



UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2009



marine
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UK SEA FISHERIES STATISTICS 2009

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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 MMO website.

Please see www.marinemanagement.org.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 Marine Management Organisation (MMO) was established as an executive non-departmental body under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. The MMO has taken over the duties of the Marine and Fisheries Agency (MFA) as well as acquiring new roles.

The 2009 edition of United Kingdom Sea Fisheries Statistics (UKSFS) has introduced a number of changes to the format and content of the publication. A number of these changes were based on user consultation that took place in February 2010. A summary of the user consultation can be found on the MMO website.

The editorial team has also introduced some changes to improve the contents, structure and quality. These, along with changes based on the user consultation, are listed below.

Changes based on the user consultation:

- The overview booklet will no longer be produced.
- Individual species are often aggregated into larger species groups e.g. a number of tuna species are included in the tuna category. A breakdown of these categories and the individual species included in each is available separately on the MMO website.
- The publication has gone through a series of changes over the last three years. A table showing how table numbers have changed over this period is available on the MMO website.
- The majority of respondents suggested that they would prefer an earlier release of the statistics and the publication to be released on a rolling basis as data become available. We were unable to change release dates this year but we will look to do this in the future.

Other changes:

- Due to austerity measures across government the printing of publications has been suspended. UKSFS will continue to be published online in PDF format along with Excel versions of its tables and additional tables on the MMO website.
- Landings figures in chapter 3 have been reviewed and updated for 2005 to 2008.
- The species included in the detailed breakdown of figures have altered slightly this year. This list will be continually assessed based on current landing trends.
- Blue Whiting has been removed from the demersal species group and included in the pelagic species group.

Explanatory notes

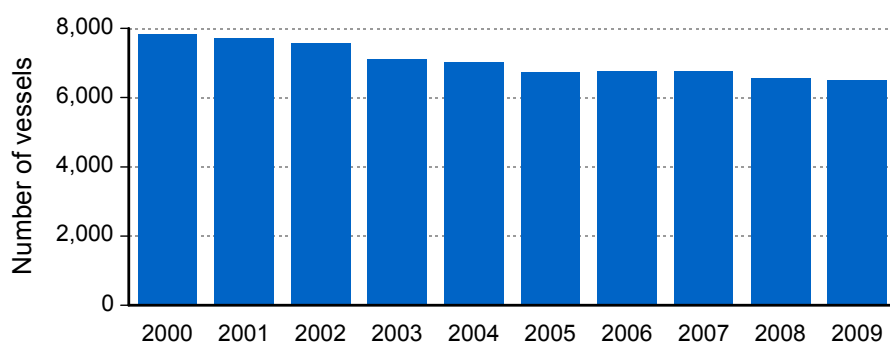
1. The tables refer, as far as possible, to the United Kingdom, including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, with separate figures for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. In some cases figures for the various parts of the United Kingdom are not strictly comparable and differences are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

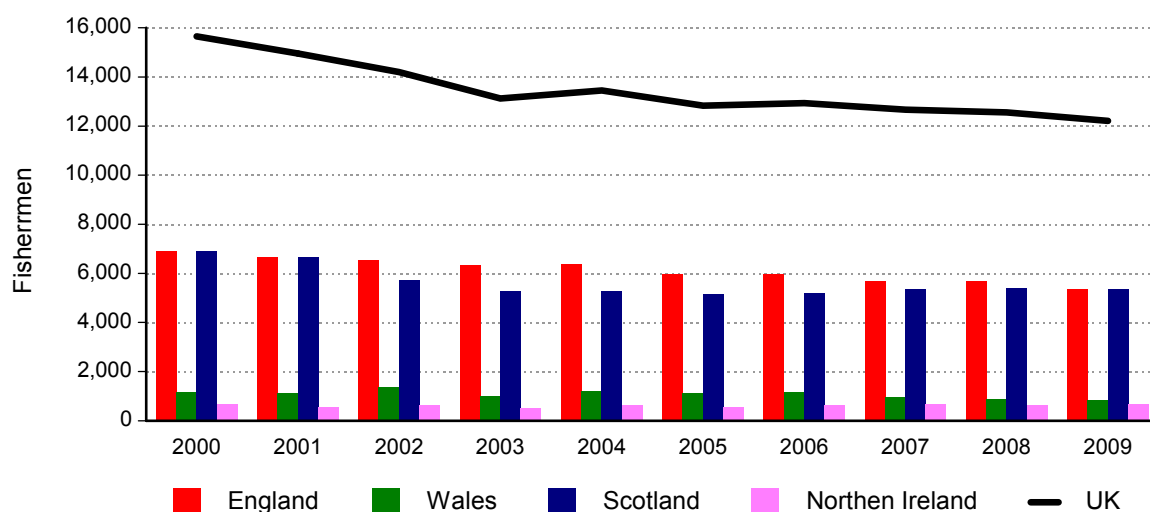
In 2009, the UK fishing industry had 6,500 fishing vessels compared with 7,818 in 2000, a reduction of 17 per cent. The fleet in 2009 comprised 5,021 10 metre and under vessels and 1,479 over 10 metre vessels.

Chart 1.1: UK fleet size: 2000 to 2009



There were 12,212 fishermen in 2009, down 22 per cent since 2000. Of these, 5,358 were based in England (down 22 per cent since 2000), 851 in Wales (down 26 per cent), 5,349 in Scotland (down 23 per cent) and 654 in Northern Ireland (down 5 per cent). Part-time fishermen accounted for 17 per cent of the total, a proportion that has changed little over the last ten years. Further details can be found in Chapter 2.

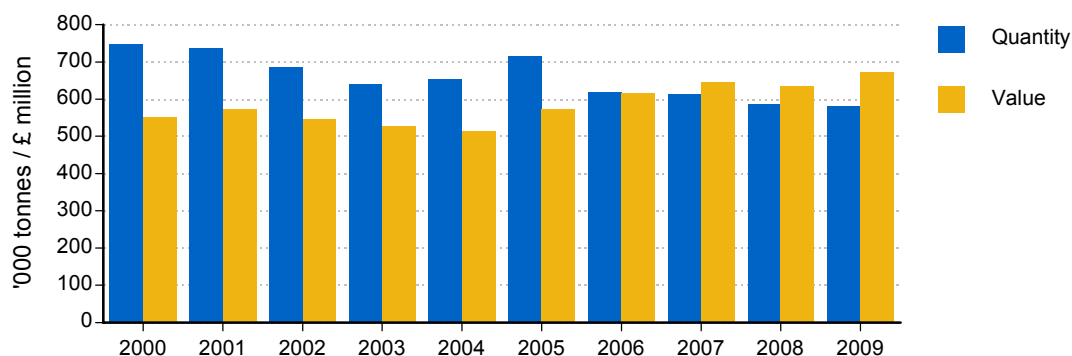
Chart 1.2: Number of fishermen in the UK: 2000 to 2009



Catch by UK vessels

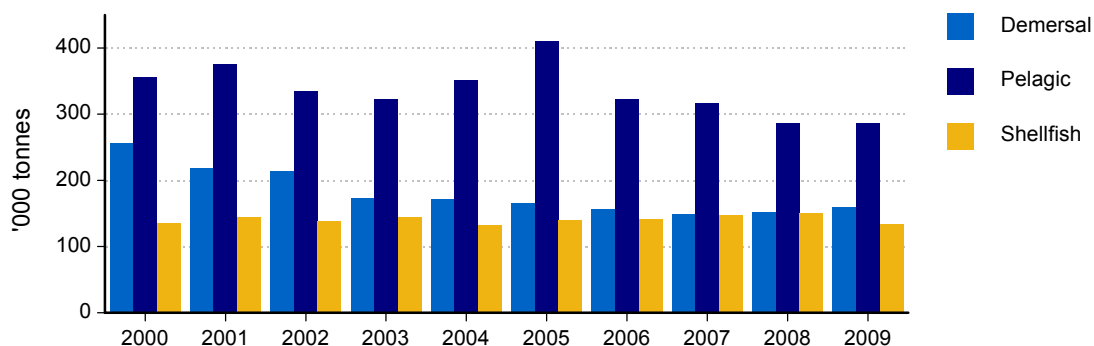
Chapter 3 presents information on quantity (live weight), value and area of capture for all UK vessels landing into the UK and abroad as well as for foreign vessels landing into the UK. Landings by member states against individual European Commission quotas for each fish stock targeted by the UK are also provided. In a change from last year's publication, blue whiting has been classified as a pelagic species as opposed to a demersal species.

Chart 1.3: UK vessels landing into the UK and abroad: 2000 to 2009



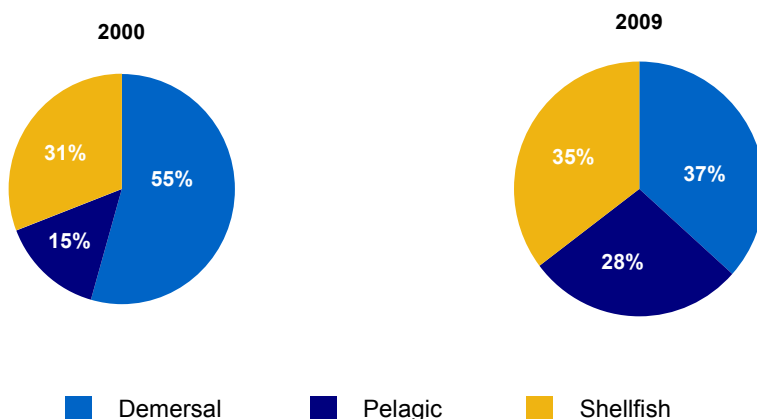
UK vessels landed 581 thousand tonnes of sea fish (including shellfish) in 2009, with a value of £674 million. Compared with 2008, this is a fall of 1 per cent in quantity but a 6 per cent increase in value.

Chart 1.4: UK vessels landing into the UK and abroad by species group: 2000 to 2009



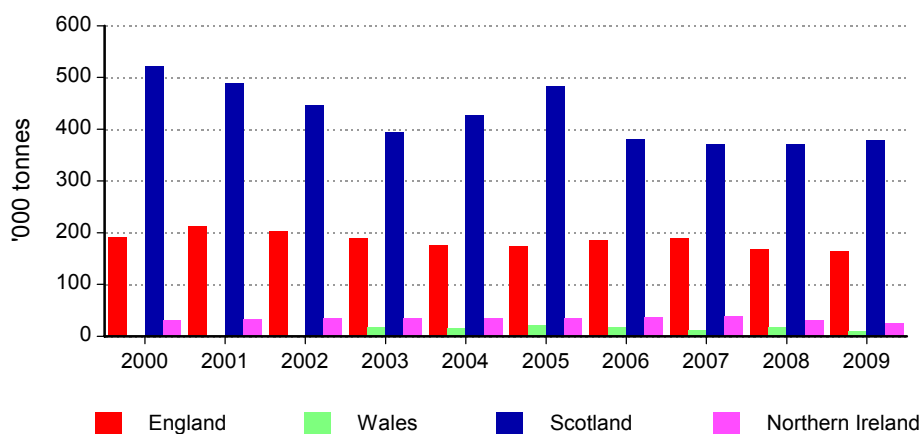
The quantity and value of landings of demersal fish increased by 5 per cent between 2008 and 2009 but the quantity has fallen by 38 per cent since 2000. Pelagic landings are virtually unchanged from 2008 and shellfish landings fell by 11 per cent between 2008 and 2009.

Chart 1.5: Value of landings by UK vessels



In 2000, demersal fish accounted for more than half of total landings by value. By 2009, this had fallen to 37 per cent, with pelagic and shellfish comprising 28 per cent and 35 per cent respectively.

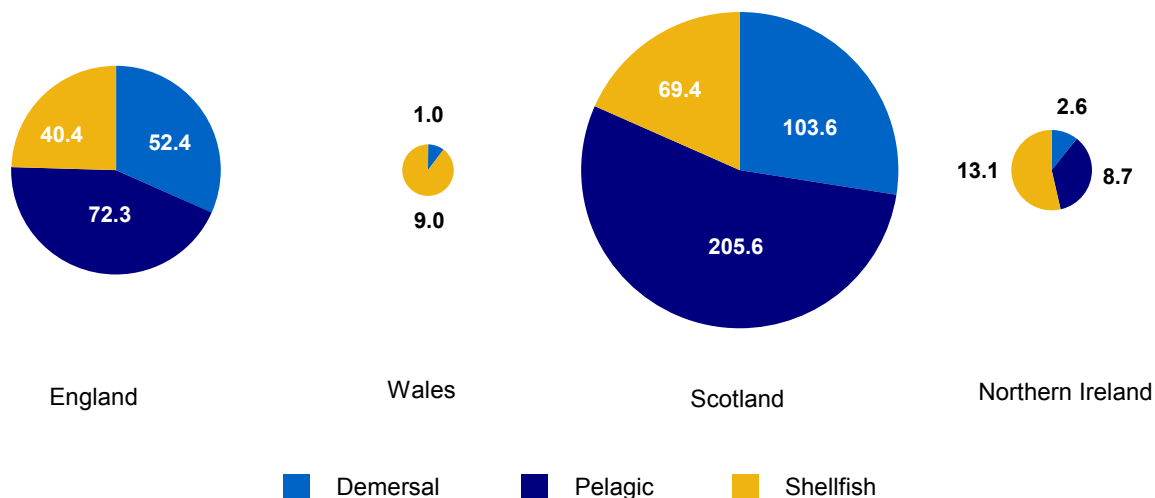
Chart 1.6: Landings into the UK and abroad by vessel nationality: 2000 to 2009



(a) 2000 - 2002 Data for Wales are included with data for England.

Landings by Scottish vessels fell from 522 thousand tonnes in 2000 to 379 thousand tonnes in 2009. Over that period, the Scottish fleet's share of total landings fell from 70 per cent to 65 per cent. The English fleet's share was 28 per cent in 2009.

Chart 1.7: Landings into the UK and abroad by vessel nationality & species group: 2009 ('000 tonnes)

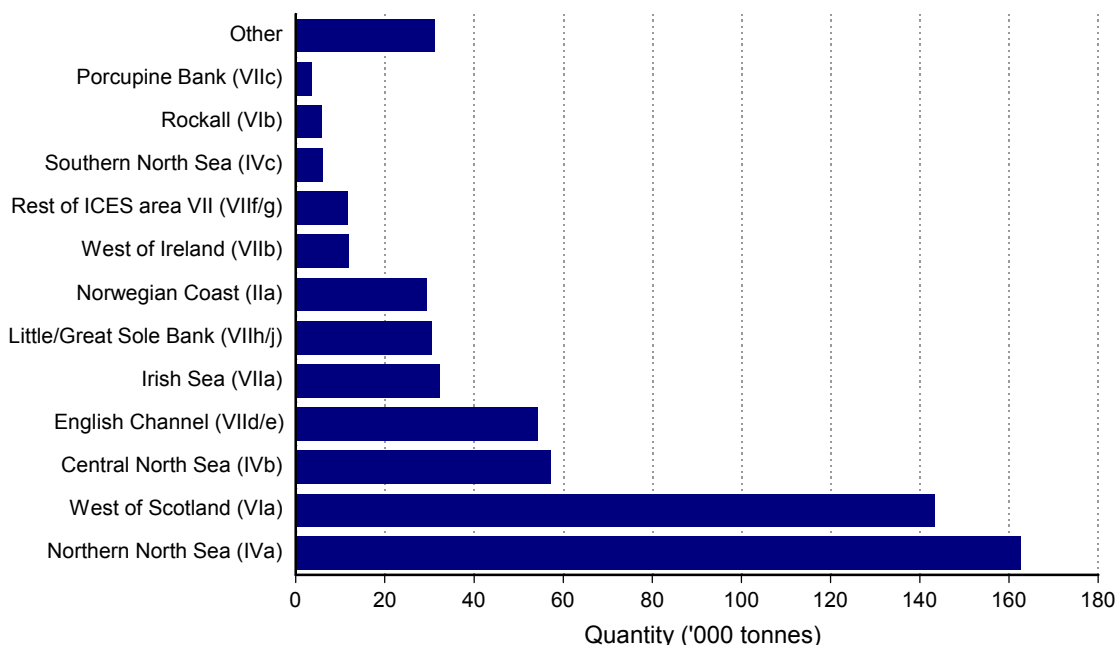


In terms of quantity, over half the Scottish fleet's catch was pelagic fish. The Welsh and Northern Irish caught mainly shellfish while the English fleet caught mostly pelagic fish.

Catch, by sea area

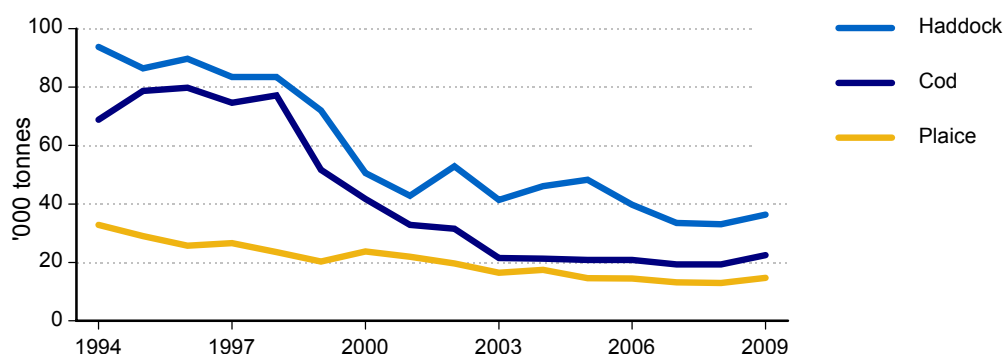
In 2009, 53 per cent of all landings by UK vessels were caught from Northern North Sea or West of Scotland (Areas IVa and VIa – see Chart 3.15 for a map of fishing areas).

Chart 1.8: Catch by sea area, UK vessels: 2009



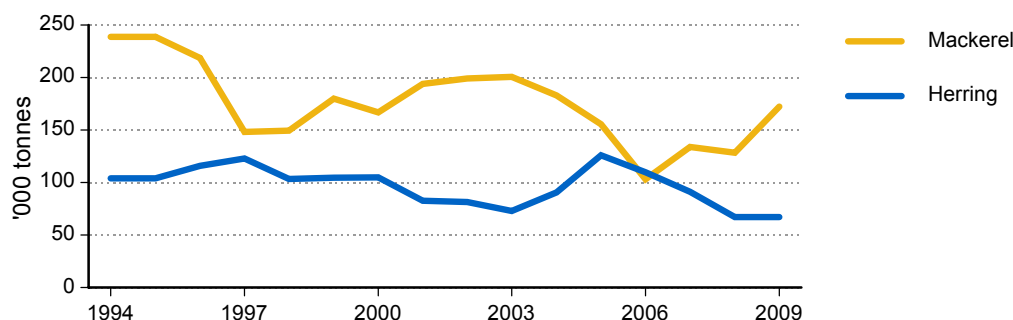
Catch by individual species

Chart 1.9: UK landings of key demersal species: 1994 to 2009



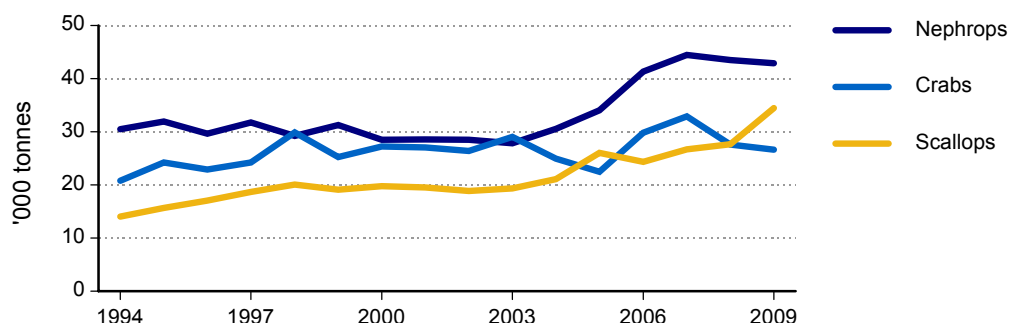
Falling catches of cod and haddock have contributed to the large reduction in demersal landings since 1994. In 2009, the UK fleet landed 23 thousand tonnes of cod (down 67 per cent since 1994) and 36 thousand tonnes of haddock (down 61 per cent since 1994). This represents a combined decrease of 104 thousand tonnes.

Chart 1.10: UK landings of key pelagic species: 1994 to 2009



In 2009, 172 thousand tonnes of mackerel were landed, a decrease of 28 per cent since 1994. Over this period, herring landings fell by 35 per cent to 67 thousand tonnes.

Chart 1.11: UK landings of key shellfish species: 1994 to 2009



In 2009, 43 thousand tonnes of nephrops were landed, a 41 per cent increase since 1994. Landings of crabs have increased by 28 per cent since 1994 to 27 thousand tonnes. The quantity of scallops landed was 34 thousand tonnes, more than double the amount landed in 1994.

Landings into UK ports

Table 1.1 shows the three ports for each UK country with the highest quantity of landings. In 2009, Peterhead, Lerwick and Fraserburgh accounted for 50 per cent by quantity and 38 per cent by value of all landings by UK vessels into the UK.

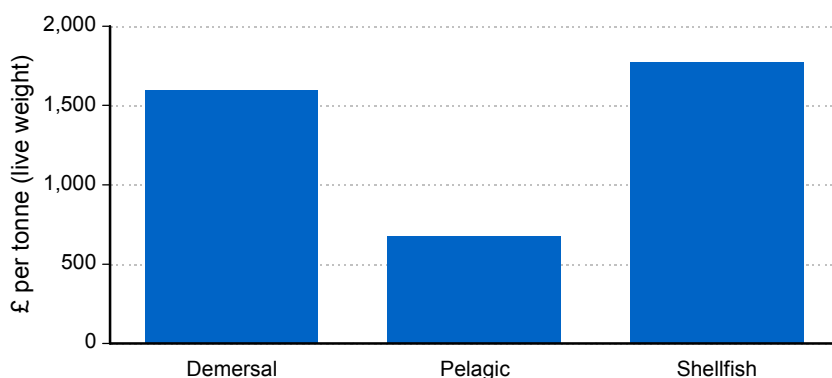
TABLE 1.1 Landings by UK vessels into key ports: 2009

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)				Value (£ million)			
	Demersal	Pelagic	Shellfish	Total	Demersal	Pelagic	Shellfish	Total
England								
Plymouth	1.5	9.8	2.7	13.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	11.3
Brixham	4.1	1.8	4.7	10.7	9.8	0.7	6.9	17.3
Newlyn	4.9	1.4	2.0	8.4	12.8	0.7	3.0	16.5
Wales								
Milford Haven	1.5	-	1.0	2.5	4.7	-	1.9	6.6
Holyhead	-	-	2.2	2.2	-	-	1.7	1.7
Fishguard	-	-	1.4	1.4	-	-	2.1	2.1
Scotland								
Peterhead	41.2	66.9	3.7	111.8	49.0	44.3	8.0	101.4
Lerwick	9.6	40.4	0.8	50.9	15.5	33.2	2.3	51.0
Fraserburgh	8.8	13.8	13.4	35.9	10.7	10.1	26.8	47.6
Northern Ireland								
Ardglass	0.2	6.0	2.3	8.5	0.2	2.2	3.2	5.6
Kilkeel	0.5	0.1	3.5	4.1	0.7	-	4.7	5.4
Portavogie	0.6	-	2.5	3.0	1.0	-	3.7	4.7

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

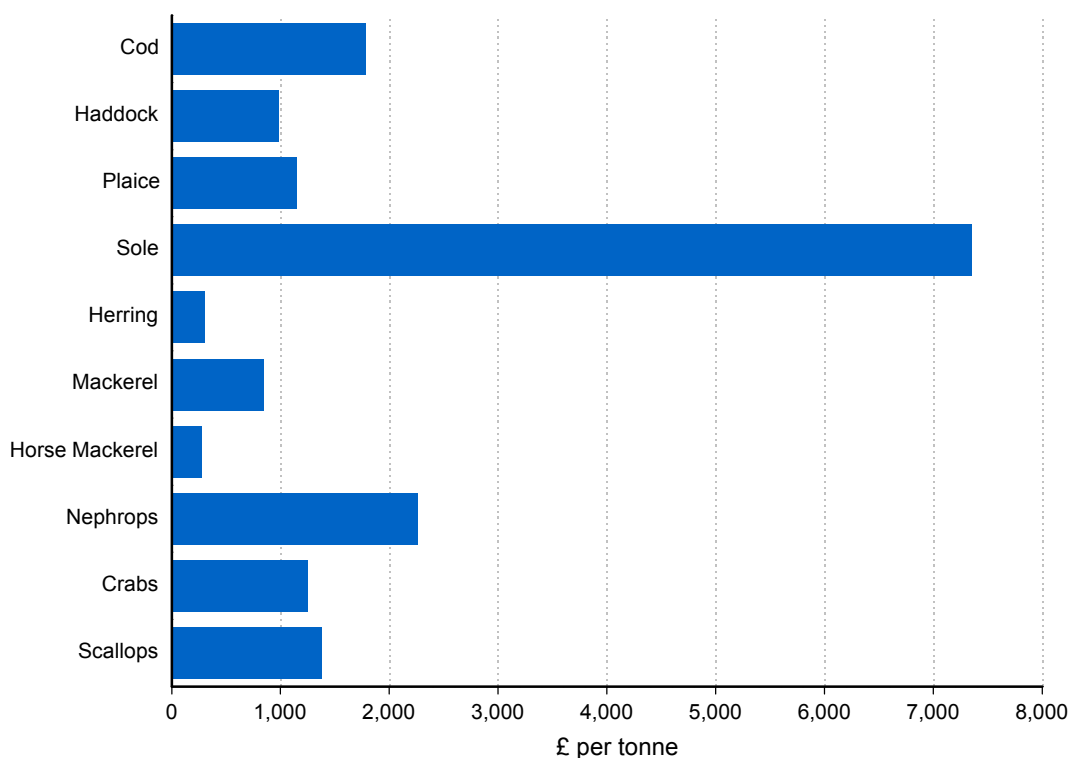
Average value

Chart 1.12: Average live weight value: 2009



In 2009, the average value of shellfish landed by UK vessels into the UK was £1,775 per tonne (live weight) compared with £1,600 per tonne for demersal species and £676 per tonne for pelagic species. Figures for key species are shown below.

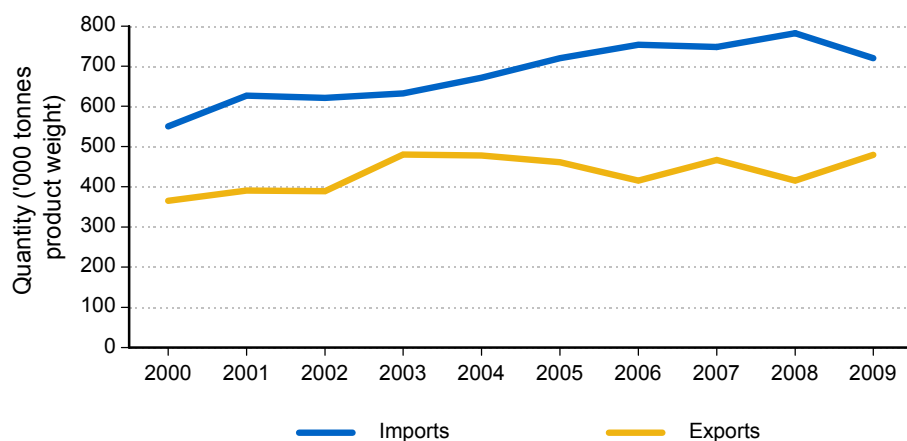
Chart 1.13: Average live weight value of key species: 2009



Imports and exports

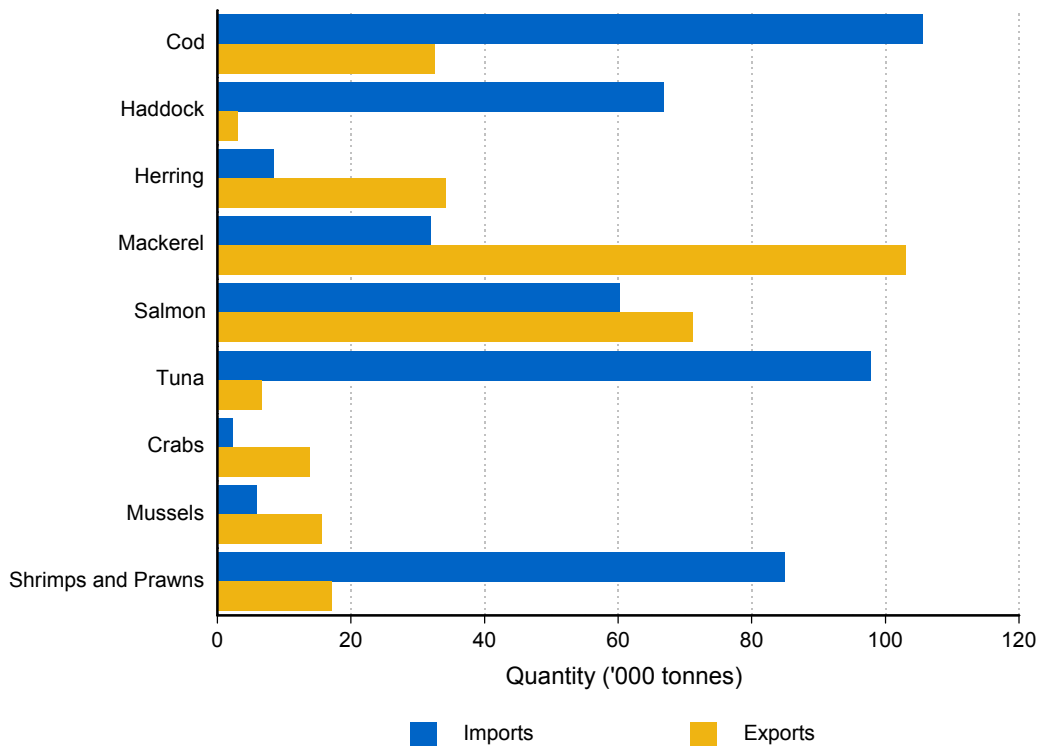
In 2009, imports of fish and fish preparations fell to 720 thousand tonnes, an 8 per cent decrease from 2008. Over the same period, exports increased by 15 per cent to 479 thousand tonnes.

Chart 1.14: UK imports and exports: 2000 to 2009



In 2009, imports were highest for cod, tuna, shrimps and prawns and haddock. The UK's main exports were mackerel, salmon and herring.

Chart 1.15: UK imports and exports by key species: 2009



In 2009, imports into the UK were highest from Iceland (104 thousand tonnes), Norway (55 thousand tonnes) and China (55 thousand tonnes). Of the UK exports, the largest amounts went to the Netherlands (84 thousand tonnes), France (82 thousand tonnes) and Russia (42 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.

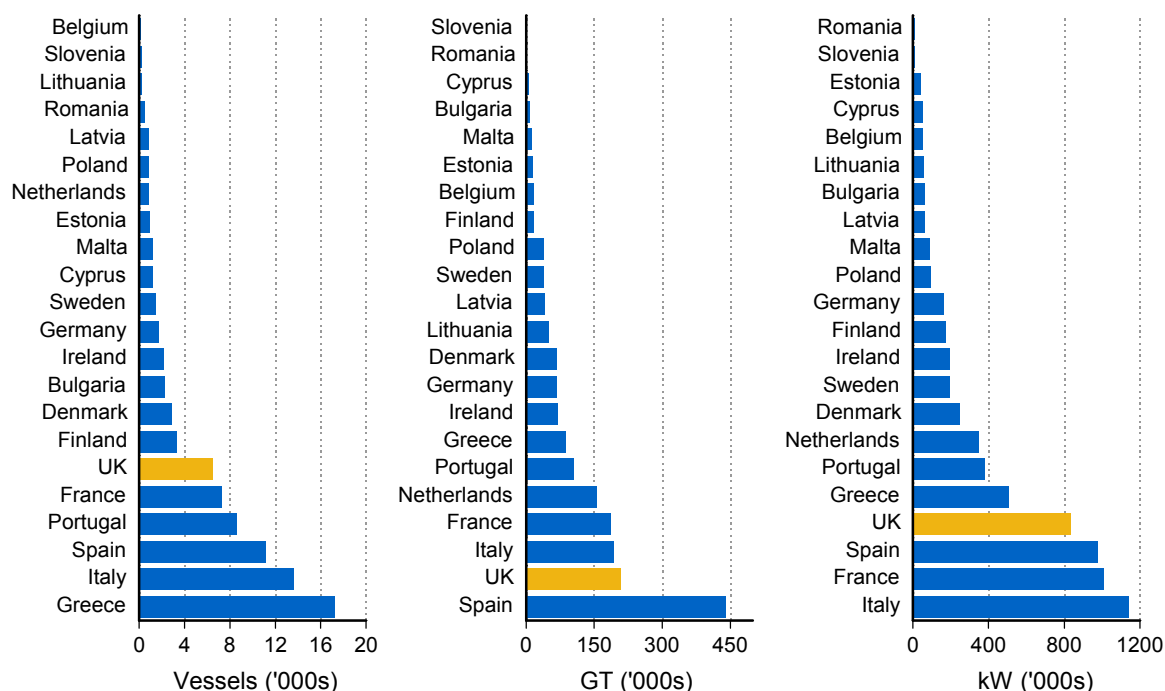
Statistics on the UK fishing fleet in this edition of UK Sea Fisheries Statistics are based on the fleet of fishing vessels as registered with the Register of Shipping and Seamen. The UK fleet has been broken down for analysis by individual country based on the administration ports where vessels were licensed as at the end of 2009. 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 separately on the MMO website. Supplementary tables showing more detail can also be found on the website.

The EU fishing fleet

In 2009, the highest number of fishing vessels in the European Union was in Greece (17,200) while the UK was sixth with 6,500 (see Chart 2.1). Spain's capacity (439 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 (0.83 million kW) behind Spain (0.98 million kW), France (1.01 million kW) and Italy (1.14 million kW).

Chart 2.1: Size of the EU fishing fleet by member state: 2009



The UK fishing fleet

The number of registered UK fishing vessels has fallen by 17 per cent since 2000. Capacity (GT) and power (kW) have decreased by 21 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: 2000 to 2009^(a)

At year end:

	Number	GT ^(b)	Power
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
2009	6,500	208,025	832,284

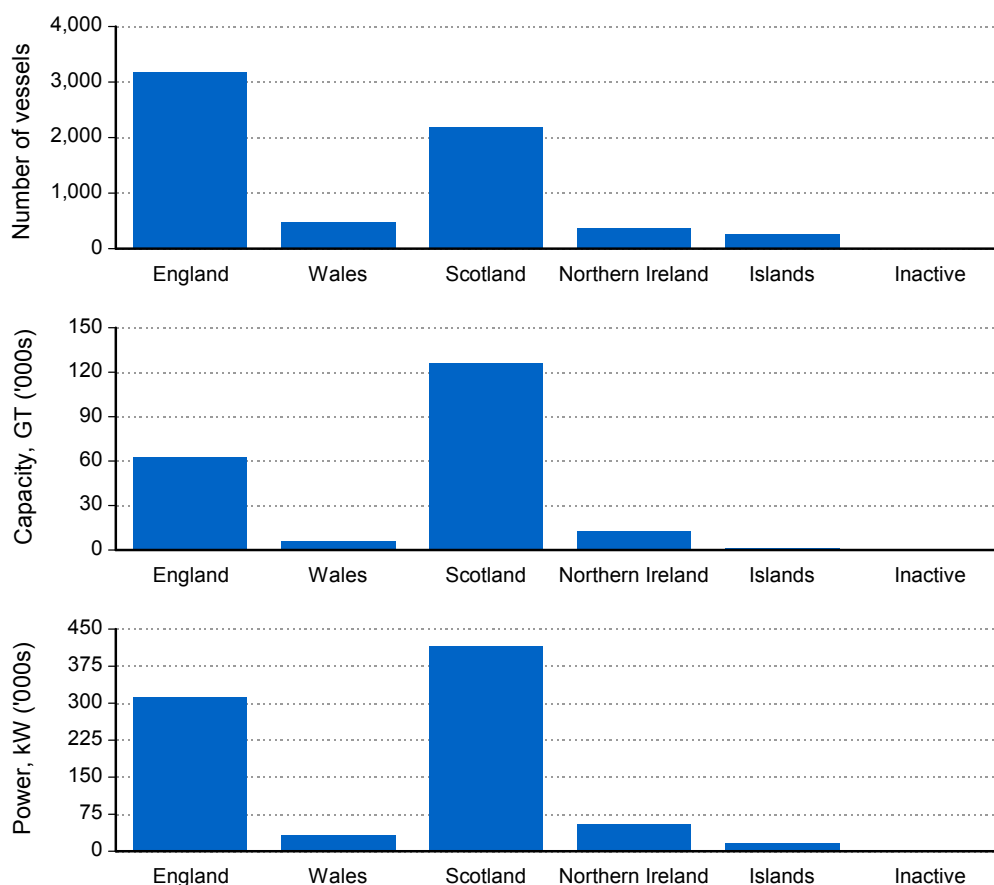
Source: Maritime and Coastguard Agency and Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(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: 2009



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 30 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: 2009

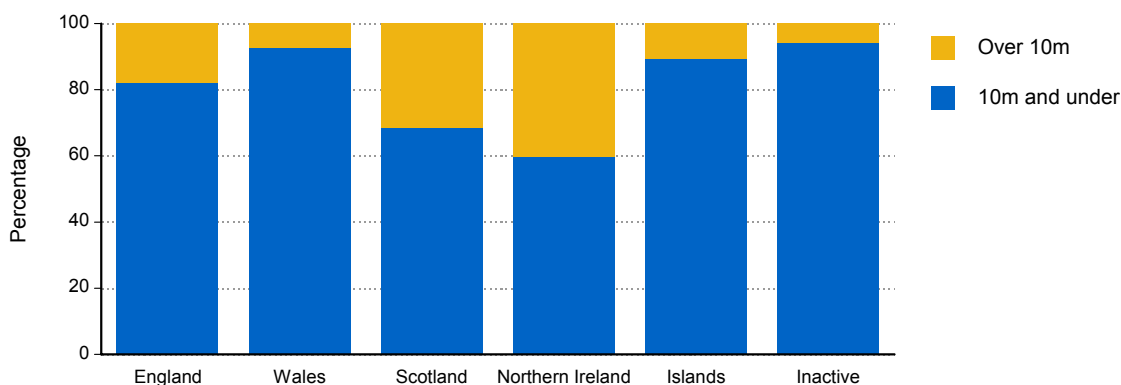


Table 2.2 shows the number, capacity (GT) and power (kW) of registered UK fishing vessels by vessel nationality and sector, i.e. over 10 metres and 10 metres and under in length.

