



USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agriculture Information Network

Template Version 2.09

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 10/1/2007

GAIN Report Number: RS7066

Russian Federation

Fishery Products

Annual Report

2007

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Report Highlights:

Russian wild fish catch in 2007 is expected to drop 3 percent from 2006 levels. The government plans to increase fish production to 4.7 million metric tons by 2010, with most of the gains in aquaculture, and aims to double per capita seafood consumption from 12 to 24 kilograms. However, trade sources believe this goal is unrealistic as it would require policy changes and significant subsidized investments. In 2006, Russia imported a record US\$ 1.2 billion of fish and seafood and the trend will continue in the near future as production is not keeping pace with strong domestic demand.

Includes PSD Changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Moscow [RS1]
[RS]

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Executive Summary

Note: Data included in this report is not official USDA data. Official USDA data is available at <http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline>.

Executive Summary

Although Russia fish production continues to increase, the growth rate is low and production remains insufficient to meet strong domestic demand. Production in 2007 is forecast to drop slightly. Russia continues to be a net seafood importer and this trend will continue in the near future. In 2006, Russia imported a record of \$1.2 billion in fish and seafood products and the total deficit increased to \$680 million.

The new head of the Federal Fishery Agency (Rosrybolovstvo) Andrey Krayniy called for a number of policy measures to improve efficiency and profitability of the Russian fishery sector, including changes in the quota distribution system, renovation of the fishing infrastructure, and combating poaching. According to the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, average annual growth in fish and seafood production in Russia for the period of 2006-2009 is estimated at 1.5 to 2 percent and the government has set a goal for fish production at 4.7 million metric tons in 2010, 50 percent above current production levels.

Note: This report refers to the former Russian Federal Fisheries Agency which was transformed into the State Committee on Fisheries following President Putin's order on September 24, 2007. According to the order, the responsibilities of the Ministry of Agriculture in the sphere of fisheries, such as fishery production on catching vessels, research, preservation and reproduction of water biological resources will be transferred to the Committee. The functions of the Federal Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Agency (VPSS) of the Ministry of Agriculture in the sphere of control and surveillance over water biological resources will also become the responsibility of the new Committee.

The State Committee on Fisheries will retain the functions of the Federal Fisheries Agency on government services, management of government property in the fishery sector and other functions. FAS will report in detail about the structure and functions of the State Committee on Fisheries as they become available.

Aquaculture

In the absence of reliable government data for aquaculture production in the Russian Federation, industry sources estimate total 2007 fish farm production at 125,000 metric tons, nearly 11 percent above 2006. Most aquaculture output comes from fresh water culture, of which carp, rainbow trout and whitefish represent the majority of the species. Marine aquaculture accounts only for three percent of total output, and is dominated by mollusks and seaweed. Russia's current share of world aquaculture production is less than 0.5 percent.

According to the All-Russia Scientific and Research Institute of Oceanography, Russia has 22.5 million hectares of lakes, 142,900 hectares of ponds and 523,000 kilometers of rivers. There are several institutions with different forms of ownership producing aquaculture products in Russia. The government cooperative "Rosrybkhoz" regulates and monitors most of these facilities. The cooperative consists of 600 aquaculture facilities, including 33 facilities at federal level, 35 joint stock companies, 26 regional councils and a large number of farms. In 2006 Rosrybkhoz facilities released more than 5 million hatchlings and increased their catch by five percent.

Aquaculture is included in the National Priority Project as part of the Russian government's effort to spur overall growth in the fishery sector. The government signed two decrees extending subsidies to commercial fish farms to stimulate further investments in aquaculture for remodeling old fisheries facilities and construction of new plants. The potential for aquaculture in Russia suggests production increases from 120,000 MT in 2006 to 240,000 MT by 2010. For more details refer to GAIN RS7024.

Wild Catch

Russian fishing organizations caught 1.8 million metric tons of fish and other seafood products in the first seven months of 2007, according to Rosrybolovstvo, down 3.5 percent from the same period in 2006. Continued decay of Russian fishing equipment and low efficiency in quota distribution are the main contributors to the decline of domestic production.

Interfax reports that during Jan-July 2007, Russia's domestic waters, territorial seas, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf, as well as the Azov and Caspian seas, produced 1.166 million metric tons of fish, which is 17,600 metric tons less than in the same period of 2006. In the Far Eastern seas, catch totaled 962,100 metric tons, which is 5,900 metric tons less than the same period of 2006. The catch of Alaskan Pollock grew from 60,100 to 705,200 metric tons, while catch of herring fell by 71,900 to 110,600 metric tons.

