

Fishery Statistics 2007

This series consists mainly of primary statistics, statistics from statistical accounting systems and results of special censuses and surveys, for reference and documentation purposes. Presentation is basically in the form of tables, figures and necessary information about data, collection and processing methods, and concepts and definitions. In addition, a short overview of the main results is given. The series also includes Statistical Yearbook of Norway.

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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 database for the tables presented in the publication, as well as contributing to the text of chapter 1, 2, 4 and 6.

The 2005-edition was thoroughly examined and some considerable changes and simplifications were made. In return, more details are now published on the Internet.

A Norwegian edition for 2007 was published in August 2009.

Preliminary figures for fisheries 2008 were presented on Statistics Norway's web pages February 2009.

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>

The publication has been prepared under the supervision of Executive Officer Berit Storbråten. Ole O. Moss, Head of Division for Primary Industry Statistics, is responsible for this publication.

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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. As from 1977, Statistics Norway has been the responsible publisher in co-operation with the Directorate of Fisheries. Up to the 2004-edition, the directorate still produced a considerable part of the tables. As of 2005, Statistics Norway receives the catch data on a detailed level and produces the tables itself. 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. The law of March 1999 § 4 also states that a vessel can not be used in income-producing fishing or catching without a permit from the authorities.

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.

A new set of rules came into force in 2006 with the law of October 2006. The law regulates fishing with trawl, shrimp trawl, purse seine and purse seine and saithe. This regulation replaces several other regulations.

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 the report "Havets ressurs og miljø" each year. The IMR has published this report since the early seventies.

Catches The legal acts relating to seawater fisheries, and to the marketing of raw fish, are the basis for collecting landing- and contract notes, which the catch statistic is based on.

The catch statistics of chapter 4 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 the responsibility for the collection of information from landings and the production of the corresponding catch statistics should be linked to the flag state of the vessel. According to a law of 17th 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.

Chapter 4 also comprises sealing, whaling and the fisheries in other countries.

Norway established an economic zone of 200 nautical miles from first of January 1977, and a fishery protection zone of 200 nautical miles around Svalbard from 15. June 1977. From 23th 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 Chapter 5 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 Chapter 6 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 feeded into 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, a trend that has been lasting for a while. Since 2000 it is those with fishing as a secondary occupation which has declined relatively the most.

In 2007, 13 242 persons were registered in the Register of Norwegian Fishermen. In 1992, there were more than twice as many in this occupation. Compared with 2006, 5 per cent fewer fishermen were registered in 2007. Close to 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. The large reduction in the last years has several causes. The Directorate of Fisheries has carried out an extensive quality control of the Register of Norwegian Fishing Vessels. In 2004, a yearly fee for all vessels in the register was induced. In 2003, a condemnation system for smaller vessels with licence to fish on the coast were introduced. A structural rearrangement among larger vessels fishing on the coast and in the deep-sea fleet is another cause.

In 2007, a total of 7 039 vessels were listed in the Register of Norwegian Fishing Vessels. This was 3.6 per cent less than the previous year. 61 new vessels were built in 2007. More than half of the vessels, 4 054 in total, were smaller than 10 meter. Nordland county had most vessels, 1 792 in total, while Møre og Romsdal was the county with most vessels above 28 meter. There were 617 licences in total, distributed to 333 vessels in the Register of Norwegian Fishing Vessels. Hordaland was the county with 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 is 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.

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 Directorate of Fisheries' regional offices 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 31st 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 1st 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 31st 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.

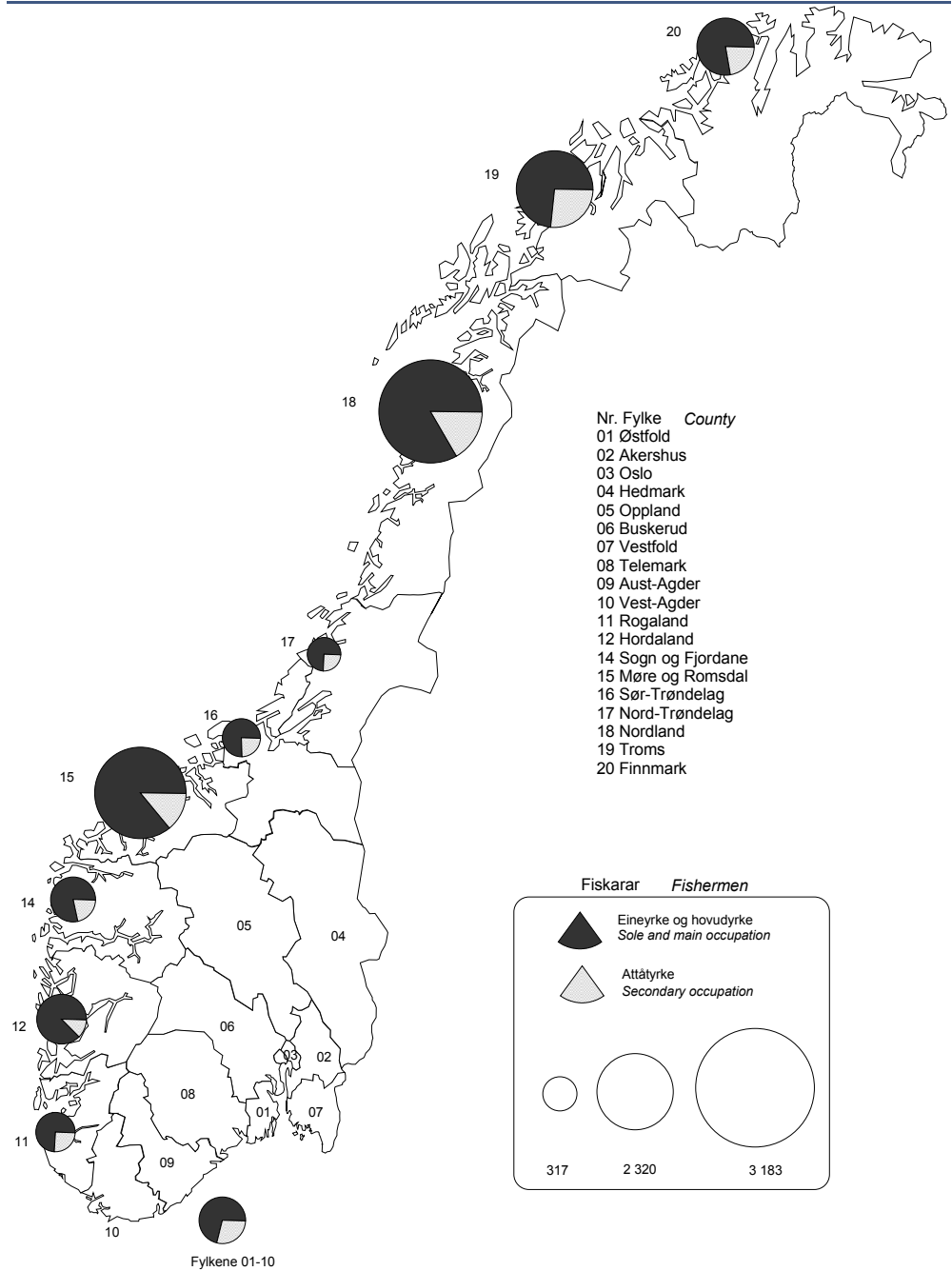
Coherence with other statistics The Directorate of Fisheries was responsible for publishing fishery statistics up to 1977. As from 1977, Statistics Norway has published this statistic under the name NOS Fishery Statistics.

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 2.1. Fishermen, by fishing as source of livelihood and county. 2007



Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

2.1. Fishermen, by fishing as source of livelihood. 1983-2007

	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	20 075		14 264		5 811	
2001	18 899		13 679		5 220	
2002	18 501		13 851		4 650	
2003 ¹	17 156		13 190		3 966	
2004 ¹	15 489		12 574		2 915	
2005 ¹	14 626		11 692		2 934	
2006	13 932		11 060		2 872	
2007	13 242		10 575		2 667	

¹ Revision of the register Fiskarmanntalet has resulted in changes compared to earlier published statistics for the years 2003-2005.

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

2.2. Fishermen¹, by fishing as source of livelihood and county. 2006-2007

	Number of fishermen, total		Main occupation		Secondary occupation	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	Total	13 932	13 242	11 060	10 575	2 872	2 667
Østfold	181	150	118	111	63	39
Akershus	27	21	23	18	4	3
Oslo	36	44	28	35	8	9
Hedmark	20	16	20	16	-	-
Oppland	13	11	12	9	1	2
Buskerud	16	10	15	8	1	2
Vestfold	85	82	64	60	21	22
Telemark	72	67	50	46	22	21
Aust-Agder	148	120	97	87	51	33
Vest-Agder	369	328	229	209	140	119
Rogaland	613	557	441	409	172	148
Hordaland	1 037	978	915	855	122	123
Sogn og Fjordane	807	778	629	608	178	170
Møre og Romsdal	2 807	2 700	2 438	2 320	369	380
Sør-Trøndelag	495	507	366	380	129	127
Nord-Trøndelag	302	317	220	233	82	84
Nordland	3 372	3 183	2 802	2 651	570	532
Troms Romsa	2 184	2 090	1 555	1 526	629	564
Finnmark Finnmarku	1 348	1 283	1 038	994	310	289

¹ Revision of the register Fiskarmanntalet has resulted in changes compared to earlier published statistics for the year 2005.

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

2.3. Registered fishing vessels, by county. 1997-2007

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006	2007
Total	13 635	13 248	13 196	13 017	11 922	10 640	9 914	8 188	7 722	7 305	7 039
Østfold	202	203	196	189	186	146	141	120	121	118	115
Akershus	35	35	37	36	28	20	21	16	13	12	12
Oslo	15	17	15	14	16	10	9	5	3	2	6
Hedmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Oppland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Buskerud	21	20	18	10	9	7	8	4	5	5	4
Vestfold	153	162	141	141	132	93	91	69	64	59	60
Telemark	101	103	104	97	92	83	86	75	75	62	60
Aust-Agder	221	226	233	196	174	142	141	118	110	103	102
Vest-Agder	561	563	559	454	432	351	343	274	252	237	241
Rogaland	623	619	607	611	492	489	492	426	398	375	352
Hordaland	848	700	717	764	742	680	675	543	526	503	493
Sogn og Fjordane	759	744	745	715	648	553	506	401	363	336	315
Møre og Romsdal	1 571	1 522	1 499	1 471	1 389	1 171	1 127	949	883	814	769
Sør-Trøndelag	499	505	488	463	374	365	348	298	293	307	307
Nord-Trøndelag	436	406	422	453	449	335	324	216	199	198	196
Nordland	3 437	3 332	3 342	3 342	3 191	2 729	2 528	2 127	2 010	1 884	1 792
Troms Romsa	2 471	2 392	2 406	2 376	1 982	1 845	1 706	1 391	1 301	1 240	1 199
Finmark Finnmarku	1 682	1 699	1 667	1 685	1 586	1 621	1 368	1 156	1 106	1 048	1 016

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

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

2.4. Registered fishing vessels, by length of vessel and county. 2007

	Vessels total	Under 10 metres	10-14.9 metres	15-20.9 metres	21-27.9 metres	28 metres and over
Total	7 039	4 054	2 226	290	237	232
Østfold	115	74	38	2	1	-
Akershus	12	10	2	-	-	-
Oslo	6	1	5	-	-	-
Hedmark	-	-	1	-	-	-
Oppland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buskerud	4	2	2	-	-	-
Vestfold	60	36	24	-	-	-
Telemark	60	40	20	-	-	-
Aust-Agder	102	72	25	3	2	-
Vest-Agder	241	162	56	12	10	1
Rogaland	352	205	99	15	14	19
Hordaland	493	282	132	13	17	49
Sogn og Fjordane	315	161	92	12	26	24
Møre og Romsdal	769	420	221	18	34	76
Sør-Trøndelag	307	178	118	4	5	2
Nord-Trøndelag	196	122	64	5	4	1
Nordland	1 792	909	650	125	80	28
Troms Romsa	1 199	772	341	51	20	15
Finmark Finnmarku	1 016	608	337	30	24	17

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

2.5. Fishing vessels, by building year and county. 2007

	Vessels, total	By year of construction						2007	Unknown
		Before 1970	1970- 1979	1980-1989	1990-1999	2000-2006			
Total	7 041	990	1 945	2 567	819	659	61	12	
Østfold	115	22	21	39	21	10	2	0	
Akershus	12	1	3	5	1	2	0	0	
Oslo	6	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	
Hedmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oppland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Buskerud	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Vestfold	60	5	9	23	11	9	3	0	
Telemark	60	6	13	22	11	7	0	1	
Aust-Agder	102	10	22	40	18	12	0	0	
Vest-Agder	241	33	35	80	51	39	2	1	
Rogaland	352	58	101	115	38	37	1	2	
Hordaland	493	70	106	160	67	83	5	2	
Sogn og Fjordane	315	40	62	145	45	20	3	0	
Møre og Romsdal	769	93	233	264	105	69	5	0	
Sør-Trøndelag	307	37	98	100	39	27	5	1	
Nord-Trøndelag	196	31	58	66	19	22	0	0	
Nordland	1 792	289	526	635	174	154	12	2	
Troms Romsa	1 200	150	339	505	99	91	14	2	
Finmark Finnmarku	1 017	129	319	367	118	76	7	1	

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

2.6. Number of licenses and participating vessels, by county. 2007

County	Licenses											Participating vessels ¹	
	Total	Purse seine	Blue whiting trawl	Industrial trawl	Spring spawning	Mackerel trawl	Capelin trawl	Cod trawl	Shrimp trawl	Saithe trawl	North Sea trawl ³		Other ²	Total
2006	625	84	45	40	45	36	98	51	74	7	147(90)	37	344
2007	613	83	46	39	43	36	99	48	69	8	105(90)	37	330
2007													
Eastern Norway	68	-	-	1	5	5	8	-	-	-	49(44)	-	51
Rogaland	92	2	-	13	15	12	19	-	1	-	29(26)	1	45
Hordaland	135	36	25	12	13	11	19	-	2	-	14(10)	3	63
Sogn og Fjordane	15	3	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	1	1(1)	2	8
Møre og Romsdal	124	21	15	9	9	7	11	15	18	7	4(2)	8	59
Sør-Trøndelag	7	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	3
Nord-Trøndelag	5	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
Nordland	81	11	3	2	-	-	16	12	21	-	4(4)	12	49
Troms Romsa	48	5	1	1	-	-	16	8	15	-	2(1)	-	29
Finnmark Finnmarku	38	2	-	-	-	-	5	13	9	-	2(2)	7	24

¹ Some vessels may have supplementary licenses. ² Purse seine fishing for saithe, danish seine, trawl license for argentinians 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 3.1. 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 2007 stock estimate was 1.8 million tonnes. The estimate of the spawning stock this year was 600 000 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 60 000 tonnes in 1984 to 326 000 tonnes in 1986 (figure 3.2). 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 2007 was 630 000 tonnes with a spawning stock of 277 000 tonnes. The stock of haddock is considered to be in good condition.

The spawning stock of northeast arctic *saithe* in 2007 was 834 000 tonnes (figure 3.3). 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 stock is considered to be in good condition.

The development of the stock of Norwegian spring-spawning *herring* is shown in figure 3.4. 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 900 000 tonnes in 1987 to 2.7 million tonnes in 1988. The spawning stock in 2007 was estimated to be 11.6 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 has varied a lot since the mid eighties. This variation is partly explained by over fishing, but also by natural causes. The stock size of one year old and older capelin by autumn 2007 was estimated to almost 2 million tonnes (figure 3.5). The estimate of the spawning stock was 189 000 tonnes, while the limit biomass for spawning stock (B lim) is 200 000 tonnes. The stock size is still considered to be too low, although the stock was more than doubled since 2006. This is not assessed to be caused by fishing, but from predation pressure from large year classes of herring in the southern Barents Sea.

