

Most fish, except tuna, is sold fresh. In the case of a few species, however (pollock, cod, herring, haddock and horse mackerel), substantial quantities of frozen fillets are also landed.

Marine and freshwater aquaculture are also widely practised. In 1988, production totalled:

- mussels	51 237 tonnes
- oysters	129 942 tonnes
- trout	30 000 tonnes approx.

Various other fish-farming projects (involving salmon, sea bass, sturgeon and shrimp) have been initiated.

French fisheries are administered on a European basis. The EC's Fisheries Council, acting on behalf of the member states of the European Community, decides on administrative measures relating to the Community, third countries and international waters; for example, it sets the fishing quotas that are to be applied in the case of the various species in different zones.

5.2 Foreign trade in fish products

France's own fishery does not produce enough fish and seafood to supply the whole of the country's domestic market. This has come increasingly to be the case in recent years as that market has become more diversified, with growing demand for products that are not landed in France. Import and export trade in both fresh and frozen fish products is growing steadily; quantities imported have been increasing at an average rate of 6% by volume.

France's foreign trade in fish products was characterized by an 8.6-billion-franc deficit in 1988, with 12.9 billion francs' worth of imports and only 4.3 billion francs' worth of exports.

France is Canada's largest European customer. As seen from the other side of the Atlantic, however, Canada ranks only seventh among France's foreign suppliers, behind the United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Senegal, the Netherlands and the United States. Of the total volume of fish products imported into France in 1988, 3.6% came from Canada.

Canada is at a disadvantage *vis-à-vis* other suppliers (except the United States) in terms of import duties and transport costs. As noted above, there are no tariff barriers within the EEC, and reduced rates are frequently levied on products from African countries, Norway, Greenland, the Faeroe Islands and Iceland. In 1989 the overall fish products trade situation was as follows: