

United Kingdom **Sea Fisheries Statistics 2007**



# **UK SEA FISHERIES STATISTICS 2007**

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This document is also available on the MFA website.

Published by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Printed in the UK, September 2008, on material that contains 100% recycled fibre for uncoated paper and a minimum of 75% recycled fibre for coated paper.

Product code PB 13152

ISBN 978-0-85521-181-3

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# Preface

The UK Sea Fisheries Statistics annual report provides a broad picture of the UK fishing industry and its operations. A number of tables from the 2006 publication have been removed from this year's printed publication. However, they can still be accessed on the website for this publication. Please see [www.mfa.gov.uk](http://www.mfa.gov.uk) for details.

We recommend that you refer to the explanatory notes and glossary of terms which are important in interpreting some of the data.

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# Explanatory notes

1. The tables refer, as far as possible, to the United Kingdom, including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, with separate figures for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. In some cases figures for the various parts of the United Kingdom are not strictly comparable and differences are explained in the headings and footnotes of the tables.
2. The figures in the tables in Chapter 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). Total imports which combine landings by fishing vessels, carriers and cargo vessels are shown in Table 4.2.
4. Landing figures include a quantity caught by British vessels but not actually landed at British ports. These quantities are transhipped to foreign vessels in coastal waters and are later recorded as exports.
5. The following symbols apply throughout:
  - means "nil"
  - .. means "negligible" (less than half the last digit shown)
  - nd means "no data available"
  - na means "not applicable"

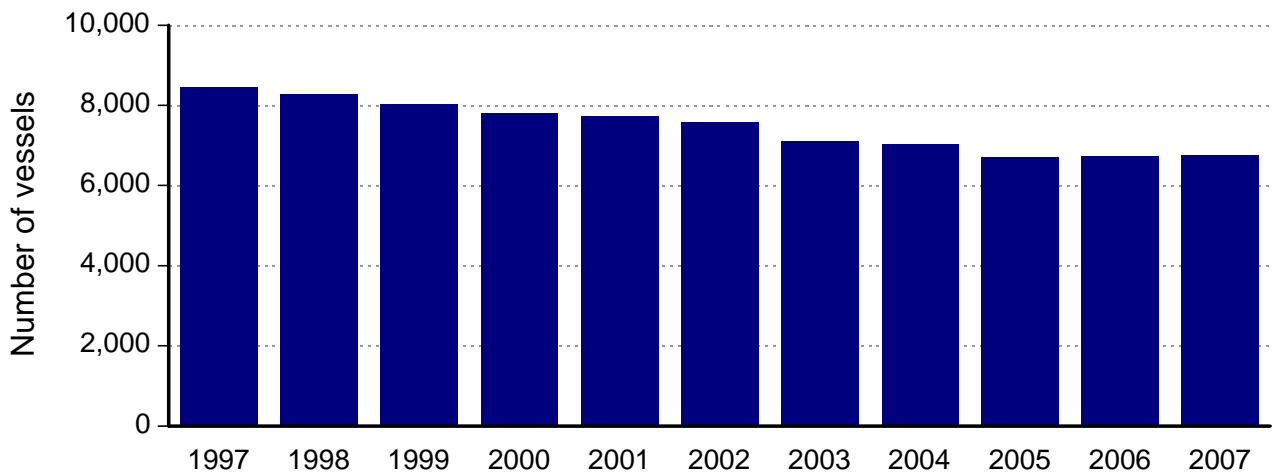


# 1 Overview of the UK fishing industry

## Fleet size and employment

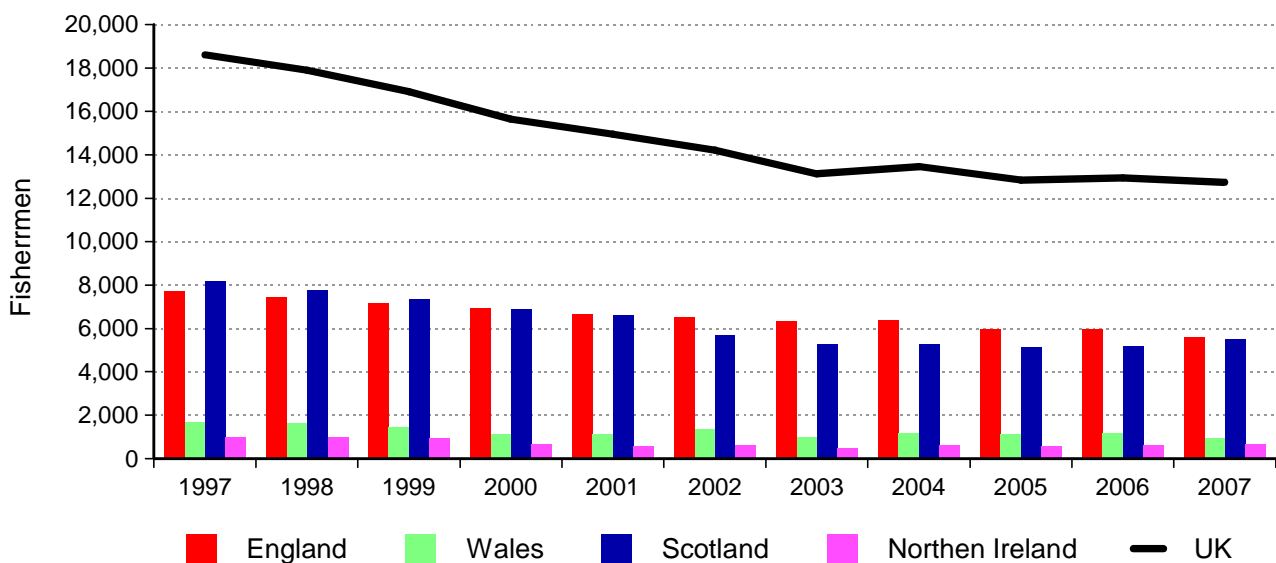
In 2007, the UK fishing industry had 6,763 fishing vessels compared with 8,458 in 1997, a reduction of 20 per cent. The fleet comprised 5,236 10 metre and under vessels and 1,527 over 10 metre vessels.

Chart 1.1: UK fleet size



There were 12,729 fishermen in 2007. This is down 32 per cent since 1997 although there has been little change in recent years. Of these, 5,589 were based in England (down 28 per cent since 1997), 973 in Wales (down 43 per cent), 5,509 in Scotland (down 33 per cent) and 658 in Northern Ireland (down 33 per cent). Part-time fishermen accounted for 21 per cent of the total, a proportion that has changed little over the last ten years. Further details can be found in Chapter 2.

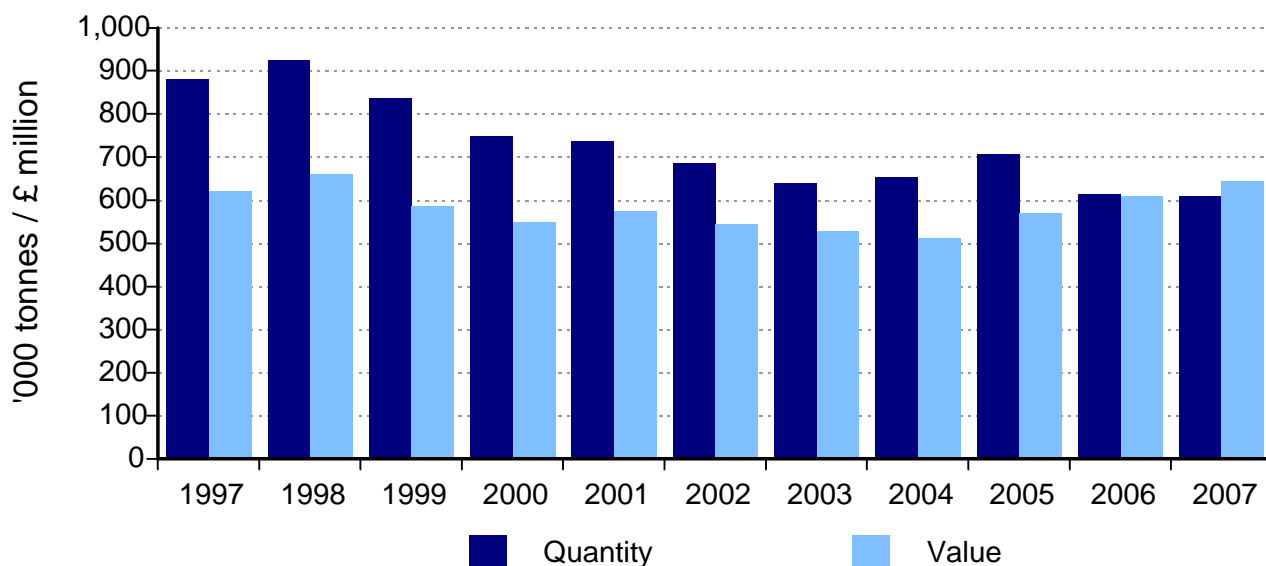
Chart 1.2: Number of fishermen



## Catch by UK vessels

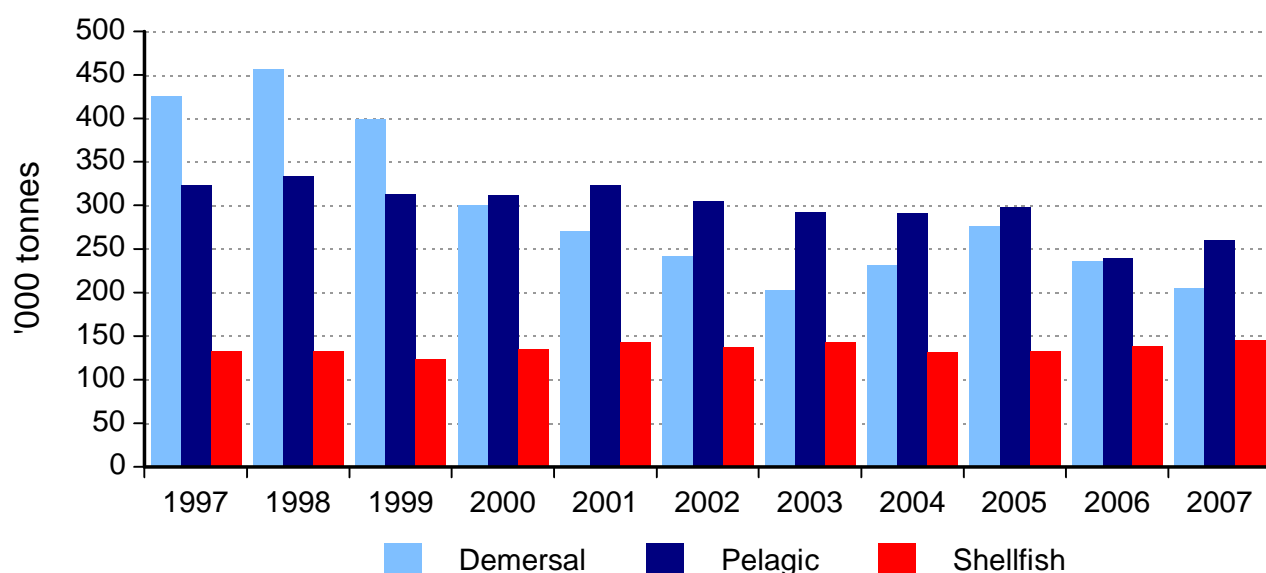
Chapter 3 presents information on quantity (live weight), value and area of capture for all UK vessels landing into the UK and abroad as well as for foreign vessels landing into the UK. Landings by member states against individual European Commission quotas for each fish stock targeted by the UK are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

**Chart 1.3: UK vessels landing into the UK and abroad**



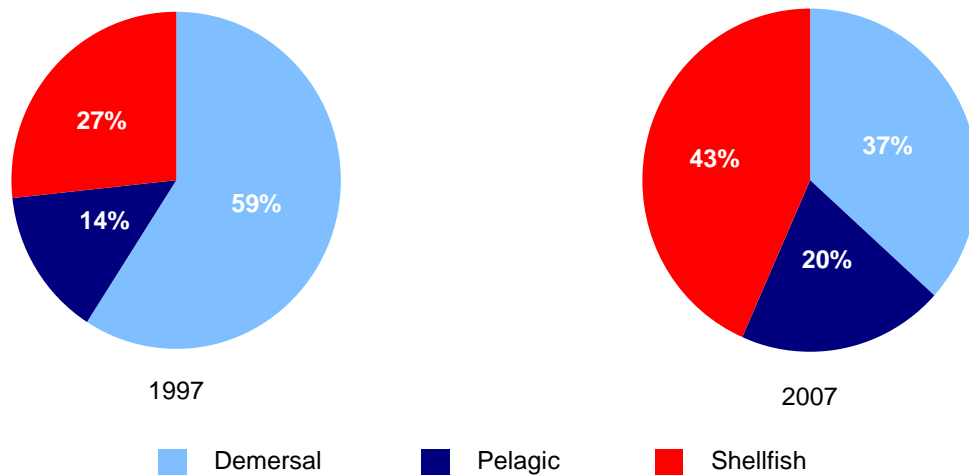
UK vessels landed 610 thousand tonnes of sea fish (including shellfish) in 2007, with a value of £645 million. Compared with 2006, this is a fall of 1 per cent in quantity but an increase of 6 per cent in value.

**Chart 1.4: UK Vessels landing into the UK and abroad by species group**



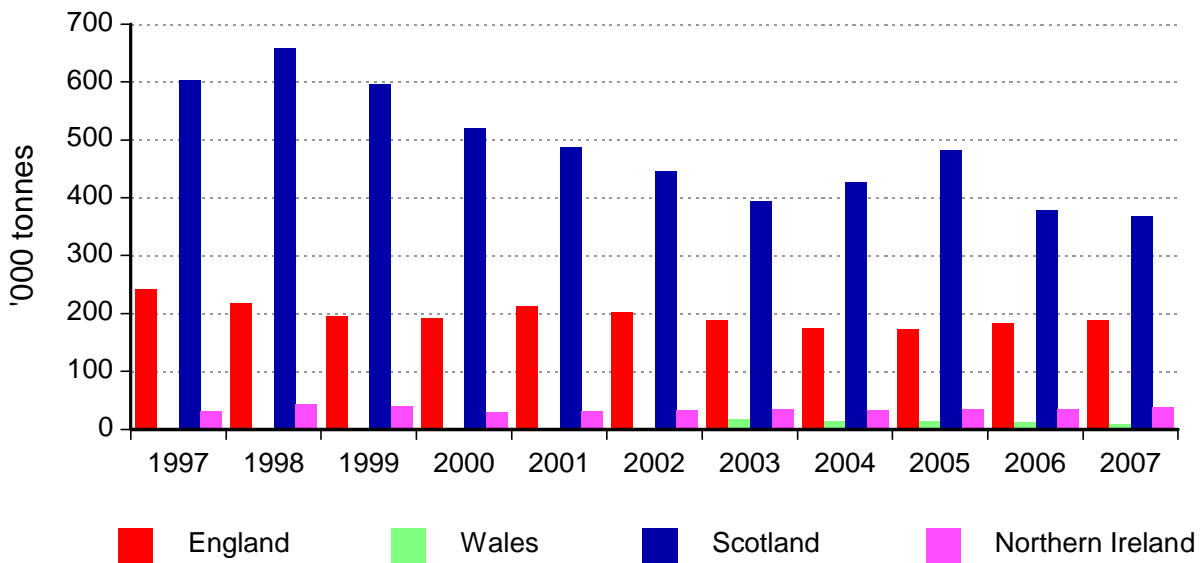
Landings of demersal fish have fallen by 26 per cent since 2005. Over the same period, pelagic landings fell by 13 per cent but shellfish landings rose by 10 per cent. Demersal landings have more than halved over the last ten years. The increase in the value of fish landed is largely a result of a rise in the value of shellfish landed (up 15 per cent on 2006).

