



Department  
for Environment  
Food & Rural Affairs

# Fisheries: Apportioning additional quota between the UK administrations

**UK and the Crown Dependencies**

**Summary of responses and government response**

**March 2021**



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# 1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

We also consulted on how to allocate any additional quota to industry in England and the crown dependencies and on the future of the economic link in England. We are publishing separate responses to those consultations.

## 2. Background

From 13 October to 10 November 2020, Defra consulted on how to apportion additional fishing quota between the UK administrations in 2021<sup>2</sup>. The consultation was run through Citizen Space, our online consultation tool.

Due to Covid-19 restrictions we were unable to supplement this consultation with face-to-face workshops in coastal areas we would otherwise have done. But we did proactively engage with stakeholders across the UK virtually.

We held many conversations by video and teleconference with industry and other stakeholder groups from all parts of the UK. In Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales we

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

<sup>2</sup> <https://consult.defra.gov.uk/fisheries/apportioning-additional-quota-between-the-uk-admin/>

did this in tandem with officials from the devolved administrations. Indeed, we have worked closely with the Northern Ireland Executive, Scottish Government and Welsh Government on this consultation and the development of the final method. We also shared the responses to this consultation with all administrations.

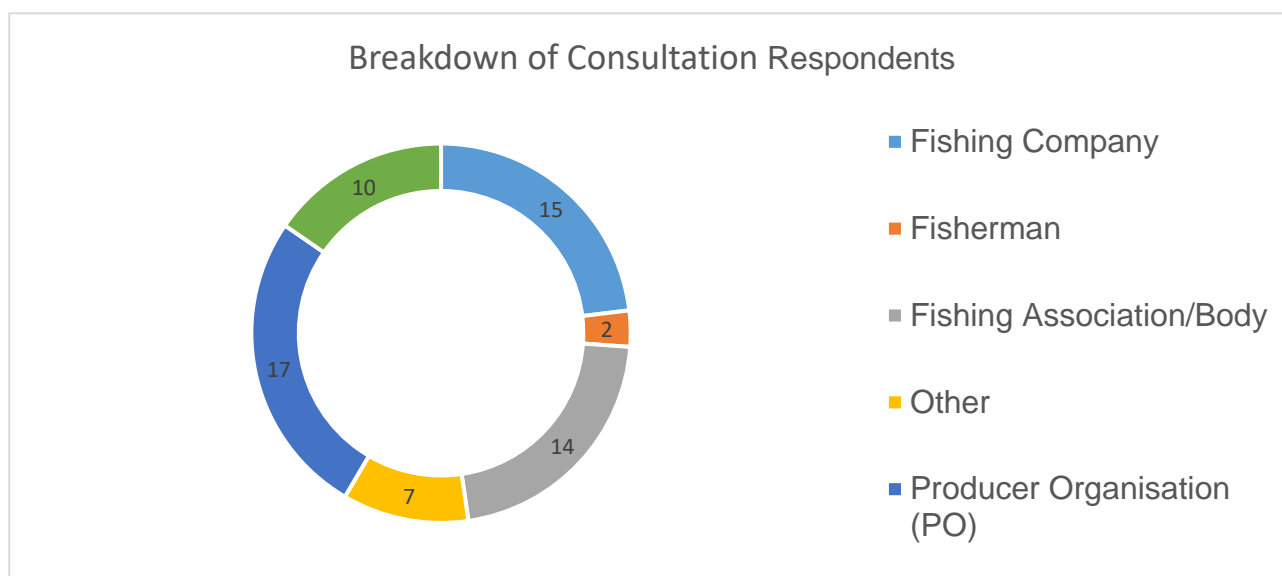
The analysis presented in this document is based on the formal responses to the consultation which we received. But we have taken account of all views expressed in other discussions with us too.

### 3. Overview of responses

A total of 65 responses were received, 49 via Citizen Space and 16 via email.

Responses were received from a range of individuals and organisations. These have been grouped into 6 broad categories: fishing company, fisherman, fishing association/representative body, producer organisation<sup>3</sup>, unspecified<sup>4</sup> and other<sup>5</sup>.

**Figure 1: Breakdown of Consultation Respondents**



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

<sup>3</sup> This includes responses from individual producer organisation members and organisational responses on behalf of all their members

<sup>4</sup> Unspecified – we were unable to identify which category the respondent should be assigned to

<sup>5</sup> Other – includes: university, crown dependencies, environmental NGOs, local authorities, members of parliament, harbour authorities and law society (1 response from each)

Not all respondents answered all of the questions in the consultation. A breakdown of the responses to each consultation question is set out in Annex 2.

## **4. How we currently apportion quota between administrations**

In this consultation we did not propose any change to how we apportion the UK's existing share of quota between administrations. That will continue to be done on the current method which is set out in the UK Quota Management Rules.

However, we can learn from the positive and negative elements of the current method and use that to inform what we do for additional quota and we asked two questions about this in the consultation.

The responses to these questions were similar to findings from earlier engagement with stakeholders. The views expressed were varied and at times conflicting. For example, some responses said that stability was important for facilitating investment and providing security for businesses. Others said things should change and that the current method is unfair.

### **Question 1 – What are the positive elements of the current method of apportioning quota between administrations?**

54 of the 65 respondents gave a response to this question.

The main strengths identified by various respondents included a clear methodology being in place and that the system provides certainty and stability. It was also said that the method provides reassurance for lenders.

Some respondents also stated that the pool system for the under 10 metre fleet works well and that the combination of fixed quota allocation (FQA) units and separate pools provides a degree of fairness and equality in terms of access to quota.

### **Question 2 – What are the negative elements of the current method of apportioning quota between administrations?**

54 of the 65 respondents gave a response to this question. Many of the views expressed contradicted those given in response to question 1.

Various respondents stated the current model concentrates quota holdings in certain parts of the country or in certain parts of industry which they felt to be unfair. Some highlighted that it prevented them from obtaining fishing opportunities in their local waters. This was particularly noted by respondents from Wales and the Isle of Man.

Some respondents noted issues where producer organisations have members licensed to more than one administration. This was said to make the administration of their quota cumbersome.

Other respondents noted that FQA units cannot currently be traded freely between all parts of the UK and this was said to cause a disadvantage<sup>6</sup>. There were calls for a reconciliation exercise in response to this.

It was also stated that if the current method was used as a basis for apportioning additional quota it would see those who have fished quota that was swapped in from EU States lose out. This is because it would see additional quota go to those who hold FQA units rather than those who previously swapped and fished the quota.

There were also some comments made around a lack of understanding of how the current system works, that it is too rigid and inflexible to adapt, and the time taken to finalise annual allocations.

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<sup>6</sup> There is currently a moratorium on transfers of fixed quota allocation units between Scotland and the rest of the UK.



