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ALBACORE FISHERIES, TRADE, AND MARKET OF JAPAN, 2005

Sunee C. Sonu

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
Southwest Region

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fisheries for albacore, *Thunnus alalunga*, continue to be important throughout the world, with a total catch of more than 200,000 metric tons (mt) per year since 1996. Of more than 49 nations that reported albacore landings in 2004, four countries accounted for the majority of the catch with Japan ranked highest with 34 percent of the total. Taiwan, the world's largest producer during 1977, 1982-1983, and 1985-1993, was second with 21 percent. Spain and the United States each harvested 7 percent of the world total.

Between 57 and 66 percent of world catches of albacore from 1998 through 2004 occurred in the Pacific Ocean, followed by the Atlantic Ocean (22 to 28 percent) and the Indian Ocean (10 to 18 percent). While more than 23 nations that reported Pacific albacore landings in 2004, Japan accounted for the majority of the catches of Pacific albacore -approximately 47 percent in 2004. Taiwan and the United States respectively landed about 14 and 10 percent of the total catch. Most of the Pacific catch of albacore, between 32 and 58 percent from 1998 through 2004, occurred in the northwestern sector. Japan harvested about 97 percent of the total northwest Pacific catch in 2004.

Japan is the world's largest market for albacore, utilizing an average of 77,000 mt during 1998-2005. Supply for this market comes from both domestic catch and imports. The share of the Japanese market for albacore supplied by imports increased from 2 percent in 2002 to 9 percent in 2005. In 2005, imports were worth \$22 million. Frozen products dominated, representing 97 percent in volume and 95 percent in value in 2005. Japanese imports of frozen albacore from the United States in 2005 were 1,702 mt valued at \$6.2 million, an increase of four times in quantity and seven times in value over 2003 imports.

Factors which influenced the recent rise in albacore imports to Japan are: decreasing catches by Japan's own fishing fleet, increasing demand for gourmet food, and the appreciation of the Japanese yen relative to U.S. dollar.

Japan regulates imports of albacore products with import tariffs. As the United States and Japan are signatories to the World Trade Organization (WTO), WTO tariffs apply to imports of albacore products from the U.S.

Albacore is sold through auctions at consumer wholesale markets located in consumption areas, and at production wholesale markets located at Japanese ports of landing. Albacore is also sold directly to processors and supermarket chains. Between 1999 and 2005, the wholesale prices at major markets for both fresh and frozen albacore showed fluctuations which were influenced mainly by volume of supply, usually, the lower the supply, the higher the price, and vice versa.

INTRODUCTION

Japan, the world's largest harvester as well as consumer of albacore, relies mainly on landings by her own fleet. Recently, however, decreasing domestic catches have forced Japan to increase imports of albacore.

Frozen albacore from the United States has found a market niche in Japan. In 2005, Japan imported \$6.2 million of frozen albacore from the United States. Presently, the United States is the second largest supplier of frozen albacore to Japan.

Japan is a major export market for U.S. albacore, accounting for 16 percent in volume and 21 percent of U.S. exports of albacore in 2005 (U.S. Department of Commerce 2006).

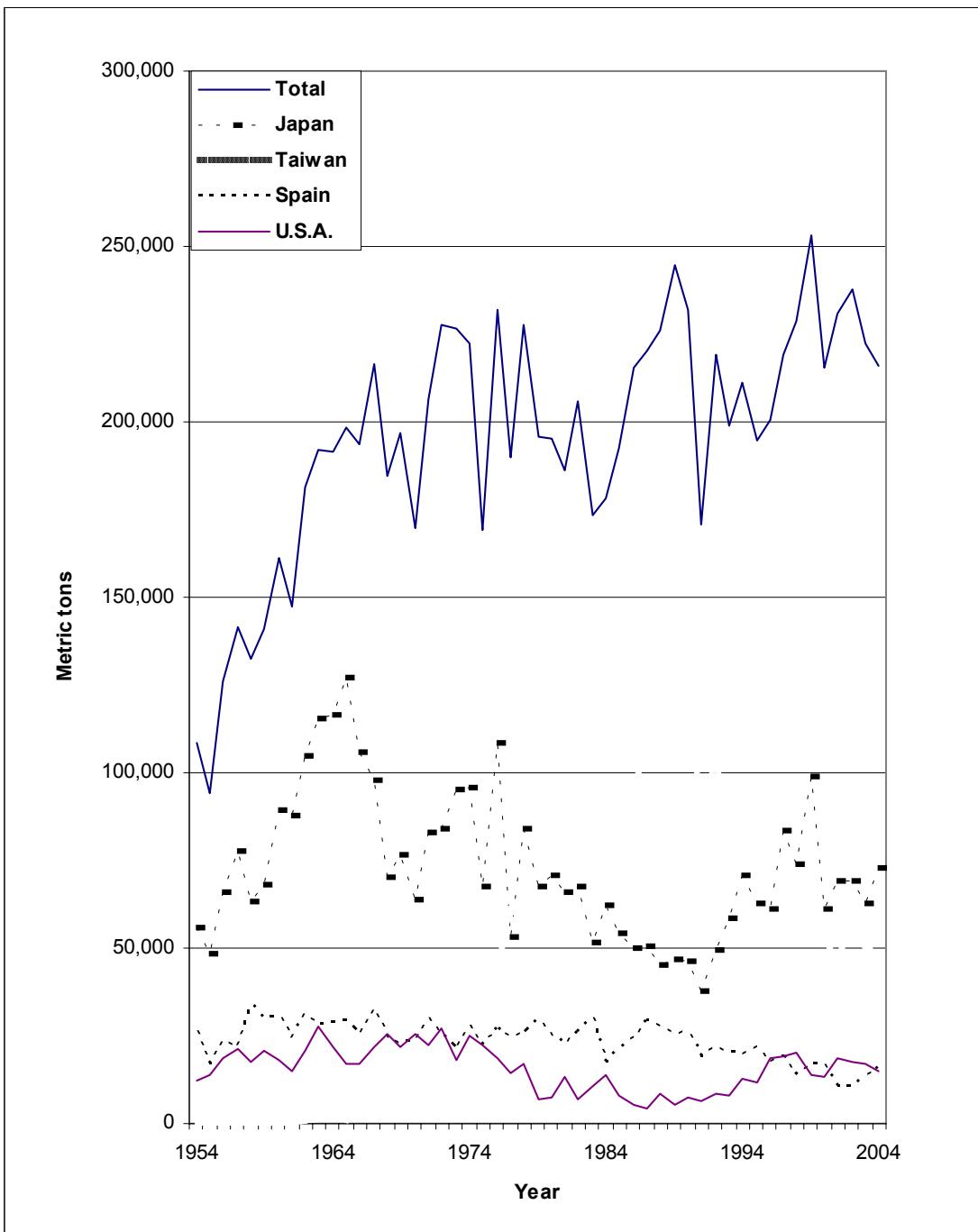
This report provides a detailed examination of the world albacore fisheries, as well as Japan's fishery, import, export, supply, demand, and market, in order to identify potential opportunities for export of U.S. producers¹.

WORLD ALBACORE FISHERIES

The total world catch of albacore doubled from 108 thousand metric tons (mt) in 1954 to 216 thousand mt in 2004 (Figure 1). Total catch of albacore by all nations reached a high of 253 thousand mt in 1999, with Japan landing 39 percent of the fish (Table 1 and Figure 1). Of more than 49 nations that reported albacore landings in 2004, four countries accounted for the majority of the catch with Japan ranked highest with 34 percent of the total. Taiwan, the world's largest producer during 1977, 1982-1983, and 1985-1993, was second with 21 percent (Table 1 and Figure 1). Spain and the United States each harvested 7 percent of the world total (Table 1, Figure 1).

The global increase in albacore landings during recent years has been due to increased catches by countries other than these four major harvesting countries. Countries with substantial increases in albacore landings from 1998 to 2004 are Fiji Islands, China, Canada, Indonesia, Italy, Namibia, and American Samoa. Combined albacore landings by these seven countries rose from 7,258 mt in 1998 to 37,805 mt in 2004, more than a five-time increase over this period.

¹ This report is not intended for management purposes.



Source: FAO 2006

Figure 1. Annual landings of albacore by major countries, 1954-2004 (metric tons).

Table 1. World albacore catch, 1984-2004 (metric tons).

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Japan	62,164	54,137	49,927	50,333	45,243	46,616	46,105
Taiwan	54,995	66,400	96,331	104,879	114,930	135,855	125,594
Spain	17,520	21,502	24,587	29,017	27,810	25,424	26,021
U.S.A.	13,711	8,205	5,251	4,324	8,644	5,491	7,511
Fiji Islands	-*	-	-	-	-	3	68
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Canada	47	25	2	42	341	396	541
Indonesia	314	323	56	287	336	424	370
South Africa	3,540	6,697	5,930	7,275	6,570	6,890	5,305
New Zealand	2,773	3,253	1,911	1,265	672	4,884	3,011
Italy	1,942	3,348	3,208	3,433	3,529	3,529	1,191
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	3,201	2,625	1,426	2,316	3,037	4,087	3,456
American Samoa	.**	.	.	.	1	.	.
French Polynesia	.	.	.	.	.	102	319
Korea, Rep. of	8,339	17,661	19,550	9,353	7,647	5,589	3,695
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cook Islands	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New Caledonia	112	131	179	563	584	566	1,053
Samoa	1,800	1,478	1,290	1,250	1,020	735	223
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	400	1,012	691	645	580	510	450
Greece	-	-	484	500	500	500	500
Australia	28	4	-	130	107	123	51
Brazil	732	386	524	399	421	435	514
Venezuela	1,076	467	172	26	137	41	95
Reunion	14	11	12	13	16	15	15
Portugal	1,516	2,014	1,527	1,332	1,337	726	3,917
Solomon Islands	19	12	.	.	.	.	.
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Morocco	-	-	-	41	-	-	-
Uruguay	526	1,531	262	178	100	83	55
Tonga	135	174	206	252	242	195	152
Saint Vincent/ Grenadines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	113	49	3	7	15	2	2
Syrian Arab Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	45	41	56	28
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	24	170	149	3	-	90	306
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	1	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Helena	9	-	-	2	1	1	1
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	3,020	934	1,946	2,168	2,009	1,365	1,545
Total	178,070	192,549	215,624	220,079	225,870	244,733	232,142

**Table 1 (continued). World albacore catch, 1984-2004
(metric tons).**

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Japan	37,664	49,246	58,266	70,890	62,543	61,059	83,592
Taiwan	83,413	102,921	70,347	65,471	56,467	58,408	55,205
Spain	19,126	21,802	20,357	19,820	21,690	17,737	18,961
U.S.A.	6,590	8,388	7,903	12,779	11,855	18,669	18,907
Fiji Islands	208	243	463	842	702	1,446	1,842
China	<0.5	<0.5	1	22	13	28	2
Canada	384	748	795	856	1,038	617	260
Indonesia	305	509	440	604	684	1,300	1,561
South Africa	3,411	6,360	6,883	6,932	5,216	5,634	6,708
New Zealand	2,615	3,794	3,613	6,352	6,423	7,150	3,614
Italy	1,191	1,464	1,275	1,107	1,109	1,769	1,426
Namibia	-	2,241	3,524	3,075	1,861	1,521	1,199
France	5,188	8,786	7,231	6,378	5,739	5,275	5,200
American Samoa	1	.	<0.5	1	27	86	309
French Polynesia	426	267	959	913	1,100	1,750	2,717
Korea, Rep. of	1,801	222	105	109	74	716	1,944
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	6	38	101
Cook Islands	.	.	.	23	32	5	5
New Caledonia	909	692	755	840	332	414	277
Samoa	211	922	213	641	1,883	1,775	4,108
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	380	310	240	180	109	192	95
Greece	500	500	1	1	<0.5	952	741
Australia	310	253	329	478	428	472	340
Brazil	1,113	2,710	3,613	1,227	923	819	652
Venezuela	319	205	246	282	279	315	49
Reunion	41	55	120	175	163	347	306
Portugal	790	1,822	3,868	2,159	7,125	2,128	651
Solomon Islands	.	.	.	.	24	100	109
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	60	451	1,946	2,534	918	874	1,913
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	34	31	28	16	49	75	56
Tonga	171	199	231	343	379	431	493
Saint Vincent/ Grenadines	-	-	2	<0.5	<0.5	-	-
Mexico	2	10	11	6	5	21	53
Syrian Arab Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	-	-	<0.5	<0.5	2	1	6
Mauritius	20	2	2	2	2	2	7
Trinidad and Tobago	-	247	.	.	.	.	2
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chile	170	18	19	22	15	21	-
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Saint Lucia	<0.5	1	1	<0.5	1	1	<0.5
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Helena	5	28	38	5	82	47	18
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Others	3,398	3,480	4,929	6,103	5,337	8,435	5,539
Total	170,756	218,927	198,754	211,188	194,635	200,630	218,971

