

Fishery Statistics 2005

This series consists mainly of primary statistics, statistics from statistical accounting systems and results of special censuses and surveys. The series is intended to serve reference and documentation purposes. The presentation is basically in the form of tables, figures and necessary information about data, collection and processing methods, in addition to concepts and definitions. A short overview of the main results is also included

The series also includes the publications Statistical Yearbook of Norway and Svalbard Statistics.

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When using material from this publication, Statistics Norway shall be quoted as the source.	Category not applicable	.
	Data not available	..
	Data not yet available	...
	Not for publication	:
ISBN 978-82-537-7315-5 Printed version	Nil	-
ISBN 978-82-537-7316-2 Electronic version	Less than 0,5 of unit employed	0
ISSN 1890-5811 Printed version	Less than 0,05 of unit employed	0,0
ISSN 1890-582X Electronic version	Provisional or preliminary figure	*
Topic	Break in the homogeneity of a vertical series	—
10.05	Break in the homogeneity of a horizontal series	|
Print: Statistics Norway	Decimal punctuation mark	,

Preface

This publication presents a statistical survey of the fishing industry and comprises a sample of accessible statistics. From the sea fisheries the publication presents statistics of fishermen, fishing vessels, catches and economic results. This edition also contains landings in Norway from foreign vessels. It also includes statistics of fish processing industry, external trade of fish and an overview of the state of some important fish stocks.

The Directorate of Fisheries issued the publication until 1977. The 1977 issue was the first one published by Statistics Norway. The Directorate of Fisheries still produces a considerable part of the figures presented in the publication.

As of 2005 the publication has been thoroughly examined and some considerable changes and simplifications have been made. In return, more details are published on the Internet. The Directorate of Fisheries has made useful contributions to this work.

Preliminary figures for fisheries 2006 were presented on Statistics Norway's web pages 8. February 2007.

The entire publication is presented on the web in PDF format, but the tables can be downloaded in Excel format. The Internet-address is:
<http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10.05/>

For more information the Directorate of Fisheries has web pages on the Internet. The Internet-address is: <http://www.fiskeridir.no>

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Statistics Norway, 15 November 2007
Oslo/Kongsvinger,

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1. Background and purpose

1.1. Purpose and history

The Fishery statistics presents an overview of fishermen, fishing vessels, fish stocks, catches, employment and the economy. The fishery statistics were first displayed in a publication of its own in 1868. The Directorate of Fisheries took over the preparation of the publication in 1900. Since 1977 it has been Statistics Norway responsibility in co-operation with the Directorate of Fisheries. As of 2005 the data from the catches is received on a more detailed level, and the 2005-edition has been revised in connection with this. This gives Statistics Norway more alternatives in what to publish, and it also makes it easier to answer various requests from the public. The paper edition includes fewer tables compared with earlier editions, on the other hand one can now find figures on a more detailed level on the Internet.

Fishermen and fishing vessels

Chapter 2 presents an overview of fishermen and fishing vessels engaged in professional fishery, sealing and whaling. The statistics are based upon administrative data sources founded by legislation and regulations.

Fishermen

Participation in income-producing fishery, sealing and whaling is regulated by the law of January 2000 (law of participation). The law is used to adapt the catching capacity to the variable resources, by regulation of participation. Further details are given in chapter 4.2.

The Directorate of Fisheries collected yearly, before 1982, information about the number of fishermen from the municipal fishery committees. This information was mainly based upon the municipal register of fishermen. The registration rules were changed in 1982.

As from 1 January 1981 the responsibility for the Register of Fishermen was transferred from the National Insurance Institution to the Directorate of Fisheries. The local fishery committees deal with the content in application forms. The approved application forms are sent to the Directorate of Fisheries for registration on electronic data processing.

Vessels

The law of December 1917 states that all vessels engaged in fishery must be registered in the Register of Norwegian Fishing Vessels. Fishing vessels above 50 feet also need a licence from the Directorate of Fisheries.

All licences, except for sealing and whaling, are assigned to one particular person or company and for one particular vessel. In other words, a licence does not automatically follow the vessel with change of ownership. Licences for sealing and whaling are assigned only to persons and not vessels. All licences are rights given by the Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs on application.

For 2005 licences were given according to following regulations:

- Regulation of 12. December 1986, relating to trawling.
- Regulation of 2. Mars 1979, relating to purse seine.
- Regulation of 25. July 1986, relating to Danish seine.
- Regulation of 8. Mars 1974, relating to purse seine and saithe.
- Regulation of 29. June 1984, relating to shrimp trawling.

The Directorate of Fisheries publishes the Register of Norwegian Fishing Vessels each year on the Internet: www.fiskeridir.no/fiskeridir/english

The Directorate of Fisheries also publishes a booklet cover called “Norwegian fishing vessels, fishermen and licences”. This can be found on the Internet: www.fiskeridir.no/fiskeridir/english/statistics/booklets/fishery_booklets.

In some fisheries participation is conditioned by licence from the authorities. The Directorate of Fisheries records such licences.

Statistics Norway carried out fishery censuses in 1948, 1960 and 1971. The figures from these censuses represent the most reliable information about fishermen and fishing vessels for the census years. No new fishery census is planned.

Stocks Chapter 3 presents an overview of the development in some of the fish stocks in the Norwegian maritime zone. The figures are prepared by the Institute of Marine Research (IMR), which publishes its report “Havets ressurser og miljø” each year. The IMR has published this report since the early seventies.

Catches The statistics cover all catches of marine fish delivered in Norway or abroad by Norwegian fishermen. Catches of marine fish delivered by Norwegian vessels which have bought quotas from other countries are included. Catches for the purpose of research are also included.

Figures from foreign vessels delivering catches in Norway can be found in separate tables. The statistical committee of UN decided in 1954 that responsibility for collection of information from landings and the production of the catch statistics should be linked to the flag state of the vessel. According to the law of 17. June 1966 there was a general prohibition on vessels from foreigner countries to bring their catches to Norwegian harbours. Exemptions were, upon application, given by the Ministry of Fishery. In 1993 the law was amended, and foreign vessels were allowed to deliver their catches to Norwegian harbours.

This chapter also comprises sealing, whaling and the fisheries in other countries.

Norway established an economic zone of 200 nautical miles from 1. January 1977, and a fishery protection zone of 200 nautical miles around Svalbard from 15. June 1977. From 23. May 1980 Norway established an economic zone around Jan Mayen. There is a general prohibition on foreign fishermen to fish in the Norwegian economic zones. Norway and Russia has since 1978 each year negotiated an agreement that regulates the fisheries in the Barents Sea between the two states (Gråsonavtalen).

Norway has entered the following fishery agreements with other countries:

- Long-term agreements on reciprocal fishing rights with EU, Russia, Greenland and the Faroe Islands.
- Phasing-out agreements providing for transitional fishing rights to Poland.
- For the Skagerrak and the northern part of the Kattegat there is a special tripartite agreement between Denmark, Sweden and Norway.
- EU, Russia, Iceland, the Faroe Islands and Norway are allowed to fish Norwegian spring-spawning herring in Norwegian waters.
- Greenland, Iceland and Norway can fish capelin in each other's zones.

Norway is a member of NEAFC (The North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission) and NAFO (Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization), which administer the fisheries in the North East- and North West Atlantic.

Each year The Advisory Committee on Fishery Management (ACFM) gives recommendations for total allowable catch (TAC) of the different fish species, which are the basis for Norway's agreements with other countries.

Processing and external trade The chapter comprises establishments, employment and some economic relations in the fish processing industry. It also comprises export and import of fish and fish products. Please note that the tables comprise all processing and trade of fish and fish products, irrespective whether the fish originates from fisheries or fish farming.

The figures of establishments, employment and the fish processing industry are prepared by Statistics Norway, Division for Energy and Industry Production Statistics. The manufacturing statistics offer a detailed overview on employment and value added by industry and region. The manufacturing statistics were published for the first time in 1876 for the reference years 1870-1874.

The figures of export and import are prepared by Statistics Norway, Division for External Trade. The purpose of the external trade statistics is to give information about the commodity flows between Norway and other countries. The monthly statistics on external trade in goods have been published since 1913.

Profitability The chapter deals with national accounts figures of the fishing industry and operating profit of the fishing fleet.

The national accounts figures are prepared by Statistics Norway, Division for National Accounts. The statistics are designed to provide a consistent and comprehensive survey of the overall national economy. The first national accounts for Norway based on modern principles were published by Statistics Norway in 1952. In the 1950s, national accounts figures were compiled back to 1865.

The figures of operating profit for whole year operating vessels come from the Directorate of Fisheries' Profitability Survey of the Fishing Fleet. The survey is based on the accounts of a sample of owners of such vessels. Statistics Norway has carried out the sample and method of estimation. As of 2004, the survey has been done entirely by the Directorate of Fisheries, and is a continuance of the survey published by the Budget Commission of Fishery since 1966.

1.2. Users and applications

The purpose of collecting data from catches is to gather information necessary to secure a viable administration of the marine resources. This is done by controlling resources and quotas, and by having fishery statistics of good quality.

The data forms the basis for research work in connection with regulations, strategic analysis, analysis of structure of the fishing fleet, and also the consequences of administrative actions on the industrial economy. The data also forms the basis of fulfilling Norway's obligation to report to international organisations.

Estimates on the stocks and catch statistics are used to make agreements between countries when deciding on quotas and catch regulations, while scientists use statistics in their assessments of the stocks.

Figures from the fishery statistics are a part of the national accounts, which are an essential information source for the analysis of the economic development and economic structure in Norway.

The Directorate of Fisheries has in connection with the profitability survey, set up a reference group. The reference group shall ensure that the users need for relevant information of high quality is available. The reference group has consultative authority when it comes to presentations, contents and the use of methodology in the survey.

The fishery statistics is otherwise used by public authorities and the general public, research institutions, students, media, financial analysts, interest groups and national and international organisations.

2. Fishermen and fishing vessels

2.1. Main results

Constantly fewer fishermen are participating in the fisheries. In 2005, 14 785 persons were registered in the Register of Norwegian Fishermen. In 1985 there were more than twice as many fishermen. Compared with 2004, 4.8 per cent fewer fishermen were registered in 2005. 80 per cent were registered with fishing as main occupation, and Nordland and Møre og Romsdal counties had most fishermen.

The number of fishing vessels is also declining. In 2005 there were 7 729 vessels listed in the Register of Norwegian Fishing Vessels. This was 5.6 per cent less than the previous year. 63 new vessels were built in 2005. Almost half of the vessels, 4 686 in total, were smaller than 10 meter. Nordland County had most vessels, 2 012 in total, while Møre og Romsdal was the county with most vessels above 28 meter. There were 638 licences in total, distributed to 352 vessels in the Register of Norwegian Fishing Vessels. Møre og Romsdal had most licences.

2.2. Statistics production

Population

The statistics comprises all fishermen registered in the Register of Norwegian Fishermen. The register ensures that every fisherman engaged in sea fisheries, whaling and sealing in Norway are registered. Fishermen are divided into those with fishery as main occupation (section B) and those where fishery is secondary occupation (section A).

The statistics comprise all vessels registered in the Register of Norwegian Fishing Vessels. This applies to vessels engaged in professional fisheries.

Data sources

Sources are the Register of Norwegian Fishermen, Register of Norwegian Fishing Vessels and the Register of Norwegian Fishing Licences. The Directorate of Fisheries is responsible for all the registers.

The local fishery administrations deal with the content in application forms. The approved application forms are sent to the Directorate of Fisheries for registration on electronic data processing.

The Directorate of Fisheries registers all vessels that are used in commercial fishing in the Registers of Norwegian Fishing Vessels. The vessel owner is obliged to report the vessel to the register and report removal by sale, condemnation and withdrawing from fishing activities.

Collection of data

The registers are continuously updated, and Statistics Norway receives data as per 31. December each year from the Directorate of Fisheries. The Register of Norwegian Fishermen and Register of Norwegian Fishing Vessels are also available on the Directorate of Fisheries' website.

Control and revision

Control and revision of the data are carried out by the Directorate of Fisheries. As from 1. March 2003, the local representatives of the Directorate of Fisheries have taken over the responsibility of maintaining the information in the Register of Norwegian Fishing Vessels and the Register of Norwegian Fishing Licences.

2.3. Concepts, variables and classifications

Definitions

Fishermen comprise all fishermen engaged in sea fisheries, whaling and sealing. Even crews on fishing vessels not directly taking part in fishing are included.

Main occupation. Persons listed in section B must have, among others, minimum 20 weeks of work in the fisheries or have an income from fisheries of at least the national insurance's basic amount.

Secondary occupation. Persons listed in section A must, among others, work in the fisheries and have a minimum income of half the national insurance's basic amount.

Vessels are classified by their largest length.

2.4. Sources of error and uncertainty

Measurement and processing errors

Information from the Register of Norwegian Fishermen and the Register of Norwegian Fishing Vessels are counted 31. December each year. Information about vessels with licences is taken by combining the Register of Norwegian Fishing Vessels and the Register of Norwegian Fishing Licences.

Delegating the operations of the Register of Norwegian Fishing Vessels and the Register of Norwegian Fishing Licences to local representatives of the Directorate of Fisheries has reduced the lag in registering new information.

2.5. Comparability and coherence

Comparability over time and space

The selection of tables for this edition has changed compared with earlier years, but the data sources are the same.

Figures on fishermen and vessels have also been published in NOS Historical Statistics 1978 and 1994, with time series going back to 1870.

Coherence with other statistics

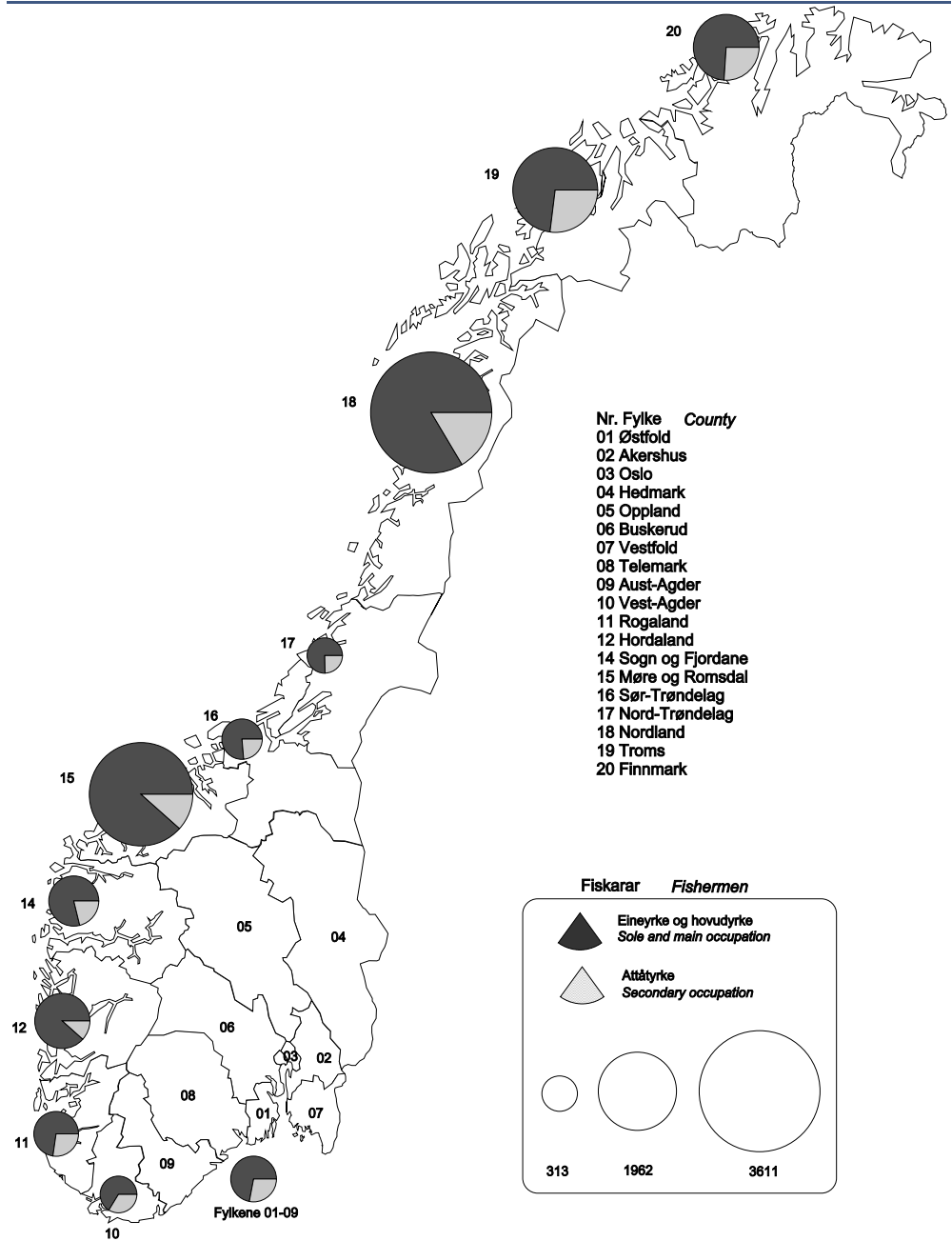
The Directorate of Fisheries was responsible for publishing fishery statistics up to 1977. As from 1977, Statistics Norway has published this statistic under the name NOS Fishery Statistics.

Each year the Directorate of Fisheries publishes figures on fishermen, vessels and licences on their website:

www.fiskeridir.no/fiskeridir/english/statistics/norwegian_fisheries

The division for statistics in the Directorate of Fisheries also presents an overview of the development in the number of fishermen, vessels and licences in the publication "Norwegian fishing vessels, fishermen and licences".

Figure 1. Fishermen, by fishing as source of livelihood and county. 2005



Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

1. Fishermen, by fishing as source of livelihood. 1983-2005

	Number of fishermen, total		Main occupation		Secondary occupation	
1983	28 304		22 455		5 849	
1984	29 632		22 864		6 768	
1985	29 566		22 465		7 101	
1986	29 981		22 619		7 362	
1987	29 915		22 622		7 293	
1988	29 350		22 048		7 302	
1989	28 655		21 448		7 207	
1990	27 518		20 475		7 043	
1991	26 966		20 003		6 963	
1992	26 752		19 779		6 973	
1993	25 396		19 072		6 324	
1994	22 920		16 442		6 478	
1995	23 653		17 160		6 493	
1996	23 397		17 087		6 310	
1997	22 916		16 661		6 255	
1998	21 298		15 141		6 157	
1999	21 273		15 328		5 945	
2000 ¹	20 075		14 264		5 811	
2001 ¹	18 899		13 679		5 220	
2002 ¹	18 501		13 851		4 650	
2003 ¹	17 169		13 204		3 965	
2004 ¹	15 529		12 620		2 909	
2005	14 785		11 848		2 937	

¹ Revision of the register Fiskarmanntalet has resulted in changes compared to earlier published statistics for the years 2000-2004.

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

2. Fishermen¹, by fishing as source of livelihood and county. 2004-2005

	Number of fishermen, total		Main occupation		Secondary occupation	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Total	15 529	14 785	12 620	11 848	2 909	2 937
Østfold	205	199	142	136	63	63
Akershus	64	32	58	26	6	6
Oslo	32	38	28	33	4	5
Hedmark	11	23	11	23	-	-
Oppland	9	12	9	12	-	-
Buskerud	25	27	20	22	5	5
Vestfold	103	101	77	75	26	26
Telemark	95	105	59	67	36	38
Aust-Agder	168	173	115	117	53	56
Vest-Agder	382	373	259	247	123	126
Rogaland	721	677	539	492	182	185
Hordaland	1 097	1 078	965	953	132	125
Sogn og Fjordane	941	877	783	692	158	185
Møre og Romsdal	3 183	2 937	2 802	2 596	381	341
Sør-Trøndelag	527	504	404	385	123	119
Nord-Trøndelag	332	313	268	236	64	77
Nordland	3 807	3 611	3 185	3 017	622	594
Troms Romsa	2 308	2 220	1 746	1 621	562	599
Finnmark Finnmarku ...	1 519	1 485	1 150	1 098	369	387

¹ Revision of the register Fiskarmanntalet has resulted in changes compared to earlier published statistics for the year 2004.

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

3. Registered fishing vessels, by county. 1996-2005

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 ¹	2003 ¹	2004 ¹	2005
Total	13 932	13 635	13 248	13 196	13 017	11 922	10 640	9 914	8 188	7 729
Østfold	204	202	203	196	189	186	146	141	120	121
Akershus	31	35	35	37	36	28	20	21	16	13
Oslo	15	15	17	15	14	16	10	9	5	3
Buskerud	20	21	20	18	10	9	7	8	4	5
Vestfold	146	153	162	141	141	132	93	91	69	64
Telemark	115	101	103	104	97	92	83	86	75	75
Aust-Agder	216	221	226	233	196	174	142	141	118	110
Vest-Agder	553	561	563	559	454	432	351	343	274	252
Rogaland	602	623	619	607	611	492	489	492	426	398
Hordaland	842	848	700	717	764	742	680	675	543	527
Sogn og Fjordane	770	759	744	745	715	648	553	506	402	364
Møre og Romsdal	1 595	1 571	1 522	1 499	1 471	1 389	1 171	1 127	948	885
Sør-Trøndelag	547	499	505	488	463	374	365	348	298	293
Nord-Trøndelag	434	436	406	422	453	449	335	324	216	199
Nordland	3 575	3 437	3 332	3 342	3 342	3 191	2 729	2 528	2 127	2 012
Troms Romsa	2 576	2 471	2 392	2 406	2 376	1 982	1 845	1 706	1 391	1 302
Finnmark Finnmarku ...	1 691	1 682	1 699	1 667	1 685	1 586	1 621	1 368	1 156	1 106

¹ Revision of the register of vessels has resulted in changes compared to earlier published statistics.