TABLE 2.2 Size of the UK fishing fleet, by country of administration: 2006 to 2009^(a)

At year end:

			England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Islands ^(b)	Inactive ^(c)	Total
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
2009	10m and under vessels	No.	2,599	446	1,498	221	241	16	5,021
		GT	9,142	1,213	5,461	936	534	50	17,336
		kW	141,759	23,489	78,664	12,710	11,931	953	269,507
	Over 10m vessels	No.	570	35	695	149	29	1	1,479
		GT	53,253	4,232	120,554	11,761	674	215	190,689
		kW	169,952	9,161	337,002	41,157	5,026	480	562,777
	Total	No.	3,169	481	2,193	370	270	17	6,500
		GT	62,395	5,444	126,015	12,698	1,207	266	208,025
		kW	311,711	32,650	415,667	53,867	16,957	1,433	832,284

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

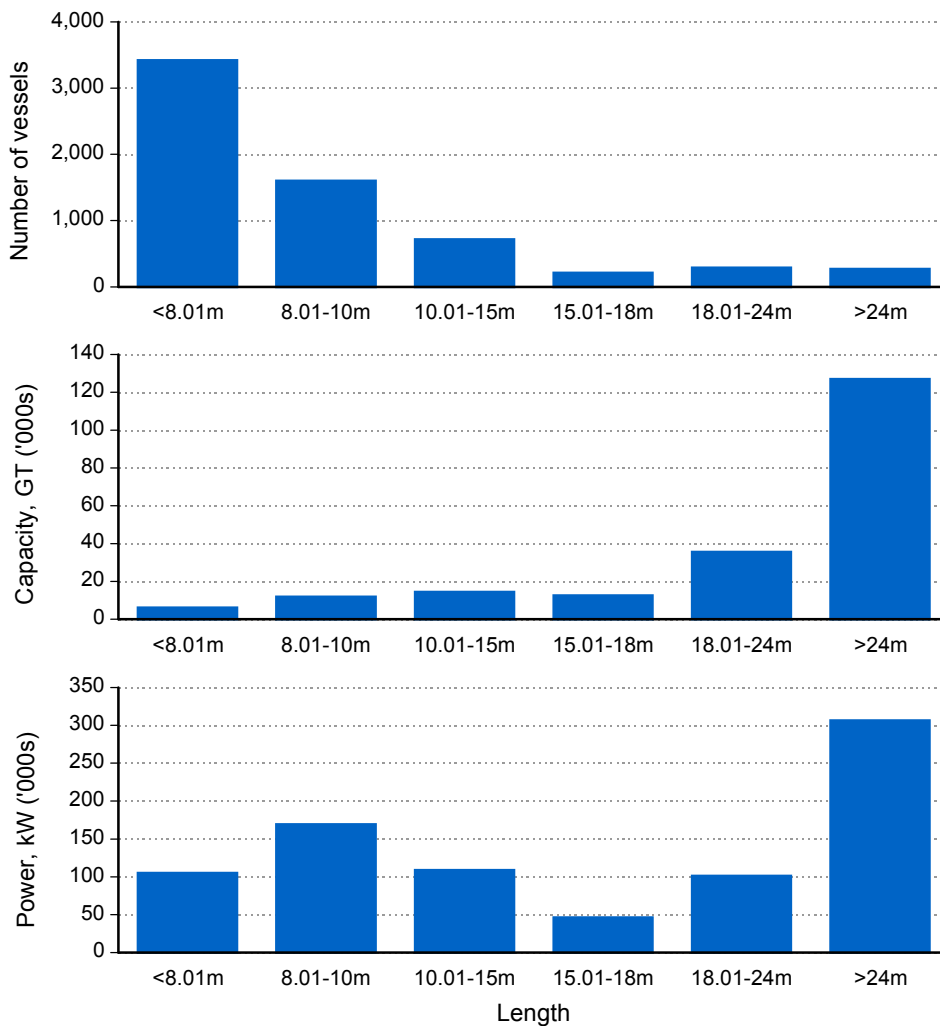
(a) Excludes Mussel Dredgers.

(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: 2009



Just over three quarters of the UK fleet is made up of vessels of 10 metres and under in length. These vessels account for 8 per cent of the fleet's capacity and around 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 79 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 155 vessels over 24 metres in length in Scotland exceeds the total capacity of the entire English, Welsh and Northern Irish fleet.

TABLE 2.3 UK fleet by vessel length and country of administration: 2009

At year end:

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	1,746	853	373	48	65	84	3,169
	Gross tonnage	2,989	6,153	7,633	2,742	7,017	35,861	62,395
	Engine power	53,870	87,889	58,693	9,656	17,788	83,815	311,711
Wales	Number	332	114	24	1	2	8	481
	Gross tonnage	495	718	463	46	196	3,526	5,444
	Engine power	12,018	11,470	2,879	84	758	5,440	32,650
Scotland	Number	1,005	493	259	119	162	155	2,193
	Gross tonnage	1,944	3,516	5,109	7,437	23,048	84,962	126,015
	Engine power	29,888	48,776	37,194	27,242	64,549	208,016	415,667
Northern Ireland	Number	127	94	44	33	54	18	370
	Gross tonnage	235	702	1,029	1,804	5,101	3,827	12,698
	Engine power	3,392	9,318	6,663	6,971	16,894	10,629	53,867
Islands ^(a)	Number	198	43	17	9	3	-	270
	Gross tonnage	381	152	155	331	187	-	1,207
	Engine power	7,114	4,817	2,480	1,708	837	-	16,957
Inactive ^(b)	Number	12	4	-	-	1	-	17
	Gross tonnage	17	34	-	-	215	-	266
	Engine power	532	421	-	-	480	-	1,433
TOTAL	Number	3,420	1,601	717	210	287	265	6,500
	Gross tonnage	6,062	11,274	14,389	12,360	35,765	128,176	208,025
	Engine power	106,815	162,692	107,909	45,661	101,306	307,901	832,284

Source: Maritime 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: 2009

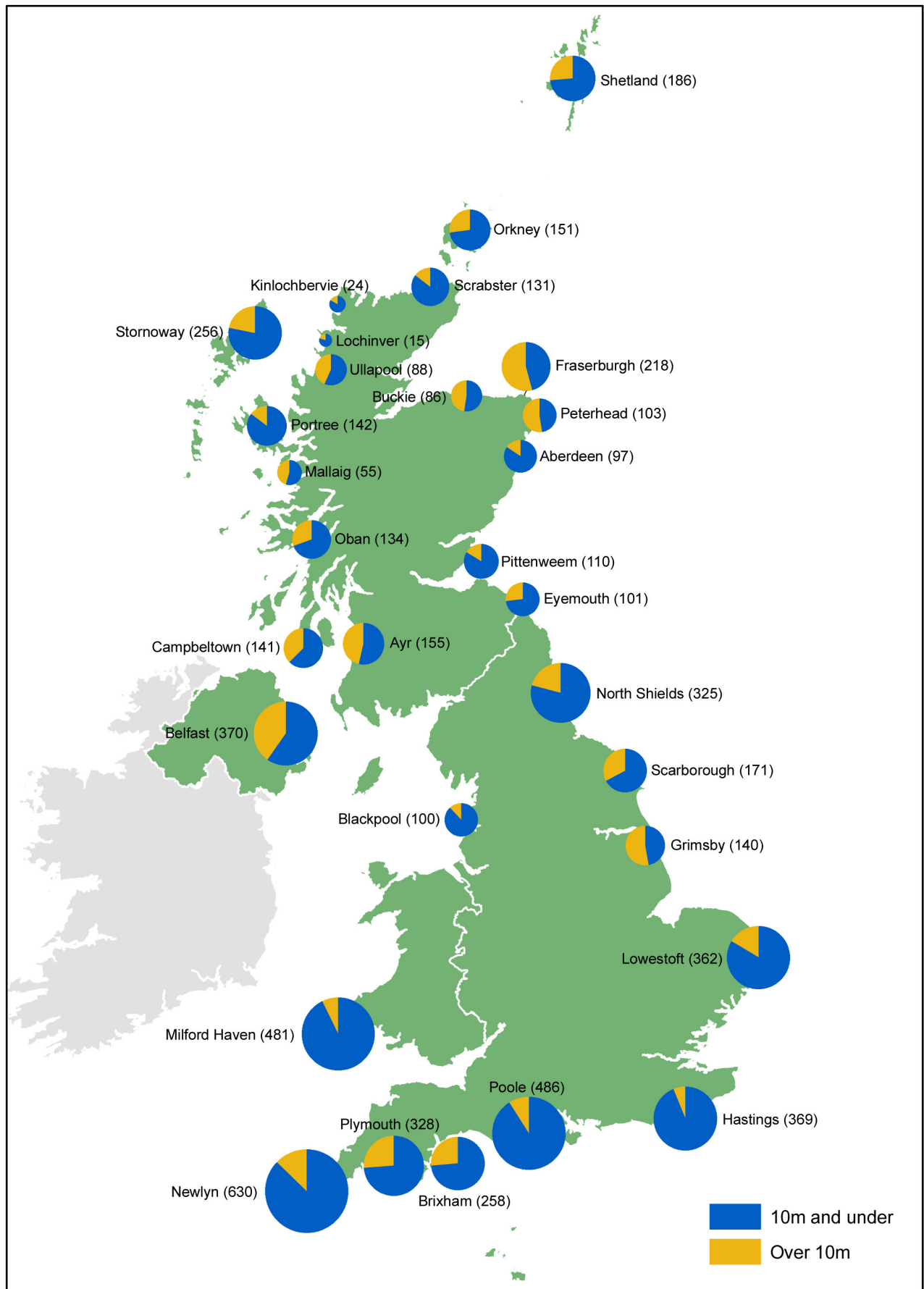


Chart 2.6: Capacity (GT) of fleet by Administration Port: 2009

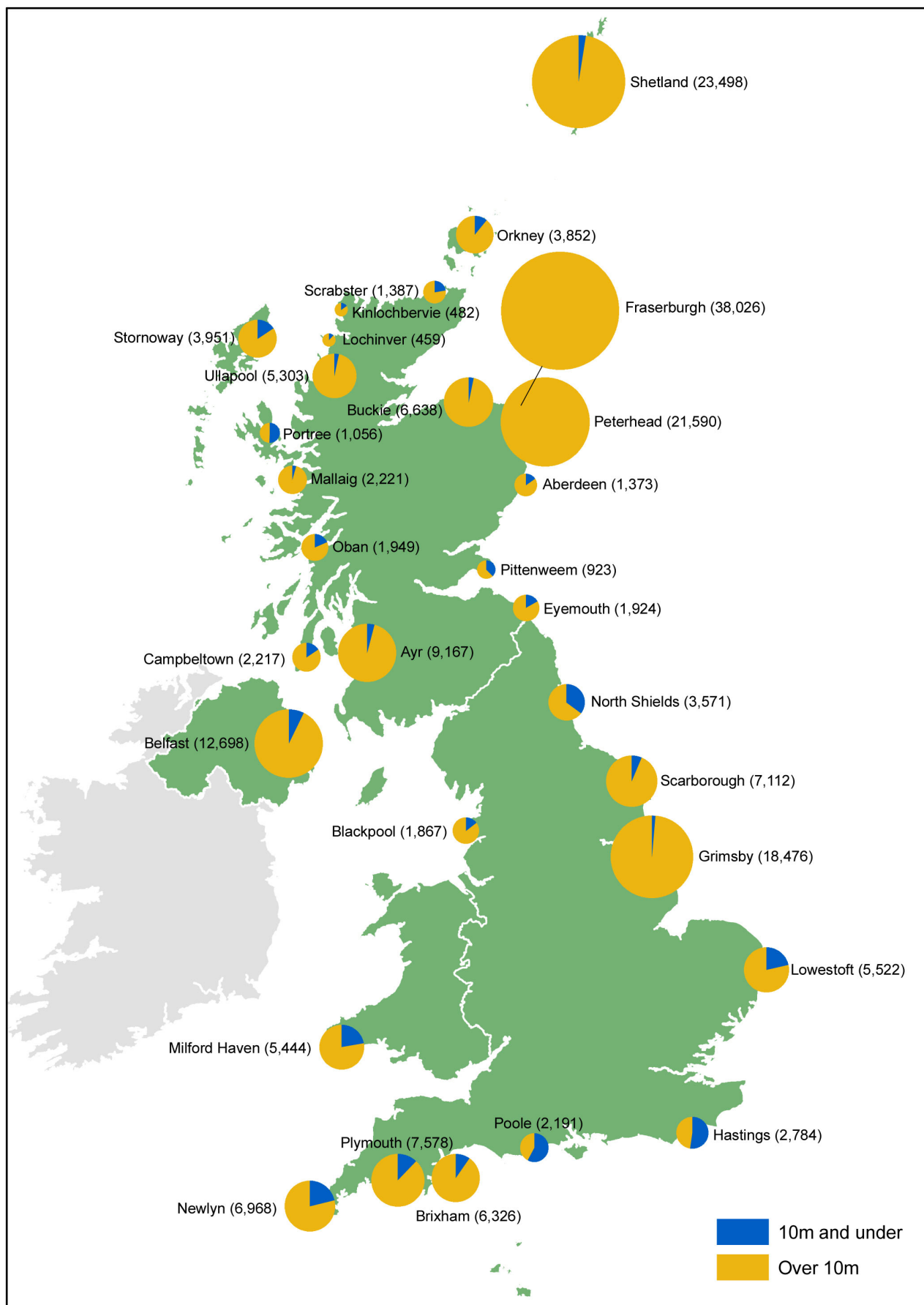
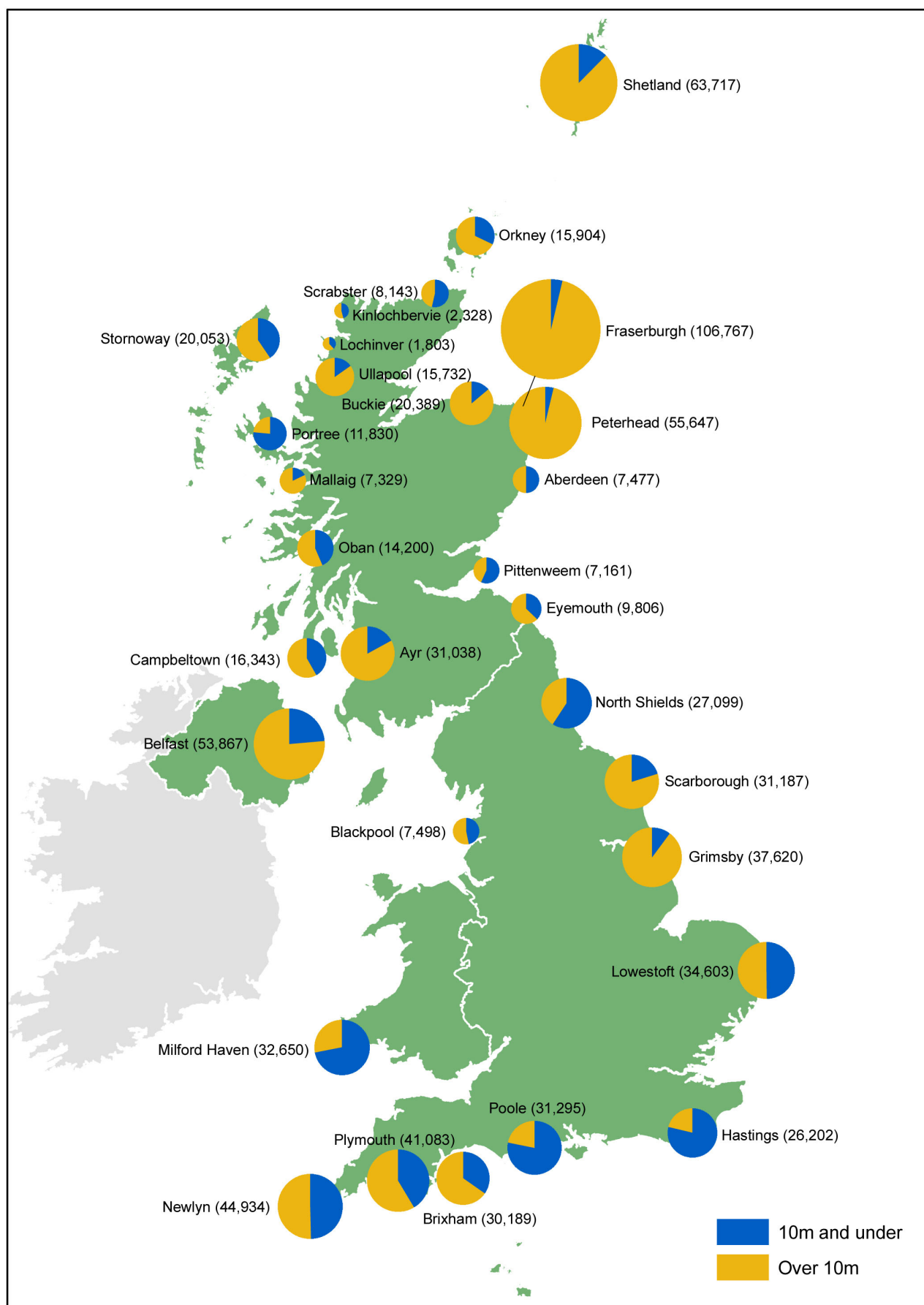
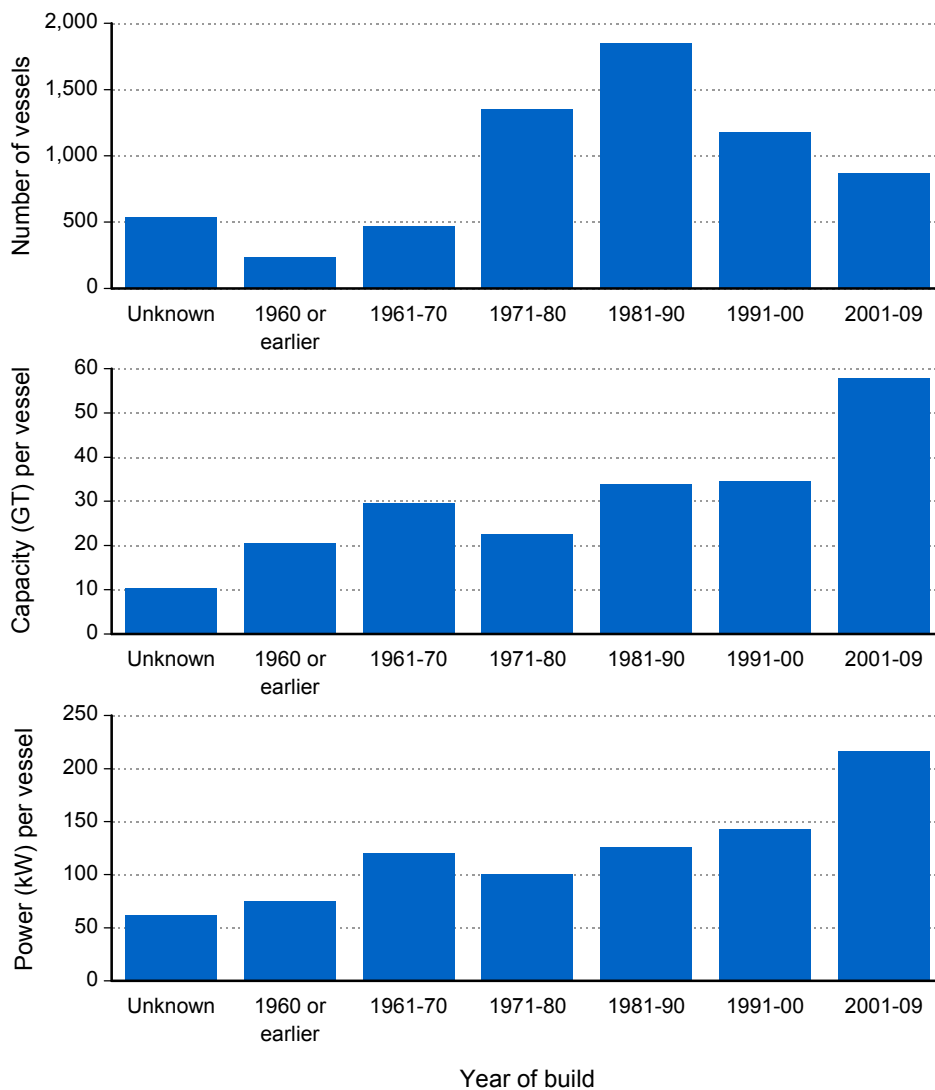


Chart 2.7: Power (kW) of fleet by Administration Port: 2009



The UK fishing fleet by age

Chart 2.8: Size of the UK fishing fleet by year of build: 2009



Two thirds of the UK fleet (whose age is known) were built prior to 1991. 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: 2009

At year end:

		Years of construction							Total
		Unknown	1960 or earlier	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2009	
England	Number	260	128	225	644	872	562	478	3,169
	Gross tonnage	1,693	2,215	5,816	10,411	28,796	7,621	5,844	62,395
	Engine power (kW)	17,706	9,696	25,032	53,518	104,337	52,621	48,801	311,711
Wales	Number	56	7	15	82	149	89	83	481
	Gross tonnage	178	69	328	633	2,983	484	769	5,444
	Engine power (kW)	2,404	272	1,150	4,604	11,545	5,203	7,472	32,650
Scotland	Number	179	76	151	462	660	410	255	2,193
	Gross tonnage	3,162	2,166	5,116	15,013	25,842	31,751	42,964	126,015
	Engine power (kW)	10,485	6,084	18,815	59,042	94,587	100,679	125,975	415,667
Northern Ireland	Number	25	9	44	92	102	63	35	370
	Gross tonnage	398	370	2,397	3,989	4,611	545	386	12,698
	Engine power (kW)	1,659	1,575	9,192	14,605	17,862	5,099	3,874	53,867
Islands ^(a)	Number	17	19	37	70	65	53	9	270
	Gross tonnage	61	57	303	271	291	150	75	1,207
	Engine power (kW)	1,023	393	2,299	3,716	4,246	4,085	1,194	16,957
Inactive ^(b)	Number	1	-	-	2	3	3	8	17
	Gross tonnage	1	-	-	12	6	23	225	266
	Engine power (kW)	15	-	-	115	99	344	859	1,433
TOTAL	Number	538	239	472	1,352	1,851	1,180	868	6,500
	Gross tonnage	5,494	4,877	13,960	30,329	62,528	40,573	50,263	208,025
	Engine power (kW)	33,291	18,020	56,489	135,601	232,676	168,031	188,176	832,284

Source: Maritime 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 2009. Of the 23 FPOs listed in Table 2.5, the Scottish FPO had the highest membership (226 vessels) which is almost double that of the second largest FPO.

TABLE 2.5 Fish Producer Organisation (FPO) membership^(a): 2008 to 2009

Membership as at 1 January for each year

	2008 ^(b)		2009 ^(b)	
	Vessels in membership	Members as a % of total	Vessels in membership	Members as a % of total
Scottish FPO Ltd	227	15%	226	15%
Northern Ireland FPO Ltd	118	8%	115	8%
Cornish FPO Ltd	98	7%	101	7%
South Western FPO Ltd	77	5%	72	5%
Eastern England FPO Ltd	50	3%	47	3%
Anglo Northern Irish FPO Ltd	45	3%	44	3%
Anglo Scottish FPO Ltd	45	3%	42	3%
Northern Producers Organisation Ltd	44	3%	43	3%
North East of Scotland FO Ltd	41	3%	37	3%
Shetland FPO Ltd	39	3%	39	3%
West of Scotland FPO Ltd	30	2%	31	2%
North Sea FPO Ltd	27	2%	19	1%
Fleetwood FPO Ltd	26	2%	26	2%
Fife FPO Ltd	25	2%	23	2%
Aberdeen FPO Ltd	18	1%	21	1%
The FPO Ltd	18	1%	17	1%
Isle of Man Non-Sector	17	1%	17	1%
Wales and West Coast FPO Ltd	13	1%	11	1%
Orkney FPO Ltd	11	1%	11	1%
Lowestoft FPO Ltd	5	0%	11	1%
Klondyke	3	0%	3	0%
Interfish	2	0%	7	0%
Lunar Group	2	0%	3	0%
Non-FPO vessels ^(c)	515	34%	511	35%
TOTAL	1,496	100%	1,477	100%

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Vessels over 10 metres.

(b) Includes some Channel Islands and Isle of Man vessels.

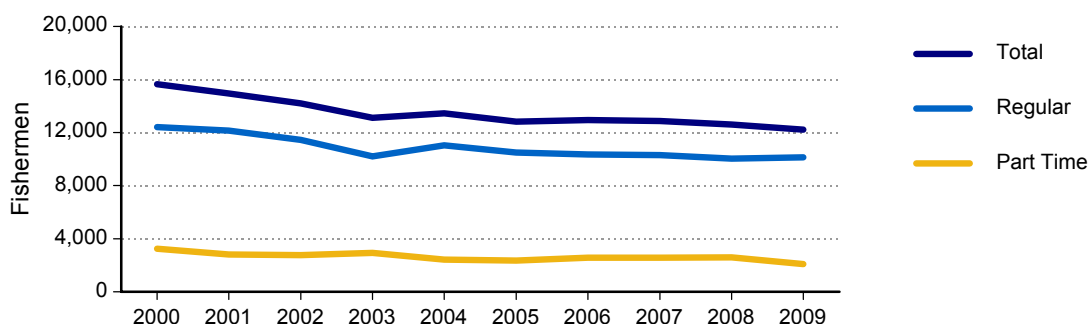
(c) Includes inactive vessels and vessels which fish for non-TAC stocks.

Number of fishermen

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

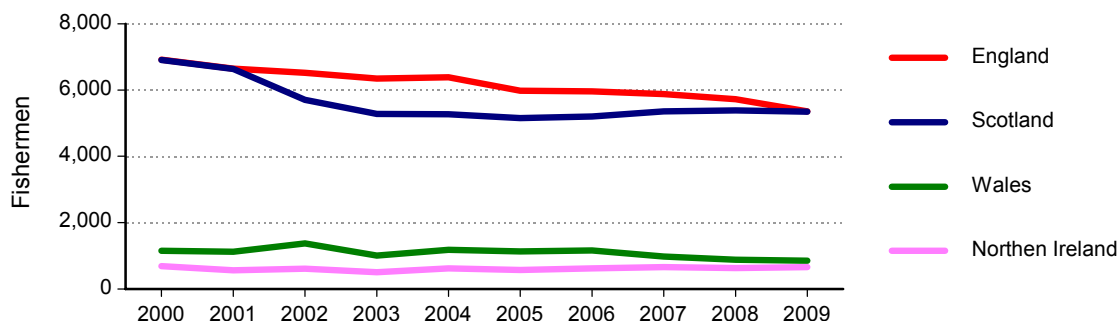
The number of fishermen in the UK has decreased by 22 per cent since 2000 from around 15,600 to 12,200. The number of regular fishermen has decreased by 18 per cent and part-time fishermen by 36 per cent over this period (see Chart 2.9).

Chart 2.9: Number of UK fishermen: 2000 to 2009



Since 2000, the numbers of fishermen have decreased in all UK countries – in England by 22 per cent, Scotland by 23 per cent, Wales by 26 per cent and Northern Ireland by 5 per cent (see Chart 2.10).

Chart 2.10: Number of UK fishermen by country: 2000 to 2009



In 2009, part-time fishermen accounted for 11 per cent of all fishermen in England and for 18 per cent in Scotland (see Chart 2.11).

Chart 2.11: Number of regular and part-time fishermen by country: 2009

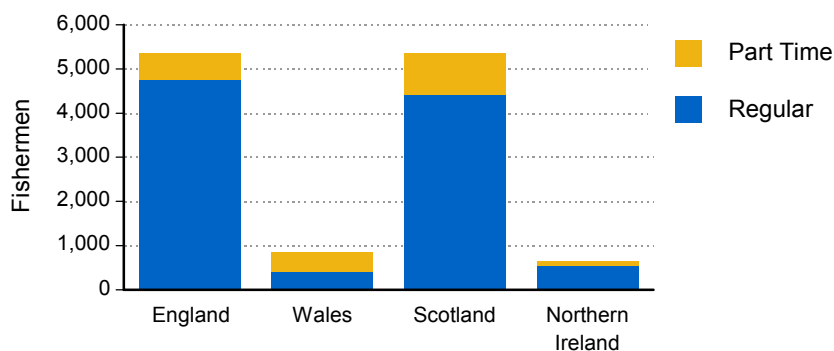


Table 2.6 shows a breakdown of the number of regular and part-time fishermen by country in the UK from 1938 to 2009.

TABLE 2.6 Number of UK fishermen: 1938 to 2009

	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 ^(e)	5,340	1,514	6,854	4,408	951	5,359	557	101	658	10,305	2,566	12,871
2008 ^(e)	4,911	1,686	6,597	4,585	807	5,392	532	93	625	10,028	2,586	12,614
2009	5,185	1,024	6,209	4,403	946	5,349	541	113	654	10,129	2,083	12,212

(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 and now the MMO.

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

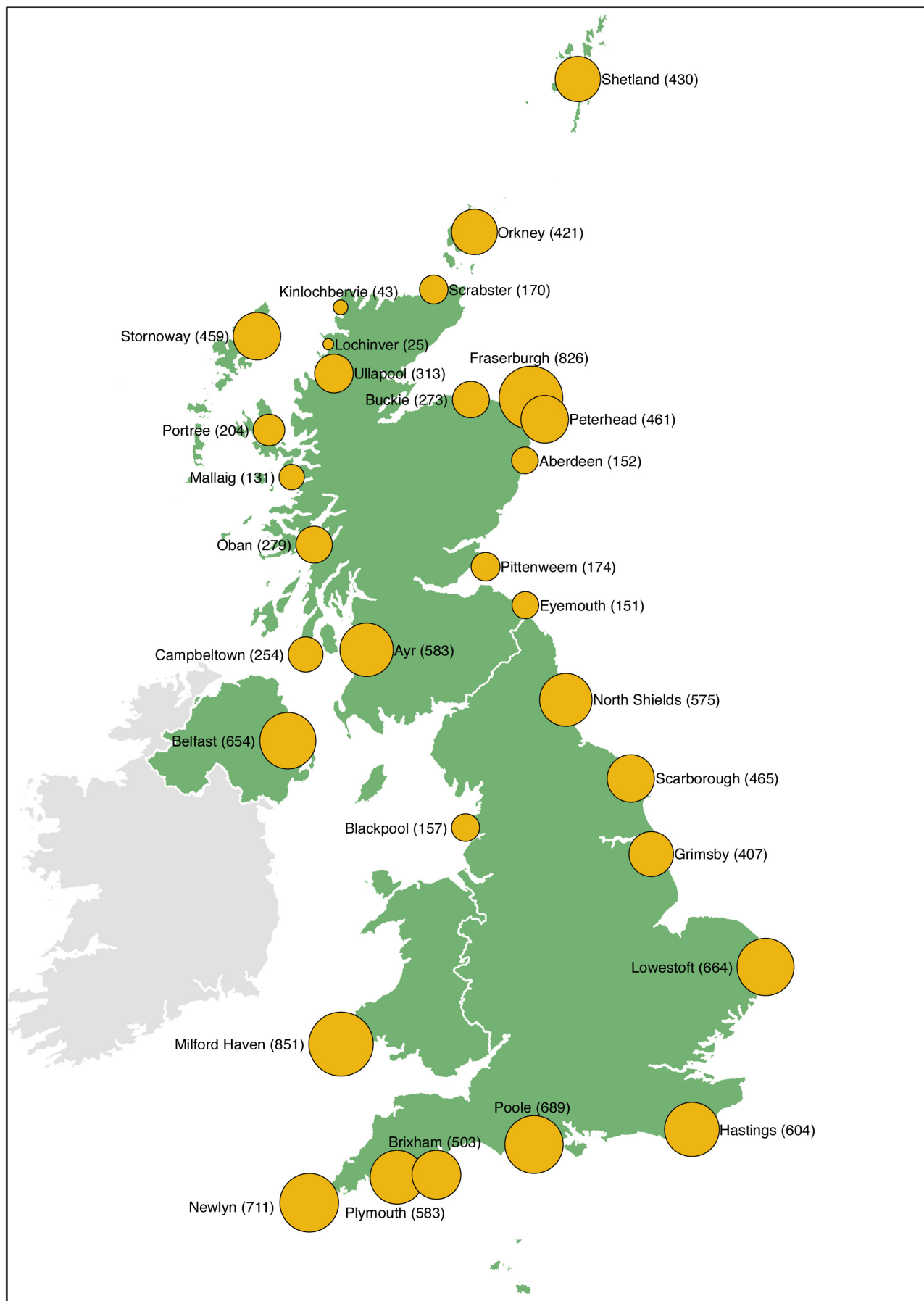
(c) Includes 1986 figures for Newlyn and Plymouth.

(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.

(e) Revised

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

Chart 2.12: Fishermen Numbers by Administration Port: 2009



UK over 10m 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 47 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 2009

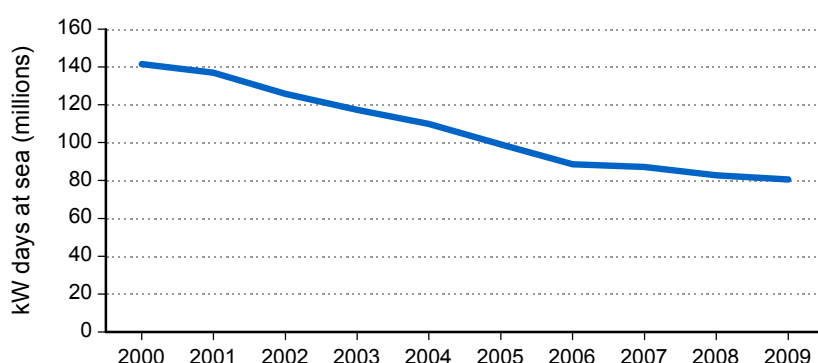
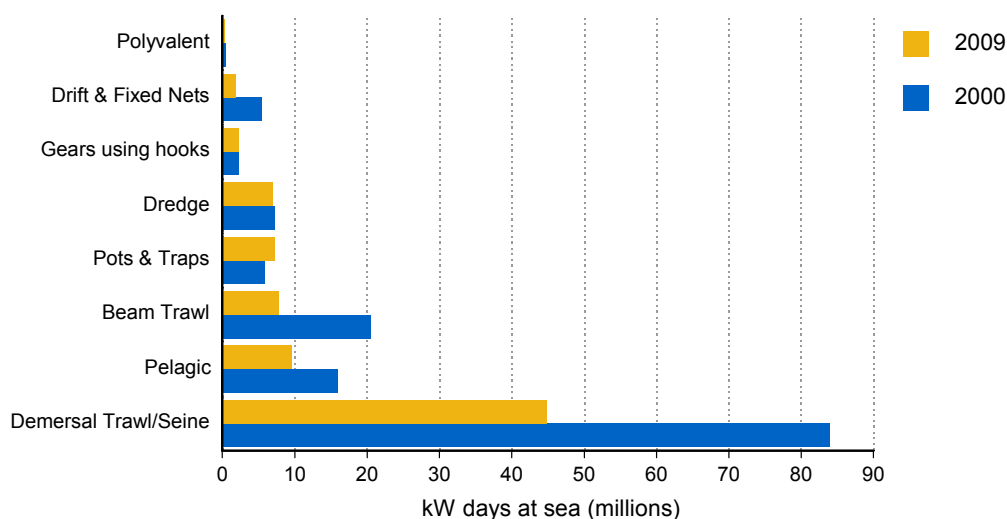


Chart 2.14: UK fishing fleet effort in kW days at sea by gear type: 2000 and 2009

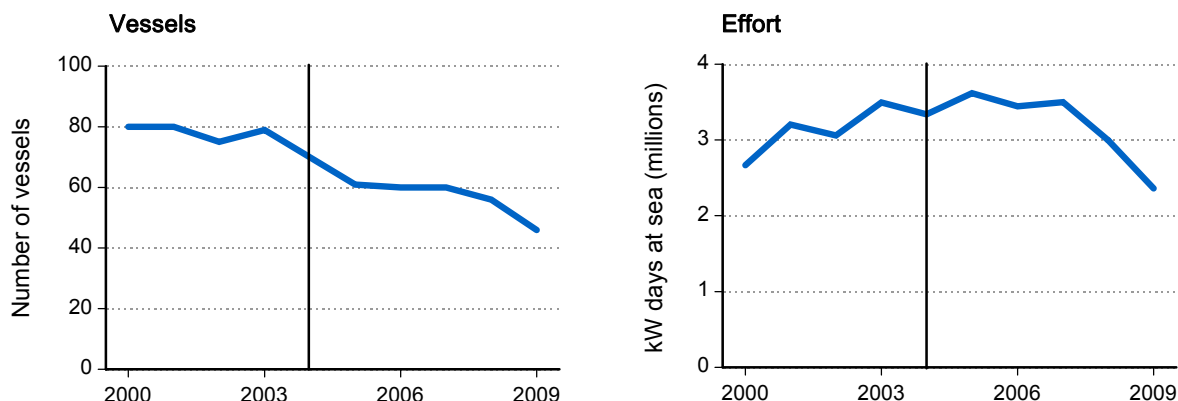


Effort of vessels fishing in the Sole Recovery Zone (SRZ)

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 34 per cent and effort (kW days) by 29 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 2009



Note: The Sole Recovery Regime was established in 2004.

