Marine Management Organisation

UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2012

UK SEA FISHERIES STATISTICS 2012

Editors **Lucy Radford**

Statistics and Analysis Team
Matthew Elliott
Guy Ellis
Jodie Hargreaves
Alistair Murray
Sarah Pilgrim
Stefan Reade
Lorraine Williams
Kevin Williamson
James Williscroft
Patrick Wintz

GIS charts were produced by the Evidence, Data and Knowledge Management GIS team

Alex Coomer
Natalie Scudder

A National Statistics Publication

National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the *Code of Practice for Official Statistics*. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference. For more information about this publication please see the MMO website.

For general enquiries, contact the National Statistics Public Enquiry Service:

Customer Contact Centre
Office for National Statistics
Cardiff Road
Newport
South Wales
NP10 8XG

Telephone: 0845 601 3034
Minicom: 01633 815044
Fax: 01633 652747
E-mail: info@statistics.gsi.gov.uk

You can also find National Statistics on the Internet at: www.statistics.gov.uk
The National Statistics Code of Practice can be found at:
http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html

Marine Management Organisation
Area 8C, 9 Millbank
c/o 17 Smith Square
London
SW1P 3JR
Telephone: 020 7979 8573
Website: www.marinemanagement.org.uk
Email: statistics@marinemanagement.org.uk

This document is available on the MMO website.

Contents

Statistical tables and charts

List of tables

List of tables (continued)

All tables presented here are available to download from the MMO website at www.marinemanagement.org.uk/fisheries/statistics.

List of charts

List of charts (continued)

List of charts (continued)

Supplementary tables

The following supplementary tables showing more detail are available for download from the MMO website at www.marinemanagement.org.uk/fisheries/statistics.

1.2	Summary of UK fishing industry: 2002 to 2012
2.2a	UK fishing fleet by administration port: 2010 to 2012
2.3a	UK fishing fleet by vessel length and administration port: 2012
2.4a	Age of UK vessels by administration port: 2012
2.4b	Age of UK vessels (10m and under) by administration port: 2012
2.4c	Age of UK vessels (over 10m) by administration port: 2012
2.6a	Number of fishermen: 1938 to 2012
2.6b	Number of fishermen by administration port: 2011 to 2012
2.11	Days at sea for the over 10m UK fishing fleet: 2002 to 2012
2.12	EU fishing fleet by vessel length and Member State: 2012
3.1a	Percentage of landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 2008 to 2012
3.8a	Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by ICES area of capture and species: 2012
3.13	Landings into the UK by UK vessels by month of landing: 2012
3.14	Landings into UK ports by UK vessels: 2008 to 2012
3.14a	Landings into major ports in England by UK vessels: 2012
3.14b	Landings into major ports in Wales by UK vessels: 2012
3.14c	Landings into major ports in Scotland by UK vessels: 2012
3.14d	Landings into major ports in Northern Ireland by UK vessels: 2012
3.15	Landings abroad by UK vessels by country of landing: 2012
3.16	Landings into the UK by foreign vessels by vessel nationality: 2012
3.17	Average price of fish landed by UK vessels into the UK: 1938 to 2012
3.18	Proportion of total landings by UK vessels into the UK and abroad from a sustainable source: 2001 to 2011
4.2a	Imports of fish and fish preparations into the UK by exporting country: 2011 to 2012
4.3a	Exports of fish and fish preparations from the UK by importing country: 2011 to 2012
4.5a	Household purchases in the UK: 2001 to 2011
4.5b	Household purchases in the UK: 1950 to 1990
6.1a	World catch by nationality of vessel: 2001 to 2011

Preface

UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2012 provides a broad picture of the UK fishing industry and its operations. This publication includes data on the structure, activity and landings of the UK fleet alongside 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 5 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.

If you have any comments on this publication or would like more detailed information, please contact:

Statistics and Analysis Team
Marine Management Organisation
Area 8C, 9 Millbank
c/o 17 Smith Square
London
SW1P 3JR

Telephone: 020 7979 8573
Fax: 020 7270 8072
Email: statistics@marinemanagement.org.uk

Explanatory notes

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

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

3. Landings by foreign vessels into the UK include landings by fishing vessels and carriers (if first point of sale of fish).

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

5. The following symbols apply throughout:

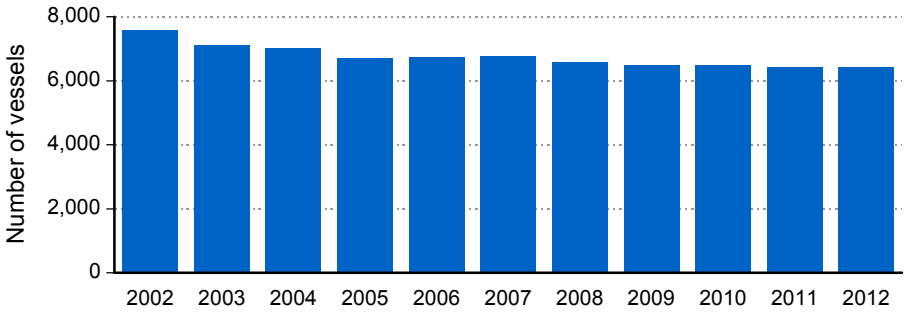
   - means "nil"
   .. means "negligible" (less than half the last digit shown)
   nd means "no data available"
   na means "not applicable"
   R means “revision”

1 Overview of the UK fishing industry

Fleet size and employment

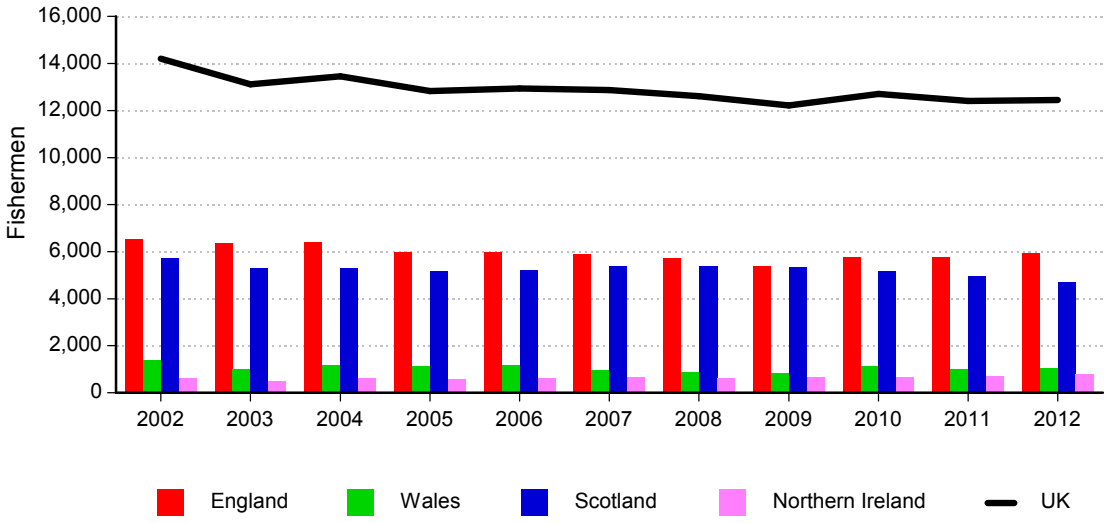
In 2012, the UK fishing industry had 6,406 fishing vessels compared with 7,578 in 2002, a reduction of 15 per cent. The fleet in 2012 comprised 5,032 10 metre and under vessels and 1,374 over 10 metre vessels.

Chart 1.1: UK fleet size: 2002 to 2012



There were around 12,450 fishermen in 2012, down 12 per cent since 2002. Of these, 5,900 were based in England (down 9 per cent since 2002), 1,000 in Wales (down 25 per cent), 4,700 in Scotland (down 18 per cent) and 800 in Northern Ireland (up 32 per cent). Part-time fishermen accounted for 17 per cent of the total, down 2 percentage points over the last ten years. Further details can be found in Chapter 2.

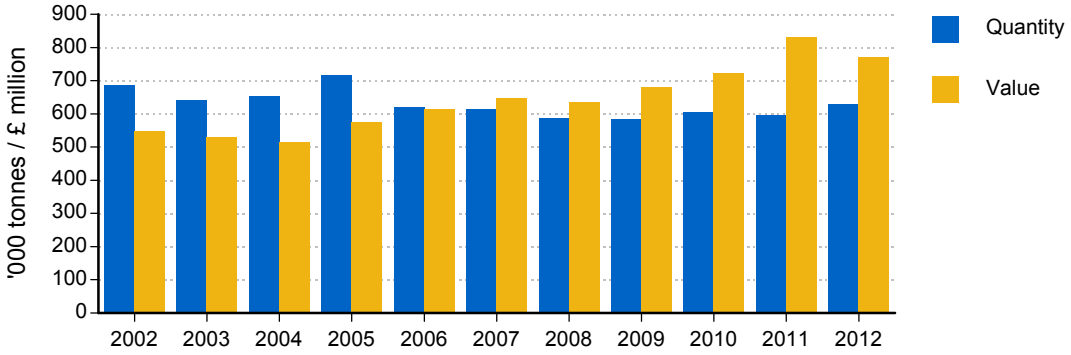
Chart 1.2: Number of fishermen in the UK: 2002 to 2012



Catch by UK vessels

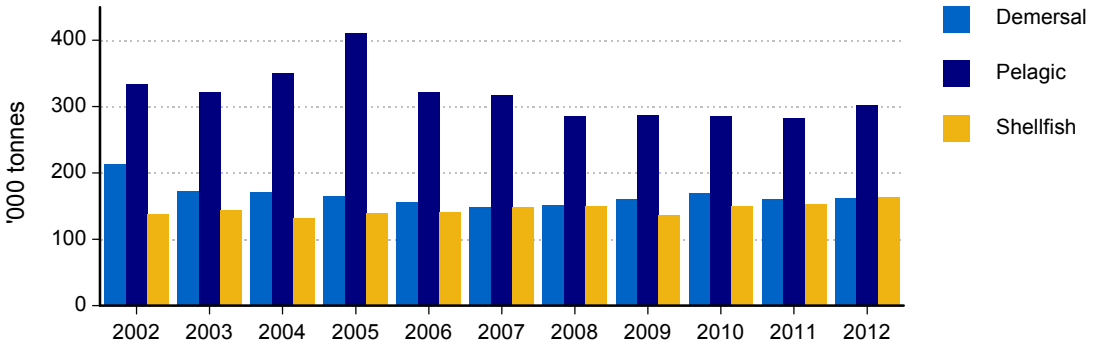
Chapter 3 presents information on quantity (live weight), value and area of capture for all UK vessels landing into the UK and abroad as well as for foreign vessels landing into the UK. Landings by member states against individual European Commission quotas for each fish stock targeted by the UK are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

Chart 1.3: UK vessels landing into the UK and abroad: 2002 to 2012



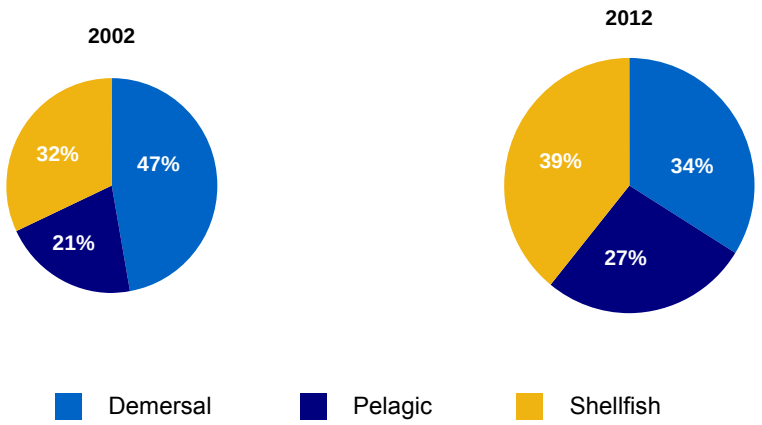
In 2012, UK vessels landed 627 thousand tonnes of sea fish (including shellfish) into the UK and abroad with a value of £770 million. This represents a 5 per cent increase in quantity but a 7 per cent decrease in value compared with 2011. The decrease in value is primarily due to a large reduction in the average price of pelagic fish.

Chart 1.4: UK vessels landing into the UK and abroad by species group: 2002 to 2012



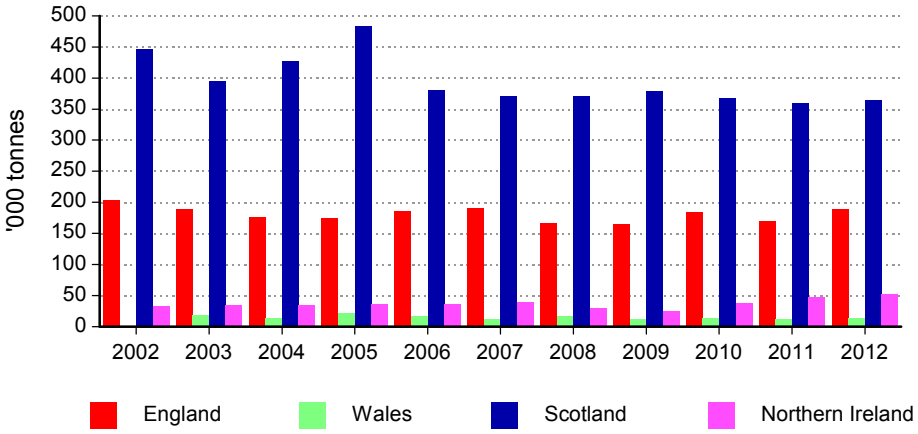
The quantity of landings of demersal fish increased by 1 per cent between 2011 and 2012 although the quantity had fallen by 24 per cent since 2002. Pelagic and shellfish landings both increased by 7 per cent between 2011 and 2012.

Chart 1.5: Value of landings by UK vessels into the UK and abroad



In 2002, demersal fish accounted for almost half of total landings by value. By 2012, this had fallen to 34 per cent, with pelagic and shellfish comprising 27 per cent and 39 per cent respectively. This is the second year that shellfish had the largest share in terms of value of sales.

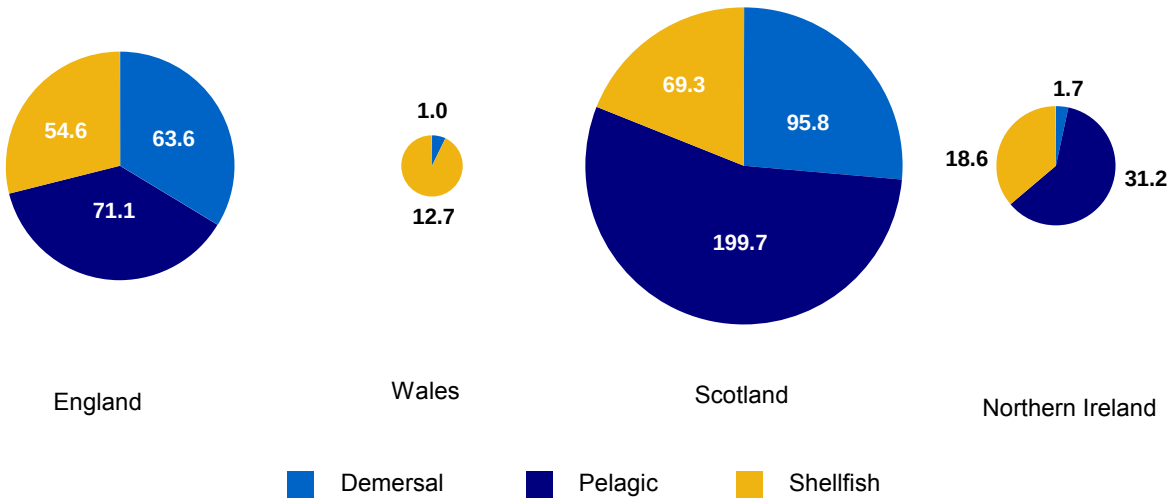
Chart 1.6: Landings into the UK and abroad by vessel nationality: 2002 to 2012



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

Landings by Scottish vessels fell from 446 thousand tonnes in 2002 to 365 thousand tonnes in 2012. Over that period, the Scottish fleet's share of total landings fell from 65 per cent to 58 per cent. The English fleet's share was 30 per cent in 2012.

Chart 1.7: Landings into the UK and abroad by vessel nationality and species group: 2012 ('000 tonnes)

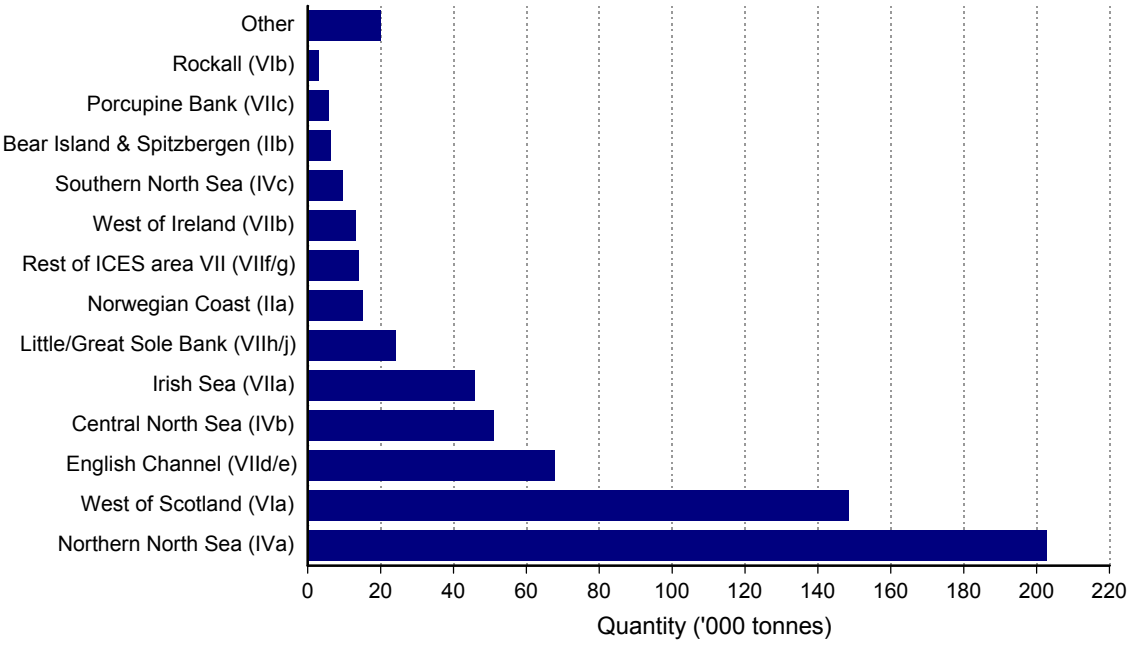


In terms of quantity, over half the Scottish and Northern Irish fleets' landings were pelagic fish. The Welsh fleet landed mainly shellfish while the largest component of landings by the English fleet was pelagic fish.

Catch by sea area

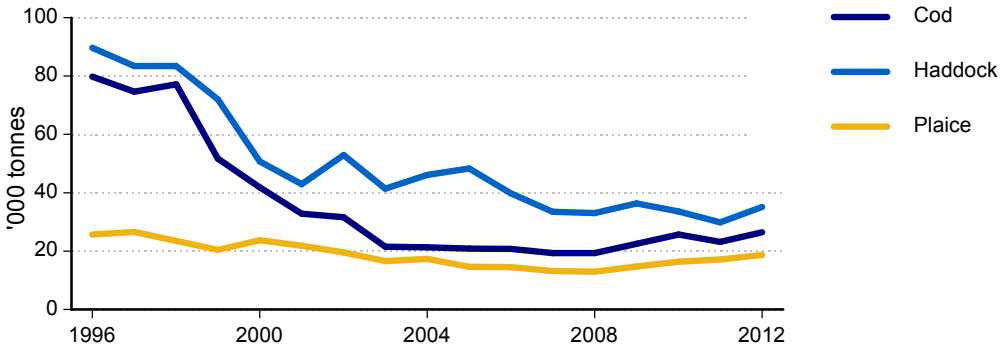
In 2012, 56 per cent of all landings by UK vessels were caught from Northern North Sea or West of Scotland (ICES divisions IVa and VIa – see Appendix 3 for a map of fishing areas).

Chart 1.8: Catch by sea area, UK vessels: 2012



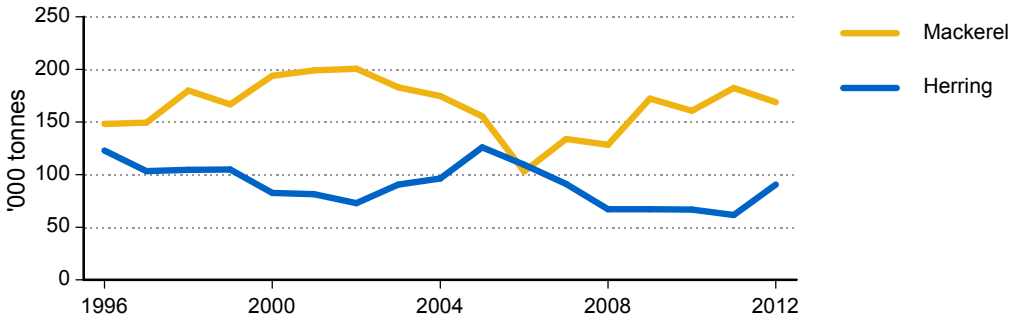
Catch by individual species

Chart 1.9: Landings of key demersal species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1996 to 2012



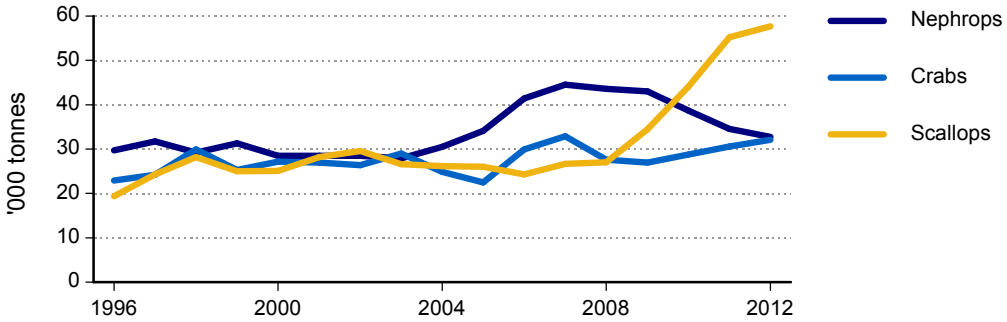
Falling catches of cod and haddock have contributed to the large reduction in demersal landings since 1996. In 2012, the UK fleet landed 26 thousand tonnes of cod (down 67 per cent since 1996) and 35 thousand tonnes of haddock (down 61 per cent since 1996). This represents a combined decrease of 108 thousand tonnes.

Chart 1.10: Landings of key pelagic species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1996 to 2012



In 2012, 169 thousand tonnes of mackerel were landed, an increase of 64 per cent since the low point of 2006. Since 2011 herring landings have risen by 47 per cent to 90 thousand tonnes, their highest amount in five years.

Chart 1.11: Landings of key shellfish species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1996 to 2012



In 2012, 33 thousand tonnes of nephrops were landed, a 10 per cent increase since 1996. Landings of crabs have increased by 40 per cent since 1996 to 32 thousand tonnes. The quantity of scallops was 58 thousand tonnes, three times the amount landed in 1996.

Landings into UK ports

Table 1.1 shows landings figures for three key ports in each UK country. In 2012, Peterhead, Lerwick and Fraserburgh accounted for 43 per cent by quantity and 33 per cent by value of all landings by UK vessels into the UK.

TABLE 1.1 Landings by UK vessels into key ports: 2012

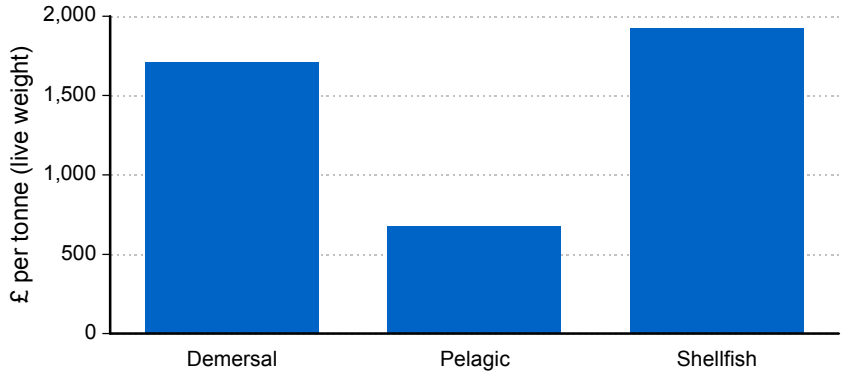
	Quantity ('000 tonnes)				Value (£ million)			
	Demersal	Pelagic	Shellfish	**Total**	Demersal	Pelagic	Shellfish	**Total**
England								
Plymouth	2.2	9.8	3.8	**15.7**	5.5	3.5	7.2	**16.1**
Brixham	4.8	3.0	7.8	**15.6**	12.5	0.8	13.7	**27.0**
Newlyn	6.2	2.1	2.5	**10.7**	15.1	0.7	4.4	**20.3**
Wales								
Milford Haven	1.5	..	1.9	**3.4**	4.4	..	3.6	**8.0**
Holyhead	0.1	-	3.2	**3.3**	0.2	-	2.1	**2.2**
Fishguard	..	..	2.5	**2.5**	..	..	4.1	**4.1**
Scotland								
Peterhead	43.1	59.9	2.8	**105.7**	57.9	45.9	9.7	**113.5**
Lerwick	9.5	29.5	0.6	**39.6**	15.3	20.5	1.5	**37.3**
Fraserburgh	5.0	13.2	5.3	**23.4**	6.0	10.7	18.8	**35.5**
Northern Ireland								
Ardglass	0.1	4.1	2.6	**6.8**	0.2	2.3	5.4	**7.8**
Kilkeel	0.6	..	4.7	**5.3**	0.8	..	8.3	**9.1**
Portavogie	0.2	..	3.5	**3.7**	0.3	..	7.0	**7.2**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

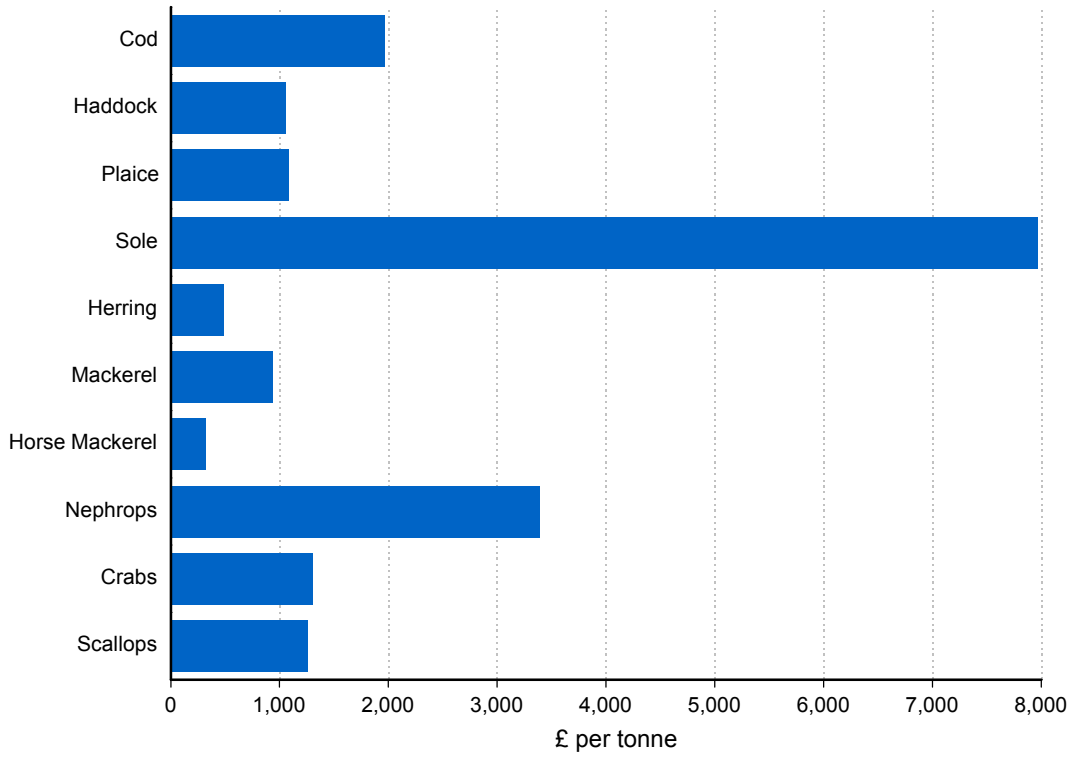
Average value

Chart 1.12: Average live weight value, UK vessels landing into the UK: 2012



In 2012, the average value of shellfish landed by UK vessels into the UK was £1,925 per tonne (live weight) compared with £1,710 per tonne for demersal species and £679 per tonne for pelagic species. Figures for key species are shown below.

Chart 1.13: Average live weight value of key species, UK vessels landing into the UK: 2012



Catch by sector

In 2012, 99 per cent of the pelagic fish and 96 per cent of the demersal fish landed by the UK fleet were caught by vessels in a producer organisation. In contrast, just over half of all shellfish were landed by vessels in the non-sector and the 10 metres and under pool.

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

Fishing effort

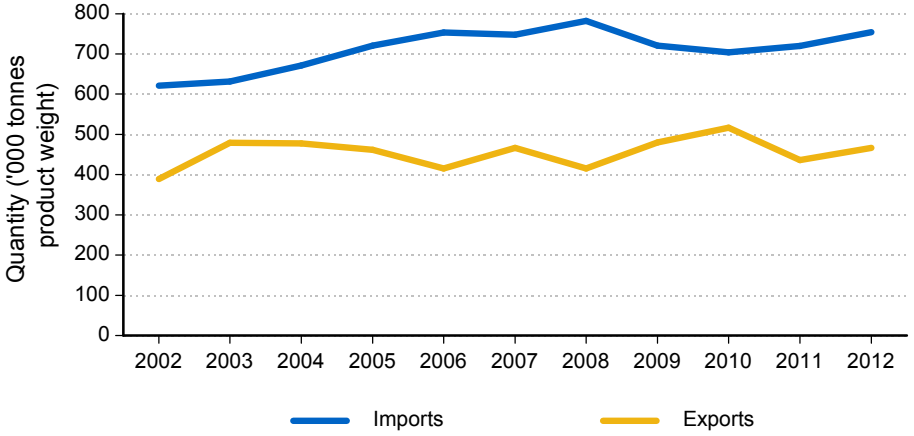
An overview of fishing effort (kW days) in recovery areas is given in Chapter 2. In 2012:

- Fishing effort with regulated whitefish trawls (TR1) has fallen by 51 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 41 per cent since 2002, while effort on similar trips in ICES sub-areas V and VI decreased by 43 per cent.

Imports and exports

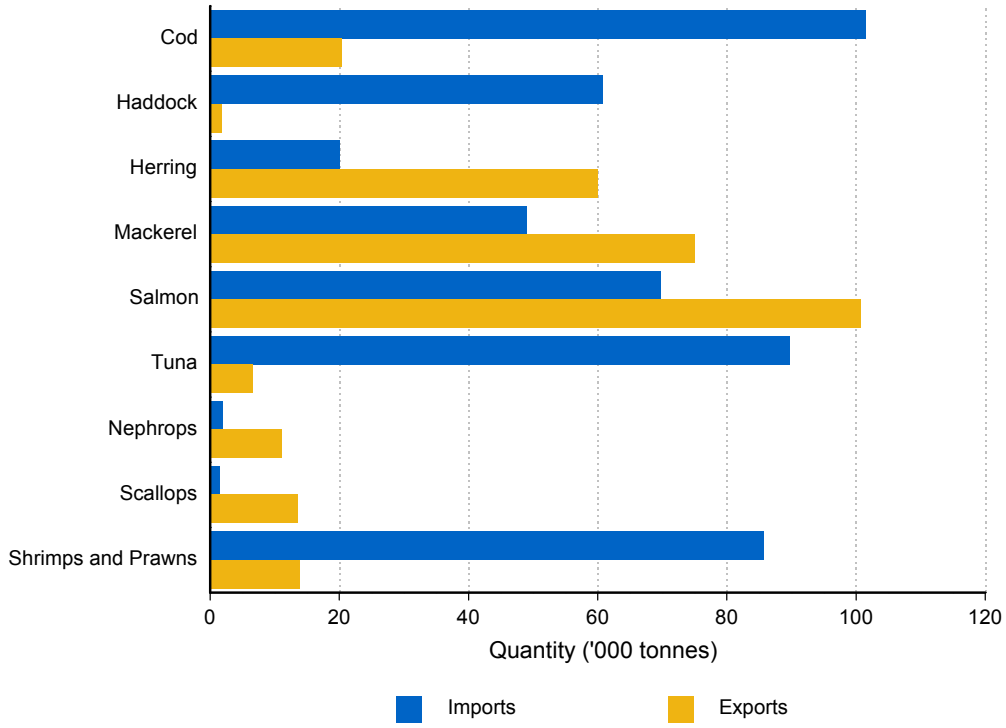
In 2012, imports of fish and fish preparations rose to 754 thousand tonnes, a 5 per cent increase from 2011. Over the same period, exports increased by 7 per cent to 466 thousand tonnes.

Chart 1.14: UK imports and exports: 2002 to 2012



In 2012, imports were highest for cod, tuna, shrimps and prawns and salmon. The UK's main exports were salmon, mackerel and herring.

Chart 1.15: UK imports and exports by key species: 2012



In 2012, imports into the UK were highest from Norway (87 thousand tonnes), Iceland (66 thousand tonnes), China (60 thousand tonnes) and Denmark (59 thousand tonnes). Of the UK exports, the largest amounts went to the Netherlands (76 thousand tonnes), France (75 thousand tonnes), Germany (41 thousand tonnes) and Ireland (38 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 2012 the UK had 6,406 registered fishing vessels, 15 per cent fewer than in 2002. Over the same period, the number of fishermen on UK registered vessels has fallen by almost 1,800 to 12,445. The number of days spent at sea by vessels over 10 metres in length has fallen by 36 per cent.

