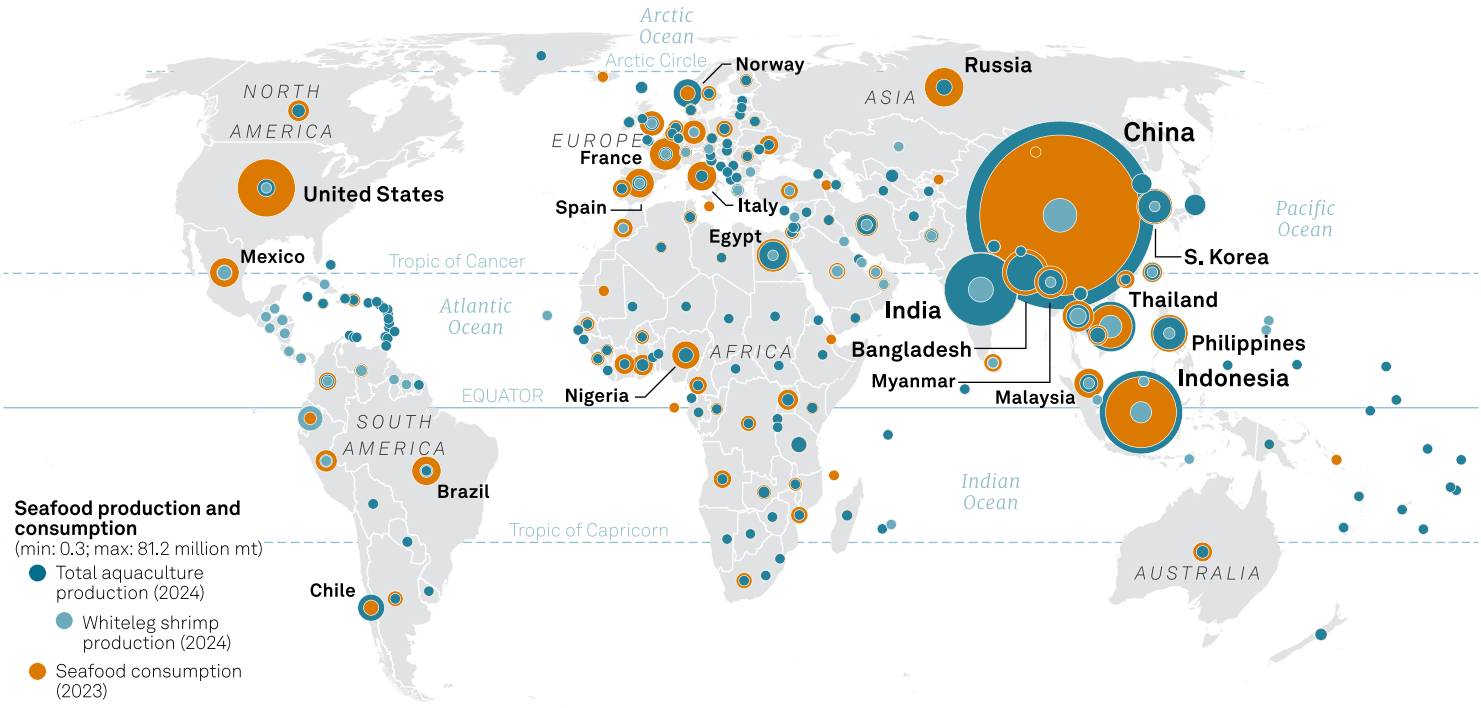
Seafood production and consumption



Source: S&P Global Energy, FAO

protein-rich formulations made from fishmeal, soybean meal, wheat, and vegetable oils. Optimized feed uses and biosecurity practices are key to minimizing mortality and maintaining consistent yields.

Shrimp is predominantly exported in frozen forms such as HOSO (head-on, shell-on) and PDTO (peeled, deveined, tail-on), with growing demand for processed formats. Ecuador supplies HOSO mainly to Europe and China, while India focuses on PDTO to the US. Value-added shrimp, such as breaded and cooked, is increasingly exported by Vietnam and Thailand, serving retail and foodservice markets in high-income regions.