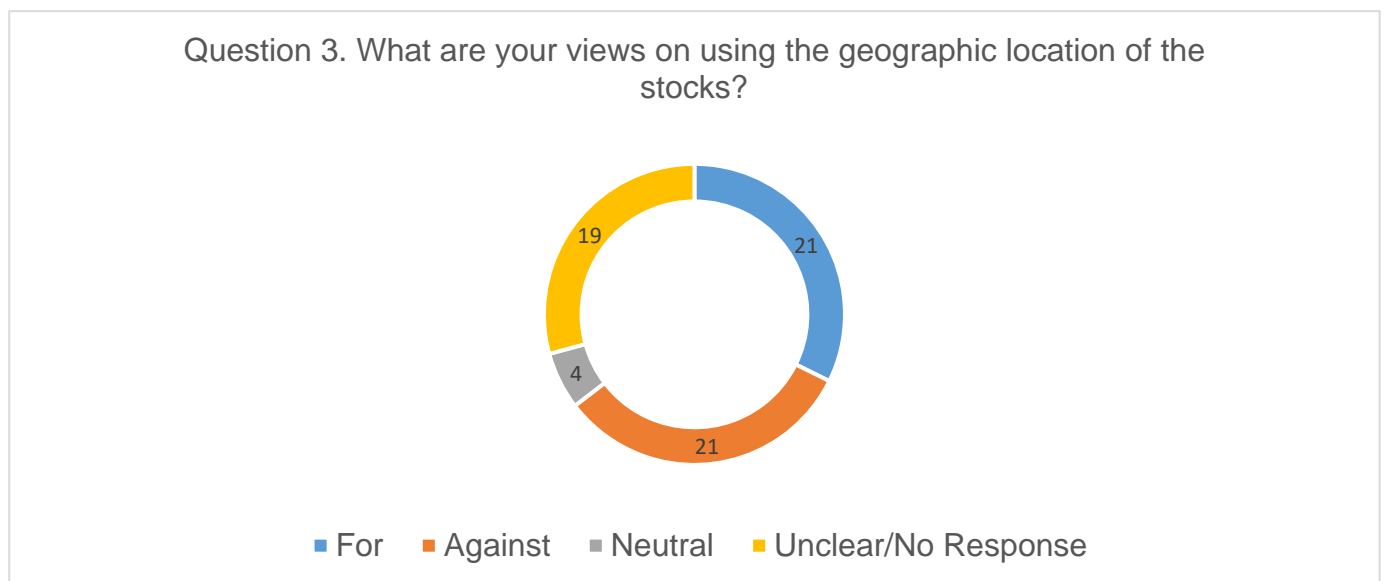
## 5. Options for apportioning additional quota in 2021

We consulted on 5 options for apportioning additional quota in 2021:

- Option 1 – geographic location of the stocks
- Option 2 – historic uptake
- Option 3 – capacity of the fleet in each administration
- Option 4 – policy priorities of each administration
- Option 5 – hybrid approach

### Question 3 – What are your views on using the geographic location of the stocks?

**Figure 2: Consultation responses on using the geographical location of stocks to apportion UK additional quota.**



42 of the 65 respondents stated a position on this question.<sup>7</sup>

The 21 respondents in favour of this proposal consisted of 2 fishermen, 4 fishing associations/bodies, 5 fishing companies, 5 from producer organisations, 2 unspecified and 3 others.

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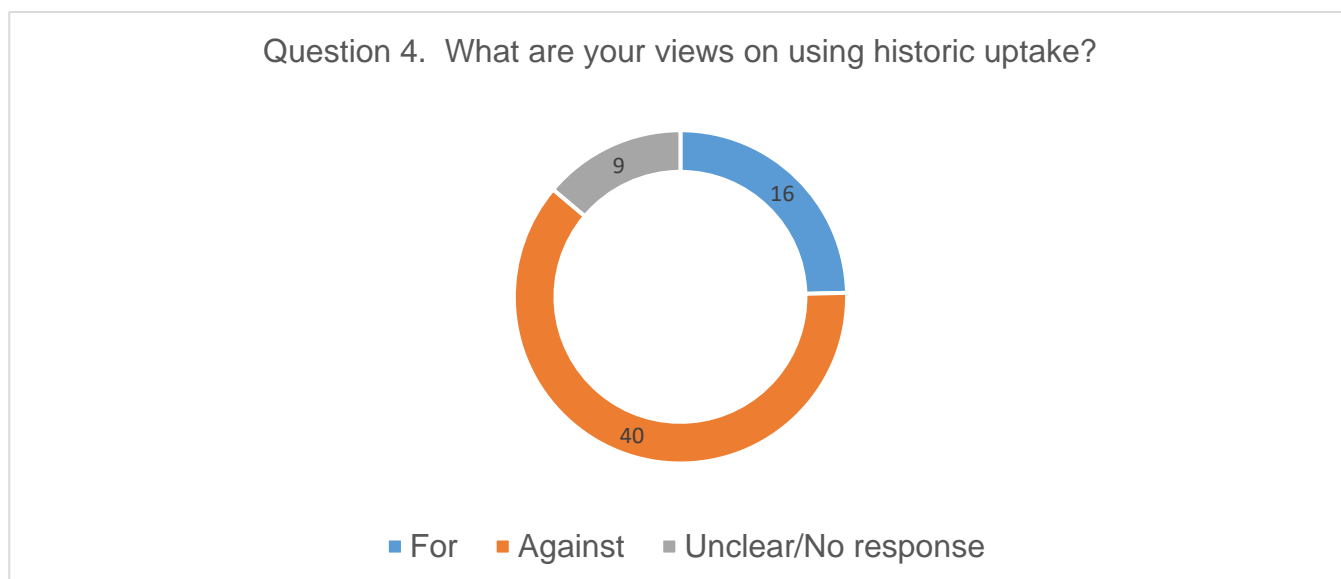
<sup>7</sup> The 19 unclear/no response consists of 3 who did not provide a reply and 16 who did not provide a preference for or against this option

The 21 respondents against this proposal consisted of 4 from fishing associations/bodies, 8 fishing companies, 8 from producer organisations and 2 unspecified.

A number of mixed views were received in response to this question, with 7 respondents agreeing in principle that geographic location should be adopted by stating that it mirrors the UK negotiating position for the TCA (at the time of this consultation the EU exit negotiations were still ongoing). However, a number of respondents questioned the practicality of using this approach within the UK, with three going further to state that it would adversely impact the English fleet and Northern Irish fleets.

## Question 4 – What are your views on using historic uptake?

**Figure 3: Consultation responses on using historic uptake to apportion UK additional quota.**



56 of the 65 respondents stated a position on this question.<sup>8</sup>

The 16 respondents in favour of this method included 3 from fishing associations/bodies, 5 from fishing companies, 5 from a producer organisation and 3 unspecified.

