



UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2010



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A National Statistics Publication

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- 6.1a World catch by nationality of vessel: 2000 to 2009

Preface

UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2010 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 2010: Structure and Activity* and *The UK Fishing Industry in 2010: 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

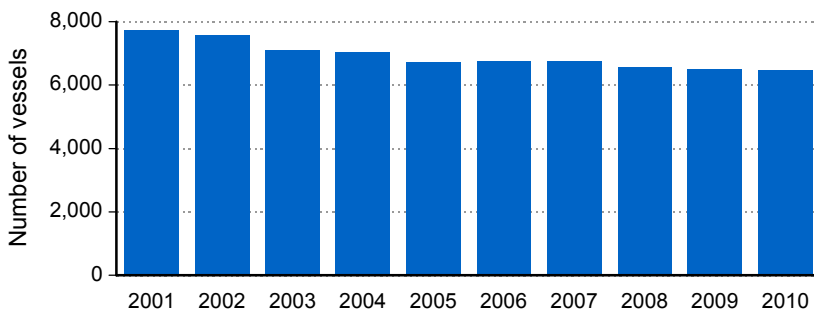
1. The tables refer, as far as possible, to the United Kingdom, including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, with separate figures for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. In some cases figures for the various parts of the United Kingdom are not strictly comparable and differences are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

1 Overview of the UK fishing industry

Fleet size and employment

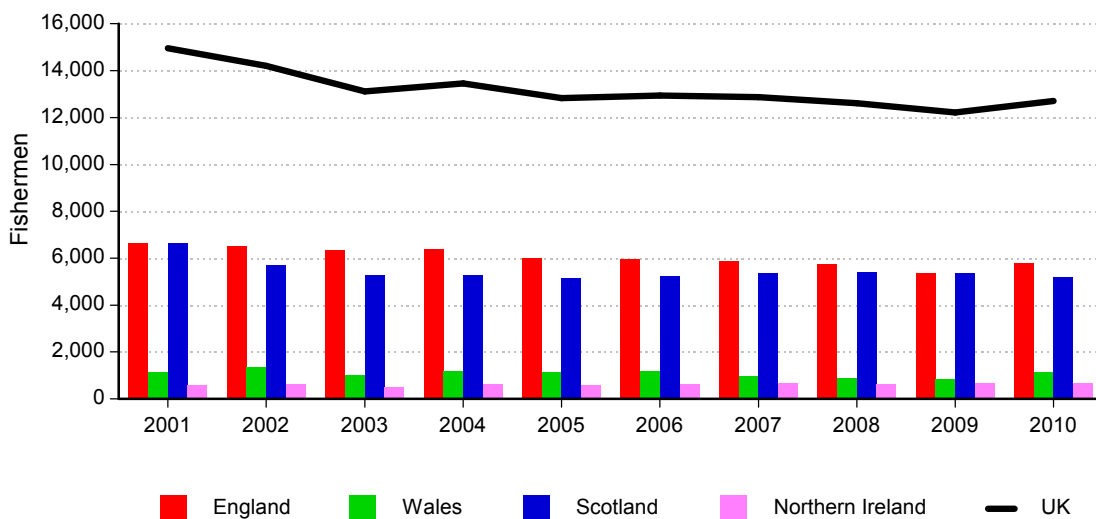
In 2010, the UK fishing industry had 6,477 fishing vessels compared with 7,721 in 2001, a reduction of 16 per cent. The fleet in 2010 comprised 5,047 10 metre and under vessels and 1,430 over 10 metre vessels.

Chart 1.1: UK fleet size: 2001 to 2010



There were around 12,700 fishermen in 2010, down 15 per cent since 2001. Of these, 5,800 were based in England (down 13 per cent since 2001), 1,100 in Wales (unchanged), 5,200 in Scotland (down 22 per cent) and 600 in Northern Ireland (up 16 per cent). Part-time fishermen accounted for 20 per cent of the total, a proportion that has changed little over the last ten years. Further details can be found in Chapter 2.

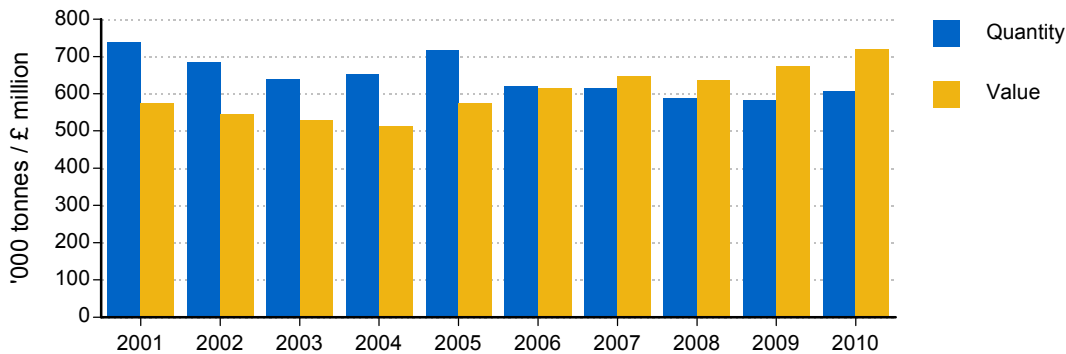
Chart 1.2: Number of fishermen in the UK: 2001 to 2010



Catch by UK vessels

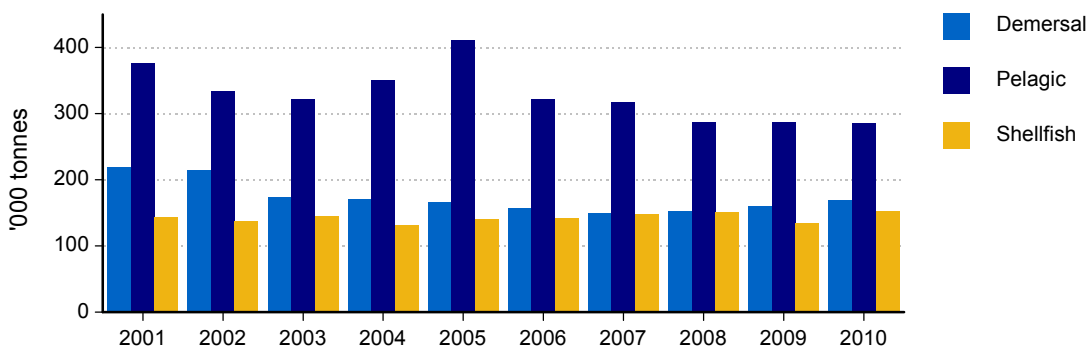
Chapter 3 presents information on quantity (live weight), value and area of capture for all UK vessels landing into the UK and abroad as well as for foreign vessels landing into the UK. Landings by member states against individual European Commission quotas for each fish stock targeted by the UK are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

Chart 1.3: UK vessels landing into the UK and abroad: 2001 to 2010



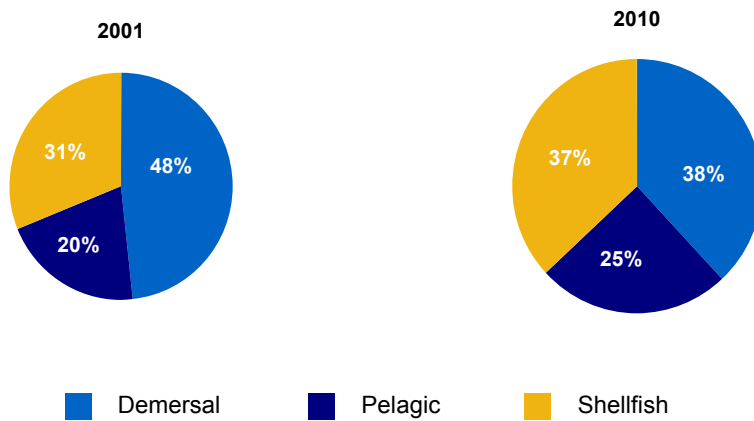
In 2010, UK vessels landed 606 thousand tonnes of sea fish (including shellfish) into the UK and abroad with a value of £719 million. This represents a 4 per cent increase in quantity and a 7 per cent increase in value compared with 2009.

Chart 1.4: UK vessels landing into the UK and abroad by species group: 2001 to 2010



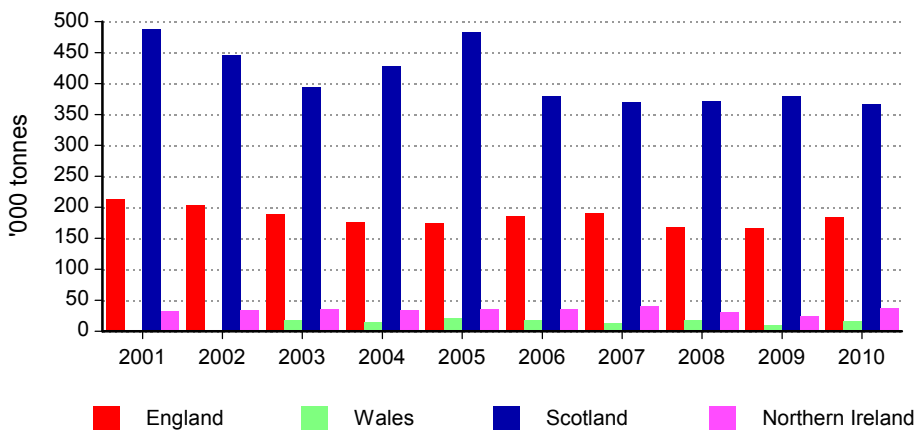
The quantity of landings of demersal fish increased by 5 per cent between 2009 and 2010 but the quantity has fallen by 23 per cent since 2001. Pelagic landings are virtually unchanged from 2009 and shellfish landings rose by 13 per cent between 2009 and 2010.

Chart 1.5: Value of landings by UK vessels



In 2001, demersal fish accounted for almost half of total landings by value. By 2010, this had fallen to 38 per cent, with pelagic and shellfish comprising 25 per cent and 37 per cent respectively.

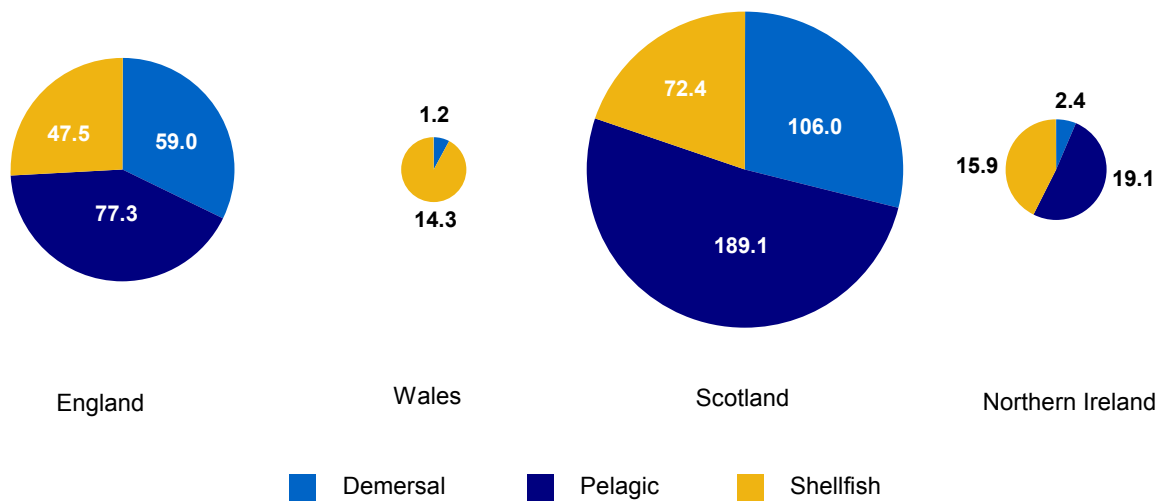
Chart 1.6: Landings into the UK and abroad by vessel nationality: 2001 to 2010



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

Landings by Scottish vessels fell from 488 thousand tonnes in 2001 to 367 thousand tonnes in 2010. Over that period, the Scottish fleet's share of total landings fell from 66 per cent to 61 per cent. The English fleet's share was 30 per cent in 2010.

Chart 1.7: Landings into the UK and abroad by vessel nationality and species group: 2010 ('000 tonnes)

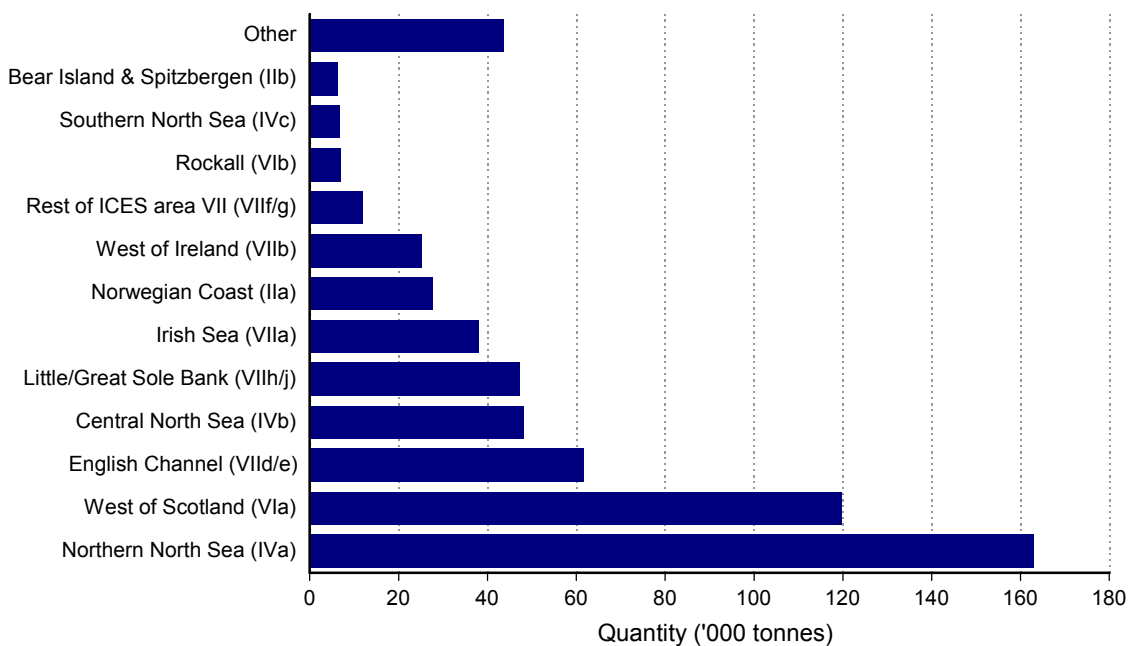


In terms of quantity, over half the Scottish and Northern Irish fleets' landings was pelagic fish. The Welsh fleet landed mainly shellfish while the largest component of landings by the English fleet was pelagic fish.

Catch by sea area

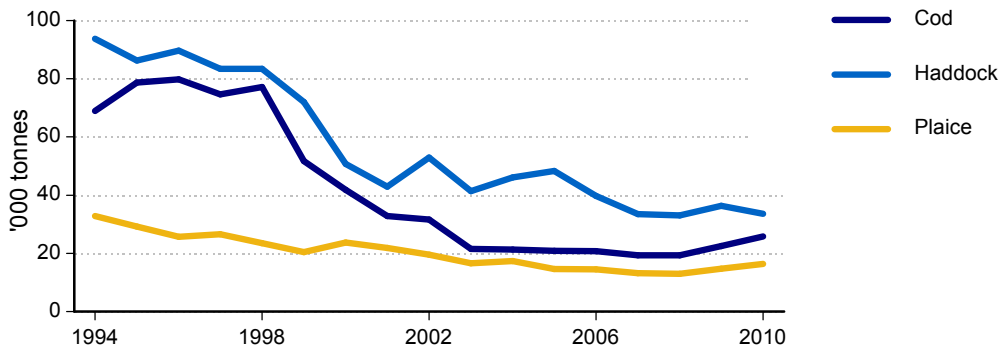
In 2010, 47 per cent of all landings by UK vessels were caught from Northern North Sea or West of Scotland (ICES divisions IVa and VIa – see Appendix 2 for a map of fishing areas).

Chart 1.8: Catch by sea area, UK vessels: 2010



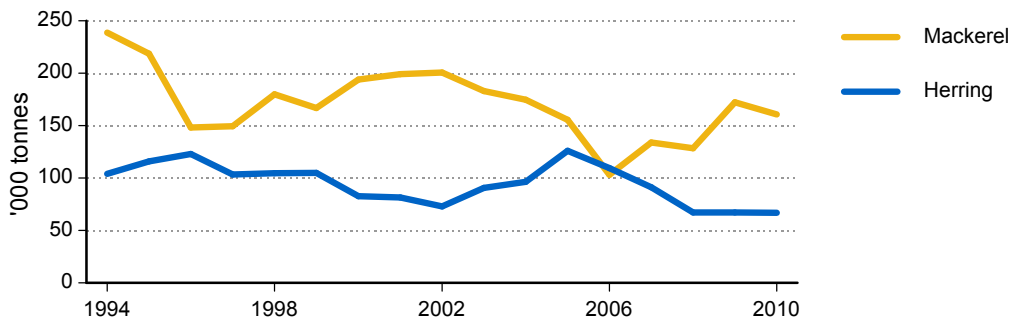
Catch by individual species

Chart 1.9: Landings of key demersal species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1994 to 2010



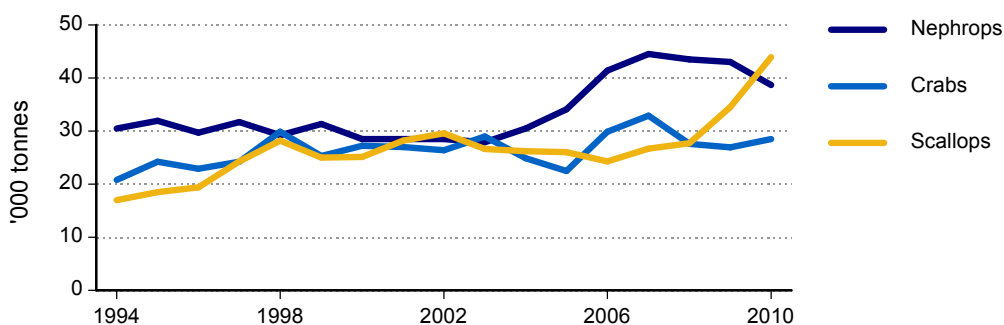
Falling catches of cod and haddock have contributed to the large reduction in demersal landings since 1994. In 2010, the UK fleet landed 26 thousand tonnes of cod (down 63 per cent since 1994) and 34 thousand tonnes of haddock (down 64 per cent since 1994). This represents a combined decrease of 103 thousand tonnes.

Chart 1.10: Landings of key pelagic species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1994 to 2010



In 2010, 161 thousand tonnes of mackerel were landed, a decrease of 33 per cent since 1994. Over this period, herring landings fell by 36 per cent to 67 thousand tonnes.

Chart 1.11: Landings of key shellfish species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1994 to 2010



In 2010, 39 thousand tonnes of nephrops were landed, a 27 per cent increase since 1994. Landings of crabs have increased by 37 per cent since 1994 to 28 thousand tonnes. The quantity of scallops landed was 44 thousand tonnes, up 27 thousand tonnes since 1994.

Landings into UK ports

Table 1.1 shows landings figures for three key ports in each UK country. In 2010, Peterhead, Lerwick and Fraserburgh accounted for 50 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: 2010

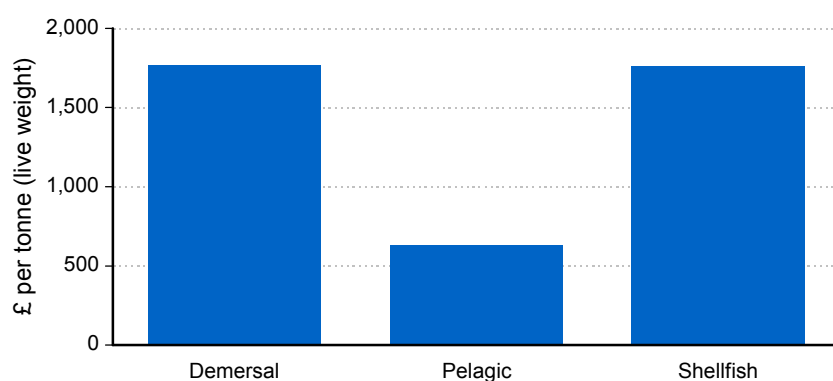
	Quantity ('000 tonnes)				Value (£ million)			
	Demersal	Pelagic	Shellfish	Total	Demersal	Pelagic	Shellfish	Total
England								
Plymouth	2.3	9.0	2.9	14.3	5.5	3.1	4.9	13.5
Brixham	4.1	1.8	6.9	12.8	10.4	0.4	11.0	21.7
Newlyn	4.8	1.4	2.4	8.6	13.4	0.6	3.9	18.0
Wales ^(a)								
Milford Haven	1.8	..	1.6	3.3	5.6	..	2.8	8.4
Holyhead	..	..	2.7	2.7	..	..	1.9	1.9
Fishguard	..	..	1.9	1.9	..	..	2.3	2.3
Scotland								
Peterhead	41.7	76.2	4.3	122.1	57.4	48.0	11.0	116.4
Lerwick	9.3	44.9	1.0	55.1	15.6	33.0	2.5	51.1
Fraserburgh	7.1	7.6	12.5	27.2	9.7	6.3	28.4	44.4
Northern Ireland								
Ardglass	0.1	7.7	2.4	10.2	0.2	3.4	3.4	6.9
Kilkeel	0.7	0.1	4.8	5.7	1.1	..	5.8	7.0
Portavogie	0.5	..	2.4	2.8	0.9	..	3.8	4.7

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) In 2010, Penrhyn was the Welsh port with the largest quantity of landings (3.4 thousand tonnes); however, this was shellfish of very low value.

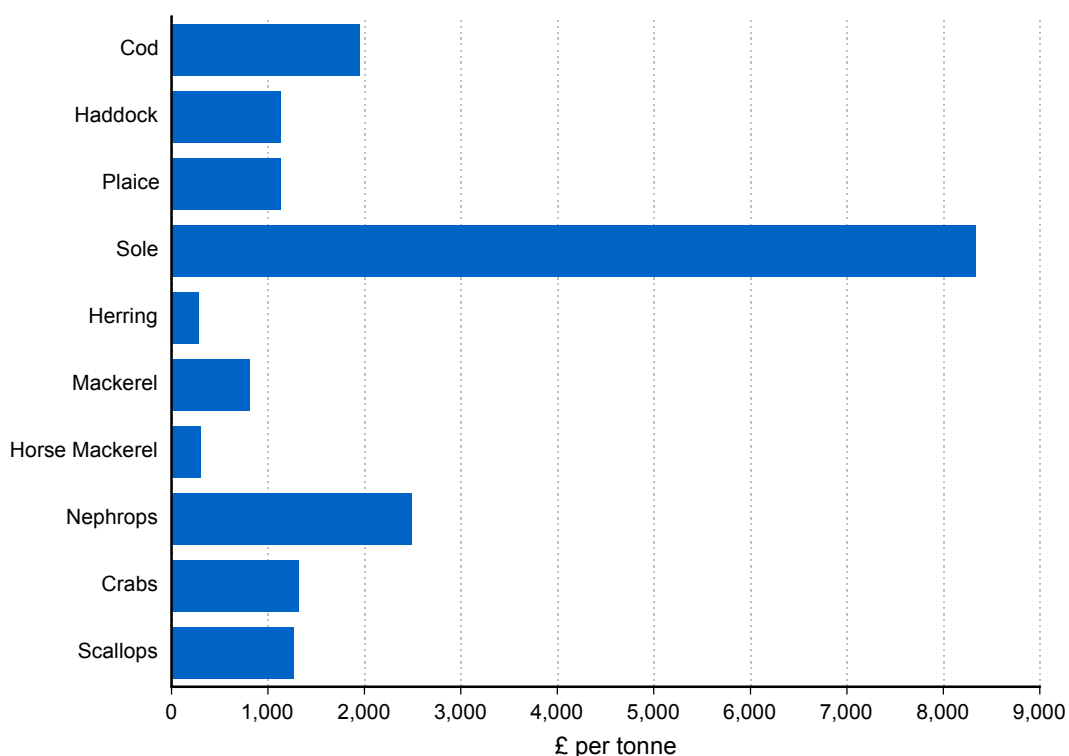
Average value

Chart 1.12: Average live weight value: 2010



In 2010, the average value of shellfish landed by UK vessels into the UK was £1,758 per tonne (live weight) compared with £1,767 per tonne for demersal species and £629 per tonne for pelagic species. Figures for key species are shown below.

Chart 1.13: Average live weight value of key species: 2010



Catch by sector

Ninety nine per cent of the pelagic fish and 96 per cent of the demersal fish landed by the UK fleet in 2010 were caught by vessels in a producer organisation. In contrast, almost 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

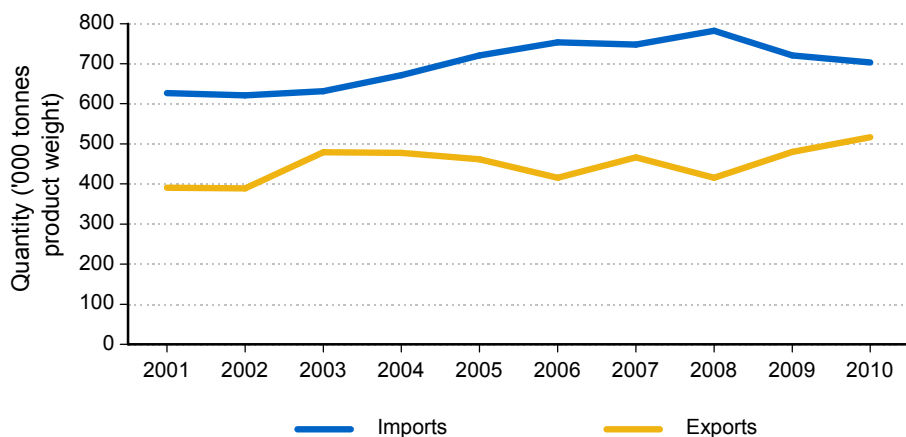
An overview of fishing effort in recovery areas is given in Chapter 2. In 2010:

- Fishing effort with regulated whitefish trawls has fallen by 44 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 31 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 has halved.

Imports and exports

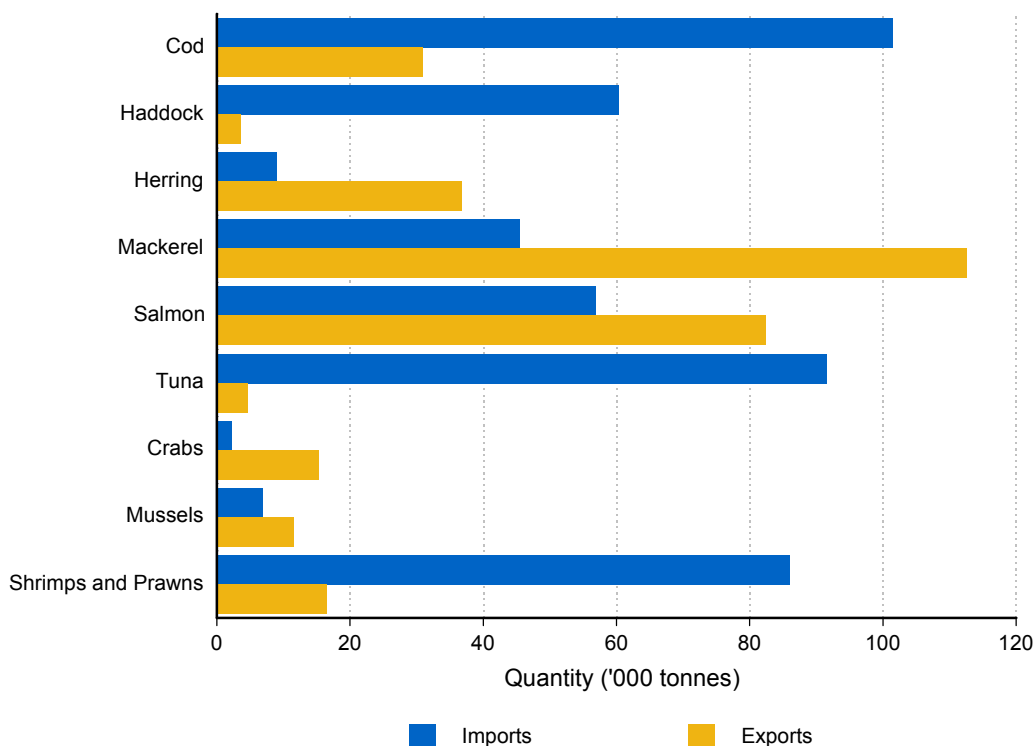
In 2010, imports of fish and fish preparations fell to 703 thousand tonnes, a 2 per cent decrease from 2009. Over the same period, exports increased by 8 per cent to 516 thousand tonnes.

Chart 1.14: UK imports and exports: 2001 to 2010



In 2010, imports were highest for cod, tuna, shrimps and prawns and haddock. The UK's main exports were mackerel, salmon and herring.

Chart 1.15: UK imports and exports by key species: 2010



In 2010, imports into the UK were highest from Iceland (83 thousand tonnes), Denmark (58 thousand tonnes) and China (56 thousand tonnes). Of the UK exports, the largest amounts went to France (88 thousand tonnes), the Netherlands (84 thousand tonnes) and Russia (47 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 2010 the UK had 6,477 registered fishing vessels, 16 per cent less than in 2001. Over the same period, the number of fishermen on UK registered vessels has fallen by almost 2,300 to 12,700. The number of days spent at sea by vessels over 10 metres in length has fallen by 37 per cent.

This chapter brings together information on:

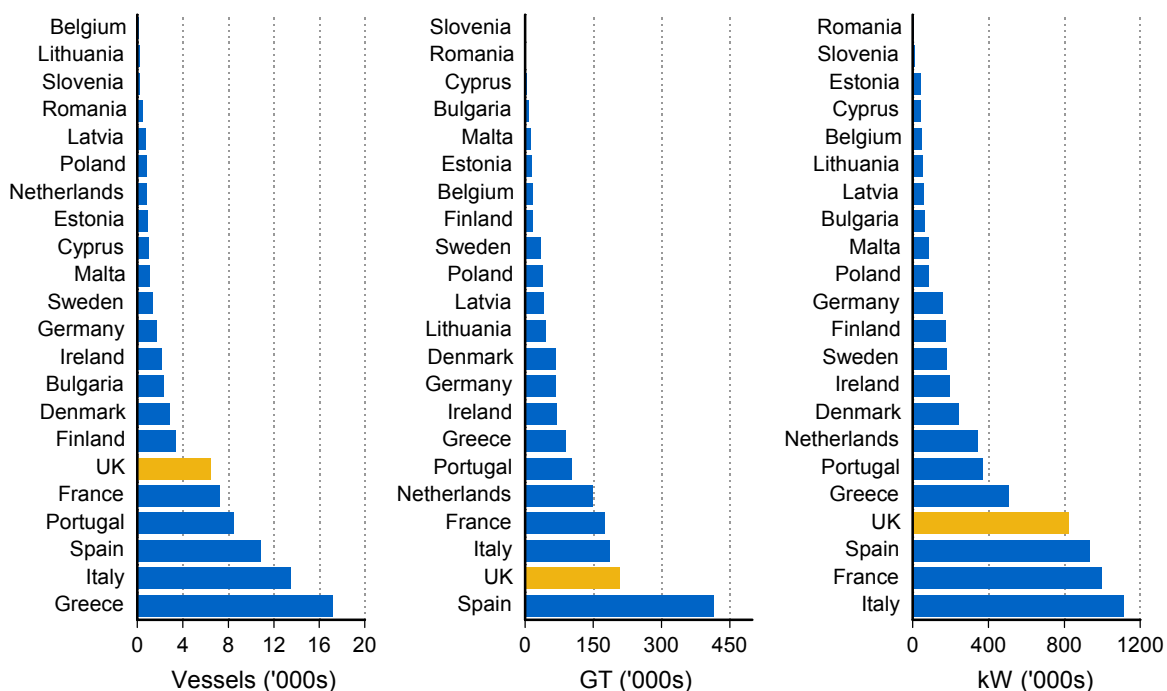
- Size and composition of the UK fishing fleet
- Number of fishermen on UK registered fishing vessels
- Accidents involving fishing vessels and fishermen
- Fishing effort by UK vessels, including expanded coverage of effort in the cod and sole recovery zones and the Western Waters

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 2010, the highest number of fishing vessels in the European Union was in Greece (17,168) while the UK was sixth with 6,477 (see Chart 2.1). Spain's capacity (414 thousand GT) is by far the largest, being double that of second place UK with 207 thousand GT. The UK has the fourth most powerful fleet (0.83 million kW) behind Spain (0.93 million kW), France (1.00 million kW) and Italy (1.11 million kW).

Chart 2.1: Size of the EU fishing fleet by member state: 2010



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

The UK fishing fleet

The number of registered UK fishing vessels has fallen by 25 per cent since 1996. Capacity (GT) and power (kW) have decreased by 24 per cent and 22 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 2010 ^(a)

At year end:

	Number	GT ^(b)	Power (kW)
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

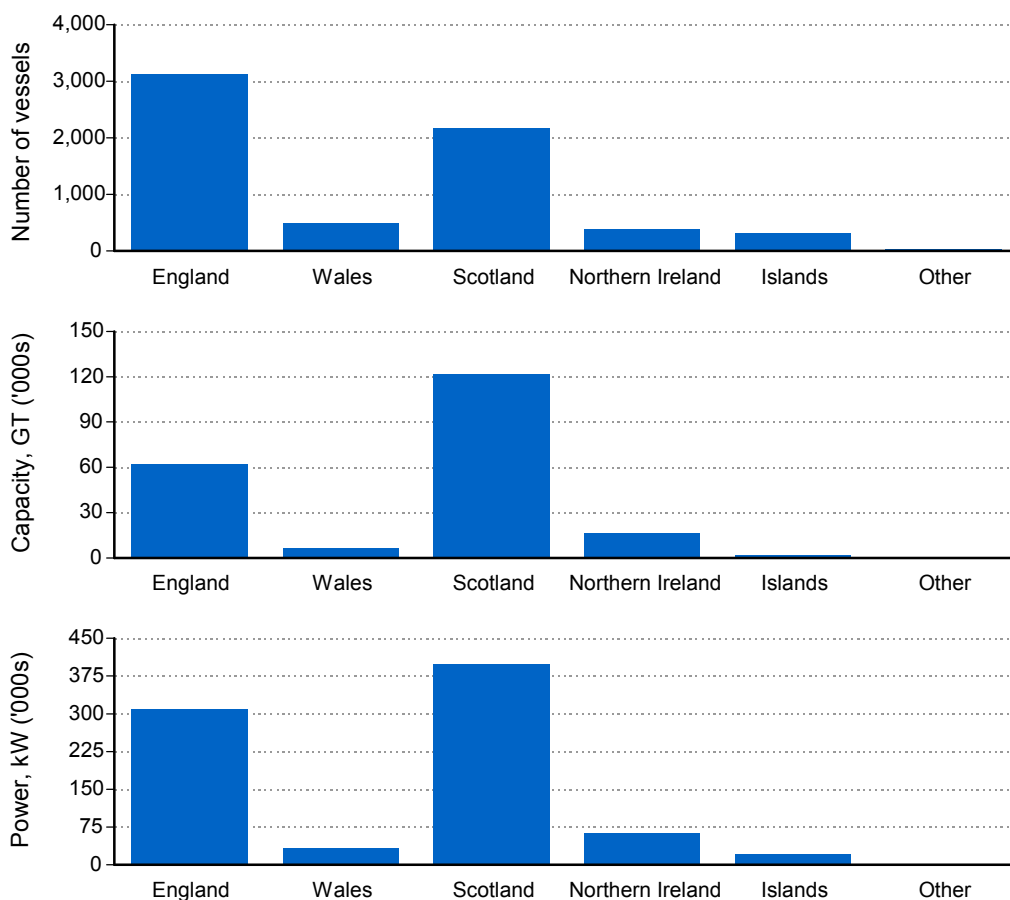
Source: Maritime and Coastguard Agency and Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(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

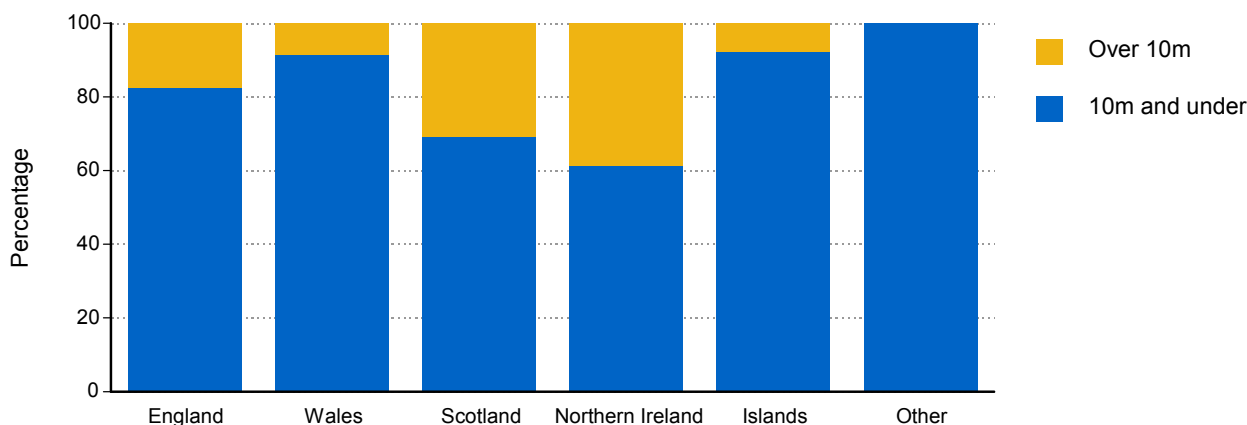
Chart 2.2: Size of the UK fishing fleet by country: 2010



England has the largest number of vessels, accounting for 48 per cent of the total UK fleet with Scottish vessels making up 33 per cent of the UK fleet. However, Scotland has the highest share of capacity (GT), 59 per cent, and power (kW), 48 per cent, compared with 30 per cent and 37 per cent respectively in England (see Chart 2.2).

To understand why England has a larger number of vessels than Scotland and yet has a smaller share of capacity and power requires a more detailed analysis of the fleet composition based on vessel length (see Table 2.3). This 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 69 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: 2010



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 that can take part in these fisheries that can cover large sea areas and involve catching several hundred tonnes of fish per vessel in order to be economically viable.

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: 2007 to 2010^(a)

At year end:

			England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Islands ^(b)	Other ^(c)	Total
2007	10m and under vessels	No.	2,706	469	1,538	192	250	81	5,236
		GT	9,884	1,299	5,717	757	571	206	18,434
		kW	148,673	24,683	80,794	10,369	13,006	3,721	281,246
Over 10m vessels	No.	601	40	702	144	28	12	1,527	
	GT	59,711	6,276	112,861	13,860	644	1,029	194,382	
	kW	183,619	13,570	324,199	46,449	4,765	4,163	576,766	
Total	No.	3,307	509	2,240	336	278	93	6,763	
	GT	69,595	7,575	118,577	14,617	1,216	1,235	212,816	
	kW	332,292	38,253	404,994	56,818	17,770	7,884	858,011	
2008	10m and under vessels	No.	2,635	436	1,505	204	247	50	5,077
		GT	9,548	1,244	5,545	864	566	137	17,904
		kW	144,684	23,425	79,044	11,924	12,654	2,465	274,195
Over 10m vessels	No.	565	34	708	147	29	13	1,496	
	GT	50,427	4,361	121,249	11,870	674	939	189,519	
	kW	161,766	9,377	340,940	40,904	5,026	4,276	562,289	
Total	No.	3,200	470	2,213	351	276	63	6,573	
	GT	59,974	5,606	126,794	12,734	1,240	1,075	207,423	
	kW	306,450	32,803	419,984	52,828	17,679	6,741	836,485	
2009	10m and under vessels	No.	2,599	446	1,498	221	241	16	5,021
		GT	9,142	1,213	5,461	936	534	50	17,336
		kW	141,759	23,489	78,664	12,710	11,931	953	269,507
Over 10m vessels	No.	570	35	695	149	29	1	1,479	
	GT	53,253	4,232	120,554	11,761	674	215	190,689	
	kW	169,952	9,161	337,002	41,157	5,026	480	562,777	
Total	No.	3,169	481	2,193	370	270	17	6,500	
	GT	62,395	5,444	126,015	12,698	1,207	266	208,025	
	kW	311,711	32,650	415,667	53,867	16,957	1,433	832,284	
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	

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

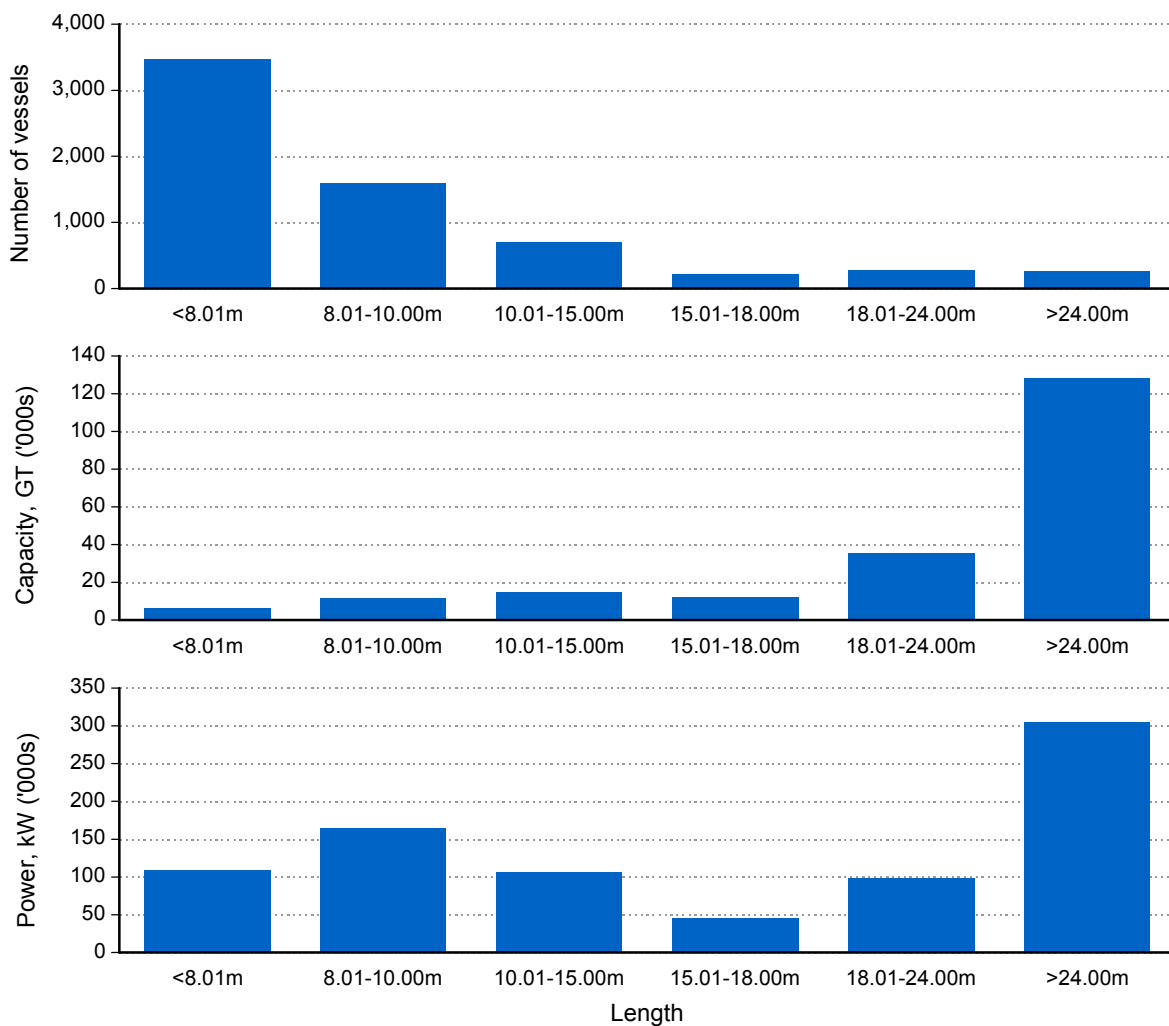
(a) Excludes Mussel Dredgers.

(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.

The UK fishing fleet by length

Chart 2.4: Size of the UK fishing fleet by length: 2010



Just over three quarters of the UK fleet is made up of vessels of 10 metres and under in length. These vessels account for 8 per cent of the fleet's capacity and a third of the fleet's power. However, vessels over 18 metres in length account for just 8 per cent of the total number but for 79 per cent of total capacity and 49 per cent of total power (see Chart 2.4).

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

Scotland has a higher proportion of large vessels than England. For example, 19 per cent of the Scottish fleet exceeds 15 metres in length compared with 6 per cent in England. The capacity of the 302 vessels over 18 metres in length in Scotland exceeds the total capacity of the entire English, Welsh and Northern Irish fleet.