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

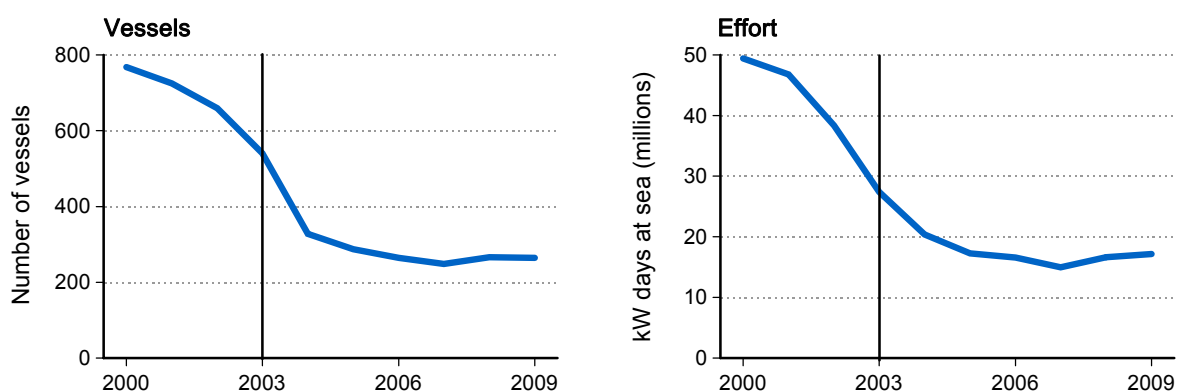
As part of the measures for recovery of cod stocks a cod recovery zone was established from February 2003 to apply effort controls to vessels of 10 metres or over in the North Sea and West of Scotland but was expanded in 2004 to include the Irish Sea (Area VIIa) and the Eastern Channel (Area VIId).

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 45 per cent. 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 37 per cent.

Chart 2.16: Fleet size and effort (kW days) of vessels using gear type TR1 in the Cod Recovery Zone: 2000 to 2009



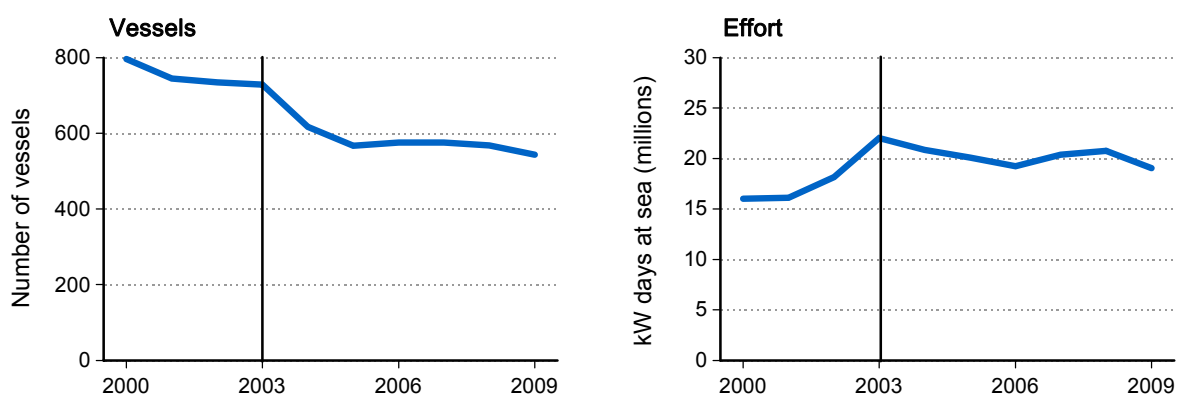
Note: The Cod Recovery Regime was established in 2003, initially limited to the North Sea and West of Scotland, but was expanded in 2004 to include the Irish Sea (Area VIIa) and the Eastern Channel (Area VIId).

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 8 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 26 per cent and effort (kW days) by 13 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 2009



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 accidents, lost vessels and fatalities involving UK fishing vessels: 2000 to 2009

Accident type	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ^(a)
Capsize/Listing	4	3	5	4	2	6	5	3	2	2
Collision	25	17	15	17	12	23	12	18	17	10
Contact	2	6	1	7	3	3	3	4	2	6
Fire/Explosion	16	10	13	13	19	16	15	9	11	8
Flooding/Foundering	59	46	40	50	40	54	34	32	34	31
Grounding	40	29	26	38	29	19	24	24	28	26
Heavy Weather Damage	4	0	2	1	2	3	1	5	0	3
Machinery Failure	174	212	181	221	202	232	240	213	156	139
Missing Vessel	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Person Overboard	11	11	6	7	6	11	14	8	7	13
Other	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Total accidents	337	334	289	360	317	368	349	317	257	238
Vessel losses	40	34	18	28	25	34	19	21	21	14
Injuries	105	87	55	70	70	62	69	64	60	78
Fatalities ^(b)	32	10	8	11	10	9	16	8	8	13

Source: Marine Accident Investigation Branch

(a) 2009: includes workers on board vessels who are not crew members.

(b) 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. In this edition, blue whiting is considered as demersal prior to 1994 and as pelagic from 1994 and onwards.

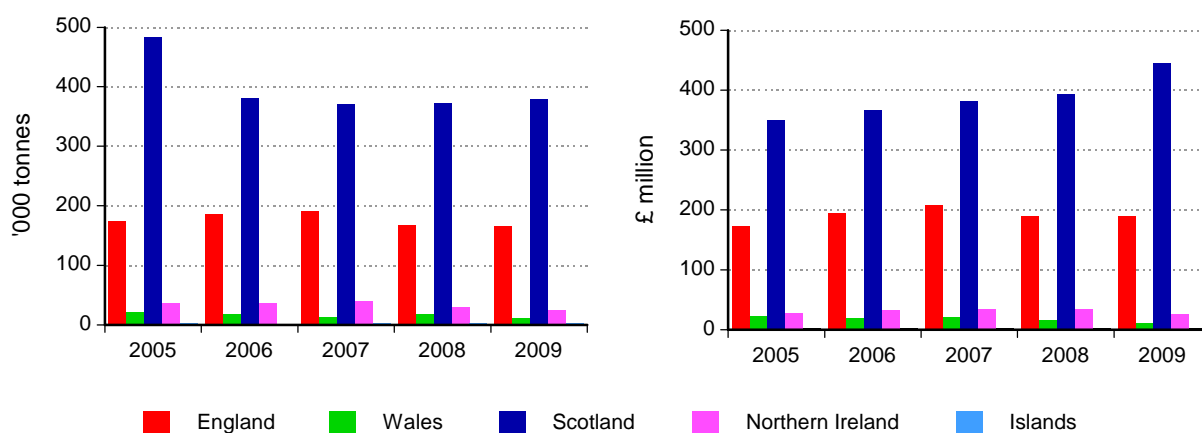
All tables presented here are available separately on the MMO website. Supplementary tables showing more detail can also be found on the website.

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

In 2009, UK vessels, including the Channel Islands and Isle of Man vessels, landed in the UK and abroad 581 thousand tonnes of sea fish (including shellfish) with a value of £674 million. Compared with 2008, this represents a 1 per cent decrease in quantity and a 6 per cent increase in value.

Sixty eight per cent of fish caught by the UK fleet were landed in the UK. In terms of value, 77 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 65 per cent of the weight and 66 per cent of the value of landings by UK vessels. English vessels accounted for 28 per cent of the quantity and 28 per cent of the value of the landings, while Welsh and Northern Irish vessels represented 2 and 4 per cent by quantity respectively.

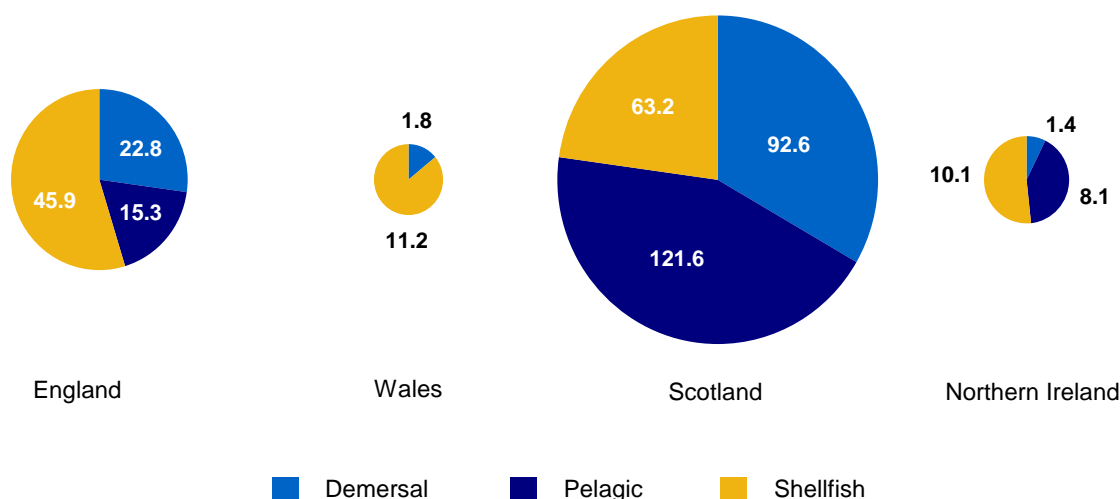
Chart 3.1: Quantity and value of landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by vessel nationality: 2005 to 2009



Landings by UK vessels into the UK fell to 394 thousand tonnes from 409 thousand tonnes in 2008. Demersal species represented 30 per cent of these landings in terms of quantity and 37 per cent in terms of value. Pelagic species accounted for 37 per cent of landings by quantity but only 19 per cent by value. Shellfish accounted for 33 per cent of landings by quantity and 45 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, 277 thousand tonnes, was landed into Scotland with a value of £352 million. Landings into England were 84 thousand tonnes with a value of £131 million.

Chart 3.2: Landings into UK countries by UK vessels: 2009 ('000 tonnes)



Landings into the UK by foreign vessels fell by 20 per cent, from 127 thousand tonnes in 2008 to 102 thousand tonnes in 2009. However, the value of landings in 2009 rose by 17 per cent to £92 million. Demersal and shellfish landings rose by 11 and 16 per cent respectively, while pelagic landings fell by a third when compared with 2008.

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: 2005 to 2009

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
(i) Vessels administered in the UK										
Demersal	165.2	156.0	148.8	151.8	159.9	229.4	231.8	230.5	234.2	246.7
Pelagic	410.6	322.1	317.4	286.0	286.6	143.8	133.0	134.8	136.2	190.4
Shellfish	139.8	141.5	147.7	150.2	134.1	201.4	250.4	281.6	265.1	237.2
Total Fish	715.7	619.5	613.9	588.0	580.6	574.6	615.2	646.8	635.5	674.3
(ii) Vessels administered in England										
Demersal	58.4	56.5	54.1	47.5	52.4	97.4	90.3	92.6	87.2	91.7
Pelagic	58.6	74.4	80.0	66.9	72.3	17.5	30.7	35.6	28.9	33.8
Shellfish	57.2	54.8	55.7	52.9	40.4	57.3	72.5	80.6	73.0	65.2
Total Fish	174.2	185.7	189.8	167.3	165.1	172.3	193.6	208.8	189.1	190.7
(iii) Vessels administered in Wales										
Demersal	3.1	2.4	2.2	1.4	1.0	3.5	3.1	3.6	2.7	2.5
Pelagic	0.1	0.3	0.3	..	..	0.2	0.5	0.4	..	..
Shellfish	17.7	14.4	9.6	15.5	9.0	19.5	15.7	16.2	12.9	8.4
Total Fish	20.9	17.1	12.0	16.9	10.0	23.3	19.2	20.2	15.6	10.9
(iv) Vessels administered in Scotland										
Demersal	99.8	94.2	89.3	99.7	103.6	123.1	133.9	129.8	139.5	148.8
Pelagic	328.3	226.0	214.2	206.9	205.6	115.0	91.6	90.8	101.6	152.3
Shellfish	55.3	59.6	66.9	65.0	69.4	111.0	141.5	160.3	152.5	143.3
Total Fish	483.3	379.8	370.4	371.6	378.6	349.2	367.0	380.9	393.7	444.4
(v) Vessels administered in Northern Ireland										
Demersal	3.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.6	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.3	3.3
Pelagic	23.6	21.4	22.9	12.1	8.7	11.1	10.1	7.9	5.7	4.3
Shellfish	8.2	11.4	13.7	14.9	13.1	12.1	19.0	22.8	24.2	18.5
Total Fish	35.3	35.5	39.5	30.0	24.4	27.5	33.1	34.5	34.2	26.1
(vi) Vessels administered in the Islands (a)										
Demersal	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3
Pelagic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shellfish	1.5	1.3	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.9
Total Fish	1.9	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.2

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: 2005 to 2009 ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
(1) UK vessels										
(i) Landings into the UK										
Bass	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.8	3.3	4.0	4.4	4.4
Brill	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4
Cod	13.8	12.9	12.7	9.8	11.6	21.9	20.7	21.7	20.3	20.7
Dogfish	2.6	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.0	2.3	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.8
Gurnard	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
Haddock	47.6	38.9	32.3	31.9	34.7	38.7	45.3	39.9	35.0	34.2
Hake	2.6	2.7	2.8	4.1	6.4	6.8	6.1	4.6	7.8	11.8
Halibut	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5
Lemon Sole	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	6.4	6.1	6.3	5.3	5.3
Ling	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.6
Megrim	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.9	8.3	8.2	8.5	10.0	10.7
Monks or Anglers	12.6	12.2	13.8	13.1	12.9	30.7	31.9	34.1	36.5	40.1
Plaice	3.1	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.0	4.0	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.4
Pollack (Lythe)	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.8	2.7	3.8	4.5	3.8
Saithe	11.4	12.2	10.0	12.9	14.4	5.4	6.2	4.9	7.4	10.1
Sand Eels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skates and Rays	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.5	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2
Sole	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	12.7	14.7	15.6	14.3	13.9
Turbot	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.7
Whiting	8.9	12.3	13.1	11.4	10.1	5.6	9.7	11.7	10.8	9.3
Witch	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.4
Other Demersal ^(b)	6.3	4.8	4.6	3.9	5.0	7.9	5.6	5.7	5.0	6.4
Total Demersal	129.0	119.4	113.2	109.8	118.9	172.7	181.0	180.2	179.8	190.1
Blue Whiting	28.8	21.4	21.9	15.3	..	1.4	1.8	2.7	1.4	..
Herring	76.4	62.1	50.8	38.2	31.6	15.9	14.5	9.5	9.7	9.5
Horse Mackerel	4.2	5.2	6.4	5.9	6.4	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.8
Mackerel	120.9	70.4	100.3	90.7	100.3	78.3	54.9	67.1	67.8	84.5
Sardines	3.6	1.6	2.5	2.9	2.5	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.7
Other Pelagic	4.8	2.9	4.6	3.9	4.2	1.3	0.4	1.9	1.2	1.5
Total Pelagic	238.7	163.5	186.4	157.0	145.0	99.3	73.6	83.9	82.8	98.1
Cockles	20.6	11.3	11.5	14.0	2.6	12.6	5.3	7.4	7.2	7.7
Crabs	19.7	26.4	28.8	24.8	24.4	23.2	34.2	38.0	32.7	30.5
Cuttlefish	3.0	3.6	4.4	3.6	2.2	3.0	5.2	5.5	5.2	3.5
Lobsters	1.3	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8	12.1	26.8	31.2	30.5	26.5
Mussels	11.3	10.4	4.6	8.6	3.4	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.3
Nephrops	33.7	40.9	44.1	43.0	42.3	83.6	114.0	126.2	114.8	95.8
Scallops	26.0	24.2	26.7	27.6	34.0	34.1	37.2	38.9	42.4	47.0
Shrimps	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	3.6	2.8	2.2
Squid	2.6	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.5	6.3	3.7	5.9	6.1	6.1
Whelks	11.3	12.0	13.0	13.6	12.9	6.8	7.1	7.7	8.6	7.4
Other Shellfish	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.5	3.1	4.1	4.4
Total Shellfish	131.5	134.0	140.4	142.5	130.4	186.2	237.8	268.6	255.7	231.5
Total All Species	499.2	417.0	440.1	409.3	394.3	458.2	492.4	532.7	518.4	519.7

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments and Islands figures.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2 All landings into the UK and UK vessels' landings abroad: 2005 to 2009 (cont.) ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
(1) UK vessels										
(ii) Landings into England										
Bass	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	2.7	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.0
Brill	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3
Cod	5.9	5.0	5.2	1.6	1.9	7.7	5.4	6.1	3.0	3.1
Dogfish	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Gurnard	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Haddock	1.9	1.0	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.8
Hake	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7
Halibut	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Lemon Sole	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.3	4.3	3.9	3.8	2.9	3.9
Ling	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Megrim	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	3.6	2.6	1.9	1.5	1.8
Monks or Anglers	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.5	5.3	5.8	6.9	6.7	6.9
Plaice	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.9
Pollack (Lythe)	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.5
Saithe	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Sand Eels	-	..	..	..	..	-	..	..	..	..
Skates and Rays	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.2
Sole	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	12.2	14.2	15.1	14.1	13.7
Turbot	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.2
Whiting	3.0	3.9	3.7	2.2	2.1	1.4	2.2	2.5	1.5	1.3
Witch	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	..
Other Demersal ^(b)	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.6
Total Demersal	29.3	27.3	29.4	22.0	22.8	56.0	54.3	58.7	52.0	52.5
Blue Whiting	..	..	-	..	-	..	..	-	..	-
Herring	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Horse Mackerel	3.7	4.2	5.0	5.3	5.6	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5
Mackerel	3.4	4.0	2.9	2.3	3.0	1.6	2.7	2.2	1.9	2.4
Sardines	3.4	1.6	2.4	2.7	2.5	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.7
Other Pelagic	3.3	2.1	3.7	3.6	3.2	1.1	0.4	1.8	1.2	1.4
Total Pelagic	14.9	12.5	14.5	14.0	15.3	5.4	5.0	6.6	5.6	6.5
Cockles	11.7	10.1	10.2	12.9	1.7	6.2	4.6	6.7	6.5	6.7
Crabs	8.7	11.5	11.6	10.8	9.9	10.6	14.7	15.3	14.0	11.4
Cuttlefish	3.0	3.6	4.4	3.6	2.2	3.0	5.2	5.5	5.2	3.5
Lobsters	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	7.1	15.2	17.2	16.9	12.7
Mussels	9.3	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nephrops	3.8	5.4	4.1	2.3	3.6	7.6	12.4	10.1	5.3	7.1
Scallops	10.4	11.4	11.7	9.3	15.3	15.1	15.1	16.6	14.1	20.8
Shrimps	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	3.6	2.7	2.0
Squid	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	2.0	1.6	2.5	1.7	1.8
Whelks	6.4	7.4	9.1	8.4	7.9	3.7	4.1	5.3	5.3	4.4
Other Shellfish	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.8
Total Shellfish	56.1	55.2	57.7	53.3	45.9	58.5	75.2	84.2	73.6	72.3
Total All Species	100.4	95.0	101.6	89.3	84.1	119.9	134.6	149.6	131.2	131.3

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2 All landings into the UK and UK vessels' landings abroad: 2005 to 2009 (cont.) ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
(1) UK vessels										
(iii) Landings into Wales										
Bass	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Brill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cod	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..
Dogfish	0.3	0.2	0.1	..	..	0.3	0.2	0.2	..	..
Gurnard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haddock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hake	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
Halibut	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	..	-
Lemon Sole	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Megrim	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.9
Monks or Anglers	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.5
Plaice	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..
Pollack (Lythe)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
Saithe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sand Eels	..	-	..	-	-	..	-	..	-	-
Skates and Rays	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Sole	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Turbot	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	0.1
Whiting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Witch	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Other Demersal ^(b)	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total Demersal	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.8	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.2	5.3
Blue Whiting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	..	..	..	..	-	..	..	..	..	-
Horse Mackerel	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-	..	..
Mackerel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sardines	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	..
Other Pelagic	-	-	..	-	..	-	-	..	-	..
Total Pelagic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cockles	8.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	6.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9
Crabs	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.2
Cuttlefish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lobsters	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	3.4	3.6	3.1	2.0
Mussels	0.9	5.9	0.3	4.6	1.7	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Nephrops	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Scallops	1.0	1.0	1.3	3.0	2.7	1.0	1.4	1.8	5.2	3.7
Shrimps	-	-	..	-	..	-	-	..	-	..
Squid	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	..	..
Whelks	3.9	3.8	3.3	4.8	4.6	2.5	2.4	2.1	3.0	2.8
Other Shellfish	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
Total Shellfish	15.2	13.0	7.5	14.7	11.2	11.2	10.1	10.6	14.2	11.4
Total All Species	17.6	15.1	9.8	16.4	13.0	15.9	14.5	15.6	18.4	16.6

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2 All landings into the UK and UK vessels' landings abroad: 2005 to 2009 (cont.) ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
(1) UK vessels										
(iv) Landings into Scotland										
Bass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cod	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.6	9.4	13.0	14.0	14.6	16.0	16.7
Dogfish	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.4
Gurnard	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	0.1
Haddock	45.3	37.4	29.5	29.5	32.7	36.7	43.8	37.6	32.7	32.1
Hake	1.5	1.8	2.2	3.5	5.7	4.1	3.9	3.0	6.2	10.5
Halibut	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3
Lemon Sole	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.3
Ling	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	4.2
Megrim	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.8	4.6	5.3	6.9	6.8
Monks or Anglers	9.6	9.3	10.3	10.1	9.9	24.0	24.8	25.5	28.0	31.2
Plaice	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5
Pollack (Lythe)	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.1
Saithe	10.5	11.5	9.5	12.8	14.3	4.9	5.8	4.7	7.3	10.0
Sand Eels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skates and Rays	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6
Sole	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..
Turbot	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Whiting	5.8	8.3	9.4	9.2	8.0	4.2	7.4	9.2	9.3	8.0
Witch	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	2.6	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.0
Other Demersal ^(b)	3.1	2.3	1.8	1.5	2.5	3.9	2.7	2.2	2.0	3.5
Total Demersal	94.6	88.0	80.0	84.1	92.6	108.3	119.0	113.8	120.0	129.6
Blue Whiting	28.8	21.4	21.9	15.3	..	1.4	1.8	2.7	1.4	..
Herring	71.4	57.1	45.2	32.4	25.2	14.4	13.2	8.4	8.3	7.7
Horse Mackerel	0.1	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.8	..	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Mackerel	116.2	64.6	95.8	86.6	94.6	75.9	50.4	63.7	64.6	79.7
Sardines	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	..	..	-
Other Pelagic	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.1	..	0.1	..	0.1
Total Pelagic	217.5	144.0	165.2	135.4	121.6	91.9	65.5	75.2	74.6	87.8
Cockles	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	..	0.1	0.3	0.2	..	..
Crabs	10.2	12.7	14.7	11.8	12.5	11.9	16.9	19.9	16.1	16.8
Cuttlefish	..	-	..	..	-	..	-	..	..	-
Lobsters	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	4.4	7.7	9.9	10.0	11.4
Mussels	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Nephrops	25.2	29.6	33.8	32.8	31.5	67.9	90.4	104.3	95.2	78.3
Scallops	13.9	11.0	13.0	14.7	14.3	17.3	20.0	19.9	22.2	21.0
Shrimps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1
Squid	1.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	2.1	4.2	2.1	3.3	4.4	4.3
Whelks	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other Shellfish	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	2.0	2.1
Total Shellfish	54.2	57.3	65.8	63.5	63.2	107.5	139.0	159.1	150.4	134.2
Total All Species	366.2	289.3	311.0	283.1	277.4	307.7	323.5	348.2	344.9	351.6

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2 All landings into the UK and UK vessels' landings abroad: 2005 to 2009 (cont.) ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
(1) UK vessels										
(v) Landings into Northern Ireland										
Bass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brill	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..
Cod	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.8
Dogfish	0.3	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	0.1
Gurnard	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haddock	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3
Hake	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4
Halibut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lemon Sole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Megrim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monks or Anglers	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Plaice	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	..
Pollack (Lythe)	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1
Saithe	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sand Eels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skates and Rays	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	..
Sole	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..
Turbot	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Whiting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Witch	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..
Other Demersal ^(b)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	..	0.1	..
Total Demersal	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.4	3.6	3.3	2.6	3.2	2.2
Blue Whiting	..	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-
Herring	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.7	5.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.4
Horse Mackerel	0.4	0.2	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Mackerel	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.7	0.8	1.9	1.2	1.3	2.4
Sardines	0.2	-	..	..	-	..	-	..	..	-
Other Pelagic	0.6	0.6	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Total Pelagic	6.3	7.0	6.7	7.5	8.1	2.1	3.1	2.0	2.6	3.8
Cockles	-	..	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.1
Crabs	0.4	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1
Cuttlefish	-	..	..	..	-	-	..	..	..	-
Lobsters	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
Mussels	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.0	..	..	0.2	0.4	0.6	..
Nephrops	4.6	5.9	6.2	7.9	7.1	7.7	10.7	11.6	14.1	10.1
Scallops	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.5
Shrimps	-	..	..	..	..	-	..	..	..	0.1
Squid	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..
Whelks	..	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Shellfish	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..
Total Shellfish	5.9	8.6	9.4	10.9	10.1	9.0	13.4	14.7	17.5	13.5
Total All Species	14.9	17.7	17.8	20.3	19.6	14.6	19.8	19.4	23.3	19.4

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2 All landings into the UK and UK vessels' landings abroad: 2005 to 2009 (cont.) ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
(2) Foreign vessels										
(i) Landings into the UK										
Bass	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Brill	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Cod	2.8	6.1	4.6	3.8	6.6	5.0	10.7	8.8	4.3	11.8
Dogfish	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Gurnard	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Haddock	2.1	3.3	2.0	1.3	1.5	2.0	4.1	3.2	0.8	1.6
Hake	2.3	1.9	2.1	4.2	5.1	9.9	6.7	3.4	7.0	10.3
Halibut	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Lemon Sole	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3
Ling	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.4
Megrim	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.6	1.4
Monks or Anglers	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	4.6	4.7	5.8	5.7	7.9
Plaice	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5
Pollack (Lythe)	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	..
Saithe	7.9	8.5	8.5	5.8	5.5	4.6	4.7	4.1	2.4	3.8
Sand Eels	..	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-
Skates and Rays	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.3
Sole	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	8.2	7.5	6.9	4.9	5.3
Turbot	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6
Whiting	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1
Witch	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other Demersal ^(b)	14.9	12.8	13.3	11.7	12.7	19.7	16.3	14.6	11.9	12.4
Total Demersal	37.9	39.9	38.5	34.6	38.6	60.9	61.3	54.7	44.6	60.1
Blue Whiting	14.3	17.8	20.0	46.2	17.3	0.7	2.5	3.4	5.2	3.1
Herring	15.3	27.1	19.8	19.5	10.3	4.2	6.8	4.2	4.7	3.2
Horse Mackerel	1.1	1.6	0.8	0.4	7.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.5
Mackerel	14.1	23.4	24.6	21.0	21.9	13.8	19.0	16.7	19.1	18.1
Sardines	-	0.5	-	..	-	-	0.1	-	..	-
Other Pelagic	-	0.5	0.2	3.6	3.9	-	..	..	1.5	0.7
Total Pelagic	44.8	70.9	65.3	90.7	60.6	18.9	28.8	24.5	30.6	27.6
Cockles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crabs	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.8	1.9	0.9	2.0
Cuttlefish	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	..	0.2	0.1	..
Lobsters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..
Mussels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephrops	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2
Scallops	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4
Shrimps	-	..	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
Squid	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Whelks	0.1	0.3	0.1	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	..	..
Other Shellfish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Shellfish	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.3	3.6	4.0	3.0	3.9
Total All Species	84.5	112.8	105.8	127.5	101.7	82.1	93.8	83.2	78.2	91.5

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments 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: 2005 to 2009 (cont.) ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
(3) Total: UK and foreign vessels										
(i) Landings into the UK										
Bass	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	2.9	3.4	4.1	4.5	4.5
Brill	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
Cod	16.6	19.0	17.3	13.6	18.2	26.8	31.4	30.5	24.6	32.5
Dogfish	2.9	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.3	2.5	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.9
Gurnard	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7
Haddock	49.7	42.2	34.3	33.2	36.2	40.7	49.4	43.0	35.8	35.8
Hake	4.9	4.6	4.9	8.3	11.5	16.7	12.8	8.0	14.7	22.1
Halibut	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.7
Lemon Sole	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.1	7.1	6.6	7.0	5.9	5.6
Ling	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.5	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.9	5.3	6.0
Megrim	3.5	3.2	3.9	4.1	4.5	9.0	8.8	9.6	11.6	12.1
Monks or Anglers	14.5	14.0	16.1	15.4	15.4	35.3	36.5	40.0	42.2	48.0
Plaice	3.9	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	4.9	5.0	4.3	4.1	3.9
Pollack (Lythe)	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.7	3.9	4.6	3.9
Saithe	19.3	20.6	18.5	18.7	19.9	10.0	10.9	9.0	9.8	13.9
Sand Eels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skates and Rays	4.7	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.3	5.5	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.4
Sole	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.5	20.9	22.2	22.4	19.2	19.2
Turbot	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3
Whiting	9.2	12.7	13.7	11.8	10.2	5.8	10.1	12.3	11.1	9.4
Witch	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	2.9	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.5
Other Demersal ^(b)	21.2	17.6	17.9	15.6	17.7	27.6	21.9	20.3	16.9	18.8
Total Demersal	166.9	159.3	151.7	144.4	157.4	233.6	242.3	234.9	224.5	250.2
Blue Whiting	43.1	39.2	41.9	61.6	17.4	2.1	4.3	6.1	6.7	3.1
Herring	91.8	89.2	70.5	57.7	41.9	20.1	21.4	13.6	14.3	12.8
Horse Mackerel	5.3	6.8	7.2	6.3	13.6	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.8	4.2
Mackerel	134.9	93.8	124.9	111.7	122.2	92.2	73.9	83.8	87.0	102.6
Sardines	3.6	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.5	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.7
Other Pelagic	4.8	3.4	4.8	7.5	8.2	1.3	0.5	1.9	2.7	2.2
Total Pelagic	283.5	234.5	251.7	247.7	205.7	118.2	102.5	108.4	113.4	125.7
Cockles	20.6	11.3	11.5	14.0	2.6	12.6	5.3	7.4	7.2	7.7
Crabs	20.3	27.1	29.5	25.6	25.7	23.8	35.9	39.9	33.6	32.5
Cuttlefish	3.0	3.6	4.6	3.6	2.2	3.1	5.2	5.7	5.3	3.6
Lobsters	1.3	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8	12.1	26.9	31.2	30.6	26.5
Mussels	11.3	10.4	4.6	8.6	3.4	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.3
Nephrops	33.8	41.1	44.3	43.1	42.5	83.8	114.3	126.7	115.2	96.1
Scallops	27.0	24.9	27.4	28.6	35.1	35.4	38.2	40.1	43.8	48.4
Shrimps	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	3.6	2.8	2.2
Squid	2.6	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.6	6.4	3.8	6.1	6.2	6.3
Whelks	11.4	12.3	13.1	13.6	13.0	6.8	7.3	7.8	8.6	7.4
Other Shellfish	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.5	3.1	4.1	4.4
Total Shellfish	133.3	136.0	142.4	144.7	132.9	188.5	241.4	272.6	258.7	235.3
Total All Species	583.6	529.8	545.8	536.8	496.0	540.3	586.2	615.9	596.6	611.2

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments 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: 2005 to 2009 (cont.) ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
(4) UK vessels										
(i) Landings abroad										
Bass	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Brill	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5
Cod	7.1	8.0	6.6	9.5	10.9	9.1	8.7	8.2	13.1	11.1
Dogfish	1.8	0.5	0.2	..	..	1.0	0.2	0.4	..	..
Gurnard	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6
Haddock	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.3
Hake	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.6
Halibut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lemon Sole	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.7
Ling	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Megrim	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.9
Monks or Anglers	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.2	6.0	4.8	5.1	5.9	7.0
Plaice	11.5	11.1	10.4	10.1	11.8	15.4	13.2	12.4	13.3	14.1
Pollack (Lythe)	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Saithe	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.9	2.8	0.8	1.1	1.4	2.2	2.4
Sand Eels	-	0.7	1.7	6.3	3.6	-	..	0.1	0.4	0.3
Skates and Rays	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3
Sole	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	5.0	5.1	5.8	3.3	4.3
Turbot	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.5	3.2	3.1	2.1	2.6
Whiting	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1
Witch	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2
Other Demersal ^(b)	6.6	7.0	5.6	4.3	2.8	7.5	5.9	4.4	4.8	4.1
Total Demersal	36.2	36.6	35.5	42.0	41.0	56.7	50.8	50.3	54.4	56.5
Blue Whiting	83.2	60.8	34.7	22.8	6.3	5.6	5.8	4.1	3.7	1.1
Herring	49.4	47.5	40.3	28.9	35.5	10.6	20.1	17.0	8.8	13.3
Horse Mackerel	4.0	7.6	7.6	5.5	11.7	1.0	3.2	2.5	1.9	3.7
Mackerel	34.6	32.7	33.6	37.5	72.0	26.5	25.2	21.9	34.6	68.5
Sardines	..	8.3	12.8	32.1	13.1	..	2.2	3.4	2.7	3.0
Other Pelagic	0.7	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.9	0.8	2.8	2.0	1.6	2.6
Total Pelagic	171.9	158.5	131.0	129.0	141.5	44.5	59.3	50.8	53.4	92.3
Cockles	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-	..	..
Crabs	2.8	3.5	4.1	2.8	2.2	2.9	3.7	4.8	3.2	2.4
Cuttlefish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lobsters	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mussels	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	..
Nephrops	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.9
Scallops	..	0.2	..	0.1	0.4	..	0.1	..	0.1	0.2
Shrimps	..	-	-	..	..	..	-	-	..	..
Squid	4.8	3.0	2.6	3.9	0.2	10.2	6.3	5.4	3.4	0.7
Whelks	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	0.1	0.1
Other Shellfish	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total Shellfish	8.4	7.4	7.3	7.7	3.7	15.2	12.7	12.9	9.3	5.8
Total All Species	216.5	202.5	173.8	178.7	186.3	116.4	122.8	114.1	117.1	154.6

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments 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: 2005 to 2009 (cont.) ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
(5) Total: UK vessels										
(i) Landings into the UK and abroad										
Bass	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	2.8	3.4	4.2	4.6	4.6
Brill	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.9
Cod	20.9	20.8	19.3	19.3	22.5	31.0	29.5	29.9	33.4	31.8
Dogfish	4.3	2.1	1.5	0.8	1.1	3.3	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.8
Gurnard	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2
Haddock	48.3	39.8	33.5	33.1	36.3	39.4	46.0	40.8	36.3	35.5
Hake	3.6	3.9	4.6	6.1	7.9	9.4	8.7	7.4	10.7	15.4
Halibut	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6
Lemon Sole	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.3	7.3	7.2	7.8	6.2	6.0
Ling	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.1
Megrim	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.3	5.0	9.8	9.2	9.5	11.4	12.7
Monks or Anglers	14.4	14.0	15.9	15.4	15.1	36.7	36.7	39.2	42.4	47.2
Plaice	14.6	14.5	13.2	13.0	14.8	19.4	17.3	15.9	16.8	17.5
Pollack (Lythe)	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.2	3.1	3.2	4.2	4.9	4.4
Saithe	13.0	13.6	11.8	15.7	17.2	6.2	7.2	6.3	9.6	12.5
Sand Eels	..	0.7	1.7	6.3	3.6	..	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
Skates and Rays	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.7	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.5
Sole	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.4	17.6	19.8	21.4	17.6	18.2
Turbot	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	5.1	5.7	6.0	4.9	5.3
Whiting	9.0	12.4	13.2	11.5	10.2	5.7	9.8	11.8	10.8	9.4
Witch	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.1	4.3	2.7	2.4	1.6	1.6
Other Demersal ^(b)	12.9	11.8	10.2	8.2	7.8	15.4	11.5	10.1	9.8	10.6
Total Demersal	165.2	156.0	148.8	151.8	159.9	229.4	231.8	230.5	234.2	246.7
Blue Whiting	111.9	82.2	56.6	38.2	6.3	7.0	7.6	6.8	5.2	1.1
Herring	125.9	109.6	91.1	67.1	67.1	26.6	34.6	26.5	18.5	22.8
Horse Mackerel	8.2	12.8	13.9	11.4	18.1	2.3	4.5	4.3	3.5	5.5
Mackerel	155.4	103.1	133.9	128.2	172.3	104.9	80.1	89.1	102.5	153.0
Sardines	3.6	9.9	15.3	35.0	15.6	1.1	2.8	4.3	3.8	3.8
Other Pelagic	5.6	4.5	6.7	6.1	7.1	2.1	3.3	3.9	2.8	4.2
Total Pelagic	410.6	322.1	317.4	286.0	286.6	143.8	133.0	134.8	136.2	190.4
Cockles	20.6	11.3	11.5	14.0	2.6	12.6	5.3	7.4	7.2	7.7
Crabs	22.5	29.8	32.9	27.6	26.7	26.2	37.8	42.8	35.9	32.9
Cuttlefish	3.0	3.6	4.4	3.6	2.2	3.1	5.2	5.6	5.3	3.6
Lobsters	1.3	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	12.4	27.2	31.6	30.9	26.8
Mussels	11.3	10.4	4.6	8.6	3.5	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.3
Nephrops	34.1	41.3	44.5	43.5	42.9	85.0	115.8	128.5	116.8	97.8
Scallops	26.0	24.3	26.7	27.7	34.4	34.1	37.3	39.0	42.5	47.2
Shrimps	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	3.6	2.8	2.2
Squid	7.4	4.3	4.4	5.8	2.7	16.5	10.1	11.3	9.5	6.9
Whelks	11.6	12.3	13.1	13.8	13.1	7.0	7.3	7.8	8.7	7.5
Other Shellfish	1.4	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.2	4.3	4.5
Total Shellfish	139.8	141.5	147.7	150.2	134.1	201.4	250.4	281.6	265.1	237.2
Total All Species	715.7	619.5	613.9	588.0	580.6	574.6	615.2	646.8	635.5	674.3

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments 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 2009^(a)

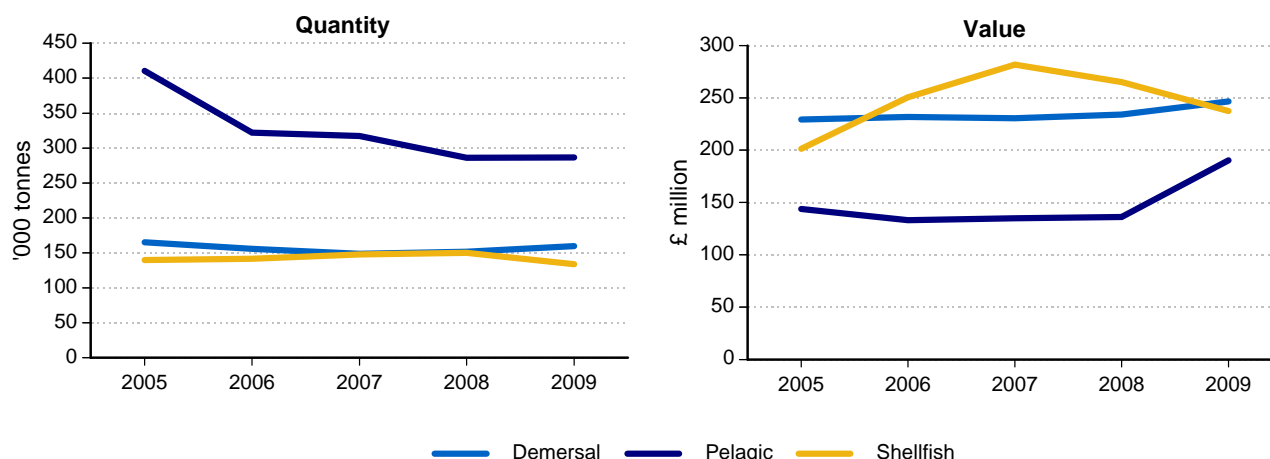
	1938	1948	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Demersal												
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	807.8	923.5	758.8	778.6	484.2	336.7	246.4	166.9	159.3	151.7	144.4	157.4
Value (£ million)	14.6	46.4	52.0	67.5	194.4	327.7	304.3	233.6	242.3	234.9	224.5	250.2
Pelagic												
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	295.0	287.6	127.8	204.0	319.2	267.8	152.1	283.5	234.5	251.7	247.7	205.7
Value (£ million)	2.0	6.0	3.0	5.8	30.1	32.1	23.7	118.2	102.5	108.4	113.4	125.7
Shellfish												
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	32.1	28.7	28.1	56.4	70.2	97.5	127.7	133.3	136.0	142.4	144.7	132.9
Value (£ million)	0.5	1.4	2.1	6.7	34.5	105.1	154.5	188.5	241.4	272.6	258.7	235.3
Total												
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	1,134.9	1,239.8	914.7	1,039.1	873.6	702.0	526.3	583.6	529.8	545.8	536.8	496.0
Value (£ million)	17.2	53.8	57.0	80.0	259.0	464.7	482.5	540.3	586.2	615.9	596.6	611.2

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landing data include transshipments. Blue whiting treated as demersal prior to 1994 and as pelagic from 1994 onwards.

