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Fishery Products

Annual Report

2004

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Report Highlights:
Japan's salmon imports are expected to grow in 2005, supported by solid consumption, while 2004 imports are projected to rise by 6% to 230,000 MT due to stronger demand late in the year and smaller domestic supplies. Salmon exports from Japan are expected to drop 15% in 2004. Japanese salmon egg and roe consumption and imports are expected to ease slightly in 2005. Imports of U.S. eggs and roe are projected to increase in 2004. Despite high prices, imports of U.S. surimi are expected to remain relatively strong in 2004 due to strengthened demand in the value segment of the Japanese market, and smaller supplies of Asian surimi. Consumption of Pollock and cod roe is expected to strengthen late in 2004, benefiting Alaskan suppliers.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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The following report has been cleared by Tom Asakawa, USRCS/NMFS/NOAA/USDOC

Salmon and (Trout) Section

2005 Market Outlook Summary

Solid consumption of salmon and trout forecast in 2005
Assuming Japan's domestic salmon catch (ocean catch, river harvest and aquaculture Coho combined) is projected at about average (at 270,000 MT), salmon imports are expected to increase modestly in 2005. Additional country of origin labeling requirements on processed seafood (including prepared products) starting in September 2004, will likely support sales of Alaskan wild salmon in 2005. Appealing to wide audiences by using terms such as "wild" and "natural" is key (See 2004 Market Situation and Update). Export prices for the Japanese market will remain competitive as demand for wild and natural salmon, including Alaskan salmon, remains solid in 2005. Chile will remain the major salmon supplier to Japan in 2005, catering to conventional retail and food service market needs.

2004 Market Situation and Update

Strengthened Demand Boosts Imports in 2004

Japan's annual consumption of salmon and trout is forecast to drop by 2% in 2004 to 475,000 MT. Retail and food service demand has reportedly strengthened in the second half of the year pushing market prices upward. However, recovery during this period is unlikely to offset slow consumption during the first part of the year. Stronger demand, smaller domestic fall chum catches, and higher market prices are factors leading to increased imports in 2004, which are projected to rise by 6% to 230,000 MT. For January – August, salmon and trout imports were up 17% to 172,906 MT with increases from the United States, Canada, Chile and Russia more than offsetting declines from Norway and other European Union (EU) suppliers (See Tables 1-a and 1-b). A strong recovery in imports of farm-raised salmon from Chile has made up for reduced imports from other suppliers of farm-raised salmon. Japan's year-ending stocks, impacted by relatively solid consumption and smaller domestic catches, are expected to be lower than the year beginning.

According to trade sources, the Bristol Bay sockeye catch is reportedly up by 71% in 2004. Reflecting the increased catch, Japan's imports of Alaskan sockeye (HS 030311) through August 2004 nearly doubled (to 23,907 MT) compared to 2003 (See Tables 2-a and 2-b). Local (non-Bristol Bay) production in Alaska has reportedly been destined for other international markets or for the U.S. market, where demand for wild salmon is reportedly strong. In light of this situation, Japan's imports of Alaskan salmon and trout in 2004 are projected at about 30,000 MT on customs clearance basis, up 7% from 2003. Imports of Russian Sockeye salmon are not expected to increase, even though the summer catch has been strong, because Russian demand is reportedly solid.

Smaller Domestic Chum Catch and Lower Exports Forecast in 2004

Japan's domestic catch is projected 7% lower in 2004 at 290,000 MT (ocean catch, farm-raised Coho and river harvest combined), based on interim data as of September 2004. The ocean catch alone is projected to reach 270,000 MT, down by 6% from the abundant 2003 catch (287,000 MT), which was the highest level in eight years. The smaller catch and higher market prices are expected to slow Japan's exports of fall chum to China, which are projected to fall by 14% to 55,000 MT. China reportedly exports processed imported salmon and trout from Japan to EU countries (See Tables 3-a and 3-b).