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

4. Registered fishing vessels, by length of vessel and county. 2005

	Vessels total	Under 10 metres	10-14.9 metres	15-20.9 metres	21-27.9 metres	28 metres and over
Total	7 729	4 686	2 210	338	248	247
Østfold	121	80	37	3	1	0
Akershus	13	12	1	0	0	0
Oslo	3	2	1	0	0	0
Buskerud	5	3	2	0	0	0
Vestfold	64	41	22	0	0	1
Telemark	75	55	20	0	0	0
Aust-Agder	110	75	29	4	2	0
Vest-Agder	252	172	51	15	11	3
Rogaland	398	236	107	16	19	20
Hordaland	527	326	130	10	15	46
Sogn og Fjordane	364	199	102	16	29	18
Møre og Romsdal	885	497	240	20	34	94
Sør-Trøndelag	293	175	102	8	5	3
Nord-Trøndelag	199	126	64	5	3	1
Nordland	2 012	1 120	629	151	83	29
Troms Romsa	1 302	886	323	51	24	18
Finnmark Finnmarku ...	1 106	681	350	39	22	14

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

5. Fishing vessels, by building year and county. 2005

	Vessels, total	By year of construction						Unknown
		Before 1970	1970- 1979	1980-1989	1990-1999	2000-2004	2005	
Total	7 729	1 218	2 218	2 829	860	516	63	25
Østfold	121	24	19	46	24	7	1	0
Akershus	13	0	4	7	1	1	0	0
Oslo	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Buskerud	5	3	0	2	0	0	0	0
Vestfold	64	9	8	29	11	4	3	0
Telemark	75	10	19	28	12	4	1	1
Aust-Agder	110	14	25	41	21	6	2	1
Vest-Agder	252	40	41	88	50	27	4	2
Rogaland	398	79	112	130	36	36	2	3
Hordaland	527	85	131	167	73	58	10	3
Sogn og Fjordane	364	51	86	160	49	17	1	0
Møre og Romsdal	885	117	265	320	117	61	2	3
Sør-Trøndelag	293	49	94	93	31	22	2	2
Nord-Trøndelag	199	32	61	67	21	15	2	1
Nordland	2 012	364	601	716	180	132	17	2
Troms Romsa	1 302	175	378	550	111	74	9	5
Finnmark Finnmarku	1 106	166	372	385	122	52	7	2

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

6. Number of licenses and participating trawlers, by county. 2005

County	Licenses											Participating trawlers ¹ Total	
	Total	Purse seine	Blue whiting trawl	Industrial trawl	Spring spawning	Macke-rel trawl	Capelin trawl	Cod trawl	Shrimp trawl	Saithe trawl	North Sea trawl ³		Other ²
Total	638	84	46	41	46	37	101	53	81	10	104	35	352
Eastern Norway	80	0	0	2	10	7	10	0	0	0	51 (43)	0	54
Rogaland	94	2	0	14	16	13	18	0	1	0	28 (24)	2	46
Hordaland	117	36	26	9	7	7	15	0	4	0	10 (9)	3	58
Sogn og Fjordane	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Møre og Romsdal	149	23	15	12	11	10	13	15	21	10	9 (6)	10	79
Sør-Trøndelag	9	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1 (1)	2	5
Nord-Trøndelag	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
Nordland	91	10	2	3	0	0	18	17	27	0	3 (2)	11	54
Troms Romsa	59	5	1	1	1	0	18	11	20	0	2 (2)	0	34
Finnmark Finnmarku	32	3	0	0	1	0	5	10	8	0	0	5	18

¹ Some vessels may have supplementary licenses. ² Purse seine fishing for saithe, danish seine, trawl license for argentines and beamtrawl. ³ The figure in paranthesis shows licenses of North Sea trawl which are limited.

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

3. Stocks

3.1. Main results

The Norwegian fish stocks are divided in three important areas; the Barents Sea, the Norwegian Sea and the North Sea/Skagerrak. The stocks in the Barents Sea are in good conditions, except for capelin and redfish, and unregistered cod-fishing is a big problem. In the Norwegian Sea all the pelagic stocks are in good conditions, while many stocks in the North Sea/Skagerrak have a poor recruitment.

The development of the stock of northeast arctic *cod* is shown in figure 2. The total stock increased to 2.4 million tonnes in 1993, after the eighties which were characterized by a heavy exploitation of the stock. Up to 1999 the stock declined again, but has recovered in recent years. The 2005 stock estimate is 1.6 million tonnes. The estimate of the spawning stock this year is 700 000 tonnes. Earlier sexual maturity has been an important reason for the rise in spawning stock biomass. The limit biomass for spawning stock (B lim) is 220 000 tonnes, while the precautionary biomass for spawning stock (B pa) is 460 000 tonnes. The stock is assessed to have a good reproduction capacity, but there is a risk for too high exploitation.

The total stock of northeast arctic *haddock* increased from a little over 50 000 tonnes in 1984 to 290 000 tonnes in 1986 (figure 3). After 1986 the stock size decreased for some years, but had a substantial growth up to 1994 (about 550 000 tonnes). The estimate of the total stock in 2005 is 370 000 tonnes with a spawning stock of 140 000 tonnes. The stock is considered to be in good condition.

The stock of northeast arctic *saithe* in 2005 was 850 000 tonnes, with a spawning stock of 623 000 tonnes (figure 4). The limit biomass for spawning stock (B lim) is 136 000 tonnes, while the precautionary biomass for spawning stock (B pa) is 220 000 tonnes.

The development of the stock of Norwegian spring-spawning *herring* is shown in figure 5. The variation is caused by a combination of over-exploitation and natural causes. In 1987 the majority of the numerous 1983-year class reached maturity, and the spawning stock increased from about 1 million tonnes in 1987 to 2.9 million tonnes in 1988. The spawning stock in 2005 is estimated to be 7 million tonnes. The stock is in a positive trend with recruitment expected to increase in the coming years due to the strong 2002-year class. The limit biomass for spawning stock (B lim) is 2.5 million tonnes, while the precautionary biomass for spawning stock (B pa) is 5 million tonnes.

The capelin stock in the Barents Sea collapsed in 1986-1987, partly as a result of overfishing, but also from natural causes. It recovered rapidly after this, but dropped sharply again in 1993. The stock size of one year old and older capelin by autumn 2005 is estimated to 374 000 tonnes (figure 6). This can be characterized as a new collapse, but not assessed to be caused by fishing.

3.2. Statistics production

Population The statistic includes a selection of important stocks in the Norwegian maritime zone. These species are northeast arctic cod, northeast arctic haddock, northeast arctic saithe, Norwegian spring-spawning herring, capelin and blue whiting. Total stock and spawning stock, as well as limit biomass for spawning stock and precautionary biomass for spawning stock are mentioned.

Data sources The data comes from the Institute of Marine Research (IMR) and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES). ICES draws up several reports with an overview of the development of each fish stock. The Institute of Marine

Research publishes annually a report “Marine resources and environment”, with information on the most important fish stocks.

Estimation Measurements from cruises, catch statistics and biological samplings from catches form the basis for stock estimations of northeast arctic *cod*, *haddock* and *saithe*. These figures are used by both ICES and IMR in their calculations when determining quotas.

IMR carries out annual cruises where the Norwegian spring-spawning *herring* spend the winter. Measurements are made using trawl haul and echo sounder.

The total stock of *capelin* is measured acoustic each autumn. The cruise covers the Barents Sea and adjacent areas. The stock estimation from the cruises is used as direct measure of stock size, and prognosis and advices on quotas are made based on models.

Calculations of blue whiting are based on many cruises, which use acoustic methods.

3.3. Concepts, variables and classifications

Definitions B_{lim} is the limit biomass for a spawning stock. If the spawning stock is below this level, there is a higher risk that the stock reaches a level where it suffers from severely reduced productivity.

B_{pa} is the precautionary biomass for a spawning stock. This level is set to avoid the risk of the spawning stock to decrease to or below the B_{lim} because of uncertainties in the assessment.

3.4. Sources of error and uncertainty

Measurement and processing errors The models used in stock estimations are advanced and take into consideration mortality rate, growth, sexual maturity, predation and temperature. This can sometimes make the outcome and interpretations difficult.

There are some problems with estimating several of the important fish stocks because of varying quality of catch statistics. This is mainly because of discard and unregistered fishing.

3.5. Comparability and coherence

Comparability over time and space Figures on stock sizes were first published in NOS Fishery Statistics 1983. The selection of tables for this edition has changed compared with earlier years, but the data sources are the same. This edition is extended with text and figure on the blue whiting stock.

Coherence with other statistics The working groups of ICES publish different reports on their website, describing conditions of stocks and advices on how to manage the stocks. These reports cover about 135 different stocks:

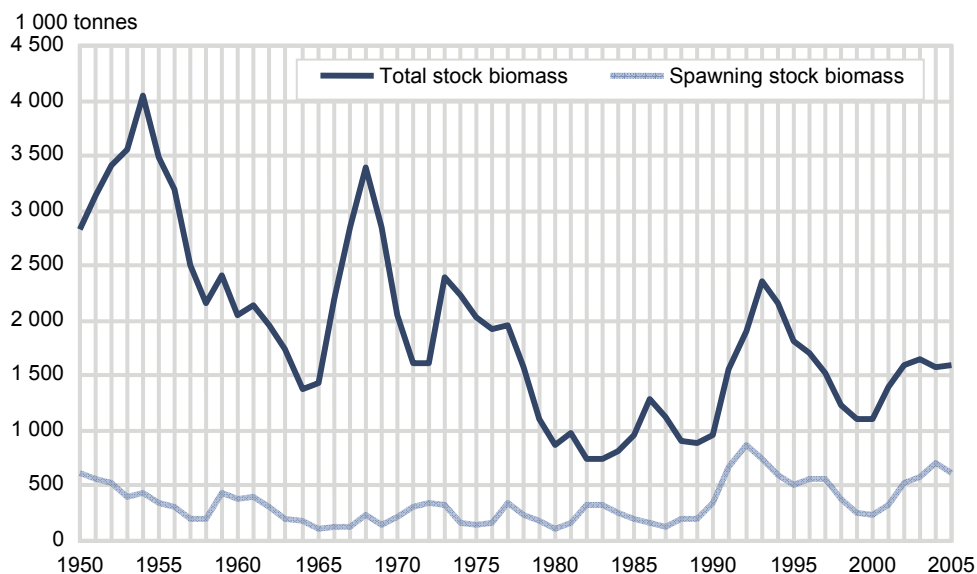
<http://www.ices.dk/committe/acfm/comwork/report/asp/advice>

Institute of Marine Research publishes “Marine resources and environment”, a survey report on Norwegian maritime zones:

http://www.imr.no/produkter/publikasjoner/havets_ressurser

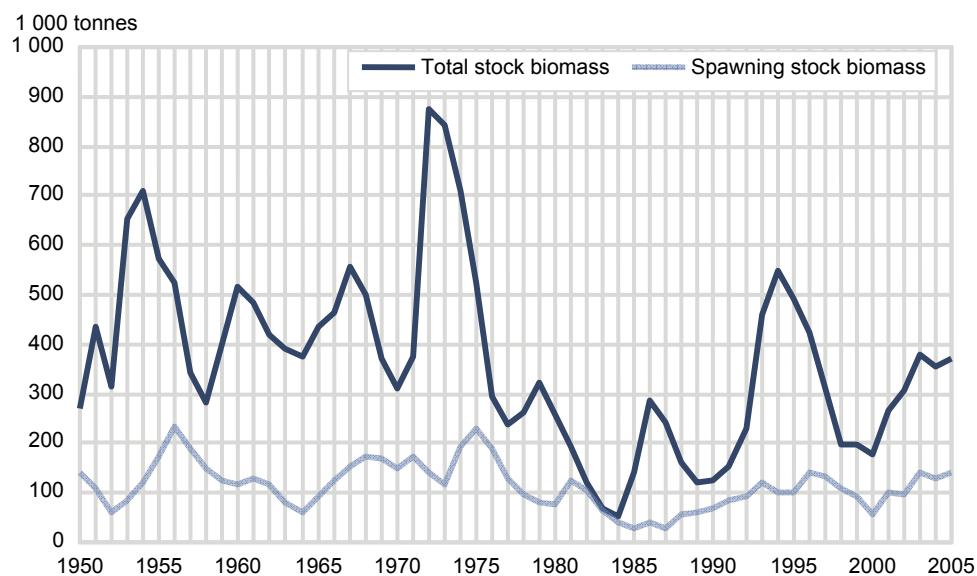
Statistics Norway also refers to fish stocks in the publication “National Resources and the Environment”: http://www.ssb.no/emner/01/sa_nrm/

Figure 2. Total and spawning stock biomass. Northeast Arctic cod. 1950-2005. 1 000 tonnes



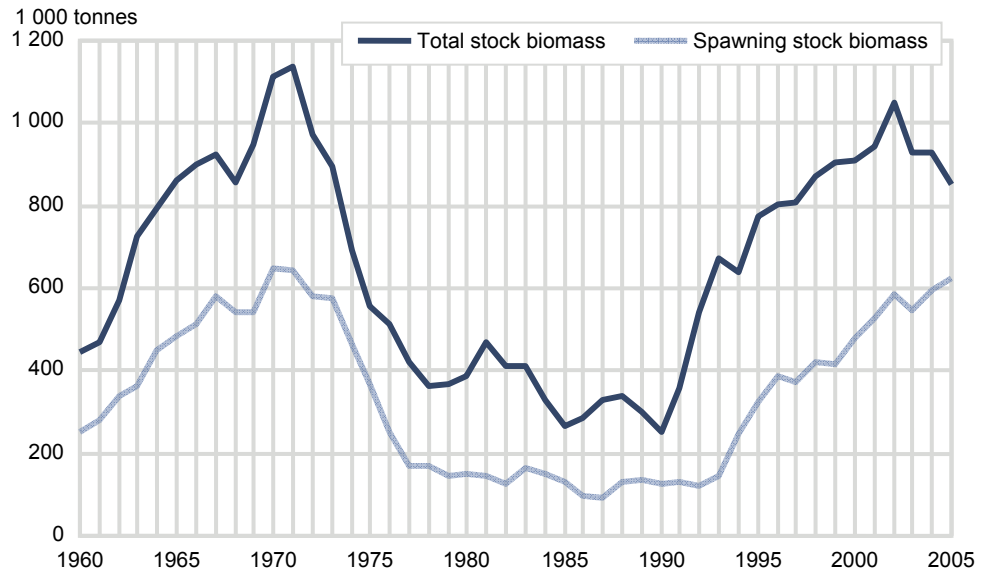
Source: Institute of Marine Research and ICES.

Figure 3. Total and spawning stock biomass. Northeast Arctic haddock. 1950-2005. 1 000 tonnes



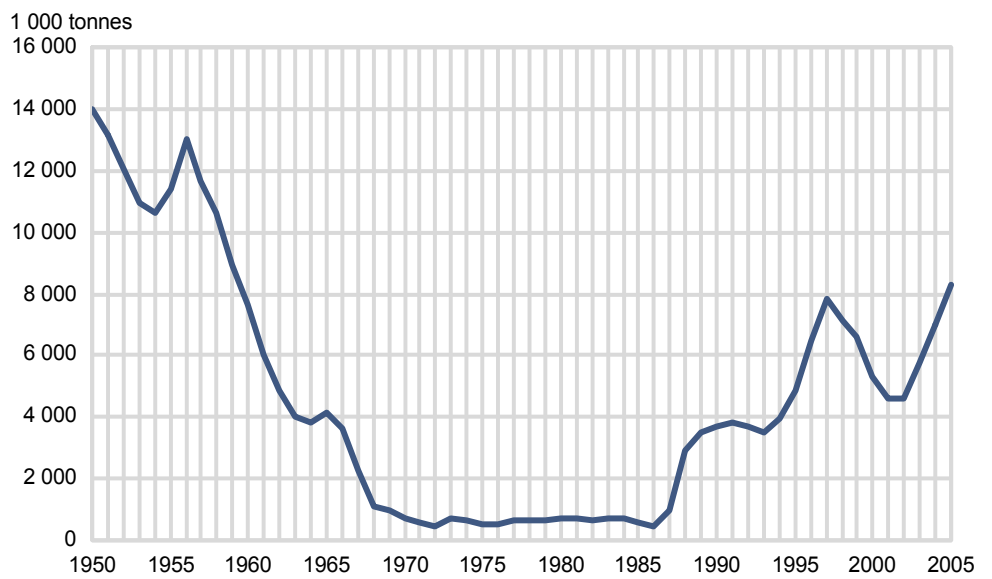
Source: Institute of Marine Research and ICES.

Figure 4. Total and spawning stock biomass. Northeast Arctic saithe. 1960-2005. 1 000 tonnes



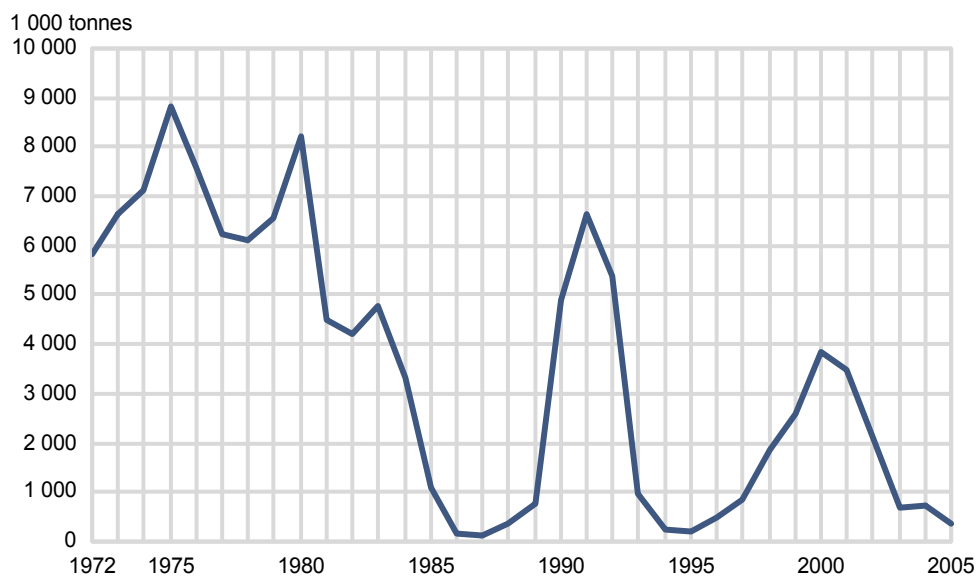
Source: Institute of Marine Research and ICES.

Figure 5. Spawning stock biomass. Norwegian spring-spawning herring. 1950-2005. 1 000 tonnes



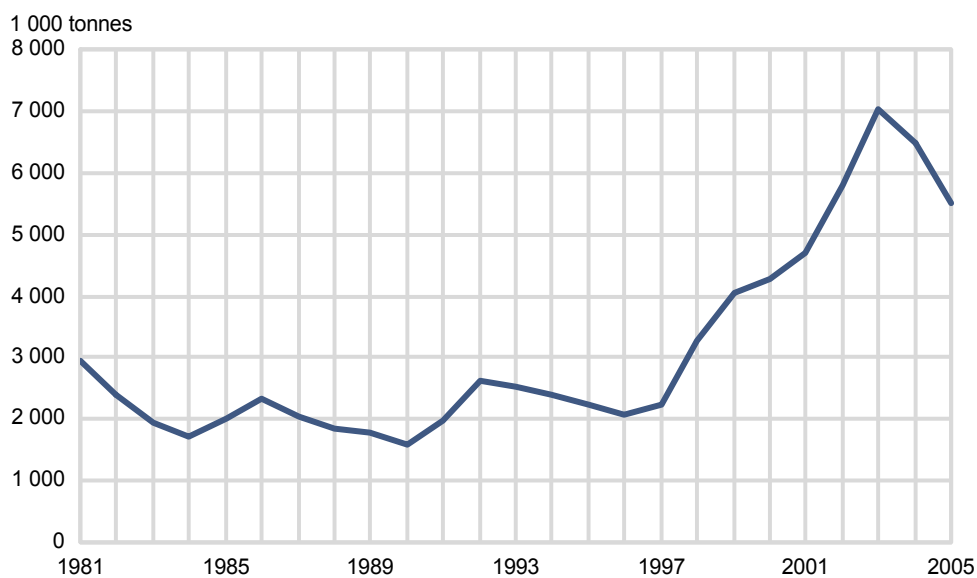
Source: Institute of Marine Research and ICES.

Figure 6. Stock biomass of Barents Sea capelin (fish aged one year and over). 1972-2005. 1 000 tonnes



Source: Institute of Marine Research and ICES.

Figure 7. Spawning stock biomass. Blue whiting. 1981-2005. 1 000 tonnes



Source: Institute of Marine Research and ICES.

4. The catch

4.1. Main results

Almost 2.4 million tonnes of fish, shellfish and molluscs were caught in 2005. This was 5 per cent less than in 2004. The total value of the catch was NOK 11.7 billion, up 12 per cent. Pelagic fish dominated in quantity and also had the highest value. Cod however, was the most valued species at NOK 3.8 billion, while herring was worth NOK 2.9 billion.

Seventy per cent of the total quantity of the catch was used for consumption, while the rest went to production of meal and oil. In quantity, herring is the most important fish for consumption in quantity, while cod is the most important fish when it comes to value. Blue whiting is the most important trashfish. Most of the catch is taken with trawl and seine.

In quantity, the catch was divided equally on most of the fishing grounds, while the counties with the largest landings were Møre og Romsdal and Rogaland. When it comes to the value of the catch, the northern fishing grounds both at sea and along the coast dominates. Møre og Romsdal and Nordland were the counties with highest value of landings. The largest sales co-operatives were Norges Sildesalgslag and Norges Råfisklag.

Almost 21 600 seals and 634 whales were caught in 2005.

In 2005, foreign vessels landed 169 000 tonnes of fish and other species in Norway. This is 100 000 tonnes less than the previous year. The decline is mainly caused by smaller deliverances of pelagic fish. The total value was NOK 1.6 billion. Russian vessels delivered 100 000 tonnes, mainly codfishes. United Kingdom delivered 26 000 tonnes, almost solely pelagic fish.

