



Marine Management Organisation



UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2013





Marine
Management
Organisation

UK SEA FISHERIES STATISTICS 2013

Editor Lucy Radford

Statistics and Analysis Team

Matthew Elliott

Guy Ellis

Alistair Murray

Sarah Pilgrim

Stefan Reade

Kevin Williamson

Clare Winton

Patrick Wintz

**GIS charts were produced by the Knowledge and Information
Management team**

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: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/marine-management-organisation>

Email: statistics@marinemangement.org.uk

© Marine Management Organisation 2014

This publication (excluding the logo) may be reproduced free of charge in any format or medium provided that it is reproduced accurately and not used in a misleading context. The material must be acknowledged as © Marine Management Organisation with the title and source of the publication specified.

Cover photograph © Andy Perry

This document is available on the MMO website.

Contents

	<i>page</i>
Preface	xiii
Explanatory notes	xv
1. Overview of the UK fishing industry	1
2. Structure and activity of the UK fishing industry	9
3. Landings	37
4. Supplies, overseas trade and marketing	77
5. Main stocks and their level of exploitation	91
6. Overview of the world fishing industry	111
Appendix 1: Supplementary charts showing landings and effort by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013	115
Appendix 2: Glossary of terms	135
Appendix 3: ICES divisions	141
Appendix 4: UK fisheries statistics methodology	143
Appendix 5: Revisions policy	153
Appendix 6: Further information	157

Statistical tables and charts

List of tables

<i>Table</i>		<i>Page</i>
1.1	Landings by UK vessels into key ports: 2013	6
2.1	Size of the UK fishing fleet: 1996 to 2013	10
2.2	Size of the UK fishing fleet, by country of administration: 2010 to 2013	13
2.3	UK fishing fleet by vessel length and country of administration: 2013	15
2.4	Age of UK vessels by country of administration: 2013	20
2.5	Fish Producer Organisation (FPO) membership: 2012 to 2013	21
2.6	Number of UK fishermen: 1938 to 2013	24
2.7	Number of accidents, lost vessels and fatalities involving UK fishing vessels: 2003 to 2013	27
2.8	Beam trawl activity in the Sole Recovery Zone: 2002 to 2013	30
2.9	Effort of UK 10m and over vessels fishing in the Cod Recovery Zone: 2013	33
2.10	Effort of UK 15m and over vessels fishing in the Western Waters: 2013	36
3.1	Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 2009 to 2013	39
3.2	Landings into the UK by UK vessels: 2009 to 2013	40
3.2a	Landings into England by UK vessels: 2009 to 2013	41
3.2b	Landings into Wales by UK vessels: 2009 to 2013	42
3.2c	Landings into Scotland by UK vessels: 2009 to 2013	43
3.2d	Landings into Northern Ireland by UK vessels: 2009 to 2013	44
3.3	Landings into the UK by foreign vessels: 2009 to 2013	45
3.4	Landings into the UK by UK and foreign vessels: 2009 to 2013	46
3.5	Landings abroad by UK vessels: 2009 to 2013	47
3.6	Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 2009 to 2013	48
3.7	Landings into the UK by UK and foreign vessels: 1938 to 2013	49
3.8	Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by area of capture: 2013	64
3.9	Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by sector: 2013	67
3.10	Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by vessel length: 2013	68
3.11	Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by gear used: 2013	69
3.12	Quota, landings and uptake by EU member states: 2013	71
4.1	Fish trade flows for the UK: 2003 to 2013	78
4.2	Imports of fish, fish preparations, meals, flours and oils into the UK: 2009 to 2013	79
4.3	Exports of fish, fish preparations, meals, flours and oils into the UK: 2009 to 2013	80
4.4a	Balance sheet for cod for the UK: 2009 to 2013	82
4.4b	Balance sheet for haddock for the UK: 2009 to 2013	83
4.4c	Balance sheet for shrimps and prawns for the UK: 2009 to 2013	84

List of tables (continued)

<i>Table</i>		<i>Page</i>
4.4d	Balance sheet for tuna for the UK: 2009 to 2013	85
4.4e	Balance sheet for mackerel for the UK: 2009 to 2013	86
4.5	Household consumption and inflation: 2003 to 2013	89
4.6	GDP for fishing: 2003 to 2013	90
5.1	Fishing areas used for ICES' stock assessments and EU TAC allocations	92
6.1	World catch by continent: 2002 to 2012	111
6.2	World catch by sea area: 2002 to 2012	113

All tables presented here are available to download from the MMO website at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-sea-fisheries-annual-statistics>

List of charts

<i>Chart</i>	<i>Page</i>
1.1 UK fleet size: 2003 to 2013	1
1.2 Number of fishermen in the UK: 2003 to 2013	1
1.3 UK vessels landing into the UK and abroad: 2003 to 2013	2
1.4 UK vessels landing into the UK and abroad by species group: 2003 to 2013	2
1.5 Value of landings by UK vessels into the UK and abroad	3
1.6 Landings into the UK and abroad by vessel nationality: 2003 to 2013	3
1.7 Landings into the UK and abroad by vessel nationality and species group: 2013	4
1.8 Catch by sea area, UK vessels: 2013	4
1.9 Landings of key demersal species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1996 to 2013	5
1.10 Landings of key pelagic species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1996 to 2013	5
1.11 Landings of key shellfish species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1996 to 2013	5
1.12 Average live weight value, UK vessels landing into the UK: 2013	6
1.13 Average live weight value of key species, UK vessels landing into the UK: 2013	7
1.14 UK imports and exports: 2003 to 2013	8
1.15 UK imports and exports by key species: 2013	8
2.1 Size of the EU fishing fleet by member state: 2013	9
2.2 Size of the UK fishing fleet by country: 2013	11
2.3 Percentage of vessels in the 10m and under and over 10m sectors by country: 2013	11
2.4 Size of the UK fishing fleet by length: 2013	14
2.5 Number of vessels by administration port: 2013	16
2.6 Capacity (GT) of fleet by administration port: 2013	17
2.7 Power (kW) of fleet by administration port: 2013	18
2.8 Size, average capacity and power of the UK fishing fleet by year of construction: 2013	19
2.9 Number of fishermen on UK registered vessels: 2003 to 2013	22
2.10 Number of fishermen by country of administration: 2003 to 2013	22
2.11 Number of regular and part-time fishermen by country of administration: 2013	23
2.12 Fishermen numbers by administration port: 2013	26
2.13 UK fishing fleet effort in kW days at sea: 2002 to 2013	28
2.14 UK fishing fleet effort in kW days at sea by gear type: 2002 to 2013	29
2.15 Fleet size and effort (kW days) of vessels using beam trawls in the Sole Recovery Zone: 2002 to 2013	30

List of charts (continued)

<i>Chart</i>		<i>Page</i>
2.16	Fleet size and effort (kW days) of vessels using gear type TR1 in the Cod Recovery Zone: 2002 to 2013	32
2.17	Fleet size and effort (kW days) of vessels using gear type TR2 in the Cod Recovery Zone: 2002 to 2013	32
2.18	Fleet size and effort (kW days) of vessels targeting crabs in the Western Waters: 2002 to 2013	34
2.19	Fleet size and effort (kW days) of vessels targeting demersal species in the Western Waters: 2002 to 2013	35
2.20	Fleet size and effort (kW days) of vessels targeting scallops in the Western Waters: 2002 to 2013	35
3.1	Quantity and value of landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by vessel nationality: 2009 to 2013	37
3.2	Landings into UK countries by UK vessels: 2013	38
3.3	Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 2009 to 2013	50
3.4	Landings of key demersal species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1996 to 2013	50
3.5	Landings of key demersal species into the UK by UK vessels by month: 2013	51
3.6	Landings of demersal species abroad by UK vessels and landings into the UK by foreign vessels: 2013	52
3.7	Demersal landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013	53
3.8	Landings of key pelagic species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1996 to 2013	54
3.9	Landings of key pelagic species into the UK by UK vessels by month: 2013	55
3.10	Landings of pelagic species abroad by UK vessels and landings into the UK by foreign vessels: 2013	55
3.11	Pelagic landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013	56
3.12	Landings of key shellfish species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1996 to 2013	57
3.13	Landings of key shellfish species into the UK by UK vessels by month: 2013	58
3.14	Landings of shellfish species abroad by UK vessels and landings into the UK by foreign vessels: 2013	58
3.15	Shellfish landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013	59
3.16	Landings into the top 20 UK ports by UK vessels: 2013	60
3.17	Landings into the top 20 UK ports by UK vessels by species type: 2013	61
3.18	Landings abroad by UK vessels by country of landing: 2013	63
3.19	Landings into the UK by foreign vessels by vessel nationality: 2013	63
3.20	Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by area of capture: 2013	65
3.21	Average price of landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by vessel length: 2013	68
3.22	Share of landings of key stocks by EU member states: 2013	70
4.1	International trade of fish: 2003 to 2013	77
4.2	UK imports and exports by key species: 2013	81
4.3a	Imports to the UK of cod by exporting country: 2013	82

List of charts (continued)

<i>Chart</i>		<i>Page</i>
4.3b	Imports to the UK of haddock by exporting country: 2013	83
4.3c	Imports to the UK of shrimps and prawns by exporting country: 2013	84
4.3d	Imports to the UK of tuna by exporting country: 2013	85
4.3e	Exports from the UK of mackerel by importing country: 2013	86
4.3f	Exports from the UK of salmon by importing country: 2013	87
4.4	Imports and exports by country: 2013	88
5.1	Stock Assessment: North Sea Cod	96
5.2	Stock Assessment: West of Scotland Cod	97
5.3	Stock Assessment: Irish Sea Cod	98
5.4	Stock Assessment: Celtic Sea Cod	99
5.5	Stock Assessment: North Sea Haddock	100
5.6	Stock Assessment: West of Scotland Haddock	101
5.7	Stock Assessment: North Sea Plaice	102
5.8	Stock Assessment: Irish Sea Plaice	103
5.9	Stock Assessment: North Sea Sole	104
5.10	Stock Assessment: Irish Sea Sole	105
5.11	Stock Assessment: Eastern Channel Sole	106
5.12	Stock Assessment: Western Channel Sole	107
5.13	Stock Assessment: North Sea Herring	108
5.14	Stock Assessment: North East Atlantic Mackerel	109
6.1	World catch by nationality of vessel, major catchers of fish: 2012	112
6.2	FAO marine fishing areas	114
A1.1	Cod landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013	116
A1.2	Haddock landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013	117
A1.3	Monk or angler landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013	118
A1.4	Plaice landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013	119
A1.5	Sole landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013	120
A1.6	Herring landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013	121
A1.7	Mackerel landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013	122
A1.8	Crab landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013	123
A1.9	Lobster landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013	124
A1.10	Nephrops landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013	125
A1.11	Scallop landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013	126
A1.12	Beam trawl effort by UK 10m and over vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013	127
A1.13	Demersal trawl and seine effort by UK 10m and over vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013	128
A1.14	Dredges effort by UK 10m and over vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013	129
A1.15	Drift and fixed nets effort by UK 10m and over vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013	130
A1.16	Gears using hooks effort by UK 10m and over vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013	131
A1.17	Pelagic purse seine & trawl effort by UK 10m and over vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013	132
A1.18	Pots and traps effort by UK 10m and over vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013	133

Supplementary tables

The following supplementary tables showing more detail are available for download from the MMO website at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-sea-fisheries-annual-statistics>.

- 1.2 Summary of UK fishing industry: 2003 to 2013

- 2.2a UK fishing fleet by administration port: 2011 to 2013
- 2.3a UK fishing fleet by vessel length and administration port: 2013
- 2.4a Age of UK vessels by administration port: 2013
- 2.4b Age of UK vessels (10m and under) by administration port: 2013
- 2.4c Age of UK vessels (over 10m) by administration port: 2013
- 2.6a Number of fishermen: 1938 to 2013
- 2.6b Number of fishermen by administration port: 2012 to 2013
- 2.11 Days at sea for the over 10m UK fishing fleet: 2002 to 2013
- 2.12 EU fishing fleet by vessel length and Member State: 2013

- 3.1a Percentage of landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 2009 to 2013
- 3.8a Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by ICES area of capture and species: 2013
- 3.13 Landings into the UK by UK vessels by month of landing: 2013
- 3.14 Landings into UK ports by UK vessels: 2009 to 2013
- 3.14a Landings into major ports in England by UK vessels: 2013
- 3.14b Landings into major ports in Wales by UK vessels: 2013
- 3.14c Landings into major ports in Scotland by UK vessels: 2013
- 3.14d Landings into major ports in Northern Ireland by UK vessels: 2013
- 3.15 Landings abroad by UK vessels by country of landing: 2013
- 3.16 Landings into the UK by foreign vessels by vessel nationality: 2013
- 3.17 Average price of fish landed by UK vessels into the UK: 1938 to 2013

- 4.2a Imports of fish and fish preparations into the UK by exporting country: 2012 to 2013
- 4.3a Exports of fish and fish preparations from the UK by importing country: 2012 to 2013
- 4.5a Household purchases in the UK: 2002 to 2012
- 4.5b Household purchases in the UK: 1950 to 1990

- 6.1a World catch by nationality of vessel: 2002 to 2012

Preface

UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2013 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 <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-sea-fisheries-annual-statistics> 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@marinemangement.org.uk

Explanatory notes

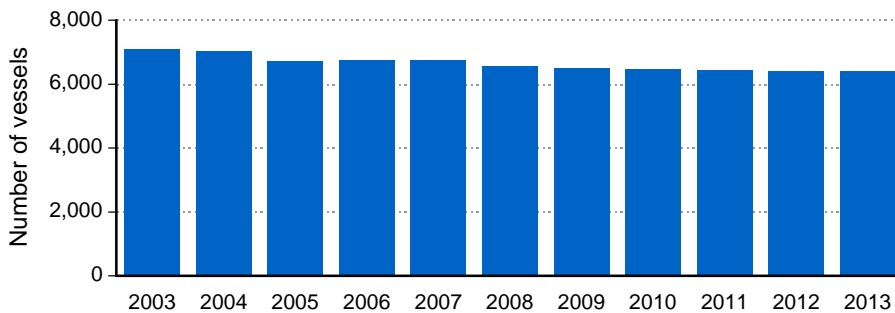
1. The tables refer, as far as possible, to the United Kingdom, including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, with separate figures for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. In some cases figures for the various parts of the United Kingdom are not strictly comparable and differences are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

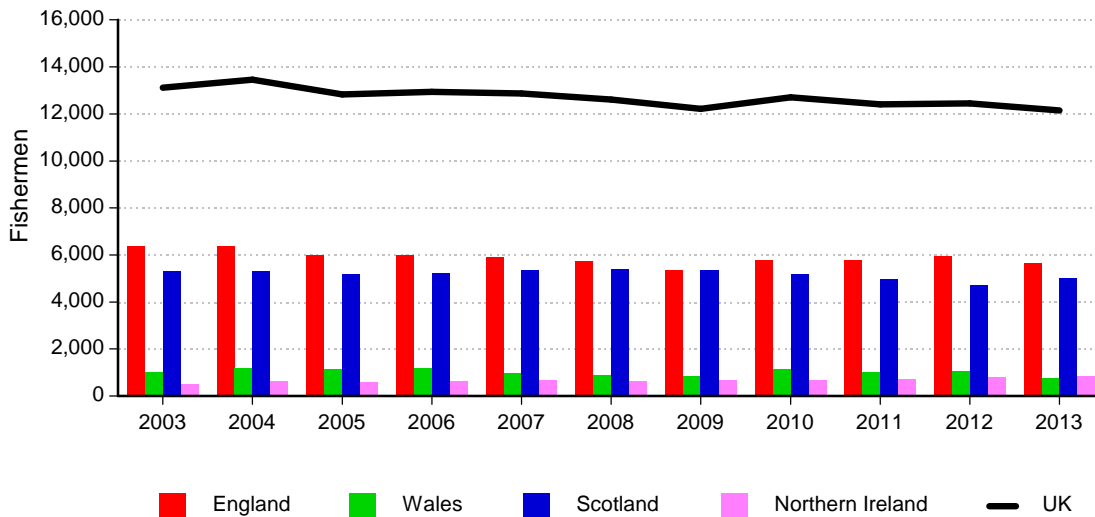
In 2013, the UK fishing industry had 6,399 fishing vessels compared with 7,096 in 2003, a reduction of 10 per cent. The fleet in 2013 comprised 5,036 10 metre and under vessels and 1,363 over 10 metre vessels.

Chart 1.1: UK fleet size: 2003 to 2013



There were around 12,150 fishermen in 2013, down 7 per cent since 2003. Of these, around 5,600 were based in England, 730 in Wales, 5,000 in Scotland and 810 in Northern Ireland. Part-time fishermen accounted for 15 per cent of the total, down 7 percentage points over the last ten years. Further details can be found in Chapter 2.

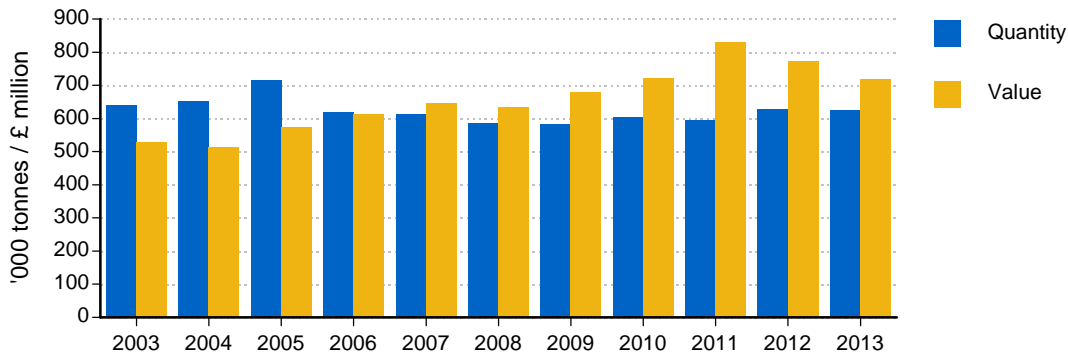
Chart 1.2: Number of fishermen in the UK: 2003 to 2013



Catch by UK vessels

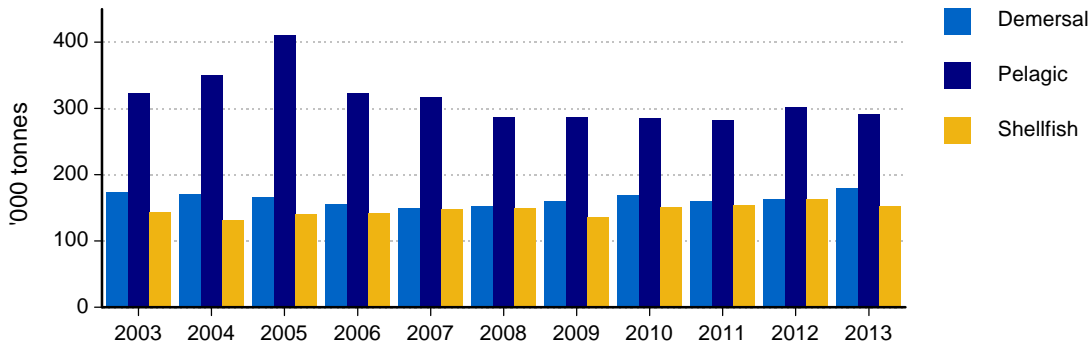
Chapter 3 presents information on quantity (live weight), value and area of capture for all UK vessels landing into the UK and abroad as well as for foreign vessels landing into the UK. Landings by member states against individual European Commission quotas for each fish stock targeted by the UK are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

Chart 1.3: UK vessels landing into the UK and abroad: 2003 to 2013



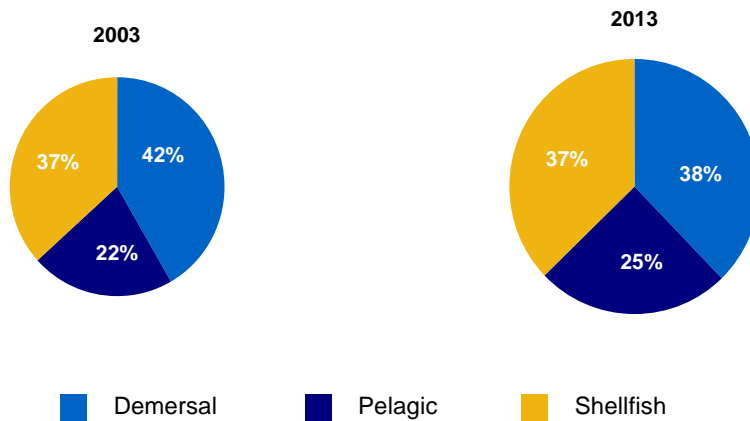
In 2013, UK vessels landed 624 thousand tonnes of sea fish (including shellfish) into the UK and abroad with a value of £718 million. This represents a 1 per cent decrease in quantity and a 7 per cent decrease in value compared with 2012. Falls in average prices have been seen across all species groups

Chart 1.4: UK vessels landing into the UK and abroad by species group: 2003 to 2013



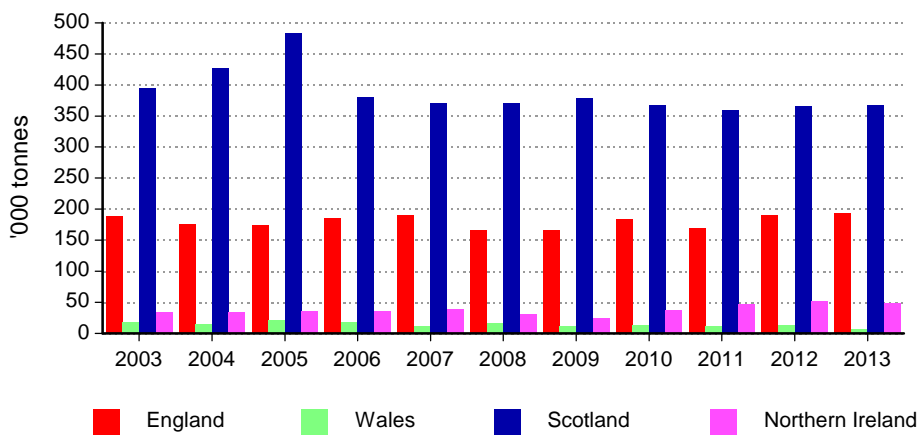
The quantity of demersal fish landings increased by 10 per cent between 2012 and 2013. Pelagic and shellfish landings decreased by 3 per cent and 6 per cent respectively between 2012 and 2013.

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



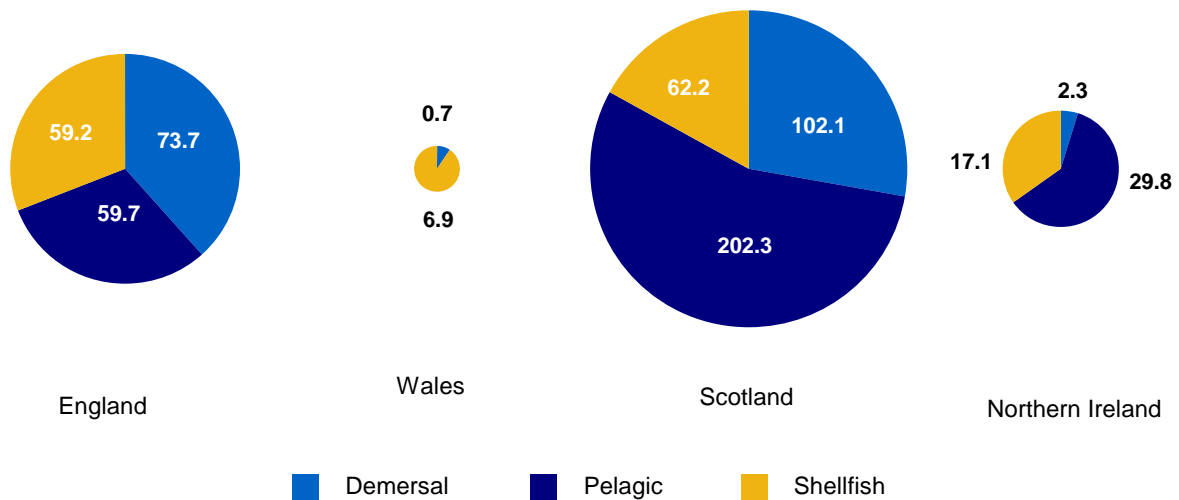
In 2003, demersal fish accounted for 42 per cent of total landings by value. By 2013, this had fallen to 38 per cent, with pelagic and shellfish comprising 25 per cent and 37 per cent respectively.

Chart 1.6: Landings into the UK and abroad by vessel nationality: 2003 to 2013



Landings by Scottish vessels fell from 395 thousand tonnes in 2003 to 367 thousand tonnes in 2013. Over that period, the Scottish fleet's share of total landings fell from 62 per cent to 59 per cent. The English fleet's share was 31 per cent in 2013.

Chart 1.7: Landings into the UK and abroad by vessel nationality and species group: 2013 ('000 tonnes)

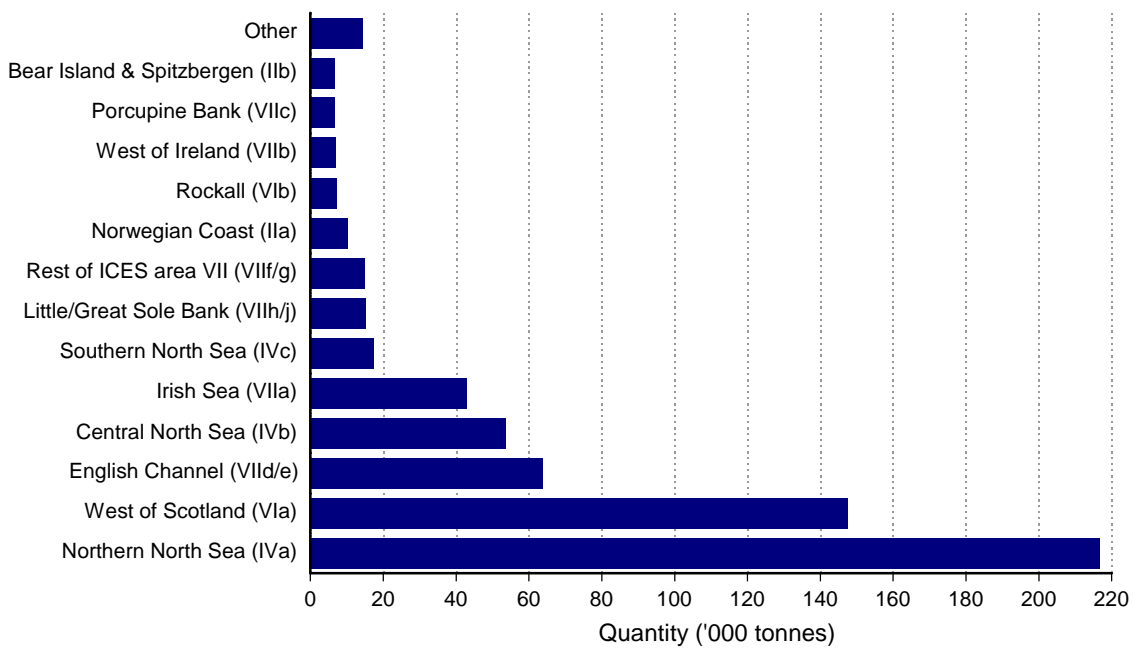


In terms of quantity, over half the Scottish and Northern Irish fleets' landings were pelagic fish. The Welsh fleet landed mainly shellfish. The largest component of landings by the English fleet was demersal fish in 2013 as opposed to pelagic fish in previous years.

Catch by sea area

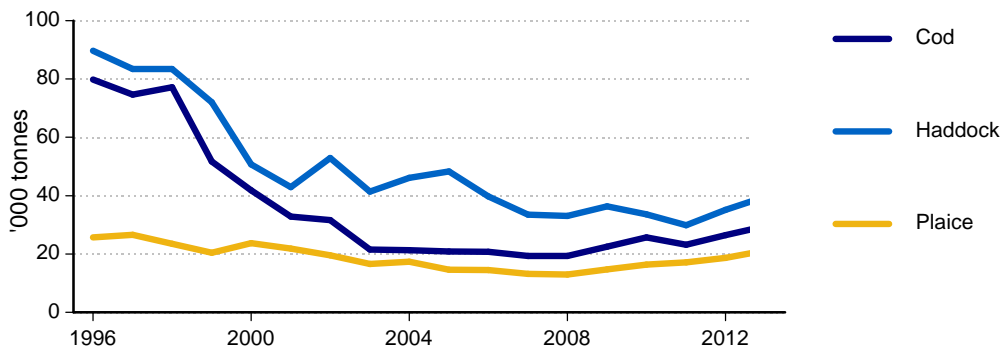
In 2013, 58 per cent of all landings by UK vessels were caught from Northern North Sea or West of Scotland (ICES divisions IVa and VIa – see Appendix 3 for a map of fishing areas).

Chart 1.8: Catch by sea area, UK vessels: 2013



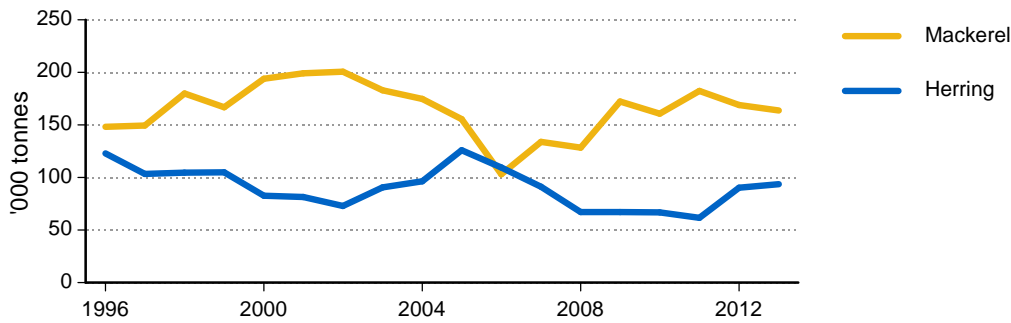
Catch by individual species

Chart 1.9: Landings of key demersal species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1996 to 2013



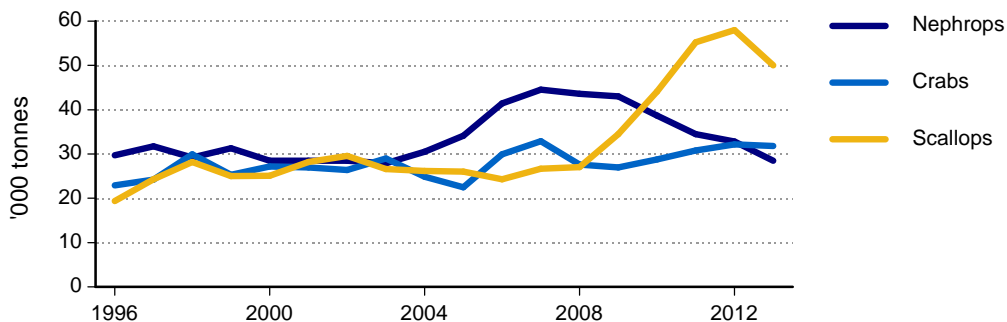
Falling catches of cod and haddock have contributed to the large reduction in demersal landings since 1996. In 2013, the UK fleet landed 29 thousand tonnes of cod (down 63 per cent since 1996) and 40 thousand tonnes of haddock (down 56 per cent since 1996). This represents a combined decrease of 100 thousand tonnes.

Chart 1.10: Landings of key pelagic species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1996 to 2013



In 2013, 164 thousand tonnes of mackerel were landed, an increase of 59 per cent since the low point of 2006. Since 2011 herring landings have risen by 52 per cent to 94 thousand tonnes, their highest amount in seven years.

Chart 1.11: Landings of key shellfish species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1996 to 2013



In 2013, 28 thousand tonnes of nephrops were landed, a 36 per cent decrease since the high point of 2007. Landings of crabs have increased by 39 per cent since 1996 to 32 thousand tonnes. The quantity of scallops was 50 thousand tonnes, more than two and half 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 2013, Peterhead, Lerwick and Fraserburgh accounted for 46 per cent by quantity and 35 per cent by value of all landings by UK vessels into the UK.

TABLE 1.1 Landings by UK vessels into key ports: 2013

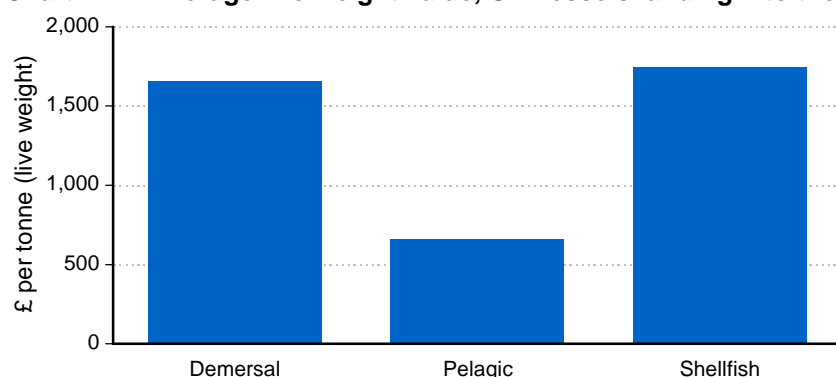
	Quantity ('000 tonnes)				Value (£ million)			
	Demersal	Pelagic	Shellfish	Total	Demersal	Pelagic	Shellfish	Total
England								
Brixham	4.7	2.3	6.5	13.5	12.1	0.5	11.4	24.0
Plymouth	1.9	6.2	3.5	11.6	5.5	2.0	6.0	13.5
Newlyn	6.7	2.0	2.1	10.8	17.1	0.7	3.9	21.6
Wales								
Holyhead	..	-	4.3	4.3	..	-	2.7	2.7
Milford Haven	1.6	..	1.6	3.3	4.3	..	2.6	6.9
Saundersfoot	..	-	2.1	2.1	0.1	-	1.6	1.7
Scotland								
Peterhead	48.3	62.5	2.6	113.4	62.8	42.2	6.9	112.0
Lerwick	11.1	37.2	0.6	48.9	17.1	29.0	1.4	47.5
Fraserburgh	7.1	12.5	5.2	24.9	7.9	8.5	14.6	31.1
Northern Ireland								
Ardglass	0.2	5.3	2.4	7.8	0.1	2.3	4.5	6.9
Kilkeel	0.8	0.1	4.3	5.2	0.9	..	6.7	7.7
Portavogie	0.3	..	3.1	3.4	0.3	..	5.3	5.6

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.

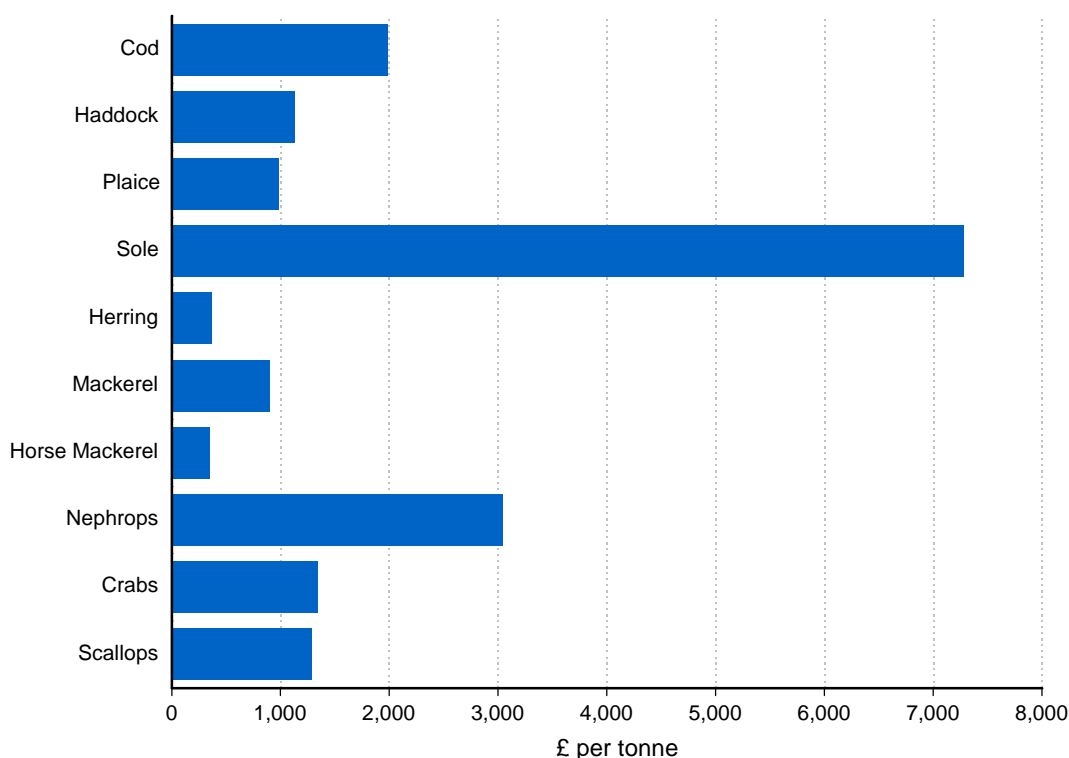
Average value

Chart 1.12: Average live weight value, UK vessels landing into the UK: 2013



In 2013, the average value of shellfish landed by UK vessels into the UK was £1,743 per tonne (live weight) compared with £1,658 per tonne for demersal species and £658 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: 2013



Catch by sector

In 2013, 98 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, only 44 per cent of all shellfish were landed by vessels in a producer organisation.

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

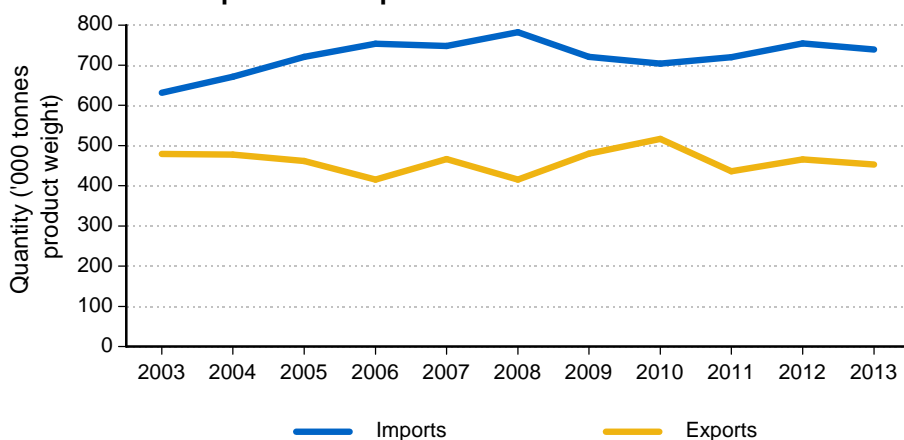
An overview of fishing effort (kW days) in recovery areas is given in Chapter 2. In 2013:

- 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 33 per cent since its creation in 2004.
- Effort on fishing trips targeting scallops in ICES sub-area VII has increased by 39 per cent since 2002, while effort on similar trips in ICES sub-areas V and VI decreased by 21 per cent.

Imports and exports

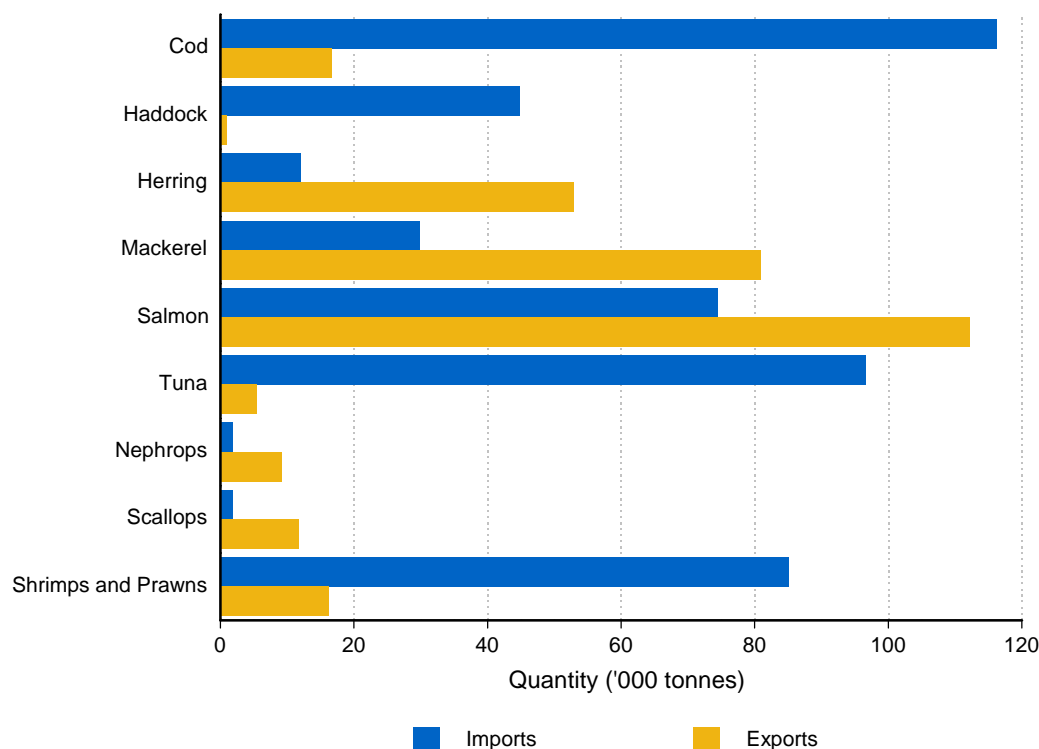
In 2013, imports of fish and fish preparations fell to 739 thousand tonnes, a 2 per cent decrease from 2012. Over the same period, exports decreased by 3 per cent to 453 thousand tonnes.

Chart 1.14: UK imports and exports: 2003 to 2013



In 2013, 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: 2013



In 2013, imports into the UK were highest from China and Iceland (69 thousand tonnes each), Germany (56 thousand tonnes), Denmark (54 thousand tonnes) and the Faroe Islands (46 thousand tonnes). Of the UK exports, the largest amounts went to France (73 thousand tonnes), the Netherlands (66 thousand tonnes), and Ireland (42 thousand tonnes). Full details on imports and exports are in Chapter 4.

Chapter 5 provides summary information on the scientific assessment of key fish stocks. Chapter 6 compares the UK fishing industry with other European countries and the rest of the world.

2 Structure and activity of the UK fishing industry

Introduction

In 2013 the UK had 6,399 registered fishing vessels, 10 per cent fewer than in 2003. Over the same period, the number of fishermen on UK registered vessels has fallen by almost 1,000 to 12,152. The number of kW days spent at sea by vessels over 10 metres in length has fallen by 35 per cent since 2002.

This chapter brings together information on:

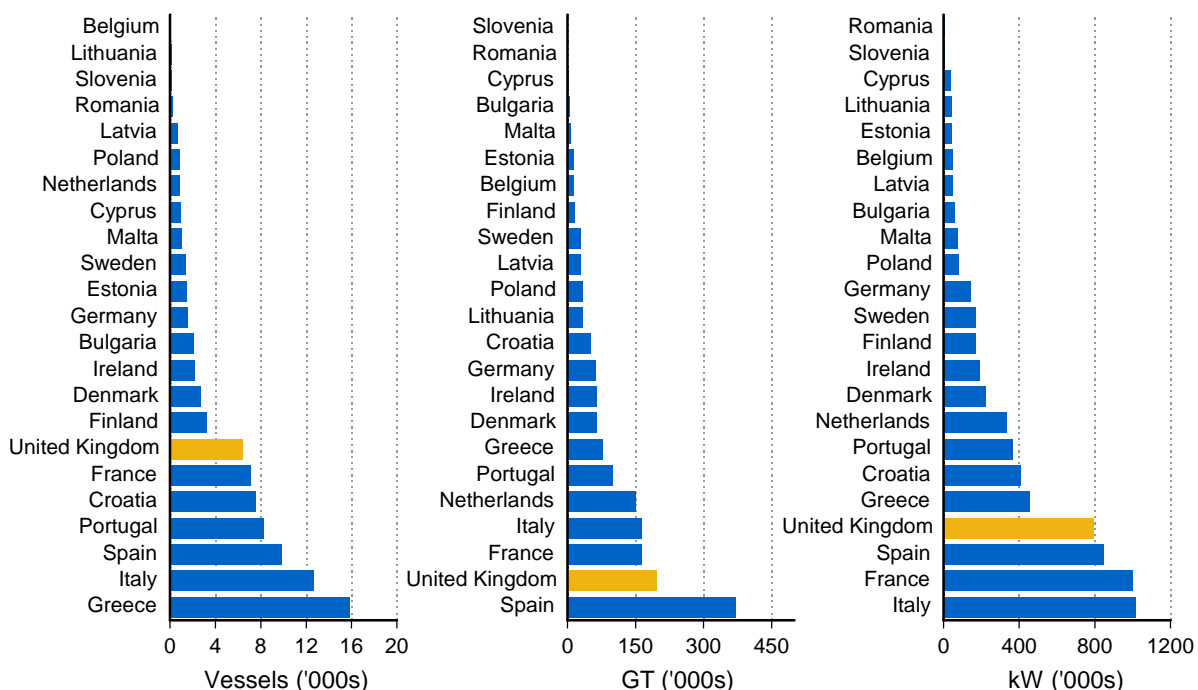
- Size and composition of the UK fishing fleet
- Number of fishermen on UK registered fishing vessels
- Accidents involving fishing vessels and fishermen
- Fishing effort by UK vessels, including expanded coverage of effort in the Cod and Sole Recovery Zones and the Western Waters

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 2013, the highest number of fishing vessels in the European Union was in Greece (15,847) while the UK was seventh with 6,399 (see Chart 2.1). Spain's capacity (373 thousand GT) is by far the largest, being almost double that of second place UK with 197 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 (0.85 million kW).

Chart 2.1: Size of the EU fishing fleet by member state: 2013



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 28 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 2013^(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
2013	6,399	197,283	797,661

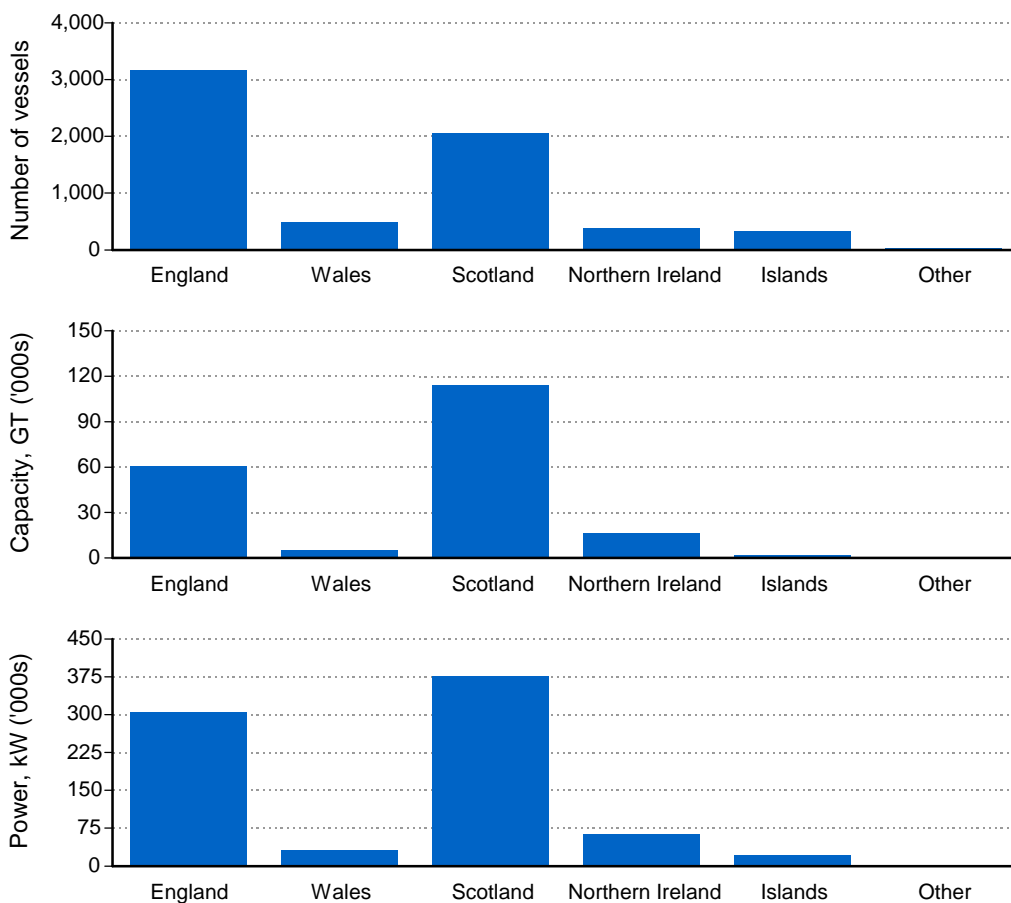
Source: Maritime and Coastguard Agency and Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(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

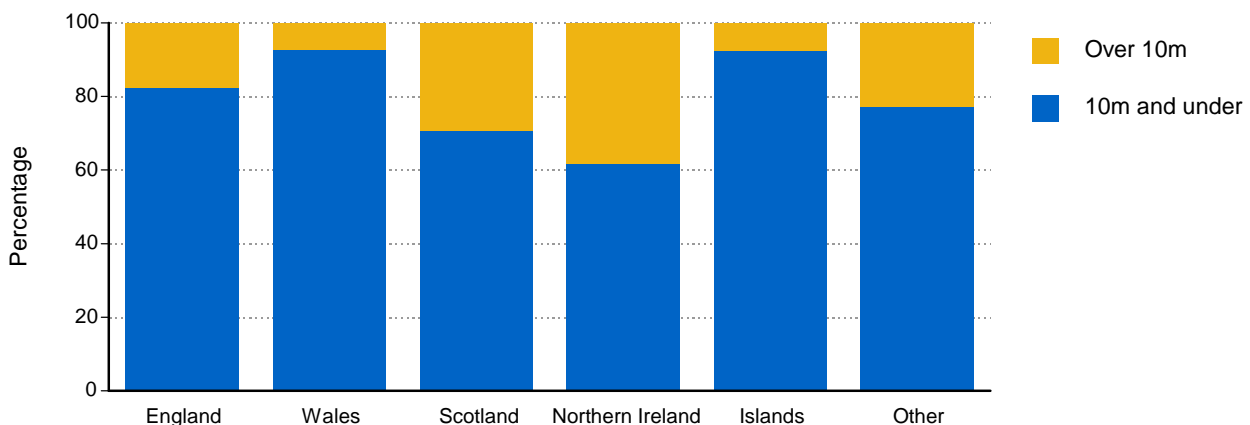
Chart 2.2: Size of the UK fishing fleet by country: 2013



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), 47 per cent, compared with 31 per cent and 38 per cent respectively in England (see Chart 2.2).

To understand why England has a larger number of vessels than Scotland and yet has a smaller share of capacity and power requires a more detailed analysis of the fleet composition based on vessel length (see Table 2.3). This difference can partly be explained by the higher proportion of vessels of 10 metres and under in length in the English fleet – 82 per cent in England compared with 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: 2013



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: 2010 to 2013^(a)

At year end:

			England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Islands ^(b)	Other ^(c)	Total
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
2013	10m and under vessels	No.	2,602	442	1,447	234	294	17	5,036
		GT	8,873	1,233	5,167	941	722	44	16,979
		kW	144,863	23,610	76,830	12,823	16,495	892	275,513
	Over 10m vessels	No.	554	35	600	145	24	5	1,363
		GT	51,537	3,656	108,741	15,147	960	263	180,304
		kW	159,535	8,643	299,966	48,788	4,267	951	522,148
	Total	No.	3,156	477	2,047	379	318	22	6,399
		GT	60,411	4,888	113,908	16,087	1,682	306	197,283
		kW	304,397	32,253	376,796	61,611	20,762	1,843	797,661

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

(a) Excludes mussel dredgers.

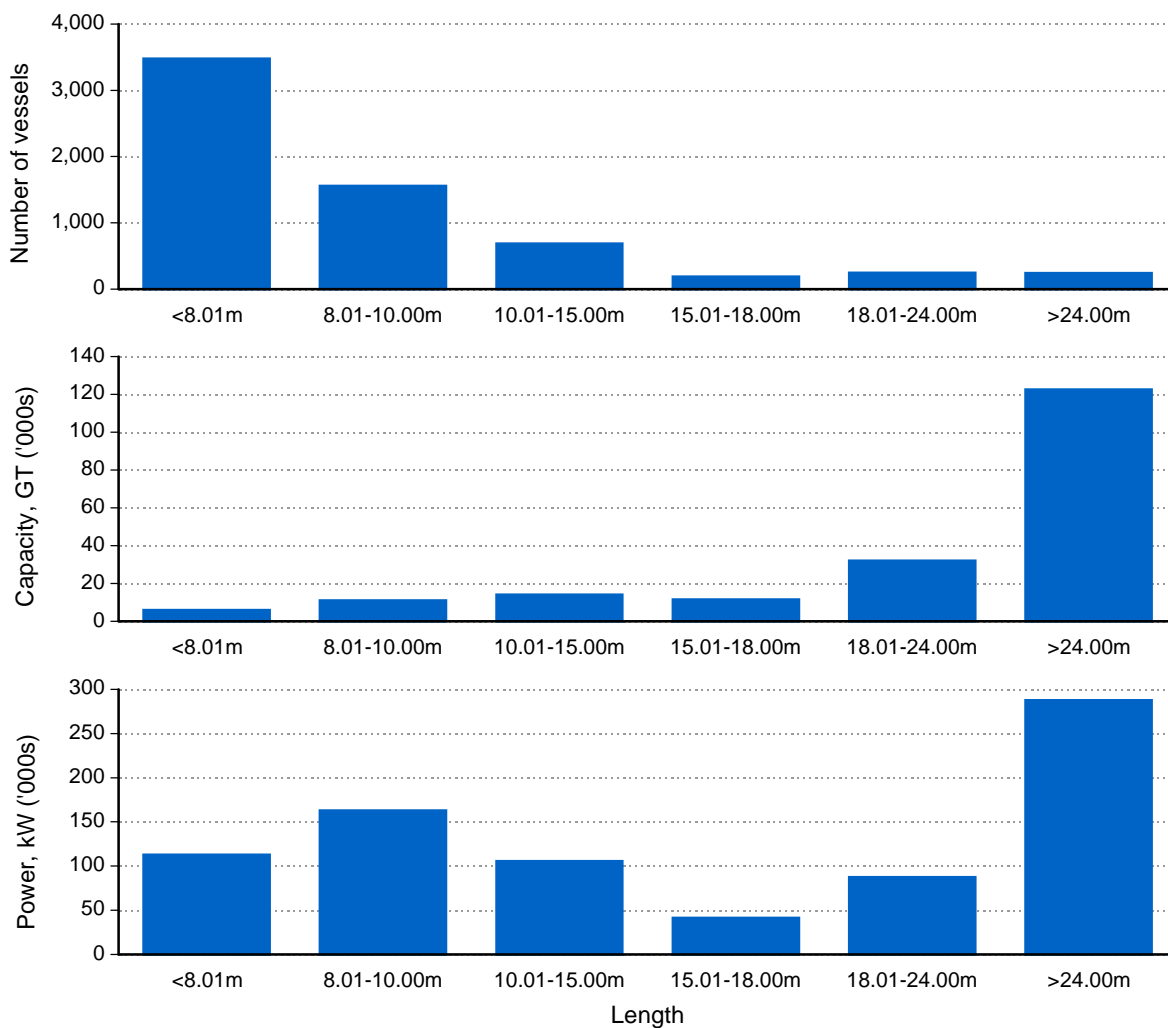
(b) Islands include Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man.

(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: 2013



Almost four fifths of the UK fleet is made up of vessels of 10 metres and under in length. These vessels account for 9 per cent of the fleet's capacity and 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 78 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 28 per cent of the far smaller Northern Irish fleet exceed 15 metres in length compared with 6 per cent in England. The capacity of the 267 vessels over 18 metres in length in Scotland is equal to the capacity of the rest of the UK fleet combined.

TABLE 2.3 UK fishing fleet by vessel length and country of administration: 2013

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	1,777	825	380	38	56	80	3,156
	Gross tonnage	2,958	5,915	8,081	2,271	6,747	34,439	60,411
	Engine power	57,767	87,095	60,791	7,692	15,663	75,389	304,397
Wales	Number	324	118	25	3	1	6	477
	Gross tonnage	447	785	462	150	97	2,947	4,888
	Engine power	11,632	11,978	3,338	553	221	4,531	32,253
Scotland	Number	978	469	226	107	131	136	2,047
	Gross tonnage	1,872	3,295	4,205	6,841	19,679	78,016	113,908
	Engine power	29,457	47,374	33,014	24,777	53,148	189,026	376,796
Northern Ireland	Number	137	97	38	33	55	19	379
	Gross tonnage	257	683	917	1,847	5,285	7,098	16,087
	Engine power	3,558	9,265	5,864	6,676	17,509	18,739	61,611
Islands ^(a)	Number	249	45	14	8	2	-	318
	Gross tonnage	404	318	382	407	172	-	1,682
	Engine power	9,806	6,689	2,101	1,600	566	-	20,762
Other ^(b)	Number	14	3	3	1	1	-	22
	Gross tonnage	19	25	86	44	133	-	306
	Engine power	438	454	472	128	351	-	1,843
Total	Number	3,479	1,557	686	190	246	241	6,399
	Gross tonnage	5,958	11,021	14,132	11,559	32,112	122,500	197,283
	Engine power	112,658	162,855	105,580	41,426	87,457	287,685	797,661

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.

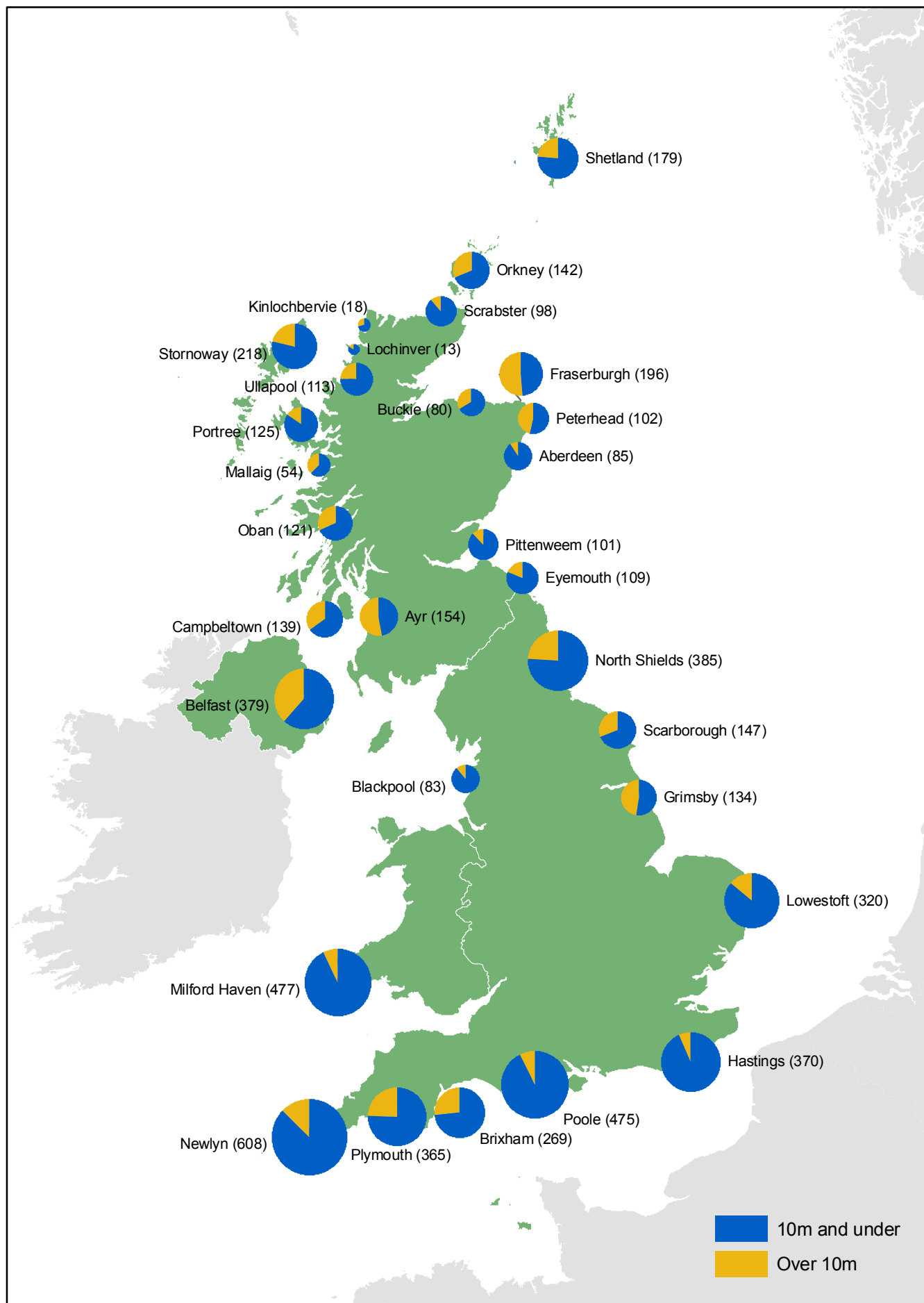
The UK fishing fleet by administration port

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 2013:

- Newlyn had the largest number (608) of vessels in its administration. 87 per cent of these were of 10 metres and under overall length.
- The fleet administered by Fraserburgh had by far the largest capacity (33,674 GT) and power (91,885 kW).
- The largest proportion of 10 metre and under vessels was in Hastings (94 per cent). Aberdeen and 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: 2013



© Copyright Collins Bartholomew 2014

Chart 2.6: Capacity (GT) of fleet by administration port: 2013

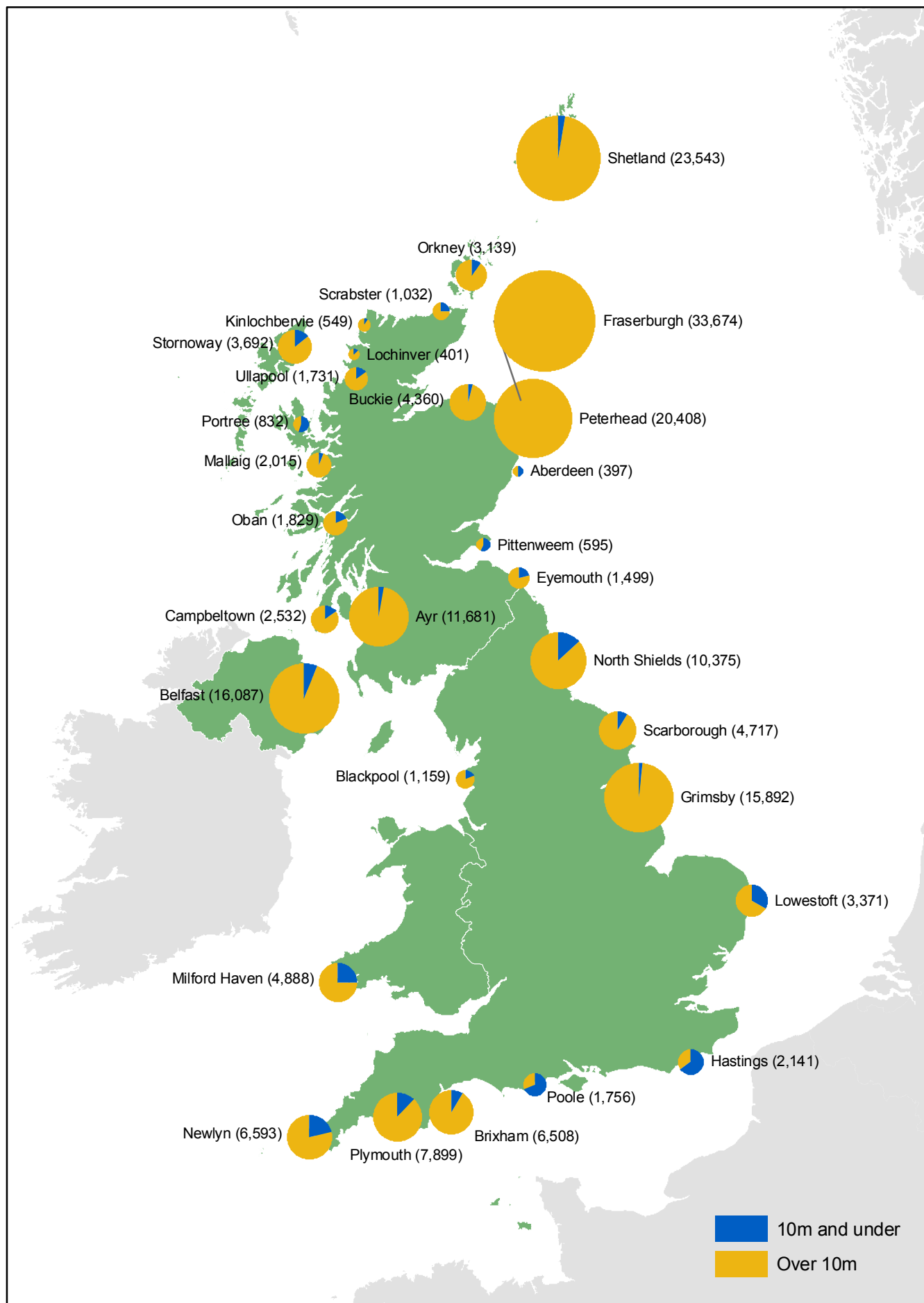
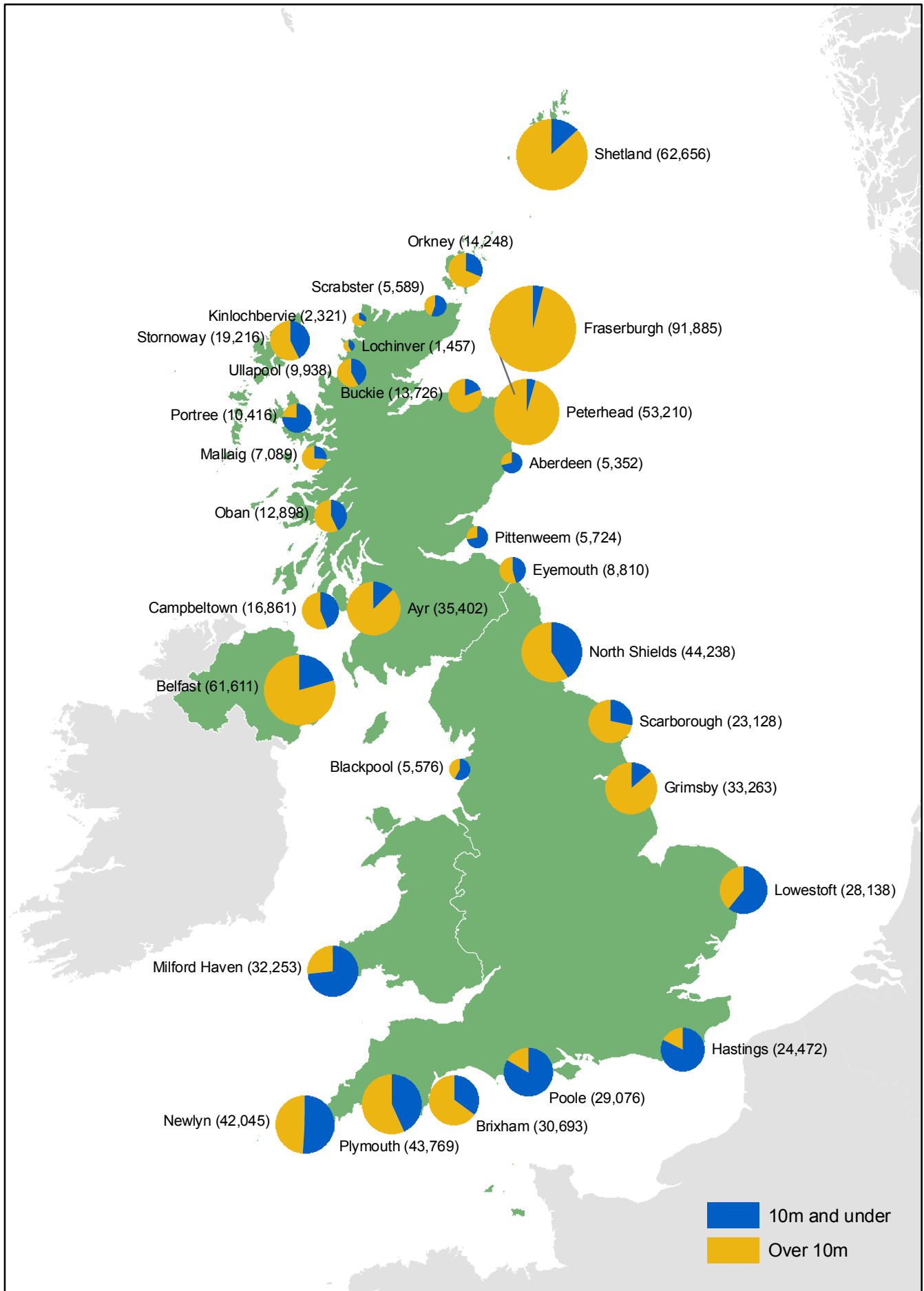


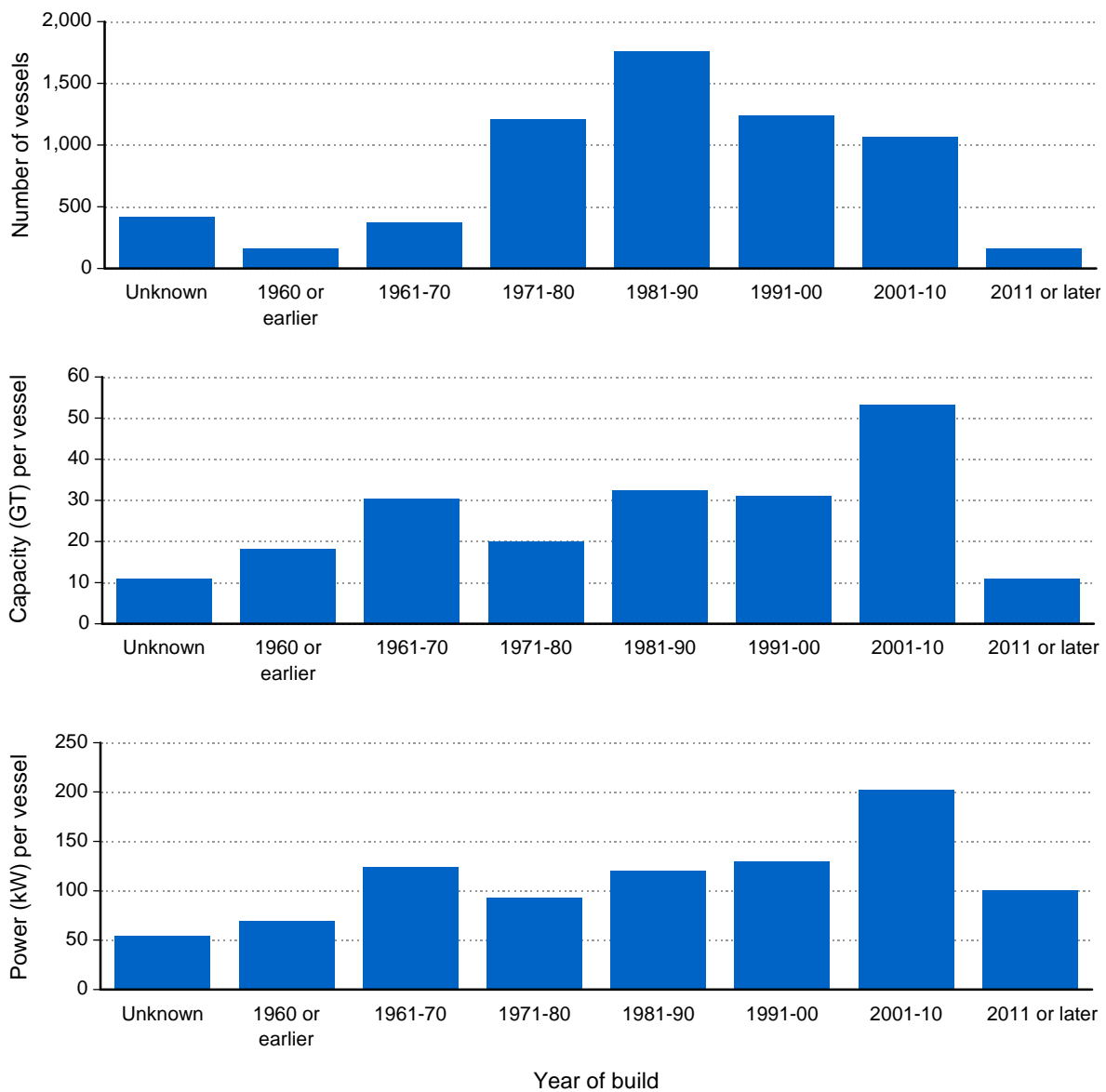
Chart 2.7: Power (kW) of fleet by administration port: 2013



© Copyright Collins Bartholomew 2014

The UK fishing fleet by age

Chart 2.8: Size, average capacity and power of the UK fishing fleet by year of construction: 2013



In total, 59 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 since 2001 has increased by over 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: 2013

		Year of construction								Total
		Unknown	1960 or earlier	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011 or later	
England	Number	173	90	181	586	847	601	585	93	3,156
	Gross tonnage	1,041	1,070	4,676	8,238	27,424	9,284	7,866	811	60,411
	Engine power (kW)	8,733	5,303	20,297	45,234	96,501	57,990	61,577	8,763	304,397
Wales	Number	54	7	13	68	137	98	87	13	477
	Gross tonnage	190	69	188	338	2,638	565	679	221	4,888
	Engine power (kW)	2,394	272	836	3,434	10,338	5,990	7,043	1,946	32,253
Scotland	Number	152	54	121	405	593	380	299	43	2,047
	Gross tonnage	2,965	1,433	3,909	11,267	22,470	27,527	43,698	639	113,908
	Engine power (kW)	9,500	4,164	14,887	46,400	84,317	85,132	128,364	4,032	376,796
Northern Ireland	Number	21	7	45	98	100	61	44	3	379
Islands ^(a)	Number	17	3	16	53	85	94	46	4	318
	Gross tonnage	25	7	294	329	375	406	215	30	1,682
	Engine power (kW)	509	34	1,345	2,994	4,557	6,678	4,114	531	20,762
Other ^(b)	Number	2	-	1	1	2	6	3	7	22
	Gross tonnage	1	-	44	1	2	169	9	81	306
	Engine power (kW)	26	-	128	4	34	481	278	891	1,843
Total	Number	419	161	377	1,211	1,764	1,240	1,064	163	6,399
	Gross tonnage	4,608	2,933	11,462	24,204	57,282	38,439	56,559	1,795	197,283
	Engine power (kW)	22,748	11,201	46,597	112,520	212,252	160,824	215,128	16,393	797,661

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 2013, 36 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 (185 vessels), followed by Northern Ireland FPO (111 vessels).