This chapter brings together information on:

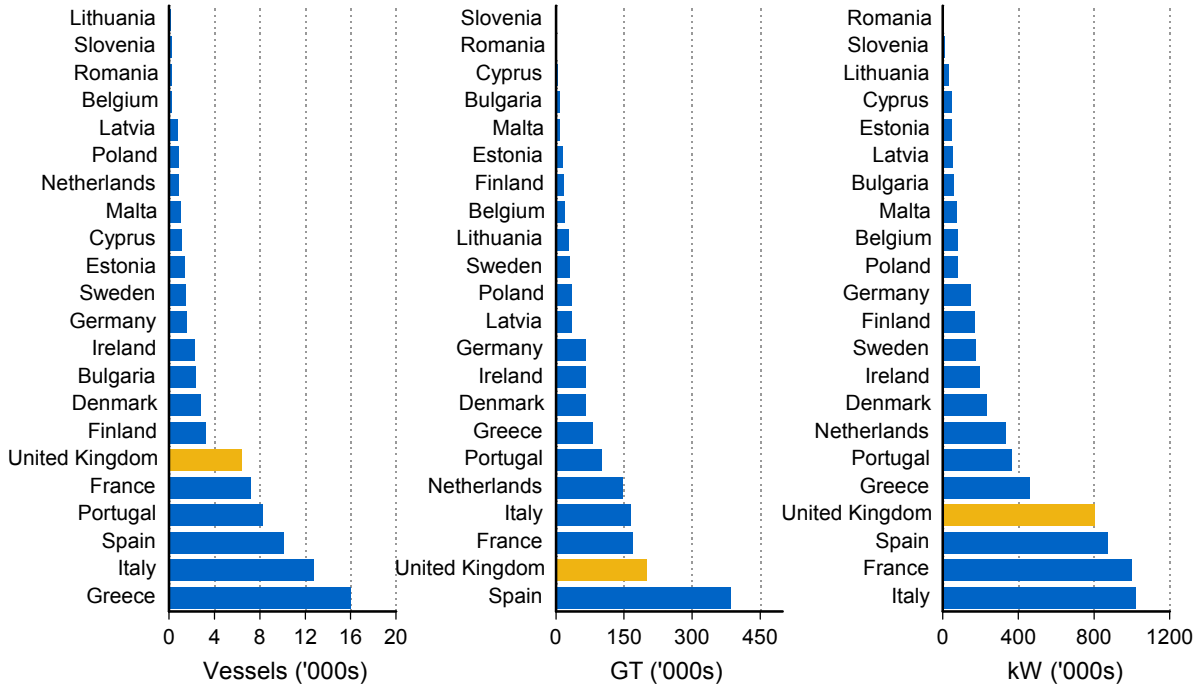
- Size and composition of the UK fishing fleet
- Number of fishermen on UK registered fishing vessels
- Accidents involving fishing vessels and fishermen
- Fishing effort by UK vessels, including expanded coverage of effort in the Cod and Sole Recovery Zones and the Western Waters

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 2012, the highest number of fishing vessels in the European Union was in Greece (16,010) while the UK was sixth with 6,406 (see Chart 2.1). Spain's capacity (385 thousand GT) is by far the largest, being almost double that of second place UK with 201 thousand GT. The UK has the fourth most powerful fleet (0.80 million kW) behind Italy (1.02 million kW), France (1.00 million kW) and Spain (0.87 million kW).

Chart 2.1: Size of the EU fishing fleet by member state: 2012



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

The UK fishing fleet

The number of registered UK fishing vessels has fallen by 26 per cent since 1996. Capacity (GT) and power (kW) have decreased by 27 per cent and 24 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 2012[(a)]

At year end:

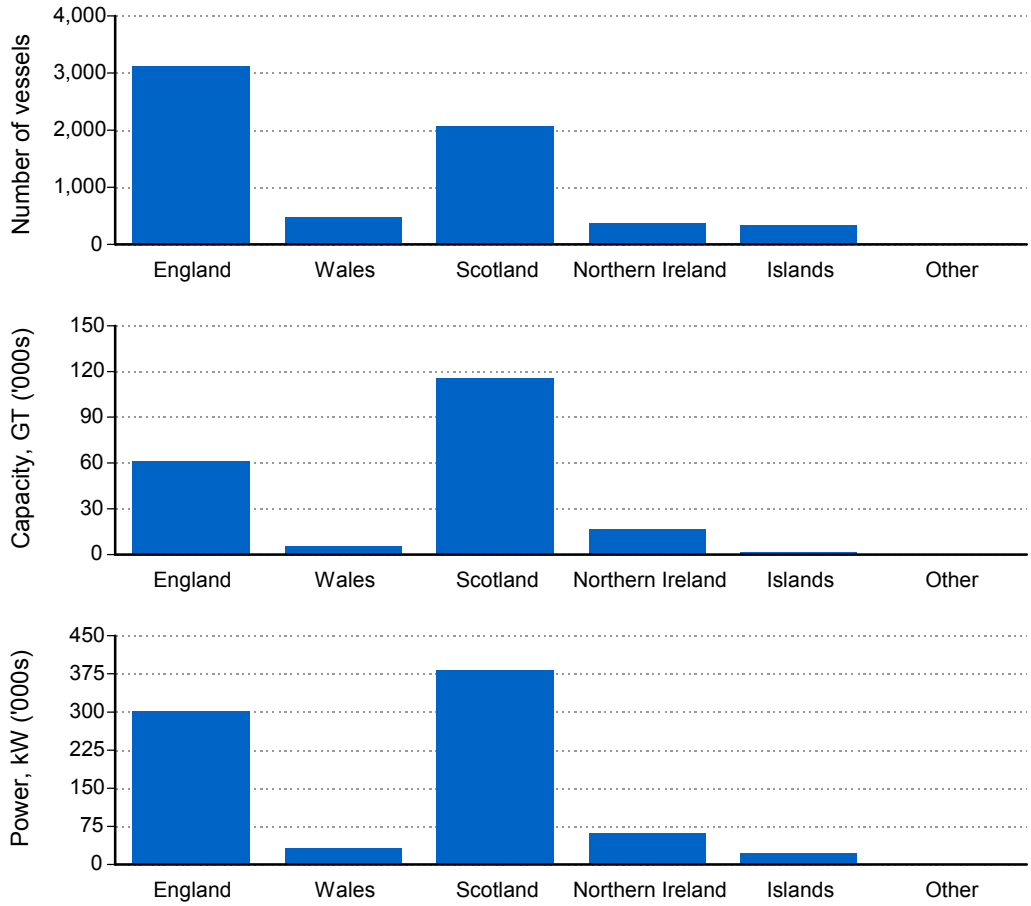
	Number	GT [(b)]	Power
1996	8,667	274,532	1,054,927
1997	8,458	272,421	1,026,542
1998	8,271	270,644	1,006,071
1999	8,039	264,453	978,644
2000	7,818	262,406	980,636
2001	7,721	263,040	1,001,648
2002	7,578	240,898	947,964
2003	7,096	227,449	907,340
2004	7,022	222,529	897,398
2005	6,716	217,617	876,479
2006	6,752	214,181	863,496
2007	6,763	212,816	858,011
2008	6,573	207,423	836,485
2009	6,500	208,025	832,284
2010	6,477	207,424	826,668
2011	6,444	202,048	808,887
2012	6,406	200,697	804,208

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

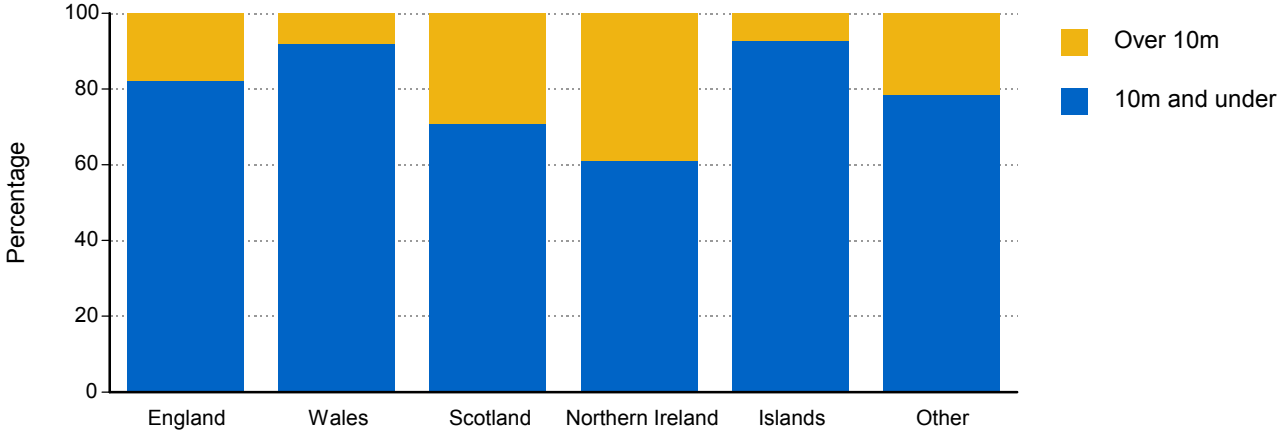
Chart 2.2: Size of the UK fishing fleet by country: 2012



England has the largest number of vessels, accounting for 49 per cent of the total UK fleet with Scottish vessels making up 32 per cent of the UK fleet. However, Scotland has the highest share of capacity (GT), 58 per cent, and power (kW), 48 per cent, compared with 31 per cent and 38 per cent respectively in England (see Chart 2.2).

To understand why England has a larger number of vessels than Scotland and yet has a smaller share of capacity and power requires a more detailed analysis of the fleet composition based on vessel length (see Table 2.3). This difference can partly be explained by the higher proportion of vessels of 10 metres and under in length in the English fleet – 82 per cent in England compared with 71 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: 2012



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

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

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

TABLE 2.2 Size of the UK fishing fleet, by country of administration: 2009 to 2012[(a)]

At year end:

			England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Islands [(b)]	Other [(c)]	Total
2009	10m and under vessels	No.	2,599	446	1,498	221	241	16	5,021
		GT	9,142	1,213	5,461	936	534	50	17,336
		kW	141,759	23,489	78,664	12,710	11,931	953	269,507
	Over 10m vessels	No.	570	35	695	149	29	1	1,479
		GT	53,253	4,232	120,554	11,761	674	215	190,689
		kW	169,952	9,161	337,002	41,157	5,026	480	562,777
	Total	**No.**	**3,169**	**481**	**2,193**	**370**	**270**	**17**	**6,500**
		GT	**62,395**	**5,444**	**126,015**	**12,698**	**1,207**	**266**	**208,025**
		kW	**311,711**	**32,650**	**415,667**	**53,867**	**16,957**	**1,433**	**832,284**
2010	10m and under vessels	No.	2,569	442	1,491	232	291	22	5,047
		GT	9,031	1,194	5,381	946	712	49	17,315
		kW	141,524	23,247	78,166	12,896	15,739	1,301	272,873
	Over 10m vessels	No.	552	41	666	147	24	-	1,430
		GT	53,177	4,754	115,972	15,238	969	-	190,110
		kW	168,050	10,681	320,941	49,635	4,487	-	553,795
	Total	**No.**	**3,121**	**483**	**2,157**	**379**	**315**	**22**	**6,477**
		GT	**62,208**	**5,948**	**121,354**	**16,184**	**1,681**	**49**	**207,424**
		kW	**309,574**	**33,928**	**399,107**	**62,531**	**20,227**	**1,301**	**826,668**
2011	10m and under vessels	No.	2,573	425	1,472	231	302	53	5,056
		GT	8,933	1,203	5,323	925	742	91	17,218
		kW	141,164	22,530	78,418	12,764	16,852	2,353	274,081
	Over 10m vessels	No.	547	40	622	148	25	6	1,388
		GT	53,021	4,600	110,588	15,165	981	475	184,830
		kW	163,762	10,567	305,097	49,621	4,518	1,241	534,806
	Total	**No.**	**3,120**	**465**	**2,094**	**379**	**327**	**59**	**6,444**
		GT	**61,955**	**5,803**	**115,911**	**16,090**	**1,723**	**567**	**202,048**
		kW	**304,926**	**33,097**	**383,515**	**62,385**	**21,371**	**3,594**	**808,887**
2012	10m and under vessels	No.	2,562	440	1,468	232	319	11	5,032
		GT	8,807	1,218	5,241	939	759	42	17,005
		kW	141,855	23,522	77,788	12,736	17,355	822	274,076
	Over 10m vessels	No.	551	39	607	149	25	3	1,374
		GT	52,472	4,182	110,534	15,468	981	57	183,692
		kW	160,641	9,481	305,116	49,902	4,520	470	530,132
	Total	**No.**	**3,113**	**479**	**2,075**	**381**	**344**	**14**	**6,406**
		GT	**61,278**	**5,399**	**115,775**	**16,406**	**1,739**	**99**	**200,697**
		kW	**302,496**	**33,003**	**382,904**	**62,639**	**21,875**	**1,292**	**804,208**

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

(a) Excludes mussel dredgers.

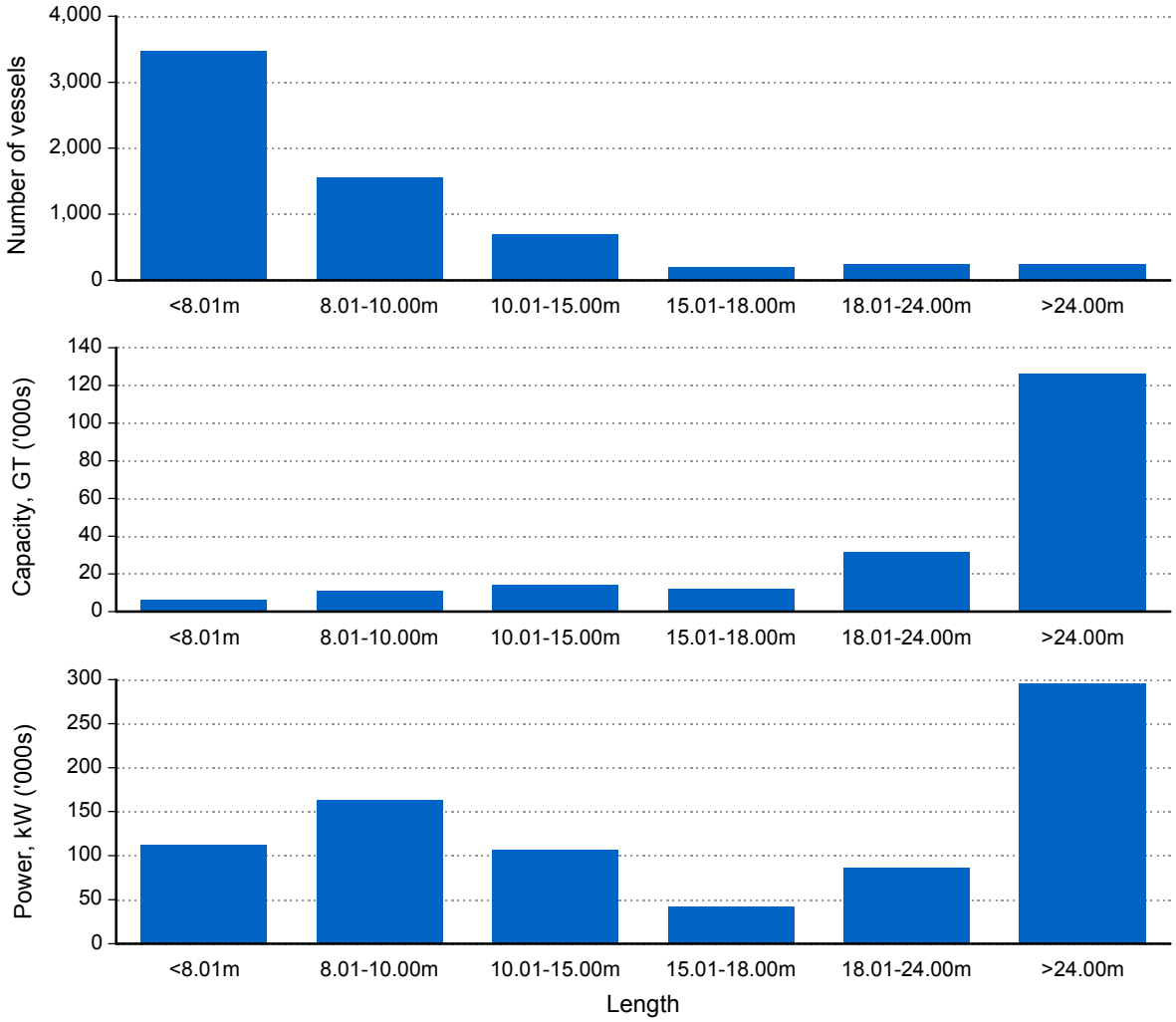
(b) Islands include Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man.

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

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

The UK fishing fleet by length

Chart 2.4: Size of the UK fishing fleet by length: 2012



Almost four fifths 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 just over 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 47 per cent of total power (see Chart 2.4).

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

Scotland and Northern Ireland have higher proportions of large vessels than England. For example, 18 per cent of the Scottish fleet and 29 per cent of the far smaller Northern Irish fleet exceed 15 metres in length compared with 5 per cent in England. The capacity of the 272 vessels over 18 metres in length in Scotland is greater than the total capacity of the English, Welsh and Northern Irish fleet combined.

TABLE 2.3 UK fishing fleet by vessel length and country of administration: 2012

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	1,744	818	382	41	55	73	**3,113**
	Gross tonnage	2,933	5,873	8,107	2,470	6,577	35,318	**61,278**
	Engine power	55,933	85,922	61,084	8,552	15,421	75,583	**302,496**
Wales	Number	324	116	29	2	1	7	**479**
	Gross tonnage	452	766	543	92	97	3,449	**5,399**
	Engine power	11,486	12,036	3,686	382	221	5,192	**33,003**
Scotland	Number	994	474	228	107	128	144	**2,075**
	Gross tonnage	1,893	3,348	4,234	6,745	19,162	80,394	**115,775**
	Engine power	30,238	47,550	32,852	24,557	52,106	195,601	**382,904**
Northern Ireland	Number	134	98	40	33	57	19	**381**
	Gross tonnage	256	683	966	1,867	5,536	7,098	**16,406**
	Engine power	3,524	9,213	6,235	6,847	18,082	18,739	**62,639**
Islands [(a)]	Number	272	47	13	10	2	-	**344**
	Gross tonnage	434	324	316	493	172	-	**1,739**
	Engine power	10,401	6,954	2,067	1,887	566	-	**21,875**
Other [(b)]	Number	6	5	3	-	-	-	**14**
	Gross tonnage	7	35	57	-	-	-	**99**
	Engine power	137	685	470	-	-	-	**1,292**
Total	**Number**	**3,474**	**1,558**	**695**	**193**	**243**	**243**	**6,406**
	Gross tonnage	**5,974**	**11,031**	**14,224**	**11,666**	**31,543**	**126,259**	**200,697**
	Engine power	**111,717**	**162,359**	**106,395**	**42,226**	**86,396**	**295,115**	**804,208**

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

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

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

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

The UK fishing fleet by administration port

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

In 2012:

- Newlyn had the largest number (610) 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 (34,800 GT) and power (95,600 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: 2012

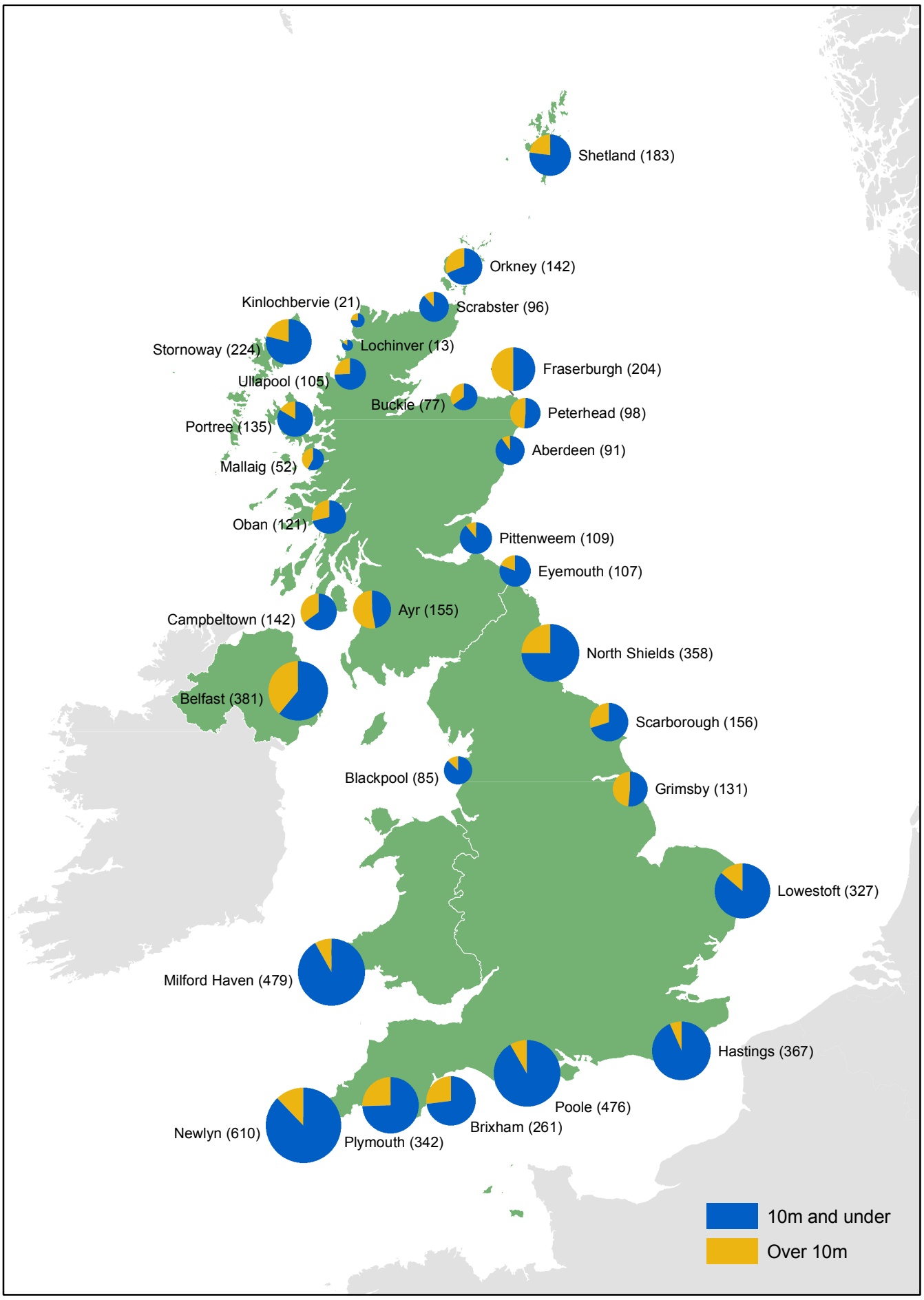


Chart 2.6: Capacity (GT) of fleet by administration port: 2012

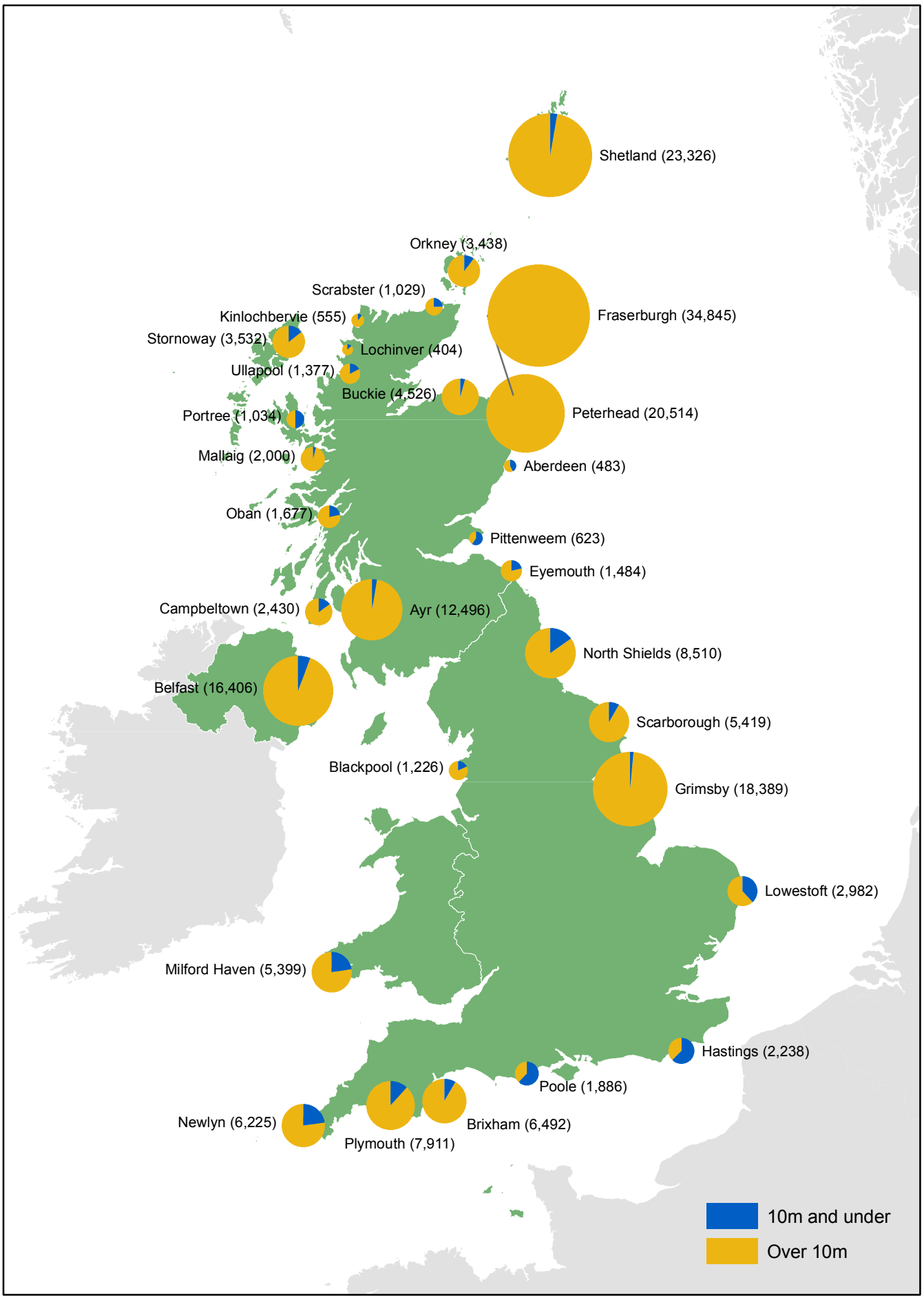
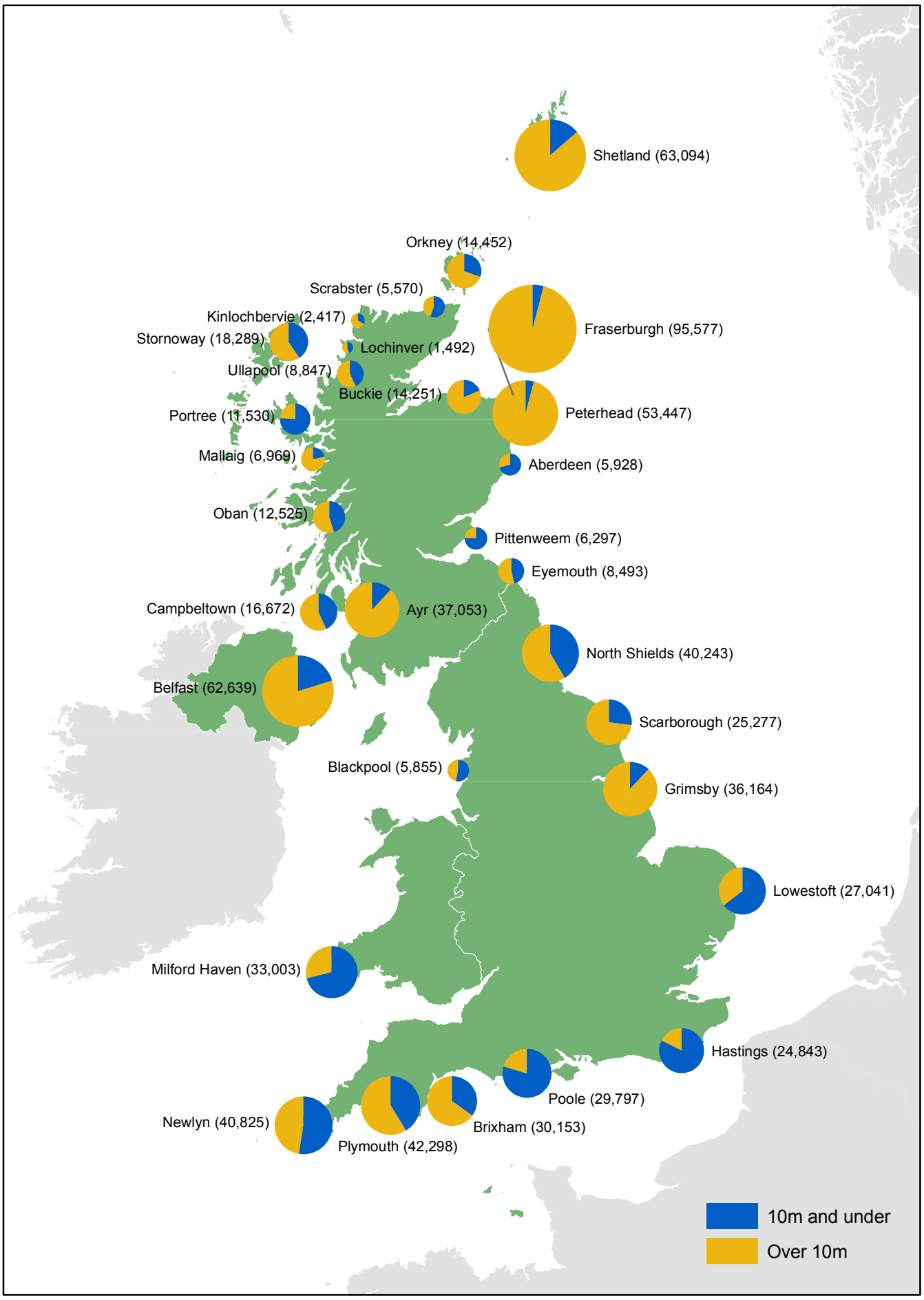
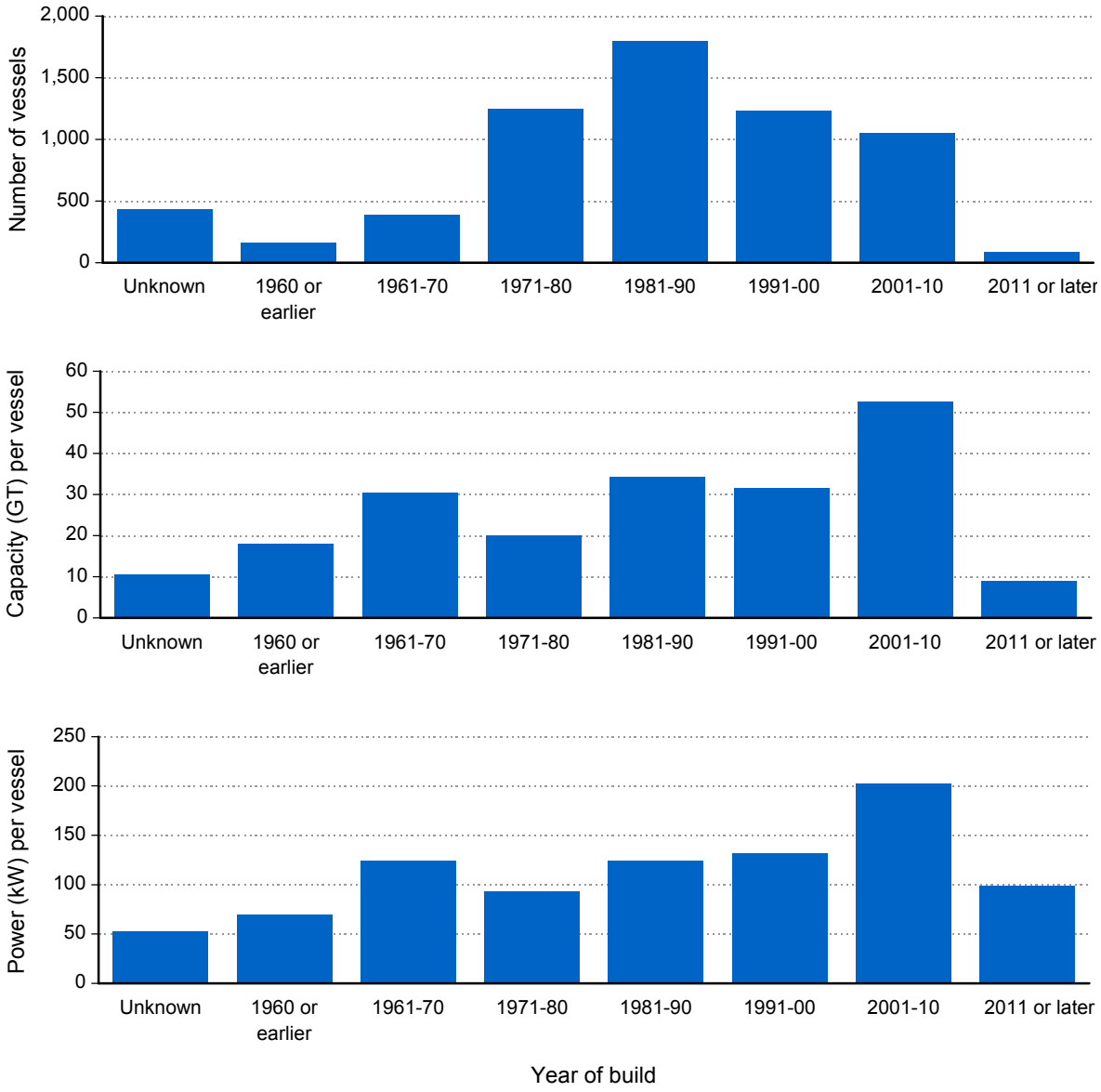


Chart 2.7: Power (kW) of fleet by administration port: 2012



The UK fishing fleet by age

Chart 2.8: Size, average capacity and power of the UK fishing fleet by year of construction: 2012



In total, 60 per cent of the UK fleet (whose age is known) were built before 1991. While the number of vessels being built since the 1980s has decreased, the average capacity and power of vessels built in the last 10 years has increased by half (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: 2012

		Year of construction								
		Unknown	**1960 or earlier**	**1961-1970**	**1971-1980**	**1981-1990**	**1991-2000**	**2001-2010**	**2011 or later**	**Total**
England	Number	179	92	187	600	844	590	574	47	**3,113**
	Gross tonnage	1,039	1,074	4,598	8,113	29,802	9,334	7,004	314	**61,278**
	Engine power (kW)	8,673	5,469	20,769	46,132	100,444	57,468	59,704	3,836	**302,496**
Wales	Number	56	7	12	75	146	92	88	3	**479**
	Gross tonnage	204	69	178	699	2,993	576	665	16	**5,399**
	Engine power (kW)	2,409	272	793	4,542	11,478	5,923	6,957	629	**33,003**
Scotland	Number	164	55	131	414	607	390	288	26	**2,075**
	Gross tonnage	2,970	1,437	4,449	11,760	23,588	27,854	43,343	373	**115,775**
	Engine power (kW)	9,743	4,186	16,496	47,599	87,765	86,597	127,736	2,781	**382,904**
Northern Ireland	Number	23	8	45	95	101	61	46	2	**381**
	Gross tonnage	389	362	2,394	4,148	4,510	641	3,958	3	**16,406**
	Engine power (kW)	1,629	1,494	9,295	14,888	17,108	4,890	13,287	47	**62,639**
Islands [(a)]	Number	14	3	17	64	93	98	51	4	**344**
	Gross tonnage	22	7	314	346	391	414	217	30	**1,739**
	Engine power (kW)	342	34	1,404	3,215	5,009	7,039	4,300	531	**21,875**
Other [(b)]	Number	-	-	-	-	4	2	3	5	**14**
	Gross tonnage	-	-	-	-	36	16	3	45	**99**
	Engine power (kW)	-	-	-	-	249	178	80	785	**1,292**
Total	**Number**	**436**	**165**	**392**	**1,248**	**1,795**	**1,233**	**1,050**	**87**	**6,406**
	Gross tonnage	**4,625**	**2,949**	**11,933**	**25,065**	**61,319**	**38,834**	**55,191**	**782**	**200,697**
	Engine power (kW)	**22,797**	**11,456**	**48,757**	**116,377**	**222,054**	**162,095**	**212,064**	**8,609**	**804,208**

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

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

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

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

Membership of Fish Producer Organisations

On 1 January 2012, 35 per cent of vessels over 10 metres in length were not members of a Fish Producer Organisation (FPO). The Scottish FPO had the highest membership (190 vessels), followed by Northern Ireland FPO (111 vessels).

