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UK SEA FISHERIES STATISTICS 2008

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Preface

The UK Sea Fisheries Statistics annual report provides a broad picture of the UK fishing industry and its operations. The tables shown in this publication along with more detailed tables for each chapter can be found on the MFA website.

Please see www.mfa.gov.uk for details.

We recommend that you refer to the explanatory notes and glossary of terms which are important in interpreting some of the data.

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Special note

The 2007 edition of the United Kingdom Sea Fisheries Statistics introduced several changes to the format and content of the publication. These were aimed at ensuring that the readers of the publication could make the most of the information presented by providing an increased element of interpretation of the statistics. At the same time, we acknowledged that there were users of the very detailed sets of information that had been included in previous editions. As such the changes made were two-fold – a change to the format of the paper publication, with any tables removed from the paper publication compiled and made available on the internet. It is our aim to continue this review process to ensure that the publication remains relevant and useful to its users. As part of this process we plan to explore the following changes to the 2009 edition to be published next year:

- Assessing the need for a hard copy publication versus electronic publication of tables.
- We will still produce an annual statistics publication, but for those chapters where data is finalised earlier in the year we will consider publishing these in stand-alone form earlier in the year.
- More regular updates of previous years' figures, including the potential of more regular in-year revisions e.g. monthly or quarterly updates.
- Review of the species to be included in detailed analyses.
- Review of what species group individual species are allocated to e.g. blue whiting to be moved to pelagic species from demersal species.
- Review of countries to include in detailed analyses.

We wish to ensure that users are involved in this process of review and change to the publication. We would like to establish a small group of stakeholders to work with us to provide insight on these proposed changes and other changes identified by users during the review process.

If you would like to be involved in this review please contact the Fisheries Statistics Unit and we will ensure that you are engaged with the review process, contact details are listed below.

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Explanatory notes

1. The tables refer, as far as possible, to the United Kingdom, including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, with separate figures for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. In some cases figures for the various parts of the United Kingdom are not strictly comparable and differences are explained in the headings and footnotes of the tables.

2. The figures in the tables in Chapter 3 and 6 for landings are given in terms of live weight. Those in Chapter 4 are for landed weight.

3. Landings by foreign vessels into the UK include landings by fishing vessels and carriers (if first point of sale of fish). Total imports which combine landings by fishing vessels, carriers and cargo vessels are shown in Table 4.2.

4. Landing figures include a quantity caught by UK vessels but not actually landed at UK ports. These quantities are transhipped to foreign vessels in coastal waters and are later recorded as exports.

5. The following symbols apply throughout:

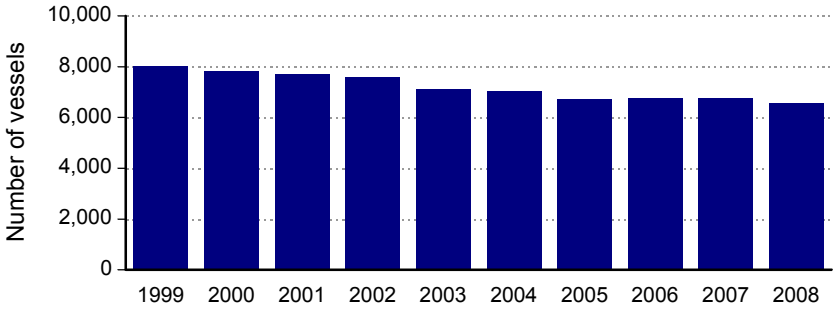
   - means "nil"
   .. means "negligible" (less than half the last digit shown)
   nd means "no data available"
   na means "not applicable"

1 Overview of the UK fishing industry

Fleet size and employment

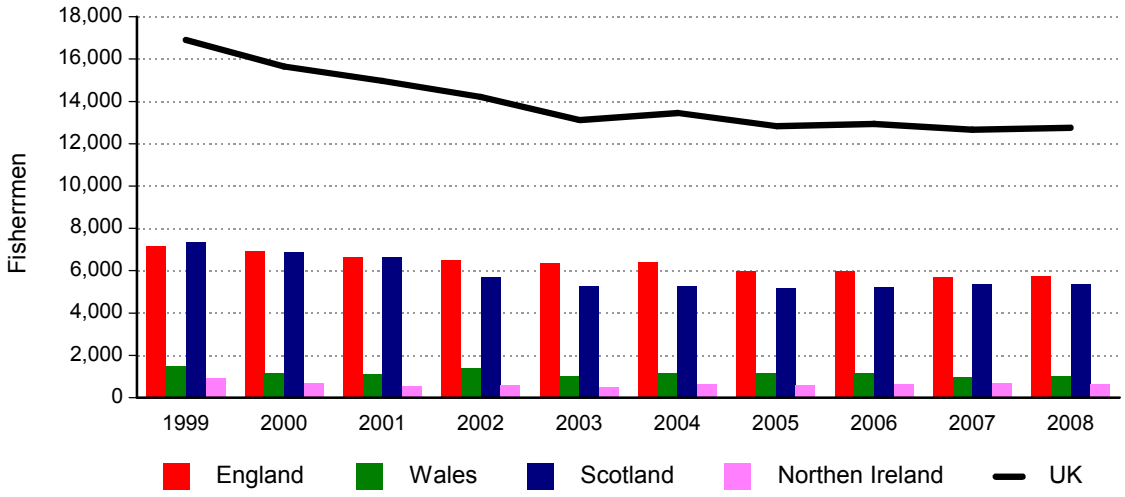
In 2008, the UK fishing industry had 6,573 fishing vessels compared with 8,039 in 1999, a reduction of 18 per cent. The fleet in 2008 comprised 5,077 10 metre and under vessels and 1,496 over 10 metre vessels.

Chart 1.1: UK fleet size: 1999 to 2008



There were 12,761 fishermen in 2008. This is down 24 per cent since 1999 although there has been little change since 2003. Of these, 5,749 were based in England (down 20 per cent since 1999), 995 in Wales (down 32 per cent since 1999), 5,392 in Scotland (down 26 per cent since 1999) and 625 in Northern Ireland (down 33 per cent). Part-time fishermen accounted for 20 per cent of the total, a proportion that has changed little over the last ten years. Further details can be found in Chapter 2.

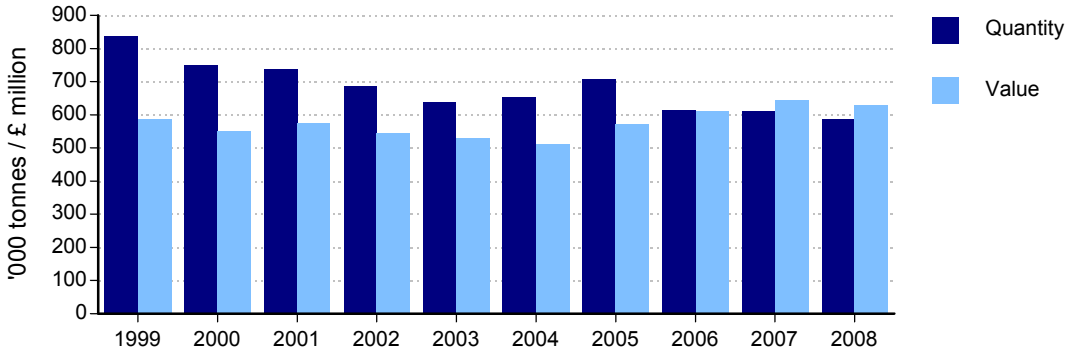
Chart 1.2: Number of fishermen in the UK: 1999 to 2008



Catch by UK vessels

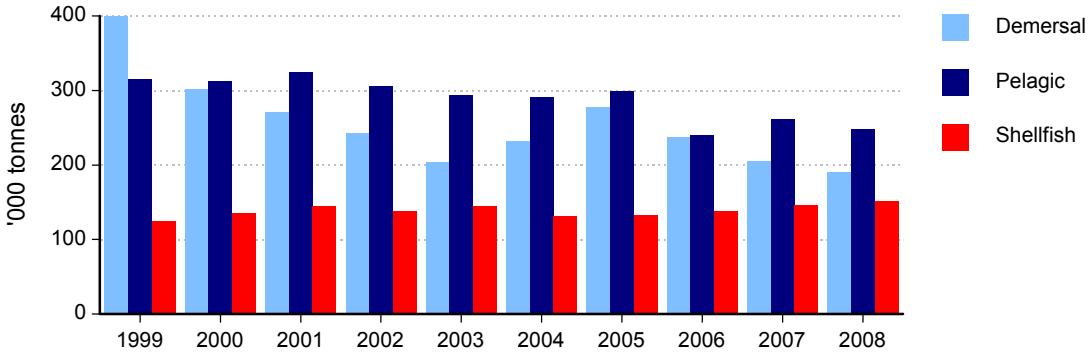
Chapter 3 presents information on quantity (live weight), value and area of capture for all UK vessels landing into the UK and abroad as well as for foreign vessels landing into the UK. Landings by member states against individual European Commission quotas for each fish stock targeted by the UK are also provided.

Chart 1.3: UK vessels landing into the UK and abroad: 1999 to 2008



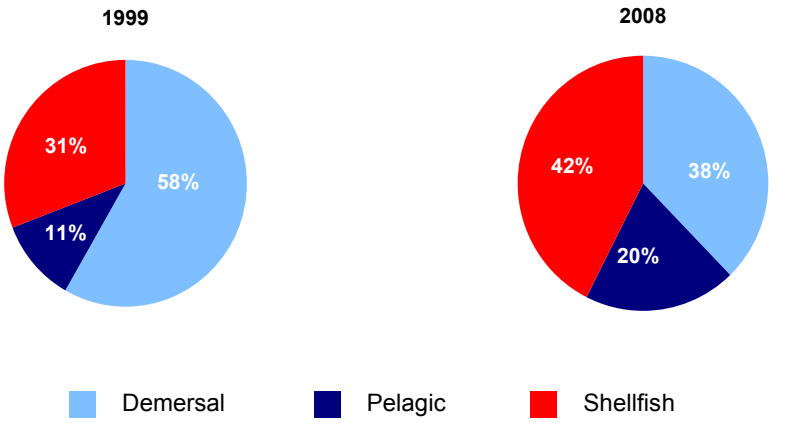
UK vessels landed 588 thousand tonnes of sea fish (including shellfish) in 2008, with a value of £629 million. Compared with 2007, this is a fall of 4 per cent in quantity and 3 per cent in value.

Chart 1.4: UK Vessels landing into the UK and abroad by species group: 1999 to 2008



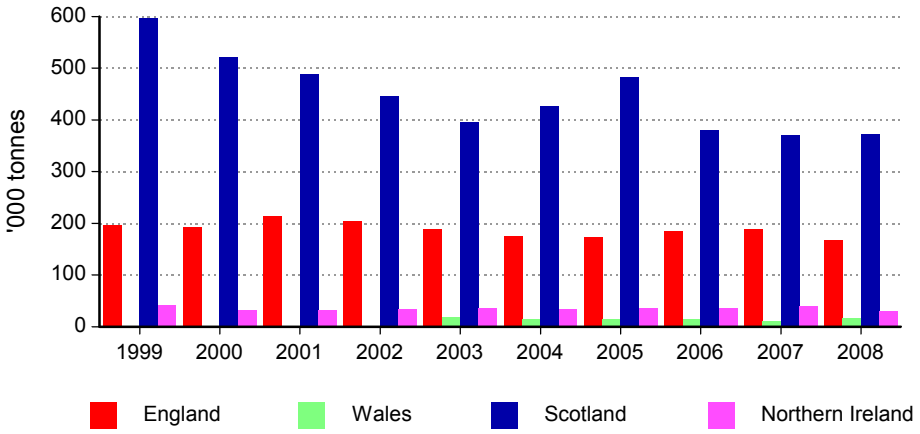
Landings of demersal fish fell by 7 per cent since 2007 and have more than halved over the last 10 years. Pelagic landings declined by 5 per cent and shellfish landings rose by 3 per cent from 2007 to 2008.

Chart 1.5: Value of landings by UK vessels



The reduction in landings of demersal and pelagic fish over the last 10 years has contributed to shellfish – which previously accounted for 31 per cent in value of all landings in 1999 – accounting for 42 per cent of the total in 2008, a larger proportion than demersal fish.

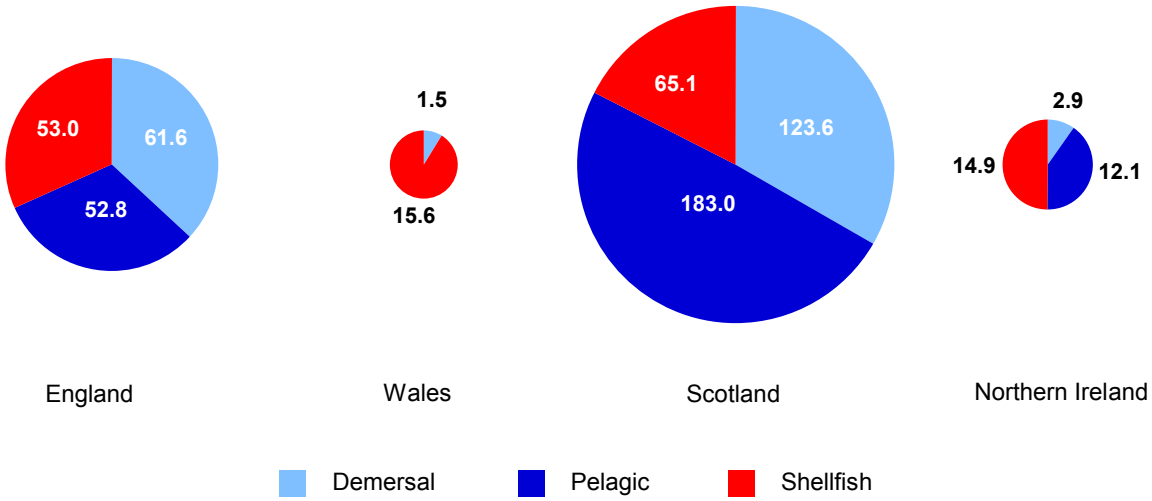
Chart 1.6: Landings into the UK and abroad by vessel nationality: 1999 to 2008



(a) 1999 - 2002 Data for Wales is included with data for England.

Landings by Scottish vessels fell from 596 thousand tonnes in 1999 to 372 thousand tonnes in 2008. As a result the Scottish fleet's share of total landings was 63 per cent, down from 71 per cent in 1999. Over the same period there was a rise in the English fleet's share of total landings from 23 per cent to 28 per cent. The Northern Irish fleet's share remained at around 5 per cent during this period.

Chart 1.7: Landings into the UK and abroad by vessel nationality & species group: 2008 ('000 tonnes)

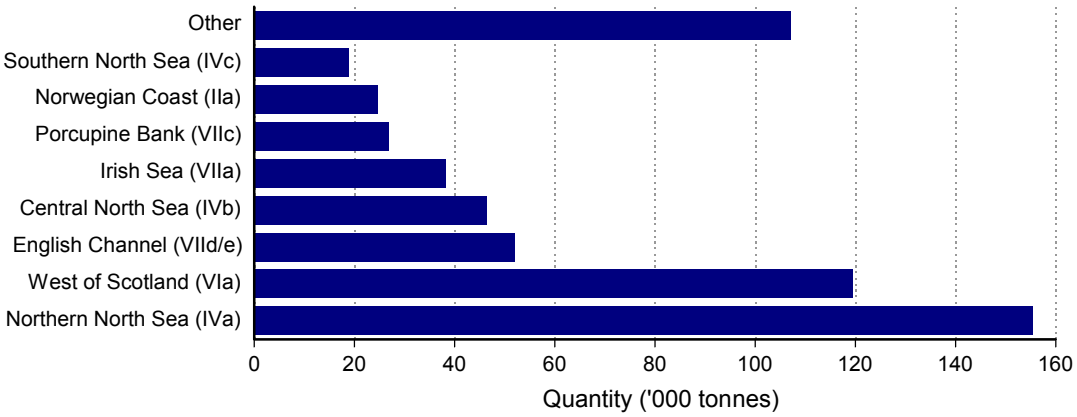


In terms of quantity, the Scottish fleet's catch was dominated by landings of demersal and pelagic fish. The Northern Irish catch was mostly pelagic and shellfish, the Welsh catch was largely shellfish, while the English catch was fairly evenly spread across all species groups.

Catch, by sea area

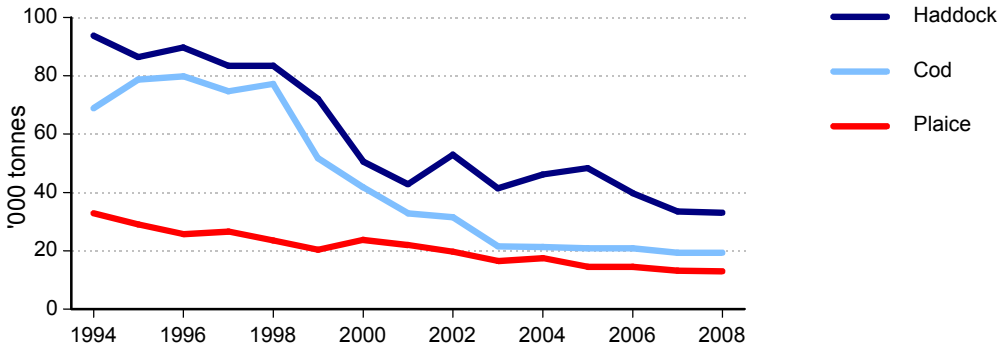
In 2008, 47 per cent of all landings by UK vessels were caught off the Northern North Sea or West of Scotland (Areas IVa and VIa – see Chart 3.14 for a map of fishing areas).

Chart 1.8: Catch by sea area, UK vessels: 2008



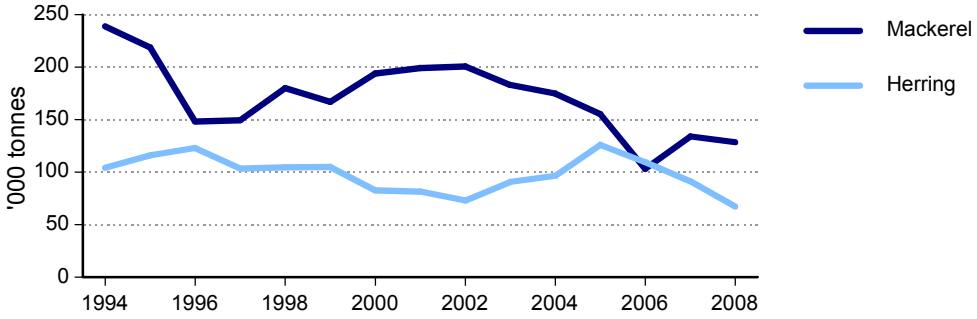
Catch, by individual species

Chart 1.9: UK landings of key demersal species: 1994 to 2008



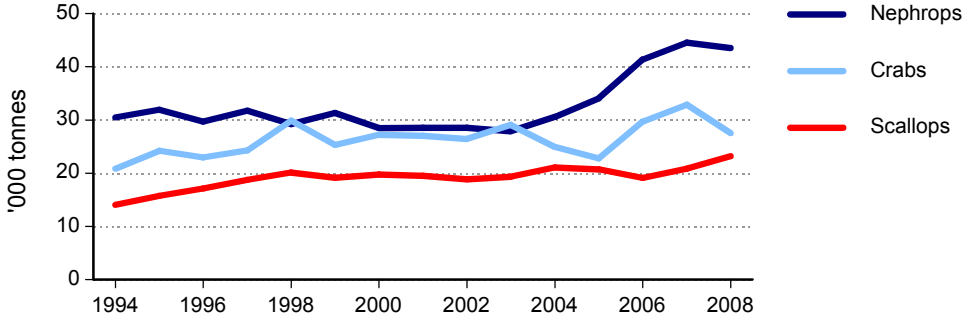
Falling catches of cod and haddock have contributed to the large reduction in demersal landings since 1994. In 2008, the UK fleet landed 19 thousand tonnes of cod (down 72 per cent since 1994) and 33 thousand tonnes of haddock (down 65 per cent since 1994). This represents a combined decrease of 110 thousand tonnes.

Chart 1.10: UK landings of key pelagic species: 1994 to 2008



In 2008, 128 thousand tonnes of mackerel were landed, a decrease of 46 per cent since 1994. Herring landings fell by 35 per cent since 1994 to 67 thousand tonnes in 2008.

Chart 1.11: UK landings of key shellfish species: 1994 to 2008



In 2008, 44 thousand tonnes of nephrops were landed, a 43 per cent increase since 1994. Landings of crabs have increased by 32 per cent since 1994 to 28 thousand tonnes. The quantity of scallops landed was 23 thousand tonnes, an increase of 65 per cent since 1994.

Landings into UK ports

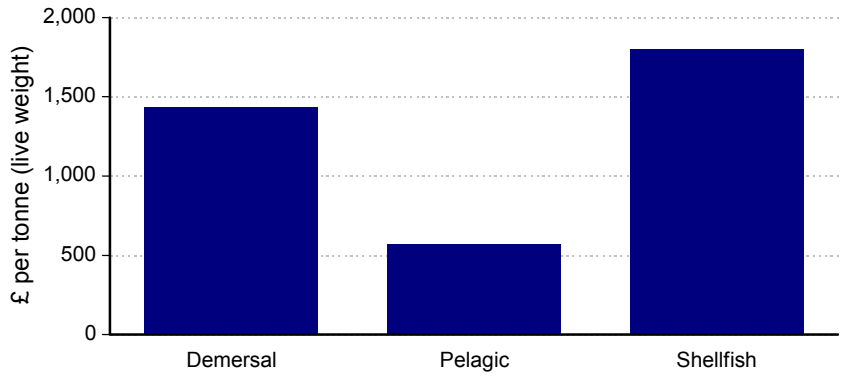
Table 1.1 shows the three ports for each UK country with the highest quantity of landings. In 2008, the ports of Peterhead, Lerwick and Fraserburgh accounted for 51 per cent by quantity and 38 per cent by value of all landings by UK vessels into the UK.

TABLE 1.1 Landings by UK vessels into major ports: 2008

	Demersal		Pelagic		Shellfish		**Total**	
	000t	£m	000t	£m	000t	£m	**000t**	**£m**
England								
Brixham	4.1	11.2	2.1	0.5	4.8	7.6	**11.0**	**19.3**
Plymouth	1.1	3.5	7.5	2.7	2.0	2.9	**10.7**	**9.0**
Leigh-on-Sea	..	0.1	..	..	8.7	4.5	**8.7**	**4.5**
Wales								
Penrhyn	-	-	-	-	4.3	1.5	**4.3**	**1.5**
Milford Haven	1.5	3.9	..	..	1.6	3.0	**3.1**	**6.9**
Holyhead	..	..	-	-	2.1	2.1	**2.1**	**2.2**
Scotland								
Peterhead	45.9	50.3	64.1	38.6	3.4	10.2	**113.3**	**99.1**
Lerwick	16.1	16.6	49.2	31.0	0.8	2.5	**66.2**	**50.1**
Fraserburgh	9.0	11.9	6.6	3.1	12.2	31.9	**27.7**	**46.9**
Northern Ireland								
Ardglass	0.2	0.3	7.4	2.6	2.4	4.2	**9.9**	**7.0**
Kilkeel	0.9	1.3	0.1	..	4.1	6.8	**5.1**	**8.1**
Portavogie	0.6	1.3	..	..	2.6	4.5	**3.2**	**5.7**

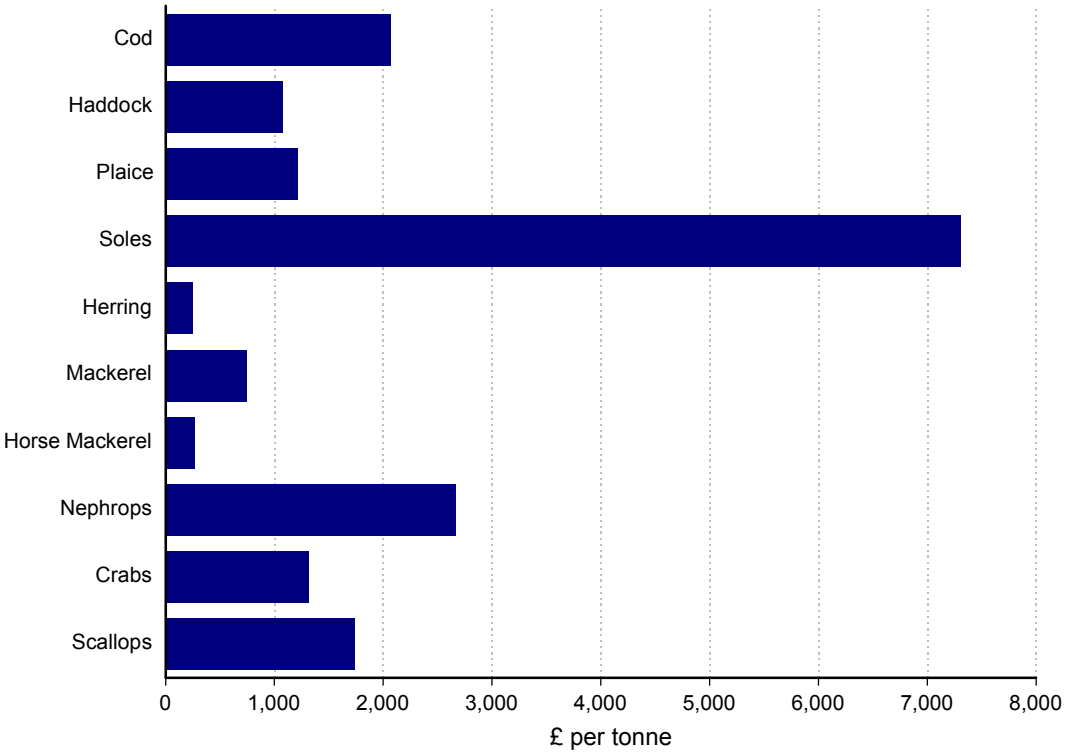
Average value

Chart 1.12: Average live weight value: 2008



In 2008, the average value of shellfish landed by UK vessels into the UK was £1,802 per tonne (live weight) compared with £1,435 per tonne for demersal species and £572 per tonne for pelagic species. Figures for key species are shown below.

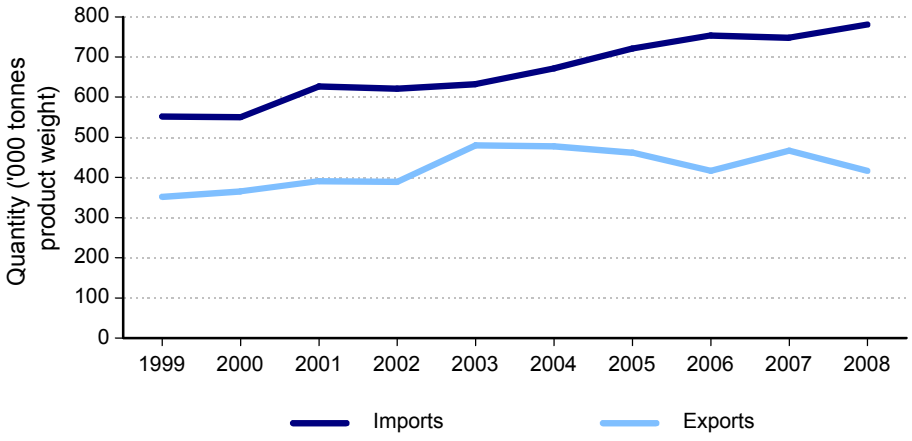
Chart 1.13: Average live weight value of key species: 2008



Imports and exports

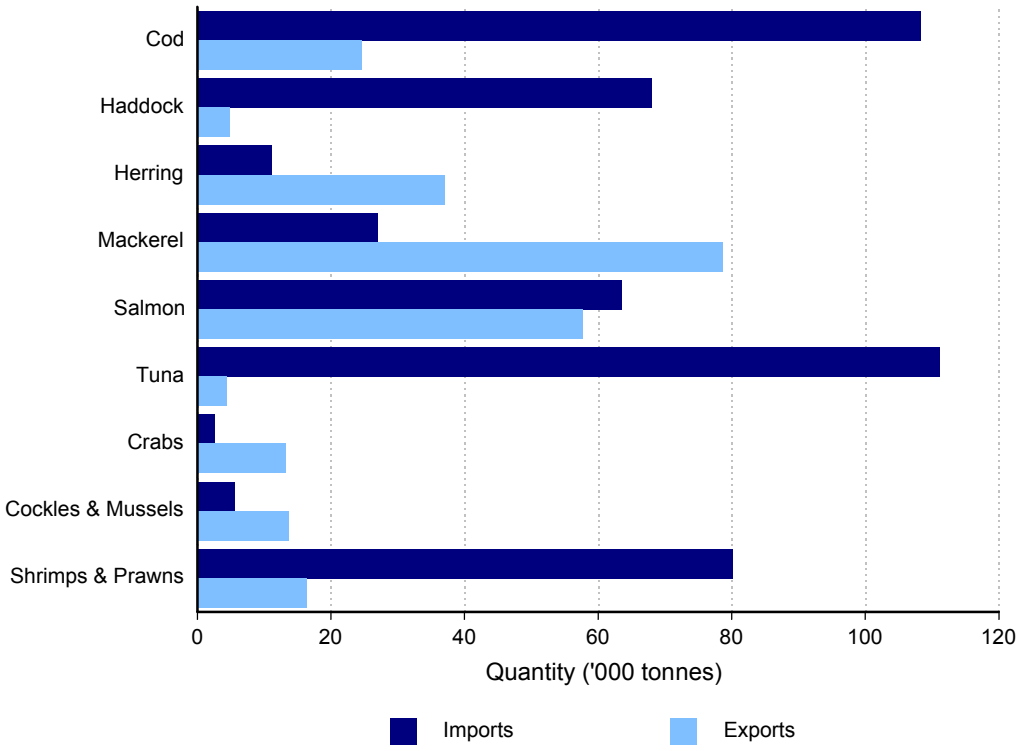
In 2008, imports of fish and fish preparations rose to 781 thousand tonnes, a 4 per cent increase from 2007. Over the same period, exports decreased by 11 per cent to 416 thousand tonnes.

Chart 1.14: UK imports and exports: 1999 to 2008



Imports were highest for tuna, cod, shrimps and prawns and haddock. The UK exported mostly mackerel, salmon and herring.

Chart 1.15: UK imports and exports by key species: 2008



In 2008, imports into the UK were highest from Iceland (103 thousand tonnes), Germany (71 thousand tonnes) and China (55 thousand tonnes). Of the UK exports, the largest amounts went to the Netherlands (75 thousand tonnes), France (75 thousand tonnes) and Russia (44 thousand tonnes).

Full details on imports and exports are in Chapter 4.

Chapter 5 provides summary information on the scientific assessment of key fish stocks. Chapter 6 compares the UK fishing industry with other European countries and the rest of the world.

2 The structure of the UK fishing industry

Introduction

Statistics on the UK fishing fleet since 1990 have been based on the fleet of fishing vessels as registered with the Register of Shipping and Seamen, part of the Maritime and Coastguard Agency which is an executive agency of the Department for Transport. Information provided by the Register includes the length (overall and registered), breadth, gross tonnage, power, age and material of construction. Information on the fishing fleets of the Isle of Man, Guernsey and Jersey are supplied by the respective registering authorities. Prior to 1990, the statistics were based on fishing vessels known by Administrative Departments to be active.

Statistics on the size of the UK fishing fleet are complicated by the fact that the European Union has been progressively altering the methodology used to determine vessel tonnage for the fishing fleet from various national and international standards, previously collectively called Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT), to a common standard based on the International Tonnage Convention 1969 (ITC69) and known as Gross Tonnage (GT). A phased programme of re-measurement was introduced in the UK in 1996 which was completed by the early part of 2004.

Licensing of vessels first applied in 1977 and covered only fishing vessels over 40 feet (12.14 metres) in certain fisheries. Following the adoption of the European Union's Common Fisheries Policy, the UK designated a number of fish stocks as pressure stocks and introduced a restrictive licensing scheme for vessels fishing those stocks. The licensing regime initially only covered vessels over 10 metres registered length, but its coverage has been progressively extended over the years.

- In February 1990 the licensing regime was extended to vessels of over 10 metres overall length fishing for quota stocks.

- Later in 1990 restrictive licensing was extended to cover all fishing by vessels over 10 metres overall length with the exception of those fishing for salmon and migratory trout which were covered by a separate regime.

- From May 1993 licensing was extended to vessels of 10 metres and under overall length.

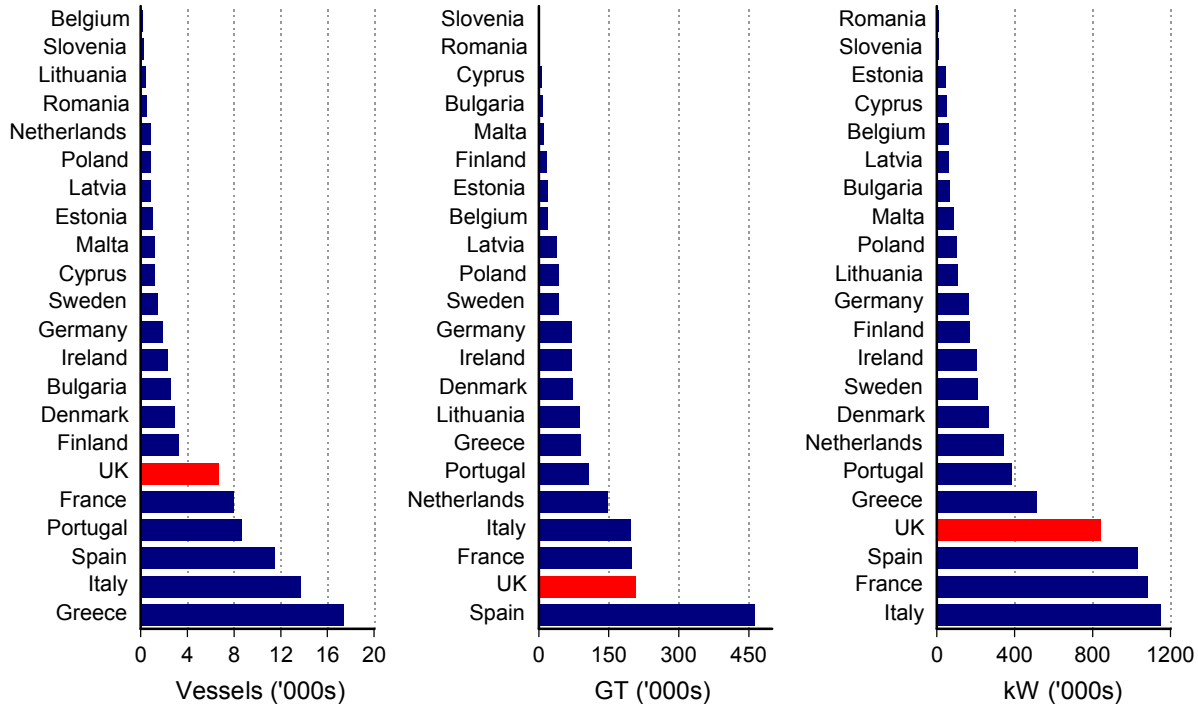
Statistics on the UK fishing fleet in this edition of UK Sea Fisheries Statistics are based on the fleet of fishing vessels as registered with the Register of Shipping and Seamen. The UK fleet has been broken down for analysis by individual country based on the administration ports where vessels were licensed as at the end of 2008. Vessels which are registered but unlicensed at this time are deemed to be inactive and are not counted against any country.

All tables presented here are available on the MFA website. Supplementary tables showing more detail can also be found on the website.

The EU fishing fleet

In 2008, the highest number of fishing vessels in the European Union was in Greece (17,400) while the UK was sixth with 6,600 (see Chart 2.1). Spain’s capacity (461 thousand GT) is by far the largest, being more than double that of second place UK with 208 thousand GT. The UK has the fourth most powerful fleet (0.84 million kW) behind Spain (1.03 million kW), France (1.08 million kW) and Italy (1.15 million kW).

Chart 2.1: Size of the EU fishing fleet by member state: 2008



The UK fishing fleet

The number of registered UK fishing vessels fell by 18 per cent over the last ten years. Capacity (GT) and power (kW) have decreased by 22 per cent and 15 per cent respectively over the same period (see Table 2.1). As well as an underlying downwards trend in the size of the fleet, UK fisheries administrations have operated significant decommissioning exercises in 2001-2002, 2003 and 2007.

Table 2.1 Size of the UK fishing fleet: 1999 to 2008[a]

At year end:

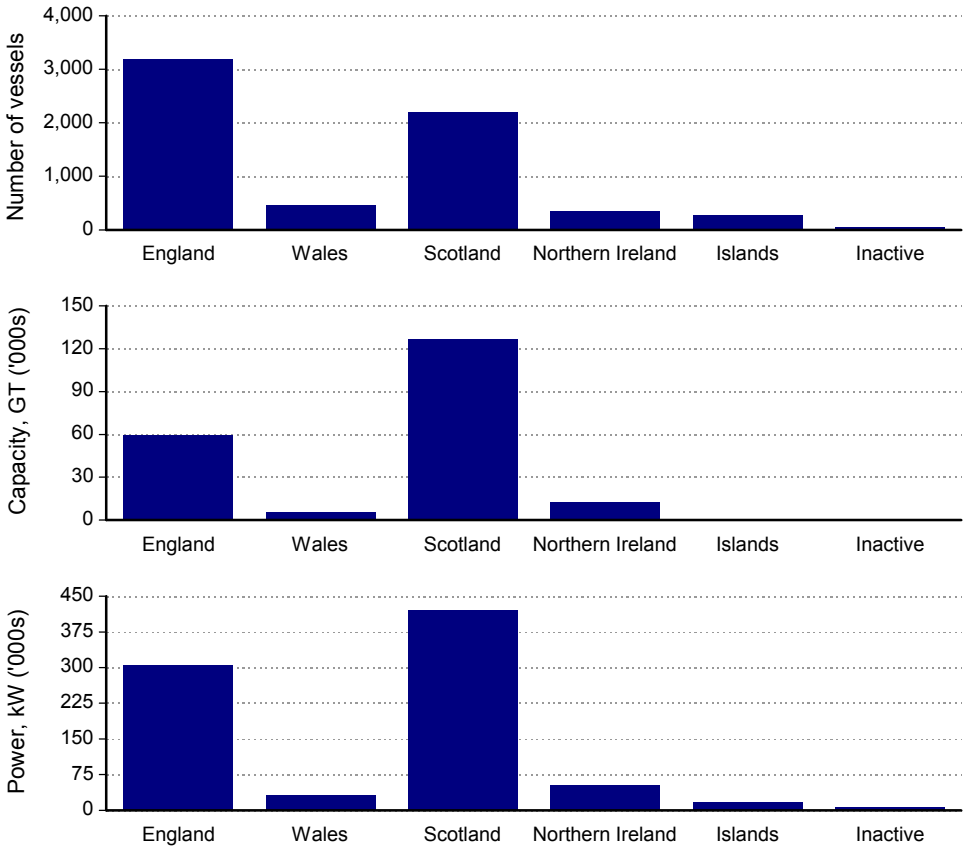
	Number	Gross Tonnage (GT) [b]	Power (kW)
1999	8,039	264,453	978,644
2000	7,818	262,406	980,636
2001	7,721	263,040	1,001,648
2002	7,578	240,898	947,964
2003	7,096	227,449	907,340
2004	7,022	222,529	897,398
2005	6,716	217,617	876,479
2006	6,752	214,181	863,496
2007	6,763	212,816	858,011
2008	6,573	207,423	836,485

Source: Marine and Coastguard Agency and Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Includes Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and inactive vessels. Excludes mussel dredgers.
(b) The series for GT is on the basis of GT at the end of 2003.

The UK fishing fleet by country

Chart 2.2: Size of the UK fishing fleet by country: 2008



England has the largest number of vessels, accounting for 49 per cent of the total UK fleet with Scottish vessels making up 34 per cent of the UK fleet. However, Scotland has the highest share of capacity (GT), 61 per cent, and power (kW), 50 per cent, compared with 29 per cent and 37 per cent respectively in England (see Chart 2.2).

To understand why England has a larger number of vessels than Scotland and yet has a smaller share of capacity and power requires a more detailed analysis of the fleet composition based on vessel length (see Table 2.3). This apparent imbalance can partly be explained by the higher proportion of vessels of 10 metres and under in length in the English fleet – 82 per cent in England compared with 68 per cent in Scotland (see Chart 2.3).

Chart 2.3: Percentage of vessels in the 10m and under and over 10m sectors by country: 2008

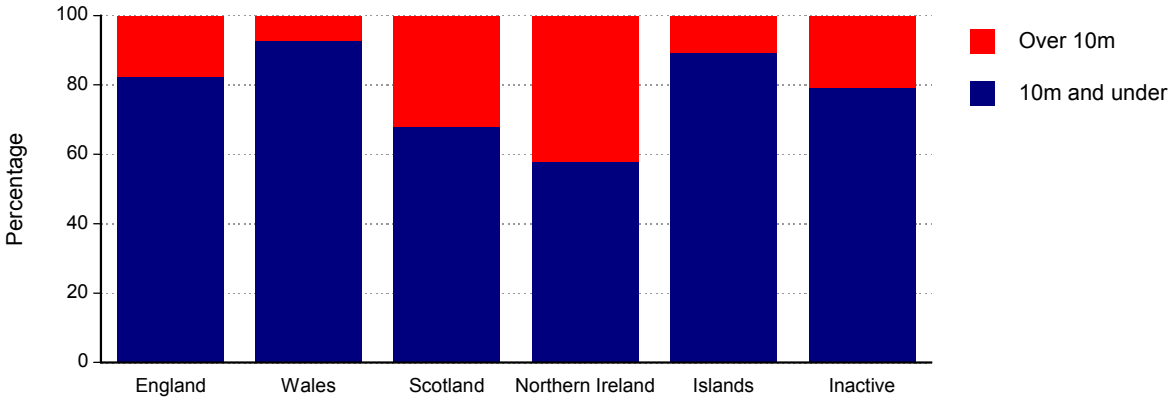


Table 2.2 shows the number, capacity (GT) and power (kW) of registered UK fishing vessels by vessel nationality and sector, i.e. over 10 metres and 10 metres and under in length.

