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Fishery Products

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Report Highlights:

Although official Russian government statistics indicate that the total Russian catch is declining, illegal fishing of sturgeon for caviar and other types of fish continue to work against the government's goal of conserving Russia's biological resources in the Caspian and the Sea of Okhotsk. U.S. exports of surimi, roe, and frozen fish products to Russia continue to grow significantly. However, future expansion of the seafood market will be limited to growth in consumer incomes.

Includes PSD changes: Yes

Includes Trade Matrix: No

Annual Report

Moscow [RS1], RS

Executive Summary	2
Production	2
Table 1: Russian Fish and Seafood Catches, 1998 - 2001	3
Consumption	5
Table 2: Monthly Weighted Average Percent of Purchased Fish, Poultry, and Meat Products by Region. (Base equals 2000 responses, 200 consumers from each of 10 regions across Russia)	5
Table 3: Russian Consumption of Various Types of Seafood, KG/ Capita ..	6
Trade	6
Table 4: Russian Seafood Exports 1999 -- 2001	6
Table 5: Russian Seafood Exports From Beyond Customs Areas 1999 and 2000	6
Table 6: Russian Seafood Imports in 1999-2001	7
Stocks	8
Policy	8
Table 7: Russian Import Tariffs for Seafood Products	8
Marketing	13
Table 8: Retail Prices for Fish, Beef, and Poultry (Rubles per KG)	13
Table 9: Russian Monthly Expenditures for Food Basket of Various Items	14
Table #10. PSD Table: Total Edible Fishery Products	15
Table 11: PSD Table, Ground Fish, Whole/Eviscerated	16
Table 12: PSD Table, Salmon. Whole/Eviscerated	17
Table 13: PSD Table, Fish, Urchin Roe/Caviar, Livers	18
Table 14: PSD Table, Crab and Crabmeat	19
Table 15: Export Trade Matrix, Total Edible Fishery Products	20
Table 16: Import Trade Matrix, Total Edible Fishery Products	21
Table 17: Export Trade Matrix, Ground Fish/Whole/Eviscerated	22
Table 18: Import Trade Matrix, Ground Fish/Whole/Eviscerated	23
Table 19: Export Trade Matrix, SALMON,Whole/Eviscerated	24
Table 20: Import Trade Matrix, SALMON,Whole/Eviscerated	25
Table 21: Export Trade Matrix, Crab and Crab Meat	26
Table 22: Import Trade Matrix, Crab and Crab Meat	27
Table 23: Export Trade Matrix, Roe Fish, Urchin Roe/Caviar, Livers	28
Table 24: Import Trade Matrix, Fish, Urchin Roe/Caviar, Livers	29

Executive Summary

Russia's experiment with auctioning fishing quotas is controversial, as total output of fish and seafood continues to hover around 5 million MT annually. Based on scientific recommendations, the Government of Russia is attempting to manage its fish resources through the use of quotas. However, the effectiveness of quotas is debatable, as many companies cannot afford to purchase them and finance fishing expeditions. Consequently, the level of illegal catches remains high. Quota rights in the economic zones of other countries continue to be underutilized, as Russia's worn-out fishing vessels have severely limited capacity to exploit far off waters. In 2001, the total catch in Russia is expected to be 3 percent less than last year. The U.S. and other countries are responded to Russia's raising demand for seafood products in 2001, developing niche markets in surimi, roe, and frozen products. However, expansion of the market in 2002 is expected to be restrained by weakness in the economy.

Production

Russia caught 4 percent less fish in 2000

The Russian seafood catch in 2001 is expected to be 4.9 million MT, about 3 percent less than the estimated 2000 catch. On the recommendation of scientists, the government is attempting to limit Russia's seafood catch through the use of quotas, as in recent years catches of more than two million MT of Alaska pollock (one million tons in the Sea of Okhotsk alone) have been typical. The largest decrease in output is in the Far East where limitations for Alaskan pollock and crab are in effect. This year, only 800,000 MT have been caught in the Sea of Okhotsk, as the quota for Alaskan pollock was decreased by 400,000 MT. The seafood catch in the Caspian and Black Seas also fell during the first eight months of 2001. Additionally, Russian fishing companies are paying closer attention to consumer demand for seafood products, and are not purchasing quota rights for species of fish and other seafood products such as herring and mollusks that are not in high demand. The overall effect is that the Russian catch is limited from expansion, and officially in decline.

Although Russia is eligible to catch up to 5 million MT fish and seafood outside of its economic zone annually, the catch in outside waters is expected to be only 1.0 million MT. The lack of capital and investment continues to limit seafood production.

Salmon Catches

In the far East, fishermen caught more than 200,000 tons of salmon, about the same as last year. The Far East's fish processing industry is expected to process some 20,000 MT of red caviar this year – 90 percent of which is expected to be exported. On the Sakhalin island, 22 fish farms grow and release around 400 million salmon fry annually.