The spawning stock of *blue whiting* had its peak in 2003, but has since then declined (figure 3.6). This was mainly because of overfishing, and quotas were introduced in 2005. The estimate of the spawning stock in 2007 was 4.9 million tonnes. The limit biomass for spawning stock (B lim) is 1.5 million tonnes, while the precautionary biomass for spawning stock (B pa) is 2.25 million tonnes. The stock is assessed to be in good condition, but the exploitation is too high, which gradually will affect the spawning stock.

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.

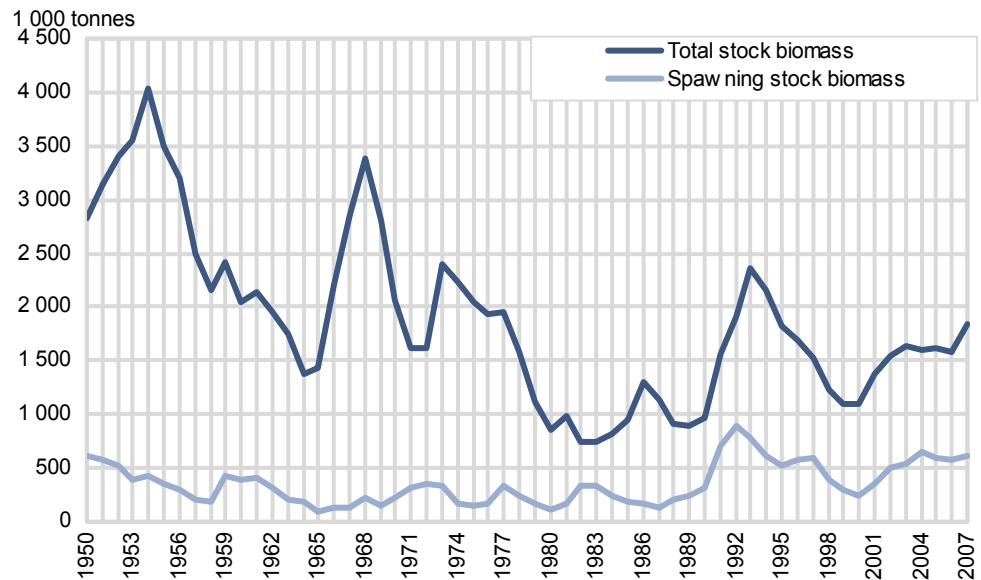
Coherence with other statistics The working groups of ICES publish different reports on their website, describing conditions of stocks and advices on how to manage the stocks. These reports cover about 135 different stocks:

<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

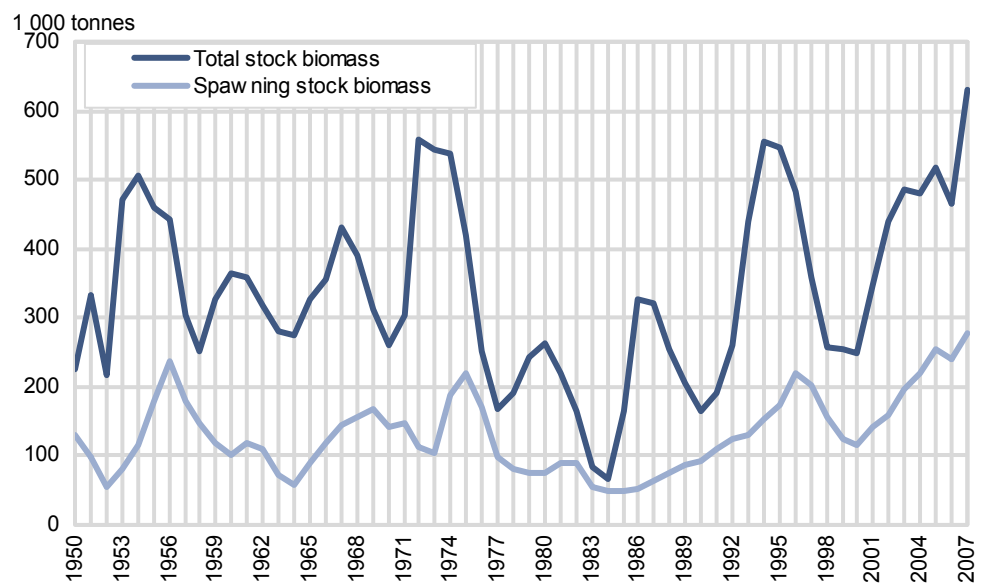
Statistics Norway also refers to fish stocks in the publication “National Resources and the Environment”: http://www.ssb.no/emner/01/sa_nrm/

Figure 3.1. Total and spawning stock biomass. Northeast Arctic cod. 1950-2007. 1 000 tonnes



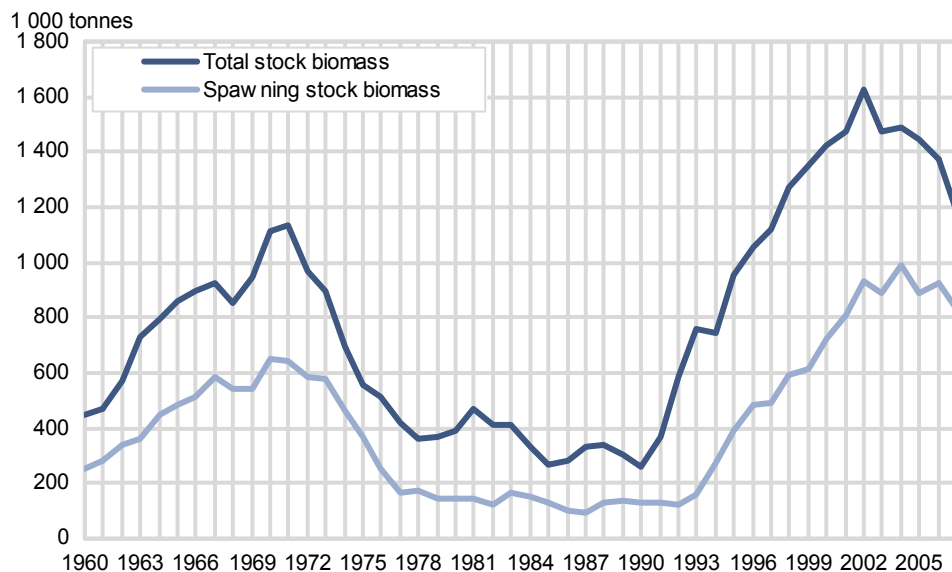
Source: Institute of Marine Research and ICES.

Figure 3.2 Total and spawning stock biomass. Northeast Arctic haddock. 1950-2007. 1 000 tonnes



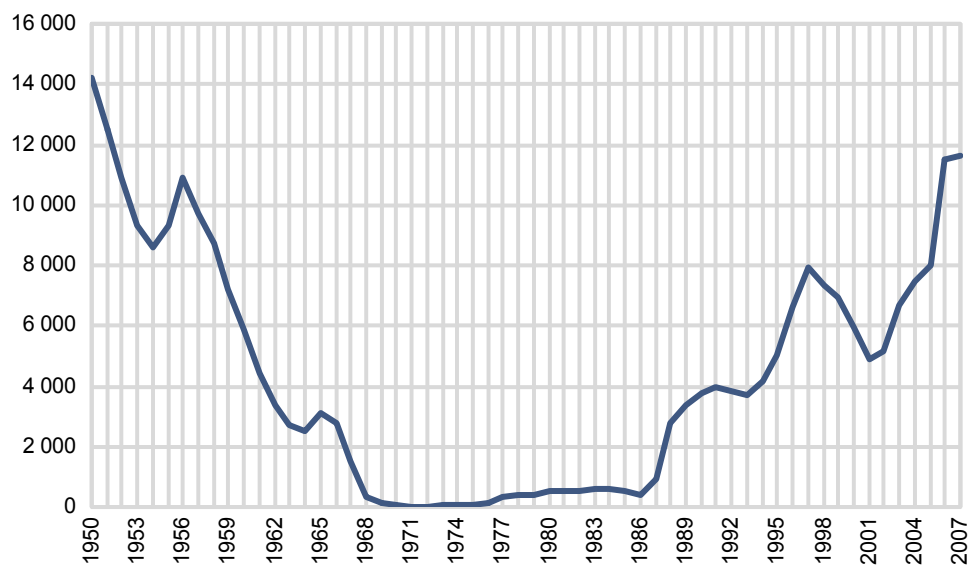
Source: Institute of Marine Research and ICES.

Figure 3.3 Nordaustarktisk sei. Totalbestand og gytebestand. 1960-2007. 1 000 tonn



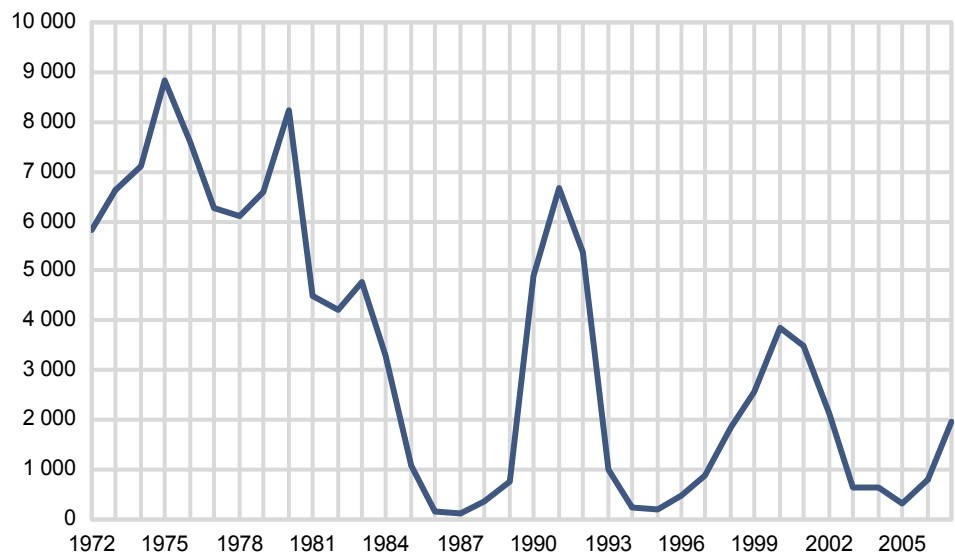
Source: Institute of Marine Research and ICES.

Figure 3.4 Spawning stock biomass. Norwegian spring-spawning herring. 1950-2007. 1 000 tonnes



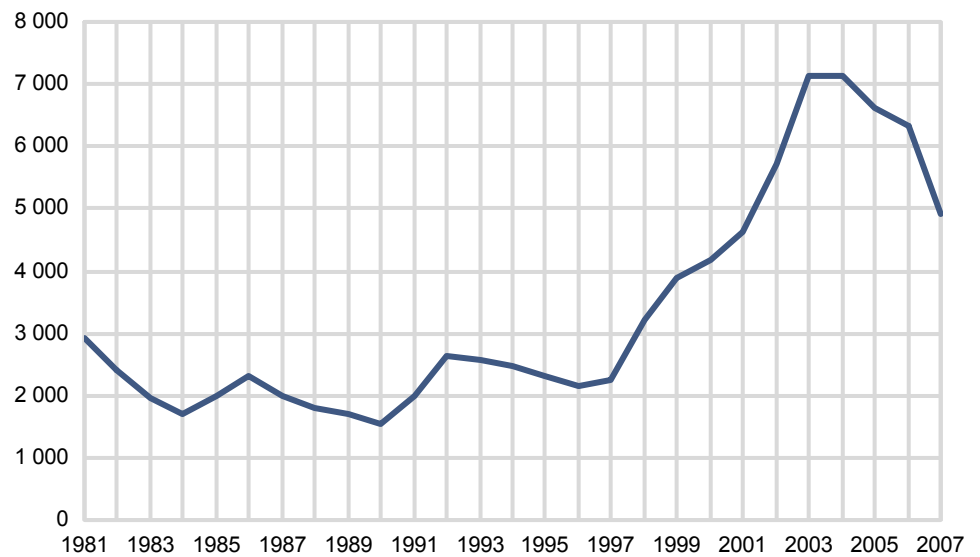
Source: Institute of Marine Research and ICES.

Figure 3.5 Stock biomass of Barents Sea capelin (fish aged one year and over). 1972-2007. 1 000 tonnes



Source: Institute of Marine Research and ICES.

Figure 3.6. Spawning stock biomass. Blue whiting. 1981-2007. 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 2007. This is almost 6 per cent less than in 2006. The total value of the catch was NOK 12 billion, a small increase from previous year. Pelagic fish dominated in quantity, and cod fish had the highest value. Cod however, was the most valued species at NOK 3.7 billion, while herring was worth NOK 2.2 billion.

The catch in quantity has dropped in the last years, but except for 2003 the value has not. This means that the average prices have risen in the same period. A closer look at the average price for some of the species shows better prices for important species such as cod, haddock, saithe, blue whiting and deep water prawn. The average price of herring and mackerel have also increased, but dropped from 2005 till 2007.

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

In quantity, the catch was largest in the northern fishing grounds (the Norwegian Sea, the Barents Sea and Svalbard). The value of the catch is also dominated by the northern fishing grounds, both at sea and along the coast. The counties with the largest landings were Møre og Romsdal and Rogaland, while Møre og Romsdal and Nordland were the counties with the highest value of landings. The largest sales co-operatives were Norges Sildesalgslag in quantity, and Norges Råfisklag referring to catch value. The catch of seals was reduced to 13 980 in 2007, which is 3 057 fewer than in 2006. The number of whales caught was 545, which is 57 more animals than previous year.

In 2007, foreign vessels landed 284 000 tonnes of fish and other species in Norway. This is 69 000 tonnes more than the previous year. The rise is mainly caused by larger deliverances of all species, except flatfish. The total value was close to NOK 2.1 billion. Russian vessels delivered 128 000 tonnes, mainly codfishes. The Faroe Islands delivered 66 530 tonnes, almost solely pelagic fish.

The world catch of fish is not changing much from one year to the next. Total production in 2006 was approximately 92 million tonnes, down one million from 2005. China is dominating with 17 million tonnes, while Norway is in 11th place with 2.3 millions. About $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 is 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, officially 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. The sole right also applies to all sales of fish which comes directly from the sea and are sold in Norway by foreign vessels.

When landed the catch is weighted before sold. A legal document called 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 first of 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 a legal document called contract notes signed by both the fishermen and the buyers as a part of the settlement. The quality of the contract notes are checked by the sales co-operatives, before submitted to the Directorate of Fisheries. These notes contain information about quantity and value together with other information used in resource management and statistics. 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. This concerns for instance some sales of the edible crab.

There is also some non-response of catch journals due to different reasons like shipwreck, change of ownership and bankruptcy.

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 1977 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. Up and to 1974 the quantity is given in fresh weigh, as from 1975 quantity is given in live weight.

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.

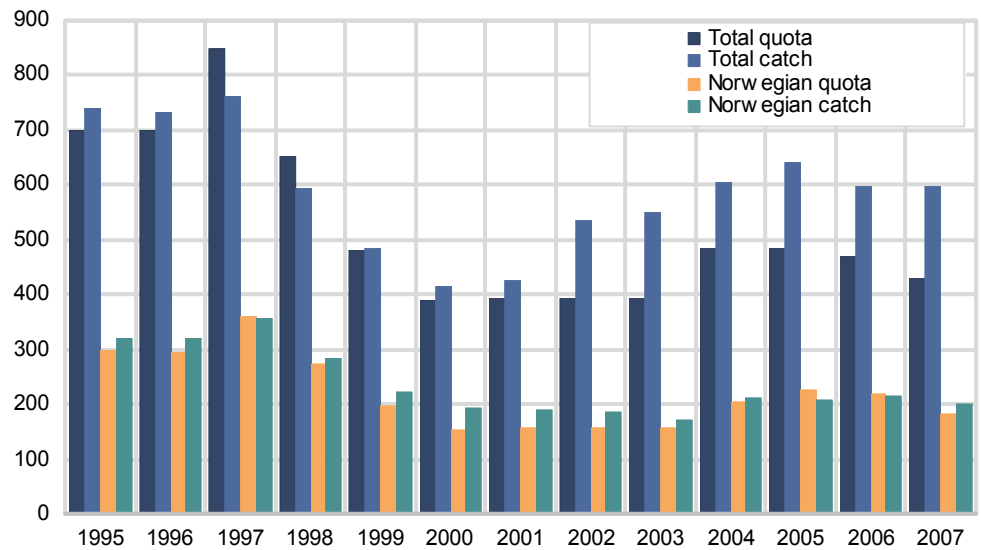
In the series NOS Fishery Statistics 1996 - 2004, landings from foreign vessels in Norway were dealt with in a separate chapter (chapter 4).

