Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

Fisheries: Quota allocation and management in 2021 and beyond: England and the Crown Dependencies

Summary of Responses and Government Response

April 2021

This publication is available at www.gov.uk/government/publications

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1. Introduction

As set out in the UK/EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA) we have moved away from relative stability towards a fairer share of fishing opportunities for our fishing industry across the British Islands. This new sharing arrangement means we have additional quota for our industry.

In our 2018 white paper, Sustainable Fisheries for Future Generations[1], we stated that we would continue to allocate our existing share of quota using the current method. This provides certainty to those who have invested in the system.

In broad terms, our existing share means the quota we received under the Common Fisheries Policy's relative stability method. There are some stocks where the UK routinely got more than our relative stability share due to a process known as Hague Preference. We consider these Hague Preference gains to be part of our existing share too.

In our 2018 white paper, we also said we would begin a conversation about how additional quota could be allocated on a different basis. We said this could include the potential use of approaches like zonal attachment and we made clear we would have a new method in place before we allocated additional quota.

To help us design the best method, Defra consulted on different options during October and November 2020. This document is the government response to that consultation.

We also consulted on how to apportion additional quota between the UK administrations and on the future of the economic link in England. We are publishing separate responses to those consultations.

[1] https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/fisheries-white-paper-sustainable-fisheries-for-future-generations/sustainable-fisheries-for-future-generations-consultation-document

2. Background

From 13 October to 10 November 2020, Defra consulted on quota allocation and management in England and the crown dependencies in 2021 and beyond[2]. The consultation was done using Citizen Space. This is our online consultation tool.

Due to COVID-19 restrictions we were unable to supplement this consultation with the workshops in coastal areas we would otherwise have done. But we did proactively engage with stakeholders across England virtually and also spoke to representatives of the crown dependencies.

We held many conversations by video and teleconference with various industry and other stakeholder groups, this included representative bodies such as the National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations and the UK Association of Fish Producer Organisations.

It also included inshore representatives from the Defra inshore working group and the Marine Management Organisation's quota advisory groups. We also spoke to other groups such as the Cornish Youth Board and to GreenerUK.

The analysis presented in this document is based on the formal responses to the consultation which we received but we have also taken account of all views expressed in other discussions.

[2] https://consult.defra.gov.uk/fisheries/quota-allocation-and-management-in-2021-and-beyond/consult_view/

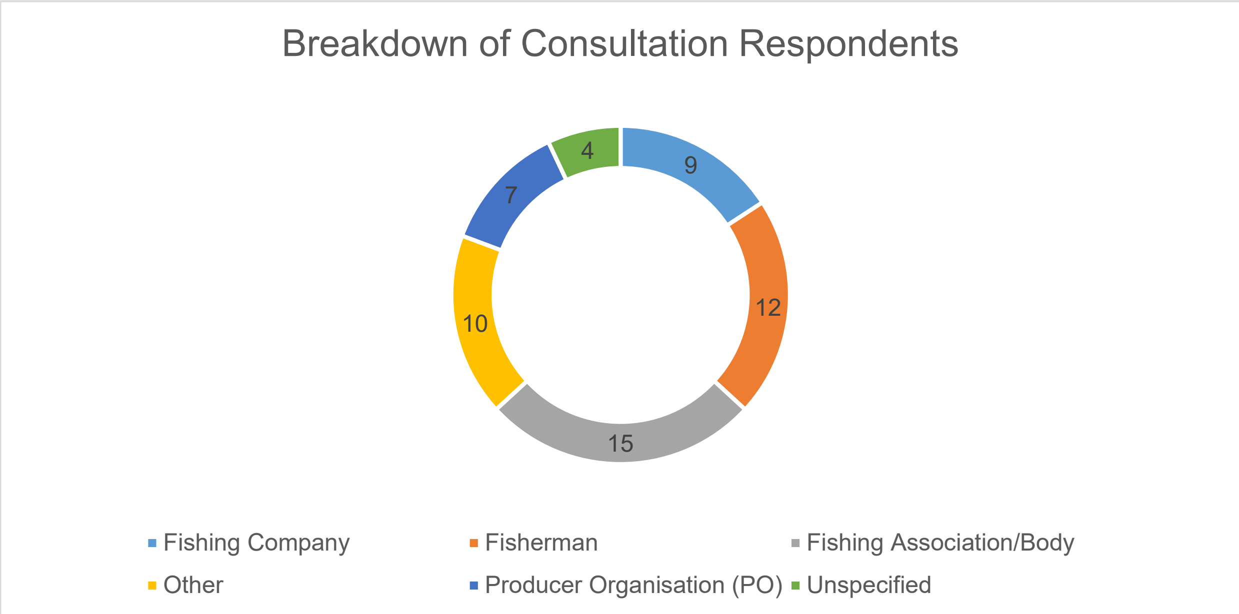
3. Overview of responses

A total of 57 responses were received, 38 via Citizen Space (online consultation), 16 via email and 3 via virtual meeting.

Responses were received from a range of individuals and organisations. These have been grouped into 6 broad categories:

i. fishing company
ii. fisherman
iii. fishing association/representative body
iv. producer organisation (PO)[3],
v. unspecified[4], and
vi. other[5].

Figure 1: Analysis of respondents to the consultation by stakeholder segment



A list of the organisations who responded to the consultation is set out in Annex 1. However, some respondents stated that they wished for their response to remain confidential. These respondents' views have still been reflected in this summary of responses, but their names have not been included in the list.

[3] This includes responses from individual PO members and organisational responses on behalf of all their members.
[4] Unspecified – unable to identify which category the respondent should be assigned to.
[5] Other – includes: university, crown dependencies, environmental NGOs, local authorities, harbour authorities.

4. Our aims

In the consultation Defra proposed 5 aims for quota. These were:

1. Fair distribution of fishing opportunities
2. Maximise long term economic investment and return
3. Incentivise good behaviours and innovation
4. Transparent and objective allocation, trading and management of quota
5. Simplifying the system over time, with decisions made closer to those affected

Question 1 – What do you think about our proposed aims?

The 5 aims proposed in the consultation were all widely accepted by the 50 respondents who answered the question.

Aims 1 (fair distribution of fishing opportunities) and 4 (transparent and objective allocation, trading and management of quota) received the largest number of positive replies (both receiving 29 each), with respondents citing the need for a more transparent system to be in place.

Aim 1 received support by respondents from all areas of the industry. Respondents from the non-sector welcomed the aim and some cited imbalances in the current quota distribution. Some respondents in the sector welcomed this aim for other reasons.

They noted quota being allocated to the non-sector that they were unable to fish and viewed this inefficient allocation as unfair.

Aim 2 (maximise long term economic investment and return) received support from respondents who believed that there was a need to maximise investment and return in the industry. However, some respondents also noted that this had to be based on a holistic approach that supported the rebalancing of the fishing industry. There was one respondent who disagreed with this aim, suggesting that meeting this aim could compromise the other aims.

Aim 3 (incentivise good behaviours and innovation) was supported as a progressive aim that would benefit the fishing industry in the long-term. Among other things, there was a consensus from respondents that incentivising good quota management would allow the industry to grow as new entrants would not face as many barriers to entry.

Aim 5 (simplifying the system over time, with decisions made closer to those affected) received support not only in response to this question but throughout the consultation. A recurring theme was the desire for decision making to be made at a more regional level, allowing for local knowledge and greater cooperation. This in turn would allow the system to simplify as regional hubs could communicate more efficiently together.

In addition, some respondents suggested we could add further aims regarding sustainability and industry diversification.

5. How we use reserve quota in 2021

Question 2 – What do you think we should do with reserve quota in 2021 and why do you think we should do that?