Table 1: Russian Fish and Seafood Catches, 1998 - 2001

Product	1998	1999	2000	2001, Jan.-June
Fish and other fish products:				
Total catch	4,011,948	4,050,535	3,776,362	1,905,300
inland catch	243,196	203,421	393,370	N.A.
fresh basins	150,263	165,706	263,073	N.A.
catch in Russian economic zones	2,776,481	2,615,187	2,444,237	N.A.
catch in 200 mile zones of foreign countries	523,295	682,308	633,307	N.A.
catch in open ocean areas outside of 200-mile zones	373,214	286,166	230,591	N.A.
Herring	491,933	474,831	499,363	N.A.
Sardine	16,202	15,733	11,811	N.A.
Sprat	113,898	157,961	149,478	N.A.
Saury	3,752	4,608	13,698	N.A.
Lancet fish	21,742	10,165	10,777	N.A.
Pike-perch		4,365		
Mackerel	84,511	73,726	75,031	N.A.
Sea perch	27,626	21,752	32,948	N.A.
Mackerel	51,024	38,981	50,296	N.A.
Plaice	75,406	85,154	106,461	
Halibut	17,979	204,504		
Sturgeon, total	1,423	836	539	N.A.
Coregonus, total	7,038	7,735	10,728	N.A.
Salmon, total	167,725	170,382	206,194	N.A.
Cod fish, total	2,374,074	1,972,093	1,685,916	N.A.
including: cod (theragra)	340,002	316,153	299,650	N.A.
chalcogramma (lat.)	1,877,404	1,425,485	1,140,896	N.A.

merlin	21,549	32,675	28,642	N.A.
Total sea products and crayfish	125,290	151,935	183,916	N.A.
including crayfishes and molluscs	120,500	149,084	177,397	N.A.
including crabs	44,548	49,872	51,985	N.A.
shrimp	6,100	13,501	32,366	N.A.
molluscs	69,852	85,709	93,045	N.A.
Fish food products, including canned products	2,519,664	2,628,282	2,994,830	1,357,600
Non-canned fish food products	2,375,208	2,468,873	2,808,621	1,296,200
Fish, live (excluding herring)	n.d.	n.d.	349,628	93,128
Fish frozen (excluding herring)	1,598,722	1,762,261	1,502,919	866,430
Fish chilled (excluding herring)	n.d.	n.d.	100,176	50,911
Fillet frozen (excluding herring)	153,171	133,884	117,858	51,146
Salted herrings	33,667	26,442	32,144	12,485
Smocked fish	34,672	24,808	23,576	11,101
Fish dries and dry-cure	9,210	6,741	8,418	4,928
Spicy and marinade products	2,789	3,059	1,613	913
Culinary products	8,664	7,551	8,170	5,812
Balyk products	1,145	942	1,114	567
Food ground fish meat	51,290	46,400	N.A.	N.A.
Caviar , total	39,108	27,759	25,985	17,670
including sturgeon	51	28	24	N.A.
salmon	2,827	6,358	6,526	N.A.
Fish and sea animals fat	2,668	2,522	3,248	N.A.
Fish meal	155,812	136,394	116,187	50,224

Source: Russian State Statistic Committee

Consumption

Domestic consumption of seafood products is not expected to increase significantly in 2002 despite Europe's animal health problems and reduced EU exports of meat to Russia. However, the improving economic situation in Russia boosted total domestic consumption of seafood products 15 percent this year, in comparison with last year. Currently, the demand for fish and seafood products is only about 10 kilograms per capita, compared with Russian nutritionist's recommended 28 kilograms. According to experts, consumer demand for seafood products is limited because of the population's low purchasing power, as even the least expensive fish is not affordable for much of the population.

A June 2001 cross regional survey of 2,000 Russian consumer's purchasing habits compared Russian consumption of fish, poultry, and red meats. According to the findings, the estimated portion of fish purchased among all meat, poultry, and fish products during the month was 18 percent. Fish was purchased by 88 percent of the respondents in Arkhanghelesk, 86 percent in Khabarovsk, and 85 percent in Perm. On average, the share of fish bought during the previous month was largest in Moscow, Kazan, Krasnoyarsk, and Saratov.

Table 2: Monthly Weighted Average Percent of Purchased Fish, Poultry, and Meat Products by Region.
(Base equals 2000 responses, 200 consumers from each of 10 regions across Russia)

	Total	Moscow	St.Petersburg	Arkhanghelsk	Kazan	Krasnoyarsk	Omsk	Perm	Rostov-on-Dor	Saratov	Khabarovsk
Meat	24,28	27,16 >	18,12 <	13,89 <	33,69 >	22,66	31,04 >	16,67 <	25,85	33,53 >	20,20 <
Poultry	33,92	38,39 >	34,76	35,79	35,00	36,17	29,48 <	33,03	31,19	28,62 <	36,74
Fish	18,02	13,30 <	17,34	26,63 >	10,78 <	15,13 <	20,21	20,92	20,75	14,34 <	20,84 >
Canned products	6,60	3,51 <	6,84	6,98	7,51	7,84	4,16 <	10,26 >	5,49	7,20	6,26
Sausage and meat specialties	17,18	17,64	22,95 >	16,71	13,03 <	18,21	15,13	19,13	16,73	16,32	15,97
BASE	2000	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200

