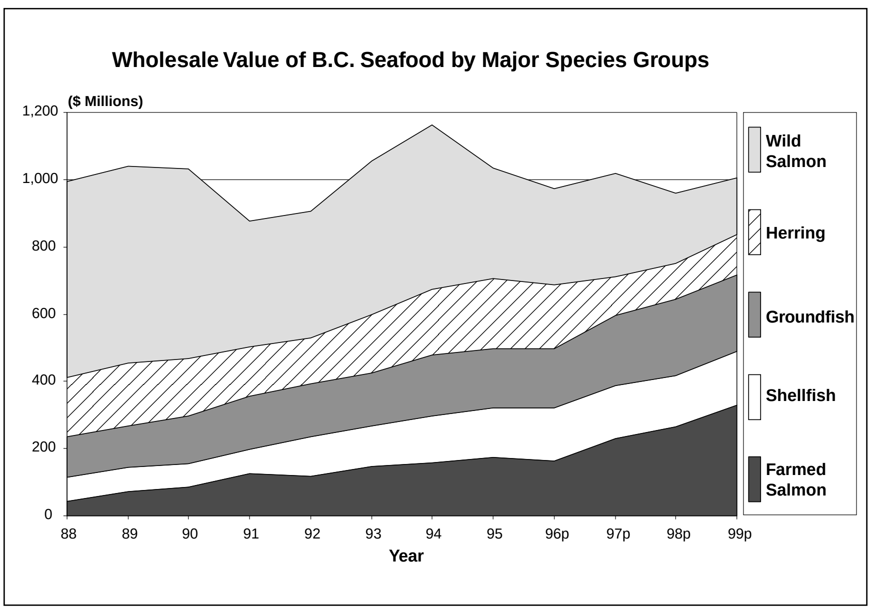
The 1999 British Columbia Seafood Industry Year in Review

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC Fisheries

A Diversifying Industry



The marine and fresh waters of British Columbia provide the seafood industry with more than 80 commercially harvested or farmed species of finfish, shellfish and plants. From fish harvesting, vending, buying and brokering to aquaculture and fish processing, the industry employed more than 6,800 people in full and part-time positions. Known for our high-quality seafood products, British Columbia shipped $850 million worth of seafood to more than 50 countries during 1999.

British Columbia Seafood Production 1997 to 1999

	WHOLESALE VALUE[1] ... $ Millions ...			LANDED VALUE ... $ Millions ...			LANDINGS ... '000 Tonnes ...		
	1999[E]	1998[P]	1997[P]	1999[E]	1998[P]	1997[P]	1999[E]	1998[P]	1997[P]
Salmon[2]									
Chinook	6.0	9.2	7.7	3.8	5.3	5.8	0.7	1.4	1.7
Sockeye	62.0	76.0	209.6	11.9	32.8	89.0	1.7	5.1	25.3
Coho	6.0	6.5	7.2	<0.1	<0.1	1.8	<0.1	<0.1	0.8
Pink	54.5	58.7	45.0	5.6	2.8	6.6	9.6	3.9	12.2
Chum	40.0	57.2	36.1	4.1	12.8	6.5	4.9	19.9	8.7
Subtotal	**169.0**	**208.3**	**306.2**	**25.4**	**53.7**	**109.7**	**16.9**	**30.3**	**48.7**
Farmed Salmon	329.0	264.1	229.3	292.2	228.9	176.1	49.1	42.2	36.5
Farmed Trout	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.06	0.14
Herring									
Spawn on Kelp	9.8	8.9	17.7	9.8	8.9	17.7	0.4	0.36	0.41
Roe Herring	106.0	96.0	97.8	40.0	26.0	49.0	28.8	32.9	31.2
Food and Bait	3.5	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3
Subtotal	**119.3**	**107.7**	**117.2**	**51.5**	**36.6**	**66.9**	**29.8**	**33.9**	**31.9**
Halibut	58.5	70.5	58.9	38.7	30.9	41.6	5.5	5.8	5.6
Groundfish	163.8	147.7	140.2	100.1	90.8	86.5	139.0	133.4	137.3
Shellfish[3]	158.9	153.4	157.7	103.5	104.7	120.9	23.9	25.5	25.2
Other	5.7	8.2	8.0	2.0	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.8
Grand Total	**1,004.7**	**960.4**	**1,018.1**	**613.9**	**547.4**	**604.4**	**266.3**	**272.7**	**287.1**

