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Aquaculture Outlook

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In 2002, Aquaculture Volumes Higher, But Prices Depressed

Contents

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Over the last several years there has been slow but continuous growth in domestic aquaculture production and strong growth in the amount of aquaculture products imported into the United States. While there are several reasons for these increases, probably the chief reason has been the decline in prices for both domestically produced and imported products.

Catfish production is the largest sector in the United States aquaculture industry. Over the last 3 years (1999 to 2001), catfish production has been relatively flat, but it is expected to rise by 3 to 5 percent this year. The average price for processed catfish products in 1999 was $2.34 a pound. In 2000, this price rose marginally to $2.38, but then fell in 2001 to $2.25 a pound and is expected to average under $2.10 a pound in 2002. This represents a 10-percent decline in the average price for catfish production over the last 4 years.

The situation is even more evident for some of the major imported aquaculture products. Salmon imports in the first 6 months of 1999 were 117 million pounds, a volume that had grown by 84 percent to 216 million pounds in the first half of 2002. At the same time, the average price of those imports was falling sharply. Prices in the first half of 1999 were $2.64 a pound, but by the first half of 2002 they had fallen to only $1.90 a pound. This pattern was repeated with shrimp imports. Between the first half of 1999 and the first half of 2002 imports increased 77 million pounds (26 percent). Again, the large increase in import quantity was partially fueled by a strong decrease in the average price. The average price for all shrimp imports in the first half of 1999 was $4.06 a pound. Over the first 6 months of 2002 the average price was $3.52, a decrease of 13 percent.

While the domestic industry is expected to face strong competition from imports of foreign aquacultural products for the remainder of 2002 and into 2003, it will also face competition from the domestic poultry and livestock industries. U.S. broiler consumption is expected to reach record levels in 2002 and remain at that level in 2003. Prices for many broiler products are currently below those of a year earlier. Consumption of beef an pork are also expected to be higher in 2002, however, consumption is expected to fall somewhat in 2003.

Catfish farmers can also anticipate higher prices for both corn and soybeans in the coming year. For catfish farmers, feed is the largest single variable cost in the growout phase. The farm price of corn in 2002 is now expected to average about $2.20 a bushel, up about 30 cents from 2001 and is expected to rise to $2.60 a bushel in 2003. The price for 48 percent protein soybean meal in 2002 is expected to average over $170 a ton, up a small amount from 2001's average of $169 a ton. Prices for soybean meal are also expected to increase to over $180 a ton in 2003.

The short-term outlook for domestic aquacultural production, and exports and imports of aquaculture products, is based on a number of factors. First, the expectation is that U.S. economic growth will be relatively slow in 2002, but will strengthen after that. Second, continued growth is expected in the foodservice sector, which is expected to translate into higher demand for seafood products. Third, the dollar is relatively strong, a situation that encourages imports and makes U.S. exports less competitive. Fourth, the social trends that have encouraged growth in the away-from-home food market are expected to continue.

Domestic Outlook

Catfish Sales Higher in 2002 but Prices Depressed

In 2002, catfish sales by growers to processors are expected to reach between 615 and 625 million pounds, up 3 to 5 percent from 2001. Sales over the first 8 months of 2002 have been 423.5 million pounds, up 4 percent from the same period in 2001. Catfish processor sales through August 2002 have also been higher, totaling 216.5 million pounds, up 6 percent from 2001. The increase in processor sales has reversed the accumulation of inventory that occurred in 2001. At the end of August 2002, processor inventories were 9.6 million pounds, down 5.4 million pounds from the beginning of the year and 2 million pounds (17 percent) lower than at the same time in 2001.

The increases in grower and processor sales have been driven for the most part by falling prices. Farm prices fell almost continually during 2001, from 69 cents a pound in January to 55 cents in December. Farm prices have remained depressed over the first 8 months of 2002, averaging only 57 cents a pound. Average processor prices have followed roughly the same path as farm prices, in 2001 and so far in 2002. Average processor prices over the first 8 months of 2002 are down 10 percent from the previous year and 14 percent lower than in 2000.

There has been a gradual change in the position of the catfish industry over the first 8 months of 2002. While there has not yet been any reversal of the price decline seen in 2001, the industry now seems poised for tighter supplies and possibly higher prices during the remainder of 2002 and into 2003. Grower inventory estimates for July 1, 2002, showed lower inventories of fingerlings and small foodsize fish, but higher inventories of stocker size fish. This points towards a gradual tightening of supplies over the next 6 to 8 months. Grower inventories of stockers and fingerlings at the beginning of July normally become the majority of fish available to processors towards the end of that year and the beginning of the next year. Flat or slightly smaller supplies of catfish normally puts upward pressure on prices. However, any price increases are likely to be tempered by large supplies of poultry products and falling prices for many imported aquaculture products.

In 2001, there was a large increase in catfish imports from Vietnam. These imports were primarily frozen fillets and their importation had a strong impact on sales of domestic catfish fillets. In 2001, the average price for frozen fillets was down 7.5 percent compared with 2000, and the volume of sales fell by 3.8 percent. Over the first 7 months of 2002, catfish imports are down 37 percent compared with the same period a year earlier. This downturn in imports has helped the volume of domestic frozen fillet sales to increase 14 percent so far in 2002. However, fillet prices have still not recovered, with prices for frozen fillets down 11 percent from 2001 and 16 percent from 2000.

Catfish Inventories Mixed

Catfish growers indicated that their stocks of fish were mixed, with some increasing and others falling compared with the previous year. In the latest National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) survey growers reported their estimated fish holdings as of July 1. The only growers surveyed were those in the four largest producing States, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, and Louisiana. In 2001, growers had reported increased inventories for fingerlings and small foodsize fish, while the number of stocker size fish was down from the previous year. As of July 1, 2002, after a year of falling prices, growers reported a strong decrease in fingerling inventories and a lower inventory of small foodsize fish. However, growers also reported that inventories were higher for stocker size fish and for medium and large foodsize fish. The four States covered in the NASS account for over 90 percent of U.S. production.

In the NASS report, catfish growers estimated that as of July 1, 2002, the number of foodsize fish in inventory was 386 million, 4 percent higher than a year earlier. Foodsize fish supplies had jumped 30 percent the previous year. The increase in inventory was concentrated in the medium and large sized categories. The increases in medium and large foodsize fish were only partially offset by a 3-percent decline in numbers of small foodsize fish. The jump in the number of medium foodsize fish in inventory (up 18.3 million or 24 percent) accounted for the majority of the increase in foodsize fish inventories. For

medium foodsize fish, slightly lower inventories in Louisiana were more than offset by substantial increases in Alabama, Arkansas and also in Mississippi, which increased 25 percent. This is the second year in a row that inventories of medium foodsize fish in Mississippi have shown a strong increase.