TABLE 2.5 Fish Producer Organisation (FPO) membership[a]: 2011 to 2012

Membership as at 1 January for each year

	2011 [b]		2012 [b]	
	Vessels in membership	Members as a % of total	Vessels in membership	Members as a % of total
Scottish FPO Ltd	195	*14%*	190	*14%*
Northern Ireland FPO Ltd	112	*8%*	111	*8%*
Cornish FPO Ltd	105	*8%*	107	*8%*
South Western FPO Ltd	73	*5%*	77	*6%*
Anglo Northern Irish FPO Ltd	42	*3%*	42	*3%*
Eastern England FPO Ltd	40	*3%*	41	*3%*
Shetland FPO Ltd	38	*3%*	37	*3%*
Anglo Scottish FPO Ltd	40	*3%*	35	*3%*
Northern Producers Organisation Ltd	36	*3%*	33	*2%*
North East of Scotland FO Ltd	32	*2%*	30	*2%*
West of Scotland FPO Ltd	30	*2%*	30	*2%*
Fleetwood FPO Ltd	25	*2%*	25	*2%*
Isle of Man Non-Sector	18	*1%*	20	*1%*
Fife FPO Ltd	19	*1%*	19	*1%*
North Sea FPO Ltd	17	*1%*	17	*1%*
The FPO Ltd	17	*1%*	17	*1%*
Aberdeen FPO	13	*1%*	15	*1%*
Orkney FPO Ltd	10	*1%*	10	*1%*
Interfish	8	*1%*	9	*1%*
Lowestoft FPO Ltd	9	*1%*	8	*1%*
Wales and West Coast FPO Ltd	9	*1%*	7	*1%*
Lunar Group	3	*0%*	5	*0%*
Klondyke	3	*0%*	3	*0%*
North Atlantic FPO Ltd [c]	2	*0%*	3	*0%*
Non-sector vessels [d]	492	*35%*	483	*35%*
Total	**1,388**	***100%***	**1,374**	***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

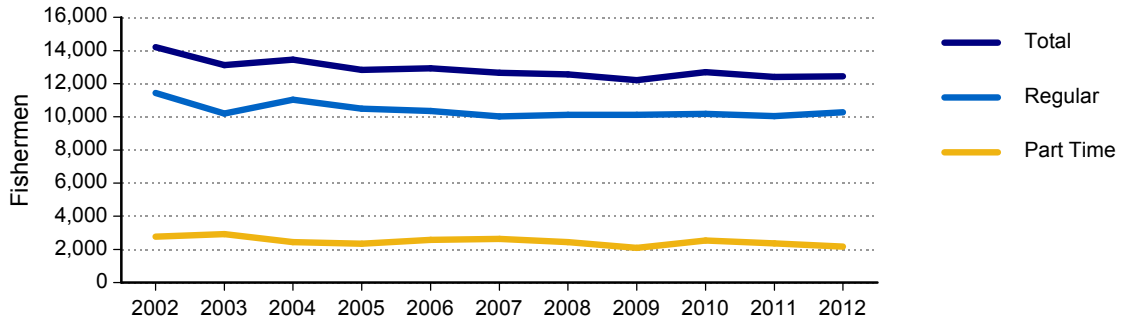
(d) Over 10m vessels not in FPO membership.

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 4.

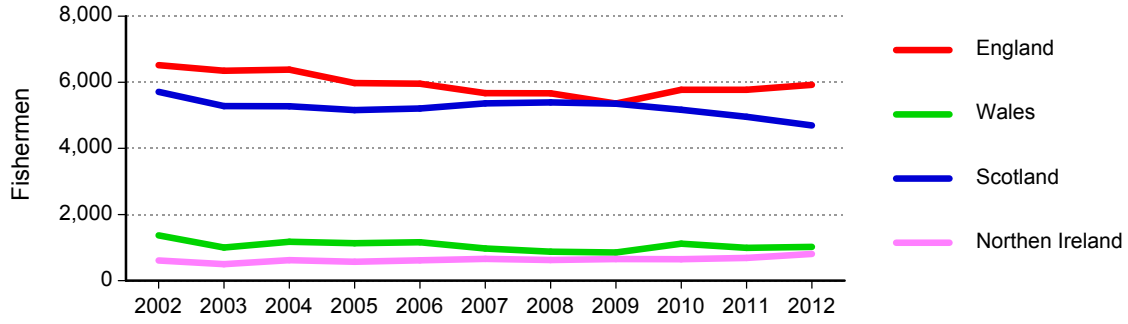
The number of fishermen on UK registered vessels has decreased by 12 per cent since 2002 from around 14,200 to 12,450. The number of regular fishermen has decreased by 10 per cent and part-time fishermen by 22 per cent over this period (see Chart 2.9). However, since 2011 the number of regular fishermen has increased by 2 per cent. 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: 2002 to 2012



Since 2002, the number of fishermen on English administered vessels has decreased by 9 per cent and on vessels administered in Scotland by 18 per cent. In Northern Ireland fishermen numbers increased by 32 per cent but they decreased in Wales by 25 per cent (see Chart 2.10).

Chart 2.10: Number of fishermen by country of administration: 2002 to 2012



In 2012, part-time fishermen accounted for 17 per cent of all fishermen, down 2 percentage points since 2002. 34 per cent of fishermen on vessels administered in Wales were part-time compared with 12 per cent for vessels administered in England, 20 per cent in Scotland and 19 per cent in Northern Ireland (see Chart 2.11).

Chart 2.11: Number of regular and part-time fishermen by country of administration: 2012

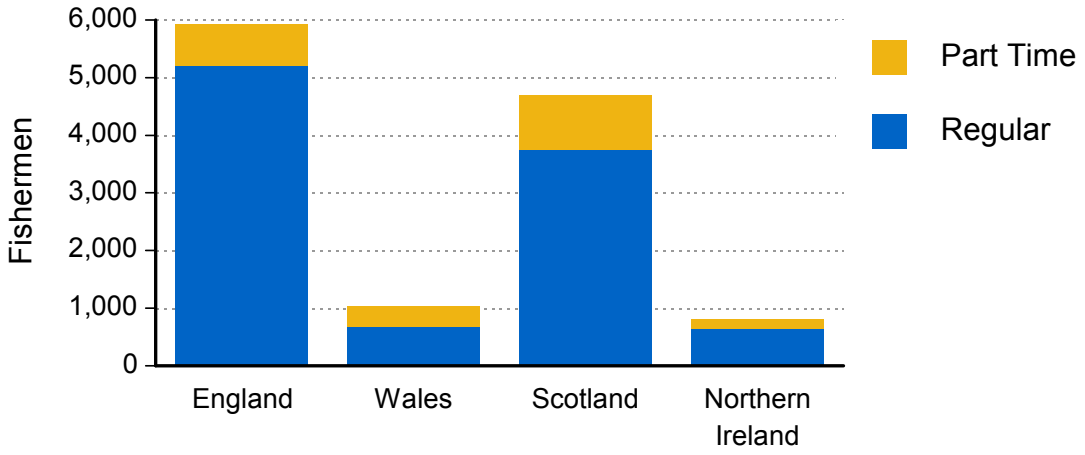


Table 2.6 shows a breakdown of the number of regular and part-time fishermen by country in the UK from 1938 to 2012. Since 1938:

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

- The proportion of fishermen in each country of administration has changed little. In 1938 fishermen numbers in England and Wales represented 61 per cent of the UK total, while Scotland represented 37 per cent. In 2012, the proportions were 56 per cent and 38 per cent respectively.

TABLE 2.6 Number of UK fishermen: 1938 to 2012

	ENGLAND & WALES[a][b]			SCOTLAND			NORTHERN IRELAND			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Regular	Part-time	Total	Regular	Part-time	Total	Regular	Part-time	Total	Regular	Part-time	Total
1938	26,062	2,949	29,011	12,976	4,939	17,915	342	556	898	39,380	8,444	47,824
1948	25,946	3,373	29,319	12,080	5,148	17,228	800	300	1,100	38,826	8,821	47,647
1960	12,712	3,646	16,358	8,795	2,451	11,246	500	150	650	22,007	6,247	28,254
1965	11,064	4,045	15,109	8,057	2,088	10,145	480	140	620	19,601	6,273	25,874
1970	9,424	2,382	11,806	7,656	1,441	9,097	400	140	540	17,480	3,963	21,443
1975	9,016	3,447	12,463	7,507	1,341	8,848	538	285	823	17,061	5,073	22,134
1980	8,455	5,135	13,590	7,561	1,138	8,699	780	240	1,020	16,796	6,513	23,309
1981	8,450	5,992	14,442	7,376	1,085	8,461	775	312	1,087	16,601	7,389	23,990
1982	8,258	5,465	13,723	7,247	937	8,184	841	263	1,104	16,346	6,665	23,011
1983	8,022	5,355	13,377	7,173	902	8,075	811	324	1,135	16,006	6,581	22,587
1984	8,142	4,571	12,713	7,198	899	8,097	764	295	1,059	16,104	5,765	21,869
1985	7,984	5,036	13,020	7,170	932	8,102	808	294	1,102	15,962	6,262	22,224
1986	8,801	4,461	13,262	7,244	992	8,236	861	275	1,136	16,906	5,728	22,634
1987 [c]	8,737	4,027	12,764	7,522	970	8,492	894	274	1,168	17,153	5,271	22,424
1988	8,467	4,039	12,506	7,672	891	8,563	956	295	1,251	17,095	5,225	22,320
1989	nd	nd	nd	7,862	803	8,665	950	283	1,233	nd	nd	nd
1990	nd	nd	nd	7,550	766	8,316	1,050	316	1,366	nd	nd	nd
1991	nd	nd	nd	7,303	792	8,095	1,081	288	1,369	nd	nd	nd
1992	nd	nd	nd	7,181	865	8,046	1,036	296	1,332	nd	nd	nd
1993 [d]	nd	nd	nd	7,675	1,347	9,022	957	272	1,229	nd	nd	nd
1994	7,542	3,425	10,967	7,160	1,410	8,570	938	228	1,166	15,640	5,063	20,703
1995	8,240	2,192	10,432	6,889	1,506	8,395	933	226	1,159	16,062	3,924	19,986
1996	7,867	2,130	9,997	6,689	1,395	8,084	815	148	963	15,371	3,673	19,044
1997	7,253	2,176	9,429	6,729	1,465	8,194	850	131	981	14,832	3,772	18,604
1998	7,149	1,962	9,111	6,395	1,376	7,771	892	115	1,007	14,436	3,453	17,889
1999	6,977	1,654	8,631	6,042	1,288	7,330	845	90	935	13,864	3,032	16,896
2000	6,193	1,868	8,061	5,594	1,308	6,902	612	74	686	12,399	3,250	15,649
2001	6,279	1,483	7,762	5,353	1,284	6,637	513	46	559	12,145	2,813	14,958
2002	6,505	1,382	7,887	4,369	1,338	5,707	568	43	611	11,442	2,763	14,205
2003	5,778	1,570	7,348	3,968	1,308	5,276	458	40	498	10,204	2,918	13,122
2004	6,364	1,195	7,559	4,124	1,151	5,275	535	84	619	11,023	2,430	13,453
2005	6,026	1,081	7,107	3,952	1,203	5,155	514	55	569	10,492	2,339	12,831
2006	5,702	1,414	7,116	4,109	1,096	5,205	547	66	613	10,358	2,576	12,934
2007	5,340	1,514	6,854	4,408	951	5,359	557	101	658	10,305	2,566	12,871
2008	4,911	1,686	6,597	4,585	807	5,392	532	93	625	10,028	2,586	12,614
2009	5,185	1,024	6,209	4,403	946	5,349	541	113	654	10,129	2,083	12,212
2010 [e]	5,380	1,509	6,889	4,257	909	5,166	535	113	648	10,172	2,531	12,703
2011	5,386	1,378	6,764	4,076	877	4,953	578	110	688	10,040	2,365	12,405
2012 [f]	5,877	1,067	6,944	3,752	941	4,693	654	154	808	10,283	2,162	12,445

(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.

(f) There has been an increase in the number of fishermen in Northern Ireland due to the figures for two areas now including local coastal activity (mainly pot fishing)

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

Chart 2.12 shows the total number of fishermen for each administration port in the UK. In 2012:

- Milford Haven is the administration port with the largest number of fishermen in the UK (1020). 34 per cent of these are part-time.

- Plymouth is the administration port with the largest number of fishermen in England (953); however, the largest number of part-time fishermen is found on vessels administered by Poole (247).

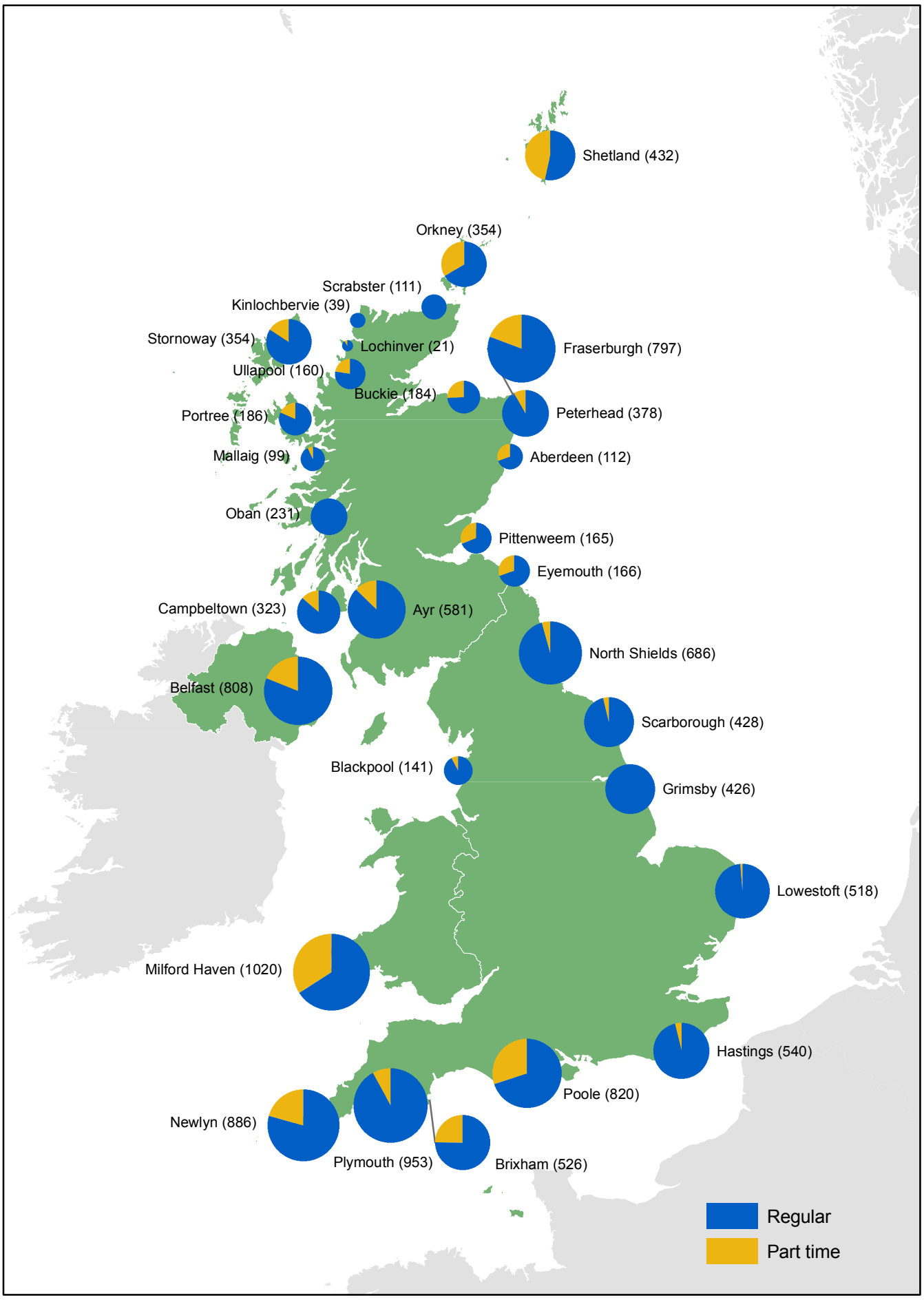
- Fraserburgh has the largest number of fishermen in Scotland (797); however, the largest number of part-time fishermen is found on vessels administered by Shetland (201).

- 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 three of the top four ports with the most fishermen.

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

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

Chart 2.12: Fishermen numbers by administration port: 2012



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: 2002 to 2012

Accident type	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 [a]	2010	2011	2012
Capsize/Listing	5	4	2	6	5	2 [R]	2	2	6	7 [R]	5
Collision	15	17	12	23	12	18	17	10	15	11	16
Contact	1	7	3	2	3	4	2	6	4	4	4
Fire/Explosion	13	13	19	16	15	9	11	7	10	15	11
Flooding/Foundering	40	50	40	54	34	33 [R]	34	31	25	26 [R]	23
Grounding	26	38	29	20	24	24	28	26	16	25	21
Heavy Weather Damage	2	1	2	3	1	5	-	3	1	1	1
Machinery Failure	181	221	202	232	240	213	156	140	184 [$]	195	174
Missing Vessel	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Person Overboard	6	7	6	11	14	8	7	13	9	15	5
Other	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	2 [R]	-	-
Total accidents	**289**	**360**	**317**	**368**	**349**	**317**	**257**	**238**	**272**	**299**	**260**
Vessel losses	**18**	**28**	**25**	**34**	**19**	**21**	**21**	**15**	**14**	**24**	**9**
Injuries	**55**	**70**	**70**	**62**	**69**	**64**	**60**	**75**	**45**	**58**	**50**
Fatalities[b]	**8**	**11**	**10**	**9**	**16**	**8**	**8**	**13**	**5**	**8**	**6**

Source: Marine Accident Investigation Branch

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

(a) From 2009 these figures include workers on board vessels who are not crew members.

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

UK over 10m fishing fleet effort

Since 2002, fishing effort (in kW days) by the over 10 metre fleet has decreased by 42 per cent. (Chart 2.13). This reduction is primarily due to a decline in effort in the beam trawl and demersal trawl and seine segment of 64 per cent and 49 per cent respectively (Chart 2.14). Falls in effort over this period were recorded for all other gear types except those using dredges, pots and traps and some polyvalent gears.

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

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

Chart 2.13: UK fishing fleet effort in kW days at sea: 2002 to 2012

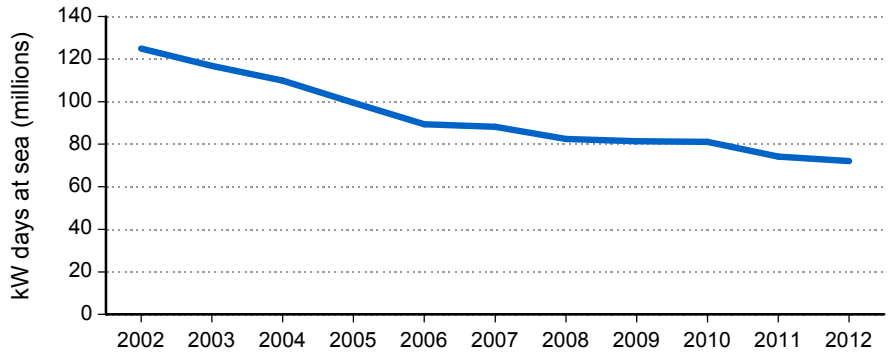
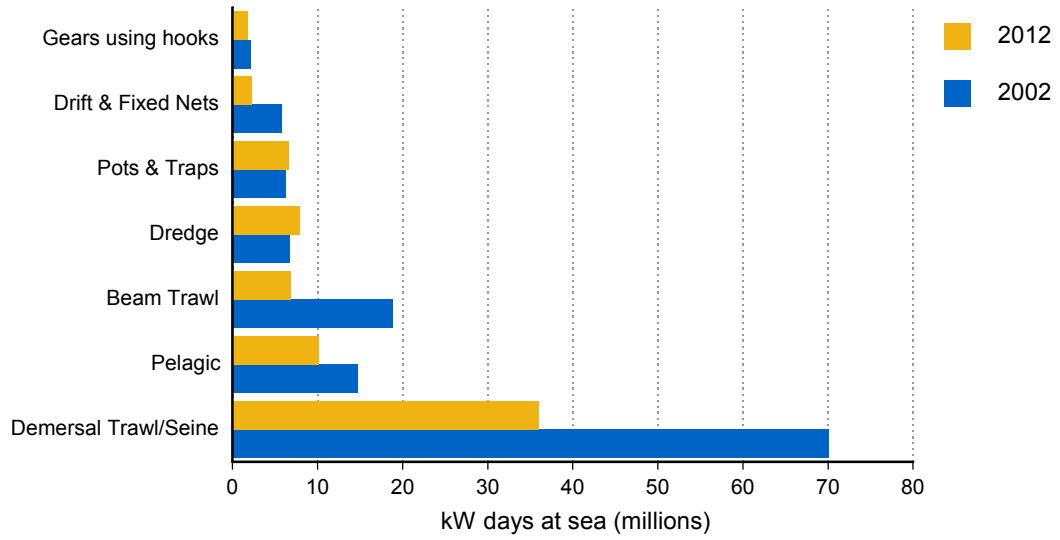


Chart 2.14: UK fishing fleet effort in kW days at sea by gear type: 2002 and 2012



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

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

As part of the measures for recovery of sole stocks, a Sole Recovery Zone was established from February 2004 to apply effort controls to vessels of 10 metres or over using certain gears in the Western Channel (ICES division VIIe). The regimes which applied in 2010 are described in Annex IIC of Council Regulations (EC) Nos 43/2009 and 53/2010.

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

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

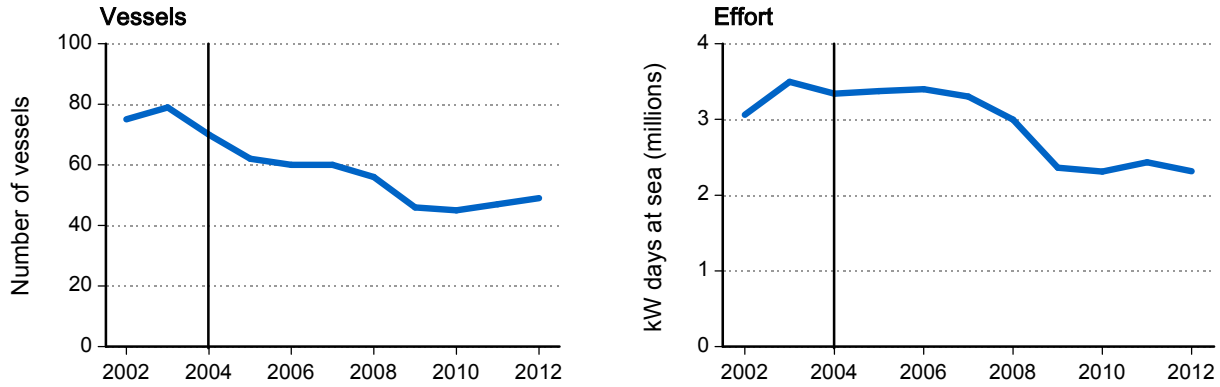
Table 2.8 Beam trawl activity in the Sole Recovery Zone: 2002 to 2012

Year	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days
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
2011	47	5,698	2,432,598
2012	49	6,029	2,315,318

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

From 2002 to 2004 the number of vessels beam trawling in the Western Channel decreased by 7 per cent; however, fishing effort (kW days) increased by 9 per cent. Since the implementation of the SRZ, the number of vessels beam trawling in the Western Channel has decreased by 30 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. However, the number of vessels has increased slightly from 47 in 2011 to 49 in 2012.

Chart 2.15: Fleet size and effort (kW days) of vessels using beam trawls in the Sole Recovery Zone: 2002 to 2012



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 2012 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.

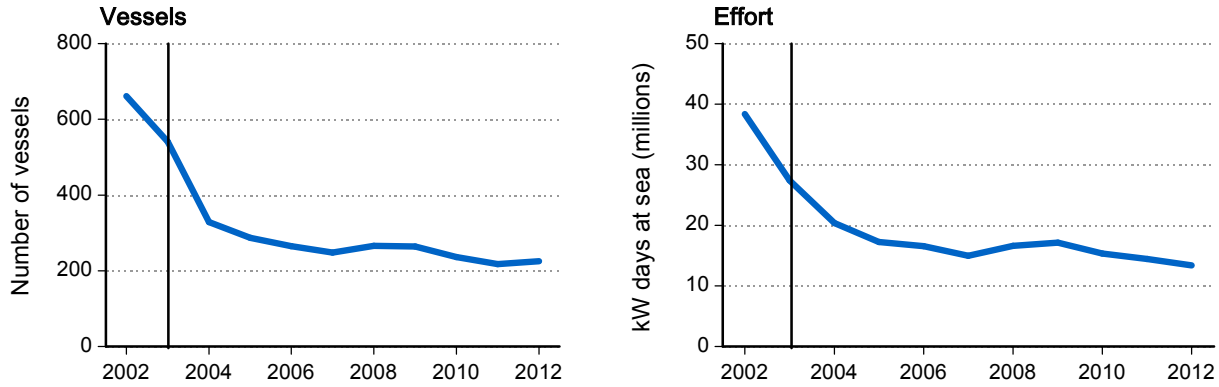
Trends for the two most cod-intensive gear groupings, TR1 and TR2, are discussed below.

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 2002 to the end of 2003 the number of vessels fishing in the CRZ using gear type TR1 fell by 18 per cent (Chart 2.16). Over the same period, effort (kW days) decreased by 29 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 58 per cent and effort (kW days) by 51 per cent. However, the number of vessels has increased by 3 per cent from 2011 to 2012, although over the same period, effort (kW days) decreased by 8 per cent.

Chart 2.16: Fleet size and effort (kW days) of vessels using gear type TR1 in the Cod Recovery Zone: 2002 to 2012



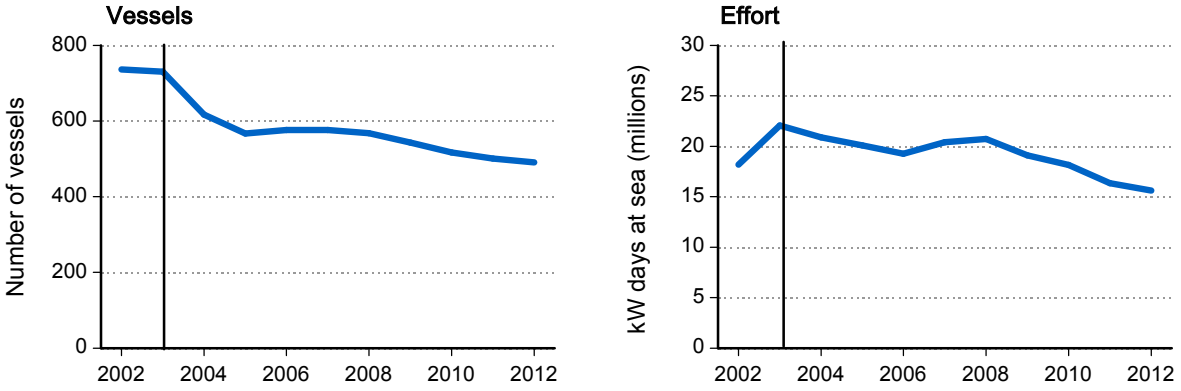
Note: The Cod Recovery Regime was established in 2003, initially limited to the North Sea and West of Scotland, but was expanded in 2004 to include the Irish Sea (ICES division VIIa) and the Eastern Channel (ICES division VIId).

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 2002 to the end of 2003 the number of vessels fishing in the CRZ using gear type TR2 decreased by 1 per cent while effort (kW days) increased by 21 per cent. Since the implementation of the CRZ, the number of vessels using gear type TR2 has decreased by 33 per cent and effort (kW days) decreased by 29 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: 2002 to 2012



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

Table 2.9 Effort of UK 10m and over vessels fishing in the Cod Recovery Zone: 2002 to 2012

	BT1 [a]			BT2 [b]		
	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days
Irish Sea [c]						
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	-	-	-	3	12	2,528
2011	-	-	-	4	147	41,222
2012	-	-	-	4	137	29,232
North Sea [d]						
2002	36	2,907	3,924,817	108	8,300	8,486,234
2003	27	2,236	2,892,715	115	7,190	7,364,575
2004	26	1,324	1,909,152	89	7,484	8,903,088
2005	20	910	1,385,794	74	6,812	8,682,465
2006	25	1,336	1,924,332	68	5,609	6,443,356
2007	15	445	655,752	69	5,450	6,376,729
2008	12	207	297,098	58	3,904	3,699,055
2009	8	222	318,792	49	4,179	3,442,507
2010	5	142	202,684	41	4,167	3,673,974
2011	3	115	169,873	35	2,941	2,942,306
2012	5	288	424,874	34	2,969	2,787,824
West of Scotland [e]						
2002	-	-	-	4	76	104,757
2003	1	42	60,294	4	6	1,274
2004	2	123	151,480	2	55	12,068
2005	2	80	119,959	1	8	1,810
2006	2	56	81,194	-	-	-
2007	1	3	1,803	-	-	-
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total						
2002	36	2,907	3,924,817	114	8,854	8,729,467
2003	27	2,278	2,953,009	122	7,946	7,579,082
2004	26	1,447	2,060,631	95	7,911	9,025,995
2005	20	990	1,505,753	78	7,226	8,849,317
2006	26	1,392	2,005,526	71	5,785	6,502,554
2007	15	448	657,555	73	5,593	6,408,916
2008	12	207	297,098	61	3,996	3,717,781
2009	8	222	318,792	51	4,205	3,448,314
2010	5	142	202,684	43	4,180	3,676,503
2011	3	115	169,873	39	3,089	2,983,528
2012	5	288	424,874	38	3,107	2,817,056

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

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

[c] ICES division VIIa

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

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

Table 2.9 Effort of UK 10m and over vessels fishing in the Cod Recovery Zone: 2002 to 2012 (cont.)

	GN1 [a]			GT1 [b]		
	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days
Irish Sea [c]						
2002	6	108	16,767	-	-	-
2003	6	83	14,873	-	-	-
2004	6	98	12,547	-	-	-
2005	5	97	10,907	-	-	-
2006	3	79	8,379	1	5	475
2007	4	36	3,929	1	8	656
2008	3	44	4,297	1	13	1,066
2009	3	13	2,824	1	34	2,788
2010	3	16	2,260	1	12	984
2011	3	33	3,602	1	18	1,476
2012	3	9	1,862	-	-	-
North Sea [d]						
2002	37	2,009	547,782	8	321	46,573
2003	34	1,635	485,099	5	128	12,387
2004	21	1,516	542,353	3	105	10,306
2005	19	1,250	458,050	6	171	14,525
2006	21	1,397	590,570	7	215	17,180
2007	19	1,018	486,891	7	121	11,000
2008	21	1,024	476,761	7	254	22,497
2009	22	1,328	553,007	8	204	18,621
2010	25	1,456	639,486	9	305	25,679
2011	25	1,833	839,458	7	208 [R]	20,078 [R]
2012	29	1,514	728,639	8	166	14,163
West of Scotland [e]						
2002	14	536	406,525	-	-	-
2003	15	787	518,904	1	3	636
2004	8	613	376,090	1	5	435
2005	9	402	239,952	-	-	-
2006	2	54	24,072	-	-	-
2007	5	60	36,728	-	-	-
2008	4	74	9,719	-	-	-
2009	1	19	13,832	-	-	-
2010	1	3	2,540	-	-	-
2011	2	22	11,973	-	-	-
2012	4	11	7,393	-	-	-
Total						
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	4	110	10,740
2005	31	1,749	708,910	6	171	14,525
2006	25	1,531	623,020	8	220	17,655
2007	26	1,113	527,548	8	129	11,656
2008	27	1,142	490,778	8	267	23,563
2009	25	1,360	569,663	9	238	21,409
2010	28	1,476	644,286	10	317	26,663
2011	28	1,888	855,033	8	226 [R]	21,554 [R]
2012	31	1,533	737,893	8	166	14,163

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

[a] Gill nets, entangling nets

[b] Trammel nets

[c] ICES division VIIa

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

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

Table 2.9 Effort of UK 10m and over vessels fishing in the Cod Recovery Zone: 2002 to 2012 (cont.)

