



Det här verket har digitaliserats vid Göteborgs universitetsbibliotek och är fritt att använda. Alla tryckta texter är OCR-tolkade till maskinläsbar text. Det betyder att du kan söka och kopiera texten från dokumentet. Vissa äldre dokument med dåligt tryck kan vara svåra att OCR-tolka korrekt vilket medför att den OCR-tolkade texten kan innehålla fel och därför bör man visuellt jämföra med verkets bilder för att avgöra vad som är riktigt.

This work has been digitized at Gothenburg University Library and is free to use. All printed texts have been OCR-processed and converted to machine readable text. This means that you can search and copy text from the document. Some early printed books are hard to OCR-process correctly and the text may contain errors, so one should always visually compare it with the images to determine what is correct.

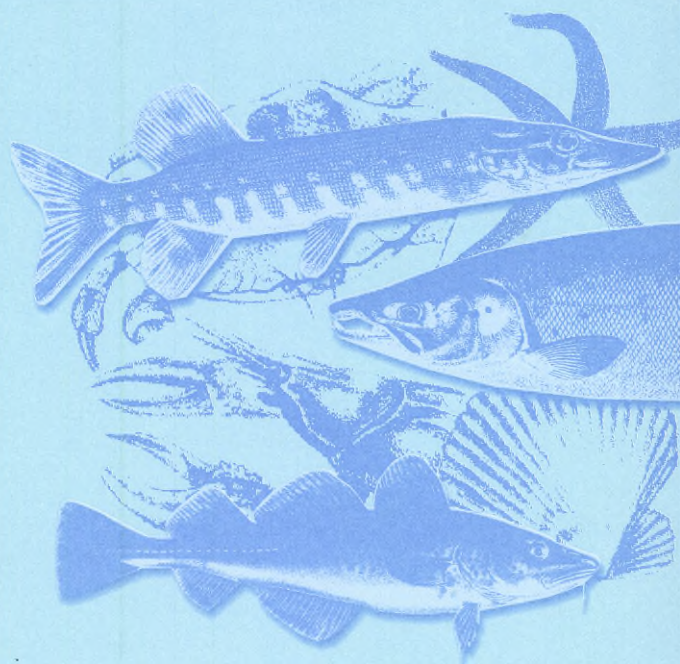


FISKERIVERKET INFORMATION 4:1997

Swedish fishery in 1996

*A summary of
basic data*

TORE GUSTAVSSON
National Board of Fisheries



FISKERIVERKET

Ansvarig utgivare: Generaldirektör Per Wramner
Huvudredaktör: Informationsassistent Monica Bergman
Redaktionskommitté: Chef U-avdelningen, Ingemar Olsson
 Chef Havsfiskelaboratoriet, Jan Thulin
 Chef Kustlaboratoriet, Erik Neuman
 Chef Sötvattenslaboratoriet, Stellan F Hamrin
 Informationschef, Lars Swahn

FISKERIVERKET producerar sedan september 1997 två nya serier;
Fiskeriverket Information (ISSN 1402-8719)
Fiskeriverket Rapport (ISSN 1104-5906).
Dessa ersätter tidigare serier;
Kustrapport (ISSN 1102-5670)
Information från Havsfiskelaboratoriet Lysekil (ISSN 1100-4517)
Information från Sötvattenslaboratoriet Drottningholm (ISSN 0346-7007)
Rapport/Reports från Fiskeriverket (ISSN 1104-5906).

För prenumeration och ytterligare beställning kontakta:
Fiskeriverket, Sötvattenslaboratoriet, Monica Bergman,
178 93 Drottningholm
Telefon: 08-62 00 408, Fax: 08-759 03 38

Tryckt på Storafine miljövänligt papper i 1 000 ex
November 1997
Göteborgs Länstryckeri AB

FISKERIVERKET INFORMATION 4:1997

Swedish fishery in 1996

*A summary of
basic data*

TORE GUSTAVSSON
National Board of Fisheries

FISKERIVERKET INFORMATION har under 1997 utkommit med följande nummer:

Nr 1:1997 (18 sid)