Source: Russian Public Opinion and Market Research (ROMIR)

Over the last two years, the variety of fish and seafood items offered on the menus of hotels and restaurants has expanded significantly. Likewise, the number of suppliers of seafood products has increased. Whereas, traditionally these businesses always offered the same items (perch, salmon, shrimp, crab, and caviar), they are increasing their selections to include other products like sturgeon, lobster, seafood cocktail, and sushi bar ingredients. One of the most noticeable trends of the last few years has been an expansion in the number of Japanese, Chinese, and Korean restaurants. This has led to the development of a market for semiprocessed products for preparing cold seafood appetizers. Prior to the 1998 economic crisis in Russia, there were primarily two types of restaurants: expensive or cheap. Today, many reasonably

priced restaurants have appeared on the market offering wider choices prepared from inexpensive frozen seafood products.

Table 3 below indicates that fresh fish is traditionally the most popularly consumed seafood item, followed by dried and salted fish. The more expensive items have a much lower per capita consumption.

Table 3: Russian Consumption of Various Types of Seafood, KG/ Capita

	1997	1998	1999
Fish, fresh	8.3	10	8.9
Fish, dried, and salted, including herring	2.8	3.1	2.6
Canned fish	0.9	0.7	0.5
Canned fish, delicatessen	0.3	0.3	0.2
Fish salted, delicatessen	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Russian State Statistics Committee

Trade

Official Russian State Customs statistics indicate that there were \$320 million worth of Russian seafood exports in 2000, some 25 percent more than in 1999. Meanwhile officially, total imports in 2000 valued \$129 million, or 10 percent more than in 1999.

Table 4: Russian Seafood Exports 1999 -- 2001

Commodity	1999		2000		2001, January-June	
	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000
0303, Fish frozen	234,031	172,957	279,489	235,367	150,020	115,805
0304, fillet	255,347	230,712	303,358	297,094	164,034	145,905
0305, dried, salted, and smoked fish	4,610	8,906	4,656	10,747	2,458	2,740
1604, ready or canned fish, roe	6,720	28,201	11,698	32,468	5,341	12,264

Source: Russian State Custom Committee

However, many Russian seafood exports occur beyond the country's customs territory. According to the Russian State Statistics Committee, total Russian catches exported from territory outside Russia's customs zones valued \$1.1 billion in 2000. The United States and Japan are the leading destinations of Russian seafood exports. In 2000, Japanese crab imports from Russia (HSC 0306.14 and 0306.24) totaled 64,556 MT. U.S. companies purchased \$327 million worth of Russian seafood products in 1999, and \$314 million in 2000.

Table 5: Russian Seafood Exports From Beyond Customs Areas 1999 and 2000

Country	1999	2000
Australia	\$2,806,000	\$57,000
Austria	\$1,555,000	\$1,434,300
Anthill Islands	\$5,311,000	\$8,423,300
Bahamas Islands	\$575,000	n.d.
Bulgaria	\$4,903,000	\$1,715,400
Great Britain	\$19,230,000	\$34,175,900
Virgin Islands (Brit)	\$9,358,000	\$20,072,000
Germany	\$105,232,000	\$97,417,900.00
Gibraltar	\$4,803,000	\$3,288,400
Greenland	\$465,000	nd
Greece	\$134,000	nd
Denmark	\$14,450,000	\$22,893,600
Ireland	\$8,879,000	\$5,945,200
Island	\$9,699,000	\$6,891,600
Spain	\$7,448,000	\$12,520,000
Canada	\$14,815,000	\$4,608,900
Cyprus	\$15,932,000	\$18,763,000
China	\$14,278,000	\$17,199,100
Latvia	\$118,000	nd
Netherlands	\$1,149,000	\$4,526,600
Norway	\$151,046,000	\$136,587,100
Panama	\$3,127,000	\$2,425,600
Poland	\$3,373,000	\$3,653,600
Portugal	\$10,384,000	\$12,956,000
Korea, republic of	\$65,463,000	\$127,218,900
Seashell Islands	\$2,855,000	nd
Singapore	\$18,733,000	\$14,957,800
USA	\$327,077,000	\$313,740,000
Hong-Kong	\$9,174,000	\$12,452,600
Tierce and Kayaks (Brit.)	\$765,000	\$142,600
Chilly	\$177,000	nd
Switzerland	\$15,137,000	\$2,263,200
Sweden	\$15,137,000	\$15,070,000
Estonia	\$862,000	nd
Japan	\$168,230,000	\$198,434,200
Total	\$1,018,571,00	\$1,102,283,200

Source: Russian State Statistics Committee

In contrast to Russia's stagnant production of seafood products, imports of seafood products are expected to grow in parallel with the economy. Although total imports of seafood products in 2002 are expected to be only 4 percent up compared with 2000, U.S. exports of surimi, roe, and frozen fish products to Russia are expected to continue significant growth because of their growing popularity as ingredients in the

seafood restaurant business.