Coherence with other statistics

The Directorate of Fisheries publishes preliminary figures on Internet: <http://www.fiskeridir.no/fiskeridir/english>
 The Directorate also submits catch statistics to several international organisations such as FAO, Eurostat, ICES, NAFO and OECD.

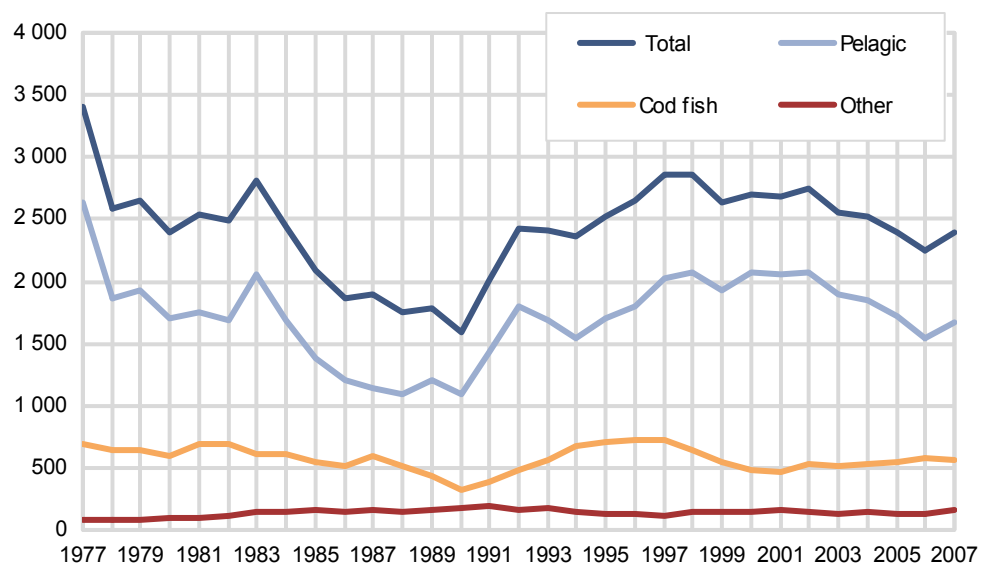
Many international organisations also publish statistics of catches in quantity and value, e.g. FAO: <http://www.fao.org>, and Eurostat: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

Figure 4.1 Quotas and catches. Northeast Arctic cod. 1996-2007. 1 000 tonnes



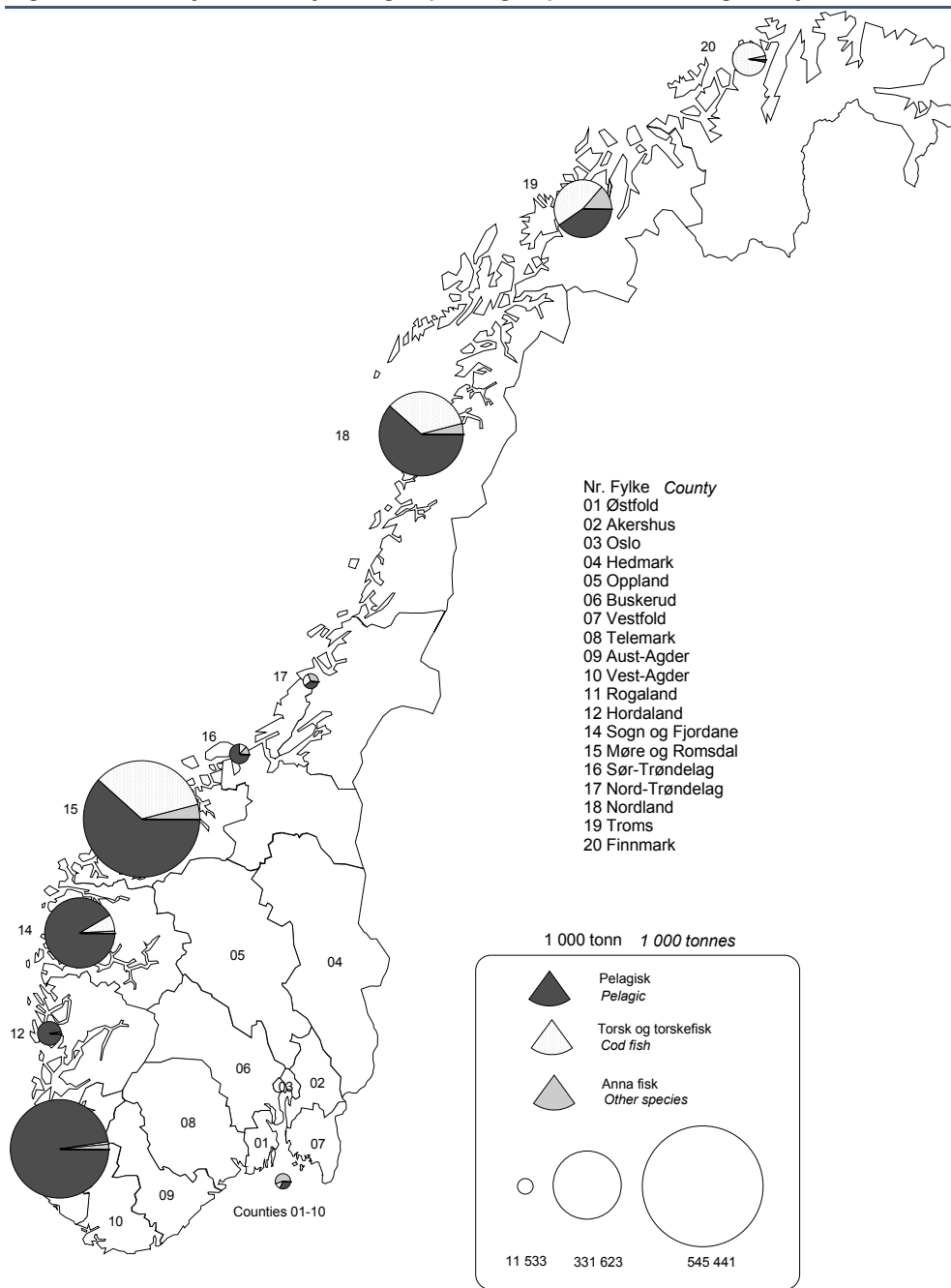
Source: The Directorate of Fisheries, Institute of Marine Research and ICES

Figure 4.2 Quantity of catch, by main group of fish species. 1 000 tons live weight



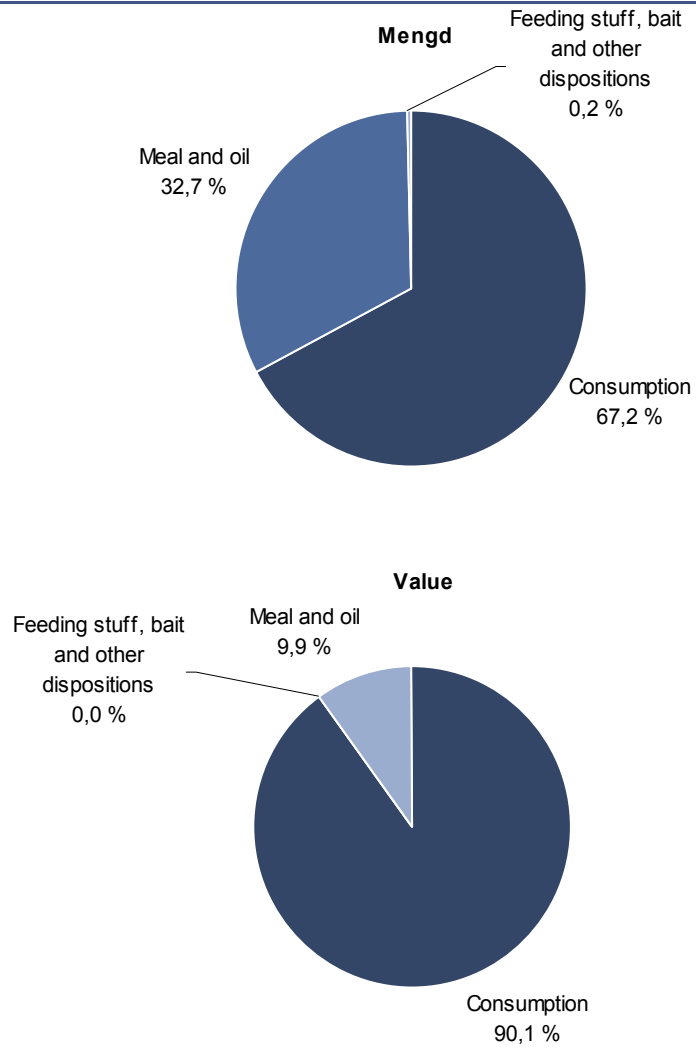
Source: The Directorate of Fisheries

Figure 4.3. Quantity of catch, by main group of target species and landing county. 2007. Tonnes



Source: The Directorate of Fisheries

Figure 4.4. Catch quantity and value, by disposition of the catch. Per cent. 2007



Source: The Directorate of Fisheries

4.1. Quantity and value of catch, by main group¹ of target species. 1977-2007

Year	Fish and crustaceans								
	Total (incl. seaweed)	Seaweed	Total Pelagic fish	Codfishes	Flatfishes and other demersal fishes	Deep-sea species	Crustaceans and molluscs	Other fishes	
1 000 tonnes live weight									
1977	..	..	3 402.4	2 641.3	685.5	21.6	22.0	29.2	2.9
1978	2 707.9	121.2	2 586.6	1 864.4	638.9	24.4	21.5	34.8	2.6
1979	2 760.2	110.0	2 650.2	1 927.1	635.2	24.6	20.0	38.3	5.1
1980	2 527.0	126.8	2 400.2	1 703.3	599.1	26.9	15.6	50.1	5.2
1981	2 687.0	148.4	2 538.6	1 750.7	690.4	31.8	8.9	53.0	3.8
1982	2 634.6	149.7	2 484.9	1 685.5	684.9	28.7	9.6	72.1	4.1
1983	2 949.3	136.7	2 812.6	2 058.2	603.3	39.6	9.8	98.1	3.6
1984	2 576.4	136.4	2 440.0	1 687.8	603.3	40.6	10.1	93.9	4.4
1985	2 217.0	133.3	2 083.7	1 376.3	544.3	41.3	7.8	108.6	5.4
1986	2 023.6	159.3	1 864.3	1 203.3	522.0	53.1	6.5	74.4	5.1
1987	2 066.8	174.1	1 892.7	1 146.7	589.7	52.7	5.1	92.5	6.1
1988	1 921.7	172.1	1 749.6	1 094.0	512.3	67.6	5.2	65.2	5.4
1989	1 971.4	182.7	1 788.7	1 204.7	432.1	74.0	8.0	63.8	6.0
1990	1 788.6	197.0	1 591.6	1 100.9	314.5	88.2	11.1	72.8	4.1
1991	2 197.9	190.6	2 007.3	1 428.7	381.8	109.0	12.3	57.9	17.6
1992	2 620.6	189.3	2 429.9	1 796.2	478.7	70.5	11.8	57.5	15.2
1993	2 584.2	169.6	2 414.6	1 686.2	558.8	73.4	11.0	61.1	24.1
1994	2 550.7	185.1	2 365.6	1 547.9	678.8	67.1	7.4	48.3	16.0
1995	2 708.7	185.0	2 523.7	1 696.7	705.8	59.8	5.0	49.1	7.3
1996	2 822.3	173.2	2 649.1	1 802.0	719.6	70.2	5.6	43.7	8.1
1997	3 048.1	191.7	2 856.4	2 017.8	723.8	66.0	3.3	44.7	6.9
1998	3 040.5	179.8	2 860.7	2 072.2	642.3	74.2	2.2	60.9	9.0
1999	2 808.5	178.5	2 630.0	1 927.0	554.9	73.8	2.4	67.6	4.3
2000	2 891.2	192.4	2 698.8	2 078.9	478.7	62.7	2.9	70.7	5.0
2001	2 861.4	175.2	2 686.3	2 053.5	467.4	87.8	2.9	70.2	4.5
2002	2 922.4	182.6	2 739.8	2 079.5	525.0	55.2	1.9	74.9	3.4
2003	2 701.2	153.2	2 548.0	1 893.2	521.5	56.9	2.1	72.2	2.6
2004	2 671.3	148.3	2 523.0	1 848.9	537.0	66.2	1.8	66.6	2.5
2005	2 545.8	153.9	2 391.9	1 718.5	550.3	63.0	1.7	56.4	2.0
2006	2 401.7	145.4	2 256.3	1 536.0	585.3	73.5	1.9	57.2	2.4
2007	2 527.9	134.7	2 393.2	1 671.4	555.4	56.9	5.3	102.2	2.0
NOK million									
1977	..	..	3 073.2	1 121.8	1 614.1	54.4	32.9	204.1	46.0
1978	2 920.0	12.1	2 907.9	934.2	1 585.5	60.7	33.5	260.9	33.1
1979	3 142.3	9.9	3 132.4	945.7	1 716.4	73.9	33.2	297.4	65.7
1980	3 512.9	11.6	3 501.3	1 010.9	1 896.0	82.0	30.3	398.8	83.3
1981	4 009.6	14.6	3 995.0	1 062.2	2 362.7	83.1	20.3	402.0	64.7
1982	3 982.1	17.9	3 964.2	1 054.2	2 264.5	76.0	20.2	493.2	56.1
1983	4 280.2	16.5	4 263.7	1 309.1	2 017.8	113.7	24.8	746.3	52.0
1984	4 355.7	16.5	4 339.3	1 259.6	2 062.8	145.4	25.2	781.2	65.1
1985	4 570.9	17.9	4 553.0	1 122.0	2 265.7	165.3	22.2	902.4	75.4
1986	5 173.8	23.2	5 150.6	1 030.5	2 854.8	224.6	18.0	944.2	78.5
1987	5 844.8	25.0	5 819.7	1 014.5	3 560.5	231.8	14.9	925.9	72.0
1988	5 057.1	24.6	5 032.5	1 130.2	2 748.2	278.3	16.9	791.8	67.1
1989	4 803.8	26.8	4 777.0	1 269.9	2 297.4	291.0	28.3	842.7	47.6
1990	5 005.5	29.0	4 976.5	1 246.6	2 075.3	595.1	47.4	960.7	51.4
1991	5 996.5	28.6	5 967.9	1 494.2	2 834.3	671.7	53.2	742.1	172.4
1992	6 141.5	29.8	6 111.7	1 518.4	3 134.4	429.0	43.4	704.2	282.3
1993	6 296.5	27.0	6 269.5	1 646.8	3 194.4	525.4	37.5	680.2	176.4
1994	7 504.9	34.8	7 470.1	1 867.1	4 202.5	513.8	30.8	706.4	149.5
1995	8 247.3	29.2	8 218.2	2 251.0	4 504.2	508.8	24.0	844.6	85.5
1996	8 745.8	27.5	8 718.2	3 124.4	4 178.9	625.1	20.3	678.6	90.9
1997	9 196.7	30.7	9 166.0	3 468.8	4 442.2	563.9	13.2	661.1	80.7
1998	10 551.1	28.9	10 522.1	3 291.0	5 633.5	641.8	11.8	868.1	76.0
1999	9 975.9	28.4	9 947.5	2 819.4	5 385.4	711.6	14.1	975.2	41.8
2000	9 771.5	35.7	9 735.8	3 229.2	4 649.1	700.1	16.2	1 118.4	22.9
2001	11 470.4	32.5	11 437.9	4 755.0	4 797.1	855.7	17.5	973.8	38.8
2002	11 197.3	33.4	11 164.0	4 889.0	4 759.7	527.7	11.3	940.3	36.0
2003	8 910.3	28.0	8 882.3	3 487.2	3 848.1	565.1	12.0	943.0	27.7
2004	10 414.7	27.9	10 386.8	4 250.2	4 372.7	727.1	11.3	991.6	33.8
2005	11 685.6	29.9	11 655.7	5 122.2	4 920.0	736.2	10.5	835.6	31.2
2006	11 703.5	28.5	11 675.0	4 163.6	5 886.5	804.4	10.7	767.1	42.7
2007	12 077.8	26.7	12 051.1	4 283.0	6 238.7	626.6	12.5	859.6	30.7

¹ See appendix A.