Utvecklingsmöjligheter för det svenska östersjöfisket

En översyn av det svenska strukturstödet till fiskerinäringen med fokusering på ostkusten

Staffan Larsson
Fiskeriverket, Göteborg

Nr 2:1997 (63 sid)

RASKA - Resursövervakning av sötvattensfisk

RASKA är en sammanställning av statistik framtagen av Fiskeriverket och Laxforskningsinstitutet i samarbete med andra myndigheter, organisationer och ideella föreningar

Fiskeriverket, Sötvattenslaboratoriet, Örebro
Laxforskningsinstitutet, Älvkarleby

Nr 3:1997 (25 sid)

Resurs- och miljööversikt - kustfisk och fiske

Gunnar Thoresson, Olof Sandström
Fiskeriverket, Kustlaboratoriet, Öregrund

Nr 4:1997 (19 sid)

Swedish fishery in 1995 and 1996

A summary of basic data

Tore Gustavsson
National Board of Fisheries, Göteborg

Swedish fishery in 1996

A summary of basic data

Tore Gustavsson

National Board of Fisheries
P. O. Box 423, SE-401 26 GÖTEBORG

Summary

Regulations concerning salmon in the Baltic Sea were made more restrictive in order to save the wild spawning stocks.

Financial support to the fisheries sector has risen substantially since Sweden acceded to the EU.

In aquaculture, weak market conditions persisted, hitting the industry hard.

The total catch was down nearly 12 per cent compared with 1995, but its value was up by 9 per cent. The volume of fish landed in other countries increased.

Consumption of fish increased.

Sweden was again a net importer of fish and fish products, lead by shellfish. However, exports of processed products, especially products made of herring, rose, spurred by the creation of new export opportunities following the country's accession to the EU.

Contents

Government action	7
Resource management	7
Recreational fishery	7
Financial support	7
Economic efficiency	9
Structural adjustment	9
Aquaculture	10
Production from capture fisheries	11
Fleet	11
Operations	11
Results	11
Processing and marketing	12
Processing	12
Domestic market	12
Foreign markets	12
Statistical annexes	13

Government action

Resource management

When Sweden became a member of the European Union on 1 January 1995, responsibility for resource management was largely transferred to the EU. Sweden participates actively in the internal EU-process of implementing the Common Fishery Policy and in deliberations aiming at a new CFP. During 1996 Swedish fishers, and hence the Swedish administration, encountered problems in trying to implement EU regulations (introduced on 1 January 1996) regarding logbooks which replaced the national logbooks system which had been in force for many years. Sweden also participated in the EU's pilot project on satellite surveillance.

The National Board of Fisheries regulates the fisheries in Sweden's great lakes and along its coast (salmon and sea-trout in the Baltic, and lobster in the Skagerrak-Kategatt). In the Gulf of Bothnia the trawl fishery for vendace is regulated by a system of special licenses. The cod fishery in the Baltic is regulated with weekly vessel quotas. There is also a TAC, which is divided between the winter-spring and the autumn fisheries. Private purchases of quotas from foreign countries or companies are strictly regulated.

The Coast Guard, with which the Board maintains a constant dialogue, is responsible for fishery surveillance, including control of landings. In 1996 it devoted 30 000 hours in patrol vessels and 500 hours in aircraft to such surveillance. Some 595 controls were carried out, of which 431 involved landing controls in harbours. Swedish vessels were inspected on 339 occasions and foreign vessels on 256.

In 1996 rules regulating salmon fishing in the Baltic Sea were made more restrictive in order to save the wild spawning stocks. Protected areas around river mouths were expanded. The Swedish share of the Baltic salmon TAC is divided between the open sea (southern Baltic) and the trap-net fishery along the northern coast. The open sea fishery

was allotted 75 per cent, and the northern fishery 25 per cent in accordance with past years' fishing performance. The river Torneälven, which forms the border between Sweden and Finland, posed special internal problems for the Swedish fisheries administration.