TABLE 2.3 UK fishing fleet by vessel length and country of administration: 2010

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	1,728	841	369	47	59	77	3,121
	Gross tonnage	2,942	6,089	7,727	2,688	6,906	35,856	62,208
	Engine power	53,460	88,064	58,915	9,684	17,089	82,361	309,574
Wales	Number	328	114	29	1	2	9	483
	Gross tonnage	481	713	605	46	196	3,907	5,948
	Engine power	11,625	11,622	3,526	84	758	6,313	33,928
Scotland	Number	1,004	487	251	113	152	150	2,157
	Gross tonnage	1,920	3,461	4,887	7,074	22,338	81,674	121,354
	Engine power	29,783	48,383	35,911	26,117	61,581	197,333	399,107
Northern Ireland	Number	134	98	37	34	58	18	379
	Gross tonnage	248	698	832	1,939	5,615	6,852	16,184
	Engine power	3,542	9,354	5,590	7,206	18,538	18,302	62,531
Islands ^(a)	Number	247	44	12	10	2	-	315
	Gross tonnage	402	310	304	493	172	-	1,681
	Engine power	9,428	6,312	2,034	1,887	566	-	20,227
Other ^(b)	Number	18	4	-	-	-	-	22
	Gross tonnage	27	23	-	-	-	-	49
	Engine power	744	557	-	-	-	-	1,301
Total	Number	3,459	1,588	698	205	273	254	6,477
	Gross tonnage	6,021	11,294	14,355	12,239	35,226	128,289	207,424
	Engine power	108,582	164,291	105,976	44,979	98,532	304,309	826,668

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.

The UK fishing fleet by administration port

Charts 5 to 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 2010:

- Newlyn had the largest number (619) 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 (36,264 GT) and power (99,862 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: 2010

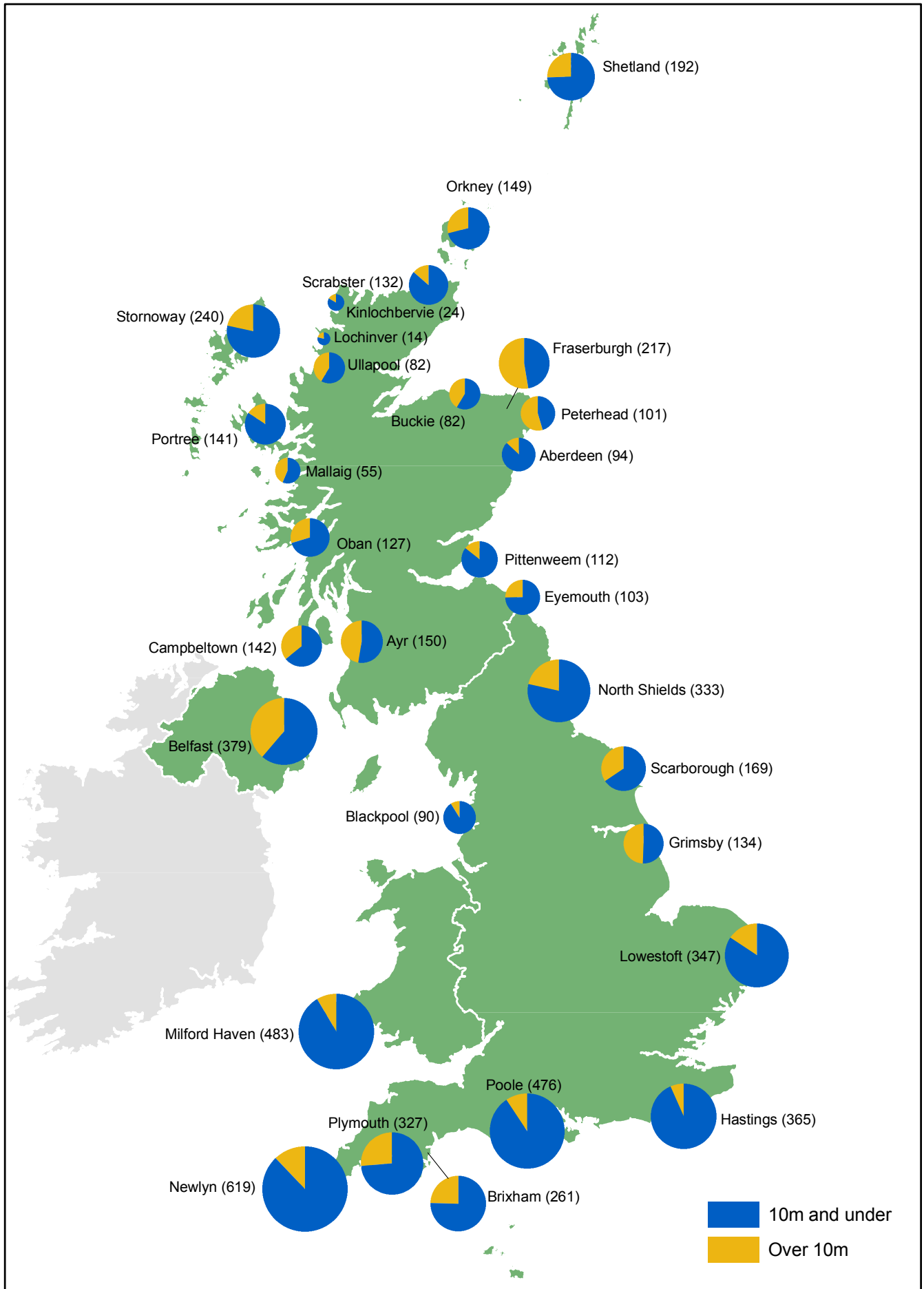


Chart 2.6: Capacity (GT) of fleet by Administration Port: 2010

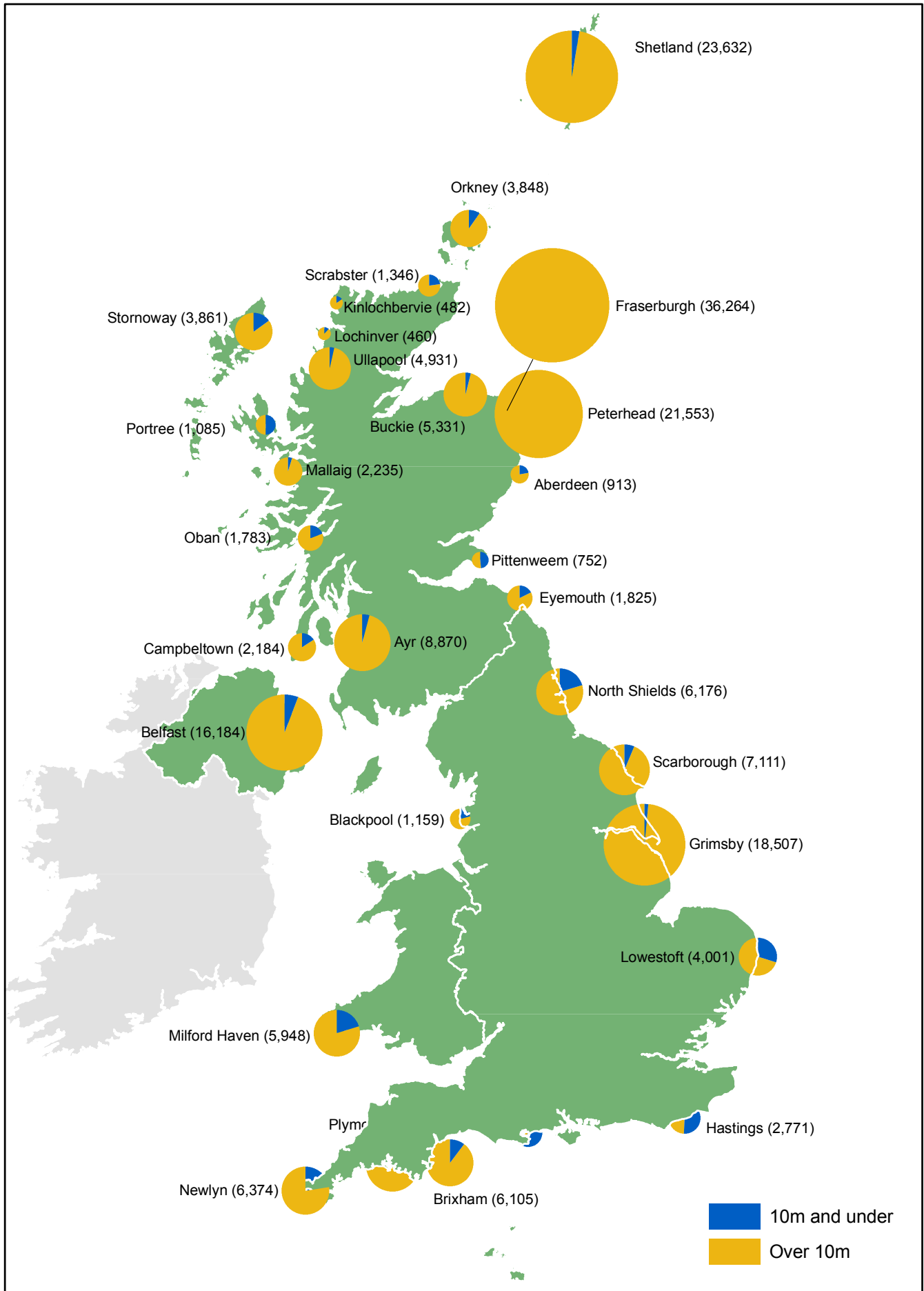
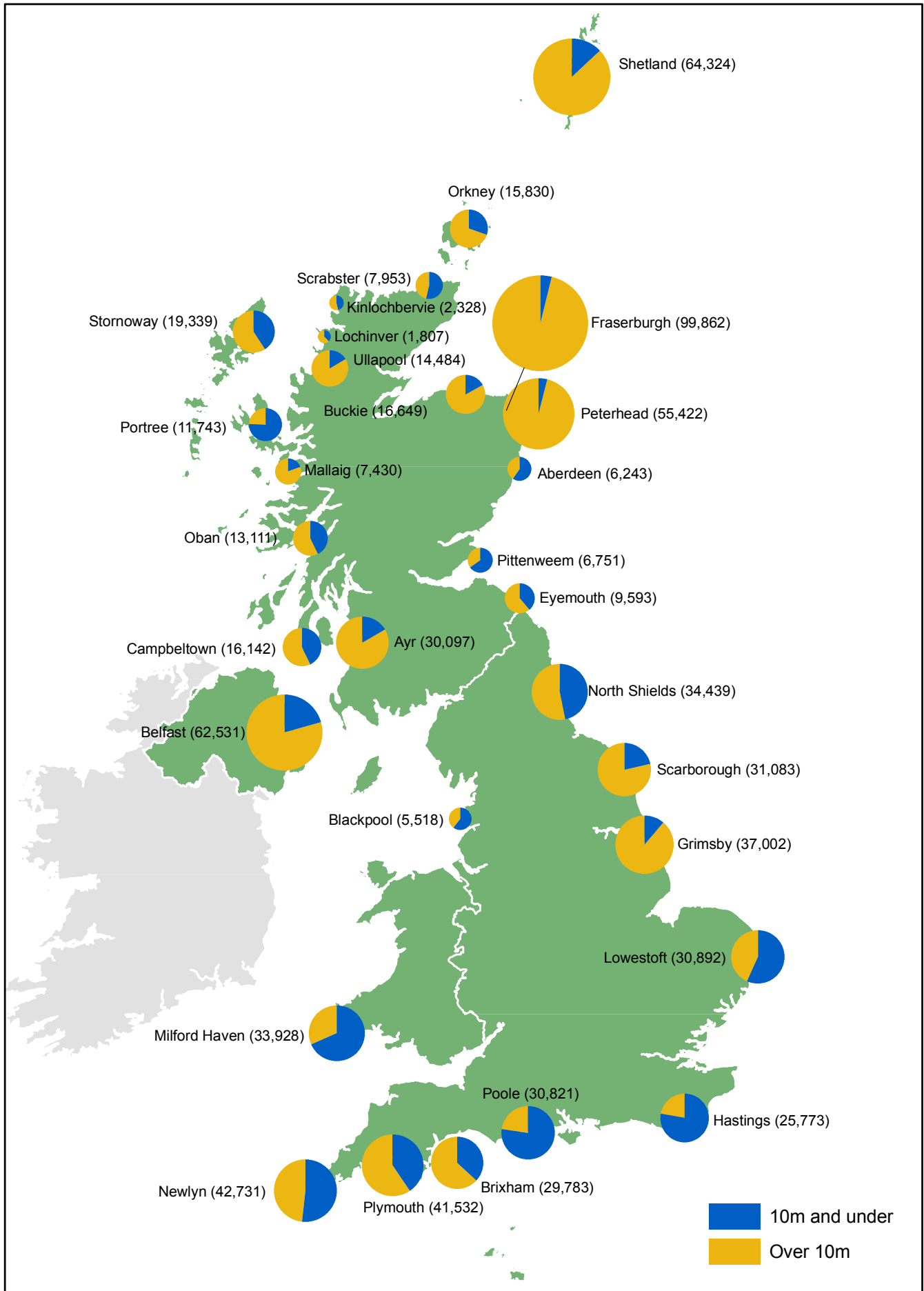
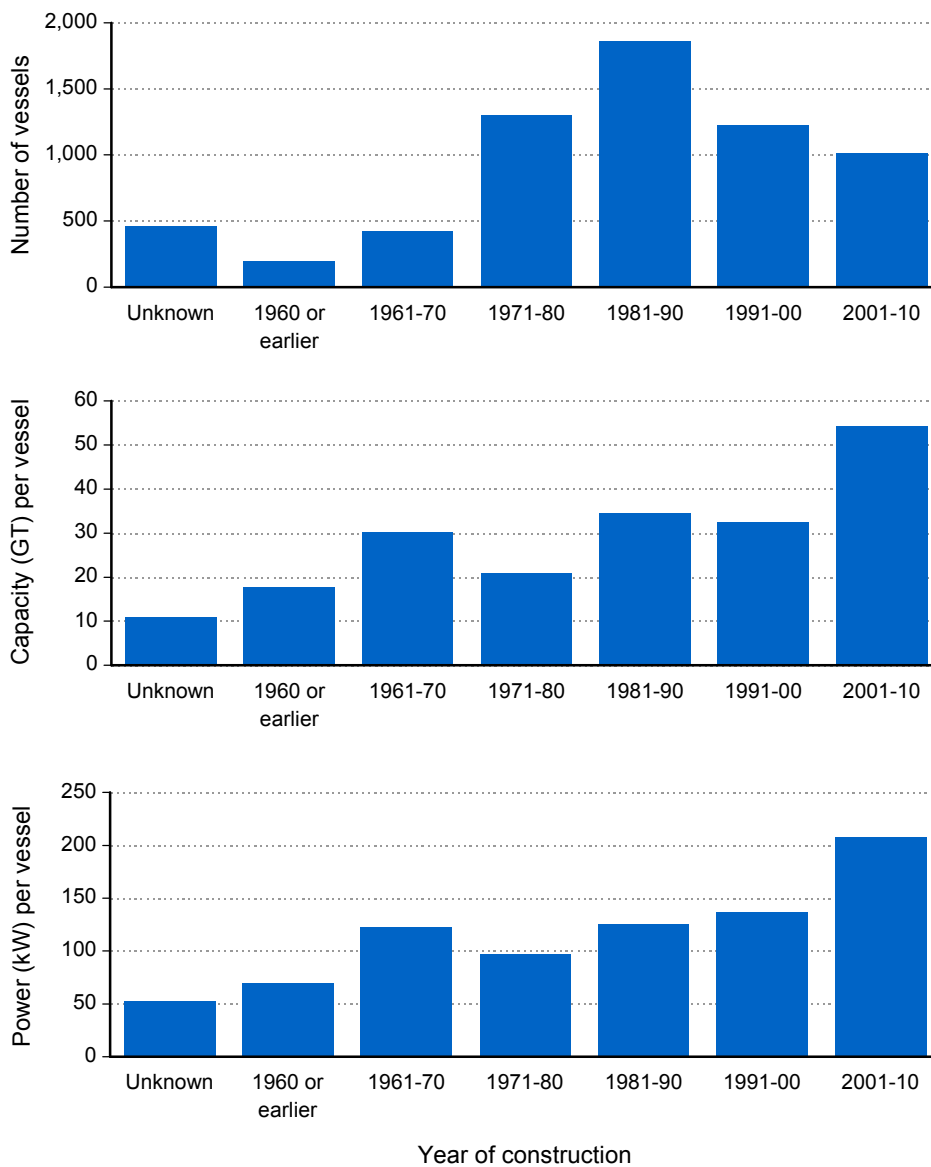


Chart 2.7: Power (kW) of fleet by Administration Port: 2010



The UK fishing fleet by age

Chart 2.8: Size, average capacity and power of the UK fishing fleet by year of construction: 2010



63 per cent of the UK fleet (whose age is known) were built prior to 1991. While the number of vessels being built since 1990 has decreased, their average capacity and power have increased (see Chart 2.8).

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

TABLE 2.4 Age of UK vessels by country of administration: 2010

At year end:

		Year of construction							Total
		Unknown	1960 or earlier	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	
England	Number	203	107	209	611	868	579	544	3,121
	Gross tonnage	1,285	1,355	4,850	8,236	30,949	9,048	6,484	62,208
	Engine power (kW)	10,020	6,744	22,490	47,356	107,656	58,806	56,503	309,574
Wales	Number	54	7	12	81	149	89	91	483
	Gross tonnage	173	69	318	1,019	2,992	520	857	5,948
	Engine power (kW)	2,301	272	960	5,601	11,614	5,200	7,980	33,928
Scotland	Number	166	67	141	453	647	398	285	2,157
	Gross tonnage	3,116	1,622	4,814	13,690	24,949	29,140	44,022	121,354
	Engine power (kW)	9,985	4,821	17,621	55,311	91,332	90,762	129,275	399,107
Northern Ireland	Number	27	9	43	92	104	61	43	379
Islands ^(a)	Gross tonnage	407	370	2,403	4,034	4,687	680	3,603	16,184
	Engine power (kW)	1,753	1,576	9,188	14,580	17,798	5,255	12,381	62,531
	Number	10	3	16	63	87	95	41	315
Other ^(b)	Gross tonnage	16	7	313	349	385	407	204	1,681
	Engine power (kW)	227	34	1,378	3,301	4,634	7,029	3,623	20,227
	Number	-	-	-	3	4	4	11	22
Total	Gross tonnage	-	-	-	7	10	5	27	49
	Engine power (kW)	-	-	-	96	243	104	858	1,301
	Number	460	193	421	1,303	1,859	1,226	1,015	6,477
Gross tonnage	4,997	3,423	12,699	27,336	63,972	39,800	55,197	207,424	
Engine power (kW)	24,286	13,448	51,638	126,244	233,278	167,155	210,620	826,668	

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.

Membership of Fish Producer Organisations

Around a third of vessels over 10 metres in length were not members of a Fish Producer Organisation (FPO) on 31 December 2010. The Scottish FPO had the highest membership (218 vessels), almost double that of the second largest FPO.

TABLE 2.5 Fish Producer Organisation (FPO) membership^(a): 2009 to 2010

Membership as at 31 December for each year

	2009 ^(b)		2010 ^(b)	
	Vessels in membership	Members as a % of total	Vessels in membership	Members as a % of total
Scottish FPO Ltd	226	15%	218	15%
Northern Ireland FPO Ltd	115	8%	111	8%
Cornish FPO Ltd	101	7%	102	7%
South Western FPO Ltd	72	5%	70	5%
Eastern England FPO Ltd	47	3%	45	3%
Anglo Scottish FPO Ltd	42	3%	45	3%
Anglo Northern Irish FPO Ltd	44	3%	44	3%
Shetland FPO Ltd	39	3%	39	3%
Northern Producers Organisation Ltd	43	3%	38	3%
North East of Scotland FO Ltd	37	3%	35	2%
West of Scotland FPO Ltd	31	2%	31	2%
Fleetwood FPO Ltd	26	2%	23	2%
Fife FPO Ltd	23	2%	21	1%
Aberdeen FPO	21	1%	18	1%
North Sea FPO Ltd	19	1%	18	1%
Isle of Man Non-Sector	17	1%	18	1%
The FPO Ltd	17	1%	16	1%
Lowestoft FPO Ltd	11	1%	12	1%
Orkney FPO Ltd	11	1%	11	1%
Wales and West Coast FPO Ltd	11	1%	10	1%
Interfish	7	0%	7	0%
Klondyke	3	0%	3	0%
Lunar Group	3	0%	3	0%
North Atlantic FPO Ltd ^(c)	n/a	n/a	2	0%
Non-sector vessels ^(d)	511	35%	490	34%
Total	1,477	100%	1,430	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

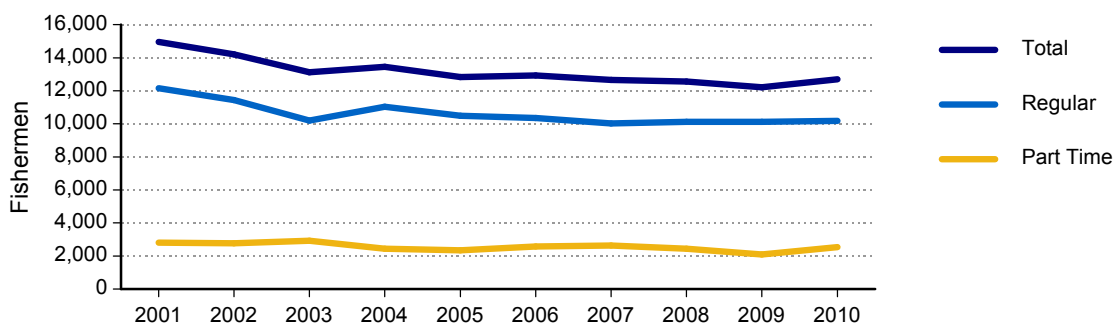
(d) Over 10m vessels not in FPO membership.

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.

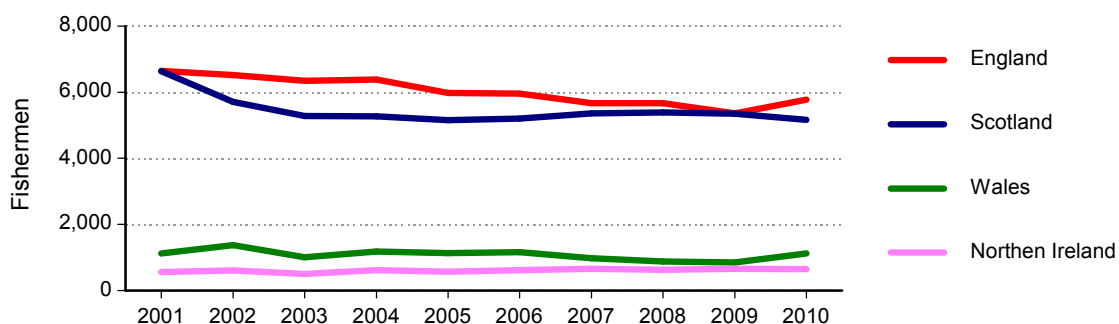
The number of fishermen on UK registered vessels has decreased by 15 per cent since 2001 from around 15,000 to 12,700. The number of regular fishermen has decreased by 16 per cent and part-time fishermen by 10 per cent over this period (see Chart 2.9). The decrease in fishermen numbers may be associated with reductions in fleet size as well as decreased fishing opportunities.

Chart 2.9: Number of fishermen on UK registered vessels: 2001 to 2010



Since 2001, the number of fishermen on English administered vessels has decreased by 13 per cent and on vessels administered in Scotland by 22 per cent. In Northern Ireland fishermen numbers increased by 16 per cent, while in Wales numbers in 2010 were at 2001 levels (see Chart 2.10). The 2010 increases in number of fishermen on vessels administered in England and Wales may partly be attributed to better capture of fishermen numbers through improvements to the survey methodology.

Chart 2.10: Number of fishermen by country of administration: 2001 to 2010



In 2010, part-time fishermen accounted for 17 per cent of all fishermen in England and for 18 per cent in Scotland (see Chart 2.11).

Chart 2.11: Number of regular and part-time fishermen by country of administration: 2010

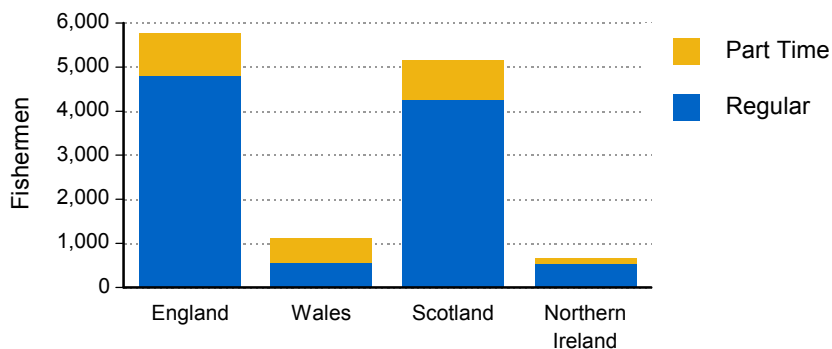


Table 2.6 shows a breakdown of the number of regular and part-time fishermen by country in the UK from 1938 to 2010. Since 1938:

- Numbers of fishermen on UK registered vessels have decreased by 73 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 2010, the proportions were 54 per cent and 41 per cent respectively.
- 50 per cent of fishermen on vessels administered in Wales are part-time. In other administrations this proportion is less than 20 per cent.

TABLE 2.6 Number of fishermen: 1938 to 2010

	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

(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.

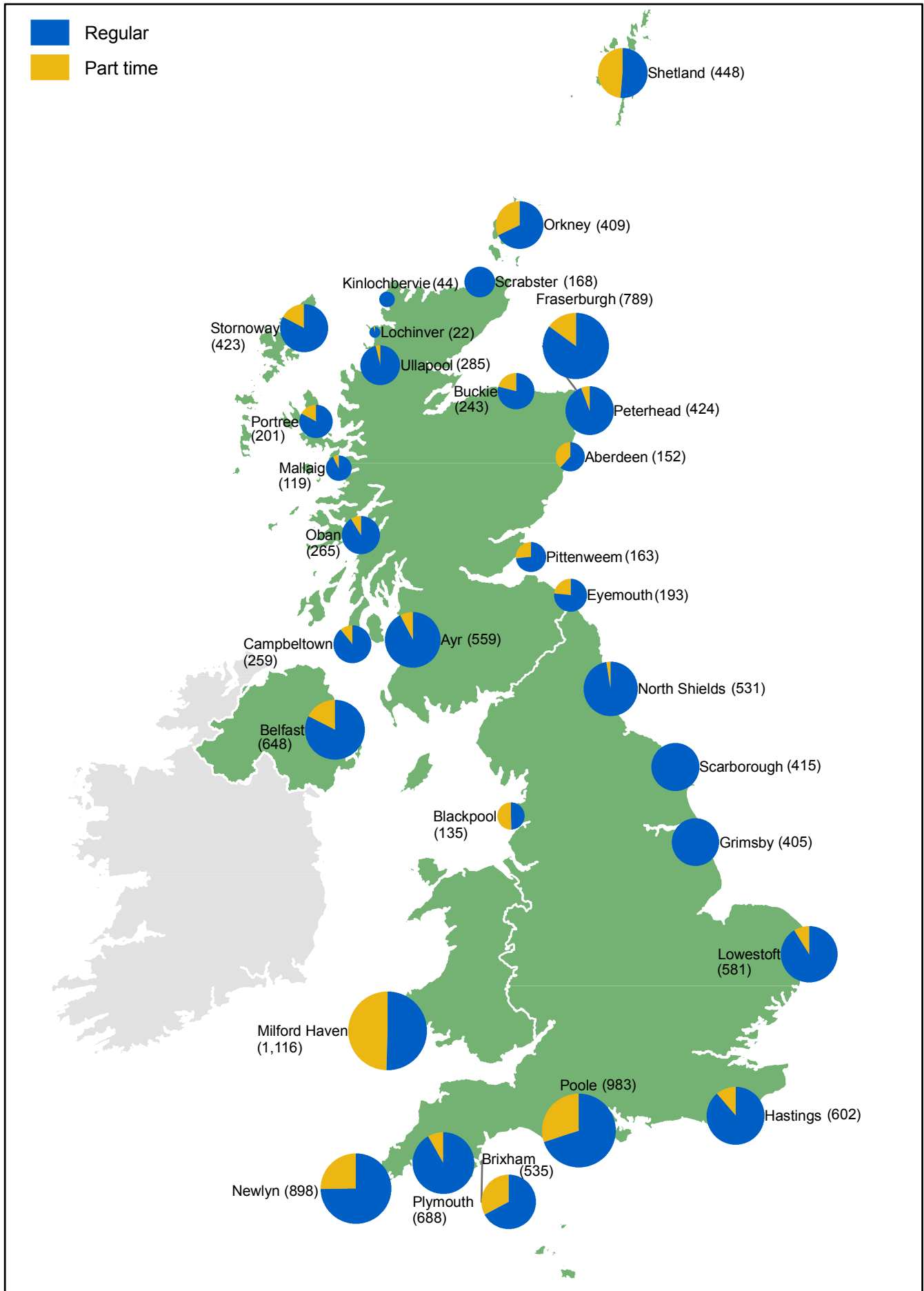
(d) The apparent increase in fishermen in Scotland reflected the licensing of 10m and under vessels when more information became available on the numbers of such active vessels.

(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.

Chart 2.12 shows the total number of fishermen for each administration port in the UK. In 2010:

- Poole is the administration port with the largest number of fishermen in England (983). This is in part due to the large number of vessels of 10 metres and under overall length which are shared by multiple part-time fishermen.
- Fraserburgh has the largest number of fishermen in Scotland (789); however, the largest number of part-time fishermen is found on vessels administered by Shetland (217).
- 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, Milford Haven and Poole) are also the ports with most fishermen.
- Ports with large shares of part-time fishermen tend to have a high proportion of vessels of 10 metres or under (Chart 2.5). 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.
- 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: 2010



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).

TABLE 2.7 Number of accidents, lost vessels and fatalities involving UK fishing vessels: 2001 to 2010

Accident type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ^(a)	2010
Capsize/Listing	3	5	4	2	6	5	3	2	2	7
Collision	17	15	17	12	23	12	18	17	10	15
Contact	6	1	7	3	2	3	4	2	6	4
Fire/Explosion	10	13	13	19	16	15	9	11	7	10
Flooding/Foundering	46	40	50	40	54	34	32	34	31	25
Grounding	29	26	38	29	20	24	24	28	26	14
Heavy Weather Damage	-	2	1	2	3	1	5	-	3	1
Machinery Failure	212	181	221	202	232	240	213	156	140	182
Missing Vessel	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Person Overboard	11	6	7	6	11	14	8	7	13	9
Other	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
Total accidents	334	289	360	317	368	349	317	257	238	268
Vessel losses	34	18	28	25	34	19	21	21	15	12
Injuries	87	55	70	70	62	69	64	60	75	45
Fatalities^(b)	10	8	11	10	9	16	8	8	13	5

Source: Marine Accident Investigation Branch

Note: The data in this table are official statistics and 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.

UK over 10m fishing fleet effort

Since 2001, fishing effort (in kW days) by the over 10 metre fleet has decreased by 41 per cent. (Chart 2.13). This reduction is primarily due to a decline in effort in the demersal trawl and seine segment of 46 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 multiple mobile 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 2010

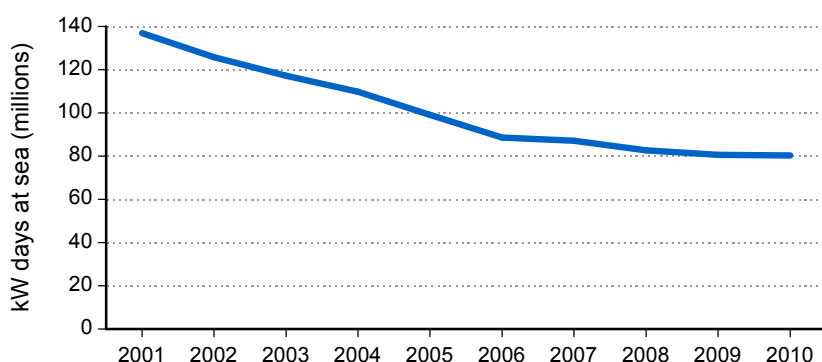
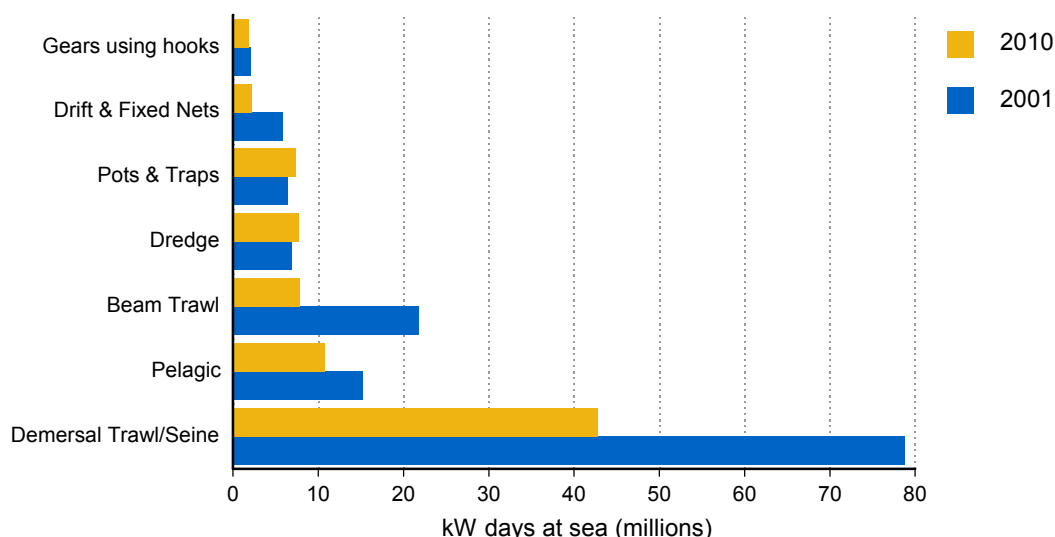


Chart 2.14: UK fishing fleet effort in kW days at sea by gear type: 2001 and 2010



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.

Year	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days
2001	80	6,696	3,202,288
2002	75	6,474	3,059,302
2003	79	7,205	3,497,479
2004	70	6,285	3,341,233
2005	62	6,309	3,375,415
2006	60	6,224	3,398,988
2007	60	6,665	3,302,943
2008	56	6,319	2,997,036
2009	46	4,963	2,363,694
2010	45	5,058	2,312,543

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 36 per cent and effort (kW days) has decreased by 31 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 2010

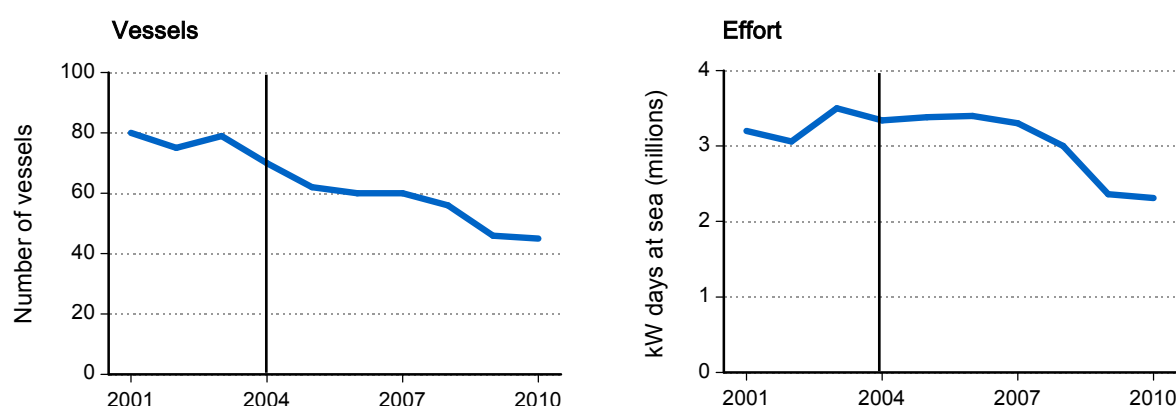


TABLE 2.8 Beam trawl activity in the Sole Recovery Zone: 2001 to 2010

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 2010 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.

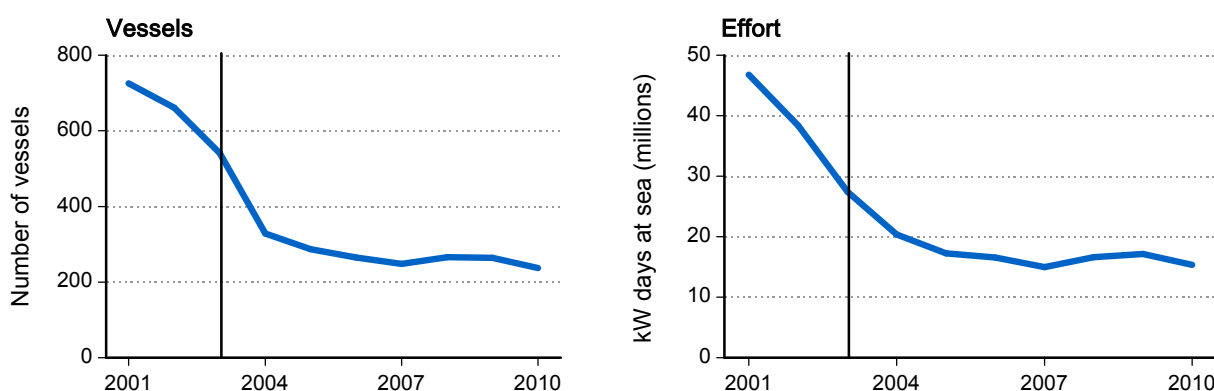
Trends for the two most cod-intensive gear groupings, TR1 and TR2, are discussed below.

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 56 per cent and effort (kW days) by 44 per cent.

Chart 2.16: Fleet size and effort (kW days) of vessels using gear type TR1 in the Cod Recovery Zone: 2001 to 2010



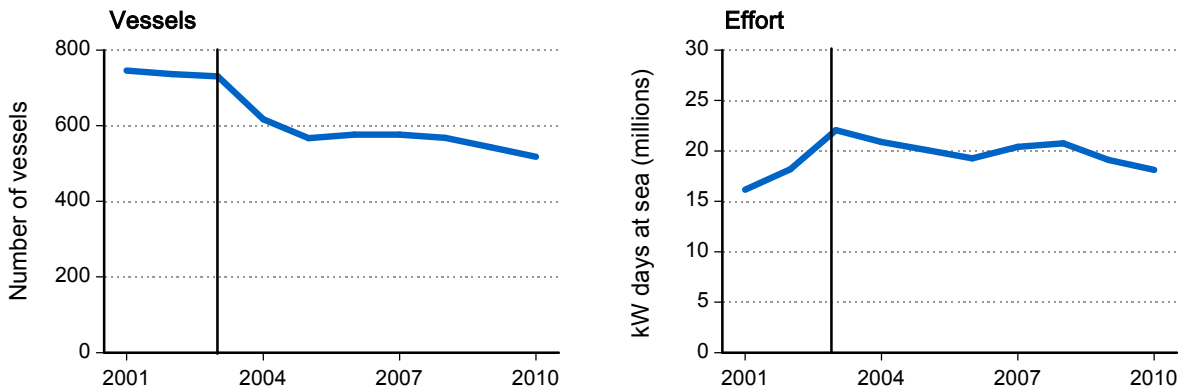
Note: The Cod Recovery Regime was established in 2003, initially limited to the North Sea and West of Scotland, but was expanded in 2004 to include the Irish Sea (ICES division VIIa) and the Eastern Channel (ICES division VIId).

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 29 per cent and effort (kW days) by 18 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 2010



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 VII d).

TABLE 2.9 Effort of UK 10m and over vessels fishing in the Cod Recovery Zone: 2001 to 2010

	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
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	4,155	3,437,638
2010	..	142	202,684	41	4,167	3,673,974
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ^(f)						
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	4,181	3,443,445
2010	..	142	202,684	43	4,180	3,676,503

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

Note: Entries referring to fewer 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 VIII

^(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 2010 (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
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	1,325	552,515	8	200	18,439
2010	25	1,456	639,486	9	304	25,627
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	-	-	-
Total^(f)						
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	1,357	569,171	9	234	21,227
2010	28	1,476	644,286	10	316	26,611

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

Note: Entries referring to fewer 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 VIII

^(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 2010 (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	1,239	516,976
2009	..	11	924	22	1,010	415,985
2010	-	-	-	17	930	380,174
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	25,268	14,077,064
2009	14	1,353	629,638	233	26,057	14,463,285
2010	15	766	316,845	214	21,576	12,584,629
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	3,262	2,045,502
2009	13	1,474	703,395	101	3,619	2,298,538
2010	12	1,489	723,065	95	3,708	2,398,914
Total ^(f)						
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	29,770	16,639,542
2009	19	2,838	1,333,957	264	30,685	17,177,808
2010	18	2,255	1,039,910	237	26,214	15,363,718

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

Note: Entries referring to fewer 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 VIII

^(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 2010 (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	14,908	3,614,759	-	-	-
2009	145	14,013	3,352,862	-	-	-
2010	135	12,643	3,015,368	-	-	-
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	31,443	10,670,040	..	63	90,952
2010	288	28,994	10,429,366	6	67	144,105
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	28,188	5,556,827	-	-	-
2009	241	25,288	5,065,752	..	..	408
2010	236	23,739	4,683,809	..	17	4,041
Total ^(f)						
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	75,476	20,754,113	..	35	2,870
2009	543	70,744	19,088,654	..	64	91,360
2010	518	65,377	18,128,542	10	84	148,146

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

Note: Entries referring to fewer 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 VIII

^(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.

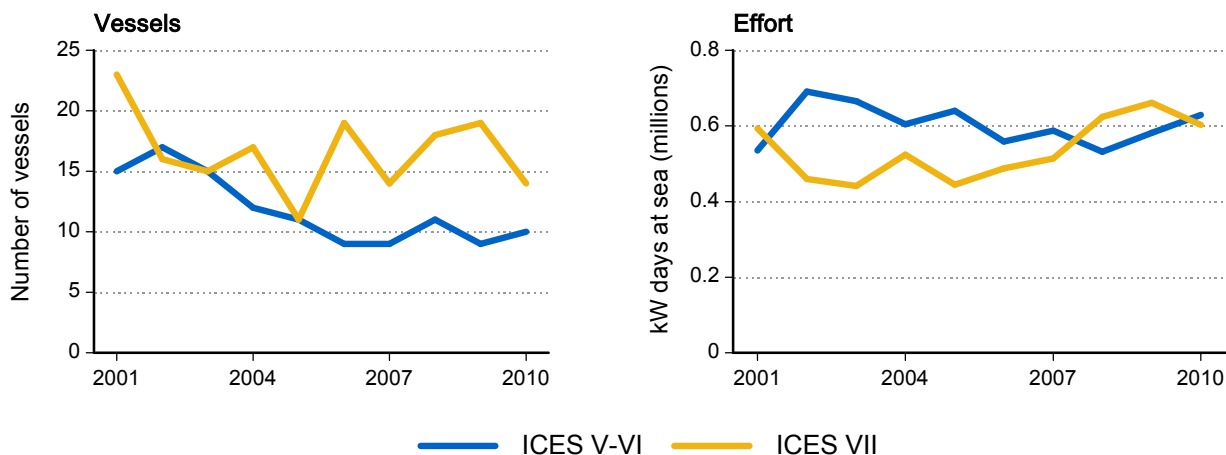
The Western Waters cover nine sea areas. Regulated activity is permitted for UK registered vessels in only four of these. Ceilings exist on the maximum fishing effort to be exerted by 15 metres and over vessels targeting certain species in ICES sub-areas V and VI; ICES sub-area VII; and ICES sub-area 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.

Trips targeting crabs

Trips targeting edible crabs and spider crabs are covered by the Western Waters regime. From 2001 to 2010 the number of vessels targeting crabs in ICES sub-areas V and VI decreased by a third while the number in ICES sub-area VII fluctuated. This did not correspond to a decrease in effort, which remained roughly stable in both sub-areas (Chart 2.18).