TABLE 2.2 Size of the UK fishing fleet, by country of administration: 2005 to 2008[(a)]

At year end:

			England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Islands [(b)]	Inactive [(c)]	Total
2005	10m and under vessels	No.	2,593	449	1,548	195	270	79	5,134
		GT	9,451	1,248	5,803	814	609	193	18,118
		kW	139,015	23,560	81,026	10,510	14,036	3,893	272,041
	Over 10m vessels	No.	625	47	718	137	28	27	1,582
		GT	59,611	6,650	117,138	13,646	679	1,774	199,499
		kW	192,429	16,314	339,109	44,158	5,033	7,395	604,438
	Total	**No.**	**3,218**	**496**	**2,266**	**332**	**298**	**106**	**6,716**
		GT	**69,062**	**7,898**	**122,941**	**14,460**	**1,288**	**1,966**	**217,617**
		kW	**331,444**	**39,874**	**420,135**	**54,668**	**19,070**	**11,288**	**876,479**
2006	10m and under vessels	No.	2,645	465	1,545	194	260	94	5,203
		GT	9,669	1,282	5,771	758	575	318	18,373
		kW	143,528	24,160	81,323	10,226	13,558	4,709	277,504
	Over 10m vessels	No.	609	39	711	137	28	25	1,549
		GT	61,068	5,952	110,735	13,755	679	3,619	195,808
		kW	189,776	13,849	320,223	44,858	5,033	12,253	585,991
	Total	**No.**	**3,254**	**504**	**2,256**	**331**	**288**	**119**	**6,752**
		GT	**70,737**	**7,234**	**116,505**	**14,513**	**1,254**	**3,936**	**214,181**
		kW	**333,304**	**38,009**	**401,546**	**55,084**	**18,591**	**16,962**	**863,496**
2007	10m and under vessels	No.	2,706	469	1,538	192	250	81	5,236
		GT	9,884	1,299	5,717	757	571	206	18,434
		kW	148,673	24,683	80,794	10,369	13,006	3,721	281,246
	Over 10m vessels	No.	601	40	702	144	28	12	1,527
		GT	59,711	6,276	112,861	13,860	644	1,029	194,382
		kW	183,619	13,570	324,199	46,449	4,765	4,163	576,766
	Total	**No.**	**3,307**	**509**	**2,240**	**336**	**278**	**93**	**6,763**
		GT	**69,595**	**7,575**	**118,577**	**14,617**	**1,216**	**1,235**	**212,816**
		kW	**332,292**	**38,253**	**404,994**	**56,818**	**17,770**	**7,884**	**858,011**
2008	10m and under vessels	No.	2,635	436	1,505	204	247	50	5,077
		GT	9,548	1,244	5,545	864	566	137	17,904
		kW	144,684	23,425	79,044	11,924	12,654	2,465	274,195
	Over 10m vessels	No.	565	34	708	147	29	13	1,496
		GT	50,427	4,361	121,249	11,870	674	939	189,519
		kW	161,766	9,377	340,940	40,904	5,026	4,276	562,289
	Total	**No.**	**3,200**	**470**	**2,213**	**351**	**276**	**63**	**6,573**
		GT	**59,974**	**5,606**	**126,794**	**12,734**	**1,240**	**1,075**	**207,423**
		kW	**306,450**	**32,803**	**419,984**	**52,828**	**17,679**	**6,741**	**836,485**

Source: Marine and Coastguard Agency and Fisheries Administrations in the UK

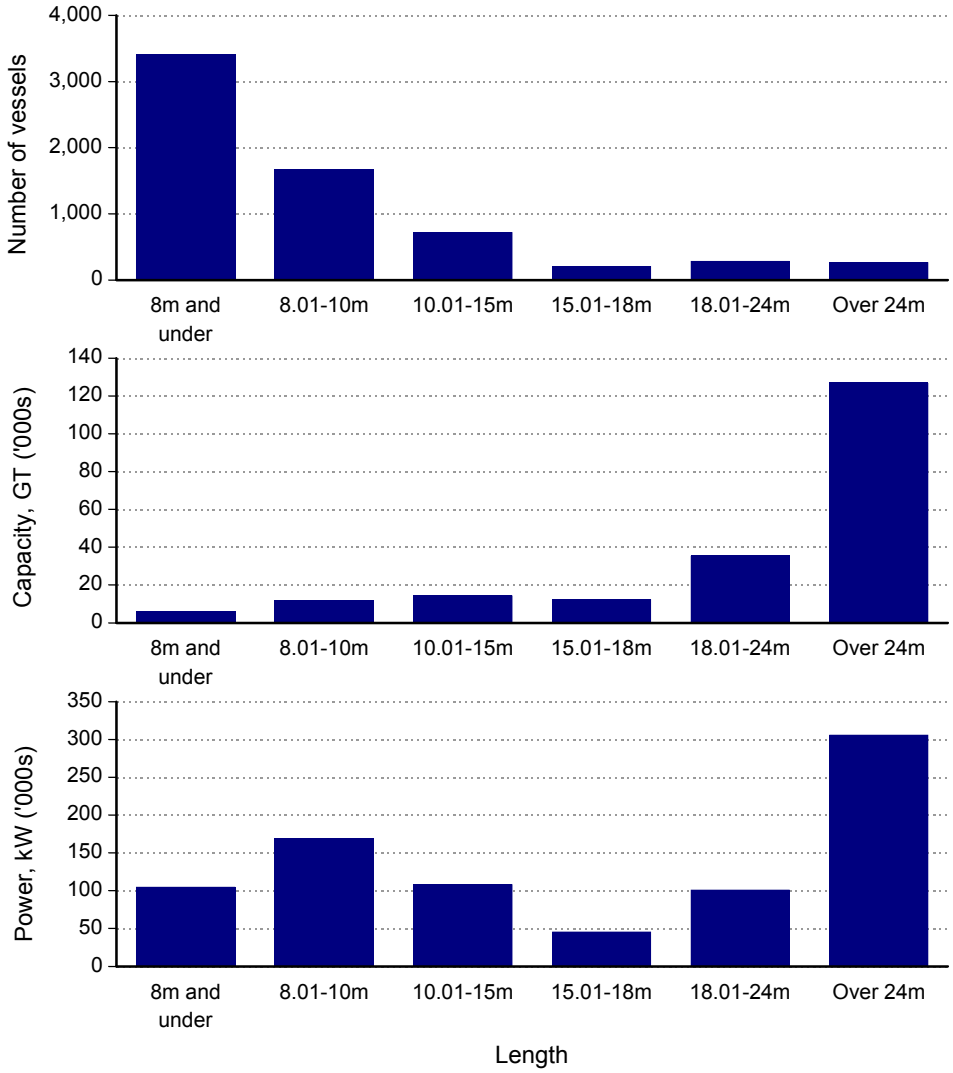
(a) Excludes Mussel Dredgers.

(b) Islands include Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man.

(c) Inactive vessels are vessels which are registered but unlicensed.

The UK fishing fleet by length

Chart 2.4: Size of the UK fishing fleet by length: 2008



Just over three quarters of the UK fleet is made up of vessels of 10 metres and under in length. These vessels account for 9 per cent of the fleet's capacity and a third of the fleet's power. However, vessels over 18 metres in length account for just 8 per cent of the total number but for 78 per cent of total capacity and 49 per cent of total power (see Chart 2.4).

Table 2.3 shows the number, capacity (GT) and power (kW) of registered UK fishing vessels by vessel nationality and vessel length.

Scotland has a higher proportion of large vessels than England. For example, 20 per cent of the Scottish fleet exceeds 15 metres in length compared with 6 per cent in England. The capacity of the 165 vessels over 24 metres in length in Scotland exceeds the total capacity of the entire English fleet.

TABLE 2.3 UK fleet by vessel length and country of administration: 2008

	Overall length	8m and under	8.01 - 10.00m	10.01 - 15.00m	15.01 - 18.00m	18.01 - 24.00m	Over 24.00m	TOTAL
England	Number	1,738	897	373	52	62	78	**3,200**
	Gross tonnage	3,008	6,540	7,591	2,979	6,345	33,512	**59,974**
	Engine power (kW)	52,638	92,046	57,813	10,325	16,363	77,266	**306,450**
Wales	Number	314	122	23	1	2	8	**470**
	Gross tonnage	472	772	443	46	196	3,676	**5,606**
	Engine power (kW)	11,432	11,994	2,787	84	758	5,748	**32,803**
Scotland	Number	1,007	498	263	117	163	165	**2,213**
	Gross tonnage	1,961	3,584	5,201	7,302	23,086	85,660	**126,794**
	Engine power (kW)	29,676	49,368	37,582	26,775	64,851	211,731	**419,984**
Northern	Number	114	90	43	32	56	16	**351**
Ireland	Gross tonnage	204	660	997	1,739	5,557	3,576	**12,734**
	Engine power (kW)	3,050	8,874	6,434	6,860	17,883	9,727	**52,828**
Islands [(a)]	Number	201	46	17	9	3	-	**276**
	Gross tonnage	384	183	155	331	187	-	**1,240**
	Engine power (kW)	7,145	5,509	2,480	1,708	837	-	**17,679**
Inactive [(b)]	Number	35	15	7	1	1	4	**63**
	Gross tonnage	51	85	133	105	191	510	**1,075**
	Engine power (kW)	1,053	1,411	1,619	358	485	1,814	**6,741**
TOTAL	**Number**	**3,409**	**1,668**	**726**	**212**	**287**	**271**	**6,573**
	Gross tonnage	**6,081**	**11,823**	**14,520**	**12,502**	**35,563**	**126,934**	**207,423**
	Engine power (kW)	**104,994**	**169,202**	**108,716**	**46,110**	**101,177**	**306,287**	**836,485**

Source: Marine and Coastguard Agency and Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Islands include Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man.
(b) Inactive vessels are vessels which are registered but unlicensed.

The UK fishing fleet by administration port

Charts 2.5 to 2.7 show the fleet size by number of vessels, capacity (GT) and power (kW) for each administration port in the UK. Each chart shows the relative size of the fleet broken down into the over 10 metres and 10 metres and under sectors.

Chart 2.5: Number of vessels by Administration Port: 2008

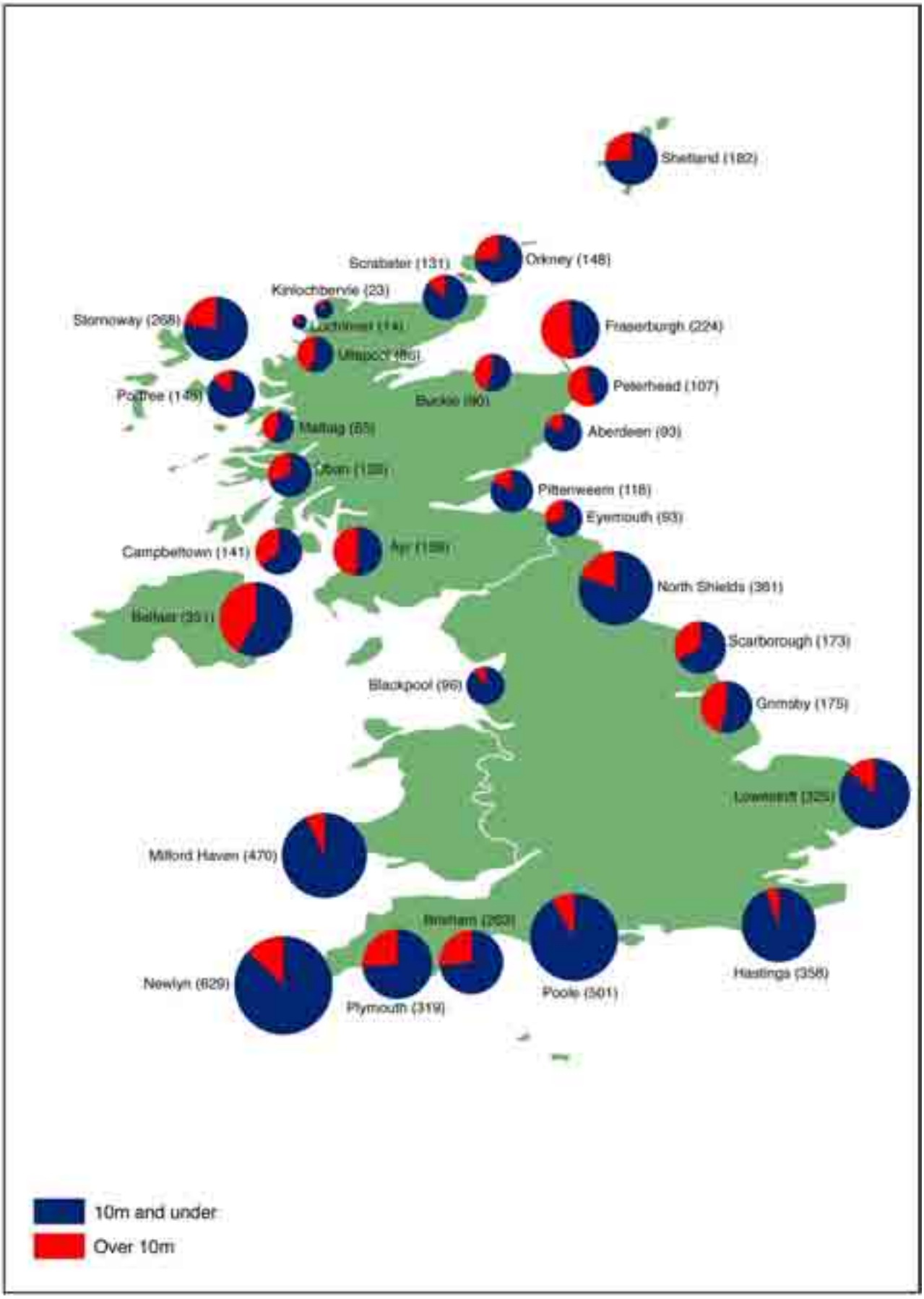


Chart 2.6: Capacity (GT) of fleet by Administration Port: 2008

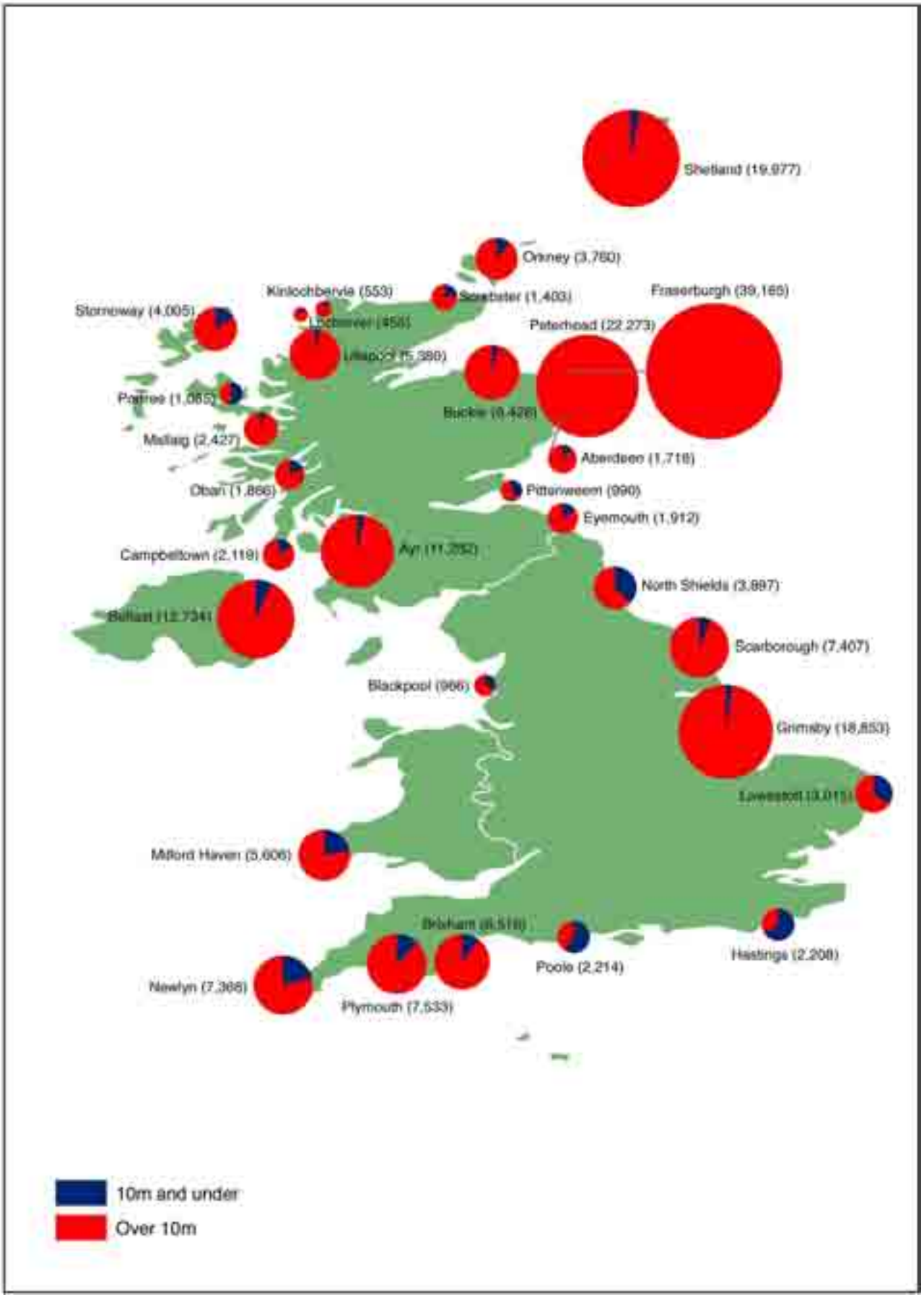
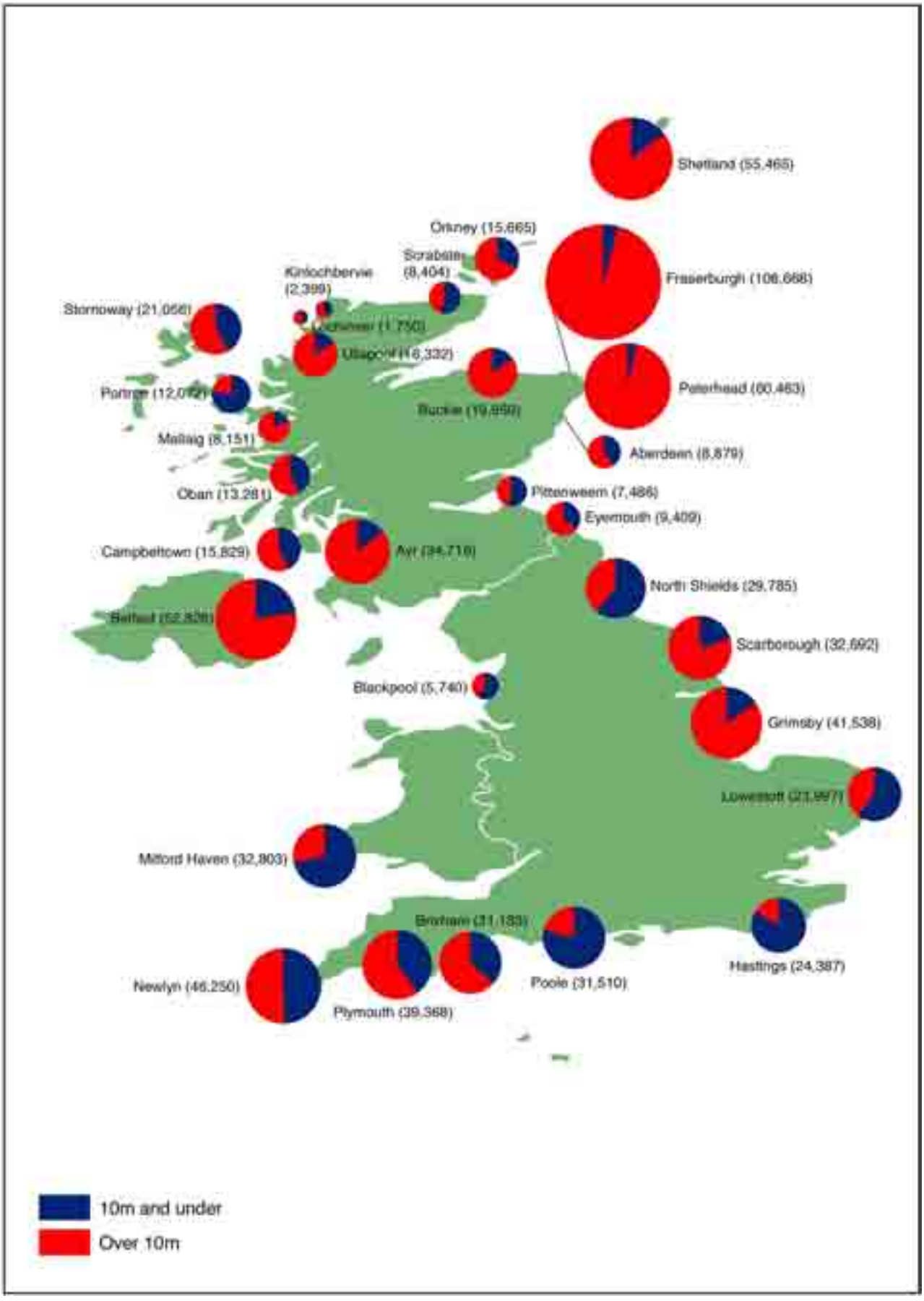
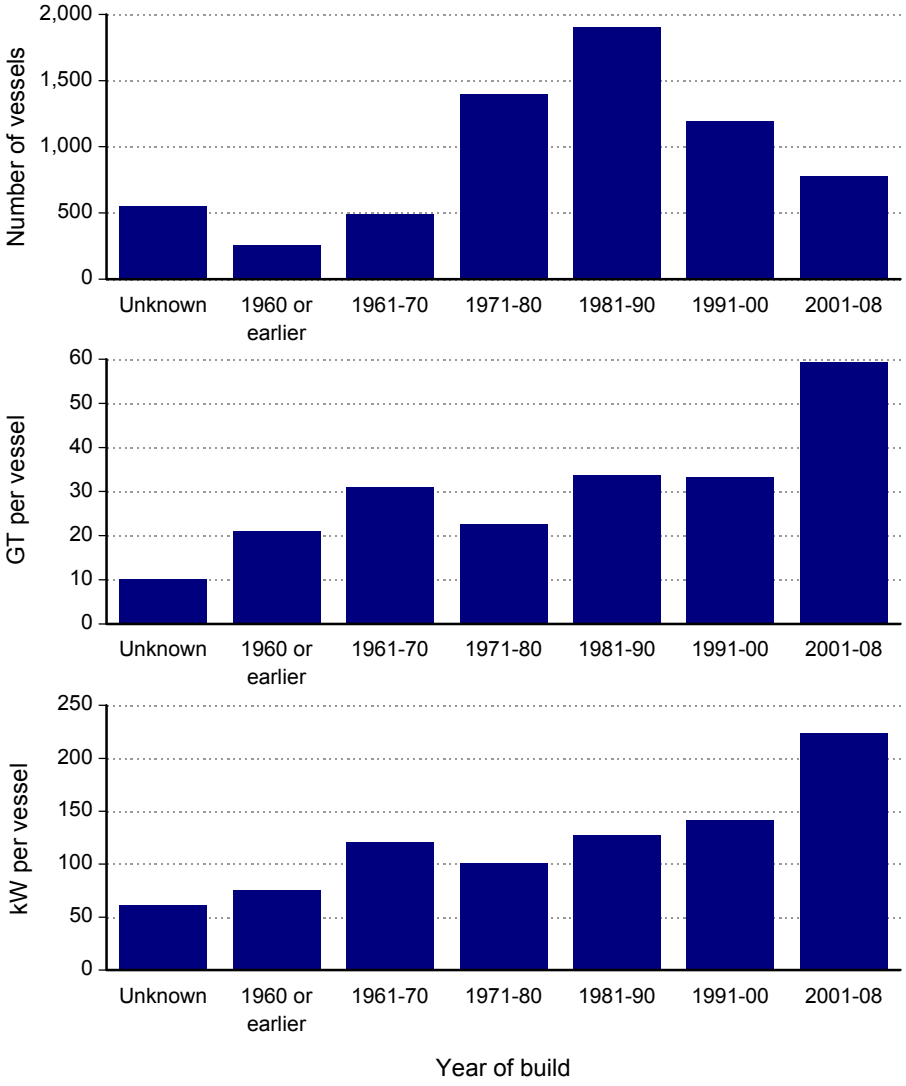


Chart 2.7: Power (kW) of fleet by Administration Port: 2008



The UK fishing fleet by age

Chart 2.8: Size of the UK fishing fleet by year of build: 2008



Twenty eight per cent of vessels (whose age is known) are over 30 years old. Twenty nine per cent of the UK fleet was built between 1981 and 1990. While the number of vessels being built since 1990 has decreased, the average capacity (GT) and average power (kW) of the boats being built have increased (see Chart 2.8).

Table 2.4 shows a breakdown of the fleet by age in each country within the UK.

TABLE 2.4 Age of UK vessels by country of administration: 2008

		Year of construction							
		Unknown	**1960 or earlier**	**1961-1970**	**1971-1980**	**1981-1990**	**1991-2000**	**2001-2008**	**TOTAL**
England	Number	267	138	235	674	891	581	414	**3,200**
	Gross tonnage	1,783	2,323	5,265	10,637	27,176	8,100	4,691	**59,974**
	Engine power (kW)	18,190	10,193	24,181	55,331	100,650	56,328	41,576	**306,450**
Wales	Number	55	7	17	81	148	89	73	**470**
	Gross tonnage	183	71	618	639	2,841	496	759	**5,606**
	Engine power (kW)	2,412	284	1,783	4,655	11,547	5,298	6,825	**32,803**
Scotland	Number	178	83	158	474	685	404	231	**2,213**
	Gross tonnage	3,154	2,567	6,682	15,387	29,093	30,259	39,651	**126,794**
	Engine power (kW)	10,249	6,878	22,461	60,811	105,257	96,642	117,685	**419,984**
Northern Ireland	Number	25	8	40	91	98	59	30	**351**
	Gross tonnage	399	294	2,103	4,424	4,530	621	362	**12,734**
	Engine power (kW)	1,721	1,203	7,911	16,162	17,434	4,961	3,436	**52,828**
Islands [(a)]	Number	18	20	37	70	66	55	10	**276**
	Gross tonnage	62	58	303	271	300	171	75	**1,240**
	Engine power (kW)	1,038	399	2,299	3,716	4,365	4,658	1,204	**17,679**
Inactive [(b)]	Number	9	2	4	7	18	5	18	**63**
	Gross tonnage	32	79	175	36	346	13	394	**1,075**
	Engine power (kW)	345	385	812	364	1,987	298	2,550	**6,741**
TOTAL	**Number**	**552**	**258**	**491**	**1,397**	**1,906**	**1,193**	**776**	**6,573**
	Gross tonnage	**5,613**	**5,392**	**15,146**	**31,395**	**64,287**	**39,659**	**45,931**	**207,423**
	Engine power (kW)	**33,955**	**19,342**	**59,448**	**141,040**	**241,240**	**168,184**	**173,275**	**836,485**

Source: Marine and Coastguard Agency and Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Islands include Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man.

(b) Inactive vessels are vessels which are registered but unlicensed.

Membership of Fish Producer Organisations

Around a third of vessels over 10 metres in length were not members of a Fish Producer Organisation (FPO) on 1 January 2008. Of the 23 FPOs listed in Table 2.5, the Scottish FPO had the highest membership (227 vessels) which is almost double that of the second largest FPO.

TABLE 2.5 Fish Producer Organisation (FPO) membership[a]: 2007 to 2008

Membership as at 1 January for each year

	2007 [b]		2008 [b]	
	Vessels in membership	Members as a % of total	Vessels in membership	Members as a % of total
Scottish FPO Ltd	229	*15%*	227	*15%*
Northern Ireland FPO Ltd	115	*8%*	118	*8%*
Cornish FPO Ltd	104	*7%*	98	*7%*
South Western FPO Ltd	77	*5%*	77	*5%*
Eastern England FPO Ltd	49	*3%*	50	*3%*
Anglo Northern Irish FPO Ltd	44	*3%*	45	*3%*
Anglo Scottish FPO Ltd	47	*3%*	45	*3%*
Northern Producers Organisation Ltd	48	*3%*	44	*3%*
North East of Scotland FO Ltd	42	*3%*	41	*3%*
Shetland FPO Ltd	37	*2%*	39	*3%*
West of Scotland FPO Ltd	30	*2%*	30	*2%*
North Sea FPO Ltd	34	*2%*	27	*2%*
Fleetwood FPO Ltd	33	*2%*	26	*2%*
Fife FPO Ltd	28	*2%*	25	*2%*
Aberdeen FPO	18	*1%*	18	*1%*
The FPO Ltd	18	*1%*	18	*1%*
Isle of Man Non-Sector	17	*1%*	17	*1%*
Wales and West Coast FPO Ltd	17	*1%*	13	*1%*
Orkney FPO Ltd	12	*1%*	11	*1%*
Lowestoft FPO Ltd	4	*0%*	5	*0%*
Klondyke	-	*0%*	3	*0%*
Interfish	-	*0%*	2	*0%*
Lunar Group	2	*0%*	2	*0%*
Non-FPO vessels [c]	522	*34%*	515	*34%*
TOTAL	**1,527**	***100%***	**1,496**	***100%***

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

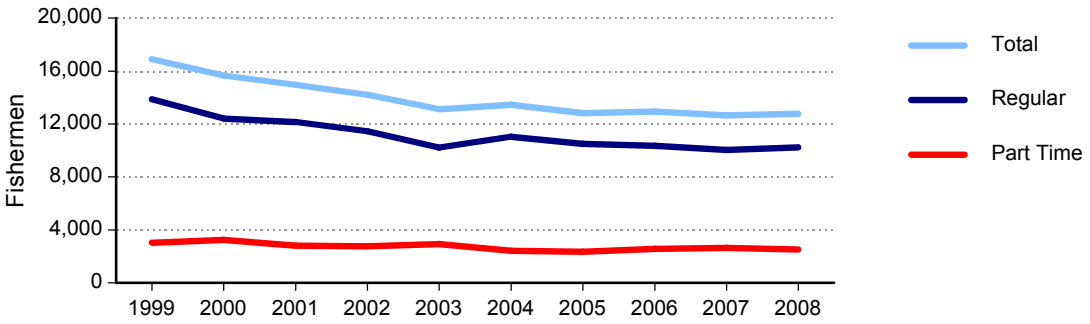
(a) Vessels over 10 metres.
(b) Includes some Channel Islands and Isle of Man vessels.
(c) Includes inactive vessels and vessels which fish for non-TAC stocks.

Number of fishermen

Statistics on the number of fishermen are drawn from surveys carried out by the Marine and Fisheries Agency in England for England and Wales, by the Sea Fisheries Inspectorate in Northern Ireland and by the Sea Fisheries Protection Agency in Scotland.

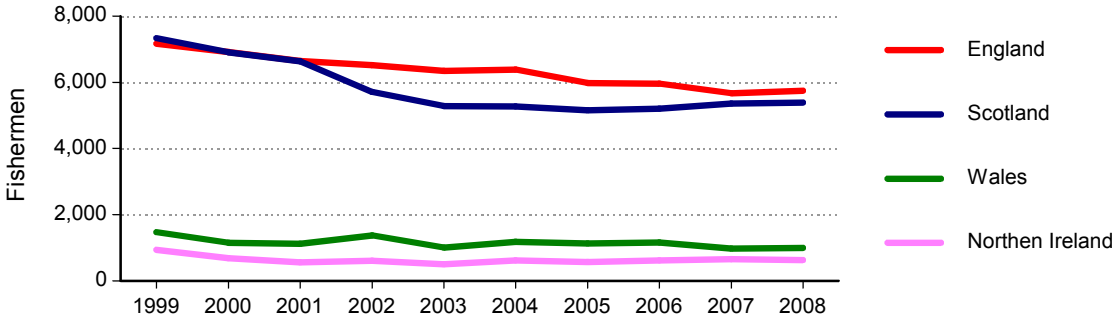
The number of fishermen in the UK has decreased by almost a quarter since 1999 from around 16,900 to 12,800. The number of regular fishermen has decreased by 26 per cent and part-time fishermen by 17 per cent over this period (see Chart 2.9).

Chart 2.9: Number of UK fishermen: 1999 to 2008



Since 1999, the number of fishermen has decreased in all UK countries. In England by 20 per cent, Scotland by 26 per cent, Northern Ireland by 33 per cent and Wales by 32 per cent (see Chart 2.10).

Chart 2.10: Number of UK fishermen by country: 1999 to 2008



In 2008, part-time fishermen accounted for 18 per cent of all fishermen in England and for 15 per cent in Scotland (see Chart 2.11).

Chart 2.11: Number of regular and part-time fishermen by country: 2008

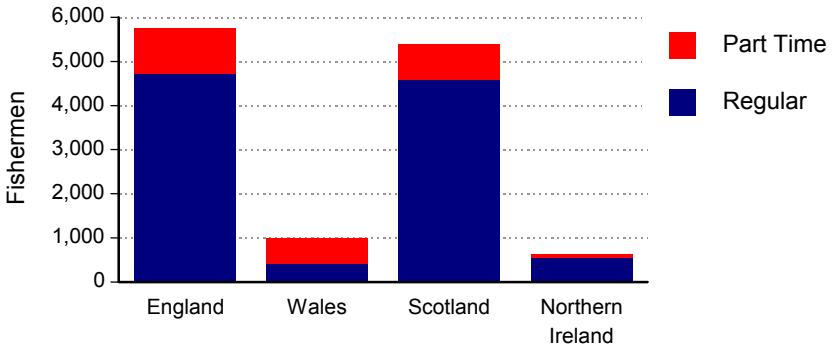


Table 2.6 shows a breakdown of the number of regular and part-time fishermen by country in the UK from 1938 to 2008.

TABLE 2.6 Number of UK fishermen: 1938 to 2008

	ENGLAND & WALES[a][b]			SCOTLAND			NORTHERN IRELAND			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Regular	Part-time	Total	Regular	Part-time	Total	Regular	Part-time	Total	Regular	Part-time	Total
1938	26,062	2,949	29,011	12,976	4,939	17,915	342	556	898	39,380	8,444	47,824
1948	25,946	3,373	29,319	12,080	5,148	17,228	800	300	1,100	38,826	8,821	47,647
1960	12,712	3,646	16,358	8,795	2,451	11,246	500	150	650	22,007	6,247	28,254
1965	11,064	4,045	15,109	8,057	2,088	10,145	480	140	620	19,601	6,273	25,874
1970	9,424	2,382	11,806	7,656	1,441	9,097	400	140	540	17,480	3,963	21,443
1975	9,016	3,447	12,463	7,507	1,341	8,848	538	285	823	17,061	5,073	22,134
1980	8,455	5,135	13,590	7,561	1,138	8,699	780	240	1,020	16,796	6,513	23,309
1981	8,450	5,992	14,442	7,376	1,085	8,461	775	312	1,087	16,601	7,389	23,990
1982	8,258	5,465	13,723	7,247	937	8,184	841	263	1,104	16,346	6,665	23,011
1983	8,022	5,355	13,377	7,173	902	8,075	811	324	1,135	16,006	6,581	22,587
1984	8,142	4,571	12,713	7,198	899	8,097	764	295	1,059	16,104	5,765	21,869
1985	7,984	5,036	13,020	7,170	932	8,102	808	294	1,102	15,962	6,262	22,224
1986	8,801	4,461	13,262	7,244	992	8,236	861	275	1,136	16,906	5,728	22,634
1987 [c]	8,737	4,027	12,764	7,522	970	8,492	894	274	1,168	17,153	5,271	22,424
1988	8,467	4,039	12,506	7,672	891	8,563	956	295	1,251	17,095	5,225	22,320
1989	nd	nd	nd	7,862	803	8,665	950	283	1,233	nd	nd	nd
1990	nd	nd	nd	7,550	766	8,316	1,050	316	1,366	nd	nd	nd
1991	nd	nd	nd	7,303	792	8,095	1,081	288	1,369	nd	nd	nd
1992	nd	nd	nd	7,181	865	8,046	1,036	296	1,332	nd	nd	nd
1993 [d]	nd	nd	nd	7,675	1,347	9,022	957	272	1,229	nd	nd	nd
1994	7,542	3,425	10,967	7,160	1,410	8,570	938	228	1,166	15,640	5,063	20,703
1995	8,240	2,192	10,432	6,889	1,506	8,395	933	226	1,159	16,062	3,924	19,986
1996	7,867	2,130	9,997	6,689	1,395	8,084	815	148	963	15,371	3,673	19,044
1997	7,253	2,176	9,429	6,729	1,465	8,194	850	131	981	14,832	3,772	18,604
1998	7,149	1,962	9,111	6,395	1,376	7,771	892	115	1,007	14,436	3,453	17,889
1999	6,977	1,654	8,631	6,042	1,288	7,330	845	90	935	13,864	3,032	16,896
2000	6,193	1,868	8,061	5,594	1,308	6,902	612	74	686	12,399	3,250	15,649
2001	6,279	1,483	7,762	5,353	1,284	6,637	513	46	559	12,145	2,813	14,958
2002	6,505	1,382	7,887	4,369	1,338	5,707	568	43	611	11,442	2,763	14,205
2003	5,778	1,570	7,348	3,968	1,308	5,276	458	40	498	10,204	2,918	13,122
2004	6,364	1,195	7,559	4,124	1,151	5,275	535	84	619	11,023	2,430	13,453
2005	6,026	1,081	7,107	3,952	1,203	5,155	514	55	569	10,492	2,339	12,831
2006	5,702	1,414	7,116	4,109	1,096	5,205	547	66	613	10,358	2,576	12,934
2007	5,068	1,577	6,645	4,408	951	5,359	557	101	658	10,033	2,629	12,662
2008	5,125	1,619	6,744	4,585	807	5,392	532	93	625	10,242	2,519	12,761

(a) Prior to 1952 figures were based on information supplied by the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen. Since 1952 figures have been supplied by the District Fishery Officers of Defra.

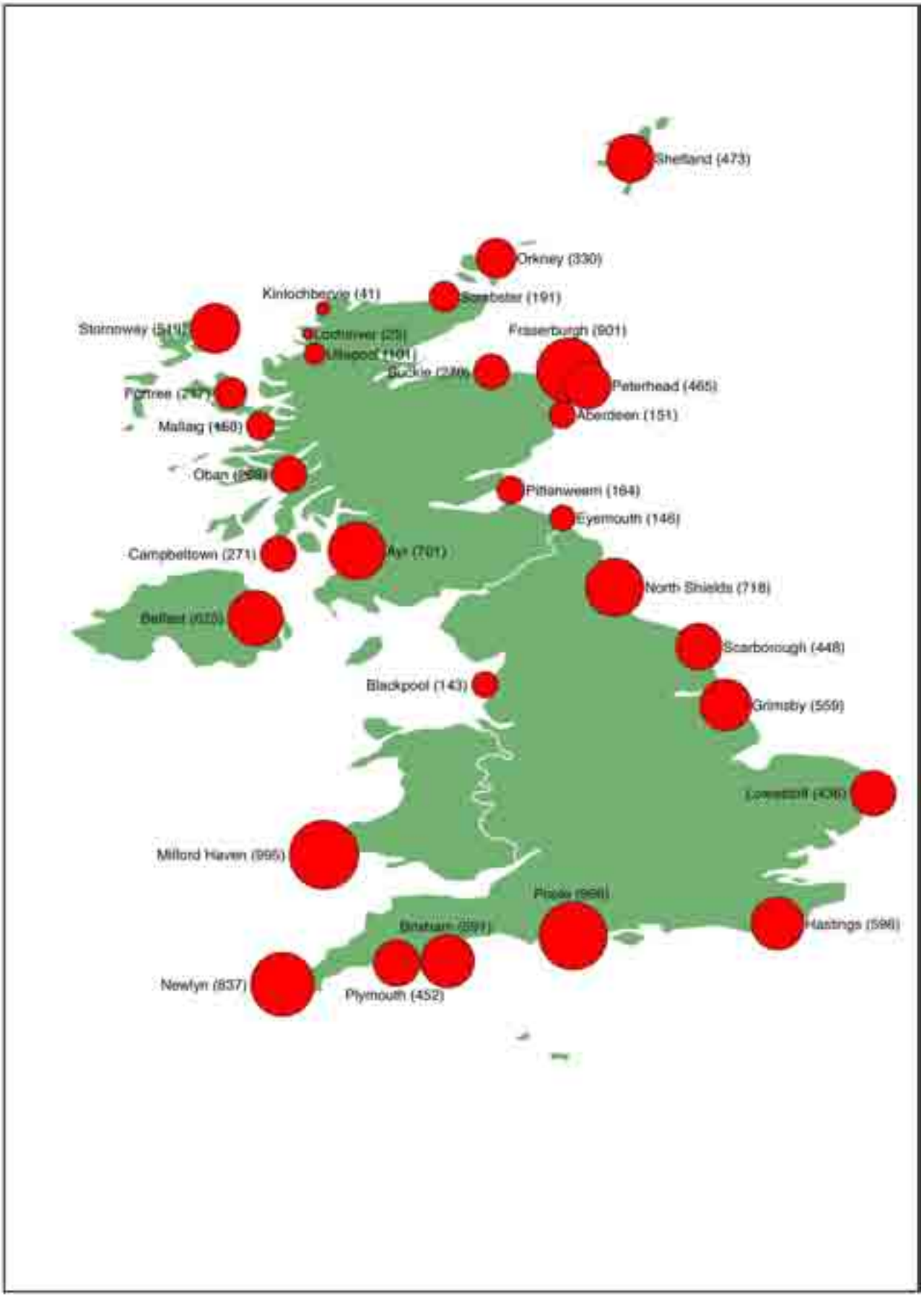
(b) From 1966 these figures exclude 'hobby' fishermen, i.e. fishermen who do not fish commercially. The corresponding figures for Scotland and Northern Ireland have never included 'hobby' fishermen.

(c) Includes 1986 figures for Newlyn and Plymouth.

(d) The apparent increase in fishermen in Scotland reflected the licensing of 10m and under vessels; when more information became available on the numbers of such active vessels.

Chart 2.12 shows the total number of fishermen for each administration port in the UK.

Chart 2.12: Fishermen Numbers by Administration Port: 2008



UK fishing fleet effort

Since 2000, effort in the form of kW days at sea has decreased by 43 per cent (Chart 2.13). This reduction is primarily due to a reduction in effort in the demersal trawl and seine segment of 45 per cent (Chart 2.14).This reduction in effort was due to decommissioning exercises carried out by UK fisheries administrations in 2001 and 2003. The latter focussed on removing fleet capacity targeting cod in the Cod Recovery Area (a combination of North Sea, West of Scotland, Irish Sea and Eastern Channel fishing areas), and was particularly focussed on vessels that used demersal trawls fishing for whitefish. A further exercise was carried out to remove excess beam trawl fishing capacity in the Western Channel fishing area (Area VIIe), as part of the recovery regime for Sole. This only removed a small number of active vessels (8) in this area. More information on the control of fishing effort under the Cod and Sole recovery regimes is given below. Falls in effort over this period were also recorded in all other gear types except those using hooks, pots and traps.

Chart 2.13: UK fishing fleet effort in kW days at sea: 2000 to 2008

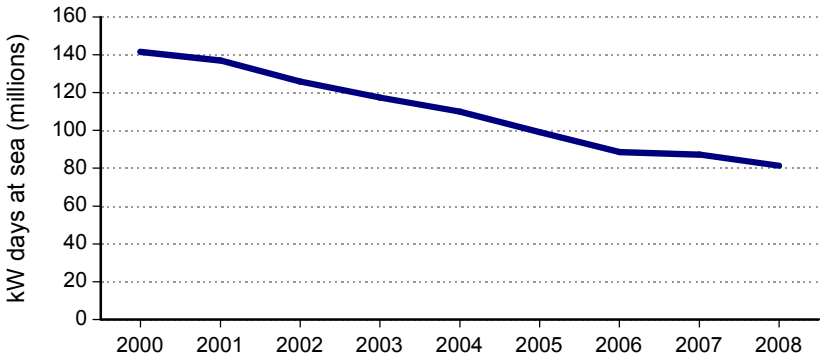
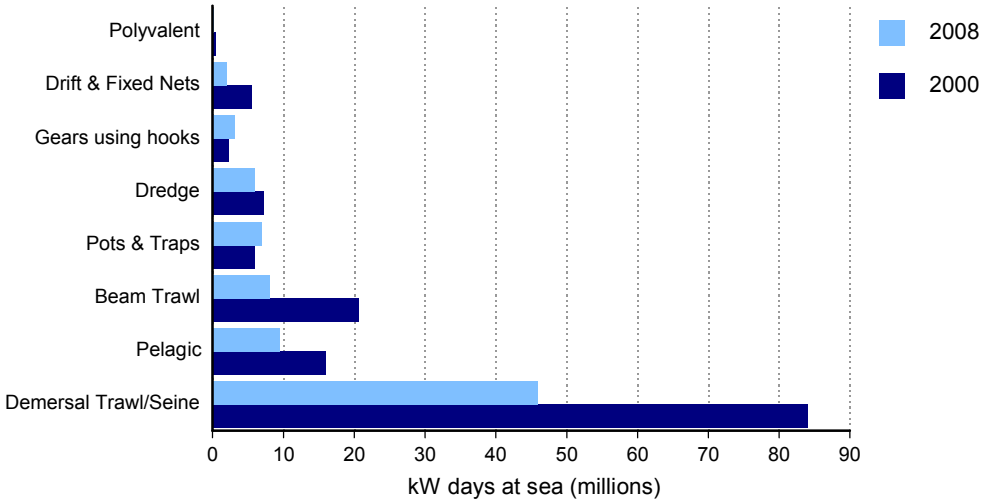


Chart 2.14: UK fishing fleet effort in kW days at sea by gear type: 2008

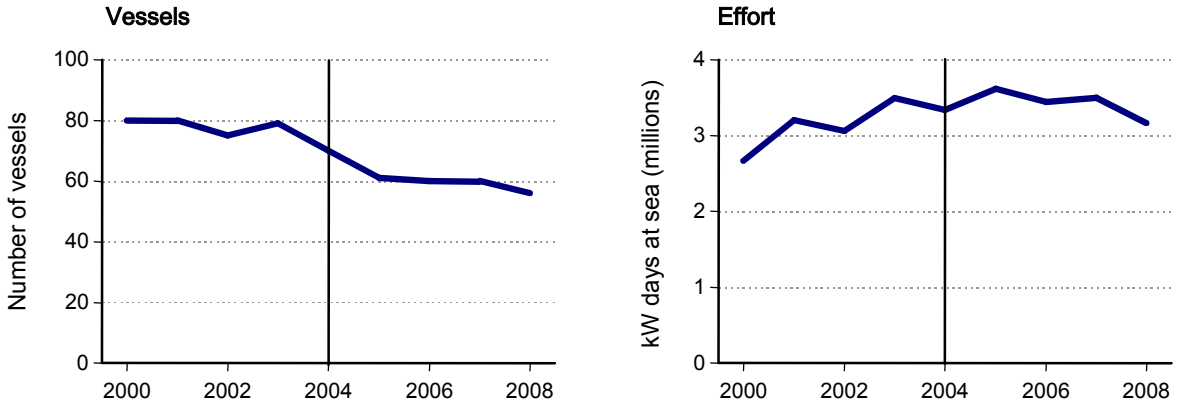


Effort of vessels fishing in the Sole Recovery Zone (SRZ)

As part of the measures for recovery of sole stocks a sole recovery zone was established from February 2004 to apply effort controls to vessels of 10 metres or over in the Western Channel (area VIIe).