Recreational fishery

During the fiscal year 1995/96 the Government funded three major activities:

- establishing fishery management areas (FMAs);
- enforcing regional fishery schemes;
- and conserving stocks (e.g., restocking, creating fish ladders, re-establishing spawning and feeding areas, restoring and maintaining biodiversity).

National funding of different management and conservation measures remained problematic. The strong need for conservation measures in order to restore and to maintain biodiversity and to provide a sustainable fishery has become even more evident.

The survey of Swedish recreational fisheries was published to wide acclaim. It provides data for 1995 on the number of fishers, their gear, and the volume and value of their catch. The Government also published the final report of its two-year study on fishery management areas. The report provides information on the numbers, size, total area covered, catch composition, economics, fishing regulations applicable in FMAs.

Financial support

During the 18-month period through 31 December 1996, financial support was granted in accordance with European Community rules regarding structural support, and was jointly funded by the EU and the Swedish Government. Compared with what was provided by Sweden before its accession to the EU, the amount of financial support has risen

considerably. As can be seen from the table below, the largest single item was support to the processing industry. The processing industry has invested heavily in response to the opening of new export markets, which occurred following Sweden's accession to the EU and the removal of barriers to trade in fishery products. Investments in new fishing vessels were also at a high level. The main part of the funds were allocated to companies based on the Swedish west-coast.

The EU market regulations functioned for the most part satisfactorily. However, in the first half of 1996, 3 500 tonnes of fish (mainly cod) had to be withdrawn from the market (in accordance with EU market regulations), at a cost to the EU of SEK 13.5 million (ECU 1.59 million). This volume was equivalent to 7 per cent of market turnover during the first half of the year (4 per cent for the year as a whole). There were scarcely any withdrawals in the second half of the year.

Table 1. Total investment in the fisheries sector and financial support during the period July 1995 through December 1996 (SEK million).

	Total expenditure or investment	Financial support
Scrapping of fishing vessels	25	25
Renewal of the fishing fleet	227	28
Modernisation of the fishing fleet, including improvement of working conditions	103	30
Aquaculture	37	13
Protection of marine areas	9	8
<i>of which</i> , releases of salmon smolt and eel juveniles	8	8
Fishing ports	22	8
Processing industry	146	35
Marketing	16	12
Other measures	17	
Area 6	13.07	6.43
<i>of which</i> :		
Aquaculture	5	2.98
Fishing ports	0.28	0.07
Marketing	1.61	0.97
Other Area 6 measures	6.22	2.61
Total	623.07	186.21

Effective 1 January 1997 the Government changed its budget year to coincide with the calendar year. The figures presented therefore refer to the 18 month period between 1 July 1995 and 31 December 1996 and to appropriations, not actual payments.

Economic efficiency

Experiments with different kinds of gear and design, especially of trawls, continued during the year. The main aim of these experiments is to obtain a higher rate of escapement, especially of juvenile fish.

As mentioned above, public funds enabled the decommissioning of 28 vessels with a total of 2 101 GRT. However, public funds were also used to support the construction of another 30 or so new vessels.

Because of a paucity of economic data on the fishing fleet (for example, the National

Board of Fisheries does not systematically collect information on operating costs), it is difficult to assess the effects of these measures on the economic efficiency of the fisheries sector or on the economy as a whole.

Structural adjustment

Within the EU, extensive preparations were made for a new Multi-annual Guidance Programme (MAGP) in order to limit the capacity of the fishing fleet. In Sweden much attention was given paid to this politically sensitive issue.

Aquaculture

Most of Sweden's 450 fish farms are small in comparison with those in, for example, Norway. One of the prime reasons for this is Sweden's environmental regulations, which limit the aquaculture industry's impact on the environment. Consequently, Swedish fish farms have found it difficult to compete in the current market, which has witnessed falling prices over the last few years, and their numbers continue to decline. In 1996 output was 6 000 tonnes, mainly of rainbow trout, and gross earnings were down 11 per cent.

Signs of recovery in the industry are few. Developments in the cultivation of blue mussel are encouraging, although the industry is still in its infancy. Meanwhile, disputes over the rights and licensing of mussel dredgers are creating some administrative problems. Interest is growing in the cultivation of freshwater crayfish, but the economic results are still unclear. Arctic char is a species that shows some promise.

