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Report Highlights:

Russia's wild fish catch in 2008 is expected to drop slightly from 2007 levels. This decline in production is a result of constraints faced by the fishery sector in Russia which includes poor quality of the fishing fleet, lack of investments, and poaching. On the other side, consumption of fishery products remains strong and the trend contributes to a record fish imports. The trade deficit is estimated to increase in 2008 from \$1.3 billion to \$1.5 billion as imports reach over \$2 billion, while exports are likely to decline. The Russian government will provide subsidies to the sector in order to modernize the fishing fleet, increase domestic production, and increase exports of high value added fish products.

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Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Executive Summary | 3 |
| Aquaculture | 3 |
| Wild Catch | 3 |
| Table 1: Fish Catches and Seafood Production in Metric Tons, 2004-2007 | 5 |
| Commodity Outlook | 7 |
| Salmon | 7 |
| Crab and Crabmeat | 7 |
| Ground Fish | 8 |
| Trade | 8 |
| Consumption | 9 |
| Policy | 9 |
| Quotas | 11 |
| Poaching | 12 |
| Export Matrices | 13 |
| Export Trade Matrix, Salmon whole/eviscerated, Metric Tons | 13 |
| Export Trade Matrix, Crab and Crabmeat, Metric Tons | 13 |
| Export Trade Matrix, Fish, Urchin, Roe/Caviar, Livers, Metric Tons | 14 |
| Export Trade Matrix, Groundfish whole/eviscerated, Metric Tons | 14 |
| Import Trade Matrix, Salmon whole/eviscerated, Metric Tons | 15 |
| Import Trade Matrix, Groundfish whole/eviscerated, Metric Tons | 15 |
| Import Trade Matrix, Crab and Crabmeat, Metric Tons | 16 |
| Import Trade Matrix, Fish, Urchin, Roe/Caviar, Livers, Metric Tons | 16 |

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

Seafood production in Russia is estimated to decline slightly in 2008, reflecting several inefficiencies of the fishery sector such as the poor quality of the fishing fleet, lack of investments and poaching. Russia continues to be a net seafood importer and this trend is likely to continue in the near future. In 2007, Russia imported a record of \$1.2 billion in fish and seafood products and the total trade deficit of the sector in the first half of 2008 increased to \$680 million.

During this past year Andrey Krayniy, head of the Federal Fishery Agency (Rosrybolovstvo) 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, 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 by 2013, almost 50 percent above current production levels.

Aquaculture

In the absence of reliable government data for aquaculture production in the Russian Federation, industry and trade sources estimate total 2007 fish farm production at 130,000 metric tons, nearly five 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 insignificant at around 0.5 percent.

Carp has the largest share of Russia's aquaculture production, accounting for over half of total aquaculture output with 75,000 tons annually. Trout production doubled from 1999 to 2007, reaching 12,600 tons annually. Annual trout production may increase to 20,000 tons by 2013. Whitefish production has doubled over the past decade, reaching 6,000 tons in 2007. Annual production may reach 25,000 tons in the near future. In 2007 sturgeon production totaled 2,800 tons, and black caviar production reached between two and three tons. Scallop production is increasingly important, and the number of scallop farms tripled from 2003 to 2007, specifically in the Far East.

Experience, investment, and better technology are widely expected to increase aquaculture production across the board. The Russian government hopes to increase the volume of production fourfold by 2020, reaching an estimated 415,000 tons. The government has pledged \$1 billion in support for the sector over the next five years. From 2007-2012, the industry will also require an estimated \$1.85 billion in private investment

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. One of the primary objectives of the government is to work out a transparent law for mariculture regulation.

Wild Catch

Russian fishing organizations caught 1,571 million metric tons of fish and other seafood products in the first half of 2008 in Russia's domestic waters, territorial seas, exclusive

economic zone and continental shelf, as well as the Azov and Caspian seas, according to Rosrybolovstvo, up 4 percent from the same period in 2007.

