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Approved by:

Mark Petry

U.S. Embassy, Moscow

Prepared by:

Mikhail Maximenko

Report Highlights:

Total Russian fishery production in 2003 is expected to increase by eight percent, to 4.2 million metric tons (MMT), after a six percent decrease in 2002. Russian exports of seafood products are forecast to increase by one percent in 2002 and by 16 percent in 2003. Due to unexpectedly large fish stocks, salmon production and exports are anticipated to grow significantly in 2002, by 22 and 29 percent, respectively. Groundfish production is set to rise slightly in 2002 and 2003 (two and nine percent), while other fish products are expected to remain roughly stable over that period.

Includes PSD changes: Yes

Includes Trade Matrix: No

Annual Report

Moscow [RS1], RS

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Executive Summary

Total fishery production in 2002 is expected to decrease by six percent, to 3.9 million metric tons (MMT). Production in 2003 is forecast to increase by eight percent due to a rebound in fish stocks and increased usage of existing quotas. Total Russian exports of seafood products are set to increase by one percent in 2002 and by 16 percent in 2003. Salmon production and exports are expected to grow significantly in 2002, by 22 and 29 percent, respectively, due to a harvest that greatly exceeded previous scientific estimates of fish stocks. Groundfish production is expected to grow slightly in 2001 and 2002 (two and nine percent), while other fish products are expected to remain roughly stable over that time period.

Production

Total Russian seafood production is forecast to decrease by six percent in 2002, but rebound by eight percent in 2003. Fresh and frozen fish production is expected to remain roughly constant over the next two years, while canned and cured fish production is expected to rise slightly.

According to the Russian Statistic Committee, total fish catch decreased by twelve percent from January-September 2002, as compared with the same period in 2001. The Russian Government's fishery department, Goskomribilovstvo, has stated that this can be attributed to a reduction of 200,000 MT in fish and seafood quotas, especially Alaska pollack in the Sea of Okhotsk. Another reason for the general decline in 2002 is the failure to sell a significant level of fish and seafood quotas (as much as 250,000 MT).

Russia is eligible to catch up to 5.0 MMT of fish and seafood outside of its territorial waters annually, though it is expected to only reach 1.0 MMT in 2002. Badly worn ships and equipment continue to limit seafood production. For the the past five years, Russia has cut its harvest of fish and other seafood species outside its territorial waters by 30 percent, to an average of one million metric tons per year.

Russian State Fishery Committee approved Order 238, issued June 18, 2002, for a permissible catch of 4.05 MMT in its territorial and inland waters (in 2001 - 3.108MMT). Additionally, quotas of 610,000 MT of fish in open waters or the territorial waters of other countries (in 2001 - 571,300MT) and 133,000 MT of fish and 4.4 MMT of krill in Antarctic waters.

(Note: This report will note production, supply, and distribution in terms of the official FAS/Moscow tables. However, statistics released by the Russian State Statistics Committee and the Russian State Customs Committee are also included. The USDA/FAS tables do not directly reflect the information from Russian official sources, thus some conflicting data is evident. The USDA/FAS tables use Russian official data plus information from industry and contacts to reflect the significant level of production and trade that goes unreported to the Russian Government in order to present the most accurate picture of this industry. However, some Russian statistics are included because they contain significant value in terms of identifying developing trends in the industry. When used in the text or as a table, the Russian source is cited.)

Salmon

Salmon production in 2002 is forecast to increase by 22 percent and exports by 29 percent. The Russian Government significantly increased quotas for Pacific salmon in August 2002, as salmon volumes unexpectedly exceeded scientific predictions. This quota increase was directed to avoid a situation from 1983, when extremely high levels of salmon returning to spawn died prematurely and severely disrupted the overall spawn that season.

Sturgeon

Russia plans to export over 40 tons of black caviar in 2002, slightly little less than in 2001. Earlier this year, the General Secretary of the UN Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) announced it was removing its recommendation that Caspian states ban the production and export of caviar in 2002. CITES representatives visited the Caspian Sea in February and in March and came to the conclusion that banning the export of caviar from Russia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Iran and Turkmenistan would not reduce illegal sturgeon fishing in the Caspian. Fishing authorities in the six Caspian states are currently developing joint measures to introduce tough control measures on sturgeon fishing in the Caspian basin, especially fishing in the coastal areas of Azerbaijan, Russia and Kazakhstan. Russia has also proposed the introduction of a single method for indexing and marking sturgeon products, especially black caviar. Introduction of such a method would make it possible to reduce and disrupt illegal black caviar smuggling to the world market.

