FISHERIES AGENCY
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES, GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN
1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8907, Japan

14 April, 2010

To whom concerned

Sub: Treatment of Japanese Pacific Salmons (Chum salmon and Pink salmon) exported to EU on the IUU Regulation

Dear Sir/Madam,

Japan would like to inform you of the treatment of Japanese Pacific Salmons (Chum salmon and Pink salmon) exported to EU on the IUU Regulation.

Japan has about 280 salmon and trout hatcheries, which have conducted artificial hatchery productions of salmon and trout. Regarding Japanese fishery production of Chum salmon and Pink salmon, they are artificially-incubated and raised until the stage of fry in hatcheries, and then released into fresh water rivers (Annual number of released fry in fresh rivers is about 2 billion fish). However, they surely come back to their origin rivers where they were released, and then were caught by fixed trap nets in shores and fresh water rivers.

In light of purposes and scope of the IUU Regulation, Japan as a flag state recognizes that Japanese Pacific Salmons (Chum salmon and Pink salmon) exported to EU are surely excluded from the scope of the Regulation. This is for the followed reasons:-

- they are aquaculture products obtained from fry and applicable to the Annex I of the EU's IUU Regulation,
- a part of those products are produced in fresh water rivers and applicable to the Annex I of the EU's IUU Regulation, and
- a part of those products are stemming from fisheries without the support of a vessel such as a fixed trap net in fresh water river.

Japan has explained to EU about the mentioned above and asked them to distribute the attached Japan's information paper on Japanese aquaculture products obtained from fry to their Member states' custom authorities, to avoid any confusion at their custom clearance of those products.

In order to facilitate communication among third countries, Japan also intends to public the information paper at our website (http://www.jfa.maff.go.jp/j/kakou/eu/index.html). And Japan very much appreciates it if you could surely make this letter and the information paper known to all relevant persons of EU and third countries. .

If you have any question on this matter, please do not hesitate to ask the following Japan's contact point.

○Fishery Products Trade Office
Fisheries Agency
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Address：1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, 100-8907 JAPAN
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Thank you in advance for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Hiromi ISA（Mr.）

Director,
Fishery Product Trade Office,
Fisheries Agency,
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Aquaculture Products Obtained from Fry and Larvae According to EU's IUU Regulation

(Japanese Salmon, Scallop and Yellowtail)

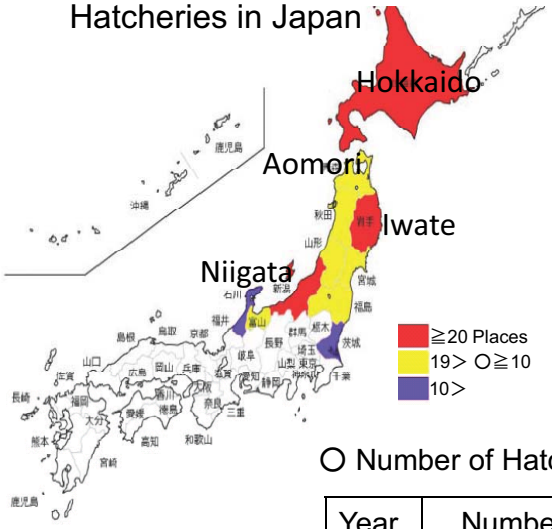
Presented by Fisheries Agency of Japan
November, 2009

Trader use only

1. Japanese Artificial Hatchery Production of Chum Salmon and Pink Salmon

1. Aquaculture Production System

○Places of Salmon and Trout Hatcheries in Japan



・At present, there are about 280 salmon and trout hatcheries mainly established in the northern part of Japan, which have conducted artificial hatchery productions of salmon and trout.

・Regarding Japanese fishery production of Chum salmon and Pink salmon, they are artificially-incubated and raised until the stage of fry in hatcheries, and then released into fresh water rivers. However, they surely come back to their origin river where they were released, and then were caught by fixed trap nets in shores and fresh water rivers.

