# SURIMI INDUSTRY IN MALAYSIA

Malaysia – Fish consuming nation. Produced 268,514 million tonnes of fish, valued at RM 1.649 billion.

Fish and fisheries products are an important source of dietary protein for Malaysian.

Fish contributes 60-70% of the total animal protein intake

Per capita fish consumption in 2002 is 50 kg. This is expected to increase up to 56 kg in 2010

### FISH PROCESSING INDUSTRY SCENARIO IN MALAYSIA

- The fish processing industry plays a vital role in increasing production and contributes to foreign exchange earnings for Malaysia.
- Contributes to commercial value added products.
- Minimize post-harvest losses.
- Malaysia imports 444,551 metric tons of fish valued at RM 2,151 million (2006).
- To minimize import the government needs to maximize usage through processing & value addition and prevent post harvest losses of fish (30%)
- Emphasis is given on :
  - a) Good handling & Good Manufacturing Practices
  - b) Processing / value added products
  - c) Underutilization of fish / mixed fish species
  - d) R & D

- Surimi and surimi-based industry commercial category (export oriented)
- Establishment of surimi and surimi-based product
   rapid growth of small-scale processors.
- Potential widely accepted as popular foods, healthy food and offers export potential.
- Processed surimi and surimi-based products 8,396 tonnes (8.2% of total processed products)

## TRADE PERFORMANCE AND MAJOR MARKETS

- Incomplete data available classified under Fish Paste and Similar Preparation
- Import under this category :

Year Quantity Value

2001 70 metric tons RM 454,943

- Main import / main supplier
  - 2001 United States
  - 2001 Chilie (65%), Japan (16%), Singapore (10%)
- Main export Korea (96.5%), Taiwan (1.6%) and Singapore (0.85%)

#### CORE INDUSTRIES

- Certified under the Ministry of Health certification programme
  - 29 fish-based establishments
  - Including surimi and surimi-based products
- Established surimi and fish mince
  - 27 establishments
  - Production capacity 0.5 to 380 tonnes per month.

## MAJOR SURIMI PROCESSING COMPANIES Production

Production capacity/annum

QL Food Sdn. Bhd.
 Hutan Melintang, Perak

- local 2,400 tm
- export 600 tm
- Ocean Fresh Seafood
   Products Sdn. Bhd.

   Pramu, Kuantan, Pahang
- 500 tm

 Kuantan Otoshimi Marine Products Sdn. Bhd.

- 474 tm

Jalan Padang Lalang, Kuantan, Pahang



# MAJOR SURIMI-BASED COMPANIES

Seiko Marine Products Sdn. Bhd.
 Selangor

Kami Food Service Sdn. Bhd.
 Kuala Lumpur

Seapack Food Sdn. Bhd.
 Penang



## SURIMI SPECIES IN SURIMI PRODUCTION

Fish which has less commercial value:

- Threadfin Bream (Nemipterus spp.)
- Ox-eye Scad (Priacanthus spp.)
- Goatfish (Upenneus)
- Jewfish (Pennahia or Johnius spp.)
- Lizard Fish (Saurida spp.)
- ❖Barracuda (Sphyreana)
- Ribbon Fish (Trichiurus)



#### **GRADE AND MARKET PRICE**

The average market price for various grades of surimi are:

SURIMI GRADE MARKET PRICE

(RM / kg)

Super Grade A USD 2.40

Grade AA USD 2.30

Grade A USD 2.20

Grade Mixed Surimi USD 1.50

#### **SURIMI BASED PRODUCTS**

- -Fish Ball
- -Fish Cake
- -Kamaboko
- -Fish Sausage
- -Battered & Breaded Products e.g. Nugget, Burger, Fish Finger, Patented Shrimp, Imitation Crab Meat, Fish Filament
- -Fish Noodles
- -Fish Roll
- -Chikuwa



# FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF FISH PROCESSING INDUSTRY

- Increase in population high demand for fishery products
- The potential to improve surimi processing extensively
- Research and Development, quality, services and recognition
- d) Easy availability of raw materials (captured fisheries & import)
- Potential for export & foreign exchange earnings



- f) Health awareness fish main protein (less cholesterol) – contains Omega 3, fatty acid
- g) High demand for fish, convenient & ready to- eat
- h) Availability of modern technologies and equipment
- i) Technology Utilization
- j) Urban lifestyle busy & hectic
- k) Promotions and incentives by government
- I) Better Infrastructures

# CONSTRAINTS FACED BY THE INDUSTRY

- Declining supply of raw materials intensive fishing affords and under exploited in Sabah and Sarawak waters
- Species of fish landed for surimi low grade production
- Surimi producers using fresh water species higher producing cost, lower conversion ratio
- Lower incentives/lesser basic amenities for deep sea fishing vessels



## FURTHER DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

- To enhance product quality
- To ensure product safety
- To embark on development of new products
- To increase the export value
- **\* To explore new export market**
- To achieve positive Balance of Trade (BOT)
- To maximize utilization of undervalue fish
- To minimize post- harvest losses

#### cont- FURTHER DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

- To facilitate the development of SMEs
- To conduct more training programme
- To provide technology support
- To establish Incubator Centres
- **\* To improve extension services**
- To provide new Incentives



#### CONCLUSION

Demand for fisheries products especially surimi and fish meat is expected to increase globally by 7 million metric tons by year 2010.

Malaysia has the capabilities and capacities to cooperate with other countries on the development of fish processing industries.



## THANKAGU

#### **HOMEPAGE:**

http://Agrolink.moa.my/dof/pengembangan

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