TABLE 2.5 Fish Producer Organisation (FPO) membership^(a): 2012 to 2013

Membership as at 1 January for each year

	2012 ^(b)		2013 ^(b)	
	Vessels in membership	Members as a % of total	Vessels in membership	Members as a % of total
Scottish FPO Ltd	190	14%	185	14%
Northern Ireland FPO Ltd	111	8%	111	8%
Cornish FPO Ltd	107	8%	108	8%
South Western FPO Ltd	77	6%	76	6%
Anglo Northern Irish FPO Ltd	42	3%	43	3%
Eastern England FPO Ltd	41	3%	41	3%
Shetland FPO Ltd	37	3%	36	3%
Anglo Scottish FPO Ltd	35	3%	35	3%
Northern Producers Organisation Ltd	33	2%	30	2%
North East of Scotland FO Ltd	30	2%	28	2%
West of Scotland FPO Ltd	30	2%	27	2%
Fleetwood FPO Ltd	25	2%	26	2%
North Sea FPO Ltd	17	1%	24	2%
Fife FPO Ltd	19	1%	20	1%
Isle of Man Non-Sector	20	1%	19	1%
The FPO Ltd	17	1%	13	1%
Aberdeen FPO	15	1%	11	1%
Orkney FPO Ltd	10	1%	11	1%
Interfish	9	1%	9	1%
Lowestoft FPO Ltd	8	1%	9	1%
Wales and West Coast FPO Ltd	7	1%	6	0%
Lunar Group	5	0%	5	0%
Klondyke	3	0%	3	0%
North Atlantic FPO Ltd	3	0%	2	0%
Non-sector vessels ^(c)	483	35%	485	36%
Total	1,374	100%	1,363	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.

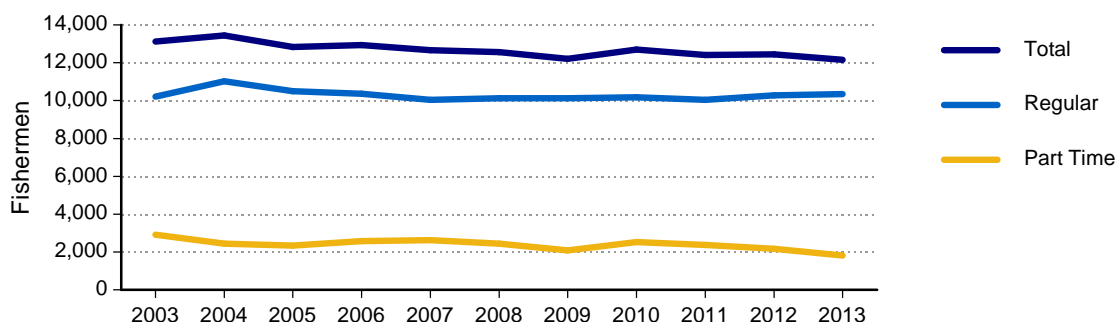
(c) Over 10m vessels not in FPO membership.

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.

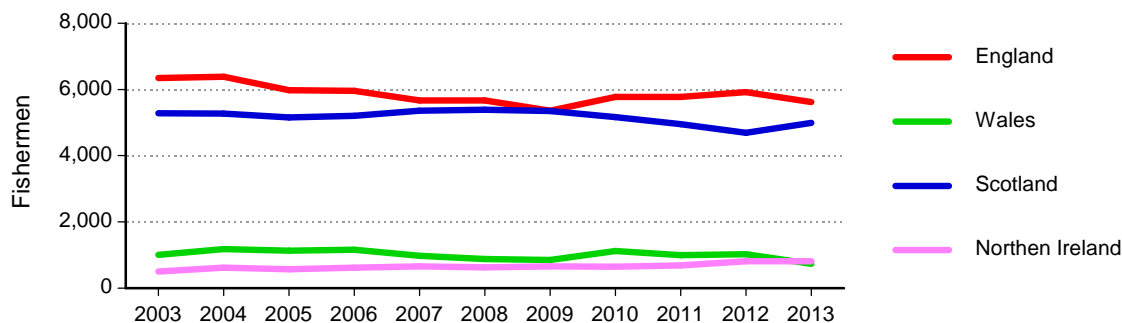
The number of fishermen on UK registered vessels has decreased by 7 per cent since 2003 from 13,122 to 12,152. The number of regular fishermen has increased by 1 per cent while the number of part-time fishermen has decreased by 38 per cent over this period (see Chart 2.9). The decrease in fishermen numbers may be associated with reductions in fleet size as well as decreased fishing opportunities, while the increase in the number of regular fishermen and decrease in the number of part-time fishermen suggests a change in working patterns within the industry.

Chart 2.9: Number of fishermen on UK registered vessels: 2003 to 2013



Since 2003, the number of fishermen on English administered vessels has decreased by 12 per cent and on vessels administered in Scotland by 5 per cent. In Northern Ireland fishermen numbers increased by 63 per cent but they decreased in Wales by 27 per cent (see Chart 2.10).

Chart 2.10: Number of fishermen by country of administration: 2003 to 2013



In 2013, part-time fishermen accounted for 15 per cent of all fishermen, down 7 percentage points since 2003. 35 per cent of fishermen on vessels administered in Wales were part-time compared with 9 per cent for vessels administered in England, 18 per cent in Scotland and 17 per cent in Northern Ireland (see Chart 2.11).

Chart 2.11: Number of regular and part-time fishermen by country of administration: 2013

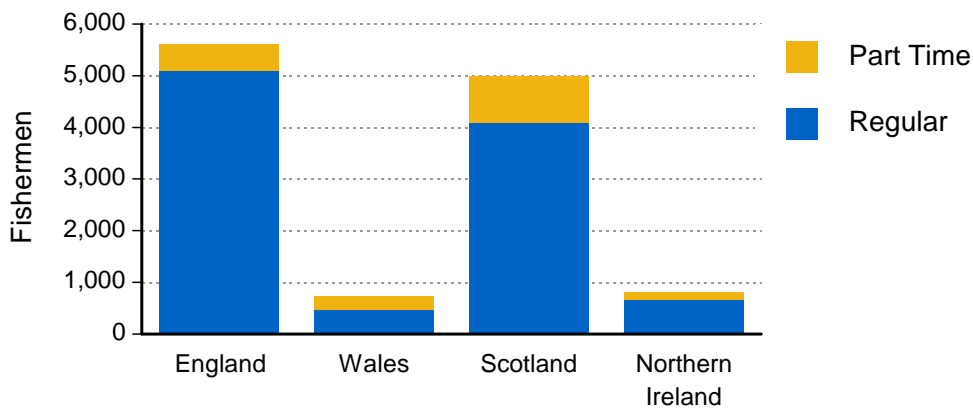


Table 2.6 shows a breakdown of the number of regular and part-time fishermen by country in the UK from 1938 to 2013. Since 1938:

- The number of fishermen on UK registered vessels has decreased by 75 per cent.
- 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 2013, the proportions were 52 per cent and 41 per cent respectively.

TABLE 2.6 Number of UK fishermen: 1938 to 2013

	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
2013	5,580	766	6,346	4,092	900	4,992	675	139	814	10,347	1,805	12,152

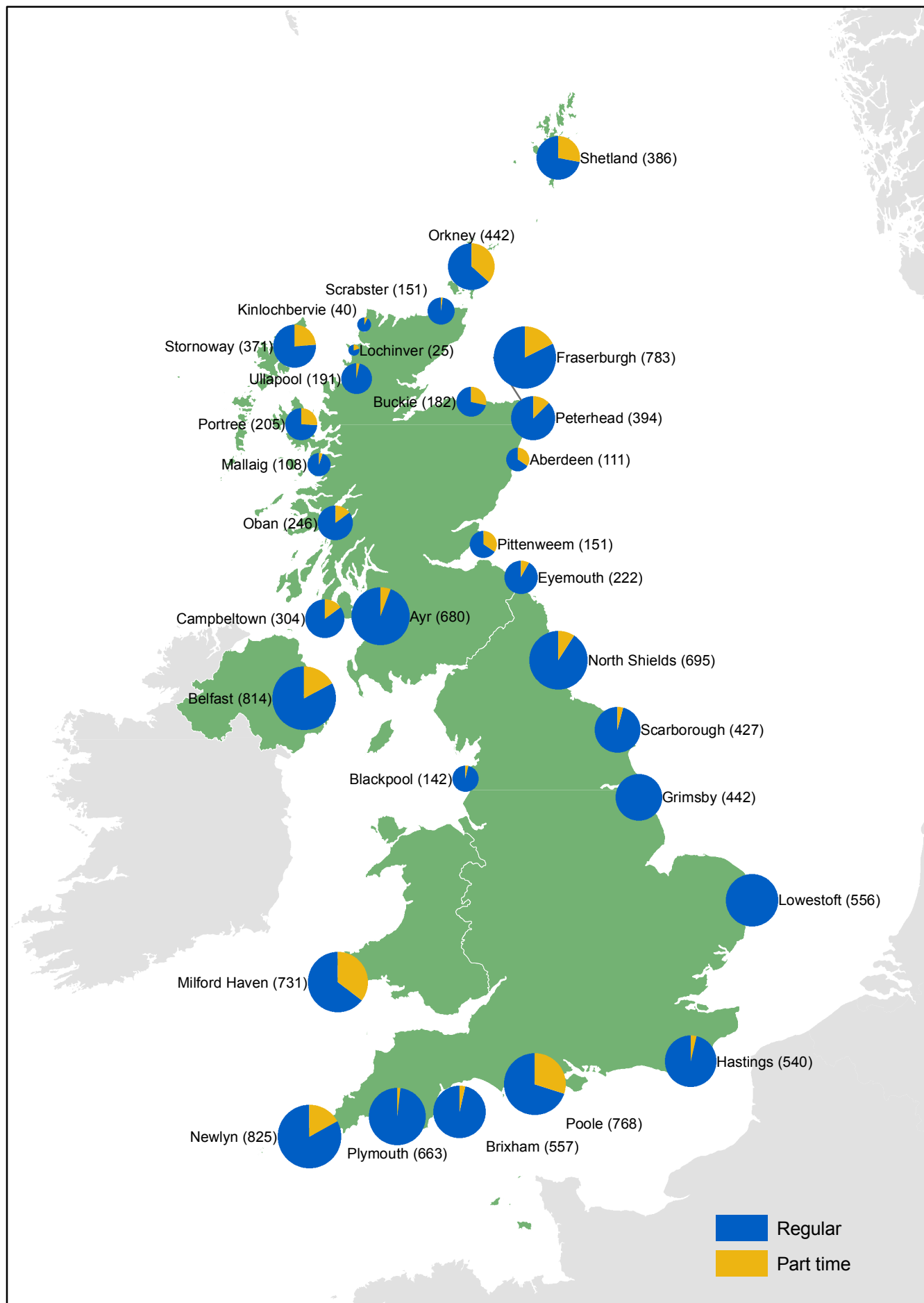
- (a) Prior to 1952 figures were based on information supplied by the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen. Since 1952 figures have been supplied by the District Fishery Officers of Defra and now the MMO.
- (b) From 1966 these figures exclude 'hobby' fishermen, that is, fishermen who do not fish 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 2013:

- Newlyn is the administration port with the largest number of fishermen in the UK (825). 17 per cent of these are part-time.
- The largest number of part-time fishermen is found on vessels administered by Milford Haven (259).
- Fraserburgh has the largest number of fishermen in Scotland (783); however, the largest number of part-time fishermen is found on vessels administered by Orkney (161).
- 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 five administration ports with the most fishermen.
- Ports with greater total vessel power tend to have a higher number of fishermen (Chart 2.7).

Chart 2.12: Fishermen numbers by administration port: 2013



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: 2003 to 2013

Accident type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ^(a)	2010	2011	2012	2013
Capsize/Listing	4	2	6	5	2	2	2	6	7	5	3
Collision	17	12	23	12	18	17	10	15	11	16	12
Contact	7	3	2	3	4	2	6	4	4	4	3
Fire/Explosion	13	19	16	15	9	11	7	10	15	11	5
Flooding/Foundering	50	40	54	34	33	34	31	25	26	23	22
Grounding	38	29	20	24	24	28	26	16	25	21	23
Heavy Weather Damage	1	2	3	1	5	-	3	1	1	1	-
Machinery Failure ^(b)	221	202	232	240	213	156	140	184	195	174	180
Missing Vessel	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Person Overboard	7	6	11	14	8	7	13	9	15	5	8
Other	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Total accidents	360	317	368	349	317	257	238	272	299	260	256
Vessel losses	28	25	34	19	21	21	15	14	24	9	18
Injuries	70	70	62	69	64	60	75	45	58	50	33
Fatalities^(c)	11	10	9	16	8	8	13	5	8	6	4

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) For the Marine Accident Investigation Branch Annual Report 2013 accidents by machinery failure are now separated into two categories, Damage to ship and equipment or Loss of control. Further details can be found on their website (www.maib.gov.uk).

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

UK over 10m fishing fleet effort

The effort data tables relating to activity in the Cod Recovery Zone (CRZ) and Western Waters (WW) Regime contained within this publication have been updated to incorporate more information on effort limits and percentage uptake. The data tables now include information on other Member States for comparative purposes. This approach reflects that of the quota table (Table 3.12) in Chapter 3. The data shown in the tables, unless indicated otherwise, reflect the data held on the Commission's database (FIDES). Table 2.8 relating to activity in the Sole Recovery Zone (SRZ) has not been updated as these data are not submitted to the European Commission on an annual basis like other effort schemes, and instead are requested by the Commission on an ad hoc basis in line with their requirements. This means that comparable data for other Member States related to the sole recovery regime are not available.

Since 2002, fishing effort (in kW days) by the over 10 metre fleet has decreased by 35 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 57 per cent and 52 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 2013

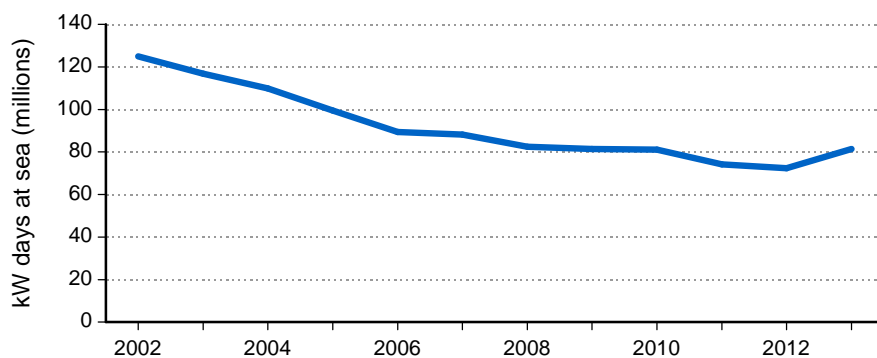
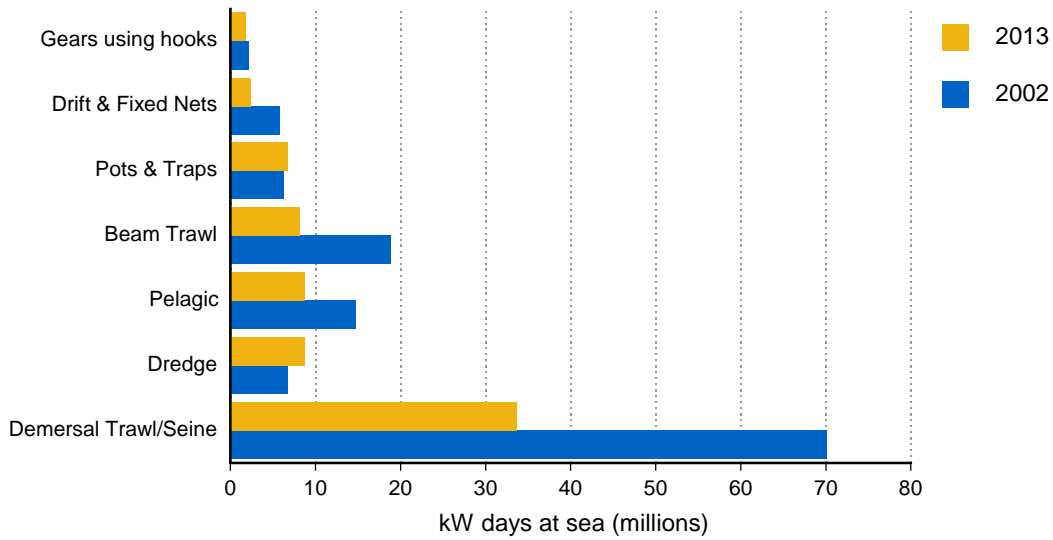


Chart 2.14: UK fishing fleet effort in kW days at sea by gear type: 2002 and 2013



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.

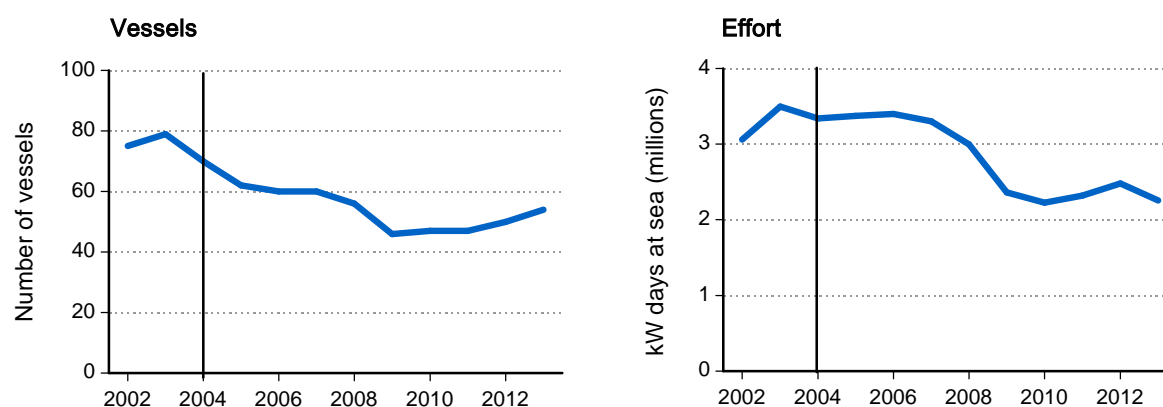
Table 2.8 Beam trawl activity in the Sole Recovery Zone: 2002 to 2013

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	47 ^R	5,071 ^R	2,227,990 ^R
2011	47	5,685 ^R	2,318,843 ^R
2012	50 ^R	6,652 ^R	2,480,724 ^R
2013	54	6,121	2,255,310

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 23 per cent and effort (kW days) has decreased by 33 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 since 2009 to 54 in 2013.

Chart 2.15: Fleet size and effort (kW days) of vessels using beam trawls in the Sole Recovery Zone: 2002 to 2013



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 2013 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). Nine regulated gears are defined. UK Fisheries Administrations operate schemes to limit the number of days spent fishing with these gears in each sea area.

Effort limits for each Member State working within the Cod Recovery Zone (CRZ) comprise two types of effort: basic and buy-back. Basic effort is used by all vessels working within the CRZ. Buy-back effort is used by only those vessels working within the CRZ and are shown to be taking measures to fish more sustainably. Member States are required to report total effort uptake (both basic and buy-back) to the Commission on a monthly basis; however the limits shown on the Commission's database (FIDES) are only reflective of basic effort. Therefore each Member State is also required to submit a report in April of each year to state how much of the effort reported was in fact buy-back and which groups of vessels used buy-back effort. The UK effort limit in Table 2.9 shows the overall limit (basic plus buy-back effort in line with the UK's end year report). However we do not have access to the reports of other Member States so the limits and percentage uptake of other Member States only reflect basic effort (as held on FIDES). As such, some countries show an uptake of over 100 percent, but it is important to note that the additional effort used is most likely attributable to buy-back effort.

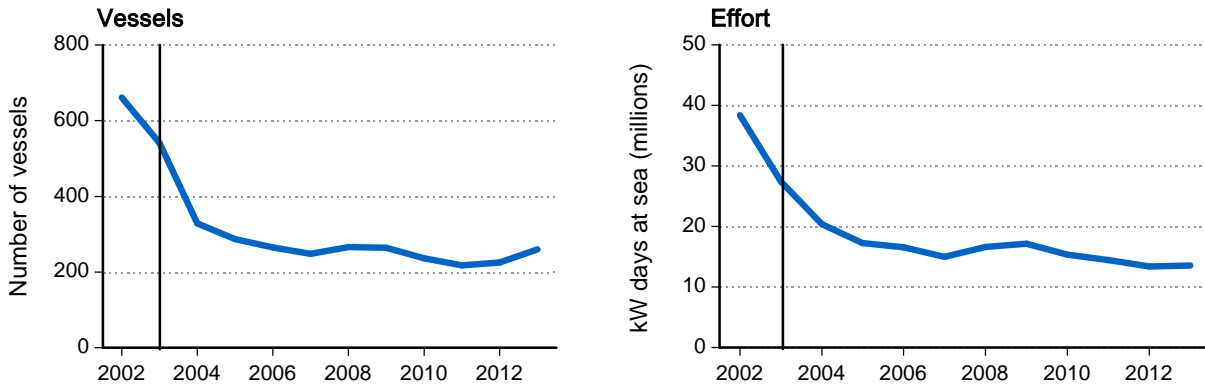
Trends for the two most cod-intensive gear groupings, TR1 and TR2, are discussed below.

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 52 per cent and effort (kW days) by 51 per cent. However, the number of vessels has increased slightly from 2012 to 2013.

Chart 2.16: Fleet size and effort (kW days) of vessels using gear type TR1 in the Cod Recovery Zone: 2002 to 2013



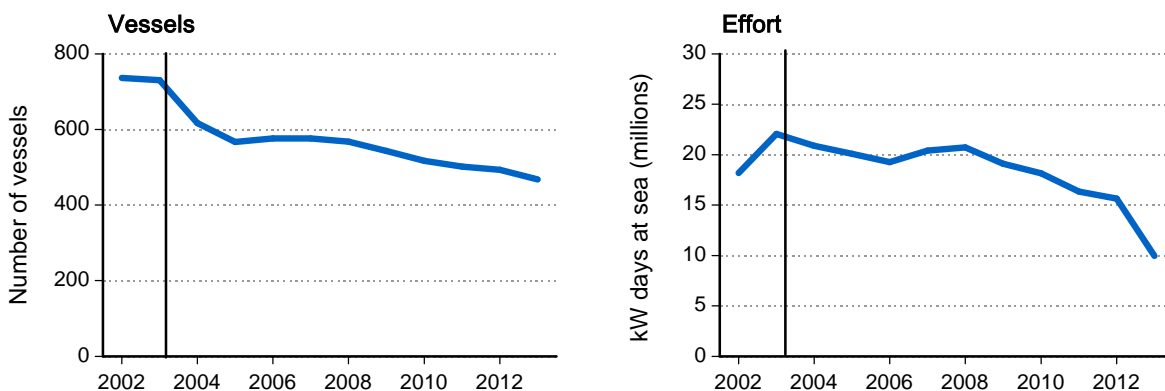
Note: The Cod Recovery Regime was established in 2003, initially limited to the North Sea and West of Scotland, but was expanded in 2004 to include the Irish Sea (ICES division VIIa) and the Eastern Channel (ICES division VIIId).

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 36 per cent and effort (kW days) decreased by 55 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 2013



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 VIIId).

Table 2.9 Effort of UK 10m and over vessels fishing in the Cod Recovery Zone: 2013

kW days

Gear	Area		UK	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Sweden	
BT1	North Sea	Limit	762,142	1,322,414	877,265	-	66,105	-	1,147,176	-	-	
		<i>Ila, IV, VIIId</i>	Effort	575,557	1,266,583	424,313	-	65,538	-	1,134,862	-	-
		Uptake %	76	96	48	-	99	-	99	-	-	
BT2	North Sea	Limit	3,421,511	3,313,695	79,212	1,202,818	1,334,400	-	21,504,243	-	-	
		<i>Ila, IV, VIIId</i>	Effort	2,874,585	2,581,444	4,413	484,609	1,164,114	-	18,156,734	-	-
		Uptake %	84	78	6	40	87	-	84	-	-	
	West of Scotland	Limit	4,626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		<i>Vla, Vb</i>	Effort	313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Uptake %	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Irish Sea	Limit	62,749	839,782	-	-	-	514,584	-	-	-	
		<i>VIIa</i>	Effort	221	354,573	-	-	127,447	-	-	-	
		Uptake %	..	42	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	
GN1	North Sea	Limit	804,116	63,531	1,607,977	307,579	259,484	-	363,664	-	18,925	
		<i>Ila, IV, VIIId</i>	Effort	576,212	44,274	1,203,694	110,573	258,592	-	178,473	-	17,112
		Uptake %	72	70	75	36	100	-	49	-	90	
	West of Scotland	Limit	115,856	-	-	337,917	-	5,697	-	13,836	-	
		<i>Vla, Vb</i>	Effort	1,940	-	-	144,992	-	6,204	-	-	
		Uptake %	2	-	-	43	-	109	-	-	-	
GT1	North Sea	Limit	20,820	50,006	504,124	4,338,315	467	-	-	-	33,968	
		<i>Ila, IV, VIIId</i>	Effort	18,422	47,840	467,058	2,261,339	-	-	-	-	20,087
		Uptake %	88	96	93	52	-	-	-	-	-	59
	Irish Sea	Limit	2,144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		<i>VIIa</i>	Effort	2,144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Uptake %	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LL1	North Sea	Limit	96,083	-	56,312	125,141	-	-	-	-	468	
		<i>Ila, IV, VIIId</i>	Effort	35,475	-	290	76,253	-	-	-	-	441
		Uptake %	37	-	1	61	-	-	-	-	-	94
	West of Scotland	Limit	522,389	-	-	184,354	-	4,250	-	1,402,142	-	
		<i>Vla, Vb</i>	Effort	405,177	-	-	-	-	-	456,176	-	
		Uptake %	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	
TR1	North Sea	Limit	12,687,663	117,391	4,061,402	1,505,354	954,390	-	1,246,435	-	340,001	
		<i>Ila, IV, VIIId</i>	Effort	11,512,104	101,857	4,028,650	1,870,008	1,351,914	-	1,057,292	-	302,417
		Uptake %	91	87	99	124	142	-	85	-	-	89
	West of Scotland	Limit	2,469,667	-	-	1,057,828	-	428,820	-	249,152	-	
		<i>Vla, Vb</i>	Effort	1,985,787	-	-	1,542,011	-	94,009	-	140,517	
		Uptake %	80	-	-	146	-	22	-	56	-	
	Irish Sea	Limit	208,829	-	-	48,139	-	33,539	-	-	-	
		<i>VIIa</i>	Effort	47,649	-	-	14,136	-	151,778	-	-	
		Uptake %	23	-	-	29	-	453	-	-	-	
TR2	North Sea	Limit	5,229,536	593,688	2,841,906	6,507,787	332,443	-	1,932,441	-	323,071	
		<i>Ila, IV, VIIId</i>	Effort	3,992,695	551,926	2,041,460	5,441,709	313,034	-	1,611,997	-	273,738
		Uptake %	76	93	72	84	94	-	83	-	-	85
	West of Scotland	Limit	4,048,557	-	-	34,926	-	14,371	-	-	-	
		<i>Vla, Vb</i>	Effort	3,151,840	-	-	-	-	9,715	-	-	
		Uptake %	78	-	-	-	-	6760%	-	-	-	
	Irish Sea	Limit	3,133,555	14,166	-	744	-	475,649	-	-	-	
		<i>VIIa</i>	Effort	2,827,353	13,739	-	-	-	480,177	-	-	
		Uptake %	90	97	-	-	-	101	-	-	-	
TR3	North Sea	Limit	8,482	16,200	2,545,009	101,316	257	-	36,617	-	1,024	
		<i>Ila, IV, VIIId</i>	Effort	1,567	15,543	1,327,394	87,879	221	-	12,754	-	-
		Uptake %	18	96	52	87	86	-	35	-	-	

Source: European Commission

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.

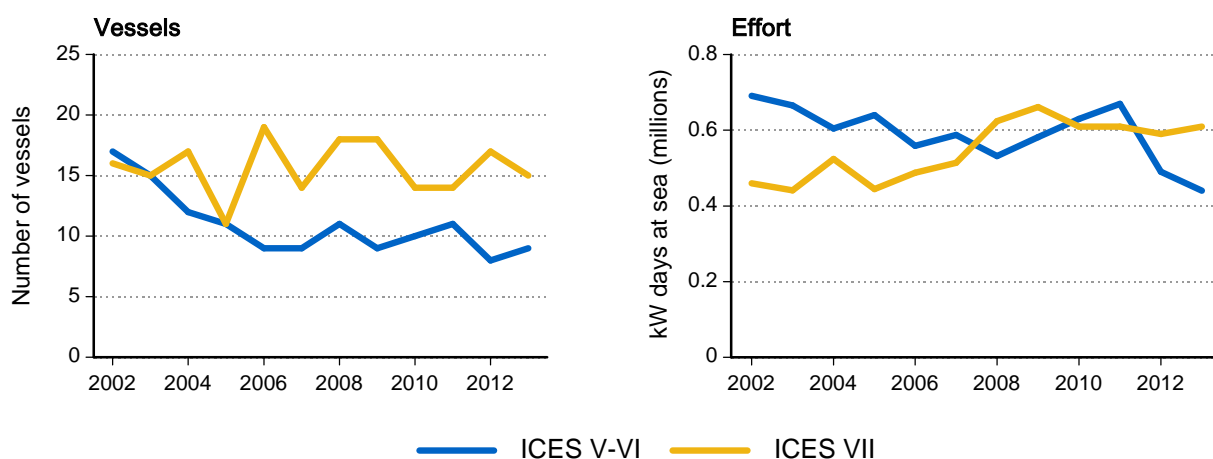
The Western Waters regime covers nine sea areas. Regulated activity is permitted for UK registered vessels in four of these. Ceilings exist on the maximum fishing effort to be exerted by 15 metres and over vessels targeting certain species in ICES sub-areas V and VI; ICES sub-area VII; and ICES sub-area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

The information included in this section represents that which is submitted 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.

Trips targeting crabs

Trips targeting edible crabs and spider crabs are covered by the Western Waters regime. From 2002 to 2013 the number of vessels targeting crabs in ICES sub-areas V and VI has fallen from 17 to 9 while the number in ICES sub-area VII has fluctuated from 16 vessels in 2002 to 15 vessels in 2013. Effort levels have fluctuated over this period and were 36 per cent lower for ICES sub-areas V and VI and were 33 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 2013

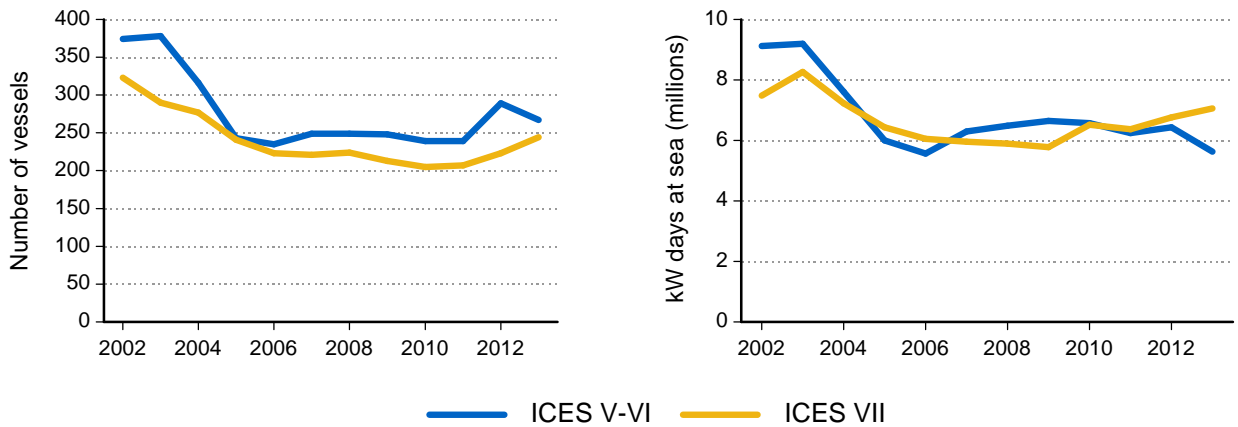


Trips targeting demersal species

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

From 2002 to 2013 the number of vessels targeting demersal species in ICES sub-areas V and VI decreased by 29 per cent while the number in ICES sub-area VII fell by 24 per cent. The fall may be partly attributed to decommissioning schemes and limited fishing opportunities due to effort and quota controls. A corresponding decrease in effort occurred over the same period, with falls of 38 per cent and 6 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 2013



Trips targeting scallops

From 2002 to 2013 the number of vessels targeting scallops in ICES sub-areas V and VI decreased by 21 per cent while the number in ICES sub-area VII increased by 20 per cent. Effort in ICES sub-areas V and VI fell by 46 per cent, but effort in ICES sub-area VII increased by 39 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 2013

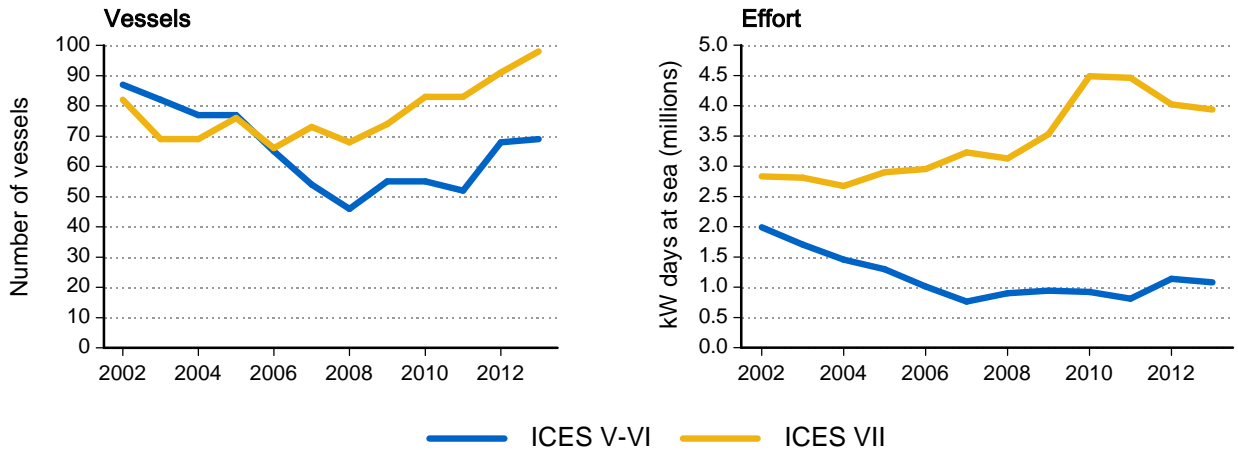


Table 2.10 Effort of UK 15m and over vessels fishing in the Western Waters: 2013

kW days

Species	ICES Area		UK	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany	Ireland	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain
Crabs	V, VI	Limit	702,292	-	-	-	-	465,000	-	-	-
		Effort	440,761	-	-	-	-	118,240	-	-	-
		Uptake %	63	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
	VII	Limit	643,366	-	-	1,846,719	-	-	-	-	-
		Effort	610,478	-	-	550,630	-	-	-	-	-
		Uptake %	95	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
Demersal	V, VI	Limit	24,017,229	58,452	215,234	11,649,154	186,370	2,324,932	-	-	2,460,000
		Effort	5,628,282	-	-	827,321	152,400	784,065	-	-	1,007,863
		Uptake %	23	-	-	7	82	34	-	-	41
	VII	Limit	25,336,266	7,396,910	-	-	233,560	7,804,120	900,279	-	17,957,785
		Effort	7,062,046	5,069,235	-	-	121,209	4,181,148	764,293	-	6,771,694
		Uptake %	28	69	-	-	52	54	85	-	38
	VIII	Limit	218,406	742,465	-	-	4,952	-	403,327	2,552,222	33,100,000
		Effort	134,061	669,141	-	-	-	-	-	415,932	22,092,949
		Uptake %	61	90	-	-	-	-	-	16	67
	BSA (Biologically Sensitive Area)	Limit	3,061,485	135,432	-	9,559,653	8,326	7,154,490	-	-	5,642,215
		Effort	768,902	5,624	-	1,497,222	-	3,860,391	-	-	2,159,084
		Uptake %	25	4	-	16	-	54	-	-	38
Scallops	V, VI	Limit	1,974,425	-	-	-	-	5,766	-	-	-
		Effort	1,075,495	-	-	-	-	221	-	-	-
		Uptake %	54	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
	VII	Limit	4,267,619	312,066	-	-	-	365,012	5,157	-	-
		Effort	3,943,062	254,674	-	-	-	325,674	-	-	-
		Uptake %	92	82	-	-	-	89	-	-	-

Source: European Commission

3 Landings

Introduction

In 2013, UK vessels landed 624 thousand tonnes of sea fish (including shellfish) into the UK and abroad with a value of £718 million. This represents a 1 per cent decrease in quantity and a 7 per cent decrease in value compared with 2012.

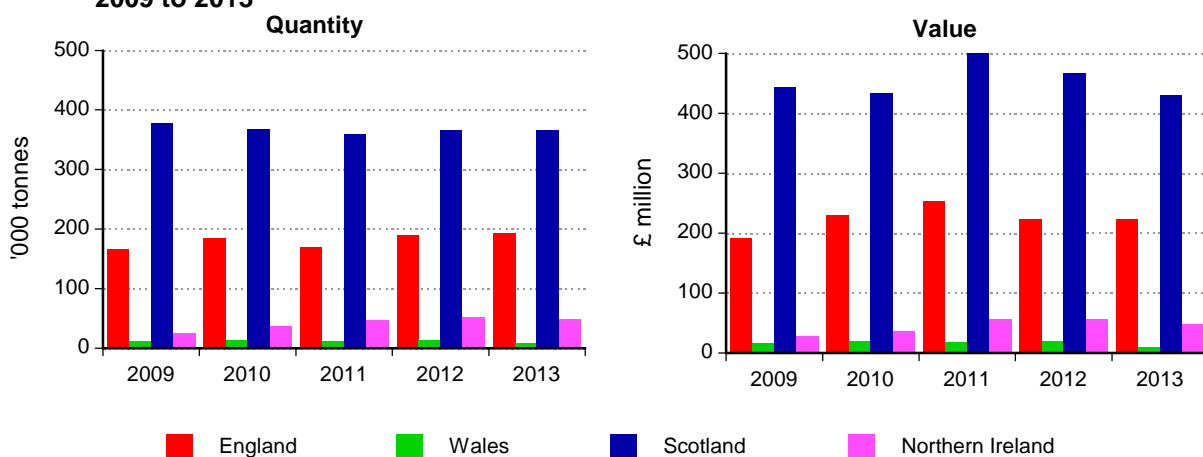
This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of the weight and value of landings by UK vessels into the UK and abroad and by foreign vessels into the UK. The publication includes breakdowns of landings data according to:

- 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. The calculation of average prices excludes landings with zero value to better reflect the price of fish.

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.

Chart 3.1: Quantity and value of landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by vessel nationality: 2009 to 2013



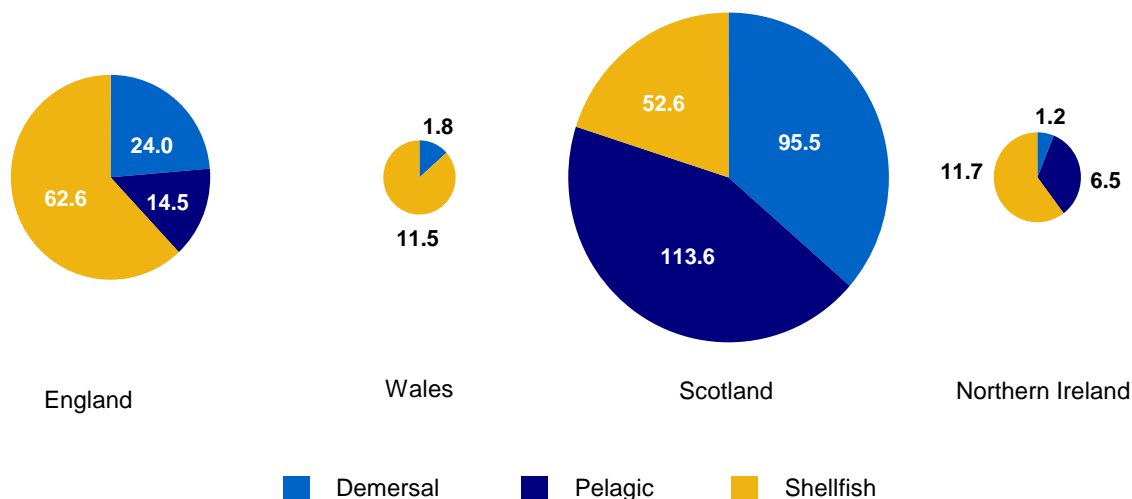
Landings by all UK vessels and by foreign vessels into the UK

Sixty five per cent of fish caught by the UK fleet were landed in the UK. In terms of value, 76 per cent of UK vessel landings were made in the UK. Chart 3.1 shows the landings into the UK and abroad by vessel nationality. Scottish vessels accounted for 59 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 31 per cent of the quantity and value of the landings. The Northern Irish caught 8 per cent of all landings and the Welsh and Island fleets each caught 1 per cent of the UK total.

Landings by UK vessels into the UK rose by 3 per cent to 405 thousand tonnes in 2013. Shellfish accounted for 36 per cent of landings by quantity and 47 per cent by value. This is the third year in which shellfish has had the largest share of tonnage landed. Demersal species represented 30 per cent of landings in terms of quantity and 37 per cent in terms of value. Pelagic species accounted for 33 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, 262 thousand tonnes, was landed into Scotland with a value of £344 million. Landings into England were 101 thousand tonnes with a value of £157 million.

Chart 3.2: Landings into UK countries by UK vessels: 2013 ('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 2013:

- The UK fleet accounted for 87 per cent of all fish landed into the UK (see Tables 3.2 and 3.4). Only 37 per cent of 'other demersal' species landed into the UK were caught by the UK fleet. 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 fell by 39 per cent to 58 thousand tonnes (see Table 3.3). This was mainly down to a large decrease in blue whiting and herring catches and reversed the large increase in foreign landings seen in the previous year.
- Over a third of all landings by the UK fleet were made abroad (see Tables 3.5 and 3.6). Fifty four per cent of the UK pelagic catch was landed abroad. In contrast, only 3 per cent of shellfish landings by the UK fleet were made abroad.

TABLE 3.1 Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 2009 to 2013

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
(i) Vessels administered in the UK										
Demersal	160.5	169.1	160.0	162.4 ^R	179.0	247.4	274.8	288.3	261.7 ^R	270.6
Pelagic	286.5	285.6	282.0	302.1	291.9	189.8	178.8	249.3	208.4	180.8
Shellfish	135.9	150.6 ^R	154.0 ^R	163.4 ^R	152.8	242.4	266.7	294.4 ^R	301.7 ^R	266.3
Total Fish	582.9	605.3^R	595.9^R	627.8^R	623.7	679.6	720.3^R	832.0^R	771.8^R	717.6
(ii) Vessels administered in England										
Demersal	52.5	59.1 ^R	60.6	63.8 ^R	73.7	91.7	116.0	127.4	113.7 ^R	126.3
Pelagic	72.3	77.3	61.7	71.1	59.7	33.8	38.8	41.2	19.3	8.1
Shellfish	40.5	48.0 ^R	47.6 ^R	54.8 ^R	59.2	65.5	74.8 ^R	83.9 ^R	90.5 ^R	88.2
Total Fish	165.4	184.4^R	169.9^R	189.7^R	192.7	191.0	229.5^R	252.5^R	223.5^R	222.6
(iii) Vessels administered in Wales										
Demersal	1.5	1.4	2.5	1.0	0.7	3.0	3.3	5.0	2.7 ^R	1.8
Pelagic	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shellfish	10.3	11.9	9.6 ^R	12.7	6.9	12.7	15.9	12.6	16.2 ^R	7.8
Total Fish	11.9	13.4	12.2^R	13.7^R	7.6	15.8	19.1	17.6	18.9^R	9.7
(iv) Vessels administered in Scotland										
Demersal	103.6	106.0	94.8	95.8	102.1	148.8	151.8	152.7	143.1	139.6
Pelagic	205.4	189.2	192.3	199.7	202.3	151.6	129.4	183.7	166.1 ^R	153.1
Shellfish	69.4	72.5	72.0	69.5 ^R	62.2	143.3	152.9 ^R	163.3	156.9 ^R	137.1
Total Fish	378.4	367.7	359.1^R	365.0^R	366.6	443.8	434.1	499.7^R	466.0^R	429.8
(v) Vessels administered in Northern Ireland										
Demersal	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.3	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.1	2.5
Pelagic	8.7	19.1	27.9	31.2	29.8	4.3	10.6	24.4	23.1	19.6
Shellfish	13.5	16.2	17.2	18.7 ^R	17.1	19.0	21.7	28.8 ^R	31.1 ^R	25.8
Total Fish	24.9	37.7	47.1	51.6	49.2	26.7	35.6	55.9	56.3^R	47.8
(vi) Vessels administered in the Islands^(a)										
Demersal	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
Pelagic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shellfish	2.1	1.9	7.5 ^R	7.6	7.4	1.8	1.6	5.8 ^R	6.9	7.3
Total Fish	2.3	2.2	7.7	7.7	7.5	2.1	2.0	6.2^R	7.2^R	7.7

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: 2009 to 2013 ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bass	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.3	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.6
Brill	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
Cod	11.6	14.7	12.7	12.7	13.0	20.7	28.6	27.5	24.9	25.8
Dogfish	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Gurnard	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.2
Haddock	34.8	31.7	28.3	34.0	38.7	34.2	36.2	34.6	35.7	43.5
Hake	6.4	5.6	6.7	6.5	6.4	11.8	10.2	12.5	13.5	16.2
Halibut	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.5
Lemon Sole	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.5	2.5	5.3	6.3	5.9	6.7	7.6
Ling	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.6	5.7	6.2	5.6	5.5
Megrim	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.3	4.0	10.7	10.1	10.5	8.7	9.1
Monks or Anglers	12.9	11.7	11.8	10.3 ^R	10.1	40.1	38.5	39.5	31.9	30.3
Plaice	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.4	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.0
Pollack (Lythe)	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	3.8	3.5	4.4	3.9	3.3
Saithe	14.4	13.6	12.7	11.0	12.9	10.1	12.4	13.4	11.3	10.9
Sand Eels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skates and Rays	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.9	3.5 ^R	3.2
Sole	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	13.9	14.0	16.3	13.9 ^R	12.7
Turbot	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5 ^R	0.4	2.7	3.4	4.2	3.6	3.7
Whiting	10.1	8.9	9.7	10.8	12.0	9.3	9.4	11.3	10.9	11.7
Witch	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1 ^R	0.8
Other Demersal ^(b)	5.0	5.7	3.9	3.4	3.9	6.4	7.7 ^R	5.8	4.8	5.5
Total Demersal	119.0	114.9	108.5	112.9^R	122.5	190.1	203.0	209.8	193.0^R	203.0
Blue Whiting	..	5.0	1.3	6.4	8.2	..	1.0	0.6	1.8	1.8
Herring	31.6	35.6	31.3	38.2	37.3	9.5	10.3	15.3	18.6	13.6
Horse Mackerel	6.4	5.8	8.9	8.9	2.5	1.8	1.8	3.1	2.8	0.9
Mackerel	100.3	99.9	94.4	67.8	78.2	84.5	82.0	106.8	63.8	70.1
Sardines	2.5	2.3	3.5	4.3	3.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.0
Other Pelagic	4.3	5.5	4.8	6.8	4.8	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.0
Total Pelagic	145.1	154.0	144.3	132.3	134.6	98.1	96.8	127.7	89.5	88.3
Cockles	2.6	1.4	3.2	2.2	10.1	7.7	1.5	2.7	1.5	5.3
Crabs	24.7	26.9	28.8 ^R	29.6 ^R	28.8	30.7	35.5	38.3 ^R	38.5 ^R	38.5
Cuttlefish	2.2	3.8	3.3	5.3	3.7	3.5	7.5	8.8	10.7	6.5
Lobsters	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.0	26.7	26.8	32.4	30.9 ^R	29.8
Mussels	2.0	2.0	1.9 ^R	0.7 ^R	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4 ^R	0.2
Nephrops	42.5	38.2	34.3	32.6	28.3	96.0	95.3	111.1	110.4 ^R	85.9
Scallops	34.1	43.2 ^R	53.0	53.6 ^R	48.7	47.0	54.8	62.8	67.4 ^R	62.5
Shrimps and Prawns	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.9	2.2	2.1	0.7	2.4	2.4
Squid	2.5	3.6	2.9	1.8	1.8	6.1	10.2	11.6	6.4	7.0
Whelks	12.9	14.5 ^R	13.9	16.4	20.0	7.4	9.4	8.9	11.1	13.7
Other Shellfish	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.4	1.8	4.4	4.8	5.6	6.1	5.3
Total Shellfish	129.4	139.4^R	147.3^R	148.6^R	147.5	232.1	248.2^R	283.2^R	285.8^R	257.1
Total All Species	393.4	408.3^R	400.1^R	393.8^R	404.6	520.3	547.9^R	620.8^R	568.3^R	548.3

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments and Islands figures.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2a Landings into England by UK vessels: 2009 to 2013^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bass	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	3.9	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.1
Brill	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
Cod	1.9	1.8 ^R	1.5	1.5	1.0	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.0
Dogfish	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gurnard	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0 ^R	0.9
Haddock	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.2
Hake	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.7
Halibut	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	..
Lemon Sole	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.8	3.9	5.0	4.2	5.3	5.7
Ling	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
Megrim	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.5	2.0
Monks or Anglers	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.0	6.9	8.3	10.2	9.0 ^R	9.1
Plaice	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7
Pollack (Lythe)	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	2.5	2.3	3.1	2.9 ^R	2.5
Saithe	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Sand Eels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skates and Rays	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.4
Sole	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	13.7	13.8	16.0	13.6 ^R	12.6
Turbot	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.2	2.8	3.6	3.1	3.2
Whiting	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3
Witch	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	..	..
Other Demersal ^(b)	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.7	3.5	2.9	2.6
Total Demersal	22.9	23.1	24.5	25.7^R	24.0	52.4	56.7^R	64.7	60.4^R	58.3
Blue Whiting	-	..	..	0.1	-	-	..	..	..	-
Herring	1.1	2.5	1.2	0.5	3.9	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.1
Horse Mackerel	5.6	4.6	6.6	7.6	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.1	0.5
Mackerel	3.0	2.0	2.8	2.5	1.2	2.4	1.8	2.6	2.4 ^R	1.4
Sardines	2.5	2.3	3.5	4.3	3.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.0
Other Pelagic	3.2	4.9	4.1	5.0	3.8	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.8
Total Pelagic	15.4	16.3	18.2	19.9	14.5	6.5	5.5	6.7	6.8	4.8
Cockles	1.7	1.0	3.1	2.2	10.1	6.7	1.2	2.7	1.5	5.3
Crabs	10.0	10.7	11.3 ^R	13.3 ^R	13.3	11.5	13.4	15.1 ^R	17.2 ^R	17.8
Cuttlefish	2.2	3.8	3.3	5.3	3.6	3.5	7.5	8.8	10.7	6.5
Lobsters	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	12.8	12.2	15.8	15.7	16.4
Mussels	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	..
Nephrops	3.6	2.2	2.7	3.3 ^R	3.5	7.1	4.8	9.0	10.8	10.7
Scallops	15.3	18.9 ^R	21.2 ^R	19.6 ^R	14.3	20.9	27.6	31.4	28.3 ^R	22.3
Shrimps and Prawns	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.9	2.0	1.9	0.7	2.3	2.3
Squid	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.8	1.6	2.9	2.0	2.7
Whelks	7.9	9.1	9.6	10.9	13.7	4.3	5.9	6.1	7.4	9.1
Other Shellfish	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.3
Total Shellfish	45.9	51.2^R	55.8^R	58.9^R	62.6	72.5	78.3^R	95.1^R	97.9^R	94.4
Total All Species	84.2	90.5	98.4^R	104.4^R	101.1	131.4	140.5^R	166.5^R	165.2^R	157.5

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2b Landings into Wales by UK vessels: 2009 to 2013 ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bass	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Brill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cod	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
Dogfish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gurnard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haddock	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.1	..
Hake	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2 ^R	0.1
Halibut	-	..	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-
Lemon Sole	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..
Ling	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..
Megrim	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.8
Monks or Anglers	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.6 ^R	1.6
Plaice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pollack (Lythe)	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	..
Saithe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sand Eels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skates and Rays	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Sole	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Turbot	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Whiting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Witch	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other Demersal ^(b)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
Total Demersal	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.9^R	1.8	5.3	6.1	4.5	5.4^R	4.9
Blue Whiting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	..	..	..	..	-	..	..	..	..
Horse Mackerel	..	..	..	..	-	..	..	..	..	-
Mackerel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sardines	..	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-
Other Pelagic	..	-	..	..	-	..	-	..	..	-
Total Pelagic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cockles	0.9	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-
Crabs	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.9
Cuttlefish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lobsters	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2 ^R	1.6
Mussels	0.4	..	1.1 ^R	-	-	0.1	..	..	-	-
Nephrops	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	..	0.2	0.2	..	0.2	..
Scallops	2.7	3.5	4.3	5.9 ^R	5.5	3.7	4.1	5.0	7.6 ^R	5.0
Shrimps and Prawns	..	..	..	-	-	..	0.1	..	-	-
Squid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whelks	4.6	5.0	3.8	4.6	5.0	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.1	3.6
Other Shellfish	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
Total Shellfish	9.9	10.0	10.6^R	11.9^R	11.5	11.4	11.6	11.4	14.7^R	11.6
Total All Species	11.7	12.0	12.0^R	13.8^R	13.3	16.6	17.7	15.9	20.1^R	16.5

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2c Landings into Scotland by UK vessels: 2009 to 2013 ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cod	9.4	12.6	11.0	11.1	11.9	16.7	24.8	24.2	21.8	23.4
Dogfish	0.3	0.1	..	..	..	0.4	0.1	..	..	..
Gurnard	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Haddock	32.7	29.5	25.5	30.9	36.7	32.1	33.7	31.8	32.3	40.9
Hake	5.7	5.0	6.1	5.7	5.5	10.5	9.0	11.4	12.2	14.3
Halibut	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4
Lemon Sole	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.9
Ling	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.2	5.3	5.6	5.2	5.0
Megrim	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	6.8	6.5	7.1	5.5	5.3
Monks or Anglers	9.9	8.2	7.9	6.6	6.5	31.2	28.1	27.6	21.0	19.3
Plaice	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.3
Pollack (Lythe)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8
Saithe	14.3	13.5	12.5	10.8	12.7	10.0	12.3	13.1	11.1	10.7
Sand Eels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skates and Rays	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Sole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turbot	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Whiting	8.0	7.1	7.9	8.9	10.0	8.0	8.0	9.8	9.5	10.3
Witch	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
Other Demersal ^(b)	2.5	3.0	1.1	1.1	1.8	3.5	4.5	2.0	1.8	2.7
Total Demersal	92.6	88.5	81.5	84.4	95.5	129.6	138.0	138.8	125.9	138.4
Blue Whiting	..	4.9	1.3	6.3	8.2	..	1.0	0.6	1.7	1.8
Herring	25.2	27.6	25.3	32.6	28.8	7.7	8.0	12.8	16.1	10.9
Horse Mackerel	0.8	1.2	2.2	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.3
Mackerel	94.6	95.2	89.1	63.2	75.1	79.7	78.0	101.6	59.1	67.0
Sardines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pelagic	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
Total Pelagic	121.6	129.5	118.5	105.2	113.6	87.8	87.6	116.3	78.1	80.3
Cockles	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	..	..
Crabs	12.5	13.5	14.4	13.2	12.7	16.8	19.3	20.3	18.3	17.9
Cuttlefish	-	..	..	-	..	-	..	..	-	..
Lobsters	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	11.4	11.8	13.2	11.8	10.6
Mussels	0.3	0.5	0.1 ^R	0.1 ^R	0.3	0.1	0.1	..	..	0.1
Nephrops	31.5	28.9	24.3	21.8	17.9	78.3	79.7	86.7	82.1	61.7
Scallops	14.3	16.8	17.2	18.0 ^R	17.8	21.0	20.5	19.4	23.7	26.4
Shrimps and Prawns	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..
Squid	2.1	3.2	2.2	1.4	1.2	4.3	8.5	8.5	4.3	4.1
Whelks	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5
Other Shellfish	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1 ^R	1.0	2.1	2.4	2.4	3.3	3.6
Total Shellfish	63.2	65.6	60.5^R	57.1^R	52.6	134.3	142.8	150.7^R	143.8^R	124.8
Total All Species	277.4	283.6	260.5	246.7^R	261.7	351.7	368.4	405.8	347.8^R	343.5

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.2d Landings into Northern Ireland by UK vessels: 2009 to 2013 ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brill	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	..
Cod	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
Dogfish	0.1	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..
Gurnard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haddock	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Hake	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Halibut	..	..	..	..	-	..	..	..	..	-
Lemon Sole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Megrim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monks or Anglers	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Plaice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pollack (Lythe)	..	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	..	..	..	..
Turbot	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Whiting	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.1
Witch	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..
Other Demersal ^(b)	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Demersal	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.2	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.3^R	1.3
Blue Whiting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	5.3	5.5	4.7	5.1	4.6	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.6
Horse Mackerel	-	0.1	0.1	..	-	-	..	0.1	..	-
Mackerel	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.6
Sardines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pelagic	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Total Pelagic	8.1	8.2	7.6	7.2	6.5	3.8	3.7	4.7	4.6	3.2
Cockles	0.1	-	..	-	-	0.1	-	..	-	-
Crabs	1.2	1.5	1.5 ^R	1.6 ^R	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
Cuttlefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lobsters	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.7 ^R	0.7	0.8
Mussels	..	..	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	0.1	0.3	..
Nephrops	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.4	6.8	10.2	10.7	15.4	17.3 ^R	13.5
Scallops	1.7	4.0	4.2	3.2	3.0	1.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8
Shrimps and Prawns	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..
Squid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1
Whelks	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Shellfish	..	..	0.3	0.3	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	..
Total Shellfish	10.4	12.6	13.5	13.0^R	11.7	13.8	15.4	20.9^R	23.0^R	18.7
Total All Species	19.9	22.2	22.2	21.0	19.4	19.9	21.3	27.3^R	28.9^R	23.3

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.3 Landings into the UK by foreign vessels: 2009 to 2013 ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bass	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Brill	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3
Cod	14.4	5.9	2.8	1.7	0.4	13.7	7.5	3.5	2.0	0.7
Dogfish	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gurnard	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
Haddock	3.6 ^R	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.5	2.1 ^R	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.6
Hake	5.1	5.4	6.2	5.5	4.5	10.3	9.2	10.2	12.7	11.0
Halibut	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	..
Lemon Sole	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.6
Ling	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7
Megrim	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.9
Monks or Anglers	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	7.9	6.6	6.2	6.4	4.5
Plaice	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.7
Pollack (Lythe)	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	..
Saithe	5.4	3.0	4.9	5.5	6.6	3.6	2.7	5.1	6.0	5.9
Sand Eels	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Skates and Rays	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.2
Sole	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	5.4	7.6	9.5	8.9	5.3
Turbot	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6
Whiting	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Witch	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Demersal ^(b)	12.7	11.6	7.1	6.4	6.8	12.3	16.1	11.9	9.4	10.4
Total Demersal	48.4^R	34.1	30.8	27.3	26.5	62.2^R	59.1	57.6	54.3	45.1
Blue Whiting	17.2	26.2	2.1	18.1	1.2	3.0	6.3	1.2	5.7	0.3
Herring	10.3	4.9	8.3	24.9	8.1	3.2	1.6	4.6	14.6	3.2
Horse Mackerel	7.1	2.4	2.1	0.8 ^R	0.4	2.5	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.3
Mackerel	21.9	39.3	24.0	21.4	20.6	18.1	32.8	33.4	16.8	18.6
Sardines	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	..
Other Pelagic	3.9	2.6	..	2.1	0.4	0.7	0.6	..	1.5	0.1
Total Pelagic	60.6	75.5	36.5	67.2	30.7	27.5	42.5	40.5	39.2	22.4
Cockles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crabs	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.1
Cuttlefish	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Lobsters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mussels	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	..
Nephrops	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4
Scallops	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.7 ^R	1.1	1.1
Shrimps and Prawns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Squid	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Whelks	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Shellfish	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..
Total Shellfish	2.5	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.2	3.8	2.8	2.6	3.1	1.9
Total All Species	111.5^R	111.2	68.4	96.1^R	58.4	93.5^R	104.4	100.7	96.7^R	69.4

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.4 Landings into the UK by UK and foreign vessels: 2009 to 2013 ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bass	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.7
Brill	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.9
Cod	26.0	20.6	15.4	14.4	13.5	34.5	36.1	30.9	26.9	26.6
Dogfish	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Gurnard	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.0	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.3
Haddock	38.4 ^R	32.9	29.3	34.4	39.2	36.3	37.2	35.6	36.2	44.1
Hake	11.5	11.0	12.9	12.0	11.0	22.1	19.4	22.7	26.1	27.2
Halibut	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5
Lemon Sole	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.8	2.8	5.6	6.9	6.9	7.5	8.3
Ling	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.3	6.0	7.1	7.8	7.4	7.2
Megrim	4.5	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.6	12.1	11.5	11.9	10.0 ^R	10.0
Monks or Anglers	15.4	13.7	13.9	12.2	12.0	48.0	45.1	45.6	38.3 ^R	34.8
Plaice	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.9	3.9	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.8
Pollack (Lythe)	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.6	4.4	4.0 ^R	3.4
Saithe	19.8	16.6	17.6	16.4	19.5	13.7	15.1	18.5	17.3	16.8
Sand Eels	..	..	0.8	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	..
Skates and Rays	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.5	4.4	5.2	5.7	5.0	4.4
Sole	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.6	19.3	21.7	25.8 ^R	22.8	18.0
Turbot	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.3	4.2	5.2	4.5	4.3
Whiting	10.2	9.1	9.9	11.0	12.3	9.4	9.5	11.6	11.1	11.9
Witch	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0 ^R	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.9
Other Demersal ^(b)	17.7	17.4	10.9	9.7	10.7	18.7	23.8	17.7	14.3	15.9
Total Demersal	167.4 ^R	149.0	139.3	140.2 ^R	149.0	252.3	262.1	267.4	247.4 ^R	248.1
Blue Whiting	17.3	31.2	3.4	24.5	9.4	3.0	7.3	1.8	7.5	2.1
Herring	41.9	40.5	39.6	63.1	45.4	12.8	11.9	19.9	33.2	16.7
Horse Mackerel	13.6	8.2	11.1	9.6	2.9	4.2	3.0	4.5	3.4	1.1
Mackerel	122.2	139.2	118.4	89.2	98.8	102.6	114.7	140.1	80.6	88.7
Sardines	2.5	2.3	3.5	4.3	3.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.0
Other Pelagic	8.2	8.1	4.8	8.8	5.2	2.2	1.8	1.1	2.9	1.1
Total Pelagic	205.6	229.5	180.8	199.5	165.3	125.5	139.3	168.2	128.7	110.7
Cockles	2.6	1.4	3.2	2.2	10.1	7.7	1.5	2.7	1.5	5.3
Crabs	25.9	27.5	29.1 ^R	29.7 ^R	28.9	32.6	36.7	39.3 ^R	39.0 ^R	38.6
Cuttlefish	2.2	3.9	3.3	5.4	3.7	3.6	7.5	9.0	10.9	6.6
Lobsters	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.0	26.7	26.8	32.4	31.0 ^R	29.8
Mussels	2.0	2.0	1.9 ^R	0.7 ^R	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4 ^R	0.2
Nephrops	42.6	38.4	34.5	33.0	28.5	96.2	95.6	111.5	111.3 ^R	86.3
Scallops	35.1	43.8	53.5 ^R	54.2 ^R	49.4	48.4	55.7	63.5 ^R	68.5 ^R	63.6
Shrimps and Prawns	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.9	2.2	2.1	0.7	2.4	2.4
Squid	2.6	3.7	2.9	1.9	1.9	6.3	10.4	11.9	6.7	7.3
Whelks	12.9	14.5	13.9	16.5 ^R	20.0	7.4	9.4	8.9	11.2 ^R	13.7
Other Shellfish	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.4	1.9	4.5	4.8	5.7 ^R	6.2	5.4
Total Shellfish	131.9	141.0 ^R	148.5 ^R	150.2 ^R	148.7	235.9	250.9 ^R	285.9 ^R	288.9 ^R	259.0
Total All Species	504.9 ^R	519.5 ^R	468.6 ^R	489.9 ^R	463.0	613.8	652.3 ^R	721.4 ^R	665.0 ^R	617.8

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transhipments.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.5 Landings abroad by UK vessels: 2009 to 2013 ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bass	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2
Brill	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Cod	10.9	11.1	10.5	13.8	16.4	11.1	16.7	18.9	9.0	9.2
Dogfish	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gurnard	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Haddock	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.2	0.7
Hake	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.5	3.6	2.4	2.2	4.2	6.7
Halibut	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..
Lemon Sole	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.1	2.1
Ling	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8
Megrim	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.0	3.1	3.9	4.0	3.8
Monks or Anglers	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.2	3.5	7.2	9.0	11.2	12.2 ^R	10.8
Plaice	11.8	13.5	14.2	15.3	17.1	14.1	15.9	18.8	20.9	18.1
Pollack (Lythe)	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4
Saithe	2.8	2.5	3.1	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.4	3.0	2.2	1.8
Sand Eels	3.6	4.0	6.1	-	2.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	-	0.5
Skates and Rays	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6
Sole	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	4.3	6.0	3.9	2.6	3.9
Turbot	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.3
Whiting	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6
Witch	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
Other Demersal ^(b)	3.2	12.5	6.4	7.1	6.1	4.6	5.4	5.4	4.0	2.7
Total Demersal	41.6	54.2	51.4	49.5^R	56.5	57.2	71.8	78.5	68.7^R	67.6
Blue Whiting	6.4	3.0	..	2.8	5.3	1.2	0.7	..	1.5	0.3
Herring	35.5	31.3	30.3	52.2	56.3	13.3	12.0	14.1	18.7	16.2
Horse Mackerel	11.7	11.6	7.9	7.9	8.9	3.7	4.4	3.5	3.2	3.5
Mackerel	72.0	60.8	87.8	101.0	85.6	68.5	56.8	98.4	91.0	70.5
Sardines	13.1	21.7	6.0	4.3	0.3	3.0	5.7	2.4	1.4	0.1
Other Pelagic	2.6	3.2	5.7	1.6 ^R	0.8	2.0	2.5	3.3	3.1	1.9
Total Pelagic	141.4	131.6	137.7	169.8	157.2	91.8	82.0	121.6	118.9	92.5
Cockles	..	-	..	..	..	..	-	..	..	..
Crabs	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.7 ^R	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.5	3.4	4.4
Cuttlefish	..	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Lobsters	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mussels	..	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-
Nephrops	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.1
Scallops	0.4	0.9	2.2	4.4	1.3	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.9	1.0
Shrimps and Prawns	..	2.8	..	1.3	..	..	5.1	..	-	..
Squid	2.9	4.7	1.8	5.8	0.4	5.0	8.3	5.3	8.9 ^R	1.7
Whelks	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	0.1
Other Shellfish	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6
Total Shellfish	6.5	11.2	6.6	14.7	5.3	10.3	18.6	11.1	15.9	9.2
Total All Species	189.5	197.0	195.8	234.0^R	219.1	159.2	172.4	211.2	203.5^R	169.3

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments.