From 2000 to 2004 the number of vessels beam trawling in the Western Channel decreased by 13 per cent, however, fishing effort (kW days) at sea increased by 25 per cent. Since the implementation of the SRZ the number of vessels beam trawling in the Western Channel has decreased by 20 per cent and effort (kW days) by 5 per cent (Chart 2.15).

Chart 2.15: Fleet size and effort (kW days) of vessels using beam trawls in the Sole Recovery Zone: 2000 to 2008



Note: The Sole Recovery Regime was established in 2004.

Effort of vessels fishing in the Cod Recovery Zone (CRZ)

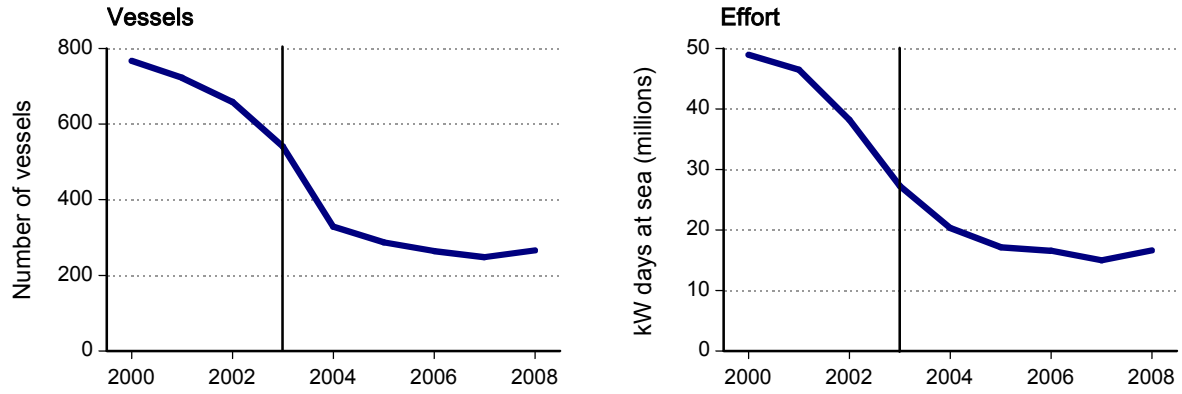
As part of the measures for recovery of cod stocks a cod recovery zone was established from February 2003 to apply effort controls to vessels of 10 metres or over in the North Sea and West of Scotland but was expanded in 2004 to include the Irish Sea (Area VIIa) and the Eastern Channel (Area VIId).

Gear type TR1

Gear type TR1 includes Bottom trawls, Danish seines and similar towed gear, excluding beam trawls, of mesh size ≥ 100 mm.

From 2000 to the end of 2003 the number of vessels fishing in the CRZ using gear type TR1 fell 30 per cent (Chart 2.16). Over the same period, effort (kW days) decreased by 44 percent. Since the implementation of the CRZ the number of vessels using gear type TR1 has decreased by 51 per cent and effort (kW days) by 39 per cent.

Chart 2.16: Fleet size and effort (kW days) of vessels using gear type TR1 in the Cod Recovery Zone: 2000 to 2008



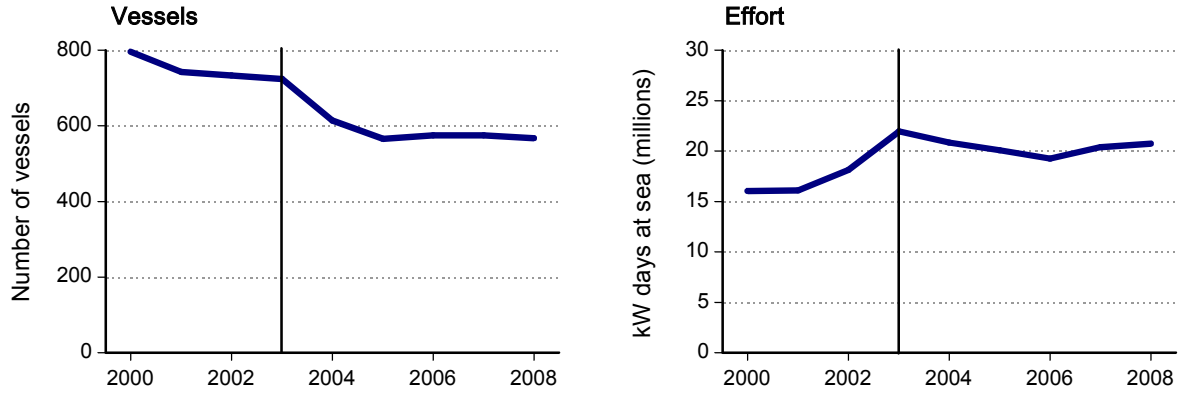
Note: The Cod Recovery Regime was established in 2003, initially limited to the North Sea and West of Scotland, but was expanded in 2004 to include the Irish Sea (Area VIIa) and the Eastern Channel (Area VIId).

Gear type TR2

Gear type TR2 includes Bottom trawls, Danish seines and similar towed gear, excluding beam trawls, of mesh size ≥ 70 mm and < 100 mm.

From 2000 to the end of 2003 the number of vessels fishing in the CRZ using gear type TR2 decreased by 9 per cent while effort (kW days) increased by 37 per cent. Since the implementation of the CRZ the number of vessels using gear type TR2 has decreased by 22 per cent and effort (kW days) by 5 per cent (Chart 2.17).

Chart 2.17: Fleet size and effort (kW days) of vessels using gear type TR2 in the Cod Recovery Zone: 2000 to 2008



Note: The Cod Recovery Regime was established in 2003, initially limited to the North Sea and West of Scotland, but was expanded in 2004 to include the Irish Sea (Area VIIa) and the Eastern Channel (Area VIId).

Incidents, lost vessels and fatalities

Figures on accidents involving fishing vessels and fishermen are provided by the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (see Table 2.7).

TABLE 2.7 Number of incidents, lost vessels and fatalities involving UK fishing vessels: 1999 to 2008

Incident type	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Capsize/Listing	15	4	3	5	4	2	6	5	3	3
Collision	15	25	17	15	17	12	23	12	18	17
Contact	7	2	6	1	7	3	3	3	4	2
Fire/Explosion	15	16	10	13	13	19	16	15	9	11
Flooding/Foundering	54	59	46	40	50	40	54	34	32	33
Grounding	31	40	29	26	38	29	19	24	24	28
Heavy Weather Damage	4	4	-	2	1	2	3	1	5	-
Machinery Failure	232	174	212	181	221	202	232	240	213	156
Missing Vessel	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Person Overboard	8	11	11	6	6	6	11	14	8	7
Other	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-
Total incidents	381	337	334	289	359	317	368	349	317	257
Vessel losses	**33**	**40**	**34**	**18**	**28**	**25**	**34**	**19**	**21**	**21**
Injuries	**81**	**105**	**87**	**55**	**70**	**70**	**62**	**69**	**64**	**60**
Fatalities[(a)]	**9**	**32**	**10**	**8**	**11**	**10**	**9**	**16**	**8**	**8**

Source: Marine Accident Investigation Branch

(a) Number of crew deaths on UK registered fishing vessels.

3 Catches and landings data

Introduction

This chapter brings together the information available for quantity, value, species and area of capture by UK vessels landing into the UK and abroad and foreign vessels landing into the UK. The landings data are given in terms of live weight.

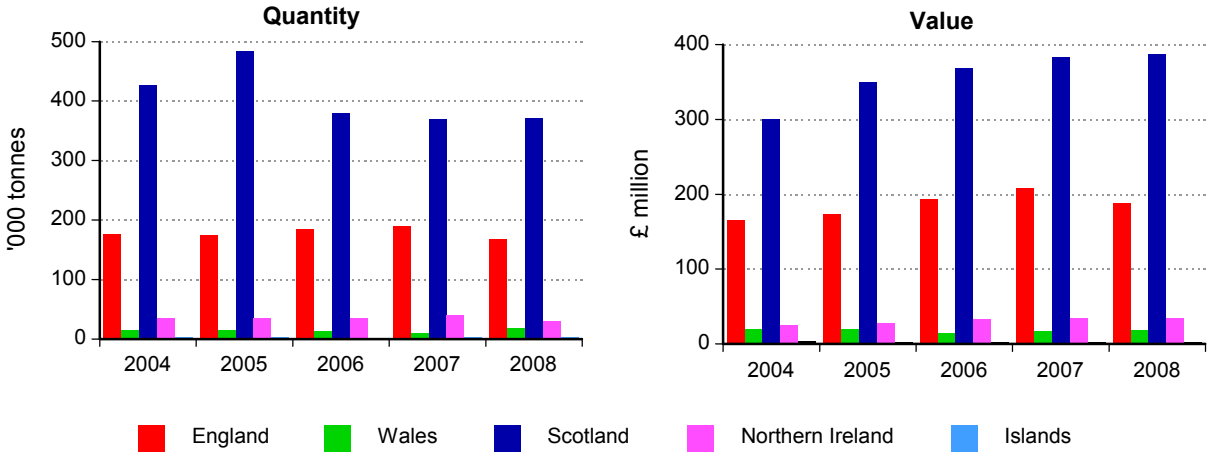
All tables presented here are available on the MFA website. Supplementary tables showing more detail can also be found on the website.

Landings by all UK vessels and by foreign vessels into the UK

In 2008, UK vessels, including the Channel Islands and Isle of Man vessels, landed in the UK and abroad 588 thousand tonnes of sea fish (including shellfish) with a value of £629 million. Compared with 2007, this represents a 4 per cent decrease in quantity and a 3 per cent decrease in value.

Seventy per cent of fish caught by the UK fleet were landed in the UK. In terms of value, 82 per cent of UK vessel landings were made in the UK. Chart 3.1 shows the landings into the UK and abroad by vessel nationality. Scottish vessels accounted for 63 per cent of the weight and 61 per cent of the value of landings by UK vessels. English vessels accounted for 28 per cent of the quantity and 30 per cent of the value of the landings, while Welsh and Northern Irish vessels represented 3 and 5 per cent by quantity respectively.

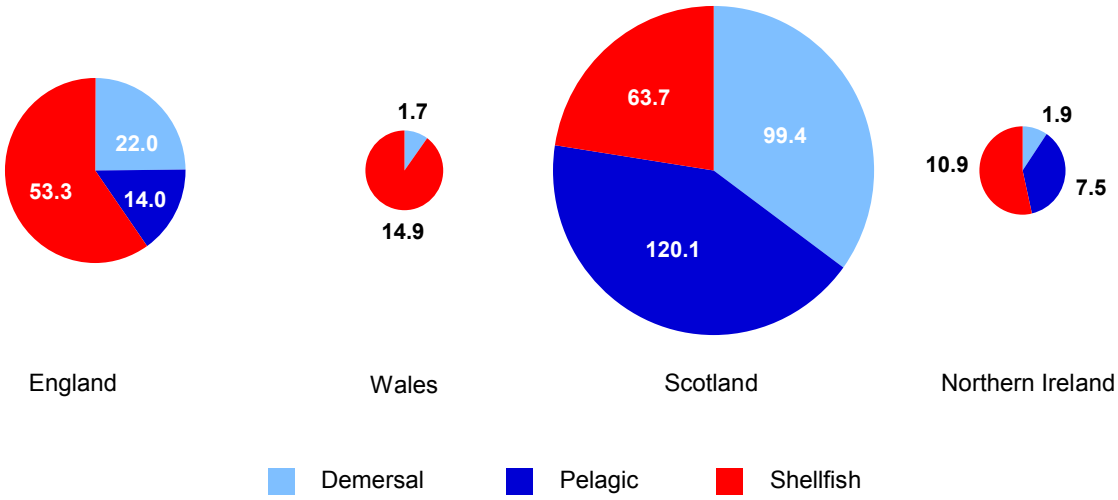
Chart 3.1: Quantity and value of landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by vessel nationality: 2004 to 2008



Landings by UK vessels into the UK fell to 409 thousand tonnes from 440 thousand tonnes in 2007. Demersal species represented 31 per cent of these landings in terms of quantity and 35 per cent in terms of value. Pelagic species accounted for 35 per cent of landings by quantity but only 16 per cent by value. Shellfish accounted for 35 per cent of landings by quantity and 50 per cent by value.

Chart 3.2 shows a breakdown of landings by species group into England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland by UK vessels. The largest amount, 283 thousand tonnes, was landed into Scotland with a value of £344 million. Landings into England were 89 thousand tonnes with a value of £131 million.

Chart 3.2: Landings into UK countries by UK vessels: 2008 ('000 tonnes)



Landings by foreign vessels into the UK increased to 129 thousand tonnes in 2008, from 110 thousand tonnes in 2007, an increase of 17 per cent. The value of landings in 2008 was £78 million, down 9 per cent on 2007. Demersal and shellfish landings rose by 30 and 11 per cent respectively, whilst pelagic landings were virtually unchanged from 2007.

Table 3.1 shows landings by UK vessels into the UK and abroad by vessel nationality. Table 3.2 shows a species breakdown of landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels and by foreign vessels into the UK.

Information on all landings into the UK, by UK and foreign vessels, going back as far as 1938 is shown in Table 3.3.

TABLE 3.1 Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 2004 to 2008

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
(i) **Vessels administered in the UK**										
Demersal	231.1	276.8	236.6	204.5	189.9	223.5	236.1	241.9	236.6	237.5
Pelagic	290.9	298.1	239.7	260.1	247.9	105.8	136.3	124.4	127.9	124.1
Shellfish	131.7	132.8	137.9	145.8	150.5	183.7	198.9	244.0	280.3	267.1
Total Fish	**653.7**	**707.8**	**614.2**	**610.4**	**588.3**	**513.0**	**571.3**	**610.3**	**644.8**	**628.7**
(ii) Vessels administered in England										
Demersal	58.5	60.2	65.7	66.7	61.6	91.7	96.4	90.5	94.5	89.5
Pelagic	58.2	56.0	64.6	67.1	52.8	16.5	17.5	28.9	33.3	25.0
Shellfish	58.5	57.6	54.5	55.6	53.0	57.3	58.7	73.1	80.4	73.3
Total Fish	**175.2**	**173.8**	**184.9**	**189.3**	**167.4**	**165.5**	**172.7**	**192.5**	**208.2**	**187.8**
(iii) Vessels administered in Wales										
Demersal	6.0	3.5	1.7	1.9	1.5	8.9	4.8	3.8	3.6	2.8
Pelagic	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	0.1	0.4	..
Shellfish	8.4	10.4	11.5	7.6	15.6	10.0	15.0	9.8	12.8	14.8
Total Fish	**14.4**	**13.9**	**13.3**	**9.8**	**17.1**	**18.9**	**19.8**	**13.7**	**16.8**	**17.6**
(iv) Vessels administered in Scotland										
Demersal	159.7	204.3	166.2	132.8	123.6	115.0	129.0	142.7	134.1	140.3
Pelagic	212.8	223.5	153.7	169.9	183.0	81.7	108.3	85.3	86.3	93.4
Shellfish	54.8	55.3	59.3	66.9	65.1	103.7	111.8	140.5	162.7	152.7
Total Fish	**427.3**	**483.1**	**379.2**	**369.5**	**371.7**	**300.3**	**349.2**	**368.5**	**383.1**	**386.4**
(v) Vessels administered in Northern Ireland										
Demersal	6.3	8.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	6.4	4.9	4.3	3.8	4.3
Pelagic	20.0	18.6	21.4	22.9	12.1	7.5	10.5	10.1	7.9	5.7
Shellfish	7.9	8.1	11.3	13.7	14.9	10.8	11.9	18.7	22.5	24.0
Total Fish	**34.1**	**35.2**	**35.3**	**39.4**	**29.9**	**24.7**	**27.3**	**33.2**	**34.3**	**34.0**
(vi) Vessels administered in the Islands (a)										
Demersal	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5
Pelagic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shellfish	2.1	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.3
Total Fish	**2.7**	**1.9**	**1.5**	**2.3**	**2.2**	**3.6**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.8**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man.

TABLE 3.2 All landings into the UK and UK vessels' landings abroad: 2004 to 2008 [a]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
(1) UK vessels										
(i) Landings into the UK										
Brill	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6
Catfish	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Cod	15.2	13.8	12.9	12.8	9.8	22.7	21.8	20.8	21.7	20.3
Dogfish	4.6	2.8	1.7	1.4	0.8	4.5	2.5	1.6	1.0	0.5
Haddock	45.4	47.6	38.9	32.3	31.9	32.7	38.7	45.2	39.9	34.4
Hake	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.8	4.1	5.3	6.8	7.2	4.6	7.3
Lemon Sole	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.7	6.0	6.4	6.1	6.3	5.3
Ling	4.3	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.0	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6
Megrims	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.4	7.7	8.3	8.3	8.5	9.9
Monks or Anglers	10.8	12.6	12.2	13.8	13.0	22.7	30.6	32.1	34.1	36.2
Plaice	3.5	3.1	3.5	2.8	2.9	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.5	3.5
Pollack (Lythe)	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.8	4.5
Saithe	9.0	11.4	12.2	10.0	12.9	3.8	5.4	6.1	4.9	7.3
Sand Eels	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skates and Rays	4.3	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.9	4.5	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.3
Soles	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	12.9	12.5	15.0	15.5	14.2
Turbot	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.8
Whiting	7.4	8.9	12.1	13.1	11.4	5.0	5.7	9.8	11.7	10.3
Whiting, Blue	25.0	28.8	21.4	21.9	15.3	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.7	1.4
Witches	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.0	3.7	2.8	2.2	1.7	1.3
Other Demersal [b]	10.5	7.7	6.1	6.0	5.7	17.4	12.1	10.1	11.2	11.2
Total Demersal	**155.8**	**157.8**	**140.7**	**135.0**	**125.0**	**165.9**	**174.0**	**184.6**	**182.7**	**179.4**
Herring	56.2	76.4	62.1	50.8	38.2	7.6	15.9	14.5	9.5	9.4
Horse Mackerel	2.5	4.0	5.2	6.4	5.9	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.6
Mackerel	115.3	120.6	70.4	100.3	90.7	57.0	78.3	54.9	67.1	67.8
Pilchards	1.3	3.6	1.6	2.5	2.9	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.9
Sprats	3.9	4.7	3.1	3.1	3.6	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
Tuna	-	-	..	..	..	-	-	..	..	0.2
Other Pelagic	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.6	0.3	0.2	..	..	1.4	0.4
Total Pelagic	**179.6**	**209.4**	**142.5**	**164.6**	**141.6**	**66.6**	**98.3**	**72.0**	**81.4**	**81.0**
Cockles	12.9	13.2	11.3	11.3	14.0	10.1	8.1	5.3	7.4	7.0
Crabs	21.7	20.0	26.2	28.8	24.7	23.5	23.7	34.1	37.9	32.6
Lobsters	1.4	1.3	2.3	2.8	2.8	12.6	12.2	26.6	31.3	31.8
Mussels	12.1	11.3	10.3	4.6	8.6	2.0	1.3	0.9	1.0	2.9
Nephrops	30.4	33.8	41.0	44.1	43.0	70.3	84.0	114.2	126.4	114.6
Periwinkles	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Queens	5.1	5.5	4.8	5.8	4.7	1.9	2.6	2.9	2.2	1.7
Scallops	21.1	20.7	19.0	20.8	23.1	31.8	32.7	33.7	38.8	40.2
Shrimps	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	3.6	2.6
Squids	2.9	2.6	1.3	1.8	1.9	7.8	6.3	3.8	5.9	6.1
Other Shellfish	18.0	15.5	16.6	18.7	19.1	12.4	11.9	14.6	16.2	17.9
Total Shellfish	**126.1**	**124.5**	**133.4**	**140.3**	**142.8**	**173.1**	**183.8**	**237.1**	**270.9**	**257.4**
Total All Species	**461.5**	**491.7**	**416.5**	**439.8**	**409.4**	**405.6**	**456.1**	**493.8**	**535.0**	**517.8**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transhipments.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2 All landings into the UK and UK vessels' landings abroad: 2004 to 2008 (cont.) [a]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
(1) UK vessels										
(ii) Landings into England										
Brill	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Catfish	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	..
Cod	7.4	5.9	5.0	5.2	1.6	9.2	7.7	5.4	6.1	3.0
Dogfish	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Haddock	2.2	1.9	1.0	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.8
Hake	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.7
Lemon Sole	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.8	2.9
Ling	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Megrims	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	3.0	3.6	2.6	1.9	1.5
Monks or Anglers	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.4	5.0	5.3	5.8	6.9	6.7
Plaice	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.0	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.7
Pollack (Lythe)	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.6
Saithe	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1
Sand Eels	-	-	..	..	..	-	-	..	..	..
Skates and Rays	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.4
Soles	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	12.5	12.1	14.2	15.0	14.0
Turbot	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.4
Whiting	1.8	3.0	3.8	3.7	2.2	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.5	1.5
Whiting, Blue	0.2	..	..	-	..	..	..	..	-	..
Witches	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..
Other Demersal [b]	4.6	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.7	7.9	6.2	6.2	7.4	7.5
Total Demersal	**31.9**	**29.3**	**27.1**	**29.2**	**22.0**	**57.8**	**55.9**	**54.2**	**58.7**	**52.0**
Herring	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
Horse Mackerel	1.4	3.4	4.2	5.0	5.3	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5
Mackerel	3.4	3.4	4.0	2.9	2.3	1.6	1.6	2.7	2.2	1.9
Pilchards	1.0	3.4	1.6	2.4	2.7	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.9
Sprats	2.3	3.2	2.5	3.0	3.4	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.7
Tuna	-	-	..	..	..	-	-	..	..	0.2
Other Pelagic	0.1	..	..	0.8	0.2	0.2	..	..	1.3	0.3
Total Pelagic	**9.3**	**14.7**	**12.9**	**14.5**	**14.0**	**4.1**	**5.7**	**5.2**	**6.8**	**5.5**
Cockles	11.4	11.7	10.1	10.2	12.9	8.8	6.2	4.6	6.7	6.5
Crabs	11.1	8.6	11.4	11.6	10.8	11.9	10.6	14.6	15.2	14.0
Lobsters	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.5	7.8	7.0	15.1	17.3	17.2
Mussels	9.0	9.3	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Nephrops	2.7	3.8	5.4	4.1	2.3	5.6	7.9	13.4	10.2	5.3
Periwinkles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queens	1.5	0.6	1.5	1.0	..	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	..
Scallops	8.4	10.0	9.5	10.6	9.3	11.8	15.7	14.2	18.4	13.7
Shrimps	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	3.6	2.4
Squids	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	2.3	2.0	1.6	2.5	1.7
Other Shellfish	11.8	10.2	11.8	14.4	13.1	8.2	7.9	10.6	12.1	12.2
Total Shellfish	**58.1**	**56.3**	**54.6**	**57.6**	**53.3**	**58.5**	**59.5**	**75.8**	**86.4**	**73.3**
Total All Species	**99.2**	**100.2**	**94.6**	**101.3**	**89.3**	**120.4**	**121.2**	**135.3**	**151.8**	**130.8**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transhipments.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2 All landings into the UK and UK vessels' landings abroad: 2004 to 2008 (cont.) [a]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
(1) UK vessels										
(iii) Landings into Wales										
Brill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cod	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	..	..
Dogfish	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	..	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	..
Haddock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hake	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2
Lemon Sole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Megrims	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.5
Monks or Anglers	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2
Plaice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..
Pollack (Lythe)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saithe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sand Eels	-	..	-	..	-	-	..	-	..	-
Skates and Rays	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Soles	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1
Turbot	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	..	..
Whiting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whiting, Blue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Witches	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other Demersal [b]	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.5
Total Demersal	**2.1**	**2.4**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**1.7**	**3.8**	**4.7**	**4.4**	**5.0**	**4.3**
Herring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horse Mackerel	..	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-
Mackerel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pilchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sprats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pelagic	..	-	-	..	-	..	-	-	..	-
Total Pelagic	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
Cockles	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.4
Crabs	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
Lobsters	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	3.4	3.6	3.1
Mussels	1.4	0.9	5.9	0.3	4.6	0.5	..	0.1	0.1	1.7
Nephrops	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1
Periwinkles	-	-	..	..	..	-	-	..	..	..
Queens	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	..	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	..
Scallops	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	3.1	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.6	5.2
Shrimps	..	-	-	..	-	..	-	-	..	-
Squids	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	..
Other Shellfish	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.4	4.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.6
Total Shellfish	**9.2**	**7.7**	**12.9**	**7.3**	**14.9**	**6.6**	**6.6**	**10.0**	**10.6**	**15.6**
Total All Species	**11.3**	**10.1**	**15.0**	**9.6**	**16.6**	**10.4**	**11.4**	**14.4**	**15.5**	**19.9**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transhipments.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2 All landings into the UK and UK vessels' landings abroad: 2004 to 2008 (cont.) [a]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
(1) UK vessels										
(iv) Landings into Scotland										
Brill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catfish	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Cod	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.6	12.4	13.0	14.0	14.6	16.1
Dogfish	3.2	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.2	3.3	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.2
Haddock	42.7	45.3	37.4	29.5	29.5	30.4	36.7	43.8	37.6	32.1
Hake	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.2	3.5	2.1	4.1	5.0	3.0	5.8
Lemon Sole	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.3
Ling	3.8	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2
Megrims	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.5	4.0	3.8	4.6	5.3	6.9
Monks or Anglers	7.8	9.6	9.3	10.3	10.1	16.4	23.9	25.0	25.5	28.0
Plaice	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Pollack (Lythe)	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.8
Saithe	8.1	10.6	11.5	9.5	12.8	3.3	4.9	5.8	4.7	7.2
Sand Eels	0.6	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-
Skates and Rays	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5
Soles	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..
Turbot	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Whiting	5.5	5.8	8.3	9.4	9.2	4.0	4.2	7.5	9.2	8.9
Whiting, Blue	24.8	28.8	21.4	21.9	15.3	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.7	1.4
Witches	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.9	3.5	2.6	2.1	1.5	1.1
Other Demersal [b]	5.2	3.1	2.2	1.7	1.6	8.8	4.7	3.3	3.1	3.1
Total Demersal	**118.0**	**123.3**	**109.3**	**101.8**	**99.4**	**99.5**	**109.7**	**122.3**	**116.5**	**119.9**
Herring	53.5	71.4	57.1	45.2	32.4	6.5	14.4	13.2	8.4	8.0
Horse Mackerel	0.7	0.1	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.1	..	0.1	0.3	0.1
Mackerel	110.8	116.0	64.6	95.8	86.6	55.1	75.9	50.4	63.7	64.6
Pilchards	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	..	..
Sprats	1.4	0.9	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	..	..
Tuna	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other Pelagic	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	..
Total Pelagic	**166.7**	**188.4**	**122.6**	**143.4**	**120.1**	**61.9**	**90.5**	**63.7**	**72.6**	**72.9**
Cockles	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	..	0.1	0.3	0.2	..
Crabs	9.7	10.6	12.7	14.7	11.8	10.9	12.5	17.0	19.9	16.1
Lobsters	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	4.4	4.5	7.6	9.9	11.0
Mussels	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Nephrops	22.9	25.2	29.6	33.8	32.8	57.2	67.9	89.3	104.3	94.9
Periwinkles	0.1	..	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Queens	2.4	4.2	2.5	4.3	4.6	1.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7
Scallops	11.5	9.8	8.6	8.9	10.1	18.3	15.7	17.8	18.2	20.4
Shrimps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
Squids	2.1	1.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	5.3	4.2	2.2	3.3	4.4
Other Shellfish	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.0
Total Shellfish	**52.5**	**54.5**	**57.3**	**65.9**	**63.7**	**99.2**	**108.5**	**137.7**	**159.3**	**151.0**
Total All Species	**337.2**	**366.3**	**289.3**	**311.1**	**283.2**	**260.5**	**308.8**	**323.7**	**348.3**	**343.7**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transhipments.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2 All landings into the UK and UK vessels' landings abroad: 2004 to 2008 (cont.) [a]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
(1) UK vessels										
(v) Landings into Northern Ireland										
Brill	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Catfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cod	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.2
Dogfish	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	..	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	..
Haddock	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5
Hake	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.6
Lemon Sole	..	..	..	..	-	..	..	..	..	-
Ling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Megrims	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monks or Anglers	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Plaice	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..
Pollack (Lythe)	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	0.1
Saithe	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..
Sand Eels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skates and Rays	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	0.1
Soles	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Turbot	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Whiting	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whiting, Blue	..	..	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-
Witches	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Other Demersal [b]	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Demersal	**3.9**	**2.7**	**2.0**	**1.7**	**1.9**	**4.8**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**2.6**	**3.2**
Herring	1.8	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.7	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3
Horse Mackerel	0.3	0.4	0.2	-	-	..	0.1	0.1	-	-
Mackerel	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.8	0.4	0.8	1.9	1.2	1.3
Pilchards	0.3	0.2	-	..	..	..	..	-	..	..
Sprats	0.1	0.6	0.6	-	-	..	0.1	0.1	-	-
Tuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pelagic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Pelagic	**3.6**	**6.3**	**7.0**	**6.7**	**7.5**	**0.7**	**2.0**	**3.1**	**2.0**	**2.6**
Cockles	..	-	..	-	0.1	..	-	0.1	-	0.1
Crabs	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.0
Lobsters	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5
Mussels	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.1	..	0.2	0.4	0.6
Nephrops	4.7	4.7	5.9	6.2	7.9	7.2	7.8	11.0	11.6	14.2
Periwinkles	-	0.1	-	..	..	-	0.1	-	..	..
Queens	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	-
Scallops	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9
Shrimps	-	-	..	..	..	-	-	..	..	..
Squids	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	..
Other Shellfish	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Shellfish	**6.3**	**6.0**	**8.5**	**9.5**	**10.9**	**8.9**	**9.1**	**13.5**	**14.7**	**17.4**
Total All Species	**13.8**	**15.0**	**17.6**	**17.8**	**20.3**	**14.3**	**14.7**	**20.2**	**19.3**	**23.2**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transhipments.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2 All landings into the UK and UK vessels' landings abroad: 2004 to 2008 (cont.) [a]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
(2) Foreign vessels										
(i) Landings into the UK										
Brill	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Catfish	0.1	0.2	..	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cod	36.9	55.0	19.0	8.2	6.6	39.6	74.1	20.8	11.0	7.4
Dogfish	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.6	0.6
Haddock	8.3	13.2	7.1	3.7	2.1	6.1	15.9	5.7	3.2	1.3
Hake	1.0	2.3	1.9	2.1	4.2	4.8	9.8	8.1	3.4	6.7
Lemon Sole	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
Ling	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.7
Megrims	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.6
Monks or Anglers	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.3	3.9	4.4	4.8	5.8	5.7
Plaice	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6
Pollack (Lythe)	..	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1
Saithe	8.5	7.9	8.4	8.5	5.8	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.0	2.4
Sand Eels	..	..	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-
Skates and Rays	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.1
Soles	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.6	7.6	8.1	7.5	6.9	4.9
Turbot	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5
Whiting	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	2.0	0.3
Whiting, Blue	19.9	14.3	17.8	20.0	43.9	1.2	0.7	2.5	3.4	4.8
Witches	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Demersal [b]	17.8	13.5	11.9	11.8	10.8	24.5	18.6	18.0	12.8	11.0
Total Demersal	**101.6**	**114.9**	**74.1**	**62.9**	**81.8**	**99.6**	**143.8**	**78.7**	**60.8**	**52.0**
Herring	5.4	15.3	26.3	19.6	19.5	0.8	4.2	6.6	4.1	4.6
Horse Mackerel	0.1	1.1	1.6	0.8	0.4	..	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1
Mackerel	13.2	14.0	23.0	24.4	21.0	7.0	13.8	18.6	16.5	17.3
Pilchards	-	-	0.5	-	..	-	-	0.1	-	..
Sprats	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Tuna	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other Pelagic	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	3.7	..	-	..	..	1.4
Total Pelagic	**18.7**	**30.4**	**51.9**	**44.9**	**44.5**	**7.8**	**18.2**	**25.7**	**20.8**	**23.4**
Cockles	..	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-
Crabs	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.9	2.0	0.9
Lobsters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
Mussels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephrops	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4
Periwinkles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queens	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scallops	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	2.2	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.4
Shrimps	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Squids	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other Shellfish	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Total Shellfish	**2.0**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**3.1**	**2.3**	**3.7**	**4.1**	**3.0**
Total All Species	**122.3**	**147.1**	**127.9**	**109.8**	**128.5**	**110.6**	**164.3**	**108.1**	**85.7**	**78.4**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transhipments and exclude landings abroad by foreign vessels.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2 All landings into the UK and UK vessels' landings abroad: 2004 to 2008 (cont.) [a]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
(3) Total: UK and foreign vessels										
(i) Landings into the UK										
Brill	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Catfish	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
Cod	52.1	68.7	31.9	20.9	16.4	62.4	96.0	41.5	32.8	27.7
Dogfish	6.5	4.2	2.9	2.6	1.8	5.9	3.6	2.5	2.6	1.1
Haddock	53.7	60.7	46.0	35.9	34.1	38.8	54.6	50.9	43.1	35.7
Hake	3.3	4.9	4.6	4.9	8.3	10.1	16.5	15.4	8.0	14.1
Lemon Sole	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.9	6.9	7.1	6.6	7.0	5.9
Ling	5.1	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.5	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.8	5.3
Megrims	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.9	4.0	8.2	9.0	8.8	9.6	11.5
Monks or Anglers	12.6	14.5	14.0	16.1	15.3	26.6	35.0	36.8	39.9	41.9
Plaice	4.3	3.9	4.3	3.5	3.4	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.3	4.1
Pollack (Lythe)	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.9	4.6
Saithe	17.5	19.2	20.5	18.5	18.7	7.9	9.9	10.4	9.0	9.7
Sand Eels	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skates and Rays	5.7	4.7	4.2	4.2	3.9	6.0	5.5	4.9	4.7	4.4
Soles	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	20.5	20.7	22.5	22.4	19.1
Turbot	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3
Whiting	7.7	9.2	12.6	13.7	11.8	5.3	5.8	10.2	13.7	10.7
Whiting, Blue	44.9	43.1	39.2	41.9	59.3	2.6	2.1	4.3	6.1	6.2
Witches	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.1	3.8	2.9	2.4	1.7	1.4
Other Demersal [b]	28.4	21.2	17.9	17.8	16.4	41.9	30.7	28.1	23.9	22.2
Total Demersal	**257.4**	**272.7**	**214.8**	**197.9**	**206.8**	**265.5**	**317.8**	**263.3**	**243.6**	**231.4**
Herring	61.6	91.8	88.4	70.3	57.7	8.5	20.1	21.1	13.6	14.0
Horse Mackerel	2.5	5.0	6.8	7.1	6.3	0.4	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.7
Mackerel	128.5	134.6	93.4	124.7	111.7	64.0	92.2	73.5	83.6	85.1
Pilchards	1.3	3.6	2.1	2.5	2.9	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.9
Sprats	3.9	4.7	3.4	3.1	3.6	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
Tuna	-	-	..	..	..	-	-	..	..	0.2
Other Pelagic	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.8	3.9	0.2	..	..	1.5	1.8
Total Pelagic	**198.3**	**239.8**	**194.4**	**209.5**	**186.2**	**74.5**	**116.5**	**97.8**	**102.2**	**104.4**
Cockles	12.9	13.2	11.3	11.3	14.0	10.1	8.1	5.3	7.4	7.0
Crabs	22.0	20.5	26.9	29.4	25.6	23.9	24.3	35.9	39.9	33.5
Lobsters	1.4	1.3	2.3	2.8	2.8	12.6	12.2	26.6	31.3	31.8
Mussels	12.1	11.3	10.3	4.6	8.6	2.0	1.3	0.9	1.0	2.9
Nephrops	30.5	33.9	41.2	44.3	43.2	70.5	84.2	114.5	126.9	115.0
Periwinkles	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Queens	5.2	5.6	4.8	5.8	4.7	1.9	2.6	2.9	2.2	1.7
Scallops	22.4	21.6	19.7	21.5	24.1	34.0	34.0	34.6	40.0	41.5
Shrimps	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	3.6	2.6
Squids	2.9	2.6	1.3	1.9	1.9	7.9	6.4	4.0	6.1	6.2
Other Shellfish	18.2	15.6	16.9	19.0	19.2	12.5	12.0	14.8	16.4	18.0
Total Shellfish	**128.0**	**126.3**	**135.3**	**142.2**	**145.0**	**176.2**	**186.1**	**240.8**	**275.0**	**260.3**
Total All Species	**583.8**	**638.8**	**544.4**	**549.6**	**538.0**	**516.2**	**620.4**	**601.9**	**620.8**	**596.1**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transhipments and exclude landings abroad by foreign vessels.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2 All landings into the UK and UK vessels' landings abroad: 2004 to 2008 (cont.) [a]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
(4) UK vessels										
(i) Landings abroad										
Brill	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4
Catfish	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Cod	6.1	7.1	8.0	6.6	9.5	7.5	9.1	8.7	8.2	13.1
Dogfish	3.2	2.7	0.7	0.3	..	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.4	..
Haddock	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3
Hake	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.5	3.7	2.8	2.9
Lemon Sole	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.0
Ling	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Megrims	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.6
Monks or Anglers	1.0	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.7	5.9	4.9	5.1	5.9
Plaice	13.9	11.5	11.1	10.4	10.1	17.3	15.4	13.2	12.4	13.2
Pollack (Lythe)	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4
Saithe	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.9	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.4	2.2
Sand Eels	-	-	0.7	1.7	6.3	-	-	..	0.1	0.4
Skates and Rays	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Soles	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	4.3	5.0	5.0	5.8	3.3
Turbot	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.1	2.1
Whiting	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1
Whiting, Blue	35.1	83.2	60.8	34.6	22.8	2.4	5.6	6.3	4.0	3.7
Witches	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.4	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.4
Other Demersal [b]	8.7	5.6	5.5	5.3	4.5	9.6	7.1	4.8	4.4	5.4
Total Demersal	**75.3**	**119.1**	**95.9**	**69.6**	**64.9**	**57.7**	**62.0**	**57.3**	**53.9**	**58.1**
Herring	40.1	49.4	47.5	40.3	28.9	7.6	10.6	20.2	16.9	7.7
Horse Mackerel	9.8	4.0	7.6	7.6	5.5	1.8	1.0	3.2	2.5	1.9
Mackerel	59.4	34.6	32.7	33.5	37.5	28.3	25.9	24.6	21.9	28.6
Pilchards	1.3	..	0.6	1.1	25.5	1.0	..	0.2	0.3	0.9
Sprats	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	..
Tuna	-	..	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	..	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Pelagic	0.7	0.6	8.8	12.8	8.8	0.5	0.6	4.2	4.9	3.9
Total Pelagic	**111.3**	**88.7**	**97.2**	**95.5**	**106.2**	**39.2**	**38.1**	**52.3**	**46.5**	**43.1**
Cockles	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	..
Crabs	3.2	2.8	3.5	4.1	2.8	3.8	3.0	3.7	4.8	3.1
Lobsters	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Mussels	..	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-
Nephrops	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.9
Periwinkles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queens	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..
Scallops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
Shrimps	..	..	-	-	..	..	..	-	-	..
Squids	1.9	4.8	0.2	0.8	3.9	5.6	10.2	0.6	1.8	4.0
Other Shellfish	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total Shellfish	**5.6**	**8.4**	**4.5**	**5.5**	**7.7**	**10.6**	**15.1**	**6.9**	**9.4**	**9.7**
Total All Species	**192.2**	**216.1**	**197.7**	**170.6**	**178.9**	**107.4**	**115.2**	**116.5**	**109.8**	**110.9**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transhipments and exclude landings abroad by foreign vessels.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2 All landings into the UK and UK vessels' landings abroad: 2004 to 2008 (cont.) [a]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
(5) Total: UK vessels										
(i) Landings into the UK and abroad										
Brill	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.0
Catfish	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4
Cod	21.3	20.9	20.8	19.3	19.3	30.2	31.0	29.5	29.9	33.4
Dogfish	7.9	5.5	2.4	1.6	0.8	6.1	3.8	1.9	1.4	0.5
Haddock	46.1	48.3	39.8	33.5	33.1	33.4	39.4	45.9	40.8	35.6
Hake	3.0	3.6	3.9	4.6	6.1	6.7	9.2	10.9	7.4	10.2
Lemon Sole	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.1	6.8	7.3	7.2	7.8	6.3
Ling	4.7	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.3	4.8	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9
Megrims	3.7	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.4	8.6	9.9	9.2	9.5	11.4
Monks or Anglers	11.8	14.4	14.0	15.9	15.4	25.4	36.5	37.0	39.1	42.1
Plaice	17.4	14.6	14.5	13.2	13.0	21.6	19.4	17.3	15.9	16.6
Pollack (Lythe)	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.1	4.1	4.9
Saithe	9.8	12.9	13.6	11.8	15.7	4.2	6.2	7.2	6.3	9.5
Sand Eels	0.6	..	0.7	1.7	6.3	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.4
Skates and Rays	5.2	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.3	5.7	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.8
Soles	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.4	17.2	17.6	20.1	21.2	17.5
Turbot	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	5.2	5.1	5.7	6.0	4.9
Whiting	7.5	9.0	12.2	13.2	11.5	5.1	5.7	9.8	11.8	10.4
Whiting, Blue	60.1	111.9	82.1	56.5	38.2	3.7	7.0	8.1	6.7	5.2
Witches	3.5	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.3	6.1	4.3	2.9	2.4	1.6
Other Demersal [b]	19.2	13.3	11.5	11.3	10.1	27.0	19.3	14.9	15.5	16.6
Total Demersal	**231.1**	**276.8**	**236.6**	**204.5**	**189.9**	**223.5**	**236.1**	**241.9**	**236.6**	**237.5**
Herring	96.3	125.9	109.6	91.1	67.1	15.2	26.5	34.7	26.3	17.1
Horse Mackerel	12.2	8.0	12.8	13.9	11.4	2.2	2.3	4.5	4.3	3.5
Mackerel	174.7	155.2	103.0	133.8	128.2	85.4	104.2	79.5	89.0	96.4
Pilchards	2.7	3.6	2.2	3.7	28.3	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.8
Sprats	3.9	4.7	3.1	3.1	3.6	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
Tuna	-	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	..	0.1	0.2	0.3
Other Pelagic	1.1	0.7	9.0	14.4	9.1	0.7	0.6	4.2	6.3	4.3
Total Pelagic	**290.9**	**298.1**	**239.7**	**260.1**	**247.9**	**105.8**	**136.3**	**124.4**	**127.9**	**124.1**
Cockles	12.9	13.2	11.3	11.3	14.0	10.1	8.1	5.3	7.4	7.0
Crabs	24.9	22.8	29.6	32.9	27.5	27.3	26.7	37.7	42.7	35.7
Lobsters	1.4	1.3	2.3	2.8	2.8	12.9	12.4	26.9	31.6	32.1
Mussels	12.1	11.3	10.3	4.6	8.6	2.0	1.3	0.9	1.0	2.9
Nephrops	30.5	34.1	41.4	44.5	43.5	71.0	85.4	116.1	128.7	116.5
Periwinkles	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Queens	5.1	5.5	4.9	5.8	4.7	1.9	2.6	3.0	2.2	1.8
Scallops	21.1	20.7	19.0	20.8	23.2	31.8	32.7	33.7	38.9	40.2
Shrimps	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	3.6	2.6
Squids	4.7	7.4	1.4	2.6	5.8	13.4	16.5	4.4	7.7	10.1
Other Shellfish	18.4	15.9	16.9	18.9	19.4	12.6	12.2	14.9	16.3	18.2
Total Shellfish	**131.7**	**132.8**	**137.9**	**145.8**	**150.5**	**183.7**	**198.9**	**244.0**	**280.3**	**267.1**
Total All Species	**653.7**	**707.8**	**614.2**	**610.4**	**588.3**	**513.0**	**571.3**	**610.3**	**644.8**	**628.7**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transhipments and exclude landings abroad by foreign vessels.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.3 Landings into the UK by UK and foreign vessels: 1938 to 2008 [(a)]

	1938	1948	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Demersal												
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	807.8	923.5	758.8	778.6	484.2	336.7	280.5	257.4	272.7	214.8	197.9	206.8
Value (£ million)	14.6	46.4	52.0	67.5	194.4	327.7	305.8	265.5	317.8	263.3	243.6	231.4
Pelagic												
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	295.0	287.6	127.8	204.0	319.2	267.8	118.0	198.3	239.8	194.4	209.5	186.2
Value (£ million)	2.0	6.0	3.0	5.8	30.1	32.1	22.3	74.5	116.5	97.8	102.2	104.4
Shellfish												
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	32.1	28.7	28.1	56.4	70.2	97.5	127.7	128.0	126.3	135.3	142.2	145.0
Value (£ million)	0.5	1.4	2.1	6.7	34.5	105.1	154.5	176.2	186.1	240.8	275.0	260.3
Total												
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	1,134.9	1,239.8	914.7	1,039.1	873.6	702.0	526.3	583.8	638.8	544.4	549.6	538.0
Value (£ million)	17.2	53.8	57.0	80.0	259.0	464.7	482.5	516.2	620.4	601.9	620.8	596.1

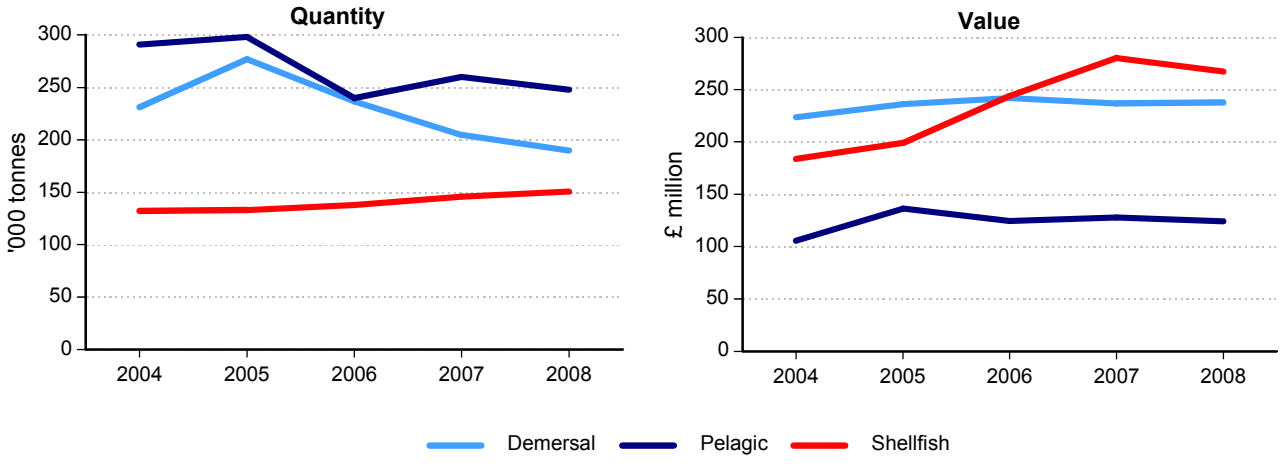
Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landing data include transhipments.