○ Number of Hatchery

Year	Number
2006	287
2007	285
2008	283

○Number of released fry （10 thousands fish）

Year	Number
2004	199,209
2005	200,390
2006	201,620

2. Aquaculture Methods of Artificial Hatchery Production

①Capturing

In autumn season, adult salmon return to their origin rivers to spawn. And then they are caught alive to be accommodated into farming ponds.

② Egg extraction and fertilization

Adult female salmon matured in farming ponds are extracted eggs from their abdomen and then eggs are artificially fertilized with sperm of adult male salmon. Thereafter, fertilized eggs are accommodated into hatchery tanks.

③Hatching

Fry hatch from eggs which are accommodated into hatchery tanks for about 2 months.

④Culturing

Fry start baiting in about 50 days after hatching. And then, fry are fed for about a month in culturing ponds until they are healthy and growing enough to be released.

⑤Releasing

In spring season, fry are released into fresh water rivers.

⑥Migration in ocean

Chum salmon migrate in ocean from 2 years to 8 years. Pink salmon migrate in ocean for about 2 years.

Salmon migrating in ocean start returning to origin river, where they are released into, when they get matured.

⑦Migration to origin river

3. Production volume

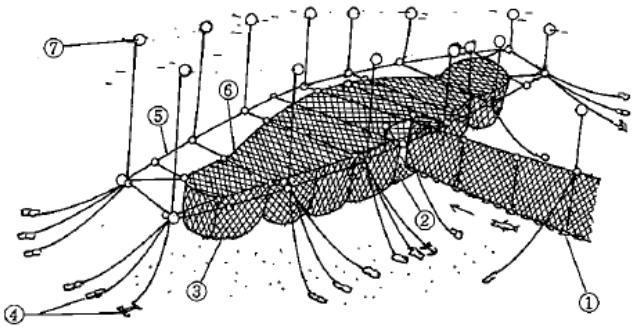


Fig: Fixed trap net for salmon and trout

- Adult Chum salmon and Pink salmon return to their origin rivers where they were released, and then are caught by fixed trap nets in shores and fresh water rivers.
- Matured adult female salmon are extracted eggs from their abdomen and then eggs are artificially fertilized with sperm of adult male salmon. Thereafter, fry hatch from fertilized eggs and are cultured in culturing ponds for releasing .
- The aquaculture production cycle of Chum salmon and Pink salmon is repeated annually.

○ Production volume

（10 thousands fish）

Year	Number
2006	7,403
2007	8,297
2008	5,988

4. Pictures of Adult Salmons

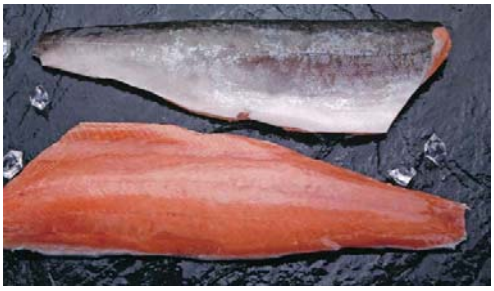
Fry of Pink salmon released into river
（Body length : about 4-5 cm, Body weight : about 1g ）

Adult fish of Pink salmon caught in river (male)
（Body length ：40 - 65cm）

Fry of Chum salmon released into river
(Body length : about 4-5cm, Body weight : about 1g)

Adult fish of Chum salmon caught in river (male)
(Body length: 45-85 cm)

5. Product Types of Japanese Salmon Exported to EU



Pink fillet (skin-on)

Skinless portion

Chum steak

Block cube

2. Japanese Aquaculture Production of Scallop

1. Aquaculture Production System

- Japanese scallop is an aquacultural shellfish, larvae of which are artificially collected and raised in scallop farms. Based on technical innovation in collecting larvae and intermediate culturing, 2 production system, “hanging cage culture” and “mariculture by releasing small shell into fishing grounds” have been conducted in Japan.
- Regarding Japanese aquaculture of scallop, natural larvae are collected in ocean by a special device and intermediately cultured for several months to produce about 3 cm shell. Adult shell of about 10 cm cultured from 1 year to 1.5 years is a product size for market on hanging cage culture, adult shell of about 10 ～13 cm cultured from 2years to 4years on mariculture.