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

TABLE 3.6 Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 2009 to 2013 ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bass	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	4.5	5.2	5.6	6.2 ^R	5.8
Brill	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.2
Cod	22.5	25.8	23.2	26.5	29.5	31.8	45.3	46.3	33.9	35.1
Dogfish	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Gurnard	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6
Haddock	36.3	33.6	29.8	35.2	39.7	35.6	38.1	36.5	36.9	44.2
Hake	7.9	6.9	8.0	8.3	8.9	15.4	12.6	14.7	17.7	22.8
Halibut	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.5
Lemon Sole	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.9	3.0	6.0	7.2	7.4	7.9	9.8
Ling	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.6	5.1	6.4	7.0	6.6	6.3
Megrim	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.6	5.3	12.7	13.3	14.3	12.8 ^R	12.9
Monks or Anglers	15.1	14.4	15.1	13.5 ^R	13.6	47.3	47.5	50.6	44.1 ^R	41.1
Plaice	14.8	16.4	17.2	18.8 ^R	21.2	17.5	19.2	22.4	24.6	22.1
Pollack (Lythe)	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	4.3	4.4	5.5	5.1 ^R	4.8
Saithe	17.2	16.1	15.8	13.1	14.7	12.5	14.8	16.4	13.5	12.8
Sand Eels	3.6	4.0	6.1	..	2.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	..	0.5
Skates and Rays	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.5	4.3	4.4	3.9 ^R	3.9
Sole	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.3	18.2	20.0	20.1	16.5 ^R	16.7
Turbot	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	5.2	6.3	7.1	6.0	6.0
Whiting	10.2	9.2	10.0	11.1	12.7	9.4	9.6	11.6	11.3	12.2
Witch	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.5 ^R	1.1
Other Demersal ^(b)	8.3	18.2	10.3	10.5	10.0	11.0	13.0	11.2	8.8	8.2
Total Demersal	160.5	169.1	160.0	162.4^R	179.0	247.4	274.8	288.3	261.7^R	270.6
Blue Whiting	6.4	8.0	1.4	9.2	13.5	1.2	1.6	0.6	3.3	2.1
Herring	67.1	66.9	61.6	90.4	93.6	22.8	22.3	29.4	37.3	29.8
Horse Mackerel	18.1	17.4	16.8	16.7	11.4	5.5	6.2	6.5	6.1	4.3
Mackerel	172.3	160.7	182.2	168.8	163.8	153.0	138.7	205.1	154.8	140.6
Sardines	15.6	24.0	9.5	8.6	4.0	3.8	6.3	3.2	2.5	1.1
Other Pelagic	6.9	8.7	10.5	8.3	5.6	3.6	3.6	4.4	4.6	2.9
Total Pelagic	286.5	285.6	282.0	302.1	291.9	189.8	178.8	249.3	208.4	180.8
Cockles	2.6	1.4	3.2	2.3	10.1	7.7	1.5	2.7	1.5	5.3
Crabs	27.0	28.8	30.8 ^R	32.2 ^R	31.8	33.1	37.7	40.8 ^R	41.8 ^R	42.9
Cuttlefish	2.2	3.9	3.3	5.4	3.7	3.6	7.6	8.9	10.9	6.6
Lobsters	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.0	27.0	27.1	32.7	31.2 ^R	30.0
Mussels	2.0	2.0	1.9 ^R	0.7 ^R	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4 ^R	0.2
Nephrops	43.0	38.7	34.5	32.8 ^R	28.5	97.9	97.1	112.6	111.4 ^R	87.0
Scallops	34.5	44.1	55.2	58.0 ^R	50.0	47.2	55.2	63.8	69.3 ^R	63.5
Shrimps and Prawns	1.1	3.8	0.4	2.2	0.9	2.2	7.2	0.7	2.4	2.4
Squid	5.4	8.3	4.7	7.6	2.2	11.2	18.5	16.9	15.2	8.7
Whelks	13.0	14.6	14.0	16.5	20.1	7.5	9.4	9.0 ^R	11.2	13.8
Other Shellfish	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.0	4.6	5.1	5.9	6.4	5.9
Total Shellfish	135.9	150.6^R	154.0^R	163.4^R	152.8	242.4	266.7	294.4^R	301.7^R	266.3
Total All Species	582.9	605.3^R	595.9^R	627.8^R	623.7	679.6	720.3^R	832.0^R	771.8^R	717.6

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments.

(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 2013, 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 2013 were 19 per cent lower than 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.

Since 1960, 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 2013 ^(a)

	1938	1948	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013
Demersal									
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	807.8	923.5	758.8	778.6	484.2	336.7	246.4	149.0	149.0
Value (£ million)	14.6	46.4	52.0	67.5	194.4	327.7	304.3	262.1	248.1
Pelagic									
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	295.0	287.6	127.8	204.0	319.2	267.8	152.1	229.5	165.3
Value (£ million)	2.0	6.0	3.0	5.8	30.1	32.1	23.7	139.3	110.7
Shellfish									
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	32.1	28.7	28.1	56.4	70.2	97.5	127.7	141.0 ^R	148.7
Value (£ million)	0.5	1.4	2.1	6.7	34.5	105.1	154.5	250.9 ^R	259.0
Total									
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	1,134.9	1,239.8	914.7	1,039.1	873.6	702.0	526.3	519.5 ^R	463.0
Value (£ million)	17.2	53.8	57.0	80.0	259.0	464.8	482.5	652.3 ^R	617.8

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

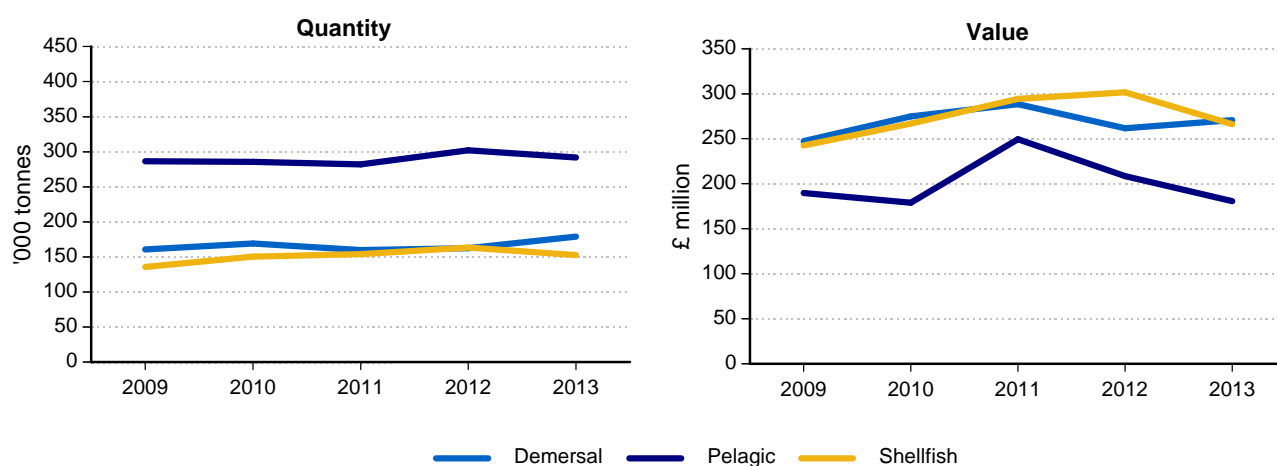
(a) Landing data include transhipments. Blue whiting treated as demersal prior to 1994 and as pelagic from 1994 onwards.

Demersal, pelagic and shellfish landings

In 2013, the UK fleet landed 179 thousand tonnes of demersal species, 10 per cent higher than in 2012. Over the same period, the value of demersal landings rose by 3 per cent to £271 million. In 2013, 292 thousand tonnes of pelagic species were landed, down 3 per cent on 2012. Their value also fell, by 13 per cent, to £181 million. This is largely driven by a fall in market prices for mackerel.

Shellfish landings fell to 153 thousand tonnes, a decrease of 6 per cent on 2012, while the value decreased by 12 per cent to £266 million.

Chart 3.3: Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 2009 to 2013

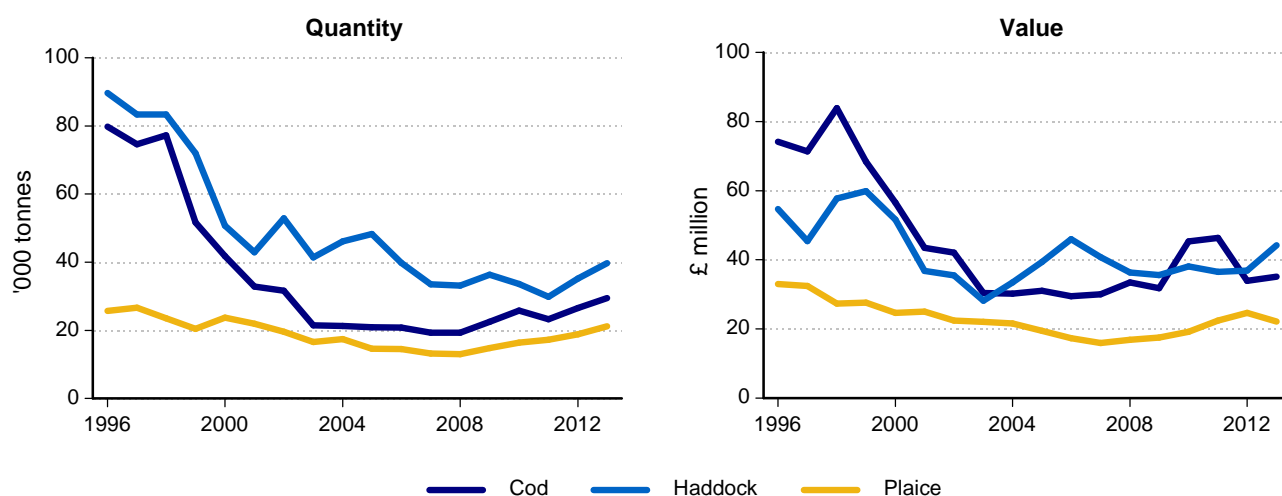


Demersal fish

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 2013 (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 2013, landings of cod by the UK fleet rose by 11 per cent to 29 thousand tonnes, the highest for eleven years. The value of cod landings increased by 3 per cent to £35 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 2013



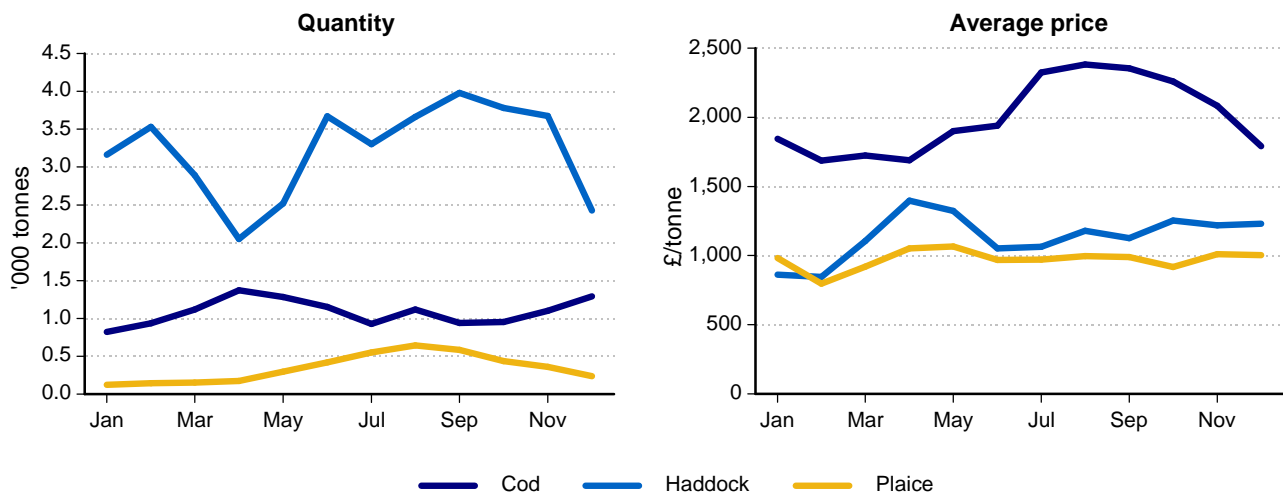
Haddock remains the most important species in terms of quantity landed. In 2013, 40 thousand tonnes were landed, an increase of 13 per cent on 2012. Unlike cod, very little haddock – just 3 per cent - was landed abroad by the UK fleet. Haddock accounted for the largest total value of demersal fish landed by the UK fleet in 2013, with £44 million landed.

Plaice landings by the UK fleet rose for the sixth consecutive year to 21 thousand tonnes in 2013. Around four fifths of the quantity of plaice landed by the UK fleet in 2013 was landed abroad.

For other demersal species:

- The flatfish halibut and turbot commanded the highest prices of demersal species landed by the UK fleet in 2013 at £10.18 per kilogram and £8.02 per kilogram respectively.

Chart 3.5: Landings of key demersal species into the UK by UK vessels by month: 2013



Landings of cod by UK vessels into the UK fluctuated between 800 and 1,400 tonnes per month during 2013 (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 August at £2.38 per kilogram.

Haddock landings by UK vessels into the UK ranged from a peak of 4,000 tonnes in September to a low of 2,000 tonnes in April. The average price peaked in April at £1.40 per kilogram.

Landings of plaice by UK vessels into the UK peaked during the period June to October in 2013. Highest average prices were in May - £1.06 per kilogram

Chart 3.6 shows that the largest amounts of demersal fish landed abroad by the UK fleet were into the Netherlands and Denmark (18 and 10 thousand tonnes respectively). France tops the list of foreign vessels landing into the UK, with 16 thousand tonnes of demersal fish.

Chart 3.6: Landings of demersal species abroad by UK vessels and landings into the UK by foreign vessels: 2013

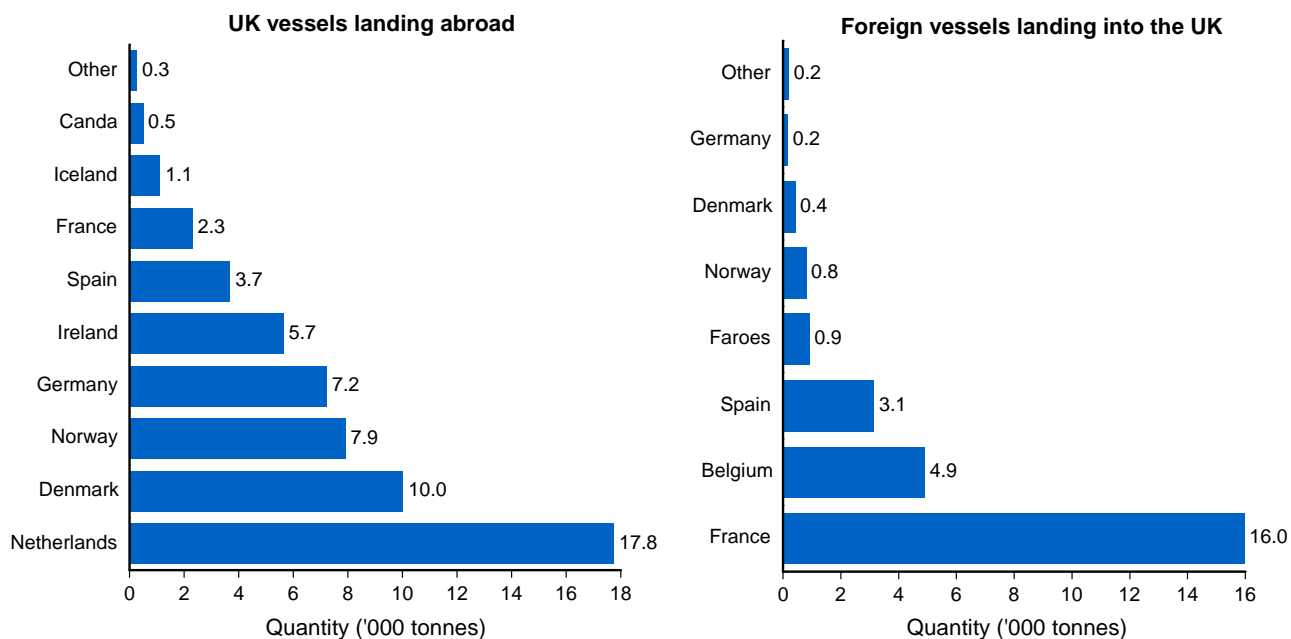


Chart 3.7 shows landings of demersal species by the UK fleet in 2013 by ICES rectangle of capture. Large quantities of demersal species were captured to the north-east of Scotland, in the central North Sea and in the English Channel. These fishing grounds also yielded the highest total value of demersal 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: 2013

Chart 3.7a: Quantity of landings by ICES rectangle

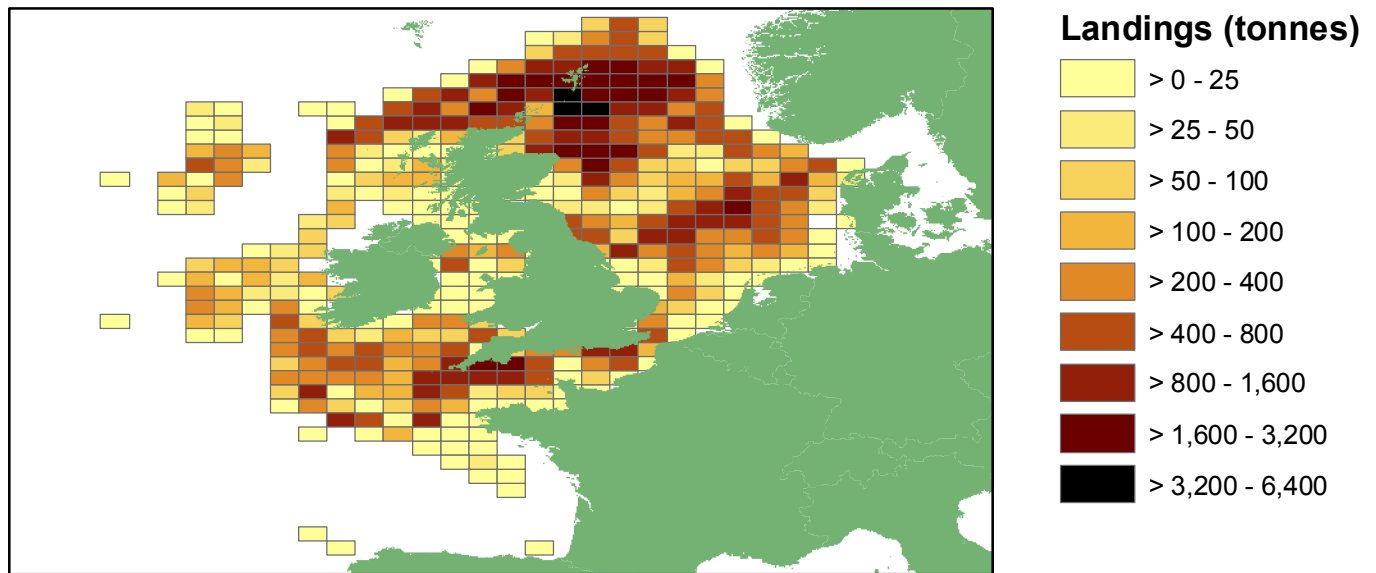


Chart 3.7b: Value of landings by ICES rectangle

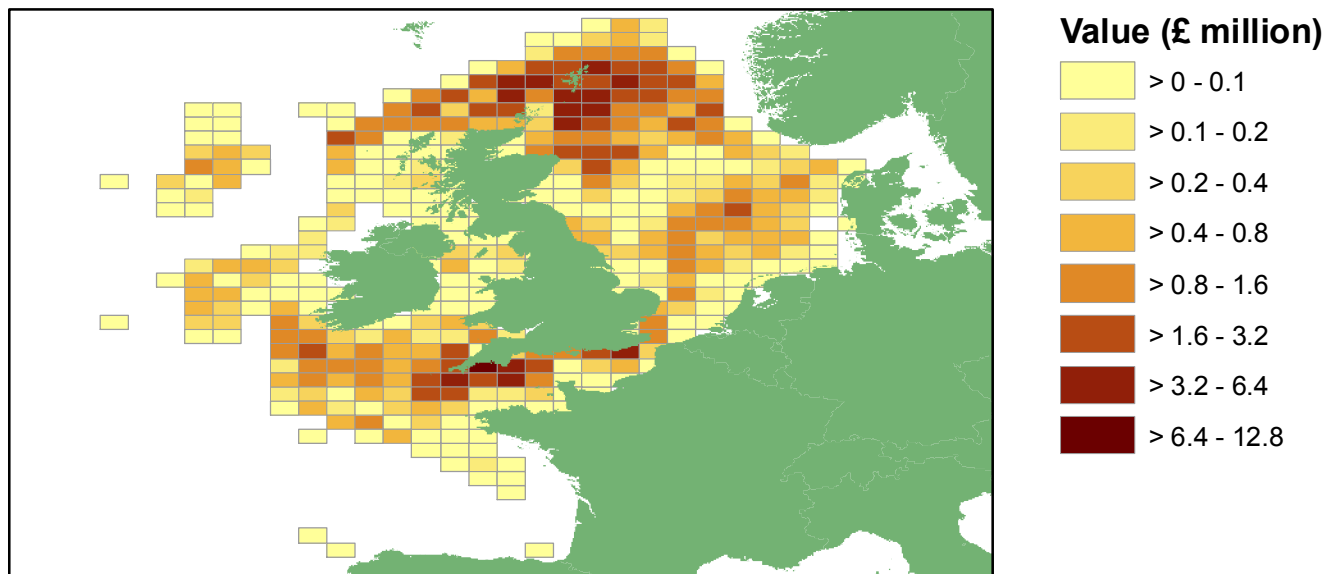
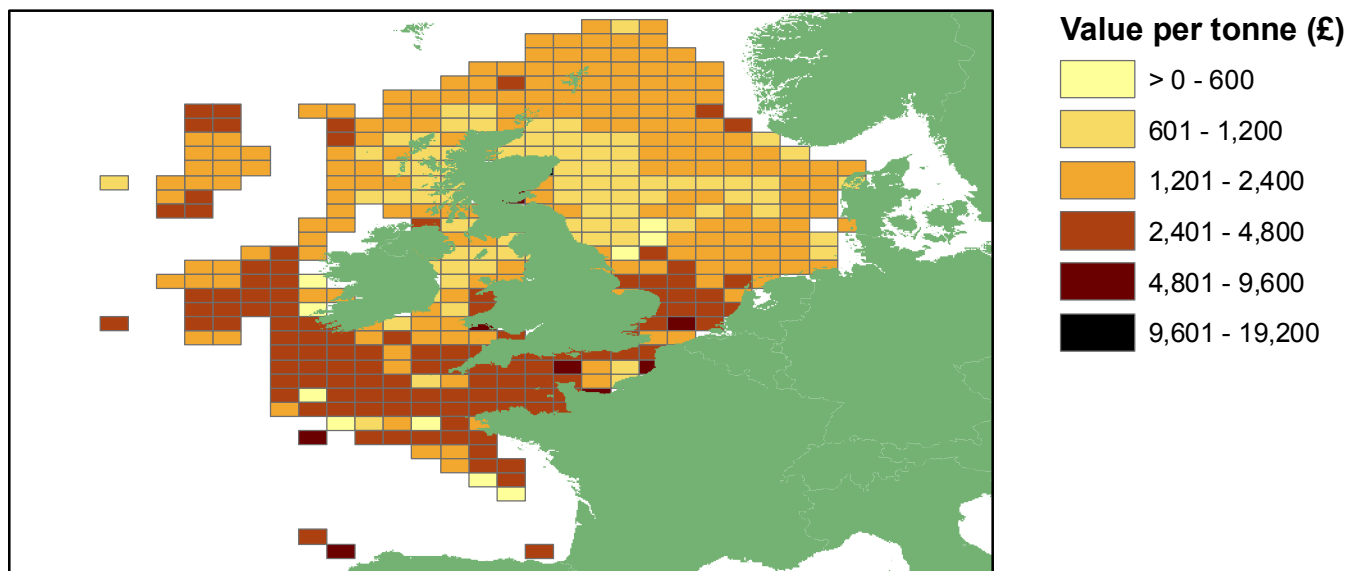


Chart 3.7c: Value of landings per tonne by ICES rectangle



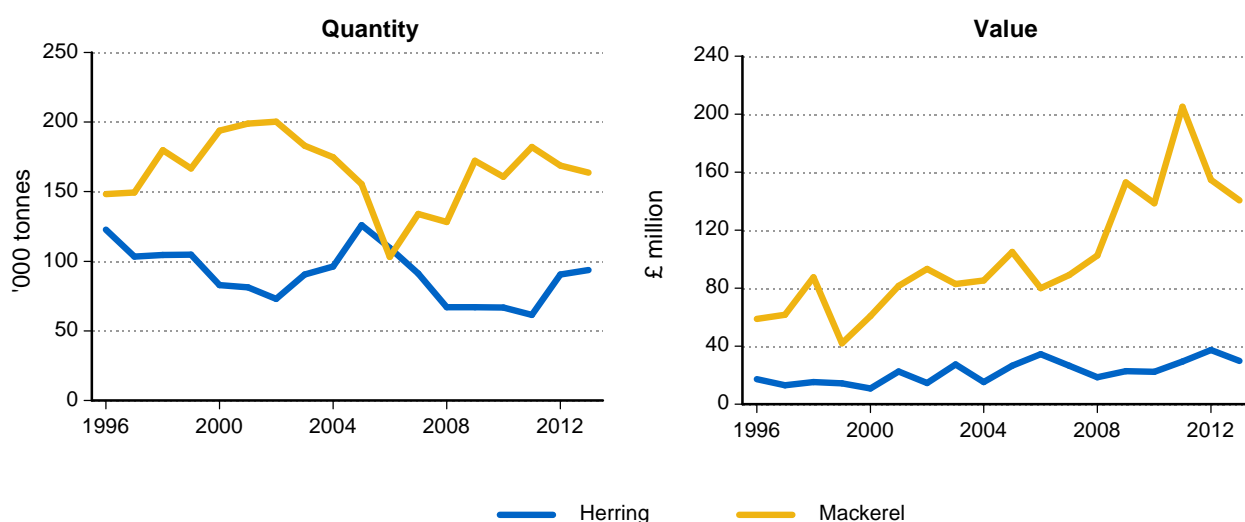
Pelagic fish

Mackerel and herring are the two main pelagic species landed by the UK fleet. These species accounted for 88 per cent by weight and 94 per cent by value of total pelagic landings in 2013, 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 2013, landings of mackerel by UK vessels fell by 3 per cent to 164 thousand tonnes. Around half 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 nearly a third in two years to £141 million. Mackerel is by far the most expensive pelagic fish.

The amount of herring landed by UK vessels continued to increase and was over 50 per cent higher in 2013 compared with 2011. However the value of all herring sold in 2013 is similar to that in 2011. Landings of herring by foreign vessels into the UK rose dramatically in 2012 to 25 thousand tonnes but fell in 2013 to 8 thousand tonnes.

Chart 3.8: Landings of key pelagic species into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 1996 to 2013



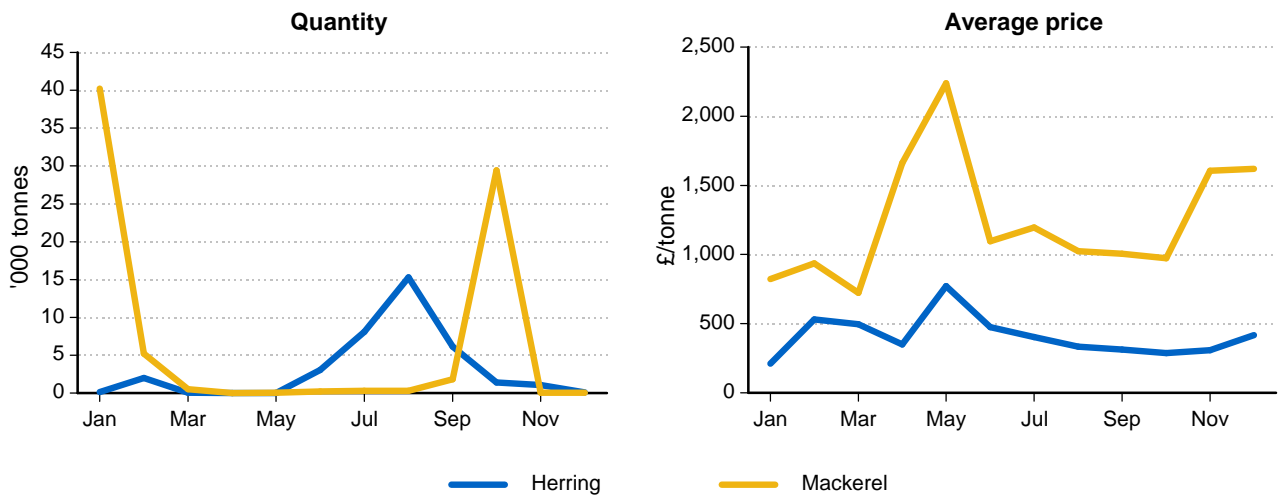
Longer-term trends in mackerel and herring landings by the UK fleet show much fluctuation (see Chart 3.8). Herring landings have continued to increase in 2013 up from the 2011 low point, following a peak of 126 thousand tonnes in 2005. Mackerel landings have generally increased in recent years, and are now at a level similar to that seen in the late 1990s, although they did fall slightly in 2013.

For other pelagic species:

- UK fleet landings of horse mackerel fell in 2013 by 32 per cent while landings of sardines fell from 16 thousand tonnes in 2009 to 4 thousand tonnes in 2013. Over the same period, landings of blue whiting increased from 6 thousand tonnes to 13 thousand tonnes.

The mackerel fishery almost entirely takes place in January, February, September and October. Fifty one per cent of all mackerel landings into the UK by the UK fleet in 2013 were in January, with a further 47 per cent in February, September and October. The sources of these two peaks are different: whereas the January and February 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 £0.72 to £2.24 per kilogram. Lower average prices were generally seen when supply was highest.

Chart 3.9: Landings of key pelagic species into the UK by UK vessels by month: 2013



June to September accounted for 87 per cent of herring landed into the UK by the UK fleet. A relatively small peak was also seen 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. Typically, the monthly average price of herring was somewhere in the range of £0.30 to £0.50 per kilogram.

The largest quantities of pelagic species landed by the UK fleet abroad were into Norway and the Netherlands at 87 and 45 thousand tonnes respectively (Chart 3.10). Danish vessels landed 14 thousand tonnes into the UK, accounting for 45 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: 2013

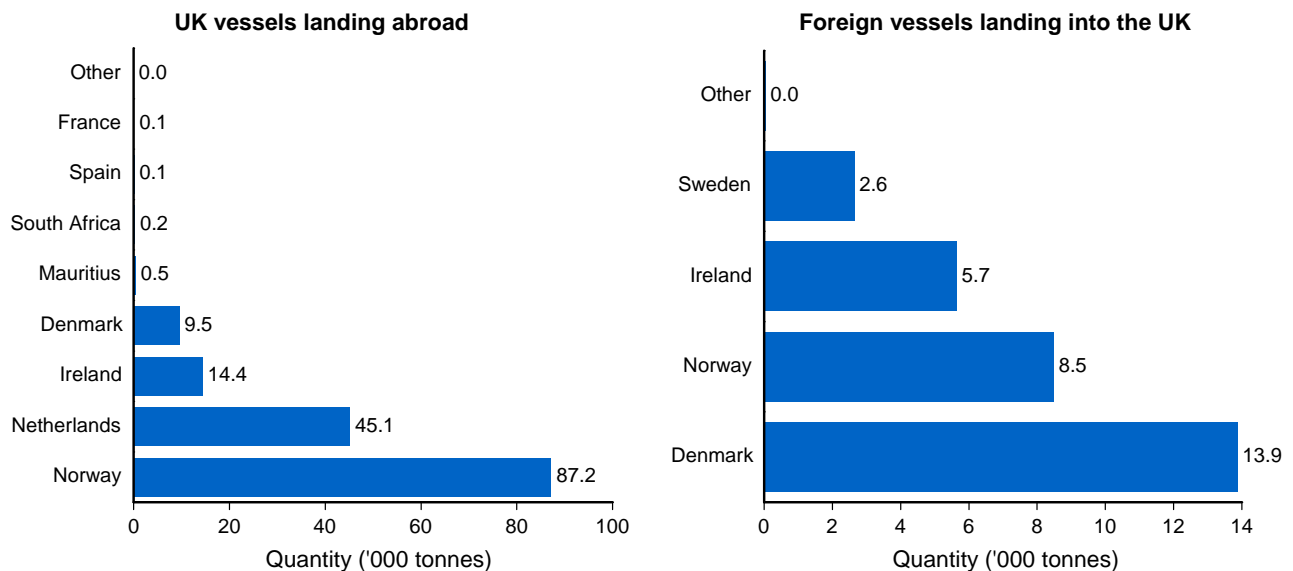


Chart 3.11 shows that large quantities and values of pelagic species were captured from rectangles near Shetland and from the north coast of Scotland down to the north-west coast of Ireland.

Chart 3.11: Pelagic landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013

Chart 3.11a: Quantity of landings by ICES rectangle

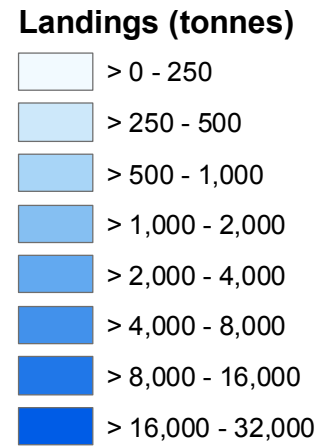
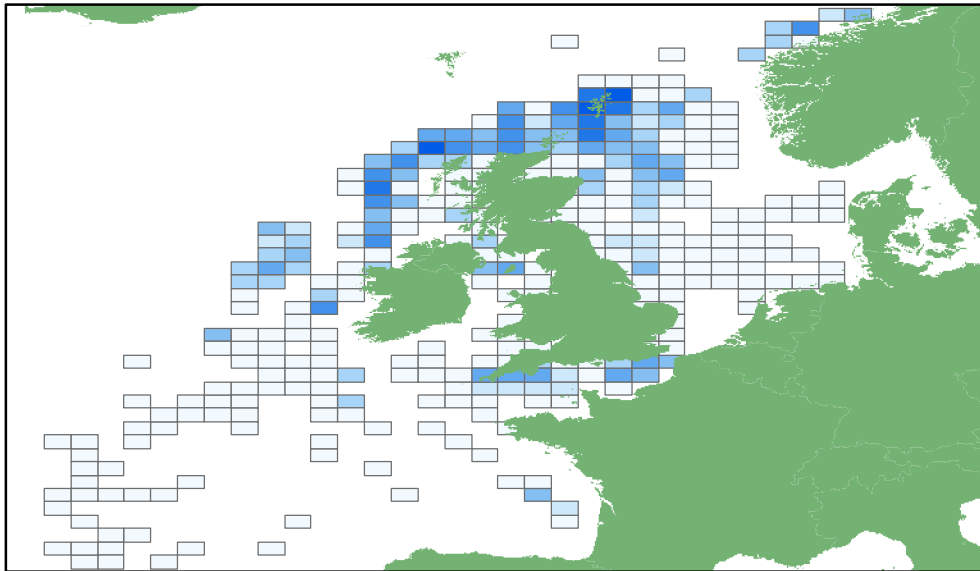


Chart 3.11b: Value of landings by ICES rectangle

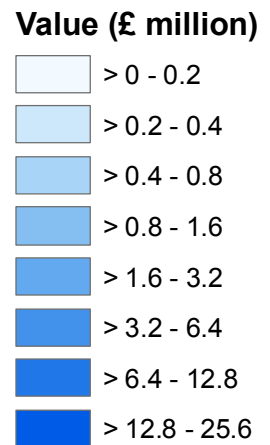
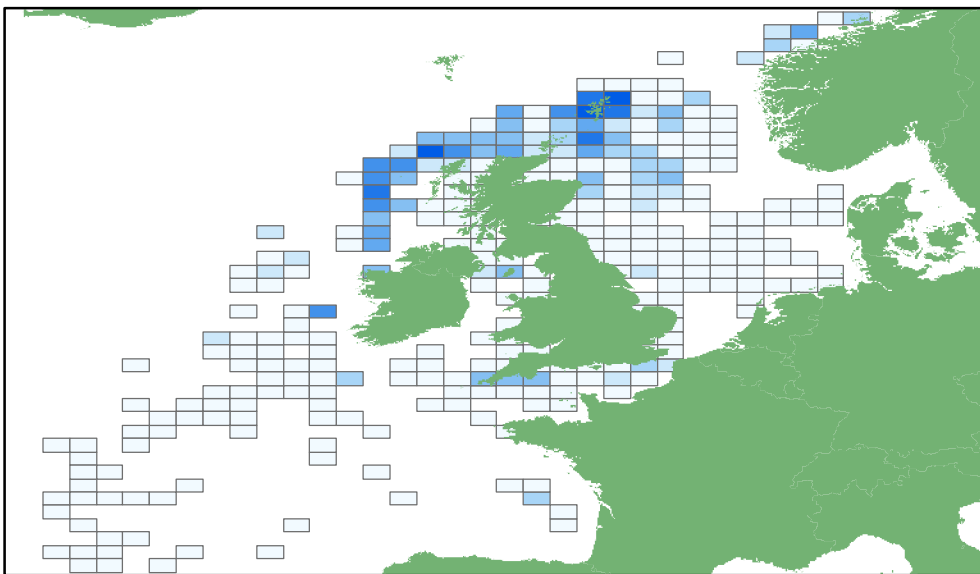
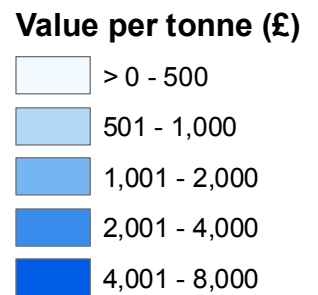
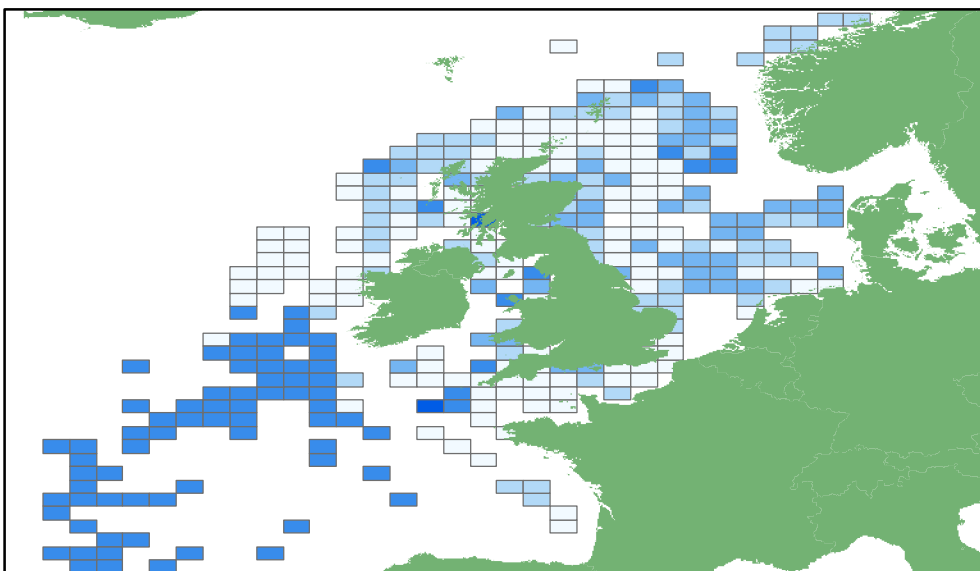


Chart 3.11c: Value of landings per tonne by ICES rectangle



Shellfish

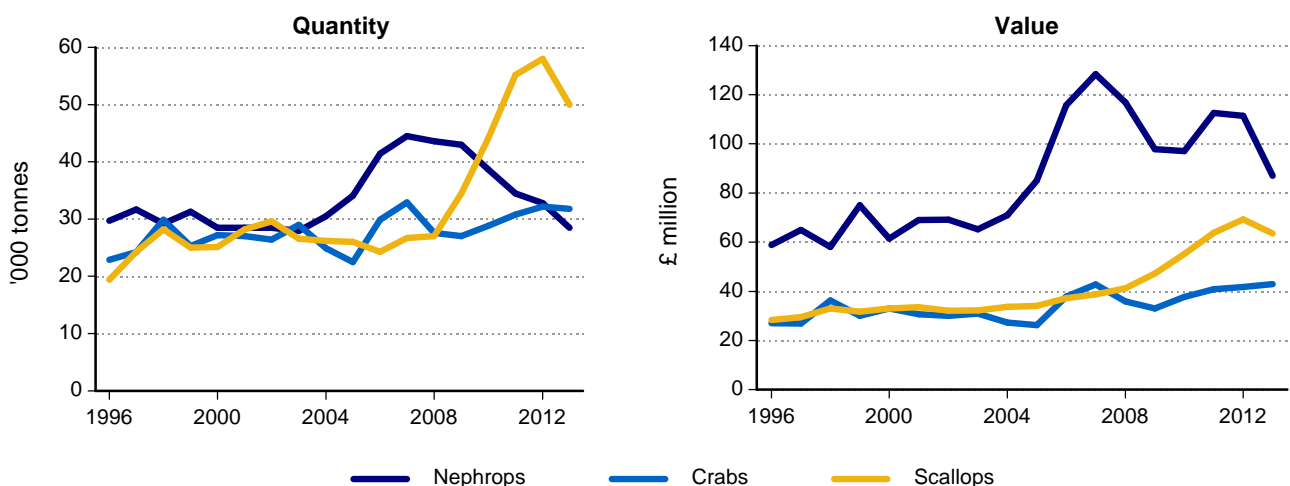
Scallops, crabs and nephrops (langoustines) are the three main species of shellfish landed by UK vessels into the UK and abroad, accounting for 72 per cent of the quantity and 73 per cent of the value landed in 2013.

Scallops alone accounted for 33 per cent of the quantity and 24 per cent of the value of shellfish landings by the UK fleet in 2013. Very little was landed abroad. Landings of scallops by the UK fleet have more than doubled since 2006, despite a 14 per cent fall in 2013.

Nephrops accounted for almost a fifth of the weight of shellfish landings by the UK fleet and a third of the value, at 28 thousand tonnes and £87 million, respectively. Almost all of this was landed into the UK. Landings of nephrops by the UK fleet have fallen in recent years to levels similar to those seen in 2002.

In 2013, landings of crabs by the UK fleet totalled 32 thousand tonnes with a value of £43 million. This formed 21 per cent of the weight and 16 per cent of the value of all shellfish landings by the UK fleet. Nine per cent of these landings (3 thousand tonnes) were outside the UK. Overall, 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 2013



For other shellfish species:

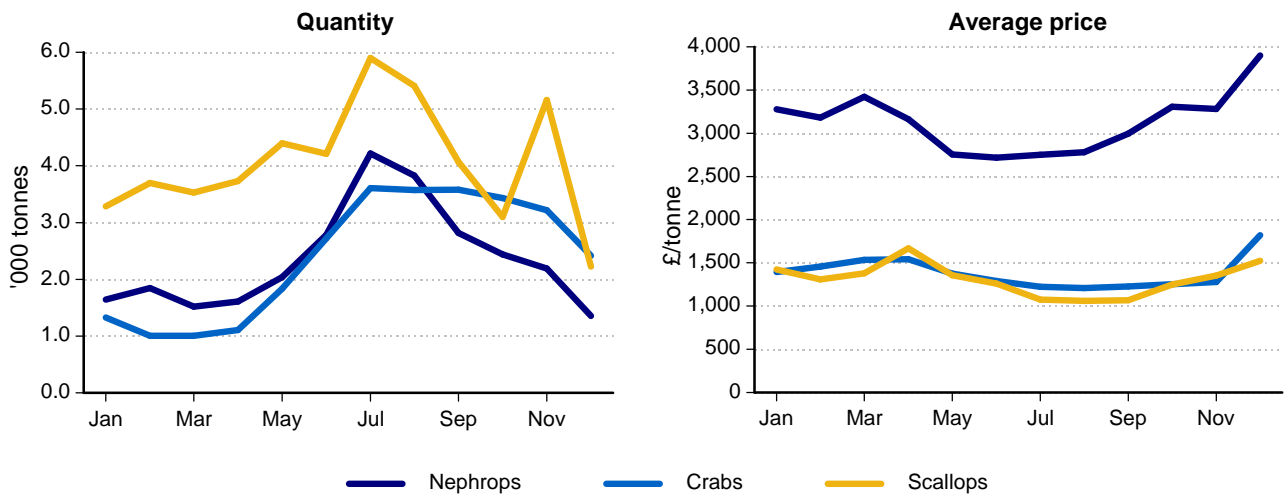
- Lobsters commanded the highest average price of all species landed by the UK fleet at £10.06 per kilogram in 2013. While lobsters accounted for only 2 per cent of the weight of shellfish landings by the UK fleet, they formed 11 per cent of the value.
- Landings of cockles by the UK fleet rose by over a factor of 4 to 10 thousand tonnes in 2013.

Landings of scallops into the UK by the UK fleet ranged from 2,200 tonnes in December to 5,900 tonnes in July.

The largest landings of nephrops occurred during summer months. The average price of nephrops was highest in December at £3.90 per kilogram, the month in which landings were lowest.

Crab landings went from a low of 1,000 tonnes in February and March to a high of 3,600 tonnes a month for July to September.

Chart 3.13: Landings of key shellfish species into the UK by UK vessels by month: 2013



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 2013. Chart 3.14 shows the largest amounts of shellfish landed abroad by the UK fleet were into Ireland and the Netherlands (3 and 1 thousand tonnes respectively). Vessels from Ireland landed 615 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: 2013

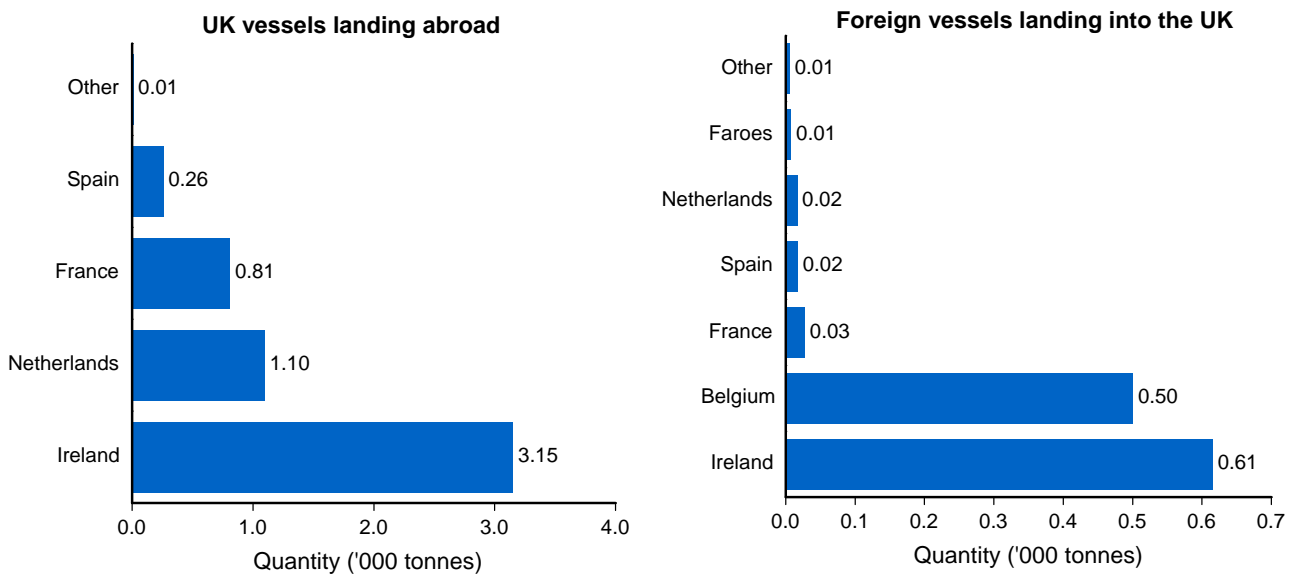
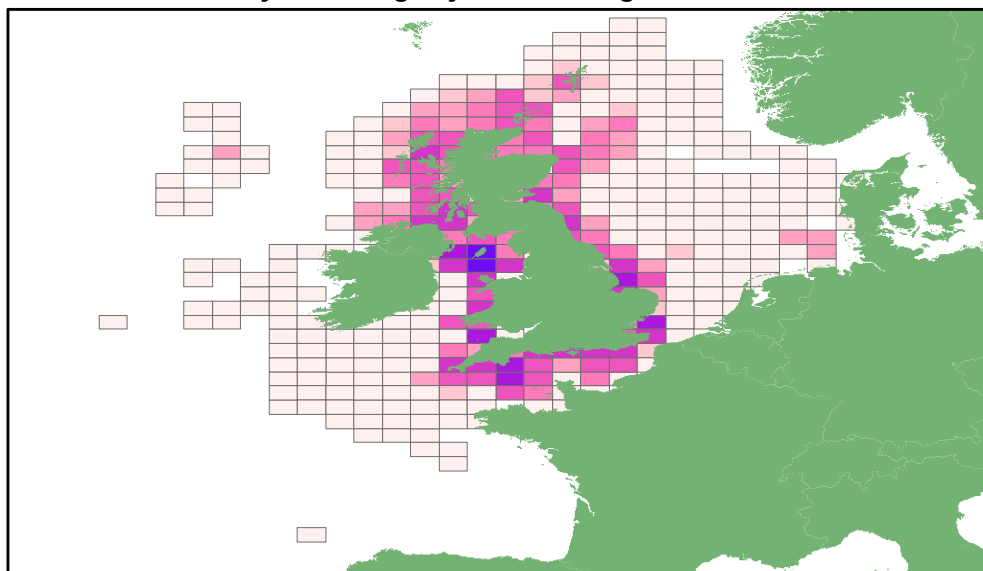


Chart 3.15 shows landings of shellfish by the UK fleet in 2013 by ICES rectangle of capture. In 2013, both the largest quantity and value of shellfish were captured in rectangles relatively close to the coast of the UK. However, shellfish species with high prices were typically captured in rectangles away from coastal areas.

Chart 3.15: Shellfish landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013

Chart 3.15a: Quantity of landings by ICES rectangle



Landings (tonnes)

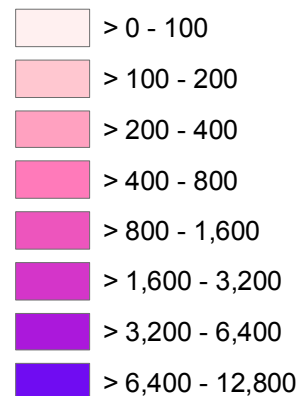
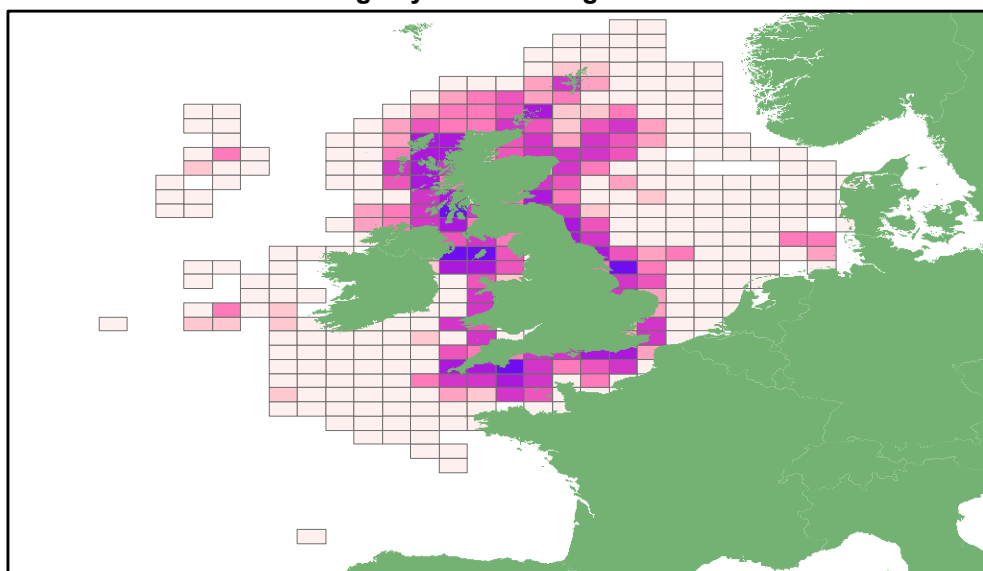


Chart 3.15b: Value of landings by ICES rectangle



Value (£ million)

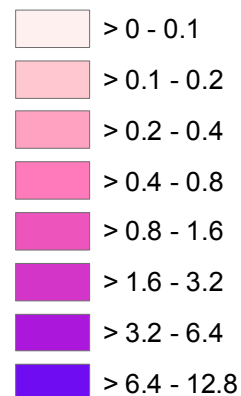
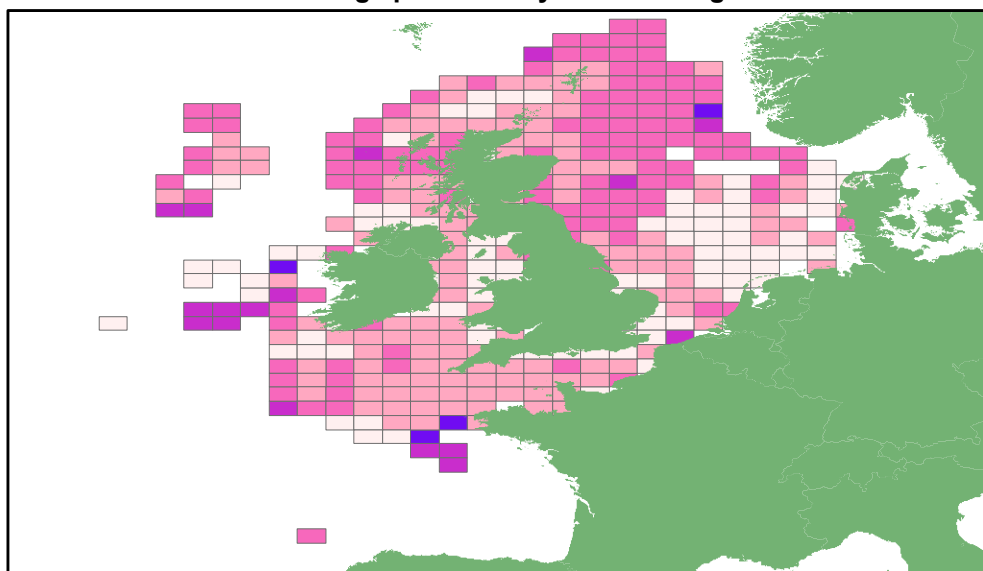
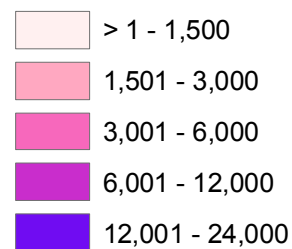


Chart 3.15c: Value of landings per tonne by ICES rectangle



Value per tonne (£)



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 2013. Peterhead remains the port with by far the highest landings - 113 thousand tonnes. Lerwick is still in second place with 49 thousand tonnes and Fraserburgh remains third highest with landings of 25 thousand tonnes. Landings into Peterhead, Lerwick and Fraserburgh rose by 7, 23 and 6 per cent respectively.

In 2013, Brixham was the port with the largest quantity of landings in England (13 thousand tonnes); however this was 14 per cent down on 2012. Plymouth was the second highest with 12 thousand tonnes. The value of landings in Brixham was much higher than in Plymouth: £24 million compared with £14 million. This is largely due to the different species landed in 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 in Plymouth.

Chart 3.16: Landings into the top 20 UK ports by UK vessels: 2013

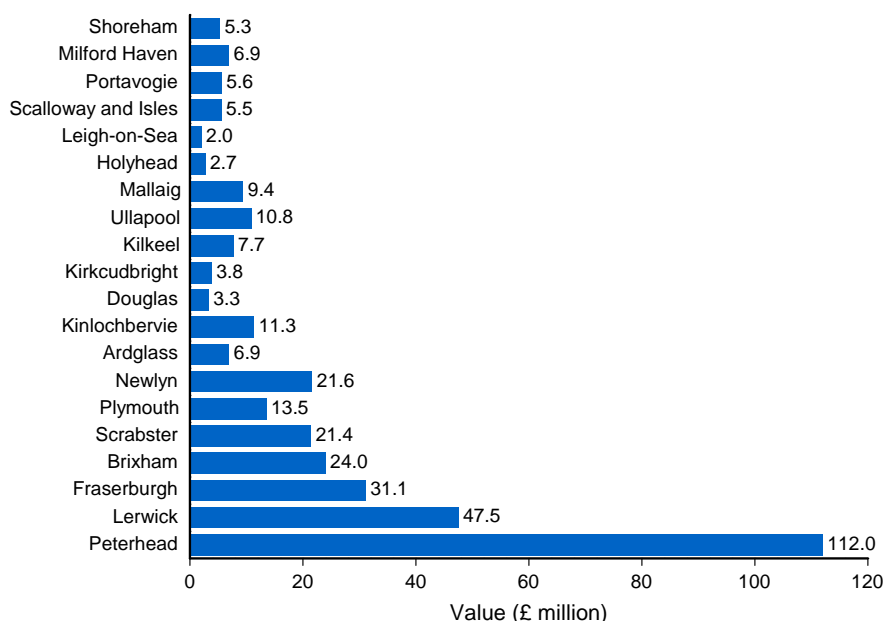
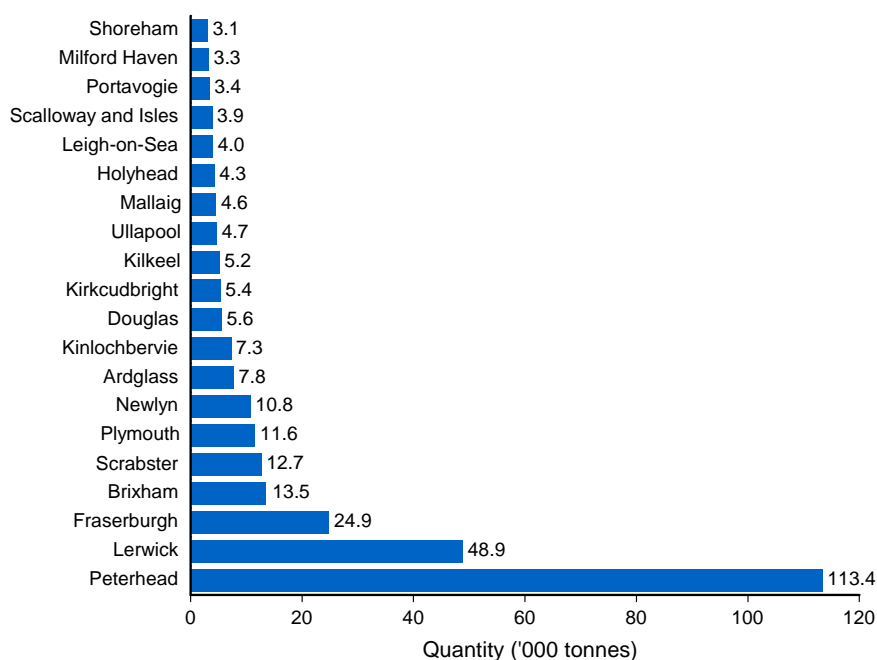
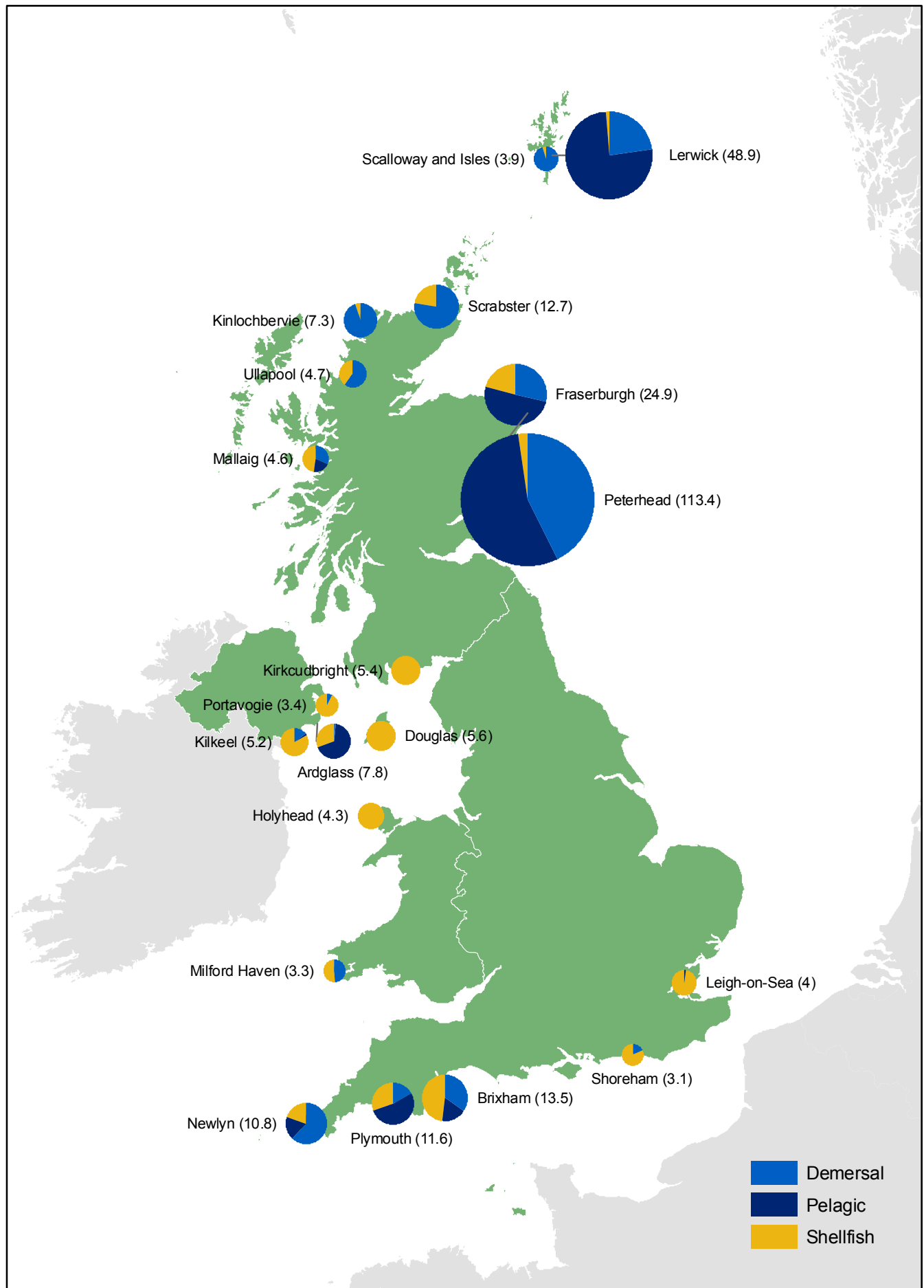


Chart 3.17: Landings into the top 20 UK ports^(a) by UK vessels by species type: 2013 ('000 tonnes)



^(a) Shows the top 20 major ports based on the quantity of fish landed by UK vessels at each port in 2013.
© Copyright Collins Bartholomew 2014

The difference in species composition of landings is illustrated in Chart 3.17. 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 92 per cent of landings of pelagic species into the UK by the UK fleet.