Chart 2.18: Fleet size and effort (kW days) of vessels targeting crabs in the Western Waters: 2001 to 2010

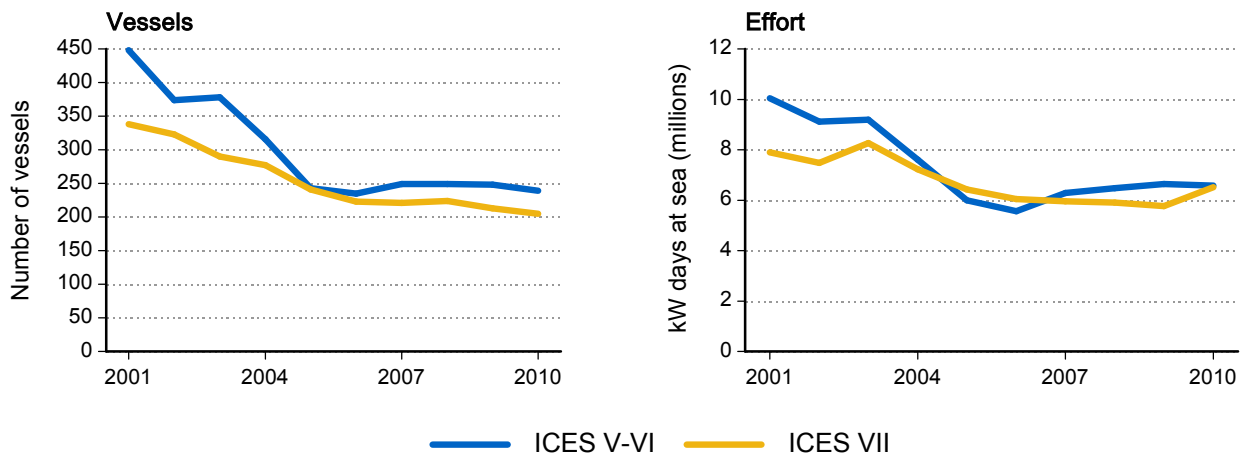


Trips targeting demersal species

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

From 2001 to 2010 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 39 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 35 per cent and 18 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 2010



Trips targeting scallops

From 2001 to 2010 the number of vessels targeting scallops in ICES sub-areas V and VI decreased by 37 per cent. The number in ICES sub-area VII declined but has now returned to the same level. Effort in ICES sub-areas V and VI fell by 49 per cent, but effort in ICES sub-area VII increased by 47 per cent. The increase in effort in ICES sub-area VII 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 2010

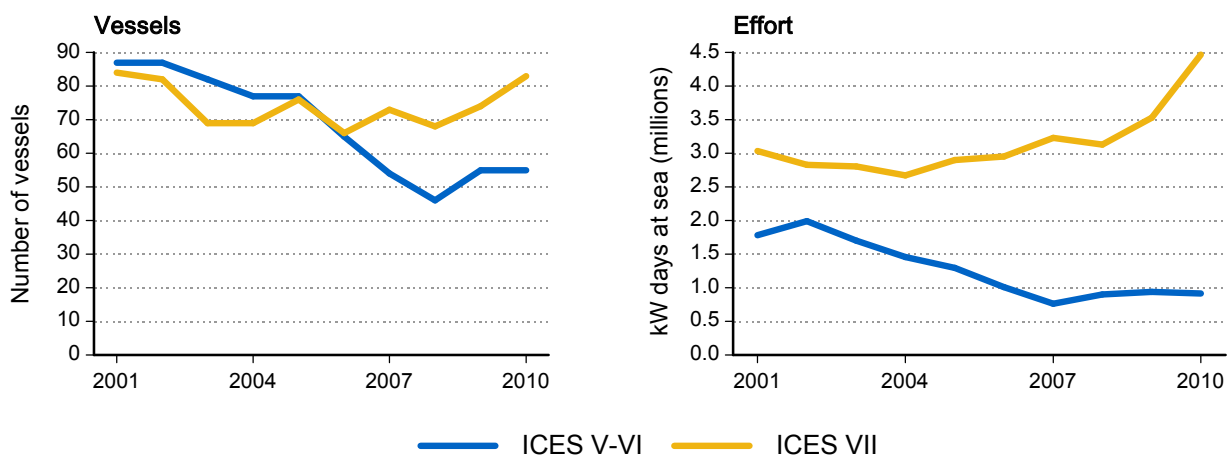


TABLE 2.10 Effort of UK 15m and over vessels fishing in the Western Waters: 2001 to 2010

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	19	2,426	661,361
2010	10	2,214	629,137	14	2,185	603,037
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	20,736	6,483,188	224	18,300	5,912,808
2009	248	19,952	6,645,775	213	17,059	5,768,676
2010	239	19,596	6,573,526	205	17,258	6,515,590
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	6,996	3,528,523
2010	55	3,783	915,978	83	9,212	4,469,148

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 2010 (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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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
Scallops						
2001	..	41	29,307	..	..	198
2002	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	-	-	-	..	6	4,157
2004	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	..	..	543
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	-	-	-	..	8	5,380
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-	..	..	972

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

Note: Entries referring to fewer 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 10m and over vessels.

^(b) Edible crab and spider crab

3 Landings

Introduction

In 2010, UK vessels landed 606 thousand tonnes of sea fish (including shellfish) into the UK and abroad with a value of £719 million. This represents a 4 per cent increase in quantity and a 7 per cent increase in value compared with 2009.

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. It 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

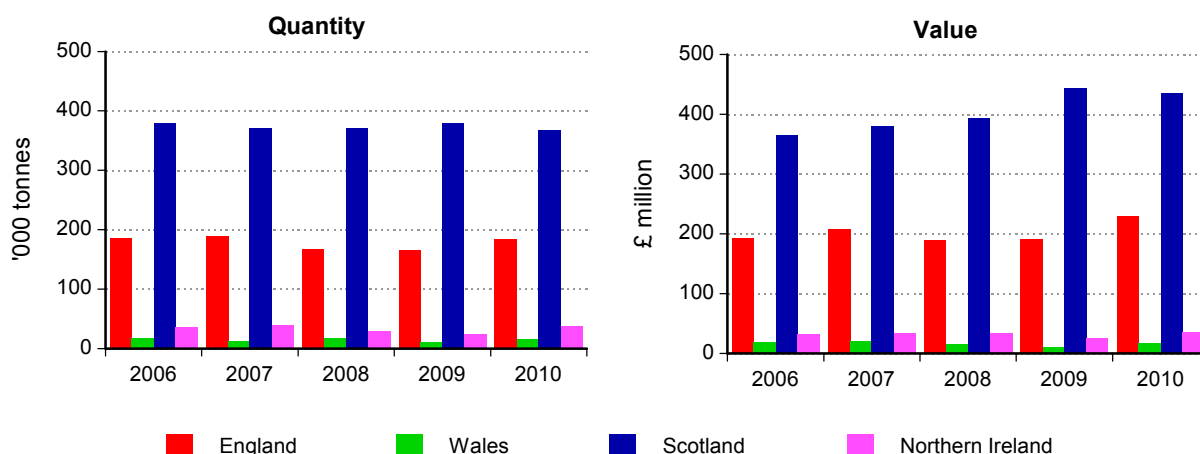
Data are also provided on landings and quota uptake for all EU member states. All landings data are given in terms of live weight.

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 eight per cent of fish caught by the UK fleet were landed in the UK. In terms of value, 76 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 61 per cent of the weight and the value of landings by UK vessels (see Table 3.1). English vessels accounted for 30 per cent of the quantity and 32 per cent of the value of the landings, while Welsh and Northern Irish vessels represented 3 and 6 per cent by quantity respectively.

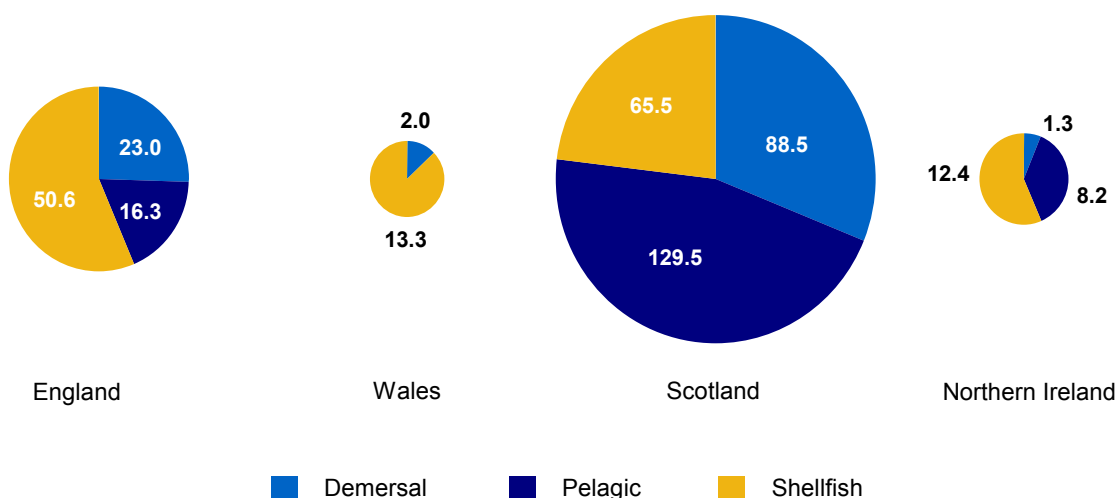
Chart 3.1: Quantity and value of landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by vessel nationality: 2006 to 2010



Landings by UK vessels into the UK rose to 411 thousand tonnes from 395 thousand tonnes in 2009. Demersal species represented 28 per cent of these landings in terms of quantity and 37 per cent in terms of value. Pelagic species accounted for 37 per cent of landings by quantity but only 18 per cent by value. Shellfish accounted for 35 per cent of landings by quantity and 45 per cent by value.

Chart 3.2 shows a breakdown of landings by species group into England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland by UK vessels. The largest amount, 283 thousand tonnes, was landed into Scotland with a value of £371 million. Landings into England were 90 thousand tonnes with a value of £140 million.

Chart 3.2: Landings into UK countries by UK vessels: 2010 ('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 2010:

- The UK fleet accounted for 79 per cent of all fish landed into the UK (see Tables 3.2 and 3.4). Only 16 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 (see Tables 3.2a to 3.2d and Chart 3.2). Pelagic fish had the highest share of landings into Scotland.
- Landings into the UK by foreign vessels remained at 111 thousand tonnes (see Table 3.3). The value of landings by foreign vessels rose by 12 per cent to £104 million. Demersal and shellfish landings fell by 30 and 37 per cent respectively, while pelagic landings rose by a quarter when compared with 2009.
- Nearly half of all landings of pelagic fish by UK vessels were landed abroad (see Tables 3.5 and 3.6), with 91 per cent of landings of sardines by the UK fleet taking place outside the UK. In contrast, only 7 per cent of shellfish landings by the UK fleet were made abroad.

TABLE 3.1 Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 2006 to 2010

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
(i) Vessels administered in the UK										
Demersal	156.0	148.8	151.8	160.1	168.8	231.3	230.5	234.2	246.7	274.4
Pelagic	322.1	317.4	286.0	286.4	285.5	133.0	134.8	136.2	189.8	178.6
Shellfish	141.5	147.7	150.4	134.5	152.0	250.1	281.1	265.2	237.9	266.3
Total Fish	619.6	613.9	588.2	581.0	606.3	614.3	646.3	635.6	674.4	719.3
(ii) Vessels administered in England										
Demersal	56.5	54.1	47.5	52.5	59.0	90.3	92.5	87.3	91.6	115.9
Pelagic	74.4	80.0	66.9	72.3	77.3	30.7	35.6	28.9	33.8	38.7
Shellfish	54.8	55.7	53.0	40.6	47.5	72.5	80.5	73.1	65.5	75.0
Total Fish	185.7	189.8	167.4	165.4	183.7	193.4	208.7	189.3	190.9	229.6
(iii) Vessels administered in Wales										
Demersal	2.4	2.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	3.1	3.6	2.7	2.6	3.0
Pelagic	0.3	0.3	..	..	..	0.5	0.4	..	..	..
Shellfish	14.4	9.6	15.6	9.0	14.3	15.7	16.2	13.0	8.4	14.1
Total Fish	17.1	12.0	17.1	10.1	15.5	19.2	20.2	15.7	11.0	17.2
(iv) Vessels administered in Scotland										
Demersal	94.2	89.3	99.7	103.6	106.0	133.4	129.8	139.5	148.8	151.8
Pelagic	226.0	214.2	206.9	205.4	189.1	91.6	90.8	101.6	151.6	129.2
Shellfish	59.6	66.9	65.0	69.5	72.4	141.1	159.8	152.6	143.4	154.2
Total Fish	379.8	370.4	371.6	378.5	367.5	366.1	380.5	393.6	443.9	435.2
(v) Vessels administered in Northern Ireland										
Demersal	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.4	4.1	3.9	4.3	3.4	3.3
Pelagic	21.4	22.9	12.1	8.7	19.1	10.1	7.9	5.7	4.3	10.6
Shellfish	11.5	13.8	14.9	13.4	15.9	19.1	22.8	24.3	18.7	21.4
Total Fish	35.5	39.6	30.0	24.7	37.4	33.3	34.6	34.3	26.5	35.3
(vi) Vessels administered in the Islands ^(a)										
Demersal	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4
Pelagic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shellfish	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.6
Total Fish	1.5	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.0

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man

TABLE 3.2 Landings into the UK by UK vessels: 2006 to 2010 ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Bass	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.3	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.8
Brill	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6
Cod	12.9	12.8	9.8	11.6	14.7	20.7	21.7	20.3	20.7	28.6
Dogfish	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.2
Gurnard	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8
Haddock	38.9	32.3	31.9	34.8	31.7	45.3	39.9	35.0	34.2	36.2
Hake	2.7	2.8	4.1	6.4	5.6	6.1	4.6	7.8	11.8	10.2
Halibut	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3
Lemon Sole	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.9	6.1	6.3	5.3	5.3	6.3
Ling	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.6	5.7
Megrim	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.6	8.2	8.5	10.0	10.7	10.1
Monks or Anglers	12.2	13.8	13.1	12.9	11.7	31.9	34.1	36.5	40.1	38.5
Plaice	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3
Pollack (Lythe)	1.8	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.7	3.8	4.5	3.8	3.5
Saithe	12.2	10.0	12.9	14.4	13.6	6.2	4.9	7.4	10.1	12.4
Sand Eels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skates and Rays	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.8
Sole	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	14.7	15.5	14.3	13.8	14.0
Turbot	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.4
Whiting	12.3	13.1	11.4	10.1	8.9	9.7	11.7	10.7	9.3	9.4
Witch	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.2
Other Demersal ^(b)	4.8	4.6	3.9	5.0	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.0	6.4	7.6
Total Demersal	119.4	113.3	109.9	118.9	114.8	180.9	180.1	179.8	190.0	202.8
Blue Whiting	21.4	21.9	15.3	..	5.0	1.8	2.7	1.4	..	1.0
Herring	62.1	50.8	38.2	31.6	35.6	14.5	9.5	9.7	9.5	10.3
Horse Mackerel	5.2	6.4	5.9	6.4	5.8	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8
Mackerel	70.4	100.3	90.7	100.3	99.9	54.9	67.1	67.8	84.5	82.0
Sardines	1.6	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.3	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6
Other Pelagic	2.9	4.6	3.9	4.2	5.5	0.4	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.1
Total Pelagic	163.5	186.4	157.0	145.1	154.0	73.6	83.9	82.8	98.1	96.8
Cockles	11.3	11.5	14.0	2.6	1.3	5.3	7.4	7.2	7.7	4.0
Crabs	26.4	28.8	24.8	24.6	26.6	34.1	38.0	32.7	30.6	35.2
Cuttlefish	3.6	4.4	3.6	2.2	3.8	5.2	5.5	5.2	3.5	7.5
Lobsters	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	26.8	31.2	30.6	26.6	26.6
Mussels	10.4	4.6	8.6	3.4	5.2	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.2
Nephrops	41.0	44.1	43.0	42.4	38.2	113.9	126.1	114.9	96.0	95.3
Scallops	24.2	26.7	27.6	34.0	43.0	37.1	38.8	42.4	47.0	54.5
Shrimps and Prawns	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	3.6	2.8	2.2	2.0
Squid	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.5	3.6	3.7	5.9	6.1	6.1	10.2
Whelks	12.0	13.0	13.7	12.9	14.4	7.1	7.7	8.6	7.4	9.3
Other Shellfish	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.5	3.1	4.1	4.4	4.6
Total Shellfish	134.1	140.5	142.6	130.7	141.8	237.4	268.2	255.9	231.9	249.4
Total All Species	417.1	440.1	409.5	394.7	410.6	492.0	532.2	518.5	520.0	549.0

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments and Islands figures.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2a Landings into England by UK vessels: 2006 to 2010^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Bass	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.1	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.6
Brill	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5
Cod	5.0	5.2	1.6	1.9	1.7	5.4	6.1	3.0	3.1	3.1
Dogfish	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Gurnard	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Haddock	1.0	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0
Hake	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5
Halibut	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Lemon Sole	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.4	3.9	3.8	2.9	3.9	5.0
Ling	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Megrim	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	2.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.7
Monks or Anglers	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.5	3.0	5.8	6.9	6.7	6.9	8.3
Plaice	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8
Pollack (Lythe)	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.3
Saithe	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sand Eels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skates and Rays	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.8
Sole	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.6	14.2	15.1	14.1	13.7	13.8
Turbot	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.8
Whiting	3.9	3.7	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.3
Witch	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..
Other Demersal ^(b)	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.7
Total Demersal	27.3	29.4	22.0	22.9	23.0	54.2	58.6	51.9	52.3	56.6
Blue Whiting	..	-	..	-	..	..	-	..	-	..
Herring	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.1	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7
Horse Mackerel	4.2	5.0	5.3	5.6	4.6	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3
Mackerel	4.0	2.9	2.3	3.0	2.0	2.7	2.2	1.9	2.4	1.8
Sardines	1.6	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.3	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6
Other Pelagic	2.1	3.7	3.6	3.2	4.9	0.4	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.0
Total Pelagic	12.5	14.5	14.0	15.4	16.3	5.0	6.6	5.6	6.5	5.5
Cockles	10.1	10.2	12.9	1.7	0.9	4.6	6.7	6.5	6.7	1.2
Crabs	11.5	11.6	10.8	10.0	10.7	14.7	15.3	14.0	11.5	13.3
Cuttlefish	3.6	4.4	3.6	2.2	3.8	5.2	5.5	5.2	3.5	7.5
Lobsters	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	15.1	17.2	16.9	12.8	12.0
Mussels	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Nephrops	5.4	4.1	2.3	3.6	2.2	12.4	10.1	5.3	7.1	4.8
Scallops	11.4	11.7	9.3	15.3	18.8	15.1	16.6	14.1	20.8	27.4
Shrimps and Prawns	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	3.6	2.7	2.0	1.8
Squid	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.6
Whelks	7.4	9.1	8.4	7.9	9.1	4.1	5.3	5.3	4.3	5.9
Other Shellfish	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.0
Total Shellfish	55.2	57.7	53.3	46.0	50.6	75.2	84.2	73.6	72.5	77.6
Total All Species	95.0	101.6	89.3	84.2	89.9	134.5	149.4	131.1	131.2	139.6

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: 2006 to 2010 ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Bass	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Brill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cod	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..
Dogfish	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	..	..	..
Gurnard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haddock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hake	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Halibut	-	-	..	-	..	-	-	..	-	..
Lemon Sole	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
Megrim	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.9
Monks or Anglers	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.9
Plaice	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..
Pollack (Lythe)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1
Saithe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sand Eels	-	..	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-
Skates and Rays	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Sole	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Turbot	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	0.1	0.1
Whiting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Witch	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Other Demersal ^(b)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Total Demersal	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.0	4.4	5.0	4.3	5.3	6.1
Blue Whiting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	..	..	..	-	..	..	..	..	-	..
Horse Mackerel	-	-	..	..	..	-	-	..	..	..
Mackerel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sardines	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	..	-
Other Pelagic	-	..	-	..	-	-	..	-	..	-
Total Pelagic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cockles	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	-	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	-
Crabs	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.4
Cuttlefish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lobsters	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.4	3.6	3.2	2.0	2.2
Mussels	5.9	0.3	4.6	1.7	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	..
Nephrops	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Scallops	1.0	1.3	3.0	2.7	3.5	1.4	1.8	5.2	3.7	4.1
Shrimps and Prawns	-	..	-	..	..	-	..	-	..	0.1
Squid	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..
Whelks	3.8	3.3	4.9	4.6	5.0	2.4	2.1	3.1	2.8	3.3
Other Shellfish	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3
Total Shellfish	13.0	7.5	14.8	11.2	13.3	10.1	10.6	14.3	11.4	11.5
Total All Species	15.1	9.8	16.5	13.0	15.3	14.5	15.6	18.6	16.6	17.6

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2c Landings into Scotland by UK vessels: 2006 to 2010 ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Bass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cod	7.3	7.1	7.6	9.4	12.6	14.0	14.6	16.0	16.7	24.8
Dogfish	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1
Gurnard	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
Haddock	37.4	29.5	29.5	32.7	29.5	43.8	37.6	32.7	32.1	33.7
Hake	1.8	2.2	3.5	5.7	5.0	3.9	3.0	6.2	10.5	9.0
Halibut	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2
Lemon Sole	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.3	1.2
Ling	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.2	4.2	5.3
Megrim	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.3	4.6	5.3	6.9	6.8	6.5
Monks or Anglers	9.3	10.3	10.1	9.9	8.2	24.8	25.5	28.0	31.2	28.1
Plaice	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
Pollack (Lythe)	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.0
Saithe	11.5	9.5	12.8	14.3	13.5	5.8	4.7	7.3	10.0	12.3
Sand Eels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skates and Rays	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5
Sole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turbot	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Whiting	8.3	9.4	9.2	8.0	7.1	7.4	9.2	9.3	8.0	8.0
Witch	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.8
Other Demersal ^(b)	2.3	1.8	1.5	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.0	3.5	4.5
Total Demersal	88.0	80.0	84.1	92.6	88.5	118.9	113.8	120.0	129.6	138.0
Blue Whiting	21.4	21.9	15.3	..	4.9	1.8	2.7	1.4	..	1.0
Herring	57.1	45.2	32.4	25.2	27.6	13.2	8.4	8.3	7.7	8.0
Horse Mackerel	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5
Mackerel	64.6	95.8	86.6	94.6	95.2	50.4	63.7	64.6	79.7	78.0
Sardines	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	..	..	-	-
Other Pelagic	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.6	..	0.1	..	0.1	0.1
Total Pelagic	144.0	165.2	135.4	121.6	129.5	65.5	75.2	74.6	87.8	87.6
Cockles	0.2	0.2	..	..	0.3	0.3	0.2	..	..	2.8
Crabs	12.7	14.7	11.8	12.5	13.5	16.8	19.9	16.1	16.8	19.2
Cuttlefish	-	..	..	-	..	-	..	..	-	..
Lobsters	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	7.7	9.8	10.0	11.4	11.8
Mussels	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Nephrops	29.6	33.8	32.8	31.5	28.9	90.2	104.1	95.2	78.3	79.7
Scallops	11.0	13.0	14.7	14.3	16.8	19.9	19.7	22.2	21.0	20.5
Shrimps and Prawns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..
Squid	0.9	1.2	1.5	2.1	3.2	2.1	3.3	4.4	4.3	8.5
Whelks	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other Shellfish	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	2.0	2.1	2.3
Total Shellfish	57.3	65.8	63.5	63.2	65.5	138.7	158.7	150.4	134.2	145.1
Total All Species	289.3	311.0	283.1	277.4	283.5	323.1	347.8	344.9	351.7	370.7

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2d Landings into Northern Ireland by UK vessels: 2006 to 2010 ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Bass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brill	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1
Cod	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.6
Dogfish	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	..
Gurnard	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haddock	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Hake	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
Halibut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lemon Sole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Megrim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monks or Anglers	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Plaice	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..
Pollack (Lythe)	0.1	..	..	..	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	..	..
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	..	0.1	..	..
Total Demersal	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.3	3.3	2.6	3.2	2.3	2.2
Blue Whiting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	4.5	5.1	5.7	5.3	5.5	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.6
Horse Mackerel	0.2	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	..
Mackerel	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.7	2.7	1.9	1.2	1.3	2.4	2.1
Sardines	-	..	..	-	-	-	..	..	-	-
Other Pelagic	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
Total Pelagic	7.0	6.7	7.5	8.1	8.2	3.1	2.0	2.6	3.8	3.7
Cockles	..	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	-
Crabs	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3
Cuttlefish	..	..	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-
Lobsters	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Mussels	0.6	1.0	1.0	..	..	0.2	0.4	0.6	..	..
Nephrops	5.9	6.2	7.9	7.2	7.0	10.8	11.7	14.1	10.2	10.7
Scallops	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.7	3.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.5	2.5
Shrimps and Prawns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1
Squid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whelks	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..
Other Shellfish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Shellfish	8.7	9.5	10.9	10.3	12.4	13.5	14.8	17.5	13.7	15.2
Total All Species	17.7	17.8	20.3	19.8	21.9	19.9	19.4	23.3	19.7	21.1

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.3 Landings into the UK by foreign vessels: 2006 to 2010 ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Bass	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Brill	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Cod	19.0	8.2	6.6	14.4	5.9	20.7	11.0	7.4	13.7	7.5
Dogfish	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Gurnard	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Haddock	7.1	3.7	2.1	3.5	1.2	5.6	3.7	1.2	2.0	1.0
Hake	1.9	2.1	4.2	5.1	5.4	6.7	3.4	7.0	10.3	9.2
Halibut	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Lemon Sole	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.7
Ling	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.4
Megrim	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.3
Monks or Anglers	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.0	4.7	5.8	5.7	7.9	6.6
Plaice	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.3
Pollack (Lythe)	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	0.1
Saithe	8.4	8.5	5.8	5.4	3.0	4.6	4.0	2.4	3.6	2.7
Sand Eels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skates and Rays	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4
Sole	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	7.5	6.9	4.9	5.4	7.6
Turbot	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9
Whiting	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
Witch	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other Demersal ^(b)	12.4	12.5	11.4	12.7	11.6	15.8	13.7	11.5	12.3	16.1
Total Demersal	56.3	42.9	37.9	48.3	34.0	72.8	56.4	47.8	62.1	59.0
Blue Whiting	17.8	20.0	43.9	17.2	26.2	2.5	3.4	5.0	3.0	6.3
Herring	26.3	19.7	19.5	10.3	4.8	6.6	4.1	4.7	3.2	1.6
Horse Mackerel	1.6	0.8	0.4	7.1	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.5	1.2
Mackerel	23.0	24.6	21.0	21.9	39.3	18.6	16.7	19.1	18.1	32.8
Sardines	0.5	-	..	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
Other Pelagic	0.5	0.2	3.6	3.9	2.6	..	..	1.5	0.7	0.6
Total Pelagic	69.7	65.2	88.4	60.6	75.4	28.2	24.5	30.4	27.5	42.5
Cockles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crabs	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.9	0.9	2.0	1.2
Cuttlefish	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	..	0.1
Lobsters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..
Mussels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephrops	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
Scallops	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.9
Shrimps and Prawns	..	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
Squid	..	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Whelks	0.3	0.1	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.1	..	..	..
Other Shellfish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Shellfish	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.5	1.6	2.7	4.0	3.0	3.8	2.8
Total All Species	128.0	110.1	128.5	111.4	111.0	103.7	84.8	81.1	93.4	104.2

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.4 Landings into the UK by UK and foreign vessels: 2006 to 2010 ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Bass	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	3.4	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.9
Brill	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1
Cod	31.9	20.9	16.4	26.0	20.6	41.5	32.7	27.7	34.4	36.1
Dogfish	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.3
Gurnard	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9
Haddock	46.0	36.0	34.1	38.3	32.9	50.9	43.6	36.2	36.3	37.2
Hake	4.6	4.9	8.3	11.5	11.0	12.8	8.0	14.7	22.1	19.4
Halibut	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5
Lemon Sole	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	6.6	7.0	5.9	5.6	6.9
Ling	3.8	3.9	4.5	5.2	5.2	4.5	4.8	5.3	6.0	7.1
Megrim	3.2	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.1	8.8	9.6	11.6	12.1	11.5
Monks or Anglers	14.0	16.1	15.4	15.4	13.7	36.5	39.9	42.2	48.0	45.1
Plaice	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.7	5.0	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.6
Pollack (Lythe)	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.7	3.9	4.6	3.9	3.6
Saithe	20.5	18.5	18.7	19.8	16.6	10.7	8.9	9.8	13.7	15.1
Sand Eels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skates and Rays	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.3	3.5	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.4	5.2
Sole	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.4	22.3	22.4	19.2	19.2	21.6
Turbot	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3	4.2
Whiting	12.7	13.7	11.8	10.2	9.1	10.1	12.3	11.1	9.4	9.5
Witch	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4
Other Demersal ^(b)	17.2	17.2	15.3	17.7	17.3	21.4	19.4	16.5	18.7	23.7
Total Demersal	175.7	156.2	147.8	167.2	148.8	253.7	236.5	227.6	252.1	261.8
Blue Whiting	39.2	41.9	59.3	17.3	31.2	4.3	6.1	6.4	3.0	7.3
Herring	88.5	70.4	57.7	41.9	40.4	21.2	13.6	14.3	12.8	11.9
Horse Mackerel	6.8	7.2	6.3	13.6	8.2	1.8	2.0	1.8	4.2	3.0
Mackerel	93.4	124.9	111.7	122.2	139.2	73.5	83.8	87.0	102.6	114.7
Sardines	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.3	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6
Other Pelagic	3.4	4.8	7.5	8.2	8.1	0.5	1.9	2.7	2.2	1.8
Total Pelagic	233.2	251.6	245.4	205.6	229.4	101.9	108.4	113.2	125.5	139.3
Cockles	11.3	11.5	14.0	2.6	1.3	5.3	7.4	7.2	7.7	4.0
Crabs	27.1	29.5	25.7	25.8	27.2	34.9	39.9	33.6	32.6	36.4
Cuttlefish	3.6	4.6	3.6	2.2	3.9	5.2	5.7	5.3	3.6	7.5
Lobsters	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	26.8	31.2	30.6	26.7	26.6
Mussels	10.4	4.6	8.6	3.4	5.2	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.2
Nephrops	41.2	44.3	43.2	42.6	38.4	114.3	126.6	115.2	96.2	95.5
Scallops	24.9	27.4	28.6	35.1	43.6	38.1	39.9	43.8	48.4	55.4
Shrimps and Prawns	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	3.6	2.8	2.2	2.0
Squid	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.6	3.7	3.8	6.1	6.2	6.3	10.4
Whelks	12.3	13.1	13.7	12.9	14.5	7.2	7.8	8.6	7.4	9.4
Other Shellfish	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.5	3.1	4.1	4.4	4.6
Total Shellfish	136.1	142.4	144.8	133.2	143.4	240.1	272.2	258.8	235.7	252.2
Total All Species	545.0	550.2	538.0	506.0	521.7	595.7	617.1	599.6	613.4	653.3

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.5 Landings abroad by UK vessels: 2006 to 2010 ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Bass	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Brill	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6
Cod	8.0	6.6	9.5	10.9	11.1	8.7	8.2	13.1	11.1	16.7
Dogfish	0.5	0.2	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.4	..	..	..
Gurnard	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Haddock	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.9	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.9
Hake	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.6	2.4
Halibut	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	..
Lemon Sole	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.0
Ling	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7
Megrim	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.4	2.0	3.1
Monks or Anglers	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.7	4.8	5.1	5.9	7.2	9.0
Plaice	11.1	10.4	10.1	11.8	13.5	13.2	12.4	13.3	14.1	15.9
Pollack (Lythe)	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9
Saithe	1.5	1.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	1.1	1.4	2.2	2.4	2.4
Sand Eels	0.7	1.7	6.3	3.6	4.0	..	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Skates and Rays	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
Sole	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	5.1	5.8	3.3	4.3	6.0
Turbot	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.7	3.1	2.1	2.6	3.0
Whiting	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.2
Witch	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.7
Other Demersal ^(b)	7.0	5.6	4.3	2.8	12.2	5.9	4.4	4.8	4.1	5.2
Total Demersal	36.6	35.5	42.0	41.1	53.9	50.4	50.3	54.4	56.8	71.6
Blue Whiting	60.8	34.7	22.8	6.3	3.0	5.8	4.1	3.7	1.1	0.7
Herring	47.5	40.3	28.9	35.5	31.3	20.1	17.0	8.8	13.3	12.0
Horse Mackerel	7.6	7.6	5.5	11.7	11.6	3.2	2.5	1.9	3.7	4.4
Mackerel	32.7	33.6	37.5	72.0	60.8	25.2	21.9	34.6	68.5	56.8
Sardines	8.3	12.8	32.1	13.1	21.7	2.2	3.4	2.7	3.0	5.7
Other Pelagic	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.3
Total Pelagic	158.5	131.0	129.0	141.3	131.5	59.3	50.8	53.4	91.7	81.8
Cockles	-	-	..	..	-	-	-	..	..	-
Crabs	3.5	4.1	2.8	2.3	1.9	3.7	4.8	3.2	2.5	2.2
Cuttlefish	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.1
Lobsters	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Mussels	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	..	-
Nephrops	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8
Scallops	0.2	..	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	0.4
Shrimps and Prawns	-	-	..	..	2.8	-	-	..	..	5.1
Squid	3.0	2.6	3.9	0.2	3.7	6.3	5.4	3.4	0.7	6.6
Whelks	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	0.1	0.1	..
Other Shellfish	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total Shellfish	7.4	7.3	7.7	3.9	10.2	12.7	12.9	9.3	6.0	16.9
Total All Species	202.5	173.8	178.7	186.3	195.7	122.4	114.1	117.1	154.4	170.3

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.6 Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 2006 to 2010 ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Bass	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	3.4	4.2	4.6	4.5	5.2
Brill	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.2
Cod	20.8	19.3	19.3	22.5	25.8	29.5	30.0	33.4	31.8	45.3
Dogfish	2.1	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.2
Gurnard	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.4
Haddock	39.8	33.5	33.1	36.3	33.6	46.0	40.8	36.3	35.6	38.1
Hake	3.9	4.6	6.1	7.9	6.9	8.7	7.4	10.7	15.4	12.6
Halibut	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4
Lemon Sole	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.2	7.2	7.8	6.2	6.0	7.2
Ling	3.5	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.1	6.4
Megrim	3.5	4.0	4.4	5.0	4.9	9.2	9.5	11.4	12.7	13.3
Monks or Anglers	14.0	15.9	15.4	15.1	14.4	36.7	39.2	42.4	47.3	47.5
Plaice	14.5	13.2	13.0	14.8	16.4	17.3	15.9	16.8	17.4	19.2
Pollack (Lythe)	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.0	3.2	4.2	4.9	4.3	4.4
Saithe	13.6	11.8	15.7	17.2	16.1	7.2	6.3	9.6	12.5	14.8
Sand Eels	0.7	1.7	6.3	3.6	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Skates and Rays	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.7	3.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.5	4.3
Sole	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	19.8	21.3	17.6	18.1	20.0
Turbot	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	5.2	6.0	4.9	5.2	6.3
Whiting	12.4	13.2	11.5	10.2	9.2	9.7	11.8	10.8	9.4	9.6
Witch	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.7	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.9
Other Demersal ^(b)	11.8	10.2	8.2	7.9	17.9	11.4	10.1	9.8	10.6	12.8
Total Demersal	156.0	148.8	151.8	160.1	168.8	231.3	230.5	234.2	246.7	274.4
Blue Whiting	82.2	56.6	38.2	6.3	8.0	7.6	6.8	5.2	1.1	1.6
Herring	109.6	91.1	67.1	67.1	66.9	34.6	26.5	18.5	22.8	22.3
Horse Mackerel	12.8	13.9	11.4	18.1	17.4	4.5	4.3	3.5	5.5	6.2
Mackerel	103.1	133.9	128.2	172.3	160.7	80.1	89.1	102.5	153.0	138.7
Sardines	9.9	15.3	35.0	15.6	24.0	2.8	4.3	3.7	3.8	6.3
Other Pelagic	4.5	6.7	6.1	6.9	8.6	3.3	3.9	2.8	3.6	3.5
Total Pelagic	322.1	317.4	286.0	286.4	285.5	133.0	134.8	136.2	189.8	178.6
Cockles	11.3	11.5	14.0	2.6	1.3	5.3	7.4	7.2	7.7	4.0
Crabs	29.9	32.9	27.6	26.9	28.5	37.8	42.8	35.9	33.1	37.4
Cuttlefish	3.6	4.4	3.6	2.2	3.9	5.2	5.6	5.3	3.6	7.6
Lobsters	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	27.2	31.5	30.9	27.0	26.9
Mussels	10.4	4.6	8.6	3.5	5.2	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.2
Nephrops	41.4	44.5	43.5	43.0	38.7	115.7	128.3	116.9	97.9	97.1
Scallops	24.3	26.7	27.7	34.5	43.9	37.2	38.8	42.5	47.2	54.9
Shrimps and Prawns	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	3.8	0.8	3.6	2.8	2.2	7.1
Squid	4.3	4.4	5.8	2.8	7.3	10.1	11.3	9.5	6.9	16.8
Whelks	12.2	13.1	13.9	13.0	14.5	7.3	7.7	8.7	7.5	9.4
Other Shellfish	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.2	4.3	4.6	5.0
Total Shellfish	141.5	147.7	150.4	134.5	152.0	250.1	281.1	265.2	237.9	266.3
Total All Species	619.6	613.9	588.2	581.0	606.3	614.3	646.3	635.6	674.4	719.3

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments and exclude landings 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 2010 were a fifth of the quantity landed in 1960, while landings of pelagic species have increased by almost 80 per cent. Over the past 50 years, reported landings of shellfish into the UK have increased by a factor of 5.

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 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.

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 to 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 2010 ^{(a) (b)}

	1938	1948	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Demersal													
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	807.8	923.5	758.8	778.6	484.2	336.7	246.4	166.9	175.7	156.2	147.8	167.2	148.8
Value (£ million)	14.6	46.4	52.0	67.5	194.4	327.7	304.3	233.6	253.7	236.5	227.6	252.1	261.8
Pelagic													
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	295.0	287.6	127.8	204.0	319.2	267.8	152.1	283.5	233.2	251.6	245.4	205.6	229.4
Value (£ million)	2.0	6.0	3.0	5.8	30.1	32.1	23.7	118.2	101.9	108.4	113.2	125.5	139.3
Shellfish													
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	32.1	28.7	28.1	56.4	70.2	97.5	127.7	133.3	136.1	142.4	144.8	133.2	143.4
Value (£ million)	0.5	1.4	2.1	6.7	34.5	105.1	154.5	188.5	240.1	272.2	258.8	235.7	252.2
Total													
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	1,134.9	1,239.8	914.7	1,039.1	873.6	702.0	526.3	583.6	545.0	550.2	538.0	506.0	521.7
Value (£ million)	17.2	53.8	57.0	80.0	259.0	464.8	482.5	540.3	595.7	617.1	599.6	613.4	653.3

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

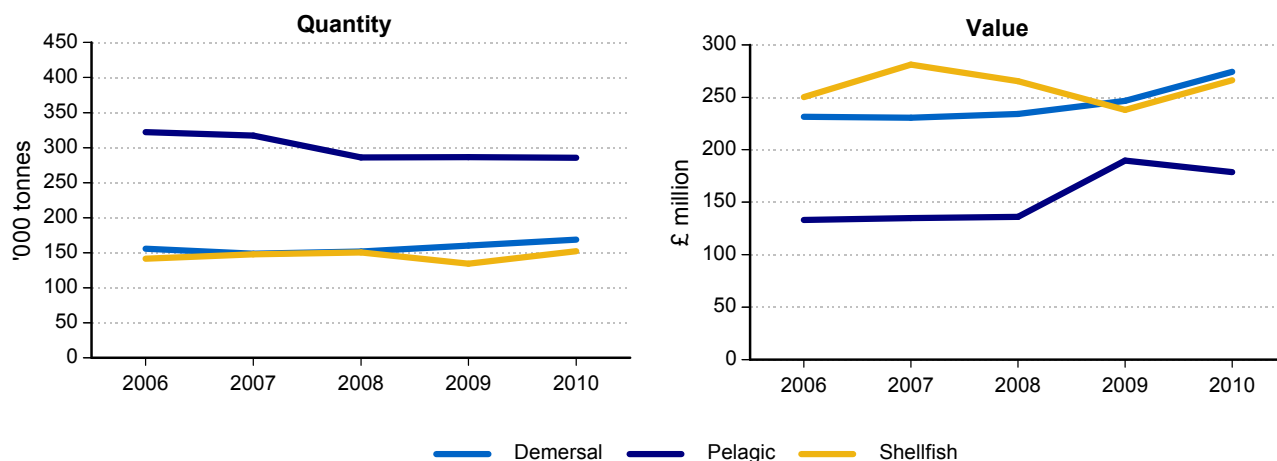
(b) Data revised from 2006 only.

Demersal, pelagic and shellfish landings

In 2010, the UK fleet landed 169 thousand tonnes of demersal species, 5 per cent higher than in 2009. Over the same period, the value of demersal landings increased by 11 per cent to £274 million. In 2010, 286 thousand tonnes of pelagic species were landed, virtually unchanged from 2009, while the value decreased by 6 per cent to £179 million. Compared with 2006, the quantity of pelagic species landed in 2010 was 11 per cent lower, but the value has increased by 34 per cent.

After falling in 2009 for the first time in five years, shellfish landings rose in 2010 to 152 thousand tonnes, an increase of 13 per cent on 2009 levels. Over the same period the value of shellfish landings increased by 12 per cent to £266 million.

Chart 3.3: Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 2006 to 2010

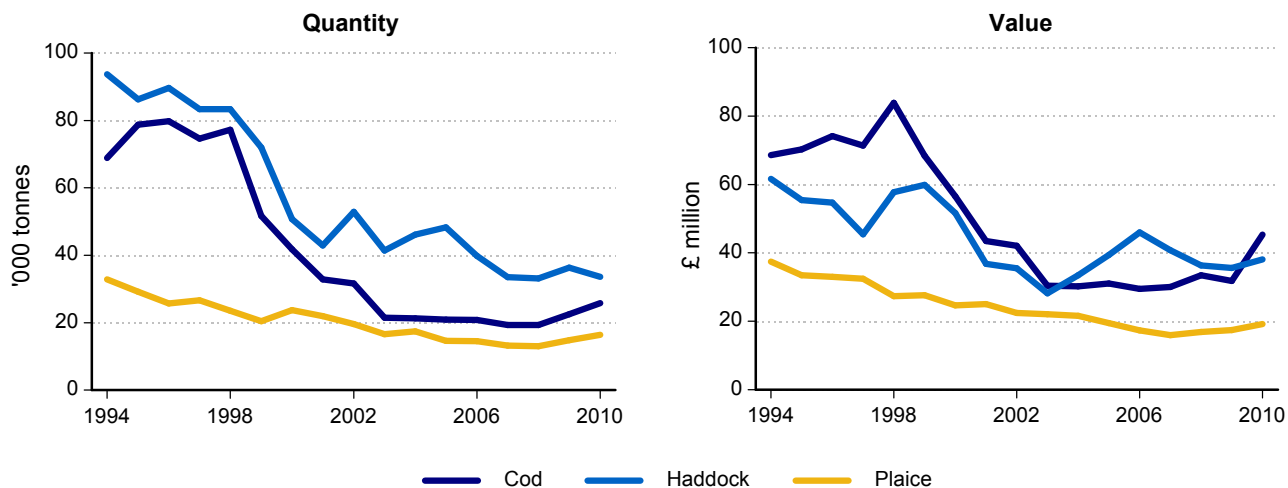


Demersal fish

Cod, haddock and plaice are the three main demersal species landed by the UK fleet in terms of weight, accounting for 45 per cent of all demersal species landed in 2010 (see Table 3.6).

In 2010, landings by the UK fleet of cod increased by 14 per cent on 2009 levels to 26 thousand tonnes while the value of cod landings increased by 42 per cent to £45 million. This increase in cod landings is a relatively recent trend, with landings of cod falling from 69 thousand tonnes in 1994, a drop of 63 per cent (see Chart 3.4). Landings of cod into the UK by foreign vessels fell by 59 per cent from 2009 to 2010, with only 6 thousand tonnes landed in 2010. Forty three per cent of the quantity of cod landings by UK vessels was outside the UK.