Despite government initiatives in improving regulation over the fishery sector, such as a quota distribution system, wild catch production is still below the historical level. Low efficiency of the sector is attributed to obsolete fishing gear, lack of investment, and poaching.

Interfax reports that during January-June 2008, Russia's fishing production, in the Far Eastern seas and Bering Sea, decreased by 65,000 tons to 148,000 tons of bioresources, accounting for 14 percent of the total quota for this region.

In the North and Southern Kuril regions the catch came to 67,000 tons, an increase of 17,000 tons, and accounting for 9 percent of the total for this region.

In the North Basin, the catch is estimated at 162,000 tons of cod and haddock, a 40,000 ton increase in comparison with the same period of 2007, accounting for 58 percent of the total quota for the North Basin.

In the Baltic Sea, Russian fishermen caught 21,400 tons of bioresources, a decrease of 2,300 tons versus the same period in 2007, accounting for 31 percent of the total quota for the Baltic region.

Since the start of 2008, the kilka catch in the Azov-Black Sea came to 4,400 tons, a decrease of 1,600 tons. The mullet catch came to 1,000 tons, down from 2,600 tons in the same period of 2007. The drop in both catches was driven by unfavorable conditions. The sprat catch went up 600 tons to 3,400 tons.

Russian fishermen have caught 198,000 tons of fish in other countries' zones this year, down by 27,000 tons from the same period of 2007. The Russian catch in convention zones and the open section of the Pacific Ocean have decreased by 14,000 tons to 115,000 tons of bioresources.

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.

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.

Table 1: Fish Catches and Seafood Production in Metric Tons, 2004-2007

| Product | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Fish and other fish products: | | | | |
| Total catch | 2,965,113 | 3,212,339 | 3,263,992 | 3,395,669 |
| Including: | | | | |
| In land catch | 243,915 | 248,829 | 240,940 | 239,320 |
| Including: | | | | |
| Fresh basins | 191,231 | 195,044 | 198,073 | 200,251 |
| Catch in Russian economic zones | 1,762,121 | 1,946,752 | 1,977,392 | 2,173,393 |
| Catch in 200 mile zones of foreign countries | 577,369 | 690,698 | 665,486 | 600,767 |
| Catch in open ocean areas outside of 200 mile zones | 358,648 | 326,060 | 380,174 | 382,192 |
| Catch by fish varieties: | | | | |
| Herring | 298,510 | 349,859 | 351,794 | 334,608 |
| Sardine | 6,014 | 13,603 | 51,743 | 70,002 |
| Sprat (kil'ka & salaka) | 53,802 | 60,493 | 45,218 | 39,573 |
| Saury | 71,216 | 75,453 | 67,138 | 85,732 |
| Lancet fish | 24,555 | 14,284 | 11,818 | 9,660 |
| Mackerel | 11,640 | 83,687 | 93,353 | 82,832 |
| Sea perch | 44,591 | 37,484 | 40,401 | 32,639 |
| Jack mackerel | 71,590 | 83,948 | 65,383 | 26,069 |
| Plaice | 67,724 | 91,760 | 73,636 | 77,632 |
| Halibut | 24,601 | 23,859 | 25,763 | 24,106 |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Sturgeon, total | 191 | 299 | 441 | 963 |
| Coregonus, total | 9,983 | 11,529 | 11,066 | 10,491 |
| Salmon, total | 183,728 | 260,376 | 281,773 | 334,177 |
| Cod fish, total | 1,563,055 | 1,634,061 | 1,672,702 | 1,801,057 |
| Includes: cod (theragra) | 261,288 | 252,015 | 249,642 | 241,785 |
| Chalcogramma (lat.) | 857,460 | 948,233 | 1,002,958 | 1,184,882 |
| Haddock | 55,408 | 50,001 | 51,533 | 61,628 |
| Total seafood and crayfish | 128,233 | 140,549 | 151,034 | 130,684 |
| Includes crayfish and mollusks | 117,871 | 130,218 | 137,557 | 120,841 |
| Crabs | 32,940 | 30,298 | 40,351 | 45,036 |
| Shrimp | 10,289 | 9,176 | 7,299 | 9,276 |
| Mollusks | 74,631 | 90,735 | 89,901 | 66,497 |
| Fish; food products, including canned prod. | 2,962,581 | 3,374,742 | 3,464, 503 | 3,780,669 |
| Non-canned edible fish products | 2,700,869 | 3,084,738 | 3,192,339 | 3,491,445 |
| Fish frozen (excluding herring) | 1,621,093 | 1,813,282 | 1,858,457 | 2,021,728 |
| Fish chilled (excluding herring) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Fillet frozen (excluding herring) | 48,504 | 55,545 | 69,883 | 57,745 |
| Salted herrings | 49,506 | 50,273 | 55,683 | 64,060 |
| Herring, all types of processing | 362,995 | 447,955 | N/A | 431,284 |
| Smoked fish (excluding herring) | 40,673 | 39,829 | 46,494 | 51,355 |
| Fish dries and dry-cure | 11,356 | 14,481 | 18,507 | 19,682 |
| Spiced and marinated products | 3,872 | 5,225 | 4,616 | 4,760 |
| Culinary products | 50,448 | 71,313 | 77,458 | 96,339 |
| Balyk products | 2,019 | 1,646 | 1,970 | 2,491 |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Food, feed, and industrial products | 83,753 | 85,043 | 86,025 | 81,939 |
| Caviar, total | 24,195 | 36,243 | 41,807 | 36,765 |
| Including sturgeon | 9,9 | 12,9 | 18,2 | 9,65 |
| Including salmon | 6,202 | 8,645 | 7,640 | 12,784 |
| Fish and seafood fat | 1,739 | 1,360 | 1,564 | 1,060 |
| Fish feed meal | 61,767 | 62,707 | 66,502 | 68,906 |

