



SHRIMP FARMING IN THAILAND

-The dilemma of shrimp producing country-

PURPOSE

- To know the source of shrimp that we consume
- To know the importance of shrimp for Japanese
- To understand shrimp farming in Thailand
 1. The history of shrimp farming and shrimp market organization
 2. The merit of shrimp farming
 3. The demerit of shrimp farming

CONTENTS

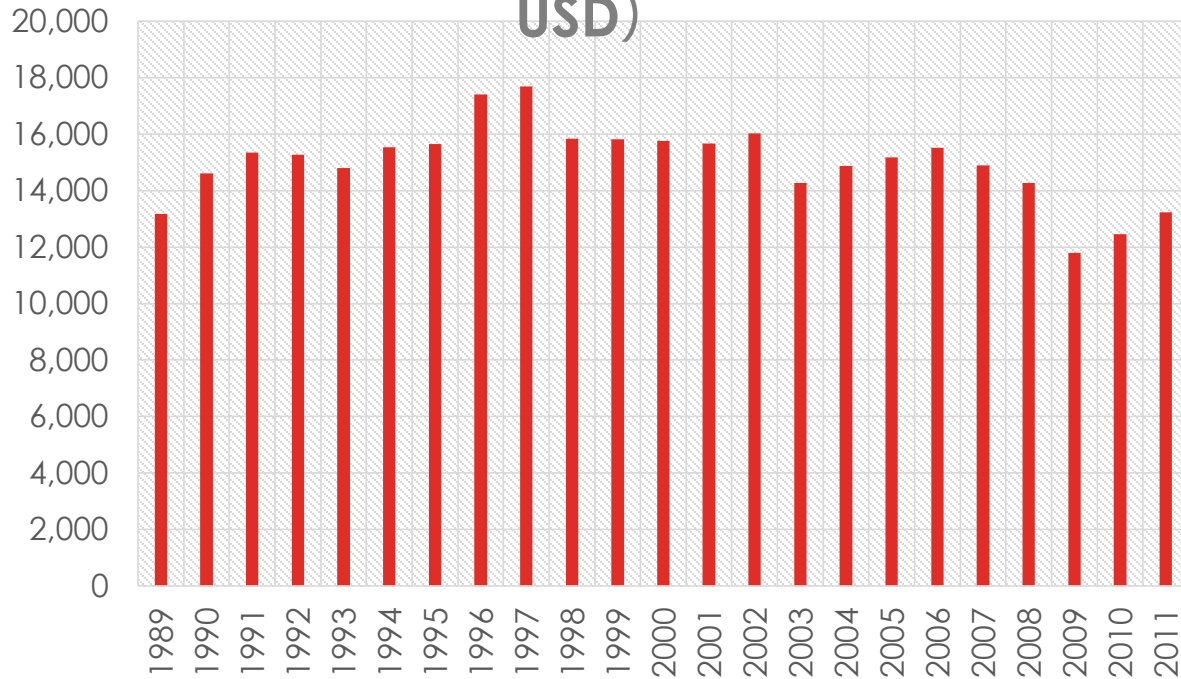
- Japanese and shrimp
- The demand of shrimp in Japan
- The trade of shrimp between Japan and Thailand
- The history and the change of shrimp farming in Thailand
- The advantages and disadvantages of industrialization of shrimp farming
- Conclusion