Demersal, pelagic and shellfish landings

In 2008, the UK fleet landed 190 thousand tonnes of demersal species, down 18 per cent on the 2004 figure. Over the same period, the value of demersal landings increased by 6 per cent to £238 million. There were 248 thousand tonnes of pelagic species landed in 2008, down 15 per cent on 2004 while the value increased by 17 per cent to £124 million from £106 million in 2004. Shellfish landings increased for the fourth year in a row to 151 thousand tonnes, a rise of 14 per cent on 2004 levels. Over the same period the value of shellfish landings increased by 45 per cent to £267 million.

Chart 3.3: Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 2004 to 2008



Demersal Fish

In 2008, landings by the UK fleet of cod remained constant at 19 thousand tonnes while the value of cod landings rose by 11 per cent to £33 million. Landings of haddock also remained constant at 33 thousand tonnes but the value fell by 13 per cent to £36 million. Table 3.2 shows figures for all species and Chart 3.4 shows landings and value for key demersal species since 1994.

Chart 3.5 shows the largest amount of demersal species was landed into the Netherlands and Denmark at 26 and 16 thousand tonnes respectively. Vessels from Norway landed 30 thousand tonnes into the UK and Faroese vessels landed 19 thousand tonnes.

Chart 3.6 shows the UK fleet's demersal catch, value of catch and value per tonne by ICES rectangle.

Chart 3.4: Landings of key demersal species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1994 to 2008

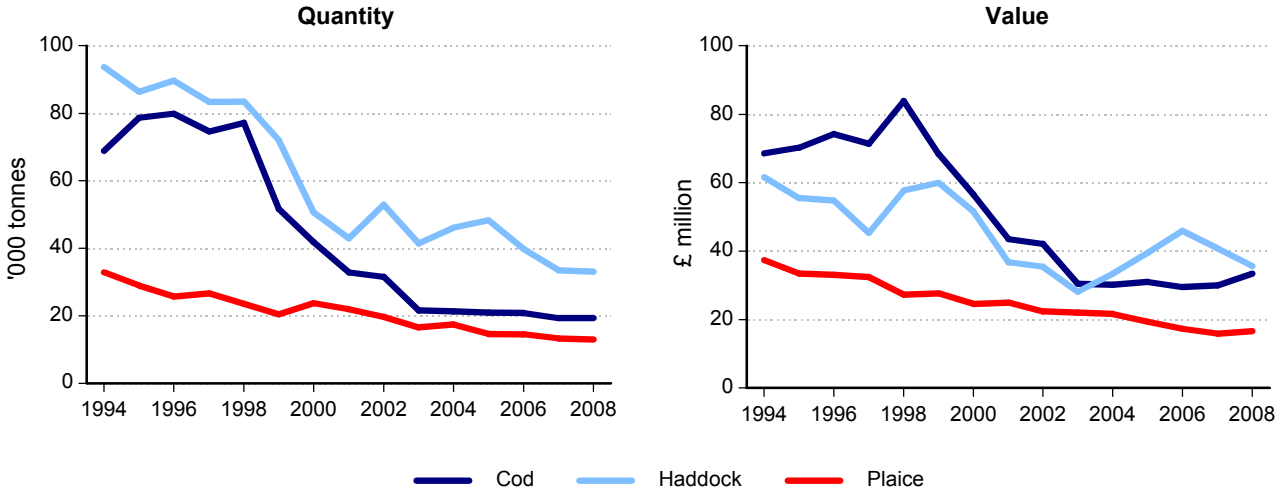


Chart 3.5: Landings of demersal species abroad by UK vessels and landings into the UK by foreign vessels: 2008

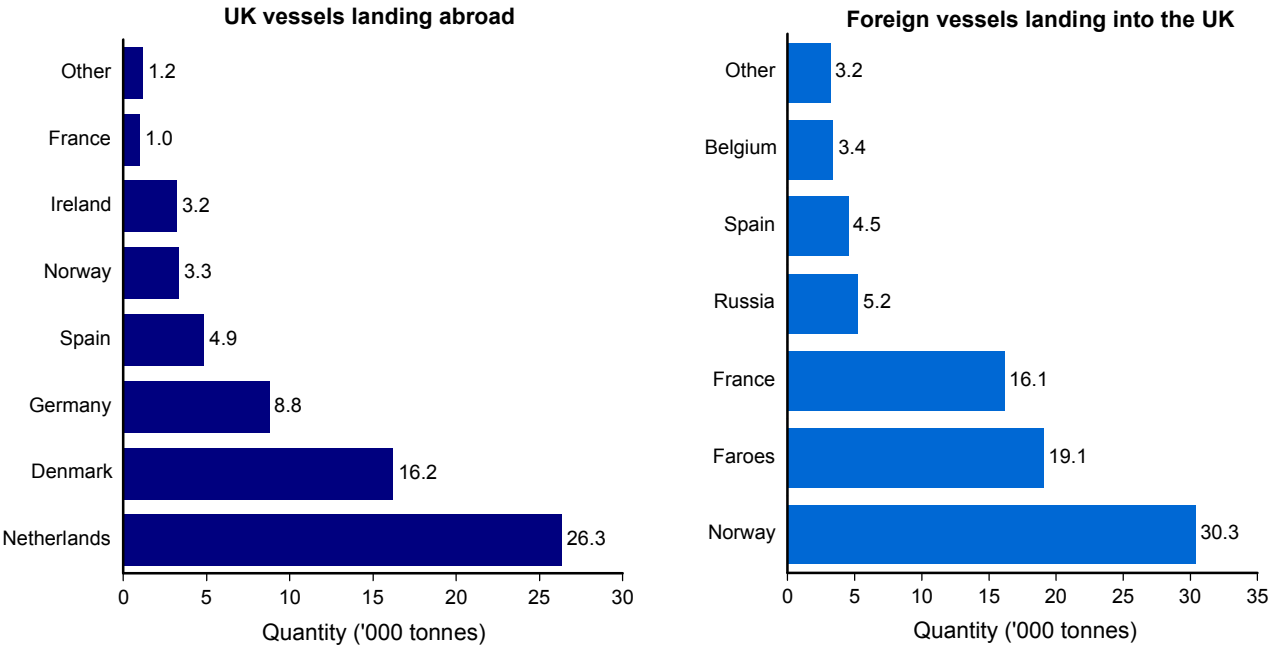


Chart 3.6: Demersal catch by UK fleet: 2008

Chart 3.6a: Quantity of catch by ICES rectangle

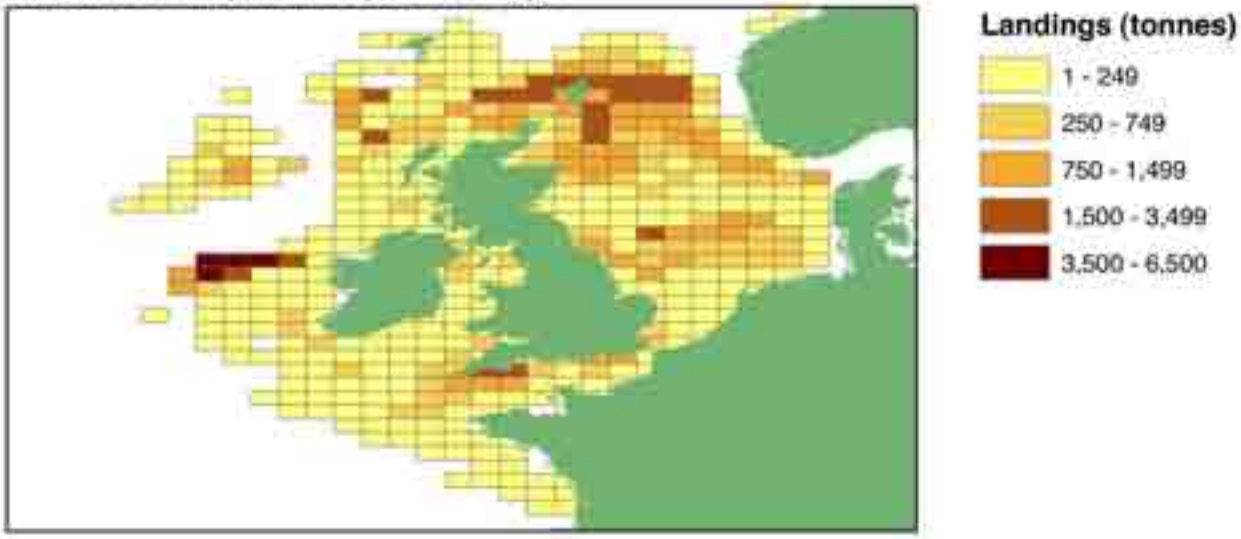


Chart 3.6b: Value of catch by ICES rectangle

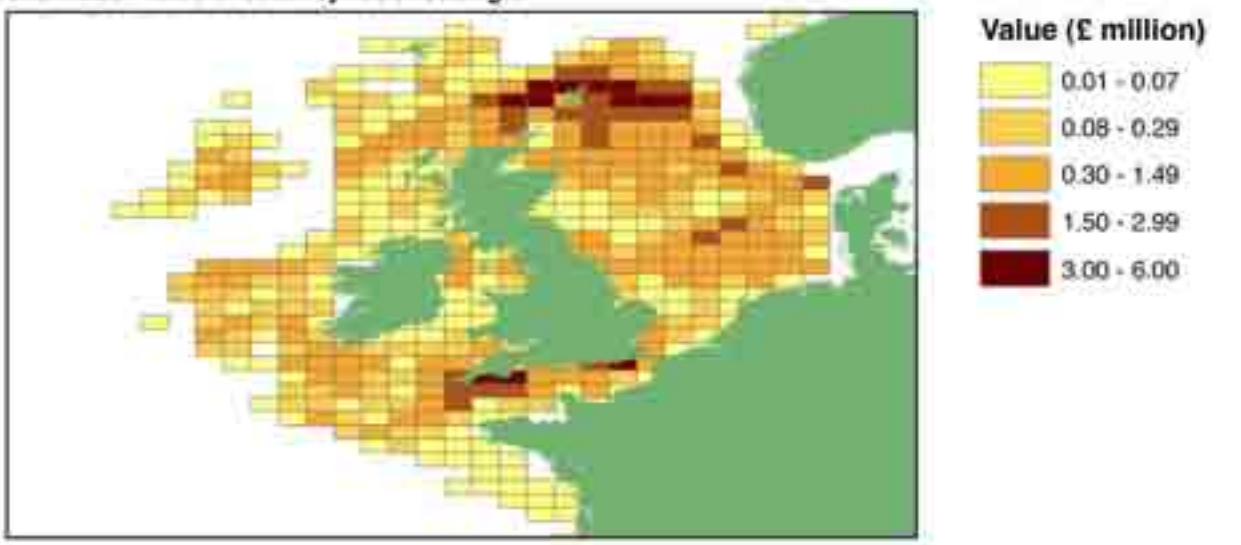
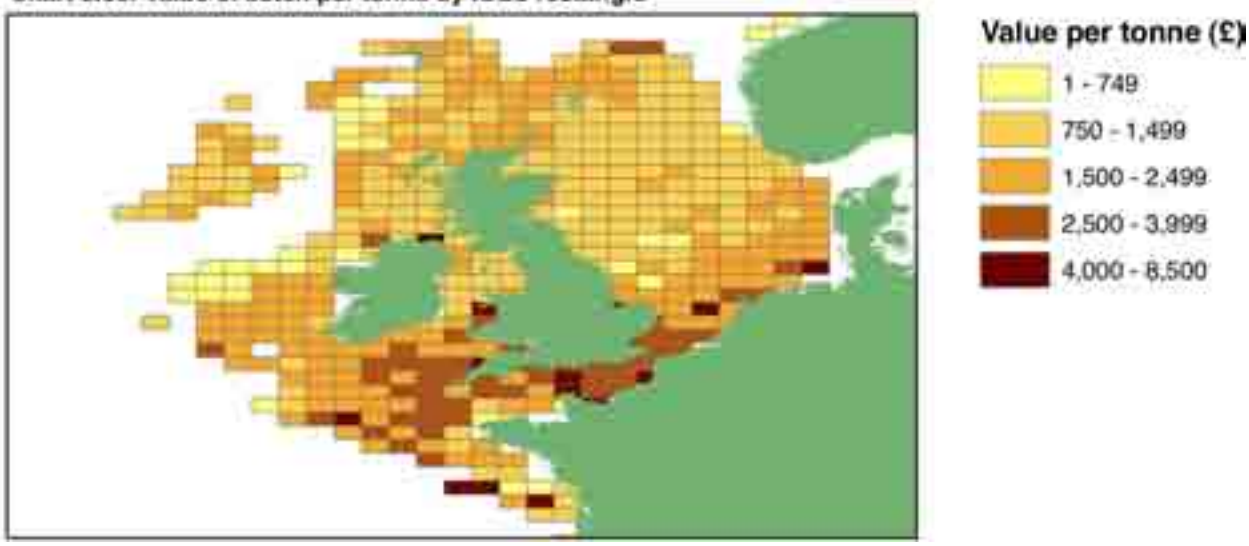


Chart 3.6c: Value of catch per tonne by ICES rectangle



Pelagic Fish

Mackerel and herring are the two main pelagic species landed by UK vessels into the UK and abroad. These species accounted for 79 per cent by weight and 91 per cent by value of total pelagic landings in 2008. Landings of mackerel decreased by 4 per cent on 2007 to 128 thousand tonnes while the value of these landings increased by 8 per cent to £96 million. Landings of herring fell 26 per cent to 67 thousand tonnes with the value also falling by 35 per cent to £17 million.

In 2008 landings of mackerel were 46 per cent lower than the 239 thousand tonnes landed in 1994 and landings of herring were 35 per cent lower than the 104 thousand tonnes landed in 1994.

Chart 3.9 shows the UK fleet's pelagic catch, value of catch and value per tonne by ICES rectangle.

Chart 3.7: Landings of key pelagic species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1994 to 2008

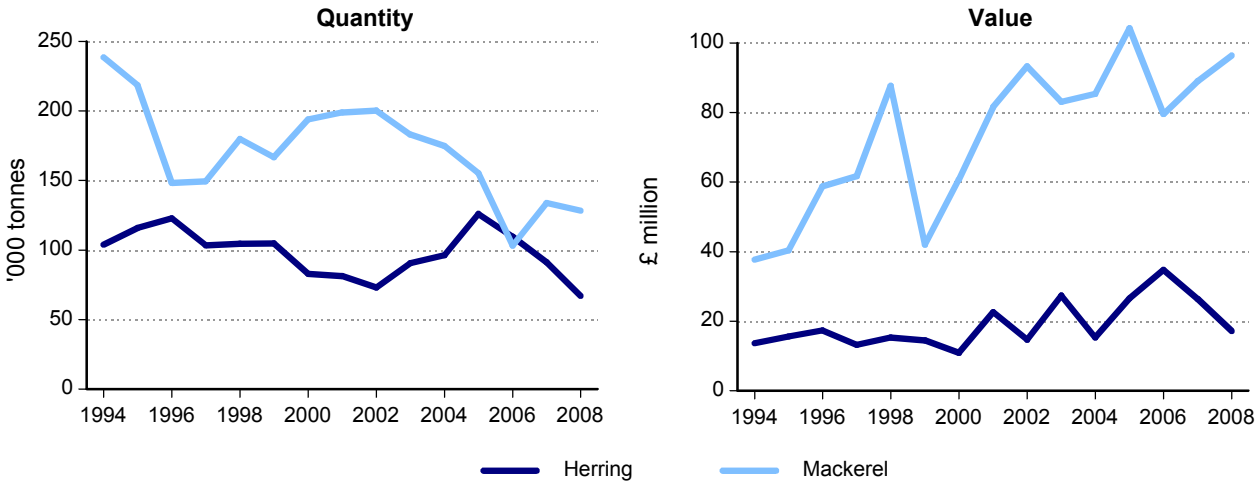


Chart 3.8: Landings of pelagic species abroad by UK vessels and landings into the UK by foreign vessels: 2008

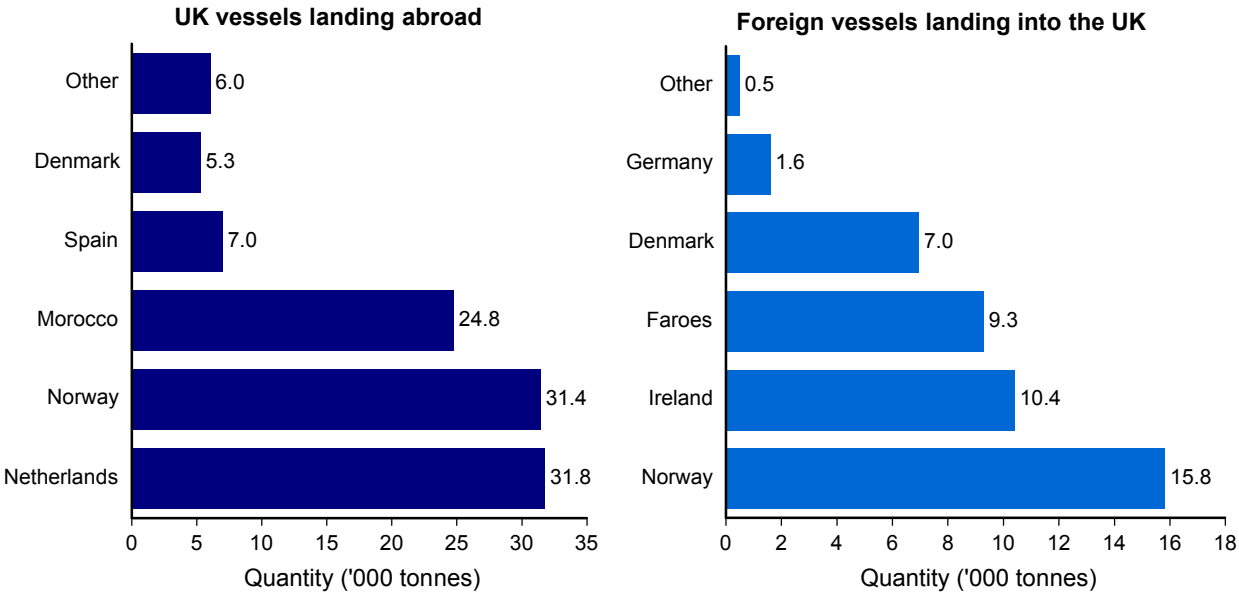


Chart 3.9: Pelagic catch by UK fleet: 2008

Chart 3.9a: Quantity of catch by ICES rectangle

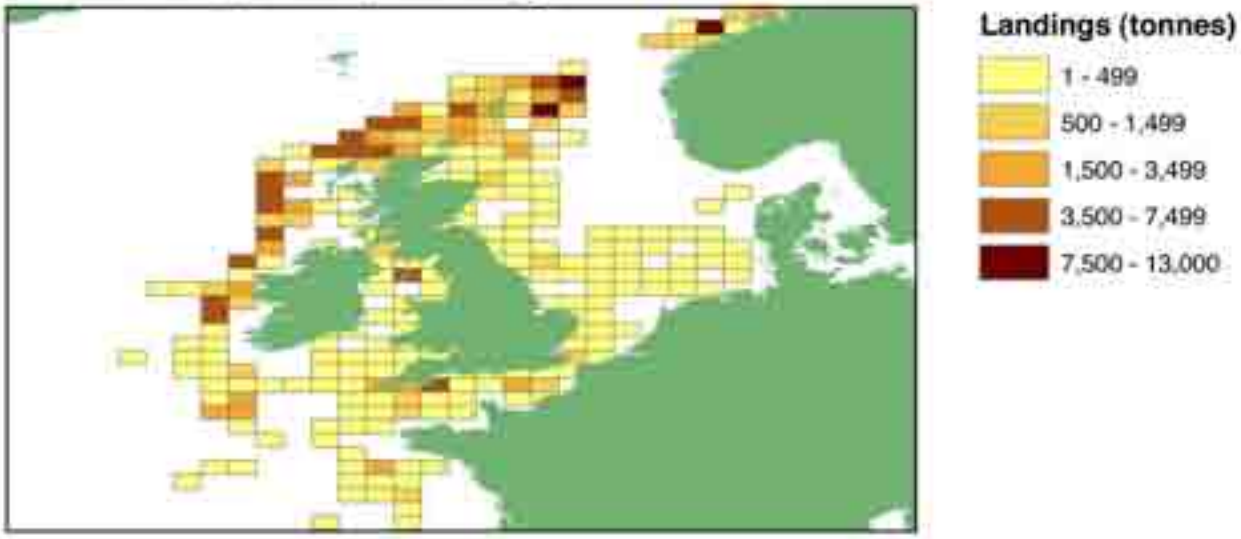


Chart 3.9b: Value of catch by ICES rectangle

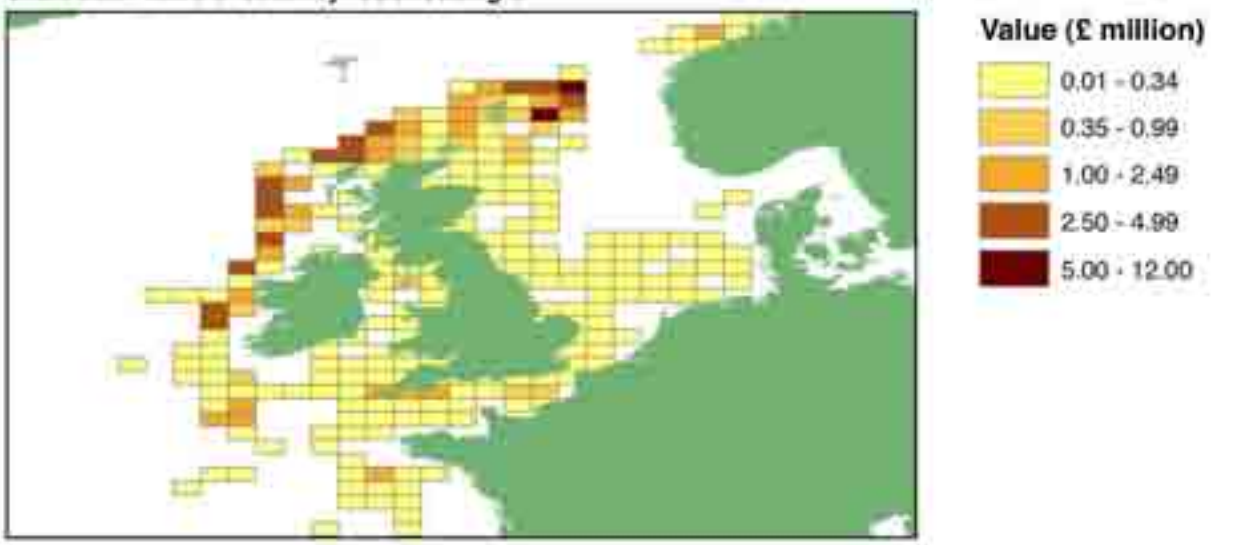
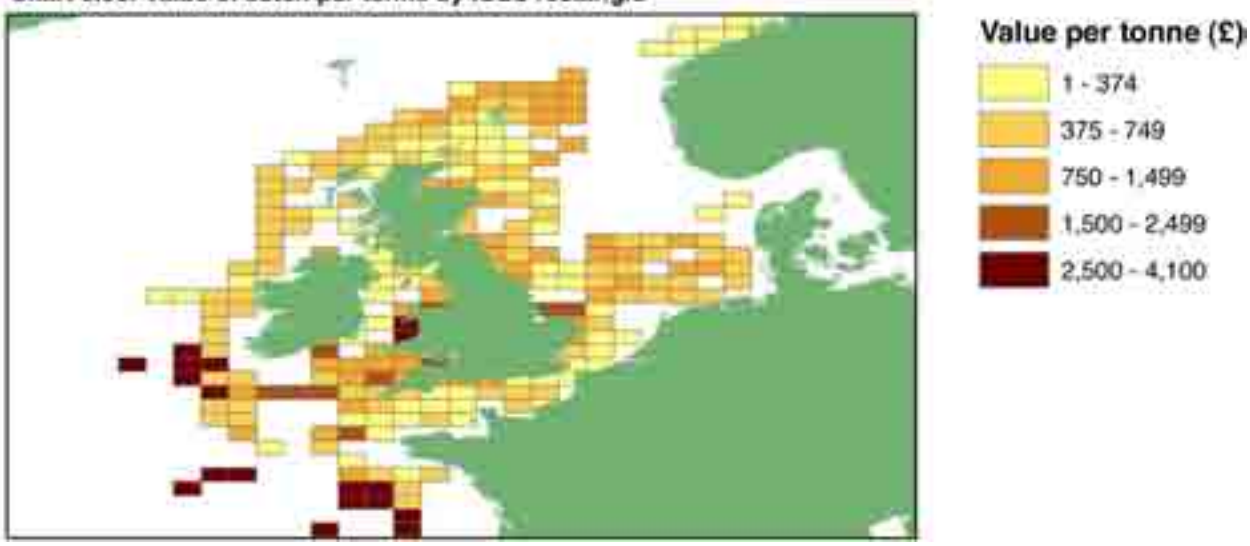


Chart 3.9c: Value of catch per tonne by ICES rectangle



Shellfish

Nephrops and crabs are the two main species of shellfish landed by UK vessels into the UK and abroad. In 2008, nephrops accounted for 29 per cent of shellfish landings by weight and crabs accounted for 18 per cent. Landings of nephrops and crabs have increased by 43 per cent and 32 per cent respectively since 1994. These two species accounted for 57 per cent of the total shellfish value in 2008. Scallops followed with 15 per cent weight and value while lobsters accounted for only 2 per cent weight but were the fourth highest in value at 12 per cent.

The UK fleet landed relatively small quantities of shellfish abroad and foreign vessels landed very little into the UK.

Chart 3.12 shows the UK fleet's shellfish catch, value of catch and value per tonne by ICES rectangle.

Chart 3.10: Landings of key shellfish species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1994 to 2008

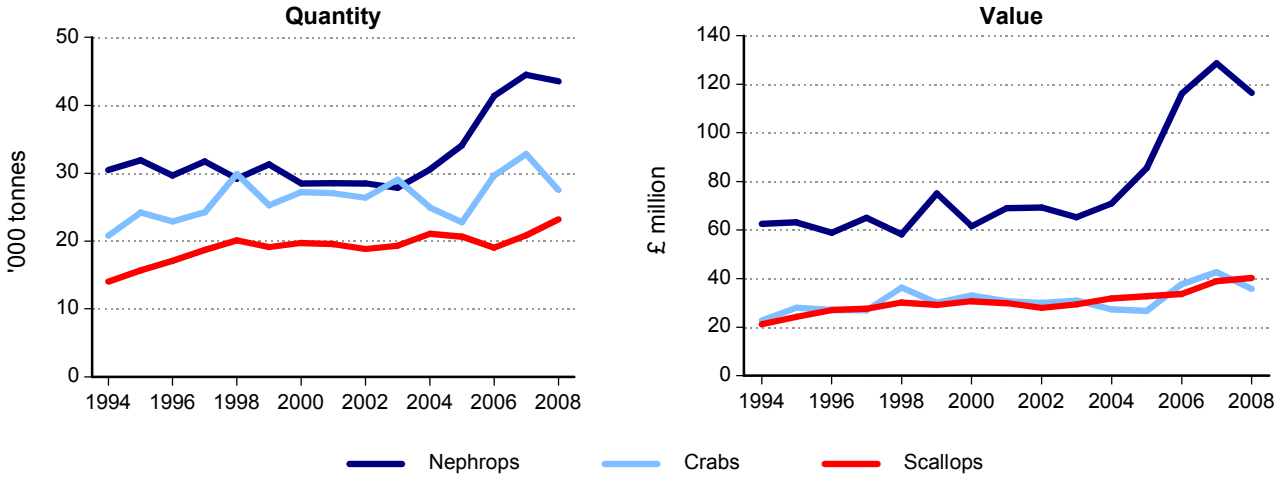


Chart 3.11: Landings of shellfish abroad by UK vessels and landings into the UK by foreign vessels: 2008

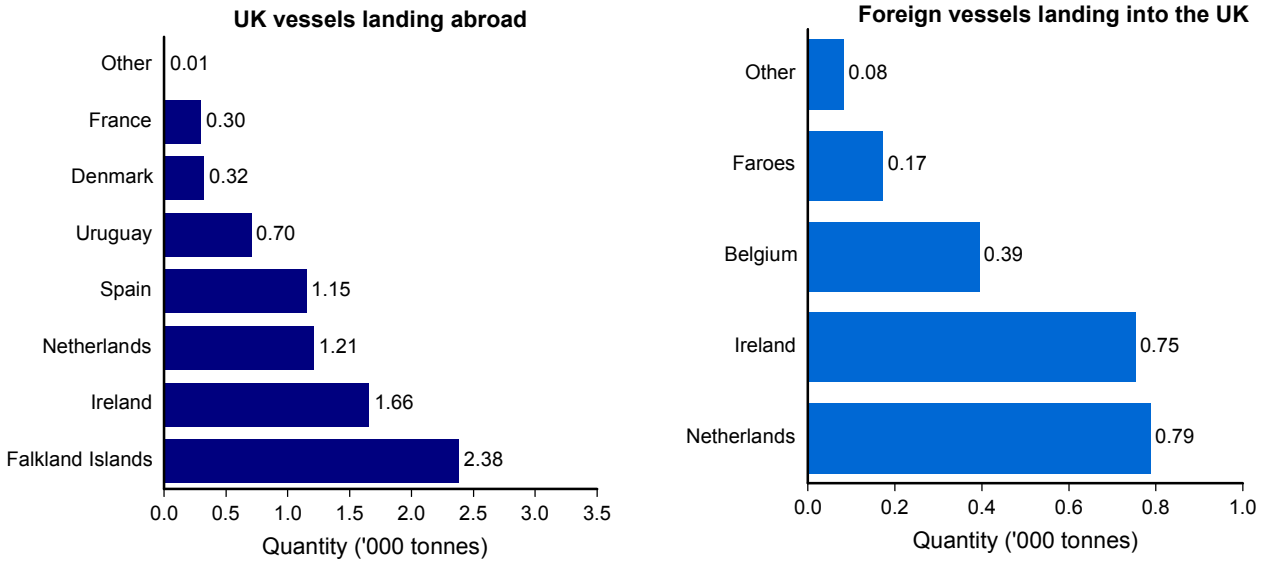


Chart 3.12: Shellfish catch by UK fleet: 2008

Chart 3.12a: Quantity of catch by ICES rectangle

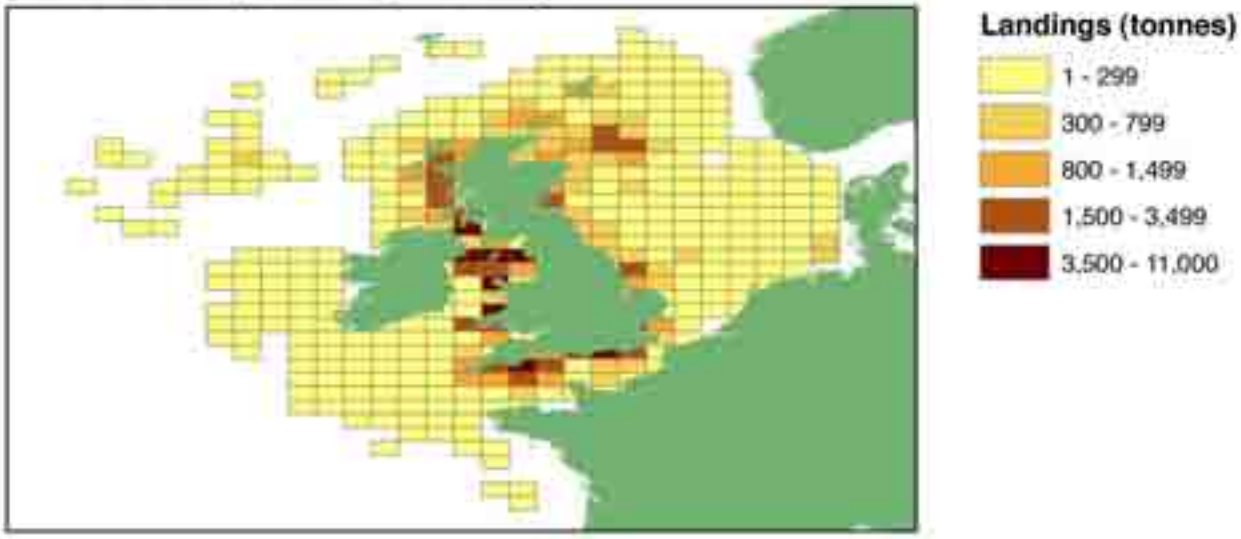


Chart 3.12b: Value of catch by ICES rectangle

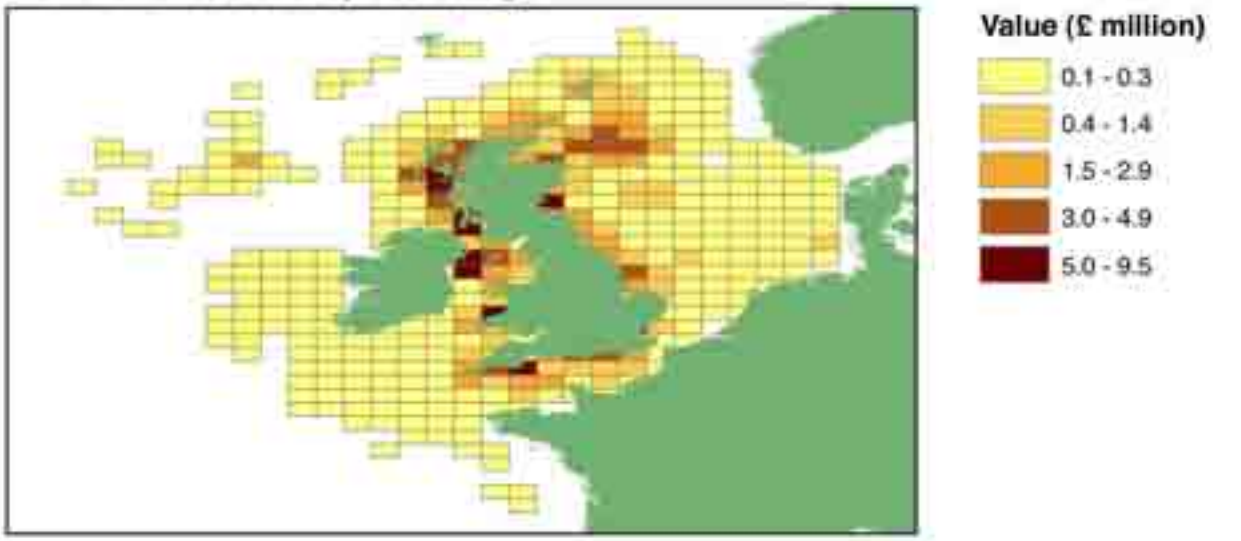
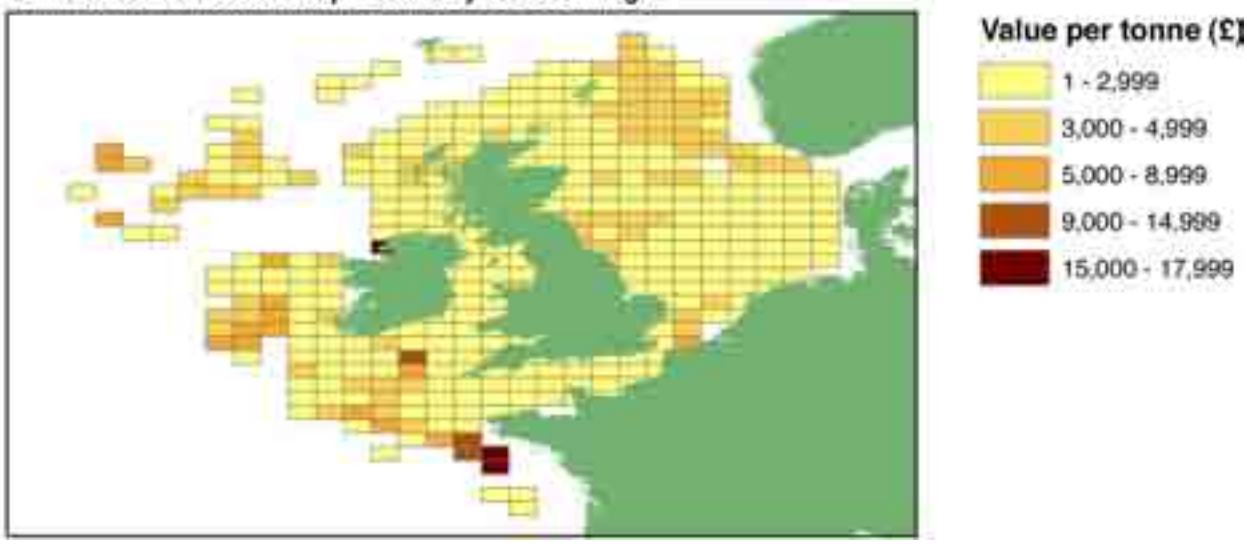


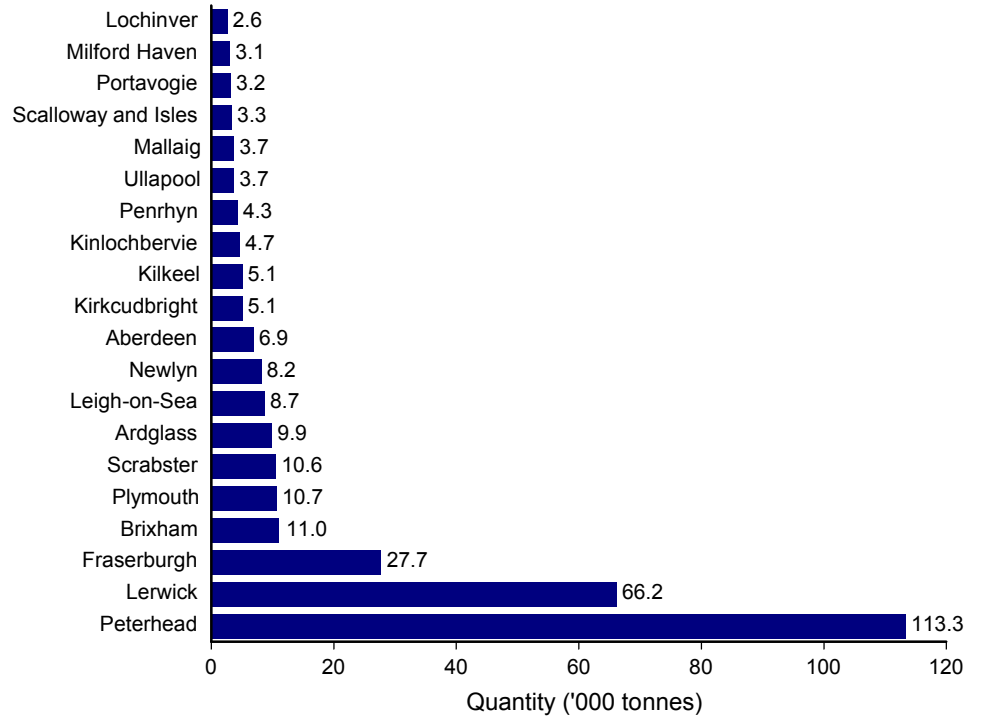
Chart 3.12c: Value of catch per tonne by ICES rectangle



Landings into major ports by the UK fleet

Chart 3.13 shows the top twenty UK ports based on the quantity landed by UK vessels in 2008. Peterhead remains the port with the largest quantity and value of fish landed. Landings into Peterhead dropped by 3 per cent from 117 thousand tonnes in 2007 to 113 thousand tonnes in 2008. Lerwick had the second highest landings – 66 thousand tonnes compared with 28 thousand tonnes in Fraserburgh. Brixham and Plymouth had the highest quantity of landings in England with 11 thousand tonnes each.