Source: Russian State Statistics Service (RosStat)

Commodity Outlook

Salmon

Rosrybolovstvo reported that 2008 total allowable catch (TAC) for salmon in the Russian Far Eastern (RFE) basin is 321,281 metric tons, slightly lower than the salmon quota allocated in 2007. Scientists and researchers estimate total approaches of pink salmon (*gorbusha*) at 212,000 metric tons, mainly in the Sakhalin and Kuril islands. In Kamchatka TAC for salmon increased from 49,000 MT to 61,000 MT. In Primorskiy kray TAC for pink salmon increased by 76 percent and is estimated at 900 MT in 2008. According to scientific groups, the increase in TAC for salmon in 2008 is attributed to improving biological stocks of salmon, particularly for chum salmon. It is reported that in Kamchatka survival rates for salmon hatchlings in natural habitat recently improved, and catch volumes in Sakhalin and Kuril islands increased due to application modern practices for salmon reproduction at the hatcheries. As the result TAC for chum salmon in the Far Eastern Basin increased from 33,000 MT in 2006 to 73,000 MT. TAC for sockeye salmon is estimated at 30,000 MT in 2008. Overall scientists signal positive prospects for salmon stocks in the Far Eastern basin and higher catch levels. The forecast for total salmon catch in 2008 is expected at 280,000 MT, 60,000 MT higher than in 2007.

Salmon is very popular traditional fish for the Russians. Demand for the product remains strong. Retail prices for salmon are relatively stable in comparison with increasing prices for meat. Currently the price for 1 kilogram of imported chilled salmon varies from 300 rubles (\$13.70) in the indoor markets to 650 rubles (\$24.00) in supermarkets and retail stores.

Crab and Crabmeat

The recommended TAC for crabs for 2008 was reduced by 16 percent or almost 10,000 metric tons from 2007 levels and is estimated at 51,723 MT. In order to restore the crab population, Russia introduced a ban on commercial crab catch in its exclusive economic zone. Aggressive poaching has led to drastic decline in the crab population. In 2008 Kamchatka crab will be harvested for research purpose only. The government also believes that the measures will facilitate regaining control over the crab population and preventing illegal catch. In the territories near Sakhalin and the Kuril islands only two species of deep water crab are being caught, *Opilio Angulatis* and Red crab.

