

6. FOOD HERRING

<u>Landings</u> (000MT)					
	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	Jan-May <u>1988</u>
51 Japanese ports	3.8	5.9	62.4	13.8	3.5
Total catch	6.8	9.2	73.0	16.1	(est)
 <u>Imports</u> - Frozen (000MT)					
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	Jan-Jul <u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
Canada	5.1	1.6	1.1	0.4	3.9
USA	34.1	33.8	32.6	23.6	34.4
Netherlands	11.1	6.3	3.8	3.2	3.5
Norway	18.3	18.9	23.4	17.6	6.1
Iceland	0.1	0.6	1.4	1.4	3.5
Total	71.6	62.7	66.6	46.6	51.4
 <u>Prices</u> - Tokyo wholesale (yen/kg)					
	<u>Sep/87</u>	<u>Mar/88</u>	<u>Aug/88</u>	<u>Sep/88</u>	
Norwegian 400 grams up	300/280	280/260	350/230	350/330	
300-400 grams	250/230	250/240	300/270	300/270	
Canadian 400 grams up	-	-	300/280	300/280	
300-400 grams	-	-	250/240	250/240	

Market Situation and Outlook

- Canadian exports of herring to Japan increased 10 fold in the Jan-July 1988 period to nearly 4000 MT. This is in large part due to short supply in Norway where exports have dropped dramatically.
- Demand for food herring generally sluggish due to strong competition from other low priced species which are in abundant supply e.g. squid, mackerel, jack mackerel.
- Japanese herring catch has dropped back to minimal levels after experiencing promising levels in 1986.