	LL1 [a]			TR1 [b]		
	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days
Irish Sea [c]						
2002	5	257	86,688	100	6,232	2,232,671
2003	3	120	47,386	103	7,337	2,556,830
2004	5	114	58,414	58	3,598	1,391,850
2005	5	199	93,774	46	2,403	970,742
2006	4	162	57,880	39	2,091	857,826
2007	3	46	12,239	30	891	360,518
2008	1	10	840	27	1,209 R	505,314 R
2009	1	11	924	22	1,010	415,985
2010	-	-	-	17	932	381,004
2011	-	-	-	10	459 R	188,085 R
2012	-	-	-	15	191	76,870
North Sea [d]						
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	4	120	16,648	207	22,968	12,586,209
2008	13	686	282,075	218	25,266	14,076,478
2009	14	1,355	629,716	233	26,057	14,463,285
2010	15	766	316,845	213	21,567	12,582,433
2011	13 R	461 R	192,776 R	204 R	19,755 R	12,173,183 R
2012	11	253	83,458	203	18,174	11,200,597
West of Scotland [e]						
2002	15	1,751	730,047	272	13,870	8,235,868
2003	11	1,264	495,627	237	9,745	6,380,465
2004	8	1,468	608,271	139	6,768	4,811,036
2005	9	1,516	625,949	108	4,236	2,808,420
2006	11	1,599	655,901	88	3,346	2,177,491
2007	13	1,964	844,214	88	3,223	2,028,807
2008	11	865	406,839	102	3,261	2,045,193
2009	13	1,474	703,395	101	3,619	2,298,538
2010	12	1,489	723,065	95	3,708	2,398,914
2011	9	1,504	694,991	89	3,297 R	2,116,721 R
2012	9	1,182	522,721	88	3,271	2,108,012
Total						
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	29,737 R	16,626,985 R
2009	19	2,840	1,334,035	264	30,685	17,177,808
2010	18	2,255	1,039,910	236	26,207	15,362,352
2011	15 R	1,965 R	887,767 R	218 R	23,512 R	14,477,989 R
2012	12	1,435	606,179	225	21,637	13,385,478

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

[a] Longlines

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

[c] ICES division VIIa

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

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

Table 2.9 Effort of UK 10m and over vessels fishing in the Cod Recovery Zone: 2002 to 2012 (cont.)

	TR2 [a]			TR3 [b]		
	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days
Irish Sea [c]						
2002	190	14,288	3,240,874	-	-	-
2003	172	15,389	3,670,379	1	1	134
2004	157	15,335	3,590,740	1	2	2,560
2005	147	15,031	3,566,669	-	-	-
2006	140	13,501	3,245,658	1	2	2,204
2007	146	14,152	3,439,210	-	-	-
2008	149	14,809 R	3,583,571 R	-	-	-
2009	145	14,033 R	3,356,185 R	-	-	-
2010	135	12,662 R	3,018,821 R	-	-	-
2011	160 R	12,660 R	3,038,599 R	-	-	-
2012	170	12,801	3,057,645	-	-	-
North Sea [d]						
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	1	35	2,870
2009	304	31,447 R	10,671,058 R	4	63	90,952
2010	288	29,003	10,431,562	6	67	144,105
2011	241	24,589 R	8,725,406 R	7	65	118,175
2012	233	21,417	7,279,361	4	69	129,365
West of Scotland [e]						
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	2	2	256
2008	279	28,194	5,558,599	-	-	-
2009	241	25,289 R	5,065,901 R	1	2	408
2010	235	23,747 R	4,687,018 R	4	17	4,041
2011	251	22,224 R	4,571,053 R	2	8	6,585
2012	290	24,400	5,282,983	5	25	17,636
Total						
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	75,384 R	20,724,696 R	1	35	2,870
2009	543	70,769 R	19,093,144 R	5	64	91,360
2010	517	65,413 R	18,137,400 R	10	84	148,146
2011	501 R	59,472 R	16,335,058 R	9	73	124,760
2012	491	58,618	15,619,989	8	94	147,001

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

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

[c] ICES division VIIa

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

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

Effort of vessels fishing in the Western Waters

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

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

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

The information included in this section is collated using the methodology required for the submission of data returns to the Commission under the Western Waters regime. Within this reporting regime, the UK and other Member States are required to submit monthly reports on fishing effort. It is important to note that there is an early submission date for end-year data (namely 15 January of the following year) with no set opportunity for further revisions after this date. This requirement is due to the need of the Commission to finalise the datasets and assess each Member State's uptake of effort and quota, in order for it to put in place the required system of penalties and other factors that impact on the current year's levels of activity and quota. However, it is recognised that while Member States work to ensure that a complete and verified set of information is reported to the Commission at that time, there are several factors that create lags in the availability of fully processed and verified data. This means that data on fishing effort and fish landings continue to be received after the Commission deadline. More information on the reasons for these delays is in Appendix 4.

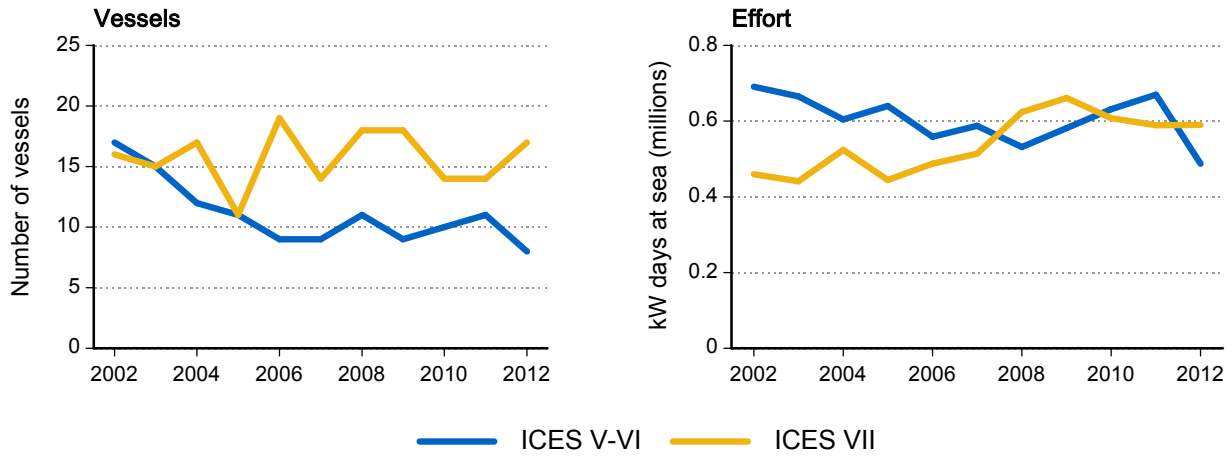
The information included here and in the associated tables available for download from the MMO website is intended to provide as accurate a picture as possible of fishing activity carried out by the UK fleet. As such it includes all data received after the Commission's deadline. This can lead to differences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

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

Trips targeting crabs

Trips targeting edible crabs and spider crabs are covered by the Western Waters regime. From 2002 to 2012 the number of vessels targeting crabs in ICES sub-areas V and VI has fallen from 17 to 8 while the number in ICES sub-area VII has fluctuated from 16 vessels in 2002 to 17 vessels in 2012. Effort levels have fluctuated over this period and were 29 per cent lower for ICES sub-areas V and VI and were 28 per cent higher for ICES sub-area VII (Chart 2.18).

Chart 2.18: Fleet size and effort (kW days) of vessels targeting crabs in the Western Waters: 2002 to 2012

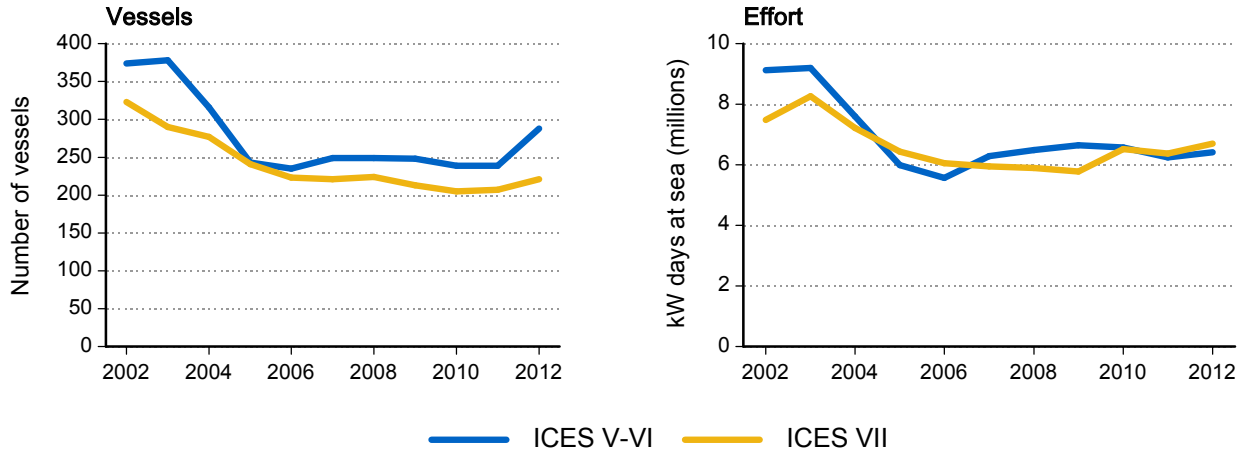


Trips targeting demersal species

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

From 2002 to 2012 the number of vessels targeting demersal species in ICES sub-areas V and VI decreased by 23 per cent while the number in ICES sub-area VII fell by 32 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 30 per cent and 10 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: 2002 to 2012



Trips targeting scallops

From 2002 to 2012 the number of vessels targeting scallops in ICES sub-areas V and VI decreased by 22 per cent while the number in ICES sub-area VII increased by 11 per cent. Effort in ICES sub-areas V and VI fell by 43 per cent, but effort in ICES sub-area VII increased by 41 per cent. This increase is partly due to diversion of activity from other sea areas as well as increased activity by vessels already fishing in ICES sub-area VII.

Chart 2.20: Fleet size and effort (kW days) of vessels targeting scallops in the Western Waters: 2002 to 2012

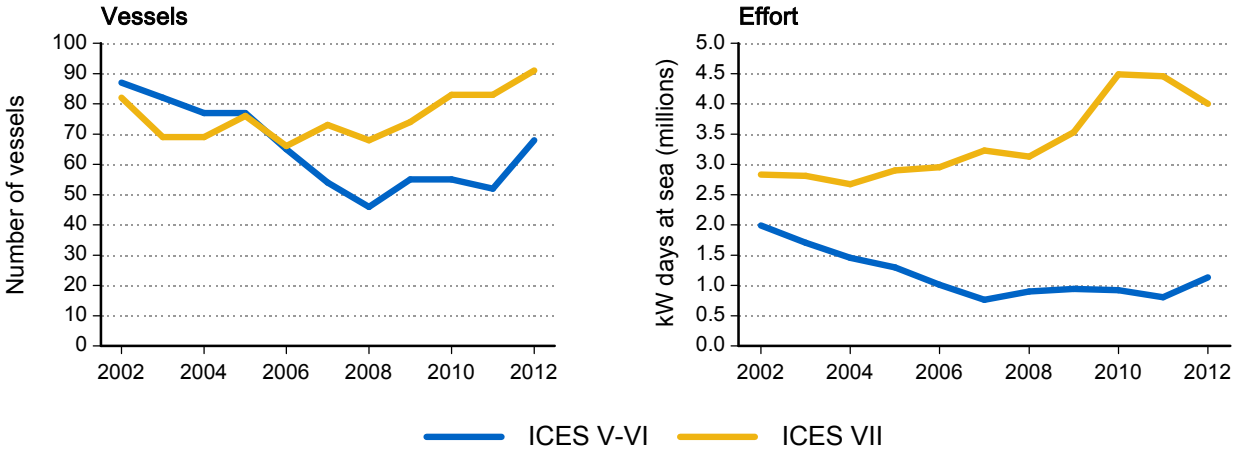


Table 2.10 Effort of UK 15m and over vessels fishing in the Western Waters: 2002 to 2012

Target species	ICES V-VI			ICES VII		
	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days
Crabs [(a)]						
2002	17	2,465	691,427	16	2,093	459,700
2003	15	2,615	665,675	15	1,919	440,670
2004	12	2,086	605,169	17	2,061	523,516
2005	11	2,075	639,594	11	1,797	444,760
2006	9	1,950	559,176	19	1,965	487,561
2007	9	2,050	587,762	14	2,140	514,430
2008	11	1,915	531,648	18	2,526	624,372
2009	9	2,087	582,078	18	2,424 R	660,615
2010	10	2,224	632,384	14	2,196	608,184
2011	11	2,212 R	670,166 R	14	2,210 R	588,519 R
2012	8	1,706	487,501	17	2,333	589,632
Demersal [(b)]						
2002	374	26,956	9,119,017	323	22,391	7,478,840
2003	378	25,807	9,199,647	290	24,765	8,267,107
2004	316	22,072	7,605,211	277	22,031	7,222,467
2005	243	19,082	5,996,267	241	20,070	6,434,038
2006	235	18,277	5,569,079	223	17,964	6,052,353
2007	249	20,463	6,291,646	221	17,842	5,952,448
2008	249	20,742	6,484,960	224	18,252 R	5,899,232 R
2009	248	19,952	6,645,775	213	17,095 R	5,777,041 R
2010	239	19,596	6,573,526	205	17,284 R	6,522,247 R
2011	239	18,587 R	6,240,758 R	207 R	17,465 R	6,368,883 R
2012	288	19,803	6,415,063	221	18,041	6,705,070
Scallops						
2002	87	7,517	1,993,223	82	6,204	2,830,798
2003	82	6,424	1,702,177	69	6,024	2,808,427
2004	77	5,832	1,457,262	69	5,701	2,670,613
2005	77	5,049	1,297,942	76	6,020	2,903,026
2006	65	3,887	1,009,976	66	5,877	2,953,735
2007	54	2,956	762,960	73	6,516	3,228,494
2008	46	3,388	898,588	68	6,368	3,128,129
2009	55	3,810	940,650	74	7,004 R	3,531,023 R
2010	55	3,792 R	919,335 R	83	9,251 R	4,486,012 R
2011	52	3,220 R	806,224 R	83	9,878 R	4,456,804 R
2012	68	4,172	1,134,715	91	8,826	4,002,260

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: 2002 to 2012 (cont.)

Target species	ICES VIII			BSA [a]		
	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days	Vessels	Days at sea	kW days
Crabs [b]						
2002	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	2	13	4,546	1	1	45
2005	1	3	931	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demersal [c]						
2002	2	9	3,765	33	1,083	477,279
2003	5	44	20,376	48	1,233	555,118
2004	4	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	3	134	39,587	28	790	353,742
2008	4	162	48,913	33	842	404,407
2009	2	63	18,045	22	991	416,804
2010	5	195	90,403	32	1,192	701,521
2011	6	161	70,412	28	1,334	647,554
2012	6	235	108,299	31	1,337	665,975
Scallops						
2002	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	-	-	-	1	6	4,157
2004	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	1	1	543
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	-	-	-	2	8	5,380
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-	1	1	972
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-	1	1	144

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

[b] Edible crab and spider crab

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

3 Landings

Introduction

In 2012, UK vessels landed 627 thousand tonnes of sea fish (including shellfish) into the UK and abroad with a value of £770 million. This represents a 5 per cent increase in quantity but a 7 per cent decrease in value compared with 2011.

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

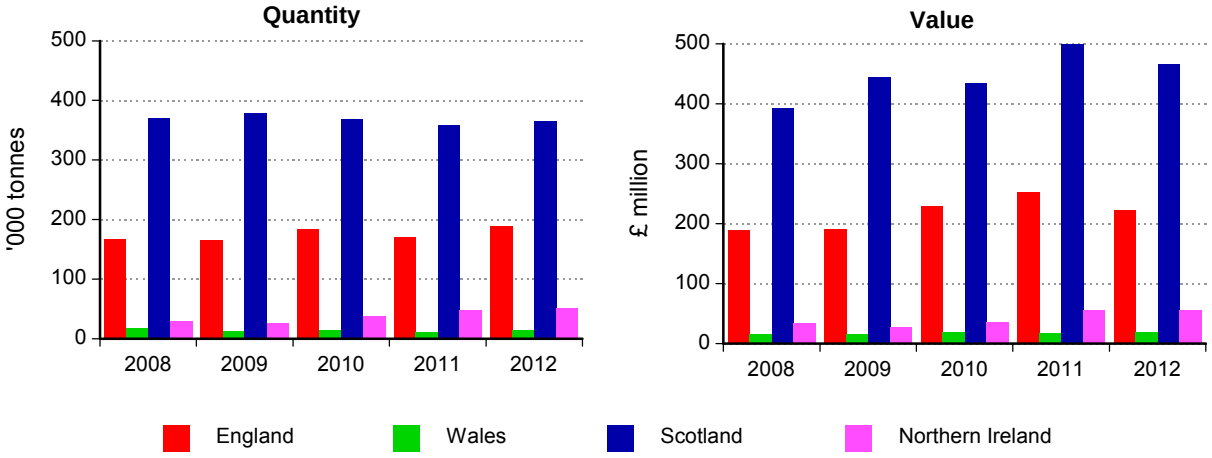
- Vessel nationality
- Port and country of landing
- Area of capture and fishing gear used
- Vessel size and sectoral membership

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

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

There have been some changes to the way data were processed this year. Landings of mussels from 2008 have been amended to remove landings of zero value mussel seed, which are then re-laid elsewhere for farming. Also, the calculation of average prices excludes landings with zero value to better reflect the price of the fish. Further details are in Appendix 4.

Chart 3.1: Quantity and value of landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by vessel nationality: 2008 to 2012



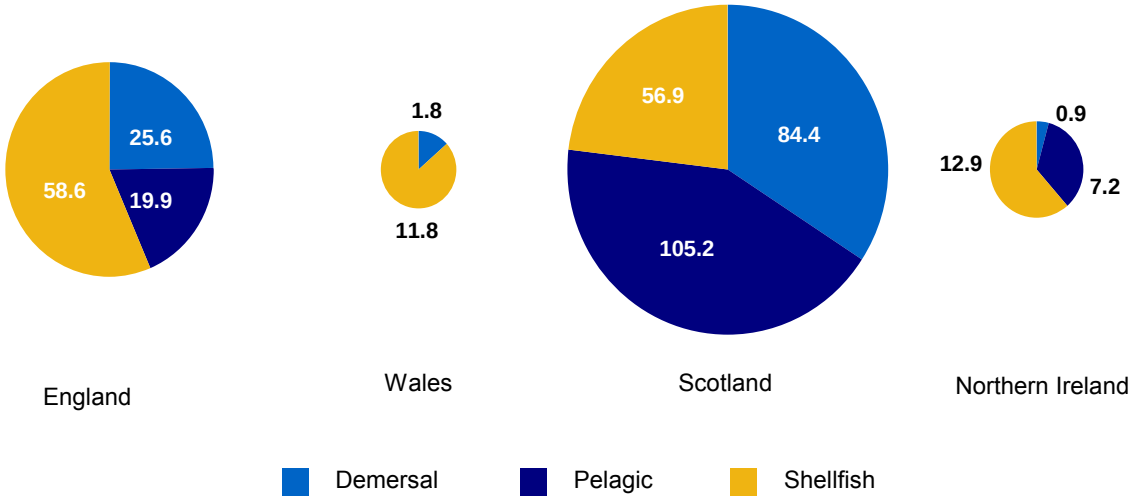
Landings by all UK vessels and by foreign vessels into the UK

Sixty three per cent of fish caught by the UK fleet were landed in the UK. In terms of value, 74 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 58 per cent of the weight and 60 per cent of the value of landings by UK vessels (see Table 3.1). English vessels accounted for 30 per cent of the quantity and 29 per cent of the value of the landings. The Northern Irish, Welsh and Island fleets caught 8, 2 and 1 per cent of all landings respectively.

Landings by UK vessels into the UK fell by 1 per cent to 393 thousand tonnes in 2012. Shellfish accounted for 38 per cent of landings by quantity and 50 per cent by value. This is the second year in which shellfish has had the largest share of tonnage landed. Demersal species represented 29 per cent of these landings in terms of quantity and 34 per cent in terms of value. Pelagic species accounted for 34 per cent of landings by quantity but only 16 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, 247 thousand tonnes, was landed into Scotland with a value of £348 million. Landings into England were 104 thousand tonnes with a value of £165 million.

Chart 3.2: Landings into UK countries by UK vessels: 2012 ('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 2012:

- The UK fleet accounted for 80 per cent of all fish landed into the UK (see Tables 3.2 and 3.4). Only 26 per cent of blue whiting landed into the UK was caught by UK vessels. For all other species, the majority of landings into the UK were made by UK vessels.
- Shellfish formed a majority of landings by the UK fleet into England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Pelagic fish had the highest share of landings into Scotland (see Tables 3.2a to 3.2d and Chart 3.2).
- Landings into the UK by foreign vessels rose by 40 per cent to 96 thousand tonnes (see Table 3.3). This was mainly down to a large increase in herring and blue whiting catches and reversed the large fall in foreign landings seen in the previous year. However, falling mackerel prices meant the value of 2012 landings was down by 4 per cent.
- Over a third of all landings by the UK fleet were made abroad (see Tables 3.5 and 3.6). Pelagic landings abroad by the UK fleet increased by 23 per cent. This resulted in 56 per cent of our pelagic fleet's landings being made abroad. In contrast, only 9 per cent of shellfish landings by the UK fleet were made abroad.

TABLE 3.1 Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 2008 to 2012

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
(i) **Vessels administered in the UK**										
Demersal	151.8	160.5	169.1	160.0	162.2	234.3 R	247.4	274.8 R	288.3 R	261.2
Pelagic	286.0	286.5	285.6	282.0 R	302.1	136.2	189.8	178.8	249.3	208.4
Shellfish	149.4 R	135.9 R	150.5 R	152.6 R	162.8	264.0 R	242.4 R	266.7 R	294.0 R	300.8
Total Fish	**587.2** R	**582.9** R	**605.2** R	**594.5** R	**627.0**	**634.5** R	**679.6** R	**720.2** R	**831.6** R	**770.3**
(ii) Vessels administered in England										
Demersal	47.5	52.5	59.0	60.6	63.6	87.3	91.7	116.0	127.4 R	113.2
Pelagic	66.9	72.3	77.3	61.7	71.1	28.9	33.8	38.8 R	41.2 R	19.3
Shellfish	52.7 R	40.5 R	47.9 R	47.4 R	54.6	73.2 R	65.5	74.7 R	83.7 R	90.2
Total Fish	167.1 R	165.4 R	184.3 R	169.7 R	189.3	189.3	191.0	229.4 R	252.3 R	222.6
(iii) Vessels administered in Wales										
Demersal	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.5 R	1.0	2.7	3.0	3.3	5.0	2.6
Pelagic	..	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shellfish	15.5 R	10.3 R	11.9 R	8.6 R	12.7	13.0	12.7	15.9	12.6 R	16.1
Total Fish	17.0 R	11.9 R	13.4 R	11.1 R	13.6	15.7	15.8	19.1	17.6 R	18.7
(iv) Vessels administered in Scotland										
Demersal	99.7	103.6	106.0	94.8 R	95.8	139.5	148.8	151.8	152.7 R	143.1
Pelagic	206.9	205.4	189.2	192.3 R	199.7	101.6	151.6	129.4	183.7	166.0
Shellfish	64.3 R	69.4 R	72.5	72.0 R	69.3	151.4 R	143.3 R	152.8 R	163.3 R	156.7
Total Fish	370.9 R	378.4 R	367.7	359.0 R	364.8	392.5 R	443.8 R	434.1 R	499.6 R	465.8
(v) Vessels administered in Northern Ireland										
Demersal	3.0	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.7	4.3	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.1
Pelagic	12.1	8.7	19.1	27.9	31.2	5.7	4.3	10.6	24.4	23.1
Shellfish	14.9	13.5	16.2 R	17.2 R	18.6	24.3	19.0 R	21.7 R	28.7 R	31.0
Total Fish	30.1 R	24.9 R	37.7 R	47.1 R	51.6	34.3	26.7 R	35.6 R	55.9 R	56.1
(vi) Vessels administered in the Islands [(a)]										
Demersal	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
Pelagic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shellfish	1.9	2.1	1.9	7.4 R	7.6	2.2	1.8	1.6	5.7 R	6.9
Total Fish	2.1	2.3	2.2	7.7	7.7	2.7	2.1	2.0	6.1 R	7.1

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man

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

TABLE 3.2 Landings into the UK by UK vessels: 2008 to 2012 [(a)]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
Bass	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	4.4	4.3	4.9	5.4	5.6
Brill	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6
Cod	9.8	11.6	14.7	12.7	12.7	20.3	20.7	28.6	27.5	24.9
Dogfish	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1
Gurnard	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.2
Haddock	31.9	34.8	31.7	28.3	34.0	35.0	34.2	36.2	34.6	35.7
Hake	4.1	6.4	5.6	6.7	6.5	7.8	11.8	10.2	12.5 [R]	13.5
Halibut	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.6
Lemon Sole	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.5	5.3	5.3	6.3	5.9	6.7
Ling	3.0	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.6	4.6	5.7	6.2	5.6
Megrim	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.3	10.0	10.7	10.1	10.5	8.7
Monks or Anglers	13.1	12.9	11.7	11.8	10.2	36.5	40.1	38.5	39.5	31.9
Plaice	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.7
Pollack (Lythe)	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	4.5	3.8	3.5	4.4	3.9
Saithe	12.9	14.4	13.6	12.7	11.0	7.4	10.1	12.4	13.4	11.3
Sand Eels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skates and Rays	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.3	3.2	3.8	3.9	3.4
Sole	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	14.3	13.9	14.0	16.3 [R]	13.8
Turbot	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.8	2.7	3.4	4.2	3.6
Whiting	11.4	10.1	8.9	9.7	10.8	10.8 [R]	9.3	9.4	11.3	10.9
Witch	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0
Other Demersal [(b)]	3.9	5.0	5.7	3.9	3.4	5.0	6.4	7.6	5.8	4.8
Total Demersal	**109.9**	**119.0**	**114.9** [R]	**108.5**	**112.7**	**179.8**	**190.1**	**203.0** [R]	**209.8** [R]	**192.7**
Blue Whiting	15.3	..	5.0	1.3	6.4	1.4	..	1.0	0.6	1.8
Herring	38.2	31.6	35.6	31.3	38.2	9.7	9.5	10.3	15.3	18.6
Horse Mackerel	5.9	6.4	5.8	8.9	8.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	3.1	2.8
Mackerel	90.7	100.3	99.9	94.4	67.8	67.8	84.5	82.0	106.8	63.8
Sardines	2.9	2.5	2.3	3.5	4.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.1
Other Pelagic	3.9	4.3	5.5	4.8	6.8	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.5
Total Pelagic	**157.0**	**145.1**	**154.0**	**144.3**	**132.3**	**82.8**	**98.1**	**96.8**	**127.7**	**89.5**
Cockles	14.0	2.6	1.4 [R]	3.2 [R]	2.2	7.2	7.7	1.5	2.7 [R]	1.5
Crabs	24.8	24.7	26.9	28.6 [R]	29.5	32.7	30.7	35.5	38.1 [R]	38.3
Cuttlefish	3.6	2.2	3.8	3.3	5.3	5.2	3.5	7.5	8.8	10.7
Lobsters	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.1	30.6	26.7	26.8	32.4 [R]	30.8
Mussels	8.3 [R]	2.0 [R]	2.0 [R]	0.8 [R]	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.3 [R]	0.2 [R]	0.3
Nephrops	43.0	42.5 [R]	38.2	34.3	32.6	114.8 [R]	96.0	95.3	111.1 [R]	110.3
Scallops	27.0 [R]	34.1	43.1 [R]	53.0 [R]	53.3	41.3 [R]	47.0	54.8 [R]	62.8 [R]	66.9
Shrimps and Prawns	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.0	2.8	2.2	2.1 [R]	0.7	2.4
Squid	1.9	2.5	3.6	2.9	1.8	6.1	6.1	10.2	11.6 [R]	6.4
Whelks	13.7	12.9	14.4	13.9 [R]	16.4	8.6	7.4	9.4	8.9	11.1
Other Shellfish	1.9	2.0	2.2 [R]	2.5 [R]	2.4	4.1	4.4	4.8 [R]	5.6 [R]	6.1
Total Shellfish	**141.7** [R]	**129.4** [R]	**139.3** [R]	**145.9** [R]	**148.0**	**254.7** [R]	**232.1**	**248.1** [R]	**282.8** [R]	**284.9**
Total All Species	**408.5** [R]	**393.4** [R]	**408.2** [R]	**398.7** [R]	**393.1**	**517.3** [R]	**520.3**	**547.8** [R]	**620.3** [R]	**567.1**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transhipments and Islands figures.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2a Landings into England by UK vessels: 2008 to 2012 [(a)]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
Bass	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	4.1	3.9	4.6	5.0	5.1
Brill	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5
Cod	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.9
Dogfish	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gurnard	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9
Haddock	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.0
Hake	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.1
Halibut	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	..
Lemon Sole	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.9	2.9	3.9	5.0	4.2	5.3
Ling	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
Megrim	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.5
Monks or Anglers	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.1	6.7	6.9	8.3	10.2	8.9
Plaice	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9
Pollack (Lythe)	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3	2.6	2.5	2.3	3.1	2.8
Saithe	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Sand Eels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skates and Rays	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.9	2.6
Sole	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	14.1	13.7	13.8	16.0	13.5
Turbot	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.3	2.2	2.8	3.6	3.1
Whiting	2.2	2.1	1.8 R	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4
Witch	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	..
Other Demersal [(b)]	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.5	2.9
Total Demersal	**22.0**	**22.9**	**23.1**	**24.5**	**25.6**	**51.9**	**52.4**	**56.6**	**64.7**	**60.3**
Blue Whiting	..	-	..	..	0.1	..	-	..	..	..
Herring	0.1	1.1	2.5	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2
Horse Mackerel	5.3	5.6	4.6	6.6	7.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.1
Mackerel	2.3	3.0	2.0	2.8	2.5	1.9	2.4	1.8	2.6	2.3
Sardines	2.7	2.5	2.3	3.5	4.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.1
Other Pelagic	3.6	3.2	4.9	4.1	5.0	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.1
Total Pelagic	**14.0**	**15.4**	**16.3**	**18.2**	**19.9**	**5.6**	**6.5**	**5.5**	**6.7**	**6.8**
Cockles	12.9	1.7	1.0	3.1 R	2.2	6.5	6.7	1.2	2.7 R	1.5
Crabs	10.8	10.0	10.7	11.1	13.2	14.0	11.5	13.4	14.8	17.1
Cuttlefish	3.6	2.2	3.8	3.3	5.3	5.2	3.5	7.5	8.8	10.7
Lobsters	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	16.9	12.8	12.2	15.8	15.7
Mussels	1.8 R	1.2 R	1.5 R	0.6 R	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1 R	0.1
Nephrops	2.3	3.6	2.2	2.7	3.2	5.3	7.1	4.8	9.0	10.8
Scallops	9.3	15.3	18.8	21.1	19.4	14.1	20.9 R	27.6 R	31.4	28.1
Shrimps and Prawns	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.0	2.7	2.0	1.9 R	0.7	2.3
Squid	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.9	2.0
Whelks	8.4	7.9	9.1	9.6	10.9	5.3	4.3	5.9	6.1	7.4
Other Shellfish	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3 R	1.0	1.6	1.8	2.1 R	2.4	1.9
Total Shellfish	**53.0 R**	**45.9 R**	**51.1 R**	**55.6 R**	**58.6**	**73.6**	**72.5**	**78.2 R**	**94.8 R**	**97.5**
Total All Species	**89.0 R**	**84.2 R**	**90.5 R**	**98.2 R**	**104.1**	**131.1**	**131.4**	**140.4 R**	**166.1 R**	**164.6**