According to All-Russian Association of Fishermen and Exporters, in 2006 the illegal crab catch was estimated at 150,000 MT, 2.5 times increasing allowable catch. Japan, South Korea, and United States are the major destinations for unregistered catch.

Ground Fish

Pollock is the major species for catch in the Far Eastern basin. Rapid growth and relatively early maturation of the fish keep the Pollock stock stable. However, the scientists are concerned about the current system for catching Pollock. In the last 20 years the Pollock from Okhotsk Sea is being caught before spawning season, due to the higher value of the fish with roe. Usually 95 percent of TAC of the Pollock is caught by mid April, before the fish spawns. In an effort to keep sustainable Pollock population scientists suggested that harvesting season for Pollock be divided into two stages: 1) 70 percent of TAC to be harvested before April; 2) and the rest of the quota to catch in autumn. Researchers believe that this practice will restore Pollock population quicker and keep it sustainable.

More than 632,000 metric tons of Alaska Pollock were harvested in the Russian Far East basin between January-June 2008, an increase of 143,000 MT from the same period last year. 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 Pollock catch in 2009 is favorable due to an increased quota, and government initiatives to modernize fishing gear and scientists intention to increase TAC for Pollock by 80,000 MT in 2009.

Out of 800,000 MT of Pollock harvested in Russia in 2007, only 270,000 MT was processed and sold domestically. Most of the catch is destined to China for processing and re-export. The price for 1 kilo of domestically produced frozen Pollock fillet is \$4.3, almost twice as much as the price for the Russian Pollock imported from China. Russian gear capacity for Pollock catch is well below the volumes for the catch.

Cod catch in the Northern basin increased by 33,000 MT and is accounted for 217,000 MT. The herring catch dropped sharply from January to June 2008 despite a successful Cod and Pollock season. The total herring catch was 53,000 MT lower than the same period in 2007. Retail prices for herring remained relatively flat, however, considering reduced catch for herring in 2007, retail price for herring may increase by 5 percent.

Trade

Russia's 2008 fishery imports are estimated at a record of \$2 billion, up 10 percent from the revised 2007 estimate, while Russia's fishery exports in 2008 are estimated at \$560 million, down 5 percent from the same period in 2007. The total trade deficit in the fishery sector is estimated to increase from \$1.3 billion to a record of \$1.5 billion. Industry sources attribute this deficit to a combination of misleading domestic policies, lack of investment in the sector, and weak enforcement of existing regulations. In addition, other factors in 2008 are also contributing to this higher trade deficit, such as: 1) Chile (from \$30 million of fish and products in 2005 to 88 million in 2007) and Norway (\$448 million in 2005 to \$628 million in 2007) continue to make major in-roads into the Russian market with exports of frozen salmon; 2) the lack of investment in aquaculture processing and wild catch processing facilities throughout the country leaves Russian exports heavily dependent on raw commodities and unable to profit from value-added processing. It is estimated that nearly 70 percent of all Russian fishery exports fall into this category. And, third, continued high level of poaching, illegal landings in foreign ports of foreign vessels, and lack of compliance with European Union fishery standards contribute to depress Russian domestic fishing capacity.

Review of 2007: According to the Russian State Customs Service, total Russian fishery exports (chapter 3 of the HTS, plus processed products HTS 16.03) totaled \$588 million in 2007, down 0.42 percent from 2006, while imports reached a record of \$1.879 billion, up 41 percent from 2006. The total trade deficit of the sector in 2007 reached nearly \$1.3 billion. Strong demand for seafood and weak capacity of its fleet to meet the demands of the growing domestic market strengthened Russia's preference for imports. Russian fishery exports remain concentrated in three major markets: China (30%), Japan (19%), and South Korea (10%). Imports also remain concentrated from three major suppliers: Norway (36%), China (10%), and Denmark (7%).