Shrimp is a core component of global crustacean consumption, with wide variations in intake across regions. While global seafood consumption has risen steadily, now averaging over 20.5 kg per capita annually, crustaceans account for a smaller share yet remain highly valued. Shrimp leads this category, especially in countries with developed seafood markets. China averages 6.37 kg per capita, By contrast, many emerging economies consume less than 1 kg per capita, underscoring disparities in access and dietary preferences. As global incomes rise and supply chains deepen, shrimp's role in the protein basket is expected to expand, particularly across urban and health-conscious demographics.

Trade flows

Trade patterns among Ecuador, India, China and the US are showing subtle but notable shifts, according to 2025 customs statistics compiled by Platts, part of S&P Global Energy.

Ecuador has made a strong push into the US market and increased exports to China in 2025. This expansion is creating new opportunities for other exporters to meet consumer demand in areas where Ecuador's presence is growing.

India's exports to the US have declined, while exports to China have risen. This trend reflects India's strategic pivot to China and the EU, aiming to diversify its export markets and reduce reliance on the US amid trade tensions.

These evolving trade flows highlight how top exporters are adapting to geopolitical shifts and changing demand dynamics, seeking to minimize exposure to any single market and strengthen their global competitiveness.

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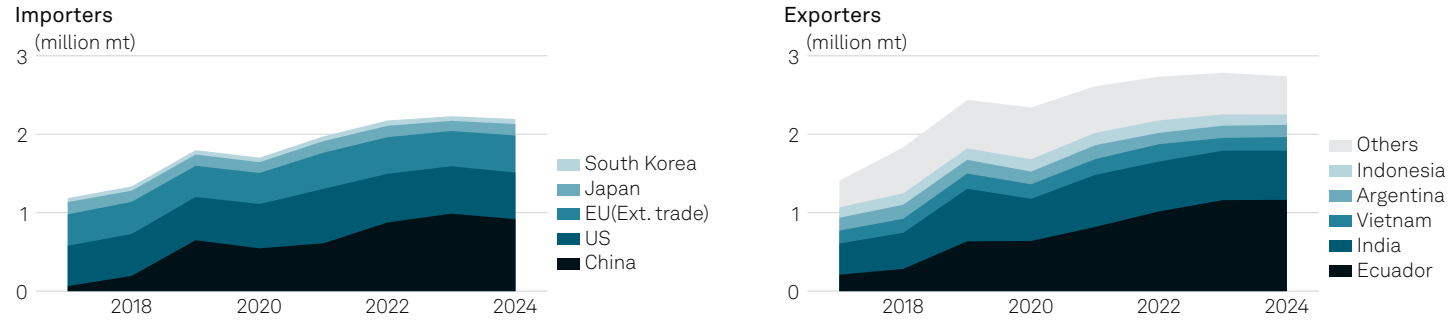
Global shrimp: largest importers and exporters



Source: S&P Global Energy

Price drivers

1. Policy

October 2024

Energy cuts in Ecuador: Ecuador's government intensifies energy rationing, cutting industrial power between 8 am and 6 pm daily for at least 15 days amid the worst drought in 61 years. The Ecuadorian Aquaculture Association warns of $75 million monthly export losses, reduced feed availability, and lower seeding densities. Global shrimp supply tightens and pushes shrimp prices higher.

Oct. 22, 2024

US cuts duties on Ecuador imports: The US Department of Commerce cuts Ecuador's combined duty rate from 13.47% to 3.78%, boosting its competitive edge. India faces subsidy rates of 5.63%-5.87%. Ecuador's reduced duties may shift more sales to the US, while India's higher costs limit competitiveness, prompting offers of cheaper shrimp to Europe.

Jan. 27, 2025

The EU-India trade deal secures preferential access for Indian shrimp, processed fish, and squid, significantly increasing export competitiveness in the EU market, while reducing duties to zero on key marine products.