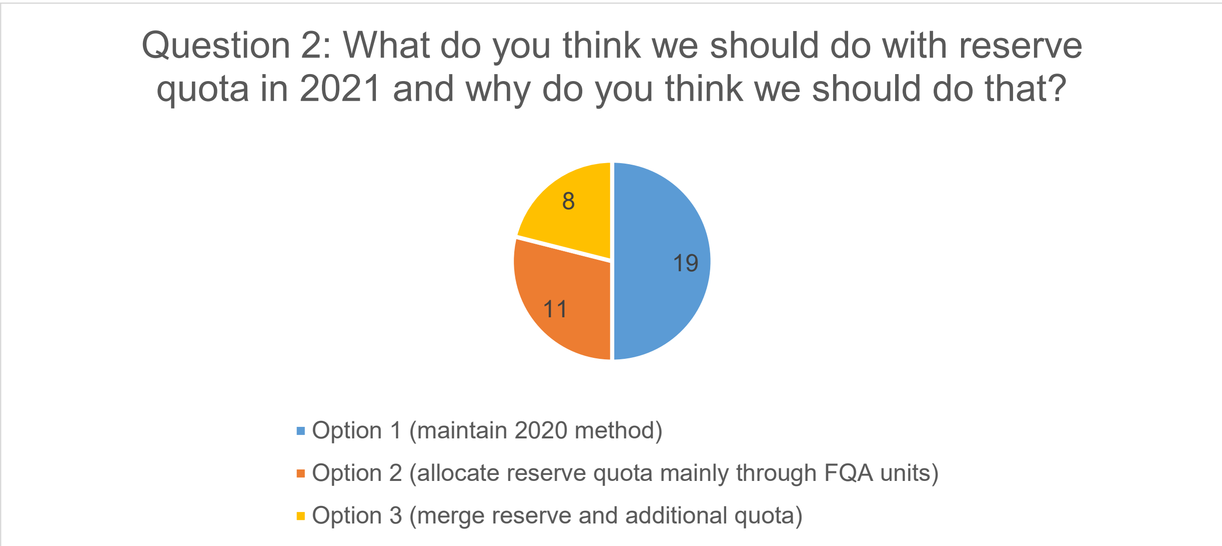
We consulted on three options for the 2021 English quota reserve policy. These were:

Option 1 – maintain the same policy used in 2020. That is, use the reserve quota to support the English under 10m fleet and the fully documented fisheries scheme with the remaining reserve quota allocated using Fixed Quota Allocation (FQA) units.

Option 2 - merge the reserve quota with our existing quota share. This would see it largely allocated using FQA units

Option 3 - merge the reserve quota with the new additional quota pot. This would see it allocated in the same way as additional quota.

Figure 2: Stakeholder views on reserve quota in 2021



44 out of 57 respondents stated a position on this question.[6]

19 respondents were in favour of keeping the same approach as 2020 (option 1) with 2 respondents against this option. Some expressed the view that it would be best to maintain the current approach to reserve quota in 2021 until there was more certainty regarding negotiation outcomes. It was also highlighted that keeping the policy on reserve

[6] Consists of 13 responses who did not provide a reply

quota unchanged for 2021 would help quota managers to manage the challenges of choke.

11 respondents were supported option 2 (merging it with existing quota and allocating it largely via FQA units), with 6 respondents specifically against this option.

8 respondents were in favour with option 3 (merging it with the new additional quota pot) Some of these respondents felt this was a longer-term option and favoured status quo (option 1) for 2021.

6. How we allocate additional quota in 2021

Following previous engagement, Defra identified **five possible options** for allocating additional quota in England for 2021. Questions 3 to 7 sought views on these options.

Option 1 – allocate based on Fixed Quota Allocation (FQA) units

Option 2 – equally distribute the quota between the sector and non-sector

Option 3 – allocate based on track record

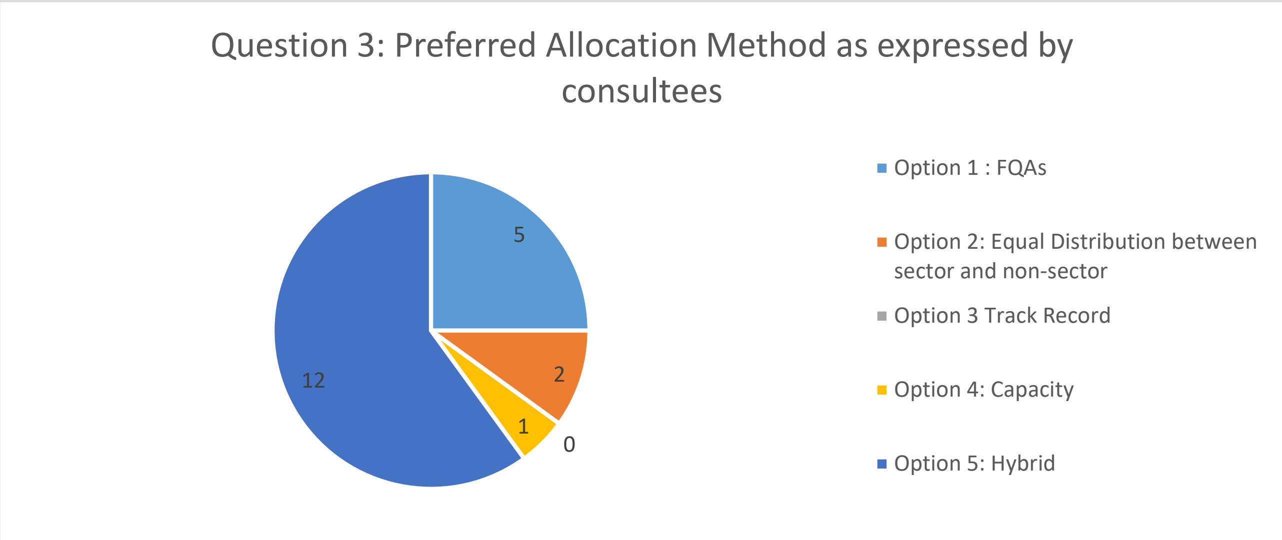
Option 4 – allocated based on capacity

Option 5 – hybrid option – allocated based on a combination of options 1 to 4

Question 3 – What do you think about each of the five options? In particular, which option do you think best delivers on our proposed aims?

Figure 3: Preferred option as expressed by consultee responses

Only 20 of the 57 respondents expressed a preferred allocation option, with 12 of the 20 favouring allocating using the Hybrid allocation option.



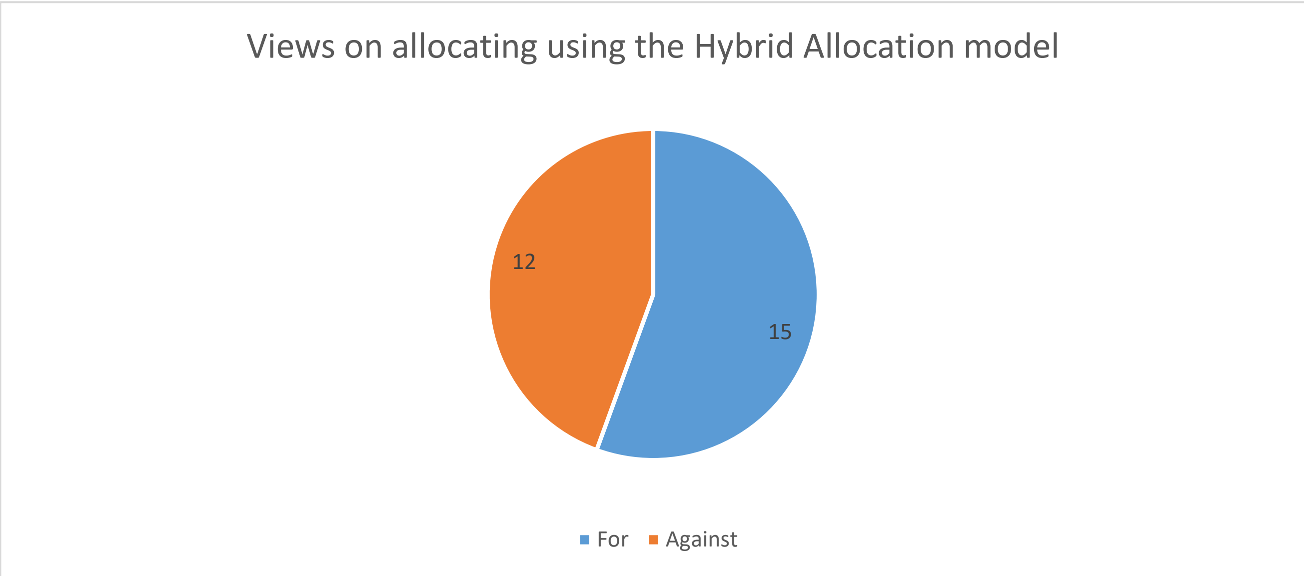
Those in favour of the hybrid option consisted of:

- 5 from fishing associations/body
- 2 from fishing companies
- 2 from fishermen
- 3 others

The most common reason cited by these respondents was the flexibility it offered which they felt would help the additional quota be allocated more efficiently and to the fishermen who can utilise it the best.

