

Aquaculture 2006

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

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

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Preface

This yearly publication contains mainly statistics and facts about Norwegian fish farming, but figures from shellfish are also included. The Law of Aquaculture came into force June 2005. Due to this the title of this publication has changed from Fish Farming to Aquaculture. The material is divided into four subjects:

- Licences, labour input and stocks
- Production and economics
- Environment and health
- External trade

The material is based upon different sources. The main source is the information from statistical questionnaires filled in by the farmers themselves, collected by The Directorate of Fisheries. The Directorate of Fisheries presents preliminary figures every year. Statistics Norway, Division for External Trade, is the source of the figures on exports and imports.

The entire publication is presented on the web in PDF format, but the tables can be downloaded in Excel format. The web-address is:

<http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/05/>.

Some of the tables are available in the StatBank Norway, as part of timeseries:

<http://www.ssb.no/statistikbanken/>

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Statistics Norway
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1. Introduction

Since the early 1970s fish farming has experienced a major development regarding both production and economy. From being a complementary agricultural occupation without any economic importance to Norway as a whole, fish farming became a new important coastal business. The increased production and exports, with the value of billions of Norwegian kroner, have contributed to the fact that farmed fish is among the most important domestic animals in Norway.

In the 1970s fish farming included salmon and rainbow trout as the only species. Later fish farming has included other species of fish, like cod and halibut, and especially cod has given great expectations for the future. Shellfish farming is still of marginal importance in Norway.

Information from the fish farmers forms the basis of the statistics. The authorities and organisations need statistics when they are planning and making decisions. The statistics are also useful in research and to the farmers themselves. Statistics concerning fish farming were up to and including 1985, published in *Official Statistics of Norway (NOS) Salmon and Sea Trout Fisheries*. From 1986 to 1992 inclusive, the statistics were published in *NOS Fishing and Rearing of Salmon etc.* From 1993 to 2005, the statistics were published in *NOS Fish Farming*. As of 2006, the statistics are published in *NOS Aquaculture*.

1.1. Coverage

Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar* L) and rainbow trout (*Salmo gairdneri* L) are emphasized in this statistics, but other fish species are also included. Other fish species are cod, charr, halibut, mackerel, eel, saithe and turbot. Farming of these species includes both commercial farming and feeding of fish caught wild.

In 2006 there were 1452 operating licences. In addition, there were 374 licenses operating with shellfish. The annual statistics are covering all operating licences.

The statistics are divided into four chapters:

- Licences, labour input and stocks
- Production and economics
- Health and environment
- External trade

1.2. Sources of data

Main sources

The main sources of data are the annual questionnaires from the Directorate of Fisheries, which are sent to the licensees. In this edition it comprises the licensees registered January 2007. In accordance to Norwegian legislation, the licensees are under an obligation to answer the questionnaires.

There are five different questionnaires dependent on type of licence:

- Fish for food/parent fish/FoU. 2006. Salmon, rainbow trout and trout.
- Hatcheries and/or fingerling production. 2006. Salmon, rainbow trout and trout.
- Fish for food. 2006. Other fish species than salmon and trout.
- Hatcheries and/or fingerling production. 2006. Other fish species than salmon and trout.
- Shellfish. 2006.

Each questionnaire has its own guidelines for filling in. For this edition the deadline for returning the questionnaires were 1 March or 25 March 2007, depending on the questionnaire. The questionnaires with their respective guidelines are presented in appendices A-E.

Statistics Norway co-operates with the Directorate of Fisheries and is entitled to suggest or comment on changes in the questionnaires. The Directorate of Fisheries is responsible for sending out, collecting and revision of the questionnaires.

Statistics of fish farming have been worked out since 1971. The first two years, Statistics Norway collected the questionnaires. As of 1973 the Directorate of Fisheries has been responsible for the collection. The Directorate of Fisheries presents annual preliminary statistics. During the whole period Statistics Norway has been responsible for preparing and publishing the final statistics.

Up to and including 1992, Statistics Norway has carried out quality control and correction of data. During the last years The Directorate of Fisheries has taken over some of this work. In addition, they have the professional responsibility of the bulk of the quality controls.

First, local fishery authorities collect and control all the questionnaires. This control is based on both local and professional knowledge. The Directorate of Fisheries carries out further control on data concerning salmon, rainbow trout and trout. For each type of questionnaire there has been prepared a list, which contains absolute and possible errors. These lists are constructed on the basis of professional skills and evaluations. On some occasions, when doubts arise, the respondents are contacted.

At Statistics Norway the data are controlled once more previous to the making of tables and the preparing of the publication. The Directorate of Fisheries is consulted if any changes take place.

External trade Statistics Norway, Division for External Trade, produces statistics of external trade. In this publication, the statistics of salmon and trout are adapted and presented. The publication contains data from 2006, and the statistics are built upon custom declarations.

Other sources In addition to the sources mentioned above, this publication also contains facts and statistics from other sources. Statistics Norway has consequently had no influence on how the data material have been collected and processed.

The Directorate of Fisheries each year publishes a profitability survey of Norwegian fish farms, salmon and trout. A sample of representative fish farms and hatcheries are asked to provide certain keynumbers related to the operation and information that are important to the economy in the farm.

The Directorate of Fisheries has the Register of aquaculture licences, which includes where the licences are localized and the ownership.

1.3. Concepts

Aquaculture is the production of aquatic organisms. Production is any measures taken to enhance living organisms' weight, size, number, characteristic or quality.

A licence for aquaculture is a permission to farm fish given in accordance to Norwegian legislation (Aquaculture Act). Only operating licences are included.

A licence is considered operating if it has registered any labour input.

The different types of licence are:

- Fish for food. Salmon, rainbow trout and trout.
- Parent fish. Salmon, rainbow trout and trout.
- FoU (Research and Education). Salmon, rainbow trout and trout.
- Fry/fingerling. Salmon, rainbow trout and trout.

- Fish for food and fry/fingerling combined. Other fish species than salmon, rainbow trout and trout.
- Shellfish.

The owner of the licences sends in a form depending on type of licence. Individuals, joint-stock companies and other associations might have licence for aquaculture. The licences can be sold and one company can control more than one licence.

Fish for food is adult fish that is to be consumed. In the statistics, information from the parent fish licences and FoU licences is nevertheless included with the information from the fish for food licences, and are presented under the term "Fish for food".

Parent fish is the name of a fish that is used to produce roe and milt in artificial fecundation.

FoU is a licence for aquaculture given for the purpose of experiments, research or instructions.

Fingerling is the name of the fish when it has started assimilation. It is fed in the farm with the purpose of either to become fish for food or to be put in watercourses. Fingerlings of salmon, rainbow trout and trout are defined as fish that is fed over a period of time. The length of the fish varies from 2-4 cm up to approximately 25 cm.

Fry is the name of the fish during the period from hatching to the time it starts to assimilate nutrition (2-4 weeks).

Smolt is the name of the fish that is ready to enter the sea. At this time it changes in shape and colour and becomes shiny.

Value. Value-added tax is not included in the tables. The value is current value. The value is first-hand value, except of export and import value.

Quantity is quoted as round weight, except of exported and imported quantity, which is quoted as product weight.

Round weight is the weight of the fish before it is gutted. Fish that is delivered gutted is converted into round weight. In 2006 the conversion factor was: for fish gutted with head 1.125 and for fish gutted and decapitated 1.2857.

Cost of production per kg is the sum of smolt costs, feeding costs, insurance costs, wages and salaries, estimated depreciation, other operating expenses and net financial expenses divided to production of fish (round weight).

Feed conversion ratio is the amount of dry feed used in kg/increase in biomass in kg (wet weight).

Meaning: How much feed is needed to increase the biomass with 1 kg.

Operating margin

Operating profit*100 / Operating revenues.

Where operating profit is the difference between operating revenues and operating expenses.

1.4. Errors and inaccuracy

Data collection and processing errors

Statistical data might contain errors. The data from the farmers are of varying quality. In all likelihood the most important error is that some respondents might have given faulty or wrong information.

Concerning loss of fish, the respondents specify the numbers by cause. There is reason to believe that the specification is encumbered with errors.

Incorrect revision might depreciate the quality of the data. Errors might also have arisen during the processing at Statistics Norway.

Editing

The Directorate of Fisheries manually controls each questionnaire. The control is based on knowledge of the industry, and also calculations. When the information is registered in the database, the data is checked for errors in the registration.

Every year the Directorate of Fisheries makes an analysis of the profitability in fish farming of salmon and trout. Figures from the analysis are compared to, and controlled against, comparative data from the questionnaires used in the aquaculture statistics.

The routines of revision imply several controls revealing possible and absolute errors. The possible errors are revealed when the variables are outside intervals constructed on the basis of professional assessment. If such intervals are constructed wrongly or/and with a bias in any sense, compared to the reality, it will certainly depreciate the quality of the statistics.

1.5. Interpretation of data

Comments

A considerable part of the licences is operated in joint operation. A licensee might also hold more than one licence of similar type. As a result, some of the licensees give an account of information from more than one licence on the same questionnaire. It is impossible to separate some of this information. It implies that the counted *number of licences* in some tables is somewhat lower than the real number.

The majority of the tables are presented by county. The counties Østfold, Oslo, Akershus, Hedmark, Oppland, Buskerud, Vestfold, Telemark, Aust-Agder and Vest-Agder are combined. The numbers from these counties are of much smaller extent and will not be compared individually with the other counties.

The current commodity numbers in the export and import tables are presented in appendix F.

Because of rounding off, there are some differences between the total and the sum of the single components in the tables.

1.6. Additional information

Related statistical publication/Internet

Preliminary figures for 2007 will be published in August 2008 on the website of Statistics Norway. The web-address is: <http://www.ssb.no/fiskeoppdrett/> or in the StatBank Norway: <http://www3.ssb.no/statistikbanken/>

Special requests

In addition to the tables published, Statistics Norway can be requested for more detailed statistics.

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2. Licences, labour input and stocks

2.1. Licences

(tables 2.1-2.2, 2.4 and figure 2.1)

At the beginning of the 1970s fish farming was an industry that supplemented agriculture along the Norwegian coast and had little economic value for the country. Since at that time the fish farmers had one licence each, the number of licences was equal to the number of aquaculture licences.

When licences were issued for raising salmon, rainbow trout and trout in the sea for consumption (1985) no one was permitted to have a majority in more than one facility, and up until 1991 a company could have only one licence. It was also required that the owner should be local. In 1991 the Fish Breeding Act was amended and the rules for ownership liberalized. This resulted in a sweeping restructuring of the industry. Acquisitions and the concentration of ownership of licences in the form of mergers resulted in increases in the value of licences as well as bankruptcies.

An aquaculture licence means a permit from the authorities, and requires permits pursuant to the Aquaculture Act, the Fish Diseases Act, the Pollution Control Act and the Harbour Act. In addition, applications are to be evaluated in relation to the interests of conservation, recreation, fishing and wildlife.

In the Directorate of Fisheries' Register of aquaculture licenses as of 31 December 2006, 998 licences were registered in the areas of fish for food/parent fish/R&D (salmon, rainbow trout and trout). This was approximately the same as in 2005. There were 272 hatchery and fingerling licences (salmon, rainbow trout and trout) and 688 licences for fish species other than salmon, rainbow trout and trout. Of these, 909, 227 and 316, respectively, were in operation in 2006.

At the end of 2006, 42.5 million cubic metres of water in the sea were used for farming salmon, rainbow trout and trout for consumption. This corresponds to 46 695 cubic metres per licence in operation.

Utilized volume for farming species other than salmon, rainbow trout and trout was close to 1.9 million cubic metres at the end of 2006. This is the sixth straight year with a large increase in average cubic metres per licence from the previous year, and once again the highest ever recorded.

As of January 1st 2005 a standard licence for food for fish is not measured in cubic metres anymore. Instead, the new regulation, regulation of December 22nd 2004, sets an upper limit of 25 kg/m³ for salmon and trout.

2.2. Labour input

(tables 2.1-2.3 and figures 2.2-2.3)

There has been a trend toward increasing efficiency in the production of farmed fish in the last decade. This is illustrated by the fact that more and more is produced per man-hour, while at the same time the employment has dropped. This trend however, stopped in 2006, when 3990 persons were employed, which are 329 more than in 2005. In the same decade, however, the employment in the farming of other marine species has more than doubled.

Fish farming is a male-dominated occupation. In 1995 a percentage of 89.2 of the total number of hours spent in the production of salmon, rainbow trout and trout was performed by men. In 2006 this percentage was 91.4 per cent.

2.3. Stocks

(tables 2.5-2.7 and figure 2.4)

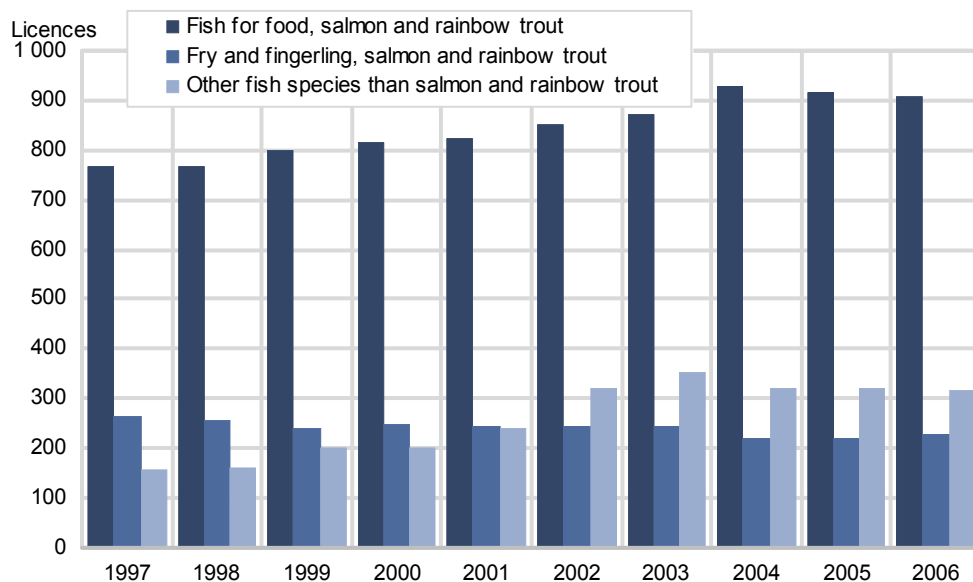
At the end of 2006 there were 241 million salmon in net cages. This is up 17.8 per cent from the beginning of the same year. 186.7 million salmon were set out, whereas 125.3 million were delivered for sale and 31 million were lost in some form of loss/wastage. Loss/wastage amounted to 7.8 per cent of stocks at the beginning of the year including what were set out during the year. Nordland was the county with the largest stock of salmon at the end of 2006.

The stock of rainbow trout in net cages at the end of 2006 was 32.3 million. This is up 28.8 per cent from the beginning of the same year. Whereas 27.7 million rainbow trout were set out, 16.7 million were delivered for sale, and 3.6 million were lost in some form of loss/wastage. Hordaland was the county with the largest stock of rainbow trout at the end of 2006.

The leading cause of wastage/loss of salmon for consumption is disease in the net cages. In 2006, 26.4 million individuals were reported as dead fish. Another important cause is escaping. In 2006 a number of 920 000 salmon escaped from fish farms, which is the largest number ever reported. It is up almost 30 per cent from the previous year (see the chapter on health and the environment) and 67 per cent more than in 2004. Disease is also the leading cause of wastage/loss of rainbow trout for consumption.

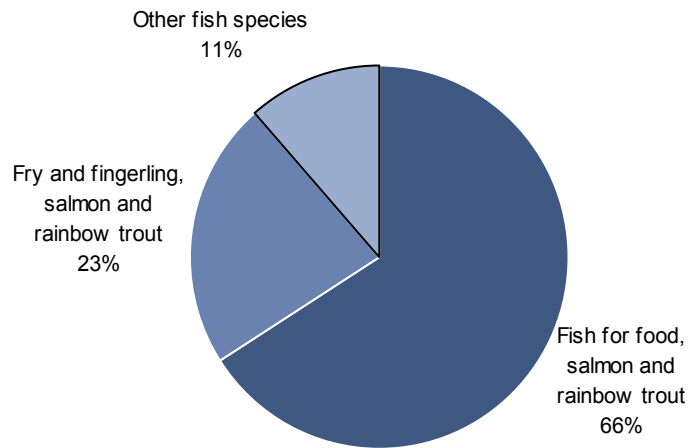
Wastage in hatcheries totalled 79 million salmon, whereas the figure for rainbow trout was nearly 13 million

Figure 2.1. Number of licenses running per 1 January 2006, by type of production.



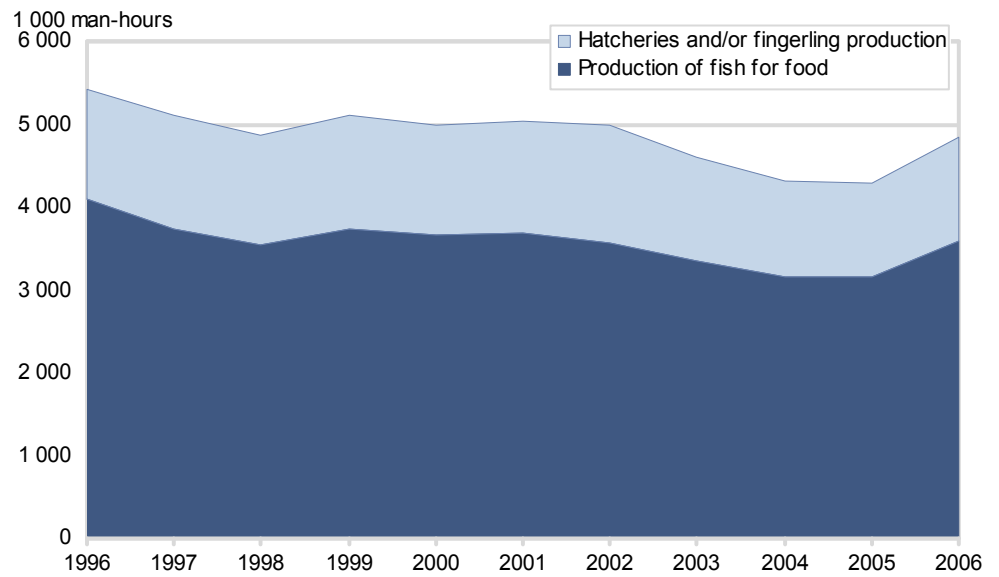
Source: Statistics Norway and the Directorate of Fisheries.

Figure 2.2. Labour input by man-hours and type of production. 2006. Per cent.



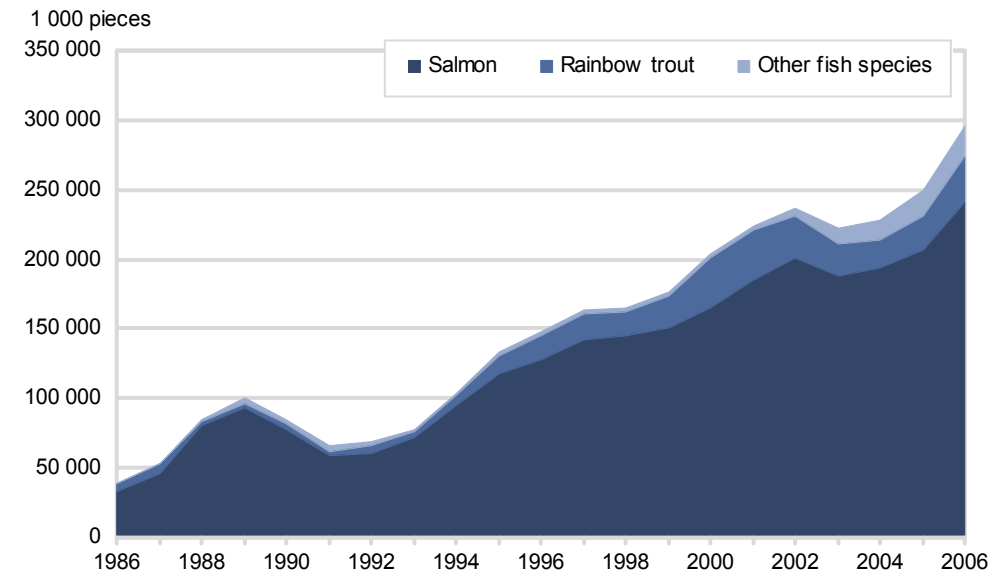
Source: Statistics Norway and the Directorate of Fisheries.

Figure 2.3. Labour input, by type of production. Salmon and rainbow trout. 1996-2006. 1 000 man-hours.



Source: Statistics Norway and the Directorate of Fisheries.

Figure 2.4. Stock of live fish for food per 31 December. Salmon, rainbow trout and other fish species. 1986-2006. 1 000 pieces.



Source: Statistics Norway and the Directorate of Fisheries.