E Estimates P Preliminary
1 The wholesale values of Individual species include the value of products derived from imported fish.
2 The total wholesale value of wild salmon includes the value of salmon products such as offal meal and oil which cannot be identified by species.
3 Includes farmed shellfish.

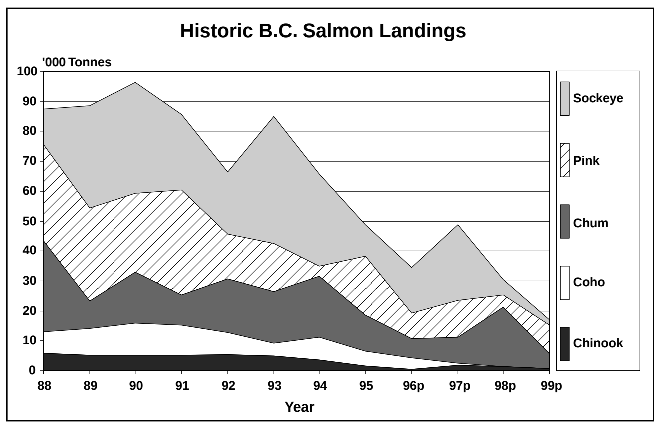
1999 Performance Highlights

OVERVIEW

British Columbia's seafood industry continued its expansion into new species, products and rural locations during 1999. The total provincial seafood harvest fell slightly to 266,300 tonnes with declines in the wild salmon, roe herring, halibut and shellfish catches. The industry was buoyed by farmed salmon which at 49,100 tonnes, contributed 18 per cent of the provincial total harvest.

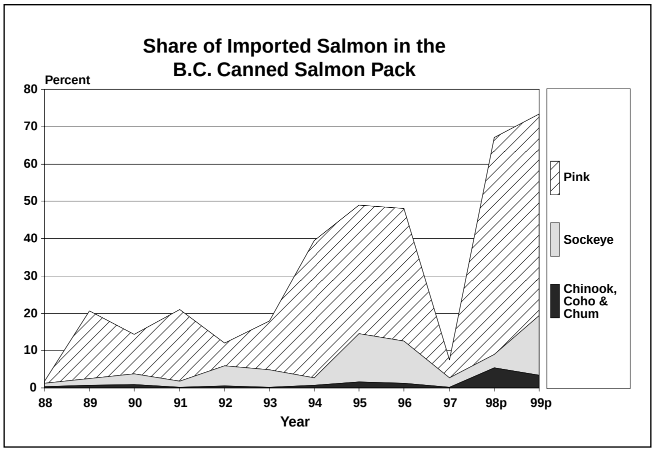
At $614 million, the total landed value was up 12 per cent over 1998 as prices in the herring and groundfish fisheries improved. Farmed salmon was again a strong contributor to the overall seafood sector with an increase of $63 million in landed value over 1998.

Increased focus on value-added processing of all species resulted in a strengthened wholesale value for the province as new specialty products and processing techniques ensured access to niche markets. In 1999, the total wholesale value of British Columbia seafood products from wild, farmed and imported sources generated more than $1 billion.



