UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2011

marine management organisation

UK SEA FISHERIES STATISTICS 2011

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UK map source information:
© Collins Bartholomew Ltd (2012)
Coordinate reference system GCS_WGS_1984

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Preface

UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2011 provides a broad picture of the UK fishing industry and its operations. This compendium publication includes data presented in the two new releases *The UK Fishing Industry in 2011: Structure and Activity* and *The UK Fishing Industry in 2011: Landings*, together with additional information on overseas trade, exploitation of stocks and the world fishing industry.

Several tables in this publication have been fully revised to reflect the latest data available. Please see Appendix 4 for details. Tables in this publication are produced in accordance with National Statistics guidelines; however, data sourced externally are official statistics and are not certified as National Statistics. Such data are marked clearly throughout the publication.

The tables shown in this publication along with more detailed tables 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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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).

4. Landings 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:

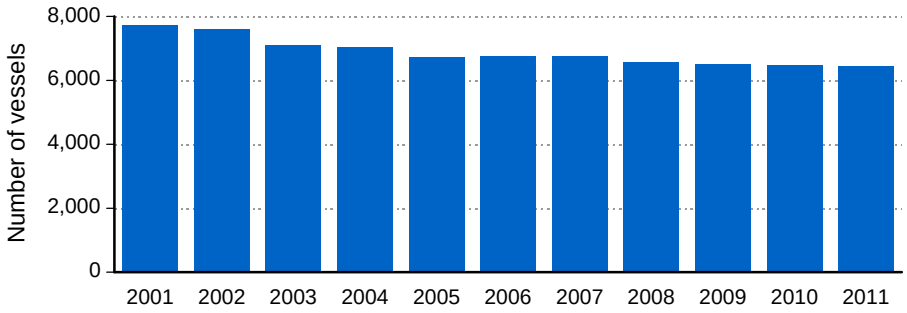
   - means "nil"
   .. means "negligible" (less than half the last digit shown)
   nd means "no data available"
   na means "not applicable"
   R means “revision”

1 Overview of the UK fishing industry

Fleet size and employment

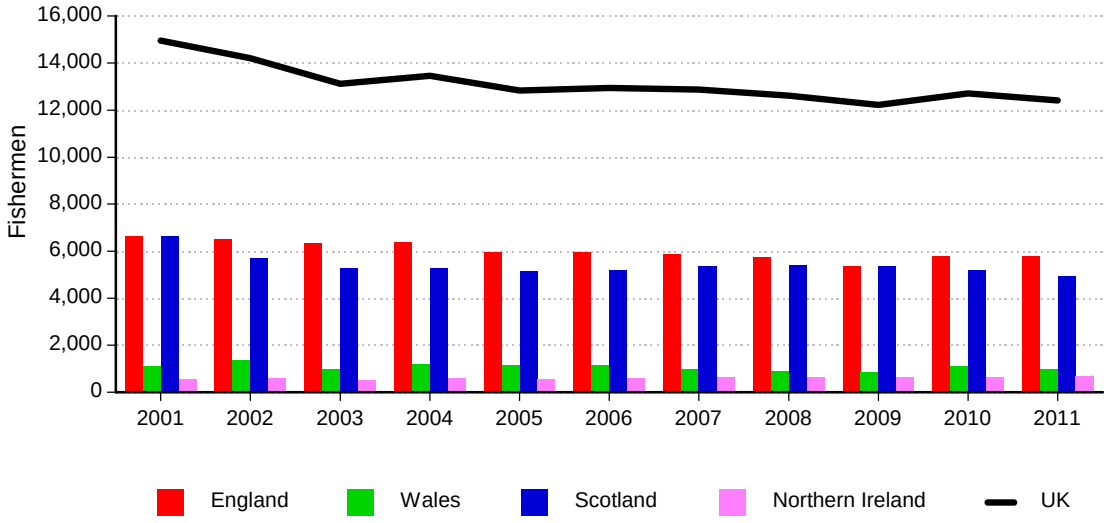
In 2011, the UK fishing industry had 6,444 fishing vessels compared with 7,721 in 2001, a reduction of 17 per cent. The fleet in 2011 comprised 5,056 10 metre and under vessels and 1,388 over 10 metre vessels.

Chart 1.1: UK fleet size: 2001 to 2011



There were around 12,400 fishermen in 2011, down 17 per cent since 2001. Of these, 5,800 were based in England (down 13 per cent since 2001), 1,000 in Wales (down 11 per cent), 5,000 in Scotland (down 25 per cent) and 700 in Northern Ireland (up 23 per cent). Part-time fishermen accounted for 19 per cent of the total, a proportion that has changed little over the last ten years. Further details can be found in Chapter 2.

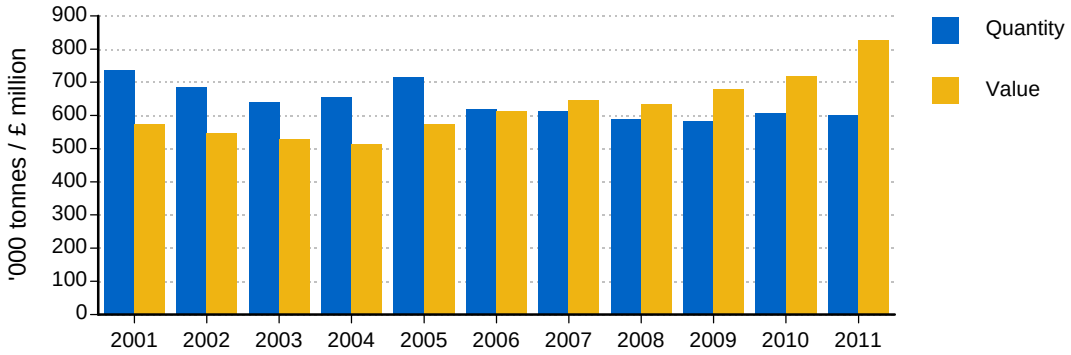
Chart 1.2: Number of fishermen in the UK: 2001 to 2011



Catch by UK vessels

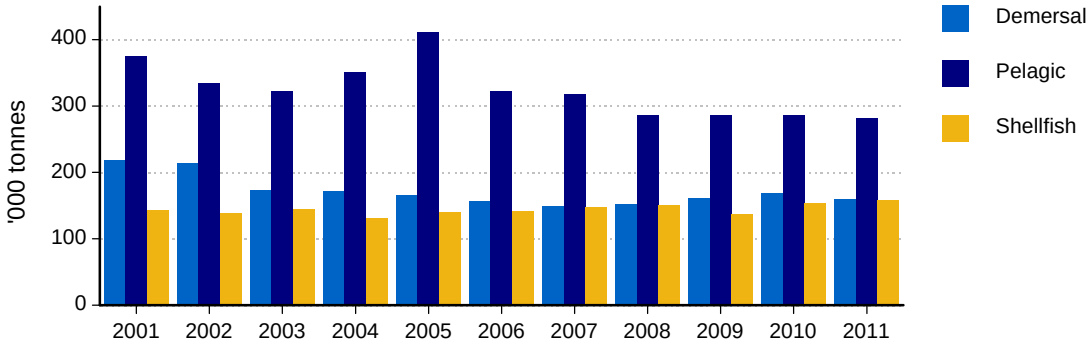
Chapter 3 presents information on quantity (live weight), value and area of capture for all UK vessels landing into the UK and abroad as well as for foreign vessels landing into the UK. Landings by member states against individual European Commission quotas for each fish stock targeted by the UK are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

Chart 1.3: UK vessels landing into the UK and abroad: 2001 to 2011



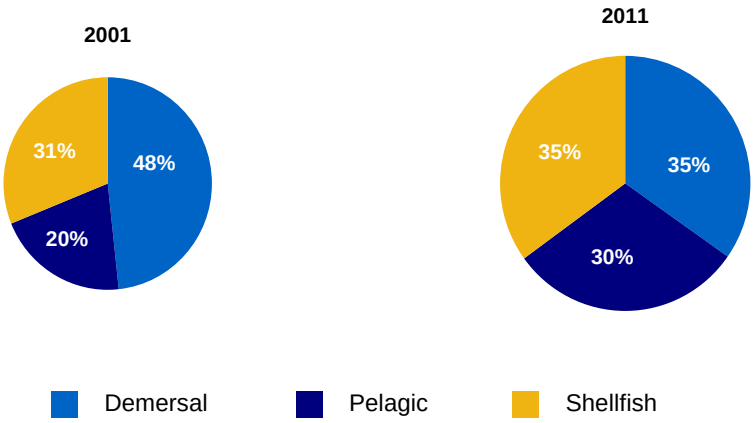
In 2011, UK vessels landed 600 thousand tonnes of sea fish (including shellfish) into the UK and abroad with a value of £828 million. This represents a 1 per cent fall in quantity but a 15 per cent increase in value compared with 2010. The rise in value is primarily due to an increase of more than 40 per cent in the average price of pelagic fish.

Chart 1.4: UK vessels landing into the UK and abroad by species group: 2001 to 2011



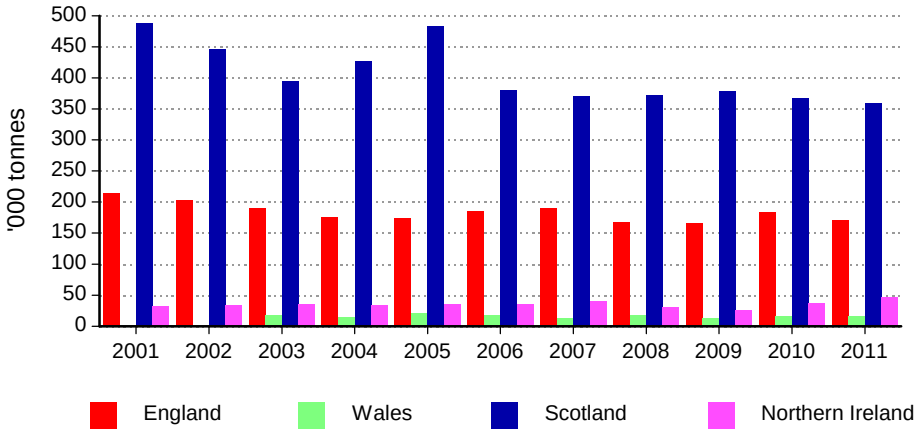
The quantity of landings of demersal fish decreased by 5 per cent between 2010 and 2011 and the quantity has fallen by 27 per cent since 2001. Pelagic landings decreased by 1 per cent between 2010 and 2011 and shellfish landings rose by 3 per cent over the same period.

Chart 1.5: Value of landings by UK vessels



In 2001, demersal fish accounted for almost half of total landings by value. By 2011, this had fallen to 35 per cent, with pelagic and shellfish comprising 30 per cent and 35 per cent respectively.

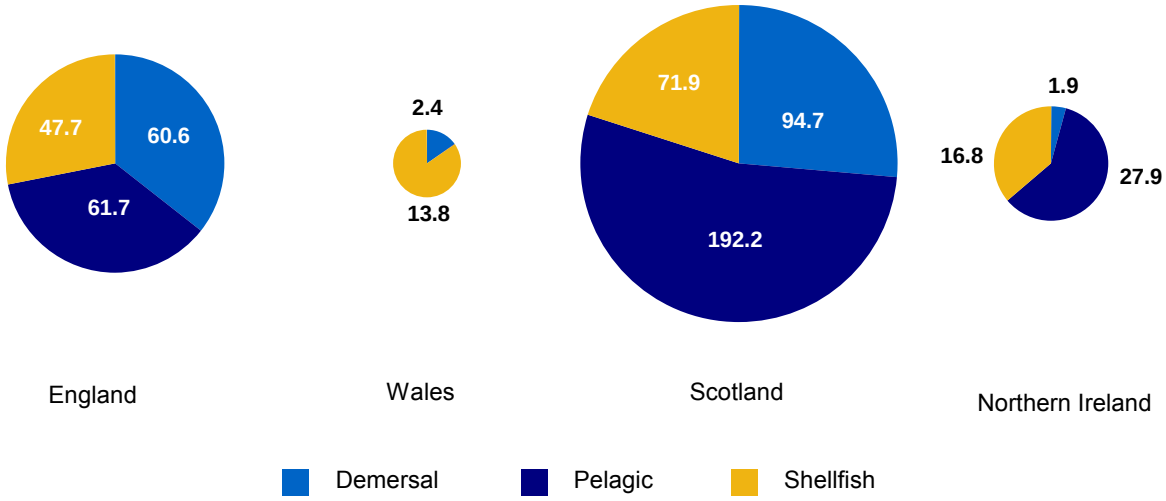
Chart 1.6: Landings into the UK and abroad by vessel nationality: 2001 to 2011



(a) 2001 - 2002 Data for Wales are included with data for England.

Landings by Scottish vessels fell from 488 thousand tonnes in 2001 to 359 thousand tonnes in 2011. Over that period, the Scottish fleet's share of total landings fell from 66 per cent to 60 per cent. The English fleet's share was 28 per cent in 2011.

Chart 1.7: Landings into the UK and abroad by vessel nationality and species group: 2011 ('000 tonnes)

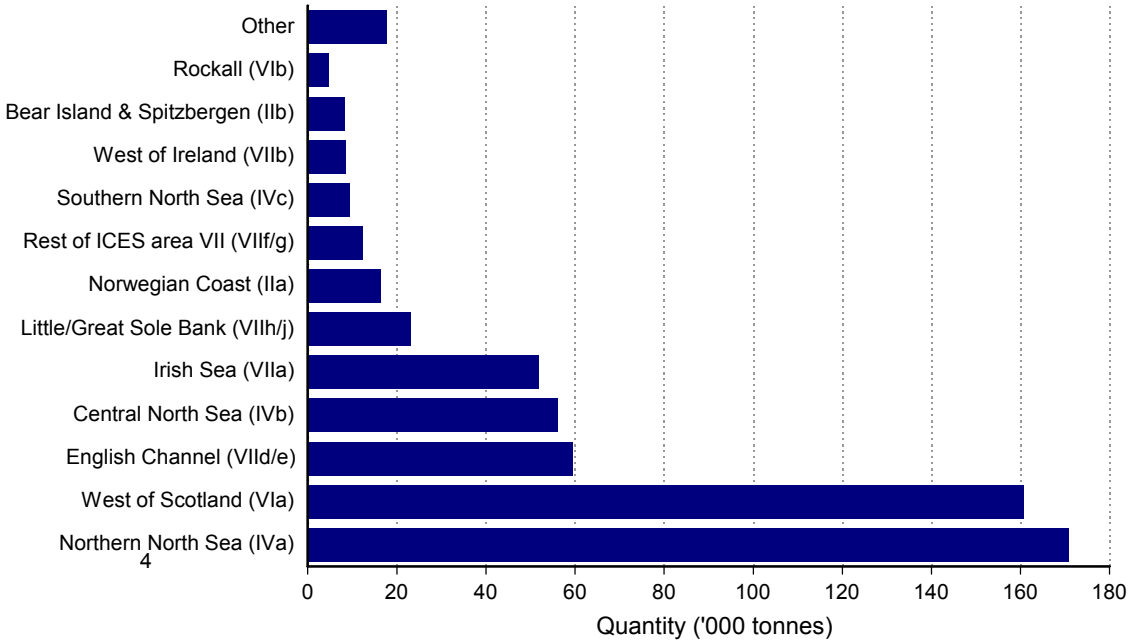


In terms of quantity, over half the Scottish and Northern Irish fleets' landings was pelagic fish. The Welsh fleet landed mainly shellfish while the largest component of landings by the English fleet was pelagic fish, very closely followed by demersal fish.

Catch by sea area

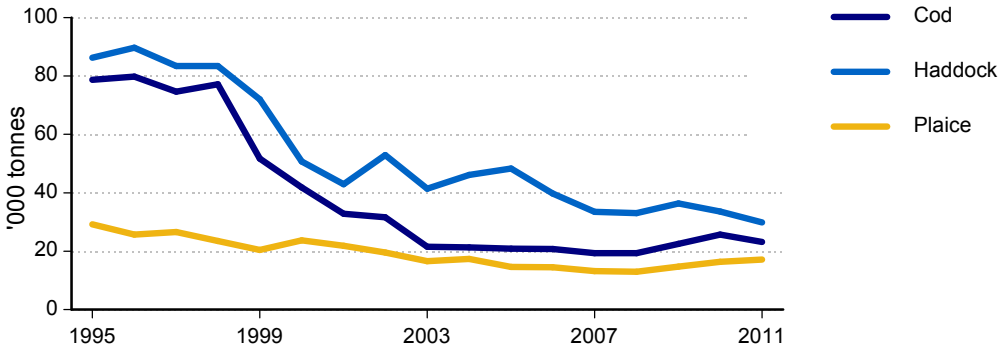
In 2011, 55 per cent of all landings by UK vessels were caught from Northern North Sea or West of Scotland (ICES divisions IVa and VIa – see Appendix 2 for a map of fishing areas).

Chart 1.8: Catch by sea area, UK vessels: 2011



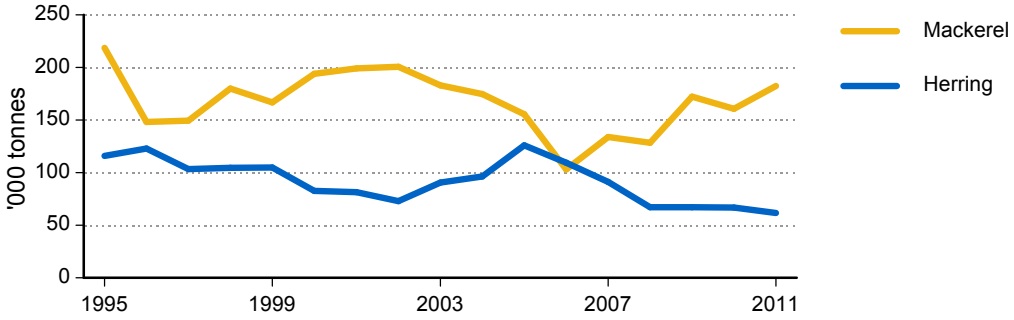
Catch by individual species

Chart 1.9: Landings of key demersal species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1995 to 2011



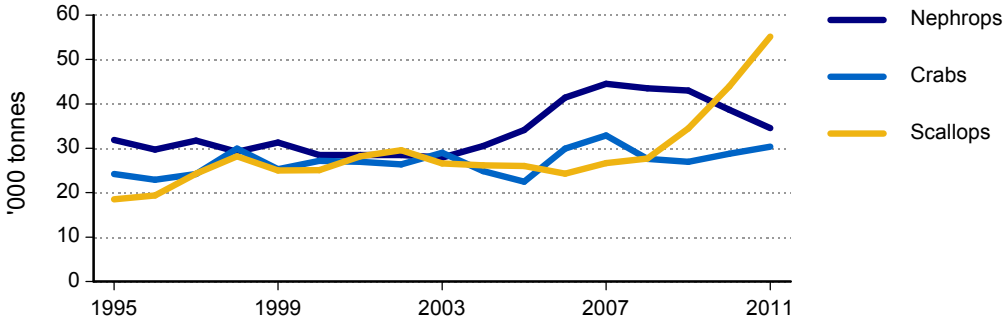
Falling catches of cod and haddock have contributed to the large reduction in demersal landings since 1995. In 2011, the UK fleet landed 23 thousand tonnes of cod (down 71 per cent since 1995) and 30 thousand tonnes of haddock (down 65 per cent since 1995). This represents a combined decrease of 112 thousand tonnes.

Chart 1.10: Landings of key pelagic species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1995 to 2011



In 2011, 182 thousand tonnes of mackerel were landed, an increase of 77 per cent since the low point of 2006. Since 1995 herring landings have fallen by 47 per cent to 62 thousand tonnes.

Chart 1.11: Landings of key shellfish species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1995 to 2011



In 2011, 35 thousand tonnes of nephrops were landed, an 8 per cent increase since 1995. Landings of crabs have increased by 25 per cent since 1995 to 30 thousand tonnes. The quantity of scallops landed was 55 thousand tonnes, up 37 thousand tonnes since 1995.

Landings into UK ports

Table 1.1 shows landings figures for three key ports in each UK country. In 2011, Peterhead, Lerwick and Fraserburgh accounted for 45 per cent by quantity and 39 per cent by value of all landings by UK vessels into the UK.

TABLE 1.1 Landings by UK vessels into key ports: 2011

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)				Value (£ million)			
	Demersal	Pelagic	Shellfish	**Total**	Demersal	Pelagic	Shellfish	**Total**
England								
Plymouth	2.3	9.7	2.2	**14.3**	6.3	3.5	4.5	**14.2**
Brixham	4.2	2.1	7.4	**13.7**	11.9	0.7	13.5	**26.1**
Newlyn	5.8	2.2	2.3	**10.3**	16.4	0.8	4.9	**22.0**
Wales [(a)]								
Milford Haven	1.3	..	1.7	**2.9**	4.0	..	3.0	**7.0**
Holyhead	-	-	2.7	**2.7**	-	-	1.7	**1.7**
Saundersfoot	..	..	1.6	**1.6**	0.1	..	1.1	**1.1**
Scotland								
Peterhead	39.2	64.5	2.9	**106.6**	60.1	60.7	11.6	**132.5**
Lerwick	9.1	41.7	1.0	**51.8**	16.9	43.0	2.8	**62.7**
Fraserburgh	6.1	11.3	7.9	**25.3**	8.8	12.1	27.5	**48.5**
Northern Ireland								
Ardglass	0.1	7.3	2.6	**10.0**	0.2	4.6	5.1	**9.8**
Kilkeel	0.7	..	5.3	**6.1**	1.0	..	8.0	**9.0**
Portavogie	0.3	-	2.4	**2.6**	0.5	-	5.0	**5.5**

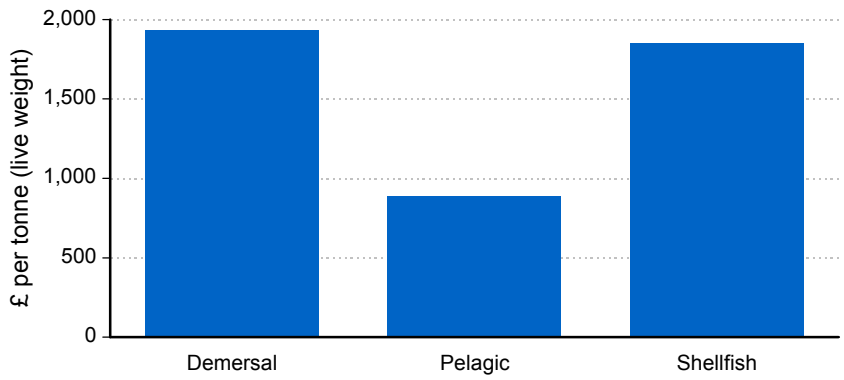
Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) In 2011, Bangor was the Welsh port with the largest quantity of landings (5.4 thousand tonnes); however, this was of relatively low value mussel seed.

Note: Additional data on the UK fishing industry are available for download from the MMO website as supplementary Table 1.2.

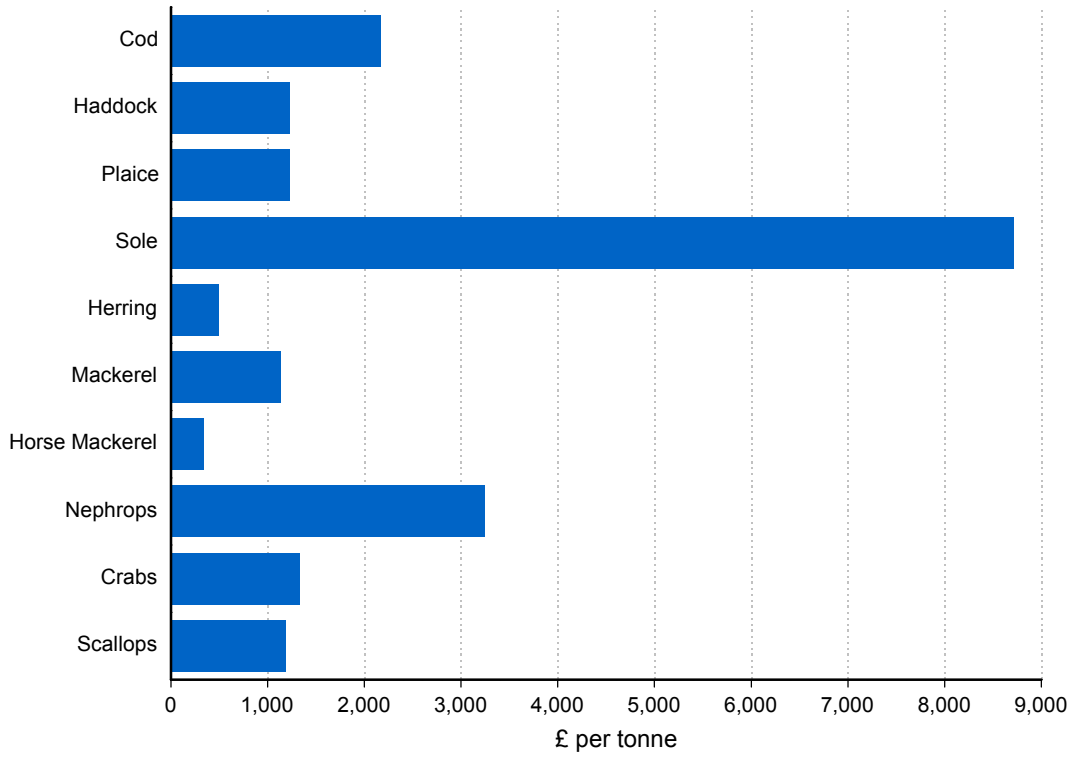
Average value

Chart 1.12: Average live weight value: 2011



In 2011, the average value of shellfish landed by UK vessels into the UK was £1,850 per tonne (live weight) compared with £1,932 per tonne for demersal species and £885 per tonne for pelagic species. Figures for key species are shown below.

Chart 1.13: Average live weight value of key species: 2011



Catch by sector

In 2011, 99 per cent of the pelagic fish and 95 per cent of the demersal fish landed by the UK fleet were caught by vessels in a producer organisation. In contrast, just over half of all shellfish were landed by vessels in the non-sector and the 10 metres and under pool.

Chapter 2 shows the membership of fish producer organisations for vessels over 10 metres in length. An overview of the landings by each producer organisation, as well as for the non-sector and the 10 metres and under pool, is given in Chapter 3.

Fishing effort

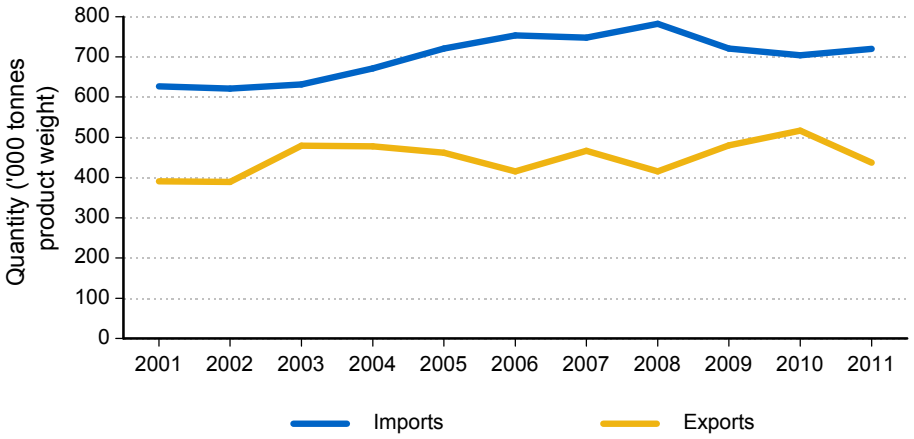
An overview of fishing effort in recovery areas is given in Chapter 2. In 2011:

- Fishing effort with regulated whitefish trawls has fallen by 47 per cent since the implementation of the Cod Recovery Zone in 2003.
- Activity in the Sole Recovery Zone with regulated beam trawls has fallen by 27 per cent since its creation in 2004.
- Effort on fishing trips targeting scallops in ICES sub-area VII has increased by 47 per cent since 2001, while effort on similar trips in ICES sub-areas V and VI decreased by 55 per cent.

Imports and exports

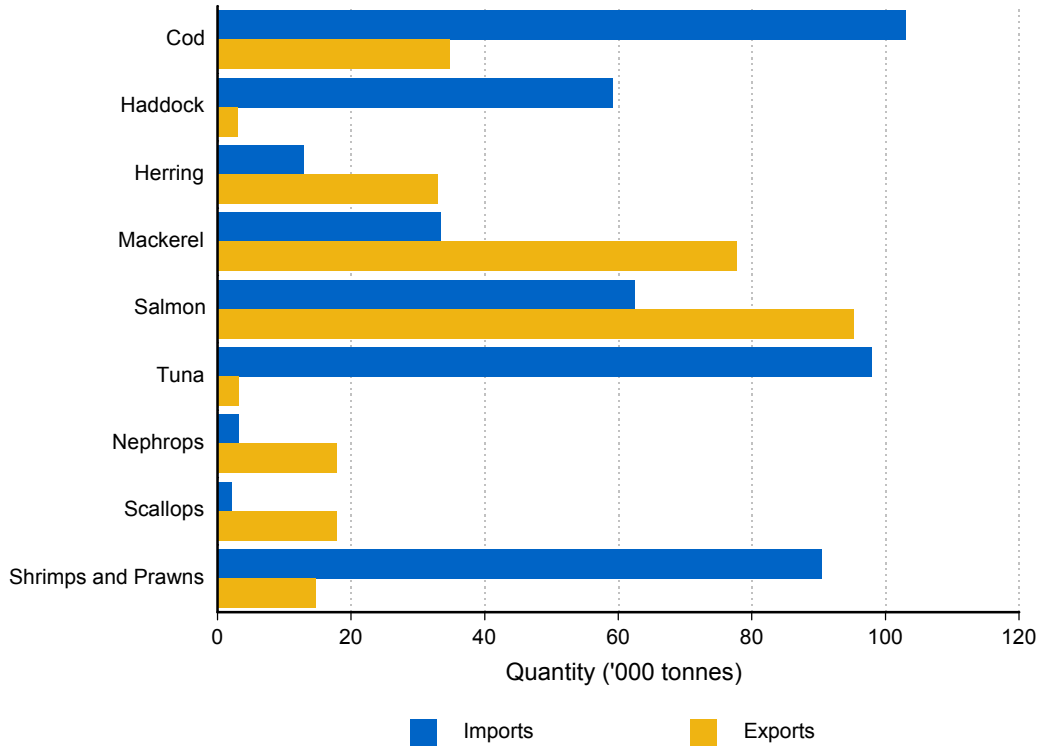
In 2011, imports of fish and fish preparations rose to 720 thousand tonnes, a 2 per cent increase from 2010. Over the same period, exports decreased by 15 per cent to 437 thousand tonnes.

Chart 1.14: UK imports and exports: 2001 to 2011



In 2011, imports were highest for cod, tuna, shrimps and prawns and salmon. The UK's main exports were salmon, mackerel and cod.

Chart 1.15: UK imports and exports by key species: 2011



In 2011, imports into the UK were highest from Iceland (70 thousand tonnes), China (68 thousand tonnes) and Thailand (53 thousand tonnes). Of the UK exports, the largest amounts went to France (79 thousand tonnes), the Netherlands (73 thousand tonnes) and the United States of America (43 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 Structure and activity of the UK fishing industry

Introduction

In 2011 the UK had 6,444 registered fishing vessels, 17 per cent fewer than in 2001. Over the same period, the number of fishermen on UK registered vessels has fallen by almost 2,600 to 12,400. The number of days spent at sea by vessels over 10 metres in length has fallen by 42 per cent.

This chapter brings together information on:

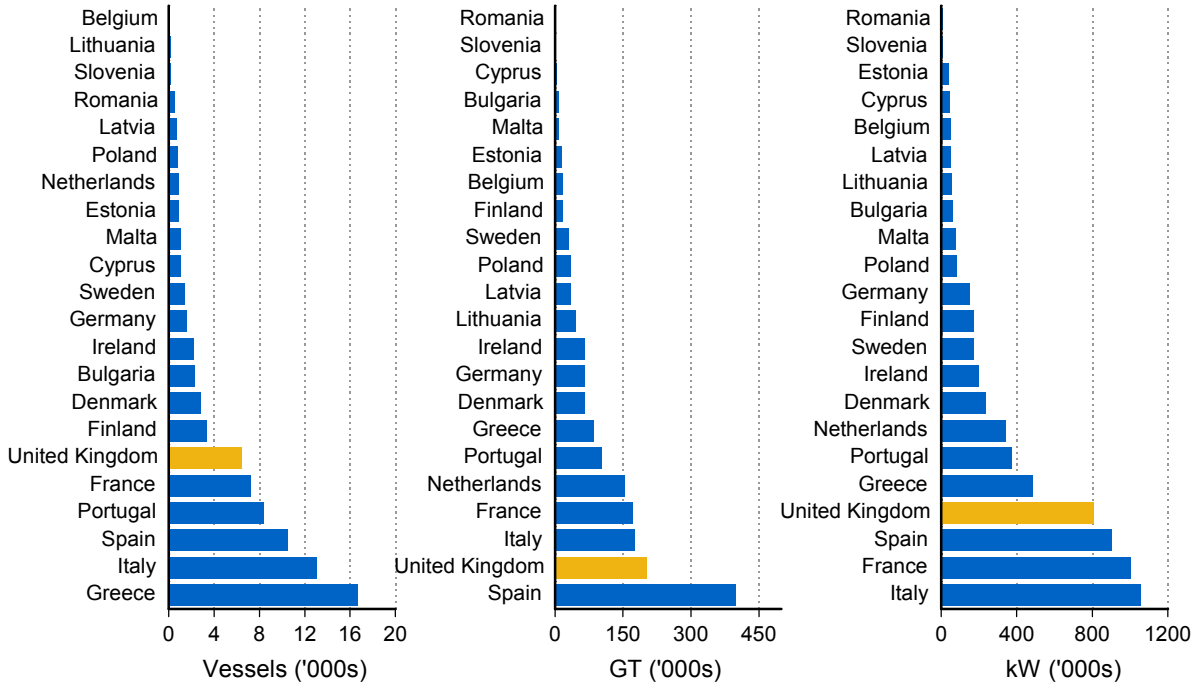
- Size and composition of the UK fishing fleet
- Number of fishermen on UK registered fishing vessels
- Accidents involving fishing vessels and fishermen
- Fishing effort by UK vessels, including expanded coverage of effort in the Cod and Sole Recovery Zones and the Western Waters

All tables presented here are available to download as spreadsheets from the MMO website. Supplementary tables showing more detail can also be found on the website.

The EU fishing fleet

In 2011, the highest number of fishing vessels in the European Union was in Greece (16,663) while the UK was sixth with 6,444 (see Chart 2.1). Spain's capacity (399 thousand GT) is by far the largest, being almost double that of second place UK with 202 thousand GT. The UK has the fourth most powerful fleet (0.81 million kW) behind Italy (1.06 million kW), France (1.00 million kW) and Spain (0.90 million kW).

Chart 2.1: Size of the EU fishing fleet by member state: 2011



Note: Data for Chart 2.1 are available for download from the MMO website as supplementary Table 2.12.

The UK fishing fleet

The number of registered UK fishing vessels has fallen by 26 per cent since 1996. Capacity (GT) and power (kW) have decreased by 26 per cent and 23 per cent respectively over the same period (see Table 2.1). As well as an underlying downwards trend in the size of the fleet associated with reduced fishing opportunities, UK fisheries administrations have operated decommissioning exercises in 2001-2002, 2003, 2007 and 2008-2009. The decommissioning exercises aimed to withdraw some capacity and effort from UK fisheries to help ensure a sustainable future, and to allow vessel owners to take a business decision on whether to remain in the fishery under the terms of fishery management plans.

TABLE 2.1 Size of the UK fishing fleet: 1996 to 2011 [a]

At year end:

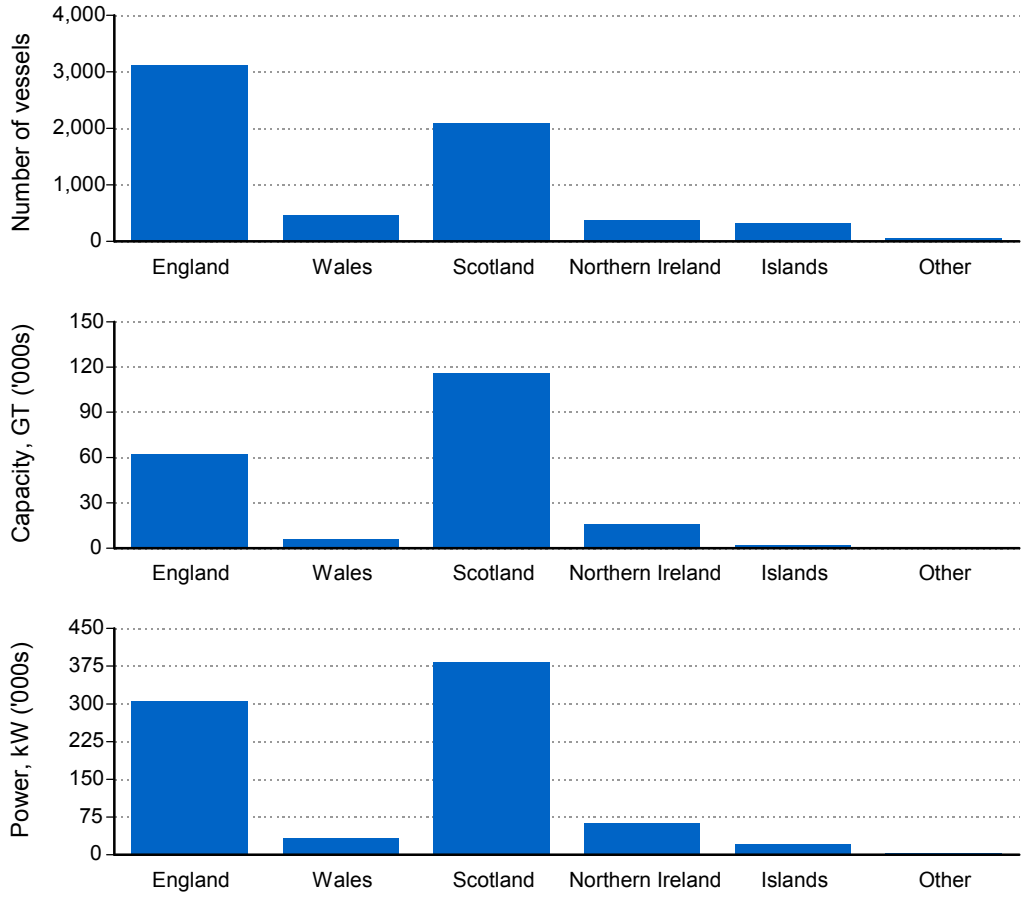
	Number	GT [b]	Power
1996	8,667	274,532	1,054,927
1997	8,458	272,421	1,026,542
1998	8,271	270,644	1,006,071
1999	8,039	264,453	978,644
2000	7,818	262,406	980,636
2001	7,721	263,040	1,001,648
2002	7,578	240,898	947,964
2003	7,096	227,449	907,340
2004	7,022	222,529	897,398
2005	6,716	217,617	876,479
2006	6,752	214,181	863,496
2007	6,763	212,816	858,011
2008	6,573	207,423	836,485
2009	6,500	208,025	832,284
2010	6,477	207,424	826,668
2011	6,444	202,048	808,887

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

(a) Includes Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and vessels without an administration port. 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

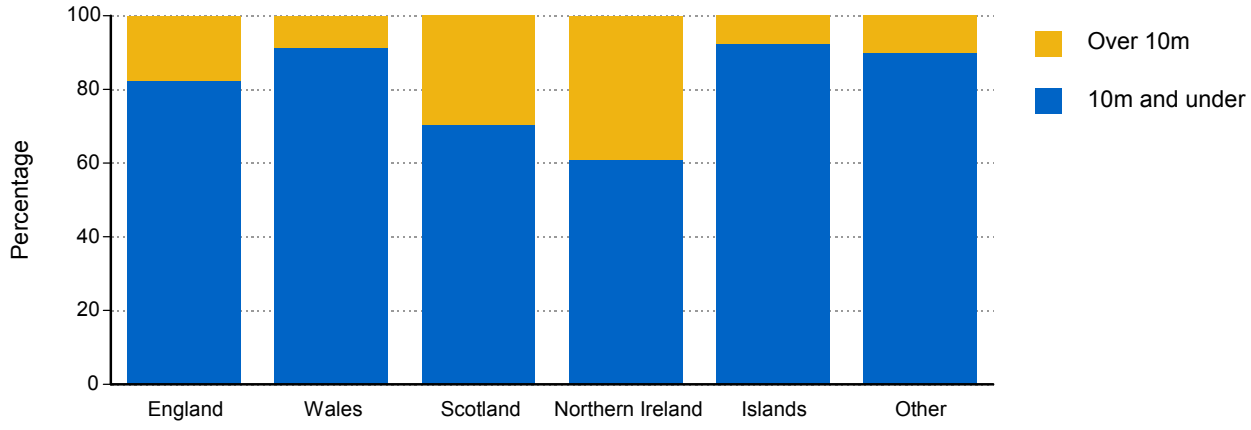
Chart 2.2: Size of the UK fishing fleet by country: 2011



England has the largest number of vessels, accounting for 48 per cent of the total UK fleet with Scottish vessels making up 32 per cent of the UK fleet. However, Scotland has the highest share of capacity (GT), 57 per cent, and power (kW), 47 per cent, compared with 31 per cent and 38 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 difference 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 70 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: 2011



The overlapping areas of interest of the fleets make it difficult to provide a simple explanation of the differences in fleet structure across the UK. One relevant factor is the different fishing opportunities the fleets are engaged in. Key elements of the Scottish fleet are engaged in several fisheries that are high volume but lower priced. This includes fisheries such as the herring and mackerel fisheries in the North Sea and West of Scotland waters. As such the Scottish fleet has moved towards having higher capacity vessels, which, for economically viability, cover large sea areas and catch several hundred tonnes of fish per trip.

Compared with this, the English fleet is involved in several key fisheries that are typically lower volume but higher priced, such as the Channel fisheries for sole and plaice. In addition, a greater proportion of the fisheries the English fleet is engaged in cover inshore areas. Together these factors have allowed the English fleet to develop with a greater proportion of smaller vessels that are able to be economically viable through catching smaller quantities of more valuable fish. Changes over time in the nature of fishing opportunities available to the different elements of the UK fleet have also been key drivers for the development of the fleet.

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: 2008 to 2011[(a)]

At year end:

			England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Islands [(b)]	Other [(c)]	Total
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**
2010	10m and under vessels	No.	2,569	442	1,491	232	291	22	5,047
		GT	9,031	1,194	5,381	946	712	49	17,315
		kW	141,524	23,247	78,166	12,896	15,739	1,301	272,873
	Over 10m vessels	No.	552	41	666	147	24	-	1,430
		GT	53,177	4,754	115,972	15,238	969	-	190,110
		kW	168,050	10,681	320,941	49,635	4,487	-	553,795
	Total	**No.**	**3,121**	**483**	**2,157**	**379**	**315**	**22**	**6,477**
		GT	**62,208**	**5,948**	**121,354**	**16,184**	**1,681**	**49**	**207,424**
		kW	**309,574**	**33,928**	**399,107**	**62,531**	**20,227**	**1,301**	**826,668**
2011	10m and under vessels	No.	2,573	425	1,472	231	302	53	5,056
		GT	8,933	1,203	5,323	925	742	91	17,218
		kW	141,164	22,530	78,418	12,764	16,852	2,353	274,081
	Over 10m vessels	No.	547	40	622	148	25	6	1,388
		GT	53,021	4,600	110,588	15,165	981	475	184,830
		kW	163,762	10,567	305,097	49,621	4,518	1,241	534,806
	Total	**No.**	**3,120**	**465**	**2,094**	**379**	**327**	**59**	**6,444**
		GT	**61,955**	**5,803**	**115,911**	**16,090**	**1,723**	**567**	**202,048**
		kW	**304,926**	**33,097**	**383,515**	**62,385**	**21,371**	**3,594**	**808,887**

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

(a) Excludes mussel dredgers.

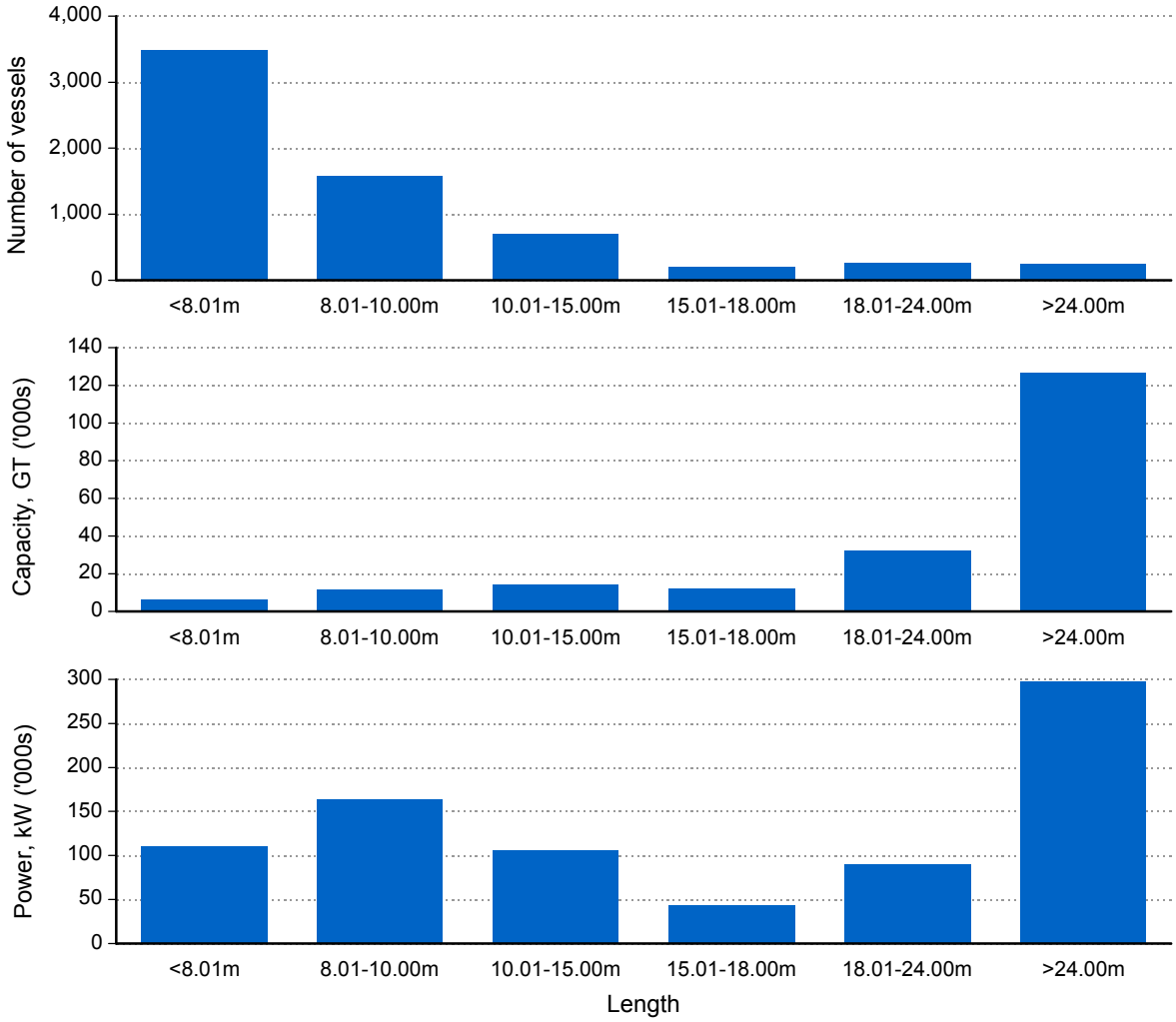
(b) Islands include Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man.

(c) Vessels which are registered but not administered by a port; typically new vessels and vessels changing administrations.

Note: Additional data on the UK fishing fleet are available for download from the MMO website as supplementary Table 2.2a.

The UK fishing fleet by length

Chart 2.4: Size of the UK fishing fleet by length: 2011



Almost four fifths of the UK fleet is made up of vessels of 10 metres and under in length. These vessels account for 9 per cent of the fleet's capacity and a third of the fleet's power. However, vessels over 18 metres in length account for just 8 per cent of the total number but for 79 per cent of total capacity and 48 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 and Northern Ireland have higher proportions of large vessels than England. For example, 18 per cent of the Scottish fleet and 29 per cent of the far smaller Northern Irish fleet exceed 15 metres in length compared with 6 per cent in England. However, the number of Scottish vessels exceeding 15 metres in length fell by 8 per cent in 2011. The capacity of the 274 vessels over 18 metres in length in Scotland is almost the same as the total capacity of the English, Welsh and Northern Irish fleet combined.

TABLE 2.3 UK fishing fleet by vessel length and country of administration: 2011

At year end:

	Overall length	8.00m and under	8.01 - 10.00m	10.01 - 15.00m	15.01 - 18.00m	18.01 - 24.00m	Over 24.00m	Total
England	Number	1,747	826	369	45	56	77	**3,120**
	Gross tonnage	2,962	5,971	7,774	2,606	6,627	36,015	**61,955**
	Engine power	54,616	86,548	58,521	9,413	15,784	80,043	**304,926**
Wales	Number	310	115	29	1	2	8	**465**
	Gross tonnage	442	761	584	46	196	3,774	**5,803**
	Engine power	10,781	11,748	3,633	84	758	6,092	**33,097**
Scotland	Number	984	488	242	106	132	142	**2,094**
	Gross tonnage	1,872	3,452	4,620	6,676	19,719	79,574	**115,911**
	Engine power	29,640	48,778	35,148	24,150	53,978	191,821	**383,515**
Northern Ireland	Number	134	97	39	34	57	18	**379**
	Gross tonnage	249	677	880	1,937	5,495	6,852	**16,090**
	Engine power	3,534	9,230	5,844	7,283	18,193	18,302	**62,385**
Islands [(a)]	Number	255	47	13	10	2	-	**327**
	Gross tonnage	414	328	316	493	172	-	**1,723**
	Engine power	9,824	7,029	2,065	1,887	566	-	**21,371**
Other [(b)]	Number	48	5	4	-	1	1	**59**
	Gross tonnage	70	21	71	-	106	298	**567**
	Engine power	1,958	395	433	-	316	492	**3,594**
Total	**Number**	**3,478**	**1,578**	**696**	**196**	**250**	**246**	**6,444**
	Gross tonnage	**6,008**	**11,210**	**14,245**	**11,757**	**32,314**	**126,513**	**202,048**
	Engine power	**110,353**	**163,728**	**105,643**	**42,817**	**89,595**	**296,750**	**808,887**

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

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

(b) Vessels which are registered but not administered by a port; typically new vessels and vessels changing administrations.

Note: Additional data on the UK fishing fleet are available for download from the MMO website as supplementary Table 2.3a.

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.

In 2011:

- Newlyn had the largest number (622) of vessels in its administration. 88 per cent of these were of 10 metres and under overall length.
- The fleet administered by Fraserburgh had by far the largest capacity (35,100 GT) and power (96,400 kW).
- The largest proportion of 10 metre and under vessels was in Hastings (93 per cent). Administration ports in Wales and the south and west coast of England also had large proportions of 10 metre and under vessels.