Chart 3.13: Landings into the top 20 UK ports by UK vessels: 2008



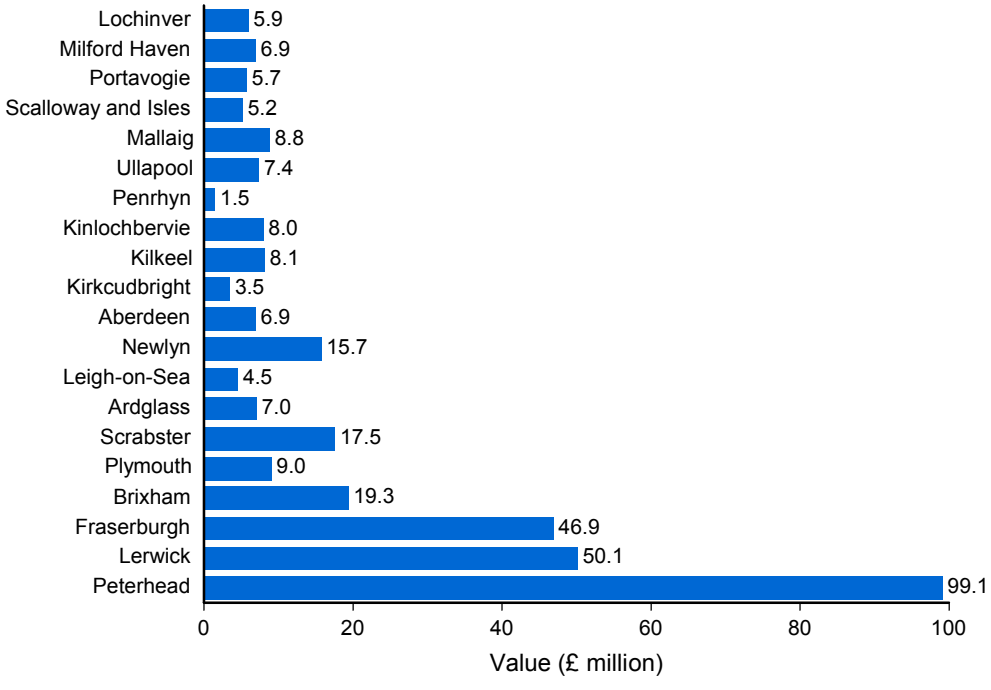
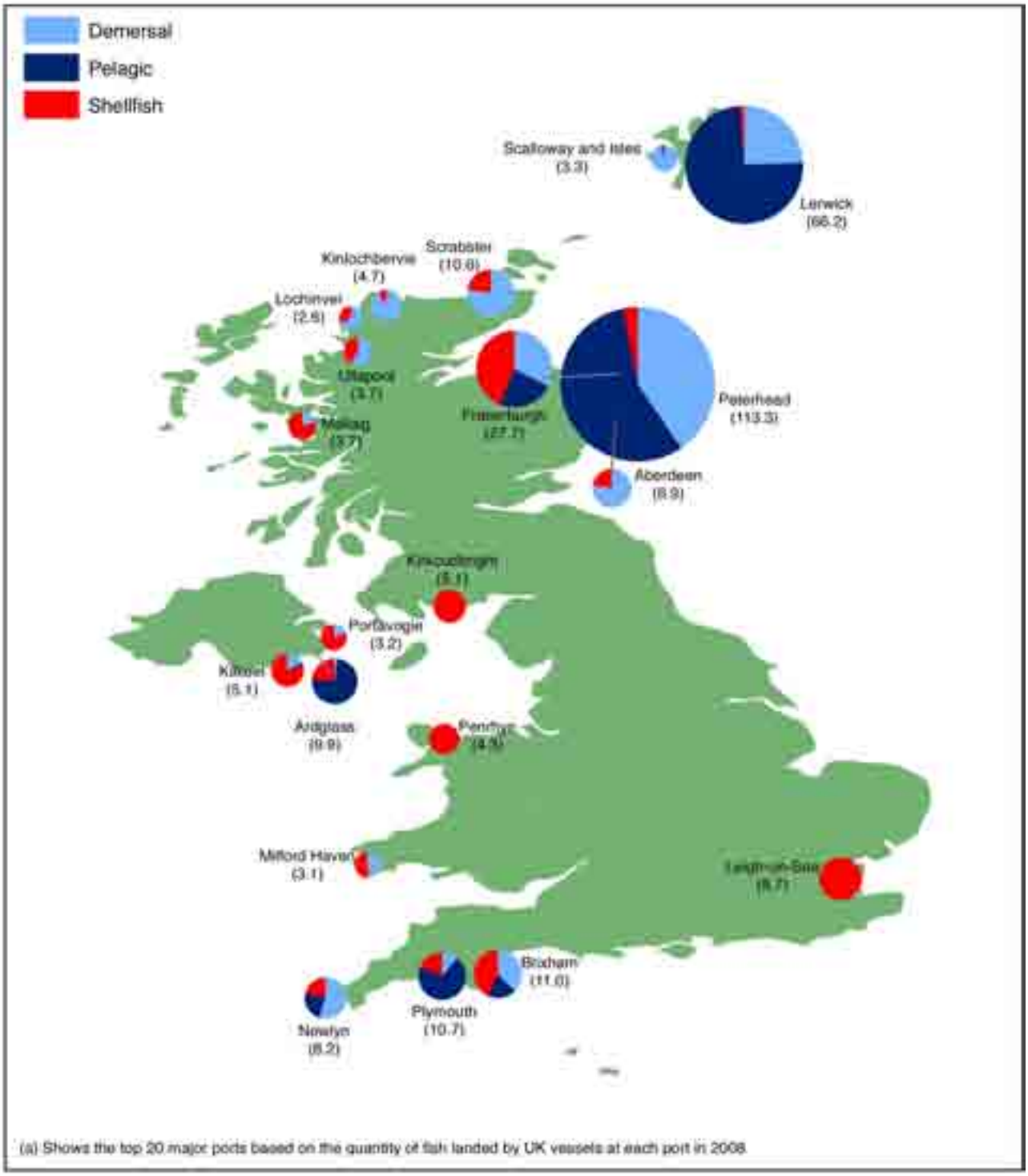


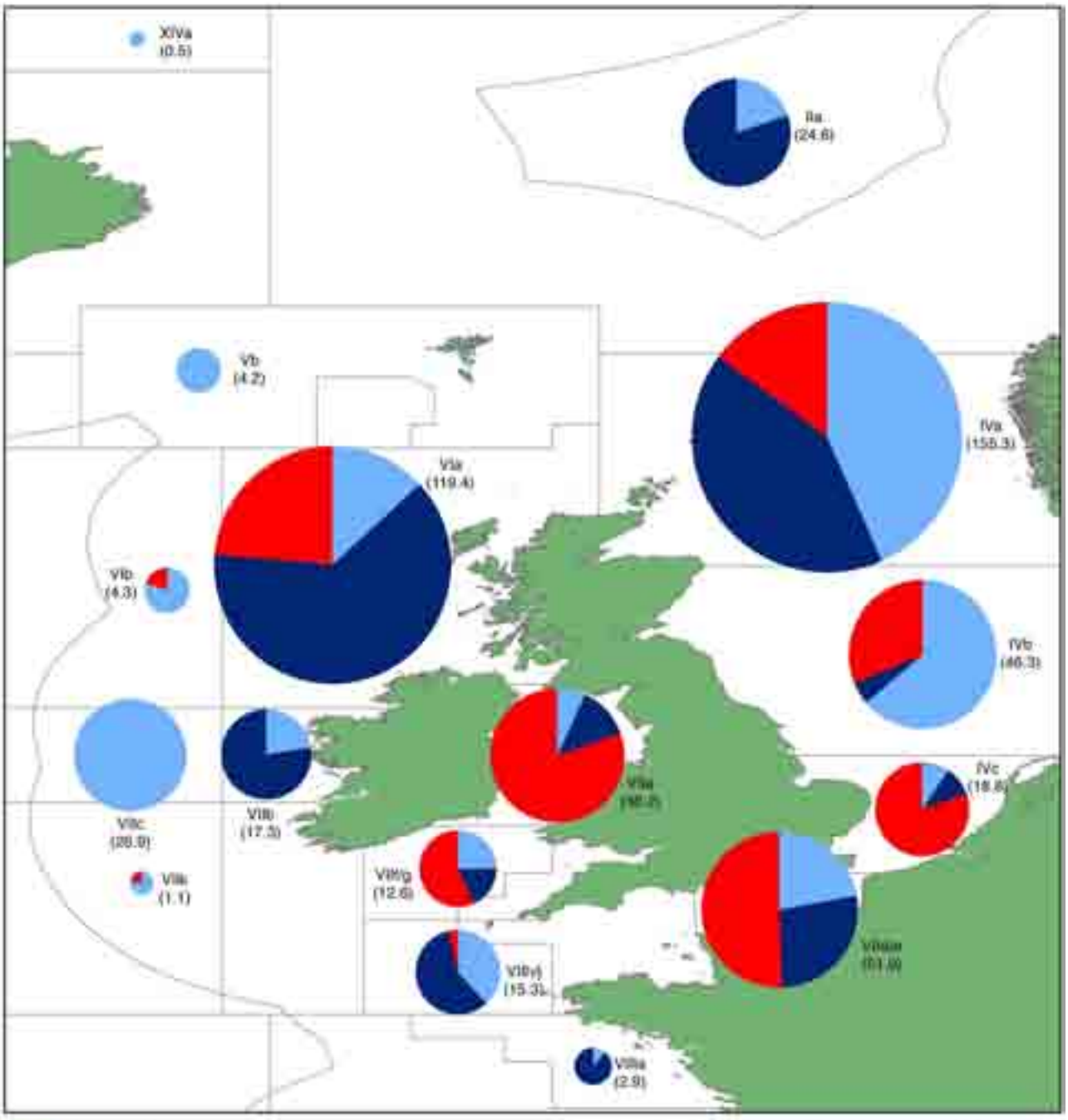
Chart 3.14: Landings into the top 20 UK ports[a] by UK vessels by species type: 2008 ('000 tonnes)



(a) Shows the top 20 major ports based on the quantity of fish landed by UK vessels at each port in 2008

Chart 3.14 shows the quantity of demersal, pelagic and shellfish landings across the top 20 UK ports identified in Chart 3.13. Eighty five per cent of landings of pelagic species into the UK by the UK fleet were landed at Peterhead, Lerwick and Fraserburgh. Peterhead landed the largest quantity of demersal species, 46 thousand tonnes. Quantities for all major ports can be found on the publication's website.

Chart 3.15: Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by area of capture: 2008 ('000 tonnes)



Demersal
Pelagic
Shellfish

(a) Area VIIIa also includes landings from areas VIIIb, c, d, e

Key to Fishing areas follows on the next page

Key to fishing areas

I. Barents Sea and Murman Coast

II. Northward of the Norwegian Coast
IIa. Norwegian Coast
IIb. Bear Island and Spitzbergen

III. Skagerrak, Kattegat, The Sound, Belts and Baltic
IIIa. Skagerrak and Kattegat

IV. North Sea
IVa. Northern North Sea
IVb. Central North Sea
IVc. Southern North Sea

V. Iceland and Faroes

VI. West of Scotland and Rockall
VIa. West of Scotland
VIb. Rockall

VII. West of Ireland and Channels
VIIa. Irish Sea
VIIb. West of Ireland
VIIc. Porcupine Bank
VIId. English Channel, East
VIIe. English Channel, West
VIIf. Bristol Channel
VIIg. South East of Ireland
VIIh. Little Sole Bank
VIIj. Great Sole Bank
VIIk. West of Great Sole Bank

VIII. Biscay

Landings by the UK fleet by area of capture

Chart 3.15 and Table 3.4 show the largest quantity of fish, 155 thousand tonnes, was captured by the UK fleet from the Northern North Sea (Area IVa) with a value of £195 million. Large quantities were also captured from the West of Scotland (Area VIa) and the English Channel (Area VIId/e) – 119 thousand tonnes and 52 thousand tonnes respectively.

Seventy six thousand tonnes of pelagic species were captured in the West of Scotland and 65 thousand tonnes in the Northern North Sea. These areas account for 57 per cent of all pelagic species landed by UK vessels. The North Sea (Areas IVa, IVb and IVc) and the English Channel provided 52 per cent of the shellfish and 58 per cent of demersal fish landed by the UK fleet.

TABLE 3.4 Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by ICES area of capture: 2008

	Demersal		Pelagic		Shellfish		Total	
	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)
Barents Sea/Murman Coast (I)	2.3	2.8	-	-	-	-	2.3	2.8
Norwegian Coast (IIa)	4.8	6.2	19.8	2.8	..	..	24.6	9.0
Bear Island & Spitzbergen (IIb)	3.0	4.4	-	-	-	-	3.0	4.4
Northern North Sea (IVa)	67.3	94.5	64.9	44.4	23.1	56.1	155.3	195.1
Central North Sea (IVb)	29.6	34.5	2.3	1.0	14.5	38.4	46.3	73.8
Southern North Sea (IVc)	1.7	5.0	1.9	0.6	15.1	12.0	18.8	17.5
Faroes (Vb)	4.2	2.0	-	-	..	..	4.2	2.1
West of Scotland (VIa)	15.6	15.0	75.5	44.9	28.3	71.4	119.4	131.3
Rockall (VIb)	3.5	5.0	..	..	0.9	2.4	4.3	7.4
Irish Sea (VIIa)	2.6	4.0	4.9	1.1	30.7	37.4	38.2	42.5
West of Ireland (VIIb)	3.9	1.7	13.4	8.3	..	..	17.3	10.0
Porcupine Bank (VIIc)	26.9	4.6	..	..	..	0.1	26.9	4.7
English Channel (VIId/e)	11.5	31.2	14.2	4.5	26.3	33.7	51.9	69.4
Little/Great Sole Bank (VIIh/j)	5.9	13.7	8.9	6.1	0.6	1.0	15.3	20.7
West of Great Sole Bank (VIIk)	0.9	1.8	..	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.1	3.0
Rest of ICES area VII (VIIf/g)	3.1	8.1	2.3	1.2	7.2	10.3	12.6	19.6
Bay of Biscay (VIII)	0.3	0.6	2.6	1.8	..	..	2.9	2.4
East Coast of Greenland (XIV)	0.5	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.4
North Azores (XII)	-	-	-	-	..	..	..	..
Other Areas [(a)]	2.3	1.9	37.1	7.3	3.7	3.2	43.1	12.5
Total UK	**189.9**	**237.5**	**247.9**	**124.1**	**150.5**	**267.1**	**588.3**	**628.7**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Includes areas outside ICES areas such as the Indian Ocean and the Eastern Central and South West Atlantic (see Chart 6.2).

Total allowable catches, quotas and uptake

Table 3.5 shows the 2008 European Commission's Total Allowable Catch (TAC) and quota (after quota swaps etc) for each stock, together with landings by each member state. These are derived from reports to the European Commission by each member state detailing landings into their own country by their own vessels and those of other member states. The figures for the UK may therefore differ from those reported earlier in this chapter, which are based solely on the UK's record of landings into the UK and abroad.

TABLE 3.5: Total Allowable Catches, quotas and uptake (%): 2008

Tonnes

Species	Area		UK [a]	Belgium	Denmark	France	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	EC TAC
Albacore	**Northern**	Quota	562	-	-	7,244	7,958	-	16,962	4,324	37,050
	Atlantic ocean, north	Catch	50	-	-	1,517	1,522	-	14,418	526	18,032
	of latitude 05° N	Uptake %	9	-	-	21	19	-	85	12	49
	Southern	Quota	2	-	-	311	-	-	942	660	1,915
	Atlantic ocean, south	Catch	2	-	-	37	-	-	368	53	460
	of latitude 05° N	Uptake %	90	-	-	12	-	-	39	8	24
Anglers / Monkfish	**North Sea**	Quota	9,258	401	884	82	-	303	-	417	11,345
	IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Catch	8,608	113	212	37	-	58	-	342	9,369
		Uptake %	93	28	24	45	-	19	-	82	83
	4 (Norwegian	Quota	258	48	1,258	-	-	15	-	31	1,610
	waters)	Catch	234	12	1,100	..	-	14	-	27	1,386
	IV (Norway)	Uptake %	91	24	87	n/a	-	91	-	86	86
	West of Scotland	Quota	1,782	-	-	2,300	501	116	263	178	5,140
	Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Catch	1,625	-	-	2,252	371	-	261	112	4,621
		Uptake %	91	-	-	98	74	-	99	63	90
	7	Quota	5,431	2,345	-	17,372	2,969	207	2,291	309	30,924
	VII	Catch	3,858	515	-	11,987	2,466	6	2,043	168	21,043
		Uptake %	71	22	-	69	83	3	89	54	68
Black Scabbard Fish	**5-7 & 12**	Quota	58	-	-	2,880	-	-	193	1	3,132
	V, VI, VII and XII (EC	Catch	26	-	-	2,717	-	14	193	..	2,951
	and International)	Uptake %	45	-	-	94	-	n/a	100	10	94
Blue Ling	**2, 4 & 5**	Quota	17	-	7	49	-	-	-	-	73
	II, IV and V (EC and	Catch	13	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	49
	International)	Uptake %	74	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	68
	6 & 7	Quota	131	-	-	1,979	2	-	-	1	2,113
	VI and VII (EC and	Catch	126	-	-	1,690	..	-	..	1	1,816
	International)	Uptake %	96	-	-	85	5	-	n/a	50	86
Blue Ling & Ling	**5b (Faroes waters)**	Quota	275	-	-	2,492	-	-	-	-	2,767
	Vb (Faroes)	Catch	120	-	-	1,604	-	-	-	-	1,723
		Uptake %	43	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	62
Blue Whiting	**Northern**	Quota	35,171	-	13,774	16,382	23,732	76,559	2,511	30,026	198,155
	I,II,III,IV,V,VI,VIIIabde,	Catch	35,132	-	12,867	14,233	22,855	77,381	2,509	29,906	194,882
	XII,XIV (EC and Int)	Uptake %	100	-	93	87	96	101	100	100	98
	Faroes waters	Quota	4,385	-	5,091	1,588	-	422	-	753	12,239
	IIa, IVa, Va, Vb,	Catch	1,183	-	4,902	603	-	755	-	753	8,194
	VIa (Faroes)	Uptake %	27	-	96	38	-	179	-	100	67
Cod	**1 & 2 (Norwegian**	Quota	5,975	-	-	1,892	-	-	2,299	6,636	16,802
	waters)	Catch	5,925	-	-	1,786	-	-	2,306	6,637	16,653
	I, II (Norway)	Uptake %	99	-	-	94	-	-	100	100	99
	1 & 2b	Quota	2,879	-	-	1,363	-	-	7,341	2,929	14,512
	I, IIb	Catch	2,740	-	-	1,363	-	-	7,349	2,829	14,281
		Uptake %	95	-	-	100	-	-	100	97	98
	North Sea	Quota	8,746	892	3,906	783	-	1,952	-	1,950	18,229
	IIa (EC), IV	Catch	8,708	866	3,827	763	-	1,876	-	1,808	17,847
		Uptake %	100	97	98	97	-	96	-	93	98
	West of Scotland	Quota	281	-	-	77	87	-	-	-	445
	Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Catch	277	-	-	83	99	-	-	-	458
		Uptake %	98	-	-	107	114	-	-	-	103
	7a	Quota	617	69	-	50	624	5	-	-	1,365
	VIIa	Catch	537	23	-	3	631	-	-	-	1,194
		Uptake %	87	33	-	6	101	-	-	-	87
	7b-k	Quota	448	209	-	3,372	739	35	-	-	4,803
	VII(ex VIIa),VIII,IX,X;	Catch	436	201	-	3,290	680	27	3	-	4,637
	CECAF 34.1.1 (EC)	Uptake %	97	96	-	98	92	78	n/a	-	97
	Greenland waters	Quota	637	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,863	3,500
	NAFO 0 and 1, V	Catch	637	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,801	3,438
	and XIV (Greenland)	Uptake %	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	98
Cod & Haddock	**5b (Faroes waters)**	Quota	480	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	500
	Vb (Faroes)	Catch	453	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	454
		Uptake %	94	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	91
Dabs and Flounders	**North Sea**	Quota	1,920	763	1,927	260	-	11,654	-	2,286	18,810
	IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Catch	923	655	871	259	-	7,740	-	401	10,848
		Uptake %	48	86	45	100	-	66	-	18	58
Deep Sea Sharks	**5-9**	Quota	313	-	-	1,007	10	4	202	241	1,777
	V, VI, VII, VIII, IX	Catch	39	-	-	858	..	-	195	237	1,329
	(EC and Int)	Uptake %	13	-	-	85	4	-	97	98	75

Source: European Commission

(a) UK landings in other member states of the EU were reported by other member states. Figures in earlier tables in this chapter for UK vessels landing abroad are based on UK records. Figures in this table for species fully covered by quota stocks may therefore differ from those elsewhere in this chapter.

TABLE 3.5: Total Allowable Catches, quotas and uptake (%): 2008 (cont.)

Tonnes

Species	Area		UK [a]	Belgium	Denmark	France	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	EC TAC
Greater Forkbeard	1-4	Quota	18	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	29
	I, II, III, IV (EC and International)	Catch	2	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	2
		Uptake %	8	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	6
	5-7	Quota	523	-	-	972	60	-	602	-	2,157
	V, VI, VII (EC and International)	Catch	223	-	-	729	48	-	598	-	1,598
		Uptake %	43	-	-	75	80	-	99	-	74
Greenland Halibut	1 & 2 (Norwegian waters)	Quota	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	50
	I, II (Norway)	Catch	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11
		Uptake %	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	22
	2a, 4 & 6	Quota	218	-	6	229	-	-	6	10	469
	IIa (EC), IV, VI (EC	Catch	113	-	-	140	-	-	6	1	260
	and International)	Uptake %	52	-	-	61	-	-	95	13	55
	5 & 14 (Greenland waters)	Quota	328	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,262	6,590
	V, XIV (Greenland)	Catch	328	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,204	6,532
		Uptake %	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	99
Haddock	1 & 2 (Norwegian waters)	Quota	1,092	-	11	323	-	-	39	646	2,111
	I, II (Norway)	Catch	974	-	-	276	-	-	43	967	2,261
		Uptake %	89	-	-	85	-	-	111	150	107
	North Sea	Quota	31,914	279	1,968	1,980	-	210	-	1,265	37,616
	IIa (EC), IV	Catch	27,313	104	501	647	-	29	-	561	29,154
		Uptake %	86	37	25	33	-	14	-	44	78
	West of Scotland 5b & 6a	Quota	5,351	-	-	421	1,106	-	25	11	6,914
	Vb (EC), VIa	Catch	1,765	-	-	118	879	-	10	-	2,772
		Uptake %	33	-	-	28	79	-	42	-	40
	West of Scotland 6b	Quota	5,770	-	-	812	761	-	3	-	7,346
	VIb, XII, XIV	Catch	1,779	-	-	1	721	-	1	-	2,502
		Uptake %	31	-	-	..	95	-	20	-	34
	7	Quota	1,342	129	-	7,426	2,497	-	185	-	11,579
	VII, VIII, IX, X; COPACE 34.1.1(EC)	Catch	1,101	109	-	4,597	2,114	..	122	-	8,044
		Uptake %	82	85	-	62	85	n/a	66	-	69
Hake	North Sea	Quota	2,198	85	1,210	597	-	121	-	138	4,349
	IIa (EC), IV	Catch	1,878	56	508	540	-	120	-	123	3,224
		Uptake %	85	66	42	90	-	99	-	89	74
	6 & 7	Quota	4,057	231	-	12,676	1,833	40	12,286	-	31,123
	Vb (EC), VI, VII, XII, XIV	Catch	3,003	7	-	6,272	1,401	36	11,164	-	21,882
		Uptake %	74	3	-	49	76	91	91	-	70
Herring	Atlanto Scandian	Quota	20,361	-	31,243	-	8,535	30,020	-	8,092	98,251
	I, II	Catch	19,745	-	31,128	-	8,056	28,845	-	8,080	95,854
		Uptake %	97	-	100	-	94	96	-	100	98
	North Sea 4ab	Quota	25,299	-	44,535	12,939	150	12,408	-	16,375	111,706
	IV (EC and Norway North of 53° 30'N)	Catch	25,208	-	44,359	13,616	12	12,396	-	15,965	111,556
		Uptake %	100	-	100	105	8	100	-	97	100
	4c & 7d	Quota	2,602	100	414	7,539	-	10,748	-	5,258	26,661
	IVc (ex(EMA), VIId	Catch	854	..	-	6,651	-	10,662	-	5,181	23,347
		Uptake %	33	..	-	88	-	99	-	99	88
	West Coast	Quota	14,277	-	-	561	3,064	4,322	-	2,557	24,781
	Vb (EC), VIa (North of 56° 30' N), VIb	Catch	14,033	-	-	560	2,840	4,087	-	2,527	24,047
		Uptake %	98	-	-	100	93	95	-	99	97
	Firth of Clyde	Quota	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800
	VIa (Clyde)	Catch	549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	549
		Uptake %	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
	7a (Manx and Mourne)	Quota	4,919	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	4,928
	VIIa(Manx & Mourne)	Catch	4,895	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	4,900
		Uptake %	100	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	99
	7ef	Quota	500	-	-	449	-	51	-	-	1,000
	VIIe, f	Catch	106	-	-	445	-	51	-	-	602
		Uptake %	21	-	-	99	-	100	-	-	60
	7ghjk	Quota	11	-	-	526	7,602	420	-	193	8,752
	VIIg, h, j, k	Catch	..	-	-	517	6,798	381	-	192	7,888
		Uptake %	2	-	-	98	89	91	-	99	90
Horse Mackerel	North Sea	Quota	2,923	8	6,156	3,105	1,463	20,849	-	2,726	37,230
	IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Catch	1,526	1	1	978	1,186	9,308	-	1,293	14,293
		Uptake %	52	18	..	32	81	45	-	47	38
	West Coast	Quota	22,618	2	6,810	16,131	42,483	65,621	3,195	25,322	182,182
	Vb (EC), VI, VII, VIIIabde, XII, XIV	Catch	8,456	..	3,767	10,575	35,896	53,325	2,839	14,179	129,037
		Uptake %	37	15	55	66	84	81	89	56	71

Source: European Commission

(a) UK landings in other member states of the EU were reported by other member states. Figures in earlier tables in this chapter for UK vessels landing abroad are based on UK records. Figures in this table for species fully covered by quota stocks may therefore differ from those elsewhere in this chapter.

TABLE 3.5: Total Allowable Catches, quotas and uptake (%): 2008 (cont.)

Tonnes

Species	Area		UK [a]	Belgium	Denmark	France	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	EC TAC
Lemon Sole and Witches	North Sea IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Quota	4,001	613	1,013	277	-	698	-	191	6,793
		Catch	1,896	504	512	93	-	442	-	104	3,550
		Uptake %	47	82	51	33	-	63	-	54	52
Ling	Deep Sea 1 & 2 I, II	Quota	10	-	10	10	-	-	-	15	45
		Catch	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	..	6
		Uptake %	13	-	-	46	-	-	-	2	14
	4 (EC waters) IV (EC)	Quota	2,177	17	286	179	-	6	-	189	2,854
		Catch	1,770	13	33	183	-	..	-	19	2,019
		Uptake %	81	79	12	102	-	5	-	10	71
	4 (Norwegian waters) IV(Norway,S of 62°N)	Quota	81	6	733	1	-	1	-	27	849
		Catch	81	2	453	..	-	-	-	30	566
		Uptake %	100	25	62	30	-	-	-	111	67
	5 (Icelandic and Faroes waters) V (Iceland & Faroes)	Quota	4	-	6	8	-	-	-	-	18
		Catch	2	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	9
		Uptake %	53	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	52
	6-10, 12 & 14 VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII, XIV (EC)	Quota	3,630	70	6	3,166	778	1	2,969	154	10,774
		Catch	1,295	49	-	2,430	521	..	1,387	44	5,726
		Uptake %	36	70	-	77	67	20	47	28	53
Mackerel	North Sea IIa (EC), IV	Quota	492	37	12,836	530	-	450	-	3,804	18,149
		Catch	452	2	8,401	526	-	447	-	3,768	13,595
		Uptake %	92	4	65	99	-	99	-	99	75
	West Coast IIb(exEC),Vb(EC),VI, VII, VIIIabde,XII,XIV	Quota	125,079	-	1,779	10,010	45,465	18,883	20	14,617	215,852
		Catch	124,477	-	1,769	8,905	44,360	19,494	12	14,612	213,628
		Uptake %	100	-	99	89	98	103	58	100	99
Megrims	North Sea IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Quota	1,528	6	5	24	-	13	-	4	1,580
		Catch	1,485	2	5	19	-	4	-	2	1,516
		Uptake %	97	40	92	79	-	28	-	38	96
	West of Scotland Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Quota	1,203	-	-	818	276	-	295	-	2,592
		Catch	1,001	-	-	169	240	-	233	-	1,643
		Uptake %	83	-	-	21	87	-	79	-	63
	7 VII	Quota	2,624	494	-	6,663	3,029	-	5,490	-	18,300
		Catch	1,623	137	-	1,571	1,512	-	4,562	-	9,405
		Uptake %	62	28	-	24	50	-	83	-	51
Nephrops	North Sea IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Quota	24,660	556	1,520	44	-	1,546	-	718	29,044
		Catch	19,521	197	546	..	-	730	-	242	21,237
		Uptake %	79	35	36	..	-	47	-	34	73
	4 (Norwegian waters) IV (Norway)	Quota	60	-	1,183	-	-	3	-	1	1,247
		Catch	4	-	527	-	-	-	-	-	531
		Uptake %	6	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	43
	West of Scotland Vb (EC), VI	Quota	21,533	-	-	-	307	-	44	-	21,884
		Catch	15,107	-	-	-	57	-	1	-	15,165
		Uptake %	70	-	-	-	19	-	3	-	69
	7 VII	Quota	9,073	15	-	6,741	9,412	-	1,644	-	26,885
		Catch	8,548	11	-	2,386	9,160	-	466	-	20,571
		Uptake %	94	75	-	35	97	-	28	-	77
Plaice	North Sea IIa (EC), IV	Quota	11,690	3,393	9,090	216	-	20,303	-	3,183	47,875
		Catch	11,071	3,324	8,214	200	-	20,323	-	2,989	46,121
		Uptake %	95	98	90	93	-	100	-	94	96
	West of Scotland Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Quota	477	-	-	22	287	-	-	-	786
		Catch	32	-	-	..	17	-	-	-	49
		Uptake %	7	-	-	..	6	-	-	-	6
	7a VIIa	Quota	735	626	-	23	654	14	-	-	2,052
		Catch	318	136	-	1	101	-	-	-	555
		Uptake %	43	22	-	2	15	-	-	-	27
	7de VIId, e	Quota	1,369	1,301	-	2,360	-	20	-	-	5,050
		Catch	1,127	1,287	..	1,654	..	8	-	-	4,075
		Uptake %	82	99	n/a	70	n/a	40	-	-	81
	7fg VIIf, g	Quota	88	236	-	139	63	-	-	-	526
		Catch	62	166	-	124	64	-	-	-	415
		Uptake %	70	70	-	89	101	-	-	-	79
	7hjk VIIh, j, k	Quota	32	25	-	37	132	76	1	-	303
		Catch	12	23	-	28	73	-	1	-	136
		Uptake %	38	92	-	75	55	-	60	-	45
Pollack	West of Scotland Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Quota	165	-	-	216	63	-	-	-	444
		Catch	22	-	-	3	19	-	-	-	44
		Uptake %	13	-	-	1	31	-	-	-	10

Source: European Commission

(a) UK landings in other member states of the EU were reported by other member states. Figures in earlier tables in this chapter for UK vessels landing abroad are based on UK records. Figures in this table for species fully covered by quota stocks may therefore differ from those elsewhere in this chapter.

TABLE 3.5: Total Allowable Catches, quotas and uptake (%): 2008 (cont.)

Tonnes

Species	Area		UK [a]	Belgium	Denmark	France	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	EC TAC
Pollack (continued)	**7** *VII*	Quota	2,666	476	-	10,958	1,168	3	29	-	15,300
		Catch	1,319	65	-	1,523	735	2	14	-	3,657
		Uptake %	49	14	-	14	63	50	49	-	24
	8abde *VIIIa, b, d, e*	Quota	100	-	-	1,514	-	-	66	-	1,680
		Catch	24	-	-	1,432	-	-	37	-	1,493
		Uptake %	24	-	-	95	-	-	56	-	89
Porbeagle	**1-14** *I-IX, XII, XIV (EC and International)*	Quota	16	-	27	332	8	-	165	33	581
		Catch	15	-	2	301	7	-	145	1	470
		Uptake %	93	-	7	91	83	-	88	3	81
Redfishes	**1 & 2 (Norwegian waters)** *I, II (Norway)*	Quota	135	-	-	-	-	8	95	1,178	1,416
		Catch	119	-	-	-	-	7	44	133	302
		Uptake %	88	-	-	-	-	83	46	11	21
	5 & 14 (Greenland waters) *V, XIV (Greenland)*	Quota	30	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	2,548	3,778
		Catch	6	-	-	-	-	-	773	121	900
		Uptake %	21	-	-	-	-	-	64	5	24
	5b (Faroes waters) *Vb (Faroes)*	Quota	67	-	-	199	-	-	-	-	266
		Catch	6	-	-	151	-	-	-	-	157
		Uptake %	9	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	59
Red Seabream	**6-8** *VI, VII and VIII (EC and International)*	Quota	13	-	-	79	1	-	191	3	287
		Catch	10	-	-	75	..	15	174	3	278
		Uptake %	80	-	-	95	30	n/a	91	100	97
Roundnose Grenadier	**1, 2, 4 & 5a** *I, II, IV and Va (EC and International)*	Quota	2	-	2	15	-	-	-	-	19
		Catch	..	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	1
		Uptake %	10	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
	5b, 6 & 7 *Vb, VI, VII*	Quota	208	-	-	4,204	331	-	118	87	4,948
		Catch	8	-	-	1,699	..	-	112	7	1,826
		Uptake %	4	-	-	40	..	-	95	7	37
Saithe	**1 & 2 (Norwegian waters)** *I, II (Norway)*	Quota	461	-	15	478	-	-	47	2,607	3,608
		Catch	450	-	7	192	-	-	33	2,617	3,299
		Uptake %	98	-	45	40	-	-	70	100	91
	North Sea *IIa (EC), IV*	Quota	11,901	47	9,142	26,835	-	5	-	17,302	65,232
		Catch	11,793	7	8,073	17,044	-	3	-	16,517	53,436
		Uptake %	99	14	88	64	-	58	-	95	82
	West of Scotland *Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV*	Quota	3,708	-	-	8,996	534	2	5	906	14,151
		Catch	2,862	-	-	3,283	288	1	4	24	6,462
		Uptake %	77	-	-	36	54	65	88	3	46
	5b (Faroes waters) *Vb (Faroes)*	Quota	816	-	-	1,463	-	49	-	48	2,376
		Catch	342	-	-	42	-	-	-	4	387
		Uptake %	42	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	16
	7 *VII, VIII, IX, X; COPACE 34.1.1(EC)*	Quota	582	10	-	2,112	1,066	-	20	-	3,790
		Catch	75	2	-	195	163	..	5	-	439
		Uptake %	13	18	-	9	15	n/a	23	-	12
Sandeels	**North Sea** *IIa (EC), IIIa, IV (EC)*	Quota	7,010	-	316,722	-	-	-	-	16,268	340,000
		Catch	6,262	-	250,690	-	-	-	-	15,904	272,856
		Uptake %	89	-	79	-	-	-	-	98	80
Shrimps (Northern Prawn)	**North Sea** *IIa (EC), IV (EC)*	Quota	877	-	2,960	-	-	28	-	-	3,865
		Catch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Uptake %	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skates and Rays	**North Sea** *IIa (EC), IV (EC)*	Quota	766	319	2	72	-	461	-	23	1,643
		Catch	731	329	1	69	-	517	-	10	1,656
		Uptake %	95	103	35	96	-	112	-	43	101
Sole	**North Sea** *II, IV*	Quota	930	1,380	677	919	-	9,974	-	516	14,396
		Catch	833	1,354	492	796	-	9,423	-	494	13,392
		Uptake %	90	98	73	87	-	94	-	96	93
	West of Scotland *Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV*	Quota	14	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	68
		Catch	3	-	-	..	15	-	-	-	18
		Uptake %	18	-	-	n/a	28	-	-	-	26
	7a *VIIa*	Quota	162	493	-	5	86	-	-	-	746
		Catch	45	205	-	..	64	-	-	-	315
		Uptake %	28	42	-	4	75	-	-	-	42
	7d *VIId*	Quota	1,395	1,965	-	3,919	-	-	-	-	7,279
		Catch	706	1,253	..	2,094	-	..	-	-	4,054
		Uptake %	51	64	n/a	53	-	n/a	-	-	56
	7e *VIIe*	Quota	465	27	-	273	-	-	-	-	765
		Catch	461	24	-	278	-	-	-	-	763
		Uptake %	99	90	-	102	-	-	-	-	100

Source: European Commission

(a) UK landings in other member states of the EU were reported by other member states. Figures in earlier tables in this chapter for UK vessels landing abroad are based on UK records. Figures in this table for species fully covered by quota stocks may therefore differ from those elsewhere in this chapter.

TABLE 3.5: Total Allowable Catches, quotas and uptake (%): 2008 (cont.)

Tonnes

Species	Area		UK [a]	Belgium	Denmark	France	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	EC TAC
Sole (continued)	7fg *VIIf, g*	Quota	298	654	-	70	30	-	-	-	1,052
		Catch	218	423	-	59	28	-	-	-	729
		Uptake %	73	65	-	85	94	-	-	-	69
	7hjk *VIIh, j, k*	Quota	108	54	-	118	283	87	-	-	650
		Catch	79	8	-	69	72	-	-	-	229
		Uptake %	73	15	-	59	25	-	-	-	35
Sprats	North Sea *IIa (EC), IV (EC)*	Quota	4,405	1,729	139,126	-	-	1,729	-	726	147,715
		Catch	227	..	60,616	-	-	5	-	550	61,398
		Uptake %	5	..	44	-	-	..	-	76	42
	7de *VIId, e*	Quota	4,626	-	697	-	-	330	-	-	5,653
		Catch	3,365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,365
		Uptake %	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Spurdog	North Sea *IIa (EC), IV (EC)*	Quota	470	10	57	18	-	15	-	11	581
		Catch	92	2	19	2	-	10	-	3	128
		Uptake %	20	18	33	13	-	63	-	27	22
	West Coast *I, V, VI, VII, VIII, XII and XIV (EC and Int)*	Quota	735	145	-	614	390	6	79	3	1,972
		Catch	178	13	-	264	124	5	79	-	663
		Uptake %	24	9	-	43	32	83	100	-	34
Turbot and Brill	North Sea *IIa (EC), IV (EC)*	Quota	763	361	884	99	-	2,864	-	292	5,263
		Catch	450	287	434	38	-	2,365	-	230	3,804
		Uptake %	59	80	49	38	-	83	-	79	72
Tusk	1, 2 & 14 *I, II, XIV (EC and International)*	Quota	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	3	17
		Catch	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	8
		Uptake %	47	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	48
	4 (EC waters) *IV (EC and International)*	Quota	94	-	62	44	-	-	-	31	231
		Catch	83	-	..	15	-	-	-	1	99
		Uptake %	88	-	..	34	-	-	-	2	43
	4 (Norwegian waters) *IV(Noreay S of 62°N)*	Quota	6	-	163	-	-	-	-	1	170
		Catch	5	-	57	-	-	-	-	1	63
		Uptake %	82	-	35	-	-	-	-	100	37
	5-7 *V, VI, VII (EC and International)*	Quota	65	-	-	335	7	1	21	6	435
		Catch	62	-	-	320	6	-	61	-	448
		Uptake %	95	-	-	95	80	-	288	-	103
Whiting	North Sea *IIa (EC), IV*	Quota	10,562	112	578	2,809	-	725	-	216	15,002
		Catch	10,379	108	40	2,156	-	650	-	66	13,399
		Uptake %	98	96	7	77	-	90	-	31	89
	West of Scotland *Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV*	Quota	503	-	-	90	164	-	-	-	757
		Catch	374	-	-	2	92	-	-	-	469
		Uptake %	74	-	-	2	56	-	-	-	62
	7a *VIIa*	Quota	107	11	-	10	150	-	-	-	278
		Catch	8	2	-	..	68	-	-	-	78
		Uptake %	8	14	-	4	45	-	-	-	28
	7b-k *VII (ex VIIa)*	Quota	2,085	195	-	11,877	5,544	177	62	-	19,940
		Catch	689	175	-	6,862	2,405	171	13	-	10,315
		Uptake %	33	90	-	58	43	96	20	-	52
Other Flatfish	5b (Faroes waters) *Vb (Faroes)*	Quota	204	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	276
		Catch	21	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	89
		Uptake %	10	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	32
Other Species	5b (Faroes waters) *Vb (Faroes)*	Quota	180	-	-	315	-	-	-	-	495
		Catch	89	-	-	305	-	-	-	-	394
		Uptake %	50	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	80
	1 & 2 (Norwegian waters) *I, II (Norway)*	Quota	152	-	19	47	10	-	-	107	335
		Catch	96	-	19	6	3	-	-	52	177
		Uptake %	63	-	99	13	29	-	-	49	53
	4 (Norwegian waters) *IV(Noreay S of 62°N)*	Quota	2,082	77	2,483	26	-	50	-	282	5,000
		Catch	1,873	57	1,897	2	-	6	-	762	4,595
		Uptake %	90	75	76	6	-	11	-	270	92

Source: European Commission

(a) UK landings in other member states of the EU were reported by other member states. Figures in earlier tables in this chapter for UK vessels landing abroad are based on UK records. Figures in this table for species fully covered by quota stocks may therefore differ from those elsewhere in this chapter.

Landings from a Sustainable Source

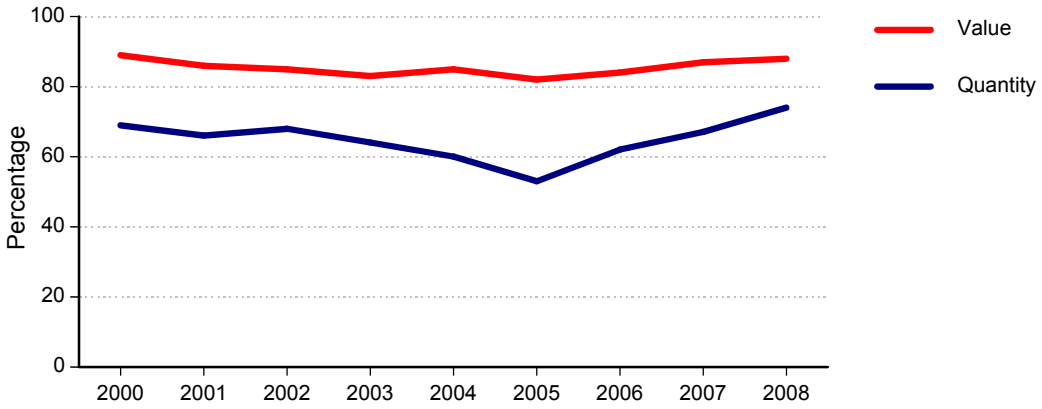
The ICES assessment of stocks is an indicator used to measure the degree to which UK fishing activity is dependent on stocks that are sustainable sources of fish. This assessment looks at stocks that are either being fished unsustainably or at the risk of being fished unsustainably and is based on the following:

- ICES has made an assessment that the stock is being fished sustainably;
- ICES has made an assessment but not set a level for Fpa and thus has made no judgement;
- Other stocks, including non-quota species, where ICES has not made any assessment

The assessment is given both in terms of quantity and value of fish landed each year by UK fishing vessels.

Chart 3.16 shows the proportion of the total UK landings by UK vessels into the UK and abroad from a sustainable source in terms of quantity and value from 2000 to 2008.

Chart 3.16: Proportion of total UK landings by UK vessels into the UK and abroad from a sustainable source: 2000 to 2008



In 2008 UK vessels landed 74 per cent by quantity and 88 per cent by value from a sustainable source. This is a 7 per cent increase in quantity since 2000. Value of UK landings from a sustainable source has decreased by 1 per cent since 2000.

4 Supplies, overseas trade and marketing

Introduction

This chapter brings together the information on the fish and fish products available for consumption, imports, exports and household consumption. The landings data are given in terms of landed weight. The trade data are shown in terms of actual product weight.

All tables presented here are available on the MFA website. Supplementary tables showing more detail can also be found on the website.

Summary

In 2008, landings by UK vessels into the UK (based on landed weight) fell by 27 thousand tonnes. Imports rose by 33 thousand tonnes and exports fell by 51 thousand tonnes. The net effect is an increase of 56 thousand tonnes in the amount of fish available for domestic use. These figures are shown in table 4.1.