**Table 1 (continued). World albacore catch, 1984-2004
(metric tons).**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Japan	73,756	99,027	61,249	69,196	68,888	62,890	72,624
Taiwan	59,868	64,302	51,668	45,458	58,526	49,936	46,141
Spain	13,877	16,950	16,932	10,453	10,455	13,474	15,716
U.S.A.	20,273	14,093	13,504	18,647	17,588	17,278	14,948
Fiji Islands	2,121	2,279	6,065	7,971	8,026	6,881	11,290
China	1	3,722	3,403	4,968	4,514	7,350	6,901
Canada	328	600	3,008	3,319	3,752	2,545	5,551
Indonesia	1,461	1,707	2,659	2,865	2,628	4,831	4,565
South Africa	8,419	5,102	3,636	7,257	6,574	3,543	4,558
New Zealand	6,525	3,903	4,500	5,353	5,645	6,744	4,455
Italy	1,472	2,561	3,630	2,882	4,071	6,973	3,699
Namibia	1,429	1,162	2,418	3,419	2,962	3,152	3,328
France	4,216	7,356	6,392	7,020	4,572	4,312	2,633
American Samoa	446	338	626	3,233	5,951	3,931	2,471
French Polynesia	3,235	2,642	3,580	4,432	4,678	3,846	2,235
Korea, Rep. of	3,998	1,179	684	1,920	2,488	1,795	1,735
Papua New Guinea	104	129	159	123	136	857	1,640
Cook Islands	5	5	5	2	901	1,461	1,629
New Caledonia	860	690	895	1,020	1,165	1,111	1,468
Samoa	4,742	4,027	4,067	4,820	4,223	2,253	1,232
Seychelles	183	67	423	873	1,238	1,329	939
Vanuatu	10	.	.	.	4,279	4,725	820
Greece	1,152	2,005	1,786	1,840	1,352	950	773
Australia	444	435	387	532	749	606	610
Brazil	3,418	1,872	4,414	6,862	3,228	2,647	522
Venezuela	107	91	1,374	349	162	424	457
Reunion	318	357	579	706	368	364	431
Portugal	215	556	764	1,217	2,387	968	303
Solomon Islands	370	136	224	54	127	122	267
Cyprus	-	-	6	-	12	30	255
Ireland	3,750	4,858	3,464	2,093	1,324	755	175
Morocco	-	-	-	-	55	81	120
Uruguay	110	69	90	135	111	108	120
Tonga	616	801	862	1,268	1,189	611	102
Saint Vincent/ Grenadines	-	1	2,820	5,662	345	1,555	89
Mexico	8	32	159	40	68	124	78
Syrian Arab Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	15	38
Thailand	-	-	12	30	31	35	35
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Grenada	7	6	12	21	23	46	25
Mauritius	15	12	.	18	8	32	21
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	2	11	9	12	12
Malta	1	1	4	-	2	-	10
Chile	-	7	3	5	40	1	8
Barbados	1	1	.	2	5	5	5
Saint Lucia	<0.5	<0.5	1	3	2	10	5
Philippines	506	198	101	68	-	14	2
Saint Helena	1	1	58	12	2	3	2
Bermuda	.	2	2	2	1	1	1
Others	10,243	10,070	8,632	4,739	3,077	1,414	690
Total	228,612	253,353	215,259	230,900	237,937	222,150	215,761

-* zero; ** not available

Source: FAO 2006

Between 57 and 66 percent of world catches of albacore from 1998 through 2004 occurred in the Pacific Ocean, followed by the Atlantic Ocean (22 to 28 percent) and the Indian Ocean (10 to 18 percent; Table 2 and Figure 2). The Pacific catch has fluctuated between 123,000 and 157,000 mt since 1998. The Atlantic catch increased to 64,000 mt in 2001 but has since declined to 47,000 mt in 2004. Catches in the Indian Ocean have remained at low levels.

Source: FAO 2006

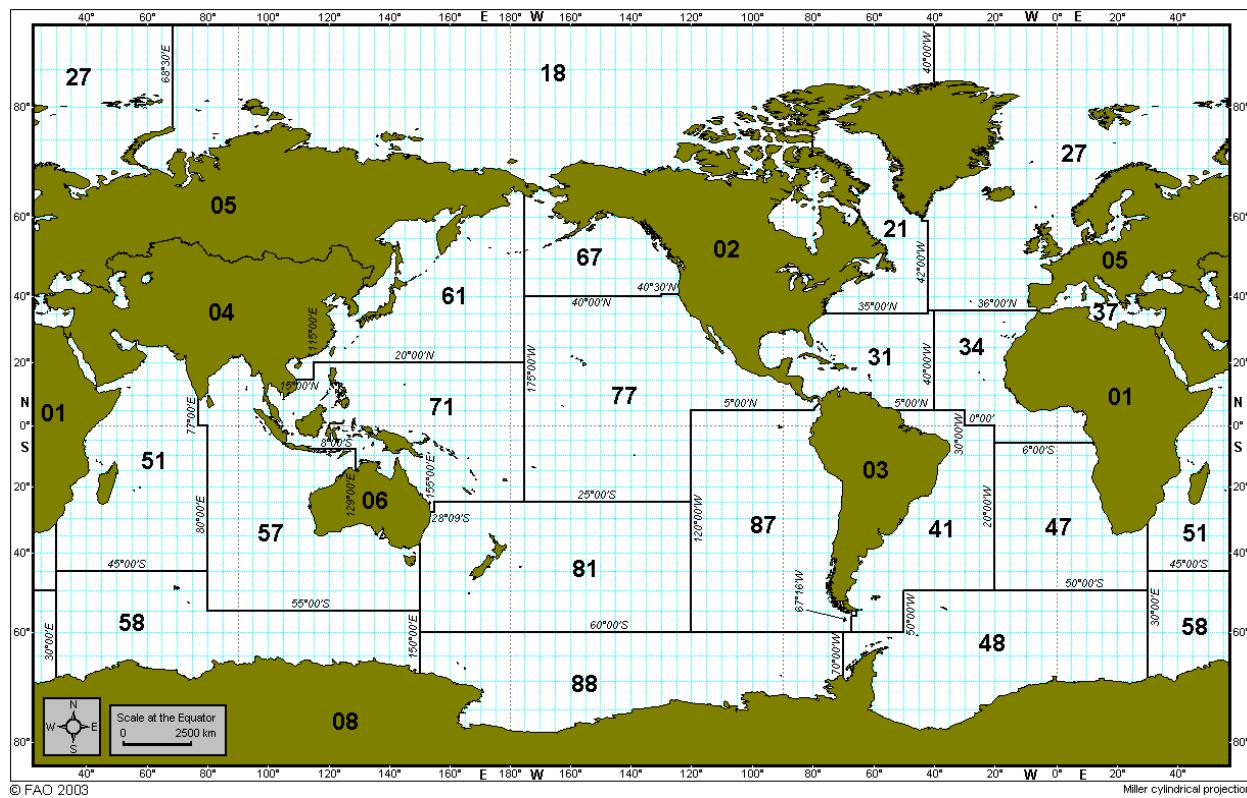


Figure 2. Major fishing areas for FAO statistical purposes.

Table 2. Distribution of world albacore catch (by FAO fishing area), 1998-2004 (metric tons).

Area	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Atlantic Ocean:							
Eastern							
central (34)*	1,117	2,284	1,148	3,562	4,431	2,864	1,487
Northeast (27)	20,738	26,446	26,575	17,058	13,779	15,809	18,054
Northwest (21)	367	490	742	1,129	1,217	263	572
Southeast (47)	20,571	15,553	14,510	15,458	14,504	14,723	11,761
Southwest (41)	11,668	12,189	8,630	11,705	11,511	13,188	10,651
Western							
central (31)	1,522	5,476	9,537	15,579	9,987	6,185	4,773
Sub-total	55,983	62,438	61,142	64,491	55,429	53,032	47,298
Share (percent)							
Atlantic/total	24%	25%	28%	28%	23%	24%	22%
Indian Ocean:							
Eastern (51)	8,307	8,502	6,408	4,908	5,273	9,290	10,578
Western (57)	29,177	28,721	18,901	13,562	14,340	13,620	9,524
Mediterranean and Black Sea	2,698	4,851	5,578	4,866	5,608	7,908	4,913
Sub-total	40,182	42,074	30,887	23,336	25,221	30,818	25,015
Share (percent)							
Indian/total	18%	17%	14%	10%	11%	14%	12%
Pacific Ocean:							
Eastern							
central (77)	26,418	28,856	26,225	30,804	32,339	24,115	20,190
Northeast (67)	11,517	4,675	11,182	12,133	12,204	17,931	19,364
Northwest (61)	54,857	86,968	47,162	50,748	50,571	52,613	60,837
Southeast (87)	558	570	1,811	1,735	1,891	785	2,211
Southwest (81)	18,255	11,565	13,567	19,630	24,981	16,921	15,601
Western							
central (71)	20,842	16,207	23,283	28,023	35,301	25,935	25,245
Sub-total	132,447	148,841	123,230	143,073	157,287	138,300	143,448
Share (percent)							
Pacific/total	58%	59%	57%	62%	66%	62%	66%
Total	228,612	253,353	215,259	230,900	237,937	222,150	215,761

* Numbers refer to FAO fishing area (see Figure 2)
 Total share may not add due to rounding

Source: FAO 2006

While more than 23 nations that reported Pacific albacore landings in 2004, Japan accounted for the majority of the catches of Pacific albacore -approximately 47 percent in 2004 (Table 3). Taiwan and the United States respectively landed about 14 percent and 10 percent of the total catch. Taiwan's annual catch of Pacific albacore reached a high in 1989 at 78,000 mt but has since declined (FAO 2006). Fiji Islands, China, and Canada respectively harvested about 8 percent, 5 percent, and 4 percent of the total catch.

Table 3. Pacific albacore catches by country, 1998-2004 (metric tons).