Chart 3.4: Landings of key demersal species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1994 to 2010



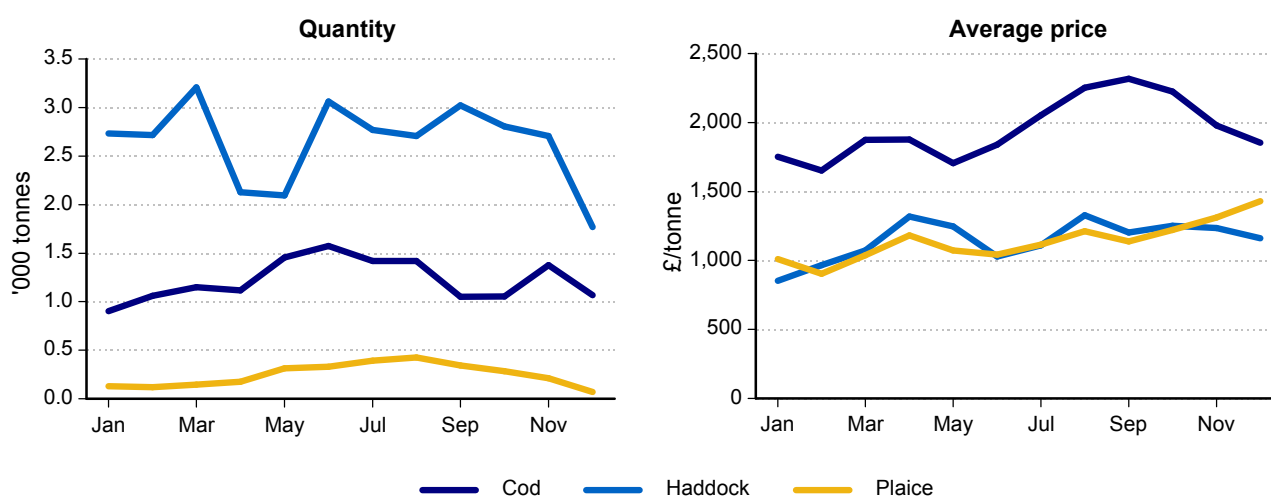
Haddock remains the most important species in terms of quantity landed, but landings of haddock by the UK fleet have fallen by 7 per cent from 2009 to 2010, to 34 thousand tonnes. Ninety four per cent of the quantity of these landings was made into the UK. Landings of haddock into the UK by foreign vessels fell by 67 per cent over the same period to a new low of 1 thousand tonnes. At the same time, the average price of haddock landed by the UK fleet increased by 16 per cent to £1.13 per kilogram, with a total value of £38 million.

Plaice landings by the UK fleet increased to 16 thousand tonnes in 2010, up 11 per cent from 2009 levels. As with cod, this increase is against a general trend of falling landings, with 2010 landings of plaice by UK vessels still only half the level seen in 1994. Only 18 per cent of the quantity of plaice landed by the UK fleet in 2010 was landed into the UK. The average price of plaice landed by the UK fleet in 2010 remains almost unchanged from that in 2009, at £1.17 per kilogram.

For other demersal species:

- The flatfish sole and turbot commanded the highest prices of demersal species landed by the UK fleet in 2010 at £8.87 per kilogram and £8.69 per kilogram respectively.
- The average price of saithe landed by the UK fleet continued a steady increase to 92 pence per kilogram in 2010, up from 53 pence per kilogram in 2006.
- Monks or anglers accounted for the largest total value of demersal fish landed by the UK fleet in 2010, with £47 million landed.
- Almost 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: 2010



Landings of cod by UK vessels into the UK fluctuated between 900 and 1,600 tonnes per month during 2010, with a peak in the summer months (Chart 3.5). The majority of these landings are captured in the North Sea (ICES sub-area IV). The relatively even pattern of cod landings by the UK fleet into the UK belies a much more varied seasonal pattern of cod landings by the UK fleet overall, with considerable fluctuation in landings by UK vessels abroad. Average prices for cod landed into the UK by the UK fleet peaked in September at £2.32 per kilogram, coinciding with a period of decreased landings.

Haddock landings by UK vessels into the UK showed variability during 2010, ranging from a peak of 3,200 tonnes in March to a low of 1,800 tonnes in December. The majority of these landings come from the North Sea, but landings from this region fell sharply in early spring, and were

supplemented by an increase in landings from the West of Scotland and Rockall (ICES sub-area VI).

Landings of plaice by UK vessels into the UK peaked during the summer months of 2010. 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 Denmark and the Netherlands (17 and 15 thousand tonnes, respectively). France tops the list of foreign vessels landing into the UK, with 14 thousand tonnes or 40 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: 2010

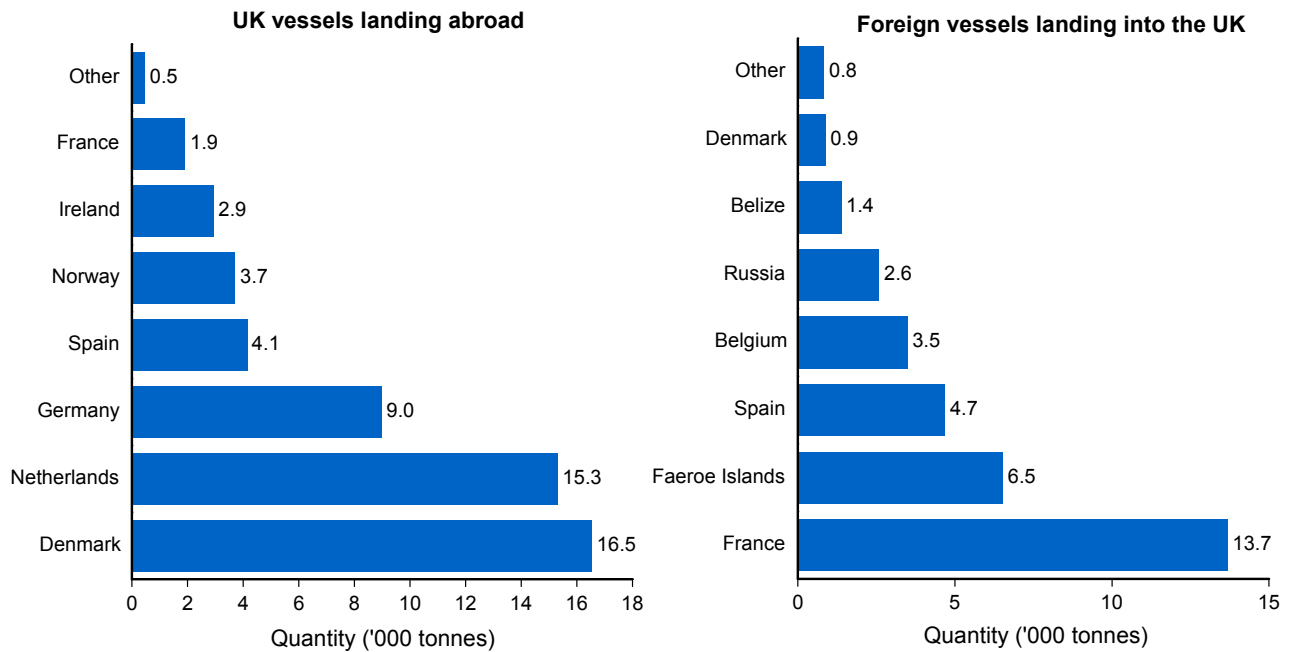


Chart 3.7 shows landings of demersal species by the UK fleet in 2010 by ICES rectangle of capture. Large quantities of demersal species were captured to the north-east of Scotland, in the central North Sea, in the English Channel and to the south-west of Ireland. Fishing grounds yielding the highest total value of demersal species per rectangle were correspondingly located to the north-east of Scotland and in the English Channel. Demersal species with high average prices, however, 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: 2010

Chart 3.7a: Quantity of landings by ICES rectangle

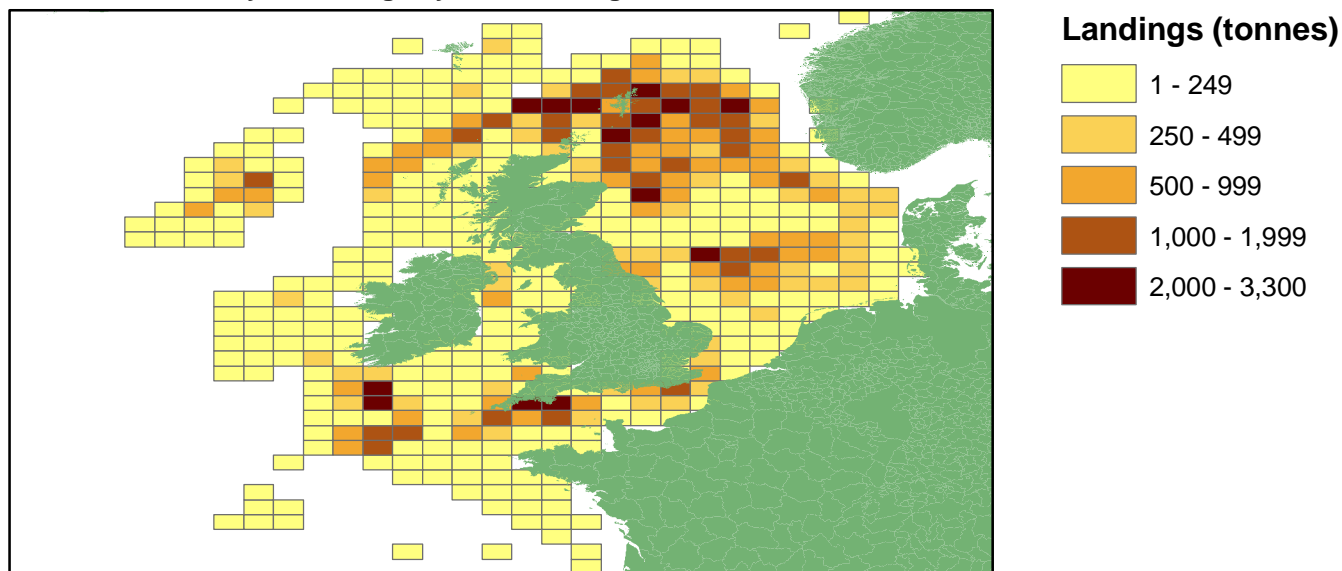


Chart 3.7b: Value of landings by ICES rectangle

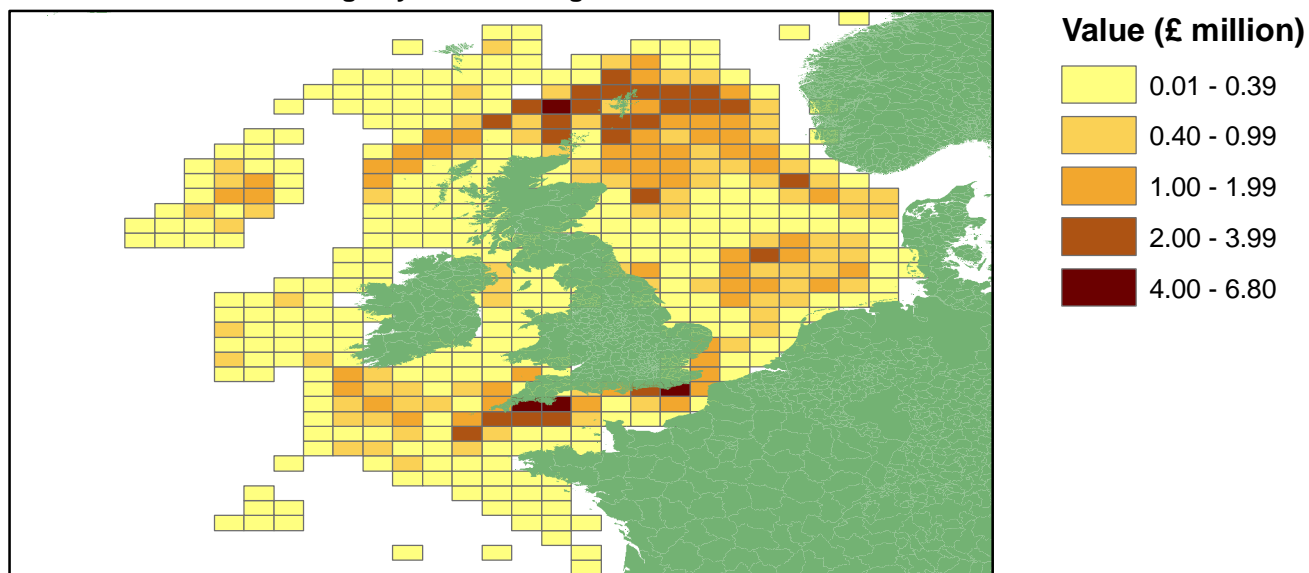
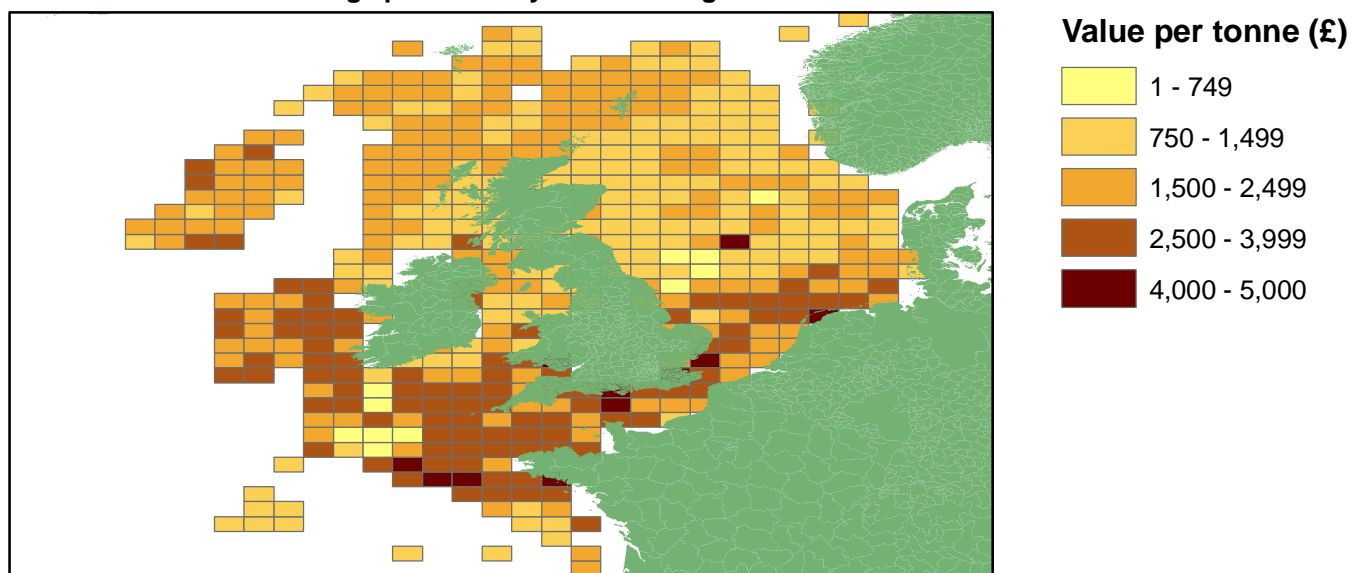


Chart 3.7c: Value of landings per tonne by ICES rectangle



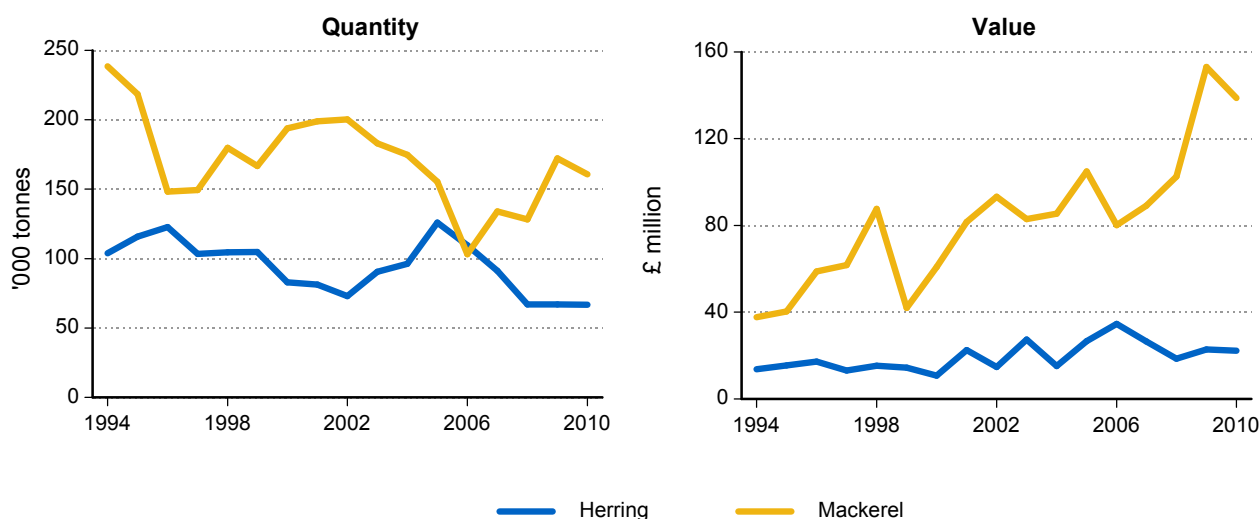
Pelagic fish

Mackerel and herring are the two main pelagic species landed by UK vessels into the UK and abroad. These species accounted for 80 per cent by weight and 90 per cent by value of total pelagic landings in 2010, and 38 per cent of the quantity of all landings by the UK fleet.

The UK fleet catches more mackerel than any other species. In 2010, landings of mackerel by UK vessels decreased by 7 per cent to 161 thousand tonnes. The total value of landings fell by 9 per cent to £139 million. Despite this, mackerel easily commanded the highest price of a pelagic species, with an average price per kilogram of 86 pence in 2010. Mackerel is also the species with the greatest quantity (39 thousand tonnes) and value (£33 million) landed by foreign vessels into the UK. Mackerel landings by foreign vessels into the UK increased by 79 per cent from 2009 to 2010, in contrast to the fall in landings for the UK fleet across this period.

Herring landings by UK vessels during 2010 remain almost unchanged in quantity and value from 2009 levels, with 67 thousand tonnes landed at a value of £22 million. Fifty three per cent of this was landed into the UK. In contrast, herring landings by foreign vessels into the UK fell by more than half over the same period, and by 82 per cent since 2006.

Chart 3.8: Landings of key pelagic species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1994 to 2010



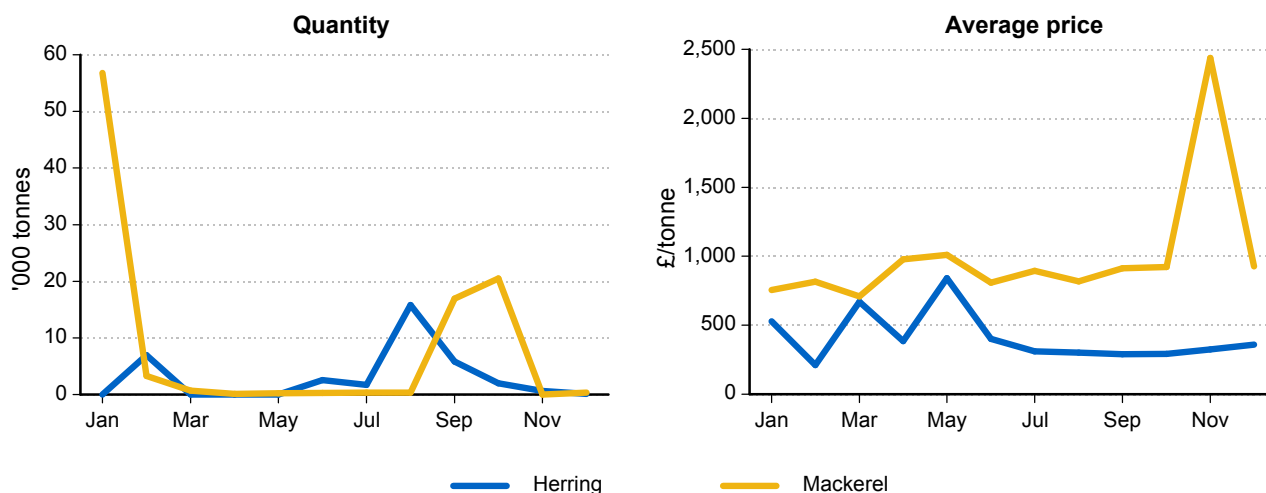
Longer-term trends in mackerel and herring landings by the UK fleet show much fluctuation (see Chart 3.8). Herring landings in 2010 were at their lowest levels since 1994, following a peak of 126 thousand tonnes in 2005. Mackerel landings in 2010 were a third lower than the 239 thousand tonnes landed in 1994.

For other pelagic species:

- Since 2006, landings of blue whiting by the UK fleet have decreased by 90 per cent to 8 thousand tonnes. Twenty six thousand tonnes were landed into the UK by foreign vessels in 2010, making this the second most landed species by foreign vessels after mackerel.
- Landings of sardines increased by just over half in 2010 compared with 2009. The total value rose by two thirds.

Fifty seven per cent of all mackerel landings into the UK by the UK fleet in 2010 were in January, with a further 37 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). Average prices for mackerel were largely steady year-round, with a spike in prices in November an artefact of the negligible quantity landed.

Chart 3.9: Landings of key pelagic species into the UK by UK vessels by month: 2010



A fifth of all herring landed into the UK by the UK fleet was landed in February, with a further 61 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 largest quantities of pelagic species landed by the UK fleet abroad were into Norway and the Netherlands at 56 and 41 thousand tonnes respectively (Chart 3.10). Norwegian vessels landed 32 thousand tonnes into the UK, accounting for 43 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: 2010

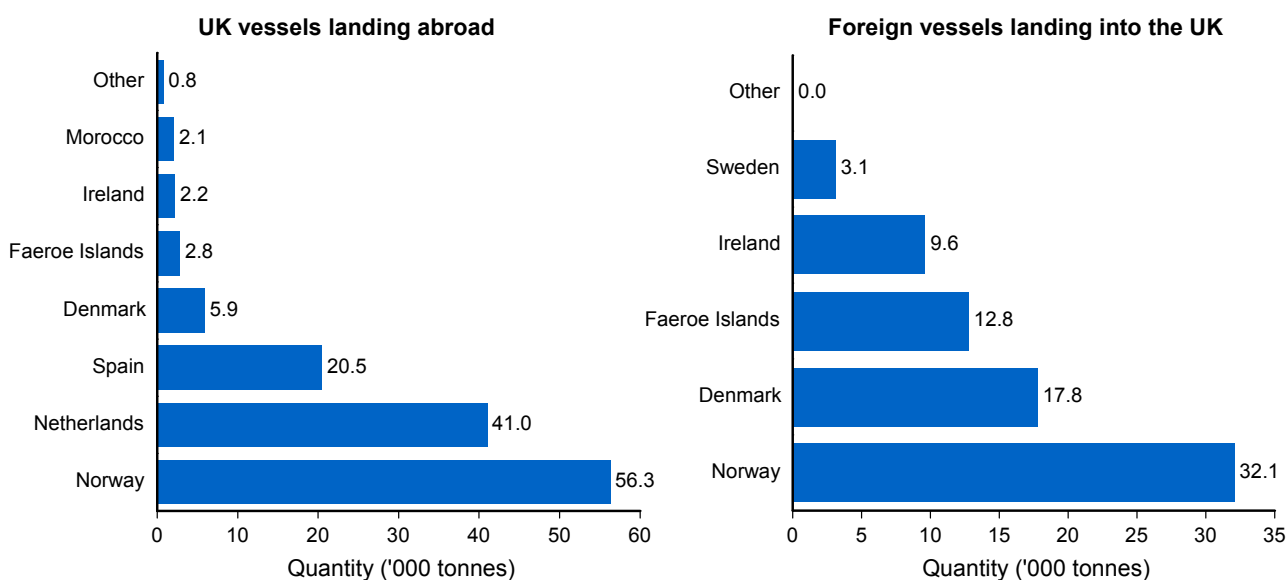
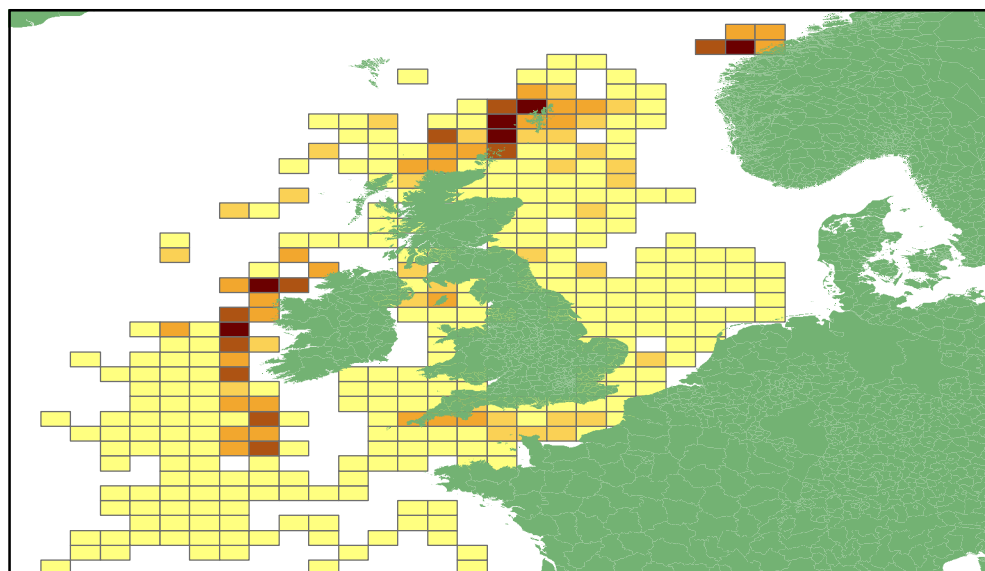


Chart 3.11 shows the UK fleet's pelagic landings, value of landings and average price per tonne by ICES rectangle. In 2010, large quantities and values of pelagic species were captured from rectangles near Shetland and Orkney, and to the west of Ireland. However, pelagic species with high prices were 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: 2010

Chart 3.11a: Quantity of landings by ICES rectangle



Landings (tonnes)

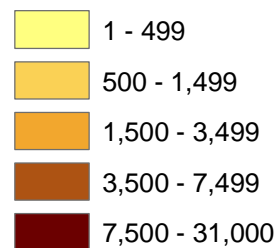
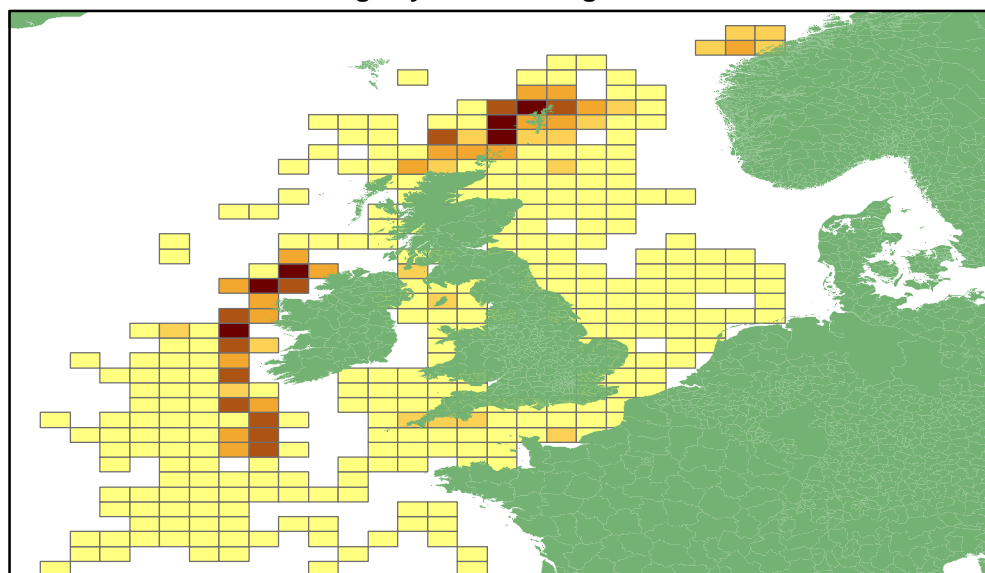


Chart 3.11b: Value of landings by ICES rectangle



Value (£ million)

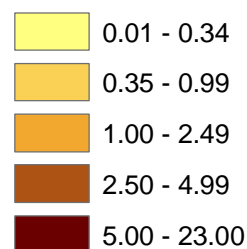
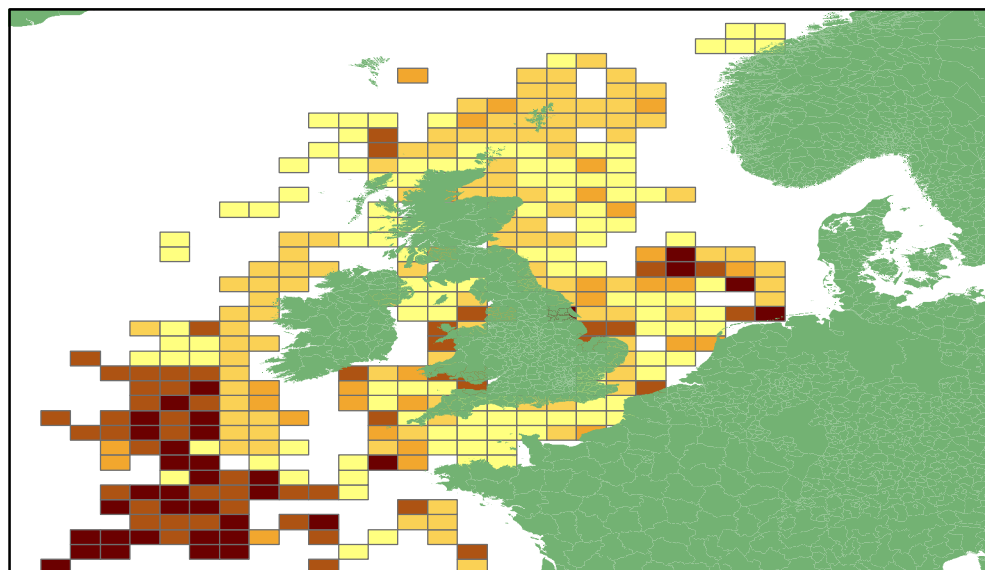
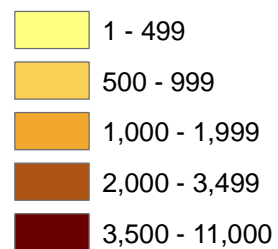


Chart 3.11c: Value of landings per tonne by ICES rectangle



Value per tonne (£)



Shellfish

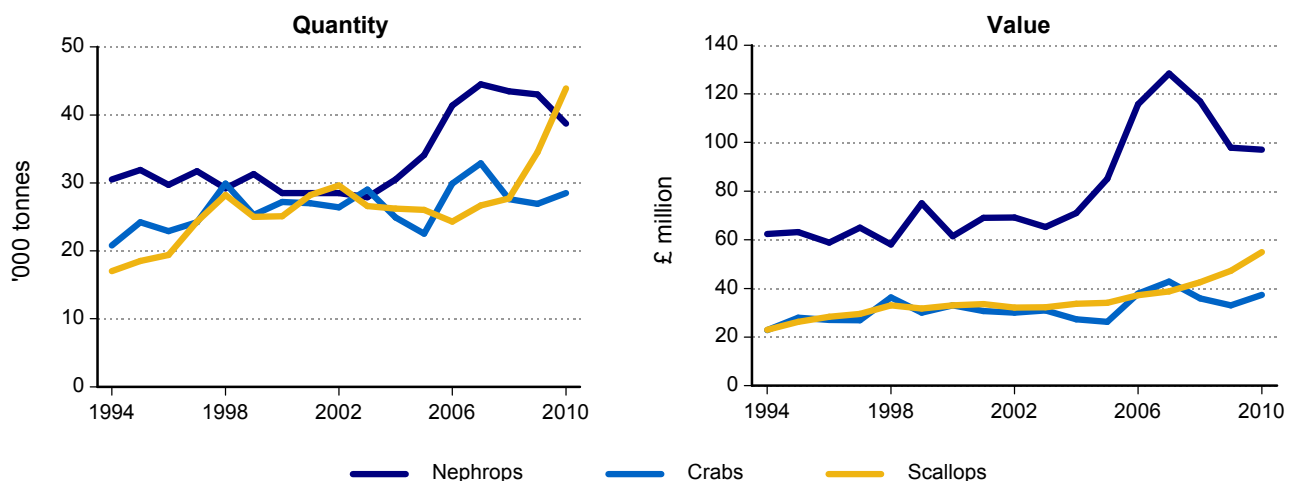
Nephrops, crabs and scallops are the three main species of shellfish landed by UK vessels into the UK and abroad, accounting for 73 per cent of the quantity and 71 per cent of the value landed in 2010.

Nephrops formed a quarter of the weight of shellfish landings by the UK fleet and 36 per cent of the value, at 39 thousand tonnes and £97 million, respectively. Almost all of this was landed into the UK. Landings of nephrops into the UK by foreign vessels were negligible in comparison. Since 1994, landings of nephrops by the UK fleet have increased by 27 per cent. This increase occurred between 2003 and 2007, and since then nephrops landings have been falling.

Scallops accounted for 29 per cent of the quantity and 21 per cent of the value of shellfish landings by the UK fleet in 2010. Only 2 per cent of this was landed abroad. Landings of scallops by the UK fleet have increased by a factor of 2.6 since 1994, 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.

In 2010, landings of crabs by the UK fleet totalled 28 thousand tonnes with a value of £37 million. This formed 19 per cent of the weight and 14 per cent of the value of all shellfish landings by the UK fleet. Seven 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 1994, although landings in 2010 were only 87 per cent of their 2007 peak.

Chart 3.12: Landings of key shellfish species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1994 to 2010

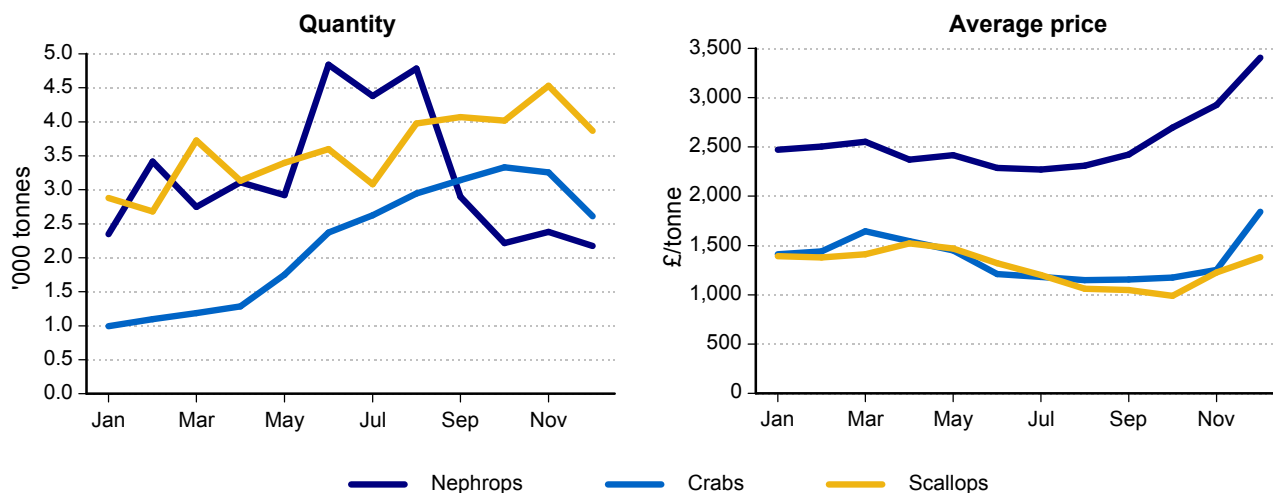


For other shellfish species:

- Lobsters commanded the highest average price of all species landed by the UK fleet at £9.78 per kilogram in 2010. While lobsters accounted for only 2 per cent of the weight of shellfish landings by the UK fleet, they formed 10 per cent of the value.
- Shrimp and prawn landings by the UK fleet in 2010 have increased by a factor of 3.5 on 2009 levels. While almost all shrimp and prawn landings from 2006 to 2009 were made into the UK, in 2010 only a quarter of these landings were made into the UK, with 3 thousand tonnes landed abroad.
- Landings of cockles by the UK fleet in 2010 were less than a tenth of their quantity in 2008. Over the same period the average price has increased by a factor of 6, to £3.15 per kilogram.

The largest landings of nephrops into the UK by the UK fleet occur during the summer months, with landings in June, July and August around twice the quantity of landings in the colder months of October, November, December and January. Landings of scallops by UK vessels into the UK rose from a low of 2,700 tonnes in February to a high of 4,500 tonnes in November 2010. Crab landings rose month on month in 2010, to a peak of 3,300 tonnes in October from a low of 1,000 tonnes in January. Average prices of nephrops landed into the UK by the UK fleet surged in late 2010 to a high of £3.41 per kilogram after remaining around £2.50 per kilogram for much of the year.

Chart 3.13: Landings of key shellfish species into the UK by UK vessels by month: 2010



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 2010. Chart 3.14 shows the largest amounts of shellfish landed abroad by the UK fleet were into Spain and Greenland (4 and 2 thousand tonnes respectively). Vessels from Belgium landed 590 tonnes into the UK, accounting for 37 per cent of shellfish landings by foreign vessels into the UK.

Chart 3.14: Landings of shellfish species abroad by UK vessels and landings into the UK by foreign vessels: 2010

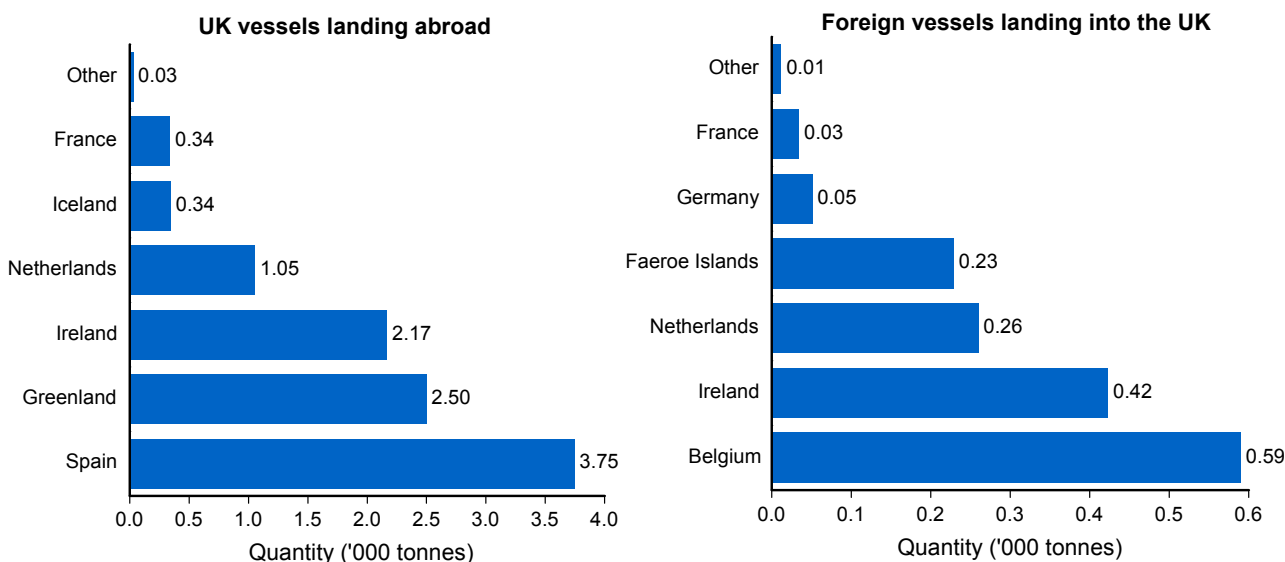


Chart 3.15 shows landings of shellfish by the UK fleet in 2010 by ICES rectangle of capture. In 2010, both the largest quantity and value of shellfish were captured in rectangles around the coast of the UK. However, shellfish species with high prices were typically captured in rectangles away from coastal areas.

Chart 3.15: Shellfish landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2010

Chart 3.15a: Quantity of landings by ICES rectangle

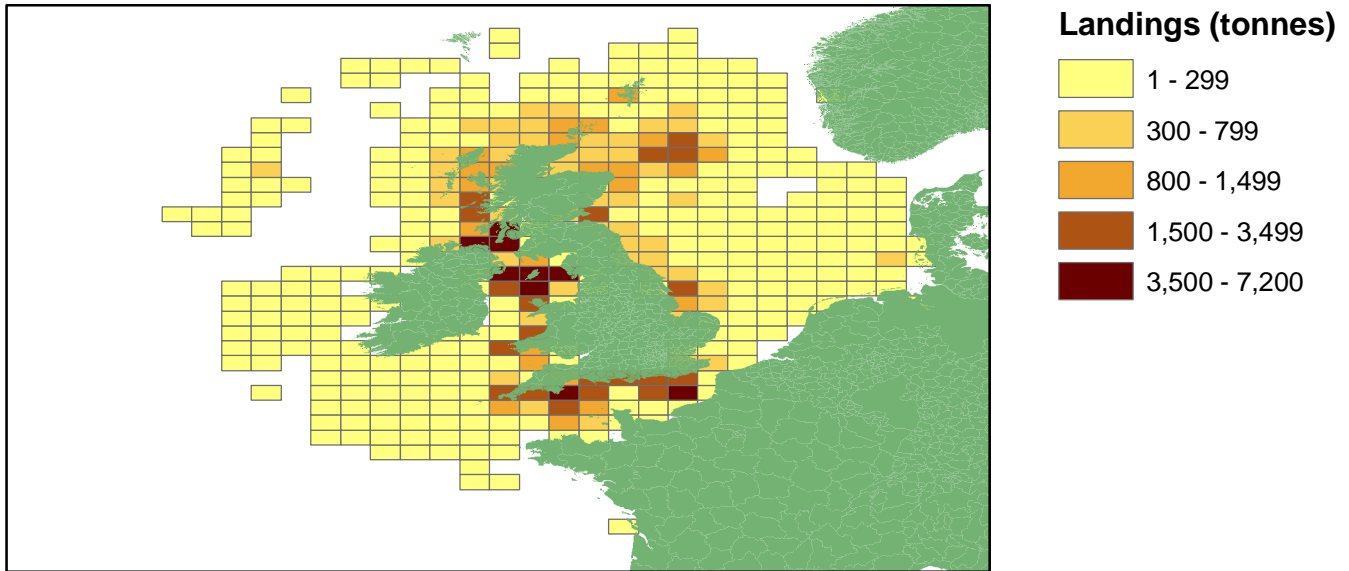


Chart 3.15b: Value of landings by ICES rectangle

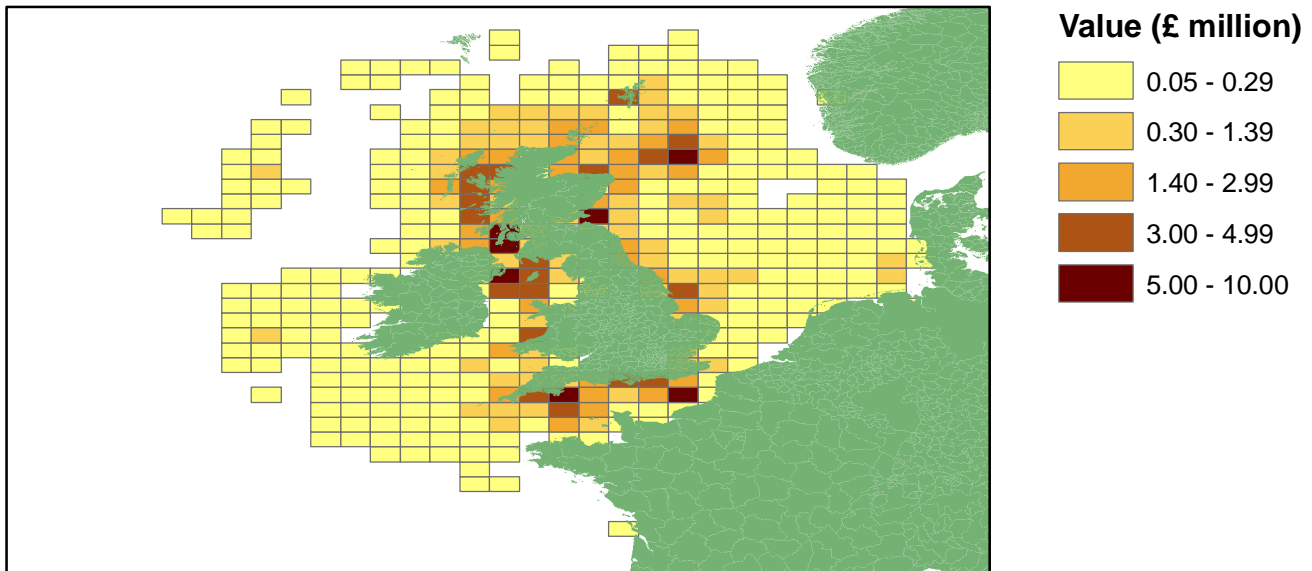
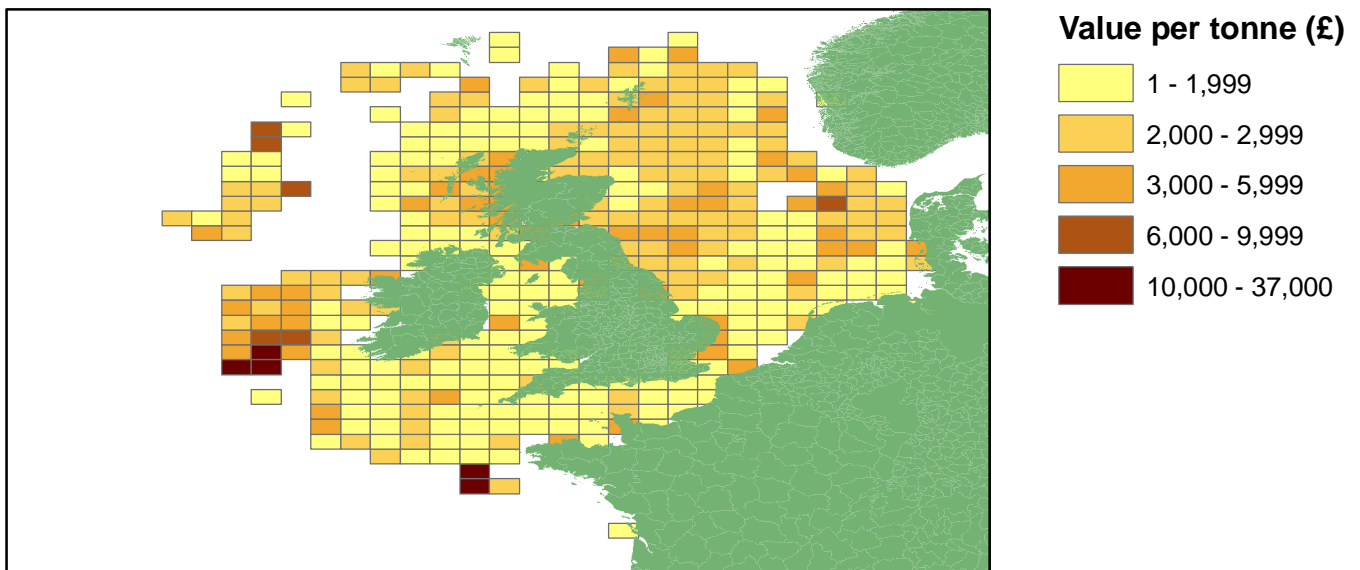


Chart 3.15c: Value of landings per tonne by ICES rectangle



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 2010. Peterhead remains the port with highest landings, up 9 per cent to 122 thousand tonnes from 112 thousand tonnes in 2009. Lerwick also saw an increase in quantity of landings, with 55 thousand tonnes landed in 2010 compared with 51 thousand tonnes in 2009. In contrast, landings into third-place Fraserburgh fell by 24 per cent to 27 thousand tonnes in 2010.