The world catch of fish in quantity is not changing much from one year to the next. Total production in 2005 was approximately 93 million tonnes, down one million from 2004. China is dominating with 17 million tonnes, while Norway is in 10th place with 2.4 millions. About ¾ of the world catch is used for human consumption.

4.2. Statistics production

Population

The statistic cover all catches of marine fish delivered in Norway or abroad by Norwegian-registered vessels and catches of marine fish delivered in Norway by foreign vessels. Included are also sealing, whaling, catches of seaweed, oysters and mussels, while delivering outside the sales co-operatives and none-registered sales are not included. Fish farming and fishing for own use are not included either.

Data sources, collection of data, control and revision

The Directorate of Fisheries produces catch statistics based on information from approved sales co-operatives. According to law, official approved sales co-operatives have the sole right of first hand sale of most fish species and other animals caught in the sea. Excepted from this are salmon, sea trout and seal.

By landing of the catch, a contract note (bill) is filled in showing quantities and values of the landed fish species, type of fishing gear, disposition of the catch, fishing ground, landing place and the register identification of the vessel. The sales co-operatives submit this information electronically to the Directorate of Fisheries for producing statistics. In addition, information is obtained from the yearly enquiry of the salmon and sea trout fisheries done by Statistics Norway and information from a few other sources. The information from the sales co-operatives also comprises Norwegian catches landed abroad.

In addition, the sales co-operatives deliver information about landings of foreign vessels. These catches are presented in separate tables.

Catch journals

In some fisheries the vessel owners are obliged to keep catch journals. This concerns e.g. trawling of codfish and shrimps, and catch of small whales. From these journals the Directorate of Fisheries produces statistics.

The Directorate of Fisheries does an extensive control and revision of the data. When the control and revision is finished, the Directorate of Fisheries considers the data ready to produce final statistics. Statistics Norway receives this data as a direct output from the database of contract notes as per 1. October the year following year of the catch. Statistics Norway controls that all the data is received before producing the tables. Although the data is regarded as final for statistical purposes, the database of contract notes in the Directorate of Fisheries is constantly updated whenever needed. These late updates are non-significant and do not affect the quality of the statistics.

Yearbook of Fishery Statistics

This publication from FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations) gives main figures of the fisheries in all countries. The catch figures in the publication also comprise fishery for own consumption, as well as fresh water fisheries and fish farming. The Internet address is www.fao.org.

Estimation Before the data is sent to Statistics Norway, the Directorate of Fisheries converts all the different types of landed catch to live weight.

4.3. Concepts, variables and classifications

Definitions As from 1977 the quantities are given in *live weight*. Live weight is the weight of the fish in the condition it is caught. The weight of fish that is landed without head, in gutted condition, as fillet or salted etc. is converted into live weight. Annex B shows the conversion factors.

FAO uses the concept of *nominal* catch instead of live weight. The word *catch* is also often used without further explanation. In catch journals this is interpreted as estimated quantity in live weight. For further details see FAO Yearbook of Fishery Statistics (Catch concepts: Diagrammatic presentation).

Catch value is the amount paid to the fishermen for the catch. This includes freight and price subsidies and production tax, but not tax to the sales co-operatives. Value added tax is not included.

Pelagic means living in the water masses.

Clarifications and concept on quotas

Each year The Advisory Committee on Fishery Management (ACFM) gives recommendations for *total allowable catch* (TAC) of different fish species. Consultations between Norway and other countries are based upon these recommendations.

Norway and Russia are acting jointly to set *national quotas* for stocks of northeast arctic cod, northeast arctic haddock and capelin. Quotas given to a third country are taken into consideration before Norway and Russia set their own national quotas.

Norway and EU do not give quotas to a third country before consulting on mutual stocks. Quotas to a third country are a result of consultations between Norway and the third country based on Norway's quota. After all consultations a national quota is given.

National disposable quota is the quota Norwegian fishermen can use after all consultations and possible purchase and sales of quotas to other nations are final. This quota should be used when comparing quotas and catches for each country. For more information about agreements on quotas, see the yearly Reports to the Storting "Om de fiskeriavtalene Norge har gjort med andre land".

Standard classifications Standard names and grouping of species caught (target species), classification of major fishing areas and conversion factors are listed in the annexes.

4.4. Sources of error and uncertainty

Measurement and processing errors The statistic is based on contract notes given to the fishermen as a part of the settlement. These notes contain information about quantity and value together with other information. The information on the contract notes may vary in quality, and extensive verification is a necessity.

1977 was the first year the primary data was of such a quality that it could be used as basis for catch statistics in the publication NOS Fishery Statistics, and there is still some information lacking on the contract notes. Vessels using more than one type of fishing gear on one trip, can only report one type of fishing gear on the contract note, and vessels fishing in more than one fishing ground can only report one fishing ground. This must be considered when reading the tables. This is also the explanation for possible discrepancies between catch statistics based on contract notes and those based on catch journals from trawlers. Information from catch journals can sometimes be missing due to the loss of catch journals prior to submission.

Non-response errors It is not possible to estimate figures for landings which have not been registered through official channels.

4.5. Comparability and coherence

Comparability over time and space The selection of tables for this edition has been changed compared with earlier years, but the data sources are the same. As from 2005 a new grouping of target species is used, and the list of specified species is slightly changed as well as the categories for disposition of the catch.

Time series of catches in quantity and value all the way back to 1978 are published in the series NOS Fishery Statistics. Furthermore, comparable time series going back to 1866 are presented in NOS Historical Statistics 1978 and 1994, and in the Statbank.

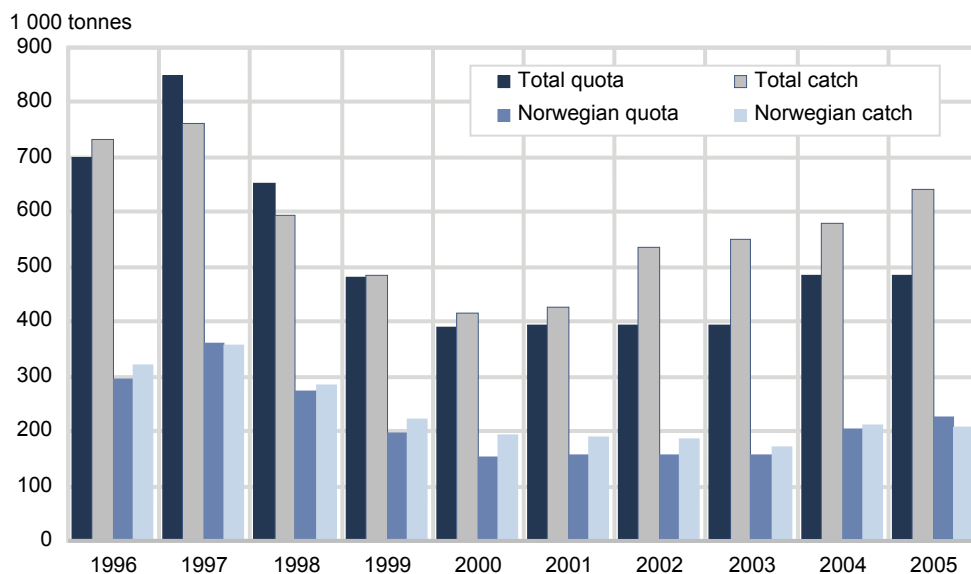
Statistics Norway publishes preliminary figures of catches in quantity and value for the whole year and for the first 6 months of a year in the 6th and 35th week respectively.

In the series NOS Fishery Statistics 1996 - 2004, landings from foreign vessels in Norway were dealt with in a separate chapter (chapter 4).

Coherence with other statistics The Directorate of Fisheries publishes preliminary figures on Internet: <http://www.fiskeridir.no/fiskeridir/english>

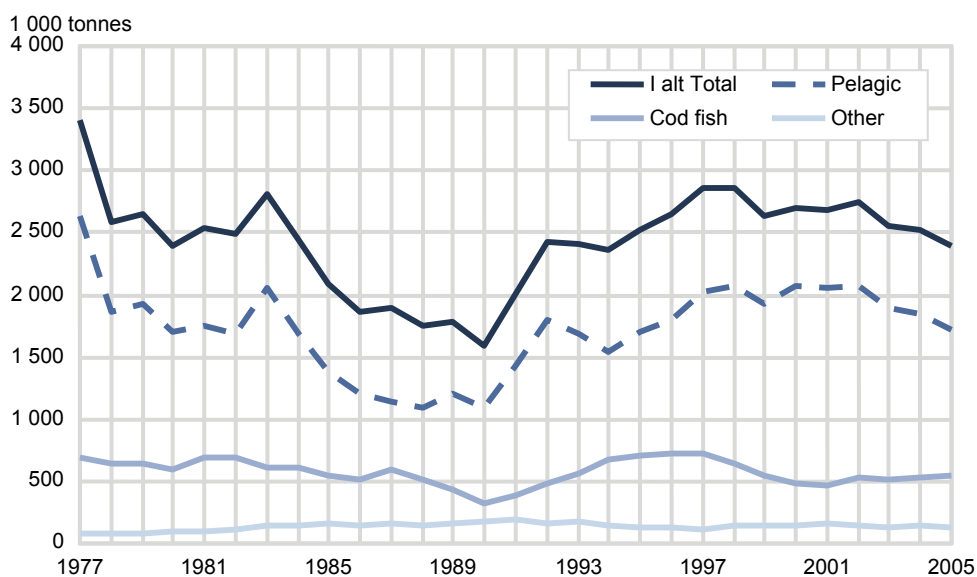
Many international organisations also publish statistics of catches in quantity and value, e.g. FAO: <http://www.fao.org>, and Eurostat: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

Figure 8. Quotas and catches. Northeast Arctic cod. 1996-2005. 1 000 tonnes



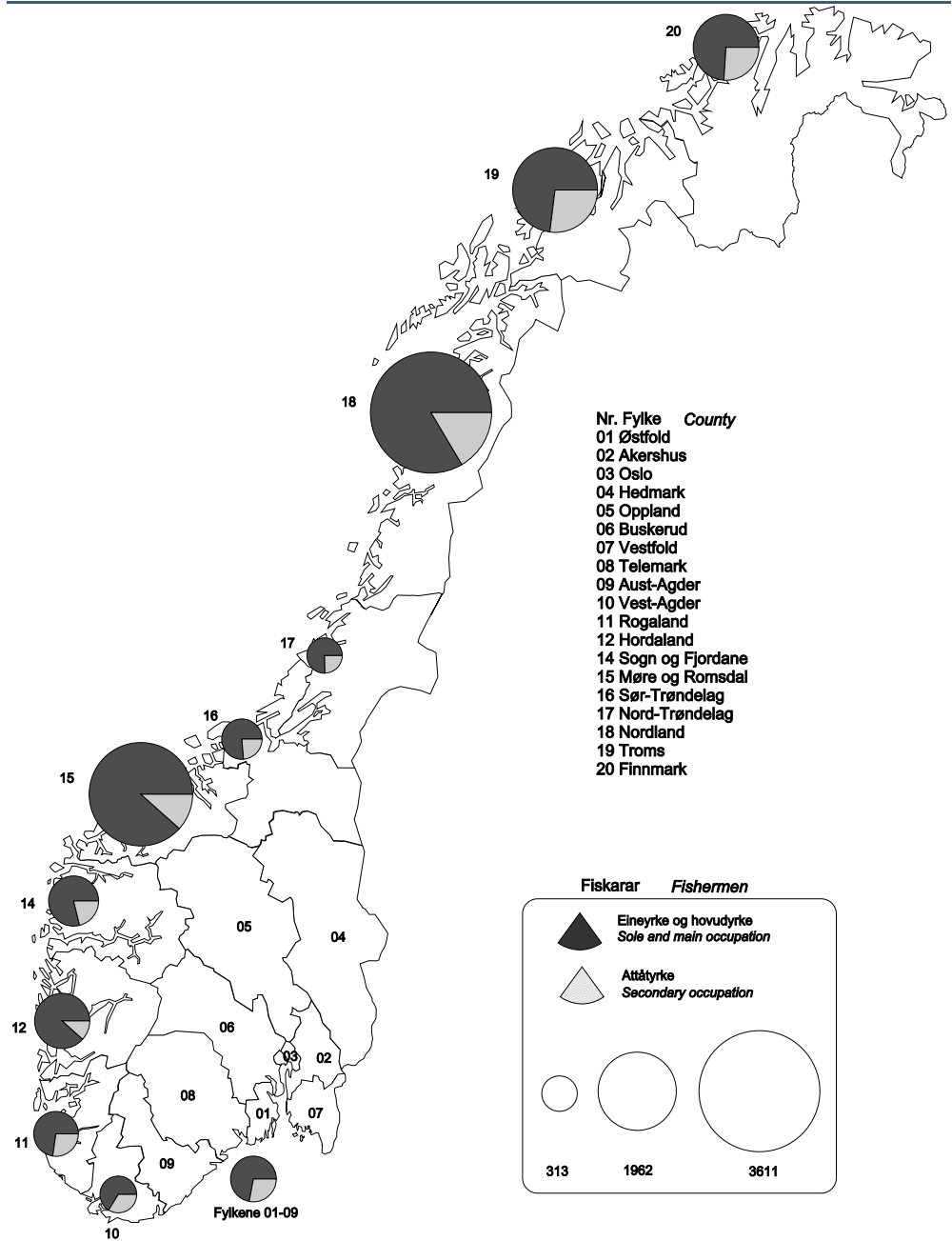
Source: The Directorate of Fisheries, Institute of Marine Research and ICES.

Figure 9. Quantity, by main group of fish species. 1977-2005. 1 000 tonnes



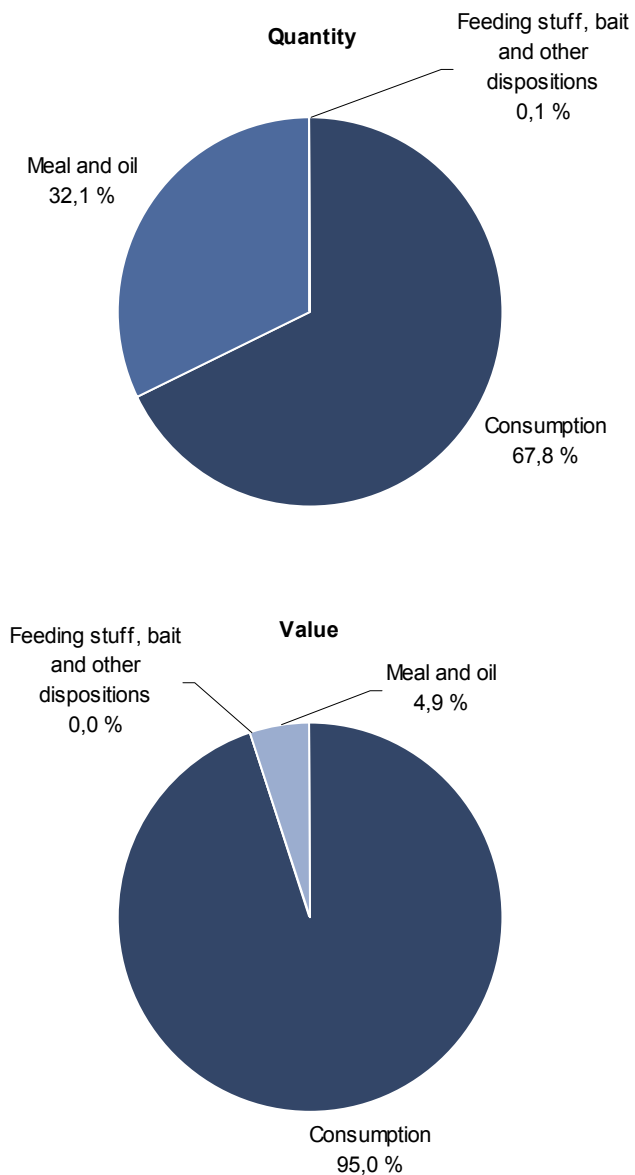
Source: The Directorate of Fisheries

Figure 10. Quantity of catch, by main group of fish species and landing county. 2005. Tonnes



Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

Figure 11. Quantity and value, by disposition of the catch. Per cent. 2005



Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

7. Quantity and value of catch, by main group¹ of fish species. 1977-2005

Year	Total (incl. seaweed)	Seaweed	Fish and crustaceans						
			Total	Pelagic fish	Codfishes	Flatfishes and other demersal fishes	Deep-sea species	Other fishes	Crustaceans and molluscs
1 000 tonnes live weight									
1977	..	..	3 402.4	2 641.3	685.5	21.6	22.0	2.9	29.2
1978	2 707.9	121.2	2 586.6	1 864.4	638.9	24.4	21.5	2.6	34.8
1979	2 760.2	110.0	2 650.2	1 927.1	635.2	24.6	20.0	5.1	38.3
1980	2 527.0	126.8	2 400.2	1 703.3	599.1	26.9	15.6	5.2	50.1
1981	2 687.0	148.4	2 538.6	1 750.7	690.4	31.8	8.9	3.8	53.0
1982	2 634.6	149.7	2 484.9	1 685.5	684.9	28.7	9.6	4.1	72.1
1983	2 949.3	136.7	2 812.6	2 058.2	603.3	39.6	9.8	3.6	98.1
1984	2 576.4	136.4	2 440.0	1 687.8	603.3	40.6	10.1	4.4	93.9
1985	2 217.0	133.3	2 083.7	1 376.3	544.3	41.3	7.8	5.4	108.6
1986	2 023.6	159.3	1 864.3	1 203.3	522.0	53.1	6.5	5.1	74.4
1987	2 066.8	174.1	1 892.7	1 146.7	589.7	52.7	5.1	6.1	92.5
1988	1 921.7	172.1	1 749.6	1 094.0	512.3	67.6	5.2	5.4	65.2
1989	1 971.4	182.7	1 788.7	1 204.7	432.1	74.0	8.0	6.0	63.8
1990	1 788.6	197.0	1 591.6	1 100.9	314.5	88.2	11.1	4.1	72.8
1991	2 197.9	190.6	2 007.3	1 428.7	381.8	109.0	12.3	17.6	57.9
1992	2 620.6	189.3	2 429.9	1 796.2	478.7	70.5	11.8	15.2	57.5
1993	2 584.2	169.6	2 414.6	1 686.2	558.8	73.4	11.0	24.1	61.1
1994	2 550.7	185.1	2 365.6	1 547.9	678.8	67.1	7.4	16.0	48.3
1995	2 708.7	185.0	2 523.7	1 696.7	705.8	59.8	5.0	7.3	49.1
1996	2 822.3	173.2	2 649.1	1 802.0	719.6	70.2	5.6	8.1	43.7
1997	3 048.1	191.7	2 862.6	2 017.8	723.8	66.0	3.3	6.9	44.7
1998	3 040.5	179.8	2 860.7	2 072.2	642.3	74.2	2.2	9.0	60.9
1999	2 808.5	178.5	2 630.0	1 927.0	554.9	73.8	2.4	4.3	67.6
2000	2 891.2	192.4	2 698.8	2 078.9	478.7	62.7	2.9	5.0	70.7
2001	2 861.4	175.2	2 686.3	2 053.5	467.4	87.8	2.9	4.5	70.2
2002	2 922.4	182.6	2 739.8	2 079.5	525.0	55.2	1.9	3.4	74.9
2003	2 701.2	153.2	2 548.0	1 893.2	521.5	56.9	2.1	2.6	72.2
2004	2 671.3	148.3	2 523.0	1 848.9	537.0	66.2	1.8	2.5	66.6
2005	2 545.8	153.9	2 391.9	1 718.5	550.3	63.0	1.7	2.0	56.4
NOK million									
1977	..	..	3 073.2	1 121.8	1 614.1	54.4	32.9	46.0	204.1
1978	2 920.0	12.1	2 907.9	934.2	1 585.5	60.7	33.5	33.1	260.9
1979	3 142.3	9.9	3 132.4	945.7	1 716.4	73.9	33.2	65.7	297.4
1980	3 512.9	11.6	3 501.3	1 010.9	1 896.0	82.0	30.3	83.3	398.8
1981	4 009.6	14.6	3 995.0	1 062.2	2 362.7	83.1	20.3	64.7	402.0
1982	3 982.1	17.9	3 964.2	1 054.2	2 264.5	76.0	20.2	56.1	493.2
1983	4 280.2	16.5	4 263.7	1 309.1	2 017.8	113.7	24.8	52.0	746.3
1984	4 355.7	16.5	4 339.3	1 259.6	2 062.8	145.4	25.2	65.1	781.2
1985	4 570.9	17.9	4 553.0	1 122.0	2 265.7	165.3	22.2	75.4	902.4
1986	5 173.8	23.2	5 150.6	1 030.5	2 854.8	224.6	18.0	78.5	944.2
1987	5 844.8	25.0	5 819.7	1 014.5	3 560.5	231.8	14.9	72.0	925.9
1988	5 057.1	24.6	5 032.5	1 130.2	2 748.2	278.3	16.9	67.1	791.8
1989	4 803.8	26.8	4 777.0	1 269.9	2 297.4	291.0	28.3	47.6	842.7
1990	5 005.5	29.0	4 976.5	1 246.6	2 075.3	595.1	47.4	51.4	960.7
1991	5 996.5	28.6	5 967.9	1 494.2	2 834.3	671.7	53.2	172.4	742.1
1992	6 141.5	29.8	6 111.7	1 518.4	3 134.4	429.0	43.4	282.3	704.2
1993	6 296.5	27.0	6 269.5	1 646.8	3 194.4	525.4	37.5	176.4	680.2
1994	7 504.9	34.8	7 470.1	1 867.1	4 202.5	513.8	30.8	149.5	706.4
1995	8 247.3	29.2	8 218.2	2 251.0	4 504.2	508.8	24.0	85.5	844.6
1996	8 745.8	27.5	8 718.2	3 124.4	4 178.9	625.1	20.3	90.9	678.6
1997	9 196.7	30.7	9 166.0	3 468.8	4 442.2	563.9	13.2	80.7	661.1
1998	10 551.1	28.9	10 522.1	3 291.0	5 633.5	641.8	11.8	76.0	868.1
1999	9 975.9	28.4	9 947.5	2 819.4	5 385.4	711.6	14.1	41.8	975.2
2000	9 771.5	35.7	9 735.8	3 229.2	4 649.1	700.1	16.2	22.9	1 118.4
2001	11 470.4	32.5	11 437.9	4 755.0	4 797.1	855.7	17.5	38.8	973.8
2002	11 197.3	33.4	11 164.0	4 889.0	4 759.7	527.7	11.3	36.0	940.3
2003	8 910.3	28.0	8 882.3	3 487.2	3 848.1	565.1	12.0	27.7	943.0
2004	10 414.7	27.9	10 386.8	4 250.2	4 372.7	727.1	11.3	33.8	991.6
2005	11 685.6	29.9	11 655.7	5 122.2	4 920.0	736.2	10.5	31.2	835.6

¹ See appendix A.