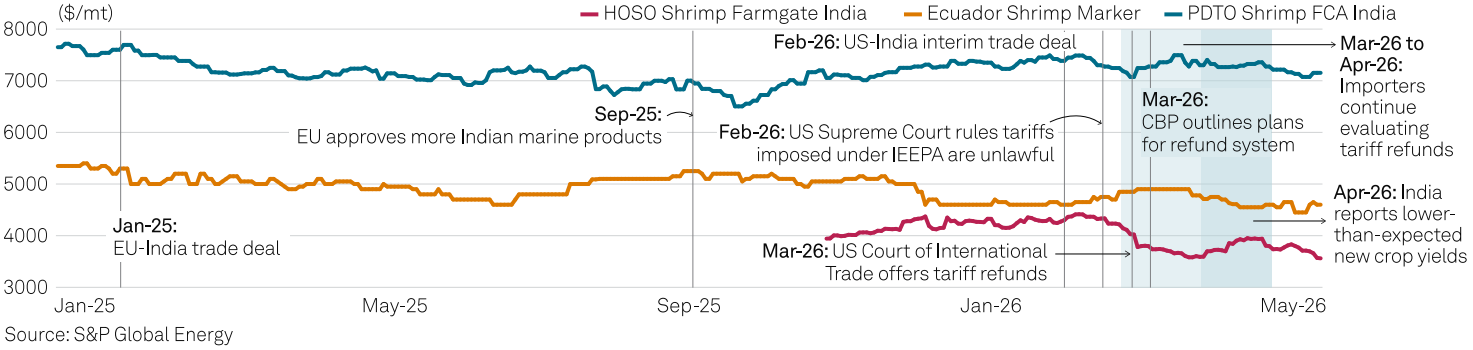
Sept. 9, 2025

The EU's approval of 102 additional Indian marine product units for import boosts India's presence in one of the world's most quality-sensitive seafood markets. Indian shrimp exporters are diversifying markets to reduce reliance on the US amid tariff uncertainties.

Feb. 20, 2026

US Supreme Court rules that tariffs imposed under the International Emergency Economic Power Act are unlawful, raising the possibility of refunds for importers and causing buyers to reassess tariff risk in forward contracts.

Seafood: Key price drivers



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March 4, 2026

US Court of International Trade orders refunds of unlawfully collected IEEPA duties through normal administrative procedures. Importers wait to see how refunds will be processed and whether costs will be passed back through the supply chain.

March 12, 2026

US Customs and Border Protection outlines new refund system to process IEEPA tariff reimbursements. Importers remain cautious as they wait for clarity on timing, eligibility and documentation.

2. Tariffs and quotas

April 2, 2025

US threatens high tariffs: The Trump administration announces an initial tariff level of 26% on India. This creates contract uncertainty and pauses fresh US offers from Indian sellers and becomes a key inflection point for 2025 trade flows.

April 9, 2025

US starts tariff negotiations: One week later, the White House suspends the tariffs for 90 days for many partners including India. The pause briefly eases pressure, letting exporters push shipments into the US while talks continue.

August 2025

US tariffs take effect: The US imposes a 25% tariff on Indian shrimp Aug. 1, pushing FCA India PDTO prices to a record low of $6,837/mt. Farmgate prices in Andhra Pradesh drop sharply, leading to reduced seeding for the next crop. On Aug. 7, the US imposes an additional 25% tariff on India linked to its purchases of Russian oil, raising its tariff exposure to 58.26%. Ecuador's 18.78% tariff positions it to gain Indian market share in the US.

Feb. 7, 2026

US-India interim trade deal cuts tariffs on Indian goods to 18% from 50%, improving competitiveness of Indian shrimp. But remaining tariff exposure continues to weigh on US demand.

March-April 2026

Importers continue evaluating tariff refunds, bonded inventory strategies and DDP versus FOB/CFR contract terms. Uncertainty limits aggressive buying, while Ecuador remains competitive due to its steadier tariff positioning.

3. Weather

September 2024

Flooding in Andhra Pradesh: Severe floods hit Andhra Pradesh's shrimp farms during second-crop seeding. Tight supplies lift PDTO FCA India prices by $221/mt. Smaller shrimp prices rise on strong Chinese and domestic demand.

April 2026

India reports lower-than-expected new crop yields due to disease concerns and delayed seeding, tightening raw material availability and supporting higher farmgate prices. Tighter supply limits exporters' ability to lower offers despite competition from Ecuador.

Ecuador maintains strong production due to favorable farming conditions, helping support steady supply to the US. Seasonal molting patterns contribute to more medium and small shrimp, creating size-specific pricing pressure while larger PDTO sizes remain more competitive.

Processing shrimp

Shrimp processing typically begins at farm harvest, where animals are collected based on size, usually around 30-40 count, though smaller counts like 90-100 are common for faster cycles. Once received at the plant, shrimp are washed, sorted, and graded before being processed according to their target market.