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Japan	69,634	95,717	57,556	64,749	64,749	59,508	67,322
Taiwan	19,089	18,627	24,002	21,067	27,584	16,971	19,459
U.S.A.	20,083	13,916	13,391	18,518	17,485	17,233	14,855
Fiji Islands	2,121	2,279	6,065	7,971	8,026	6,881	11,290
China	1	3,473	3,295	4,863	4,247	7,138	6,695
Canada	304	561	2,886	3,268	3,639	2,489	5,524
New Zealand	6,525	3,903	4,500	5,353	5,645	6,744	4,455
American Samoa	446	338	626	3,233	5,951	3,931	2,471
French Polynesia	3,235	2,642	3,580	4,432	4,678	3,846	2,235
Papua New Guinea	104	129	159	123	136	857	1,640
Cook Islands	5	5	5	2	901	1,461	1,629
New Caledonia	860	690	895	1,020	1,165	1,111	1,468
Korea, Rep. of	3,876	1,152	589	1,889	2,478	1,795	1,348
Samoa	4,742	4,027	4,067	4,820	4,223	2,253	1,232
Vanuatu	10	.	.	.	4,279	4,725	820
Australia	418	404	359	395	677	494	550
Solomon Islands	370	136	224	54	127	122	267
Tonga	616	801	862	1,268	1,189	611	102
Mexico	8	32	159	40	68	124	78
Chile	-*	7	3	5	40	1	8
Micronesia	-	2	5	3	<0.5	1	<0.5
Nauru	.**	.	.	.	.	2	<0.5
Palau	.	.	2	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Total	132,447	148,841	123,230	143,073	157,287	138,300	143,448

-* zero;

.** not available

Source: FAO 2006

Most of the Pacific catch of albacore, between 32 and 58 percent from 1998 through 2004, occurred in the northwestern sector (FAO fishing area 61). The northwest Pacific catch increased from 36,000 mt in 1983 to 89,000 mt in 1990 (Table 4). The catch then declined abruptly to about 33,000 mt in 1993. The catch recovered to 87,000 mt in 1999, then declined to a low of 47,000 mt in 2000. Since then, the annual catch has remained fairly stable between 51,000 and 61,000 mt. Japan harvested about 97 percent of the total northwest Pacific catch in 2004.

Table 4. Annual albacore catches by country in northwest Pacific Ocean (FAO fishing area 61), 1970-2004 (metric tons).

	Total	Japan	Taiwan	China	Korea Rep. of
1970	33,741	32,200	1,541	-*	-
1971	64,491	62,700	1,791	-	-
1972	72,604	69,700	2,904	-	-
1973	82,228	82,000	228	-	-
1974	63,841	63,756	85	-	-
1975	47,724	47,421	255	-	48
1976	95,224	90,444	4,233	-	547
1977	41,835	41,476	359	-	-
1978	69,961	69,619	342	-	-
1979	57,786	57,642	144	-	-
1980	58,925	58,215	710	-	-
1981	48,217	47,977	240	-	-
1982	49,228	48,356	750	-	122
1983	36,301	34,173	896	-	1,232
1984	44,405	43,782	538	-	85
1985	37,110	30,846	6,264	-	-
1986	40,033	25,897	14,136	-	-
1987	61,252	26,912	34,340	-	-
1988	58,768	22,954	35,814	-	-
1989	59,076	24,051	35,014	-	11
1990	89,166	25,188	63,975	-	3
1991	56,333	20,862	35,464	-	7
1992	34,803	28,336	6,467	-	-
1993	33,252	33,011	241	-	-
1994	40,175	40,098	77	-	-
1995	38,126	33,857	4,269	-	-
1996	51,026	48,364	2,662	-	-
1997	70,005	66,487	3,518	-	-
1998	54,857	54,206	651	-	-
1999	86,968	85,662	1,306	-	-
2000	47,162	45,852	1,310	-	-
2001	50,748	49,507	713	528	-
2002	50,571	49,507	854	210	-
2003	52,613	52,068	149	396	-
2004	60,837	58,738	2,099	.**	-
Share of					
2004 total		97%	4%	.	-

-* zero; .** not available

Source: FAO 2006

Share of 2004 total does not add due to rounding

Catches in the western central Pacific (FAO fishing area 71), the second most productive area in the Pacific Ocean, made up 18 percent of the 2004 Pacific albacore catch. The catch reached a peak of 38,000 mt in 1989, then declined to a low of 8,000 mt in 1991 (Table 5). The catch recovered to 35,000 mt in 2002. In 2004, Fiji Islands and China accounted for the majority of the catches of albacore in the western central Pacific - approximately 45 percent and 18 percent, respectively. Japan and Taiwan each landed about 9 percent of the total catch.

Table 5. Annual albacore catches by country in western central Pacific Ocean (FAO fishing area 71), 1970-2004 (metric tons).

	Total	Fiji Islands	China	Japan	Taiwan	Papua New Guinea	New Caledonia
1970	12,500	-*	8,500	3,000	.	**	-
1971	5,535	-	-	1,600	2,935	.	-
1972	4,817	-	-	2,000	1,817	.	-
1973	5,136	-	-	2,300	1,832	.	-
1974	23,908	-	-	22,416	492	.	-
1975	15,929	-	-	14,462	427	.	-
1976	11,827	-	-	9,424	543	.	-
1977	9,962	-	-	4,650	3,723	.	-
1978	14,038	-	-	6,755	5,588	.	-
1979	6,805	-	-	1,056	4,712	.	-
1980	12,086	-	-	3,161	7,632	.	-
1981	10,042	-	-	4,901	3,553	.	-
1982	20,576	-	-	7,181	12,680	.	-
1983	18,379	-	-	4,252	12,083	.	12
1984	15,501	-	-	3,248	11,155	-	112
1985	19,433	-	-	8,282	9,624	-	131
1986	22,943	-	-	9,772	11,913	-	179
1987	25,821	-	-	9,289	15,101	-	563
1988	24,457	-	-	4,824	18,290	-	584
1989	38,488	3	-	6,542	30,565	-	566
1990	15,330	68	4	7,021	6,343	-	1,053
1991	8,020	208	<0.5	4,352	2,158	-	909
1992	11,749	243	<0.5	8,405	2,084	-	692
1993	18,114	463	1	12,173	4,455	-	755
1994	32,962	842	8	19,144	11,943	-	840
1995	27,579	702	5	17,490	8,891	6	332
1996	10,246	1,446	8	2,124	5,810	38	414
1997	14,418	1,842	2	5,027	6,298	101	277
1998	20,842	2,121	1	6,481	5,095	104	860
1999	16,207	2,279	3,473	3,527	3,017	129	690
2000	23,283	6,065	2,056	7,926	5,784	159	895
2001	28,023	7,971	2,711	8,678	6,958	123	1,020
2002	35,301	8,026	2,710	8,678	9,148	136	1,165
2003	25,935	6,881	5,827	3,018	2,602	857	1,111
2004	25,245	11,290	4,522	2,265	2,147	1,640	1,468
Share of 2004 total	100%	45%	18%	9%	9%	6%	6%

Table 5 (continued). Annual albacore catches by country in western central Pacific Ocean (FAO fishing area 71), 1970-2004 (metric tons).

	Korea, Vanuatu	Solomon Rep. of Islands	Australia	Micronesia	Nauru	Palau	U.S.A.
1970	1,000	-	-	.	-	.	-
1971	1,000	-	-	.	-	.	-
1972	1,000	-	-	.	-	.	-
1973	1,000	-	4	.	-	.	-
1974	1,000	-	-	.	-	.	-
1975	1,000	40	-	.	-	.	-
1976	1,000	854	6	.	-	.	-
1977	1,006	574	9	.	-	.	-
1978	915	771	9	.	-	.	-
1979	789	227	21	.	-	.	-
1980	727	541	25	.	-	.	-
1981	500	1,086	2	.	-	.	-
1982	500	207	8	.	-	.	-
1983	500	509	19	.	-	.	1,004
1984	400	567	19	.	-	.	-
1985	1,012	365	12	.	-	.	7
1986	691	294	.	.	-	.	94
1987	645	167	.	.	-	.	56
1988	580	179	.	.	-	.	-
1989	510	302	.	.	-	.	-
1990	450	391	.	.	-	.	-
1991	380	13	.	.	-	.	-
1992	310	15	.	.	-	<0.5	-
1993	240	26	.	.	-	1	-
1994	180	-	.	.	-	3	2
1995	109	20	24	.	-	.	<0.5
1996	192	114	100	.	-	.	-
1997	95	666	109	.	1	.	<0.5
1998	10	690	370	.	-	.	5,110
1999	.	147	136	179	2	.	2,628
2000	.	20	224	147	5	2	-
2001	.	332	54	173	3	.	<0.5
2002	4,279	687	127	345	<0.5	.	<0.5
2003	4,725	543	122	246	1	2	<0.5
2004	820	606	267	220	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Share of 2004 total	3%	2%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%

-* zero

.** not available

Source: FAO 2006

The eastern central Pacific (FAO fishing area 77) was the third largest albacore producing area in the Pacific Ocean with about 14 percent of the 2004 Pacific albacore catch. Catch of albacore in the eastern central Pacific reached 35,000 mt in 1985 and then declined over the next several years (Table 6). Annual catches gradually recovered to 32,000 mt in 2002. The catch in 2004 decreased 16 percent from 2003. Of 11 nations that reported albacore landings from this area in 2004, Taiwan ranked highest with 36 percent of the total. American Samoa landed 12 percent of the total catch.

Table 6. Annual albacore catches by country in eastern central Pacific Ocean (FAO fishing area 77), 1970-2004 (metric tons).

Year	Total	Taiwan	American Samoa	French Polynesia	China	Cook Islands	American Samoa
1970	15,250	1,300	.*	.	**	.	.
1971	19,110	1,200	.	.	-	.	.
1972	15,900	2,900	.	.	-	.	.
1973	13,500	5,000	.	.	-	.	.
1974	10,816	3,699	.	.	-	.	.
1975	13,618	5,398	.	.	-	.	.
1976	22,562	5,859	.	.	-	.	.
1977	22,237	10,028	.	.	-	.	.
1978	23,182	8,693	.	.	-	.	150
1979	19,822	7,954	.	.	-	.	600
1980	19,299	7,640	.	.	-	.	640
1981	23,776	6,261	.	.	-	.	1,360
1982	18,154	1,000	.	.	-	.	1,920
1983	20,970	1,295	.	.	-	.	2,040
1984	31,301	4,736	.	.	-	.	1,800
1985	34,849	6,473	.	.	-	.	1,478
1986	33,885	6,149	.	.	-	.	1,290
1987	24,478	6,980	.	.	-	.	1,250
1988	26,042	7,680	1	.	-	.	1,020
1989	14,462	3,115	.	102	-	.	735
1990	13,199	3,539	.	319	-	.	223
1991	13,395	3,994	1	426	-	.	211
1992	18,255	8,705	.	267	-	.	922
1993	14,649	5,003	<0.5	959	-	.	213
1994	16,534	6,093	1	913	-	23	641
1995	15,943	3,867	27	1,100	-	32	1,883
1996	19,283	4,454	86	1,750	-	5	1,775
1997	22,530	4,721	309	2,717	-	5	4,108
1998	26,418	5,409	446	3,235	-	5	4,742
1999	28,856	8,575	338	2,642	-	5	4,027
2000	26,225	6,837	626	3,580	1,239	5	4,067
2001	30,804	6,729	3,233	4,432	1,624	2	4,820
2002	32,339	6,675	5,951	4,678	1,327	901	4,223
2003	24,115	5,978	3,931	3,846	915	1,461	2,253
2004	20,190	7,216	2,471	2,235	2,130	1,629	1,232
Share of 2004 total	100%		36%	12%	11%	11%	6%

Table 6 (continued). Annual albacore catches by country in eastern central Pacific Ocean (FAO fishing area 77), 1970-2004 (metric tons).