However, there was also some opposition to this option from some respondents, with the common concern raised being that utilising capacity could perpetuate the issues of the current system and those who are already disadvantaged will again lose out. Respondents, primarily from the non-sector, raised the issue that their capacity has been reduced through practices that were facilitated by the current system.

Figure 4: Consultee views on adopting a hybrid allocation model

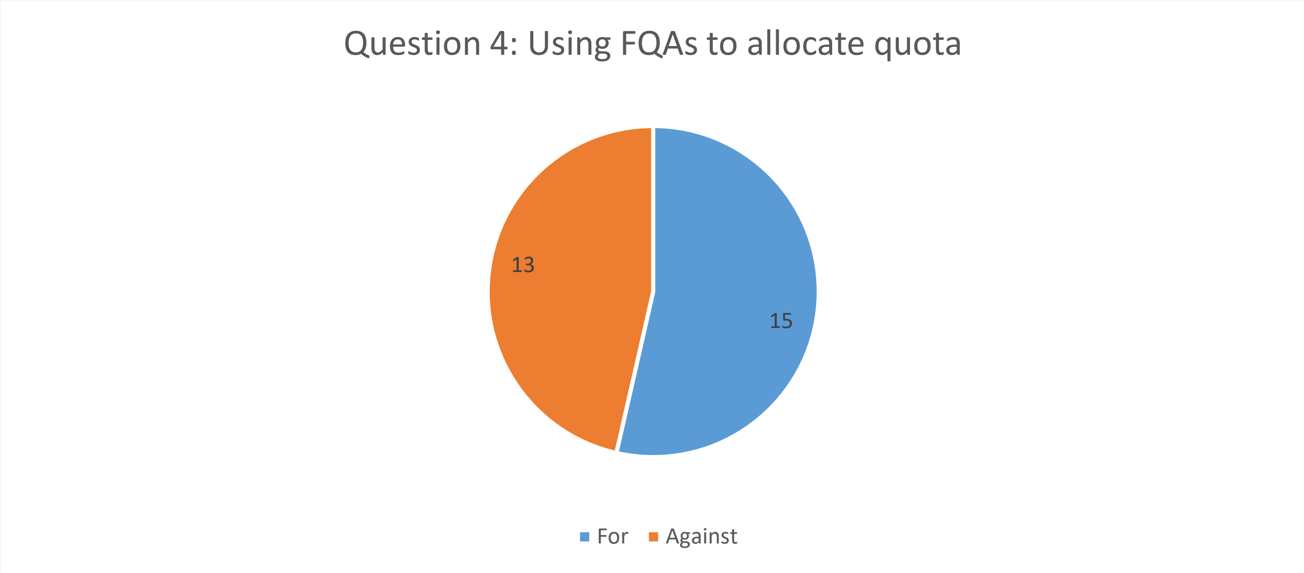


Of the 57 consultation responses only 27 responded to this question with 15 in favour, and 12 against.

12 of the 15 in favour also expressed this as their preferred method for allocating quota.

Question 4 – What do you think about using FQA units to split sector quota between producer organisations in 2021?

Figure 5: Consultee views on using FQAs to split English quota between producer organisations



Only 28 of the 57 respondents had a firm position on this question.

The 15 respondents who responded in favour of this option were made up of:

- 2 from fishing associations/body
- 6 from fishing companies
- 4 from producer organisations
- 3 others

8 of these respondents also stated that this was their preferred method of allocating quota.

Views were relatively evenly split in response to this question. The primary reason for respondents being in favour of this option was that it was a tried and proven method for allocating quota. It was also noted that during a period with a lot of uncertainty this option would provide some confidence in the industry during 2021. Some respondents were open to discussing the other options proposed throughout the consultation after further discussions on the matter.

Those opposed to this option were largely from the outside the sector. They suggested that the FQA system was flawed and this perpetuated the system.

Question 5 – How could we best define capacity if we used this for allocation? Which factors should we take into account and why?

35 of the 57 respondents stated a position on this question. 13 did not directly answer as they were against using capacity for allocating quota.

Respondents offered a number of factors that could be used to define capacity, however there was not one clear preferred metric. The 3 most common metrics proposed were engine power, tonnage and effort (time at sea). Even between these 3 there was no consensus regarding the preferred option. Respondents in favour of using engine power cited that higher horse powered boats would need greater quota levels due to operating costs. Issues raised by respondents against engine power felt that this would lead to fleets being incentivised to grow unsustainably.

It was also flagged by respondents that 'potential capacity' needs to be part of the definition. They felt that defining capacity using static metrics would not take into account the future capacity of fleets. One other metric that respondents raised was profitability, suggesting that capacity should be linked to operating costs and revenue of active fishermen.

Question 6 – How could we determine which stocks are important to different fleet segments?

36 of the 57 respondents stated a position on this question.

5 explicitly stated this option should not be used in 2021, either as the method would be too complicated to adopt in 2021, would have adverse effects in terms of allowing fishers to diversify or impractical due to the migratory nature of fish stocks.

15 respondents favoured using historic data as they considered this would be the fairest and most accurate way to measure what stocks are caught by each fleet segment. Though one respondent noted that this made it difficult to predict any future development or change in stock importance.

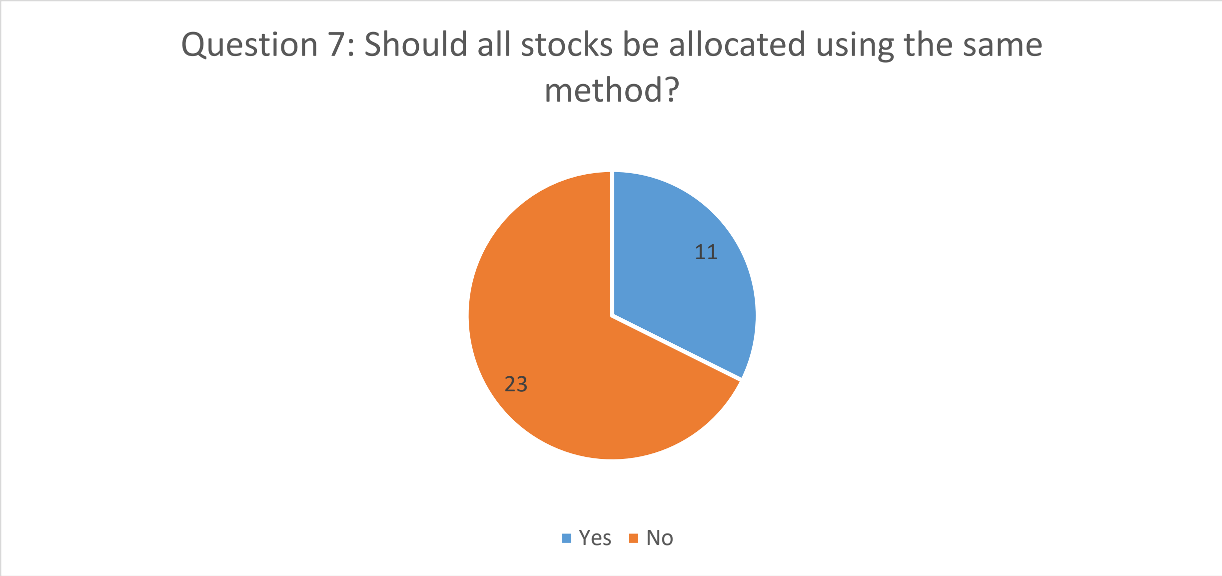
11 respondents said that consulting fishermen and having stakeholders from each region input was their favoured way to determine stock importance. This includes 2 fishermen who also expressed a preference for using historical landings to determine which stocks are important to different fleet segments.