2.1. Number of licenses running, workers and labour input, by type of production and county. Salmon and rainbow trout. 2006

	Total			Production of fish for food			Hatcheries and/or fingerling production ¹		
	Number of licences running	Number of persons	1 000 man-hours	Number of licences	Number of persons	1 000 man-hours	Number of licences	Number of persons	1 000 man-hours
1992	844	3 189	4 443	627	2 539	3 595	217	650	848
1993	922	3 064	4 563	668	2 261	3 482	254	803	1 081
1994	1 084	4 400	5 220	784	3 407	4 048	300	993	1 172
1995	1 077	4 616	5 712	776	3 509	4 292	301	1 113	1 420
1996	1 027	4 265	5 426	762	3 245	4 099	265	1 020	1 327
1997	1 035	3 719	5 115	769	2 670	3 739	266	1 049	1 376
1998	1 025	3 557	4 869	768	2 527	3 548	257	1 030	1 320
1999	1 041	3 589	5 111	799	2 517	3 735	242	1 072	1 376
2000	1 065	3 631	4 998	817	2 565	3 658	248	1 066	1 341
2001	1 065	3 673	5 032	822	2 631	3 680	243	1 042	1 352
2002	1 093	3 431	4 977	850	2 384	3 569	243	1 047	1 408
2003	1 113	3 293	4 609	870	2 317	3 354	243	976	1 255
2004	1 146	3 129	4 319	926	2 275	3 159	220	854	1 160
2005	1 137	3 054	4 296	917	2 181	3 157	220	873	1 139
2006	1 136	3 445	4 843	909	2 480	3 599	227	965	1 244
2006									
Østfold.....									
Akershus og Oslo.....									
Hedmark.....									
Oppland.....	> 48	96	72	33	58	50	15	38	22
Buskerud.....									
Vestfold.....									
Telemark.....									
Aust-Agder.....									
Vest-Agder.....									
Rogaland.....	84	272	336	68	192	236	16	80	100
Hordaland.....	214	676	880	158	444	588	56	232	292
Sogn og Fjordane.....	103	235	337	81	160	253	22	75	84
Møre og Romsdal.....	147	405	626	112	249	413	35	156	213
Sør-Trøndelag.....	103	333	545	83	259	434	20	74	111
Nord-Trøndelag.....	84	247	364	67	167	252	17	80	112
Nordland.....	186	712	1 007	152	544	801	34	168	206
Troms Romsa.....	95	344	481	85	298	405	10	46	76
Finmark Finnmarku ...	72	125	196	70	109	168	2	16	28

¹ Comprises licences with production of fish for food, of which 6 units in 1992, 26 units in 1993, 4 units in 1994, 1 unit in 1995, 4 units in 1997, 4 units in 1998, 5 units in 1999, 1 unit in 2000, 1 unit in 2001, 8 unit in 2002, 10 units in 2003, 6 units in 2004, 8 units in 2005 and 4 units in 2006 also had some production for planting in watercourses.

Source: Statistics Norway and the Directorate of Fisheries.

2.2. Number of licences running, workers and labour input, by type of production and county. Other fish species than salmon and rainbow trout. 2006

	Number of licences running	Total		Production of fish for food		Hatcheries and/or fingerling production	
		Number of persons	1 000 man-hours	Number of persons	1 000 man-hours	Number of persons	1 000 man-hours
1992	155	251	152	205	94	46	58
1993	133	236	131	186	86	50	45
1994	143	313	174	257	118	56	56
1995	142	254	133	217	95	37	38
1996	156	277	175	236	121	41	54
1997	156	307	171	264	122	43	48
1998	162	297	207	237	127	60	81
1999	199	350	221	291	149	59	72
2000	200	400	262	299	150	101	112
2001	240	464	359	313	181	151	178
2002	322	577	575	350	282	227	293
2003	354	606	651	406	356	200	295
2004	321	590	587	438	376	152	211
2005	322	616	663	466	438	150	225
2006	316	545	628	444	470	101	158
2006							
Østfold.....	13	27	29	17	15	10	14
Akershus og Oslo.....							
Hedmark.....							
Oppland							
Buskerud							
Vestfold							
Telemark							
Aust-Agder							
Vest-Agder							
Rogaland	58	99	132	86	114	13	18
Hordaland	33	69	50	55	27	14	23
Sogn og Fjordane	28	40	52	29	35	11	17
Møre og Romsdal	64	88	120	70	91	18	29
Sør-Trøndelag	7	16	11	16	11	-	-
Nord-Trøndelag	10	18	19	18	19	-	-
Nordland	79	135	151	112	116	23	35
Troms Romsa	13	35	43	23	21	12	22
Finmark Finnmarku ...	11	18	22	18	22	-	-

Source: Statistics Norway and the Directorate of Fisheries.

2.3. Workers and labour input, by employment contract, sex and county. Salmon and rainbow trout. 2006

	Permanently employed				Seasonal workers			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Number of persons	1 000 man-hours	Number of persons	1 000 man-hours	Number of persons	1 000 man-hours	Number of persons	1 000 man-hours
1995	2 630	4 565	304	423	1 169	531	513	193
1996	2 610	4 500	331	405	955	393	369	127
1997	2 475	4 311	302	386	690	334	252	84
1998	2 353	4 127	283	371	741	324	180	47
1999	2 409	4 334	262	359	721	351	197	67
2000	2 381	4 205	281	376	763	344	206	73
2001	2 392	4 235	277	410	806	322	198	65
2002	2 362	4 247	289	401	579	262	201	68
2003	2 283	4 017	271	348	550	203	189	41
2004	2 165	3 747	232	307	579	227	151	38
2005	2 087	3 704	242	326	582	231	143	36
2006	2 341	4 202	260	372	652	224	192	46
2006								
Østfold								
Akershus og Oslo								
Hedmark								
Oppland	> 40	58	6	2	36	9	14	3
Buskerud								
Vestfold								
Telemark								
Aust-Agder								
Vest-Agder								
Rogaland	157	280	20	25	71	25	24	6
Hordaland	434	757	56	79	124	34	62	11
Sogn og Fjordane	165	289	26	36	37	11	7	1
Møre og Romsdal	294	551	25	39	64	30	22	6
Sør-Trøndelag	250	469	23	39	55	34	5	2
Nord-Trøndelag	178	320	20	29	41	12	8	3
Nordland	483	872	56	82	134	42	39	11
Troms Romsa	248	428	22	31	66	20	8	1
Finnmark Finnmarku ...	92	179	6	11	24	7	3	0

Source: Statistics Norway and the Directorate of Fisheries.

2.4. Capacity utilized¹ in fish for food licenses. 1975-2006

	Salmon and rainbow trout		Other fish species than salmon and rainbow trout	
	Total	Per licence	Total	Per licence
	Cubic metres			
1975	848 891	5 585	..	..
1976	927 592	5 521	..	..
1977	1 087 644	5 306	..	..
1978	1 165 529	5 322	..	..
1979	1 393 786	5 201	..	..
1980	1 580 817	5 149	..	..
1981	1 700 634	5 382	..	..
1982	1 998 890	5 165	..	..
1983	2 168 406	5 276	..	..
1984	2 440 332	4 990	..	..
1985	3 386 300	6 025	..	..
1986	3 959 173	6 157	..	..
1987	4 690 173	6 569	..	..
1988	5 784 845	6 611	..	..
1989	7 093 046	7 506	..	..
1990	7 504 206	7 736	..	..
1991	6 240 639	7 583	..	..
1992	7 680 303	12 249	133 840	970
1993	8 221 338	12 307	119 931	967
1994	8 491 184	10 831	132 901	956
1995	10 322 211	13 302	130 521	946
1996	10 045 703	13 183	191 490	1 260
1997	11 435 714	14 871	139 042	921
1998	13 781 031	17 944	186 822	1 153
1999	14 465 049	18 104	196 515	988
2000	15 148 397	18 541	228 166	1 141
2001	19 843 506	24 141	320 478	1 335
2002	23 859 484	28 070	678 535	2 107
2003	25 028 322	28 768	953 178	3 095
2004	30 053 395	32 455	1 221 407	4 286
2005	35 450 716	38 659	1 457 097	5 241
2006	42 446 064	46 695	1 875 633	6 747

¹ Up to and including 1991 used capacity means the greatest capacity utilized at one time, while as from 1992 it is the capacity utilized per 31 December. Up to and including 1991 other species than salmon and rainbow trout were included.

Source: Statistics Norway and the Directorate of Fisheries.

2.5. Stock of live fish for food, by species of fish and county. All fish species. 2006. 1 000 pieces

Fish species	Stock per 1 January	Supplies	Delivered for sale	Loss	Stock per 31 December	Loss in per cent ¹
All fish species	253 907	230 331	148 579	40 493	295 166	8.4
Salmon	210 632	186 714	125 259	31 044	241 043	7.8
Rainbow trout	24 834	27 672	16 666	3 573	32 267	6.8
Other fish species	18 441	15 945	6 654	5 876	21 856	17.1
Østfold, Akershus, Oslo, Hedmark, Oppland, Buskerud, Vestfold Telemark, Aust-Agder og Vest-Agder						
All fish species	4 545	2 865	2 332	438	4 641	5.9
Salmon	4 190	2 638	2 076	399	4 354	5.8
Rainbow trout	47	127	135	17	22	9.9
Other fish species	308	100	121	22	265	5.4
Rogaland						
All fish species	22 490	17 065	11 184	4 195	24 177	10.6
Salmon	17 750	15 083	9 934	2 886	20 014	8.8
Rainbow trout	39	82	17	13	91	10.9
Other fish species	4 701	1 900	1 233	1 296	4 072	19.6
Hordaland						
All fish species	42 904	44 662	25 862	9 626	52 078	11.0
Salmon	34 087	32 526	19 347	7 654	39 612	11.5
Rainbow trout	8 406	10 249	6 179	1 377	11 099	7.4
Other fish species	411	1 887	336	595	1 367	25.9
Sogn og Fjordane						
All fish species	24 900	21 369	12 106	5 632	28 532	12.2
Salmon	18 282	15 765	9 068	4 675	20 304	13.7
Rainbow trout	4 836	4 223	2 443	735	5 882	8.1
Other fish species	1 782	1 381	595	222	2 346	7.0
Møre og Romsdal						
All fish species	36 344	35 867	23 753	6 807	41 651	9.4
Salmon	24 513	24 950	16 333	3 696	29 434	7.5
Rainbow trout	5 980	6 089	5 073	949	6 047	7.9
Other fish species	5 851	4 828	2 347	2 162	6 170	20.2
Sør-Trøndelag						
All fish species	25 982	21 987	15 632	3 053	29 283	6.4
Salmon	25 107	21 518	15 239	2 951	28 435	6.3
Rainbow trout	642	317	345	35	578	3.6
Other fish species	233	152	48	67	270	17.3
Nord-Trøndelag						
All fish species	17 639	16 984	10 877	1 512	22 233	4.4
Salmon	16 956	16 286	10 669	1 357	21 215	4.1
Rainbow trout	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other fish species	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nordland						
All fish species	47 201	42 081	27 756	4 941	56 584	5.5
Salmon	39 854	34 001	24 119	3 705	46 030	5.0
Rainbow trout	3 604	4 564	2 067	348	5 753	4.3
Other fish species	3 743	3 516	1 570	888	4 801	12.2
Troms Romsa						
All fish species	23 576	19 527	14 098	3 130	25 876	7.3
Salmon	22 489	17 817	13 752	2 757	23 798	6.8
Rainbow trout	544	989	191	21	1 321	1.4
Other fish species	543	721	155	352	757	27.8
Finnmark Finnmarku						
All fish species	8 324	7 925	4 978	1 159	10 111	7.1
Salmon	7 403	6 130	4 721	965	7 846	7.1
Rainbow trout	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other fish species	:	:	:	:	:	:

¹ Loss in per cent of stock per 1 January + supplies during the year.

Source: Statistics Norway and the Directorate of Fisheries.

2.6. Loss of salmon and rainbow trout, by cause and county. 2006. 1 000 pieces

	Fry and/or fingerling production		Production of fish for food							
	Salmon	Rainbow trout	Salmon				Rainbow trout			
			Loss, total	Loss, total	Loss, total	Disease	Escape	Other reasons	Loss, total	Disease	Escape	Other reasons
1993 .....	..	..	9 393	3 793	498	5 102	683	161	4	517
1994 .....	..	..	9 228	3 131	536	5 562	584	85	137	362
1995 .....	..	..	11 776	4 657	240	6 879	831	77	42	712
1996 .....	..	..	14 923	3 191	417	11 314	922	101	5	817
1997	43 000	5 500	17 525	4 513	506	12 506	1 487	60	135	1 292
1998	41 000	3 500	25 278	¹ 12 476	553	12 250	1 632	¹ 325	87	1 220
1999	50 000	5 000	19 784	7 647	348	11 789	1 789	314	40	1 436
2000	51 400	9 964	17 169	7 133	276	9 760	2 575	858	75	1 642
2001	61 766	12 850	22 057	9 745	272	12 040	3 449	956	95	2 397
2002	103 455	12 056	28 938	9 681	424	18 833	4 438	978	252	3 208
2003	110 336	10 876	31 145	13 632	379	17 134	3 626	1 398	148	2 081
2004	60 901	7 420	25 713	17 768	553	7 392	2 614	1 780	10	824
2005	77 412	6 294	25 094	19 557	715	4 821	2 481	1 580	8	893
2006	79 032	13 219	31 044	26 381	920	3 743	3 573	3 030	15	528
2006										
Østfold										
Akershus og Oslo										
Hedmark										
Oppland	> 1 082	282	399	322	0	76	17	11	-	6
Buskerud										
Vestfold										
Telemark										
Aust-Agder										
Vest-Agder										
Rogaland	4 207	471	2 886	2 575	-	311	13	10	-	3
Hordaland	15 244	5 171	7 654	6 746	122	786	1 377	1 265	9	103
Sogn og Fjordane	3 536	1 983	4 675	3 959	7	709	735	474	0	261
Møre og Romsdal	10 628	1 323	3 696	3 192	44	460	949	882	0	67
Sør-Trøndelag	6 248	1 773	2 951	2 508	81	362	35	28	-	6
Nord-Trøndelag	9 920	287	1 357	1 148	69	139	2	1	1	-
Nordland	23 190	1 431	3 705	3 156	275	275	348	294	-	53
Troms Romsa	:	:	2 757	1 924	322	511	21	20	-	1
Finmark Finnmarku ...	:	:	965	852	-	113	75	43	5	27

¹ In 1998 loss due to disease also included loss due to wounds.

Source: Statistics Norway and the Directorate of Fisheries.

2.7. Loss of salmon and rainbow trout in fish for food licences, by cause. 2006

	Salmon		Rainbow trout	
	1 000 pieces	Per cent of total loss	1 000 pieces	Per cent of total loss
Total	31 044	100	3 573	100
Dead fish	26 381	85.0	3 030	84.8
Discarding when slaughtered	1 420	4.6	117	3.3
Escapes	920	3.0	15	0.4
Error in counting	1 002	3.2	118	3.3
Other causes for loss ..	1 321	4.3	293	8.2

Source: Statistics Norway and the Directorate of Fisheries.

3. Production and economics

Norwegian aquaculture is subsidy-free and of great importance for employment in some rural coastal regions. Even though the quotas on fish feed apparently dampened the growth, there has been ample growth and optimism in the industry. As of January 2005 the quotas on fish feed was replaced by regulations on Maximum Permitted Biomass.

3.1. Production

(tables 3.1-3.8 and figures 3.1-3.6)

In 2006, Norway was the ninth-largest aquaculture nation in the world, with a production of 709 000 tonnes (source: FAO). China was by far the largest producer in aquaculture, with an annual production of 34 429 000 tonnes. This was 67 per cent of the world's total production in 2006.

Salmon is the main reason that Norwegian aquaculture has experienced the upsurge of the past 25 years. Nevertheless, until 1976, more rainbow trout than salmon were sold annually. Successful breeding efforts, salmon's adaptation to domestication and ample demand in the market have meant that salmon comprised a whopping 88.9 per cent of the total slaughtered amount of farmed fish in 2006.

Early in the 1990s the annual growth in the sale of slaughtered salmon was much higher than it was at the end of that decade. The quantity of salmon sold for consumption increased by 30.0 per cent from 1993 to 1994, while the corresponding sales increased by approximately 7 per cent from 2005 to 2006. After some bad years in the beginning of this decade the ex-farm value of salmon rose to NOK 15.6 billion in 2006, an increase of 27.9 per cent over 2005. This was the highest ex-farm value ever for the second year running. The average ex-farm price rose strongly from NOK 20.77/kg in 2005 to NOK 24.73/kg in 2006.

In 2001 and 2002 the sales of rainbow trout rose to new heights, but then fell again. 62 703 tonnes were sold in 2006, up 6.5 per cent from the previous year. The ex-farm value was close to NOK 1.6 billion, up 25.8 per cent from 2005. This was the highest ex-farm value ever. The average ex-farm price increased from NOK 21.34/kg in 2005 to 25.18/kg in 2006.

The most salmon was sold in Nordland county, with over 131 000 tonnes, while Hordaland was the leader in rainbow trout, with its 23 000 tonnes.

The farming of species other than salmon and rainbow trout is not yet anywhere near experiencing the upswing that farming of the aforementioned two species has seen.

Cod, however, keeps showing promising figures. In 2006, 11 087 tonnes of cod were sold, valued at over NOK 261 million. The value is up 66 per cent from 2005, and an enormous 262 per cent compared to 2004.

In 2006, the sales of halibut were 1 185 tonnes, the same as in the previous year. The halibut was valued at NOK 71 million.

There were sold 3 749 tonnes of shellfish, valued at over NOK 21.5 million, in 2006. Mainly blue mussels were sold.

With regard to smolt, in 2006 almost 177 million salmon and over 23 million rainbow trout were sold for setting out in the sea (including internal deliveries),

while almost 187 million salmon and 28 million rainbow trout were bought and received internally.

3.2. Economics

(tables 3.9-3.12 and figures 3.7-3.9)

Economically this decade did not start well for companies raising fish for consumption, but the trend turned yet again in 2004. The Directorate of Fisheries has calculated that aquaculture companies in 2006 had an overall profit before tax of over NOK 5.9 billion, with an operating margin of 30 per cent. In 2005 the overall profit was in the range of NOK 3.2 billion, with an operating margin of 23 per cent. This improvement in profit can be explained with a change in the market for the better with higher prices for salmon and rainbow trout (source: The Directorate of Fisheries. Profitability Survey, 2006).

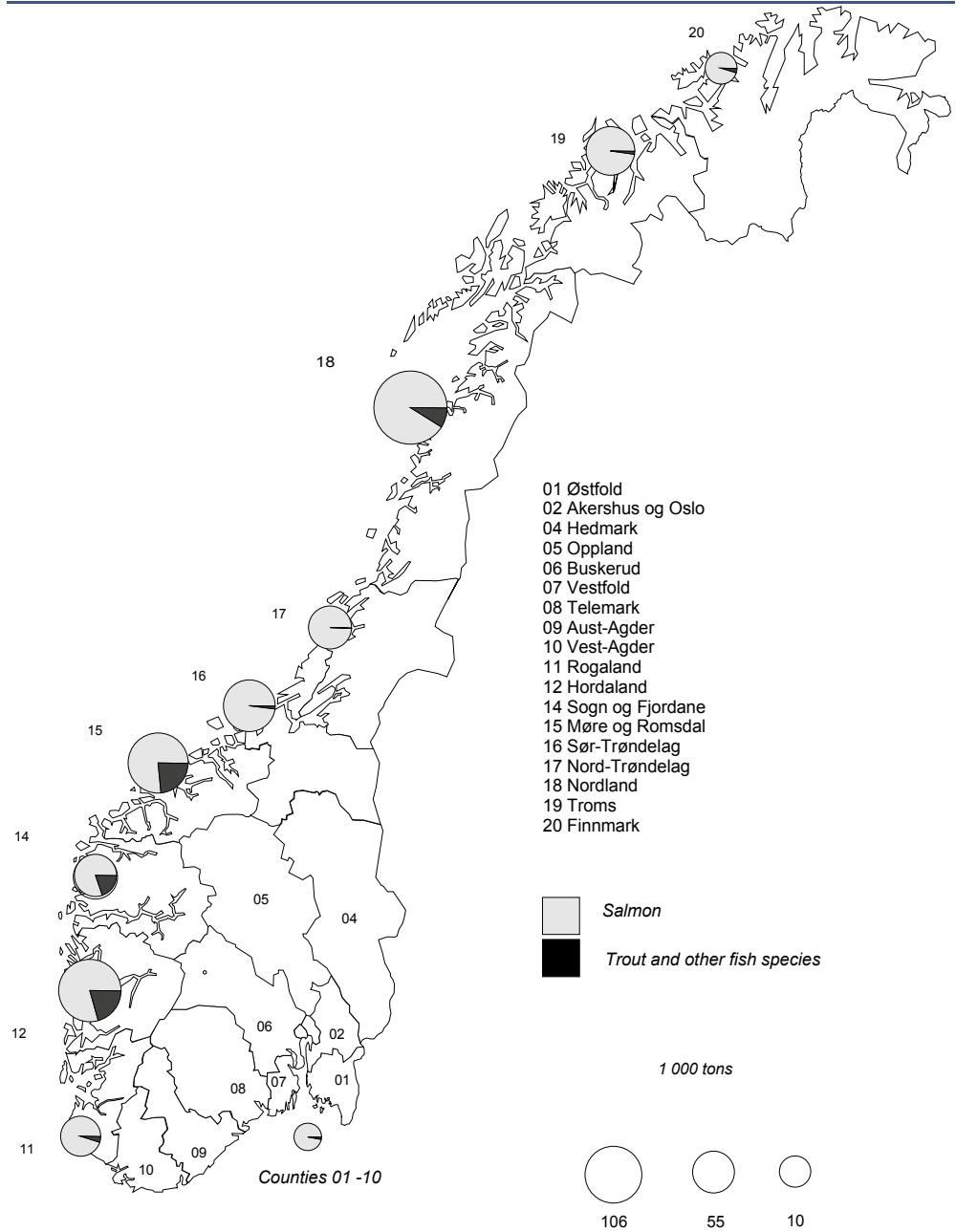
Throughout the years the average production costs have fallen at the same time as sales of salmon and rainbow trout have risen. However, the costs rose from NOK 13.80/kg in 2005 to NOK 14.74/kg in 2006. This was due to higher feeding costs and the item "other operating expenses". Feeding costs are the largest costs connected with the production of salmon and rainbow trout for consumption. In 2006 the average feeding costs per kilogram were NOK 8.36. This amounted to 56.7 per cent of total costs per kilogram of fish produced, marginally up from 2005. Wage costs and smolt costs in 2006 comprised 9.7 and 10.7 per cent, respectively, of the total costs.

The considerable growth in the production of farmed fish has, as expected, led to an increasing consumption of feed. This is why the production of salmon for consumption and use as parent fish, until 31.12.2004, has been limited by feed quotas. As of January 2005 there are no quotas but regulations on Maximum Permitted Biomass instead. In 2006 domestic sales of dry feed supplied by the Norwegian Fish Feed Producers Association (FPF) and imported feed totalled 988 000 tonnes, an increase of 9 per cent over 2005.

Feed conversion ratio is used to get an idea about feed utilization. The feed conversion ratio in 2006 was 1.19, the lowest since 1996 (source: Profitability Survey, 2006).