Demersal, pelagic and shellfish landings

In 2009, the UK fleet landed 160 thousand tonnes of demersal species, 5 per cent higher than in 2008. Over the same period, the value of demersal landings also increased by 5 per cent to £247 million. There were 287 thousand tonnes of pelagic species landed in 2009, virtually unchanged from 2008 while the value increased by 40 per cent to £190 million. The amount of pelagic species landed in 2009 was 30 per cent lower than in 2005 although the value has increased by 32 per cent. Shellfish landings fell for the first time in five years to 134 thousand tonnes, a fall of 11 per cent on 2008 levels. Over the same period the value of shellfish landings decreased by 10 per cent to £237 million.

Chart 3.3: Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 2005 to 2009

Demersal Fish

In 2009, landings by the UK fleet of cod increased by 16 per cent to 23 thousand tonnes while the value of cod landings decreased by 5 per cent to £32 million. Landings of haddock increased by 10 per cent to 36 thousand tonnes but the value fell by 2 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 Germany at 14 and 8 thousand tonnes respectively. Vessels from France landed 14 thousand tonnes into the UK and Faroese vessels landed 10 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 2009

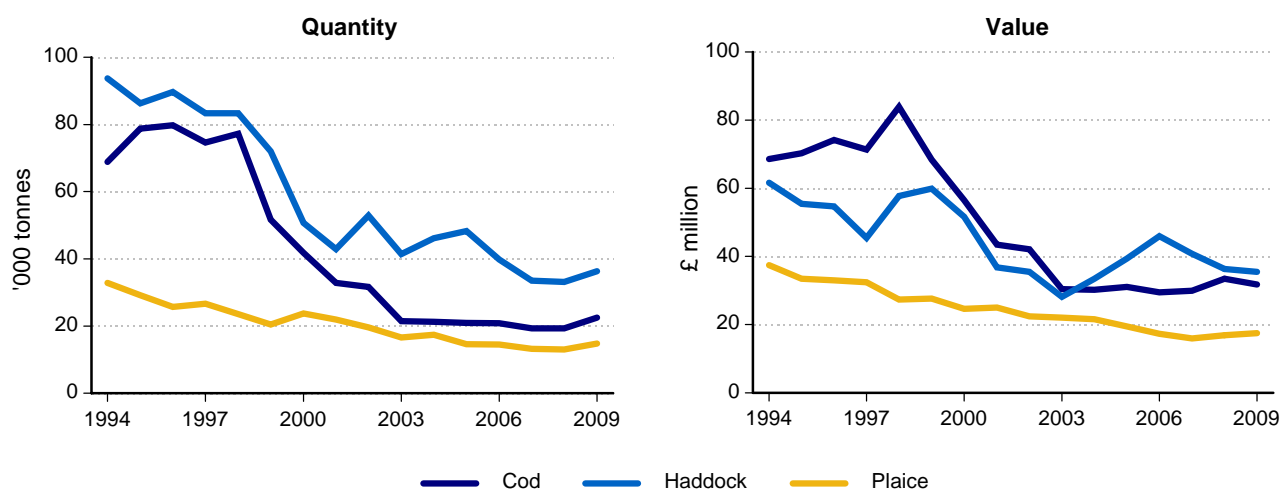


Chart 3.5: Landings of demersal species abroad by UK vessels and landings into the UK by foreign vessels: 2009

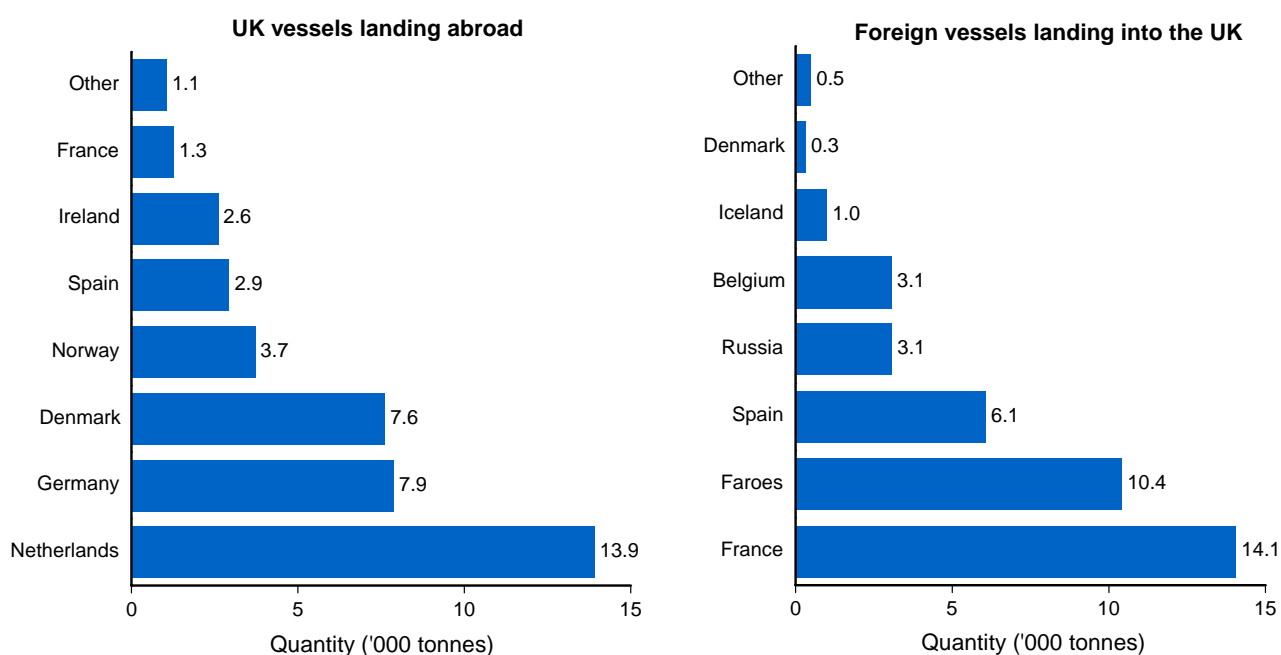


Chart 3.6: Demersal catch by UK fleet: 2009

Chart 3.6a: Quantity of catch by ICES rectangle

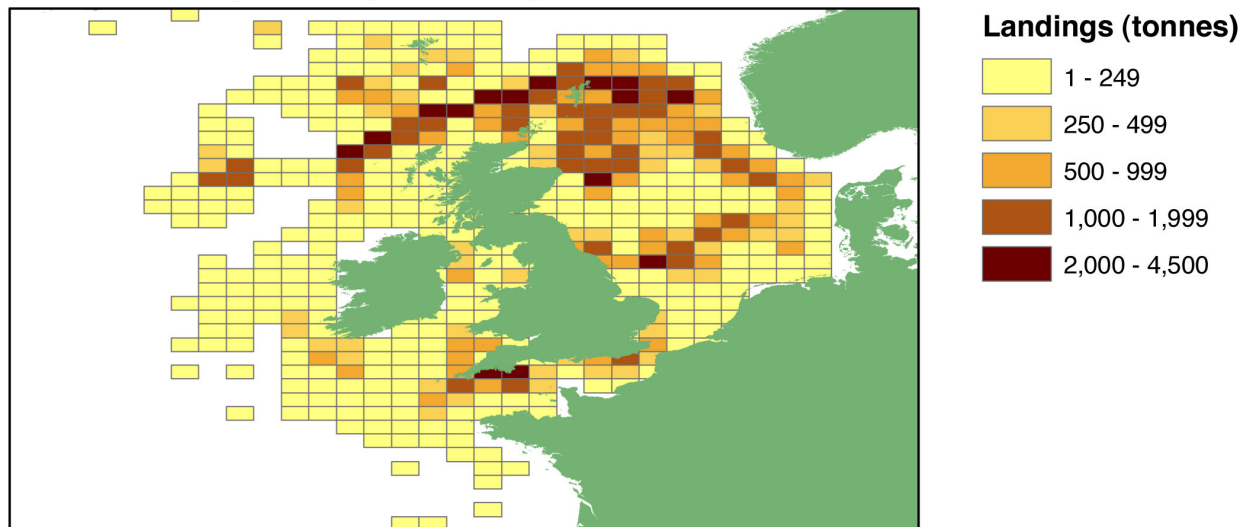


Chart 3.6b: Value of catch by ICES rectangle

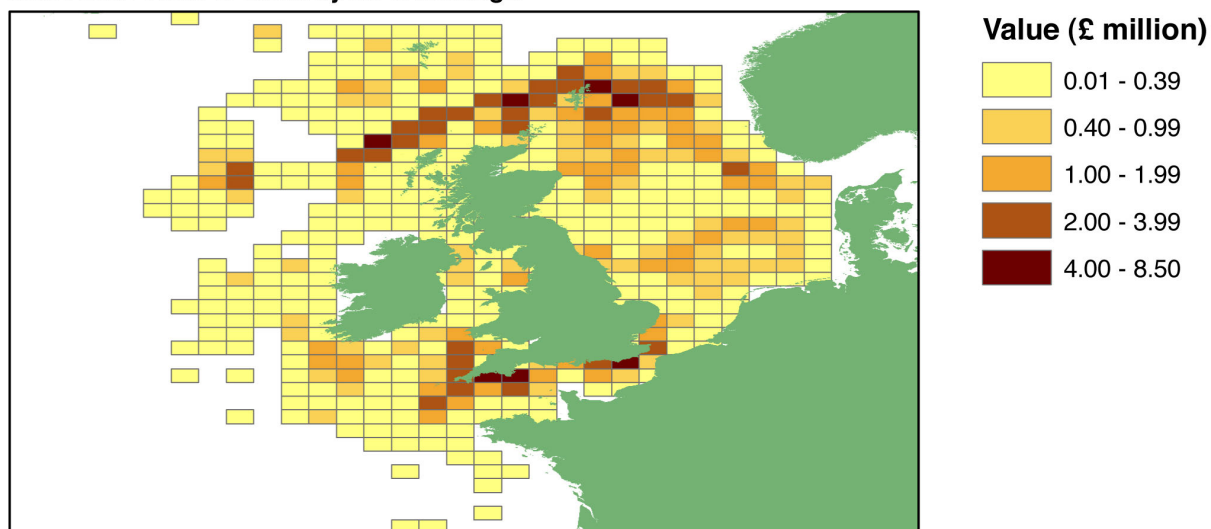
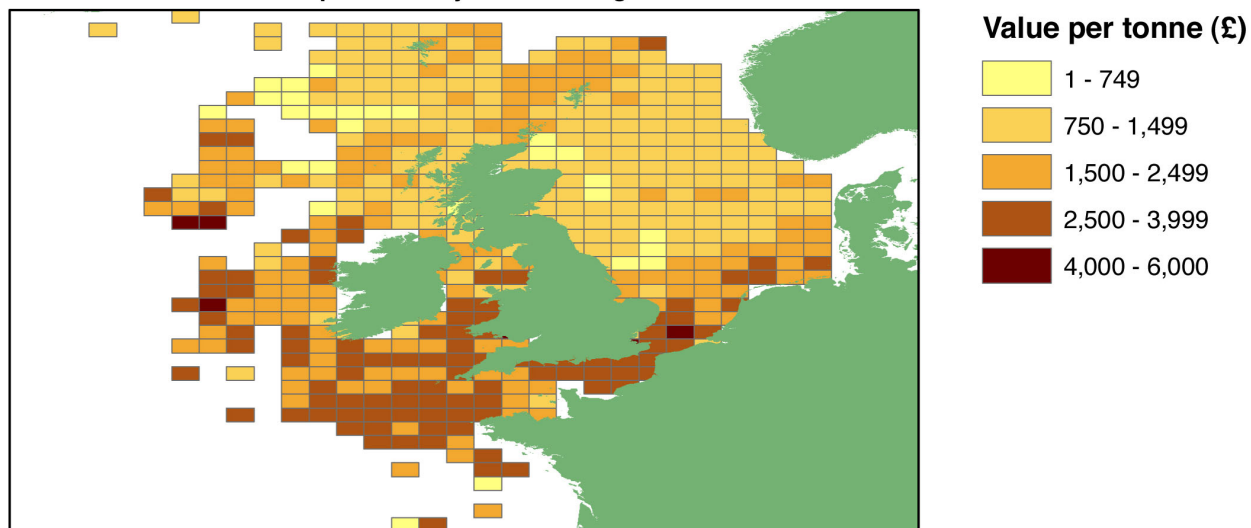


Chart 3.6c: Value of catch per tonne by ICES rectangle



Pelagic Fish

Mackerel and herring are the two main pelagic species landed by UK vessels into the UK and abroad. These species accounted for 84 per cent by weight and 92 per cent by value of total pelagic landings in 2009.

In 2009, landings of mackerel increased by 34 per cent to 172 thousand tonnes and the value increased by 49 per cent to £153 million. Landings of herring remained constant at 67 thousand tonnes with the value increasing by 23 per cent to £23 million. Landings of sardines more than halved in 2009 although the total value was little changed. In 2009 landings of mackerel were 28 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 2009

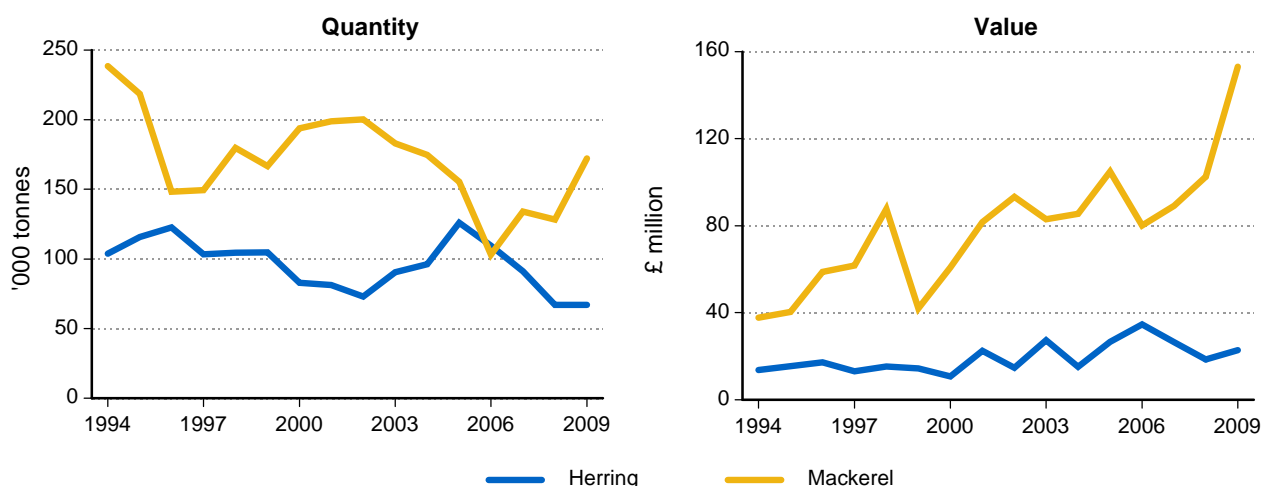


Chart 3.8: Landings of pelagic species abroad by UK vessels and landings into the UK by foreign vessels: 2009

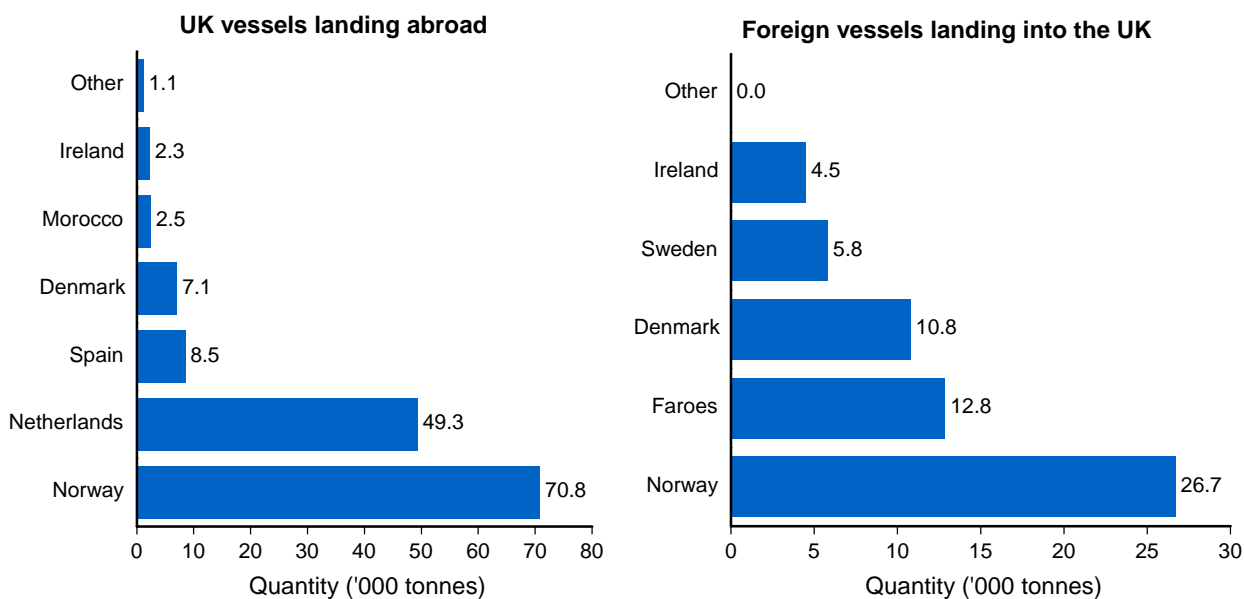


Chart 3.9: Pelagic catch by UK fleet: 2009

Chart 3.9a: Quantity of catch by ICES rectangle

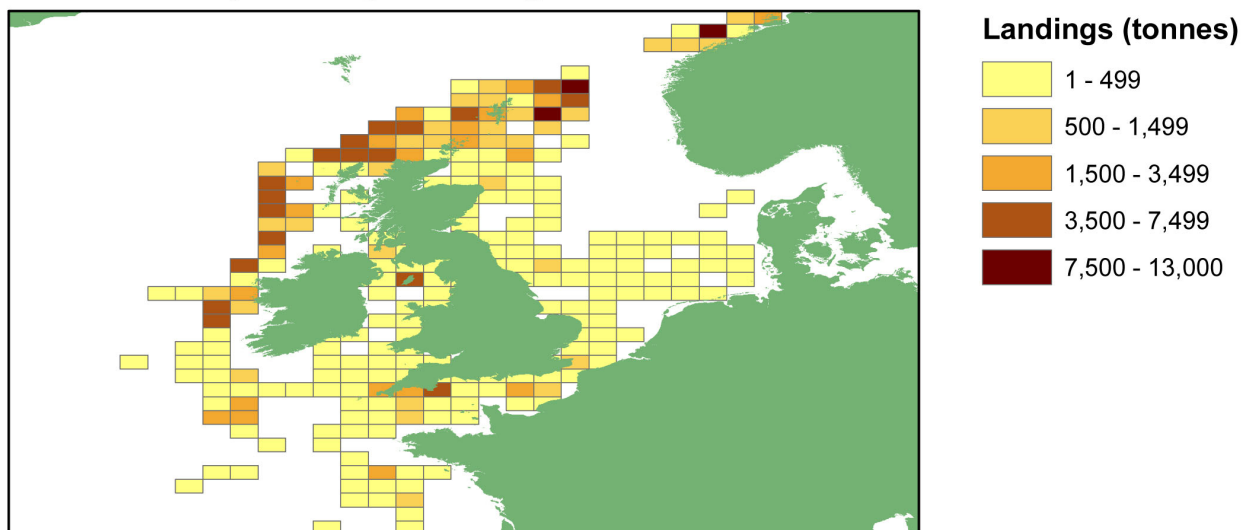


Chart 3.9b: Value of catch by ICES rectangle

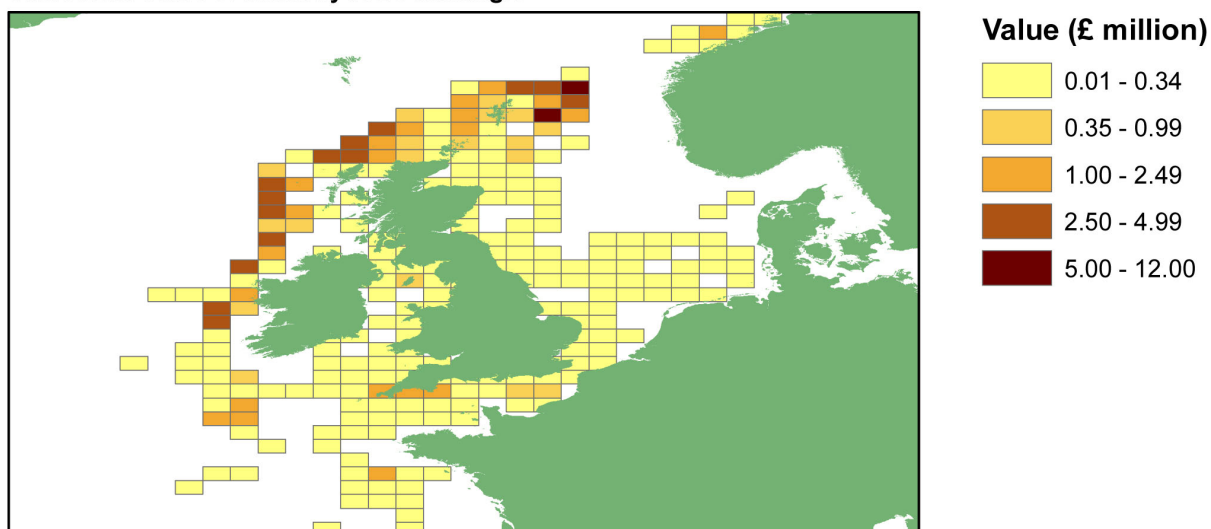
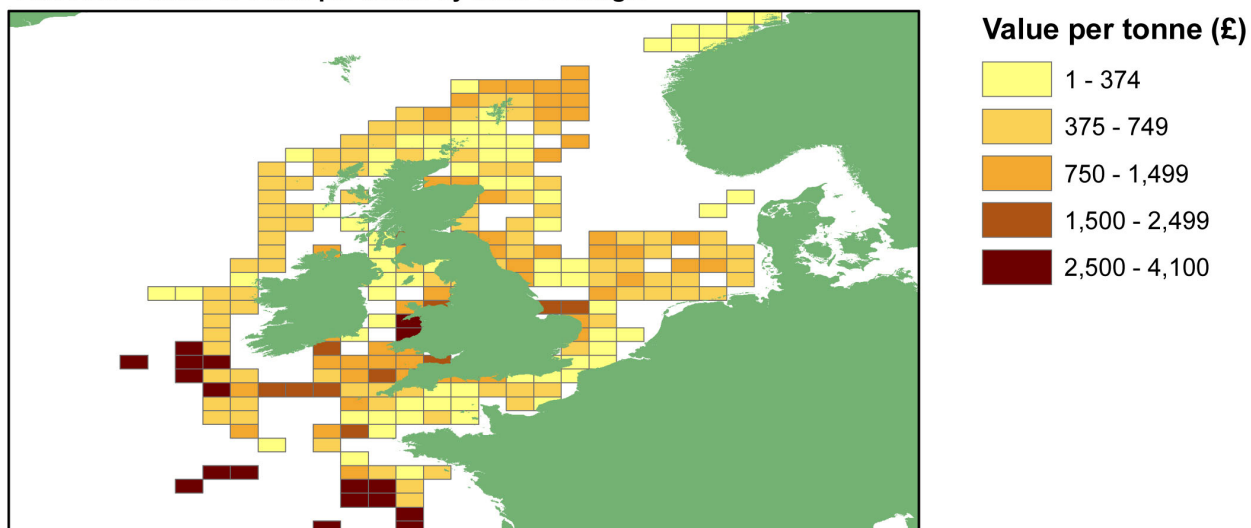


Chart 3.9c: Value of catch per tonne by ICES rectangle



Shellfish

Nephrops and scallops are the two main species of shellfish landed by UK vessels into the UK and abroad. In 2009, nephrops accounted for 32 per cent of shellfish landings by weight and 41 per cent of shellfish landings by value. Scallops accounted for 26 per cent of landings and 20 per cent of total shellfish value. Landings of nephrops and scallops have increased by 41 per cent and 103 per cent respectively since 1994. Landings of crabs were 20 per cent of shellfish by weight and 14 per cent of the value. Lobsters accounted for only 2 per cent by weight but 11 per cent by value.

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 2009

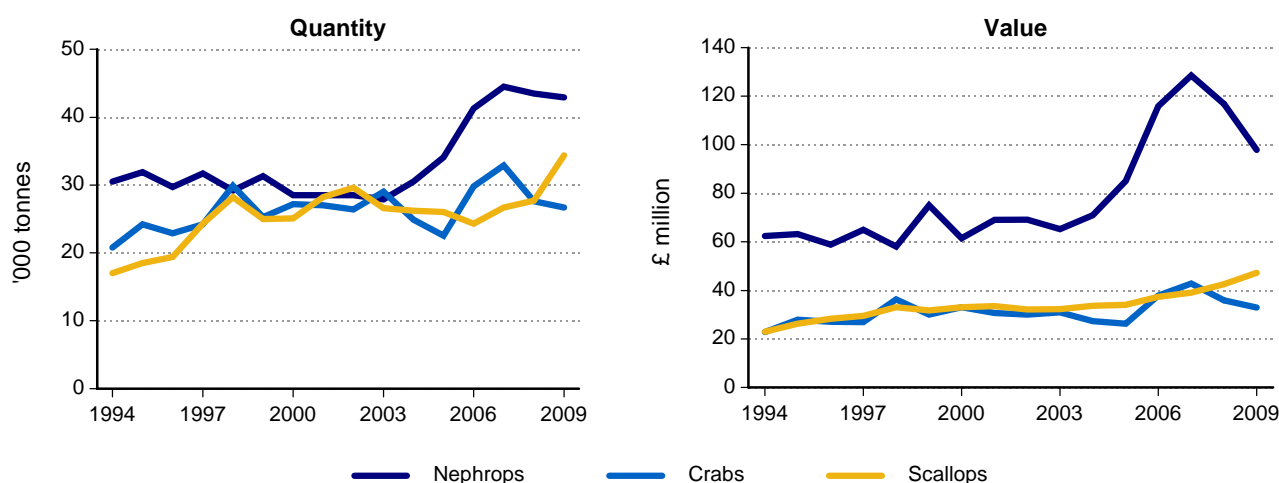


Chart 3.11: Landings of shellfish abroad by UK vessels and landings into the UK by foreign vessels: 2009

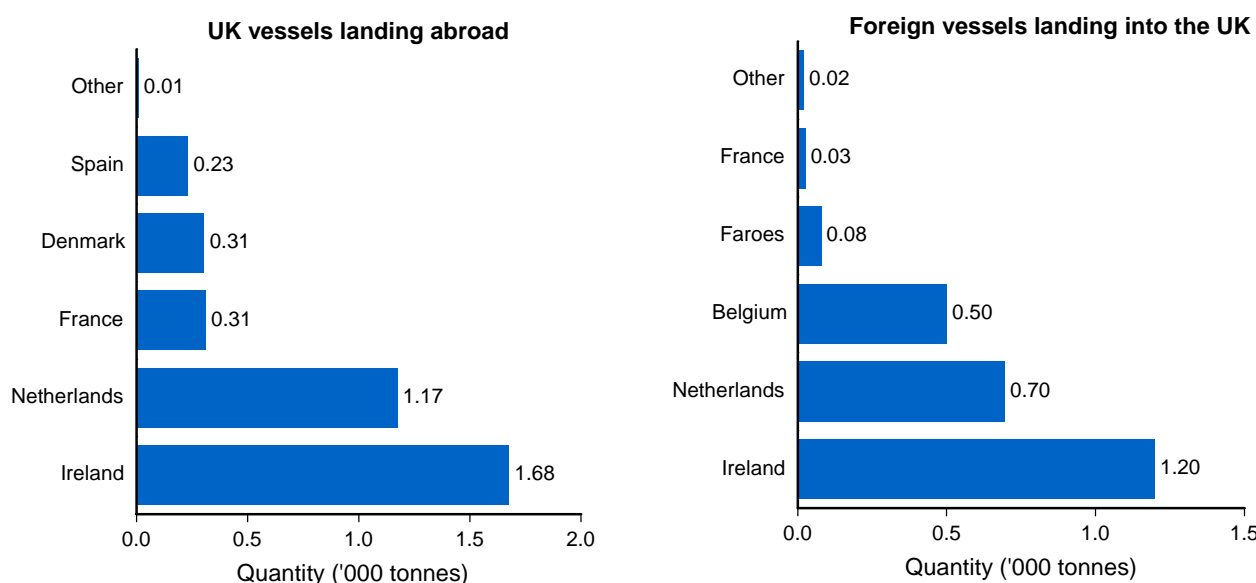


Chart 3.12: Shellfish catch by UK fleet: 2009

Chart 3.12a: Quantity of catch by ICES rectangle

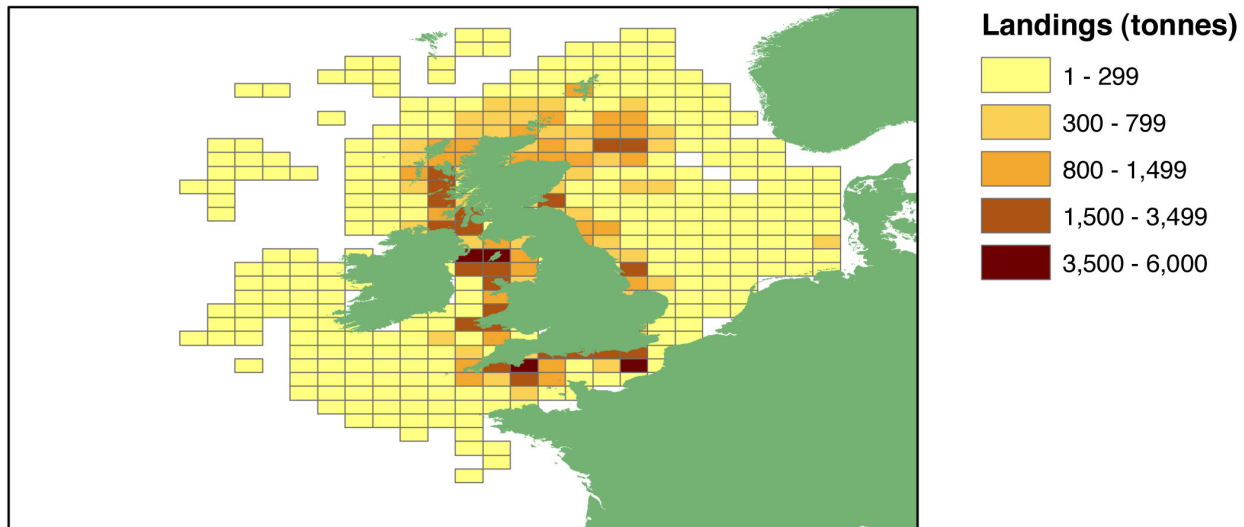


Chart 3.12b: Value of catch by ICES rectangle

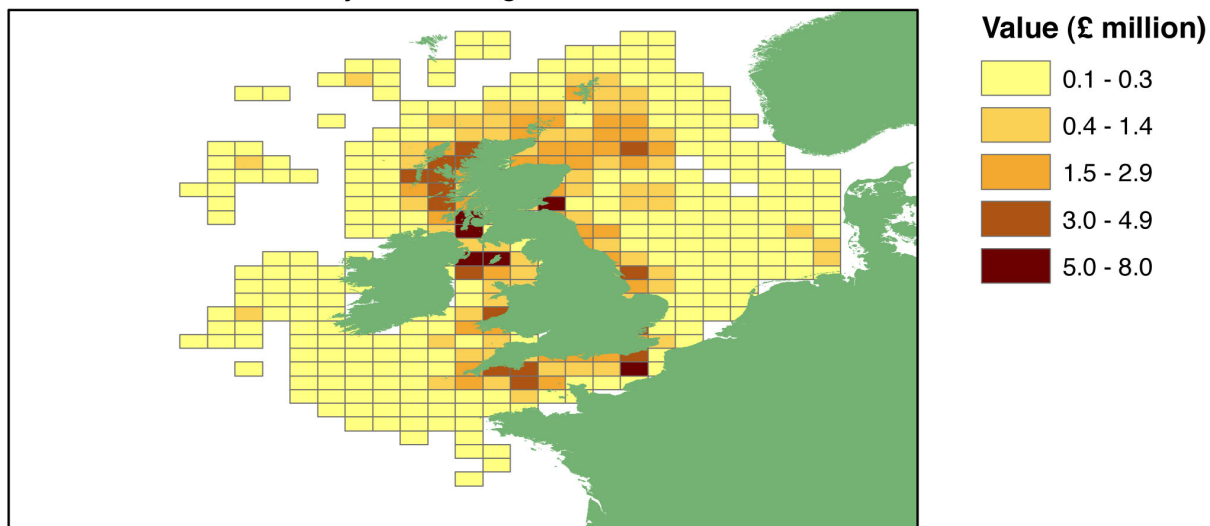
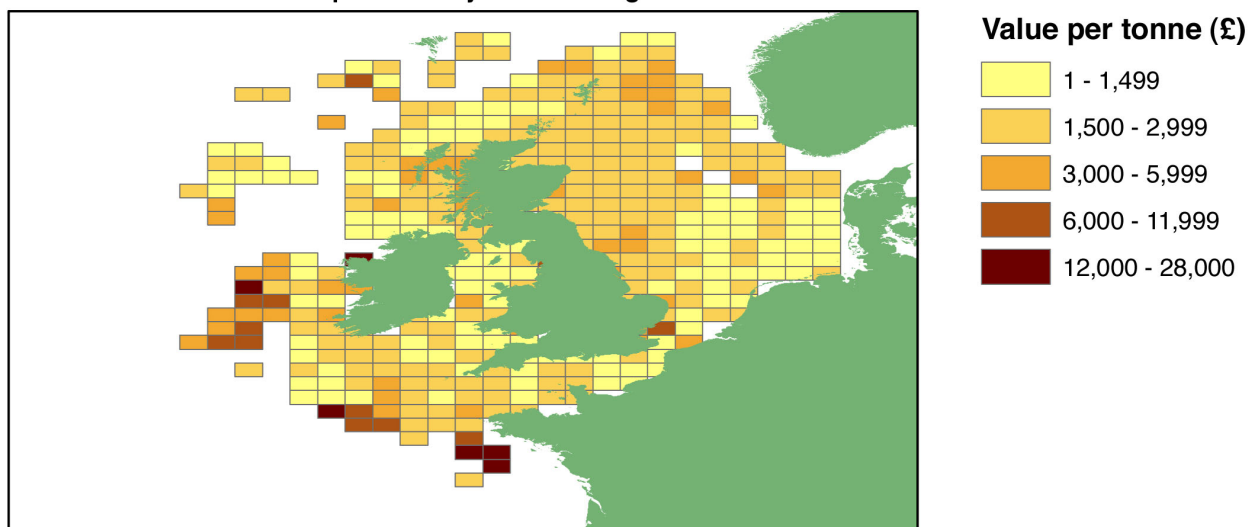


Chart 3.12c: Value of catch per tonne by ICES rectangle



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 2009. Peterhead remains the port with the largest quantity (112 thousand tonnes) and value (£101 million) of fish landed. Lerwick had the second highest landings, down 23 per cent to 51 thousand tonnes from 66 thousand tonnes in 2008. Fraserburgh had the third highest landings with 36 thousand tonnes, an increase of 30 per cent from 28 thousand tonnes in 2008. Plymouth had the highest quantity of landings in England with 14 thousand tonnes.