Chart 2.5: Number of vessels by Administration Port: 2011

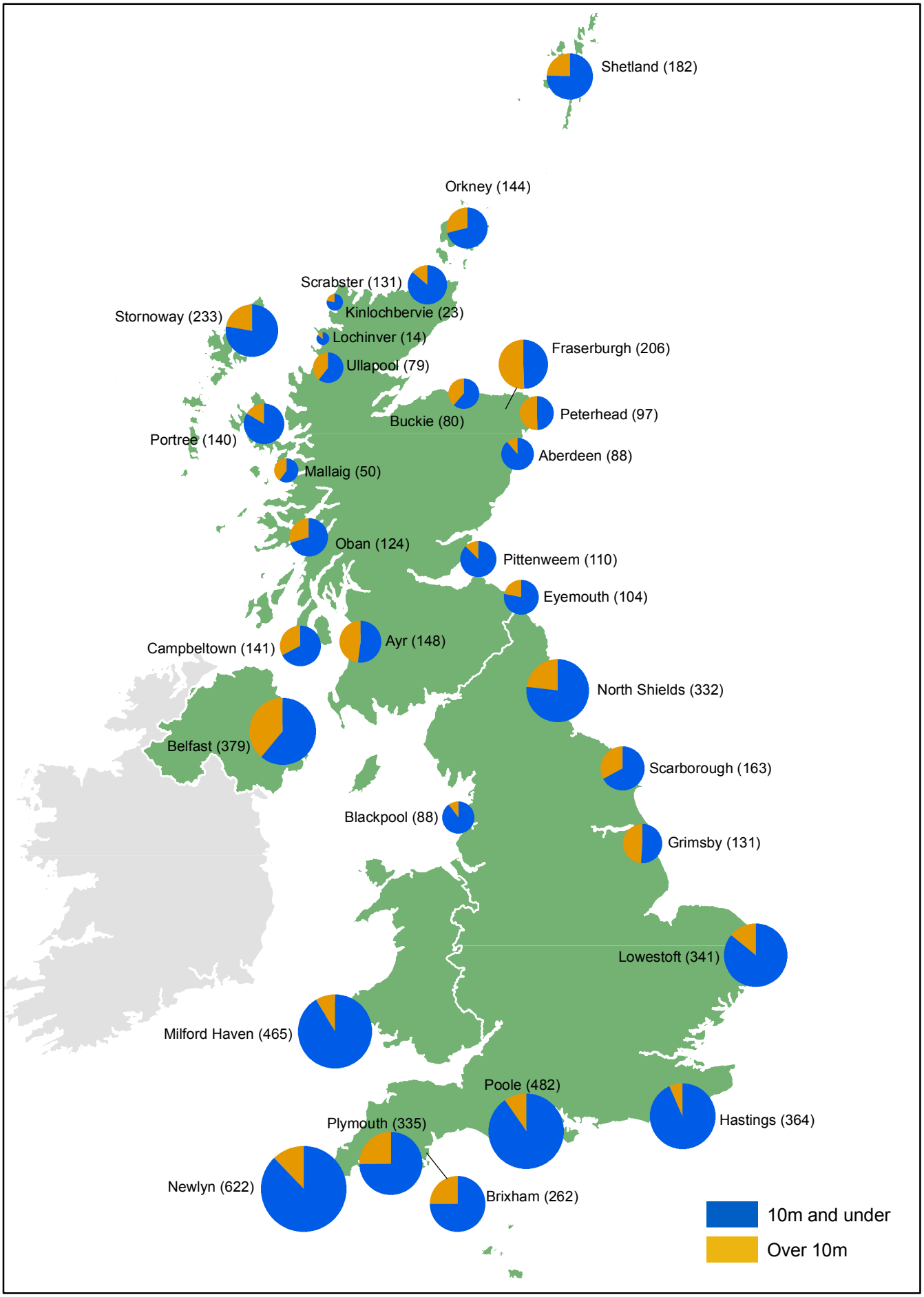


Chart 2.6: Capacity (GT) of fleet by Administration Port: 2011

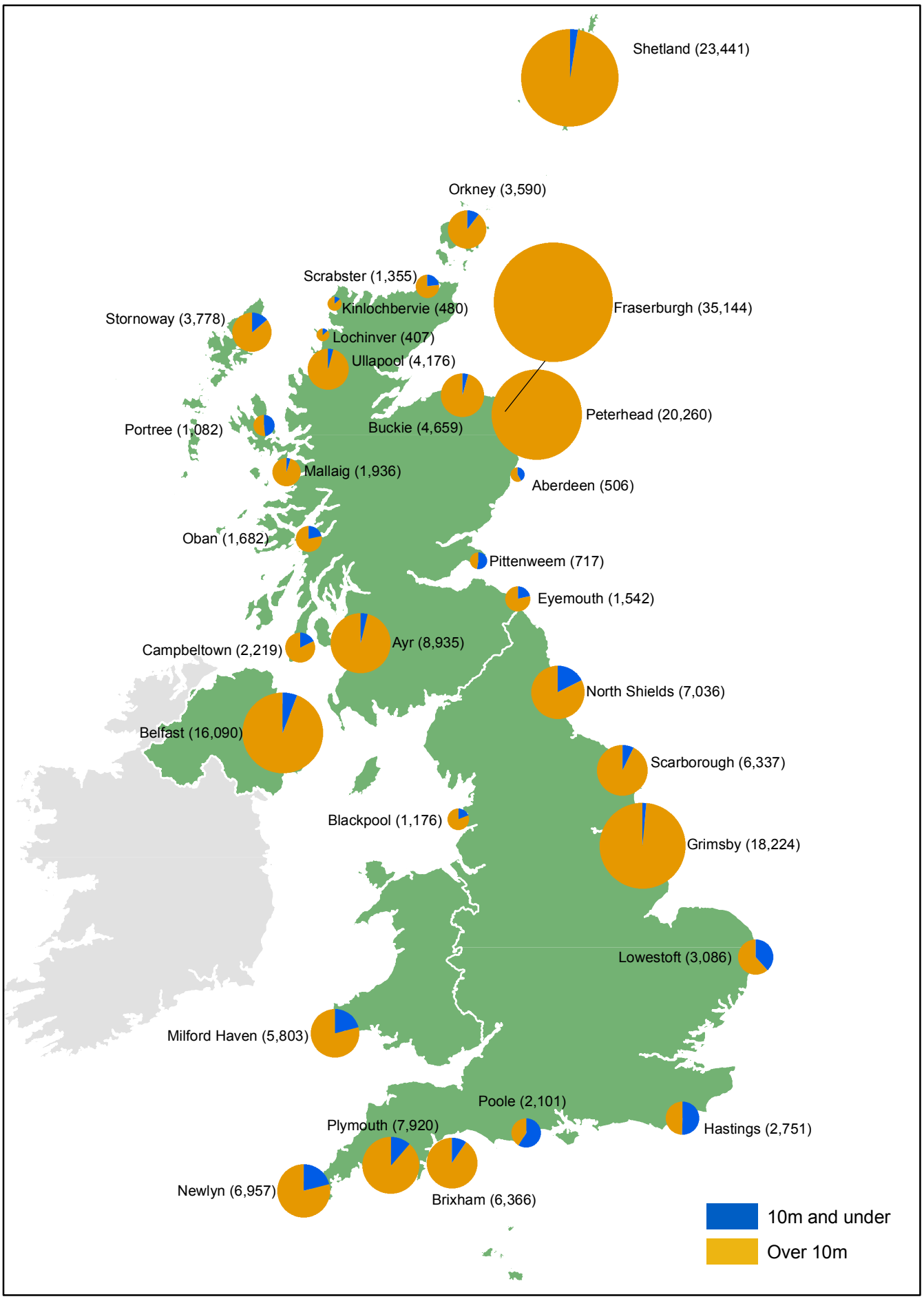
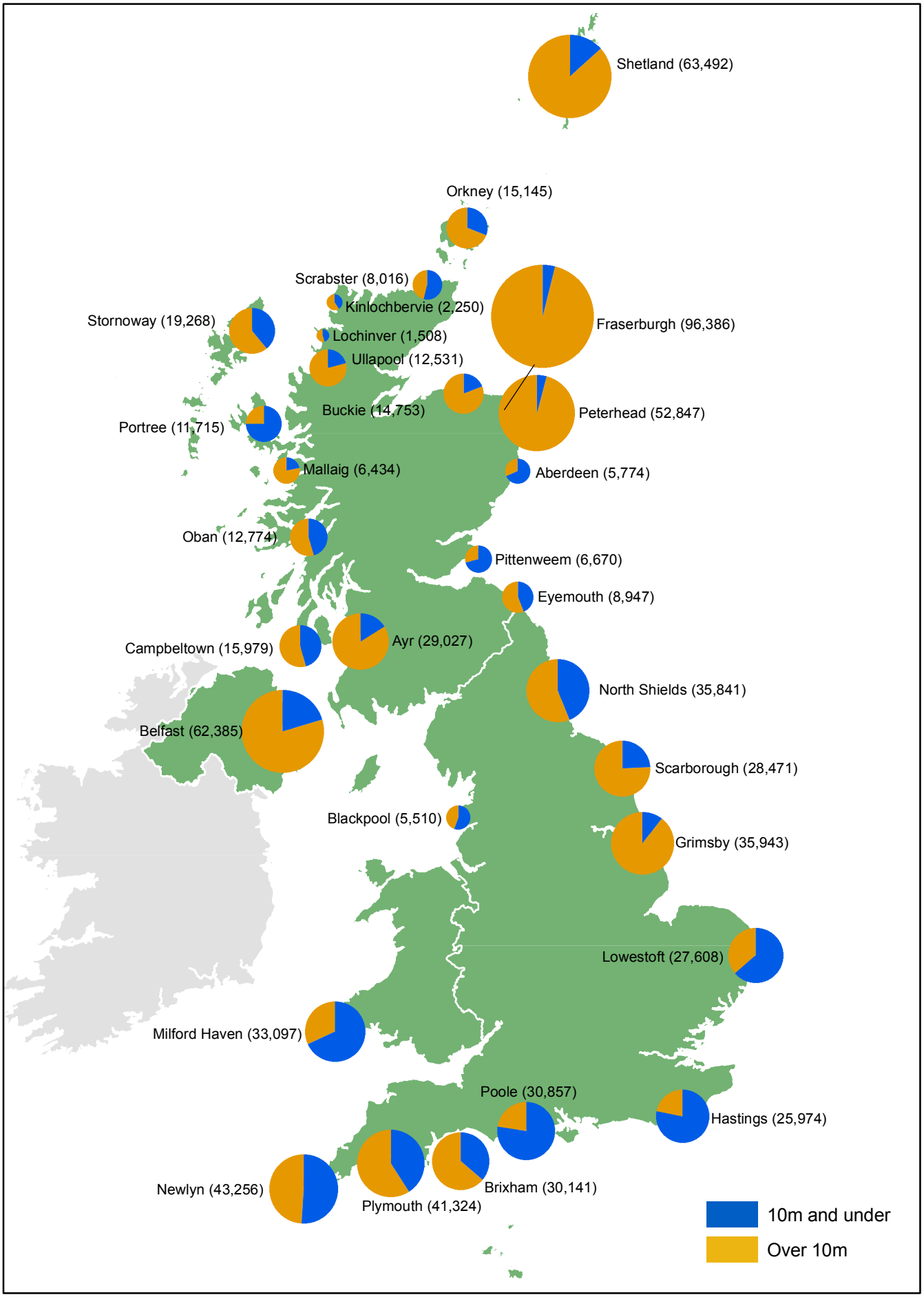
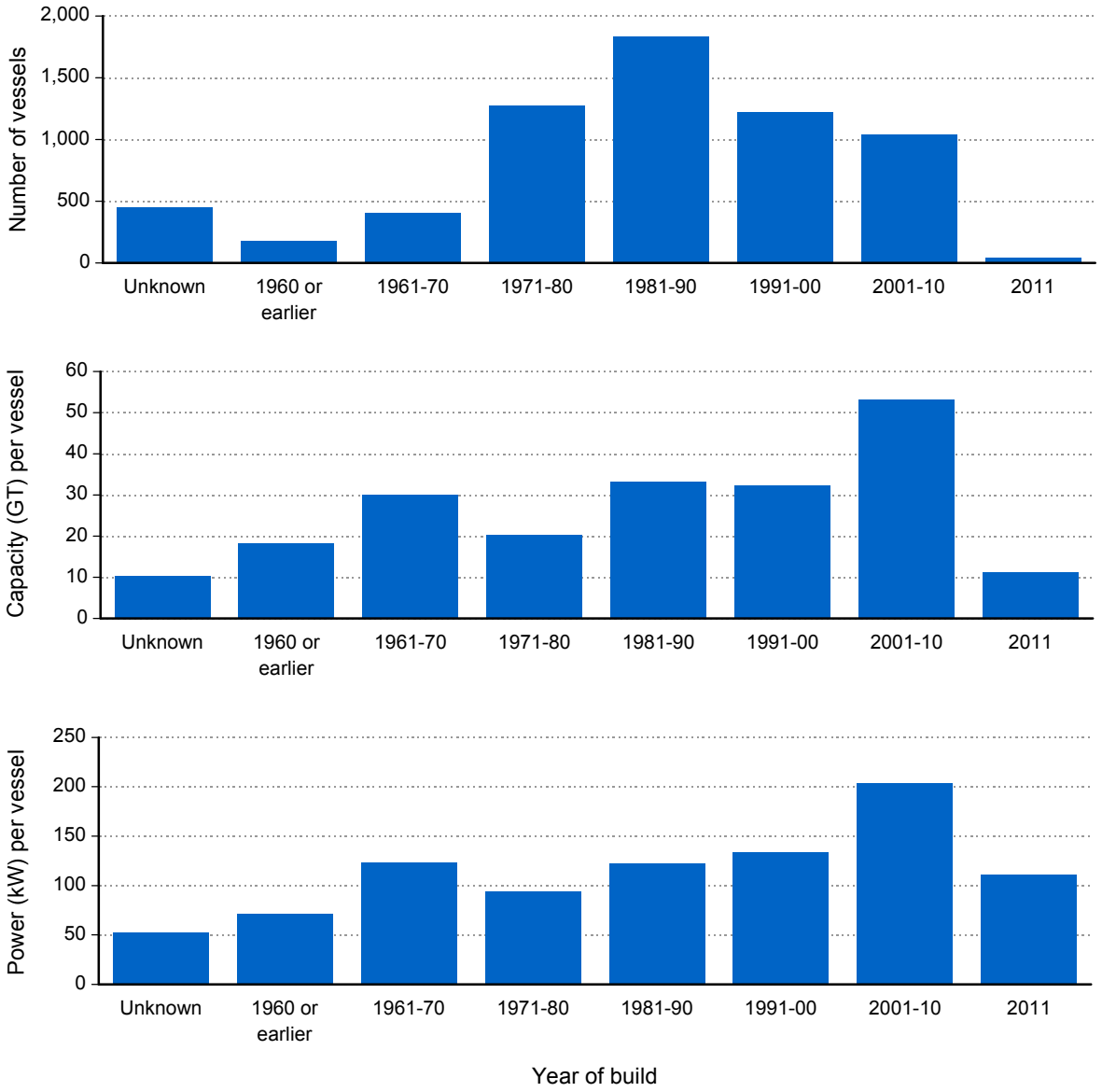


Chart 2.7: Power (kW) of fleet by Administration Port: 2011



The UK fishing fleet by age

Chart 2.8: Size, average capacity and power of the UK fishing fleet by year of construction: 2011



In total, 62 per cent of the UK fleet (whose age is known) were built more than twenty years ago. While the number of vessels being built since 1991 has decreased, the average capacity and power of these vessels has increased by 50 per cent (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: 2011

England	Number	190	100	202	614	860	582	552	20	**3,120**
	Gross tonnage	1,058	1,214	4,809	8,430	29,877	9,566	6,899	102	**61,955**
	Engine power (kW)	8,999	6,137	22,228	47,797	102,082	58,416	57,399	1,868	**304,926**
Wales	Number	57	7	9	71	142	90	87	2	**465**
	Gross tonnage	207	69	149	983	2,983	584	818	11	**5,803**
	Engine power (kW)	2,446	272	604	5,112	11,284	5,675	7,298	406	**33,097**
Scotland	Number	164	58	134	418	628	387	295	10	**2,094**
	Gross tonnage	2,973	1,572	4,579	11,343	23,148	28,243	43,751	301	**115,911**
	Engine power (kW)	9,884	4,624	16,766	46,616	87,145	87,291	129,587	1,602	**383,515**
Northern	Number	27	9	44	95	102	60	42	-	**379**
Ireland	Gross tonnage	407	370	2,381	4,121	4,560	648	3,602	-	**16,090**
	Engine power (kW)	1,753	1,576	9,232	15,032	17,463	4,988	12,340	-	**62,385**
Islands [(a)]	Number	10	3	17	62	89	96	48	2	**327**
	Gross tonnage	16	7	314	346	399	410	219	13	**1,723**
	Engine power (kW)	227	34	1,404	3,205	4,950	6,965	4,283	303	**21,371**
Other [(b)]	Number	5	1	3	11	12	7	15	5	**59**
	Gross tonnage	8	3	39	440	21	8	41	8	**567**
	Engine power (kW)	243	15	143	1,211	724	229	889	140	**3,594**
Total	**Number**	**453**	**178**	**409**	**1,271**	**1,833**	**1,222**	**1,039**	**39**	**6,444**
	Gross tonnage	**4,670**	**3,235**	**12,270**	**25,663**	**60,987**	**39,459**	**55,329**	**435**	**202,048**
	Engine power (kW)	**23,551**	**12,658**	**50,378**	**118,972**	**223,648**	**163,564**	**211,797**	**4,319**	**808,887**

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

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

(b) Vessels which are registered but not administered by a port; typically new vessels and vessels changing administrations.

Note: Additional data on the UK fishing fleet are available for download from the MMO website as supplementary Tables 2.4a, 2.4b and 2.4c.

Membership of Fish Producer Organisations

On 31 December 2011, 35 per cent of vessels over 10 metres in length were not members of a Fish Producer Organisation (FPO). The Scottish FPO had the highest membership (195 vessels), followed by Northern Ireland FPO (112 vessels).

TABLE 2.5 Fish Producer Organisation (FPO) membership: 2010 to 2011[a]

Membership as at 1 January for each year

	2010 [b] Vessels in membership	Members as a % of total	2011[b] Vessels in membership	Members as a % of total
Scottish FPO Ltd	218	*15%*	195	*14%*
Northern Ireland FPO Ltd	111	*8%*	112	*8%*
Cornish FPO Ltd	102	*7%*	105	*8%*
South Western FPO Ltd	70	*5%*	73	*5%*
Eastern England FPO Ltd	45	*3%*	40	*3%*
Anglo Scottish FPO Ltd	45	*3%*	40	*3%*
Anglo Northern Irish FPO Ltd	44	*3%*	42	*3%*
Shetland FPO Ltd	39	*3%*	38	*3%*
Northern Producers Organisation Ltd	38	*3%*	36	*3%*
North East of Scotland FO Ltd	35	*2%*	32	*2%*
West of Scotland FPO Ltd	31	*2%*	30	*2%*
Fleetwood FPO Ltd	23	*2%*	25	*2%*
Fife FPO Ltd	21	*1%*	19	*1%*
Aberdeen FPO	18	*1%*	13	*1%*
North Sea FPO Ltd	18	*1%*	17	*1%*
Isle of Man Non-Sector	18	*1%*	18	*1%*
The FPO Ltd	16	*1%*	17	*1%*
Lowestoft FPO Ltd	12	*1%*	9	*1%*
Orkney FPO Ltd	11	*1%*	10	*1%*
Wales and West Coast FPO Ltd	10	*1%*	9	*1%*
Interfish	7	*0%*	8	*1%*
Klondyke	3	*0%*	3	*0%*
Lunar Group	3	*0%*	3	*0%*
North Atlantic FPO Ltd [c]	2	*0%*	2	*0%*
Non-sector vessels [d]	490	*34%*	492	*35%*
Total	**1,430**	***100%***	**1,388**	***100%***

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

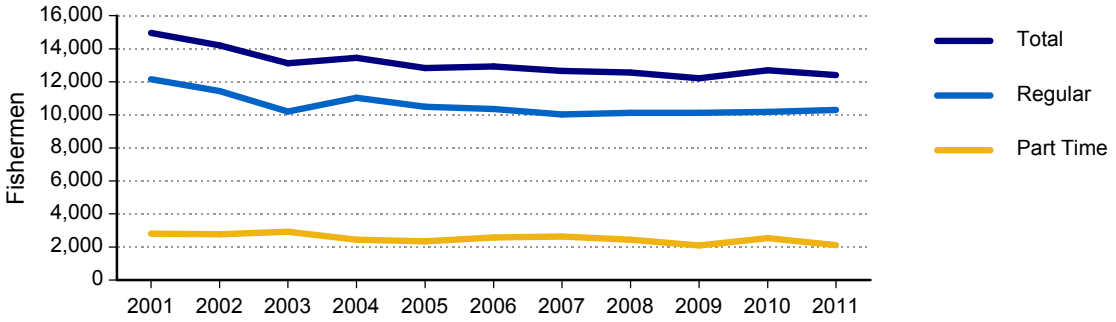
(a) Vessels over 10 metres only. Excludes vessels 10 metres and under in FPO membership.
(b) Includes some Channel Islands and Isle of Man vessels.
(c) North Atlantic FPO Ltd was created in 2010
(d) Over 10m vessels not in FPO membership.

Number of fishermen

Statistics on the number of fishermen are drawn from surveys carried out by the Marine Management Organisation in England, the Welsh Assembly Government, the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in Northern Ireland and Marine Scotland. Details of the survey methodology are provided in Appendix 3.

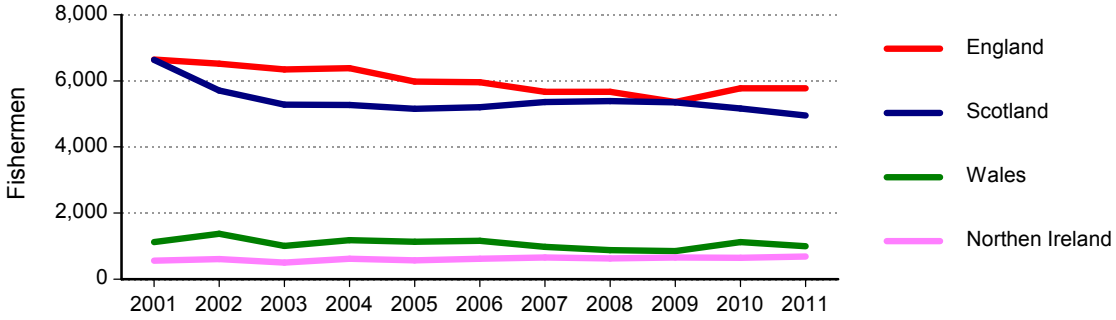
The number of fishermen on UK registered vessels has decreased by 17 per cent since 2001 from around 15,000 to 12,400. The number of regular fishermen has decreased by 17 per cent and part-time fishermen by 16 per cent over this period (see Chart 2.9). The decrease in fishermen numbers may be associated with reductions in fleet size as well as decreased fishing opportunities.

Chart 2.9: Number of fishermen on UK registered vessels: 2001 to 2011



Since 2001, the number of fishermen on English administered vessels has decreased by 13 per cent and on vessels administered in Scotland by 25 per cent. In Northern Ireland fishermen numbers increased by 23 per cent but they decreased in Wales by 11 per cent (see Chart 2.10).

Chart 2.10: Number of fishermen by country of administration: 2001 to 2011



In 2011, part-time fishermen accounted for 19 per cent of all fishermen and no change from the proportion in 2001. 30 per cent of fishermen on vessels administered in Wales were part-time compared with 19 per cent for vessels administered in England, 18 per cent in Scotland and 16 per cent in Northern Ireland (see Chart 2.11).

Chart 2.11: Number of regular and part-time fishermen by country of administration: 2011

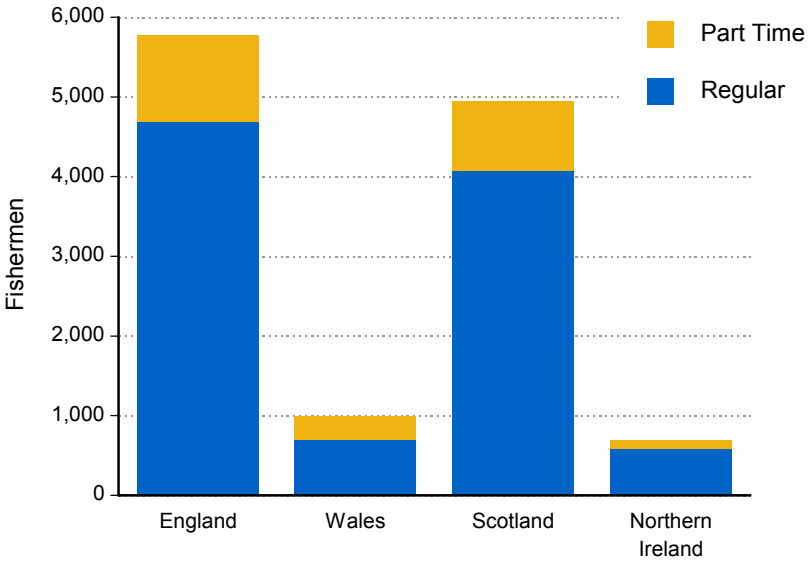


Table 2.6 shows a breakdown of the number of regular and part-time fishermen by country in the UK from 1938 to 2011. Since 1938:

- Numbers of fishermen on UK registered vessels have decreased by 74 per cent. This reduction has been experienced by both regular and part-time fishermen.

- The proportion of fishermen in each country of administration has changed little. In 1938 fishermen numbers in England and Wales represented 61 per cent of the UK total, while Scotland represented 37 per cent. In 2011, the proportions were 55 per cent and 40 per cent respectively.

TABLE 2.6 Number of UK fishermen: 1938 to 2011

	ENGLAND & WALES[a] [b]			SCOTLAND			NORTHERN IRELAND			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Regular	Part-time	Total	Regular	Part-time	Total	Regular	Part-time	Total	Regular	Part-time	Total
1938	26,062	2,949	29,011	12,976	4,939	17,915	342	556	898	39,380	8,444	47,824
1948	25,946	3,373	29,319	12,080	5,148	17,228	800	300	1,100	38,826	8,821	47,647
1960	12,712	3,646	16,358	8,795	2,451	11,246	500	150	650	22,007	6,247	28,254
1965	11,064	4,045	15,109	8,057	2,088	10,145	480	140	620	19,601	6,273	25,874
1970	9,424	2,382	11,806	7,656	1,441	9,097	400	140	540	17,480	3,963	21,443
1975	9,016	3,447	12,463	7,507	1,341	8,848	538	285	823	17,061	5,073	22,134
1980	8,455	5,135	13,590	7,561	1,138	8,699	780	240	1,020	16,796	6,513	23,309
1981	8,450	5,992	14,442	7,376	1,085	8,461	775	312	1,087	16,601	7,389	23,990
1982	8,258	5,465	13,723	7,247	937	8,184	841	263	1,104	16,346	6,665	23,011
1983	8,022	5,355	13,377	7,173	902	8,075	811	324	1,135	16,006	6,581	22,587
1984	8,142	4,571	12,713	7,198	899	8,097	764	295	1,059	16,104	5,765	21,869
1985	7,984	5,036	13,020	7,170	932	8,102	808	294	1,102	15,962	6,262	22,224
1986	8,801	4,461	13,262	7,244	992	8,236	861	275	1,136	16,906	5,728	22,634
1987 [c]	8,737	4,027	12,764	7,522	970	8,492	894	274	1,168	17,153	5,271	22,424
1988	8,467	4,039	12,506	7,672	891	8,563	956	295	1,251	17,095	5,225	22,320
1989	nd	nd	nd	7,862	803	8,665	950	283	1,233	nd	nd	nd
1990	nd	nd	nd	7,550	766	8,316	1,050	316	1,366	nd	nd	nd
1991	nd	nd	nd	7,303	792	8,095	1,081	288	1,369	nd	nd	nd
1992	nd	nd	nd	7,181	865	8,046	1,036	296	1,332	nd	nd	nd
1993 [d]	nd	nd	nd	7,675	1,347	9,022	957	272	1,229	nd	nd	nd
1994	7,542	3,425	10,967	7,160	1,410	8,570	938	228	1,166	15,640	5,063	20,703
1995	8,240	2,192	10,432	6,889	1,506	8,395	933	226	1,159	16,062	3,924	19,986
1996	7,867	2,130	9,997	6,689	1,395	8,084	815	148	963	15,371	3,673	19,044
1997	7,253	2,176	9,429	6,729	1,465	8,194	850	131	981	14,832	3,772	18,604
1998	7,149	1,962	9,111	6,395	1,376	7,771	892	115	1,007	14,436	3,453	17,889
1999	6,977	1,654	8,631	6,042	1,288	7,330	845	90	935	13,864	3,032	16,896
2000	6,193	1,868	8,061	5,594	1,308	6,902	612	74	686	12,399	3,250	15,649
2001	6,279	1,483	7,762	5,353	1,284	6,637	513	46	559	12,145	2,813	14,958
2002	6,505	1,382	7,887	4,369	1,338	5,707	568	43	611	11,442	2,763	14,205
2003	5,778	1,570	7,348	3,968	1,308	5,276	458	40	498	10,204	2,918	13,122
2004	6,364	1,195	7,559	4,124	1,151	5,275	535	84	619	11,023	2,430	13,453
2005	6,026	1,081	7,107	3,952	1,203	5,155	514	55	569	10,492	2,339	12,831
2006	5,702	1,414	7,116	4,109	1,096	5,205	547	66	613	10,358	2,576	12,934
2007	5,340	1,514	6,854	4,408	951	5,359	557	101	658	10,305	2,566	12,871
2008	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
2010 [e]	5,380	1,509	6,889	4,257	909	5,166	535	113	648	10,172	2,531	12,703
2011	5,386	1,378	6,764	4,076	877	4,953	578	110	688	10,040	2,365	12,405

(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) From 2010, revised guidance was issued to ports in England and Wales on the classification of regular and part-time fishermen leading to improved recording of fishermen numbers.

Note: Additional data on UK fishermen are available for download from the MMO website as supplementary Tables 2.6a and 2.6b.

Chart 2.12 shows the total number of fishermen for each administration port in the UK. In 2011:

- Milford Haven is the administration port with the largest number of fishermen in the UK (991). 38 per cent of fishermen on 10 metre and under vessels are part-time.

- Newlyn is the administration port with the largest number of fishermen in England (872). This is in part due to the large number of vessels of 9 metres and under overall length which are manned by part-time fishermen. 52 per cent of fishermen on 9 metre and under vessels are part-time.

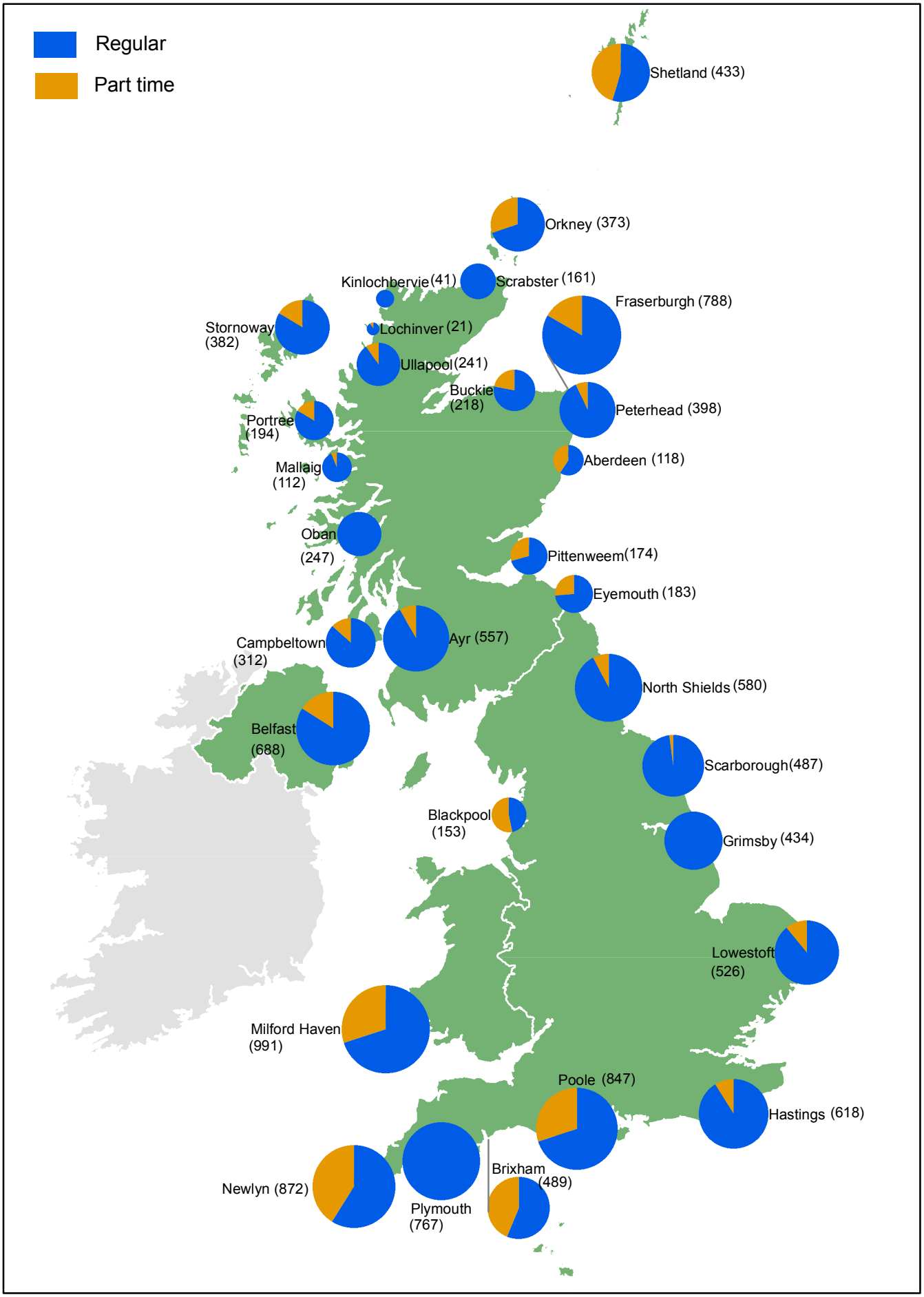
- Fraserburgh has the largest number of fishermen in Scotland (788); however, the largest number of part-time fishermen is found on vessels administered by Shetland (197).

- Ports with higher numbers of vessels have higher numbers of fishermen (see Chart 2.5). The three UK ports with the largest numbers of vessels (Newlyn, Poole and Milford Haven) are also the ports with most fishermen.

- Ports in Wales and the south and west coast of England have some of the lowest proportions of over 10 metre vessels and the greatest proportions of part-time fishermen (Chart 2.5).

- Ports with greater total vessel power tend to have a higher number of fishermen (Chart 2.7).

Chart 2.12: Fishermen numbers by administration port: 2011



Accidents, lost vessels and fatalities

Figures on accidents involving fishing vessels and fishermen are provided by the Marine Accident Investigation Branch, part of the Department for Transport (see Table 2.7).

Accident type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 [a]	2010	2011
Capsize/Listing	3	5	4	2	6	5	3	2	2	6 [R]	8
Collision	17	15	17	12	23	12	18	17	10	15	11
Contact	6	1	7	3	2	3	4	2	6	4	4
Fire/Explosion	10	13	13	19	16	15	9	11	7	10	15
Flooding/Foundering	46	40	50	40	54	34	32	34	31	25	25
Grounding	29	26	38	29	20	24	24	28	26	16 [R]	25
Heavy Weather Damage	-	2	1	2	3	1	5	-	3	1	1
Machinery Failure	212	181	221	202	232	240	213	156	140	183 [R]	195
Missing Vessel	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Person Overboard	12 [R]	6	7	6	11	14	8	7	13	9	15
Other	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	3 [R]	-
Total accidents	**335** [R]	**289**	**360**	**317**	**368**	**349**	**317**	**257**	**238**	**272** [R]	**299**
Vessel losses	**34**	**18**	**28**	**25**	**34**	**19**	**21**	**21**	**15**	**14** [R]	**24**
Injuries	**87**	**55**	**70**	**70**	**62**	**69**	**64**	**60**	**75**	**45**	**58**
Fatalities[b]	**10**	**8**	**11**	**10**	**9**	**16**	**8**	**8**	**13**	**5**	**8**

Source: Marine Accident Investigation Branch

Note: The data in this table are official statistics but are not subject to National Statistics accreditation.

(a) From 2009 these figures include workers on board vessels who are not crew members.
(b) Number of crew deaths on UK registered fishing vessels.

TABLE 2.7 Number of accidents, lost vessels and fatalities involving UK fishing vessels: 2001 to 2011

UK over 10m fishing fleet effort

Since 2001, fishing effort (in kW days) by the over 10 metre fleet has decreased by 46 per cent. (Chart 2.13). This reduction is primarily due to a decline in effort in the demersal trawl and seine segment of 50 per cent (Chart 2.14). Falls in effort over this period were recorded for all other gear types except those using dredges, pots and traps and some polyvalent gears.

This reduction in effort in the demersal trawl and seine segment was largely due to decommissioning exercises carried out by UK fisheries administrations in 2001-2002 and 2003. The latter focussed on removing fleet capacity targeting cod in the Cod Recovery Zone (a combination of North Sea, West of Scotland and Irish Sea 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 (ICES division VIIe), as part of the recovery regime for sole. This removed 8 active vessels in this area.

More information on the control of fishing effort under the cod and sole recovery regimes, and in the Western Waters, is given below.

Chart 2.13: UK fishing fleet effort in kW days at sea: 2001 to 2011

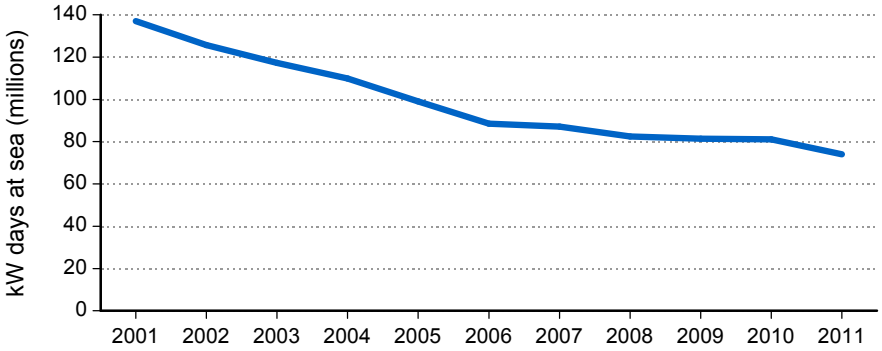
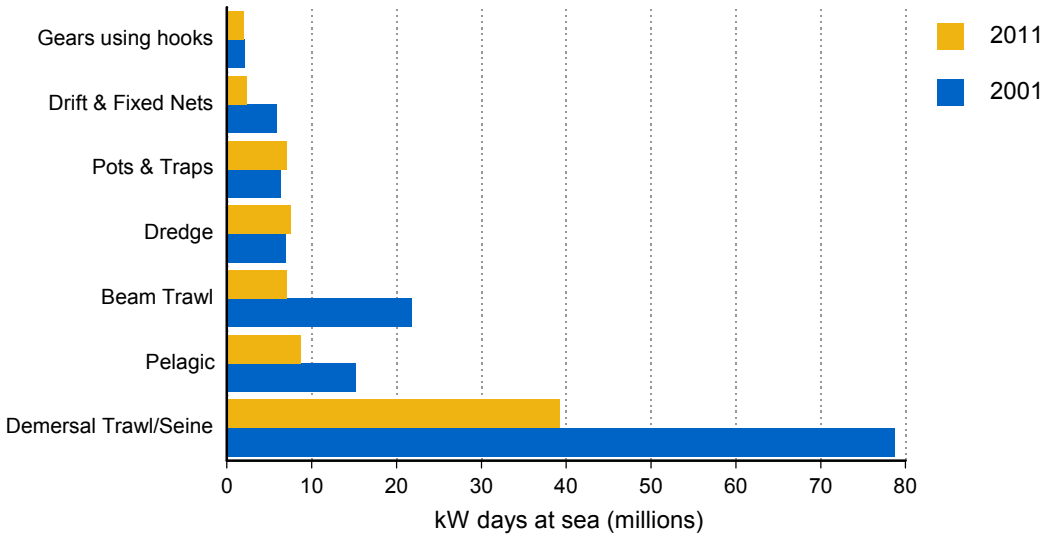


Chart 2.14: UK fishing fleet effort in kW days at sea by gear type: 2001 and 2011



Note: Data for Charts 2.13 and 2.14 are available for download from the MMO website as supplementary Table 2.11.

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 using certain gears in the Western Channel (ICES division VIIe). The regimes which applied in 2010 are described in Annex IIC of Council Regulations (EC) Nos 43/2009 and 53/2010.

Limits apply on the number of days spent at sea by vessels fishing with beam trawls of mesh size greater than or equal to 80mm and by vessels using static nets (including gill nets, trammel nets and tangle nets) with mesh size less than 220mm. The Marine Management Organisation controls effort in the Western Channel by allocating days for fishing with these gears to eligible vessels.

Table 2.8 shows the number of vessels fishing with regulated beam trawls in the Western Channel and the effort exerted.

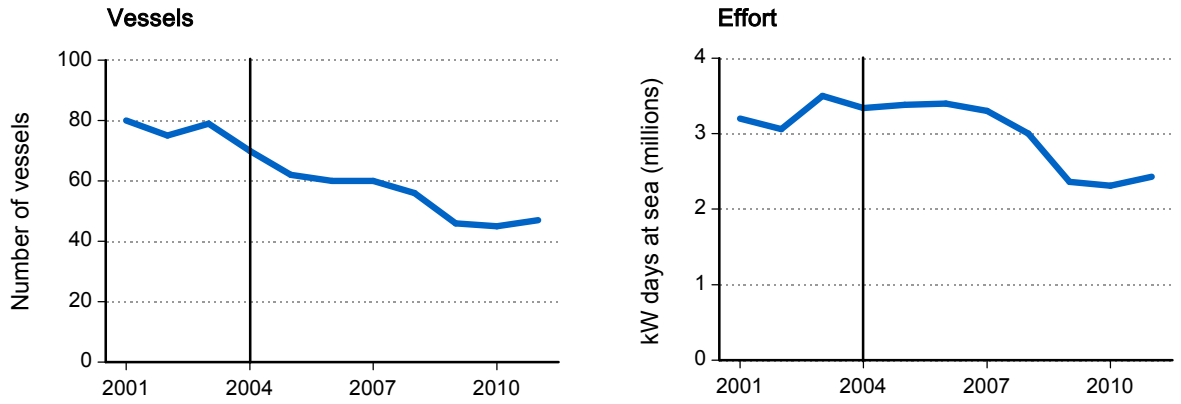
2.8 Beam Trawl activity in the Sole Recovery Zone: 2001 to 2011

	80	6,696	3,202,288
	75	6,474	3,059,302
	79	7,205	3,497,479
	70	6,285	3,341,233
	62	6,309	3,375,415
	60	6,224	3,398,988
	60	6,665	3,302,943
	56	6,319	2,997,036
	46	4,963	2,363,694
2010	45	5,058	2,312,543
2011	47	5,698	2,432,598

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

From 2001 to 2004 the number of vessels beam trawling in the Western Channel decreased by 13 per cent; however, fishing effort (kW days) increased by 4 per cent. Since the implementation of the SRZ, the number of vessels beam trawling in the Western Channel has decreased by 33 per cent and effort (kW days) has decreased by 27 per cent (Chart 2.15). Reasons for this may include the effect of decommissioning schemes as well as reduced fishing opportunities owing to effort and quota controls.

Chart 2.15: Fleet size and effort (kW days) of vessels using beam trawls in the Sole Recovery Zone: 2001 to 2011



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 using specified gears in the North Sea and West of Scotland. The regime was expanded in 2004 to include the Irish Sea (ICES division VIIa) and the Eastern Channel (ICES division VIId).

The regime in operation during 2011 was established by Council Regulation (EC) No 1342/2008. The CRZ currently includes four sea areas: Kattegat, Irish Sea (ICES division VIIa), North Sea (ICES division IIIa excluding Kattegat; ICES sub-area IV; EU waters of ICES division IIa; ICES division VIId) and West of Scotland (ICES division VIa and EU waters of ICES division Vb). Eight regulated gears are defined. UK Fisheries Administrations operate schemes to limit the number of days spent fishing with these gears in each sea area.

Numbers of vessels fishing with regulated gears in each area of the CRZ are presented in Table 2.9, together with the effort exerted by these vessels. For clarity, the figures are presented for calendar years although annual controls cover a twelve month period from 1 February to 31 January. Effort by vessels exempt from controls on the basis of low cod catches is included in these figures.

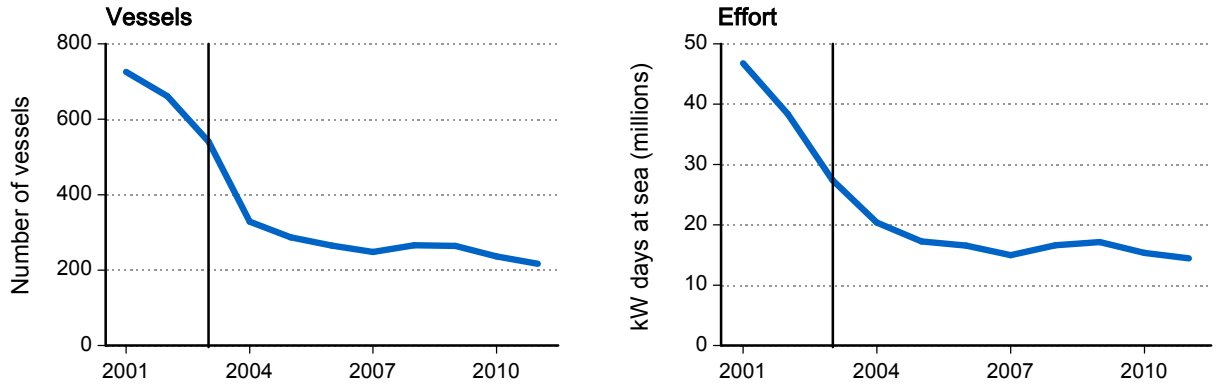
Trends for the two most cod-intensive gear groupings, TR1 and TR2, are discussed below.

Gear type TR1

Gear type TR1 includes bottom trawls, Danish seines and similar towed gear, excluding beam trawls, of mesh size greater than or equal to 100 mm. Gears of this type are typically used to target whitefish, including cod.

From 2001 to the end of 2003 the number of vessels fishing in the CRZ using gear type TR1 fell by 25 per cent (Chart 2.16). Over the same period, effort (kW days) decreased by 41 per cent, in part due to decommissioning schemes targeting the demersal fleet. Since the implementation of the CRZ, the number of vessels using gear type TR1 has decreased by 60 per cent and effort (kW days) by 47 per cent.

Chart 2.16: Fleet size and effort (kW days) of vessels using gear type TR1 in the Cod Recovery Zone: 2001 to 2011



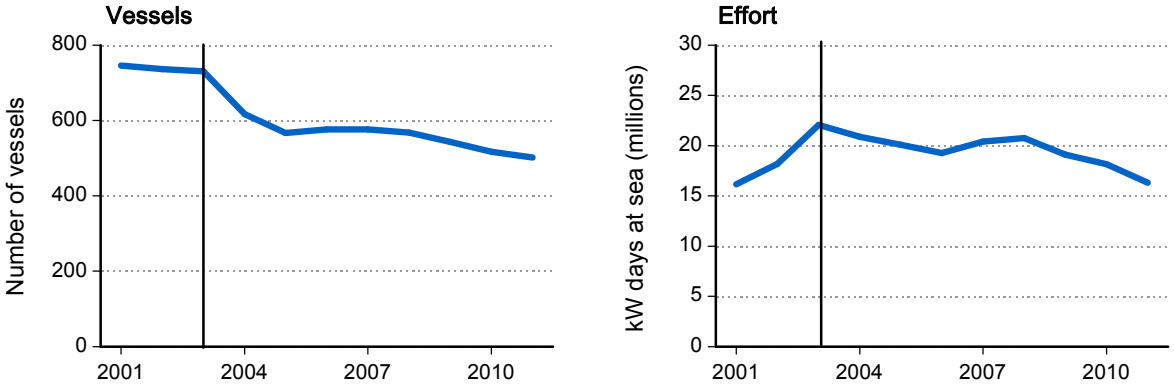
Note: The Cod Recovery Regime was established in 2003, initially limited to the North Sea and West of Scotland, but was expanded in 2004 to include the Irish Sea (ICES division VIIa) and the Eastern Channel (ICES division VIId).

Gear type TR2

Gear type TR2 includes bottom trawls, Danish seines and similar towed gear, excluding beam trawls, of mesh size greater than or equal to 70 mm and less than 100 mm. Gears of this type are typically used to target prawns (*Nephrops*), but may also catch significant amounts of cod.

From 2001 to the end of 2003 the number of vessels fishing in the CRZ using gear type TR2 decreased by 2 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 31 per cent and effort (kW days) decreased by 26 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: 2001 to 2011



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 (ICES division VIIa) and the Eastern Channel (ICES division VIId).

Table 2.9 Effort of UK 10m and over vessels fishing in the Cod Recovery Zone: 2001 to 2011

	BT1 [a]			BT2 [b]		
	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days
Irish Sea [c]						
2001	-	-	-	24	613	216,222
2002	-	-	-	29	479	138,475
2003	-	-	-	49	750	213,233
2004	-	-	-	19	371	110,839
2005	-	-	-	15	406	165,042
2006	-	-	-	8	176	59,198
2007	-	-	-	8	143	32,186
2008	-	-	-	7	92	18,726
2009	-	-	-	6	26	5,807
2010	-	-	-	..	12	2,528
2011	-	-	-	..	147	41,222
North Sea [d]						
2001	..	389	524,066	116	12,896	14,567,557
2002	36	2,907	3,924,817	108	8,300	8,486,234
2003	27	2,236	2,892,715	115	7,190	7,364,575
2004	26	1,324	1,909,152	89	7,484	8,903,088
2005	20	910	1,385,794	74	6,812	8,682,465
2006	25	1,336	1,924,332	68	5,609	6,443,356
2007	15	445	655,752	69	5,450	6,376,729
2008	12	207	297,098	58	3,904	3,699,055
2009	8	222	318,792	49	4,179 R	3,442,507 R
2010	..	142	202,684	41	4,167	3,673,974
2011	..	115	169,873	35	2,941	2,942,306
West of Scotland [e]						
2001	-	-	-	6	66	86,226
2002	-	-	-	..	76	104,757
2003	..	42	60,294	..	6	1,274
2004	..	123	151,480	..	55	12,068
2005	..	80	119,959	..	8	1,810
2006	..	56	81,194	-	-	-
2007	..	..	1,803	-	-	-
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total						
2001	..	389	524,066	118	13,575	14,870,004
2002	36	2,907	3,924,817	114	8,854	8,729,467
2003	27	2,278	2,953,009	122	7,946	7,579,082
2004	26	1,447	2,060,631	95	7,911	9,025,995
2005	20	990	1,505,753	78	7,226	8,849,317
2006	26	1,392	2,005,526	71	5,785	6,502,554
2007	15	448	657,555	73	5,593	6,408,916
2008	12	207	297,098	61	3,996	3,717,781
2009	8	222	318,792	51	4,205 R	3,448,314 R
2010	..	142	202,684	43	4,180	3,676,503
2011	..	115	169,873	39	3,089	2,983,528

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

Note: Entries referring to less than or equal to 5 vessels or 5 days at sea are marked as negligible (..)

[a] Beam trawls of mesh equal to or larger than 120 mm

[b] Beam trawls of mesh equal to or larger than 80 mm and less than 120 mm

[c] ICES division VIIa

[d] ICES division IIIa excluding Kattegat; ICES subarea IV; EU waters of ICES division IIa; ICES division VIId

[e] ICES division VIa and EU waters of ICES division Vb

Table 2.9 Effort of UK 10m and over vessels fishing in the Cod Recovery Zone: 2001 to 2011 (cont.)

	GN1 [a]			GT1 [b]		
	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days
Irish Sea [c]						
2001	9	106	15,158	-	-	-
2002	6	108	16,767	-	-	-
2003	6	83	14,873	-	-	-
2004	6	98	12,547	-	-	-
2005	..	97	10,907	-	-	-
2006	..	79	8,379	..	..	475
2007	..	36	3,929	..	8	656
2008	..	44	4,297	..	13	1,066
2009	..	13	2,824	..	34	2,788
2010	..	16	2,260	..	12	984
2011	..	33	3,602	..	18	1,476
North Sea [d]						
2001	46	3,144	741,706	10	407	63,557
2002	37	2,009	547,782	8	321	46,573
2003	34	1,635	485,099	..	128	12,387
2004	21	1,516	542,353	..	105	10,306
2005	19	1,250	458,050	6	171	14,525
2006	21	1,397	590,570	7	215	17,180
2007	19	1,018	486,891	7	121	11,000
2008	21	1,024	476,761	7	254	22,497
2009	22	1,328 [R]	553,007 [R]	8	204 [R]	18,621 [R]
2010	25	1,456	639,486	9	305 [R]	25,679 [R]
2011	25	1,833	839,458	7	207	20,026
West of Scotland [e]						
2001	16	550	428,766	..	8	1,416
2002	14	536	406,525	-	-	-
2003	15	787	518,904	..	..	636
2004	8	613	376,090	..	..	435
2005	9	402	239,952	-	-	-
2006	..	54	24,072	-	-	-
2007	..	60	36,728	-	-	-
2008	..	74	9,719	-	-	-
2009	..	19	13,832	-	-	-
2010	..	..	2,540	-	-	-
2011	..	22	11,973	-	-	-
Total						
2001	66	3,799	1,185,631	11	415	64,973
2002	51	2,652	971,074	8	321	46,573
2003	50	2,505	1,018,876	6	131	13,022
2004	33	2,227	930,989	..	110	10,740
2005	31	1,749	708,910	6	171	14,525
2006	25	1,531	623,020	8	220	17,655
2007	26	1,113	527,548	8	129	11,656
2008	27	1,142	490,778	8	267	23,563
2009	25	1,360 [R]	569,663 [R]	9	238 [R]	21,409 [R]
2010	28	1,476	644,286	10	317 [R]	26,663 [R]
2011	28	1,888	855,033	8	225	21,502

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

Note: Entries referring to less than or equal to 5 vessels or 5 days at sea are marked as negligible (..)

[a] Gill nets, entangling nets

[b] Trammel nets

[c] ICES division VIIa

[d] ICES division IIIa excluding Kattegat; ICES subarea IV; EU waters of ICES division IIa; ICES division VIId

[e] ICES division VIa and EU waters of ICES division Vb

Table 2.9 Effort of UK 10m and over vessels fishing in the Cod Recovery Zone: 2001 to 2011 (cont.)

	LL1[a]			TR1[b]		
	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days
Irish Sea[c]						
2001	7	548	184,411	105	6,060	2,097,245
2002	..	257	86,688	100	6,232	2,232,671
2003	..	120	47,386	103	7,337	2,556,830
2004	..	114	58,414	58	3,598	1,391,850
2005	..	199	93,774	46	2,403	970,742
2006	..	162	57,880	39	2,091	857,826
2007	..	46	12,239	30	891	360,518
2008	..	10	840	27	1,229 R	513,886 R
2009	..	11	924	22	1,010	415,985
2010	-	-	-	17	932 R	381,004 R
2011	-	-	-	10	454	185,945
North Sea[d]						
2001	18	928	187,253	578	77,764	35,073,696
2002	22	1,178	289,682	512	57,857	27,887,203
2003	15	518	150,434	398	36,497	18,482,968
2004	7	354	80,007	253	28,178	14,199,369
2005	8	531	142,596	231	25,695	13,485,190
2006	6	210	55,225	213	24,548	13,540,489
2007	..	120	16,648	207	22,968	12,586,209
2008	13	686	282,075	218	25,266 R	14,076,478 R
2009	14	1,355 R	629,716 R	233	26,057	14,463,285
2010	15	766	316,845	213 R	21,567 R	12,582,433 R
2011	12	407	165,776	203	19,742	12,166,071
West of Scotland[e]						
2001	13	1,826	759,641	352	16,824	9,600,192
2002	15	1,751	730,047	272	13,870	8,235,868
2003	11	1,264	495,627	237	9,745	6,380,465
2004	8	1,468	608,271	139	6,768	4,811,036
2005	9	1,516	625,949	108	4,236	2,808,420
2006	11	1,599	655,901	88	3,346	2,177,491
2007	13	1,964	844,214	88	3,223	2,028,807
2008	11	865	406,839	102	3,261 R	2,045,193 R
2009	13	1,474	703,395	101	3,619	2,298,538
2010	12	1,489	723,065	95	3,708	2,398,914
2011	9	1,504	694,991	89	3,296	2,116,448
Total						
2001	28	3,301	1,131,304	726	100,648	46,771,133
2002	32	3,186	1,106,417	661	77,958	38,355,741
2003	23	1,901	693,447	541	53,579	27,420,263
2004	13	1,935	746,692	329	38,544	20,402,256
2005	16	2,246	862,319	287	32,334	17,264,353
2006	17	1,971	769,005	265	29,985	16,575,806
2007	16	2,130	873,101	248	27,083	14,975,534
2008	19	1,561	689,754	266	29,757 R	16,635,557 R
2009	19	2,840 R	1,334,035 R	264	30,685	17,177,808
2010	18	2,255	1,039,910	236 R	26,207 R	15,362,352 R
2011	14	1,911	860,767	217	23,493	14,468,464

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

Note: Entries referring to less than or equal to 5 vessels or 5 days at sea are marked as negligible (..)

[a] Longlines

[b] Bottom trawls and seines of mesh equal to or larger than 100 mm

[c] ICES division VIIa

[d] ICES division IIIa excluding Kattegat; ICES subarea IV; EU waters of ICES division IIa; ICES division VIId

[e] ICES division VIa and EU waters of ICES division Vb

Table 2.9 Effort of UK 10m and over vessels fishing in the Cod Recovery Zone: 2001 to 2011 (cont.)

	TR2[a]			TR3[b]		
	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days
Irish Sea[c]						
2001	207	19,101	4,290,923	-	-	-
2002	190	14,288	3,240,874	-	-	-
2003	172	15,389	3,670,379	..	..	134
2004	157	15,335	3,590,740	..	..	2,560
2005	147	15,031	3,566,669	-	-	-
2006	140	13,501	3,245,658	..	..	2,204
2007	146	14,152	3,439,210	-	-	-
2008	149	14,900 R	3,613,996 R	-	-	-
2009	145	14,032 R	3,357,167 R	-	-	-
2010	135	12,659 R	3,019,255 R	-	-	-
2011	161	12,659	3,036,571	-	-	-
North Sea[d]						
2001	360	28,258	6,571,839	9	215	33,559
2002	366	34,177	9,705,846	6	129	15,361
2003	396	40,115	12,214,207	14	161	73,328
2004	325	37,829	11,525,047	9	198	34,143
2005	303	36,843	11,539,749	8	153	18,668
2006	330	34,159	11,113,719	8	105	11,723
2007	336	34,219	11,429,305	6	58	75,815
2008	305	32,381	11,582,527	..	35	2,870
2009	304	31,444 R	10,670,131 R	..	63	90,952
2010	288	29,003 R	10,431,562 R	6	67	144,105
2011	241	24,560	8,717,346	7	65	118,175
West of Scotland[e]						
2001	292	30,544	5,272,662	8	165	48,469
2002	308	29,083	5,224,593	7	214	59,705
2003	357	32,683	6,165,794	8	223	80,357
2004	329	30,392	5,762,464	10	138	37,201
2005	258	26,857	4,994,462	6	53	52,924
2006	274	26,646	4,899,167	-	-	-
2007	286	28,839	5,525,579	..	..	256
2008	279	28,194 R	5,558,599 R	-	-	-
2009	241	25,288	5,065,752	..	..	408
2010	235 R	23,738 R	4,683,661 R	..	17	4,041
2011	251	22,204	4,565,823	..	8	6,585
Total						
2001	746	77,903	16,135,424	17	380	82,029
2002	736	77,548	18,171,312	13	343	75,066
2003	730	88,187	22,050,380	23	384	153,819
2004	617	83,556	20,878,250	18	338	73,904
2005	567	78,731	20,100,880	14	206	71,591
2006	576	74,306	19,258,543	9	106	13,927
2007	576	77,211	20,394,094	8	60	76,071
2008	568	75,475 R	20,755,122 R	..	35	2,870
2009	543	70,764 R	19,093,050 R	..	64	91,360
2010	517 R	65,401 R	18,134,477 R	10	84	148,146
2011	502	59,423	16,319,740	9	73	124,760

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

Note: Entries referring to less than or equal to 5 vessels or 5 days at sea are marked as negligible (..)

