



Summary of Petitions on Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam

- On October 25, 2023, the American Shrimp Processors Association (“ASPA”) filed antidumping petitions on frozen warmwater shrimp from Ecuador and Indonesia and countervailing duty petitions on frozen warmwater shrimp from Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam. Imports from the four countries exceeded 1.5 billion pounds and \$6.6 billion dollars in 2022, accounting for over 90 percent of total U.S. shrimp imports.
- ASPA is a non-profit trade association, a majority of whose members produce frozen warmwater shrimp in the United States. ASPA processors represent over 85 percent of domestic production.
- The petitions define the domestic product that is most like imported frozen shrimp as including both frozen warmwater shrimp produced by shrimp processors as well as fresh warmwater shrimp harvested by shrimp boats. The domestic industry that is being injured by imports thus includes both processors and harvesters.
- The petitions include support from nearly eight hundred shrimp boats from across the Gulf, including boats from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. Together, the harvesters supporting the petitions landed over half of all of the shrimp caught in the Gulf and South Atlantic last year.
- The injury documented in the petitions is severe and widespread. As a result of rising volumes of low-priced imports, domestic processors’ production and shipments fell from 2020 to 2022 and again in the first half of 2023 as ending inventories ballooned. Processors’ operating income all but disappeared at the end of the period, and their net income was negative.
- Imports also harmed the harvesting segment of the industry as landings declined and prices plummeted. Domestic landings fell by a sharp 28.6 percent from the first half of 2022 to the first half of 2023. Dockside prices also crashed. From June of 2022 to June of 2023, ex-vessel prices for a 26/30 size Gulf shrimp fell by a staggering 44.7 percent.
- The petitions show that imports from the four countries were able to gain market share and undercut and depress domestic prices through unfair trade practices. The petitions estimate dumping margins for Ecuador ranging as high as 111 percent and dumping margins for Indonesia ranging as high as 37 percent. In addition, the petitions document dozens of government subsidy programs benefitting shrimp farmers and processors in Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam, including subsidized loans, tax concessions, grants, export credits, and the provision of land, water, and other inputs.
- The goal of the petitions is to obtain antidumping and countervailing duties on imports from the four countries to counteract dumping and offset unfair subsidies. If successful, the tariffs should help discipline imports and provide a vital lifeline to a domestic industry that is desperately fighting for its survival.