Plymouth remains the port with the largest quantity of landings in England (14 thousand tonnes); however, Brixham had the highest value of landings in 2010 (£22 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: 2010

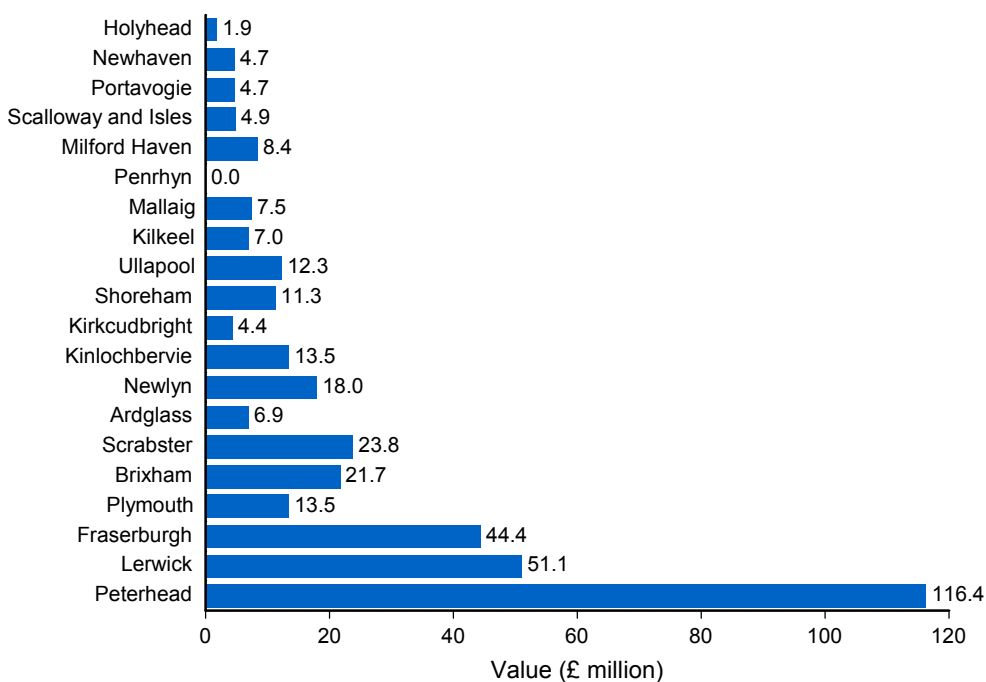
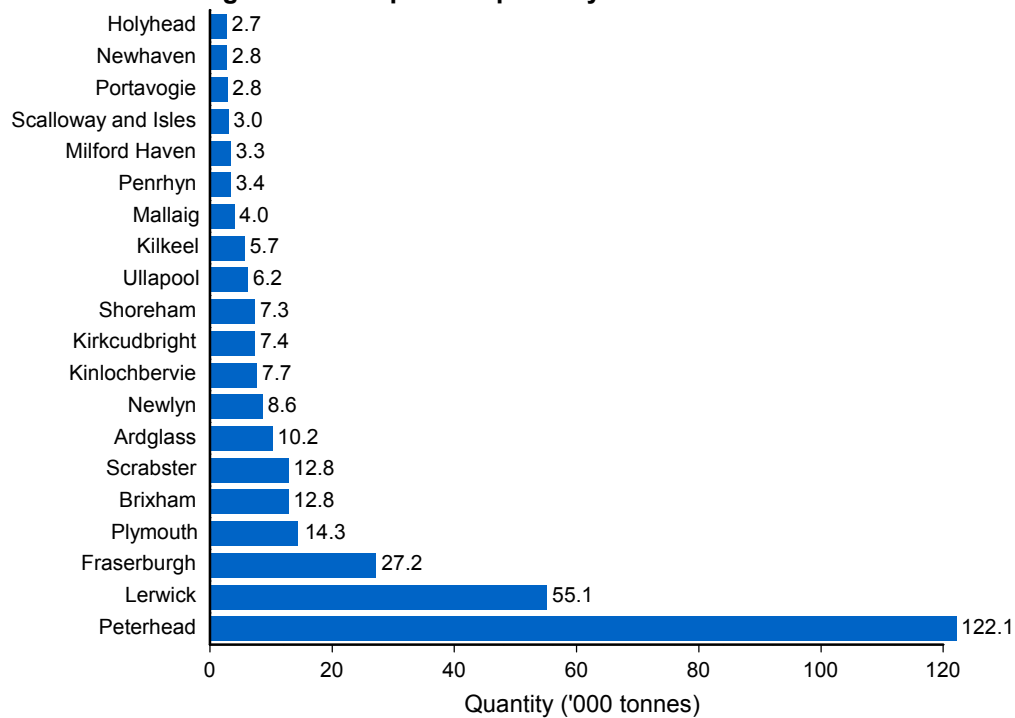
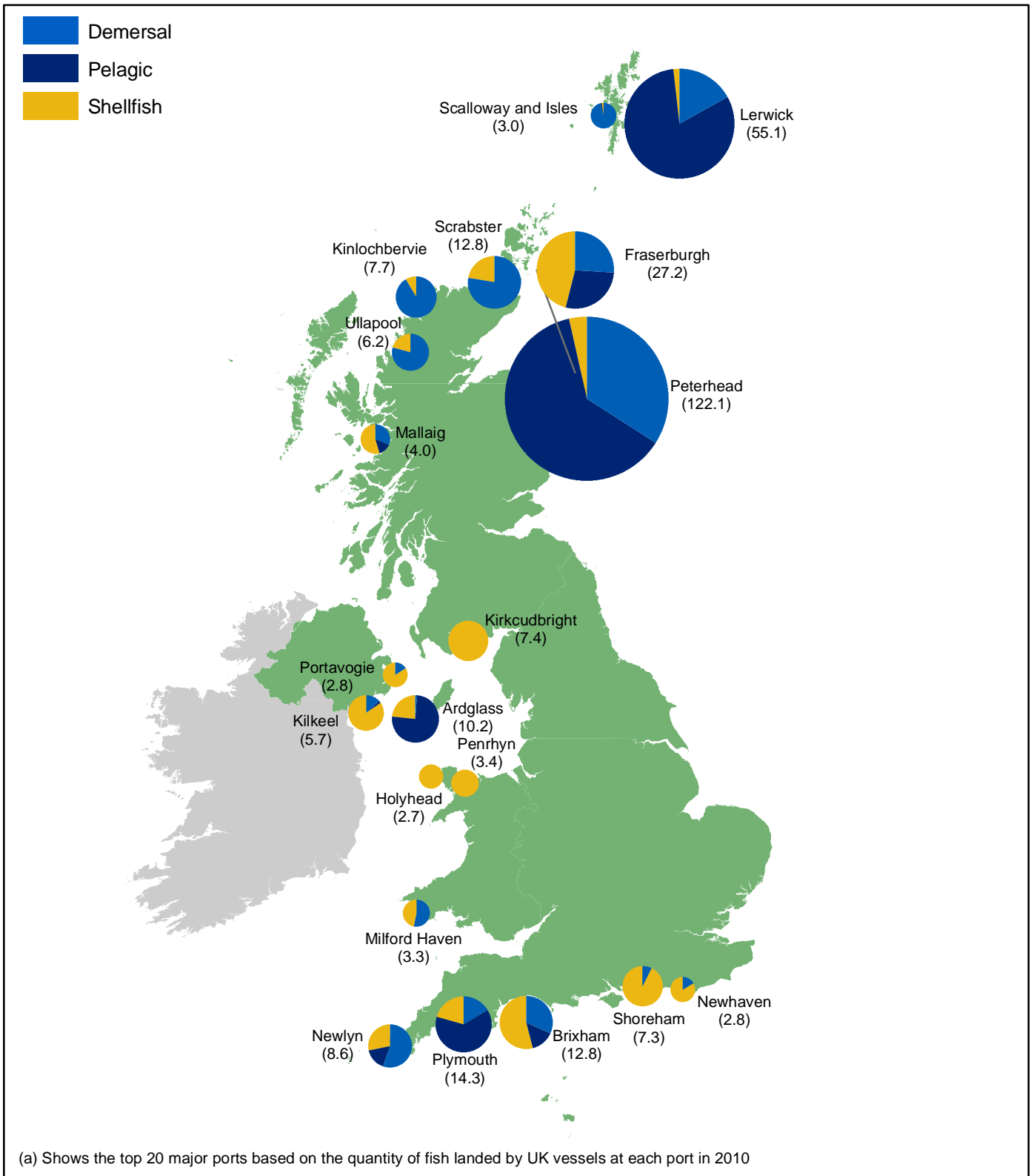


Chart 3.17: Landings into the top 20 UK ports^(a) by UK vessels by species type: 2010 ('000 tonnes)



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 89 per cent of landings of pelagic species into the UK by the UK fleet.

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 into the top three ports in Scotland constitute 72 per cent of all landings by UK vessels into Scotland by quantity; for Northern Ireland and Wales the top three ports account for 85 per cent and 62 per cent respectively. In contrast, landings into Plymouth, Brixham and Newlyn form only 40 per cent of landings by UK vessels into England, with remaining landings more evenly spread around the English coast.

Landings abroad by the UK fleet

In 2010, UK vessels landed 196 thousand tonnes of fish abroad. Of this, the UK landed 60 thousand tonnes into Norway, of which 94 per cent were pelagic species. Fifty seven thousand tonnes were landed by UK vessels into the Netherlands and 28 thousand tonnes into Spain. A small sector of the UK registered fishing fleet is in Dutch and Spanish economic ownership; landings by these vessels contribute to the large quantities of fish landed into these two countries. Chart 3.18 shows the quantity of fish landed into each country, where this exceeds one thousand tonnes.

Two thirds of fish landed abroad by UK vessels were pelagic and 28 per cent were demersal. Different countries receive different species: the majority of fish landed into Denmark, Germany and France were demersal, whereas only shellfish were landed by UK vessels into Greenland. The species landed into each country is typically determined by market conditions and consumer tastes.

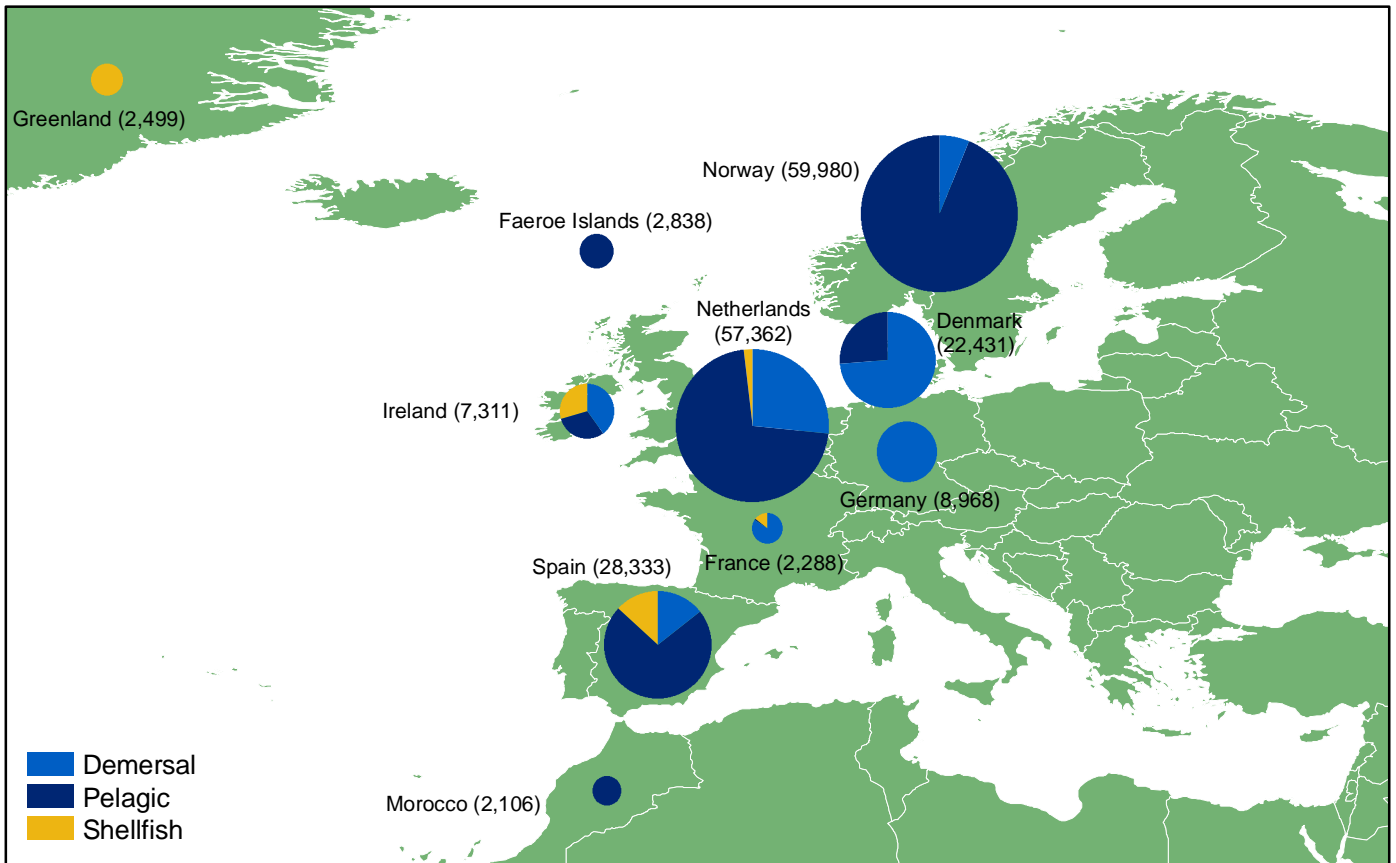
Landings into the UK by foreign vessels

One hundred and eleven thousand tonnes of fish were landed into the UK by foreign vessels in 2010. Chart 3.19 shows the quantities landed by vessel nationality, where these exceed one thousand tonnes.

Landings into the UK by vessels registered in other countries typically differ from landings by UK vessels into these countries. For example, 95 per cent of landings by Danish vessels in the UK were pelagic species, whereas almost three quarters of fish landed into Denmark by UK vessels were demersal.

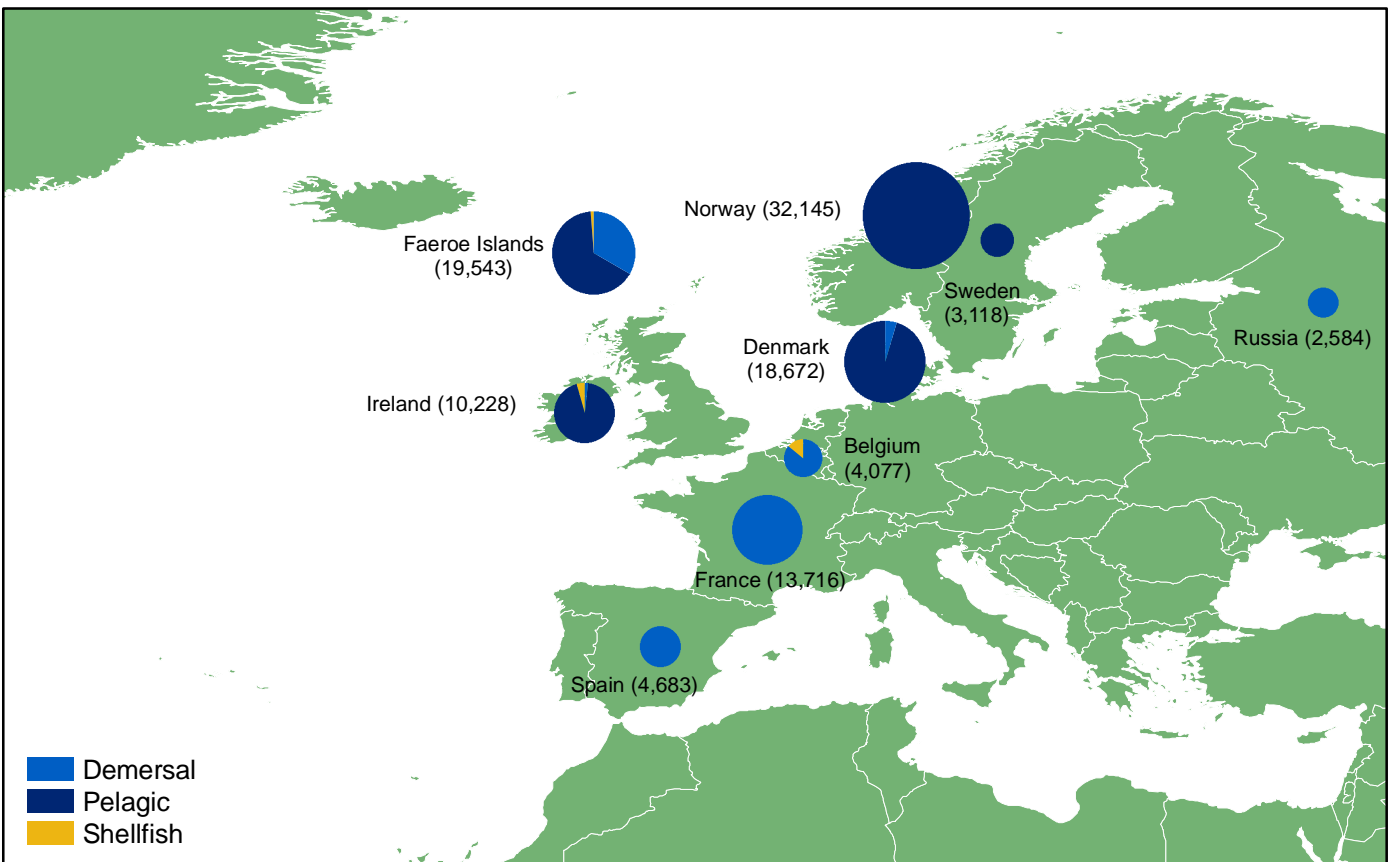
Norwegian registered vessels landed the largest quantity of fish into the UK in 2010 (32 thousand tonnes). Faeroese and Danish vessels landed the second and third largest quantities of fish into the UK. The majority of fish landed into the UK by foreign registered vessels are pelagic (68 per cent); around half of this is mackerel.

Chart 3.18: Landings abroad by UK vessels by country of landing: 2010 (tonnes)



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

Chart 3.19: Landings into the UK by foreign vessels by vessel nationality: 2010 (tonnes)



Note: Only landings over 1,000 tonnes are shown. 1,377 tonnes of demersal fish were landed by vessels registered in Belize in 2010 (not 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 2010 was caught in the Northern North Sea (ICES division IVa), a total of 163 thousand tonnes. Large quantities were also caught in West of Scotland (ICES division VIa) and the English Channel (ICES divisions VIId/e): 120 thousand tonnes and 62 thousand tonnes, respectively.

Different sea areas yield different proportions of species. The North Sea (ICES divisions IVa, IVb and IVc) provided 58 per cent of the demersal fish landed by the UK fleet, while the West of Scotland was the source of 27 per cent of pelagic fish landed by UK vessels in 2010. The English Channel provided 23 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).

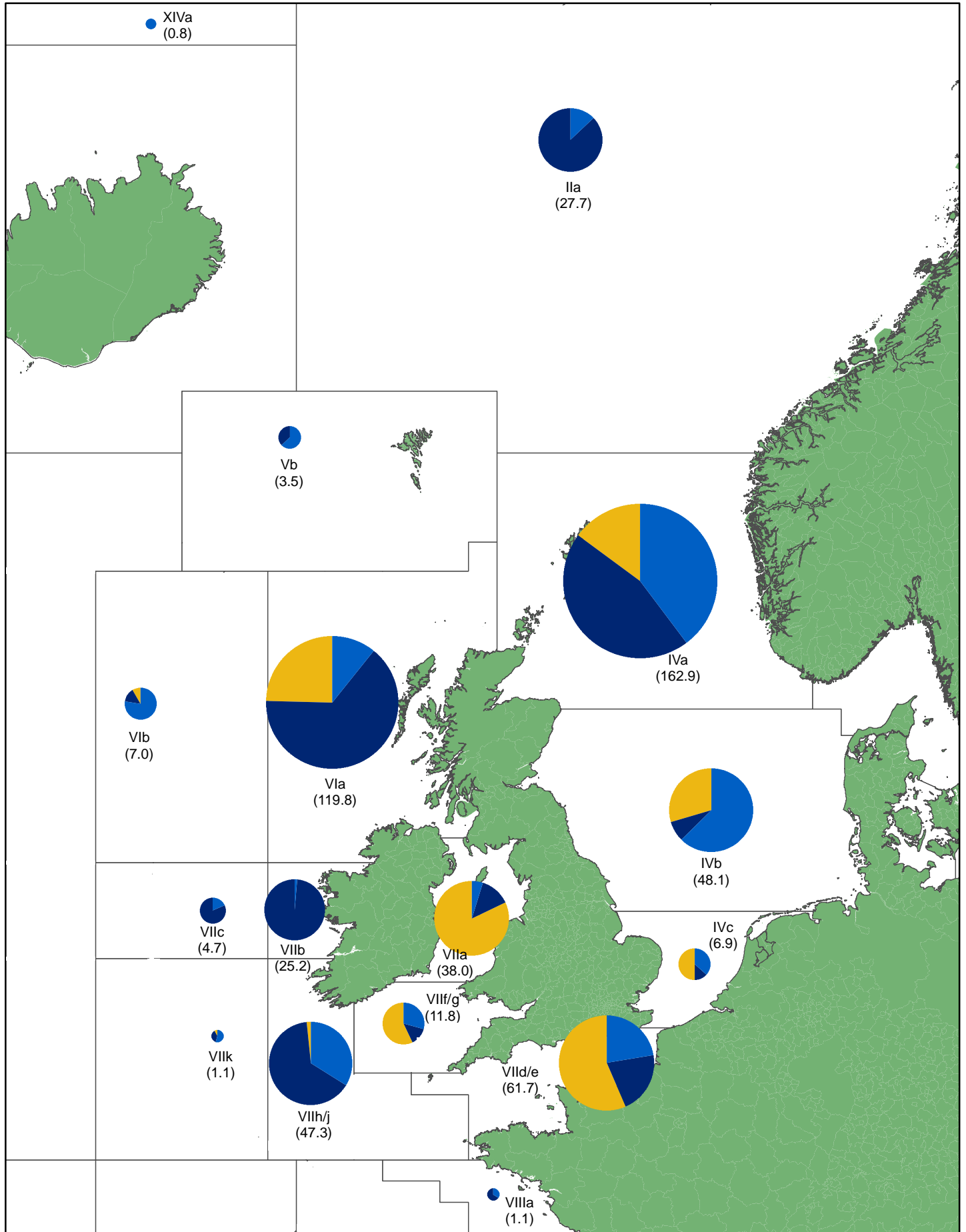
TABLE 3.8 Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by ICES area of capture: 2010

	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)	3.5	4.2	24.2	6.0	..	..	27.7	10.3
Bear Island & Spitzbergen (IIb)	6.3	8.4	-	-	-	-	6.3	8.4
Skagerrak and Kattegat (IIIa)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern North Sea (IVa)	64.7	100.7	73.9	59.2	24.3	56.1	162.9	216.1
Central North Sea (IVb)	30.1	39.2	3.8	1.1	14.2	34.1	48.1	74.5
Southern North Sea (IVc)	2.5	7.6	0.9	0.3	3.5	5.1	6.9	12.9
Faroes (Vb)	2.2	3.5	1.3	0.3	..	..	3.5	3.8
West of Scotland (VIa)	12.9	20.9	77.4	52.2	29.5	64.7	119.8	137.8
Rockall (VIb)	5.4	9.4	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.1	7.0	10.8
Irish Sea (VIIa)	1.8	2.8	5.0	1.5	31.2	33.3	38.0	37.5
West of Ireland (VIIb)	0.3	1.0	24.8	19.0	..	0.1	25.2	20.0
Porcupine Bank (VIIc)	0.9	2.2	3.8	1.1	..	0.1	4.7	3.5
English Channel (VIId/e)	13.8	37.6	13.0	4.4	34.8	49.0	61.7	91.0
Little/Great Sole Bank (VIIh/j)	16.0	19.8	30.5	24.1	0.8	1.3	47.3	45.1
West of Great Sole Bank (VIIk)	0.6	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.1	2.6
Rest of ICES area VII (VIIIf/g)	3.5	9.0	1.6	0.8	6.7	9.8	11.8	19.6
Bay of Biscay (VIII)	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	..	..	1.1	1.6
East Coast of Greenland (XIV)	0.8	1.5	-	-	-	-	0.8	1.5
North Azores (XII)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Areas ^(a)	3.0	3.9	23.2	7.5	6.3	10.8	32.5	22.3
Total UK	168.8	274.4	285.5	178.6	152.0	266.3	606.3	719.3

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

Chart 3.20: Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by area of capture: 2010 ('000 tonnes)



(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

VIIId, VIIe. English Channel (East, West)

VIIIf, 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 six per cent (523 thousand tonnes) of the quantity of all landings by the UK fleet in 2010 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 19 per cent of the quantity and value of fish landed by UK vessels (118 thousand tonnes, £136 million). Scottish FPO vessels account for a quarter of the quantity of all demersal fish landed by UK vessels, and a fifth of the quantity of pelagic fish.

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 2010, landing only negligible quantities of demersal species and shellfish but over half the quantity of pelagic fish landed by UK vessels.

A third of UK vessels were in the non-sector at the end of 2010 (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 2010 they landed 30 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: 2010 ^(a)

	Demersal		Pelagic		Shellfish		Total	
	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)
Scottish FPO Ltd	41.7	50.3	56.4	40.2	19.6	45.7	117.7	136.1
Shetland FPO Ltd	13.1	17.3	47.9	31.5	0.7	1.9	61.7	50.6
North Atlantic FPO Ltd	0.1	0.1	54.0	31.7	-	-	54.1	31.7
Lunar Group	..	..	36.1	22.5	-	-	36.1	22.5
Interfish	0.7	1.9	28.5	15.6	0.2	0.4	29.4	17.9
Klondyke	..	..	28.6	17.7	-	-	28.7	17.7
South Western FPO Ltd	5.4	14.5	4.5	0.7	17.8	18.9	27.6	34.2
Northern Ireland FPO Ltd	2.8	3.9	9.4	6.1	10.0	15.6	22.2	25.6
The FPO Ltd	16.1	21.1	..	..	3.3	5.9	19.4	27.0
Anglo Northern Irish FPO Ltd	0.5	0.8	14.4	8.3	4.2	5.7	19.1	14.7
North East of Scotland FO Ltd	15.1	22.2	..	..	1.8	4.6	17.0	26.8
North Sea FPO Ltd	8.6	15.2	..	..	4.4	7.1	13.0	22.3
Cornish FPO Ltd	7.3	18.4	0.5	0.3	4.4	7.2	12.1	25.8
Anglo Scottish FPO Ltd	6.9	9.1	..	..	2.4	5.5	9.3	14.7
Aberdeen FPO	7.9	11.4	..	..	0.5	1.2	8.4	12.6
Lowestoft FPO Ltd	8.1	14.0	..	..	0.2	0.6	8.3	14.6
Northern Producers Organisation Ltd	5.7	13.2	0.1	0.3	1.8	5.2	7.6	18.6
Fleetwood FPO Ltd	6.1	13.9	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.6	7.5	16.0
Eastern England FPO Ltd	5.6	8.2	..	..	1.3	2.9	7.0	11.2
Orkney FPO Ltd	5.5	7.8	0.1	..	0.9	1.8	6.4	9.5
Wales and West Coast FPO Ltd	4.5	11.6	..	0.1	0.2	0.4	4.7	12.1
West of Scotland FPO Ltd	..	..	0.6	0.1	1.9	5.6	2.5	5.8
Fife FPO Ltd	0.7	1.0	..	..	1.6	3.5	2.3	4.5
Isle of Man Non-Sector	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5
Non-sector vessels	0.7	1.5	..	..	45.6	64.9	46.3	66.4
10m and under pool	5.9	17.0	3.5	2.1	27.5	60.5	37.0	79.5
Commercial non-vessel landings	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total All Sectors	168.8	274.4	285.5	178.6	152.0	266.3	606.3	719.3

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. Over three quarters of their catch in terms of value is shellfish. Despite landing 18 per cent of all shellfish landed by the UK fleet during 2010, the fishing methods used by this sector and the different species targeted mean that they accounted for 23 per cent of the total shellfish value.

Landings by the UK fleet by vessel length

Seventy per cent of the quantity of landings by the UK fleet in 2010 was caught by vessels over 24 metres in length. At the end of 2010, these vessels constituted just 4 per cent of the UK fleet by number, yet their landings of pelagic species formed 97 per cent of the annual total for the UK fleet.

Ninety 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 19 per cent of the quantity of landings.

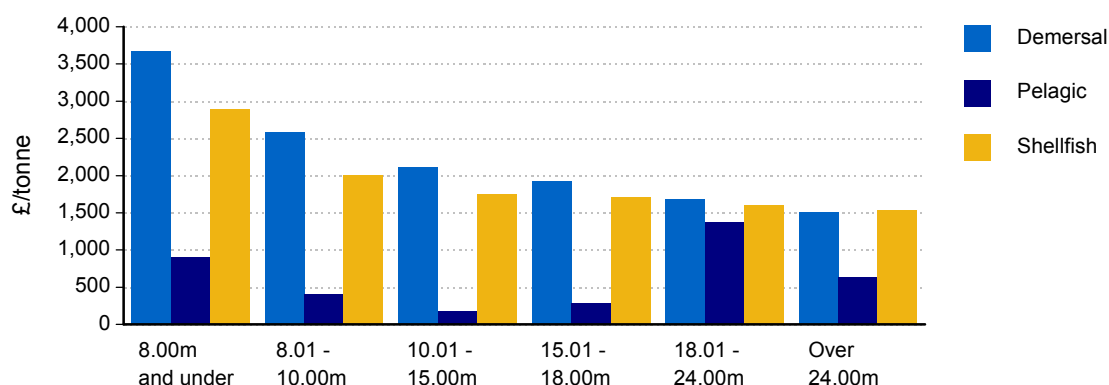
TABLE 3.10 Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by vessel length: 2010

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	1.3	4.9	1.3	1.2	6.3	18.3	9.0	24.4
8.01 - 10.00m	4.9	12.5	2.3	1.0	23.1	46.3	30.2	59.8
10.01 - 15.00m	6.9	14.5	5.0	0.9	34.7	60.4	46.5	75.9
15.01 - 18.00m	3.7	7.2	0.7	0.2	19.5	33.3	23.9	40.7
18.01 - 24.00m	33.7	56.8	0.1	0.2	38.1	61.3	71.9	118.2
Over 24.00m	118.3	178.4	276.1	175.2	30.4	46.6	424.8	400.2
Total	168.8	274.4	285.5	178.6	152.0	266.3	606.3	719.3

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 £1.51 per kilogram, while for the 8 metre and under fleet this is more than double, at £3.67 per kilogram. Similar differences apply for shellfish, with an average price of £2.89 per kilogram for landings by the 8 metre and under fleet, compared with £1.53 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: 2010



Landings by the UK fleet by gear used

Eighty nine per cent of fish landed by UK vessels in 2010 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 over 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 2010.

The majority of demersal and pelagic fish landed by UK vessels in 2010 were captured using demersal trawls and seines. This broad category includes otter, nephrops, shrimp and pair trawls, and all demersal seines. Demersal trawls and seines were used to capture only a third of the shellfish landed by the UK fleet; the remainder were chiefly caught using dredges (31 per cent) and pots and traps (31 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 (£2.00 per kilogram compared with £1.08 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 £1.22 per kilogram, while shellfish caught using demersal trawls and seines were sold at an average price of £2.09 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: 2010

	Demersal		Pelagic		Shellfish		Total	
	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)
Beam trawl	16.6	38.9	..	..	3.6	6.8	20.2	45.7
Demersal trawl/seine	137.4	195.6	277.1	171.1	51.1	106.6	465.5	473.2
Dredge	0.3	1.2	..	..	47.5	58.0	47.8	59.2
Pelagic seine	..	..	3.7	3.3	..	..	3.8	3.4
Other mobile gears	-	-	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1
Total Mobile Gears	154.3	235.7	280.9	174.4	102.2	171.4	537.3	581.5
Drift and fixed nets	7.8	24.5	2.3	0.9	0.7	1.3	10.8	26.7
Gears using hooks	6.5	13.9	2.3	3.2	0.1	0.1	8.8	17.3
Pots and traps	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	47.8	90.2	48.0	90.5
Other passive gears	..	..	..	..	1.3	3.3	1.3	3.3
Total Passive Gears	14.5	38.7	4.7	4.2	49.8	94.8	68.9	137.8
Total All Gears	168.8	274.4	285.5	178.6	152.0	266.3	606.3	719.3

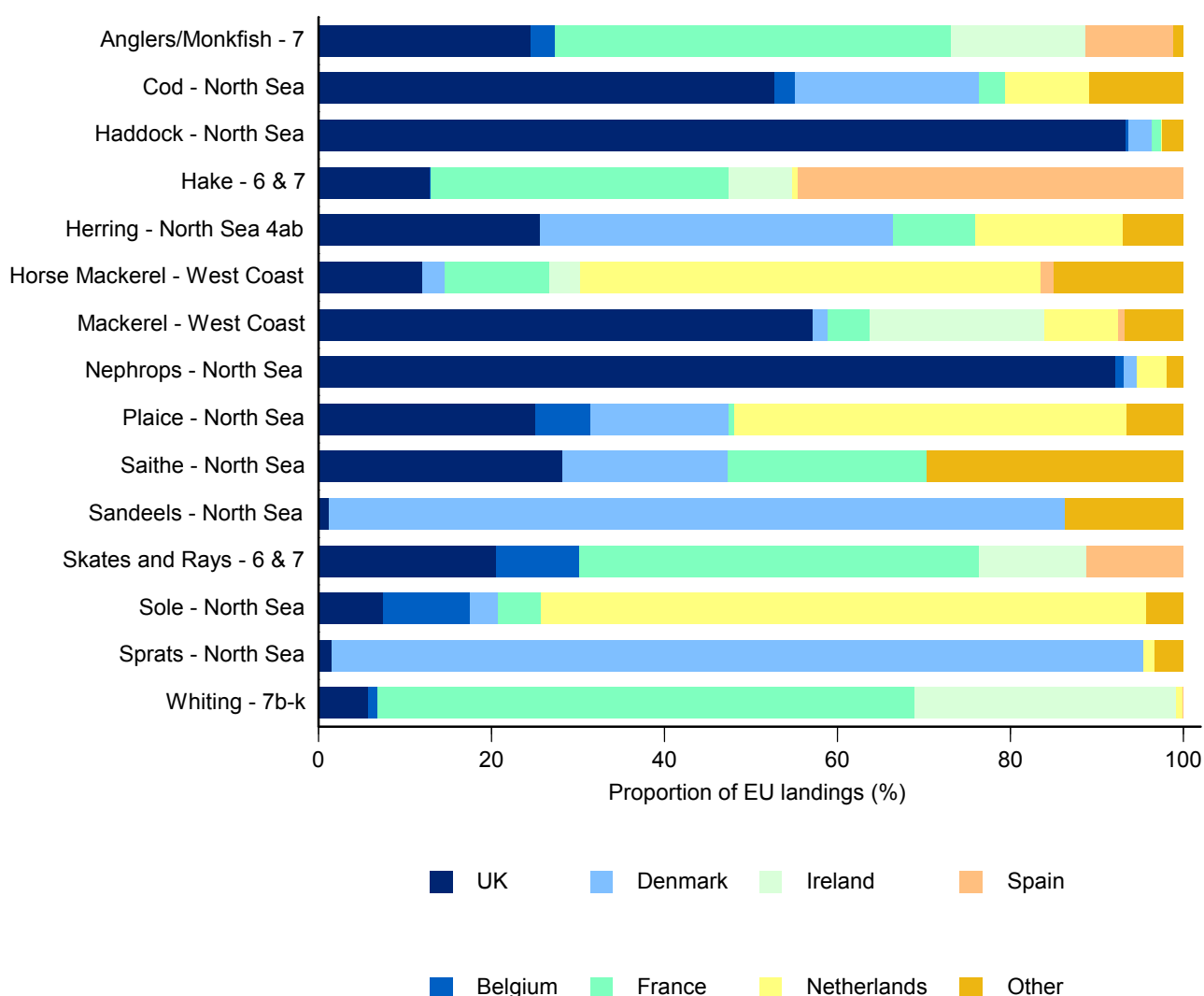
Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

Uptake of quotas by EU member states

Table 3.12 shows the quota held by EU member states at the end of 2010 (after international quota transfers) for each stock, together with landings by each member state during 2010. 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 2010, the UK landed 93 per cent of all North Sea haddock (25 thousand tonnes) and 92 per cent of all North Sea nephrops (19 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 sandeels, whereas vessels registered in the Netherlands landed 45 per cent of all North Sea plaice. The UK used 95 per cent of its quota for the key stocks below, and in many cases nearly exhausted the quota available.