Groundfish and Other Seafood

Groundfish production and exports are expected to grow in 2002 and 2003 as the industry struggles to put unused capacity back into use. Production is expected to increase by two percent (to 2.3 MMT) in 2002 and nine percent in 2003 (to 2.5 MMT). Exports are expected to reach 1.96 MMT in 2002 (an increase of nine percent) and 2.07 MMT in 2003 (up six percent).

Total production of caviar is forecast to rise two percent in 2002, but fall by three percent in 2003. Total exports are expected to fluctuate, but remain generally stable over 2002-2003.

Table 1. Production, Supply, and Distribution of Total Edible Fishery Products, MT

PSD Table						
Country:	Russian Federation					
Commodity:	Total Edible Fishery Products					
		2001		2002		2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Landings/Comm'l Catch	5000000	4890000	5000000	4400000	0	4300000
Fresh/Frz Production	3200000	3500000	3300000	3200000	0	3500000
Canned Production	195000	205000	200000	220000	0	220000
Cured Production	500000	480000	500000	500000	0	500000
Total Production	3895000	4185000	4000000	3920000	0	4220000
Fresh/Frozen Imports	650000	780000	810000	900000	0	910000
Canned Imports	65000	70000	80000	80000	0	81000
Cured Imports	140000	140000	140000	140000	0	145000
TOTAL Imports	855000	990000	1030000	1120000	0	1136000
Fresh/Frozen Exports	3000000	3000000	3000000	3000000	0	3500000
Canned Exports	16000	18000	20000	20000	0	22000
Cured Exports	135000	140000	150000	150000	0	155000
TOTAL Exports	3151000	3158000	3170000	3170000	0	3677000
Domestic Consumption	1600000	1800000	1872000	1772000	0	1680000

Table 2. Production, Supply, and Distribution of Salmon, MT

PSD Table						
Country:	Russian Federation					
Commodity:	Salmon, Whole/Eviscerated					
		2001		2002		2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Beginning Stocks	10000	10000	9000	9000	9000	11000
Total Production	230000	230000	210000	280000	0	210000
Intra-EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	3500	7000	3500	8000	0	8000
TOTAL Imports	3500	7000	3500	8000	0	8000
TOTAL SUPPLY	243500	247000	222500	297000	9000	229000
Intra-EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	105000	105000	100000	135000	0	110000
TOTAL Exports	105000	105000	100000	135000	0	110000
Domestic Consumption	120000	123500	104000	140000	0	114000
Other Use/Loss	9500	9500	9500	11000	0	9500
TOTAL Utilization	129500	133000	113500	151000	0	123500
Ending Stocks	9000	9000	9000	11000	0	9000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	243500	247000	222500	297000	0	242500

Table 3. Russian Fish and Seafood Catches, 1998 - 2001, MT

Product	1998	1999	2000	2001
Fish and other fish products:				
Total catch	4,011,948	4,050,535	3,776,362	3,620,522
including:				
inland catch	243,196	203,421	393,370	272,581
including in				
fresh basins	150,263	165,706	263,073	210,284
catch in Russian economic zones	2,776,481	2,615,187	2,444,237	2,464,125
catch in 200 mile zones of foreign countries	523,295	682,308	633,307	666,508
catch in open ocean areas outside of 200-mile zones	373,214	286,166	230,591	217,677
Catch by fish varieties:				
Herring	491,933	474,831	499,363	402,839
Sardine	16,202	15,733	11,811	3,544
Sprat (kil'ka & salaka)	113,898	157,961	149,478	96,392
Saury	3,752	4,608	13,698	35,884
Lancet fish	21,742	10,165	10,777	22,242
Mackerel	84,511	73,726	75,031	62,519
Sea perch	27,626	21,752	32,948	46,620
Jack mackerel	51,024	38,981	50,296	25,118
Plaice	75,406	85,154	106,461	114,139
Halibut	17,979	204,504	N/A	28,722
Sturgeon, total	1,423	836	539	622
Coregonus, total	7,038	7,735	10,728	9,987
Salmon, total	167,725	170,382	206,194	224,458
Cod fish, total	2,374,074	1,972,093	1,685,916	1,729,274
including: cod (theragra)	340,002	316,153	299,650	322,112
chalcogramma (lat.)	1,877,404	1,425,485	1,140,896	1,120,889
haddock	21,549	32,675	28,642	40,060