JAPANESE AND SHRIMP

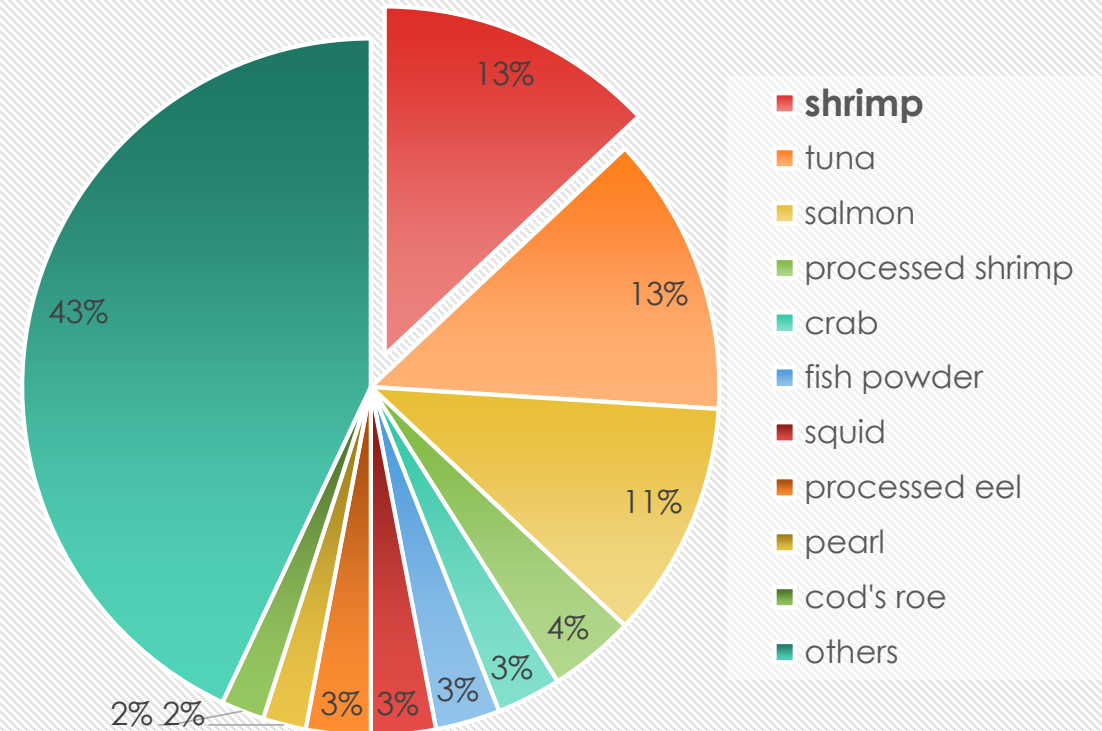


THE DEMAND OF SHRIMP IN JAPAN

The amount of import(unit: million USD)



Shares of Imported Fishery Products (2010)

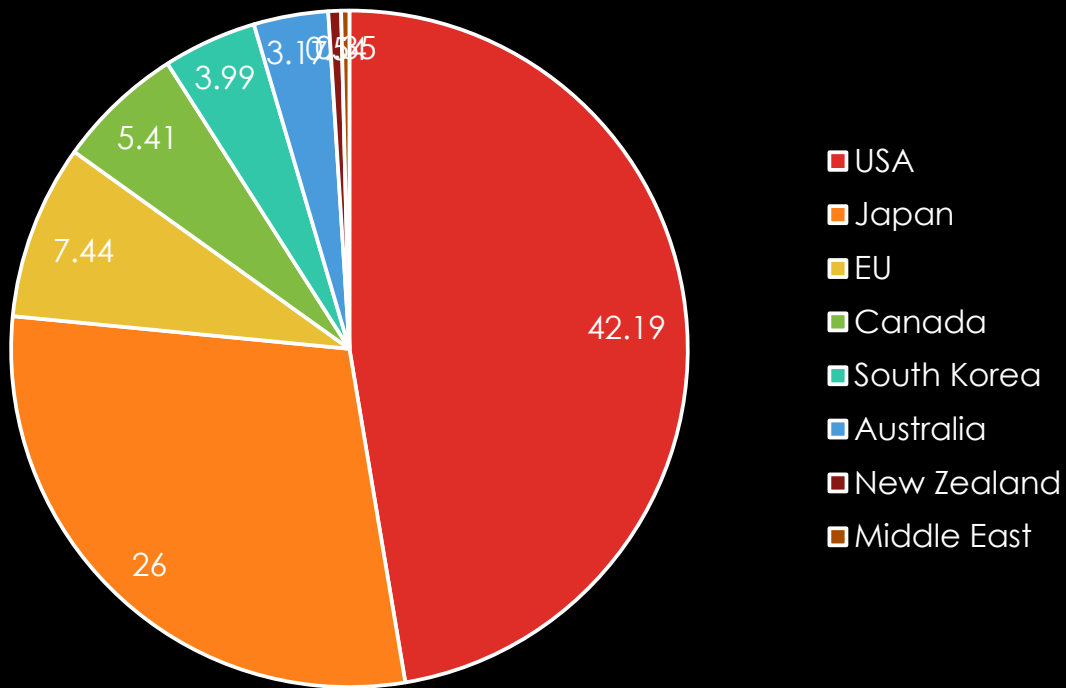


Source: Japan Ministry of Finance (trade statistic)