Landings into the top three ports in Scotland account for 72 per cent of all landings by UK vessels into Scotland by quantity. In contrast, landings into Brixham, Plymouth and Newlyn form only 36 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 2013, UK vessels landed 219 thousand tonnes of fish abroad. Of this, 95 thousand tonnes were landed into Norway, of which, 92 per cent were pelagic species. Sixty four thousand tonnes were landed by UK vessels into the Netherlands and 23 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.

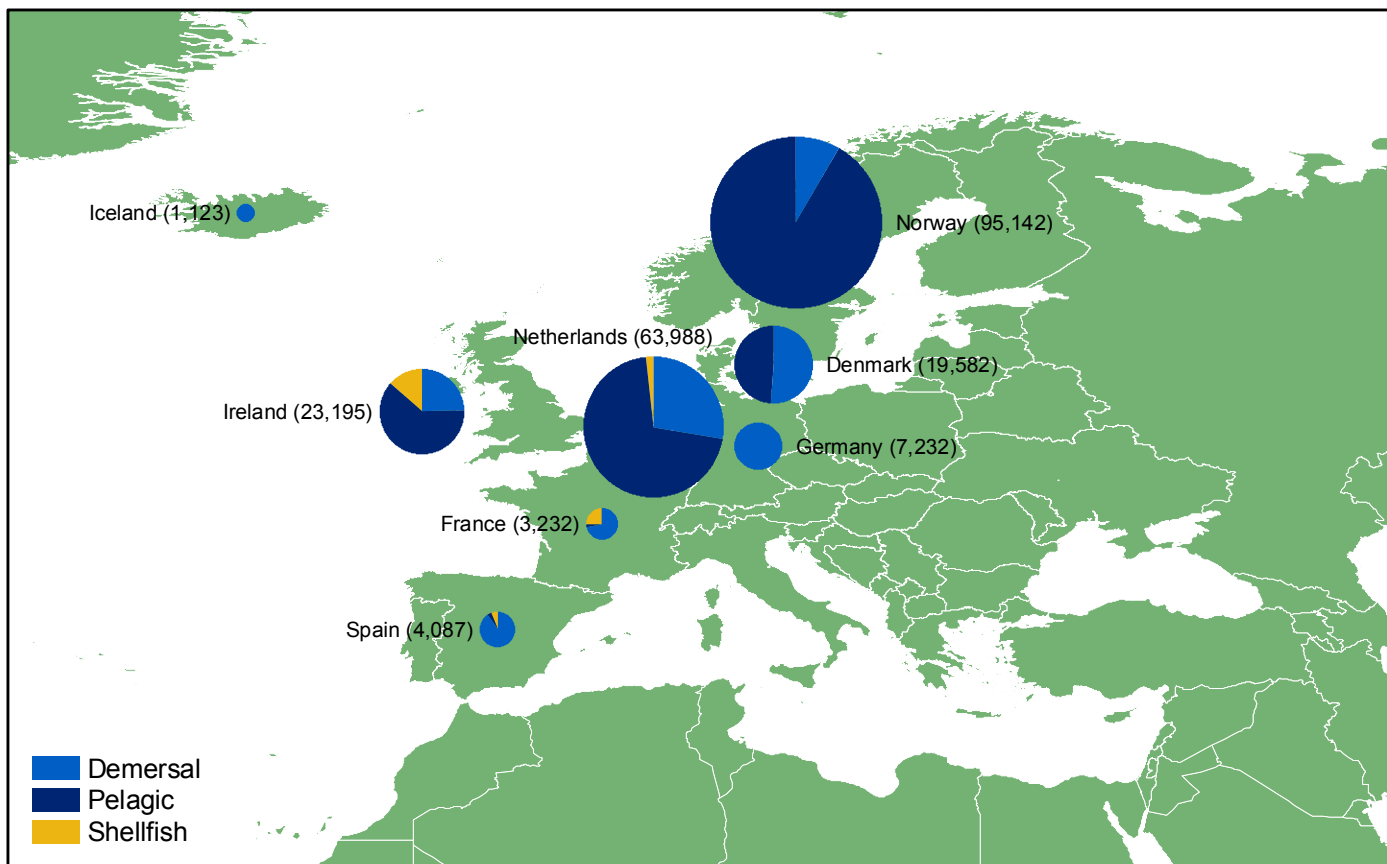
Seventy two per cent of fish landed abroad by UK vessels were pelagic and 26 per cent were demersal. Different countries receive different species: the majority of fish landed into Netherlands were pelagic while all the fish landed into Germany were demersal. The species landed into each country is typically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

Landings into the UK by foreign vessels

In 2013, 58 thousand tonnes of fish were landed into the UK by foreign vessels, down from 96 thousand tonnes in 2012. This decrease is largely a result of a falling catch in blue whiting and herring. Chart 3.19 shows the quantities landed by vessel nationality, where these exceed one thousand tonnes.

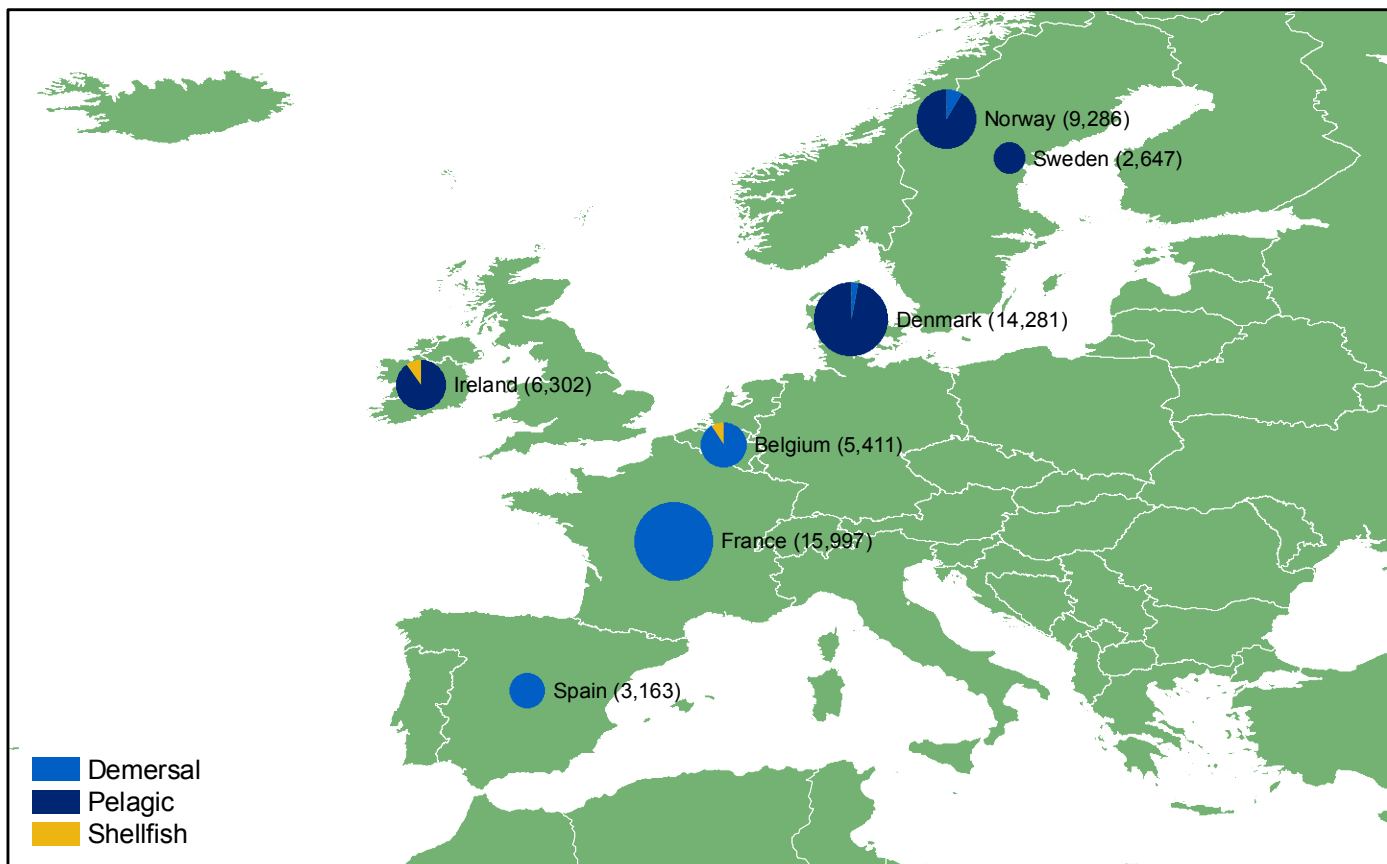
French and Denmark registered vessels landed the largest quantity of fish into the UK in 2013 (16 and 14 thousand tonnes respectively). The majority of fish landed into the UK by foreign registered vessels are pelagic (53 per cent); herring and mackerel account for almost half of all foreign landings.

Chart 3.18: Landings abroad by UK vessels by country of landing: 2013 (tonnes)



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

Chart 3.19: Landings into the UK by foreign vessels by vessel nationality: 2013 (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 just over a third of the quantity of fish landed by UK vessels in 2013 was caught in the Northern North Sea (ICES division IVa), a total of 217 thousand tonnes. Large quantities were also caught in West of Scotland (ICES division VIa) and the English Channel (ICES divisions VIIId/e): 147 thousand tonnes and 64 thousand tonnes, respectively.

Different sea areas yield different proportions of species. The North Sea (ICES divisions IVa, IVb and IVc) provided 60 per cent of the demersal fish landed by the UK fleet, while the Northern North Sea (ICES division IVa) and the West of Scotland were the source of 79 per cent of pelagic fish landed by UK vessels in 2013. 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 and the Southern North Sea), while pelagic species form the majority of landings from open waters such as the West of Scotland, Northern North Sea, West of Ireland (ICES division VIIb) and Porcupine Bank (ICES division VIIc).

TABLE 3.8 Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by area of capture: 2013

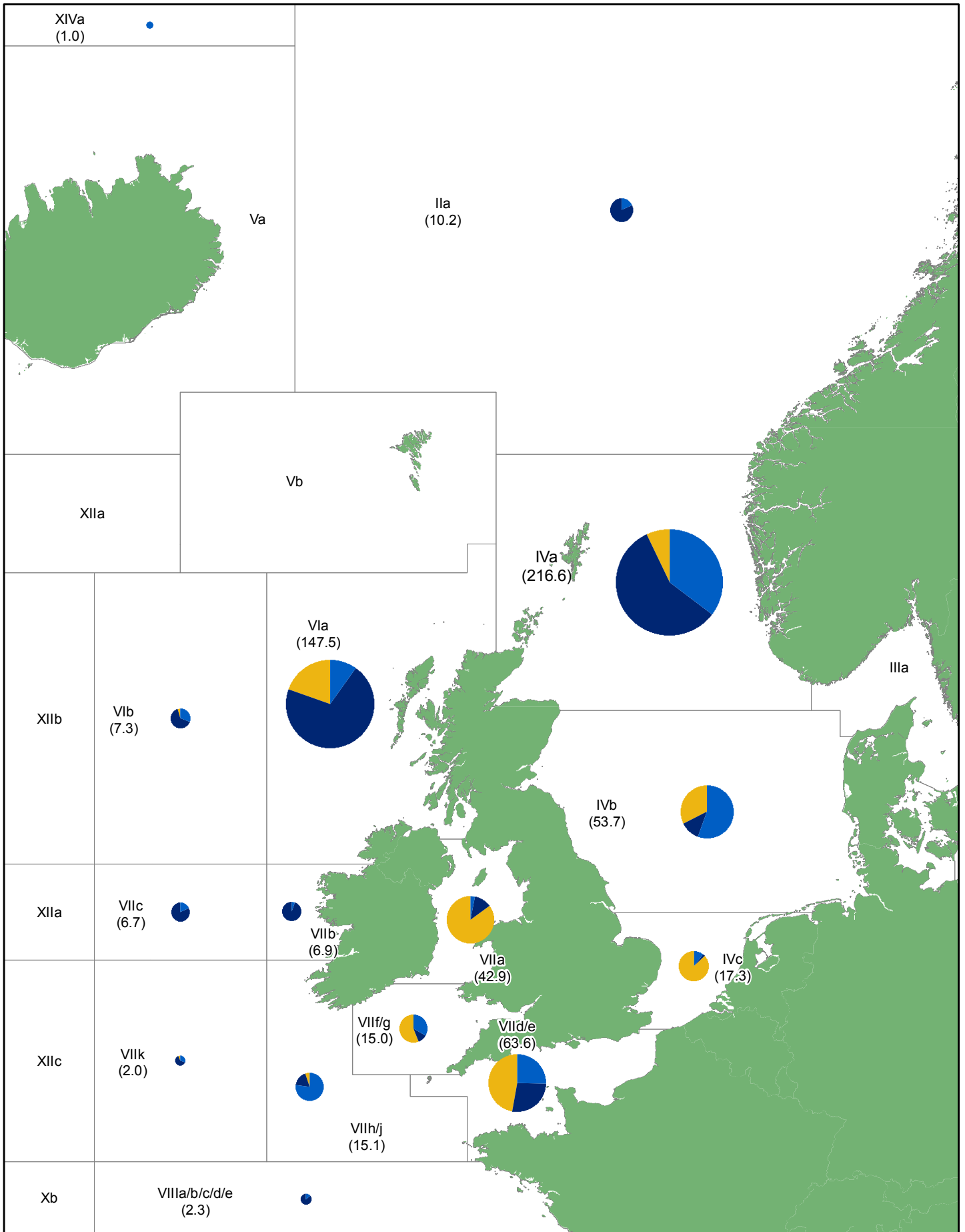
	Demersal		Pelagic		Shellfish		Total	
	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)
Barents Sea/Murman Coast (I)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwegian Coast (IIa)	1.9	1.4	8.3	4.5	..	..	10.2	6.0
Bear Island & Spitzbergen (IIb)	6.7	1.4	-	-	-	-	6.7	1.4
Skagerrak and Kattegat (IIIa)	..	..	-	-	-	-	..	..
Northern North Sea (IVa)	76.4	110.5	124.9	80.3	15.3	35.8	216.6	226.6
Central North Sea (IVb)	29.8	34.5	6.4	2.2	17.5	45.9	53.7	82.6
Southern North Sea (IVc)	1.9	5.3	0.5	0.2	15.0	11.6	17.3	17.1
Faroes (Vb)	..	..	-	-	..	..	..	..
West of Scotland (VIa)	14.4	23.1	104.3	77.2	28.8	69.4	147.5	169.7
Rockall (VIb)	2.3	4.8	4.7	0.7	0.3	0.9	7.3	6.4
Irish Sea (VIIa)	1.3	1.5	5.0	1.7	36.6	41.5	42.9	44.7
West of Ireland (VIIb)	0.4	0.9	6.5	4.7	..	..	6.9	5.7
Porcupine Bank (VIIc)	1.2	3.1	5.5	0.8	..	..	6.7	4.0
English Channel (VIIId/e)	16.2	39.5	17.5	4.2	30.0	48.0	63.6	91.7
Little/Great Sole Bank (VIIf/h)	11.7	23.5	2.6	0.7	0.8	1.6	15.1	25.8
West of Great Sole Bank (VIIf/g)	0.6	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.9	2.0	3.1
Rest of ICES area VII (VIIf/g)	5.0	12.3	1.6	0.6	8.4	10.6	15.0	23.6
Bay of Biscay (VIII)	0.3	1.0	2.0	0.9	..	..	2.3	1.9
East Coast of Greenland (XIV)	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0
North Azores (XII)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Areas ^(a)	8.2	4.9	0.7	1.5	..	..	9.0	6.5
Total UK	179.0	270.6	291.9	180.8	152.8	266.3	623.7	717.6

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: 2013 ('000 tonnes)



Key to Fishing areas follows on the next page.
 © Copyright Collins Bartholomew 2014. © ICES.

Key to fishing areas

I. Barents Sea and Murman Coast

II. Northward of the Norwegian Coast

IIa. Norwegian Coast

IIb. Bear Island and Spitzbergen

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

IIIa. Skagerrak and Kattegat

IV. North Sea

IVa. Northern North Sea

IVb. Central North Sea

IVc. Southern North Sea

V. Iceland and Faroes

VI. West of Scotland and Rockall

VIa. West of Scotland

VIb. Rockall

VII. West of Ireland and Channels

VIIa. Irish Sea

VIIb. West of Ireland

VIIc. Porcupine Bank

VIIId, VIIe. English Channel (East, West)

VIIIf, VIIg. Bristol Channel, South East of Ireland

VIIh, VIIj. Little Sole Bank, Great Sole Bank

VIIk. West of Great Sole Bank

VIII. Biscay

Landings by the UK fleet by sector

Eighty four per cent of the quantity of all landings by the UK fleet in 2013 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 value of fish landed by the UK fleet (113 thousand tonnes, £127 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 2013 they caught 34 per cent of all shellfish landed by the UK fleet. Vessels in the non-sector landed only small quantities of demersal and pelagic species.

TABLE 3.9 Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by sector: 2013 ^(a)

	Demersal		Pelagic		Shellfish		Total	
	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)
Scottish FPO Ltd	41.1	49.5	59.6	41.8	12.2	35.8	112.9	127.2
Shetland FPO Ltd	13.1	19.4	50.6	39.9	0.7	1.4	64.4	60.6
Lunar Group	2.7	3.5	40.4	25.4	..	..	43.1	28.9
Interfish	0.8	2.3	33.9	20.6	..	..	34.9	23.3
North Atlantic FPO Ltd	..	1.4	34.4	-	..	..	34.8	1.4
Klondyke	..	..	30.6	21.3	-	-	30.6	21.3
Anglo Northern Irish FPO Ltd	..	..	25.4	17.3	4.2	6.9	30.0	24.7
South Western FPO Ltd	4.9	13.0	4.8	1.2	14.1	19.0	23.8	33.2
The FPO Ltd	19.6	10.7	..	..	..	..	19.8	11.2
Northern Ireland FPO Ltd	4.5	5.7	4.3	2.3	9.7	17.8	18.5	25.7
Cornish FPO Ltd	11.9	26.8	0.8	..	5.2	9.6	17.9	36.6
North East of Scotland FO Ltd	15.3	20.6	..	..	1.3	3.6	16.6	24.2
North Sea FPO Ltd	11.7	15.2	..	..	3.8	6.4	15.5	21.6
Lowestoft FPO Ltd	9.0	13.4	..	..	..	0.8	9.3	14.3
Fleetwood FPO Ltd	7.6	22.2	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.9	8.9	24.6
Eastern England FPO Ltd	6.4	10.1	..	..	1.9	3.7	8.3	13.7
Anglo Scottish FPO Ltd	5.3	6.2	..	..	1.6	4.8	6.9	11.0
Northern Producers Organisation Ltd	4.5	9.0	..	..	1.3	3.1	5.9	12.6
Aberdeen FPO	4.6	6.3	..	..	..	0.7	4.8	7.0
Isle of Man Non-Sector	..	..	-	-	4.8	4.1	4.8	4.1
Orkney FPO Ltd	3.5	4.8	-	-	0.9	1.9	4.5	6.7
Wales and West Coast FPO Ltd	3.3	10.4	-	-	..	..	3.5	10.6
West of Scotland FPO Ltd	..	..	0.9	..	2.4	5.9	3.4	6.1
Fife FPO Ltd	0.9	0.9	..	..	1.0	3.0	2.0	3.9
Non-sector vessels	1.4	1.7	2.6	6.5	51.7	68.2	55.7	76.4
10m and under pool	6.1	17.0	2.5	1.9	34.4	67.7	43.0	86.6
Commercial non-vessel landings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total All Sectors	179.0	270.6	291.9	180.8	152.8	266.3	623.7	717.6

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. Around four fifths 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 eight per cent of the quantity of landings by the UK fleet in 2013 was caught by vessels over 24 metres in length. At the end of 2013, 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.

Ninety one 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 24 per cent of the quantity of landings.

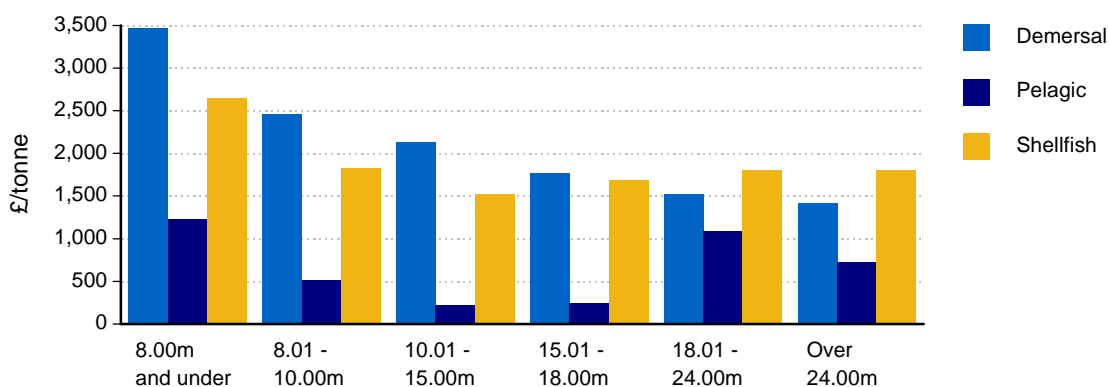
TABLE 3.10 Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by vessel length: 2013

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	1.6	5.5	1.0	1.2	7.1	18.8	9.7	25.5
8.01 - 10.00m	4.8	11.7	1.5	0.8	29.0	52.7	35.3	65.2
10.01 - 15.00m	6.2	13.2	6.9	1.5	44.3	67.3	57.5	82.0
15.01 - 18.00m	4.3	7.6	1.0	..	23.3	39.1	28.6	47.0
18.01 - 24.00m	38.1	58.0	..	..	30.3	54.6	68.6	112.8
Over 24.00m	124.0	174.6	281.2	176.9	18.8	33.7	424.1	385.2
Total	179.0	270.6	291.9	180.8	152.8	266.3	623.7	717.6

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 £1.41 per kilogram, while for the 8 metre and under fleet this is more than double, at £3.47 per kilogram. Similar differences apply for shellfish, with an average price of £2.65 per kilogram for landings by the 8 metre and under fleet, compared with £1.79 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: 2013



Landings by the UK fleet by gear used

Eighty seven per cent of fish landed by UK vessels in 2013 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 91 per cent of all demersal fish were caught using mobile gears. Passive gears were used to catch 38 per cent of the shellfish landed by the UK fleet in 2013.

A large majority of demersal and pelagic fish landed by UK vessels in 2013 were caught using demersal trawls and seines. This broad category includes otter, nephrops, shrimp and pair trawls, and all demersal seines. Pots and traps were used to capture 38 per cent of the shellfish landed by the UK fleet; the remainder were chiefly caught using dredges (33 per cent) and demersal trawls and seines (24 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 (£1.94 per kilogram compared with £1.03 per kilogram). A large difference is maintained for demersal species however, the average price is only slightly higher for pelagic species (£0.75 compared with £0.62 for mobile gears) and for shellfish caught using passive gears (£1.82 compared with £1.69 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 £1.25 per kilogram, while shellfish caught using demersal trawls and seines were sold at an average price of £2.39 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: 2013

	Demersal		Pelagic		Shellfish		Total	
	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)	Quantity ('000t)	Value (£ million)
Beam trawl	18.9	39.8	..	..	4.9	8.5	23.7	48.3
Demersal trawl/seine ^(a)	143.6	183.9	279.8	170.9	36.2	86.7	459.6	441.6
Dredge	..	1.2	..	..	50.7	63.4	51.0	64.6
Pelagic seine	..	..	6.3	5.5	-	-	6.3	5.5
Other mobile gears	..	..	..	..	2.8	1.6	2.9	1.8
Total Mobile Gears	162.9	225.2	286.1	176.5	94.6	160.1	543.6	561.8
Drift and fixed nets	9.8	26.3	3.8	1.1	0.7	1.3	14.3	28.7
Gears using hooks	6.2	18.8	1.9	3.2	..	..	8.2	22.4
Pots and traps	..	..	..	..	56.1	100.1	56.3	100.4
Other passive gears	..	..	..	..	1.4	4.3	1.4	4.3
Total Passive Gears	16.1	45.4	5.8	4.3	58.3	106.2	80.2	155.8
Total All Sectors	179.0	270.6	291.9	180.8	152.8	266.3	623.7	717.6

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

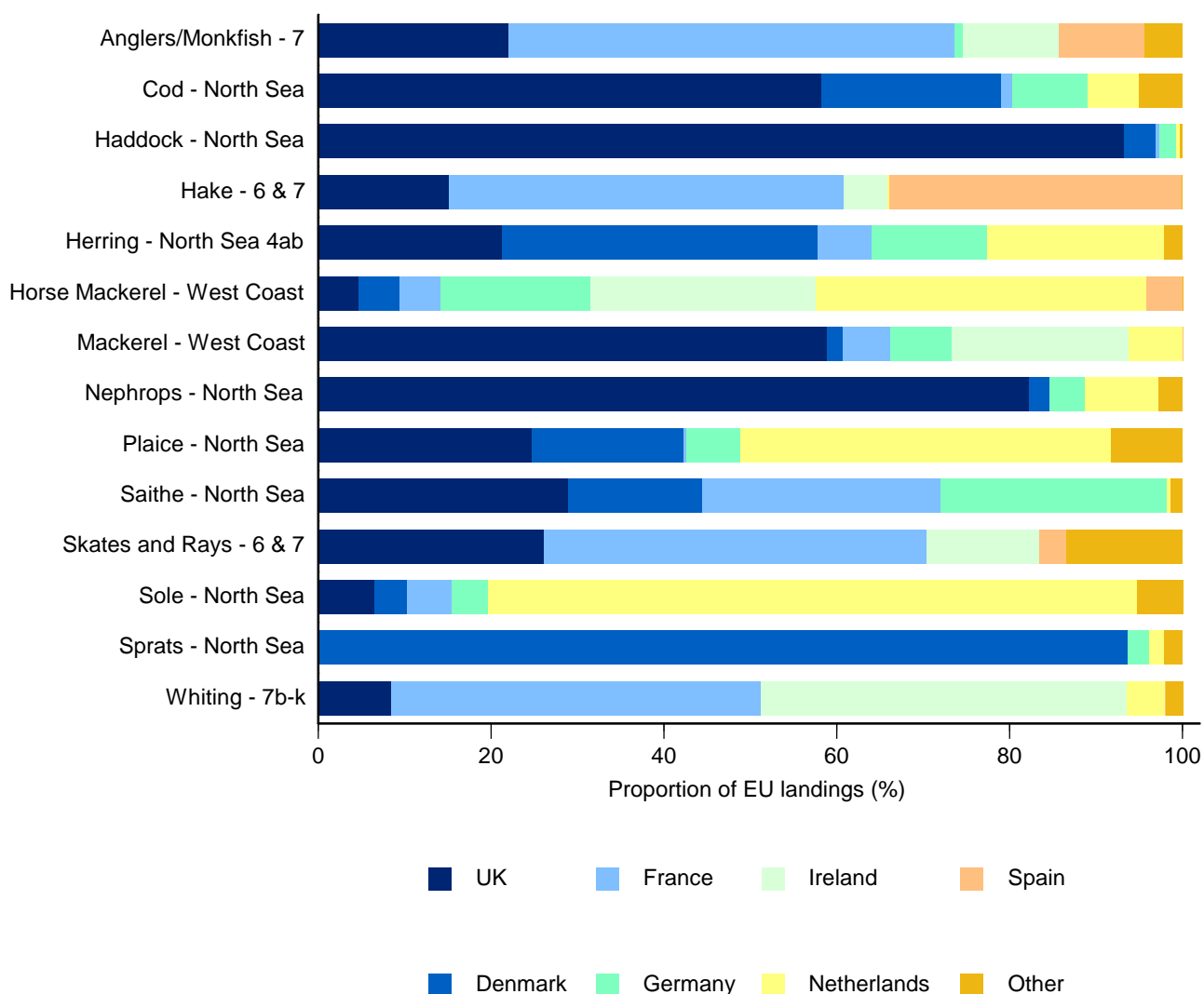
(a) Includes midwater trawl gears (for example otter and pair trawls) which, depending on the mesh size, are used to target both demersal and pelagic species.

Uptake of quotas by EU member states

Table 3.12 shows the quota held by EU member states at the end of 2013 (after international quota transfers) for each stock, together with landings by each member state during 2013. 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 2013, the UK landed 93 per cent of all North Sea haddock (33 thousand tonnes) and 82 per cent of all North Sea nephrops (8 thousand tonnes) landed by member states. This dominance is not seen across all stocks. For example, Danish vessels landed 94 per cent of all North Sea sprats, Dutch vessels landed 75 per cent of all North Sea sole and French vessels landed 52 per cent of anglers 7.

Chart 3.22: Share of landings of key stocks by EU member states: 2013



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: 2013

			Tonnes								
Species	Area		UK	Denmark	France	Germany	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	Total
Albacore	Northern Atlantic ocean, north of latitude 05° N	Quota	195	-	5,393	-	2,371	-	17,097	1,883	26,939
		Catch	133	-	5,174	-	2,231	-	10,484	610	18,633
		Uptake %	68	-	96	-	94	-	61	32	69
Alfonsinos	3-10, 12 & 14 III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII, XIV (EC & Int)	Quota	11	-	31	-	1	-	59	154	257
		Catch	1	-	19	-	-	-	62	160	243
		Uptake %	13	-	61	-	-	-	104	104	94
Anglers / Monkfish	North Sea IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Quota	7,894	757	70	370	-	274	-	347	9,711
		Catch	5,093	196	18	249	-	24	-	137	5,716
		Uptake %	65	26	25	67	-	9	-	40	59
	4 (Norwegian waters)	Quota	262	1,152	-	25	-	16	-	45	1,500
		Catch	86	850	-	14	-	1	-	-	950
		Uptake %	33	74	-	55	-	6	-	-	63
	West of Scotland Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Quota	2,085	-	2,300	179	655	39	216	-	5,474
		Catch	1,741	-	1,779	134	579	-	145	-	4,379
		Uptake %	84	-	77	75	88	-	67	-	80
	7 VII	Quota	6,534	-	17,268	354	3,524	15	2,971	1,703	32,369
		Catch	6,350	-	14,859	310	3,173	1	2,868	1,263	28,823
		Uptake %	97	-	86	88	90	3	97	74	89
Black Scabbard Fish	5-7 & 12 V, VI, VII and XII (EC and International)	Quota	77	-	2,887	58	..	-	102	40	3,163
		Catch	57	-	2,162	-	-	-	109	-	2,328
		Uptake %	74	-	75	-	-	-	107	-	74
Blue Ling	2 & 4 II and IV (EC and International)	Quota	15	4	30	4	..	-	-	-	54
		Catch	14	-	20	..	-	-	-	-	34
		Uptake %	94	-	66	..	-	-	-	-	63
	6 & 7 VI and VII (EC and International)	Quota	254	-	2,240	5	1	-	79	6	2,584
		Catch	204	-	1,677	-	..	-	139	-	2,019
		Uptake %	80	-	75	-	96	-	175	-	78
Blue Whiting	Northern I, II, III, IV, V, VII, VIII, IX, XII, XIV (EC and Int)	Quota	14,940	3,418	8,319	12,618	14,672	57,309	1,587	146	113,008
		Catch	13,499	2,180	7,182	11,379	13,205	51,553	75	32	99,104
		Uptake %	90	64	86	90	90	90	5	22	88
Boarfish	6-8 VI, VII and VIII (EC and International)	Quota	5,661	19,673	-	-	56,666	-	-	-	82,000
		Catch	4,380	13,166	-	-	52,250	-	-	-	69,795
		Uptake %	77	67	-	-	92	-	-	-	85
Cod	1 & 2 (Norwegian waters)	Quota	7,045	-	3,570	2,168	274	-	2,873	4,041	19,971
		Catch	5,401	-	3,212	2,153	267	-	2,824	3,738	17,595
		Uptake %	77	-	90	99	97	-	98	93	88
	1 & 2b I, IIb	Quota	7,156	-	4,305	5,805	-	-	12,144	7,511	36,921
		Catch	5,110	-	4,305	5,802	64	-	12,107	7,736	35,122
		Uptake %	71	-	100	100	n/a	-	100	103	95
	North Sea IIa (EC), IV	Quota	12,986	5,043	702	2,162	-	1,440	-	1,110	23,443
		Catch	12,770	4,570	288	1,921	-	1,287	-	1,105	21,941
		Uptake %	98	91	41	89	-	89	-	100	94
	West of Scotland Vlb, XII, XIV	Quota	45	-	12	1	16	-	-	-	74
		Catch	9	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	11
		Uptake %	20	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	15
	7a VIIa	Quota	120	-	12	-	175	1	-	21	329
		Catch	107	-	1	-	160	-	-	13	280
		Uptake %	89	-	4	-	91	-	-	62	85
	7d VIIId	Quota	179	-	1,414	-	-	46	-	67	1,707
		Catch	100	-	742	-	-	37	-	52	931
		Uptake %	56	-	52	-	-	80	-	78	55
	7b-c, e-k VII (ex VIIa, VIIId), VIII, IX, X, CECAF 34.1.1 (EC)	Quota	884	-	8,182	-	1,612	3	-	514	11,194
		Catch	548	-	4,193	-	1,452	1	-	202	6,397
		Uptake %	62	-	51	-	90	35	-	39	57
	Greenland waters NAFO 0 and 1, V and XIV (Greenland)	Quota	876	-	-	775	-	-	-	-	1,651
		Catch	920	-	-	756	-	-	-	-	1,676
		Uptake %	105	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	102
21.3M Division 21.3M	Quota	1,328	-	-	..	-	-	2,318	4,937	8,584	
	Catch	1,328	-	-	-	-	-	2,360	4,920	8,608	
	Uptake %	100	-	-	-	-	-	102	100	100	
Dabs and Flounders	North Sea IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Quota	1,643	1,788	216	2,492	-	11,421	-	874	18,434
		Catch	663	469	95	361	-	4,417	-	747	6,752
		Uptake %	40	26	44	15	-	39	-	85	37
Greater Forkbeard	1-4 I, II, III, IV (EC and International)	Quota	15	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	34
		Catch	2	..	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
		Uptake %	14	n/a	6	-	-	-	-	-	8
	5-7 V, VI, VII (EC and International)	Quota	679	-	727	11	27	149	588	-	2,181
		Catch	251	-	481	-	18	-	588	-	1,338
Uptake %	37	-	66	-	66	-	100	-	61		

Source: European Commission

TABLE 3.12 Quota, landings and uptake by EU Member States: 2013 (cont.)

											Tonnes	
Species	Area		UK	Denmark	France	Germany	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	Total	
Greenland Halibut	1 & 2 (Norwegian waters)	Quota	23	-	-	15	-	-	-	10	48	
		Catch	8	-	18	13	1	-	12	12	63	
		Uptake %	33	-	n/a	87	n/a	-	n/a	121	132	
	2a, 4 & 6	Quota	535	13	598	8	-	-	13	13	1,181	
		Catch	345	-	307	-	-	-	..	..	652	
		Uptake %	64	-	51	-	-	-	n/a	1	55	
	5 & 14 (Greenland waters)	Quota	-	-	-	3,890	-	-	-	-	3,890	
		Catch	1	-	-	3,798	-	-	-	-	3,799	
		Uptake %	n/a	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	98	
	Haddock	1 & 2 (Norwegian waters)	Quota	533	3	301	256	21	-	85	267	1,465
Catch			431	2	243	256	26	-	82	267	1,307	
Uptake %			81	83	81	100	125	-	-	97	100	89
3A/BCD		Quota	3	2,244	-	142	-	-	5	-	259	2,653
		Catch	3	1,456	-	87	-	-	4	-	219	1,769
		Uptake %	100	65	-	61	-	-	89	-	84	67
North Sea		Quota	33,209	1,470	257	701	-	-	185	-	114	35,936
		Catch	32,945	1,283	179	670	-	-	169	-	96	35,342
		Uptake %	99	87	70	96	-	-	92	-	84	98
West of Scotland		Quota	3,927	-	103	2	777	-	-	6	1	4,815
		Catch	3,876	-	52	-	746	-	-	14	-	4,687
		Uptake %	99	-	50	-	96	-	-	232	-	97
West of Scotland 6b		Quota	1,098	-	150	4	105	-	-	3	3	1,363
		Catch	595	-	-	-	105	-	-	-	-	701
		Uptake %	54	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	51
7a		Quota	615	-	96	-	542	-	..	-	38	1,291
		Catch	154	-	1	-	492	-	-	-	6	653
		Uptake %	25	-	1	-	91	-	-	-	16	51
7b-k		Quota	1,389	-	8,878	-	2,697	-	23	-	168	13,155
		Catch	1,458	-	8,779	-	2,699	-	21	9	175	13,140
	Uptake %	105	-	99	-	100	-	92	n/a	104	100	
Hake	North Sea	Quota	1,839	1,352	1,033	171	-	-	81	-	39	4,514
		Catch	1,658	870	801	92	-	-	42	-	31	3,495
		Uptake %	90	64	78	54	-	-	52	-	81	77
	6 & 7	Quota	6,528	-	17,925	100	1,972	-	238	12,446	97	39,307
		Catch	5,311	-	16,130	-	1,772	-	78	11,941	12	35,243
		Uptake %	81	-	90	-	90	-	33	96	12	90
Herring	Atlanto Scandian	Quota	8,209	17,184	-	4,431	3,755	5,480	1	58	39,118	
		Catch	8,342	16,880	-	4,244	3,594	5,437	-	51	38,547	
		Uptake %	102	98	-	96	96	99	-	99	-	87	99
	North Sea 4ab	Quota	58,841	103,304	18,460	36,856	230	-	57,403	-	5,933	281,027
		Catch	58,951	101,288	17,207	36,855	221	-	56,553	-	5,933	277,008
		Uptake %	100	98	93	100	96	-	99	-	100	99
	4c & 7d	Quota	5,235	894	14,095	9,953	-	-	21,796	-	14	51,987
		Catch	5,108	422	13,425	9,883	-	-	21,601	-	22	50,461
		Uptake %	98	47	95	99	-	-	99	-	159	97
	West Coast	Quota	16,315	248	590	4,482	3,740	-	2,370	-	-	27,744
		Catch	15,734	208	587	4,033	3,026	-	2,131	-	-	25,719
		Uptake %	96	84	99	90	81	-	90	-	-	93
	7a (Manx and Mourne)	Quota	5,013	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5,015
		Catch	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
		Uptake %	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
	7ef	Quota	464	-	465	-	-	-	-	-	1	930
		Catch	410	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	..	417
		Uptake %	88	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	45
	7ghjk	Quota	24	-	1,200	502	16,643	-	865	-	-	19,235
		Catch	1	-	1	450	14,791	-	315	-	-	15,558
Uptake %		5	-	..	90	89	-	36	-	-	81	
By-catch	Quota	262	13,787	71	71	-	-	71	-	138	14,400	
	Catch	1	6,959	28	-	-	-	69	-	-	7,057	
	Uptake %	..	50	39	-	-	-	98	-	-	49	
Clyde	Quota	648	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	648	
	Catch	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	
	Uptake %	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Horse Mackerel	North Sea ^(a)	Quota	6,282	8,297	1,662	4,065	-	-	13,960	-	134	34,400
		Catch	4,573	1,207	1,457	2,941	-	-	12,196	-	51	22,426
		Uptake %	73	15	88	72	-	-	87	-	38	65
	West Coast ^(a)	Quota	7,909	7,869	12,410	27,659	41,196	-	64,264	7,075	720	169,102
		Catch	6,789	6,726	6,762	24,884	37,398	-	54,906	5,880	14	143,358
		Uptake %	86	85	54	90	91	-	85	83	2	85

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.

TABLE 3.12 Quota, landings and uptake by EU Member States: 2013 (cont.)

Tonnes

Species	Area		UK	Denmark	France	Germany	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	Total
Lemon Sole and Witches	North Sea <i>Ila (EC), IV (EC)</i>	Quota	3,920	867	261	142	-	658	-	543	6,391
		Catch	1,771	271	27	67	-	446	-	532	3,114
		Uptake %	45	31	10	47	-	68	-	98	49
Ling	Deep Sea 1 & 2 <i>I, II</i>	Quota	9	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	36
		Catch	1	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	9
		Uptake %	9	-	83	7	-	-	-	-	25
	4 (EC waters) <i>IV (EC)</i>	Quota	2,172	204	134	104	-	6	-	27	2,647
		Catch	2,069	83	104	45	-	-	-	15	2,316
		Uptake %	95	41	78	43	-	-	-	57	88
	4 (Norwegian waters) <i>waters</i>	Quota	132	739	9	57	-	1	-	7	945
		Catch	128	511	-	50	-	-	-	-	689
		Uptake %	97	69	-	87	-	-	-	-	73
	5 <i>V (EC and International)</i>	Quota	1	6	11	6	-	-	-	9	33
		Catch	..	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	8
		Uptake %	20	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	23
	6-10, 12 & 14 <i>VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII, XIV (EC)</i>	Quota	2,873	6	2,678	93	693	..	2,457	83	8,882
		Catch	2,366	-	2,215	3	619	..	1,621	52	6,876
		Uptake %	82	-	83	3	89	33	66	63	77
Mackerel	North Sea <i>Ila (EC), IV</i>	Quota	1,365	16,780	1,725	871	-	1,489	-	3,021	25,250
		Catch	1,342	17,043	1,700	837	-	1,340	-	2,992	25,254
		Uptake %	98	102	99	96	-	90	-	99	100
	West Coast <i>II (ex EC), Vb (EC), VI, VII, VIII, IX, XII, XIV</i>	Quota	156,199	5,054	16,822	20,566	57,443	19,082	20	1	275,187
		Catch	162,469	5,054	15,436	19,461	56,603	17,174	19	..	276,216
		Uptake %	104	100	92	95	99	90	94	9	100
Megrims	North Sea <i>Ila (EC), IV (EC)</i>	Quota	2,044	21	35	6	-	28	-	7	2,140
		Catch	1,687	19	7	1	-	15	-	..	1,729
		Uptake %	83	91	19	19	-	55	-	6	81
	West of Scotland <i>Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV</i>	Quota	1,179	-	1,666	-	487	-	427	-	3,760
		Catch	527	-	96	-	384	-	213	-	1,220
		Uptake %	45	-	6	-	79	-	50	-	32
	7 <i>VII</i>	Quota	3,212	-	6,634	-	3,387	-	5,438	578	19,249
		Catch	3,055	-	3,680	-	3,053	..	4,539	520	14,848
		Uptake %	95	-	55	-	90	n/a	83	90	77
Nephrops	North Sea <i>Ila (EC), IV (EC)</i>	Quota	15,950	1,035	31	532	-	1,219	-	1,035	19,801
		Catch	8,424	251	-	420	-	863	-	287	10,244
		Uptake %	53	24	-	79	-	71	-	28	52
	West of Scotland <i>Vb (EC), VI</i>	Quota	17,699	-	148	-	247	18	37	-	18,149
		Catch	12,827	-	-	-	6	-	..	-	12,833
		Uptake %	72	-	-	-	2	-	..	-	71
7 <i>VII</i>	Quota	7,740	-	5,726	-	9,352	-	1,498	16	24,333	
	Catch	6,990	-	672	-	8,417	-	209	14	16,301	
	Uptake %	90	-	12	-	90	-	14	84	67	
Northern Prawn	North Sea <i>Ila (EC), IV (EC)</i>	Quota	731	2,531	-	-	-	42	-	101	3,405
		Catch	..	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	164
		Uptake %	..	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Plaice	North Sea <i>Ila (EC), IV</i>	Quota	22,878	17,119	1,053	6,393	-	37,257	-	6,526	91,225
		Catch	19,272	13,673	249	4,916	-	33,414	-	6,464	77,988
		Uptake %	84	80	24	77	-	90	-	99	85
	West of Scotland <i>Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV</i>	Quota	388	-	9	-	261	-	-	-	658
		Catch	41	-	..	-	24	-	-	-	65
		Uptake %	11	-	2	-	9	-	-	-	10
	7a <i>VIIa</i>	Quota	520	-	20	-	1,048	..	-	220	1,808
		Catch	90	-	..	-	103	-	-	144	337
		Uptake %	17	-	2	-	10	-	-	65	19
	7de <i>VII, e</i>	Quota	1,822	-	3,152	-	-	85	-	1,556	6,616
		Catch	1,680	-	2,358	-	-	86	-	1,391	5,515
		Uptake %	92	-	75	-	-	101	-	89	83
	7fg <i>VII, f, g</i>	Quota	36	-	92	-	67	-	-	160	355
		Catch	40	-	94	-	80	-	-	186	400
		Uptake %	112	-	102	-	120	-	-	116	113
7hjk <i>VIII, j, k</i>	Quota	34	-	50	-	50	-	-	1	135	
	Catch	40	-	49	-	52	-	-	-	140	
	Uptake %	118	-	97	-	104	-	-	-	104	
Pollack	West of Scotland <i>Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV</i>	Quota	145	-	190	-	46	-	16	-	397
		Catch	22	-	1	-	34	-	-	-	57
		Uptake %	15	-	1	-	74	-	-	-	14
	7 <i>VII</i>	Quota	2,390	-	9,388	-	1,259	5	33	420	13,495
		Catch	1,822	-	1,752	-	1,223	1	11	39	4,847
Uptake %	76	-	19	-	97	-	18	33	9	36	

Source: European Commission

TABLE 3.12 Quota, landings and uptake by EU Member States: 2013 (cont.)

Tonnes

Species	Area		UK	Denmark	France	Germany	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	Total	
Pollack (continued)	8abde <i>VIIIa, b, d, e</i>	Quota	8	-	1,442	-	-	-	31	1	1,482	
		Catch	8	-	1,337	-	-	-	12	..	1,357	
		Uptake %	95	-	93	-	-	-	39	25	92	
Redfishes	1 & 2 (Norwegian waters)	Quota	150	-	84	740	1	-	95	417	1,487	
		Catch	27	1	9	70	1	..	26	9	143	
		Uptake %	18	n/a	10	9	100	n/a	28	2	10	
	5, 12 & 14 <i>V (EC and Int), XII (Int) and XIV (Int)</i>	Quota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Catch	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Uptake %	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
	5 & 14 (Greenland waters) <i>V, XIV (Greenland)</i>	Quota	36	-	-	1,965	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
		Catch	36	-	-	1,922	-	-	-	-	-	1,957
		Uptake %	101	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	98
	21.3M <i>Division 21.3M</i>	Quota	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	978	8,689	9,827
Catch		9	-	-	-	-	-	-	416	4,637	5,062	
Uptake %		5	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	53	52	
Red Seabream	6-8 <i>VI, VII and VIII (EC and International)</i>	Quota	5	-	79	-	-	-	118	-	202	
		Catch	..	-	51	-	-	-	118	-	170	
		Uptake %	7	-	65	-	-	-	100	-	84	
Roundnose Grenadier	5b, 6 & 7 <i>Vb, VI, VII</i>	Quota	193	-	4,039	9	28	29	111	149	4,557	
		Catch	6	-	994	-	-	-	111	-	1,111	
		Uptake %	3	-	25	-	-	-	100	-	24	
Saithe	1 & 2 (Norwegian waters) <i>I, II (Norway)</i>	Quota	427	20	519	1,529	..	-	15	27	2,537	
		Catch	120	22	165	1,096	..	-	5	18	1,426	
		Uptake %	28	108	32	72	100	-	36	69	56	
	North Sea <i>Ila (EC), IV</i>	Quota	10,797	5,905	16,112	9,879	-	-	167	-	627	43,486
		Catch	10,739	5,706	10,220	9,690	-	-	167	-	502	37,022
		Uptake %	99	97	63	98	-	-	100	-	80	85
	West of Scotland <i>Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV</i>	Quota	4,486	-	4,794	85	465	-	-	23	-	9,853
		Catch	3,648	-	3,806	-	313	-	-	21	-	7,787
		Uptake %	81	-	79	-	67	-	-	92	-	79
	7 <i>VII, VIII, IX, X; COPACE 34.1.1 (EC)</i>	Quota	424	-	1,236	-	1,491	10	9	6	6	3,176
Catch		233	-	267	-	1,359	..	1	1	1	1,861	
Uptake %		55	-	22	-	91	1	6	23	59		
Sandeels	North Sea <i>Ila (EC), IIIa (EC), IV (EC)</i>	Quota	2,682	223,272	-	8,343	-	425	-	29,403	264,124	
		Catch	2,436	209,927	-	7,898	-	387	-	28,784	249,432	
		Uptake %	91	94	-	95	-	91	-	98	94	
Skates and Rays	North Sea <i>Ila (EC), IV (EC)</i>	Quota	808	7	55	25	-	275	-	219	1,389	
		Catch	799	6	52	25	-	357	-	230	1,469	
		Uptake %	99	99	95	99	-	130	-	105	106	
	7d <i>VIIId</i>	Quota	128	-	682	-	-	-	3	-	75	888
		Catch	110	-	670	-	-	-	2	-	88	869
		Uptake %	86	-	98	-	-	-	64	-	116	98
	6 & 7 <i>VI (EC), VII (EC) (ex VIIId)</i>	Quota	2,527	-	4,303	2	1,087	4	821	1,201	9,945	
		Catch	2,097	-	3,556	-	1,045	2	252	1,075	8,027	
		Uptake %	83	-	83	-	96	40	31	90	81	
	8 & 9 <i>VIII (EC), IX (EC)</i>	Quota	9	-	1,739	-	-	-	1,204	1,309	4,261	
		Catch	..	-	1,236	-	-	-	1,204	1,172	3,612	
		Uptake %	4	-	71	-	-	-	100	89	85	
	Sole	North Sea <i>II, IV</i>	Quota	976	692	947	659	-	11,127	-	1,340	15,741
			Catch	858	497	680	561	-	9,910	-	697	13,203
			Uptake %	88	72	72	85	-	89	-	52	84
West of Scotland <i>Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV</i>		Quota	11	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	57
		Catch	2	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	20
		Uptake %	20	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	35
7a <i>VIIa</i>		Quota	19	-	..	-	44	-	-	-	111	174
		Catch	12	-	..	-	40	-	-	-	96	148
		Uptake %	62	-	50	-	92	-	-	-	86	85
7d <i>VIIId</i>		Quota	1,233	-	3,506	-	-	-	-	-	1,772	6,511
		Catch	605	-	2,865	-	-	-	-	-	953	4,422
		Uptake %	49	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	54	68
7e <i>VIIe</i>		Quota	581	-	354	-	-	-	-	-	35	970
		Catch	537	-	321	-	-	-	-	-	30	888
		Uptake %	92	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	85	91
7fg <i>VIIIf, g</i>	Quota	195	-	64	-	42	-	-	-	860	1,161	
	Catch	205	-	49	-	42	-	-	-	788	1,084	
	Uptake %	105	-	77	-	101	-	-	-	92	93	
7hjk <i>VIIIh, j, k</i>	Quota	75	-	107	-	170	-	59	-	37	448	
	Catch	47	-	76	-	85	-	-	-	5	213	
	Uptake %	62	-	71	-	50	-	-	-	12	47	

Source: European Commission

TABLE 3.12 Quota, landings and uptake by EU Member States: 2013 (cont.)

Tonnes

Species	Area		UK	Denmark	France	Germany	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	Total	
Sprats	North Sea <i>IIa (EC), IV (EC)</i>	Quota	2,806	132,524	1,737	4,538	-	4,912	-	4,982	151,500	
		Catch	37	59,963	-	1,583	-	1,139	-	1,356	64,079	
		Uptake %	1	45	-	35	-	23	-	27	42	
	7de <i>VIII, e</i>	Quota	4,081	656	361	26	-	-	-	-	26	5,150
		Catch	3,793	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,795
		Uptake %	93	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
Spurdog	North Sea <i>IIa (EC), IV (EC)</i>	Quota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Catch	..	1	-	..	-	1	-	-	2	
		Uptake %	n/a	n/a	-	n/a	-	n/a	-	-	-	n/a
	West Coast <i>I, V, VI, VII, VIII, XII and XIV (EC and Int)</i>	Quota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Catch	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	8
		Uptake %	n/a	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	-	-	n/a
Turbot and Brill	North Sea <i>IIa (EC), IV (EC)</i>	Quota	544	727	88	288	-	2,684	-	311	4,642	
		Catch	477	502	51	281	-	2,642	-	259	4,212	
		Uptake %	88	69	58	97	-	98	-	83	91	
Tusk	1, 2 & 14 <i>I, II, XIV (EC and International)</i>	Quota	7	-	8	5	-	-	-	-	20	
		Catch	7	-	7	..	-	-	-	-	14	
		Uptake %	100	-	90	6	-	-	-	-	73	
	4 (EC waters) <i>IV (EC and International)</i>	Quota	105	70	48	21	-	-	-	-	7	250
		Catch	75	5	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	92
		Uptake %	71	7	23	9	-	-	-	-	-	37
	4 (Norwegian waters) <i>IV (Norway S of 62°N)</i>	Quota	4	164	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	170
		Catch	1	40	..	1	-	-	-	-	-	43
		Uptake %	33	24	n/a	60	-	-	-	-	-	25
	5-7 <i>V, VI, VII (EC and International)</i>	Quota	265	-	625	3	14	-	-	40	-	947
		Catch	78	-	227	-	2	-	-	85	-	391
		Uptake %	29	-	36	-	13	-	-	211	-	41
Whiting	North Sea <i>IIa (EC), IV</i>	Quota	11,941	1,577	2,370	195	-	616	-	340	17,039	
		Catch	11,142	124	930	44	-	484	-	33	12,757	
		Uptake %	93	8	39	23	-	79	-	10	75	
	West of Scotland <i>Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV</i>	Quota	164	-	39	2	92	-	-	1	-	299
		Catch	119	-	1	-	72	-	-	-	-	192
		Uptake %	72	-	4	-	78	-	-	-	-	64
	7a <i>VIIa</i>	Quota	32	-	3	-	48	-	-	-	5	87
		Catch	20	-	1	-	44	-	-	-	2	67
		Uptake %	64	-	18	-	93	-	-	-	51	77
	7b-k <i>VII (ex VIIa)</i>	Quota	2,095	-	15,079	-	7,669	-	972	11	391	26,217
		Catch	1,380	-	6,998	-	6,902	-	737	4	320	16,340
		Uptake %	66	-	46	-	90	-	76	37	82	62
Other Species	1 & 2 (Norwegian waters) <i>I, II (Norway)</i>	Quota	176	17	40	107	10	-	-	-	350	
		Catch	12	16	..	36	-	-	16	-	80	
		Uptake %	7	97	1	33	-	-	n/a	-	23	
	4 (Norwegian waters) <i>IV (Norway S of 62°N)</i>	Quota	2,315	3,506	60	605	-	14	-	1	6,500	
Catch		2,140	3,200	12	536	-	10	-	61	5,960		
	Uptake %	92	91	20	89	-	74	-	6,122	92		

Source: European Commission

4 Supplies, overseas trade and marketing

Introduction

In 2013, the UK imported 739 thousand tonnes of fish (excluding fish products), with a value of £2,755 million. It exported 453 thousand tonnes, leaving a trade gap of 286 thousand tonnes. Landed prices of fish fell by an average of 4.5 per cent on 2012, with the fish component of the retail price index rising by 3.8 per cent. Fishing accounted for 5.2 per cent of gross value added for agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.

This chapter brings together information on:

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

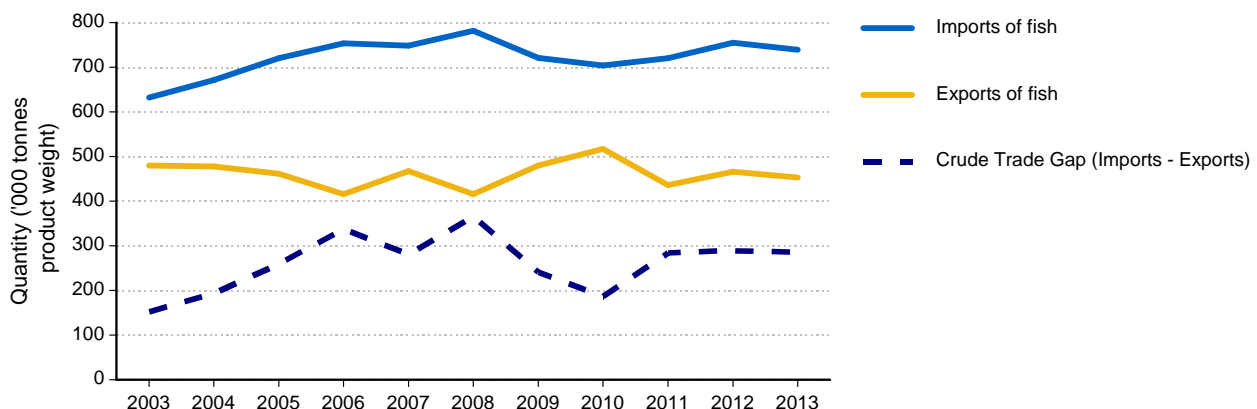
The data on imports, exports, household consumption and GDP include information on fish from freshwater fisheries and aquaculture, as well as from sea fisheries. This differs from the rest of the publication, which focuses exclusively on sea fisheries. Note that in this chapter, landings data are given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

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

Imports and Exports

The UK is a net importer of fish, with imports exceeding exports. Both imports and exports decreased slightly in 2013 and the crude trade gap (imports minus exports) fell by 3 thousand tonnes to 286 thousand tonnes.

Chart 4.1: International trade of fish: 2003 to 2013



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

Landings by UK vessels into the UK (based on landed weight) rose by 16 thousand tonnes compared with 2012 (see Table 4.1). Combining this with the 3 thousand tonne decrease in the crude trade gap, and excluding aquaculture and catches from inland fisheries, means the fish available for use in the UK has increased by 13 thousand tonnes.

TABLE 4.1 Fish trade flows for the UK: 2003 to 2013

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Imports ^(a)	('000 tonnes)	632	671	720	753	748	782	721	704	720	755 ^R	739
	(£ million)	1,439	1,474	1,696	1,921	1,994	2,210	2,177	2,255	2,559	2,570 ^R	2,755
Exports ^(a)	('000 tonnes)	480	478	461	416	467	416	480	517	436	466	453
	(£ million)	891	886	939	942	982	1,009	1,166	1,346	1,464	1,344	1,463
Crude trade gap	('000 tonnes)	152	193	259	338	281	366	241	187	284	289 ^R	286
Landings by UK vessels into the UK ^{(b) (c)}												
	('000 tonnes)	427	436	473	386	407	375	360	379	372 ^R	366 ^R	382
	(£ million)	397	404	458	492	532	517	520	548	621 ^R	568 ^R	548

(a) Excludes fish products

(b) Landings are given in terms of landed weight equivalent (i.e. head on, gutted for most species).

(c) Landings include transshipments of mackerel.

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

Tables 4.2 and 4.3 present information on imports and exports by species. Note that while imports typically include landings into the UK by foreign-registered vessels, there may be cases where imports are less than the landings shown in Table 3.3; see Appendix 4 (UK fisheries statistics methodology) for further details.

There were 739 thousand tonnes of fish (excluding fish products) imported into the UK in 2013. This is down by 2 per cent on the 755 thousand tonnes imported in 2012. This rises to 821 thousand tonnes if fish products are included. 2013 exports of fish stood at 453 thousand tonnes or 485 thousand tonnes if fish products are included. Exports in 2013 (excluding fish products) are down 3 per cent on the 466 thousand tonnes exported in 2012.

TABLE 4.2 Imports of fish, fish preparations, meals, flours and oils into the UK: 2009 to 2013 ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Fish (excluding Shellfish)										
Bass	5.2	6.7	7.6	8.3	9.5	24.3	30.9	36.2	34.8 ^R	34.9
Blue Whiting	6.6	5.3	0.1	22.5	5.1	1.3	1.2	0.1	6.4	1.1
Cod	105.6	101.4	103.1	101.5	116.3	349.3	372.0	409.2	395.2 ^R	400.4
Haddock	66.9	60.3	59.2	60.7	44.9	162.7	156.2	159.1	160.8 ^R	124.5
Hake	5.2	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.2	10.5	7.1	8.5	8.1	8.8
Halibut	3.1	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.5	10.7	9.6	8.7	8.3	8.3
Herring	8.7	9.0	12.9	20.0	12.0	12.3	11.8	17.9	24.2	17.2
Ling	2.7	2.7	2.0	1.3	1.1	3.8	3.9	2.9	2.1	1.6
Mackerel	32.0	45.5	33.5	49.0	29.9	44.6	60.5	64.0	77.9	57.5
Megrim	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Monks or Anglerfish	2.6	3.1	2.5	2.6	1.7	9.0	11.0	8.8	9.3	6.6
Plaice	6.3	4.9	4.5	5.3	4.6	22.1	15.3	15.2	16.6	13.6
Pollack	22.7	20.0	28.9	31.6	39.0	47.2	40.8	55.7	59.7	74.4
Saithe	2.9	0.9	1.1	3.3	2.7	1.7	1.0	1.6	10.0	8.1
Salmon ^(b)	60.4	57.2	62.5	69.9	74.5	230.2	254.1	275.8	292.8	379.0
Sardines	12.5	14.8	11.9	14.4	12.9	30.8	34.7	33.9	35.7	36.3
Sole	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.3	1.2
Trout ^(b)	8.4	9.0	9.2	6.9	8.6	36.6	42.9	51.9	38.6	45.5
Tuna	97.8	91.5	98.0	89.7	96.7	239.2	225.9	268.0	290.9	348.8
Whiting	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.7	0.7	1.3
Other Fish ^(c)	154.5	148.5	153.1	146.0 ^R	155.4	435.8	433.4	480.9	473.7 ^R	509.6
Total	605.7	588.3	596.9	638.4	621.6	1,675.1	1,716.1	1,902.4	1,947.2^R	2,078.7
Shellfish (Crustaceans and Molluscs)										
Crabs	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.5	14.6	13.5	15.9	15.3 ^R	17.3
Lobsters	1.9	1.3	1.3	2.6	2.6	14.8	11.6	13.2	19.7 ^R	23.4
Mussels	5.9	6.8	7.1	6.2 ^R	5.7	14.5	14.9	17.2	15.0 ^R	13.6
Nephrops	3.2	3.0	3.2	2.0	1.9	6.9	5.6	9.0	5.5	6.3
Scallops	3.8	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.9	26.8	19.6	23.4	15.9	20.8
Shrimps and Prawns	84.9	86.0	90.4	85.8 ^R	85.1	390.0	432.6	526.4	503.6 ^R	537.2
Squid	5.8	7.3	8.3	8.0	8.2	9.9	16.8	21.5	19.3	17.5
Other Crustaceans	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0 ^R	2.6	10.5	9.4	10.7	10.6 ^R	17.7
Other Molluscs	4.8	4.4	6.2	5.4	6.8	14.1	14.7	18.9	17.9	22.2
Total	114.9	115.6	123.3	116.2^R	117.3	502.1	538.6	656.2	622.8^R	676.1
Total Imports of Fish	720.6	703.8	720.2	754.5^R	738.9	2,177.2	2,254.7	2,558.6	2,570.0^R	2,754.8
Fish Products										
Meals and Flours	114.5	101.4	84.1	74.3	66.1	76.6	96.2	84.6	72.7 ^R	77.5
Oils	47.6	33.8	22.6	26.8 ^R	16.0	43.0	38.6	31.5	38.8	30.1
Total	162.1	135.3	106.7	101.1^R	82.1	119.5	134.9	116.0	111.5^R	107.6
Total Imports (inc. fish products)	882.8	839.1	826.9	855.7^R	821.0	2,296.7	2,389.6	2,674.6	2,681.5^R	2,862.4

Source: H.M. Revenue and Customs

(a) 2013 data are provisional.

(b) Freshwater species.

(c) Includes other freshwater species.

