

6. FOOD HERRING

Landings (000MT)

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
51 Japanese ports	62.4	13.8	5.0	4.6	1.5	12.5
Total catch	73.0	19.2	5.9	6.0	2.0	14.0

Imports - Frozen (000MT)

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
Canada	5.6	1.4	3.7	3.0	1.2
U.K.	14.2	4.0	7.5	3.0	5.9
USA	38.9	31.3	31.6	37.4	44.8
Russia	0.8	0.8	1.4	3.4	5.2
Netherlands	7.6	2.6	12.7	4.0	4.6
Norway	6.6	5.0	12.1	15.4	12.6
Iceland	4.8	4.2	4.1	6.8	2.3
Other	1.0	0.9	2.4	0.8	3.2

Total	79.5	50.2	75.5	73.9	79.8

Prices - Tokyo wholesale (yen/kg)

	<u>Year ago</u>	<u>6 mo. ago</u>	<u>Last mo.</u>	<u>Feb. 93</u>
Norwegian 400 grams up	230-260	175-230	210-240	220-240
300-400 grams	195-220	170-220	175-220	175-195
Canadian 400 grams up	210-230	175-190	200-220	180-200
300-400 grams	175-195	170-190	160-200	180-200

Market Situation and Outlook

- Japanese imports of herrings are roughly grouped into two categories. One category is roe herring which consists of Pacific herring imported from the United States, Korea and Russia and Atlantic herring imported from Britain, Holland and Ireland. The other category is red-feed herring imported from the United States, Canada, Iceland, Norway, Russia and other European countries.
- Roe herring is imported mainly for the extraction of roes and the carcasses are used for migaki-nishin (dried hard fillets) and fish meals. Imports of roe herring from the United States were the highest ever in 1992 due to abundant landings in