THE SHRIMP TRADE BETWEEN JAPAN AND THAILAND

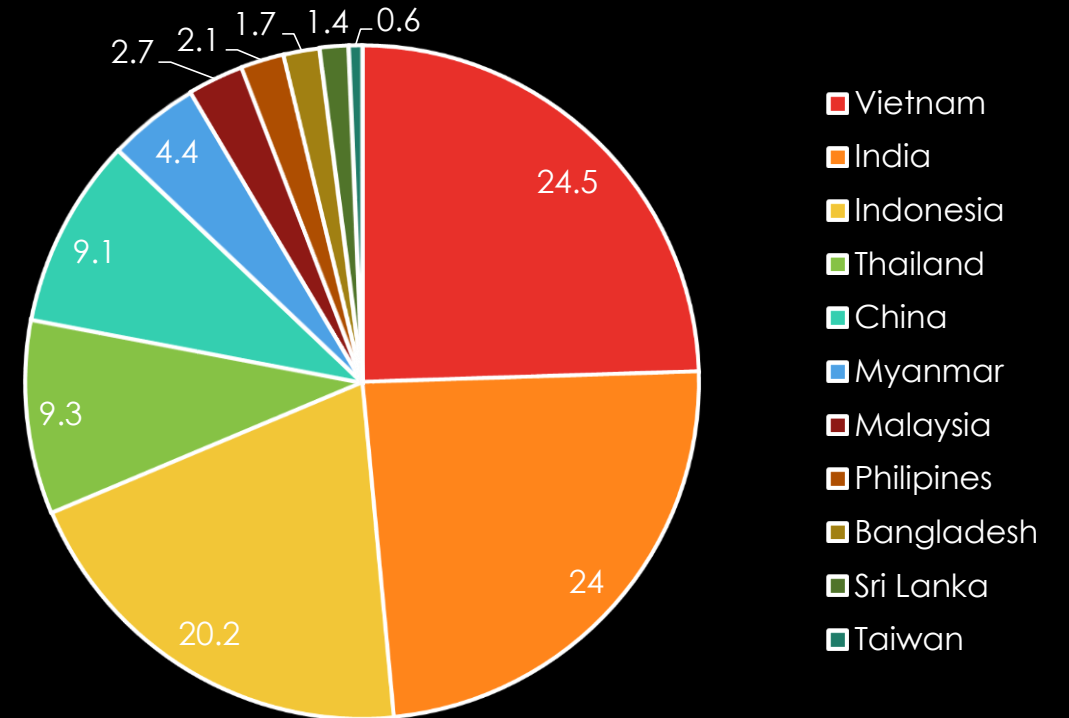
Thailand side (export)

Thailand shrimp export destination
2015



Japan side (import)