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

TABLE 4.3 Exports of fish, fish preparations, meals, flours and oils from the UK: 2009 to 2013 ^(a)

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Fish (excluding Shellfish)										
Bass	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.3	2.0	2.8	2.4	2.8
Blue Whiting	23.1	36.7	3.2	26.7	18.7	8.2	16.0	2.1	11.9	6.1
Cod	32.5	31.0	34.8	20.2 ^R	16.7	73.6	81.0	99.6	55.3 ^R	55.8
Haddock	3.1	3.6	3.1	1.7	1.0	7.2	7.6	8.4	3.8	3.0
Hake	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.4	8.0	8.5	6.8	6.5	7.1
Halibut	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.5	4.7	4.7	4.1	3.2	2.1
Herring	34.3	36.8	33.0	59.8 ^R	52.9	18.5	20.3	23.0	46.0	37.0
Ling	2.2	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.7	4.0	6.1	5.7	4.6	6.0
Mackerel	103.1	112.6	77.8	75.0	80.9	121.1	127.8	107.2	96.3 ^R	99.8
Megrim	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.7	14.8	12.3	13.3	11.0 ^R	13.3
Monks or Anglerfish	3.7	3.9	3.3	2.0	1.8	30.0	29.3	24.6	12.5	9.7
Plaice	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Pollack	3.5	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.9	7.8	6.9	8.1	9.5	11.9
Saithe	7.7	5.8	4.5	4.5	5.0	7.7	7.8	6.8	9.1	8.6
Salmon ^(b)	71.5	82.3	95.3	100.9	112.2	299.7	393.8	485.1	448.9	579.1
Sardines	13.7	23.0	7.8	8.6	4.5	9.2	12.3	8.2	10.3 ^R	8.8
Sole	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	8.9	9.2	10.7	8.4	7.3
Trout ^(b)	2.1	2.7	4.0	2.4	2.2	5.8	10.6	15.5	10.1 ^R	9.7
Tuna	6.7	4.6	3.2	6.7 ^R	5.4	19.2	10.9	11.9	19.5 ^R	17.8
Whiting	2.5	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.1	1.7	0.9	1.1	1.6
Other Fish ^(c)	63.3	58.5	55.4	48.8 ^R	46.9	123.0	134.8	153.8	134.4 ^R	122.6
Total	383.8	418.3	340.0	371.4^R	364.1	775.9	904.4	999.2	905.4^R	1,010.8
Shellfish (Crustaceans and Molluscs)										
Crabs	14.0	15.2	14.8	14.0	14.3	38.8	46.2	47.3	46.3 ^R	50.8
Lobsters	2.2	2.3	2.7	7.0	7.4	28.4	29.8	35.0	68.8 ^R	75.0
Mussels	15.6	11.6	12.5	13.8 ^R	8.9	10.3	8.7	9.6	11.8	9.4
Nephrops	20.4	21.0	17.9	11.1	9.2	111.4	121.3	125.8	70.4 ^R	58.5
Scallops	12.6	14.5	16.7	13.6	11.7	81.0	89.7	95.5	89.8 ^R	93.7
Shrimps and Prawns	17.2	16.5	14.7	13.7 ^R	16.2	73.4	82.9	80.9	73.3 ^R	85.7
Squid	1.8	3.1	3.0	2.3	3.0	4.9	11.2	11.8	7.1	9.0
Other Crustaceans	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.9	3.7	2.9	3.5	3.9	10.3	15.3
Other Molluscs	11.4	13.6	13.1	17.2 ^R	14.2	39.2	48.0	54.9	60.8	54.5
Total	95.9	98.4	96.2	94.5^R	88.6	390.3	441.4	464.7	438.5^R	451.9
Total Exports of Fish	479.7	516.7	436.1	465.9^R	452.8	1,166.1	1,345.7	1,463.9	1,343.9^R	1,462.7
Fish Products										
Meals and Flours	11.3	10.6	24.4	15.9	24.1	11.0	8.6	26.9	18.7	30.7
Oils	5.0	7.5	8.2	8.5	8.2	16.1	14.2	15.8	13.9	20.2
Total	16.3	18.1	32.7	24.4	32.3	27.2	22.8	42.8	32.6	50.9
Total Exports (inc. fish products)	495.9	534.8	468.8	490.3^R	485.1	1,193.3	1,368.5	1,506.7	1,376.5^R	1,513.6

Source: H.M. Revenue and Customs

(a) 2013 data are provisional.

(b) Freshwater species.

(c) Includes other freshwater species.

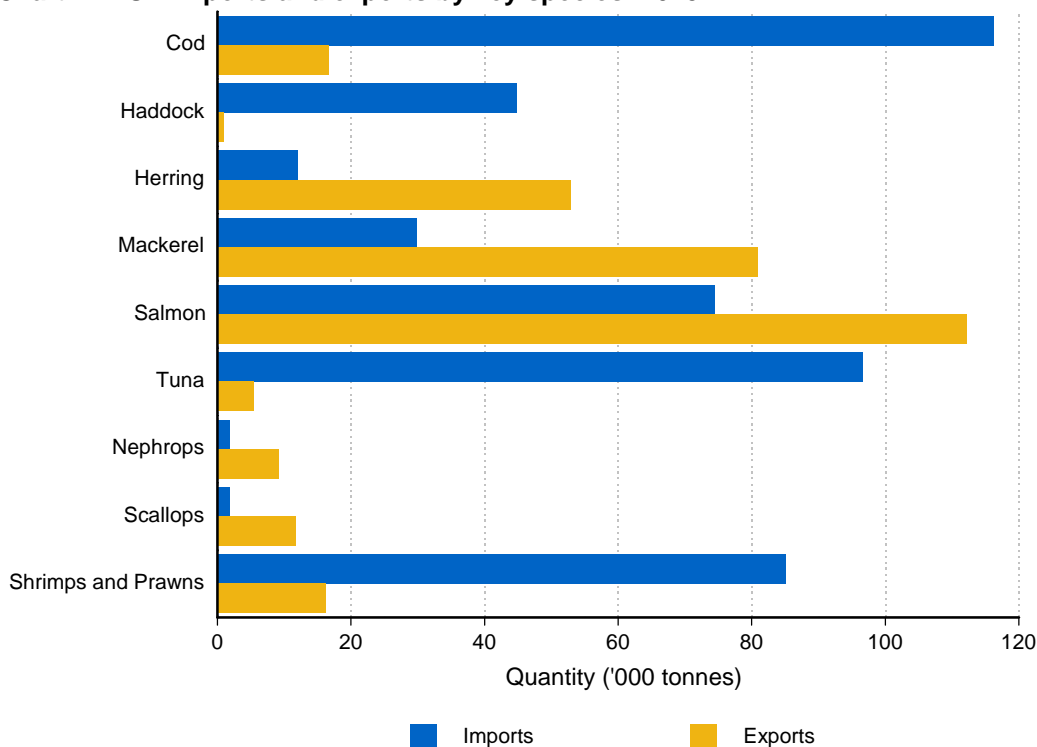
Note: Additional data on UK exports by importing country are available from the MMO website as supplementary Table 4.3a.

Imports and exports by species

Fish (excluding shellfish) accounted for 76 per cent of fish imports (including fish products) by weight in 2013, a total of 622 thousand tonnes. Shellfish (molluscs and crustaceans) accounted for 14 per cent of imports by weight but 24 per cent by value. Fish products such as meals and flours formed 10 per cent of the quantity of imports but only 4 per cent of the value.

The UK exported 364 thousand tonnes of fish (excluding shellfish) in 2013, a decrease of 2 per cent on 2012. 89 thousand tonnes of shellfish were exported too. 7 per cent of the quantity of UK exports of fish comprised fish products, a total of 32 thousand tonnes.

Chart 4.2: UK imports and exports by key species: 2013



In 2013, imports into the UK were highest for cod (116 thousand tonnes), tuna (97 thousand tonnes), shrimps and prawns (85 thousand tonnes), salmon (75 thousand tonnes) and haddock (45 thousand tonnes). Exports were highest for salmon (112 thousand tonnes), mackerel (81 thousand tonnes) and herring (53 thousand tonnes).

Cod

The UK is a net importer of cod. Imports of cod in 2013 stood at 116 thousand tonnes (16 per cent of total fish imports), while exports were 17 thousand tonnes. Landings of cod by UK vessels into the UK are relatively small at 12 thousand tonnes in 2013, an increase of 6 per cent on 2012. Driven by the rise in imports, the amount available for domestic use has increased from 92 thousand tonnes in 2012 to 111 thousand tonnes in 2013. Excluded from these figures is a small but growing amount of cod sourced from UK aquaculture.

TABLE 4.4a Balance sheet for cod for the UK: 2009 to 2013

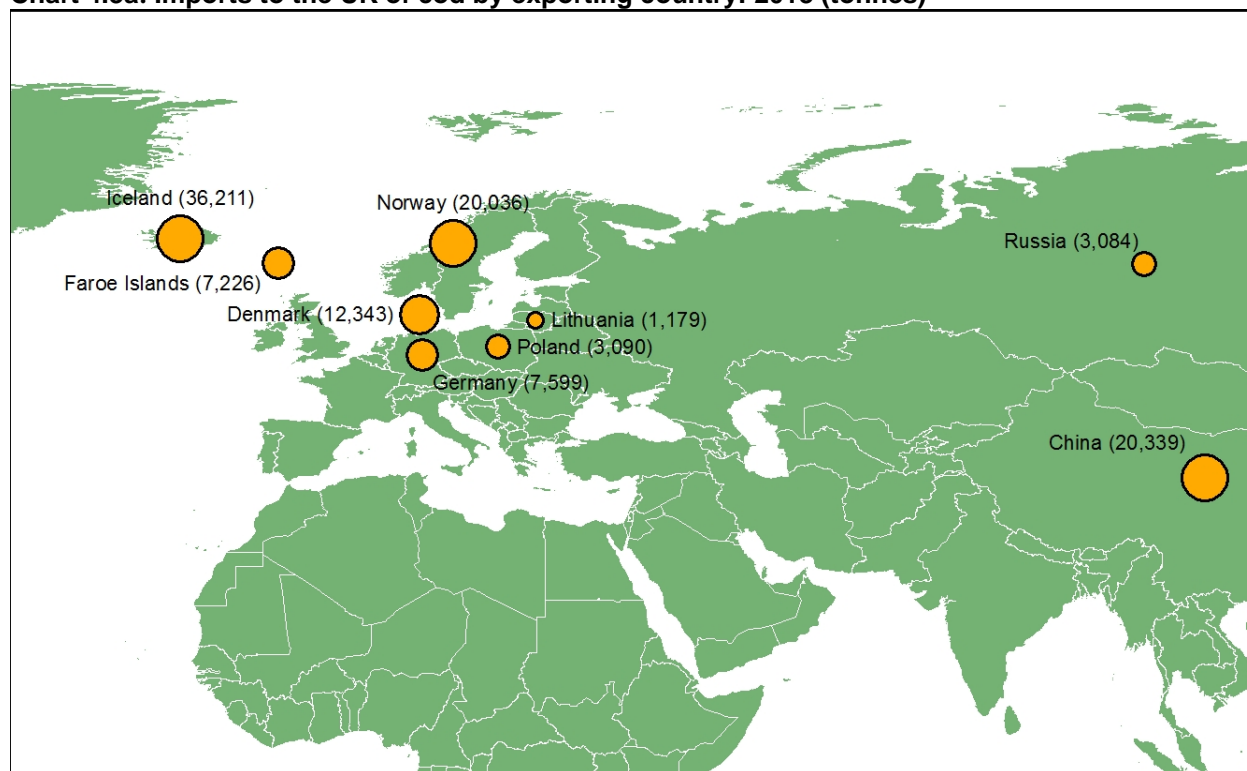
	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Landings by UK vessels into the UK ^(a)	10.0	12.5	10.9	10.9	11.5	20.7	28.6	27.5	24.9	25.8
Imports ^(b)	105.6	101.4	103.1	101.5	116.3	349.3	372.0	409.2	395.2 ^R	400.4
Total supplies ^(c)	115.6	114.0	114.0	112.4	127.9	370.0	400.6	436.6	420.2	426.2
Exports ^(b)	32.5	31.0	34.8	20.2 ^R	16.7	73.6	81.0	99.6	55.3 ^R	55.8
Total available for domestic use ^(c)	83.1	83.0	79.2	92.2 ^R	111.2	296.5	319.6	337.1	364.8 ^R	370.4

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

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

Nearly a third of all imports of cod in 2013 came from Iceland (36 thousand tonnes). The second largest exporters of cod to the UK were China and Norway (20 thousand tonnes each). Imports from EU member states accounted for 23 per cent of all cod imports into the UK in 2013.

Chart 4.3a: Imports to the UK of cod by exporting country: 2013 (tonnes)



© Copyright Collins Bartholomew 2014

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

Haddock

As with cod, the UK is heavily reliant on imports of haddock to meet consumer demand. Imports accounted for 57 per cent of the total supply; very little is exported. In 2013, a sharp fall in imports meant the amount available for domestic use was 11 per cent lower than in 2012.

TABLE 4.4b Balance sheet for haddock for the UK: 2009 to 2013

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Landings by UK vessels into the UK ^(a)	31.7	28.6	25.4	30.5	35.4	34.2	36.2	34.6	35.7	43.5
Imports ^(b)	66.9	60.3	59.2	60.7	44.9	162.7	156.2	159.1	160.8 ^R	124.5
Total supplies ^(c)	98.6	88.9	84.6	91.2	80.3	197.0	192.3	193.7	196.6	168.0
Exports ^(b)	3.1	3.6	3.1	1.7	1.0	7.2	7.6	8.4	3.8	3.0
Total available for domestic use ^(c)	95.5	85.4	81.5	89.5	79.3	189.8	184.7	185.4	192.8	165.0

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

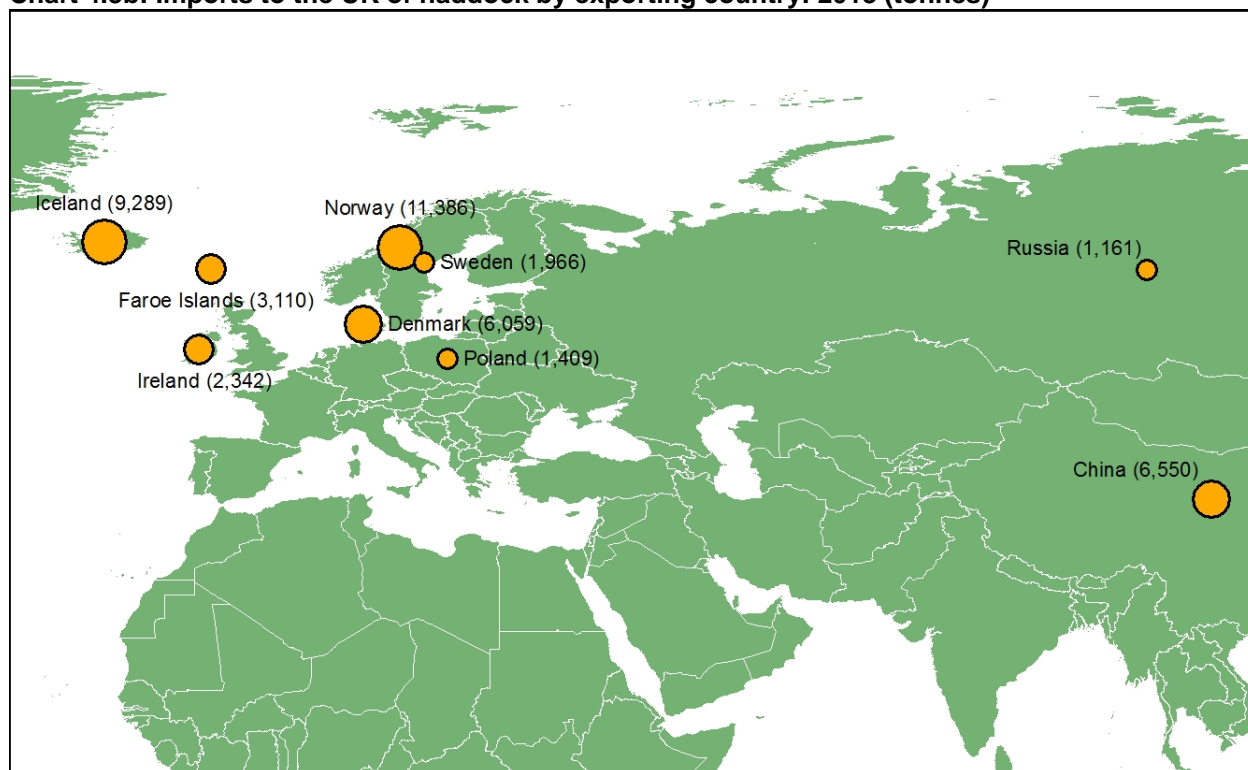
(a) Landings are given in terms of landed weight.

(b) Excludes fish products.

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

Nearly half of all haddock imported into the UK in 2013 came from Norway and Iceland (11 and 9 thousand tonnes respectively). The next largest was China, which exported 7 thousand tonnes of haddock to the UK in 2013.

Chart 4.3b: Imports to the UK of haddock by exporting country: 2013 (tonnes)



© Copyright Collins Bartholomew 2014

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

Shrimps and prawns

UK vessels land only small amounts of shrimps and prawns into the UK: 900 tonnes in 2013. The vast majority of shrimps and prawns available for domestic use are imported. In 2013, 85 thousand tonnes of shrimps and prawns were imported into the UK. Some of these are then exported: 16 thousand tonnes with a total value of £86 million.

TABLE 4.4c Balance sheet for shrimps and prawns for the UK: 2009 to 2013

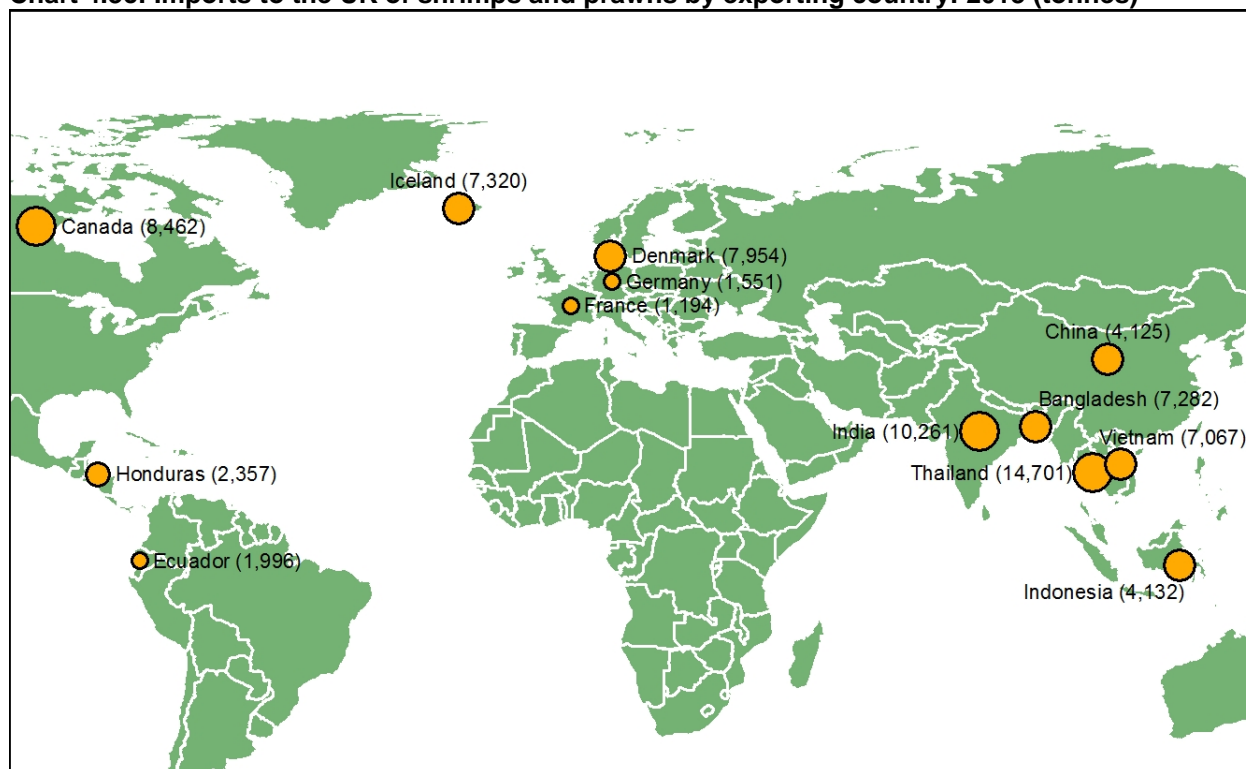
	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Landings by UK vessels into the UK ^(a)	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.9	2.2	2.1	0.7	2.4	2.4
Imports ^(b)	84.9	86.0	90.4	85.8 ^R	85.1	390.0	432.6	526.4	503.6 ^R	537.2
Total supplies ^(c)	86.0	86.9	90.8	86.7	86.0	392.2	434.7	527.2	506.0 ^R	539.6
Exports ^(b)	17.2	16.5	14.7	13.7 ^R	16.2	73.4	82.9	80.9	73.3 ^R	85.7
Total available for domestic use ^(c)	68.8	70.4	76.1	73.0 ^R	69.8	318.9	351.8	446.3	432.7 ^R	454.0

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

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

Over half the shrimps and prawns imported into the UK were from Asia. In 2013, the largest exporters of shrimps and prawns to the UK were Thailand (15 thousand tonnes) and India (10 thousand tonnes).

Chart 4.3c: Imports to the UK of shrimps and prawns by exporting country: 2013 (tonnes)



© Copyright Collins Bartholomew 2014

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

Tuna

Virtually all tuna available for use in the UK is from abroad. In 2013, the UK imported 97 thousand tonnes of tuna, of which 5 thousand tonnes were re-exported, leaving 91 thousand tonnes available for domestic use, a 10 per cent increase compared with 2012.

TABLE 4.4d Balance sheet for tuna for the UK: 2009 to 2013

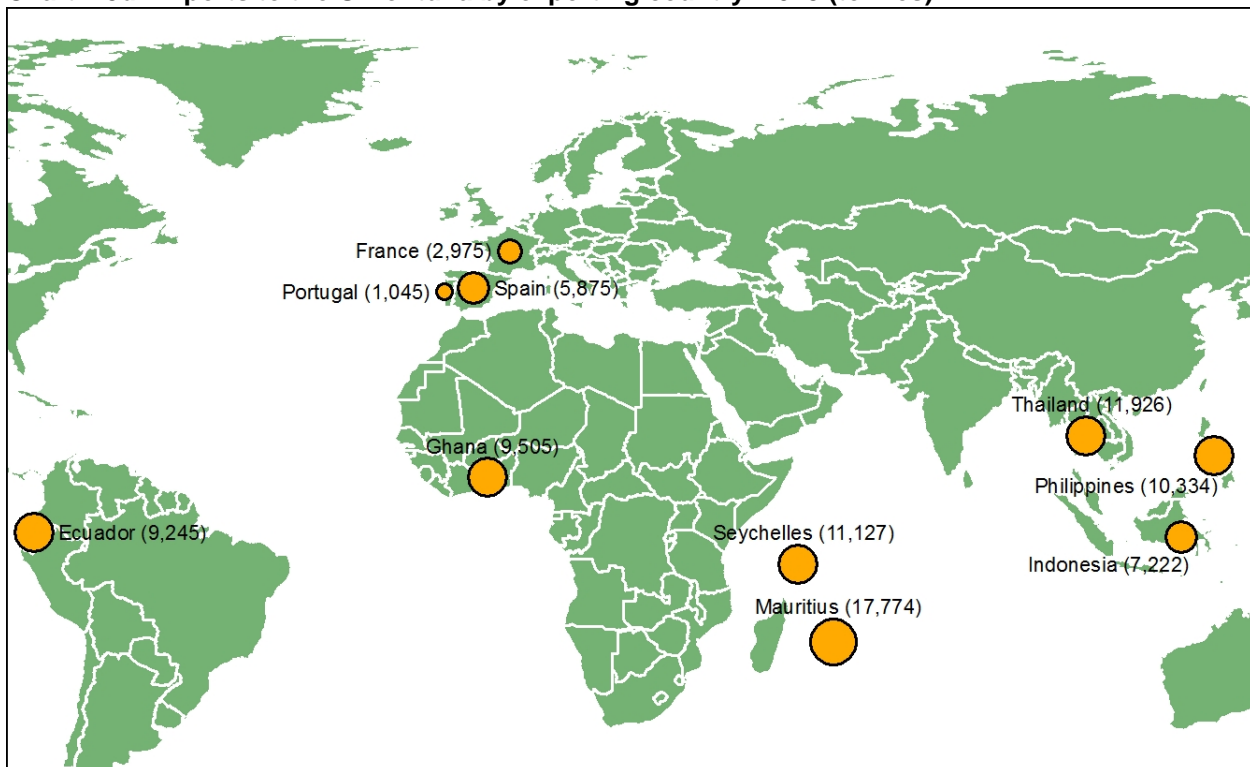
	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Landings by UK vessels into the UK ^(a)	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	..
Imports ^(b)	97.8	91.5	98.0	89.7	96.7	239.2	225.9	268.0	290.9	348.8
Total supplies ^(c)	97.8	91.5	98.0	89.7	96.7	239.3	226.0	268.0	290.9	348.8
Exports ^(b)	6.7	4.6	3.2	6.7 ^R	5.4	19.2	10.9	11.9	19.5 ^R	17.8
Total available for domestic use ^(c)	91.0	86.9	94.8	83.0^R	91.3	220.1	215.0	256.1	271.3^R	331.0

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

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

In 2013, 18 per cent of all tuna imported by the UK came from Mauritius, and a further 12 per cent came from each of Thailand and the Seychelles. Philippines and Ghana exported a further 10 thousand tonnes each, followed by Ecuador (9 thousand tonnes) and Indonesia (7 thousand tonnes). Only 12 per cent of tuna was imported from EU member states.

Chart 4.3d: Imports to the UK of tuna by exporting country: 2013 (tonnes)



© Copyright Collins Bartholomew 2014

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

Mackerel

The UK is a net exporter of mackerel. UK vessels landed 78 thousand tonnes of mackerel into the UK in 2013. Combined with 30 thousand tonnes imported from abroad, this gave a total supply of 108 thousand tonnes. 81 thousand tonnes were exported to leave 27 thousand tonnes in the UK for domestic use.

TABLE 4.4e Balance sheet for mackerel for the UK: 2009 to 2013

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Landings by UK vessels into the UK ^(a)	100.3	99.9	94.4	67.8	78.2	84.5	82.0	106.8	63.8	70.1
Imports ^(b)	32.0	45.5	33.5	49.0	29.9	44.6	60.5	64.0	77.9	57.5
Total supplies ^(c)	132.3	145.4	127.9	116.8	108.1	129.1	142.4	170.7	141.7	127.6
Exports ^(b)	103.1	112.6	77.8	75.0	80.9	121.1	127.8	107.2	96.3 ^R	99.8
Total available for domestic use ^(c)	29.2	32.7	50.1	41.8	27.2	8.0	14.6	63.5	45.4 ^R	27.7

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

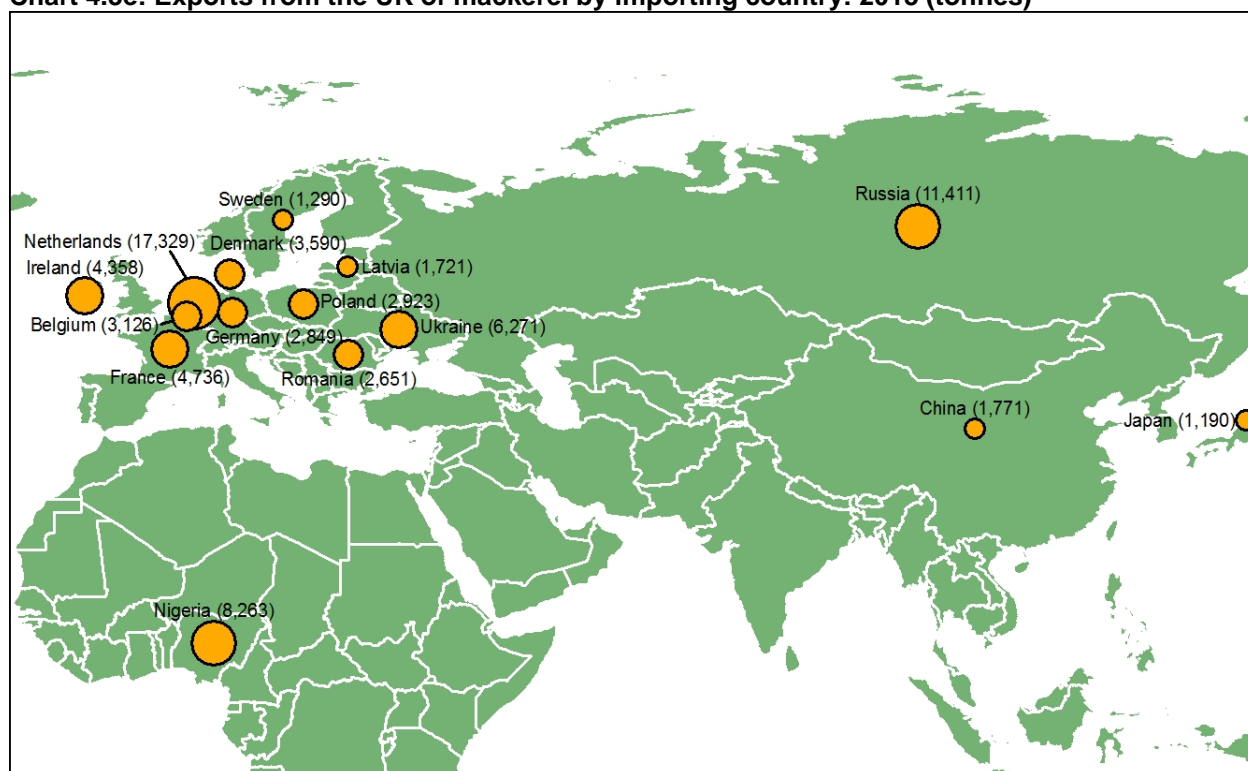
(a) Landings are given in terms of landed weight.

(b) Excludes fish products.

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

Around a fifth of all UK mackerel exports in 2013 were to the Netherlands (17 thousand tonnes), followed by Russia (11 thousand tonnes), Nigeria (8 thousand tonnes) and the Ukraine (6 thousand tonnes). 61 per cent of all mackerel exports were to EU member states.

Chart 4.3e: Exports from the UK of mackerel by importing country: 2013 (tonnes)



© Copyright Collins Bartholomew 2014

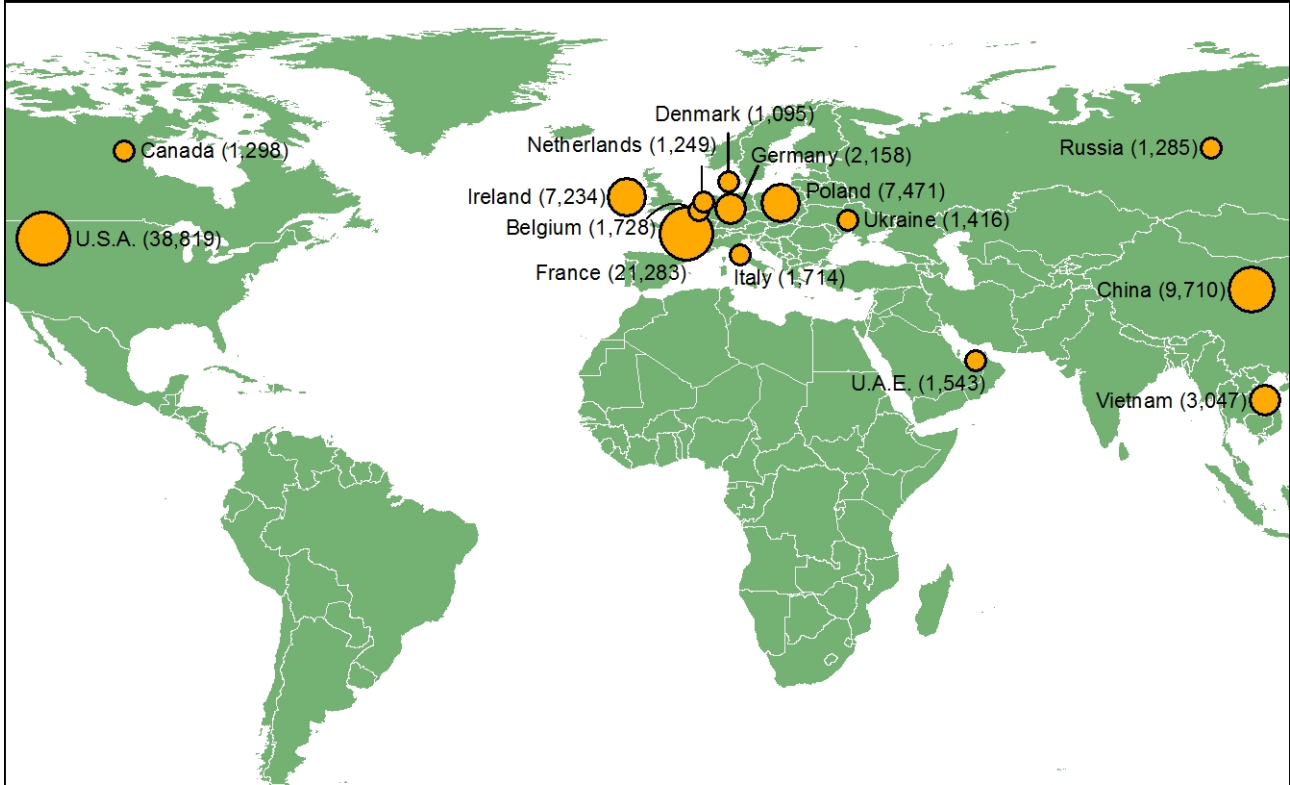
Note: Only countries to which the UK exported more than 1,000 tonnes of mackerel are shown.

Salmon

In 2013, the UK exported 112 thousand tonnes of salmon. This freshwater species is sourced from UK aquaculture and inland fisheries, as well as from imports. The UK imported 75 thousand tonnes of salmon from abroad in 2013, making the UK a net exporter.

The USA was the largest importer of UK salmon, accounting for 35 per cent of salmon exports in 2013 (39 thousand tonnes). In 2013, 41 per cent of salmon exports went to EU member states, in particular France, which imported 21 thousand tonnes.

Chart 4.3f: Exports from the UK of salmon by importing country: 2013 (tonnes)



© Copyright Collins Bartholomew 2014

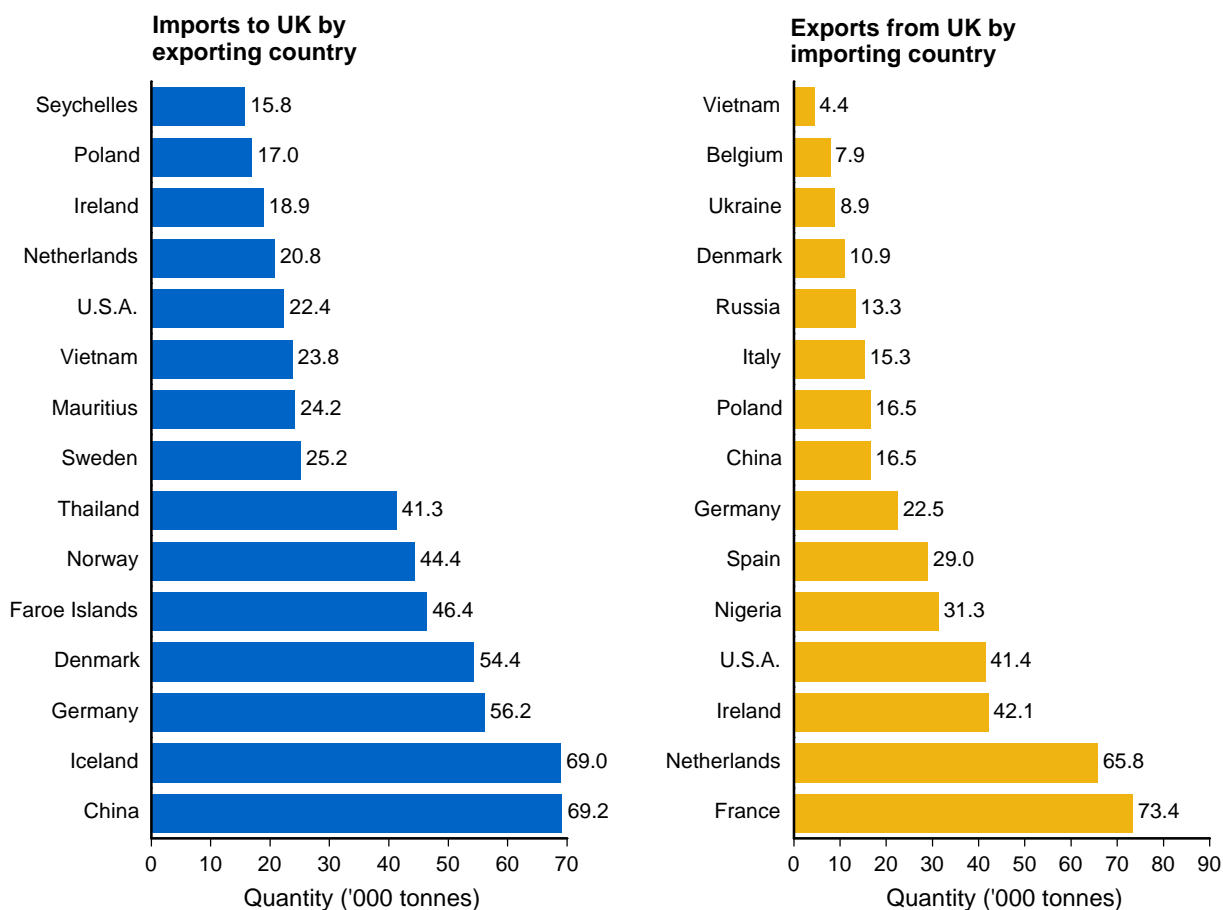
Note: Only countries to which the UK exported more than 1,000 tonnes of salmon are shown.

Imports and exports by country

The largest exporters to the UK in 2013 were China and Iceland, each exporting 69 thousand tonnes. China was ranked third last year but exports have increased by 15 per cent since then. They were followed by Germany (56 thousand tonnes), Denmark (54 thousand tonnes) and the Faroe Islands (46 thousand tonnes). Next is last year's top ranked exporter, Norway, whose exports to the UK have fallen by half to 44 thousand tonnes.

The UK exported the largest amounts to France (73 thousand tonnes), the Netherlands (66 thousand tonnes) and Ireland (42 thousand tonnes).

Chart 4.4: Imports and exports by country: 2013



Household consumption and inflation

Household consumption of fish fell again in 2012, continuing the steady decline since 2006. Consumer expenditure on fish rose in 2012 to £3,998 million compared with £3,866 million in 2011. Household expenditure on fish as a proportion of overall expenditure on food has remained at 5.2 per cent in the period 2010 to 2012.

TABLE 4.5 Household consumption and inflation: 2003 to 2013

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Household consumption											
(’000 tonnes) ^(a)	473	480	509	519	515	510	501	483	472	467	nd
Population (’000 persons) ^(b)	58,142	58,313	58,473	58,603	59,737	60,816	60,907	61,464	61,528	61,946	nd
Consumers expenditure											
on fish (£ million)	2,848	3,011	3,179	3,410	3,599	3,650	3,711	3,742	3,866	3,998	nd
on food (£ million) ^(c)	68,728	70,085	71,833	74,193	77,716	67,635	70,143	72,587	73,744	77,523	nd
Fish as a % of food ^(c)	4.1%	4.3%	4.4%	4.6%	4.6%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	nd
Landed Price Index ^(d)	105.7	109.3	123.8	134.4	136.2	141.1	141.7	152.2	163.7	153.9	146.9
Retail Price Index ^(e)	103.5	101.7	102.3	108.5	115.7	124.0	130.3	138.3	151.0	157.4	163.4
Consumer Price Index ^(f)	103.3	101.5	103.2	111.4	120.7	126.7	131.4	140.0	152.9	158.4	163.6

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

(a) Figures for 2003 to 2005 are based on financial year data.

(b) The population estimates have been updated to be consistent with the Living Costs and Food Survey figures, which provide the basis for the household consumption and consumers expenditure figures given in this table

(c) Including non-alcoholic beverages.

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

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

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

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

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

The consumer price index (CPI) measures the average change in the prices of goods and services bought for the purpose of consumption in the UK. It includes a component for prices of fish, based on a ‘basket’ of six items: fresh white fish fillets, fresh salmon fillets, frozen prawns, canned tuna, fish fingers, and frozen breaded/battered white fish. The retail price index (RPI) is a similar inflation measure, calculated according to a different formula (see Appendix 4, UK fisheries statistics methodology). The RPI uses the same ‘basket’ of items for fish.

The fish components of the CPI and RPI rose by 3.3 per cent and 3.8 per cent respectively, from 2012 to 2013.

GDP for fishing

The gross value added (GVA) for fishing has fluctuated in recent years. GVA for fishing now stands at £476 million, an increase of 29 per cent in ten years.

There has also been fluctuation in the GVA in the wider agriculture, forestry and fishing sector over the past decade, with fishing now forming 5.2 per cent of GVA in this sector in 2013 compared with 4.2 per cent in 2003.

UK gross domestic product increased steadily from 2003 to 2008 to £1,312 billion, falling in 2009 during the height of the UK recession to £1,280 billion. In 2013, it stood at £1,377 billion.

TABLE 4.6 GDP for fishing: 2003 to 2013

£ million (unless otherwise specified)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
GDP for Fishing ^(a)											
Current price gross value added at basic prices (KK37)	368	377	407	435	491	506	493	523	404	479	476
Output index (chain volume measures) (L2KO) (2010=100)	108.7	100.9	100.5	92.7	99.4	94.6	96.8	100.0	100.5	100.4	100.4
GDP for Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing											
Current price gross value added at basic prices (KKD5)	8,841	9,588	7,174	7,156	8,005	9,093	7,392	9,054	9,438	9,040	9,106
Output index (chain volume measures) (L2KL) (2010=100)	101.0	100.1	106.0	102.5	98.6	108.2	100.7	100.0	110.6	106.9	102.4
GDP at Market Prices											
Current price GDP at market prices (KKP5) (£ billion)	1,024	1,081	1,139	1,205	1,275	1,312	1,280	1,328	1,361	1,381	1,377
Chain volume measures index (YBEZ) (2010=100)	92.3	95.3	98.4	101.1	104.5	103.7	98.4	100.0	101.1	101.3	103.2
Percentage contribution of GVA from fishing to GVA for agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing											
Current prices (%)	4.2%	3.9%	5.7%	6.1%	6.1%	5.6%	6.7%	5.8%	4.3%	5.3%	5.2%

Source: Office for National Statistics

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

5 Main stocks and their level of exploitation

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

The management of stocks

Fisheries are managed using a Total Allowable Catch or TAC (corresponding to a particular harvesting rate), and technical measures (mainly mesh sizes and minimum landing sizes, but sometimes closed areas, which determine the smallest fish that can be caught and landed) based on scientific advice.

In the EU, the TAC is set each year by the Council of Ministers following negotiations on catch options that are provided by the Advisory Committee (ACOM) of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), an independent scientific body. For the main North Sea stocks these options take into account the terms of a management agreement between the EU and Norway. Once a TAC is agreed for each stock and fishing area it is allocated as quotas to Member States in accordance with fixed percentages based on historic fishing rights.

In recent years, some seriously depleted stocks have become the subject of emergency measures and recovery plan proposals. Since 2003, the TAC and fishing mortality for these stocks have been linked to effort control measures that restrict the number of fishing days at sea per annum permitted for fleets capturing recovery species.

Scientific assessment and advice

ICES advice is based on stock assessments carried out at international working groups, where fishery scientists from the UK and the other nations compile fisheries data, biological data and survey data for use in fisheries science models. The age structure of a stock (the relative proportion of the different age groups) is largely determined by the fishing rate and by the numbers of young fish that enter the stock each year. When information on age structure is combined with data on landings, fishing effort, and the results of standardised stock surveys carried out by research vessels, the models are able to estimate the historical trend in fishing rate and stock abundance, up to the last full year of data. The assessment is then used to forecast the expected catch in an upcoming TAC year for a range of fishing rate options, taking into account the number of young fish that are expected to enter the stock, based either on survey data, or a recent historic average.

This chapter summarises the present state of the main stocks based on advice from ACOM released during 2013, which evaluated stock assessments using fisheries data for years up to and including 2012, and survey data up to and including 2013. The 2013 ACOM advice formed the basis for the EU proposals that led to the TACs and other measures agreed for 2014 by the EU Council of Ministers.

Details are contained within the regulation Council Regulation (EU) No 43/2014 of 20 January 2014 fixing for 2014 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, to Union vessels, in certain non-Union waters. Subsequently, further details are contained within Council Regulation (EU) No 315/2014 of 24 March 2014 amending Regulation (EU) No 43/2014 as regards certain catch limits and within Council Regulation (EU) No 432/2014 of 22 April 2014 amending Regulation (EU) No 43/2014 as regards certain fishing opportunities. Additional changes may be made during 2014.

The fisheries zones used to base ICES stock assessments on are sometimes different from those used to allocate TACs. Table 5.1 below shows the generic title of each fishing zone and the specific areas included for ICES stock assessments and EU TAC allocations.

TABLE 5.1 Fishing areas used for ICES stock assessments and EU TAC allocations

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

Source: ICES and the European Commission

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

Summary stock presentation

For the main fish stocks, a summary of ICES data and assessments, where available, has been provided. These comprise four charts (a to d) showing total removals or landings, fishing mortality rates (F), recruitment and spawning stock biomass (SSB) since 1991 and exceptionally, since 1990 when current stock status is unknown with respect to precautionary values. In the latter cases, charts have not been updated since the last year for which stock status was assessed; as is the case for two stocks - Irish Sea plaice and Western Channel sole. The data are official statistics and not subject to National Statistics accreditation. ICES stock assessments since 2002 for each of these fisheries are also shown. The location of the relevant areas for each stock is shown in Appendix 3.

It is important to note that the figures shown are, for each stock, the time-series of estimates of abundance and fishing mortality provided by ICES in 2013 based on fishery and survey data collected up to the most recent year.

Total removals or landings - Chart a

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

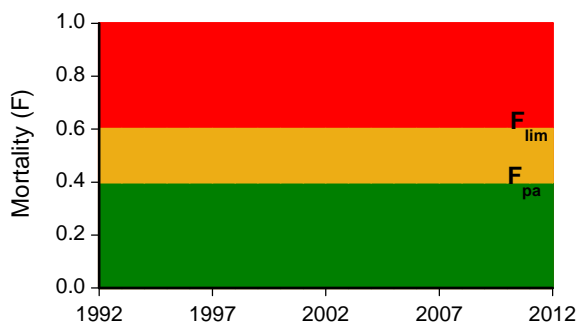
Fishing Mortality (F) - Chart b

Fishing mortality rate (F) is a measure of the proportion of fish taken from a stock each year by fishing activity. Fishing mortality rates are calculated from mathematical models used to assess fish stocks. An F value of 1 indicates that approximately 60 per cent of a stock is removed by fishing activity.

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

Since 1999 the ICES advice has identified which catch options meet precautionary criteria. These criteria aim to ensure sustainability by keeping the fishing rate below a **maximum precautionary** level, F_{pa} (set low enough to allow a margin of error sufficient to keep F below an **upper limit** level, F_{lim}). The nature of ICES fisheries advice is evolving and that evolution includes options for a transition process to attain full implementation of the MSY approach by 2015. Ecosystem limitations on fisheries have typically not yet been identified in management policies in the ICES area. However, as the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) is implemented, such limits will be recognized to achieve environmental objectives, especially regarding biodiversity, sea floor integrity, and food webs. In advance of this, ICES continues to strive towards providing advice that includes a greater range of information on fisheries and the marine ecosystem. For the first time in 2012, and again in 2013, ICES presented options that incorporate technical interactions for mixed demersal fisheries in the North Sea – options are given as scenarios based on single-stock assessments combined with knowledge on the species composition of catches in North Sea fisheries. In this way, for example, harvests may be further limited in consideration of potential fishery impacts on marine ecosystems beyond the impact on target fish stocks.

For each of the main stocks a time series of F will be plotted against a colour coded background highlighting the precautionary levels set by ICES as shown below.



Green: Harvested sustainably - where F is below F_{pa} the stock is deemed to be fished in a sustainable way and fishing pressure is below the level recommended by ICES.

Amber: At risk of being harvested unsustainably - where F is above F_{pa} and below F_{lim} then fishing pressure is higher than the maximum level recommended by ICES. If it is not reduced it could lead to depletion of the stock in the future.

Red: Harvested unsustainably - where F is above F_{lim} fishing pressure is much higher than the maximum level recommended by ICES and if continued is likely to deplete the stock, if it has not done so already.

For some stocks ICES has only given a level for F_{pa} . In these cases, no amber region will appear on the chart. Additionally, in exceptional stock cases in 2013, ICES may review the data and modelling approaches for which the previously adopted precautionary fishing rates (F_{pa} and F_{lim}) are no longer appropriate, for example. In such cases, no coloured regions will appear on the chart; as is the case for three stocks – Celtic Sea cod, Western Channel sole and North Sea herring.

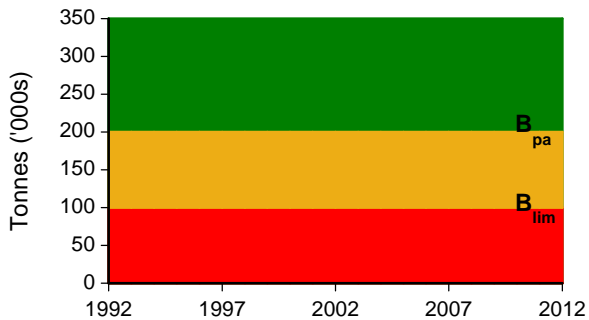
Recruitment - Chart c

Recruitment is the number of fish becoming available to a fishery stock in a year.

Spawning Stock Biomass (SSB) - Chart d

Spawning Stock Biomass (SSB) is the total estimated weight of all sexually mature fish in a stock. Since 1999 the ICES advice has identified which catch options meet precautionary criteria. These criteria aim to ensure sustainability by keeping SSB above a **minimum precautionary level**, B_{pa} (set high enough to allow a margin of error sufficient to keep SSB above a **lower limit level**, B_{lim}).

For each of the main stocks a time series of SSB will be plotted against a colour coded background highlighting the precautionary levels set by ICES as shown below.



Green: Full reproductive capacity - where SSB is above B_{pa} the fish stock is deemed to be in a healthy state and above the minimum level recommended by ICES.

Amber: At risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity - where SSB is below B_{pa} but above B_{lim} the stock has been classified as not being so low that it could be classed as being depleted. However, the amount of adult fish has fallen to a level where there is a risk that production is likely to be reduced.

Red: Reduced reproductive capacity - where SSB is below B_{lim} the stock has been classified as depleted and the stock is unlikely to be as productive as it could be. This indicates that fishing pressure needs to be reduced in order to give the stock a chance to rebuild.

For some stocks ICES has only supplied a level for B_{pa} . In these cases no amber region will appear on the chart.






Further information

More information on ICES precautionary levels can be found on the ICES web site www.ices.dk.

ICES stock assessments

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

Code **Assessment description**

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

North Sea Cod – in ICES sub-area IV (North Sea), ICES division VIId (Eastern Channel) and ICES division IIIa (Skagerrak)

The cod stock remains seriously depleted. The international fishing rate has been high since the 1980s, and has shown a decline since 2000. The number of young cod (recruitment) has been low since 1987, and even lower since 1998, causing serious concern. Since 2000, ICES advised that the TAC should be very low, or zero, and the EU reduced the TAC from 81,000 tonnes in 2000 to 48,600 tonnes in 2001, 49,300 tonnes in 2002, and 27,300 tonnes in 2003, 2004 and 2005. The minimum mesh size in the directed fisheries for cod was also increased to 120mm in 2003. The 2013 ICES assessment indicates that the 2005 year-class is estimated to be one of the most abundant amongst the recent poor year-classes. Agreement was reached in 2004 within the EU on a formal recovery plan that was operational during the TAC and management decision processes of 2004, effectively rendering the plan operational in 2005. Subsequently, this was repealed and replaced by Council Regulation (EC) No 1342/2008 to establish a long-term plan for cod stocks. The TAC for 2014 is 27,799 tonnes, compared with 26,475 tonnes in 2013 and 2012.

Chart 5.1a: Total removals

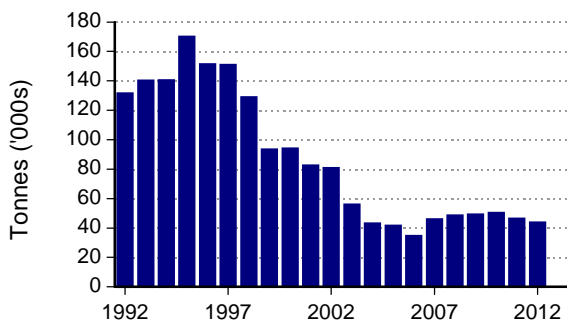


Chart 5.1b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 4

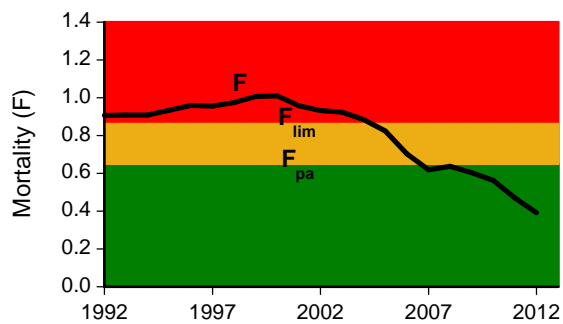


Chart 5.1c: Recruitment - age 1

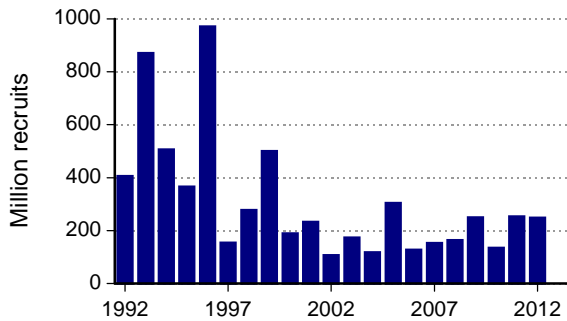
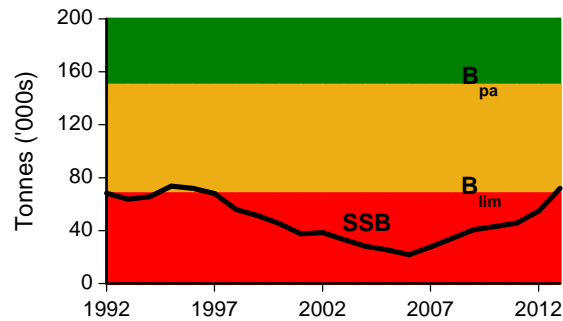


Chart 5.1d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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

ICES stock assessment: North Sea Cod

The cod stock in the North Sea has been assessed as suffering reduced reproductive capacity by ICES since 2002. The spawning stock biomass has increased from the historic low in 2006 and is now in the vicinity of B_{lim} .



West of Scotland Cod – in ICES division VIa

Previously, the cod stocks west of Scotland have been assessed as heavily over-exploited with respect to the rate that would lead to high long-term yields. SSB has increased from an all time low in 2006 but remains well below B_{lim} . ICES called for a recovery plan in 2000, with low or zero catches, and the EU has since cut the cod TACs significantly, implemented two small closed areas, and in 2003 increased the main whitefish mesh size to 120 mm in line with the North Sea. Subsequently, the European Commission enacted Council Regulation (EC) No 423/2004 that established measures for the recovery of cod stocks; this was repealed and replaced by Council Regulation (EC) No 1342/2008 to establish a long-term plan for cod stocks which includes a west of Scotland management line that follows the 200 m depth contour. The TAC for 2014 is a by-catch provision only, the same as in 2013 and 2012.

Chart 5.2a: Total removals

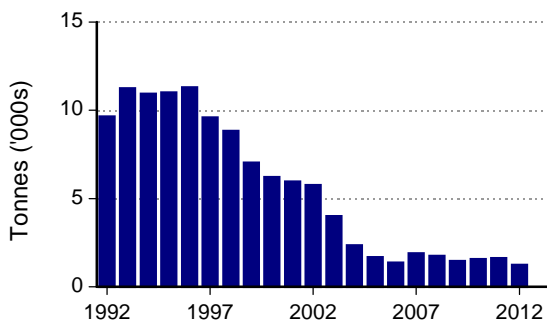


Chart 5.2b: Total mortality – ages 2 - 5

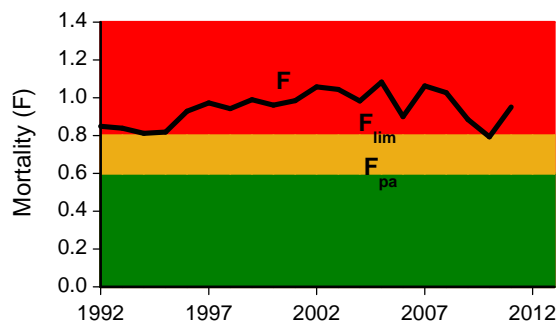


Chart 5.2c: Recruitment - age 1

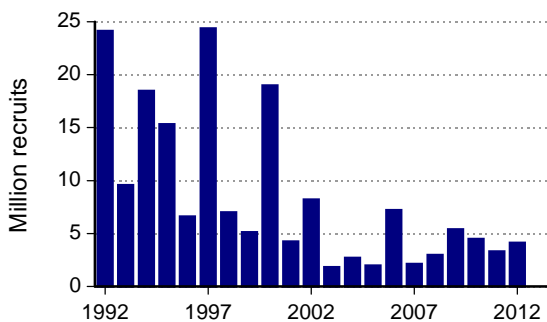
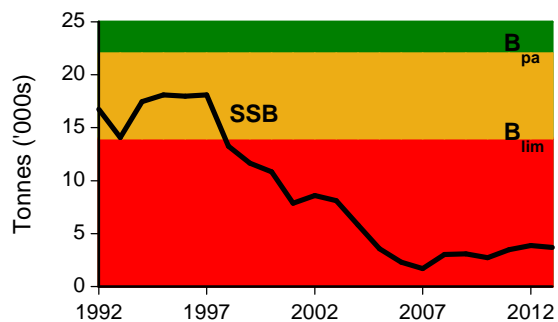


Chart 5.2d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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

ICES stock assessment: West of Scotland Cod

Cod stocks in the West of Scotland have been assessed as suffering reduced reproductive capacity from 2001 to 2013.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Stock Assessments					(a,b)	(a,b)	(a,b)	(a,b)	(a,b)		

(a) Total mortality cannot be accurately partitioned into F and M.

(b) Status uncertain in terms of F relative to F_{pa} , but suffering reduced reproductive capacity.

Irish Sea Cod - in ICES division VIIa (Irish Sea)

The cod stocks in the Irish Sea are seriously depleted, and landings fell rapidly during the 1980s and 1990s. The fishing rate has been very high, spawning stocks have fallen below both the precautionary and the lower limit level, and the abundance of young cod has been in decline since 1990. After 2000, the EU significantly reduced the cod TAC, closed the cod spawning area in the western Irish Sea during the spawning season, and increased the main whitefish mesh size to 100 mm. The 2012 cod assessment suggests that the stock is still over-exploited although the time series estimates of fishing rate have been substantially revised, following a review of data and modelling approaches. The European Commission enacted a Council Regulation (EC) No 423/2004 that established measures for the recovery of cod stocks which was repealed and replaced by Council Regulation (EC) No 1342/2008 to establish a long-term plan for cod stocks. The cod TAC agreed for 2014 is 228 tonnes, compared with 285 tonnes in 2013 and 380 tonnes in 2012.

Chart 5.3a: Total landings

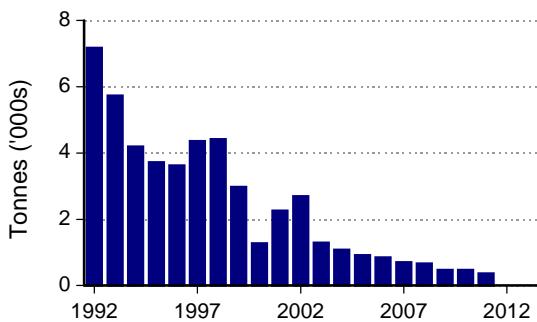


Chart 5.3b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 4

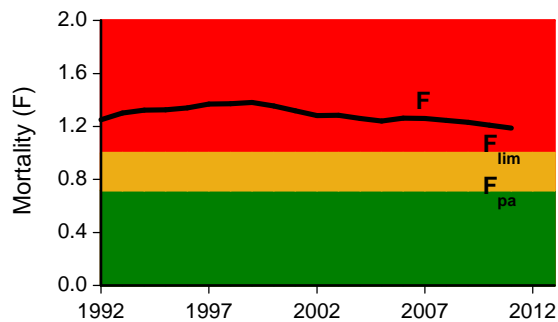


Chart 5.3c: Recruitment - age 0

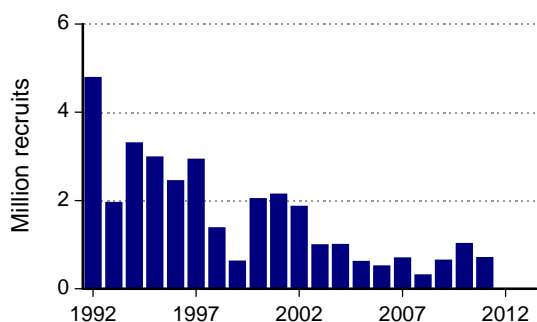
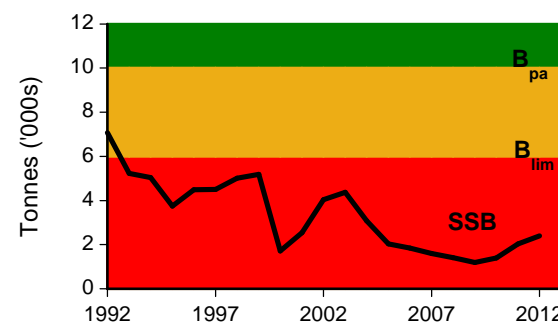


Chart 5.3d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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

ICES stock assessment: Irish Sea Cod

Irish Sea cod has been assessed to be suffering reduced reproductive capacity since 2002.



Celtic Sea Cod – in ICES divisions VIIe-k

Internationally, cod in ICES divisions VIIe-k is caught in a range of fisheries including gadoid trawlers, *Nephrops* trawlers, otter trawlers, beam trawlers and gill-netters. This species is managed within a wider area; namely, ICES divisions VIIb-k (excluding ICES division VIId from 2009), ICES sub-areas VIII, IX, X and CECAF 34.1.1, but ICES advice applies only to ICES divisions VIIe-k. The Celtic Sea cod stock was excluded from the EU's 2004 cod recovery plan but a management plan is under development. In 2012 the ICES cod assessment revised the time series estimates of fishing rate, spawning stock and recruitment, following a review of data and modelling approaches for which the previously adopted precautionary fishing rates (F_{pa} and F_{lim}) are no longer appropriate.

Chart 5.4a: Total landings

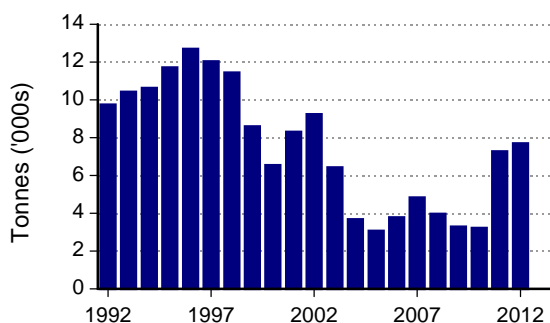


Chart 5.4b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 5

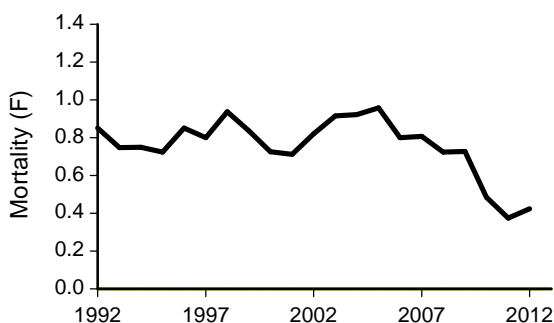


Chart 5.4c: Recruitment - age 1

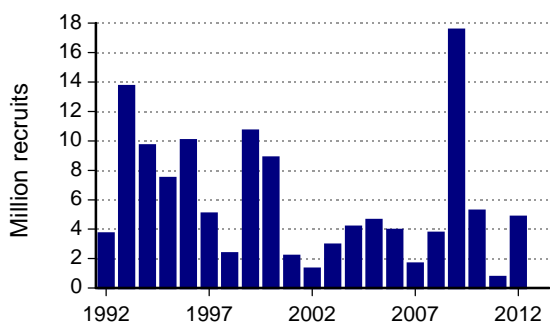
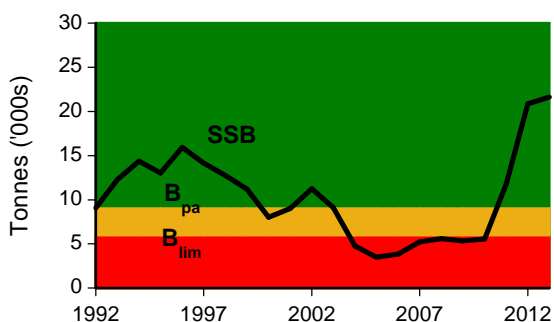


Chart 5.4d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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

ICES stock assessment: Celtic Sea Cod

Between 2002 and 2007 cod in the Celtic Sea has been assessed as suffering reduced reproductive capacity; exceptions to this were found in 2004 and 2005. In 2008, cod in the Celtic Sea was assessed as at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity and in 2009 and 2010 an assessment was unable to be made. Subsequently in 2011, cod in the Celtic Sea was assessed as being at full reproductive capacity and being harvested sustainably, and in 2012 and 2013 it was assessed as remaining at full reproductive capacity but with fishing rate unknown with respect to precautionary values F_{pa} and F_{lim} .



North Sea Haddock – in ICES sub-area IV (North Sea) and ICES division IIIa (Skagerrak – Kattegat)

The haddock stock is managed under an EU-Norway long-term management plan which is intended to constrain harvesting within safe biological limits and to provide for sustainable fisheries. Recruitment is characterized by occasional large year-classes, the last of which was the strong 1999 year-class. The 2013 assessment shows that the fishing mortality rate has been below F_{pa} since 2001 and is estimated to be below the target of 0.3 specified in the EU-Norway management plan; and that SSB has increased only slightly due to the relatively strong 2005 and 2009 year-classes. The haddock TAC was set at 39,166 tonnes for 2012, 45,040 tonnes for 2013 and 38,284 tonnes for 2014.

Chart 5.5a: Total removals

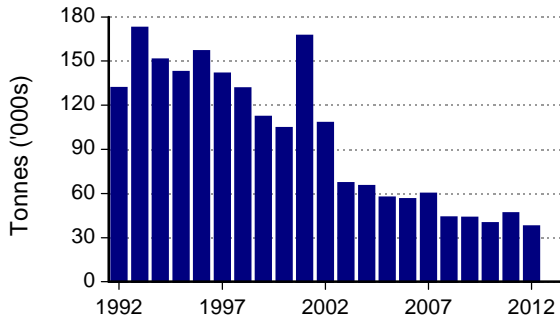


Chart 5.5b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 4

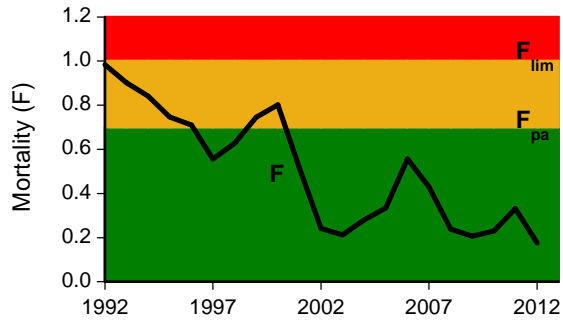


Chart 5.5c: Recruitment - age 0

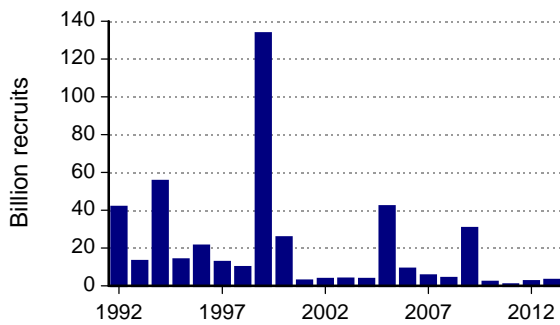
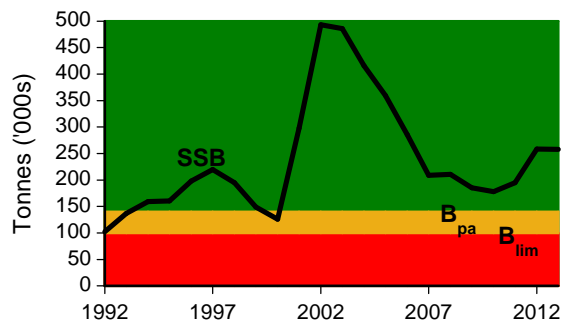


Chart 5.5d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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

ICES stock assessment: North Sea Haddock

Haddock in the North Sea was assessed as at full reproductive capacity but being harvested unsustainably in 2002. Since then ICES has assessed the North Sea haddock stock as being at full reproductive capacity and being harvested sustainably.