The inventories of large foodsize fish (over 3 pounds) also increased, but these fish only make up a very small percentage of total foodsize fish (3 percent). Probably more significantly, the inventory of small foodsize fish declined. The previous year the inventory of small foodsize fish had risen 25 percent and helped to put downward pressure on farm prices. The grower's estimates of foodsize fish numbers as of July 1 are a measure of the supply of already marketsize fish available for processing during the third quarter and into the fourth quarter of 2002.

The relatively small increase in the total number of foodsize fish held in inventory means that catfish processors are likely to have a supply of fish available for processing in the third quarter of 2002 and into the fourth quarter that is only slightly larger than the previous year. In 2002, fairly stable supplies at the start of the second half of the year are expected to result in a processing volume close to that of the previous year, and possibly allow some upward movement in the prices paid to growers. The forecast is for slightly higher prices in the remainder of 2002 due to the combination of tighter supplies, lower imports, and lower processor-held inventories.

The July 1, 2002, grower inventory report estimated the number of stockers at 767 million, up 2 percent from the previous year's revised estimate of 751 million fish. The number of fingerlings held on farms was estimated at 1.636 billion, down 11 percent from 2001 and 7 percent lower than the July 1, 2000, estimate. The estimates of grower-held stockers and fingerlings make up the majority of fish that will be marketsize at the end of 2002 and during the first portion of 2003. The inventory numbers for stockers had declined in the previous 2 years and those for July 1, 2002, were less than 1 percent higher than in 2000. These are the fish that will likely form the bulk of marketsize fish during the fourth quarter of 2002. Unlike in 2001, there was a decrease in fingerling numbers so there will not be a large group of fish to place downward pressure on prices during the first quarter of 2003. The number of fish available for processing are also impacted by such factors as mortality rates, disease outbreaks, off-flavor problems, and feeding rates. Growers have some control over growth rates through the amount of feed made available to the fish. With low farm prices for fish and higher feed prices, growers may slow down feeding rates and stretch the growout period. The combined number of stockers and fingerlings growers had on hand entering the second half of 2002 points toward slightly lower supplies than seen at the end of 2001 and into 2002.

Farm Prices Expected To Show Some Strength by End of 2002

In 2002, the farm price for catfish is expected to average between 56 and 58 cents per pound, down about 6 to 8 cents from 2001's average of 64.5 cents a pound. Based on slightly higher estimates of available marketsize fish at the beginning of the second half of 2002, farm prices for third-and -fourth-quarter 2002 are expected to remain well below the 63-cents-a-pound average of third-quarter 2001, but top the 57-cents-a-pound average of fourth-quarter 2001. This scenario of stronger grower prices later in 2002 can continue into 2003 if a number of factors fall into place. First, growers will have to continue to increase production at a very slow pace so that final demand can catch up to production. This may take some time as the generally weaker domestic economy may result in slower foodservice sales. Second, imports will have to remain at lower levels than seen in 2001, which will allow processors to continue to hold down their inventories of processed products. The fact that processors have reported lower inventories over the last several months has been a positive sign for both the processors and growers. Processor inventories normally increase in the second half of the year, but at the end of August, processor inventories were 17 percent lower than the previous year. In 2003, catfish processors are expected to again have strong competition from broiler products, but if current production trends hold over the next several months, prices for many broiler parts in 2003 could be stronger than they were at the start of 2002.

Over the first 8 months of 2002, farm sales to processors totaled 423.5 million pounds, with an average price of 57.1 cents a pound. This implies gross sales of $242 million for catfish growers, down 12 percent from a year ago, as volume was 4 percent higher, but farm prices were 16 percent lower. This is the second year in a row that farmer's gross sales in the first 8 months of the year have declined by 12 percent.

In the first 8 months of 2000, gross sales totaled $314 million, with sales of 406 million pounds and an average price of 77.3 cents a pound. Over the last 4 months of 2002, farm prices for catfish are expected to average in the low 60-cents-a-pound range, slightly higher than in the same period in 2001. For 2002, grower sales of catfish to processing plants are expected to generate only around $365 million, down between 4 and 5 percent from the $385 million of 2001.

Lower Acreage Expected in the Second Half of 2002

With a forecast of increasing feed prices and a trend of lower farm prices for catfish over the past year, growers in most States have reported that they plan to use lower acreage in the second half of 2002 than they had in 2001. In the July 2002 Catfish Production report, growers reported they expected to have 184,900 acres of ponds in use between July 1 and December 31, 2002, 2.5 percent lower than the previous year. Most of the reduction in acreage is expected to be in Louisiana and Mississippi, with acreage in Alabama and Arkansas about even with the previous year. The total acreage use breakout for the four States is 151,400 acres for foodsize fish production (down 2.8 percent), 25,000 acres for fingerling production (down 4.2 percent), and 4,740 acres for broodfish production (3.5 percent lower). During the second half of 2002, growers reported they expected to have 1,450 acres of catfish ponds under construction, which is about half the amount constructed in the second half of 2001.

Processor Revenues Decline Again

Over the first 8 months of 2002, catfish processors sold 216.5 million pounds of product. This is a 6-percent increase from the previous year, and sales of both fresh products and frozen products increased. Frozen sales have been especially strong over the first 8 months, increasing 9.3 percent compared with the same period in 2001. For all of 2002, processor sales are forecast at between 310 and 315 million pounds or between 5 and 6 percent higher than the previous year. Between January and August 2002, prices for catfish sold by processors averaged $2.08 a pound, down almost 10 percent from the same period in 2001. The declining average prices for catfish products was due to falling prices for almost all types of catfish products. With higher sales volume, but lower average prices, gross processor revenues from catfish products over the first 8 months of 2002 were $451 million, down 4 percent from the same period in 2001. Processor revenues for all of 2002 are expected to total between $645 and $655 million, as sales volumes are forecast to remain above those of 2001, and processors prices are expected to inch higher over the next 4 months.

During the first 8 months of 2002, processor sales have increased in a number of categories. Sales of filleted and other products were mixed. Sales of fresh fillets were about the same as the previous year, but sales of frozen fillets were 14 percent higher. Sales of fresh other-products rose by 5 percent, but sales of frozen other-products were down over 2 percent. As in many recent years, changes in sales of filleted products have been the major factor driving overall catfish sales. In 2001, with a large increase in imports of frozen fillets from Vietnam, sales of frozen fillets fell while fresh fillets sales were up 11.3 percent. In 2002, with imports from Vietnam down from the previous year, sales of frozen fillets over the first 8 months have been 14 percent higher than the previous year, while sales of fresh fillets have been unchanged. Overall, sales of fresh products, at 85 million pounds, were 2 percent higher, while those for frozen products, at 131 million pounds, were up 9 percent. If catfish sales go back to the trend they followed during most of the past decade, frozen sales will continue to expand at a faster pace than fresh sales, as frozen products offer a more adaptable product for many foodservice companies.

Imports of Tilapia Rise by 22 Percent

U.S. imports of tilapia continue to increase, with total imports over the first half of 2002 at almost 70 million pounds, up 22 percent from the same period in 2001. Since 1995 (the first full year of reports on tilapia imports), shipments of tilapia to the United States have risen from 15 million pounds to 70 million, up 367 percent. To produce the 70 million pounds of imports required 125 million pounds of fish on a liveweight basis. Although the bulk of were whole fish, a growing percentage of the imports were fresh or frozen fillets. Imports of frozen whole tilapia continue to be the largest category of tilapia imports, rising by 15 percent in first-half 2002 compared to a year earlier. While imports of frozen whole fish accounted for 63 percent of the total quantity of tilapia imports, the growth in imports of fresh or frozen fillets has risen at an even faster rate. Total imports of fresh fillets increased 23 percent to 14.4 million pounds, and imports of frozen fillets rose 60 percent to 11.1 million pounds. Over the last 2 years, imports of fresh fillets have almost doubled (up 84 percent) and shipments of frozen tilapia fillets have risen by 124 percent.

Over the first half of 2002, imports of frozen whole tilapia were 44.2 million pounds, an increase of 15 percent from the previous year and 63 percent higher than in the first half of 2000. Taiwan and China continued to account for virtually 100 percent of frozen whole tilapia imports. It was expected that imports of frozen whole fish would not grow as strongly as imports of filleted products and this component of the tilapia market would become less important. However, the strong increase over the last 2 years has shown there is still a considerable amount of growth remaining in the frozen whole tilapia market.

Over the last 2 years, imports of fresh tilapia fillets have grown by 84 percent, going from 7.8 million pounds to 14.4 million. The increase in shipments of frozen tilapia over the last 2 years has been divided among three countries Ecuador, Costa Rica, and Honduras. Shipments from all of these countries have increased over the last 2 years, but the largest proportion have come from greater shipments from Ecuador. Over first-half 2002, Ecuador shipped 7.2 million pounds of fresh fillets, 22 percent higher than in the previous year and 50 percent of all fresh fillets.

Ecuador has been diversifying its aquaculture industry away from its heavy concentration on shrimp production. In Ecuador, some of its tilapia production is grown in a polyculture with marine shrimp. Honduras is the third largest source of fresh fillets to the United States, and again, this is a country that is diversifying away from only a shrimp-based aquaculture. While it is likely that there will continue to be a growing market for fresh tilapia fillets, imports of frozen fillets are increasing at an even faster pace and are likely to become a larger proportion of total tilapia imports, on a quantity basis, in the next several years.

Even with strong increases in the quantity of tilapia products imported in first-half 2002, the average unit values increased for both frozen whole fish and fresh fillets. Even with a 15-percent increase in quantity, the average unit price for frozen whole tilapia in first-half 2002 was 49 cents a pound, up 4 cents a pound from the previous year, but well below the 58 cents a pound of first-half 2000. The average unit value of fresh tilapia imports was 3 cents higher than the $2.66 average of 2001. Overall, tilapia imports averaged $1.16 a pound in the first half of 2002, up 9 cents from the previous year and about the same as in 2000. The value of all tilapia imports rose to $80.6 million in the first half of 2002. Tilapia imports are usually slightly stronger in the second half of the year, so total shipments for 2002 are expected to reach between 140 and 150 million pounds on a product-weight basis and 245 to 260 million pounds on a live-weight basis. Overall, prices for imported tilapia products are expected to remain slightly higher than year-earlier levels in the second half of 2001. This is due to continued strong growth in the volume of filleted products being imported. The overall value of tilapia imports for 2002 is expected to reach between $165 and $175 million.

Shrimp Imports Increase Again in 2002

U.S. shrimp imports in the first 6 months of 2002 totaled 376 million pounds and were valued at $1.3 billion, a 15-percent increase in quantity, but a 6-percent decrease in value. While the value of imports is down from the previous year, it is still 2.8 percent higher than in the first half of 2000. The quantity of shrimp imported had fallen in the first half of 1999 and 2000, but it has risen strongly over the last 2 years. The weakness in the U.S. economy was expected to result in flat or declining sales of imported shrimp, however falling unit prices for almost all types of shrimp have kept import quantities growing. The average unit value of imported shrimp continued to decline in the first half of 2002. After falling slightly in 2001, average prices for imported shrimp declined 81 cents (19 percent), to $3.52 a pound. Most of the decline was in the frozen and processed shrimp categories, but prices also declined slightly for fresh shrimp products.

All three major categories of shrimp imports increased substantially in quantity in first-half 2002 compared with the same period in the previous year, but as has been the pattern over the last several years the imports of prepared shrimp increased the fastest. Imports of frozen shrimp totaled 297 million pounds making it by far the largest category of shrimp imports. This is a 10-percent increase from the same period in 2001. The value of frozen shrimp fell to $1.05 billion, down 11 percent from the previous year, as the average price fell to $3.53 a pound from $4.36. Fresh shrimp imports rose by 11 percent, but at 1.7 million pounds they represent only a small amount of the total shrimp imports. Fresh shrimp imports are often from Caribbean or Central American countries and compete with domestic wild harvest catch. Imports of prepared shrimp products (canned, cooked, etc.) continue to grow at the fastest rate. Increased imports of processed shrimp products are the result of shrimp farmers and wild harvest shrimp processors looking for value-added products, and U.S. firms in the foodservice sector looking for processed products to use in prepared meals for retail sale or for restaurant meals. The higher growth rate for processed shrimp is the same type of shift to a higher valued product that has been taking place in both Atlantic salmon and tilapia imports.

