POTENTIAL SITES

1. STEINFJORD
   - Residents (2016): 100
   - Has: Camp, Cafè, Primary and Junior School
   - Activity: Agriculture, Sheep husbandry, Tourism
   - Fish Processing Facility: 0
   - Fish Processing Facilities in the Municipality: 2
   - Fishermen in the Municipality: 76
   - Fishing Vessels in the Municipality: 37
   - Access: Road (Fv867), Tunnel, Ferry

2. RØDSAND
   - Residents (2016): 65
   - Has: Quay, Grocery Store, School, Harbour, Breakwater
   - Activity: Agriculture
   - Fish Processing Facility: 0
   - Fish Processing Facilities in the Municipality: 0
   - Fishermen in the Municipality: 19
   - Fishing Vessels in the Municipality: 12
   - Access: Road (Fv224), Ferry

3. GRØTAVÆR
   - residents (2016): 95
   - Has: Retirement Home, Bathhouse, Chapel, Grocery Store, Fish Farm, Doctor’s Office
   - Activity: Fish Farming
   - Fish Processing Facility: 0
   - Fish Processing Facilities in the Municipality: 3
   - Fishermen in the Municipality: 29
   - Fishing Vessels in the Municipality: 34
   - Access: Road (Fv232)

4. SIFJØRD
   - residents (2016): 25
   - Has: Kindergarten, Cafè, Rorbu, Restaurant
   - Activity: Tourism
   - Fish Processing Facility: 0
   - Fish Processing Facilities in the Municipality: 2
   - Fishermen in the Municipality: 25
   - Fishing Vessels in the Municipality: 28
   - Access: Road (Fv862)

5. HILLESØYA
   - residents (2016): 5
   - Has: School, Post Office, Grocery Store
   - Activity: Fishery
   - Fish Processing Facility: 0
   - Fish Processing Facilities in the Municipality: 2
   - Fishermen in the Municipality: 66
   - Fishing Vessels in the Municipality: 65
   - Access: Road (Fv342), Ferry

6. NORD - LENANGEN
   - residents (2016): 16
   - Has: School, Post Office, Grocery Store
   - Activity: Fishery
   - Fish Processing Facility: 0
   - Fish Processing Facilities in the Municipality: 2
   - Fishermen in the Municipality: 31
   - Fishing Vessels in the Municipality: 31
   - Access: Road (Fv306)

7. BREIVIKBOTN
   - residents (2016): 70
   - Has: GROCERY STORE, Cafè, Cabin and Fishing Boat Rental, PUB, Gas Station
   - Activity: Tourism
   - Fish Processing Facility: 0
   - Fish Processing Facilities in the Municipality: 2
   - Fishermen in the Municipality: 31
   - Fishing Vessels in the Municipality: 31
   - Access: Ferry

8. GAMVIK
   - residents (2016): 324
   - Has: Church, GROCERY STORE, FISHERY HIGH SCHOOL, Gas Station, Restaurant
   - Activity: Tourism, Fishery
   - Fish Processing Facility: 1
   - Fish Processing Facilities in the Municipality: 2
   - Fishermen in the Municipality: 56
   - Fishing Vessels in the Municipality: 43
   - Access: Road (Fv882), Ferry (To the Island)

9. LOPPA
   - residents (2016): 324
   - Has: Church, GROCERY STORE, FISHERY HIGH SCHOOL, Gas Station, Restaurant
   - Activity: Tourism, Fishery
   - Fish Processing Facility: 1
   - Fish Processing Facilities in the Municipality: 2
   - Fishermen in the Municipality: 56
   - Fishing Vessels in the Municipality: 43
   - Access: Road (Fv882), Ferry (To the Island)

10. LONMVÅG
    - residents (2016): 200
    - Has: GROCERY STORE, FISHERY, Rorbu, Breakwater Structure, Chapel
    - Activity: Tourism, Fishery
    - Fish Processing Facility: 1
    - Fish Processing Facilities in the Municipality: 2
    - Fishermen in the Municipality: 56
    - Fishing Vessels in the Municipality: 43
    - Access: Road (Fv882), Ferry (To the Island)

11. HASVIK
    - residents (2016): 50
    - Has: School, Church, Airstrip
    - Activity: Tourism, Fishery
    - Fish Processing Facility: 1
    - Fish Processing Facilities in the Municipality: 6
    - Fishermen in the Municipality: 95
    - Fishing Vessels in the Municipality: 76
    - Access: Road (Fv263)
The graph shows profit margin in the fishing industry arranged by company size, after sales, weighted average. The correlation between production scale and profitability is a topic that is often reflected in profitability analyses. These scale stages occur in three forms, where a company’s average cost per unit produced can be constant, increasing or decreasing at higher volume produced. In practice, this means three different scenarios, where larger companies will experience profitability margins that are either higher, lower or identical to the margins of smaller businesses, given equal framework and competitive conditions. Size can therefore be an important factor in gaining competitive advantage in a market and achieving consistently better profitability than its competitors. As shown in the graph, the medium-sized companies has achieved the highest profitability in 2014. At the same time, it was the small-sized companies that did the worst. A profitability analysis for the past ten-year period shows that the smallest companies in the fishing industry stand out with lower margins than other companies over time. Furthermore, we see no significant differences between the results of the two largest size groups in the fishing industry, neither measured by profit margin or total capital return. However, there are clear profitability differences between large-sized and both medium-sized and small-sized companies.