In the Barents Sea and the White Sea, fish catch increased from 14,500 to 143,500 metric tons. The catch of Peter's fish grew by 7,900 metric tons and Pollock by 2,900 metric tons. The catch in the Baltic Sea fell by 5,400 to 22,700 metric tons in January-June 2007 due to a drop in the catch of sprat and Cod. Fishermen caught 14,600 metric tons of fish and other seafood in the Azov and Black seas in the first six months of 2007, down 4,000 metric tons from the same period in 2006. A total of 20,100 metric tons of fish was caught in the Caspian Sea in Jan-Jun 2007, down 13,400 metric tons from the same period in 2006.

Rosrybolovstvo also estimates that Russian fishermen caught 375,100 metric tons of fish in other countries' zones, in regions governed by convention, and on the high open seas in Jan-June 2007, down 28,900 metric tons from the same period in 2006.

The Russian Statistics Committee (RosStat) latest estimate for 2006 total wild catch is 3.26 million metric tons, up 1.4 percent from the previous year (table 1). However, wild catch production is still well below historical levels. Wild catch production in 2006 turned out to be higher than previously estimated, according to trade sources, because of an increase in the catch in the Barents Sea and the White Sea.

The government medium-term socio-economic plan announced in 2006 set a goal of 4.7 million metric tons of wild catch by 2010, an increase of nearly 50 percent from the 2006 estimated production level. The objective of the program, approved by former Prime Minister Fradkov, is to reduce the import share of fish and seafood products consumed in Russia from 30 percent to 20 percent by 2010. However, according to Andrey Krayniy, the new Head of RosRybolovstvo, the goal may be unattainable due to infrastructure issues and World Trade Organization (WTO) regulations. The Russian fishing fleet requires urgent heavy investments to modernize the current fishing fleet, and fish imports are expected to increase after Russia accedes into the WTO.

According to Andrey Krayniy, the government should subsidize interest rates for loans to build fishing vessels, and create economic zones in the ports along with building fish stocks.

These are urgent measures that the Federal Fishery Agency will be prioritizing in the near term.

The current Russian fleet is estimated at 3,700 vessels owned by 1,800 fishing companies. Another initiative by Rosrybolovstvo calls for establishing a fully state-owned company (AO Rosrybflot), to build fishing vessels to fish in open regions internationally. The company should own fishing ships built under government guarantees, rescue ships of Rosrybolovstvo, and the Arkhanglesk Trawler Fleet.

Table 1: Fish Catches and Seafood Production in Metric Tons, 2003-2006

Product	2003	2004	2005	2006
Fish and other fish products:				
Total catch	3,284,989	2,965,113	3,212,339	3,263,992
Including:				
In land catch	291,175	243,915	248,829	240,940
Including:				
Fresh basins	236,993	191,231	195,044	198,073
Catch in Russian economic zones	2,105,750	1,762,121	1,946,752	1,977,392
Catch in 200 mile zones of foreign countries	533,921	577,369	690,698	665,486
Catch in open ocean areas outside of 200 mile zones	354,143	358,648	326,060	380,174
Catch by fish varieties:				
Herring	343,458	298,510	349,859	351,794
Sardine	4,815	6,014	13,603	51,743
Sprat (kil'ka & salaka)	76,656	53,802	60,493	45,218
Saury	50,895	71,216	75,453	67,138
Lancet fish	14,177	24,555	14,284	11,818
Mackerel	53,005	11,640	83,687	93,353
Sea perch	53,638	44,591	37,484	40,401

Jack mackerel	18,277	71,590	83,948	65,383
Plaice	85,101	67,724	91,760	73,636
Halibut	25,030	24,601	23,859	25,763

Sturgeon, total	513	191	299	441
Coregonus, total	9,640	9,983	11,529	11,066
Salmon, total	271,370	183,728	260,376	281,773
Cod fish, total	1,651,291	1,563,055	1,634,061	1,672,702
Includes: cod (theragra)	246,154	261,288	252,015	249,642
Chalcogramma (lat.)	1,003,009	857,460	948,233	1,002,958
Haddock	43,479	55,408	50,001	51,533
Total seafood and crayfish	131,636	128,233	140,549	151,034
Includes crayfish and mollusks	122,006	117,871	130,218	137,557
Crabs	43,046	32,940	30,298	40,351
Shrimp	9,734	10,289	9,176	7,299
Mollusks	69,220	74,631	90,735	89,901
Fish; food products, including canned prod.	3,032,837	2,962,581	3,374,742	3,464, 503
Non-canned edible fish products	2,786,072	2,700,869	3,084,738	3,192,339
Fish frozen (excluding herring)	1,700,809	1,621,093	1,813,282	1,858,457
Fish chilled (excluding herring)	N/A	N/A		N/A
Fillet frozen (excluding herring)	67,732	48,504	55,545	69,883
Salted herrings	41,834	49,506	50,273	55,683
Herring, all types of processing	374,755	362,995	447,955	
Smoked fish (excluding herring)	33,498	40,673	39,829	46,494
Fish dries and dry-cure	10,487	11,356	14,481	18,507

