

Follow-up of the System of Transferable Fishing Rights for the Pelagic Fishery



Foreword

In spring 2009, the Riksdag decided to introduce a system of transferable fishing rights for pelagic fishing, that is, the fishing of such fish as herring and mackerel. The purpose was to encourage the structure of the Swedish fishing fleet to contribute to the preservation of fishery resources and to a fishery that is otherwise economically, environmentally and socially sustainable.

The parliamentary committees' preparation of matters, according to the Instrument of Government, includes following up and evaluating decisions made by the Riksdag. At its meeting on 19 May 2016, the Committee on Environment and Agriculture decided to follow up and highlight the consequences of the system of individual and transferable fishing rights for pelagic fishing.

The follow-up has been conducted by the Committee on Environment and Agriculture's follow-up and evaluation group, comprising the following members of the Riksdag: Jens Holm (Left Party), Chair, Kristina Yngwe (Centre Party), Sara Karlsson (Social Democratic Party), Gunilla Nordgren (Moderate Party), Lars Tysklind (Liberal Party), Lars-Axel Nordell (Christian Democrats), Runar Filper (Sweden Democrats) and Emma Nohrén (Green Party). Jan-Olof Larsson (Social Democratic Party) was also included in the group until 9 January 2017. The documentation has been drawn up by Senior Evaluation Officer Christer Åström in cooperation with the secretary of the group, Committee Secretary Anna-Lena Kileus. Senior Research Officer Helene Limén has carried out an international survey and a review of research in this areas in cooperation with the Riksdag Library.

The follow-up was carried out during the summer and autumn of 2016 and was concluded in January 2017. The follow-up and evaluation group's report has since been published in the series Reports from the Riksdag (2016/17:RFR7) and was reported to the Committee on Environment and Agriculture in February 2017. This brochure provides a summary of the results of the follow-up.

Background

In spring 2009, the Riksdag decided to introduce a system of transferable fishing rights for pelagic fish, that is, the fishing of such fish as herring and mackerel. The background to this was falling profits and overcapacity within the pelagic fishery. The system of transferable fishing rights was introduced in 2009 and is regulated by law. The aim of the legislation is to encourage the structure of the Swedish fishing fleet to contribute to the preservation of fishery resources and to a fishery that is otherwise economically, environmentally and socially sustainable. Following a Riksdag decision in the autumn of 2014, the Government can prescribe that the system can also be applied to fisheries other than the pelagic.

The parliamentary committees' preparation of matters includes following up and evaluating previous Riksdag decisions. In May 2016, the Committee on Environment and Agriculture decided to carry out an in-depth follow-up of the Riksdag decision on the system of transferable fishing rights for the pelagic fishery. The purpose of the follow-up was to provide the Committee with improved knowledge prior to preparation of matters on fishing issues.

Transfer of fishing rights and fishing opportunities

Pelagic fishing rights can be transferred permanently, while opportunities for pelagic fishing can be made available temporarily during the year. Such transfers of fishing rights have to be approved by the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (HaV). These transfers are carried out via the producer organisations and can only take place between commercial fishermen. Temporary exchanges of quotas can also be carried out with the vessels of other countries. At present, transferable fishing rights constitute 93 per cent of Sweden's national quota for pelagic fish. The rest are made up of coastal quotas and the regional quota for the Baltic Sea.

The follow-up shows that there have been a large number of transfers so far – 1,375 permanent and 1,853 temporary transfers. Since the introduction of the system, 53 fishermen have sold all of their pelagic fishing rights permanently. Data on the distribution of fishing rights among various fishery companies are public, while data on the sums paid for the fishing rights do not have to be reported to the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management. Taking account of what has come to light, we can assume that it is a question of large sums of money. Several representatives of authorities and other actors consider that it is difficult to find information on the transfers, and the system is not regarded as transparent.

The follow-up and evaluation group has highlighted a number of points in its assessment that include the following:

- The system of pelagic fishing has worked well.
- There are many indications that fishing rights are being sold for high sums of money; for this reason it is essential that there should be greater insight and transparency regarding the system. It is important that there is open, easily accessible and clear information on the transfers and the distribution of the fishing rights. As regards prices of fishing rights, there may be reason to review the possibility of allowing increased transparency and openness.