Chart 3.22: Share of landings of key stocks by EU member states: 2010



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, landings and uptake by EU Member States: 2010

Tonnes

Species	Area		UK ^(a)	Belgium	Denmark	France	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	Total
Albacore	Northern Atlantic ocean, north of latitude 05° N	Quota	309	-	-	5,967	4,356	-	14,660	2,625	27,917
		Landings	92	-	-	1,056	755	-	12,791	112	14,806
		Uptake %	30	-	-	18	17	-	87	4	53
Alfonsinos	3-10, 12 & 14 III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII, XIV (EC & Int)	Quota	11	-	-	32	-	-	66	224	333
		Landings	1	-	-	19	-	-	65	232	317
		Uptake %	9	-	-	60	-	-	99	104	95
Anglers / Monkfish	North Sea Ila (EC), IV (EC)	Quota	9,763	441	972	89	-	333	-	484	12,082
		Landings	6,143	85	180	12	-	46	-	205	6,671
		Uptake %	63	19	19	13	-	14	-	42	55
	4 (Norwegian waters) IV (Norway)	Quota	194	47	1,258	-	-	17	-	24	1,540
		Landings	166	15	1,156	1	-	7	-	25	1,369
		Uptake %	86	32	92	n/a	-	39	-	105	89
	West of Scotland Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Quota	2,518	-	-	2,452	630	-	286	185	6,071
		Landings	2,199	-	-	1,881	618	-	192	172	5,063
		Uptake %	87	-	-	77	98	-	67	93	83
	7 VII	Quota	6,079	2,836	-	19,044	3,674	195	3,145	365	35,338
		Landings	5,571	643	-	10,414	3,515	5	2,321	256	22,726
		Uptake %	92	23	-	55	96	3	74	70	64
Black Scabbard Fish	5-7 & 12 V, VI, VII and XII (EC and International)	Quota	80	-	-	2,269	-	-	265	-	2,614
		Landings	73	-	-	2,110	-	-	263	-	2,446
		Uptake %	92	-	-	93	-	-	99	-	94
Blue Ling	2, 4 & 5 II, IV and V (EC and International)	Quota	16	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	46
		Landings	33	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	63
		Uptake %	206	-	-	100	-	n/a	-	-	137
	6 & 7 VI and VII (EC and International)	Quota	142	-	-	1,718	-	-	57	-	1,917
		Landings	136	-	-	1,606	-	-	1	-	1,742
		Uptake %	95	-	-	93	-	-	1	-	91
Blue Ling & Ling	5b (Faroes waters) Vb (Faroes)	Quota	444	-	-	1,955	-	-	-	-	2,399
		Landings	369	-	-	1,461	-	-	-	-	1,829
		Uptake %	83	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	76
Blue Whiting	Northern I, II, III, IV, V, VII, VIII, IX, XII, XIV (EC and Int)	Quota	7,622	-	135	11,217	8,754	36,159	187	9,855	73,929
		Landings	7,009	-	133	10,000	8,324	33,912	119	9,068	68,565
		Uptake %	92	-	99	89	95	94	64	92	93
Cod	1 & 2 (Norwegian waters) I, II (Norway)	Quota	7,535	-	-	2,589	-	-	2,773	7,541	20,438
		Landings	4,186	-	-	2,589	-	-	2,702	7,515	16,992
		Uptake %	56	-	-	100	-	-	97	100	83
	1 & 2b I, IIb	Quota	2,067	-	-	1,926	-	-	10,003	8,358	22,354
		Landings	1,026	-	-	1,910	-	-	9,955	7,546	20,437
		Uptake %	50	-	-	99	-	-	100	90	91
	North Sea Ila (EC), IV	Quota	14,281	1,096	6,383	1,245	-	2,771	-	3,005	28,781
		Landings	14,040	662	5,665	795	-	2,622	-	2,888	26,672
		Uptake %	98	60	89	64	-	95	-	96	93
	West of Scotland Vlb, XII, XIV	Quota	45	-	-	14	13	-	-	14	86
		Landings	23	-	-	5	6	-	-	13	47
		Uptake %	51	-	-	33	49	-	-	93	54
	West of Scotland Vb (EC), VIa	Quota	139	-	-	67	53	-	-	-	259
		Landings	116	-	-	53	48	-	-	-	216
		Uptake %	83	-	-	79	90	-	-	-	83
	7a VIIa	Quota	387	32	-	26	325	-	-	-	770
		Landings	283	18	-	1	291	-	-	-	593
		Uptake %	73	58	-	3	89	-	-	-	77
	7d VIIId	Quota	197	94	-	1,735	-	54	-	-	2,080
		Landings	111	52	-	1,565	-	11	-	-	1,739
		Uptake %	57	55	-	90	-	21	-	-	84
	7b-c, e-k VII (ex VIIa, VIIId), VIII, IX, X; CECAF 34.1.1 (EC)	Quota	326	161	-	3,029	917	3	-	-	4,436
		Landings	280	49	-	1,937	923	-	8	8	3,204
		Uptake %	86	31	-	64	101	3	n/a	n/a	72
	Greenland waters NAFO 0 and 1, V and XIV (Greenland)	Quota	1,094	-	-	-	-	-	-	906	2,000
		Landings	544	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	613
		Uptake %	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	31
Cod & Haddock	5b (Faroes waters) Vb (Faroes)	Quota	440	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	500
		Landings	439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	439
		Uptake %	100	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	88
Dabs and Flounders	North Sea Ila (EC), IV (EC)	Quota	1,395	763	1,927	270	-	11,934	-	2,521	18,810
		Landings	802	558	601	201	-	7,645	-	417	10,224
		Uptake %	58	73	31	75	-	64	-	17	54
Deep Sea Sharks	5-9 V, VI, VII, VIII, IX (EC and Int)	Quota	19	-	-	64	-	-	1	13	96
		Landings	20	-	-	131	-	-	1	12	164
		Uptake %	107	-	-	205	-	-	60	97	170

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

TABLE 3.12 Quota, landings and uptake by EU Member States: 2010 (cont)

Tonnes

Species	Area		UK ^(a)	Belgium	Denmark	France	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	Total	
Greater Forkbeard	1-4	Quota	15	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	25	
	<i>I, II, III, IV (EC and International)</i>	Landings	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	
		Uptake %	9	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	11	
	5-7	Quota	442	-	-	960	181	-	597	11	2,191	
	<i>V, VI, VII (EC and International)</i>	Landings	250	-	-	490	10	-	588	2	1,338	
		Uptake %	57	-	-	51	5	-	98	16	61	
Greater Silver Smelt	1 & 2	Quota	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	
	<i>I, II (EC and International)</i>	Landings	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	
		Uptake %	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	
	3 & 4	Quota	22	-	1,252	-	-	-	-	-	1,274	
	<i>III (EC), IV (EC)</i>	Landings	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
		Uptake %	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	5-7	Quota	300	-	-	-	-	4,869	-	-	5,169	
	<i>V, VI, VII (EC and International)</i>	Landings	62	-	-	-	-	2,903	-	-	2,965	
		Uptake %	21	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	57	
Greenland Halibut	1 & 2 (Norwegian waters)	Quota	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
		Landings	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	
	<i>I, II (Norway)</i>	Uptake %	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	61	
	2a, 4 & 6	Quota	83	-	1	176	-	-	3	-	263	
	<i>IIa (EC), IV, VI (EC and International)</i>	Landings	82	-	-	152	-	-	..	-	234	
		Uptake %	99	-	-	86	-	-	3	-	89	
	5 & 14 (Greenland waters)	Quota	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,366	6,601	
		Landings	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,308	6,544	
	<i>V, XIV (Greenland)</i>	Uptake %	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	99	
Haddock	1 & 2 (Norwegian waters)	Quota	743	-	-	301	-	-	100	906	2,050	
		Landings	526	-	-	287	-	-	45	753	1,610	
	<i>I, II (Norway)</i>	Uptake %	71	-	-	95	-	-	45	83	79	
	North Sea	Quota	25,367	100	920	671	-	50	-	650	27,758	
	<i>IIa (EC), IV</i>	Landings	24,962	78	724	276	-	43	-	650	26,733	
		Uptake %	98	78	79	41	-	86	-	100	96	
	West of Scotland	Quota	2,468	-	-	151	447	-	20	5	3,091	
	5b & 6a	Landings	2,380	-	-	82	396	-	20	1	2,879	
	<i>Vb (EC), VIa</i>	Uptake %	96	-	-	54	89	-	100	26	93	
	West of Scotland 6b	Quota	4,761	-	-	621	243	-	3	-	5,628	
	<i>VIIb, XII, XIV</i>	Landings	2,854	-	-	1	169	-	..	-	3,024	
		Uptake %	60	-	-	..	70	-	13	-	54	
	7a	Quota	799	46	-	113	608	-	-	-	1,566	
	<i>VIIa</i>	Landings	594	8	-	2	334	-	-	-	938	
		Uptake %	74	18	-	2	55	-	-	-	60	
	7b-k	Quota	944	175	-	8,318	2,815	5	150	-	12,407	
	<i>VII (ex VIIa), VIII, IX, X; CECAF 34.1.1 (EC)</i>	Landings	818	121	-	6,422	2,608	..	144	-	10,113	
		Uptake %	87	69	-	77	93	8	96	-	82	
	Hake	North Sea	Quota	1,989	57	1,195	617	-	69	-	167	4,094
		<i>IIa (EC), IV</i>	Landings	1,897	47	604	358	-	60	-	132	3,098
			Uptake %	95	83	51	58	-	88	-	79	76
6 & 7		Quota	4,047	122	-	12,425	2,126	189	14,455	-	33,364	
<i>Vb (EC), VI, VII, XII, XIV</i>		Landings	3,604	12	-	9,630	2,033	188	12,441	..	27,908	
		Uptake %	89	10	-	78	96	99	86	n/a	84	
Herring	Atlanto Scandian	Quota	24,151	-	27,410	-	8,061	16,165	-	9,788	85,575	
	<i>I, II</i>	Landings	24,151	-	26,772	-	8,061	10,619	-	4,686	74,290	
		Uptake %	100	-	98	-	100	66	-	48	87	
	North Sea 4ab	Quota	23,097	-	36,837	8,590	-	15,332	-	6,283	90,139	
	<i>IV (EC and Norway North of 53° 30' N)</i>	Landings	23,040	-	36,599	8,590	-	15,258	-	6,285	89,771	
		Uptake %	100	-	99	100	-	100	-	100	100	
	4c & 7d	Quota	1,799	2	-	6,560	-	9,317	-	5,043	22,721	
	<i>IVc (exB/W), VIIId</i>	Landings	1,799	2	-	6,747	-	9,314	-	5,035	22,897	
		Uptake %	100	95	-	103	-	100	-	100	101	
	West Coast	Quota	12,166	-	-	514	3,096	3,376	-	3,592	22,744	
	<i>Vb (EC), VIa (North of 56° 30' N), VIIb</i>	Landings	12,068	-	-	499	2,652	3,222	-	3,592	22,032	
		Uptake %	99	-	-	97	86	95	-	100	97	
	Firth of Clyde	Quota	720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	720	
	<i>VIa (Clyde)</i>	Landings	301	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	301	
		Uptake %	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	
	7a (Manx and Mourne)	Quota	5,030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,030	
	<i>VIIa (Manx & Mourne)</i>	Landings	4,981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,981	
		Uptake %	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	
	7ef	Quota	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	1,000	
	<i>VIIe, f</i>	Landings	207	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	707	
		Uptake %	41	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	71	

Source: European Commission

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

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

TABLE 3.12 Quota, landings and uptake by EU Member States: 2010 (cont)

Tonnes

Species	Area		UK ^(a)	Belgium	Denmark	France	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	Total	
Herring (continued)	7ghjk	Quota	14	-	-	640	9,243	510	-	267	10,674	
	<i>VIIg, h, j, k</i>	Landings	1	-	-	636	8,195	491	-	267	9,590	
		Uptake %	4	-	-	99	89	96	-	100	90	
Horse Mackerel	North Sea ^(b)	Quota	4,396	68	5,107	2,678	-	27,257	-	4,229	43,735	
	<i>IVb, IVc, VIIId</i>	Landings	1,880	15	..	1,504	-	16,202	-	3,804	23,405	
		Uptake %	43	22	..	56	-	59	-	90	54	
	West Coast ^(b)	Quota	15,652	-	6,550	17,012	48,321	66,185	2,040	19,599	175,359	
	<i>Ila (EC), IVa, Vb (EC), VI, VII (ex VIIId), VIIIabde, XII, XIV</i>	Landings	14,078	-	3,002	14,158	4,245	62,343	1,731	17,582	117,139	
		Uptake %	90	-	46	83	9	94	85	90	67	
Lemon Sole and Witches	North Sea	Quota	3,983	353	973	266	-	810	-	136	6,521	
	<i>Ila (EC), IV (EC)</i>	Landings	1,335	347	415	32	-	296	-	91	2,515	
		Uptake %	34	98	43	12	-	36	-	67	39	
Ling	Deep Sea 1 & 2	Quota	9	-	8	9	-	-	-	-	26	
	<i>I, II</i>	Landings	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	
		Uptake %	11	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	11	
	4 (EC waters)	Quota	2,080	17	269	190	-	6	-	117	2,679	
	<i>IV (EC)</i>	Landings	1,940	14	56	56	-	1	-	25	2,092	
		Uptake %	93	85	21	29	-	13	-	22	78	
	4 (Norwegian waters)	Quota	117	13	679	8	-	2	-	31	850	
	<i>waters</i>	Landings	102	6	431	5	-	1	-	28	574	
	<i>IV (Norway S of 62°N)</i>	Uptake %	88	47	63	68	-	25	-	92	67	
	6-10, 12 & 14	Quota	2,974	34	6	2,719	659	5	2,483	128	9,008	
	<i>VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII, XIV (EC)</i>	Landings	2,217	22	-	1,879	611	..	1,117	13	5,859	
		Uptake %	75	64	-	69	93	4	45	10	65	
	Mackerel	North Sea	Quota	1,754	175	21,265	1,511	-	1,072	-	3,839	29,616
		<i>Ila (EC), IV</i>	Landings	1,719	25	21,243	1,314	3,626	275	-	7,438	35,640
			Uptake %	98	14	100	87	n/a	26	-	194	120
	West Coast	Quota	159,085	5	4,833	13,846	62,426	23,569	20	17,503	281,287	
	<i>II (ex EC), Vb (EC), VI, VII, VIIIabde, XII, XIV</i>	Landings	157,321	2	4,650	13,484	55,445	23,449	2,278	18,485	275,114	
		Uptake %	99	38	96	97	89	99	11,390	106	98	
Megrims	North Sea	Quota	1,678	11	11	29	-	23	-	5	1,757	
	<i>Ila (EC), IV (EC)</i>	Landings	1,432	7	6	7	-	5	-	3	1,459	
		Uptake %	85	59	57	23	-	23	-	50	83	
	West of Scotland	Quota	1,225	-	-	1,342	438	-	380	-	3,385	
	<i>Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV</i>	Landings	894	-	-	261	365	-	270	-	1,790	
		Uptake %	73	-	-	19	83	-	71	-	53	
7	<i>VII</i>	Quota	3,313	548	-	7,396	2,962	-	6,094	-	20,313	
		Landings	2,230	249	-	2,697	2,318	-	3,818	-	11,312	
		Uptake %	67	45	-	36	78	-	63	-	56	
Nephrops	North Sea	Quota	22,835	1,176	1,436	42	-	921	-	465	26,875	
	<i>Ila (EC), IV (EC)</i>	Landings	18,608	211	302	1	-	709	-	374	20,206	
		Uptake %	81	18	21	1	-	77	-	81	75	
	4 (Norwegian waters)	Quota	56	-	1,134	-	-	-	-	-	1,190	
	<i>IV (Norway)</i>	Landings	7	-	306	-	-	-	-	-	312	
		Uptake %	12	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	26	
	West of Scotland	Quota	17,907	-	-	-	76	-	37	-	18,020	
	<i>Vb (EC), VI</i>	Landings	12,045	-	-	-	45	-	1	-	12,091	
		Uptake %	67	-	-	-	59	-	1	-	67	
	7	Quota	8,831	15	-	6,122	8,595	-	1,494	-	25,057	
	<i>VII</i>	Landings	7,405	14	-	1,132	7,709	-	358	-	16,616	
		Uptake %	84	94	-	18	90	-	24	-	66	
Plaice	North Sea	Quota	14,763	4,096	9,999	401	-	26,575	-	3,803	59,637	
	<i>Ila (EC), IV</i>	Landings	14,659	3,770	9,354	385	-	26,560	-	3,793	58,521	
		Uptake %	99	92	94	96	-	100	-	100	98	
	West of Scotland	Quota	417	-	-	20	258	-	-	-	695	
	<i>Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV</i>	Landings	31	-	-	1	28	-	-	-	59	
		Uptake %	7	-	-	3	11	-	-	-	9	
	7a	Quota	548	382	-	20	827	-	-	-	1,777	
	<i>VIIa</i>	Landings	148	115	-	..	89	-	-	-	352	
		Uptake %	27	30	-	1	11	-	-	-	20	
	7de	Quota	1,361	1,121	-	2,177	-	38	-	-	4,697	
	<i>VIIId, e</i>	Landings	1,332	1,080	-	2,163	-	12	-	-	4,588	
		Uptake %	98	96	-	99	-	33	-	-	98	
	7fg	Quota	60	195	-	142	69	-	-	-	466	
	<i>VIIIf, g</i>	Landings	52	179	-	136	63	-	-	-	430	
		Uptake %	87	92	-	96	91	-	-	-	92	
	7hjk	Quota	48	7	-	49	124	-	2	-	230	
	<i>VIIIh, j, k</i>	Landings	34	1	-	49	66	-	..	-	150	
		Uptake %	71	9	-	100	53	-	5	-	65	

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 Ila (EC) and IVa are now included in West Coast Horse Mackerel.

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

TABLE 3.12 Quota, landings and uptake by EU Member States: 2010 (cont)

Tonnes

Species	Area		UK ^(a)	Belgium	Denmark	France	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	Total	
Pollack	West of Scotland <i>Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV</i>	Quota	148	-	-	194	57	-	-	-	399	
		Landings	39	-	-	4	13	-	-	-	55	
		Uptake %	26	-	-	2	23	-	-	-	14	
	7	Quota	2,396	428	-	9,864	1,051	5	26	-	13,770	
		Landings	1,166	29	-	1,710	933	1	3	-	3,842	
		Uptake %	49	7	-	17	89	20	12	-	28	
	8abde <i>VIIIa, b, d, e</i>	Quota	60	-	-	1,385	-	-	67	-	1,512	
		Landings	6	-	-	1,243	-	-	57	-	1,306	
		Uptake %	10	-	-	90	-	-	84	-	86	
	Redfishes	1 & 2 (Norwegian waters)	Quota	120	-	-	84	-	-	95	1,201	1,500
Landings			19	-	-	4	-	-	8	76	106	
Uptake %			16	-	-	5	-	-	9	6	7	
5 & 14 (Greenland waters) <i>V, XIV (Greenland)</i>		Quota	42	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	4,641	6,083	
		Landings	10	-	-	-	-	-	735	3,247	3,991	
		Uptake %	23	-	-	-	-	-	52	70	66	
5b (Faroes waters) <i>Vb (Faroes)</i>		Quota	660	-	-	199	-	-	-	-	859	
		Landings	86	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	175	
		Uptake %	13	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	20	
Red Seabream		6-8 <i>VI, VII and VIII (EC and International)</i>	Quota	15	-	-	66	1	-	152	-	234
	Landings		8	-	-	85	-	-	151	-	244	
	Uptake %		51	-	-	129	-	n/a	99	-	104	
Roundnose Grenadier	1, 2, 4 & 5a <i>I, II, IV and Va (EC and International)</i>	Quota	2	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	16	
		Landings	..	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	
		Uptake %	15	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	21	
	5b, 6 & 7 <i>Vb, VI, VII</i>	Quota	181	-	-	3,102	-	-	86	-	3,369	
		Landings	23	-	-	1,514	-	-	80	-	1,617	
		Uptake %	13	-	-	49	-	-	93	-	48	
Saithe	1 & 2 (Norwegian waters) <i>I, II (Norway)</i>	Quota	258	-	-	387	-	-	40	2,315	3,000	
		Landings	121	-	1	189	-	-	8	1,918	2,237	
		Uptake %	47	-	n/a	49	-	-	19	83	75	
	North Sea <i>IIa (EC), IV</i>	Quota	12,094	37	8,471	16,523	-	44	-	13,262	50,431	
		Landings	11,882	12	8,007	9,682	-	2	-	12,490	42,074	
		Uptake %	98	33	95	59	-	4	-	94	83	
	West of Scotland <i>Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV</i>	Quota	3,718	-	-	6,539	547	-	17	285	11,106	
		Landings	3,129	-	-	2,011	541	-	17	257	5,955	
		Uptake %	84	-	-	31	99	-	98	90	54	
	5b (Faroes waters) <i>Vb (Faroes)</i>	Quota	867	-	-	1,412	-	-	-	-	2,279	
		Landings	691	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	698	
		Uptake %	80	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	31	
7 <i>VII, VIII, IX, X; COPACE 34.1.1(EC)</i>	Quota	447	6	-	1,418	1,525	-	10	-	3,406		
	Landings	73	1	-	238	301	-	7	-	620		
	Uptake %	16	13	-	17	20	-	72	-	18		
Sandeels	North Sea <i>IIa (EC), IIIa, IV (EC)</i>	Quota	3,983	-	296,799	-	-	-	-	46,137	346,919	
		Landings	3,951	-	282,103	7	-	-	-	45,317	331,379	
		Uptake %	99	-	95	n/a	-	-	-	98	96	
Shrimps (Northern Prawn)	North Sea <i>IIa (EC), IV (EC)</i>	Quota	1,017	-	3,540	-	-	-	-	142	4,699	
		Landings	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	
		Uptake %	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	
Skates and Rays	North Sea <i>IIa (EC), IV (EC)</i>	Quota	677	299	10	99	-	396	-	33	1,514	
		Landings	651	305	10	92	-	393	-	28	1,479	
		Uptake %	96	102	95	93	-	99	-	85	98	
	7d	Quota	136	69	-	670	-	12	-	-	887	
		Landings	99	27	-	601	-	1	-	-	728	
		Uptake %	73	40	-	90	-	6	-	-	82	
	6 & 7 <i>VI (EC), VII (EC) (ex VIId)</i>	Quota	3,460	1,209	-	5,599	1,573	-	1,460	16	13,317	
		Landings	1,920	910	-	4,333	1,171	-	1,045	..	9,379	
		Uptake %	56	75	-	77	74	-	72	2	70	
	8 & 9 <i>VIII (EC), IX (EC)</i>	Quota	12	-	-	2,190	-	-	1,618	1,628	5,448	
		Landings	..	-	-	1,561	-	-	1,165	1,476	4,203	
		Uptake %	3	-	-	71	-	-	72	91	77	
	Sole	North Sea <i>II, IV</i>	Quota	1,207	1,439	761	917	-	10,142	-	641	15,107
			Landings	936	1,249	404	621	-	8,736	-	534	12,480
			Uptake %	78	87	53	68	-	86	-	83	83
West of Scotland <i>Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV</i>		Quota	12	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	61	
		Landings	1	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	24	
		Uptake %	11	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	40	
7a <i>VIIa</i>		Quota	94	312	-	2	51	-	-	-	459	
		Landings	12	189	-	..	47	-	-	-	248	
		Uptake %	13	61	-	10	93	-	-	-	54	

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

TABLE 3.12 Quota, landings and uptake by EU Member States: 2010 (cont)

Tonnes

Species	Area		UK ^(a)	Belgium	Denmark	France	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	Total	
Sole (continued)	7d	Quota	913	1,311	-	2,595	-	-	-	-	4,819	
		Landings	672	1,175	-	2,399	-	..	-	..	4,245	
		Uptake %	74	90	-	92	-	n/a	-	n/a	88	
	7e	Quota	365	23	-	259	-	-	-	-	647	
		Landings	361	13	-	253	-	-	-	-	626	
		Uptake %	99	57	-	98	-	-	-	-	97	
	7fg	Quota	310	694	-	69	30	-	-	-	1,103	
		Landings	176	570	-	45	27	-	-	-	818	
		Uptake %	57	82	-	65	89	-	-	-	74	
	7hjk	Quota	93	46	-	93	253	-	-	-	485	
		Landings	50	20	-	84	71	-	-	-	225	
		Uptake %	54	43	-	90	28	-	-	-	46	
Sprats	North Sea <i>Ila (EC), IV (EC)</i>	Quota	5,607	1,730	135,149	1,730	-	1,730	-	4,894	150,840	
		Landings	2,093	1	124,974	..	-	1,722	-	4,434	133,223	
		Uptake %	37	..	92	..	-	100	-	91	88	
7de	Quota	4,429	-	273	387	-	-	-	-	5,089		
	Landings	4,394	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4,397		
	Uptake %	99	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	86		
Spurdog	North Sea <i>Ila (EC), IV (EC)</i>	Quota	20	1	5	4	-	5	-	1	36	
		Landings	17	1	3	11	-	5	-	..	38	
		Uptake %	86	100	68	268	-	98	-	30	104	
	West Coast <i>I, V, VI, VII, VIII, XII and XIV (EC and Int)</i>	Quota	43	4	-	53	29	-	5	-	134	
		Landings	28	2	-	158	25	-	5	-	218	
		Uptake %	65	60	-	299	85	-	90	-	162	
Turbot and Brill	North Sea <i>Ila (EC), IV (EC)</i>	Quota	610	297	742	89	-	2,683	-	316	4,737	
		Landings	497	216	407	49	-	2,486	-	262	3,918	
		Uptake %	82	73	55	56	-	93	-	83	83	
Tusk	1, 2 & 14 <i>I, II, XIV (EC and International)</i>	Quota	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	14	
		Landings	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	6	
		Uptake %	7	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	42	
	4 (EC waters) <i>IV (EC and International)</i>	Quota	95	-	60	37	-	-	-	24	216	
		Landings	82	-	2	8	-	-	-	1	93	
		Uptake %	87	-	3	22	-	-	-	3	43	
	4 (Norwegian waters) <i>IV (Norway S of 62°N)</i>	Quota	3	-	163	2	-	-	-	2	170	
		Landings	1	-	34	1	-	-	-	2	38	
		Uptake %	40	-	21	45	-	-	-	85	22	
5-7 <i>V, VI, VII (EC and International)</i>	Quota	61	-	-	205	11	-	16	4	297		
	Landings	61	-	-	205	10	-	20	-	294		
	Uptake %	99	-	-	100	86	-	123	-	99		
Whiting	North Sea <i>Ila (EC), IV</i>	Quota	7,782	129	154	2,367	-	604	-	158	11,194	
		Landings	7,798	139	156	2,593	-	589	-	146	11,422	
		Uptake %	100	108	102	110	-	97	-	92	102	
	West of Scotland <i>Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV</i>	Quota	304	-	1	59	118	-	-	-	9	491
		Landings	253	-	-	4	101	-	-	-	358	
		Uptake %	83	-	-	7	85	-	-	-	73	
	7a <i>VIIa</i>	Quota	60	10	-	6	104	-	-	-	180	
		Landings	17	4	-	2	97	-	-	-	119	
		Uptake %	28	39	-	25	93	-	-	-	66	
	7b-k <i>VII (ex VIIa)</i>	Quota	1,153	189	-	9,679	4,589	437	50	-	16,097	
		Landings	816	162	-	8,863	4,329	103	10	-	14,282	
		Uptake %	71	86	-	92	94	24	20	-	89	
Other Flatfish	5b (Faroes waters) <i>Vb (Faroes)</i>	Quota	217	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	289	
		Landings	252	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	275	
		Uptake %	116	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	95	
Other Species	5b (Faroes waters) <i>Vb (Faroes)</i>	Quota	334	-	-	375	-	-	-	-	709	
		Landings	233	-	-	221	-	-	-	-	454	
		Uptake %	70	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	64	
	1 & 2 (Norwegian waters) <i>I, II (Norway)</i>	Quota	186	-	-	47	-	-	-	117	350	
		Landings	15	-	-	9	-	-	-	43	67	
		Uptake %	8	-	-	19	-	-	-	37	19	
	4 (Norwegian waters) <i>IV (Norway S of 62°N)</i>	Quota	1,789	120	2,606	116	-	70	-	294	4,995	
		Landings	1,710	69	2,495	54	-	42	-	398	4,768	
		Uptake %	96	58	96	46	-	59	-	135	95	

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

4 Supplies, overseas trade and marketing

Introduction

In 2010, the UK imported 703 thousand tonnes of fish (excluding fish products), with a value of £2,250 million. It exported 516 thousand tonnes, leaving a trade gap of 187 thousand tonnes. Landed prices of fish rose by an average of 7.4 per cent on 2009, with the fish component of the retail price index rising by 6.1 per cent. Fishing accounted for 5.9 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

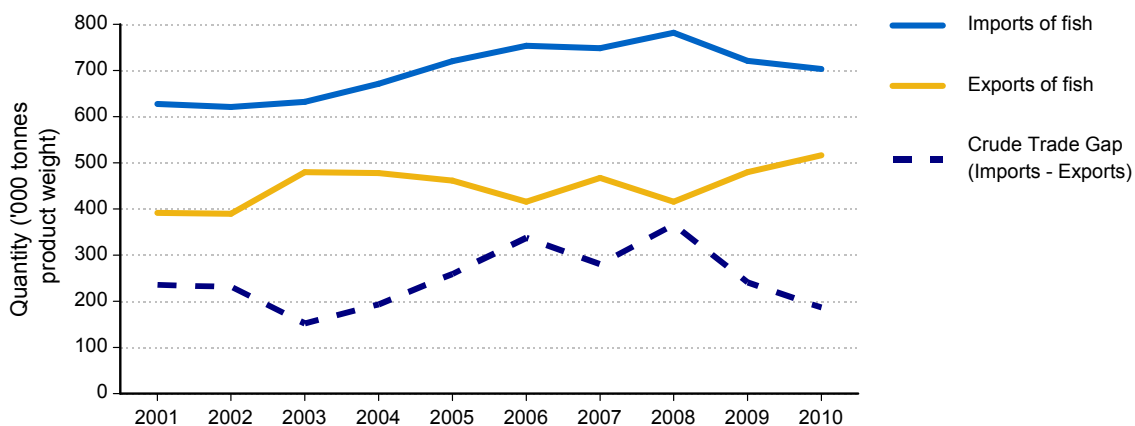
The data on imports, exports, household consumption and GDP include information on fish from freshwater fisheries and aquaculture, as well as from sea fisheries. This differs from the rest of the publication, which focuses exclusively on sea fisheries. Note that in this chapter, landings data are given 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) fell to 187 thousand tonnes in 2010, down by half on its 2008 level. This is due to both an increase in exports and a reduction in imports. The crude trade gap is the lowest since 2003.

Chart 4.1: International trade of fish: 2001 to 2010



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) rose by 20 thousand tonnes compared with 2009 (see Table 4.1). This was less than the decrease in the crude trade gap of 54 thousand tonnes over this period. Excluding the effects of aquaculture and catches from inland fisheries, the net effect is a decrease in the fish available for use in the UK of 34 thousand tonnes.

TABLE 4.1 Fish trade flows for the UK: 2001 to 2010

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Imports ^(a)	('000 tonnes)	627	621	632	671	720	753	748	782	721	703
	(£ million)	1,435	1,439	1,439	1,474	1,696	1,921	1,994	2,210	2,177	2,250
Exports ^(a)	('000 tonnes)	391	389	480	478	461	416	467	416	480	516
	(£ million)	745	762	891	886	939	942	982	1,009	1,166	1,343
Crude trade gap	('000 tonnes)	236	232	152	193	259	338	281	366	241	187
Landings by UK vessels into the UK ^{(b) (c)}											
	('000 tonnes)	430	439	427	436	473	386	407	376	361	381
	(£ million)	425	418	397	404	458	492	532	518	520	549

(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 transshipments 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 703 thousand tonnes of fish (excluding fish products) imported into the UK in 2010. This is down by 2 per cent on the 721 thousand tonnes imported in 2009. This rises to 838 thousand tonnes if fish products are included. 2010 exports of fish stood at 516 thousand tonnes or 534 thousand tonnes if fish products are included. Exports in 2010 (excluding fish products) are up by 8 per cent on the 480 thousand tonnes exported in 2009.

TABLE 4.2 Imports of fish, fish preparations, meals, flours and oils into the UK: 2006 to 2010 ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Fish (excluding Shellfish)										
Bass ^(b)	nd	5.4	5.8	5.2	6.5	nd	20.9	27.5	24.3	29.8
Blue Whiting ^(b)	nd	0.3	6.8	6.6	5.3	nd	0.2	1.0	1.3	1.2
Cod	136.0	115.4	108.6	105.6	101.4	444.0	435.6	441.4	349.3	372.0
Haddock	65.6	69.6	68.2	66.9	60.3	156.3	183.3	173.9	162.7	156.2
Hake	5.0	4.3	6.1	5.2	3.1	9.6	8.6	8.0	10.5	7.1
Halibut	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.1	11.2	11.4	12.4	10.7	9.6
Herring	19.0	8.6	11.1	8.7	9.0	10.3	7.4	11.1	12.3	11.8
Ling ^(b)	nd	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.7	nd	2.2	3.2	3.8	3.9
Mackerel	32.6	31.0	27.1	32.0	45.5	40.9	35.5	38.7	44.6	60.5
Megrim	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	0.5	..	0.1	..	0.1
Monks or Anglerfish	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.1	11.7	8.7	8.4	9.0	11.0
Plaice	7.3	7.1	7.2	6.3	4.9	24.9	24.5	24.0	22.1	15.3
Pollack ^(b)	nd	23.2	55.8	22.7	20.0	nd	34.0	58.0	47.2	40.8
Saithe	8.0	2.8	1.9	2.9	0.9	17.0	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.0
Salmon ^(c)	65.6	62.6	63.6	60.4	56.9	205.1	185.4	207.5	230.2	252.6
Sardines	15.5	17.4	14.8	12.5	14.8	26.6	30.7	30.6	30.8	34.7
Sole	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	4.3	4.4	1.6	1.0	1.5
Trout ^(c)	1.2	8.7	7.2	8.4	9.0	3.6	27.4	24.1	36.6	42.9
Tuna	101.4	101.6	111.2	97.8	91.5	158.2	176.4	256.4	239.2	225.8
Whiting	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.6	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2
Other Fish ^(d)	170.7	160.8	165.2	154.5	148.4	367.4	371.7	443.0	435.8	432.9
Total	637.0	628.7	671.3	605.7	587.5	1,494.2	1,571.5	1,773.7	1,675.1	1,712.9
Shellfish (Crustaceans and Molluscs)										
Crabs	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.2	11.8	11.2	14.2	14.6	13.4
Lobsters ^(b)	nd	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.3	nd	16.0	14.5	14.8	11.6
Mussels	6.6	6.6	5.8	5.9	6.8	13.5	14.2	12.1	14.5	14.9
Nephrops ^(b)	nd	3.5	4.5	3.2	3.0	nd	7.0	10.0	6.9	5.6
Scallops ^(b)	nd	2.5	2.5	3.8	2.2	nd	15.5	16.9	26.8	19.6
Shrimps and Prawns	89.3	87.6	80.2	84.9	85.9	337.3	326.0	335.0	390.0	431.9
Squid ^(b)	nd	5.6	5.8	5.8	7.3	nd	8.1	9.2	9.9	16.8
Other Crustaceans	6.1	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.2	31.4	9.9	12.4	10.5	9.2
Other Molluscs	11.7	7.3	5.1	4.8	4.4	32.6	14.5	12.0	14.1	14.6
Total	116.3	119.2	110.4	114.9	115.5	426.5	422.4	436.3	502.1	537.6
Total Imports of Fish	753.3	747.9	781.7	720.6	703.0	1,920.6	1,993.9	2,210.1	2,177.2	2,250.4
Fish Products										
Meals and Flours	139.5	87.7	93.4	114.5	101.3	76.4	52.1	47.0	76.6	96.0
Oils	19.0	22.7	27.0	47.6	33.8	20.3	26.3	41.5	43.0	38.6
Total	158.4	110.4	120.4	162.1	135.1	96.8	78.4	88.4	119.5	134.6
Total Imports (inc. fish products)	911.7	858.3	902.1	882.8	838.2	2,017.4	2,072.3	2,298.5	2,296.7	2,385.0

Source: H.M. Revenue and Customs

(a) 2010 data are provisional. Value figures were incorrectly labelled as £ '000. This was corrected to £ million on 11/11/2011.

(b) 2006 figures for the listed species are included as other fish, other crustaceans or other molluscs respectively.

(c) Freshwater species.

(d) Includes other freshwater species.

TABLE 4.3 Exports of fish, fish preparations, meals, flours and oils from the UK: 2006 to 2010 ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Fish (excluding Shellfish)										
Bass ^(b)	nd	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	nd	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.0
Blue Whiting ^(b)	nd	13.0	21.4	23.1	36.7	nd	2.3	6.3	8.2	16.0
Cod	25.3	16.0	24.1	32.5	30.9	59.5	46.6	67.3	73.6	80.9
Haddock	5.4	3.7	4.8	3.1	3.6	10.6	9.3	11.7	7.2	7.6
Hake	3.1	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.9	8.5	8.4	6.4	8.0	8.4
Halibut	0.6	1.0	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.8	2.9	6.0	4.7	4.7
Herring	57.6	66.7	37.1	34.3	36.8	24.2	27.2	18.0	18.5	20.3
Ling ^(b)	nd	2.7	1.9	2.2	3.1	nd	4.8	4.0	4.0	6.1
Mackerel	74.6	99.7	78.7	103.1	112.6	83.4	85.5	83.1	121.1	127.8
Megrim	4.3	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.2	15.8	13.5	14.2	14.8	12.3
Monks or Anglerfish	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.9	25.0	24.8	27.6	30.0	29.3
Plaice	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.7
Pollack ^(b)	nd	2.8	2.4	3.5	2.9	nd	5.7	4.9	7.8	6.9
Saithe	6.7	5.8	6.4	7.7	5.8	5.9	4.5	5.4	7.7	7.8
Salmon ^(c)	54.8	61.4	57.8	71.5	82.3	202.7	201.5	217.6	299.7	393.7
Sardines	11.0	14.8	11.2	13.7	23.0	7.0	7.8	11.0	9.2	12.3
Sole	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	9.8	9.6	8.5	8.9	9.2
Trout ^(c)	0.2	0.6	1.5	2.1	2.7	0.7	1.8	3.6	5.8	10.6
Tuna	2.0	4.1	4.4	6.7	4.6	5.3	9.3	11.8	19.2	10.9
Whiting	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.5	1.3	3.4	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.7
Other Fish ^(d)	58.5	54.5	56.6	63.3	58.4	106.4	115.9	130.5	123.0	133.7
Total	311.7	360.1	323.6	383.8	418.1	571.2	585.0	641.9	775.9	903.0
Shellfish (Crustaceans and Molluscs)										
Crabs	15.2	14.8	13.2	14.0	15.3	37.4	37.7	37.0	38.8	46.3
Lobsters ^(b)	nd	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.2	nd	22.8	24.6	28.4	28.7
Mussels	19.0	15.0	13.8	15.6	11.6	18.1	10.9	10.1	10.3	8.7
Nephrops ^(b)	nd	22.0	21.3	20.4	20.9	nd	125.6	123.7	111.4	120.9
Scallops ^(b)	nd	10.7	10.4	12.6	14.5	nd	56.1	57.3	81.0	89.7
Shrimps and Prawns	22.8	22.9	16.4	17.2	16.5	81.1	86.6	67.2	73.4	82.9
Squid ^(b)	nd	3.3	1.5	1.8	3.1	nd	7.0	4.3	4.9	11.1
Other Crustaceans	24.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	144.6	4.1	2.4	2.9	3.5
Other Molluscs	22.6	15.6	13.1	11.4	13.6	89.7	46.2	41.0	39.2	48.0
Total	103.8	106.8	92.2	95.9	98.3	370.9	397.0	367.5	390.3	439.8
Total Exports of Fish	415.6	466.9	415.8	479.7	516.4	942.2	982.0	1,009.4	1,166.1	1,342.7
Fish Products										
Meals and Flours	9.0	4.3	12.3	11.3	10.6	5.1	3.2	10.8	11.0	8.6
Oils	3.1	3.2	2.9	5.0	7.5	11.6	10.2	12.5	16.1	14.2
Total	12.1	7.5	15.3	16.3	18.1	16.7	13.5	23.2	27.2	22.8
Total Exports (inc. fish products)	427.6	474.4	431.1	495.9	534.5	958.9	995.5	1,032.7	1,193.3	1,365.5

Source: H.M. Revenue and Customs

(a) 2010 data are provisional.

(b) 2006 figures for the listed species are included as other fish, other crustaceans or other molluscs respectively.

(c) Freshwater species.

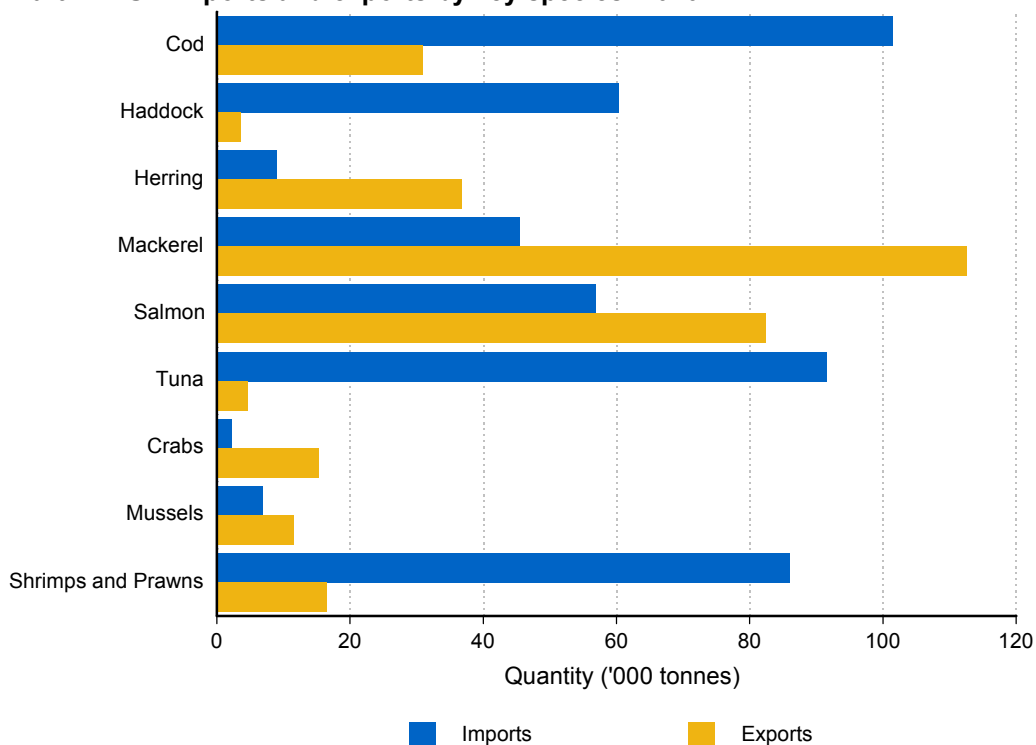
(d) Includes other freshwater species.

Imports and exports by species

Fish (excluding shellfish) accounted for 70 per cent of fish imports (including fish products) by weight in 2010, a total of 588 thousand tonnes. Shellfish (molluscs and crustaceans) accounted for 14 per cent of imports by weight but 23 per cent by value. Fish products such as meals and flours formed 16 per cent of the quantity of imports but only 6 per cent of the value.

The UK exported 418 thousand tonnes of true fish in 2010, and 98 thousand tonnes of shellfish. Only 3 per cent of the quantity of UK exports of fish was fish products, a total of 18 thousand tonnes.

Chart 4.2: UK imports and exports by key species: 2010



In 2010, imports into the UK were highest for cod (101 thousand tonnes), tuna (91 thousand tonnes), shrimps and prawns (86 thousand tonnes) and haddock (60 thousand tonnes). Exports were highest for mackerel (113 thousand tonnes) and salmon (82 thousand tonnes).

Cod

The UK is a net importer of cod. Imports of cod in 2010 stood at 101 thousand tonnes (14 per cent of fish imports), while exports were 31 thousand tonnes. Landings of cod by UK vessels into the UK are relatively small and stood at 13 thousand tonnes in 2010. Since 2006, imports have fallen while exports have risen. The amount available for domestic use has therefore fallen from 122 thousand tonnes in 2006 to 83 thousand tonnes in 2010. 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: 2006 to 2010

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Landings by UK vessels into the UK ^(a)	10.9	10.9	8.4	9.9	12.5	20.7	21.7	20.3	20.7	28.6
Imports ^(b)	136.0	115.4	108.6	105.6	101.4	444.0	435.6	441.4	349.3	372.0
Total supplies ^(c)	146.9	126.3	117.0	115.6	114.0	464.7	457.3	461.6	370.0	400.6
Exports ^(b)	25.3	16.0	24.1	32.5	30.9	59.5	46.6	67.3	73.6	80.9
Total available for domestic use ^(c)	121.7	110.3	92.9	83.1	83.0	405.2	410.7	394.3	296.5	319.7

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

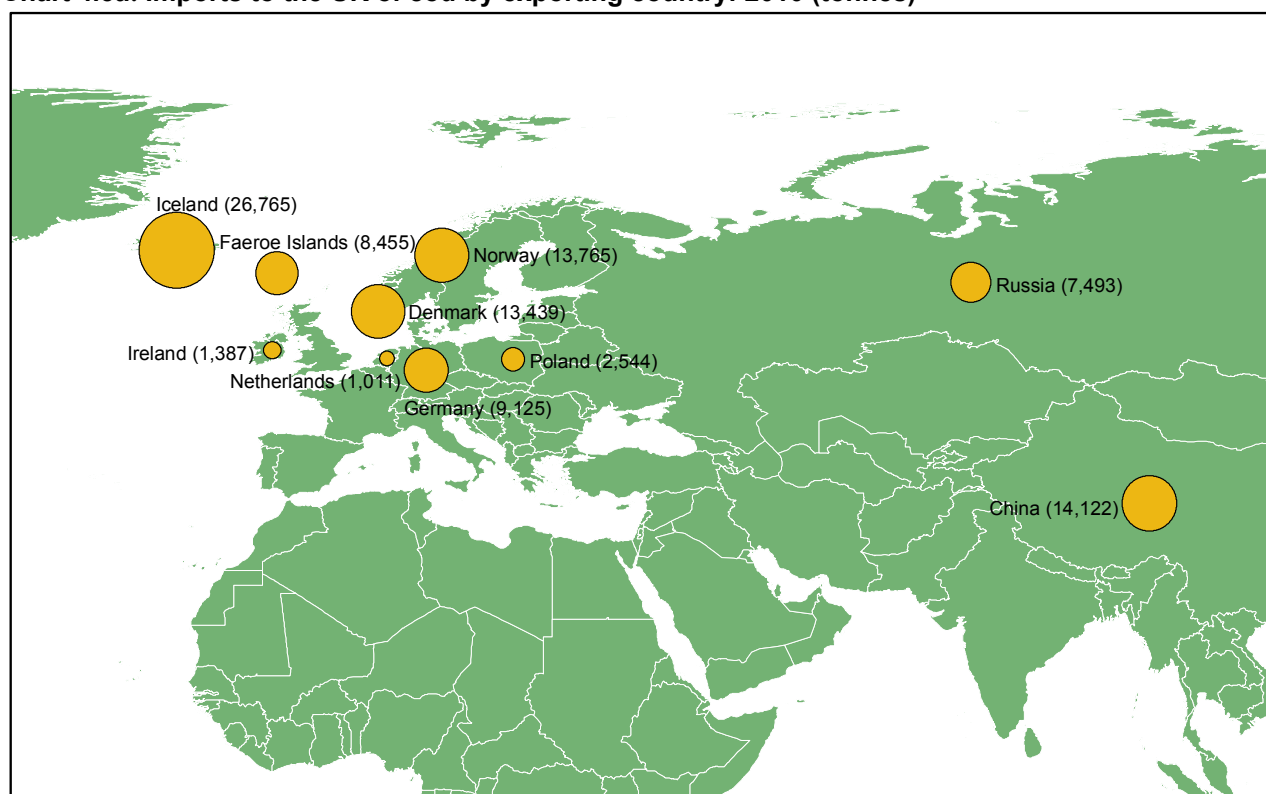
(a) Landings are given in terms of landed weight.

(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 2010 came from Iceland. The second largest exporter of cod to the UK was China (14 thousand tonnes). Imports from EU member states accounted for 29 per cent of all cod imports into the UK in 2010.

Chart 4.3a: Imports to the UK of cod by exporting country: 2010 (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 around two thirds of the total supply; very little is exported. Since 2006, the amount available to consumers has fallen from 96 thousand tonnes to 85 thousand tonnes.

TABLE 4.4b Balance sheet for haddock for the UK: 2006 to 2010

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Landings by UK vessels into the UK ^(a)	35.4	29.2	29.0	31.7	28.6	45.3	39.9	35.0	34.2	36.2
Imports ^(b)	65.6	69.6	68.2	66.9	60.3	156.3	183.3	173.9	162.7	156.2
Total supplies ^(c)	100.9	98.8	97.2	98.6	88.9	201.6	223.2	208.8	197.0	192.3
Exports ^(b)	5.4	3.7	4.8	3.1	3.6	10.6	9.3	11.7	7.2	7.6
Total available for domestic use ^(c)	95.6	95.1	92.4	95.5	85.4	191.0	213.9	197.1	189.8	184.7

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

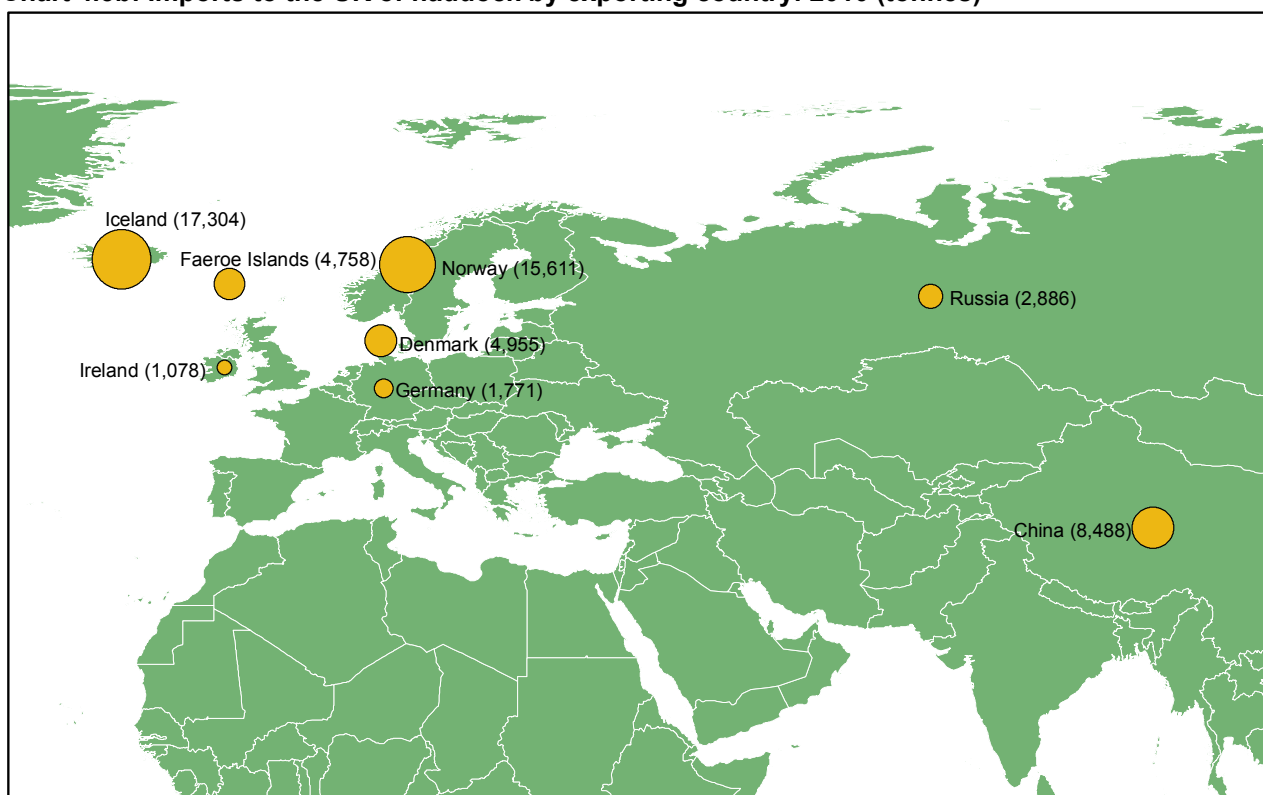
(a) Landings are given in terms of landed weight.