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

4.2. Total catch¹, by disposition of the catch. 1977-2007

Year	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
2006	2 256.3	1 510.9	739.1	6.3
2007	2 393.3	1 607.7	781.6	3.9
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
2006	100	67.0	32.8	0.3
2007	100	67.2	32.7	0.2

¹ Seaweed is not included.

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

4.3. Average price¹ for first hand sales of fish, 1998-2007

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	NOK per kg									
All species	3.68	3.78	3.61	4.26	4.07	3.49	4.12	4.87	5.17	5.03
Capelin	0.88	2.08	0.96	1.11	1.23	1.05	0.95	1.38	1.98	2.31
Norway pout	0.89	0.55	0.59	0.69	0.89	0.77	0.80	0.97	1.40	1.23
Blue whiting	0.86	0.54	0.59	0.70	0.99	0.85	0.80	0.72	1.20	1.57
Sandeel	0.90	0.55	0.61	0.78	0.92	0.80	0.90	0.80	1.21	1.56
Horse mackerel	2.06	2.29	2.33	5.68	2.66	1.99	3.75	4.43	4.24	3.50
Atlantic Mackerel	5.31	5.37	5.65	7.41	7.39	6.16	8.44	12.49	8.00	7.44
Herring	1.76	1.45	1.79	3.86	3.55	2.50	3.27	3.83	3.16	2.52
Sprat	1.63	1.45	3.20	1.88	4.58	4.75	4.42	4.74	1.92	2.39
Pelagic fish nei .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.66
Cod	10.47	12.96	13.38	13.90	12.57	10.76	12.06	13.22	14.93	16.96
Haddock	9.12	11.10	11.62	11.94	10.01	6.96	7.01	8.29	10.88	11.45
Saithe	5.41	5.10	4.36	4.85	4.61	3.78	3.96	4.78	5.43	5.61
Tusk	8.85	8.22	8.14	9.48	8.50	7.27	6.97	7.45	8.52	8.53
Ling	11.88	11.68	12.88	16.43	13.22	10.81	12.21	11.93	13.48	13.05
Blue ling	6.94	6.96	8.10	10.78	8.58	7.06	6.28	5.87	7.33	7.37
Pollack	6.49	7.49	7.46	8.01	7.65	7.51	8.31	8.78	10.03	10.51
Hake	23.96	24.35	22.05	23.47	20.57	20.02	20.67	20.14	24.09	19.53
Whiting	5.22	5.24	6.20	5.86	5.87	5.70	6.04	6.02	5.54	7.06
Greenland halibut	15.72	14.46	18.17	17.23	13.88	15.84	18.37	20.57	21.16	17.47
Halibut	30.63	33.30	42.12	41.68	39.33	40.85	41.16	38.73	41.64	42.14
Plaice	11.12	11.63	10.94	11.96	11.33	13.10	12.55	12.99	13.72	13.06
Common sole .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73.98	84.70	98.12
Witch	10.44	11.03	11.06	14.00	15.20	17.44	15.57	16.86	19.14	19.05
Common dab .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.23	7.78	8.12
Lemon dab .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.97	20.46	26.73
[Brill] .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43.48	52.60	44.64
Turbot .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68.39	72.82	67.45
Other flatfish .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.60	10.39	8.44
Eel	48.03	45.60	38.59	44.77	36.34	33.88	42.78	44.96	45.18	47.13
Redfish	6.88	6.52	7.13	7.04	6.72	6.03	6.87	9.62	9.30	7.30
Lesser and greater argentinines ..	3.86	3.07	3.02	4.19	3.27	3.07	2.75	2.63	2.52	3.18
Catfish	5.04	4.68	4.28	4.24	4.67	4.84	4.53	5.27	6.92	7.93
Angler	20.51	23.32	27.79	29.05	26.51	23.03	22.74	23.64	24.47	24.96
Lumpsucker	5.16	4.63	4.02	4.27	4.52	5.31	5.96	4.88	3.96	3.76
Groundfishes nei .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.20	4.41	2.78
Picked dogfish	6.10	6.76	7.29	7.55	7.32	7.53	8.18	7.81	8.03	7.78
Porbeagle	21.68	22.79	18.82	22.56	21.32	24.11	20.48	16.41	11.80	20.48
Basking shark .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.47	1.37	1.85
Sharks nei .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.56	5.72	10.28
Skate, ray	4.08	4.14	3.21	3.35	3.81	4.61	4.00	5.06	7.24	5.31
Deep-sea species nei .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.94	1.35	1.26
Atlantic salmon .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Species not else-where included .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.62	23.36	19.47
Crab	7.48	9.79	14.10	15.64	13.74	16.96	18.53	7.84	8.01	8.12
King crab .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56.37	48.92	46.74
Lobster	142.53	160.85	178.60	198.25	192.62	178.56	172.92	186.74	191.54	207.56
Norway lobster	53.22	62.59	64.77	69.22	69.27	67.07	66.52	71.63	80.15	82.50
Deep water prawn	14.34	14.21	15.51	13.36	12.07	12.33	14.10	14.05	15.95	17.73
Mussels .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.86	20.61	20.66
Crustaceans and molluscs nei ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.24	0.43	0.33

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.

4.4. Catch, by fishing gear and target species. 2007. Tonnes live weight

Target species	Total	Seine	Gillnet	Hand line	Long line Danish seine	Trawl	Other	
Total	2 393 259	1 003 006	130 674	20 306	106 764	60 877	1 048 585	23 047
Capelin	41 098	41 098	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway pout	4 722	-	-	-	-	-	4 722	-
Blue whiting	539 589	1 421	-	-	-	-	538 167	-
Sandeel	51 134	-	-	-	-	-	51 134	-
Horse mackerel	5 425	4 960	-	-	-	-	465	-
Mackerel	131 698	116 138	79	0	0	0	4 259	11 222
Herring	884 593	780 852	19	-	-	0	103 720	2
Sprat	12 933	12 847	2	-	-	-	85	-
Pelagic fish nei	179	146	-	-	3	-	30	-
Cod	217 788	56	67 374	11 638	37 117	37 443	63 993	168
Haddock	73 283	12	4 041	182	27 547	11 153	30 329	19
Saithe	225 299	44 384	37 895	8 014	4 727	11 051	119 173	56
Tusk	15 293	113	980	65	13 965	8	117	45
Ling	18 582	188	4 959	30	12 511	56	833	5
Blue ling	467	2	169	0	278	0	17	0
Pollack	3 358	8	2 551	147	76	59	488	28
Hake	1 294	-	832	1	8	87	366	1
Whiting	55	0	7	1	15	2	29	0
Greenland halibut	10 163	5	1 002	4	3 825	115	5 208	3
Halibut	1 607	-	729	31	665	40	140	3
Plaice	2 085	-	145	4	5	628	1 293	10
Common sole	13	-	3	-	-	0	9	0
Witch	73	-	6	-	0	1	67	0
Common dab	127	-	1	-	-	0	127	0
Lemon dab	63	-	13	0	0	18	32	0
[Brill]	25	-	11	-	-	1	13	0
Turbot	55	-	15	0	0	4	36	0
Other flatfish	32	-	12	0	0	7	12	0
Eel	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	194
Redfish	13 722	5	1 939	155	1 192	89	10 340	1
Lesser and greater argentines .	16 407	352	-	-	-	0	16 055	-
Catfish	4 667	-	48	8	3 600	29	982	1
Angler	5 144	1	4 949	19	89	75	-	11
Lumpsucker	2 210	-	2 207	3	-	-	-	-
Groundfishes nei	5	-	0	-	-	0	5	0
Picked dogfish	615	-	489	3	67	3	52	2
Porbeagle	10	-	10	-	0	-	0	-
Basking shark	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
Sharks nei	2	-	1	-	-	0	1	-
Skate, ray	383	-	125	1	226	4	26	1
Deep-sea species nei	4 261	-	2	-	106	0	4 153	-
Atlantic salmon	434	0	1	-	-	0	-	433
Species not elsewhere included	1 576	417	33	0	752	0	327	46
Crab	8 515	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 515
King crab	1 267	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 267
Lobster	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Norway lobster	265	-	-	-	-	-	214	51
Deep water prawn	37 293	-	-	-	-	-	37 293	-
Mussels	876	-	-	-	-	-	-	876
Crustaceans and molluscs nei .	53 961	-	-	-	-	-	53 935	26

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

4.5. Quantity and value of catch, by disposition and target species. 2007

Target species	Total		Consumption		Meal and oil		Feeding stuff, bait etc	
	Quantity Tonnes	Value NOK 1 000	Quantity Tonnes	Value NOK 1 000	Quantity Tonnes	Value NOK 1 000	Quantity Tonnes	Value NOK 1 000
Total	2 393 259	12 047 205	1 607 741	10 849 162	781 588	1 193 383	3 930	4 660
Capelin	41 098	95 091	27 970	76 747	13 033	18 051	95	294
Norway pout	4 722	5 811	3	0	4 719	5 811	-	-
Blue whiting	539 589	847 982	1 989	39	535 670	847 924	1 930	19
Sandeel	51 134	79 585	99	249	51 035	79 336	-	-
Horse mackerel	5 425	19 006	4 863	18 367	563	639	-	-
Mackerel	131 698	979 479	130 823	978 404	112	127	763	948
Herring	884 593	2 224 846	772 374	2 035 178	111 779	189 003	440	665
Sprat	12 933	30 942	4 801	19 722	8 132	11 220	-	-
Pelagic fish nei	179	297	3	14	176	283	-	-
Cod	217 788	3 693 225	217 661	3 692 807	5	5	123	412
Haddock	73 283	840 495	73 206	840 446	13	16	64	33
Saithe	225 299	1 263 935	222 922	1 260 457	2 088	2 586	289	892
Tusk	15 293	130 399	15 293	130 399	-	-	0	0
Ling	18 582	242 421	18 582	242 421	-	-	0	0
Blue ling	467	3 439	467	3 439	-	-	0	0
Pollack	3 358	35 272	3 357	35 272	-	-	1	0
Hake	1 294	25 279	1 294	25 279	-	-	1	1
Whiting	55	385	55	385	-	-	0	0
Greenland halibut	10 163	177 493	10 157	177 262	-	-	6	232
Halibut	1 607	67 730	1 607	67 730	-	-	0	0
Plaice	2 085	27 233	2 084	27 233	-	-	1	0
Common sole	13	1 290	13	1 290	-	-	-	-
Witch	73	1 389	73	1 389	-	-	-	-
Common dab	127	1 032	127	1 032	-	-	-	-
Lemon dab	63	1 682	63	1 682	-	-	0	0
[Brill]	25	1 098	25	1 098	-	-	-	-
Turbot	58	3 940	58	3 940	-	-	0	-
Other flatfish	32	269	32	269	-	-	-	-
Eel	194	9 127	194	9 127	-	-	-	-
Redfish	13 722	100 234	13 695	100 229	-	-	27	6
Lesser and greater argentines .	16 407	52 105	12 545	46 736	3 831	5 367	31	2
Catfish	4 667	37 024	4 629	37 015	-	-	38	9
Angler	5 474	136 626	5 444	136 566	-	-	31	59
Lumpsucker	2 210	8 297	2 210	8 297	-	-	-	-
Groundfishes nei	5	14	5	14	-	-	-	-
Picked dogfish	615	4 787	615	4 786	-	-	0	0
Porbeagle	10	201	10	201	-	-	0	0
Basking shark	26	48	26	48	-	-	-	-
Sharks nei	2	22	2	22	-	-	-	-
Skate, ray	383	2 033	383	2 032	-	-	0	1
Deep-sea species nei	4 261	5 375	108	208	4 153	5 167	0	0
Atlantic salmon	434	0	434	0	-	-	-	-
Species not elsewhere included	1 576	30 687	1 313	19 243	261	10 769	3	675
Crab	8 515	69 156	8 515	69 156	-	-	-	-
King crab	1 267	59 200	1 267	59 200	-	-	-	-
Lobster	57	11 919	57	11 919	-	-	-	-
Norway lobster	266	21 926	266	21 926	-	-	0	0
Deep water prawn	37 293	661 254	37 207	660 842	-	-	86	411
Mussels	876	18 100	876	18 100	-	-	-	-
Crustaceans and molluscs nei .	53 961	18 024	7 942	947	46 019	17 077	-	-

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

4.6. Quantity and value of catch, by main group of target species and fishing ground. 2007

Fishing ground	Total	Pelagic fish	Codfishes	Flatfishes and other demersal fishes	Deep-sea species	Crustaceans and molluscs	Other
Tonnes							
Total	2 393 259	1 671 371	555 419	56 925	5 298	102 235	2 010
Offshore fishing, total¹	1 921 380	1 470 280	317 184	42 693	4 521	85 317	1 385
The Norwegian Sea/Barents Sea/Svalbard	913 673	601 722	255 501	30 961	156	24 959	374
The North Sea/Skagerrak	420 395	354 240	53 407	5 135	4 229	2 841	543
Other areas in the Northeast Atlantic Ocean	529 755	514 319	8 242	5 165	136	1 649	244
Northwest Atlantic Ocean	3 479	-	32	1 432	-	2 008	7
Outside the North Atlantic Ocean	54 078	-	-	-	-	53 861	217
Coastal fishing, total	471 879	201 091	238 236	14 232	776	16 918	625
The Norwegian Sea/Barents Sea/Svalbard	444 630	188 912	231 682	13 062	444	10 029	499
The North Sea/Skagerrak	27 249	12 179	6 553	1 170	332	6 889	126
Uppgitt fiske	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOK 1 000							
Total	12 047 205	4 283 040	6 234 850	626 584	12 465	859 579	30 687
Offshore fishing, total¹	8 285 182	3 789 522	3 573 627	367 253	7 270	518 703	28 807
The Norwegian Sea/Barents Sea/Svalbard	5 154 479	1 527 670	3 032 597	250 941	588	330 863	11 821
The North Sea/Skagerrak	1 990 959	1 412 554	430 196	40 332	5 707	97 839	4 332
Other areas in the Northeast Atlantic Ocean	1 063 492	849 299	110 243	51 941	976	49 239	1 795
Northwest Atlantic Ocean	48 351	-	591	24 039	-	23 685	37
Outside the North Atlantic Ocean	27 900	-	-	-	-	17 077	10 822
Coastal fishing, total	3 762 023	493 517	2 661 223	259 331	5 195	340 876	1 881
The Norwegian Sea/Barents Sea/Svalbard	3 418 175	429 350	2 601 104	224 485	2 703	160 098	435
The North Sea/Skagerrak	343 848	64 167	60 120	34 846	2 492	180 779	1 446
Uppgitt fiske	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

4.7. Quantity and value of catch, by main group of target species and landing county. 2007

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	2 393 258	12 047 205	1 671 371	4 283 040	555 419	6 234 850	56 925	626 584
Østfold	3 471	46 484	2 053	9 193	132	1 374	25	550
Akershus	60	924	16	260	33	309	7	179
Oslo	75	3 912	7	199	35	1 048	5	183
Buskerud	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vestfold	801	16 102	9	179	178	1 961	23	721
Telemark	1 228	23 208	13	245	191	2 366	55	1 571
Aust-Agder	1 751	42 318	7	69	201	2 759	50	1 186
Vest-Agder	5 970	102 807	2 352	7 567	930	13 212	270	10 409
Rogaland	444 553	1 053 006	432 826	937 276	3 584	20 244	2 813	11 168
Hordaland	56 808	256 498	54 869	230 852	1 436	10 865	234	6 863
Sogn og Fjordane	296 989	1 059 665	270 253	732 037	23 019	292 457	2 198	26 677
Møre og Romsdal	537 456	3 016 364	331 623	1 000 092	182 752	1 755 939	20 921	209 718
Sør-Trøndelag	34 163	162 443	25 184	64 617	4 107	35 695	950	21 817
Nord-Trøndelag	11 921	68 601	4 943	7 231	3 135	31 367	2 894	20 396
Nordland	370 082	2 308 422	227 851	583 711	126 088	1 549 601	12 295	139 943
Troms	233 291	1 982 671	95 361	243 369	105 045	1 324 649	9 233	110 188
Finnmark Finnmarku	107 098	¹ 1 235 444	2 853	3 913	99 744	1 137 027	3 038	35 327
Unknown or landed abroad	287 536	668 337	221 152	462 232	4 805	53 976	1 911	29 688
			Crustaceans and molluscs		Other			
	Deep-sea species							
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
	Tonnes	NOK 1 000	Tonnes	NOK 1 000	Tonnes	NOK 1 000		
Total	5 298	12 465	102 235	859 579	2 010	30 687		
Østfold	31	374	1 230	34 993	0	0		
Akershus	0	1	4	175	0	0		
Oslo	0	3	23	2 345	5	134		
Buskerud	-	-	-	-	0	0		
Vestfold	13	109	576	13 132	2	0		
Telemark	6	46	963	18 977	0	3		
Aust-Agder	14	111	1 478	38 192	1	1		
Vest-Agder	55	569	2 342	70 700	21	350		
Rogaland	2 605	3 671	2 369	79 646	356	1 001		
Hordaland	68	368	181	7 296	20	254		
Sogn og Fjordane	731	2 002	448	4 826	340	1 666		
Møre og Romsdal	204	997	1 623	34 275	333	15 343		
Sør-Trøndelag	247	1 578	3 372	38 732	302	4		
Nord-Trøndelag	57	576	843	9 031	50	1		
Nordland	80	281	3 715	34 805	53	81		
Troms	33	126	23 552	303 709	67	630		
Finnmark Finnmarku	3	8	1 266	59 168	192	1		
Unknown or landed abroad	1 151	1 647	58 250	109 577	267	11 216		

¹ Corrected 7 January 2010.