Some supplies are packed whole (head-on, shell-on), while others are peeled, deveined, or beheaded to meet preferences across regions. The level of processing depends on buyer demand, whether for basic formats or more prepared products.

HOSO formats are widely used in Europe and China because they are suited to traditional cooking styles and foodservice sectors where the whole shrimp presentation is valued, such as in paella or steamed seafood platters. In China, HOSO is also popular for banquet dining and festive occasions.

In contrast, peeled tail-on shrimp are favored in the US, as they cater to the ready-to-cook and retail markets, where convenience and minimal preparation are priorities. This aligns with the US consumer preference for easy handling and portion-controlled packaging, especially for breaded or frozen meals.

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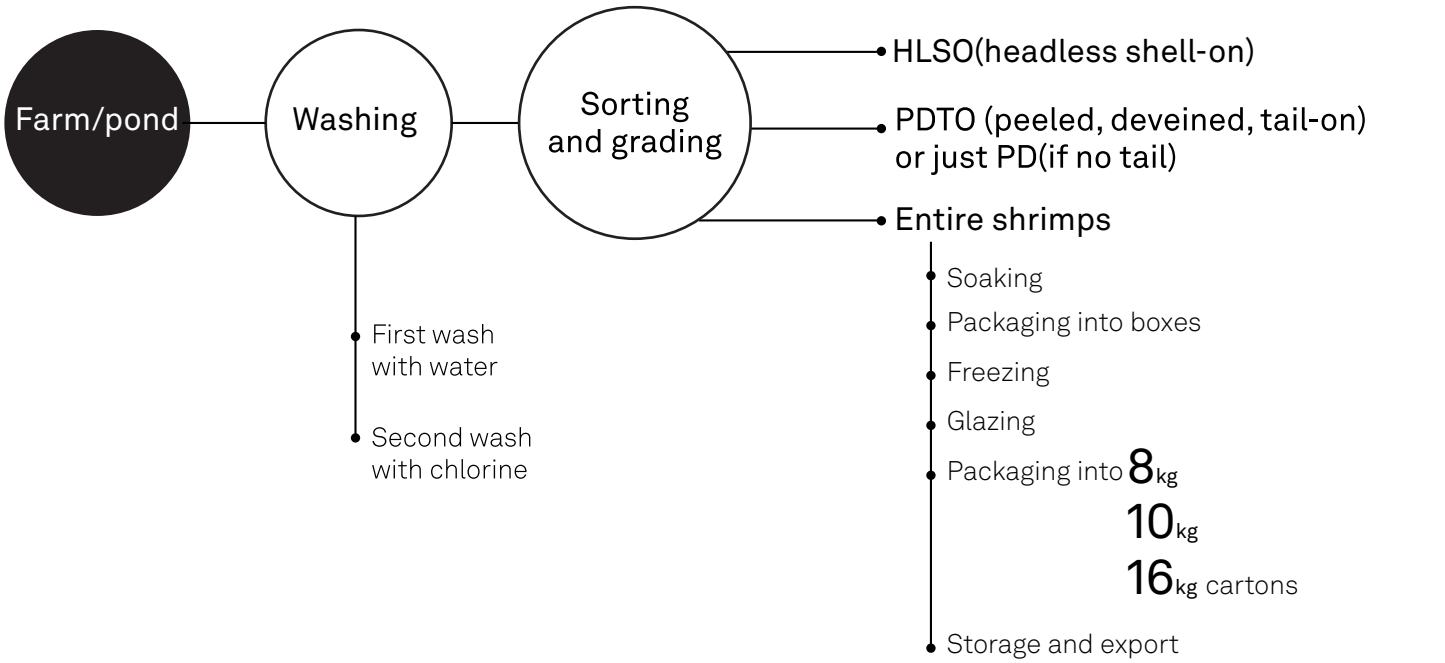
Value-added processing is more common in Vietnam, which have strong processing infrastructure for marinated, breaded, or coated products aimed at developed markets. Exporters such as India and Ecuador focus more on semi-processed formats like PDTO and HOSO, which fit their core markets' demand patterns while maintaining efficiency and competitive pricing. The goal across all origins is to ensure the product reaches the buyer in the desired format while meeting quality, safety, and shelf-life requirement.

Seafood processing



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