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: 2008 to 2012 [a]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bass	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Brill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cod	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dogfish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gurnard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haddock	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.1
Hake	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Halibut	..	-	..	-	-	..	-	..	-	-
Lemon Sole	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..
Ling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..
Megrim	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.7
Monks or Anglers	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.5
Plaice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pollack (Lythe)	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	..
Saithe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sand Eels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skates and Rays	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Sole	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Turbot	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Whiting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Witch	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other Demersal [b]	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Total Demersal	**1.7**	**1.8**	**2.0**	**1.4**	**1.8**	**4.3**	**5.3**	**6.1**	**4.5**	**5.2**
Blue Whiting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	..	-	..	..	..	..	-	..	..	..
Horse Mackerel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mackerel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sardines	-	..	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-
Other Pelagic	-	..	-	..	..	-	..	-	..	..
Total Pelagic	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
Cockles	1.0	0.9	-	-	-	0.4	0.9	-	-	-
Crabs	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3 R	1.2
Cuttlefish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lobsters	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.2	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.1
Mussels	4.6	0.4 R	.. R	.. R	-	0.2	0.1	..	..	-
Nephrops	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	0.2
Scallops	3.0	2.7	3.5	4.3 R	5.8	5.2	3.7	4.1	5.0 R	7.5
Shrimps and Prawns	-	..	..	..	-	-	..	0.1	..	-
Squid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whelks	4.9	4.6	5.0	3.8	4.6	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.1
Other Shellfish	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5
Total Shellfish	**14.8**	**9.9 R**	**10.0 R**	**9.5 R**	**11.8**	**14.3**	**11.4**	**11.6**	**11.4 R**	**14.6**
Total All Species	**16.5**	**11.7 R**	**12.0 R**	**11.0 R**	**13.6**	**18.6**	**16.6**	**17.7**	**15.9 R**	**19.8**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transhipments.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2c Landings into Scotland by UK vessels: 2008 to 2012 [(a)]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
Bass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cod	7.6	9.4	12.6	11.0	11.1	16.0	16.7	24.8	24.2	21.8
Dogfish	0.2	0.3	0.1	..	..	0.2	0.4	0.1	..	..
Gurnard	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Haddock	29.5	32.7	29.5	25.5	30.9	32.7	32.1	33.7	31.8	32.3
Hake	3.5	5.7	5.0	6.1	5.7	6.2	10.5	9.0	11.4 [R]	12.2
Halibut	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.6
Lemon Sole	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.4
Ling	2.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.2	4.2	5.3	5.6	5.2
Megrim	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.1	6.9	6.8	6.5	7.1	5.5
Monks or Anglers	10.1	9.9	8.2	7.9	6.6	28.0	31.2	28.1	27.6	21.0
Plaice	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8
Pollack (Lythe)	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
Saithe	12.8	14.3	13.5	12.5	10.8	7.3	10.0	12.3	13.1	11.1
Sand Eels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skates and Rays	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Sole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turbot	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Whiting	9.2	8.0	7.1	7.9	8.9	9.3	8.0	8.0	9.8	9.5
Witch	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
Other Demersal [(b)]	1.5	2.5	3.0 [R]	1.1	1.1	2.0	3.5	4.5 [R]	2.0	1.8
Total Demersal	**84.1**	**92.6**	**88.5**	**81.5**	**84.4**	**120.0**	**129.6**	**138.0**	**138.8** [R]	**125.9**
Blue Whiting	15.3	..	4.9	1.3	6.3	1.4	..	1.0	0.6	1.7
Herring	32.4	25.2	27.6	25.3	32.6	8.3	7.7	8.0	12.8	16.1
Horse Mackerel	0.7	0.8	1.2	2.2	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.7
Mackerel	86.6	94.6	95.2	89.1	63.2	64.6	79.7	78.0	101.6	59.1
Sardines	0.2	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-
Other Pelagic	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.8	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Total Pelagic	**135.4**	**121.6**	**129.5**	**118.5**	**105.2**	**74.6**	**87.8**	**87.6**	**116.3**	**78.1**
Cockles	..	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	..
Crabs	11.8	12.5	13.5	14.4 [R]	13.2	16.1	16.8	19.3	20.3 [R]	18.3
Cuttlefish	..	-	..	..	-	..	-	..	..	-
Lobsters	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	10.0	11.4	11.8	13.2 [R]	11.8
Mussels	0.9	0.3	0.5	..	..	0.3	0.1	0.1	..	..
Nephrops	32.8	31.5	28.9	24.3	21.8	95.2	78.3	79.7	86.7 [R]	82.1
Scallops	14.0 [R]	14.3	16.8	17.2 [R]	17.9	21.1 [R]	21.0	20.5	19.4	23.7
Shrimps and Prawns	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	..
Squid	1.5	2.1	3.2	2.2	1.4	4.4	4.3	8.5	8.5 [R]	4.3
Whelks	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other Shellfish	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.4	3.3
Total Shellfish	**62.9** [R]	**63.2**	**65.6**	**60.4** [R]	**56.9**	**149.2** [R]	**134.3** [R]	**142.8**	**150.6** [R]	**143.6**
Total All Species	**282.5** [R]	**277.4**	**283.6** [R]	**260.5** [R]	**246.5**	**343.8** [R]	**351.7**	**368.4**	**405.8** [R]	**347.7**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transhipments.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2d Landings into Northern Ireland by UK vessels: 2008 to 2012 [(a)]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
Bass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brill	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	..
Cod	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2
Dogfish	..	0.1	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	..
Gurnard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haddock	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Hake	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
Halibut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lemon Sole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Megrim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monks or Anglers	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Plaice	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pollack (Lythe)	0.1 [R]	..	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	0.1
Sole	..	..	..	..	..	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	..	..	..	..
Total Demersal	**1.9**	**1.5**	**1.3**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**3.2**	**2.3**	**2.2**	**1.7**	**1.2**
Blue Whiting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	5.7	5.3	5.5	4.7	5.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.3
Horse Mackerel	-	-	0.1	0.1	..	-	-	..	0.1	..
Mackerel	1.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.1	1.3	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.3
Sardines	..	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-
Other Pelagic	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	..	-
Total Pelagic	**7.5**	**8.1**	**8.2**	**7.6**	**7.2**	**2.6**	**3.8**	**3.7**	**4.7**	**4.6**
Cockles	0.1	0.1	-	..	-	0.2	0.1	-	..	-
Crabs	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.3 [R]	1.3
Cuttlefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lobsters	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Mussels	1.0	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.6	..	..	0.1	0.3
Nephrops	7.9	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.4	14.1	10.2 [R]	10.7	15.4	17.2
Scallops	0.6	1.7	4.0 [R]	4.2	3.2	0.9	1.5	2.6 [R]	2.9	2.8
Shrimps and Prawns	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	..
Squid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1
Whelks	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1
Other Shellfish	..	..	..	0.3 [R]	0.3	..	..	..	0.4 [R]	0.4
Total Shellfish	**10.9**	**10.4**	**12.6** [R]	**13.5** [R]	**12.9**	**17.5**	**13.8**	**15.4**	**20.8** [R]	**22.9**
Total All Species	**20.4** [R]	**19.9**	**22.2** [R]	**22.2** [R]	**21.0**	**23.3**	**19.9**	**21.3**	**27.2** [R]	**28.7**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transhipments.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.3 Landings into the UK by foreign vessels: 2008 to 2012 [(a)]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
Bass	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Brill	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4
Cod	6.6	14.4	5.9 R	2.8 R	1.7	7.4	13.7	7.5 R	3.5 R	2.0
Dogfish	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gurnard	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Haddock	2.1	3.5	1.2 R	1.0 R	0.4	1.2	2.0	1.0 R	1.0 R	0.4
Hake	4.2	5.1	5.4	6.2	5.5	7.0	10.3	9.2	10.2	12.7
Halibut	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Lemon Sole	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.7
Ling	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8
Megrim	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Monks or Anglers	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	5.7	7.9	6.6	6.2	6.4
Plaice	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.5	0.9
Pollack (Lythe)	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1
Saithe	5.8	5.4	3.0	4.9	5.5	2.4	3.6	2.7	5.1	6.0
Sand Eels	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
Skates and Rays	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.6
Sole	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	4.9	5.4	7.6	9.5	8.9
Turbot	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9
Whiting	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Witch	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other Demersal [(b)]	11.4	12.7	11.6	7.1 R	6.4	11.5	12.3	16.1	11.9 R	9.4
Total Demersal	**37.9**	**48.3**	**34.1** R	**30.8** R	**27.3**	**47.8**	**62.1**	**59.1** R	**57.6** R	**54.3**
Blue Whiting	43.9	17.2	26.2	2.1	18.1	5.0	3.0	6.3	1.2	5.7
Herring	19.5	10.3	4.9	8.3	24.9	4.7	3.2	1.6	4.6	14.6
Horse Mackerel	0.4	7.1	2.4	2.1	0.7	0.1	2.5	1.2	1.4	0.6
Mackerel	21.0	21.9	39.3	24.0	21.4	19.1	18.1	32.8	33.4	16.8
Sardines	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pelagic	3.6	3.9	2.6	..	2.1	1.5	0.7	0.6	..	1.5
Total Pelagic	**88.4**	**60.6**	**75.5**	**36.5**	**67.2**	**30.4**	**27.5**	**42.5**	**40.5**	**39.2**
Cockles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crabs	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.9	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.5
Cuttlefish	0.1	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.2
Lobsters	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..
Mussels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephrops	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9
Scallops	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.6	1.1
Shrimps and Prawns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Squid	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Whelks	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Shellfish	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..
Total Shellfish	**2.2**	**2.5**	**1.6**	**1.1**	**1.5**	**3.0**	**3.8**	**2.8**	**2.6**	**3.1**
Total All Species	**128.5**	**111.4**	**111.2** R	**68.4** R	**96.0**	**81.1**	**93.4**	**104.4** R	**100.7** R	**96.6**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.4 Landings into the UK by UK and foreign vessels: 2008 to 2012 [a]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bass	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	4.5	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.7
Brill	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.0
Cod	16.4	26.0	20.6 R	15.4 R	14.4	27.7	34.5	36.1 R	30.9 R	26.9
Dogfish	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2
Gurnard	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.5
Haddock	34.1	38.3	32.9 R	29.3 R	34.4	36.2	36.3	37.2 R	35.6 R	36.2
Hake	8.3	11.5	11.0	12.9	12.0	14.7	22.1	19.4	22.7 R	26.1
Halibut	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.7
Lemon Sole	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.8	5.9	5.6	6.9	6.9	7.5
Ling	4.5	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.3	6.0	7.1	7.8	7.4
Megrim	4.1	4.5	4.1	3.7	4.0	11.6	12.1	11.5	11.9	9.9
Monks or Anglers	15.4	15.4	13.7	13.9	12.2	42.2	48.0	45.1	45.6	38.2
Plaice	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.6	5.1	4.6
Pollack (Lythe)	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	4.6	3.9	3.6	4.4	3.9
Saithe	18.7	19.8	16.6	17.6	16.4	9.8	13.7	15.1	18.5	17.3
Sand Eels	..	..	..	0.8	..	..	..	..	0.2	..
Skates and Rays	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.4	5.2	5.7	5.0
Sole	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.7	19.2	19.3 R	21.7	25.7	22.8
Turbot	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	3.3	3.3	4.2	5.2	4.5
Whiting	11.8	10.2	9.1	9.9	11.0	11.1	9.4	9.5	11.6	11.1
Witch	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2
Other Demersal [b]	15.3	17.7	17.4 R	10.9	9.7	16.5	18.7	23.8 R	17.7 R	14.3
Total Demersal	**147.8**	**167.3**	**149.0** R	**139.3** R	**140.1**	**227.6**	**252.3** R	**262.1** R	**267.4** R	**247.1**
Blue Whiting	59.3	17.3	31.2	3.4	24.5	6.4	3.0	7.3	1.8	7.5
Herring	57.7	41.9	40.5	39.6	63.1	14.3	12.8	11.9	19.9	33.2
Horse Mackerel	6.3	13.6	8.2	11.1	9.6	1.8	4.2	3.0	4.5	3.4
Mackerel	111.7	122.2	139.2	118.4	89.2	87.0	102.6	114.7	140.1	80.6
Sardines	2.9	2.5	2.3	3.5	4.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.1
Other Pelagic	7.5	8.2	8.1	4.8	8.8	2.7	2.2	1.8	1.1	2.9
Total Pelagic	**245.4**	**205.6**	**229.5**	**180.8**	**199.5**	**113.2**	**125.5**	**139.3**	**168.2**	**128.7**
Cockles	14.0	2.6	1.4 R	3.2 R	2.2	7.2	7.7	1.5	2.7 R	1.5
Crabs	25.7	25.9	27.5	28.9 R	29.6	33.6	32.6	36.7 R	39.0 R	38.8
Cuttlefish	3.6	2.2	3.9	3.3	5.4	5.3	3.6	7.5	9.0	10.9
Lobsters	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.1	30.6	26.7	26.8	32.4	30.9
Mussels	8.3 R	2.0 R	2.0 R	0.8 R	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.3 R	0.2 R	0.3
Nephrops	43.2	42.6	38.4	34.5	33.0	115.2	96.2	95.6	111.5	111.2
Scallops	28.0 R	35.1	43.8 R	53.4 R	53.9	42.7 R	48.4	55.7 R	63.4 R	68.0
Shrimps and Prawns	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.0	2.8	2.2	2.1 R	0.7	2.4
Squid	1.9	2.6	3.7	2.9	1.9	6.2	6.3	10.4	11.9 R	6.7
Whelks	13.7	12.9	14.5	13.9	16.4	8.6	7.4	9.4	8.9	11.1
Other Shellfish	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.4	4.1	4.5 R	4.8 R	5.6 R	6.2
Total Shellfish	**143.9** R	**131.9** R	**140.9** R	**147.1** R	**149.5**	**257.7** R	**235.9**	**250.8** R	**285.5** R	**287.9**
Total All Species	**537.1** R	**504.8** R	**519.4** R	**467.2** R	**489.1**	**598.4** R	**613.8** R	**652.2** R	**721.0** R	**663.7**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.5 Landings abroad by UK vessels: 2008 to 2012 [(a)]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bass	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6
Brill	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
Cod	9.5	10.9	11.1	10.5	13.8	13.1	11.1	16.7	18.9	9.0
Dogfish	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gurnard	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Haddock	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.2
Hake	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.9	3.6	2.4	2.2	4.2
Halibut	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	..
Lemon Sole	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.1
Ling	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0
Megrim	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.0	3.1	3.9 [R]	4.0
Monks or Anglers	2.3	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.2	5.9	7.2	9.0	11.2	12.0
Plaice	10.1	11.8	13.5	14.2	15.3	13.3	14.1	15.9	18.8	20.9
Pollack (Lythe)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.2
Saithe	2.9	2.8	2.5	3.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	3.0	2.2
Sand Eels	6.3	3.6	4.0	6.1	-	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	-
Skates and Rays	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4
Sole	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	3.3	4.3	6.0	3.9	2.6
Turbot	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.1	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.3
Whiting	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5
Witch	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4
Other Demersal [(b)]	4.3	3.2	12.5	6.4	7.1	4.8	4.6	5.4	5.4 [R]	4.0
Total Demersal	**42.0**	**41.6**	**54.2**	**51.4**	**49.4**	**54.4**	**57.2**	**71.8**	**78.5** [R]	**68.4**
Blue Whiting	22.8	6.4	3.0	..	2.8	3.7	1.2	0.7	..	1.5
Herring	28.9	35.5	31.3	30.3	52.2	8.8	13.3	12.0	14.1	18.7
Horse Mackerel	5.5	11.7	11.6	7.9 [R]	7.9	1.9	3.7	4.4	3.5	3.2
Mackerel	37.5	72.0	60.8	87.8	101.0	34.6	68.5	56.8	98.4	91.0
Sardines	32.1	13.1	21.7	6.0	4.3	2.7	3.0	5.7	2.4	1.4
Other Pelagic	2.2	2.6	3.2	5.7 [R]	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.3	3.1
Total Pelagic	**129.0**	**141.4**	**131.6**	**137.7**	**169.8**	**53.4**	**91.8** [R]	**82.0** [R]	**121.6**	**118.9**
Cockles	..	..	-	..	..	..	..	-	.. [R]	..
Crabs	2.8	2.3	1.9	2.0 [R]	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.5 [R]	3.4
Cuttlefish	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.3
Lobsters	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3 [R]	0.3
Mussels	-	..	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-
Nephrops	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.0
Scallops	0.1	0.4	0.9	2.2	4.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.9
Shrimps and Prawns	..	..	2.8	..	1.3	..	..	5.1	..	-
Squid	3.9	2.9	4.7	1.8	5.8	3.4	5.0	8.3	5.3	8.8
Whelks	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..
Other Shellfish	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total Shellfish	**7.7**	**6.5**	**11.2**	**6.6** [R]	**14.7**	**9.3**	**10.3**	**18.6**	**11.1** [R]	**15.9**
Total All Species	**178.7**	**189.5**	**197.0**	**195.8** [R]	**233.9**	**117.1**	**159.2**	**172.4** [R]	**211.2** [R]	**203.2**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.6 Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 2008 to 2012 [a]

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bass	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	4.6	4.5	5.2	5.6	6.1
Brill	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.1
Cod	19.3	22.5	25.8	23.2	26.5	33.4	31.8	45.3	46.3	33.9
Dogfish	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Gurnard	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.3	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7
Haddock	33.1	36.3	33.6	29.8	35.2	36.3	35.6	38.1	36.5	36.9
Hake	6.1	7.9	6.9	8.0	8.3	10.7	15.4	12.6	14.7 R	17.7
Halibut	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.7
Lemon Sole	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.9	6.2	6.0	7.2	7.4	7.9
Ling	3.3	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.7	3.9	5.1	6.4	7.0	6.6
Megrim	4.4	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.6	11.4	12.7	13.3	14.3	12.6
Monks or Anglers	15.4	15.1	14.4	15.1	13.4	42.4	47.3	47.5	50.6	43.9
Plaice	13.0	14.8	16.4	17.2	18.7	16.8	17.5	19.2	22.4	24.6
Pollack (Lythe)	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.2	4.9	4.3	4.4	5.5	5.0
Saithe	15.7	17.2	16.1	15.8	13.1	9.6	12.5	14.8	16.4	13.5
Sand Eels	6.3	3.6	4.0	6.1	..	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	..
Skates and Rays	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.8	3.5	4.3	4.4	3.8
Sole	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	17.6	18.2	20.0	20.1	16.4
Turbot	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	4.9	5.2	6.3	7.1	6.0
Whiting	11.5	10.2	9.2	10.0	11.1	10.8	9.4	9.6	11.6	11.3
Witch	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.4
Other Demersal [b]	8.2	8.3	18.2	10.3	10.5	9.8	11.0	13.0	11.2	8.8
Total Demersal	**151.8**	**160.5**	**169.1**	**160.0** R	**162.2**	**234.3** R	**247.4**	**274.8** R	**288.3** R	**261.2**
Blue Whiting	38.2	6.4	8.0	1.4	9.2	5.2	1.2	1.6	0.6	3.3
Herring	67.1	67.1	66.9	61.6	90.4	18.5	22.8	22.3	29.4	37.3
Horse Mackerel	11.4	18.1	17.4	16.8	16.7	3.5	5.5	6.2	6.5	6.1
Mackerel	128.2	172.3	160.7	182.2	168.8	102.5	153.0	138.7	205.1	154.8
Sardines	35.0	15.6	24.0	9.5	8.6	3.7	3.8	6.3	3.2	2.5
Other Pelagic	6.1	6.9	8.7	10.5	8.3	2.8	3.6	3.6	4.4	4.5
Total Pelagic	**286.0**	**286.5**	**285.6**	**282.0** R	**302.1**	**136.2**	**189.8**	**178.8**	**249.3**	**208.4**
Cockles	14.0	2.6	1.4 R	3.2 R	2.3	7.2	7.7	1.5	2.7 R	1.5
Crabs	27.6	27.0	28.8	30.6 R	32.1	35.9	33.1	37.7	40.6 R	41.7
Cuttlefish	3.6	2.2	3.9	3.3	5.4	5.3	3.6	7.6	8.9	10.9
Lobsters	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.2	30.9	27.0	27.1	32.7 R	31.1
Mussels	8.3 R	2.0 R	2.0 R	0.8 R	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.3 R	0.2 R	0.3
Nephrops	43.6 R	43.0	38.7	34.5	32.7	116.9	97.9 R	97.1	112.6 R	111.3
Scallops	27.0 R	34.5	44.1 R	55.2 R	57.7	41.3 R	47.2	55.2 R	63.8 R	68.8
Shrimps and Prawns	0.9	1.1	3.8	0.4	2.2	2.8	2.2	7.2	0.7	2.4
Squid	5.8	5.4	8.3	4.7	7.6	9.5	11.2	18.5	16.9 R	15.2
Whelks	13.9	13.0	14.6 R	14.0 R	16.5	8.7	7.5	9.4	8.9	11.2
Other Shellfish	2.0	2.2 R	2.4 R	2.7 R	2.6	4.3	4.6	5.1 R	5.9 R	6.4
Total Shellfish	**149.4** R	**135.9** R	**150.5** R	**152.6** R	**162.8**	**264.0** R	**242.4** R	**266.7** R	**294.0** R	**300.8**
Total All Species	**587.2** R	**582.9** R	**605.2** R	**594.5** R	**627.0**	**634.5** R	**679.6** R	**720.2** R	**831.6** R	**770.3**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

Information on all landings into the UK, by UK and foreign vessels, going back as far as 1938 is shown in Table 3.7. In 2012, landings of demersal fish were less than a fifth of the quantity landed in 1970. The decline in landings of demersal fish has a number of causes, including reductions in fleet size, declining fish stocks and restricted fishing opportunities. EU and UK regulation has limited demersal fishing activity in recent decades, through decommissioning of fishing vessels, reductions in quotas and fishing effort limits and other provisions of stock management plans.

Landings of pelagic species have fluctuated over the same period but in 2012 were at a similar level to that seen in 1970. Many pelagic species are under stock management plans with quotas set by the European Commission, but pelagic landings have not seen the same reduction as demersal species.

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

TABLE 3.7 Landings into the UK by UK and foreign vessels: 1938 to 2012 [(a)]

	1938	1948	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012
Demersal										
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	807.8	923.5	758.8	778.6	484.2	336.7	246.4	149.0 R	139.3 R	140.1
Value (£ million)	14.6	46.4	52.0	67.5	194.4	327.7	304.3	262.1 R	267.4 R	247.1
Pelagic										
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	295.0	287.6	127.8	204.0	319.2	267.8	152.1	229.5	180.8	199.5
Value (£ million)	2.0	6.0	3.0	5.8	30.1	32.1	23.7	139.3	168.2	128.7
Shellfish										
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	32.1	28.7	28.1	56.4	70.2	97.5	127.7	140.9 R	147.1 R	149.5
Value (£ million)	0.5	1.4	2.1	6.7	34.5	105.1	154.5	250.8 R	285.5	287.9
Total										
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	**1,134.9**	**1,239.8**	**914.7**	**1,039.1**	**873.6**	**702.0**	**526.3**	**519.4 R**	**467.2 R**	**489.1**
Value (£ million)	**17.2**	**53.8**	**57.0**	**80.0**	**259.0**	**464.8**	**482.5**	**652.2 R**	**721.0 R**	**663.7**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

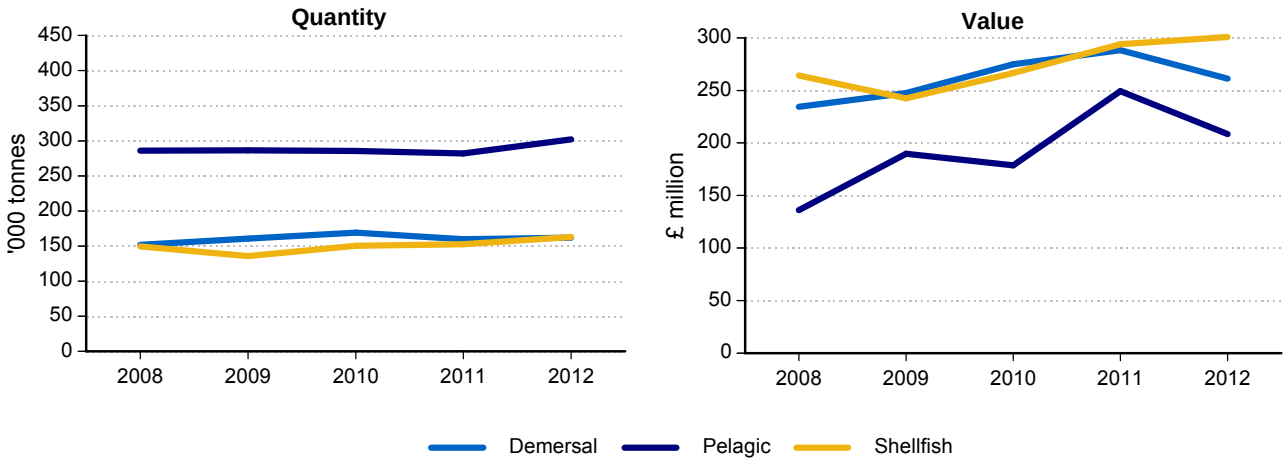
(a) Landing data include transhipments. Blue whiting treated as demersal prior to 1994 and as pelagic from 1994 onwards.

Demersal, pelagic and shellfish landings

In 2012, the UK fleet landed 162 thousand tonnes of demersal species, 1 per cent higher than in 2011. Over the same period, the value of demersal landings fell by 9 per cent to £261 million. In 2012, 302 thousand tonnes of pelagic species were landed, up 7 per cent on 2011, while the value fell by 16 per cent to £208 million. This is largely driven by a fall in market prices for mackerel.

Shellfish landings rose for the third consecutive year to 163 thousand tonnes, an increase of 20 per cent on 2009 levels. Over the same period the value of shellfish landings increased by almost a quarter to £301 million.

Chart 3.3: Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 2008 to 2012

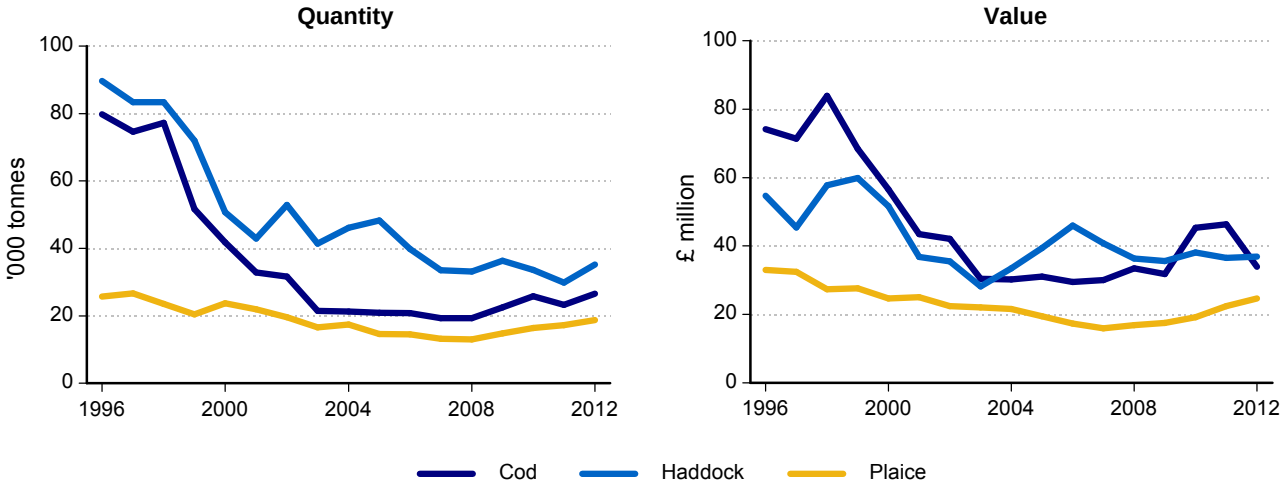


Demersal fish

Cod, haddock and plaice are the three main demersal species landed by the UK fleet in terms of weight, accounting for half the quantity of all demersal species landed in 2012 (see Table 3.6).

Cod landings have fallen considerably since 1996 although landings in recent years are slightly higher than in the middle of the last decade. This is a result of increases in some of the quotas for cod stocks. In 2012, landings of cod by the UK fleet rose by 14 per cent to 26 thousand tonnes, the highest for ten years. However, falling prices meant the value of cod landings were down by 27 per cent to £34 million. More than half the cod caught by the UK fleet was landed abroad.

Chart 3.4: Landings of key demersal species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1996 to 2012



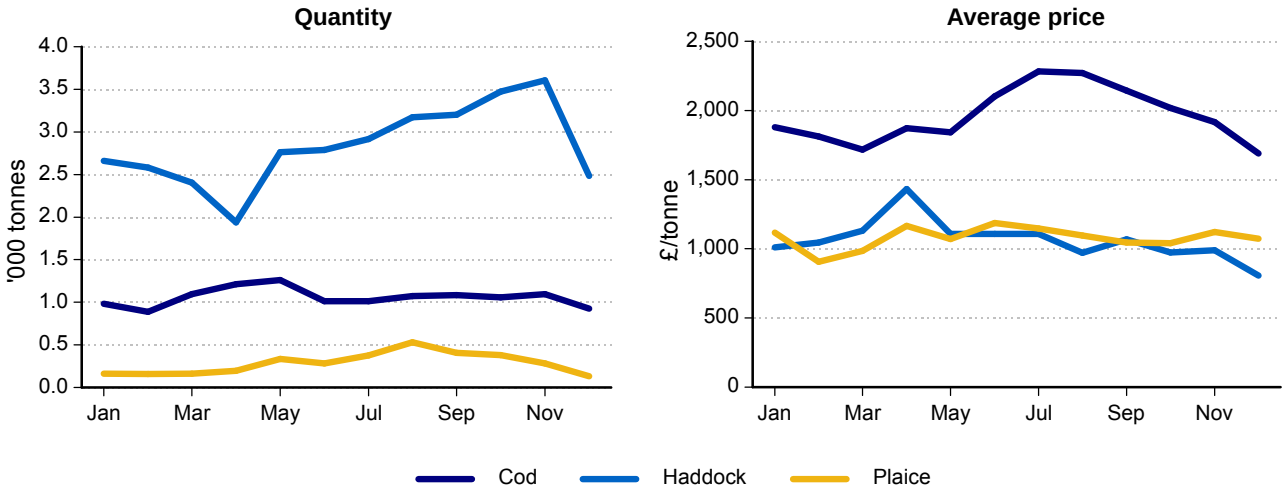
Haddock remains the most important species in terms of quantity landed. In 2012, 35 thousand tonnes were landed, up by nearly a fifth in one year. Unlike cod, very little haddock – just 3 per cent - was landed abroad by the UK fleet. Landings by the foreign fleet into the UK have fallen again to a low of 400 tonnes.

Plaice landings by the UK fleet continued to rise to 19 thousand tonnes in 2012, up by 45 per cent in four years. Eighty two per cent of the quantity of plaice landed by the UK fleet in 2012 was landed abroad.

For other demersal species:

- The flatfish halibut and sole commanded the highest prices of demersal species landed by the UK fleet in 2012 at £9.57 per kilogram and £8.12 per kilogram respectively.
- Monks or anglers accounted for the largest total value of demersal fish landed by the UK fleet in 2012, with £44 million landed.

Chart 3.5: Landings of key demersal species into the UK by UK vessels by month: 2012



Landings of cod by UK vessels into the UK fluctuated between 900 and 1,300 tonnes per month during 2012 (Chart 3.5). The majority of these landings are captured in the North Sea (ICES sub-area IV). Average prices for cod landed into the UK by the UK fleet peaked in July at £2.28 per kilogram.

Haddock landings by UK vessels into the UK ranged from a peak of 3,600 tonnes in November to a low of 1,900 tonnes in April.

Landings of plaice by UK vessels into the UK peaked during the period July to October in 2012. The average monthly price of plaice was similar to that for haddock.

Chart 3.6 shows that the largest amounts of demersal fish landed abroad by the UK fleet were into the Netherlands and Germany (16 and 13 thousand tonnes respectively). France tops the list of foreign vessels landing into the UK, with 14 thousand tonnes. This is just over half 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: 2012

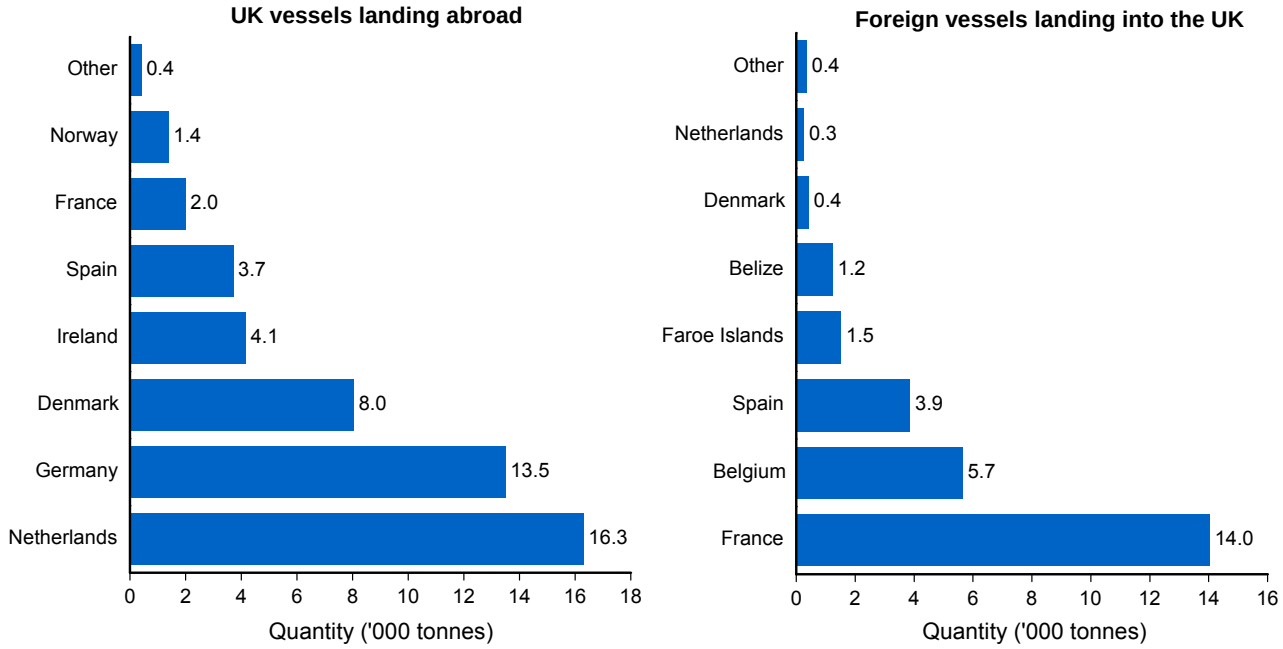


Chart 3.7 shows landings of demersal species by the UK fleet in 2012 by ICES rectangle of capture. Large quantities of demersal species were captured to the north-east of Scotland, in the central North Sea and in the English Channel. These fishing grounds also yielded the highest total value of demersal species per rectangle. However, demersal species with the highest average prices were captured from waters to the south and west of the UK and Ireland, as well as in the southern North Sea.