Production from capture fisheries

Fleet

In accordance with the EU's Multi-Annual Guidance Programme, the Swedish fleet was reduced by 6 000 GRT and as of end-1996 stood at 47 000 GRT.

Operations

For the first time since the 1960s Swedish vessels fished for spring-spawning Atlanto-Scandic herring (in waters between Iceland and Norway). Atlanto-Scandic herring was once an important fishery for the Swedish fleet. As the EU had no landing rights in neighbouring harbours, virtually the entire catch could only be used for industrial purposes.

Results

The total catch of 330 000 tonnes was 12 per cent smaller than in 1995, when the largest catch was recorded. The volume of fish used for industrial purposes (reduction into meal and oil) — mainly sprat and herring from the Baltic Sea, for which alternative markets

were weak or non-existent — went down substantially, but still accounted for two-thirds of the total catch. Landings of fish for human consumption, by contrast, went up. Cod (36 000 tonnes) and herring (57 000 tonnes) were the most important species, followed by deepwater prawns (*Pandalus*) and Norway lobster (*Nephrops*). Overall, landings abroad (mainly in Denmark) increased, despite the decline in landings of industrial fish.

Despite the decline in the volume of the catch, its total value increased by 9 per cent, to SEK 955 million (ECU 112 million), mainly because of a shift to higher-value species. The value of the cod catch was SEK 285 million (ECU 33.5 million), and herring for human consumption was valued at SEK 155 million (ECU 18 million). The average prices of cod and Norway lobster fell (in the case of cod by nearly 10 per cent), but those of herring for human consumption, mackerel, and prawns rose considerably.

Processing and marketing

Processing

As a direct consequence of the Swedish accession to the European Union there has been a tendency for the Swedish-own processing industry to concentrate their production in Swedish factories.

Domestic market

As shown in Table 2, seafood consumption appears to have increased in 1996 both in absolute terms and as a share of total expenditure on food consumption. The reason for this increase is not known.

A new organisation, Svensk Fisk (Swedish Fish), was created within the National Board of Fisheries to promote the consumption of fish in Sweden. It is co-financed by the industry and the Government, and receives financial support from EU structural funds for specific projects. Promotional activities include advertising, publishing seafood recipes, and hosting seminars for special groups.

Foreign markets

Sweden was again a net importer of fish and fish products. Imports in 1996, at SEK 2 000 million (ECU 235 million), were nearly twice exports. Imports of shellfish, particularly shrimp, continued to rise, reaching SEK 1 200 million (ECU 140 million). Norway was Sweden's leading supplier, though imports from Denmark increased considerably.

The removal of trade barriers between Sweden and other EU member states in 1995 gave a boost to the Swedish processing industry. Exports of all processed products grew 36 per cent in 1996, and those made from herring nearly doubled, to SEK 306 million (ECU 36 million). Exports of fresh fish have also grown since 1995. In 1996 the main destination of Swedish seafood exports was Denmark. Swedish companies have acted as intermediaries and therefore Sweden has had a rather large exports and imports of fresh salmon.

Table 2. Consumption of food and seafood in relation to disposable income: 1995 and 1996.

Measure	Unit	1995	1996 ¹⁾
GNP	million SEK	1 645 000	1 678 000
GNP per capita	SEK	186 000	190 000
Total national disposable income	million SEK	1 578 000	1 605 563
Per capita disposable income	SEK	179 000	182 000
Per capita private consumption	SEK	98 000	100 000
Per capita expenditure on food ³⁾	SEK	16 800	16 000
National expenditure on food ³⁾	million SEK	148 586	141 248
National expenditure on seafood	million SEK	8 847	9 047
Per capita expenditure on seafood ²⁾	SEK	992	1 023
Seafood, as a per cent of total expenditure on food	per cent	6.0	6.4
Per capita consumption of seafood by type and method of preparation			
fresh fish	kilograms	5.6	6.3
frozen fish (whole and fillets)	kilograms	2.0	2.2
canned and prepared fish	kilograms	5.2	5.6
shellfish	kilograms	3.1	3.5
non-commercial catches	kilograms	7.0	7.0

¹⁾ Preliminary figures.