Chart 3.13: Landings into the top 20 UK ports by UK vessels: 2009

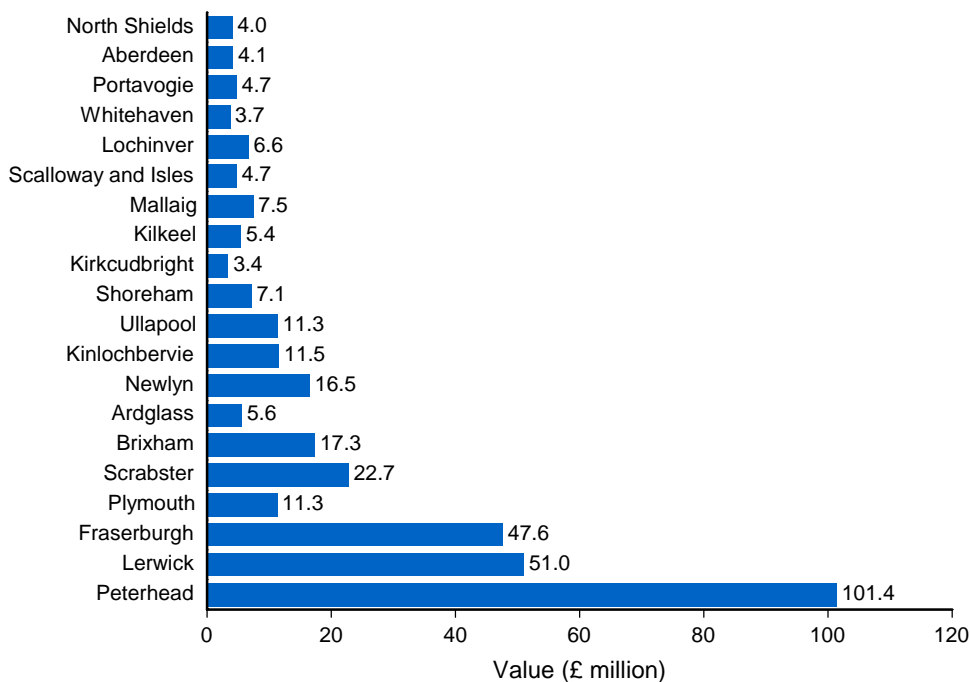
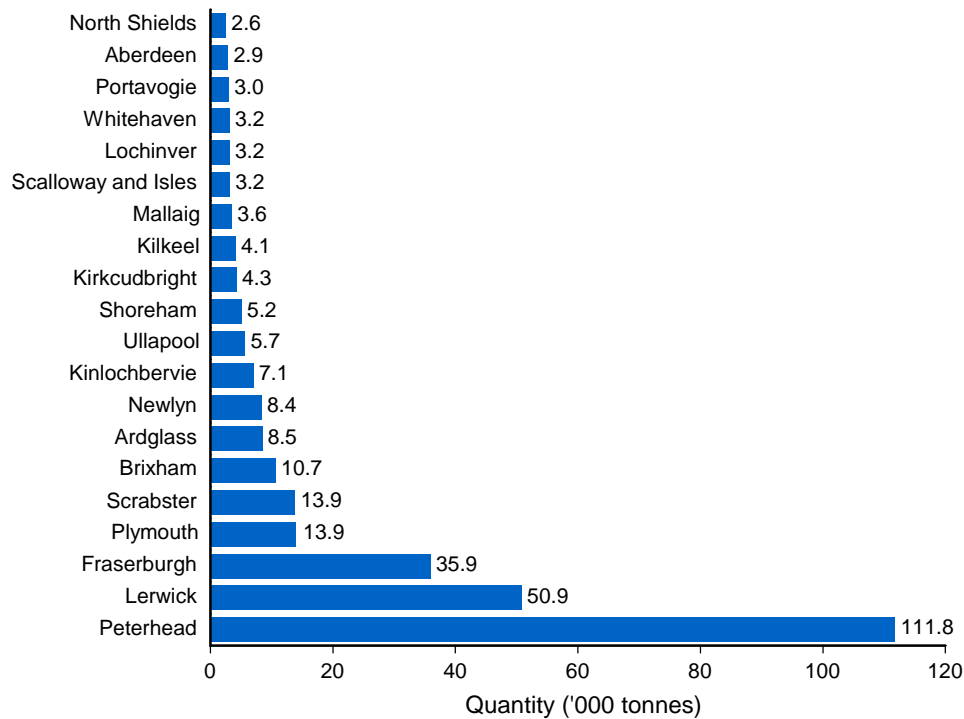


Chart 3.14: Landings into the top 20 UK ports^(a) by UK vessels by species type: 2009 ('000 tonnes)

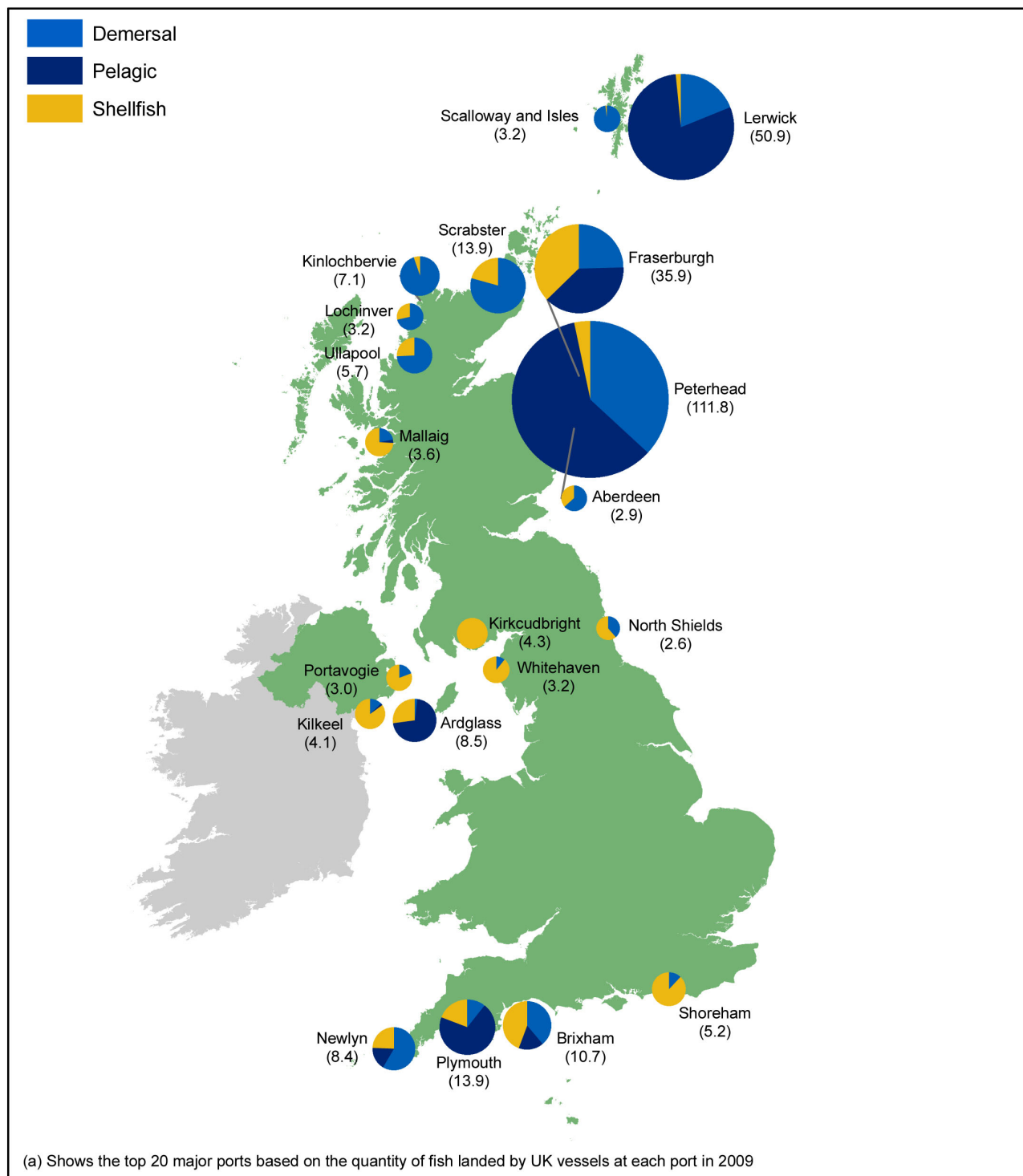
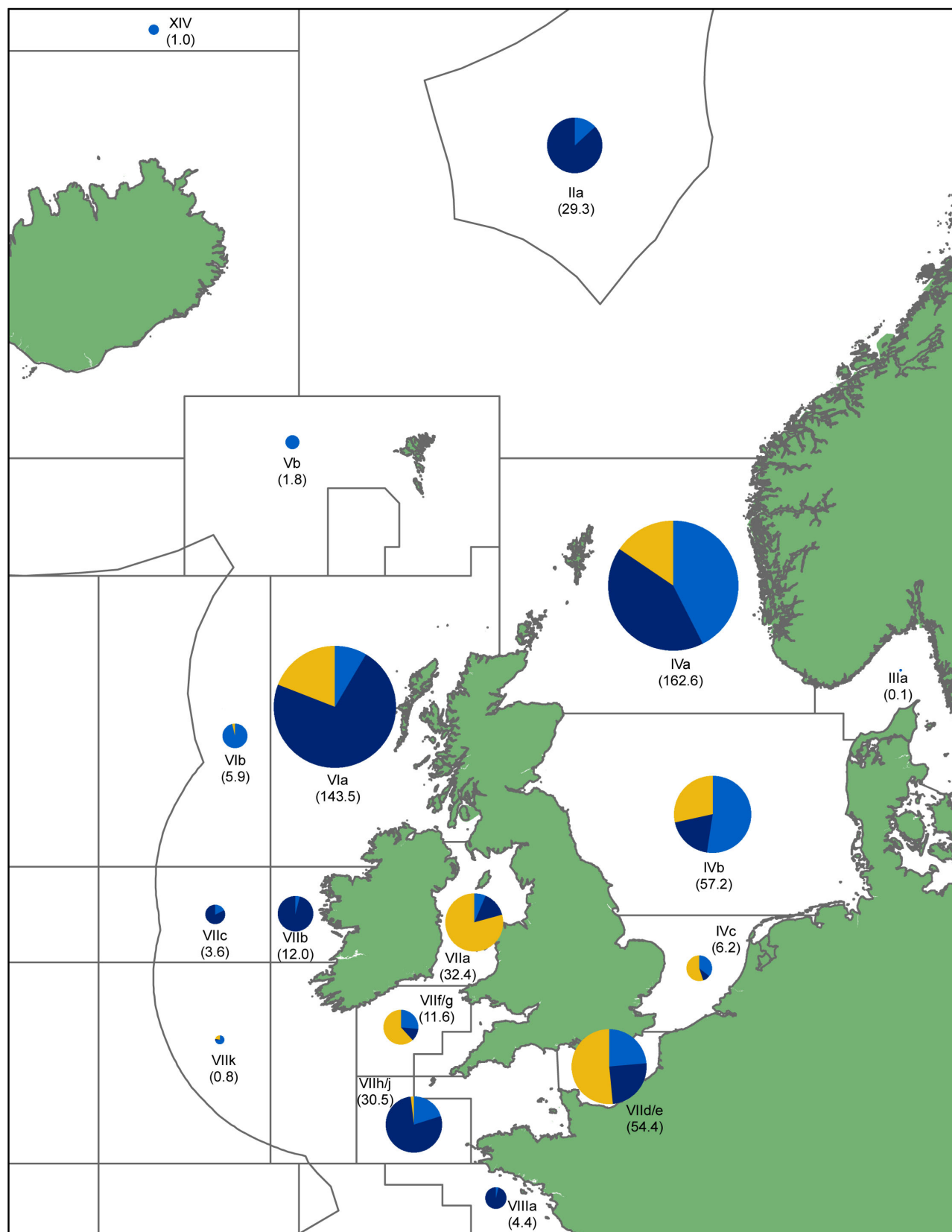


Chart 3.14 shows the quantity of demersal, pelagic and shellfish landings across the top 20 UK ports identified in Chart 3.13. Eighty six per cent of landings of pelagic species into the UK by the UK fleet were landed at Peterhead, Lerwick and Fraserburgh. Peterhead landed the largest quantity of demersal and pelagic species, 41 thousand tonnes and 67 thousand tonnes, respectively. 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: 2009 ('000 tonnes)



(a) Area VIIla also includes landings from area VIIlb, 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

VIIId. English Channel, East

VIIe. English Channel, West

VIIIf. 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, 163 thousand tonnes, was captured by the UK fleet from the Northern North Sea (Area IVa) with a value of £203 million. Large quantities were also captured from West of Scotland (Area VIa) 143 thousand tonnes, Central North Sea (Area IVb) 57 thousand tonnes and the English Channel (Area VIId/e) 54 thousand tonnes.

One hundred and four thousand tonnes of pelagic species were captured in the West of Scotland and 68 thousand tonnes in the Northern North Sea. These areas account for 60 per cent of all pelagic species landed by UK vessels. The North Sea (Areas IVa, IVb and IVc) provided 63 per cent of the demersal fish landed by the UK fleet. The English Channel provided 21 per cent of the shellfish landed by the UK fleet.

TABLE 3.4 Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by area of capture: 2009

	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)	2.8	2.8	-	-	-	-	2.8	2.8
Norwegian Coast (IIa)	3.8	3.4	25.5	7.7	..	..	29.3	11.1
Bear Island & Spitzbergen (IIb)	4.7	4.2	-	-	-	-	4.7	4.2
Skagerrak and Kattegat (IIIa)	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Northern North Sea (IVa)	69.1	96.1	68.4	55.5	25.1	51.0	162.6	202.6
Central North Sea (IVb)	30.0	36.0	11.0	4.2	16.2	37.5	57.2	77.6
Southern North Sea (IVc)	2.2	6.7	0.6	0.2	3.4	8.6	6.2	15.4
Faroes (Vb)	1.8	2.7	-	-	..	..	1.8	2.8
West of Scotland (VIa)	12.3	19.0	103.9	81.4	27.3	61.3	143.5	161.6
Rockall (VIb)	5.6	9.4	-	-	0.2	0.4	5.9	9.8
Irish Sea (VIIa)	2.1	2.9	4.6	1.2	25.8	30.3	32.4	34.4
West of Ireland (VIIb)	0.5	1.0	11.6	8.6	..	..	12.0	9.7
Porcupine Bank (VIIc)	0.6	1.9	3.0	0.5	..	0.2	3.6	2.6
English Channel (VIId/e)	12.8	33.0	13.6	5.0	28.0	37.2	54.4	75.2
Little/Great Sole Bank (VIIh/j)	6.1	16.5	23.8	17.2	0.5	1.0	30.5	34.7
West of Great Sole Bank (VIIk)	0.6	1.4	..	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.8	2.6
Rest of ICES area VII (VIIl/g)	3.1	7.5	1.4	0.7	7.2	8.9	11.6	17.1
Bay of Biscay (VIII)	0.2	0.5	4.2	2.6	..	..	4.4	3.1
East Coast of Greenland (XIV)	1.0	1.5	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.5
North Azores (XII)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Areas ^(a)	0.7	0.2	15.1	5.4	-	-	15.7	5.6
Total UK	159.9	246.7	286.6	190.4	134.1	237.2	580.6	674.3

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 2009 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 (%): 2009

			Tonnes							
Species	Area		UK ^(a)	Belgium	Denmark	France	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other EC TAC
Albacore	Northern	Quota	555	-	-	6,522	6,696	-	20,082	4,337
		Catch	24	-	-	1,034	1,991	-	15,100	102
		Uptake %	4	-	-	16	30	-	75	2
	Southern	Quota	1	-	-	311	-	-	944	659
		Catch	1	-	-	94	-	-	393	219
		Uptake %	100	-	-	30	-	-	42	33
	North Sea	Quota	9,272	401	884	68	-	303	-	417
		Catch	7,670	67	275	21	-	17	-	196
		Uptake %	83	17	31	31	-	6	-	47
Anglers / Monkfish	IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Quota	246	42	1,209	2	-	26	-	25
		Catch	239	18	1,115	1	-	24	-	24
		Uptake %	97	44	92	55	-	92	-	94
	4 (Norwegian waters)	Quota	2,191	-	-	2,379	513	9	264	211
		Catch	2,029	-	-	2,289	417	-	242	194
		Uptake %	93	-	-	96	81	-	92	92
	West of Scotland Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Quota	5,465	2,405	-	17,128	3,043	177	2,635	320
		Catch	3,990	438	-	9,569	2,812	15	2,106	143
		Uptake %	73	18	-	56	92	8	80	45
	7 VII	Quota	85	-	-	2,537	-	-	253	-
		Catch	80	-	-	2,444	-	-	177	-
		Uptake %	94	-	-	96	-	-	70	-
	5-7 & 12 V, VI, VII and XII (EC and International)	Quota	17	-	1	51	-	-	-	-
		Catch	16	-	-	60	-	-	-	-
		Uptake %	95	-	-	117	-	-	-	-
Black Scabbard Fish	2, 4 & 5 II, IV and V (EC and International)	Quota	188	-	-	1,946	-	-	68	-
		Catch	185	-	-	1,721	-	-	188	-
		Uptake %	99	-	-	88	-	-	276	-
	6 & 7 VI and VII (EC and International)	Quota	378	-	-	2,242	-	-	-	-
		Catch	270	-	-	1,432	-	-	-	-
		Uptake %	72	-	-	64	-	-	-	-
Blue Ling	5b (Faroes waters) Vb (Faroes)	Quota	7,356	-	2,044	12,407	9,739	39,486	86	5,594
		Catch	6,332	-	167	10,883	8,775	35,598	85	5,027
		Uptake %	86	-	8	88	90	90	99	90
	1 & 2 (Norwegian waters) I, II (Norway)	Quota	6,894	-	11	2,246	224	-	2,596	8,085
		Catch	5,990	-	-	2,225	-	-	2,468	7,490
		Uptake %	87	-	-	99	-	-	95	93
Blue Ling & Ling	1 & 2b I, IIb	Quota	2,118	-	-	1,683	-	-	9,019	6,964
		Catch	2,067	-	-	1,682	86	-	9,003	6,664
		Uptake %	98	-	-	100	n/a	-	100	96
	North Sea IIa (EC), IV	Quota	11,554	1,081	4,753	1,246	-	2,663	-	2,605
		Catch	11,247	915	4,404	833	-	2,610	-	2,387
		Uptake %	97	85	93	67	-	98	-	92
	West of Scotland Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Quota	173	-	-	62	53	-	-	-
		Catch	164	-	-	54	45	-	-	-
		Uptake %	95	-	-	87	85	-	-	-
	7a VIIa	Quota	456	34	-	14	484	4	-	-
		Catch	386	17	-	1	248	-	-	-
		Uptake %	85	50	-	6	51	-	-	-
	7d VIIId	Quota	165	101	-	1,402	-	46	-	-
		Catch	110	66	-	1,310	-	7	-	-
		Uptake %	67	65	-	93	-	16	-	-
	7b-c, e-k VII (ex VIIa, VIIId), VIII, IX, X; CECF 34.1.1 (EC)	Quota	306	138	-	2,819	858	4	-	-
		Catch	253	46	-	1,882	706	1	-	-
		Uptake %	83	33	-	67	82	13	-	-
	Greenland waters NAFO 0 and 1, V and XIV (Greenland)	Quota	1,152	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,848
		Catch	1,103	-	-	-	-	-	-	367
		Uptake %	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Cod & Haddock	5b (Faroes waters) Vb (Faroes)	Quota	440	-	-	60	-	-	-	-
		Catch	420	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
		Uptake %	95	-	-	17	-	-	-	-
	North Sea IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Quota	1,317	763	1,927	303	-	12,054	-	2,446
		Catch	728	605	723	219	-	6,651	-	300
		Uptake %	55	79	38	72	-	55	-	12
Deep Sea Sharks	5-9 V, VI, VII, VIII, IX (EC and Int)	Quota	24	-	-	643	-	-	117	147
		Catch	14	-	-	499	-	2	116	142
		Uptake %	59	-	-	78	-	n/a	99	97
Greater Forkbeard	1-4 I, II, III, IV (EC and International)	Quota	15	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
		Catch	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
		Uptake %	11	-	-	13	-	-	-	-

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 (%): 2009 (cont.)

			Tonnes								
Species	Area		UK ^(a)	Belgium	Denmark	France	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	EC TAC
Greater Forkbeard (continued)	5-7	Quota	504	-	-	815	206	-	648	-	2,173
	V, VI, VII (EC and International)	Catch	214	-	-	458	7	-	639	-	1,318
		Uptake %	43	-	-	56	3	-	99	-	61
Greater Silver Smelt	5-7	Quota	296	-	-	9	-	4,226	1	405	4,937
	V, VI, VII (EC and International)	Catch	6	-	-	1	-	1,790	..	30	1,827
		Uptake %	2	-	-	6	-	42	10	7	37
Greenland Halibut	1 & 2 (Norwegian waters)	Quota	16	-	-	1	-	-	-	25	42
	I, II (Norway)	Catch	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	28	37
		Uptake %	51	-	-	80	-	-	-	113	88
	2a, 4 & 6	Quota	201	-	-	146	-	-	4	-	351
	Ila (EC), IV, VI (EC and International)	Catch	201	-	-	103	-	-	4	-	307
		Uptake %	100	-	-	71	-	-	90	-	88
	5 & 14 (Greenland waters)	Quota	482	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,119	6,601
	V, XIV (Greenland)	Catch	452	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,975	6,427
		Uptake %	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	97
	1 & 2 (Norwegian waters)	Quota	981	-	-	323	-	-	100	1,051	2,455
	I, II (Norway)	Catch	775	-	-	266	-	-	42	1,000	2,082
		Uptake %	79	-	-	82	-	-	42	95	85
Haddock	North Sea	Quota	28,714	243	1,612	1,619	-	103	-	888	33,179
	Ila (EC), IV	Catch	28,298	83	553	126	-	26	-	651	29,736
		Uptake %	99	34	34	8	-	25	-	73	90
	West of Scotland	Quota	3,267	-	-	221	687	-	23	-	4,198
	5b & 6a	Catch	2,374	-	-	124	295	-	21	-	2,814
	Vb (EC), Vla	Uptake %	73	-	-	56	43	-	91	-	67
	West of Scotland 6b	Quota	5,315	-	-	727	503	-	-	-	6,545
	Vlb, XII, XIV	Catch	2,937	-	-	2	352	-	-	-	3,290
		Uptake %	55	-	-	..	70	-	-	-	50
	7a	Quota	681	33	-	103	607	-	-	-	1,424
	Vlla	Catch	456	6	-	4	..	-	-	-	466
		Uptake %	67	19	-	4	..	-	-	-	33
	7b-k	Quota	815	159	-	7,489	2,965	1	150	-	11,579
	VII (ex Vla), VIII, IX, X; CECFAF 34.1.1 (EC)	Catch	712	87	-	6,230	2,966	-	47	-	10,041
		Uptake %	87	54	-	83	100	-	31	-	87
Hake	North Sea	Quota	3,149	35	1,164	686	-	63	-	136	5,233
	Ila (EC), IV	Catch	3,142	26	453	567	-	35	-	82	4,305
		Uptake %	100	75	39	83	-	56	-	60	82
	6 & 7	Quota	3,692	217	-	11,835	1,776	147	11,209	-	28,876
	Vb (EC), VI, VII, XII, XIV	Catch	3,543	6	-	9,138	1,605	142	8,460	-	22,894
		Uptake %	96	3	-	77	90	97	75	-	79
Herring	Atlanto Scandian	Quota	29,671	-	32,045	-	9,669	27,769	-	13,805	112,959
	I, II	Catch	26,100	-	32,321	-	9,560	26,547	-	13,804	108,332
		Uptake %	88	-	101	-	99	96	-	100	96
	North Sea 4ab	Quota	23,205	-	38,942	11,720	-	14,688	-	5,801	94,356
	IV (EC and Norway North of 53° 30'N)	Catch	23,140	-	38,766	11,720	-	14,654	-	5,534	93,814
		Uptake %	100	-	100	100	-	100	-	95	99
	4c & 7d	Quota	1,982	15	-	6,578	-	10,378	-	4,310	23,263
	IVc (exBWW), Vlld	Catch	1,901	..	-	6,095	-	10,304	-	1,665	19,965
		Uptake %	96	1	-	93	-	99	-	39	86
	West Coast	Quota	11,234	-	-	1,035	1,934	5,620	-	28	19,851
	Vb (EC), Vla (North of 56° 30' N), Vlb	Catch	11,081	-	-	1,035	2,068	5,121	-	27	19,331
		Uptake %	99	-	-	100	107	91	-	96	97
	Firth of Clyde	Quota	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800
	Vla (Clyde)	Catch	755	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	755
		Uptake %	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
	7a (Manx and Mourne)	Quota	4,824	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4,825
	Vlla (Manx & Mourne)	Catch	4,594	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,594
		Uptake %	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
	7ef	Quota	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	1,000
	Vlle, f	Catch	117	-	-	497	-	-	-	-	614
		Uptake %	23	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	61
Horse Mackerel	7ghjk	Quota	8	-	-	374	5,888	310	-	148	6,728
	Vllg, h, j, k	Catch	..	-	-	361	5,415	287	-	135	6,198
		Uptake %	1	-	-	96	92	92	-	91	92
	North Sea	Quota	1,716	54	9,522	3,037	1,364	16,511	-	2,566	34,770
	Ila (EC), IV (EC)	Catch	432	3	194	430	344	11,174	-	1,871	14,448
		Uptake %	25	6	2	14	25	68	-	73	42
	West Coast	Quota	19,148	-	11,048	16,565	39,904	68,027	3,930	21,120	179,742
	Vb (EC), VI, VII, VIIIabde, XII, XIV	Catch	18,034	..	439	11,194	39,134	48,177	3,317	15,990	136,285
		Uptake %	94	n/a	4	68	98	71	84	76	76

Source: European Commission

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TABLE 3.5 Total Allowable Catches, quotas and uptake (%): 2009 (cont.)

Tonnes												
Species	Area		UK ^(a)	Belgium	Denmark	France	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	EC TAC	
Lemon Sole and Witches	North Sea		4,141	478	1,013	277	-	743	-	141	6,793	
	<i>Ila</i> (EC), <i>IV</i> (EC)	Catch	1,383	302	496	86	-	272	-	57	2,595	
		Uptake %	33	63	49	31	-	37	-	41	38	
Ling	Deep Sea 1 & 2 <i>I, II</i>	Quota	11	-	11	11	-	-	-	16	49	
		Catch	..	-	-	2	-	-	-	..	2	
		Uptake %	1	-	-	20	-	-	-	1	5	
	3 <i>IIla; IIlb, c, d</i> (EC)	Quota	5	-	79	-	-	-	-	24	108	
		Catch	2	-	77	-	-	-	-	23	102	
		Uptake %	38	-	98	-	-	-	-	94	94	
	4 (EC waters) <i>IV</i> (EC)	Quota	2,319	19	310	250	-	7	-	214	3,119	
		Catch	2,148	13	47	125	-	..	-	17	2,351	
		Uptake %	93	68	15	50	-	4	-	8	75	
	4 (Norwegian waters) <i>waters</i> <i>IV</i> (Norway S of 62°N)	Quota	127	5	682	8	-	1	-	24	847	
		Catch	127	4	516	7	-	1	-	24	678	
		Uptake %	100	73	76	83	-	80	-	100	80	
	6-10, 12 & 14 <i>VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII, XIV</i> (EC)	Quota	3,887	47	8	3,603	871	1	3,266	169	11,852	
		Catch	1,911	19	-	1,535	474	1	1,471	12	5,422	
		Uptake %	49	40	-	43	54	70	45	7	46	
Mackerel	North Sea <i>Ila</i> (EC), <i>IV</i>	Quota	1,344	18	13,232	1,649	-	1,454	-	5,753	23,450	
		Catch	1,286	1	11,092	278	-	277	-	5,753	18,688	
		Uptake %	96	7	84	17	-	19	-	100	80	
	West Coast <i>II</i> (ex EC), <i>Vb</i> (EC), <i>VI, VII, VIII, IX, XII, XIV</i>	Quota	170,929	-	1,210	13,365	61,892	22,582	20	23,312	293,309	
		Catch	170,664	..	1,210	13,317	58,268	21,448	20	24,359	289,287	
		Uptake %	100	n/a	100	100	94	95	100	104	99	
Megrims	North Sea <i>Ila</i> (EC), <i>IV</i> (EC)	Quota	1,529	5	30	24	-	3	-	6	1,597	
		Catch	1,444	2	29	9	-	1	-	2	1,486	
		Uptake %	94	36	96	37	-	37	-	28	93	
	West of Scotland <i>Vb</i> (EC), <i>VI, XII, XIV</i>	Quota	1,240	-	-	1,130	391	-	298	-	3,059	
		Catch	1,115	-	-	165	235	-	158	-	1,673	
		Uptake %	90	-	-	15	60	-	53	-	55	
	7 <i>VII</i>	Quota	2,886	543	-	7,329	3,332	-	6,039	-	20,129	
		Catch	2,171	180	-	2,191	1,920	-	4,505	-	10,967	
		Uptake %	75	33	-	30	58	-	75	-	54	
Nephrops	North Sea <i>Ila</i> (EC), <i>IV</i> (EC)	Quota	23,499	1,045	1,451	42	-	1,064	-	641	27,742	
		Catch	21,736	278	480	..	-	868	-	412	23,775	
		Uptake %	92	27	33	..	-	82	-	64	86	
	4 (Norwegian waters) <i>IV</i> (Norway)	Quota	53	-	1,145	-	-	-	-	-	1,198	
		Catch	13	..	389	-	-	-	-	-	402	
		Uptake %	24	n/a	34	-	-	-	-	-	34	
	West of Scotland <i>Vb</i> (EC), <i>VI</i>	Quota	20,598	-	-	171	286	-	42	-	21,097	
		Catch	12,464	-	-	..	53	-	..	-	12,517	
		Uptake %	61	-	-	..	18	-	..	-	59	
	7 <i>VII</i>	Quota	8,982	15	-	6,668	8,972	-	1,628	-	26,265	
		Catch	8,014	12	-	2,046	7,055	-	552	-	17,678	
		Uptake %	89	80	-	31	79	-	34	-	67	
	Plaice	North Sea <i>Ila</i> (EC), <i>IV</i>	Quota	13,111	3,569	9,453	293	-	23,159	-	3,010	52,595
			Catch	12,907	3,431	8,193	255	-	23,122	-	2,904	50,812
			Uptake %	98	96	87	87	-	100	-	96	97
West of Scotland <i>Vb</i> (EC), <i>VI, XII, XIV</i>		Quota	477	-	-	-	287	-	-	-	764	
		Catch	34	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	46	
		Uptake %	7	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	6	
7a <i>VIIa</i>		Quota	566	400	-	18	639	12	-	-	1,635	
		Catch	181	181	-	..	72	-	-	-	435	
		Uptake %	32	45	-	2	11	-	-	-	27	
7de <i>VIIde, e</i>		Quota	1,387	1,090	-	2,149	-	20	-	-	4,646	
		Catch	1,290	963	-	1,423	-	4	-	-	3,679	
		Uptake %	93	88	-	66	-	18	-	-	79	
7fg <i>VII, g</i>		Quota	58	216	-	132	62	-	-	-	468	
		Catch	55	208	-	130	61	-	-	-	454	
		Uptake %	96	96	-	99	98	-	-	-	97	
7hjk <i>VIIh, j, k</i>		Quota	39	-	-	50	182	10	-	-	281	
		Catch	31	-	-	39	71	-	-	-	141	
		Uptake %	81	-	-	77	39	-	-	-	50	
Pollack	West of Scotland <i>Vb</i> (EC), <i>VI, XII, XIV</i>	Quota	165	-	-	216	63	-	-	-	444	
		Catch	25	-	-	13	5	-	-	-	43	
		Uptake %	15	-	-	6	8	-	-	-	10	
	7 <i>VII</i>	Quota	2,664	476	-	10,959	1,168	4	29	-	15,300	
		Catch	1,323	32	-	1,275	807	1	3	-	3,440	
		Uptake %	50	7	-	12	69	25	9	-	22	

Source: European Commission

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TABLE 3.5 Total Allowable Catches, quotas and uptake (%): 2009 (cont.)

			Tonnes								
Species	Area		UK ^(a)	Belgium	Denmark	France	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	EC TAC
Pollack (continued)	8abde VIIIa, b, d, e	Quota	93	-	-	1,525	-	1	56	-	1,675
		Catch	41	-	-	1,060	-	-	40	-	1,140
		Uptake %	44	-	-	69	-	-	71	-	68
Porbeagle	1-14 I-X, XII, XIV (EC and International)	Quota	12	-	13	266	6	-	131	8	436
		Catch	10	-	5	224	3	-	74	-	316
		Uptake %	87	-	35	84	42	-	56	-	72
Redfishes	1 & 2 (Norwegian waters) I, II (Norway)	Quota	130	-	-	84	-	-	95	1,161	1,470
		Catch	101	-	-	1	-	..	11	166	279
		Uptake %	78	-	-	1	-	n/a	12	14	19
	5 & 14 (Greenland waters) V, XIV (Greenland)	Quota	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,842	3,875
		Catch	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,299	1,308
		Uptake %	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	34
	5b (Faroes waters) Vb (Faroes)	Quota	17	-	-	199	-	-	-	-	216
		Catch	14	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	122
		Uptake %	82	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	57
Red Seabream	6-8 VI, VII and VIII (EC and International)	Quota	11	-	-	79	2	15	161	-	268
		Catch	1	-	-	55	1	7	108	..	172
		Uptake %	11	-	-	69	60	44	67	n/a	64
Roundnose Grenadier	1, 2, 4 & 5a I, II, IV and Va (EC and International)	Quota	2	-	2	13	-	-	-	-	17
		Catch	..	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
		Uptake %	20	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
	5b, 6 & 7 Vb, VI, VII	Quota	210	-	-	3,642	-	-	100	-	3,952
		Catch	14	-	-	1,750	-	-	93	-	1,857
		Uptake %	7	-	-	48	-	-	93	-	47
Saithe	1 & 2 (Norwegian waters) I, II (Norway)	Quota	362	-	16	376	30	-	34	2,182	3,000
		Catch	357	-	15	322	16	-	2	2,101	2,812
		Uptake %	98	-	94	86	52	-	6	96	94
	North Sea IIa (EC), IV	Quota	12,869	44	9,699	21,811	-	32	-	15,993	60,448
		Catch	12,455	21	8,797	6,063	-	16	-	14,977	42,329
		Uptake %	97	48	91	28	-	50	-	94	70
	West of Scotland Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Quota	3,668	-	-	8,153	440	-	10	795	13,066
		Catch	3,519	-	-	1,904	407	-	8	298	6,137
		Uptake %	96	-	-	23	93	-	82	38	47
	5b (Faroes waters) Vb (Faroes)	Quota	816	-	-	1,463	-	49	-	-	2,328
		Catch	688	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	708
		Uptake %	84	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	30
	7 VII, VIII, IX, X; COPACE 34.1.1(EC)	Quota	481	8	-	1,713	1,578	-	10	-	3,790
		Catch	110	1	-	172	305	..	3	-	590
		Uptake %	23	10	-	10	19	n/a	30	-	16
Sandeels	North Sea IIa (EC), IIIa, IV (EC)	Quota	4,453	-	312,516	-	-	2,000	-	27,951	346,920
		Catch	3,616	-	295,857	..	-	1,422	-	25,771	326,666
		Uptake %	81	-	95	n/a	-	71	-	92	94
Shrimps (Northern Prawn)	North Sea IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Quota	846	-	3,950	-	-	35	-	149	4,980
		Catch	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
		Uptake %	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-	..
Skates and Rays	North Sea IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Quota	757	352	11	108	-	373	-	16	1,617
		Catch	651	325	2	61	-	371	-	16	1,426
		Uptake %	86	92	14	56	-	99	-	101	88
	7d	Quota	152	94	-	794	-	5	-	-	1,045
		Catch	147	94	-	776	..	1	3	3	1,023
		Uptake %	97	100	-	98	n/a	14	n/a	n/a	98
	6 & 7 VI (EC), VII (EC) (ex VIIId)	Quota	4,070	1,422	-	6,383	2,055	6	1,718	-	15,654
		Catch	1,657	900	-	3,096	1,022	..	932	-	7,608
		Uptake %	41	63	-	49	50	5	54	-	49
	8 & 9 VIII (EC), IX (EC)	Quota	14	-	-	2,435	-	-	1,986	1,974	6,409
		Catch	1	-	-	1,507	-	-	1,232	1,409	4,149
		Uptake %	4	-	-	62	-	-	62	71	65
Sole	North Sea II, IV	Quota	969	1,396	524	919	-	10,394	-	561	14,763
		Catch	943	1,323	474	804	-	9,587	-	553	13,684
		Uptake %	97	95	91	87	-	92	-	99	93
	West of Scotland Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Quota	14	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	68
		Catch	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	5
		Uptake %	10	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	8
	7a VIIa	Quota	123	381	-	4	69	-	-	-	577
		Catch	20	241	-	..	47	-	-	-	308
		Uptake %	16	63	-	5	68	-	-	-	53
	7d VIIId	Quota	1,120	1,651	-	3,232	-	-	-	-	6,003
		Catch	728	1,322	-	1,808	-	-	-	-	3,858
		Uptake %	65	80	-	56	-	-	-	-	64

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 (%): 2009 (cont.)