Chart 3.7: Demersal landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2012 [a]

Chart 3.7a: Quantity of landings by ICES rectangle

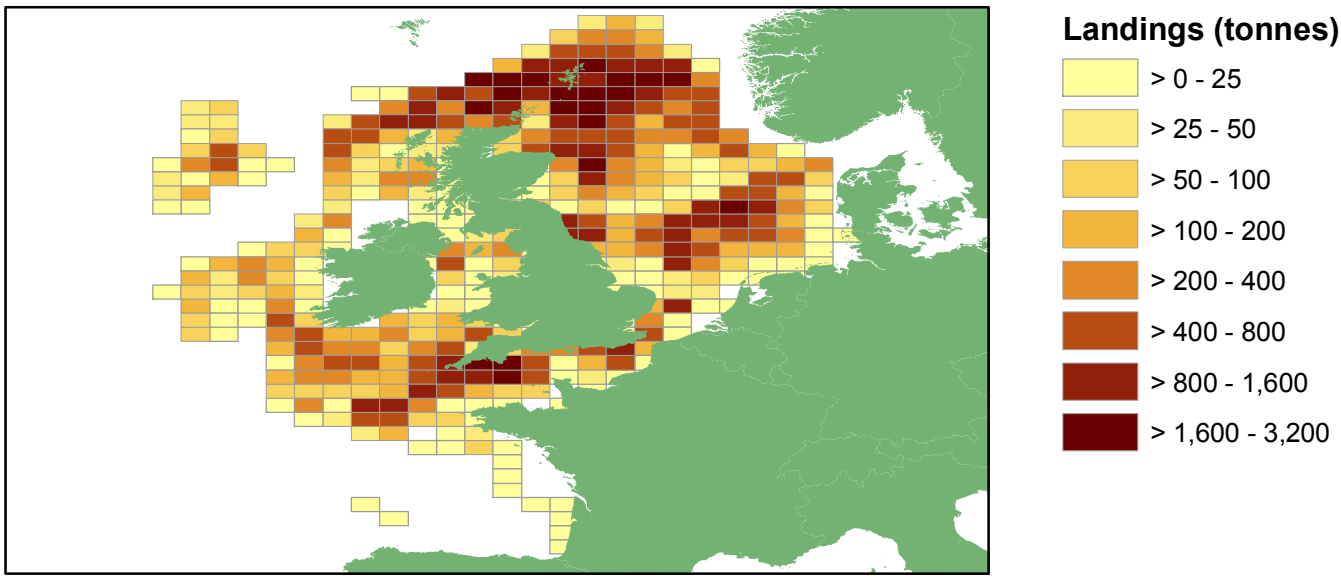


Chart 3.7b: Value of landings by ICES rectangle

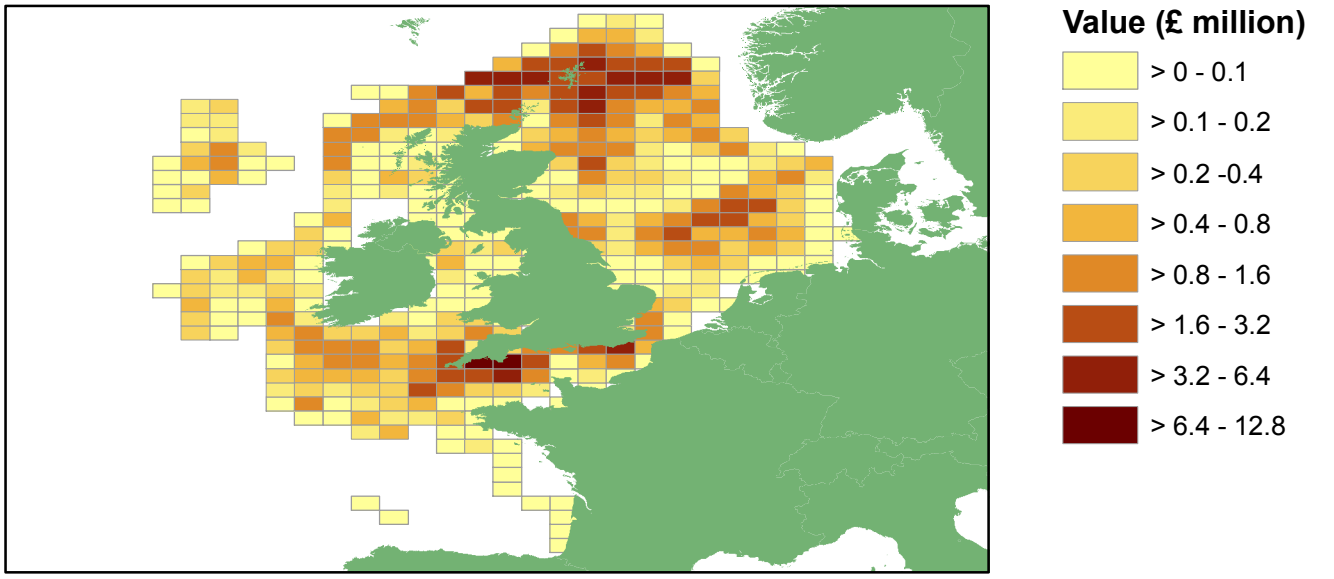
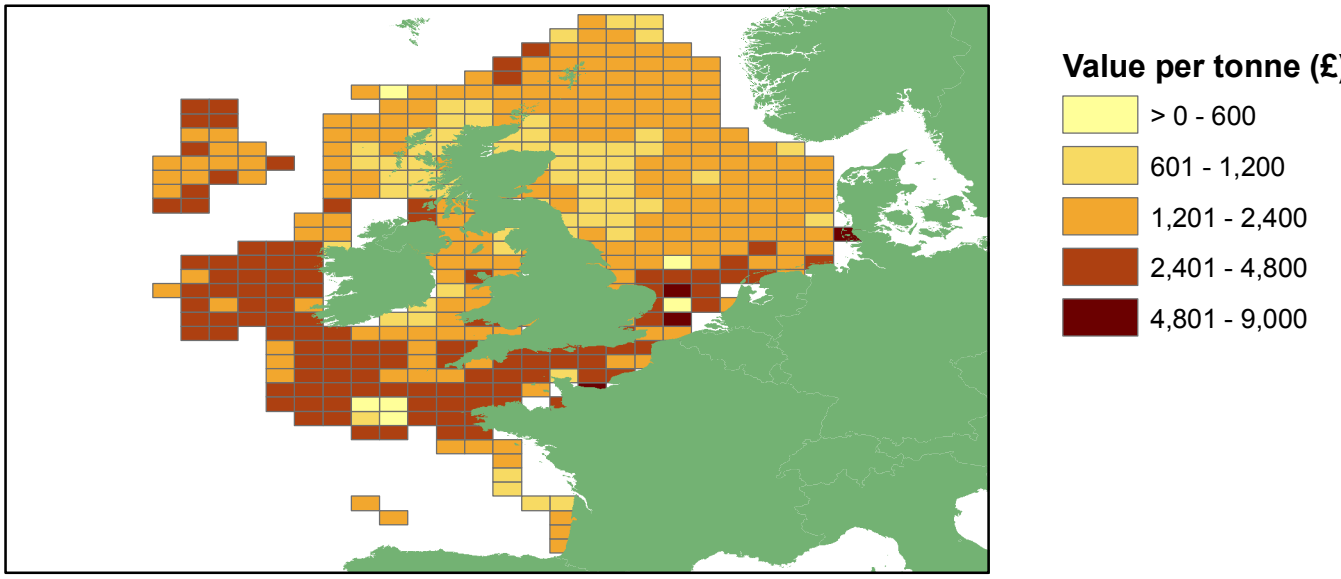


Chart 3.7c: Value of landings per tonne by ICES rectangle



[a] Note: The classification values are different from those used for 2011 in last year's publication.

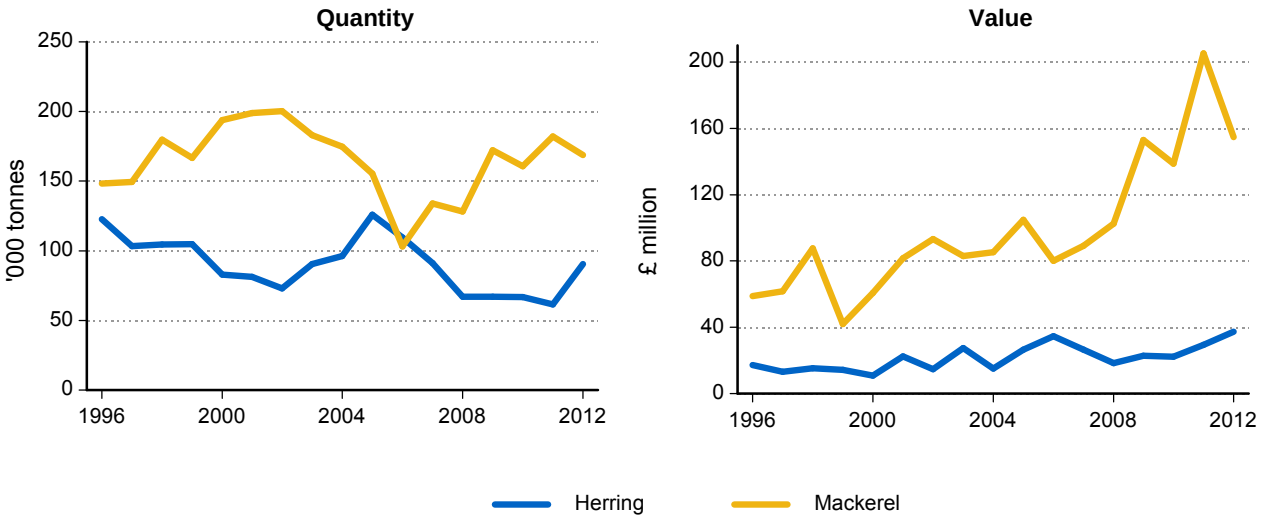
Pelagic fish

Mackerel and herring are the two main pelagic species landed by the UK fleet. These species accounted for 86 per cent by weight and 92 per cent by value of total pelagic landings in 2012, and 41 per cent of the quantity of all landings by the UK fleet.

The UK fleet catches more mackerel than any other species. In 2012, landings of mackerel by UK vessels fell by 7 per cent to 169 thousand tonnes. Sixty per cent of this was landed abroad. Mackerel prices were at a record high in 2011 but have since fallen with the total value of mackerel landings decreasing by 25 per cent to £155 million. Mackerel is by far the most expensive pelagic fish.

Herring landings by UK vessels increased by almost half in 2012 to 90 thousand tonnes with a value of £37 million. Landings of herring by foreign countries into the UK fell dramatically in recent years but since 2010 have risen fivefold to 25 thousand tonnes. This makes herring the species with the greatest quantity landed by foreign fleets into the UK.

Chart 3.8: Landings of key pelagic species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1996 to 2012



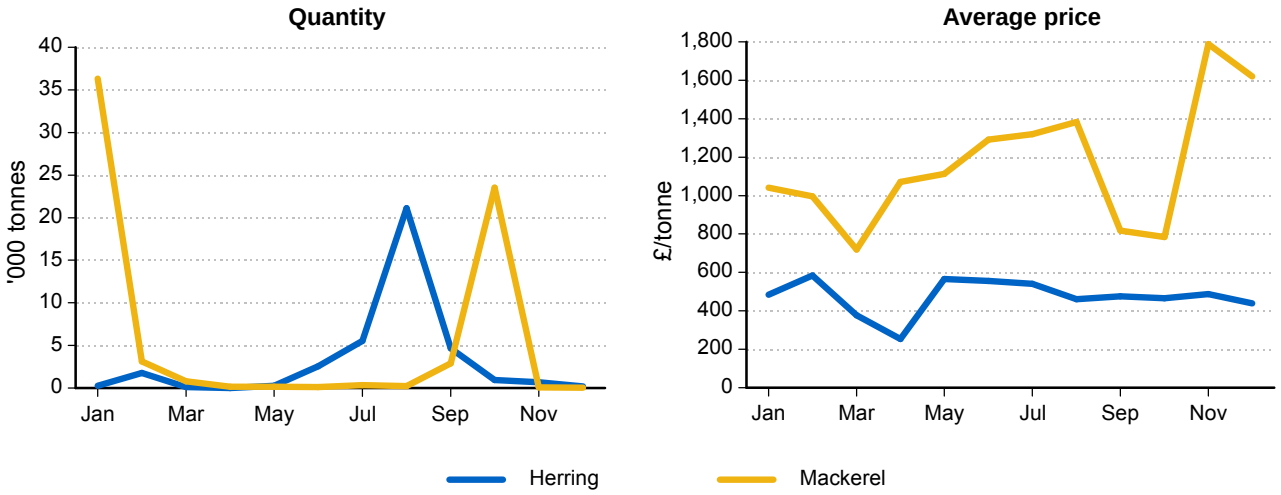
Longer-term trends in mackerel and herring landings by the UK fleet show much fluctuation (see Chart 3.8). Herring landings in 2012 had gone up from the 2011 low point, following a peak of 126 thousand tonnes in 2005. Mackerel landings have generally increased in recent years and are now similar to levels seen in the late 1990s.

For other pelagic species:

- UK fleet landings of horse mackerel have remained fairly constant but landings of sardines fell from 35 thousand tonnes in 2008 to 9 thousand tonnes in 2012. Over the same period, landings of blue whiting fell from 38 thousand tonnes to 9 thousand tonnes.

The mackerel fishery almost entirely takes place in January, September and October. Fifty four per cent of all mackerel landings into the UK by the UK fleet in 2012 were in January, with a further 39 per cent in September and October. The sources of these two peaks are different: whereas the January peak derives almost entirely from landings captured in ICES sub-areas VI and VII, the mackerel landings in September and October come from a fishery in the North Sea (ICES sub-area IV). Monthly average prices for mackerel landed into the UK ranged from £720 per tonne to £1,800 per tonne.

Chart 3.9: Landings of key pelagic species into the UK by UK vessels by month: 2012



July to September were the key months for herring in 2012, accounting for over four fifths of the quantity landed into the UK by the UK fleet. A relatively small amount was also landed in February. As with mackerel, different fisheries are the source of the two peaks. Landings in the summer were from fisheries in the North Sea (ICES sub-area IV) and the West of Scotland and Rockall (ICES sub-area VI). February's came chiefly from ICES sub-area II. The monthly average price of herring landed into the UK was relatively flat and was typically around £500 per tonne.

The largest quantities of pelagic species landed by the UK fleet abroad were into Norway and the Netherlands at 98 and 48 thousand tonnes respectively (Chart 3.10). Norwegian vessels landed 36 thousand tonnes into the UK, accounting for 53 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: 2012

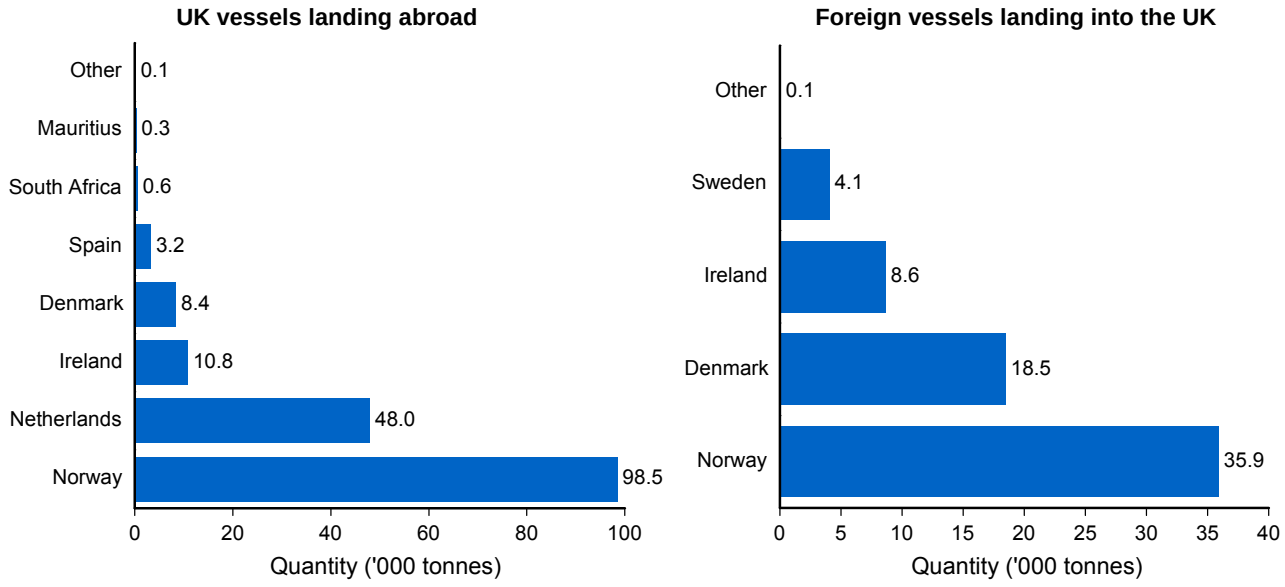


Chart 3.11 shows that large quantities and values of pelagic species were captured from rectangles near Shetland, Orkney and the north-west of Scotland and Ireland.

Chart 3.11: Pelagic landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2012 [a]

Chart 3.11a: Quantity of landings by ICES rectangle

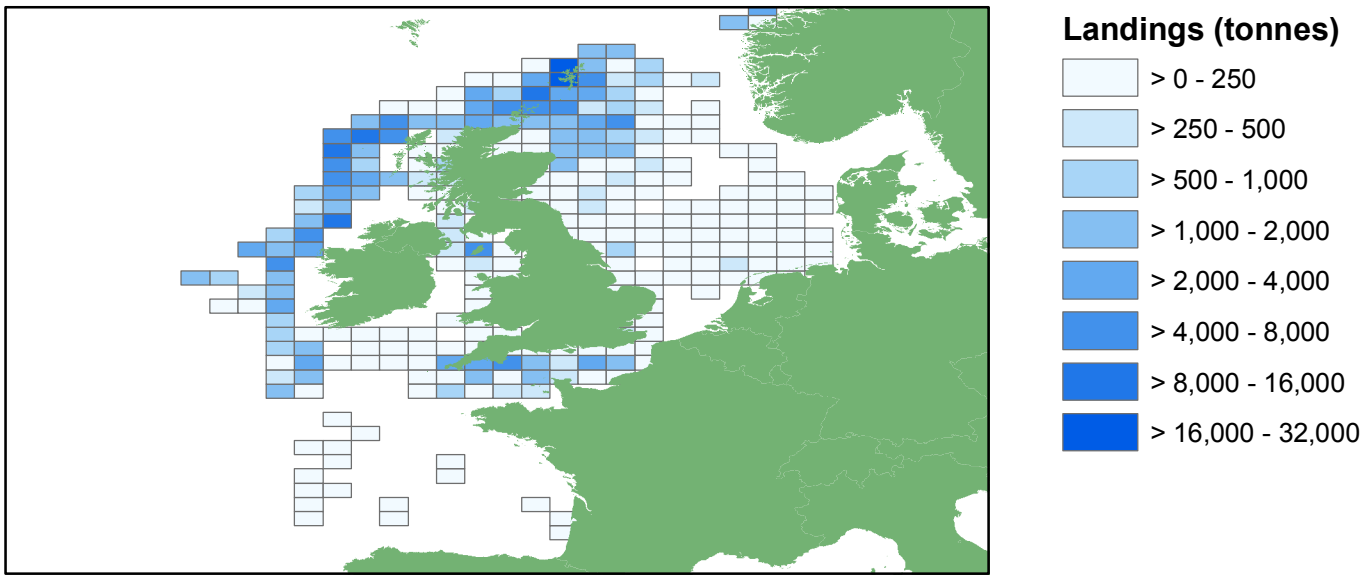


Chart 3.11b: Value of landings by ICES rectangle

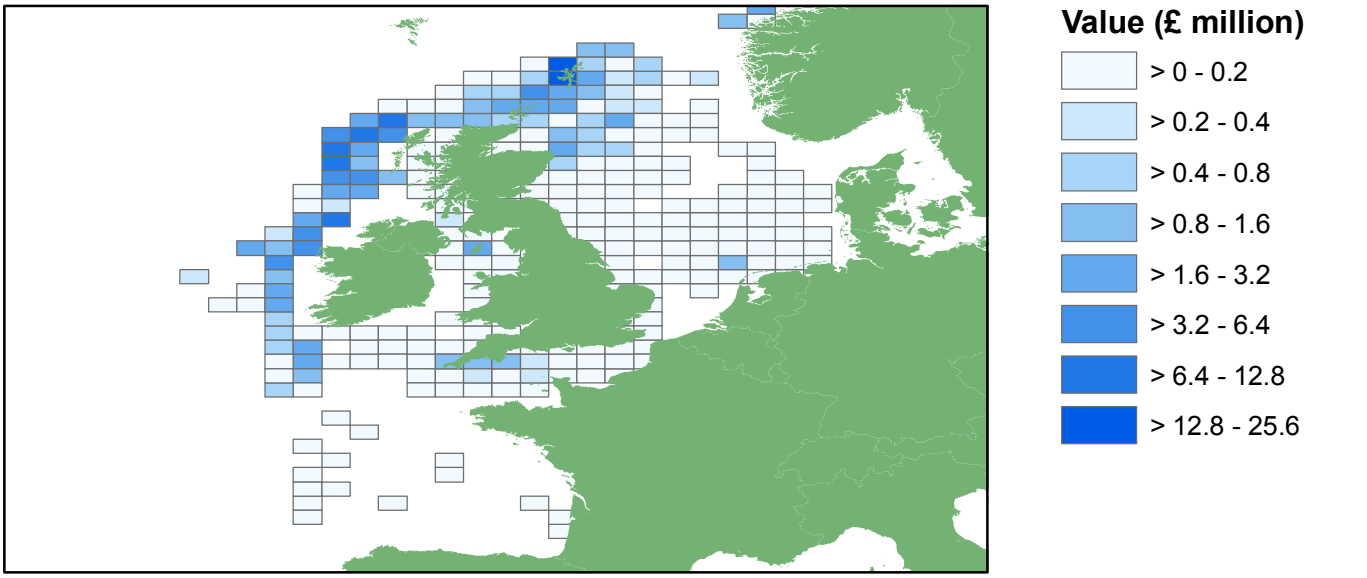
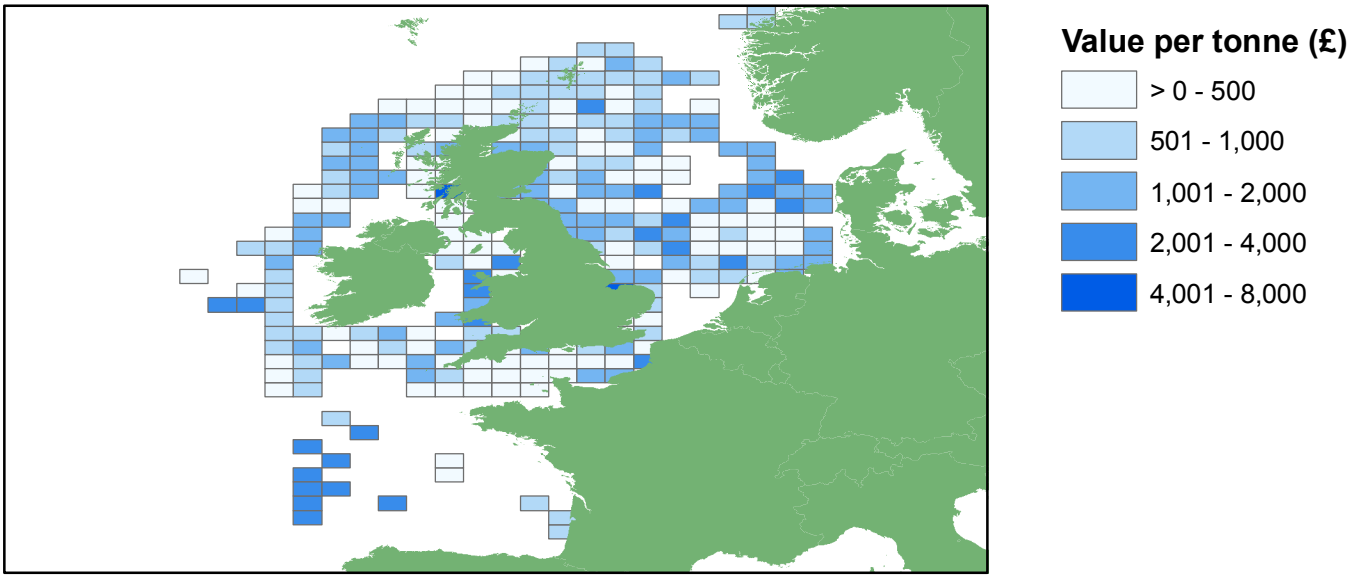


Chart 3.11c: Value of landings per tonne by ICES rectangle



[a] Note: The classification values are different from those used for 2011 in last year's publication.

Shellfish

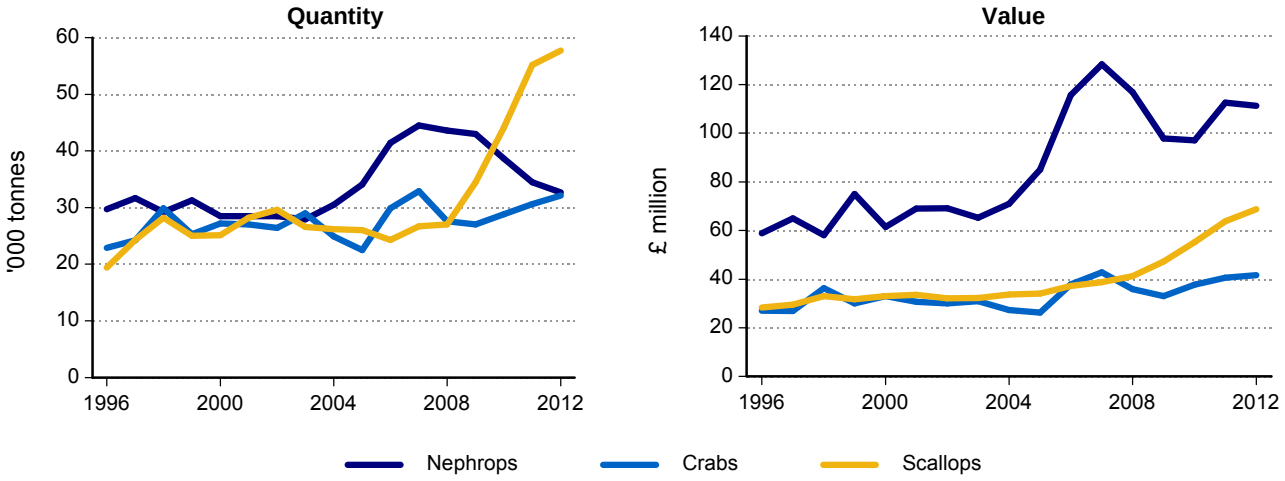
Scallops, nephrops and crabs are the three main species of shellfish landed by UK vessels into the UK and abroad, accounting for 75 per cent of the quantity and 74 per cent of the value landed in 2012.

Scallops accounted for 35 per cent of the quantity and 23 per cent of the value of shellfish landings by the UK fleet in 2012. Eight per cent of this was landed abroad. Landings of scallops by the UK fleet have increased by a factor of 3 since 1996, with the bulk of the increase occurring since 2008. Part of this increase is due to a diversion of activity into this relatively less regulated fishery from demersal and pelagic fisheries subject to catch limits.

Nephrops formed around a fifth of the weight of shellfish landings by the UK fleet and 37 per cent of the value, at 33 thousand tonnes and £111 million, respectively. Almost all of this was landed into the UK. Landings of nephrops by the UK fleet had increased over the last decade but have now fallen back to levels similar to those seen in 1996.

In 2012, landings of crabs by the UK fleet totalled 32 thousand tonnes with a value of £42 million. This formed 20 per cent of the weight and 14 per cent of the value of all shellfish landings by the UK fleet. Eight per cent of these landings (3 thousand tonnes) were outside the UK. As with other shellfish species, landings of crabs by the UK fleet have increased since 1996.

Chart 3.12: Landings of key shellfish species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1996 to 2012

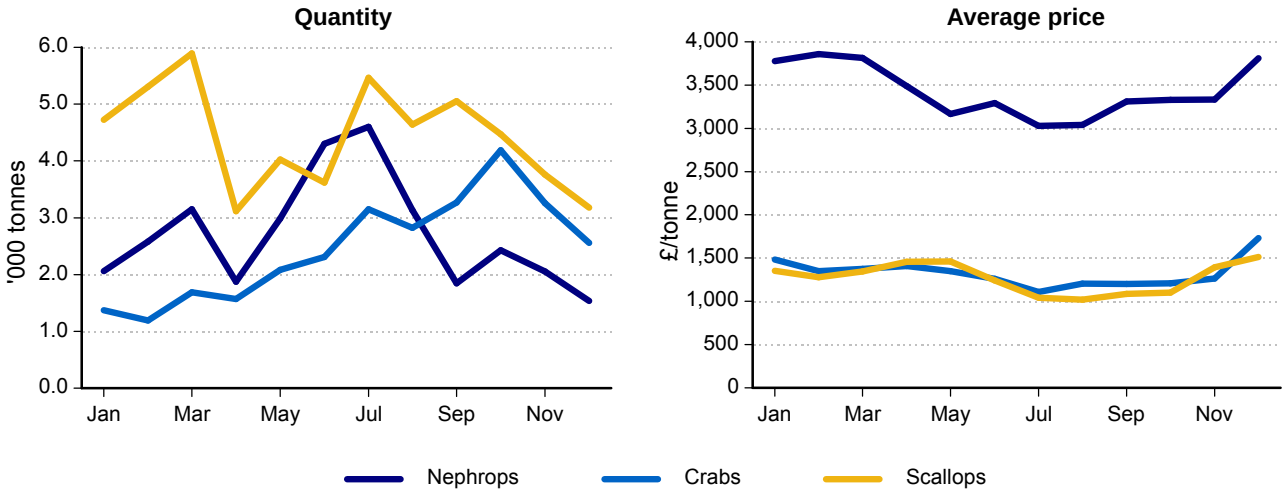


For other shellfish species:

- Lobsters commanded the highest average price of all species landed by the UK fleet at £9.85 per kilogram in 2012. 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.
- Cuttlefish landings by the UK fleet rose by almost two thirds to 5 thousand tonnes in 2012.

Landings of scallops into the UK by the UK fleet ranged from a low of 3,100 tonnes in April to a high of 5,900 tonnes in March. The largest landings of nephrops occurred during summer months. Average prices of nephrops landed into the UK by the UK fleet were at their highest in the winter and early spring at around £3.80 per kilogram after remaining around £3.30 per kilogram for much of the year. Crab landings rose during 2012, from a low of 1,200 tonnes in February to a peak of 4,200 tonnes in October.

Chart 3.13: Landings of key shellfish species into the UK by UK vessels by month: 2012



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 2012. Chart 3.14 shows the largest amounts of shellfish landed abroad by the UK fleet were into Ireland and the Falkland Islands (6 and 3 thousand tonnes respectively). Vessels from Belgium landed 760 tonnes of shellfish into the UK.

Chart 3.14: Landings of shellfish species abroad by UK vessels and landings into the UK by foreign vessels: 2012

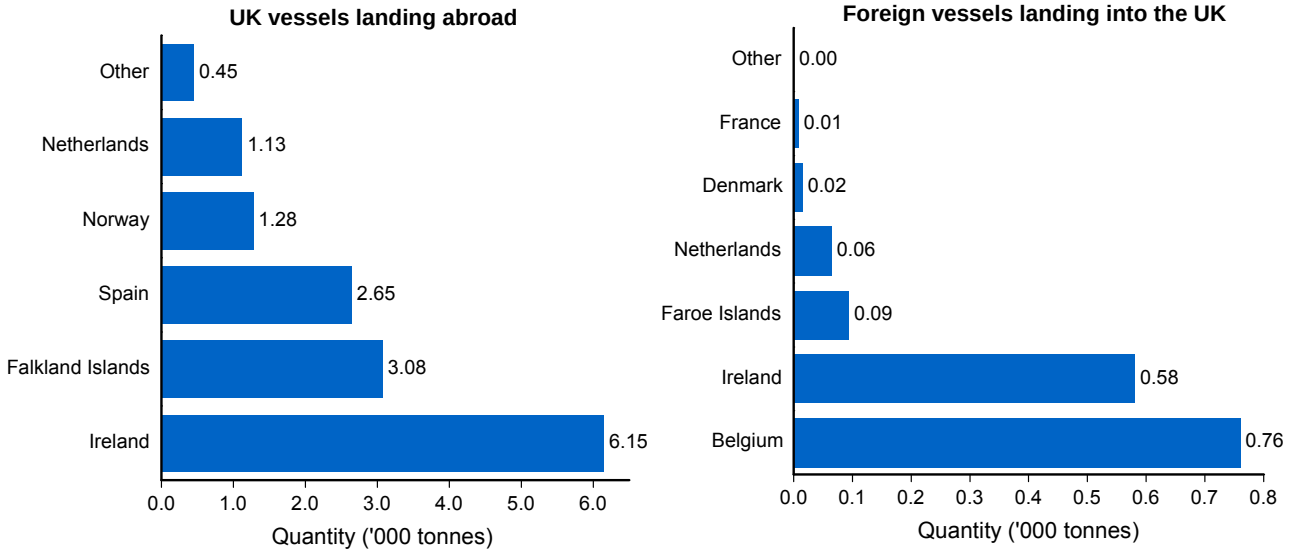


Chart 3.15 shows landings of shellfish by the UK fleet in 2012 by ICES rectangle of capture. In 2012, both the largest quantity and value of shellfish were captured in rectangles relatively close to the coast of the UK. However, shellfish species with high prices were typically captured in rectangles away from coastal areas.