²⁾ Total consumption of food and seafood at retail prices according to calculations made by the National Agricultural Board.

³⁾ Including beverages and tobacco

Statistical annexes

Aquaculture

Quant: tonnes

Val: MSEK

	Year 1995		Year 1996	
	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.
Total Aquaculture	7561	153	8257	136
Total fish/total poisson	6040	148	6436	129
Salmon/Saumon				
Trout/Truite	5772	133	6139	113
Flatfish/Poisson plat				
Sea bream/Dorade				
Sea bass/Bar				
Catfish/Loup				
Other fish/Autres poissons				
Total shellfish/Crustaces	1521		1821	
Oysters/Huitres				
Mussels/Moules	1521		1821	
Scallops/Coquilles St Jacques				
Shrimps/Crevettes				
Other shellfish/Autres crustaces				

External trade in fish and fish products

Quant. : tonnes

Val. : 1000 SEK

	Imports/Importations			
	Year 1995		Year 1996	
	Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.
Total fish and fish products (03,16,2301,1504)	130330	3574164	163105	3997808
Total edible (03, 16)	119266	3518561	155415	3953167
Fresh, chilled fillets (030410)	3809	130677	4784	135725
Frozen whole (0303)	7829	148417	9046	150635
Frozen fillets (030420)	17639	548941	20543	515916
Frozen blocks (minced fish) (030490)	732	11771	1704	25129
Salted, dried and smoked fish (0305)	9841	291575	13245	330575
Shellfish (0306, 1605)	19827	1023662	27939	1169253
Canned or prepared (fish and shellfish)1604,1605	31742	1060001	38801	1106334
Fish oil (1504)	6229	36553	2738	22573
Fish meal (2301)	4835	19050	4952	22068

Exports/Exportations

Year 1995		Year 1996		
Val.	Quant.	Val.	Quant.	
156866	1765555	440494	1948577	Total poisson et produits de la pêche
126809	1665307	231380	1843343	Total consommation humaine
4249	92622	2875	71152	Filets, frais, sur glace
10186	89915	15015	111128	Congelés entier
1381	53936	3361	76701	Filets congelés
3385	5834	8811	7303	Blocs congelés
1562	63120	3540	119440	Poisson salé, séché et fumé
2773	117189	2243	108929	Crustacés
17820	485781	26140	659251	En boîte ou préparés
7355	34825	7366	40732	Huile de poisson
22702	65423	20148	64502	Farine de poisson

Processed products

Quant. : tonnes

Val. : 1000 SEK

IMPORTS		1995	1995
		tonnes	1000 SEK
16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans, molluscs etc	31742	1060001
1604	Prepared/preserved fish; caviar & caviar subst prepared from fish eggs	24480	557555
160411	Salmon	65	5723
160412	Herrings	7078	74089
160413	Sardines, sardinella & brislg o sprats	669	13887
160414	Tunas, skipjack & Atl bonito	2685	48755
160415	Mackerel	1699	39670
160416	Anchovies	58	1162
160419	Fish nes	4094	106229
160420	Fish	5956	120168
160430	Caviar and caviar substitutes	2176	147872
1605	Crustaceans, molluscs & other aquatic invertebrates, prepared/preserved	7262	502446
160510	Crab	253	11073
160520	Shrimps and prawns	7008	450158
160530	Lobster	33	3607
160540	Crustaceans nes	240	14560
160590	Molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	763	18762
EXPORTS			
16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans, molluscs etc	17820	485781
1604	Prepared/preserved fish; caviar & caviar subst prepared from fish eggs	16912	428049
160411	Salmon	11	1290
160412	Herrings	8628	166194
160413	Sardines, sardinella & brislg o sprats	520	24299
160414	Tunas, skipjack & Atl bonito	82	1756
160415	Mackerel	7	105
160416	Anchovies	82	2776
160419	Fish nes	2414	63007
160420	Fish	3643	59343
160430	Caviar and caviar substitutes	1526	109281
1605	Crustaceans, molluscs & other aquatic invertebrates, prepared/preserved	908	57733
160510	Crab	71	5039
160520	Shrimps and prawns	728	48247
160530	Lobster	12	393
160540	Crustaceans nes	32	2368
160590	Molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	65	1686