Country of Origin Labeling Required for Fishery Products

Due to series of food mislabeling incidents in Japan over the past several years, the Government has mandated country (and place) of origin labeling requirements for fishery products. Distinctions between “farm raised” and “wild” products will be more clearly indicated on labels. Adding to this, place of origin labeling on “processed and prepared fisheries and seafood” have been made mandated since September 2004, with a two-year grace period for implementation. Products covered include dried, salted-dried, steam-boiled, brined, seasoned and flavored, and breaded products for frying. This expended country of origin labeling for fisheries and seafood is expected to provide consumers with more fair selection criteria including Alaskan wild salmon, salmon hard roe and brined and marinated ikura, Pollock roe etc. Like last year, Hokkaido’s fishery industry is aggressively promoting its fall season salmon by using “domestic origin” and “wild” on labels and in advertising throughout the country. The Alaskan Seafood Marketing Institute has been active in promoting wild Alaskan salmon and seafood. An ASMI press mission to Alaska this summer appears to be yielding positive results. A Japanese reporter that participated in the mission wrote a series of articles on Alaskan troll-caught salmon, which has helped to raise retail interest in high quality wild salmon from Alaska.

Table 1-a. Japanese Total Salmon and Trout Imports

Salmon and Trout Total Imports
Quantity
January – August

					% Change
Rank	Country	- MT – 2002	- MT – 2003	- MT - 2004	04/03
0	**--World--**	**189,715**	**148,309**	**172,906**	**17%**
1	Chile	99,116	76,462	97,335	27%
2	Norway	39,306	31,726	26,437	-17%
3	**United States**	**24,812**	**14,706**	**24,942**	**70%**
4	Russia	14,586	12,718	13,987	10%
5	Canada	4,013	2,390	3,720	56%
6	Denmark	2,483	4,782	2,466	-48%
7	New Zealand	3,225	2,221	2,141	-4%
8	United Kingdom	493	1,770	1,157	-35%
7	Others	1,682	1,533	721	-53%
Source of Data: Japan Customs (WTA)					

HS 030311, 030319,03021,030322, 030329, 030212,030211, 030211, and 030219

Table 1-b. Japanese Total Salmon and Trout Imports

Salmon and Trout Total Imports Quantity January – December					
					% Change
Rank	Country	- MT – 2001	- MT – 2002	- MT - 2003	03/02
0	**--World--**	**276,481**	**270,158**	**215,521**	**-20%**
1	Chile	139,530	123,072	93,355	-24%
2	Norway	62,867	62,805	47,987	-24%
3	**United States**	**32,690**	**31,702**	**28,374**	**-11%**
4	Russia	26,899	31,921	27,279	-15%
5	Denmark	2,268	4,004	5,868	47%
6	Canada	6,072	7,655	4,458	-42%
7	New Zealand	2,755	4,959	3,610	-27%
8	United Kingdom	864	1,082	2,653	145%
9	Others	2,535	2,958	1,937	-35%
Source of Data: Japan Customs (WTA)					

HS 030311, 030319,03021,030322, 030329, 030212,030211, 030211, and 030219

Table 2-a. Japanese Sockeye Salmon Imports

030311 SOCKEYE SALMON, EXCL FILLET, LIVERS & ROES, FROZEN IMPORTS Quantity January - August					
					% Change
Rank	Country	- MT – 2002	- MT – 2003	- MT - 2004	04/03
0	**--World--**	**34,281**	**23,559**	**34,135**	**45%**
1	**United States**	**22,539**	**12,557**	**23,907**	**90%**
2	Russia	9,984	10,291	9,726	-5%
3	Canada	1,387	614	475	-23%
4	Chile	295	0	21	#DIV/0!
5	Others	76	98	6	-94%
Source of Data: Japan Customs (WTA)					

Table 2-b. Japanese Sockeye Salmon Imports

030311 SOCKEYE SALMON, EXCL FILLET, LIVERS & ROES, FROZEN IMPORTS Quantity January – December				
				% Change
Rank	Country	- MT – 2002	- MT - 2003	03/02
0	**--World--**	**55,225**	**47,546**	**-14%**
1	**United States**	**26,366**	**24,885**	**-6%**
2	Russia	24,562	20,892	-15%
3	Canada	3,921	1,644	-58%
5	Others	377	125	-67%
Source of Data: Japan Customs (WTA)				

Table 3-a. Japanese Salmon and Trout Exports

Salmon and Trout Exports Quantity January - August					
					% Change
Rank	Country	- MT - 2002	- MT - 2003	- MT - 2004	04/03
0	**--World--**	**5,065**	**10,476**	**11,782**	**12%**
1	**China**	**2,987**	**8,487**	**8,138**	**-4%**
2	Thailand	1,035	1,179	2,552	116%
3	Others	1,044	810	1,092	35%
Source of Data: Japan Customs (WTA)					

