

species, particularly in Japan. There are hopes that a similar pattern will develop in the rest of Asia, the US and Europe. These are based on the expected reduction in world Atlantic groundfish landing levels in 1990. Canada, Iceland, Denmark and Norway account for approx. 95 percent of the world trade in Atlantic Groundfish landings and the combined landings are expected to be only 1.8 million tonnes, down from 2.3 million tonnes in 1988.

- Canada also plans to expand production in underutilized species, including silver hake, argentines, roundnose grenadier and white hake. Last year, less than 5,000 tonnes of these species were caught, but there is now a major commitment to open new markets for products from these species.

- In 1990 there will be a change in Canada's product mix and sales. Less groundfish will be processed in dressed or fillet forms and more in frozen fillet and block forms. A higher proportion is expected to go to the US market, with a reduction in saltfish production, especially in the same-size fish.

- Expanded sales of value-added products to Europe and the rest of the developed world (outside the US) are planned.

- Canada also plans to sell more groundfish products in Japan (a \$40 Million market last year). More Atlantic product (Frozen value-added fillets) is targeted for Japan this year.

- This saltfish sector showed a volume increase in 1989, but the average export value was down by 25 percent over 1988, due mainly to small size fish. In this area, processing efforts will likely be diverted to filleting and freezing. There are continuing strong market indications from Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece with some Canadian produces anticipating premium supply problem and are searching for alternative species for processing in Canada. Pacific cod may be a potential substitute.

Changing Groundfish Patterns in Europe - Magnus Gundarsson - Managing Director, Union of Icelandic Fish Producers

- The changes in the patterns reflect political changes - continued planning for a single-market approach. EEC and EFTA have agreed to establish the European Economic Space to improve the access of EFTA goods, services, manpower and capital.

- In Comecon the changes could result in it merging with the EEC - a united Europe could soon be a reality.

- A possible future population of 490 million (excl. the USSR) would probably enjoy an increased standard of living and levels of