With the exception of Thailand and the Philippines, the rest of the major exporting countries increased shipments to the United States in the first 6 months of 2002 compared with the previous year. From 2001 to 2002, the largest shipments increases came from India and China. Indian shipments rose to 42.2 million pounds, 51 percent higher than in the same period in the previous year. All the increase in Indian imports came from higher shipments of frozen shrimp as shipments of prepared products declined slightly. Larger shipments from China continue to be a growth area for U.S. shrimp imports. Over the first 6 months of 2002, total shrimp imports from China were 24.1 million pounds. This is 48 percent higher than in the first 6 months of 2001 and over 60 percent higher than in 2000. After falling for several years due to disease problems, China's production is again expanding. Since most of China's production is from smaller cold-water shrimp, the average price of imported shrimp from China is considerably lower than the overall average for all shrimp imports. The opposite would be true for Bangladesh where most of its shipments are made up of large marine and freshwater shrimp so that the average price for its imports are higher than the overall average.

Thailand remains the leading supplier to the United States of both frozen shrimp and prepared shrimp products. Over the first half of 2002, frozen shrimp imports from Thailand were 57 million pounds valued at $221 million. Thailand is the primary supplier to the United States of processed shrimp. In this category, Thailand shipped 47.8 million pounds to the United States in the first half of 2002, up 26 percent from the same period in 2001 and 62 percent of all shipments in that category. In total Thailand shipped 105 million pounds of shrimp to the United States over the first 6 months of 2002, with a value of $393 million. Thailand's shrimp processors seem to be moving rapidly from exports of frozen shrimp to exports of prepared shrimp products. This shift will likely continue in the future, even though for 2002 the average price for shipments of prepared shrimp were somewhat lower than for frozen shrimp, $3.43 a pound compared with $3.53.

U.S. shrimp imports for all of 2002 are expected to reach between 860 and 885 million pounds with a value of between $3.1 and $3.2 billion. This would be a record for shrimp imports on a quantity basis, but down somewhat from the record value of shrimp imports set in 2000. The expectation is that the falling average price for imported shrimp will boost the volumes of imports even at times when the economies

of the two major shrimp importing countries (the United States and Japan) are relatively weak.

While the changes in the quantities of shrimp imported in the first half of 2002 varied depending on the type of product, the average per-unit value of shrimp products again decreased. While the quantity of frozen shrimp imported was increasing, the average price was declining by 82 cents a pound to $3.53. This follows a decrease in the average price for frozen shrimp imports in the first half of 2001, compared with the same period in 2000.

In total, imports of prepared shrimp products rose 39 percent compared with the same period in 2001 and at 77.2 million pounds are 82 percent higher than in the first 6 months of 2000. Average prices over the first 6 months of 2001 were $4.18 a pound, down about 8 cents a pound from the same period in 2000. However, in the first 6 months of 2002, the average price declined sharply to $3.43 a pound, a decrease of 18 percent. In the first 6 months of 2002, the average price for prepared shrimp products was a dime lower than the average price for frozen products. The price for prepared shrimp products can sometimes be lower than frozen shrimp products because most prepared shrimp products make use of relatively small shrimp. In the frozen shrimp market, there are large price differences between the largest and smallest sized shrimp. The average price for the largest shrimp (33 shrimp or less per kilo) was $5.90 a pound. In the smallest size category of frozen shrimp imports (over 155 shrimp per kilo), the average price was only $2.20 a pound.

Imports of Atlantic Salmon Increase by 27 Percent

U.S. imports of Atlantic salmon in first-half 2002 totaled 216 million pounds, up 27 percent, but up only 1 percent in value from the first half of 2001 to $409 million. As in the previous year, imports of Atlantic salmon continue to become more concentrated in fresh products or fillets. The percentage of imports entering the United States as frozen products dropped to only 1 percent of total imports in the first half of 2002. Between January and June of 2002, only 2.3 million pounds of frozen Atlantic salmon were imported, down 43 percent from the same period in 2001 and less than half of the amount imported in the first 6 months of 2000.

With imports of frozen products falling, all of the growth in Atlantic salmon imports was in greater imports of fresh whole fish and fresh and frozen fillets. Over the first 6 months of 2002 the amount of fresh Atlantic salmon imports totaled 80.3 million pounds, 23.5 percent higher than the previous year, while imports of fillets totaled 133.1 million pounds, up 32 percent. While the quantity of products increased strongly, the total value of imports rose more slowly or not at all due to falling unit prices. The value of fresh Atlantic salmon imports in the first half of 2002 was $158 million, only 6.3 percent higher than a year earlier, as the average per-pound price fell to $1.97. This price is 14 percent lower than the previous year and 16 percent lower ($0.37) than in the first 6 months of 2000. While the volume of filleted imports was rising by 32 percent, their value fell marginally as the average price dropped 24 percent to $1.86 a pound. As an indication of the downward pressure on Atlantic salmon fillets, in the first half of 2002, the average per-pound price of fillets was 11 cents lower than for fresh whole fish. Since 2000, the price of filleted products has fallen by just over 1 dollar a pound (35 percent).

Over the last 2 years, as imports of Atlantic salmon became more concentrated by type, Canada and Chile became even more dominant as the chief suppliers to the U.S. market. In the first half of 2000, Canada and Chile supplied 115 million of the total 138 million pounds of Atlantic salmon imported. In 2002, Canada and Chile supplied 197 of the 216 million pounds of Atlantic salmon imports. So over the last 2 years imports from Canada and Chile grew by 82 million pounds, while imports from all the other suppliers declined by 4 million pounds. The trend of further concentration of Atlantic salmon imports in fresh or frozen fillets is expected to continue as it reduces transportation costs from producing countries and reduces the need for further processing by middlemen before reaching the final end user, either restaurants or retailers.

Salmon imports are normally somewhat stronger in the second half of the year, but do not show a pronounced seasonal pattern. For all of 2002, total imports of Atlantic salmon products are expected to be between 440 and 460 million pounds with a value between $840 million and $875 million. Many of the same factors that have boosted Atlantic salmon imports to the United States over the last year remain in effect.

Over the remainder of 2002 and into 2003, the U.S. dollar is expected to remain strong relative to the Canadian the demand for salmon from what traditionally has been the world's largest salmon market is likely to remain sluggish. U.S. restaurant sales, especially at higher end establishments, are expected to be depressed during the second half of 2002 and into 2003. However, this may be offset by the continuing decline in the average price of Atlantic salmon products, especially fresh and frozen fillets.