TABLE 4.1 Balance sheet for the UK: 1999 to 2008

		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Landings by UK vessels into the UK [a] [b]											
	('000 tonnes)	477	440	437	445	436	445	475	401	425	397
	(£ per tonne)	974	959	970	933	911	911	961	1,232	1,259	1,303
	(£ million)	464	422	424	415	397	406	456	494	535	518
Imports [c]	('000 tonnes)	552	550	627	621	632	671	720	754	748	781
	(£ million)	1,302	1,325	1,435	1,439	1,439	1,474	1,696	1,922	1,994	2,207
Total supplies	('000 tonnes)	**1,029**	**990**	**1,063**	**1,066**	**1,067**	**1,117**	**1,195**	**1,155**	**1,173**	**1,178**
	(£ million)	**1,766**	**1,747**	**1,859**	**1,853**	**1,836**	**1,880**	**2,152**	**2,416**	**2,529**	**2,724**
Exports [c]	('000 tonnes)	351	365	391	389	480	478	461	416	467	416
	(£ million)	746	696	745	762	891	886	939	944	982	1010
Total available for domestic use	('000 tonnes)	**677**	**625**	**673**	**677**	**588**	**639**	**734**	**738**	**706**	**762**
Household consumption	('000 tonnes)	447	443	482	479	485	487	493	525	539	527
RPI for fish [d]		148	151	153	158	156	154	154	164	176	187

Source: H.M. Revenue and Customs and Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings are given in terms of landed weight equivalent (i.e. head on, gutted for most species).
(b) Landings include transhipments of mackerel.
(c) Excludes fish products.
(d) The fish component of the RPI. The Index is calculated on a monthly basis with January 1987 = 100.

The UK is a net importer, with imports of fish exceeding exports. The crude trade gap (imports minus exports) stood at 364 thousand tonnes in 2008, a rise of 30 per cent on its 2007 level and the highest value in over 15 years.

Chart 4.1: International trade of fish: 1999 to 2008

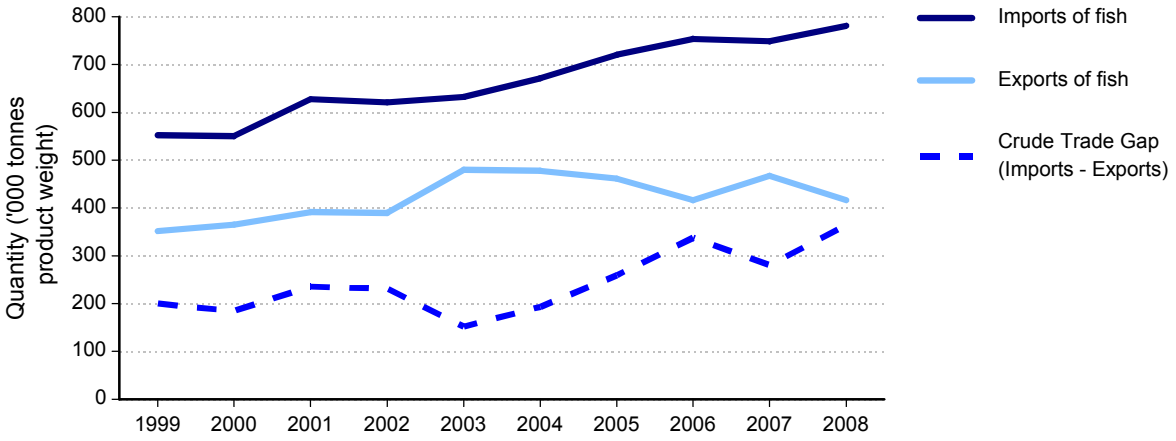
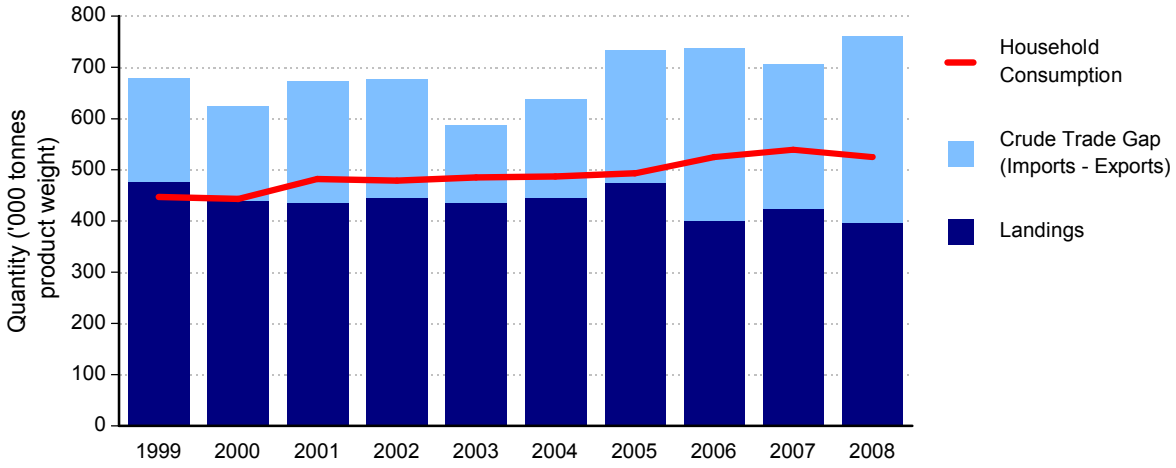


Chart 4.2 shows that landings by UK vessels into the UK decreased from 425 thousand tonnes landed weight in 2007 to 397 thousand tonnes in 2008. More detailed landings data (based on live weight) are in Chapter 3. Adding the crude trade gap to the landings gives us a figure for the total available for domestic use. This rose from 706 thousand tonnes in 2007 to 762 thousand tonnes in 2008. Household consumption of fish has decreased by 2 per cent to 527 thousand tonnes in 2008.

Chart 4.2: Total fish available for domestic use in the UK: 1999 to 2008



Information on imports and exports by species is in Tables 4.2 and 4.3.

TABLE 4.2 Imports of fish, fish preparations, meals, flours and oils into the UK: 2004 to 2008

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Demersal and Pelagic Fish										
Anglerfish	2.5	3.3	3.5	2.8	2.7	6.1	9.3	11.7	8.7	8.4
Cod	132.1	138.4	136.0	115.4	108.3	329.4	376.3	444.0	435.6	440.2
Haddock	64.5	67.6	65.6	69.6	68.1	101.1	126.3	156.3	183.3	173.7
Hake	5.1	5.4	5.0	4.3	6.1	7.7	9.9	9.6	8.6	8.0
Halibut	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.4	12.1	11.2	11.2	11.4	12.4
Herring	6.0	15.6	19.0	8.6	11.1	6.3	8.5	10.3	7.4	11.1
Mackerel	21.6	27.1	32.6	31.0	27.1	20.4	35.3	40.9	35.5	38.7
Megrim	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1
Plaice	7.2	7.6	7.3	7.1	7.2	20.5	23.8	24.9	24.5	24.0
Saithe	9.7	11.5	8.0	2.8	1.9	10.9	21.9	17.0	1.3	1.1
Salmon	44.7	54.9	65.6	62.6	63.6	107.9	151.2	205.1	185.4	207.4
Sardines	14.0	15.0	15.5	17.4	14.8	20.6	22.5	26.6	30.7	30.6
Sole	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.4	2.7	2.3	4.3	4.4	1.6
Trout	1.2	0.7	1.2	8.7	7.2	3.8	2.2	3.6	27.4	24.0
Tuna	107.5	103.2	101.4	101.6	111.2	151.3	154.3	158.2	176.4	256.3
Whiting	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.6	2.4	2.6	1.8	1.8
Other Demersal & Pelagic	135.6	148.3	170.7	191.7	235.3	261.9	312.5	367.4	429.1	531.2
Total	**557.6**	**604.3**	**637.0**	**628.7**	**670.5**	**1,064.2**	**1,270.0**	**1,494.2**	**1,571.5**	**1,770.6**
Shellfish (Crustaceans and Molluscs)										
Crabs	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.7	8.9	10.0	11.8	11.2	14.2
Prawns (Pandalidae spp.)	5.0	3.7	4.4	4.3	3.7	16.2	11.3	13.1	12.9	13.9
Cockles & Mussels	5.7	5.7	6.6	6.6	5.6	13.5	13.6	13.5	14.2	11.9
Oysters	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4
Other Shrimps & Prawns	86.6	86.8	85.0	83.2	76.4	323.0	327.3	324.2	313.1	321.0
Other Crustaceans	4.3	5.9	6.1	7.2	8.5	22.4	30.4	31.4	32.9	36.9
Other Molluscs	9.7	11.1	11.7	14.9	12.8	25.0	32.3	32.6	36.8	36.7
Total	**113.7**	**116.1**	**116.8**	**119.2**	**110.2**	**409.6**	**426.0**	**427.5**	**422.4**	**436.0**
Total Imports of fish	**671.3**	**720.4**	**753.8**	**747.9**	**780.7**	**1,473.9**	**1,696.0**	**1,921.6**	**1,993.9**	**2,206.5**
Fish Products										
Meals and Flours	142.5	146.8	139.5	87.7	91.2	58.7	60.4	76.4	52.1	45.6
Oils	85.5	30.1	19.0	22.7	26.9	25.6	22.4	20.3	26.3	41.4
Total	**228.1**	**176.9**	**158.4**	**110.4**	**118.1**	**84.3**	**82.8**	**96.8**	**78.4**	**87.0**
Total Imports (inc. fish products)	**899.3**	**897.3**	**912.2**	**858.3**	**898.8**	**1,558.2**	**1,778.8**	**2,018.4**	**2,072.3**	**2,293.5**

Source: H.M. Revenue and Customs

TABLE 4.3 Exports of fish, fish preparations, meals, flours and oils from the UK: 2004 to 2008

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Demersal and Pelagic Fish										
Anglerfish	3.4	4.6	3.8	3.6	3.8	19.0	19.9	25.0	24.8	27.6
Cod	33.6	41.6	25.3	16.0	24.7	61.1	100.4	59.5	46.6	68.6
Haddock	5.2	6.3	5.4	3.7	4.9	9.7	12.0	10.6	9.3	11.9
Hake	1.7	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.1	4.4	7.1	8.5	8.4	6.4
Halibut	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.0	2.0	2.9	2.8	1.8	2.9	6.0
Herring	55.1	69.1	57.6	66.7	37.1	23.1	28.3	24.2	27.2	18.0
Mackerel	120.5	100.8	74.6	99.7	78.7	89.3	89.4	83.4	85.5	83.2
Megrim	3.5	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.7	10.6	12.8	15.8	13.5	14.2
Plaice	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.3
Saithe	5.8	8.2	6.7	5.8	6.4	4.1	5.9	5.9	4.5	5.4
Salmon	66.5	49.7	54.8	61.4	57.8	180.4	163.2	202.7	201.5	217.5
Sardines	3.7	5.9	11.0	14.8	11.2	5.5	6.6	7.0	7.8	11.0
Sole	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	7.7	8.4	9.8	9.6	8.5
Trout	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.8	3.6
Tuna	3.2	3.6	2.0	4.1	4.4	7.5	8.5	5.3	9.3	11.8
Whiting	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.1	2.0
Other Demersal & Pelagic	58.3	56.7	58.5	73.1	82.5	118.0	116.3	106.4	129.3	146.2
Total	**366.2**	**357.5**	**311.7**	**360.1**	**324.2**	**548.9**	**586.1**	**571.2**	**585.0**	**643.1**
Shellfish (Crustaceans and Molluscs)										
Crabs	14.6	15.5	15.2	14.8	13.2	32.4	34.0	37.4	37.7	37.0
Prawns (Pandalidae spp.)	4.5	3.6	2.5	1.3	1.1	14.6	12.6	10.2	7.1	7.2
Cockles & Mussels	20.3	14.5	19.0	15.0	13.7	11.2	10.6	18.1	10.9	10.0
Oysters	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.5	2.2
Other Shrimps & Prawns	20.7	19.4	20.3	21.6	15.3	69.7	69.0	70.9	79.5	60.0
Other Crustaceans	23.4	25.5	24.3	24.5	23.7	114.6	134.1	144.6	152.5	150.5
Other Molluscs	27.2	24.5	22.6	28.5	24.2	92.3	90.3	89.7	106.9	100.4
Total	**111.6**	**103.9**	**104.7**	**106.8**	**92.1**	**336.8**	**352.4**	**372.7**	**397.0**	**367.3**
Total Exports of Fish	**477.8**	**461.4**	**416.4**	**466.9**	**416.3**	**885.7**	**938.5**	**943.9**	**982.0**	**1,010.4**
Fish Products										
Meals and Flours	4.4	8.8	9.0	4.3	12.3	3.2	5.2	5.1	3.2	10.8
Oils	3.2	2.2	3.1	3.2	2.9	12.5	10.8	11.6	10.2	12.5
Total	**7.6**	**11.0**	**12.1**	**7.5**	**15.3**	**15.7**	**16.0**	**16.7**	**13.5**	**23.2**
Total Exports (inc. fish products)	**485.4**	**472.4**	**428.5**	**474.4**	**431.6**	**901.3**	**954.6**	**960.6**	**995.5**	**1,033.7**

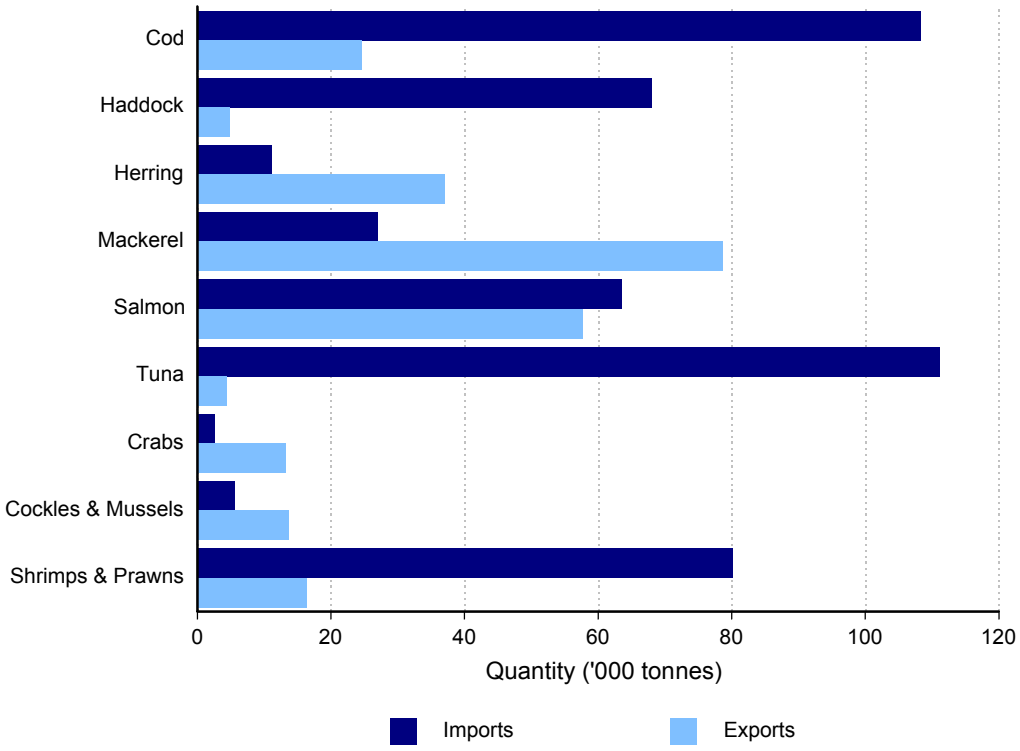
Source: H.M. Revenue and Customs

Imports and exports by species

There were 781 thousand tonnes of fish (excluding fish products) imported into the UK in 2008. This rises to 899 thousand tonnes if fish products are included. 2008 exports of fish stood at 416 thousand tonnes or 432 thousand tonnes if fish products are included.

Demersal and pelagic fish accounted for 86 per cent of fish imports (excluding fish products) by weight and 80 per cent by value in 2008. These figures become 78 per cent and 64 per cent for exports of fish.

Chart 4.3: UK imports and exports by key species: 2008

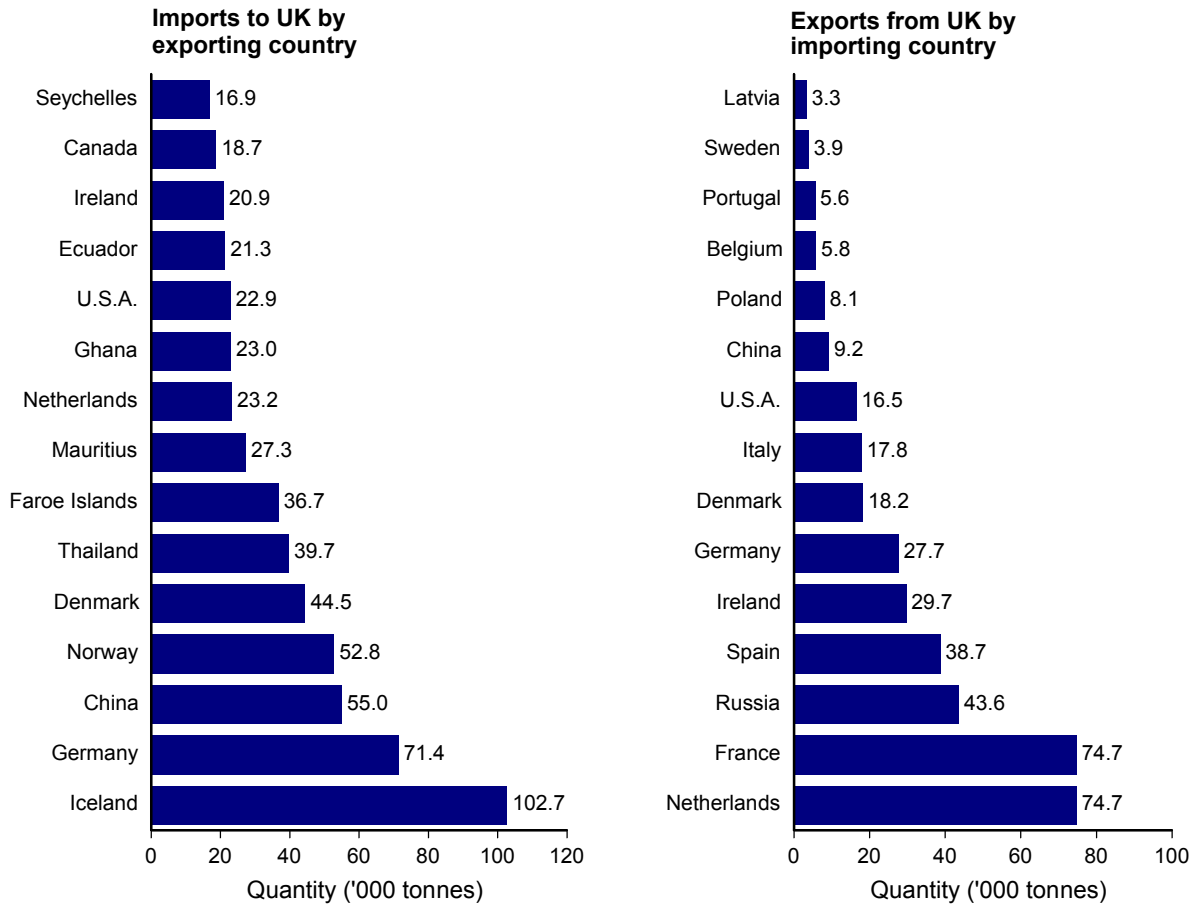


In 2008, imports into the UK were highest for tuna (111 thousand tonnes), cod (108 thousand tonnes), and shrimps and prawns (80 thousand tonnes). Exports were highest for mackerel (79 thousand tonnes), salmon (58 thousand tonnes) and herring (37 thousand tonnes).

Imports and exports by country

The largest exporters to the UK in 2008 were Iceland (103 thousand tonnes), Germany (71 thousand tonnes) and China (55 thousand tonnes). The UK exported the largest amounts to the Netherlands (75 thousand tonnes), France (75 thousand tonnes) and Russia (44 thousand tonnes).

Chart 4.4: Imports and exports by country: 2008



Charts 4.5a and 4.5b show the countries that imported over 1,000 tonnes of key species into the UK during 2008.

Chart 4.5a: Imports to the UK of cod by exporting country: 2008 (tonnes)

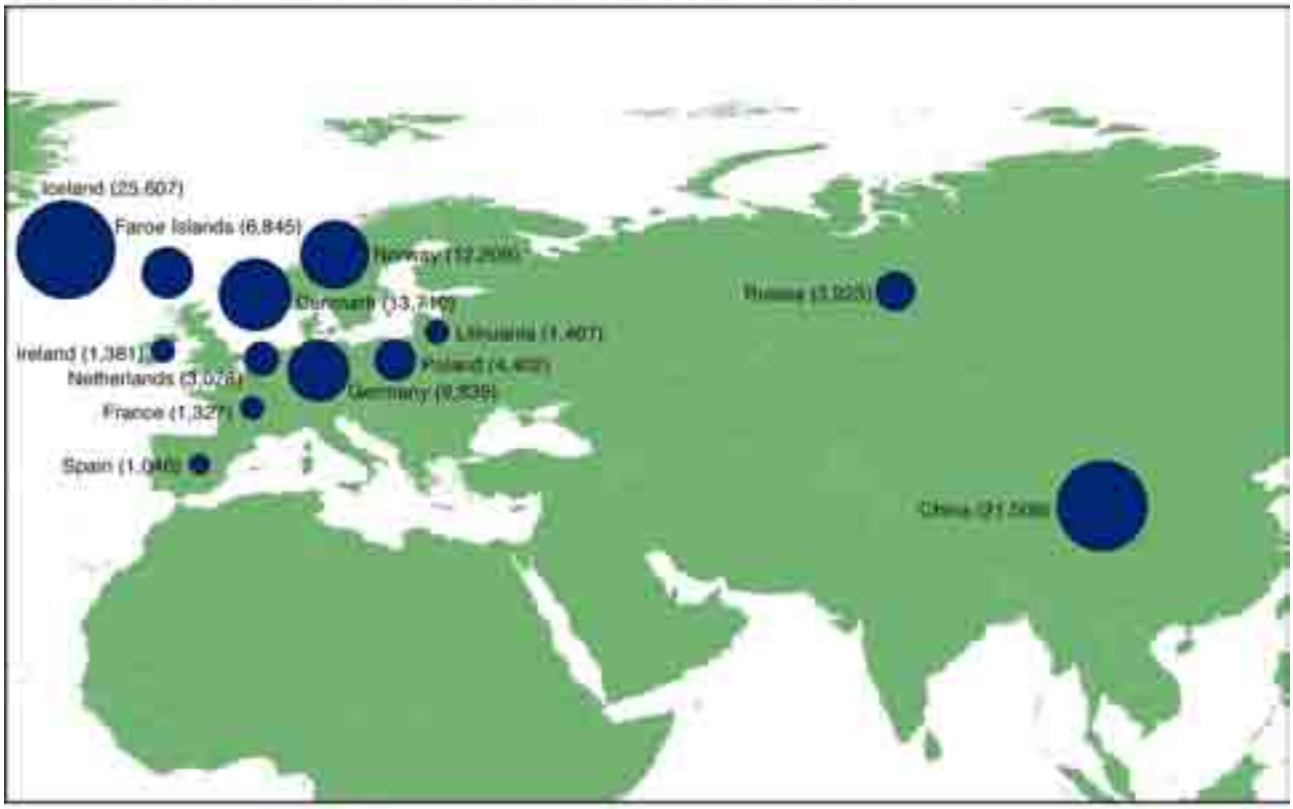
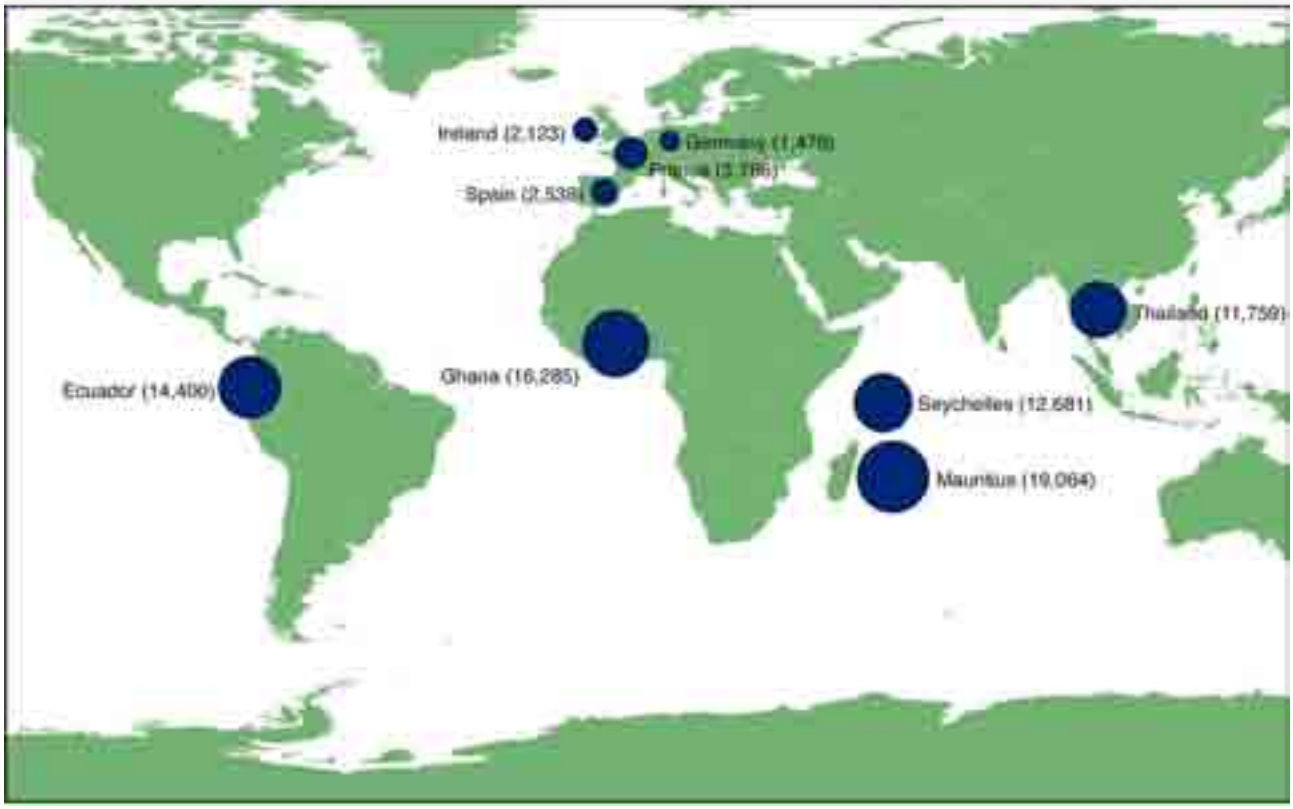


Chart 4.5b: Imports to the UK of tuna by exporting country: 2008 (tonnes)



Charts 4.6a and 4.6b show the countries that the UK exported over 1,000 tonnes of key species to during 2008.

Chart 4.6a: Exports from the UK of mackerel by importing country: 2008 (tonnes)

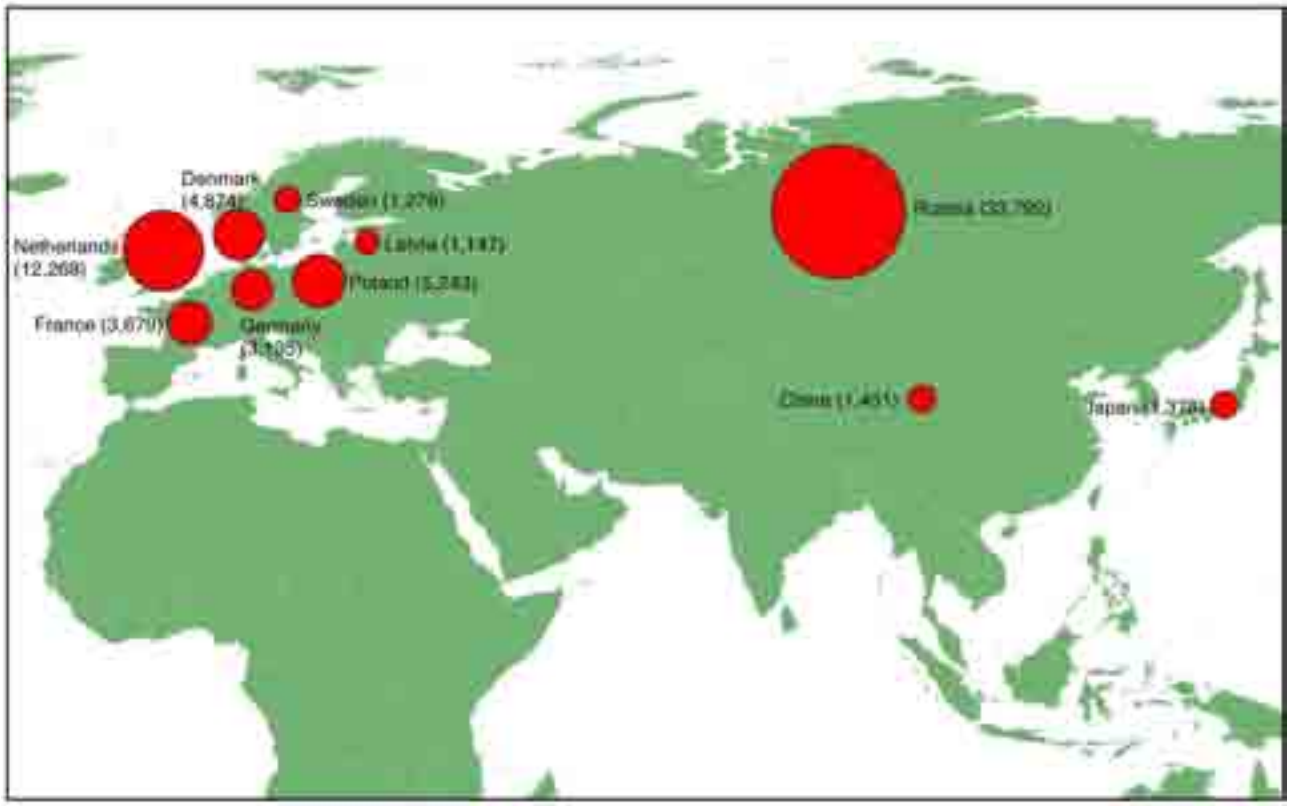
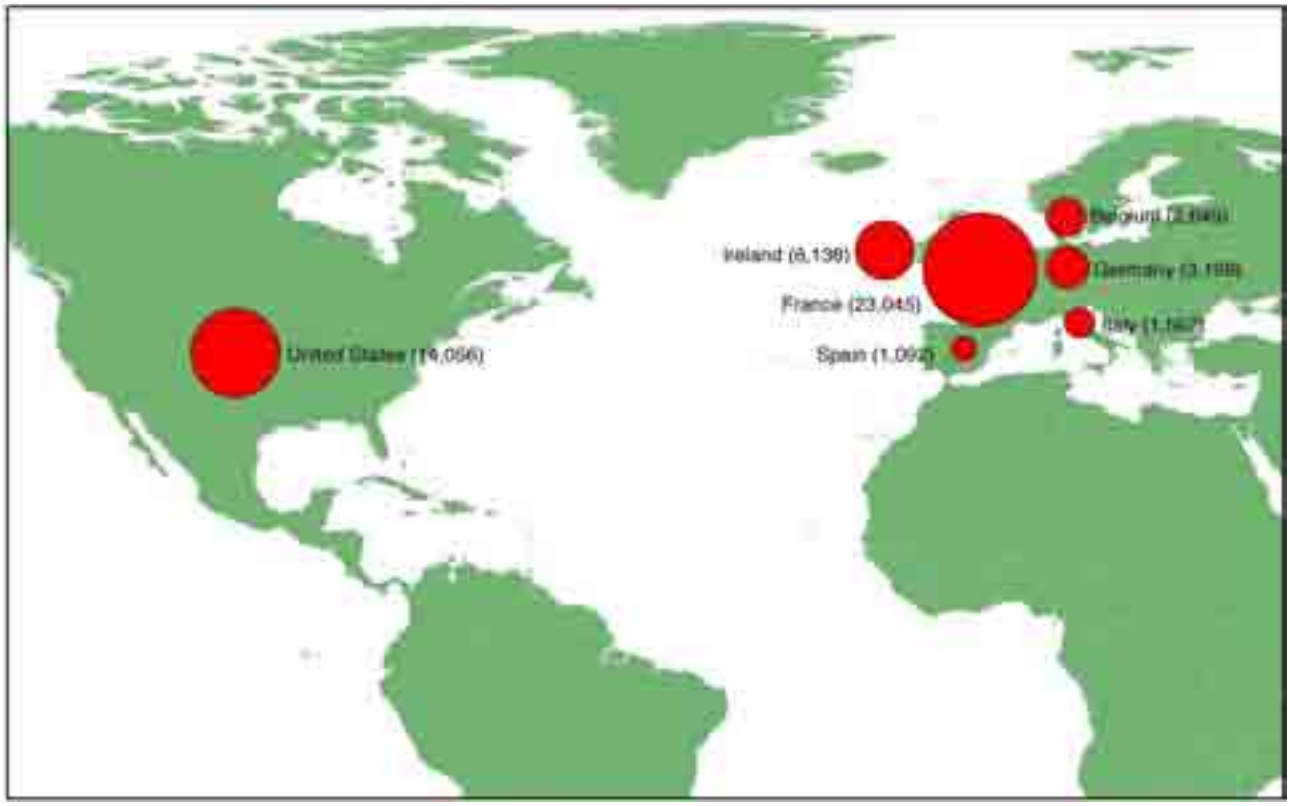


Chart 4.6b: Exports from the UK of salmon by importing country: 2008 (tonnes)



5 Main stocks and their level of exploitation

Commentary provided by Dr Carl M. O'Brien, Fisheries Division Director at Cefas

The management of stocks

Fisheries are managed using a Total Allowable Catch or TAC (corresponding to a particular harvesting rate), and technical measures (mainly mesh sizes and minimum landing sizes, but sometimes closed areas, which determine the smallest fish that can be caught and landed) based on scientific advice.

In the EU, the TAC is set each year by the Council of Ministers following negotiations on catch options that are provided by the Advisory Committee (ACOM) of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), an independent scientific body. For the main North Sea stocks these options take into account the terms of a management agreement between the EU and Norway. Once a TAC is agreed for each stock and fishing area it is allocated as quotas to Member States in accordance with fixed percentages based on historic fishing rights.

In recent years, some seriously depleted stocks have become the subject of emergency measures and recovery plan proposals. Since 2003, the TAC and fishing mortality implemented for these stocks has been linked to effort control measures that restrict the number of fishing days at sea per month permitted for fleets capturing recovery species.

Scientific assessment and advice

ICES' advice is based on stock assessments carried out at international working groups, where fishery scientists from the UK and the other nations compile fisheries data, biological data and survey data for use in fisheries science models. The age structure of a stock (the relative proportion of the different age groups) is largely determined by the fishing rate and by the numbers of young fish that enter the stock each year. When information on age structure is combined with data on landings, fishing effort, and the results of standardised stock surveys carried out by research vessels, the models are able to estimate the historical trend in fishing rate and stock abundance, up to the last full year of data. The assessment is then used to forecast the expected catch in an upcoming TAC year for a range of fishing rate options, taking into account the number of young fish that are expected to enter the stock, based either on survey data, or a recent historical average.

This chapter summarises the present state of the main stocks based on advice from ACOM released during 2008, which evaluated stock assessments using fisheries data for years up to and including 2007, and survey data up to and including 2008. The 2008 ACOM advice formed the basis for the EU proposals that led to the TACs and other measures agreed for 2009 by the EU Council of Ministers.

Full details are contained within Council Regulation (EC) No 43/2009 of 16 January 2009 fixing for 2009 the fishing opportunities and associated conditions for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Community waters and, for Community vessels, in waters where catch limitations are required.

Summary species presentation

For each of the major UK species, where information is available, a one page summary in the form of a map is shown for each of the stocks around the UK. These species include Cod, Haddock, Plaice and Sole. For each stock the ICES' stock assessments are shown in their respective areas around the UK using the corresponding stock assessment colours as outlined in the description of ICES' stock assessments at the end of this section.

Within each stock area a pie chart shows the total allowable catch (TAC) for the EU. This is broken down by the UK quota level at the end of the year, taking into account swaps and quota purchased from other member states. The remaining portion of the EU TAC is made up of non-UK quota.

The fisheries zones used to base ICES' stock assessments on are sometimes different to those used to allocate TAC's. Table 5.1 below shows the generic title of each fishing zone and the specific areas included for ICES' stock assessments and EU TAC allocations.

TABLE 5.1 Fishing areas used for ICES' stock assessments and EU quota areas

		Fishing areas included in:	
Species	**Title**	**ICES' Stock Assessments**	**EU TAC/Quota allocations**
Cod	North Sea	IV, VIId, IIIa	IIa (EC), IV
	West of Scotland	VIa	Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV
	Irish Sea	VIIa	VIIa
	VIIb-k	VIIe-k	VII (exVIIa), VIII, IX, X; CECAF 34.1.1 (EC)
Haddock	North Sea	IV, IIIa	IIa (EC), IV
	West of Scotland	VIa	Vb (EC), VIa
	Irish Sea	VIIa	VIIa included as part of VII
	VII	VIIb-k	VII, VIII, IX, X; COPACE 34.1.1 (EC)
Plaice	North Sea	IV	IIa (EC), IV
	West of Scotland	VIa	Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV
	Irish Sea	VIIa	VIIa
	VIId-e	VIId,e	VIId,e
	Celtic Sea	VIIf,g	VIIf, g
	VIIh-k	VIIh, j, k	VIIh, j, k
Sole	North Sea	IV	II, IV
	West of Scotland	VIa	Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV
	Irish Sea	VIIa	VIIa
	Eastern Channel	VIId	VIId
	Western Channel	VIIe	VIIe
	Celtic Sea	VIIf-g	VIIf, g
	VIIh-k	VIIh-k	VIIh, j, k

Source: ICES and the European Commission

Summary stock presentation

For the main fish stocks, a summary of ICES' data and assessments, where available, has been provided. These comprise four charts (a to d) showing total removals or landings, fishing mortality rates (F), recruitment and spawning stock biomass (SSB) over the past years. ICES stock assessments from the same past years for each of these fisheries are also shown. The location of the relevant areas for each stock are shown in Chart 3.15.

It is important to note that the figures shown are, for each stock, the time-series of estimates of abundance and fishing mortality provided by ICES in 2008 based on fishery and survey data collected up to the most recent year.

Total removals or landings - Chart a

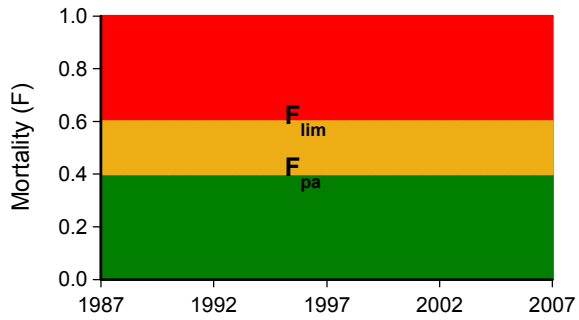
Total removals equals total reported fish landings plus an estimate for discards and may include estimates of non attributive losses. Landings are used where total removal figures are not available and charts are headed accordingly.

Fishing Mortality (F) - Chart b

Fishing mortality rate (F) is a measure of the proportion of fish taken from a stock each year by fishing activity. Fishing mortality rates are calculated from mathematical models used to assess fish stocks. An F value of 1 indicates that approximately 60 per cent of a stock is removed by fishing activity.

Since 1999 the ICES advice has identified which catch options meet precautionary criteria. These criteria aim to ensure sustainability by keeping the fishing rate below a **maximum precautionary** level, F_{pa} (set low enough to allow a margin of error sufficient to keep F below an **upper limit** level, F_{lim}).

For each of the main stocks a time series of F will be plotted against a colour coded background highlighting the precautionary levels set by ICES as shown below.



Green: Harvested sustainably - where F is below F_{pa} the stock is deemed to be fished in a sustainable way and fishing pressure is below the level recommended by ICES.

Amber: At risk of being harvested unsustainably - where F is above F_{pa} and below F_{lim} then fishing pressure is higher than the maximum level recommended by ICES. If it is not reduced it could lead to depletion of the stock in the future.

Red: Harvested unsustainably - where F is above F_{lim} fishing pressure is much higher than the maximum level recommended by ICES and if continued is likely to deplete the stock, if it hasn't done so already.

For some stocks ICES has only given a level for F_{pa}. In these cases no amber region will appear on the chart.

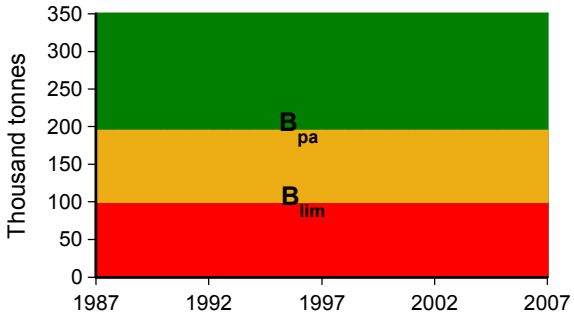
Recruitment - Chart c

Recruitment is the number of fish becoming available to a fishery stock in a year.

Spawning Stock Biomass (SSB) - Chart d

Spawning Stock Biomass (SSB) is the total estimated weight of all sexually mature fish in a stock. Since 1999 the ICES advice has identified which catch options meet precautionary criteria. These criteria aim to ensure sustainability by keeping SSB above a **minimum precautionary** level, B_{pa} (set high enough to allow a margin of error sufficient to keep SSB above a **lower limit** level, B_{lim}).

For each of the main stocks a time series of SSB will be plotted against a colour coded background highlighting the precautionary levels set by ICES as shown below.



Green: Full reproductive capacity - where SSB is above B_{pa} the fish stock is deemed to be in a healthy state and above the minimum level recommended by ICES.

Amber: At risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity - where SSB is below B_{pa} but above B_{lim} the stock has been classified as not being so low that it could be classed as being depleted. However, the amount of adult fish has fallen to a level where there is a risk that production is likely to be reduced.

Red: Reduced reproductive capacity - where SSB is below B_{lim} the stock has been classified as depleted and the stock is unlikely to be as productive as it could be. This indicates that fishing pressure needs to be reduced in order to give the stock a chance to rebuild.

For some stocks ICES has only supplied a level for B_{pa}. In these cases no amber region will appear on the chart.

Further information

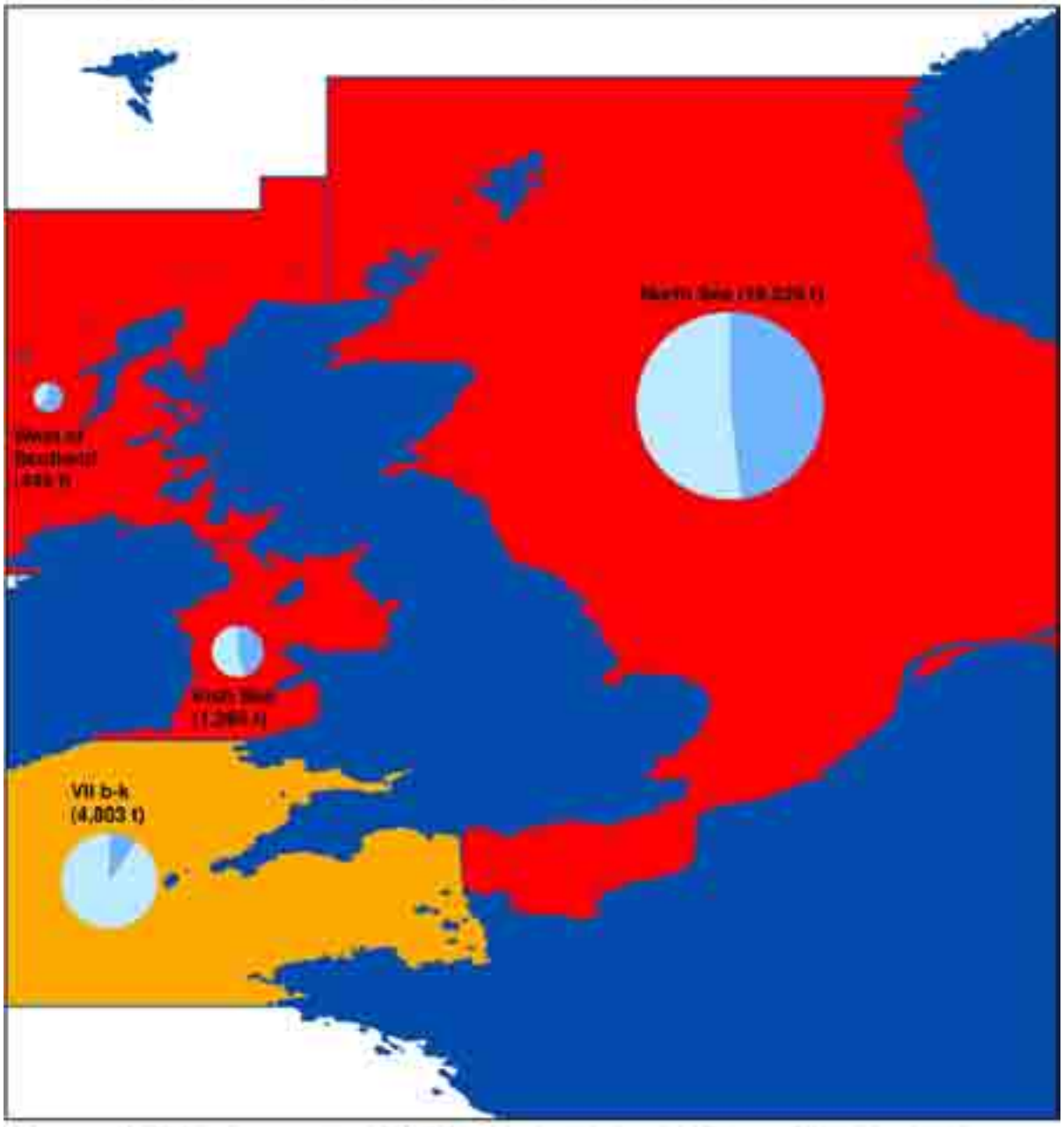
More information on ICES precautionary levels can be found on the ICES web site http://www.ices.dk.