Other views expressed in responses to this question were:

- Use regional management (3 responses)
- Use gear type (1 response)
- Based on fleet importance (1 response)

Question 7 – Should all stocks be allocated using the same method? Why?

Figure 6: Consultee views on using the same method to allocate all stocks



34 of the 57 respondents stated a position on this question.[7]

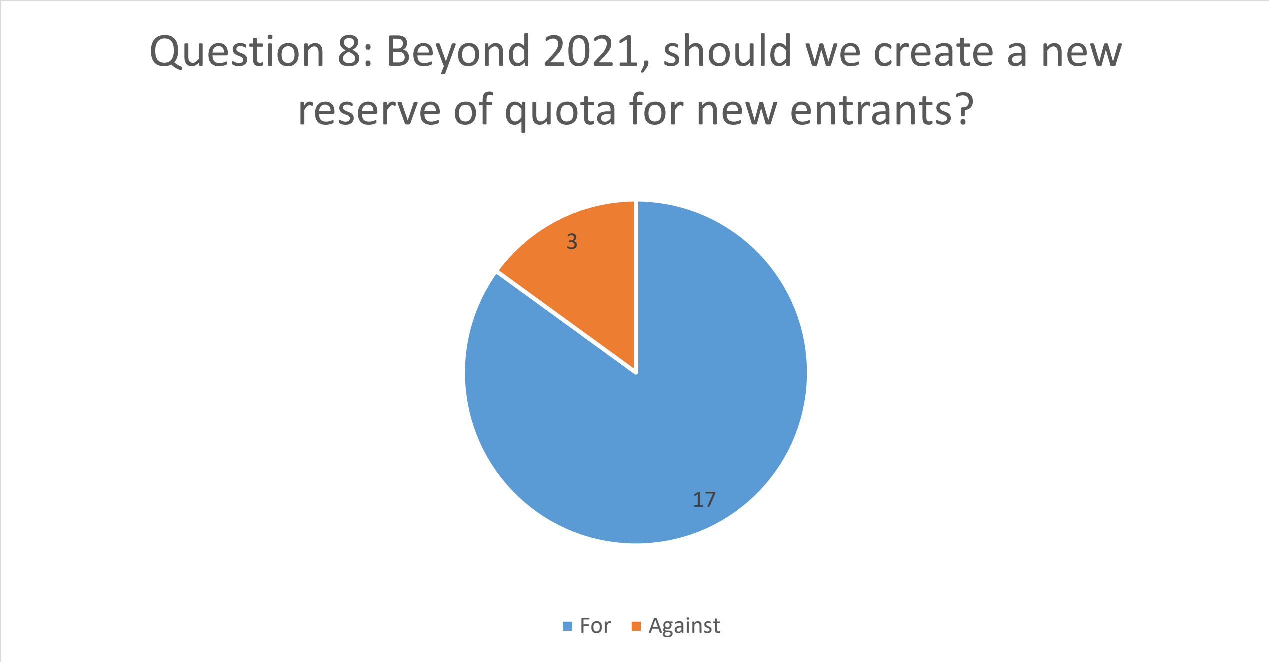
The majority of respondents who responded to this question were opposed to allocating additional quota by a single method. The main theme within these responses was the need for a dynamic system that has a greater focus on separate regions. Respondents felt that different stocks had different characteristics that needed to be taken into account.

Of the respondents that agreed with using the same method for all stocks, key reasons cited were the need for simplicity and consistency in allocating quota. Respondents said that with the short time frame to implement the new method of allocation in 2021, keeping it as simple as possible would be best. However, some respondents noted that there could be long term issues with a 'simple' option.

Question 8 – Beyond 2021, should we create a new reserve of quota for new entrants? How could this work?

Figure 7: Consultee views on creating a new reserve quota for new entrants

[7] 23 responses were categorised as unclear/no response consists of 16 who did not provide a reply and 7 who did not provide a preference for or against this option



31 of the 57 respondents stated a position on this question.[8]

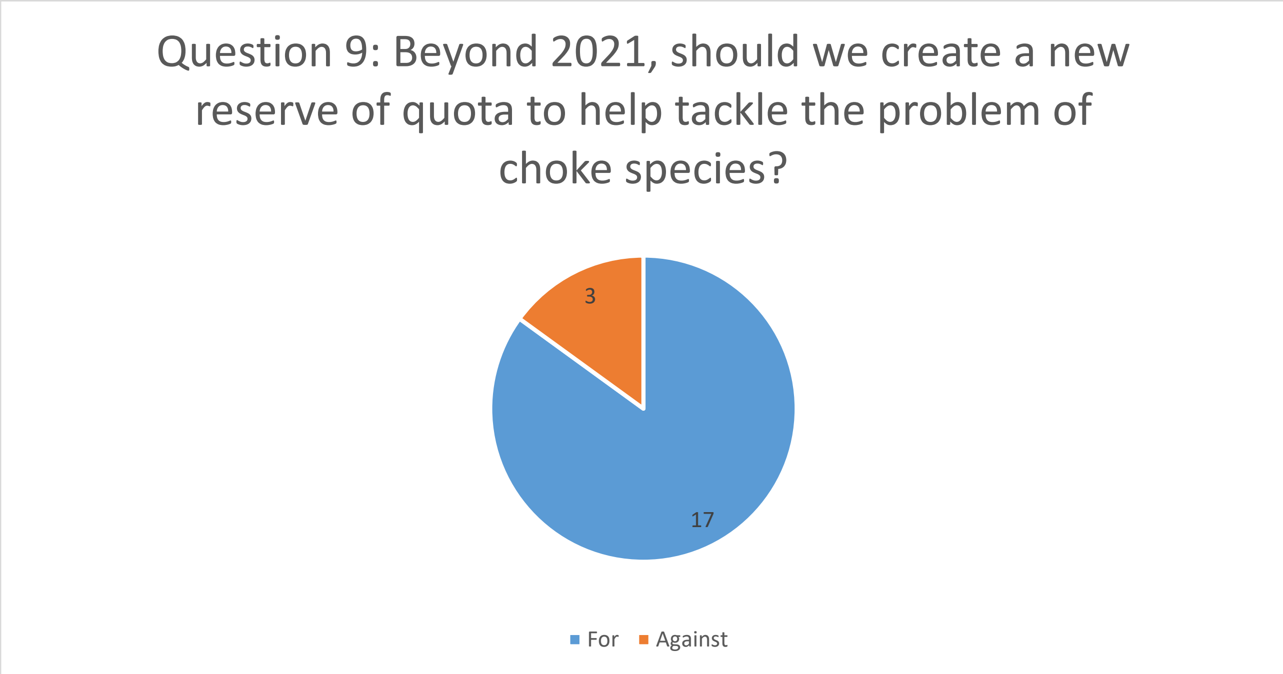
The majority (23) of those that responded to this question were in favour of creating a new reserve quota for new entrants while 8 were against. Suggestions of how a quota pool could be used to support new entrants into the industry covered lease entitlements on a yearly basis, or access to a certain level of quota for a specified period, to allow new entrants to become established. The Norway model of allocating quota annually to new entrants was also highlighted as a good example of how this could be done.

Some respondents highlighted challenges with defining a new entrant, and those who did not support a reserve of quota for new entrants suggested that the existing quota pool remains underused, or that it would be preferable to focus our support on those new entrants who use the most sustainable fishing practices.

[8] 26 responses were categorised as unclear/no response consists of 19 who did not provide a reply and 7 who did not provide a preference for or against this option

Question 9 – Beyond 2021, should we create a new reserve of quota to help tackle the problem of choke species? How could this work?