Year	Japan	U.S.A.	Korea, Rep. of	Tonga	Mexico	Canada
1970	2,900	11,000	-	-	<0.5	50
1971	2,300	15,600	-	-	<0.5	10
1972	3,800	9,100	-	-	100	-
1973	4,900	3,600	-	-	<0.5	-
1974	3,194	3,922	-	-	1	-
1975	1,744	5,976	499	-	1	-
1976	4,809	10,388	1,460	-	36	10
1977	4,489	6,448	1,272	-	<0.5	-
1978	4,934	8,101	1,303	-	1	-
1979	5,821	4,697	749	-	1	-
1980	5,582	4,504	902	-	31	-
1981	7,198	7,136	1,813	-	8	-
1982	6,770	5,451	2,900	106	7	-
1983	7,384	6,801	3,274	143	33	-
1984	8,294	12,436	3,787	135	113	-
1985	5,670	6,069	14,936	174	49	-
1986	5,821	2,525	17,891	206	3	-
1987	6,168	1,766	8,055	252	7	-
1988	9,201	1,843	6,040	242	15	-
1989	5,589	1,039	3,685	195	2	-
1990	5,274	911	2,779	152	2	-
1991	6,700	505	1,385	171	2	-
1992	6,526	1,424	202	199	10	-
1993	6,450	1,707	75	231	11	-
1994	4,839	3,579	96	343	6	-
1995	5,098	3,504	48	379	5	-
1996	4,401	5,772	588	431	21	-
1997	4,717	4,236	1,171	493	53	-
1998	5,187	3,593	3,177	616	8	-
1999	4,506	6,976	954	801	32	-
2000	2,372	5,909	569	862	159	-
2001	3,285	3,814	1,557	1,268	40	-
2002	3,285	2,251	1,791	1,189	68	-
2003	1,916	1,828	1,252	611	124	-
2004	1,231	1,124	742	102	78	-
Share of 2004 total	6%	6%	4%	1%	<1%	-

.* not available

-** zero

Source: FAO 2006

Approximately 13 percent of the 2004 Pacific albacore catch was made in the northeast Pacific (FAO fishing area 67). Catch of albacore in the northeast Pacific reached 23,000 mt in 1974 and then declined to 2,000 mt in 1982 (Table 7). The catch in 2004 recovered to 19,000 mt. The United States harvested about 71 percent of the total northeast Pacific catch in 2004.

Table 7. Annual albacore catches by country in northeast Pacific Ocean (FAO fishing area 67), 1970-2004 (metric tons).

Year	Total	U.S.A.	Canada	Taiwan	Japan	Korea, Rep. of
1970	15,400	14,500	900	-*	-	-
1971	9,300	7,000	2,300	-	-	-
1972	22,600	18,200	4,400	-	-	-
1973	16,100	14,500	1,600	-	-	-
1974	22,560	21,042	1,517	-	1	-
1975	16,370	16,241	126	-	3	-
1976	8,868	8,245	335	-	288	-
1977	7,978	7,925	53	-	-	-
1978	9,019	8,821	23	-	175	-
1979	2,623	2,296	289	-	38	-
1980	2,904	2,692	212	-	-	-
1981	6,415	6,116	103	-	196	-
1982	2,231	1,426	92	-	713	-
1983	3,443	2,686	242	-	515	-
1984	3,123	1,251	47	-	1,825	-
1985	5,096	2,113	25	-	2,958	-
1986	4,220	2,586	1	-	1,633	-
1987	2,758	1,677	21	-	1,060	-
1988	5,807	3,672	165	-	1,963	7
1989	3,384	1,402	180	-	1,802	-
1990	3,063	2,245	303	-	515	-
1991	2,058	1,354	143	-	561	-
1992	4,754	3,848	512	-	394	-
1993	5,373	4,822	551	-	-	-
1994	8,877	8,288	589	-	-	-
1995	6,671	5,853	792	26	-	-
1996	10,038	9,581	457	<0.5	-	-
1997	14,588	14,508	80	<0.5	-	-
1998	11,517	11,380	137	<0.5	-	-
1999	4,675	4,312	308	55	-	-
2000	11,182	7,482	2,535	1,165	-	-
2001	12,133	8,762	3,061	310	-	-
2002	12,204	8,499	3,495	210	-	-
2003	17,931	15,405	2,489	37	-	-
2004	19,364	13,731	5,461	172	-	-
Share of 2004 total	100%	71%	28%	1%	-	-

-* zero

Source: FAO 2006

In 2004, albacore catches in the southwest Pacific (FAO fishing area 81) accounted for 11 percent of the Pacific albacore harvest. Catch of albacore in the southwest Pacific reached a peak of 44,000 mt in 1992. Since then the catch has fluctuated between 12,000 and 25,000 mt (Table 8). The catch in 2004 decreased 8 percent from 2003. Taiwan and New Zealand landed majority of the catches of albacore in this area -approximately 48 percent and 29 percent, respectively. Japan landed about 21 percent of the total catch.

Table 8. Annual albacore catches by country in southwest Pacific Ocean (FAO fishing area 81), 1970-2004 (metric tons).

	Total	Taiwan	New Zealand	Japan	Australia	Canada	Korea, Rep. of	U.S.A.
1970	8,750	6,700	50	2,000	-	-	.	-
1971	17,901	1,701	200	3,100	-	-	12,900	-
1972	19,175	1,507	268	1,800	-	-	15,600	-
1973	19,452	1,468	484	1,500	-	-	16,000	-
1974	12,907	1,200	898	1,178	-	-	9,631	-
1975	10,458	1,020	646	584	-	-	8,208	-
1976	8,963	915	25	845	-	-	7,178	-
1977	20,117	8,941	621	375	-	-	10,180	-
1978	19,117	7,768	1,686	689	-	-	8,974	-
1979	16,209	4,803	814	730	-	-	9,862	-
1980	26,989	15,247	1,468	1,328	-	-	8,946	-
1981	23,330	5,541	2,085	1,210	-	-	14,494	-
1982	20,275	4,673	2,434	1,771	-	-	11,397	-
1983	8,752	4,071	744	1,799	-	-	2,138	-
1984	9,786	3,089	2,773	1,592	-	-	2,332	-
1985	9,708	3,181	3,253	2,139	-	-	1,135	-
1986	7,622	3,022	1,911	2,219	-	-	470	-
1987	8,897	3,430	1,265	2,886	129	-	424	763
1988	11,690	3,770	672	3,128	107	140	810	3,063
1989	23,698	8,736	4,884	5,859	93	162	1,009	2,955
1990	14,844	2,325	3,011	4,974	51	235	62	4,186
1991	14,562	4,949	2,615	1,900	213	235	133	4,517
1992	44,197	34,902	3,794	2,144	204	235	-	2,918
1993	22,580	14,624	3,613	2,759	226	235	-	1,123
1994	13,716	4,006	6,352	2,167	351	235	-	605
1995	14,411	2,875	6,423	2,307	401	235	-	2,170
1996	18,723	5,479	7,150	2,267	468	136	-	3,223
1997	12,753	5,797	3,614	2,876	317	149	-	-
1998	18,255	7,849	6,525	3,287	418	167	9	-
1999	11,565	5,619	3,903	1,565	225	253	-	-
2000	13,567	7,452	4,500	1,052	212	351	-	-
2001	19,630	5,491	5,353	2,415	222	207	-	5,942
2002	24,981	9,710	5,645	2,415	332	144	-	6,735
2003	16,921	8,052	6,744	1,877	248	-	-	-
2004	15,601	7,499	4,455	3,254	330	63	-	-
Share of								
2004 total		48%	29%	21%	2%	<1%		

-* zero

Source: FAO 2006

Approximately 2 percent of the 2004 Pacific albacore catch was made in the southeast Pacific (FAO fishing area 87). Japan and Taiwan accounted for the majority of the catches of albacore in the southeast Pacific -approximately 83 percent and 15 percent, respectively (Table 9). Taiwan harvested about 80 percent of the total southeast Pacific catch in 2000.

Table 9. Annual albacore catches by country in southeast Pacific Ocean (FAO fishing area 87), 1970-2004 (metric tons).

	Total	Japan	Taiwan	China	Chile	Korea Rep. of	Cuba	Others
1970	400	400	-*	-	.**	-	-	-
1971	300	300	-	-	.	-	-	-
1972	200	200	-	-	.	-	-	-
1973	400	400	-	-	.	-	-	-
1974	277	277	-	-	.	-	-	-
1975	155	155	-	-	.	-	-	-
1976	553	200	-	-	353	-	-	-
1977	1,759	786	-	-	960	13	-	-
1978	1,646	748	-	-	2	896	-	-
1979	1,119	255	-	-	14	850	-	-
1980	1,005	288	-	-	60	657	-	-
1981	962	378	-	-	36	548	-	-
1982	115	113	-	-	2	-	-	-
1983	723	421	-	-	2	300	-	-
1984	642	618	-	-	24	-	-	-
1985	417	247	-	-	170	-	-	-
1986	518	369	-	-	149	-	-	-
1987	639	634	-	-	3	-	2	-
1988	588	588	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	1,399	318	991	-	90	-	-	-
1990	1,549	646	597	-	306	-	-	-
1991	1,141	857	114	-	170	-	-	-
1992	855	681	156	-	18	-	-	-
1993	2,099	1,658	422	-	19	-	-	-
1994	1,774	1,695	57	-	22	-	-	-
1995	978	960	3	-	15	-	-	-
1996	796	613	162	-	21	-	-	-
1997	601	430	171	-	-	-	-	-
1998	558	473	85	-	-	-	-	-
1999	570	457	55	-	7	51	-	-
2000	1,811	354	1,454	-	3	-	-	-
2001	1,735	864	866	-	5	-	-	-
2002	1,891	864	987	-	40	-	-	-
2003	785	629	153	-	1	-	-	2
2004	2,211	1,834	326	43	8	-	-	-
Share of 2004 total	100%	83%	15%	2%	<1%	-	-	-

-* zero

.** not available

Source: FAO 2006

JAPANESE FISHERY

The albacore fishery is a valuable fishery in Japan. In 2004, Japan's albacore landings were valued at \$170 million (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries 2006).

The Japanese catch of albacore peaked in 1965 at 127,000 mt and showed a decreasing trend to 1991 with exceptions in 1971-1974 and 1976 (Table 10). Annual catches did peak again at 101,000 mt in 1999. Since then the catch has fluctuated between 51,000 and 90,000 mt, with an average of 61,000 mt. The catch in 2005 decreased 26 percent from 2004. The catch of albacore in 2005 represented 9 percent of the total catch of major tuna species.

Between 1997 and 2003, an average of 52 percent of albacore was caught by tuna longline, 44 percent by skipjack pole-and-line, 3 percent by purse seine, and the rest by other pole and line, other longline, set net, drift net, and gillnet (Table 11).

In 2003, about 53 percent of albacore was caught by skipjack pole-and-line, 44 percent by tuna longline, 1 percent each by purse seine and other pole and line, and the rest by drift net, set net, other longline, and gillnet.

From 1997 to 2003, the catch by distant-water skipjack pole-and-line increased from 24,948 mt to 31,931 mt. The catch by distant-water tuna longline and purse seine decreased from 13,932 mt to 10,677 mt and 1,067 mt to 627 mt, respectively, during the same period.

Between 93 and 97 percent of Japanese catches of albacore from 1995 through 2004 occurred in the Pacific Ocean, followed by the Indian Ocean (2 to 5 percent) and the Atlantic Ocean (1 to 3 percent; Table 12). The total Pacific catch has fluctuated between 58,000 and 96,000 mt since 1995. Catches in the Indian Ocean increased from 1,791 mt in 1995 to 3,553 mt in 2004. From 1995 to 2004, catches of albacore rose sharply in the western central Atlantic Ocean (FAO fishing area 31).