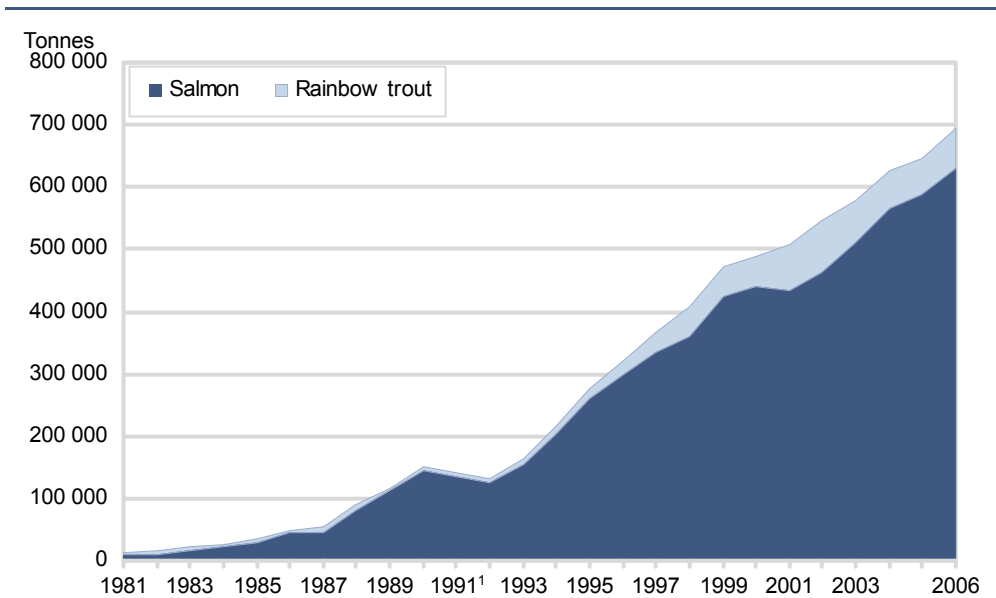
Investments increased yearly up to 2001, and then fell again until 2004. However, in 2005 the investments rose heavily and almost NOK 1.6 billion was invested in 2006. A healthy economy in the previous year can explain this, as well as changes in productions and a new regulation with requirements to the technical standard of installations.

Figure 3.1. Sales of slaughtered fish for food. Quantity. 2006. Tonnes



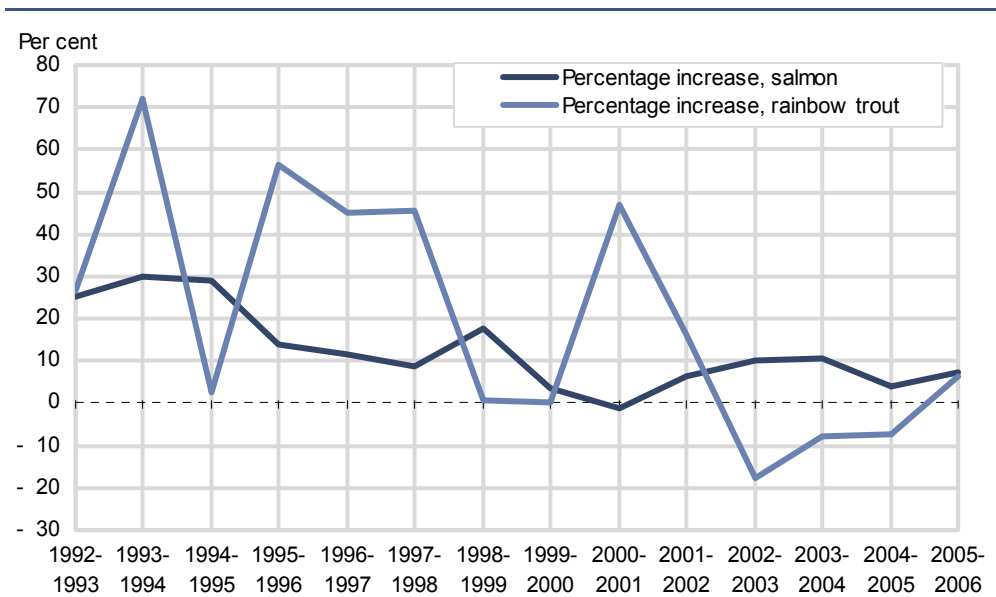
Source: Statistics Norway and The Directorate of Fisheries.

Figure 3.2. Sales of slaughtered fish for food. Salmon and rainbow trout. Quantity¹. 1981-2006. Tonnes.



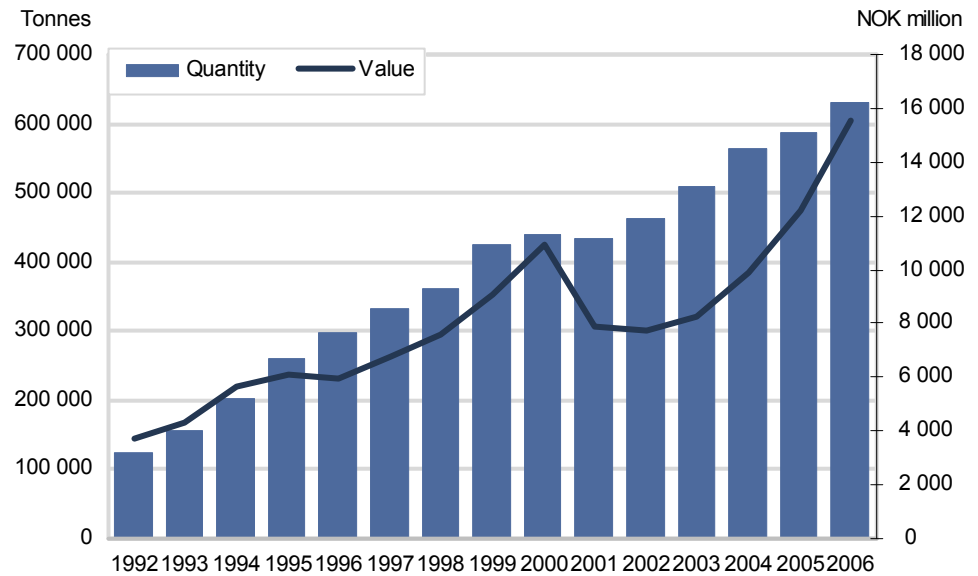
¹ The values for 1991 are interpolated.
 Source: Statistics Norway and the Directorate of Fisheries.

Figure 3.3. Annual percentage increase in quantity of sold fish for food. Salmon and rainbow trout. 1992-2006.



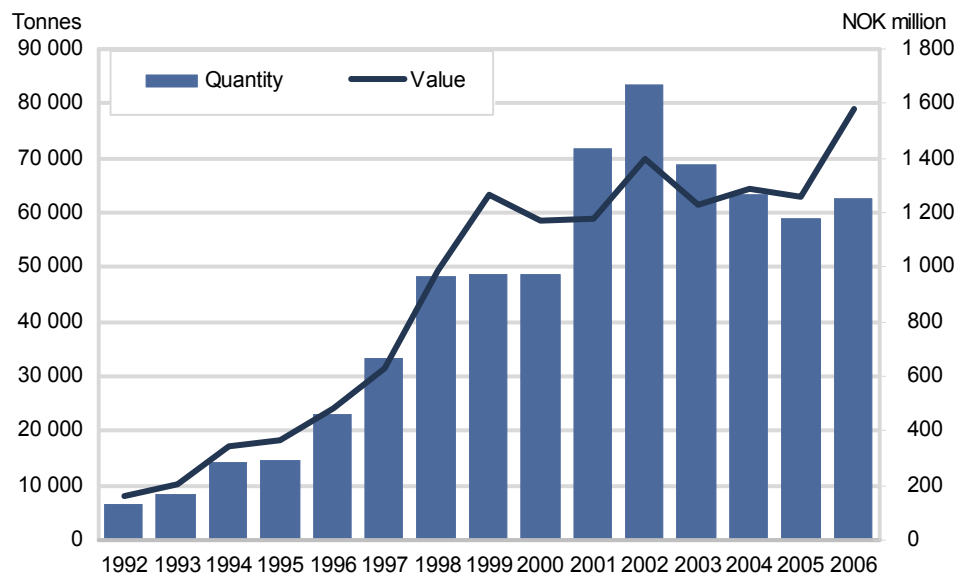
Source: Statistics Norway and The Directorate of Fisheries.

Figure 3.4. Sales of slaughtered fish for food. Salmon. Quantity and value¹. 1992-2006. Tonnes and NOK million.



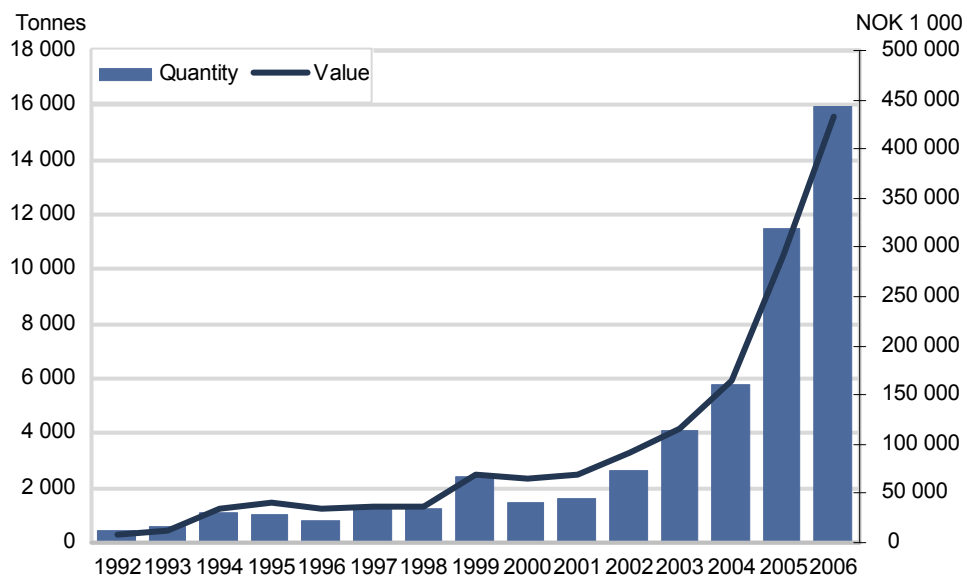
¹ Sold unrefined fresh or frozen. Included value of fish further processed in own plants.
Source: Statistics Norway and the Directorate of Fisheries.

Figure 3.5. Sales of slaughtered fish for food. Rainbow trout. Quantity and value¹. 1992-2006. Tonnes and NOK million.



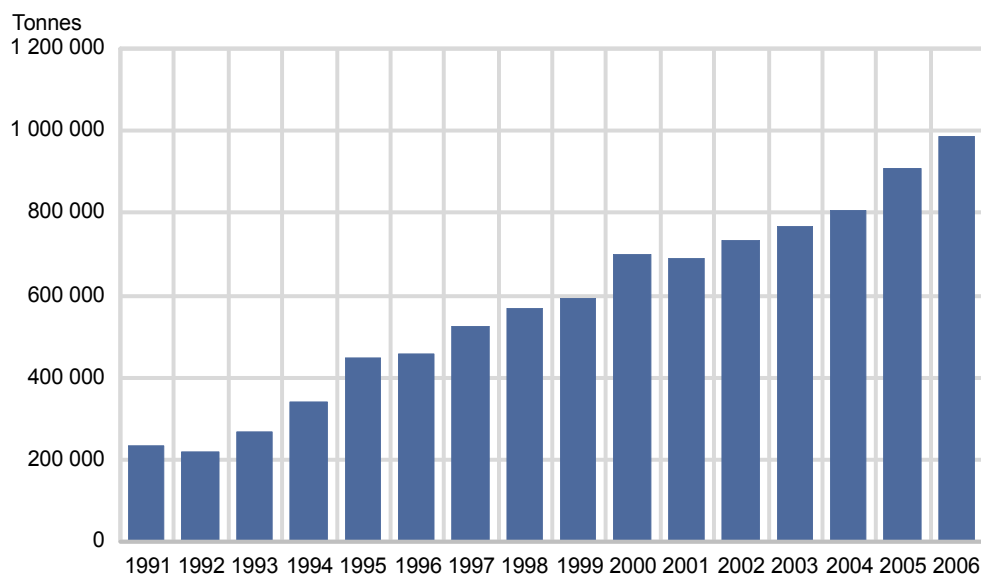
¹ Sold unrefined fresh or frozen. Included value of fish further processed in own plants.
Source: Statistics Norway and the Directorate of Fisheries.

Figure 3.6. Sales of slaughtered fish for food. Other fish species than salmon and rainbow trout. Quantity and value. 1992-2006. Tonnes and NOK 1 000.



Source: Statistics Norway and The Directorate of Fisheries.

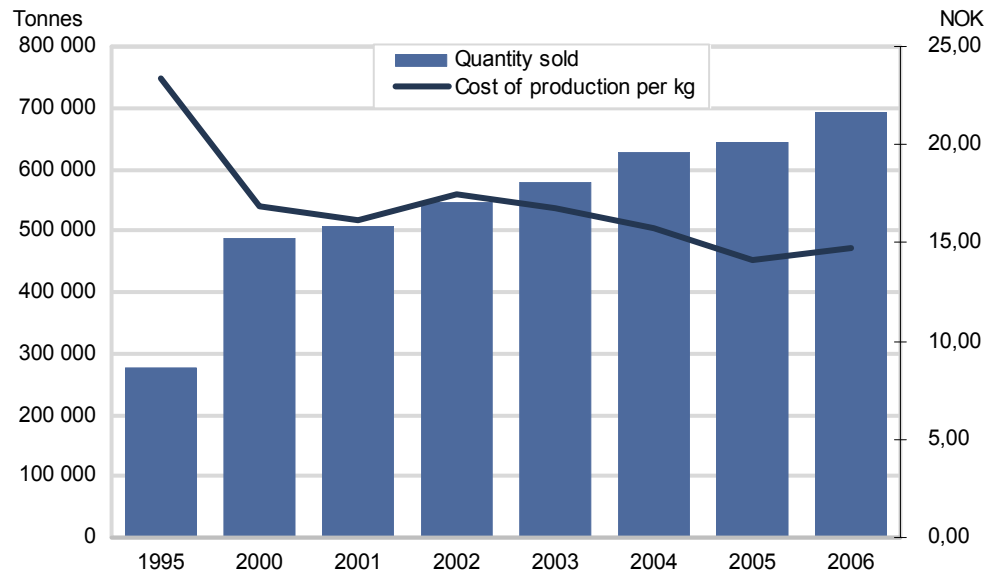
Figure 3.7. Domestic trade of dry feed¹ for fish. 1991-2006. Tonnes



¹Delivered by the members of FPF or other imported trades. Members of FPF are: BioMar AS, Ewos AS and Skretting AS. In addition other domestic manufacturers traded circa 11 000 tonnes in 1998 og circa 16 000 tonnes in 1999 and 2000.

Source: FHL Norwegian Seafood Federations.

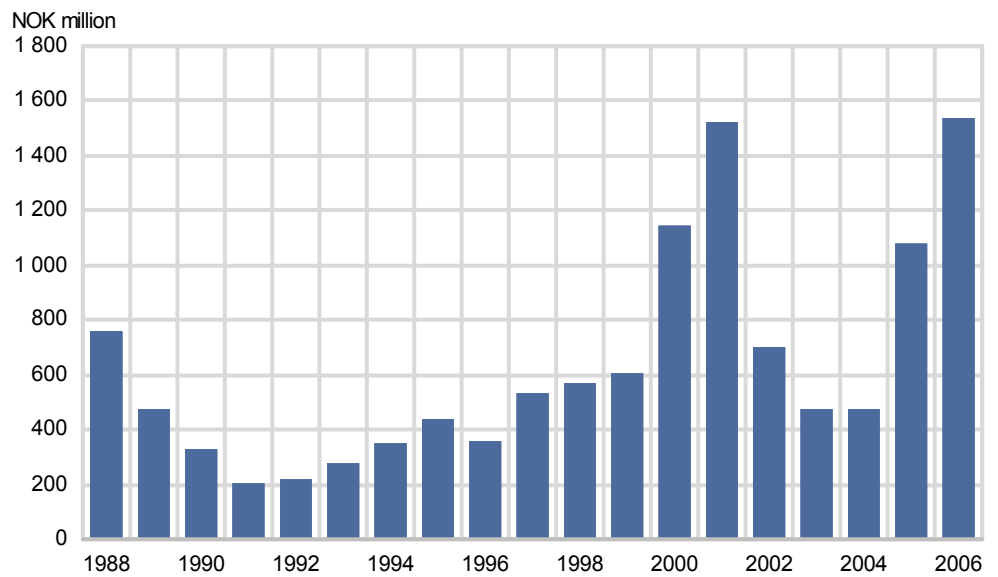
Figure 3.8. Quantity sold and the cost of production¹ per kg, salmon and rainbow trout. 1995-2006. Tonnes and NOK.



¹ Historical numbers given in the value of 2006 kroner.

Source: Statistics Norway and the Directorate of Fisheries (the profitability survey of Norwegian fish farms. Salmon and trout. 2006)

Figure 3.9. Fixed capital formation¹ in aquaculture. 1988-2006. NOK million



¹ Fixed capital formation = acquisitions - sales.

Source: Statistics Norway and the Directorate of Fisheries.

3.1. Total world production of aquaculture. Quantity and value. 1997-2006. Tonnes and U.S.\$ 1 000

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
World, total										
Quantity	28 606 108	30 485 721	33 378 496	35 475 103	37 954 378	40 391 695	42 673 878	45 921 837	48 489 670	51 653 329
Value	44 101 197	44 293 849	47 280 876	50 627 307	52 520 916	54 445 590	58 394 567	63 899 802	70 370 882	78 758 387
China										
Quantity	19 315 623	20 795 367	22 789 887	24 580 671	26 050 101	27 767 251	28 886 199	30 614 968	32 415 523	34 429 122
Value	20 356 070	21 559 305	22 631 659	24 317 140	26 445 691	28 824 296	29 876 331	30 869 522	34 551 572	38 422 593
India										
Quantity	1 864 322	1 908 485	2 134 814	1 942 204	2 119 839	2 187 189	2 312 971	2 794 636	2 961 978	3 123 135
Value	2 132 553	2 253 581	2 509 328	2 511 179	2 392 401	2 574 584	2 588 468	3 783 944	3 757 523	3 431 010
Viet Nam										
Quantity	322 378	338 920	398 468	498 517	588 098	703 041	937 502	1 198 617	1 437 300	1 657 727
Value	676 716	717 281	737 028	997 318	1 345 713	1 599 449	1 968 331	2 443 589	2 930 650	3 316 142
Thailand										
Quantity	539 817	594 579	693 762	738 155	814 121	954 696	1 064 409	1 259 983	1 304 213	1 385 801
Value	1 905 584	1 656 544	2 092 228	2 513 846	1 752 064	1 575 077	1 462 992	1 705 042	1 739 760	2 220 012
Indonesia										
Quantity	662 547	629 797	749 269	788 500	864 276	914 071	996 659	1 045 051	1 197 109	1 292 899
Value	2 051 972	1 809 865	2 187 545	2 245 695	2 397 368	1 457 894	1 698 843	1 993 240	1 999 246	2 254 855
Bangladesh										
Quantity	485 864	574 812	593 202	657 120	712 640	786 604	856 956	914 752	882 091	892 049
Value	969 533	1 061 060	977 235	1 039 102	1 065 284	1 133 067	1 243 121	1 363 180	1 246 479	1 359 104
Chile										
Quantity	272 346	293 044	274 216	391 587	566 096	545 655	563 435	665 421	698 214	802 410
Value	918 652	970 770	908 200	1 249 506	1 725 413	1 641 586	2 137 842	2 744 816	3 108 248	4 428 299
Japan										
Quantity	806 534	766 812	759 262	762 824	799 946	826 715	823 873	776 421	746 221	733 891
Value	3 522 452	3 061 990	3 365 566	3 317 148	3 369 251	3 374 970	3 367 677	3 205 093	3 178 416	3 098 904
Norway										
Quantity	367 617	410 757	475 932	491 329	510 748	551 297	584 423	636 802	661 811	708 780
Value	1 053 882	1 144 396	1 339 487	1 384 659	1 019 882	1 164 774	1 352 165	1 681 283	2 135 712	2 715 593
Philippines										
Quantity	327 147	312 505	352 567	393 863	434 661	443 537	459 615	512 220	557 251	623 369
Value	889 350	594 947	678 716	680 728	661 160	632 743	600 836	700 854	793 580	981 504

Source: FAO.

3.2. Sales of slaughtered fish for food. Quantity, by fish species and county. 2006. Tonnes

	Total	Salmon	Rainbow trout	Char/migratory char	Cod	Halibut	Other fish species
1971	531	98	433	..	..	..	..
1972	924	146	778	..	..	..	..
1973	1 172	171	1 001	..	..	..	..
1974	2 327	601	1 726	..	..	..	..
1975	2 517	862	1 655	..	..	..	..
1976	3 476	1 431	2 045	..	..	..	..
1977	3 932	2 137	1 795	..	..	..	..
1978	5 646	3 540	2 105	..	..	..	1
1979	7 316	4 389	2 927	..	..	..	0
1980	7 980	4 312	3 668	..	..	..	-
1981	13 051	8 418	4 624	..	..	..	10
1982	15 330	10 695	4 627	..	..	..	7
1983	22 712	17 298	5 405	..	..	..	10
1984	25 454	21 881	3 569	..	..	..	3
1985	34 617	29 473	5 142	..	..	..	3
1986	49 223	44 831	4 384	..	..	..	8
1987	54 853	46 453	8 305	..	..	..	95
1988	88 554	78 744	9 692	..	74	..	45
1989	115 222	111 337	3 640	..	125	..	120
1990	150 651	145 990	3 796	..	555	..	311
1991 ¹ .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992	131 149	124 138	6 582	187	232	..	10
1993	164 488	155 581	8 351	136	367	..	53
1994	217 942	202 459	14 367	262	569	² 63	222
1995	277 226	261 522	14 704	273	284	² 134	309
1996	321 332	297 557	22 966	221	191	² 138	259
1997	367 115	332 581	33 295	350	304	² 113	472
1998	410 449	360 806	48 431	190	199	² 290	534
1999	476 291	425 154	48 692	498	157	451	1 340
2000	490 278	440 061	48 778	282	170	562	425
2001	508 497	435 119	71 764	317	535	377	385
2002	548 718	462 495	83 559	319	1 258	424	663
2003	582 587	509 544	68 931	272	2 185	426	1 229
2004	633 110	563 914	63 401	324	3 165	648	1 658
2005	656 894	586 512	58 875	352	7 409	1 197	2 549
2006	708 558	629 888	62 703	897	11 087	1 185	2 798
2006							
Østfold.....							
Akershus og Oslo.....							
Hedmark.....							
Oppland.....	> 10 955	10 664	83	0	2	-	206
Buskerud.....							
Vestfold.....							
Telemark.....							
Aust-Agder.....							
Vest-Agder.....							
Rogaland.....	47 967	45 643	71	-	1 893	360	-
Hordaland.....	112 874	89 402	22 929	-	370	160	13
Sogn og Fjordane.....	53 881	43 256	8 862	-	1 763	-	-
Møre og Romsdal.....	106 002	80 940	18 483	-	3 748	327	2 504
Sør-Trøndelag.....	81 606	80 143	1 372	2	89	-	-
Nord-Trøndelag.....	55 877	55 606	:	:	:	:	:
Nordland.....	143 951	131 212	9 236	875	2 230	323	75
Troms Romsa.....	72 356	70 961	:	:	:	:	:
Finnmark Finnmarku ...	23 086	22 061	:	:	:	:	:

¹ Figures for 1991 are unreliable and will not be published. ² Numbers from the Directorate of Fisheries.