Table 3-b. Japanese Salmon and Trout Exports

Salmon and Trout Exports Quantity January - December					
					% Change
Rank	Country	- MT - 2001	- MT - 2002	- MT - 2003	03/02
0	**--World--**	**29,366**	**34,108**	**63,899**	**87%**
1	**China**	**23,428**	**23,904**	**52,685**	**120%**
2	Thailand	1,405	3,865	4,602	19%
3	Taiwan	1,156	3,480	3,563	2%
4	Korea, South	492	814	1,763	116%
5	Others	2,885	2,044	1,286	-37%
Source of Data: Japan Customs (WTA)					

Salmon and Trout Roe (Sujiko) and Eggs (Ikura) Section

2005 Market Outlook Summary

The popularity of ikura (prepared eggs) is expected to sustain solid sales in 2005, particularly for products marinated in soy sauce. On the other hand, demand for hard roe and brined egg products are expected to contract as a result of a shift in consumer preferences, which will cause total demand (ikura and hard roe combined) to drop slightly in 2005. Adding to this, reportedly strong international demand for hard roe and egg products is expected to result in higher export prices, further dampening demand for imports.

2004 Market Situation and Update

Demand for Ikura (Prepared Egg) to Remain Solid in 2004

Based on the 2004 projected ocean catch for salmon and trout, domestic production of ikura (prepared ikura) and sujiko (hard roe) together is forecast to drop 6% to 6,750 MT in 2004 (270,000 MT multiplied by 0.5%/2). In recent years, soy sauce marinated ikura has become popular among consumers in Japan, particularly among the younger generation, causing prepared egg consumption in Japan to shift from brined ikura to products marinated in soy sauce. Domestic production is expected to shift toward high-priced eggs (ikura) in 2004, in stark contrast to weak demand and low prices for roe (sujiko). Strong retail and food service demand for eggs has caused wholesale domestic prices to strengthen, averaging 3,300-

3,500 yen per kilogram, while roe prices have reportedly weakened, averaging about 20% lower than last year at 2,600–2,800 yen per kilogram.

Modest Increase in Imports Forecast Catering Toward Growing Ikura Market

Higher market prices for eggs combined with a projected drop in domestic production in 2004, is driving up imports (hard roe and eggs combined), with the annual total projected 4% higher at 9,200 MT. For January – August, egg imports shot up 34%, with an 18% increase from the United States, and China doubling their shipments to Japan (See Tables 5-a and 5-b). This has more than offset a 4% decline in roe (sujiko) imports during the same period (See Tables 4-a and 4-b). The U.S. share of combined roe and egg imports in 2004 is estimated at about 75%.

Table 4-a. Japanese Sujiko (Hard Roe) Imports

Sujiko (Hard Roe) Quantity January - August					
					% Change
Rank	Country	- MT – 2002	- MT - 2003	- MT - 2004	04/03
0	**--World--**	**2,637**	**2,733**	**2,626**	**-4%**
1	**United States**	**1,474**	**1,939**	**1,884**	**-3%**
2	Denmark	607	554	612	10%
3	Finland	407	167	68	-60%
4	Chile	66	18	21	15%
5	Norway	49	36	20	-46%
6	Canada	25	12	13	4%
7	Australia	7	6	5	-12%
8	Russia	2	0	3	#DIV/0!
7	Others	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
Source of Data: Japan Customs (WTA)					

HS 0305200303

Table 4-b. Japanese Sujiko Imports

Sujiko (Hard Roe) Quantity January - December					
					% Change
Rank	Country	- MT – 2001	- MT - 2002	- MT - 2003	03/02
0	**--World--**	**4,410**	**4,628**	**4,632**	**0%**
1	**United States**	**3,104**	**3,126**	**3,456**	**11%**
2	Denmark	665	675	729	8%
3	Finland	312	436	177	-59%
4	Canada	150	161	135	-16%
5	Russia	98	104	68	-34%
6	Norway	3	52	43	-18%
7	Chile	78	68	18	-73%
8	Others	0	7	6	-17%
Source of Data: Japan Customs (WTA)					

HS 0305200303

Table 5-a. Japanese Imports of Ikura

Ikura (Prepared Egg) Quantity January - August					
					% Change
Rank	Country	- MT - 2002	- MT - 2003	- MT - 2004	04/03
0	**--World--**	**1,754**	**1,234**	**1,649**	**34%**
1	**United States**	**1,349**	**880**	**1,040**	**18%**
2	China	121	197	409	108%
3	Canada	107	112	179	60%
4	Russia	162	39	12	-68%
5	Chile	3	3	5	69%
6	Others	13	3	3	-23%
Source of Data: Japan Customs (WTA)					