Total sea products and crayfish	125,290	151,935	183,916	149,949
including crayfishes and molluscs	120,500	149,084	177,397	144,249
crabs	44,548	49,872	51,985	46,903
shrimp	6,100	13,501	32,366	17,782
molluscs	69,852	85,709	93,045	79,560
Fish; food products, including canned products	2,519,664	2,628,282	2,994,830	3,056,642
Non-canned fish food products	2,375,208	2,468,873	2,808,621	2,843,303
Fish, live (excluding herring)	N/A	N/A	349,628	343,915
Fish frozen (excluding herring)	1,598,722	1,762,261	1,502,919	1,675,293
Fish chilled (excluding herring)	N/A	N/A	100,176	104,919
Fillet frozen (excluding herring)	153,171	133,884	117,858	92,667
Salted herrings	33,667	26,442	32,144	33,354
Herring, all types of processing	N/A	N/A	N/A	407,124
Smocked fish (excluding herring)	34,672	24,808	23,576	26,579
Fish dries and dry-cure	9,210	6,741	8,418	9,133
Spicy and marinade products	2,789	3,059	1,613	2,424
Culinary products	8,664	7,551	8,170	11,608
Balyk products	1,145	942	1,114	1,284
Food, feed, and technical products	N/A	N/A	N/A	187,895
Caviar , total	39,108	27,759	25,985	28,034
including sturgeon	51	28	24	24
salmon	2,827	6,358	6,526	6,120
Fish and sea animals fat	2,668	2,522	3,248	2,801
Fish feed meal	155,812	136,394	116,187	98,399

Source: Russian State Statistic Committee

Note: FAS estimates do not match this data. This data is for comparison purposes only.

Note: Some numbers may not add due to rounding.

Consumption

Consumption of seafood products is expected to decrease in Russia in 2002 as a result of reduced supply and of growing availability of meat products in European Russia. While fish products are still popular, other meats are gaining popularity at the expense of fish. Imports are expected to fill part of the gap left by the production slump in 2002, but it will be less than the overall reduction in catch.

There is a growing popularity of fish in the hotel and restaurant industry. New establishments, especially in Moscow and St. Petersburg, offer high quality domestic and imported fish on their menus. This is considered to be a growing market, which is contested by an increasingly sophisticated Russian fish industry and by imported product.

Trade

Russia remains an exporter of raw or very low-level processed fish products. This category makes up more than 80 percent of Russian exports. The raw exports often return to Russia as a processed product. Processors are striving to upgrade their ability to produce higher quality processed products, such as packaged fillets or smoked fish, but new technology remains very expensive for most industry participants. Significant markets for Russia are Norway, Germany, Japan, South Korea, and the United States.

Table 4. Russian seafood imports and exports, 1998 - 2001, \$1,000

		Exports				Imports			
		1998	1999	2000	2001	1998	1999	2000	2001
0303	Fish,Fr.	226,800	179,257	236,947	368,081	137,435	94,982	110,876	166,250
0304	Fillet	30,462	20,723	19,212	37,895	18,688	10,152	7,097	16,250
0305	Fish dry, etc.	7,283	8,873	10,921	12,892	8,269	4,152	2,981	5,027
0306	Crustaceous	56,824	25,666	28,237	22,975	8,865	2,937	3,650	11,065
0307	Molluscs	19,692	16,613	17,779	14,834	1,836	1,175	1,234	5,104
03	All fish	341,061	257,400	355,400	446,300	175,093	116,700	134,100	210,500
1604	Processed fish	21,377	25,808	32,273	37,221	74,710	38,065	28,674	79,583

Source: Russian State Statistic Committee

Note: Some numbers may not add due to rounding.

Unreported exports remain a difficult issue in Russia due to the lack of transparency in the industry. This issue is important for the government because it relates to taxes paid by companies, customs duties, accounting for quota usage, and many other topics that complicate regional and federal management of fish stocks and budgets. Many in the industry estimate that one third of total exports are unreported. A significant share of this catch is in Russia's Far East region, where fish is caught in Russian territorial waters but shipped to other countries, such as Japan and South Korea, without being registered in Russia as exports. In addition to clear cases of illegal poaching, a comparison of Tables 4 and 5 show that there is a clear preference to export fish without returning to Russian ports.