Consequences of restructuring the fishing fleet

The system of transferable fishing rights for the pelagic fishery was expected to lead to a restructuring of the fishing fleet. Fewer vessels would be using the available fishery resources more effectively, and the profitability of the remaining fishery companies would improve. Among the commercial pelagic fishermen, there was broad consensus that the new system was necessary. However, small-scale commercial coastal fishermen did not want to participate in the system.

The follow-up shows that the number of vessels in the pelagic fleet has been halved. The total engine power and the total gross tonnage

have decreased, while the average engine power and gross tonnage of the vessels have increased by 31 and 39 per cent respectively. There are approximately 40 fishery companies in the system of pelagic fishing rights today. Profitability in the remaining companies has improved. Several actors have stressed the fact that the system has meant a restructuring of the fishing fleet without the contribution of public funding.

A number of those fishermen who have sold their fishing rights have instead moved on to coastal fishing. Of the 52 commercial fishermen who until 2014 had sold all of their pelagic fishing rights, 29 were still active in the Swedish fishing industry as holders of fishing licences.

The system is said to have allowed for freer fishing patterns and to have simplified the planning process for the whole year. At the same time, it has been pointed out that the system has contributed to a clearer division between pelagic fishing of such fish as herring and demersal fishing of for example cod, which are valued in different ways by the actors involved. Some people think that fishing structures have become more tangible, while others argue that pelagic and demersal fisheries are connected to each other and that separating them contradicts the ecosystem approach.

The follow-up and evaluation group has highlighted a number of points in its assessment that include the following:

- The system has resulted in the fact that pelagic fishery has become more economically sustainable, but it is unclear whether it has become more environmentally and socially sustainable.
- The objective of the system has been achieved as regards a reduced fleet and improved profitability for the fishery companies. It is positive that the system has led to improved possibilities to plan fishing and the sale of catches.
- It is important to follow developments when it comes to the opportunities for fishermen who have sold their fishing rights to instead enter the coastal fishery and to see what significance this may

have on the coastal fishery. The question of whether those who have sold their pelagic fishing rights should have the opportunity to enter other types of fisheries may also itself be the subject of discussion.

- Fishing has become less diversified, and more clearly divided between pelagic and demersal fishing. It is important to draw attention to the effects of the division into pelagic and demersal fishing in terms of both environmental sustainability and the possibilities for commercial fishing to develop in an economically and socially sustainable direction, particularly the possibilities for small-scale fishing companies to alternate between different types and methods of fishing.

Consequences for the small-scale coastal fishery

The pelagic fishery is large-scale, and developments are moving towards larger fishing vessels. A number of actors believe that the system has resulted in middle-sized pelagic fishing vessels disappearing from the fleet, while small-scale coastal fishing has not been eliminated.

When the system was introduced, some of the pelagic quotas were allocated to the small-scale coastal fishery. Approximately 300 coastal fishermen in Sweden use the pelagic fishing quotas, which means that small-scale fishermen may fish under various common quotas that are not divided up at vessel level. Several actors argue that the coastal quotas are important for the small-scale coastal fishery and that they have led to new start-ups. At the same time, there are actors who argue that there will be too many fishing boats for these limited coastal quotas, which could lead to the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management imposing a fishing ban.

A number of points of view have been put forward in the follow-up regarding the size of the coastal quotas. Several actors stress that the coastal quotas have been set at too low a level. The shares of coastal quotas were set in a decision in 2010 in order to increase predictabil-

ity. Various views have been put forward as regards the question of whether the coastal quotas should be set in this way or whether they should be more flexible. Some people stress that if the coastal quotas were to be increased, for example, it would be to the detriment of those fishermen who have purchased individual fishing rights. Others underline the need for flexibility and development opportunities for coastal fishermen.