(b) Excludes fish products.

(c) Excludes sources of fish other than imports and landings into the UK by UK vessels from sea fisheries.

More than half of all haddock imported into the UK in 2010 came from Iceland (17 thousand tonnes) and Norway (16 thousand tonnes). The next largest was China, which exported 8 thousand tonnes of haddock to the UK in 2010.

Chart 4.3b: Imports to the UK of haddock by exporting country: 2010 (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: around 1 thousand tonnes in 2010. The vast majority of shrimps and prawns available for domestic use are imported from abroad. In 2010, 86 thousand tonnes of shrimps and prawns were imported into the UK. Some of these are re-exported: 16 thousand tonnes of shrimps and prawns were exported in 2010, with a total value of £83 million.

TABLE 4.4c Balance sheet for shrimps and prawns for the UK: 2006 to 2010

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Landings by UK vessels into the UK ^(a)	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	3.6	2.8	2.2	2.0
Imports ^(b)	89.3	87.6	80.2	84.9	85.9	337.3	326.0	335.0	390.0	431.9
Total supplies ^(c)	89.8	89.0	81.1	86.0	86.9	338.1	329.6	337.8	392.2	433.9
Exports ^(b)	22.8	22.9	16.4	17.2	16.5	81.1	86.6	67.2	73.4	82.9
Total available for domestic use ^(c)	67.0	66.1	64.7	68.8	70.4	257.0	243.0	270.6	318.8	351.0

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

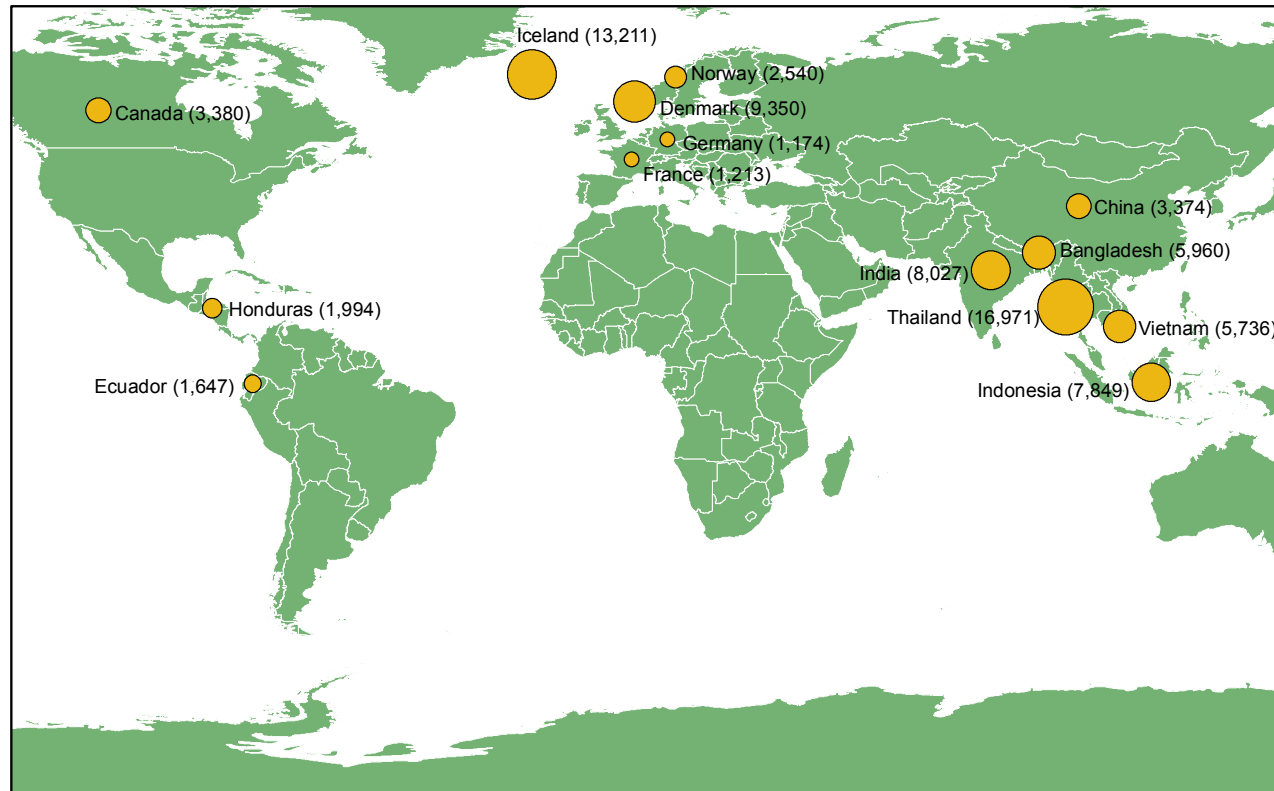
(a) Landings are given in terms of landed weight.

(b) Excludes fish products.

(c) Excludes sources of fish other than imports and landings into the UK by UK vessels from sea fisheries.

Over half the shrimps and prawns imported into the UK were from Asia. In 2010, the largest exporters of shrimps and prawns to the UK were Thailand (17 thousand tonnes) and Iceland (13 thousand tonnes).

Chart 4.3c: Imports to the UK of shrimps and prawns by exporting country: 2010 (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 2010, the UK imported 91 thousand tonnes of tuna, of which 5 thousand tonnes were re-exported, leaving 87 thousand tonnes available for domestic use. Supplies of tuna are at a lower point than at any time since 2006.

TABLE 4.4d Balance sheet for tuna for the UK: 2006 to 2010

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Landings by UK vessels into the UK ^(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.1
Imports ^(b)	101.4	101.6	111.2	97.8	91.5	158.2	176.4	256.4	239.2	225.8
Total supplies ^(c)	101.4	101.6	111.3	97.8	91.5	158.2	176.4	256.6	239.3	225.9
Exports ^(b)	2.0	4.1	4.4	6.7	4.6	5.3	9.3	11.8	19.2	10.9
Total available for domestic use ^(c)	99.4	97.5	106.8	91.0	86.9	152.9	167.1	244.7	220.1	215.0

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

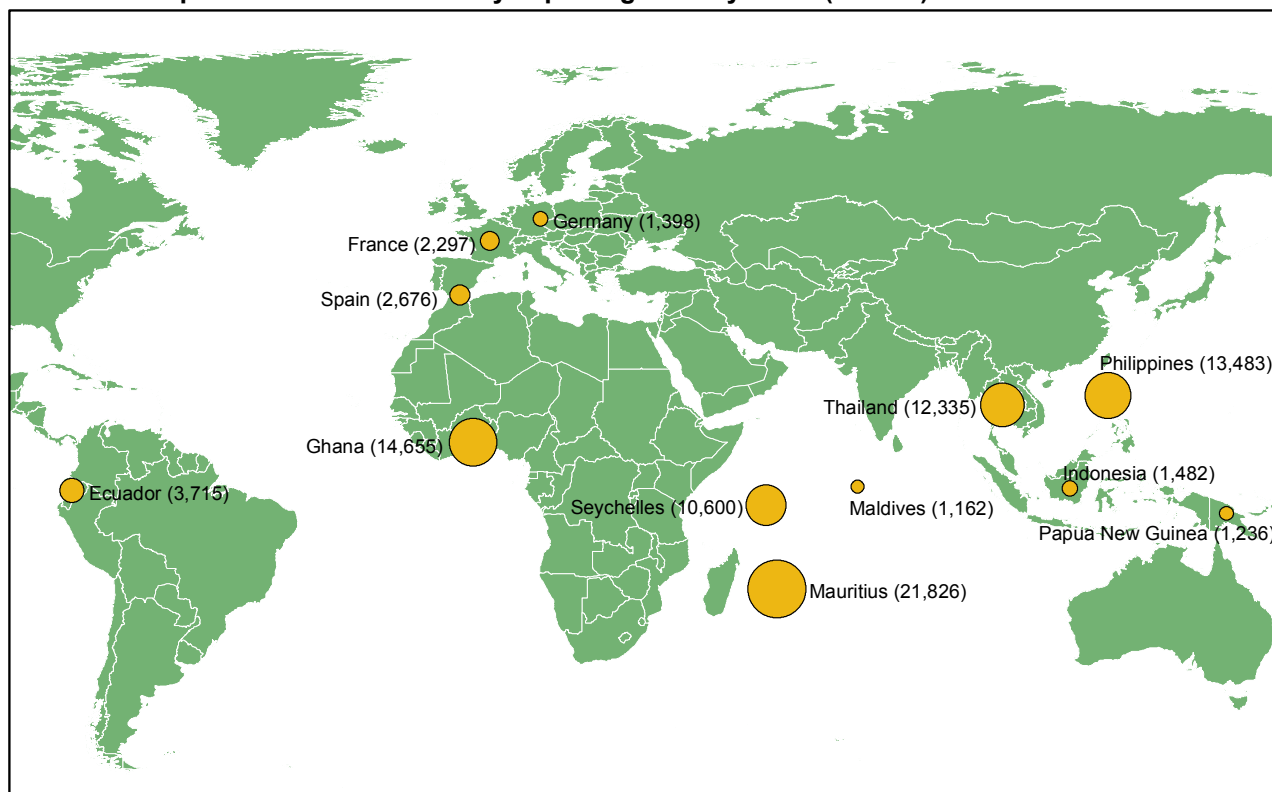
(a) Landings are given in terms of landed weight.

(b) Excludes fish products.

(c) Excludes sources of fish other than imports and landings into the UK by UK vessels from sea fisheries.

Almost a quarter of all tuna imported by the UK comes from Mauritius. Other Indian Ocean islands also export large quantities of tuna: 11 thousand tonnes were exported to the UK from the Seychelles and a further one thousand tonnes came from the Maldives. Ghana was the second largest exporter to the UK with 15 thousand tonnes, followed by the Philippines (13 thousand tonnes) and Thailand (12 thousand tonnes). Only 8 per cent of tuna was imported from EU member states.

Chart 4.3d: Imports to the UK of tuna by exporting country: 2010 (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 100 thousand tonnes of mackerel into the UK in 2010. Combined with 45 thousand tonnes imported from abroad, this gave a total supply of 145 thousand tonnes. Only 33 thousand tonnes remained in the UK; the remaining 113 thousand tonnes were exported.

TABLE 4.4e Balance sheet for mackerel for the UK: 2006 to 2010

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Landings by UK vessels into the UK ^(a)	70.4	100.3	90.7	100.3	99.9	54.9	67.1	67.8	84.5	82.0
Imports ^(b)	32.6	31.0	27.1	32.0	45.5	40.9	35.5	38.7	44.6	60.5
Total supplies ^(c)	103.0	131.3	117.8	132.3	145.4	95.8	102.6	106.5	129.1	142.4
Exports ^(b)	74.6	99.7	78.7	103.1	112.6	83.4	85.5	83.1	121.1	127.8
Total available for domestic use ^(c)	28.4	31.7	39.1	29.2	32.7	12.4	17.1	23.4	8.0	14.6

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

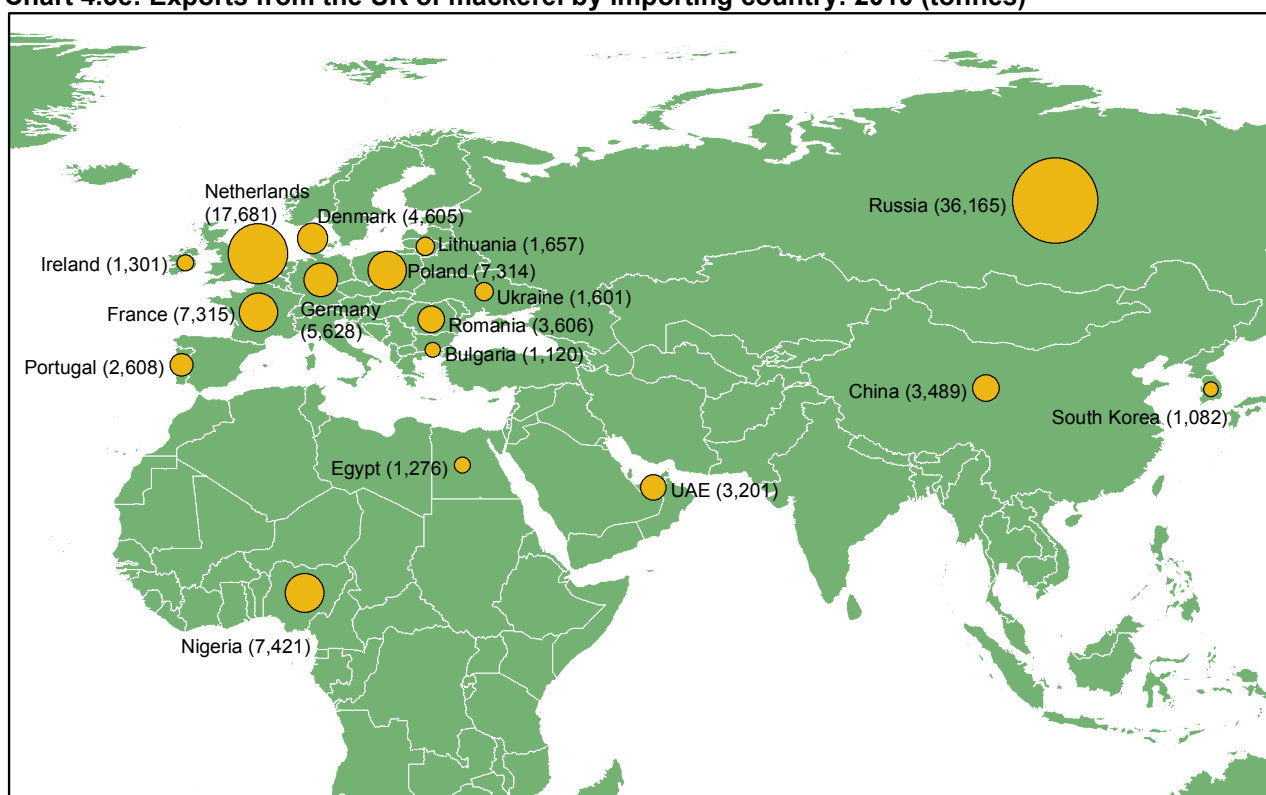
(a) Landings are given in terms of landed weight.

(b) Excludes fish products.

(c) Excludes sources of fish other than imports and landings into the UK by UK vessels from sea fisheries.

Almost a third of all UK mackerel exports in 2010 were to Russia and a half were to EU member states. The largest EU recipient was the Netherlands, which received 18 thousand tonnes of mackerel in 2010.

Chart 4.3e: Exports from the UK of mackerel by importing country: 2010 (tonnes)



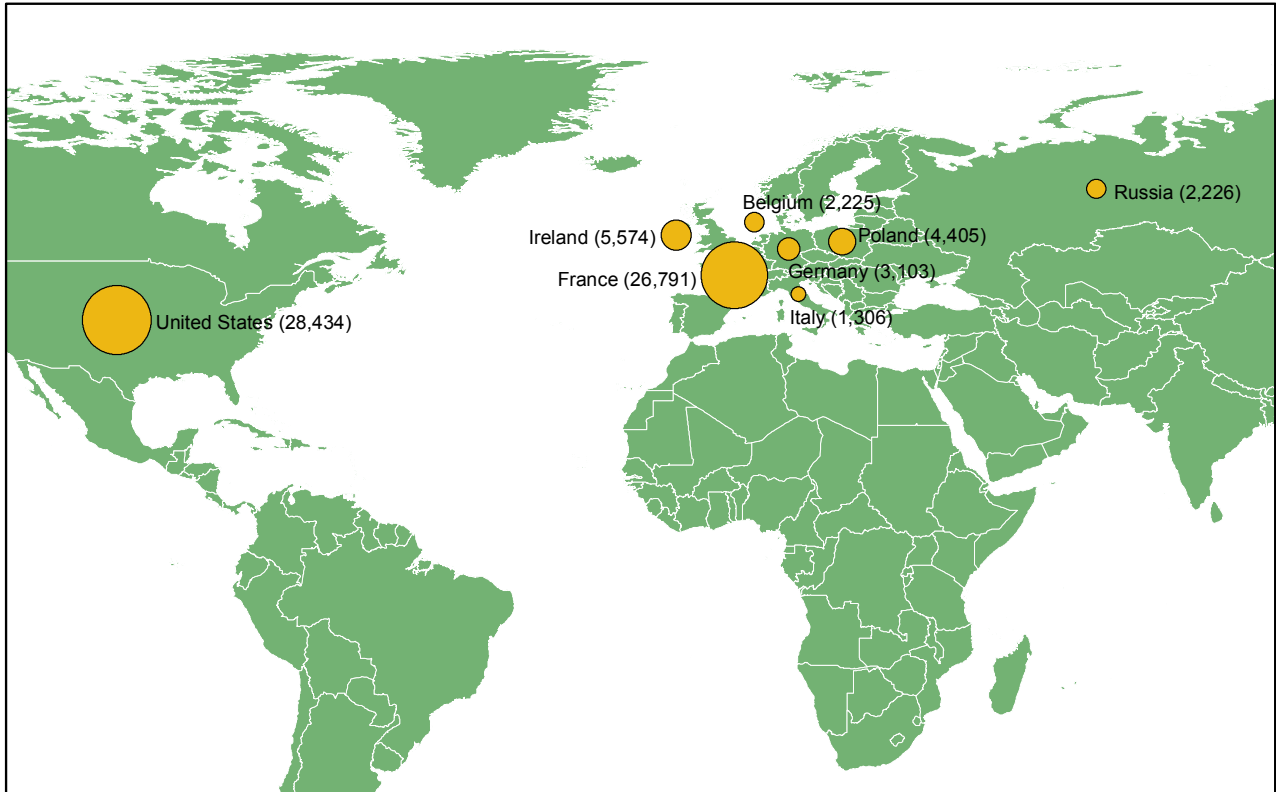
Note: Only countries to which the UK exported more than 1,000 tonnes of mackerel are shown.

Salmon

In 2010, the UK exported 82 thousand tonnes of salmon. This freshwater species is sourced from UK aquaculture and inland fisheries, as well as from imports. The UK imported 57 thousand tonnes of salmon from abroad in 2010, making the UK a net exporter.

The USA was the largest importer of UK salmon, accounting for 35 per cent of salmon exports in 2010 (28 thousand tonnes). Over half of salmon exports went to EU member states, in particular France, which imported 27 thousand tonnes of salmon.

Chart 4.3f: Exports from the UK of salmon by importing country: 2010 (tonnes)



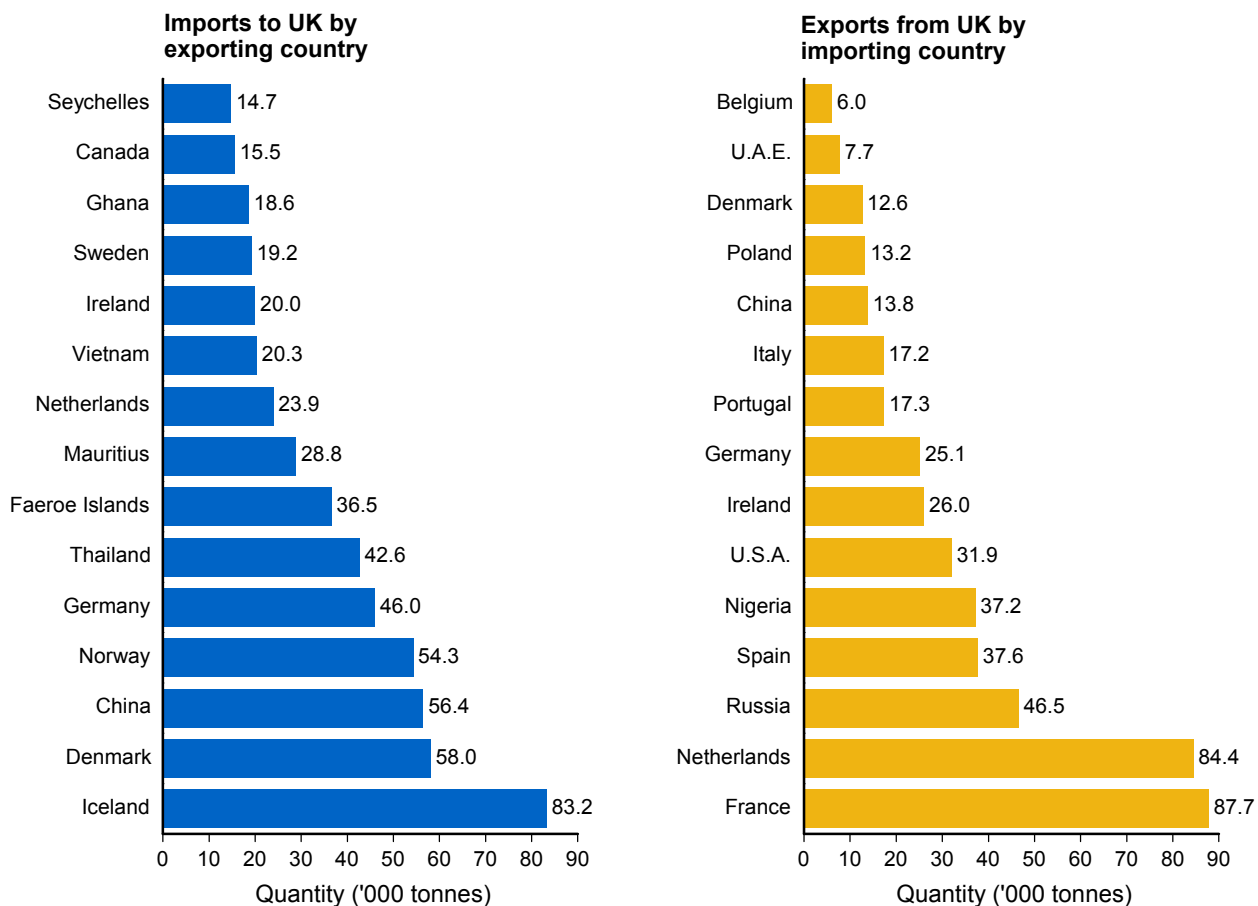
Note: Only countries to which the UK exported more than 1,000 tonnes of salmon are shown.

Imports and exports by country

The largest exporters to the UK in 2010 were Iceland (83 thousand tonnes), Denmark (58 thousand tonnes) and China (56 thousand tonnes). Imports from Iceland fell sharply in 2010, from 104 thousand tonnes in 2009 – a drop of 20 per cent. Imports from Denmark rose by 28 per cent over this period.

The UK exported the largest amounts to France (88 thousand tonnes), the Netherlands (84 thousand tonnes) and Russia (47 thousand tonnes). Exports to Nigeria rose by 72 per cent, making Nigeria the fifth largest importer of UK fish.

Chart 4.4: Imports and exports by country: 2010



Household consumption and inflation

Household consumption of fish fell in 2009, continuing a slow decrease since 2006. Consumer expenditure on fish rose in 2009 to £3,765 million compared with £3,685 million in 2008. However, household expenditure on fish fell slightly as a proportion of overall expenditure on food, to 5.3 per cent in 2009, although this is still the second highest figure this decade.

TABLE 4.5 Household consumption and inflation: 2001 to 2010

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total household purchases										
of fish ('000 tonnes) ^(a)	482	479	485	492	523	537	525	515	508	nd
Population ('000 persons)	59,113	59,319	59,552	59,842	60,235	60,584	60,986	61,398	61,792	62,262
Total household expenditure										
on fish (£ million)	2,857	2,870	2,917	3,090	3,275	3,525	3,674	3,685	3,765	nd
on food (£ million) ^(b)	66,332	67,955	70,395	71,924	73,998	76,701	79,341	68,282	71,162	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%	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
Retail Price Index ^(d)	101.6	104.6	103.5	101.7	102.3	108.5	115.7	124.0	130.3	138.3
Consumer Price Index ^(e)	101.9	104.7	103.3	101.5	103.2	111.4	120.7	126.7	131.4	140.0

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.

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 rose by 6.6 per cent and 6.1 per cent, respectively, from 2009 to 2010. Prices of first sale fish landed by UK vessels into the UK rose faster, by 7.4 per cent, from 2009 to 2010. This may reflect the differing prices of fish from other sources (e.g. imports, aquaculture), costs of processing and distribution, and absorption of raised fish costs by retailers and processors. Since 2000, first sale fish prices (as measured by the LPI) have increased at a faster rate than retail fish prices (as measured by the fish components of the RPI and CPI).

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 £546 million, an increase of 48 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 5.9 per cent of GVA in this sector in 2010 compared with 4.4 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 £1.5 billion in 2010.

TABLE 4.6 GDP for fishing: 2001 to 2010

£ million (unless otherwise specified)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
GDP for Fishing ^(a)										
Current price gross value added at basic prices (I3LP)	368	366	368	380	394	439	505	518	525	546
Output index (chain volume measures) (EWAC) (2006=100)	128.7	124.7	112.1	103.4	102.8	100.0	104.0	103.5	104.6	107.6
GDP for Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing										
Current price gross value added at basic prices (QTOP)	8,334	9,008	9,807	10,670	7,530	7,788	8,628	9,715	9,034	9,310
Output index (chain volume measures) (2006=100)	84.0	93.8	92.3	92.2	99.2	100.0	95.2	95.0	90.4	87.2
GDP at Market Prices										
Current price GDP at market prices (YBHA)	1,021,828	1,075,564	1,139,746	1,202,956	1,254,058	1,328,363	1,404,845	1,445,580	1,394,989	1,455,397
Chain volume measures index (YBEZ) (2006=100)	88.1	90.0	92.5	95.2	97.3	100.0	102.7	102.6	97.6	98.9
Percentage contribution of GVA from fishing to GVA for agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing										
Current prices (%)	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.6	5.2	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.8	5.9

Source: Office for National Statistics

(a) GDP for fishing includes landings abroad, according to the I3LP 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 2010, which evaluated stock assessments using fisheries data for years up to and including 2009, and survey data up to and including 2010. The 2010 ACOM advice formed the basis for the EU proposals that led to the TACs and other measures agreed for 2011 by the EU Council of Ministers.

Details are contained within Council Regulation (EU) No 57/2011 of 18 January 2011 fixing for 2011 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in EU waters and, for EU vessels, in certain non-EU waters. Subsequently, further details are contained within Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 476/2011 of 17 May 2011 amending Council Regulation (EU) No 57/2011 as regards catch limits for the fisheries on sandeel in EU waters of ICES zones IIa, IIIa and IV. Additional changes may be made during 2011.

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

Species	Title	Fishing areas included in:	
		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; CEECAF 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 53° 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 2010 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.

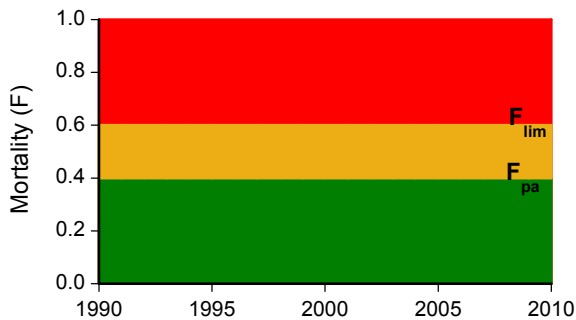
Fishing Mortality (F) - Chart b

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 maximum sustainable yield (MSY), the precautionary approach, 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.

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.

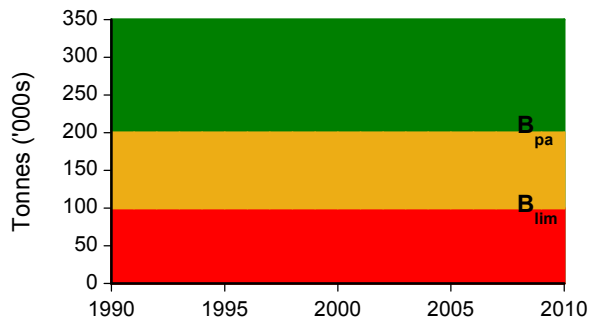
Recruitment - Chart c

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 2010 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 2011 is 26,842 tonnes, compared with 33,552 tonnes in 2010 and 28,798 tonnes in 2009.

Chart 5.1a: Total removals

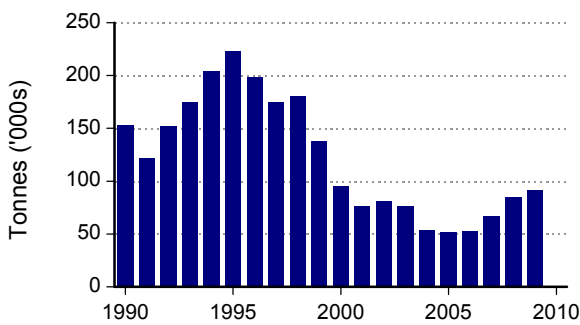


Chart 5.1b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 4

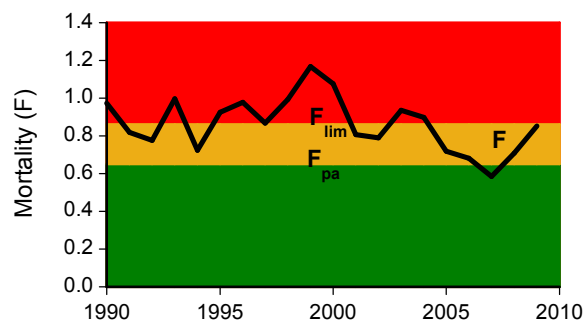


Chart 5.1c: Recruitment - age 1

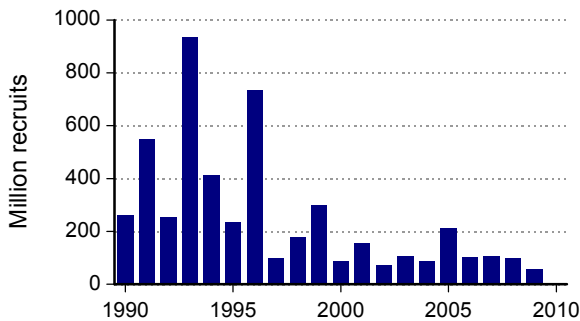
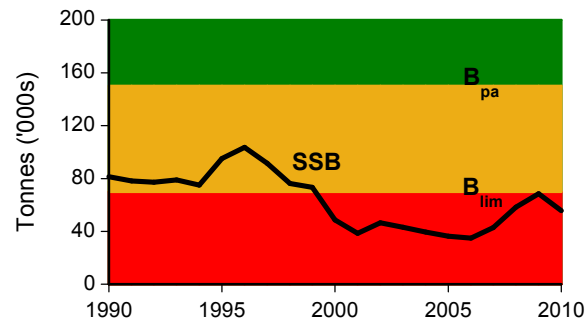


Chart 5.1d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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 200m depth contour. The TAC for 2011 is 182 tonnes (compared with 240 tonnes in both 2010 and 2009).

Chart 5.2a: Total removals

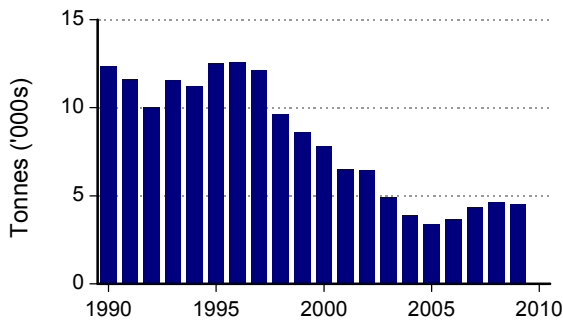


Chart 5.2b: Total mortality^(a) – ages 2 - 5

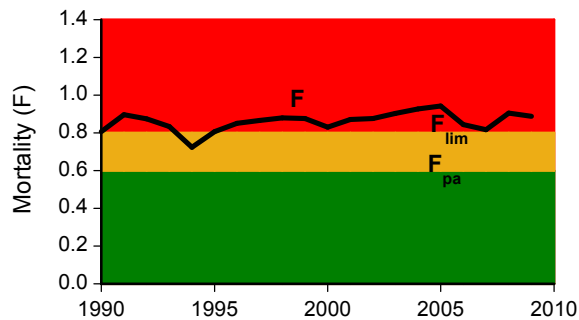


Chart 5.2c: Recruitment - age 1

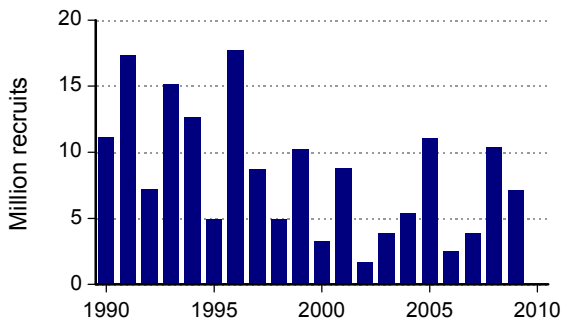
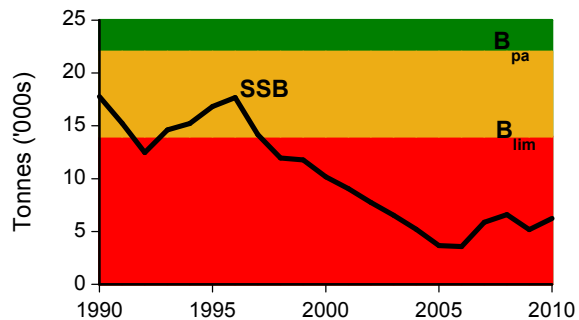


Chart 5.2d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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 2010.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Stock Assessments							(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 2010 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 2011 is 506 tonnes compared with 674 tonnes in 2010 and 899 tonnes in 2009.

Chart 5.3a: Total landings

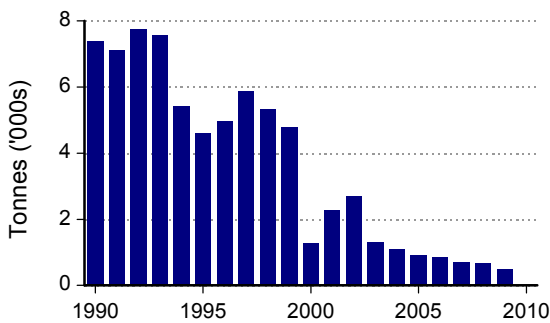


Chart 5.3b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 4

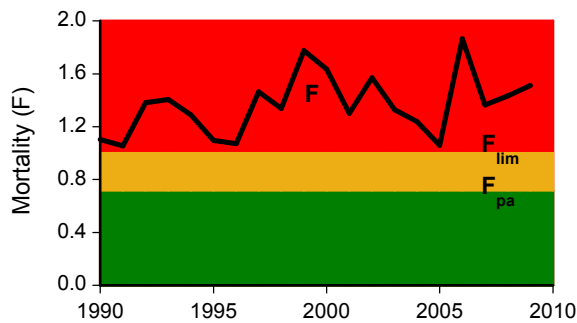


Chart 5.3c: Recruitment - age 0

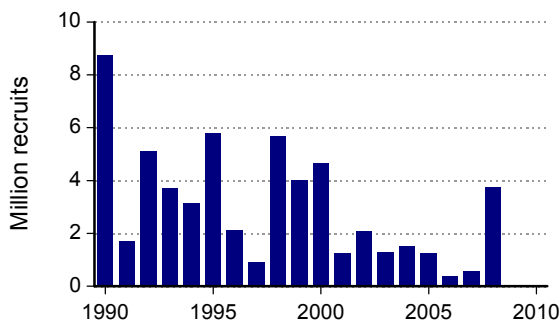
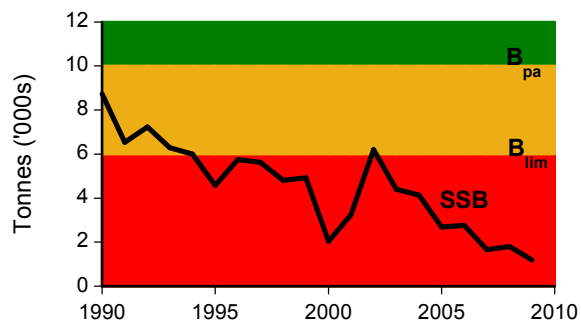


Chart 5.3d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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

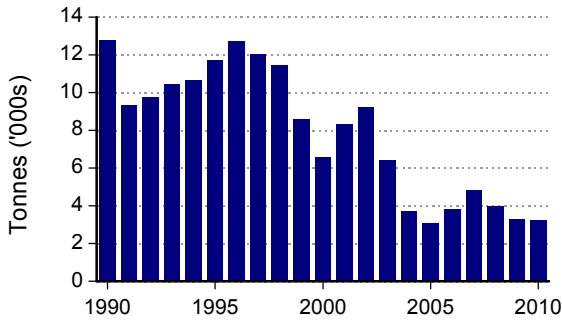


Chart 5.4b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 5

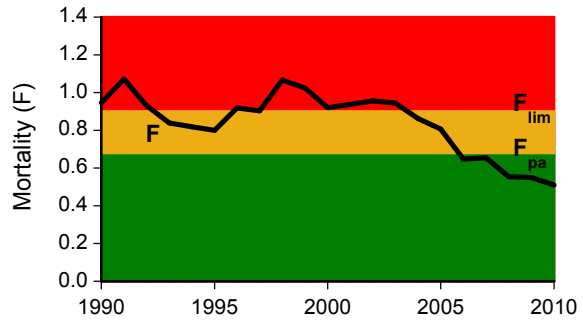


Chart 5.4c: Recruitment - age 1

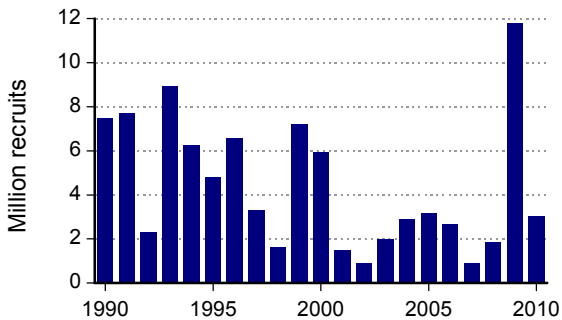
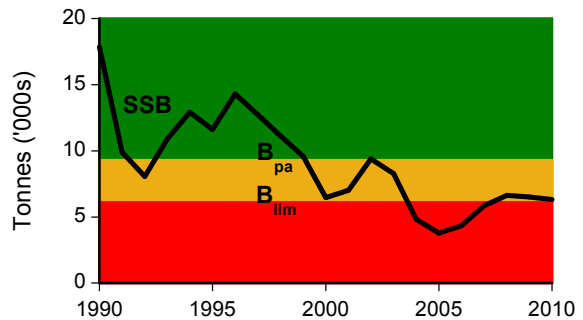


Chart 5.4d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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.



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 2010 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 42,110 tonnes for 2009, 35,794 tonnes for 2010 and 34,057 tonnes for 2011.

Chart 5.5a: Total removals

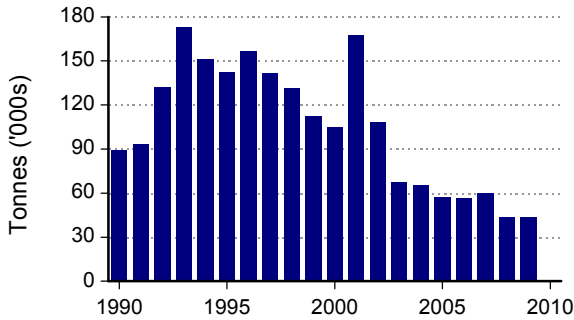


Chart 5.5b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 4

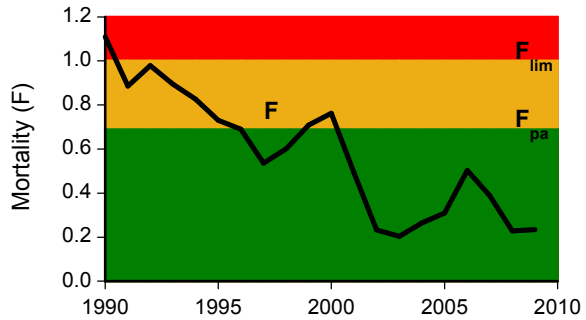


Chart 5.5c: Recruitment - age 0

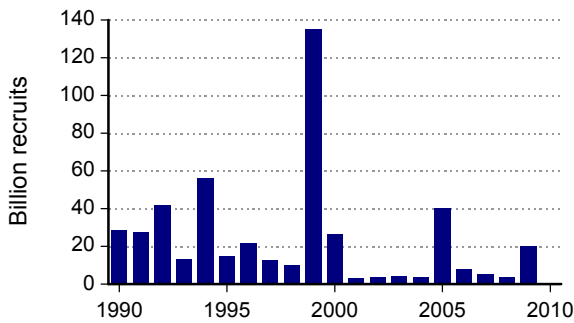
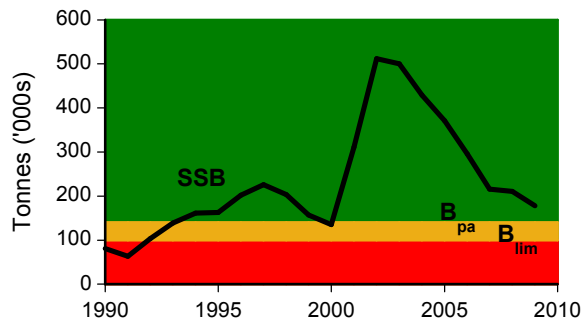


Chart 5.5d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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 only slightly over-exploited with respect to the rate that would lead to high long-term yields. The very strong 1999 year-class caused SSB to increase from a level near the historic low in 2000 to a peak in 2003, although SSB has declined since. The TAC for 2011 is 2,005 tonnes compared with 2,673 tonnes in 2010 and 3,516 tonnes in 2009.

Chart 5.6a: Total removals

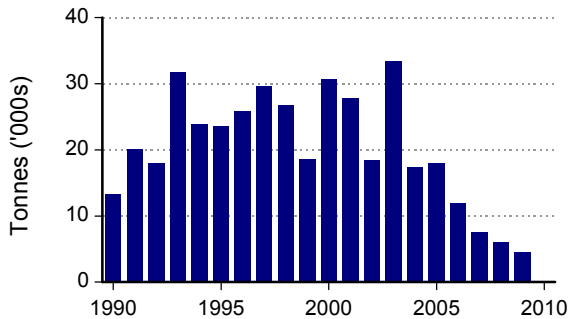


Chart 5.6b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 6

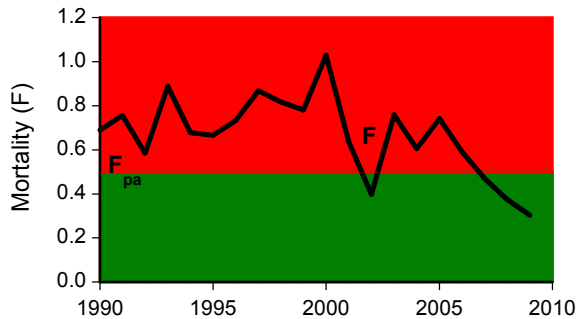


Chart 5.6c: Recruitment - age 1

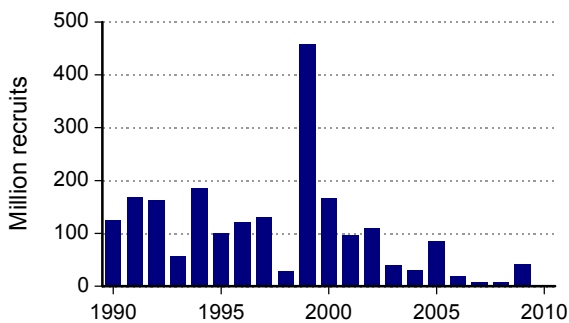
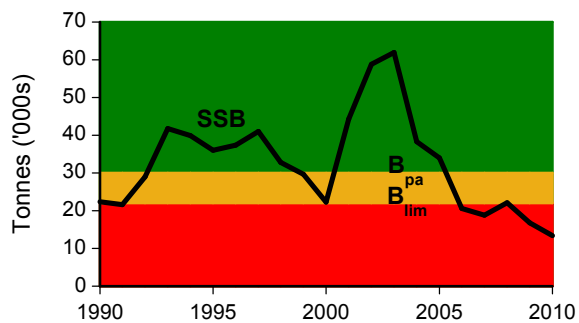


Chart 5.6d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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 and 2010 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} . 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 2011 is 73,400 tonnes, compared with 63,825 tonnes in 2010 and 55,500 tonnes in 2009.