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

8. Total catch¹, by disposition of the catch. 1977-2005

	Total	Consumption	Meal and oil	Feeding stuff, bait etc
	1 000 tonnes live weight			
1977	3 402.5	786.1	2 549.2	67.1
1978	2 586.6	744.1	1 768.1	74.4
1979	2 650.2	751.4	1 805.2	93.6
1980	2 400.2	726.3	1 500.4	173.5
1981	2 538.6	820.0	1 601.0	117.6
1982	2 484.9	876.0	1 493.7	115.2
1983	2 812.6	873.7	1 840.3	98.7
1984	2 440.0	875.0	1 478.7	86.3
1985	2 083.7	854.3	1 161.9	67.4
1986	1 864.3	882.0	917.9	64.3
1987	1 892.7	1 017.7	829.7	45.3
1988	1 749.6	913.6	798.1	37.9
1989	1 788.7	837.9	916.9	33.8
1990	1 591.6	808.3	750.1	33.2
1991	2 007.3	937.6	1 046.4	23.4
1992	2 429.9	993.2	1 413.7	23.1
1993	2 414.6	1 204.4	1 203.2	6.9
1994	2 365.6	1 475.1	887.3	3.2
1995	2 523.7	1 566.3	937.6	19.8
1996	2 649.1	1 676.6	958.4	14.1
1997	2 862.6	1 761.8	1 097.4	3.5
1998	2 860.7	1 552.5	1 306.4	1.8
1999	2 630.0	1 610.8	1 017.9	1.3
2000	2 698.8	1 594.6	1 101.8	2.4
2001	2 686.4	1 543.8	1 140.7	1.8
2002	2 739.8	1 549.9	1 187.3	2.7
2003	2 548.5	1 436.6	1 110.5	1.4
2004	2 523.0	1 453.9	1 065.0	4.0
2005	2 391.9	1 621.2	767.9	2.9
	Per cent			
1977	100	23.1	74.9	2.0
1978	100	28.8	68.4	2.9
1979	100	28.4	68.1	3.5
1980	100	30.3	62.5	7.2
1981	100	32.3	63.1	4.6
1982	100	35.3	60.1	4.6
1983	100	31.1	65.4	3.5
1984	100	35.9	60.6	3.5
1985	100	41.0	55.8	3.2
1986	100	47.3	49.2	3.5
1987	100	53.8	43.8	2.4
1988	100	52.2	45.6	2.2
1989	100	46.8	51.3	1.9
1990	100	50.8	47.1	2.1
1991	100	46.7	52.1	1.2
1992	100	40.9	58.2	0.9
1993	100	49.9	49.8	0.3
1994	100	62.4	37.5	0.1
1995	100	62.1	37.2	0.8
1996	100	63.3	36.2	0.5
1997	100	61.5	38.3	0.1
1998	100	54.3	45.7	0.1
1999	100	61.2	38.7	0.0
2000	100	59.1	40.8	0.1
2001	100	57.5	42.5	0.1
2002	100	56.6	43.3	0.1
2003	100	56.4	43.6	0.1
2004	100	57.6	42.2	0.2
2005	100	67.8	32.1	0.1

¹ Seaweed is not included.

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

9. Average price¹ for first hand sales of fish. 1998-2005

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	NOK per kg							
All species	3.68	3.78	3.61	4.26	4.07	3.49	4.12	4.87
Capelin	0.88	2.08	0.96	1.11	1.23	1.05	0.95	1.38
Norway pout	0.89	0.55	0.59	0.69	0.89	0.77	0.80	0.97
Blue whiting	0.86	0.54	0.59	0.70	0.99	0.85	0.80	0.72
Sandeel	0.90	0.55	0.61	0.78	0.92	0.80	0.90	0.80
Horse mackerel	2.06	2.29	2.33	5.68	2.66	1.99	3.75	4.43
AtlanticMackerel	5.31	5.37	5.65	7.41	7.39	6.16	8.44	12.49
Herring	1.76	1.45	1.79	3.86	3.55	2.50	3.27	3.83
Sprat	1.63	1.45	3.20	1.88	4.58	4.75	4.42	4.74
Pelagic fish nei .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cod	10.47	12.96	13.38	13.90	12.57	10.76	12.06	13.22
Haddock	9.12	11.10	11.62	11.94	10.01	6.96	7.01	8.29
Saithe	5.41	5.10	4.36	4.85	4.61	3.78	3.96	4.78
Tusk	8.85	8.22	8.14	9.48	8.50	7.27	6.97	7.45
Ling	11.88	11.68	12.88	16.43	13.22	10.81	12.21	11.93
Blue ling	6.94	6.96	8.10	10.78	8.58	7.06	6.28	5.87
Pollack	6.49	7.49	7.46	8.01	7.65	7.51	8.31	8.78
Hake	23.96	24.35	22.05	23.47	20.57	20.02	20.67	20.14
Whiting	5.22	5.24	6.20	5.86	5.87	5.70	6.04	6.02
Greenland halibut	15.72	14.46	18.17	17.23	13.88	15.84	18.37	20.57
Halibut	30.63	33.30	42.12	41.68	39.33	40.85	41.16	38.73
Plaice	11.12	11.63	10.94	11.96	11.33	13.10	12.55	12.99
Common sole .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73.98
Witch	10.44	11.03	11.06	14.00	15.20	17.44	15.57	16.86
Common dab .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.23
Lemon dab .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.97
Brill .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43.48
Turbot .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68.39
Other flatfish .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.60
Eel	48.03	45.60	38.59	44.77	36.34	33.88	42.78	44.96
Redfish	6.88	6.52	7.13	7.04	6.72	6.03	6.87	9.62
Lesser and greater argentines	3.86	3.07	3.02	4.19	3.27	3.07	2.75	2.63
Catfish	5.04	4.68	4.28	4.24	4.67	4.84	4.53	5.27
Angler	20.51	23.32	27.79	29.05	26.51	23.03	22.74	23.64
Lumpsucker	5.16	4.63	4.02	4.27	4.52	5.31	5.96	4.88
Groundfishes nei .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.20
Picked dogfish	6.10	6.76	7.29	7.55	7.32	7.53	8.18	7.81
Porbeagle	21.68	22.79	18.82	22.56	21.32	24.11	20.48	16.41
Basking shark .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.47
Sharks nei .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.56
Skate, ray	4.08	4.14	3.21	3.35	3.81	4.61	4.00	5.06
Deep-sea species nei .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.94
Atlantic salmon .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Species not else-where included .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.62
Crab	7.48	9.79	14.10	15.64	13.74	16.96	18.53	7.84
King crab .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56.37
Lobster	142.53	160.85	178.60	198.25	192.62	178.56	172.92	186.74
Norway lobster	53.22	62.59	64.77	69.22	69.27	67.07	66.52	71.63
Deep water prawn	14.34	14.21	15.51	13.36	12.07	12.33	14.10	14.05
Mussels .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.86
Crustaceans and molluscs nei .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.24

¹ Refer to average price for the whole country. The prices will vary between districts and disposition of the catch.
Source: The Directorate of Fisheries and Statistics Norway.

10. Catch, by fishing gear and fish species. 2005. Tonnes live weight

Fish species	Total	Seine	Gillnet	Hand line	Long line	Danish seine	Trawl	Other
Total	2 391 895	918 678	110 045	25 004	105 824	56 660	1 157 536	18 148
Capelin	67 339	67 339	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway pout	319	10	-	-	-	-	309	-
Blue whiting	738 599	2 048	70	-	-	7	736 442	32
Sandeel	17 342	1	-	-	-	-	17 341	-
Horse mackerel	25 113	24 756	-	-	-	-	356	-
Mackerel	119 695	106 360	94	0	0	-	4 357	8 885
Herring	748 149	667 667	25	0	-	19	80 437	2
Sprat	1 957	1 954	3	-	-	-	-	-
Cod	225 768	43	59 585	15 306	42 987	36 875	70 804	168
Haddock	63 329	62	2 886	202	23 789	9 938	26 425	29
Saithe	230 581	47 862	28 112	8 926	2 139	7 859	135 586	95
Tusk	11 862	0	846	75	10 793	7	103	38
Ling	14 852	0	2 967	21	11 002	29	827	6
Blue ling	281	-	165	0	98	0	18	0
Pollack	2 701	1	2 070	145	79	41	355	11
Hake	881	1	543	2	7	103	223	3
Whiting	63	0	10	1	16	1	35	0
Greenland halibut	15 632	-	1 847	24	6 841	441	6 478	-
Halibut	1 097	1	403	35	532	28	96	2
Plaice	2 671	3	203	5	14	723	1 722	1
Common sole	89	-	14	0	0	0	75	0
Witch	82	-	8	1	0	1	73	0
Common dab	131	-	1	-	-	0	130	0
Lemon dab	54	0	13	0	1	27	12	0
Brill	45	-	14	0	0	1	30	0
Turbot	77	0	15	0	0	4	57	0
Other flatfish	208	-	36	0	0	4	168	0
Eel	249	-	-	-	-	-	-	249
Redfish	12 960	2	2 547	174	1 181	163	8 891	1
Lesser and greater argentines	17 073	-	266	0	-	240	16 371	196
Catfish	5 792	0	59	12	5 255	52	415	0
Angler	3 660	0	3 025	19	47	68	488	13
Lumpsucker	3 145	-	3 082	50	5	9	-	-
Groundfishes nei	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	0
Picked dogfish	1 004	0	828	3	118	9	44	2
Porbeagle	12	-	11	0	1	-	0	0
Basking shark	218	-	97	-	-	-	3	118
Sharks nei	6	-	0	-	5	-	0	-
Skate, ray	379	-	169	2	151	9	48	0
Deep-sea species nei	83	-	0	-	83	-	-	-
Atlantic salmon	475	1	2	-	0	-	0	472
Species not elsewhere included	1 513	526	34	1	682	3	238	28
Crab	5 671	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 671
King crab	1 222	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 222
Lobster	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
Norway lobster	245	-	-	-	-	-	200	45
Deep water prawn	48 311	-	-	-	-	-	48 311	-
Mussels	727	-	-	-	-	-	-	727
Crustaceans and molluscs nei	177	40	0	0	-	0	65	73

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

11. Quantity and value of catch, by disposition and fish species. 2005

Fish species	Total		Consumption		Meal and oil		Feeding stuff, bait etc	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tonnes	NOK 1 000	Tonnes	NOK 1 000	Tonnes	NOK 1 000	Tonnes	NOK 1 000
Total	2 391 895	11 655 709	1 621 157	11 075 613	767 858	575 141	2 881	4 954
Capelin	67 339	93 043	50 275	81 007	17 065	12 036	-	-
Norway pout	319	310	11	0	308	310	-	-
Blue whiting	738 599	531 798	11 556	8 150	726 546	523 581	498	68
Sandeel	17 342	13 956	143	244	17 152	13 665	47	47
Horse mackerel	25 113	111 363	24 824	111 090	289	273	-	-
Mackerel	119 695	1 495 152	118 898	1 493 639	27	15	771	1 498
Herring	748 149	2 867 275	741 084	2 852 518	6 303	12 871	762	1 887
Sprat	1 957	9 280	1 951	9 250	-	-	6	30
Pelagic fish nei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cod	225 768	2 984 444	225 748	2 984 062	0	56	20	325
Haddock	63 329	524 858	63 325	524 845	-	-	4	14
Saithe	230 581	1 101 542	230 314	1 100 803	-	-	267	740
Tusk	11 862	88 400	11 861	88 398	-	-	1	2
Ling	14 852	177 212	14 851	177 207	-	-	1	5
Blue ling	281	1 648	281	1 648	-	-	-	-
Pollack	2 701	23 718	2 701	23 716	-	-	0	1
Hake	881	17 753	881	17 753	-	-	0	0
Whiting	63	380	63	380	-	-	-	-
Greenland halibut	15 632	321 568	15 628	321 567	-	-	4	1
Halibut	1 097	42 484	1 097	42 484	-	-	0	0
Plaice	2 671	34 696	2 671	34 695	-	-	0	1
Common sole	89	6 558	89	6 558	-	-	-	-
Witch	82	1 379	82	1 379	-	-	-	-
Common dab	131	948	131	948	-	-	0	0
Lemon dab	54	969	54	969	-	-	-	-
Brill	45	1 944	45	1 944	-	-	-	-
Turbot	77	5 239	77	5 239	-	-	0	0
Other flatfish	208	7 201	208	7 199	-	-	0	1
Eel	249	11 206	249	11 206	-	-	-	-
Redfish	12 960	124 647	12 958	124 647	-	-	1	0
Lesser and greater argentines	17 073	44 974	16 460	44 836	169	109	443	30
Catfish	5 792	30 509	5 758	30 504	-	-	34	5
Angler	3 660	86 541	3 660	86 541	-	-	0	0
Lumpsucker	3 145	15 358	3 145	15 358	-	-	-	-
Groundfishes nei	0	2	0	2	-	-	-	-
Picked dogfish	1 004	7 840	1 004	7 840	-	-	0	0
Porbeagle	12	192	12	192	-	-	-	-
Basking shark	218	321	218	321	-	-	-	-
Sharks nei	6	32	6	32	-	-	-	-
Skate, ray	379	1 916	377	1 916	-	-	2	1
Deep-sea species nei	83	242	83	242	-	-	-	-
Atlantic salmon	475	0	475	0	-	-	-	-
Species not elsewhere included ..	1 513	31 183	1 512	18 956	0	12 227	1	0
Crab	5 671	44 474	5 671	44 473	-	-	0	2
King crab	1 222	68 907	1 221	68 884	-	-	2	23
Lobster	58	10 755	58	10 755	-	-	-	-
Norway lobster	245	17 584	245	17 584	-	-	0	0
Deep water prawn	48 311	678 542	48 295	678 269	-	-	16	273
Mussels	727	14 436	727	14 436	-	-	-	-
Crustaceans and molluscs nei	177	928	177	928	-	-	-	-

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

12. Quantity and value of catch, by main group of fish species and fishing ground. 2005

Fishing ground	Total	Pelagic fish	Codfishes	Flatfishes and other demersal fishes	Deep-sea species	Other	Crustaceans and molluscs
Total	2 391 895	1 718 513	550 318	62 964	1 701	1 988	56 411
Offshore fishing, total¹	1 683 741	1 269 562	322 291	47 684	290	868	43 046
The Norwegian Sea/Barents Sea/							
Svalbard	501 280	184 693	242 643	37 129	137	240	36 438
The North Sea/Skagerrak	477 526	400 247	70 413	2 611	83	402	3 770
Other areas in the Northeast Atlantic							
Ocean	702 485	684 622	9 164	5 930	71	213	2 486
Northwest Atlantic Ocean	2 450	-	71	2 014	-	13	352
Outside the North Atlantic Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coastal fishing, total	707 915	448 951	228 027	15 280	1 411	880	13 366
The Norwegian Sea/Barents Sea/							
Svalbard	674 473	433 682	217 759	14 069	973	756	7 234
The North Sea/Skagerrak	33 442	15 268	10 268	1 210	438	125	6 132
Unknown	239	-	-	-	-	239	-
	NOK 1 000						
Total	11 655 709	5 122 176	4 919 957	736 222	10 543	31 183	835 627
Offshore fishing, total¹	7 091 255	3 101 005	2 910 888	512 779	1 663	17 096	547 823
The Norwegian Sea/Barents Sea/							
Svalbard	3 733 839	680 223	2 357 320	334 143	442	8 633	353 078
The North Sea/Skagerrak	2 518 838	1 899 322	448 244	53 792	620	6 884	109 975
Other areas in the Northeast Atlantic							
Ocean	791 133	521 460	104 120	87 248	601	1 439	76 266
Northwest Atlantic Ocean	47 445	-	1 204	37 596	-	141	8 504
Outside the North Atlantic Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coastal fishing, total	4 551 484	2 021 171	2 009 069	223 443	8 880	1 117	287 803
The Norwegian Sea/Barents Sea/							
Svalbard	4 202 789	1 916 566	1 949 995	188 867	5 473	396	141 492
The North Sea/Skagerrak	348 695	104 606	59 074	34 576	3 407	721	146 312
Unknown	12 970	-	-	-	-	12 970	-

¹ Offshore fishing is all kinds of fishing outside the 12 n. mile zone.

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

13. Quantity and value of catch, by main group of fish species and landing county. 2005

County	Total		Pelagic fish		Codfishes		Flatfishes and other demersal fishes	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tonnes	NOK 1 000	Tonnes	NOK 1 000	Tonnes	NOK 1 000	Tonnes	NOK 1 000
Total	2 391 895	11 655 709	1 718 513	5 122 176	550 318	4 919 957	62 964	736 222
Østfold	2 062	32 627	601	1 569	185	1 858	40	824
Akershus	73	1 191	20	332	29	244	7	169
Oslo	1 892	9 108	12	296	1 840	6 508	11	193
Buskerud	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vestfold	771	13 619	14	235	212	2 380	29	700
Telemark	897	15 056	19	318	281	2 890	56	1 344
Aust-Agder	1 077	24 686	14	143	211	2 416	54	1 311
Vest-Agder	13 693	123 314	9 971	38 204	829	9 564	313	11 680
Rogaland	430 541	866 761	423 956	738 284	2 458	18 172	291	7 582
Hordaland	74 821	425 278	72 972	401 213	1 226	8 690	264	7 084
Sogn og Fjordane	306 462	1 144 394	285 746	964 493	17 984	142 467	1 833	26 303
Møre og Romsdal	567 711	3 378 147	346 630	1 427 506	195 377	1 549 378	21 129	287 882
Sør-Trøndelag	30 108	155 797	23 442	88 771	2 855	23 500	560	11 904
Nord-Trøndelag	11 533	57 928	3 175	5 270	2 943	24 238	4 588	20 020
Nordland	369 385	2 332 836	222 943	897 262	125 645	1 256 986	17 159	148 135
Troms Romsa	203 035	1 613 353	66 873	262 199	94 505	942 131	9 265	112 476
Finnmark Finnmarku	102 589	983 026	-	-	97 332	876 094	3 858	37 995
Unknown or landed abroad	275 247	478 590	262 123	296 083	6 406	52 442	3 507	60 622
	Deep-sea species		Other		Crustaceans and molluscs			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tonnes	NOK 1 000	Tonnes	NOK 1 000	Tonnes	NOK 1 000	Tonnes	NOK 1 000
Total	1 701	10 543	1 988	31 183	56 411	835 627		
Østfold	33	479	1	0	1 202	27 896		
Akershus	0	1	0	0	17	444		
Oslo	0	2	6	123	22	1 985		
Buskerud	-	-	1	0	-	-		
Vestfold	27	359	3	0	486	9 946		
Telemark	20	167	1	4	520	10 333		
Aust-Agder	29	249	4	24	765	20 542		
Vest-Agder	111	902	65	436	2 403	62 527		
Rogaland	85	498	137	81	3 614	102 144		
Hordaland	57	302	8	66	294	7 923		
Sogn og Fjordane	129	695	185	491	584	9 946		
Møre og Romsdal	246	1 284	632	15 878	3 697	96 219		
Sør-Trøndelag	472	3 002	136	16	2 643	28 604		
Nord-Trøndelag	191	1 715	91	28	545	6 658		
Nordland	257	558	148	77	3 233	29 819		
Troms Romsa	11	28	54	46	32 326	296 475		
Finnmark Finnmarku	4	7	171	3	1 223	68 928		
Unknown or landed abroad	29	295	344	13 910	2 837	55 238		

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

14. Quantity and value of catch, by sales co-operative. 2005

Sales co-operatives	Tonnes live weight	NOK 1 000
Total	2 391 895	11 655 709
Skagerrakfisk S/L	10 693	212 187
Rogaland Fiskesalgslag S/L	10 438	178 062
Vest-Norges Fiskesalgslag	20 738	204 685
Sunnmøre og Romsdal Fiskesalgslag	207 565	1 896 408
The Norwegian Fishermen's Sales Organisation	423 009	4 031 639
Norges Sildesalgslag	1 718 739	5 119 775
Catch notified in another way ¹	713	12 953

¹ Comprise catch of fish species of which the sales co-operatives do not have monopoly of first-hand sale. Some figures for catch value are partly estimated.