The follow-up and evaluation group has highlighted a number of points in its assessment that include the following:

- The coastal quotas are important for the small-scale coastal fishery. Further analysis should be devoted to looking into the size of coastal quotas and whether they should be fixed or more flexible. The aim and objective of the coastal quota should be clarified, as well as how it can contribute to the development of the small-scale coastal and local fishery.
- It is important to continue analysing how extensive the small-scale coastal fishing fleet can be, based on targets regarding environmentally, economically and socially sustainable fishing.
- It is important for small-scale coastal fishing to be allowed to continue in parallel with more large-scale fishing. Small-scale fishing can contribute to an economically and socially sustainable development in coastal municipalities and to an economically sustainable development with good management of local fish stocks.
- It is important to have a local fishery that provides daily local landings of fresh fish. The future of small-scale coastal fishery is important and should be given special attention in any future central government initiatives in the area of fisheries. It is important to ensure that the regulatory framework does not put the small-scale coastal fishery at a disadvantage and that this type of fishery can acquire quotas.
- Establishing an advisory committee for coastal quotas should be considered.

Consequences for the regions

The fishing industry is very important to many coastal municipalities, both as regards jobs and cultural identity. All actors agree that it is important to have flourishing coastal areas and archipelagos, while at the same time several coastal municipalities and county administrative boards are expressing concern about negative developments in fishing.

The follow-up indicates that commercial pelagic fishermen with individual fishing rights are now mainly localised in the Gothenburg area. The ten largest pelagic fishing vessels come from Gothenburg and together account for approximately 85 per cent of the fishing rights. In all, approximately 95 per cent of the pelagic fishing rights are with fishing vessels on the Swedish west coast, 4 per cent on the south coast and 1 per cent on the east coast. For example, as regards herring, vessels from Gothenburg have approximately 95 per cent of the fishing rights in Skagerrak and Kattegat, 54 per cent in the western Baltic Sea and 90 per cent in the eastern Baltic Sea.

Some of the quotas for pelagic fishing should be used to meet regional fishing interests. In order to counteract continued concentration to the west coast, a regional quota has been allocated to vessels fishing in the Baltic Sea and landing their catches in Baltic Sea ports. There are currently twelve vessels in the Baltic Sea region that have been allocated regional quotas, seven of which are smaller than 24 metres and five of which are larger than 24 metres. Several actors on the south and east coasts have emphasised the importance of regional quotas.

In the follow-up, attention has also been paid to the fact that there are problems with contaminants in fish such as herring/Baltic herring from the Baltic Sea, which means that the Swedish National Food Agency has special nutritional advice for fat fish from the Baltic Sea and this type of fish may not be exported to EU member states other than Finland. Another question that has been raised is about whether, for example, trading in fishing rights has resulted in abandoned fishing boats being left as scrap in harbours on the west coast.

The follow-up and evaluation group has highlighted a number of points in its assessment that include the following:

- The fishing industry is important when it comes to preserving and developing flourishing coastal areas and archipelagos. This particularly concerns jobs in the fishing industry, tourism and other associated industries, as well as the cultural identity of the coastal communities.
- The system of transferable pelagic fishing rights has resulted in increased confidence in the future regarding the large-scale pelagic fishery. However, the same confidence in the future is not to be found in small-scale coastal fishing. It is necessary to take measures in order to also increase confidence in the future in this part of the fishing industry. Continued efforts are therefore important in order also to develop the local fishery in an economically and socially sustainable direction. It is important to base efforts on the fishery industry that is left and to develop it. This should be a goal for continued efforts in fisheries policy.
- Regional quotas are of importance for the Baltic Sea fishery. It is important that there is a flourishing fishing industry in the Baltic Sea, and for this reason the Government and the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management should continue to follow developments and the question of fishing being concentrated to the west coast. The aim should be a long-term sustainable fishery with broad local support around our coasts.
- There are problems with contaminants, for example in herring/Baltic herring from the Baltic Sea, which is why it is of great importance to continue to closely follow developments.
- The group is looking forward to Government proposals regarding the question of boats being left for scrap in harbours on the west coast.

Consequences for ownership structures

In order to counteract the formation of an excessively large ownership concentration, a fisherman may have fishing rights for a maximum of two vessels, and these rights may correspond to a maximum of 10 per cent of the share of the fishing quota available for transferable fishing rights. Several actors have pointed out that it is positive to have an upper limit to avoid an excessively large ownership concentration and a situation in which certain actors dominate. The follow-up shows that the system of pelagic fishing rights has led to an increased owner concentration, which according to the majority of actors was actually the intention. No vessel, however, has over 10 per cent of the fishing rights – the share of the 10 largest boats varies between 6.4 and 9.8 per cent.