West of Scotland Haddock – in ICES division VIa (West of Scotland)

The haddock stock west of Scotland continues to be exploited with respect to the rate that would lead to high long-term yields. The very strong 1999 year-class caused SSB to increase from a level near the historic low in 2000 to a peak in 2003, although SSB had exhibited a generally declining trend since it is now above B_{pa} . The TAC for 2014 is 3,988, compared with 4,211 tonnes in 2013 and 6,015 tonnes in 2012.

Chart 5.6a: Total removals

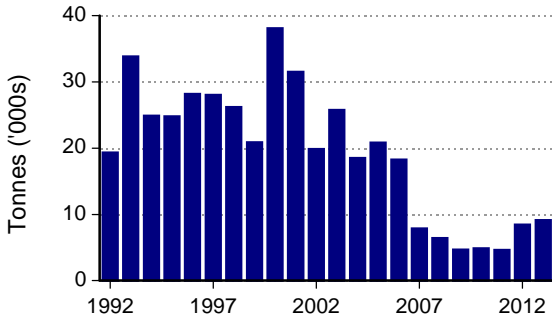


Chart 5.6b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 6

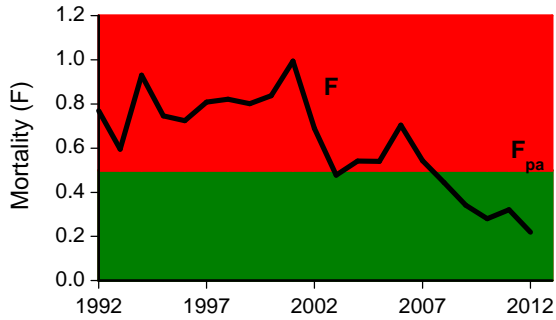


Chart 5.6c: Recruitment - age 1

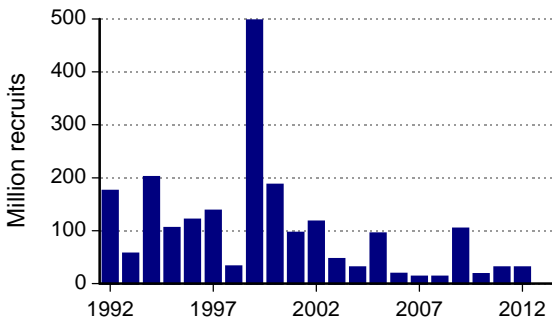
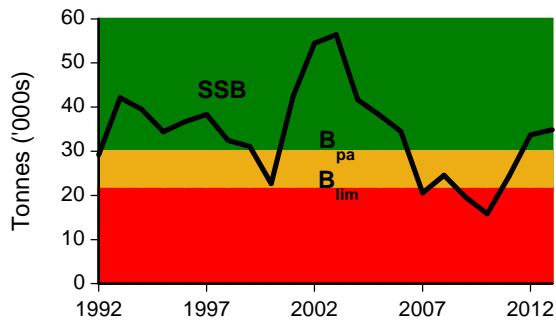


Chart 5.6d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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

ICES stock assessment: West of Scotland Haddock

From 2002 to 2006 haddock in the West of Scotland has been assessed as being at full reproductive capacity, although in some years (2002 and 2006) the stock has been harvested unsustainably. In 2007 and 2008, haddock in the West of Scotland was assessed to be at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity. In 2009, 2010 and 2011 the stock was assessed as suffering reduced reproductive capacity. In 2012, the stock was assessed to be at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity but now the stock is assessed to be at full reproductive capacity and being harvested sustainably.



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

Since 2004, the plaice assessments have included estimates of discards. This has changed the perception of the plaice stock relative to precautionary levels. It shows landings and SSB falling steeply after 1990 as the fishing rate increased to a peak in 1997, with SSB currently above B_{pa} , and with the fishing rate estimated to have decreased to below F_{pa} and consistent with high long-term yields. Discarding of small plaice continues to be a problem. A long-term management plan for North Sea plaice and sole has been under development within the European Commission – final details are contained within Council Regulation (EC) No 676/2007 of 11 June 2007. The TAC for 2014 is 111,631 tonnes, compared with 97,070 tonnes in 2013 and 84,410 tonnes in 2012.

Chart 5.7a: Total removals

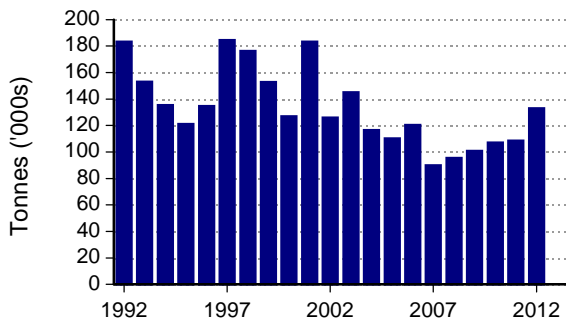


Chart 5.7b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 6

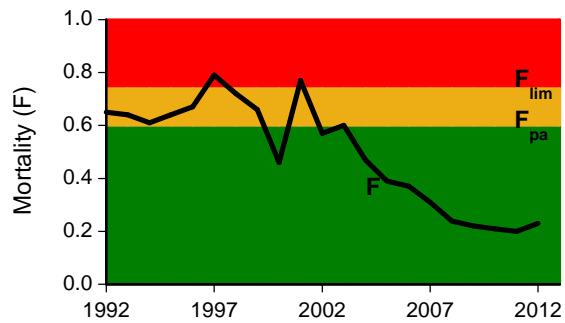


Chart 5.7c: Recruitment - age 1

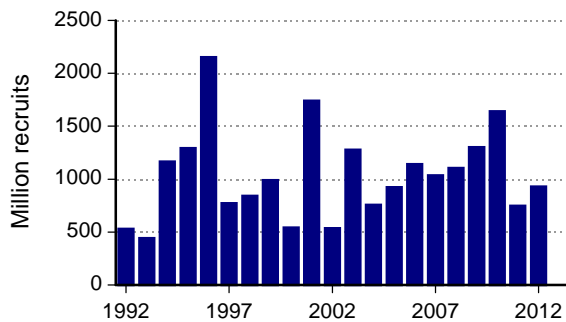
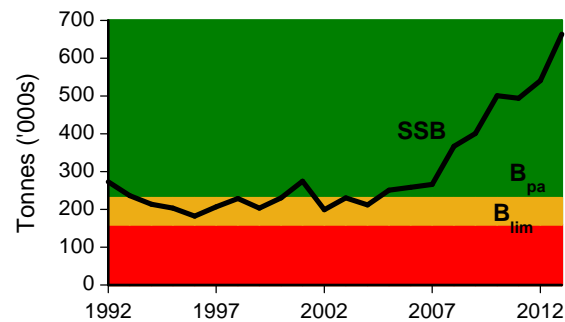


Chart 5.7d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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

ICES stock assessment: North Sea Plaice

North Sea plaice assessments in 2002 and 2003 were that the stock was suffering reduced reproductive capacity. Since 2004 assessments have improved and now the stock is assessed to be at full reproductive capacity and being harvested sustainably.



Irish Sea Plaice - in ICES division VIIa (Irish Sea)

The fishing rate on Irish Sea plaice has shown a declining trend since the early 1990s and the SSB trends show an increase in stock size since the mid-1990s to a stable level. Discards are now included in the ICES assessment and discard sampling studies have indicated that discarding may be as high as 80 per cent by number. Hence, the assessment in 2013 uses survey data to show SSB and mortality trends only. The available information is inadequate to evaluate SSB and F relative to precautionary boundaries. The plaice TAC agreed for 2014 is 1,220 tonnes, compared with 1,627 tonnes in 2013 and 2012.

Chart 5.8a: Total landings

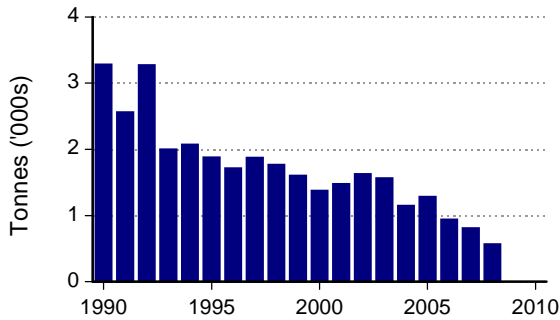


Chart 5.8b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 3 - 6

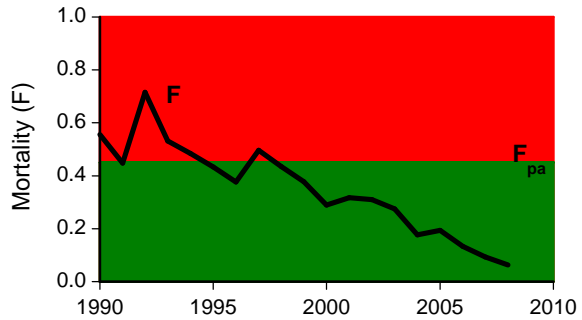


Chart 5.8c: Recruitment - age 2

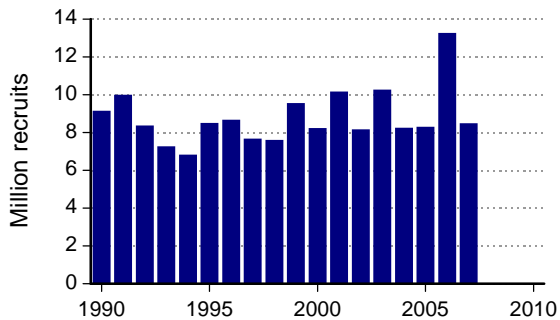
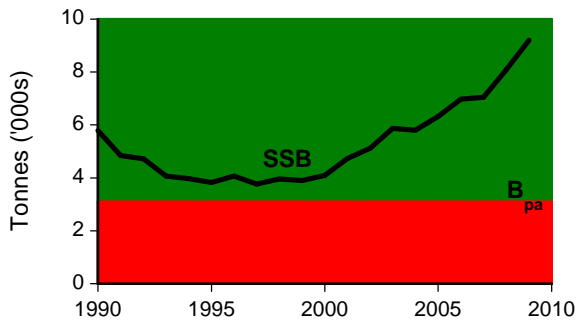


Chart 5.8d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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

ICES stock assessment: Irish Sea Plaice

Between 2002 and 2009 Irish Sea plaice has been assessed as being at full reproductive capacity and being harvested sustainably. In 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 the available information has been inadequate to determine stock status relative to precautionary boundaries.



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

The fishing rate for North Sea sole has fluctuated above the precautionary level, falling below this since 2008. Periodic good year-classes have raised SSB above the precautionary level from time to time. SSB has fluctuated around the precautionary reference points for the last decade, and the fishing rate is declining and is close to the rate that would lead to high long-term yields. The TAC agreed for 2014 is 11,900 tonnes, compared with 14,000 tonnes in 2013 and 16,200 tonnes in 2012.

Chart 5.9a: Total landings

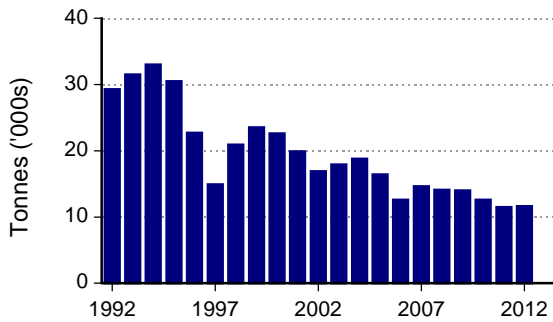


Chart 5.9b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 6

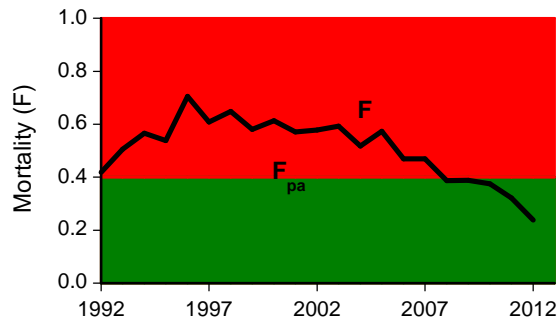


Chart 5.9c: Recruitment - age 1

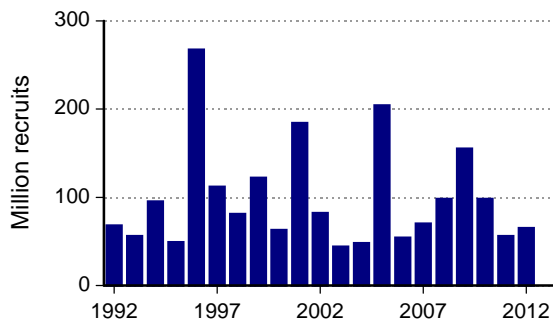
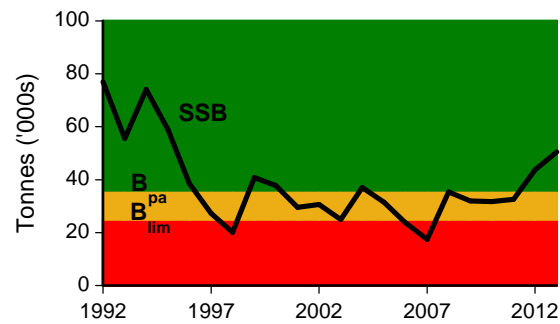


Chart 5.9d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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

ICES stock assessment: North Sea Sole

North Sea sole assessments have varied widely since 2002. In 2011, 2012 and 2013 North Sea sole was assessed as being at full reproductive capacity and being harvested sustainably.



Irish Sea Sole - in ICES division VIIa (Irish Sea)

The Irish Sea sole fishing rate is above the rate that would lead to high long-term yields. SSB has declined since 2001 to low levels and reached the lowest level in 2013. The sole TAC agreed for 2014 is 95 tonnes, compared with 140 tonnes in 2013 and 300 tonnes in 2012.

Chart 5.10a: Total landings

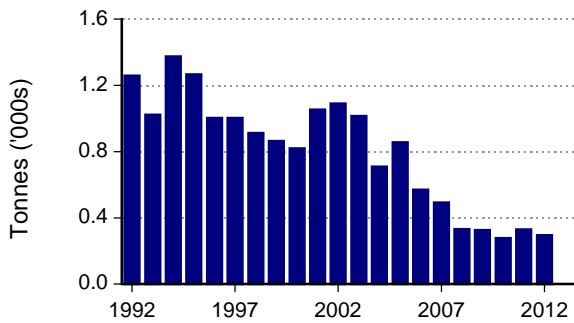


Chart 5.10b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 4 - 7

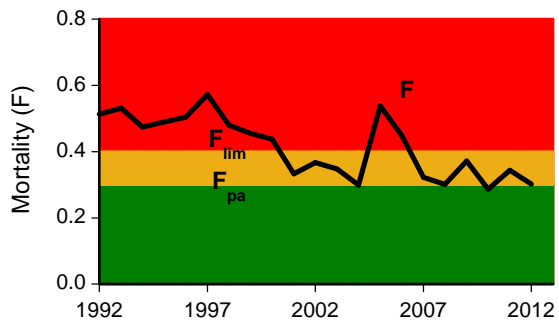


Chart 5.10c: Recruitment - age 2

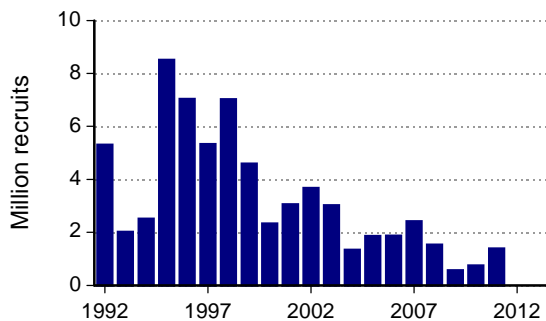
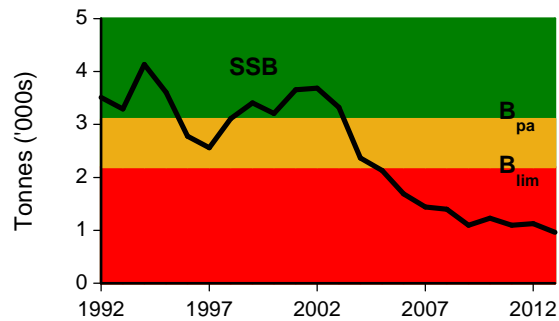


Chart 5.10d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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

ICES stock assessment: Irish Sea Sole

Assessments for Irish Sea sole have been mixed since 2002. From 2003 the stock has either been assessed as suffering or at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity, except in 2005 when an assessment was unable to be made.



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

Sole stocks in the Eastern and Western Channel are biologically discrete stocks that are assessed and managed separately. In the larger, Eastern Channel stock, the assessed fishing rate has recently increased and fluctuated between F_{pa} and F_{lim} over the past seven years, and SSB has increased above the precautionary level. The TAC for 2014 is 4,838 tonnes, compared with 5,900 tonnes in 2013 and 5,580 tonnes in 2012.

Chart 5.11a: Total landings

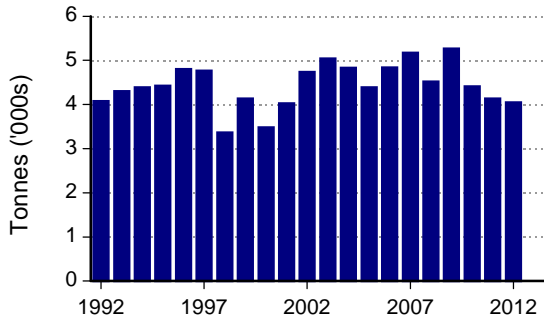


Chart 5.11b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 3 - 8

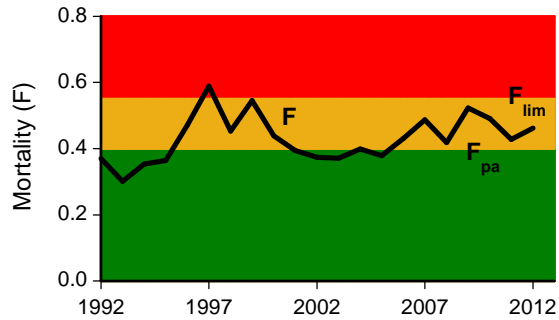


Chart 5.11c: Recruitment - age 1

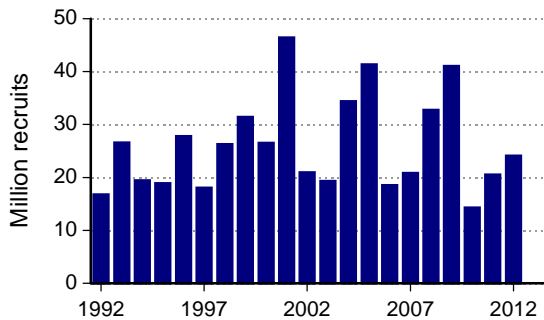
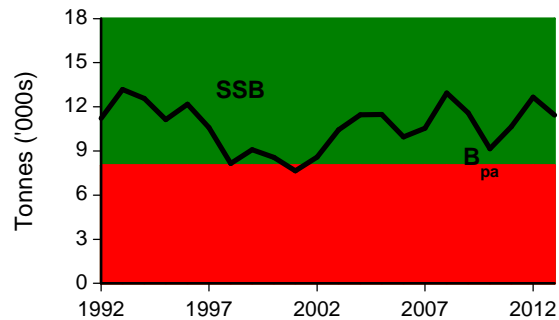


Chart 5.11d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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

ICES stock assessment: Eastern Channel Sole

The Eastern Channel sole stock has consistently been assessed at full reproductive capacity since 2002. However, in 2005 and from 2008 to 2013 the stock was judged to be at risk of being harvested unsustainably.



Western Channel Sole – in ICES division VIIe (Western Channel)

Sole stocks in the Eastern and Western Channel are biologically discrete stocks that are assessed and managed separately. In the smaller, Western Channel stock, the accepted assessment in 2008 indicated that the assessed fishing rate has been above F_{pa} since 1979, and that SSB has declined since 1980 to an historic low. The assessment in 2009 was merely indicative of trends, whilst in 2010 an analytical assessment was provided but one for which it was not possible to determine current stock status relative to precautionary boundaries. In 2012 and 2013 an analytical assessment was provided but one for which it is not possible to determine current stock status relative to precautionary boundaries as these have been withdrawn by ICES for this stock. The TAC for 2014 is 832 tonnes, compared with 894 tonnes in 2013 and 777 tonnes in 2012.

Chart 5.12a: Total landings

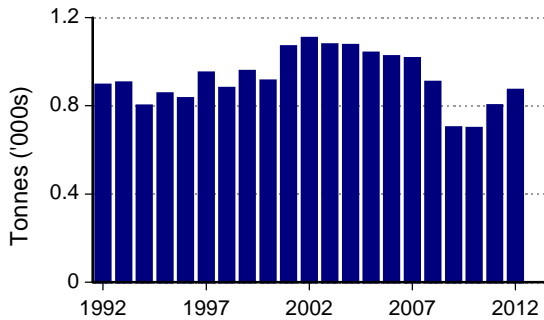


Chart 5.12b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 3 - 7

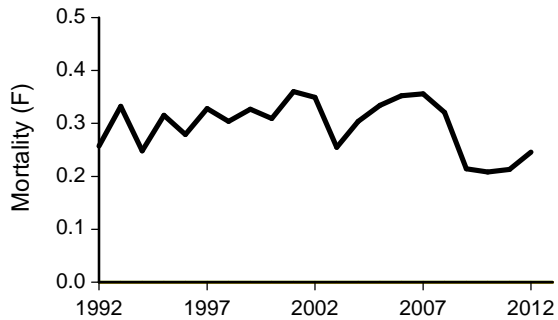


Chart 5.12c: Recruitment - age 1

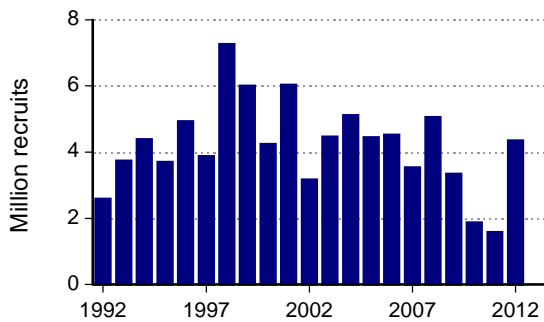
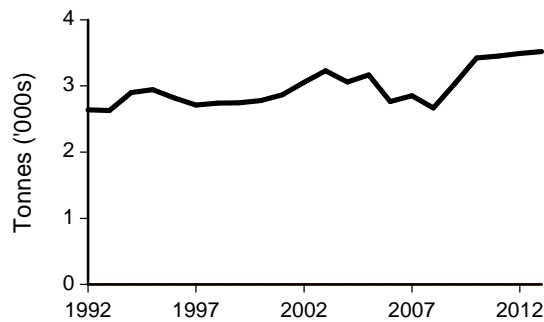


Chart 5.12d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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

ICES stock assessment: Western Channel Sole

Since 2004 VIIe sole has been assessed as a stock at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity. Assessments were unable to be made in 2009 and 2010 whilst in 2011 an assessment was undertaken but the precautionary reference points were withdrawn by ICES. The same situation is the case in 2012 and 2013, too.



North Sea Herring – in ICES sub-area IV (North Sea), ICES division VIIId (Eastern Channel) and ICES division IIIa (Skagerrak – Kattegat)

The North Sea herring stock, which collapsed in the 1970s and was closed to fishing for several years, subsequently recovered, and although it fell back in the mid-1990s, it has again been rehabilitated. In 2013, SSB was above the precautionary level with a moderate fishing rate on both juvenile and adult herring, coupled with two strong year-classes in 1998 and 2000. However, all year-classes since 2002 are among the weakest since the late 1970s. The TAC in 2014 is 470,037 tonnes, compared with 478,000 tonnes in 2013 and 405,000 tonnes in 2012.

Chart 5.13a: Total landings

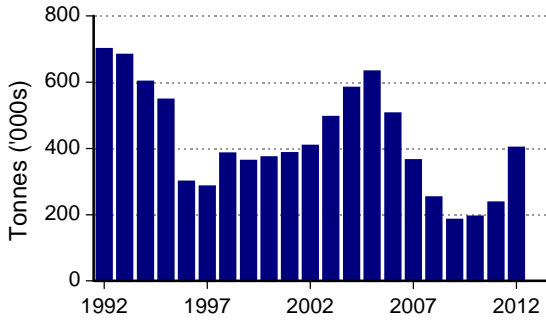


Chart 5.13b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 6

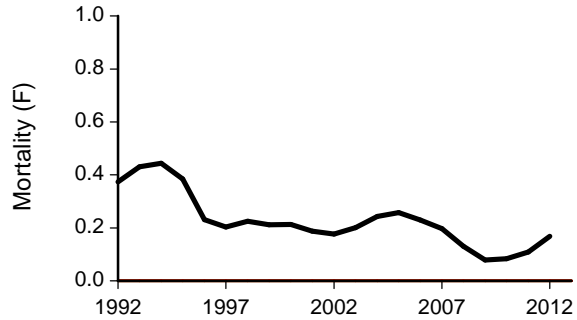


Chart 5.13c: Recruitment - age 0

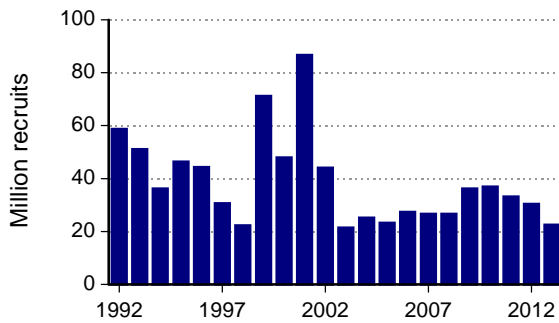
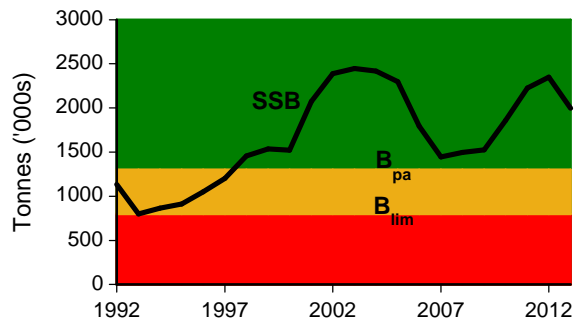


Chart 5.13d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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

ICES stock assessment: North Sea Herring

North Sea herring was assessed as a stock at full reproductive capacity being sustainably harvested from 2002 to 2005. This assessment weakened to a stock at risk of being harvested unsustainably in 2006 and a stock at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity since 2007. In 2011 and 2012, North Sea herring was assessed as being at full reproductive capacity and being harvested sustainably. In 2013, the stock was assessed as being at full reproductive capacity and being harvested below the rate that would lead to high long-term yields.



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

Mackerel is assessed as the single North East Atlantic (NEA) stock which combines the Southern, Western and North Sea spawning components. SSB has increased considerably since 2002 and remains high above B_{pa} . The stock is classified as being harvested sustainably and the 2002 and 2006 year-classes are the highest on record. The 2007, 2008 and 2010 year-classes are estimated to be about average. New management measures adopted from 2009 led to an increase of almost 33 per cent in the 2009 TAC in the NEA for mackerel, whilst maintaining measures to protect the North Sea spawning component. At the time of writing, the TAC has not been set for 2014 and, given the difficult state of the negotiations and the claims for increased shares in the fishery by some of the fishing states, it appears very unlikely that a TAC will be set. For reference, the TAC was not agreed in 2013, 2012 and 2011 for similar reasons.

Chart 5.14a: Total removals

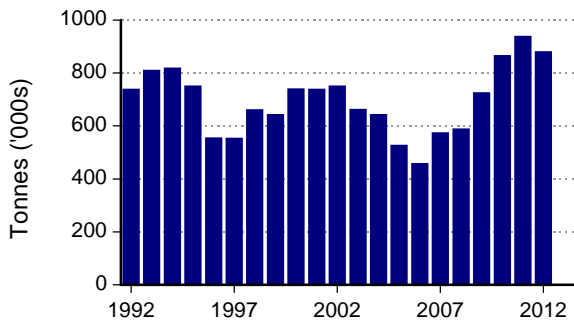


Chart 5.14b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 4 - 8

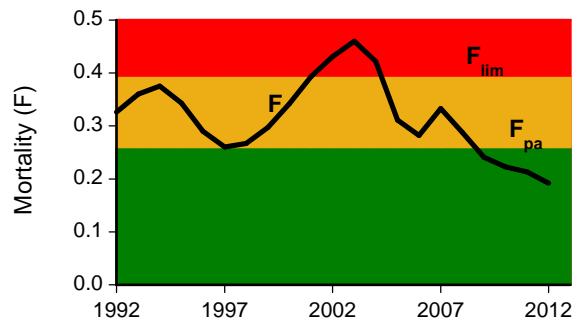


Chart 5.14c: Recruitment - age 0

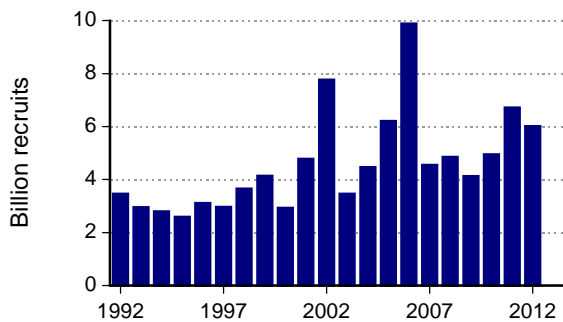
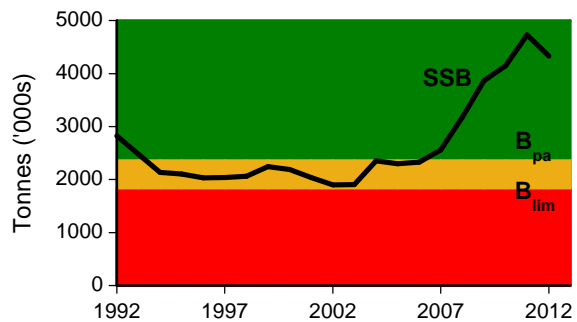


Chart 5.14d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)



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

ICES stock assessment: North East Atlantic Mackerel

In 2002 and 2003 and from 2005 to 2012 North East Atlantic mackerel has been assessed as being at full reproductive capacity but either at risk of or being harvested unsustainably. In 2004 North East Atlantic mackerel was assessed as at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity. In 2013 the stock was assessed as being at full reproductive capacity and being harvested sustainably.



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

6 Overview of the world fishing industry

Introduction

The world catch data presented in this chapter have been extracted from the most recently available data from the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations. These tables present annual statistics of nominal catches (see Appendix 2, Glossary of terms). The data are official statistics and are not subject to National Statistics accreditation. The FAO updates historic data frequently. Revisions have not been highlighted in the following tables.

World catch

Table 6.1 shows that in 2012, the world catch figure from marine fishing was 79.7 million tonnes, 4 per cent lower than in 2011. This reduction is largely a result of a 26 per cent fall in reported catches by the Central and South American fleets. Vessels from Asia and the Middle East caught over 50 per cent of the world total and European vessels accounted for 16 per cent.

TABLE 6.1 World catch by continent: 2002 to 2012

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Europe	15.0	14.3	13.7	13.6	13.1	13.1	12.7	13.0	13.5	13.0	12.7
Africa	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.4
North America	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.5	6.2	6.1
Central & S. America ^(a)	17.6	14.1	18.9	18.2	15.9	15.8	15.9	15.2	11.5	15.9	11.8
Asia ^(b)	37.8	38.7	38.6	38.6	39.3	39.9	39.8	40.1	41.1	41.5	42.4
Oceania	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Other nei ^(c)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..
Total Marine Areas	82.6	79.7	84.1	83.1	80.4	80.7	79.9	79.6	77.8	82.6	79.7

Source: FAO

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

(b) Asia includes the Middle East.

(c) Not elsewhere included.

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

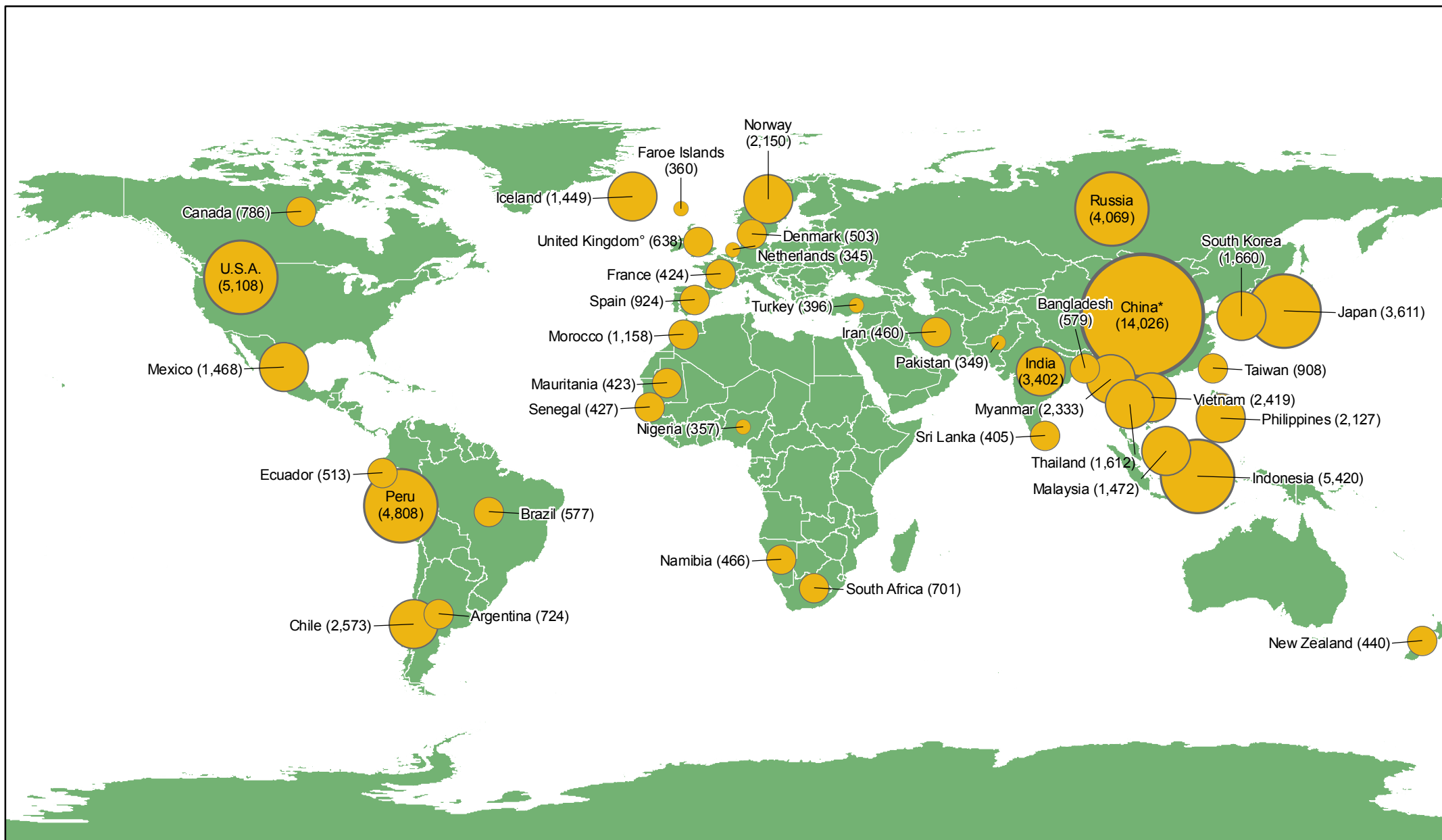
Note: Additional data on world catch by nationality of vessel are available from the MMO website as supplementary Table 6.1a.

Chart 6.1 shows the total catch by major fishing nations in terms of quantity caught in 2012.

In 2012, China (including Hong Kong and Macao SAR) caught the largest amount of fish, 14.0 million tonnes. Indonesia had the had the second largest catch at 5.4 million tonnes, followed by the United States of America (5.1 million tonnes), Peru (4.8 million tonnes) and the Russian Federation (4.1 million tonnes).

In 2012, Spain caught 924 thousand tonnes, the highest of any country in the European Union. FAO figures show a UK catch of 638 thousand tonnes in 2012 (including 9 thousand tonnes by the Isle of Man and Channel Islands). Note this is different from the more recent figure of 628 thousand tonnes shown in Table 3.1 of Chapter 3. Denmark caught 503 thousand tonnes.

Chart 6.1: World catch by nationality of vessel, major catchers of fish: 2012 ('000 tonnes)



* Catch for China includes Hong Kong SAR and Macao SAR.

° Catch for UK includes Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

FAO fishing areas are shown in Chart 6.2. Of the 80 million tonnes of fish caught in 2012, 59 per cent were caught in the Pacific Ocean, 26 per cent in the Atlantic Ocean and 15 per cent in the Indian Ocean (see Table 6.2).

In the Atlantic Ocean, the 2012 catch was 15 per cent lower than in 2002. Catch also fell in the Pacific Ocean over the same period by 3 per cent. However, marine catches in the Indian Ocean have increased by 26 per cent between 2002 and 2012. This is largely due to the 43 per cent increase in catches from the Eastern Indian Ocean.

TABLE 6.2 World catch by sea area: 2002 to 2012

Figures refer to Marine Fishing Areas only

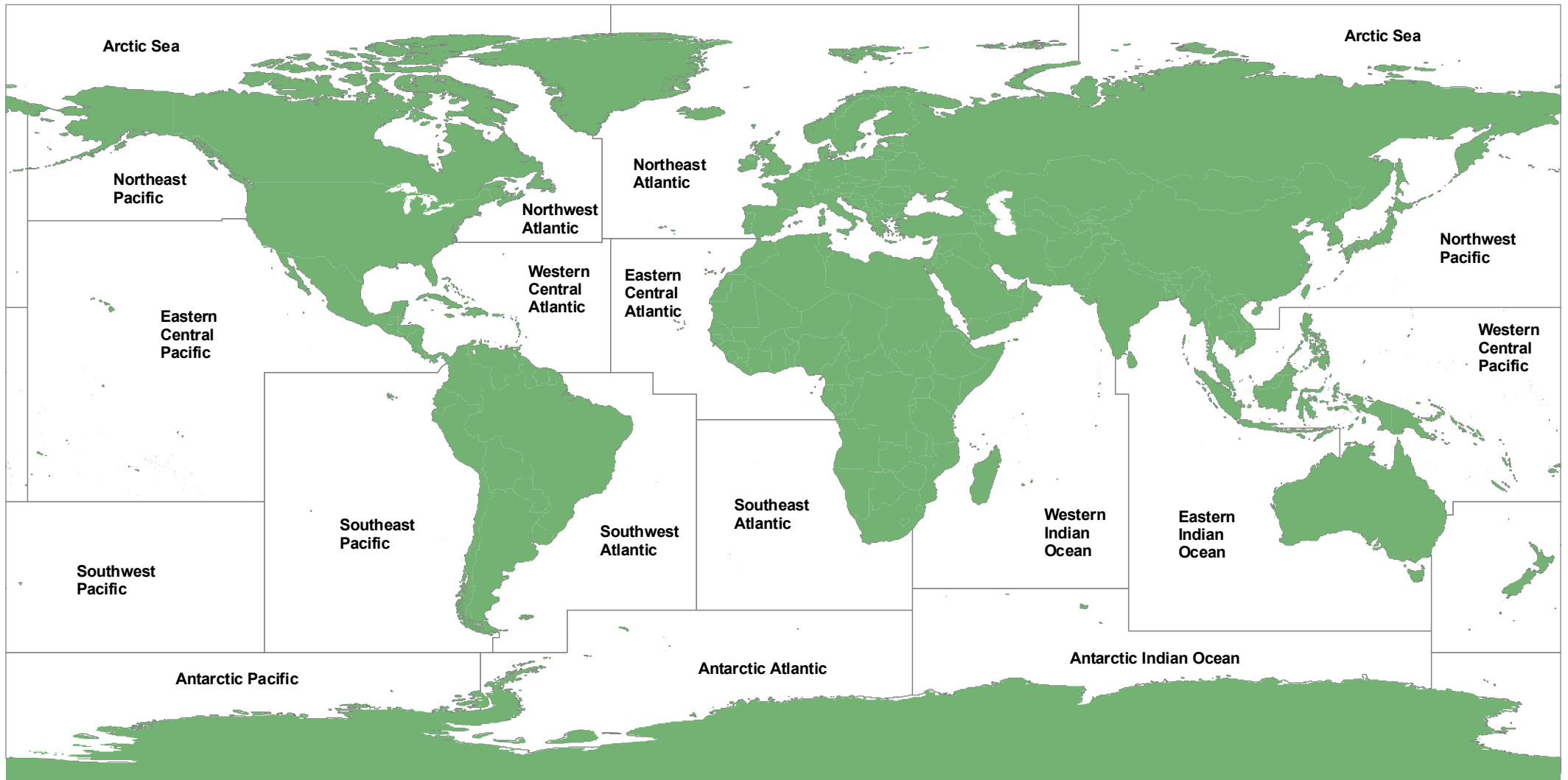
(Million tonnes)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Atlantic Ocean											
Arctic Sea	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	-	..	..	..
Northwest Atlantic	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0
Northeast Atlantic	11.1	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.0	8.1
Western Central Atlantic	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5
Eastern Central Atlantic	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Mediterranean and Black Sea	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Southwest Atlantic	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9
Southeast Atlantic	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6
Antarctic Atlantic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total Atlantic Ocean	24.2	23.2	23.0	22.1	21.7	21.8	21.2	20.8	21.2	20.5	20.5
India Ocean											
Western Indian Ocean	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5
Eastern Indian Ocean	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.4
Antarctic Indian Ocean	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Indian Ocean	9.4	9.8	10.0	9.9	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.9
Pacific Ocean											
Northwest Pacific	19.2	19.9	19.3	19.7	19.6	19.9	20.1	20.4	20.9	21.4	21.5
Northeast Pacific	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.9
Western Central Pacific	10.5	10.8	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.4	10.9	11.2	11.8	11.6	12.1
Eastern Central Pacific	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Southwest Pacific	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Southeast Pacific	13.7	10.6	15.6	14.7	12.2	12.1	12.1	11.5	7.8	12.3	8.3
Antarctic Pacific	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Pacific Ocean	49.0	46.7	51.2	51.1	48.3	48.6	48.3	48.0	45.5	50.8	47.3
World Total	82.6	79.7	84.1	83.1	80.4	80.7	79.9	79.6	77.8	82.6	79.7

Source: FAO

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

Chart 6.2: FAO marine fishing areas

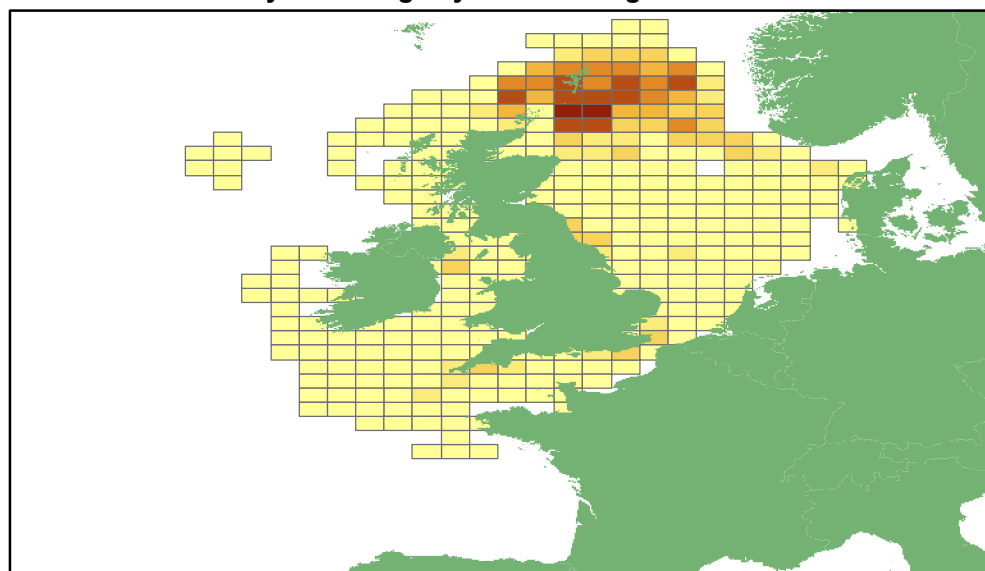


Source: FAO Fishery & Aquaculture Department
© Copyright Collins Bartholomew 2014

Appendix 1: Supplementary charts showing landings and effort by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013

Chart A1.1: Cod landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013

Chart A1.1a: Quantity of landings by ICES rectangle



Landings (tonnes)

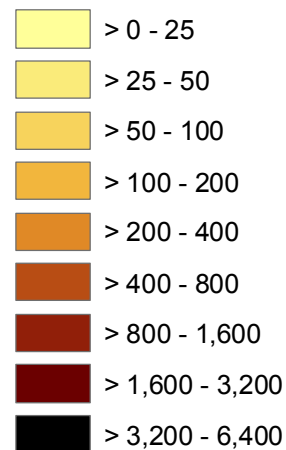
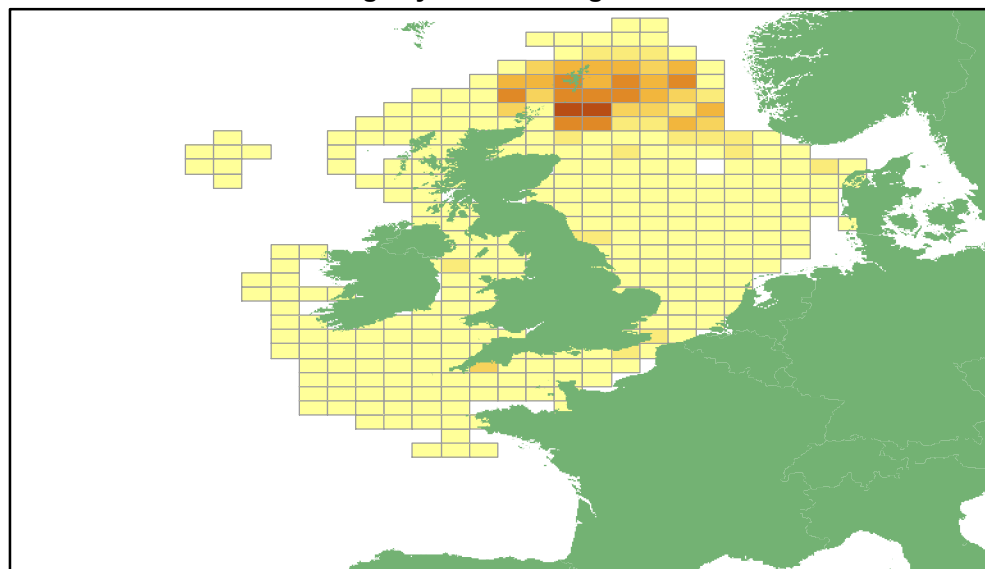


Chart A1.1b: Value of landings by ICES rectangle



Value (£ million)

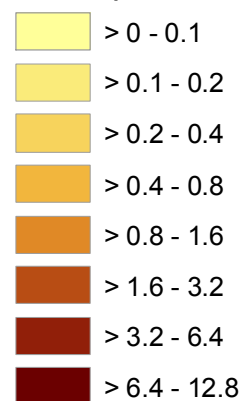
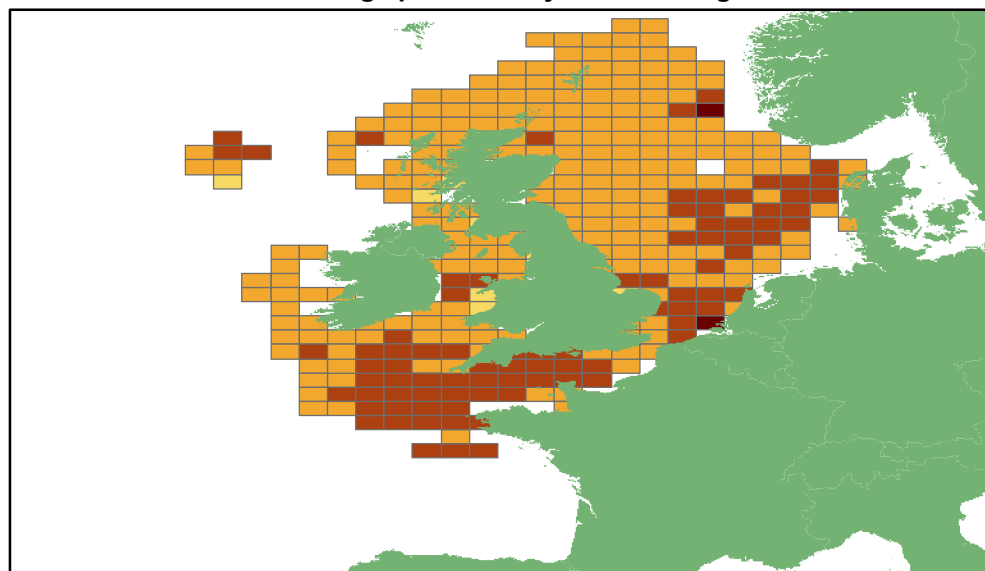


Chart A1.1c: Value of landings per tonne by ICES rectangle



Value per tonne (£)

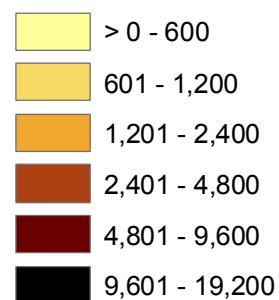


Chart A1.2: Haddock landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013

Chart A1.2a: Quantity of landings by ICES rectangle

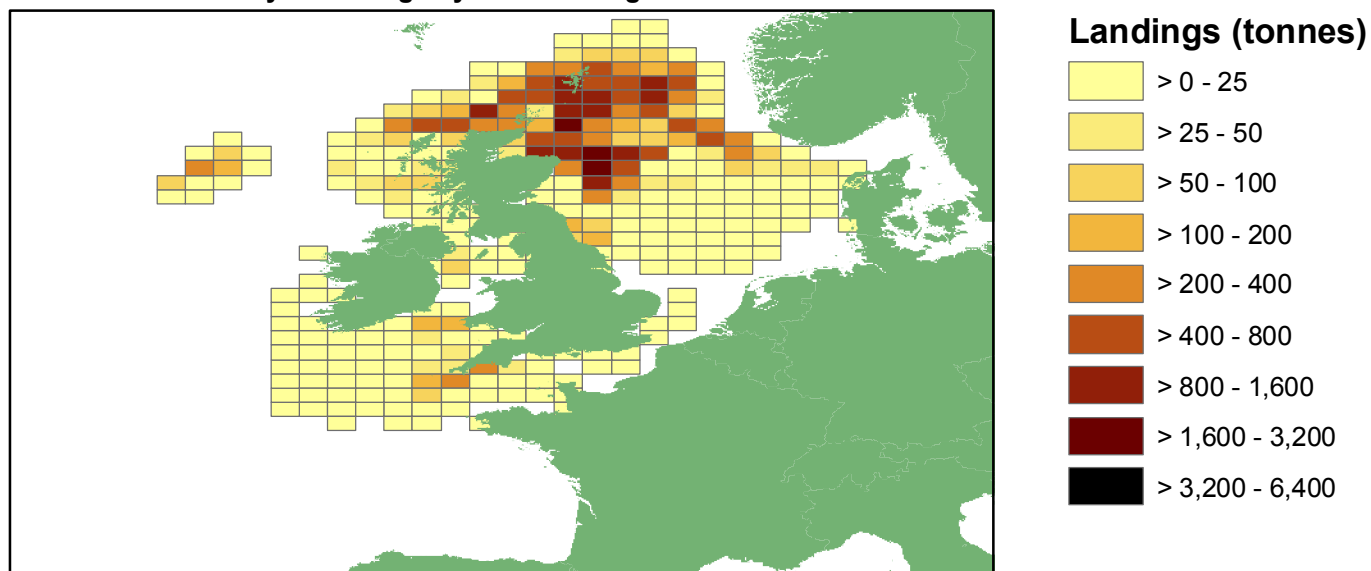


Chart A1.2b: Value of landings by ICES rectangle

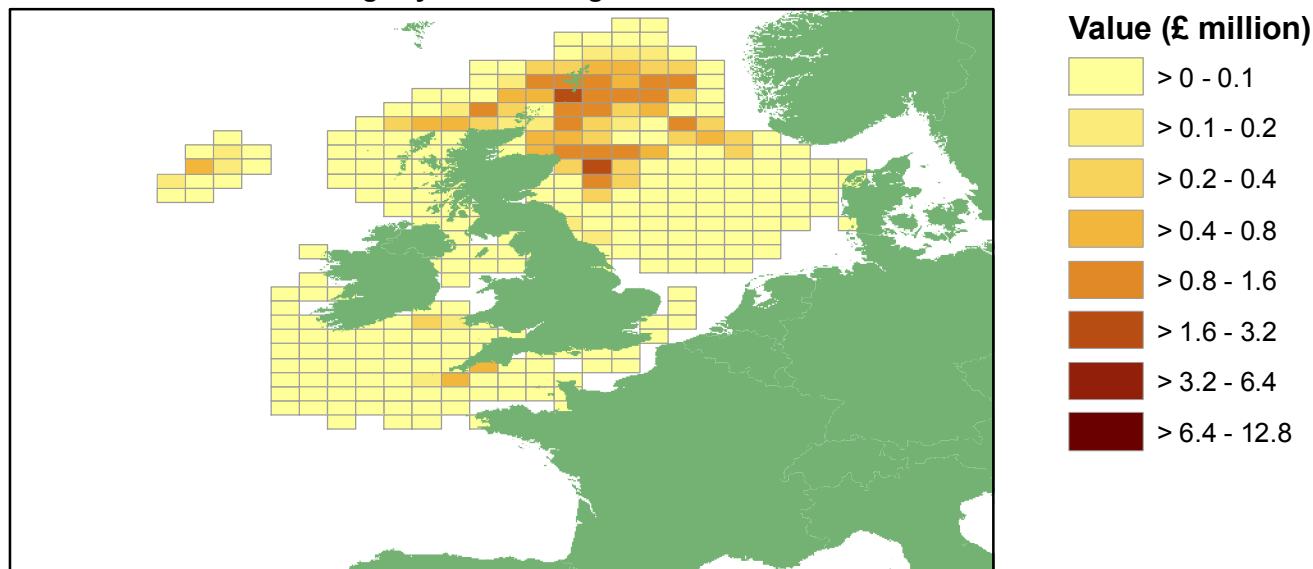


Chart A1.2c: Value of landings per tonne by ICES rectangle

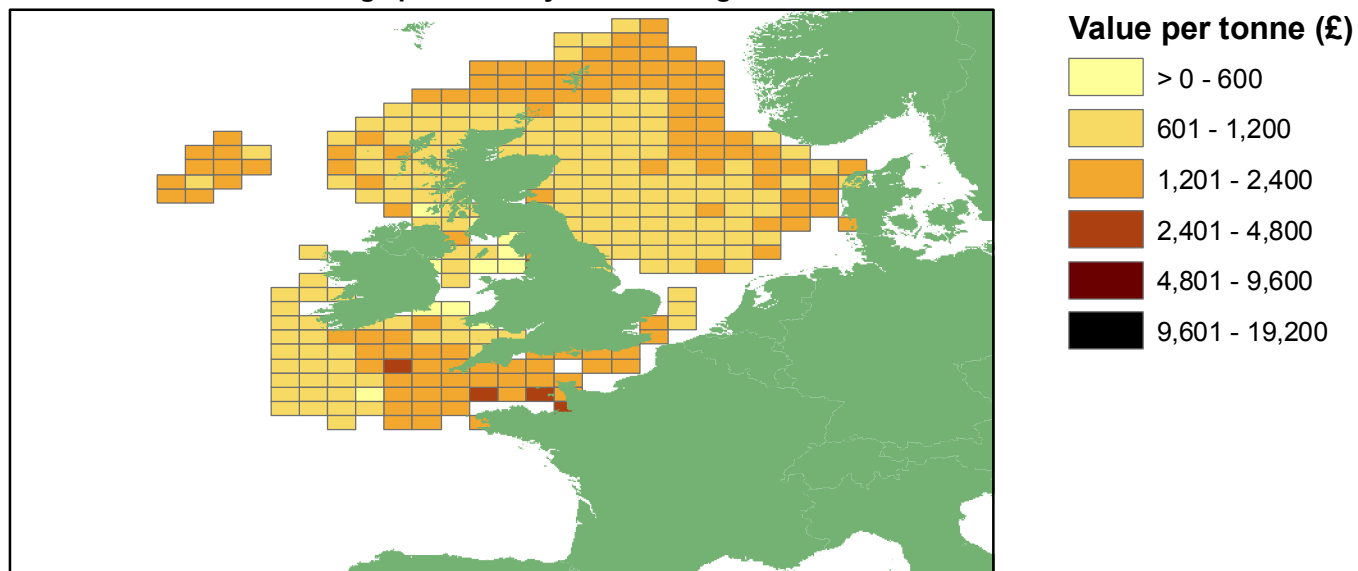


Chart A1.3: Monk or Angler landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013

Chart A1.3a: Quantity of landings by ICES rectangle

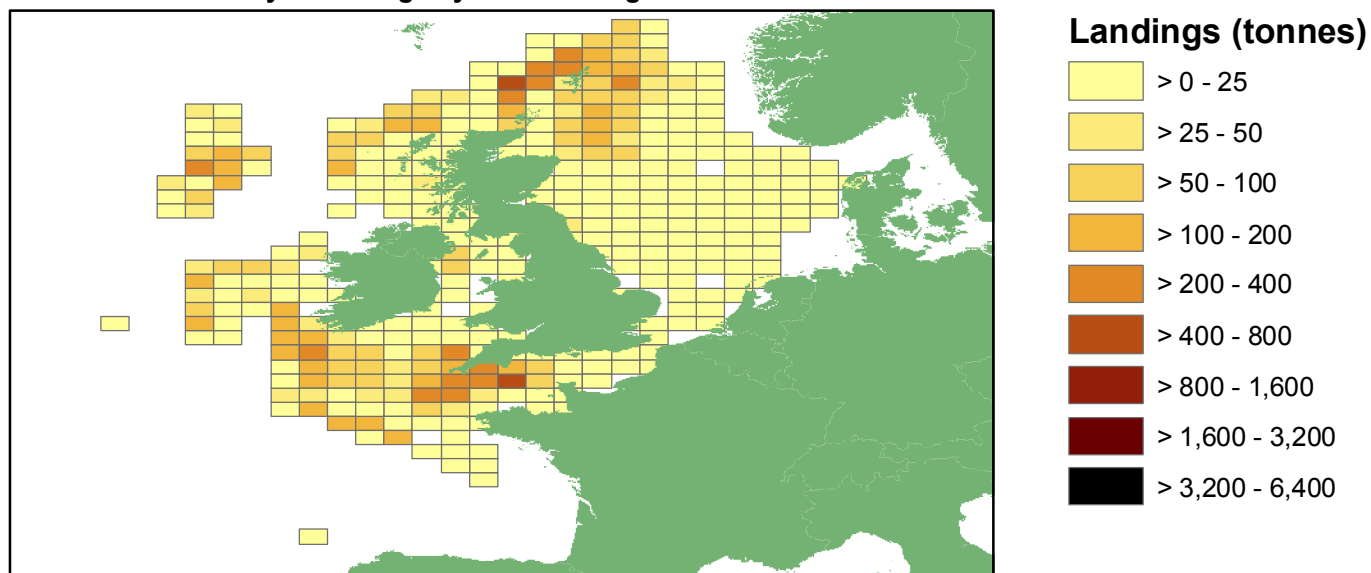


Chart A1.3b: Value of landings by ICES rectangle

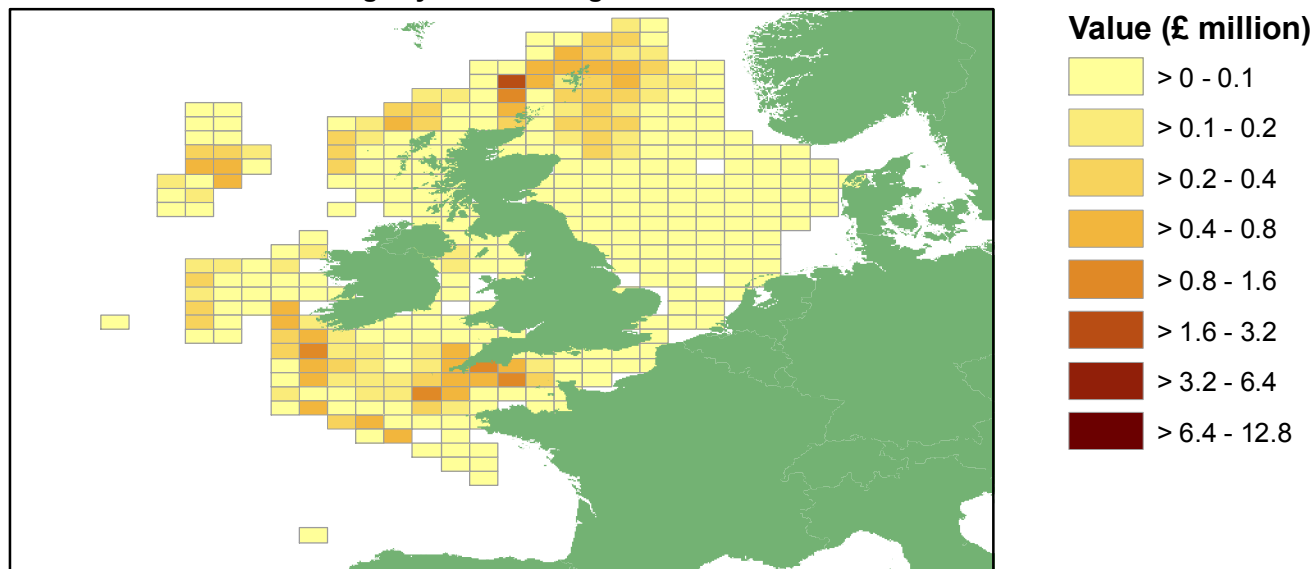


Chart A1.3c: Value of landings per tonne by ICES rectangle

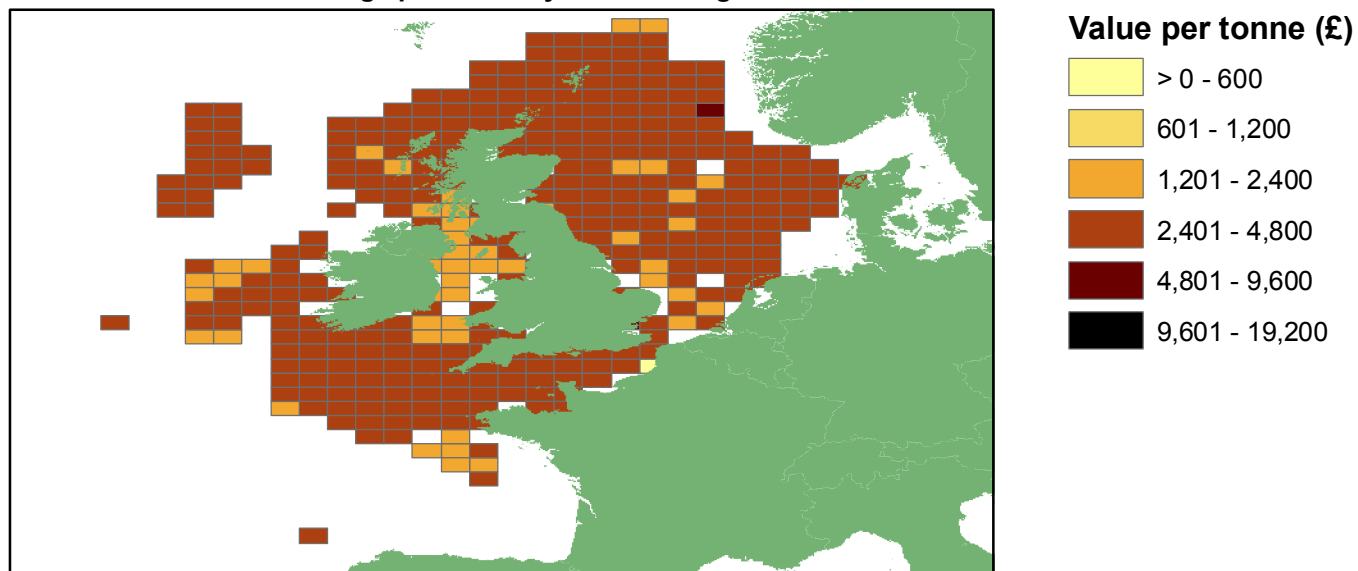
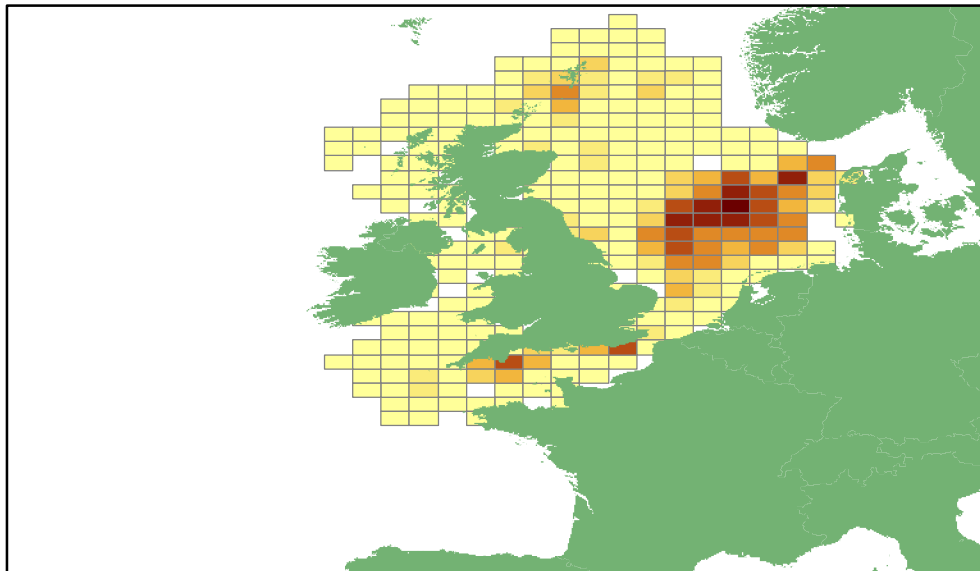


Chart A1.4: Plaice landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013

Chart A1.4a: Quantity of landings by ICES rectangle



Landings (tonnes)