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

15. Sealing. 1950-2005

	Number of animals caught, total	Harp seal, total	Hooded seal, total	Other ¹	Total production of blubber	Value of catch, total. NOK 1 000
1950	255 056	161 602	88 418	5 036	5 293	12 227
1955	295 172	222 058	71 027	2 087	5 656	15 703
1960	216 034	170 016	45 429	589	4 584	16 731
1965	140 118	97 765	41 161	1 192	2 683	22 923
1970	188 980	146 258	42 044	658	4 005	21 701
1975	112 274	75 930	36 182	155	2 392	17 738
1980	² 60 746	45 289	15 456	1	1 008	³ 11 796
1985	19 902	19 546	338	-	621	1 548
1990	15 232	14 959	273	-	451	11 796
1995	15 981	15 048	933	-	407	⁴ ..
1998	9 067	2 716	6 351	..	167	2 331
1999	6 399	1 953	4 446	..	84	1 591
2000	20 549	18 678	1 871	-	353	2 718
2001	12 012	8 192	3 820	-	321	2 873
2002	10 691	3 575	7 116	-	187	4 094
2003	12 870	7 575	5 295	-	213	4 215
2004	14 746	9 895	4 851	-	192	4 319
2005	21 597	⁵ 17 771	3 826	-	340	3 859

¹ Bearded seal, ringed seal and polar bear. ² Not included 295 seals for scientific purpose and 3 311 harp seals accidentally caught in gillnets in Varangerfjorden. ³ Included subsidies with NOK 1.50 per kg. ⁴ The seal catch was not sold. ⁵ Included 60 seals for scientific purpose.

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

16. Coastal whaling. 1974-2005

Vessels	Whales caught	Produksjon								
		Total		Meat		Blubber		Animal feed		
		Quantity	Value ¹	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
		Tonnes	NOK 1 000	Tonnes	NOK 1 000	Tonnes	NOK 1 000	Tonnes	NOK 1 000	
1974	84	1 827	3 543	15 472	2 649	..	848	..	46	..
1975	80	1 790	3 058	15 102	2 110	..	670	..	278	..
1976	83	2 146	3 801	31 068	3 041	..	685	..	75	..
1977	87	1 779	3 281	28 942	2 489	..	752	..	40	..
1978	87	1 655	2 893	23 244	2 081	..	771	..	42	..
1979	84	2 201	4 262	33 923	2 836	..	1 222	..	204	..
1980	89	2 054	4 246	39 660	3 059	36 613	1 130	3 001	57	46
1981	89	1 890	3 499	35 719	2 540	33 502	940	2 202	19	15
1982	80	1 963	3 529	39 837	2 631	37 338	873	2 478	25	21
1983	79	1 869	3 491	45 617	2 583	40 455	896	5 152	12	10
1984	55	804	1 947	32 681	1 439	28 513	477	4 096	30	72
1985	53	771	1 839	34 626	1 406	30 525	427	4 095	6	6
1986	53	383	1 008	20 489	790	18 842	213	1 642	5	5
1987	50	375	1 003	21 294	827	21 100	174	² 193	1	1
1988	2	³ 29	42	816	33	808	-	-	9	9
1989	1	³ 17	22	508	19	505	-	-	3	3
1990	1	³ 5	8	231	8	231	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	6	³ 95	150	3 232	121	3 228	28	3	1	1
1993	31	⁴ 217	454	16 253	353	16 196	91	46	10	10
1994	32	⁵ 273	478	15 724	422	15 695	58	22	7	7
1995	33	217	456	13 068	335	10 298	119	2 755	2	15
1996	31	388	681	15 379	556	15 365	123	12	2	2
1997	31	503	779	22 029	732	21 934	46	94	1	1
1998	34	624	1 144	27 365	912	26 747	226	592	6	26
1999	34	589	996	24 271	839	23 814	157	457	-	-
2000	33	487	809	21 622	713	21 404	96	218	-	-
2001	33	552	1 141	27 407	837	25 729	304	1 678	-	-
2002	34	671	974	27 623	911	27 617	63	6	0	0
2003	34	647	895	26 270	894	26 267	1	3	-	-
2004	34	543	704	20 711	704	20 711	-	-	-	-
2005	31	634	834	24 226	834	24 226	-	-	-	-

¹ Included subsidies to whaler. ² The low values is due to that no blubber was sold for human consumption. ³ Animals caught for research purposes. ⁴ Included 69 animals for research purposes. ⁵ Included 70 animals for research purposes.

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

17. World catch of fish, by disposition. Fish farming is included. 1996-2005. Million tonnes live weight

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total catch	120.3	122.8	118.1	127.0	131.1	131.0	133.6	133.0	140.3	141.4
For human consumption, total	88.5	91.8	93.5	95.5	97.0	100.2	100.6	103.3	105.6	108.0
Fresh	42.8	46.3	47.6	49.1	49.8	51.2	52.1	53.1	54.5	55.7
Frozen	24.7	25.0	24.9	25.1	25.2	26.1	26.0	26.3	26.9	27.7
Salted etc.	10.1	9.3	10.1	10.4	10.8	11.3	10.7	11.2	11.5	11.7
Canned	11.0	11.2	10.9	10.9	11.2	11.6	11.7	12.7	12.7	13.0
For other purposes, total	31.8	31.0	24.6	31.5	34.1	30.8	33.1	29.7	34.7	33.4
Reduction	27.4	26.1	19.7	25.7	28.0	23.9	25.4	21.3	25.5	23.5
Other	4.4	4.9	4.8	5.9	6.1	6.9	7.7	8.5	9.2	9.9

Source: FAO: Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

18. Total world catch by countries with the largest catches. Quantity. 1996-2005. Mill. tonnes

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
World, total	93.74	94.21	87.57	93.62	95.61	93.05	93.20	90.35	94.36	93.25
China	14.20	15.72	17.23	17.24	16.99	16.53	16.55	16.76	16.89	17.05
Peru	9.51	7.87	4.34	8.43	10.66	7.99	8.77	6.09	9.60	9.39
USA	5.00	4.98	4.71	4.75	4.72	4.94	4.94	4.94	4.96	4.89
Indonesia	3.60	3.79	3.96	3.99	4.08	4.24	4.32	4.63	4.64	4.38
Chile	6.69	5.81	3.27	5.05	4.30	3.80	4.27	3.61	4.92	4.33
Japan	5.93	5.92	5.30	5.19	4.99	4.70	4.36	4.67	4.31	4.07
India	3.45	3.52	3.37	3.47	3.67	3.78	3.74	3.71	3.39	3.48
Russian Fed	4.68	4.66	4.45	4.14	3.97	3.63	3.23	3.28	2.94	3.19
Thailand	3.01	2.90	2.93	2.95	3.00	2.83	2.84	2.85	2.84	2.60
Norway	2.65	2.86	2.86	2.63	2.70	2.69	2.74	2.55	2.52	2.39
Philippines	1.78	1.81	1.83	1.87	1.90	1.95	2.03	2.17	2.22	2.25
Viet Nam	1.22	1.28	1.29	1.39	1.62	1.72	1.80	1.86	1.88	1.93
Myanmar	0.60	0.78	0.83	0.92	1.09	1.19	1.28	1.34	1.59	1.74
Iceland	2.06	2.21	1.68	1.74	1.98	1.98	2.13	1.98	1.73	1.66
Korea Rep	2.41	2.20	2.03	2.12	1.82	1.99	1.67	1.64	1.58	1.64

Source: FAO: Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

19. Quantity and value of catch landed in Norway by foreign vessels, by main group¹ of fish species.1986-2005

Year	Total	Pelagic fish	Cod fish	Flatfishes and other demersal fishes	Deep-sea species	Other	Crustaceans and molluscs
Tonnes live weight							
1986	8 380	8 169	9	1	0	1	199
1987	10 049	8 942	687	34	1	0	385
1988	28 880	22 295	6 338	81	1	28	137
1989	27 717	18 047	9 613	23	31	4	0
1990	61 088	45 549	15 437	97	1	2	2
1991	109 372	72 330	35 942	497	24	10	570
1992	166 394	67 291	90 092	1 749	21	58	7 183
1993	233 477	103 106	116 391	1 232	2	164	12 584
1994	212 234	69 427	134 771	1 370	3	22	6 641
1995	262 693	88 842	160 384	2 207	3	39	11 218
1996	308 232	136 200	154 699	3 950	3	52	13 328
1997	390 553	197 991	175 576	5 424	6	46	11 511
1998	389 283	223 615	141 983	10 168	51	892	12 574
1999	430 961	223 920	169 211	13 810	18	2 641	21 361
2000	547 199	347 078	155 335	13 917	12	1 558	29 299
2001	515 530	324 553	166 440	10 129	38	947	13 422
2002	540 149	362 707	158 274	8 842	79	296	9 950
2003	383 286	275 506	97 706	5 342	5	165	4 563
2004	269 012	158 777	97 313	5 727	18	545	6 633
2005	169 338	62 791	94 847	6 179	53	79	5 390
NOK 1 000							
1986	7 959	4 437	25	10	0	3	3 486
1987	11 854	2 151	3 839	368	3	1	5 491
1988	53 152	20 593	30 407	282	3	28	1 838
1989	70 811	19 748	50 862	87	84	23	6
1990	199 925	79 294	120 017	447	3	130	35
1991	494 740	144 789	343 284	2 523	60	176	3 909
1992	844 780	114 867	662 554	7 585	104	82	59 588
1993	916 173	147 744	664 012	5 599	4	770	98 043
1994	1 011 383	127 213	818 979	5 815	10	251	59 115
1995	1 334 244	234 984	975 894	10 756	9	451	112 150
1996	1 464 622	536 970	811 530	19 823	16	862	95 420
1997	1 711 667	553 424	1 044 169	28 176	26	1 495	84 378
1998	2 488 228	985 352	1 319 854	63 757	106	2 763	116 397
1999	2 689 885	577 751	1 792 231	102 791	50	15 267	201 796
2000	3 154 258	959 217	1 771 469	117 598	41	9 311	296 621
2001	3 542 155	1 346 401	1 976 938	86 765	109	6 046	125 896
2002	3 078 379	1 220 960	1 687 005	53 064	177	6 224	110 948
2003	1 768 741	725 558	928 495	42 224	21	3 654	68 789
2004	1 702 650	671 687	910 041	37 299	49	5 397	78 177
2005	1 584 352	533 918	927 232	49 387	201	1 507	72 107

¹ See appendix A.

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

20. Quantity and value¹ of catch landed in Norway by foreign vessels, by main group of fish species and nationality of the vessel. 2005

Country	Total	Pelagic fish	Codfishes	Flatfishes and other demersal fishes	Deep-sea species	Other	Crustaceans and molluscs
Tonnes live weight							
Total	169 339	62 790	94 847	6 179	53	79	5 390
Russia	99 969	3 192	89 622	5 581	52	27	1 495
United Kingdom	26 471	26 385	67	0	-	19	-
Denmark	6 378	6 025	222	44	1	17	70
Ireland	15 750	15 491	246	4	-	9	-
Faroe Islands	11 788	8 045	1 508	39	0	7	2 189
Sweden	2 883	2 881	2	-	-	-	-
Other countries ²	6 100	772	3 180	511	-	0	1 637
NOK 1 000							
Total	1 584 352	533 918	927 232	49 387	201	1 507	72 107
Russia	969 138	5 162	883 264	42 351	199	1 412	36 752
United Kingdom	195 283	195 263	17	2	-	1	-
Denmark	79 704	76 697	1 427	653	2	0	925
Ireland	157 074	154 154	2 879	40	-	0	-
Faroe Islands	114 044	80 231	13 151	316	1	0	20 346
Sweden	20 033	20 033	0	-	-	-	-
Other countries ²	49 075	2 378	26 493	6 026	-	94	14 084

¹ Some species which are by-catches in consumption landings have no value specified. ² Including amongst others Iceland, Germany, Greenland, Poland and Lithuania.

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

5. Processing and foreign trade

5.1. Main results

The number of establishments and employees in the fish processing industry are continuously in decline. There were 584 establishments in 2005, down over 70 establishments since 2000. In total 9 369 persons were employed in the industry in 2005, which is more than 3 000 fewer than in 2000. Nordland is the county with most establishments and employees.

The total export value of fish and fish products in 2005 were NOK 32.2 billion, up 12 per cent from the previous year. The export quantity was 2 billion tonnes, about the same as the previous year. Approximately half of the quantity was sold to EU, which in value accounted for close to 60 per cent. Countries with the largest import measured in quantity were Russia, Denmark, Japan and France. Apart from farmed salmon, the highest value comes from *other frozen fish, exclusive fillets*, which primarily was sold to non-EU countries. Norway imported 576 000 tonnes of fish at a value of NOK 4.7 billion in 2005.

5.2. Statistics production

Population The statistics on establishments and employees cover all establishments in manufacturing, subgroup *15.2 Processing and preserving of fish and fish products*, as defined by the Norwegian Standard Industrial Classification.

The statistics on external trade of fish and fish products cover customs declared shipments, fish products from fish farming included. The list of commodity numbers is shown in appendix G.

Data sources The manufacturing statistics are based on information from questionnaires and data from administrative registers. The standard financial report that the tax authorities collect from the enterprises (the Standard Industry Form) are an important source for enterprises with at least ten employees. The Standard Industry Form covers income statement and balance.

For the remaining establishments total figures are estimated based on annual accounts, employment and sales. All joint-stock companies are required to send their annual accounts to the Norwegian Register of Company Accounts in Brønnøysund. The annual accounts include the income statement as well as the balance sheet, but the specifications vary and are not as detailed as the Standard Industry Form.

The majority of entries to the Central Register of Establishments and Enterprises of Statistics Norway have been taken from the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities in Brønnøysund. The Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities contains all enterprises in the Value Added Tax Register of the Directorate of Taxes and the Register of Employers of the National Insurance Administration.

The statistic on export and import of fish and fish products are based on administrative data from customs declarations collected by the customs authority under the Customs Act.

Collection of data, control and revision *Manufacturing statistic:* The questionnaires are sent to the enterprises and optically read upon return. Standard industry forms that have not been received electronically are manually registered.

The data collected are edited at establishment level. Consistency controls are conducted between items on the form, against information for the previous year, against production statistics, against the Central Register of Establishments and Enterprises, against the standard industry form and against the annual reports.

External trade: The relevant data are transmitted electronically from the Directorate of Customs and Excise to Statistics Norway twice a week. The data go through automatic controls in the electronic customs' declaration system. The controls are partly determined by the customs and partly in cooperation with Statistic Norway. In the subsequent revision in Statistic Norway e.g. procedure codes and commodity numbers are examined by a system which intends to catch and correct the most serious errors in the data.

5.3. Concepts, variables and classifications

Definitions An *establishment* is defined as a functional unit, which at a single physical location is engaged mainly in activities within a specific activity group. This definition corresponds to the definition in ISIC Rev. 3.

An *enterprise* is defined as an organisational unit comprising all economic activities engaged in by one and the same owner. Hence an enterprise is a legal entity covering one or more productive units (establishments).

Export comprise goods declared for exports directly from free circulation and from customs' warehouses.

Imports comprise goods that are declared directly at the border crossing or via a customs' warehouse. Goods going directly from abroad to regular installations on the Norwegian Continental Shelf are not included, whereas goods via Norwegian customs district are included.

The Norwegian commodity classification for customs' and statistical purposes is based on the international customs and statistical nomenclature Harmonised System (HS).

Standard classifications Norwegian Standard Industrial Classification, which is based on the industrial classifications approved by the EU (NACE Rev. 1.1) and the UN (ISIC Rev. 3).

The Harmonised System classifies goods mainly according to their type of physical material. In addition to the six-digit code of the HS, the Norwegian nomenclature has a national seventh digit for customs' purposes and an eight for statistical needs. The nomenclature is published annually in the series NOS (Official Statistics Norway) Commodity List.

The country nomenclature follows the international standard ISO-3166.

5.4. Sources of error and uncertainty

Measurement and processing errors *Manufacturing Statistics:* Common errors occur during processing such as coding, data entry, data editing, imputation, etc. There are also errors in the register, during optical reading, different accounting and different interpretation of concepts.

External trade: Collection errors may occur in the data due to misunderstandings etc., unless discovered and corrected in the customs' controls. Errors may be misclassification of goods, estimation and mistaken country codes etc.

Non-response errors *Manufacturing statistics:* There is response from 95 per cent of the units in the sample, so problems caused by non-response are small. The item non-response is slightly higher, i.e. that the unit has failed to respond to some but not all the questions in the survey.

Sampling errors *Manufacturing statistics:* Sampling errors arise from the fact that the estimates are based on a sample and not a census of the entire population.

5.5. Comparability and coherence

Comparability over time and space

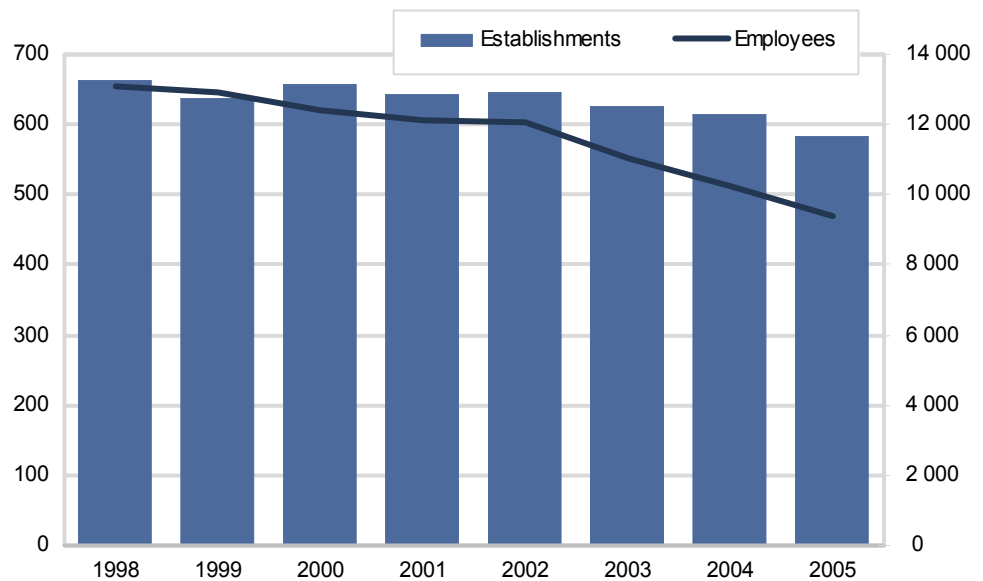
The series NOS Fishery Statistics has published time series on establishments and employment since 1972. Figures of export and import have been published since 1977.

Mainly, the data are comparable when it concerns coverage and variables. However, there have been changes in the Standard Industry Classification, sample size and minor adjustments in a few definitions. The same applies to the eight-digit, HS-based commodity classification, which is subject to revisions regularly due to development of commodities in the world trade. There are also yearly modifications at national level.

Coherence with other statistics

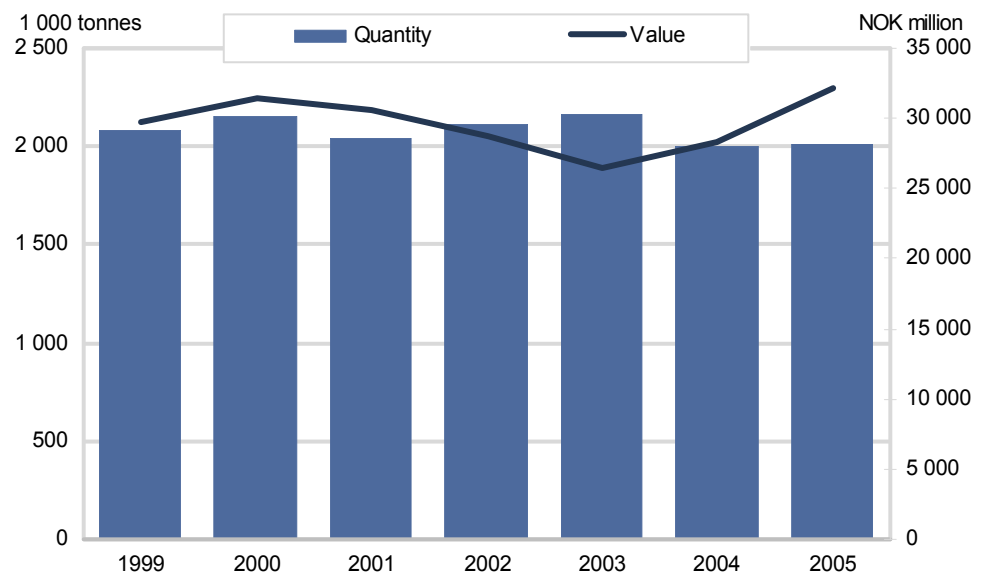
The statistics in this chapter are based on figures from the Division for Energy and Industrial Production and the Division for External Trade. More information about these statistics is available on the Internet: www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/07/og www.ssb.no/english/subjects/09/05/.

Figure 12. Establishments¹ and employees in fish processing industry. 1998-2005



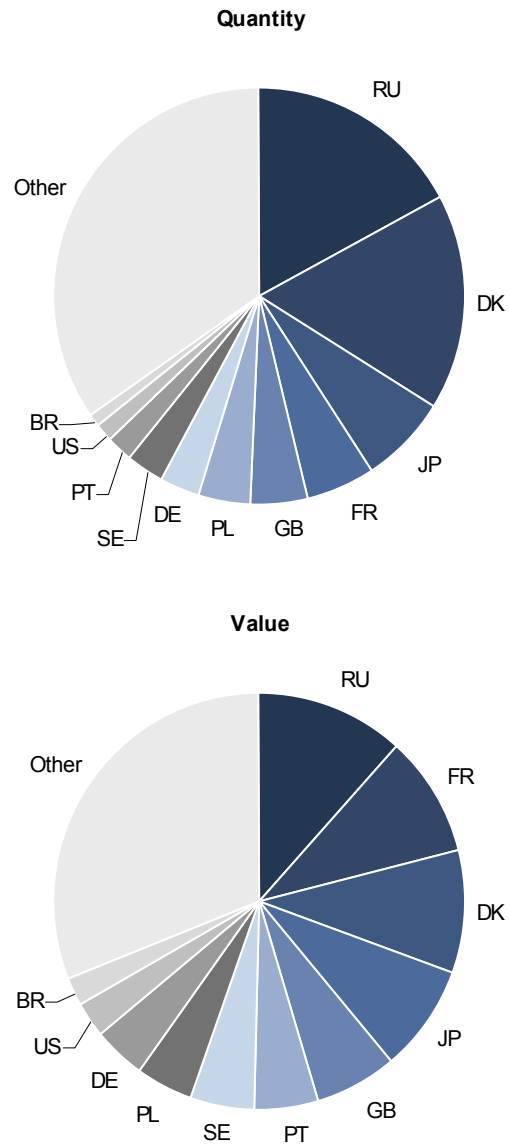
¹ Inclusive sole proprietors.
Source: NOS Manufacturing Statistics.