Most Mollusk Imports and Exports Down

Over the first 6 months of 2002, U.S. exports of oysters, mussels, and clams totaled 4.2 million pounds, down 10 percent from first-half 2001. Clam exports fell the most, down 15 percent to 1.7 million pounds. This is the fourth year in a row that clam exports have fallen. The decrease in mollusk exports is chiefly due to the strength of the dollar relative to many other currencies. In addition, the economies in many of the major importing countries such as Japan and Hong Kong have been relatively weak. Exports for oysters and mussels also declined in the first half of 2002 after increasing in 2001. Oyster exports had increased for 4 years in a row and the 1.8 million pounds shipped in the first 6 months of 2002, while down from the previous year, are still the second highest. Mussel exports totaled 709,000 pounds over the first 6 months of 2001, a 15-percent decrease from the previous year and about even with the quantity exported in 2000. While the quantity exported of all three mollusk species decreased, the average price for oyster and mussel exports increased and the average price for clam exports was the same as in 2001. The outlook for mollusk exports is not very favorable. The dollar is expected to remain strong against the currencies of the major buying countries, Japan and Canada, and the economies of other major markets such as Korea and Hong Kong are not expected to be especially robust.

Unlike oyster and clams, imports of mussels continue to expand. The quantity of mussels imported had risen from 1992 to 2000. It fell slightly in 2001, but has risen strongly again in 2002. In the first half of 2002, mussel imports were $31.1 million and 26.2 million pounds. This is a 28-percent increase in the value of mussels imported, and a 22-percent increase in the quantity. The majority of the mussels shipped to the United States come from either Canada or New Zealand. In both cases most of the mussel output in these countries comes from farmed production. Unlike the prices for many other aquacultural products, the average price of imported mussel products has risen in each of the last 4 years, from 90 cents a pound in the first 6 months of 1998 to $1.19 a pound in the first half of 2002. Canadian exports to the United States have benefited from the weakness of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar over the last several years.

Imports of oyster and clam products both were down slightly in the first half of 2002. Clam imports fell by 3 percent and totaled 3.4 million pounds. Oyster imports totaled 7.4 million pounds, down 5 percent from the same period in 2001. Also, the average price for clam and oyster imports was down in the first half of 2002. Future imports of clams and oysters are expected to be influenced by the strength of the U.S. economy and the strength of the dollar versus the currencies in major producing countries, especially Canada.

Ornamental Fish Imports Fall, Exports Rise

Over the first 6 months of 2002, imports of ornamental fish were relatively flat and exports actually increased. After falling in the previous 3 years, the value of U.S. exports rose in the first half of 2002 to $4.3 million, up 18 percent from the previous year and even slightly higher than imports in the first half of 2000. Normally, the largest markets for U.S. ornamental fish have been Hong Kong and other Asian countries. With the economies of most Asian countries relatively weak and the value of the dollar strong, U.S. ornamental fish exports to Asia are expected to remain depressed.

The value of ornamental fish imports totaled $20.8 million in the first half of 2002, down 4 percent from the previous year. Over the last 4 years the value of ornamental fish imports has been basically flat, ranging from $20.5 to $21.7 million. In the second half of 2002 and into 2003 the demand for imported ornamental fish is expected to remain stable, with imports for all of 2002 in the $41 to $44 million range.

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NASS Catfish Processing, http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/nassr/other/pcf-bb/

NASS Trout, http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/nassr/other/ztp-bb/

National Marine Fisheries Service, Fisheries of the United States (wild harvest data), http://www.st.nmfs.gov/st1/fus/fus00/index.html

Catfish sales and prices

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual total
Catfish sold to processors							1,000 lb						
1996	38,475	38,004	46,376	38,557	39,517	36,810	39,025	40,463	38,807	42,070	37,210	36,874	472,188
1997	42,409	45,067	48,431	45,721	43,409	42,282	43,376	44,154	43,472	46,275	40,137	40,216	524,949
1998	46,723	47,606	53,761	49,393	45,218	46,244	46,383	47,739	46,579	47,904	43,224	43,581	564,355
1999	48,723	48,891	56,310	46,830	47,703	48,445	50,074	50,372	50,414	52,407	48,118	48,341	596,628
2000	50,552	50,942	56,856	48,781	48,424	48,011	49,023	53,204	49,422	51,412	45,535	41,441	593,603
2001	46,999	50,257	57,766	52,478	51,736	47,883	47,829	51,690	49,699	52,264	44,670	43,837	597,108
2002	52,551	52,856	58,340	50,694	52,902	49,450	52,363	54,383	0	0	0	0	423,539
Average price paid by processors for farm-raised catfish							Cents per pound 1/						
1996	77.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	78.0	77.0	76.0	75.0	73.0	77.3
1997	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	72.0	71.0	70.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	71.2
1998	69.0	73.0	78.0	79.0	79.0	78.0	76.0	74.0	73.0	71.0	70.0	70.0	74.2
1999	70.3	71.4	73.2	75.6	77.7	77.5	76.8	74.3	72.8	71.6	71.3	71.6	73.7
2000	74.4	78.8	78.9	78.9	78.5	78.6	76.0	74.1	72.7	71.0	69.6	68.2	75.0
2001	69.3	69.6	69.7	69.4	68.7	66.9	65.6	62.4	61.0	59.6	56.6	55.4	64.5
2002	54.9	55.5	56.5	56.1	57.4	58.8	59.0	58.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.1
Catfish sold by processors							1,000 lb						
1996	20,322	20,613	22,704	20,276	20,669	18,074	18,719	20,217	19,642	20,842	18,204	16,898	237,180
1997	20,746	23,058	24,624	22,154	22,444	21,471	21,866	22,548	21,518	23,408	19,645	18,278	261,760
1998	23,576	26,650	26,207	23,195	22,960	23,002	22,973	24,089	22,805	23,241	21,581	21,119	281,398
1999	23,107	25,780	28,544	23,488	23,964	23,720	25,069	24,618	24,430	25,229	22,344	22,372	292,665
2000	25,412	25,354	29,161	24,924	24,763	25,342	24,911	25,847	23,743	25,036	21,911	20,752	297,156
2001	24,507	25,968	28,752	25,167	24,728	23,690	24,816	26,004	24,210	25,083	21,807	21,635	296,367
2002	27,173	29,308	28,645	25,023	27,261	24,670	26,441	27,961	0	0	0	0	216,482
Average price received by processors for all catfish							Cents per pound						
1996	232.8	235.9	236.1	237.3	242.4	244.3	243.3	238.8	235.9	233.9	233.6	228.8	236.9
1997	227.7	230.2	230.4	227.3	227.9	226.0	225.6	225.3	224.8	220.5	220.3	223.3	225.8
1998	220.0	227.9	236.6	237.7	239.5	234.4	234.6	232.9	229.6	226.7	226.4	224.0	230.9
1999	225.6	226.2	231.8	236.2	239.5	239.9	239.7	234.6	236.9	235.9	235.6	230.9	234.4
2000	235.2	240.4	244.8	244.6	244.5	237.7	238.7	239.6	237.1	232.7	232.4	227.1	237.9
2001	231.8	236.9	233.2	234.1	232.7	227.6	226.2	223.8	218.5	216.3	211.4	209.0	225.1
2002	208.4	210.1	206.6	208.2	209.0	209.4	207.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	208.1

1/ Live weight.