HS 160430010

Table 5-b. Japanese Ikura Imports

Ikura (Prepared Egg) Quantity January - December					
					% Change
Rank	Country	- MT - 2001	- MT - 2002	- MT - 2003	03/02
0	**--World--**	**3,994**	**5,132**	**4,224**	**-18%**
1	**United States**	**3,280**	**4,003**	**3,386**	**-15%**
2	Canada	325	637	417	-35%
3	China	124	251	370	48%
4	Russia	194	223	39	-83%
5	Finland	21	13	5	-58%
6	Chile	46	3	3	9%
7	Others	5	2	3	40%
Source of Data: Japan Customs (WTA)					

HS 160430010

Surimi Section

2005 Market Outlook Summary

Japan's surimi product production has been relatively stable although the continued economic slump has resulted in a shift in demand to medium and lower grade surimi from pollock and non-Pollock species in recent years. Food service and prepared food demand for variety low-cost side dishes using surimi-based products, will continue to support this trend in 2005, while demand for high-priced fish cake products, which use high grade Pollock surimi, will likely remain weak. It is unclear whether exportable supplies of non-Pollock surimi (Itoyori) from Asian countries will recover from a drop in 2004.

2004 Market Situation and Update

Demand for Surimi Based Products Strengthened in 2004

Japan's market for surimi, the main ingredient for fish cake and paste products, has improved. Ingredient demand for surimi is expected to increase by 6% to 395,000 MT in 2004 due to strong demand for surimi-based products in the food service and prepared food sectors. As a result, low surimi prices that prevailed in 2003 appear to have reached bottom in 2004. Japan's ban on imported broiler meat from Thailand and China (due to Avian Influenza) may have also helped to generate strong demand for surimi-based products early in 2004.

Modest Increase in Surimi Imports Forecast in 2004

Surimi imports are expected to increase in 2004, projected up by 10% to 295,000 MT, reflecting increased availability of U.S. low and medium grade Pollock surimi from A-season production, and increased imports of non-Pollock surimi (blue whiting) from Argentina, which more than offset reduced imports from Asian non-Pollock (Itoyori) surimi suppliers. For January – August, surimi imports were up 22%, with increases from the United States (up 59%) and Argentina (up 101%), more than offsetting decreases from Thailand (down 8%), India (down 17%), and Indonesia (down 37%) (See Tables 6-a and 6-b). High prices for U.S. surimi (A-season product) have reportedly been induced by a large purchase of Pollock fillets by a Japanese fast food chain during the first half of the year when the price of FA grade Alaskan pollock surimi offered to Japan was reportedly up by 6% to 240 – 245 yen per kilogram.

Despite lower U.S. surimi production and higher prices in the A-season, sales to Japan were reportedly stable during the first half of 2004, supported by solid demand and reduced production by other non-Pollock surimi suppliers. Thailand, India, and Indonesia are reportedly having difficulty in boosting production due to lower raw material fish catches and strong domestic demand.

The relatively short supply of Asian non-pollock surimi and strong domestic demand for surimi-based products (fish balls and pastes) in Thailand and Indonesia, will likely curb Japan's imports of non-Pollock surimi in 2004. Furthermore, B-season U.S. pollock utilization patterns are reportedly expected to be similar to those of the A-season, but surimi production may likely slow as processing operations on fishing vessels reportedly shift production to fillets and round fish in response to high international demand for white meat fish species. Japanese buyers are reportedly making continued purchases of Alaskan medium and lower grade surimi despite high prices, in preparation for winter peak season demand. [Note: In 2004, the U.S. Pollock fishing quota (BASI and BOA combined) was increased to 1,564,310 MT from 1,546,110 MT. A-season operation is said to have consumed about 40% of the quota with more fillets and round fish production. Surimi production was over 73,000 MT, down 15% from last year.] Solid import growth achieved through August may slow down for the remainder of the year.

Japan's annual domestic surimi production is forecast to increase modestly in 2004, projected up 4% for domestic surimi to 105,000 MT, reportedly due to an abundant Atka mackerel catch this year, rather than pollock.