Figure 13. Export of fish and fish products. 1999-2005



Source: NOS External Trade.

Figure 14. Export of fish and fish products, by country of destination. 2005. Per cent



Source: NOS External Trade.

21. Establishments¹ and employed persons in fish processing industry, by industrial subclass. 1998-2005

Industrial subclass	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Establishments, total	663	638	657	643	645	627	616	584
Employed persons, total	13 080	12 910	12 404	12 147	12 039	11 029	10 268	9 369
Salting, drying and smoking of fish								
Establishments	240	235	234	224	214	190	183	173
Employed persons	3 297	3 316	2 949	2 822	2 532	2 008	1 975	1 794
Freezing of fish								
Establishments	135	132	138	130	135	130	124	118
Employed persons	6 145	5 872	5 790	5 648	5 555	5 051	4 464	4 152
Canning of fish and fish products								
Establishments	26	21	19	16	16	16	13	12
Employed persons	532	454	458	399	383	390	328	292
Manufacture of fish oil, fish meal and other fish products								
Establishments	262	250	266	273	280	291	296	281
Employed persons	3 106	3 268	3 207	3 278	3 569	3 580	3 501	3 131

¹Inclusive sole proprietor.

Source: NOS Manufacturing Statistics.

22. Establishments¹, employed persons, value added etc. in fish processing industry, by industrial subclass and county. 2005

Industrial subclass County/region	Establishments	Employed persons	Compensation of employees	Gross value of production	Value added	Gross investment
Establishments, total	584	9 369	3 091	25 275	5 806	416
Salting, drying and smoking of fish						
Establishments, total	173	1 794	583	5 615	1 349	87
Skagerrakkysten mv. ²	1	7	0	1	0	0
Rogaland	5	5	:	:	:	:
Hordaland	9	81	:	:	:	:
Sogn og Fjordane	3	24	:	:	:	:
Møre og Romsdal	46	644	:	:	:	:
Sør-Trøndelag	6	58	:	:	:	:
Nord-Trøndelag	4	59	:	:	:	:
Nordland	64	482	151	1 389	363	23
Troms Romsa	19	296	:	:	:	:
Finmark Finnmarku	16	138	44	418	129	6
Freezing of fish						
Establishments, total	118	4 152	1 404	11 481	2 206	162
Skagerrakkysten mv. ²	5	245	73	434	144	2
Rogaland	11	260	84	969	138	-7
Hordaland	8	420	146	695	181	22
Sogn og Fjordane	16	473	159	898	180	30
Møre og Romsdal	23	620	272	3 582	634	29
Sør-Trøndelag	6	354	121	1 304	217	20
Nord-Trøndelag	3	24	:	:	:	:
Nordland	21	885	:	:	:	:
Troms Romsa	13	347	106	962	134	6
Finmark Finnmarku	12	524	153	853	193	19
Canning of fish and fish products						
Establishments, total	12	292	109	452	170	9
Skagerrakkysten mv. ²	2	59	:	:	:	:
Rogaland	1	8	:	:	:	:
Hordaland	1	110	:	:	:	:
Sogn og Fjordane	2	32	:	:	:	:
Møre og Romsdal	1	50	:	:	:	:
Sør-Trøndelag	1	8	:	:	:	:
Nordland	3	24	:	:	:	:
Troms Romsa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finmark Finnmarku	1	1	:	:	:	:
Manufacture of fish oil, fish meal and other fish products						
Establishments, total	281	3 131	995	7 727	2 082	158
Skagerrakkysten mv. ²	45	540	154	1 317	274	20
Rogaland	29	359	157	2 175	672	9
Hordaland	31	453	135	616	249	7
Sogn og Fjordane	18	118	33	314	84	22
Møre og Romsdal	38	453	129	874	150	5
Sør-Trøndelag	16	294	106	514	254	33
Nord-Trøndelag	6	157	43	268	46	14
Nordland	53	446	147	891	269	39
Troms Romsa	21	198	59	459	76	10
Finmark Finnmarku	24	113	33	300	8	0

¹Inclusive sole proprietors. ²Comprising the counties: Østfold, Akershus, Oslo, Hedmark, Oppland, Buskerud, Vestfold, Telemark, Aust-Agder and Vest-Agder. Source: NOS Manufacturing Statistics.

23.a. Export of fish and fish products, by country of destination and commodity group¹. 1999-2005. NOK million

Commodity group	Export, total	EU countries, total	Of which					
			Denmark	France	Portugal	United Kingdom	Sweden	Germany
1999	29 740.4	18 105.4	3 020.8	2 669.1	2 269.4	2 710.0	1 447.1	1 722.2
2000	31 510.8	18 328.0	3 663.4	2 704.4	1 765.5	2 691.7	1 636.9	1 656.1
2001	30 645.5	16 930.5	3 032.6	2 340.2	1 863.6	2 204.0	1 678.2	1 460.7
2002	28 718.5	15 475.2	2 941.9	2 190.8	1 733.1	2 002.9	1 507.1	1 389.7
2003	26 395.3	14 851.7	3 071.8	2 311.1	1 405.6	1 501.0	1 376.8	1 416.9
2004	28 273.6	15 657.3	2 974.9	2 464.4	1 687.8	1 583.7	1 467.5	1 444.9
2005	32 188.3	19 058.5	3 051.3	3 062.1	1 669.7	2 060.9	1 576.5	1 325.7
2005								
Reared salmon, fresh, chilled or frozen ..	11 136.8	8 329.6	1 446.0	1 814.6	94.0	848.4	365.6	591.5
Herring and sprat, fresh, chilled or frozen, incl. fillets	2 839.4	737.7	146.4	23.2	-	17.9	6.0	120.0
Other fresh or chilled fish, incl. fillets	3 257.2	2 647.1	767.2	650.3	9.4	211.4	308.8	130.7
Other frozen fish, excl. fillets	4 847.6	714.0	108.4	19.3	100.3	115.0	9.6	78.8
Frozen fillets of fish, excl. herring	2 134.6	1 621.6	60.5	327.4	0.9	533.7	275.0	286.3
Salted herring excl. fillets	14.4	9.8	3.3	0.3	-	1.0	0.8	0.2
Other salted fish, incl. fillets (also fillets of herring)	1 136.0	1 068.0	62.4	16.3	432.2	2.7	80.8	9.7
Stockfish (dried fish)	592.0	434.9	4.3	3.8	2.2	15.3	0.2	1.1
Klipfish (salted and dried)	2 596.8	1 284.6	1.8	63.4	1 028.1	12.4	0.2	13.8
Crustaceans and molluscs, not canned ..	501.6	261.3	75.1	46.6	0.1	8.4	85.8	7.1
Oil of herring and other fish	258.0	122.7	2.8	10.3	-	60.1	5.1	10.7
Fish liver oil, excl. waste oil	78.0	36.3	2.6	0.4	-	4.2	0.9	1.2
Fish, processed or preserved incl. caviare and caviare substitutes	461.4	338.4	75.7	11.4	0.1	0.9	190.3	5.0
Crustaceans and molluscs, processed or preserved	577.6	539.0	63.3	20.3	0.0	174.4	192.8	5.1
Meal and powder of fish, crustaceans or molluscs	377.9	332.8	91.8	29.7	1.3	27.1	20.2	14.2
Other products	1 379.0	580.8	139.7	24.7	1.2	28.0	34.3	50.4

¹ See appendix G.

Source: NOS External Trade.

23.b. Export of fish and fish products, by country of destination and commodity group¹. 1999-2005. NOK million

Commodity group	Export, total	Countries, except EU-countries, total	Of which				
			Japan	Russia	Poland	USA	Brazil
1999	29 740.4	11 634.9	4 408.2	766.3	789.7	1 351.4	797.5
2000	31 510.8	13 182.3	4 223.5	1 174.1	935.0	1 390.5	913.1
2001	30 645.5	13 715.0	4 105.5	1 548.1	1 198.1	1 121.2	893.0
2002	28 718.5	13 243.3	3 699.3	1 834.0	805.9	1 296.0	663.0
2003	26 395.3	11 543.6	2 516.0	1 975.9	832.4	1 045.3	487.8
2004	28 273.6	12 616.3	2 612.3	2 538.3	949.7	855.0	717.4
2005	32 188.3	13 129.7	2 633.9	3 735.9	1 457.8	854.6	748.3
2005							
Reared salmon, fresh, chilled or frozen	11 136.8	2 807.2	589.7	1 207.4	880.7	74.3	0.5
Herring and sprat, fresh, chilled or frozen, incl. fillets	2 839.4	2 101.6	52.3	1 207.3	209.8	10.2	2.4
Other fresh or chilled fish, incl. fillets	3 257.2	610.1	83.2	373.8	127.2	82.8	-
Other frozen fish, excl. fillets	4 847.6	4 133.6	1 627.1	615.1	109.6	91.9	0.3
Frozen fillets of fish, excl. herring	2 134.6	513.1	160.3	29.3	17.4	182.2	-
Salted herring excl. fillets	14.4	4.6	-	-	-	1.5	-
Other salted fish, incl. fillets (also fillets of herring)	1 136.0	68.1	5.7	0.0	4.2	11.0	1.8
Stockfish (dried fish)	592.0	157.0	0.3	0.0	-	19.9	-
Klipfish (salted and dried)	2 596.8	1 312.2	0.1	-	-	31.3	741.2
Crustaceans and molluscs, not canned	501.6	240.3	51.5	13.9	0.4	23.8	-
Oil of herring and other fish	258.0	135.3	0.0	3.9	0.6	107.3	0.2
Fish liver oil, excl. waste oil	78.0	41.7	-	0.5	2.8	37.9	0.0
Fish, processed or preserved incl. caviare and caviare substitutes	461.4	123.0	6.3	5.9	0.7	61.1	0.0
Crustaceans and molluscs, processed or preserved	577.6	38.6	16.4	1.9	-	0.7	-
Meal and powder of fish, crustaceans or molluscs	377.9	45.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	3.8	1.7
Other products	1 379.0	798.2	40.8	276.2	103.8	114.8	0.2

¹ See appendix G.

Source: NOS External Trade.

24.a. Export of fish and fish products, by country of destination and commodity group¹. 1999-2005. 1 000 tonnes

Commodity group	Export, total	EU countries, total	Of which					
			Denmark	France	Portugal	United Kingdom	Sweden	Germany
1999	2 079.4	1 014.3	290.1	119.3	59.5	160.0	57.2	101.7
2000	2 155.2	959.5	314.0	106.9	42.7	156.4	61.3	75.1
2001	2 044.1	914.4	305.0	91.0	44.6	135.6	62.5	69.9
2002	2 118.8	983.5	386.1	91.7	50.3	127.7	61.5	72.9
2003	2 168.2	1 063.7	496.1	92.4	40.3	97.1	58.1	72.7
2004	1 997.6	951.1	388.1	96.7	45.4	82.0	58.9	71.2
2005	2 014.2	1 016.9	334.4	106.2	42.4	91.6	58.5	63.6
2005								
Reared salmon, fresh, chilled or frozen	423.9	317.8	56.8	68.4	3.4	32.1	13.5	22.3
Herring and sprat, fresh, chilled or frozen, incl. fillets	463.2	124.9	52.8	2.7	-	3.6	1.7	12.7
Other fresh or chilled fish, incl. fillets	114.4	89.9	34.9	18.6	0.4	7.0	7.8	4.2
Other frozen fish, excl. fillets	377.1	47.9	5.4	1.2	5.6	6.7	0.3	5.2
Frozen fillets of fish, excl. herring	58.1	44.2	2.0	7.2	0.1	15.3	5.8	8.9
Salted herring excl. fillets	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other salted fish, incl. fillets (also fillets of herring)	35.2	32.0	2.7	0.8	11.7	0.1	2.4	0.7
Stockfish (dried fish)	6.5	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Klipfish (salted and dried)	73.4	27.5	0.0	1.5	21.1	0.5	0.0	0.3
Crustaceans and molluscs, not canned	26.3	9.5	2.4	2.0	0.0	0.2	2.6	1.3
Oil of herring and other fish	21.0	14.9	0.6	0.9	-	8.9	0.1	0.5
Fish liver oil, excl. waste oil	2.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	-	0.2	0.0	0.0
Fish, processed or preserved incl. caviare and caviare substitutes	21.2	18.2	4.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.2
Crustaceans and molluscs, processed or preserved	15.1	14.1	1.7	0.5	0.0	4.7	5.0	0.1
Meal and powder of fish, crustaceans or molluscs	55.0	50.9	17.5	0.9	0.0	4.4	2.8	2.0
Other products	320.3	219.8	152.4	1.3	0.0	7.7	6.1	5.3

¹ See appendix G.

Source: NOS External Trade.

24.b. Export of fish and fish products, by country of destination and commodity group¹. 1999-2005. 1 000 tonnes

Commodity group	Export, total	Countries, except EU- countries, total	Of which				
			Japan	Russia	Poland	USA	Brazil
1999	2 079.4	1 065.1	281.9	182.8	156.9	37.8	20.1
2000	2 155.2	1 195.7	262.0	233.5	154.9	36.9	26.1
2001	2 044.1	1 129.7	258.3	216.9	129.5	28.4	23.7
2002	2 118.8	1 135.4	254.1	242.2	83.4	48.6	18.3
2003	2 168.2	1 104.5	175.3	288.1	84.2	36.8	18.1
2004	1 997.6	1 046.5	151.2	285.1	65.7	29.1	26.0
2005	2 014.2	997.3	139.1	347.8	82.3	24.3	23.7
2005							
Reared salmon, fresh, chilled or frozen	423.9	106.1	21.8	47.0	33.9	2.5	0.0
Herring and sprat, fresh, chilled or frozen, incl. fillets ..	463.2	338.2	6.3	197.7	22.3	1.3	0.3
Other fresh or chilled fish, incl. fillets	114.4	24.5	2.1	17.4	3.5	1.7	-
Other frozen fish, excl. fillets	377.1	329.2	103.2	54.9	8.7	5.6	0.0
Frozen fillets of fish, excl. herring	58.1	13.8	3.1	1.7	1.0	3.7	-
Salted herring excl. fillets	1.6	0.6	-	-	-	0.2	-
Other salted fish, incl. fillets (also fillets of herring)	35.2	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0
Stockfish (dried fish)	6.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.2	-
Klipfish (salted and dried)	73.4	45.9	0.0	-	-	0.7	23.2
Crustaceans and molluscs, not canned	26.3	16.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.2	-
Oil of herring and other fish	21.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0
Fish liver oil, excl. waste oil	2.1	1.2	-	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0
Fish, processed or preserved incl. caviare and caviare substitutes	21.2	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0
Crustaceans and molluscs, processed or preserved ..	15.1	1.0	0.5	0.0	-	0.0	-
Meal and powder of fish, crustaceans or molluscs ...	55.0	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other products	320.3	100.5	1.1	27.9	12.5	1.4	0.0

¹ See appendix G.

Source: NOS External Trade.

25. Import of fish and fish products¹ from various countries. Quantity and value. 1991-2005

	Imports, total	EU countries, total	Of which			Other countries, total	Of which		
			Denmark	United Kingdom	Sweden ²		Russia ³	Iceland	USA
1 000 tonnes									
1991	283.5	140.3	63.5	58.9	5.7	156.0	49.0	19.3	23.1
1992	307.8	126.5	63.3	45.5	7.4	193.8	90.3	43.2	7.4
1993	370.1	107.7	46.0	41.7	9.9	305.5	107.0	76.5	3.9
1994	403.3	139.0	79.3	41.1	7.9	357.6	97.6	40.7	3.3
1995	534.4	187.2	115.8	42.4	5.3	347.3	115.9	45.9	4.2
1996	567.8	208.9	97.2	71.2	10.1	359.0	111.9	78.2	6.6
1997	705.2	264.2	139.6	80.6	26.3	441.0	114.4	112.3	7.6
1998	630.1	319.3	153.7	120.5	15.4	310.7	99.4	82.4	54.8
1999	729.1	294.4	128.7	132.9	11.8	434.8	116.2	113.2	40.6
2000	897.6	318.7	136.2	142.2	13.5	578.9	144.7	125.1	21.1
2001	814.2	320.5	127.9	134.4	15.9	493.7	121.0	154.7	35.5
2002	745.7	285.2	150.0	86.9	13.0	460.5	170.0	91.5	20.6
2003	663.0	280.5	126.7	70.4	44.6	382.5	83.5	103.4	26.5
2004	617.2	247.4	124.4	67.5	14.9	369.8	51.1	82.3	51.7
2005	576.0	192.2	100.1	40.5	8.3	383.8	32.2	69.6	16.4
NOK million									
1991	1 986.5	603.1	379.1	148.7	81.7	1 584.3	542.6	95.1	283.9
1992	2 155.6	567.8	384.6	104.6	109.5	1 720.0	895.5	159.1	137.2
1993	2 214.9	498.2	346.3	79.6	120.3	1 891.2	895.0	288.6	77.2
1994	2 298.0	610.3	449.9	88.4	104.1	1 958.2	888.4	181.7	71.9
1995	3 118.6	971.6	625.9	130.9	97.4	2 147.0	1 118.2	218.9	86.2
1996	3 464.2	1 208.0	555.6	334.9	132.4	2 256.2	958.0	380.9	130.7
1997	4 069.8	1 314.0	656.0	362.1	150.4	2 755.8	1 064.2	563.3	146.1
1998	5 143.7	2 017.2	892.0	718.7	128.9	3 126.6	1 376.1	589.4	514.2
1999	4 813.7	1 448.8	712.7	444.3	117.7	3 364.9	1 688.3	540.8	301.3
2000	5 372.8	1 594.8	629.3	635.4	140.9	3 778.2	1 747.7	523.4	278.4
2001	5 976.4	1 963.5	698.0	797.5	166.5	4 012.9	1 630.7	780.4	418.9
2002	5 188.0	1 944.7	916.1	610.4	133.9	3 243.2	1 298.2	508.0	268.1
2003	4 126.0	1 562.3	719.2	391.4	166.7	2 563.8	721.9	495.0	233.4
2004	4 612.3	1 725.2	787.0	397.3	213.3	2 887.1	661.3	446.7	430.7
2005	4 675.7	1 635.7	748.5	310.4	191.2	3 040.0	571.8	375.8	298.7

¹ Included products from fish farming. ² Before 1995 figures for Sweden are included in the figures for other countries, total. As from 1995 figures for Sweden are included in the figures for EU-countries, total. ³ Soviet Union up to and including 1992.

Source: NOS External Trade.

6. Profitability

6.1. Main results

Figures from the national accounts show that the value added in the fisheries at basis prices was NOK 7 594 million in 2005. This is an increase of close to 15 per cent compared with the previous year. Operating surplus was NOK 5 281 million, up 24 per cent from 2004.

The profitability survey of the Directorate of Fisheries shows an average operating profit for vessels 8 metres and above of NOK 942 000 in 2005. This is the largest profit ever and almost twice the profit in 2004. The operating margin was 14.9 per cent, only beaten by the years 1998 and 2001. The survey also shows that vessels registered in Hordaland, and vessels 28 metres and above, in average have the biggest operating profit.

6.2. Statistics production

Population

The coverage of the national accounts is defined by international guidelines of the System of National Accounts (SNA 1993), and the European System of Accounts (ESA 1995).

The real accounts in current and constant prices give a structured overview of the supply and use of products (goods and services) in the economy. In addition, information on fixed assets is included, as well as wages etc.. Furthermore, the real accounts provide the basis for the calculation of the Gross National Product (GNP) and other important macro economic measures.

The profitability survey covers Norwegian fishing vessels, 8 metres and above operating on a whole year basis. The survey is based on the accounts from a sample of such fishing vessels. The vessels shall fulfil some conditions; to have landed catches in minimum 7 months, to have a minimum income from the catches and that the owner is work able.

Data sources, collection of data, control and revision

The calculation of the annual national accounts is based on statistics from several sources, such as the Structural Business Statistics for manufacturing and other industries, accounting statistics for general government and enterprises, statistics on wages and earnings, external trade statistics, household consumer surveys and labour statistics.

The annual national accounts for fish and fish products are mainly based on primary statistics collected by the Directorate of Fisheries.

The sources are critically evaluated and compared with alternative sources. In some areas, the statistics have to be adjusted in order to satisfy the requirements of the national accounts. In areas where the statistics are incomplete, assessments are essential. In the process of estimating national accounts data, the figures are critically evaluated and controlled in several steps.

The profitability survey of the fishing fleet is carried out by the Directorate of Fisheries. A mapping of which vessels are operating on a whole year basis is carried out in advance. The mapping is done with information from the Register of Norwegian Fishing Vessels, Register of Norwegian Fishing Licences and the Register of Landings. A sample of vessels from this mapping is asked to send in information from their accounts. Not all the owners respond to the request, while some of the information is of to poor quality to be used in the survey.

6.3. Concepts, variables and classifications

Definitions *The value added of an industry at basic prices* is calculated as output at basic prices less intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices.

Operating profit is operating revenues minus operating expenses.

Operating margin is operating profit/operating revenues * 100.

Standard classifications The accounting systems of the Norwegian national accounts are based on the international standards for national accounts, i.e. SNA 1993 and ESA 1995. The accounting system outlines the framework and contents for the production of national accounts statistics. In addition to accounting structure, the accounting system contains a number of groupings or classifications used in the national accounts, such as:

Activity classification

Classification of non-financial assets

Product classification of national accounts

Classification of individual consumption by purpose

6.4. Sources of error and uncertainty

Measurement and processing errors The national accounts are based on various statistical sources. The sources are either survey data from establishments, enterprises or households, or data from registers. National accounts statistics reflect the inaccuracy in the statistical sources and the methods of compilation. Weaknesses and inaccuracy in the statistical sources are normally described in the documentation of the relevant sources.