[a] Bottom trawls and seines of mesh equal to or larger than 70 mm and less than 100 mm

[b] Bottom trawls and seines of mesh equal to or larger than 16 mm and less than 32 mm

[c] ICES division VIIa

[d] ICES division IIIa excluding Kattegat; ICES subarea IV; EU waters of ICES division IIa; ICES division VIId

[e] ICES division VIa and EU waters of ICES division Vb

Effort of vessels fishing in the Western Waters

To prevent growth in fishing activity in the sea areas to the west of the UK, Ireland, Spain, Portugal and Morocco an area (the 'Western Waters') was established from November 2003 in which fishing effort is limited. The regime was established by Council Regulation (EC) No 1954/2003 and remains in force.

The Western Waters cover nine sea areas. Regulated activity is permitted for UK registered vessels in only four of these. Ceilings exist on the maximum fishing effort to be exerted by 15 metres and over vessels targeting certain species in ICES sub-areas V and VI; ICES sub-area VII; and ICES sub-area VIII. The fourth area is a region to the south and west of Ireland with high concentrations of juvenile hake known as the Biologically Sensitive Area (BSA). Ceilings in this region apply to fishing effort exerted by 10 metres and over vessels. Fisheries administrations currently do not operate schemes to allocate days fishing in the Western Waters to eligible vessels.

Fishing trips where crabs, demersal species or scallops are targeted are all covered by the regulation. The numbers of vessels on regulated trips in the above four areas of the Western Waters are given in Table 2.10, together with the effort exerted by these vessels. Additional information is given below for the two sea areas bordering the UK: ICES sub-areas V and VI, and ICES sub-area VII.

The information included in this section is collated using the methodology required for the submission of data returns to the Commission under the Western Waters regime. Within this reporting regime, the UK and other Member States are required to submit monthly reports on fishing effort. It is important to note that there is an early submission date for end-year data (namely 15 January of the following year) with no set opportunity for further revisions after this date. This requirement is due to the need of the Commission to finalise the datasets and assess each Member States' uptake of effort and quota, in order for it to put in place the required system of penalties and other factors that impact on the current year's levels of activity and quota. However, it is recognised that while Member States work to ensure that a complete and verified set of information is reported to the Commission at that time, there are several factors that create lags in the availability of fully processed and verified data. This means that data on fishing effort and fish landings continue to be received after the Commission deadline. More information on the reasons for these delays is in Appendix 3.

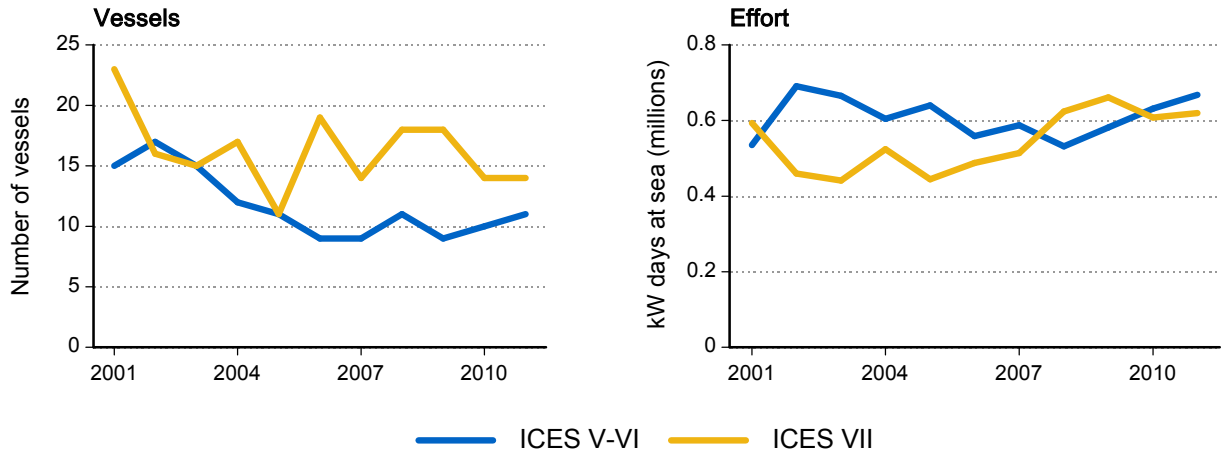
The information included here and in the associated tables available for download from the MMO website is intended to provide as accurate a picture as possible of fishing activity carried out by the UK fleet. As such it includes all data received after the Commission's deadline. This can lead to differences when comparing the levels of uptake recorded on EU monitoring systems for both fishing effort and quota uptake.

It is expected that the introduction of requirements on larger fishing vessels to report data electronically will significantly reduce the time it takes fisheries administrations to receive data and the time taken to enter the complex data returns. This is particularly true for the Western Waters regime, which primarily relates to activity by UK vessels 15 metres and over in length, all of which are now required to submit activity data electronically. However, there will still be delays related to the need to check and verify the information reported before it is used in official reports on activity by the UK fishing fleet.

Trips targeting crabs

Trips targeting edible crabs and spider crabs are covered by the Western Waters regime. From 2001 to 2011 the number of vessels targeting crabs in ICES sub-areas V and VI has fallen from 15 to 11 while the number in ICES sub-area VII has fluctuated from 23 vessels in 2001 to 14 vessels in 2011. Effort levels have fluctuated over this period and were 25 per cent higher for ICES sub-areas V and VI and were 4 per cent higher for ICES sub-area VII (Chart 2.18).

Chart 2.18: Fleet size and effort (kW days) of vessels targeting crabs in the Western Waters: 2001 to 2011

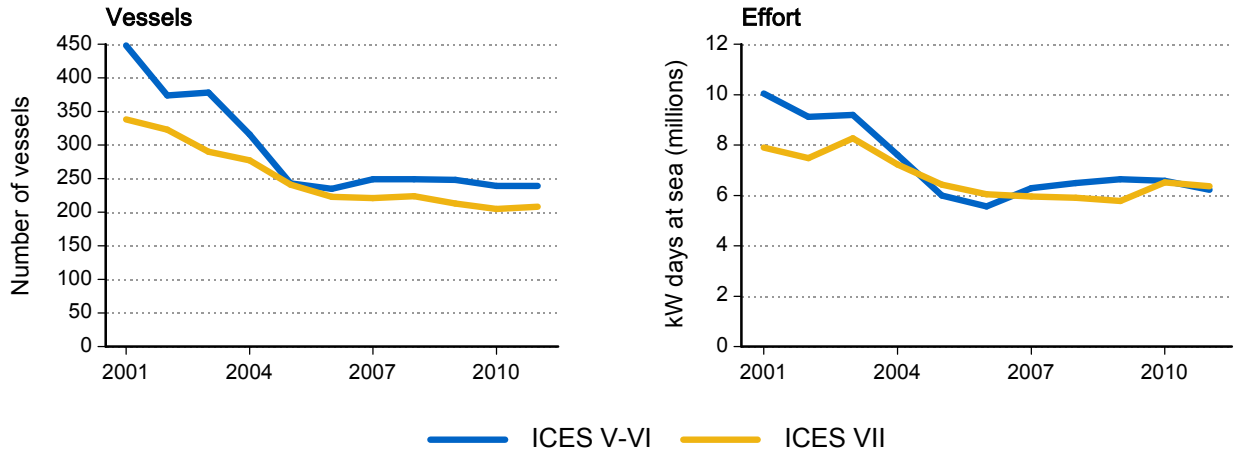


Trips targeting demersal species

The Western Waters regime places limits on the effort exerted on trips targeting demersal species excluding certain deep sea species.

From 2001 to 2011 the number of vessels targeting demersal species in ICES sub-areas V and VI decreased by 47 per cent while the number in ICES sub-area VII fell by 38 per cent. The fall may be partly attributed to decommissioning schemes and limited fishing opportunities due to effort and quota controls. A corresponding decrease in effort occurred over the same period, with falls of 38 per cent and 20 per cent respectively in ICES sub-areas V and VI and ICES sub-area VII.

Chart 2.19: Fleet size and effort (kW days) of vessels targeting demersal species in the Western Waters: 2001 to 2011



Trips targeting scallops

From 2001 to 2011 the number of vessels targeting scallops in ICES sub-areas V and VI decreased by 40 per cent. The number in ICES sub-area VII declined but has now more or less returned to the same level. Effort in ICES sub-areas V and VI fell by 55 per cent, but effort in ICES sub-area VII increased by 47 per cent. This increase is partly due to diversion of activity from other sea areas as well as increased activity by vessels already fishing in ICES sub-area VII.

Chart 2.20: Fleet size and effort (kW days) of vessels targeting scallops in the Western Waters: 2001 to 2011

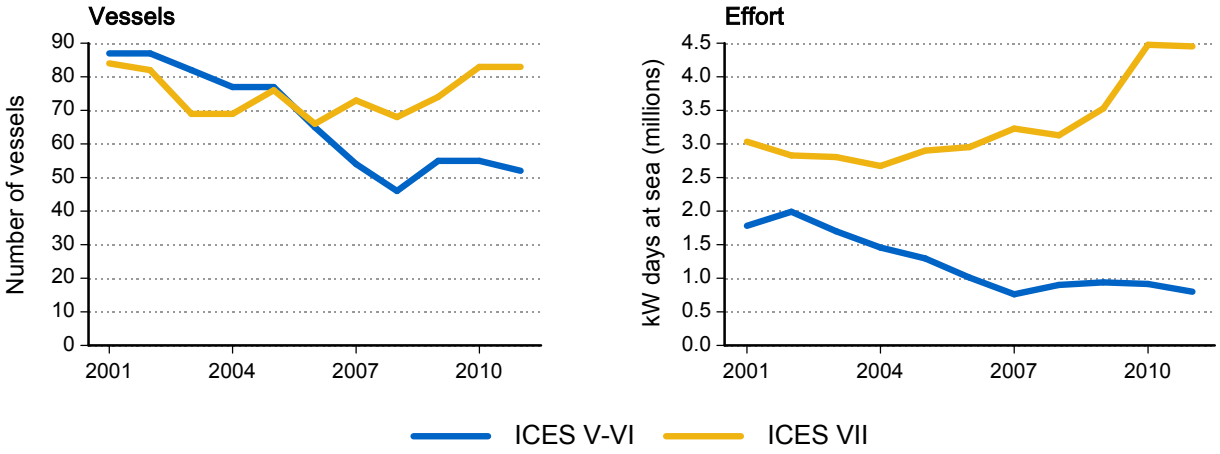


Table 2.10 Effort of UK 15m and over vessels fishing in the Western Waters: 2001 to 2011

Target species	ICES V-VI			ICES VII		
	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days
Crabs [(a)]						
2001	15	2,054	534,549	23	2,629	594,415
2002	17	2,465	691,427	16	2,093	459,700
2003	15	2,615	665,675	15	1,919	440,670
2004	12	2,086	605,169	17	2,061	523,516
2005	11	2,075	639,594	11	1,797	444,760
2006	9	1,950	559,176	19	1,965	487,561
2007	9	2,050	587,762	14	2,140	514,430
2008	11	1,915	531,648	18	2,526	624,372
2009	9	2,087	582,078	18 [R]	2,425 [R]	660,615 [R]
2010	10	2,224 [R]	632,384 [R]	14	2,196 [R]	608,184 [R]
2011	11	2,203	667,955	14	2,448	620,352
Demersal [(b)]						
2001	448	30,588	10,041,060	338	25,732	7,904,579
2002	374	26,956	9,119,017	323	22,391	7,478,840
2003	378	25,807	9,199,647	290	24,765	8,267,107
2004	316	22,072	7,605,211	277	22,031	7,222,467
2005	243	19,082	5,996,267	241	20,070	6,434,038
2006	235	18,277	5,569,079	223	17,964	6,052,353
2007	249	20,463	6,291,646	221	17,842	5,952,448
2008	249	20,742 [R]	6,484,960 [R]	224	18,293 [R]	5,912,691 [R]
2009	248	19,952	6,645,775	213	17,093 [R]	5,776,685 [R]
2010	239	19,596	6,573,526	205	17,280 [R]	6,521,439 [R]
2011	239	18,562	6,222,190	208	17,434	6,359,936
Scallops						
2001	87	7,067	1,783,930	84	7,166	3,034,727
2002	87	7,517	1,993,223	82	6,204	2,830,798
2003	82	6,424	1,702,177	69	6,024	2,808,427
2004	77	5,832	1,457,262	69	5,701	2,670,613
2005	77	5,049	1,297,942	76	6,020	2,903,026
2006	65	3,887	1,009,976	66	5,877	2,953,735
2007	54	2,956	762,960	73	6,516	3,228,494
2008	46	3,388	898,588	68	6,368	3,128,129
2009	55	3,810	940,650	74	7,002 [R]	3,530,579 [R]
2010	55	3,783	915,978	83	9,235 [R]	4,475,567 [R]
2011	52	3,211	803,346	83	9,868	4,453,396

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

[(a)] Edible crab and spider crab

[(b)] Demersal species excluding those covered by Council Regulation (EC) No 2347/2002

Table 2.10 Effort of UK 15m and over vessels fishing in the Western Waters: 2001 to 2011 (cont.)

Target species	ICES VIII			BSA [a]		
	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days
Crabs [b]						
2001	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	..	13	4,546	..	..	45
2005	..	..	931	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demersal [c]						
2001	-	-	-	45	1,102	570,237
2002	..	9	3,765	33	1,083	477,279
2003	..	44	20,376	48	1,233	555,118
2004	..	60	30,689	53	1,257	536,744
2005	6	199	83,495	30	690	295,717
2006	7	196	68,574	32	972	422,748
2007	..	134	39,587	28	790	353,742
2008	..	162	48,913	33	842	404,407
2009	..	63	18,045	22	991	416,804
2010	..	195	90,403	32	1,192	701,521
2011	6	161	70,412	28	1,334	647,554
Scallops						
2001	..	41	29,307	..	..	198
2002	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	-	-	-	..	6	4,157
2004	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	..	..	543
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	-	-	-	..	8	5,380
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-	..	..	972
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

Note: Entries referring to less than or equal to 5 vessels or 5 days at sea are marked as negligible (..)

[a] Biologically Sensitive Area, defined in Article 6 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1954/2003. Includes effort exerted by over 10m vessels.

[b] Edible crab and spider crab

[c] Demersal species excluding those covered by Council Regulation (EC) No 2347/2002

3 Landings

Introduction

In 2011, UK vessels landed 600 thousand tonnes of sea fish (including shellfish) into the UK and abroad with a value of £828 million. This represents a 1 per cent fall in quantity but a 15 per cent increase in value compared with 2010.

This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of the weight and value of landings by UK vessels into the UK and abroad and by foreign vessels into the UK. The publication includes breakdowns of landings data according to:

- Vessel nationality
- Port and country of landing
- Area of capture and fishing gear used
- Vessel size and sectoral membership

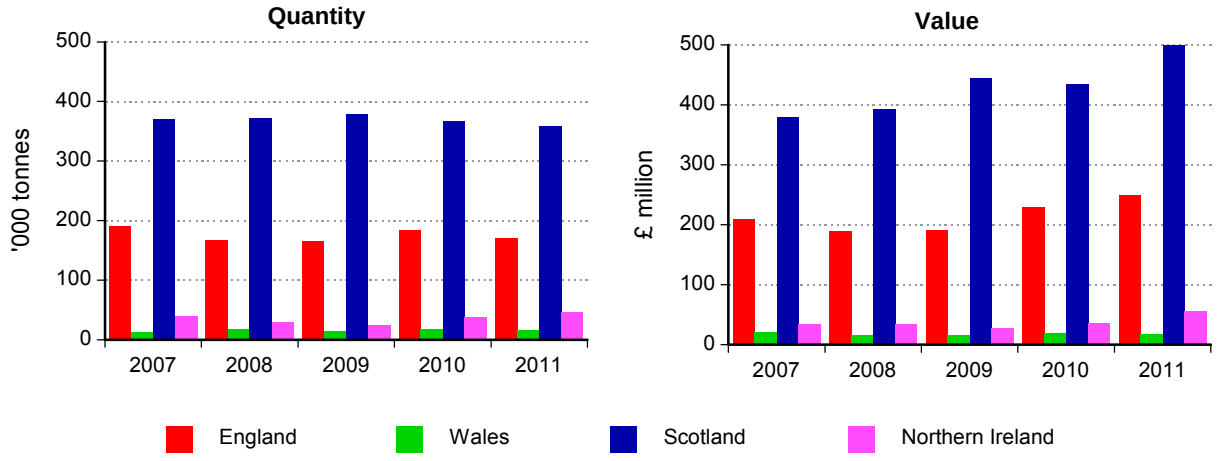
Data are also provided on landings and quota uptake for all EU member states. All landings data are given in terms of live weight.

All tables presented here are available to download as spreadsheets from 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

Sixty seven per cent of fish caught by the UK fleet were landed in the UK. In terms of value, 75 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 60 per cent of the weight and the value of landings by UK vessels (see Table 3.1). English vessels accounted for 28 per cent of the quantity and 30 per cent of the value of the landings, while Welsh and Northern Irish vessels represented 3 and 8 per cent by quantity respectively.

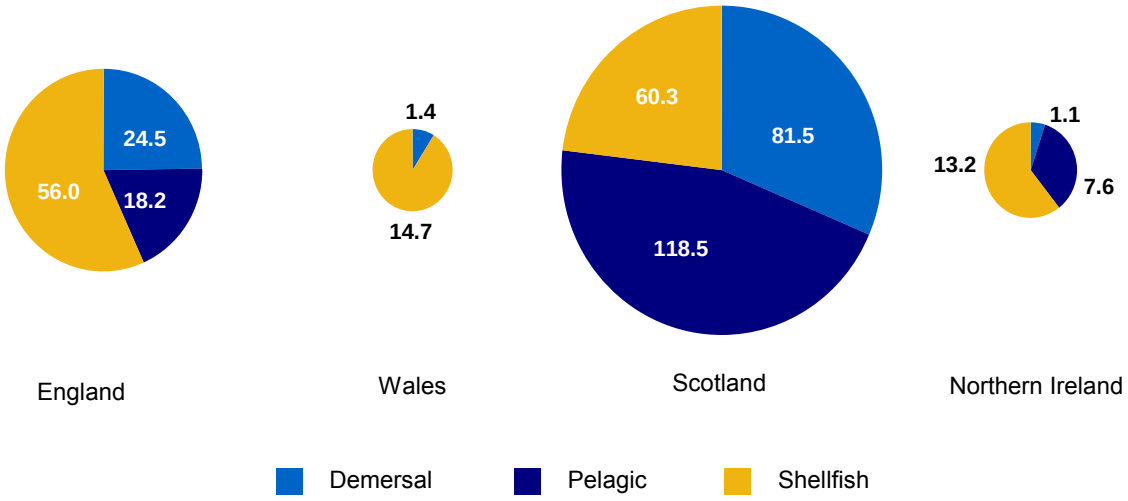
Chart 3.1: Quantity and value of landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by vessel nationality: 2007 to 2011



Landings by UK vessels into the UK fell by 2 per cent to 404 thousand tonnes in 2011. Demersal species represented 27 per cent of these landings in terms of quantity and 34 per cent in terms of value. Pelagic species accounted for 36 per cent of landings by quantity but only 21 per cent by value. Shellfish accounted for 37 per cent of landings by quantity and 45 per cent by value. This is the first time that shellfish has had the largest share of tonnage landed.

Chart 3.2 shows a breakdown of landings by species group into England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland by UK vessels. The largest amount, 260 thousand tonnes, was landed into Scotland with a value of £406 million. Landings into England were 99 thousand tonnes with a value of £164 million.

Chart 3.2: Landings into UK countries by UK vessels: 2011 ('000 tonnes)



Breakdowns by species of landings into the UK by UK vessels, landings into the UK by foreign vessels and landings abroad by UK vessels are given in Tables 3.2 to 3.6. In 2011:

- The UK fleet accounted for 86 per cent of all fish landed into the UK (see Tables 3.2 and 3.4). Only 39 per cent of blue whiting landed into the UK is caught by UK vessels. For all other species, the majority of UK landings are made by UK vessels.
- Shellfish formed a majority of landings by the UK fleet into England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Pelagic fish had the highest share of landings into Scotland (see Tables 3.2a to 3.2d and Chart 3.2).
- Landings into the UK by foreign vessels fell by 39 per cent to 67 thousand tonnes (see Table 3.3). This was a result of a large fall in blue whiting but landings of mackerel also fell. Blue whiting has a relatively low value and so the overall reduction in the value of foreign landings into the UK was only 3 per cent.
- Nearly half of all landings of pelagic fish by UK vessels were landed abroad (see Tables 3.5 and 3.6). In contrast, only 4 per cent of shellfish landings by the UK fleet were made abroad.

TABLE 3.1 Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 2007 to 2011

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2007	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
(i) **Vessels administered in the UK**										
Demersal	148.8	151.8	160.5 R	169.1 R	160.0	230.5	234.2	247.4 R	274.7 R	288.1
Pelagic	317.4	286.0	286.5 R	285.6 R	281.9	134.8	136.2	189.8	178.8 R	249.3
Shellfish	147.7	150.4	137.3 R	153.5 R	157.7	281.1	265.2	242.3 R	266.5 R	290.8
Total Fish	**613.9**	**588.2**	**584.3** R	**608.2** R	**599.6**	**646.3**	**635.6**	**679.5** R	**719.9** R	**828.2**
(ii) Vessels administered in England										
Demersal	54.1	47.5	52.5	59.0	60.6	92.5	87.3	91.7 R	116.0 R	127.5
Pelagic	80.0	66.9	72.3	77.3	61.7	35.6	28.9	33.8	38.7	41.1
Shellfish	55.7	53.0	40.6	47.7 R	47.7	80.5	73.1	65.5	74.5 R	81.2
Total Fish	189.8	167.4	165.5 R	184.0 R	170.1	208.7	189.3	191.0 R	229.2 R	249.8
(iii) Vessels administered in Wales										
Demersal	2.2	1.4	1.5 R	1.4 R	2.4	3.6	2.7	3.0 R	3.3 R	5.0
Pelagic	0.3	..	0.1 R	..	0.1	0.4	..	..	..	..
Shellfish	9.6	15.6	11.7 R	15.3 R	13.8	16.2	13.0	12.7 R	15.9 R	12.4
Total Fish	12.0	17.1	13.2 R	16.8 R	16.3	20.2	15.7	15.8 R	19.1 R	17.5
(iv) Vessels administered in Scotland										
Demersal	89.3	99.7	103.6	106.0	94.7	129.8	139.5	148.8	151.8	152.5
Pelagic	214.2	206.9	205.4	189.2 R	192.2	90.8	101.6	151.6	129.4 R	183.7
Shellfish	66.9	65.0	69.5	72.5 R	71.9	159.8	152.6	143.4	152.9 R	163.2
Total Fish	370.4	371.6	378.5	367.7 R	358.9	380.5	393.6	443.9	434.0 R	499.4
(v) Vessels administered in Northern Ireland										
Demersal	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.4	1.9	3.9	4.3	3.4	3.3	2.8
Pelagic	22.9	12.1	8.7	19.1	27.9	7.9	5.7	4.3	10.6	24.4
Shellfish	13.8	14.9	13.5 R	16.1 R	16.8	22.8	24.3	18.9 R	21.6 R	28.2
Total Fish	39.6	30.0	24.8 R	37.6 R	46.6	34.6	34.3	26.6 R	35.5 R	55.3
(vi) Vessels administered in the Islands (a)										
Demersal	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Pelagic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shellfish	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	7.5	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.6	5.8
Total Fish	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	7.7	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.0	6.2

Note: Additional data on UK vessel landings are available for download from the MMO website as supplementary Table 3.1a.

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man

TABLE 3.2 Landings into the UK by UK vessels: 2007 to 2011 [(a)]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Bass	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.9	5.4
Brill	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.7
Cod	12.8	9.8	11.6	14.7	12.7	21.7	20.3	20.7	28.6	27.5
Dogfish	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.1
Gurnard	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.1
Haddock	32.3	31.9	34.8	31.7	28.3	39.9	35.0	34.2	36.2	34.6
Hake	2.8	4.1	6.4	5.6	6.7	4.6	7.8	11.8	10.2	12.3
Halibut	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	0.9
Lemon Sole	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.6	6.3	5.3	5.3	6.3	5.9
Ling	3.0	3.0	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.6	4.6	5.7	6.2
Megrim	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.2	8.5	10.0	10.7	10.1	10.5
Monks or Anglers	13.8	13.1	12.9	11.7	11.8	34.1	36.5	40.1	38.5	39.5
Plaice	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.6
Pollack (Lythe)	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.9	3.8	4.5	3.8	3.5	4.4
Saithe	10.0	12.9	14.4	13.6	12.7	4.9	7.4	10.1	12.4	13.4
Sand Eels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skates and Rays	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.8	3.9
Sole	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	15.5	14.3	13.9 R	14.0	16.2
Turbot	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.4	4.2
Whiting	13.1	11.4	10.1	8.9	9.7	11.7	10.7	9.3	9.4	11.3
Witch	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1
Other Demersal [(b)]	4.6	3.9	5.0	5.7	3.9	5.7	5.0	6.4	7.6	5.8
Total Demersal	**113.3**	**109.9**	**119.0 R**	**114.8**	**108.5**	**180.1**	**179.8**	**190.1 R**	**202.9 R**	**209.7**
Blue Whiting	21.9	15.3	..	5.0	1.3	2.7	1.4	..	1.0	0.6
Herring	50.8	38.2	31.6	35.6	31.3	9.5	9.7	9.5	10.3	15.3
Horse Mackerel	6.4	5.9	6.4	5.8	8.9	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	3.1
Mackerel	100.3	90.7	100.3	99.9	94.4	67.1	67.8	84.5	82.0	106.8
Sardines	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.3	3.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.9
Other Pelagic	4.6	3.9	4.3 R	5.5	4.8	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.2 R	1.1
Total Pelagic	**186.4**	**157.0**	**145.1**	**154.0**	**144.3**	**83.9**	**82.8**	**98.1**	**96.8**	**127.7**
Cockles	11.5	14.0	2.6	1.3	0.6	7.4	7.2	7.7	1.5 R	0.6
Crabs	28.8	24.8	24.7 R	26.9 R	28.5	38.0	32.7	30.7 R	35.5 R	37.9
Cuttlefish	4.4	3.6	2.2	3.8	3.3	5.5	5.2	3.5	7.5	8.8
Lobsters	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.2	31.2	30.6	26.7 R	26.8 R	32.3
Mussels	4.6	8.6	3.4	5.2	9.2	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Nephrops	44.1	43.0	42.4	38.2	34.3	126.1	114.9	96.0	95.3	111.0
Scallops	26.7	27.6	34.1 R	43.0	52.9	38.8	42.4	47.0	54.7 R	62.7
Shrimps and Prawns	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.4	3.6	2.8	2.2	2.0	0.7
Squid	1.8	1.9	2.5	3.6	2.9	5.9	6.1	6.1	10.2	11.7
Whelks	13.0	13.7	12.9	14.4	13.8	7.7	8.6	7.4	9.4 R	8.9
Other Shellfish	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	3.1	4.1	4.4	4.7 R	5.2
Total Shellfish	**140.5**	**142.6**	**130.8 R**	**142.3 R**	**151.3**	**268.2**	**255.9**	**232.1 R**	**247.9 R**	**279.9**
Total All Species	**440.1**	**409.5**	**394.9 R**	**411.2 R**	**404.1**	**532.2**	**518.5**	**520.3 R**	**547.6 R**	**617.2**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transhipments and Islands figures.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2a Landings into England by UK vessels: 2007 to 2011 [(a)]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2007	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Bass	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.6	5.0
Brill	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6
Cod	5.2	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.5	6.1	3.0	3.1	3.2 R	2.9
Dogfish	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Gurnard	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9
Haddock	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.5
Hake	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8
Halibut	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Lemon Sole	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	3.8	2.9	3.9	5.0	4.2
Ling	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
Megrim	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.0
Monks or Anglers	2.9	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.5	6.9	6.7	6.9	8.3	10.2
Plaice	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9
Pollack (Lythe)	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.3	3.1
Saithe	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Sand Eels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skates and Rays	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.9
Sole	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7 R	1.8	15.1	14.1	13.7	13.8	16.0
Turbot	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.8	3.6
Whiting	3.7	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5
Witch	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.1
Other Demersal [(b)]	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.5
Total Demersal	**29.4**	**22.0**	**22.9**	**23.1 R**	**24.5**	**58.6**	**51.9**	**52.4 R**	**56.6**	**64.7**
Blue Whiting	-	..	-	..	..	-	..	-	..	..
Herring	0.5	0.1	1.1	2.5	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.4
Horse Mackerel	5.0	5.3	5.6	4.6	6.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.8
Mackerel	2.9	2.3	3.0	2.0	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.4	1.8	2.6
Sardines	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.3	3.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.9
Other Pelagic	3.7	3.6	3.2	4.9	4.1	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.9
Total Pelagic	**14.5**	**14.0**	**15.4**	**16.3**	**18.2**	**6.6**	**5.6**	**6.5**	**5.5**	**6.7**
Cockles	10.2	12.9	1.7	1.0 R	0.6	6.7	6.5	6.7	1.2	0.6
Crabs	11.6	10.8	10.0	10.7	11.1	15.3	14.0	11.5	13.4 R	14.8
Cuttlefish	4.4	3.6	2.2	3.8	3.3	5.5	5.2	3.5	7.5	8.8
Lobsters	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.6	17.2	16.9	12.8	12.2 R	15.8
Mussels	2.2	2.1	1.3	1.3	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	..
Nephrops	4.1	2.3	3.6	2.2	2.7	10.1	5.3	7.1	4.8	9.0
Scallops	11.7	9.3	15.3	18.8	21.1	16.6	14.1	20.8	27.5 R	31.4
Shrimps and Prawns	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.4	3.6	2.7	2.0	1.8	0.7
Squid	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.9
Whelks	9.1	8.4	7.9	9.1	9.6	5.3	5.3	4.3	5.9	6.1
Other Shellfish	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.4
Total Shellfish	**57.7**	**53.3**	**46.0**	**50.8 R**	**56.0**	**84.2**	**73.6**	**72.5**	**78.0 R**	**92.4**
Total All Species	**101.6**	**89.3**	**84.3 R**	**90.2 R**	**98.6**	**149.4**	**131.1**	**131.4 R**	**140.2 R**	**163.8**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transhipments

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2b Landings into Wales by UK vessels: 2007 to 2011 [(a)]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Bass	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Brill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cod	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dogfish	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..
Gurnard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haddock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hake	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Halibut	-	..	-	..	-	-	..	-	..	-
Lemon Sole	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..
Megrim	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.4
Monks or Anglers	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.4
Plaice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pollack (Lythe)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..
Saithe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sand Eels	..	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-
Skates and Rays	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Sole	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Turbot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1
Whiting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Witch	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other Demersal [(b)]	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total Demersal	**2.2**	**1.7**	**1.8**	**2.0**	**1.4**	**5.0**	**4.3**	**5.3**	**6.1**	**4.5**
Blue Whiting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	..	..	-	..	..	..	..	-	..	..
Horse Mackerel	-	..	..	..	..	-	..	..	..	..
Mackerel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sardines	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Other Pelagic	..	-	..	-	..	..	-	..	-	..
Total Pelagic	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
Cockles	1.2	1.0	0.9	-	-	0.5	0.4	0.9	-	-
Crabs	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.2
Cuttlefish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lobsters	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.6	3.2	2.0	2.3 [R]	2.2
Mussels	0.3	4.6	1.7	3.4	5.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	..	..
Nephrops	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	..
Scallops	1.3	3.0	2.7	3.5	4.2	1.8	5.2	3.7	4.1	4.9
Shrimps and Prawns	..	-	..	..	..	..	-	..	0.1	..
Squid	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..
Whelks	3.3	4.9	4.6	5.0	3.8	2.1	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.5
Other Shellfish	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Total Shellfish	**7.5**	**14.8**	**11.2**	**13.4** [R]	**14.7**	**10.6**	**14.3**	**11.4**	**11.6** [R]	**11.2**
Total All Species	**9.8**	**16.5**	**13.0**	**15.4** [R]	**16.2**	**15.6**	**18.6**	**16.6**	**17.7** [R]	**15.8**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transhipments.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2c Landings into Scotland by UK vessels: 2007 to 2011 [a]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Bass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cod	7.1	7.6	9.4	12.6	11.0	14.6	16.0	16.7	24.8	24.2
Dogfish	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	..	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	..
Gurnard	..	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.2
Haddock	29.5	29.5	32.7	29.5	25.5	37.6	32.7	32.1	33.7	31.8
Hake	2.2	3.5	5.7	5.0	6.1	3.0	6.2	10.5	9.0	11.2
Halibut	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.8
Lemon Sole	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	2.4	2.3	1.3	1.2	1.6
Ling	2.5	2.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.1	3.2	4.2	5.3	5.6
Megrim	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.2	5.3	6.9	6.8	6.5	7.1
Monks or Anglers	10.3	10.1	9.9	8.2	7.9	25.5	28.0	31.2	28.1	27.6
Plaice	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6
Pollack (Lythe)	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.1
Saithe	9.5	12.8	14.3	13.5	12.5	4.7	7.3	10.0	12.3	13.1
Sand Eels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skates and Rays	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Sole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turbot	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Whiting	9.4	9.2	8.0	7.1	7.9	9.2	9.3	8.0	8.0	9.8
Witch	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8
Other Demersal [b]	1.8	1.5	2.5	2.9 R	1.1	2.2	2.0	3.5	4.4 R	2.0
Total Demersal	**80.0**	**84.1**	**92.6**	**88.5**	**81.5**	**113.8**	**120.0**	**129.6**	**138.0**	**138.7**
Blue Whiting	21.9	15.3	..	4.9	1.3	2.7	1.4	..	1.0	0.6
Herring	45.2	32.4	25.2	27.6	25.3	8.4	8.3	7.7	8.0	12.8
Horse Mackerel	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.2	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.2
Mackerel	95.8	86.6	94.6	95.2	89.1	63.7	64.6	79.7	78.0	101.6
Sardines	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-
Other Pelagic	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Pelagic	**165.2**	**135.4**	**121.6**	**129.5**	**118.5**	**75.2**	**74.6**	**87.8**	**87.6**	**116.3**
Cockles	0.2	..	..	0.3	..	0.2	..	..	0.3 R	..
Crabs	14.7	11.8	12.5	13.5	14.3	19.9	16.1	16.8	19.3 R	20.2
Cuttlefish	..	..	-	..	..	..	..	-	..	..
Lobsters	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	9.8	10.0	11.4	11.8	13.1
Mussels	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.5	..	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	..
Nephrops	33.8	32.8	31.5	28.9	24.3	104.1	95.2	78.3	79.7	86.6
Scallops	13.0	14.7	14.3	16.8	17.1	19.7	22.2	21.0	20.5	19.4
Shrimps and Prawns	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	..
Squid	1.2	1.5	2.1	3.2	2.2	3.3	4.4	4.3	8.5	8.7
Whelks	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other Shellfish	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	2.0	2.1	2.4 R	2.4
Total Shellfish	**65.8**	**63.5**	**63.2**	**65.6 R**	**60.3**	**158.7**	**150.4**	**134.2**	**142.8 R**	**150.5**
Total All Species	**311.0**	**283.1**	**277.4**	**283.5**	**260.4**	**347.8**	**344.9**	**351.7**	**368.4 R**	**405.5**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transhipments.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2d Landings into Northern Ireland by UK vessels: 2007 to 2011 [(a)]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Bass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brill	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1
Cod	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.3
Dogfish	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	..	..
Gurnard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haddock	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
Hake	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2
Halibut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lemon Sole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Megrim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monks or Anglers	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Plaice	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pollack (Lythe)	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Saithe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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 R	..	..
Turbot	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Whiting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Witch	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..
Other Demersal [(b)]	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	..
Total Demersal	**1.7**	**1.9**	**1.5**	**1.3**	**1.1**	**2.6**	**3.2**	**2.3**	**2.2**	**1.7**
Blue Whiting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	5.1	5.7	5.3	5.5	4.7	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.1
Horse Mackerel	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	..	0.1
Mackerel	1.6	1.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	1.2	1.3	2.4	2.1	2.5
Sardines	..	..	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-
Other Pelagic	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	..
Total Pelagic	**6.7**	**7.5**	**8.1**	**8.2**	**7.6**	**2.0**	**2.6**	**3.8**	**3.7**	**4.7**
Cockles	-	0.1	0.1	-	..	-	0.2	0.1	-	..
Crabs	1.4	1.1	1.2 R	1.5 R	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.4 R	1.2
Cuttlefish	..	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-
Lobsters	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6 R	0.6
Mussels	1.0	1.0	..	..	0.2	0.4	0.6	..	..	0.1
Nephrops	6.2	7.9	7.2	7.0	7.2	11.7	14.1	10.3 R	10.7	15.4
Scallops	0.6	0.6	1.7	3.9	4.2	0.7	0.9	1.5	2.5	2.9
Shrimps and Prawns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1
Squid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
Whelks	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1
Other Shellfish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Shellfish	**9.5**	**10.9**	**10.4 R**	**12.5 R**	**13.2**	**14.8**	**17.5**	**13.8 R**	**15.4 R**	**20.5**
Total All Species	**17.8**	**20.3**	**19.9 R**	**22.1 R**	**21.9**	**19.4**	**23.3**	**19.9 R**	**21.3 R**	**26.8**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transhipments.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.3 Landings into the UK by foreign vessels: 2007 to 2011 [(a)]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2007	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Bass	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Brill	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Cod	8.2	6.6	14.4	3.9 R	1.4	11.0	7.4	13.7	5.2 R	2.1
Dogfish	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gurnard	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Haddock	3.7	2.1	3.5	0.9 R	0.7	3.7	1.2	2.0	0.8 R	0.8
Hake	2.1	4.2	5.1	5.4	6.2	3.4	7.0	10.3	9.2	10.2
Halibut	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Lemon Sole	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.0
Ling	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.4 R	1.6
Megrim	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
Monks or Anglers	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.0	5.8	5.7	7.9	6.6	6.2
Plaice	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.5
Pollack (Lythe)	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1
Saithe	8.5	5.8	5.4	3.0	4.9	4.0	2.4	3.6	2.7	5.1
Sand Eels	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.1
Skates and Rays	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.8
Sole	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	6.9	4.9	5.4	7.6	9.5
Turbot	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0
Whiting	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Witch	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other Demersal [(b)]	12.5	11.4	12.7	11.6	7.0	13.7	11.5	12.3	16.1	11.8
Total Demersal	**42.9**	**37.9**	**48.3**	**31.7 R**	**29.1**	**56.4**	**47.8**	**62.1**	**56.6 R**	**55.9**
Blue Whiting	20.0	43.9	17.2	26.2	2.1	3.4	5.0	3.0	6.3	1.2
Herring	19.7	19.5	10.3	4.9 R	8.3	4.1	4.7	3.2	1.6	4.6
Horse Mackerel	0.8	0.4	7.1	2.4	2.1	0.2	0.1	2.5	1.2	1.4
Mackerel	24.6	21.0	21.9	39.3	24.0	16.7	19.1	18.1	32.8	33.4
Sardines	-	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pelagic	0.2	3.6	3.9	2.6	..	..	1.5	0.7	0.6	..
Total Pelagic	**65.2**	**88.4**	**60.6**	**75.5 R**	**36.5**	**24.5**	**30.4**	**27.5**	**42.5**	**40.5**
Cockles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crabs	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.3	1.9	0.9	2.0	1.2	1.0
Cuttlefish	0.1	0.1	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.1	..	0.1	0.1
Lobsters	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..
Mussels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephrops	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5
Scallops	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.6
Shrimps and Prawns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Squid	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Whelks	0.1	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	..	..
Other Shellfish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Shellfish	**2.0**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**1.6**	**1.1**	**4.0**	**3.0**	**3.8**	**2.8**	**2.6**
Total All Species	**110.1**	**128.5**	**111.4**	**108.8 R**	**66.8**	**84.8**	**81.1**	**93.4**	**101.8 R**	**99.0**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.4 Landings into the UK by UK and foreign vessels: 2007 to 2011 [a]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Bass	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	4.1	4.5	4.4	5.0 R	5.5
Brill	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.3
Cod	20.9	16.4	26.0	18.5 R	14.1	32.7	27.7	34.5 R	33.8 R	29.5
Dogfish	1.6	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.2
Gurnard	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.4
Haddock	36.0	34.1	38.3	32.6 R	29.0	43.6	36.2	36.3	37.0 R	35.4
Hake	4.9	8.3	11.5	11.0	12.9	8.0	14.7	22.1	19.4	22.5
Halibut	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.1
Lemon Sole	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9	7.0	5.9	5.6	6.9	6.9
Ling	3.9	4.5	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.8	5.3	6.0	7.1	7.8
Megrim	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.1	3.7	9.6	11.6	12.1	11.5	11.9
Monks or Anglers	16.1	15.4	15.4	13.7	13.9	39.9	42.2	48.0	45.1	45.6
Plaice	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.6	5.1
Pollack (Lythe)	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.9	3.9	4.6	3.9	3.6	4.4
Saithe	18.5	18.7	19.8	16.6	17.6	8.9	9.8	13.7	15.1	18.5
Sand Eels	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	..	..	..	0.2
Skates and Rays	4.2	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.8	4.4	4.4	5.2	5.7
Sole	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.5 R	2.8	22.4	19.2	19.2	21.7 R	25.7
Turbot	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	3.5	3.3	3.3	4.2	5.2
Whiting	13.7	11.8	10.2	9.1	9.9	12.3	11.1	9.4	9.5	11.6
Witch	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2
Other Demersal [b]	17.2	15.3	17.7	17.3	10.9	19.4	16.5	18.7	23.7	17.6
Total Demersal	**156.2**	**147.8**	**167.3** R	**146.6** R	**137.6**	**236.5**	**227.6**	**252.2** R	**259.5** R	**265.5**
Blue Whiting	41.9	59.3	17.3	31.2	3.4	6.1	6.4	3.0	7.3	1.8
Herring	70.4	57.7	41.9	40.5 R	39.6	13.6	14.3	12.8	11.9	19.9
Horse Mackerel	7.2	6.3	13.6	8.2	11.1	2.0	1.8	4.2	3.0	4.5
Mackerel	124.9	111.7	122.2	139.2	118.4	83.8	87.0	102.6	114.7	140.1
Sardines	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.3	3.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.9
Other Pelagic	4.8	7.5	8.2	8.1	4.8	1.9	2.7	2.2	1.8	1.1
Total Pelagic	**251.6**	**245.4**	**205.6**	**229.5** R	**180.8**	**108.4**	**113.2**	**125.5**	**139.3**	**168.2**
Cockles	11.5	14.0	2.6	1.3	0.6	7.4	7.2	7.7	1.5 R	0.6
Crabs	29.5	25.7	25.9 R	27.5 R	28.8	39.9	33.6	32.6	36.8 R	38.8
Cuttlefish	4.6	3.6	2.2	3.9	3.3	5.7	5.3	3.6	7.5	9.0
Lobsters	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.2	31.2	30.6	26.7	26.8 R	32.4
Mussels	4.6	8.6	3.4	5.2	9.2	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Nephrops	44.3	43.2	42.6	38.4	34.5	126.6	115.2	96.2	95.6 R	111.5
Scallops	27.4	28.6	35.1	43.7 R	53.3	39.9	43.8	48.4	55.6 R	63.3
Shrimps and Prawns	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.4	3.6	2.8	2.2	2.0	0.7
Squid	1.9	1.9	2.6	3.7	2.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	10.4	12.1
Whelks	13.1	13.7	12.9	14.5	13.8	7.8	8.6	7.4	9.4	8.9
Other Shellfish	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.2 R	2.2	3.1	4.1	4.4	4.7 R	5.2
Total Shellfish	**142.4**	**144.8**	**133.3** R	**143.9** R	**152.4**	**272.2**	**258.8**	**235.9** R	**250.6** R	**282.5**
Total All Species	**550.2**	**538.0**	**506.2** R	**520.0** R	**470.8**	**617.1**	**599.6**	**613.7** R	**649.4** R	**716.2**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.5 Landings abroad by UK vessels: 2007 to 2011 [(a)]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2007	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Bass	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Brill	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Cod	6.6	9.5	10.9	11.1	10.5	8.2	13.1	11.1	16.7	18.9
Dogfish	0.2	..	..	0.1	..	0.4	..	..	..	..
Gurnard	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4
Haddock	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.9
Hake	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.8	2.9	3.6	2.4	2.2
Halibut	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..
Lemon Sole	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.5
Ling	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8
Megrim	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.4	2.0	3.1	3.8
Monks or Anglers	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.7	3.3	5.1	5.9	7.2	9.0	11.2
Plaice	10.4	10.1	11.8	13.5	14.2	12.4	13.3	14.1	15.9	18.8
Pollack (Lythe)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.1
Saithe	1.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	3.1	1.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	3.0
Sand Eels	1.7	6.3	3.6	4.0	6.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
Skates and Rays	0.4	0.4	0.3 [R]	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6
Sole	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	5.8	3.3	4.3	6.0	3.9
Turbot	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.1	2.1	2.6	3.0	2.9
Whiting	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Witch	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4
Other Demersal [(b)]	5.6	4.3	3.2 [R]	12.5 [R]	6.4	4.4	4.8	4.6 [R]	5.4 [R]	5.3
Total Demersal	**35.5**	**42.0**	**41.6** [R]	**54.2** [R]	**51.4**	**50.3**	**54.4**	**57.2** [R]	**71.8** [R]	**78.4**
Blue Whiting	34.7	22.8	6.4 [R]	3.0	..	4.1	3.7	1.2 [R]	0.7	..
Herring	40.3	28.9	35.5	31.3	30.3	17.0	8.8	13.3	12.0	14.1
Horse Mackerel	7.6	5.5	11.7	11.6	7.8	2.5	1.9	3.7	4.4	3.5
Mackerel	33.6	37.5	72.0	60.8	87.8	21.9	34.6	68.5	56.8	98.4
Sardines	12.8	32.1	13.1	21.7	6.0	3.4	2.7	3.0	5.7	2.4
Other Pelagic	2.1	2.2	2.6	3.2 [R]	5.6	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.5 [R]	3.3
Total Pelagic	**131.0**	**129.0**	**141.4** [R]	**131.6** [R]	**137.7**	**50.8**	**53.4**	**91.7**	**81.9** [R]	**121.6**
Cockles	-	..	..	-	..	-	..	..	-	0.1
Crabs	4.1	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.9	4.8	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.3
Cuttlefish	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1
Lobsters	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Mussels	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Nephrops	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.5
Scallops	..	0.1	0.4	0.9	2.2	..	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0
Shrimps and Prawns	-	..	..	2.8	..	-	..	..	5.1	..
Squid	2.6	3.9	2.9 [R]	4.7 [R]	1.8	5.4	3.4	5.0 [R]	8.3 [R]	5.3
Whelks	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	..	..
Other Shellfish	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total Shellfish	**7.3**	**7.7**	**6.5** [R]	**11.2** [R]	**6.5**	**12.9**	**9.3**	**10.3** [R]	**18.6** [R]	**10.9**
Total All Species	**173.8**	**178.7**	**189.5** [R]	**197.0** [R]	**195.5**	**114.1**	**117.1**	**159.2** [R]	**172.3** [R]	**211.0**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.6 Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 2007 to 2011 [a]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Bass	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	4.2	4.6	4.5	5.2	5.6
Brill	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.4
Cod	19.3	19.3	22.5	25.8	23.2	30.0	33.4	31.8	45.3	46.3
Dogfish	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2
Gurnard	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.5
Haddock	33.5	33.1	36.3	33.6	29.8	40.8	36.3	35.6	38.1	36.5
Hake	4.6	6.1	7.9	6.9	8.0	7.4	10.7	15.4	12.6	14.5
Halibut	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.9
Lemon Sole	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	7.8	6.2	6.0	7.2	7.4
Ling	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.5	4.7	3.9	3.9	5.1	6.4	7.0
Megrim	4.0	4.4	5.0	4.9	4.6	9.5	11.4	12.7	13.3	14.3
Monks or Anglers	15.9	15.4	15.1	14.4	15.1	39.2	42.4	47.3	47.5	50.6
Plaice	13.2	13.0	14.8	16.4	17.2	15.9	16.8	17.5 [R]	19.2	22.4
Pollack (Lythe)	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.3	4.2	4.9	4.3	4.4	5.5
Saithe	11.8	15.7	17.2	16.1	15.8	6.3	9.6	12.5	14.8	16.4
Sand Eels	1.7	6.3	3.6	4.0	6.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6
Skates and Rays	3.3	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.5	4.3	4.4
Sole	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	21.3	17.6	18.2 [R]	20.0	20.1
Turbot	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	6.0	4.9	5.2	6.3	7.1
Whiting	13.2	11.5	10.2	9.2	10.0	11.8	10.8	9.4	9.6	11.6
Witch	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.5
Other Demersal [b]	10.2	8.2	8.3 [R]	18.2 [R]	10.3	10.1	9.8	11.0 [R]	13.0 [R]	11.2
Total Demersal	**148.8**	**151.8**	**160.5** [R]	**169.1** [R]	**159.9**	**230.5**	**234.2**	**247.4** [R]	**274.7** [R]	**288.1**
Blue Whiting	56.6	38.2	6.4 [R]	8.0	1.4	6.8	5.2	1.2 [R]	1.6	0.6
Herring	91.1	67.1	67.1	66.9	61.6	26.5	18.5	22.8	22.3	29.4
Horse Mackerel	13.9	11.4	18.1	17.4	16.8	4.3	3.5	5.5	6.2	6.5
Mackerel	133.9	128.2	172.3	160.7	182.2	89.1	102.5	153.0	138.7	205.1
Sardines	15.3	35.0	15.6	24.0	9.5	4.3	3.7	3.8	6.3	3.2
Other Pelagic	6.7	6.1	6.9	8.7 [R]	10.5	3.9	2.8	3.6	3.6 [R]	4.4
Total Pelagic	**317.4**	**286.0**	**286.5** [R]	**285.6** [R]	**281.9**	**134.8**	**136.2**	**189.8**	**178.8** [R]	**249.3**
Cockles	11.5	14.0	2.6	1.3	0.6	7.4	7.2	7.7	1.5 [R]	0.7
Crabs	32.9	27.6	27.0 [R]	28.8 [R]	30.3	42.8	35.9	33.1	37.7 [R]	40.2
Cuttlefish	4.4	3.6	2.2	3.9	3.3	5.6	5.3	3.6	7.6	8.9
Lobsters	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.2	31.5	30.9	27.0	27.1 [R]	32.6
Mussels	4.6	8.6	3.5	5.2	9.2	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Nephrops	44.5	43.5	43.0	38.7	34.5	128.3	116.9	98.0 [R]	97.1	112.5
Scallops	26.7	27.7	34.5	44.0 [R]	55.1	38.8	42.5	47.2	55.1 [R]	63.7
Shrimps and Prawns	1.4	0.9	1.1	3.8	0.4	3.6	2.8	2.2	7.2 [R]	0.7
Squid	4.4	5.8	5.4 [R]	8.3 [R]	4.7	11.3	9.5	11.2 [R]	18.5 [R]	17.0
Whelks	13.1	13.9	13.0	14.5	13.9	7.7	8.7	7.5	9.4	8.9
Other Shellfish	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.2	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.4
Total Shellfish	**147.7**	**150.4**	**137.3** [R]	**153.5** [R]	**157.7**	**281.1**	**265.2**	**242.3** [R]	**266.5** [R]	**290.8**
Total All Species	**613.9**	**588.2**	**584.3** [R]	**608.2** [R]	**599.6**	**646.3**	**635.6**	**679.5** [R]	**719.9** [R]	**828.2**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

Information on all landings into the UK, by UK and foreign vessels, going back as far as 1938 is shown in Table 3.7. Landings of demersal fish in 2011 were less than a fifth of the quantity landed in 1960. The decline in landings of demersal fish has a number of causes, including reductions in fleet size, declining fish stocks and restricted fishing opportunities. EU and UK regulation has limited demersal fishing activity in recent decades, through decommissioning of fishing vessels, reductions in quotas and fishing effort limits and other provisions of stock management plans.

Landings of pelagic species have increased by more than 40 per cent over the same period, despite a large fall in 2011. Landings of pelagic fish have fluctuated considerably over the last 50 years. Many pelagic species are under stock management plans with quotas set by the European Commission, but pelagic landings have not seen the same reduction as demersal species.

Over the past 50 years, reported landings of shellfish into the UK have increased by more than a factor of 5. The increase in shellfish landings into the UK may partly be explained by diversion of fishing activity into this sector, in which there are often fewer restrictions. For example, quotas currently only apply to nephrops. Another factor in the perceived increase is improved reporting. A large proportion of shellfish landings are made by vessels 10 metres or under, for which there is no statutory obligation to complete a fishing logbook or landing declaration. Successive improvements in data collection for this sector in recent years, including the introduction of mandatory reporting of first sales of fish, may account for some of the increase in reported landings.

TABLE 3.7 Landings into the UK by UK and foreign vessels: 1938 to 2011 [(a)]

	1938	1948	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2011
Demersal									
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	807.8	923.5	758.8	778.6	484.2	336.7	246.4 R	146.6 R	137.6
Value (£ million)	14.6	46.4	52.0	67.5	194.4	327.7	304.3 R	259.5 R	265.5
Pelagic									
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	295.0	287.6	127.8	204.0	319.2	267.8	152.1	229.5 R	180.8
Value (£ million)	2.0	6.0	3.0	5.8	30.1	32.1	23.7	139.3	168.2
Shellfish									
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	32.1	28.7	28.1	56.4	70.2	97.5	127.7 R	143.9 R	152.4
Value (£ million)	0.5	1.4	2.1	6.7	34.5	105.1	154.5 R	250.6 R	282.5
Total									
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	**1,134.9**	**1,239.8**	**914.7**	**1,039.1**	**873.6**	**702.0**	**526.3** R	**520.0** R	**470.8**
Value (£ million)	**17.2**	**53.8**	**57.0**	**80.0**	**259.0**	**464.8**	**482.5** R	**649.4** R	**716.2**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

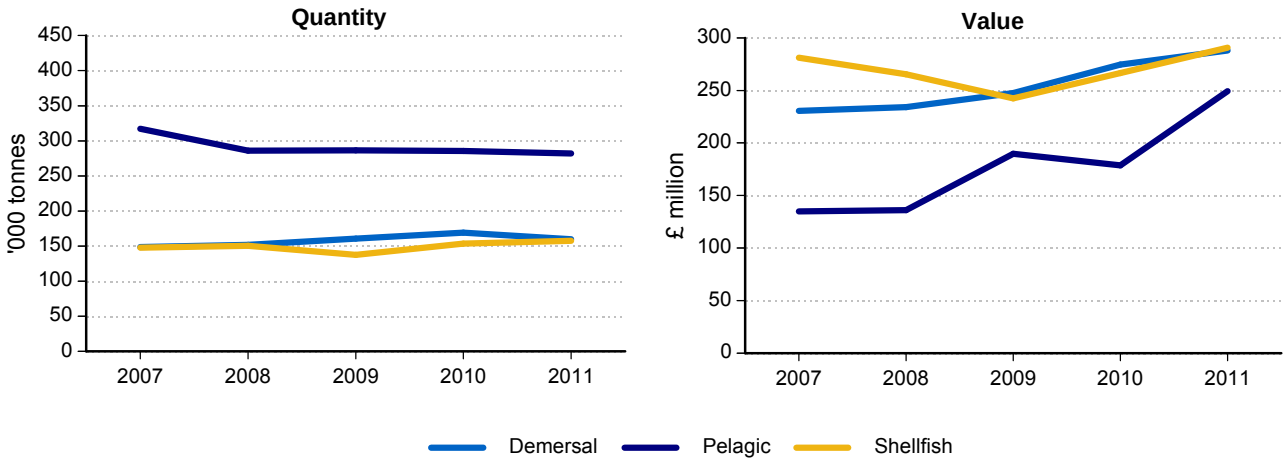
(a) Landing data include transhipments. Blue whiting treated as demersal prior to 1994 and as pelagic from 1994 onwards.