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

4.8. Quantity and value of catch, by sales co-operative. 2007

Sales co-operatives	Tonnes live weight	NOK 1 000
Total	2 393 259	12 047 205
Skagerrakfisk S/L	11 841	264 448
Rogaland Fiskesalgslag S/L	8 118	146 204
Vest-Norges Fiskesalgslag	26 273	351 444
Sunnmøre og Romsdal Fiskesalgslag	193 468	1 965 068
Noregs Råfisklag	472 297	5 014 990
Norges Sildesalgslag	1 680 606	4 294 228
Catch notified in another way ¹	656	10 822

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.

4.9. Sealing, 1950-2007

	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
2006	17 037	13 390	3 647	-	516	4 488
2007	13 980	13 980	0	-	341	2 542

¹ Bearded seal, ringed seal and polar bear. ² In addition 295 seals for scientific purpose and 3 311 harp seal who drowned in the Varngerfjord. ³ Subsidies of 1,50 kr per kg is included. ⁴ No trading in sealing this year. ⁵ In addition 60 seals for scientific purpose.

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

4.10. Coastal whaling, 1974-2007

	Vessels	Whales caught	Production							
			Total		Meat		Blubber		Animal feed	
			Quantity	Value ¹	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			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	-	-	-	-
2006	28	545	698	20 819	689	20 774	9	45	-	-
2007	28	597	767	24 129	762	24 129	0	0	-	-

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.

4.11. World catch of fish, by disposition. Fish farming is included. 1996-2006. Million tonnes live weight¹

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total catch	120.3	122.8	118.1	127.0	131.1	131.0	133.6	133.0	140.5	142.7	143.6
For human consumption, total .	88.5	91.8	93.5	95.5	97.1	100.1	100.7	103.4	104.5	107.1	110.4
Fresh	42.8	45.5	46.9	48.2	48.6	49.5	50.6	51.2	51.4	51.4	53.6
Frozen	24.7	24.8	24.7	24.9	25.3	26.4	26.3	26.6	26.8	28.1	28.6
Salted etc.	10.1	9.4	10.1	10.5	10.9	11.5	10.8	11.5	11.5	11.8	11.9
Canned	11.0	12.1	11.8	11.9	12.3	12.7	13.0	14.1	14.8	15.8	16.3
For other purposes, total	31.8	31.0	24.6	31.5	34.0	30.9	32.9	29.8	36.0	35.6	33.2
Reduction	27.4	26.0	19.8	25.7	28.0	23.9	24.9	20.8	25.1	23.5	20.2
Other	4.4	4.9	4.8	5.8	6.1	6.9	7.9	8.9	10.9	12.1	13.1

¹ Revision of the numbers have caused small changes compared to earlier statistics.

Source: FAO: Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

4.12. Total world catch by countries with the largest catches. Quantity. 1996-2006. Mill. tonnes¹

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
World, total	93.74	94.24	87.60	93.66	95.67	93.02	93.23	90.49	94.57	94.20	91.99
China	14.20	15.72	17.23	17.24	16.99	16.53	16.55	16.76	16.89	17.05	17.09
Peru	9.51	7.87	4.34	8.43	10.66	7.99	8.77	6.09	9.60	9.39	7.02
.....	5.00	4.98	4.71	4.75	4.72	4.94	4.94	4.94	4.96	4.89	4.86
Indonesia	3.60	3.79	3.96	3.99	4.08	4.24	4.32	4.63	4.64	4.69	4.76
Japan	5.93	5.92	5.30	5.19	4.99	4.70	4.36	4.67	4.31	4.09	4.19
Chile	6.69	5.81	3.27	5.05	4.30	3.80	4.27	3.61	4.92	4.33	4.17
India	3.45	3.52	3.37	3.47	3.67	3.78	3.74	3.71	3.39	3.69	3.86
Russia	4.68	4.66	4.45	4.14	3.97	3.63	3.23	3.28	2.94	3.19	3.28
Thailand	3.01	2.90	2.93	2.95	3.00	2.83	2.84	2.85	2.84	2.81	2.78
Philippines	1.78	1.81	1.83	1.87	1.90	1.95	2.03	2.17	2.22	2.25	2.32
Norway	2.65	2.86	2.86	2.63	2.70	2.69	2.74	2.55	2.52	2.39	2.26
Myanmar	0.60	0.78	0.83	0.92	1.09	1.19	1.28	1.34	1.59	1.74	2.01
Viet Nam	1.22	1.28	1.29	1.39	1.62	1.72	1.80	1.86	1.88	1.93	1.96
Korea Rep	2.41	2.20	2.03	2.12	1.82	1.99	1.67	1.64	1.58	1.64	1.75
Iceland	2.06	2.21	1.68	1.74	1.98	1.98	2.13	1.98	1.73	1.66	1.33

¹ Revision of the numbers have resulted in small changes compared to earlier statistics.

Source: FAO: Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

4.13. Quantity and value of catch landed in Norway by foreign vessels, by main group¹ of target species.1986-2007

Year	Total	Pelagic fish	Cod fish	Flatfishes and other demersal fishes	Deep-sea species	Crustaceans and molluscs	Other
Tonnes live weight							
1986	8 380	8 169	9	1	0	199	1
1987	10 049	8 942	687	34	1	385	0
1988	28 880	22 295	6 338	81	1	137	28
1989	27 717	18 047	9 613	23	31	0	4
1990	61 088	45 549	15 437	97	1	2	2
1991	109 372	72 330	35 942	497	24	570	10
1992	166 394	67 291	90 092	1 749	21	7 183	58
1993	233 477	103 106	116 391	1 232	2	12 584	164
1994	212 234	69 427	134 771	1 370	3	6 641	22
1995	262 693	88 842	160 384	2 207	3	11 218	39
1996	308 232	136 200	154 699	3 950	3	13 328	52
1997	390 553	197 991	175 576	5 424	6	11 511	46
1998	389 283	223 615	141 983	10 168	51	12 574	892
1999	430 961	223 920	169 211	13 810	18	21 361	2 641
2000	547 199	347 078	155 335	13 917	12	29 299	1 558
2001	515 530	324 553	166 440	10 129	38	13 422	947
2002	540 149	362 707	158 274	8 842	79	9 950	296
2003	383 286	275 506	97 706	5 342	5	4 563	165
2004	269 012	158 777	97 313	5 727	18	6 633	545
2005	168 675	62 235	94 738	6 179	53	5 390	79
2006	215 463	95 215	111 901	5 077	4	3 192	75
2007	284 108	154 507	120 146	4 752	316	4 341	46
NOK 1 000							
1986	7 959	4 437	25	10	0	3 486	3
1987	11 854	2 151	3 839	368	3	5 491	1
1988	53 152	20 593	30 407	282	3	1 838	28
1989	70 811	19 748	50 862	87	84	6	23
1990	199 925	79 294	120 017	447	3	35	130
1991	494 740	144 789	343 284	2 523	60	3 909	176
1992	844 780	114 867	662 554	7 585	104	59 588	82
1993	916 173	147 744	664 012	5 599	4	98 043	770
1994	1 011 383	127 213	818 979	5 815	10	59 115	251
1995	1 334 244	234 984	975 894	10 756	9	112 150	451
1996	1 464 622	536 970	811 530	19 823	16	95 420	862
1997	1 711 667	553 424	1 044 169	28 176	26	84 378	1 495
1998	2 488 228	985 352	1 319 854	63 757	106	116 397	2 763
1999	2 689 885	577 751	1 792 231	102 791	50	201 796	15 267
2000	3 154 258	959 217	1 771 469	117 598	41	296 621	9 311
2001	3 542 155	1 346 401	1 976 938	86 765	109	125 896	6 046
2002	3 078 379	1 220 960	1 687 005	53 064	177	110 948	6 224
2003	1 768 741	725 558	928 495	42 224	21	68 789	3 654
2004	1 702 650	671 687	910 041	37 299	49	78 177	5 397
2005	1 581 271	532 226	925 844	49 387	201	72 107	1 507
2006	1 866 070	515 071	1 222 113	39 673	365	87 262	1 587
2007	2 090 143	576 650	1 399 261	32 259	1 987	78 516	1 470

¹ See appendix A.

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

4.14. Quantity and value¹ of catch landed in Norway by foreign vessels, by main group of target species and nationality of the vessel. 2007

Country	Total	Pelagic fish	Codfishes	Flatfishes and other demersal fishes	Deep-sea species	Crustaceans and molluscs	Other
Tonnes live weight							
Total	284 105	154 507	120 142	4 752	316	4 341	46
Russia	128 133	4 089	118 469	4 673	314	573	14
United Kingdom	27 055	27 019	34	-	-	-	2
Denmark	11 952	11 916	26	6	0	2	1
Ireland	17 056	16 699	304	45	2	-	6
Faroe Islands	66 530	64 094	9	-	-	2 407	20
Sweden	3 958	3 956	-	-	-	-	2
Other countries ²	29 171	26 734	1 299	21	-	1 117	0
NOK 1 000							
Total	2 090 142	576 650	1 399 261	32 259	1 987	78 516	1 470
Russia	1 460 705	8 467	1 380 604	31 624	1 985	36 640	1 386
United Kingdom	170 224	170 001	219	-	-	-	5
Denmark	52 236	51 983	129	102	0	22	0
Ireland	70 633	67 010	3 336	287	1	-	0
Faroe Islands	225 159	196 007	55	-	-	29 097	0
Sweden	24 151	24 151	-	-	-	-	0
Other countries ²	84 663	59 032	14 904	141	-	10 507	78

¹ Some target 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 508 establishments in 2007, down almost 150 establishments since 2000. In total, 8 837 persons were employed in the industry in 2007, which is more than 3 500 fewer than in 2000. Nordland is the county with most establishments and employees.

The export of fish and fish products has the last couple of years increased in value, while the quantity of the export has been about the same. The export of fish from fisheries is still dominating both in quantity and value. However, the export of farmed fish is growing steadily, and represents the largest growth in value, as the salmon prices have been high.

The total export value of fish and fish products in 2007 was NOK 37.1 billion, up 3 per cent from the previous year. The export quantity was 2.2 billion tonnes, an increase of 7 per cent from the previous year. Approximately 60 per cent of the quantity was sold to EU, which in value accounted for close to 67 per cent. Countries with the largest import measured in quantity were France, Denmark, Russia and United Kingdom. Apart from farmed salmon, the highest value comes from *other fresh or chilled fish, included fillets*, which primarily was sold to EU countries. Norway imported 607 000 tonnes of fish at a value of NOK 6.5 billion in 2007.

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).

Exports 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

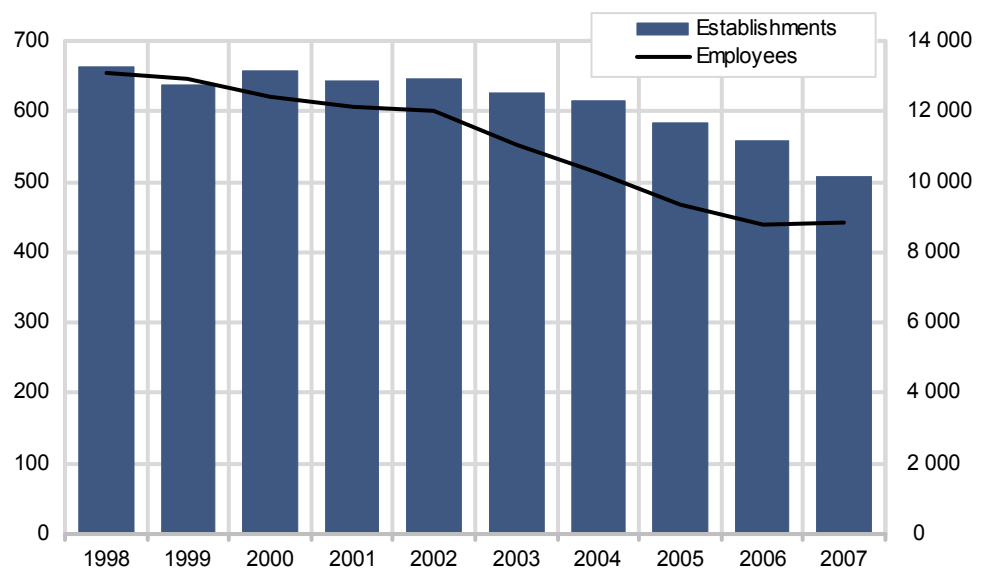
The series NOS Fishery Statistics has published time series on establishments and employment since 1972. Figures of export and import have been published since 1977.

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/ and www.ssb.no/english/subjects/09/05/.

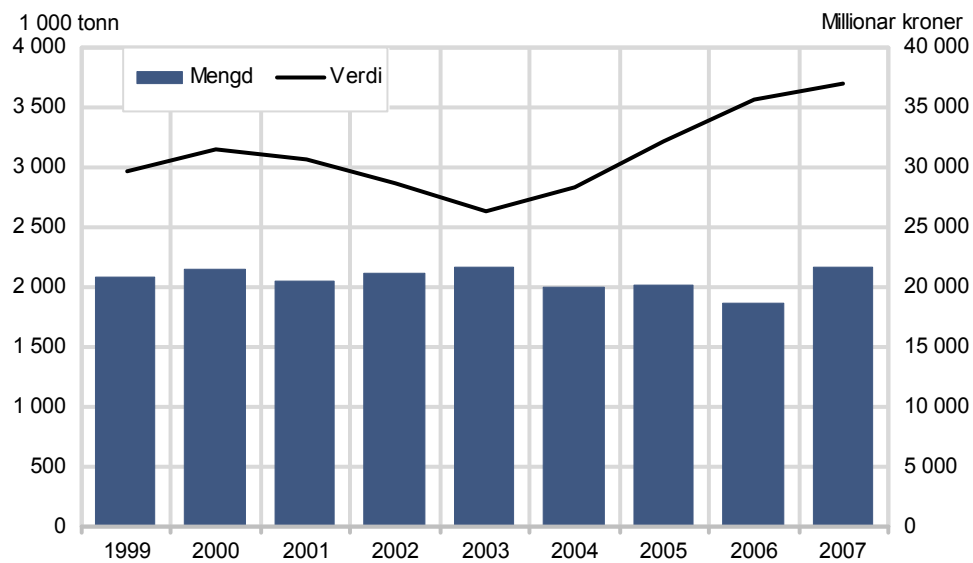
Figure 5.1. Establishments¹ and employees in fish processing industry. 1998-2007



¹ Inclusive sole proprietors.