Source: Monthly Catfish Processing Report, NASS, USDA.

Catfish: Inventory numbers, in thousands, as of July 1 1/

State	Broodfish 2000	Broodfish 2001	Broodfish 2002	Fingerling/fry 2000	Fingerling/fry 2001	Fingerling/fry 2002	Stockers 2000	Stockers 2001	Stockers 2002
Alabama	150	160	135	110,000	118,500	121,700	61,100	71,600	153,900
Arkansas	220	160	140	284,000	349,000	297,000	115,800	119,700	128,400
Louisiana	64	50	27	99,500	114,800	94,300	26,300	34,700	45,000
Mississippi	835	910	750	1,266,000	1,248,000	1,123,000	558,800	524,800	439,600
Total	1,269	1,280	1,052	1,759,500	1,830,300	1,636,000	762,000	750,800	766,900

State	Small foodsize 2000	Small foodsize 2001	Small foodsize 2002	Medium foodsize 2000	Medium foodsize 2001	Medium foodsize 2002	Large foodsize 2000	Large foodsize 2001	Large foodsize 2002
Alabama	32,200	40,200	45,700	10,600	14,800	23,300	870	1,170	3,900
Arkansas	33,800	42,200	41,800	8,800	19,800	24,800	980	1,700	3,100
Louisiana	14,600	13,400	8,400	8,350	8,300	4,900	790	860	520
Mississippi	150,800	193,500	185,100	24,350	33,200	41,400	1,360	2,440	2,700
Total	231,400	289,300	281,000	52,100	76,100	94,400	4,000	6,170	10,220

1/ July 1 inventory data are only collected from the four largest producing States.

Source: Catfish Growers Survey, NASS, USDA.

Catfish: Supply, sales, prices, and inventory

Item	2001 Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	2002 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	2002 Aug.
Supply						1,000 lb							
Grower sales 1/	51,690	49,699	52,264	44,670	43,837	52,551	52,856	58,340	50,694	52,902	49,450	52,363	54,383
Processor sales	26,004	24,210	25,083	21,807	21,635	27,173	29,308	28,645	25,023	27,261	24,670	26,441	27,961
Fresh	9,953	9,887	9,997	8,551	8,544	10,923	11,234	11,247	9,965	11,058	9,933	10,380	10,744
Whole	3,204	3,174	3,294	2,865	2,803	3,713	3,656	3,826	3,373	3,644	3,313	3,477	3,733
Fillets	5,313	5,264	5,273	4,463	4,489	5,684	6,132	6,010	5,236	5,682	5,093	5,327	5,442
Other	1,436	1,449	1,430	1,223	1,252	1,526	1,446	1,375	1,356	1,732	1,527	1,576	1,569
Frozen	16,051	14,323	15,086	13,256	13,091	16,250	18,074	17,398	15,058	16,203	14,737	16,061	17,217
Whole	1,154	937	1,062	903	809	1,146	1,377	1,472	1,383	1,246	1,194	1,174	1,285
Fillets	10,890	9,347	10,079	8,640	8,664	10,977	12,362	11,783	10,337	11,405	10,134	10,768	11,436
Other	4,007	4,039	3,945	3,713	3,618	4,127	4,335	4,143	3,338	3,552	3,409	4,119	4,496
Processor inventory 2/	11,581	12,774	13,761	14,315	14,997	13,644	10,830	11,234	10,324	9,964	9,793	9,601	9,588
Fresh	734	879	929	625	711	893	849	782	647	635	714	858	802
Whole	169	164	197	143	139	210	199	225	131	167	195	236	191
Fillets	458	559	617	404	455	551	530	474	411	355	407	488	477
Other	107	156	115	78	117	132	120	83	105	113	112	134	134
Frozen	10,847	11,895	12,832	13,690	14,286	12,751	9,981	10,452	9,677	9,329	9,079	8,743	8,786
Whole	495	549	539	588	730	814	779	997	999	878	819	807	767
Fillets	8,254	9,130	10,068	10,773	11,231	9,750	7,462	7,317	6,735	6,174	5,864	5,661	5,873
Other	2,098	2,216	2,225	2,329	2,325	2,187	1,740	2,138	1,943	2,277	2,396	2,275	2,146
Prices						Dollars per pound							
Farm price 3/	0.62	0.61	0.60	0.57	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.57	0.56	0.57	0.59	0.59	0.58
Processor prices	2.24	2.18	2.16	2.11	2.09	2.08	2.10	2.07	2.08	2.09	2.09	2.07	2.06
Fresh	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.06	2.01	1.99	2.00	1.97	1.98	1.98	2.00	1.99	1.96
Whole	1.55	1.53	1.49	1.42	1.37	1.36	1.35	1.30	1.34	1.36	1.37	1.35	1.32
Fillets	2.75	2.69	2.63	2.60	2.55	2.52	2.49	2.49	2.51	2.53	2.55	2.55	2.54
Other	1.57	1.52	1.59	1.59	1.53	1.53	1.57	1.54	1.51	1.45	1.51	1.51	1.50
Frozen	2.27	2.21	2.20	2.15	2.14	2.15	2.16	2.13	2.15	2.17	2.16	2.13	2.12
Whole	1.97	2.00	1.97	1.95	1.92	1.90	1.88	1.81	1.80	1.80	1.87	1.86	1.84
Fillets	2.55	2.51	2.48	2.44	2.41	2.40	2.39	2.37	2.37	2.38	2.40	2.39	2.40
Other	1.58	1.57	1.55	1.52	1.54	1.55	1.61	1.56	1.62	1.62	1.55	1.51	1.48

1/ Total live weight of fish delivered for processing. 2/ Inventory at end of reporting period. 3/ Live weight.
Source: NASS, USDA.