Demersal, pelagic and shellfish landings

In 2011, the UK fleet landed 160 thousand tonnes of demersal species, 5 per cent lower than in 2010. Over the same period, the value of demersal landings increased by 5 per cent to £288 million. In 2011, 282 thousand tonnes of pelagic species were landed, down 1 per cent on 2010, while the value has increased substantially by 39 per cent to £249 million. This is largely driven by a rise in market prices for mackerel.

Shellfish landings rose for the second consecutive year to 158 thousand tonnes, an increase of 15 per cent on 2009 levels. Over the same period the value of shellfish landings increased by 20 per cent to £291 million.

Chart 3.3: Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 2007 to 2011

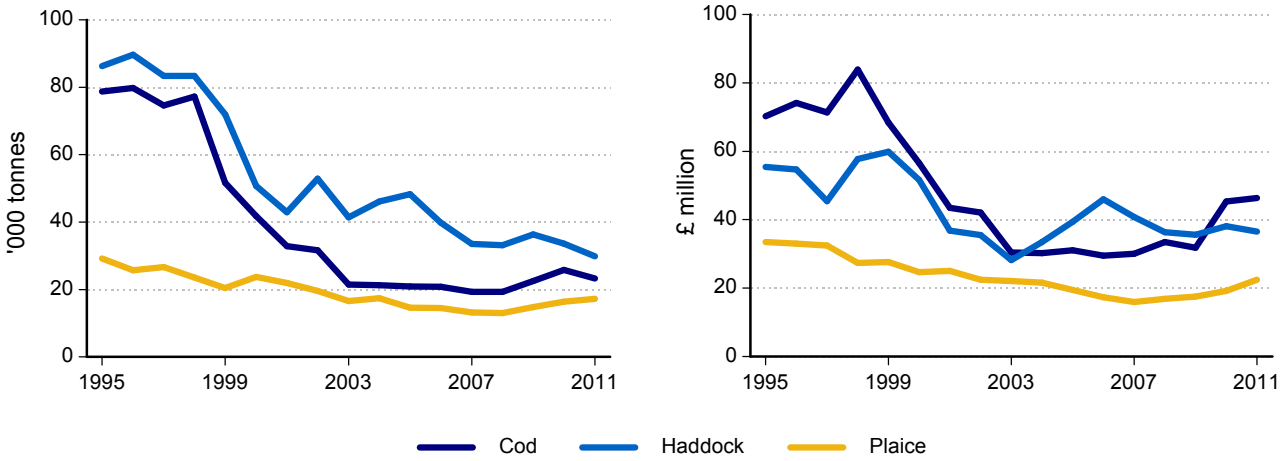


Demersal fish

Cod, haddock and plaice are the three main demersal species landed by the UK fleet in terms of weight, accounting for 44 per cent of all demersal species landed in 2011 (see Table 3.6).

Cod landings have fallen considerably since 1995 although there have been some relatively small increases in recent years. However in 2011, landings of cod by the UK fleet fell by 10 per cent on 2010 levels to 23 thousand tonnes while the value of cod landings increased by 2 per cent to £46 million. Landings of cod into the UK by foreign vessels has fallen to a little over 1 thousand tonnes in 2011 compared with 14 thousand tonnes in 2009. Forty five per cent of the quantity of cod landed by UK vessels was outside the UK.

Chart 3.4: Landings of key demersal species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1995 to 2011



The average price of cod increased by 14 per cent in 2011 to £2.00 per kilogram compared with £1.76 per kilogram in 2010.

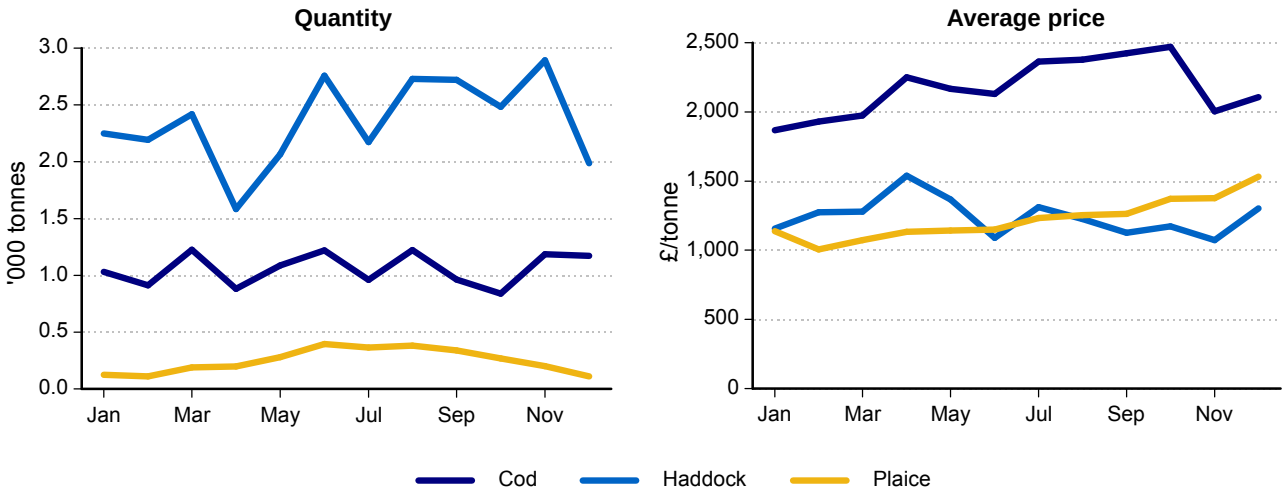
Haddock remains the most important species in terms of quantity landed. This is despite a fall of 18 per cent in landings by the UK fleet over the last two years to 30 thousand tonnes. Only 5 per cent of haddock was landed abroad. Landings of haddock into the UK by foreign vessels fell by around 80 per cent over the same period to less than 1 thousand tonnes. The average price of haddock was £1.22 per kilogram in 2011.

Plaice landings by the UK fleet continued to increase to 17 thousand tonnes in 2011, up by almost a third in three years. Eighty three per cent of the quantity of plaice landed by the UK fleet in 2011 was landed abroad. The average price of plaice landed by the UK fleet has risen by 12 per cent in 2011 to £1.31 per kilogram.

For other demersal species:

- The flatfish turbot and sole commanded the highest prices of demersal species landed by the UK fleet in 2011 at £9.13 per kilogram and £9.02 per kilogram respectively.
- Monks or anglers accounted for the largest total value of demersal fish landed by the UK fleet in 2011, with £51 million landed.
- Virtually all landings of sand eels by the UK fleet were made abroad. In contrast, 97 per cent of the quantity of whiting landings by the UK fleet was into the UK.

Chart 3.5: Landings of key demersal species into the UK by UK vessels by month: 2011



Landings of cod by UK vessels into the UK fluctuated between 800 and 1,250 tonnes per month during 2011 (Chart 3.5). The majority of these landings are captured in the North Sea (ICES sub-area IV). Average prices for cod landed into the UK by the UK fleet peaked in October at £2.47 per kilogram, which was also when the lowest catch was recorded.

Haddock landings by UK vessels into the UK ranged from a peak of 2,900 tonnes in November to a low of 1,600 tonnes in April.

Landings of plaice by UK vessels into the UK peaked during the summer months of 2011. The average monthly price of plaice was similar to that for haddock.

Chart 3.6 shows that the largest amounts of demersal fish landed abroad by the UK fleet were into the Netherlands and Denmark (15 and 13 thousand tonnes respectively). France tops the list of foreign vessels landing into the UK, with 14 thousand tonnes. This is 48 per cent of all foreign demersal landings into the UK.

Chart 3.6: Landings of demersal species abroad by UK vessels and landings into the UK by foreign vessels: 2011

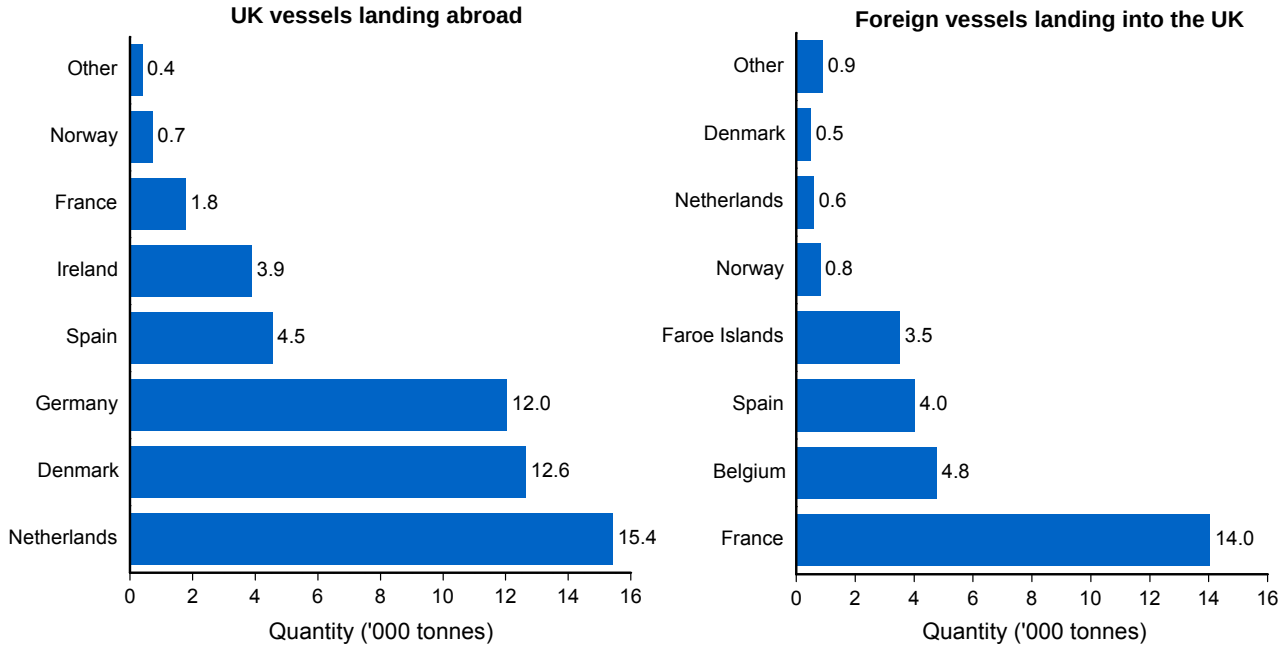


Chart 3.7 shows landings of demersal species by the UK fleet in 2011 by ICES rectangle of capture. Large quantities of demersal species were captured to the north-east of Scotland, in the central North Sea and in the English Channel. These fishing grounds also yielded the highest total value of demersal species per rectangle. However, demersal species with the highest average prices were captured from waters to the south and west of the UK and Ireland.

Chart 3.7: Demersal landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2011[(a)]

Chart 3.7a: Quantity of landings by ICES rectangle

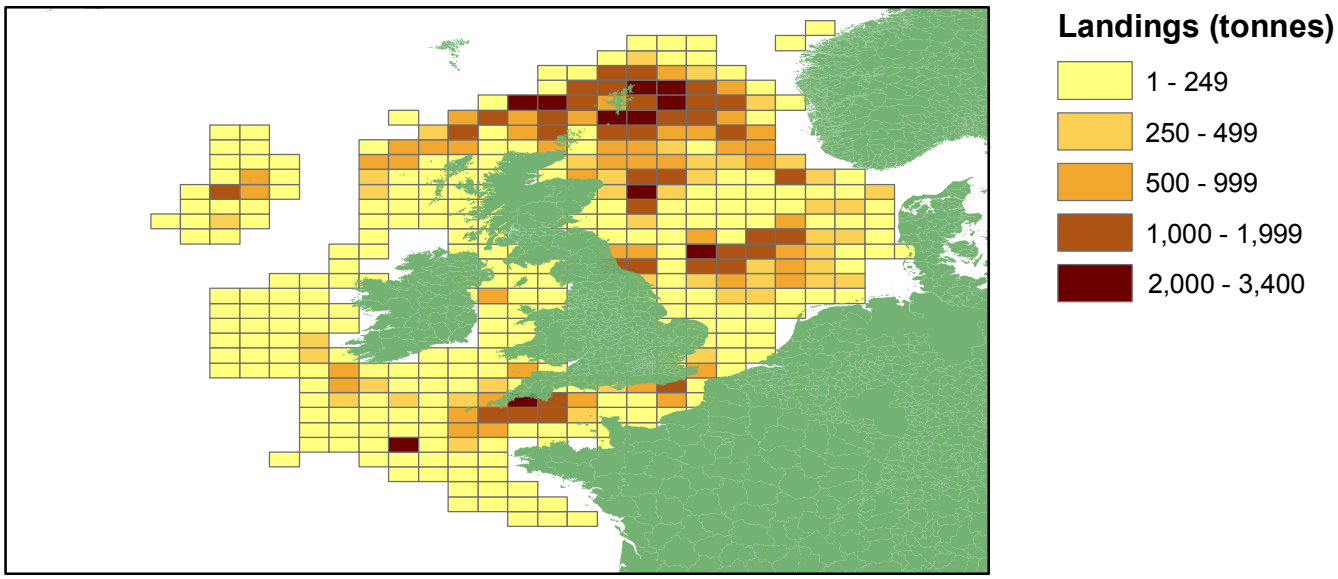


Chart 3.7b: Value of landings by ICES rectangle

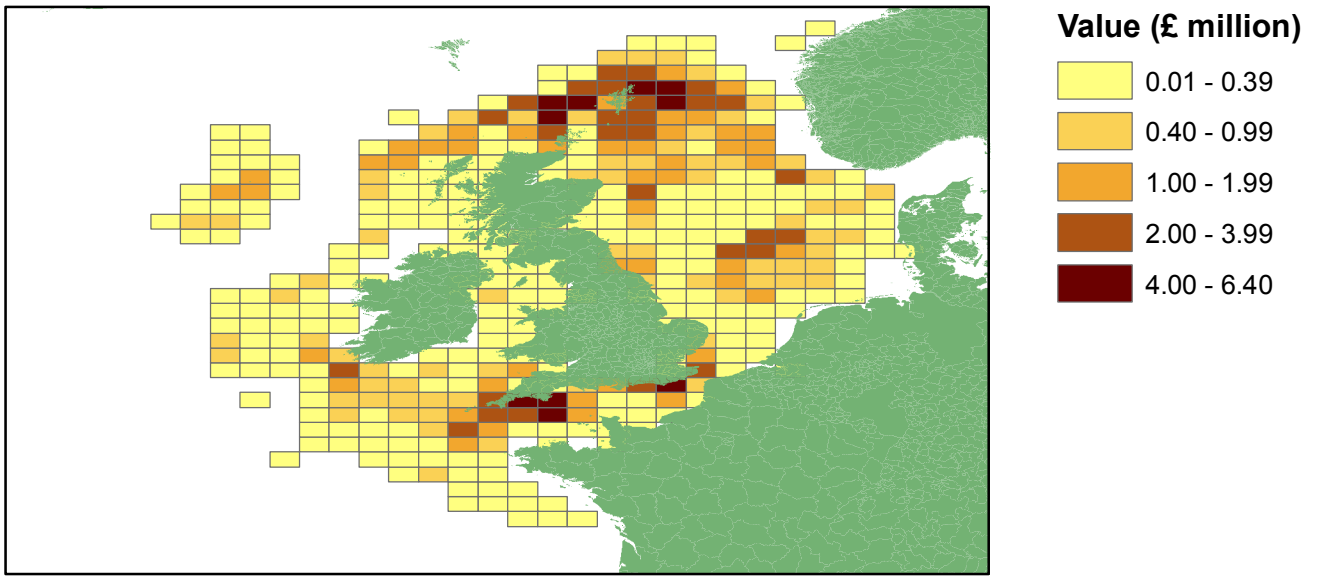
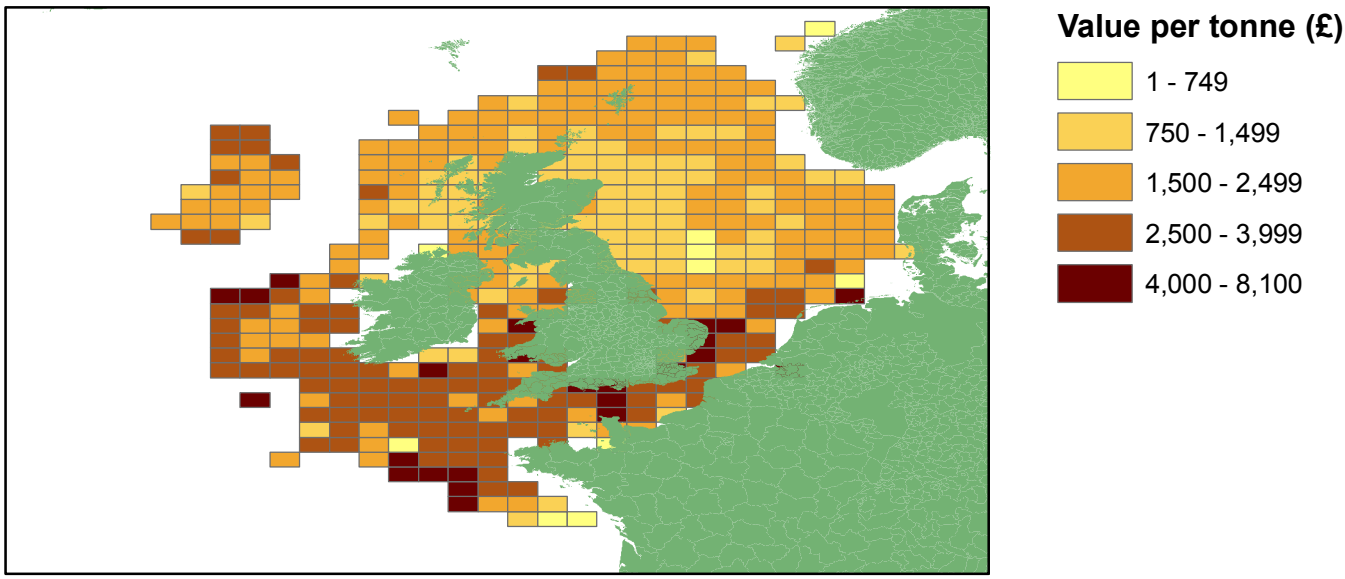


Chart 3.7c: Value of landings per tonne by ICES rectangle



[(a)] Note: The upper data limits are different from those used for 2010 in last year's publication.

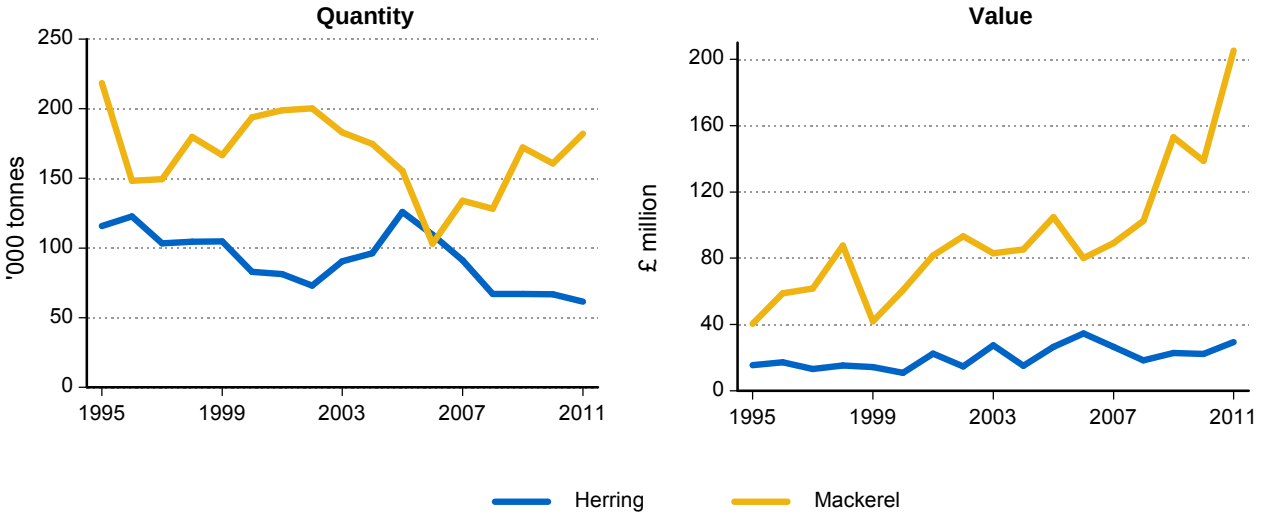
Pelagic fish

Mackerel and herring are the two main pelagic species landed by the UK fleet. These species accounted for 86 per cent by weight and 94 per cent by value of total pelagic landings in 2011, and 41 per cent of the quantity of all landings by the UK fleet.

The UK fleet catches more mackerel than any other species. In 2011, landings of mackerel by UK vessels increased by 13 per cent to 182 thousand tonnes. The total value of landings increased by 48 per cent to £205 million. The average price of mackerel increased from £0.86 per kilogram in 2010 to £1.13 per kilogram in 2011 making it by far the most expensive pelagic fish. Mackerel is also the species with the greatest quantity (24 thousand tonnes) and value (£33 million) landed by foreign vessels into the UK. However, landings in 2011 were down from the recent peak of 39 thousand tonnes in 2010.

Herring landings by UK vessels have been fairly flat in recent years but fell by 8 per cent to 62 thousand tonnes in 2011 with a value of £29 million. Fifty one per cent of this was landed into the UK. The average price of herring for the UK fleet increased from £0.33 a kilogram in 2010 to £0.48 per kilogram in 2011. Landings of herring by foreign countries into the UK have fallen dramatically in recent years but rose from 5 thousand tonnes in 2010 to 8 thousand tonnes in 2011.

Chart 3.8: Landings of key pelagic species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1995 to 2011



Longer-term trends in mackerel and herring landings by the UK fleet show much fluctuation (see Chart 3.8). Herring landings in 2011 were at their lowest levels for well over a decade, following a peak of 126 thousand tonnes in 2005. Although mackerel landings have increased in recent years, they were still lower than levels recorded in 1995.

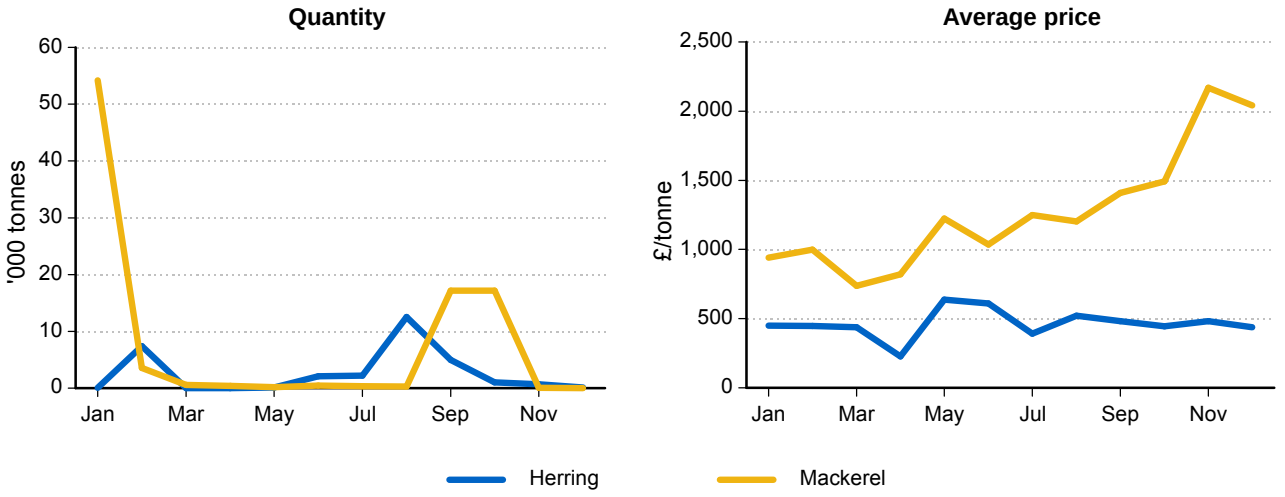
For other pelagic species:

- Landings of blue whiting have fallen substantially in 2011 to just over 1 thousand tonnes. Similarly, landings of blue whiting by foreign vessels also fell sharply to 2 thousand tonnes. These are both a result of cuts in the quotas set by the European Commission.
- UK fleet landings of horse mackerel have remained fairly constant but landings of sardines fell from 24 thousand tonnes in 2010 to 10 thousand tonnes in 2011.

The mackerel fishery generally takes place in January, September and October. Fifty seven per cent of all mackerel landings into the UK by the UK fleet in 2011 were in January, with a further 36 per cent in September and October. The sources of these two peaks are different: whereas the January peak derives almost entirely from landings captured in ICES sub-areas VI and VII, the mackerel landings in September and October come from a fishery in the North Sea (ICES sub-area

IV). Monthly average prices for mackerel ranged from £750 per tonne to £2,150 per tonne and generally grew as the year progressed.

Chart 3.9: Landings of key pelagic species into the UK by UK vessels by month: 2011



February, August and September are the key months for herring. Around a quarter of all herring landed into the UK by the UK fleet was landed in February, with a further 56 per cent landed in August and September. As with mackerel, different fisheries are the source of the two peaks. Landings in February came chiefly from ICES sub-area II, whereas those in August and September were from fisheries in the North Sea (ICES sub-area IV) and the West of Scotland and Rockall (ICES sub-area VI). The monthly average price of herring was relatively flat.

The largest quantities of pelagic species landed by the UK fleet abroad were into Norway and the Netherlands at 77 and 39 thousand tonnes respectively (Chart 3.10). Norwegian vessels landed 14 thousand tonnes into the UK, accounting for 37 per cent of pelagic landings by foreign vessels into the UK.

Chart 3.10: Landings of pelagic species abroad by UK vessels and landings into the UK by foreign vessels: 2011

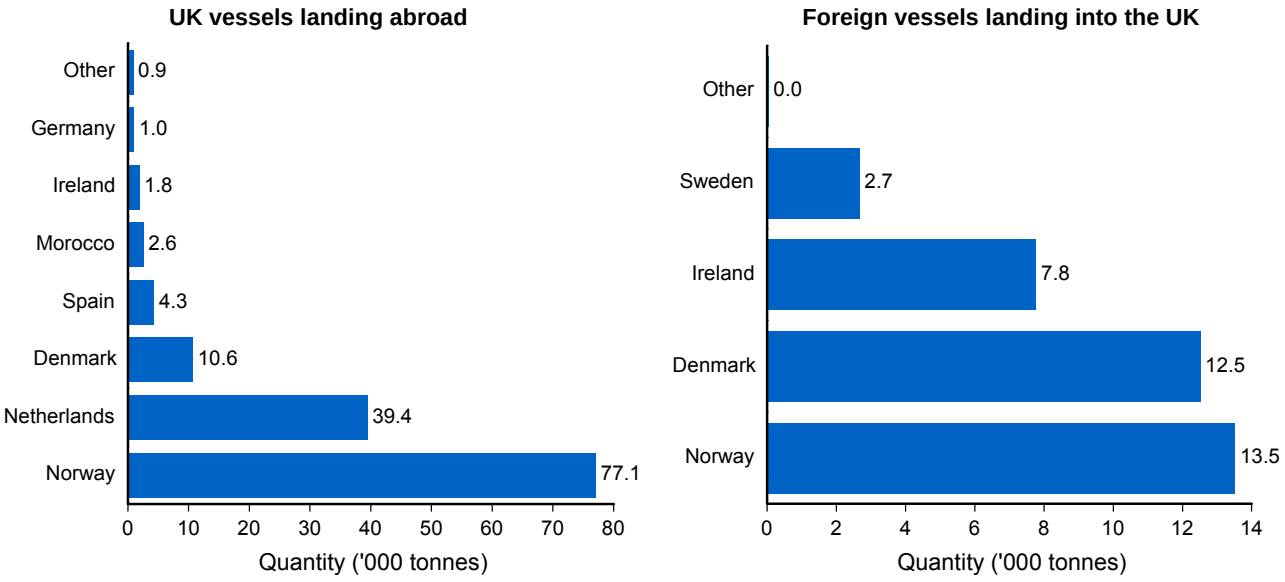


Chart 3.11 shows that large quantities and values of pelagic species were captured from rectangles near Shetland, Orkney and the north-west of Scotland and Ireland. However, pelagic species with high prices were caught in rectangles to the south-west of Ireland and in the central North Sea.

Chart 3.11: Pelagic landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2011 [a]

Chart 3.11a: Quantity of landings by ICES rectangle

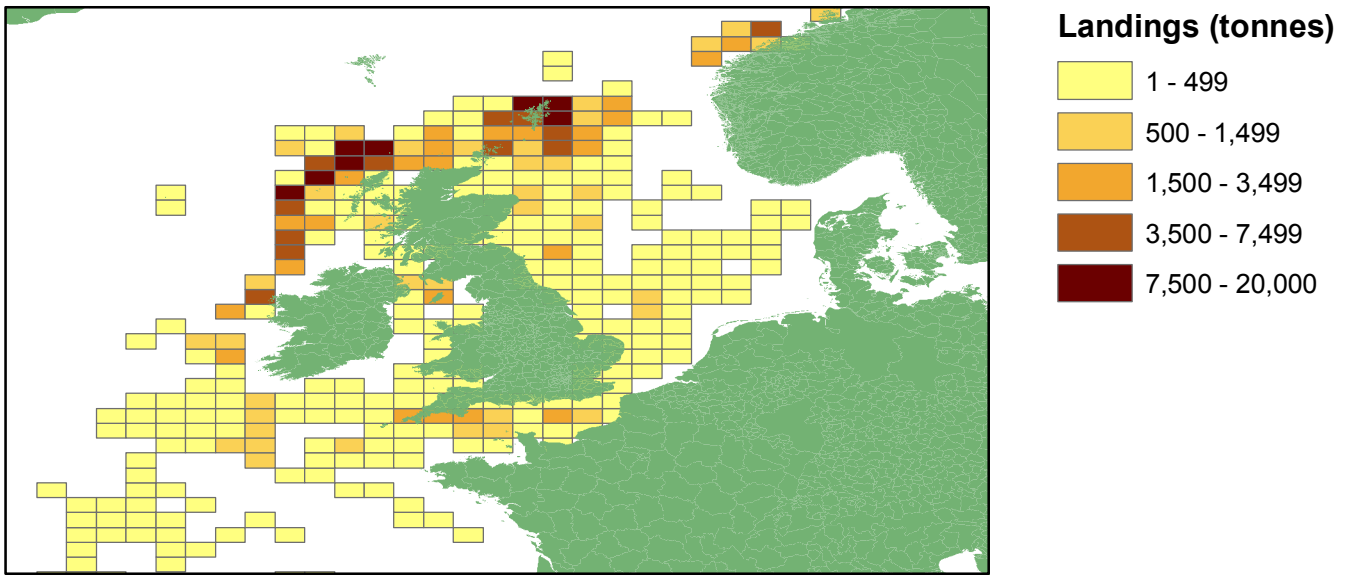


Chart 3.11b: Value of landings by ICES rectangle

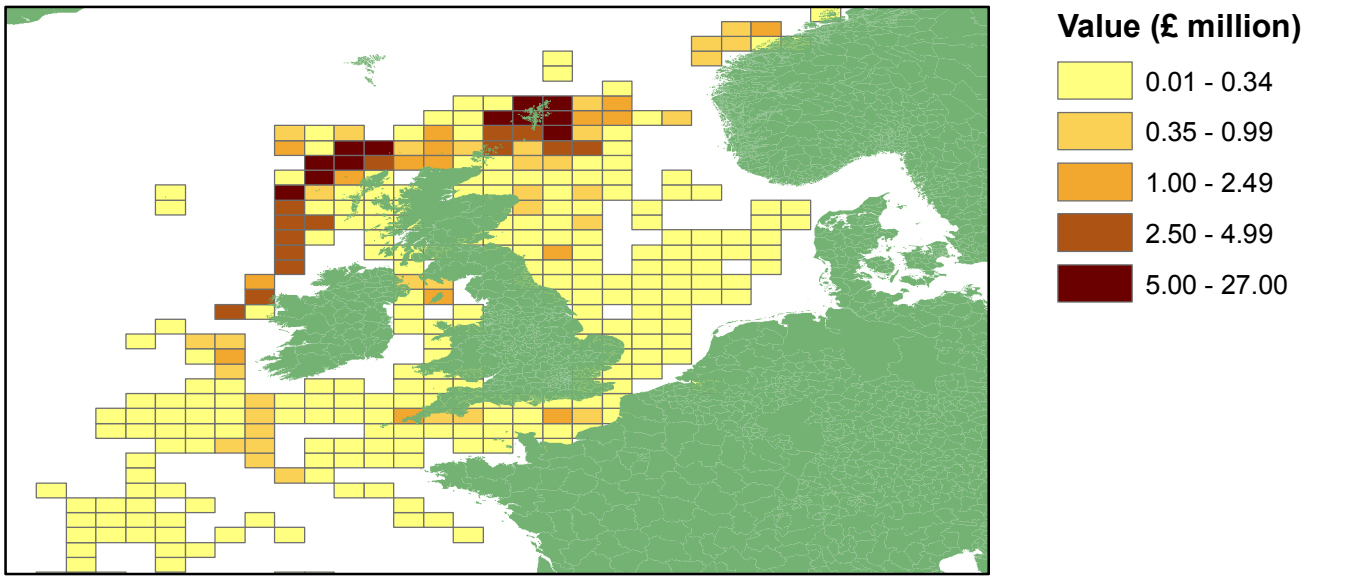
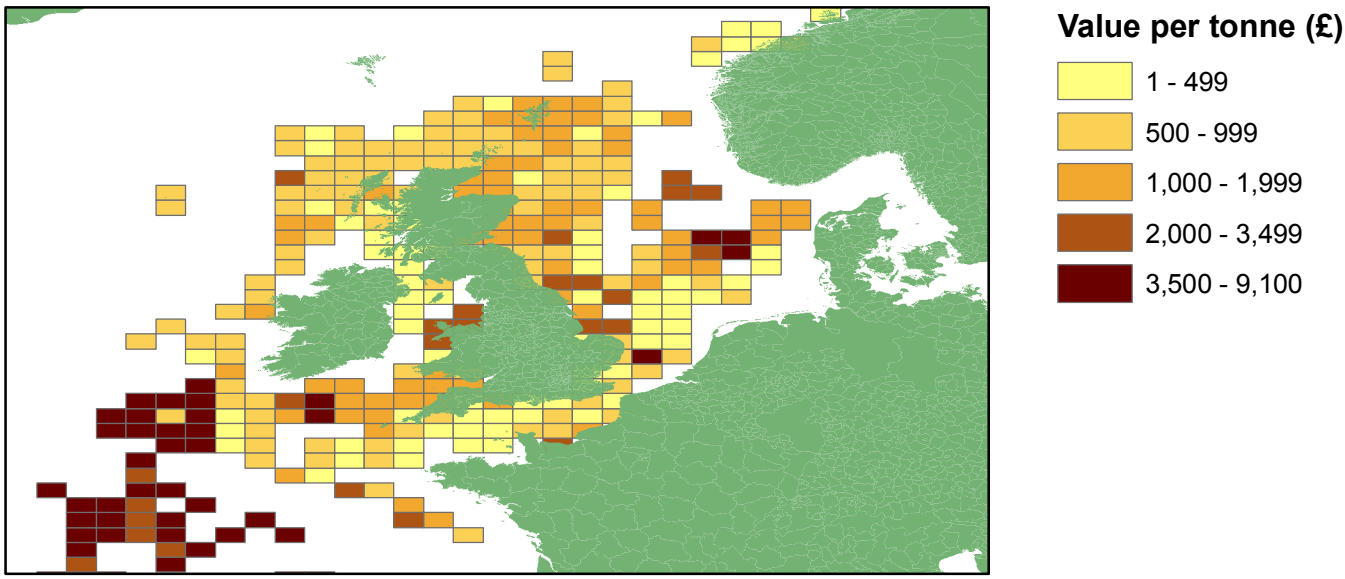


Chart 3.11c: Value of landings per tonne by ICES rectangle



[a] Note: The upper data limits are different from those used for 2010 in last year's publication.

Shellfish

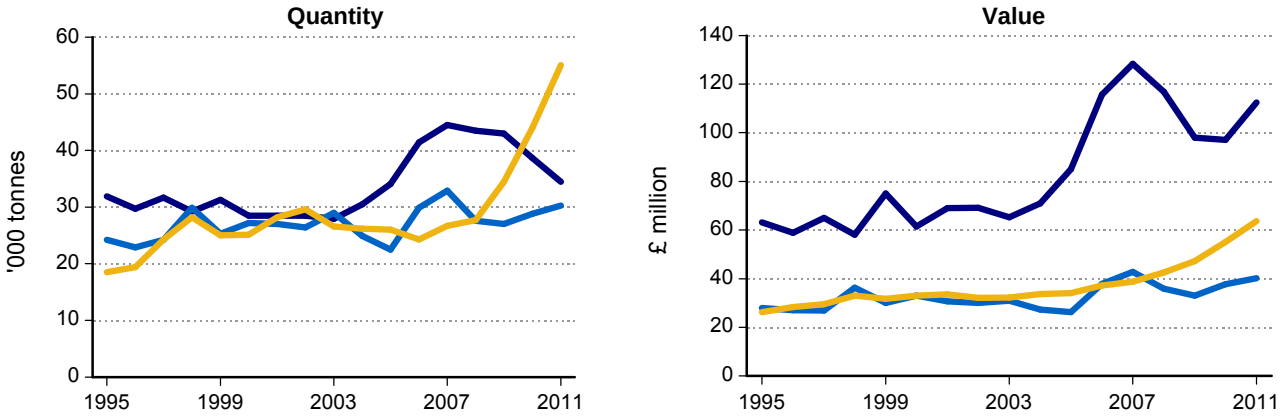
Scallops, nephrops and crabs are the three main species of shellfish landed by UK vessels into the UK and abroad, accounting for 76 per cent of the quantity and 74 per cent of the value landed in 2011.

Scallops accounted for 35 per cent of the quantity and 22 per cent of the value of shellfish landings by the UK fleet in 2011. Only 4 per cent of this was landed abroad. Landings of scallops by the UK fleet have increased by a factor of 3 since 1995, with the bulk of the increase occurring since 2008. Part of this increase is due to a diversion of activity into this relatively less regulated fishery from demersal and pelagic fisheries subject to catch limits.

Nephrops formed around a fifth of the weight of shellfish landings by the UK fleet and 39 per cent of the value, at 35 thousand tonnes and £113 million, respectively. Almost all of this was landed into the UK. Landings of nephrops into the UK by foreign vessels were negligible in comparison. Landings of nephrops by the UK fleet have increased in recent years but have now fallen back to levels similar to those seen in 1995.

In 2011, landings of crabs by the UK fleet totalled 30 thousand tonnes with a value of £40 million. This formed 19 per cent of the weight and 14 per cent of the value of all shellfish landings by the UK fleet. Six per cent of these landings (2 thousand tonnes) were outside the UK. As with other shellfish species, landings of crabs by the UK fleet have increased since 1995.

Chart 3.12: Landings of key shellfish species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1995 to 2011

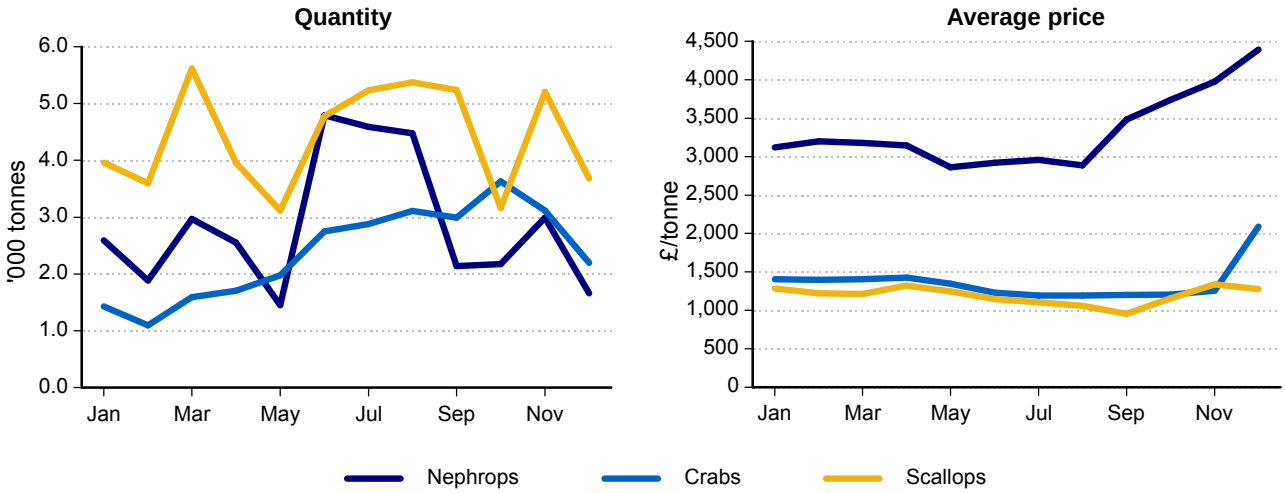


For other shellfish species:

- Lobsters commanded the highest average price of all species landed by the UK fleet at £10.19 per kilogram in 2011. While lobsters accounted for only 2 per cent of the weight of shellfish landings by the UK fleet, they formed 11 per cent of the value.
- Shrimp and prawn landings by the UK fleet fell from 4 thousand tonnes in 2010 to just 400 tonnes in 2011.
- Landings of cockles by the UK fleet in 2011 also fell dramatically and were a twentieth of their quantity in 2008.

Landings of scallops into the UK by the UK fleet ranged from a low of 3,100 tonnes in May to a high of 5,600 tonnes in March. The largest landings of nephrops occurred during summer months. Average prices of nephrops landed into the UK by the UK fleet surged in late 2011 to a high of £4.39 per kilogram after remaining around £3.00 per kilogram for much of the year. Crab landings rose during 2011, from a low of 1,100 tonnes in February to a peak of 3,600 tonnes in October.

Chart 3.13: Landings of key shellfish species into the UK by UK vessels by month: 2011



Only small quantities of shellfish were landed abroad by the UK fleet, with an even smaller amount landed by foreign vessels into the UK in 2011. Chart 3.14 shows the largest amounts of shellfish landed abroad by the UK fleet were into Ireland and Spain (3 and 2 thousand tonnes respectively). Vessels from Belgium landed 580 tonnes of shellfish into the UK.

Chart 3.14: Landings of shellfish species abroad by UK vessels and landings into the UK by foreign vessels: 2011

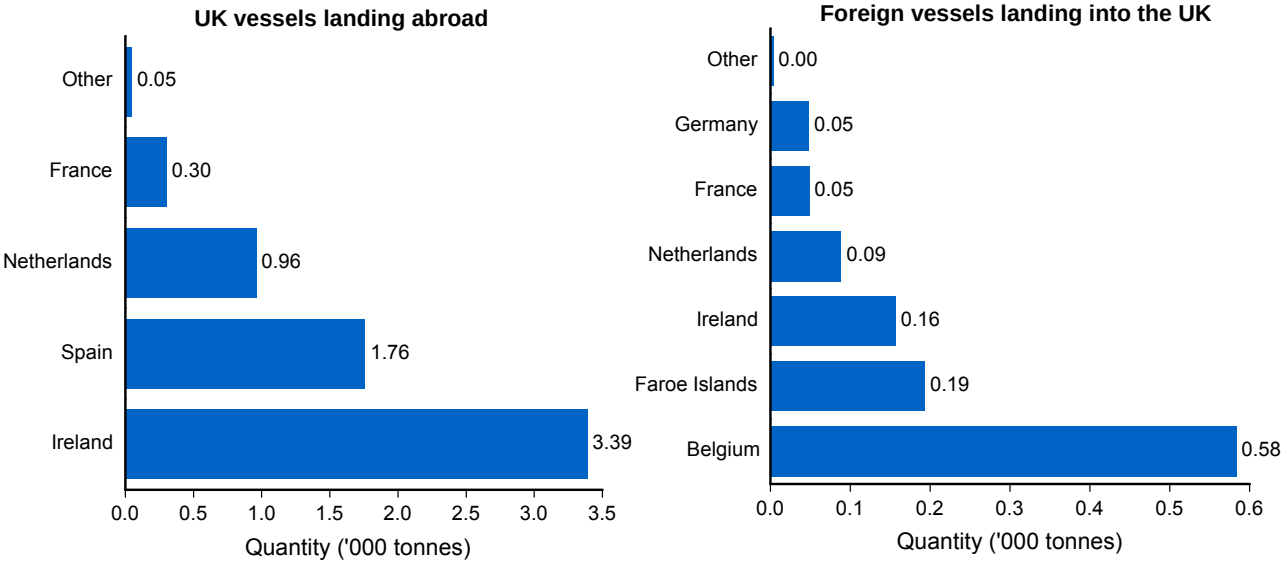


Chart 3.15 shows landings of shellfish by the UK fleet in 2011 by ICES rectangle of capture. In 2011, both the largest quantity and value of shellfish were captured in rectangles around the coast of the UK. However, shellfish species with high prices were typically captured in rectangles away from coastal areas.

Chart 3.15: Shellfish landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2011[a]

Chart 3.15a: Quantity of landings by ICES rectangle

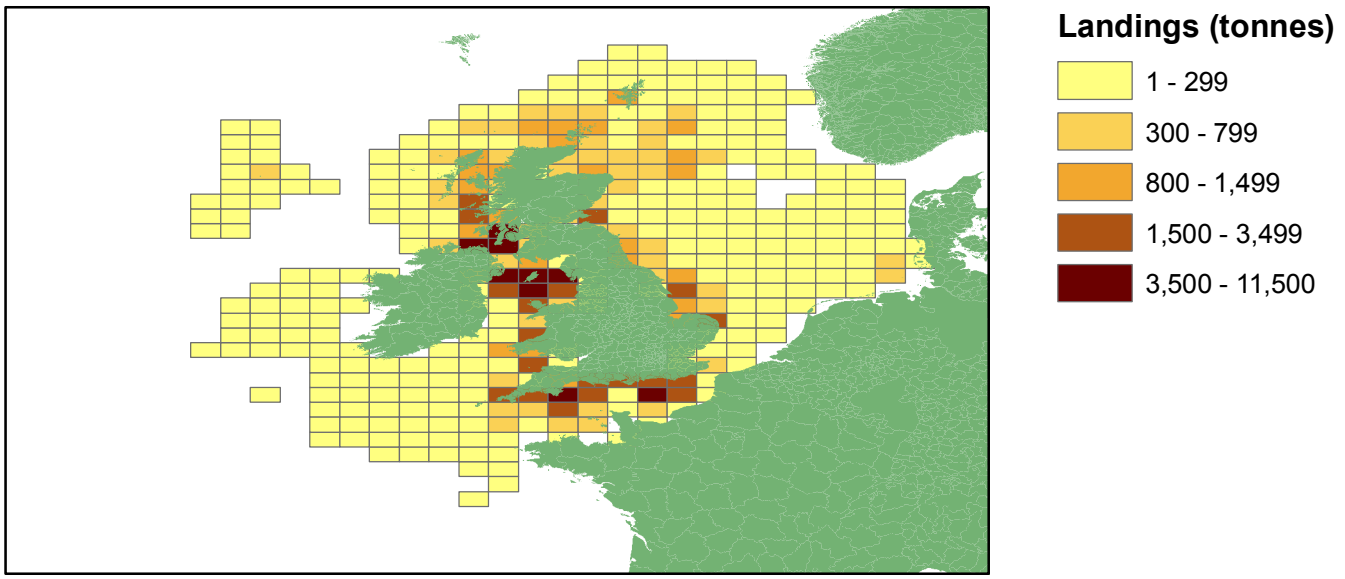


Chart 3.15b: Value of landings by ICES rectangle

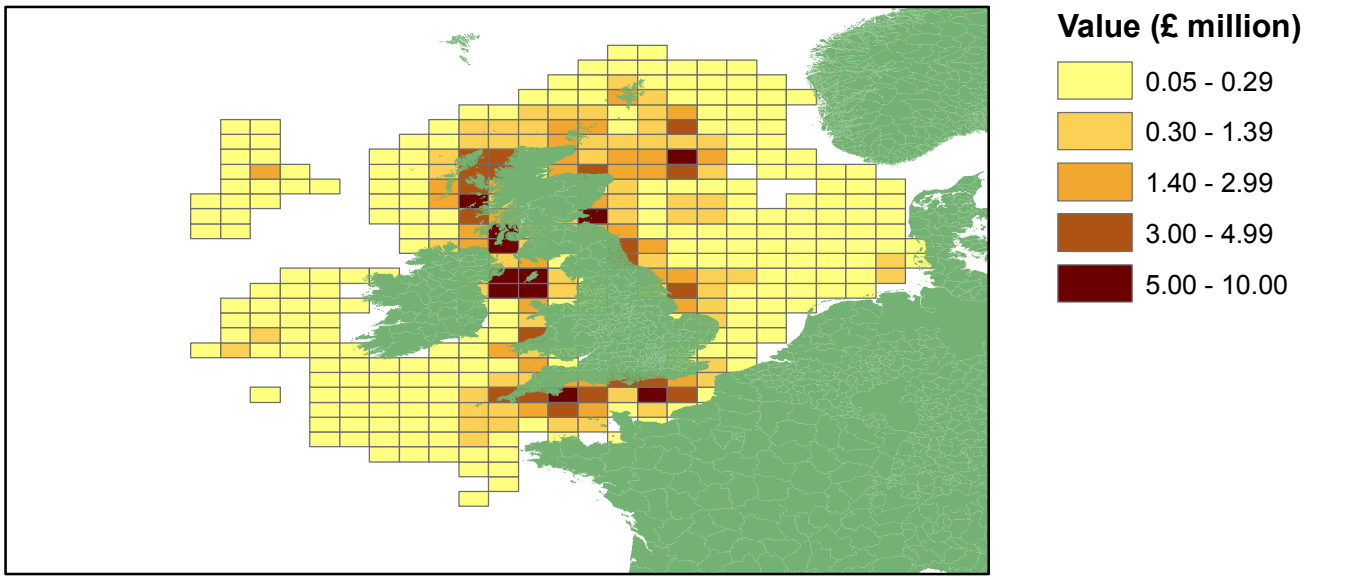
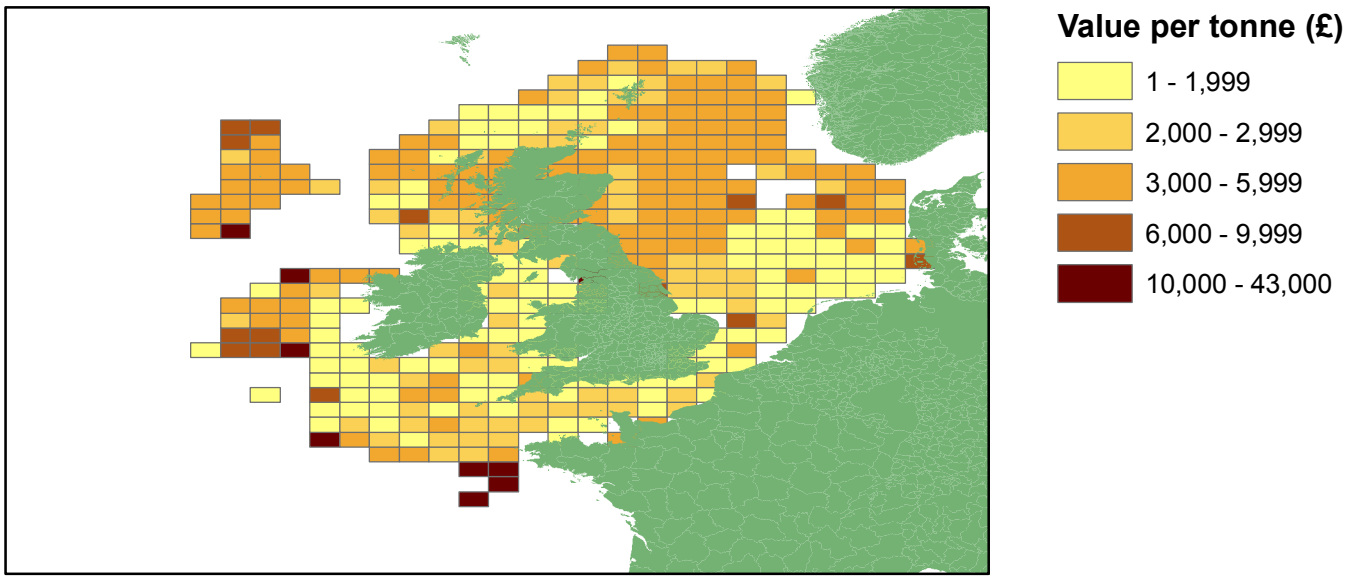


Chart 3.15c: Value of landings per tonne by ICES rectangle



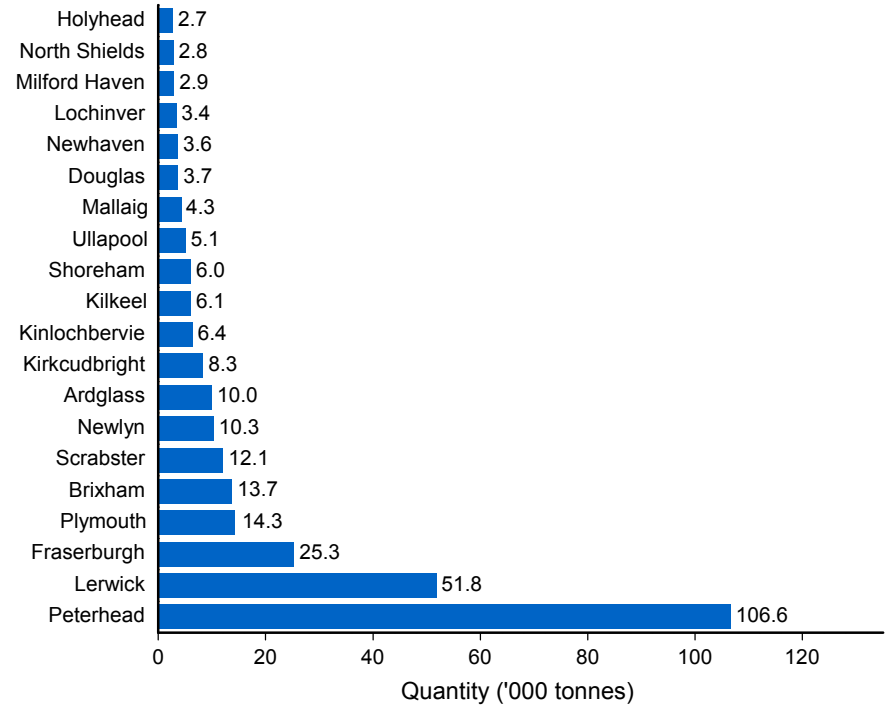
[a] Note: The upper data limits are different from those used for 2010 in last year's publication.

Landings into major ports by the UK fleet

Chart 3.16 shows the top twenty UK ports based on the quantity landed by UK vessels in 2011. Peterhead remains the port with highest landings of 107 thousand tonnes, down from 122 thousand tonnes in 2010. Lerwick is still in second place with 52 thousand tonnes and Fraserburgh remains third highest with landings of 25 thousand tonnes. Landings in Lerwick and Fraserburgh fell by 6 per cent and 7 per cent respectively.