WILD SALMON

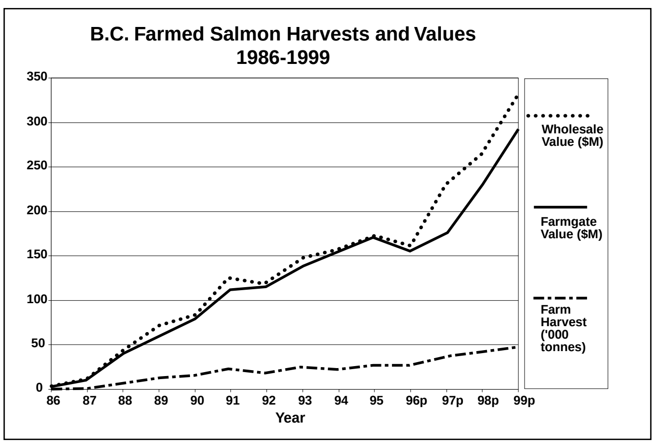
At 16,900 tonnes, the 1999 commercial salmon harvest followed the downward trend experienced since 1995. This was the second of a multi-year conservation plan aimed to protect vulnerable chinook and coho stocks. A significant portion of the $169 million wholesale value of salmon in 1999 was derived from the processing of imported fish.



Canned Salmon

British Columbia salmon canneries produced 962,300 cases in 1999. Compared to 1998, the total pack increased 30 per cent (or 227,000 cases). Slightly more sockeye was canned this year than last, contributing 26 per cent of the total pack. Pink salmon was again the primary canned salmon species with a total production of 729,700 cases.

To supplement the supply of salmon from domestic fisheries, British Columbia processors accessed more than 24,000 tonnes of imported salmon for their canning lines. Salmon from Alaskan and Russian sources made up a record 73 per cent of the total British Columbia canned salmon pack for the year. Pinks comprised 74 per cent of the imported salmon in 1999 and at 520,900 cases, contributed 54 per cent to the overall canned salmon pack.



FARMED SALMON

The British Columbia salmon farming industry increased production of Atlantic, chinook and coho salmon by 16 per cent to 49,000 tonnes. Prices for British Columbia farmed salmon were strong in 1999 and resulted in the sector contributing 48 per cent ($292 million) to the total landed value of the provincial seafood harvest.

The vertical integration of most companies is reflected in the high farmgate/landed value where the farm company itself realizes the wholesale prices as they utilize company operated processing facilities and marketing divisions. Originally focussed on a fresh dressed head on market, British Columbia farmed salmon producers have been expanding their product lines to include fresh and frozen steaks and fillets, smoked and roe products. This emphasis on value-added products is reflected in the 25-per-cent increase in the wholesale value to $329 million.

HERRING

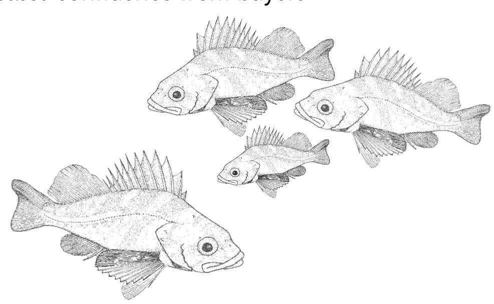
Total herring landings, at 29,800 tonnes, were 12 per cent lower than in 1998. The value of the roe herring fishery increased 54 per cent to $40 million in 1999 as prices paid to harvesters rebounded. Wholesale prices rose from the 1998 level of $2.91/kg to $3.68/kg. Herring spawn-on-kelp prices were essentially unchanged from 1998.

HALIBUT

The 1999 halibut harvest was down 5 per cent while the landed price rose from $5.33/kg to $7.04/kg and increased the total landed value by 25 per cent to $38.7 million. Compared to 1998, provincial plants accessed minimal amounts of imported halibut in 1999 which, coupled with weaker wholesale prices, resulted in a 17-per-cent drop in total wholesale value to $58.5 million.

GROUNDFISH

The 1999 groundfish harvest increased to 139,000 tonnes and contributed 52 per cent of the total seafood harvest. The landed value increased 10 per cent to $100 million and wholesale values rose 11 per cent to $163.8 million. British Columbia's groundfisheries have been concentrating on producing premium raw products through increased attention to onboard handling procedures. These changes result in high-quality products available year round—a strategy which buoys prices, provides more reliable supplies and increases confidence from buyers.