Fishermen sometimes misunderstand questions, while errors in assessment during the revision also occur. The Directorate of Fisheries seeks to eliminate these errors and continuously improves the quality. The non-response of the survey in 2005 was 14.5 per cent. There is uncertainty because the statistics are based on a sample of vessels and not the whole population.

6.5. Comparability and coherence

Comparability over time and space The series NOS Fishery Statistics has published time series on national accounts since 1972. User of national accounts figures must be aware that changes in the statistical systems etc. may lead to minor breaks in more detailed time series. As of the 2005-edition, figures from fish farming is no longer included in table 27. This time series is therefore not comparable with previous editions in NOS Fishery statistics.

Up to 2004 figures from The Fishing Sector Account was published in the series NOS Fishery statistics. The account was made for the Budget Commission of Fishery which was dissolved in 2004.

Figures from the profitability survey of fishing vessels operating on a whole year basis has been published since 1977.

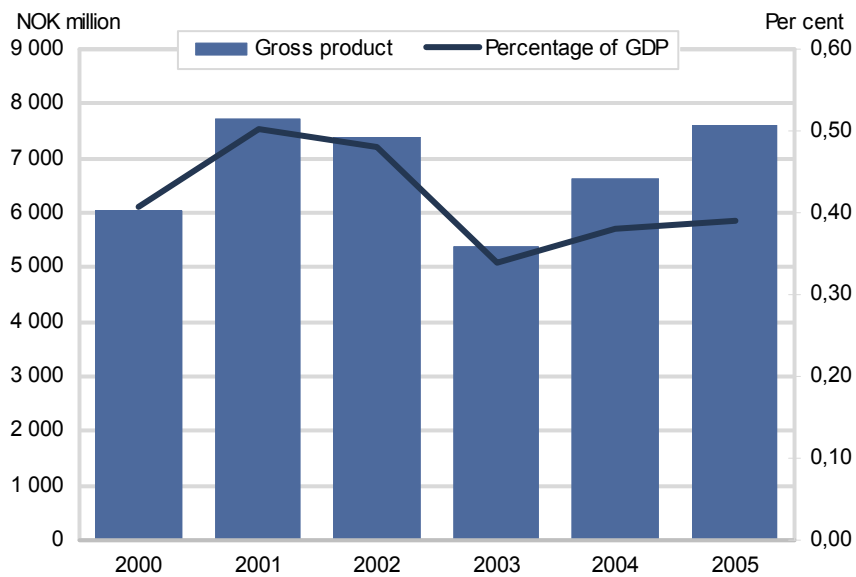
Coherence with other statistics The statistics of national accounts are worked out by the Division for National Accounts. More supplementary information about these statistics can be found on the Internet: <http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/09/01/>

More details from the profitability survey of the fishing fleet can be found on the Internet: http://www.fiskeridir.no/fiskeridir/fiskeri/statistikk/1_nnsomhetsunders_kelse_for_fiskefl_ten.

The survey was earlier published by the Budget Commission of Fishery, but as from 2004 this has been carried out by the Directorate of Fisheries. After the

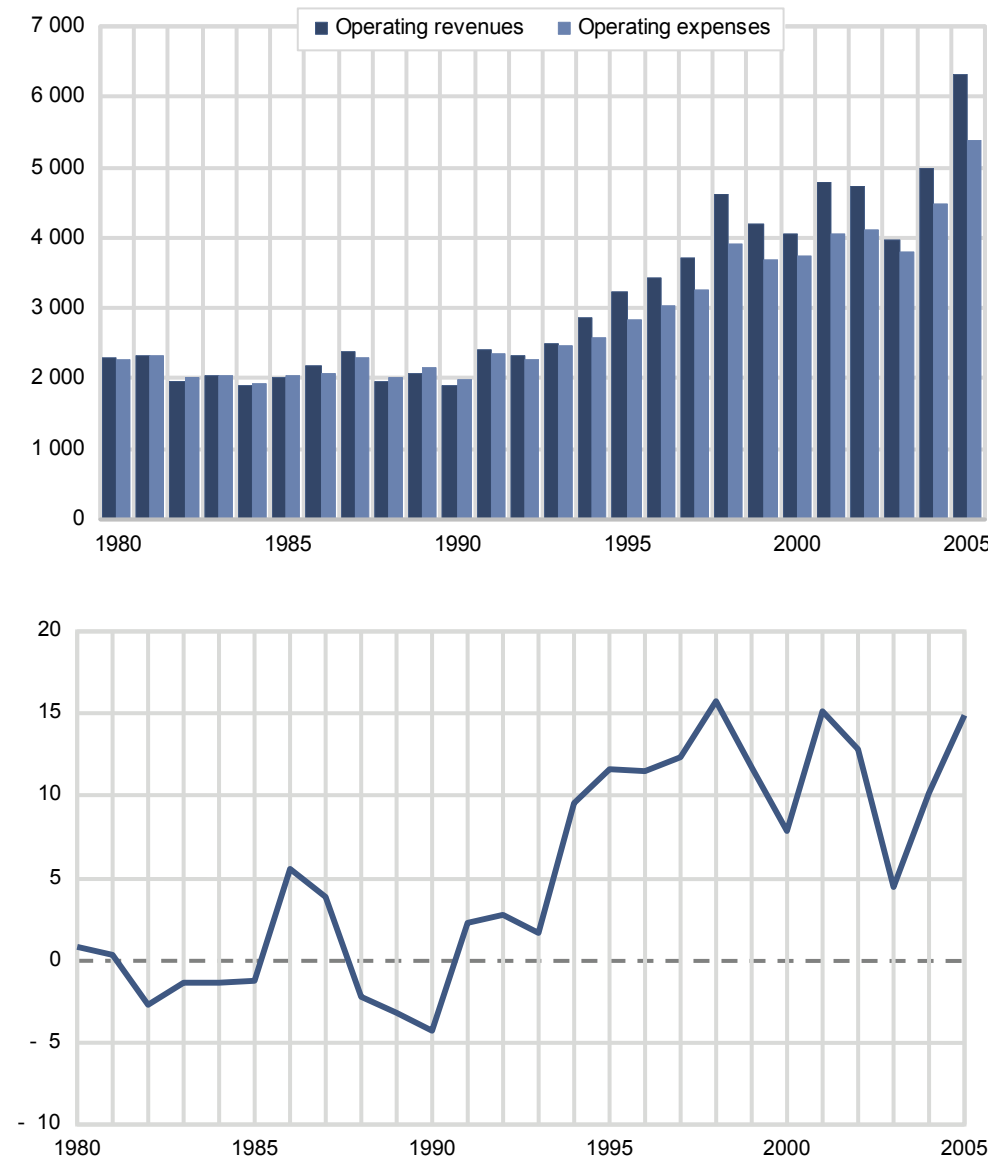
Budget Commission was dissolved, the Directorate has established a reference group to ensure the various users' need for data on profitability.

Figure 15. Gross product of fishery, and as percentage of gross national product (GNP)



Source: NOS National Accounts.

Figure 16. Average operating revenues and -expenses¹, and operating margin of whole-year operated fishing vessels 8 metres and above. 1980-2005



¹ Operating revenues and -expenses are converted to NOK 2005 value by means of the Consumer Price Index
Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

26. National account figures for fisheries. 2000-2005. NOK million

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005*
Output at basic prices	6 023	7 732	7 375	5 396	6 616	7 594
-Consumption of fixed capital	1 593	1 679	1 654	1 572	1 570	1 573
-Taxes	348	310	397	368	399	333
+ Subsidies	151	205	202	230	171	142
- Compensation of employees	765	692	689	605	563	549
Operating surplus	3 468	5 256	4 837	3 081	4 255	5 281
Gross capital formation	1 500	2 420	1 864	983	731	1 000
Of which						
Vessels	1 217	2 096	1 685	833	603	...
Machinery and equipment	283	324	179	150	128	...
Man-hours worked. Million	33	30	29	26	24	22
Norwegian consumption of fish and fish products	7 584	7 640	7 908	8 240	8 243	...

Source: NOS National Accounts.

27. Average operating results of whole-year operated fishing vessels 8 metres and above, by length of vessel, county and type of fishery. 2005. NOK

	Operating revenues	Operating expenses	Operating profit	Profit before extraordinary items
Total	6 319 800	5 378 100	941 700	626 300
Length of vessel				
8 - 9,9 metres	487 000	456 200	30 700	23 400
10 - 14,9 metres	1 258 000	1 164 600	93 400	54 900
15 - 20,9 metres	2 819 800	2 530 700	289 000	158 000
21 - 27,9 metres	8 691 800	7 477 800	1 213 900	533 300
28 metres and over	32 221 700	26 847 600	5 374 100	3 857 900
County of vessel				
Agder/Østlandet	2 074 500	2 023 300	51 300	-61 500
Rogaland	4 667 900	4 224 900	443 000	87 100
Hordaland	22 249 200	16 542 500	5 706 700	4 662 500
Sogn og Fjordane	9 998 600	8 842 000	1 156 600	676 200
Møre og Romsdal	13 984 300	12 320 100	1 664 200	965 000
Trøndelag	3 340 000	2 692 900	647 200	444 900
Nordland	3 921 200	3 506 800	540 000	345 500
Troms Romsa	3 921 200	3 314 100	607 100	435 500
Finmark Finnmarku	3 498 600	3 060 900	437 700	256 600
Demersal fish	3 827 400	3 586 800	240 600	50 800
Pelagic fishery	17 020 600	13 069 000	3 951 600	3 097 200

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

Main groups of fish species

Pelagic fish

Herring
Sprat
Capelin
Norway pout
Blue whiting
Atlantic horse mackerel
Sandeel
Atlantic mackerel and others

Codfishes

Atlantic cod
Tusk
Hake
Ling
Blue ling
Haddock
Saithe
Pollack
Whiting and others

Flatfishes and other demersal fishes

Argentines
Eel
Wolffishes
Redfish
Lumpsucker
Halibut
European plaice
Greenland halibut
Witch flounder
Common sole
Common dab
Lemon sole
Brill
Turbot
Angler and others

Deep-sea fishes

Picked dogfish
Porbeagle
Basking shark
Skate, ray and others

Crustaceans and molluscs

Crab
King Crab
Lobster
Norway lobster
Deep water prawn
Mussels and others

Unspecified¹

¹ Seaweed is not included.

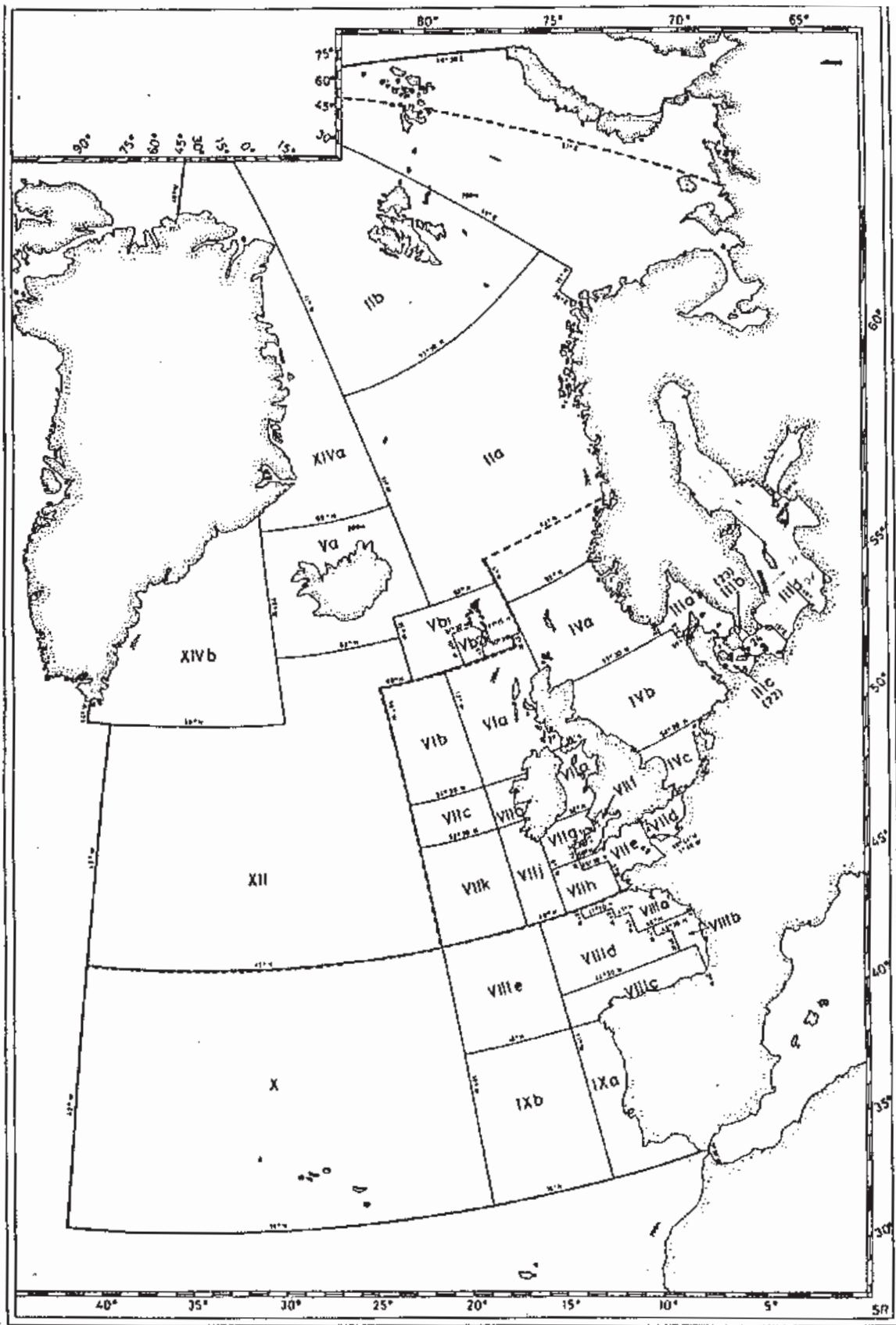
Appendix B

A selection of conversion factors¹Conversion factors to live weight²

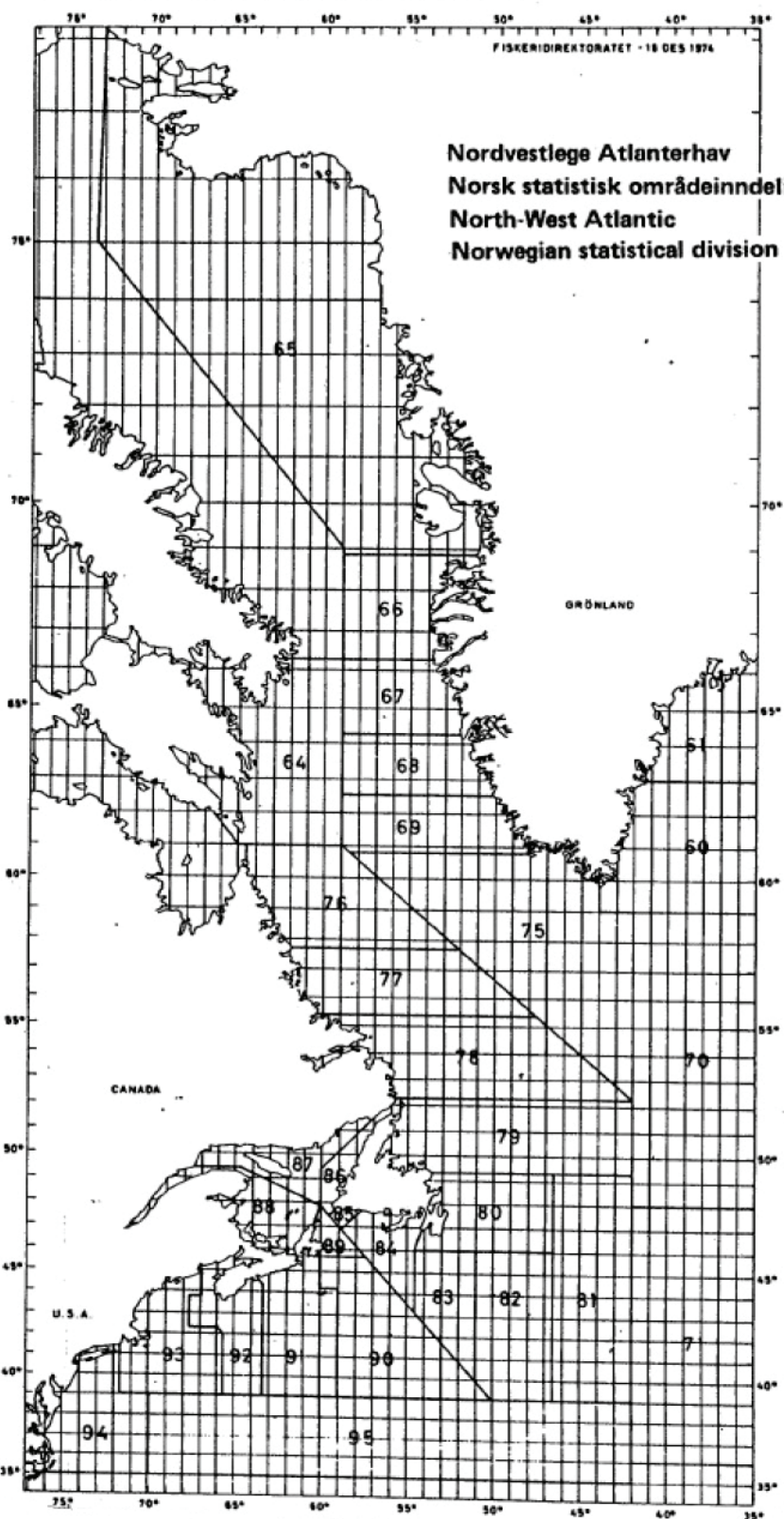
	Condition by landing						Salted
	Gutted with head	Gutted without head	Gutted without head and ear-bones	Fillets with skin and bones	Fillets without skin, with bones	Fillets without skin and bones	
Halibut	1.10	1.35					
Plaice	1.10	1.20					
Greenland halibut.....	1.10	1.20		1.97	1.97	1.97	
Witch	1.10	1.20					
Other flatfish.....	1.10	1.20					
Tusk	1.20	1.40		2.55	2.55	2.55	2.38
Spawning cod	1.18	1.50	1.80				
Cod	1.18	1.50	1.80	2.60	2.90	3.25	2.55
Hake	1.20	1.40					
Ling	1.20	1.40		2.80	2.80	2.80	2.38
Blue ling	1.20	1.40		2.80	2.80	2.80	2.38
Haddock	1.14	1.40	1.65	2.65	2.95	3.15	2.38
Saithe	1.20	1.35		2.55	2.80	3.00	2.30
Pollack	1.15	1.30		2.60	2.60	2.60	2.21
Whiting	1.20	1.40		2.80	2.80	2.80	
Catfish	1.10	1.65		4.08	4.08	4.08	
Redfish	1.20	1.65		4.77	4.77	4.77	2.80
Monk	1.20	2.80					
Tuna	1.00	1.28					
Porbeagle	1.10	1.30					
Picked dogfish	1.10	1.30					
Squid	1.33	2.00					

¹ As from 1. February 2003. ² The publication "Omregningsfaktorer fra levert produktvekt til rundvekt", issued by the Directorate of Fisheries, presents a complete survey of conversion factors.