**Table 10. Japan's tuna catch by major species, 1956-2005
(1,000 metric tons).**

Year	Skipjack	Yellowfin	Bigeye	Albacore	Bluefin	Total
1956	98	81	49	66	37	331
1957	97	100	60	78	34	369
1958	147	112	73	63	21	416
1959	167	126	74	68	51	486
1960	79	154	72	89	66	460
1961	144	148	114	88	70	564
1962	170	158	126	105	47	606
1963	113	131	130	116	63	553
1964	167	123	112	116	61	579
1965	136	124	110	127	56	553
1966	229	128	106	106	45	614
1967	182	94	106	98	55	535
1968	169	116	96	70	57	508
1969	182	90	100	78	53	503
1970	203	79	92	64	44	482
1971	172	71	89	88	48	468
1972	223	68	98	92	46	527
1973	322	76	105	95	49	647
1974	347	76	102	97	50	672
1975	259	72	113	69	41	554
1976	331	86	115	107	42	681
1977	309	83	128	54	52	626
1978	370	98	128	88	47	731
1979	330	100	130	67	44	671
1980	354	119	123	70	50	716
1981	289	110	111	64	58	632
1982	303	114	132	70	44	663
1983	353	112	139	52	37	693
1984	446	115	131	64	36	792
1985	315	134	149	58	30	686
1986	414	118	158	51	23	764
1987	331	115	141	47	25	659
1988	434	102	136	45	19	736
1989	338	100	117	45	20	620
1990	301	98	122	43	14	578
1991	397	108	125	38	16	684
1992	323	123	144	49	17	656
1993	345	127	140	60	17	689
1994	300	106	126	74	19	625
1995	309	112	116	64	17	618
1996	275	80	102	61	18	536
1997	314	112	108	84	18	636
1998	385	94	99	74	15	667
1999	287	97	99	101	24	608
2000	341	99	87	66	23	616
2001	277	102	90	70	17	556
2002	302	73	90	90	18	573
2003	322	79	83	68	16	568
2004	297	77	80	69	19	542
2005	367	80	69	51	19	586

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries 1967, 1978, 1988, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2006.

**Table 11. Japan's albacore landings by fisheries, 1997-2003
(metric tons).**

Type of fishery	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Skipjack pole & line:							
Distant	24,948	15,815	42,968	20,375	27,365	43,011	31,931
Offshore	7,097	6,990	7,373	892	2,018	5,308	4,115
Coastal	205	148	128	304	65	146	75
Total	32,250	22,953	50,469	21,571	29,448	48,465	36,121
Tuna longline:							
Distant	13,932	15,257	12,430	12,251	11,896	15,544	10,677
Offshore	9,666	9,450	8,364	10,040	9,299	17,780	15,839
Coastal	24,926	23,403	21,219	19,228	17,539	3,699	3,809
Total	48,524	48,110	42,013	41,519	38,734	37,023	30,325
Purse seine	1,067	1,554	6,871	2,408	974	3,303	627
Drift net	358	206	284	67	116	331	125
Gillnet	1	0	5	0	1	1	1
Set net							
Large	24	18	71	98	55	67	50
Small	16	23	19	38	23	42	19
Other longline	52	57	25	51	17	59	48
Other pole & line	1,651	1,220	919	667	423	802	948
Others	17	17	9	13	11	11	11
Grand total	83,960	74,158	100,685	66,432	69,802	90,104	68,275

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries 1999-2006

Table 12. Japan's annual albacore catches (by FAO fishing area), 1953-2004 (metric tons).

Year	Atlantic Ocean						Indian Ocean	
	(34) *	(27)	(21)	(47)	(41)	(31)	(51)	(57)
1953	. **	.	.	.	.	.	1,094	.
1954	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,659	75
1955	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,867	1,192
1956	.	.	.	.	<0.5	<0.5	3,466	1,609
1957	.	.	.	.	700	100	3,179	1,483
1958	.	.	.	.	1,100	900	2,618	3,667
1959	.	.	.	.	3,000	600	5,164	5,246
1960	.	.	.	.	8,700	1,100	5,190	5,872
1961	.	.	.	.	8,900	400	3,848	11,393
1962	700	.	.	8,400	8,000	5,000	3,955	13,694
1963	1,600	.	.	7,600	7,500	13,000	4,994	7,565
1964	1,600	500	200	14,100	10,000	13,100	3,900	11,400
1965	2,200	1,300	1,000	20,800	7,900	9,400	6,200	8,000
1966	600	1,000	900	16,800	4,600	3,000	3,100	9,200
1967	500	500	300	6,100	1,800	3,300	4,900	10,300
1968	3,900	1,600	200	4,800	2,400	2,300	3,300	6,900
1969	1,600	1,000	100	800	4,500	3,000	1,800	8,400
1970	1,500	100	500	1,300	5,500	2,900	2,300	3,600
1971	900	300	1,800	2,800	900	3,400	1,400	1,500
1972	500	<0.5	300	1,300	2,300	900	600	500
1973	500	<0.5	500	600	300	200	900	900
1974	919	61	761	668	27	60	1,739	857
1975	754	22	499	436	26	57	913	275
1976	310	3	985	467	—***	47	575	308
1977	41	2	749	260	7	36	248	65
1978	51	3	470	275	11	8	312	29
1979	35	2	1,146	311	1	38	240	26
1980	76	7	946	355	179	8	374	113
1981	100	36	1,566	485	368	41	1,101	280
1982	86	47	520	775	243	133	449	483
1983	92	32	1,030	602	33	31	724	539
1984	47	18	424	613	20	95	1,076	512
1985	118	14	655	635	274	83	1,516	700
1986	35	9	416	905	499	17	1,173	1,162
1987	19	25	402	747	235	50	1,034	872
1988	38	40	632	407	272	25	489	682
1989	113	111	298	514	178	254	631	356
1990	59	55	438	488	283	215	658	291
1991	53	100	441	429	351	123	440	495
1992	42	72	331	1,052	177	22	244	820
1993	93	60	337	645	119	8	509	444
1994	58	70	365	720	233	14	647	840
1995	73	197	113	609	39	9	1,166	625
1996	149	104	185	615	36	35	1,138	1,028
1997	193	46	186	692	88	23	1,238	1,589
1998	131	89	148	867	41	33	690	2,123
1999	51	71	175	800	27	140	905	1,141
2000	194	146	222	786	86	125	1,088	1,046
2001	275	117	492	456	64	281	1,172	1,590
2002	.	140	558	209	.	.	1,978	1,254
2003	187	10	20	195	63	461	523	1,923
2004	171	296	109	718	42	413	675	2,878

Table 12 (continued). Japan's annual albacore catches (by FAO fishing area), 1953-2004 (metric tons).

Year	Pacific Ocean						Total All areas
	(77)	(67)	(61)	(87)	(81)	(71)	
1953	.	.	50,906	.	.	.	52,000
1954	.	.	53,166	.	.	.	55,900
1955	.	.	45,341	.	.	.	48,400
1956	.	.	60,725	.	.	.	65,800
1957	.	.	72,238	.	.	.	77,700
1958	.	.	54,915	.	.	.	63,200
1959	.	.	54,190	.	.	.	68,200
1960	.	.	68,238	.	.	.	89,100
1961	.	.	63,259	.	.	.	87,800
1962	.	.	64,851	.	.	.	104,600
1963	.	.	73,241	.	.	.	115,500
1964	3,800	.	40,100	1,000	16,800	.	116,500
1965	2,800	.	53,300	300	14,100	.	127,300
1966	2,200	.	45,100	1,100	18,500	.	106,100
1967	1,200	.	55,200	400	13,500	.	98,000
1968	2,700	.	36,500	300	5,500	.	70,400
1969	2,600	.	49,400	600	3,000	.	76,800
1970	2,900	-	32,200	400	2,000	8,500	63,700
1971	2,300	-	62,700	300	3,100	1,600	83,000
1972	3,800	-	69,700	200	1,800	2,000	83,901
1973	4,900	-	82,000	400	1,500	2,300	95,000
1974	3,194	1	63,756	277	1,178	22,416	95,914
1975	1,744	3	47,421	155	584	14,462	67,351
1976	4,809	288	90,444	200	845	9,424	108,706
1977	4,489	-	41,476	786	375	4,650	53,184
1978	4,934	175	69,619	748	689	6,755	84,079
1979	5,821	38	57,642	255	730	1,056	67,341
1980	5,582	-	58,215	288	1,328	3,161	70,632
1981	7,198	196	47,977	378	1,210	4,901	65,837
1982	6,770	713	48,356	113	1,771	7,181	67,640
1983	7,384	515	34,173	421	1,799	4,252	51,627
1984	8,294	1,825	43,782	618	1,592	3,248	62,164
1985	5,670	2,958	30,846	247	2,139	8,282	54,137
1986	5,821	1,633	25,897	369	2,219	9,772	49,927
1987	6,168	1,060	26,912	634	2,886	9,289	50,333
1988	9,201	1,963	22,954	588	3,128	4,824	45,243
1989	5,589	1,802	24,051	318	5,859	6,542	46,616
1990	5,274	515	25,188	646	4,974	7,021	46,105
1991	6,700	561	20,862	857	1,900	4,352	37,664
1992	6,526	394	28,336	681	2,144	8,405	49,246
1993	6,450	-	33,011	1,658	2,759	12,173	58,266
1994	4,839	-	40,098	1,695	2,167	19,144	70,890
1995	5,098	-	33,857	960	2,307	17,490	62,543
1996	4,401	-	48,364	613	2,267	2,124	61,059
1997	4,717	-	66,487	430	2,876	5,027	83,592
1998	5,187	-	54,206	473	3,287	6,481	73,756
1999	4,506	-	85,662	457	1,565	3,527	99,027
2000	2,372	-	45,852	354	1,052	7,926	61,249
2001	3,285	-	49,507	864	2,415	8,678	69,196
2002	3,285	-	49,507	864	2,415	8,678	68,888
2003	1,916	-	52,068	629	1,877	3,018	62,890
2004	1,231	-	58,738	1,834	3,254	2,265	72,624

* Numbers refer to FAO fishing area (see Figure 2)