Dogfish

This underutilized species has recently been the focus of increased harvests and of value-added fish processing. Traditionally dogfish underwent little processing with minimal markup to wholesale. Beginning in 1999 the sector began to produce specialty products for the European market. While in 1998 dogfish generated less than $2 million in wholesale value, 1999 saw a substantial increase in total value to $5 million.

British Columbia Groundfish Production 1997 to 1999

	WHOLESALE VALUE ... $ Millions ...			LANDED VALUE ... $ Millions ...			LANDINGS ... '000 Tonnes ...		
	1999E	1998P	1997P	1999E	1998P	1997P	1999E	1998P	1997P
Dogfish	5.0	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.1	0.9	3.3	2.5	2.1
Hake	46.0	32.8	32.2	18.4	19.1	15.9	92.5	91.0	97.3
Lingcod	5.5	5.9	4.2	3.8	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.7
Pacific Cod	3.0	4.7	4.7	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.5
Pollock	3.5	2.3	3.7	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.8
Rockfish	49.5	41.8	37.9	37.4	29.7	25.4	23.9	21.6	19.9
Sablefish	29.0	36.4	35.7	26.8	27.5	32.6	4.3	4.5	4.0
Soles	12.5	11.1	8.9	7.8	6.7	5.3	5.6	5.0	4.3
Turbot	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	3.6	3.8	2.9
Other	7.8	9.2	9.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.8	0.9	1.8
Total	**163.8**	**147.7**	**140.2**	**100.1**	**90.8**	**86.5**	**139.0**	**133.4**	**137.3**

E Estimates P Preliminary

Hake

Onshore processors were able to secure their hake deliveries this year even with the strong competition from foreign factory vessels forcing the buying price higher than ever before. The hake surimi industry showed substantial increases in wholesale value in 1999, and processors expanded into other products including fresh and frozen fillets. The wholesale value of hake products produced in B.C. doubled from $20 million in 1998 to more than $40 million in 1999. While the total wholesale value increased to $46 million with the inclusion of hake delivered to the offshore joint venture, processing that product onshore would have meant an increase in wholesale value to more than $55 million.

Rockfish

Several rockfish species fetched high prices in the live market making them a desirable target for fishers. The live fish may be sold directly to consumers, enabling the fisher to realize higher landed prices. In 1999 the average landed price for all rockfish species combined rose from $1.38/kg to $1.56/kg—an increase of 13 per cent. With the 11-per-cent increase in harvest levels and higher prices paid to fishers the 1999 total landed value of rockfish increased 26 per cent to $37.4 million. Rockfish products generated $50 million and more than 30 per cent of the total wholesale value of all B.C. groundfish products.

British Columbia Shellfish Production 1997 to 1999

	WHOLESALE VALUE ... $ Millions ...			LANDED VALUE ... $ Millions ...			LANDINGS ... '000 Tonnes ...		
	1999E	1998P	1997P	1999E	1998P	1997P	1999E	1998P	1997P
Farmed									
Clams	6.6	6.7	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.4	0.9	0.7	0.8
Oysters	11.0	8.8	6.3	6.0	4.9	5.1	5.8	5.5	4.9
Scallops	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.03	0.04	0.02
Subtotal	**17.9**	**16.1**	**11.1**	**10.0**	**8.8**	**8.7**	**6.7**	**6.2**	**5.7**
Wild									
Clams	8.9	9.8	5.5	5.1	5.3	4.3	1.6	1.6	1.6
Crabs	25.0	25.0	34.0	21.0	21.4	28.7	2.8	3.0	3.9
Geoducks	55.5	42.4	45.0	33.7	29.8	33.3	1.8	1.8	1.8
Scallops	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.03	0.05	0.07
Sea Cucumbers	2.0	2.2	5.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6
Sea Urchins	19.5	20.9	16.9	8.2	10.2	11.0	5.4	6.2	5.8
Shrimp	8.0	11.0	8.2	6.2	6.6	5.9	2.8	3.5	3.4
Prawns	21.0	24.2	29.6	17.0	19.9	26.3	1.4	1.7	1.8
Other	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.6
Subtotal	**141.0**	**137.3**	**146.6**	**93.5**	**95.9**	**112.2**	**17.2**	**19.3**	**19.5**
Total	**158.9**	**153.4**	**157.7**	**103.5**	**104.7**	**120.9**	**23.9**	**25.5**	**25.2**