Chart 3.15: Shellfish landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2012[a]

Chart 3.15a: Quantity of landings by ICES rectangle

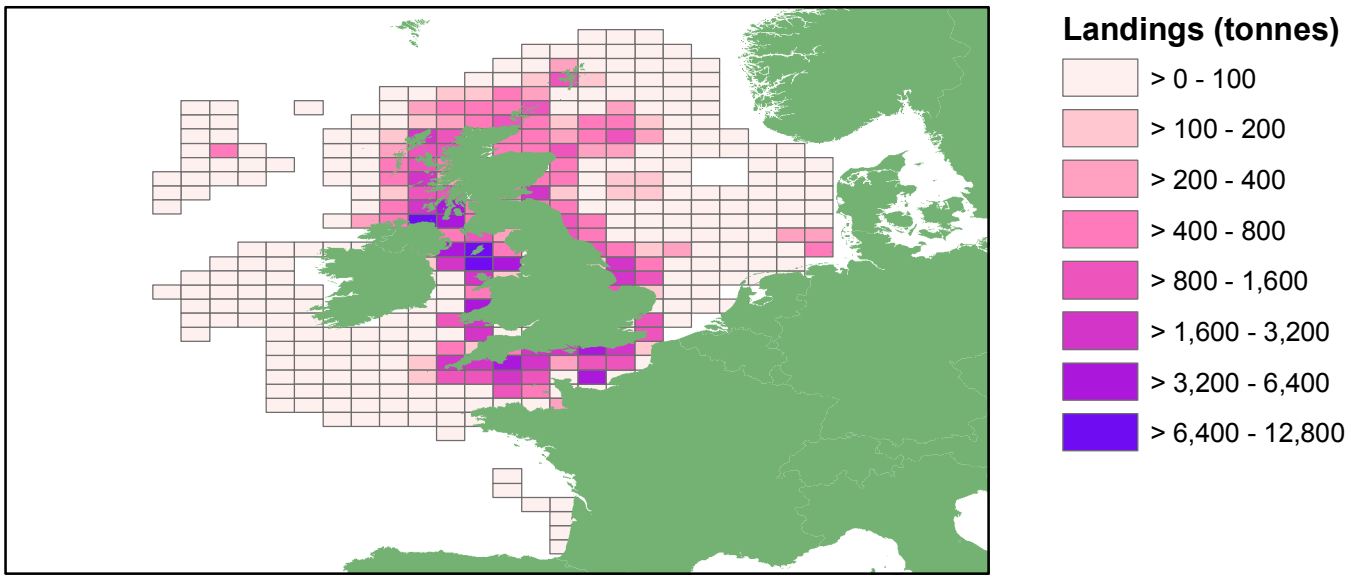


Chart 3.15b: Value of landings by ICES rectangle

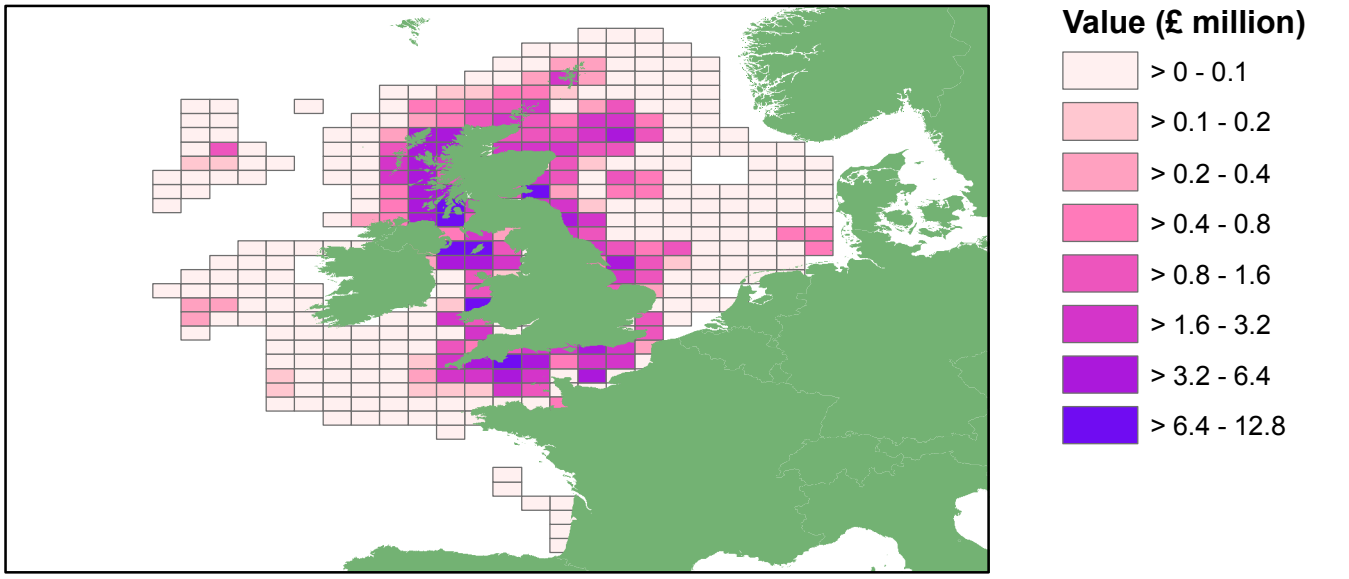
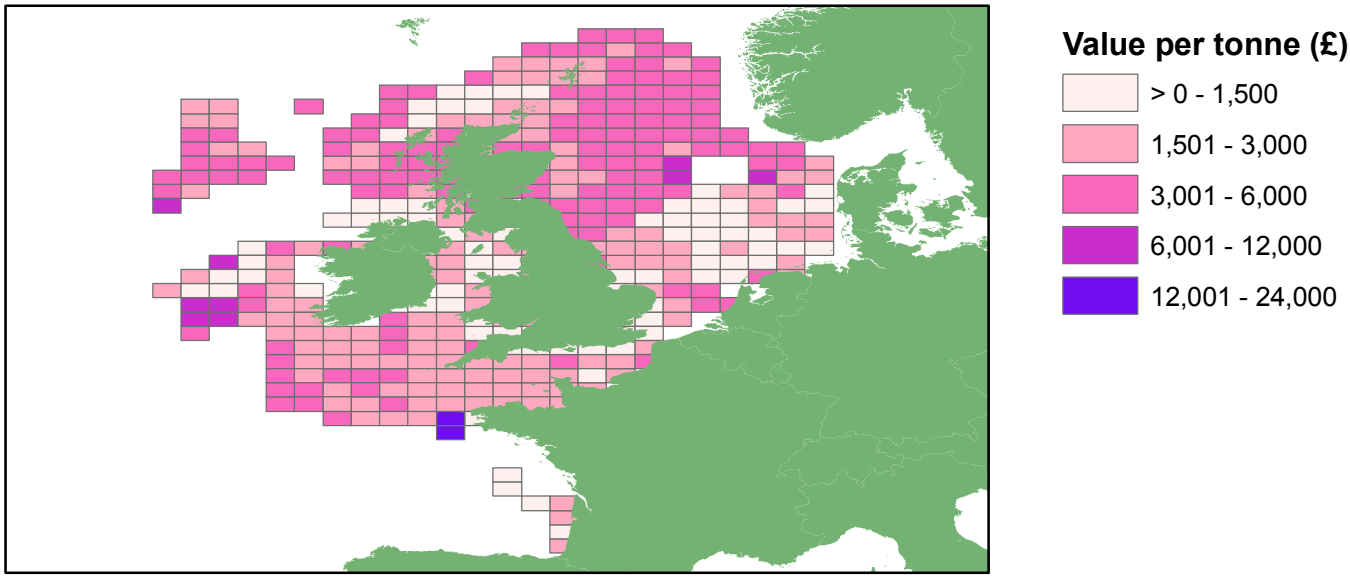


Chart 3.15c: Value of landings per tonne by ICES rectangle



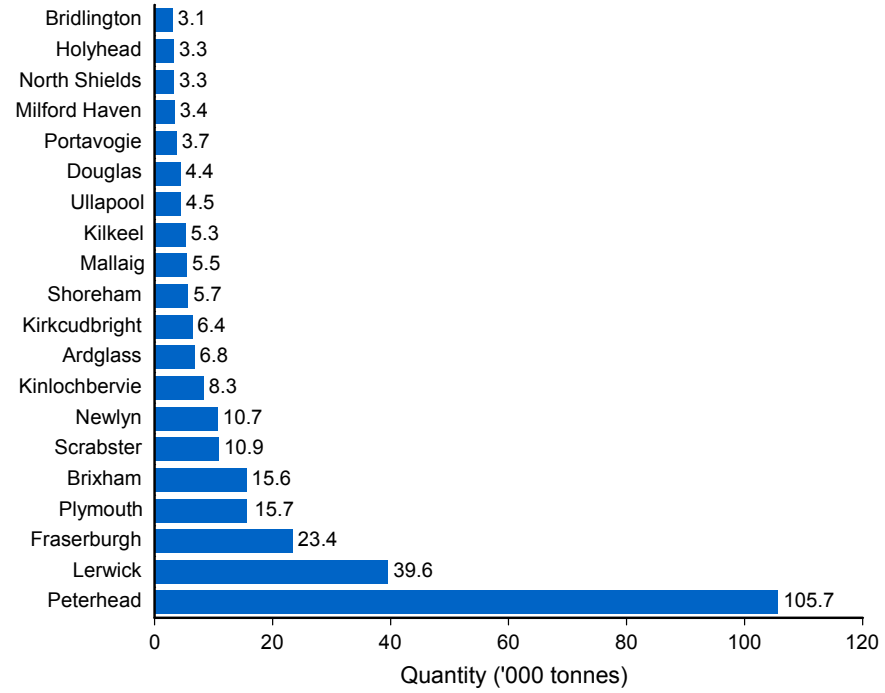
[a] Note: The classification values are different from those used for 2011 in last year's publication.

Landings into major ports by the UK fleet

Chart 3.16 shows the top twenty UK ports based on the quantity landed by UK vessels in 2012. Peterhead remains the port with by far the highest landings - 106 thousand tonnes - although this is down slightly on recent years' figures. Lerwick is still in second place with 40 thousand tonnes and Fraserburgh remains third highest with landings of 23 thousand tonnes. Landings in Lerwick and Fraserburgh fell by 23 per cent and 7 per cent respectively.

Plymouth remains the port with the largest quantity of landings in England (16 thousand tonnes); however, Brixham had the highest value of landings in 2012 (£27 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: 2012



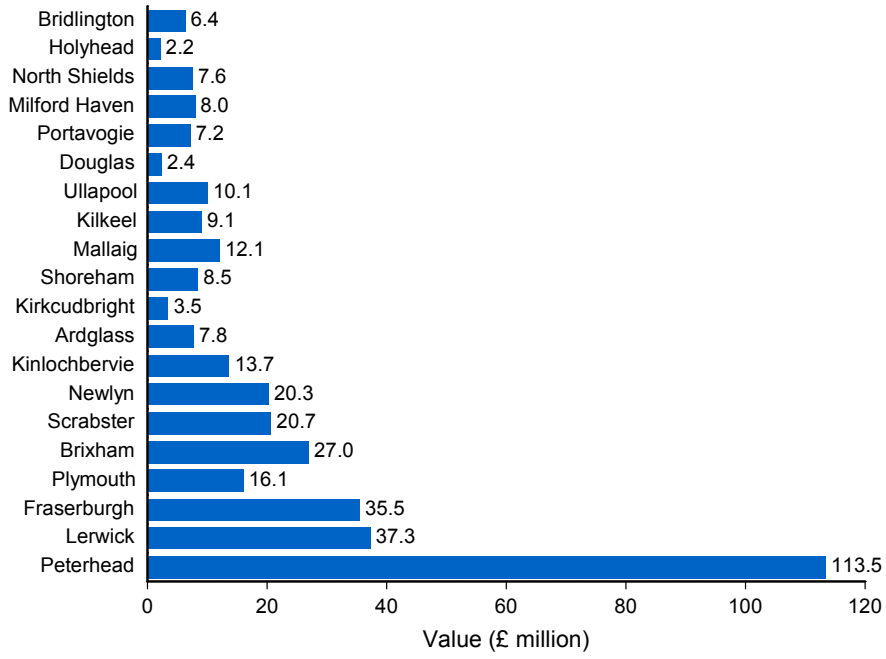
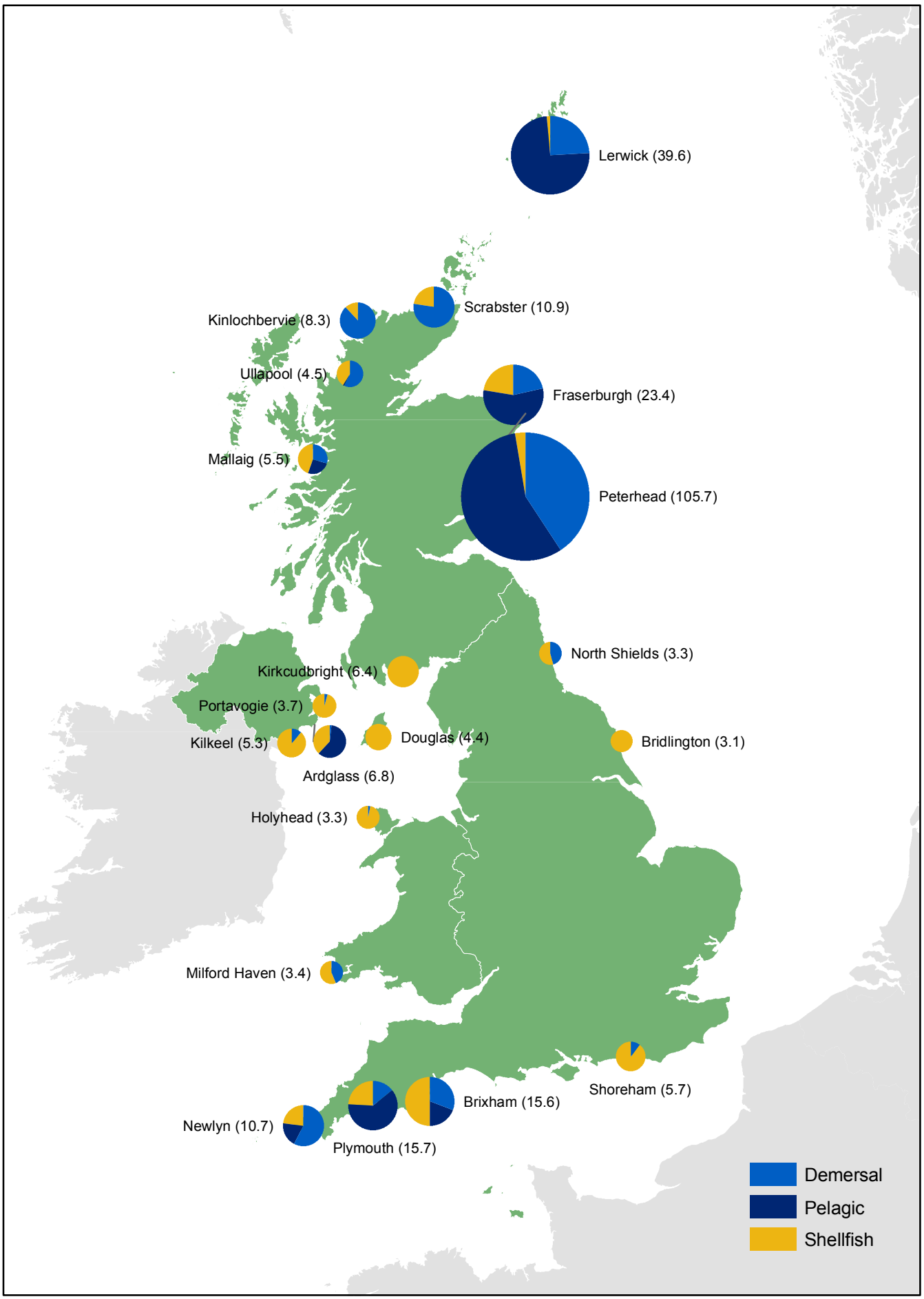


Chart 3.17: Landings into the top 20 UK ports[(a)] by UK vessels by species type: 2012 ('000 tonnes)



[(a)] Shows the top 20 major ports based on the quantity of fish landed by UK vessels at each port in 2012.

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, Fraserburgh, Plymouth and Ardglass is because these are the only ports in the top 20 where pelagic species account for more than half of their landings. Landings into these five ports account for 88 per cent of landings of pelagic species into the UK by the UK fleet.

Landings into the top three ports in Scotland constitute 68 per cent of all landings by UK vessels into Scotland by quantity. 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. The low number of English ports in Charts 3.16 and 3.17 is explained by the broad distribution of landings across English ports.

Landings abroad by the UK fleet

In 2012, UK vessels landed 234 thousand tonnes of fish abroad. Of this, the UK landed 101 thousand tonnes into Norway, of which 97 per cent were pelagic species. Sixty five thousand tonnes were landed by UK vessels into the Netherlands and 21 thousand tonnes into Ireland. A small sector of the UK registered fishing fleet is in Dutch economic ownership; landings by these vessels contribute to the large quantities of fish landed into the Netherlands. Chart 3.18 shows the quantity of fish landed into each country, where this exceeds one thousand tonnes.

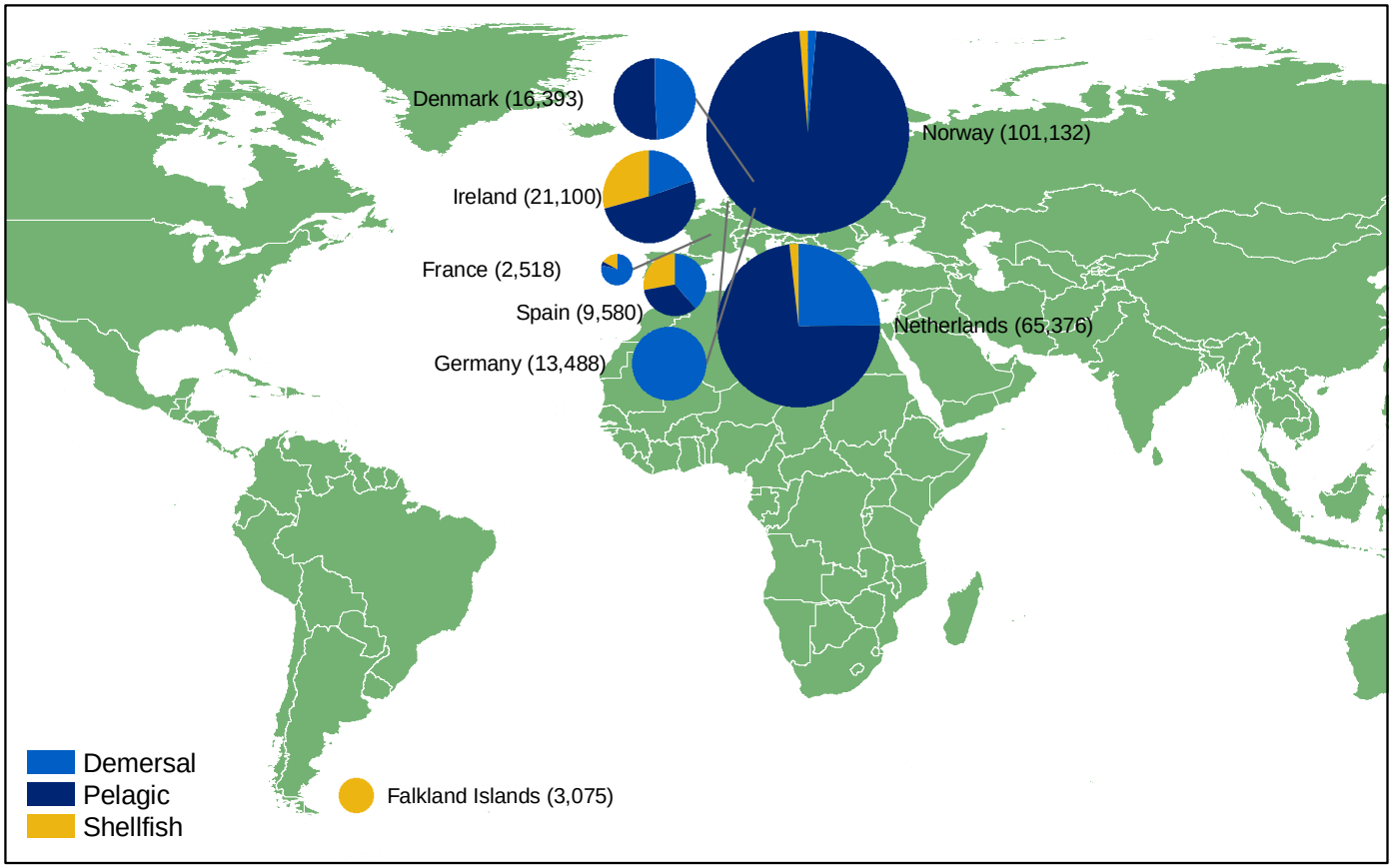
Seventy three per cent of fish landed abroad by UK vessels were pelagic and 21 per cent were demersal. Different countries receive different species: the majority of fish landed into Netherlands were pelagic while the majority of fish landed into Germany were demersal. The species landed into each country is typically determined by market conditions and consumer tastes.

Landings into the UK by foreign vessels

In 2012, 96 thousand tonnes of fish were landed into the UK by foreign vessels, up from 68 thousand tonnes in 2011. This increase is largely a result of a rising catch in blue whiting and herring. Chart 3.19 shows the quantities landed by vessel nationality, where these exceed one thousand tonnes.

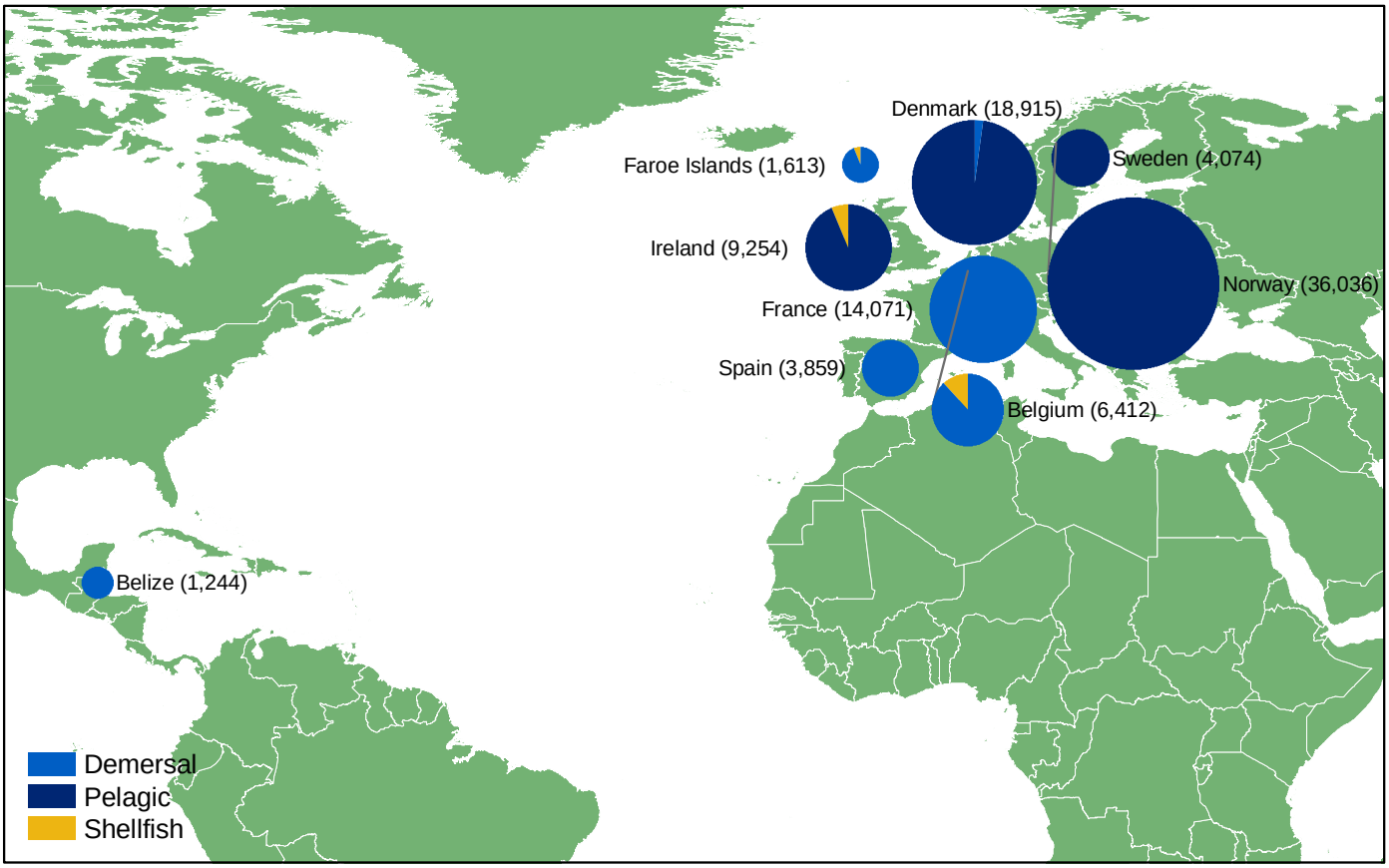
Norwegian and Denmark registered vessels landed the largest quantity of fish into the UK in 2012 (36 and 19 thousand tonnes respectively). The majority of fish landed into the UK by foreign registered vessels are pelagic (70 per cent); herring and mackerel account for almost half of these foreign landings.

Chart 3.18: Landings abroad by UK vessels by country of landing: 2012 (tonnes)



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

Chart 3.19: Landings into the UK by foreign vessels by vessel nationality: 2012 (tonnes)



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

Landings by the UK fleet by area of capture

Table 3.8 and Chart 3.20 show that almost a third of the quantity of fish landed by UK vessels in 2012 was caught in the Northern North Sea (ICES division IVa), a total of 203 thousand tonnes. Large quantities were also caught in West of Scotland (ICES division VIa) and the English Channel (ICES divisions VIId/e): 149 thousand tonnes and 68 thousand tonnes, respectively.

Different sea areas yield different proportions of species. The North Sea (ICES divisions IVa, IVb and IVc) provided 57 per cent of the demersal fish landed by the UK fleet, while the Northern North Sea (ICES division IVa) and the West of Scotland were the source of 74 per cent of pelagic fish landed by UK vessels in 2012. The Irish Sea (ICES division VIIa) provided 24 per cent of the shellfish landed by the UK fleet. Typically, shellfish landings form a high proportion of landings from enclosed sea areas with large coastal stretches (Irish Sea, Bristol Channel, English Channel), while pelagic species form the majority of landings from open waters such as the West of Scotland, West of Ireland (ICES division VIIb) and Little/Great Sole Bank (ICES division VIIh/j).

TABLE 3.8 Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by area of capture: 2012

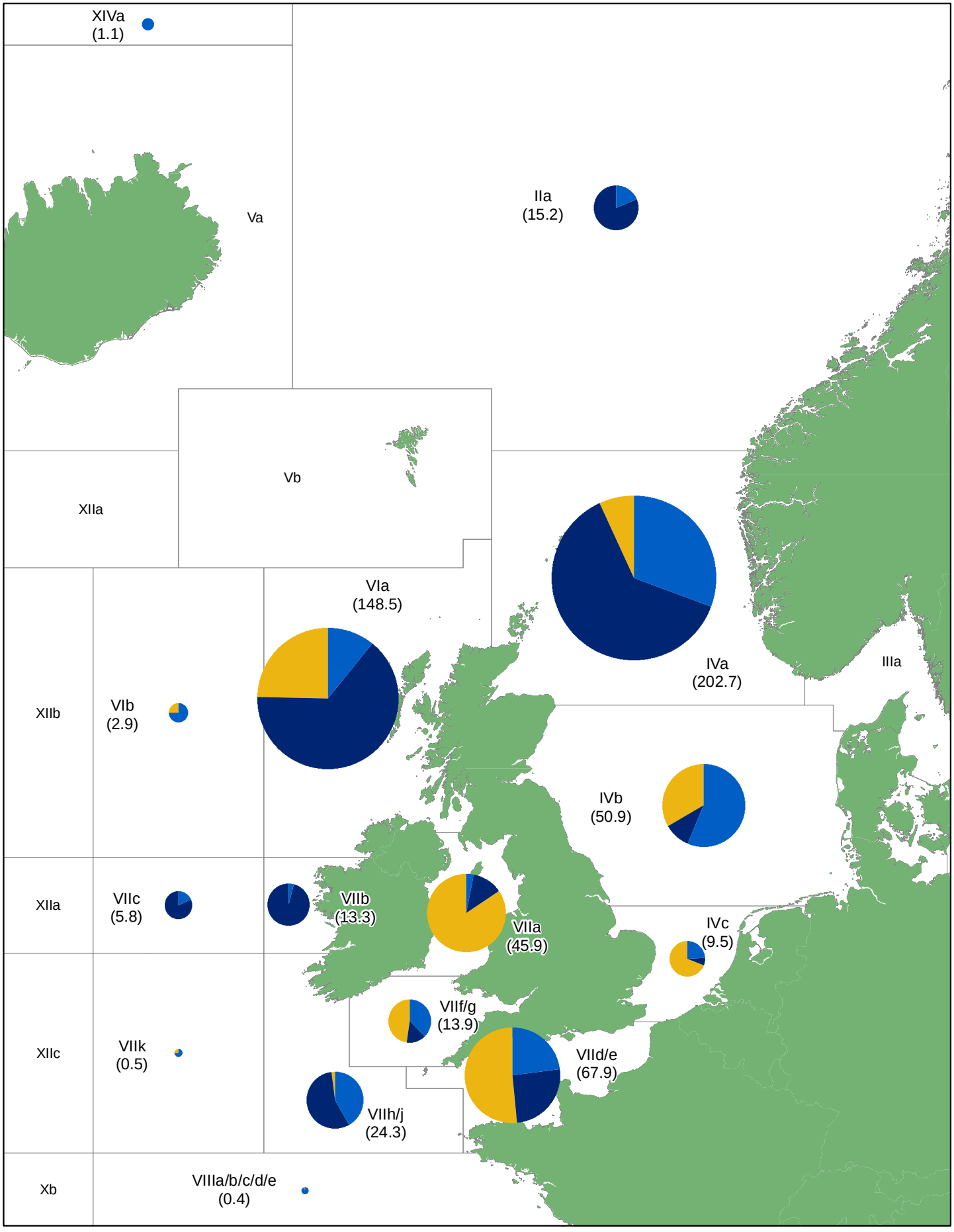
	Demersal		Pelagic		Shellfish		Total	
	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)
Barents Sea/Murman Coast (I)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Norwegian Coast (IIa)	2.8	3.2	12.3	7.6	..	..	**15.2**	**10.8**
Bear Island & Spitzbergen (IIb)	6.2	3.1	-	-	0.1	-	**6.3**	**3.1**
Skagerrak and Kattegat (IIIa)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Northern North Sea (IVa)	62.2	94.8	126.5	72.4	13.9	39.4	**202.7**	**206.7**
Central North Sea (IVb)	28.7	39.2	5.2	2.9	17.0	48.8	**50.9**	**90.9**
Southern North Sea (IVc)	2.3	4.6	0.7	0.1	6.6	7.3	**9.5**	**12.0**
Faroes (Vb)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
West of Scotland (VIa)	16.1	24.6	95.6	87.6	36.7	82.1	**148.5**	**194.2**
Rockall (VIb)	2.2	5.1	-	-	0.7	2.0	**2.9**	**7.0**
Irish Sea (VIIa)	1.4	1.9	5.7	2.6	38.8	46.8	**45.9**	**51.3**
West of Ireland (VIIb)	0.5	1.6	12.7	13.5	..	0.1	**13.3**	**15.3**
Porcupine Bank (VIIc)	1.0	2.9	4.7	2.6	..	..	**5.8**	**5.5**
English Channel (VIId/e)	15.6	41.3	17.3	4.0	35.0	55.1	**67.9**	**100.4**
Little/Great Sole Bank (VIIh/j)	10.1	20.2	13.6	10.6	0.5	1.2	**24.3**	**32.0**
West of Great Sole Bank (VIIk)	0.4	1.1	..	..	0.1	0.9	**0.5**	**2.0**
Rest of ICES area VII (VIIf/g)	5.2	12.9	2.0	0.9	6.7	10.0	**13.9**	**23.8**
Bay of Biscay (VIII)	0.3	1.0	..	..	..	..	**0.4**	**1.1**
East Coast of Greenland (XIV)	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	**1.1**	**-**
North Azores (XII)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Other Areas [(a)]	5.8	3.7	5.5	3.5	6.6	7.2	**18.0**	**14.4**
Total UK	**162.2**	**261.2**	**302.1**	**208.4**	**162.8**	**300.8**	**627.0**	**770.3**

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

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

Chart 3.20: Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by area of capture: 2012 ('000 tonnes)



Key to Fishing areas follows on the next page.

Key to fishing areas

I. Barents Sea and Murman Coast

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

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

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

V. Iceland and Faroes

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

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

VIII. Biscay

Landings by the UK fleet by sector

Eighty five per cent of the quantity of all landings by the UK fleet in 2012 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 18 per cent of the quantity and 19 per cent of the value of fish landed by UK vessels (112 thousand tonnes, £147 million). Scottish FPO vessels accounted for over a fifth of the quantity of all demersal fish and pelagic fish landed by UK vessels.

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

Around a third of UK vessels over 10 metres in length were in the non-sector (vessels 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 2012 they caught 31 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: 2012 [(a)]

	Demersal		Pelagic		Shellfish		Total	
	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)
Scottish FPO Ltd	34.9	46.0	63.2	54.4	14.2	47.1	**112.2**	**147.4**
Shetland FPO Ltd	12.6	16.7	48.7	40.3	0.7	1.3	**62.0**	**58.3**
North Atlantic FPO Ltd	0.8	2.0	42.7	10.0	..	..	**43.5**	**12.0**
Lunar Group	3.0	3.8	39.0	29.8	..	..	**42.0**	**33.6**
Interfish	0.9	2.1	34.2	20.7	..	0.8	**35.4**	**23.6**
Anglo Northern Irish FPO Ltd	..	..	26.5	19.8	4.3	7.7	**31.1**	**28.0**
Klondyke	-	-	30.8	23.8	-	-	**30.8**	**23.8**
South Western FPO Ltd	5.1	13.8	5.7	1.5	18.2	21.6	**29.0**	**36.8**
The FPO Ltd	17.3	11.9	..	..	1.5	..	**18.9**	**12.4**
Cornish FPO Ltd	10.8	24.2	0.9	..	6.7	12.4	**18.4**	**37.0**
Northern Ireland FPO Ltd	3.0	3.6	4.7	3.2	10.4	22.3	**18.0**	**29.2**
North East of Scotland FO Ltd	14.4	20.4	..	..	1.6	5.0	**16.0**	**25.4**
North Sea FPO Ltd	8.7	14.4	..	..	3.7	6.4	**12.4**	**20.8**
Lowestoft FPO Ltd	9.2	14.6	..	..	..	0.9	**9.5**	**15.6**
Fleetwood FPO Ltd	7.0	20.2	0.9	1.6	0.7	0.7	**8.6**	**22.5**
Anglo Scottish FPO Ltd	4.9	6.2	..	..	1.9	6.1	**6.8**	**12.4**
Northern Producers Organisation Ltd	5.4	11.4	..	..	1.3	3.7	**6.7**	**15.3**
Isle of Man Non-Sector	..	..	-	-	5.5	4.4	**5.5**	**4.4**
Eastern England FPO Ltd	3.5	5.5	..	..	1.7	3.5	**5.2**	**9.0**
Orkney FPO Ltd	4.2	5.4	-	-	0.9	2.0	**5.1**	**7.5**
Aberdeen FPO	4.5	6.5	..	..	..	1.0	**4.8**	**7.5**
West of Scotland FPO Ltd	..	..	1.4	..	2.9	6.9	**4.3**	**7.4**
Wales and West Coast FPO Ltd	3.6	11.0	-	-	..	..	**3.7**	**11.3**
Fife FPO Ltd	0.9	1.3	..	..	1.2	4.3	**2.2**	**5.6**
Non-sector vessels	0.6	1.5	..	..	50.6	70.3	**51.4**	**71.8**
10m and under pool	6.6	18.2	2.9	2.2	33.3	70.8	**42.9**	**91.1**
Commercial non-vessel landings	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	**..**	**0.8**
Total All Sectors	**162.2**	**261.2**	**302.1**	**208.4**	**162.8**	**300.8**	**627.0**	**770.3**

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. More than three quarters of their catch in terms of quantity and value is shellfish. The fishing methods used by this sector and the different species targeted mean that they typically gain higher than average prices for their catch.

Landings by the UK fleet by vessel length

Sixty nine per cent of the quantity of landings by the UK fleet in 2012 was caught by vessels over 24 metres in length. At the end of 2012, these vessels constituted just 4 per cent of the UK fleet by number, yet their landings of pelagic species formed 96 per cent of the annual total for the UK fleet.

Eighty nine per cent of all landings of demersal species by the UK fleet were by vessels over 18 metres in length. In contrast, landings of shellfish are much more evenly distributed across the fleet, with vessels 10 metres and under in length (including those in producer organisations) accounting for 22 per cent of the quantity of landings.

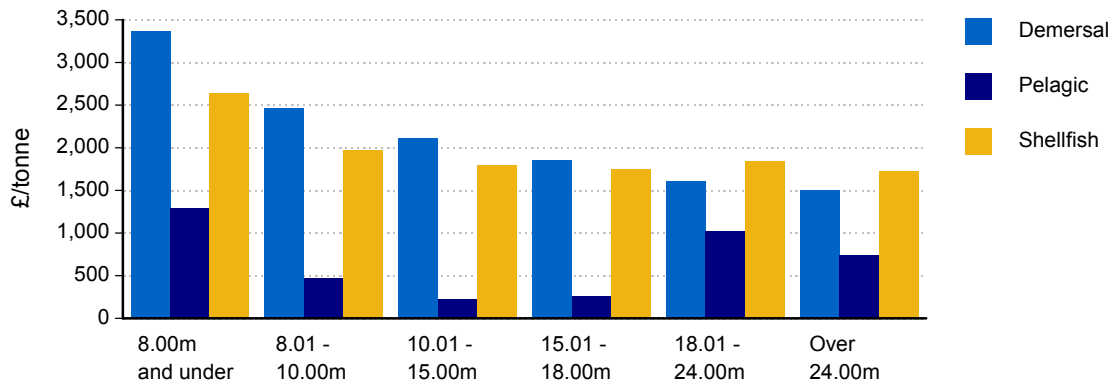
TABLE 3.10 Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by vessel length: 2012

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	1.7	5.8	1.1	1.4	8.2	21.6	**11.0**	**28.8**
8.01 - 10.00m	5.2	12.9	1.9	0.9	27.6	54.6	**34.8**	**68.4**
10.01 - 15.00m	6.7	14.2	8.0	1.8	37.8	68.0	**52.5**	**84.1**
15.01 - 18.00m	4.4	8.2	1.9	..	25.0	43.8	**31.3**	**52.5**
18.01 - 24.00m	31.7	50.9	..	..	35.8	66.2	**67.6**	**117.2**
Over 24.00m	112.3	169.1	289.1	203.7	28.3	46.6	**429.7**	**419.4**
Total	**162.2**	**261.2**	**302.1**	**208.4**	**162.8**	**300.8**	**627.0**	**770.3**

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 £3.36 per kilogram. Similar differences apply for shellfish, with an average price of £2.64 per kilogram for landings by the 8 metre and under fleet, compared with £1.73 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: 2012



Landings by the UK fleet by gear used

Eighty eight per cent of fish landed by UK vessels in 2012 was captured using mobile gears, such as beam trawls, demersal trawls and seines, pelagic seines and dredges (see Table 3.11). Almost all landings of pelagic fish and 90 per cent of all demersal fish were caught using mobile gears. Passive gears were used to catch a third of the shellfish landed by the UK fleet in 2012.