Table 6: Russian Seafood Imports in 1999-2001

Commodity	1999		2000		2001, January -- July	
	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000
0303, Frozen fish	549,596	215,439	794,893	291,365	452,947	156,340
0304, Fillet	19,428	13,370	11,733	8,673	7,286	6,326
0305, Processed fish	17,980	11,848	22,077	13,190	9,137	4,345
1604, Ready and canned fish	144,376	74,545	161,363	79,491	96,821	53,123
Grand total CY	731,380	315,202	990,066	392,719	566,191	220134

Source: Russian State Customs Committee

Stocks

According to Russian scientists, 250,000 MT of sprat died in Caspian sea during in the spring of 2000. However, this year disaster continues. The death of fish is precipitated by deep changes of the ecological character taking place in the sea. Sea organism mnemiopsis multiplying in south and central part of Caspian sea actively consume plankton, competing with the fish. This year, the catch is only 20 percent of the usual catch as a result.

Policy

On August 30, 2001 the Russian government published a resolution (No. 638) which extends for the next 9 months (starting October 1, 2001) a previous resolution (No. 886) that simplified Russia's tariff structure, cut some high duties, changed duty-free treatment for some goods, and cut some combined rates (see Gain Report RS0061).

The main purpose of the previous resolution was to stimulate imports of processing materials which are not produced in Russia, as well as to unify tariffs for the similar products to avoid mistakes often made in the customs declaration of imported commodities. According to the preliminary reports of Russian Customs, the application of these new tariffs from January - September 2001 increased efficiency.

Table 7: Russian Import Tariffs for Seafood Products

Customs Code	Commodity	New Permanent Tariff (Ad Valorem percentage)	Old Tariff (Ad Valorem percentage)
*03	Fish and Crustacea, molluscs, other invertebrates	10	10
Excluding			

*0303 50	Herring, (<i>clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i>), excluding liver and roe		
*0303 50 050 0	from January 1 until February 14	10, but not less than 0.04 Euro per Kg	10
*0303 50 100 0	from February 15 until June 15	10, but not less than 0.04 Euro per Kg	10
*0303 50 980 0	from June 16 until December 31	10, but not less than 0.04 Euro per Kg	10
*0303 74	Mackerel (<i>Scomber scombrus</i> , <i>Scomber japonicus</i> , <i>Scomber australasicus</i>)	10, but not less than 0.06 Euro per Kg	10
*0303 79 210 0 through *0303 79 410 0	other, sea fish	10, but not less than 0.05 Euro per Kg	10
*0303 79 510 0 *0303 79 550 0	<i>Theragra chalcogramma</i> , <i>Pollachius pollachius</i>	10, but not less than 0.05 Euro per Kg	10
*0303 79 710 0	<i>Dentex dentex</i> and <i>Pagellus</i> spp	10, but not less than 0.05 Euro per Kg	10
*0303 79 750 0	<i>Brama</i> spp	10, but not less than 0.05 Euro per kilo	10
*0303 79 830 0	<i>Micromesistius poutassou</i> or <i>Gadus poutassou</i>	10, but not less than 0.05 Euro per Kg	10
*0303 79 910 0	<i>Caranx trachurus</i> , <i>Trachurus trachurus</i>	10, but not less than 0.05 Euro per Kg	10
0305	Fish dried, salted, or in brine, smoked fish, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption;		
*0305 10 000	Flours, meals, and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption	5	5

0305 41 000 0	Pacific salmon (Oncorhynchus nerka, Oncorhynchus gorbusha, Oncorhynchus kata, Oncorhynchus tshawytscha, Oncorhynchus kisutch Oncorhynchus masou, Oncorhynchus rhodorus); Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar); Danube salmon (Hucho hucho)	20, but not less than 4 Euros per Kg	30, but not less than 6 Euros per Kg
0305 49 450 0	Trout (salmon trutta, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Oncorhynchus clarki, Oncorhynchus aquabonita, Oncorhynchus gilae Oncorhynchus apache Oncorhynchus chrysogaster	10	20
0305 49 500 0	Eel (Anguilla spp.)	10	20
*0511 91 100 0	wastes of fish or crustaceans, molluscs, or other aquatic invertebrates; dead animals of chapter 3	10	10
*0511 91 900 0	other, fish products or crustaceans, molluscs, or other aquatic invertebrates; dead animals of chapter 3		10%
*1504	Fats and oils and their fractions, of fish or marine mammals, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified		15%
1604	Consumer-ready/canned fish and sea foods		15 percent
1604 11 000 0	Salmon	20, but not less than 3 Euros per Kg	30, but not less than 4 Euros per Kg
1604 19 100 0	Other	15	25
1604 19 310 0	Balyk	15	25