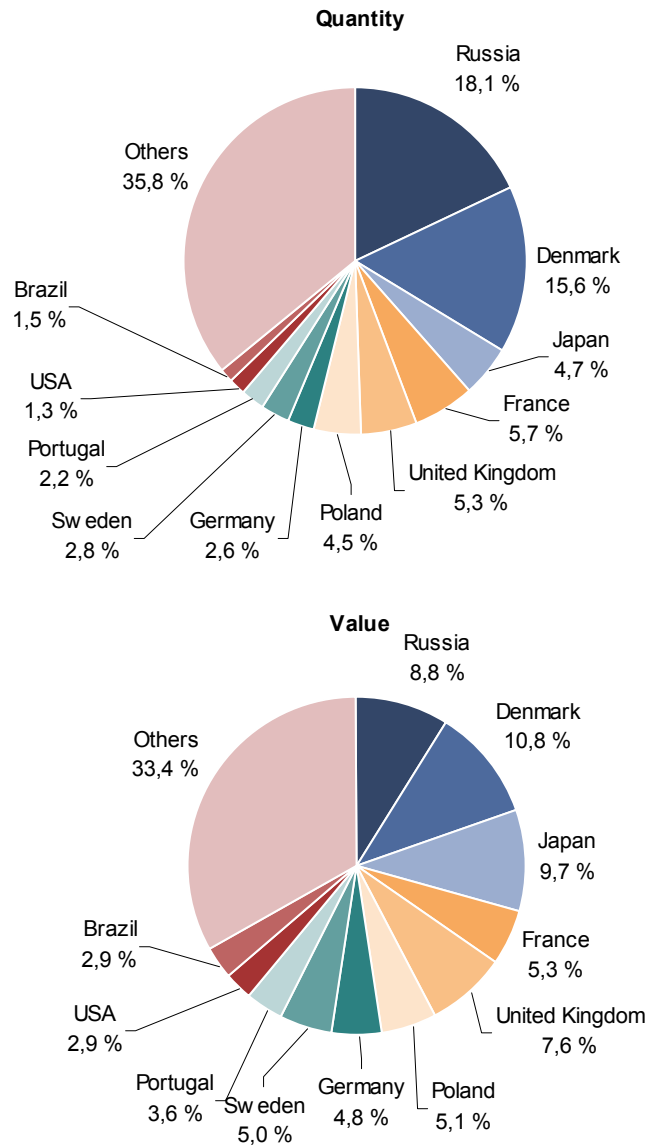
Source: Statistics Norway and The Directorate of Fisheries.

Figure 5.2 Export of fish and fish products. 1999-2007



Source: Statistics Norway and The Directorate of Fisheries.

Figure 5.3. Export of fish and fish products, by country of destination. 2007. Per cent



Source: NOS External Trade.

5.1. Establishments¹ and employed persons in fish processing industry, by industrial subclass. 1998-2007

Industrial subclass	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Establishments, total	663	638	657	643	645	627	616	583	558	508
Employed persons, total	13 080	12 910	12 404	12 147	12 039	11 029	10 268	9 369	8 787	8 837
Salting, drying and smoking of fish										
Establishments	240	235	234	224	214	190	183	173	163	147
Employed persons	3 297	3 316	2 949	2 822	2 532	2 008	1 975	1 794	1 958	1 849
Freezing of fish										
Establishments	135	132	138	130	135	130	124	117	108	102
Employed persons	6 145	5 872	5 790	5 648	5 555	5 051	4 464	4 152	3 773	3 964
Canning of fish and fish products										
Establishments	26	21	19	16	16	16	13	12	9	9
Employed persons	532	454	458	399	383	390	328	292	227	184
Manufacture of fish oil, fish meal and other fish products										
Establishments	262	250	266	273	280	291	296	281	278	250
Employed persons	3 106	3 268	3 207	3 278	3 569	3 580	3 501	3 131	2 779	2 840

¹Inclusive sole proprietor.

Source: NOS Manufacturing Statistics.

5.2. Establishments¹, employed persons, value added etc. in fish processing industry, by industrial subclass and county. 2007

Industrial subclass County/region	Establishments	Employed persons	Compensation of employees	Gross value of production	Value added	Gross investment
	NOK million					
Establishments, total	508	8 837	3 466	34 011	5 786	900
Salting, drying and smoking of fish						
Establishments, total	147	1 849	690	7 631	1 056	262
Skagerrakkysten mv. ²	1	6	1	2	1	0
Rogaland	4	3	0	3	1	0
Hordaland	7	109	41	422	50	16
Sogn og Fjordane	2	23	:	:	:	:
Møre og Romsdal	40	621	243	3 289	370	73
Sør-Trøndelag	6	83	29	215	53	28
Nord-Trøndelag	3	97	31	123	38	-1
Nordland	54	460	172	2 004	363	44
Trøms Romsa	15	282	104	831	127	26
Finmark Finnmarku	15	165	61	699	46	71
Freezing of fish						
Establishments, total	102	3 964	1 623	16 368	3 005	253
Skagerrakkysten mv. ²	5	156	56	356	120	4
Rogaland	8	174	83	759	117	7
Hordaland	8	409	185	816	252	15
Sogn og Fjordane	12	413	150	1 037	186	-202
Møre og Romsdal	23	699	335	6 297	885	110
Sør-Trøndelag	5	457	191	1 988	452	67
Nord-Trøndelag	2	30	:	:	:	:
Nordland	19	903	:	:	:	:
Trøms Romsa	11	281	109	1 064	143	27
Finmark Finnmarku	9	442	150	972	188	81
Canning of fish and fish products						
Establishments, total	9	184	79	376	123	6
Skagerrakkysten mv. ²	1	12	:	:	:	:
Rogaland	1	74	:	:	:	:
Hordaland	2	21	:	:	:	:
Sogn og Fjordane	1	43	:	:	:	:
Møre og Romsdal	1	7	:	:	:	:
Sør-Trøndelag	2	25	:	:	:	:
Nordland	1	2	:	:	:	:
Trøms Romsa	0	0	:	:	:	:
Finmark Finnmarku	0	0	:	:	:	:
Manufacture of fish oil, fish meal and other fish products						
Establishments, total	250	2 840	1 074	9 636	1 603	379
Skagerrakkysten mv. ²	41	452	152	1 130	167	10
Rogaland	24	320	158	2 341	312	7
Hordaland	22	374	134	672	148	26
Sogn og Fjordane	14	214	76	1 519	97	13
Møre og Romsdal	37	395	146	1 018	195	44
Sør-Trøndelag	15	267	128	642	276	165
Nord-Trøndelag	6	162	52	427	99	6
Nordland	47	415	160	1 535	258	99
Trøms Romsa	20	137	38	156	37	2
Finmark Finnmarku	24	104	31	196	16	8

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

5.3.a. Export of fish and fish products, by country of destination and commodity group¹. 1999-2007. NOK million

Commodity group	Export, total	EU countries, total	Of which						
			Denmark	France	Portugal	United Kingdom	Sweden	Germany	Poland ²
1999	29 740.4	18 895.1	3 020.8	2 669.1	2 269.4	2 710.0	1 447.1	1 722.2	789.7
2000	31 510.8	19 263.0	3 663.4	2 704.4	1 765.5	2 691.7	1 636.9	1 656.1	935.0
2001	30 645.5	18 128.6	3 032.6	2 340.2	1 863.6	2 204.0	1 678.2	1 460.7	1 198.1
2002	28 718.5	16 281.1	2 941.9	2 190.8	1 733.1	2 002.9	1 507.1	1 389.7	805.9
2003	26 395.3	15 684.1	3 071.8	2 311.1	1 405.6	1 501.0	1 376.8	1 416.9	832.4
2004	28 273.6	16 607.0	2 974.9	2 464.4	1 687.8	1 583.7	1 467.5	1 444.9	949.7
2005	32 188.3	20 516.3	3 051.3	3 062.1	1 669.7	2 060.9	1 576.5	1 325.7	1 457.8
2006	35 727.6	24 558.3	3 483.2	3 846.2	1 807.5	2 725.4	1 698.8	1 301.4	1 796.3
2007	37 069.9	25 043.2	3 477.6	3 793.3	2 266.0	2 603.8	1 680.0	1 214.6	1 844.0
2007									
Reared salmon, fresh, chilled or frozen	14 355.7	11 755.2	1 873.1	2 429.6	135.0	954.4	496.4	512.9	1 197.5
Herring and sprat, fresh, chilled or frozen, incl. fillets	2 621.6	938.1	230.2	5.7	118.9	86.3	13.3	23.4	65.1
Other fresh or chilled fish, incl. fillets	4 270.8	3 641.6	766.0	714.6	34.7	507.1	299.1	160.1	239.6
Other frozen fish, excl. fillets ...	3 730.1	665.6	62.4	22.0	5.4	159.1	8.5	34.3	71.4
Frozen fillets of fish, excl. herring	2 565.0	2 024.5	62.0	295.0	1.1	497.5	302.0	346.4	172.9
Salted herring excl. fillets	6.3	4.9	0.9	0.0	-	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3
Other salted fish, incl. fillets (also fillets of herring)	1 645.4	1 576.0	20.4	28.9	780.6	11.7	70.2	5.8	0.0
Stockfish (dried fish)	645.5	499.5	15.1	4.8	0.5	15.8	9.3	1.4	-
Klipfish (salted and dried)	3 339.6	1 453.7	0.4	81.3	1 186.2	18.0	0.2	11.5	-
Crustaceans and molluscs, not canned	386.8	280.9	51.1	57.3	0.2	13.0	89.6	5.6	0.6
Oil of herring and other fish	453.4	253.8	15.7	6.6	-	67.1	5.1	3.9	3.4
Fish liver oil, excl. waste oil	102.0	53.0	3.7	0.3	-	15.0	6.1	3.4	2.5
Fish, processed or preserved incl. caviare and caviare substitutes	403.3	275.9	46.5	10.9	-	2.2	155.1	4.5	9.0
Crustaceans and molluscs, processed or preserved	393.4	381.6	16.5	5.1	0.0	123.0	166.8	2.8	0.0
Meal and powder of fish, crustaceans or molluscs	414.2	366.5	64.0	19.8	1.8	84.2	26.6	43.2	0.1
Other products	1 736.9	872.3	249.8	111.3	1.6	48.8	31.2	55.4	81.4

¹ See appendix G. ² Polen joined the European union in 2004. In former publications this column is in contries except EU.

Source: NOS External Trade.

5.3.b. Export of fish and fish products, by country of destination and commodity group¹. 1999-2007. NOK million

Commodity group	Export, total	Countries, except EU-countries, total	Of which			
			Japan	Russia	USA	Brazil
1999	29 740.4	10 845.2	4 408.2	766.3	1 351.4	797.5
2000	31 510.8	12 247.3	4 223.5	1 174.1	1 390.5	913.1
2001	30 645.5	12 516.9	4 105.5	1 548.1	1 121.2	893.0
2002	28 718.5	12 437.4	3 699.3	1 834.0	1 296.0	663.0
2003	26 395.3	10 711.2	2 516.0	1 975.9	1 045.3	487.8
2004	28 273.6	11 666.6	2 612.3	2 538.3	855.0	717.4
2005	32 188.3	11 671.9	2 633.9	3 735.9	854.6	748.3
2006	35 727.6	11 169.3	1 901.8	3 160.9	1 052.7	1 033.9
2007	37 069.9	12 026.7	1 733.0	3 646.6	1 073.6	1 127.5
Reared salmon, fresh, chilled or frozen	14 355.7	2 600.5	559.9	1 325.6	138.6	-
Herring and sprat, fresh, chilled or frozen, incl. fillets	2 621.6	1 683.5	20.7	957.1	7.0	6.9
Other fresh or chilled fish, incl. fillets	4 270.8	629.2	112.8	447.0	126.4	0.4
Other frozen fish, excl. fillets	3 730.1	3 064.5	826.5	491.7	160.5	0.5
Frozen fillets of fish, excl. herring	2 565.0	540.5	158.0	67.1	226.8	0.2
Salted herring excl. fillets	6.3	1.4	-	-	-	0.1
Other salted fish, incl. fillets (also fillets of herring)	1 645.4	69.4	0.9	0.3	12.5	19.4
Stockfish (dried fish)	645.5	146.0	0.1	0.0	18.9	0.0
Klipfish (salted and dried)	3 339.6	1 885.9	0.1	-	31.9	1 097.5
Crustaceans and molluscs, not canned	386.8	105.9	13.2	0.8	21.8	0.5
Oil of herring and other fish	453.4	199.6	0.2	1.3	118.1	0.3
Fish liver oil, excl. waste oil	102.0	49.0	0.0	0.9	44.3	-
Fish, processed or preserved incl. caviare and caviare substitutes	403.3	127.4	2.9	7.7	88.4	0.0
Crustaceans and molluscs, processed or preserved	393.4	11.8	0.7	1.6	-	-
Meal and powder of fish, crustaceans or molluscs	414.2	47.7	0.1	0.5	5.0	0.9
Other products	1 736.9	864.6	36.9	345.1	73.3	0.7

¹ See appendix G.

Source: NOS External Trade.

5.4.a. Export of fish and fish products, by country of destination and commodity group¹. 1999-2007. 1 000 tonnes

Commodity group	Export, total	EU countries, total	Of which						
			Denmark	France	Portugal	United Kingdom	Sweden	Germany	Poland ²
1999	2 079.4	1 171.2	290.1	119.3	59.5	160.0	57.2	101.7	156.9
2000	2 155.2	1 114.4	314.0	106.9	42.7	156.4	61.3	75.1	154.9
2001	2 044.1	1 043.9	305.0	91.0	44.6	135.6	62.5	69.9	129.5
2002	2 118.8	1 066.9	386.1	91.7	50.3	127.7	61.5	72.9	83.4
2003	2 168.2	1 147.9	496.1	92.4	40.3	97.1	58.1	72.7	84.2
2004	1 997.6	1 016.8	388.1	96.7	45.4	82.0	58.9	71.2	65.7
2005	2 014.2	1 099.2	334.4	106.2	42.4	91.6	58.5	63.6	82.3
2006	1 873.8	1 118.7	307.1	111.1	41.8	114.5	53.7	55.8	90.1
2007	2 168.3	1 235.2	337.5	123.1	47.1	115.0	60.3	56.1	98.0
2007									
Reared salmon, fresh, chilled or frozen	543.9	443.4	73.0	89.6	5.0	35.0	18.7	18.8	45.9
Herring and sprat, fresh, chilled or frozen, incl. fillets	502.1	145.3	67.6	0.9	4.0	13.8	3.6	5.4	5.7
Other fresh or chilled fish, incl. fillets	137.4	104.6	28.3	15.5	1.2	15.8	7.1	4.5	6.5
Other frozen fish, excl. fillets	324.4	52.8	2.7	1.4	0.5	7.6	0.7	2.4	6.0
Frozen fillets of fish, excl. herring	95.3	88.6	1.3	7.2	0.0	10.4	5.5	13.1	20.5
Salted herring excl. fillets	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other salted fish, incl. fillets (also fillets of herring)	41.1	38.6	0.9	1.2	16.7	0.4	3.0	0.3	0.0
Stockfish (dried fish)	6.1	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	-
Klipfish (salted and dried)	86.3	25.1	0.0	1.5	19.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	-
Crustaceans and molluscs, not canned	11.5	7.1	1.2	1.7	0.0	0.3	2.5	0.1	0.0
Oil of herring and other fish	48.7	32.5	1.1	0.2	-	9.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Fish liver oil, excl. waste oil	2.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fish, processed or preserved incl. caviare and caviare substitutes	17.2	15.5	3.6	0.2	-	0.0	8.5	0.1	0.6
Crustaceans and molluscs, processed or preserved	9.2	9.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	3.1	3.8	0.0	0.0
Meal and powder of fish, crustaceans or molluscs	43.8	41.3	11.2	0.6	0.0	9.7	2.4	4.4	0.0
Other products	298.3	226.6	145.9	2.7	0.1	8.3	4.3	6.4	12.7

¹ See appendix G. ² Polen joined the European union in 2004. In former publications this column is in countries except EU.