2. Aquaculture Methods of Scallop

(1) Collection of larvae

Natural larvae of scallop have the habit of drafting in the plankton after hatching , settling to stuff and sinking to bottom. Therefore, natural larvae are collected by a special device based on the habit.

②Intermediate culture

Collected larvae are intermediately cultured in scallop farm for several months to produce about 3 cm shell for mariculture or hanging cage culture.

③－1 Mariculture

Intermediately cultured small shell are released into fishing grounds and they grow up to be as product size for market.

Shipment

③－2 hanging cage culture

Intermediately cultured small shell are accommodated into hanging cages and they grow up to be as product size for market.

3. Aquaculture production volume

(ton)

Year	Aquaculture production (including shell weights)
2006	484,022
2007	505,816
2008	535,800

4. Pictures of Adult Scallop

Larvae
(Shell length : >0.3mm)

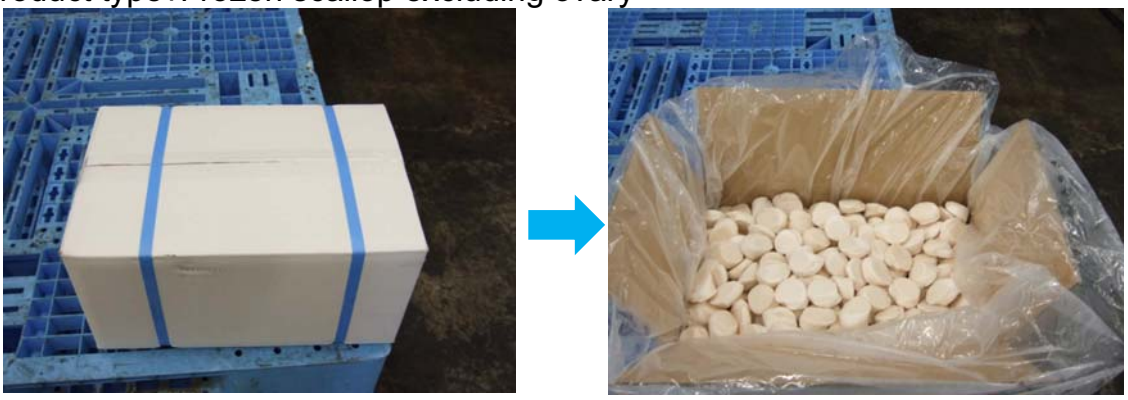
Intermediately cultured small shell in scallop farm.

Adult shall: about 10cm for hanging cage culture, about 10～13 cm cultured for mariculture

5. Product Types of Japanese Scallop Exported to EU

(1) Product type: Frozen scallop with ovary

(2) Product type：Frozen scallop excluding ovary

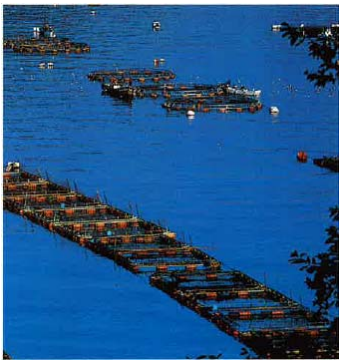


3. Japanese Aquaculture Production of Yellowtail

1. Aquaculture Production System

・Yellowtail is an aquacultural fish and has the largest volume of Japanese aquaculture production.

・Regarding Japanese aquaculture of Yellowtail, natural fry caught in ocean (so-called “mojako”, its body length is about 5cm) are accommodated into small separated cages set in coastal areas and fed and cultured for about 2 years to produce fish of body length from 70cm to 110cm for shipment.