Russia has recently begun to receive information on Russian fishing vessels docking in Japanese ports. Russian analysis of data concerning Russian ships entering port to sell fish and other species in Japan shows that the ‘shadow’ fishing business constitutes “hundreds of thousands of tonnes per year.”

Table 5. Seafood Exports by Russian Companies From Outside Russian Customs Area 1999-2001

Country	1999	2000	2001
Australia	\$2,806,000	\$57,000	\$1,351,300
Austria	\$1,555,000	\$1,434,300	N/A
Anthill Islands	\$5,311,000	\$8,423,300	N/A
Bulgaria	\$4,903,000	\$1,715,400	\$2 279 000
Great Britain	\$19,230,000	\$34,175,900	\$45 514 600
Virgin Islands (Brit)	\$9,358,000	\$20,072,000	\$26 317 100
Germany	\$105,232,000	\$97,417,900	\$74 330 700
Gibraltar	\$4,803,000	\$3,288,400	\$524,100
Denmark	\$14,450,000	\$22,893,600	\$20,915,600
Ireland	\$8,879,000	\$5,945,200	\$1,329,300
Island	\$9,699,000	\$6,891,600	\$5,264,000
Spain	\$7,448,000	\$12,520,000	\$5,613,200
Canada	\$14,815,000	\$4,608,900	\$17,608,100
Cyprus	\$15,932,000	\$18,763,000	\$35,575,100
China	\$14,278,000	\$17,199,100	\$34,022,600
Latvia	\$118,000	N/A	\$486,600
Netherlands	\$1,149,000	\$4,526,600	\$1,070,800
Norway	\$151,046,000	\$136,587,100	\$114,064,900
Panama	\$3,127,000	\$2,425,600	\$2,358,600
Poland	\$3,373,000	\$3,653,600	\$612,400
Portugal	\$10,384,000	\$12,956,000	\$11,026,200
Korea, republic of	\$65,463,000	\$127,218,900	\$196,518,700
Singapore	\$18,733,000	\$14,957,800	\$18,246,600
USA	\$327,077,000	\$313,740,000	\$160,677,300
Hong-Kong	\$9,174,000	\$12,452,600	\$36,533,700
Tierces and Kayaks (Brit.)	\$765,000	\$142,600	\$199,800
Switzerland	\$15,137,000	\$2,263,200	N/A
Sweden	\$15,137,000	\$15,070,000	\$10,760,300
Estonia	\$862,000	N/A	\$532,000
Japan	\$168,230,000	\$198,434,200	\$176,794,700
Total	\$1,018,571,00	\$1,102,283,200	\$1,006,037,400

Source: Russian State Statistics Committee

Note: This value includes fish caught and sold outside of Russian customs areas by Russian vessels/companies.

The Russian State Customs Committee reported total Russian seafood exports passing through Russian customs was \$320 million in 2000 (25 percent more than in 1999), while total imports was \$129 million (ten percent more than 1999).

Table 6. Consumer Prices for Meat and Fish

	Beef - excluding boneless	Whole chicken	Fish, frozen
June 2000	44.52	42.26	26.2
June 2001	66.24	56.34	34.75
July 2002	74.47	58.59	39.09

Policy

Goskomrybolovstvo is developing plans for improving the situation in the fishing sector for submission to the Russian government. Goskomrybolovstvo has defined its main task for the period 2002-2010 as improving the efficiency of the fish harvest in Russia in terms of quota usage and fish processing. In large part, these proposals deal with the creation of a single state executive authority to oversee Russian marine resources, which would replace current overlapping jurisdictions. Goskomrybolovstvo indicates that there are currently eight other ministries and departments taking part in managing marine resources, including the Federal Border Guard Service and State Customs Committee. Furthermore, there has not been any one state financial policy that takes into account the particulars of the fishing industry, which hinders investment.

Caspian Sea Status

Deputy Chairman of the Russian State Fisheries Committee Leonid Kholod, at a recent gathering in Moscow of Caspian state deputy foreign ministers, called for a rapid resolution of the problems surrounding the status of the Caspian Sea. The key issues involved are the preservation of sensitive species, including sturgeon, battling poaching, and curbing pollution. Goskomrybolovstvo believes that the only way to preserve marine resources in the Caspian is to define zones of responsibility, making it possible to strike inter-governmental agreements concerning these issues.