Figure 8: Consultee views on creating a new reserve quota to help tackle the problem of choke species



20 of the 57 respondents stated a position on this question.[9]

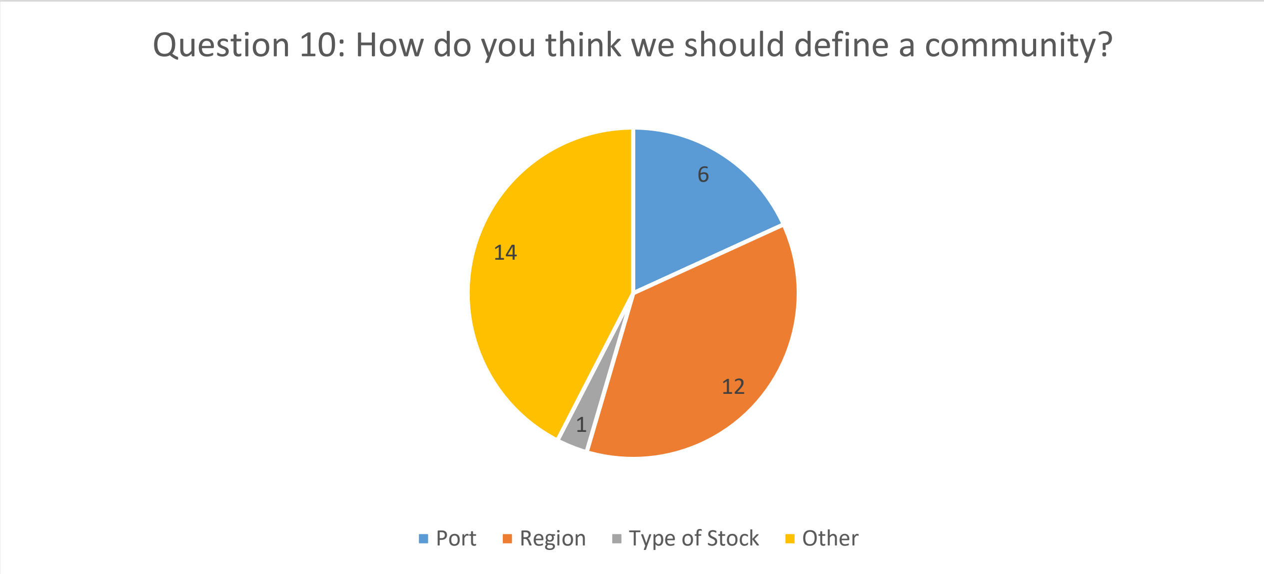
17 of those who responded to this question were in favour of creating a new reserve of quota to help address choke while three were against. It was recognised that there is a problem of choke species particularly in mixed fisheries. There was support for using additional quota to tackle choke in the future, but it was felt that a reserve of quota could help with the problem of choke in the interim. The need to keep this approach under review was repeated, and respondents highlighted that using reserve quota to address choke should not come at the expense of other parts of the industry who could also benefit from that quota. There was a suggestion that a pool could be used to allocate choke quota preferentially to vessels using discard avoidance measures.

[9] 37 responses were categorised as unclear/no response consists of 27 who did not provide a reply and 10 who did not provide a preference for or against this option

7. How we manage quota

Question 10 – How do you think we should define a community? For example, should it be focused on a port, region, type of stock or something else?

Figure 9: Consultee views on how to a define a community?



33 of the 57 respondents stated a position on this question[10].

Of the 33 responses:

- 6 were in favour of a port-based definition
- 12 were in favour of a region-based community
- 1 respondent felt the type of stock should define community, and
- 14 offered other examples to define community

From the 3 definitions proposed by respondents, region-based community was the most popular. The idea of regional management is a theme that is discussed throughout all questions in this consultation (and in previous engagement). Many respondents added that these communities would be best placed to efficiently operate quota management systems.

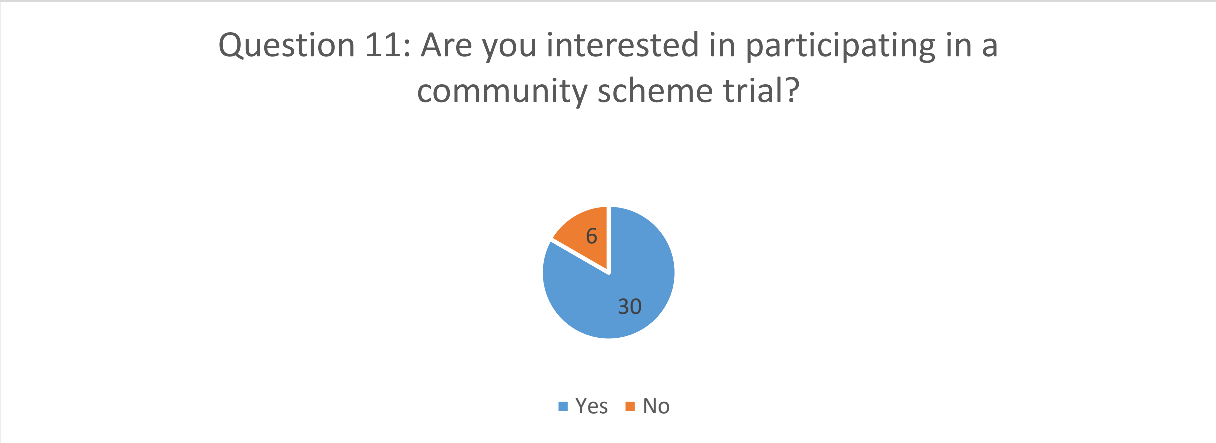
From the 'other' section, the most common answer was aligning the definition of community with producer organisations. As pre-existing organisations that represent

[10] 24 responses were categorised as unclear/no response consists of 17 who did not provide a reply and 7 who did not provide a preference for or against this option

groups of fishermen some respondents felt these organisations could already be classed as communities. 2 respondents felt that the definition of community needed to encompass more than just the catching sector and should involve processors and suppliers.

Question 11 – Are you interested in participating in a community scheme trial and can we contact you about this?

Figure 10: Consultee views on whether they wanted to participate in a community trial scheme?



36 of the 57 respondents stated a position on this question.[11]

The majority of respondents were interested in participating in a community scheme trial. These 30 'for' responses were made up of:

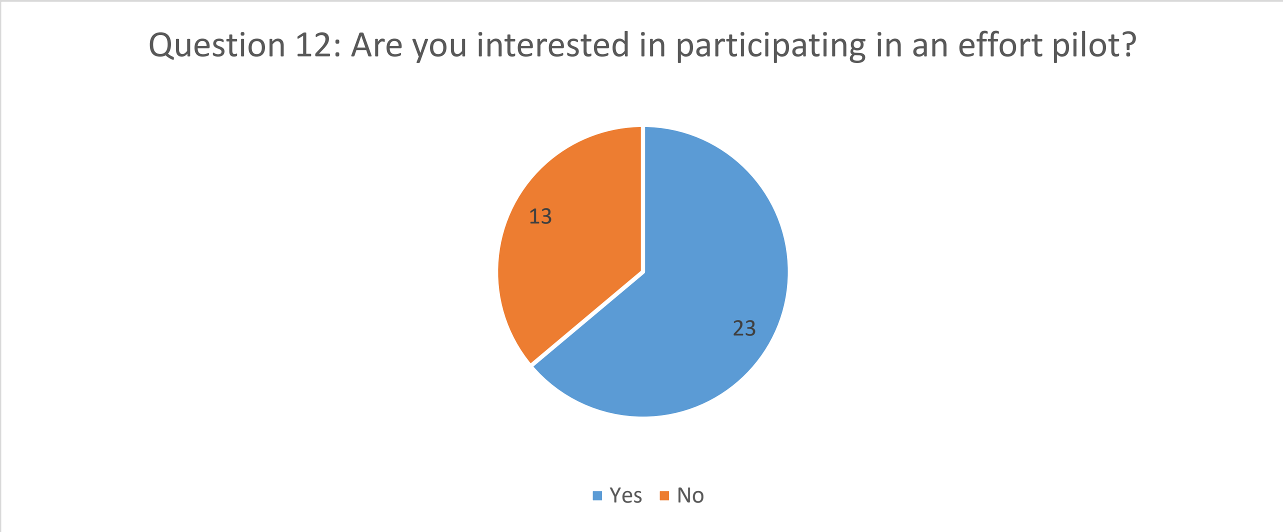
- 7 fishing associations/body
- 5 fishing companies
- 7 fishermen
- 8 others
- 2 producer organisations
- 1 unspecified

One respondent did not want to be part of the trial but was willing to be contacted to assist in designing the scheme.