The 40 respondents against this proposal consisted of 2 fishermen, 11 fishing associations/bodies, 7 fishing companies, 11 from producer organisations, 5 unspecified and 4 others.

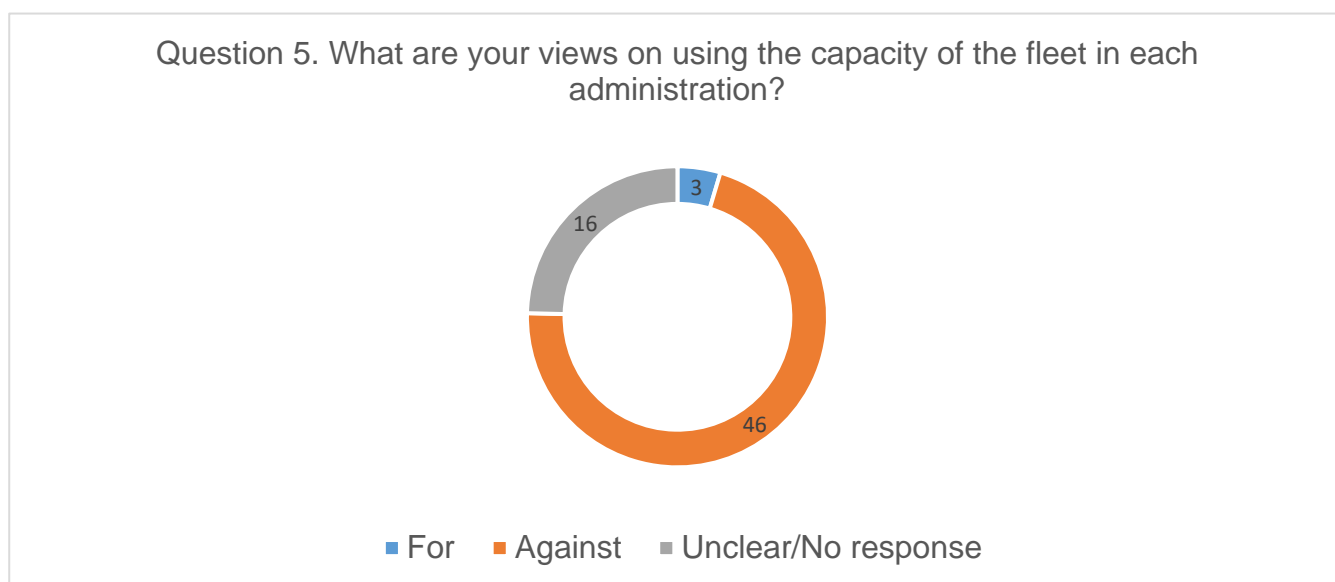
<sup>8</sup> The 9 unclear/no response consists of 3 who did not provide a reply and 6 who did not provide a preference for or against this option

The majority of respondents were opposed to this option, with the main negative comments being that it appeared unfair. A number of the respondents from the inshore fleet expressed the view that it limited their ability to diversify. Some respondents also said that it could specifically disadvantage the Welsh fleet. The other main themes raised were that it acted as a barrier for new entrants and that it consolidates quota holdings in the few.

The main themes that emerged from those in favour were that it rewarded those that have actively fished stocks in the past. A handful of respondents also gave qualified support to this option. They agreed that it could work in principle but preferred another option: 3 preferred using geographic location of stocks and 14 preferred to use FQA units.

## Question 5 – What are your views on using the capacity of the fleet in each administration?

Figure 4: Consultation responses on using fleet capacity to apportion UK additional quota.



49 of the 65 respondents stated a position on this question.<sup>9</sup>

The vast majority of respondents were opposed to this approach with only 3 respondents - 2 from producer organisations and 1 individual (no organisation) - in favour.

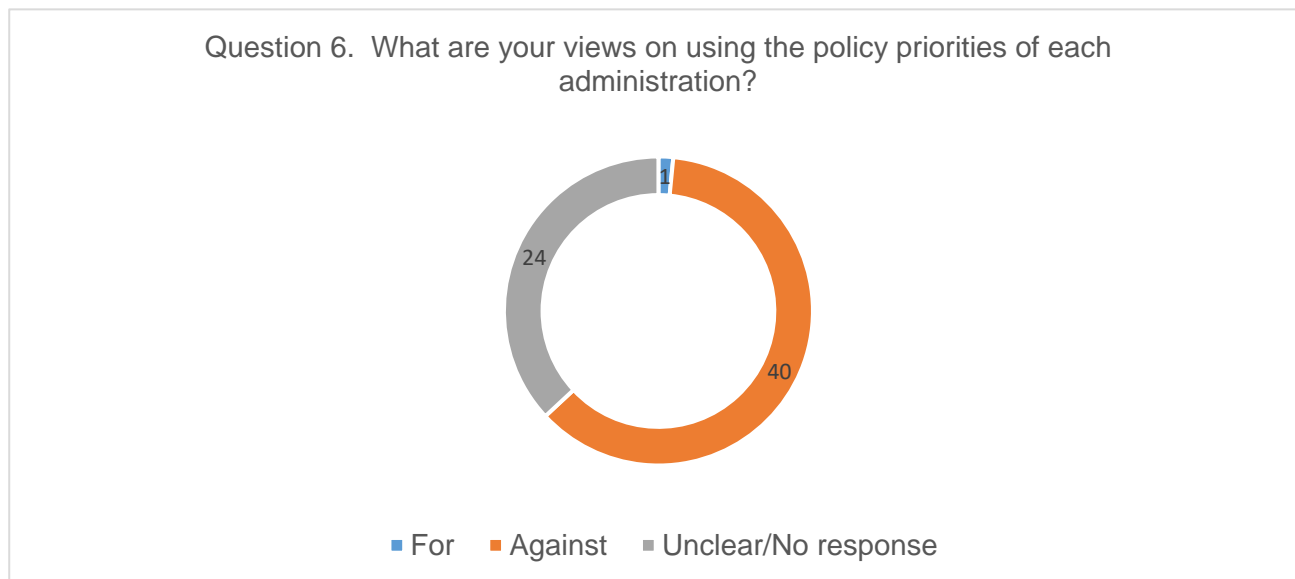
The 46 respondents against this proposal consisted of 2 fishermen, 12 fishing associations/bodies, 13 fishing companies, 12 from producer organisations, 4 unspecified and 3 others.

<sup>9</sup> The 16 unclear/no response consists of 4 who did not provide a reply and 12 who did not provide a preference for or against this option

A variety of reasons were given by respondents on why such a method should not be used including it was unfair, too complicated, rewarded unsustainable fishing practices and entrenched existing inequality.