**Chart 1.5: Value of landings by UK vessels**



The reduction in landings of demersal and pelagic fish over the last 10 years has contributed to shellfish - which previously accounted for 27 per cent in value of all landings in 1997 - accounting for 43 per cent of the total in 2007, a larger proportion than demersal fish.

**Chart 1.6: Landings into the UK and abroad by vessel nationality**

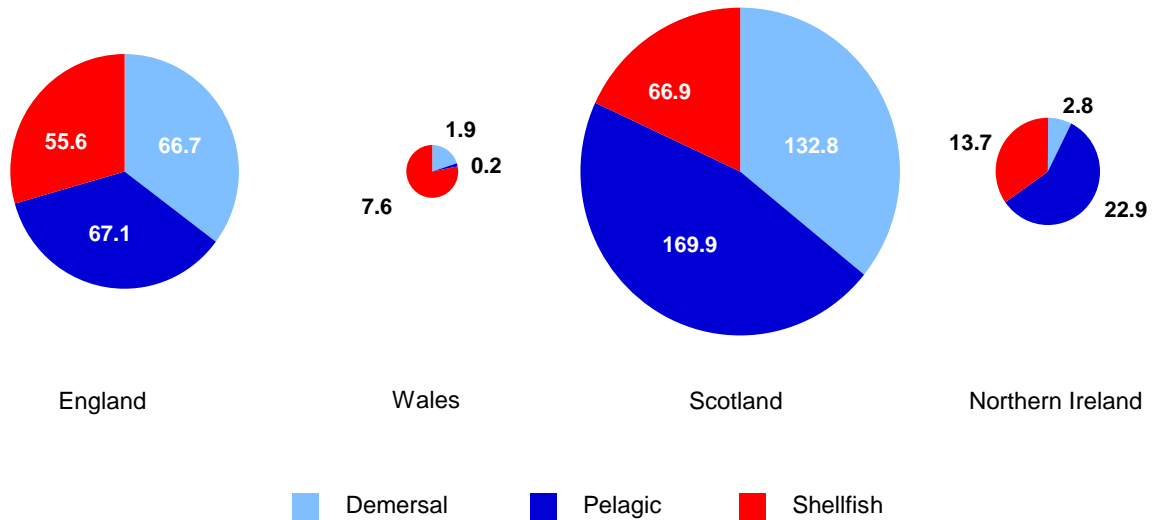


(a) 1997-2002 Landings by Welsh vessels are included with data for England

In 2007, the Scottish fleet's share of total landings was 61 per cent, down from 69 per cent in 1997. Over the same period, there have been increases for the English fleet (up to 31 per cent from 28 per cent) and for the Northern Irish fleet (up to 6 per cent from 4 per cent).



**Chart 1.7: Landings into the UK and abroad by vessel nationality & species group: 2007 ('000 tonnes)**

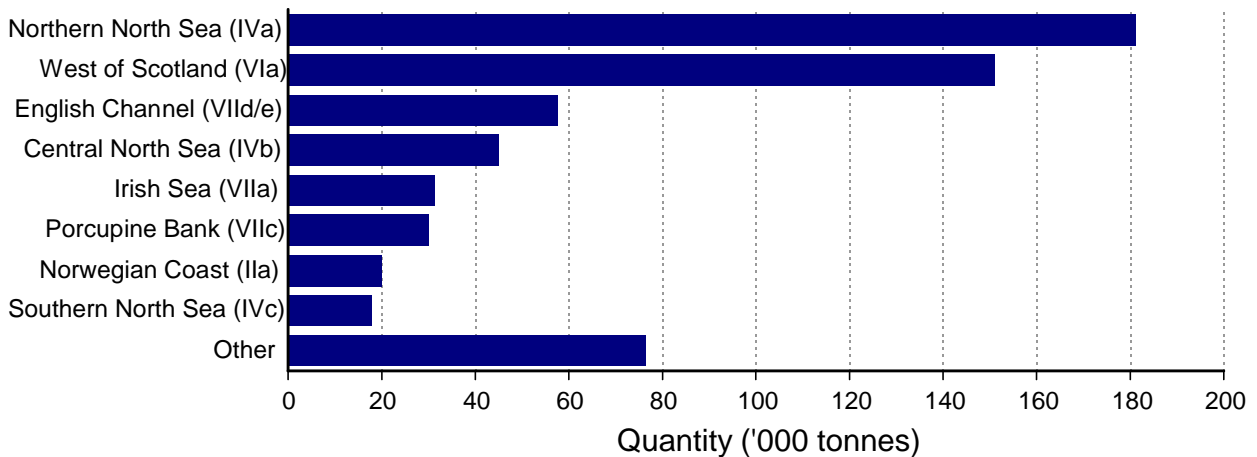


In terms of quantity, the Scottish fleet's catch was dominated by landings of demersal and pelagic fish. The Northern Irish catch was mainly pelagic, the Welsh mainly shellfish, while the English catch was evenly spread across all species groups.

### Catch, by sea area

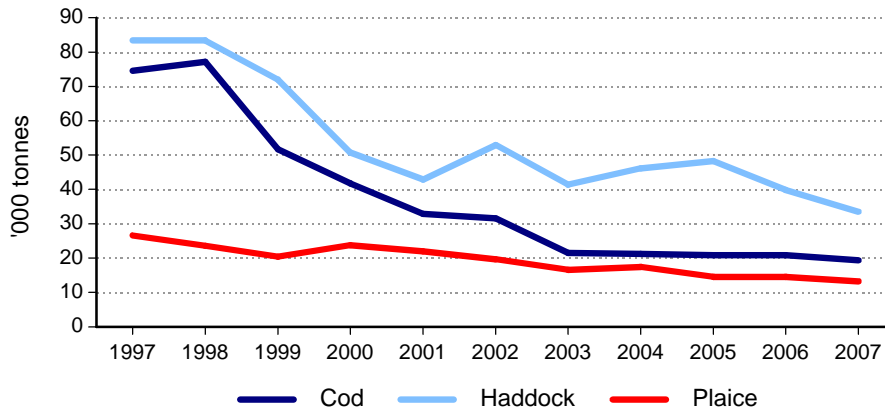
In 2007, 54 per cent of all landings by UK vessels were caught off the Northern North Sea and the West of Scotland (Areas IVa and VIa – see Chart 3.12 for a map of fishing areas).

**Chart 1.8: Catch by sea area, UK vessels: 2007**



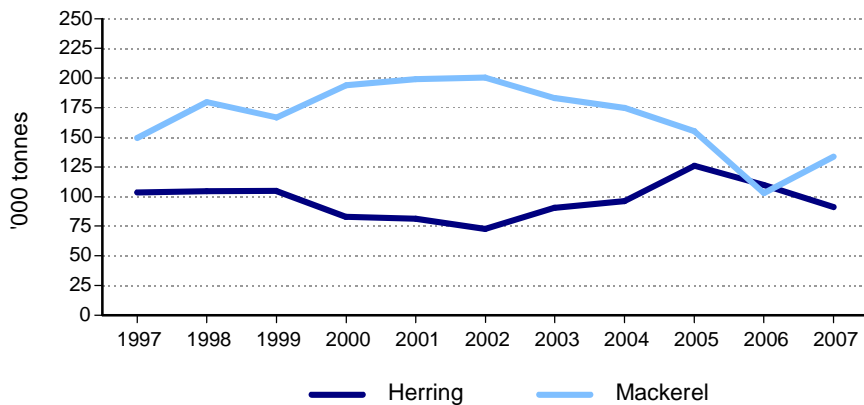
## Catch, by individual species

Chart 1.9: UK landings of key demersal species



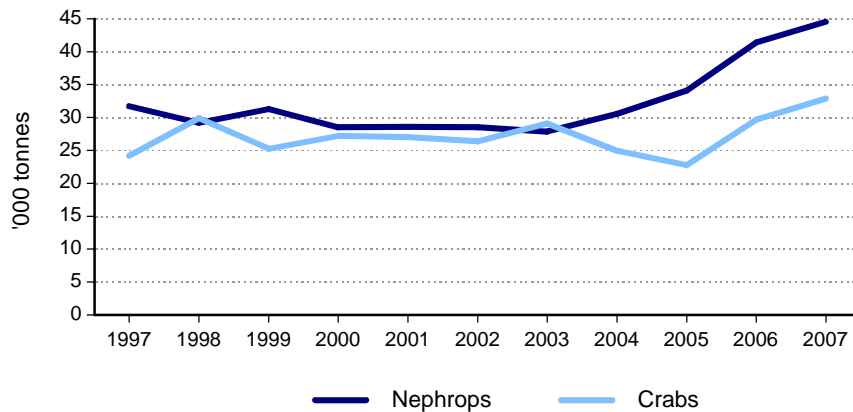
Falling catches of cod and haddock have been a contributing factor in the large reduction in demersal landings since 1997. In 2007, the UK fleet landed 19 thousand tonnes of cod (26 per cent of the 1997 level) and 33 thousand tonnes of haddock (40 per cent of the 1997 level). This represents a combined decrease of 105 thousand tonnes.

Chart 1.10: UK landings of key pelagic species



In 2007, 134 thousand tonnes of mackerel were landed, an increase of 30 per cent on 2006. Herring landings fell by 17 per cent to 91 thousand tonnes.

Chart 1.11: UK landings of key shellfish species



In 2007, 45 thousand tonnes of nephrops were landed, a 60 per cent increase in four years. Landings of crabs increased by 44 per cent since 2005 to 33 thousand tonnes.

## Landings into UK ports

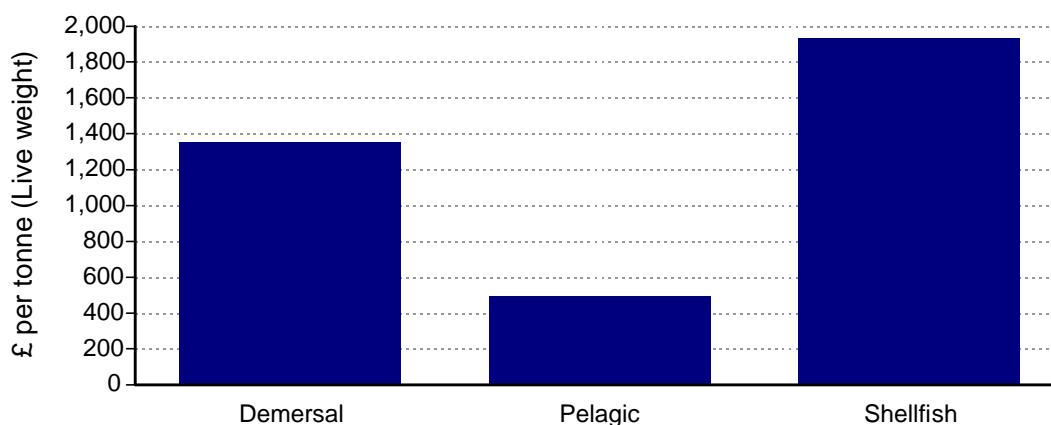
Table 1.1 shows the three ports for each UK country with the highest quantity of landings. In 2007, the ports of Peterhead, Lerwick and Fraserburgh accounted for 52 per cent by quantity and 37 per cent by value of all landings by UK vessels into the UK.

**Table 1.1: Landings by UK vessels into major ports: 2007**

	Demersal		Pelagic		Shellfish		Total	
	000t	£m	000t	£m	000t	£m	000t	£m
<b>England</b>								
Plymouth	1.4	4.1	7.9	3.1	3.3	4.2	<b>12.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>
Brixham	3.8	11.0	2.2	1.6	5.3	8.1	<b>11.3</b>	<b>20.6</b>
Leigh-on-Sea	..	0.1	..	..	9.4	6.1	<b>9.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>Wales</b>								
Holyhead	0.2	0.3	-	-	2.4	1.9	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Milford Haven	1.8	4.0	..	..	0.5	1.8	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Llanelli	..	..	-	-	0.8	0.3	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Scotland</b>								
Peterhead	43.1	49.0	71.5	35.2	2.8	9.8	<b>117.3</b>	<b>94.0</b>
Lerwick	17.9	14.0	63.9	32.9	0.6	2.0	<b>82.4</b>	<b>48.9</b>
Fraserburgh	8.6	11.4	7.2	4.2	12.3	37.4	<b>28.0</b>	<b>53.0</b>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>								
Ardglass	0.2	0.3	6.6	2.0	1.9	3.3	<b>8.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Kilkeel	0.9	1.2	..	..	3.4	5.6	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Portavogie	0.6	1.0	..	..	2.4	4.3	<b>2.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>

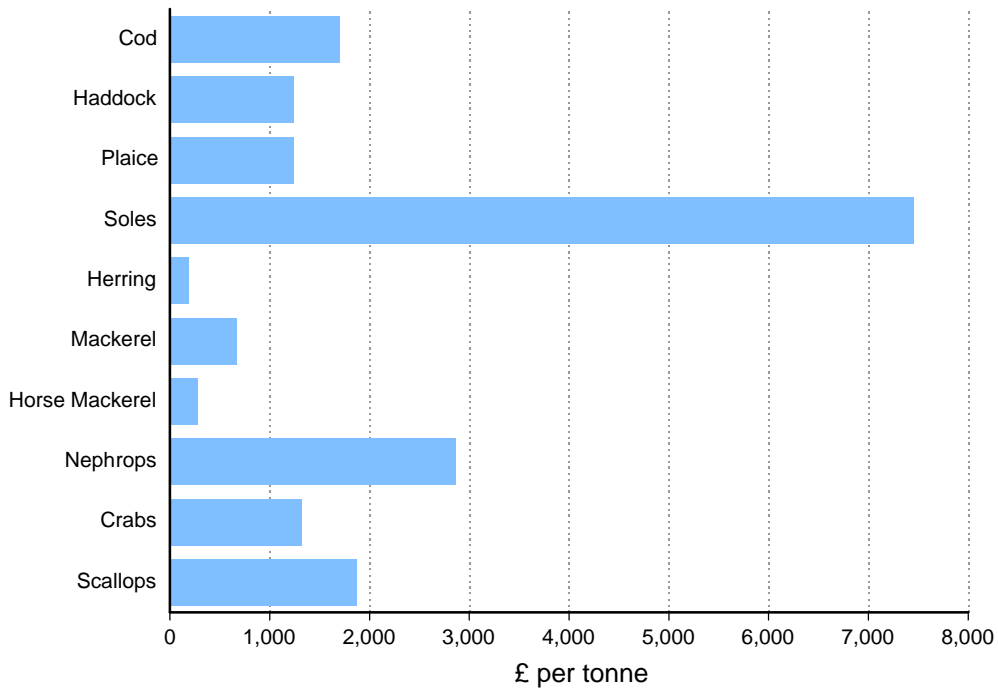
## Average value

**Chart 1.12: Average live weight value: 2007**



In 2007, the average value of shellfish landed by UK vessels into the UK was around £1,900 per tonne (live weight) compared with around £1,350 per tonne for demersal species and around £500 per tonne for pelagic species. Figures for key species are shown below.

