

In spite of its evident successes, the Norwegian aquaculture industry is struggling with some serious problems. The level of scientific knowledge of fish health, husbandry and the effects of the industry on the environment lags behind the industry's level of development. There is insufficient research into fish health and a lack of veterinarians who are specialized in this subject. This is particularly evident in the lack of fish health services in outlying areas, where most of the fish farms are located. It is thought that many of the disease problems currently faced by the industry are related to environmental pollution and the husbandry practices at fish farms. The authorities are considering implementing regulations for the operation of fish farms. These would include strengthening site pollution controls and establishing standards for the professional competence of fish farm operators.

In Norway, the development of salmonid aquaculture did not give rise to conflicts between fish farmers and traditional fishermen. Unlike what is the situation in Canada, the Norwegian commercial salmon fishery was very small and served mainly the domestic market while the developing salmon aquaculture industry essentially serviced the export market. Moreover, many owners and workers in the Norwegian salmon aquaculture industry had been involved in the commercial herring industry, which had collapsed. In the industry's initial phases, the migration of workers from one industry to the other was facilitated by subsidies and grants. Employment in the Norwegian aquaculture industry is estimated to be around 4,000 jobs with an additional 4,000 jobs in related services.

The production potential of the Norwegian salmon aquaculture industry is estimated to be around 100,000 tonnes. However, the industry is not expected to achieve this potential until infrastructural problems are resolved. In 1987, salmon production had been expected to reach 53,000 tonnes; however, disease problem led a down-sizing of this estimate to 47,000 tonnes valued at nearly \$440 million. Production was forecasted to reach 80,000 tonnes starting in 1988; however, this is now doubtful, due to current industry problems.

B. Scotland

As in Norway, aquaculture in Scotland is predominantly directed towards raising Atlantic salmon, since the market opportunities for that species are better than those for trout. Scotland is apparently more advanced than Norway in raising molluscan shellfish species such as mussels and is