Many people involved with the protection and preservation of Russian production of sturgeon caviar are calling for a return to the state system of production. They believe that there are currently too many participants in this industry, which promotes the overharvesting of caviar. Additionally, they believe that the numerous brands of black caviar allow for the easier sale of illegal caviar because consumers and government officials are not familiar with all the various names used to market legal caviar. Many in the industry feel that a smaller number of brands will allow better marketing of caviar and allow better tracking of illegal caviar inside and outside of Russia.

Russia plans to increase catches outside its own economic waters

Russia is planning to double, to two million tons, its harvest of fish and other seafood species outside its territorial waters in 2003. Russia is playing an active role in thirteen out of 32 international organizations involved in the fishing industry and feels it should use its right to catch up to five million tons of seafood outside its economic zone. Russia, in the last few years, has lost its leading position in the sphere of industrial fishing, though the fishing sector is now

increasing its presence in the economic zones of other countries. In particular, fishing agreements have been reached with Mauritania, Morocco, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, Mozambique and Madagascar. For the first time, Russia has reached agreement on fishing quotas in the waters off North Korea. Additionally, Russia has increased existing cooperation with Norway, Iceland and countries of the European Union.

Fishing quotas

Eleven auctions for the right to catch various fish species took place in 2001. One MMT of quotas for various species were put on sale, though only 500,000 MT were sold. Additionally, 1,600 vessels from Norway, Fairer Island, Latvia, Japan, North Korea, Republic of Korea, China, Poland and Ukraine purchased the right to fish in Russian waters.

The Russian federal budget revenues from auctions of fishing quotas totaled 5.8 billion rubles (\$184mln) in 2001, 100 million rubles (\$3.2mln) more than the target. Revenues from the sale of quotas to foreigners under intergovernmental agreements amounted to 1.2 billion rubles (\$37 mln) in 2001. 473 Russian fishing organizations paid five billion rubles for auctioned quotas, which is 60 percent more than the tax revenues from the entire industry. As a result, overall budget revenues from the fishing industry increased by 48 percent last year.

Crab Quotas

The Russian government, in a resolution from September 16, 2002, increased fishing quotas for certain types of fish. The quotas for blue crab, opilio crab, shellfish and trumpeter fish in the North Okhotsk sub area of the Far Eastern basin and in the Barents Sea was raised 20-30 percent. The decision is due to improved supplies of these species in this area. Calculations indicated that the king (or 'Kamchatka') crab population in Russia's Barents Sea waters dramatically increased. The total crab quota in 2001 was 60,000 MT. However, according to the Fishery Committee, 49,000 MT of live crab and 28,000 MT of crab legs were exported to Japan alone in 2001.

Governors ask for change in fishing quotas (konkurs)

Four Far East Governors recently offered to have quota auctions in regions rather than in Moscow. The Governor of Khabarovsk Krai stated that quota auctions are causing significant losses for the fishing industry of the regions because poor, local fishing firms can not compete with larger participants at the auctions. Thus, local fishing vessels and processing facilities are idle as large vessels and foreign vessels catch and export without coming back to Russian ports.

Experts estimate that the Russian fishing fleet has a 40-50 percent greater capacity than existing fish stocks permit. In the Far Eastern region alone, fishing capacities are 2.5 times greater than the admissible fishing volumes. As a result, 547 of the region's fishing vessels are idle. Fishing Committee officials state that the development of open sea resources and maintaining local access to fishing quotas is therefore necessary for broadening Russia's fishing base and ensuring its economic and food self-sufficiency.

Marketing

Russia's first plant for processing deep-water crab is planned for the island of Sakhalin and is scheduled for completion in the spring of 2003 at a cost of \$1.5 million. Most of the plant's equipment will be bought from the United States, though there will also be experimental Russian equipment. The plant will be able to process fifty tonnes of crab a day. In addition to crab food products, medicinal preparations will be made from crab shells. A 500-ton quota for scientific deepwater crab fishing has been allocated for the Sakhalin region this year plus a possible industrial quota of 5,000 tons in 2003. Production is likely to be marketed in Russia, Japan, South Korea, and the United States.