Spiced and marinated products	3,487	3,872	5,225	4,616
Culinary products	37,736	50,448	71,313	77,458
Balyk products	2,077	2,019	1,646	1,970
Food, feed, and industrial products	121,336	83,753	85,043	86,025
Caviar, total	24,965	24,195	36,243	41,807
Including sturgeon	14,7	9,9	12,9	18,2
Including salmon	7,084	6,202	8,645	7,640
Fish and seafood fat	1,809	1,739	1,360	1,564
Fish feed meal	67,360	61,767	62,707	66,502

Source: Russian State Statistics Service (RosStat)

Commodity Outlook

Salmon

Rosrybolovstvo reported that 255,000 metric tons of salmon were caught in the Russian Far East from Jan-Aug 2007, and estimates a total catch of 290,000 metric tons for the year. The 2007 catch is an increase of nearly 13 percent from 2006, and reversed the traditional pattern of lower catches in odd numbered years.

The head of the fishery agency attributes the high salmon catch in 2007 to a good spawning season combined with improvements in the regulation system, and coordination between the federal and regional authorities. The agency also said that salmon catch is normally higher in even years and lower in odd years.

Russia imports most of its Atlantic salmon, although the country is a major producer of Pacific salmon. Reliable official data is not available, but trade sources report a major increase in imports of Atlantic salmon during the last few years, mostly from Norway despite the ban on chilled salmon introduced by Russian veterinarians on Jan 1, 2006. Norway continues to be the largest supplier of salmon to Russia and the trend will likely continue in the near future due to strong domestic demand. Imports of Pacific salmon increased 120 percent from Jan-June 2007 due to increased supplies from Chile, in comparison with the same period in 2006. Domestic demand for chilled salmon remains strong and retail prices in the Moscow market increased by 10 to 30 percent over the last three months. Currently the price for 1 kilogram of imported chilled salmon varies from 350 rubles (US\$13.70) in the indoor markets to 850 rubles (US\$33.30) in supermarkets and retail stores.

Fish Roe

The Russian Federation is a signatory to the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and has received no quotas since 2003 for commercial catch of sturgeon. Currently sturgeon quotas are granted only to companies involved in sturgeon

reproduction for scientific research. According to the Russian Ministry of Agriculture, 163 metric tons of sturgeon was harvested in the Caspian Sea, with total harvested across the country estimated at 200 metric tons. However, according to the All-Russian Research Institute of Oceanography, the volume of illegal caviar production in Russia is estimated at 600 metric tons, or about ten times higher than official production estimates.

The Russian Government adopted Resolution Number 367 on May 31, 2007 in an effort to curb rampant poaching of sturgeon species, and improve their reproduction in their natural habitat. The resolution sets rules for the sale and disposal of confiscated aquatic biological resources, such as caviar, and other processed products. For more information on the government measures relative to sturgeon species and black caviar please refer to GAIN RS7057.

The shortage of caviar has implications for consumers and upscale restaurants. Some experts forecast caviar may disappear from retail trade and the menus of expensive restaurants, forcing restaurants to further diversify upscale menu options to retain customers. Caviar prices increased sharply, according to trade sources, and this trend will continue through 2007 when experts expect black caviar prices to double.

Crab and Crabmeat

The recommended total allowable catch (TAC) for crabs for 2008 was reduced by 8,700 metric tons from 2007 levels. The decrease will affect mostly Opilio Snow Crab in the North Okhotsk and Red Snow Crab in the Sea of Japan. The TAC of Blue King Crab was reduced by 1,000 metric tons.

According to Russian Fish Report Number 1, dated from January 2007, the quota of Red King Crab in the waters of West Kamchatka is 3,000 metric tons for commercial fishery. Previously the species was harvested for research purposes only.

In the Sea of Japan catch limits of Red Tanner Crab increased by 1,000 metric tons. Increases were also approved for Blue King, Golden King, Snow Opilio and Triangle Tanner crab species.