Tonnes

Species	Area		UK ^(a)	Belgium	Denmark	France	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	EC TAC
Sole (continued)	7e	Quota	376	18	-	255	-	-	-	-	649
		Catch	374	17	-	223	-	-	-	-	613
		Uptake %	99	92	-	87	-	-	-	-	94
	7fg	Quota	306	686	-	72	33	-	-	-	1,097
		Catch	193	463	-	58	26	-	-	-	740
		Uptake %	63	68	-	80	78	-	-	-	67
	7hjk	Quota	103	51	-	104	277	83	-	-	618
		Catch	58	9	-	68	60	-	-	-	194
		Uptake %	56	17	-	65	22	-	-	-	31
	VIIh, j, k	Quota	103	51	-	104	277	83	-	-	618
		Catch	58	9	-	68	60	-	-	-	194
		Uptake %	56	17	-	65	22	-	-	-	31
Sprats	North Sea	Quota	4,350	1,729	137,140	-	-	1,729	-	4,100	149,048
		Catch	2,598	..	118,982	-	-	4	-	2,703	124,287
		Uptake %	60	..	87	-	-	..	-	66	83
	7de	Quota	4,581	-	642	430	-	430	-	-	6,083
		Catch	2,760	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	2,760
		Uptake %	60	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	45
Spurdog	North Sea	Quota	263	4	32	39	-	9	-	6	353
		Catch	152	1	20	..	-	1	-	1	175
		Uptake %	58	25	62	1	-	14	-	10	50
	West Coast	Quota	431	43	-	430	204	3	48	2	1,161
		Catch	351	12	-	368	177	1	42	-	950
		Uptake %	81	27	-	86	87	23	87	-	82
Turbot and Brill	North Sea	Quota	764	372	913	109	-	3,209	-	422	5,789
		Catch	513	269	492	27	-	2,452	-	248	4,001
		Uptake %	67	72	54	25	-	76	-	59	69
Tusk	1, 2 & 14	Quota	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	3	19
		Catch	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
		Uptake %	11	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	9
	4 (EC waters)	Quota	98	-	68	48	-	3	-	28	245
		Catch	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	..	6
		Uptake %	2	-	1	8	-	-	-	..	3
	4 (Norwegian waters)	Quota	24	-	145	-	-	-	-	1	170
		Catch	5	-	48	..	-	-	-	1	53
		Uptake %	19	-	33	n/a	-	-	-	70	31
	5-7	Quota	106	-	-	299	13	-	-	6	424
		Catch	106	-	-	298	12	-	2	-	417
		Uptake %	100	-	-	100	89	-	n/a	-	98
Whiting	North Sea	Quota	8,994	148	106	2,497	-	718	-	130	12,593
		Catch	8,849	147	78	2,384	-	703	-	117	12,277
		Uptake %	98	99	73	95	-	98	-	90	97
	West of Scotland	Quota	399	-	-	76	167	-	-	-	642
		Catch	361	-	-	1	125	-	-	-	487
		Uptake %	91	-	-	1	75	-	-	-	76
	7a	Quota	92	11	-	8	125	-	-	-	236
		Catch	19	2	-	1	78	-	-	-	100
		Uptake %	20	20	-	16	62	-	-	-	42
	7b-k	Quota	1,578	163	-	10,379	4,618	161	50	-	16,949
		Catch	885	139	-	8,839	2,796	55	2	-	12,716
		Uptake %	56	86	-	85	61	34	3	-	75
Other Flatfish	5b (Faroes waters)	Quota	204	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	276
		Catch	63	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	84
		Uptake %	31	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	30
Other Species	5b (Faroes waters)	Quota	320	-	-	375	-	-	-	-	695
		Catch	237	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	333
		Uptake %	74	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	48
	1 & 2 (Norwegian waters)	Quota	186	-	-	47	-	-	-	117	350
		Catch	20	-	-	8	-	-	-	13	41
		Uptake %	11	-	-	17	-	-	-	11	12
	4 (Norwegian waters)	Quota	1,974	139	2,460	76	-	64	-	287	5,000
		Catch	1,744	72	2,398	28	-	69	-	349	4,661
		Uptake %	88	52	97	37	-	108	-	122	93

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

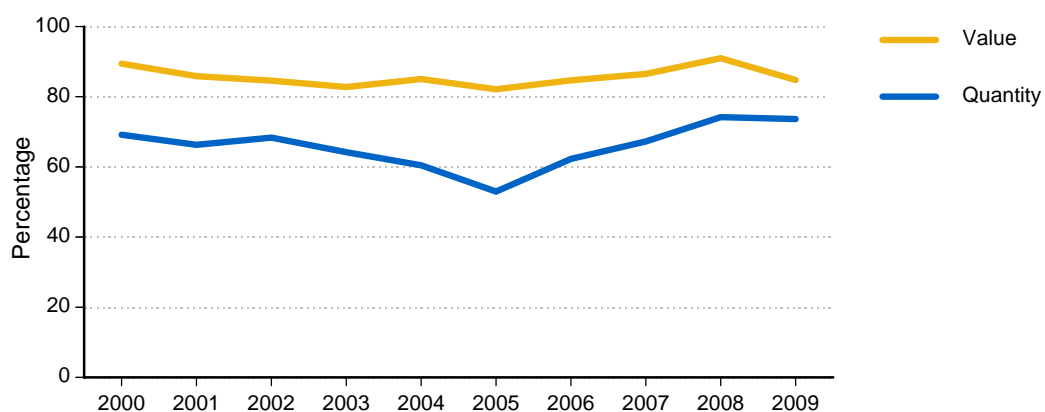
The ICES assessment of stocks is an indicator used to measure the degree to which UK fishing activity is dependent on stocks that are sustainable sources of fish. This assessment looks at stocks that are either being fished unsustainably or at the risk of being fished unsustainably and is based on the 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 landings by UK vessels into the UK and abroad from a sustainable source in terms of quantity and value from 2000 to 2009.

Chart 3.16: Proportion of landings by UK vessels into the UK and abroad from a sustainable source: 2000 to 2009



Source: Annual report from the UK on effort to achieve a sustainable balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities (as required by Article 12 and 13 of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1438/2003 and Article 14 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2371/2002).

In 2009, 74 per cent of fish landed by the UK fleet into the UK and abroad came from a sustainable source compared with 69 per cent in 2000. In terms of value, 85 per cent came from a sustainable source in 2009.

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 separately on the MMO website. Supplementary tables showing more detail can also be found on the website.

Summary

In 2009, landings by UK vessels into the UK (based on landed weight) fell by 42 thousand tonnes. Imports decreased by 61 thousand tonnes and exports increased by 63 thousand tonnes. The net effect is a reduction of 167 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: 2000 to 2009

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total All Fish											
Landings by UK vessels into the UK ^{(a) (b)}											
	('000 tonnes)	440	437	445	436	445	475	401	425	397	355
	(£ per tonne)	959	970	933	911	911	961	1,232	1,259	1,303	1,457
	(£ million)	422	424	415	397	406	456	494	535	518	518
Imports ^(c)											
	('000 tonnes)	550	627	621	632	671	720	754	748	782	720
	(£ million)	1,325	1,435	1,439	1,439	1,474	1,696	1,922	1,994	2,210	2,174
Total supplies											
	('000 tonnes)	990	1,063	1,066	1,067	1,117	1,195	1,155	1,173	1,179	1,076
	(£ million)	1,747	1,859	1,853	1,836	1,880	2,152	2,416	2,529	2,728	2,692
Exports ^(c)											
	('000 tonnes)	365	391	389	480	478	461	416	467	416	479
	(£ million)	696	745	762	891	886	939	944	982	1009	1164
Total available for domestic use											
	('000 tonnes)	625	673	677	588	639	734	738	706	763	597
Household consumption											
	('000 tonnes)	443	482	479	485	487	493	525	539	529	519
RPI for fish ^(d)											
		151	153	158	156	154	154	164	176	187	197

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 transshipments 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 241 thousand tonnes in 2009, down 34 per cent on its 2008 level.

Chart 4.1: International trade of fish: 2000 to 2009

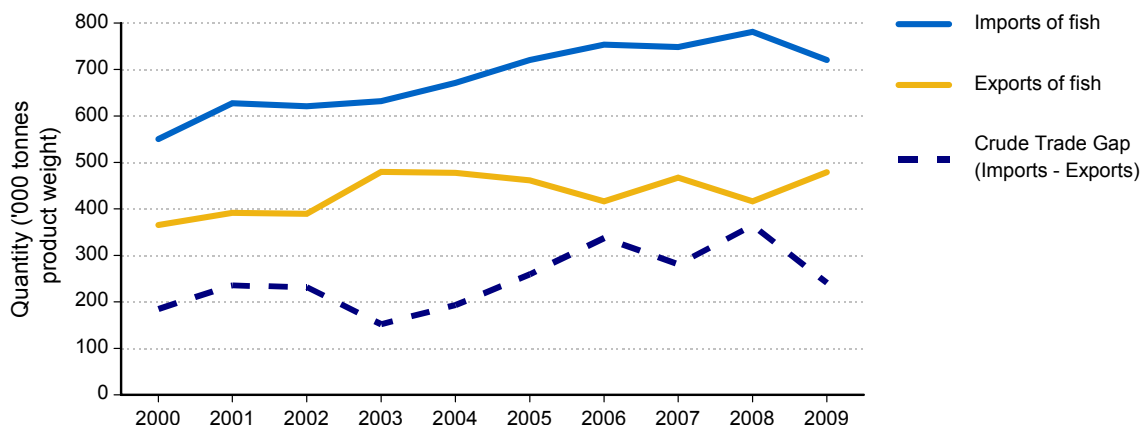
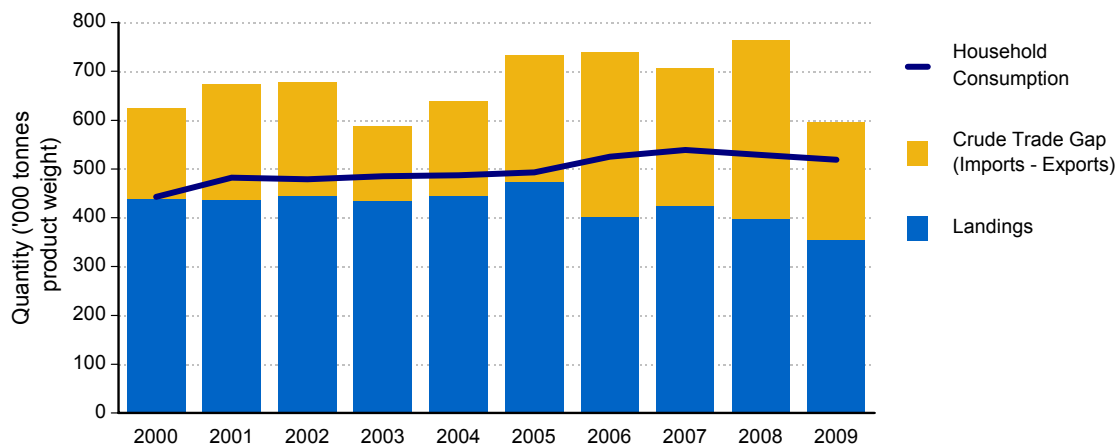


Chart 4.2 shows that landings by UK vessels into the UK decreased from 397 thousand tonnes landed weight in 2008 to 355 thousand tonnes in 2009. More detailed landings data (based on live weight) are in Chapter 3. Adding the crude trade gap to the landings gives us a figure for the total available for domestic use. This decreased from 763 thousand tonnes in 2008 to 597 thousand tonnes in 2009. Household consumption of fish decreased by 2 per cent in 2009 to 519 thousand tonnes.

Chart 4.2: Total fish available for domestic use in the UK: 2000 to 2009



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: 2005 to 2009 ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Demersal and Pelagic Fish										
Bass	-	-	5.4	5.8	5.2	-	-	20.9	27.5	24.3
Blue Whiting	-	-	0.3	6.8	6.6	-	-	0.2	1.0	1.3
Cod	138.4	136.0	115.4	108.6	105.6	376.3	444.0	435.6	441.4	349.3
Haddock	67.6	65.6	69.6	68.2	66.9	126.3	156.3	183.3	173.9	162.7
Hake	5.4	5.0	4.3	6.1	5.2	9.9	9.6	8.6	8.0	10.5
Halibut	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.1	11.2	11.2	11.4	12.4	10.7
Herring	15.6	19.0	8.6	11.1	8.5	8.5	10.3	7.4	11.1	11.0
Ling	-	-	2.1	2.2	2.7	-	-	2.2	3.2	3.8
Mackerel	27.1	32.6	31.0	27.1	32.0	35.3	40.9	35.5	38.7	44.6
Megrim	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	0.5	..	0.1	..
Monks or Anglerfish	3.3	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.6	9.3	11.7	8.7	8.4	9.0
Plaice	7.6	7.3	7.1	7.2	6.3	23.8	24.9	24.5	24.0	22.1
Pollack	-	-	23.2	55.8	22.7	-	-	34.0	58.0	47.2
Saithe	11.5	8.0	2.8	1.9	2.9	21.9	17.0	1.3	1.1	1.7
Salmon	54.9	65.6	62.6	63.6	60.3	151.2	205.1	185.4	207.5	229.4
Sardines	15.0	15.5	17.4	14.8	12.5	22.5	26.6	30.7	30.6	30.8
Sole	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.2	2.3	4.3	4.4	1.6	1.0
Trout	0.7	1.2	8.7	7.2	8.4	2.2	3.6	27.4	24.1	36.6
Tuna	103.2	101.4	101.6	111.2	97.7	154.3	158.2	176.4	256.4	239.1
Whiting	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.3	2.4	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.9
Other Demersal & Pelagic	148.3	170.7	160.8	165.2	154.4	312.5	367.4	371.7	443.0	435.4
Total	604.3	637.0	628.7	671.3	605.3	1,270.0	1,494.2	1,571.5	1,773.7	1,672.5
Shellfish (Crustaceans and Molluscs)										
Crabs	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.3	10.0	11.8	11.2	14.2	14.6
Lobsters	-	-	1.8	1.5	1.9	-	-	16.0	14.5	14.8
Mussels	5.7	6.6	6.6	5.8	5.9	13.6	13.5	14.2	12.1	14.5
Nephrops	-	-	3.5	4.5	3.2	-	-	7.0	10.0	6.9
Scallops	-	-	2.5	2.5	3.8	-	-	15.5	16.9	26.8
Shrimps and Prawns	3.7	4.4	4.3	3.7	3.7	11.3	13.1	12.9	13.9	15.3
Squid	-	-	5.6	5.8	5.8	-	-	8.1	9.2	9.9
Other Crustaceans	5.9	6.1	1.9	2.5	2.4	30.4	31.4	9.9	12.4	10.5
Other Molluscs	11.1	11.7	7.3	5.1	4.8	32.3	32.6	14.5	12.0	13.9
Other Shrimps and Prawns	86.8	85.0	83.2	76.4	81.2	327.3	324.2	313.1	321.1	374.7
Total	115.4	116.3	119.2	110.4	114.9	424.9	426.5	422.4	436.3	501.8
Total Imports of fish	719.7	753.3	747.9	781.7	720.2	1,694.9	1,920.6	1,993.9	2,210.1	2,174.3
Fish Products										
Meals and Flours	146.8	139.5	87.7	93.4	114.5	60.4	76.4	52.1	47.0	76.6
Oils	30.1	19.0	22.7	27.0	47.6	22.4	20.3	26.3	41.5	43.0
Total	176.9	158.4	110.4	120.4	162.1	82.8	96.8	78.4	88.4	119.5
Total Imports (inc. fish products)	896.6	911.7	858.3	902.1	882.4	1,777.7	2,017.4	2,072.3	2,298.5	2,293.8

Source: H.M. Revenue and Customs

(a) 2009 data are provisional

TABLE 4.3 Exports of fish, fish preparations, meals, flours and oils from the UK: 2005 to 2009 ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Demersal and Pelagic Fish										
Bass	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.7	0.9	1.3
Blue Whiting	-	-	13.0	21.4	23.1	-	-	2.3	6.3	8.2
Cod	41.6	25.3	16.0	24.1	32.5	100.4	59.5	46.6	67.3	73.6
Haddock	6.3	5.4	3.7	4.8	3.1	12.0	10.6	9.3	11.7	7.2
Hake	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.1	2.6	7.1	8.5	8.4	6.4	8.0
Halibut	1.1	0.6	1.0	2.0	1.7	2.8	1.8	2.9	6.0	4.7
Herring	69.1	57.6	66.7	37.1	34.3	28.3	24.2	27.2	18.0	18.5
Ling	-	-	2.7	1.9	2.2	-	-	4.8	4.0	4.0
Mackerel	100.8	74.6	99.7	78.7	103.1	89.4	83.4	85.5	83.1	121.1
Megrim	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.7	4.0	12.8	15.8	13.5	14.2	14.8
Monks or Anglerfish	4.6	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.7	19.9	25.0	24.8	27.6	30.0
Pollack	-	-	2.8	2.4	3.5	-	-	5.7	4.9	7.8
Plaice	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.9
Saithe	8.2	6.7	5.8	6.4	7.7	5.9	5.9	4.5	5.4	7.7
Salmon	49.7	54.8	61.4	57.8	71.3	163.2	202.7	201.5	217.6	298.5
Sardines	5.9	11.0	14.8	11.2	13.7	6.6	7.0	7.8	11.0	9.2
Sole	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	8.4	9.8	9.6	8.5	8.9
Trout	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.5	2.1	0.3	0.7	1.8	3.6	5.8
Tuna	3.6	2.0	4.1	4.4	6.7	8.5	5.3	9.3	11.8	19.0
Whiting	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.5	2.8	3.4	2.1	2.0	2.1
Other Demersal & Pelagic	56.7	58.5	54.5	56.6	63.3	116.3	106.4	115.9	130.5	122.9
Total	357.5	311.7	360.1	323.6	383.4	586.1	571.2	585.0	641.9	774.3
Shellfish (Crustaceans and Molluscs)										
Crabs	15.5	15.2	14.8	13.2	13.9	34.0	37.4	37.7	37.0	38.7
Lobsters	-	-	1.7	1.8	2.2	-	-	22.8	24.6	28.4
Mussels	14.5	19.0	15.0	13.8	15.6	10.6	18.1	10.9	10.1	10.3
Nephrops	-	-	22.0	21.3	20.4	-	-	125.6	123.7	111.5
Scallops	-	-	10.7	10.4	12.6	-	-	56.1	57.3	80.9
Shrimps and Prawns	3.6	2.5	1.3	1.1	1.2	12.6	10.2	7.1	7.2	7.9
Squid	-	-	3.3	1.5	1.8	-	-	7.0	4.3	4.9
Other Crustaceans	25.5	24.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	134.1	144.6	4.1	2.4	2.9
Other Molluscs	24.5	22.6	15.6	13.1	11.4	90.3	89.7	46.2	41.0	39.2
Other Shrimps and Prawns	19.4	20.3	21.6	15.3	16.0	69.0	70.9	79.5	60.0	65.4
Total	103.1	103.8	106.8	92.2	95.8	350.5	370.9	397.0	367.5	390.1
Total Exports of Fish	460.6	415.6	466.9	415.8	479.2	936.7	942.2	982.0	1,009.4	1,164.4
Fish Products										
Meals and Flours	8.8	9.0	4.3	12.3	11.3	5.2	5.1	3.2	10.8	11.0
Oils	2.2	3.1	3.2	2.9	5.0	10.8	11.6	10.2	12.5	16.3
Total	11.0	12.1	7.5	15.3	16.3	16.0	16.7	13.5	23.2	27.3
Total Exports (inc. fish products)	471.6	427.6	474.4	431.1	495.4	952.7	958.9	995.5	1,032.7	1,191.7

Source: H.M. Revenue and Customs

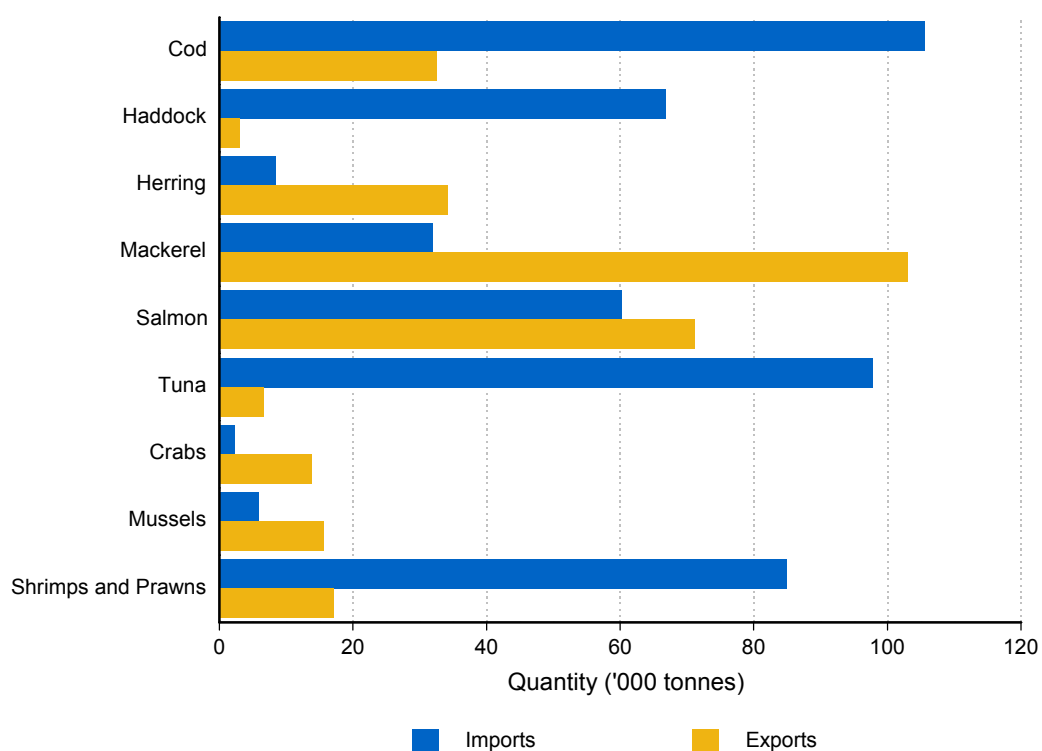
(a) 2009 data are provisional

Imports and exports by species

There were 720 thousand tonnes of fish (excluding fish products) imported into the UK in 2009. This is down by 8 per cent on the 782 thousand tonnes imported in 2008. This rises to 882 thousand tonnes if fish products are included. 2009 exports of fish stood at 479 thousand tonnes or 495 thousand tonnes if fish products are included. Exports in 2009 (excluding fish products) are up by 15 per cent on the 416 thousand tonnes exported in 2008.

Demersal and pelagic fish accounted for 84 per cent of fish imports (excluding fish products) by weight and 77 per cent by value in 2009. These figures become 80 per cent and 66 per cent for exports of fish.

Chart 4.3: UK imports and exports by key species: 2009

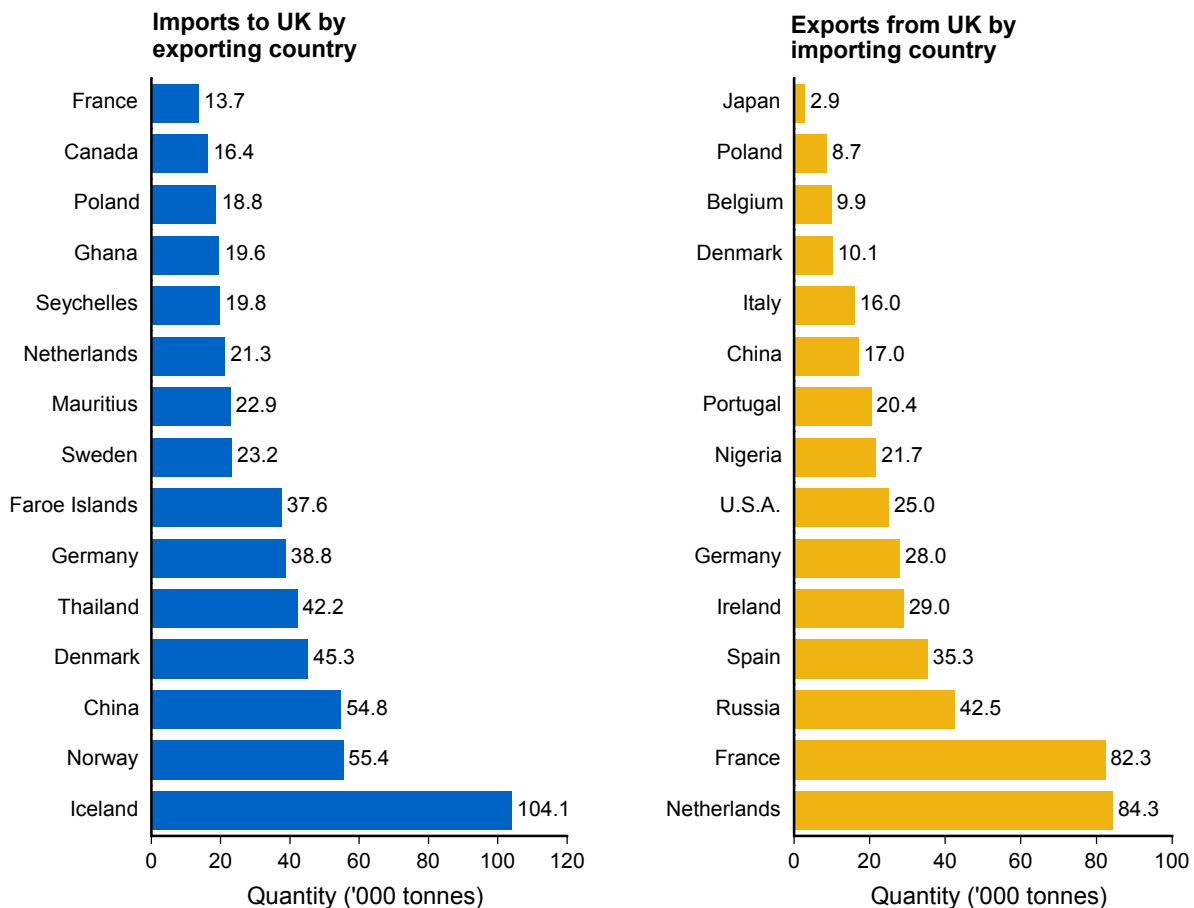


In 2009, imports into the UK were highest for cod (106 thousand tonnes), tuna (98 thousand tonnes) and shrimps and prawns (85 thousand tonnes). Exports were highest for mackerel (103 thousand tonnes), salmon (71 thousand tonnes) and herring (34 thousand tonnes).

Imports and exports by country

The largest exporters to the UK in 2009 were Iceland (104 thousand tonnes), Norway (55 thousand tonnes) and China (55 thousand tonnes). The UK exported the largest amounts to the Netherlands (84 thousand tonnes), France (82 thousand tonnes) and Russia (42 thousand tonnes).

Chart 4.4: Imports and exports by country: 2009



Charts 4.5a and 4.5b show the countries that the UK imported over 1,000 tonnes of key species from during 2009.

Chart 4.5a: Imports to the UK of cod by exporting country: 2009 (tonnes)

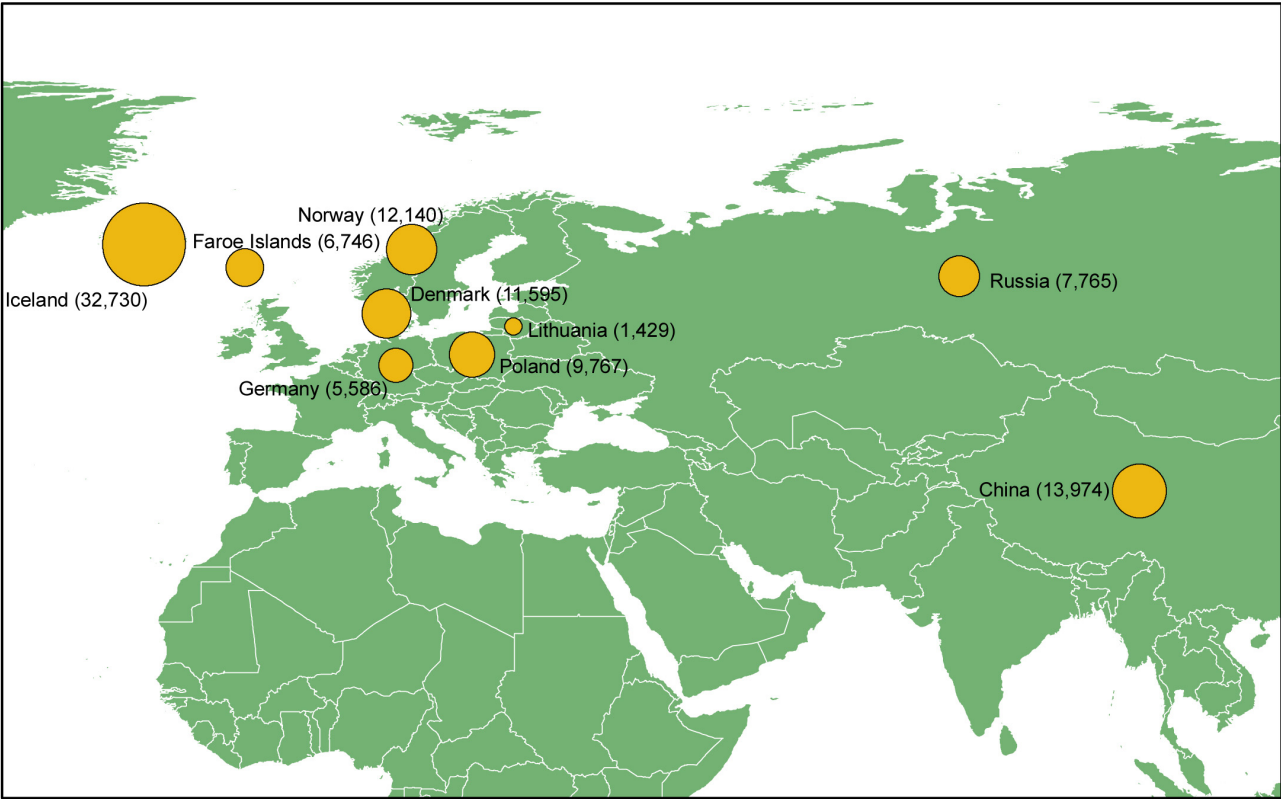
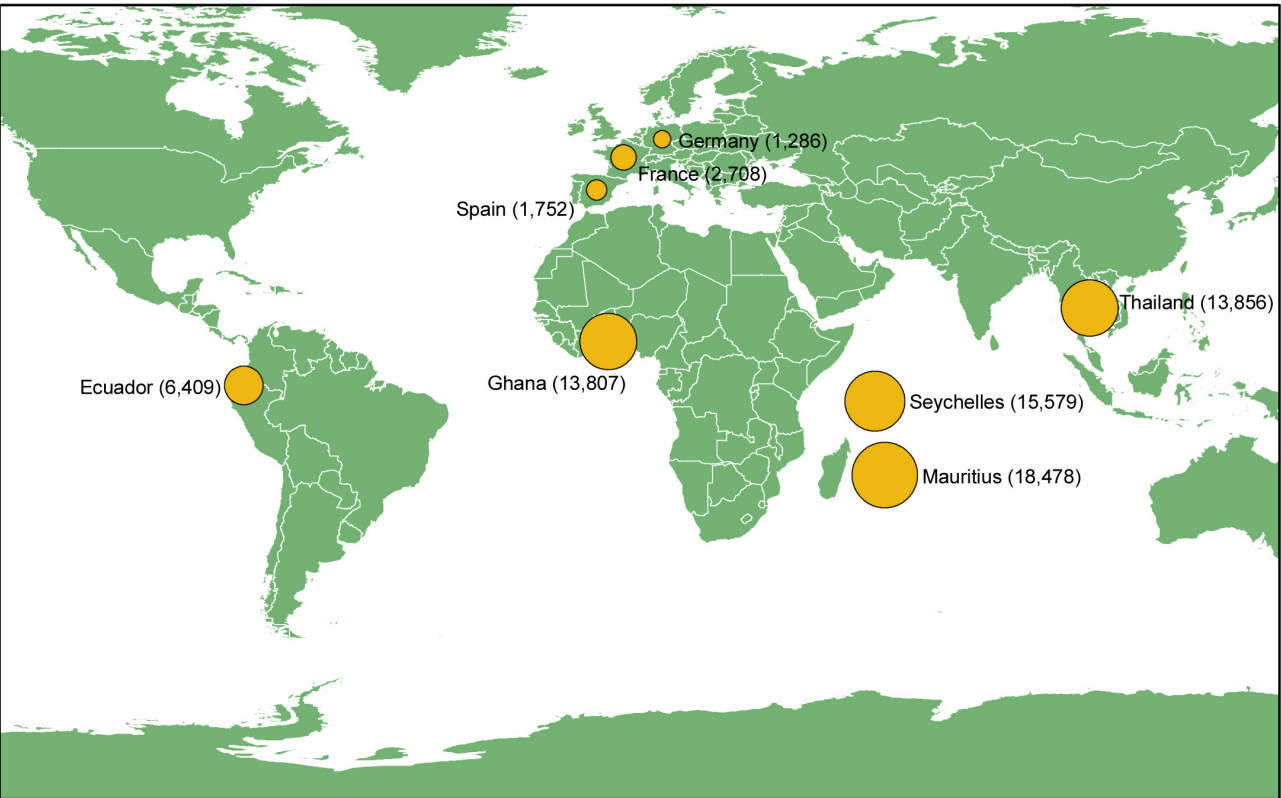


Chart 4.5b: Imports to the UK of tuna by exporting country: 2009 (tonnes)



Charts 4.6a and 4.6b show the countries that the UK exported over 1,000 tonnes of key species to during 2009.