Source: NOS External Trade.

5.4.b. Export of fish and fish products, by country of destination and commodity group¹. 1999-2007. 1 000 tonnes

Commodity group	Export, total	Countries, except EU- countries, total	Of which			
			Japan	Russia	USA	Brazil
1999	2 079.4	908.2	281.9	182.8	37.8	20.1
2000	2 155.2	1 040.8	262.0	233.5	36.9	26.1
2001	2 044.1	1 000.2	258.3	216.9	28.4	23.7
2002	2 118.8	1 052.0	254.1	242.2	48.6	18.3
2003	2 168.2	1 020.3	175.3	288.1	36.8	18.1
2004	1 997.6	980.8	151.2	285.1	29.1	26.0
2005	2 014.2	915.0	139.1	347.8	24.3	23.7
2006	1 873.8	755.1	95.1	278.7	29.5	28.8
2007	2 168.3	933.2	102.0	391.5	29.4	32.4
2007						
Reared salmon, fresh, chilled or frozen	543.9	100.5	19.8	53.2	4.8	-
Herring and sprat, fresh, chilled or frozen, incl. fillets	502.1	356.8	3.6	207.6	0.8	1.6
Other fresh or chilled fish, incl. fillets	137.4	32.8	3.0	20.1	2.2	0.1
Other frozen fish, excl. fillets	324.4	271.6	70.6	50.3	8.0	0.0
Frozen fillets of fish, excl. herring	95.3	6.7	4.0	8.9	3.8	0.0
Salted herring excl. fillets	0.8	0.2	-	-	-	0.0
Other salted fish, incl. fillets (also fillets of herring)	41.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
Stockfish (dried fish)	6.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Klipfish (salted and dried)	86.3	61.2	0.0	-	0.5	30.1
Crustaceans and molluscs, not canned	11.5	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Oil of herring and other fish	48.7	16.2	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0
Fish liver oil, excl. waste oil	2.3	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.1	-
Fish, processed or preserved incl. caviare and caviare substitutes	17.2	1.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0
Crustaceans and molluscs, processed or preserved	9.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	-	-
Meal and powder of fish, crustaceans or molluscs	43.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other products	298.3	71.7	0.8	51.1	0.8	0.0

¹ See appendix G.

Source: NOS External Trade.

5.5. Import of fish and fish products¹ from various countries. Quantity and value. 1991-2007

	Imports, total	EU countries, total	Of which			Other countries, total	Of which			
			Denmark	United Kingdom	Sweden ²		Peru	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	63.2	97.6	40.7	3.3
1995	534.4	187.2	115.8	42.4	5.3	347.3	76.8	115.9	45.9	4.2
1996	567.8	208.9	97.2	71.2	10.1	359.0	40.4	111.9	78.2	6.6
1997	705.2	264.2	139.6	80.6	26.3	441.0	117.2	114.4	112.3	7.6
1998	630.1	319.3	153.7	120.5	15.4	310.7	10.4	99.4	82.4	54.8
1999	729.1	294.4	128.7	132.9	11.8	434.8	62.9	116.2	113.2	40.6
2000	897.6	318.7	136.2	142.2	13.5	578.9	201.9	144.7	125.1	21.1
2001	814.2	320.5	127.9	134.4	15.9	493.7	87.6	121.0	154.7	35.5
2002	745.7	285.2	150.0	86.9	13.0	460.5	88.2	170.0	91.5	20.6
2003	663.0	280.5	126.7	70.4	44.6	382.5	67.2	83.5	103.4	26.5
2004	617.2	247.4	124.4	67.5	14.9	369.8	43.9	51.1	82.3	51.7
2005	576.0	192.2	100.1	40.5	8.3	383.8	160.4	32.2	69.6	16.4
2006	577.9	203.8	129.4	37.9	6.9	374.0	124.8	30.1	71.8	27.8
2007	660.6	205.2	139.8	26.8	7.4	455.4	148.2	32.1	94.3	31.6
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	135.2	888.4	181.7	71.9
1995	3 118.6	971.6	625.9	130.9	97.4	2 147.0	172.3	1 118.2	218.9	86.2
1996	3 464.2	1 208.0	555.6	334.9	132.4	2 256.2	115.7	958.0	380.9	130.7
1997	4 069.8	1 314.0	656.0	362.1	150.4	2 755.8	410.9	1 064.2	563.3	146.1
1998	5 143.7	2 017.2	892.0	718.7	128.9	3 126.6	60.4	1 376.1	589.4	514.2
1999	4 813.7	1 448.8	712.7	444.3	117.7	3 364.9	176.7	1 688.3	540.8	301.3
2000	5 372.8	1 594.8	629.3	635.4	140.9	3 778.2	542.7	1 747.7	523.4	278.4
2001	5 976.4	1 963.5	698.0	797.5	166.5	4 012.9	285.6	1 630.7	780.4	418.9
2002	5 188.0	1 944.7	916.1	610.4	133.9	3 243.2	355.9	1 298.2	508.0	268.1
2003	4 126.0	1 562.3	719.2	391.4	166.7	2 563.8	305.1	721.9	495.0	233.4
2004	4 612.3	1 725.2	787.0	397.3	213.3	2 887.1	224.1	661.3	446.7	430.7
2005	4 675.7	1 635.7	748.5	310.4	191.2	3 040.0	773.1	571.8	375.8	298.7
2006	5 444.2	1 812.3	1 016.7	295.0	155.5	3 631.9	745.1	660.7	561.8	404.7
2007	6 476.7	1 951.3	1 192.6	215.1	198.9	4 525.4	950.3	745.2	705.9	593.6

¹Included products from fish farming, animal food and animal oil and fats. ²Before 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. ³Sovjet 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 7.4 billions in 2007. This is a decrease of close to 3 per cent compared with the previous year. Operating surplus was NOK 5 166 million, down 5 per cent from 2006.

The Profitability Survey of the Directorate of Fisheries showed a top in 2006, when the average operating profit for vessels 8 metres and above reached NOK 1 013 000. In 2007, the profit results to be close to 900 000. The operating margin is still 15.5 per cent, the same as in 2006. The survey also shows that vessels registered in the county of Hordaland, and vessels 28 metres and above, in average have the biggest operating profit.

The operating margin in 2007 was the same as in the peak years 1998, 2001 and 2005 (figure 16). The development of the operating margin since 1990 has in general been positive. Main causes for this development have been large fish stocks and good prices of important species. A reduction of the fishing fleet with lower operating expenses and higher productivity is also a cause.

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 of the Fishing Fleet 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 of the Profitability Survey, 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 2006 was 16 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. Users 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's 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.

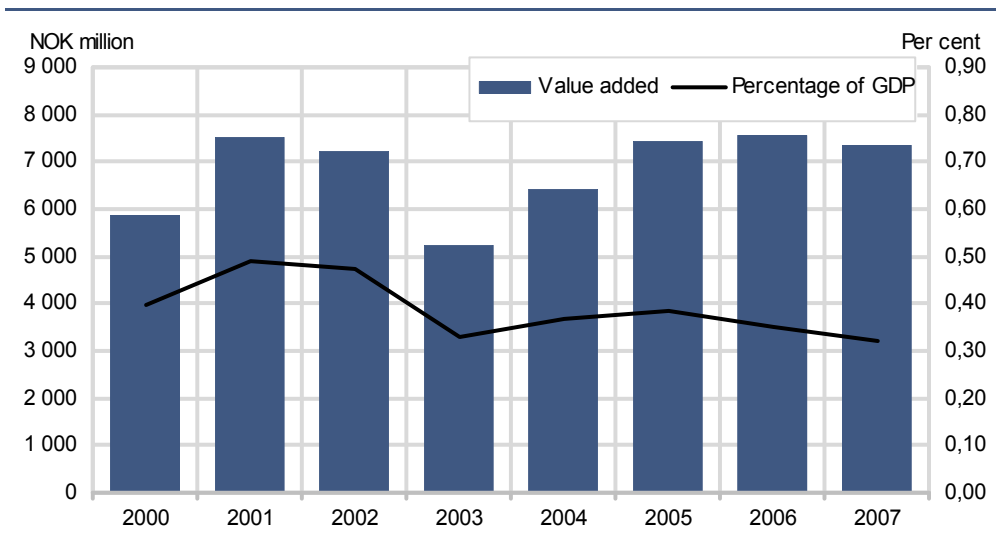
A figure from the Profitability Survey of the Fishing Fleet operating on a whole year basis has been published since 1977.

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/statistikk/fiskeri/loennsomhetsundersokelse-for-fiskeflaaten>

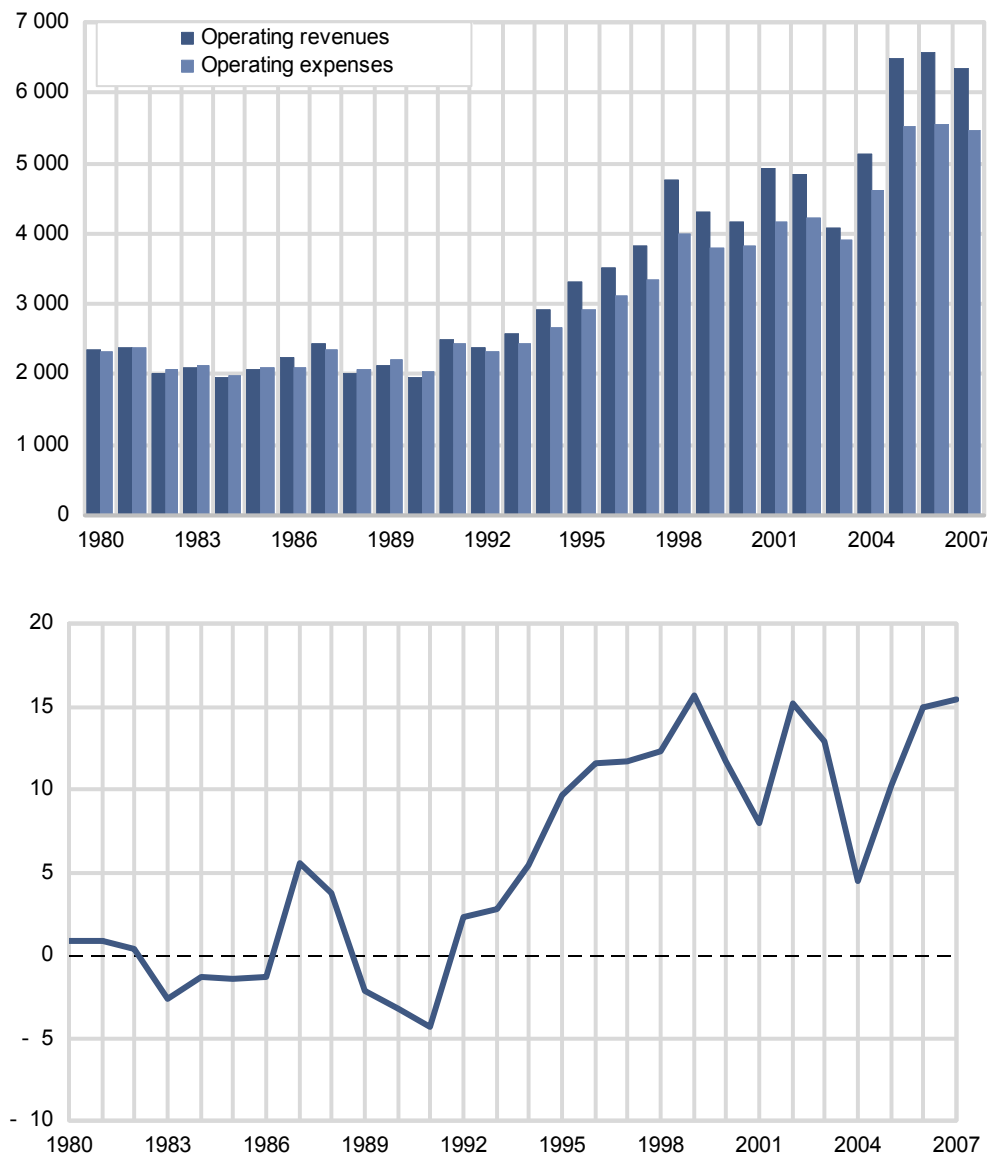
The survey was earlier published by the Budget Commission of Fishery, but as from 2004 this has been carried out by the Directorate of Fisheries. After the Budget Commission was dissolved, the Directorate has established a reference group to ensure the various users' need for data on profitability.

Figure 6.1 Value added of fishery, and as percentage of gross national product (GNP). 2000-2007



Source: NOS National Accounts.

Figure 6.2 Average operating revenues and -expenses¹, and operating margin of whole-year operated fishing vessels 8 metres and above. 1980-2007



¹Operating revenues and -expenses are converted to NOK 2007 value by means of the Consumer Price Index.
Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

6.1. National account figures for fisheries, 2000-2007*. NOK million

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
Value added	5 861	7 541	7 228	5 248	6 443	7 443	7 566	7 359
-Consumption of fixed capital	1 593	1 679	1 654	1 572	1 570	1 517	1 514	1 395
-Taxes on production	348	310	397	368	399	333	314	407
+ Subsidies on production	151	205	202	230	171	142	295	223
- Compensation of employees	765	692	689	605	563	560	585	614
Operating surplus	3 306	5 065	4 690	2 933	4 082	5 175	5 448	5 166
Gross capital formation	1 500	2 420	1 864	983	731	231	330	351
Of which								
Fishing vessels	1 217	2 096	1 685	833	603	132	200	256
Machinery and equipment	283	324	179	150	128	99	130	95
Utførte timeverk. Mill. Man-hours worked.								
Million	33	30	29	26	24	22	23	23
Norwegian consumption of fish and fish products	7 584	7 640	7 908	8 240	8 243	8 891	9 358	

Source: NOS National Accounts.

6.2. Average operating results of whole-year operated fishing vessels 8 metres and above, by length of vessel, county and type of fishery, 2007. NOK

	Operating revenues	Operating expenses	Operating profit	Profit before extraordinary items
Total	6 350 400	5 438 400	892 700	589 200
Length of vessel				
8 - 9,9 metres	626 500	595 200	46 400	26 700
10 - 14,9 metres	1 486 800	1 333 900	144 700	114 400
15 - 20,9 metres	3 254 200	2 834 200	379 000	316 000
21 - 27,9 metres	9 418 800	8 369 000	983 400	100 600
28 metres and over	36 231 100	30 577 100	5 966 300	4 068 100
County of vessel				
Agder/Østlandet	2 207 400	1 967 500	240 000	117 700
Rogaland	4 711 200	4 406 400	304 800	298 600
Hordaland	21 556 700	17 031 400	4 525 300	3 312 800
Sogn og Fjordane	11 118 200	9 571 300	1 546 900	910 100
Møre og Romsdal	15 101 600	13 090 100	2 011 500	1 698 200
Trøndelag	2 784 900	2 428 100	356 700	309 800
Nordland	3 950 200	3 429 600	520 600	315 500
Troms	3 778 800	3 343 000	435 800	542 100
Finnmark	4 601 800	4 005 200	596 600	350 500
Demersal fish	4 215 100	3 750 100	465 100	238 800
Pelagic fishery	22 928 600	18 715 800	4 212 900	3 309 400

Source: The Direktoratet 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.