Japan Shrimp importer countries
2014



THE HISTORY OF SHRIMP FARMING IN THAILAND

The shrimp farming was begun

1930-1971

1970-1987

1988-1995

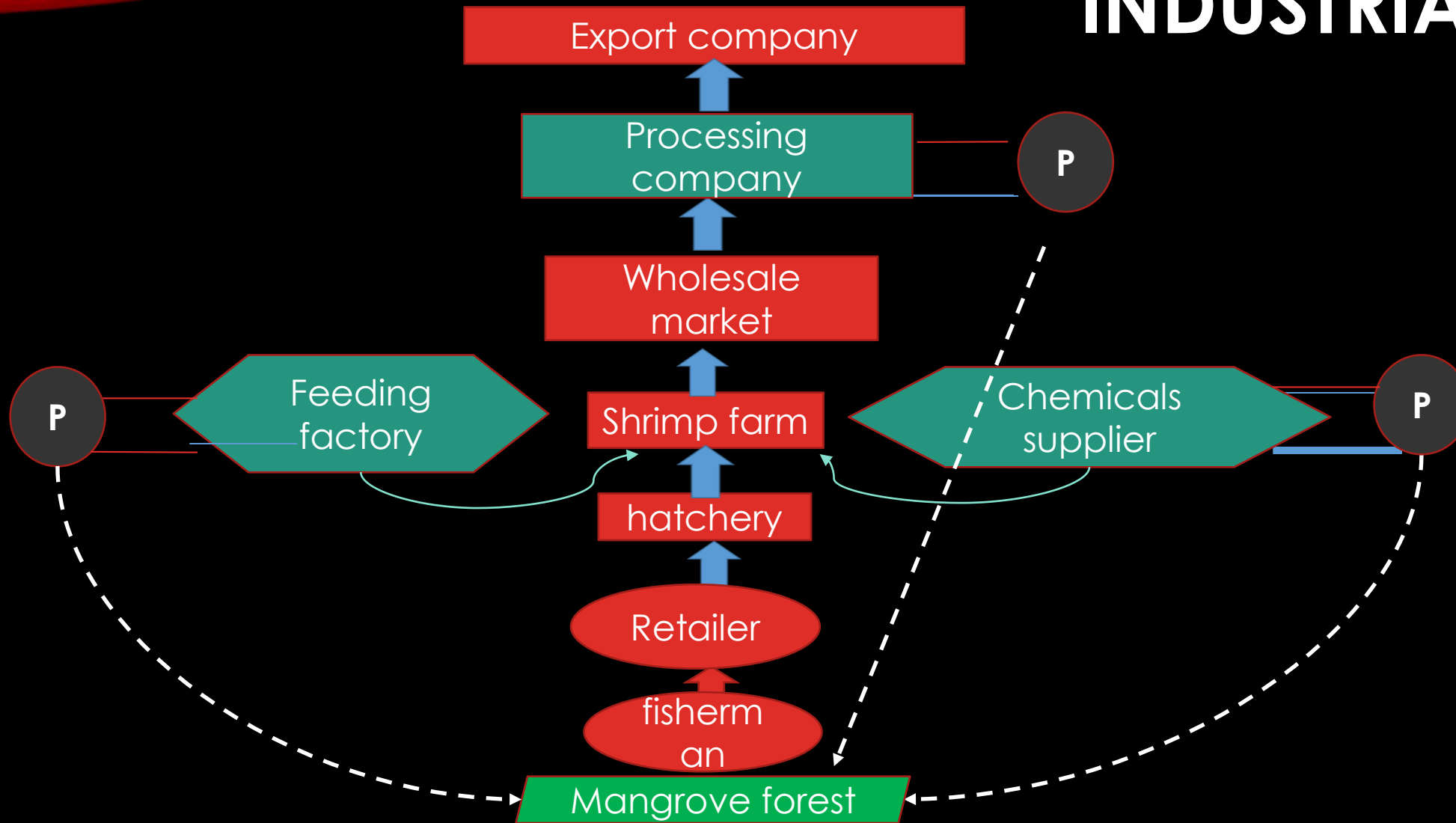
1995-
now

The intensive production was promoted and the industrialization was beginning

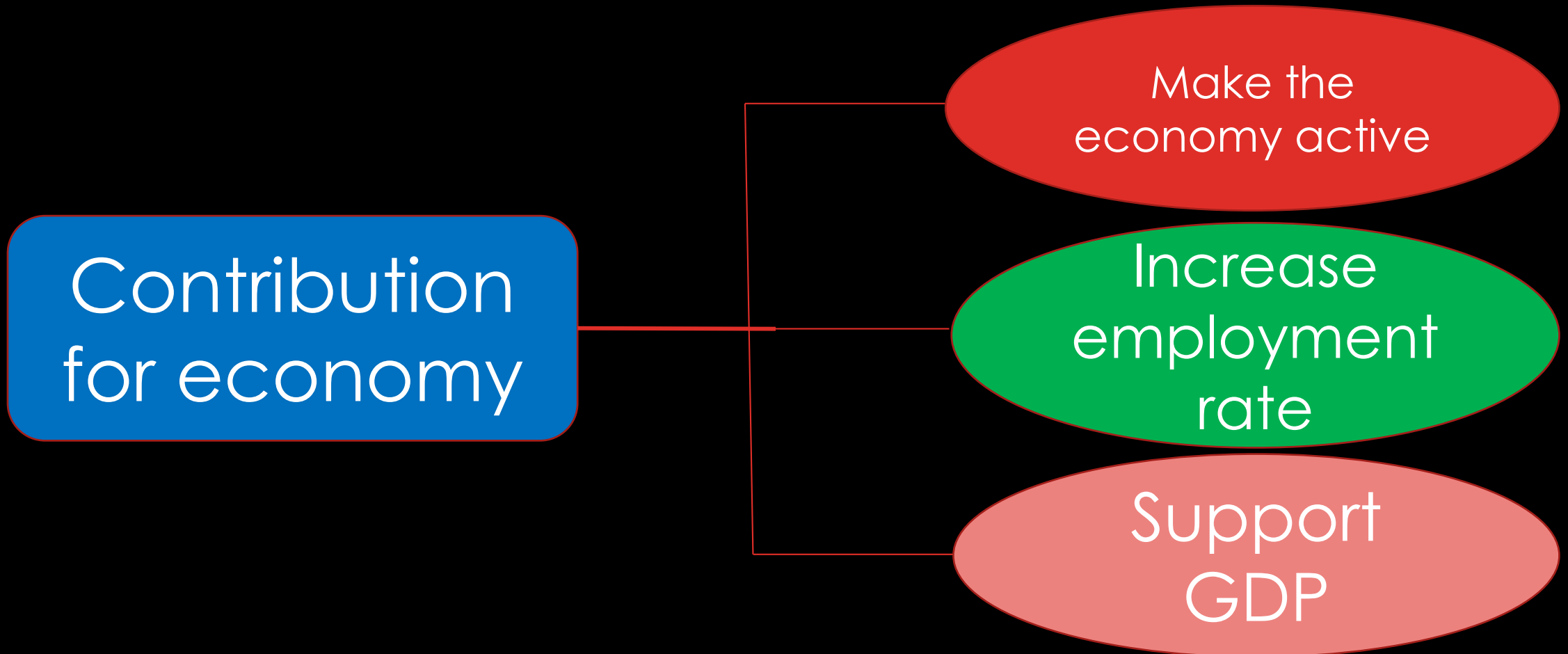
Become shrimp big producing country

Export to all over the world

THE CHANGE AFTER INDUSTRIALIZATION