Plymouth remains the port with the largest quantity of landings in England (14 thousand tonnes); however, Brixham had the highest value of landings in 2011 (£26 million). This is largely due to the different species landed into each port: Brixham receives much greater proportions of demersal fish and shellfish, which typically sell at higher prices per tonne than pelagic species, which constitute the majority of landings into Plymouth.

Chart 3.16: Landings into the top 20 UK ports by UK vessels: 2011



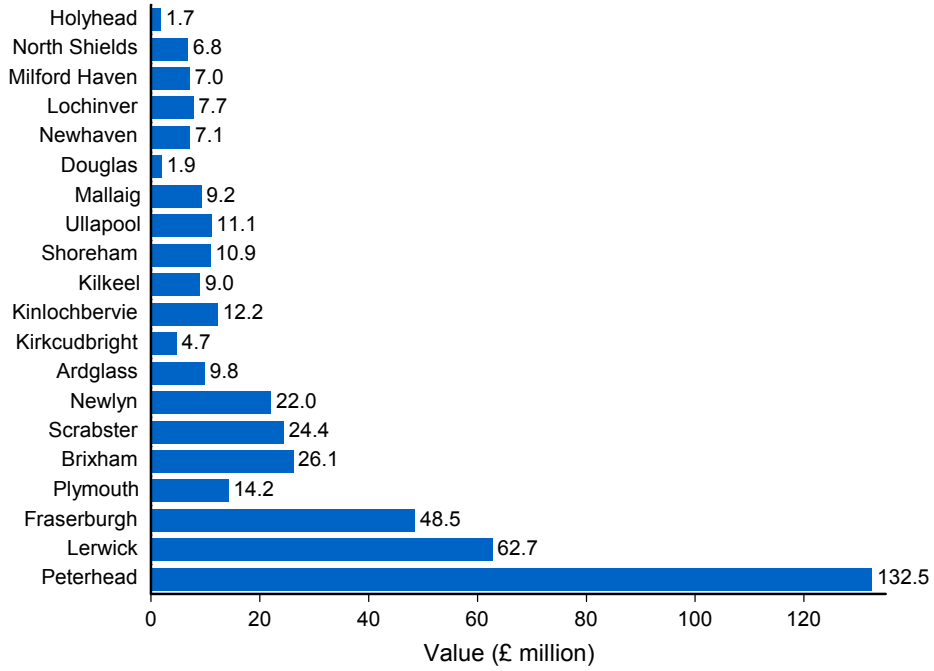
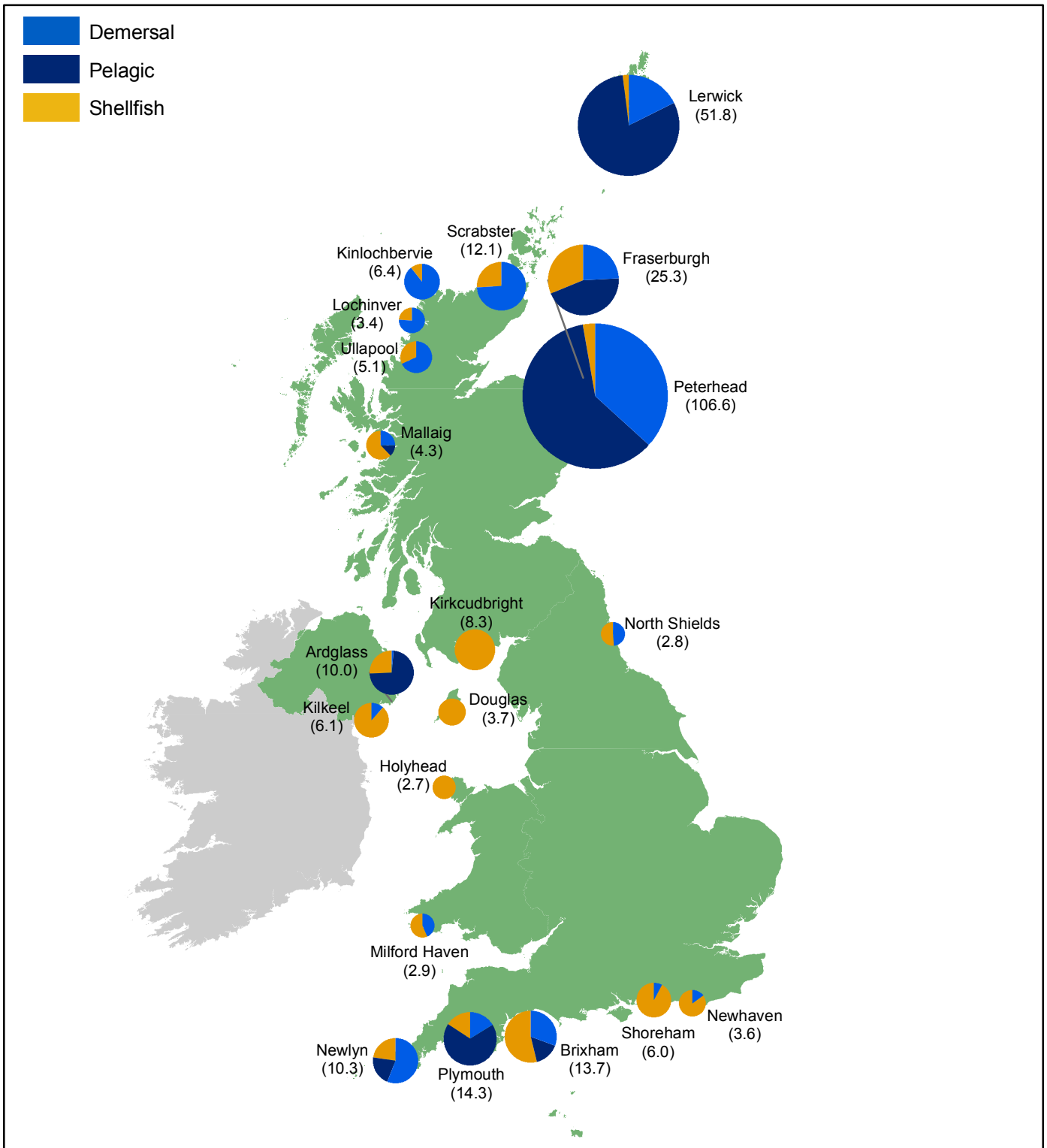


Chart 3.17: Landings into the top 20 UK ports[(a)] by UK vessels by species type: 2011 ('000 tonnes)



(a) Shows the top 20 major ports based on the quantity of fish landed by UK vessels at each port in 2011. Excludes Bangor and Great Yarmouth where the landings are of relatively low value mussel seed.

This difference in species composition of landings is illustrated in Chart 3.17, which shows the quantity of demersal, pelagic and shellfish landings across the top 20 UK ports identified in Chart 3.16. The relatively low value per tonne of landings into Peterhead, Lerwick, Plymouth and Ardglass is because these are the only ports in the top 20 where the majority of fish landed are pelagic species. Landings into these four ports account for 85 per cent of landings of pelagic species into the UK by the UK fleet.

Landings into the top three ports in Scotland constitute 71 per cent of all landings by UK vessels into Scotland by quantity. In contrast, landings into Plymouth, Brixham and Newlyn form only 39 per cent of landings by UK vessels into England, with remaining landings more evenly spread around the English coast. The low number of English ports in Charts 3.16 and 3.17 is explained by the broad distribution of landings across English ports.

Landings abroad by the UK fleet

In 2011, UK vessels landed 196 thousand tonnes of fish abroad. Of this, the UK landed 78 thousand tonnes into Norway, of which 99 per cent were pelagic species. Fifty six thousand tonnes were landed by UK vessels into the Netherlands and 23 thousand tonnes into Denmark. A small sector of the UK registered fishing fleet is in Dutch economic ownership; landings by these vessels contribute to the large quantities of fish landed into the Netherlands. Chart 3.18 shows the quantity of fish landed into each country, where this exceeds one thousand tonnes.

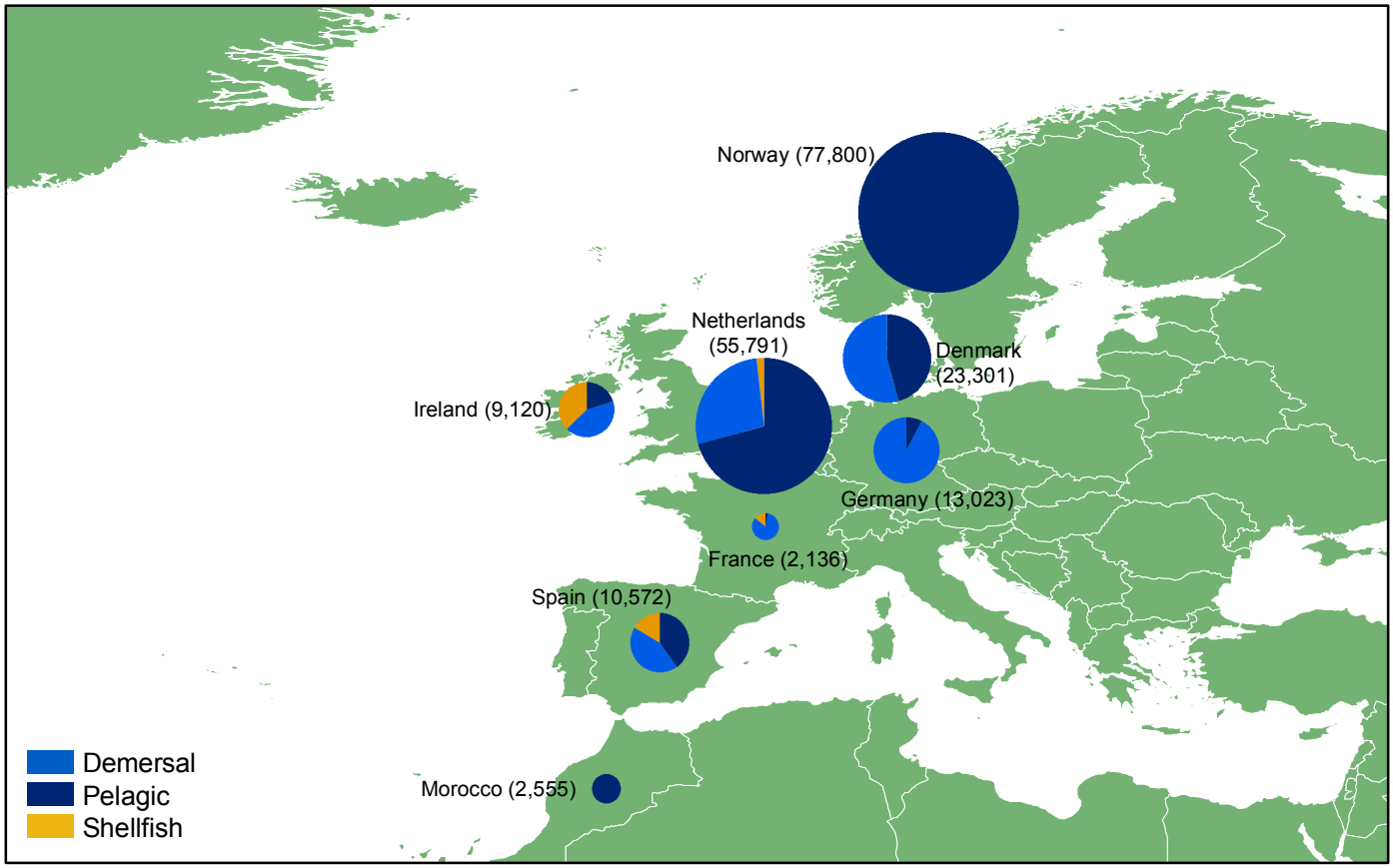
Seventy per cent of fish landed abroad by UK vessels were pelagic and 26 per cent were demersal. Different countries receive different species: the majority of fish landed into Denmark and Germany were demersal. The species landed into each country is typically determined by market conditions and consumer tastes.

Landings into the UK by foreign vessels

In 2011, 67 thousand tonnes of fish were landed into the UK by foreign vessels, down from 109 thousand tonnes in 2010. This fall is largely a result of a reduction in the amounts of blue whiting and mackerel landed. Chart 3.19 shows the quantities landed by vessel nationality, where these exceed one thousand tonnes.

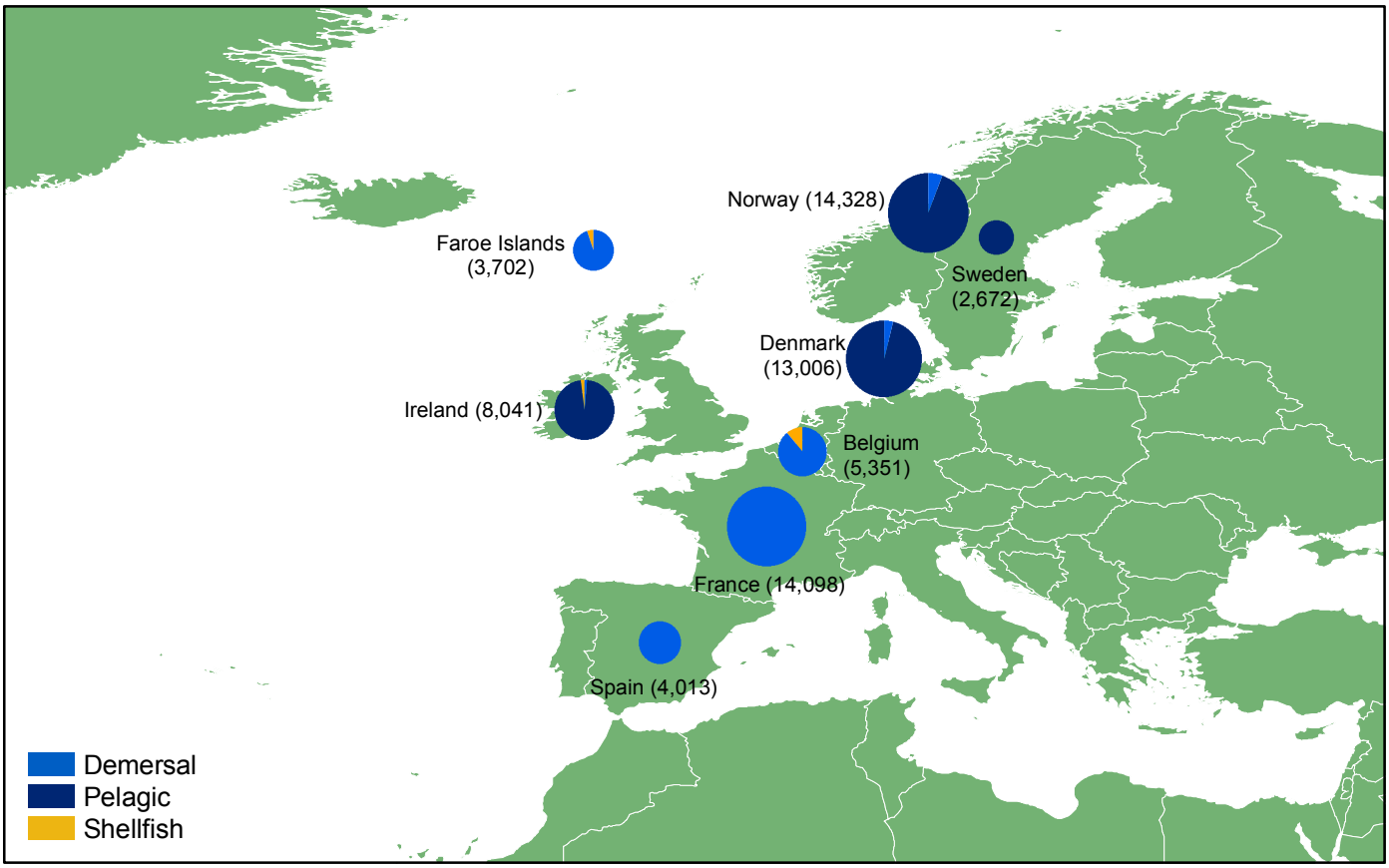
Norwegian and French registered vessels landed the largest quantity of fish into the UK in 2011 (14 thousand tonnes each). The majority of fish landed into the UK by foreign registered vessels are pelagic (55 per cent); two thirds of this is mackerel.

Chart 3.18: Landings abroad by UK vessels by country of landing: 2011 (tonnes)



Note: Only landings over 1,000 tonnes are shown.

Chart 3.19: Landings into the UK by foreign vessels by vessel nationality: 2011 (tonnes)



Note: Only landings over 1,000 tonnes are shown.

Landings by the UK fleet by area of capture

Table 3.8 and Chart 3.20 show that over a quarter of the quantity of fish landed by UK vessels in 2011 was caught in the Northern North Sea (ICES division IVa), a total of 171 thousand tonnes. Large quantities were also caught in West of Scotland (ICES division VIa) and the English Channel (ICES divisions VIId/e): 161 thousand tonnes and 60 thousand tonnes, respectively.

Different sea areas yield different proportions of species. The North Sea (ICES divisions IVa, IVb and IVc) provided 60 per cent of the demersal fish landed by the UK fleet, while the West of Scotland was the source of 41 per cent of pelagic fish landed by UK vessels in 2011. The Irish Sea (ICES division VIIa) provided 29 per cent of the shellfish landed by the UK fleet. Typically, shellfish landings form a high proportion of landings from enclosed sea areas with large coastal stretches (Irish Sea, Bristol Channel, English Channel), while pelagic species form the majority of landings from open waters such as the West of Scotland, West of Ireland (ICES division VIIb) and Little/Great Sole Bank (ICES division VIIh/j).

TABLE 3.8 Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by area of capture: 2011

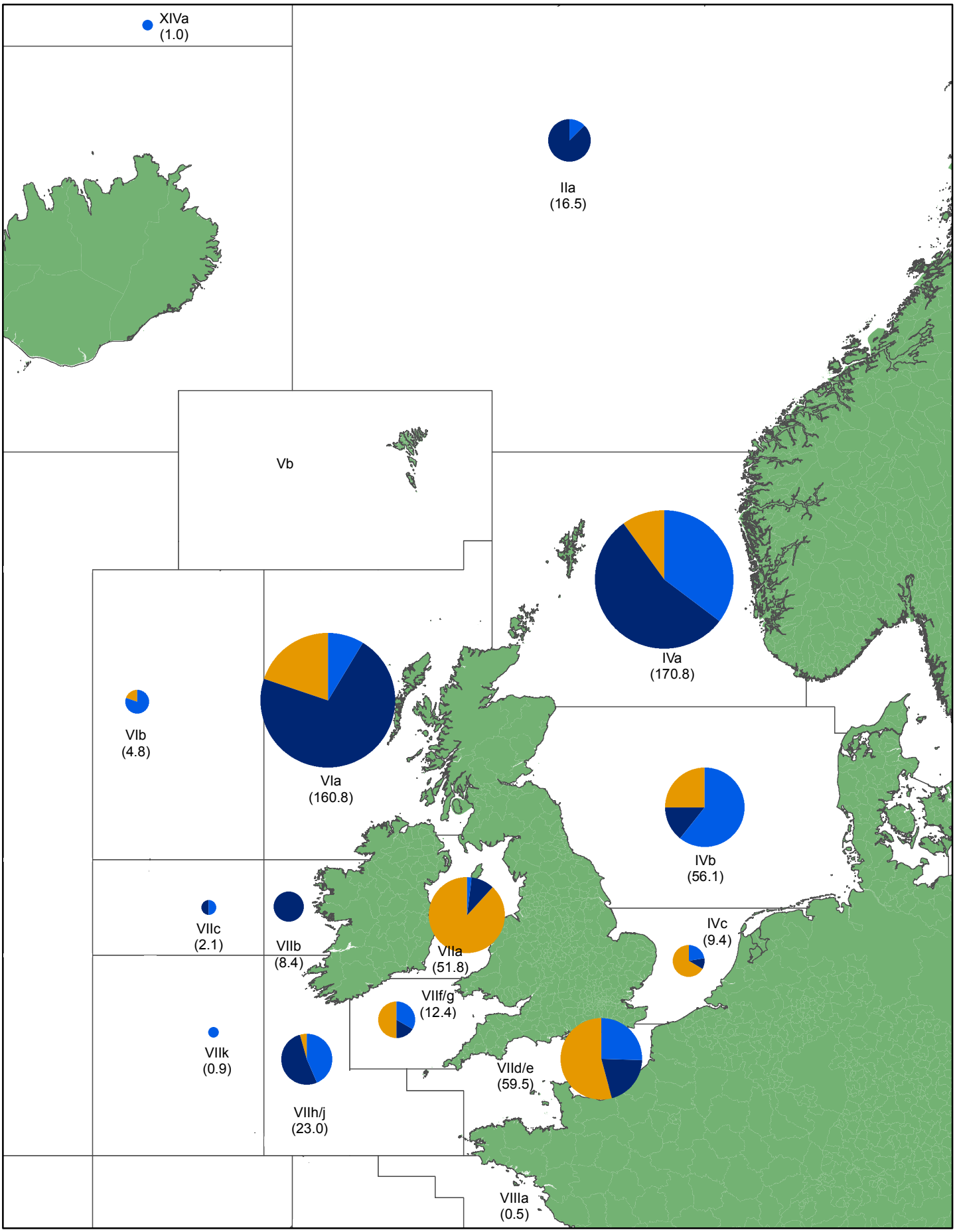
	Demersal		Pelagic		Shellfish		Total	
	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)
Barents Sea/Murman Coast (I)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Norwegian Coast (IIa)	2.5	2.7	14.0	5.4	..	..	**16.5**	**8.0**
Bear Island & Spitzbergen (IIb)	8.3	13.5	-	-	-	-	**8.3**	**13.5**
Skagerrak and Kattegat (IIIa)	..	..	-	-	-	-	**..**	**..**
Northern North Sea (IVa)	60.5	104.4	92.9	110.2	17.5	54.0	**170.8**	**268.5**
Central North Sea (IVb)	33.7	42.6	8.3	4.1	14.2	43.6	**56.1**	**90.3**
Southern North Sea (IVc)	1.9	6.5	1.1	0.2	6.4	3.8	**9.4**	**10.5**
Faroes (Vb)	..	0.1	-	-	-	-	**..**	**0.1**
West of Scotland (VIa)	13.5	23.3	115.2	99.7	32.0	71.3	**160.8**	**194.3**
Rockall (VIb)	3.9	7.8	..	..	0.9	3.3	**4.8**	**11.0**
Irish Sea (VIIa)	1.5	2.4	5.2	2.4	45.0	42.4	**51.8**	**47.3**
West of Ireland (VIIb)	0.5	1.1	8.0	7.7	..	..	**8.4**	**8.8**
Porcupine Bank (VIIc)	0.8	2.4	1.2	0.9	..	0.1	**2.1**	**3.4**
English Channel (VIId/e)	14.6	41.7	12.4	4.9	32.5	55.0	**59.5**	**101.6**
Little/Great Sole Bank (VIIh/j)	10.0	21.0	11.9	7.2	1.1	2.5	**23.0**	**30.8**
West of Great Sole Bank (VIIk)	0.6	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	**0.9**	**2.8**
Rest of ICES area VII (VIIf/g)	3.7	9.9	2.4	1.0	6.3	9.7	**12.4**	**20.7**
Bay of Biscay (VIII)	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.3	..	..	**0.5**	**1.6**
East Coast of Greenland (XIV)	1.0	2.3	-	-	-	-	**1.0**	**2.3**
North Azores (XII)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Other Areas [(a)]	2.5	3.5	9.1	5.1	1.6	4.1	**13.2**	**12.7**
Total UK	**159.9**	**288.1**	**281.9**	**249.3**	**157.7**	**290.8**	**599.6**	**828.2**

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.

Note: Additional data on UK vessel landings are available for download from the MMO website as supplementary Table 3.8a.

Chart 3.20: Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by area of capture: 2011 ('000 tonnes)



Demersal

Pelagic

Shellfish

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

Key to Fishing areas follows on the next page

Key to fishing areas

I. Barents Sea and Murman Coast

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

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

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

V. Iceland and Faroes

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

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

VIII. Biscay

Landings by the UK fleet by sector

Eighty four per cent of the quantity of all landings by the UK fleet in 2011 was landed by vessels in a producer organisation. Table 3.9 shows the quantity and value of landings by the different sectors of the UK fleet.

Vessels in the Scottish FPO landed 20 per cent of the quantity and 19 per cent of the value of fish landed by UK vessels (118 thousand tonnes, £158 million). Scottish FPO vessels accounted for almost a quarter of the quantity of all demersal fish and pelagic fish landed by UK vessels.

There is clear specialisation among producer organisations with regard to species targeted. For example, vessels in North Atlantic FPO, Lunar Group, Interfish and Klondyke primarily targeted pelagic species in 2011, landing only negligible quantities of demersal species and shellfish but almost half the quantity of pelagic fish landed by UK vessels.

Around a third of UK vessels were in the non-sector at the end of 2011 (vessels over 10 metres in overall length without producer organisation membership). These vessels typically have limited access to fishing quota and primarily target shellfish species, which are mostly non-quota stocks. In 2011 they landed 32 per cent of all shellfish landed by the UK fleet. Vessels in the non-sector landed only negligible quantities of demersal and pelagic species.

TABLE 3.9 Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by sector: 2011 [(a)]

	Demersal		Pelagic		Shellfish		Total	
	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)
Scottish FPO Ltd	38.0	51.1	65.1	56.6	15.3	50.1	**118.4**	**157.8**
Shetland FPO Ltd	10.0	17.9	43.8	41.0	..	1.1	**54.3**	**60.1**
North Atlantic FPO Ltd	..	..	37.3	32.7	-	-	**37.5**	**32.8**
Lunar Group	-	-	33.7	33.5	-	-	**33.7**	**33.5**
Interfish	0.8	2.1	33.4	25.1	..	0.6	**34.5**	**27.8**
Klondyke	..	..	30.0	29.8	-	-	**30.0**	**29.8**
South Western FPO Ltd	5.3	15.4	4.3	0.9	19.4	21.8	**28.9**	**38.2**
Northern Ireland FPO Ltd	2.8	4.2	4.3	3.1	10.9	21.8	**18.0**	**29.1**
The FPO Ltd	16.1	24.9	..	..	..	0.5	**16.4**	**25.4**
Anglo Northern Irish FPO Ltd	..	0.6	23.5	21.2	4.2	7.2	**28.1**	**29.0**
North East of Scotland FO Ltd	13.6	22.5	..	..	1.5	5.7	**15.1**	**28.3**
North Sea FPO Ltd	8.3	14.8	..	..	3.7	7.0	**12.1**	**21.8**
Cornish FPO Ltd	9.5	24.3	0.9	..	5.4	10.9	**15.9**	**35.5**
Anglo Scottish FPO Ltd	6.8	9.9	..	..	2.0	6.3	**8.8**	**16.3**
Aberdeen FPO	5.0	8.5	..	..	..	1.0	**5.3**	**9.6**
Lowestoft FPO Ltd	8.7	14.6	..	..	..	1.0	**9.0**	**15.6**
Fleetwood FPO Ltd	6.4	15.9	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.6	**7.9**	**18.1**
Northern Producers Organisation Ltd	5.2	12.2	..	..	1.5	4.0	**6.8**	**16.4**
Eastern England FPO Ltd	5.0	8.2	..	..	1.1	2.9	**6.1**	**11.1**
Orkney FPO Ltd	4.4	6.8	..	..	1.1	2.6	**5.6**	**9.4**
Wales and West Coast FPO Ltd	4.8	11.4	..	..	..	..	**5.0**	**11.9**
West of Scotland FPO Ltd	..	..	0.6	..	1.9	6.3	**2.6**	**6.5**
Fife FPO Ltd	1.1	1.8	..	..	1.2	4.0	**2.4**	**5.9**
Isle of Man Non-Sector	..	..	-	-	5.3	3.3	**5.3**	**3.3**
Non-sector vessels	1.3	2.2	..	..	50.5	62.5	**52.1**	**64.7**
10m and under pool	6.1	18.8	3.5	2.5	29.9	68.5	**39.5**	**89.7**
Commercial non-vessel landings	..	..	..	..	..	..	**..**	**..**
Total All Sectors	**159.9**	**288.1**	**281.9**	**249.3**	**157.7**	**290.8**	**599.6**	**828.2**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings by vessels 10 metres and under with membership of a producer organisation are attributed to that organisation and not the 10m and under pool

Vessels 10 metres and under in length without producer organisation membership (the '10m and under pool') also landed relatively small quantities of demersal and pelagic species. Three quarters of their catch in terms of quantity and value is shellfish. Despite landing 19 per cent of all shellfish landed by the UK fleet during 2011, the fishing methods used by this sector and the different species targeted mean that they accounted for 24 per cent of the total shellfish value.

Landings by the UK fleet by vessel length

Sixty nine per cent of the quantity of landings by the UK fleet in 2011 was caught by vessels over 24 metres in length. At the end of 2011, these vessels constituted just 4 per cent of the UK fleet by number, yet their landings of pelagic species formed 96 per cent of the annual total for the UK fleet.

Eighty nine per cent of all landings of demersal species by the UK fleet were by vessels over 18 metres in length. In contrast, landings of shellfish are much more evenly distributed across the fleet, with vessels 10 metres and under in length (including those in producer organisations) accounting for 20 per cent of the quantity of landings.

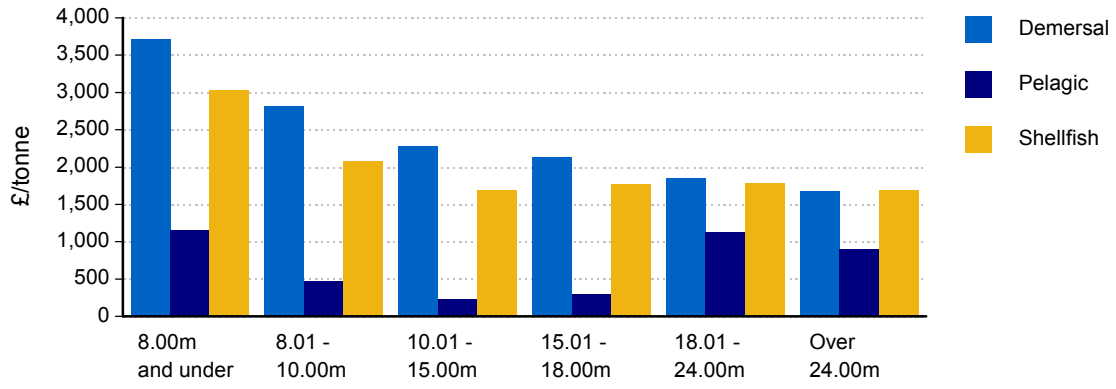
TABLE 3.10 Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by vessel length: 2011

Overall Length	Demersal		Pelagic		Shellfish		Total	
	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)
8.00m and under	1.5	5.7	1.4	1.6	7.1	21.4	**10.0**	**28.6**
8.01 - 10.00m	4.8	13.6	2.2	1.1	24.8	51.5	**31.9**	**66.2**
10.01 - 15.00m	6.7	15.2	5.8	1.4	35.7	60.3	**48.1**	**76.8**
15.01 - 18.00m	3.9	8.4	0.7	..	22.8	40.4	**27.5**	**49.0**
18.01 - 24.00m	30.8	57.3	..	..	39.7	70.5	**70.7**	**128.0**
Over 24.00m	112.2	188.0	271.7	244.9	27.7	46.7	**411.5**	**479.6**
Total	**159.9**	**288.1**	**281.9**	**249.3**	**157.7**	**290.8**	**599.6**	**828.2**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

Although on average longer vessels land much greater quantities of fish than their smaller counterparts, they typically achieve a much lower average price for the fish landed (Chart 3.21). For example, the average price of demersal fish landed by vessels over 24 metres is £1.68 per kilogram, while for the 8 metre and under fleet this is more than double, at £3.71 per kilogram. Similar differences apply for shellfish, with an average price of £3.03 per kilogram for landings by the 8 metre and under fleet, compared with £1.69 per kilogram for the over 24 metre fleet. The difference in prices is partly due to differences in species targeted, fishing methods used and choice of markets.

Chart 3.21: Average price of landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by vessel length: 2011



Landings by the UK fleet by gear used

Eighty eight per cent of fish landed by UK vessels in 2011 was captured using mobile gears, such as beam trawls, demersal trawls and seines, pelagic seines and dredges (see Table 3.11). Almost all landings of pelagic fish and 90 per cent of all demersal fish were caught using mobile gears. Passive gears were used to catch a third of the shellfish landed by the UK fleet in 2011.

The majority of demersal and pelagic fish landed by UK vessels in 2011 were captured using demersal trawls and seines. This broad category includes otter, nephrops, shrimp and pair trawls, and all demersal seines. Dredges were used to capture 37 per cent of the shellfish landed by the UK fleet; the remainder were chiefly caught using pots and traps (31 per cent) and demersal trawls and seines (28 per cent).

The average price of fish landed by the UK fleet which was captured using passive gears greatly exceeds that for fish captured by mobile gears (£2.07 per kilogram compared with £1.29 per kilogram). This difference is maintained across species groups. Price differentials are also observed between different gears of the same class. For example, shellfish caught using dredges were sold at an average price of £1.06 per kilogram, while shellfish caught using demersal trawls and seines were sold at an average price of £2.66 per kilogram.

This variation in prices partly reflects the different species caught by different gears. For example, demersal trawls and seines capture the majority of the nephrops landed by the UK fleet, while the bulk of the landings from dredges are scallops, which sell at a lower average price. However, there can also be a premium attached to the method by which the fish are captured.

TABLE 3.11 Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by gear used: 2011

	Demersal		Pelagic		Shellfish		Total	
	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)
Beam trawl	16.6	40.4	..	..	3.4	8.1	**20.0**	**48.5**
Demersal trawl/seine	127.6	203.0	268.7	236.4	44.6	118.8	**440.9**	**558.2**
Dredge	..	1.4	..	..	58.8	62.1	**59.1**	**63.6**
Pelagic seine	..	..	7.2	7.9	..	..	**7.2**	**7.9**
Other mobile gears	..	..	..	..	..	..	**..**	**..**
Total Mobile Gears	**144.5**	**244.8**	**275.9**	**244.3**	**106.7**	**189.1**	**527.2**	**678.2**
Drift and fixed nets	8.9	29.2	3.6	1.1	1.1	2.0	**13.6**	**32.3**
Gears using hooks	6.3	13.7	2.3	3.8	..	..	**8.8**	**17.8**
Pots and traps	..	..	..	..	48.3	95.7	**48.6**	**96.2**
Other passive gears	..	..	..	..	1.4	3.7	**1.5**	**3.7**
Total Passive Gears	**15.4**	**43.3**	**6.0**	**5.0**	**51.0**	**101.7**	**72.4**	**150.0**
Total All Sectors	**159.9**	**288.1**	**281.9**	**249.3**	**157.7**	**290.8**	**599.6**	**828.2**

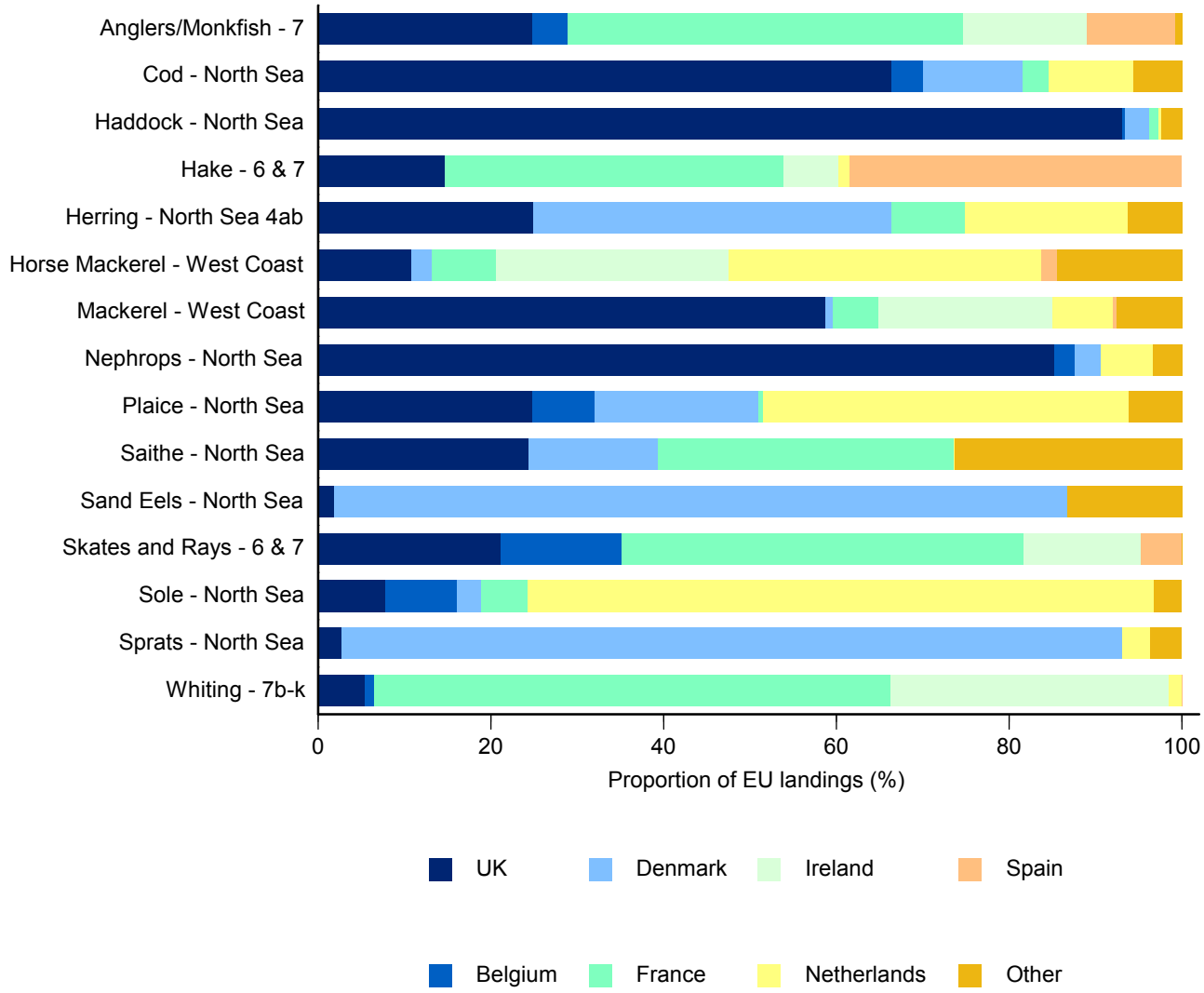
Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

Uptake of quotas by EU member states

Table 3.12 shows the quota held by EU member states at the end of 2011 (after international quota transfers) for each stock, together with landings by each member state during 2011. The shares of the quota held by each member state vary considerably across stocks, with different countries landing different quantities of each stock as a consequence.

Chart 3.22 illustrates the difference in landings by member states for stocks of major importance to the UK and other EU countries. In 2011, the UK landed 93 per cent of all North Sea haddock (23 thousand tonnes) and 85 per cent of all North Sea nephrops (14 thousand tonnes) landed by member states. This dominance is not seen across all North Sea stocks. For example, Danish vessels landed 85 per cent of all North Sea sand eels, whereas Dutch vessels landed 73 per cent of all North Sea sole.

Chart 3.22: Share of landings of key stocks by EU member states: 2011



Note: The data in this chart are official statistics and not subject to National Statistics accreditation.

The figures here 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 3.12 Quota, catch and uptake by EU Member States: 2011

Tonnes

Species	Area		UK [a]	Belgium	Denmark	France	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	Total
Albacore	**Northern**	Quota	230	-	-	6,062	3,598	-	15,997	2,030	**27,917**
	Atlantic ocean, north	Catch	37	-	-	3,184	3,597	-	8,042	1,017	**15,877**
	of latitude 05° N	Uptake %	16	-	-	53	100	-	50	50	**57**
Alfonsinos	**3-10, 12 & 14**	Quota	11	-	-	18	-	-	66	220	**315**
	III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX,	Catch	..	-	-	10	-	-	69	241	**320**
	X, XII, XIV (EC & Int)	Uptake %	2	-	-	56	-	-	105	110	**102**
Anglers / Monkfish	**North Sea**	Quota	7,537	341	752	64	-	258	-	376	**9,328**
	IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Catch	6,313	73	239	17	-	43	-	124	**6,809**
		Uptake %	84	21	32	26	-	17	-	33	**73**
	4 (Norwegian	Quota	251	-	1,166	-	-	19	-	22	**1,458**
	waters)	Catch	108	-	893	..	-	11	-	12	**1,024**
	IV (Norway)	Uptake %	43	-	77	n/a	-	58	-	52	**70**
	West of Scotland	Quota	2,071	-	-	2,350	626	-	260	149	**5,456**
	Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Catch	1,912	-	-	1,874	593	-	167	148	**4,694**
		Uptake %	92	-	-	80	95	-	64	99	**86**
	7	Quota	6,475	2,961	-	19,237	3,372	2	2,961	370	**35,378**
	VII	Catch	5,395	891	-	9,973	3,123	3	2,217	171	**21,774**
		Uptake %	83	30	-	52	93	118	75	46	**62**
Black Scabbard Fish	**1-4**	Quota	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	**10**
	I, II, III, IV (EC and	Catch	..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	**1**
	International)	Uptake %	2	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	**7**
	5-7 & 12	Quota	45	-	-	2,329	-	-	135	10	**2,519**
	V,VI, VII and XII (EC	Catch	36	-	-	2,252	-	-	217	-	**2,505**
	and International)	Uptake %	79	-	-	97	-	-	161	-	**99**
Blue Ling	**2, 4 & 5**	Quota	2	-	4	24	-	-	-	4	**33**
	II, IV and V (EC and	Catch	2	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	**12**
	International)	Uptake %	100	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	**35**
	6 & 7	Quota	94	-	-	1,835	-	-	-	7	**1,936**
	VI and VII (EC and	Catch	75	-	-	1,657	-	-	-	-	**1,731**
	International)	Uptake %	79	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	**89**
Blue Whiting	**Northern**	Quota	1,508	-	824	4,739	1,361	4,723	156	300	**13,611**
	I,II,III,IV,V,VII,VIIIabde,	Catch	1,358	-	135	4,261	1,198	4,138	155	240	**11,486**
	XII,XIV (EC and Int)	Uptake %	90	-	16	90	88	88	99	80	**84**
Boarfish	**5-7**	Quota	2,873	-	7,900	-	22,227	-	-	-	**33,000**
	V, VI, VII (EC and	Catch	2,814	-	7,746	-	21,045	-	-	-	**31,606**
	International)	Uptake %	98	-	98	-	95	-	-	-	**96**
Cod	**1 & 2 (Norwegian**	Quota	6,099	-	-	2,038	-	-	1,904	3,875	**13,916**
	waters)	Catch	6,092	-	-	2,035	-	-	1,881	3,834	**13,843**
	I, II (Norway)	Uptake %	100	-	-	100	-	-	99	99	**99**
	1 & 2b	Quota	2,573	-	-	3,496	-	-	11,503	8,403	**25,975**
	I, IIb	Catch	2,535	-	-	3,496	-	-	11,411	8,116	**25,557**
		Uptake %	99	-	-	100	-	-	99	97	**98**
	North Sea	Quota	12,485	838	5,095	1,000	-	2,168	-	2,671	**24,256**
	IIa (EC), IV	Catch	12,048	647	2,096	539	-	1,772	-	1,030	**18,130**
		Uptake %	97	77	41	54	-	82	-	39	**75**
	West of Scotland	Quota	48	-	-	12	17	-	-	-	**77**
	VIb, XII, XIV	Catch	36	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	**49**
		Uptake %	75	-	-	9	69	-	-	-	**64**
	West of Scotland	Quota	124	-	-	39	44	-	-	-	**207**
	Vb (EC), VIa	Catch	113	-	-	38	42	-	-	-	**193**
		Uptake %	91	-	-	98	95	-	-	-	**93**
	7a	Quota	188	38	-	15	341	-	-	-	**582**
	VIIa	Catch	164	32	-	3	304	-	-	-	**503**
		Uptake %	87	84	-	22	89	-	-	-	**86**
	7d	Quota	161	84	-	1,485	-	68	-	-	**1,798**
	VIId	Catch	100	45	-	1,110	-	23	-	-	**1,277**
		Uptake %	62	53	-	75	-	34	-	-	**71**
	7b-c, e-k	Quota	493	203	-	4,086	911	6	-	-	**5,699**
	VII (ex VIIa, VIId),VIII, IX,	Catch	429	115	-	3,762	894	3	1	1	**5,204**
	X; CECAF 34.1.1 (EC)	Uptake %	87	57	-	92	98	55	n/a	n/a	**91**
	Greenland waters	Quota	717	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,783	**2,500**
	NAFO 0 and 1, V and XIV	Catch	725	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,782	**2,506**
	(Greenland)	Uptake %	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	**100**
	21.3M	Quota	1,063	-	-	-	-	-	1,624	2,736	**5,423**
	Division 21.3M	Catch	1,063	-	-	-	-	-	1,609	2,882	**5,555**
		Uptake %	100	-	-	-	-	-	99	105	**102**
Dabs and Flounders	**North Sea**	Quota	1,633	753	1,888	276	-	11,421	-	2,463	**18,434**
	IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Catch	689	476	679	164	-	6,902	-	338	**9,248**
		Uptake %	42	63	36	59	-	60	-	14	**50**

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 3.12 Quota, catch and uptake by EU Member States: 2011 (cont.)

Tonnes

Species	Area		UK [a]	Belgium	Denmark	France	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	Total
Greater Forkbeard	**1-4**	Quota	15	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	**25**
	I, II, III, IV (EC and	Catch	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	**3**
	International)	Uptake %	9	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	**11**
	5-7	Quota	668	-	-	642	267	-	608	-	**2,185**
	V, VI, VII (EC and	Catch	232	-	-	441	6	-	639	-	**1,317**
	International)	Uptake %	35	-	-	69	2	-	105	-	**60**
Greater Silver Smelt	**1 & 2**	Quota	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**44**
	I, II (EC and International)	Catch	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**..**
		Uptake %	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
	3 & 4	Quota	19	-	1,040	8	-	-	-	-	**1,067**
	III (EC), IV (EC)	Catch	..	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	**..**
		Uptake %	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	**..**
	5-7	Quota	262	-	-	-	-	3,733	-	-	**3,995**
	V, VI, VII (EC and	Catch	2	-	-	-	-	3,060	-	-	**3,062**
	International)	Uptake %	1	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	**77**
Greenland Halibut	**1 & 2 (Norwegian**	Quota	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**25**
	waters)	Catch	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**10**
	I, II (Norway)	Uptake %	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**38**
	2a, 4 & 6	Quota	68	-	1	106	-	-	-	-	**175**
	IIa (EC), IV, VI (EC	Catch	62	-	..	74	-	-	-	-	**136**
	and International)	Uptake %	91	-	10	70	-	-	-	-	**78**
	5 & 14 (Greenland	Quota	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,867	**6,176**
	waters)	Catch	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,782	**6,012**
	V, XIV (Greenland)	Uptake %	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	**97**
Haddock	**1 & 2 (Norwegian**	Quota	781	-	-	186	-	-	60	283	**1,310**
	waters)	Catch	782	-	-	185	-	-	65	235	**1,267**
	I, II (Norway)	Uptake %	100	-	-	99	-	-	109	83	**97**
	North Sea	Quota	24,360	158	1,066	423	-	130	-	872	**27,009**
	IIa (EC), IV	Catch	23,102	84	696	269	-	72	-	599	**24,822**
		Uptake %	95	53	65	64	-	55	-	69	**92**
	West of Scotland	Quota	1,618	-	-	114	403	-	14	-	**2,149**
	5b & 6a	Catch	1,377	-	-	77	292	-	36	-	**1,782**
	Vb (EC), VIa	Uptake %	85	-	-	68	72	-	256	-	**83**
	West of Scotland 6b	Quota	3,478	-	-	472	339	-	-	-	**4,289**
	VIb, XII, XIV	Catch	1,732	-	-	6	123	-	-	-	**1,862**
		Uptake %	50	-	-	1	36	-	-	-	**43**
	7a	Quota	644	36	-	82	555	-	-	-	**1,317**
	VIIa	Catch	335	15	-	9	434	-	-	-	**794**
		Uptake %	52	42	-	11	78	-	-	-	**60**
	7b-k	Quota	1,646	216	-	9,091	3,329	36	156	-	**14,474**
	VII (ex VIIa),VIII, IX,	Catch	1,606	203	-	8,455	3,315	14	93	-	**13,686**
	X; CECAF 34.1.1 (EC)	Uptake %	98	94	-	93	100	40	60	-	**95**
Hake	**North Sea**	Quota	1,932	39	1,086	760	-	96	-	122	**4,035**
	IIa (EC), IV	Catch	1,814	33	537	628	-	91	-	92	**3,195**
		Uptake %	94	85	49	83	-	94	-	75	**79**
	6 & 7	Quota	4,836	13	-	12,768	1,937	403	12,061	-	**32,018**
	Vb (EC), VI, VII, XII,	Catch	4,296	10	-	11,465	1,867	379	11,248	-	**29,264**
	XIV	Uptake %	89	78	-	90	96	94	93	-	**91**
Herring	**Atlanto Scandian**	Quota	14,089	-	26,053	-	-	8,477	-	13,797	**62,416**
	I, II	Catch	14,045	-	23,121	-	-	7,992	-	1,771	**46,930**
		Uptake %	100	-	89	-	-	94	-	13	**75**
	North Sea 4ab	Quota	27,687	-	46,442	9,530	-	20,342	-	7,035	**111,036**
	IV (EC and Norway	Catch	27,887	-	46,412	9,519	40	21,035	-	7,072	**111,966**
	North of 53° 30'N)	Uptake %	101	-	100	100	n/a	103	-	101	**101**
	4c & 7d	Quota	2,276	10	198	7,190	-	11,618	-	4,987	**26,279**
	IVc (exB/W), VIId	Catch	2,150	3	-	6,337	-	4,152	-	4,984	**17,627**
		Uptake %	94	33	-	88	-	36	-	100	**67**
	West Coast	Quota	11,806	-	-	492	3,188	2,510	-	3,387	**21,383**
	Vb (EC), VIa (North	Catch	11,806	-	-	491	2,812	1,967	-	3,387	**20,464**
	of 56° 30' N), VIb	Uptake %	100	-	-	100	88	78	-	100	**96**
	7a (Manx and	Quota	5,313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5,313**
	Mourne)	Catch	4,872	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4,872**
	VIIa (Manx & Mourne)	Uptake %	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**92**
	7ef	Quota	490	-	-	490	-	-	-	-	**980**
	VIIe, f	Catch	218	-	-	489	-	-	-	-	**707**
		Uptake %	44	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	**72**
	7ghjk	Quota	17	-	-	819	12,115	981	-	-	**13,932**
	VIIg, h, j, k	Catch	4	-	-	244	11,854	7	-	-	**12,109**
		Uptake %	23	-	-	30	98	1	-	-	**87**

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 3.12 Quota, catch and uptake by EU Member States: 2011 (cont.)

Tonnes

Species	Area		UK [a]	Belgium	Denmark	France	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	Total
Herring	**By-catch**	Quota	211	-	14,643	82	-	-	-	77	**15,013**
(continued)	*IIa (EC), IV, VIId*	Catch	106	-	8,251	50	-	-	-	-	**8,407**
		Uptake %	50	-	56	61	-	-	-	-	**56**
Horse Mackerel	**North Sea** [b]	Quota	4,700	54	14,947	2,344	-	19,726	-	4,185	**45,956**
	IVb, IVc, VIId	Catch	1,775	20	89	1,219	-	16,429	-	2,988	**22,519**
		Uptake %	38	37	1	52	-	83	-	71	**49**
	West Coast [b]	Quota	15,939	-	7,436	14,539	42,615	64,016	2,419	24,938	**171,902**
	IIa (EC), IVa, Vb (EC), VI, VII (ex VIId),VIIIabde, XII, XIV	Catch	14,967	-	3,112	10,308	36,953	49,873	2,520	19,902	**137,635**
		Uptake %	94	-	42	71	87	78	104	80	**80**
Lemon Sole and Witches	**North Sea**	Quota	3,805	396	952	261	-	853	-	124	**6,391**
	IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Catch	1,589	358	429	53	-	558	-	113	**3,100**
		Uptake %	42	90	45	20	-	65	-	91	**48**
Ling	**Deep Sea 1 & 2**	Quota	9	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	**36**
	I, II	Catch	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	..	**3**
		Uptake %	6	-	-	29	-	-	-	2	**9**
	4 (EC waters)	Quota	2,151	23	165	169	-	6	-	116	**2,630**
	IV (EC)	Catch	2,019	15	54	116	-	1	-	50	**2,255**
		Uptake %	94	67	33	69	-	10	-	43	**86**
	4 (Norwegian waters)	Quota	95	-	710	8	-	1	-	31	**845**
	waters)	Catch	99	-	546	7	-	..	-	27	**679**
	IV (Norway S of 62°N)	Uptake %	104	-	77	89	-	30	-	88	**80**
	6-10, 12 & 14	Quota	2,939	48	6	2,555	729	9	2,459	86	**8,832**
	VI, VII, VIII, IX, X,	Catch	2,384	39	-	1,877	663	1	1,494	11	**6,468**
	XII, XIV (EC)	Uptake %	81	80	-	73	91	8	61	13	**73**
Mackerel	**North Sea**	Quota	1,756	37	19,626	1,829	-	1,498	-	4,041	**28,787**
	IIa (EC), IV	Catch	1,387	20	19,544	1,682	3,814	449	-	4,111	**31,007**
		Uptake %	79	54	100	92	n/a	30	-	102	**108**
	West Coast	Quota	173,521	5	3,438	16,277	64,495	27,524	22	21,742	**307,023**
	II (ex EC),Vb (EC),VI,	Catch	179,960	..	2,839	16,162	61,738	21,381	1,253	23,301	**306,635**
	VII, VIIIabde,XII,XIV	Uptake %	104	2	83	99	96	78	5,696	107	**100**
Megrims	**North Sea**	Quota	1,768	8	20	20	-	24	-	5	**1,845**
	IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Catch	1,379	1	9	9	-	16	-	2	**1,416**
		Uptake %	78	13	47	45	-	65	-	38	**77**
	West of Scotland	Quota	1,110	-	-	1,451	439	-	385	-	**3,385**
	Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Catch	777	-	-	151	299	-	245	-	**1,472**
		Uptake %	70	-	-	10	68	-	64	-	**43**
	7	**Quota**	**2,673**	**494**	**-**	**6,655**	**2,988**	**-**	**5,490**	**-**	**18,300**
	VII	Catch	2,085	309	-	2,253	2,090	..	3,439	..	**10,177**
		Uptake %	78	63	-	34	70	n/a	63	n/a	**56**
Nephrops	**North Sea**	Quota	21,828	1,207	1,371	40	-	1,103	-	594	**26,143**
	IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Catch	13,579	366	491	..	-	954	-	535	**15,924**
		Uptake %	62	30	36	1	-	86	-	90	**61**
	4 (Norwegian	Quota	64	-	1,135	-	-	-	-	-	**1,199**
	waters)	Catch	4	-	335	-	-	-	-	-	**338**
	IV (Norway)	Uptake %	6	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	**28**
	West of Scotland	Quota	15,131	-	-	126	210	-	32	-	**15,499**
	Vb (EC), VI	Catch	12,761	-	-	..	36	-	..	-	**12,797**
		Uptake %	84	-	-	..	17	-	..	-	**83**
	7	Quota	8,155	16	-	5,753	8,900	-	1,440	-	**24,264**
	VII	Catch	7,356	7	-	669	7,635	-	317	-	**15,985**
		Uptake %	90	44	-	12	86	-	22	-	**66**
Plaice	**North Sea**	Quota	15,996	4,701	12,394	655	-	30,947	-	4,169	**68,862**
	IIa (EC), IV	Catch	15,146	4,416	11,599	344	-	25,814	-	3,799	**61,118**
		Uptake %	95	94	94	53	-	83	-	91	**89**
	West of Scotland	Quota	371	-	-	10	275	-	-	-	**656**
	Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Catch	30	-	-	2	17	-	-	-	**48**
		Uptake %	8	-	-	16	6	-	-	-	**7**
	7a	Quota	546	380	-	20	846	-	-	-	**1,792**
	VIIa	Catch	132	285	-	..	118	-	-	-	**535**
		Uptake %	24	75	-	2	14	-	-	-	**30**
	7de	Quota	1,382	1,121	-	2,189	-	61	-	-	**4,753**
	VIId, e	Catch	1,364	1,121	-	2,169	-	13	-	-	**4,667**
		Uptake %	99	100	-	99	-	22	-	-	**98**
	7fg	Quota	49	214	-	107	74	-	-	-	**444**
	VIIf, g	Catch	45	210	-	98	68	-	-	-	**420**
		Uptake %	92	98	-	91	91	-	-	-	**95**
	7hjk	Quota	45	13	-	59	88	-	-	-	**205**
	VIIh, j, k	Catch	43	2	-	53	72	-	-	-	**170**
		Uptake %	96	16	-	89	82	-	-	-	**83**

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.