Norway is taking an active role in the development of Northern Russian fish-processing enterprises. Norwegian companies have already helped in the creation of a operating joint venture in Murmansk. They are also planning to participate in the development of aqua-culture in Pechenga, in the Murmansk region. Norwegian companies are generally interested in projects where investment is quickly recouped. According to the officials from the Fishery Department, Russian fishermen and processors are increasingly working for Norwegian enterprises because Russian vessels are subject to a port fee of \$200 when it enters a Norwegian port versus \$1,000 in Murmansk. Furthermore, in Norway a Russian ship is unloaded in a matter of hours, but in Murmansk it takes as much as a week.

Table 7. Russian Fish Exports and Imports in 1998 - 2001, MT and \$1,000

Russian Exports						
0303, Fish frozen		2000		2001		2002
	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000
January	9,813	5,287	15,799	7,087	22,349	13,978
February	8,280	4,506	18,224	13,283	13,832	12,219
March	16,821	14,531	12,878	14,406	16,468	13,511
April	14,467	7,791	12,695	10,131	22,610	19,609
May	16,172	11,005	34,956	24,713	20,693	16,189
June	31,522	26,624	24,807	19,232	37,724	24,674
July	30,088	22,540	30,661	26,953	37,510	24,184
August	35,792	31,926	48,915	51,601		
September	42,968	59,826	42,264	42,423		
October	20,147	20,927	25,658	30,438		
November	19,985	15,270	33,879	32,506		
December	33,434	15,134	20,737	15,637		
Total	279,489	235,367	321,473	288,410	171,186	124,364
		2000		2001		2002
0304, Fillet	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000
January	226	714	1,014	2,121	989	2,741
February	399	1,088	838	1,691	848	2,686
March	444	1,195	763	2,114	1,162	3,504
April	564	1,506	1,570	3,460	1,720	4,412
May	614	1,549	855	2,299	1,094	3,274
June	498	1,304	715	2,028	1,036	3,058
July	397	1,115	460	1,383	722	2,335
August	959	1,655	722	1,738		
September	1,236	2,573	1,104	3,297		
October	490	1,368	1,977	5,661		
November	844	2,368	1,469	5,030		
December	844	2,077	1,041	3,445		
Total	7,515	18,512	12,528	34,267	7,571	22,010
		2000		2001		2002
0305, fish dried, salted, smoked	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000
January	266	460	355	336	321	433
February	545	938	371	491	227	301
March	522	1,086	516	413	298	288
April	245	402	347	331	213	433
May	273	433	373	530	178	289
June	386	634	302	368	222	372
July	293	820	194	271	358	1,353
August	276	629	380	923		
September	439	1,486	248	1,217		
October	623	2,368	598	3,775		
November	527	1,146	542	1,905		
December	261	345	258	386		
Total	4,656	10,747	4,484	10,946	1,817	3,469

		2000		2001		2002
1604, Ready or canned fish, roe	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000
January	485	2,724	869	2,175	653	839
February	888	1,581	838	1,537	701	2,733
March	1,107	2,065	840	1,211	540	767
April	1,113	1,835	677	1,643	552	1,657
May	1,205	1,979	812	1,615	440	1,232
June	928	1,151	806	1,667	515	1,171
July	850	990	499	2,416	469	1,746
August	1,181	2,373	418	973		
September	744	2,555	574	1,550		
October	1,125	4,265	1,212	3,427		
November	1,279	5,277	804	5,027		
December	793	5,673	1,409	7,880		
Total	11,698	32,468	9,758	31,121	3,870	10,145
Grand total	303,358	297,094	348,243	364,744	184,444	159,988

Russian Imports						
0303 Fish, frzn.		2000		2001		2002
	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000
January	41,519	14,034	34,960	12,631	39,884	17,111
February	65,300	20,810	48,742	15,633	42,015	16,015
March	92,053	29,567	106,575	35,199	97,536	41,270
April	61,189	18,245	76,360	25,429	81,924	36,715
May	48,042	14,064	96,367	33,429	55,175	26,288
June	26,080	8,160	63,192	23,107	44,001	19,675
July	34,883	12,569	26,751	10,912	50,653	25,937
August	72,210	36,283	49,404	28,366		
September	86,645	40,359	127,729	51,536		
October	77,706	30,655	102,755	44,764		
November	116,528	39,497	78,292	32,556		
December	72,738	27,122	56,363	26,155		
Total	794,893	291,365	867,490	339,717	411,188	183,011
0304 Fillet		2000		2001		2002
	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000
January	334	250	655	524	1,731	1,489
February	571	458	987	721	2,166	1,837
March	638	432	1,309	924	1,937	2,099
April	508	450	882	821	2,454	2,633
May	510	320	1,090	1,165	1,475	1,469
June	427	299	1,315	1,282	2,183	2,169
July	775	512	1,048	889	2,707	2,445
August	895	730	1,094	984		
September	1,118	975	2,281	2,213		
October	1,830	1,289	2,883	3,188		
November	2,381	1,598	2,342	2,396		
December	1,746	1,360	2,447	2,404		
Total	11,733	8,673	18,333	17,511	14,653	14,141