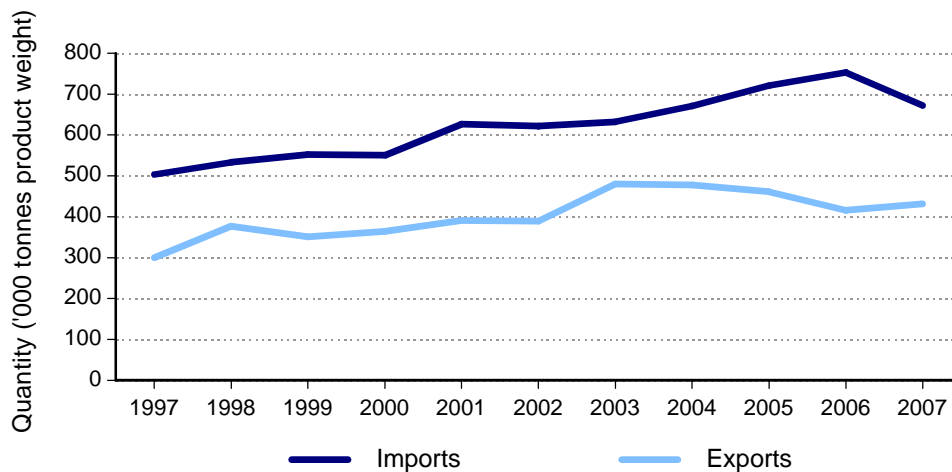
**Chart 1.13: Average live weight value of key species**



**Imports and exports**

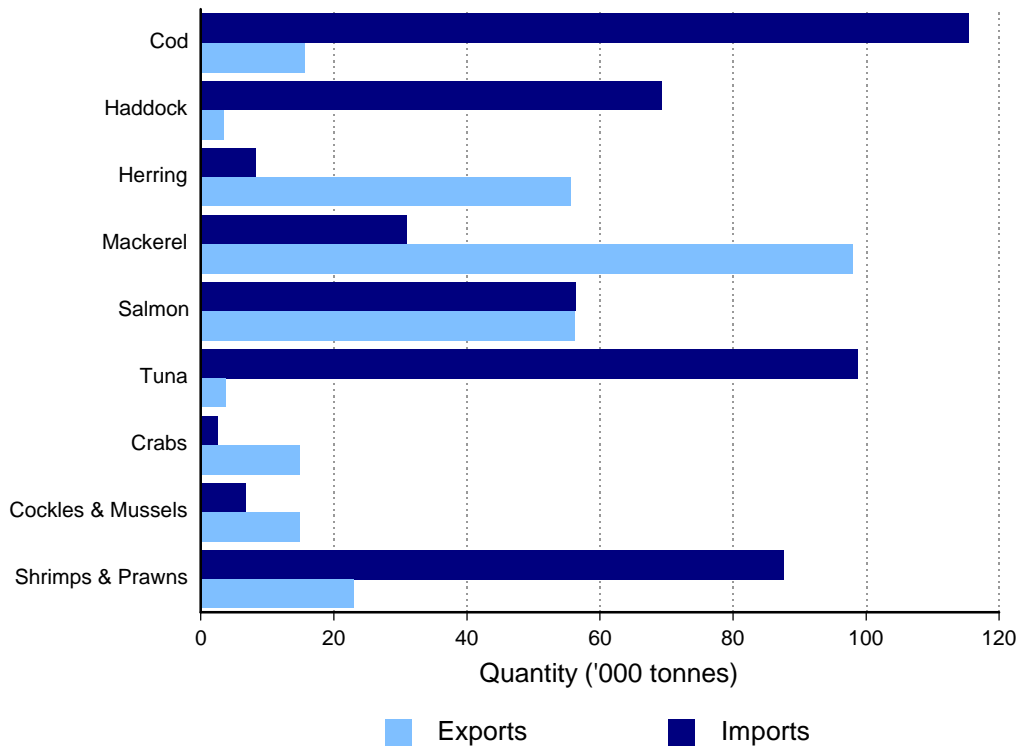
In 2007, imports of fish and fish preparations fell to 672 thousand tonnes. This is 11 per cent lower than in 2006. Over the same period, exports increased by 4 per cent to 431 thousand tonnes.

**Chart 1.14: UK imports and exports**



Imports were highest for cod, haddock, tuna, shrimps and prawns. The UK exported mostly mackerel, herring and salmon.

**Chart 1.15: UK imports and exports by key species: 2007**



In 2007, imports into the UK were highest from Iceland (95 thousand tonnes), Denmark (49 thousand tonnes), Norway (42 thousand tonnes) and Germany (40 thousand tonnes). The UK exported the largest amounts to Netherlands (85 thousand tonnes), France (71 thousand tonnes), Russia (52 thousand tonnes) and Spain (39 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 The structure of the UK fishing industry

### Introduction

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 Registry 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 Departments to be active.

Statistics on the size of the UK fishing fleet are complicated by the fact that the European Union has been progressively altering the methodology used to determine vessel tonnage for the fishing fleet from various national and international standards, previously collectively called 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 the same year 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.

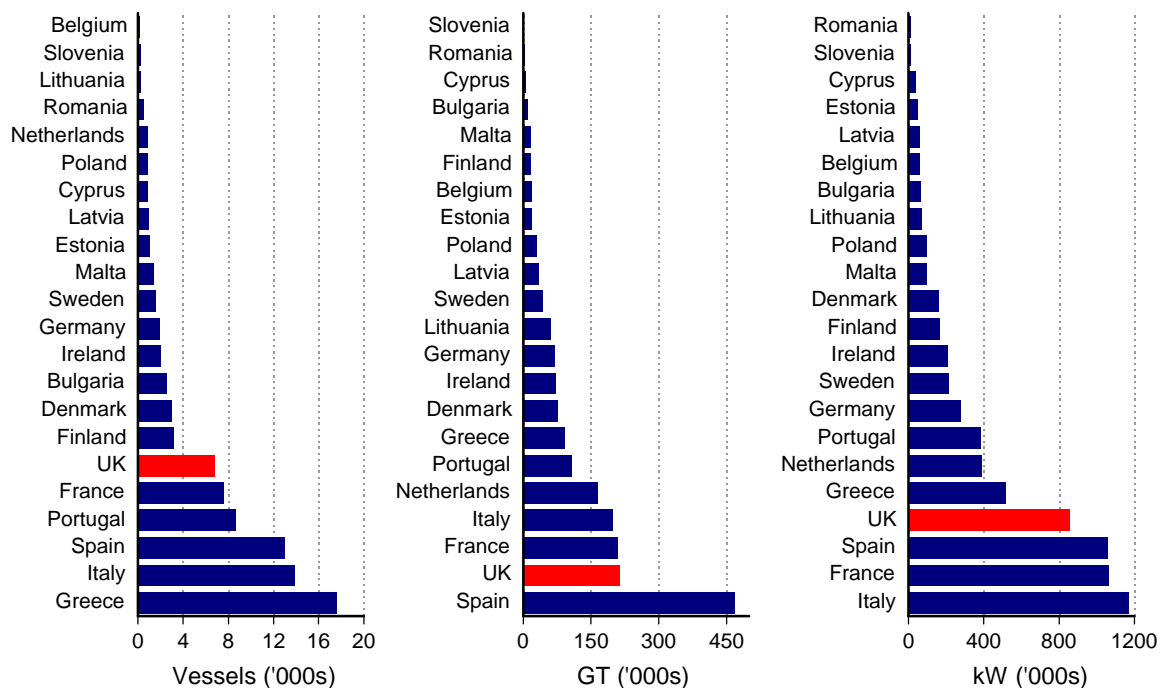
Statistics on the UK fishing fleet in this latest edition of UK Sea Fisheries Statistics are still based on the fleet of fishing vessels as registered with the Register of Shipping and Seamen. However the breakdown of the UK fleet in this edition has changed. Previously, totals were calculated for Scotland along with an aggregate for England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Now the UK fleet is broken down by individual country based on the administration ports where vessels were licensed as at the end of 2007. Vessels which are registered but unlicensed at this time are deemed to be inactive and are not counted against any country.

All tables presented here are available on the MFA website. Supplementary tables showing more detail can also be found on this publication's website.

### The EU fishing fleet

In 2007, the highest number of fishing vessels in the European Union was in Greece – 17,600 – while the UK was sixth with 6,800 (see Chart 2.1). Spain's capacity (468 thousand GT) is by far the largest, being more than double that of second place UK with 213 thousand GT. The UK has the fourth most powerful fleet (around 860 thousand kW) behind Spain and France (1.1 million kW) and Italy (1.2 million kW).

**Chart 2.1: Size of the EU fishing fleet by member state: 2007**



## The UK fishing fleet

The number of UK fishing vessels has fallen by 20 per cent over the last ten years. Capacity (GT) and power (kW) have also decreased by 22 per cent and 16 per cent respectively over the same period (see Table 2.1).

**Table 2.1: Size of the UK fishing fleet: 1997 to 2007 <sup>(a)</sup>**

At year end:-

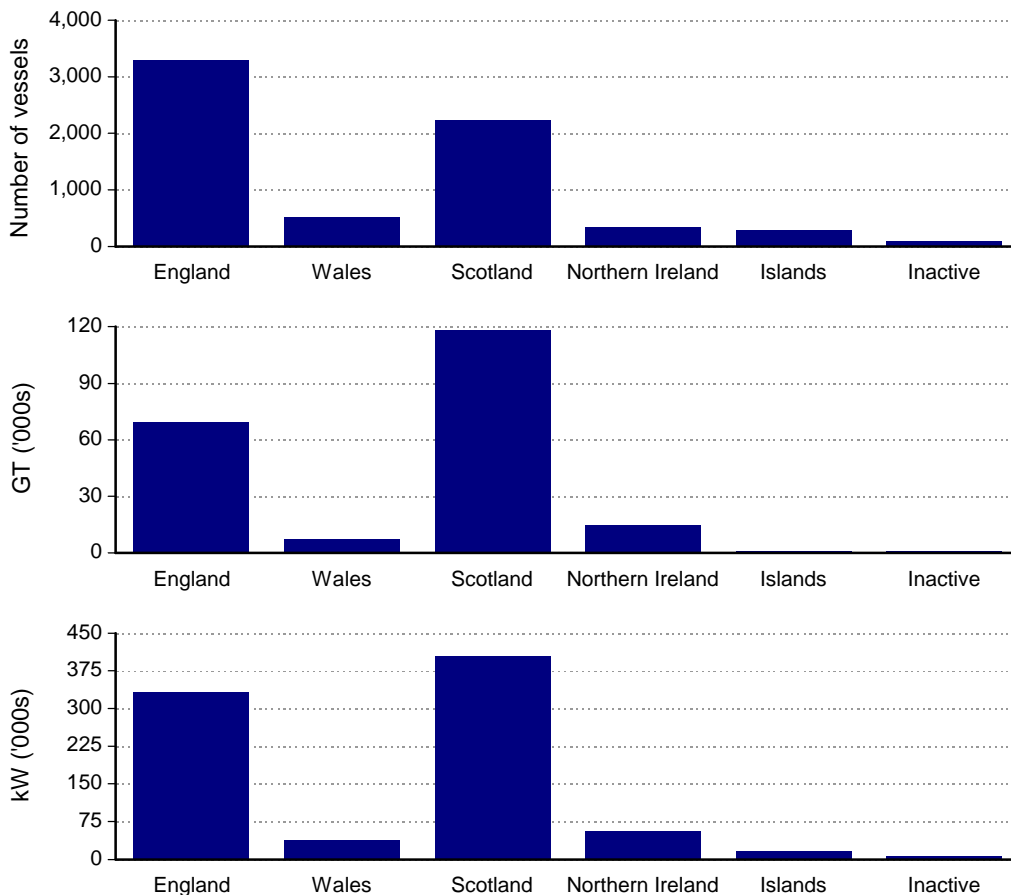
	Number	GT	Power (kW)
1997	8,458	272,421	1,026,542
1998	8,271	270,644	1,006,071
1999	8,039	264,453	978,644
2000	7,818	262,406	980,636
2001	7,721	263,040	1,001,648
2002	7,578	240,898	947,964
2003	7,096	227,449	907,340
2004	7,022	222,529	897,398
2005	6,716	217,617	876,479
2006	6,752	214,181	863,496
2007	6,763	212,816	858,011

Source:- RSS and Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Includes Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. Excludes Mussel Dredgers.

## The UK fishing fleet by country

Chart 2.2: Size of the UK fishing fleet by country: 2007



England has the largest number of vessels, accounting for almost half of the total UK fleet. A third of UK vessels are Scottish. However, Scotland has the highest share of capacity (GT), 56 per cent, and power (kW), 47 per cent, compared with 33 per cent and 39 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). For instance, this apparent imbalance can partly be explained by the higher proportion of vessels of 10 metres and under in length in the English fleet – 82 per cent in England compared with 69 per cent in Scotland (see Chart 2.3).

Chart 2.3: Percentage of vessels in the 10m and under and over 10m sectors by country: 2007

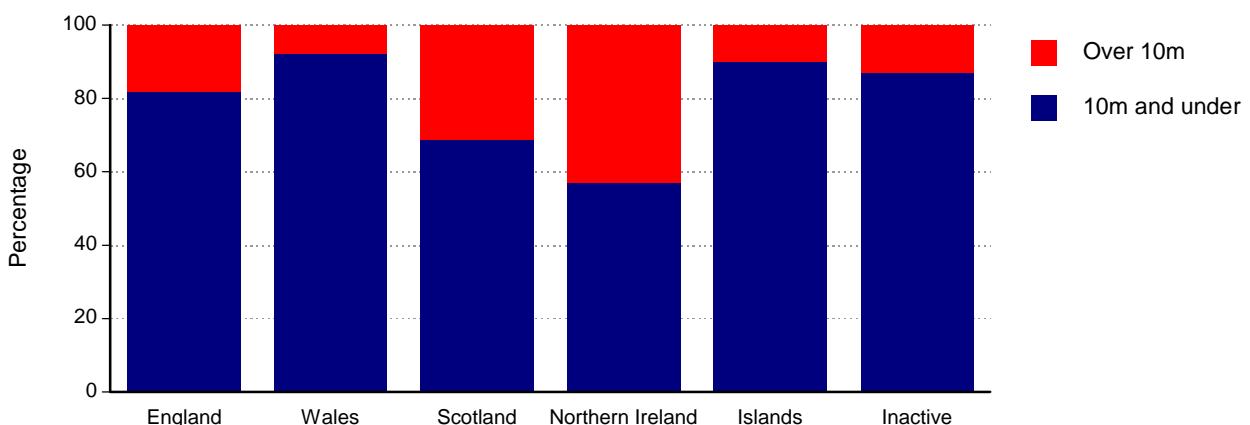




Table 2.2 shows the number, capacity (GT) and power (kW) of registered UK fishing vessels by vessel nationality and sector, i.e. over 10 metres and 10 metres and under in length.