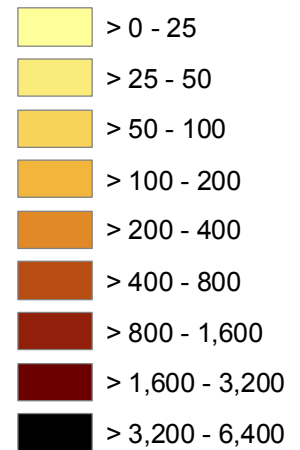
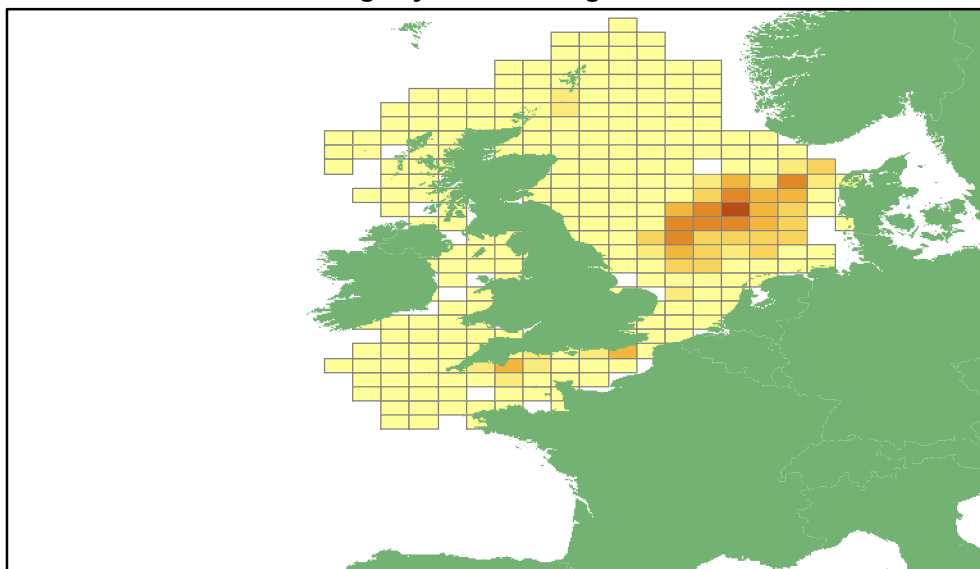


Chart A1.4b: Value of landings by ICES rectangle



Value (£ million)

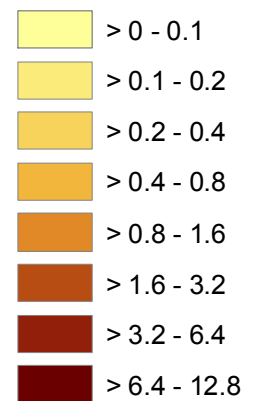
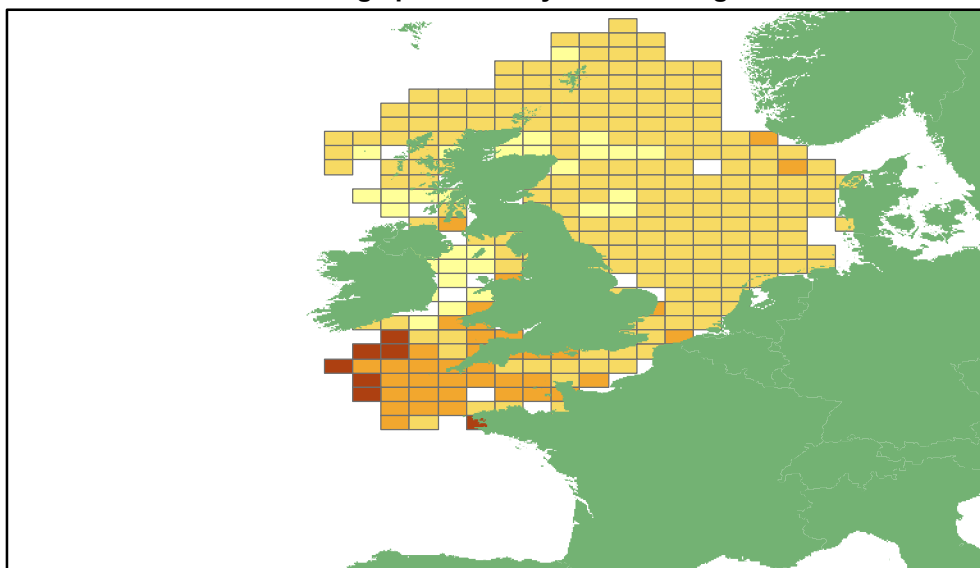


Chart A1.4c: Value of landings per tonne by ICES rectangle



Value per tonne (£)

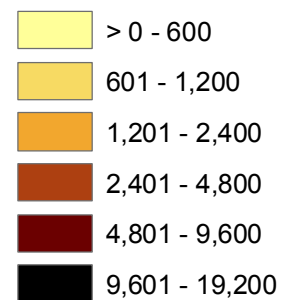
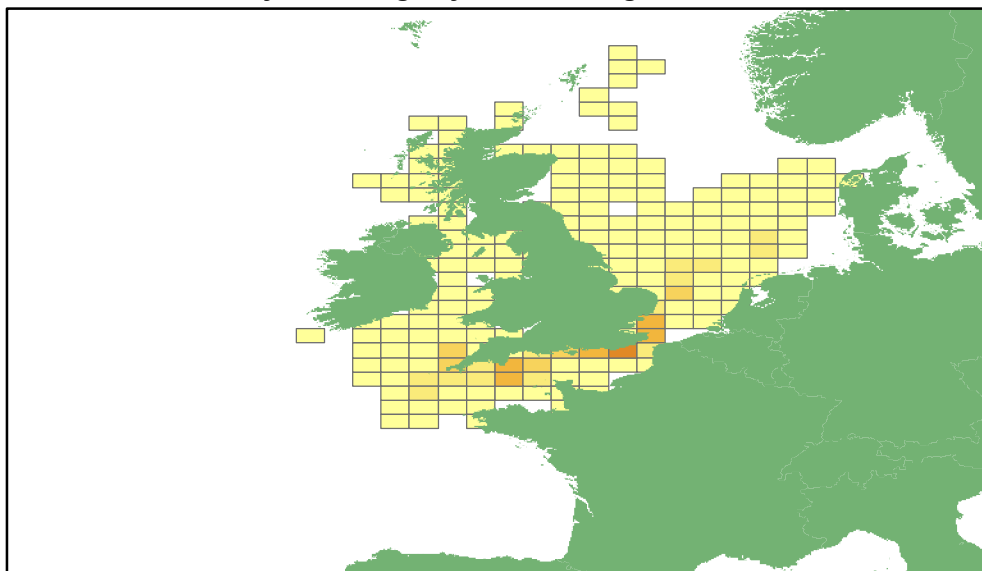


Chart A1.5: Sole landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013

Chart A1.5a: Quantity of landings by ICES rectangle



Landings (tonnes)

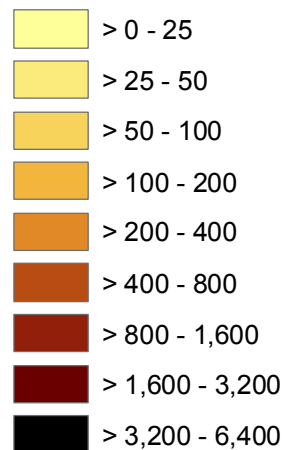
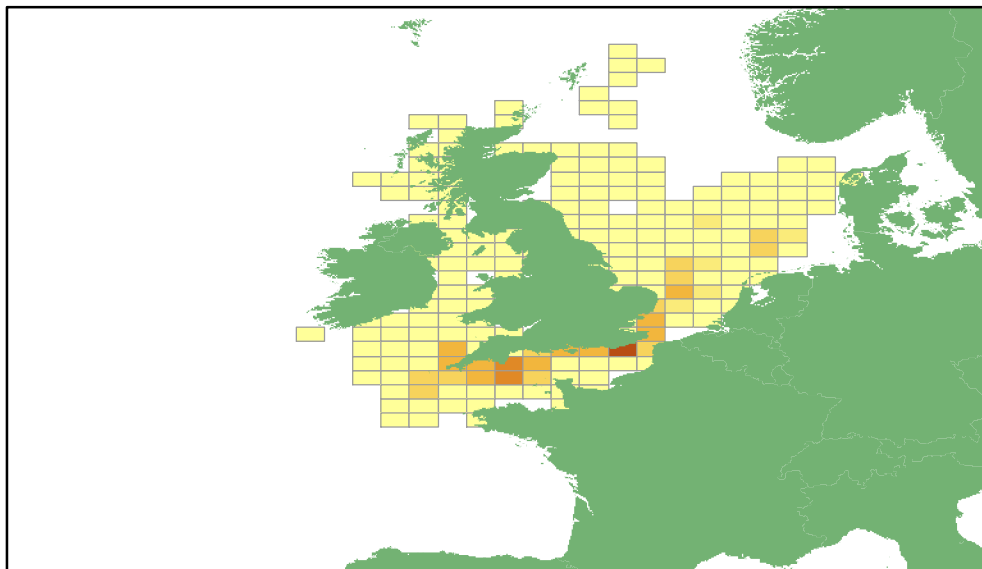


Chart A1.5b: Value of landings by ICES rectangle



Value (£ million)

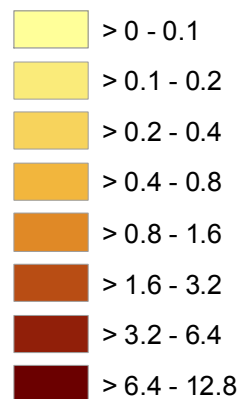
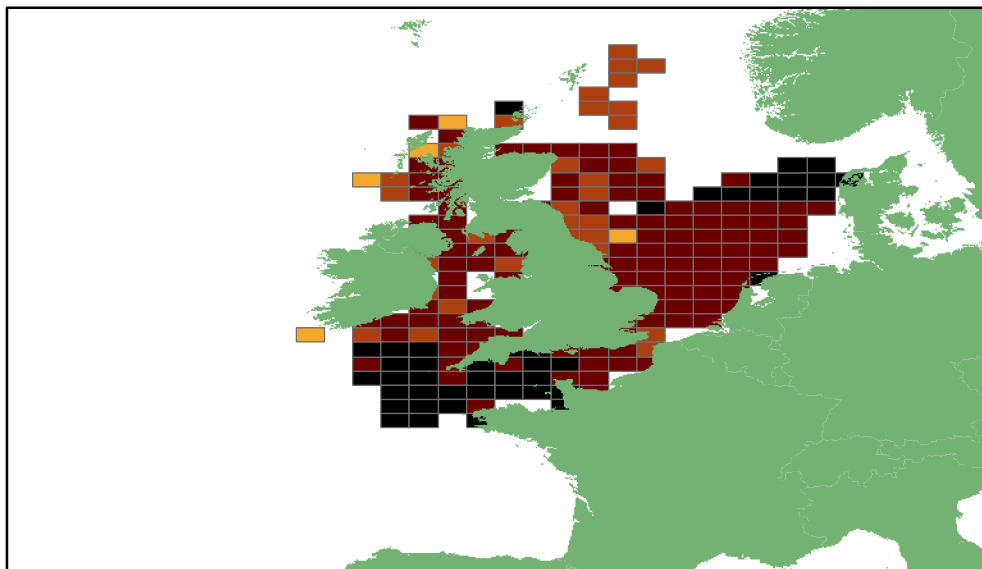


Chart A1.5c: Value of landings per tonne by ICES rectangle



Value per tonne (£)

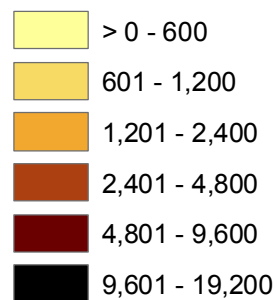
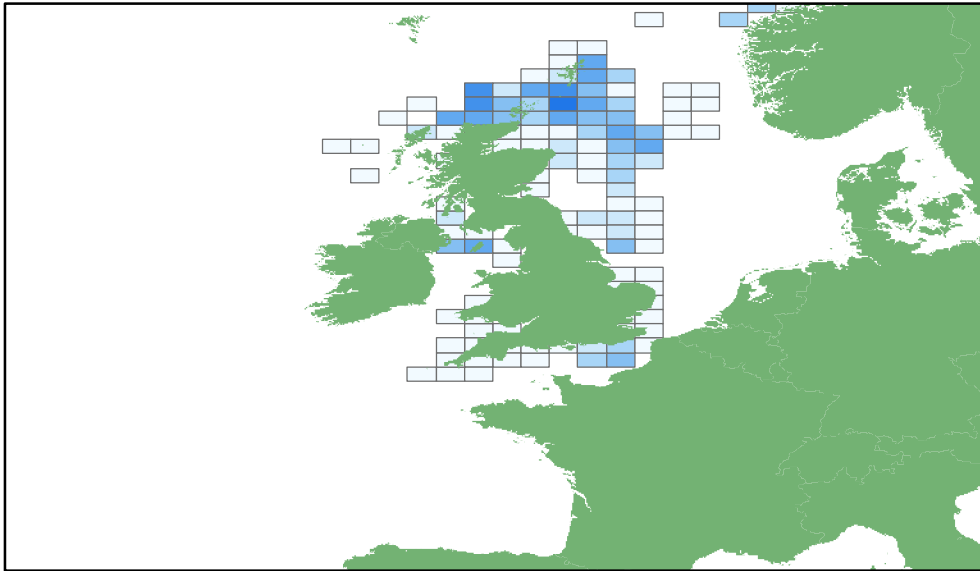


Chart A1.6: Herring landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013

Chart A1.6a: Quantity of landings by ICES rectangle



Landings (tonnes)

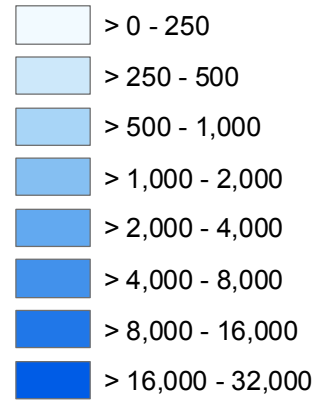
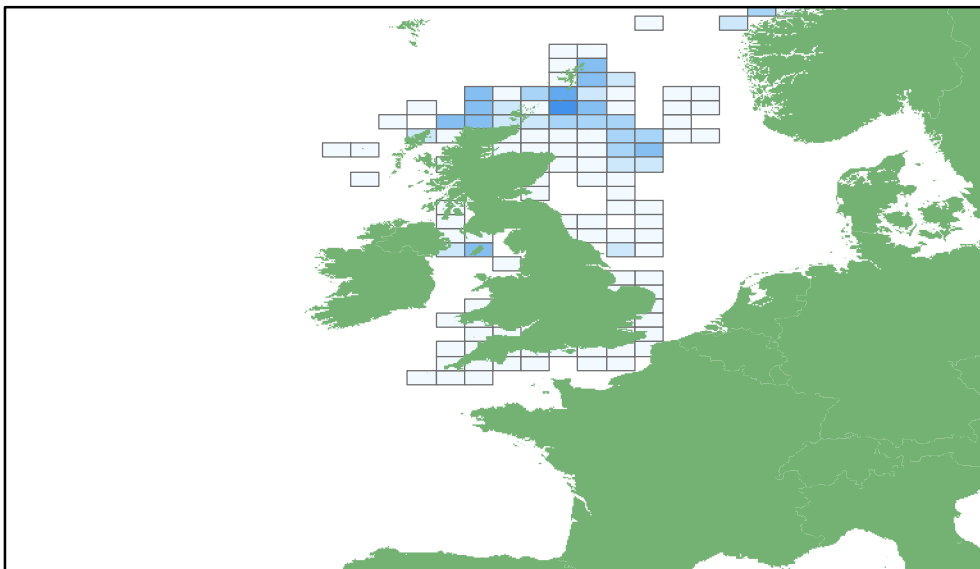


Chart A1.6b: Value of landings by ICES rectangle



Value (£ million)

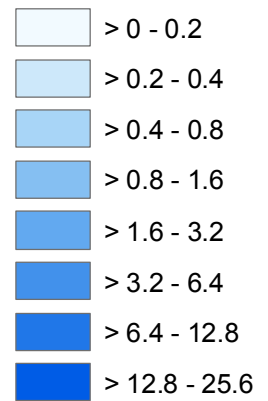
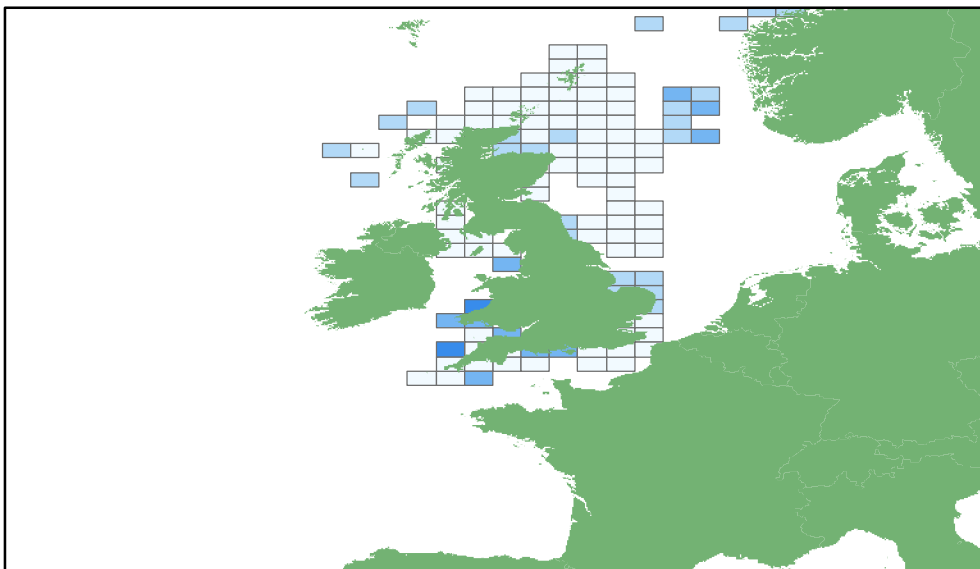


Chart A1.6c: Value of landings per tonne by ICES rectangle



Value per tonne (£)

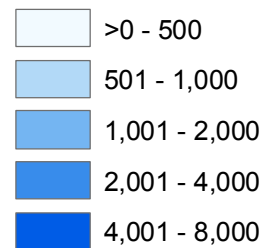
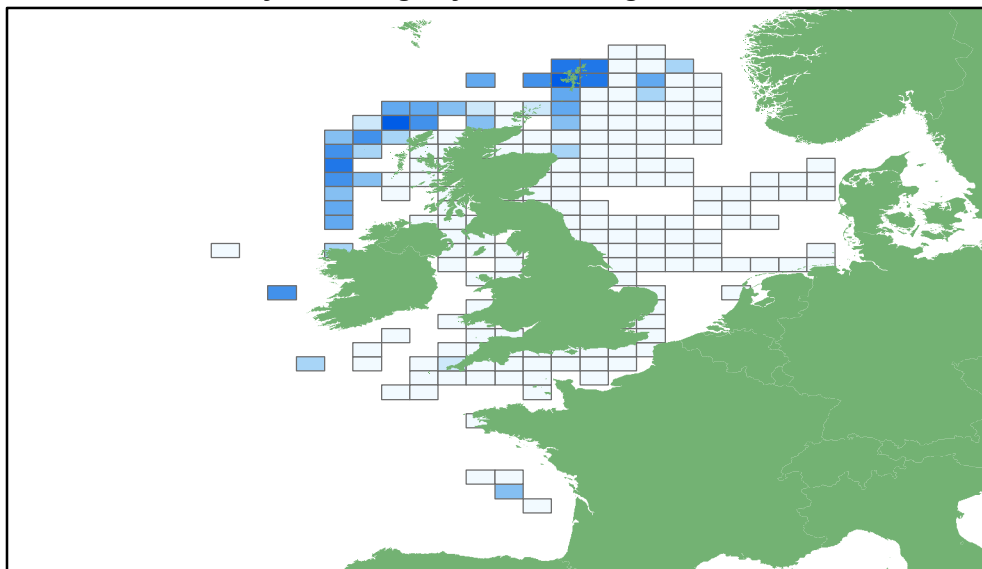


Chart A1.7: Mackerel landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013

Chart A1.7a: Quantity of landings by ICES rectangle



Landings (tonnes)

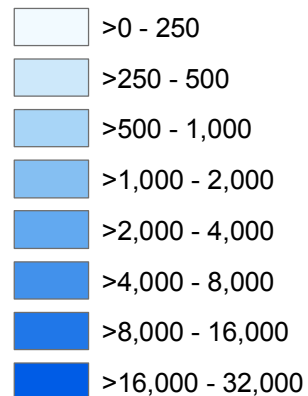
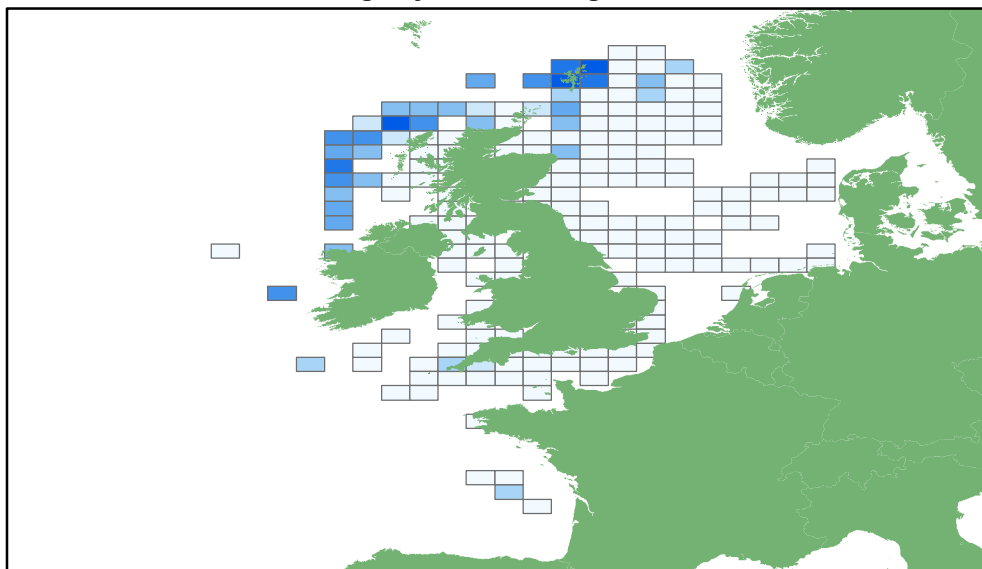


Chart A1.7b: Value of landings by ICES rectangle



Value (£ million)

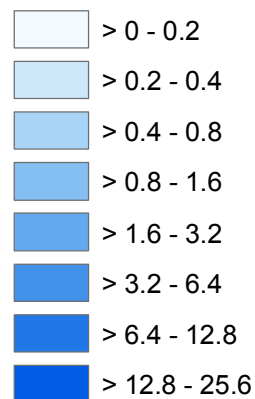
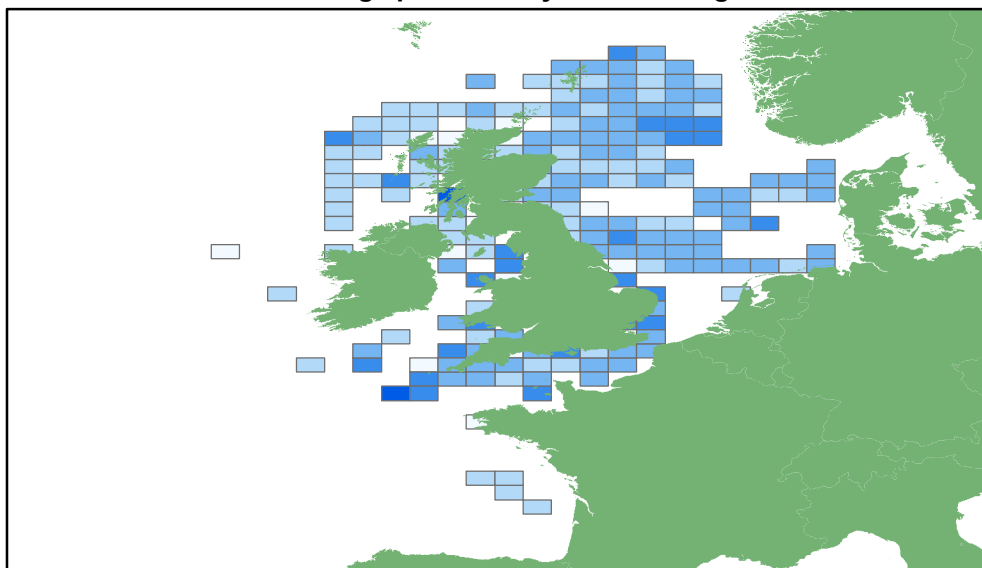


Chart A1.7c: Value of landings per tonne by ICES rectangle



Value per tonne (£)

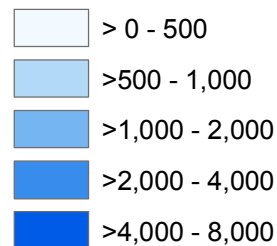


Chart A1.8: Crab landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013

Chart A1.8a: Quantity of landings by ICES rectangle

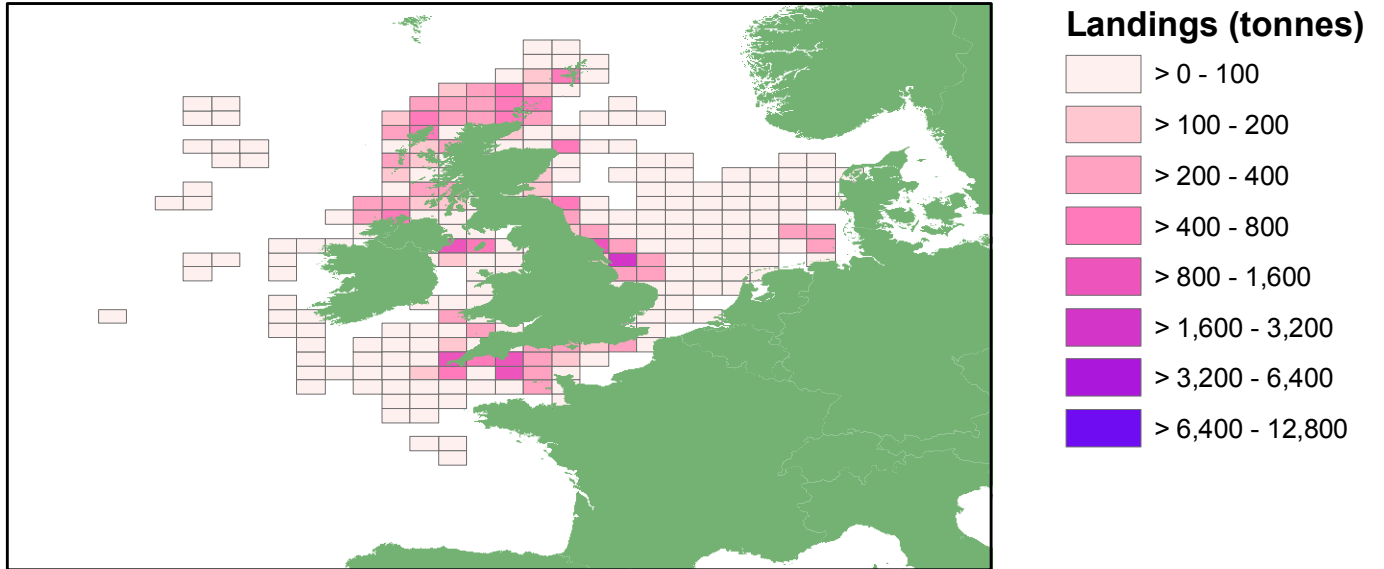


Chart A1.8b: Value of landings by ICES rectangle

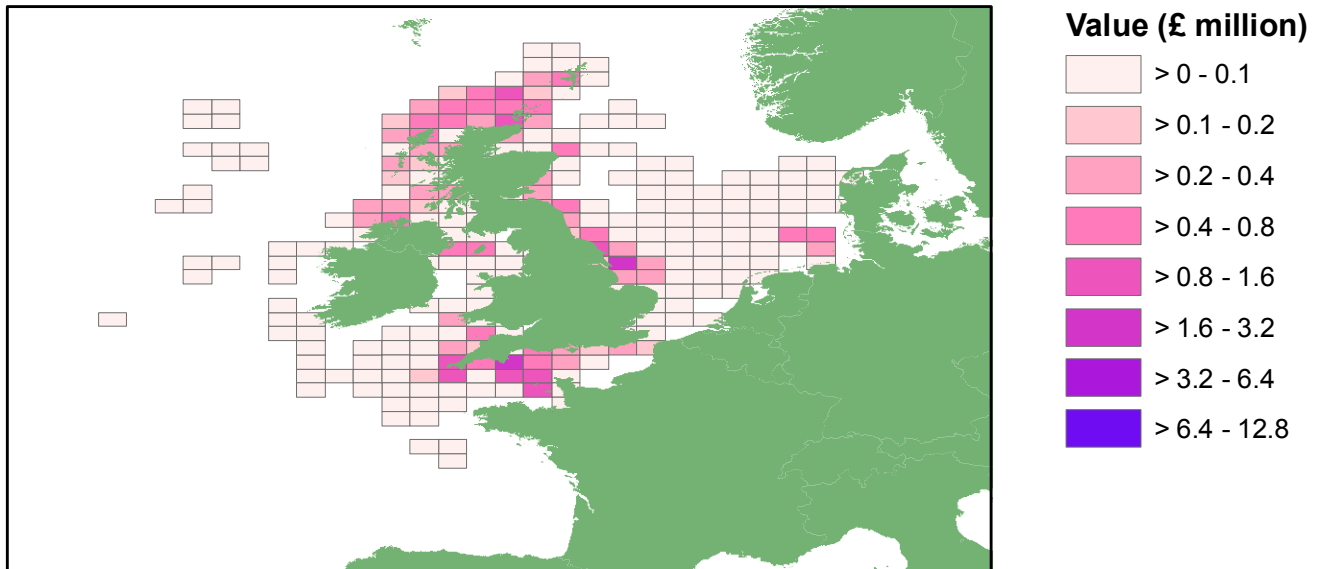


Chart A1.8c: Value of landings per tonne by ICES rectangle

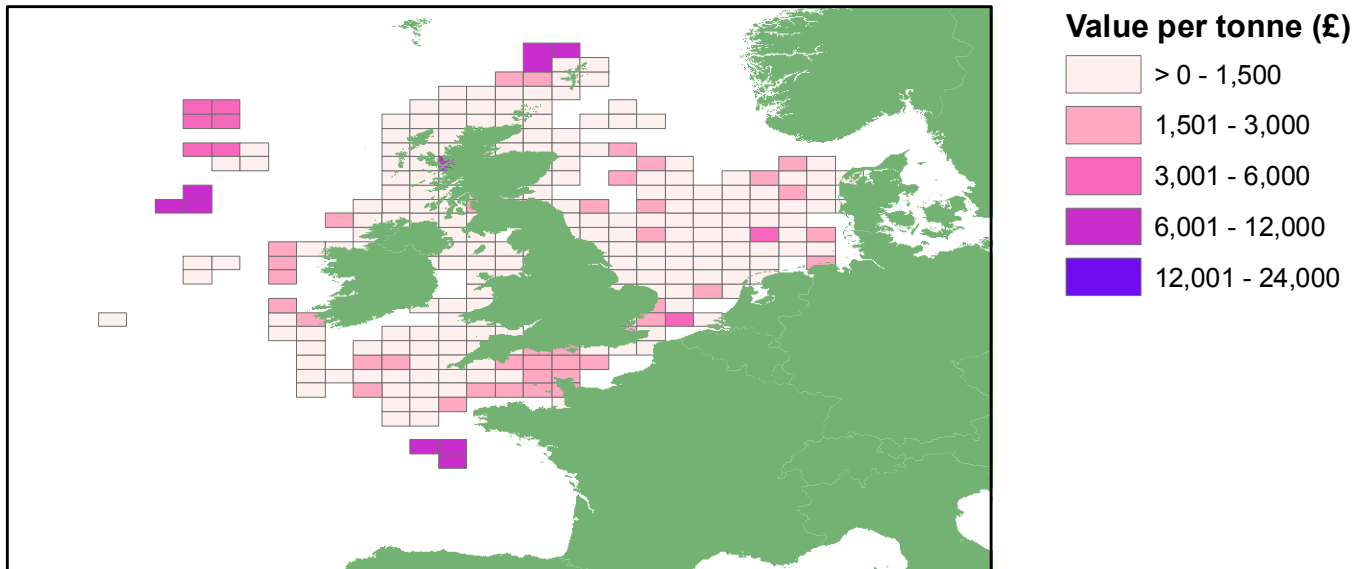
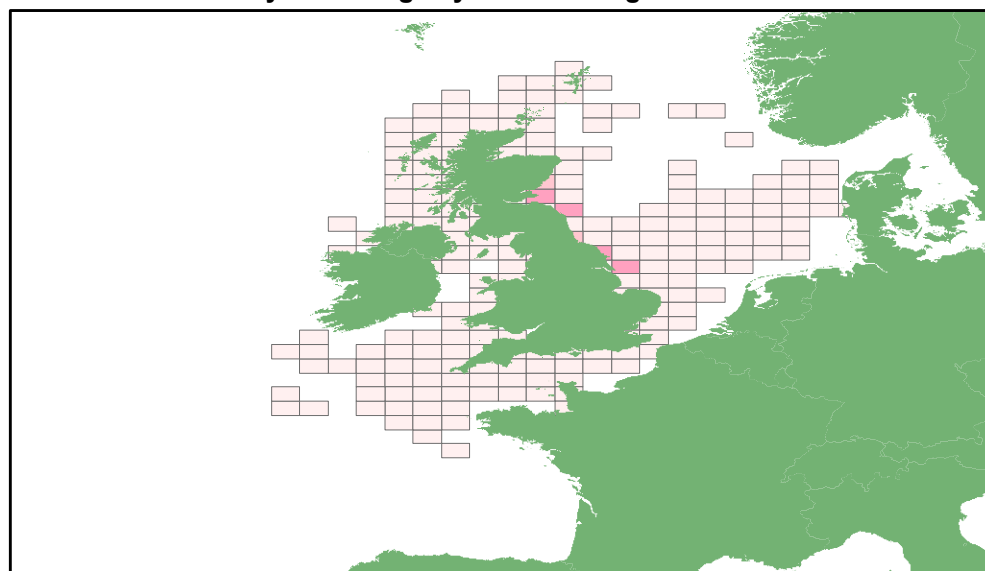


Chart A1.9: Lobster landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013

Chart A1.9a: Quantity of landings by ICES rectangle



Landings (tonnes)

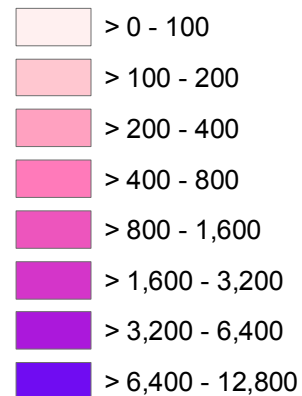
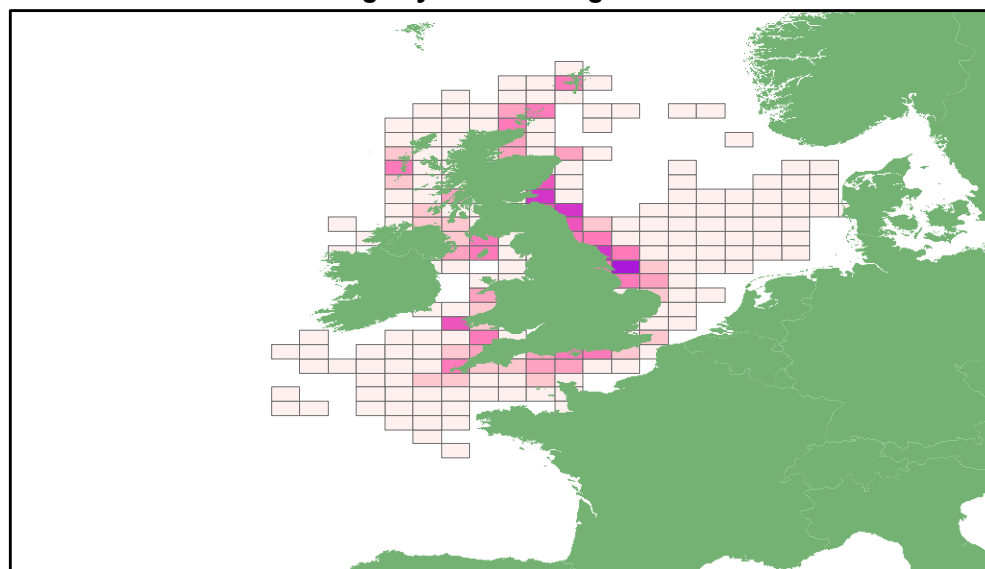


Chart A1.9b: Value of landings by ICES rectangle



Value (£ million)

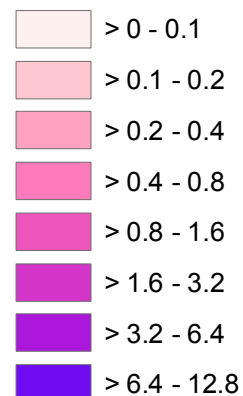
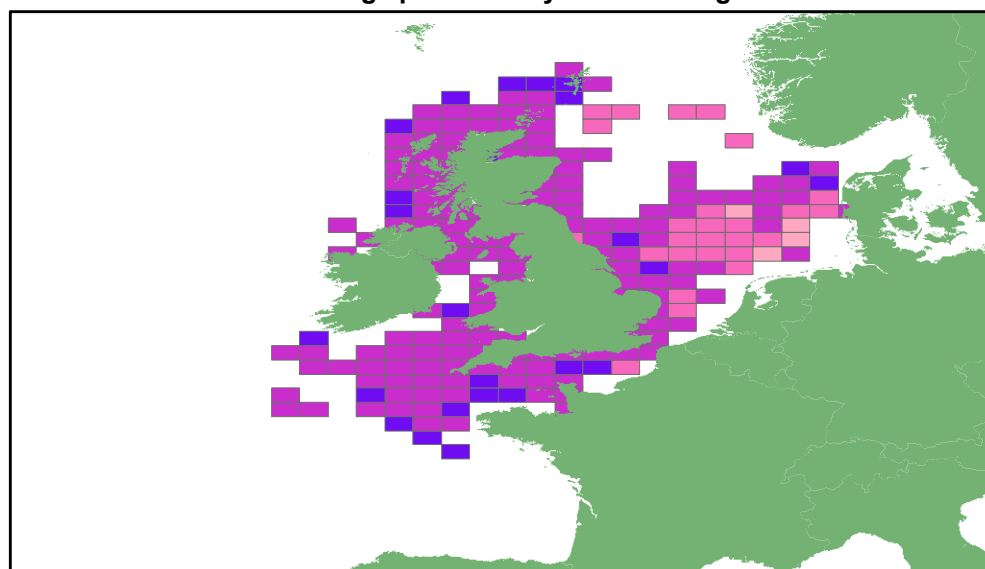


Chart A1.9c: Value of landings per tonne by ICES rectangle



Value per tonne (£)

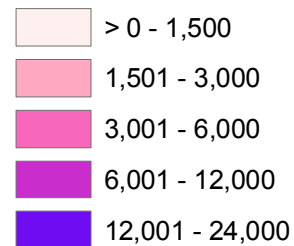


Chart A1.10: Nephrops landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013

Chart A1.10a: Quantity of landings by ICES rectangle

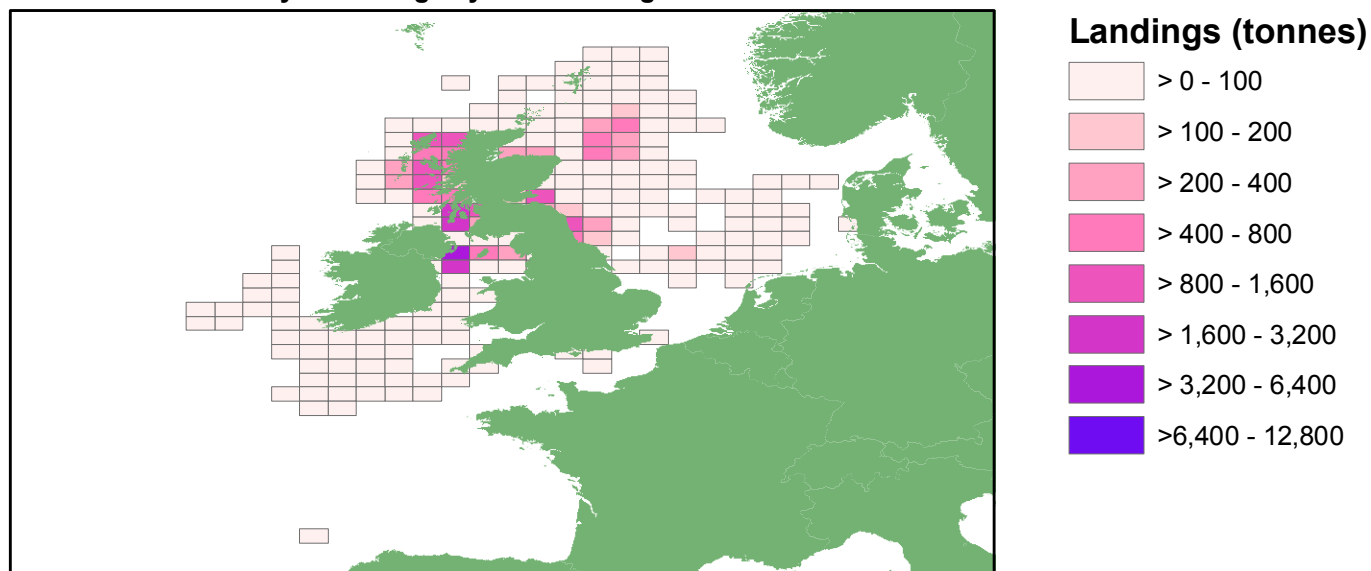


Chart A1.10b: Value of landings by ICES rectangle

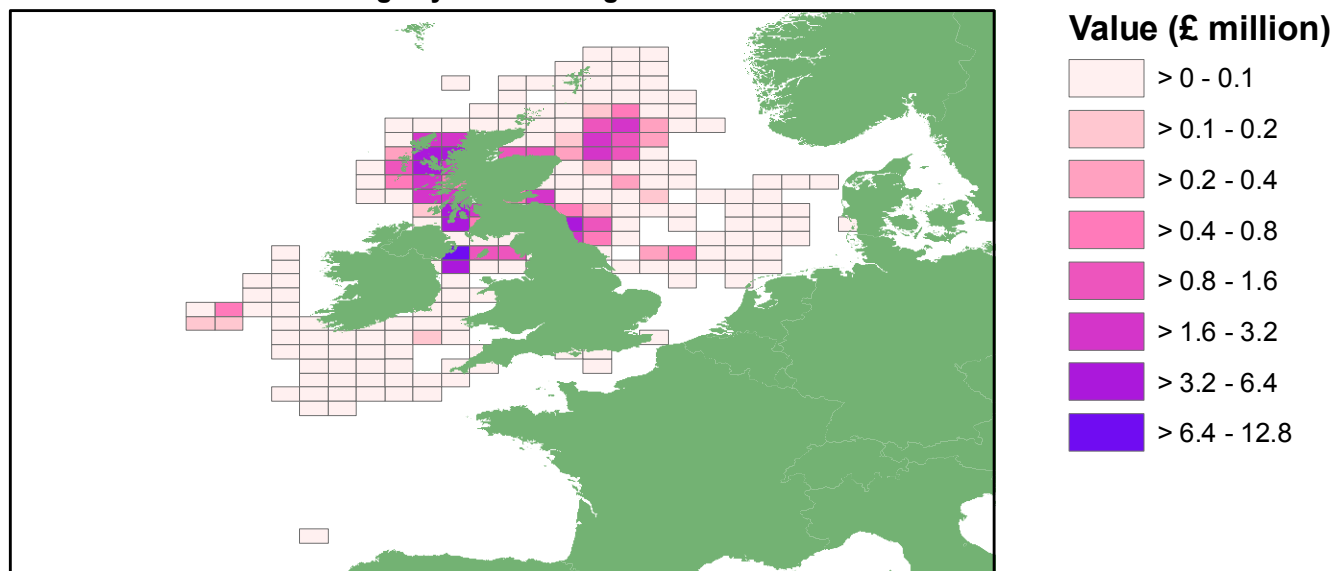


Chart A1.10c: Value of landings per tonne by ICES rectangle

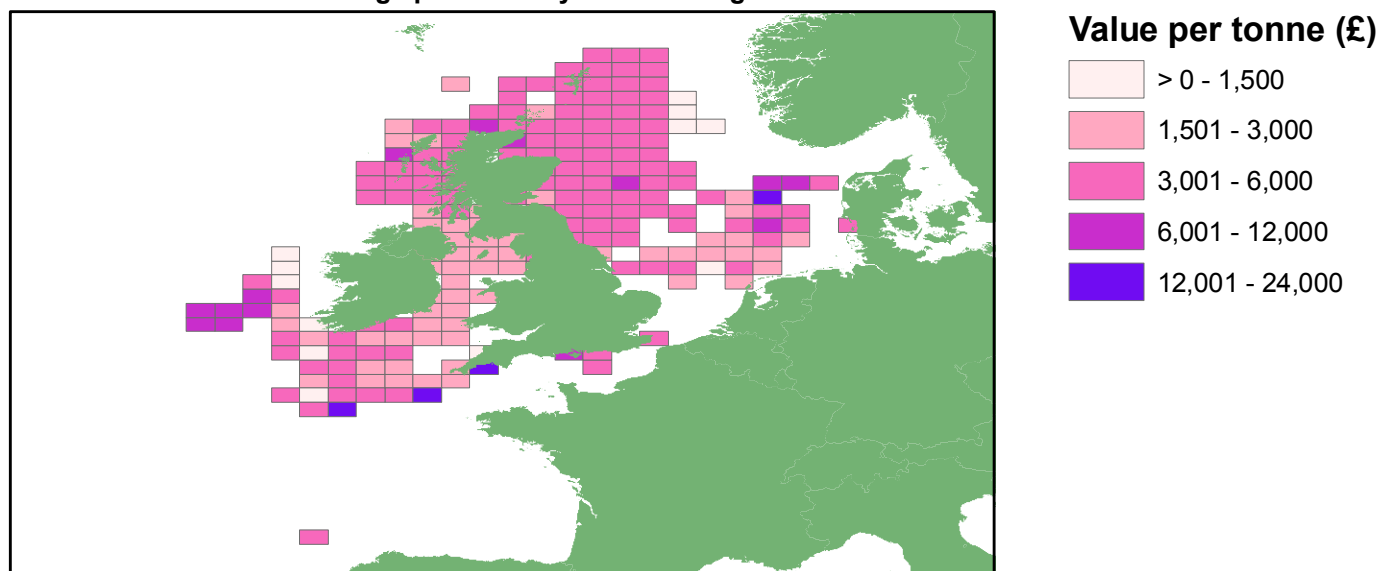
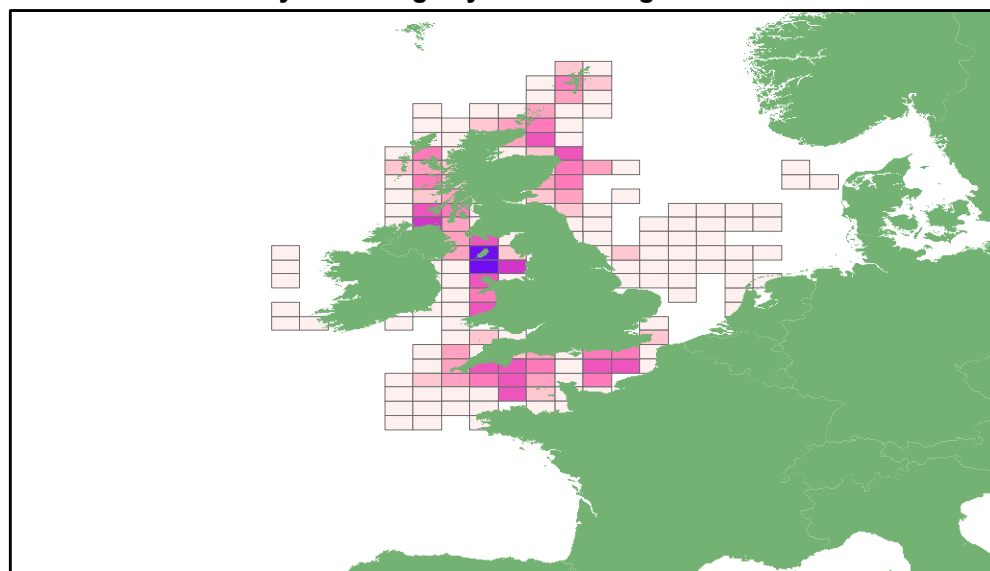


Chart A1.11: Scallop landings by UK vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013

Chart A1.11a: Quantity of landings by ICES rectangle



Landings (tonnes)

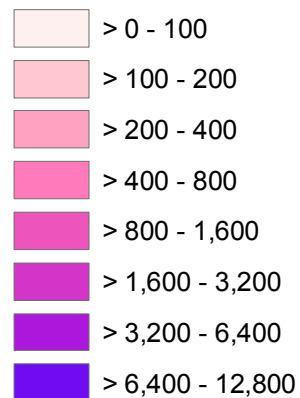
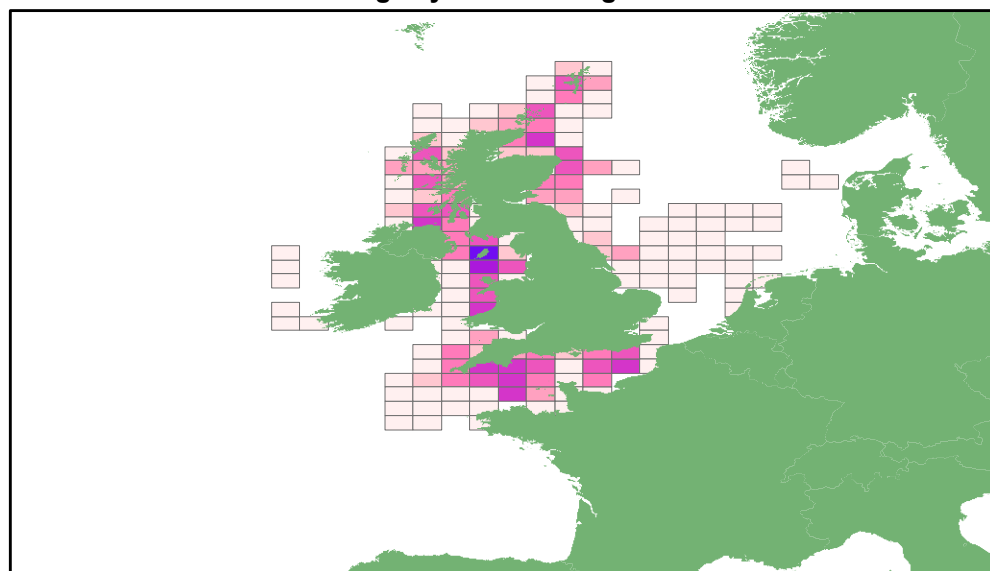


Chart A1.11b: Value of landings by ICES rectangle



Value (£ million)

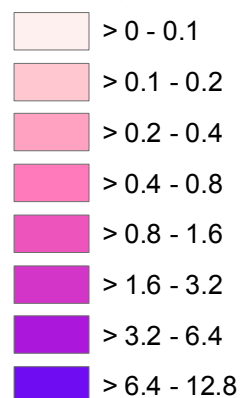
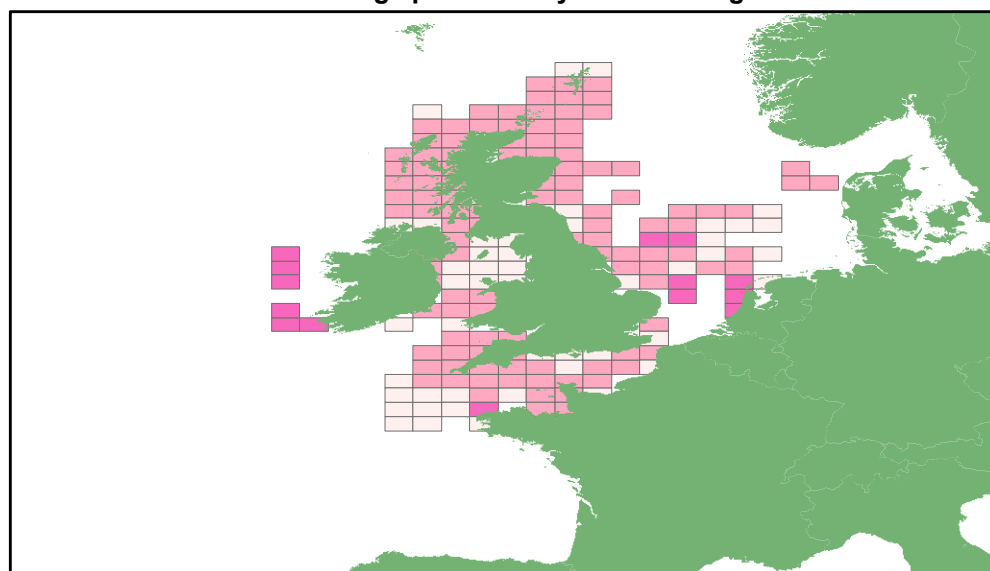


Chart A1.11c: Value of landings per tonne by ICES rectangle



Value per tonne (£)

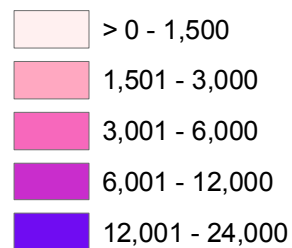
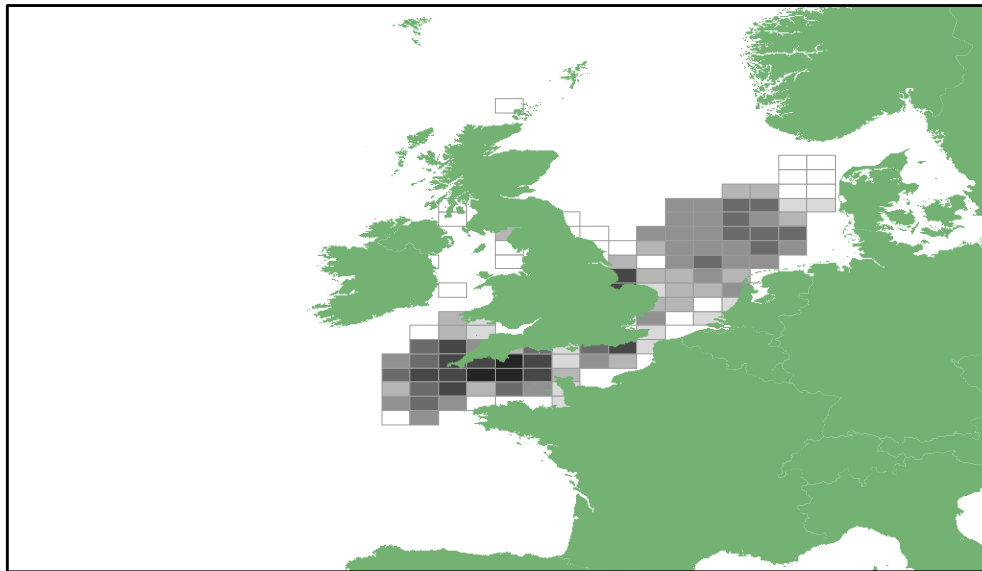


Chart A1.12: Beam trawl effort by UK 10m and over vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013

Chart A1.12a: Number of vessels by ICES rectangle



Number of Vessels

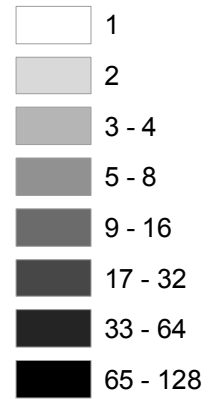
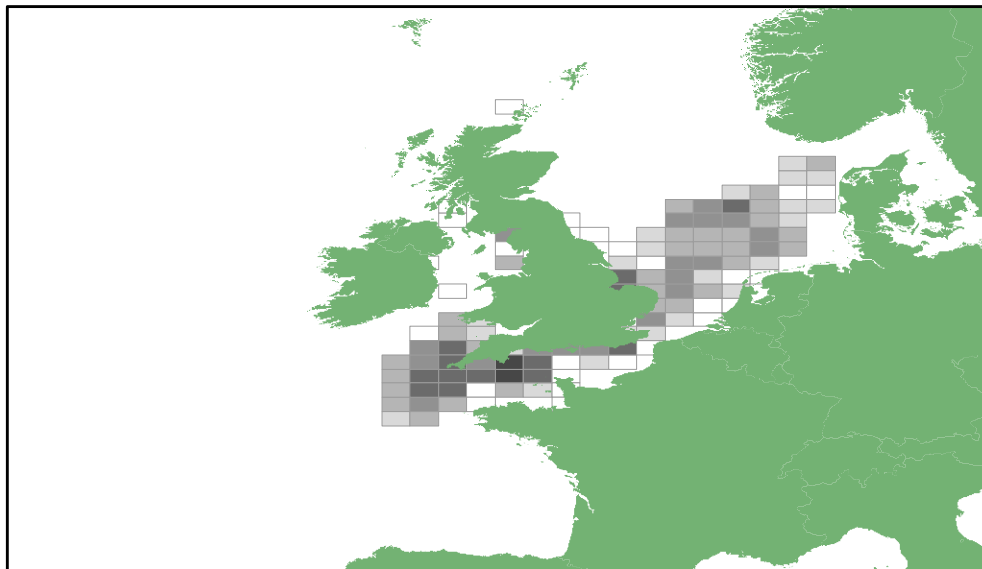


Chart A1.12b: Number of days at sea by ICES rectangle



Number of days at sea

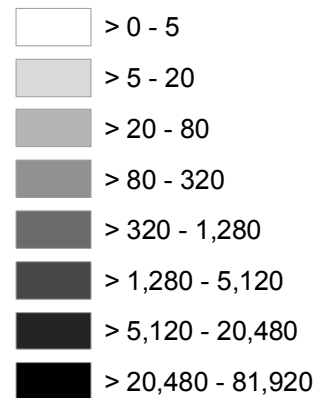
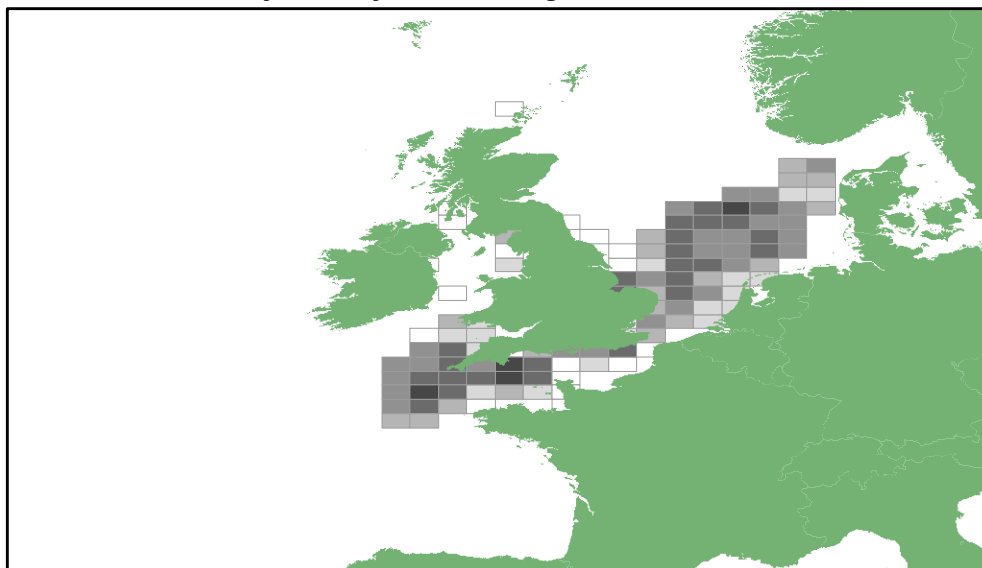


Chart A1.12c: kW day units by ICES rectangle



kW Days

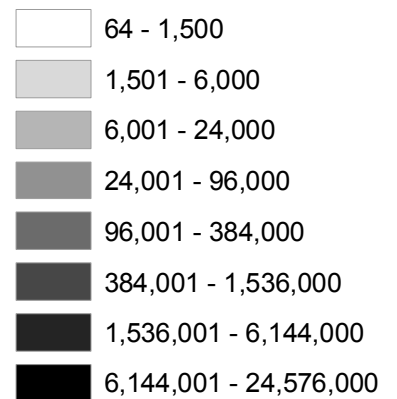
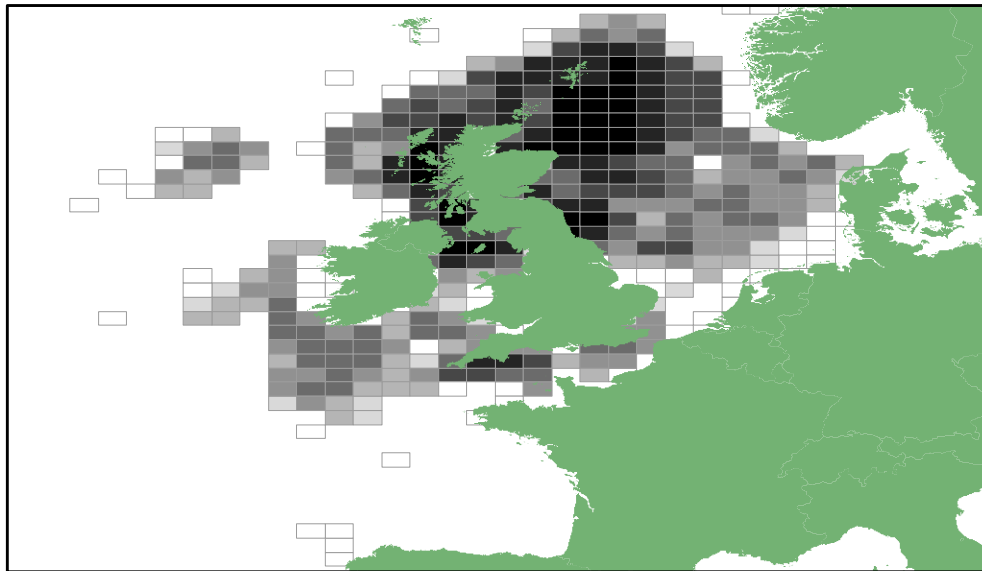


Chart A1.13: Demersal trawl and seine effort by UK 10m and over vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013

Chart A1.13a: Number of vessels by ICES rectangle



Number of Vessels

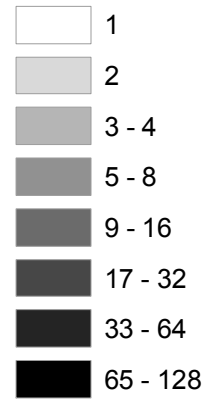
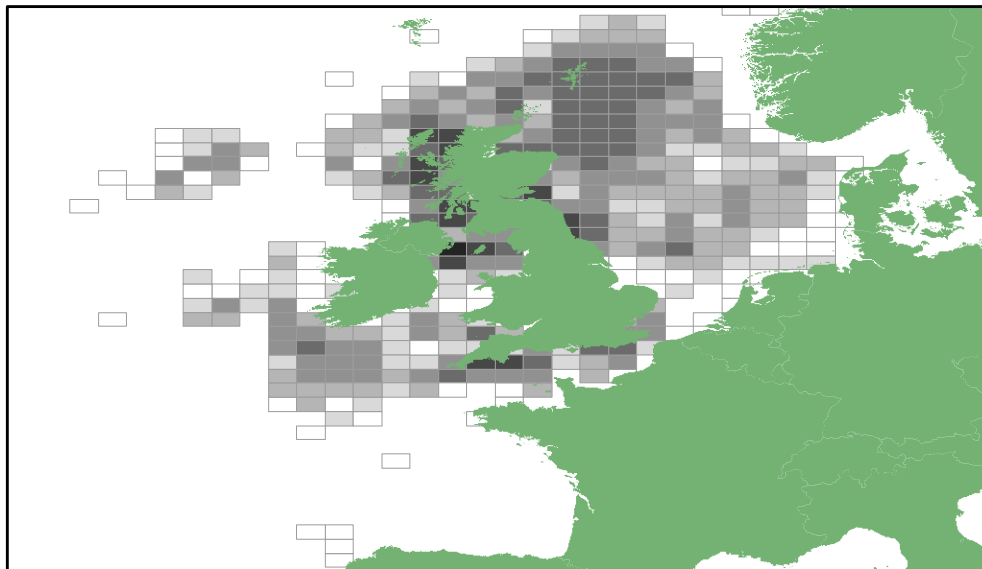


Chart A1.13b: Number of days at sea by ICES rectangle



Number of days at sea

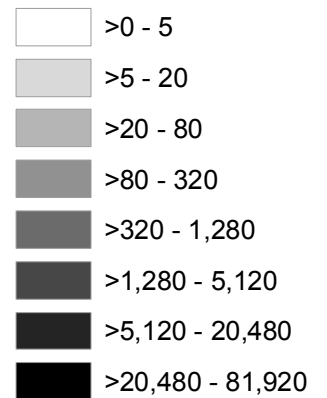
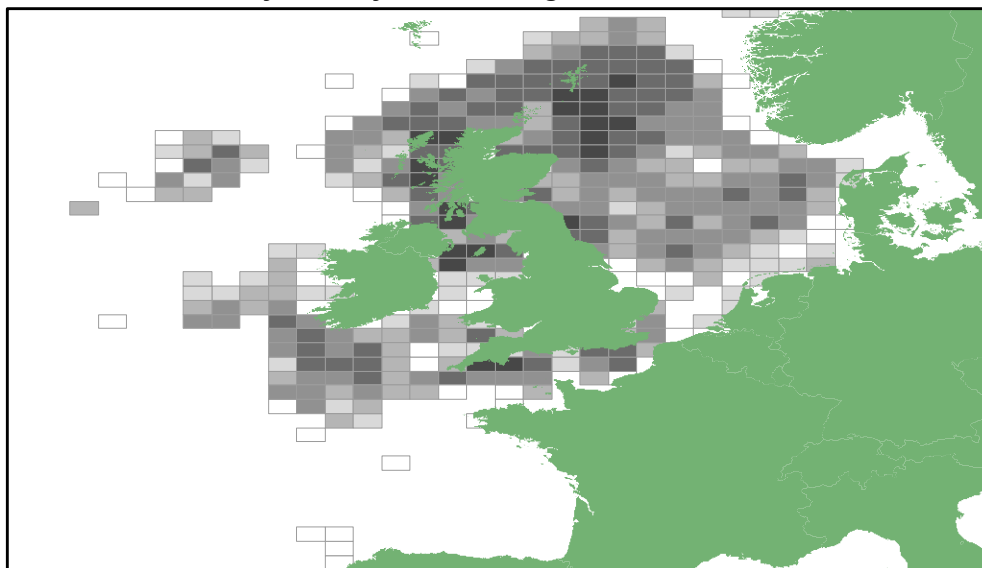