Prior to the introduction of the system there was concern that foreign owners might take over. The design of the regulatory framework has however resulted in the fact that there are no foreign owners of fishing rights in Sweden.

The follow-up and evaluation group has highlighted a number of points in its assessment that include the following:

- The system of transferable pelagic fishing rights has resulted in an ownership concentration in the fishing fleet.
- It is positive that there is an upper limit for ownership in order to avoid a situation in which any particular fishery companies assume an excessively dominant position.

Consequences for landing patterns and the processing industry

Fisheries and the processing industry are interdependent. The pelagic fishery companies often have agreements with the processing industry and make direct deliveries to them. The transferable fishing rights in pelagic fisheries have changed the way deliveries are made and facilitated planning for both fisheries and the processing industry. However,

landing patterns have not changed notably. Landings of catches occur mainly in the same ports as they did earlier. The choice of landing location and processing industry is influenced by various factors, including price. Measured in terms of landed weight, 50 per cent of the catches occurred abroad and 23 per cent on the east coast of Sweden. Measured instead in terms of value of landings, this is greatest on the west coast of Sweden with 47 per cent of the total value being landed here. Previous reports have shown a trend towards a reduced spread in landings between the various ports, and this pattern has continued.

In the follow-up, several actors have stressed that local fish processing is dependent on local landings. Larger and larger pelagic vessels with larger and larger loads make it difficult for smaller ports and small-scale processing industries to receive and handle such sizeable deliveries.

It can be difficult for the processing industry to get hold of Swedish-caught fish. A large share of total catches is currently used for feed; in 2015, just over 50 per cent of catches, corresponding to around 20 per cent of the total value was used for feed. Consumer demand for pelagic fish is perceived by several actors to be limited, which is why several of them consider that the market for, for example, locally caught fish needs to be developed. It may be noted that, in many cases, the relationship between fisheries and the processing industry has been strengthened in recent years.

The follow-up and evaluation group has highlighted a number of points in its assessment that include the following:

- The pelagic system has facilitated planning for both fisheries and the processing industry.
- The system has not solved the problem concerning access to locally caught fish. It is important that fish is landed in different parts of the country, and that the local processing industry's need for locally-caught fish can be met. This is a matter that should be taken into account in continued work.

- It would be positive if the local processing industry and market for locally-caught fish could develop in several areas along Sweden's coastline. At the same time it is important to take into account various problems that exist, for example, regarding cod stocks and problems with contaminants in herring /Baltic herring from the Baltic Sea.
- Matters relating to landing, receiving and fish processing should be highlighted to a greater extent in the public authorities' work with fisheries policy.

Recruitment and generational change

The average age of commercial fishermen is high, and regeneration has been difficult. The follow-up shows that the introduction of transferable fishing rights in the pelagic fishery has made it very difficult for new young fishermen without previous ties to fishing to enter the pelagic fishing profession. Costs for establishment have become very high, in particular for the purchase of fishing rights. At the same time, the system has facilitated a generational change within fishery companies, as fishing rights can be transferred and have been assigned a value. Improved profitability has also made it easier to recruit young people to existing crews. There is a general confidence in the future, and the working environment on board the new vessels is reported to have improved.

One opportunity for establishment in the pelagic fishery is coastal quotas, which have opened the way for start-ups for coastal fishermen. At the same time, the follow-up has identified several problems for those trying to establish themselves, for example, that it can be difficult to meet the EU requirement that a fishing licence can only be granted after fleet capacity has been removed from the fleet. Taking over the necessary licences and purchasing a fishing vessel is also expensive. Furthermore, it can be difficult to be granted a loan for this purpose.

The follow-up and evaluation group has highlighted a number of points in its assessment that include the following:

- The system has made it more difficult for new fishermen without previous ties to enter the pelagic fishery, at the same time as it facilitates a generational change within existing fishery companies and recruitment of young people to vessel crews.
- Fisheries play a crucial role in preserving and creating jobs in rural, coastal areas. It is important to follow continued developments and to take measures to improve opportunities for young people from different parts of the country to enter the fishing industry.
- The pelagic coastal quotas are important. Coastal fishing is often the only way to start up a business as a pelagic fisherman.
- Further studies should be conducted of the problems and costs associated with establishment as a fisherman, and of how these problems can be solved.
- The Government should give the responsible public authority a clearer mandate to manage coastal quotas in such a way that young fishermen are given priority.