According to Dmitriy Glotov, President of the Primorsk Fishermen Association, the estimated losses due to crab poaching in the Far Eastern Basin are estimated at \$700 million annually. The loss for all species harvested illegally is estimated at \$2.5 billion. Mr. Glotov believes the only way to curb rampant poaching is to close distribution channels of fish and seafood of illegal origin, particularly in foreign ports. However, better coordination between Russia, China, and Japan would reduce the supply of illegal fish from Russia to neighboring countries.

Ground Fish

More than 867,000 metric tons of Alaska Pollock were harvested in the Russian Far East Basin between Jan-August 2007, an increase of 79,100 MT from the same period last year. Pacific Cod harvest from January–August 2007 increased more than 3,400 MT from the same period last year for a total of 35,200 MT. The increase in catch is attributed to good fishing conditions on Alaska Pollock grounds in the Bering Sea, and an increase in the number of catching vessels. The forecast for Cod catch in 2008 is favorable due to an increased quota for Cod, and government initiatives to modernize fishing gear.

The herring catch dropped sharply from January to August 2007 despite a successful Cod and Pollock season. The total herring catch was 53,000 MT lower than the same period in

2006. Retail prices for herring remained relatively flat despite the reduced catch. Existing supplies of herring in the market have satisfied demand and protected consumers from price surges. Under the new Fishery regulations, herring fishing in Okhotsk is allowed as of September 1, 2007.

Trade

Overall

Russian imports of fish and fish products totaled \$527 million during the first half of 2007, an increase of seven percent from the same period last year. Exports for the same period declined 48 percent to \$84 million. Trade data for the first half of 2007 shows Russian seafood exports concentrated in east Asian markets, specifically in the following markets: China \$31million (36 percent), Republic of South Korea \$17 million (20 percent), and Japan \$15 million (18 percent). On the import side, Norway is the largest supplier of fish products to Russia with exports of \$154 million (29 percent), during Jan-Jun 2007, followed by Denmark \$54 million (10 percent), and Chile \$43 million (9 percent).

According to the Russian State Customs Service, total Russian seafood exports (chapter 3 of the HTS) totaled \$525 million in 2006, up 15 percent from the previous year, while imports reached \$1.205 billion, up 27 percent from 2005. Strong demand for seafood and weak capacity of its fleet to satisfy its domestic market or compete internationally strengthened Russia's preference for imports. The result is Russia's growing seafood trade deficit of \$680 million. Industry sources attribute the deficit to a combination of competing policies within Russia, the lack of investment in the sector, and weak enforcement of existing regulations, all conspiring to place Russia at a competitive disadvantage relative to more efficient producers. First, Chile and Norway continue to penetrate Russian markets with exports of frozen salmon. Second, the lack of investment in aquaculture processing leaves Russian exports heavily weighted in raw commodities, and unable to capture revenue from value-added processing. Nearly 70 percent of all Russian seafood falls into this category. Third, the lack of policy coordination between different government agencies (at the federal or regional levels) leads to competing objectives. Finally, rampant poaching, illegal landings in foreign ports of foreign vessels, and lack of compliance with European Union fishery standards conspire to depress Russian domestic fishing capacity.

Fish and seafood are Russia's main agricultural exports to the United States. According to U.S. import data, Russia exports of fish and seafood products to the U.S. in 2006, totaled \$377 million, or 65 percent of all Russian exports to the United States. Russian imports of fish and seafood products from the United States reached \$45 million, accounting for five percent total agricultural imports from the United States.

Trade Barriers

Russian Federal Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Service (VPSS) measures are consistent with the Ministry of Agriculture's efforts to limit the number of market players and tighten its grip on trade. VPSS applies the same policy used in Norway to all countries exporting fish to Russia, and alleges that new restrictions will help protect Russian consumers from imported fish of poor quality. Trade sources speculate that the retail price of imported fish may increase 10 to 20 percent under a tightened inspection regime.

VPSS' new efforts to regulate fish imports include negotiating new veterinary certificates with exporting countries. The new certificates have added layers of security to counter the circulation of fraudulent documents that are appearing with greater frequency.

VPSS officials concluded inspections in China, Thailand, and South Korea. Inspections are currently underway in Chile and Australia. The results of the VPSS inspections are used to establish the list of foreign companies certified to export to Russia. VPSS intends to finalize all the inspections of foreign fish facilities by the end of 2007.