Source: Statistics Norway and the Directorate of Fisheries.

3.3. Sales of slaughtered fish for food. Value¹, by fish species and county. 2006. NOK 1 000

	Total ²	Salmon	Rainbow trout	Char/migratory char	Cod	Halibut	Other fish species
1980	261 072	189 566	71 506	..	..	..	..
1981	352 449	272 058	80 391	..	..	..	..
1982	467 921	372 057	95 864	..	..	..	..
1983	766 735	648 007	118 728	..	..	..	..
1984	939 470	845 901	93 569	..	..	..	..
1985	1 433 584	1 293 342	140 242	..	..	..	..
1986	1 665 095	1 569 025	96 070	..	..	..	..
1987	2 001 597	1 824 929	176 668	..	..	..	..
1988	3 238 640	2 993 236	245 404	..	..	..	..
1989	3 538 449	3 446 133	83 336	1 497	6 092	..	1 391
1990	4 812 735	4 702 681	89 186	7 250	12 222	..	1 396
1991 ³ .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992	3 893 949	3 722 395	162 611	3 543	5 287	..	113
1993	4 523 306	4 308 318	203 725	4 416	5 042	..	1 805
1994	6 017 395	5 638 990	343 775	9 641	8 394	⁴ 3 360	13 235
1995	6 512 102	6 109 663	362 513	10 908	3 988	⁴ 8 168	16 862
1996	6 430 648	5 916 010	479 596	8 855	2 609	⁴ 8 798	14 780
1997	7 435 176	6 768 841	628 956	15 237	4 355	⁴ 8 680	9 108
1998	8 632 536	7 606 646	988 851	7 846	3 325	⁴ 19 095	6 773
1999	10 442 271	9 110 631	1 263 197	15 085	3 005	28 906	21 446
2000	12 143 421	10 907 028	1 172 049	9 504	3 409	39 659	11 772
2001	9 143 472	7 899 536	1 175 654	12 448	12 162	28 389	15 283
2002	9 221 956	7 736 691	1 394 290	12 255	30 011	30 323	18 387
2003	9 602 812	8 257 473	1 229 415	10 563	51 587	28 952	24 822
2004	11 314 218	9 862 190	1 286 990	13 351	72 187	43 580	35 920
2005	13 727 056	12 178 945	1 256 251	16 140	157 261	73 402	45 057
2006	17 586 772	15 575 590	1 578 776	33 290	261 377	71 151	66 588
2006							
Østfold							
Akershus og Oslo							
Hedmark							
Oppland	181 161	161 226	3 347	13	118	-	16 457
Buskerud							
Vestfold							
Telemark							
Aust-Agder							
Vest-Agder							
Rogaland	1 016 158	955 877	1 915	-	36 766	21 600	-
Hordaland	2 933 251	2 312 669	603 259	-	7 401	9 600	322
Sogn og Fjordane	1 323 081	1 078 930	208 807	-	35 344	-	-
Møre og Romsdal	2 506 827	1 881 354	468 948	-	89 501	19 839	47 185
Sør-Trøndelag	2 033 922	1 993 392	38 130	109	2 291	-	-
Nord-Trøndelag	1 439 798	1 433 577	:	:	4 997	:	:
Nordland	3 772 010	3 442 562	208 768	32 008	66 835	19 212	2 625
Troms Romsa	1 823 412	1 787 672	:	:	9 641	:	:
Finnmark Finnmarku ...	557 151	528 330	:	:	8 482	:	:

¹ Sold unrefined fresh or frozen. Included value of fish further processed in own plants. ² In addition to this, up to and including 1989 some fish for food were sold through the Norwegian Fish Farmers' Sales Organization from units without registration number. In 1987 this amounted to 1 971 tonnes valued to NOK 73 million, in 1988 1 106 tonnes valued to NOK 41 million and in 1989 3 574 tonnes valued to NOK 107 million. ³ Figures for 1991 are unreliable and will not be published. ⁴ Numbers from the Directorate of Fisheries.

Source: Statistics Norway and the Directorate of Fisheries.

3.4. Sales of shellfish¹, by fish species. 1999-2006. Tonnes and NOK 1 000

	Quantity					Value				
	Total	Blue mussels	Great Atlantic scallops	Flat and cupped oysters	Other species	Total	Blue mussels	Great Atlantic scallops	Flat and cupped oysters	Other species
1999	770	662	67	41	..	14 574	5 600	2 889	3 133	2 952
2000	897	851	38	8	..	8 295	5 340	1 018	486	1 451
2001	944	920	22	2	..	9 191	7 451	663	102	975
2002	2 582	2 557	5	2	18	16 107	15 096	133	128	750
2003	1 834	1 829	1	2	2	9 571	9 189	26	139	217
2004	3 817	3 747	46	3	21	21 144	16 145	2 160	180	2 659
2005	4 904	4 885	3	2	14	23 791	20 479	150	190	2 972
2006	3 749	3 714	4	1	30	21 691	15 292	76	294	6 029

¹ Numbers from the Directorate of Fisheries.

Source: Statistics Norway and the Directorate of Fisheries.

3.5. Sales of slaughtered fish for food and fingerlings/smolt transferred to seawater. Quantity, value and average price by first-hand sale. 1994-2006

Type of fish	Fish for food, slaughtered		
	Quantity	Value	Average price
	Tonnes	NOK 1 000	NOK per kg
Salmon, slaughtered fish for food			
1994	202 459	5 638 990	27.90
1995	261 522	6 109 663	23.36
1996	297 557	5 916 010	19.88
1997	332 581	6 768 841	20.35
1998	360 806	7 606 646	21.08
1999	425 154	9 110 631	21.43
2000	440 061	10 907 028	24.79
2001	435 119	7 899 536	18.15
2002	462 495	7 736 691	16.73
2003	509 544	8 257 473	16.21
2004	563 914	9 862 190	17.49
2005	586 512	12 178 945	20.77
2006	629 888	15 575 590	24.73
Rainbow trout, slaughtered fish for food			
1994	14 367	343 775	23.90
1995	14 704	362 513	24.65
1996	22 966	479 596	20.88
1997	33 295	628 956	18.89
1998	48 431	988 851	20.42
1999	48 692	1 263 197	25.94
2000	48 778	1 172 049	24.03
2001	71 764	1 175 654	16.38
2002	83 559	1 394 290	16.69
2003	68 931	1 229 415	17.84
2004	63 401	1 286 990	20.30
2005	58 875	1 256 251	21.34
2006	62 703	1 578 776	25.18
Fingerlings/smolt			
	Quantity	Value	Average price
	1 000 pieces	NOK 1 000	NOK per fish
Salmon, fingerlings/smolt, 1 year and older			
1994	62 649	702 465	11.20
1995	73 704	841 666	11.42
1996 ¹	98 514	914 149	9.28
1997 ¹	108 540	861 597	7.94
1998 ¹	109 652	905 163	8.25
1999 ¹	123 875	1 028 813	8.31
2000 ¹	128 925	1 070 368	8.30
2001 ¹	135 221	1 027 621	7.60
2002 ¹	139 642	1 118 217	8.01
2003 ¹	141 603	1 065 492	7.52
2004 ¹	147 959	1 124 544	7.60
2005 ¹	151 862	1 133 734	7.47
2006 ¹	176 784	1 375 258	7.78
Rainbow trout, fingerlings/smolt all ages			
1994	4 662	27 896	5.98
1995	5 330	43 515	8.16
1996 ¹	12 144	85 847	7.07
1997 ¹	12 055	79 068	6.56
1998 ¹	11 692	68 914	5.89
1999 ¹	17 998	117 326	6.52
2000 ¹	25 625	170 882	6.67
2001 ¹	24 210	157 325	6.50
2002 ¹	22 784	143 434	6.30
2003 ¹	16 775	110 917	6.61
2004 ¹	16 574	98 582	5.95
2005 ¹	22 900	143 312	6.26
2006 ¹	23 495	159 376	6.78

¹ Internal supplies are included.

Source: Statistics Norway and the Directorate of Fisheries.

3.6. Purchases and internal receipts of fingerlings/smolt. Quantity and average price, by county. 2006

	Quantity		Average price	
	Salmon	Rainbow trout	Salmon	Rainbow trout
	1 000 pieces		NOK per piece	
1996	99 706	12 920	9.68	7.23
1997	111 895	14 457	8.54	7.06
1998	114 435	14 763	8.43	6.22
1999	122 055	20 227	8.57	6.48
2000	130 736	28 888	8.47	6.82
2001	135 281	27 464	7.78	5.73
2002	144 863	22 835	7.89	6.04
2003	134 826	17 582	7.77	5.71
2004	151 819	18 343	7.35	5.64
2005	160 840	21 811	7.04	5.43
2006	186 714	27 672	7.53	6.61
2006				
Østfold.....				
Akershus og Oslo.....				
Hedmark.....				
Oppland	2 639	127	5.75	9.61
Buskerud				
Vestfold				
Telemark				
Aust-Agder				
Vest-Agder				
Rogaland	15 083	81	6.99	10.52
Hordaland	32 526	10 249	7.66	6.84
Sogn og Fjordane	15 765	4 223	7.83	7.42
Møre og Romsdal	24 950	6 089	7.54	5.88
Sør-Trøndelag	21 518	:	5.85	:
Nord-Trøndelag	16 286	-	7.62	-
Nordland	34 001	4 564	7.81	6.20
Troms Romsa	17 817	989	8.88	7.06
Finmark Finnmarku ...	6 130	:	8.38	:

Source: Statistics Norway and the Directorate of Fisheries.

3.7. Sales and internal supplies of fingerlings/smolt transferred to seawater¹. Quantity and value, by county. 2006

	Number of licences	Quantity		Value	
		Salmon	Rainbow trout	Salmon	Rainbow trout
		1 000 pieces		NOK 1 000	
1996	239	98 514	12 144	914 149	85 847
1997	227	108 540	12 055	861 597	79 068
1998	212	109 652	11 692	905 163	68 914
1999	204	123 875	17 998	1 028 813	117 326
2000	178	128 925	25 625	1 070 368	170 882
2001	164	135 221	24 210	1 027 621	157 325
2002	156	139 642	22 784	1 118 217	143 434
2003	148	141 603	16 775	1 065 492	110 917
2004	131	147 959	16 574	1 124 544	98 582
2005	129	151 862	22 900	1 133 734	143 312
2006	119	176 784	23 495	1 375 258	159 376
2006					
Østfold.....					
Akershus og Oslo.....					
Hedmark.....					
Oppland	:	:	:	:	:
Buskerud					
Vestfold					
Telemark					
Aust-Agder					
Vest-Agder					
Rogaland	10	10 844	2 200	74 649	19 050
Hordaland	32	40 880	8 211	316 701	51 919
Sogn og Fjordane	10	11 341	2 391	91 572	17 055
Møre og Romsdal	19	29 089	3 476	227 031	21 916
Sør-Trøndelag	7	19 102	2 852	128 067	19 702
Nord-Trøndelag	10	20 704	1 013	146 869	8 722
Nordland	15	29 496	2 434	258 041	15 084
Troms Romsa	9	8 562	270	76 660	2 111
Finmark Finnmarku ...	:	:	:	:	:

¹ In addition 0.3 million pieces of other fish species were sold in 1996, 0.4 million of other fish species were sold in 1997 and 0.4 million of other fish species were sold in 1998.

Source: Statistics Norway and the Directorate of Fisheries.

3.8. Sales of fry to other licences with fry and/or fingerling production. Quantity and value, by county. 2006

	Number of licenses	Quantity		Value	
		Salmon	Rainbow trout	Salmon	Rainbow trout
		1 000 pieces		NOK 1 000	
1996	69	35 195	2 321	82 664	7 027
1997	78	38 063	5 072	112 443	14 858
1998	75	39 056	4 131	114 252	6 881
1999	72	43 032	10 075	101 393	22 085
2000	70	44 727	14 298	89 735	28 882
2001	62	53 103	15 493	111 839	28 856
2002	72	55 820	10 104	102 911	19 172
2003	56	42 979	8 793	66 353	17 090
2004	52	42 085	9 555	74 369	19 949
2005	58	45 627	7 410	81 027	16 157
2006	66	50 729	15 618	99 996	39 857
2006					
Østfold.....					
Akershus og Oslo.....					
Hedmark.....					
Oppland.....	>	:	:	:	:
Buskerud.....					
Vestfold.....					
Telemark.....					
Aust-Agder.....					
Vest-Agder.....					
Rogaland.....	6	1 945	:	6 096	:
Hordaland.....	18	10 526	5 255	24 936	7 194
Sogn og Fjordane.....	6	3 854	3 016	6 486	10 156
Møre og Romsdal.....	11	5 857	:	14 686	:
Sør-Trøndelag.....	5	:	2 226	:	4 423
Nord-Trøndelag.....	9	15 476	:	27 840	:
Nordland.....	6	7 400	-	12 613	-
Troms Romsa.....	3	3 410	:	3 712	:
Finmark Finnmarku ...	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Statistics Norway and the Directorate of Fisheries.

3.9. Average profitability per company of Norwegian aquaculture of salmon and trout. 1991-2006. NOK and percentage

	Operating revenues	Operating expenses	Operating profit	Operating margin
1991	7 541 938	7 767 562	-225 624	-3.0
1992	8 611 741	7 874 529	737 212	8.6
1993	9 669 514	8 333 351	1 336 163	13.8
1994	11 489 530	8 913 124	2 576 406	22.4
1995	12 306 428	10 551 010	1 755 418	14.3
1996	12 803 662	12 319 313	484 439	3.8
1997	20 704 493	19 099 970	1 604 523	7.7
1998	31 225 442	27 025 447	4 199 995	13.5
1999	38 169 615	30 188 022	7 981 593	20.9
2000	48 025 569	34 265 430	13 760 139	28.7
2001	37 063 963	35 706 276	1 357 276	3.7
2002	37 746 131	40 772 185	-3 026 054	-8.0
2003	37 984 684	40 123 124	-2 138 440	-5.6
2004	54 297 338	50 027 347	4 269 991	7.9
2005	85 649 947	65 953 031	19 696 916	23.0
2006	115 474 668	80 819 301	34 655 367	30.0

Source: the Directorate of Fisheries.

3.10. Domestic trade of dry feed¹ for fish, by month. 1991-2006. Tonnes

	Total	Month											
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1991	234 770	15 819	12 736	13 632	14 723	15 664	19 179	29 396	29 529	27 109	27 987	15 699	13 297
1992	216 943	12 042	10 935	11 255	11 956	11 416	17 234	23 924	26 741	29 010	26 761	19 113	16 556
1993	268 758	10 355	9 754	10 490	11 293	15 125	24 406	35 813	40 855	41 619	28 409	22 517	18 122
1994	342 440	13 044	11 685	13 289	13 915	20 024	29 813	38 909	46 828	49 092	40 162	35 891	29 788
1995	446 315	20 498	17 983	19 789	16 970	30 795	41 717	51 870	66 706	62 278	58 822	40 674	18 213
1996	458 160	17 493	26 566	20 991	24 668	34 953	40 315	56 133	59 827	53 408	50 450	38 904	34 452
1997	523 935	26 932	23 019	23 557	29 091	33 689	44 541	64 092	63 847	68 843	63 216	43 939	39 169
1998	566 381	30 186	22 897	26 163	29 408	35 710	51 131	70 024	75 798	76 918	63 824	46 649	37 673
1999	593 478	30 697	26 537	31 628	30 577	40 504	55 494	66 374	76 220	79 370	61 951	53 979	40 147
2000	699 999	32 678	31 369	30 750	33 580	51 716	60 098	79 890	101 520	90 500	79 081	60 543	48 274
2001	687 783	41 175	29 634	27 863	34 658	47 200	62 872	91 070	98 049	86 786	70 837	51 979	45 660
2002	732 887	36 658	28 745	32 010	44 503	54 727	66 659	93 659	90 624	78 040	88 630	67 883	50 749
2003	767 869	40 430	34 621	33 431	41 707	55 939	72 021	89 407	89 739	99 956	91 539	68 837	50 242
2004	807 661	42 007	34 393	41 088	43 456	59 744	76 537	95 732	111 159	100 093	85 573	70 533	47 346
2005	906 271	46 310	41 129	37 701	40 878	62 661	77 248	101 008	126 805	119 614	99 414	85 646	67 857
2006	988 018	44 741	39 128	43 910	41 344	67 589	83 578	118 190	132 450	125 127	121 688	92 053	78 220

¹Includes dry feed delivered by the members of FPF or other imported trades. Members of FPF are: BioMar AS, Ewos AS and Skretting AS. In addition other domestic manufacturers traded circa 11 000 tonnes in 1998, circa 16 000 tonnes in 1999, 2000 and 2001 and circa 20 000 tonnes in 2002.
Source: FHL Norwegian Seafood Federations.

3.11. Average cost of production per kg¹ (salmon and trout), together with the cost of feed per kg and feed conversion ratio (salmon). 1995-2006. NOK

	The cost of production per kg	The cost of feed per kg	Feed conversion ratio
NOK			
1995	23.35	7.59	1.19
2000	16.85	6.45	1.20
2001	16.14	6.56	1.20
2002	17.50	7.42	1.21
2003	16.72	7.12	1.27
2004	15.74	7.04	1.23
2005	14.11	6.14	1.23
2006	14.74	7.18	1.19

¹Historical numbers given in the value of 2006-kroner.

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries.

3.12. Acquisitions and sales of fixed assets in fish farms, by type of farm and county. 2006. NOK 1 000

	Acquisitions				Sales, total	Fixed capital formation ¹
	Total	Buildings	Sea installations, implements	Transport equipment and miscellaneous		
1988	771 557	235 415	379 198	156 944	13 219	758 338
1989	492 339	142 180	262 466	87 676	16 040	476 299
1990	341 754	89 663	167 521	84 570	15 460	326 294
1991	211 847	40 640	123 892	47 315	11 366	200 481
1992	235 256	48 092	130 055	57 109	18 308	216 948
1993	299 768	59 133	173 308	67 327	26 367	273 401
1994	374 774	63 139	225 314	86 321	27 969	346 805
1995	463 928	101 649	239 234	123 045	28 666	435 262
1996	372 895	68 051	200 485	104 359	17 992	354 903
1997	554 422	109 740	306 992	137 690	24 115	530 307
1998	597 838	101 544	425 627	70 667	30 727	567 111
1999	634 155	109 083	421 926	103 146	29 241	604 914
2000	1 205 982	151 801	819 790	234 391	65 102	1 140 880
2001	1 554 036	289 230	1 064 208	200 598	33 166	1 520 870
2002	779 799	175 844	546 372	57 584	78 013	701 786
2003	513 004	49 982	429 139	33 883	36 219	476 785
2004	548 284	79 421	432 094	36 769	71 723	476 561
2005	1 132 525	124 278	936 251	71 996	54 741	1 077 784
2006	1 569 089	245 720	1 172 830	150 539	29 174	1 539 915
2006						
Type of farm						
Hatcheries	358 091	129 951	228 140	-	3 461	354 630
Fish for food units	1 210 998	115 769	944 690	150 539	25 713	1 185 285
Østfold, Akershus, Oslo, Hedmark, Oppland, Buskerud, Vestfold, Telemark, Aust-Agder og Vest-Agder						
Hatcheries	5 778	-	5 778	-	-	5 778
Fish for food units	14 463	2 402	11 059	1 002	15	14 448
Rogaland						
Hatcheries	21 672	4 939	16 732	-	2 457	19 215
Fish for food units	89 907	14 064	59 120	16 722	24	89 883
Hordaland						
Hatcheries	69 930	46 390	23 540	-	440	69 490
Fish for food units	268 161	29 031	227 114	12 016	5 271	262 890
Sogn og Fjordane						
Hatcheries	19 205	6 150	13 055	-	70	19 135
Fish for food units	81 979	1 338	72 521	8 119	288	81 691
Møre og Romsdal						
Hatcheries	60 133	8 401	51 732	-	120	60 013
Fish for food units	159 849	5 399	142 939	11 510	1 200	158 649
Sør-Trøndelag						
Hatcheries	20 525	2 665	17 860	-	300	20 225
Fish for food units	146 945	2 000	139 120	5 825	7 039	139 906
Nord-Trøndelag						
Hatcheries	30 705	6 378	24 327	-	20	30 685
Fish for food units	49 912	2 412	41 226	6 274	5 516	44 396
Nordland						
Hatcheries	93 594	32 741	60 853	-	54	93 540
Fish for food units	250 163	46 354	152 915	50 894	3 851	246 311
Troms Romsa						
Hatcheries	16 264	7 161	9 103	-	-	16 264
Fish for food units	82 484	4 628	73 014	4 841	2 511	79 973
Finnmark Finnmarku						
Hatcheries	20 286	15 126	5 160	-	-	20 286
Fish for food units	67 136	8 142	25 659	33 335	-	67 136

¹ Fixed capital formation = acquisitions - sales.

Source: Statistics Norway and the Directorate of Fisheries.