(b) Areas IIa (EC) and IVa are now included in West Coast Horse Mackerel.

TABLE 3.12 Quota, catch and uptake by EU Member States: 2011 (cont.)

Tonnes

Species	Area		UK [a]	Belgium	Denmark	France	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	Total
Pollack	**West of Scotland**	Quota	145	-	-	190	56	-	-	-	**391**
	Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Catch	36	-	-	4	12	-	-	-	**51**
		Uptake %	24	-	-	2	21	-	-	-	**13**
	7	Quota	2,313	420	-	9,667	1,060	10	25	-	**13,495**
	VII	Catch	1,512	30	-	1,738	967	1	4	-	**4,251**
		Uptake %	65	7	-	18	91	11	17	-	**32**
	8abde	Quota	27	-	-	1,393	-	-	61	-	**1,481**
	VIIIa, b, d, e	Catch	10	-	-	1,373	-	-	65	-	**1,448**
		Uptake %	37	-	-	99	-	-	107	-	**98**
Redfishes	**1 & 2 (Norwegian**	Quota	150	-	-	84	-	-	95	1,171	**1,500**
	waters)	Catch	21	-	-	3	-	1	9	30	**63**
	I, II (Norway)	Uptake %	14	-	-	3	-	n/a	10	3	**4**
Red	**6-8**	Quota	23	-	-	108	-	-	120	6	**257**
Seabream	*VI, VII and VIII (EC*	Catch	7	-	-	33	-	..	133	1	**173**
	and International)	Uptake %	29	-	-	30	-	n/a	111	10	**67**
Roundnose	**5b, 6 & 7**	Quota	159	-	-	2,686	-	-	76	5	**2,926**
Grenadier	*Vb, VI, VII*	Catch	8	-	-	1,304	-	-	76	-	**1,387**
		Uptake %	5	-	-	49	-	-	99	-	**47**
Saithe	**1 & 2 (Norwegian**	Quota	875	-	16	210	-	-	19	1,430	**2,550**
	waters)	Catch	875	-	15	111	-	-	2	1,391	**2,394**
	I, II (Norway)	Uptake %	100	-	94	53	-	-	10	97	**94**
	North Sea	Quota	10,455	15	6,550	15,142	-	31	-	11,649	**43,842**
	IIa (EC), IV	Catch	10,204	2	6,329	14,383	-	24	-	11,046	**41,988**
		Uptake %	98	12	97	95	-	79	-	95	**96**
	West of Scotland	Quota	5,316	-	-	4,953	429	-	3	-	**10,701**
	Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Catch	4,561	-	-	2,378	386	-	31	-	**7,356**
		Uptake %	86	-	-	48	90	-	1,020	-	**69**
	7	Quota	431	6	-	1,366	1,516	-	9	-	**3,328**
	VII, VIII, IX, X;	Catch	58	..	-	254	683	-	9	-	**1,005**
	COPACE 34.1.1(EC)	Uptake %	14	7	-	19	45	-	101	-	**30**
Sand Eels	**North Sea**	Quota	6,312	-	300,970	-	-	-	-	47,097	**354,379**
	IIa (EC), IIIa, IV (EC)	Catch	6,089	-	279,743	..	-	-	-	43,883	**329,715**
		Uptake %	96	-	93	n/a	-	-	-	93	**93**
Skates and Rays	**North Sea**	Quota	870	227	6	67	-	242	-	19	**1,431**
	IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Catch	699	191	1	51	-	4	-	2	**947**
		Uptake %	80	84	18	76	-	1	-	11	**66**
	7d	Quota	162	66	-	737	-	11	-	-	**976**
		Catch	133	29	-	633	-	4	-	-	**800**
		Uptake %	82	44	-	86	-	37	-	-	**82**
	6 & 7	Quota	3,114	1,348	-	5,325	1,305	5	1,387	16	**12,500**
	VI (EC), VII (EC) (ex	Catch	1,824	1,217	-	4,022	1,170	..	413	2	**8,647**
	VIId)	Uptake %	59	90	-	76	90	8	30	10	**69**
Sole	**North Sea**	Quota	1,057	1,515	655	770	-	10,770	-	794	**15,561**
	II, IV	Catch	777	844	283	536	-	7,301	-	323	**10,065**
		Uptake %	74	56	43	70	-	68	-	41	**65**
	West of Scotland	Quota	12	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	**60**
	Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Catch	3	-	-	3	12	-	-	3	**22**
		Uptake %	27	-	-	n/a	26	-	-	n/a	**36**
	7a	Quota	69	299	-	2	65	-	-	-	**434**
	VIIa	Catch	26	230	-	1	49	-	-	-	**305**
		Uptake %	37	77	-	30	75	-	-	-	**70**
	7d	Quota	989	1,472	-	2,809	-	-	-	-	**5,270**
	VIId	Catch	672	1,073	-	2,345	-	-	-	-	**4,090**
		Uptake %	68	73	-	83	-	-	-	-	**78**
	7e	Quota	431	20	-	290	-	-	-	-	**741**
	VIIe	Catch	422	17	-	290	-	-	-	-	**729**
		Uptake %	98	85	-	100	-	-	-	-	**98**
	7fg	Quota	371	844	-	92	44	-	-	-	**1,351**
	VIIf, g	Catch	168	760	-	50	30	-	-	-	**1,007**
		Uptake %	45	90	-	54	68	-	-	-	**75**
	7hjk	Quota	73	35	-	74	190	-	-	-	**372**
	VIIh, j, k	Catch	54	8	-	72	64	-	-	-	**198**
		Uptake %	74	22	-	97	34	-	-	-	**53**
Sprats	**North Sea**	Quota	3,726	135	142,824	-	-	6,114	-	5,766	**158,565**
	IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Catch	3,437	..	112,150	-	-	4,090	-	4,546	**124,222**
		Uptake %	92	..	79	-	-	67	-	79	**78**
	7de	Quota	3,147	-	1,462	379	-	406	-	-	**5,394**
	VIId, e	Catch	3,095	-	-	1	-	12	-	-	**3,109**
		Uptake %	98	-	-	..	-	3	-	-	**58**

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 3.12 Quota, catch and uptake by EU Member States: 2011 (cont.)

Tonnes

Species	Area		UK [a]	Belgium	Denmark	France	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	Total
Spurdog	**North Sea**	Quota	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
	IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Catch	..	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	**5**
		Uptake %	n/a	n/a	110	-	-	n/a	-	n/a	**450**
	West Coast	Quota	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	**4**
	I, V, VI, VII, VIII, XII	Catch	..	2	-	-	1	-	6	-	**10**
	and XIV (EC and Int)	Uptake %	n/a	n/a	-	-	43	-	620	-	**243**
Turbot and Brill	**North Sea**	Quota	686	290	727	88	-	2,579	-	272	**4,642**
	IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Catch	487	206	537	42	-	2,250	-	192	**3,714**
		Uptake %	71	71	74	48	-	87	-	70	**80**
Tusk	**1, 2 & 14**	Quota	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	3	**17**
	I, II, XIV (EC	Catch	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	**4**
	and International)	Uptake %	20	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	**23**
	4 (EC waters)	Quota	90	-	59	41	-	-	-	24	**214**
	IV (EC and	Catch	77	-	1	19	-	-	-	1	**97**
	International)	Uptake %	85	-	1	45	-	-	-	3	**45**
	4 (Norwegian	Quota	4	-	163	-	-	-	-	3	**170**
	waters)	Catch	2	-	53	-	-	-	-	1	**56**
	IV (Norway S of 62°N)	Uptake %	53	-	32	-	-	-	-	33	**33**
	5-7	Quota	58	-	-	213	8	-	8	4	**291**
	V, VI, VII (EC and	Catch	40	..	-	205	6	-	51	..	**302**
	International)	Uptake %	69	n/a	-	96	80	-	611	3	**104**
Whiting	**North Sea**	Quota	9,150	81	284	2,779	-	625	-	153	**13,071**
	IIa (EC), IV	Catch	8,697	65	124	2,437	-	466	-	108	**11,897**
		Uptake %	95	81	44	88	-	75	-	71	**91**
	West of Scotland	Quota	155	-	-	44	169	-	-	-	**368**
	Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Catch	85	-	-	8	151	-	-	-	**244**
		Uptake %	55	-	-	17	89	-	-	-	**66**
	7a	Quota	19	4	-	5	105	-	-	-	**133**
	VIIa	Catch	7	3	-	3	95	-	-	-	**109**
		Uptake %	39	80	-	62	91	-	-	-	**82**
	7b-k	Quota	1,143	217	-	10,512	5,166	773	15	-	**17,826**
	VII (ex VIIa)	Catch	797	158	-	8,814	4,750	216	7	-	**14,742**
		Uptake %	70	73	-	84	92	28	45	-	**83**
Other Species	**1 & 2 (Norwegian**	Quota	186	-	-	47	-	-	-	117	**350**
	waters)	Catch	40	-	-	3	-	-	-	53	**96**
	I, II (Norway)	Uptake %	21	-	-	7	-	-	-	45	**27**
	4 (Norwegian	Quota	1,749	-	2,675	116	-	43	-	310	**4,893**
	waters)	Catch	1,615	-	2,508	46	-	31	-	354	**4,554**
	IV (Norway S of 62°N)	Uptake %	92	-	94	39	-	71	-	114	**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.

Note: Additional landings data are available for download from the MMO website as supplementary Tables 13-18.

4 Supplies, overseas trade and marketing

Introduction

In 2011, the UK imported 720 thousand tonnes of fish (excluding fish products), with a value of £2,559 million. It exported 437 thousand tonnes, leaving a trade gap of 283 thousand tonnes. Landed prices of fish rose by an average of 7.6 per cent on 2010, with the fish component of the retail price index rising by 9.2 per cent. Fishing accounted for 7.1 per cent of gross value added for agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.

This chapter brings together information on:

- Imports and exports of fish and fish products
- Household expenditure on fish and inflation of fish prices
- The contribution of fishing to GDP

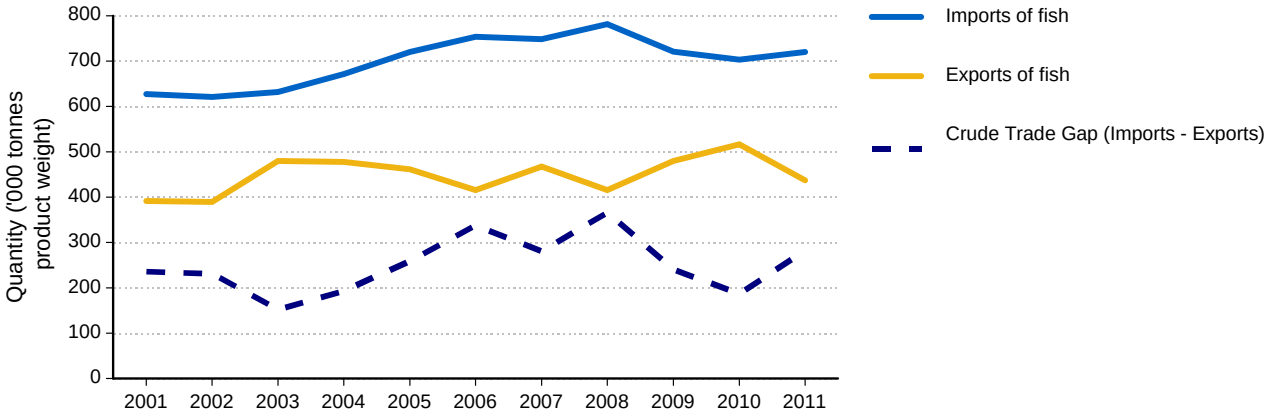
The data on imports, exports, household consumption and GDP include information on fish from freshwater fisheries and aquaculture, as well as from sea fisheries. This differs from the rest of the publication, which focuses exclusively on sea fisheries. Note that in this chapter, landings data are given in terms of landed weight for comparison with the trade data, which are shown in terms of actual product weight.

All tables presented here are available to download as spreadsheets from the MMO website. Supplementary tables showing more detail can also be found on the website.

Summary

The UK is a net importer of fish, with imports exceeding exports. The crude trade gap (imports minus exports) rose by 96 thousand tonnes to 283 thousand tonnes in 2011, an increase of 51 per cent on its 2010 level. This is due to both an increase in imports and a reduction in exports.

Chart 4.1: International trade of fish: 2001 to 2011



In addition to imports from abroad, supplies of fish to the UK include aquaculture, catches from inland fisheries, and landings by UK vessels from sea fisheries. Data on aquaculture and catches from freshwater fisheries are not included in this publication and hence total UK supplies of fish are not estimated.

Landings by UK vessels into the UK (based on landed weight) fell by 6 thousand tonnes compared with 2010 (see Table 4.1). Combining this with the 96 thousand tonnes increase in the crude trade gap, and excluding aquaculture and catches from inland fisheries, the net effect is an increase in the fish available for use in the UK of 90 thousand tonnes.

TABLE 4.1 Fish trade flows for the UK: 2001 to 2011

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Imports [(a)]	('000 tonnes)	627	621	632	671	720	753	748	782	721	704 [R]	720
	(£ million)	1,435	1,439	1,439	1,474	1,696	1,921	1,994	2,210	2,177	2,255 [R]	2,559
Exports [(a)]	('000 tonnes)	391	389	480	478	461	416	467	416	480	517 [R]	437
	(£ million)	745	762	891	886	939	942	982	1,009	1,166	1,346 [R]	1,466
Crude trade gap	('000 tonnes)	**236**	**232**	**152**	**193**	**259**	**338**	**281**	**366**	**241**	**187**	**283**
Landings by UK vessels into the UK [(b) (c)]												
	('000 tonnes)	430	439	427	436	473	386	407	376	361	382 [R]	376
	(£ million)	425	418	397	404	458	492	532	518	520	548 [R]	617

(a) Excludes fish products
(b) Landings are given in terms of landed weight equivalent (i.e. head on, gutted for most species).
(c) Landings include transhipments of mackerel.

More detailed landings data (based on live weight) are in Chapter 3.

Tables 4.2 and 4.3 present information on exports and imports by species. Note that while imports typically include landings into the UK by foreign-registered vessels, there may be cases where imports are less than landings shown in Table 3.3; see Appendix 3 (UK fisheries statistics methodology) for further details.

There were 720 thousand tonnes of fish (excluding fish products) imported into the UK in 2011. This is up by 2 per cent on the 704 thousand tonnes imported in 2010. This rises to 827 thousand tonnes if fish products are included. 2011 exports of fish stood at 437 thousand tonnes or 470 thousand tonnes if fish products are included. Exports in 2011 (excluding fish products) are down by 15 per cent on the 517 thousand tonnes exported in 2010.

TABLE 4.2 Imports of fish, fish preparations, meals, flours and oils into the UK: 2007 to 2011 [a]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Fish (excluding Shellfish)										
Bass	5.4	5.8	5.2	6.7 R	7.6	20.9	27.5	24.3	30.9 R	36.2
Blue Whiting	0.3	6.8	6.6	5.3	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.1
Cod	115.4	108.6	105.6	101.4	103.1	435.6	441.4	349.3	372.0	409.2
Haddock	69.6	68.2	66.9	60.3	59.2	183.3	173.9	162.7	156.2	159.1
Hake	4.3	6.1	5.2	3.1	3.5	8.6	8.0	10.5	7.1	8.5
Halibut	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.1	1.7	11.4	12.4	10.7	9.6	8.7
Herring	8.6	11.1	8.7	9.0	12.9	7.4	11.1	12.3	11.8	17.9
Ling	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.2	3.2	3.8	3.9	2.9
Mackerel	31.0	27.1	32.0	45.5	33.5	35.5	38.7	44.6	60.5	64.0
Megrim	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	0.1
Monks or Anglerfish	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.5	8.7	8.4	9.0	11.0	8.8
Plaice	7.1	7.2	6.3	4.9	4.5	24.5	24.0	22.1	15.3	15.2
Pollack	23.2	55.8	22.7	20.0	28.9	34.0	58.0	47.2	40.8	55.7
Saithe	2.8	1.9	2.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.6
Salmon [b]	62.6	63.6	60.4	57.2 R	62.5	185.4	207.5	230.2	254.1 R	275.8
Sardines	17.4	14.8	12.5	14.8	11.9	30.7	30.6	30.8	34.7	33.9
Sole	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	4.4	1.6	1.0	1.5	2.1
Trout [b]	8.7	7.2	8.4	9.0	9.2	27.4	24.1	36.6	42.9	51.9
Tuna	101.6	111.2	97.8	91.5	98.0	176.4	256.4	239.2	225.9 R	268.0
Whiting	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.7
Other Fish [c]	160.8	165.2	154.5	148.5 R	153.1	371.7	443.0	435.8	433.4 R	480.8
Total	**628.7**	**671.3**	**605.7**	**588.3 R**	**596.9**	**1,571.5**	**1,773.7**	**1,675.1**	**1,716.1 R**	**1,902.3**
Shellfish (Crustaceans and Molluscs)										
Crabs	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.7	11.2	14.2	14.6	13.5 R	15.9
Lobsters	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.3	16.0	14.5	14.8	11.6	13.2
Mussels	6.6	5.8	5.9	6.8	7.1	14.2	12.1	14.5	14.9	17.2
Nephrops	3.5	4.5	3.2	3.0	3.2	7.0	10.0	6.9	5.6	9.0
Scallops	2.5	2.5	3.8	2.2	2.2	15.5	16.9	26.8	19.6	23.4
Shrimps and Prawns	87.6	80.2	84.9	86.0 R	90.4	326.0	335.0	390.0	432.6 R	526.5
Squid	5.6	5.8	5.8	7.3	8.3	8.1	9.2	9.9	16.8	21.5
Other Crustaceans	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	9.9	12.4	10.5	9.4 R	10.7
Other Molluscs	7.3	5.1	4.8	4.4	6.2	14.5	12.0	14.1	14.7 R	18.9
Total	**119.2**	**110.4**	**114.9**	**115.6 R**	**123.3**	**422.4**	**436.3**	**502.1**	**538.6 R**	**656.3**
Total Imports of Fish	**747.9**	**781.7**	**720.6**	**703.8 R**	**720.2**	**1,993.9**	**2,210.1**	**2,177.2**	**2,254.7 R**	**2,558.6**
Fish Products										
Meals and Flours	87.7	93.4	114.5	101.4 R	84.1	52.1	47.0	76.6	96.2 R	84.6
Oils	22.7	27.0	47.6	33.8	22.6	26.3	41.5	43.0	38.6	31.5
Total	**110.4**	**120.4**	**162.1**	**135.3 R**	**106.7**	**78.4**	**88.4**	**119.5**	**134.9 R**	**116.0**
Total Imports (inc. fish products)	**858.3**	**902.1**	**882.8**	**839.1 R**	**826.9**	**2,072.3**	**2,298.5**	**2,296.7**	**2,389.6 R**	**2,674.6**

Source: H.M. Revenue and Customs

(a) 2011 data are provisional.

(b) Freshwater species.

(c) Includes other freshwater species.

Note: Additional data on UK imports by exporting country are available from the MMO website as supplementary Table 4.2a.

TABLE 4.3 Exports of fish, fish preparations, meals, flours and oils from the UK: 2007 to 2011 [a]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Fish (excluding Shellfish)										
Bass	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.8
Blue Whiting	13.0	21.4	23.1	36.7	3.2	2.3	6.3	8.2	16.0	2.1
Cod	16.0	24.1	32.5	31.0 R	34.8	46.6	67.3	73.6	81.0 R	99.6
Haddock	3.7	4.8	3.1	3.6	3.1	9.3	11.7	7.2	7.6	8.4
Hake	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.2	8.4	6.4	8.0	8.5 R	6.8
Halibut	1.0	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.0	2.9	6.0	4.7	4.7	4.1
Herring	66.7	37.1	34.3	36.8	33.0	27.2	18.0	18.5	20.3	23.0
Ling	2.7	1.9	2.2	3.1	2.8	4.8	4.0	4.0	6.1	5.7
Mackerel	99.7	78.7	103.1	112.6	77.8	85.5	83.1	121.1	127.8	107.2
Megrim	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.2	3.0	13.5	14.2	14.8	12.3	13.3
Monks or Anglerfish	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.3	24.8	27.6	30.0	29.3	24.6
Plaice	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.6
Pollack	2.8	2.4	3.5	2.9	2.8	5.7	4.9	7.8	6.9	8.1
Saithe	5.8	6.4	7.7	5.8	4.5	4.5	5.4	7.7	7.8	6.8
Salmon [b]	61.4	57.8	71.5	82.3	95.3	201.5	217.6	299.7	393.8 R	485.1
Sardines	14.8	11.2	13.7	23.0	7.8	7.8	11.0	9.2	12.3	8.2
Sole	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	9.6	8.5	8.9	9.2	10.7
Trout [b]	0.6	1.5	2.1	2.7	4.0	1.8	3.6	5.8	10.6	15.5
Tuna	4.1	4.4	6.7	4.6	3.2	9.3	11.8	19.2	10.9	11.9
Whiting	1.3	1.5	2.5	1.3	0.7	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.7	0.9
Other Fish [c]	54.5	56.6	63.3	58.5 R	55.4	115.9	130.5	123.0	134.8 R	153.8
Total	**360.1**	**323.6**	**383.8**	**418.3** R	**340.0**	**585.0**	**641.9**	**775.9**	**904.4** R	**999.2**
Shellfish (Crustaceans and Molluscs)										
Crabs	14.8	13.2	14.0	15.2 R	14.8	37.7	37.0	38.8	46.2 R	47.3
Lobsters	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.3 R	2.7	22.8	24.6	28.4	29.8 R	35.0
Mussels	15.0	13.8	15.6	11.6	12.5	10.9	10.1	10.3	8.7	9.6
Nephrops	22.0	21.3	20.4	21.0 R	17.9	125.6	123.7	111.4	121.3 R	125.8
Scallops	10.7	10.4	12.6	14.5	17.9	56.1	57.3	81.0	89.7	97.3
Shrimps and Prawns	22.9	16.4	17.2	16.5	14.7	86.6	67.2	73.4	82.9	80.9
Squid	3.3	1.5	1.8	3.1	3.0	7.0	4.3	4.9	11.2 R	11.8
Other Crustaceans	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	4.1	2.4	2.9	3.5	3.9
Other Molluscs	15.6	13.1	11.4	13.6	13.1	46.2	41.0	39.2	48.0	54.9
Total	**106.8**	**92.2**	**95.9**	**98.4** R	**97.3**	**397.0**	**367.5**	**390.3**	**441.4** R	**466.5**
Total Exports of Fish	**466.9**	**415.8**	**479.7**	**516.7** R	**437.3**	**982.0**	**1,009.4**	**1,166.1**	**1,345.7** R	**1,465.7**
Fish Products										
Meals and Flours	4.3	12.3	11.3	10.6	24.4	3.2	10.8	11.0	8.6	26.9
Oils	3.2	2.9	5.0	7.5	8.2	10.2	12.5	16.1	14.2	15.8
Total	**7.5**	**15.3**	**16.3**	**18.1**	**32.7**	**13.5**	**23.2**	**27.2**	**22.8**	**42.8**
Total Exports (inc. fish products)	**474.4**	**431.1**	**495.9**	**534.8** R	**470.0**	**995.5**	**1,032.7**	**1,193.3**	**1,368.5** R	**1,508.4**

Source: H.M. Revenue and Customs

(a) 2011 data are provisional.

(b) Freshwater species.

(c) Includes other freshwater species.

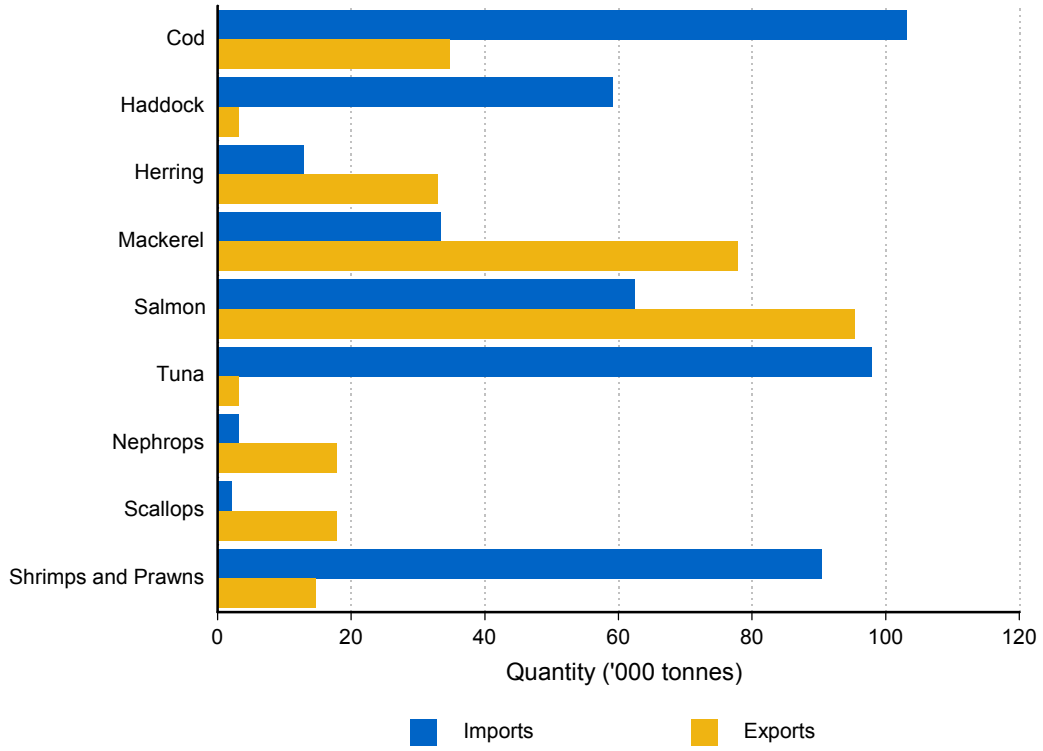
Note: Additional data on UK exports by importing country are available from the MMO website as supplementary Table 4.3a.

Imports and exports by species

Fish (excluding shellfish) accounted for 72 per cent of fish imports (including fish products) by weight in 2011, a total of 597 thousand tonnes. Shellfish (molluscs and crustaceans) accounted for 15 per cent of imports by weight but 25 per cent by value. Fish products such as meals and flours formed 13 per cent of the quantity of imports but only 4 per cent of the value.

The UK exported 340 thousand tonnes of fish (excluding shellfish) in 2011, and 97 thousand tonnes of shellfish. Only 7 per cent of the quantity of UK exports of fish comprised fish products, a total of 33 thousand tonnes, although this is 80 per cent higher than in 2010.

Chart 4.2: UK imports and exports by key species: 2011



In 2011, imports into the UK were highest for cod (103 thousand tonnes), tuna (98 thousand tonnes), shrimps and prawns (90 thousand tonnes), salmon (63 thousand tonnes) and haddock (59 thousand tonnes). Exports were highest for salmon (95 thousand tonnes) and mackerel (78 thousand tonnes).

Cod

The UK is a net importer of cod. Imports of cod in 2011 stood at 103 thousand tonnes (14 per cent of fish imports), while exports were 35 thousand tonnes. Landings of cod by UK vessels into the UK are relatively small and stood at 11 thousand tonnes in 2011. The amount available for domestic use has decreased from 83 thousand tonnes in 2010 to 79 thousand tonnes in 2011. Excluded from these figures is a small but growing amount of cod sourced from UK aquaculture.

TABLE 4.4a Balance sheet for cod for the UK: 2007 to 2011

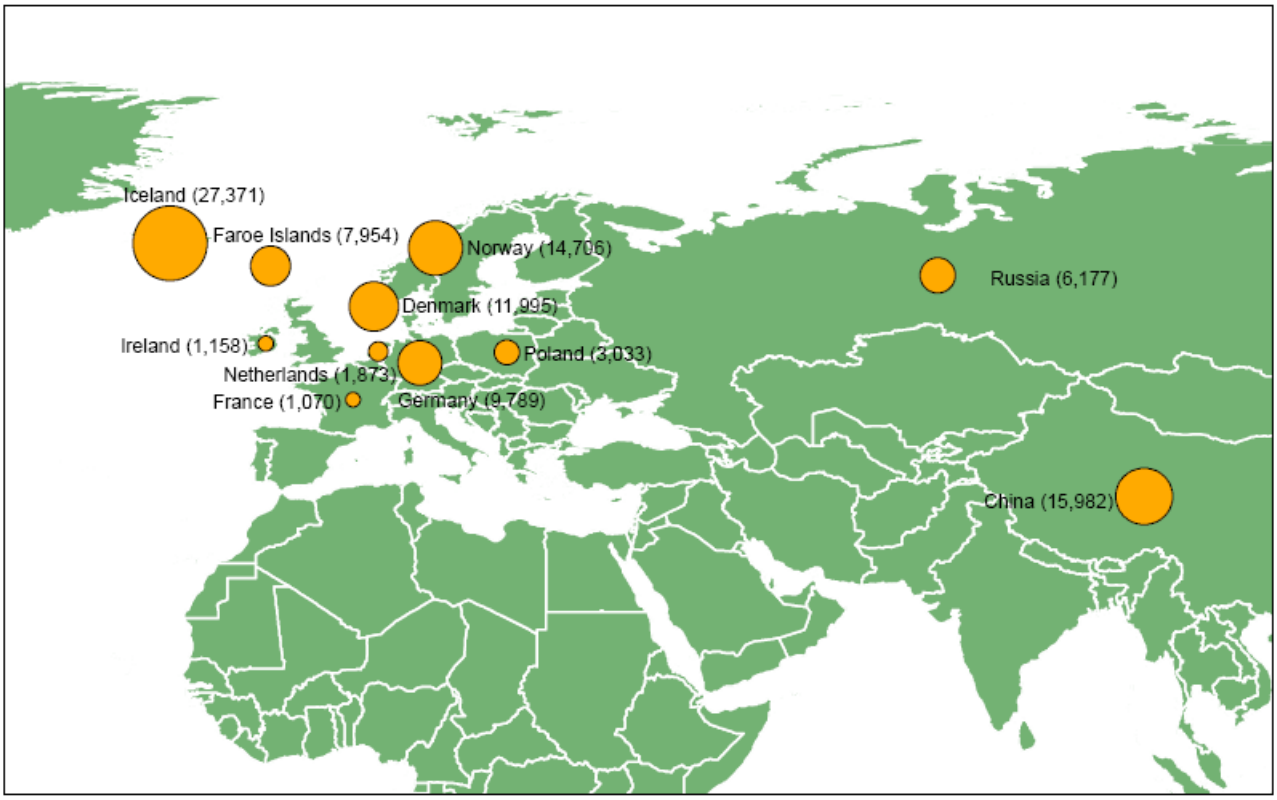
	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2007	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Landings by UK vessels into the UK [(a)]	10.9	8.4	9.9	12.5	10.9	21.7	20.3	20.7	28.6	27.5
Imports [(b)]	115.4	108.6	105.6	101.4	103.1	435.6	441.4	349.3	372.0	409.2
Total supplies [(c)]	**126.3**	**117.0**	**115.6**	**114.0**	**114.0**	**457.3**	**461.6**	**370.0**	**400.6**	**436.6**
Exports [(b)]	16.0	24.1	32.5	31.0 [R]	34.8	46.6	67.3	73.6	81.0 [R]	99.6
Total available for domestic use [(c)]	**110.3**	**92.9**	**83.1**	**83.0** [R]	**79.2**	**410.7**	**394.3**	**296.5**	**319.5** [R]	**337.0**

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

(a) Landings are given in terms of landed weight.
(b) Excludes fish products.
(c) Excludes sources of fish other than imports and landings into the UK by UK vessels from sea fisheries.

Just over a quarter of all imports of cod in 2011 came from Iceland. The second largest exporter of cod to the UK was China (16 thousand tonnes). Imports from EU member states accounted for 29 per cent of all cod imports into the UK in 2011.

Chart 4.3a: Imports to the UK of cod by exporting country: 2011 (tonnes)



Note: Only countries from which the UK imported more than 1,000 tonnes of cod are shown.

Haddock

As with cod, the UK is heavily reliant on imports of haddock to meet consumer demand. Imports account for 70 per cent of the total supply; very little is exported. Since 2007, the amount available to consumers has fallen from 95 thousand tonnes to 81 thousand tonnes.

TABLE 4.4b Balance sheet for haddock for the UK: 2007 to 2011

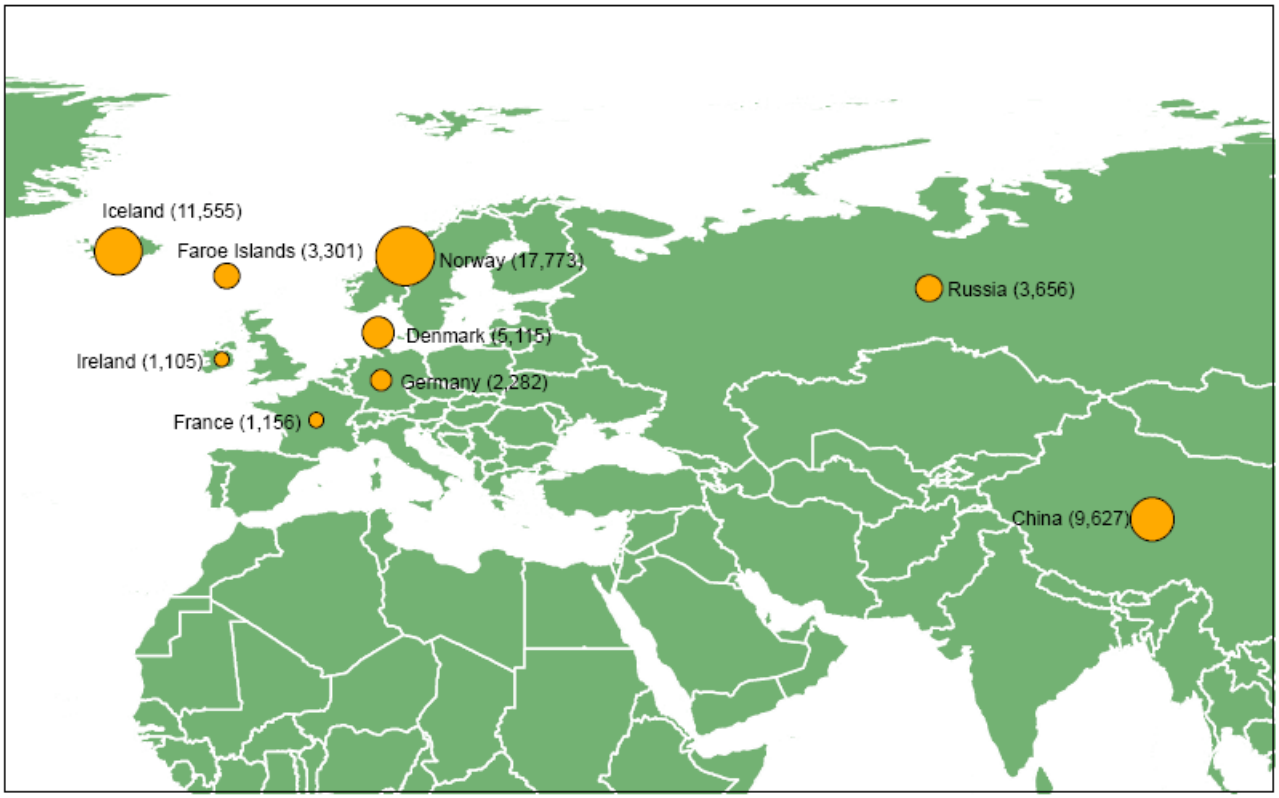
	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Landings by UK vessels into the UK [a]	29.2	29.0	31.7	28.6	25.4	39.9	35.0	34.2	36.2	34.6
Imports [b]	69.6	68.2	66.9	60.3	59.2	183.3	173.9	162.7	156.2	159.1
Total supplies [c]	**98.8**	**97.2**	**98.6**	**88.9**	**84.6**	**223.2**	**208.8**	**197.0**	**192.3**	**193.7**
Exports [b]	3.7	4.8	3.1	3.6	3.1	9.3	11.7	7.2	7.6	8.4
Total available for domestic use [c]	**95.1**	**92.4**	**95.5**	**85.4**	**81.5**	**213.9**	**197.1**	**189.8**	**184.7**	**185.4**

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

(a) Landings are given in terms of landed weight.
(b) Excludes fish products.
(c) Excludes sources of fish other than imports and landings into the UK by UK vessels from sea fisheries.

Half of all haddock imported into the UK in 2011 came from Norway (18 thousand tonnes) and Iceland (12 thousand tonnes). The next largest was China, which exported 10 thousand tonnes of haddock to the UK in 2011.

Chart 4.3b: Imports to the UK of haddock by exporting country: 2011 (tonnes)



Note: Only countries from which the UK imported more than 1,000 tonnes of haddock are shown.

Shrimps and prawns

UK vessels land only small amounts of shrimps and prawns into the UK: 0.4 thousand tonnes in 2011. The vast majority of shrimps and prawns available for domestic use are imported from abroad. In 2011, 90 thousand tonnes of shrimps and prawns were imported into the UK. Some of these are re-exported: 15 thousand tonnes of shrimps and prawns were exported in 2011, with a total value of £81 million.

TABLE 4.4c Balance sheet for shrimps and prawns for the UK: 2007 to 2011

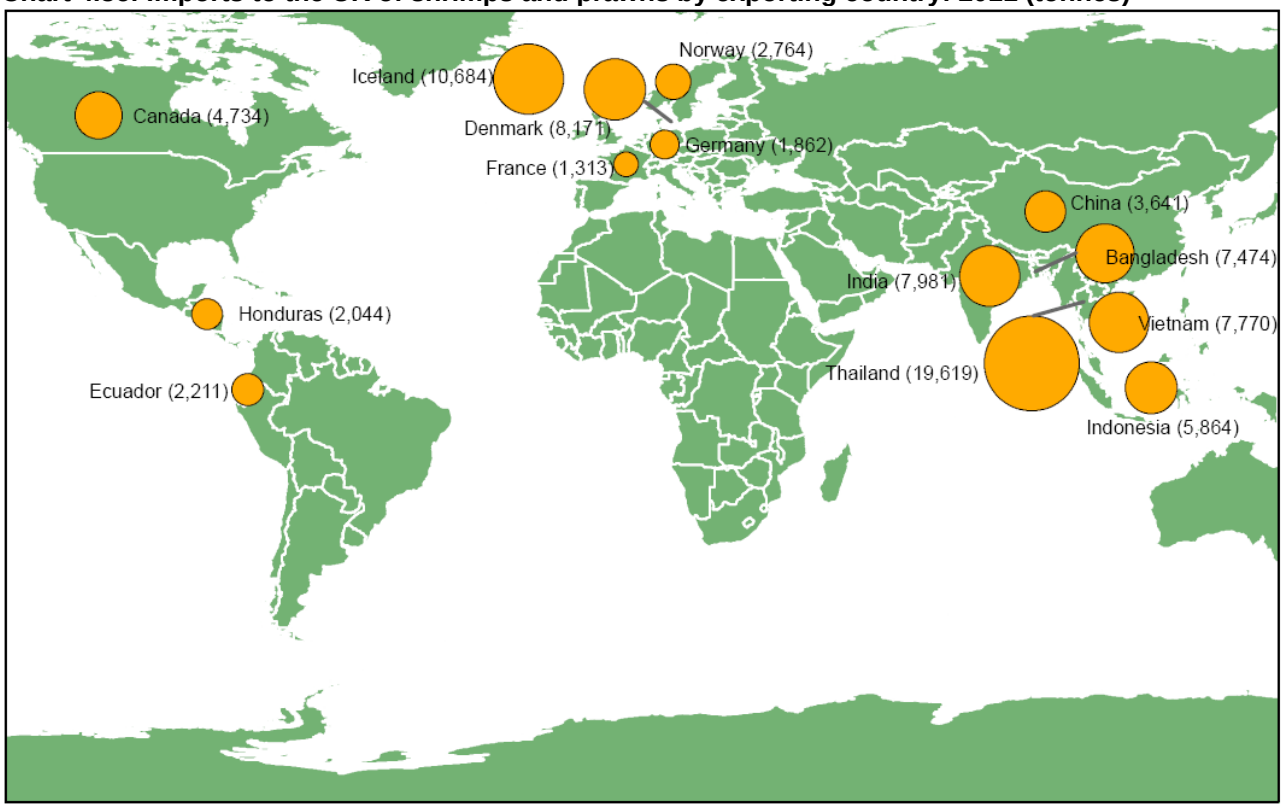
	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Landings by UK vessels into the UK [a]	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.4	3.6	2.8	2.2	2.0	0.7
Imports [b]	87.6	80.2	84.9	86.0 R	90.4	326.0	335.0	390.0	432.6 R	526.5
Total supplies [c]	**89.0**	**81.1**	**86.0**	**86.9**	**90.8**	**329.6**	**337.8**	**392.2**	**434.7 R**	**527.2**
Exports [b]	22.9	16.4	17.2	16.5	14.7	86.6	67.2	73.4	82.9	80.9
Total available for domestic use [c]	**66.1**	**64.7**	**68.8**	**70.4**	**76.1**	**243.0**	**270.6**	**318.8**	**351.8 R**	**446.3**

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

(a) Landings are given in terms of landed weight.
(b) Excludes fish products.
(c) Excludes sources of fish other than imports and landings into the UK by UK vessels from sea fisheries.

Over half the shrimps and prawns imported into the UK were from Asia. In 2011, the largest exporters of shrimps and prawns to the UK were Thailand (20 thousand tonnes) and Iceland (11 thousand tonnes).

Chart 4.3c: Imports to the UK of shrimps and prawns by exporting country: 2011 (tonnes)



Note: Only countries from which the UK imported more than 1,000 tonnes of shrimps and prawns are shown.

Tuna

Virtually all tuna available for use in the UK is from abroad. In 2011, the UK imported 98 thousand tonnes of tuna, of which 3 thousand tonnes were re-exported, leaving 95 thousand tonnes available for domestic use, a 9 per cent increase from 2010.

TABLE 4.4d Balance sheet for tuna for the UK: 2007 to 2011

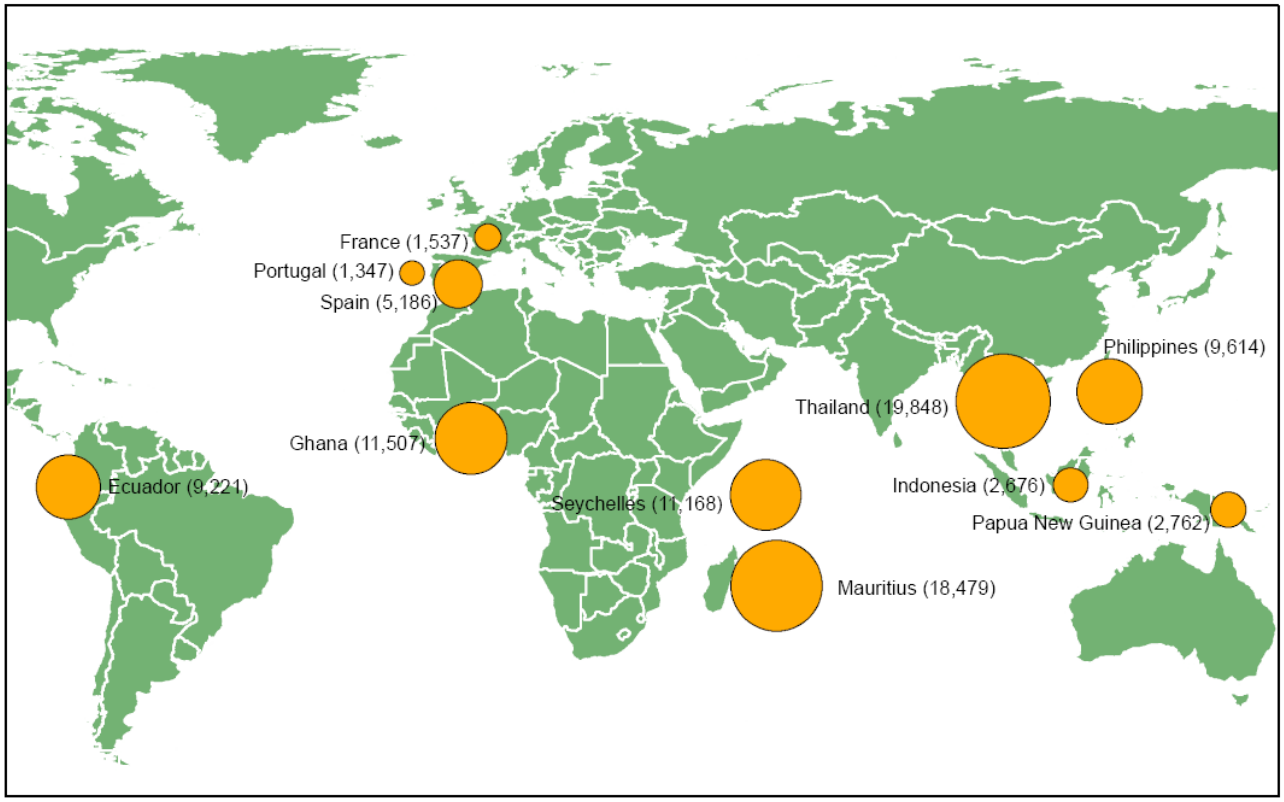
	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Landings by UK vessels into the UK [a]	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.1	..
Imports [b]	101.6	111.2	97.8	91.5	98.0	176.4	256.4	239.2	225.9 R	268.0
Total supplies [c]	**101.6**	**111.3**	**97.8**	**91.5**	**98.0**	**176.4**	**256.6**	**239.3**	**225.9**	**268.0**
Exports [b]	4.1	4.4	6.7	4.6	3.2	9.3	11.8	19.2	10.9	11.9
Total available for domestic use [c]	**97.5**	**106.8**	**91.0**	**86.9**	**94.8**	**167.1**	**244.7**	**220.1**	**215.0**	**256.1**

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

(a) Landings are given in terms of landed weight.
(b) Excludes fish products.
(c) Excludes sources of fish other than imports and landings into the UK by UK vessels from sea fisheries.

In 2011, 20 per cent of all tuna imported by the UK came from Thailand, and a further 19 per cent came from Mauritius. Ghana exported a further 12 thousand tonnes to the UK, followed by the Seychelles (11 thousand tonnes), the Philippines (10 thousand tonnes) and Ecuador (9 thousand tonnes). Only 10 per cent of tuna was imported from EU member states.

Chart 4.3d: Imports to the UK of tuna by exporting country: 2011 (tonnes)



Note: Only countries from which the UK imported more than 1,000 tonnes of tuna are shown.

Mackerel

The UK is a net exporter of mackerel. UK vessels landed 94 thousand tonnes of mackerel into the UK in 2011. Combined with 33 thousand tonnes imported from abroad, this gave a total supply of 128 thousand tonnes. Only 50 thousand tonnes remained in the UK; the remaining 78 thousand tonnes were exported.

TABLE 4.4e Balance sheet for mackerel for the UK: 2007 to 2011

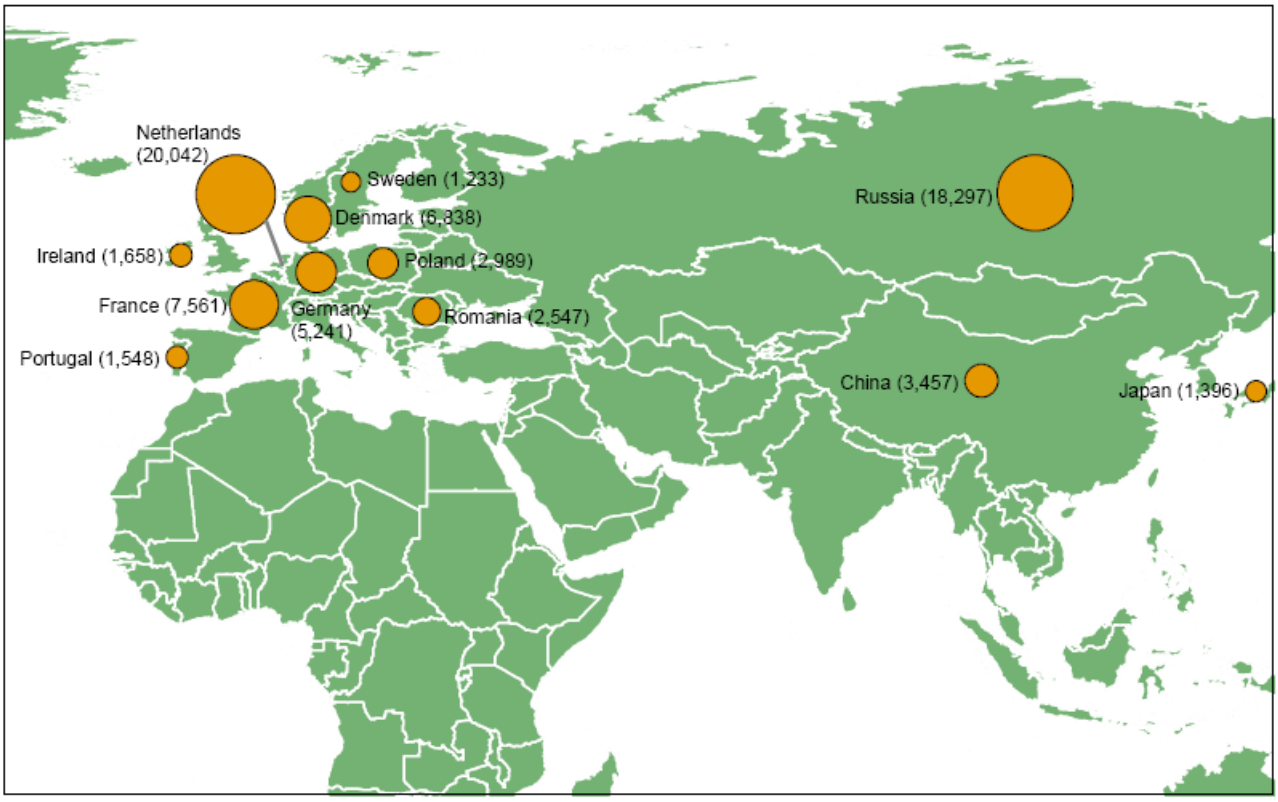
	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2007	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Landings by UK vessels into the UK [(a)]	100.3	90.7	100.3	99.9	94.4	67.1	67.8	84.5	82.0	106.8
Imports [(b)]	31.0	27.1	32.0	45.5	33.5	35.5	38.7	44.6	60.5	64.0
Total supplies [(c)]	**131.3**	**117.8**	**132.3**	**145.4**	**127.9**	**102.6**	**106.5**	**129.1**	**142.4**	**170.7**
Exports [(b)]	99.7	78.7	103.1	112.6	77.8	85.5	83.1	121.1	127.8	107.2
Total available for domestic use [(c)]	**31.7**	**39.1**	**29.2**	**32.7**	**50.1**	**17.1**	**23.4**	**8.0**	**14.6**	**63.5**

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

(a) Landings are given in terms of landed weight.
(b) Excludes fish products.
(c) Excludes sources of fish other than imports and landings into the UK by UK vessels from sea fisheries.

A quarter of all UK mackerel exports in 2011 were to the Netherlands (20 thousand tonnes), closely followed by Russia (18 thousand tonnes). Over two thirds of all mackerel exports were to EU member states.

Chart 4.3e: Exports from the UK of mackerel by importing country: 2011 (tonnes)



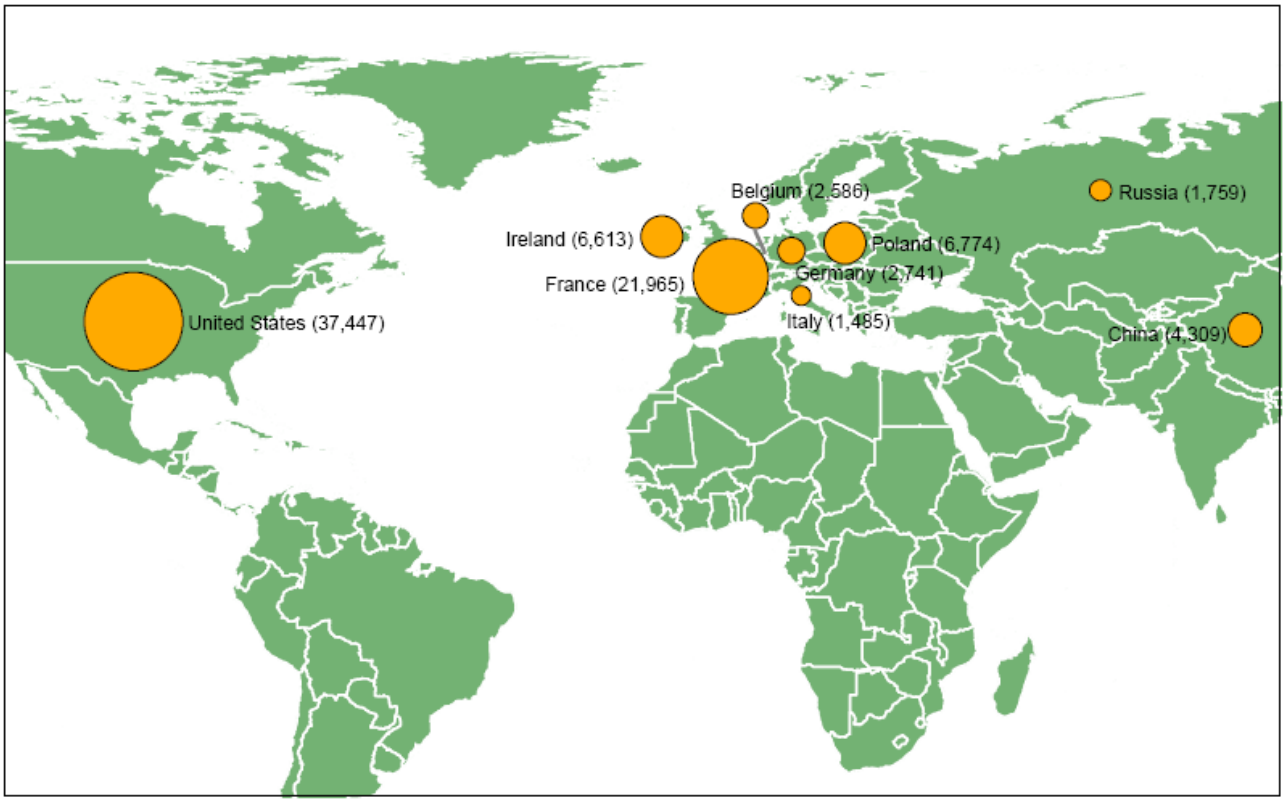
Note: Only countries to which the UK exported more than 1,000 tonnes of mackerel are shown.