Chart A1.13c: kW day units by ICES rectangle



kW Days

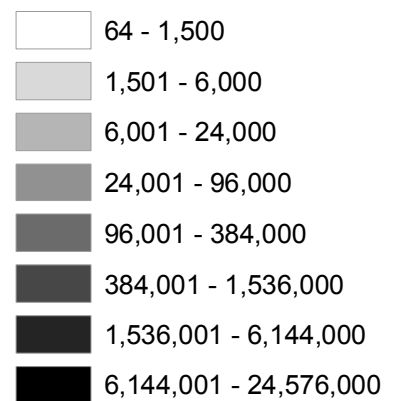
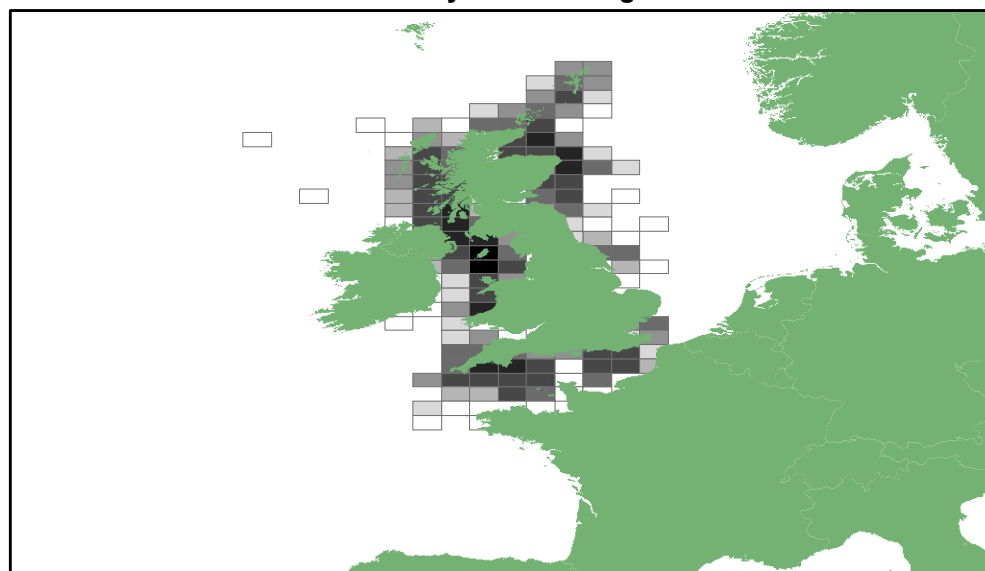


Chart A1.14: Dredges effort by UK 10m and over vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013

Chart A1.14a: Number of vessels by ICES rectangle



Number of Vessels

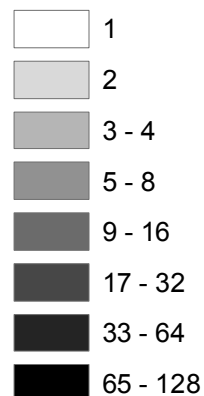
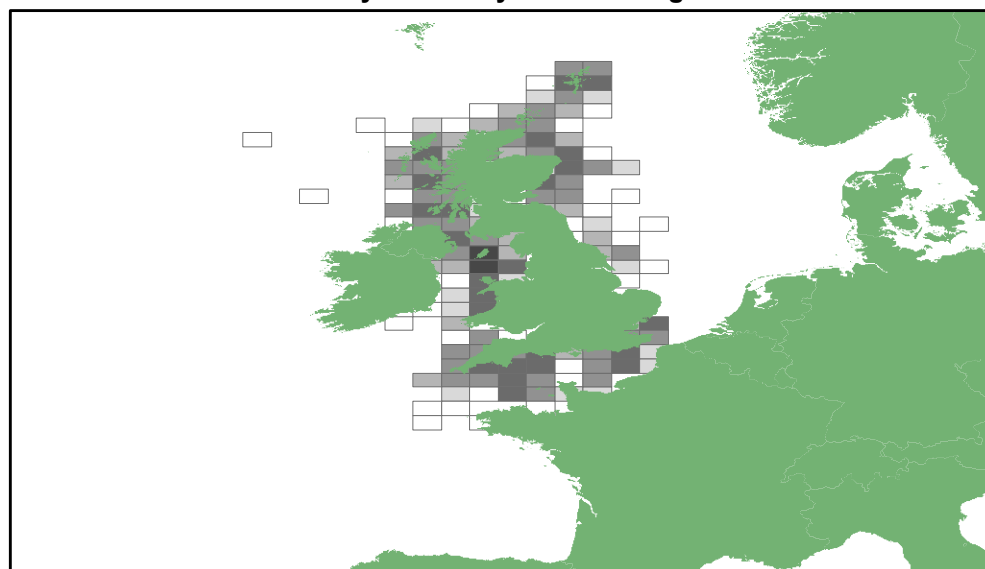


Chart A1.14b: Number of days at sea by ICES rectangle



Number of days at sea

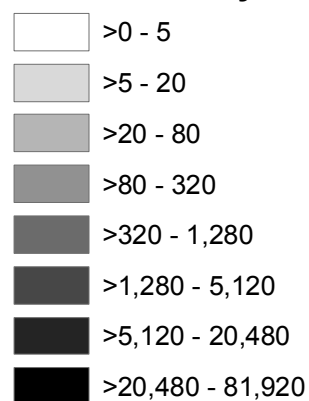
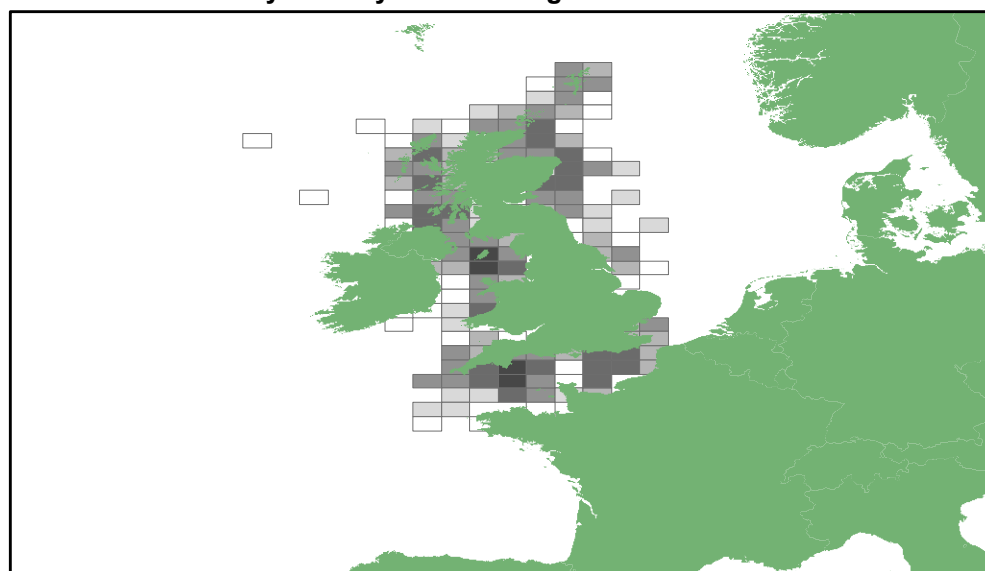


Chart A1.14c: kW day units by ICES rectangle



kW Days

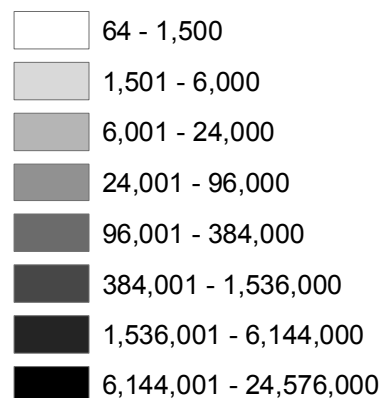
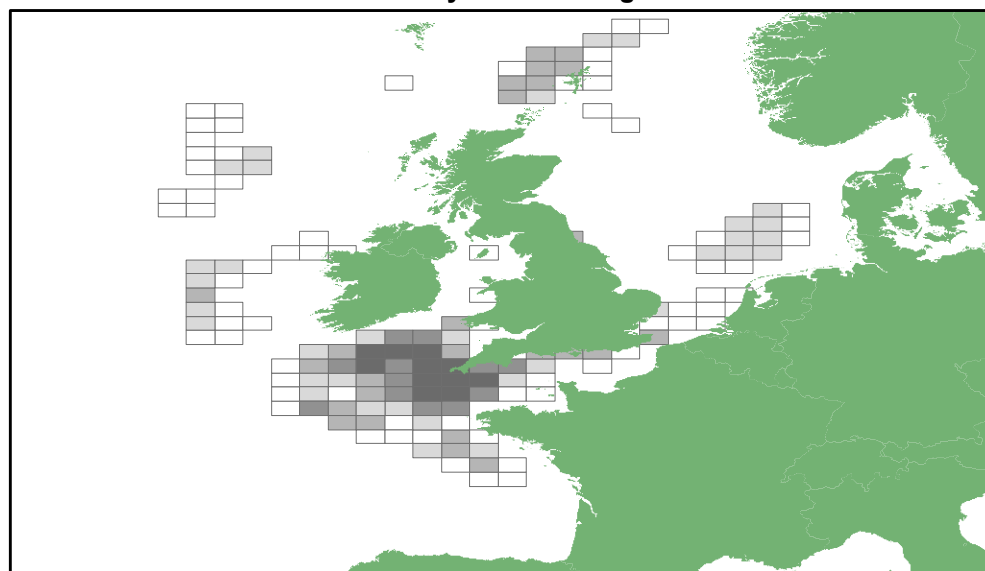


Chart A1.15: Drift and fixed nets effort by UK 10m and over vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013

Chart A1.15a: Number of vessels by ICES rectangle



Number of Vessels

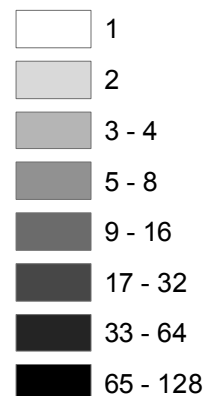
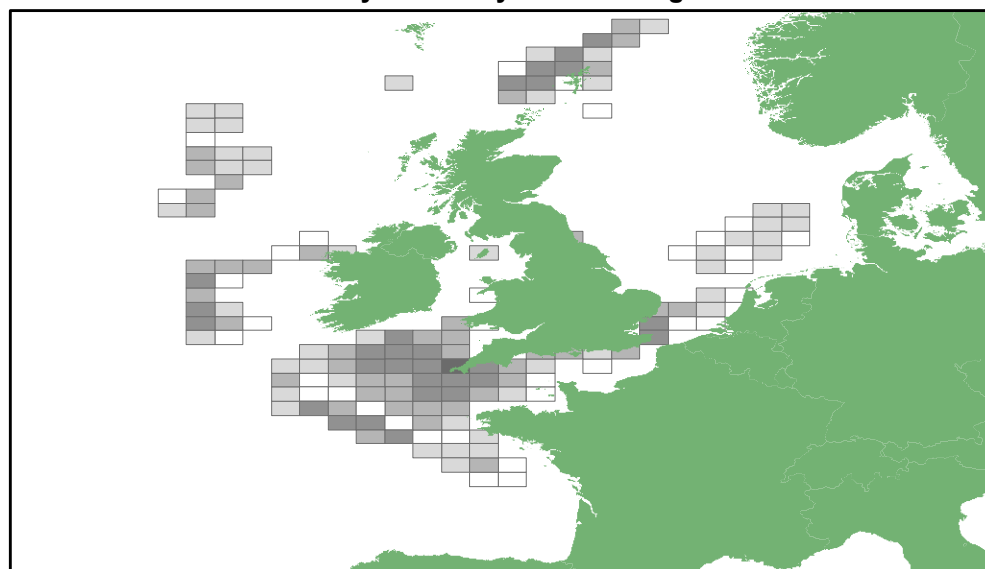


Chart A1.15b: Number of days at sea by ICES rectangle



Number of days at sea

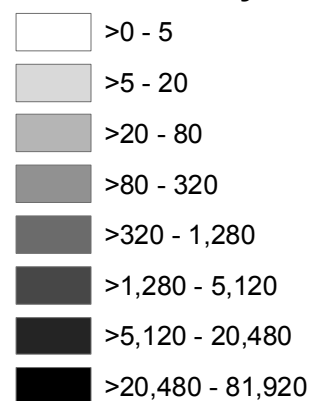
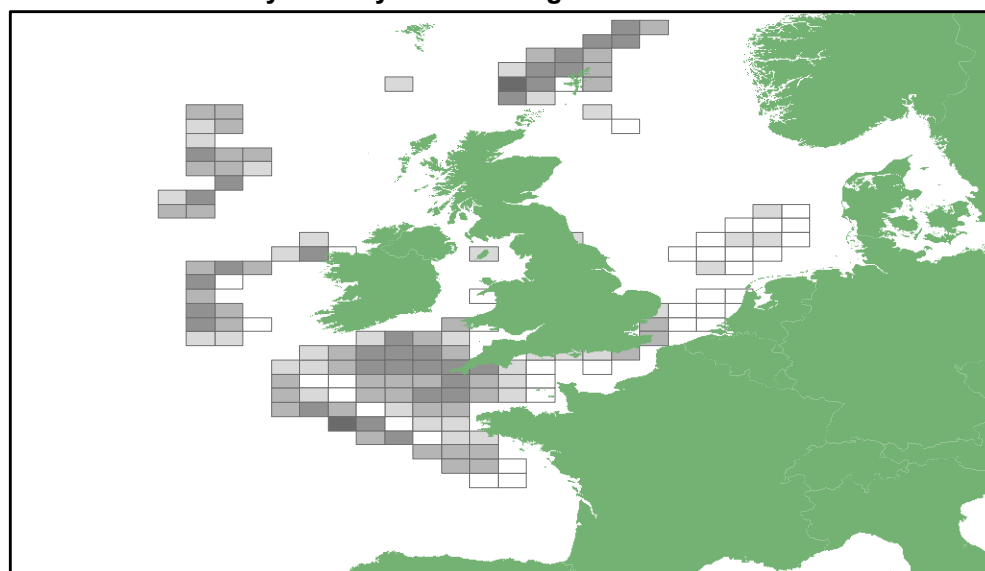


Chart A1.15c: kW day units by ICES rectangle



kW Days

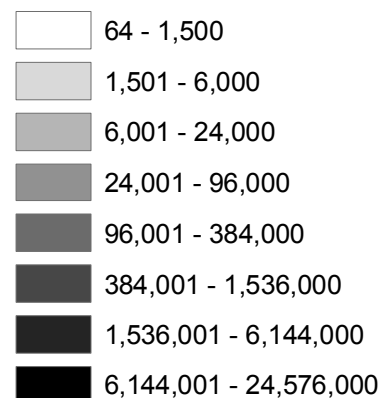
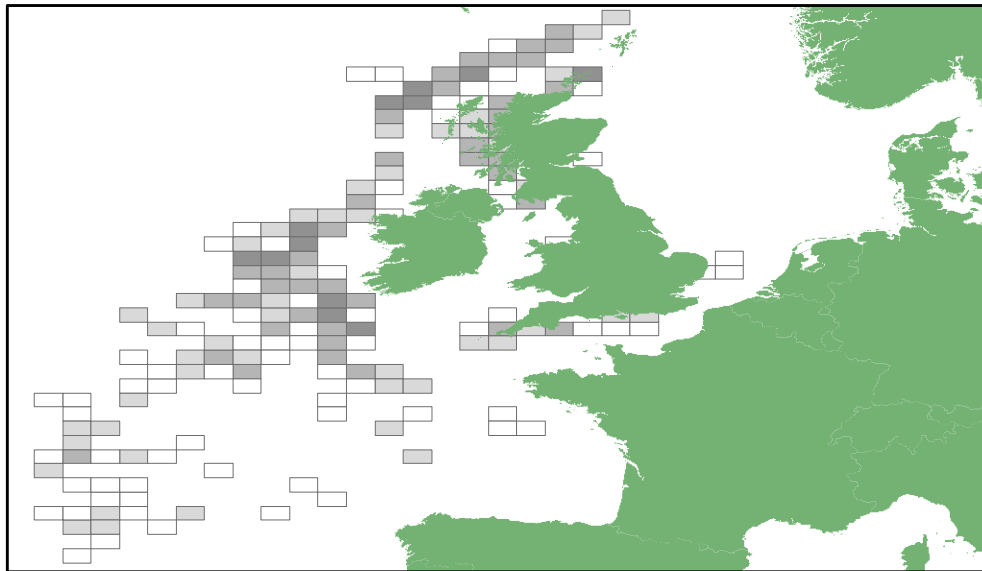


Chart A1.16: Gears using hooks effort by UK 10m and over vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013

Chart A1.16a: Number of vessels by ICES rectangle



Number of Vessels

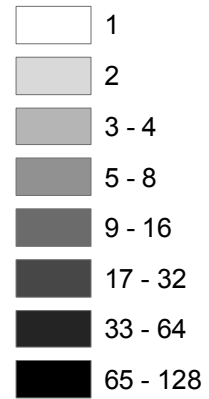
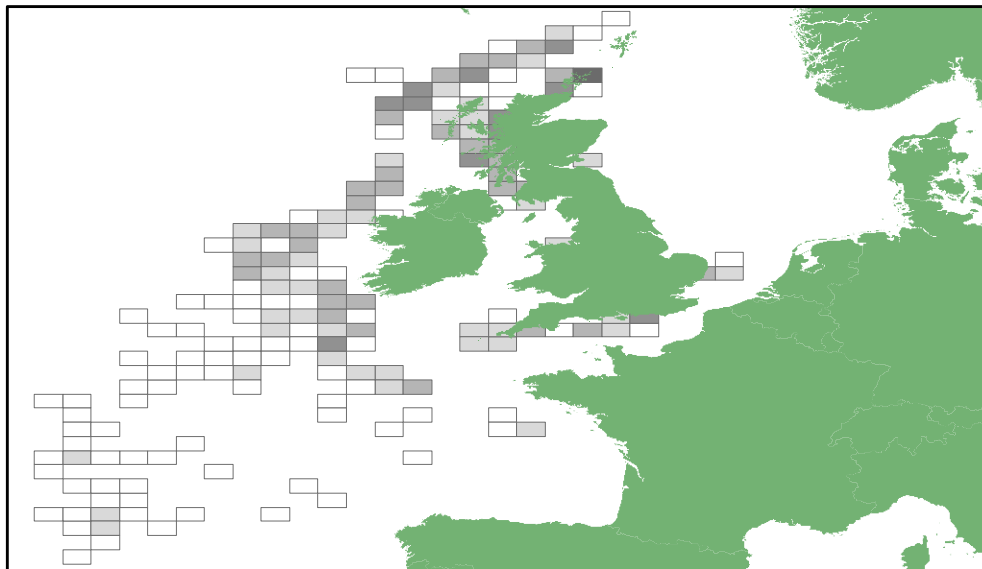


Chart A1.16b: Number of days at sea by ICES rectangle



Number of days at sea

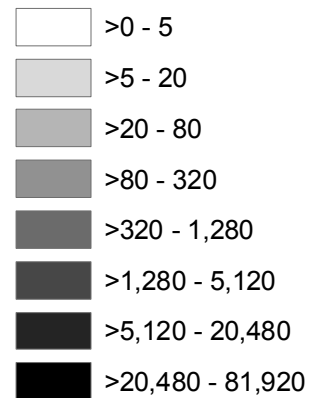
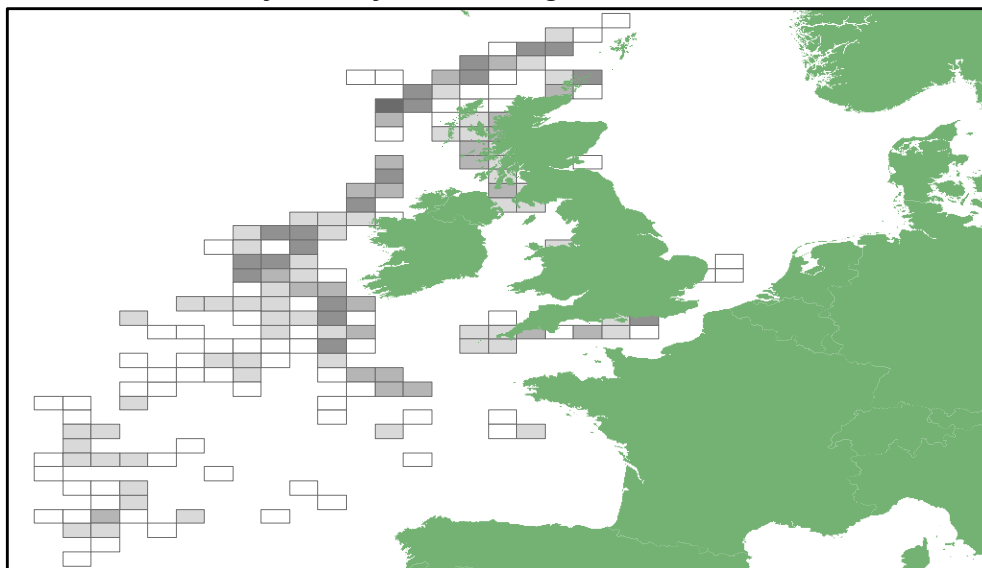


Chart A1.16c: kW day units by ICES rectangle



kW Days

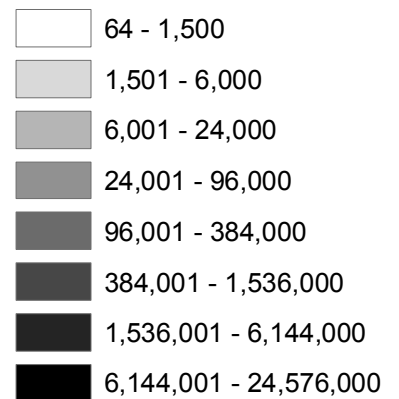
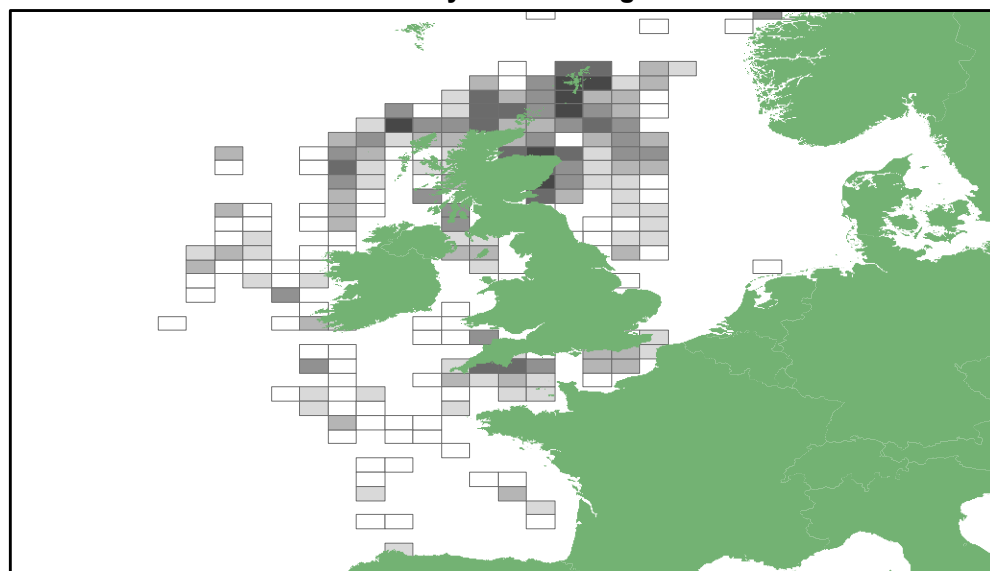


Chart A1.17: Pelagic purse seine & trawl effort by UK 10m and over vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013

Chart A1.17a: Number of vessels by ICES rectangle



Number of Vessels

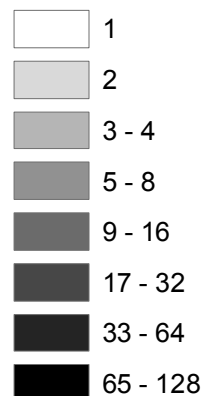
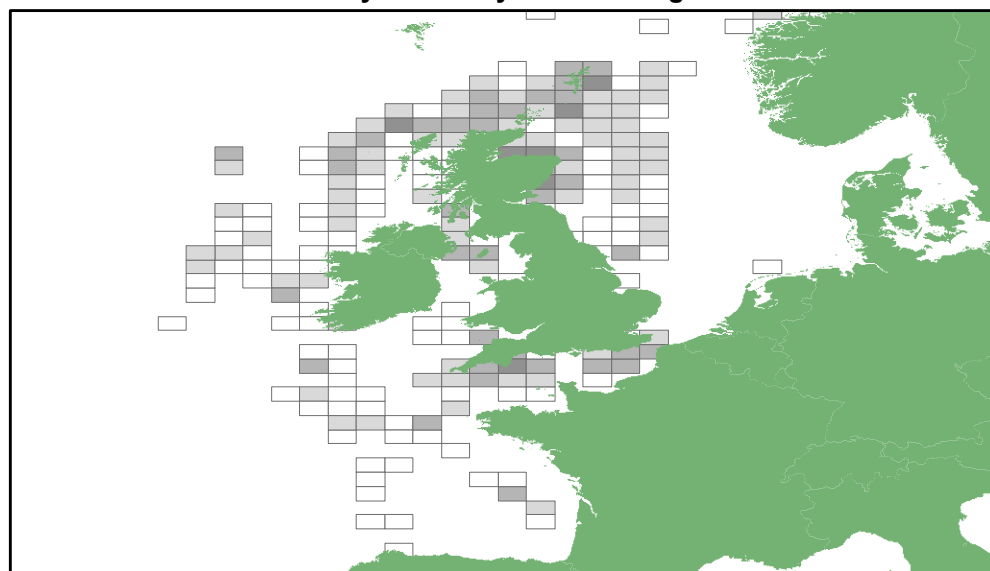


Chart A1.17b: Number of days at sea by ICES rectangle



Number of days at sea

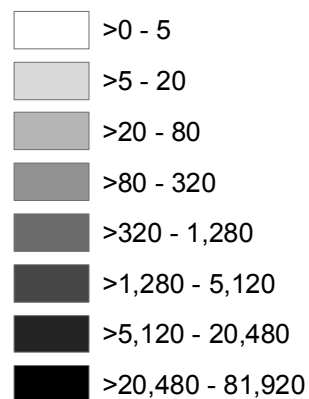
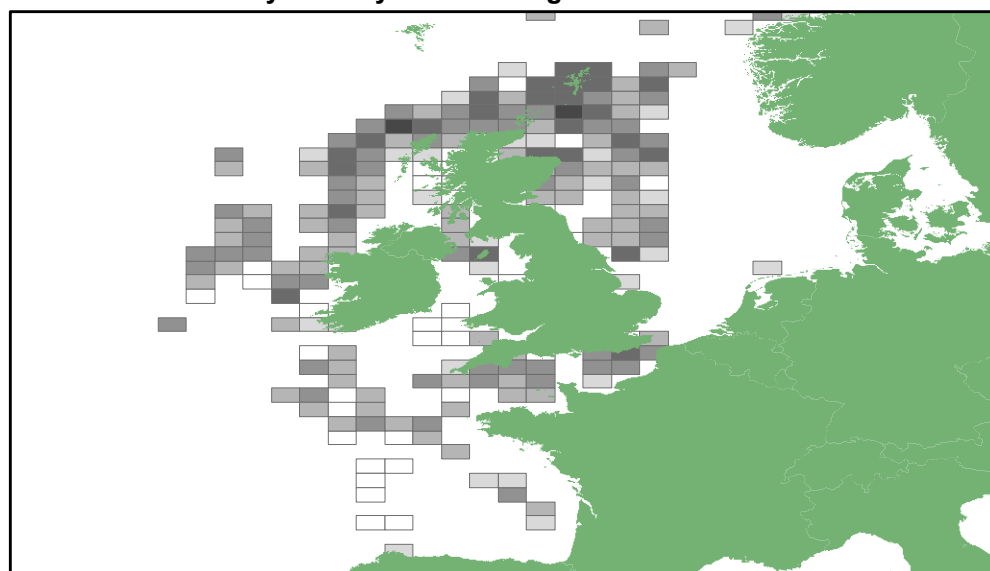


Chart A1.17c: kW day units by ICES rectangle



kW Days

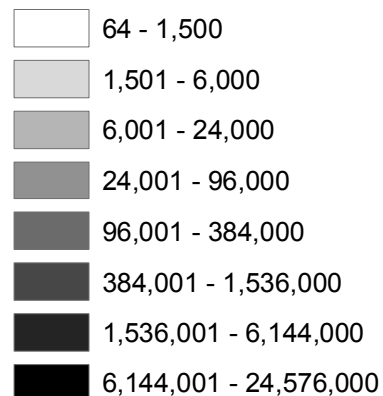
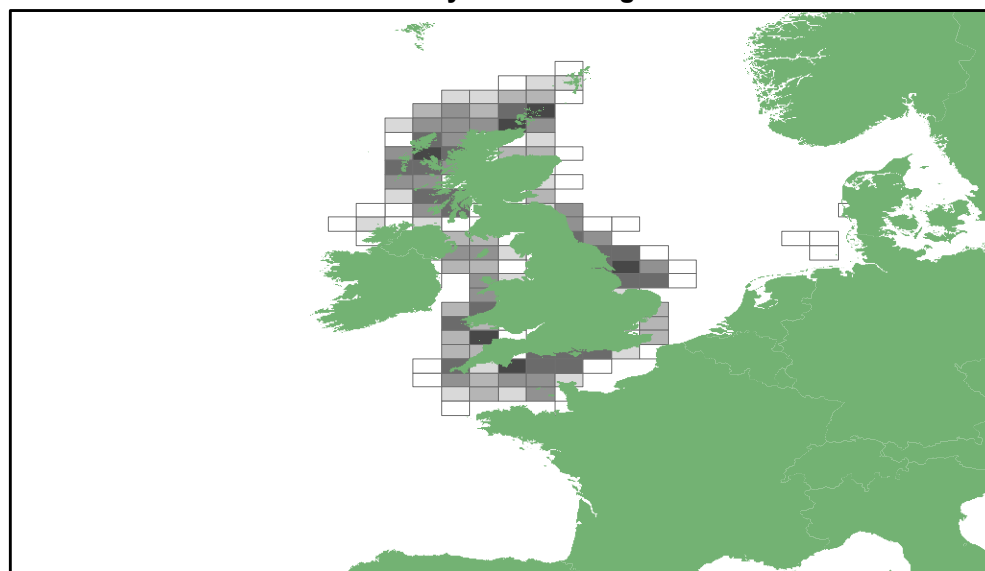


Chart A1.18: Pots and traps effort by UK 10m and over vessels by ICES rectangle: 2013

Chart A1.18a: Number of vessels by ICES rectangle



Number of Vessels

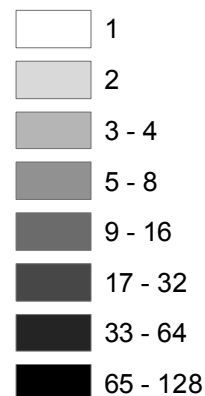
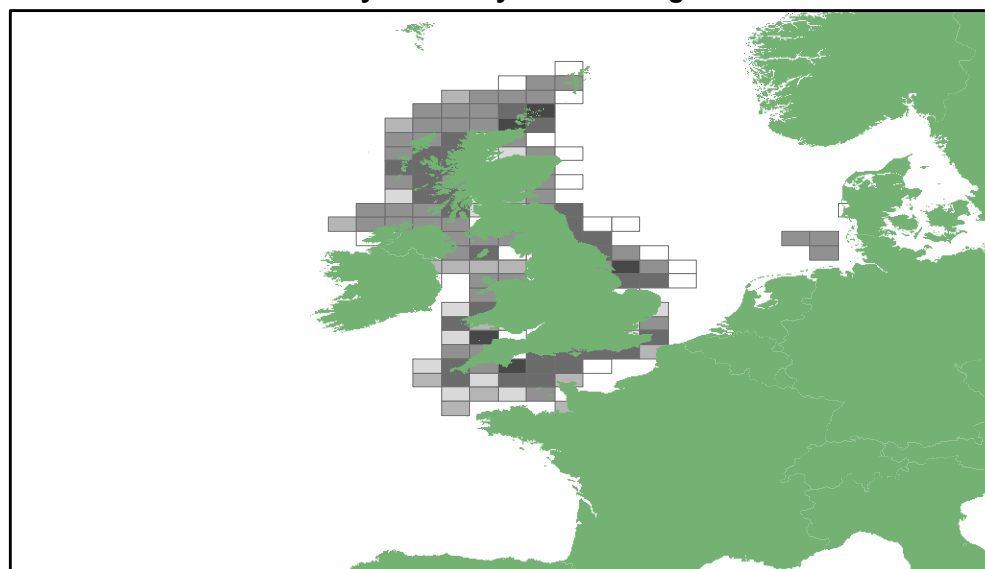


Chart A1.18b: Number of days at sea by ICES rectangle



Number of days at sea

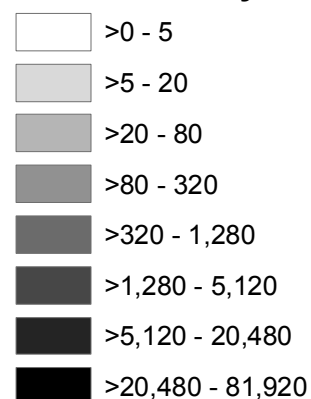
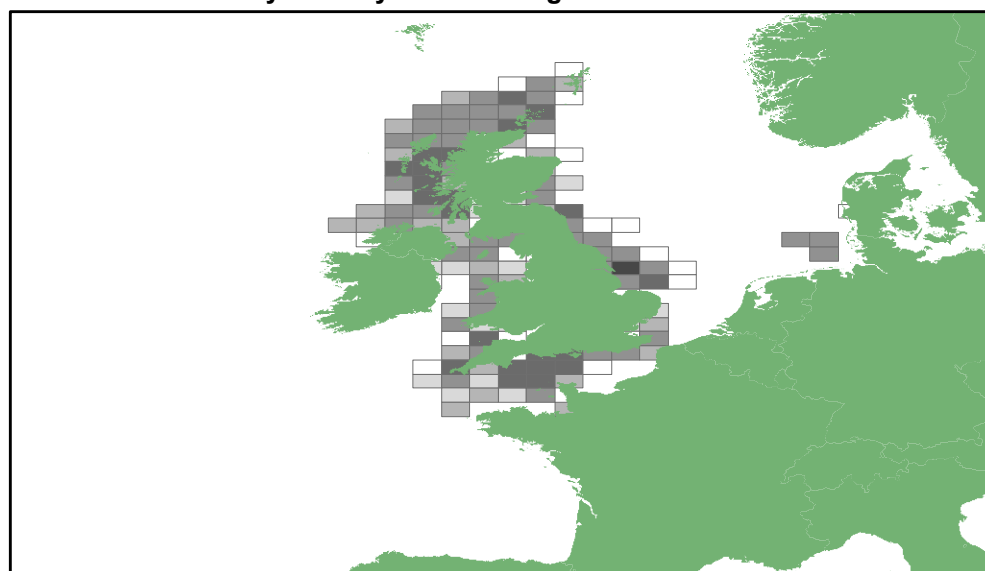
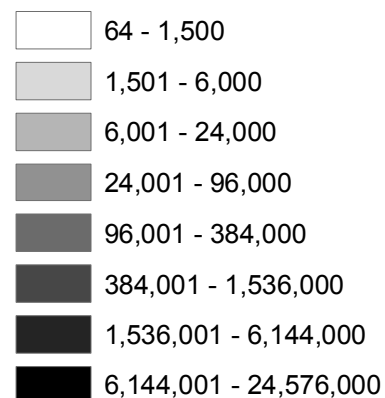


Chart A1.18c: kW day units by ICES rectangle



kW Days



Appendix 2: Glossary of terms

Administration port	Administration ports are responsible for issuing fishing vessel licences. The coastal office designated as a vessel's administration port is typically the responsible office closest in proximity to a vessel's operational base. A vessel's administration port may differ from its registration port.
Biologically Sensitive Area (BSA)	The Biologically Sensitive Area is a sea area in which restrictions exist on fishing effort by vessels 10 metres or over targeting certain species. The region is defined in Article 6 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1954/2003. It lies within ICES sub-area VII and constitutes part of the Western Waters.
Chain volume measure	A chain volume measure is an index number from a chain index of quantity (a chain index is an index constructed by linking two or more index series of different base periods or different weights). The index number for the reference period of the index may be set equal to 100 or to the estimated monetary value of the item in the reference period.
Cod Recovery Zone (CRZ)	<p>The Cod Recovery Zone (CRZ) is a group of sea areas in which restrictions exist on fishing effort by vessels 10 metres or over using certain regulated gears. The CRZ comprises four areas: Kattegat, Irish Sea (ICES division VIIa), North Sea (ICES division IIIa excluding Kattegat; ICES sub-area IV; EU waters of ICES division IIa; ICES division VIIId) and West of Scotland (ICES division VIa and EU waters of ICES division Vb).</p> <p>The regulated gears are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Beam trawls of mesh:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– equal to or larger than 120 mm (BT1)– equal to or larger than 80 mm and less than 120 mm (BT2)• Gill nets, entangling nets (GN1)• Trammel nets (GT1)• Longlines (LL1)• Bottom trawls and seines of mesh:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– equal to or larger than 100 mm (TR1)– equal to or larger than 70 mm and less than 100 mm (TR2)– equal to or larger than 16 mm and less than 32 mm (TR3)
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the average change in the prices of goods and services bought for the purpose of consumption in the UK. It is calculated according to a different formula than the Retail Price Index (RPI), and has narrower commodity coverage. The RPI excludes very high and low income households and hence the CPI has wider population coverage than the RPI.
Demersal	The term demersal fish covers species living on or near the sea bed.
Engine power	Engine power refers to a measure of the power of a fishing vessel's engine (in kW). Where an engine has been permanently de-rated

and this has been declared to the Register of Shipping and Seamen (RSS), this is the de-rated engine power; otherwise, it is the maximum continuous engine power (MCEP) declared to the RSS. Where neither of these are available the registered engine power is used.

Exports	Exports consist of the outward movement of goods produced by businesses in the UK, plus goods, which after importation, move outward from bonded warehouses or free zones without having been transformed i.e. both exports and re-exports. Export statistics exclude fish caught by domestic fishing craft, whether or not processed on board, landed in foreign ports. In UK export statistics, domestic fishing vessels are defined as vessels in UK economic ownership; these may differ from vessels registered in the UK.
Fishing areas	Fishing areas are defined by international convention. The immediate waters around the UK are subdivided into ICES sub-areas IV (North Sea), VI (West of Scotland) and VII and its divisions the Irish Sea, VIIa; Celtic Sea, VIIg,h; Bristol Channel, VIIf; and the English Channel, VIId,e. See Appendix 3.
Fishing capacity	Fishing capacity is the physical dimension of fishing vessels measured in gross tonnage (GT), or – in engine power terms – kilowatts (kW). See definitions in this glossary.
Fishing effort	Fishing effort is an aggregate measure of the activity of fishing vessels in a given sea area. It may be measured as the total time spent at sea (in hours or days), as the sum of the products of fishing capacity and time at sea for each vessel (in GT days) or as the sum of the products of engine power and time at sea for each vessel (in kW days).
Fishing mortality	Fishing mortality is the proportion of a stock killed/dying each year as a result of fishing activity.
Fish flour	Fish flour is powdered fish meal.
Fish meal	Fish meal is dried, ground fish (chiefly fish offal). It provides a dry, storable product that is frequently used in animal feeds.
Fish oil	Fish oils are oils extracted from fish, typically pelagic species such as herring and mackerel.
Fish preparations	Fish preparations refer to fish that have been prepared using one of the following techniques: fresh or chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked, prepared or preserved.
Fish producer organisation (FPO)	Fish producer organisations are institutions set up in accordance with EC regulations to improve the market for their members' catches. FPOs may also be granted responsibility by Fisheries Administrations for the management of fish quotas in addition to this function.
Fish products	Food products manufactured from fish such as fish meal, fish flour and fish oil.
Fixed gears	Fixed gears are mainly used for demersal species. They are normally vertically hung curtains of netting which enmesh or entangle the fish, fixed to the seabed with anchors or weights and held upright with floats.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a key indicator of the state of the whole economy. It is related to Gross Value Added (GVA) by adding the taxes on products and subtracting the subsidies from GVA. GDP is available at a whole economy level only, whereas GVA is available by industry sector.
Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT)	Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) is a general term applied to a range of volumetric measures of vessel capacity.
Gross Tonnage (GT)	Gross Tonnage (GT) is a volumetric measurement of vessel capacity under the rules of the ITC69 (International Tonnage Convention). By the end of 2003 all UK fishing vessels over 15m overall length were required to have their tonnage measured on this basis.
Gross Value Added (GVA)	Gross Value Added (GVA) measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector in the United Kingdom. GVA is used in the estimation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), a key indicator of the state of the whole economy. Adding the taxes on products and subtracting the subsidies from GVA gives GDP. GDP is available at a whole economy level only, whereas GVA is available by industry sector.
The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)	The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) coordinates and promotes marine research on oceanography, the marine environment, the marine ecosystem, and on living marine resources in the North Atlantic. See also: Fishing areas.
Imports	Imports consist of all goods moving into a country, including goods for domestic consumption and goods into bonded warehouses or free zones. In accordance with the internationally recommended practice, import statistics include fish caught by foreign fishing craft, whether or not processed on board, landed in domestic ports. In UK import statistics, foreign fishing vessels are defined as vessels in foreign economic ownership; these may differ from vessels registered abroad. Only goods for which the final destination is the UK are included in import statistics.
Landed Price Index (LPI)	The Landed Price Index measures the average change in the prices at first sale of fish landed by UK vessels into the UK.
Landed weight	Mass (or weight) of a product at the time of landing, regardless of the state in which it has been landed. Landed fish may be whole, gutted and headed or filleted.
Live weight	The mass or weight of a product, when removed from the water.
National Statistics	<p>'National Statistics' are a subset of official statistics which have been assessed and certified by the UK Statistics Authority as compliant with its Code of Practice for Official Statistics. The label currently comprise three basic types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • legacy 'National Statistics' – those statistical products which obtained their designation as 'National Statistics' before April 2008, but which have not yet been formally re-assessed. • re-assessed 'National Statistics' – those retaining their status after a formal re-assessment. • new 'National Statistics' – any statistical product which has been proposed by ministers as a candidate 'National Statistics' and

assessed and granted accreditation.

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

Nominal catches

Nominal catches refer to landings converted to a live weight basis. A nominal catch consists of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic animals, taken for all purposes (commercial, industrial and subsistence) except recreational, operating in inshore, offshore and high seas fishing areas (marine fishing areas). Inland waters, both fresh and brackish, are excluded. The data on the landings of such species and products require conversion by accurate yield rates (conversion factors) to establish the live weight equivalents at their time of capture.

Official statistics

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

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

Pelagic

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

Quota

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

Recruits

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

Registration port

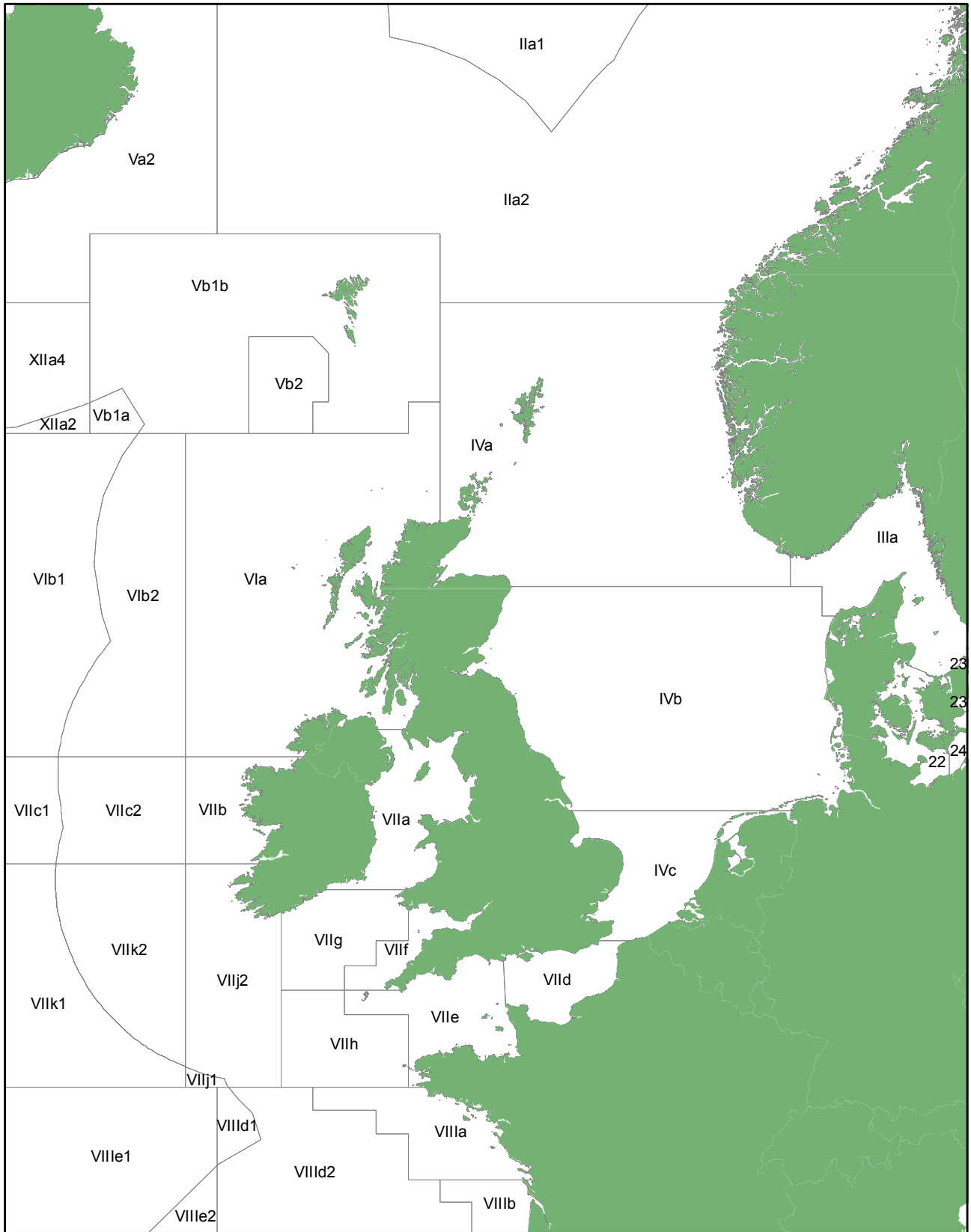
A registration port is a port chosen by the owner of a vessel as the port that forms part of the external markings of a fishing vessel – the Port Letters and Numbers painted on the bow of the vessel. The owner chooses this as part of the process of registering a commercial fishing vessel with the Register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

Retail Price Index (RPI)

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

Seining	Seining is a method used exclusively for demersal fishing. The net, lighter than for trawling, is set on very long ropes designed to herd or contain the fish for capture in the net. After the fish have been surrounded by the ropes, the net is slowly hauled back to the vessel.
Shellfish	The term shellfish covers all crustaceans and molluscs.
Sole Recovery Zone (SRZ)	The Sole Recovery Zone (SRZ) corresponds to the Western Channel (ICES division VIIe), in which restrictions exist on fishing effort by vessels 10 metres or over using regulated gears. In the SRZ, regulated gears are beam trawls of mesh size equal to or greater than 80mm and static nets, including gill-nets, trammel-nets and tangle-nets, with mesh size less than 220mm.
Spawning stock biomass (SSB)	The spawning stock biomass (SSB) is the total weight of a species population capable of reproducing.
Stock	A stock is that part of a species population exploited in a defined fishing area.
Total allowable catch (TAC)	A total allowable catch (TAC) is a catch limit set by EU fisheries ministers for a particular stock. TACs are fixed on an annual basis on the basis of scientific research by national and international organisations, including ICES and the European Commission's Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF). TACs are usually expressed in tonnes live weight. See also: Quota.
Transshipment	The transfer from one conveyance to another for shipment. In this case, transshipments usually take place in coastal waters.
Trawling	Trawling may be used either for bottom-dwelling (demersal) or mid-water (pelagic) species, the net being of a basic funnel-shaped construction and towed behind a vessel or between two vessels (pair trawling).
Western Waters	<p>The Western Waters are a group of sea areas in which restrictions exist on fishing effort by vessels 15 metres or over on trips with certain target species. The Western Waters comprise nine areas, of which UK registered vessels are permitted to deploy effort in four: ICES sub-areas V and VI, ICES sub-area VII, ICES sub-area VIII and the Biologically Sensitive Area.</p> <p>Target species are demersal species (excluding those covered by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2347/2002), scallops and edible crab and spider crab. In the Biologically Sensitive Area, restrictions exist on fishing effort by vessels 10 metres or over on trips with these target species.</p>
Year class	A year class is the young of any one annual spawning.

Appendix 3: ICES divisions



© Copyright Collins Bartholomew 2014. © ICES.

Appendix 4: UK fisheries statistics methodology

Fleet size and composition

Statistics on the UK fishing fleet since 1990 have been based on the fleet of fishing vessels as registered with the Register of Shipping and Seamen, part of the Maritime and Coastguard Agency which is an executive agency of the Department for Transport. Information provided by the Register includes the length (overall and registered), breadth, gross tonnage, power, age and material of construction. Information on the fishing fleets of the Isle of Man, Guernsey and Jersey are supplied by the respective registering authorities. Prior to 1990, the statistics were based on fishing vessels known by Administrative Departments to be active.

Statistics on the size of the UK fishing fleet are complicated by the fact that the European Union (EU) has progressively revised the methodology used to determine vessel tonnage for the fishing fleet from various national and international standards, previously collectively called Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT), to a common standard based on the International Tonnage Convention 1969 (ITC69) and known as Gross Tonnage (GT). A phased programme of re-measurement was introduced in the UK in 1996 which was completed by the early part of 2004.

Licensing of vessels first applied in 1977 and covered only fishing vessels over 40 feet (12.14 metres) in certain fisheries. Following the adoption of the European Union's Common Fisheries Policy, the UK designated a number of fish stocks as pressure stocks and introduced a restrictive licensing scheme for vessels fishing those stocks. The licensing regime initially only covered vessels over 10 metres registered length, but its coverage has been progressively extended over the years.

- In February 1990 the licensing regime was extended to vessels of over 10 metres overall length fishing for quota stocks.
- Later in 1990 restrictive licensing was extended to cover all fishing by vessels over 10 metres overall length with the exception of those fishing for salmon and migratory trout which were covered by a separate regime.
- From May 1993 licensing was extended to vessels of 10 metres and under overall length.

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

The UK fleet has been broken down for analysis by individual country based on the administration ports where vessels were licensed as at the end of 2013. Vessels which are registered but do not have an administration port at this time are not counted against any country.

Fish Producer Organisation membership

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

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

Fishermen numbers

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

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

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

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

Data collected for England and Wales are processed by the MMO. Checks are made on the quality and reliability of data returned and every effort is made to minimise non-response. In the 2013 survey, fishermen numbers were collected for 1,133 of the 1,198 vessels surveyed, i.e. 94.6 per cent. Where no data were available on fishermen numbers for a vessel the value was assumed to be the average number of fishermen on vessels in the same stratum, such that no bias was caused by non-response. Estimates from the survey for England and Wales are combined with those supplied by Marine Scotland and DARD to provide overall UK estimates.

Activity and landings

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

The main legislation used to collect these data is:

- (i) the EU fisheries legislation on keeping and submitting logbooks and providing landing declarations and sales notes, primarily Council Regulation (EC) No. 1224/2009 (the 'Control Regulation').
- (ii) general powers under the Sea Fisheries (Conservation) Act 1967 under which Ministers granting a licence can require the master, owner or charterer of the vessel named in the licence to provide such statistical information as required. These powers were widened in the Sea Fish (Conservation) Act 1992 to cover other types of information and the form in which it is to be supplied.

The method of data collection depends on the length of the vessel.

Data collection for vessels over 10 metres in overall length

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

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

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

Sales notes are required in respect of first sales of fish and fishery products. For paper declarations, sales notes for first sales of fish must be submitted to UK Fisheries Administrations within 48 hours of sale by the registered buyer of the fish, except at designated auction centres where the registered seller has responsibility. This reduces to 24 hours if they are required to report sales notes electronically (see information below in the section "Requirements to report fishing activity data electronically").

Requirements to submit logbook and landing declaration data electronically are being phased in for UK vessels 12 metres and over in overall length. From 1 July 2012, UK fisheries administrations have been enforcing a strict expectation that all UK fishing vessels 15 metres and over should be reporting data by electronic means only. A process of rolling-out similar requirements to vessels 12 to 15 metres in length is also in progress and it is expected that the phasing out of paper logbooks for the 12 to 15 metre fleet will be completed by the end of 2014. Additionally, from 1 January 2009, buyers and sellers with an annual turnover of first sale fish of more than 400,000 euro have been required to submit sales notes electronically; this threshold was reduced to 200,000 euro from 1 January 2011. A UK Electronic Reporting Systems (ERS) Hub has been set-up to collect, process, and store these data. For more information please see the Marine Management Organisation website at:

<https://www.gov.uk/record-and-report-your-fishing-activity-and-submit-sales-notes>.

Data collection for vessels 10 metres and under in overall length

For 10 metre and under vessels, there is no statutory requirement under either EU or national legislation for fishermen to declare their catches. Historically, information for this sector has been collected with the co-operation of the industry: it comprised log sheets and landing declarations voluntarily supplied by fishermen as well as sales notes and assessments of landings collected from market sources and by correspondents located in the ports. This collection of data has now been replaced after the introduction in September 2005 of a scheme of registration for buyers and sellers of first sale fish (see above). Sales notes are now used in addition to the voluntary information from fishermen.

During 2005 and 2006, UK Fisheries Administrations introduced a system of restrictive licensing for activity targeted at shellfish. As part of this system, new reporting requirements were introduced involving a requirement for fishermen fishing with under 10 metre vessels to complete diaries of their daily activity which needed to be submitted on a monthly basis. Summary information from these diaries is now in use in Northern Ireland but was discontinued in the rest of the UK at the end of February 2009.

Coverage

Data collection for vessels over 10 metres overall length aims to achieve full coverage of activity by this sector of the fleet. For the sector 10 metres or under in overall length, landings are only reported where the fish are sold or data have been provided voluntarily, leading to reduced coverage¹.

The reliability of the data collected is dependent on the information provided by fishermen. Inspectors at port offices carry out a mix of manual and automatic checks on the information provided by vessel operators. These include a check between logbook information and that given in the sales notes or observed as landed as well as checks against other sources of information (e.g. satellite position reports, information from aerial and at-sea surveillance and inspection activity carried out by UK enforcement officers).

Despite legal obligations for fishermen to declare their catches, a proportion of fishing activity remains unreported. This chiefly affects landings data and the effects on statistics on fishing effort are considered to be small. A 2009 study² jointly funded by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Department for International Development estimated that between 2000 and 2003, illegal fishing in the northeast Atlantic amounted to between 5 and 13 per cent of reported catches of species studied.

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

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

Data processing

Information from log sheets, landing declarations, sales notes and other sources is keyed into computers connected to the main databases by government staff at port offices, or is transferred electronically from the UK ERS Hub. Details of the areas fished are taken from the logbooks and entered as codes for the ICES divisions and statistical rectangles. Where a statistical rectangle is split into different areas (e.g. part is in EU waters and part in Norwegian waters) an additional code is used to indicate the zone fished. Where a vessel fishes in more than one area in a single trip, the total amounts for the trip of each species, as given in the sales notes and landing declarations are allocated to the areas in proportion to the estimated quantities of the species taken from each area, as recorded in the logbook.

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

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

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

The complete fishing records are transmitted to the central computer systems where further checks are carried out on the data before they are reflected in the main landings databases. Activity and landings data for the UK are compiled in a central database containing key information from systems run by the MMO and Marine Scotland. The former holds information on all landings into England, Wales and Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man by UK vessels and of landings abroad by vessels administered by the MMO, WAG, DARD and Isle of Man Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture. The latter provides figures for landings into Scotland by all UK vessels and landings abroad by Scottish administered vessels.

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

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

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

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

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

Changes in processing for UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2012 onwards

All mussel landings with a zero landings value, since 2008, have been removed from the dataset used to create all the tables in Chapter 3. These landings were identified to be landings of mussel seed which, rather than being sold for human consumption at this point are re-laid for aquaculture. They are then harvested and sold at a later stage. As these landings are not sold at the point of initial dredging they have been removed and the data recalculated.

In the calculation of average prices throughout Chapter 3, landings with a zero value have not been included in the calculation as inclusion would result in a lower average price. There are various reasons why landings may have a zero value. There are some fish which cannot be sold and therefore have a zero value e.g. undersize fish landed as part of catch quota work, or scientific dispensation landings which cannot be sold but have to be recorded in sales notes to allow cross checks with landings declarations. There are also instances where fish are not offered for sale or are intended for sale at a later date, and so are subject to takeover declarations.

EU reporting requirements on fishing activity data

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

- (i) Fish quotas – limits on the level of fish that can be caught and landed related to the species of fish and sea area of activity.
- (ii) Fishing effort – limits in terms of the total fishing effort that can be exerted, usually in terms of the days spent at sea by vessels combined with a measure of their catching capacity such as engine power.

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

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

As part of ensuring the close-down process takes place as early as possible, the Commission sets out operational requirements related to reporting amendments to data. After initial submissions by 15 January, final data for the previous year’s quota and fishing effort uptake have to be submitted to the Commission by 15 February. There are, however, lags in the reporting of data on activity by fishermen that include:

- The legislative requirement on fishermen is to submit the reports on their operations within 48 hours of a landing taking place. This does not guarantee that fishing administrations receive this information within 48 hours, and we frequently experience significant delays in receiving documentation.
- Processing of documentation takes time as there is a significant amount of information reported on the logbook on the activity of vessels. The EU logbook system used for the vessels over 10 metres in length covers many different reporting obligations, thus the volume and complexity of data involved can lead to delays in data entry.
- The information received is thoroughly checked and validated before reporting to the Commission. This can delay the use of data.

In previous years a consequence of the early reporting deadline and the required close-down of a year has been that there were data entered and validated after the reports were submitted to the Commission. For the 2013 final reports on UK landings of quota species and fishing effort, a revised approach was taken which combines pre-validated data (from electronic logbooks and VMS systems) with fully validated data that have gone through the array of cross checks required under the EU Regulations. Additional validation processes were put in place to quality assure the pre-validated data prior to submission. By definition it was not possible to include any estimates for

landings where no information to inform authorities that a landing or fishing activity had taken place had been received.

The desire to reduce the impact of these lags in information is one of the key drivers for larger fishing vessels to move to electronic reporting of data on activity. Currently nearly all UK vessels 15 metres and over in length submit activity data electronically. Vessels 15 metres and over in length accounted for 84 per cent of the total quantity of landings by UK vessels in 2013. This is currently being extended to vessels 12 metres and over in length. The electronic reporting of activity has helped to significantly reduce the lags in the monitoring and reporting of activity

Data are prepared for the annual statistics publication at a point significantly after the close-down date for EU reporting systems. The publication is prepared to meet a wide range of uses. Apart from Tables 2.9, 2.10 and 3.12, the data included incorporate the full picture of data held on UK fisheries administrations systems including information on any landing that is received after the EU close-down date and also all data that have passed through the complete checking and validation processes. This means that the publication gives as complete a picture as possible of total UK vessel activity in quantity and value terms. We therefore report on all landings and effort data, including that related to non-quota species (such as shellfish) which are of economic importance to the UK industry. See Appendix 5 for details of our policy with regards to data revisions.

Requirements to report fishing activity data electronically

Requirements to report data on fishing activity through electronic reporting systems rather than by using the paper community logbook were first introduced by Council Regulation (EU) 1996/2006. A phased approach to the introduction of requirements to report data electronically was planned to cover all vessels over 15m overall length. These requirements were subsequently revised by Council Regulation (EU) No. 1224/2009 that introduced an extended deadline for the change-over as well as extending the requirements so that all EU fishing vessels over 12m overall length would eventually be required to report data by electronic means. The full requirements of the electronic reporting system are in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 404/2011. This sets out the various elements of activity during a fishing trip that must be reported – these cover all possible events and activities from the vessel leaving port to its return to land fish. More details on these requirements can be found on the MMO internet site and that of the European Commission via the links given below:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/how-to-report-fishing-activities-using-an-electronic-logbook-software-system>

http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/control/technologies/ers/index_en.htm

As such, by the end of 2013, virtually all active UK fishing vessels of at least 12 metres in length were reporting their data electronically. Both data reported electronically and on paper declarations go through extensive validation checks, with the system used for electronic returns extended to cover the differences in structure and the additional elements required within it, as compared to the paper equivalent. The validation system also covers checks mandated by EU legislation that must take place on all landings data received via electronic or paper declarations. These checks are set out in Article 109 of Council Regulation (EU) No. 1224/2009, and require the data reported on fishing activity in logbooks, landing declarations and sales notes to be cross-checked for consistency and accuracy. Activity data reported in these documents are also compared with other sources of information, such as satellite surveillance information from vessels where available. The process of roll-out to vessels over 12m overall length has continued in 2014.

The fishing activity data reported to the European Commission under the various sets of EU legislation have all gone through these checks before inclusion in the reports, with any discrepancies identified going through investigation to identify the causes in case further action is required. The investigation of discrepancies involves a significant degree of resources in all four UK fisheries administrations, but the complex nature of these checks does lead to instances where

there can be a lag in time between the activity taking place and it being included in the data reports. The change-over to electronic reporting systems has increased the length of the validation process in some cases as vessel operators have had to become used to their new role as data reporters using the new electronic systems.

Imports and exports

HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) is responsible for collecting the UK's international trade in goods data. The data are compiled from trade declarations made using commodity codes from the UN Tariff (HS Nomenclature) and its EU derivative the Intrastat Classification Nomenclature (ICN). These data are sent annually to the MMO, who process the data for this publication.

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

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

Household consumption and expenditure

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

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

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

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

Inflation

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

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

- population base – the RPI excludes very high and low income households and hence the CPI has a wider population coverage than the RPI.
- formulae used to combine prices – the CPI uses a combination of geometric means and arithmetic means, whereas the RPI only uses arithmetic means.
- commodity coverage – the CPI excludes owner occupiers' housing costs and hence the RPI has wider commodity coverage than the CPI. The fish components of these indices have the same commodity coverage.

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

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

GDP for fishing

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

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

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

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

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

Other data sources

EU fishing vessels

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

Accidents, lost vessels and fatalities

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

EU landings

EU member states exchange information on landings of quota species via the Fisheries Data Exchange System (FIDES). Data on the quantity landed of each stock subject to quotas are submitted to meet monthly reporting deadlines set out in EU legislation, in particular Council Regulation (EC) No. 1224/2009. These reporting deadlines are often shortly after the close of the fishing period; data lags mean that the figures reported are typically slight underestimates of the true quantity landed. Each member state reports the landings into their own country by vessels registered in other member states, leading to occasional differences with figures reported by the UK on landings by UK vessels abroad. The figures are compiled by the European Commission to give an overall picture of the landings by each member state.

Stock assessments

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

The world fishing industry

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

Appendix 5: Revisions policy

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

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

- i) **Receipt of additional data.** Despite strict data reporting requirements, some data are not received or entered at the time of publication. This typically affects data for more recent years.
- ii) **Revisions to data sources.** Corrections are made to database entries throughout the year where these are found to be incorrect. In addition, for landings data systematic corrections are made to implausible quantities and values prior to production of the publication to reduce the influence of outliers.
- iii) **Rectification of data processing errors.** Where data are found to have been incorrectly processed for a previous publication, these errors are corrected as soon as possible.

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

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

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/statistics#corporate-procedures-and-standards>.

Structure and activity of the UK fishing industry

Several tables in Chapter 2 are revised annually as follows:

Table Title

- | | |
|------|---|
| 2.7 | Number of accidents, lost vessels and fatalities involving UK vessels: 2003 to 2013 (revised by the Marine Accident Investigation Branch) |
| 2.8 | Beam trawl activity in the Sole Recovery Zone: 2002 to 2013 |
| 2.11 | Days at sea for the over 10m UK fishing fleet: 2002 to 2013 (supplementary table) |

Landings

Tables in Chapter 3 are revised annually for the preceding four years to reflect information received since the previous publication. The following table shows the effect of revisions to landings data published in *UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2012*:

Figures published in *UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2013* as a proportion of figures previously published in *UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2012*

	Quantity				Value			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
Landings into the UK by UK vessels:								
Demersal	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.2%
Pelagic	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Shellfish	100.0%	100.1%	100.9%	100.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%	100.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.3%	100.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%	100.2%
Landings into the UK by foreign vessels:								
Demersal	100.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Pelagic	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%
Shellfish	100.0%	100.0%	101.7%	100.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.4%	100.7%
Total	100.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%
Landings abroad by UK vessels:								
Demersal	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.4%
Pelagic	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Shellfish	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%

Source: Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

Supplies, overseas trade and marketing

All tables in Chapter 4 are revised annually as follows:

- i) Landings data (Tables 4.1, 4.4a-e, 4.5) are revised annually for the preceding four years, in keeping with conventions used in Chapter 3.
- ii) Trade data (Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.2a, 4.3, 4.3a, 4.4a-e) are revised annually for the preceding year. The current year's data are provisional.
- iii) Household consumption, RPI, CPI and GDP data are revised for all previous years using data received from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Office for National Statistics.

The following table shows the effect of revisions to trade data published in *UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2012*:

Trade data published in *UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2013* as a proportion of figures previously published in *UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2012*

	Imports (2012)		Exports (2012)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Fish (excluding Shellfish)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%
Shellfish (Crustaceans and Molluscs)	100.2%	100.1%	99.6%	99.7%
Fish Products	100.0%	99.9%	99.8%	99.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%

Source: H.M. Revenue and Customs

Main stocks and their level of exploitation

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

Overview of the world fishing industry

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

Appendix 6: Further information

Official publications

Other official publications on sea fisheries statistics include:

MMO / DEFRA	UK Fishing Vessel List. List of registered and licensed vessels of over 10 metres overall length. Published monthly . The Monthly Return for England and Wales. Summary publication of landings into England and Wales. Published monthly . Available from https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/marine-management-organisation/about/statistics or by writing to Marine Management Organisation, Area 8C, 9 Millbank, c/o 17 Smith Square, London SW1P 3JR. Tel: 020 7270 8071; statistics@marinemanagement.org.uk
Marine Scotland	Scottish Fisheries Statistics 2012. Tel: 0131 244 6437. Available online from http://www.scotland.gov.uk/
DARDNI	Report on the sea and inland fisheries of Northern Ireland. Available from DARDNI Fisheries division, Tel: 028 9052 5508 http://www.dardni.gov.uk/index/fisheries/licensing-and-days-at-sea/fish-landings-into-ni.htm
FAO	FAO Yearbook of Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics 2012. Available from http://www.fao.org/fishery/publications/yearbooks/en
Eurostat	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistics: 2013. Available from http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/fisheries/introduction

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

Useful websites

Marine Management Organisation	www.gov.uk/mmo
Defra	www.gov.uk/Defra
Marine Scotland	www.scotland.gov.uk/about/directorates/marinescotland
DARDNI	www.dardni.gov.uk
Welsh Assembly Government	www.wales.gov.uk
National Statistics	www.statistics.gov.uk
Sea Fish Industry Authority	www.seafish.co.uk
Maritime and Coastguard Agency	www.dft.gov.uk/mca

Marine Accident Investigation Branch	www.maib.gov.uk
Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science	www.cefas.defra.gov.uk
European Commission - Fisheries	www.ec.europa.eu/fisheries
Eurostat	www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat
EU Fleet Register	www.ec.europa.eu/fisheries/fleet
FAO Fisheries Department	www.fao.org/fishery
ICES	www.ices.dk

Additional information on management of UK fish quotas

Limits are set each year on the levels of quota available to Member States in a range of fisheries – there are limits on the quantity of different species of fish that can be caught and landed from different combinations of sea areas set for each Member State. More information on the management of quotas in the UK can be obtained from the MMO at:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/quota-management-rules>

A key element of managing fish quotas in the UK is the delegation of management responsibilities to various parts of the UK industry. Allocations are made each year to Producer Organisations (POs) within the UK based on the holdings of Fixed Quota Allocation units (FQAs). More information on the process is available from the source listed above. In addition a publicly accessible register of holdings of these FQA units is available on line. This includes details of the holdings of FQA units related to individual vessels and as held by POs collectively on behalf of their member vessels. More information on these holdings is available at:
<https://www.fqaregister.service.gov.uk/>

The MMO and other UK fisheries administrations continually monitor the activity of UK fishing vessels in terms of landings of quota species during each year. Weekly reports are released which give the latest picture of landings by UK vessels against the annual quotas available. These are available from the MMO at:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/quota-use-statistics>