Table 6-a. Japanese Surimi Imports

Surimi Quantity January – August					
					% Change
Rank	Country	- MT – 2002	- MT - 2003	- MT - 2004	04/03
0	**--World--**	**184,441**	**155,341**	**189,063**	**22%**
1	**United States**	**68,252**	**50,022**	**79,581**	**59%**
2	Thailand	64,101	60,666	55,682	-8%
3	Argentina	11,540	7,046	14,135	101%
4	China	9,710	9,915	11,708	18%
5	India	12,833	13,301	11,014	-17%
6	Chile	5,866	4,025	4,303	7%
7	Vietnam	1,800	2,629	2,312	-12%
8	Denmark	2,264	856	2,250	163%
9	Peru	1,436	782	1,637	109%
10	Indonesia	2,234	1,590	1,004	-37%
11	Myanmar	359	394	954	142%
12	Others	4,046	4,114	4,484	9%
Source of Data: Japan Customs (WTA)					

HS 03049012, 03049012, 03049014, 030490020, (030490093), 030490095, 030490099

Table 6-b. Japanese Surimi Imports

Surimi Quantity January – December					
					% Change
Rank	Country	- MT – 2001	- MT - 2002	- MT - 2003	03/02
0	**--World--**	**312,763**	**310,803**	**269,174**	**-13%**
1	**United States**	**144,744**	**133,976**	**103,266**	**-23%**
2	Thailand	86,342	100,689	95,622	-5%
3	India	16,467	17,498	17,500	0%
4	China	13,072	15,083	15,945	6%
5	Argentina	16,672	13,392	10,593	-21%
6	Chile	11,523	10,312	9,312	-10%
7	Vietnam	2,290	2,877	3,974	38%
8	Indonesia	3,313	4,513	2,512	-44%
9	Russia	4,703	265	1,705	544%
10	Korea, South	2,449	1,743	1,595	-9%
11	Peru	1,931	2,527	1,388	-45%
12	Denmark	2,809	2,658	1,278	-52%
13	Malaysia	1	415	1,156	179%
14	Myanmar	668	558	694	24%
15	Others	5,779	4,299	2,635	-39%
Source of Data: Japan Customs (WTA)					

HS 03049012, 03049012, 03049014, 030490020, (030490093), 030490095, 030490099

Pollock/Cod Roe Section (Tarako)

2005 Market Outlook Summary

Japanese consumption of tarako (pollock and cod roe) over the past several years has been stable at 53,000 – 54,000 MT, which will likely continue in 2005 as import demand shifts to low-priced products. Pollock roe from Alaska and Russia that is processed in China for the Japanese market could slow direct purchases.

2004 Market Situation and Update

Trade Anticipates Consumption to Pick-up

Consumption of tarako (pollock and cod roe) is expected to drop modestly in 2004, projected down by 2% from last year to 53,000 MT, due to lethargic household consumption during the summer. For January – July, household consumption fell by 6% while corresponding expenditures dropped by 3%, compared to 2003. Retail sales for non-colored and off-grade low-priced products have been solid, while sales for high-value quality products have slumped. Wholesalers are reportedly buying and building stocks of imported roe in anticipation of recovery in consumption around the end of the year. December is normally a peak sales month for tarako.

Imports of Alaskan and Russian Roe to Grow in 2004 Despite High Prices

Total roe imports are expected to rise by about 3% in 2004 to 48,000 MT (cod and Pollock combined). For January - August, imports were up 8% to 40,656 MT, due primarily to a 22% increase in imports from Russia (See Tables 7-a and 7-b). Imports from Alaska were up by about 4%, reflecting increased production. Alaskan roe from the B-season catch is expected to further increase U.S. sales to Japan in 2004. Imports from China, which have been trending up in recent years, increased by 12% (processed for re-export with Alaskan and Russian roe). Domestic production is projected to remain unchanged from last year at around 7,000 MT.