## Question 6 – What are your views on using the policy priorities of each administration?

**Figure 5: Consultation responses on using policy priorities to apportion UK additional quota.**



41 of the 65 respondents stated a position on this question.<sup>10</sup>

The vast majority of respondents were opposed to this approach with only 1 individual in favour. The 40 respondents against this proposal consisted of 2 fishermen, 9 fishing associations/bodies, 9 fishing companies, 13 from producer organisations, 3 unspecified and 4 others.

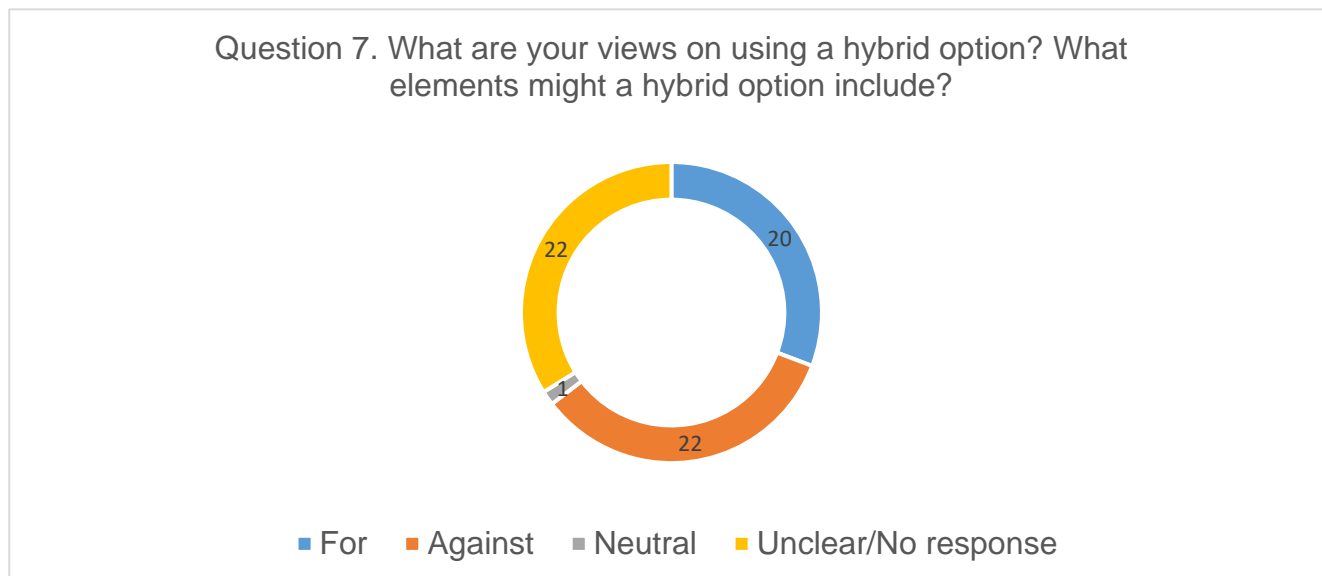
The main themes that arose in response to this question were around the practicalities of adopting this option with many feeling it would be too complicated and difficult to implement quickly. In addition, a number of respondents raised concerns that administrations could potentially have conflicting priorities.

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<sup>10</sup> The 24 unclear/no response consists of 4 who did not provide a reply and 20 who did not provide a preference for or against this option

## Question 7 – What are your views on using a hybrid option? What elements might a hybrid option include?

Figure 6: Consultation responses on using a hybrid option to apportion UK additional quota.



42 of the 65 respondents stated a position on this question.<sup>11</sup>

The 20 respondents who said they were in favour of this proposal included 6 from fishing associations/bodies, 4 from fishing companies, 5 from producer organisations, 4 other and 1 unspecified.

The 22 respondents against this proposal consisted of 5 from fishing associations/bodies, 5 fishing companies, 10 from producer organisations and 2 unspecified.

The main concerns raised in response to this approach was that it could add to the complexity of the current system and may not be practical for 2021. Several respondents suggested that it could be adopted in the longer term.

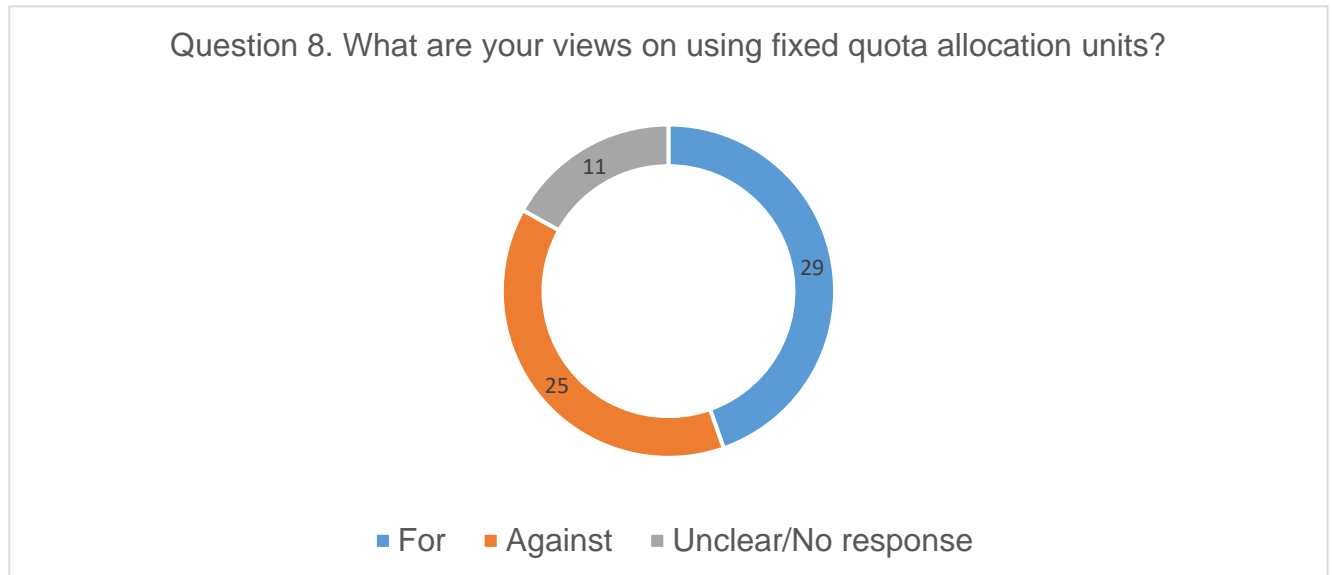
Two combinations were promoted over all others in developing a hybrid model, these were either a combination of historic update and geographic location, or a combination of historic uptake and FQA units.

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<sup>11</sup> The 22 unclear/no response consists of 4 who did not provide a reply and 18 who did not provide a preference for or against this option

## Question 8 – What are your views on using fixed quota allocation units?

Figure 7: Consultation responses on using fixed quota allocation units to apportion UK additional quota.