E Estimates P Preliminary

SHELLFISH

The 1999 shellfish total wholesale value increased by $5.5 million despite decreased total harvest and landed values. Red urchins, shrimp, crabs and oysters contributed 70 per cent of the total harvest volume, while geoducks, crabs and prawns garnered the highest prices for fishers. In addition to geoducks, farmed oysters showed strong positive growth, with both dollar-value and tonnage increases. The wholesale value of shellfish products, at $158.9 million, captured a 16 per cent share of the total seafood industry.

Geoduck Clams

The commercial geoduck fishery continues to be highly profitable for both the fishers and the processors. Landings have been constant for several years while the value of the catch has steadily increased. In 1999, the wholesale value of the primarily live product jumped more than 30 per cent to $55.5 million. While only 8 per cent of the shellfish harvest, geoducks generated 33 per cent of the landed value and 35 per cent of the total wholesale value of all B.C. shellfish products.

Significant Events in 1999

SALMON AQUACULTURE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

On October 18, 1999 the provincial government accepted the recommendation of the Environmental Assessment Office and announced the salmon aquaculture policy framework. The policy will result in the protection of the marine environment and will foster the development of environmentally responsible salmon farms that create jobs and economic benefits in coastal communities.

The key elements of the policy include:

- Capping the number of stand-alone conventional technology salmon tenures at 121;
- Making five new freshwater and five new saltwater tenures available as an incentive for developing green and closed containment technologies;
- Introducing a new waste management regime based on strictly enforced environmental standards;
- Requiring farms to implement approved escape prevention and recovery programs;
- Implementing a two-year action plan to relocate poorly sited and inactive operations;
- Streamlining the application and tenure referral process;
- Developing and implementing a fish health code of practice; and
- Evaluating farms after two years based on industry's compliance with new environmental standards, technological development and consultation with coastal communities.

SHELLFISH DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

The new joint B.C. Assets and Land Corp. and B.C. Fisheries shellfish office in Nanaimo was established to streamline the approval process for shellfish aquaculture applications. In 1999, industry participants submitted more than 60 applications for expansions to current tenures.. During 1999, four new shellfish tenures were issued through a community-based selection process. The landed value of farmed shellfish has increased by 14 per cent per year since 1990.

CANADA - BC AGREEMENT

Canada and the Province signed the *Canada-British Columbia Agreement on the Management of Pacific Salmon Fishery Issues* (the Canada-BC Agreement) in 1997 that commits governments to protecting the resource and its habitat. Ministers met twice in 1999 to exchange views with respect to fishery issues, including the allocation of Canadian Fisheries Adjustment funding, and emergency assistance for impacted communities due to the 1999 Fraser River Sockeye failure.

Three projects have been implemented:

- Fisheries Project Registry;
- Fisheries Information Summary System; and
- B.C. Data Warehouse

URBAN SALMON HABITAT PROGRAM

Funding in 1999 provided $920,000 to 55 projects aimed towards development of local government and community-based infrastructure that will protect fish habitat and encourage a stewardship role within urban watersheds of the Georgia Basin.

The principal goals of the program are to:

- Ensure sustainable wild salmon and other salmonid stocks and habitats in populated areas of the Georgia Basin;
- Build effective partnerships with other levels of government, including First Nations, to facilitate effective land-use planning;
- Initiate community involvement (including landowners and developers) in land-use planning; and
- Increase public awareness of salmon and salmonid populations and habitats.