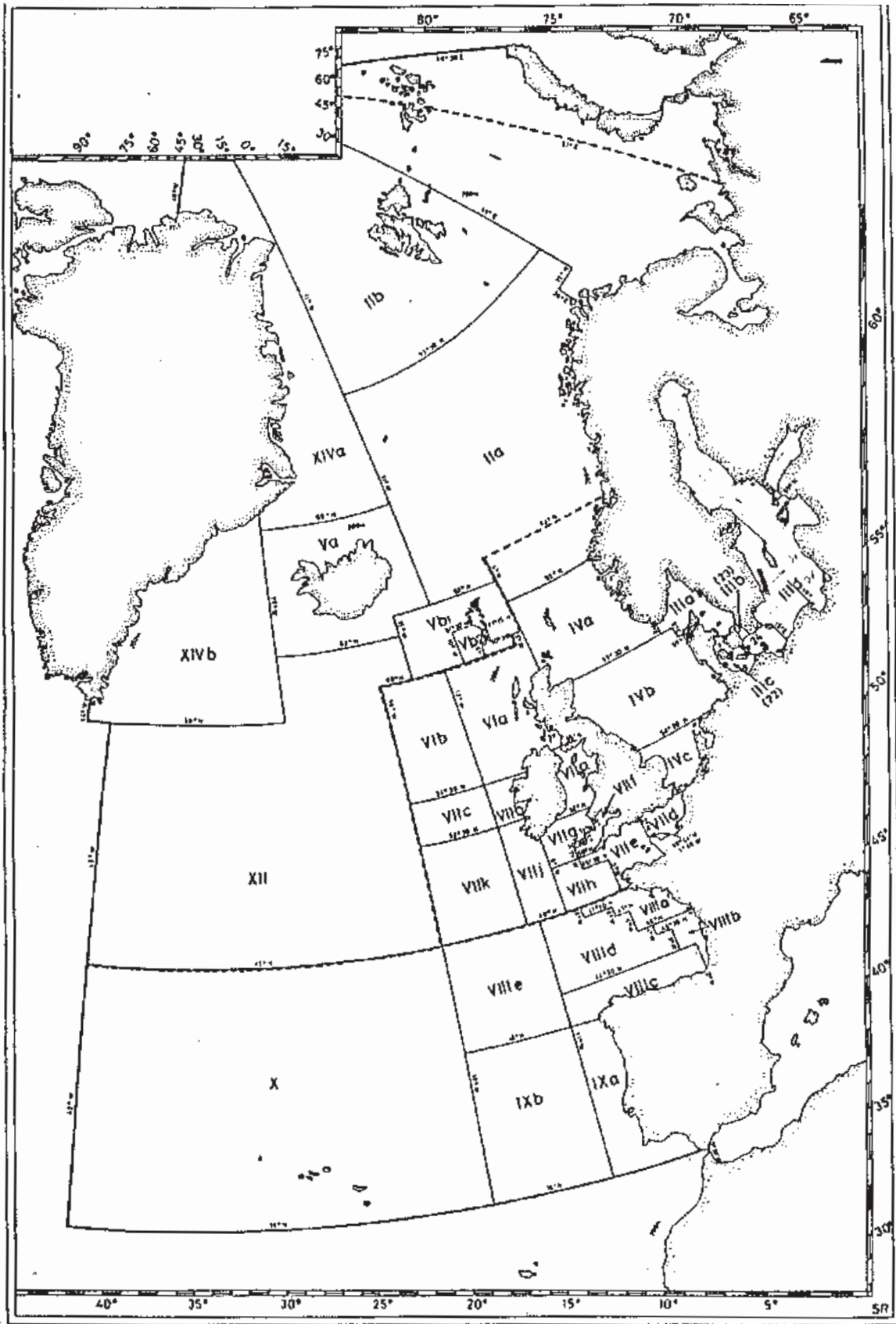
Appendix B

A selection of conversion factors¹Conversion factors to live weight²

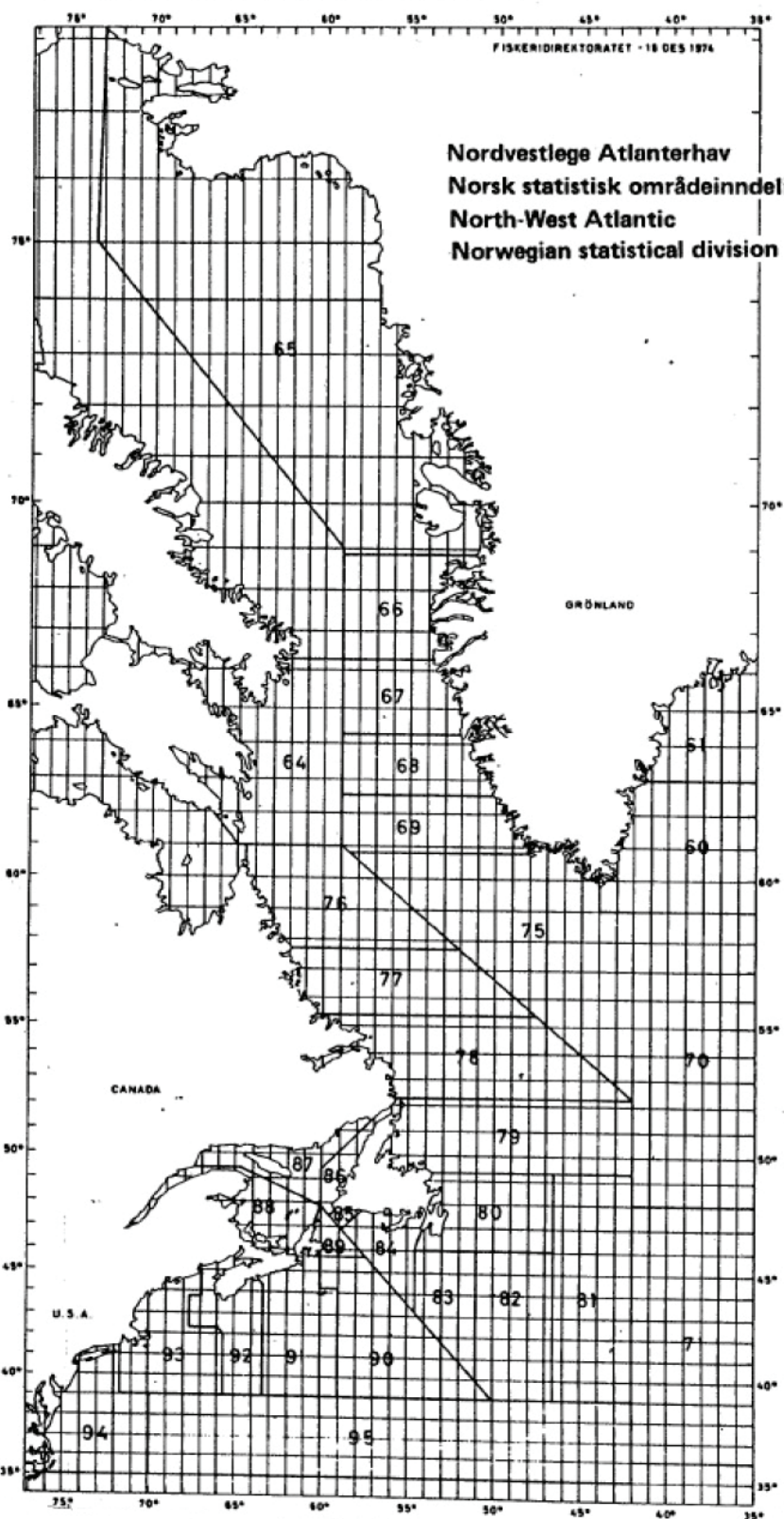
	Condition by landing						Salted
	Gutted with head	Gutted without head	Gutted without head and ear-bones	Fillets with skin and bones	Fillets without skin, with bones	Fillets without skin and bones	
Halibut	1.10	1.35					
Plaice	1.10	1.20					
Greenland halibut.....	1.10	1.20		1.97	1.97	1.97	
Witch	1.10	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 "Omregningsfaktorar frå levert produktvekt til rundvekt", issued by the Directorate of Fisheries, presents a complete survey of conversion factors.

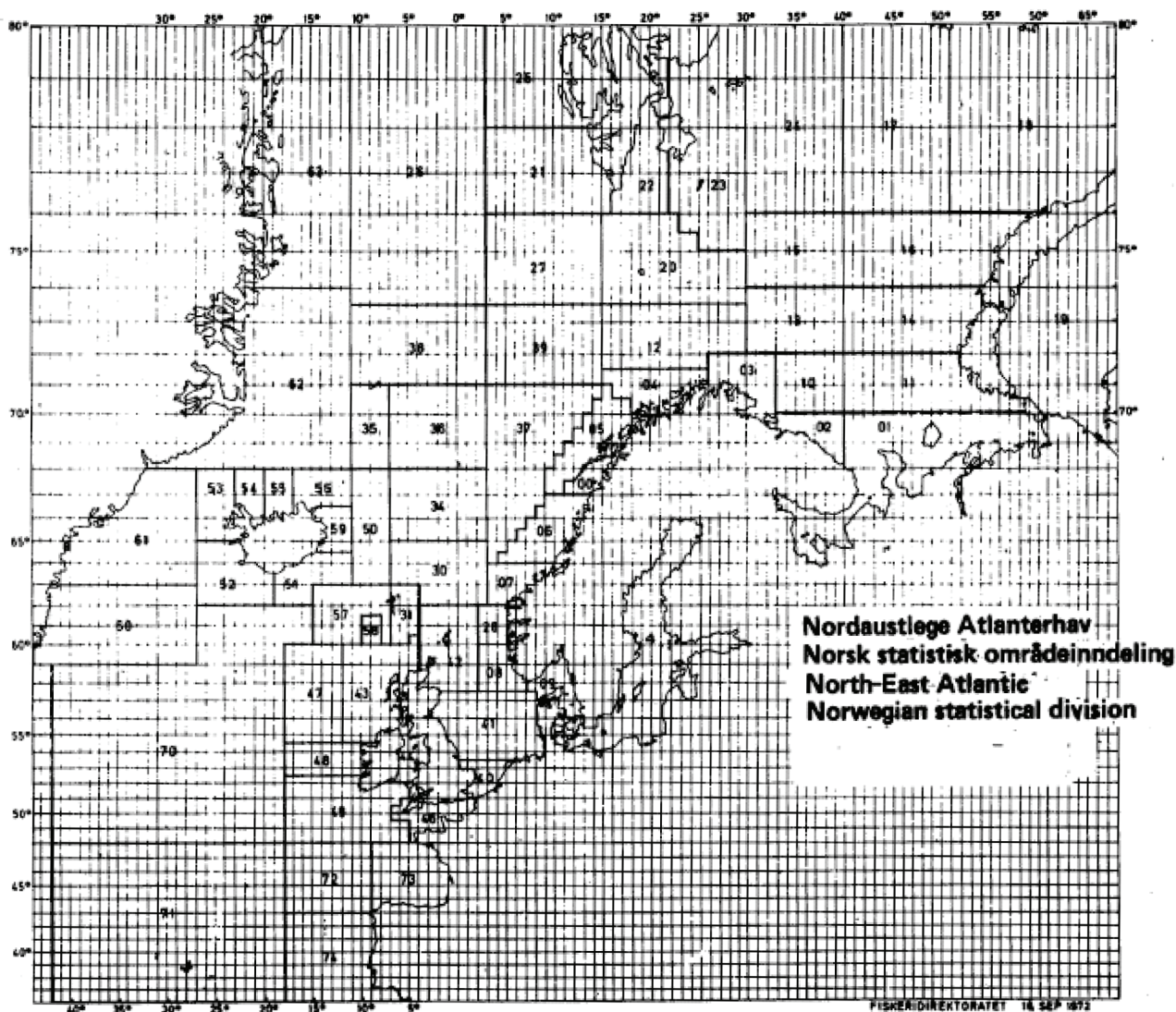
ICES – Fishery statistical divisions



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,
					1070
					1099
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, 1600 1905, 2005, 2006,	1206, 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, 1020, 0010,	9100, 9902, 9009 4200, 9009 9112, 9192, 1020, 2040 3021, 0020,	9200, 9909 4900 9113, 9193, 1099 3030, 3030, 0092	9300 9119 9199 3099	

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
Regnbogeaure	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	Rochen
Skrei	Gadus morhua	Spawning cod	Morue en fraie	Laichdorsch
Slettvar	Scophthalmus rhombus	Brill	Barbue	Glattbutt

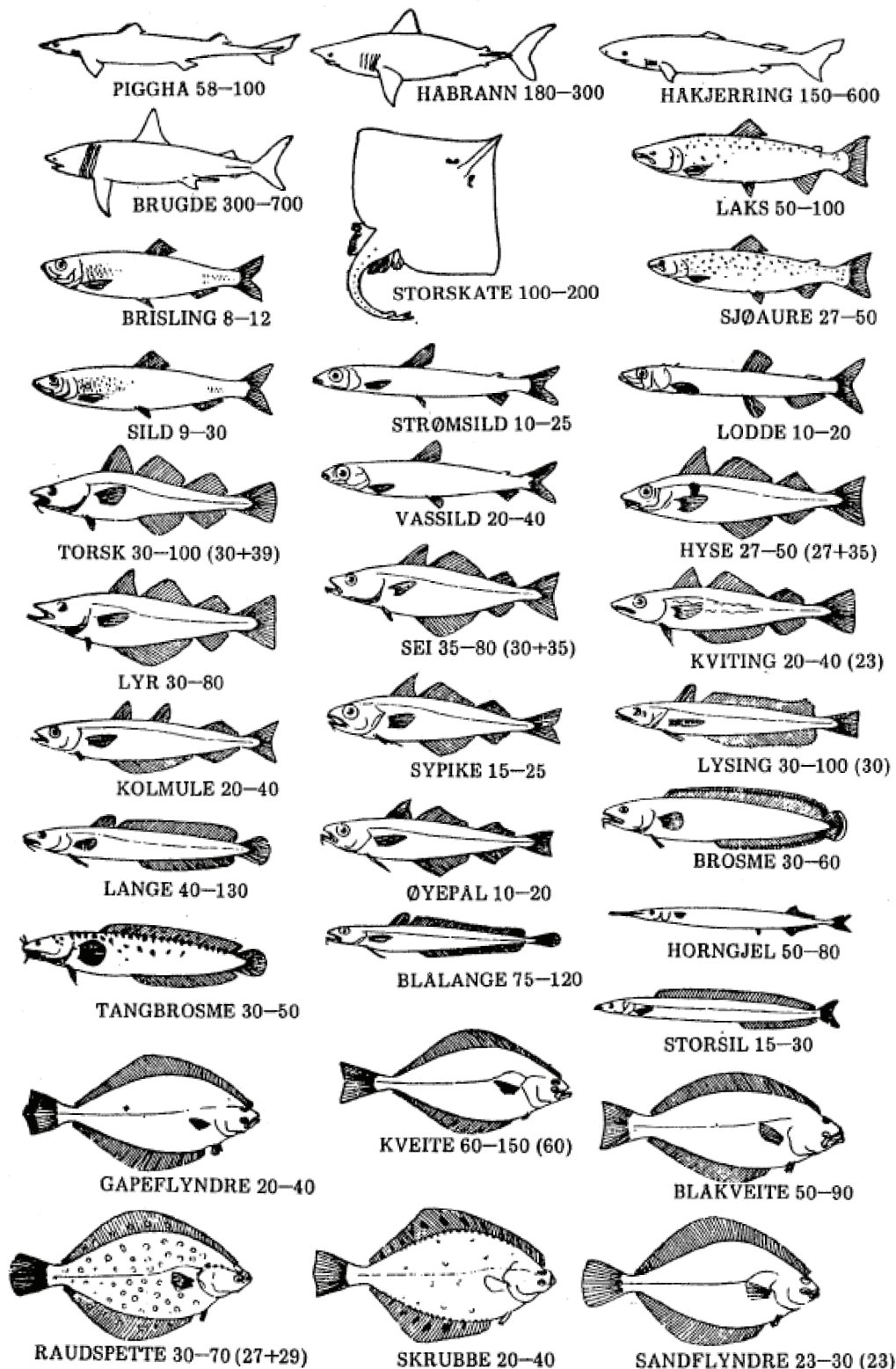
¹ Some of these species are not specified in the landing statistics.

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.