THE ADVANTAGE AFTER AGRI-INDUSTRIALIZATION



THE DISADVANTAGE AFTER INDUSTRIALIZATION

Social issues

- Economic disparity, labor welfare

Environmental issues

- Destruction of nature, water pollution, destruction of ecosystem, abandoned pond

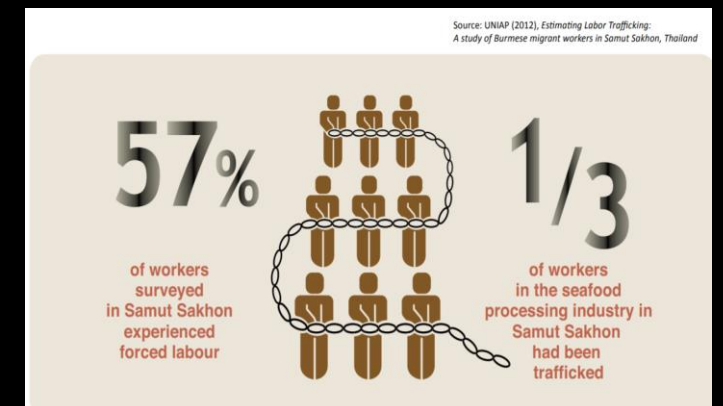
Economic disparity

- The rapid expansion of frozen shrimp export
- Mostly occur in middle south Thailand
- The domination of group companies like CP