4. Environment and health

In this chapter we focus on the most important problem areas when it comes to environment and health:

- * Escaping
- * Diseases
- * Pharmaceutical products
- * Chemicals
- * Organic materials

4.1. Escaping

(table 2.7-2.8)

Norway has a special international responsibility for preserving wild Atlantic salmon. The escaping of farm salmon that interbreed with wild salmon is thus considered a serious problem. Since the production of farmed salmon in Norway is thousand times as large as the catch of wild salmon (source: Directorate for Nature Management report 2008-05), the effects of even a low escape rate may be considerable. Some also believe that the official figures for escaping are lower than the actual figures, because of the underreporting of minor sporadic escapes/“trickle” escapes.

Damage or wreckage in bad weather is the chief cause of major escapes. In 2006, the registered number of escaped farm salmon and rainbow trout was about 935 000, up more than 29 per cent from previous year. This was the largest number (i.e. registered escapes) ever. Troms followed by Nordland had the largest registered number of escaped farm salmon in 2006.

For figures on fishing for escaped farm fish, see NOS Salmon and Sea Trout Fisheries 2006.

4.2. Diseases and pharmaceutical products

(tables 4.1-4.4 and figure 4.1)

Figures for the incidence of disease in salmon farming are based on figures from the National Veterinary Institute Norway.

The disease situation for farmed fish has improved in recent years. This is amply illustrated in the reduced use of *antibiotics*. In 2006 the total number of 1 478 kg was sold, a slight increase from 2005, but compared to 1987 this is a decline of 97 per cent. In 1987, 0.9 grams were used per kg of fish produced, while in 2006 antibiotics use was reduced to 0.002 grams per kg of fish produced. Improved operating routines and vaccination are believed to have contributed to this development. All medicines used in Norwegian aquaculture are prescribed by veterinarians, and all medicine sales in Norway take place through approved pharmacies. This means reliable statistics.

Salmon lice Besides escaping, one of the biggest problems today is connected with salmon lice. The salmon louse is a parasite that specifically targets salmonids, which in Norway means salmon, sea trout and rainbow trout. Salmon lice have a negative impact on farmed fish and wild salmon alike. Infested farmed fish suffer reduced growth and quality, and the annual loss to aquaculture due to salmon lice is estimated to be NOK 300-500 million (source: Official Norwegian Reports 1999:9).

Although many also claim that wild fish in the areas with large numbers of farmed fish are harmed because of the higher incidence of salmon lice, much is uncertain in this and one should be careful in drawing any conclusions.

There are chemical as well as biological treatments for salmon lice.

- Chemical* When treating salmon lice the fish is bathed in water to which various delousing agents have been added, *bath treatments* with neurotoxins (organophosphates and pyrethroids). One can also use delousing agents to the feed, *oral delousing* (salmon feed containing toxins targeting salmon lice). A historical overview of the use and sales of anti-parasite agents for treating farmed fish is presented in table 4.2.
- Biological* Biological treatment, consisting of using wrasse, is an alternative to chemical solutions to the problem of salmon lice. The wrasses, which are placed in the net cages, eat lice continuously at temperatures above 6-7 °C. Since 2001 the number of wrasses has been reduced. In 2006 there were bought, or captured by the farmers themselves, close to 700 000 wrasses for use in aquaculture. The value was almost NOK 2.2 millions. In 2001 2.3 million wrasses was used, at a value of over NOK 10 millions.

4.3. Chemicals

(figure 4.3)

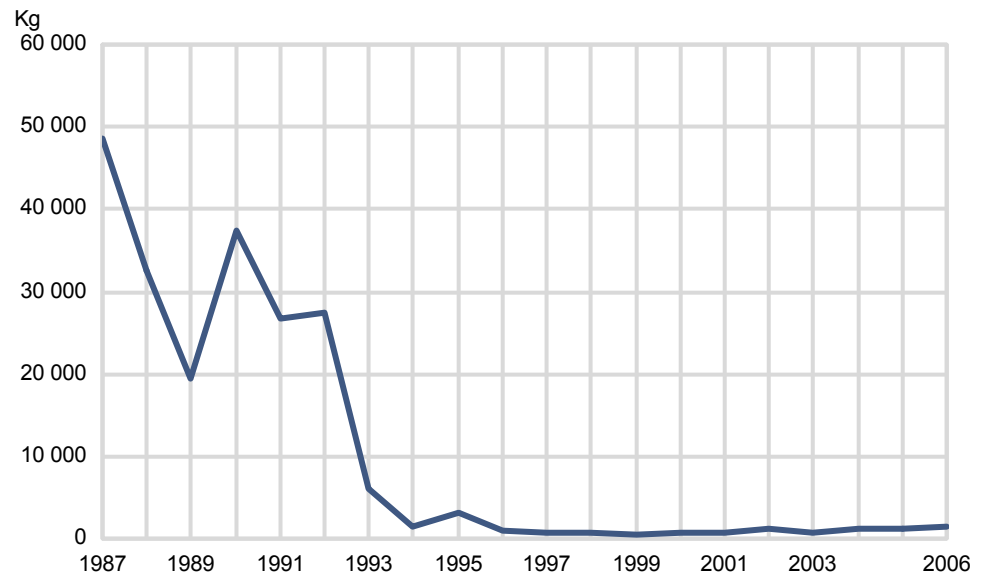
Copper (copper oxide, Cu_2O) is used for coating aquaculture nets to prevent organisms from fouling the nets. By far most (80-90 per cent) of copper discharged from aquaculture leaks out into to sea from the nets. The rest comes from net cleaners and producers of antifouling agents. Copper ions are acutely toxic to a number of marine organisms. Report to the Storting no. 58 states that discharges of copper from antifouling agents are to be reduced substantially before 2010 at the latest. The Norwegian Pollution Control Authority has revised their figures, and in 2006 a total of 812 tonnes of copper were sold, the highest ever. In 2005 a total number of 670 tonnes of copper were sold. The lack of reduced sales may be seen in connection with a lack of alternative solutions and better reporting. The increasing use of copper for coating nets has led to chemical use receiving higher priority (source: Directorate for Nature Management report 1999-1).

4.4. Release of organic materials

(figure 4.2)

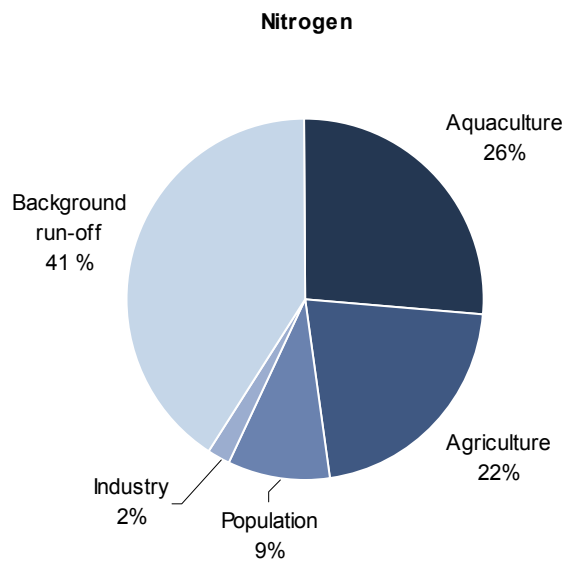
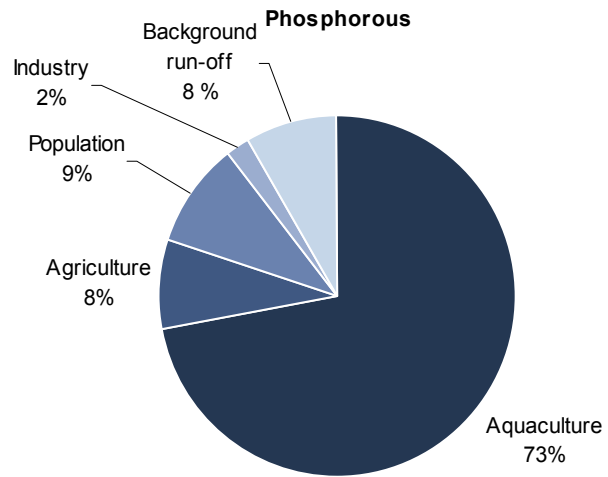
The growing production of farmed fish is adding significant quantities of organic materials/nutrient salts to coastal areas. Quantifications, by means of a model, made by Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA) says that aquaculture in Norway released 7 353 tonnes of phosphorous into to sea in 2006, whereas nitrogen release totalled 34 789 tonnes. This was 19 per cent more phosphor and nitrogen than in 2005. Nutrients released into the water from fish farms come from excrement and remains of feed. The majority of the discharged phosphorous and nitrogen goes out into the surrounding waters and is dispersed throughout the recipient. Along the Norwegian coast, aquaculture was by far the largest contributor in releasing phosphorous into the sea ($\frac{3}{4}$ of the total input). The release of nitrogen from aquaculture represented more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total input, and increased more than the release from agriculture (source: NIVA).

Figure 4.1. Amount of antibacterial agents sold for use in aquaculture¹. 1987-2006. Kg active substance



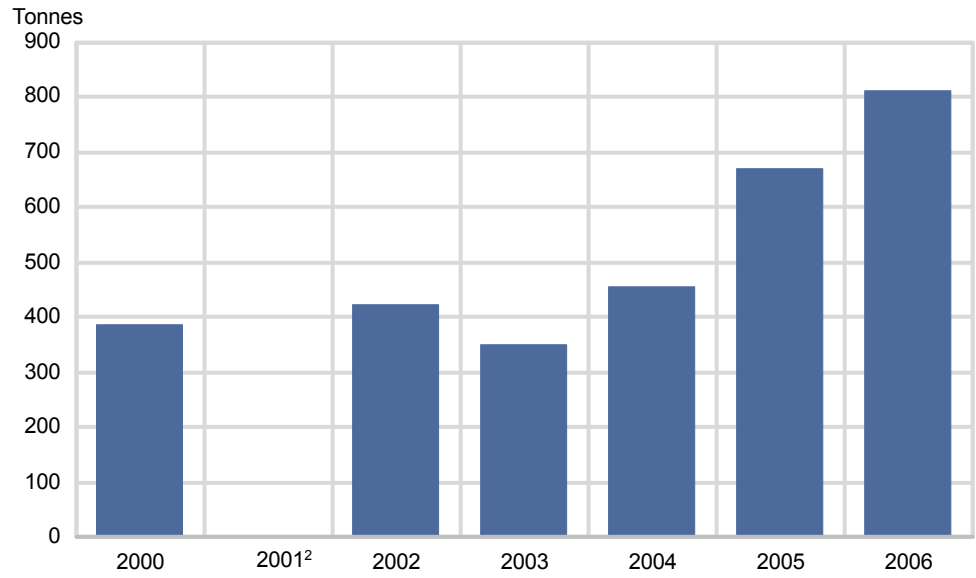
¹ The numbers consist of pharmaceuticals sold by merchants and producers of forage in Norway.
 Source: Norwegian Institute of Public Health.

Figure 4.2. Distribution of phosphorous and nitrogen inputs to the sea, by source. 2006. Per cent



Source: Norwegian Institute for Water Research.

Figure 4.3. Use of copper in fish farming¹. 2000-2006. Tonnes



¹ The figures has been revised since last publication. ² The figure has not been revised and will not be published.
 Source: Norwegian Pollution Control Authority.

4.1. Amount of antibacterial agents sold for use in aquaculture¹, by type of product. 1987-2006. Kg active substance

	Total	Of which				
		Florfenicol	Flumequine	Lincomycin/ Spectinomycin (1:2)	Oxolinic acid	Oxytetracyclin
1987	48 570	..	..	..	3 700	27 130
1988	32 470	..	..	..	9 390	18 220
1989	19 350	..	329	..	12 630	5 014
1990	37 432	..	1 959	..	27 659	6 257
1991	26 798	..	3 837	..	11 400	5 751
1992	27 485	..	9 833	..	7 687	4 113
1993	6 144	56	2 177	..	2 554	583
1994	1 396	14	227	..	811	341
1995	3 116	64	182	..	2 800	70
1996	1 037	64	105	..	841	27
1997	746	123	74	..	507	42
1998	679	135	53	..	436	55
1999	591	65	7	..	494	25
2000	685	148	52	..	470	15
2001	645	109	7	..	517	12
2002	1 219	205	5	..	998	11
2003	805	154	60	..	546	45
2004	1 159	111	4	..	1 035	5
2005	1 215	202	28	..	977	8
2006	1 478	302	7	50	1 119	0

¹The numbers consist of pharmaceuticals sold by merchants and producers of forage in Norway. Remedies used earlier are not listed.

Source: Norwegian Institute of Public Health.

4.2. Amount of pharmaceuticals sold for use in aquaculture¹ (some substances). Agents used against endoparasites/ektoparasites³. 1989-2006. Kg active substances

	Agents for treatment of sea lice						Antifungals and worms			
	Azametiphos	Cypermethrin	Deltamethrin	Diflubenzuron ²	Teflubenzuron ²	Emamectin	Bronopol	Malachite green (oxalate)	Praziquantel ²	Fenbendazole ²
1989	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	72	104
1990	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	177	60
1991	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	188	56
1992	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	86	10
1993	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	79	2
1994	389	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	119	2
1995	738	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	110	-
1996	606	23	..	160	610	..	..	35	130	-
1997	315	28	..	361	1 510	..	..	36	225	15
1998	182	3	19	437	1 334	..	..	23	195	16
1999	14	19	11	50	231	4	128	24	239	12
2000	-	73	23	12	62	11	448	27	109	35
2001	-	69	19	-	28	12	392	7	100	21
2002	-	62	23	-	-	20	396	8	152	8
2003	-	59	16	-	-	23	422	⁴ 4.5	232	2
2004	-	55	17	-	-	32	314	⁴ 0.7	412	23
2005	-	45	16	-	-	39	377	⁴ 0.9	122	78
2006	-	49	23	-	-	60	492	⁴ 0.9	145	27

¹ Some remedies used earlier are not listed. ² The numbers consist mainly from the selling of feed with medicine from the producers of feed. ³ Numbers from Euro-Pharma AS are not included in 1999 and previous years. ⁴ The main part has not been sold for use in fish for food.

Source: Norwegian Institute of Public Health.

4.3. Amount of pharmaceuticals sold for use in aquaculture (some substances). Anesthetical agents. 1989-2006. Kg active substance

	Benzocaine ¹	Chlorobutanol	Metacaine	Isoeugenol ²
1989 .....	..	608	5	-
1990 .....	..	729	22	-
1991 .....	..	467	109	-
1992	ca. 400	151	51	-
1993	ca. 1000	149	66	-
1994	ca. 400	152	81	-
1995	ca. 700	154	100	-
1996	ca. 900	100	110	-
1997	ca. 900	81	118	-
1998	ca. 800	37	109	-
1999	ca. 400	24	100	-
2000	ca. 600	10	251	3
2001	ca. 500	1	440	3
2002	ca. 500	-	827	1
2003	ca. 500	-	699	1.5
2004	ca. 500	-	737	2.5
2005	ca. 400	-	960	-
2006	ca. 400	-	1 216	6.5

¹The numbers are an estimate of the selling to aquaculture. Benzocaine is also used as human medicine. Numbers from Euro-Pharma AS are not included in 1999 and previous years. ²Isoeugenol is only used in scientific research.
Source: Norwegian Institute of Public Health.

4.4. Statistics of farms proved to have diseases in salmonids. 1997-2006.

	Infectious salmon anemia (ISA)	Infectious pancreatic necrosis virus (IPN) ¹	Pancreas disease (PD) ³	HSMI Piscirickettsiosis	Furunculosis	Bacterial kidney disease (BKD)	
1997	6	..	7	..	1	4	15
1998	13	..	7	..	0	1	0
1999	14	..	10	..	6	2	3
2000	23	..	11	..	0	6	3
2001	21	..	15	..	1	3	3
2002	12	174	14	..	17	0	1
2003	8	178	22	..	5	2	1
2004	16	172	43	54	0	3	1
2005	11	208	45	83	0	1	2
2006	4	207	58	94	1	² 3	0

¹Figures for 1997-2001 are left out because of unreliable submission of data. ²Farms with salmon, wild salmon in river and cultivationfarms for trout. ³The figures of 2002-2005 have been revised since the 2005 edition.

Source: National Veterinary Institute Norway.

5. External trade

5.1. Exports

(tables 5.1-5.7 and figures 5.1-5.3)

Norway is the world's largest producer of salmon and rainbow trout (Norway raises only Atlantic salmon, though several species of Pacific salmon are raised in other countries). Norway is also by far the largest exporter of farmed salmon and rainbow trout. Although its principal market is the EU, Poland, Russia and Japan are also important markets. 530 000 tonnes of salmon and rainbow trout were exported in 2006, up 3 per cent from the previous year. The value was NOK 18.3 billion, up more than 24 per cent.

In 2006 Norway exported over 492 000 tonnes of salmon (product weight) valued at NOK 17 billion. This is the highest quantity and value ever. Salmon exports increased by 4.4 per cent by quantity and 26 per cent by value over 2005.

It was France, Denmark, Poland and United Kingdom that imported the most salmon from Norway in 2006. France's imports increased 9 per cent, while Denmark's imports rose by 7 per cent from 2005 to 2006. Russia's imports fell by close to 31 per cent, as a result of their restrictions on Norwegian imported fish. The quantity of salmon to EU countries increased from 2005 to 2006. The share of exports of salmon to EU countries also increased.

In 2006 the export value of *whole salmon, fresh and frozen* amounted to 83.1 per cent of the total value of salmon exported, as compared to 82.2 per cent the previous year. Processed products stood for 16.9 per cent of the export value in 2006. Russia alone received almost half of the export of *whole salmon, frozen*, while EUs share was halved. The export share of fresh salmon fillets to the EU dropped marginally from 84.9 per cent in 2005 to 83.5 per cent in 2006. Germany had the largest export share of frozen salmon fillets.

In 2006 Norway exported a total of over 38 000 tonnes of rainbow trout (product weight) with a value of NOK 1.3 billion. Rainbow trout exports dropped by 13.4 per cent by quantity, but increased by 5.6 per cent by value compared to 2005. The drop is mainly caused by a decrease in exports to most countries, and especially Russia and Japan. Russia and Japan accounted for close to 66 per cent of the export value, while they in 2005 accounted for 78 per cent. The share of rainbow trout exports going to EU countries increases considerably again from 5.6 per cent in 2005 to 10.1 per cent in 2006.

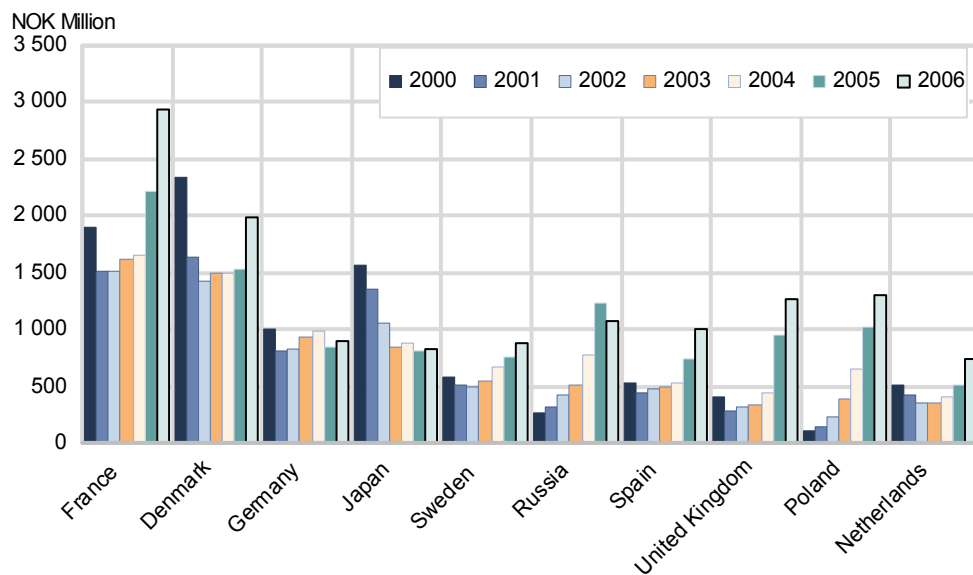
Norway exports rainbow trout chiefly as whole, frozen. In 2006 its share was 72.6 per cent of the total export value of rainbow trout.

5.2. Imports

(table 5.8)

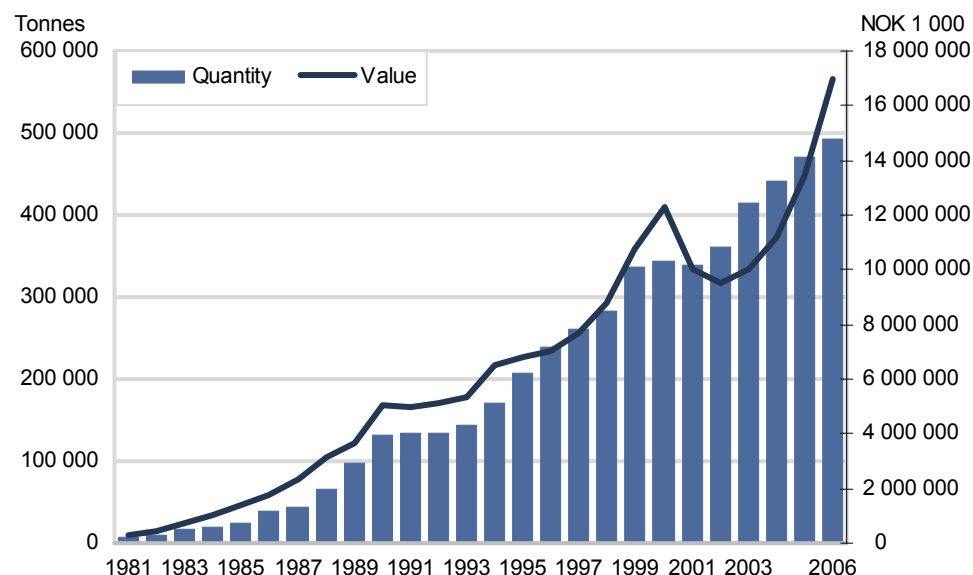
Norway imported 2 325 tonnes of salmon and rainbow trout in 2006. The value was more than NOK 117 millions.