.** not available

-*** zero

Source: FAO 2006

IMPORTS

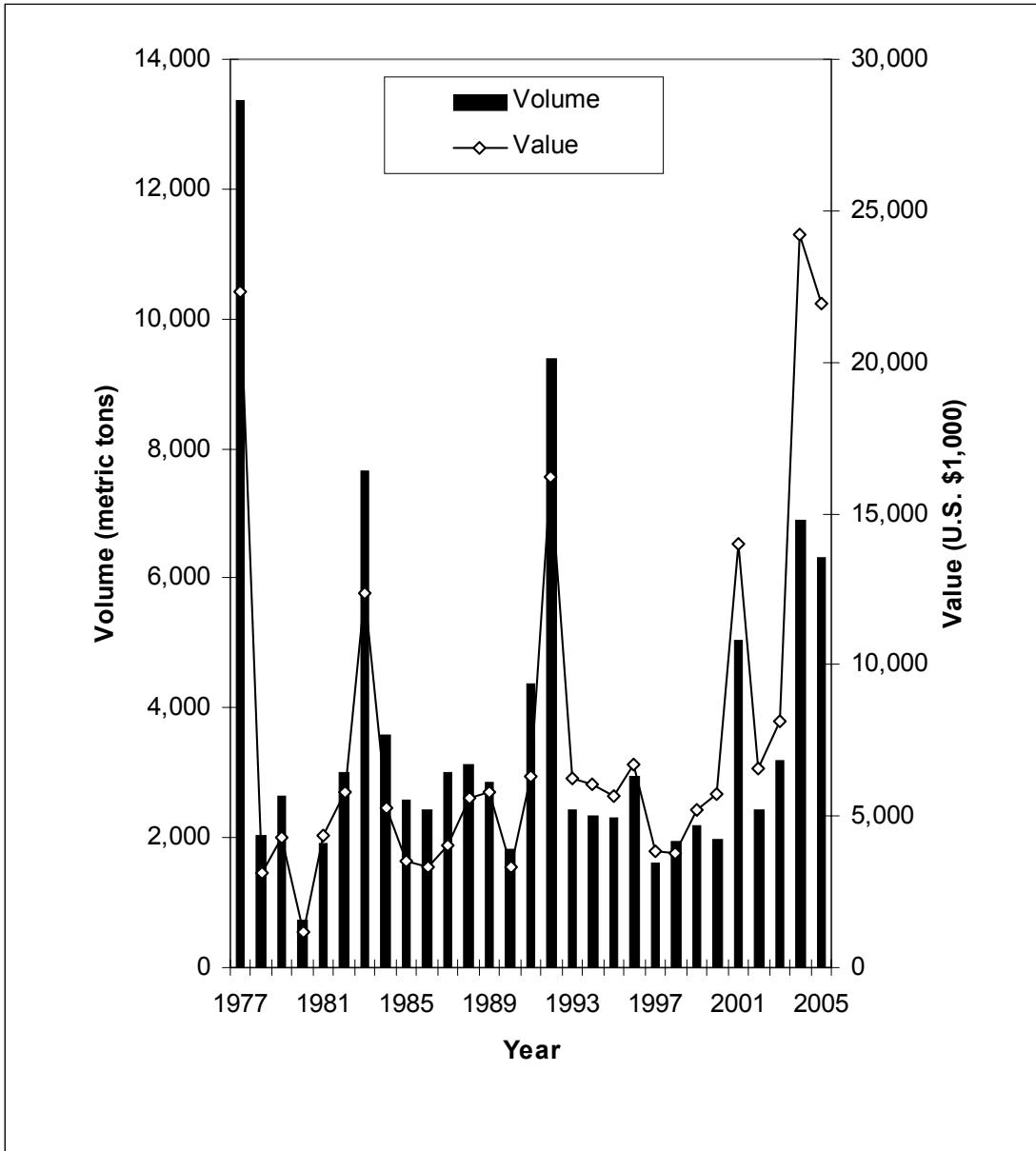
Japan liberalized the import of tuna in 1961, making it free from import quota restrictions (Suisan Sha 1968). Tuna imports to Japan have since steadily increased and the trend has been accentuated in recent years. From 1981 to 2005, imports of tuna into Japan increased more than five times in volume and seven times in value (Japan Fish Traders Association 1982 and 2006). Much of this increase was due to strong demand, decreased domestic catches, and strong yen (Appendix).

Japan's imports of fresh and frozen albacore in 2005 were 6,308 mt valued at about \$22 million, a decrease of 9 percent in volume and 10 percent in value over 2004 imports (Figure 4). Frozen products dominated, representing as much as 97 percent in volume and 95 percent in value (Tables 13 and 14). Fresh products accounted for 3 percent in volume and 5 percent in value.

Imports of frozen albacore rose from 1,669 mt in 2002 to 6,100 mt in 2005. Canada has been the leading supplier of frozen albacore to the Japanese market since 2004 (Table 13). In 2005, significant quantities of frozen albacore were also shipped from the United States, the Republic of Korea, and Trinidad. Supplies of frozen albacore from Taiwan to Japan increased from 8 mt in 2004 to 413 mt in 2005.

Imports of fresh albacore were minor. Fiji has remained the major source for air-shipped fresh albacore since 1991 (Table 14 and Japan Marine Products Importers Association 1992-2006). Supplies of fresh albacore from Fiji to Japan have declined since 2003.

Albacore products imported into Japan are subject to tariffs. As the United States and Japan are signatories to the World Trade Organization (WTO), WTO tariffs apply to imports of albacore products from the U.S. The current tariff for fresh or frozen albacore products is 3.5 percent, calculated as percentage of total cost, including, insurance and freight.



Source: Japan Fish Traders Association 1978-2006

Figure 3. Japan's imports of fresh and frozen albacore, 1977-2005.

Table 13. Japan's frozen albacore imports by country, 2002-2005.

Country of Origin	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Metric tons				U.S. \$1,000			
Canada	206	837	2,916	2,084	524	2,342	11,594	8,155
U.S.A.	116	380	1,897	1,702	210	891	6,798	6,246
Korea, Rep. of	1,028	1,206	1,372	939	1,515	2,221	2,970	1,865
Trinidad	- *	-	-	716	-	-	-	2,506
Taiwan	122	124	8	413	215	191	15	1,262
Singapore	-	-	101	98	-	-	245	246
Cook Islands	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	237
China	95	97	-	29	106	135	-	67
Guam	4	18	14	19	4	23	14	25
Ecuador	68	28	49	12	131	59	125	31
Australia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Belize	-	-	83	-	-	-	200	-
Panama	-	-	16	-	-	-	38	-
Brazil	-	-	14	-	-	-	25	-
Vanuatu	-	-	13	-	-	-	21	-
Philippine	3	26	5	-	4	33	7	-
Viet Nam	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Namibia	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Fiji	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Thailand	-	84	-	-	-	143	-	-
Indonesia	1	6	-	-	2	6	-	-
Iceland	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-
Spain	13	-	-	-	27	-	-	-
Bolivia	7	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Portugal	4	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Libya	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Total	1,669	2,804	6,494	6,100	2,763	6,047	22,061	20,643

-* zero imports

Total may not add due to rounding

Source: Japan Fish Traders Association 2003-2006

Table 14. Japan's fresh albacore imports by country, 2002-2005.

Country of Origin	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Metric tons				U.S. \$1,000			
Fiji	377	206	191	153	1,882	1,024	1,131	806
Australia	49	36	19	27	295	263	132	146
Papua New Guinea	1	21	83	20	7	86	374	105
Tonga	6	2	3	2	59	9	15	12
Solomon Islands	-*	2	78	2	-	8	275	9
New Caledonia	270	79	8	1	1,305	412	42	8
Indonesia	1	-	7	1	8-	-	56	3
French Polynesia	13	-	-	1	80	-	-	3
New Zealand	-	9	10	-	-	61	74	-
Korea, Rep. of	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-
Cook Islands	25	36	3	-	127	187	19	-
Samoa	1	2	-	-	7	8	-	-
American Samoa	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-
U.S.A.	1	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Portugal	0**	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Total	746	393	407	207	3,783	2,062	2,124	1,091

-* zero imports

0** more than zero but less than 500 kg.

Total may not add due to rounding

Source: Japan Fish Traders Association 2003-2006

EXPORTS

Japanese exports of albacore products from 1994 through 2005 are summarized in Table 15. In 2005, Japan exported about 11,000 mt, amounting to \$25.42 million worth of fresh and frozen albacore products, a decrease of 62 percent in volume and 59 percent in value from the 2004 level. Much of the decrease was due to decreased exports of frozen albacore.

Japanese exports of frozen albacore in 2005 decreased 62 percent in volume and 59 percent in value over 2004 (Table 16). Thailand has been the major market, taking as much as 78 percent in volume and 80 percent in value of Japanese exports of frozen albacore in 2005. Other important buyers for Japanese frozen albacore in 2005 were South Africa, Mauritius, American Samoa, and Malaysia.

Japanese exports of fresh albacore are minor (Table 17). Papua New Guinea and Guam were the main buyers of fresh albacore in 2005.

Table 15. Japan's exports of fresh and frozen albacore, 1994-2005.

Year	Volume (metric tons)			Value (million yen)			U.S.\$1,000 Total
	Frozen	Fresh	Total	Frozen	Fresh	Total	
1994	23,504	1,481	24,985	5,468	337	5,805	56,546
1995	18,525	-*	18,525	3,910	-	3,910	41,587
1996	17,553	9	17,562	4,168	3	4,171	38,496
1997	31,623	6	31,629	8,396	2	8,398	69,762
1998	26,913	215	27,128	6,759	82	6,841	52,082
1999	27,195	54	27,249	6,694	24	6,718	58,702
2000	11,942	141	12,083	2,898	63	2,960	27,555
2001	5,288	14	5,302	1,566	7	1,572	13,004
2002	16,760	83	16,843	3,336	18	3,354	26,686
2003	15,357	84	15,440	3,139	29	3,168	27,207
2004	28,538	34	28,572	6,721	11	6,733	62,185
2005	10,683	137	10,821	2,735	51	2,786	25,424

-* zero exports

Total may not add due to rounding

Source: Ministry of Finance 1995-2006

Table 16. Japan's exports of frozen albacore by country, 2002-2005.

Country of Origin	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Metric tons				Value (million yen)			
Thailand	14,608	13,847	14,065	8,342	2,935	2,846	3,226	2,187
South Africa	485	619	886	941	76	109	165	192
Mauritius	117	161	63	610	18	28	12	131
American Samoa	183	139	11,605	400	38	29	2,853	106
Malaysia	554	275	839	172	109	55	197	42
China	25	69	117	71	9	26	55	34
Viet Nam	- *	-	75	73	-	-	17	21
Indonesia	166	50	478	51	36	10	105	16
Spain	25	64	211	14	5	13	43	3
Canary Islands	130	31	38	9	23	5	7	2
Hong Kong	0 **	-	-	0	2	-	-	1
Taiwan	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	1
Canada	-	-	81	-	-	-	23	-
Korea, Repl of	273	-	75	-	43	-	17	-
Peru	-	6	8	-	-	1	0	-
U.S.A.	-	69	-	-	-	12	-	-
Philippines	-	24	-	-	-	5	-	-
France	168	-	-	-	37	-	-	-
Trinidad	25	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Total	16,760	15,357	28,538	10,683	3,336	3,139	6,721	2,735

-* zero exports

0** more than zero but less than 500 kg.

Total may not add due to rounding

Source: Japan Fish Traders Association 2003-2006

Table 17. Japan's exports of fresh albacore by country, 2002-2006.

Country of Origin	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Metric tons				Value (million yen)			
Papua New Guinea	- *	-	-	77	-	-	-	29
Guam	10	83	34	60	4	29	11	22
Hong Kong	0 **	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
Thailand	73	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Total	83	84	34	137	18	29	11	51

-* zero exports

0** more than zero but less than 500 kg.

Total may not add due to rounding

Source: Japan Fish Traders Association 2003-2006

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

Table 18 shows Japan's monthly inventories of frozen albacore between 1990 and 2005. Monthly inventory for 2005 was lower than 1994-2004 average due to poor Japanese catches. Monthly inventories from January 2005 to August 2005 were also lower than the level in the same period a year earlier.

Table 18. Monthly cold storage holdings of frozen albacore, 1990-2005 (metric tons).