54 of the 65 respondents stated a position on this question.<sup>12</sup>

Of all the questions posed regarding quota allocation this question had the largest number of positive responses with 29 in favour. The 29 respondents who said they were in favour of this proposal included 6 from fishing associations/bodies, 10 from fishing companies, 11 from a producer organisation and 2 unspecified. 25 of these also stated that this was their preferred option for allocation, based on all the options presented.

The 25 respondents against this proposal consisted of 2 fishermen, 7 fishing associations/bodies, 4 fishing companies, 3 from producer organisations, 4 unspecified and 5 others.

Those in favour of this approach were mainly from producer organisations and fishing companies who hold FQA units. There were concerns that a new method would result in an unfair distribution of quota between the administrations. Additional concerns raised included that a new method could lead to FQA units having different values in different administrations and this could undermine the current method for allocating existing quota.

The majority of respondents who were against the use of FQA units were from the non-sector. They argued that the current method results in the consolidation of quota and that

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<sup>12</sup> The 11 unclear/no response consists of 4 who did not provide a reply and 7 who did not provide a preference for or against this option

because of the limited FQA unit holdings held by the non-sector they would not receive their fair share of an additional quota.

One producer organisation also stated that while they supported using FQA units for our existing quota, it should not be used as the basis for allocating any additional quota. This was because many parts of industry have swapped in and landed quota for many years. They felt this amount of quota should go to their administration, not to those who hold FQA units. At the time of consultation, the future of international quota swaps was uncertain.

## **Question 9 – Are there any other options for splitting additional quota between the four administrations we should consider for 2021?**

A number of recurring themes appeared in response to this question that appeared under the other questions, notably the polarised views on the merits of FQA units and a desire to give more quota to smaller vessels and recreational fishers.

Other options put forward by respondents to this question included:

- use additional quota to address socio-economic inequality in the regions
- allocate additional quota based on capacity of smaller boats
- retain additional quota and use as currency for international quota swaps
- allocate additional quota based on vessel horsepower and existing quota
- allocate additional quota based on landings by devolved administration area
- wait until the amount of additional quota is known before making a decision
- split the quota equally between the administrations
- deduct the Isle of Man's share of the additional quota equally from all 4 UK administrations
- create new FQA units to share it out
- allocate additional quota for pelagic and demersal stocks differently

## **Question 10 – What other factors should we consider when apportioning additional quota between administrations?**

As with question 9, a number of recurring themes appeared in response to this question.

A number of respondents stated that employing the most environmentally sustainable fishing practices should be rewarded with access to additional quota. The other factors put forward by respondents to this question were:

- allocate to active fishermen who need it

- vessel size and fleet size in each administration should be considered
- should consider fairness and equal opportunity
- use to address inequality amongst the fleet
- use to boost local fleet in Wales
- we should treat pelagic and demersal quota stocks differently
- an FQA unit reconciliation exercise is needed
- the FQA transfer moratorium should be lifted
- no changes should be made to the allocation method for under 10 metre fleet

In addition to the specific questions posed a number of respondents also expressed some general comments on the consultation as a whole. This including queries and concerns about the timing and duration of the consultation. In particular, there were concerns that this was being done before the TCA was concluded and therefore before we know what our new quota shares are.

There were also questions about the amount of information supplied with the consultation with some respondents expressing a view that they felt unable to properly assess the impact of the different options.

Some respondents also considered that any change to the current method would ultimately mean fishermen receiving different shares depending on where their vessels were registered. It was said this could lead to disparity within the system.

## 6. Government response

### How we currently apportion between administrations

Defra have noted the positive and negative elements of the current method that were identified by respondents.

We agree that stability and certainty is important. It is also right that the published methodology is clear and provides assurance to industry and lenders. We also note that some respondents said they did not understand how the current method works. To address this Defra will clearly set out the methodology for apportioning both existing and additional quota in the UK Quota Management Rules.

We have noted the comments made about the cross-border operation of producer organisations and trading of FQA units. We recognise these concerns and will consider them further in 2021. However, they are more about how quota is managed during the fishing year and industry structures and are not issues we can address with the apportionment of additional quota between administrations.



Some respondents highlighted issues arising from the potential loss of international quota swaps (again noting the consultation was completed before the TCA concluded). It was noted that if the current method was also used to apportion additional quota it could see those who have fished quota that was swapped in from EU Member States lose out. This is because the additional quota would go to those who hold FQA units rather than those who previously swapped and fished the quota. Defra are aware of the important role that international quota swaps have played in supporting fishers access the quota they required throughout the fishing year and have taken respondents' concerns on board in developing a method for additional quota.

There were other points made about the current system not being flexible enough and about the length of time taken to do the apportionment and allocation process at the start of each year. Defra accept these points and will look to speed up the process for apportionment and allocation in future. It should be noted, however, that 2021 will be very different to previous years due to delayed negotiations.

## Options for 2021

None of the options proposed received unanimous support from respondents. Indeed, there were polarised views from all parts of the UK about the best way forward.

### The current method (FQA units)

Some respondents made the argument that the current method (largely based on FQA units) should also be used for additional quota. However, Defra have been clear since our 2018 white paper that additional quota would not be linked to FQA units and would be managed differently.

Many respondents suggested using the current method to apportion additional quota for 2021 while things are uncertain. In our consultation document Defra noted that this was not our preferred option. This is because we see additional quota as an opportunity to trial new approaches and to deal with some of the issues arising from the current method. We do not consider that there is a need to wait before doing so.

Some of the arguments made in favour of using the current method were that it was clearly understood and promoted stability and certainty for industry. However, we do not consider that these are reasons not to test other approaches or that other methods couldn't deliver these benefits. We do recognise the need for some stability and certainty, which is why we are not changing the allocation method for existing quota shares.

### Geographical location of the stocks and historic uptake

Using the geographic location of the stocks and using historic uptake both had their supporters as well as their detractors.

Some respondents raised questions about how these options would operate. There were also concerns raised about the fairness of each. Apportioning quota by the location of the stocks could provide opportunities to parts of the UK that have not previously been able to access quota to the same extent. But it could also limit opportunities for industry in other parts of the UK. By contrast, using historic uptake could provide opportunities to those with a demonstrated need and ability to catch it; however, it may also mirror any imbalances of the current method.

Having reviewed the responses to each, it is clear that neither option alone would deliver for all parts of the UK. But there are merits to both options and they could be used as part of a hybrid option.

### **Capacity of the fleet in each administration and policy priorities of each administration**

It was clear that using the capacity of the fleet in each administration or using the policy priorities of each administration were not as well received as other options. The main issue respondents raised was that they did not understand how these options would work at the UK level. We accept further work and engagement is needed before this could be put into practice and so we do not propose to use this option for 2021.