Chart 5.7a: Total removals

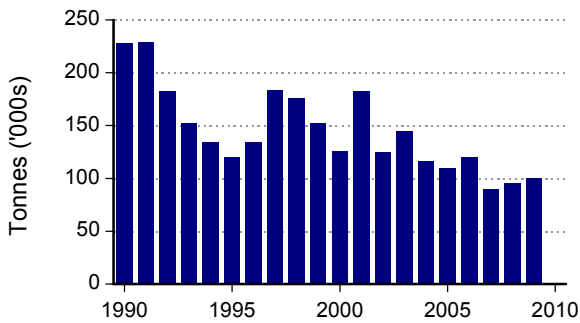


Chart 5.7b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 6

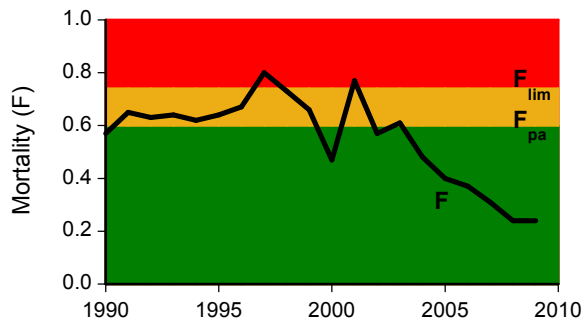


Chart 5.7c: Recruitment - age 1

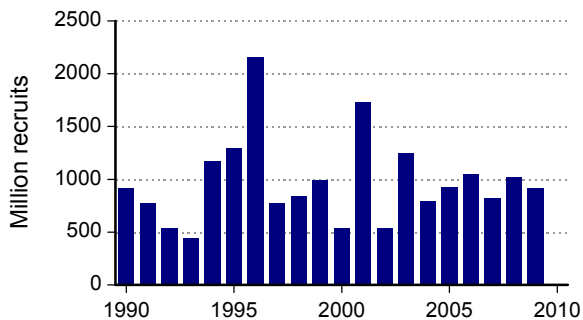
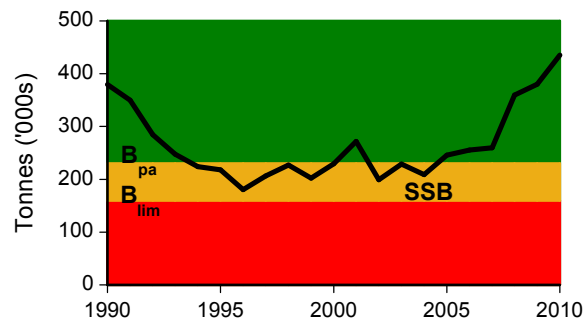


Chart 5.7d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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 2010 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 2011 is 1,627 tonnes, the same as in 2010, and an increase from 1,430 tonnes in 2009.

Chart 5.8a: Total landings

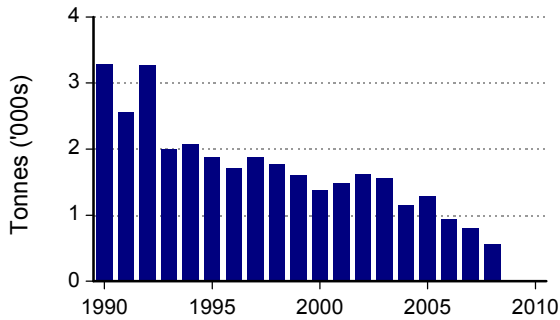


Chart 5.8b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 3 - 6

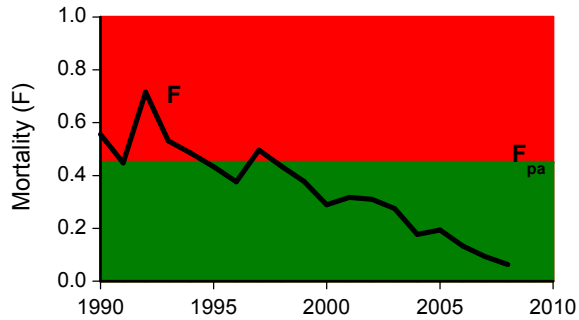


Chart 5.8c: Recruitment - age 2

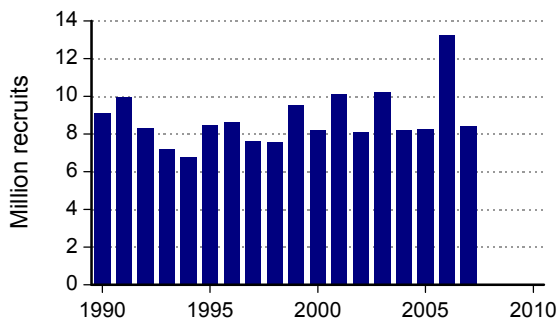
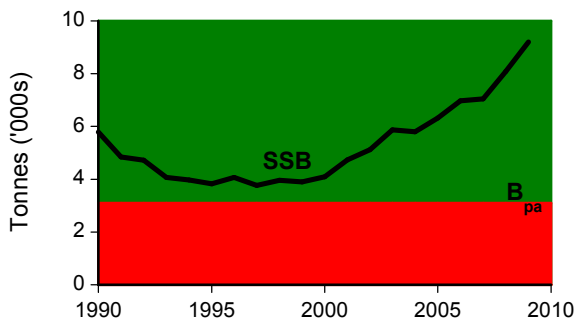


Chart 5.8d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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 the available information is 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 in 2008 and 2009. 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 2011 and 2010 is 14,100 tonnes, compared with 14,000 tonnes in 2009.

Chart 5.9a: Total landings

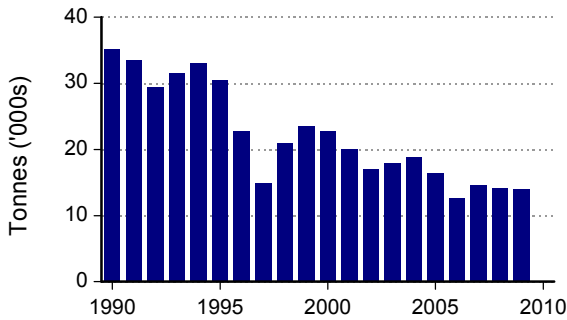


Chart 5.9b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 6

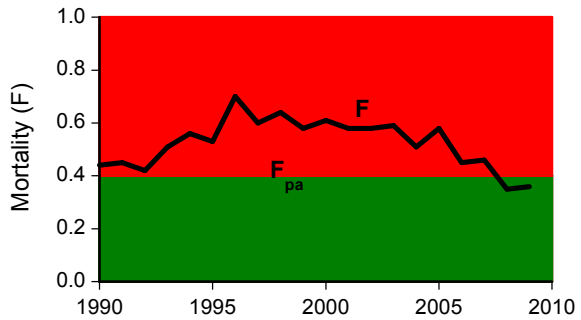


Chart 5.9c: Recruitment - age 1

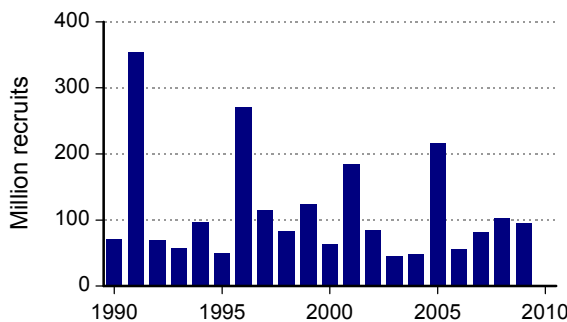
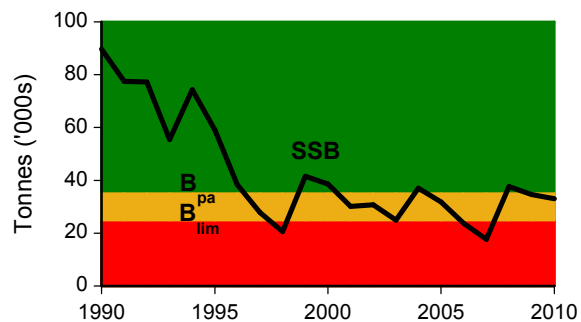


Chart 5.9d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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 2010 North Sea sole is assessed to be at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity.



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 2011 is 390 tonnes compared with 402 tonnes in 2010 and 502 tonnes in 2009.

Chart 5.10a: Total landings

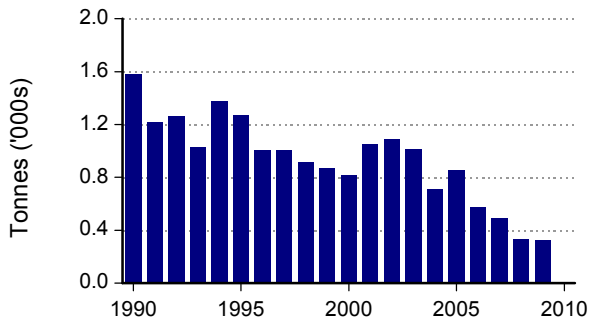


Chart 5.10b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 4 - 7

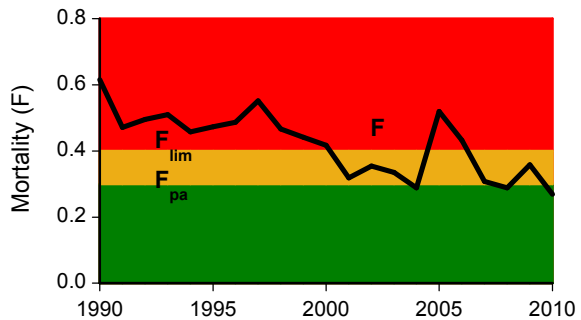


Chart 5.10c: Recruitment - age 2

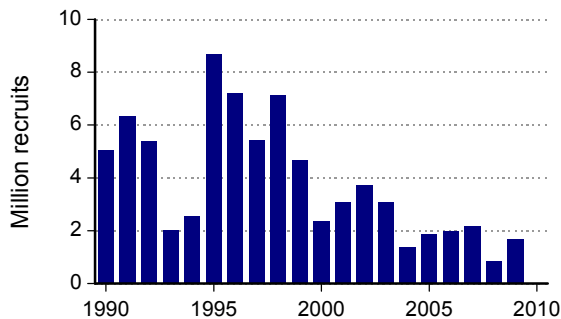
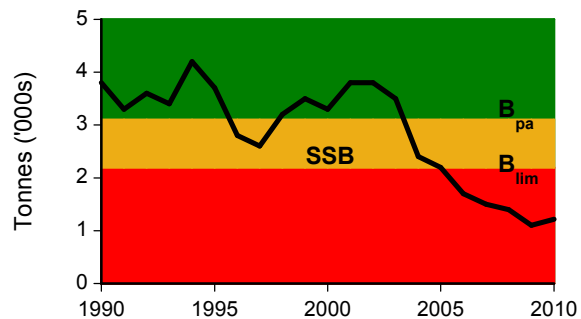


Chart 5.10d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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 VIIId (Eastern Channel)

Sole stocks in the Eastern and Western Channel are biologically discrete stocks that are assessed and managed separately. In the larger, Eastern Channel stock, the assessed fishing rate has recently increased and fluctuated between F_{pa} and F_{lim} over the past four years, and SSB has increased above the precautionary level. The TAC for 2011 is 4,852 tonnes, compared with 4,219 tonnes in 2010 and 5,274 tonnes in 2009.

Chart 5.11a: Total landings

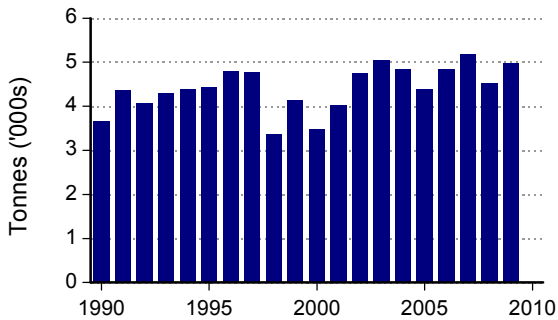


Chart 5.11b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 3 - 8

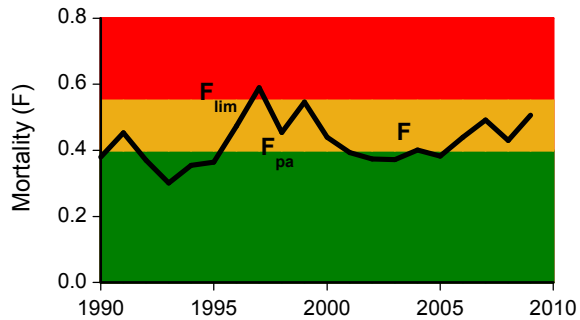


Chart 5.11c: Recruitment - age 1

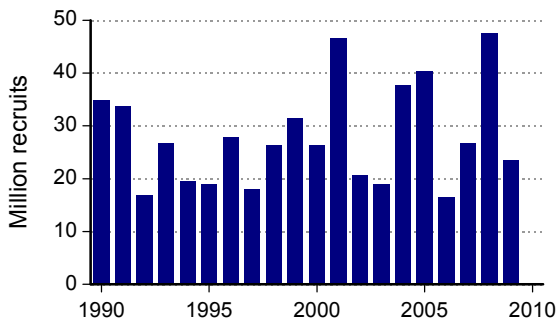
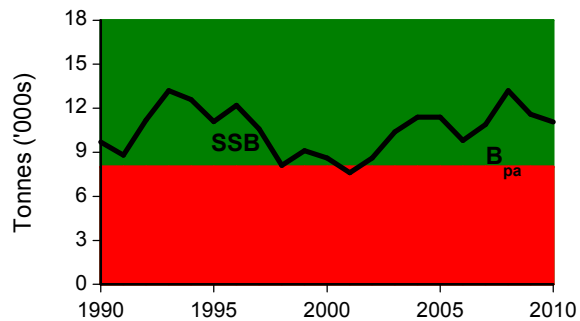


Chart 5.11d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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 2010 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 is provided but one for which it is not possible to determine current stock status relative to precautionary boundaries. The TAC for 2011 is 710 tonnes compared with 618 tonnes in 2010 and 650 tonnes in 2009.

Chart 5.12a: Total landings

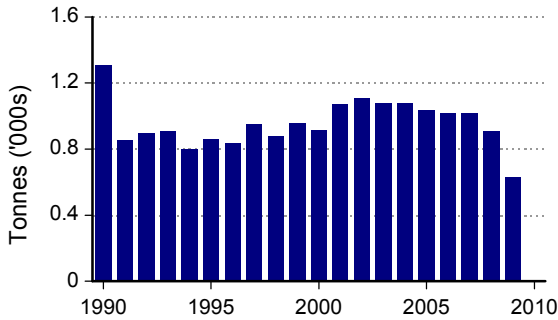


Chart 5.12b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 3 - 7

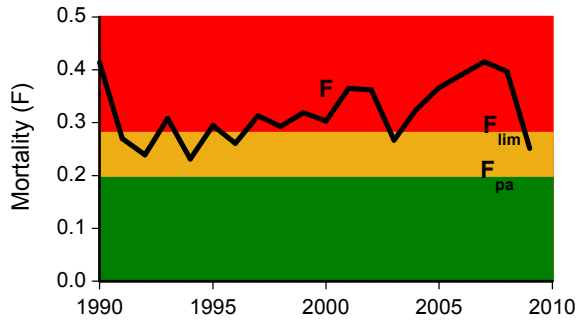


Chart 5.12c: Recruitment - age 1

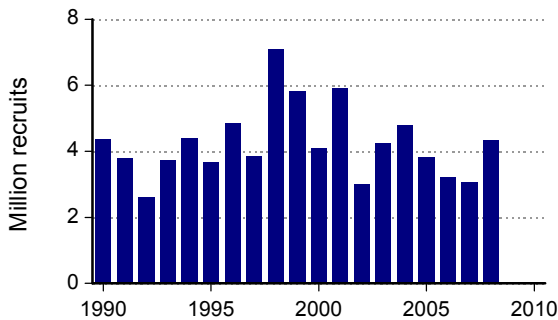
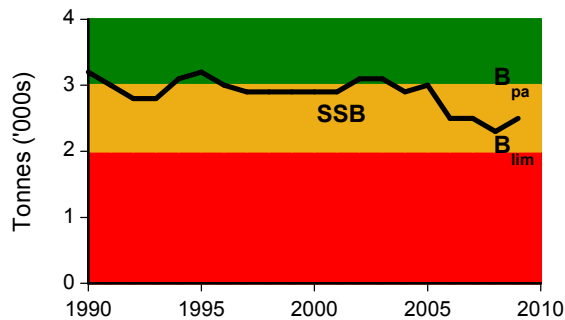


Chart 5.12d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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.



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 2010, SSB was just below the precautionary level despite a moderate fishing rate on both juvenile and adult herring, coupled with two strong year-classes in 1998 and 2000. However, all year-classes since 2002 are among the weakest since the late 1970s. The TAC in 2011 is 200,000 tonnes, compared with 164,300 tonnes in 2010 and 171,000 tonnes in 2009.

Chart 5.13a: Total landings

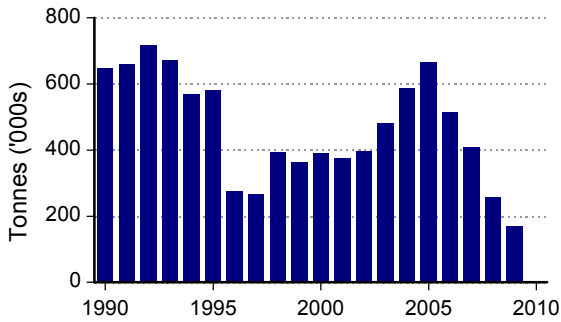


Chart 5.13b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 6

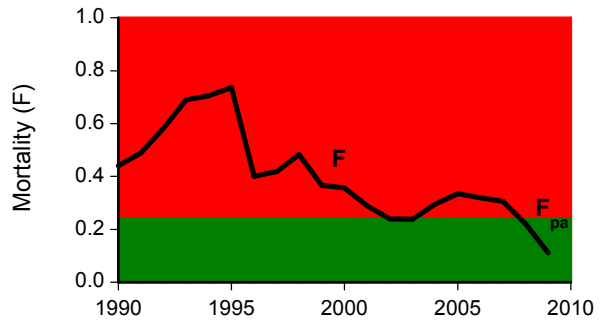


Chart 5.13c: Recruitment - age 0

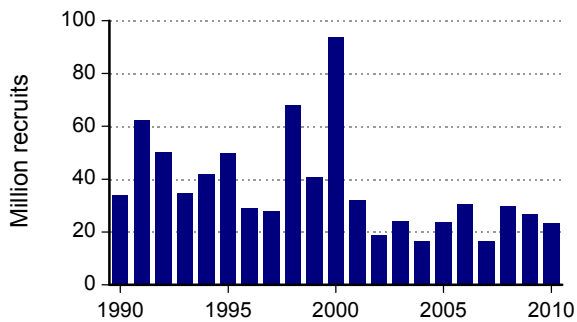
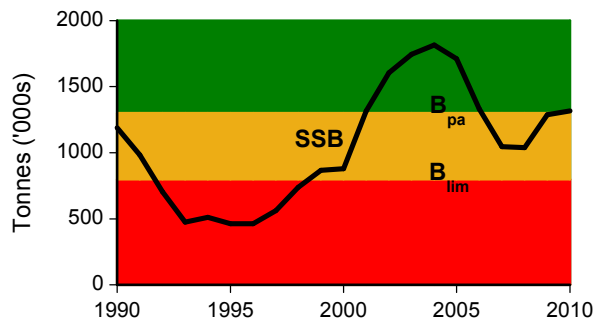


Chart 5.13d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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.



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

Mackerel is assessed as the single North East Atlantic (NEA) stock which combines the Southern, Western and North Sea spawning components. SSB has increased by 67 per cent since 2002 and is now above B_{pa} . The stock is classified as being harvested unsustainably and the 2002 year-class is estimated to be the highest on record although the 2005 and 2006 year-classes are also strong. The 2007 year-class is estimated to be about average but there is insufficient information on the size of the 2008 and 2009 year-classes. New management measures adopted from 2009 led to an increase of almost 33 per cent in the 2009 TAC in the NEA for mackerel, whilst maintaining measures to protect the North Sea spawning component. At the time of writing, the TAC has not been set for 2011 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 2010 for similar reasons, compared with 511,287 tonnes in 2009.

Chart 5.14a: Total removals

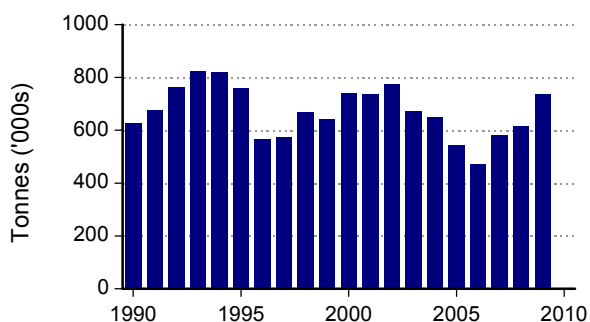


Chart 5.14b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 4 - 8

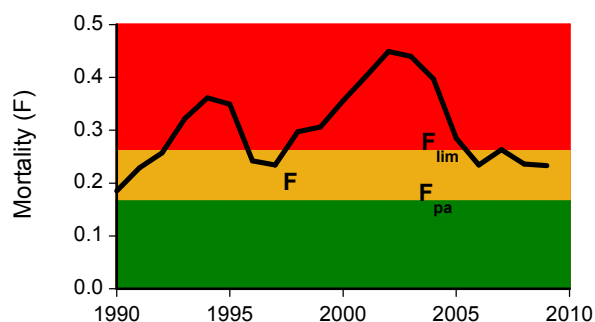


Chart 5.14c: Recruitment - age 0

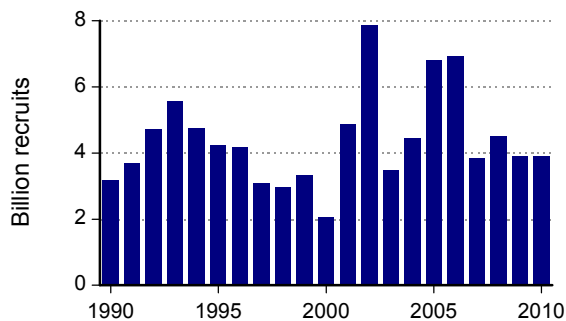
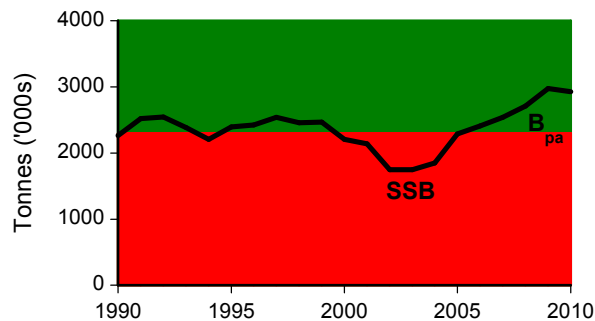


Chart 5.14d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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 2010 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.



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

6 Overview of the world fishing industry

Introduction

The world catch data presented in this chapter have been extracted from the most recently available data from the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations. These tables present the annual statistics, for ten years ending in 2009, 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.

World catch

In 2009, the world catch figure from marine fishing areas remained at around 79 million tonnes. Table 6.1 shows vessels from Asia and the Middle East catching 51 per cent of the world total with vessels from Central and South America catching 19 per cent.

TABLE 6.1 World catch by continent: 2000 to 2009

Figures refer to Marine Fishing Areas unless otherwise specified										(Million tonnes)
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Europe	15.8	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.6	13.5	13.1	13.0	12.7	13.0
Africa	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6
North America	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.5	5.3
Central & S. America ^(a)	19.4	16.5	17.5	14.1	18.7	18.0	15.7	15.3	15.5	14.8
Asia ^(b)	38.2	37.9	37.9	38.8	38.6	38.6	39.3	39.9	39.8	39.7
Oceania	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2
Other nei ^(c)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Marine Areas	85.0	82.2	82.6	79.6	83.8	82.8	80.1	80.1	79.4	78.6

Source: FAO

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

(b) Asia includes the Middle East.

(c) Not elsewhere included.

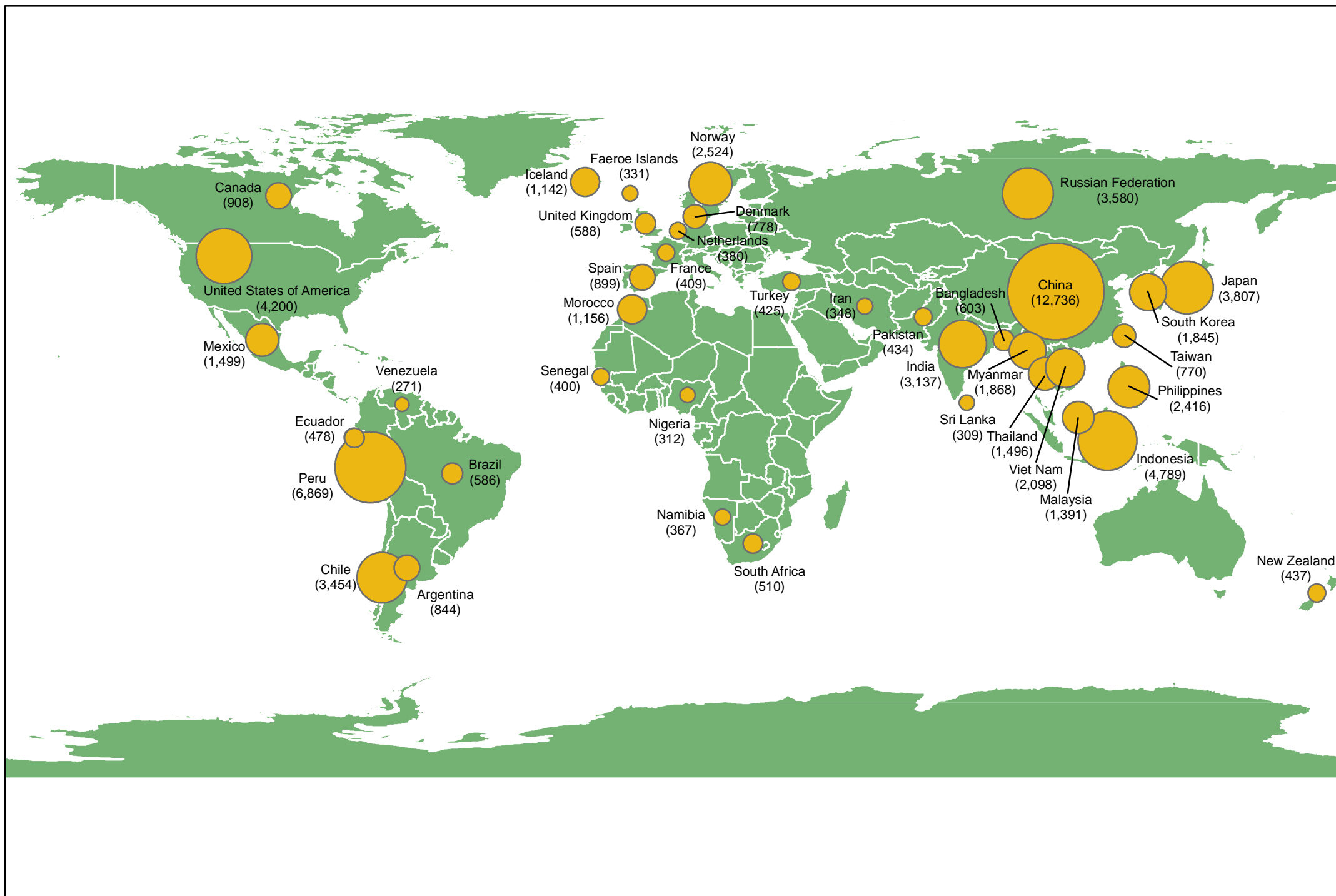
Note: The data in this table are official statistics and not subject to National Statistics accreditation.

Chart 6.1 shows the total catch by major fishing nations in terms of quantity caught in 2009.

In 2009, China (including Hong Kong and Macao SAR) caught the largest amount of fish, 12.9 million tonnes. Peru had the second largest catch at 6.9 million tonnes. Indonesia and the United States of America both caught between 4 and 5 million tonnes.

In 2009, Spain caught 899 thousand tonnes, the highest of any country in the European Union. Denmark caught 778 thousand tonnes, an increase of 88 thousand tonnes on 2008. FAO figures show a UK catch in 2009 of 595 thousand tonnes (including catches by the Isle of Man and Channel Islands). It should be noted that this is different from the figure of 581 thousand tonnes shown in Table 3.6 of Chapter 3.

Chart 6.1: World catch by nationality of vessel, major catchers of fish: 2009 ('000 tonnes)



FAO fishing areas are shown in Chart 6.2. Of the 79 million tonnes of fish caught in 2009, 61 per cent were caught in the Pacific Ocean, 26 per cent in the Atlantic Ocean and 14 per cent in the Indian Ocean (see Table 6.2).

In the Atlantic Ocean, the 2009 catch was 17 per cent lower than in 2000 and is at its lowest level since 1965. The catch in the Pacific Ocean was also down, by 8 per cent, over the same period. However, in the Indian Ocean, marine catches have increased by 18 per cent between 2000 and 2009. This is almost entirely due to the 29 per cent increase in the Eastern Indian Ocean.

TABLE 6.2 World catch by sea area: 2000 to 2009

Figures refer to Marine Fishing Areas only

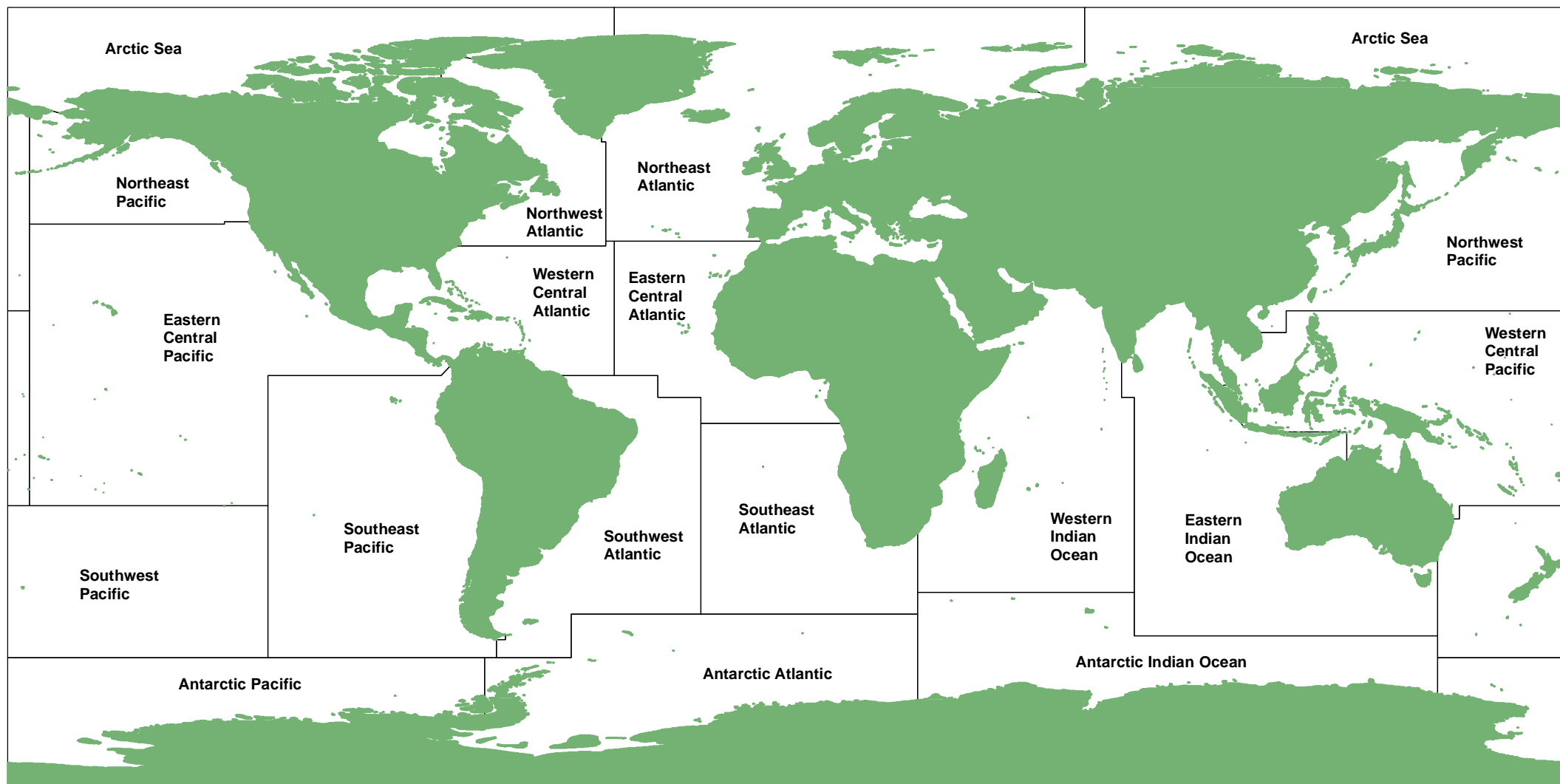
(Million tonnes)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Atlantic Ocean										
Arctic Sea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	-
Northwest Atlantic	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
Northeast Atlantic	11.0	11.1	11.1	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.4
Western Central Atlantic	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Eastern Central Atlantic	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.7
Mediterranean and Black Sea	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5
Southwest Atlantic	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.9
Southeast Atlantic	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2
Antarctic Atlantic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total Atlantic Ocean	24.3	24.6	24.1	23.1	22.8	21.9	21.5	21.3	20.8	20.2
Indian Ocean										
Western Indian Ocean	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2
Eastern Indian Ocean	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.4	6.6
Antarctic Indian Ocean	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Indian Ocean	9.1	8.9	9.5	9.8	10.0	9.9	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.8
Pacific Ocean										
Northwest Pacific	21.2	20.5	19.3	19.9	19.3	19.7	19.6	19.9	20.2	20.2
Northeast Pacific	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.3
Western Central Pacific	9.7	10.1	10.5	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.4	10.9	11.2
Eastern Central Pacific	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0
Southwest Pacific	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Southeast Pacific	15.8	12.7	13.7	10.5	15.5	14.7	12.2	12.0	12.0	11.4
Antarctic Pacific	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Pacific Ocean	51.6	48.6	49.0	46.7	51.1	51.0	48.3	48.6	48.1	47.6
World Total	85.0	82.2	82.6	79.6	83.8	82.8	80.1	80.1	79.4	78.6

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)	<p>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).</p> <p>The regulated gears are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Beam trawls of mesh:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– 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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– 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 products	Food products manufactured from fish such as fish meal, fish flour and fish oil.
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.
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.
GRT	GRT (Gross Registered Tonnage) is a general term applied to a range of volumetric measures of vessel capacity.
GT	GT (Gross Tonnage) is a volumetric measurement of vessel capacity under the rules of the ITC69 (International Tonnage Convention). By the end of 2003 all UK fishing vessels over 15m overall length were required to have their tonnage measured on this basis.
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.
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	<p>‘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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 and were subject to an assessment by the UK Statistics Authority in 2011. The results of this assessment are available at www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/index.html. 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.

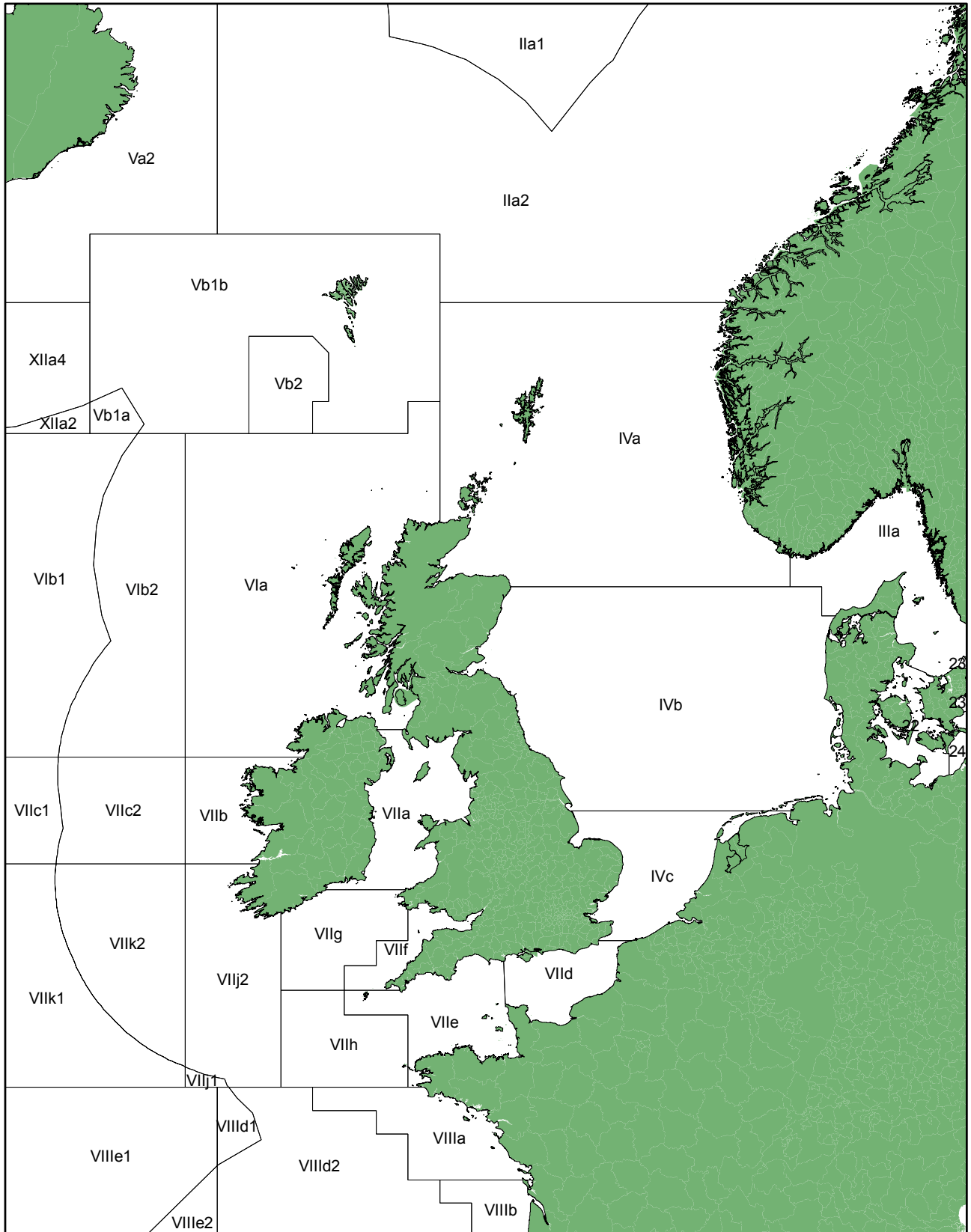
Retail Price Index (RPI)

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.

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.
Transshipment	The transfer from one conveyance to another for shipment. In this case, transshipments usually take place in coastal waters.
Trawling	Trawling may be used either for bottom-dwelling (demersal) or mid-water (pelagic) species, the net being of a basic funnel-shaped construction and towed behind a vessel or between two vessels (pair trawling).
Western Waters	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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 2010. 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 2010 survey, fishermen numbers were collected for 1,114 of the 1,205 vessels surveyed: a 92.4 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 them with such statistical information as they may direct. These powers were widened in the Sea Fish (Conservation) Act 1992 to cover other types of information and the form in which it is to be supplied.

The 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 over 12 metres overall length; currently the expectation is that all such vessels will be reporting via electronic means by 31 March 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 has been 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.

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 study¹ 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 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.

¹ 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.

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 transshipment 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.

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:

$$\text{GVA} + \text{taxes on products} - \text{subsidies on products} = \text{GDP}$$

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.

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 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:

- i) Accidents data (Tables 2.7) are revised for all previous years using data received from the Marine Accident Investigation Branch.
- ii) Effort data (Tables 2.8, 2.9 and 2.10) are revised annually for all previous years.

The magnitude of revisions to effort data is typically larger for more recent years. The size of any revisions to these tables is usually very small. In 2010, any changes to previously published effort data were less than 0.5 per cent.

In all other tables data for years prior to 2010 are not systematically revised. Where revisions are made to data presented in these tables these will be clearly marked against the relevant entries.

Landings

Tables in Chapter 3 are revised annually for the preceding four years. The magnitude of revisions to these tables is typically larger for more recent years. The following table shows the effect of revisions to landings data published in *UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2009*:

Landings published in *UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2010* as a proportion of figures previously published in *UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2009*

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)				Value (£ million)			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
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%	100%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Landings into the UK by foreign vessels:								
Demersal	141%	112%	110%	125%	119%	103%	107%	103%
Pelagic	98%	100%	97%	100%	98%	100%	99%	100%
Shellfish	100%	100%	100%	100%	73%	100%	100%	99%
Total	113%	104%	101%	109%	111%	102%	104%	102%
Landings abroad by UK vessels:								
Demersal	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%
Pelagic	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%
Shellfish	100%	100%	100%	104%	100%	100%	100%	103%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

Landings figures for foreign carriers have been revised in this publication, chiefly correcting previous underestimates of the quantity and value of fish landed by foreign vessels. The species concerned were typically cod and haddock. This error has been corrected in this publication and in online versions of *The UK Fishing Industry in 2010: Landings*. Although the magnitude of these revisions appears large, it should be underlined that landings by foreign vessels into the UK are low and the revision forms only 0.4 per cent of the weight and value of landings into the UK in 2010.

Data on landings from a sustainable source have been removed from the publication and are available online only. The methodology for production of these data is under review and a revised version of the table will be published in the 2011 release.

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 2009*:

Trade data published in *UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2010* as a proportion of figures previously published in *UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2009*

	Imports (2009)		Exports (2009)	
	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ '000)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ '000)
Fish (excluding Shellfish)	100.1%	100.2%	100.1%	100.2%
Shellfish (Crustaceans and Molluscs)	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%	100.0%
Fish Products	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.6%
Total	100.0%	100.1%	100.1%	100.1%

Source: H.M. Revenue and Customs

In *UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2009*, an error has been identified in the calculation of household consumption and expenditure (Tables 4.5, 4.5a). This has been rectified in the current edition. The landed price index has been re-based this year using the weights of fish landed into the UK in 2000, and the series has been fully revised to take account of this.

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.

In *UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2009*, a number of charts were incorrectly labelled. These have been corrected in this publication.

Overview of the world fishing industry

All tables in Chapter 6 are revised annually for all previous years using data received from the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation.

In *UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2009*, landings of certain non-fish species appear to have been included in error. This explains the slight decrease in landings seen in this publication compared with the 2009 edition.

Appendix 5: Further information

Official publications

Other official publications on sea fisheries statistics include:

MMO / DEFRA	<p>UK Fishing Vessel List. List of registered and licensed vessels of over 10 metres overall length. Published monthly.</p> <p>The Monthly Return for England and Wales. Summary publication of landings into England and Wales. Published monthly.</p> <p>UK Sea Fisheries Statistics. Compendium of statistics on the UK fishing industry and its operations. Published annually. 2010 edition due for release on 29 September 2011.</p> <p>The UK Fishing Industry in 2010: Structure and Activity. Compilation of statistics on the UK fishing fleet, fishermen numbers and fishing activity. Published annually. 2010 edition available now.</p> <p>Available from www.marinemanagement.org.uk/fisheries/statistics or by writing to Marine Management Organisation, 5th Floor, Ergon House, Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AL. Tel: 020 7270 8071; statistics@marinemanagement.org.uk</p>
Marine Scotland	<p>Scottish Fisheries Statistics 2009. Tel: 0131 244 6437. Available online from www.scotland.gov.uk/statistics</p>
DARDNI	<p>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</p>
FAO	<p>FAO Yearbook of Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics 2008. Available from www.fao.org/fishery/publications/yearbooks</p>
Eurostat	<p>Fishery Statistics: Data 1995 - 2008. Available from www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat</p>

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.cefasc.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