ICES' stock assessments

The fish stock assessments presented here are derived from annual ACOM reports, and are categorized according to the ICES' definition of the state of the stock. The ICES advice on the state of stocks is based on assessments carried out using the most up to date data available in that year. **It is important to note that assessments for previous years have not been updated using more recent data**. The comparison of SSB with B_{pa} is done using the value of SSB at the beginning of the year in which the assessment was carried out. Where no B_{pa} value exists, the stock is treated as unknown.

Code	Assessment description
	Indicates stocks which are suffering reduced reproductive capacity
	Indicates stocks which are at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity
	Indicates stocks which are at full reproductive capacity but are either at risk of being harvested unsustainably or are being harvested unsustainably
	Indicates stocks which are at full reproductive capacity and are being harvested sustainably
	Indicates stocks where the current stock status is unknown

Chart 5.1: Cod stock assessments and TACs for stocks around the UK: 2008[a]



(a) Areas used for ICES' stock assessments and EU TAC allocations do not always match. Please see Table 5.1 for a detailed description of fishing areas included in ICES' stock assessments and EU TAC allocations.

Stock assessments

- Stock suffering reduced reproductive capacity
- Stocks at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity
- Stocks at full reproductive capacity but at risk of being harvested unsustainably or are being harvested unsustainably
- Stocks at full reproductive capacity and being harvested sustainably
- Stocks where current status is unknown

Total allowable catch (TAC)

- Total EU TAC
- UK quota at year end
- Non UK quota at year end

North Sea Cod – in Subarea IV (North Sea), Division VIId (Eastern Channel) and Division IIIa (Skagerrak)

The cod stock remains seriously depleted. The international fishing rate has been high since the 1980s, and has shown a decline since 2000. The SSB fell to an historic low in 2001. The number of young cod (recruitment) has been low since 1987, and even lower since 1998, causing serious concern. Since 2000, ICES advised that the TAC should be very low, or zero, and the EU reduced the TAC from 81,000 tonnes in 2000 to 48,600 tonnes in 2001, 49,300 tonnes in 2002, and 27,300 tonnes in 2003, 2004 and 2005. The minimum mesh size in the directed fisheries for cod was also increased to 120mm in 2003. The 2008 ICES' assessment indicates that the 1997-2006 year-classes are all well below the average; the 2005 year-class is estimated to be one of the most abundant amongst the recent below average year-classes. In 2004, agreement was reached within the EU on a formal recovery plan that was operational during the TAC and management decision processes of 2004, effectively rendering the plan operational in 2005. Subsequently, this was repealed and replaced by Council Regulation (EC) No 1342/2008 to establish a long-term plan for cod stocks. The EU TAC for 2009 is set at 28,798 tonnes, compared with 22,152 tonnes in 2008, and 19,957 tonnes in 2007.

Chart 5.2a: Total removals

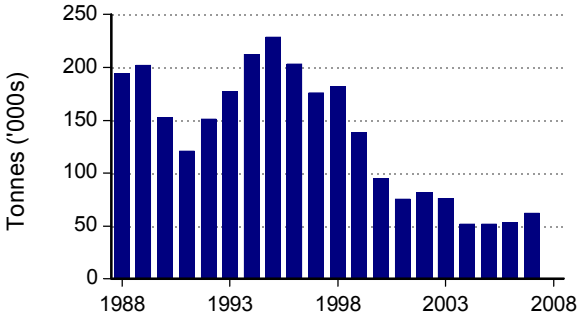


Chart 5.2b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 4

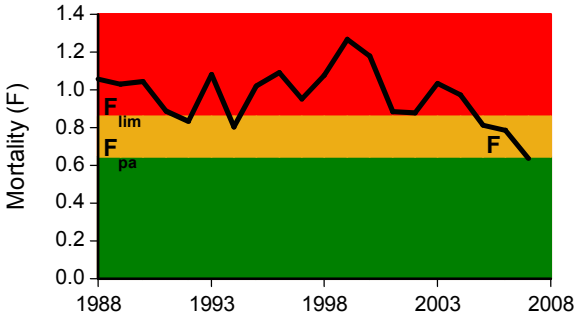


Chart 5.2c: Recruitment - age 1

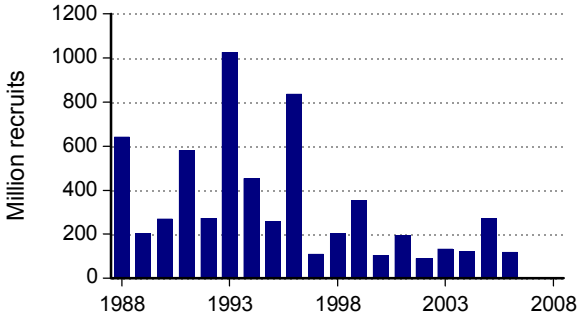
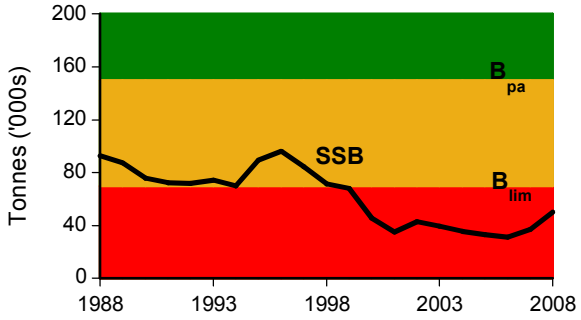


Chart 5.2d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES' stock assessment: North Sea Cod

The cod stock in the North Sea has been assessed as suffering reduced reproductive capacity by ICES since 1999.

West of Scotland Cod – in Division VIa

Previously, the cod stocks west of Scotland have been assessed as heavily over-exploited with respect to the rate that would lead to high long-term yields – total mortality probably remains high but cannot be accurately partitioned into fishing mortality and natural mortality. SSB has increased from an all time low in 2006 but remains well below B_{lim}. ICES called for a recovery plan in 2000, with low or zero catches, and the EU has since cut the cod TACs significantly, implemented two small closed areas, and in 2003 increased the main whitefish mesh size to 120 mm in line with the North Sea. Subsequently, the European Commission enacted a Council Regulation (EC) No 423/2004 that established measures for the recovery of cod stocks which was repealed and replaced by Council Regulation (EC) No 1342/2008 to establish a long-term plan for cod stocks. The TAC for 2009 is 302 tonnes for cod (compared with 402 tonnes and 490 tonnes in 2008 and 2007, respectively).

Chart 5.3a: Total removals

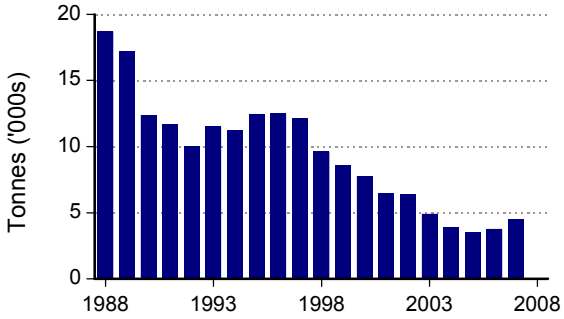


Chart 5.3b: Total mortality[(a)] – ages 2 - 5

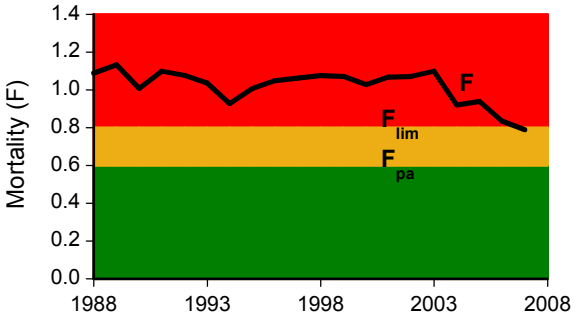


Chart 5.3c: Recruitment - age 1

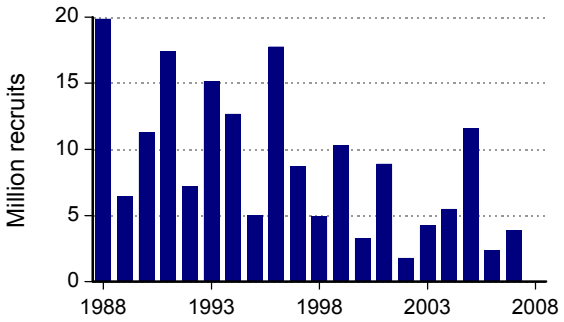
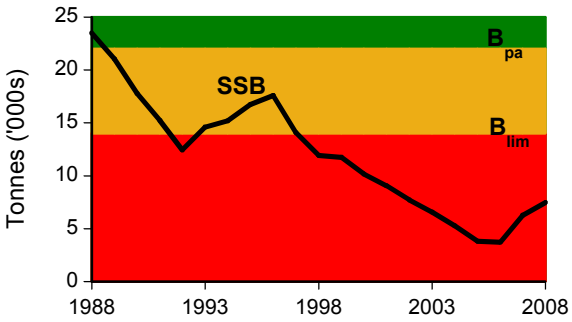


Chart 5.3d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES' stock assessment: West of Scotland Cod

Cod stocks in the West of Scotland have been assessed as suffering reduced reproductive capacity from 1999 to 2008.

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Stock Assessments									(b)	(b)

(a) Total mortality cannot be accurately partitioned into F and M.
(b) Status uncertain in terms of F relative to F_{pa}, but suffering reduced reproductive capacity.

Celtic Sea Cod – in Divisions VIIe-k

Internationally, cod in Divisions VIIe-k is caught in a range of fisheries including gadoid trawlers, *Nephrops* trawlers, otter trawlers, beam trawlers and gill-netters. This species is managed within a wider area; namely, Divisions VIIb-k (excluding Division VIId in 2009), Subareas VIII, IX, X and CECAF 34.1.1, but ICES' advice applies only to Divisions VIIe-k. The Celtic Sea cod stock was excluded from the EU's 2004 cod recovery plan but a management plan is under development.

Chart 5.4a: Total landings

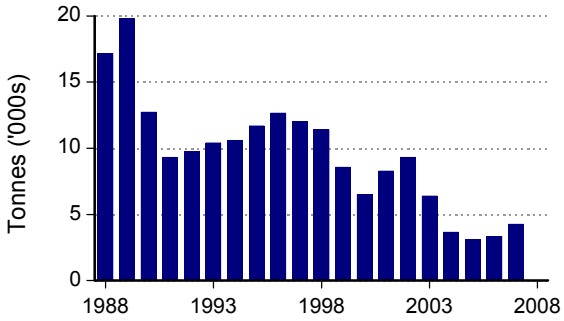


Chart 5.4b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 5

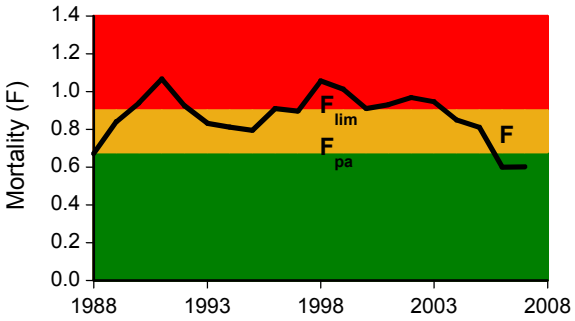


Chart 5.4c: Recruitment - age 1

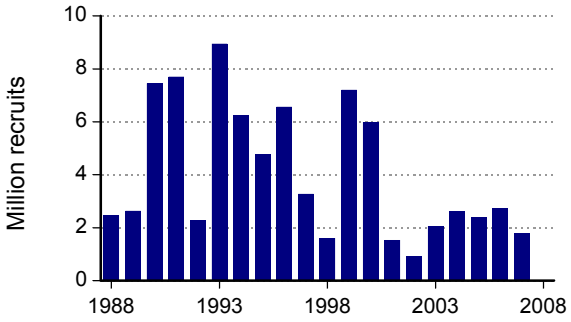
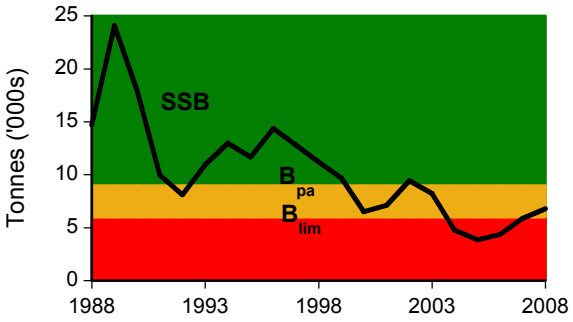
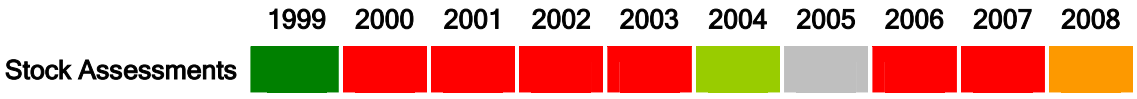


Chart 5.4d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES' stock assessment: VIIe-k Cod

Between 1999 and 2007 cod in the Celtic Sea has been assessed as suffering reduced reproductive capacity, exceptions to this were found in 1999 and 2004. In 2008, cod in the Celtic Sea was assessed as at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity.



Irish Sea Cod - in Division VIIa (Irish Sea)

The cod stocks in the Irish Sea are seriously depleted, and landings fell rapidly during the 1980s and 1990s. The fishing rate has been very high, spawning stocks have fallen below both the precautionary and the lower limit level, and the abundance of young cod has been in decline since 1990. After 2000, the EU significantly reduced the cod TAC, closed the cod spawning area in the western Irish Sea during the spawning season, and increased the main whitefish mesh size to 100 mm. The 2008 cod assessment, which is rather uncertain, suggests that the stock is still over-exploited. The European Commission enacted a Council Regulation (EC) No 423/2004 that established measures for the recovery of cod stocks which was repealed and replaced by Council Regulation (EC) No 1342/2008 to establish a long-term plan for cod stocks. The cod TAC agreed for 2009 is 899 tonnes compared with 1,199 tonnes and 1,462 tonnes in 2008 and 2007.

Chart 5.5a: Total removals

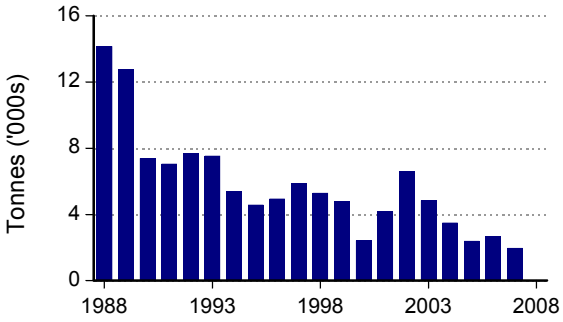


Chart 5.5b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 4

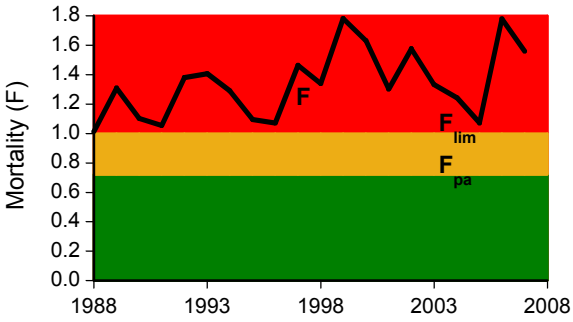


Chart 5.5c: Recruitment - age 1

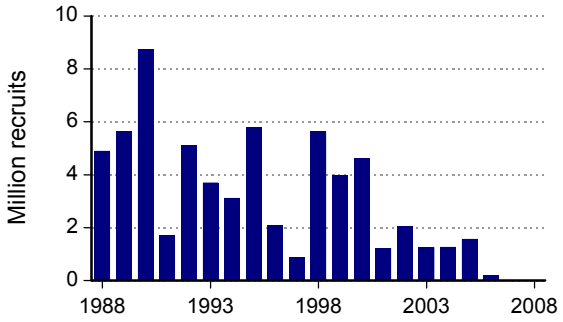
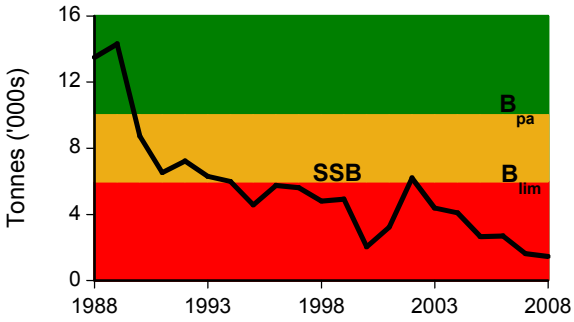


Chart 5.5d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES' stock assessment: Irish Sea Cod

Irish Sea cod has been assessed to be suffering reduced reproductive capacity since 1999.

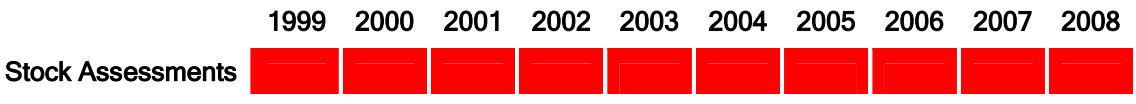
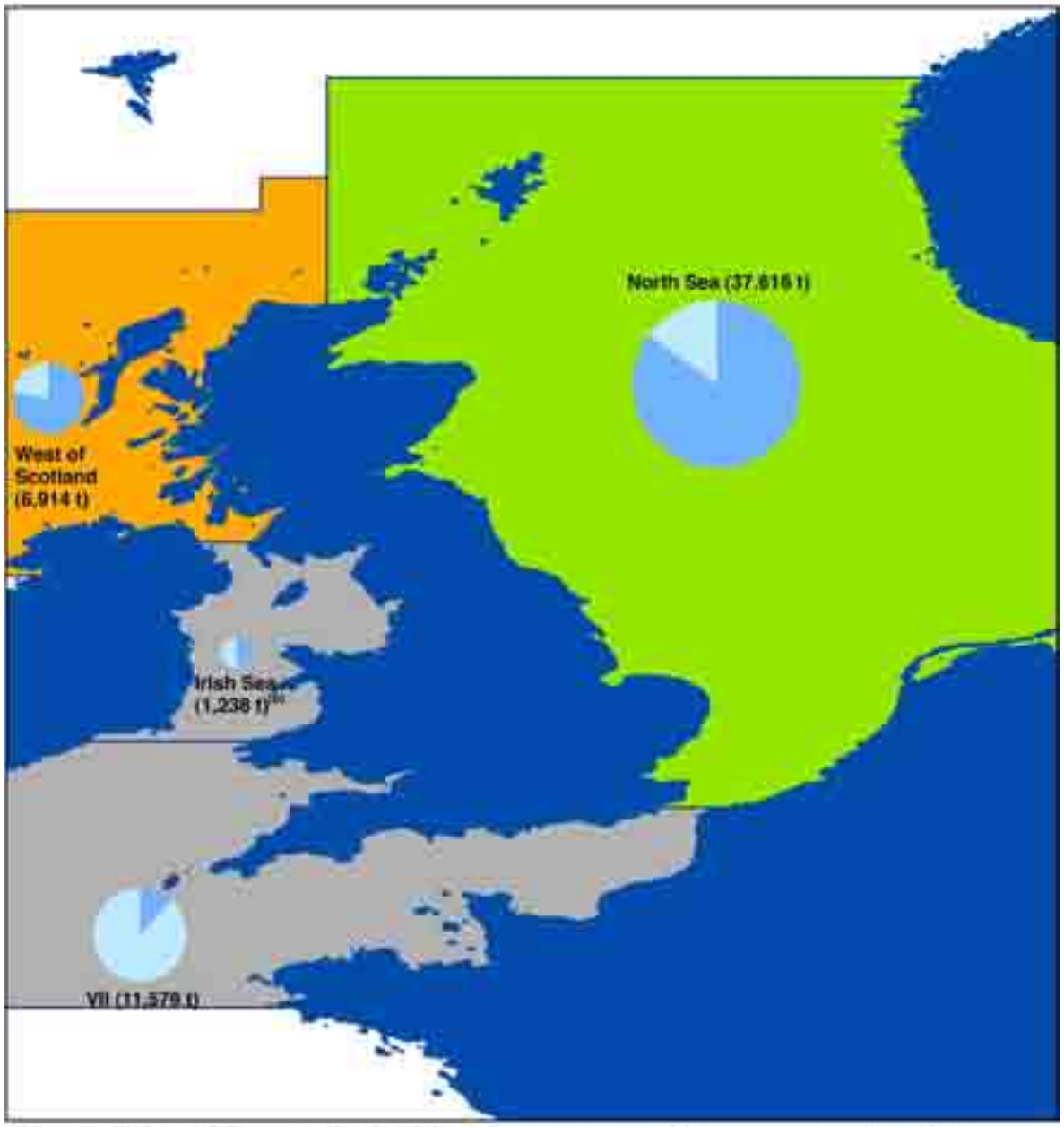


Chart 5.6: Haddock stock assessments and TACs for stocks around the UK: 2008[a]



(a) Areas used for ICES' stock assessments and EU TAC allocations do not always match. Please see Table 5.1 for a detailed description of fishing areas included in ICES' stock assessments and EU TAC allocations.

(b) The figures shown for the Irish Sea are total allowable catch at year beginning and are part of those for area VII.

Stock assessments

- Stock suffering reduced reproductive capacity
- Stocks at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity
- Stocks at full reproductive capacity but at risk of being harvested unsustainably or are being harvested unsustainably
- Stocks at full reproductive capacity and being harvested sustainably
- Stocks where current status is unknown

Total allowable catch (TAC)

- Total EU TAC
- UK quota at year end
- Non UK quota at year end

North Sea Haddock – in Subarea IV (North Sea) and Division IIIa (Skagerrak – Kattegat)

The haddock stock is managed under an EU-Norway long-term management plan which is intended to constrain harvesting within safe biological limits and to provide for sustainable fisheries. The 2008 assessment shows that the fishing mortality rate has increased from the low point in 2003, and that SSB has increased only slightly due to the relatively strong 2005 year-class. The haddock TAC was set at 54,640 tonnes for 2007, 46,444 tonnes for 2008 and 42,110 tonnes for 2009.

Chart 5.7a: Total removals

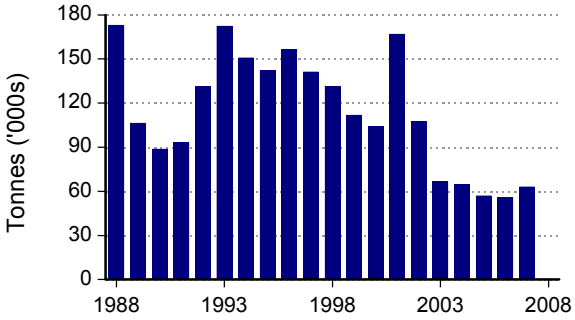


Chart 5.7b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 4

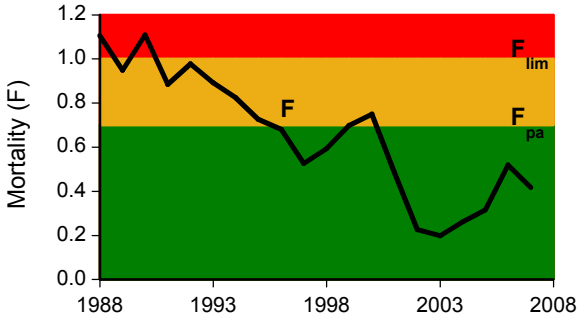


Chart 5.7c: Recruitment - age 0

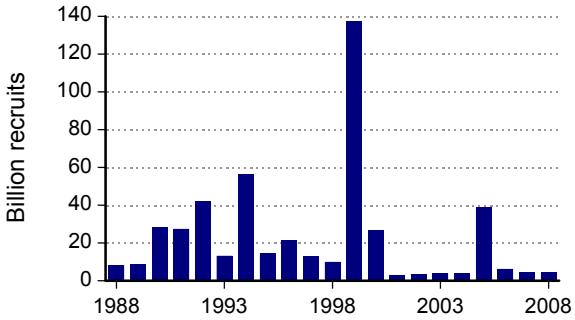
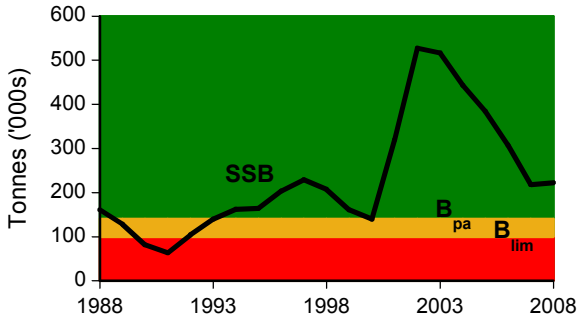


Chart 5.7d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES' stock assessment: North Sea Haddock

Haddock in the North Sea had a variety of assessments from 1999 to 2002 including one of a stock suffering reduced reproductive capacity in 2000. Since then the assessments have improved and from 2003 to 2008 ICES has assessed the North Sea haddock stock as being at full reproductive capacity and being harvested sustainably.

West of Scotland Haddock – in Division VIa (West of Scotland)

The haddock stock west of Scotland is heavily over-exploited with respect to the rate that would lead to high long-term yields. The very strong 1999 year-class has caused SSB to increase from its historic low in 2000 to a peak in 2003 and has declined since. The TAC for 2009 is 3,520 tonnes compared with 6,120 tonnes in 2008 and 7,200 tonnes in 2007.

Chart 5.8a: Total removals

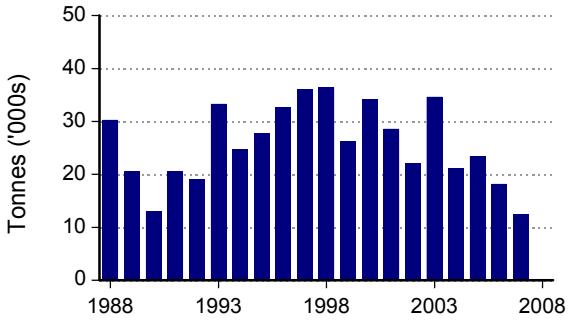


Chart 5.8b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 6

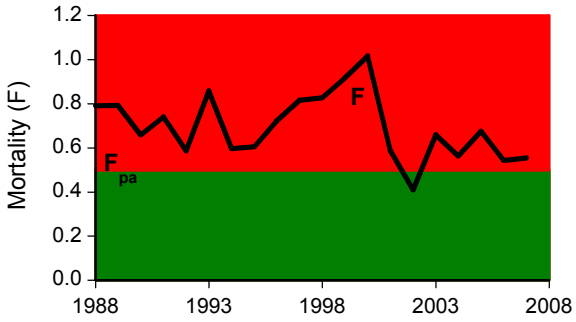


Chart 5.8c: Recruitment - age 1

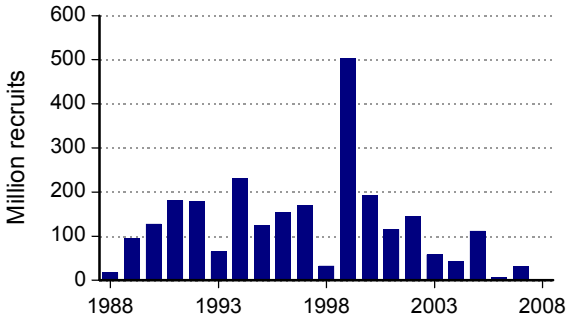
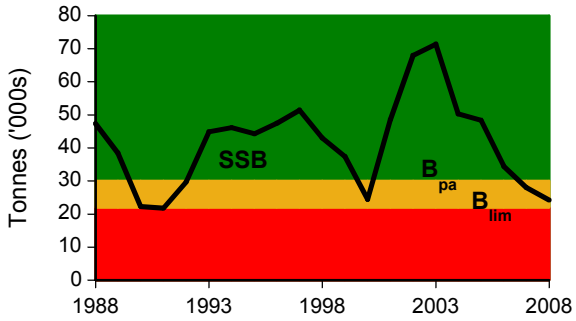


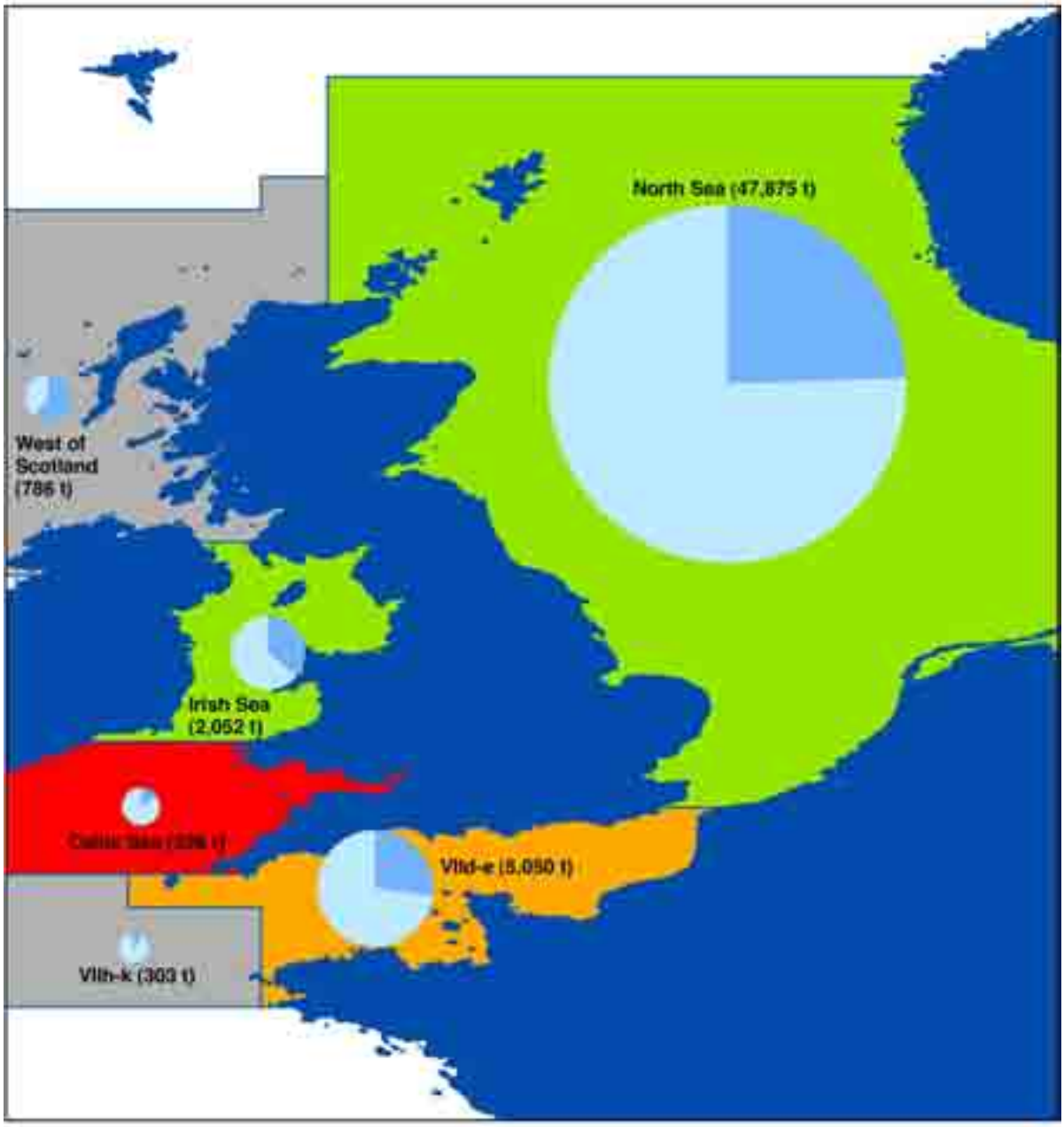
Chart 5.8d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES' stock assessment: West of Scotland Haddock

From 1999 to 2006 haddock in the West of Scotland has been assessed as being at full reproductive capacity, although in some years (2000 to 2002 and 2006) the stock has been assessed to be at risk of being harvested unsustainably or being harvested unsustainably. In 2008, haddock in the West of Scotland was assessed to be at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity.

Chart 5.9: Plaice stock assessments and TACs for stocks around the UK: 2008[a]



(a) Areas used for ICES' stock assessments and EU TAC allocations do not always match. Please see Table 5.1 for a detailed description of fishing areas included in ICES' stock assessments and EU TAC allocations

Stock assessments

- Stock suffering reduced reproductive capacity
- Stocks at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity
- Stocks at full reproductive capacity but at risk of being harvested unsustainably or are being harvested unsustainably
- Stocks at full reproductive capacity and being harvested sustainably
- Stocks where current status is unknown

Total allowable catch (TAC)

- Total EU TAC
- UK quota at year end
- Non UK quota at year end

North Sea Plaice – in Subarea IV (North Sea)

Since 2004, the plaice assessments have included estimates of discards. This has changed the perception of the plaice stock relative to precautionary levels. It shows landings and SSB falling steeply after 1990 as the fishing rate increased to a peak in 1997, with SSB currently close to B_{pa}, and with the fishing rate estimated to have decreased to below F_{pa}. A long-term management plan for North Sea plaice and sole has been under development within the European Commission – final details are contained within Council Regulation (EC) No 676/2007 of 11 June 2007. The TAC for 2009 is 55,500 tonnes, compared with 49,000 tonnes in 2008 and 50,261 tonnes in 2007. Discarding of small plaice continues to be a problem.

Chart 5.10a: Total removals

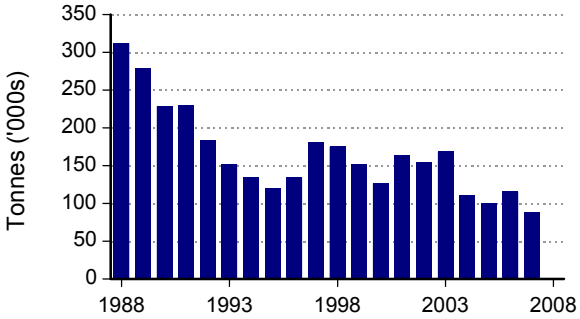


Chart 5.10b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 6

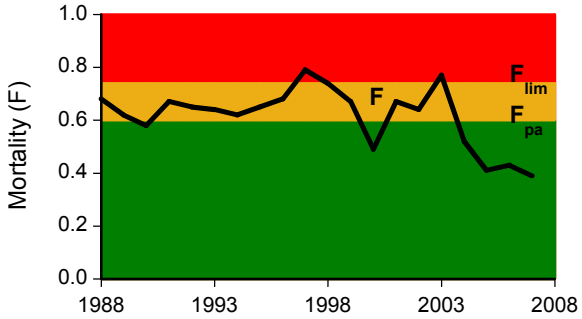


Chart 5.10c: Recruitment - age 1

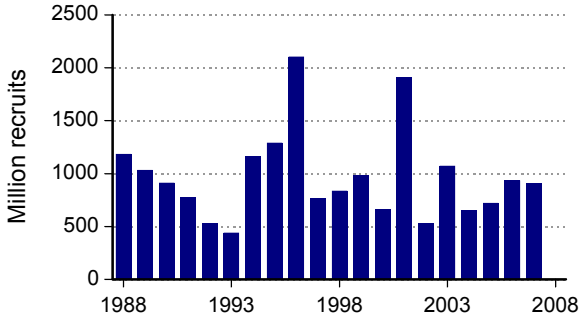
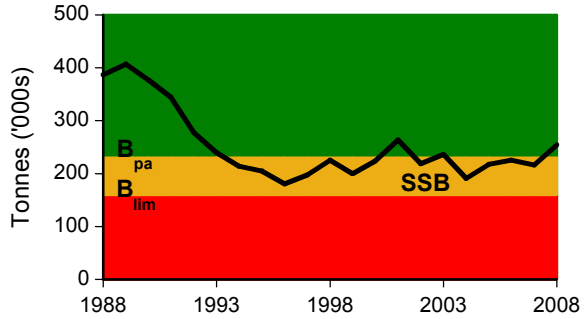


Chart 5.10d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES' stock assessment: North Sea Plaice

North Sea plaice assessments from 1999 to 2003 were that the stock was suffering reduced reproductive capacity. Since 2004 assessments have improved and now the stock is assessed to be at full reproductive capacity.

Irish Sea plaice - in Division VIIa (Irish Sea)

The fishing rate on Irish Sea plaice has declined significantly over the last decade and is now below the precautionary level, with SSB above B_{pa} after a period of low SSB associated with low recruitment through the 1990s. The plaice TAC agreed for 2009 is 1,430 tonnes – a slight reduction from 1,849 tonnes in both 2008 and 2007 (compared with 1,608 tonnes in 2006 – the same as in 2005, but with an additional 15 per cent that could have been fished between 1 June and 30 September 2006).

Chart 5.11a: Total landings

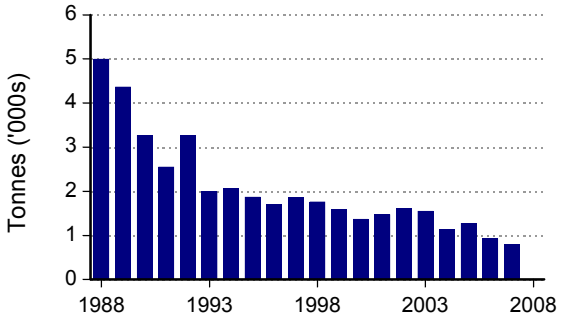


Chart 5.11b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 3 - 6

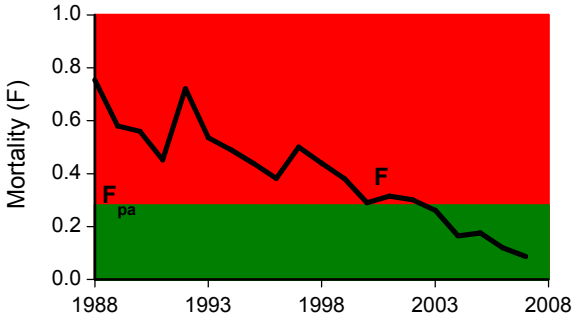


Chart 5.11c: Recruitment - age 2

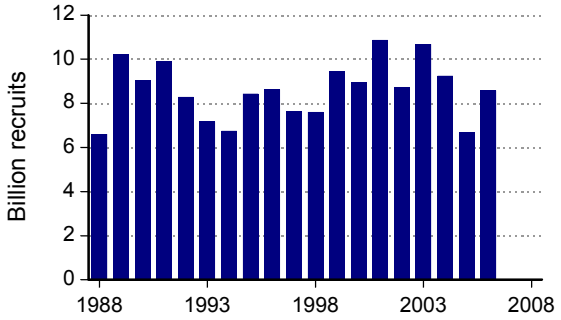
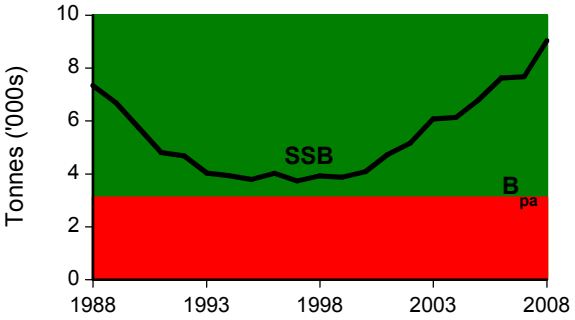


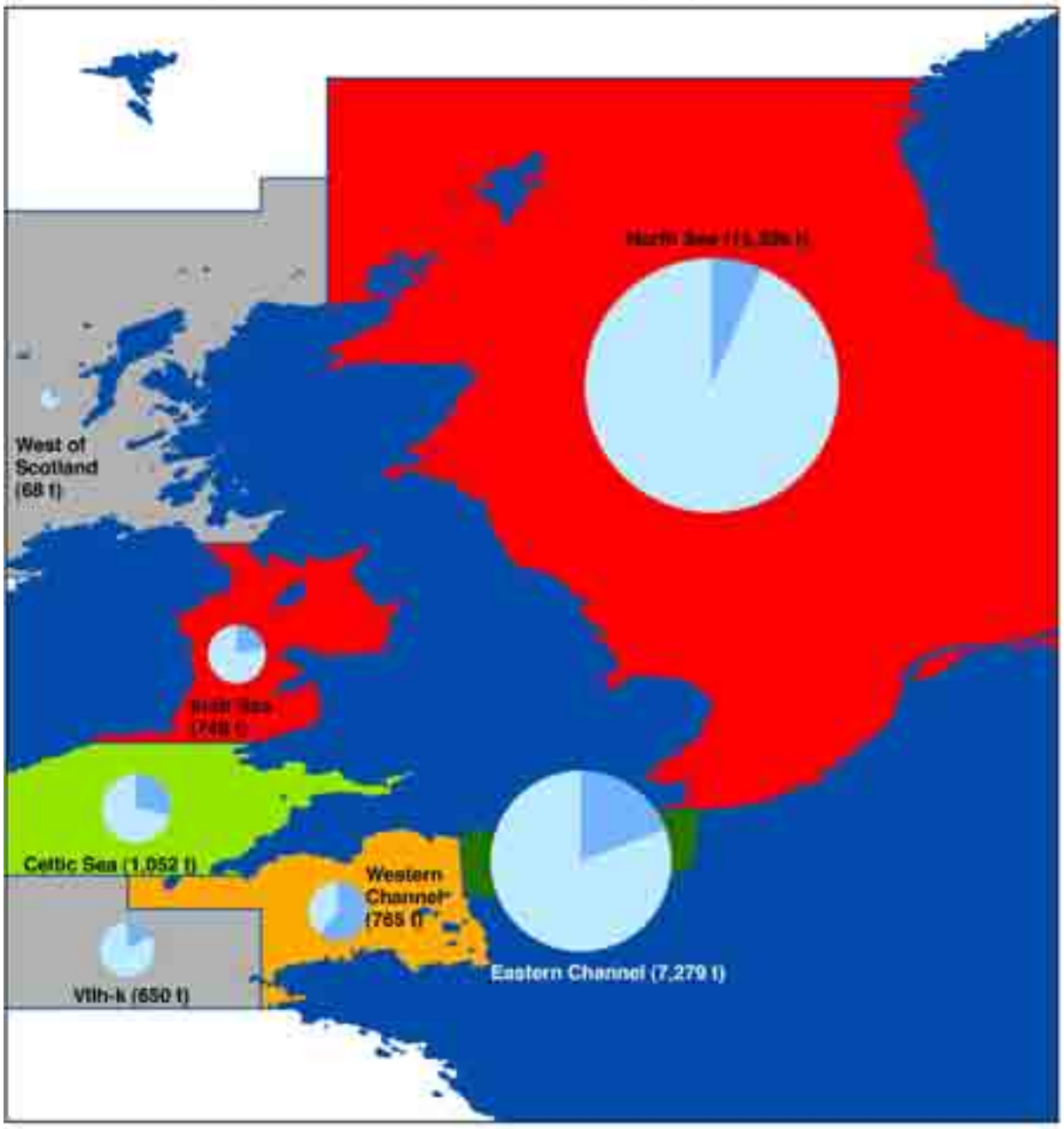
Chart 5.11d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES' stock assessment: Irish Sea Plaice

Since 1999 Irish Sea plaice has been assessed as being at full reproductive capacity and being harvested sustainably.