[11] 21 responses were categorised as unclear/no response consists of 18 who did not provide a reply and 3 who did not provide a preference for or against this option

Question 12 – Are you interested in participating in an effort pilot and can we contact you about this?

Figure 11: Consultee views on whether they wanted to participate in an effort pilot scheme?



36 of the 57 respondents stated a position on this question.[12]

The majority of those who responded to this question were interested in participating in an effort pilot. These 23 interested respondents were made up of:

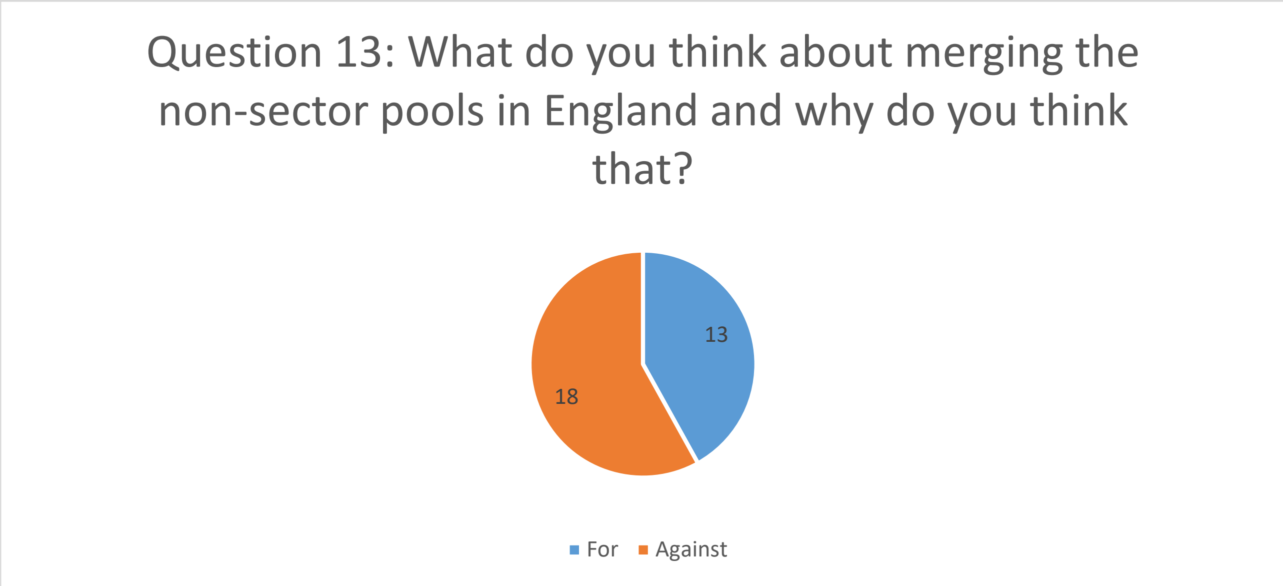
- 7 fishing associations/body
- 1 fishing company
- 5 fishermen
- 6 others
- 2 producer organisations
- 2 unspecified

Three respondents did not express an interest in participating in an effort pilot but were willing to be contacted for more information.

[12] 21 responses were categorised as unclear/no response consists of 19 who did not provide a reply and 2 who did not provide a preference for or against this option

Question 13 – What do you think about merging the non-sector pools in England and why do you think that?

Figure 12: Consultee views on whether to merge the non-sector quota pools in England



32 of the 57 respondents stated a position on this question.[13]

Responses to this question was mixed with 13 'for' merging the non-sector pools and 18 'against' it. Those in favour of merging identified the need to unify the non-sector, allowing for easier management and greater flexibility. However, those not in favour highlighted that the difference in the capacity and sensitivities to external factors were significant between the under and over 10 metre vessels. They felt merging the pools would disproportionately benefit the over 10 metre vessels at the expense of the under 10 metre fleet.

A number of respondents did not respond to the question citing that they were not part of the non-sector and did not have a view.

[13] 25 responses were categorised as unclear/no response consists of 17 who did not provide a reply and 8 who did not provide a preference for or against this option

8. Government response

Our aims

Given the widespread support for the proposed 5 aims from respondents, Defra will now formally adopt these. These aims are consistent with our responsibilities under the Fisheries Act 2020 and will be set out in the English Quota Management Rules from 2021. They will guide how we allocate and manage quota within England in future.

We also note the other suggestions of aims around sustainability and flexibility. Both of these issues are clearly important, and we also now have the sustainability objective in the Fisheries Act 2020. We think these points are covered sufficiently (if implicitly) by the proposed 5 aims and so we do not propose to add further aims at this point. However, when we embed the aims in the English Quota Management Rules, we will make clear how sustainability and flexibility are factored in.

How we use reserve quota in 2021

After considering the responses to this consultation Defra has decided to largely follow the approach taken in 2020. This will provide the fishing industry with a level of stability in 2021.

The non-sector will be supported by receiving a proportion of reserve quota for stocks they have previously fished.

Defra has decided to pause the Fully Documented Fisheries (FDF) scheme in 2021 while we consider our wider policy on the use of Remote Electronic Monitoring (REM) in England. Defra will reflect on the valuable lessons learned from running the FDF scheme and use these to help us design our future catching policy and approach on REM. This means no reserve quota will be ringfenced for the FDF scheme in 2021. Instead, all remining reserve quota (after supporting the non-sector) will be allocated via FQA units.

Full details on these methods can be found in the English QMRs.

This policy is for 2021 only. Defra will consider future options for managing reserve quota in 2022 onwards, including whether it should be merged with either the additional or existing quota pots.

How we will allocate additional quota in 2021

Respondents put forward a range of views in response to the 5 options we consulted on. The most favoured option was the hybrid approach and this is what we will take forward for 2021. This method will involve three main steps:

1. Determining stocks of importance for each of the three fleet segments (the sector, non-sector over 10 metre pool and non-sector under 10 metre pool)
2. Sharing stocks of importance between relevant fleet segments based on their capacity (measured using aggregate engine power)
3. Within the sector, sharing their part of the additional quota between producer organisations based on their FQA holdings

The share of additional quota for each stock each fleet segment will receive under this hybrid method can be found in annex 3.

Defra will also publish full details of the allocation method in the 2021 English Quota Management Rules.

How have we determined which stocks are important to each fleet segment?

In general, a stock has been considered important to a fleet segment if that fleet segment has demonstrated an ability to catch that stock and a need for more quota in that stock. In determining this we have considered a range of information. This includes specialist advice from the Marine Management Organisation, intelligence from industry and checks against historic uptake.

If a stock is found to be important to a fleet segment then that fleet segment will be eligible for some of the additional quota in that stock. If a stock is not found to be important to a fleet segment then that fleet segment will not be eligible for the additional quota in that stock.

As an example, stocks which are found only in Arctic waters were not considered important for the non-sector under 10 metre pool. This is because they do not have an ability to catch that stock. It is located too far from UK shores.

We have taken advice on which stocks can be caught by which fleet segments from the Marine Management Organisation. As well as the geographic location of the stocks, they also considered other factors such as whether that fleet segment has the gear to fish the stock and whether markets were accessible to that fleet segment.

We have also taken on board intelligence received from industry about their quota priorities, whether through formal consultation responses or otherwise. These priorities do not always align with historic uptake. This can be because quota was not previously available to that fleet segment – or not available in sufficient quantities to justify investment. For example, we have heard from inshore fishermen in the south that they have capacity to fish mackerel if it were made available.

We have also considered historic uptake. This provides a quantitative check. Where a fleet segment has an average uptake higher than 50% we have generally considered that stock to be important to that fleet segment. Where it is lower than 50% we have generally considered that stock not to be important to that fleet segment. We used a level of 50% to balance between making sure additional quota was made available widely and also directing it to those who would use it.