Figure 5.1. Exports of salmon. Value of sale to some selected countries. 2000-2006. NOK Million



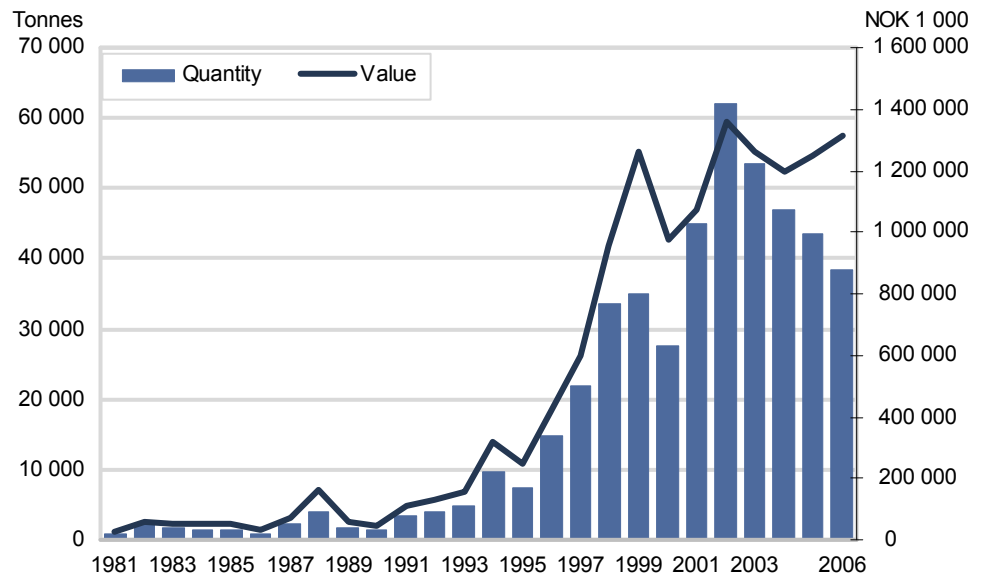
Source: Statistics Norway.

Figure 5.2. Exports of salmon. Quantity and value. 1981-2006. Tonnes and NOK 1 000



Source: Statistics Norway.

Figur 5.3. Exports of trout. Quantity and value. 1981-2006. Tonnes and NOK 1 000



Source: Statistics Norway.

5.1. Exports of salmon. Quantity and value. 1971-2006. Tonnes and NOK 1 000

	Quantity			Value		
	Total	Farmed salmon, fresh and frozen	Fresh and frozen fillets, smoked, brine-cured salmon etc. ¹	Total	Farmed salmon, fresh and frozen	Fresh and frozen fillets, smoked, brine-cured salmon etc. ¹
	Tonnes			NOK 1 000		
1971	886	..	..	24 785	..	..
1972	1 015	..	..	35 242	..	..
1973	1 111	..	..	32 902	..	..
1974	1 215	..	..	30 387	..	..
1975	1 481	..	..	37 821	..	..
1976	1 910	..	..	72 539	..	..
1977	2 284	..	..	90 634	..	..
1978	3 664	..	..	129 308	..	..
1979	4 966	..	..	230 456	..	..
1980	4 292	..	..	243 065	..	..
1981	7 894	7 452	442	317 716	292 851	24 865
1982	9 637	9 200	437	422 732	395 319	27 413
1983	15 898	15 398	500	743 767	709 132	34 635
1984	20 366	19 644	722	998 503	944 832	53 671
1985	24 857	23 991	865	1 385 441	1 308 333	77 107
1986	40 079	38 902	1 177	1 773 417	1 663 681	109 736
1987	44 560	43 202	1 358	2 308 757	2 174 415	134 341
1988	66 946	65 970	977	3 175 680	3 079 730	95 950
1989	98 209	95 471	2 738	3 681 383	3 486 129	195 254
1990	132 855	130 683	2 173	5 043 265	4 834 914	208 351
1991	134 735	126 623	8 112	4 998 878	4 449 594	549 285
1992	133 286	122 144	11 143	5 117 775	4 399 917	717 858
1993	143 063	130 984	12 078	5 364 997	4 553 229	811 768
1994	170 254	153 821	16 432	6 476 429	5 425 298	1 051 131
1995	207 294	189 103	18 192	6 790 291	5 660 800	1 129 491
1996	238 115	214 147	23 968	6 991 561	5 692 882	1 298 679
1997	261 371	233 052	28 319	7 657 018	6 191 043	1 465 974
1998	281 964	252 307	29 656	8 761 941	7 135 925	1 626 016
1999	336 806	295 583	41 223	10 726 320	8 385 209	2 341 111
2000	343 059	303 995	39 064	12 271 936	9 799 873	2 472 163
2001	338 413	299 621	38 792	9 999 890	7 769 988	2 229 902
2002	360 647	315 583	45 064	9 540 273	7 363 502	2 176 771
2003	414 756	364 100	50 656	10 054 838	7 758 016	2 296 822
2004	441 222	387 488	53 734	11 201 770	8 748 798	2 452 972
2005	471 759	422 509	49 250	13 490 764	11 092 474	2 398 290
2006	492 358	441 922	50 436	16 995 035	14 127 316	2 867 719

¹ Includes products from both farmed and wild salmon.

Source: Statistics Norway.

5.2. Exports of salmon. Quantity and value of sales to some selected countries. 1981-2006. 1 000 tonnes and NOK million

	Exports, total	Of which to									
		Denmark	France	Germany ¹	Japan	Russia	Spain	Poland	Sweden	Netherlands	United Kingdom
1 000 tonnes											
1981	7.9	1.2	2.8	1.6	0.0	..	0.1	..	0.7	..	0.7
1982	9.6	1.2	2.8	1.9	0.0	..	0.3	..	0.7	..	1.0
1983	15.9	2.0	4.5	2.5	0.1	..	0.4	..	0.9	..	1.4
1984	20.4	2.4	4.6	2.8	0.3	..	0.8	..	1.1	..	1.8
1985	24.9	2.8	5.0	3.1	0.4	..	1.1	..	1.2	..	1.9
1986	40.1	5.5	10.1	4.8	0.8	..	1.9	..	2.1	..	1.7
1987	44.6	7.5	11.9	5.0	1.3	..	2.2	..	1.9	..	1.5
1988	67.0	13.8	18.4	7.2	2.9	..	3.6	..	2.7	..	2.1
1989	98.2	15.7	26.3	10.3	5.9	..	6.9	..	4.5	..	2.8
1990 ²	132.9	36.1	31.7	12.3	4.8	..	10.9	..	9.6	..	3.2
1991 ²	134.7	34.3	30.8	14.1	5.2	..	13.4	..	14.2	..	2.8
1992 ²	133.3	23.5	35.7	14.3	8.6	..	15.3	..	7.2	..	4.2
1993	143.1	25.6	34.2	15.6	12.2	..	12.9	..	7.1	..	5.5
1994	170.3	28.5	42.0	21.1	15.4	..	12.5	..	8.6	..	4.4
1995	207.3	47.1	44.4	22.0	18.3	..	14.3	..	9.3	..	5.9
1996	238.1	55.4	47.2	21.9	22.5	..	14.5	..	12.2	..	7.3
1997	261.4	55.8	51.2	24.1	23.7	..	15.4	..	12.9	..	9.4
1998	282.0	64.5	52.2	25.1	24.9	..	14.0	..	13.3	..	10.4
1999	336.8	62.9	54.5	26.8	41.4	4.9	19.1	3.5	16.1	15.4	15.2
2000	343.1	77.4	54.0	24.8	38.1	7.3	16.3	3.6	16.2	15.0	12.1
2001	338.4	63.4	51.4	24.2	38.1	13.5	16.5	6.8	17.1	15.4	10.4
2002	360.6	62.8	56.0	27.0	34.4	18.9	19.2	11.8	16.7	14.5	12.2
2003	414.8	73.3	63.1	30.5	29.6	24.4	23.1	19.6	19.2	16.9	14.9
2004	441.2	69.0	63.3	33.1	29.9	34.9	23.4	27.7	21.3	17.3	17.9
2005	471.8	59.2	77.4	27.0	25.7	47.9	27.0	37.5	21.2	18.2	34.3
2006	492.4	63.3	84.6	23.5	22.2	33.2	30.5	40.8	21.1	22.7	38.0
NOK Million											
1981	317.7	44.8	109.3	67.2	1.5	..	6.0	..	28.2	..	26.1
1982	422.7	47.3	118.5	85.4	1.4	..	12.9	..	32.3	..	41.9
1983	743.8	82.6	210.5	118.1	5.9	..	17.8	..	44.7	..	60.8
1984	998.5	104.2	219.9	139.0	13.5	..	36.2	..	57.1	..	81.0
1985	1 385.4	138.3	276.2	171.7	22.4	..	57.8	..	74.4	..	98.7
1986	1 773.4	217.7	417.3	213.6	37.6	..	79.4	..	102.0	..	73.8
1987	2 308.8	338.3	603.9	277.1	69.1	..	109.6	..	113.5	..	76.3
1988	3 175.7	586.7	841.7	358.1	148.8	..	163.9	..	147.2	..	96.6
1989	3 681.4	525.5	901.8	403.4	249.2	..	245.6	..	197.9	..	103.6
1990 ²	5 043.3	1 285.8	1 134.8	498.7	196.6	..	392.7	..	398.1	..	130.9
1991 ²	4 998.9	1 229.8	1 019.1	581.0	238.4	..	451.1	..	577.5	..	102.2
1992 ²	5 117.8	859.1	1 315.9	620.2	300.5	..	527.5	..	292.6	..	172.9
1993	5 365.0	864.1	1 202.2	648.1	460.1	..	448.4	..	267.5	..	204.9
1994	6 476.4	964.4	1 517.0	873.5	613.5	..	448.3	..	328.7	..	174.0
1995	6 790.3	1 362.3	1 423.6	780.4	663.7	..	424.1	..	305.0	..	206.1
1996	6 991.6	1 468.7	1 367.8	703.6	724.7	..	395.7	..	353.8	..	210.3
1997	7 657.0	1 470.1	1 485.4	737.4	787.3	..	422.6	..	369.0	..	265.6
1998	8 761.9	1 800.7	1 619.9	844.6	856.9	..	417.2	..	416.7	..	303.1
1999	10 726.3	1 749.9	1 729.7	964.5	1 462.4	146.3	552.0	94.1	506.6	483.9	431.6
2000	12 271.9	2 339.3	1 890.9	1 001.1	1 570.3	258.0	528.2	111.8	579.6	513.9	401.3
2001	10 000.0	1 630.0	1 516.6	812.7	1 352.0	311.4	430.7	148.6	515.6	429.3	287.8
2002	9 540.3	1 420.4	1 518.0	832.0	1 051.2	416.8	472.7	232.6	485.1	359.0	312.6
2003	10 054.8	1 492.6	1 610.4	929.8	848.3	511.3	493.8	391.1	544.7	360.3	338.8
2004	11 201.8	1 499.0	1 654.5	978.8	873.2	776.6	534.7	648.0	662.0	406.6	443.4
2005	13 490.8	1 532.8	2 214.8	851.3	802.7	1 238.4	732.0	1 011.6	750.7	504.9	947.8
2006	16 995.0	1 994.7	2 938.2	899.9	835.0	1 068.6	999.0	1 301.4	871.7	747.3	1 264.6

¹ Up to and including 30 September 1990 The Federal Republic of Germany. ² Per 31 December 1990 12 174 tonnes, per 31 December 1991 200 503 tonnes and per 31 December 1992 4 000 tonnes of frozen fish were stored in transit in Denmark, Sweden and Germany. As some of these quantities may have been re-exported, the distribution by country is uncertain.

Source: Statistics Norway.

5.3. Exports of salmon, by type of product¹ and country². 2005 and 2006. NOK 1 000 and per cent

	Value	Of which to										
		Members of the EU	Denmark	France	Germany	Japan	Russia	Spain	Poland	Sweden	Netherlands	United Kingdom
	NOK 1 000	Per cent										
2005												
Salmon, total	13 490 764	74.1	11.4	16.4	6.3	5.9	9.2	5.4	7.5	5.6	3.7	7.0
Salmon, fresh	10 055 605	81.0	14.3	18.0	5.7	5.4	7.0	6.9	8.7	3.5	4.5	7.8
Salmon, frozen	1 084 498	18.5	1.1	0.8	2.0	4.2	46.4	1.7	0.9	1.3	0.4	5.8
Salmon fillets, fresh	1 145 243	84.9	3.5	27.3	5.9	4.1	1.5	1.4	10.8	16.8	2.4	6.3
Salmon fillets, frozen	884 518	61.8	3.1	9.1	21.8	17.2	1.4	0.3	0.8	20.7	1.6	3.1
Smoked salmon	278 308	32.8	2.5	0.4	2.2	4.7	0.1	0.5	0.2	3.9	2.6	0.2
Prepared and conserved salmon	31 292	73.9	4.9	10.7	5.3	1.5	3.1	7.7	0.2	23.3	14.6	0.7
Other salmon	11 300	99.1	95.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
2006												
Salmon, total	16 995 034	75.6	11.7	17.3	5.3	4.9	6.3	5.9	7.7	5.1	4.4	7.4
Salmon, fresh	12 686 777	84.9	14.4	19.5	4.7	4.3	3.1	7.4	9.1	3.5	5.5	8.4
Salmon, frozen	1 488 221	9.8	3.0	0.6	0.8	3.2	44.6	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1
Salmon fillets, fresh	1 415 473	83.5	2.7	22.2	5.5	4.1	0.0	1.7	9.3	16.7	2.3	12.6
Salmon fillets, frozen	1 141 267	55.0	5.2	12.1	17.6	14.9	0.7	0.4	0.6	14.4	0.8	2.0
Smoked salmon	201 366	37.6	1.7	0.4	2.6	5.8	0.5	0.8	0.2	5.3	1.4	0.1
Prepared and conserved salmon	30 367	56.0	0.2	2.9	4.6	7.6	7.3	9.9	0.5	23.6	7.8	0.3
Other salmon	31 563	93.5	89.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0

¹ See appendix E for commodity numbers. ² By value.

Source: Statistics Norway.

5.4. Exports of salmon and trout, by type of product¹. 2004, 2005 and 2006

	2004			2005			2006		
	Quantity	Value	Per cent of total value	Quantity	Value	Per cent of total value	Quantity	Value	Per cent of total value
	Tonnes	NOK 1 000		Tonnes	NOK 1 000		Tonnes	NOK 1 000	
Salmon and trout	488 273	12 401 420	100.0	515 183	14 736 387	100.0	530 660	18 309 944	100.0
Salmon, total	441 222	11 201 771	90.3	471 759	13 490 764	91.5	492 357	16 995 034	92.8
Salmon, fresh	339 875	7 624 081	61.5	382 674	10 055 605	68.2	398 147	12 686 777	69.3
Salmon, frozen	48 998	1 168 215	9.4	41 270	1 084 498	7.4	44 891	1 488 221	8.1
Salmon fillets, fresh	26 811	1 002 060	8.1	26 720	1 145 243	7.8	27 492	1 415 473	7.7
Salmon fillets, frozen	20 513	1 070 622	8.6	16 692	884 518	6.0	17 954	1 141 267	6.2
Smoked salmon	3 896	289 100	2.3	3 523	278 308	1.9	2 331	201 366	1.1
Prepared and conserved salmon	570	35 519	0.3	466	31 292	0.2	411	30 367	0.2
Other salmon	559	12 174	0.1	413	11 300	0.1	1 131	31 563	0.2
Trout, total	47 051	1 199 649	9.7	43 425	1 245 623	8.5	38 303	1 314 910	7.2
Trout, fresh	12 254	301 078	2.4	15 494	431 946	2.9	9 299	303 169	1.7
Trout, frozen	34 195	873 217	7.0	27 401	794 090	5.4	27 812	954 018	5.2
Trout fillets, fresh	170	7 877	0.1	62	2 804	0.0	701	36 365	0.2
Trout fillets, frozen	428	17 223	0.1	427	14 301	0.1	46	1 937	0.0
Other trout	4	254	0.0	41	2 482	0.0	445	19 421	0.1

¹ See appendix E for commodity numbers.

Source: Statistics Norway.

5.5. Exports of trout. Quantity and value. 1981-2006. Tonnes and NOK 1 000

	Quantity			Value		
	Total	Farmed trout, fresh and frozen	Fillets etc. ¹	Total	Farmed trout, fresh and frozen	Fillets etc. ¹
	Tonnes			NOK 1 000		
1981	875	..	..	23 298	..	..
1982	2 164	..	..	59 608	..	..
1983	1 584	..	..	51 682	..	..
1984	1 410	..	..	51 912	..	..
1985	1 392	..	..	54 990	..	..
1986	948	..	..	31 151	..	..
1987	2 177	..	..	72 724	..	..
1988	4 021	3 856	165	160 555	152 733	7 822
1989	1 569	1 474	95	56 827	53 427	3 400
1990	1 308	1 114	194	45 064	37 415	7 649
1991	3 418	3 265	153	112 232	107 081	5 150
1992	3 988	3 845	143	132 673	128 547	4 126
1993	4 706	4 625	81	155 834	153 483	2 351
1994	9 569	9 459	110	318 933	315 534	3 399
1995	7 497	7 490	7	245 879	245 529	350
1996	14 813	14 778	34	416 961	415 883	1 078
1997	22 049	21 163	886	599 028	566 625	32 402
1998	33 614	32 448	1 166	957 343	914 101	43 243
1999	35 048	34 378	670	1 258 587	1 231 712	26 875
2000	27 568	26 906	662	973 449	942 879	30 570
2001	44 851	44 387	464	1 073 419	1 054 852	18 567
2002	62 077	60 883	1 194	1 362 092	1 324 396	37 696
2003	53 391	52 290	1 101	1 260 135	1 222 173	37 962
2004	47 051	45 983	1 068	1 199 650	1 159 778	39 872
2005	43 425	42 205	1 220	1 245 623	1 203 574	42 049
2006	38 303	36 362	1 941	1 314 910	1 229 366	85 544

¹ Includes products from both farmed and wild trout.

Source: Statistics Norway.

5.6. Exports of trout. Quantity and value of sales to some selected countries. 1981-2006. Tonnes and NOK 1 000

	Exports, total	Of which to									
		Japan	Russia	Finland	Taiwan	Latvia	Estonia	Sweden	China	United Kingdom	Thailand
Tonnes											
1981 ...	875.3	-	..	..	..	..	..	210.9	..	39.6	..
1982 ...	2 164.3	-	..	..	..	..	..	549.4	..	111.3	..
1983 ...	1 583.9	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	288.8	..	98.3	..
1984 ...	1 410.0	32.9	..	..	..	..	..	142.4	..	95.4	..
1985 ...	1 392.2	16.3	..	..	..	..	..	93.0	..	43.0	..
1986 ...	948.5	38.2	..	..	..	..	..	201.4	..	20.3	..
1987 ...	2 176.9	269.7	..	..	..	..	..	379.9	..	151.8	..
1988 ...	4 020.9	2 484.6	..	..	..	..	..	495.6	..	34.3	..
1989 ...	1 569.4	984.0	..	..	..	..	..	118.2	..	6.8	..
1990 ...	1 308.3	784.1	..	..	..	..	..	90.9	..	2.7	..
1991 ...	3 417.8	2 311.8	..	..	..	..	..	252.6	..	47.3	..
1992 ...	3 987.5	3 030.7	..	..	..	..	..	306.6	..	18.2	..
1993 ...	4 706.0	3 910.8	..	..	..	..	..	155.5	..	75.1	..
1994 ...	9 569.3	7 426.6	..	..	..	..	..	351.4	..	54.1	..
1995 ...	7 496.8	5 978.4	..	..	..	..	..	62.2	..	41.8	..
1996 ...	14 812.8	13 181.7	..	..	..	..	..	9.2	..	80.4	..
1997 ...	22 048.9	16 003.2	..	..	..	..	..	809.6	..	45.0	..
1998 ...	33 614.1	19 037.2	..	..	..	..	..	1 307.1	..	189.3	..
1999 ...	34 048.0	29 711.2	319.3	120.6	1 003.3	74.6	6.4	373.0	33.6	129.2	46.2
2000 ...	27 567.7	21 736.5	845.1	42.6	1 831.8	108.4	54.4	465.3	50.5	108.2	60.6
2001 ...	44 851.6	32 506.7	2 569.1	971.8	1 345.6	528.8	739.5	1 118.2	536.4	324.1	242.8
2002 ...	62 077.2	36 425.1	6 733.1	3 133.3	3 411.5	981.7	1 706.3	1 603.9	512.6	1 286.6	1 015.8
2003 ...	53 390.9	21 365.0	11 426.1	5 803.1	3 052.9	1 850.3	1 680.8	1 515.8	1 195.1	658.6	597.1
2004 ...	47 050.6	19 465.6	16 435.2	1 316.5	1 778.8	1 505.5	1 044.1	340.7	522.7	562.1	415.3
2005 ...	43 424.7	10 979.0	22 980.0	125.4	1 646.2	987.1	90.3	117.0	1 694.6	446.4	588.2
2006 ...	38 303.4	8 104.1	17 162.7	718.9	739.2	358.1	374.9	182.2	910.2	298.6	895.8
NOK 1 000											
1981 ...	23 297.8	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	5 946.5	..	1 180.7	..
1982 ...	59 608.0	-	..	..	..	..	..	14 803.5	..	2 958.2	..
1983 ...	51 682.3	21.8	..	..	..	..	..	9 883.4	..	2 867.7	..
1984 ...	51 912.1	1 370.3	..	..	..	..	..	5 193.7	..	3 609.5	..
1985 ...	54 990.1	844.8	..	..	..	..	..	3 663.8	..	1 832.1	..
1986 ...	31 150.6	1 388.9	..	..	..	..	..	6 155.5	..	640.8	..
1987 ...	72 723.6	8 926.7	..	..	..	..	..	12 188.9	..	5 266.5	..
1988 ...	160 555.3	101 548.4	..	..	..	..	..	19 014.3	..	1 384.5	..
1989 ...	56 827.3	36 822.4	..	..	..	..	..	4 162.4	..	219.8	..
1990 ...	45 064.3	26 706.6	..	..	..	..	..	3 071.4	..	88.8	..
1991 ...	112 231.6	78 779.8	..	..	..	..	..	7 917.5	..	1 403.9	..
1992 ...	132 672.8	102 710.2	..	..	..	..	..	8 033.3	..	651.0	..
1993 ...	155 833.6	130 362.3	..	..	..	..	..	4 580.9	..	2 091.9	..
1994 ...	318 933.5	247 191.7	..	..	..	..	..	10 681.9	..	1 295.5	..
1995 ...	245 879.4	196 701.9	..	..	..	..	..	1 760.2	..	1 272.5	..
1996 ...	416 960.7	373 903.0	..	..	..	..	..	264.7	..	2 158.8	..
1997 ...	599 027.6	449 989.0	..	..	..	..	..	19 201.4	..	1 330.2	..
1998 ...	957 343.2	579 132.8	..	..	..	..	..	32 510.5	..	6 050.9	..
1999 ...	1 253 780.8	1 084 727.3	9 213.9	2 544.0	29 482.6	2 142.6	172.3	12 007.6	1 144.8	4 972.0	1 611.6
2000 ...	973 449.0	775 094.3	25 393.4	843.8	70 254.2	2 974.3	1 499.3	15 333.9	1 585.8	4 144.2	2 047.5
2001 ...	1 073 419.2	799 733.1	57 487.4	15 013.8	33 950.3	10 796.6	15 896.8	31 470.2	9 283.8	8 014.7	5 538.7
2002 ...	1 362 092.4	830 944.6	134 962.8	54 623.4	75 798.5	19 508.1	33 484.7	38 427.6	11 549.7	31 459.9	22 326.8
2003 ...	1 260 135.2	529 266.7	257 725.5	117 937.0	75 370.5	43 821.6	37 860.0	38 677.1	30 728.1	16 216.4	13 860.1
2004 ...	1 199 650.1	507 185.3	399 043.5	32 380.0	49 841.4	37 294.8	26 363.9	10 635.0	13 905.3	13 326.3	10 883.9
2005 ...	1 245 623.0	317 948.7	648 901.6	3 399.5	50 619.6	27 775.8	2 671.5	3 533.3	46 308.0	14 300.7	17 157.1
2006 ...	1 314 910.2	271 596.0	595 198.0	21 866.9	22 319.0	11 570.7	12 309.8	7 576.2	29 732.5	13 990.8	31 428.9

Source: Statistics Norway.