Salmon

In 2011, the UK exported 95 thousand tonnes of salmon. This freshwater species is sourced from UK aquaculture and inland fisheries, as well as from imports. The UK imported 62 thousand tonnes of salmon from abroad in 2011, making the UK a net exporter.

The USA was the largest importer of UK salmon, accounting for 39 per cent of salmon exports in 2011 (37 thousand tonnes). In 2011, 47 per cent of salmon exports went to EU member states, in particular France, which imported 22 thousand tonnes of salmon.

Chart 4.3f: Exports from the UK of salmon by importing country: 2011 (tonnes)



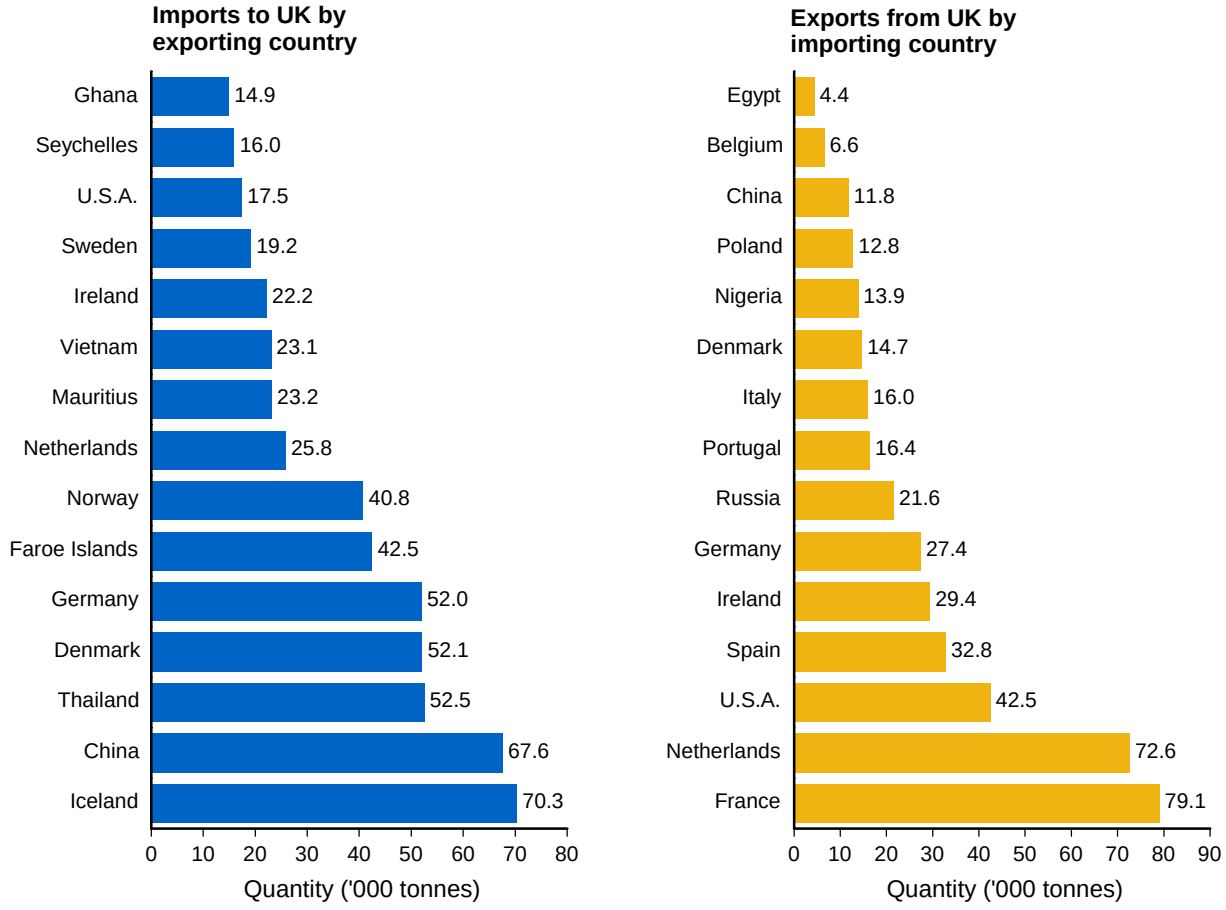
Note: Only countries to which the UK exported more than 1,000 tonnes of salmon are shown.

Imports and exports by country

The largest exporters to the UK in 2011 were Iceland (70 thousand tonnes), China (68 thousand tonnes), Thailand (53 thousand tonnes) and Denmark (52 thousand tonnes). Imports from Iceland have fallen by a third since 2009 but have risen in China by almost a quarter.

The UK exported the largest amounts to France (79 thousand tonnes), the Netherlands (73 thousand tonnes) and the USA (43 thousand tonnes).

Chart 4.4: Imports and exports by country: 2011



Household consumption and inflation

Household consumption of fish fell in 2010, continuing a slow decrease since 2006. Consumer expenditure on fish rose in 2010 to £3,790 million compared with £3,765 million in 2009. However, household expenditure on fish fell slightly as a proportion of overall expenditure on food, to 5.2 per cent in 2010, although figures for the three most recent years are by far the largest of the decade.

TABLE 4.5 Household consumption and inflation: 2001 to 2011

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Household consumption											
('000 tonnes) [a]	482	479	485	492	523	537	525	515	508	489	nd
Population ('000 persons)	59,113	59,319	59,552	59,842	60,235	60,584	60,986	61,398	61,792	62,262	62,508
Consumers expenditure											
on fish (£ million)	2,857	2,870	2,917	3,090	3,275	3,525	3,674	3,685	3,765	3,790	nd
on food (£ million) [b]	66,332	67,955	70,395	71,924	73,998	76,701	79,341	68,282	71,162	73,529	nd
Fish as a % of food [b]	*4.3%*	*4.2%*	*4.1%*	*4.3%*	*4.4%*	*4.6%*	*4.6%*	*5.4%*	*5.3%*	*5.2%*	nd
Landed Price Index [c]	103.8	103.1	105.7	109.3	123.8	134.4	136.2	141.1	141.7	152.2	163.7
Retail Price Index [d]	101.6	104.6	103.5	101.7	102.3	108.5	115.7	124.0	130.3	138.3	151.0
Consumer Price Index [e]	101.9	104.7	103.3	101.5	103.2	111.4	120.7	126.7	131.4	140.0	152.9

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK, Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics

(a) Figures for 2001 to 2005 are based on financial year data.

(b) Including non-alcoholic beverages.

(c) The landed price index has been calculated on an annual basis with 2000 = 100.

(d) The fish component of the RPI which includes canned and processed fish. The index has been re-based such that 2000 = 100.

(e) The fish component of the CPI which includes canned and processed fish. The index has been re-based such that 2000 = 100.

Note: Additional data on household purchases are available from the MMO website as supplementary Tables 4.5a and 4.5b.

The landed price index (LPI) measures the average change in the prices of fish landed by UK vessels into the UK at first sale. It provides a measure of domestic inflation in the price of fish landed by UK vessels into the UK.

The consumer price index (CPI) measures the average change in the prices of goods and services bought for the purpose of consumption in the UK. It includes a component for prices of fish, based on a 'basket' of six items: fresh white fish fillets, fresh salmon fillets, frozen prawns, canned tuna, fish fingers, and frozen breaded/battered white fish. The retail price index (RPI) is a similar inflation measure, calculated according to a different formula (see Appendix 3, UK fisheries statistics methodology). The RPI uses the same 'basket' of items for fish.

The fish components of the CPI and RPI both rose by 9.2 per cent, from 2010 to 2011. Prices of first sale fish landed by UK vessels into the UK rose by an average of 7.6 per cent in 2011.

GDP for fishing

The gross value added (GVA) for fishing has risen steadily in recent years, despite the global economic downturn. GVA for fishing now stands at £649 million, an increase of 61 per cent on 2001 levels. The growth in GVA for fishing comes against a background of considerable fluctuation in GVA in the wider agriculture, forestry and fishing sector over the past decade, with fishing now forming 7.1 per cent of GVA in this sector in 2011 compared with 4.9 per cent in 2001. UK gross domestic product increased steadily from 2001 to 2008, falling in 2009 during the height of the UK recession before increasing again to £1,309 billion in 2010 and £1,373 billion in 2011.

TABLE 4.6 GDP for fishing: 2001 to 2011

£ million (unless otherwise specified)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
GDP for Fishing [(a)]											
Current price gross value added at basic prices (KK37)	402	406	401	415	433	486	580	539	509	540	649
Output index (chain volume measures) (L2KO) (2009=100)	113.7	109.0	100.2	96.9	96.3	94.6	98.8	88.8	100.0	103.1	105.4
GDP for Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing											
Current price gross value added at basic prices (KKD5)	8,206	8,298	8,484	9,715	7,035	7,653	7,659	8,030	7,855	8,208	9,122
Output index (chain volume measures) (L3KL) (2009=100)	91.7	103.1	101.3	99.9	106.5	103.2	100.5	106.7	100.0	98.5	96.5
GDP at Market Prices											
Current price GDP at market prices (KKP5) (£ billion)	906	950	1,012	1,068	1,125	1,188	1,259	1,291	1,265	1,309	1,373
Chain volume measures index (YBEZ) (2009=100)	87.9	90.1	93.5	96.2	98.9	101.5	105.2	104.1	100.0	101.8	102.6
Percentage contribution of GVA from fishing to GVA for agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing											
Current prices (%)	*4.9%*	*4.9%*	*4.7%*	*4.3%*	*6.2%*	*6.4%*	*7.6%*	*6.7%*	*6.5%*	*6.6%*	*7.1%*

Source: Office for National Statistics

(a) GDP for fishing includes landings abroad, according to the KK37 index.

5 Main stocks and their level of exploitation

Commentary provided by Dr Carl M. O'Brien, Defra Chief Fisheries Science Adviser

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 have been linked to effort control measures that restrict the number of fishing days at sea per annum 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 2011, which evaluated stock assessments using fisheries data for years up to and including 2010, and survey data up to and including 2011. The 2011 ACOM advice formed the basis for the EU proposals that led to the TACs and other measures agreed for 2012 by the EU Council of Ministers.

Details are contained within two regulations - Council Regulation (EU) No 43/2012 of 17 January 2012 fixing for 2012 the fishing opportunities available to EU vessels for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks which are not subject to international negotiations or agreements; and Council Regulation (EU) No 44/2012 of 17 January 2012 fixing for 2012 the fishing opportunities available in EU waters and, to EU vessels, in certain non-EU waters for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks which are subject to international negotiations or agreements. Additional changes may be made during 2012.

The fisheries zones used to base ICES' stock assessments on are sometimes different from those used to allocate TACs. 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 TAC allocations

		Fishing areas included in:	
Species	**Title**	**ICES' Stock Assessments**	**EU TAC/Quota allocations**
Cod	North Sea	IV, VIId, IIIa	IIa (EC), IV [(a)]
	West of Scotland	VIa	Vb (EC), VIa
	Irish Sea	VIIa	VIIa
	Celtic Sea	VIIe-k	VII (ex VIIa, VIId), VIII, IX, X; CECAF 34.1.1 (EC)
Haddock	North Sea	IV, IIIa	IIa (EC), IV
	West of Scotland	VIa	Vb (EC), VIa
Plaice	North Sea	IV	IIa (EC), IV
	Irish Sea	VIIa	VIIa
Sole	North Sea	IV	II, IV
	Irish Sea	VIIa	VIIa
	Eastern Channel	VIId	VIId
	Western Channel	VIIe	VIIe
Herring	North Sea	IV, VIId, IIIa	IV (EC and Norway North of 53º 30'N) [(a)]
Mackerel	North East Atlantic	All ICES sub-areas	II (ex EC), Vb (EC), VI, VII, VIIIabde, XII, XIV [(a)]

Source: ICES and the European Commission

(a) Only largest stock shown. TACs have been set for other fishing areas covered by the stock assessment.

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) since 1990. The data are official statistics and not subject to National Statistics accreditation. ICES stock assessments since 2001 for each of these fisheries are also shown. The location of the relevant areas for each stock is shown in Appendix 2.

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 2011 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.

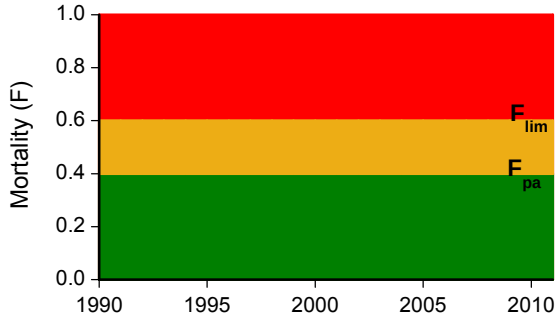
Fishing Mortality (F) - Chart b

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.

ICES provides fisheries advice that is consistent with the broad international policy norms of the precautionary approach, maximum sustainable yield (MSY), and an ecosystem approach while at the same time responding to the specific needs of the management bodies requesting advice.

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}). The nature of ICES' fisheries advice is evolving and that evolution includes options for a transition process to attain full implementation of the MSY approach by 2015. Ecosystem limitations on fisheries have typically not yet been identified in management policies in the ICES' area. However, as the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) is implemented, such limits will be recognized to achieve environmental objectives, especially regarding biodiversity, sea floor integrity, and food webs.

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.

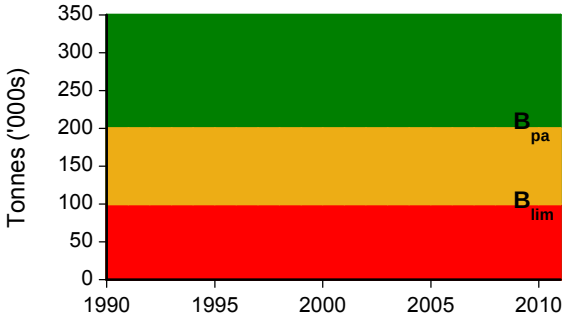
Recruitment - Chart c

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 www.ices.dk.

ICES' stock assessments

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

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

North Sea Cod – in ICES sub-area IV (North Sea), ICES division VIId (Eastern Channel) and ICES 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 2011 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 2012 is 26,475 tonnes, compared with 26,842 tonnes in 2011 and 33,552 tonnes in 2010.

Chart 5.1a: Total removals

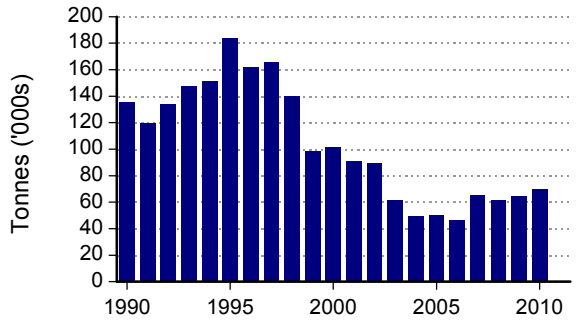


Chart 5.1b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 4

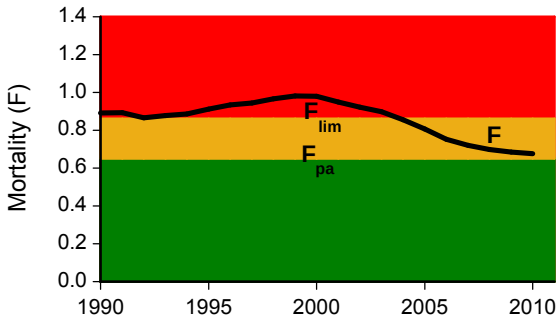


Chart 5.1c: Recruitment - age 1

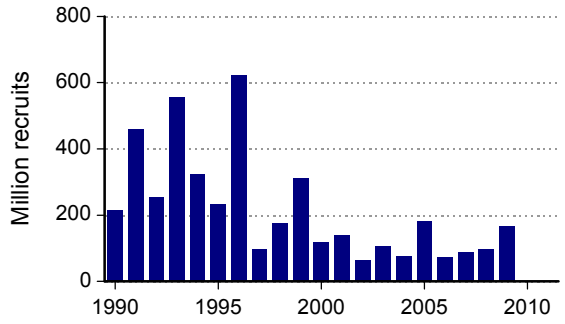
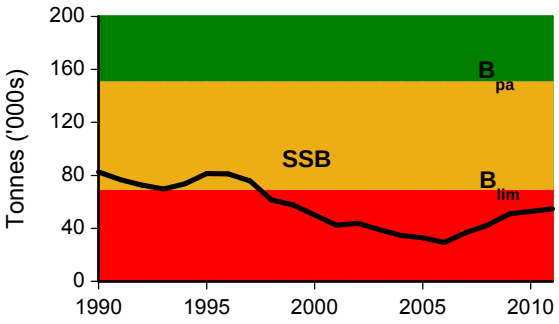


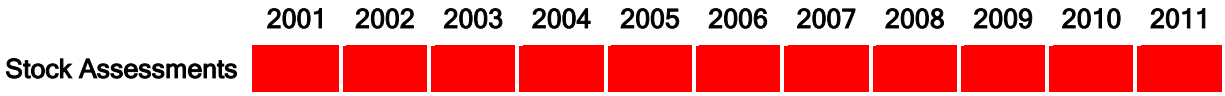
Chart 5.1d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



Note: The data in these charts are official statistics and not subject to National Statistics accreditation.

ICES' stock assessment: North Sea Cod

The cod stock in the North Sea has been assessed as suffering reduced reproductive capacity by ICES since 2001.



West of Scotland Cod – in ICES 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 Council Regulation (EC) No 423/2004 that established measures for the recovery of cod stocks; this 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 200 m depth contour. The TAC for 2012 is a by-catch provision only (compared with 182 tonnes in 2011 and 240 tonnes in both 2010 and 2009).

Chart 5.2a: Total removals

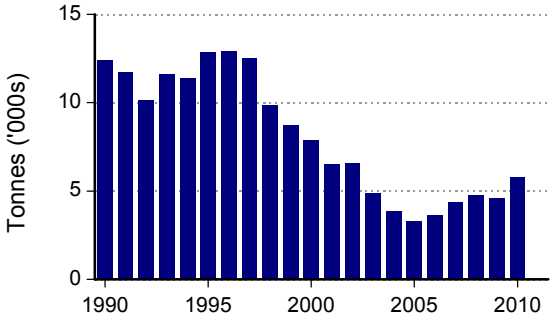


Chart 5.2b: Total mortality[(a)] – ages 2 - 5

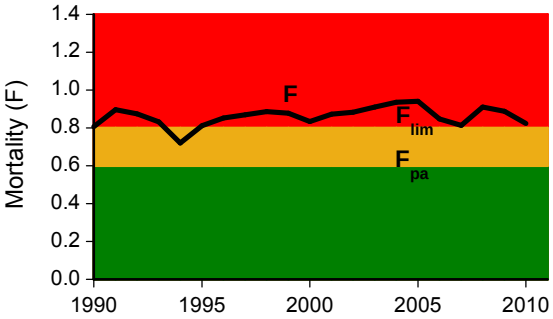


Chart 5.2c: Recruitment - age 1

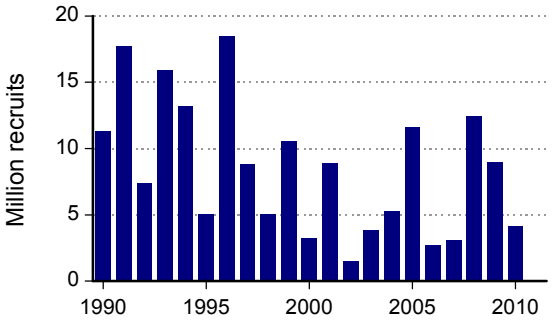
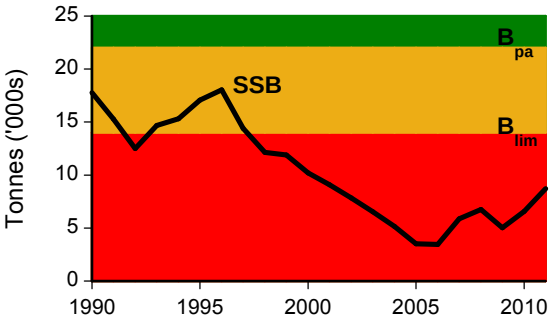


Chart 5.2d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



Note: The data in these charts are official statistics and not subject to National Statistics accreditation.

ICES' stock assessment: West of Scotland Cod

Cod stocks in the West of Scotland have been assessed as suffering reduced reproductive capacity from 2001 to 2011.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Stock Assessments							(b)	(b)	(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.

Irish Sea Cod - in ICES 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 2011 cod assessment 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 2012 is 380 tonnes compared with 506 tonnes in 2011 and 674 tonnes in 2010.

Chart 5.3a: Total landings

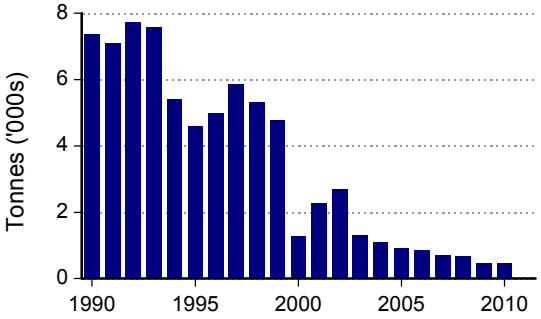


Chart 5.3b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 4

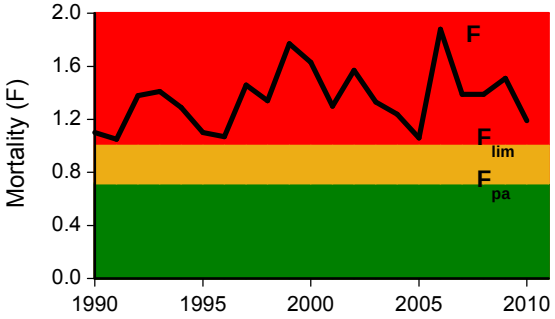


Chart 5.3c: Recruitment - age 0

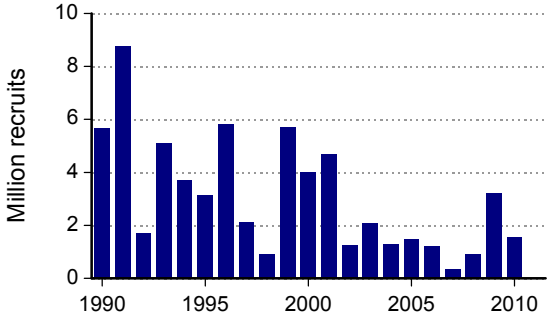
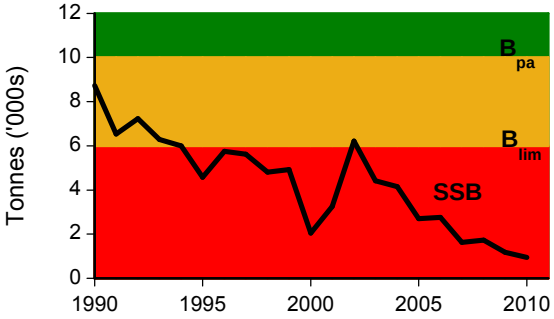


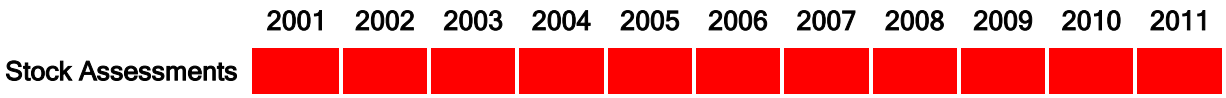
Chart 5.3d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



Note: The data in these charts are official statistics and not subject to National Statistics accreditation.

ICES' stock assessment: Irish Sea Cod

Irish Sea cod has been assessed to be suffering reduced reproductive capacity since 2001.



Celtic Sea Cod – in ICES divisions VIIe-k

Internationally, cod in ICES 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, ICES divisions VIIb-k (excluding ICES division VIId from 2009), ICES sub-areas VIII, IX, X and CECAF 34.1.1, but ICES' advice applies only to ICES 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

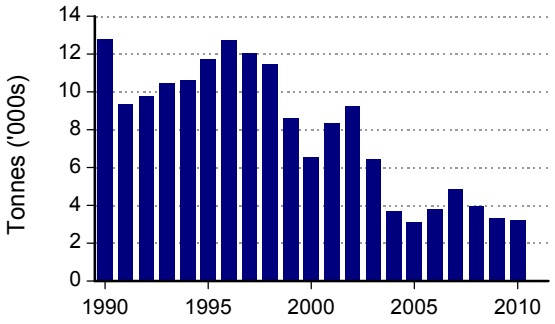


Chart 5.4b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 5

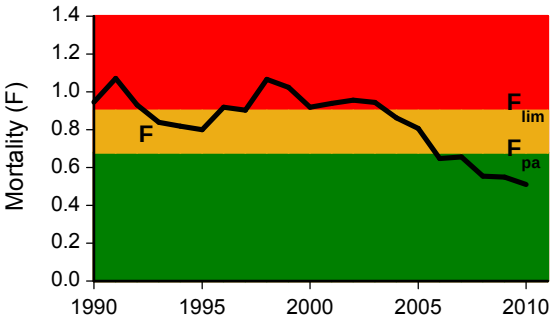


Chart 5.4c: Recruitment - age 1

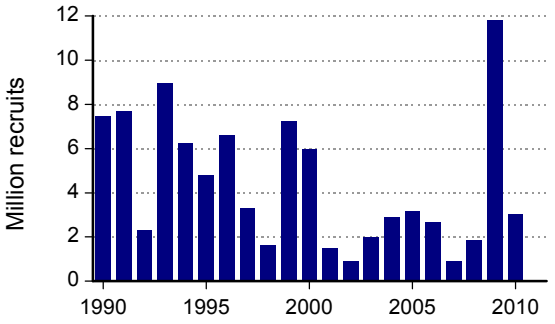
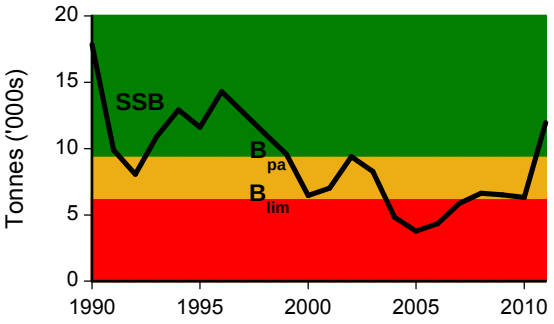


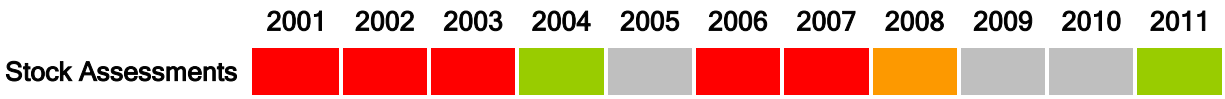
Chart 5.4d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



Note: The data in these charts are official statistics and not subject to National Statistics accreditation.

ICES' stock assessment: Celtic Sea Cod

Between 2001 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 and 2010 an assessment was unable to be made. Subsequently in 2011, cod in the Celtic Sea was assessed as being at full reproductive capacity and being harvested sustainably.



North Sea Haddock – in ICES sub-area IV (North Sea) and ICES 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 2011 assessment shows that the fishing mortality rate has been below F_{pa} since 2001 and 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 and 2009 year-classes. The haddock TAC was set at 35,794 tonnes for 2010, 34,057 tonnes for 2011 and 39,166 tonnes for 2012.

Chart 5.5a: Total removals

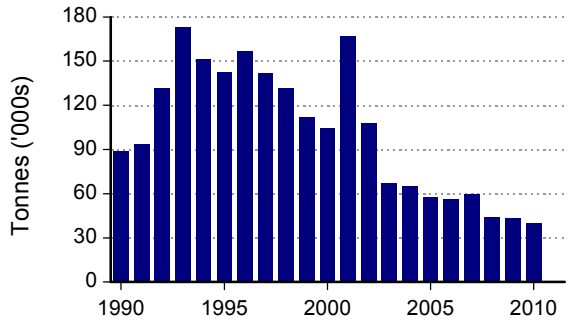


Chart 5.5b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 4

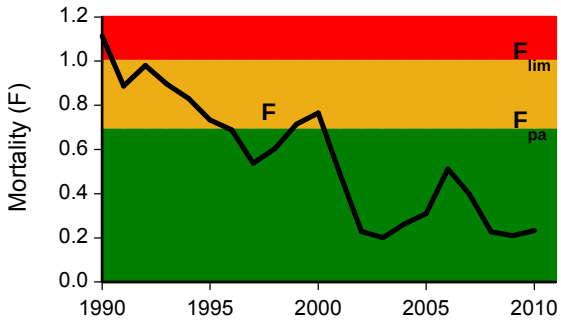


Chart 5.5c: Recruitment - age 0

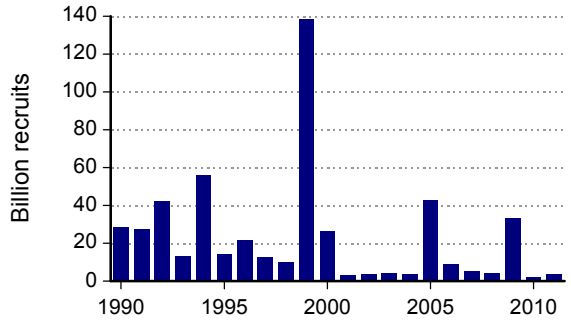
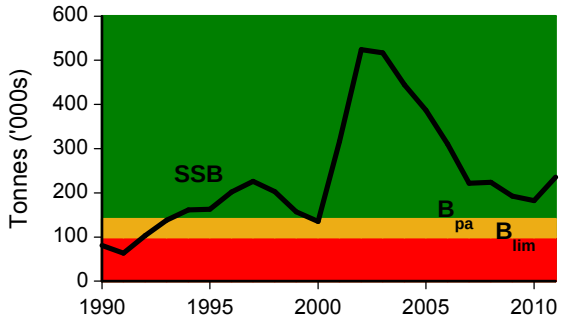


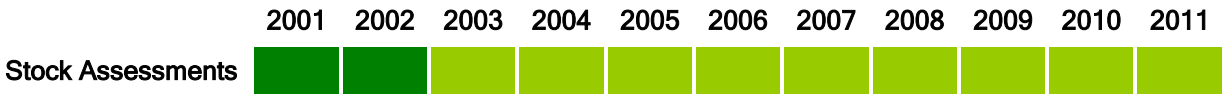
Chart 5.5d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



Note: The data in these charts are official statistics and not subject to National Statistics accreditation.

ICES' stock assessment: North Sea Haddock

Haddock in the North Sea was assessed as at full reproductive capacity but being harvested unsustainably in 2001 and 2002. 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 ICES division VIa (West of Scotland)

The haddock stock west of Scotland is now 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 a level near the historic low in 2000 to a peak in 2003, although SSB has declined since. The TAC for 2012 is 6,015 tonnes compared with 2,005 tonnes in 2011 and 2,673 tonnes in 2010.

Chart 5.6a: Total removals

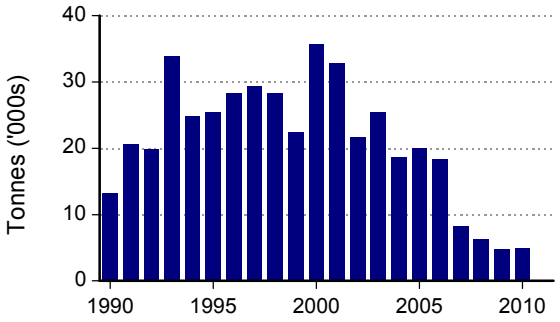


Chart 5.6b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 6

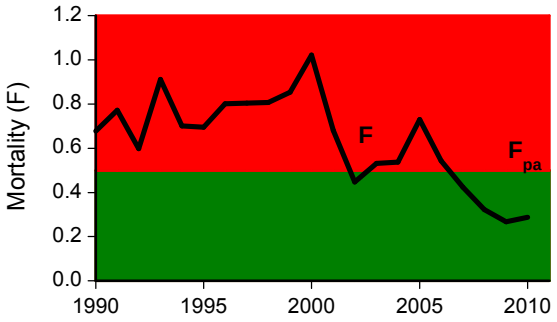


Chart 5.6c: Recruitment - age 1

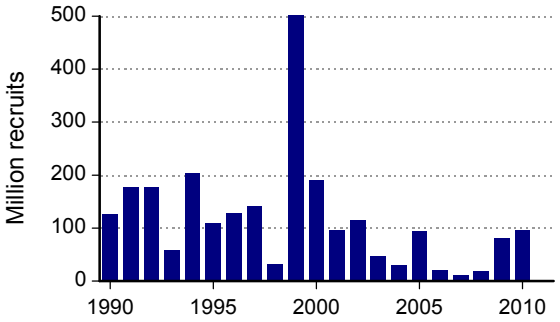
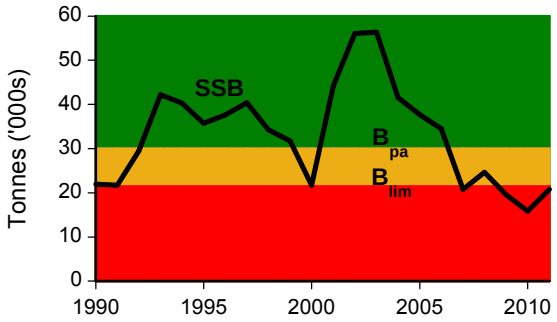


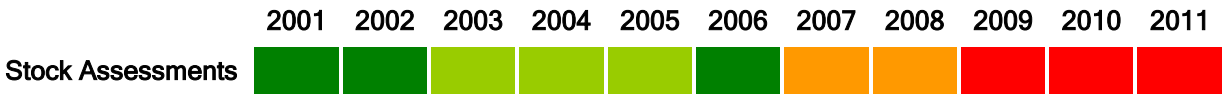
Chart 5.6d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



Note: The data in these charts are official statistics and not subject to National Statistics accreditation.

ICES' stock assessment: West of Scotland Haddock

From 2001 to 2006 haddock in the West of Scotland has been assessed as being at full reproductive capacity, although in some years (2001, 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, 2010 and 2011 the stock was assessed as suffering reduced reproductive capacity.



North Sea Plaice – in ICES sub-area 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} and consistent with high long-term yields. 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 2012 is 84,410 tonnes, compared with 73,400 tonnes in 2011 and 63,825 tonnes in 2010.

Chart 5.7a: Total removals

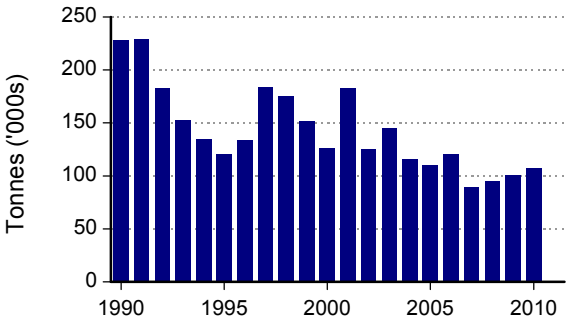


Chart 5.7b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 6

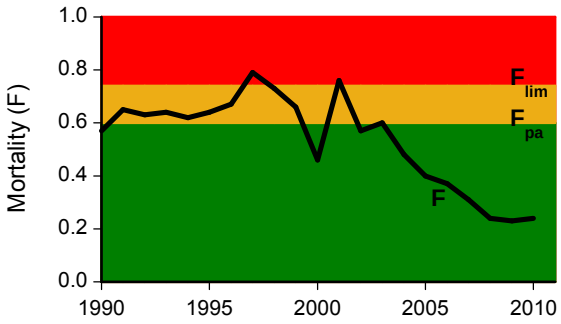


Chart 5.7c: Recruitment - age 1

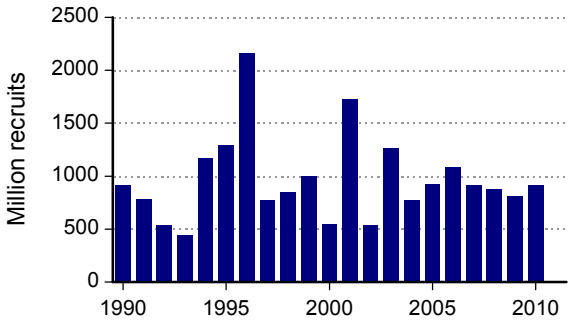
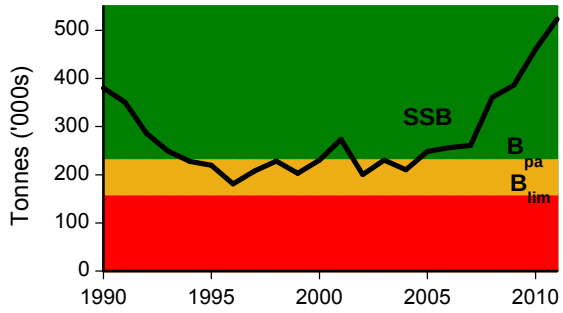


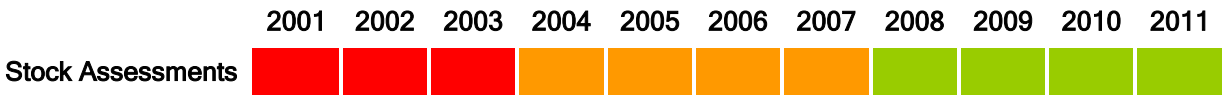
Chart 5.7d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



Note: The data in these charts are official statistics and not subject to National Statistics accreditation.

ICES' stock assessment: North Sea Plaice

North Sea plaice assessments from 2001 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 ICES division VIIa (Irish Sea)

The fishing rate on Irish Sea plaice has shown a declining trend since the early 1990s and the SSB trends show an increase in stock size since the mid-1990s to a stable level. 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. Hence, the assessment in 2011 uses survey data to show SSB and mortality trends only. The available information is inadequate to evaluate SSB and F relative to precautionary boundaries. The plaice TAC agreed for 2012 is 1,627 tonnes, the same as in the two previous years 2011 and 2010.

Chart 5.8a: Total landings

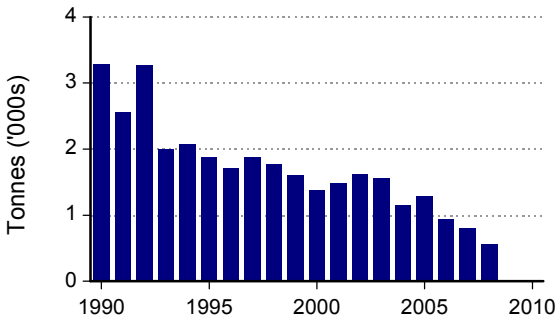


Chart 5.8b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 3 - 6

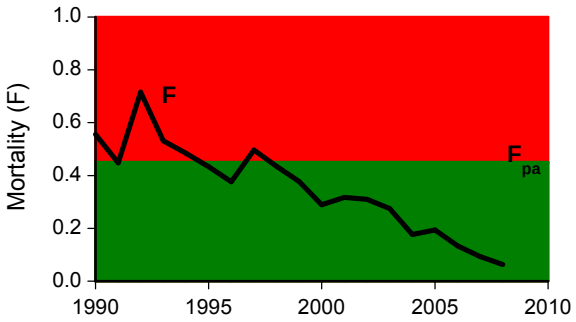


Chart 5.8c: Recruitment - age 2

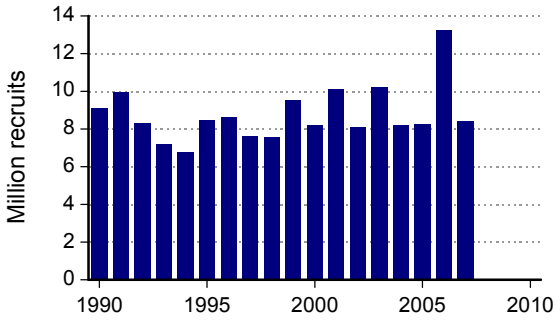
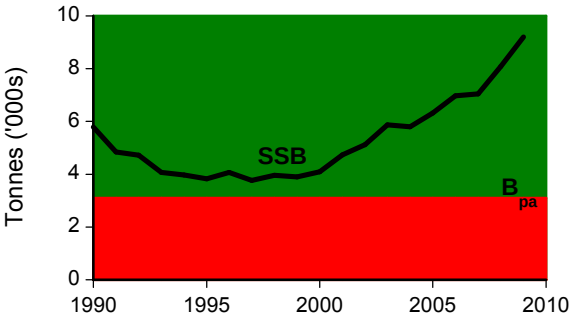


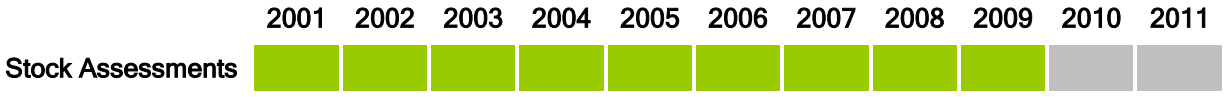
Chart 5.8d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



Note: The data in these charts are official statistics and not subject to National Statistics accreditation.

ICES' stock assessment: Irish Sea Plaice

Between 2001 and 2009 Irish Sea plaice has been assessed as being at full reproductive capacity and being harvested sustainably. In 2010 and 2011 the available information has been inadequate to determine stock status relative to precautionary boundaries.



North Sea Sole – in ICES sub-area IV (North Sea)

The fishing rate for North Sea sole has fluctuated above the precautionary level, falling below this since 2008. Periodic good year-classes have raised SSB above the precautionary level from time to time. SSB has fluctuated around the precautionary reference points for the last decade, and the fishing rate is declining but is above the rate that would lead to high long-term yields. The TAC agreed for 2012 is 16,200 tonnes (compared with 14,100 tonnes in both 2011 and 2010).

Chart 5.9a: Total landings

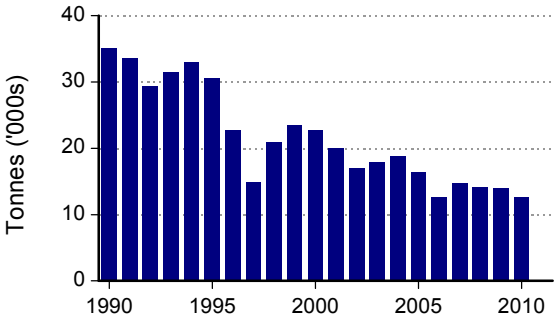


Chart 5.9b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 6

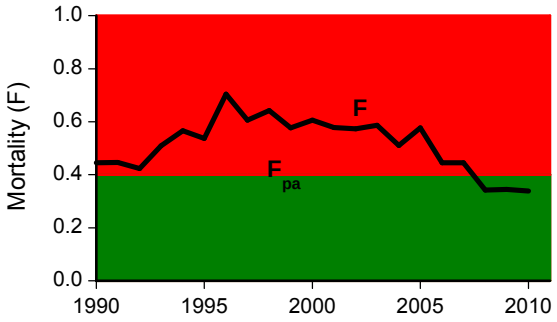


Chart 5.9c: Recruitment - age 1

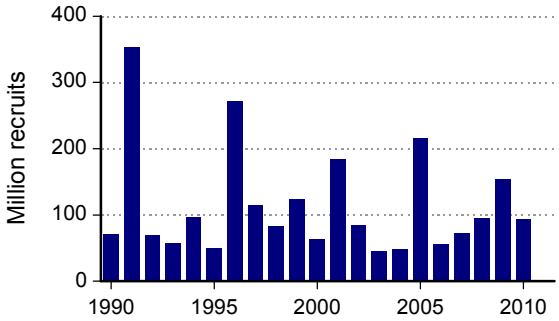
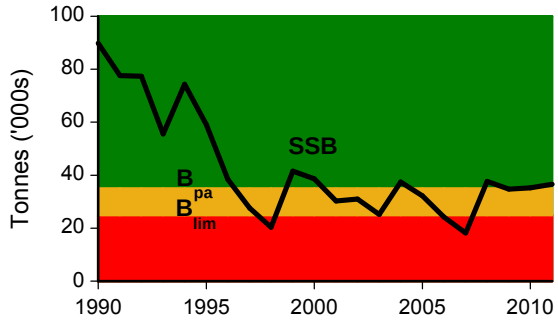


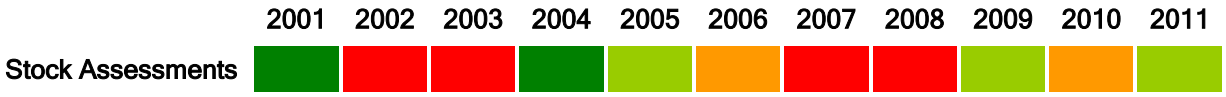
Chart 5.9d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



Note: The data in these charts are official statistics and not subject to National Statistics accreditation.

ICES' stock assessment: North Sea Sole

North Sea sole assessments have varied widely since 2001. In 2011 North Sea sole is assessed as being at full reproductive capacity and being harvested sustainably.



Irish Sea Sole - in ICES 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 2009. The sole TAC agreed for 2012 is 300 tonnes compared with 390 tonnes in 2011 and 402 tonnes in 2010.

Chart 5.10a: Total landings

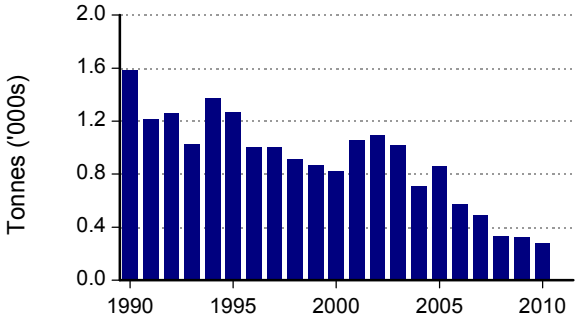


Chart 5.10b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 4 - 7

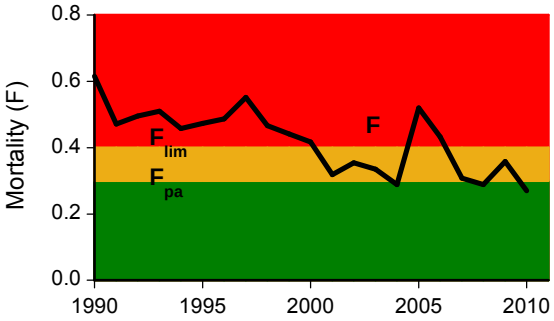


Chart 5.10c: Recruitment - age 2

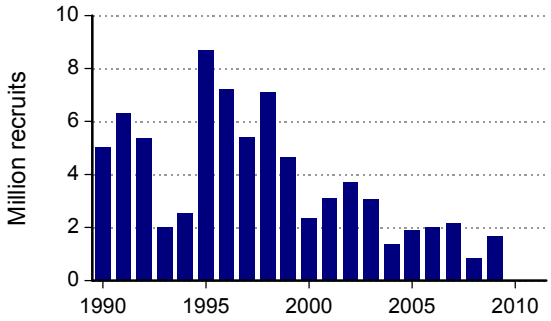
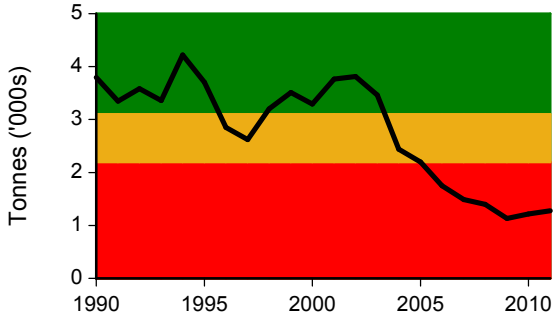


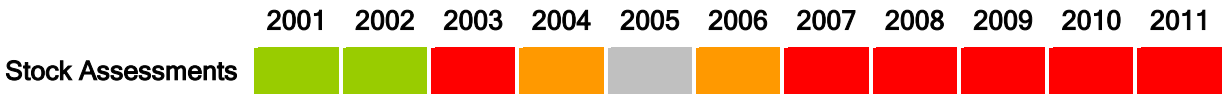
Chart 5.10d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



Note: The data in these charts are official statistics and not subject to National Statistics accreditation.

ICES' stock assessment: Irish Sea Sole

Assessments for Irish Sea sole have been mixed since 2001. 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.



Eastern Channel Sole – in ICES division VIId (Eastern Channel)

Sole stocks in the Eastern and Western Channel are biologically discrete stocks that are assessed and managed separately. In the larger, Eastern Channel stock, the assessed fishing rate has recently increased and fluctuated between F_{pa} and F_{lim} over the past five years, and SSB has increased above the precautionary level. The TAC for 2012 is 5,580 tonnes, compared with 4,852 tonnes in 2011 and 4,219 tonnes in 2010.

Chart 5.11a: Total landings

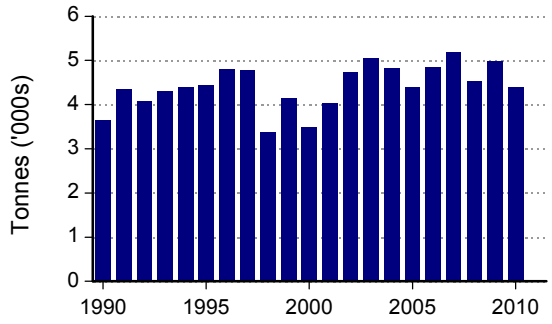


Chart 5.11b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 3 - 8

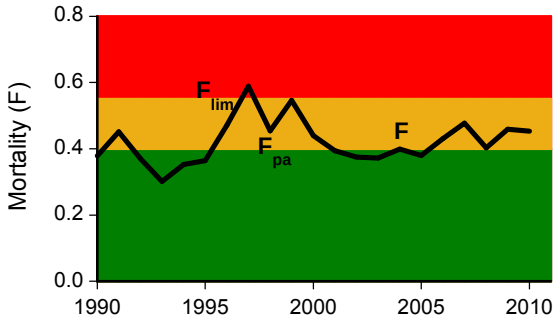


Chart 5.11c: Recruitment - age 1

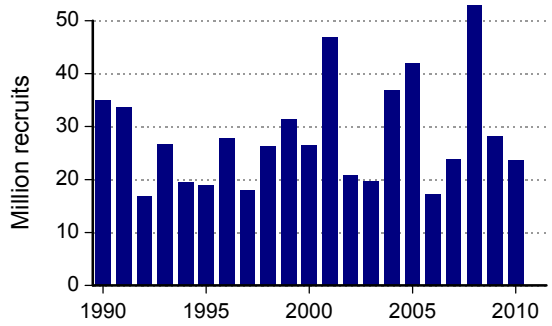
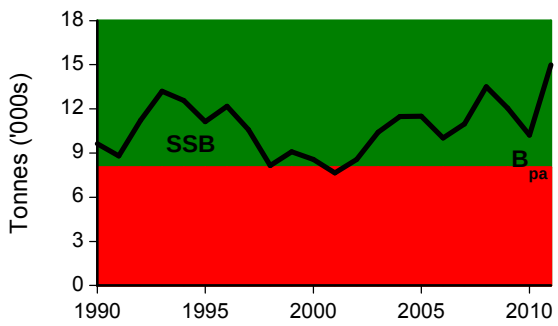


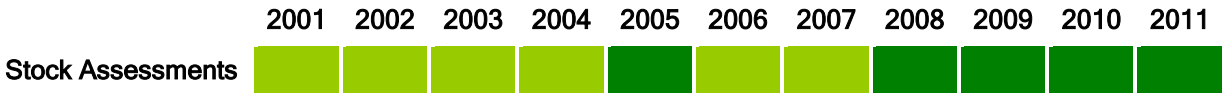
Chart 5.11d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



Note: The data in these charts are official statistics and not subject to National Statistics accreditation.

ICES stock assessment: Eastern Channel Sole

The Eastern Channel sole stock has consistently been assessed at full reproductive capacity since 2001. However, in 2005 and from 2008 to 2011 the stock was judged to be at risk of being harvested unsustainably.



Western Channel Sole – in ICES 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. The assessment in 2009 was merely indicative of trends, whilst in 2010 an analytical assessment was provided but one for which it was not possible to determine current stock status relative to precautionary boundaries. In 2011 an analytical assessment was provided but one for which it is not possible to determine current stock status relative to precautionary boundaries as these have been withdrawn by ICES for this stock. The TAC for 2012 is 777 tonnes compared with 710 tonnes in 2011 and 618 tonnes in 2010.

Chart 5.12a: Total landings

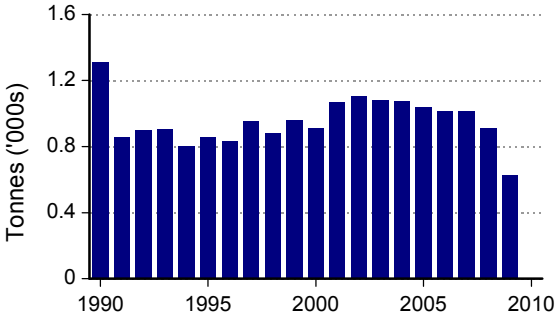


Chart 5.12b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 3 - 7

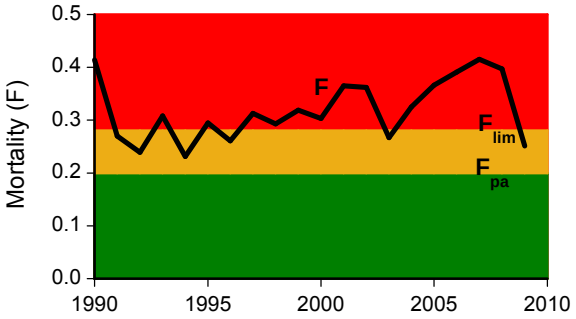


Chart 5.12c: Recruitment - age 1

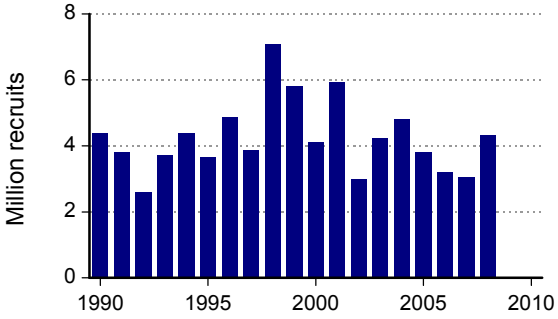
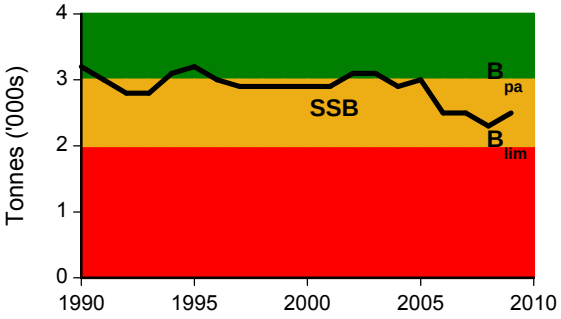


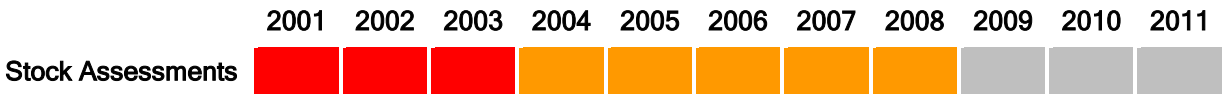
Chart 5.12d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



Note: The data in these charts are official statistics and not subject to National Statistics accreditation.

ICES' stock assessment: Western Channel Sole

Since 2004 VIIe sole has been assessed as a stock at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity. Assessments were unable to be made in 2009 and 2010 whilst in 2011 an assessment was undertaken but the precautionary reference points were withdrawn by ICES.



North Sea Herring – in ICES sub-area IV (North Sea), ICES division VIId (Eastern Channel) and ICES 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. In 2011, SSB was above the precautionary level with 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 2012 is 405,000 tonnes, compared with 200,000 tonnes in 2011 and 164,300 tonnes in 2010.