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
1990	8,884	8,640	8,723	10,788	9,542	10,232
1991	9,679	9,044	8,695	10,353	9,223	8,643
1992	5,781	5,142	5,176	4,441	3,051	4,327
1993	9,629	8,996	10,016	9,688	7,671	7,752
1994	7,820	7,459	8,513	8,222	6,431	7,161
1995	9,607	8,634	9,617	7,290	5,774	5,304
1996	10,440	9,793	9,096	7,409	5,389	7,539
1997	8,564	8,181	7,505	6,011	4,715	9,620
1998	11,450	10,386	10,668	9,806	7,833	9,502
1999	9,723	8,733	8,163	6,413	8,664	11,615
2000	19,789	17,800	15,661	13,152	10,885	9,647
2001	7,675	6,976	6,153	4,515	3,542	4,839
2002	17,486	16,948	16,438	14,638	13,451	18,619
2003	24,288	21,293	19,601	16,558	13,334	10,674
2004	13,014	11,608	10,680	8,488	9,990	13,407
2005	9,651	8,578	7,588	6,662	5,901	6,299
Average (1994-2004)	12,714	11,619	11,100	9,318	8,183	9,812

Year	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1990	12,339	12,659	12,186	12,451	10,783	10,604
1991	7,280	7,268	7,238	7,361	6,189	7,445
1992	10,456	12,306	13,175	12,672	11,090	11,162
1993	11,406	12,482	11,427	9,728	9,304	8,492
1994	10,114	13,036	13,744	12,848	11,872	10,645
1995	8,941	10,494	12,054	10,696	11,112	10,642
1996	12,474	12,814	13,687	11,362	10,702	9,953
1997	10,955	11,585	12,483	13,419	13,699	12,497
1998	9,521	11,602	13,220	13,357	12,146	11,089
1999	14,576	15,557	20,876	21,095	22,637	21,293
2000	11,496	12,074	12,127	11,528	9,783	8,747
2001	7,475	12,729	14,008	15,188	14,560	13,707
2002	22,571	28,184	32,158	31,339	28,749	26,111
2003	10,995	12,075	13,395	14,701	17,235	14,412
2004	13,994	12,494	11,138	10,764	10,640	10,501
2005	8,846	10,340	12,807	13,098	13,797	12,388
Average (1994-2004)	12,101	13,877	15,354	15,118	14,830	13,600

Sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 1992-2006

SUPPLY

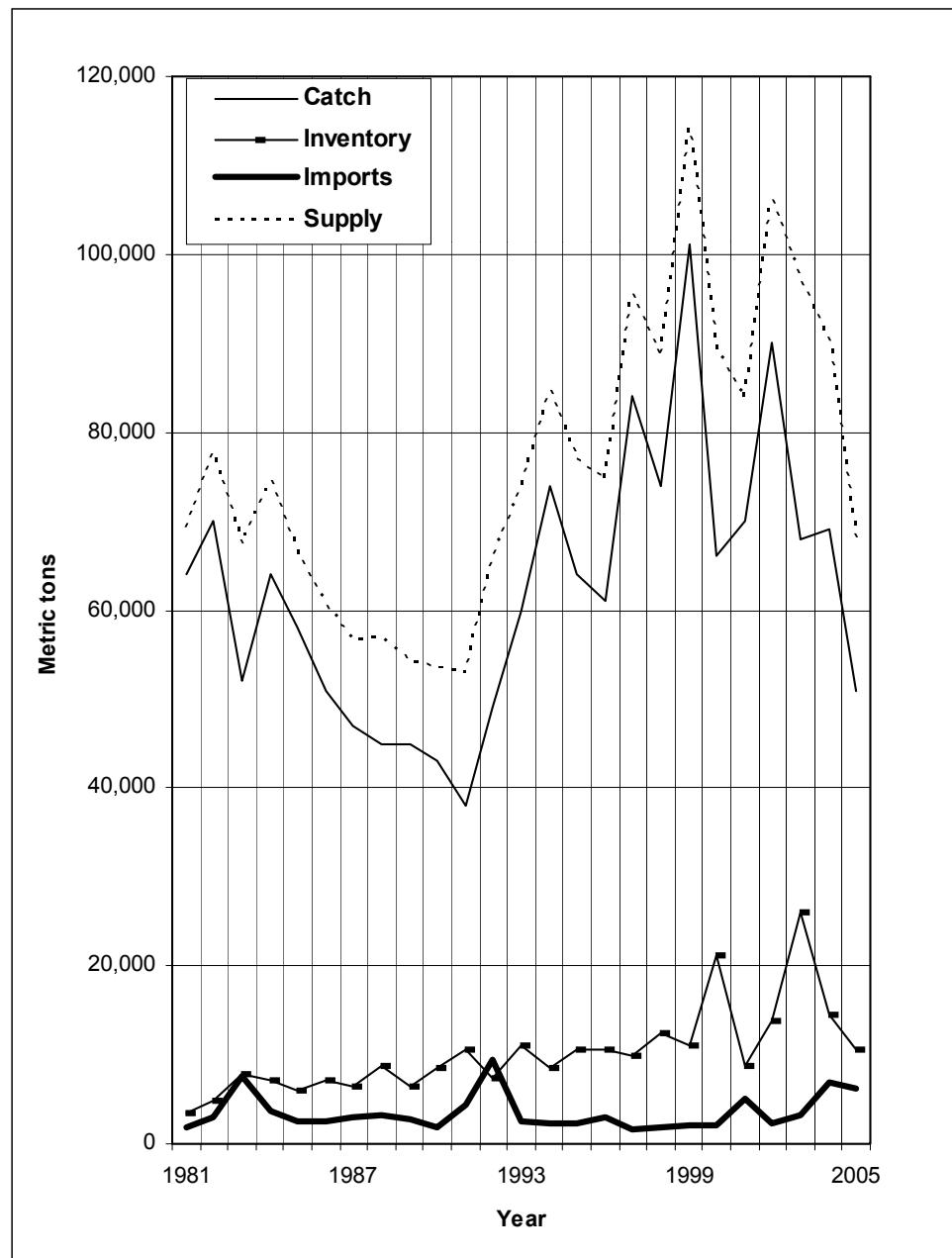
The annual supply of albacore for the Japanese market and for export is comprised of the cold storage inventory of January 1, plus that year's domestic catches and imports. The annual supply reached a record high in 1999 due mainly to sharply increased domestic catches (Table 19 and Figure 5).

Between 1981 and 2005, annual supply of albacore ranged between 53,000 and 114,000 mt, averaging 76,000 mt. During this period catches averaged 62,000 mt (about 82 percent of the total supply). The January inventory averaged 10,000 mt (13 percent), and imports 3,000 mt (5 percent) but the latter was higher (9 percent) in 2005, when the catch was lower.

Table 19. Japan's annual supply of albacore, 1981-2005.

Year	Inventory (January 1)	Imports	Catch	Supply	Percent of Supply		
					Inventory	Import	Catch
1981	3,495	1,910	64,000	69,405	5%	3%	92%
1982	4,911	2,997	70,000	77,908	6%	4%	90%
1983	7,739	7,638	52,000	67,377	11%	11%	77%
1984	7,164	3,575	64,000	74,739	10%	5%	86%
1985	5,968	2,583	58,000	66,551	9%	4%	87%
1986	7,064	2,433	51,000	60,497	12%	4%	84%
1987	6,561	2,992	47,000	56,553	12%	5%	83%
1988	8,691	3,135	45,000	56,826	15%	6%	79%
1989	6,420	2,867	45,000	54,287	12%	5%	83%
1990	8,557	1,808	43,000	53,365	16%	3%	81%
1991	10,604	4,375	38,000	52,979	20%	8%	72%
1992	7,445	9,397	49,000	65,842	11%	14%	74%
1993	11,162	2,438	60,000	73,600	15%	3%	82%
1994	8,492	2,324	74,000	84,816	10%	3%	87%
1995	10,645	2,305	64,000	76,950	14%	3%	83%
1996	10,642	2,941	61,000	74,583	14%	4%	82%
1997	9,953	1,600	84,000	95,553	10%	2%	88%
1998	12,497	1,953	74,000	88,450	14%	2%	84%
1999	11,089	2,187	101,000	114,276	10%	2%	88%
2000	21,293	1,968	66,000	89,261	24%	2%	74%
2001	8,747	5,039	70,000	83,786	10%	6%	84%
2002	13,707	2,415	90,000	106,122	13%	2%	85%
2003	26,111	3,197	68,000	97,308	27%	3%	70%
2004	14,412	6,901	69,000	90,313	16%	8%	76%
2005	10,501	6,303	51,000	67,804	15%	9%	75%
Average (1981-2005)	10,155	3,491	62,320	75,966	13%	5%	82%

Sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 1983-2006
Japan Fish Traders Association 1982-2006



Sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
 1983-2006
 Japan Fish Traders Association 1982-2006

Figure 4. Japan's annual supply of albacore, 1981-2005 (metric tons).

DEMAND

Annual demand for albacore for both the Japanese market and for export (annual supply minus the cold storage inventory on December 31) was 55,416 mt in 2005, a decrease of 29 percent compared with 2004 (Table 20). Between 1998 and 2005, annual demand for albacore ranged between 55,000 and 93,000 mt, averaging 77,000 mt per year.

Table 20. Japan's demand for albacore and apparent consumption, 1998-2005 (metric tons).

Year	Supply	Inventory (December 31)	Demand	Export	Apparent consumption
1998	88,450	11,089	77,361	27,128	50,233
1999	114,276	21,293	92,983	27,249	65,734
2000	89,261	8,747	80,514	12,083	68,431
2001	83,786	13,707	70,079	5,302	64,777
2002	106,122	26,111	80,011	16,843	63,168
2003	97,308	14,412	82,896	15,440	67,456
2004	88,313	10,501	77,812	28,572	49,240
2005	67,804	12,388	55,416	10,821	44,595

Sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
2000-2006
Japan Fish Traders Association 1999-2006

CONSUMPTION

Albacore is mainly used for canned products, but small quantities are sold in the form of loins at supermarkets for home consumption as steak and "teriyaki" (marinated in soy sauce and other flavorings, then grilled or broiled). Some high quality albacore is also increasingly used for sushi and "sashimi" (which typically consists of thin slices of raw seafood) served with soy sauce and condiments. Sashimi is eaten both at home and in restaurants.

The annual Japanese apparent consumption of albacore (demand minus exports) was 45,000 mt in 2005, a decrease of 9 percent compared with 2004 (Table 20). Between 1998 and 2005, annual apparent consumption of albacore averaged about 59,000 mt per year.

WHOLESALE MARKETS

Albacore is usually sold through auctions at consumer wholesale markets located in consumption areas, and at production wholesale markets located at Japanese ports of landing. Albacore is also sold directly to processors and representatives of supermarket chains. The largest consumer wholesale fish market is the Tokyo Central Wholesale Market. In 2005, this market handled about 653,000 mt of seafood products valued at about \$4.9 billion (Tokyo Metropolitan Government 2006). It therefore plays an important role in providing indicators about supply and demand of fishery products in Japan. Wholesale prices at the Tokyo Central Wholesale Market generally serve as price indices for fishery products throughout the world.

Wholesale prices for albacore vary widely, depending on quality, origin, and supply and demand, as well as other factors.

Wholesale Prices at 10 Major Central Wholesale Markets

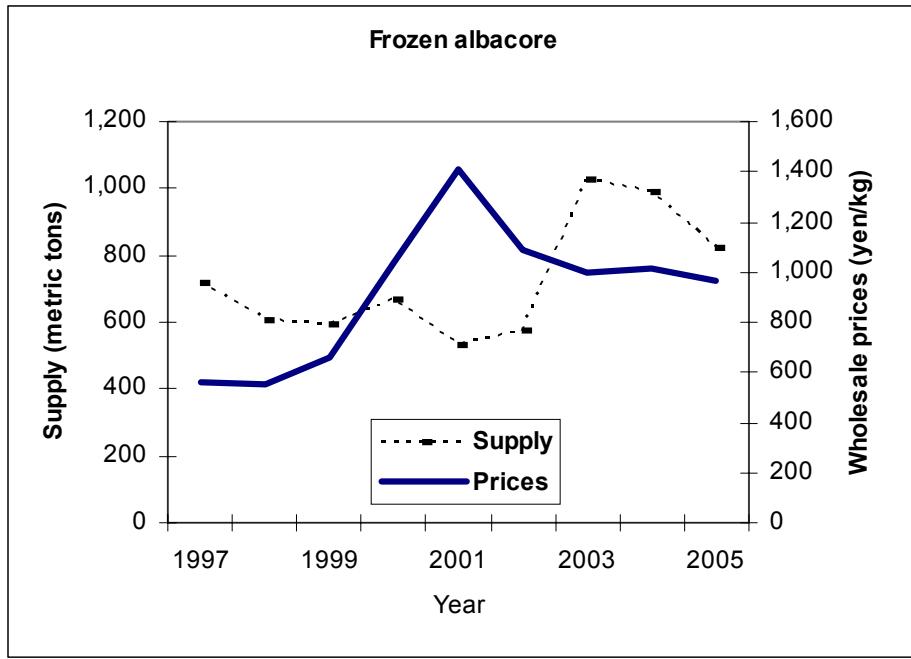
Table 21 and Figures 5 show annual average wholesale prices and supply of frozen albacore at 10 major central wholesale markets² in Japan between 1997 and 2005. The wholesale prices at major markets were generally dictated by the supply: the lower the supplies, the higher the prices. As shown in Table 21 and Figures 5, the highest price of frozen albacore (1,410 yen/kg) was realized in 2001 when supply was at the lowest at 530 mt.