SAVE SALMON BC

SEAFOOD SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND DIVERSIFICATION

B.C. Fisheries continued to support seafood sector projects which foster industry diversification, support practical ways to increase the sector's competitiveness and develop new work opportunities. Provincial programs support industry and community proposals for added-value product development, technology transfer, skill development, underutilized species development, and business and market intelligence services.

European Dogfish Program—The European market for dogfish was identified as an opportunity for development that resulted in three B.C. companies implementing specialized processing programs to access the market. Four million pounds of dogfish were harvested in 1999, producing dogfish backs and flaps for France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Fins and tails were processed for the Asian market.

Secondary Seafood Processing—The seafood sector has progressively diversified its capability to produce added-value products, consumer-ready products, and increase its utilization of raw material. Introduction of new technologies such as drying and centrifuges, new market opportunities and improved sector skills are providing the industry with the essential tools to diversify and compete in the world food market. More than $30 million in new wholesale value was generated from secondary seafood processing in 1999.

FISHERIES RENEWAL BC

Fisheries Renewal BC (FsRBC)continued to be successful in revitalizing both the fisheries resource and the industry as a whole, while following its mandate of increasing fish stocks and improving habitat, creating new fisheries, and increasing the worth of value-added seafood products.

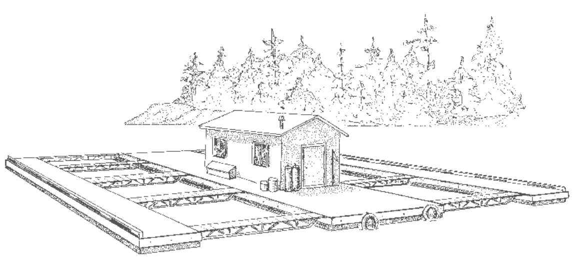
FsRBC's 1999 program investments resulted in $14.7 million committed to more than 500 projects, including $1.2 million toward various shellfish aquaculture projects.

The Look Ahead to 2000

SHELLFISH DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

In the first step of the Shellfish Development Initiative, First Nations obtained tenures to grow shellfish on Gabriola Island near Nanaimo, and in Quatsino Sound and Clayoquot Sound on the West Coast of Vancouver Island. The second step is the approved expansion of a number of existing shellfish farms to increase the area under tenure.

The next milestone, beginning later in 2000, will open up new areas of the coast for shellfish farms. These areas will be identified after consultation with local communities and First Nations. The first applications will be accepted within months, and the goal is to award new licences by the end of the year.



SALMON AQUACULTURE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

In February 2000, the Salmon Aquaculture Implementation Advisory Committee was established to advise on the implementation of the salmon aquaculture policy framework. Members include representatives from First Nations, environmental organizations, federal and local governments, the salmon aquaculture industry, the salmon aquaculture support service industry and alternative technologies.

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT AND DIVERSIFICATION

The province of British Columbia, in co-operation with industry and the federal Department of Fisheries and

Oceans (DFO) will continue to support new fisheries development.

Tanner "Red Snow" Crab—An experimental fishery was conducted from December 1999 to the end of April 2000 to determine if resident populations can support a viable limited conservation-based fishery. The fishery aims to explore the potential for new products while creating new jobs for coastal communities. The catch was delivered to rural fish processors in Ucluelet, Port Hardy, and Masset, where processing and handling techniques will be refined as the deepwater crab species requires special handling both onboard the fishing vessel and in the plant.

Pacific Sardines—The "exploratory" fishery for Pacific sardines completed its third year of development with 1,320 tonnes landed in 1999. The fishery was first initiated in 1997 with modest landings of 35 tonnes. The sardine fishery is being developed with the focus on quality for high-priced, low-volume markets, and participants have incorporated a quality control program to ensure a lasting reputation for B.C. sardine products. The pilot fishery has been extended for another year with a TAC set at 200 tons for each of the seven licences.