Small separated cages in aquaculture farm of Yellowtail

(ton)

Year	Capture of natural fry so-called “mojako”
2005	106
2006	75
2007	89

2. Aquaculture Method of Yellowtail

(1) Capture of fry

Fry (so-called “Mojako”)

Fry of yellowtail so-called “Mojako” migrate northward in Japan settling with drifting algae and are captured together with them.

(2) culture in cage

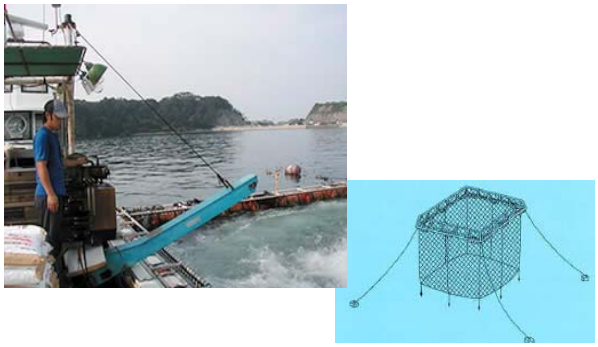


Fig: Small separated cage

And then Mojako are accommodated into small separated cages in aquaculture farm.

(3) Shipment

Mojako are grown up to be as product size for market of from 3kg to 7kg for about two years.

3. Pictures of Adult Yellowtail

Fry of yellowtail so-called “Mojako”
(Body length : about 5 cm, Body weight : about 3 g)

Adult Yellowtail
(Body length : about 70-110 cm, Body weight : about 3-7 kg)

4.Aquaculture Production Volume

(ton)

Year	Aquaculture Production
2006	155,004
2007	159,749
2008	158,300

5. Product Types of Japanese Yellowtail Exported to EU

Aquaculture Yellowtail (fillet)

Aquaculture Yellowtail (dress)

Aquaculture Yellowtail (dress)

Aquaculture Yellowtail (semi-dress)

Aquaculture Yellowtail (round)

4. Exportation Data of Japanese Salmon, Scallop and Yellowtail from Japan to EU

1. Salmon & Trout

Destination	unit	2006	2007	2008
World total	ton	66,451.2	58,858.7	45,128.5
	US million $	150.9	115.4	101.4
China	ton	58,206.3	49,070.1	37,599.0
	US million $	136.4	96.8	86.4
Thailand	ton	5,250.8	5,438.7	3,458.0
	US million $	9.0	10.4	7.6
Vietnam	ton	1,428.4	2,474.1	2,784.6
	US million $	2.0	3.8	4.5

2.Scallop

Destination	unit	2006	2007	2008
World total	ton	6,831.3	8,847.8	11,567.9
	US million $	87.8	108.2	143.2
EU total	ton	1,579.0	1,350.1	752.5
	US million $	20.3	16.9	9.0
Belgium	ton	182.5	238.9	248.9
	US million $	2.2	2.9	2.9
Netherlands	ton	116.6	286.1	175.4
	US million $	1.6	3.8	2.2
France	ton	1,244.0	674.9	172.0
	US million $	16.1	8.3	2.0
Germany	ton	–	–	147.1
	US million $	–	–	1.9
Italy	ton	36.0	54.8	9.1
	US million $	0.4	0.7	0.1
Spain	ton	–	90.0	–
	US million $	–	1.1	–
United Kingdom	ton	–	5.3	–
	US million $	–	0.1	–

3. Yellowtail

Destination	unit	2008
World total	ton	2,505.5
	US million $	37.6
EU total	ton	53.9
	US million $	0.8
United Kingdom	ton	28.1
	US million $	0.4
Germany	ton	16.1
	US million $	0.2
Netherlands	ton	8.6
	US million $	0.1
Sweden	ton	0.7
	US million $	0.0
Spain	ton	0.5
	US million $	0.0

Notes:

①Japanese Salmon and Trout are indirectly exported through third countries such as China, Thailand and Vietnam to EU, after processing its raw material in those third countries.

② Japanese Scallop and Yellowtail are directly exported from Japan to EU.

5. Exportation flow on Japanese aquaculture products to EU