### **Hybrid approach**

A hybrid option was not preferred by many but some ideas were put forward on how this could work. The main concern respondents had was that a hybrid approach could be complex and time consuming to put in place for the 2021 fishing year.

However, a hybrid approach does appear to be the best way of reconciling the many different views put forward by respondents across the UK. Options proposed by respondents included a hybrid between historic uptake and geographic location of the stocks and historic uptake and FQA units.

### **Other options suggested by respondents**

We also note some respondents advocated an effort management system in place of a quota system. That is not something we are in a position to consider at the UK level this year, but we have separately consulted on an effort pilot within England. In other parts of the UK, this is a matter for devolved administrations.

Other options were put forward too. We will consider all these options for 2022 and beyond.

## Other factors and issues raised

### Making changes from 2022

A number of respondents argued that we should wait until after 2021 before trialling a new approach. As noted above, respondents suggested this would provide certainty and stability for industry. However, as we will continue to apportion our existing share of quota using the current method this already provides stability. We will evaluate our new approach throughout the year and learn lessons for 2022 and beyond.

### Timing and duration of the consultation

Various respondents raised queries and concerns about the timing and duration of this consultation. In particular, some considered that the consultation was premature and that it would have been better to wait until after negotiations had concluded and once the additional quota was known. Some also felt that 4 weeks was too short a period for this type of consultation.

We carefully considered both of these issues, both before consulting and in light of the responses. While we understand it would have been preferable to know the outcome of the TCA before consulting on options, we believe it was right to run the consultation in 2020. At that time it was possible that both TCA and annual negotiations on total allowable catches could conclude before the end of 2020. Consulting when we did would have allowed us to decide the policy and announce allocations for the start of the 2021 fishing year. We have heard many times from industry – including in response to this consultation – that it takes too long to allocate quota at the start of the year.

Our approach was to consult on the different options at a high level and seek views on the best way forward on an in-principle basis. In that regard, this consultation was successful as respondents were able to articulate views both for and against different options in a way that has allowed us to develop a method for 2021.

While Defra recognise the pressures facing the fishing industry and other stakeholders, given that the formal consultation did not include detailed modelling and was done on an in-principle basis, we consider 4 weeks was adequate time for respondents to consider the options. It should also be noted that this was the third engagement exercise Defra have held on the issue of additional quota. It followed a call for evidence in 2019 and an informal scoping exercise earlier in 2020. There was also consultation in 2018 on the white paper which set the framework for this. We also met with a range of stakeholders before and during the consultation period to discuss options and secure feedback.

In addition, Defra have been clear that this approach is only for 2021. We will evaluate how well it works and look to make improvements for 2022. There will be further consultation in future on options for 2022 and beyond.

## Available analysis

Some respondents raised concerns about the level of information supplied with the consultation. As this consultation was undertaken before the negotiation outcomes were known it was not possible to provide detailed breakdowns of the options and the impacts at this point. This could not be known until after the negotiations concluded.

In any future consultations, the amounts of additional quota should be known and so it may then be possible to include more detailed information.

## Impact on FQA value

Some respondents argued that any departure from the current method would see FQA unit holders licensed in some administrations gain proportionally more quota than holders licensed in other administrations which they felt could lead to disparity.

Defra understand this concern, but it should also be noted that this consultation was about how additional quota would be apportioned between administrations, not how it is then allocated by each administration to industry. As that is a devolved function it is already possible for FQA unit holders to receive different shares of quota depending on which administration they are licensed within.

## Our way forward for 2021

Defra have carefully considered all the views expressed by respondents and the points raised in the various meetings and correspondence received on this issue. We have also worked closely with the devolved administrations to decide the best way forward for 2021.

For 2021 Defra will use a two stage method.

The first stage will ensure that no administration is worse off than they were before. To do this, Defra will take account of recent international quota swapping patterns. This is because we have heard that some parts of industry across the UK may be disadvantaged by the loss of international quota swaps during 2021.

To mitigate this in 2021, Defra will consider quota that the UK has normally swapped in and landed. The additional quota that we have secured up to this amount will be apportioned between the administrations based on historic uptake. This will help ensure that those who have swapped and fished quota in the past can continue to receive this quota now we have left the EU.

Once the additional quota is shared between administrations (which is what this document considers) it will be for each administration to decide how to allocate that additional quota to their industry and whether this is allocated to those who previously swapped and fished

it. But by taking this into account at the UK apportionment stage Defra will give each administration the option of doing that.

The second stage is aimed at sharing the rest fairly and ensuring all parts of the UK benefit as a result of us leaving the EU. We want to see fishermen across the British Islands gain from the additional quota secured through the new TCA shares. Due to quota apportionment being a zero-sum game, Defra have sought to strike a balanced approach when sharing the rest fairly.

Defra consider that a ratio of 90% historic uptake to 10% zonal attachment would best meet the needs of all administrations and deal with the issues raised by respondents.

Using an element of historic uptake will ensure all parts of the UK benefit from additional quota in the stocks that they have previously fished, regardless of where those stocks are located. This will benefit those parts of the UK where active fishers have demonstrated that they both need and can catch those stocks.

Using an element of zonal attachment will ensure all parts of the UK benefit from additional quota in the stocks in their waters, regardless of whether they have had access to quota in the past. This would deal with some of the issues raised by respondents, for example, Welsh industry not having access to many of the quotas in Welsh waters. Potentially this could also better align with ambitions to mitigate climate change by allowing industry to fish stocks located closer to their home ports.

The 90:10 ratio reflects the relative importance Defra places on historic uptake to zonal attachment this year. 2021 is the first year that we have had this additional quota. Placing a high weighting on historic uptake will help ensure that the quota is able to be used effectively.

But we also recognise that this broad approach would not deliver the desired outcomes for parts of the Welsh fleet. As such, for 2021 Defra will deal with this by way of exception from the above general approach in order to ensure Welsh Government receives a minimum uplift in their priority stocks, where the apportionment method would not otherwise deliver this. As well as helping to develop fisheries in Wales, this should help Welsh industry manage chokes and bycatch. These tonnages are relatively small and the historic uptake in other parts of the UK indicate they do not have an immediate need for more quota in some of these stocks.

The shares based on a 90:10 ratio and uplifts for Wales are set out in Annex 3. Further details will also be included in the next revision to the UK Quota Management Rules.