1604 19 390 0	Other	15	25
1604 19 500	<i>Orcynopsis unicolor</i>	15	25
1604 19 910	Fillets, raw, if breaded, coated with butter, preliminary cooked or not, frozen	15	25
1604 19 920 0	Cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i> , <i>Gadus ogac</i> , <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>)	15	25
1604 19 930 0	Saida (<i>Pollachius virens</i>)	15	25
1604 19 940 0	Merlusa (<i>Merluccius spp.</i>); <i>Urophycis spp.</i>	15	25
1604 19 950 0	<i>Theragra chalcogramma</i> ; <i>Pollachius pollachius</i>	15	25
1604 19 980 0	Other	15	25
1604 20	Other prepared or preserved fish		
1604 20 100 0	From salmon	15	25
1604 30 100 0	Sturgeon caviar	20, but not less than 22 Euros per Kg	30, but not less than 32 Euros per Kg
1604 30 900 0	Caviar substitutes	20, but not less than 22 Euros per Kg	30, but not less than 32 Euros per Kg
1605 10 000 0	Crab	20, but not less than 3 Euros per Kg	30, but not less than 4 Euros per Kg
1605 20 100 0	Shrimps and prawns, in airtight containers	20, but not less than 2 Euros per Kg	30, but not less than 3 Euros per Kg
1605 20 910 0	Shrimp and prawns, in immediate containers weighing with their contents not over 2 kg each	20, but not less than 2 Euros per Kg	30, but not less than 3 Euros per Kg

1605 20 990 0	Other	20, but not less than 2 Euros per Kg	30, but not less than 3 Euros per Kg
1605 30 000 0	Lobster	20, but not less than 3.5 Euros per Kg	30, but not less than 5.5 Euros per Kg
1605 40 00 0	Other crustaceans	20, but not less than 2 Euros per Kg	30, but not less than 3 Euros per Kg
1605 90 110 0	In airtight containers	15	20
1605 90 190 0	Other	15	20
1605 90 300 0	Other	15	20
1605 90 900 0	Other aquatic invertebrates	15	20
*2301 20 000 0	flours, meals, and pellets, of fish ..., unfit for human consumption,	5	5
*2309 90 100 0	soluble fish and sea animals products used in animal feeding,	5	5

Source: - Russian Tariffs Manual 2000

- GOR Resolution No. 638, (published in Rossiiskaya Gazeta September 6, 2001)

* Permanent duty

Quotas

The Russian inter-departmental commission for auctioning fishing quotas has decided to introduce mandatory payment measures for harvesting commercially valuable sea-life in the country's oceanic waters. This concerns more than two million tons of fish and other seafood species. This year, 70 percent of the so-called industrial quotas were allotted to enterprises on a gratis basis. The new decision on the introduction of a universal payment system for harvesting seafood does not mean that they will only sold at auctions. There will be various forms of saling and purchasing harvest rights. According to first deputy chairman of the Russian State Fisheries Committee (Goskomrybolovstvo), Alexander Moiseyev, the principle of paying for quotas is set in Russian law. However, the government is making decisions based on the actual state of affairs in the fishing industry. Fishing enterprises in the extreme North, for example, will be allotted quotas at minimum prices because they are essential to the economic health of single industry towns. Goskomrybolovstvo is also addressing working group proposals for improving the way quotas are distributed, improving the selection of exchanges, changes to the quota law, and the fate of quotas that went unsold this year.

The Russian inter-departmental commission for auctioning fishing quotas will develop the schedule of auctions for quotas in 2002, which are expected to begin in late November or December this year. The Anti-Trust Ministry is expected to soon submit criteria for selecting exchanges to be used for conducting the auctions. Russia's Federal budget is expected to receive over 7.0 billion rubles from sales of industrial fishing quotas this year, 5.8 billion rubles from auctioning of quotas for economically valuable species of sea-life, and 1.4 billion rubles from sales of quotas for fishing to other countries.

The amount of the fish and sea-life harvests is expected to be lower during 2001, as lower quotas for several species are planned, particularly crab and Alaska pollack in the Sea of Okhotsk.

Salmon Quotas

The Russian government has approved the Pacific Ocean salmon catch quotas for domestic waterways, domestic sea waters, territorial sea and exclusive economic zones at 239,759 tonnes in 2001. According to a government resolution dated July 23rd, the quota for Japan is set at 12,000 tons, and the quota for the use of salmon for scientific-research (control and breeding purposes) is 22,410 tons. The Russian government will allow Goskomrybolovstvo to amend the overall Pacific Ocean salmon catch volumes by up to 10 percent based on recommendations of scientific-research organizations, and with the approval of the Natural Resources Ministry.

Caviar Trade

Quotas

On July 20th, 2001, Russia stopped commercial sturgeon fishing in the Caspian Sea for an undetermined period of time. The moratorium on sturgeon fishing may be extended throughout 2002, according to Prime Minister Mikhail Kasyanov. This decision stems from an agreement reached last month at the Paris meeting of the UN-affiliated Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan also support a temporary freeze on sturgeon fishing following a CITES threat to initiate a total caviar export ban on Caspian countries where poaching is widespread.

Russia already announced export quotas for caviar in 2001. According to Resolution Number 399-R signed by Prime Minister Kasyanov, 69.4 metric tons of sturgeon produced in 2000 may be exported from Russia. In addition, only 0.5 metric tons of caviar produced in 1999, and 24.6 tons of caviar produced in 2000 may be exported. The quotas do not apply to live and farm-raised fish (including caviar).