**TABLE 2.2 Size of the UK fishing fleet, by country: 2004 to 2007<sup>(a)</sup>**

At year end:-

		England	Wales	Scotland	Northern		Inactive <sup>(c)</sup>	Total
					Ireland	Islands <sup>(b)</sup>		
2004 10m and under vessels	No.	2,746	457	1,628	195	282	86	5,394
	GT	9,881	1,241	6,064	836	645	200	18,867
	kW	144,826	22,292	84,084	10,962	14,468	3,953	280,584
Over 10m vessels	No.	661	53	737	136	32	9	1,628
	GT	61,557	7,957	119,653	13,720	226	548	203,661
	kW	199,414	19,569	345,233	45,277	5,009	2,312	616,814
<b>Total</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>3,407</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>2,365</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>7,022</b>
	<b>GT</b>	<b>71,438</b>	<b>9,198</b>	<b>125,717</b>	<b>14,556</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>222,529</b>
	<b>kW</b>	<b>344,240</b>	<b>41,861</b>	<b>429,316</b>	<b>56,239</b>	<b>19,477</b>	<b>6,265</b>	<b>897,398</b>
2005 10m and under vessels	No.	2,593	449	1,548	195	270	79	5,134
	GT	9,451	1,248	5,803	814	609	193	18,118
	kW	139,015	23,560	81,026	10,510	14,036	3,893	272,041
Over 10m vessels	No.	625	47	718	137	28	27	1,582
	GT	59,611	6,650	117,138	13,646	679	1,774	199,499
	kW	192,429	16,314	339,109	44,158	5,033	7,395	604,438
<b>Total</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>2,266</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>6,716</b>
	<b>GT</b>	<b>69,062</b>	<b>7,898</b>	<b>122,941</b>	<b>14,460</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>217,617</b>
	<b>kW</b>	<b>331,444</b>	<b>39,874</b>	<b>420,135</b>	<b>54,668</b>	<b>19,070</b>	<b>11,288</b>	<b>876,479</b>
2006 10m and under vessels	No.	2,645	465	1,545	194	260	94	5,203
	GT	9,669	1,282	5,771	758	575	318	18,373
	kW	143,528	24,160	81,323	10,226	13,558	4,709	277,504
Over 10m vessels	No.	609	39	711	137	28	25	1,549
	GT	61,068	5,952	110,735	13,755	679	3,619	195,808
	kW	189,776	13,849	320,223	44,858	5,033	12,253	585,991
<b>Total</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>3,254</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>6,752</b>
	<b>GT</b>	<b>70,737</b>	<b>7,235</b>	<b>116,505</b>	<b>14,513</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>3,936</b>	<b>214,181</b>
	<b>kW</b>	<b>333,304</b>	<b>38,009</b>	<b>401,546</b>	<b>55,084</b>	<b>18,591</b>	<b>16,962</b>	<b>863,496</b>
2007 10m and under vessels	No.	2,706	469	1,538	192	250	81	5,236
	GT	9,884	1,299	5,717	757	572	206	18,434
	kW	148,673	24,683	80,794	10,369	13,006	3,721	281,246
Over 10m vessels	No.	601	40	702	144	28	12	1,527
	GT	59,711	6,276	112,861	13,860	644	1,029	194,382
	kW	183,619	13,570	324,199	46,449	4,765	4,163	576,766
<b>Total</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>3,307</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>6,763</b>
	<b>GT</b>	<b>69,595</b>	<b>7,575</b>	<b>118,577</b>	<b>14,617</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>212,816</b>
	<b>kW</b>	<b>332,292</b>	<b>38,253</b>	<b>404,994</b>	<b>56,818</b>	<b>17,770</b>	<b>7,884</b>	<b>858,011</b>

Source:- RSS and Fisheries Administrations in the UK

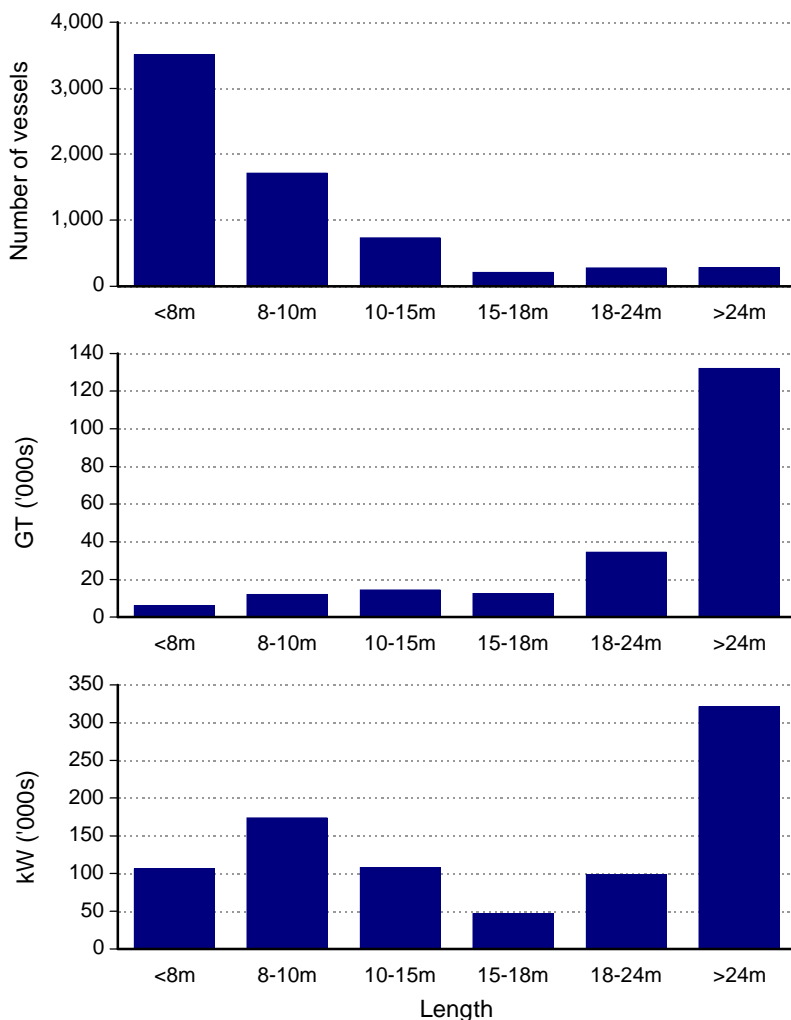
(a) Excludes Mussel Dredgers.

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

(c) Inactive vessels are vessels which are registered but unlicensed

## The UK fishing fleet by length

Chart 2.4: Size of the UK fishing fleet by length: 2007



Just over three quarters 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 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 almost 80 per cent of total capacity and 50 per cent of total power (see Chart 2.4).

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

Scotland has a higher proportion of large vessels than England. For example, 19 per cent of the Scottish fleet exceeds 15 metres in length compared with 7 per cent in England. The capacity of the 151 vessels over 24 metres in length in Scotland actually exceeds the total capacity of the whole English fleet.

**Table 2.3: UK fleet by vessel length and country: 2007**

	Overall Length	8m and under	8.01 - 10m	10.01 - 15.00m	15.01 - 18.00m	18.01 - 24.00m	Over 24.0m	TOTAL
England	Number	1,769	937	376	57	64	104	<b>3,307</b>
	Gross tonnage	3,053	6,832	7,425	3,281	6,602	42,403	<b>69,595</b>
	Engine power	52,613	96,060	57,529	11,585	17,088	97,417	<b>332,292</b>
Wales	Number	342	127	24	1	2	13	<b>509</b>
	Gross tonnage	511	788	469	46	196	5,565	<b>7,575</b>
	Engine power	12,247	12,436	2,995	84	758	9,733	<b>38,253</b>
Scotland	Number	1,024	514	274	118	159	151	<b>2,240</b>
	Gross tonnage	1,995	3,721	5,438	7,241	22,321	77,862	<b>118,577</b>
	Engine power	29,637	51,157	38,573	26,849	62,575	196,202	<b>404,994</b>
Northern Ireland	Number	111	81	41	32	54	17	<b>336</b>
Ireland	Gross tonnage	193	564	994	1,773	5,258	5,835	<b>14,617</b>
	Engine power	2,841	7,528	6,178	6,928	17,122	16,221	<b>56,818</b>
Islands <sup>(a)</sup>	Number	204	46	16	9	3	-	<b>278</b>
	Gross tonnage	391	181	126	331	187	-	<b>1,216</b>
	Engine power	7,421	5,585	2,219	1,708	837	-	<b>17,770</b>
Inactive <sup>(b)</sup>	Number	66	15	6	1	1	4	<b>93</b>
	Gross tonnage	105	101	129	32	220	648	<b>1,235</b>
	Engine power	2,004	1,717	1,325	127	480	2,231	<b>7,884</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	Number	<b>3,516</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>6,763</b>
	Gross tonnage	<b>6,247</b>	<b>12,187</b>	<b>14,581</b>	<b>12,704</b>	<b>34,784</b>	<b>132,313</b>	<b>212,816</b>
	Engine power	<b>106,762</b>	<b>174,484</b>	<b>108,819</b>	<b>47,281</b>	<b>98,861</b>	<b>321,804</b>	<b>858,011</b>

Source:- RSS and Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

(b) Inactive vessels are vessels which are registered but unlicensed.