Quantity and value of U.S. imports and exports of selected seafood products, January to June

Commodity	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Exports			$1,000					1,000 lb		
Ornamental fish	5,756	6,393	4,224	3,672	4,339	0	0	0	0	0
Trout, live	278	293	148	219	141	0	0	0	0	0
Trout, fresh & frozen	1,254	1,841	1,827	917	982	831	1,006	1,082	662	744
Atlantic salmon, fresh	8,107	14,175	19,127	19,954	10,429	3,428	6,402	8,899	9,388	5,561
Pacific salmon, fresh 1/	6,459	20,254	7,529	6,280	9,443	4,189	8,967	4,792	4,173	6,093
Atlantic salmon, frozen	261	119	304	47	102	154	50	154	26	47
Pacific salmon, frozen 1/	22,341	37,838	55,541	34,852	26,512	16,025	25,597	34,287	26,843	21,985
Canned & pre. salmon 2/	59,484	46,176	60,537	62,294	58,009	30,049	26,975	34,599	38,015	41,250
Shrimp, frozen	22,012	23,552	28,866	33,194	30,122	5,392	6,715	7,563	8,512	7,951
Shrimp, fresh & pre. 3/	21,313	19,317	24,593	30,591	24,571	5,732	5,735	6,027	7,562	6,377
Oysters 4/	2,554	2,546	3,116	3,576	3,702	1,133	1,158	1,442	1,868	1,757
Mussels 5/	658	939	835	898	864	617	803	708	830	709
Clams 6/	4,167	3,608	3,223	3,289	2,792	2,575	2,235	1,880	2,014	1,709
Imports			$1,000					1,000 lb		
Ornamental fish	23,943	20,533	20,534	21,655	20,811	0	0	0	0	0
Trout, live	39	78	21	9	52	0	0	0	0	0
Trout, fresh & frozen	4,869	4,232	3,782	5,992	7,025	2,872	2,547	2,278	3,702	4,408
Atlantic salmon, fresh	228,759	281,142	319,636	366,803	360,246	97,593	105,386	122,993	154,470	186,435
Pacific salmon, fresh 1/	35,252	22,470	22,786	16,424	18,803	16,681	9,690	9,550	7,825	11,305
Atlantic salmon, frozen	20,219	29,558	39,536	37,428	49,083	8,622	12,099	14,624	15,766	29,320
Pacific salmon, frozen 1/	10,835	10,860	9,007	7,530	6,512	8,502	8,706	5,397	4,585	4,873
Canned & pre. salmon 2/	6,463	9,418	14,103	16,731	18,903	1,280	2,462	4,710	5,245	7,145
Shrimp, frozen	1,207,528	1,079,819	1,100,383	1,176,838	1,049,279	269,071	266,799	247,068	270,193	297,307
Shrimp, fresh & pre. 3/	178,535	133,074	189,237	252,516	276,238	35,478	32,118	43,834	57,090	78,927
Oysters 4/	15,280	14,310	16,922	16,126	14,697	6,942	7,097	8,644	7,760	7,394
Mussels 5/	14,916	18,232	25,429	24,318	31,107	16,538	19,136	22,955	21,420	26,189
Clams 6/	2,817	3,213	3,995	3,653	3,372	3,152	3,842	4,553	3,510	3,417
Tilapia 7/	25,388	35,421	46,400	61,304	80,628	29,907	37,644	39,946	57,043	69,700

NA - Not available. 1/ Also includes salmon with no specific species noted. 2/ Includes smoked and cured salmon. 3/ Shrimp, canned, breaded, or prepared. 4/ Oysters, fresh or prepared. 5/ Mussels, fresh or prepared. 6/ Clams, fresh or prepared. 7/ Frozen whole fish plus fresh and frozen fillets. Data first available in July 1992.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

U.S. tilapia imports, volume by country, (January to June)

Country	Whole, frozen 2000	Whole, frozen 2001	Whole, frozen 2002	Fillets, fresh 2000	Fillets, fresh 2001	Fillets, fresh 2002	Fillets, frozen 2000	Fillets, frozen 2001	Fillets, frozen 2002	Total 2000	Total 2001	Total 2002
					1,000 Pounds							
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	19	0	0	1,254	1,213	2,890	0	0	0	1,273	1,213	2,890
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	11	28	0	19	30
Costa Rica	0	0	0	2,799	3,711	3,554	0	0	1	2,799	3,711	3,555
Jamaica	0	0	0	196	200	36	22	41	28	218	241	64
Colombia	0	0	0	5	71	0	0	0	0	5	71	0
Ecuador	19	155	24	3,399	5,882	7,169	177	175	283	3,595	6,211	7,476
Thailand	43	71	413	0	1	11	124	173	188	167	245	612
Indonesia	2	86	6	0	0	0	917	2,228	2,475	919	2,314	2,480
China	12,136	11,818	18,997	50	271	320	1,983	2,023	4,762	14,170	14,112	24,078
Taiwan	14,742	26,110	24,568	52	54	200	1,695	2,101	3,148	16,489	28,265	27,916
Other	183	118	163	92	346	264	38	173	172	312	637	599
Total	27,143	38,358	44,170	7,846	11,759	14,446	4,956	6,924	11,085	39,946	57,041	69,700

U.S. tilapia imports, value by country, (January to June)

Country	Whole, frozen 2000	Whole, frozen 2001	Whole, frozen 2002	Fillets, fresh 2000	Fillets, fresh 2001	Fillets, fresh 2002	Fillets, frozen 2000	Fillets, frozen 2001	Fillets, frozen 2002	Total 2000	Total 2001	Total 2002
					1,000 Dollars							
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	41	0	0	3,188	3,292	7,992	0	0	0	3,229	3,292	7,992
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	21	5	0	24	52	0	45	57
Costa Rica	0	0	0	6,459	8,283	9,346	0	0	6	6,459	8,283	9,352
Jamaica	0	0	0	591	642	104	40	79	48	631	722	152
Colombia	0	0	0	17	188	0	0	0	0	17	188	0
Ecuador	57	157	29	10,207	17,397	19,937	386	364	610	10,650	17,917	20,576
Thailand	31	57	266	0	3	53	267	326	328	297	386	647
Indonesia	2	70	3	0	0	0	2,120	4,995	5,590	2,122	5,066	5,592
China	6,750	5,253	8,925	109	430	506	3,344	3,497	7,463	10,204	9,180	16,894
Taiwan	8,676	11,718	12,465	135	41	302	3,472	3,032	5,543	12,283	14,792	18,310
Other	139	63	74	266	982	677	103	389	305	508	1,434	1,056
Total	15,697	17,319	21,762	20,972	31,279	38,921	9,732	12,707	19,945	46,400	61,304	80,628