Management of fish stocks

One of the ideas behind the system of transferable fishing rights was to reduce the number of companies, to increase profitability, and that the incentive to disregard existing regulations would therefore decrease. A review of research in the area shows that systems with individual transferable quotas cannot, in themselves, solve all the negative consequences that fisheries can have on ecosystems. However, the research does show that the advantages of these systems outweigh the disadvantages. Furthermore, such systems, in combination with measures that take into account the socio-ecological aspects can reduce the negative effects, and at the same time maintain the economic advantages.

The follow-up has highlighted that it is unclear what impact transferable fishing rights have on the marine ecosystem. All the actors stress the importance of sustainable management of fish stocks. The producer organisations have stated that the system has led to better, more responsible fisheries. The risk of fishing above quotas has been reduced, and several actors have pointed out that the previous rationing system led to a waste of resources. At the same time, it may be noted that total fish catches have not changed as this is governed by the quotas, and the application of quotas has not changed. According to the pelagic quota system, catches can be maximised, and the system is flexible in relation to the state of the fish stock.

The follow-up also shows that there are examples of increased cooperation between fishermen and researchers, at the same time as the gap between them is wide in several cases. One question that has been raised is the landing obligation and what consequences it will have, for example, on the need for temporary transfers during the year, as many quotas are too small for fish that risk ending up in by-catches. The question of the consequences of large-scale and small-scale fisheries on environmentally sustainable development and good management of fish stocks has also been raised.

The follow-up and evaluation group has highlighted a number of points in its assessment that include the following:

- Environmentally sustainable management of fish stocks is important.
- The impact of transferable fishing rights on the marine ecosystem is unclear. It is positive that fish is being caught at a slower, more planned rate and that discards have been reduced, but it is not clear whether the reduction in the number of fishery companies has also reduced the pressure on fishery resources. The total catch according to the quotas has not changed.
- Dialogue between the various actors is also important. There is consensus about the need for sustainable management of fish stocks. Attempts are also being made to increase cooperation between

fishermen and researchers. An important aspect in the management of fish stocks is that good use is made of the collective knowledge and experience of fishermen and researchers.

Monitoring and control

Compliance with fisheries policy regulations is to be ensured by means of the fisheries control system, which partly includes the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management's landing and administrative controls, and partly the Swedish Coast Guard's fisheries controls at sea. The follow-up has shown that the fisheries control system has not directly been affected by the introduction of the transferable fishing rights. However, controls have been facilitated due to a lower number of fishing vessels.

The fishing industry perceives the fisheries control system as detailed. Individual fishermen can experience the controls as difficult, but according to the producer organisations, the controls work well. The follow-up shows that the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management and the Swedish Coast Guard discover various shortcomings, for example as regards the distribution of catches between different pelagic species. In 2015, just over one in ten landing controls generated special comments and in certain cases, the commercial fishermen had to pay a fine.

The follow-up shows that the landing obligation involves new challenges for the fisheries control system. The controls are important in protecting the marine ecosystems. In the follow-up, various actors have highlighted the fact that the controls are equally thorough in other countries.

The follow-up and evaluation group has highlighted a number of points in its assessment that include the following:

- The controls are part of central government measures to promote environmentally, economically and socially sustainable fisheries. The controls are important in protecting the marine ecosystems and in

order to ensure that all companies comply with the rules and are thus able to compete on equal terms.

- It is important that Sweden takes further action to ensure that control and monitoring measures in the EU follow common standards.
- If commercial fishermen are to have both confidence in controls and an understanding of their purpose, it is important that the controls work and are carried out as effectively as possible.
- In continued efforts, it is important to develop the controls so that illegal discards are prevented. One way could be to initiate trials with camera controls. It is important that the landing obligation can be secured and that the Riksdag receives information from the Government about the results of reinforcements of fisheries controls.