Secondary or added-value seafood production—The seafood processing sector will continue to implement new technologies, develop new products, acquire new skills and become fully aware of market opportunities. Production of consumer-ready products for domestic markets and for export to the United States, and new products for the Asian and European markets are expected to contribute to moderate growth for the market-driven secondary processor.

REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT BOARDS

A pilot West Coast Vancouver Island Aquatic Management Board is being developed by the Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council, local governments, interested stakeholders, DFO, the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks and B.C. Fisheries, for implementation in fall 2000. The move toward community-based management contributes to long term stability in fisheries management and is consistent with the B.C. Fisheries objective of building and sustaining diverse and healthy fisheries, jobs and communities through shared decision-making and enhanced stewardship.

PACIFIC TUNA CONVENTION

British Columbia, industry and Canada are participating in negotiations towards a new multilateral convention for the conservation and management of tuna stocks in the central and western Pacific Ocean. As this landmark convention develops there are significant potential benefits, including increased utilization of albacore tuna and access to other species by the B.C. seafood industry. According to DFO, in recent years more than 300 Canadian vessels have fished for tuna, with most concentrating on albacore.

B.C./U.S. GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

B.C. Fisheries is taking several steps to ensure strong and fair fisheries sharing agreements in B.C.

Hake—The 2000 Canada/U.S. Pacific hake negotiations focus on long-term sustainability and fair allocation arrangements to maximize benefits to coastal communities.

Pacific Salmon Treaty—After years of dispute over harvest sharing arrangements and the implementation of the fundamental principles upon which the 1985 Canada/U.S. Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) is based, in June 1999 Canada and the United States announced they had reached a comprehensive ten-year deal. The Government of Canada, without the support of British Columbia, negotiated the deal with representatives of the U.S., Alaska, Washington, Oregon and the U.S. Tribes.

While B.C. believes in the PST and its fundamental principles, concerns remain about the new PST deal and its provisions. Analysis indicates that it falls short on the key objectives of conservation and fair sharing. The Province is concerned about potential impacts on coastal communities and the provisions that are made in areas of provincial jurisdiction. British Columbia is also concerned that the significant inequity of fisheries interceptions in favour of the U.S. may continue, particularly in the North Coast; however, B.C. is committed to working with Canada and the U.S. within the current treaty arrangements to best serve the interests of the fish and British Columbians.

Pacific Fisheries Legislative Task Force (PFLTF)—In March 2000, Agriculture, Food and Fisheries Minister Corky Evans became a member of the PFLTF, which includes legislators from Alaska, California, Washington, Idaho and Oregon. This provides an excellent opportunity to represent B.C. fisheries and to address Pacific fisheries issues co-operatively with other jurisdictions.The PFLTF was formed in 1985 to focus on commercial and sport fisheries, aquaculture and seafood issues.

CANADA - BC AGREEMENT

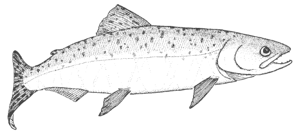
Expectations are for a continually improving relationship with the federal government. Bilateral Ministers' meetings were held in May and July, resulting in B.C appointments to the Pacific Fisheries Resource Conservation Council and the Project Steering Committee of the Community Economic Adjustment Initiative (part of the federal Pacific Fisheries Adjustment and Restructuring Program) by DFO to Fisheries Renewal BC.

Fish Habitat Management Agreement—Signed in July, this Federal-Provincial agreement calls for clear policies and procedures to guide decision making, co-ordination of work activities and further co-operation among First Nations, industry and non-governmental organizations to ensure efficient and effective protection of fish habitat.

FISHERIES RENEWAL BC

The growing success and importance of FsRBC spurred renewed provincial government funding of $22.5 million over three years, starting in 2000. With contributions from Forest Renewal BC and BC Hydro, the corporation is able to maintain investments at previous-year levels while it pursues a permanent revenue stream.

For more information about Fisheries Renewal BC programs and grant applications please visit their Web site at: http://www.fishrenewal.gov.bc.ca.