The governments of Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan will permit exports of caviar --- within set quotas -- from fish caught in the Volga River and produced by Russian plants. Azerbaijan's export quota for sturgeon caviar in 2001 is set at 4.2 MT, of which 1.9 MT was produced in 2000. Allotted output of sturgeon fish (excluding caviar) as part of the export quotas for Azerbaijan are 11 MT. Export quotas for sturgeon fish allocated by the government of Turkmenistan amount to 13, of which 0.5 MT may be caviar produced in 1999, and 1.1 MT produced in 2000.

However, the moratorium on catching sturgeon in the Caspian Sea introduced in July of this year is unlikely to produce significant results, as poachers continue catching fish in violation of the law. Poachers are equipped with newer, faster boats than governmental forces tasked with controlling them. According to reports, some 30 to 90 small vessels leave Russian shores in Dagestan, Kalmykia, and Astrakhan to poach sturgeon each day, and an estimated 50 to 250 kilograms of the various species are caught.

Marketing

Between June 2000 and June 2001 prices for seafood products increased less than prices for meat and poultry.

Table 8: Retail Prices for Fish, Beef, and Poultry (Rubles per KG)

	Beef - excluding boneless	Whole chicken	Fish, frozen
June 2000	44.52	42.26	26.20
June 2001	66.24	56.34	34.75

Source: Prices from Torgovaya Gazeta, June 2001

Although, there is a traditional increase in demand for seafood products during Orthodox Christian holidays when many people fast from meat, consumption of seafood products tends to be a relatively small proportion of the overall food basket, as indicated by Table 9 below. Few households consume fish more than a few times per week.

Table 9: Russian Monthly Expenditures for Food Basket of Various Items

	1997		1998		1999	
	Rubles	as percent of monthly Ruble food consumption basket	Rubles	as percent of monthly Ruble food consumption basket	Rubles	as percent of monthly Ruble food consumption basket
Bread and Bakery Products	38.3	14.9	45.8	14.1	76.5	14.8
Potato	17.9	6.9	18	5.5	33.3	6.4
Vegetables	27.4	10.7	33.9	10.4	57.3	11.1
Fruits	16.8	6.5	19.2	5.9	28.6	5.5
Meat and Meat Products	67.4	26.3	89.2	27.4	133.6	25.9
Dairy products	36.5	14.2	47.6	14.6	73.9	14.3
Eggs	7.6	2.9	11.0	3.4	18.6	3.6
Fish and Seafood	12.5	4.9	16.8	5.2	24.2	4.7
Sugar	26.7	10.4	32.1	9.9	50.1	9.7
Vegetable Oil	6	2.3	11.8	3.6	20.3	3.9

Source: Russian State Statistics Committee

Table #10. PSD Table: Total Edible Fishery Products

PSD Table						
Country:	Russian Federation					
Commodity:	Total Edible Fishery Products					
		2000		2001		2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2000		01/2001		01/2002
Landings/Comm'l Catch	5100000	5100000	5000000	4950000	0	5000000
Fresh/Frz Production	3250000	3250000	3200000	3300000	0	3300000
Canned Production	185000	185000	195000	190000	0	200000
Cured Production	450000	450000	500000	480000	0	500000
Total Production	3885000	3885000	3895000	3970000	0	4000000
Fresh/Frozen Imports	650000	800000	650000	810000	0	810000
Canned Imports	65000	65000	65000	70000	0	80000
Cured Imports	130000	130000	140000	135000	0	140000
TOTAL Imports	845000	995000	855000	1015000	0	1030000
Fresh/Frozen Exports	3000000	3000000	3000000	3000000	0	3000000
Canned Exports	15000	15000	16000	18000	0	20000
Cured Exports	130000	130000	135000	140000	0	150000
TOTAL Exports	3145000	3145000	3151000	3158000	0	3158000
Domestic Consumption	1585000	1585000	1600000	1827000	0	1872000

Table 11: PSD Table, Ground Fish, Whole/Eviscerated

PSD Table						
Country:	Russian Federation					
Commodity:	Groundfish, Whole/Eviscerated					
		2000		2001		2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2000		01/2001		01/2002
Beginning Stocks	500000	450000	380000	370000	400000	390000
Total Production	2350000	2350000	2350000	2450000	0	2500000
Intra-EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	60000	80000	60000	85000	0	90000
TOTAL Imports	60000	80000	60000	85000	0	90000
TOTAL SUPPLY	2910000	2880000	2790000	2905000	400000	2980000
Intra-EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	1700000	1600000	1430000	1600000	0	1652000
TOTAL Exports	1700000	1600000	1430000	1600000	0	1652000
Domestic Consumption	830000	790000	830000	790000	0	800000
Other Use/Loss	125900	120000	130000	125000	0	128000
TOTAL Utilization	955900	910000	960000	915000	0	928000
Ending Stocks	380000	370000	400000	390000	0	400000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	3035900	2880000	2790000	2905000	0	2980000