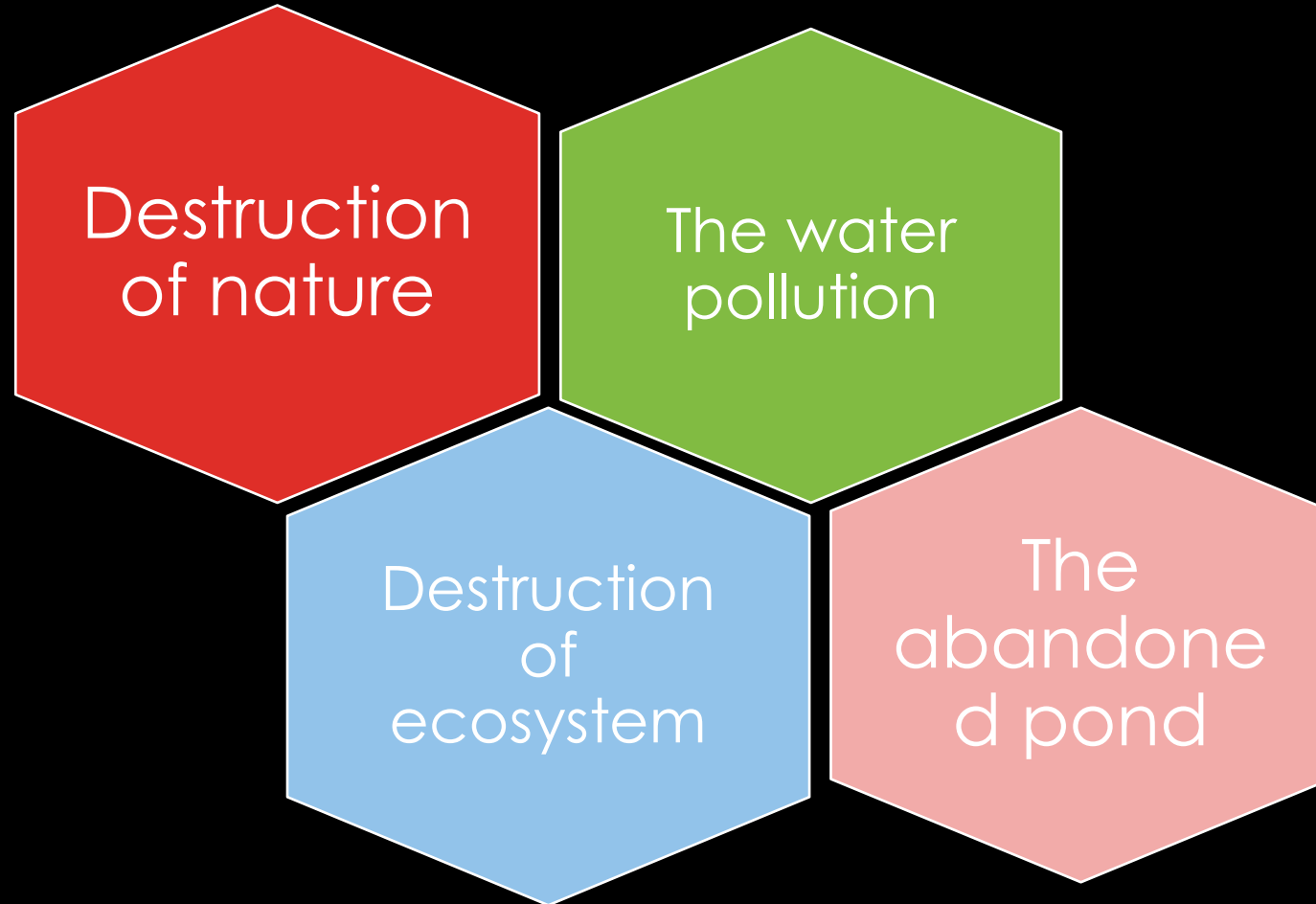
Labor welfare

- The high rate of economic in 1990
- Labor from neighbor countries

SOCIAL ISSUES



ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES



THE DESTRUCTION OF NATURE

- The decrease of mangrove forest
- The reason of the use mangrove forest
- The intensive production was promoted and soon spread in the coastline