Consumption

Consistent with economic expansion, real disposable income and wages of the Russian population showed significant growth of around 11 percent from Jan-Jun 2007. The unemployment rate is also lower than last year at seven percent. Russian fish consumption is rising as incomes grow, and consumers are turning to healthier and cheaper alternatives to meat. The most important effect of rising fishing consumption was the record breaking \$1.2 billion surge of fish imports in 2006. Fish consumption in Russia is roughly 12 kilograms per capita, according to recent data. Andrey Krainiy, head of the Federal Agency for Fisheries, was quoted in Murmansk saying his agency plans to double the average per capita consumption of fish products in Russia from 12 to 23 kilograms. He also explained the increase in fish consumption would come mostly from the expansion of aquaculture in Russia.

The structure of retail fish sales in Russia is broken into three categories: 30 percent of fish products sales fall within markets and kiosks, 45 percent within small convenient stores, and 25 percent in supermarket chains.

Wholesale companies supply Russian retailers primarily with high-demand fresh and frozen fish, such as herring (27 percent), Pollock (26 percent), seafood (20 percent), mackerel (20 percent), salmon and trout (10 percent).

According to trade sources, Russia's domestic processing facilities are under pressure to respond to rising consumer demand for quality and value-added fish products. Unfortunately they lack the capacity to respond. Some of the rapidly growing segments include marinated, cured, light-salted fish products and fillet. Currently Russia imports a significant share of these products.

Fish consumption patterns depend heavily on household income and preferences within the population. Frozen fish is traditionally popular with the Russian population. Fish species such as Pollock, hake, and Cod, are priced within the value category and appeal to lower income households earning less than 10,000 rubles (US\$392) per month. Consumers with incomes between 15,000-20,000 rubles (US\$588-784) per month prefer moderately price fish, such as herring, pink salmon, and mackerel. The assortment for fish and seafood consumption is widening with increasing incomes between 30,000-40,000 rubles (US\$1176-1569) per month. These consumers can afford fish at higher prices, such as salmon, trout, sturgeon species, fillet, cured and marinated fish products.

Policy

One of the measures under consideration by government officials to revitalize the fishing sector is the introduction of export tariffs on fish harvested in Russia's exclusive economic zone. Officials hope this would stimulate fish processing harvested in Russian territory.

The Ministry of Agriculture announced a new initiative to limit the access of companies with foreign capital, or those not engaged in research, from fishing in Russia's economic zone. According to Vladimir Izmaylov, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Fishery Issues, the government should secure and expand access for Russian fishermen to zones that are regulated by international agreements. Furthermore, Vladimir Izmaylov suggested reducing the list of aquatic biological resources that are managed under fishing quotas. According to officials, the current TAC mechanism restrains the catch of some marginally profitable species that are reported as being under fished by 1.5 million metric tons in the Russian economic zone, such as Pacific salmon, saury, Polar Cod, and squid.

However, Andrey Krayniy, the Head of the Federal Fishery Agency, considers it crucial to limit exports of fish and fish products not registered with Russian customs, and sold directly from fishing vessels. Krayniy believes adopting a law obliging fishing vessels with catches from Russia's continental shelf or exclusive economic zone to land fish for registration should resolve the issue.

The fish and seafood catch in Russia could decline by 20 percent, according to Krayniy, if the government fails to increase loans (at subsidized interest rates) to build fishing vessels and create economic zones in the ports, as well as fish stocks to increase supply. Krayniy is also advocating for the establishment of four commodity exchanges for fish and seafood in Kaliningrad, Murmansk, Vladivostok, and Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy. He also proposed drawing up measures to increase production at state-owned and private fishing processing plants in the Far East.

According to Vitaliy Kasatkin, Chairman of the Board of the Fishery Industry of the North, the fishermen would like to get "clear rules for quota distribution for the next 8-10 years." The fishermen want firm guarantees on quota distribution over the next decade to calculate pay-off periods for new vessels before investing in a new fishing fleet. These are priority measures that the Federal Fishery Agency will be working in the near term.

Quotas

Another measure restricts the list of marine bio-resources for which the TAC is set. The Ministry of Agriculture is currently drafting a bill to amend the law on fishing and conservation of marine biological resources. The Foundation of the Coastal Fishing Industry in the Far East proposes to substitute TAC with a day-to-day regulatory régime and annual quota selling for Pacific salmon, in an effort to optimize fishing of anadromous fish, including Pacific salmon. According to the Minister of Agriculture, Aleksey Gordeyev, there is "a whole range of problems in the fishing sector, obvious shortcomings and imperfections in the regulatory and legal base...and the time has come when it is necessary to amend regulations."