Chart 5.13a: Total landings

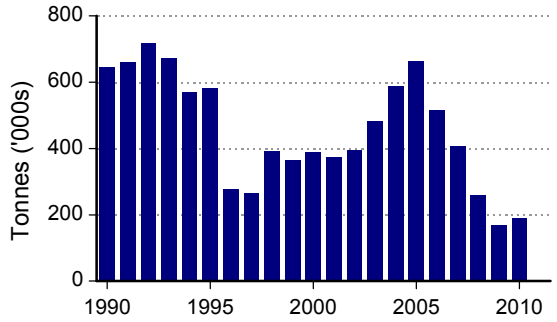


Chart 5.13b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 6

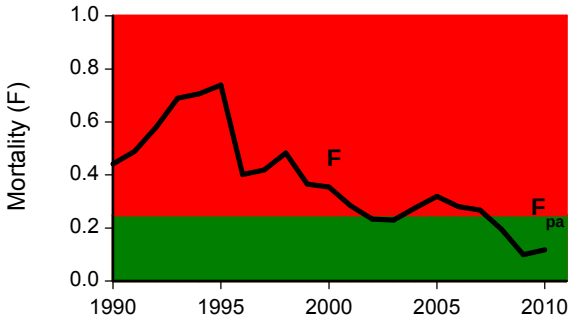


Chart 5.13c: Recruitment - age 0

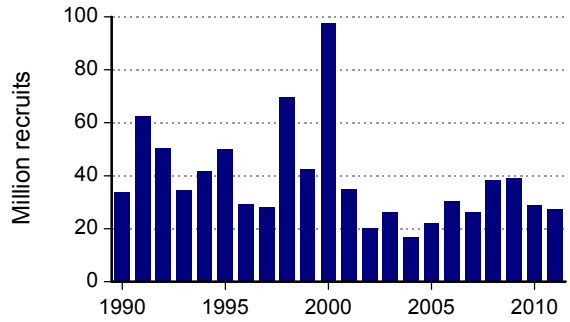
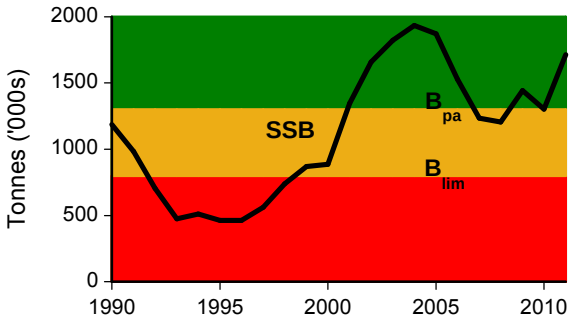


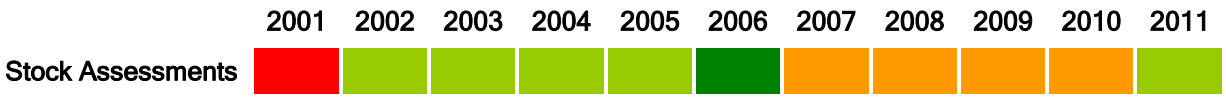
Chart 5.13d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



Note: The data in these charts are official statistics and not subject to National Statistics accreditation.

ICES' stock assessment: North Sea Herring

North Sea herring was 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. In 2011, North Sea herring was assessed as being at full reproductive capacity and being harvested sustainably.



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 considerably since 2002 and remains high above B_{pa}. The stock is classified at risk of being harvested unsustainably and the 2005 and 2006 year-classes are the highest on record. The 2007 and 2008 year-classes are estimated to be about average. 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 2012 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 was not agreed in 2011 and 2010 for similar reasons.

Chart 5.14a: Total removals

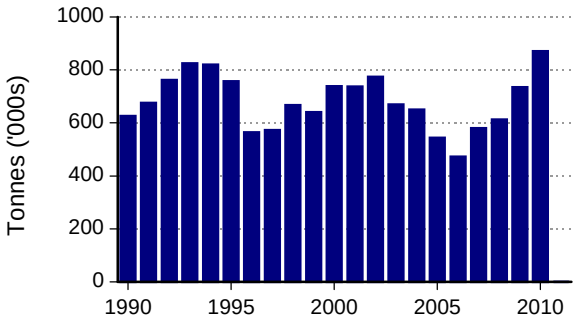


Chart 5.14b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 4 - 8

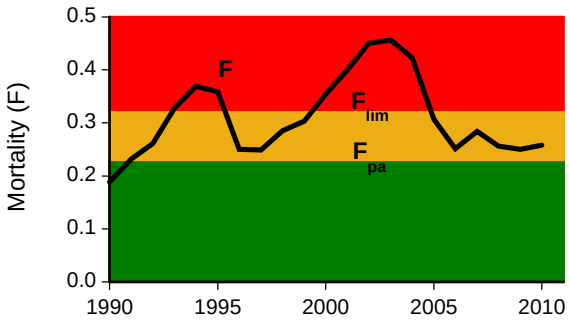


Chart 5.14c: Recruitment - age 0

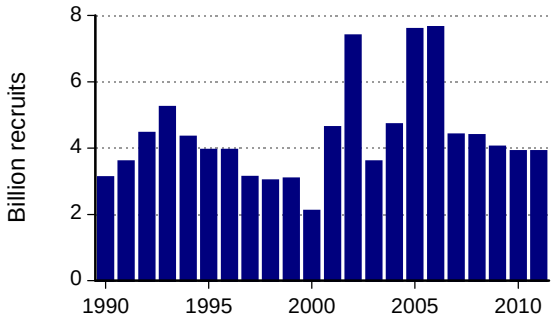
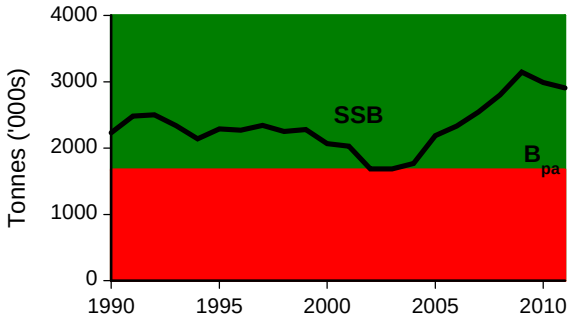


Chart 5.14d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



Note: The data in these charts are official statistics and not subject to National Statistics accreditation.

ICES' stock assessment: North East Atlantic Mackerel

From 2001 to 2003 and from 2005 to 2011 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.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
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 annual statistics from 2000 to 2010, on a world-wide basis, of nominal catches (see Appendix 1, Glossary of terms). The data are official statistics and are not subject to National Statistics accreditation. The FAO updates historic data frequently. Revisions have not been highlighted in the following tables.

World catch

In 2010, the world catch figure from marine fishing was around 78 million tonnes, down 2 per cent compared with 2009. Table 6.1 shows vessels from Asia and the Middle East catching 53 per cent of the world total with European vessels catching 17 per cent. Central and South America vessels accounted for 15 per cent of world total; this is a reduced share because their catch fell by 24 per cent in 2010.

TABLE 6.1 World catch by continent: 2000 to 2010

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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Europe	16.2	16.0	15.2	14.5	13.9	13.7	13.3	13.2	12.8	13.1	13.5
Africa	4.5	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9
North America	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.5
Central & S. America(a)	19.7	16.8	17.8	14.4	19.2	18.4	16.0	15.8	15.9	15.2	11.6
Asia(b)	38.6	38.3	38.3	39.2	39.0	39.0	39.7	40.4	40.3	40.5	41.5
Oceania	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Other nei(c)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total Marine Areas	**86.2**	**83.5**	**83.8**	**80.9**	**85.3**	**84.1**	**81.3**	**81.4**	**80.6**	**80.2**	**78.3**

Source: FAO

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

(b) Asia includes the Middle East.

(c) Not elsewhere included.

Note: The data in this table are official statistics and not subject to National Statistics accreditation.

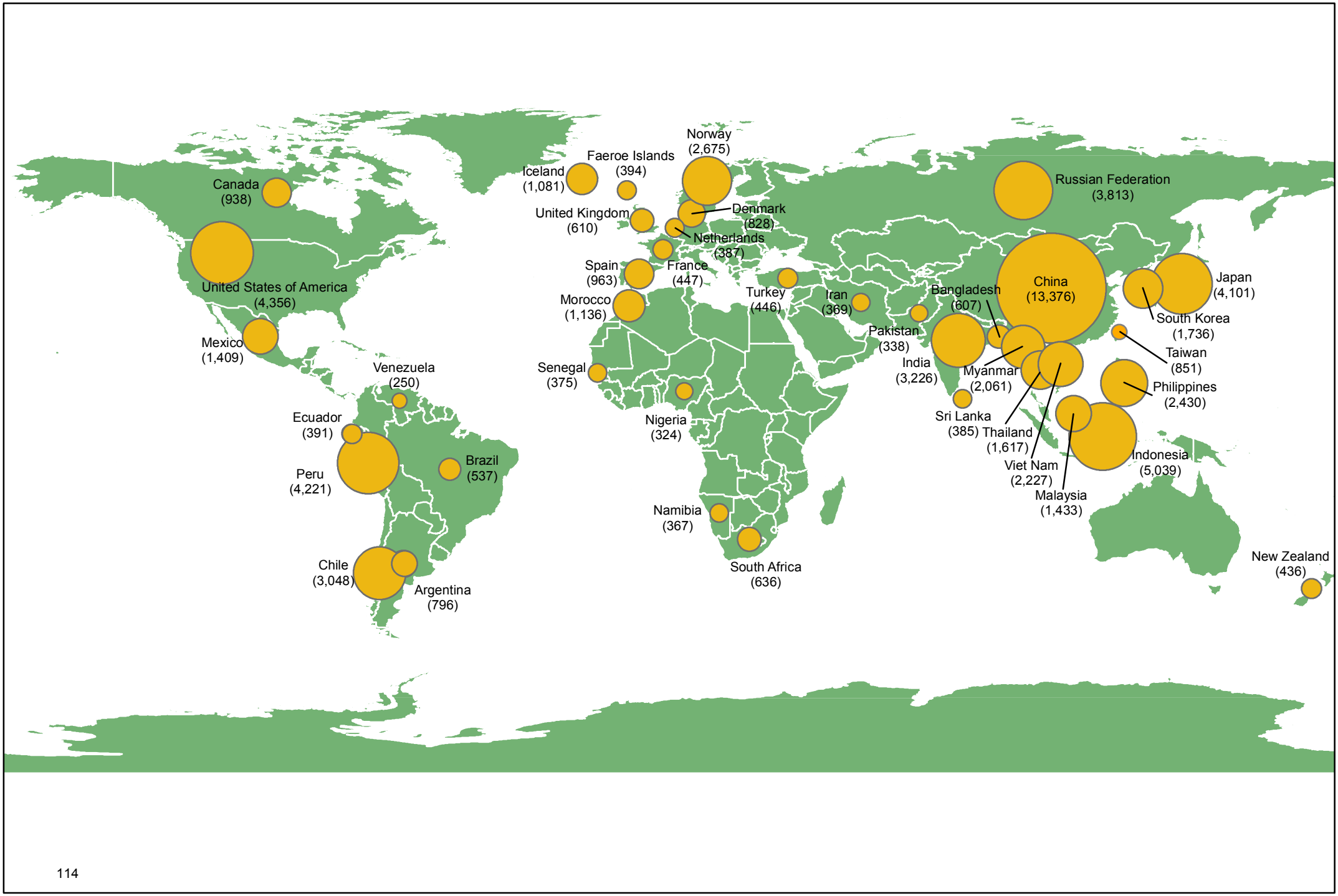
Note: Additional data on world catch by nationality of vessel are available from download from the MMO website as supplementary Table 6.1a.

Chart 6.1 shows the total catch by major fishing nations in terms of quantity caught in 2010.

In 2010, China (including Hong Kong and Macao SAR) caught the largest amount of fish, 13.5 million tonnes. Indonesia had the second largest catch at 5 million tonnes. The United States of America, Peru and Japan each caught between 4 and 5 million tonnes.

In 2010, Spain caught 963 thousand tonnes, the highest of any country in the European Union. Denmark caught 828 thousand tonnes. FAO figures show a UK catch in 2010 of 618 thousand tonnes (including 8 thousand tonnes by the Isle of Man and Channel Islands). It should be noted that this is different from the figure of 608 thousand tonnes shown in Table 3.6 of Chapter 3.

Chart 6.1: World catch by nationality of vessel, major catchers of fish: 2010 ('000 tonnes)



FAO fishing areas are shown in Chart 6.2. Of the 78 million tonnes of fish caught in 2010, 59 per cent were caught in the Pacific Ocean, 27 per cent in the Atlantic Ocean and 14 per cent in the Indian Ocean (see Table 6.2).

In the Atlantic Ocean, the 2010 catch was 15 per cent lower than in 2000 and the catch in the Pacific Ocean was down by 12 per cent over the same period. However, in the Indian Ocean, marine catches have increased by 23 per cent between 2000 and 2010. This is almost entirely due to the 36 per cent increase in catches from the Eastern Indian Ocean.

TABLE 6.2 World catch by sea area: 2000 to 2010

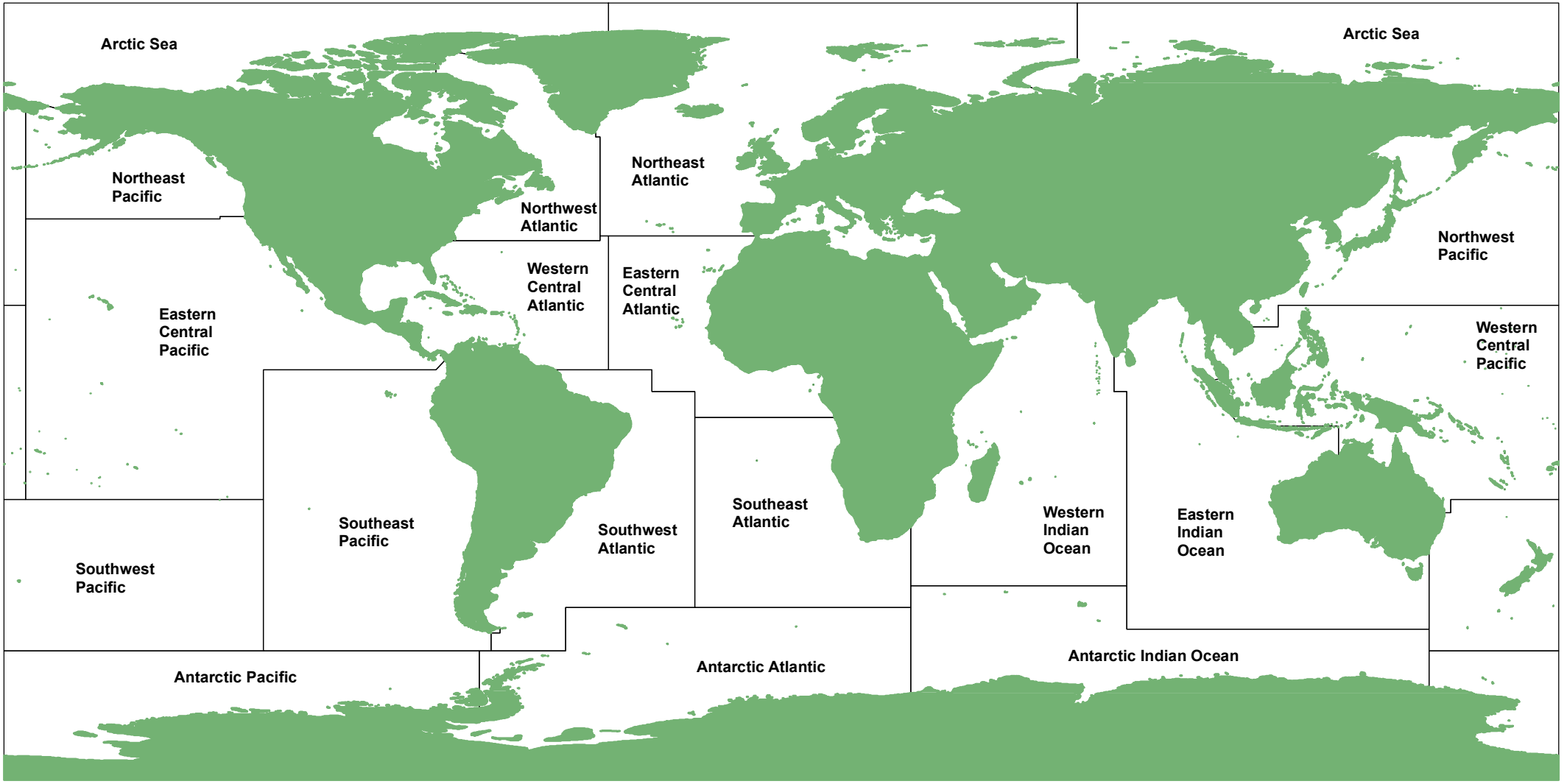
Figures refer to Marine Fishing Areas only (Million tonnes)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Atlantic Ocean											
Arctic Sea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	-	..
Northwest Atlantic	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Northeast Atlantic	11.4	11.5	11.4	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.3	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.8
Western Central Atlantic	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Eastern Central Atlantic	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.1
Mediterranean and Black Sea	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
Southwest Atlantic	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.8
Southeast Atlantic	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3
Antarctic Atlantic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total Atlantic Ocean	**24.7**	**25.0**	**24.5**	**23.6**	**23.2**	**22.3**	**21.9**	**21.8**	**21.0**	**20.5**	**20.9**
India Ocean											
Western Indian Ocean	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3
Eastern Indian Ocean	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.8	7.0
Antarctic Indian Ocean	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Indian Ocean	**9.2**	**9.0**	**9.5**	**9.8**	**10.0**	**9.9**	**10.4**	**10.1**	**10.5**	**10.9**	**11.2**
Pacific Ocean											
Northwest Pacific	21.5	20.8	19.6	20.2	19.7	20.1	20.0	20.3	20.6	20.9	21.3
Northeast Pacific	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.4
Western Central Pacific	9.8	10.2	10.6	10.9	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.5	10.9	11.2	11.7
Eastern Central Pacific	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9
Southwest Pacific	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Southeast Pacific	16.1	12.9	14.0	10.9	16.0	15.1	12.5	12.4	12.5	11.8	8.2
Antarctic Pacific	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Pacific Ocean	**52.4**	**49.4**	**49.8**	**47.5**	**52.1**	**51.9**	**49.0**	**49.5**	**49.1**	**48.8**	**46.1**
World Total	**86.2**	**83.5**	**83.8**	**80.9**	**85.3**	**84.1**	**81.3**	**81.4**	**80.6**	**80.2**	**78.3**

Source: FAO

Note: The data in this table are official statistics and not subject to National Statistics accreditation.

Chart 6.2: FAO marine fishing areas



Source: VLIZ (2005). FAO Fishing Areas Geodatabase.

Appendix 1: Glossary of terms

Administration port

Administration ports are responsible for issuing fishing vessel licences. The coastal office designated as a vessel's administration port is typically the responsible office closest in proximity to a vessel's operational base. A vessel's administration port may differ from its registration port.

Biologically Sensitive Area (BSA)

The Biologically Sensitive Area is a sea area in which restrictions exist on fishing effort by vessels 10 metres or over targeting certain species. The region is defined in Article 6 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1954/2003. It lies within ICES sub-area VII and constitutes part of the Western Waters.

Chain volume measure

A chain volume measure is an index number from a chain index of quantity (a chain index is an index constructed by linking two or more index series of different base periods or different weights). The index number for the reference period of the index may be set equal to 100 or to the estimated monetary value of the item in the reference period.

Cod Recovery Zone (CRZ)

The Cod Recovery Zone (CRZ) is a group of sea areas in which restrictions exist on fishing effort by vessels 10 metres or over using certain regulated gears. The CRZ comprises four areas: Kattegat, Irish Sea (ICES division VIIa), North Sea (ICES division IIIa excluding Kattegat; ICES sub-area IV; EU waters of ICES division IIa; ICES division VIId) and West of Scotland (ICES division VIa and EU waters of ICES division Vb).

The regulated gears are:

- Beam trawls of mesh:
  - equal to or larger than 120 mm (BT1)
  - equal to or larger than 80 mm and less than 120 mm (BT2)
- Gill nets, entangling nets (GN1)
- Trammel nets (GT1)
- Longlines (LL1)
- Bottom trawls and seines of mesh:
  - equal to or larger than 100 mm (TR1)
  - equal to or larger than 70 mm and less than 100 mm (TR2)
  - equal to or larger than 16 mm and less than 32 mm (TR3)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the average change in the prices of goods and services bought for the purpose of consumption in the UK. It is calculated according to a different formula than the Retail Price Index (RPI), and has narrower commodity coverage. The RPI excludes very high and low income households and hence the CPI has wider population coverage than the RPI.

Demersal

The term demersal fish covers species living on or near the sea bed.

Engine power

Engine power refers to a measure of the power of a fishing vessel's engine (in kW). Where an engine has been permanently de-rated

	and this has been declared to the Register of Shipping and Seamen (RSS), this is the de-rated engine power; otherwise, it is the maximum continuous engine power (MCEP) declared to the RSS. Where neither of these are available the registered engine power is used.
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. In UK export statistics, domestic fishing vessels are defined as vessels in UK economic ownership; these may differ from vessels registered in the UK.
Fishing areas	Fishing areas are defined by 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 the Irish Sea, VIIa; Celtic Sea, VIIg,h; Bristol Channel, VIIf; and the English Channel, VIId,e. See Appendix 2.
Fishing capacity	Fishing capacity is the physical dimension of fishing vessels measured in gross tonnage (GT), or – in engine power terms – kilowatts (kW). See definitions in this glossary.
Fishing effort	Fishing effort is an aggregate measure of the activity of fishing vessels in a given sea area. It may be measured as the total time spent at sea (in hours or days), as the sum of the products of fishing capacity and time at sea for each vessel (in GT days) or as the sum of the products of engine power and time at sea for each vessel (in kW days).
Fishing mortality	Fishing mortality is the proportion of a stock killed/dying each year as a result of fishing activity.
Fish flour	Fish flour is powdered fish meal.
Fish meal	Fish meal is dried, ground fish (chiefly fish offal). It provides a dry, storable product that is frequently used in animal feeds.
Fish oil	Fish oils are oils extracted from fish, typically pelagic species such as herring and mackerel.
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 producer organisation (FPO)	Fish producer organisations are institutions set up in accordance with EC regulations to improve the market for their members' catches. FPOs may also be granted responsibility by Fisheries Administrations for the management of fish quotas in addition to this function.
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.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a key indicator of the state of the whole economy. It is related to Gross Value Added (GVA) by adding the taxes on products and subtracting the subsidies from GVA. GDP is available at a whole economy level only, whereas GVA is available by industry sector.
Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT)	Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) is a general term applied to a range of volumetric measures of vessel capacity.
Gross Tonnage (GT)	Gross Tonnage (GT) 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.
Gross Value Added (GVA)	Gross Value Added (GVA) measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector in the United Kingdom. GVA is used in the estimation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), a key indicator of the state of the whole economy. Adding the taxes on products and subtracting the subsidies from GVA gives GDP. GDP is available at a whole economy level only, whereas GVA is available by industry sector.
The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (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. See also: Fishing areas.
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. In UK import statistics, foreign fishing vessels are defined as vessels in foreign economic ownership; these may differ from vessels registered abroad. Only goods for which the final destination is the UK are included in import statistics.
Landed Price Index (LPI)	The Landed Price Index measures the average change in the prices at first sale of fish landed by UK vessels into the UK.
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.
National Statistics	'National Statistics' are a subset of official statistics which have been assessed and certified by the UK Statistics Authority as compliant with its Code of Practice for Official Statistics. The label currently comprise three basic types: • legacy 'National Statistics' – those statistical products which obtained their designation as 'National Statistics' before April 2008, but which have not yet been formally re-assessed. • re-assessed 'National Statistics' – those retaining their status after a formal re-assessment. • new 'National Statistics' – any statistical product which has been proposed by ministers as a candidate 'National Statistics' and

assessed and granted accreditation.

UK Sea Fisheries Statistics and its associated data sets are designated as National Statistics. They retained this designation following an assessment by the UK Statistics Authority in 2011. For more information see the UK Statistics Authority website at www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/national-statistician/types-of-official-statistics.

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.

Official statistics

The Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 defines 'official statistics' as all those statistical outputs produced by the Office for National Statistics, central Government departments and agencies, devolved administrations and other Crown and certain non-Crown Bodies.

For more information see the UK Statistics Authority website at www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/national-statistician/types-of-official-statistics.

Pelagic

The term pelagic fish covers species found mainly in shoals in midwater or near the surface of the sea.

Quota

A share in a total allowable catch (TAC) held by an EU member state. EU TACs are divided on the basis of a number of factors, including the member state's past catch record. Shares are awarded according to a principle of 'relative stability', namely that each member state should enjoy a fixed percentage share of the fishing opportunities for commercial species across time. See also: Total allowable catch.

Recruits

Recruits are the young fish in the year class which is entering the fishery.

Registration port

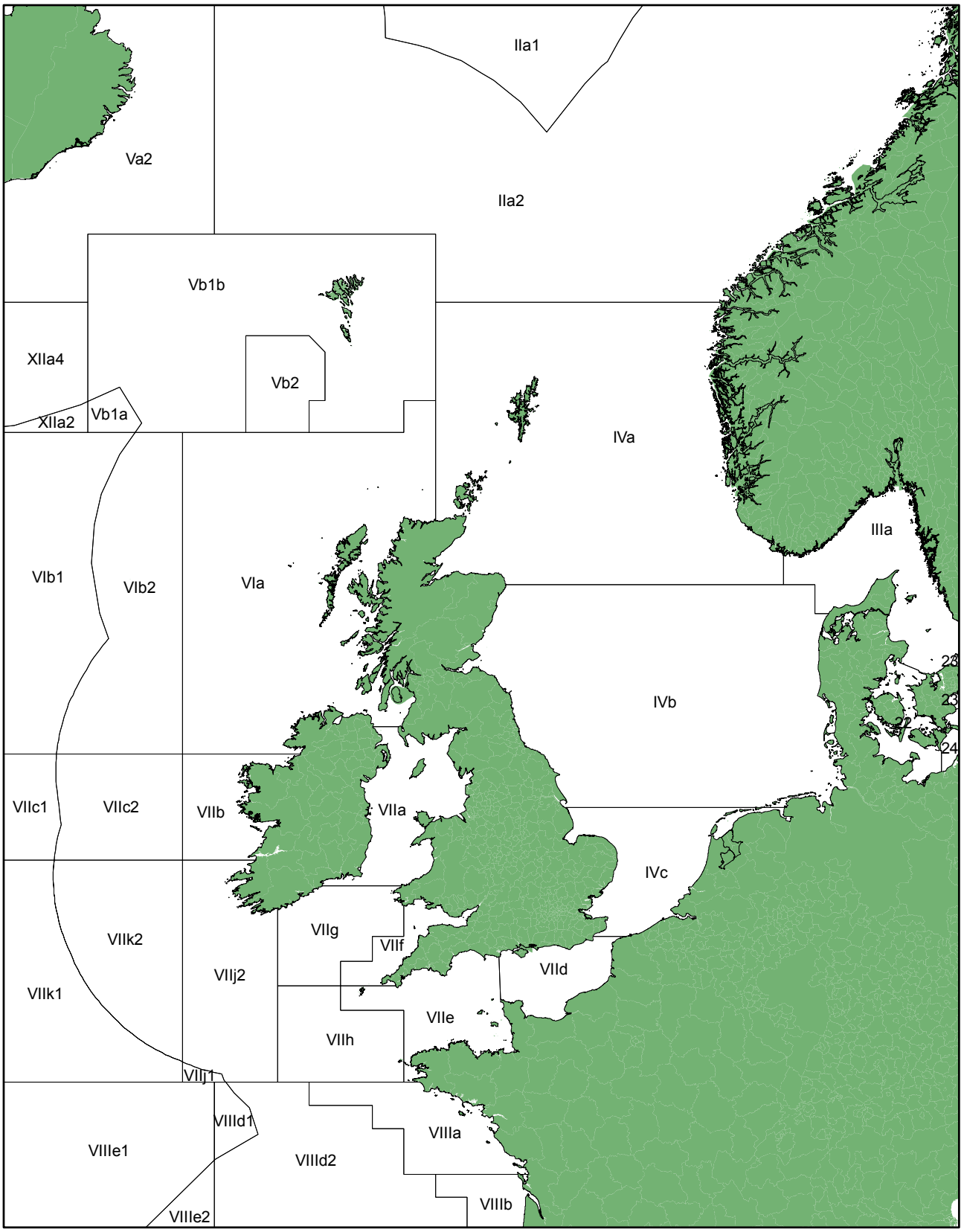
A registration port is a port chosen by the owner of a vessel as the port that forms part of the external markings of a fishing vessel – the Port Letters and Numbers painted on the bow of the vessel. The owner chooses this as part of the process of registering a commercial fishing vessel with the Register of Shipping and Seamen, part of the Maritime and Coastguard Agency. A fishing vessel's registration port defines its nationality but does not necessarily coincide with its administration port and may not be located close to the vessel's operational base.

Retail Price Index (RPI)

The Retail Price Index (RPI) is the most long standing general purpose domestic measure of inflation in the United Kingdom. It is calculated according to a different formula than the Consumer Price Index (CPI), and has wider commodity coverage. The RPI excludes very high and low income households and hence the CPI has wider population coverage than the RPI.

	very high and low income households and hence the CPI has wider population coverage than the RPI.
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.
Sole Recovery Zone (SRZ)	The Sole Recovery Zone (SRZ) corresponds to the Western Channel (ICES division VIIe), in which restrictions exist on fishing effort by vessels 10 metres or over using regulated gears. In the SRZ, regulated gears are beam trawls of mesh size equal to or greater than 80mm and static nets, including gill-nets, trammel-nets and tangle-nets, with mesh size less than 220mm.
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.
Total allowable catch (TAC)	A total allowable catch (TAC) is a catch limit set by EU fisheries ministers for a particular stock. TACs are fixed on an annual basis on the basis of scientific research by national and international organisations, including ICES and the European Commission's Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF). TACs are usually expressed in tonnes live weight. See also: Quota.
Transhipment	The transfer from one conveyance to another for shipment. In this case, transhipments usually take place in coastal waters.
Trawling	Trawling may be used either for bottom-dwelling (demersal) or mid-water (pelagic) species, the net being of a basic funnel-shaped construction and towed behind a vessel or between two vessels (pair trawling).
Western Waters	The Western Waters are a group of sea areas in which restrictions exist on fishing effort by vessels 15 metres or over on trips with certain target species. The Western Waters comprise nine areas, of which UK registered vessels are permitted to deploy effort in four: ICES sub-areas V and VI, ICES sub-area VII, ICES sub-area VIII and the Biologically Sensitive Area. Target species are demersal species (excluding those covered by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2347/2002), scallops and edible crab and spider crab. In the Biologically Sensitive Area, restrictions exist on fishing effort by vessels 10 metres or over on trips with these target species.
Year class	A year class is the young of any one annual spawning.

Appendix 2: ICES divisions



Appendix 3: UK fisheries statistics methodology

Fleet size and composition

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 (EU) has progressively revised 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 publication are based on the fleet of fishing vessels as registered with the Register of Shipping and Seamen. To this is added details of fishing vessels as registered with the Crown Dependencies (Isle of Man and the Channel Islands) to form the full UK fleet, details of which are reported to the European Commission on a regular basis and recorded as part of the EU Community Fleet Register.

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 2011. Vessels which are registered but do not have an administration port at this time are not counted against any country.

Fish Producer Organisation membership

Fish producer organisations are institutions set up in accordance with EU regulations to improve the market for their members' catches. In the UK, FPOs are also granted responsibility by Fisheries Administrations for the management of fish quotas for vessels in their membership.

Vessel owners notify UK Fisheries Administrations when transferring between FPOs for the purposes of quota management. A comprehensive database of membership of FPOs is maintained which augments the vessel data provided by the Register of Shipping and Seamen.

Fishermen numbers

Data on fishermen numbers are collected separately by the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) for England, Marine Scotland, the Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs for Northern Ireland (DARD) and the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG). The Departments in Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man do not contribute data on fishermen numbers.

In Scotland and Northern Ireland, staff in coastal offices are issued with a census of all vessels in their responsibility and asked to provide data on the number of part-time and regular fishermen on each vessel. Marine Scotland and DARD process and compile these data to provide estimates of fishermen numbers on vessels at each port of administration.

In England and Wales, a census of fishing vessels over 10 metres in overall length is performed. For the large number of fishing vessels 10 metres and under in length, a stratified sample of vessels is taken, with strata defined by administration port, vessel length and gross tonnage. A 20 per cent sample is drawn from each stratum. As in Scotland and Northern Ireland, staff in coastal offices provide data on the number of part-time and regular fishermen on each vessel in their administration based on enquiries and local knowledge. All staff are provided with clear guidance on how to complete the survey.

From 2010, revised guidance was issued to staff on how to complete the survey. For the purposes of the survey, a fisherman is defined as a person working at sea on a commercial fishing vessel, such as skippers or crew members. The definition excludes persons not working at sea, such as administrators and land-based processing staff. Fishermen are classified as regular or part-time according to whether commercial fishing is their main occupation.

Data collected for England and Wales are processed by the MMO. Checks are made on the quality and reliability of data returned and every effort is made to minimise non-response. In the 2011 survey, fishermen numbers were collected for 1,129 of the 1,190 vessels surveyed: a 94.9 per cent response rate. Where no data were available on fishermen numbers for a vessel the value was assumed to be the average number of fishermen on vessels in the same stratum, such that no bias was caused by non-response. Estimates from the survey for England and Wales are combined with those supplied by Marine Scotland and DARD to provide overall UK estimates.

Activity and landings

Statistics on fishing effort and landings are calculated using data collected and processed by officials of the various Fisheries Administrations in the UK, namely the MMO, Marine Scotland, DARD, WAG and Departments in Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man.

The main legislation used to collect these data is:

(i) the EU fisheries legislation on keeping and submitting logbooks and providing landing declarations and sales notes, primarily Council Regulation (EC) No. 1224/2009 (the 'Control Regulation').

(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 such statistical information as required. 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 method of data collection depends on the length of the vessel.

Data collection for vessels over 10 metres in overall length

Data collected on fishing effort by over 10 metre vessels come primarily from the fishing logbook. Two additional sources are used to collect data on landings by over 10 metre vessels: landing declarations and sales notes.

The fishing logbook captures data on fishing activity by individual vessels by trip, and for each day of activity within a trip. This includes details of the catch, by species, in terms of the presentation and quantity of fish retained on board. Information is also collected on the fishing gear used and the ICES division, rectangle and zone for the activity. Supply of logbook data is mandated by legislation for all vessels over 10 metres overall length in respect of catches of all species. Logbook data for UK vessels must be submitted within 48 hours of landing to UK authorities; this includes landings into foreign ports.

Landing declarations provide information on the weight and presentation of fish landed by species. As with logbooks, landing declarations must be submitted to authorities within 48 hours of completion of the landing.

Sales notes are required in respect of first sales of fish and fishery products. Sales notes for first sales of fish must be submitted to UK Fisheries Administrations within 48 hours of sale by the registered buyer of the fish, except at designated auction centres where the registered seller has responsibility.

Requirements to submit logbook and landing declaration data electronically are being phased in for UK vessels 12 metres and over in overall length. From 1 July 2012, UK fisheries administrations have been enforcing a strict expectation that all UK fishing vessels 15 metres and over should be reporting data by electronic means only. A process of rolling-out similar requirements to vessels 12 to 15 metres in length has also begun and is due to be concluded on 1 November 2012. Additionally, 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; this threshold was reduced to 200,000 euro from 1 January 2011. A UK Electronic Reporting Systems (ERS) Hub has been set-up to collect, process and store these data. For more information please see the Marine Management Organisation website at:
http://www.marinemanagement.org.uk/fisheries/monitoring/electronic.htm.

Data collection for vessels 10 metres and under in overall length

For 10 metre and under vessels, 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 comprised log sheets and landing declarations voluntarily supplied by fishermen as well as sales notes and assessments of landings collected from market sources and by correspondents located in the ports. This collection of data has now been replaced after the introduction in September 2005 of a scheme of registration for buyers and sellers of first sale fish (see above). Sales notes are now 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 needed 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.

Coverage

Data collection for vessels over 10 metres overall length aims to achieve full coverage of activity by this sector of the fleet. For the sector 10 metres or under in overall length, landings are only

reported where the fish are sold or data have been provided voluntarily, leading to reduced coverage[1].

The reliability of the data collected is dependent on the information provided by fishermen. 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, information from aerial and at-sea surveillance and inspection activity carried out by UK enforcement officers).

Despite legal obligations for fishermen to declare their catches, a proportion of fishing activity remains unreported. This chiefly affects landings data and the effects on statistics on fishing effort are considered to be small. A 2009 study[2] jointly funded by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Department for International Development estimated that between 2000 and 2003, illegal fishing in the northeast Atlantic amounted to between 5 and 13 per cent of reported catches of species studied.

The extent of illegal and unreported fishing by UK vessels is uncertain and varies across stocks. However, it is considered that the overall level of unreported fishing has been reduced in recent years following the introduction of a scheme of registration for buyers and sellers of first sale fish, and the implementation of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

It should be noted that landings do not typically equate to total catches, as fish may be returned to the sea through a practice known as discarding. The degree of discarding varies by stock, and by the sector of the fleet involved. The figures presented in this publication should not be interpreted as total removals from the sea.

Data processing

Information from log sheets, landing declarations, sales notes and other sources is keyed into computers connected to the main databases by government staff at port offices, or is transferred electronically from the UK ERS Hub. Details of the areas fished are taken from the logbooks and entered as codes for the ICES divisions and statistical rectangles. Where a statistical rectangle is split into different areas (e.g. part is in EU waters and part in Norwegian waters) an additional code is used to indicate the zone fished. 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.

In many cases only the weight of fish landed is provided, as it is impractical to record the weight of fish at the time of capture due to working conditions. The landed weight may differ significantly from the weight of the fish as it was taken from the sea, in large part due to the processing of the catch on board the vessel (e.g. gutting, filleting, etc). To render these data comparable, the landed weights are converted to a live weight equivalent using standard conversion factors according to the species landed and its presentation (e.g. gutted, skinned, etc).

The complete 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. Activity and landings data for the UK are compiled in a central database containing key information from systems run by the MMO and Marine Scotland. The former holds information on all landings into

[1] 2011 data show an increase in reported landings into the Isle of Man. From 1 January 2011 the Isle of Man authorities became fully integrated with the data collection and recording systems operated by mainland fisheries administrations, enabling the inclusion of activity that was previously not available.

[2] Agnew DJ, Pearce J, Pramod G, Peatman T, Watson R, et al. (2009) Estimating the Worldwide Extent of Illegal Fishing. PLoS ONE 4(2): e4570.

England, Wales and Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man by UK vessels and of landings abroad by vessels administered by the MMO, WAG, DARD and Isle of Man Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture. The latter provides figures for landings into Scotland by all UK vessels and landings abroad by Scottish administered vessels.

Regular checks are made on the quality of the data and unusual records referred to staff in coastal offices to confirm or correct as necessary. In addition, prior to publication of these data, amendments are made to records with extreme prices for the weight of fish sold and values imputed based on average prices for the same species.

The sale value of transhipped landings is also imputed using an average price. These are instances where fish may be landed in the UK, but it is transported (usually by road and ferry) out of the UK before it is sold. This usually happens to allow vessel owners to take advantage of higher market prices for some species of fish when sold at continental markets rather than in the UK. Note that this differs from transhipment at sea. This involves transferring fish between vessels before landing, which is banned within community waters.

Effort statistics for the UK are calculated using trip data from the fishing logbook to determine the time spent at sea with each gear in each ICES sub-division and rectangle. This is combined with information from the Register of Shipping and Seamen on the capacity and engine power of vessels in order to calculate fishing effort exerted in GT days or kW days. These data are aggregated for different sea areas and gear types to produce the statistics shown.

In some instances the spatial resolution of the data is not sufficient to permit exact attribution of time spent at sea to recovery areas defined by EU legislation. In the Cod Recovery Zone, it is assumed that all effort deployed in ICES sub-division IIIa occurs outside of Kattegat. In the Western Waters, it is assumed that effort occurring within ICES rectangles transected by the boundaries of the Biologically Sensitive Area (BSA) occurs within the BSA itself. In this way measures of effort in the North Sea and BSA may be overestimates.

Effort deployed in the Western Waters is classified according to the target species of the trip. This is determined using a decision tree approved by the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) of the European Commission. The target species is assigned on the basis of the gears used and the species composition of the vessel's landings.

EU reporting requirements on fishing activity data

As part of the EU legislation that established controls on fishing activity, limits are set in two key areas:

(i) Fish quotas – limits on the level of fish that can be caught and landed related to the species of fish and sea area of activity.

(ii) Fishing effort – limits in terms of the total fishing effort that can be exerted, usually in terms of the days spent at sea by vessels combined with a measure of their catching capacity such as engine power.

The legislation that sets out control limits in these two areas also includes requirements on Member States to report data on the uptake by their fishing fleets against these levels. However, the information reported to the Commission has to be collated in line with two conflicting requirements, that is to report accurate data that are available as at the time of submission, as well as meet the tight reporting deadlines for providing information to the Commission after the end of a period. For example, information for end year quota and effort uptake has to be reported by the 15th calendar day after the end of the period in question.

Following the reporting of data to the Commission, there are additional processes that need to occur to allow the "close-down" of a year for quota and effort management purposes, such as

additional checks with the Commission and other Member States on data, the agreement of end year quota and effort swaps, and the agreement on banking and borrowing of fish quotas between years. This close-down is a necessary element within the management of fishing activity as it allows for the level of any overfishes for the previous year to be determined and penalties needed for the current year to be set. This needs to be done as early in the year as possible to ensure that both national administrations and the fishing industry know the levels of quota and effort they have to operate with, so that any detrimental effect on management of activity within the current year is avoided.

As part of ensuring the close-down process takes place as early as possible, the Commission sets out operational requirements related to reporting amendments to data. For example, once submitted on 15 January, the data on quota uptake for the previous year should only be amended in light of corrections made to landings already included, and information on any landings not previously reported should not be included as part of any revisions. We apply the same principles to the reporting of fishing effort to ensure a consistent approach to the preparation and reporting of data. There are, however, lags in the reporting of data on activity by fishermen that include:

- The legislative requirement on fishermen is to submit the reports on their operations within 48 hours of a landing taking place. This does not guarantee that fishing administrations receive this information within 48 hours, and we frequently experience significant delays in receiving documentation.

- Processing of documentation takes time as there is a significant amount of information reported on the logbook on the activity of vessels. The EU logbook system used for the vessels over 10 metres in length covers many different reporting obligations, thus the volume and complexity of data involved can lead to delays in data entry.

- The information received is thoroughly checked and validated before reporting to the Commission. This can delay the use of data.

Thus the information we report to the Commission at the end of a year is based on and includes all data that have been received by administrations by that time that have gone through the full data entry process (i.e. successfully passed data validation stages as well as cross-checks between data sources to ensure its accuracy). However the Commission accepts that as a consequence of the early reporting deadline and the required close-down of a year, there will be data entered after the reports have been sent to the Commission.

The desire to reduce the impact of these lags in information is one of the key drivers for larger fishing vessels to move to electronic reporting of data on activity. Currently all UK vessels 15 metres and over in length are now required to submit activity data electronically. These vessels accounted for 86 per cent of the total quantity of landings by UK vessels in 2010. This will be extended to vessels 12 metres and over in length. The electronic reporting of activity will significantly reduce the lags in the reporting of activity.

Data are prepared for the annual statistics publication at a point significantly after the close-down date for EU reporting systems. These reports are prepared to meet a wide range of uses. As such when preparing the reports, data received after the EU close-down date are included so that the publication gives as complete a picture as possible of total UK vessel activity in quantity and value terms. We therefore report on all landings and effort data, including that related to non-quota species (such as shellfish) which are of economic importance to the UK industry.
See Appendix 4 for details of our policy with regards to data revisions.

Imports and exports

HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) is responsible for collecting the UK's international trade in goods data. The data are compiled from trade declarations made using commodity codes from the UN

Tariff (HS Nomenclature) and its EU derivative the Intrastat Classification Nomenclature (ICN). These data are sent annually to the MMO, who process the data for this publication.

Landings of fish into the UK by foreign vessels are typically included in import statistics; however, statistics on imports and landings by foreign registered vessels may not strictly be comparable. Arrivals of fish should be reported where the economic owner of the vessel is outside the UK. In some cases, the countries of vessel registration and economic ownership may differ. A further complication is that import statistics do not include fish landed into the UK by foreign vessels which have a final destination outside the UK. Lastly, in some cases there exists a value threshold for declaration of imports. For these reasons it is possible that imports of fish may be below the quantity of landings reported for foreign registered vessels.

Exports include dispatches of fish by UK economically owned vessels when landing outside the UK. For similar reasons to those for imports, these are not directly comparable with landings by UK registered vessels abroad.

Household consumption and expenditure

Data on household purchases are sourced from the Living Costs and Food Survey run by the Office for National Statistics. The Family Food module of the survey collects detailed quantity and expenditure information on household and eating out purchases of food and drink for use by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra).

The survey is an annual voluntary sample survey of private households. The survey is continuous, with interviews being spread evenly over the year to ensure that seasonal effects are covered. Each report details the number of people and households that completed a diary during the reporting year.

Each individual aged 16 and over in the household is asked to keep diary records of daily expenditure for two weeks. Information about regular expenditure, such as rent and mortgage payments, is obtained from a household interview along with retrospective information on certain large, infrequent expenditures such as those on vehicles. Simplified diaries are kept by children aged between 7 and 15.

Prior to 2008, the Living Costs and Food Survey was named the Expenditure and Food Survey. In 2001-2002 this replaced the National Food Survey and the Family Expenditure Survey. More detailed methodological information for all four surveys is available from Defra and the Office for National Statistics.

Inflation

The Retail Price Index (RPI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures of inflation are produced by the Office for National Statistics. The Landed Price Index (LPI) is produced by the MMO.

Only the components of the RPI and CPI for fish prices are included in this publication. In 2010, these were based on a ‘basket’ of six items: fresh white fish fillets, fresh salmon fillets, frozen prawns, canned tuna, fish fingers, and frozen breaded/battered white fish. These two price indices differ in three main ways:

- population base – the RPI excludes very high and low income households and hence the CPI has a wider population coverage than the RPI.

- formulae used to combine prices – the CPI uses a combination of geometric means and arithmetic means, whereas the RPI only uses arithmetic means.

- commodity coverage – the CPI excludes owner occupiers’ housing costs and hence the RPI has wider commodity coverage than the CPI. The fish components of these indices have the same commodity coverage.

Further methodological details for the RPI and CPI are available from the Office for National Statistics.

The LPI is a simple price index used to assess the change in prices at first sale of fish landed into the UK by UK vessels. It is calculated using the average annual prices of 46 categories of fish species, using data collected on all landings into the UK by UK vessels. The prices are aggregated using a weighted mean, with weights chosen as the quantities landed (in live weight equivalent) of each species category into the UK in 2000.

GDP for fishing

The Office for National Statistics produces data on gross value added (GVA), gross domestic product (GDP) and output indices. GVA measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector in the United Kingdom. It is used in the estimation of GDP, a key indicator of the state of the whole economy. In the UK, three theoretical approaches are used to estimate GDP: 'production', 'income' and 'expenditure'. When using the production or income approaches, the contribution to the economy of each industry or sector is measured using GVA.

The production approach to estimating GDP looks at the contribution of each economic unit by estimating the value of an output (goods or services) less the value of inputs used in that output's production process. The income approach to estimating GDP measures the incomes earned by individuals (e.g. wages) and corporations (e.g. profits) in the production of outputs (goods or services).

The link between GVA and GDP can be defined as: GVA (available by industry only) plus taxes on products (available at whole economy level only), less subsidies on products (available at whole economy level only) equals GDP (available at whole economy level only). In summary:

GVA + taxes on products - subsidies on products = GDP

Further methodological details on GDP and GVA are available from the Office for National Statistics.

Other data sources

EU fishing vessels

The European Commission collects and publishes data on the characteristics of EU fishing vessels in the EU Fleet Register. Each Member State provides the Commission with a complete snapshot of their national register to the EU Fleet Register on the first working day of March, June, September and December each year, as required by Commission Regulation (EC) No 26/2004. Validation checks are performed to confirm the consistency of data submitted before the data are published in an online database.

Accidents, lost vessels and fatalities

Data on accidents involving UK fishing vessels are collected and compiled by the Marine Accident Investigation Branch (MAIB), a separate branch within the Department for Transport. MAIB inspectors examine and investigate all types of marine accidents involving UK vessels worldwide, and other vessels in UK territorial waters.

EU landings

EU member states exchange information on landings of quota species via the Fisheries Data Exchange System (FIDES). Data on the quantity landed of each stock subject to quotas are submitted to meet monthly reporting deadlines set out in EU legislation, in particular Council Regulation (EC) No. 1224/2009. These reporting deadlines are often shortly after the close of the fishing period; data lags mean that the figures reported are typically slight underestimates of the

true quantity landed. Each member state reports the landings into their own country by vessels registered in other member states, leading to occasional differences with figures reported by the UK on landings by UK vessels abroad. The figures are compiled by the European Commission to give an overall picture of the landings by each member state.

Stock assessments

Stock assessments are provided by the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES) using data supplied by national administrations. In the UK, the Centre for Environment, Fisheries, and Aquaculture Science (Cefas), an executive agency of Defra, provides expert advice on fisheries assessment.

The world fishing industry

Data on the world fishing industry are compiled by the Fisheries and Aquaculture Department of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO). Data on landings by UK vessels are supplied by the MMO on an annual basis; separate figures for the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are sent directly by their Fisheries Departments. FAO figures are not directly comparable with landings figures in Chapter 3 owing to differences in time of production.

Appendix 4: Revisions policy

Where possible, the Marine Management Organisation produces revised figures each year to ensure that users have access to the latest data available. Revisions typically affect fishing effort, catches and trade data, where data from logbooks, landing declarations, sales notes and trade declarations may occasionally be received or amended several months after the event. The magnitude of revisions to tables is typically larger for more recent years although the size of revisions is usually very small. Any revised data presented in this publication will be clearly marked with an 'R' against the relevant entries.

There are a number of causes of the revisions made in this publication:

i) **Receipt of additional data**. Despite strict data reporting requirements, some data are not received or entered at the time of publication. This typically affects data for more recent years.

ii) **Revisions to data sources**. Corrections are made to database entries throughout the year where these are found to be incorrect. In addition, for landings data systematic corrections are made to implausible quantities and values prior to production of the publication to reduce the influence of outliers.

iii) **Rectification of data processing errors**. Where data are found to have been incorrectly processed for a previous publication, these errors are corrected as soon as possible.

Users should always refer to the latest figures published by the Marine Management Organisation. Previous editions of all publications are made available online on the Marine Management Organisation website should users wish to examine the effect of revisions in further detail.

The Marine Management Organisation adheres to the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs' policy on revisions and errors. Further information can be found in the *Statement on Revisions and Errors* at www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/national-statistics.

Structure and activity of the UK fishing industry

Several tables in Chapter 2 are revised annually as follows:

Table	Title
2.7	Number of accidents, lost vessels and fatalities involving UK vessels: 2001 to 2011 (revised by the Marine Accident Investigation Branch)
2.8	Beam trawl activity in the Sole Recovery Zone: 2001 to 2011
2.9	Effort of UK 10m and over vessels fishing in the Cod Recovery Zone: 2001 to 2011
2.10	Effort of UK 15m and over vessels fishing in the Western Waters: 2001 to 2011

Landings

Tables in Chapter 3 are revised annually for the preceding four years to reflect information received since the previous publication. The following table shows the effect of revisions to landings data published in *UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2010*:

Figures published in *The UK Fishing Industry in 2011* as a proportion of figures previously published in *UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2010*

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)				Value (£ million)			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
Landings into the UK by UK vessels:								
Demersal	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Pelagic	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Shellfish	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Landings into the UK by foreign vessels:								
Demersal	100%	100%	100%	93%	100%	100%	100%	96%
Pelagic	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Shellfish	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total	100%	100%	100%	98%	100%	100%	100%	98%
Landings abroad by UK vessels:								
Demersal	100%	100%	101%	101%	100%	100%	101%	100%
Pelagic	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Shellfish [(a)]	100%	100%	169%	110%	100%	100%	172%	110%
Total	100%	100%	102%	101%	100%	100%	103%	101%

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) The revised figures show a large percentage increase in shellfish landed abroad in 2009. However, it is worth noting that this relates to a relatively small amount of landings, i.e. the reported quantity landed increased from 3.9 thousand tonnes to 6.5 thousand tonnes, equating to an increase in value from £6.0 million to £10.3 million.

Revisions to more detailed landings figures may differ in magnitude to the above indicative proportions.

Supplies, overseas trade and marketing

All tables in Chapter 4 are revised annually as follows:

i) Landings data (Tables 4.1, 4.4a-f, 4.5) are revised annually for the preceding four years, in keeping with conventions used in Chapter 3.

ii) Trade data (Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.2a, 4.3, 4.3a, 4.4a-f) are revised annually for the preceding year. The current year's data are provisional.

iii) Household consumption, RPI, CPI and GDP data are revised for all previous years using data received from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Office for National Statistics.

The following table shows the effect of revisions to trade data published in *UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2010*:

Trade data published in *UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2011* as a proportion of figures previously published in *UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2010*

	Imports (2010)		Exports (2010)	
	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)
Fish (excluding Shellfish)	100.1%	100.2%	109.0%	100.2%
Shellfish (Crustaceans and Molluscs)	100.1%	100.2%	102.6%	100.4%
Fish Products	100.1%	100.2%	111.2%	100.0%
Total	100.1%	100.2%	107.8%	100.2%

Source: H.M. Revenue and Customs

Main stocks and their level of exploitation

The time series estimates of abundance and fishing mortality are revised each year using the data provided by the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES). Stock assessments for previous years are as provided in annual ICES reports and are not updated using more recent data.

Overview of the world fishing industry

All tables in Chapter 6 are revised annually for all previous years using data received from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

Appendix 5: Further information

Official publications

Other official publications on sea fisheries statistics include:

MMO / DEFRA	UK Fishing Vessel List. List of registered and licensed vessels of over 10 metres overall length. Published monthly. The Monthly Return for England and Wales. Summary publication of landings into England and Wales. Published monthly. The UK Fishing Industry in 2011: Landings. Compilation of UK catches and landings data. Published annually. 2011 edition available now. The UK Fishing Industry in 2011: Structure and Activity. Compilation of statistics on the UK fishing fleet, fishermen numbers and fishing activity. Published annually. 2011 edition available now. Available from www.marinemanagement.org.uk/fisheries/statistics or by writing to Marine Management Organisation, 3rd Floor, Ergon House, Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AL. Tel: 020 7270 8071; statistics@marinemanagement.org.uk
Marine Scotland	Scottish Fisheries Statistics 2010. Tel: 0131 244 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 and Aquaculture Statistics 2010. Available from www.fao.org/fishery/publications/yearbooks
Eurostat	Agriculture and Fishery Statistics: 2009 - 2010. Available from www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat

The statistics in this release are derived from the same sources as the above publications in many cases. However, discrepancies may exist between these publications owing to differences in dates and methods of data extraction and compilation.

Useful websites

Marine Management Organisation	www.marinemanagement.org.uk
Defra	www.defra.gov.uk
Marine Scotland	www.scotland.gov.uk/about/directorates/marinescotland

DARDNI	www.dardni.gov.uk
Welsh Assembly Government	www.wales.gov.uk
National Statistics	www.statistics.gov.uk
Sea Fish Industry Authority	www.seafish.co.uk
Maritime and Coastguard Agency	www.dft.gov.uk/mca
Marine Accident Investigation Branch	www.maib.gov.uk
Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science	www.cefas.defra.gov.uk
European Commission - Fisheries	www.ec.europa.eu/fisheries
Eurostat	www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat
EU Fleet Register	www.ec.europa.eu/fisheries/fleet
FAO Fisheries Department	www.fao.org/fishery
ICES	www.ices.dk