A large majority of demersal and pelagic fish landed by UK vessels in 2012 were caught using demersal trawls and seines. This broad category includes otter, nephrops, shrimp and pair trawls, and all demersal seines. Dredges were used to capture 33 per cent of the shellfish landed by the UK fleet; the remainder were chiefly caught using pots and traps (32 per cent) and demersal trawls and seines (28 per cent).

The average price of fish landed by the UK fleet which was captured using passive gears greatly exceeds that for fish captured by mobile gears (£1.98 per kilogram compared with £1.16 per kilogram). This difference is maintained for demersal species however, the average price is identical for pelagic species and only slightly higher for shellfish caught using passive gears (£1.88 per kilogram compared with £1.85 per kilogram for mobile gears). 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 £1.24 per kilogram, while shellfish caught using demersal trawls and seines were sold at an average price of £2.61 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: 2012

	Demersal		Pelagic		Shellfish		Total	
	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)
Beam trawl	17.9	39.2	..	..	5.2	10.6	**23.1**	**49.8**
Demersal trawl/seine	128.2	176.4	294.8	203.1	46.2	117.0	**469.2**	**496.5**
Dredge	..	1.1	..	..	53.6	66.7	**53.9**	**67.8**
Pelagic seine	..	..	0.7	0.6	..	..	**0.8**	**0.6**
Other mobile gears	..	..	..	..	2.3	1.9	**2.3**	**2.0**
Total Mobile Gears	**146.4**	**216.7**	**295.5**	**203.7**	**107.3**	**196.3**	**549.2**	**616.6**
Drift and fixed nets	9.3	28.1	4.4	1.3	0.8	1.6	**14.5**	**31.0**
Gears using hooks	6.3	16.1	2.1	3.4	..	..	**8.5**	**19.7**
Pots and traps	..	..	..	..	52.7	98.1	**53.0**	**98.4**
Other passive gears	..	..	..	..	1.8	4.6	**1.8**	**4.6**
Total Passive Gears	**15.8**	**44.5**	**6.6**	**4.7**	**55.5**	**104.5**	**77.8**	**153.7**
Total All Sectors	**162.2**	**261.2**	**302.1**	**208.4**	**162.8**	**300.8**	**627.0**	**770.3**

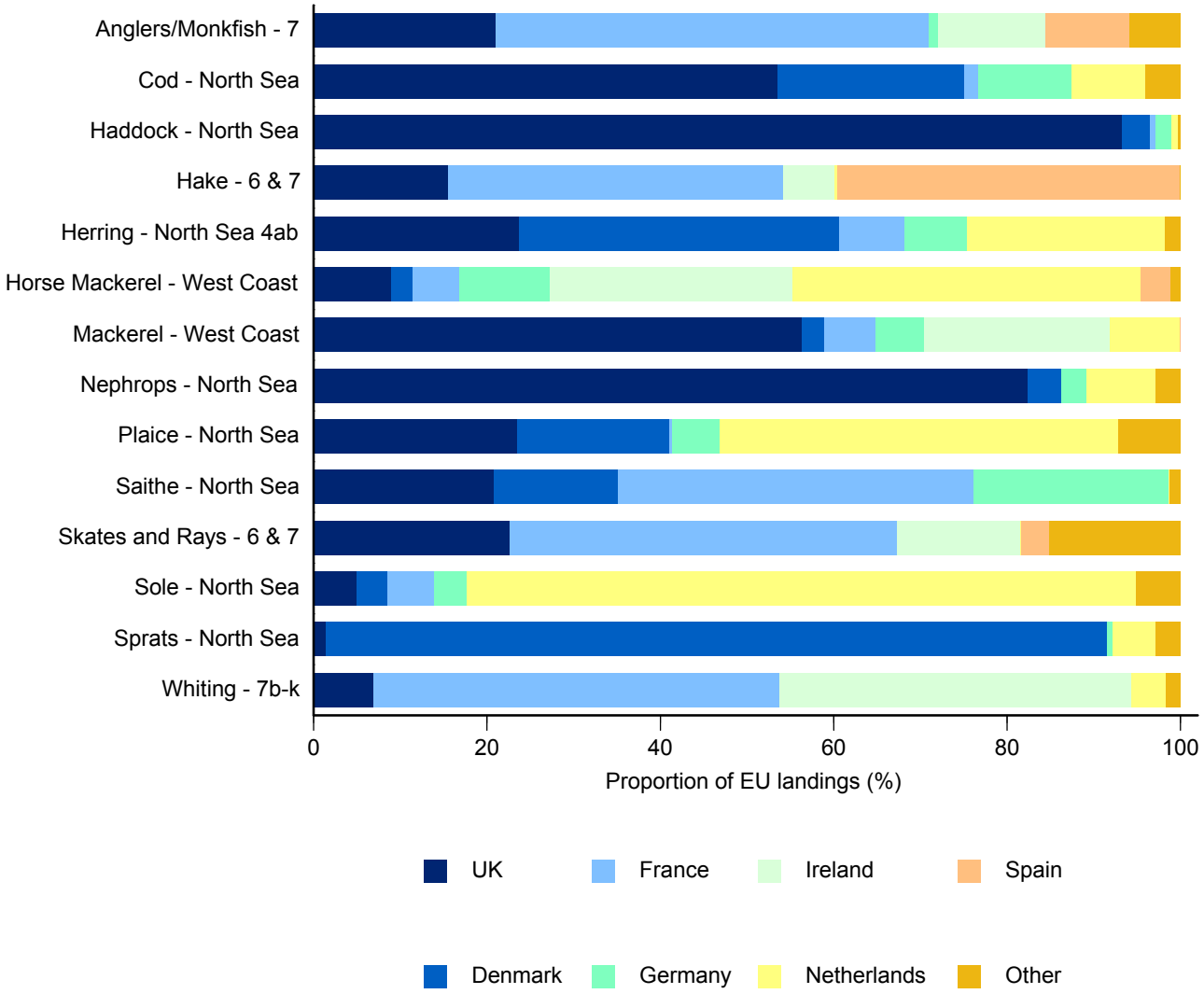
Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

Uptake of quotas by EU member states

Table 3.12 shows the quota held by EU member states at the end of 2012 (after international quota transfers) for each stock, together with landings by each member state during 2012. 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 2012, the UK landed 93 per cent of all North Sea haddock (27 thousand tonnes) and 82 per cent of all North Sea nephrops (11 thousand tonnes) landed by member states. This dominance is not seen across all stocks. For example, Danish vessels landed 90 per cent of all North Sea sprat, Dutch vessels landed 77 per cent of all North Sea sole and French vessels landed 50 per cent of anglers 7.

Chart 3.22: Share of landings of key stocks by EU member states: 2012



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. These have to be submitted to the Commission by 15 February 2013. The landings data for the UK may therefore differ from those reported earlier in this chapter, which are based on more recent figures.

TABLE 3.12 Quota, landings and uptake by EU Member States: 2012

Tonnes

Species	Area		UK	Denmark	France	Germany	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	Total
Albacore	**Northern**	Quota	233	-	6,119	-	3,896	-	14,076	2,535	**26,859**
	Atlantic ocean, north	Catch	50	-	4,413	-	3,661	-	8,686	1,362	**18,173**
	of latitude 05° N	Uptake %	22	-	72	-	94	-	62	54	**68**
Alfonsinos	**3-10, 12 & 14**	Quota	11	-	22	-	11	-	61	203	**308**
	III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX,	Catch	..	-	8	-	-	-	67	239	**314**
	X, XII, XIV (EC & Int)	Uptake %	4	-	34	-	-	-	109	118	**102**
Anglers / Monkfish	**North Sea**	Quota	8,199	789	72	386	-	281	-	367	**10,094**
	IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Catch	5,165	278	17	261	-	50	-	133	**5,904**
		Uptake %	63	35	23	68	-	18	-	36	**58**
	4 (Norwegian waters)	Quota	262	1,158	-	23	-	16	-	41	**1,500**
		Catch	123	844	-	14	-	8	-	-	**989**
	IV (Norway)	Uptake %	47	73	-	60	-	49	-	-	**66**
	West of Scotland	Quota	2,011	-	2,516	154	613	65	275	-	**5,634**
	Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Catch	1,683	-	1,660	142	550	-	107	-	**4,142**
		Uptake %	84	-	66	92	90	-	39	-	**74**
	7	Quota	6,815	-	18,835	339	3,371	43	2,974	1,688	**34,065**
	VII	Catch	5,482	-	13,054	270	3,256	1	2,534	1,516	**26,112**
		Uptake %	80	-	69	80	97	2	85	90	**77**
Black Scabbard Fish	**5-7 & 12**	Quota	39	-	2,081	-	1	-	113	1	**2,235**
	V,VI, VII and XII (EC	Catch	34	-	1,753	-	-	-	125	1	**1,913**
	and International)	Uptake %	89	-	84	-	-	-	110	76	**86**
Blue Ling	**2 & 4**	Quota	13	4	27	4	4	-	-	-	**52**
	II and IV (EC and	Catch	1	..	9	-	-	-	-	-	**11**
	International)	Uptake %	11	..	34	-	-	-	-	-	**21**
	6 & 7	Quota	76	-	1,926	-	5	-	21	151	**2,179**
	VI and VII (EC and	Catch	47	-	1,602	-	..	-	25	1	**1,675**
	International)	Uptake %	62	-	83	-	1	-	120	1	**77**
Blue Whiting	**Northern**	Quota [(a)]	11,752	1,085	10,456	6,512	7,615	28,383	787	172	**66,761**
	I,II,III,IV,V,VII,VIIIabde,	Catch	9,171	339	9,788	6,226	7,557	27,156	284	53	**60,574**
	XII,XIV (EC and Int)	Uptake %	78	31	94	96	99	96	36	31	**91**
Boarfish	**6-8**	Quota	5,211	20,123	-	-	56,666	-	-	-	**82,000**
	VI, VII and VIII (EC and	Catch	3,139	19,882	-	-	55,949	-	-	-	**78,970**
	International)	Uptake %	60	99	-	-	99	-	-	-	**96**
Cod	**1 & 2 (Norwegian waters)**	Quota	6,830	-	2,304	2,741	159	-	2,340	1,934	**16,307**
		Catch	6,608	-	2,303	2,740	140	-	2,339	1,689	**15,819**
	I, II (Norway)	Uptake %	97	-	100	100	88	-	100	87	**97**
	1 & 2b	Quota	4,800	-	2,884	5,761	-	-	8,578	5,512	**27,535**
	I, IIb	Catch	4,556	-	2,426	5,759	226	-	8,480	5,737	**27,185**
		Uptake %	95	-	84	100	n/a	-	99	104	**99**
	North Sea	Quota	12,336	4,953	871	2,437	-	2,089	-	895	**23,582**
	IIa (EC), IV	Catch	11,974	4,805	371	2,392	-	1,919	-	894	**22,354**
		Uptake %	97	97	43	98	-	92	-	100	**95**
	West of Scotland	Quota	48	-	12	1	17	-	-	-	**78**
	VIb, XII, XIV	Catch	11	-	..	-	1	-	-	-	**12**
		Uptake %	22	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	**15**
	7a	Quota	124	-	16	-	271	-	-	28	**439**
	VIIa	Catch	110	-	1	-	193	-	-	23	**327**
		Uptake %	89	-	6	-	71	-	-	82	**74**
	7d	Quota	152	-	1,444	-	-	57	-	71	**1,723**
	VIId	Catch	97	-	885	-	-	39	-	40	**1,061**
		Uptake %	64	-	61	-	-	69	-	56	**62**
	7b-c, e-k	Quota	865	-	7,671	-	1,597	6	-	327	**10,466**
	VII (ex VIIa, VIId),VIII, IX,	Catch	689	-	5,369	-	1,490	5	-	289	**7,842**
	X; CECAF 34.1.1 (EC)	Uptake %	80	-	70	-	93	86	-	88	**75**
	Greenland waters	Quota	1,116	-	-	876	-	-	-	-	**1,992**
	NAFO 0 and 1, V and XIV	Catch	1,165	-	-	876	-	-	-	-	**2,041**
	(Greenland)	Uptake %	104	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	**102**
	21.3M	Quota	868	-	-	-	-	-	1,613	2,810	**5,291**
	Division 21.3M	Catch	868	-	-	-	-	-	1,597	2,433	**4,898**
		Uptake %	100	-	-	-	-	-	99	87	**93**
Dabs and Flounders	**North Sea**	Quota	1,652	1,888	196	2,432	-	11,456	-	810	**18,434**
	IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Catch	691	493	137	276	-	5,765	-	800	**8,161**
		Uptake %	42	26	70	11	-	50	-	99	**44**
Greater Forkbeard	**1-4**	Quota	15	-	10	9	-	-	-	-	**34**
	I, II, III, IV (EC and	Catch	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	**3**
	International)	Uptake %	12	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	**8**
	5-7	Quota	591	-	610	10	267	100	578	-	**2,156**
	V, VI, VII (EC and	Catch	267	-	390	-	8	-	577	-	**1,242**
	International)	Uptake %	45	-	64	-	3	-	100	-	**58**

Source: European Commission

(a) UK quota includes 10 per cent of initial quota which was borrowed from 2013 under Article 7 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 44/2012.

TABLE 3.12 Quota, landings and uptake by EU Member States: 2012 (cont.)

Tonnes

Species	Area		UK	Denmark	France	Germany	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	Total
Greater Silver Smelt	**5-7**	Quota	267	-	8	1,036	338	3,136	-	-	**4,785**
	V, VI, VII (EC and	Catch	5	-	-	538	-	1,785	-	-	**2,327**
	International)	Uptake %	2	-	-	52	-	57	-	-	**49**
Greenland Halibut	**1 & 2 (Norwegian**	Quota	25	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	**50**
	waters)	Catch	18	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	**24**
	I, II (Norway)	Uptake %	71	-	-	19	-	-	-	n/a	**47**
	2a, 4 & 6	Quota	62	2	118	-	-	-	2	2	**186**
	IIa (EC), IV, VI (EC	Catch	67	-	112	-	-	-	-	2	**180**
	and International)	Uptake %	108	-	95	-	-	-	-	90	**97**
	5 & 14 (Greenland	Quota	-	-	-	4,709	-	-	-	787	**5,496**
	waters)	Catch	1	-	-	4,619	-	-	-	781	**5,401**
	V, XIV (Greenland)	Uptake %	n/a	-	-	98	-	-	-	99	**98**
	NAFO 0 and 1	Quota	-	-	-	1,850	-	-	-	-	**1,850**
	(Greenland waters)	Catch	..	-	-	1,784	-	-	-	-	**1,784**
	NAFO 0, I (Greenland)	Uptake %	n/a	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	**96**
Haddock	**1 & 2 (Norwegian**	Quota	577	-	256	380	20	-	60	25	**1,318**
	waters)	Catch	514	..	254	380	16	-	48	25	**1,236**
	I, II (Norway)	Uptake %	89	n/a	99	100	81	-	80	100	**94**
	North Sea	Quota [(a)]	30,249	1,285	1,467	630	-	202	-	387	**34,220**
	IIa (EC), IV	Catch	26,905	947	179	550	-	190	-	88	**28,859**
		Uptake %	89	74	12	87	-	94	-	23	**84**
	West of Scotland	Quota	4,935	-	331	8	932	-	14	7	**6,227**
	5b & 6a	Catch	4,044	-	34	..	845	-	15	-	**4,938**
	Vb (EC), VIa	Uptake %	82	-	10	1	91	-	106	-	**79**
	West of Scotland 6b	Quota	3,008	-	408	10	294	-	3	8	**3,731**
	VIb, XII, XIV	Catch	577	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	**608**
		Uptake %	19	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	**16**
	7a	Quota	660	-	99	-	583	2	-	39	**1,383**
	VIIa	Catch	236	-	3	-	561	-	-	13	**813**
		Uptake %	36	-	3	-	96	-	-	33	**59**
	7b-k	Quota	1,822	-	11,357	-	3,745	90	106	243	**17,363**
	VII (ex VIIa),VIII, IX,	Catch	1,892	-	11,911	-	4,126	65	106	235	**18,335**
	X; CECAF 34.1.1 (EC)	Uptake %	104	-	105	-	110	72	100	97	**106**
Halibut	**5 & 14 (Greenland**	Quota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	**1,000**
	waters)	Catch	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
	V, XIV (Greenland)	Uptake %	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**..**
Hake	**North Sea**	Quota	1,840	875	568	102	-	112	-	33	**3,529**
	IIa (EC), IV	Catch	1,816	919	392	102	-	112	-	28	**3,368**
		Uptake %	99	105	69	100	-	100	-	85	**95**
	6 & 7	Quota	5,187	-	13,474	-	1,873	56	12,034	23	**32,647**
	Vb (EC), VI, VII, XII,	Catch	4,855	-	12,086	-	1,851	111	12,351	10	**31,263**
	XIV	Uptake %	94	-	90	-	99	197	103	42	**96**
Herring	**Atlanto Scandian**	Quota [(a)]	13,111	22,591	-	11,975	4,943	6,226	1	730	**59,577**
	I, II	Catch	12,310	21,754	-	11,945	4,802	5,975	-	721	**57,507**
		Uptake %	94	96	-	100	97	96	-	99	**97**
	North Sea 4ab	Quota	55,880	88,621	17,592	17,108	40	53,558	-	4,268	**237,067**
	IV (EC and Norway	Catch	55,707	86,994	17,584	17,108	10	53,452	-	4,268	**235,123**
	North of 53° 30'N)	Uptake %	100	98	100	100	26	100	-	100	**99**
	4c & 7d	Quota	4,164	330	11,871	7,308	-	20,863	-	14	**44,550**
	IVc (exB/W), VIId	Catch	4,007	325	11,869	7,268	-	20,442	-	4	**43,915**
		Uptake %	96	98	100	99	-	98	-	26	**99**
	West Coast	Quota	11,932	-	484	1,979	3,416	3,799	-	-	**21,610**
	Vb (EC), VIa (North	Catch	12,064	-	475	1,829	3,213	3,697	-	-	**21,279**
	of 56° 30' N), VIb	Uptake %	101	-	98	92	94	97	-	-	**98**
	7a (Manx and	Quota	5,696	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	**5,721**
	Mourne)	Catch	5,676	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	**5,693**
	VIIa (Manx & Mourne)	Uptake %	100	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	**100**
	7ef	Quota	490	-	490	-	-	-	-	-	**980**
	VIIe, f	Catch	264	-	489	-	-	-	-	-	**753**
		Uptake %	54	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	**77**
	7ghjk	Quota	28	-	1,384	253	18,320	1,499	-	-	**21,484**
	VIIg, h, j, k	Catch	1	-	4	230	16,585	1,364	-	-	**18,183**
		Uptake %	4	-	..	91	91	91	-	-	**85**
	By-catch	Quota	326	17,134	89	89	-	178	-	84	**17,900**
	IIa (EC), IV, VIId	Catch	44	10,602	-	-	-	161	-	83	**10,889**
		Uptake %	13	62	-	-	-	90	-	98	**61**
	Clyde	Quota	720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**720**
	VIa (Clyde)	Catch	302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**302**
		Uptake %	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**42**

Source: European Commission

(a) UK quota includes 10 per cent of initial quota which was borrowed from 2013 under Article 7 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 44/2012.

TABLE 3.12 Quota, landings and uptake by EU Member States: 2012 (cont.)

Tonnes

Species	Area		UK	Denmark	France	Germany	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	Total
Horse Mackerel	**North Sea** [(a)]	Quota	3,133	12,854	1,944	5,367	1,209	15,977	19	127	**40,630**
	IVb, IVc, VIId	Catch	1,012	1,597	1,001	5,354	-	14,226	-	48	**23,238**
		Uptake %	32	12	51	100	-	89	-	38	**57**
	West Coast [(a)]	Quota	15,997	4,356	10,747	17,471	46,791	71,420	5,510	1,884	**174,176**
	IIa (EC), IVa, Vb (EC), VI, VII (ex VIId),VIIIabde, XII, XIV	Catch	14,520	3,929	8,721	17,055	45,306	65,194	5,506	1,853	**162,084**
		Uptake %	91	90	81	98	97	91	100	98	**93**
Lemon Sole and Witches	**North Sea**	Quota	3,849	953	261	112	-	743	-	473	**6,391**
	IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Catch	1,435	392	-	59	-	574	-	405	**2,866**
		Uptake %	37	41	-	53	-	77	-	86	**45**
Ling	**Deep Sea 1 & 2**	Quota	9	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	**36**
	I, II	Catch	7	-	6	..	-	-	-	-	**13**
		Uptake %	74	-	64	5	-	-	-	-	**36**
	4 (EC waters)	Quota	2,153	173	139	100	-	6	-	35	**2,606**
	IV (EC)	Catch	1,978	93	84	33	-	..	-	13	**2,201**
		Uptake %	92	54	61	33	-	4	-	36	**84**
	4 (Norwegian waters)	Quota	97	693	8	45	-	1	-	6	**850**
	waters)	Catch	89	371	1	39	-	-	-	-	**501**
	IV (Norway S of 62°N)	Uptake %	92	54	18	87	-	-	-	-	**59**
	6-10, 12 & 14	Quota	3,058	6	2,622	4	671	3	2,457	79	**8,900**
	VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII, XIV (EC)	Catch	2,536	-	1,910	4	635	..	1,601	61	**6,747**
		Uptake %	83	-	73	98	95	12	65	78	**76**
Mackerel	**North Sea**	Quota [(b)]	1,944	17,575	1,932	961	-	1,685	-	4,789	**28,886**
	IIa (EC), IV	Catch	1,783	16,970	1,720	853	-	1,519	-	4,752	**27,598**
		Uptake %	92	97	89	89	-	90	-	99	**96**
	West Coast	Quota [(b)]	182,514	7,628	19,447	17,778	63,918	24,896	22	54	**316,257**
	II (ex EC),Vb (EC),VI, VII, VIIIabde,XII,XIV	Catch	166,676	7,625	17,415	16,691	63,226	24,170	16	1	**295,820**
		Uptake %	91	100	90	94	99	97	73	1	**94**
Megrims	**North Sea**	Quota	1,936	21	32	6	-	26	-	9	**2,030**
	IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Catch	1,378	14	5	1	-	15	-	..	**1,413**
		Uptake %	71	65	15	24	-	58	-	2	**70**
	West of Scotland	Quota	1,173	-	1,646	-	483	-	424	-	**3,726**
	Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Catch	674	-	125	-	332	-	208	-	**1,340**
		Uptake %	57	-	8	-	69	-	49	-	**36**
	7	Quota	2,888	-	6,688	-	3,384	-	5,599	659	**19,218**
	VII	Catch	2,163	-	2,668	-	3,098	..	3,579	601	**12,109**
		Uptake %	75	-	40	-	92	n/a	64	91	**63**
Nephrops	**North Sea**	Quota	19,852	1,284	38	837	-	1,265	-	1,268	**24,543**
	IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Catch	10,656	496	-	386	-	1,022	-	373	**12,932**
		Uptake %	54	39	-	46	-	81	-	29	**53**
	4 (Norwegian	Quota	64	1,135	-	1	-	-	-	-	**1,200**
	waters)	Catch	..	238	-	-	-	-	-	-	**238**
	IV (Norway)	Uptake %	..	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	**20**
	West of Scotland	Quota	15,261	-	127	-	211	10	32	-	**15,641**
	Vb (EC), VI	Catch	13,841	-	-	-	29	-	..	-	**13,869**
		Uptake %	91	-	-	-	14	-	..	-	**89**
	7	Quota	7,766	-	4,416	-	10,534	-	1,375	72	**24,163**
	VII	Catch	7,259	-	519	-	10,494	-	485	6	**18,764**
		Uptake %	93	-	12	-	100	-	35	9	**78**
Norway Pout	**North Sea**	Quota	-	70,683	-	14	-	52	-	1	**70,750**
	IIa (EC), IV	Catch	6	23,174	-	-	-	-	-	..	**23,180**
		Uptake %	n/a	33	-	-	-	-	-	9	**33**
Plaice	**North Sea**	Quota	18,943	14,559	854	4,619	-	33,906	-	6,320	**79,201**
	IIa (EC), IV	Catch	16,461	12,248	277	3,872	-	32,149	-	5,042	**70,048**
		Uptake %	87	84	32	84	-	95	-	80	**88**
	West of Scotland	Quota	408	-	10	-	275	-	-	-	**693**
	Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Catch	40	-	1	-	13	-	-	-	**53**
		Uptake %	10	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	**8**
	7a	Quota	506	-	20	-	848	1	-	433	**1,808**
	VIIa	Catch	156	-	-	-	107	-	-	236	**499**
		Uptake %	31	-	-	-	13	-	-	54	**28**
	7de	Quota	1,473	-	2,381	-	-	65	-	1,216	**5,135**
	VIId, e	Catch	1,468	-	2,220	-	-	64	-	1,168	**4,920**
		Uptake %	100	-	93	-	-	99	-	96	**96**
	7fg	Quota	42	-	93	-	72	-	-	186	**392**
	VIIf, g	Catch	44	-	81	-	76	-	-	203	**404**
		Uptake %	105	-	87	-	106	-	-	109	**103**
	7hjk	Quota	40	-	66	-	86	-	-	2	**194**
	VIIh, j, k	Catch	37	-	62	-	99	-	-	1	**200**
		Uptake %	93	-	93	-	115	-	-	70	**103**

Source: European Commission

(a) Area VIId is now included in North Sea Horse Mackerel and areas IIa (EC) and IVa are now included in West Coast Horse Mackerel.

(b) UK quota includes 10 per cent of initial quota which was borrowed from 2013 under Article 7 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 44/2012.

TABLE 3.12 Quota, landings and uptake by EU Member States: 2012 (cont.)

Tonnes

Species	Area		UK	Denmark	France	Germany	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	Total
Pollack	**West of Scotland**	Quota	145	-	190	-	56	-	6	-	**397**
	Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Catch	32	-	3	-	10	-	-	-	**45**
		Uptake %	22	-	1	-	17	-	-	-	**11**
	7	Quota	2,349	-	9,532	-	1,165	4	25	420	**13,495**
	VII	Catch	1,821	-	1,411	-	1,161	1	3	43	**4,439**
		Uptake %	78	-	15	-	100	13	12	10	**33**
	8abde	Quota	24	-	1,366	-	-	-	88	-	**1,478**
	VIIIa, b, d, e	Catch	3	-	1,088	-	-	-	34	..	**1,124**
		Uptake %	10	-	80	-	-	-	39	n/a	**76**
Porbeagle	**1-10, 12 & 14 (EC**	Quota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	waters)	Catch	..	..	-	-	-	-	..	-	**..**
	I-X, XII, XIV (EC)	Uptake %	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	n/a	-	**n/a**
Redfishes	**1 & 2 (Norwegian**	Quota	150	-	84	746	-	20	95	405	**1,500**
	waters)	Catch	73	-	5	31	-	-	2	1	**113**
	I, II (Norway)	Uptake %	49	-	6	4	-	-	2	..	**8**
	5 & 14 (Greenland	Quota	31	-	22	3,120	-	-	150	1,176	**4,499**
	waters)	Catch	31	-	-	2,491	-	-	75	-	**2,597**
	V, XIV (Greenland)	Uptake %	101	-	-	80	-	-	50	-	**58**
	21.3M	Quota	26	-	-	1,369	-	-	843	6,250	**8,488**
	Division 21.3M	Catch	6	-	-	-	-	-	512	3,922	**4,439**
		Uptake %	21	-	-	-	-	-	61	63	**52**
Red	**6-8**	Quota	24	-	69	-	6	-	122	-	**221**
Seabream	*VI, VII and VIII (EC*	Catch	1	-	52	-	-	9	120	-	**181**
	and International)	Uptake %	5	-	75	-	-	n/a	98	-	**82**
Roundnose	**5b, 6 & 7**	Quota	139	-	2,297	5	187	-	118	86	**2,832**
Grenadier	*Vb, VI, VII*	Catch	2	-	1,181	-	-	-	118	38	**1,339**
		Uptake %	2	-	51	-	-	-	100	45	**47**
Saithe	**1 & 2 (Norwegian**	Quota	691	-	218	1,591	-	-	10	8	**2,518**
	waters)	Catch	634	-	190	1,335	-	-	4	8	**2,170**
	I, II (Norway)	Uptake %	92	-	87	84	-	-	37	100	**86**
	North Sea	Quota	8,139	5,362	15,370	8,403	-	35	-	465	**37,774**
	IIa (EC), IV	Catch	7,463	5,172	14,749	8,087	-	34	-	441	**35,945**
		Uptake %	92	96	96	96	-	96	-	95	**95**
	West of Scotland	Quota	5,468	-	2,970	13	440	-	13	-	**8,904**
	Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Catch	4,509	-	2,652	9	364	-	13	-	**7,546**
		Uptake %	82	-	89	67	83	-	101	-	**85**
	7	Quota	441	-	1,366	-	1,516	5	9	6	**3,343**
	VII, VIII, IX, X;	Catch	147	-	336	-	980	..	1	2	**1,465**
	COPACE 34.1.1(EC)	Uptake %	33	-	25	-	65	6	9	30	**44**
Skates and Rays	**North Sea**	Quota	774	9	74	17	-	457	-	208	**1,539**
	IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Catch	648	3	47	17	-	431	-	185	**1,330**
		Uptake %	84	34	64	98	-	94	-	89	**86**
	7d	Quota	159	-	744	-	-	12	-	63	**978**
	VIId	Catch	133	-	676	-	-	12	-	55	**876**
		Uptake %	84	-	91	-	-	100	-	87	**90**
	6 & 7	Quota	2,814	-	4,719	14	1,311	12	767	1,473	**11,110**
	VI (EC), VII (EC) (ex	Catch	1,946	-	3,825	1	1,223	1	284	1,296	**8,575**
	VIId)	Uptake %	69	-	81	4	93	12	37	88	**77**
Sole	**North Sea**	Quota	1,217	601	791	1,075	-	12,465	-	1,558	**17,707**
	II, IV	Catch	580	418	633	440	-	9,065	-	601	**11,737**
		Uptake %	48	70	80	41	-	73	-	39	**66**
	West of Scotland	Quota	12	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	**60**
	Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Catch	4	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	**13**
		Uptake %	34	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	**22**
	7a	Quota	37	-	2	-	58	-	-	246	**343**
	VIIa	Catch	21	-	..	-	51	-	-	222	**294**
		Uptake %	56	-	10	-	89	-	-	90	**86**
	7d	Quota	1,132	-	3,286	-	-	-	-	1,689	**6,107**
	VIId	Catch	616	-	2,531	-	-	-	-	939	**4,086**
		Uptake %	54	-	77	-	-	-	-	56	**67**
	7e	Quota	485	-	289	-	-	-	-	40	**814**
	VIIe	Catch	459	-	261	-	-	-	-	37	**758**
		Uptake %	95	-	90	-	-	-	-	94	**93**
	7fg	Quota	204	-	85	-	37	-	-	868	**1,194**
	VIIf, g	Catch	169	-	48	-	33	-	-	840	**1,089**
		Uptake %	83	-	56	-	89	-	-	97	**91**
	7hjk	Quota	78	-	98	-	194	51	-	39	**460**
	VIIh, j, k	Catch	46	-	86	-	85	-	-	18	**235**
		Uptake %	59	-	87	-	44	-	-	46	**51**

Source: European Commission

TABLE 3.12 Quota, landings and uptake by EU Member States: 2012 (cont.)

Tonnes

Species	Area		UK	Denmark	France	Germany	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	Total
Sprats	**North Sea**	Quota	4,498	127,238	1,737	6,903	-	8,086	-	3,038	**151,500**
	IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Catch	1,134	69,811	..	471	-	3,892	-	2,184	**77,492**
		Uptake %	25	55	..	7	-	48	-	72	**51**
	7de	Quota	3,702	674	361	26	-	361	-	26	**5,150**
	VIId, e	Catch	3,348	1	1	-	-	8	-	-	**3,359**
		Uptake %	90	..	..	-	-	2	-	-	**65**
Spurdog	**North Sea**	Quota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Catch	..	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	**4**
		Uptake %	n/a	n/a	-	n/a	-	n/a	-	-	**n/a**
	West Coast	Quota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	I, V, VI, VII, VIII, XII	Catch	3	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	**9**
	and XIV (EC and Int)	Uptake %	n/a	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	-	**n/a**
Turbot and Brill	**North Sea**	Quota	515	727	88	259	-	2,790	-	263	**4,642**
	IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Catch	451	459	43	257	-	2,789	-	257	**4,257**
		Uptake %	87	63	49	99	-	100	-	98	**92**
Tusk	**1, 2 & 14**	Quota	7	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	**21**
	I, II, XIV (EC	Catch	7	-	6	..	-	-	-	-	**13**
	and International)	Uptake %	97	-	89	..	-	-	-	-	**62**
	4 (EC waters)	Quota	93	59	37	18	-	-	-	6	**213**
	IV (EC and	Catch	64	3	13	1	-	-	-	..	**82**
	International)	Uptake %	69	6	36	3	-	-	-	..	**38**
	4 (Norwegian	Quota	4	160	-	6	-	-	-	-	**170**
	waters)	Catch	3	26	-	2	-	-	-	-	**31**
	IV (Norway S of 62°N)	Uptake %	68	16	-	26	-	-	-	-	**18**
	5-7	Quota	72	-	216	-	3	-	..	-	**291**
	V, VI, VII (EC and	Catch	52	-	189	-	2	-	..	-	**244**
	International)	Uptake %	73	-	87	-	71	-	100	-	**84**
Whiting	**North Sea**	Quota	10,935	326	3,352	164	-	703	-	270	**15,750**
	IIa (EC), IV	Catch	9,662	131	1,931	25	-	457	-	45	**12,251**
		Uptake %	88	40	58	15	-	65	-	17	**78**
	West of Scotland	Quota	202	-	40	-	101	-	1	-	**344**
	Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Catch	205	-	..	-	96	-	-	-	**301**
		Uptake %	101	-	1	-	95	-	-	-	**87**
	7a	Quota	37	-	4	-	56	-	-	5	**102**
	VIIa	Catch	11	-	4	-	57	-	-	4	**76**
		Uptake %	28	-	93	-	102	-	-	88	**74**
	7b-k	Quota	1,750	-	11,899	-	6,102	624	12	326	**20,713**