Table 12: PSD Table, Salmon. Whole/Eviscerated

PSD Table						
Country:	Russian Federation					
Commodity:	Salmon, Whole/Eviscerated					
		2000		2001		2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2000		01/2001		01/2002
Beginning Stocks	9000	9000	10000	10000	9000	9000
Total Production	230000	230000	180000	230000	0	210000
Intra-EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	3000	3000	3500	3500	0	3500
TOTAL Imports	3000	3000	3500	3500	0	3500
TOTAL SUPPLY	242000	242000	193500	243500	9000	222500
Intra-EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	100000	100000	75000	105000	0	100000
TOTAL Exports	100000	100000	75000	105000	0	100000
Domestic Consumption	120000	120000	100000	120000	0	104000
Other Use/Loss	12000	12000	9500	9500	0	9500
TOTAL Utilization	132000	132000	109500	129500	0	113500
Ending Stocks	10000	10000	9000	9000	0	9000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	242000	242000	193500	243500	0	222500

Table 13: PSD Table, Fish, Urchin Roe/Caviar, Livers

PSD Table						
Country:	Russian Federation					
Commodity:	Fish,Urchin Roe/Caviar,Livers					
		2000		2001		2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2000		01/2001		01/2002
Beginning Stocks	10000	10000	9500	9500	0	9000
Total Production	51000	51000	51500	51000	0	51500
Intra-EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	1000	1000	1200	1200	0	1300
TOTAL Imports	1000	1000	1200	1200	0	1300
TOTAL SUPPLY	62000	62000	62200	61700	0	61800
Intra-EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	12150	12150	12100	16000	0	16500
TOTAL Exports	12150	12150	12100	16000	0	16500
Domestic Consumption	26850	26850	27000	23600	0	23200
Other Use/Loss	13500	13500	13100	13100	0	13100
TOTAL Utilization	40350	40350	40100	36700	0	36300
Ending Stocks	9500	9500	10000	9000	0	9000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	62000	62000	62200	61700	0	61800

Table 14: PSD Table, Crab and Crabmeat

PSD Table						
Country:	Russian Federation					
Commodity:	Crab and Crabmeat					
		2000		2001		2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2000		01/2001		01/2002
Beginning Stocks	2000	2000	1800	1800	0	1800
Total Production	90000	90000	90000	92000	0	92000
Intra-EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	400	400	500	500	0	500
TOTAL Imports	400	400	500	500	0	500
TOTAL SUPPLY	92400	92400	92300	94300	0	94300
Intra-EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	70000	70000	70000	72000	0	71000
TOTAL Exports	70000	70000	70000	72000	0	71000
Domestic Consumption	19100	19100	19200	19000	0	20000
Other Use/Loss	1500	1500	1500	1500	0	1500
TOTAL Utilization	20600	20600	20700	20500	0	21500
Ending Stocks	1800	1800	1600	1800	0	1800
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	92400	92400	92300	94300	0	94300

Table 15: Export Trade Matrix, Total Edible Fishery Products

Export Trade Matrix					
Country:	Russian Federation	Units:	1,000MT		
Commodity:	Total Edible Fishery products				
Time period:	CY				
Exports for	2000		2001		2002
U.S.	450	U.S.	455	U.S.	455
Others		Others		Others	
Japan	450	Japan	500	Japan	500
China	480	China	410	China	410
Rep.of Korea	350	Rep.of Korea	300	Rep.of Korea	300
Germany	250	Germany	250	Germany	250
Singapore	200	Singapore	180	Singapore	180
Denmark	120	Denmark	90	Denmark	90
Norway	450	Norway	450	Norway	450
Great Britain	80	Great Britain	70	Great Britain	70
Island	50	Island	45	Island	45
Canada	40	Canada	40	Canada	40
Cypros	28	Cypros	25	Cypros	25
Sweden	65	Sweden	35	Sweden	35
Total for Others	2470	Total for Others	2335	Total for Others	2335
Others not listed	394	Others not listed	368	Others not listed	368
Grand Total	3314	Grand Total	3158	Grand Total	3158

Table 16: Import Trade Matrix, Total Edible Fishery Products

Import Trade Matrix					
Country:	Russian Federation	Units:	1,000MT		
Commodity:	Total Edible Fishery products				
Time period:	CY				
Imports for	2000		2001		2002
U.S.	74	U.S.	78		80
Others		Others			
Norway	380	Norway	390	Norway	395
Latvia	35	Latvia	40	Latvia	45
Island	75	Island	80	Island	82
Great Britain	65	Great Britain	69	Great Britain	70
Estonia	50	Estonia	65	Estonia	67
Germany	60	Germany	65	Germany	70
Finland	30	Finland	33	Finland	35
Ireland	25	Ireland	30	Ireland	35
Ukraine	26	Ukraine	28	Ukraine	30
Mauritania	45	Mauritania	50	Mauritania	33
Netherlands	30	Netherlands	35	Netherlands	36
Total for Others	821	Total for Others	885	Total for Others	898
Others not listed	100	Others not listed	52	Others not listed	52
Grand Total	995	Grand Total	1015	Grand Total	1030