Regulatory reform and reduced administrative burden

In the follow-up, several actors have expressed their views on the commercial fishermen's administrative burden and measures for regulatory reform. The follow-up shows that the pelagic system is not, in itself, regarded as being burdensome in administrative terms. However, there is a highly complex regulatory framework for fisheries, which is regarded as involving a large administrative burden. Several actors have stated that continued efforts are needed to reduce the administrative burden for fisheries.

The follow-up and evaluation group has highlighted a number of points in its assessment that include the following:

- It is important to continue to promote efforts to achieve a clear and simple regulatory framework which is based on the objectives.
- It is important to reduce the fishery companies' administrative costs without jeopardising the purpose of the regulatory framework.

Transferable fishing rights in the future

Following the Riksdag's decision of 2009, transferable fishing rights for the pelagic fishery are valid for a period of ten years. The Transferable Fishing Rights Act has no time limit. In September 2016, the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation held a consultation with, among others, commercial fishermen about the transferable fishing rights system. The follow-up shows that the various actors take for granted that the system of transferable fishing rights will continue.

Following the Riksdag's decision of 2014, the Government has the right to extend the system of transferable fishing rights to other fisheries besides pelagic fishery. Several actors have raised the question of whether transferable fishing rights are needed in fisheries other than the pelagic. One of the reasons given for this is the landing obligation. At the same time, the follow-up shows that there are concerns regarding transferable fishing rights for the demersal fishery, i.e. cod etc., and that it has been stated that it is not possible to solve any problems by introducing transfer rights, e.g. in the cod fishery. Several actors have highlighted the need for a system that takes into account small-scale coastal fishery. The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management says that it is currently working to draw up a system of transferable fishing rights on an annual basis for certain species of the demersal fishery.

Fish are a joint resource. There is research which, from a financial perspective has targeted criticism at administrative systems based on individual and transferable fishing rights, inter alia, because the gains from fishing do not benefit the general public. In the follow-up, several contributors have stated that it is unclear what the central government sector wants to achieve with its measures in the field of fisheries policy. Among other things, the importance of a common vision has been highlighted. Several people have stressed that it is positive that the pelagic system is being followed up and evaluated.

The follow-up and evaluation group has highlighted a number of points in its assessment that include the following:

- It is important to clarify what will apply regarding transferable rights after 2019. The group considers that this should preferably be clarified in good time before the current period approaches its end, for example, by appointing a working group in which MPs from the various parties represented in the Riksdag participate in order to prepare a proposal for what should happen after 2019. In this way, the Government will have a basis on which to adopt a position and provide information.
- There is a concern that transferable rights for the demersal fishery will lead to a shift in fishing rights from small-scale to large-scale fishing. It is important that an amended system takes into account the marine ecosystems and the small-scale coastal fishery, for example whether it is possible to lock fishery resources into specific regions and size categories within the fishing fleet.
- It is important that the objectives for the central government's fisheries policy measures are clear, that it is clear what it wants to achieve and what impact this will have in practice on the fisheries policy measures of the various public authorities. One point of departure for continued efforts should be the observations and assessments in this follow-up.
- It is important to make the most of the local and regional management experiences and that work and measures are developed on the basis of these experiences. Central government measures must contribute to making fisheries economically, environmentally and socially sustainable.

International perspective

The size of the fishing fleet has been a problem throughout the EU. Individual transferable fishing rights exist in several countries, including

Denmark, Iceland and Norway, but the way the system is organised varies among countries. In Denmark, the system focuses on high flexibility for commercial fishermen. Certain quotas have been reserved for coastal fishermen with smaller boats. The system has led to a decrease in the number of vessels. Iceland has had a system of fishing rights for many years. The system has been the subject of extensive debate, in particular on account of the problems that have arisen in smaller fishing communities. Norway has also had a system of fishing rights for many years. The development of a quota system is said to have been slow, but the system has been retained after various adjustments. Quotas can only be transferred within a limited geographical area and to specific types of vessel. The Norwegian fishing fleet has been reduced and quotas have been concentrated to fewer vessels.

The follow-up and evaluation group has highlighted a number of points in its assessment that include the following:

- It is important to draw benefits from and learn from the experience gained in other countries. Special measures for small-scale fishing should be studied more closely, in particular, how coastal quotas are handled and how the possibility of transferring fishing rights can be regulated.