1996 tonnes	1996 1000 SEK		
38801	1106334	16	Préparations de chair, poissons ou crustacés, mollusques, etc
29765	635332	1604	Préparations & conserves de poissons; caviars & ses succédanés à partir d'oeufs de poisson
162	12609	160411	Saumon
9743	110758	160412	Hareng
638	16117	160413	Sardines, sardinelles, sprats
4264	74888	160414	Thons, listaos & sardes
1467	35684	160415	Maquereau
116	1515	160416	Anchois
3236	76644	160419	Poissons, nda
8158	159118	160420	Poisson
1847	146372	160430	Caviar et ses succédanés
9036	471002	1605	Crustacés, mollusques et autres invertébrés aquatiques, préparés/conservés
191	7998	160510	Crabe
7449	420121	160520	Crevettes
44	4372	160530	Homard
359	17291	160540	Crustacés nda
1032	24401	160590	Mollusques et autres invertébrés aquatiques
26140	659251	16	Préparations de chair, poissons ou crustacés, mollusques, etc
25223	602613	1604	Préparations & conserves de poissons; caviars & ses succédanés à partir d'oeufs de poisson
27	2490	160411	Saumon
16659	306446	160412	Hareng
590	25791	160413	Sardines, sardinelles, sprats
94	2042	160414	Thons, listaos & sardes
9	252	160415	Maquereau
23	1711	160416	Anchois
2279	51850	160419	Poissons, nda
3505	63424	160420	Poisson
1799	142997	160430	Caviar et ses succédanés
917	56638	1605	Crustacés, mollusques et autres invertébrés aquatiques, préparés/conservés
66	4058	160510	Crabe
658	43283	160520	Crevettes
17	2028	160530	Homard
59	4404	160540	Crustacés nda
116	2852	160590	Mollusques et autres invertébrés aquatiques

Exports by major products and by country/Exportations par principaux produits et par pays