The whitefish sector includes companies that produce conventional products such as clipfish, salted fish and dried fish, companies engaged in fresh fish packaging and fresh fillet production, as well as frozen fillet producers. There was about 180 pure whitefish companies in Norway in 2014, while 20 years earlier it was around 300. If one includes the multisectoral ones, for example, freezing herring and mackerel, or slaughtering and/or processing salmon companies, the number increases to 200 in 2014 and 370 in 1995. The graph illustrates the number of companies with and without the inclusion of multisectoral actors. The fillet production has had low profitability over time, which has resulted in reduced activity and employment. In the clipfish and dry fish industry, there has recently been a concentration in the production line and a turning point towards fewer but larger players. The salt fishery segment has historically also consistently achieved low profitability, which in combination with good profitability within the clipfish segment has led to an increasing transfer of the proportion of the salt fish segment to the clipfish production in Norway.
**Fish Resources**

Fish Calendar for Hasvik Municipality

**2017/2018**

**Cod**
- **Origin**: Along Norway’s coast, mainly in Møre, Nordland and Finnmark
- **Size**: Average weight is 5-12 kilograms
- **Breeding Period**: January to April, where March and April are the peak months
- **Capture Method**: Gill net (passive), seine (active)
- **Product**: Clipfish, dryfish, fresh

**Pollock**
- **Origin**: Norway’s coast, mainly in Møre, Nordland and Finnmark
- **Size**: Average weight is 10-20 kilograms
- **Breeding Period**: February to March
- **Capture Method**: Seine (active), hook gear
- **Product**: Dryfish, fresh

**Haddock**
- **Origin**: Norway’s coast, mainly in Møre, Nordland and Finnmark
- **Size**: Average weight is 14 kilograms
- **Breeding Period**: March to June
- **Capture Method**: Longline (passive), trawls (active)
- **Product**: Smoked, salted fish, dryfish, fresh

**Cusk**
- **Origin**: Western Barents Sea
- **Size**: Average weight is 15 kilograms
- **Breeding Period**: April to June
- **Capture Method**: Longline (passive), trawls (active), hook gear
- **Product**: Salted fish, dryfish

**Greenland Halibut**
- **Origin**: In deeper areas of the Barents Sea
- **Size**: Average weight is 10-20 kilograms
- **Breeding Period**: November to February
- **Capture Method**: Trawls (active)
- **Product**: Salted fish

**Halibut**
- **Origin**: Along the entire Norwegian coast, particularly at the banks outside Møre
- **Size**: Average weight is 40-60 kilograms
- **Breeding Period**: December to May
- **Capture Method**: Longline (passive)
- **Product**: Fresh

**Plaice**
- **Origin**: Norway’s coast, mainly in Møre, Nordland and Finnmark
- **Size**: Average weight is 3-5 kilograms
- **Breeding Period**: January to February
- **Capture Method**: Seine (active), trawls (active)
- **Product**: Fresh
There are many different types of fishing gear commonly used in the North Atlantic region and in the Arctic area. The classification is based on the relative behavior of the target species and the fishing gear. With passive gears, the capture of the fish is generally based on movement of the target species towards the gear in order to be caught, such as long lines, gill nets, traps, and others. With active fishing gears, capture is generally based on an aimed chase of the target species. The gear must seek out the fish to catch it, such as trawls, closing nets, seines, and others.

Fishing gears

ACTIVE FISHING GEAR:
- Trawl
- Seine
- Purse seine
- Fish house

PASSIVE FISHING GEAR:
- Longline
- Gill net
- Trap

Fishing vessels

The "SJARK":
- Size: 25-35 foot
- Fits: 1-2 persons
- Has: room containers or fish tanks for storage of the catch in ice
- Equipment: long line or gill net
- Fishing: cod, haddock, cusk, common ling, rose fish, Atlantic Wolffish, spotted Wolffish, halibut, Greenland halibut

The CATAMARAN:
- Size: 50-80 foot
- Fits: 5 or more
- Has: room container, spacious labour deck
- Equipment: gill net, longline, others
- Fishing: cod, haddock, cusk, common ling, rose fish, Atlantic Wolffish, spotted Wolffish, pollock, halibut, Greenland halibut

The SHELTER-DECK VESSEL:
- Size: 50 foot
- Fits: 5 persons
- Has: loading room located in the middle of the vessel, fish tanks, fresh water containers
- Equipment: long line, gill net, seine
- Fishing: cod, haddock, cusk, common ling, rose fish, Atlantic Wolffish, spotted Wolffish, halibut, Greenland halibut

The AUTOLINE VESSEL:
- Size: 124 foot
- Fits: 16 persons
- Has: two rooms that are isolated as freezers
- Equipment: long line
- Fishing: cod, haddock, cusk, common ling, rose fish, Atlantic Wolffish, spotted Wolffish, halibut, Greenland halibut

THE "RINGNOTSNURPER":
- Size: 126 foot
- Fits: 18 persons
- Has: five deck levels, distribution tank, nine isolated tanks with refrigerated sea water, fish pump
- Equipment: purse seine, trawl
- Fishing: herring, European sprat, mackerel, capelin, pollock, blue whitting, shrimp, shellfish, etc.

LARGER COMBINATIONAL VESSELS FOR FISHING WITH SEINES, NETS AND TRAWLING:
- Size: 60-80 foot
- Fits: 8 persons
- Has: spacious labour and gear deck (main deck & shelter deck), two loading rooms
- Equipment: purse seine, gill net, seine, trawl
- Fishing: cod, haddock, cusk, common ling, rose fish, Atlantic Wolffish, spotted Wolffish, halibut, Greenland halibut

TRAWLERS AND FACTORY SHIPS:
- Size: 130 foot
- Fits: 18 persons
- Has: three consistently decks, the fish processing is done on the main deck, fish drain through main deck, two rooms that are isolated
- Equipment: trawl
- Fishing: cod, haddock, cusk, common ling, rose fish, Atlantic Wolffish, spotted Wolffish, halibut, Greenland halibut, herring