Consumption

The most important result of rising fishing consumption in Russia was the record breaking of nearly \$1.3 billion of fish imports in 2007. Fish consumption in Russia is roughly 12 kilograms per capita, according to recent data. Andrey Krainiy, head of Rosrybolovstvo, 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.

According to trade analysts, 300,000 MT of fish and seafood products were consumed in Moscow in 2007, 57 percent more than in 2006. The tendency is likely to grow, however, at a more moderate rate, due to consistent economic expansion, growth of Russian wages and real disposable income.

Fish consumption patterns depend heavily on household income and preferences within the population. According to Rosstat, consumption pattern indicates 27 percent preference for herring, 26 percent for Pollock; 18 percent for mackerel, and 10 percent for salmon and trout, and 19 percent for other species. Frozen fish is also traditionally popular with the Russian population.

Policy

Starting from 2007 the government is working on a number priority measures that are called to improve efficiency of the fishery sector.

Late in July, 2008, the government approved Federal Targeted Program "Increasing Efficiency and Development Resource potential of Fishery Industry in 2009-2013". It is stated that the government in cooperation with the business will provide 61, 831 billion rubles for various aspects of the program. The federal government will allocate 32 billion rubles for implementation of the Program; business will invest 29 billion rubles, mainly for construction new and upgrading old processing facilities. Another 340 million rubles will be provided from the regional budgets of the fishing regions.

The major objective of the Program is to increase domestic production and consumption of fish and seafood. It is stipulated that Russia is expected to catch 4.7 million tons by 2013 increasing average per capita consumption to 16 kg (currently per capita consumption is 12.5 kg.) According the official data fish and seafood imports to Russia increased by 30 percent in 2007. The Federal program is called to increase the share of domestically produced fish and seafood on the local market from 40 to 80 percent by the end of 2013.

According to Andrey Krayniy, the government funds will be primarily targeted for the projects that are slowly paid off, such as hydrotechnical constructions in the ports.

According to the President of Russian Pollock Association, this is the first government program for in the last 20 years which creates a real legal basis for investment into the industry.

Another priority of the Program is to modernize ports and fishery terminals. According to official statistics handling capacity of the port is not more than 1.3 million fish (total average catch 3.2 million annually). The Program is also aimed at reconstructing and modernizing fishery protection cruisers and vessels. However, without transparent government regulations, mariculture can not be efficient. Experts believe that this program will serve as the basis for further regulatory programs in this sector.

First Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Zubkov also stated that the Program provides for the building and modernization of 493 fishing vessels, and of 90 fish farms in 22 regions. Additionally, it is planned to rebuild 14 marine terminals, as well as to renew and modernize equipment used in fish processing facilities.

Viktor Zubkov also reiterated that he would strongly advocate for the fishing industry to receive the same subsidized loans presently enjoyed by farmers and others under the Agricultural Priority Program. According to Andrey Krayniy, head of Rosrybolovstvo, the government will subsidize 4.5 billion rubles annually to fishermen partly to cover the cost of diesel oil. Currently the cost of diesel oil accounts for more than 50 percent of the cost of the catch, therefore making Russian fish uncompetitive.

According to the Resolution signed by Prime Minister Putin on June 30, 2008, starting on January 1, 2009, all fish harvested in a 200 mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), on the shelf and in the internal seas, must be declared at Russian customs before the company decides whether to export or sell the catch in the domestic market.

The major objective of the resolution is to combat rampant poaching. According to Andrey Krayniy for the last 15 years overexploitation of the quota for crabs was exceeded by 5-7 times. According to official statistics in Japan and South Korea these two countries imported 350,000 MT of crab annually valued \$2 billion. According to statistics provided by the Head of Fishery agency overall poaching catch is estimated at 1,25 mln. tons, more than a third of the overall annual catch in Russia.