		2000		2001		2002
0305 Prcd fish (salted, dried, fish meal)	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000
January	1,596	763	800	306	1,795	908
February	1,741	803	1,156	441	1,965	919
March	1,990	1,002	1,966	929	1,780	902
April	1,228	589	1,405	697	2,185	1,098
May	1,109	665	1,700	844	1,778	981
June	1,044	705	1,460	756	1,308	868
July	1,082	724	650	372	699	532
August	1,080	798	774	571		
September	1,297	975	1,300	749		
October	3,099	1,968	2,031	1,304		
November	3,265	1,986	1,729	1,070		
December	3,546	2,212	2,274	1,410		
Total	22,077	13,190	17,245	9,449	11,510	6,208
		2000		2001		2002
1604 Ready or canned fish, roe	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000	MT	\$1,000
January	8,474	5,052	11,620	2,632	12,875	10,881
February	9,684	5,167	9,536	3,901	10,459	9,234
March	10,984	4,871	13,766	5,880	13,373	11,842
April	9,712	5,143	11,564	6,841	15,546	13,113
May	11,586	4,834	13,204	7,600	14,731	13,301
June	9,803	4,900	17,873	12,737	13,525	11,597
July	11,702	5,910	19,258	13,532	13,848	12,223
August	15,153	6,763	14,165	9,994		
September	14,885	7,601	15,283	12,287		
October	19,541	10,198	18,791	15,820		
November	18,475	8,930	16,050	14,207		
December	21,364	10,122	18,430	14,767		
Total	161,363	79,491	179,540	120,198	94,357	82,191
Grand Total	990,066	392,719	1,082,608	486,875	531,708	285,551

Source: "Rybolovstvo Rossii" N4 August, 2002

Table 8. Production, Supply, and Distribution of Groundfish, MT

PSD Table						
Country:	Russian Federation					
Commodity:	Groundfish, Whole/Eviscerated					
		2001		2002		2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Beginning Stocks	420000	370000	440000	440000	447000	440000
Total Production	2450000	2245000	2500000	2300000	0	2500000
Intra-EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	485000	530000	500000	620000	0	500000
TOTAL Imports	485000	530000	500000	620000	0	500000
TOTAL SUPPLY	3355000	3145000	3440000	3360000	447000	3440000
Intra-EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	2000000	1800000	2070000	1960000	0	2070000
TOTAL Exports	2000000	1800000	2070000	1960000	0	2070000
Domestic Consumption	790000	795000	795000	840000	0	795000
Other Use/Loss	125000	110000	128000	120000	0	128000
TOTAL Utilization	915000	905000	923000	960000	0	923000
Ending Stocks	440000	440000	447000	440000	0	400000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	3355000	3145000	3440000	3360000	0	3393000

Table 9. Production, Supply, and Distribution of Fish Roe, MT

PSD Table						
Country:	Russian Federation					
Commodity:	Fish,Urchin Roe/Caviar,Livers					
		2001		2002		2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Beginning Stocks	9500	9500	9000	9000	9000	9000
Total Production	51000	51500	51500	52500	0	51000
Intra-EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	1200	2000	1300	2300	0	2000
TOTAL Imports	1200	2000	1300	2300	0	2000
TOTAL SUPPLY	61700	63000	61800	63800	9000	62000
Intra-EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	16000	17000	16500	18000	0	16500
TOTAL Exports	16000	17000	16500	18000	0	16500
Domestic Consumption	23600	23900	23200	23700	0	23600
Other Use/Loss	13100	13100	13100	13100	0	13100
TOTAL Utilization	36700	37000	36300	36800	0	36700
Ending Stocks	9000	9000	9000	9000	0	8800
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	61700	63000	61800	63800	0	62000

Additional Sources:

Fish and seafood, magazine

Fishery of Russia, magazine

Fisherman's News, newspaper