Chart 5.12: Sole stock assessments and TACs for stocks around the UK: 2008[a]



(a) Areas used for ICES' stock assessments and EU quotas do not always match exactly. Please see Table 5.1 for a description of areas included under each classification.

Stock assessments

- Stock suffering reduced reproductive capacity
- Stocks at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity
- Stocks at full reproductive capacity but at risk of being harvested unsustainably or are being harvested unsustainably
- Stocks at full reproductive capacity and being harvested sustainably
- Stocks where current status is unknown

Total allowable catch (TAC)

- Total EU TAC
- UK quota at year end
- Non UK quota at year end

North Sea Sole – in Subarea IV (North Sea)

In sole, the fishing rate has fluctuated well above the precautionary level, but periodic good year-classes have raised SSB above the precautionary level from time to time. SSB is currently below the precautionary level, and the fishing rate is declining but is above the rate that would lead to high long-term yields. The TAC agreed for 2009 is 14,000 tonnes compared with 12,800 tonnes in 2008 and 15,020 tonnes in 2007.

Chart 5.13a: Total landings

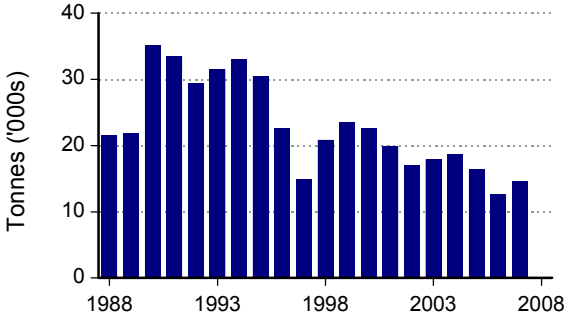


Chart 5.13b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 6

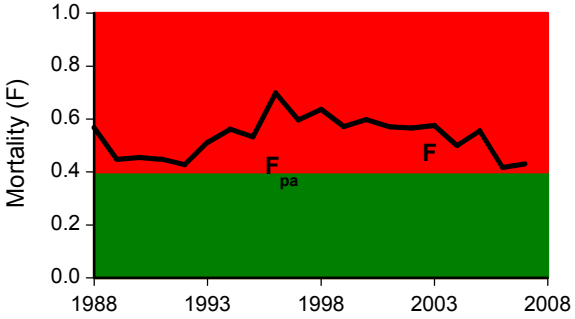


Chart 5.13c: Recruitment - age 1

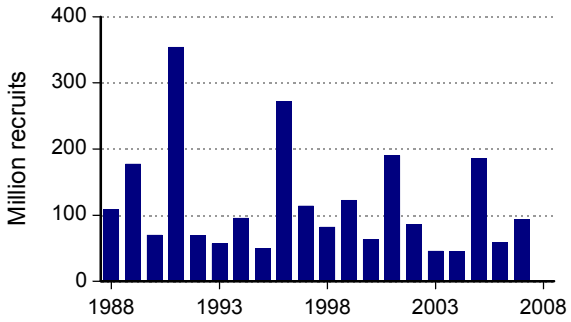
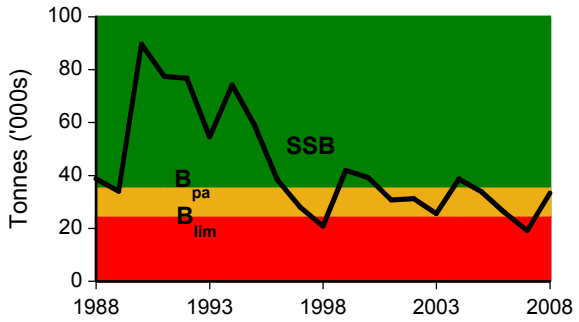


Chart 5.13d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES' stock assessment: North Sea Sole

North Sea sole assessments have varied widely since 1999. Since 2005 assessments have moved from a stock being at full reproductive capacity to one at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity to one that is suffering reduced reproductive capacity in 2008.

Irish Sea sole - in Division VIIa (Irish Sea)

The Irish Sea sole fishing rate is above the rate that would lead to high long-term yields. SSB has declined since 2001 to low levels and reached the lowest level in 2007. The sole TAC agreed for 2009 is 502 tonnes, compared with 669 tonnes in 2008 and 816 tonnes in 2007.

Chart 5.14a: Total landings

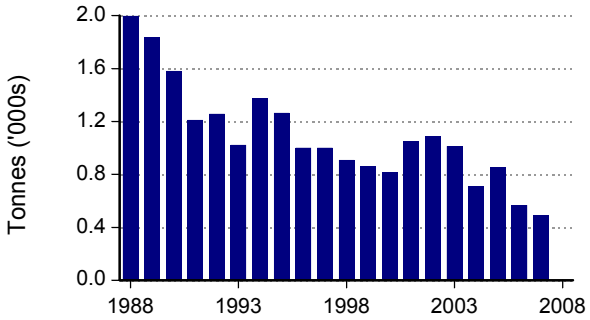


Chart 5.14b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 4 - 7

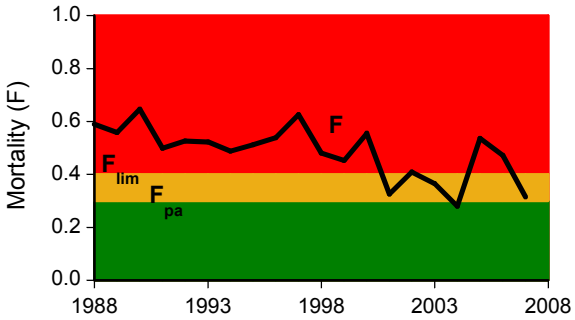


Chart 5.14c: Recruitment - age 1

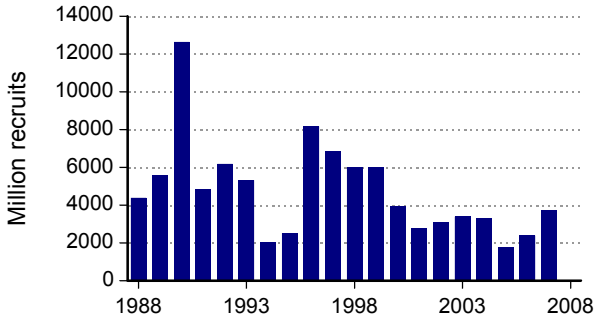
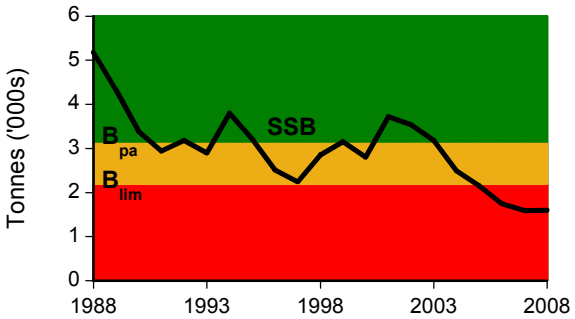


Chart 5.14d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES' stock assessment: Irish Sea Sole

Assessments for Irish Sea sole have been mixed since 1999. From 2003 the stock has either been assessed as suffering or at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity, except in 2005 when an assessment was unable to be made.

VIId Sole – in Division VIId (Eastern Channel)

Sole stocks in the Eastern and Western Channel are biologically discrete stocks that are assessed and managed separately. In the larger, Eastern Channel stock, the assessed fishing rate has been decreasing, and SSB has increased above the precautionary level, and the TAC for 2009 is 5,274 tonnes, compared with 6,593 tonnes in 2008 and 6,220 tonnes in 2007.

Chart 5.15a: Total landings

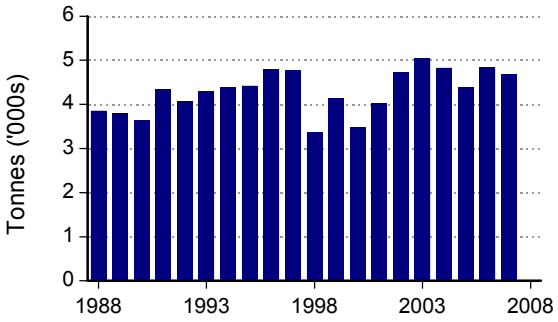


Chart 5.15b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 3 - 8

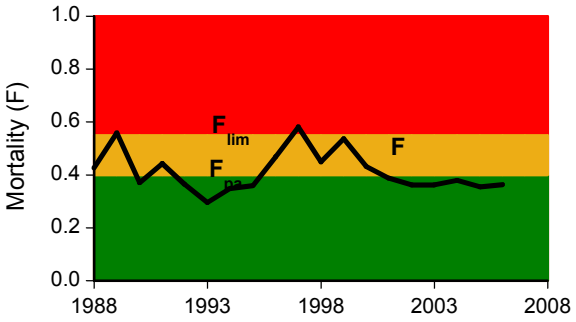


Chart 5.15c: Recruitment - age 1

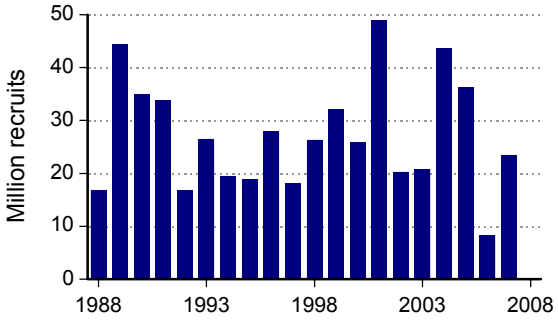
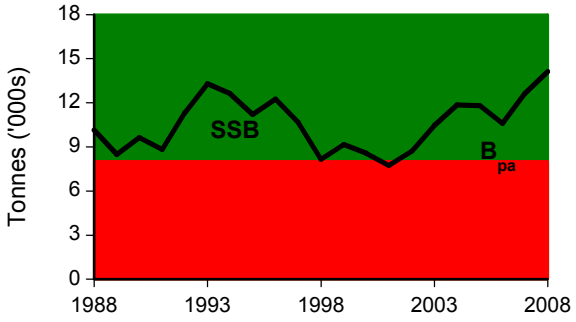


Chart 5.15d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES stock assessment: Eastern Channel Sole

The Eastern Channel sole stock has consistently been assessed at full reproductive capacity since 1999. However, from 1999 to 2000, in 2005 and 2008 the stock was judged to be at risk of being harvested unsustainably or being harvested unsustainably.

VIIe Sole – in Division VIIe (Western Channel)

Sole stocks in the Eastern and Western Channel are biologically discrete stocks that are assessed and managed separately. In the smaller, Western Channel stock, the assessed fishing rate has been above F_{pa} since 1979, and SSB has declined since 1980 and is estimated at an historic low. The TAC for 2009 is 650 tonnes, compared with 765 tonnes in 2008 and 900 tonnes in 2007.

Chart 5.16a: Total landings

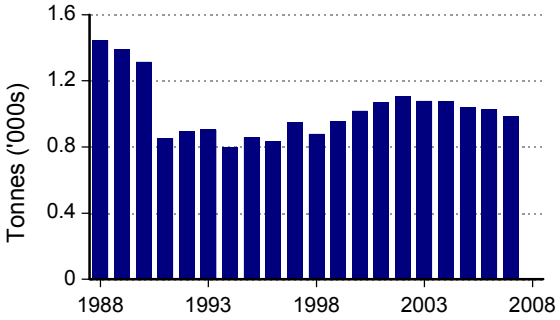


Chart 5.16b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 3 - 8

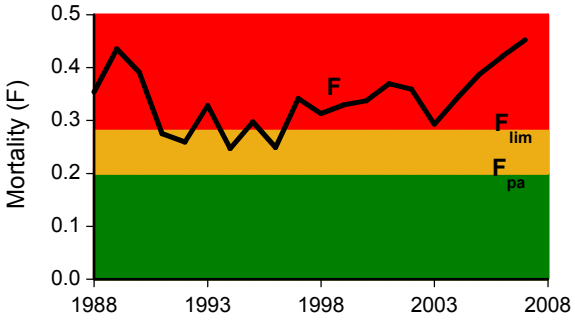


Chart 5.16c: Recruitment - age 1

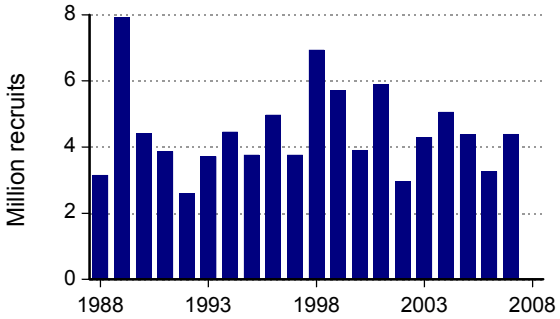
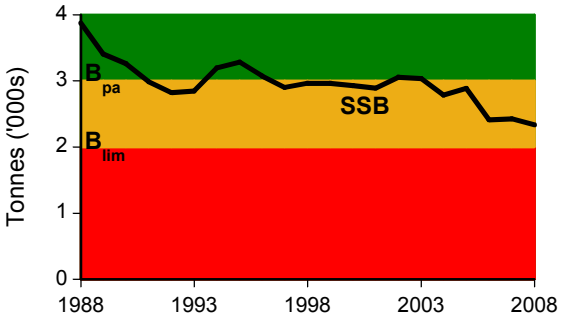


Chart 5.16d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES' stock assessment: Western Channel Sole

Since 2004 VIIe sole has been assessed as a stock at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity.

North Sea Herring – in Subarea IV (North Sea), Division VIId (Eastern Channel) and Division IIIa (Skagerrak – Kattegat)

The North Sea herring stock, which collapsed in the 1970s and was closed to fishing for several years, subsequently recovered, and although it fell back in the mid-1990s, it has again been rehabilitated. SSB remains below the precautionary level despite a moderate fishing rate on both juvenile and adult herring, coupled with two strong year-classes in 1998 and 2000. However, all year-classes since 2002 are among the weakest since the late 1970s. The TAC in 2009 is 171,000 tonnes, compared with 201,227 tonnes in 2008, 341,063 tonnes in 2007 and 454,751 tonnes in 2006.

Chart 5.17a: Total landings

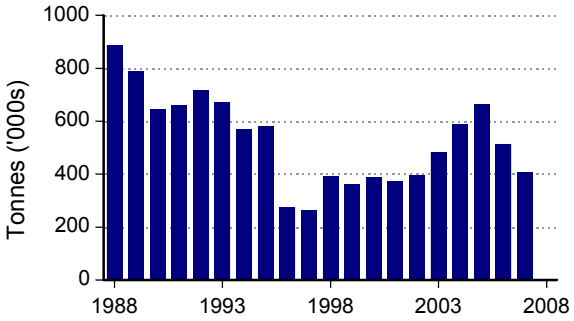


Chart 5.17b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 6

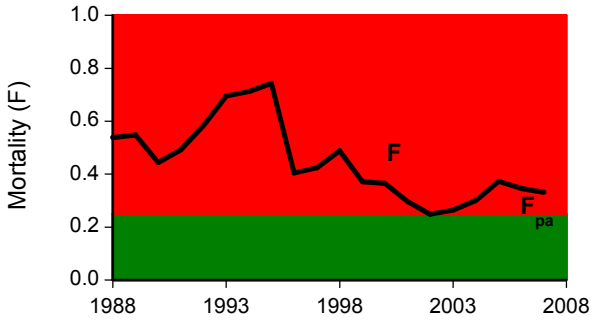


Chart 5.17c: Recruitment - age 0

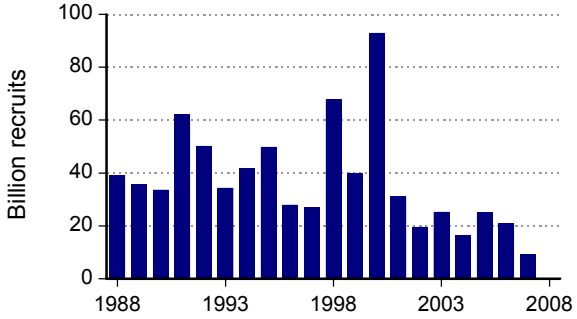
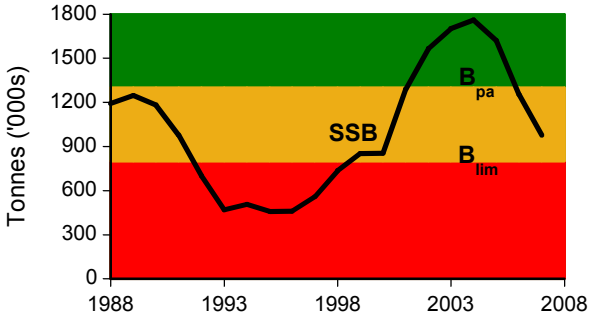
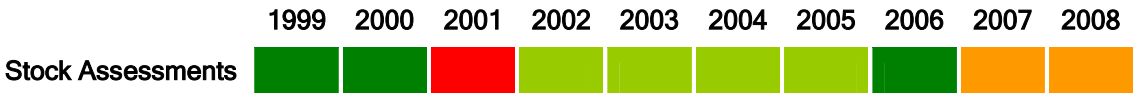


Chart 5.17d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES' stock assessment: North Sea Herring

Stock assessments for North Sea herring fluctuated widely between 1999 and 2001 before being assessed as a stock at full reproductive capacity being sustainably harvested from 2002 to 2005. Since 2005 this assessment has weakened to a stock that is at risk of being harvested unsustainably in 2006 and a stock at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity in 2007 and 2008.



North East Atlantic Mackerel – combined Southern, Western and North Sea spawning components

Mackerel is assessed as the single North East Atlantic (NEA) stock which combines the Southern, Western and North Sea spawning components. SSB has increased by 40% since 2002 and is now above B_{pa}. The stock is classified as being harvested unsustainably and the 2003 year-class is estimated to be low. There is insufficient information on the size of the 2006 and 2007 year-classes. However, new management measures adopted from 2009 led to an increase of almost 33% in the TAC in the NEA for mackerel, whilst maintaining measures to protect the North Sea spawning component. The TAC agreed for 2009 is 511,287 tonnes, compared with 385,366 tonnes in 2008 and 422,551 tonnes in 2007.

Chart 5.18a: Total landings

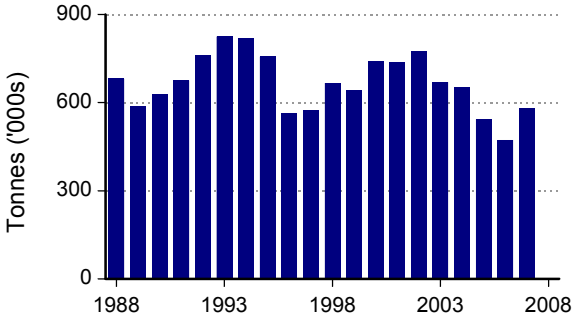


Chart 5.18b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 4 - 8

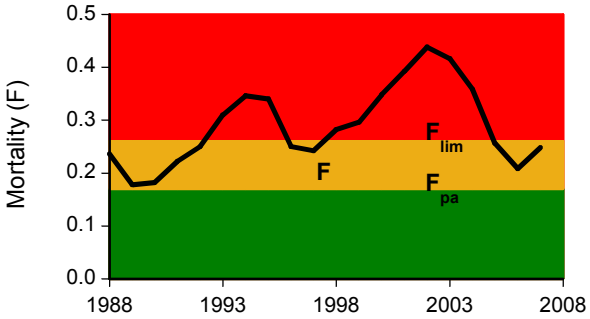


Chart 5.18c: Recruitment - age 1

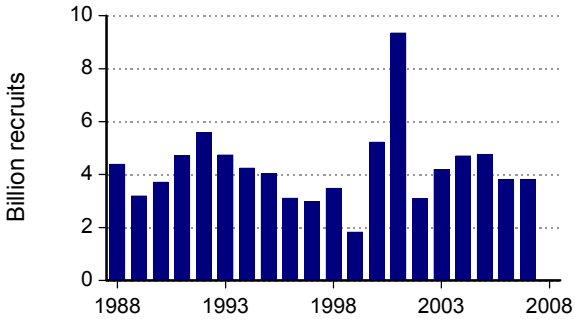
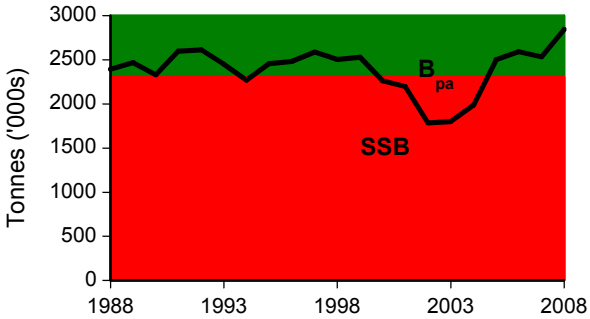
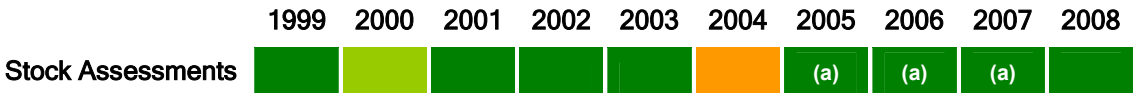


Chart 5.18d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES' stock assessment: North East Atlantic Mackerel

In 1999, from 2001 to 2003 and from 2005 to 2008 Northeast Atlantic mackerel has been assessed as being at full reproductive capacity but either at risk of or being harvested unsustainably. In 2000 the stock was at full reproductive capacity and being harvested sustainably. In 2004 Northeast Atlantic Mackerel was assessed as at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity.



(a) Status uncertain in terms of SSB relative to B_{pa}; but harvested unsustainably

6 Overview of the world fishing industry

Introduction

The world catch data presented in this chapter have been extracted from the most recently available data from the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations. These tables present the annual statistics, for eight years ending in 2007, on a world-wide basis, of nominal catches (see Appendix 1, Glossary of terms).

World Catch

The world catch figures from marine fishing areas remained virtually unchanged at around 80 million tonnes from 2006 to 2007. Table 6.1 shows Asia catching 50 per cent of the world total with Central and South America catching 19 per cent.

TABLE 6.1 World catch by continent: 2000 to 2007

Figures refer to Marine Fishing Areas unless otherwise specified (Million tonnes)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Europe	15.8	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.6	13.5	13.0	12.9
Africa	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.5
North America	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0
Central & S. America[(a)]	19.4	16.4	17.5	14.0	18.7	17.9	15.8	15.3
Asia[(b)]	38.2	37.8	37.8	38.7	38.6	38.6	39.4	40.1
Oceania	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2
Other nei[(c)]	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Marine Areas	**84.9**	**82.2**	**82.6**	**79.6**	**83.7**	**82.8**	**80.1**	**80.0**

Source: FAO

(a) Central & S.America includes the Caribbean.

(b) Asia includes the Middle East.

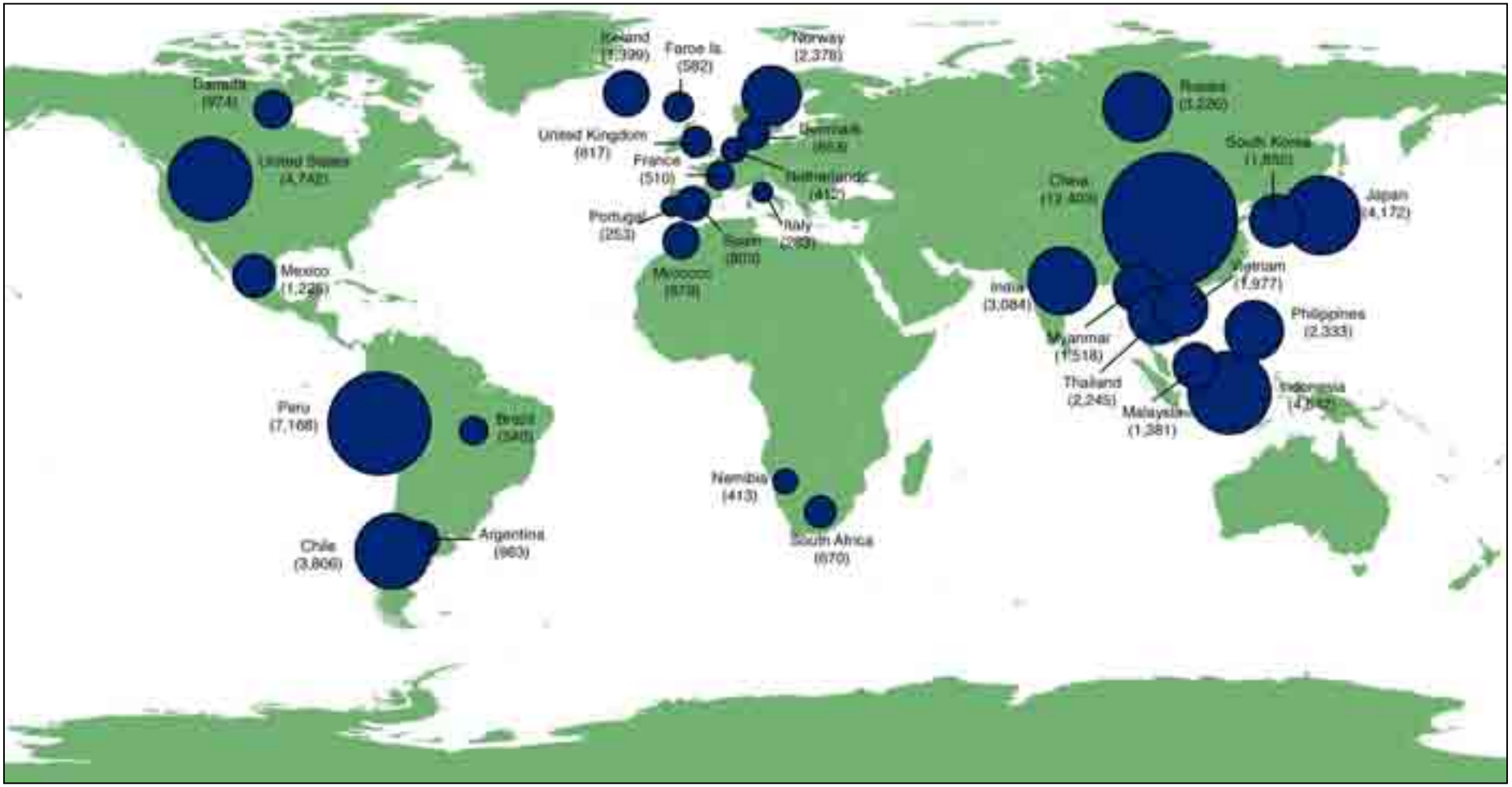
(c) Not elsewhere included.

Chart 6.1 shows the total catch by major fishing nations in terms of quantity caught in 2007.

In 2007 China caught the largest amount of fish, 12.4 million tonnes. Peru had the second largest catch at 7.2 million tonnes. The USA, Indonesia and Japan each caught between 4 and 5 million tonnes.

In 2007 Spain caught 803 thousand tonnes, a 15 per cent drop from 2006 but is still the leading country in the European Union. Denmark caught 653 thousand tonnes, a 25 per cent drop on 2006. FAO figures show a UK catch in 2007 of 617 thousand tonnes. It should be noted that this is slightly different from the figure of 610 thousand tonnes in Chapter 3.

Chart 6.1: World catch by nationality of vessel, major catchers of fish: 2007 ('000 tonnes)



FAO fishing areas are shown in Chart 6.2. Of the 80 million tonnes of fish caught in 2007, 60 per cent were caught in the Pacific Ocean, 27 per cent in the Atlantic Ocean and 13 per cent in the Indian Ocean (see Table 6.2).

In the Atlantic Ocean, the 2007 catch was 11 per cent lower than in 2000 and is at its lowest level since 1967. In the Indian Ocean, marine catches have increased, from 9.1 million tonnes in 2000 to 10.3 million tonnes in 2007.

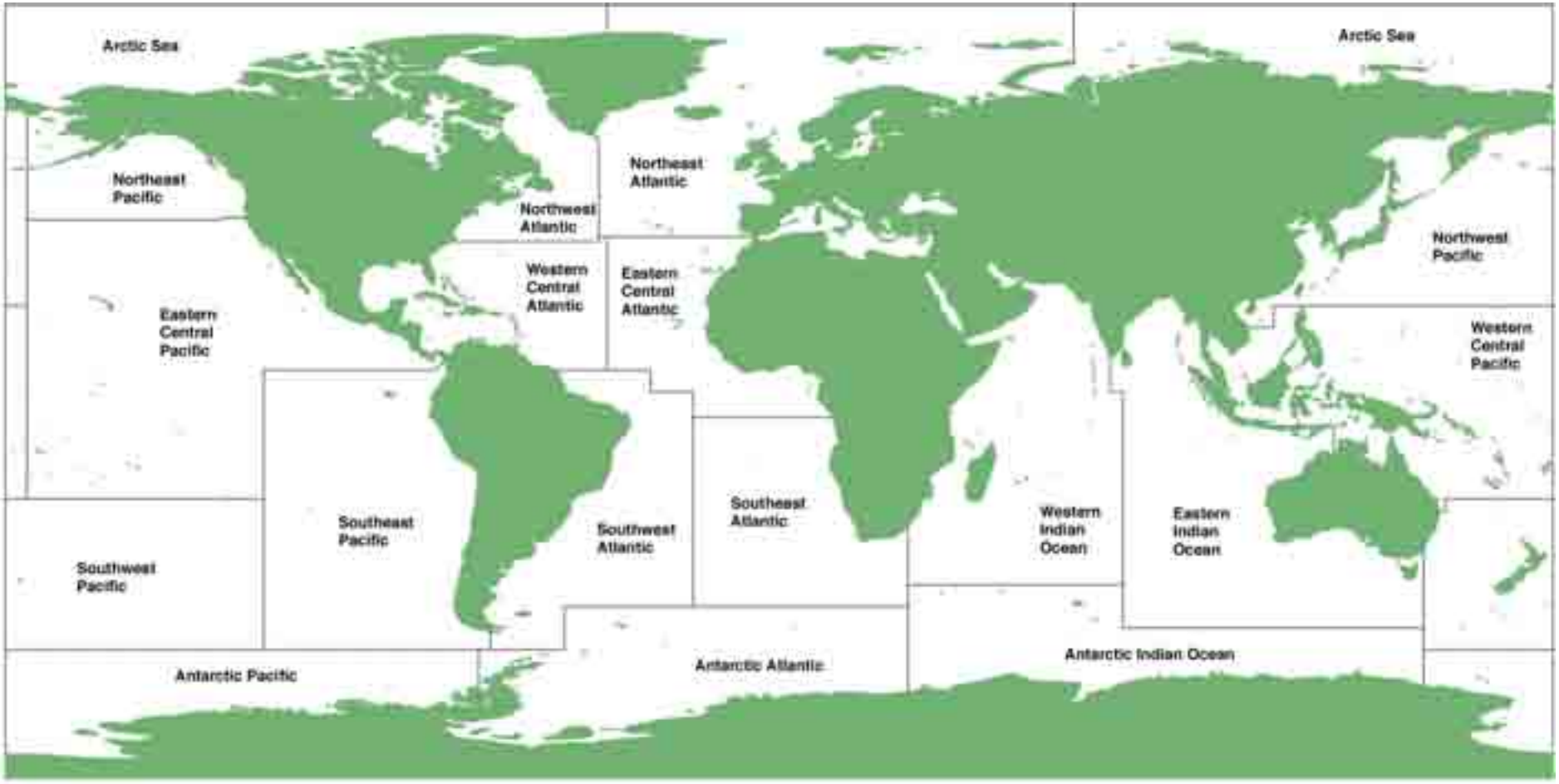
Table 6.2 World catch by sea area: 2000 to 2007

Figures refer to Marine Fishing Areas only (Million tonnes)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Atlantic Ocean								
Arctic Sea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest Atlantic	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1
Northeast Atlantic	11.0	11.1	11.1	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.1	8.9
Western Central Atlantic	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Eastern Central Atlantic	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.2
Mediterranean and Black Sea	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7
Southwest Atlantic	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.5
Southeast Atlantic	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4
Antarctic Atlantic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Atlantic Ocean	**24.2**	**24.6**	**24.1**	**23.1**	**22.7**	**21.9**	**21.6**	**21.5**
India Ocean								
Western Indian Ocean	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.2
Eastern Indian Ocean	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.9	6.1
Antarctic Indian Ocean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Indian Ocean	**9.1**	**8.9**	**9.5**	**9.9**	**10.0**	**9.9**	**10.3**	**10.3**
Pacific Ocean								
Northwest Pacific	21.1	20.5	19.2	19.9	19.3	19.8	19.7	19.8
Northeast Pacific	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.9
Western Central Pacific	9.7	10.1	10.5	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.5
Eastern Central Pacific	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Southwest Pacific	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Southeast Pacific	15.8	12.7	13.7	10.5	15.4	14.5	12.0	11.8
Antarctic Pacific	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Pacific Ocean	**51.6**	**48.6**	**49.0**	**46.6**	**51.0**	**51.0**	**48.2**	**48.3**
World Total	**84.9**	**82.2**	**82.6**	**79.6**	**83.7**	**82.8**	**80.1**	**80.0**

Source: FAO

Chart 6.2: FAO marine fishing areas



Source: VLIZ (2006). FAO Fishing Areas Geodatabase. Available online at http://www.vliz.be/vmdcdata/vlimer/downloads.php. Consulted on 13-08-2009

Appendix 1: Glossary of terms

Active Vessel	An active vessel is a fishing vessel that is registered and licensed to fish.
Demersal	The term demersal fish covers species living on or near the sea bed.
Exports	Exports consist of the outward movement of goods produced by businesses in the UK, plus goods, which after importation, move outward from bonded warehouses or free zones without having been transformed i.e. both exports and re-exports. Export statistics exclude fish caught by domestic fishing craft, whether or not processed on board, landed in foreign ports.
Fishing areas	Fishing areas are defined by an international convention. The immediate waters around the UK are subdivided into ICES Sub-areas IV (North Sea), VI (West of Scotland) and VII and its divisions Western Approaches, VIIg,h; the Irish Sea, VIIa; and the English Channel, VIId,e.
Fishing capacity	Fishing capacity is the physical dimension of fishing vessels measured in gross tonnage (GT), see below.
Fishing effort	Fishing effort is a measure of the fishing activity of vessels based on fishing capacity and the time spent fishing. It may be expressed in tonnage days, kW days etc.
Fishing mortality	Fishing mortality is the proportion of a stock killed/dying each year as a result of fishing activity.
Fish preparations	Fish preparations refer to fish that have been prepared using one of the following techniques: fresh or chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked, prepared or preserved.
Fish products	Food products manufactured from fish such as fish meal, fish flour and fish oil.
Fixed gears	Fixed gears are mainly used for demersal species. They are normally vertically hung curtains of netting which enmesh or entangle the fish, fixed to the seabed with anchors or weights and held upright with floats.
GRT	GRT (Gross Registered Tonnage) is a general term applied to a range of volumetric measures of vessel capacity.
GT	GT (Gross Tonnage) is a volumetric measurement of vessel capacity under the rules of the ITC69 (International Tonnage Convention). By the end of 2003 all UK fishing vessels over 15m overall length must have their tonnage measured on this basis.
ICES	The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) coordinates and promotes marine research on oceanography, the marine environment, the marine ecosystem, and on living marine resources in the North Atlantic.

Imports	Imports consist of all goods moving into a country, including goods for domestic consumption and goods into bonded warehouses or free zones. In accordance with the internationally recommended practice, import statistics include fish caught by foreign fishing craft, whether or not processed on board, landed in domestic ports.
Inactive vessel	For the purposes of this publication an inactive vessel is a vessel that is registered but not licensed to fish.
Landed weight	Mass (or weight) of a product at the time of landing, regardless of the state in which it has been landed. Landed fish may be whole, gutted and headed or filleted.
Live weight	The mass or weight of a product, when it was removed from the water.
Nominal catches	Nominal Catches refer to landings converted to a live weight basis. A nominal catch consists of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic animals, taken for all purposes (commercial, industrial and subsistence) except recreational, operating in inshore, offshore and high seas fishing areas (marine fishing areas). Inland waters, both fresh and brackish, are excluded. The data on the landings of such species and products require conversion by accurate yield rates (conversion factors) to establish the live weight equivalents at their time of capture.
Pelagic	The term pelagic fish covers species found mainly in shoals in midwater or near the surface of the sea.
Recruits	Recruits are the young fish in the year class which is entering the fishery.
Seining	Seining is a method used exclusively for demersal fishing. The net, lighter than for trawling, is set on very long ropes designed to herd or contain the fish for capture in the net. After the fish have been surrounded by the ropes, the net is slowly hauled back to the vessel.
Shellfish	The term shellfish covers all crustaceans and molluscs.
Spawning stock biomass (SSB)	The spawning stock biomass (SSB) is the total weight of a species population capable of reproducing.
Stock	A stock is that part of a species population exploited in a defined fishing area.
Transhipment	The transfer from one conveyance to another for shipment. In this case, transhipments usually take place in coastal waters.
Trawling	Trawling may be used either for bottom-dwelling (demersal) or mid-water (pelagic) species, the net being of a basic funnel-shaped construction and towed behind a vessel or between two vessels (pair trawling).
Year class	A year class is the young of any one annual spawning.

Appendix 2: UK fisheries statistics methodology

Organisation of the national system of fisheries statistics

Fisheries data are mostly collected by officers in the Sea Fisheries Inspectorates and processed by officials of the various Fisheries Administrations in the UK, namely the Marine and Fisheries Agency (MFA) (for England and Wales), the Marine Directorate, Scottish Government and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs for Northern Ireland (DARD) and Departments in Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man.

The main legislation used is:

(i) the EU fisheries legislation on keeping and submitting logbooks and providing landing declarations and sales notes – Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2847/93 (as amended) and Commission Regulation (EC) No 2807/83 (as amended).

(ii) general powers under the Sea Fisheries (Conservation) Act 1967 under which Ministers granting a licence can require the master, owner or charterer of the vessel named in the licence to provide him with such statistical information as he may direct. These powers were widened in the Sea Fish (Conservation) Act 1992 to cover other types of information and the form in which it is to be supplied.

The MFA collates the information compiled by Fisheries Administrations in the UK for this publication.

Method of collecting, processing and compiling the data on catches, landings and average prices.

Sources of data – The sources include logbooks, landing declarations, sales notes and personal contact with fishermen and merchants. Port harbour masters also provide details of individual vessels landing at main coastal locations. The method used for collecting data depends upon the size of vessel and location of landings. Legislation covers the supply of data on log sheets for all vessels over 10 metre overall length in respect of catches of all species. Much information on the value of catches is provided by the industry in the form of sales notes. For vessels under 10 metres overall length, there is no statutory requirement under either EU or national legislation for fishermen to declare their catches. Historically, information for this sector has been collected with the co-operation of the industry: it comprises log sheets and landing declarations voluntarily supplied by fishermen as well as sales notes and assessments of landings derived from market sources and by correspondents located in the ports. This collection of data has now been replaced after the introduction in September 2005 by UK Fishery Departments of a scheme of registration for buyers and sellers of first sale fish and designation of fish auction sites. This requires sales notes related to these sales to be reported to Fisheries Administrations, which are used in addition to the voluntary information from fishermen.

Full documentation is not required for most fishing for non-TAC species, including shellfish. During 2005 and 2006, UK Fisheries Administrations introduced a system of restrictive licensing for activity targeted at shellfish. As part of this system, new reporting requirements were introduced involving a requirement for fishermen to complete diaries of their daily activity which need to be submitted on a monthly basis. Summary information from these diaries is now in use, in addition to sales notes and other information supplied voluntarily by the industry, and from a variety of local sources and surveys run by local Sea Fisheries Committees.

Landings abroad – UK vessels which land at foreign ports are required under EU legislation to dispatch copies of log sheets and landing declarations covering their trips to the vessels' home ports within 48 hours of landing. When these data are received at the home port, they are entered on the systems used for UK landings.

Attribution of area of capture – Details of the areas fished are taken from the logbooks and codes for the ICES divisions and statistical rectangles are keyed into the port micro-computers. Where a statistical rectangle is split into different areas (e.g. part is in EU waters and part in the Norwegian waters) an additional code is used to indicate the zone fished. The detailed codes are available on the central computer records. Where a vessel fishes in more than one area in a single trip, the total amounts for the trip of each species, as given in the sales notes and landing declarations are allocated to the areas in proportion to the estimated quantities of the species taken from each area, as recorded in the logbook. For the few landings from distant waters, the coding of the areas is less detailed but sufficient to identify the quota concerned.

Value of landings and average price data – Sales note information has been routinely provided for landings into Scotland. For landings into England, Wales and Northern Ireland much information was already supplied by fishermen, and this has increased with the introduction of requirements for buyers and sellers of fish to report sales notes (see above), with these including details on the grade and freshness as well as the quantity and value of fish sold. Average prices are derived using the presentation codes of the landings and the average values and quantities landed.

Data capture and processing – The inspectors at port offices carry out a mix of manual and automatic checks on the information provided by vessel operators. These include a check between logbook information and that given in the sales notes or observed as landed as well as checks against other sources of information (e.g. satellite position reports as well as sales notes provided by buyers of fish). Information from log sheets, landing declarations, sales notes and other sources are then keyed into micro-computers connected to the main databases by government staff at port offices. The catch data are used to apportion information from the landing declaration/sales note which is keyed separately. The fishing records are transmitted to the central computer systems where further checks are carried out on the data before they are reflected in the main landings databases.

Catch and landings statistics for the UK are compiled from the systems run by the MFA and the Marine Directorate, Scottish Government. The former holds information on all landings into England, Wales and Northern Ireland by UK vessels and of landings abroad by vessels administered by the MFA, WAG and DARD while the latter provides figures for landings into Scotland by all UK vessels and landings abroad by the Marine Directorate, Scottish Government administered vessels.

The reliability and completeness of the data

Completeness – The collection system for all vessels over 10 metres attempts a complete coverage of all main fishing activity. Sales note information is used for Scottish 10 metre and under vessels and from 2006 is also being used in England and Wales (see above comments). In the past, estimates of the fishing activity by vessels 10 metres and under for some shellfish related activity were made on the basis of local knowledge. With the move to use data on sales notes as a source of information on the activity of these vessels as well as newly introduced monthly diaries of activity relating to fishing for shellfish, data collection on the activity of these vessels is regarded as having been significantly improved.

Reliability – The reliability of the statistics is dependant upon the veracity of the documentation provided by fishermen. There are systems of surveillance using sightings by aircraft and by fisheries protection vessels and by satellite monitoring. This information is employed in checking the data.

Appendix 3: Further information

	Other useful official publications on sea fisheries statistics are:
MFA / Defra publications	UK Fishing vessel list
	The Monthly Return for England and Wales – provides an up-to-date picture of landings into England and Wales
	Statistics of Fish Landings in England, Wales and Northern Ireland by Port
	Sea Fisheries Statistics – going back as far as 1866
	These are available from **www.mfa.gov.uk/statistics** or by writing to Marine and Fisheries Agency,4th Floor, Ergon House, Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AL. Tel: 020 7270 8071; **fsu@mfa.gsi.gov.uk**
Marine Directorate Scottish Government publication	Scottish Fisheries Statistics 2007 (ISBN 978-0-75597-209-8). Available online from **www.scotland.gov.uk/statistics**
DARDNI publication	Report on the sea and inland fisheries of Northern Ireland. Available from DARDNI Fisheries division, Tel: 02890 522373
FAO	FAO Yearbook of Fishery Statistics – Capture Production 2005, Vol. 99/1
	Available from The Stationery Office, 51 Nine Elms Lane, London, SW8 5DR. Tel: 020 7873 8787
Eurostat	Fishery Statistics 1990 – 2006, ISBN (92-79-07045-7)
	Available from The Stationery Office, 51 Nine Elms Lane, London, SW8 5DR. Tel: 020 7873 8787

Useful websites

Marine and Fisheries Agency	**www.mfa.gov.uk**
Defra	**www.defra.gov.uk**
Marine Directorate, Scottish Government	**www.scotland.gov.uk**
DARDNI	**www.dardni.gov.uk**
Welsh Assembly Government	**www.wales.gov.uk**
National Statistics	**www.statistics.gov.uk**
Eurostat database “New Cronos”	**www.ec.europa.eu/fisheries**
Eurostat	**www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat**
FAO Fisheries department	**www.fao.org/fi/default.asp**
Sea Fish Industry Authority	**www.seafish.co.uk**
ICES	**www.ices.dk**

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