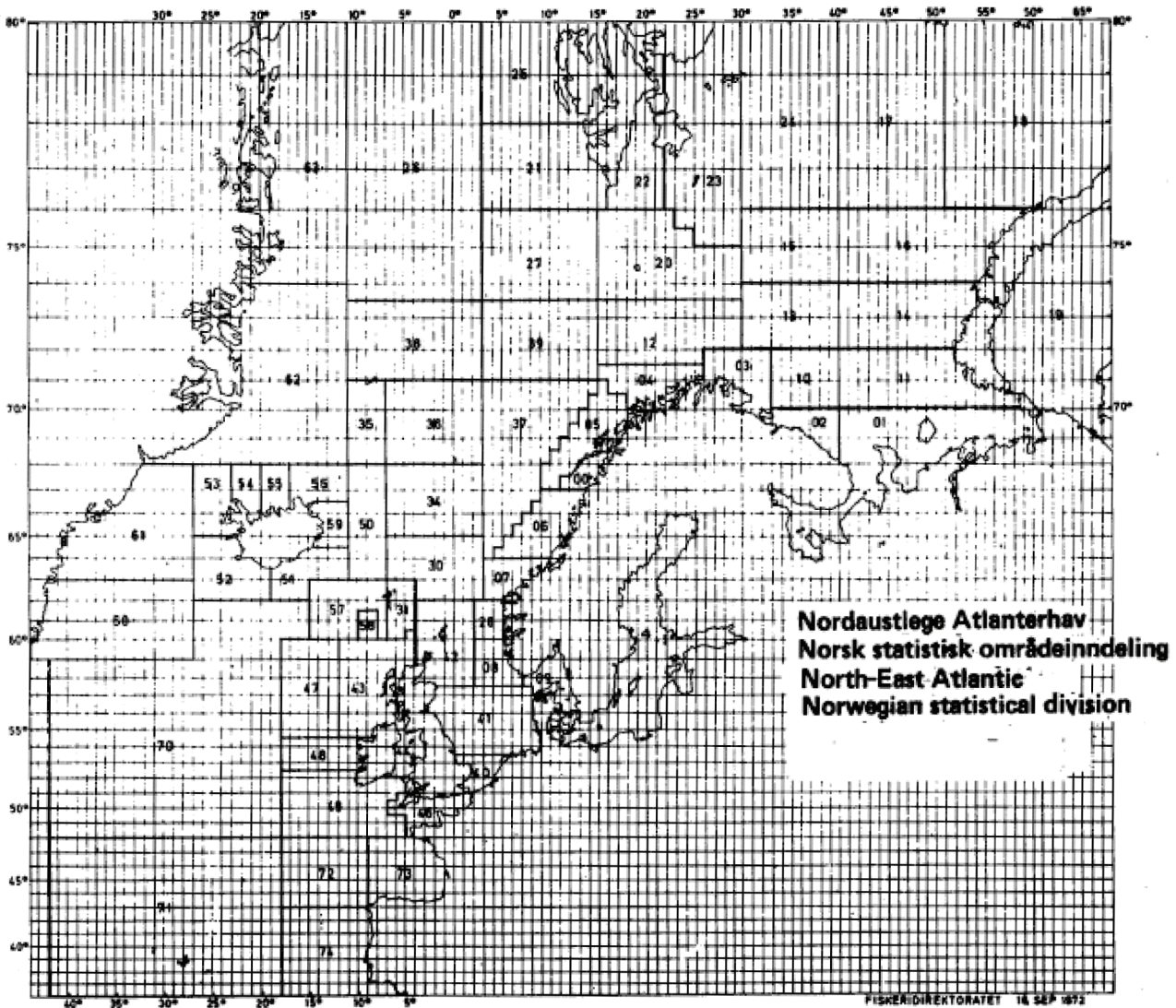
ICES – Fishery statistical divisions



Fishing grounds. Northwest Atlantic



Fishing grounds. Northeast Atlantic



Appendix F

Fishing grounds

The Norwegian Sea/Barents Sea/Svalbard

FAO-area	Norwegian area
27	00 Westfjord (Lofoten)
27	01 Kanin Bank
27	02 Coast of Murmansk
27	03 East Finnmark
27	04 West Finnmark
27	05 Røst-Bank to Malang Ground
27	06 Helgeland Bank
27	07 Storegga - Frøya Bank
27	10 Skolpen Bank
27	11 Gåse Bank
27	12 Nordkapp Bank
27	13 Thor Iversens Bank
27	14 Britvin Ground
27	15 Central Bank
27	16 Admiralty Ground
27	17 Northeast Area
27	18 North of Novaya Zemlya
27	20 Bear Island
27	21 West Spitsbergen
27	22 Storfjord/Hinlopen Strait
27	23 Hopen
27	24 Great Bank
27	25 Northwest Spitsbergen
27	26 Greenland Sea
27	27 Southwest of Spitsbergen
27	30 Southern Norwegian Sea
27	34 Central Norwegian Sea
27	35 South of Jan Mayen
27	36 Western Norwegian Sea
27	37 Eastern Norwegian Sea
27	38 Northwest Norwegian Sea
27	39 West of Tromsø Bank
27	50 Southwest Norwegian Sea

The North Sea/Skagerrak

FAO-area	Norwegian area
27	08 Eigersund Bank
27	09 Skagerrak
27	28 Viking Bank
27	40 Southern North Sea
27	41 Central North Sea
27	42 Shetland

Other areas in the Northeast Atlantic Ocean

FAO-area	Norwegian area
27	29 The Baltic
27	31 East of Faroe Islands
27	43 West of Scotland
27	44 Irish Sea
27	45 Bristol Channel
27	46 Outside Cornwall
27	47 Rockall
27	48 West of Ireland
27	49 Southwest of Ireland
27	51 Southeast of Iceland
27	52 Southwest of Iceland
27	53 Northwest of Iceland

27	54 North of Horn (Iceland)
27	55 North of Iceland
27	56 Northeast of Iceland
27	57 West of Faroe Islands
27	58 Faroe Islands Bank
27	59 East of Iceland
27	60 Skjoldungen
27	61 Denmark Strait
27	62 Gammelock
27	63 East of Queen Louise Land
27	70 Reykjanes Ridge
27	71 Azores Plateau
27	72 West-European Basin
27	73 Bay of Biscay
27	74 Iberian Basin

Northwest Atlantic Ocean

FAO-area	Norwegian area
21	64 Baffin Island
21	65 Disko
21	66 Hellefisk Bank
21	67 Banan Bank
21	68 Fyllas Bank
21	69 Fredrikshaab Bank
21	75 Cap Farewell
21	76 Labrador North
21	77 Labrador South
21	78 Hamilton Bank
21	79 Ritu Bank
21	80 North Grand Bank
21	81 Flemish Cap
21	82 Southeast Grand Bank
21	83 Southwest Grand Bank
21	84 St. Pierre
21	85 Cape Ray
21	86 Newfoundland West
21	87 Anticosti
21	88 Prince Edward
21	89 North Sidney
21	90 Banquerau
21	91 Sable Island
21	92 Bay of Fundy
21	93 Gulf of Maine
21	94 West of Chesapeake Bay
21	95 North of Bermuda

Outside the North Atlantic Ocean

FAO-area	Norwegian area
18	19 East of Novaya Zemlya
34	96 Eastern Central Atlantic Ocean (West-Africa)
41	98 Southwest Atlantic Ocean
47	33 Southeast Atlantic Ocean
51	32 Western Indian Ocean
81	97 Southwest Pacific Ocean (Australia/New Zealand)
81	99 <i>Pacific, Antarctic</i>

Commodity groups in the tables of exports and imports

Commodity group	Commodity number				
1. Reared salmon, fresh, chilled or frozen	0302.	1201,	1202		
	0303.	2201,	2202		
2. Herring and sprat, fresh, chilled or frozen, incl. fillets	0302.	4001,	4002,	4003,	4009
		6100			
	0303.	5001,	5002,	5003,	5009
		7100			
	0304.	1060,	2061,	2062	
3. Other fresh or chilled fish, incl. fillets	0302.	1101,	1109		
		1209,	1901,	1909	
		2101,	2105,	2106,	2107
		2200,	2300,	2901,	2109
		3100,	3200,	3300,	3400,
		3600,	3900,	3909	3500,
		5001,	5002,	5009,	6200,
		6400,	6502,	6503,	6504,
		6600,	6901,	6902,	6903
		6904,	6905,	6906,	6907,
	0304.	1011,	1019,	1021,	1029
		1030,	1040,	1051,	1059,
		1081,	1089,	1091,	1092,
				1099,	1070
4. Other frozen fish, excl. fillets	0303.	1100,	1900		
		2101,	2109,	2209	
		2901,	2909,	3101,	3102
		3200,	3300,	3900	
		4100,	4200,	4300,	4400,
		4500,	4600,	4900,	4909
		6000,	7200,	7300,	7401,
		7501,	7509		7402
		7600,	7700,	7800	
		7901,	7902,	7903,	7904
		7905,	7907,	7909	
5. Frozen fillets of fish, excl. herring	0304.	2010,	2020,	2033,	2039
		2043,	2049,		
		2053,	2059,	2070,	2080
		2091,	2092,	2093,	2094,
				2099,	
6. Salted herring, excl. fillets	0305.	6101,	6102,	6103,	6109
7. Other salted fish, incl. fillets (also fillet of herring)	0305.	2001,	2009,	3003,	3004,
		3006,	3007,	3008,	3009,
		6200,	6300	6901,	6902,
		6904,	6909	6903,	
8. Stockfish (dried fish)	0305.	5101,	5102,	5103,	5104
		5901,	5902,	5904,	5907
9. Klipfish (salted and dried)	0305.	5107			
		5903,	5905,	5906,	5908

Varegrupper i tabellane om eksport og import (framh.)

Commodity group	Commodity number					
10. Crustaceans and molluscs, not canned	0306.	1100, 1401, 2301,	1200, 1409, 2302,	1301, 2100, 2309,	1302, 2200, 2401,	309 2409
	0307.	1000, 3100, 5100, 9109,	2101, 3900, 5900, 9900	2109, 4100, 6000,	2901, 4900, 9101,	2909 9102,
11. Oil of herring and other fish	1504.	2021,	2031,	2099		
12. Fish liver oil, excl. waste oil	1504.	1091,	1093,	1099		
13. Fish, prepared or canned, incl. caviare and caviare substitutes	1604.	1101, 1201, 1301, 1902, 2001, 2009,	1102, 1202, 1309, 1903, 2002, 3001,	1109 1203, 1400, 1904, 2004, 3002	1204, 1205, 1500, 1600, 1905, 2005, 2006,	1206, 1600 2007,
14. Crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or canned	1605.	1000 2003, 3000,	2004, 4000,	2005, 9001,	2009 9009	
15. Meal and powder of fish, crustaceans or molluscs	0305. 0306. 2301.	1000 1900, 2010,	2900 2090			
16. Other products	0301. 0302. 0303. 0304. 0305. 0508. 0511. 1504. 1516. 1603.	1000, 9901, 7000 8000 9001, 4100, 0000 9111, 9191, 1011, 2011, 3011, 1020, 0010,	9100, 9902, 9009 4200, 4900 9112, 9192, 1020, 2040 3021, 0020,	9200, 9909 4900 9113, 9193, 1099 3030, 3030, 0092	9300 9199 3099	

Appendix H

The name of some marine animal species translated into different languages¹

Norwegian name	Zoological name	English name	French name	German name
Fisk og skaldyr	Pisces Crustacea	Fish and crustaceans	Poisson et crustacé	Fisch und Krustentier
Augepål	Trisopterus esmarkii	Norway pout	Tracaud norvégien	Stintdorsch
Blåkveite	Reinhardtius hippoglossoides	Greenland halibut	Flétan noir	Schwarzer Heilbutt
Blålange	Molva dypterygia	Blue ling	Lingue bleue	Blauleng
Breiflabb	Lophius piscatorius	Anglerfish	Baudroie	Seeteufel
Brisling	Sprattus sprattus	Sprat	Esprot	Sprott
Brosme	Brosme brosme	Tusk, cusk	Brosme	Lumb
Brugde	Cetorhinus maximus	Basking shark	Pélerin	Riesenhai
Djupvassreke	Pandalus borealis	Deep water prawn	Crevette nordique	Tiefwasser Garnele
Flekksteinbit	Anarhichas minor	Spotted catfish	Loup tacheté	Gefleckter Katfisch
Gråsteinbit	Anarchichas lupus	Atlantic wolffish (Catfish)	Loup atlantique	Gestreifter katfisch
Havål	Conger conger	Conger eel	Congre	Meeraal
Hestmakrell	Trachurus trachurus	Horse mackerel	Chirchard	Bastardmakrele
Hummar	Homarus gammarus	European lobster	Homard	Hummer
Hyse	Melanogrammus aeglefinus	Haddock	Eglefin	Schellfish
Håbrann	Lamna nasus	Porbeagle	Taupe	Heringshai
Håkjerring	Somniosus microcephalus	Greenland shark	Laimargue	Eishai
Kolmule	Micromesistius poutassou	Blue whiting	Poutassou	Blauer Wittling
Kongekrabbe	Paralithodes camtschaticus	King crab	Crabe royal	Königskrabbe
Krabbe (sjå Taskekrabbe)				
Kveite	Hippoglossus hippoglossus	Halibut	Fletan	Heilbutt
Kviting	Merlangius merlangus	Whiting	Merlan	Wittling
Laks	Salmo salar	Salmon	Saumon	Lachs
Lange	Molva molva	Ling	Lingue	Leng
Lodde	Mallotus villosus	Capelin	Capelan	Lodde
Lomre	Microstomus kitt	Lemon sole	Limande sole	Limande
Lusuer	Sebastes viviparus	Red fish	Petit sébaste -	Kleiner Rotbarsch
Lyr	Pollachius pollachius	Pollack	Lieu jaune	Pollack
Lysing	Merluccius merluccius	Hake	Merlu	Seehecht
Makrell	Scomber scombrus	Mackerel	Maquereau	Makrele
Makrellhai	Isurus oxyrinchus	Mako shark	Mako	Makrelen hai
Makrellstørje	Thunnus thynnus	Tunny, tuna	Thon	Thunfisch
Piggå	Squalus acanthias	Picked dogfish	Aiguillat	Dornhai
Piggskate	Raja clavata	Thornback ray	Raie bouclée	Nagelrochen
Piggvar	Scophthalmus maximus	Turbot	Turbot	Steinbutt
Pir, årsmakrell	Scomber scombrus	Young mackerel	Maquereau jeune	Junge Makrele
Polartorsk	Boreogadus saida	Polar cod	Morue polaire	Polardorsch
Raudspette	Pleuronectes platessa	Plaice	Plie, carrelet	Scholle
Regnbogaure	Oncorhynchus mykiss	Rainbow trout	Truite arc-en-ciel	Regenbogenforelle
Reke = sjå Djupvassreke				
Rognkjeks	Cyclopterus lumpus	Lumpsucker	Lompe	Seehase
Røye	Salvelinus alpinus	Char	Omble chevalier	Seesaibling
Sandflyndre	Limanda limanda	Dab	Limande	Kliesche
Sei	Pollachius virens	Saithe	Lieu noir	Köhler, Seelachs
Sild	Clupea harengus	Herring	Hareng	Hering
Sjøaure	Salmo trutta	Sea trout	Truite de mer	Meerforelle
Sjøkreps	Nephrops norvegicus	Norway lobster	Langoustine	Kaisergranat
Skater (rokker)	Rajiformes	Skates and rayes	Raie	Rothen
Skrei	Gadus morhua	Spawning cod	Morue en fraie	Laichdorsch
Slettvar	Scophthalmus rhombus	Brill	Barbue	Glattbutt

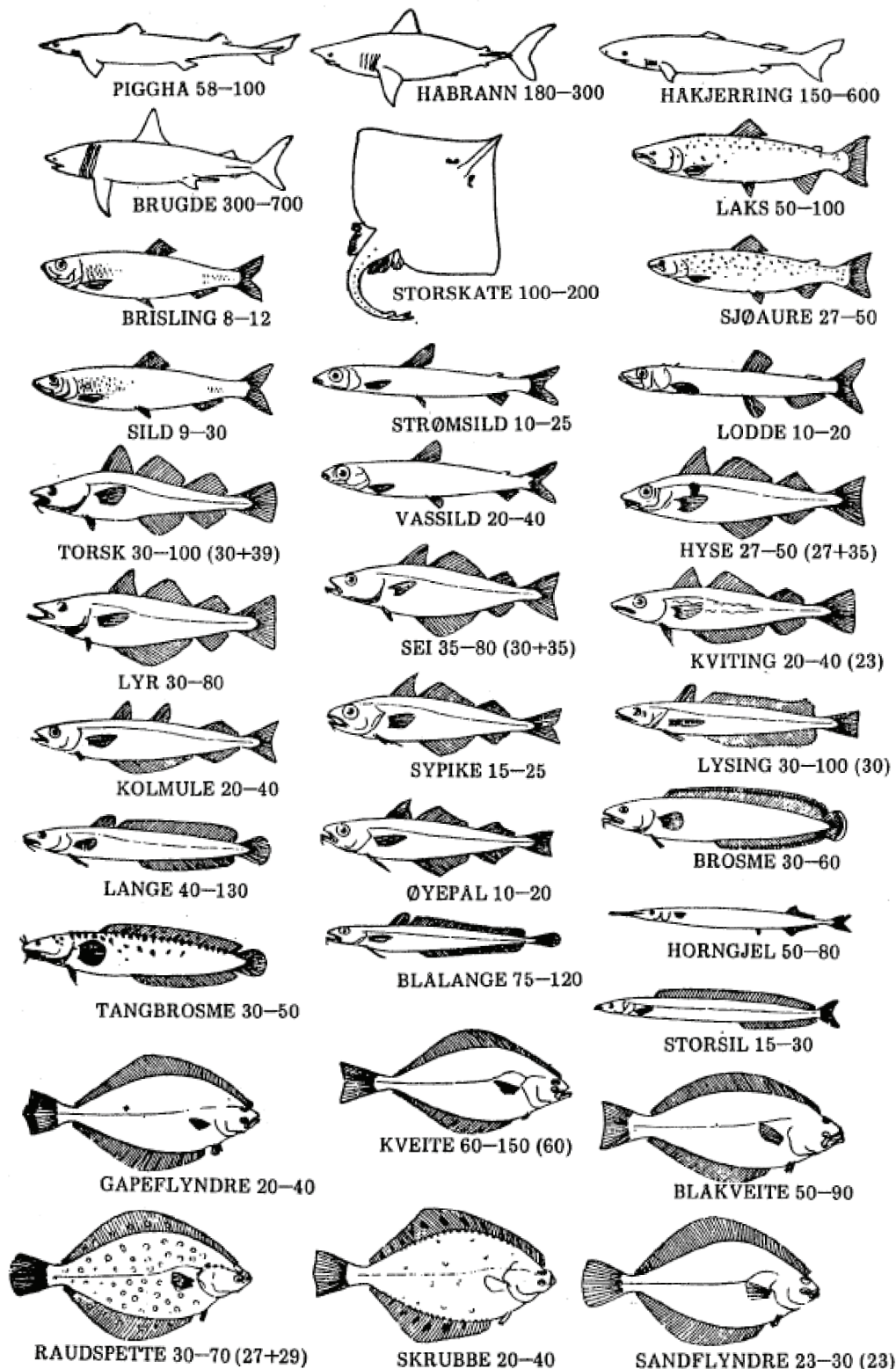
¹ Some of these species are not specified in the landing statistics.

The name of some marine animal species translated into different languages¹

Norwegian name	Zoological name	English name	French name	German name
Fisk og skaldyr (framh.)				
Smørflandre	Glyptocephalus cynoglossus	Witch	Plie grise	Rotzunge
Småsil, tobis	Ammodytes tobianus	Lesser sandeel	Lançon équille	Tobisfisch
Snabeluer	Sebastes mentella	Deep-sea redfish	Sébaste du nord	Schnabelbarsch
Steinbit	Anarhichas spp.	Catfishes	Loup de mer	Katfische
Storskate	Raja batis	Common skate	Pocheteau	Glattrochen
Straumsild	Argentina sphyraena	Lesser silver smelt	Argentine	Glasauge
Taskekrabbe	Cancer pagurus	Edible crab	Tourteau	Taschenkreps
Tobis (sjå Småsil og havsil)				
Torsk	Gadus morhua	Cod	Morue	Kabeljau, Dorsch
Tretrådet tangbrosme	Gaidropsarus vulgaris	Three-bearded rockling	Motelle commune	Dreibärtlige Seequappe
Tunge	Solea vulgaris	Sole	Sole	Seezunge
Uer	Sebastes marinus	Golden redfish	Sébaste	Rotbarsch
Vassild (Kvitlaks)	Argentina silus	Gr. silver smelt	Grande argentine	Goldlachs
Vårtorsk	Gadus morhua	Finnmark young cod	Morue du Finnmark	Finnmarkdorsch
Ål	Anguilla anguilla	Eel	Anguille	Aal
Blautdyr				
Akkar	Ommastrephes sagittatus	Mollusc Flying squid	Mollusque Calmar	Molluske Kalmar
Blåskjell	Mytilus edulis	Blue mussel	Moule commune	Miesmuschel
Hjerteskjell	Cerastoderma edule	Cockle	Coque	Herzmuschel
Kamskjell	Pecten maximus	Scallop	Coquille Saint Jacques	Kammuschel
O-skjell	Modiolus modiolus	Horse mussel	Moule appatell	Grosse Miesmuschel
Sandskjell	Mya arenaria	Sand gaper	Mye commune	Sandmuschel
Østers	Ostrea edulis	Common oyster	Huitre plate	Auster
Sel				
Fjordsel	Phoca vitulina	Common seal	Phoque commun	Seehund
Grønlandssel	Phoca groenlandica	Harp seal	Phoque de Groenland	Sattelrobbeicis
Havert (gråsel)	Halichoerus grypus	Grey seal	Phoque gris	Kegelrobbe
Kvalross	Odobenus rosmarus	Walrus	Morse	Walross
Klappmyss	Cystophora cristata	Hooded seal	Phoque a capuchon	Klappmütze
Ringsel	Phoca hispida	Ringed seal	Phoque annelé	Ringelrobbe
Storkobbe	Erignathus barbatus	Bearded seal	Phoque a barbe	Bartribbe
Kval				
Blåkval	Balaenoptera musculus	Blue whale	Baleine bleue	Blaual
Delfin	Delphinus delphis	Common dolphin	Dauphin commun	Gemeiner Delphin
Finnkval	Balaenoptera physalus	Fin-whale	Rorqual commun	Finwal
Grindkval	Globicephala melaena	Pilot whale	Globicéphale	Grindwale
Grønlandskval	Balaena mysticetus	Greenland right whale	Baleine franche	Grönlandwal
Kvitkval	Delphinapterus leucas	White whale (beluga)	Dauphin blanc (béluga)	Weisswal
Knølkval	Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	Jubarte	Buckelwal
Kvitnos	Lagenorhynchus dolphin	White beaked dolphin	Dauphin a nez blanc	Weisschnauzenalbirostris
Kvitksjeving	Lagenorhynchus acutus	White-sided dolphin	Dauphin a flancs blanc	Weisseiten Delphin
Narkval	Monodon monoceros	Narwhal	Narval	Narwal
Nebbkval	Hyperoodon rostratus	Bottlenose	Hyperoodon	Entenwal
Nise	Phocoena phocoena	Porpoise	Marsouin	Kleiner Tümmler
Nordkaper	Eubalaena glacialis	Black right whale	Baleine de Biscaie	Nordkaper
Seikval	Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	Rorqual de Rudolphi	Seiwal
Spekkhoggar	Orcinus orca	Killer whale	Orque	Schwertwal
Spermkval	Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm whale	Cachalot	Pottwal
Tumler	Tursiops truncatus	Bottle-nosed dolphin	Dauphin a gros nez	Grosser Tümmler
Vågekval	Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Minke whale	Petit rorqual	Zwergwal

¹ Some of these species are not specified in the landing statistics.

Card over some marine animals¹. cm



1) The measures refer to normal marketing sizes. Legal minimum length is given in brackets. When two numbers in a bracket, they refer to two separated geographical areas. See 'Melding fra Fiskeridirektøren' (Announcement from the Director of the fisheries) J. 5/82.

Source: Drawn by Thorolv Rasmussen.