There are some exceptions to this rule. For example, where all fleet segments had an average uptake lower than 50%. In such cases, we will share the quota between all fleet segments.

How will we allocate stocks of importance based on capacity?

Once we have defined the stocks of importance to each fleet segment, we will share them between the fleet segments based on each segment's capacity. We are using capacity as a measure of each fleet segment's potential to catch fish.

We will use each fleet segment's aggregate engine power to measure their capacity. This aligns with the approach set out in our consultation document last year[14]. It is based on the registered English vessels that have landed over the 3 years prior to October 2020.

Where a stock is considered important to all fleet segments, it will be shared between them based on each fleet segment's share of the total capacity. This can be seen in the following table in the column titled 'all fleet segments'.

Where a stock is considered important to only one fleet segment, it will all be allocated to that fleet segment. This can be seen in the following table in the column titled 'sector'. No stocks were identified that are only of interest to the non-sector under 10 metre pool or non-sector over 10 metre pool.

Where, for example, a stock is considered important to only two fleet segments, it will be shared between those two only. This can be seen in the following table in the remaining columns.

[14] https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/fisheries-allocating-and-managing-quota-in-england-and-crown-dependencies

Table: allocation shares by fleet segment

	Stock considered important to…				
Fleet segment	All fleet segments	Sector	Sector and over 10 metre pool	Sector and under 10 metre pool	Both non-sector pools
Under 10 metre pool	43%	0%	0%	51%	74%
Over 10 metre pool	15%	0%	27%	0%	26%
Sector	41%	100%	73%	49%	0%

We note other suggestions were made in response to the consultation around how to measure potential capacity as well as current capacity. This is something we could consider further work on in future once we have reviewed the use of capacity in 2021.

How will we use FQA units to share sector quota between producer organisations?

Following the views expressed in consultation, we will use FQA units to share the additional quota allocated to the sector between producer organisations. This is the simplest approach for 2021 and avoids some of the complications that could arise from things like the cross-border membership of some producer organisations.

However, we see this as a temporary arrangement for 2021 only. The use of FQA units here does not create any long term association between additional quota and these units.

There are other methods that we would look to explore for this quota in 2022 and beyond. We will engage further with the sector on this in 2021.

How will we review and monitor this approach?

We will review and monitor how well this works throughout 2021 to help inform what we do in 2022 and beyond. We plan to do this in consultation with the different fleet segments and will discuss with them the best way of doing this.

In particular, we will monitor uptake and will consider reallocating quota to other fleet segments during 2021 if it appears that one fleet segment has received more quota than they are likely to catch before the end of the year.

Allocating quota beyond 2021

Creating a reserve of quota for new entrants

Although there was general support for Defra taking action to support new entrants it was clear that the challenges new entrants face go beyond quota. It was also clear that there will be complexities to consider in how to define a new entrant and how long support for new entrants should run.

As such, Defra will continue to explore how best to support new entrants and whether creating a pool of quota is an effective way to do so. It will be important for us to consider whether this would be in line with the wider quota aims set out above.

Creating a reserve of quota to tackle choke species

It was clear from respondents that this is a complex issue and Defra is committed to exploring how we best manage choke risks in future.

The current reserve quota management provides some support to tackle choke species, as well as to encourage sustainable fishing practices. But it balances that support with also providing more quota to the non-sector.

When Defra is considering how to manage reserve quota in 2022 and beyond, including whether we should merge this with the additional quota secured in the UK/EU negotiations, we will further consider if some could be set aside to help tackle choke.

How we manage quota in 2021 and beyond

Community scheme trial and effort pilot

Various respondents expressed interest in participating in community quota management schemes and a pilot of effort management. Defra will be contacting those who expressed an interest with a view to further developing these proposals in summer 2021.

<u>Merging the non-sector pools</u>

In light of the mixed response to this proposal Defra do not intend to merge the pools for 2021. Further work is needed to understand the impact of such a merger. We will consider this further in 2021.

Annex 1 – List of all organisations who responded to the consultation

These are presented in alphabetical order. Note that some respondents do not appear on this list. In particular those who asked for their responses to be kept confidential. However, their views have still informed the analysis of this consultation and are incorporated in the figures presented throughout.

- Andrew Marr International
- Castlewood Fishing Ltd
- Cornish Fish Producer Organisation (CFPO)
- Cornwall Council
- Courageous Fishing Ltd
- Eastern England Fish Producer Organisation (EEFPO)
- Falcon Fishing Ltd
- Fisheries Youth Board
- Guernsey Government
- Guiding Light Ltd
- Hastings Fishermen Protection Society
- Humber Fishing Ltd
- Isle of Man Government, Department of Environment Food and Agriculture (Fisheries Division)
- JMR Fishing Ltd
- Jubilee Fishing Ltd
- Livingstone Fishing LLP
- Lockers Trawlers
- Lowestoft fish market alliance
- Macduff shellfish
- Manx Fish Producers Organisation
- New Economics Foundation (NEF)
- New Under Ten Fishermen’s Association (NUTFA) LTD
- North Atlantic Fish Producers Organisation Ltd
- North Atlantic Holdings Limited (North Atlantic Fishing Company)
- Ocean Dawn Fishing Ltd
- Plymouth City Council

- Renaissance of the East Anglian Fisheries (REAF)

RP and PJ Blamey Fishing

Simpers Silver Harvest

South Coast Fishermen's Council

South Coast Skippers Council

South Devon & Channel Shellfishermen

South East Quota Advisory Group

South West Handline Fishermen's Association

South Western Fish Producer Organisation (SWFPO)

The British Fishing Industry Facebook page

The Fish Producers' Organisation Ltd

The Fresh & Freeze Co Ltd

National Federation of Fishermen’s Organisations

Tor Bay Harbour Authority

United Kingdom Fisheries Limited

University of Southampton

Waterdance Limited

West Mersea Fisherman’s Association

Western Fish Producers' Organisation

Annex 2 - Breakdown of responses per question

Question 1: What do you think of our proposed aims?					
Fishing Company	Fisherman	Fishing Association/Body	Other	Producer Organisation	Unspecified
7	11	13	10	6	3

Question 2: What do you think we should do with reserve quota in 2021 and why do you think we should do that?					
Fishing Company	Fisherman	Fishing Association/Body	Other	Producer Organisation	Unspecified
7	8	8	7	6	6

Question 3: What do you think about each of the five options? In particular, which option do you think best delivers on our proposed aims?					
Fishing Company	Fisherman	Fishing Association/Body	Other	Producer Organisation	Unspecified
9	12	15	10	7	2

Question 4: What do you think about using FQA units to split sector quota between producer organisations in 2021?					
Fishing Company	Fisherman	Fishing Association/Body	Other	Producer Organisation	Unspecified
7	9	9	8	5	1

Question 5: How could we best define capacity if we used this for allocation? Which factors should we take into account and why?					
Fishing Company	Fisherman	Fishing Association/Body	Other	Producer Organisation	Unspecified
7	8	8	7	4	1

Question 6: How could we determine which stocks are important to different fleet segments?					
Fishing Company	Fisherman	Fishing Association/Body	Other	Producer Organisation	Unspecified
7	8	8	8	4	1

Question 7: Should all stocks be allocated using the same method? Why?					
Fishing Company	Fisherman	Fishing Association/Body	Other	Producer Organisation	Unspecified
7	8	11	9	5	1

Question 8: Beyond 2021, should we create a new reserve of quota for new entrants? How could this work?					
Fishing Company	Fisherman	Fishing Association/Body	Other	Producer Organisation	Unspecified
7	7	10	6	4	4

Question 9: Beyond 2021, should we create a new reserve of quota to help tackle the problem of choke species? How could this work?					
Fishing Company	Fisherman	Fishing Association/Body	Other	Producer Organisation	Unspecified
6	6	6	5	2	1

Question 10: How do you think we should define a community? For example, should it be focused on a port, region, type of stock or something else?					
Fishing Company	Fisherman	Fishing Association/Body	Other	Producer Organisation	Unspecified
6	10	9	9	4	2

Question 11: Are you interested in participating in a community scheme trial and can we contact you about this?					
Fishing Company	Fisherman	Fishing Association/Body	Other	Producer Organisation	Unspecified
7	11	8	8	4	1

Question 12: Are you interested in participating in an effort pilot and can we contact you about this?					
Fishing Company	Fisherman	Fishing Association/Body	Other	Producer Organisation	Unspecified
7	10	9	8	4	2

Question 13: What do you think about merging the non-sector pools in England and why do you think that?