## 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.

Chart 2.5: Number of vessels by Administration Port

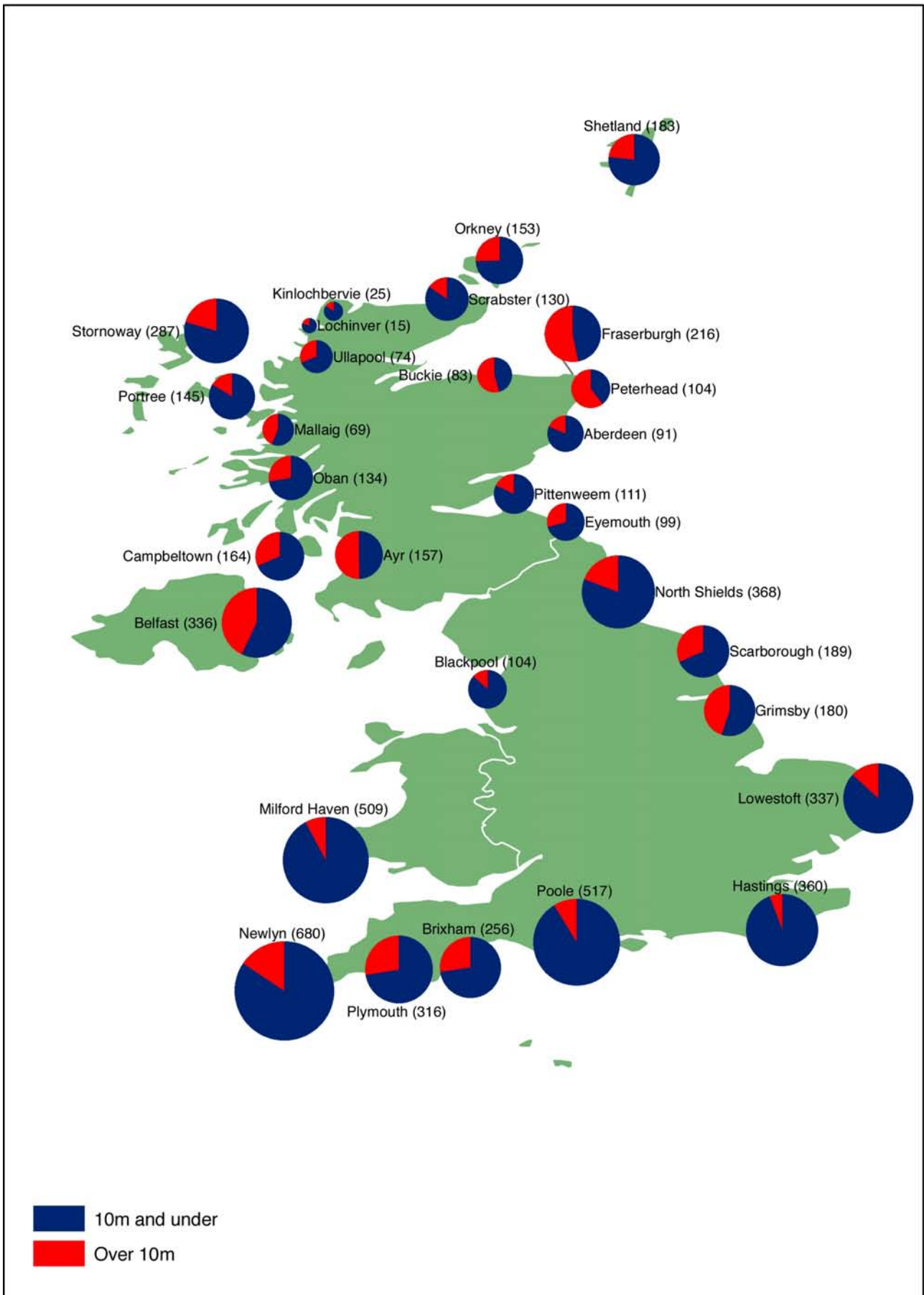


Chart 2.6: Capacity (GT) of fleet by Administration Port

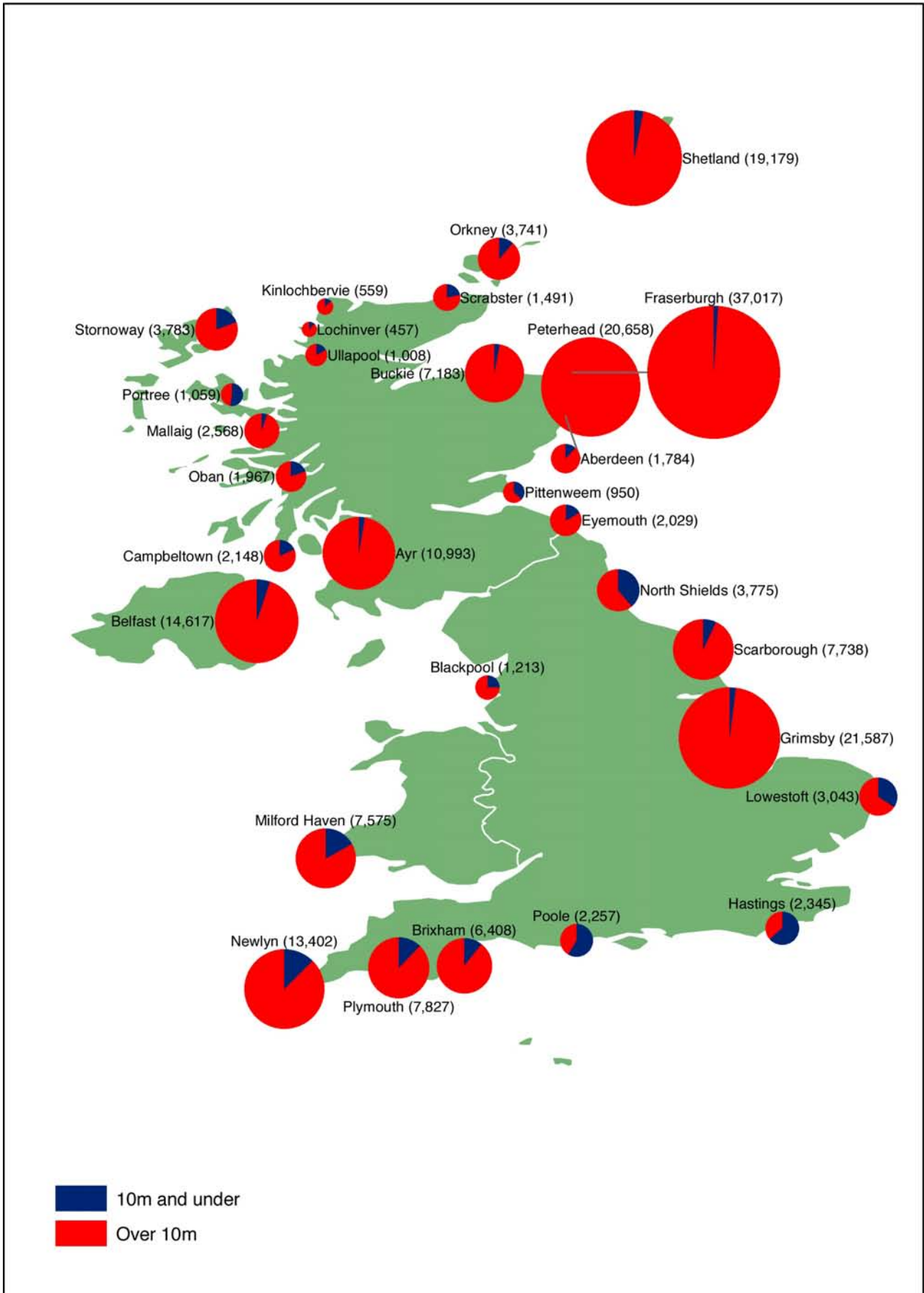
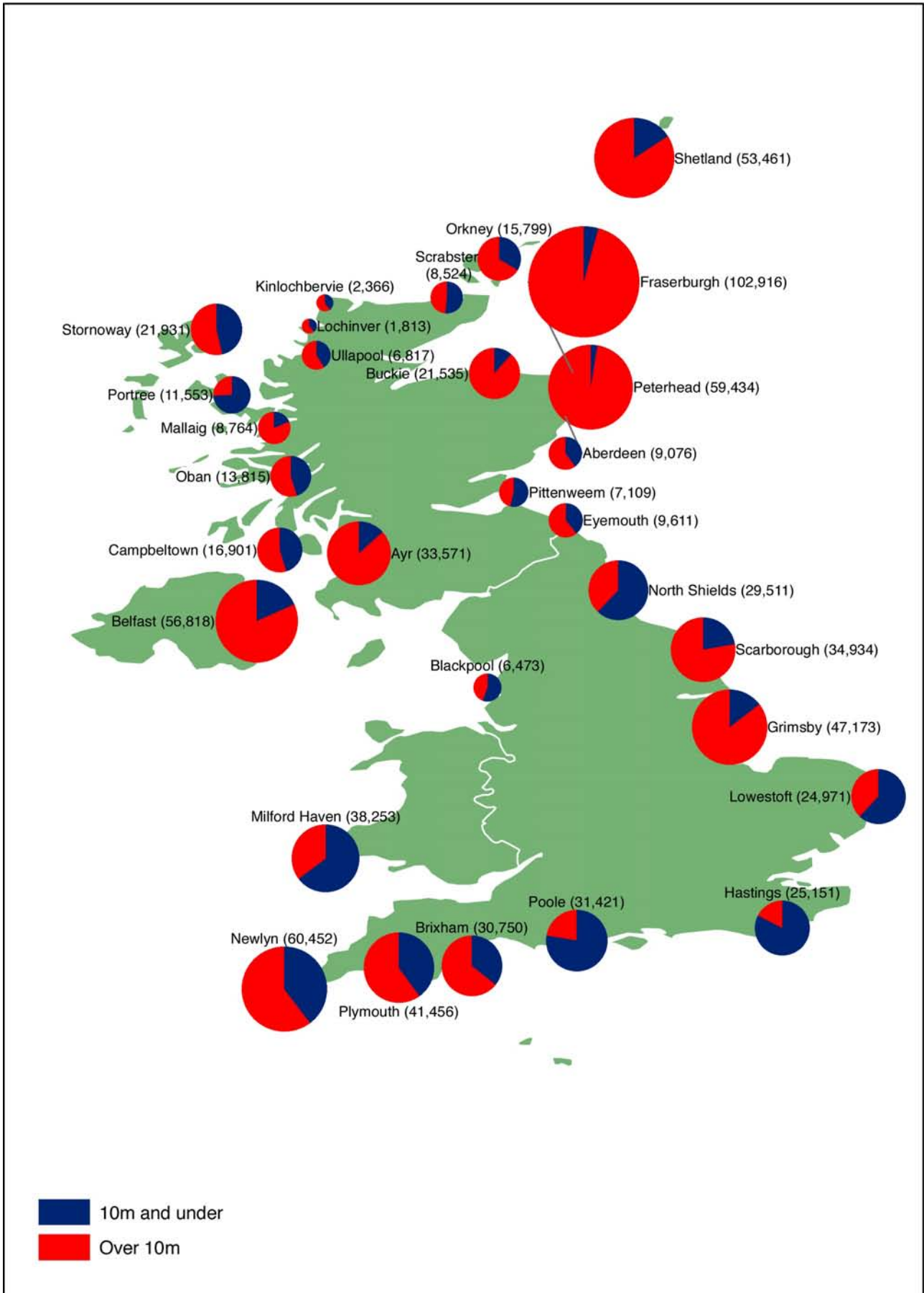
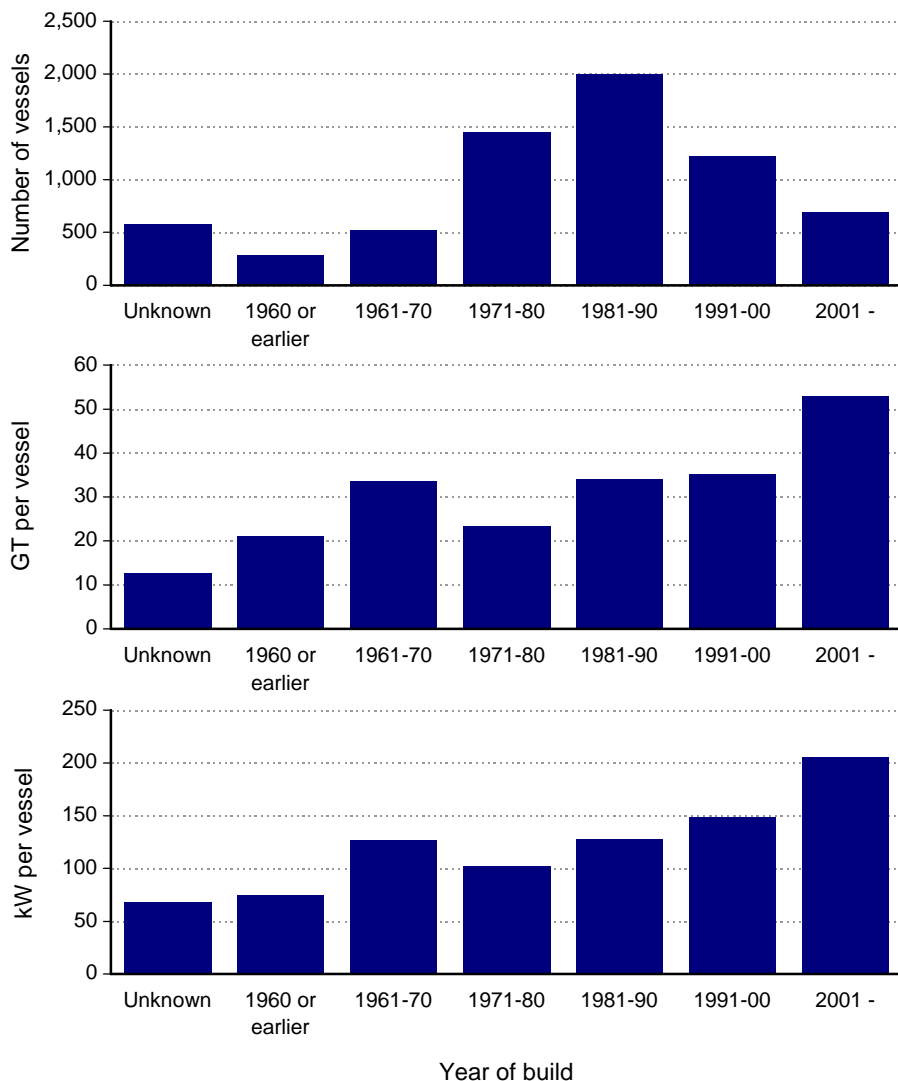


Chart 2.7: Power (kW) of fleet by Administration Port



## The UK fishing fleet by age

Chart 2.8: Size of the UK fishing fleet by year of build: 2007



Thirty per cent of the UK fleet was built between 1981 and 1990. While the number of vessels being built since 1990 has decreased, the average capacity (GT) and average power (kW) of the boats being built have increased (see Chart 2.8). Twenty five per cent of vessels (whose age is known) are over 30 years old.

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

**TABLE 2.4 Age of UK vessels by country: 2007**

		Year of construction							TOTAL
		Unkown	1960 or earlier	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-present	
England	Number	276	154	258	708	945	598	368	<b>3,307</b>
	Gross tonnage	1,896	3,694	7,510	13,134	30,930	8,072	4,359	<b>69,595</b>
	Engine power	18,454	12,859	30,340	63,009	112,302	58,756	36,570	<b>332,292</b>
Wales	Number	65	7	19	99	163	89	67	<b>509</b>
	Gross tonnage	198	71	1,421	1,785	2,856	500	745	<b>7,575</b>
	Engine power	2,685	284	3,848	7,243	12,080	5,537	6,578	<b>38,253</b>
Scotland	Number	184	94	164	475	710	414	199	<b>2,240</b>
	Gross tonnage	4,706	1,833	6,073	14,077	29,746	31,418	30,725	<b>118,577</b>
	Engine power	15,701	6,326	20,854	59,120	109,161	100,866	92,965	<b>404,994</b>
Northern Ireland	Number	26	8	40	88	98	52	24	<b>336</b>
	Gross tonnage	498	294	2,059	4,484	4,169	2,766	346	<b>14,617</b>
	Engine power	1,723	1,203	7,911	16,262	16,436	10,719	2,565	<b>56,818</b>
Islands <sup>(a)</sup>	Number	19	20	37	69	68	56	9	<b>278</b>
	Gross tonnage	64	58	303	262	305	177	46	<b>1,216</b>
	Engine power	1,135	399	2,299	3,598	4,544	4,852	943	<b>17,770</b>
Inactive <sup>(b)</sup>	Number	13	2	3	17	18	16	24	<b>93</b>
	Gross tonnage	25	79	155	97	144	347	388	<b>1,235</b>
	Engine power	301	385	703	570	1,277	1,934	2,714	<b>7,884</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	Number	<b>583</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>6,763</b>
	Gross tonnage	<b>7,388</b>	<b>6,029</b>	<b>17,522</b>	<b>33,838</b>	<b>68,150</b>	<b>43,280</b>	<b>36,609</b>	<b>212,816</b>
	Engine power	<b>39,999</b>	<b>21,455</b>	<b>65,956</b>	<b>149,802</b>	<b>255,800</b>	<b>182,664</b>	<b>142,335</b>	<b>858,011</b>

Source:- RSS and Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

(b) Inactive vessels are vessels which are registered but unlicensed.



## Membership of Fish Producer Organisations

More than a third of vessels over 10 metres in length were not members of a Fish Producer Organisation (FPO) on 1 January 2007. Of the 20 FPOs listed in Table 2.5, the Scottish FPO had the highest membership (229 vessels) which is double that of the second largest FPO.

**TABLE 2.5 Fish Producer Organisation (FPO) membership <sup>(a)</sup>: 2006 to 2007**

Membership as at 1 January for each year

	2006 <sup>(b)</sup>		2007 <sup>(b)</sup>	
	Vessels in membership	Members as a % of total	Vessels in membership	Members as a % of total
Lowestoft	4	0%	4	0%
Orkney	11	1%	12	1%
Isle of Man Non-Sector	17	1%	17	1%
Wales and West Coast FPO	19	1%	17	1%
Aberdeen	19	1%	18	1%
Fife	28	2%	28	2%
West of Scotland	28	2%	30	2%
Fleetwood	34	2%	33	2%
North Sea	34	2%	34	2%
Shetland	33	2%	37	2%
North East of Scotland	45	3%	42	3%
Anglo Northern Irish	49	3%	44	3%
Anglo Scottish	50	3%	47	3%
Northern	50	3%	48	3%
Eastern England	46	3%	49	3%
South Western	87	6%	77	5%
Cornish	106	7%	104	7%
Northern Ireland	106	7%	115	8%
Scottish	229	15%	229	15%
Non-PO vessels (including Non-Active vessels) <sup>(c)</sup>	540	35%	522	34%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source:- Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Vessels over 10 metres.

(b) Includes some Channel Islands and Isle of Man vessels.

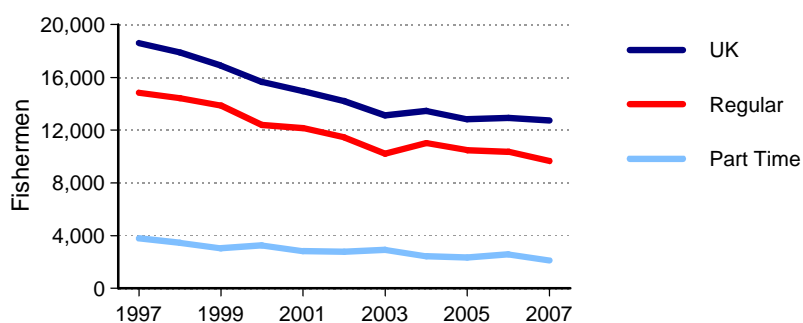
(c) Includes non-active vessels and vessels which fish for non-TAC stocks.

## Number of fishermen

Statistics on the number of fishermen are drawn from surveys carried out by the Marine and Fisheries Agency in England for England and Wales, by the Sea Fisheries Inspectorate in Northern Ireland and by the Sea Fisheries Protection Agency in Scotland.