NEW SURVEY - ECONOMIC IMPACT OF FRESHWATER & TIDAL SPORT FISHING

B.C. Fisheries is leading a joint pilot project with B.C. Statistics, the Ministry of Small Business and Tourism and Tourism B.C. to create an assessment tool to measure the regional economic benefits generated by both freshwater and tidal sport-fishing sectors.

The information will come from a comprehensive survey of B.C. businesses that rely on freshwater or tidal sport fishing, including lodges, fish camps, angling guides, marinas, tackle and boat retailers, motels and campgrounds.

INLAND SPORT FISH DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

The Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks and B.C. Fisheries are taking a co-ordinated approach to implementing the initiative, which consists of four components:

- Enhancement of freshwater fishing opportunities (stocking or management of systems);
- Enhanced fisheries assessment and management programs;
- Business diversification and development; and
- Improved information and awareness of B.C. fisheries opportunities.

NEW BC FISHERIES WEB SITE

In April 2000 www.bcfisheries.gov.bc.ca went live. This comprehensive Web site includes information on B.C. Fisheries' programs and services, key initiatives and current news. Also included are links to popular topics such as the Freshwater Fishing Regulations and Hatcheries & Visitor Centres.

The site has five main sections :

- Fish and Their Habitats (fish, shellfish and marine plants);
- Statistics (harvests, products and economic indicators);
- Commercial Activities (harvesting, processing and aquaculture);
- Recreational Activities (sport fishing, hatcheries and stocking); and
- Fish Info BC (on-line maps and data).

NEW REPORT - "BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE SECTOR"

The report was commissioned from B.C. Statistics by B.C. Fisheries to estimate the gross domestic product, revenue, employment and earnings in the province's fisheries and aquaculture sector. Released in February 2000 the report provides comparable data for each of the four components of the sector: commercial fisheries, aquaculture, fish processing and recreational fisheries. An electronic version of the study can be viewed online at: bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/bus_stat/BCfishsector2000.pdf

SEAFOOD OUTLOOK FOR 2000

The outlook for British Columbia's commercial fisheries is for modest improvements over 1999. The salmon season will be slightly better than last year, with several commercial fisheries opportunities on the North Coast, but only limited openings on the South Coast. A stronger than expected Skeena River sockeye run means that the year will not be as disastrous as 1999. However, continuing conservation measures mean that fewer of these fish will be harvested than in the past. Herring and halibut prospects are expected to be comparable to previous years. Herring catches will remain constant as the sector continues to produce high quality products. Decreased halibut landings will be offset by higher prices. Groundfish is expected to show an increase in both tonnage and value, as those in the fishery become more adept at managing quotas to maximize value and quality. Shellfish harvests will fluctuate among species, but the overall catch should remain relatively unchanged. The outlook for both shellfish and finfish aquaculture is positive and moderate increases will be realized in 2000 due to the successful introduction of value-added products.

	Harvest	Landed Value	Wholesale Value
Wild Salmon	↑	↑	↑
Farmed Salmon	↑	↑	↑
Herring	↔	↑	↑
Halibut	↓	↔	↔
Groundfish	↑	↑	↑
Wild Shellfish	↓	↑	↑
Farmed Shellfish	↑	↑	↑
Total BC	↑	↑	↑

This is the eighth issue in the British Columbia Seafood Industry Year in Review series. We encourage you to send us your comments on this publication and any suggestions for future issues. For more information contact:

BC Fisheries, Policy and Legislation, PO Box 9359 Stn Prov Gov't, Victoria, British Columbia, V8W 9M2.

Location: 780 Blanshard Street.
Tel: 250-387-1160; Fax 250-356-7830.
Or visit our Web site at http://www.bcfisheries.gov.bc.ca

Data Sources: All seafood finished products and wholesale values as well as aquaculture industry harvests and farmgate values are compiled by B.C. Fisheries. Commercial fisheries landings and values are provided by the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Pacific Region; 1997, 1998, and 1999 preliminary values have been adjusted.

June 2000