

6. FOOD HERRING

Imports - Frozen (000MT)

Total catch 81.2  
 81 Japanese ports 81.2

| Year         | 1985        | 1986        | 1987        | 1988        |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Canada       | 1.6         | 1.1         | 5.6         | 2.7         |
| U.K.         | 0.8         | 3.7         | 14.3        | 4.0         |
| USA          | 33.8        | 32.6        | 38.9        | 31.3        |
| Netherlands  | 0.7         | 3.8         | 7.4         | 3.6         |
| Norway       | 18.9        | 23.4        | 6.0         | 2.0         |
| Iceland      | 0.6         | 1.4         | 4.9         | 4.3         |
| Other        | 0.7         | 0.8         | 1.8         | 1.7         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>63.7</b> | <b>68.6</b> | <b>78.5</b> | <b>80.3</b> |

Prices - Tokyo Wholesale (yen/kg)

| Year                           | 1985    | 1986    | 1987    | 1988    |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Norwegian 100 grams up 250-310 | 240-250 | 250-235 | 215-230 | 215-230 |
| Canadian 100 grams up 250-240  | 140-250 | 140-250 | 140-250 | 140-250 |
| 200-300 grams 150-200          | 190-200 | 190-200 | 190-200 | 190-200 |

Market situation and Outlook

- Imports in 1988 increased from 1985 by 50% and returned to the 1988 level.
- It should be noted that imports of fillets and semi-processed herring products such as gutted fillets, which are ready to eat after frying, began for the first time from Atlantic Canada and enjoyed a good market reputation.
- While consumption of herring has been declining in the Japanese market, the introduction of new product types, such as the fillets noted above, is expected to add new interest in this species, especially as a result of the effects of the labor shortage on the fish processing industry in Japan.