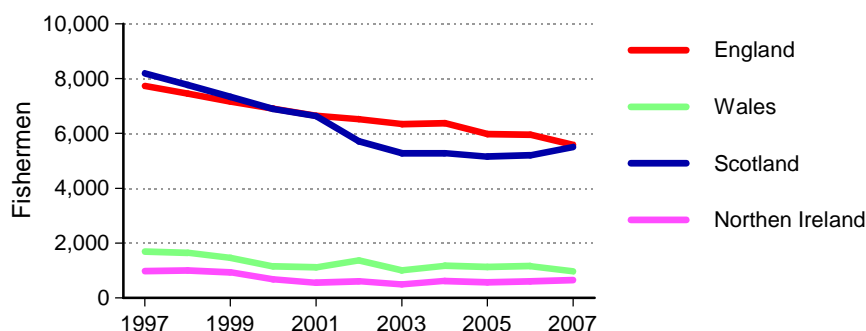
The number of fishermen in the UK has decreased by almost a third in ten years from around 18,600 to 12,700. The number of regular fishermen has decreased by 32 per cent and part-time fishermen by 29 per cent over this period (see Chart 2.9).

**Chart 2.9: Number of UK fishermen: 1997 to 2007**



Since 1997, the number of fishermen has decreased in England by 28 per cent, in Scotland and Northern Ireland by 33 per cent each and in Wales by 43 per cent (see Chart 2.10).

**Chart 2.10: Number of UK fishermen by country: 1997 to 2007**



In 2007, part-time fishermen accounted for 16 per cent of all fishermen in England and for 20 per cent in Scotland (see Chart 2.11).

**Chart 2.11: Number of regular and part-time fishermen by country: 2007**

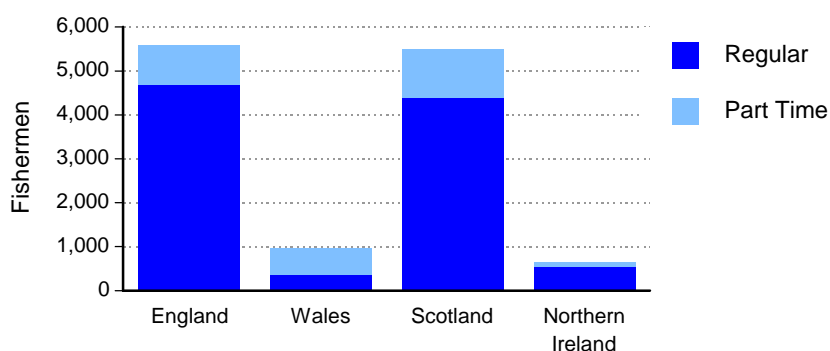


Table 2.6 shows a breakdown of the number of regular and part-time fishermen by country in the UK from 1938 to 2007.

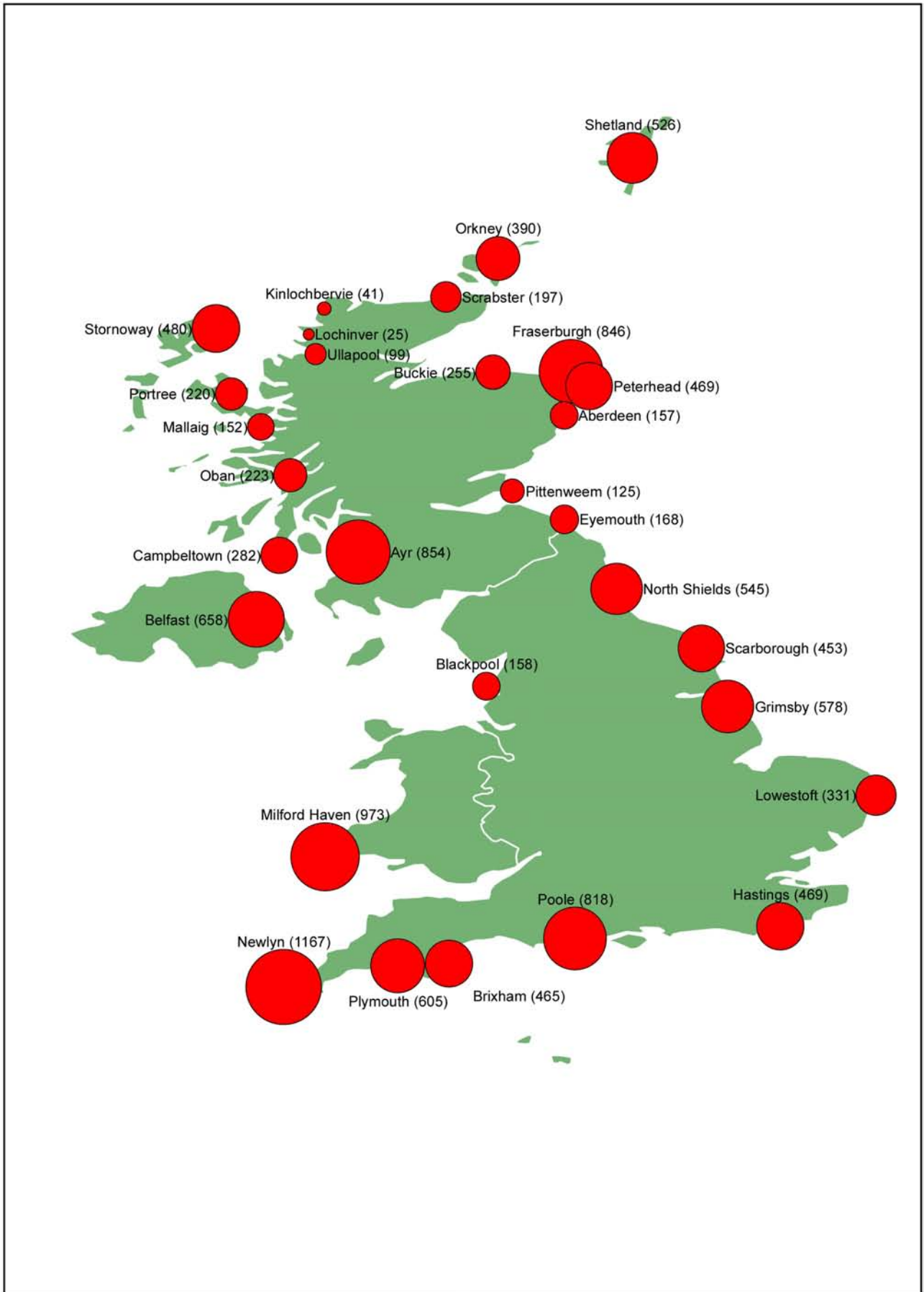
**TABLE 2.6 Number of fishermen: 1938 to 2007**

	ENGLAND & WALES <sup>(a)(b)</sup>			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 <sup>(c)</sup>	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 <sup>(d)</sup>	nd	nd	nd	7,675	1,347	9,022	957	272	1,229	nd	nd	nd
1994 <sup>(d)</sup>	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	5,068	1,494	6,562	4,408	1,101	5,509	557	101	658	10,033	2,696	12,729

- (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.
- (b) From 1966 these figures exclude 'hobby' fishermen, i.e. 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 & under vessels; when more information became available on the numbers of such active vessels.

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

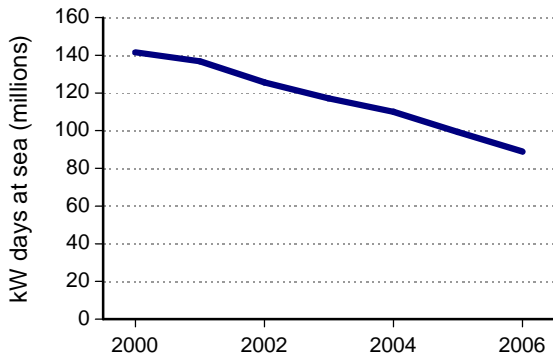
Chart 2.12: Fishermen Numbers by Administration Port



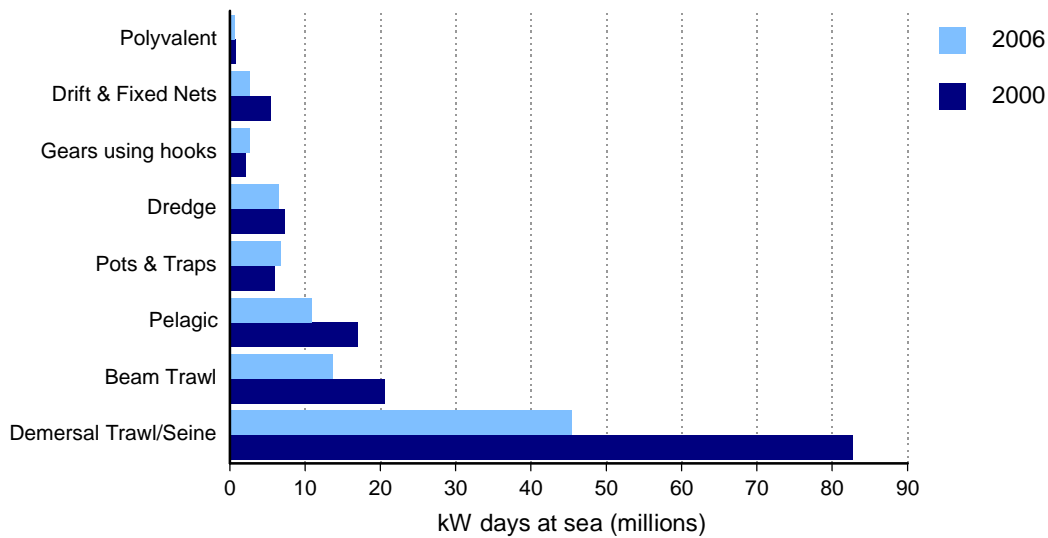
## UK fishing fleet effort

Since 2000, effort in the form of kW days at sea has decreased by 37 per cent (Chart 2.13). This reduction is primarily due to a reduction in effort in the demersal trawl and seine segment of 45 per cent (Chart 2.14). Falls in effort over this period were also recorded in all other gear types except those using hooks, pots and traps.

**Chart 2.13: UK fishing fleet effort in kW days at sea: 2000 - 2006**



**Chart 2.14: UK fishing fleet effort in kW days at sea by gear type: 2006**



## Incidents, lost vessels and fatalities

Figures on accidents involving fishing vessels and fishermen are provided by the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (see Table 2.7).

**TABLE 2.7 Number of incidents, lost vessels and fatalities involving UK fishing vessels**

Incident type	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Capsize/Listing	8	11	15	4	3	5	4	2	6	5	3
Collision/Contact	25	20	22	27	23	16	24	15	26	15	22
Fire/Explosion	17	11	15	16	10	13	13	19	16	15	10
Flooding/Foundering	51	62	54	59	46	40	50	40	54	34	31
Grounding	44	40	31	40	29	26	38	29	19	24	24
Heavy Weather Damage	1	2	4	4	0	2	1	2	3	1	5
Machinery Failure	316	247	232	174	212	181	221	202	232	240	214
Other	16	11	8	13	11	3	4	9	11	12	8
<b>Total incidents</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>317</b>
<b>Vessel losses</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Fatalities<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>

Source:- Maritime and Coastguard Agency  
 - Marine Accident Investigation Branch

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



### 3 Catches and landings data

This chapter brings together the information available for quantity, value, species and area of capture by UK vessels landing into the UK and abroad and foreign vessels landing into the UK. The landings data are given in terms of live weight.

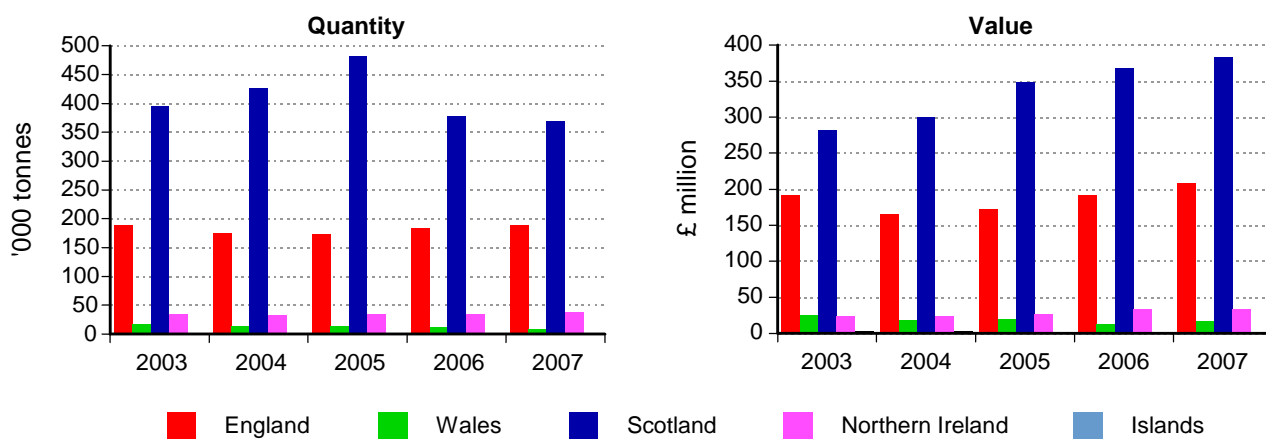
All tables presented here are available on the MFA website. Supplementary tables showing more detail can also be found on this publication's website.

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

In 2007, UK vessels, including the Channel Islands and Isle of Man vessels, landed in the UK and abroad 610 thousand tonnes of sea fish (including shellfish) with a value of £645 million. Compared with 2006, this represents a 1 per cent decrease in quantity and a 6 per cent increase in value.

Seventy two per cent of fish caught by the UK fleet were landed in the UK. In terms of value, 83 per cent of UK vessel landings were made in the UK. Chart 3.1 shows the landings into the UK and abroad by vessel nationality. Scottish vessels accounted for 61 per cent of the weight and 59 per cent of the value of landings by UK vessels. English vessels accounted for 31 per cent of the quantity and 32 per cent of the value of the landings, while Welsh and Northern Irish vessels represented 2 and 6 per cent by quantity respectively.