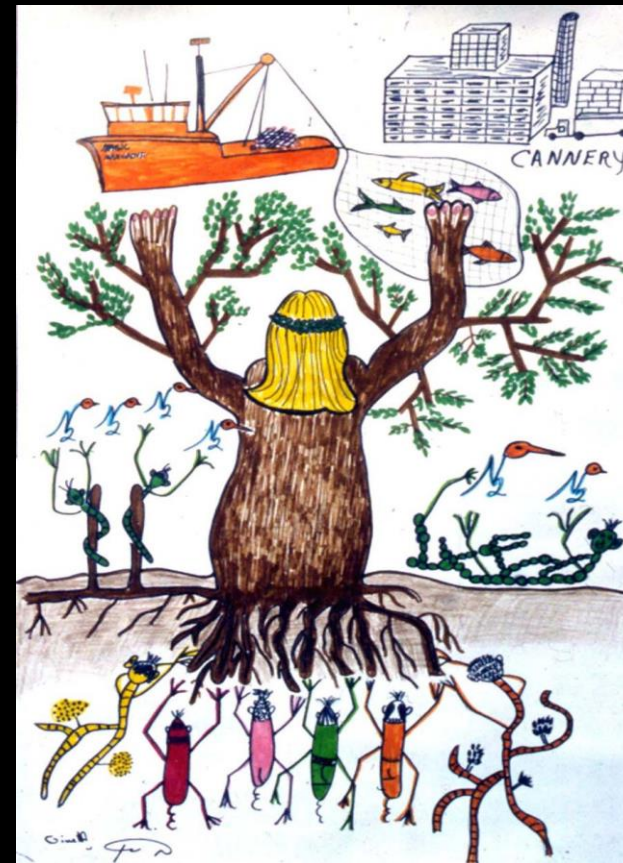
WATER POLLUTION



- Shrimp tends to get sick
- The use of antibiotic is common
- Too much use of chemicals can harm the shrimp and the water quality

DESTRUCTION OF ECOSYSTEM

- Mangrove is home for many species
- Put in new species in big amount could change the food chain in ecosystem

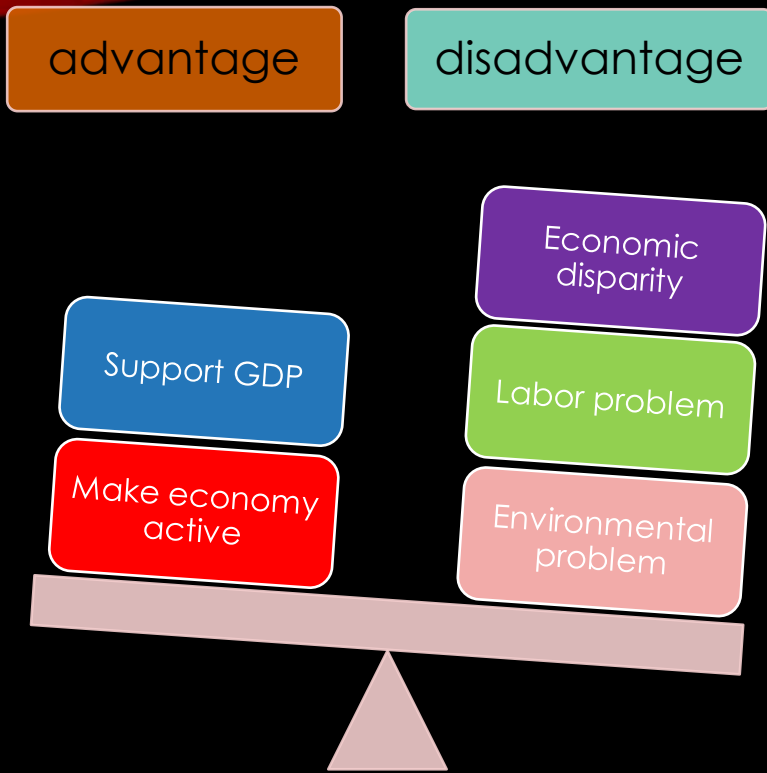


ABANDONED PONDS

- The dose of chemicals and virus effect the shrimp
- Ponds with bad water quality usually abandoned



CONCLUSION



- The industrialization in shrimp farming, give advantages in economy
- But, in other hand, the disadvantage like social issues and environmental issues are also appear
- Unfortunately, the limit of human's knowledge and technology make the environmental problem hard to be solved

Japan, as shrimp consuming country, we could have full awareness of the problems and shared with friends.

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