Head of Federal Fishery Agency calls for establishing a fishery exchange that will be constructed in Murmansk, Kaliningrad, Vladivostok and Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy and Sakhalin, where fishermen will be able to sell catch in port or from trawlers and store fish in port warehouses. By introducing a transparent system of auctions Rosrybolovstvo will create a wholesale market for marine products that would largely eliminate the middlemen who stand between the producers and the end of consumers. Rosselkhozbank confirmed that it will provide credit for buyers and guarantees to sellers. Rosrybolovstvo forecasts retail prices to decrease by 20-40 percent and annual per capita consumption will go up from 12.5 kg to 23 kg.

According to experts, implementation of the government plans will create the need to increase processing capacity for more than 2.6 mln. MT. However, the new mechanism for declaring the catch in the Russian coast can be practically implemented not earlier than in 3 years when Russian processing industry will regain its full capacity.

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) for building vessels, creating economic zone and increasing fish stocks.

Quotas

In August 2008, the Russian government passed a number of resolutions, setting new rules and mechanism for a quota distribution system for the Russian Federation in the regions of international agreements (Government Resolution #604 dated August 12, 2008), for the purpose coastal fishing (Government resolution #611 dated August 15, 2008), in the continental shelf and exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation (government resolution #605 dated August 12, 2008).

Since 2003, quotas have been allocated for the period of 5 years based on historical principles (catch volumes and fishing fleet). According to the new resolutions starting from August 2008, quotas will be allocated for the period of ten years based on Fishery Register data on the volume of aquatic bioresources caught by such persons or organizations during the previous four years. Head of Rosrybolovstvo Andrey Krayniy pointed out that the competition boards that make decision on the quotas will comprise fishermen, representatives from law enforcement bodies, and experts from Rosrybolovstvo. The criteria for bidding is that the company should have its own processing facility and that it should actively invest in the business.

The measures are called to increase efficiency in the sector and enable fishing companies to make long-term planning, such as to replace old vessels (25-30 years of tear and wear), and invest in onshore processing facilities (create over 100 thousands jobs).

On August 12, 2008, Prime Minister Vladimir Putin signed resolution #602 "On approving the rules for auctions of industrial fish quotas and water biological resources and their shares in the total quota for commercial fishing."

According to experts the lack of transparent rules for quota sales in 1990s has led to double standards and allowed officials to make personal profit. According to the document, starting from 2009, quotas will be allocated based on historical principle. In the next 10 years auctions will be conducted in specific situations only, such as death of the owner of the quota; withdrawing quota from the company that does not abide by the fishing rules, or in case the fishing organization during two years catches less than 50 percent of the granted quota.

According to Rosrybolovstvo the new rules will not allow anybody but the state treasury to profit as the result of quota distribution.

Another resolution passed by the Russian government # 601 dated August 12, 2008 "On State Fishery Register" will compile detailed data on the fishery sector: fish, reservoirs, companies, entrepreneurs and shipping vessels. This is another measure that is called to make fishery regulation in Russia comprehensible and transparent.

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 increase import tariffs for selected categories of fish, specifically groundfish fillet that is being exported from Russia, processed in China to a fillet, and exported back to Russia.

Poaching

According to Audit Chamber losses due to poaching annually is estimated 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 Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, the issue of poaching is being widely discussed lately, but few changes have taken place. The problem lays in low efficiency of current system of protection for bioresources. According to scientific research agency at the Prosecutor's General office, the number of crimes associated with poaching increased by six times in the last decade. Rosrybolovstvo looks for government assistance in increasing budget financing in order to attract 5,000 more inspectors in addition to the current 3,340, primarily to the Far Eastern basin. Rosrybolovstvo believes a federal law aimed at stepping up the fight against illegal fishing is needed to prevent poaching and illegal export of fish.