In order to clarify the delineation of powers between federal and regional agencies, the ministry is proposing to transfer its powers of distributing sectors of internal waters, as well as the distribution of coasting quotas between users and regulation of sport and recreational fishing, to regional agencies.

According to Deputy Minister of Agriculture Vladimir Izmaylov, 60 percent of Russian fish is currently caught and processed in the Far East. Izmaylov believes the underutilization of quotas and the natural abundance of certain bio-resources should increase catch volumes.

Rosrybolovstvo also wants to reduce the number of enterprises receiving fishing quotas. The agency plans to issue quotas for fishing vessels based on the capacity of the vessel, rather than the size of their operations. Additionally, Rosrybolovstvo plans to set a standard and provide fishing quotas for internal waters, the territorial shelf, and the economic zone only to individual businesses registered in Russia that own fishing vessels sailing under the Russian flag. The agency said the ocean resources accessible to Russian fishing vessels total 11 million tons. The Russian fleet stopped fishing in many regions where up to 5 million tons was produced. The average development of these accessible resources is less than 52%, including 65% in the Russian economic zone, 48% in foreign economic zones, and 68% in internal waters.

Rosrybolovstvo also plans to assign quotas with preference given to companies that are developing processing and differentiate rates for the use of resources for shipments to coastal enterprises and for export. The agency wants to abolish customs duties on imported equipment for fish processing enterprises, and ban production quotas for domestic companies that have foreign investment.

Poaching

According to Interfax, Rosrybolovstvo has estimated annual losses due to poaching at \$1 billion. It also reports that about 1 million metric tons of illegal fish resources are exported annually from Russia's exclusive zone.

According to the agency, poaching is highest for Kamchatka crab and Pollock in the Far East, Cod in the Barents Sea, and sturgeon in the Caspian and Azov seas and the Amur River. Rosrybolovstvo believes a federal law aimed at stepping up the fight against illegal fishing is needed to prevent poaching and the illegal export of fish. The agency wants to stop distribution of fishing quotas to applicants that do not own fishing vessels, and cancel the quotas of those found guilty of violating the fishing laws.

Speaking at a meeting of the State Council Presidium titled "Effective Management of the Fishing Industry in Russia", President Putin recognized that Russia's maritime economic zone is the source of enormous, costly, illegal activity, and the government must take immediate measures to restore order. He stated that his government is prioritizing support for fish processing in Russia, and banning illegal fishing and smuggling. He also called for modernization of Russian ports. For additional information on poaching please refer to RS 6051.

Export Matrices

Export Trade Matrix, Salmon whole/eviscerated, Metric Tons

Export Trade Matrix

Country

Russian Federation

Commodity

Salmon, Whole/Eviscerated

Time Period

Jan.-Dec.

Units:

Metric Tons

Exports for:

2005

2006

U.S.

U.S.

0

Others

Others

China	29700		44660
Japan	22250		21800
Korea, South	5050		3650
Kazakhstan	350		360
Total for Others	57350		70470
Others not Listed	3600		930
Grand Total	60950		71400

Export Trade Matrix, Crab and Crabmeat, Metric Tons

Export Trade Matrix

Country

Russian Federation

Commodity

Crab and Crabmeat

Time Period

Jan.-Dec

Units:

MT

Exports for:

2005

2006

U.S.

U.S.

290

80

Others

Others

Japan	465		160
Korea, South	1915		1400
Total for Others	2670		1640
Others not Listed	327		150
Grand Total	2997		1870

Export Trade Matrix, Fish, Urchin, Roe/Caviar, Livers, Metric Tons

Export Trade Matrix**Country**

Russian Federation

Commodity

Fish,Urchin Roe/Caviar,Livers

Time Period

Jan.-Dec

Units:

MT

Exports for:

2005

2006

U.S.

U.S.

0

Others

Others

Japan	1460	1100
Korea, South	3385	2440
Total for Others	4845	???.06
Others not Listed	355	185
Grand Total	5200	3725

Export Trade Matrix, Groundfish whole/eviscerated, Metric Tons

Export Trade Matrix**Country**

Russian Federation

Commodity

Groundfish, Whole/Eviscerated

Time Period

Jan.-Dec

Units:

MT

Exports for:

2005

2006

U.S.

U.S.

0

Others

Others

China	17900	14870
Korea, South	4200	3695
Total for Others	22100	18565
Others not Listed	4320	3850
Grand Total	26420	22415