**Chart 3.1: Quantity and value of landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by vessel nationality: 2003 to 2007**

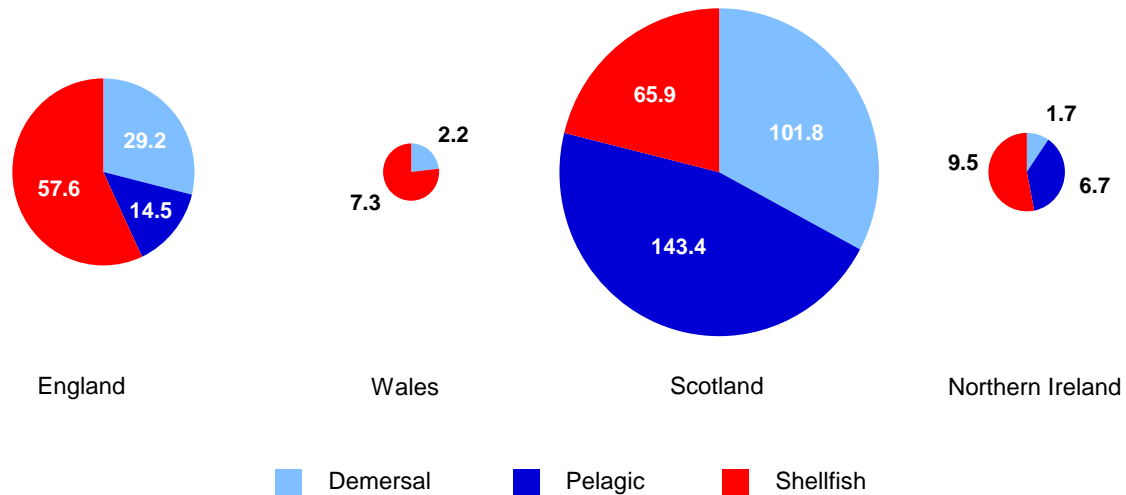


Landings by UK vessels into the UK have risen to 440 thousand tonnes from 417 thousand tonnes in 2006. Demersal species represented 31 per cent of these landings in terms of quantity and 34 per cent in terms of value. Pelagic species accounted for 37 per cent of landings by quantity but only 15 per cent by value. Shellfish accounted for 32 per cent of landings by quantity and 51 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, 311 thousand tonnes, was landed into Scotland with a value of £348 million. Landings into England were 101 thousand tonnes with a value of £152 million.

**Chart 3.2: Landings into UK countries by UK vessels: 2007 ('000 tonnes)**



Landings by foreign vessels into the UK fell to 110 thousand tonnes in 2007 from 128 thousand tonnes in 2006, a decrease of 14 per cent. The value of the 2007 landings was £86 million, down 21 per cent on 2006. Demersal and pelagic landings by foreign vessels fell 15 and 13 per cent respectively while shellfish landings increased by 1 per cent.

Table 3.1 shows landings by UK vessels into the UK and abroad by vessel nationality. Table 3.2 shows a species breakdown of landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels and by foreign vessels into the UK.

Information on all landings into the UK, by UK and foreign vessels, going back as far as 1938 is shown in Table 3.3.

**Table 3.1: Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 2003 to 2007**

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>(i) Vessels registered in the UK</b>										
Demersal	202.7	231.1	276.8	236.6	204.5	219.9	223.5	236.1	241.9	236.6
Pelagic	292.9	290.9	298.1	239.7	260.1	114.5	105.8	136.3	124.4	127.9
Shellfish	144.0	131.7	132.8	137.9	145.8	193.9	183.7	198.9	244.0	280.3
<b>Total Fish</b>	<b>639.7</b>	<b>653.7</b>	<b>707.8</b>	<b>614.2</b>	<b>610.4</b>	<b>528.3</b>	<b>513.0</b>	<b>571.3</b>	<b>610.3</b>	<b>644.8</b>
<b>(ii) Vessels registered in England</b>										
Demersal	57.9	58.5	60.2	65.7	66.7	92.7	91.7	96.4	90.5	94.5
Pelagic	60.8	58.2	56.0	64.6	67.1	32.1	16.5	17.5	28.9	33.3
Shellfish	70.5	58.5	57.6	54.5	55.6	67.5	57.3	58.7	73.1	80.4
<b>Total Fish</b>	<b>189.2</b>	<b>175.2</b>	<b>173.8</b>	<b>184.9</b>	<b>189.3</b>	<b>192.3</b>	<b>165.5</b>	<b>172.7</b>	<b>192.5</b>	<b>208.2</b>
<b>(ii) Vessels registered in Wales</b>										
Demersal	6.4	6.0	3.5	1.7	1.9	7.3	8.9	4.8	3.8	3.6
Pelagic	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	0.1	0.4
Shellfish	11.5	8.4	10.4	11.5	7.6	18.2	10.0	15.0	9.8	12.8
<b>Total Fish</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>16.8</b>
<b>(iii) Vessels registered in Scotland</b>										
Demersal	129.8	159.7	204.3	166.2	132.8	109.9	115.0	129.0	142.7	134.1
Pelagic	212.2	212.8	223.5	153.7	169.9	75.5	81.7	108.3	85.3	86.3
Shellfish	52.9	54.8	55.3	59.3	66.9	96.7	103.7	111.8	140.5	162.7
<b>Total Fish</b>	<b>394.9</b>	<b>427.3</b>	<b>483.1</b>	<b>379.2</b>	<b>369.5</b>	<b>282.1</b>	<b>300.3</b>	<b>349.2</b>	<b>368.5</b>	<b>383.1</b>
<b>(iv) Vessels registered in Northern Ireland</b>										
Demersal	8.2	6.3	8.5	2.7	2.8	8.5	6.4	4.9	4.3	3.8
Pelagic	19.9	20.0	18.6	21.4	22.9	6.8	7.5	10.5	10.1	7.9
Shellfish	6.9	7.9	8.1	11.3	13.7	9.5	10.8	11.9	18.7	22.5
<b>Total Fish</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>34.3</b>
<b>(v) Vessels registered in the Islands<sup>(a)</sup></b>										
Demersal	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.6
Pelagic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shellfish	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.9
<b>Total Fish</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>

Source:- Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man

**Table 3.2: All landings into the UK and UK vessels' landings abroad: 2003 to 2007 <sup>(a)</sup>**

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>(1) UK vessels</b>										
<b>(i) Landings into the UK</b>										
Brill	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
Catfish	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
Cod	15.5	15.2	13.8	12.9	12.8	22.3	22.7	21.8	20.8	21.7
Dogfish	6.7	4.6	2.8	1.7	1.4	6.5	4.5	2.5	1.6	1.0
Haddock	40.7	45.4	47.6	38.9	32.3	27.5	32.7	38.7	45.2	39.9
Hake	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.8	4.6	5.3	6.8	7.2	4.6
Lemon Soles	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	6.7	6.0	6.4	6.1	6.3
Ling	4.5	4.3	3.5	3.1	3.0	4.6	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.6
Megrim	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.4	7.6	7.7	8.3	8.3	8.5
Monks or Anglers	10.2	10.8	12.6	12.2	13.8	20.9	22.7	30.6	32.1	34.1
Plaice	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.5	2.8	5.2	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.5
Pollack (Lythe)	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.6	3.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.8
Saithe	8.5	9.0	11.4	12.2	10.0	3.5	3.8	5.4	6.1	4.9
Sand Eels	0.2	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skates and Rays	5.8	4.3	3.3	2.9	2.9	5.8	4.5	3.9	3.4	3.3
Soles	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	14.3	12.9	12.5	15.0	15.5
Turbot	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.9
Whiting	8.2	7.4	8.9	12.1	13.1	5.1	5.0	5.7	9.8	11.7
Whiting, Blue	9.7	25.0	28.8	21.4	21.9	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.7
Witches	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.3	3.3	3.7	2.8	2.2	1.7
Other Demersal <sup>(b)</sup>	13.0	10.5	7.7	6.1	6.0	17.6	17.4	12.1	10.1	11.2
<b>Total Demersal</b>	<b>143.6</b>	<b>155.8</b>	<b>157.8</b>	<b>140.7</b>	<b>135.0</b>	<b>165.1</b>	<b>165.9</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>184.6</b>	<b>182.7</b>
Herring	55.4	56.2	76.4	62.1	50.8	7.1	7.6	15.9	14.5	9.5
Horse Mackerel	2.0	2.5	4.0	5.2	6.4	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.8
Mackerel	106.4	115.3	120.6	70.4	100.3	44.3	57.0	78.3	54.9	67.1
Pilchards	2.7	1.3	3.6	1.6	2.5	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.0
Sprats	5.5	3.9	4.7	3.1	3.1	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.6
Tuna	..	-	-	..	..	..	-	-	..	..
Other Pelagic	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.2	..	..	1.4
<b>Total Pelagic</b>	<b>172.2</b>	<b>179.6</b>	<b>209.4</b>	<b>142.5</b>	<b>164.6</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>81.4</b>
Cockles	31.4	12.9	13.2	11.3	11.3	19.1	10.1	8.1	5.3	7.4
Crabs	25.4	21.7	20.0	26.2	28.8	28.1	23.5	23.7	34.1	37.9
Lobsters	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.3	2.8	13.9	12.6	12.2	26.6	31.3
Mussels	3.1	12.1	11.3	10.3	4.6	1.7	2.0	1.3	0.9	1.0
Nephrops	27.7	30.4	33.8	41.0	44.1	64.8	70.3	84.0	114.2	126.4
Periwinkles	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Queens	7.3	5.1	5.5	4.8	5.8	2.9	1.9	2.6	2.9	2.2
Scallops	19.3	21.1	20.7	19.0	20.8	29.4	31.8	32.7	33.7	38.8
Shrimps	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	3.6
Squids	3.0	2.9	2.6	1.3	1.8	6.8	7.8	6.3	3.8	5.9
Other Shellfish	16.3	18.0	15.5	16.6	18.7	10.7	12.4	11.9	14.6	16.2
<b>Total Shellfish</b>	<b>135.7</b>	<b>126.1</b>	<b>124.5</b>	<b>133.4</b>	<b>140.3</b>	<b>178.5</b>	<b>173.1</b>	<b>183.8</b>	<b>237.1</b>	<b>270.9</b>
<b>Total All Species</b>	<b>451.6</b>	<b>461.5</b>	<b>491.7</b>	<b>416.5</b>	<b>439.8</b>	<b>396.9</b>	<b>405.6</b>	<b>456.1</b>	<b>493.8</b>	<b>535.0</b>

Source:- Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

**Table 3.2: All landings into the UK and UK vessels' landings abroad: 2003 to 2007 (cont) <sup>(a)</sup>**

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>(1) UK vessels</b>										
(ii) Landings into England										
Brill	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5
Catfish	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Cod	6.0	7.4	5.9	5.0	5.2	7.5	9.2	7.7	5.4	6.1
Dogfish	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Haddock	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.0	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.8
Hake	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.8
Lemon Soles	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	4.8	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.8
Ling	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Megrim	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	2.7	3.0	3.6	2.6	1.9
Monks or Anglers	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.9	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.8	6.9
Plaice	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.0	4.0	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.7
Pollack (Lythe)	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.6	2.4	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.5
Saithe	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
Sand Eels	..	-	-	..	..	..	-	-	..	..
Skates and Rays	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2
Soles	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	13.7	12.5	12.1	14.2	15.0
Turbot	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4
Whiting	1.4	1.8	3.0	3.8	3.7	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.5
Whiting, Blue	-	0.2	..	..	-	-	..	..	..	-
Witches	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..
Other Demersal <sup>(b)</sup>	4.7	4.6	3.8	3.5	3.9	8.4	7.9	6.2	6.2	7.4
<b>Total Demersal</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>58.7</b>
Herring	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2
Horse Mackerel	0.5	1.4	3.4	4.2	5.0	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
Mackerel	5.9	3.4	3.4	4.0	2.9	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.7	2.2
Pilchards	2.5	1.0	3.4	1.6	2.4	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.0
Sprats	2.3	2.3	3.2	2.5	3.0	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.5
Tuna	..	-	-	..	..	..	-	-	..	..
Other Pelagic	..	0.1	..	..	0.8	..	0.2	..	..	1.3
<b>Total Pelagic</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Cockles	28.9	11.4	11.7	10.1	10.2	16.2	8.8	6.2	4.6	6.7
Crabs	13.4	11.1	8.6	11.4	11.6	14.1	11.9	10.6	14.6	15.2
Lobsters	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.6	8.1	7.8	7.0	15.1	17.3
Mussels	2.2	9.0	9.3	2.7	2.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.2
Nephrops	2.6	2.7	3.8	5.4	4.1	5.1	5.6	7.9	13.4	10.2
Periwinkles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queens	1.5	1.5	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3
Scallops	8.3	8.4	10.0	9.5	10.6	12.2	11.8	15.7	14.2	18.4
Shrimps	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	3.6
Squids	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.6	2.5
Other Shellfish	12.0	11.8	10.2	11.8	14.4	8.0	8.2	7.9	10.6	12.1
<b>Total Shellfish</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>86.4</b>
<b>Total All Species</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>133.3</b>	<b>120.4</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>135.3</b>	<b>151.8</b>

Source:- Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

**Table 3.2: All landings into the UK and UK vessels' landings abroad: 2003 to 2007 (cont) <sup>(a)</sup>**

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>(1) UK vessels</b>										
<b>(iii) Landings into Wales</b>										
Brill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cod	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	..
Dogfish	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Haddock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hake	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
Lemon Soles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1
Ling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Megrimms	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4
Monks or Anglers	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3
Plaice	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	0.1	..
Pollack (Lythe)	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..
Saithe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sand Eels	-	-	..	-	..	-	-	..	-	..
Skates and Rays	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Soles	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Turbot	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	..
Whiting	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whiting, Blue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Witches	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Demersal <sup>(b)</sup>	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.6
<b>Total Demersal</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Herring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horse Mackerel	..	..	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-
Mackerel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pilchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sprats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pelagic	-	..	-	-	..	-	..	-	-	..
<b>Total Pelagic</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
Cockles	2.4	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	2.9	1.2	1.7	0.4	0.5
Crabs	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.5
Lobsters	0.1	..	..	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.5	3.4	3.6
Mussels	-	1.4	0.9	5.9	0.3	-	0.5	..	0.1	0.1
Nephrops	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2
Periwinkles	..	-	-	..	..	..	-	-	..	..
Queens	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Scallops	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.6
Shrimps	..	..	-	-	..	..	..	-	-	..
Squids	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1
Other Shellfish	3.0	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.4	1.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8
<b>Total Shellfish</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.6</b>
<b>Total All Species</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>15.5</b>