Table 17: Export Trade Matrix, Ground Fish/Whole/Eviscerated

Export Trade Matrix			
Country:	Russian Federation	Units:	1,000MT
Commodity:	Ground Fish/Wh/Ev		
Time period:	CY		
Exports for	2000	2001	2002
U.S.	410	400	405
Others			
Japan	350	325	355
China	260	250	260
Korea	195	180	195
Germany	170	175	175
Singapore	112	119	119
Denmark	46	46	46
Norway	260	260	265
Great Britain	49	49	49
Island	16	16	16
Canada	32	32	32
Cypros	25	25	25
Sweden	23	23	23
Total for Others	1538	1500	1560
Others not listed	132	100	105
Grand Total	2080	2000	2070

Table 18: Import Trade Matrix, Ground Fish/Whole/Eviscerated

Import Trade Matrix					
Country:	Russian Federation	Units:	1,000MT		
Commodity:	Ground Fish/Wh/Ev				
Time period:	CY				
Imports for	2000		2001		2002
U.S.	12	U.S.	12	U.S.	12
Others		Others		Others	
Norway	200	Norway	220	Norway	222
Latvia	14	Latvia	14	Latvia	14
Island	39	Island	39	Island	39
Great Britain	30	Great Britain	40	Great Britain	45
Estonia	30	Estonia	30	Estonia	30
Germany	25	Germany	25	Germany	25
Finland	14	Finland	14	Finland	15
Ireland	12	Ireland	12	Ireland	12
Ukraine	16	Ukraine	16	Ukraine	16
Mauritania	16	Mauritania	20	Mauritania	22
Netherlands	18	Netherlands	18	Netherlands	20
Total for Others	414	Total for Others	448	Total for Others	460
Others not listed	24	Others not listed	25	Others not listed	24
Grand Total	450	Grand Total	485	Grand Total	496

Table 19: Export Trade Matrix, SALMON, Whole/Eviscerated

Export Trade Matrix			
Country:	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	Units:	MT
Commodity:	SALMON, Whole/Eviscer ated		
Time period:	CY		
Exports for	2000	2001	2001
U.S.	5000	6000	5000
Others			
Japan	38000	39000	38000
China	25000	26000	25000
Korea	25000	26000	25000
Ukraine	5000	6000	5000
Total for Others	93000	97000	93000
Others not listed	2000	2000	2000
Grand Total	100000	105000	100000

Table 20: Import Trade Matrix, SALMON, Whole/Eviscerated

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:	RUSSIAN FEDERATI ON	Units:	MT
Commodity:	SALMON, Whole/Evis cerated		
Time period:			
Imports for	2000	2001	2002
U.S.	202	250	250
Others		Others	Others
Norway	2000	2200	2200
Danmark	500	790	790
Korea, Republic of	200	210	210
Total for Others	2700	3200	3200
Others not listed	98	50	50
Grand Total	3000	3500	3500

Table 21: Export Trade Matrix, Crab and Crab Meat

Export Trade Matrix					
Country:	Russian Federation	Units:	MT		
Commodity:	Crab and Crab Meat				
Time period:	CY				
Exports for	2000	Exports for	2001	Exports for	2002
U.S.	1500	U.S.	1500	U.S.	1500
Others		Others		Others	
Japan	57500	Japan	59500	Japan	58500
Korea	8000	Korea	8000	Korea	8000
Total for Others	65500	Total for Others	67500	Total for Others	66500
Others not listed	3000	Others not listed	3000	Others not listed	3000
Grand Total	70000	Grand Total	72000	Grand Total	71000

Table 22: Import Trade Matrix, Crab and Crab Meat

Import Trade Matrix					
Country:	Russian Federation	Units:	MT		
Commodity:	Crab and Crab Meat				
Time period:					
Imports for	2000		2001		2002
U.S.	2	U.S.	5		5
Others		Others			
Danmark	320	Danmark	350	Danmark	350
Canada	35	Canada	45	Canada	45
Norway	20	Norway	50	Norway	50
Total for Others	375	Total for Others	445	Total for Others	445
Others not listed	23	Others not listed	50	Others not listed	50
Grand Total	400	Grand Total	500	Grand Total	500

Table 23: Export Trade Matrix, Roe Fish, Urchin Roe/Caviar, Livers

Export Trade Matrix			
Country:	Russian Federation	Units:	MT
Commodity:	Fish, Urchin Roe/Caviar, Livers		
Time period:	CY		
Exports for	2000	2001	2002
U.S.	100	100	100
Others			
Japan	9000	11600	11800
Korea	2500	3500	3700
Switzerland	130	200	200
China	45	100	100
Total for Others	11675	15400	15800
Others not listed	325	500	600
Grand Total	12100	16000	16500

Table 24: Import Trade Matrix, Fish, Urchin Roe/Caviar, Livers

Import Trade Matrix					
Country:	Russian Federation	Units:	MT		
Commodity:	Fish, Urchin Roe/Caviar, Livers				
Time period:	CY				
Imports for	2000		2001		2002
U.S.	100	U.S.	390		410
Others		Others			
Norway	800	Norway	750	Norway	830
Island	99	Island	50	Island	55
Total for Others	899	Total for Others	800	Total for Others	885
Others not listed	1	Others not listed	10	Others not listed	5
Grand Total	1000	Grand Total	1200	Grand Total	1300