5.7. Exports of trout, by type of product¹ and country². 2005 and 2006. NOK 1 000 and per cent

	Value NOK 1 000	Of which to										
		Members of the EU	Japan	Russia	Finland	Taiwan	Latvia	Estonia	Sweden	China	United Kingdom	Thailand
		Per cent										
2005												
Trout, total	1 245 623	5.6	25.5	52.1	0.3	4.1	2.2	0.2	0.3	3.7	1.1	1.4
Trout, fresh	431 946	9.5	8.0	78.3	0.8	-	3.4	0.1	0.1	-	2.2	1.1
Trout, frozen	794 090	2.7	35.5	38.6	-	6.4	1.6	0.3	0.1	5.8	0.2	1.6
Trout fillets, fresh .	2 804	41.3	33.3	7.1	-	-	-	-	9.5	-	10.9	-
Trout fillets, frozen	14 301	22.9	3.8	25.4	-	-	-	-	13.7	0.2	3.0	0.1
Other trout	2 482	84.1	-	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	83.5	-
2006												
Trout, total	1 314 910	10.1	20.7	45.3	1.7	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	2.3	1.1	2.4
Trout, fresh	303 169	26.8	13.1	33.8	7.2	0.8	1.6	3.8	0.1	0.1	3.5	2.8
Trout, frozen	954 018	2.2	23.4	51.5	-	2.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	3.1	-	2.3
Trout fillets, fresh .	36 365	75.2	16.6	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.0	5.5	-	6.8	-
Trout fillets, frozen	19 421	13.4	11.9	5.5	-	1.5	-	0.2	8.5	1.1	0.1	4.3
Other trout	1 937	4.2	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-

¹ See appendix E for commodity numbers. ² By value.

Source: Statistics Norway.

5.8. Imports of salmon and trout. Quantity and value. 1971-2006. Tonnes and NOK 1 000

	Quantity			Value		
	Total	Salmon	Trout	Total	Salmon	Trout
	Tonnes			NOK 1 000		
1971	463	433	30	7 140	6 875	265
1972	405	369	36	7 265	6 927	338
1973	321	302	19	6 498	6 261	237
1974	243	213	30	5 706	5 383	323
1975	247	232	15	5 446	5 309	137
1976	217	181	36	7 322	6 795	527
1977	130	108	22	4 116	3 777	339
1978	158	75	83	4 119	3 011	1 108
1979	98	68	30	3 082	2 496	586
1980	201	157	44	8 576	7 591	985
1981	50	40	10	4 685	4 385	300
1982	104	41	64	4 687	3 212	1 475
1983	223	59	165	9 028	4 709	4 319
1984	339	132	206	24 923	18 120	6 803
1985	791	46	745	28 948	4 070	24 878
1986	412	53	359	14 035	2 368	11 668
1987	324	92	231	10 567	4 114	6 453
1988	362	94	267	14 237	4 946	9 291
1989	343	102	241	10 036	3 035	7 001
1990	359	93	266	9 532	3 104	6 428
1991	900	426	474	24 601	13 476	11 125
1992	1 640	1 307	333	39 825	31 630	8 195
1993	4 046	3 579	467	107 278	95 665	11 614
1994	580	205	375	15 675	6 043	9 633
1995	1 651	998	653	24 479	7 857	16 622
1996	552	202	350	15 720	6 653	9 066
1997	1 310	925	385	25 329	15 291	10 038
1998	1 411	899	511	40 208	25 621	14 587
1999	942	605	337	37 308	26 691	10 617
2000	1 048	611	436	33 667	20 559	13 107
2001	869	541	328	30 712	19 746	10 962
2002	635	299	336	23 317	12 419	10 898
2003	1 064	668	396	35 208	22 592	12 616
2004	892	508	384	33 537	20 322	13 215
2005	1 391	1 009	382	60 193	47 167	13 025
2006	2 325	1 900	425	117 208	101 706	15 502

Source: Statistics Norway.

6. Sources

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Fiskeridirektoratet. 2007. Lønnsomhetsundersøkelse for settefiskproduksjon. Laks og ørret. 2006.

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NOU Norges offentlige utredninger. 1999:9. Til laks åt alle kan ingen gjera? Om årsaker til nedgangen i de norske villaksbestandene og forslag til strategier og tiltak for å bedre situasjonen.

Stortingsmelding. nr. 58 (1996-97). Miljøvernpolitikk for en bærekraftig utvikling. Dugnad for framtida.

5817 BERGEN
Tlf. 55 23 80 00

Saksbehandler:

Tlf: 55 23 80 31

Matfisk-/stamfisk-/FOU-tillatelser

Atlantisk laks, regnbueørret og ørret

Organisasjonsnummer:
Internt registreringsnummer:
Gjelder tillatelse(n):

	Ja	Nei
Har det vært produksjon i selskapet i 2006?		
Benyttet reelt volum i m ³ per 31.12.2006? ¹⁾		

1) Kilde: Månedlig luse- og biomasserapportering per 01.02.07

SVARFRIST 25. MARS 2007

Tabell 1. PRODUKSJONSOVERSIKT for 2006 (antall)

	Beholdning per 01.01 ¹⁾	Utsett ¹⁾	Uttak 03/04-generasj.	Uttak 05-generasj.	Uttak 06-generasj.	Tap/Svinn	Beholdning per 31.12. ¹⁾
Atlantisk laks							
Regnbueørret							
Brunørret / Sjørret							

1) Kilde: Månedlig luse- og biomasserapportering per 01.02.07

Tabell 2. BEHOLDNING PER 31.12.2006 (antall og gjennomsnittsvekt per stk.)

	03/04-generasjon		05-generasjon		06-generasjon	
	Stk ¹⁾	Gj. snitt vekt ¹⁾	Stk ¹⁾	Gj. snitt vekt ¹⁾	Stk ¹⁾	Gj. snitt vekt ¹⁾
Atlantisk laks						
Regnbueørret						
Brunørret / Sjørret						

1) Kilde: Månedlig luse- og biomasserapportering per 01.02.07

Tabell 3. KJØP og INTERNE MOTTAK av settefisk/smolt i 2006

	Kjøp		Interne mottak		Totalt inntak	
	Stk.	Beløp i kr (ekskl. mva)	Stk.	Beløp i kr (ekskl. mva)	Stk.	Beløp i kr (ekskl. mva)
Atlantisk laks						
Regnbueørret						
Brunørret / Sjørret						

Tabell 4a. SALG av fisk i 2006 (levende og slaktet)

	Atlantisk laks		Regnbueørret		Brunørret / Sjørret	
	Mengde	Beløp i kr (ekskl. mva)	Mengde	Beløp i kr (ekskl. mva)	Mengde	Beløp i kr (ekskl. mva)
Sløyd fisk (med hode)	kg		kg		kg	
Sløyd fisk (hodekappet)	kg		kg		kg	
Rund fisk (rund vekt)	kg		kg		kg	

Tabell 4b. SALG og INTERNE OVERFØRINGER av rogn i 2006

	Atlantisk laks		Regnbueørret		Brunørret / Sjørret	
	Mengde	Beløp i kr (ekskl. mva)	Mengde	Beløp i kr (ekskl. mva)	Mengde	Beløp i kr (ekskl. mva)
Rogn/øyerogn – målt i liter						
Rogn/øyerogn – målt i stk						

Tabell 5. GENERELLE OPPLYSNINGER

Leppefisk	Har selskapet kjøpt/selv fisket leppefisk i 2006? <input type="checkbox"/> Ja <input type="checkbox"/> Nei	Dersom ja: Antall stk	Beløp (i kr)
Frossenfisk (Ikke solgt)	Hadde selskapet frossenfisk på lager per 31.12. 2006 ? <input type="checkbox"/> Ja <input type="checkbox"/> Nei	Dersom ja: Antall kg: Laks:	Ørret:

Tabell 6. TAP/SVINN av fisk i 2006 (Alt tap/svinn i tabell 1 skal fordeles på årsak her)

Årsak (se rettledning):	Atlantisk laks	Regnbueørret	Brunørret / Sjørørret
	Stk	Stk	Stk
Død fisk			
Utkast fra slakteri			
Rømming			
Annet			
Tellefeil			
SUM			

Tabell 7. ARBEIDSINNSATS i 2006. (Gjelder kun arbeid knytte til produksjon på tillatelsen(e), inkl. adm.)

Betalt arbeidstid	Fast ansatt	Antall personer		Antall timer	
		Menn	Kvinner	Menn	Kvinner
Ubetalt arbeidstid	Sesongarbeidere				
	Timer				

Tabell 8. KJØP og SALG av varige driftsmidler i 2006

	Kjøp (kr)	Salg (kr)
Driftsbygninger		
Sjøanlegg (f.eks. merder, nøter etc.)		
Diverse maskiner (f.eks. fôrautomater, datautstyr)		
Transportmidler og annet		
I alt		

Merknader og kommentarer (legg ved eget ark dersom det er for liten plass til å skrive på)

For firma. Dato og underskrift:	Adresse:	Telefon: Mobiltelefon: Telefaks: E-post:

STATISTIKK FOR AKVAKULTUR 2006

RETTLEDNING TIL UTFYLING AV SKJEMA FOR MATFISK- /STAMFISK- /FoU TILLATELSER ATLANTISK LAKS, REGNBUEØRRET OG ØRRET

Forhåndsutfylte opplysninger.

Som det fremkommer av vedlagte skjema er en del størrelser forhåndsutfylt. Sjekk at opplysningene er korrekte. Dersom feil, stryk over og sett inn riktige opplysninger. Tomme/Blanke felt må fylles ut.

Navn, adresse og organisasjonsnummer

Selskapets navn, organisasjonsnummer og tillatelsesnummer(e) er forhåndsutfylt. Sjekk at de forhåndsutfylte opplysningene stemmer overens med egne opplysninger. Dersom opplysningene er uriktige eller mangler, ber vi om at dette rettes opp.

Det er ikke adgang til å slå sammen opplysninger som går over fylkesgrenser. Det er heller ikke adgang til å slå sammen to selvstendige selskaper (med to organisasjonsnumre). Angi øverst på skjemaet om det har vært drift i selskapet i 2006.

Benyttet kapasitet i selskapet.

Størrelsen er forhåndsutfylt i henhold til oppgitte opplysninger per 31.12. i den månedlig luse- og biomasse-rapporteringen. Dersom opplysningen er uriktig, vennligst oppgi korrekt reelt volum per 31.12.

Tabell 1. Produksjonsoversikt for atlantisk laks, regnbueørret og brunørret/sjørret (antall)

Opplysninger om beholdning per 1.1., utsett, uttak og beholdning per 31.12. er forhåndsutfylt i henhold til oppgitte opplysninger i den månedlige luse- og biomasserapporteringen. Det er fullt mulig å korrigere forhåndsutfylte opplysninger dersom det viser seg at opplysningene ikke er korrekte. Vær oppmerksom på at:

$$\text{beholdning per 1.1.} + \text{utsett} - \text{uttak} - \text{svinn/tap} = \text{beholdning per 31.12.}$$

Beholdning per 31.12. skal være lik summen av antall fisk oppgitt i tabell 2. Dersom endringer foretas i beholdning per 31.12. i tabell 1 skal også beholdningstallene i tabell 2 korrigeres.

Tabell 2. Beholdning per 31.12. av atlantisk laks, regnbueørret og brunørret/sjørret (antall og gjennomsnittsvikt pr. stk)

Opplysningene er forhåndsutfylt. De forhåndsutfylte opplysningene er basert på innrapporterte opplysninger til den månedlig luse- og biomasserapporteringen. Opplysningene skal korrigeres dersom beholdning per 31.12. i tabell 1 endres.

Tabell 3. Kjøp og interne mottak av settefisk/smolt

Totalt inntak er forhåndsutfylt, og er hentet fra innrapporterte opplysninger til den månedlige biomasse- og luserapporteringen. Totalt inntak skal være identisk med utsett i tabell 1.

Vi ønsker å få totalt inntak fordelt på kjøp og interne mottak. I tillegg ønsker vi å få oppgitt verdibeløp. Under interne mottak skal en oppgi mengde i stykk og reelt beløp i kroner selv om dette ikke er ført opp som kjøp i eget regnskap.

NB! Dersom selskapet også har klekkeri-/settefiskstillatelser, skal interne mottak i dette skjemaet være lik interne leveranser på settefiskskjemaet.

Tabell 4a. Salg av fisk (levende og slaktet)

Salg av fisk (i kilo) skal oppgis i sløyd eller rund vekt. Beløpet oppgis i kroner. Salget skal fordeles på art.

Tabell 4b. Salg og interne overføringer av rogn

Salg og interne overføringer av rogn i 2006. Salget skal oppgis i antall stykk, eventuelt liter. Beløp oppgis i kroner. Salget skal fordeles på art.

Tabell 5. Generelle opplysninger

Leppefisk: Her ønsker en svar på om selskapet har kjøpt/selvfanget leppefisk i 2006. Dersom svaret er ja, skal en notere ned antall i stykk og pris i kroner.

Frossenfisk: Dersom selskapet hadde frossenfisk på lager (NB! ikke omsatt) per 31.12.2006 ber en Dem oppgi antall kilo fordelt på atlantisk laks og regnbueørret.

Tabell 6. Tap/svinn av fisk (stykk og samlet vekt)

Her skal tap/svinn i tabell 1 fordeles på 5 ulike hovedårsaker. Disse er:

Død fisk:	Antall døde fisk som er tatt opp av merdene.
Utkast fra slakteri:	Antall fisk oppgitt fra slakteri som utkast.
Rømming:	Antall fisk som har rømt fra merdene.
Annet:	Antall fisk som er tapt som følge av predatorer, tyveri og andre uforklarlige årsaker.
Tellefeil:	Justering av antall fisk i henhold til opprinnelig utsett. Eks. Dersom sortering/utslakting viser et høyere antall fisk enn opprinnelig registrert ved utsett, skal differansen føres inn som et positivt tall. Motsatt ved et lavere antall fisk, da skal differansen føres som et negativt tall.

Tabell 7. Arbeidsinnsats

Her angir en antall personer og antall timer, fordelt på fast ansatte, sesongarbeidere og kjønn, som er brukt på tillatelse(n) i 2006. Ubetalt arbeidsinnsats skal også noteres.

NB! Kun arbeidsinnsats knyttet til oppdrettsvirksomheten, ikke arbeidsinnsats i eget slakteri o.l.

Tabell 8. Kjøp og salg av varige driftsmidler

Kjøp: Her skal både nye og brukte, varige driftsmidler (levetid 1 år eller mer) som er innkjøpt i 2006 tas med.
Salg: Ved salg av varige driftsmidler gis oppnådd salgspris.

Merknader og kommentarer.

Noter tillatelser som selskapet har samdrift med, men som ikke er ført på dette skjema.

Alle summer skal være eksklusiv merverdiavgift.

Statistikk for akvakultur 2006

Klekkeri og/eller settefisktillatelser

Atlantisk laks, regnbueørret og ørret

Organisasjonsnummer:

Antall tillatelser:

Gjelder tillatelsen(e):

	Ja	Nei
Har selskapet vært i drift i 2006?		
Har selskapet egen stamfisk per 31.12.2006?		
Har selskapet tillatelser for produksjon av yngel til utsetting i vassdrag?		

SVARFRIST 1. MARS 2007

Tabell 1. BEHOLDNING AV YNGEL per 1.1. 2006

	Vaksinert?	Ant. i 1 000 stk
Atlantisk laks	<input type="checkbox"/> Ja <input type="checkbox"/> Nei	
Regnbueørret	<input type="checkbox"/> Ja <input type="checkbox"/> Nei	
Brun-/Sjørret	<input type="checkbox"/> Ja <input type="checkbox"/> Nei	

Tabell 2. PRODUKSJON FRA ROGNKORN TIL YNGEL i 2006

	Beholdning per 1.1. rognkorn	Kjøp av rognkorn		Beholdning per 31.12. rognkorn	Klekket yngel
	Ant. i 1000 stk	Ant. i 1000 stk	Beløp i 1 000 kr	Ant. i 1000 stk	Ant. i 1000 stk
Atlantisk laks					
Regnbueørret					
Brun-/Sjørret					

Tabell 3. SALG og INTERNE LEVERANSER av rognkorn til klekkeri i 2006

	Salg av rogn til annet klekkeri	
	Beløp i 1 000 kr (ekskl. mva)	Rognkorn Ant. i 1 000 stk
Atlantisk laks		
Regnbueørret		
Brun-/Sjørret		

Tabell 4. KJØP og INTERNE MOTTAKE av yngel og settefisk i 2006

	Beløp i 1 000 kr (ekskl. mva)	Ant. i 1000 stk
Atlantisk laks klekket i 2006		
Atlantisk laks klekket <u>før</u> 2006		
Regnbueørret		
Brun-/Sjørret		

Tabell 5a. SALG og INTERNE LEVERANSER FOR UTSETT I SJØ av smolt og settefisk i 2006

	Vaksinert ?	Salg/interne leveranser for utsett i sjø	
		Beløp i 1 000 kr (ekskl. mva)	Ant. i 1000 stk
Atlantisk laks	<input type="checkbox"/> Ja <input type="checkbox"/> Nei		
Regnbueørret	<input type="checkbox"/> Ja <input type="checkbox"/> Nei		
Brun-/Sjørret	<input type="checkbox"/> Ja <input type="checkbox"/> Nei		

Tabell 5b. SALG og INTERNE LEVERANSER FOR UTSETT I FERSKVANN av yngel i 2006

	Vaksinert ?	Salg av yngel til annen settefiskkonsesjon	
		Beløp i 1 000 kr (ekskl mva)	Ant. i 1000 stk
Atlantisk laks	<input type="checkbox"/> Ja <input type="checkbox"/> Nei		
Regnbueørret	<input type="checkbox"/> Ja <input type="checkbox"/> Nei		
Brun-/Sjørret	<input type="checkbox"/> Ja <input type="checkbox"/> Nei		

Tabell 6. TAP/SVINN i 2006

Årsak : (Se rettledning)	Dødfisk i 1000 stk	Destruksjon i 1000 stk	Rømming i 1000 stk	Annet i 1000 stk	Tellefeil i 1000 stk	Totalt i 1000 stk
Atlantisk laks						
Regnbueørret						
Brun-/Sjørret						

Tabell 7. BEHOLDNING AV YNGEL per 31.12.2006

	Vaksinert?	Ant. i 1 000 stk
Atlantisk laks klekket i 2006	<input type="checkbox"/> Ja <input type="checkbox"/> Nei	
Atlantisk laks klekket før 2006	<input type="checkbox"/> Ja <input type="checkbox"/> Nei	
Regnbueørret	<input type="checkbox"/> Ja <input type="checkbox"/> Nei	
Brun-/sjørret	<input type="checkbox"/> Ja <input type="checkbox"/> Nei	

Tabell 8. ARBEIDSINNSATS i 2006

		Antall personer		Antall timer	
		Menn	Kvinner	Menn	Kvinner
Betalt arbeidstid	Fast ansatte				
	Sesongarbeidere				
Ubetalt arbeidstid	Timer				

Tabell 9. KJØP OG SALG av varige driftsmidler i 2006

	Kjøp (kr)	Salg (kr)
Driftsbygninger		
Produksjonsutstyr/Maskiner		
Transportmidler		

Merknader og kommentarer (legg ved eget ark)

For firma. Dato og underskrift:	Adresse:	Telefon: Mobiltelefon: Telefaks: E-post:
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STATISTIKK FOR AKVAKULTUR 2006

RETTLEDNING TIL UTFYLING AV SKJEMA FOR KLEKKERI-/SETTEFISKTILLATELSER ATLANTISK LAKS, REGNBUEØRRET OG ØRRET

Forhåndsutfylte opplysninger

Selskapets navn, organisasjonsnummer, tillatelsesnummer og beholdning per 1.1.2006 (tabell 1 og 2, 1. kolonne) er forhåndsutfylt. Dersom noen opplysninger skulle være feil eller mangle, ber vi om at dette korrigeres opp.