Quant: tonnes

Val: 1 000 SEK

		1995		1996			
		Quant.	Val.	Quant.	Val.		
03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other aquatic invertebrate	108222	1175151	205240	1184092	03	Poissons & crustacés, mollusques & autres invertébrés aquatiques
	Country 1: France	12885	387076	13079	284212		Pays 1: France
	Country 2: Denmark	69118	308203	161316	419744		Pays 2: Danemark
	Country 3: Belgium	3266	105789	2406	50494		Pays 3: Belgique
0302	Fish, fresh/chilled	85591	810261	170312	746075	0302	Poissons frais/réfrigérés
	Country 1: France	11150	306649	10025	185634		Pays 1: France
	Country 2: Denmark	63311	234305	145208	315054		Pays 2: Danemark
	Country 3: Belgium	3050	96717	1901	40389		Pays 3: Belgique
0303	Fish, frozen, excl fish fillets & other fish meat	10186	89915	15015	111128	0303	Poissons congelés non compris les filets et autre chair de poisson
	Country 1: Japon	799	22847	1054	24240		Pays 1: Japon
	Country 2: Denmark	3790	15023	6487	27583		Pays 2: Danemark
	Country 3: France	280	10977	216	4896		Pays 3: France
0304	Fish fillets & other fish meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	9018	152393	15047	155158	0304	Filets de poisson & autre chair de poisson, frais, réfrigérés ou congelés
	Country 1: France	1292	62384	1926	63407		Pays 1: France
	Country 2: Denmark	1465	33151	8946	44428		Pays 2: Danemark
	Country 3: Germany	1354	17532	618	14140		Pays 3: Allemagne
0305	Fish, cured; smoked	1562	63126	3540	119440	0305	Poisson salé, séché, fumé
	Country 1: Italy	595	27896	764	34447		Pays 1: Italie
	Country 2: Portugal	200	8519	332	9975		Pays 2: Portugal
	Country 3: France	162	6940	909	30069		Pays 3: France
0306	Crustaceans w/n in shell, live, fresh	1865	59456	1326	52291	0306	Crustacés décortiqués ou non, vivants, frais
	Country 1: Denmark	448	24746	551	28322		Pays 1: Danemark
	Country 2: Russia	824	18184	347	6646		Pays 2: Russie
	Country 3: Finland	135	8776	110	7362		Pays 3: Finlande
16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans, molluscs etc	17820	485782	26140	659251	16	Préparations de chair de poisson ou crustacés, mollusques, etc.
	Country 1: Denmark	2907	116623	7774	223278		Pays 1: Danemark
	Country 2: Finland	9119	105194	4970	110387		Pays 2: Finlande
	Country 3: Norway	4192	80550	4476	84637		Pays 3: Norvège
1604	Prepared/preserved fish; caviar & caviar subst prepared from fish eggs	16912	428049	25223	602613	1604	Préparations & conserves de poissons; caviars & ses succédanés
	Country 1: Denmark	2702	103112	7604	210854		Pays 1: Danemark
	Country 2: Finland	4433	100508	4816	101364		Pays 2: Finlande
	Country 3: Norway	4114	75745	4349	78949		Pays 3: Norvège
1605	Crustaceans, molluscs & other aquatic invertebrates, prepared/preserved	908	57733	917	56638	1605	Crustacés, mollusques et autres invertébrés aquatiques préparés/préservés
	Country 1: Denmark	205	13511	170	12424		Pays 1: Danemark
	Country 2: France	171	7959	76	5470		Pays 2: France
	Country 3: Germany	100	7129	110	7122		Pays 3: Allemagne
2301	Flour etc of meat, meat offal, fish, crustaceans	22702	65423	20148	64502	2301	Farine, poudres & agglomérés sous forme de chair de poisson, crustacés
	Country 1: Denmark	7161	30223	7366	30076		Pays 1: Danemark
	Country 2: Finland	11714	29010	10189	28917		Pays 2: Finlande
	Country 3:						Pays 3:
1504	Fish/marine mammal, fat, oils	7355	34825	7366	40732	1504	Graisses, huiles de poisson et de mammifères marins
	Country 1:						Pays 1:
	Country 2:						Pays 2:
	Country 3:						Pays 3:

Fishing fleet and fishermen

	Year 1995		Year 1996	
	Number	Total GRT	Number	Total GRT
i) Total vessels with engines	2541	52747	2439	47437
Classification				
0 - 24.9 GRT			2103	8079
25 - 49.9 GRT			108	3735
50 - 99.9 GRT			105	7664
100 - 149.9 GRT			37	4558
150 - 249.9 GRT			47	9366
250 - 499.9 GRT			34	10992
500 - 999.9 GRT			5	3043
1000 - 199.9 GRT				
2000 and over GRT				
ii) Total vessels without engine				
iii) Total commercial fishermen	3400		2802	
Full time				
Part time				

FISKERIVERKET, som är den centrala statliga myndigheten för fiske, vattenbruk och fiskevård i Sverige, skall verka för en ansvarsfull hushållning med fisketillgångarna så att de långsiktigt kan utnyttjas i ett uthålligt fiske av olika slag.

Verket har också ett miljövårdsansvar och skall verka för en biologisk mångfald och för ett rikt och varierat fiskbestånd. I uppdraget att främja forskning och bedriva utvecklingsverksamhet på fiskets område organiserar Fiskeriverket *Havsfiskelaboratoriet* i Lysekil, *Kustlaboratoriet* i Öregrund, *Sötvattenslaboratoriet* i Drottningholm, två *Fiskeriförsöksstationer* (Ålvkarleby och Kälarne) och tre *Utredningskontor* (Jönköping, Härnösand och Luleå).



FISKERIVERKET

Ekelundsgatan 1, Box 423, 401 26 GÖTEBORG

Telefon 031 – 743 03 00, Fax 031 – 743 04 44

ISSN 1402-8719