The Government's reports to the Riksdag

According to the Budget Act, the Government is to provide an account of the results of operations in relation to the objectives decided by the Riksdag. In its annual reports, the Government has provided certain information about the pelagic system of transferable fishing rights.

The follow-up and evaluation group has highlighted a number of points in its assessment that include the following:

- Central government measures in the field of fisheries policy are to be followed up and evaluated and the Government is to submit a report to the Riksdag every year of the results that have been achieved in relation to the objectives decided by the Riksdag.

- The Government's account of results in the field of fisheries policy should continue to be developed with the aim of providing the Riksdag with a better basis for decisions.
- It is important that the Riksdag continues to follow developments as regards both transferable fishing rights and the more general results of fisheries policy measures.
- The group looks forward to accounts from the Government, for example in annual reports in future Budget Bills, of the measures that have been taken in response to the findings of this follow-up.

Follow-ups from the Committee on Environment and Agriculture

Thematic follow-ups and evaluations

- Förutsättningar för småskalig livsmedelsproduktion – En uppföljning (in Swedish) [Conditions for small-scale food production – A follow-up] (Report 2005/06:RFR3, Committee report 2005/06:MJU8)
- Uppföljning av de fiskepolitiska insatsernas resultat och konsekvenser för företag inom fiskeområdet (in Swedish) [Follow-up of the results and consequences of fisheries policy measures in the field of fisheries] (Report 2007/08:RFR3, Committee report 2007/08:MJU2)
- Uppföljning av statens insatser inom havsmiljöområdet [Follow-up of government measures for the marine environment – summary in English] (Report 2008/09:RFR3, Committee report 2008/09:MJU1)
- Uppföljning av statens insatser för småskalig livsmedelsproduktion [Follow-up of central government measures for small-scale food production – summary in English] (Report 2009/10:RFR1, Committee report 2009/10:MJU2)
- Uppföljning av ekologisk produktion och offentlig konsumtion [Follow-up of organic production and public consumption – summary in English] (Report 2010/11:RFR1, Committee report 2010/11:MJU2)
- Uppföljning av statens satsning på hållbara städer [Follow-up of central government efforts concerning sustainable cities – summary in English] (Report 2010/11:RFR2, Committee report 2010/11:MJU1)
- Biologisk mångfald i rinnande vatten och vattenkraft – En uppföljning [Biological diversity in running waters and hydropower. A follow-up – summary in English] (Report 2011/12:RFR1, Committee report 2011/12:MJU1)

- Offentlig utfrågning om biologisk mångfald i rinnande vatten och vattenkraft (in Swedish) [Public hearing on biological diversity in running waters and hydropower] (Report 2011/12:RFR3, Committee report 2011/12:MJU1)
- Uppföljning av vissa frågor inom landsbygdsprogrammet [Follow-up of certain aspects of the Rural Development Programme – summary in English] (Report 2012/13:RFR4, Committee report 2012/13:MJU2)
- Stöd till lokala åtgärder mot övergödning – En uppföljning [Support for local measures against eutrophication. A follow-up – summary in English] (Report 2014/15:RFR1, Committee report 2014/15:MJU1)
- Uppföljning av systemet med överlåtbara fiskerättigheter i det pelagiska fisket [Follow-up of the System of Transferable Fishing Rights for the Pelagic Fishery– summary in English] (Report 2016/17:RFR7)

Ongoing follow-ups

- Uppföljning och analys av regeringens resultatredovisning för utgiftsområde 20 (in Swedish) [Follow-up and analysis of the Government's report on expenditure area 20] (carried out annually, the latest follow-up included in Committee report 2016/17:MJU1)
- Uppföljning och analys av regeringens resultatredovisning för utgiftsområde 23 (in Swedish) [Follow-up and analysis of the Government's report on expenditure area 23] (carried out annually, the latest follow-up included in Committee report 2016/17:MJU2)

The follow-up reports are available on the Riksdag website (www.riksdagen.se) and can be ordered from the Riksdag Printing Office (address: SE-100 12 Stockholm, tel: +46-8-786 58 10, fax: +46-8-786 61 76 or e-mail: ordermottagningen@riksdagen.se). Summaries in English of a number of the reports are available on the Riksdag website.

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