Fishing Company	Fisherman	Fishing Association/Body	Other	Producer Organisation	Unspecified
7	10	10	7	5	1

Annex 3 – Additional quota shares for the fleet segments in 2021

Stock code	Stock name	% share of any AQ by fleet segment		
		Sector	Non-sector over 10s	Non-sector under 10s
SOL/07A	Sole (Irish Sea)	0%	26%	74%
SOL/07D	Sole (Eastern Channel)	0%	26%	74%
SOL/07E	Sole (Western Channel)	41%	15%	43%
SOL/7FG	Sole (7fg)	73%	27%	0%
SOL/7HJK	Sole (7hjk)	100%	0%	0%
PLE/07A	Plaice (Irish Sea)	41%	15%	43%
PLE/7DE	Plaice (English Channel)	41%	15%	43%
PLE/7FG	Plaice (7fg)	0%	26%	74%
PLE/7HJK	Plaice (7hjk)	100%	0%	0%
COD/07A	Cod (Irish Sea)	49%	0%	51%
COD/7XAD34	Cod (Celtic Sea)	41%	15%	43%
COD/07D	Cod (Eastern Channel)	0%	26%	74%
WHG/07A	Whiting (Irish Sea)	41%	15%	43%
WHG/7X7A-C	Whiting (Celtic Sea)	0%	100%	0%
POK/7/3411	Saithe (Celtic Sea)	0%	0%	100%
ANF/07	Anglerfish (7)	41%	15%	43%
LEZ/07	Megrims (7)	41%	15%	43%
HAD/07A	Haddock (Irish Sea)	100%	0%	0%
HAD/7X7A34	Haddock (Celtic Sea)	41%	15%	43%
HKE/571214	Hake (Western)	100%	0%	0%
POL/07	Pollack (7)	41%	15%	43%
NEP/07	Nephrops (7)	73%	27%	0%
SRX/67AKXD	Skates and Rays (Western)	41%	15%	43%
SRX/07D	Skates and Rays (Eastern Channel)	41%	15%	43%
HER/07A/MM	Herring (Irish Sea)	41%	15%	43%
HER/4CXB7D	Herring (Southern North Sea and Eastern Channel)	41%	15%	43%
HER/7EF	Herring (Western Channel and Bristol Channel)	0%	0%	100%
BOR/678-	Boarfish (Western)	100%	0%	0%
SPR/7DE	Sprat (English Channel)	73%	27%	0%
SPR/2AC4-C	Sprat (North Sea)	41%	15%	43%
COD/2A3AX4	Cod (North Sea)	73%	27%	0%
HAD/2AC4	NS Haddock	73%	27%	0%
WHG/2AC4	Whiting (North Sea)	41%	15%	43%
POK/2C3A4	Saithe (North Sea)	100%	0%	0%
PLE/2A3AX4	Plaice (North Sea)	41%	15%	43%

SOL/24-C	Sole (North Sea)	41%	15%	43%
HKE/2AC4-C	Hake (North Sea)	100%	0%	0%
NEP/2AC4-C	Nephrops (North Sea)	41%	15%	43%
OTH/04-N	Other Species (Norway 4)	100%	0%	0%
ANF/2AC4-C	Anglerfish (North Sea)	41%	15%	43%
LEZ/2AC4-C	Megrims (North Sea)	100%	0%	0%
L/W/2AC4-C	Lemon Sole and Witch (North Sea)	0%	100%	0%
SRX/2AC4-C	Skates and Rays (North Sea)	41%	15%	43%
T/B/2AC4-C	Turbot and Brill (North Sea)	41%	15%	43%
PRA/2AC4-C	Northern Prawn (North Sea)	100%	0%	0%
COD/5BE6A	Cod (West of Scotland)	*Unallocated in England*		
HAD/5BC6A	Haddock (West of Scotland)	*Unallocated in England*		
WHG/56-14	Whiting (West of Scotland)	*Unallocated in England*		
POK/56-14	Saithe (West of Scotland)	100%	0%	0%
PLE/56-14	Plaice (West of Scotland)	73%	27%	0%
SOL/56-14	Sole (West of Scotland)	73%	27%	0%
NEP/5BC6	Nephrops (West of Scotland)	100%	0%	0%
ANF/56-14	Anglerfish (West of Scotland)	100%	0%	0%
LEZ/56-14	Megrims (West of Scotland)	73%	27%	0%
POL/56-14	Pollack (West of Scotland)	73%	27%	0%
GHL/2A-C46	Greenland Halibut (North Sea and West of Scotland)	100%	0%	0%
HER/4AB	Herring (North Sea)	49%	0%	51%
HER/5B6ANB	Herring (West of Scotland)	*Unallocated in England*		
MAC/2CX14-	Mackerel (Western)	41%	15%	43%
MAC/2A34	Mackerel (North Sea)	41%	15%	43%
JAX/4BC7D	Horse Mackerel (Southern North Sea and Eastern Channel)	41%	15%	43%
JAX/2A-14	Horse Mackerel (Western)	0%	0%	100%
WHB/1X14	Blue Whiting (Northern)	100%	0%	0%
HER/1/2-	Herring (ASH)	*Unallocated in England*		
ARU/567	Greater Silver Smelt (Western)	100%	0%	0%
USK/04-C	Tusk (North Sea)	100%	0%	0%
LIN/04-C	Ling (North Sea)	100%	0%	0%
USK/567EI	Tusk (Western)	100%	0%	0%
LIN/6X14	Ling (Western)	41%	15%	43%
BSF/56712-	Black Scabbardfish (Western)	100%	0%	0%
RNG/5B67-	Roundnose Grenadier (Western)	*Unallocated in England*		
BLI/5B67-	Blue Ling (Western)	100%	0%	0%
ANF/04-N	Anglerfish (Norway 4)	100%	0%	0%
LIN/04-N	Ling (Norway 4)	100%	0%	0%
NEP/04-N	Nephrops (Norway 4)	*Unallocated in England*		
USK/04-N	Tusk (Norway 4)	*Unallocated in England*		

C/H/05B-F	Cod and Haddock (Faroes)	*Unallocated in England*		
B/L/05B-F	Ling and Blue Ling (Faroese Waters)	*Unallocated in England*		
RED/05B-F	Redfish (Faroes)	*Unallocated in England*		
POK/05B-F	Saithe (Faroes)	*Unallocated in England*		
OTH/05B-F	Other Species (Faroes)	*Unallocated in England*		
HER/7G-K	Herring (Celtic Sea)	41%	15%	43%
COD/N3M	Cod (NAFO 3M)	100%	0%	0%
COD/1/2B	Cod (Svalbard)	100%	0%	0%
GHL/1N2AB	Greenland Halibut (Norway 1,2)	100%	0%	0%
RED/51214S	Redfish [Shallow Pelagic] (5,12,14)	100%	0%	0%
COD/1N2AB	Cod (Arcto-Norwegian)	100%	0%	0%
COD/N1GL14	Cod (Greenland)	100%	0%	0%
FLX/05B-F	Flatfish (Faroes)	100%	0%	0%
GHL/5-14GL	Greenland Halibut (Greenland)	100%	0%	0%
HAD/1N2AB	Haddock (Arcto-Norwegian)	100%	0%	0%
POK/1N2AB	Saithe (Norway 1,2)	100%	0%	0%
REB/1N2AB	Redfish (Norway 1,2)	100%	0%	0%
RED/N1G14D	Redfish [Deep pelagic] (Greenland))	100%	0%	0%
OTH/1N2AB	Other Species (Norway 1,2)	100%	0%	0%