Drifts- og selskapsopplysninger

Angi øverst på skjemaet om det har vært drift i selskapet i 2006. Vi ønsker også opplyst om selskapet hadde egen stamfisk per 31.12.2006.

Tabell 1. Beholdning av yngel per 1.1.

Antall yngel per 1.1.2006 er forhåndsutfylt i henhold til oppgitt mengde per 31.12. på fjorårets skjema. *Sjekk at forhåndsutfylte opplysninger er korrekte. Dersom feil stryk over og sett inn riktig beholdning.*

Tabell 2. Produksjon fra rognkorn til yngel

I kolonne 1 er beholdning av rognkorn per 1.1.2006 er forhåndsutfylt i henhold til oppgitt mengde per 31.12. på fjorårets skjema. *Sjekk at forhåndsutfylte opplysninger er korrekt. Dersom feil stryk over og sett inn riktig beholdning.*

I kolonne 2 og 3 føres all innkjøp eller interne mottak av rogn i 2006. *NB! i disse kolonnene føres både kjøp av rognkorn fra andre settefiskprodusenter og mottak av rogn fra egen stamfisk.* Antall oppgis i 1 000 stk og beløpet i 1 000 kr. Vær oppmerksom på at interne leveranser som ikke blir ført som *kjøp* i regnskapet skal legges til kjøp med mengde og *reelt beløp*.

I kolonne 4 skal beholdning av rognkorn per 31.12.2006 fylles ut. Kun rognkorn som *ikke er klekket* per 31.12. skal oppgis (er alle rognkorn klekket i løpet av året skal beholdningen per 31.12. være lik 0).

I kolonne 5 føres antall yngel som er klekket i løpet av 2006 av beholdning av rogn per 1.1. og innkjøpt rogn i 2006.

Tabell 3. Salg og interne leveranser av rognkorn

Vi ønsker å få oppgitt salg og interne leveranser av rognkorn. Rognkorn beløp oppgis i 1 000 kr og rognkorn i 1000 stk.

Tabell 4. Kjøp og interne mottak av yngel og settefisk

Oppgi kjøp av yngel fra annen settefiskprodusent og egenproduksjon. For atlantisk laks ønsker vi opplysningene fordelt på klekket i 2006 og klekket *før* 2006. Husk å ta med eventuell egenproduksjon av yngel for hele 2006 også.

Tabell 5a. Salg og interne leveranser for utsett i sjø (smolt og settefisk)

Her ønsker vi å få oppgitt salg og interne leveranser av smolt/settefisk for utsett i sjø i 2006. Husk å krysse av hvorvidt yngelen er vaksinert

Tabell 5b. Salg og interne leveranser for utsett i ferskvann (yngel)

Her ønsker vi å få oppgitt salg og interne leveranser for utsett i ferskvann. Mengde oppgis i 1000 stk og beløp i 1 000 kr. Husk å krysse av hvorvidt smolten/settefisken var vaksinert før salg/intern leveranse.

Tabell 6. Tap/svinn av yngel

Her ønsker vi å få oppgitt tap/svinn i produksjonen av yngel. Tap/svinn skal fordeles på 5 ulike årsaker. Disse er:

Død fisk: Antall døde yngel som er tatt opp av karene.
Destruksjon: Antall yngel som er tatt opp og destruert.
Rømming: Antall yngel som har rømt.
Annet: Antall yngel som er tapt som følge av andre årsaker.
Tellefeil: Justering av antall yngel i henhold til klekking/kjøp.
Eks. Dersom sortering viser et høyere antall yngel enn opprinnelig registrert ved klekking/kjøp, skal differansen føres inn som et positivt tall. Motsatt ved et lavere antall yngel, da skal differansen føres som et negativt tall.

Tabell 7. Beholdning av yngel per 31.12.

Her ønsker vi oppgitt beholdning av yngel per 31.12.2006

Kontroll: Beholdningen per 31.12. fremkommer ved å summere siste kolonne i tabellene 1, 2 og 4 og trekke fra summen av siste kolonne tabellene 5a , 5b, og 6

Tabell 8. Arbeidsinnsats

Angi hvor mange personer og antall arbeidstimer, fordelt på fast ansatt, deltidsansatte og kjønn, som er brukt på tillatelse(n) i 2006. Ubetalt arbeidstid skal også noteres. *NB Kun arbeidsinnsats knyttet til oppdrettsvirksomheten oppgis, ikke arbeidsinnsats ved annen virksomhet for eksempel matfiskproduksjon.*

Tabell 9. Kjøp og salg av varige driftsmidler

Kjøp: Her skal både nye og brukte, varige driftsmidler (levetid 1 år eller mer) som er innkjøpt i 2006 tas med. Med varige driftsmidler mener en alle driftsmidler som har en levetid på 1 år eller mer, både aktiverte og direkte utgiftsførte.

Salg: Ved salg av varige driftsmidler oppgis oppnådd salgpris.

Merknader og kommentarer

Noter tillatelser som selskapet har samdrift med og som ikke er ført på samme skjema.

NB! Alle beløp skal være eksklusiv merverdiavgift.

5817 BERGEN
Tlf. 55 23 80 00

Andre fiskearter enn laks og ørret Matfiskproduksjon (settefiskproduksjon, se baksiden) (Etter lov av 17. juni 2005 plikter alle å gi oppgave)

Type:
Enhetsnummer:
Antall tillatelser:
Gjelder tillatelsen(e):

	Ja	Nei
Har det vært drift i selskapet i 2005 ?		
Har det vært drift i selskapet i 2006 ?		
Hvor mange av selskapets tillatelser var <i>ikke</i> i drift i 2006 ?		

SVARFRIST 1. MARS 2007

Tabell 1. KJØP og INTERNE MOTTAK av settefisk og "småfisk" i 2006.

	Kjøp og interne mottak		
	Art:	Stk.	Beløp i kr (ekskl. mva)
Klekket yngel			
Villfanget fisk			

Tabell 2. SALG og INTERNE LEVERANSER av rogn og slaktet fisk i 2006.

	Rogn		Slaktet fisk		
	Art:	Liter	Beløp i kr (ekskl. mva)	Kg (rund vekt)	Beløp i kr (ekskl. mva)
Klekket yngel					
Villfanget fisk					

Tabell 3. BEHOLDNING AV FISK i 2006.

	Art:		Antall fisk (stk)				Beholdning per 31.12	Gj. snitt Ca vekt kg
			Beholdning per 1.1.	Utsatt	Uttak	Svinn		
Klekket yngel		2006						
Klekket yngel		Før 2006						
Villfanget fisk		2006						
Villfanget fisk		Før 2006						

Tabell 4. UTNYTTET KAPASITET per 31.12.2006.

	Utnyttet volum
Flytemerder	m ³
Lukket, flytende anlegg	m ³
Landbasert anlegg	m ³

Tabell 5. ARBEIDSINNSATS i 2006

	Menn	Kvinner
Antall personer		
Antall timer		

Tabell 6. KJØP og SALG av varige driftsmidler i 2006

	Kjøp (kr)	Salg (kr)
Driftsbygninger		
Anleggsutstyr		
Annet		

Tabell 7. TAP/SVINN i 2006

Årsak (se rettleiding)	Andre arter:		
	Torsk	Kveite	Antall
Dødfisk	Antall	Antall	Antall
Utkast fra slakteri			
Rømming			
Annet			
Tellefeil			

Merknader og kommentarer (legg gjerne ved eget ark).

For firma. Dato og underskrift:	Adresse:	Telefon: Mobiltelefon: Telefaks: E-post:
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STATISTIKK FOR AKVAKULTUR 2006

RETTLEDNING TIL UTFYLING AV SKJEMA FOR ANDRE ARTER ENN LAKS OG ØRRET MATFISKTILLATELSER

Forhåndsutfyllt opplysninger

Selskapets navn, organisasjonsnummer og tillatelsesnummer(e) mv. er forhåndsutfyllt. Dersom noen opplysninger skulle være feil eller mangle, ber vi om at dette rettes opp.

Drifts- og selskapsopplysninger

Angi øverst på skjemaet om det har vært drift i selskapet i 2005 og/eller i 2006.

NB! Har selskapet flere tillatelser må vi ha opplysninger om hvor mange av tillatelsene som ikke var i drift i 2006.

Tabell 1. Kjøp og interne mottak av settefisk og "småfisk"

Her ønsker en oppgitt antall settefisk, klekket yngel, som er innkjøpt i 2006. Angi antall innkjøpt yngel, og hvor mye dette innkjøpet kostet selskapet (beløp i kroner). Er fisken kjøpt fra andre føres den opp med antall og verdi (kr) i kolonnene for kjøp. Er det interne mottak (selvfisket) føres fisken opp med antall og verdi settes til *kr 0*.

Med benevnelsen "klekket yngel" mener oppdrettet yngel klekket i fangenskap. Når det gjelder "villfanget fisk" mener en fisk som er fanget og som holdes i merdene en periode for å komme opp i optimal slaktevekt. For eksempel snurrevadfanget småtorsk.

Tabell 2. Salg og intern leveranse av rogn og slaktet fisk

Salg av rogn skal oppgis i liter og beløp i kroner. Salg av slaktet fisk oppgis i kilo (rund vekt) og beløp i kroner. *NB! Har selskapet uttak av fisk i tabell 3 (stk), skal den føres som slakt i tabell 2.*

Tabell 3. Beholdning av fisk

Beholdning av fisk per 1.1.2006 er forhåndsutfyllt i henhold til oppgitt mengde per 31.12. på fjorårets skjema, *Sjekk at de forhåndsutfylte opplysninger er korrekte. Dersom feil stryk over og sett inn riktig beholdning.*

I kolonnen "Utsatt" skal antall fisk utsatt i 2006 oppgis. Antall skal stemme overens med kjøp/interne leveranser i tabell 1. I kolonnen "Uttak" skal uttak (slaktet) fisk i 2006 føres. I kolonnen "Svinn" skal totalt tap/svinn i 2006 føres, og i kolonnen "Beholdning" skal beholdning per 31.12.2006 føres. Antall oppgis i stykk. I siste kolonne føres fiskens gjennomsnittlige vekt (kg) per 31.12.2006. Husk å skille mellom klekket yngel og villfanget fisk.

NB! Kontroller følgende: beholdning per 1.1. + utsatt – uttak – svinn = beholdning per 31.12

Tabell 4. Utnyttet kapasitet per 31.12.

Her skal det opplyses om *hvor stort volum* som er benyttet per 31.12. spesifisert på anleggstype.

Tabell 5. Arbeidsinnsats

Oppgi hvor mange personer og antall arbeidstimer som er benyttet i selskapet i 2006. Personer og arbeidstimer skal fordeles på kjønn. Egen arbeidsinnsats medregnes.

Tabell 6. Kjøp og salg av varige driftsmidler

Kjøp: Her skal både nye og brukte varige driftsmidler som er innkjøpt i perioden tas med. Med varige driftsmidler mener en alle driftsmidler som har en levetid på 1 år eller mer, både aktiverte og direkte utgiftsførte.

Salg: Ved salg av varige driftsmidler oppgis oppnådd salgspris.

Tabell 7. Tap/Svinn

Her skal tap/svinn i tabell 3 fordeles på 5 ulike hovedårsaker. Disse er:

Død fisk:	Antall døde fisk som er tatt opp av merdene.
Utkast fra slakteri:	Antall fisk oppgitt fra slakteri som utkast.
Rømming:	Antall fisk som har rømt fra merdene.
Annet:	Antall fisk som er tapt som følge av predatorer, tyveri og andre uforklarlige årsaker.
Tellefeil:	Justering av antall fisk i henhold til opprinnelig utsett. Eks. Dersom sortering/utslaktning viser et høyere antall fisk enn opprinnelig registrert ved utsett, skal differansen føres inn som et positivt tall. Motsatt ved et lavere antall fisk, da skal differansen føres som et negativt tall.

Merknader og kommentarer:

Dersom selskapet per 31.12. har fisk innfrosset i fryseri, noteres dette her.

NB! Alle beløp skal være eksklusiv merverdiavgift.

5817 BERGEN
Tlf. 55 23 80 00

Andre fiskearter enn laks og ørret

Klekkeri- og/eller settefisktillatelser

(Etter lov av 17. juni 2005 plikter alle å gi oppgave)

	Ja	Nei
Har det vært drift i selskapet i 2005 ?		
Har det vært drift i selskapet i 2006 ?		
Hvor mange av selskapets tillatelser var <i>ikke</i> i drift i 2006 ?		

SVARFRIST 1. MARS 2007

Tabell 1. KJØP og INTERNE MOTTAK av rogn i 2006.

Art:	Kjøp og interne mottak	
	Liter	Beløp i kr (ekskl. mva)

Tabell 2. KJØP av yngel i 2006.

Art:	Stk.	Beløp i kr (ekskl. mva)

Tabell 3. SALG og INTERNE LEVERANSER av yngel i 2006.

Art:	Salg/interne leveranser til Matfiskproduksjon		Salg/Interne leveranser til Settefiskproduksjon		Totalt uttak	
	Stk.	Beløp i kr (ekskl. mva)	Stk.	Beløp i kr (ekskl. mva)	Stk.	Beløp i kr (ekskl. mva)

Tabell 4. ANLEGGSTYPE (sett kryss)

Flytemerder
 Lukket, flytende anlegg
 Landbaserte anlegg
 Andre typer

Tabell 5. ARBEIDSINNSATS i 2006.

	Menn	Kvinner
Antall personer		
Antall timer		

Tabell 6. KJØP og SALG av varige driftsmidler i 2006.

	Kjøp (kr)	Salg (kr)
Driftsbygninger		
Anleggsutstyr		
Annet		

Merknader og kommentarer (legg ved eget ark dersom det er for liten plass til å skrive på).

For firma. Dato og underskrift:	Adresse:	Telefon: Mobiltelefon: Telefaks: E-post:
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STATISTIKK FOR AKVAKULTUR 2006
RETTLEDNING TIL UTFYLLING AV SKJEMA FOR
ANDRE ARTER ENN LAKS OG ØRRET
KLEKKERI-/SETTEFISKTILLATELSER

Forhåndsutfyllt opplysninger.

Selskapets navn, organisasjonsnummer og tillatelsesnummer mv. er forhåndsutfyllt. Dersom noen opplysninger skulle være feil eller mangle, ber vi om at korrigeres.

Drifts- og selskapsopplysninger.

Angi øverst på skjemaet om det har vært drift i selskapet i 2005 og/eller i 2006. *NB! Har selskapet flere tillatelser må vi ha opplysninger om hvor mange av tillatelsene som ikke var i drift i 2006.*

Tabell 1. Kjøp og interne mottak av rogn i 2006.

Under kjøp fører en innkjøp av rogn i løpet av 2006 målt i liter og beløp i kroner. Leveranser av rogn fra egen stamfisk, som *ikke* blir bokført som *kjøp i eget regnskapet* for settefisktillatelsen, skal også føres opp med mengde og *reelt* beløp i kroner i tabellen.

Tabell 2. Kjøp av yngel i 2006.

Her føres antall (stykk) yngel innkjøpt i perioden. Beløpet oppgis i kroner, eksklusiv merverdiavgift.

Tabell 3. Salg og interne leveranser av yngel i 2006.

Her ønskes en oppgitt antall yngel solgt i perioden. Vær nøye med å skille mellom salg av yngel til matfiskproduksjon og til andre settefiskprodusenter. Interne leveranser oppgis i mengde og reelt beløp i kroner, selv om leveransen ikke er bokført som *salg i selskapets eget regnskap*. Summen av salg og interne leveranser er totalt uttak.

NB! Dersom selskapet også har tillatelse(r) for matfiskproduksjon (kombinerte drift) skal interne leveranser i dette skjemaet være lik interne mottak i skjemaet for tillatelsen(e) for matfiskproduksjon.

Tabell 4. Anleggstype.

Kryss av for benyttet type. Dersom en ikke bruker noen av de noterte anleggstyper kryss av for andre typer.

Tabell 5. Arbeidsinnsats.

Oppgi hvor mange personer og arbeidstimer som er benyttet i klekkeri-/settefisktillatelsen(e) i 2006. Personer og arbeidstimer skal fordeles på kjønn. Egen arbeidsinnsats medregnes.

Tabell 6. Kjøp og salg av varige driftsmidler i 2006.

Kjøp: Her skal både nye og brukte varige driftsmidler som er innkjøpt i perioden tas med. Med varige driftsmidler mener en alle driftsmidler som har en levetid på 1 år eller mer, både aktiverte og direkte utgiftsført.

Salg: Ved salg av varige driftsmidler oppgir De oppnådd salgpris.

NB! Alle beløp skal være eksklusiv merverdiavgift.

Skjell- og/eller skalldyrtillatelser

Organisasjonsnummer:
Antall tillatelser:
Gjelder tillatelsen(e):

	Ja	Nei
Har det vært drift i selskapet i 2005 ?		
Har det vært drift i selskapet i 2006 ?		
Hvor mange av selskapets tillatelser var <i>ikke</i> i drift i 2006 ?		
I hvor mange år har selskapet vært i sammenhengende drift ?		

SVARFRIST 1. MARS 2007

Tabell 1. SALG AV SKJELL og SKALLDYR for konsum i 2006.

SKJELL	Kg	Beløp i kr (ekskl. mva)	SKALLDYR	Kg	Beløp i kr (ekskl. mva)
Blåskjell			Krabbe		
Kam- / Haneskjell			Hummer		
Østers			Annet:		
Annet:					

Tabell 2. SALG AV YNGEL fra klekkeri for videre påvekst i 2006.

	Klekket i 2005			Klekket i 2006		
	Stk.	Kg	Kr	Stk.	Kg	Kr
Østers						
Kam- / Haneskjell						
Annet:						

Tabell 3. ANLEGGSTYPE/DRIFTSFORM i 2006.

ANLEGGSTYPE/DRIFTSFORM:	(sett kryss)
Polldrif	
Landbasert	
Hengende kultur (strømper, kurver etc.)	
Bunnkultur	
Andre anleggstyper	

Tabell 4. FORVENTET HØSTING av skjell i 2007 og 2008

	Kg i 2007	Kg i 2008
Blåskjell		
Kam- / Haneskjell		
Østers		
Annet:		

Tabell 5. ARBEIDSINNSATS i 2006.

	Menn	Kvinner
Antall personer		
Antall timer		

Tabell 6. KJØP og SALG av varige driftsmidler i 2006.

	Kjøp kr (ekskl. mva)	Salg kr (ekskl. mva)
Driftsbygninger		
Anleggsutstyr		
Annet:		

Merknader og kommentarer (legg ved eget ark dersom det er for liten plass til å skrive på).

For firma. Dato og underskrift:	Adresse:	Telefon: Mobiltelefon: Telefax: E-post:

STATISTIKK FOR AKVAKULTUR 2006

RETTLEDNING TIL UTFYLING AV SKJEMA FOR SKJELL- OG SKALLDYRTILLATELSER

Forhåndsutfylte opplysninger

Selskapets navn, organisasjonsnummer og tillatelsesnummer mv. er forhåndsutfylt. Dersom noen opplysninger skulle være feil eller mangle, ber vi om at dette korrigeres.

Drifts- og selskapsopplysninger

Angi øverst på skjemaet om det har vært drift i selskapet i 2005 og 2006, samt hvor mange år selskapet har vært i sammenhengende drift. For at et *selskap* skal kunne sies å ha vært i drift må det ha befunnet seg skjell (biologisk materiale) på en av lokaliteten i gjeldende år.

Har selskapet flere *tillatelser* må vi ha opplysninger om hvor mange av *tillatelsene* som eventuelt *ikke* var i drift i 2006. En *tillatelse* regnes kun som i drift dersom det har befunnet seg skjell (biologisk materiale) på *tillatelsen* i gjeldende år.

Tabell 1. Salg av skjell og skalldyr

I tabell 1 skal salg av skjell og skalldyr for konsum føres opp. Opplysningene skal oppgis i *kilo* og *kroner*. *Her skal bruttotall i kilo oppgis for opptak fra sjø og pris per kilo før videreforedling.*

Tabell 2. Salg av yngel

I tabell 2 skal vi ha opplysninger om salg av yngel fra klekkeri for videre påvekst. Opplysningene her gjelder for yngel klekket i 2005 og 2006.

Tabell 3. Anleggstype/driftsform

Fire anleggstyper er spesifisert og vi ber om at det blir krysset av for den anleggstype/driftsform selskapet har. Benytter selskapet en annen anleggstype enn oppgitt, ber vi om at dette blir notert under merknader og kommentarer. Dette gjelder spesielt for klekkeriene.

Tabell 4. Forventet høsting av skjell

I tabell 4 skal forventet høsting av skjell for årene 2007 og 2008 oppgis i *kilo*.

Tabell 5. Arbeidsinnsats

Oppgi hvor mange personer og arbeidstimer som selskapet har benyttet i 2006. Personer og arbeidstimer skal fordeles på kjønn. Egen arbeidsinnsats medregnes.

Tabell 6. Kjøp og salg av varige driftsmidler

Kjøp: Her skal både nye og brukte varige driftsmidler som er innkjøpt i perioden tas med. Med varige driftsmidler mener en alle driftsmidler som har en levetid på 1 år eller mer, både aktiverte og direkte utgiftsført.

Salg: Ved salg av varige driftsmidler fører en opp oppnådd salgspris.

NB! Alle beløp skal være eksklusiv merverdiavgift.

Commodity numbers in the tables of exports and imports

Classification	Commodity numbers according to external trade
Salmon, fresh (only farmed salmon)	0302.1201, 1202
Salmon, fresh (other salmon)	0302.1209
Salmon, frozen (only farmed salmon)	0303.2201, 2202
Salmon, frozen (other salmon)	0303.2209
Salmon fillets, fresh	0304.1011
Salmon fillets, frozen	0304.2010
Smoked salmon	0305.4100
Prepared and conserved salmon (included brine-cured salmon)	1604.1101, 1102, 1109
Other salmon	0303.1100, 1900, 0304.1019
Trout, fresh (only farmed trout)	0302.1102, 1103
Trout, fresh (other)	0302.1109
Trout, frozen (only farmed trout)	0303.2102, 2103
Trout, frozen (other)	0303.2109
Trout fillets, fresh	0304.1021
Trout fillets, frozen	0304.2020
Other trout	0304.1029