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: | 2006 | | 2007 |
| U.S. | 0 | U.S. | 0 |
| Others | | Others | |
| China | 44660 | | 17500 |
| Japan | 21800 | | 23260 |
| Korea, South | 3650 | | 2100 |
| Kazakhstan | 360 | | 650 |
| | | | |
| Total for Others | 70470 | | 43510 |
| Others not Listed | 930 | | 2790 |
| Grand Total | 71400 | | 46300 |

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: | 2006 | | 2007 |
| U.S. | 80 | U.S. | 78 |
| Others | | Others | |
| Japan | 160 | | 360 |
| Korea, South | 1400 | | 950 |
| Netherlands | 5 | | 195 |
| Total for Others | 1640 | | 1593 |
| Others not Listed | 150 | | 170 |
| Grand Total | 1870 | | 1753 |

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: | 2006 | | 2007 |
| U.S. | 0 | U.S. | 0 |
| Others | | Others | |
| Japan | 1100 | | 1000 |
| Korea, South | 2440 | | 1850 |
| China | 60 | | 162 |
| Total for Others | 3540 | | 3012 |
| Others not Listed | 185 | | 138 |
| Grand Total | 3725 | | 3150 |

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: | 2006 | | 2007 |
| U.S. | 0 | U.S. | 0 |
| Others | | Others | |
| China | 14870 | | 31300 |
| Korea, South | 3695 | | 7800 |
| | | | |
| Total for Others | 18565 | | 39100 |
| Others not Listed | 3850 | | 3400 |
| Grand Total | 22415 | | 42500 |

Import Trade Matrix, Salmon whole/eviscerated, Metric Tons

| Import Trade Matrix | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------------|
| Country | Russian Federation | | |
| Commodity | Salmon, Whole/Eviscerated | | |
| Time Period | Jan-Dec | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Imports for: | 2006 | | 2007 |
| U.S. | 2200 | U.S. | 2400 |
| Others | | Others | |
| Norway | 34300 | | 23400 |
| Chile | 2900 | | 5700 |
| Denmark | 1800 | | 4200 |
| United Kingdom | 2100 | | 3500 |
| Total for Others | 41100 | | 36800 |
| Others not Listed | 9850 | | 12200 |
| Grand Total | 53150 | | 51400 |

Import Trade Matrix, Groundfish whole/eviscerated, Metric Tons

| Import Trade Matrix | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------------|
| Country | Russian Federation | | |
| Commodity | Groundfish, Whole/Eviscerated | | |
| Time Period | Jan-Dec | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Imports for: | 2006 | | 2007 |
| U.S. | 18100 | U.S. | 14800 |
| Others | | Others | |
| | | | |
| Norway | 7550 | | 12800 |
| Canada | 4800 | | 6900 |
| | | | |
| Total for Others | 12350 | | 19700 |
| Others not Listed | 2750 | | 1300 |
| Grand Total | 33200 | | 35800 |

Import Trade Matrix, Crab and Crabmeat, Metric Tons

| Import Trade Matrix | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------|-------------|
| Country | Russian Federation | | |
| Commodity | Crab and Crabmeat | | |
| Time Period | Jan-Dec | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Imports for: | 2006 | | 2007 |
| U.S. | 0 | U.S. | 0 |
| Others | | Others | |
| North Korea | 74 | | 19 |
| Thailand | 3 | | 1.6 |
| | | | |
| Total for Others | 77 | | 20.6 |
| Others not Listed | 35 | | 3.4 |
| Grand Total | 112 | | 24 |

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

| Import Trade Matrix | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------|
| Country | Russian Federation | | |
| Commodity | Fish,Urchin Roe/Caviar,Livers | | |
| Time Period | Jan-Dec | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Imports for: | 2006 | | 2007 |
| U.S. | 329 | U.S. | 591 |
| Others | | Others | |
| Iceland | 520 | | 2300 |
| Norway | 1100 | | 1800 |
| | | | |
| Total for Others | 1949 | | 4691 |
| Others not Listed | 401 | | 409 |
| Grand Total | 2350 | | 5100 |