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

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

Andrew Marr International

Angling Cymru and Welsh Federation of Sea Anglers

Anglo Northern Irish Fish Producers Organisation (ANIFPO)

Castlewood Fishing Ltd

Cornish Fish Producer Organisation (CFPO)

Cornwall Council

Courageous Fishing Ltd

Eastern England Fish Producer Organisation (EEFPO)

Falcon Fishing Ltd

Fish Producers Organisation (FPO)

Fishing Vessel Agents & Owners Association (Scotland)

Guiding Light Ltd

Humber Fishing Ltd

Isle of Man Government, Department of Environment Food and Agriculture (Fisheries Division)

JMR Fishing Ltd

Jubilee Fishing Co Ltd

Law Society of Scotland

Livingstone Fishing Ltd

Lockers Trawlers LTD

Lunar FPO Ltd

Manx Fish Producers Organisation

Marine Conservation Society

Member of Parliament, Dwyfor Meirionnydd

Mallaig & North West Fishermen's Association Ltd (MNWFA)

North Atlantic Fish Producer Organisation (NAFPO)  
North Atlantic Holdings Limited  
National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations  
New Under Ten Fishermen's Association (NUTFA) LTD  
North East of Scotland Fishermen's Organisation Limited  
Northern Ireland Fishermen's Federation (NIFF)  
Ocean Dawn Fishing Ltd  
Peter & J. Johnstone Limited  
Renaissance of the East Anglian Fisheries (REAF)  
R P and P J Blamey Fishing  
South Coast Skippers Council  
Scottish Fishermen's Organisation (SFO)  
Scottish White Fish Producers Association Ltd (SWFPA)  
South West Handline Fishermen's Association  
South West Fish Producer Organisation Ltd  
Sunbeam Fishing Ltd  
Temple Fishing Limited  
Thanet Fishermens' Association  
The Don Fishing Company Ltd  
University of Southampton  
Viking Fishing Ltd,  
Waterdance Limited  
West of Scotland Fish Producers Organisation  
Western Fish Producer Organisation  
United Kingdom Association of Fish Producer Organisation (UKAFPO)  
United Kingdom Fisheries Limited

## Annex 2 – Breakdown of responses per question

### Question 1: What are the positive elements of the current method of apportioning quota between administrations?

Fishing Company	Fisherman	Fishing Association/Body	Other	Producer Organisation	Unspecified
13	2	12	5	16	6

### Question 2: What are the negative elements of the current method of apportioning quota between administrations?

Fishing Company	Fisherman	Fishing Association/Body	Other	Producer Organisation	Unspecified
14	2	12	6	14	6

### Question 3: What are your views on using the geographic location of the stocks?

Fishing Company	Fisherman	Fishing Association/Body	Other	Producer Organisation	Unspecified
15	2	14	7	17	7

### Question 4: What are your views on using historic uptake?

Fishing Company	Fisherman	Fishing Association/Body	Other	Producer Organisation	Unspecified
15	2	14	7	16	8

### Question 5: What are your views on using the capacity of the fleet in each administration?

Fishing Company	Fisherman	Fishing Association/Body	Other	Producer Organisation	Unspecified
15	2	14	7	16	7

### Question 6: What are your views on using the policy priorities of each administration?

Fishing Company	Fisherman	Fishing Association/Body	Other	Producer Organisation	Unspecified
15	2	14	7	16	8

### Question 7: What are your views on using a hybrid option? What elements might a hybrid option include?

Fishing Company	Fisherman	Fishing Association/Body	Other	Producer Organisation	Unspecified
14	2	14	7	17	7



**Question 8: What are your views on using fixed quota allocation units?**

Fishing Company	Fisherman	Fishing Association/Body	Other	Producer Organisation	Unspecified
15	2	14	7	16	7

**Question 9: Are there any other options for splitting additional quota between the four administrations we should consider for 2021?**

Fishing Company	Fisherman	Fishing Association/Body	Other	Producer Organisation	Unspecified
13	2	11	7	12	5

**Question 10: What other factors should we consider when apportioning additional quota between administrations?**

Fishing Company	Fisherman	Fishing Association/Body	Other	Producer Organisation	Unspecified
14	2	12	6	14	6

## Annex 3 – New shares and uplifts

### Shares based on 90:10 ratio

Stock code	Common stock name	England	NI	Scotland	Wales
HER/07A/MM	Herring (Irish Sea)	9%	89%	1%	1%
SPR/7DE.	Sprat (English Channel)	100%	0%	0%	0%
JAX/4BC7D	Horse Mackerel (Southern North Sea and Eastern Channel)	98%	0%	2%	0%
HER/5B6ANB	Herring (West of Scotland)	20%	10%	70%	0%
COD/2A3AX4	Cod (North Sea)	19%	0%	81%	0%
ANF/56-14	Anglerfish (West of Scotland)	12%	1%	87%	0%
PLE/7HJK.	Plaice (7hjk)	97%	0%	3%	0%
WHG/2AC4.	Whiting (North Sea)	18%	0%	82%	0%
POK/2C3A4	Saithe (North Sea)	33%	0%	67%	0%
ANF/07.	Anglerfish (7)	78%	3%	15%	5%
LIN/04-C.	Ling (North Sea)	11%	0%	89%	0%
SOL/24-C.	Sole (North Sea)	95%	0%	5%	0%
HER/7G-K.	Herring (Celtic Sea)	1%	88%	0%	11%

Stock code	Common stock name	England	NI	Scotland	Wales
HER/4AB.	Herring (North Sea)	22%	7%	71%	0%
mac.27.nea	Mackerel (species level)	10%	7%	83%	0%
MAC/2A34.	Mackerel (North Sea)	<i>Apportioned at species level</i>			
MAC/2CX14-	Mackerel (Western)	<i>Apportioned at species level</i>			
LEZ/07.	Megrims (7)	86%	0%	8%	6%
HER/4CXB7D	Herring (Southern North Sea and Eastern Channel)	100%	0%	0%	0%
HKE/2AC4-C	Hake (North Sea)	32%	0%	68%	0%
WHG/56-14	Whiting (West of Scotland)	2%	1%	97%	0%
COD/5BE6A	Cod (West of Scotland)	3%	0%	97%	0%
whb.27.1-91214	Blue whiting (species level)	5%	4%	92%	0%
WHB/1X14	Blue Whiting (Northern)	<i>Apportioned at species level</i>			
RED/51214S	Redfish [Shallow Pelagic] (5,12,14)	3%	0%	97%	0%
POK/56-14	Saithe (West of Scotland)	7%	0%	93%	0%
HAD/7X7A34	Haddock (Celtic Sea)	71%	16%	11%	2%

Stock code	Common stock name	England	NI	Scotland	Wales
SRX/07D.	Skates and Rays (Eastern Channel)	98%	0%	1%	1%
SOL/07E.	Sole (Western Channel)	99%	0%	0%	1%
COD/7XAD34	Cod (Celtic Sea)	91%	3%	5%	2%
COD/07A.	Cod (Irish Sea)	5%	89%	3%	3%
COD/07D.	Cod (Eastern Channel)	100%	0%	0%	0%
RNG/5B67-	Roundnose Grenadier (Western)	0%	0%	100%	0%
BSF/56712-	Black Scabbardfish (Western)	0%	0%	100%	0%
SPR/2AC4-C	Sprat (North Sea)	38%	0%	62%	0%
SRX/67AKXD	Skates and Rays (Western)	75%	4%	14%	7%
POL/07.	Pollack (7)	97%	2%	0%	1%
NEP/07.	Nephrops (7)	5%	85%	8%	3%
HKE/571214	Hake (Western)	45%	2%	53%	0%
BOR/678-	Boarfish (Western)	12%	0%	88%	0%
PLE/7DE.	Plaice (English Channel)	99%	0%	1%	1%
T/B/2AC4-C	Turbot and Brill (North Sea)	76%	0%	24%	0%