Chart 4.6a: Exports from the UK of mackerel by importing country: 2009 (tonnes)

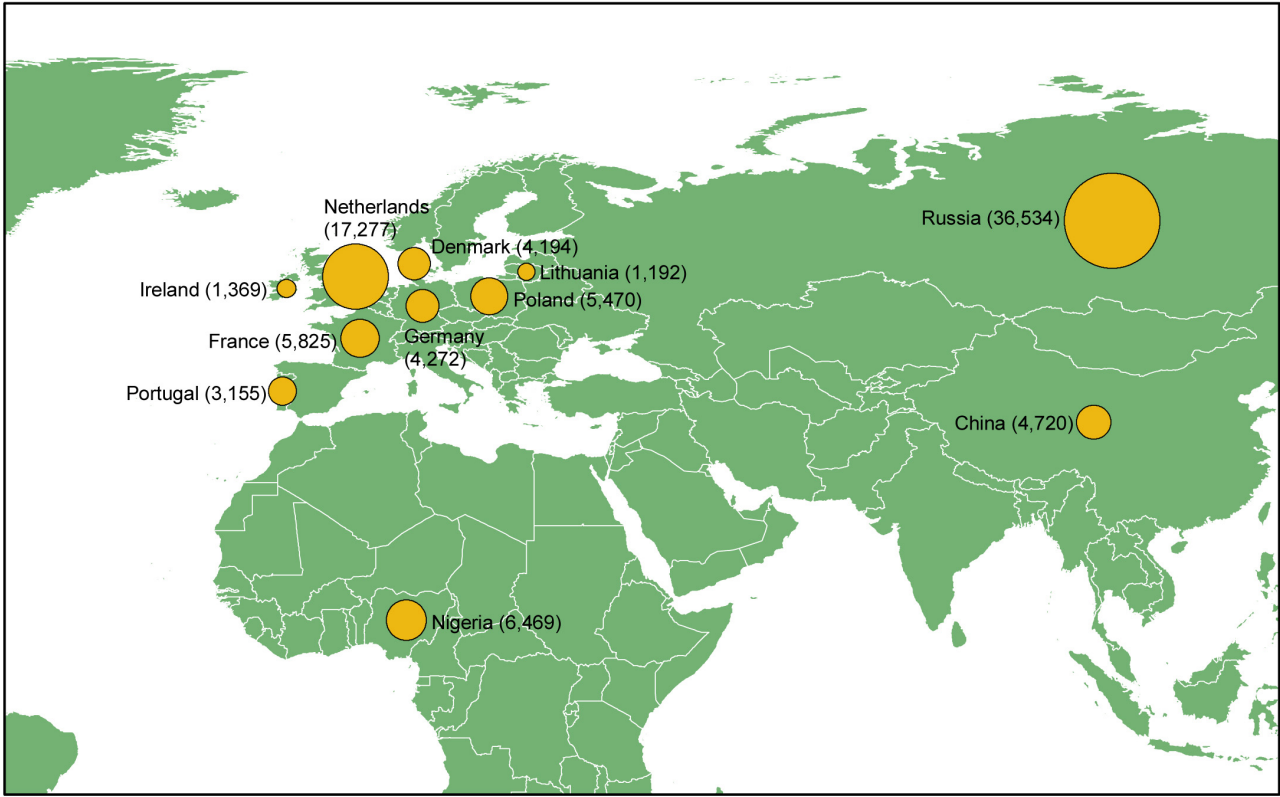
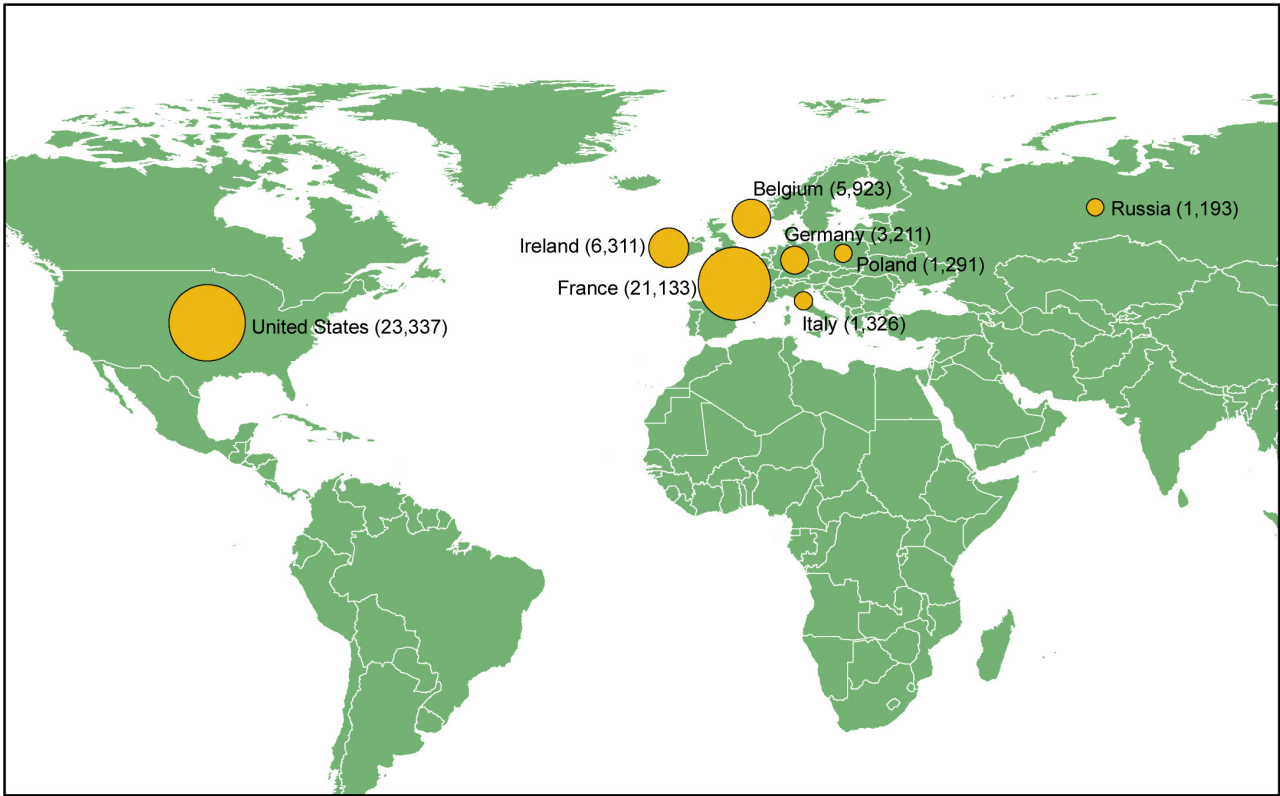


Chart 4.6b: Exports from the UK of salmon by importing country: 2009 (tonnes)



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 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 2009, which evaluated stock assessments using fisheries data for years up to and including 2008, and survey data up to and including 2009. The 2009 ACOM advice formed the basis for the EU proposals that led to the TACs and other measures agreed for 2010 by the EU Council of Ministers.

Details are contained within Council Regulation (EU) No 23/2010 of 14 January 2010 fixing for 2010 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in EU waters and, for EU vessels, in waters where catch limitations are required. Subsequently, further details are contained within Council Regulation (EU) No 219/2010 of 15 March 2010 amending Regulation (EU) No 53/2010 as regards the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and following the conclusion of the bilateral fisheries arrangements for 2010 with Norway and the Faroe Islands.

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

Species	Title	Fishing areas included in:	
		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
	Eastern Channel	VIId	VIId
	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 is 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 2009 based on fishery and survey data collected up to the most recent year.

Total removals or landings – Chart a

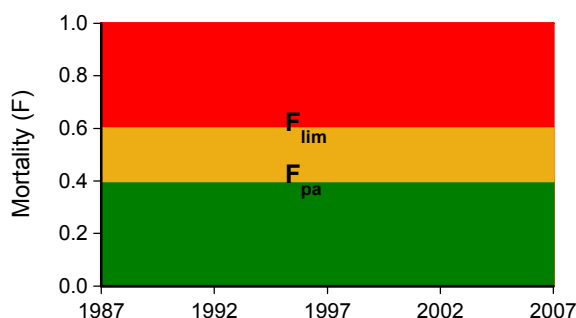
Total removals equals total reported fish landings plus an estimate for discards and may include estimates of non attributive losses. Landings are used where total removal figures are not available and charts are headed accordingly.

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.

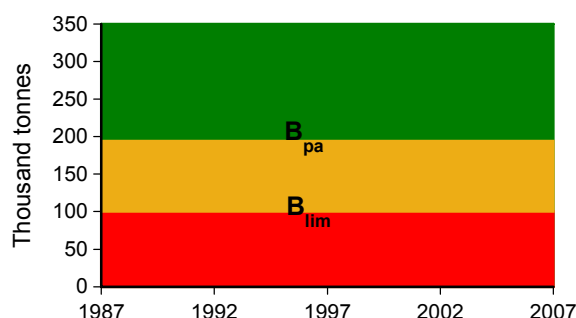
Recruitment – Chart c

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
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Indicates stocks which are suffering reduced reproductive capacity
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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

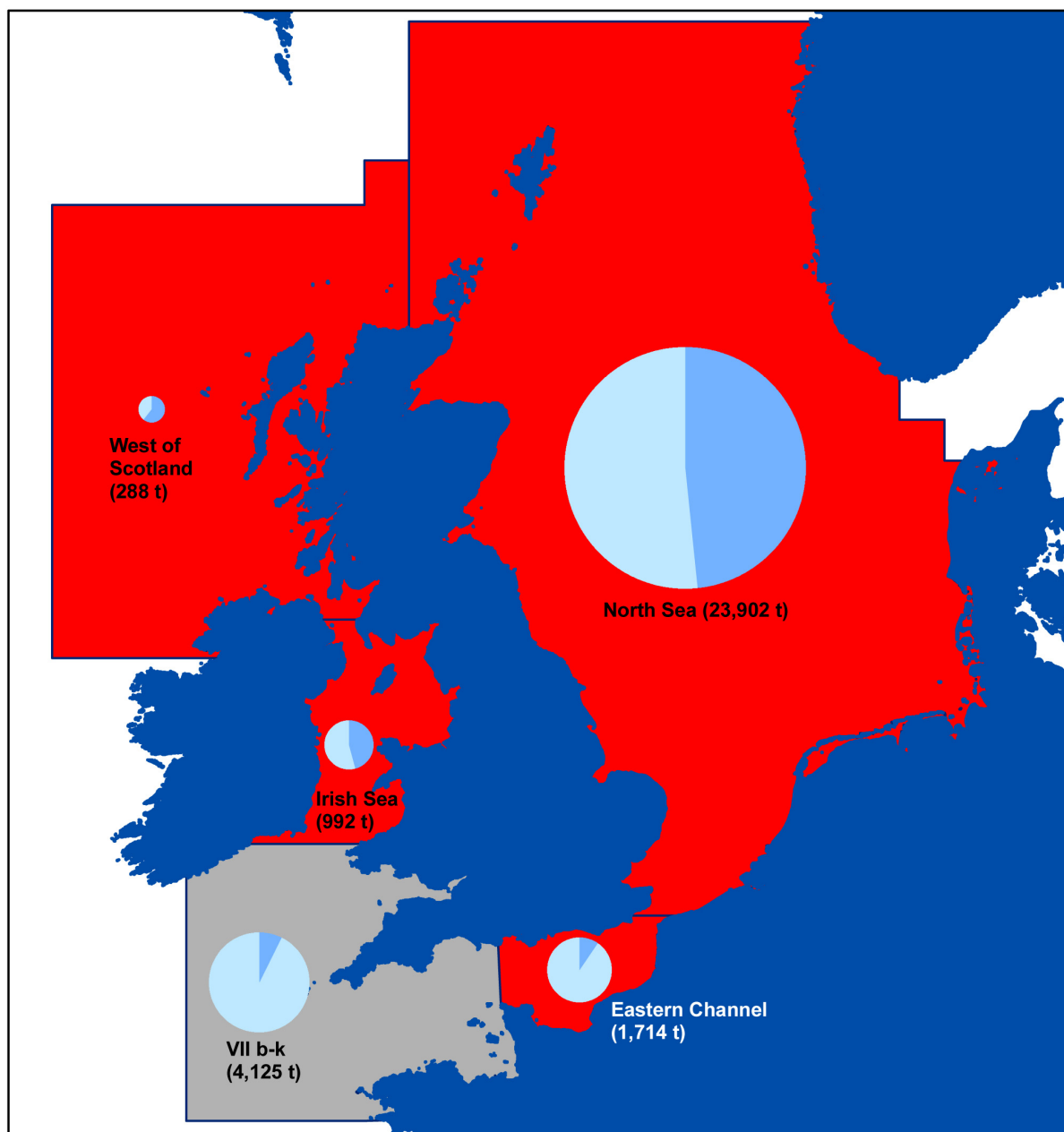


Indicates stocks which are at full reproductive capacity and are being harvested sustainably
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Indicates stocks where the current stock status is unknown
--

Chart 5.1: Cod stock assessments and TACs for stocks around the UK: 2009^(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 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 2009 ICES' assessment indicates that the 2005 year-class is estimated to be one of the most abundant amongst the recent below average year-classes. Agreement was reached in 2004 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 TAC for 2010 is 33,552 tonnes, compared with 28,798 tonnes in 2009 and 22,152 tonnes in 2008.

Chart 5.2a: Total removals

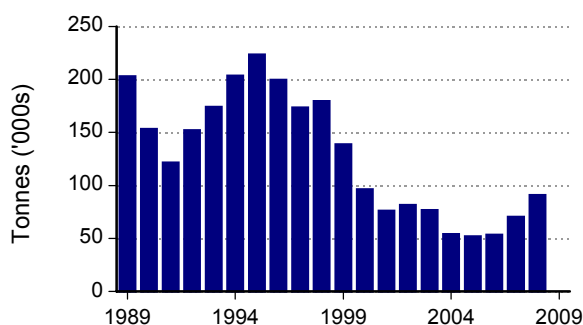


Chart 5.2b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 – 4

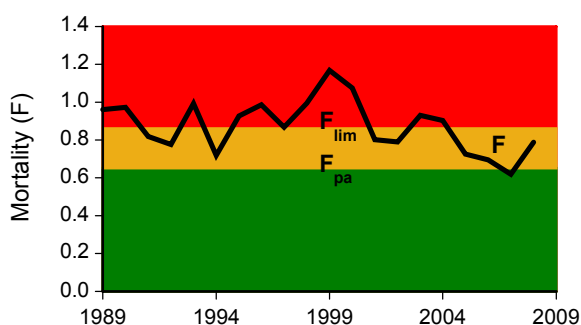


Chart 5.2c: Recruitment – age 1

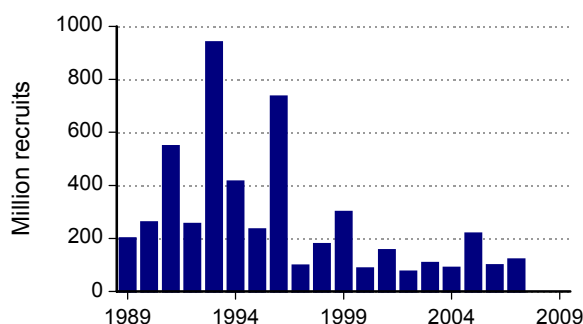
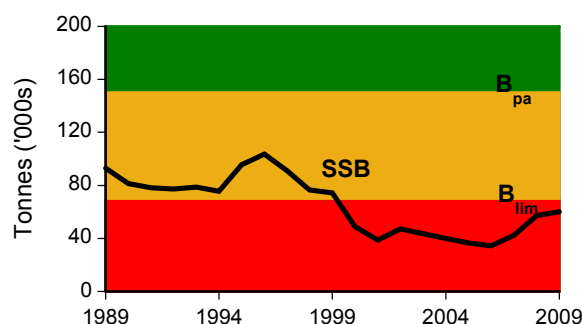


Chart 5.2d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES' stock assessment: North Sea Cod

The cod stock in the North Sea has been assessed as suffering reduced reproductive capacity by ICES since 2000.



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 (M). 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 which includes a west of Scotland management line that follows the 200m depth contour. The TAC for 2010 is 240 tonnes (compared with 302 tonnes and 402 tonnes in 2009 and 2008, respectively).

Chart 5.3a: Total removals

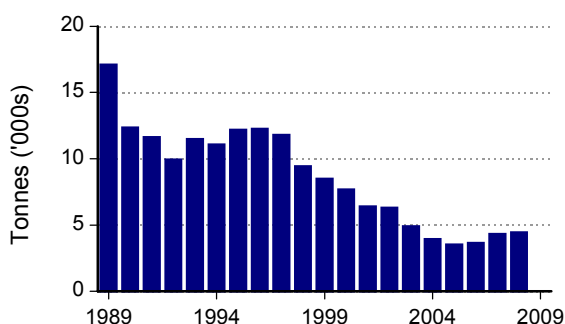


Chart 5.3b: Total mortality^(a) – ages 2 – 5

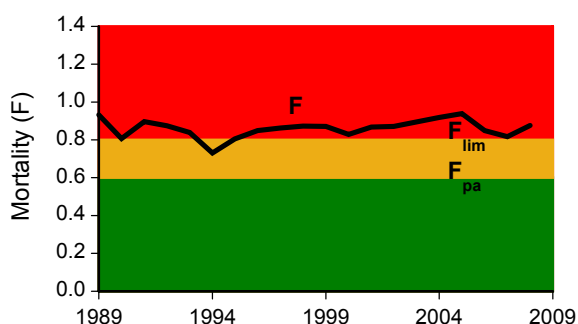


Chart 5.3c: Recruitment – age 1

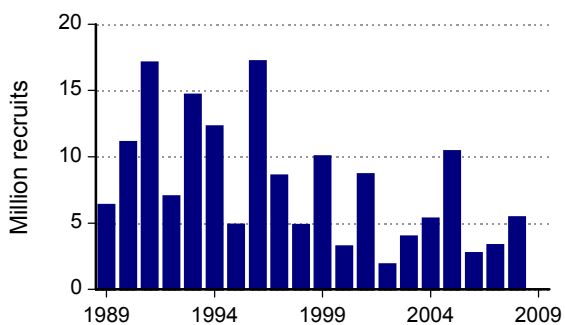
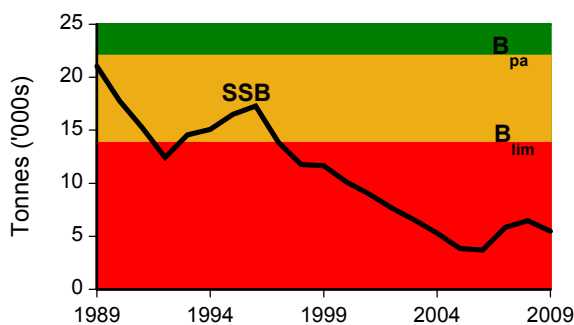


Chart 5.3d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES' stock assessment: West of Scotland Cod

Cod stocks in the West of Scotland have been assessed as suffering reduced reproductive capacity from 2000 to 2009.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Stock Assessments								(b)	(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 from 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

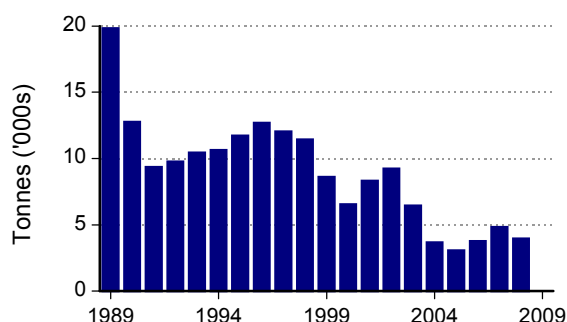


Chart 5.4b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 – 5

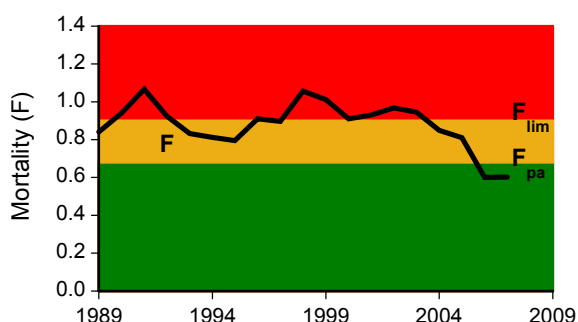


Chart 5.4c: Recruitment – age 1

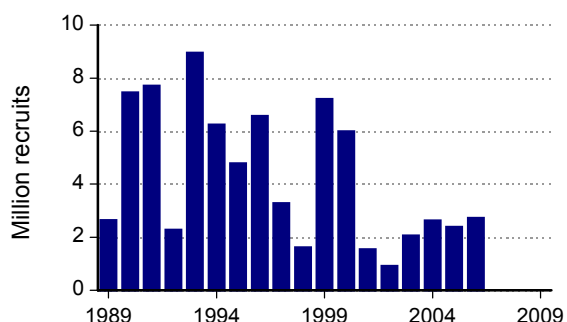
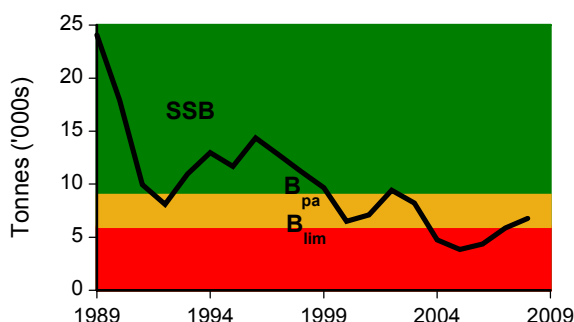


Chart 5.4d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES' stock assessment: VIIe-k Cod

Between 2000 and 2007 cod in the Celtic Sea has been assessed as suffering reduced reproductive capacity, exceptions to this were found in 2004 and 2005. In 2008, cod in the Celtic Sea was assessed as at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity and in 2009 an assessment was unable to be made.



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 2009 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 2010 is 674 tonnes compared with 899 tonnes in 2009 and 1,199 tonnes in 2008.

Chart 5.5a: Total removals

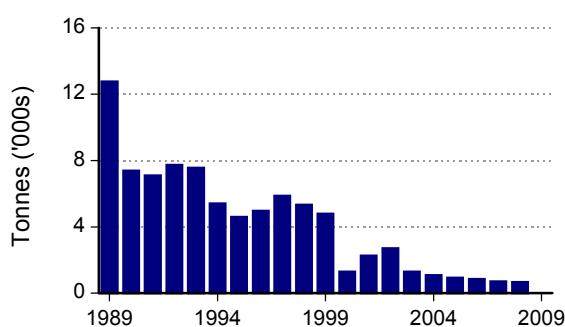


Chart 5.5b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 – 4

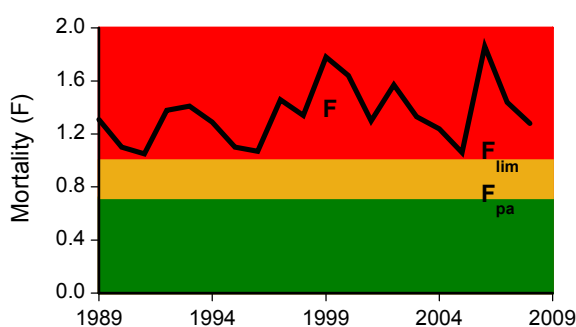


Chart 5.5c: Recruitment – age 0

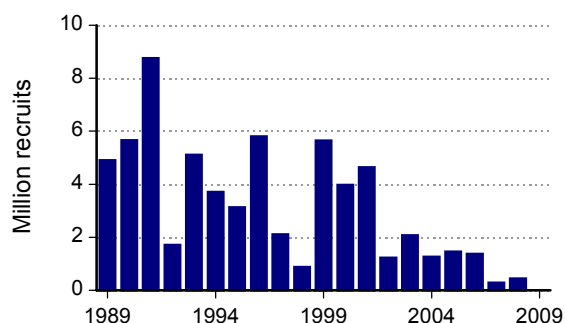
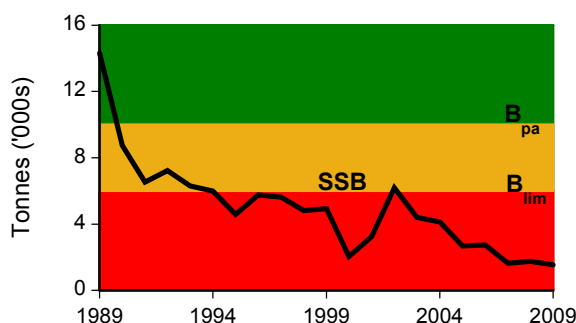


Chart 5.5d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)

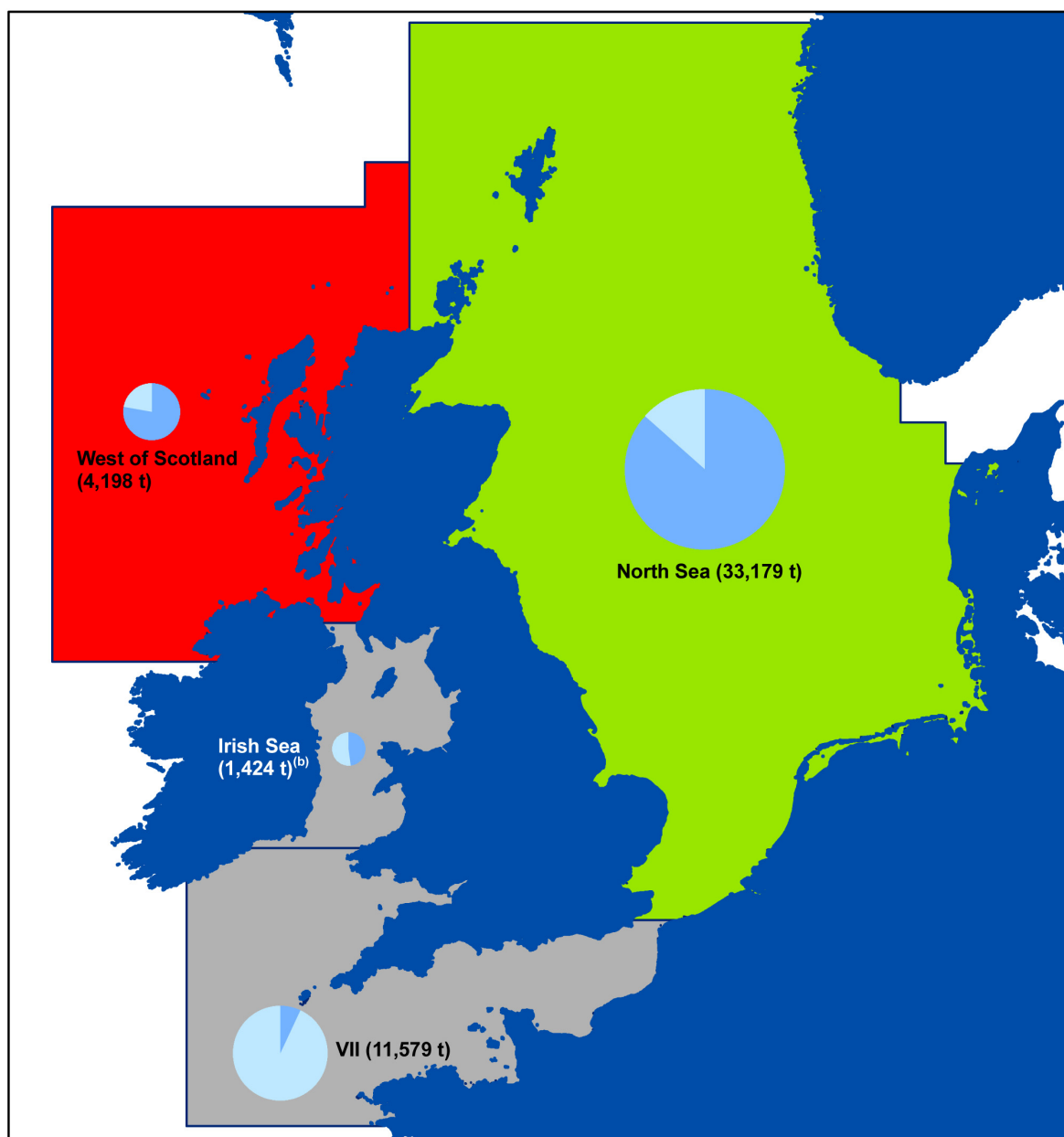


ICES' stock assessment: Irish Sea Cod

Irish Sea cod has been assessed to be suffering reduced reproductive capacity since 2000.



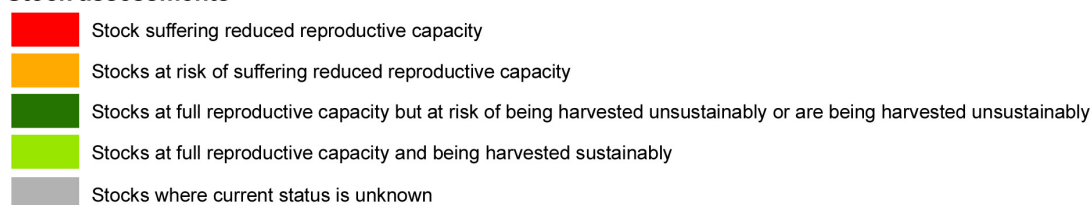
Chart 5.6: Haddock stock assessments and TACs for stocks around the UK: 2009^(a)



(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



Total allowable catch (TAC)



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. Recruitment is characterized by occasional large year-classes, the last of which was the strong 1999 year-class. The 2009 assessment shows that the fishing mortality rate has increased from the low point in 2003 but is estimated to be below the target of 0.3 specified in the EU-Norway management plan; and that SSB has increased only slightly due to the relatively strong 2005 year-class. The haddock TAC was set at 46,444 tonnes for 2008, 42,110 tonnes for 2009 and 35,794 tonnes for 2010.

Chart 5.7a: Total removals

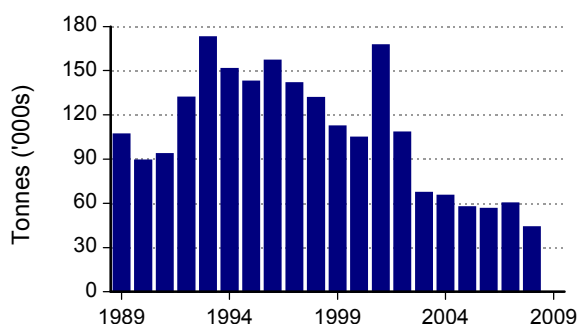


Chart 5.7b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 – 4

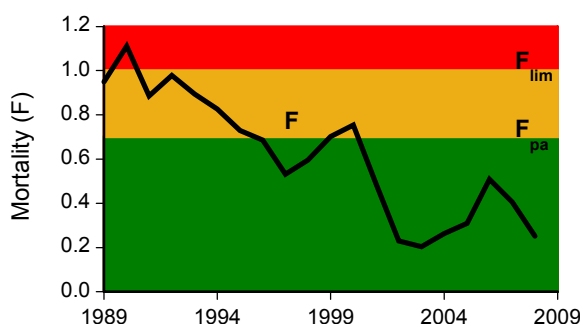


Chart 5.7c: Recruitment – age 0

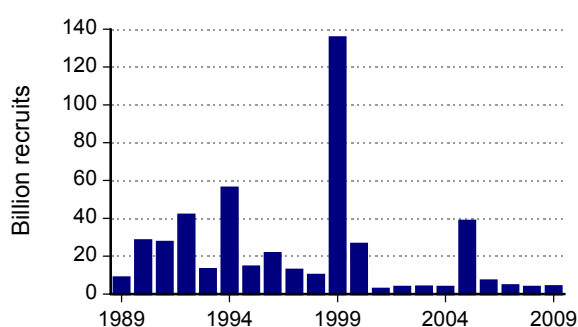
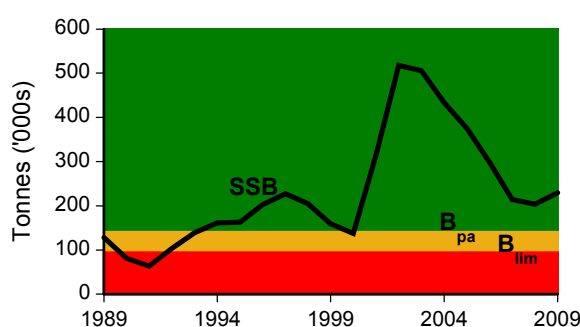


Chart 5.7d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES' stock assessment: North Sea Haddock

Haddock in the North Sea was assessed as suffering a reduced reproductive capacity in 2000. In 2001 and 2002 the assessment changed to a stock at full reproductive capacity but being harvested unsustainably. Since then 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 caused SSB to increase from its historic low in 2000 to a peak in 2003, although SSB has declined since. The TAC for 2010 is 2,673 tonnes compared with 3,516 tonnes in 2009 and 6,120 tonnes in 2008.

Chart 5.8a: Total removals

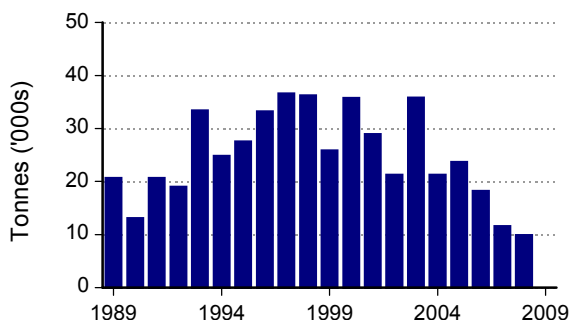


Chart 5.8b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 – 6

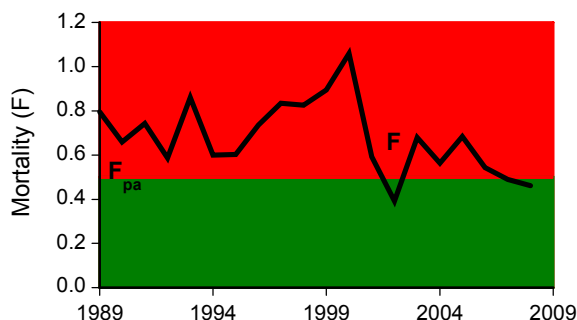


Chart 5.8c: Recruitment – age 1

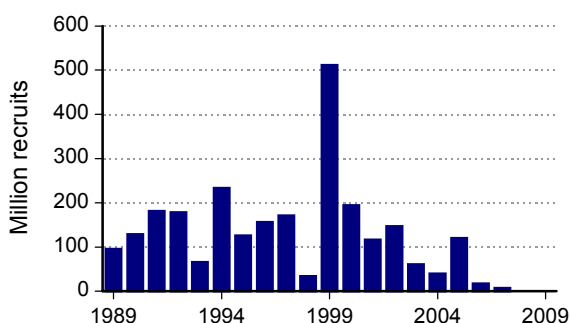
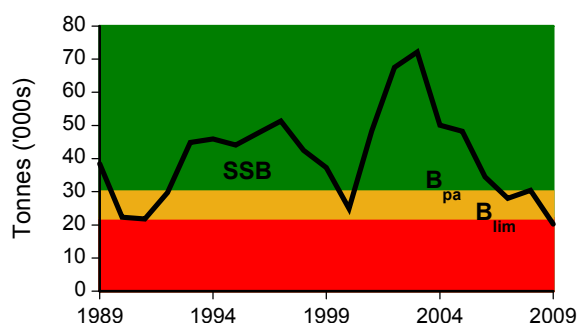


Chart 5.8d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES' stock assessment: West of Scotland Haddock

From 2000 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 harvested unsustainably. In 2007 and 2008, haddock in the West of Scotland was assessed to be at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity. In 2009 the stock was assessed as suffering reduced reproductive capacity.

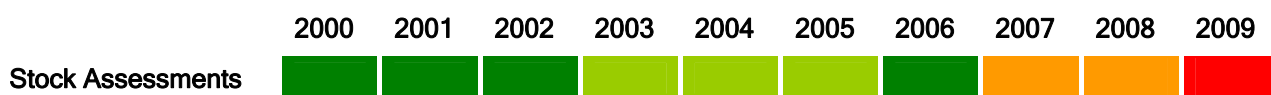
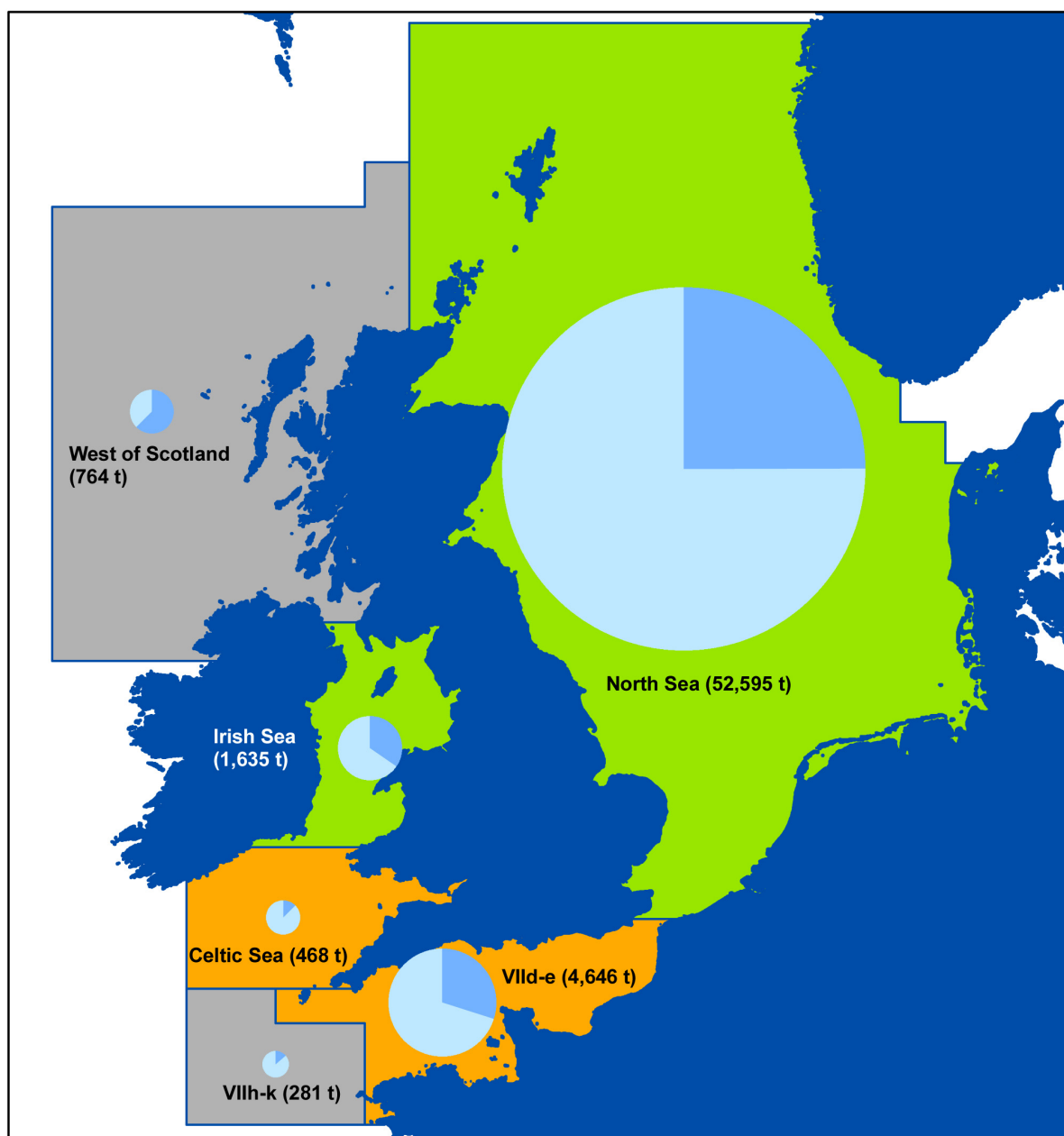


Chart 5.9: Plaice stock assessments and TACs for stocks around the UK: 2009^(a)



(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 above B_{pa} , and with the fishing rate estimated to have decreased to below F_{pa} . Discarding of small plaice continues to be a problem. 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 2010 is 63,825 tonnes, compared with 55,500 tonnes in 2009 and 49,000 tonnes in 2008.