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

U.S. shrimp imports in pounds (January to June)

Country	Frozen			Fresh			Prepared			Total		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Mexico	8,880,180	7,806,248	10,559,822	72,772	179,580	244,208	36,319	14,868	82,941	8,989,270	8,000,696	10,886,972
Ecuador	23,951,015	35,567,676	36,787,128	0	959	780	575,575	1,208,566	1,600,332	24,526,589	36,777,201	38,388,241
India	26,013,760	23,530,803	38,201,476	180,784	317,193	421,306	2,065,183	3,975,361	3,564,717	28,259,727	27,823,357	42,187,499
Bangladesh	6,345,432	4,779,183	7,174,946	0	0	0	12,000	0	0	6,357,431	4,779,183	7,174,946
Thailand	71,656,705	74,471,619	57,178,497	196,752	100,188	47,875	29,753,588	38,004,575	47,844,683	101,607,044	112,576,382	105,071,055
Indonesia	16,420,494	15,537,375	18,039,816	143,916	36,138	40,917	1,117,684	843,295	2,005,655	17,682,094	16,416,807	20,086,388
Philippines	1,547,896	1,388,704	1,024,733	705	1,327	573	341,691	355,137	463,056	1,890,292	1,745,168	1,488,363
China	14,290,663	15,331,408	18,176,993	351,038	463,345	452,622	351,182	474,077	5,490,124	14,992,883	16,268,830	24,119,739
Others	77,961,503	91,464,429	110,163,928	467,944	461,385	523,301	8,166,471	10,677,771	16,144,248	86,595,919	102,603,585	126,831,478
Total	247,067,646	269,877,445	297,307,341	1,413,911	1,560,116	1,731,583	42,419,692	55,553,649	77,195,758	290,901,249	326,991,210	376,234,681

Value of U.S. shrimp imports (January to June)

Country	Frozen			Fresh			Prepared			Total		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Mexico	56,266,339	55,338,903	54,571,896	268,328	334,454	398,795	71,308	76,275	477,358	56,605,975	55,749,632	55,448,049
Ecuador	111,065,116	141,198,580	110,872,310	0	5,760	4,560	2,097,766	4,899,951	5,187,925	113,162,882	146,104,291	116,064,795
India	82,785,360	95,143,558	138,111,213	2,214,450	3,698,745	4,317,477	4,724,397	6,884,909	6,070,244	89,724,207	105,727,212	148,498,934
Bangladesh	41,427,556	25,602,914	31,273,712	0	0	0	91,781	0	0	41,519,337	25,602,914	31,273,712
Thailand	349,067,096	358,333,179	221,238,561	1,881,573	332,038	202,975	139,697,554	169,663,801	171,972,654	490,646,223	528,329,018	393,414,190
Indonesia	82,993,532	75,074,175	71,674,734	224,070	269,146	180,531	4,325,887	3,554,380	8,457,417	87,543,489	78,897,701	80,312,682
Philippines	10,073,408	8,566,157	5,117,669	3,200	6,010	2,600	296,440	411,015	485,366	10,373,048	8,983,182	5,605,635
China	32,920,532	42,640,130	42,328,169	2,226,212	3,579,736	3,826,095	520,398	993,075	15,598,713	35,667,142	47,212,941	61,752,977
Others	333,783,942	372,984,697	374,090,264	1,603,627	2,149,567	2,276,680	28,990,070	45,649,190	56,778,962	364,377,639	420,783,454	433,145,906
Total	1,100,382,881	1,174,882,293	1,049,278,528	8,421,460	10,375,456	11,209,713	180,815,601	232,132,596	265,028,639	1,289,619,942	1,417,390,345	1,325,516,880

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

U.S. Atlantic salmon imports, volume by country, (January to June)

Country	Fresh 2000	Fresh 2001	Fresh 2002	Frozen 2000	Frozen 2001	Frozen 2002	Fillets 1/ 2000	Fillets 1/ 2001	Fillets 1/ 2002	Total 2000	Total 2001	Total 2002
					1,000 Pounds							
Canada	46,110	53,440	68,930	8	0	72	8,352	14,607	20,606	54,470	68,047	89,608
Chile	2,826	3,478	2,340	1,161	707	615	56,134	80,657	104,744	60,121	84,843	107,699
Iceland	2,017	779	288	0	101	178	76	101	66	2,094	980	532
Norway	302	379	879	3,362	2,586	1,283	6,134	5,305	7,152	9,798	8,270	9,314
Faroe Islands	2,130	546	520	251	177	85	82	58	10	2,463	782	615
United Kingdom	6,025	6,383	7,208	39	39	0	1,850	321	392	7,914	6,743	7,600
Other	171	41	179	408	454	85	122	76	122	702	570	386
Total	59,581	65,046	80,346	5,230	4,065	2,318	72,751	101,125	133,092	137,562	170,236	215,755

U.S. Atlantic salmon imports, value by country, (January to June)

Country	Fresh 2000	Fresh 2001	Fresh 2002	Frozen 2000	Frozen 2001	Frozen 2002	Fillets 1/ 2000	Fillets 1/ 2001	Fillets 1/ 2002	Total 2000	Total 2001	Total 2002
					1,000 Dollars							
Canada	113,289	130,841	143,441	21	0	94	30,566	50,015	58,736	143,877	180,856	202,272
Chile	5,401	6,285	3,169	2,847	1,196	798	150,922	181,029	171,367	159,171	188,510	175,334
Iceland	3,804	1,236	289	0	620	901	264	281	222	4,068	2,136	1,413
Norway	576	708	1,513	6,611	4,677	1,655	20,909	15,613	16,333	28,096	20,998	19,502
Faroe Islands	4,216	693	673	468	265	66	247	115	25	4,931	1,073	764
United Kingdom	11,907	8,736	8,737	40	69	0	5,321	678	738	17,268	9,483	9,475
Other	357	81	219	787	896	97	322	197	254	1,466	1,174	570
Total	139,550	148,581	158,042	10,774	7,722	3,611	208,552	247,927	247,677	358,876	404,231	409,329

1/ Includes both fresh and frozen fillets.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.