Stock code	Common stock name	England	NI	Scotland	Wales
JAX/2A-14	Horse Mackerel (Western)	61%	20%	19%	0%
PLE/7FG.	Plaice (7fg)	86%	1%	0%	13%
SOL/7HJK.	Sole (7hjk)	99%	0%	1%	0%
WHG/7X7A-C	Whiting (Celtic Sea)	84%	9%	5%	2%
HAD/2AC4.	NS Haddock	12%	1%	87%	0%
LIN/6X14.	Ling (Western)	23%	1%	76%	0%
ARU/567.	Greater Silver Smelt (Western)	58%	0%	42%	0%
PLE/2A3AX4	Plaice (North Sea)	73%	0%	27%	0%
HER/7EF.	Herring (Western Channel and Bristol Channel)	100%	0%	0%	0%
POK/7/3411	Saithe (Celtic Sea)	89%	5%	2%	4%
SOL/07D.	Sole (Eastern Channel)	100%	0%	0%	0%
HAD/5BC6A.	Haddock (West of Scotland)	0%	1%	99%	0%
USK/567EI.	Tusk (Western)	0%	0%	100%	0%
SOL/7FG.	Sole (7fg)	91%	0%	0%	9%
SRX/2AC4-C	Skates and Rays (North Sea)	52%	0%	48%	0%
BLI/5B67-	Blue Ling (Western)	0%	0%	100%	0%

Stock code	Common stock name	England	NI	Scotland	Wales
ANF/2AC4-C	Anglerfish (North Sea)	9%	0%	90%	0%
SOL/56-14	Sole (West of Scotland)	2%	15%	83%	1%
L/W/2AC4-C	Lemon Sole and Witch (North Sea)	25%	0%	75%	0%
SOL/07A.	Sole (Irish Sea)	42%	46%	4%	8%
GHL/2A-C46	Greenland Halibut (North Sea and West of Scotland)	1%	0%	99%	0%
HAD/07A.	Haddock (Irish Sea)	1%	92%	3%	4%
LEZ/56-14	Megrims (West of Scotland)	3%	0%	97%	0%
USK/04-C.	Tusk (North Sea)	10%	0%	90%	0%
NEP/5BC6.	Nephrops (West of Scotland)	1%	11%	88%	0%
PLE/07A.	Plaice (Irish Sea)	59%	33%	1%	7%
PRA/2AC4-C	Northern Prawn (North Sea)	84%	0%	16%	0%
HAD/6B1214	Haddock (Rockall)	0%	0%	100%	0%
WHG/07A.	Whiting (Irish Sea)	5%	86%	3%	7%
POL/56-14	Pollack (West of Scotland)	1%	3%	96%	0%
LEZ/2AC4-C	Megrims (North Sea)	4%	0%	96%	0%

Stock code	Common stock name	England	NI	Scotland	Wales
NEP/2AC4-C	Nephrops (North Sea)	16%	3%	81%	0%
PLE/56-14	Plaice (West of Scotland)	1%	1%	98%	0%
COD/N3M.	Cod (NAFO 3M)*	100%	0%	0%	0%
HER/1/2-	Herring (ASH)*	1%	0%	99%	0%
COD/1/2B.	Cod (Svalbard)*	100%	0%	0%	0%
GHL/1N2AB.	Greenland Halibut (Norway 1,2)*	100%	0%	0%	0%
OTH/1N2AB.	Other Species (Norway 1,2)*	100%	0%	0%	0%
ANF/04-N.	Anglerfish (Norway 4)*	27%	0%	73%	0%
B/L/05B-F.	Ling and Blue Ling (Faroese Waters)*	3%	0%	97%	0%
C/H/05B-F.	Cod and Haddock (Faroese)*	1%	0%	99%	0%
COD/1N2AB.	Cod (Arcto-Norwegian)*	100%	0%	0%	0%
COD/N1GL14	Cod (Greenland)*	100%	0%	0%	0%
FLX/05B-F.	Flatfish (Faroese)*	2%	0%	98%	0%
GHL/5-14GL	Greenland Halibut (Greenland)*	100%	0%	0%	0%
HAD/1N2AB.	Haddock (Arcto-Norwegian)*	100%	0%	0%	0%

Stock code	Common stock name	England	NI	Scotland	Wales
LIN/04-N.	Ling (Norway 4)*	49%	0%	51%	0%
NEP/04-N.	Nephrops (Norway 4)*	7%	0%	93%	0%
OTH/04-N.	Other Species (Norway 4)*	41%	0%	59%	0%
OTH/05B-F.	Other Species (Faroes)*	1%	0%	99%	0%
OTH/1N2AB.	Other Species (Norway 1,2)*	100%	0%	0%	0%
POK/05B-F.	Saithe (Faroes)*	8%	0%	92%	0%
POK/1N2AB.	Saithe (Norway 1,2)*	99%	0%	1%	0%
REB/1N2AB.	Redfish (Norway 1,2)*	100%	0%	0%	0%
RED/05B-F.	Redfish (Faroes)*	8%	0%	92%	0%
RED/N1G14D	Redfish [Deep pelagic] (Greenland)*	100%	0%	0%	0%
USK/04-N.	Tusk (Norway 4)*	2%	0%	98%	0%

\* these stocks would be apportioned using only track record in 2021 as there is no landings based zonal attachment figure for UK waters



## Minimum uplifts for Wales

In apportioning additional quota, we will ensure that Wales receives the following tonnages in each of these stocks.

Note: At the time of publication, the UK total allowable catch for 2021 has not been confirmed. This assumes that we receive at least this much additional quota in each of these stocks. If we receive less additional quota in one or more of these stocks then the minimum uplift for Wales will instead be the amount received.

Stock code	Common stock name	Uplift for Wales (tonnes)
COD/7XAD34	Cod (Celtic Sea)	2
COD/07A	Cod (Irish Sea)	1
SRX/67AKXD	Skates and Rays (Western)	55
POL/07	Pollack (7)	10
PLE/7FG	Plaice (7fg)	32
SOL/7FG	Sole (7fg)	36
SOL/7A	Sole (Irish Sea)	1
ANF/07	Anglers (7)	50
MAC/2CX14-	Mackerel (Western)	50
HER/07A/MM	Irish Sea Herring	20