Chart 5.10a: Total removals

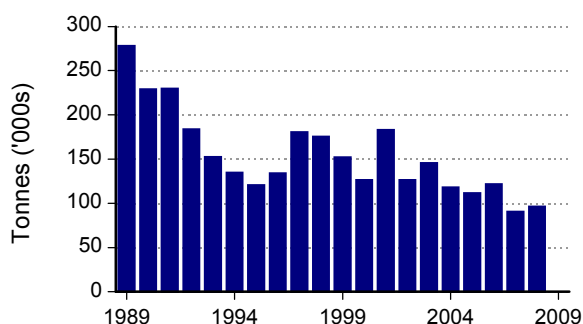


Chart 5.10b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 – 6

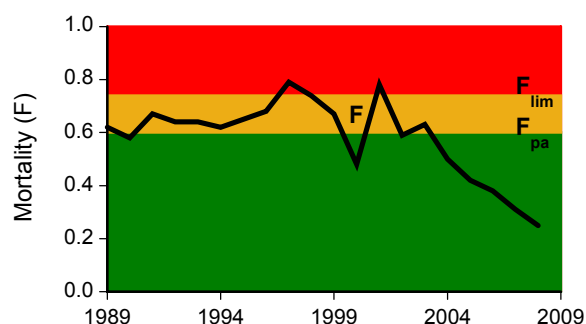


Chart 5.10c: Recruitment – age 1

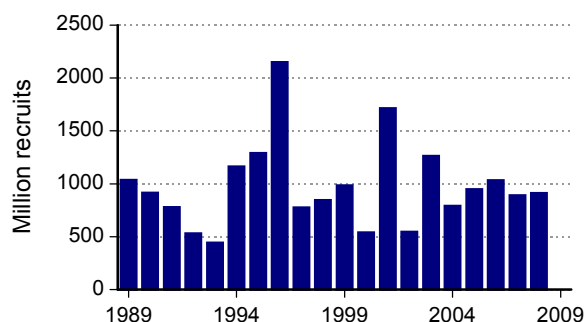
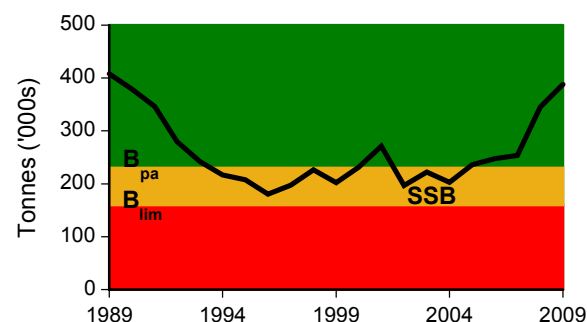


Chart 5.10d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES' stock assessment: North Sea Plaice

North Sea plaice assessments from 2000 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 and being harvested sustainably.



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. Discards are not yet included in the ICES' assessment and discard sampling studies have indicated that discarding may be as high as 80 per cent by number. The plaice TAC agreed for 2010 is 1,627 tonnes – a slight increase from 1,430 tonnes in 2009 which followed a slight reduction from 1,849 tonnes in both 2008 and 2007.

Chart 5.11a: Total landings

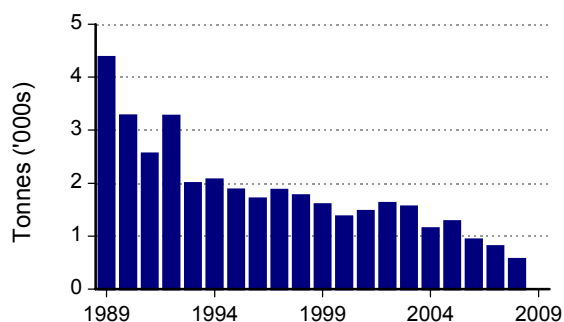


Chart 5.11b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 3 – 6

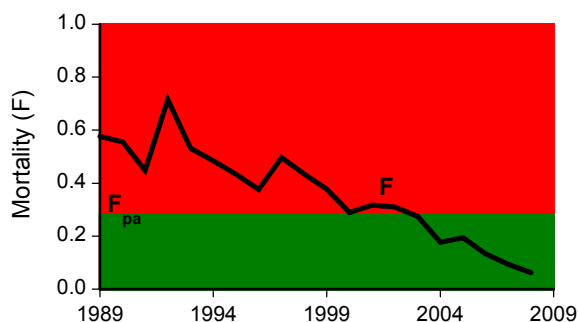


Chart 5.11c: Recruitment – age 2

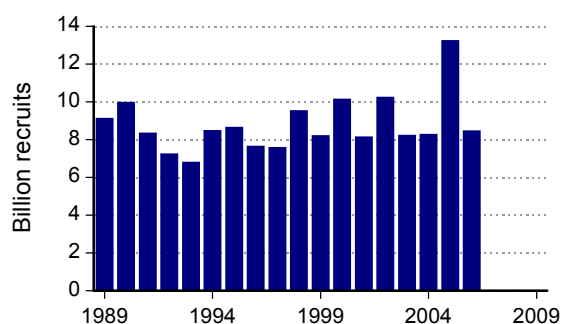
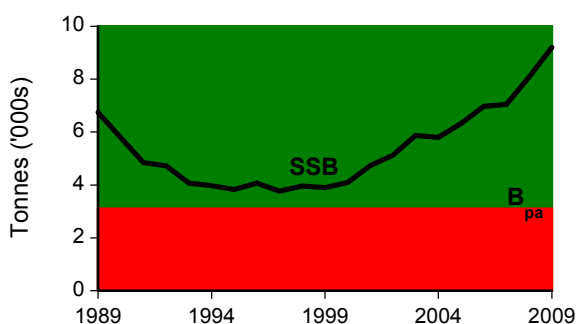


Chart 5.11d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)

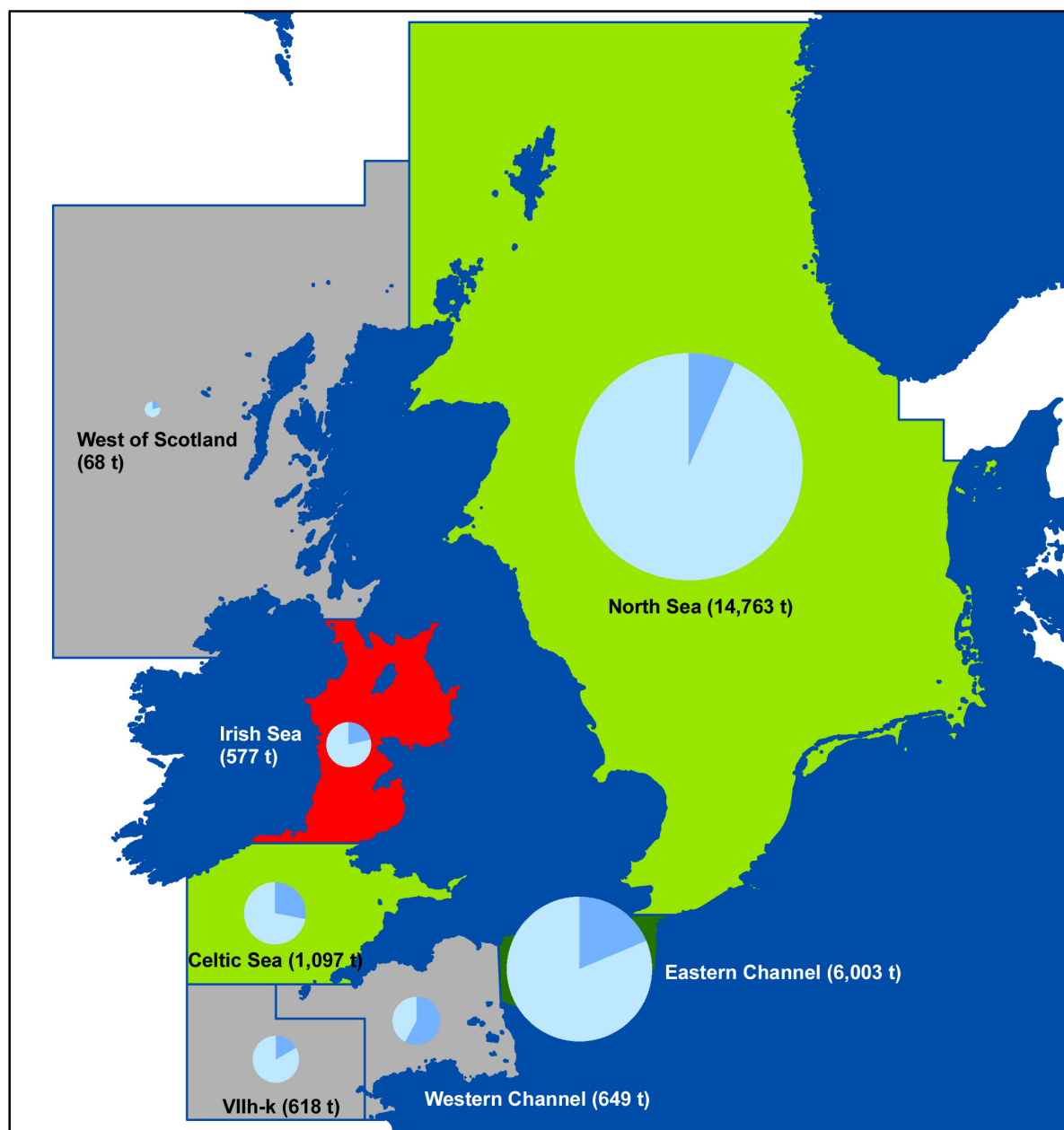


ICES' stock assessment: Irish Sea Plaice

Since 2000 Irish Sea plaice has been assessed as being at full reproductive capacity and being harvested sustainably.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Stock Assessments										

Chart 5.12: Sole stock assessments and TACs for stocks around the UK: 2009^(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 above 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 2010 is 14,100 tonnes compared with 14,000 tonnes in 2009 and 12,800 tonnes in 2008.

Chart 5.13a: Total landings

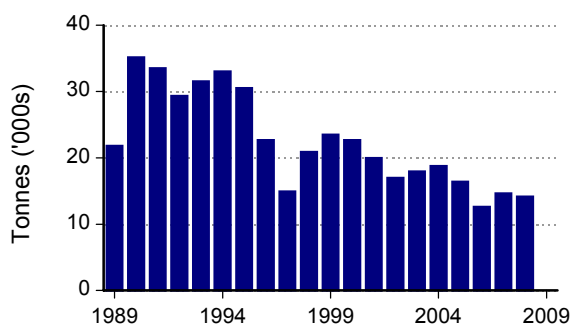


Chart 5.13b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 – 6

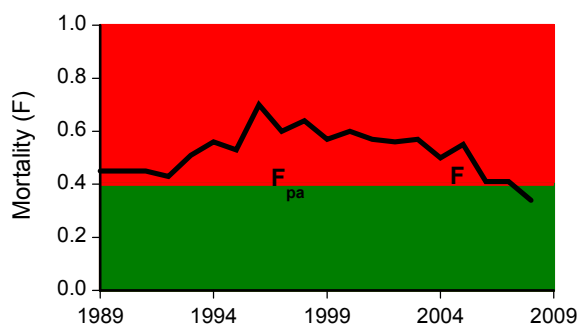


Chart 5.13c: Recruitment – age 1

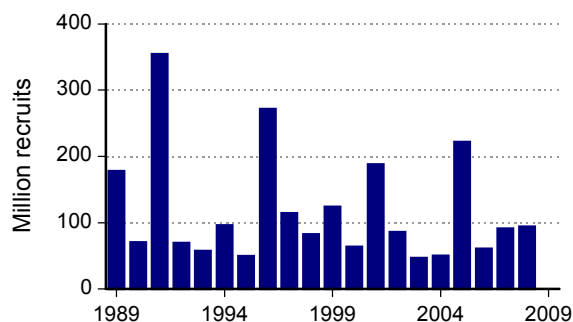
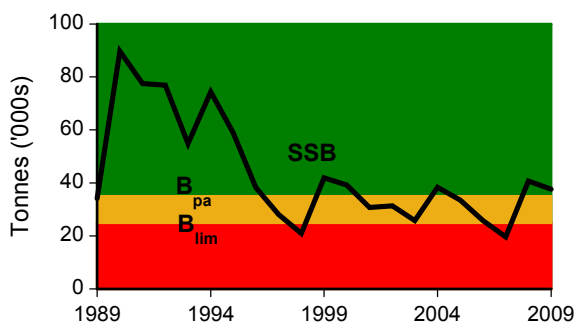


Chart 5.13d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES' stock assessment: North Sea Sole

North Sea sole assessments have varied widely since 2000. In 2009 North Sea sole is assessed to be at full reproductive capacity and being harvested sustainably.



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 2008. The sole TAC agreed for 2010 is 402 tonnes compared with 502 tonnes in 2009 and 669 tonnes in 2008.

Chart 5.14a: Total landings

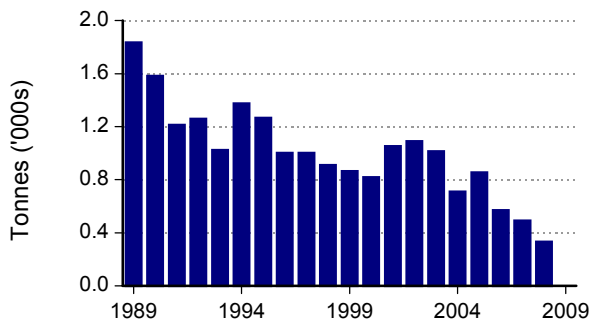


Chart 5.14b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 4 – 7

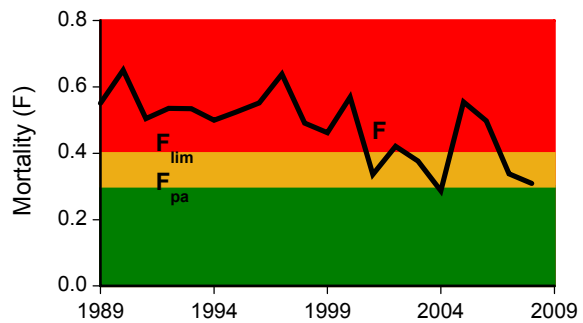


Chart 5.14c: Recruitment – age 2

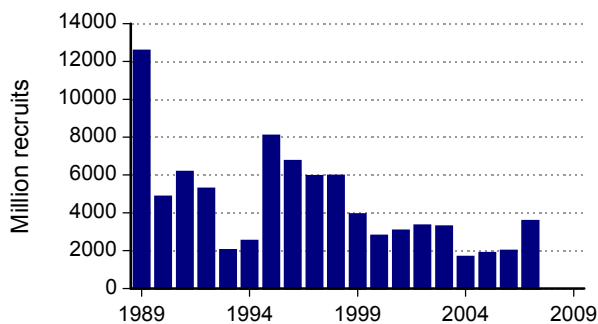
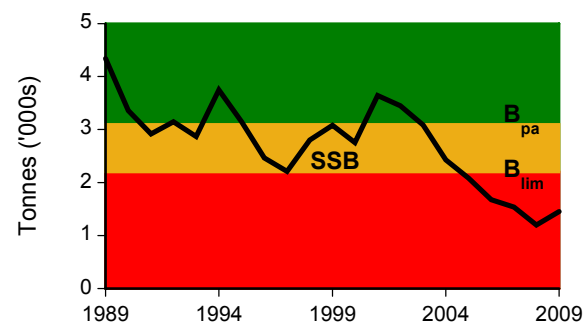
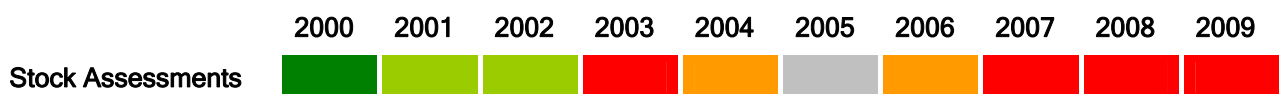


Chart 5.14d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES' stock assessment: Irish Sea Sole

Assessments for Irish Sea sole have been mixed since 2000. 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.



VIIId Sole – in Division VIIId (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 recently increased and fluctuated between F_{pa} and F_{lim} over the past three years, and SSB has increased above the precautionary level, and the TAC for 2010 is 4,219 tonnes, compared with 5,274 tonnes in 2009 and 6,593 tonnes in 2008.

Chart 5.15a: Total landings

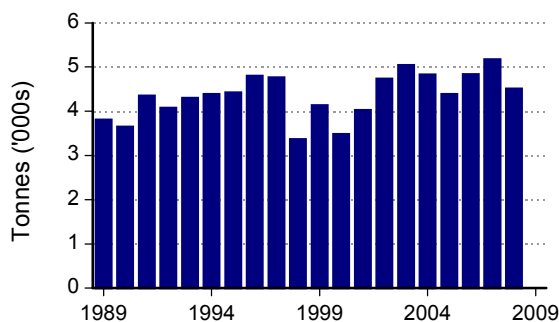


Chart 5.15b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 3 – 8

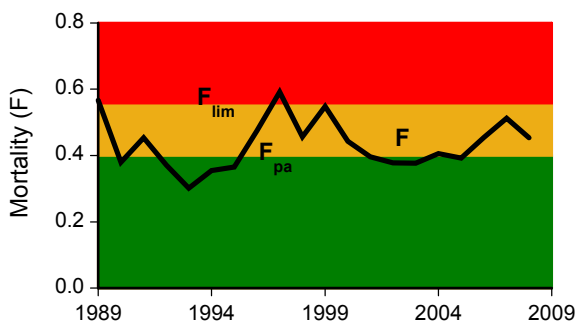


Chart 5.15c: Recruitment – age 1

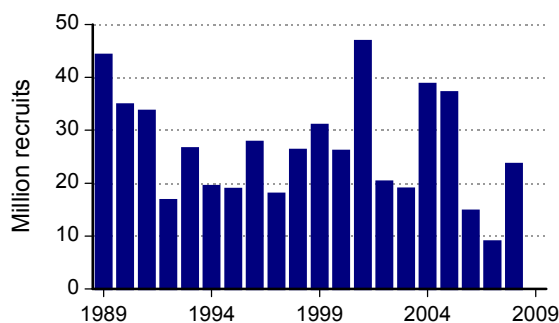
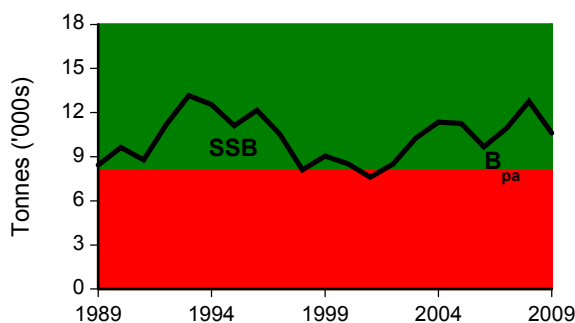


Chart 5.15d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES stock assessment: Eastern Channel Sole

The Eastern Channel sole stock has consistently been assessed at full reproductive capacity since 2000. However, in 2000, 2005 and 2008 to 2009 the stock was judged to be at risk of being harvested unsustainably.



Vlle 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 last accepted assessment in 2008 indicated that the assessed fishing rate has been above F_{pa} since 1979, and that SSB has declined since 1980 to an historic low. However, the latest assessment in 2009 is merely indicative of trends. The TAC for 2010 is 618 tonnes compared with 650 tonnes in 2009 and 765 tonnes in 2008.

Chart 5.16a: Total landings

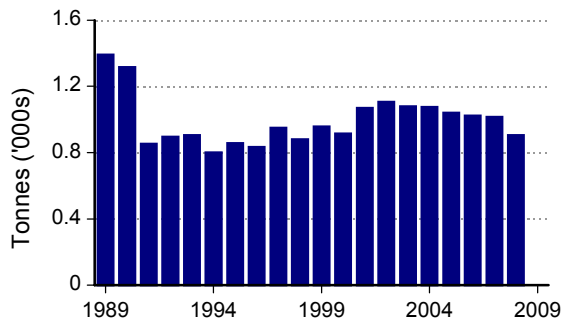


Chart 5.16b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 3 – 7

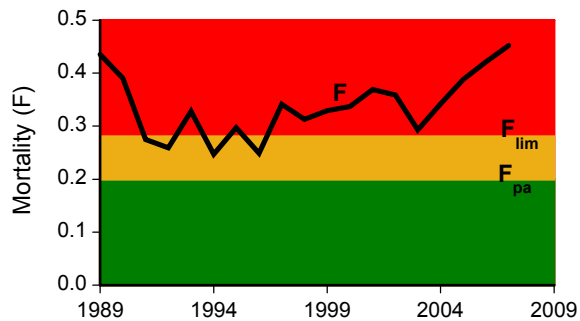


Chart 5.16c: Recruitment – age 1

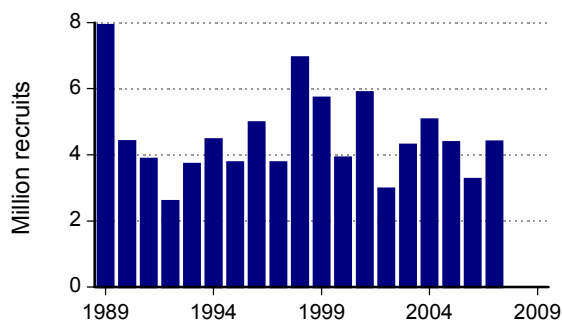
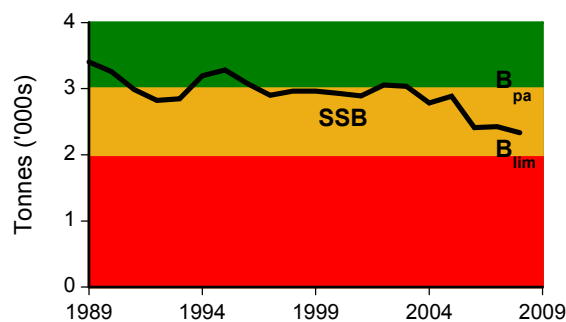


Chart 5.16d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES' stock assessment: Western Channel Sole

Since 2004 Vlle sole has been assessed as a stock at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity. An assessment is unable to be made in 2009.



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 2010 is 164,300 tonnes, compared with 171,000 tonnes in 2009 and 201,227 tonnes in 2008.

Chart 5.17a: Total landings

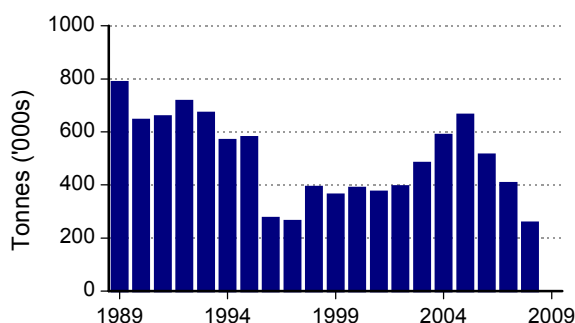


Chart 5.17b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 – 6

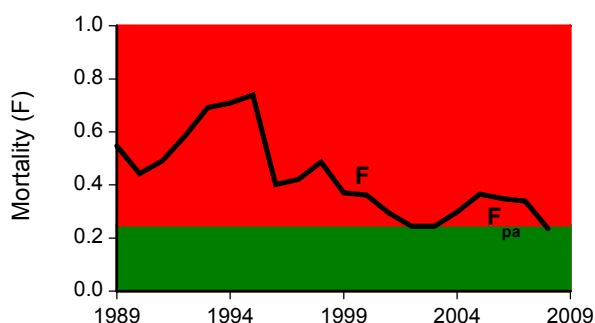


Chart 5.17c: Recruitment – age 0

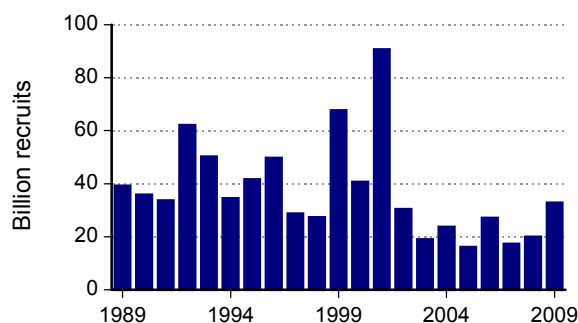
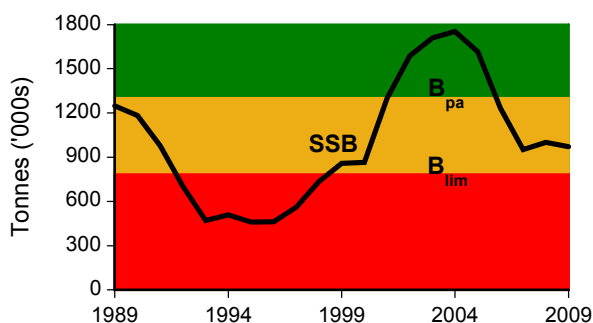


Chart 5.17d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES' stock assessment: North Sea Herring

North Sea herring were assessed as a stock at full reproductive capacity being sustainably harvested from 2002 to 2005. This assessment weakened to a stock at risk of being harvested unsustainably in 2006 and a stock at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity since 2007.



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 47 per cent since 2002 and is now above B_{pa} . The stock is classified as being harvested unsustainably and the 2002 year-class is estimated to be the highest on record. Subsequent year-classes are estimated to be about average but there is insufficient information on the size of the 2007 and 2008 year-classes. New management measures adopted from 2009 led to an increase of almost 33 per cent in the 2009 TAC in the NEA for mackerel, whilst maintaining measures to protect the North Sea spawning component. At the time of writing, the TAC has not been set for 2010 and, given the difficult state of the negotiations and the claims for increased shares in the fishery by some of the fishing states, it appears very unlikely that a TAC will be set. For reference, the TAC agreed for 2009 was 511,287 tonnes, compared with 385,366 tonnes in 2008 and 422,551 tonnes in 2007.

Chart 5.18a: Total landings

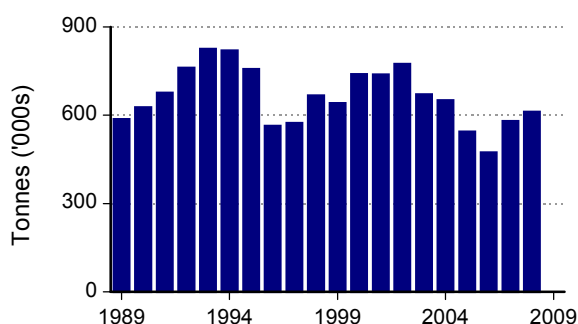


Chart 5.18b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 4 – 8

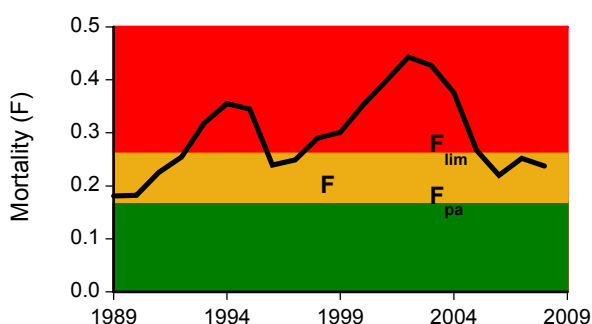


Chart 5.18c: Recruitment – age 0

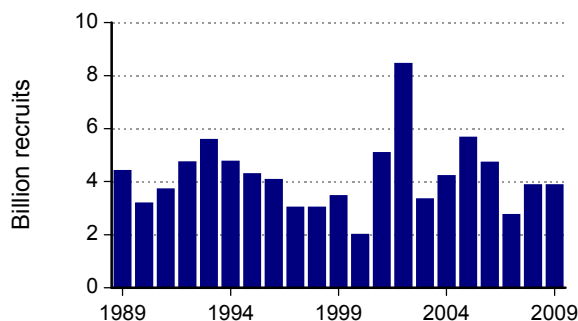
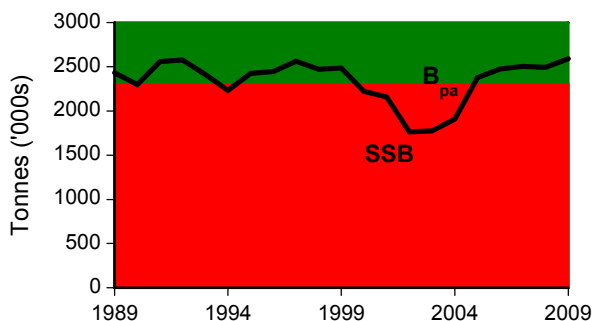


Chart 5.18d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



ICES' stock assessment: North East Atlantic Mackerel

From 2001 to 2003 and from 2005 to 2009 Northeast Atlantic mackerel has been assessed as being at full reproductive capacity but either at risk of or being harvested unsustainably. In 2004 Northeast Atlantic Mackerel was assessed as at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Stock Assessments						(a)	(a)	(a)		

(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 nine years ending in 2008, on a world-wide basis, of nominal catches (see Appendix 1, Glossary of terms).

World Catch

In 2008, the world catch figure from marine fishing areas remained at around 81 million tonnes. Table 6.1 shows Asia catching 50 per cent of the world total with Central and South America catching 20 per cent.

TABLE 6.1 World catch by continent: 2000 to 2008

Figures refer to Marine Fishing Areas unless otherwise specified

(Million tonnes)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Europe	15.8	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.6	13.8	13.3	13.2	12.8
Africa	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.6
North America	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.7	6.6	6.3	5.7
Central & S. America ^(a)	19.4	16.4	17.5	14.0	18.7	18.3	16.0	15.6	15.8
Asia ^(b)	38.2	37.8	37.8	38.7	38.6	39.0	39.7	40.4	40.8
Oceania	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.1
Other nei ^(c)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	84.9	82.2	82.6	79.6	83.7	84.5	81.6	81.5	80.8

Source: FAO

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

(b) Asia includes the Middle East.

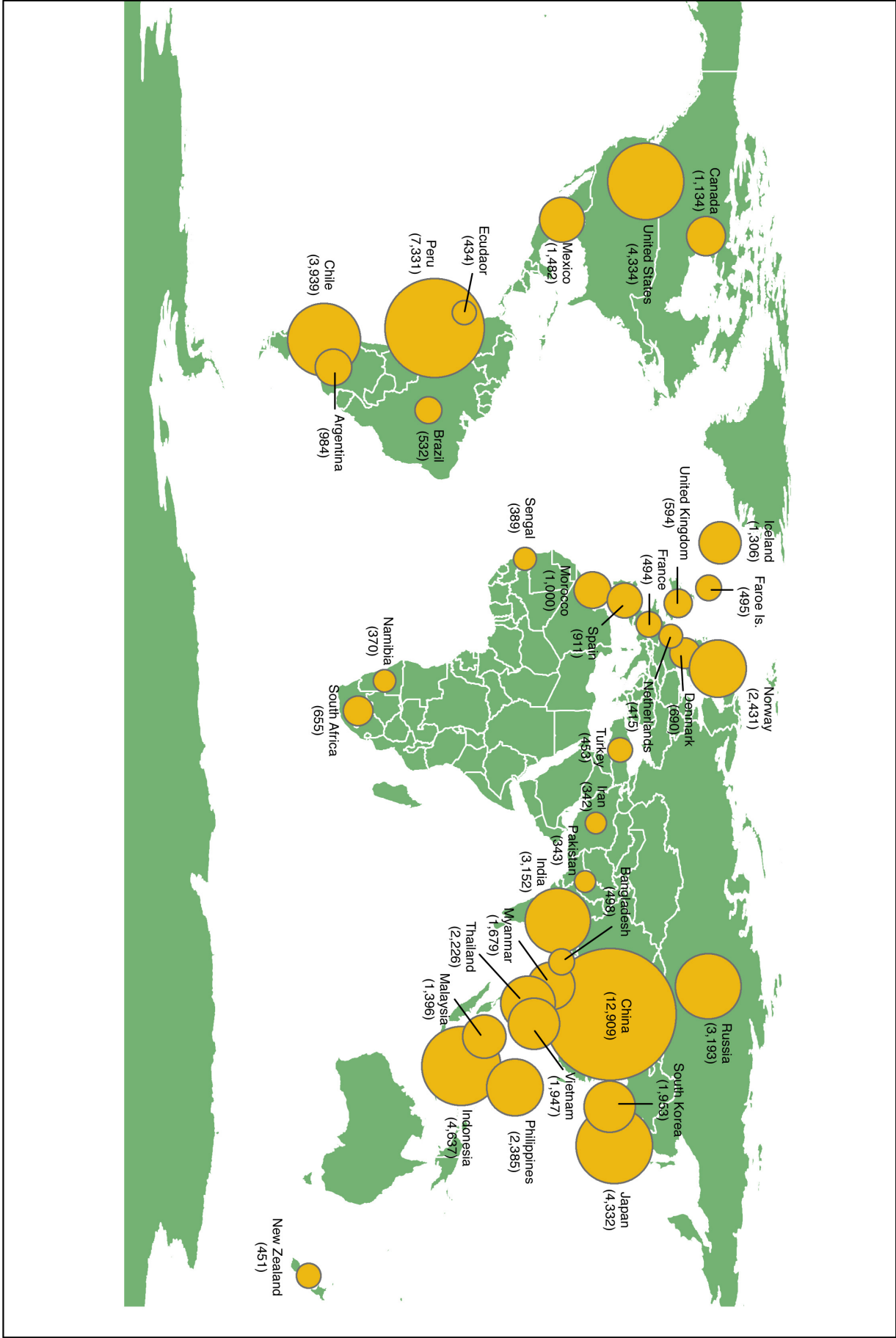
(c) Not elsewhere included.

Chart 6.1 shows the total catch by major fishing nations in terms of quantity caught in 2008.

In 2008, China caught the largest amount of fish, 12.9 million tonnes. Peru had the second largest catch at 7.3 million tonnes. Indonesia, the United States of America and Japan each caught between 4 and 5 million tonnes.

In 2008, Spain caught 911 thousand tonnes, the highest of any country in the European Union and a 12 per cent increase on 2007. Denmark caught 690 thousand tonnes, a 6 per cent increase on 2007. FAO figures show a UK catch in 2008 of 594 thousand tonnes. It should be noted that this is slightly different from the figure of 588 thousand tonnes shown in Chapter 3.

Chart 6.1 : World Catch by nationality of vessel, major catchers of fish: 2008 ('000 tonnes)



FAO fishing areas are shown in Chart 6.2. Of the 81 million tonnes of fish caught in 2008, 61 per cent were caught in the Pacific Ocean, 26 per cent in the Atlantic Ocean and 13 per cent in the Indian Ocean (see Table 6.2).

In the Atlantic Ocean, the 2008 catch was 13 per cent lower than in 2000 and is at its lowest level since 1965. In the Indian Ocean, marine catches have increased from 9.1 million tonnes in 2000 to 10.8 million tonnes in 2008.

Table 6.2 World catch by sea area: 2000 to 2008 ^(a)

Figures refer to Marine Fishing Areas only									(Million tonnes)
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Atlantic Ocean									
Arctic Sea	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northwest Atlantic	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3
Northeast Atlantic	11.0	11.1	11.1	10.3	10.0	9.9	9.4	9.2	8.7
Western Central Atlantic	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Eastern Central Atlantic	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.4
Mediterranean and Black Sea	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5
Southwest Atlantic	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.4
Southeast Atlantic	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
Antarctic Atlantic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total Atlantic Ocean	24.2	24.6	24.1	23.1	22.7	22.7	22.3	22.0	21.0
India Ocean									
Western Indian Ocean	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.1
Eastern Indian Ocean	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.9	6.0	6.6
Antarctic Indian Ocean	0.0	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	10.2	10.8
Pacific Ocean									
Northwest Pacific	21.1	20.5	19.2	19.9	19.3	20.1	20.0	20.4	20.6
Northeast Pacific	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6
Western Central Pacific	9.7	10.1	10.5	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.1
Eastern Central Pacific	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9
Southwest Pacific	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Southeast Pacific	15.8	12.7	13.7	10.5	15.4	14.9	12.3	12.1	12.2
Antarctic Pacific	0.0	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	51.9	48.9	49.3	49.0
World Total	84.9	82.2	82.6	79.6	83.7	84.5	81.6	81.4	80.8

Source: FAO

(a) Data from 2005-2008 have been revised

Chart 6.2: FAO marine fishing areas



Source: VLIZ (2005). FAO Fishing Areas Geodatabase. Available online at <http://www.vliz.be/vmdata/vimar/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 were required to 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 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.
Transshipment	The transfer from one conveyance to another for shipment. In this case, transshipments 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), now the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) for England, the Marine Directorate, Scottish Government, the Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs for Northern Ireland (DARD), the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) 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 (EC) No. 2847/93 (as amended) and Commission Regulation (EC) No 2807/83 (as amended). (Note – these are soon to be revised by the implementing measures of the revised EU Control Regulation – Council Regulation (EC) No. 1224/2009).
- (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 MMO 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 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.

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 fishing with under 10 metre vessels 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 Northern Ireland but was discontinued in the rest of the UK at the end of February 2009

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. From 1 January 2009 buyers and sellers with an annual turnover of first sale fish of more than 400,000 euro have been required to submit sales notes electronically. A UK Electronic Reporting Systems (ERS) Hub has been set-up to collect, process and store this sales note information.

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. Sales note information is also transferred electronically from the UK ERS Hub to the main databases. 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 MMO 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 MMO, 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 dependent upon the honesty 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:

MMO / DEFRA	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.marinemanagement.org.uk/fisheries/statistics or by writing to Marine Management Organisation, 4 th Floor, Ergon House, Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AL. Tel: 020 7270 8071; fsu@marinemanagement.org.uk
Marine Directorate Scottish Government	Scottish Fisheries Statistics 2008. Tel: 013 1244 6437. Available online from www.scotland.gov.uk/statistics
DARDNI	Report on the sea and inland fisheries of Northern Ireland. Available from DARDNI Fisheries division, Tel: 028 9076 5823 www.dardni.gov.uk/index/fisheries-farming-and-food/fisheries/sea-fisheries
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 8742
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 8742
Useful websites	
	Marine Management Organisation www.marinemanagement.org.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
	European Commission – fisheries 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