Table 21. Annual average wholesale prices and supply of frozen albacore at ten major central wholesale markets in Japan, 1997-2005.

Year	Supply (metric ton)	Wholesale price (yen/kg)
1997	716	561
1998	604	555
1999	592	659
2000	665	1,041
2001	530	1,410
2002	575	1,091
2003	1,026	995
2004	987	1,014
2005	822	967

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
1999-2006

² Markets in Tokyo, Sapporo, Sendai, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, and Fukuoka



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
1999-2006

Figure 5. Annual average wholesale prices and supply of frozen albacore at ten major central wholesale markets in Japan, 1997-2005.

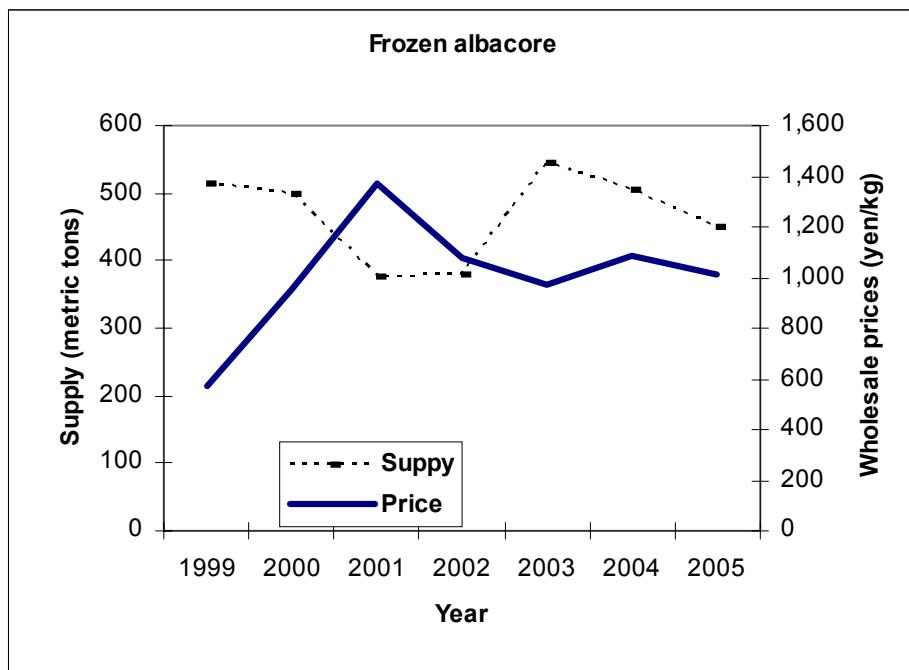
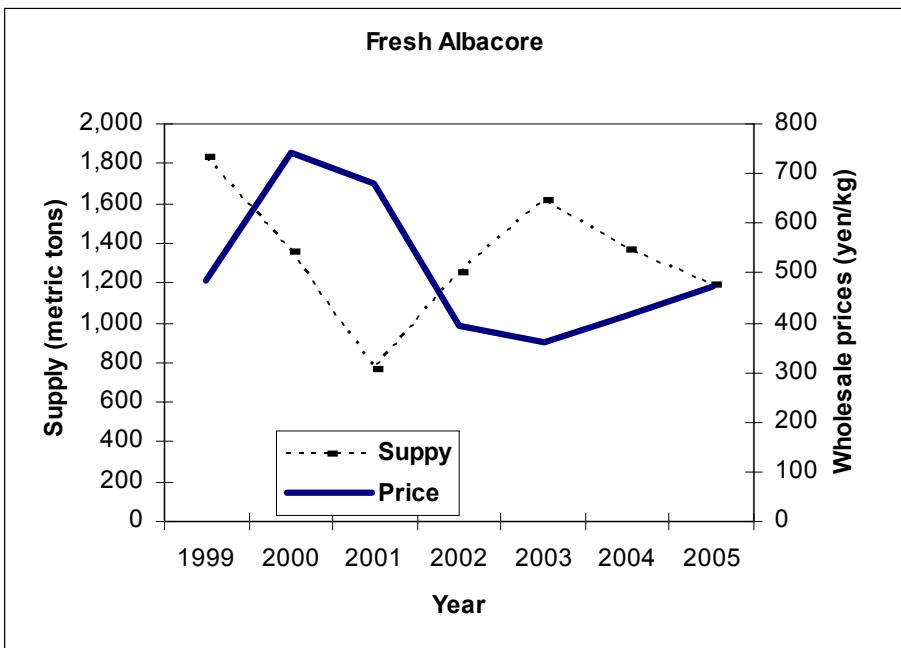
Wholesale Prices at the Tokyo Central Wholesale Market

Table 22 and Figure 6 show annual average wholesale prices and supply of albacore at the Tokyo Central Wholesale Market between 1999 and 2005. Wholesale prices for both fresh and frozen albacore showed fluctuations which were influenced mainly by volume of supply, usually, the lower the supply, the higher the price, and vice versa.

Table 22. Annual average wholesale prices and supply of albacore at Tokyo Central Wholesale Market, 1999-2005.

Year	Fresh		Frozen	
	Supply (metric ton)	Price (yen/kg)	Supply (metric ton)	Price (yen/kg)
1999	1,835	485	514	573
2000	1,354	744	500	958
2001	765	679	377	1,368
2002	1,254	393	381	1,077
2003	1,619	362	546	972
2004	1,367	414	506	1,085
2005	1,196	472	449	1,010

Source: Tokyo Metropolitan Government 2000-2006



Source: Tokyo Metropolitan Government 2000–2006

Figure 6. Annual average wholesale prices and supply of albacore at Tokyo Central Wholesale Market, 1999–2005.

Direct Sales to the Tokyo Central Wholesale Market

United States exporters can export fresh albacore on consignment basis to auction houses at the Tokyo Central Wholesale Market for sale through auctions. Auction houses do not receive frozen albacore directly from overseas. Auction houses at Tokyo Central Wholesale Market are authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery to handle fish through auctions at the market. Auction houses at the Tokyo Central Wholesale Market are listed at:

http://www.tsukiji-market.or.jp/youkoso/oroshi7/orosi7_e.htm

Other Wholesale Markets

While the Tokyo Central Wholesale Market is the largest consumer wholesale market in Japan, other wholesale markets also handle substantial amounts of fish and prices for the same commodities may vary considerably from market to market. Prices at the Tokyo Central Wholesale Market may not always be the most profitable for exporters. For example, in 2003, highest price for frozen albacore occurred at Yokohama Central Wholesale Market (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 2006).

Direct Sales to Supermarket Chains

Huge national chains of supermarkets have become significant factors in the Japanese economy. Many of these supermarkets maintain independent supply systems dealing directly with producers, including those located overseas. Since these retailers are powerful enough to use their own independent suppliers, they represent additional potential buyers other than wholesale markets.

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**Appendix. Monthly and annual average exchange rate applied to
Japanese imports, 1981-2005 (yen/U.S. \$1.00).**

Month	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
January	203.99	221.36	232.89	233.83	252.04	202.07	159.01
February	203.44	231.15	237.03	233.98	256.66	193.53	152.70
March	207.80	237.03	235.99	228.79	260.53	180.21	153.47
April	211.99	246.01	238.61	225.10	254.49	178.62	146.97
May	217.18	237.25	235.43	227.48	251.36	167.08	139.91
June	223.89	243.66	238.48	231.56	250.26	169.29	142.58
July	226.55	256.07	239.93	238.69	246.22	163.17	147.81
August	236.35	257.18	242.70	243.69	237.92	155.04	150.83
September	230.26	258.60	244.80	243.02	239.20	154.66	143.02
October	229.15	268.14	236.15	246.68	221.43	154.23	144.59
November.	230.56	272.81	234.22	244.08	209.32	160.34	138.52
December	218.15	250.33	234.81	246.07	202.60	162.73	132.65
Jan.-Dec.	219.94	248.30	237.59	236.91	240.17	170.08	146.01

Month	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
January	126.01	125.64	144.36	135.27	126.21	124.66	111.79
February	128.57	128.49	144.93	130.97	125.47	123.98	109.23
March	128.72	128.00	148.61	134.02	130.46	117.95	105.04
April	125.64	132.12	156.99	137.68	133.37	115.05	104.47
May	124.76	133.78	157.09	137.71	132.77	110.81	103.07
June	125.23	143.06	159.28	139.05	128.15	107.97	104.29
July	131.40	141.60	151.95	138.85	125.61	108.16	99.55
August	133.12	140.29	148.90	137.00	126.99	105.38	99.57
September	134.21	145.10	142.96	136.24	124.36	104.37	99.25
October	132.58	142.58	133.82	131.72	121.03	105.79	98.97
November	125.36	142.67	128.31	130.47	122.71	107.80	97.41
December	122.21	143.83	130.86	129.14	124.11	108.35	99.22
Jan.-Dec.	128.15	137.26	145.67	134.84	126.77	111.69	102.66

**Appendix (continued). Monthly and annual average exchange rate applied to Japanese imports, 1981-2005
(yen/U.S. \$1.00).**

Month	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
January	100.25	104.49	115.60	130.98	114.09	103.76	115.37
February	99.19	106.38	121.26	125.90	115.02	107.05	116.56
March	94.49	105.32	122.38	127.35	119.88	108.29	118.10
April	86.99	107.07	124.29	130.84	119.55	106.02	123.97
May	83.75	106.02	123.99	132.33	120.21	107.38	122.56
June	84.96	108.19	114.98	138.65	121.52	108.36	120.93
July	85.46	109.55	114.08	140.47	121.56	106.34	124.40
August	90.73	107.84	117.18	143.44	115.95	108.70	123.50
September	98.48	108.78	119.44	138.58	110.21	106.71	119.97
October	100.88	110.99	121.18	129.32	106.34	107.88	119.40
November	101.56	112.86	122.27	118.14	105.21	108.14	121.73
December	101.51	112.70	127.90	120.26	103.73	110.67	124.35
Jan.-Dec.	94.02	108.35	120.38	131.36	114.44	107.44	120.90

Month	2002	2003	2004	2005
January	131.11	119.60	106.93	103.70
February	133.32	119.30	106.03	103.80
March	132.04	118.06	108.98	104.80
April	132.09	119.62	106.25	107.10
May	128.74	118.54	110.39	106.00
June	124.84	117.74	111.10	107.90
July	120.17	118.31	108.75	110.60
August	118.39	119.35	110.45	111.50
September	118.93	117.32	109.72	110.20
October	123.23	111.49	110.29	113.30
November	122.40	109.18	106.66	116.70
December	122.83	108.71	103.64	119.50
Jan.-Dec.	125.67	116.44	108.27	109.59

Sources: Japan Fish Traders Association 1982-2006