Table 7-a. Japanese Tarako Imports

Cod and Pollock Roes Quantity January – August					
					% Change
Rank	Country	- MT- 2002	- MT - 2003	- MT - 2004	04/03
0	**--World--**	**36,154**	**37,570**	**40,656**	**8%**
1	**United States**	**21,861**	**20,105**	**20,910**	**4%**
2	Russia	6,878	10,130	12,346	22%
3	China	4,045	4,082	4,584	12%
4	Korea, South	2,615	2,743	2,320	-15%
5	Iceland	140	275	259	-6%
6	Others	613	236	237	1%
Source of Data: Japan Customs (WTA)					

HS 030270020, 030280020, 030520020, 160420014, and 160420013

Table 7-b. Japanese Tarako Imports

Cod and Pollock Roes Quantity January - December					
					% Change
Rank	Country	- MT - 2001	- MT - 2002	- MT - 2003	03/02
0	**--World--**	**49,716**	**44,205**	**46,911**	**6%**
1	**United States**	**23,388**	**24,544**	**23,815**	**-3%**
2	Russia	14,285	8,262	11,845	43%
3	China	5,334	6,252	6,599	6%
4	Korea, South	4,131	4,178	3,854	-8%
5	Iceland	885	140	334	139%
6	Others	1,693	830	464	-44%
Source of Data: Japan Customs (WTA)					

HS 030270020, 030280020, 030520020, 160420014, and 160420013

Salmon and Trout PS&D Table

Japan Salmon, Whole/Eviscerated							
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY
Beginning Stocks	131000	131000	126000	109000	116000	99000	(MT)
Total Production	270000	311000	255000	290000	0	270000	(MT)
Intra-EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)
Other Imports	225000	216000	220000	230000	0	240000	(MT)
TOTAL Imports	225000	216000	220000	230000	0	240000	(MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	626000	658000	601000	629000	116000	609000	(MT)
Intra-EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)
Other Exports	45000	64000	40000	55000	0	40000	(MT)
TOTAL Exports	45000	64000	40000	55000	0	40000	(MT)
Domestic Consumption	455000	485000	445000	475000	0	470000	(MT)
Other Use/Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)
TOTAL Utilization	455000	485000	445000	475000	0	470000	(MT)
Ending Stocks	126000	109000	116000	99000	0	99000	(MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	626000	658000	601000	629000	0	609000	(MT)

Note: Updated from feed back file.

Surimi PS&D Table (Required)

Japan Surimi							
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY
Beginning Stocks	84000	84000	81000	79000	83000	82000	(MT)
Total Production	105000	101000	110000	105000	0	100000	(MT)
Intra-EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)
Other Imports	295000	269000	295000	295000	0	280000	(MT)
TOTAL Imports	295000	269000	295000	295000	0	280000	(MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	484000	454000	486000	479000	83000	462000	(MT)
Intra-EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)
Other Exports	3000	3000	3000	2000	0	2000	(MT)
TOTAL Exports	3000	3000	3000	2000	0	2000	(MT)
Domestic Consumption	400000	372000	400000	395000	0	380000	(MT)
Other Use/Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)
TOTAL Utilization	400000	372000	400000	395000	0	380000	(MT)
Ending Stocks	81000	79000	83000	82000	0	80000	(MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	484000	454000	486000	479000	0	462000	(MT)

Note: Updated from feedback file.

Salmon/Trout Roe and Egg PS&D Table (Voluntary)

Japan Salmon/Trout Roes (1,000 Metric Tons)						
		2003		2004		2005
	OLD	Prelim.	OLD	Projected	OLD	Projected
Beginning Stocks	9	9	9	10	8	10
Total Production	6	7	6	7	0	6
Intra EC Imports	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Other Imports	9	9	9	9	0	8
TOTAL Imports	9	9	9	9	0	8
TOTAL SUPPLY	24	25	24	26	8	24
Intra EC Exports						
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dom. Consumption	15	15	16	16	0	15
Other Use/Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Utilization	15	15	16	16	0	15
Ending Stock	9	10	8	10	0	9
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	24	25	24	26	0	24

Note: Attached voluntarily, no feedback file available.

Pollock and Cod Roes PS&D Table (Voluntary)

Japan Cod/Pollock Roe (1,000 Metric Tons)						
		2003		2004		2005
	OLD	Prelim.	OLD	Projected	OLD	Projected
Beginning Stocks	21	21	23	21	22	23
Total Production	7	7	8	7	0	7
Intra EC Imports	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Other Imports	46	47	43	48	0	45
TOTAL Imports	46	47	43	48	0	45
TOTAL SUPPLY	74	75	74	76	22	75
Intra EC Exports	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dom. Consumption	51	54	52	53	0	53
Other Use/Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Utilization	51	54	52	53	0	53
Ending Stock	23	21	22	23	0	22
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	74	75	74	76	0	75

Note: Attached voluntarily, no feedback file available.