Source:- Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

**Table 3.2: All landings into the UK and UK vessels' landings abroad: 2003 to 2007 (cont) <sup>(a)</sup>**

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>(1) UK vessels</b>										
(iv) Landings into Scotland										
Brill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catfish	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Cod	9.0	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.1	14.0	12.4	13.0	14.0	14.6
Dogfish	4.1	3.2	1.4	0.9	0.6	4.1	3.3	1.6	1.0	0.5
Haddock	37.9	42.7	45.3	37.4	29.5	25.3	30.4	36.7	43.8	37.6
Hake	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.2	2.1	4.1	5.0	3.0
Lemon Soles	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.4
Ling	3.9	3.8	2.9	2.6	2.5	4.1	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.1
Megrimms	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.3	4.4	4.0	3.8	4.6	5.3
Monks or Anglers	7.4	7.8	9.6	9.3	10.3	15.0	16.4	23.9	25.0	25.5
Plaice	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Pollack (Lythe)	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.2
Saithe	7.6	8.1	10.6	11.5	9.5	3.1	3.3	4.9	5.8	4.7
Sand Eels	0.2	0.6	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-
Skates and Rays	2.2	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.7
Soles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..
Turbot	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Whiting	6.5	5.5	5.8	8.3	9.4	4.2	4.0	4.2	7.5	9.2
Whiting, Blue	9.7	24.8	28.8	21.4	21.9	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.7
Witches	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.2	3.1	3.5	2.6	2.1	1.5
Other Demersal <sup>(b)</sup>	6.6	5.2	3.1	2.2	1.7	8.2	8.8	4.7	3.3	3.1
<b>Total Demersal</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>109.7</b>	<b>122.3</b>	<b>116.5</b>
Herring	51.9	53.5	71.4	57.1	45.2	6.4	6.5	14.4	13.2	8.4
Horse Mackerel	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.3
Mackerel	98.4	110.8	116.0	64.6	95.8	41.5	55.1	75.9	50.4	63.7
Pilchards	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	..
Sprats	2.6	1.4	0.9	-	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	..
Tuna	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	..	-
Other Pelagic	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	..	..	..	..	0.1
<b>Total Pelagic</b>	<b>153.6</b>	<b>166.7</b>	<b>188.4</b>	<b>122.6</b>	<b>143.4</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>72.6</b>
Cockles	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	..	0.1	0.3	0.2
Crabs	10.6	9.7	10.6	12.7	14.7	12.7	10.9	12.5	17.0	19.9
Lobsters	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	4.4	4.4	4.5	7.6	9.9
Mussels	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Nephrops	20.7	22.9	25.2	29.6	33.8	52.9	57.2	67.9	89.3	104.3
Periwinkles	0.1	0.1	..	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Queens	4.5	2.4	4.2	2.5	4.3	1.8	1.1	2.0	1.8	1.7
Scallops	10.2	11.5	9.8	8.6	8.9	16.0	18.3	15.7	17.8	18.2
Shrimps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Squids	2.2	2.1	1.9	0.9	1.2	4.8	5.3	4.2	2.2	3.3
Other Shellfish	1.4	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.2
<b>Total Shellfish</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>137.7</b>	<b>159.3</b>
<b>Total All Species</b>	<b>308.1</b>	<b>337.2</b>	<b>366.3</b>	<b>289.3</b>	<b>311.1</b>	<b>236.4</b>	<b>260.5</b>	<b>308.8</b>	<b>323.7</b>	<b>348.3</b>

Source:- Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

**Table 3.2: All landings into the UK and UK vessels' landings abroad: 2003 to 2007 (cont) <sup>(a)</sup>**

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>(1) UK vessels</b>										
(v) Landings into Northern Ireland										
Brill	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Catfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cod	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.9
Dogfish	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
Haddock	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
Hake	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.3
Lemon Soles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ling	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..
Megrim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monks or Anglers	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Plaice	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..
Pollack (Lythe)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	..
Saithe	0.2	0.2	0.1	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	..
Sand Eels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skates and Rays	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	..
Soles	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
Turbot	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Whiting	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..
Whiting, Blue	-	..	..	-	-	-	..	..	-	-
Witches	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	..
Other Demersal <sup>(b)</sup>	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
<b>Total Demersal</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Herring	2.7	1.8	3.9	4.5	5.1	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.9
Horse Mackerel	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	-	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	-
Mackerel	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.9	1.2
Pilchards	0.2	0.3	0.2	-	..	..	..	..	-	..
Sprats	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.6	-	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	-
Tuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pelagic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Pelagic</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Cockles	-	..	-	..	-	-	..	-	0.1	-
Crabs	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.3
Lobsters	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6
Mussels	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	..	0.1	..	0.2	0.4
Nephrops	4.3	4.7	4.7	5.9	6.2	6.6	7.2	7.8	11.0	11.6
Periwinkles	0.1	-	0.1	-	..	0.1	-	0.1	-	..
Queens	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	..
Scallops	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6
Shrimps	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-	..	..
Squids	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	..
Other Shellfish	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	0.1
<b>Total Shellfish</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>
<b>Total All Species</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>19.3</b>

Source:- Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landings data include transshipments

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

**Table 3.2: All landings into the UK and UK vessels' landings abroad: 2003 to 2007 (cont) <sup>(a)</sup>**

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>(2) Foreign vessels</b>										
<b>(i) Landings into the UK</b>										
Brill	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Catfish	0.2	0.1	0.2	..	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cod	25.5	36.9	55.0	19.0	8.2	22.8	39.6	74.1	20.8	11.0
Dogfish	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.6
Haddock	7.7	8.3	13.2	7.1	3.7	6.3	6.1	15.9	5.7	3.2
Hake	0.6	1.0	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.6	4.8	9.8	8.1	3.4
Lemon Soles	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
Ling	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.2
Megrim	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.1
Monks or Anglers	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.3	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.8	5.8
Plaice	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8
Pollack (Lythe)	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1
Saithe	6.7	8.5	7.9	8.4	8.5	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.0
Sand Eels	..	..	..	-	-	..	..	..	-	-
Skates and Rays	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Soles	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	8.8	7.6	8.1	7.5	6.9
Turbot	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Whiting	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	2.0
Whiting, Blue	22.8	19.9	14.3	17.8	20.0	1.6	1.2	0.7	2.5	3.4
Witches	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Demersal <sup>(b)</sup>	17.5	17.8	13.5	11.9	11.8	26.4	24.5	18.6	18.0	12.8
<b>Total Demersal</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>143.8</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>60.8</b>
Herring	0.5	5.4	15.3	26.3	19.6	0.1	0.8	4.2	6.6	4.1
Horse Mackerel	0.2	0.1	1.1	1.6	0.8	..	..	0.2	0.4	0.2
Mackerel	10.4	13.2	14.0	23.0	24.4	4.5	7.0	13.8	18.6	16.5
Pilchards	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
Sprats	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	..	-
Tuna	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	..	-
Other Pelagic	1.8	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	0.4	..	-	..	..
<b>Total Pelagic</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>20.8</b>
Cockles	-	..	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-
Crabs	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.9	2.0
Lobsters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mussels	..	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-
Nephrops	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
Periwinkles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queens	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scallops	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.7	2.6	2.2	1.2	0.9	1.2
Shrimps	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
Squids	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other Shellfish	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
<b>Total Shellfish</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Total All Species</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>122.3</b>	<b>147.1</b>	<b>127.9</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>110.6</b>	<b>164.3</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>85.7</b>

Source:- Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.



**Table 3.2: All landings into the UK and UK vessels' landings abroad: 2003 to 2007 (cont) <sup>(a)</sup>**

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>(3) Total: UK and foreign vessels</b>										
<b>(i) Landings into the UK</b>										
Brill	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Catfish	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
Cod	41.0	52.1	68.7	31.9	20.9	45.1	62.4	96.0	41.5	32.8
Dogfish	8.7	6.5	4.2	2.9	2.6	8.1	5.9	3.6	2.5	2.6
Haddock	48.3	53.7	60.7	46.0	35.9	33.8	38.8	54.6	50.9	43.1
Hake	2.5	3.3	4.9	4.6	4.9	7.1	10.1	16.5	15.4	8.0
Lemon Soles	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	7.7	6.9	7.1	6.6	7.0
Ling	5.5	5.1	4.4	3.8	3.9	5.6	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.8
Megrim	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.9	8.3	8.2	9.0	8.8	9.6
Monks or Anglers	11.9	12.6	14.5	14.0	16.1	24.3	26.6	35.0	36.8	39.9
Plaice	5.4	4.3	3.9	4.3	3.5	6.5	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.3
Pollack (Lythe)	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.6	3.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.9
Saithe	15.2	17.5	19.2	20.5	18.5	7.2	7.9	9.9	10.4	9.0
Sand Eels	0.2	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skates and Rays	7.0	5.7	4.7	4.2	4.2	7.1	6.0	5.5	4.9	4.7
Soles	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	23.1	20.5	20.7	22.5	22.4
Turbot	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5
Whiting	8.5	7.7	9.2	12.6	13.7	5.3	5.3	5.8	10.2	13.7
Whiting, Blue	32.6	44.9	43.1	39.2	41.9	2.3	2.6	2.1	4.3	6.1
Witches	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.4	3.5	3.8	2.9	2.4	1.7
Other Demersal <sup>(b)</sup>	30.4	28.4	21.2	17.9	17.8	43.9	41.9	30.7	28.1	23.9
<b>Total Demersal</b>	<b>234.4</b>	<b>257.4</b>	<b>272.7</b>	<b>214.8</b>	<b>197.9</b>	<b>249.5</b>	<b>265.5</b>	<b>317.8</b>	<b>263.3</b>	<b>243.6</b>
Herring	55.9	61.6	91.8	88.4	70.3	7.2	8.5	20.1	21.1	13.6
Horse Mackerel	2.2	2.5	5.0	6.8	7.1	0.3	0.4	1.5	1.8	2.0
Mackerel	116.8	128.5	134.6	93.4	124.7	48.8	64.0	92.2	73.5	83.6
Pilchards	2.7	1.3	3.6	2.1	2.5	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.0
Sprats	5.5	3.9	4.7	3.4	3.1	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.6
Tuna	..	-	-	..	..	..	-	-	..	..
Other Pelagic	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.8	0.4	0.2	..	..	1.5
<b>Total Pelagic</b>	<b>185.0</b>	<b>198.3</b>	<b>239.8</b>	<b>194.4</b>	<b>209.5</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>116.5</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>102.2</b>
Cockles	31.4	12.9	13.2	11.3	11.3	19.1	10.1	8.1	5.3	7.4
Crabs	25.5	22.0	20.5	26.9	29.4	28.3	23.9	24.3	35.9	39.9
Lobsters	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.3	2.8	13.9	12.6	12.2	26.6	31.3
Mussels	3.1	12.1	11.3	10.3	4.6	1.7	2.0	1.3	0.9	1.0
Nephrops	27.8	30.5	33.9	41.2	44.3	65.0	70.5	84.2	114.5	126.9
Periwinkles	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Queens	7.4	5.2	5.6	4.8	5.8	2.9	1.9	2.6	2.9	2.2
Scallops	20.9	22.4	21.6	19.7	21.5	31.9	34.0	34.0	34.6	40.0
Shrimps	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.0	3.6
Squids	3.1	2.9	2.6	1.3	1.9	6.9	7.9	6.4	4.0	6.1
Other Shellfish	16.5	18.2	15.6	16.9	19.0	10.8	12.5	12.0	14.8	16.4
<b>Total Shellfish</b>	<b>137.9</b>	<b>128.0</b>	<b>126.3</b>	<b>135.3</b>	<b>142.2</b>	<b>181.7</b>	<b>176.2</b>	<b>186.1</b>	<b>240.8</b>	<b>275.0</b>
<b>Total All Species</b>	<b>557.3</b>	<b>583.8</b>	<b>638.8</b>	<b>544.4</b>	<b>549.6</b>	<b>489.5</b>	<b>516.2</b>	<b>620.4</b>	<b>601.9</b>	<b>620.8</b>

Source:- Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

**Table 3.2: All landings into the UK and UK vessels' landings abroad: 2003 to 2007 (cont) <sup>(a)</sup>**

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>(4) UK vessels</b>										
<b>(i) Landings abroad</b>										
Brill	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Catfish	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Cod	6.0	6.1	7.1	8.0	6.6	8.1	7.5	9.1	8.7	8.2
Dogfish	3.3	3.2	2.7	0.7	0.3	1.8	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.4
Haddock	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
Hake	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.5	2.5	3.7	2.8
Lemon Soles	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.5
Ling	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Megrim	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.9
Monks or Anglers	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.8	2.1	3.4	2.7	5.9	4.9	5.1
Plaice	12.2	13.9	11.5	11.1	10.4	16.8	17.3	15.4	13.2	12.4
Pollack (Lythe)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3
Saithe	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.4
Sand Eels	1.2	-	-	0.7	1.7	0.1	-	-	..	0.1
Skates and Rays	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.5
Soles	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	3.3	4.3	5.0	5.0	5.8
Turbot	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.5	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.1
Whiting	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..
Whiting, Blue	19.7	35.1	83.2	60.8	34.6	1.6	2.4	5.6	6.3	4.0
Witches	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	2.4	2.4	1.5	0.7	0.7
Other Demersal <sup>(b)</sup>	7.6	8.7	5.6	5.5	5.3	7.4	9.6	7.1	4.8	4.4
<b>Total Demersal</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>119.1</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>53.9</b>
Herring	35.1	40.1	49.4	47.5	40.3	20.2	7.6	10.6	20.2	16.9
Horse Mackerel	6.3	9.8	4.0	7.6	7.6	1.3	1.8	1.0	3.2	2.5
Mackerel	76.5	59.4	34.6	32.7	33.5	38.7	28.3	25.9	24.6	21.9
Pilchards	2.4	1.3	..	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.0	..	0.2	0.3
Sprats	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-
Tuna	-	-	..	0.1	0.2	-	-	..	0.1	0.1
Other Pelagic	..	0.7	0.6	8.8	12.8	..	0.5	0.6	4.2	4.9
<b>Total Pelagic</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>46.5</b>
Cockles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crabs	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.5	4.1	2.9	3.8	3.0	3.7	4.8
Lobsters	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Mussels	..	..	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-
Nephrops	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.9	2.2
Periwinkles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queens	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.1	..
Scallops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shrimps	0.5	..	..	-	-	1.6	..	..	-	-
Squids	3.6	1.9	4.8	0.2	0.8	10.0	5.6	10.2	0.6	1.8
Other Shellfish	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
<b>Total Shellfish</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>
<b>Total All Species</b>	<b>188.1</b>	<b>192.2</b>	<b>216.1</b>	<b>197.7</b>	<b>170.6</b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>107.4</b>	<b>115.2</b>	<b>116.5</b>	<b>109.8</b>

Source:- Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

**Table 3.2: All landings into the UK and UK vessels' landings abroad: 2003 to 2007 (cont) <sup>(a)</sup>**

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>(5) Total: UK vessels</b>										
(i) Landings into the UK and abroad										
Brill	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
Catfish	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Cod	21.5	21.3	20.9	20.8	19.3	30.4	30.2	31.0	29.5	29.9
Dogfish	10.0	7.9	5.5	2.4	1.6	8.3	6.1	3.8	1.9	1.4
Haddock	41.4	46.1	48.3	39.8	33.5	28.2	33.4	39.4	45.9	40.8
Hake	2.7	3.0	3.6	3.9	4.6	5.9	6.7	9.2	10.9	7.4
Lemon Soles	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	7.8	6.8	7.3	7.2	7.8
Ling	5.1	4.7	3.8	3.5	3.3	5.2	4.8	4.1	4.1	3.9
Megrim	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.5	4.0	8.7	8.6	9.9	9.2	9.5
Monks or Anglers	11.4	11.8	14.4	14.0	15.9	24.3	25.4	36.5	37.0	39.1
Plaice	16.6	17.4	14.6	14.5	13.2	22.0	21.6	19.4	17.3	15.9
Pollack (Lythe)	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.7	4.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	4.1
Saithe	9.9	9.8	12.9	13.6	11.8	4.2	4.2	6.2	7.2	6.3
Sand Eels	1.4	0.6	..	0.7	1.7	0.1	..	..	0.1	0.1
Skates and Rays	6.6	5.2	3.8	3.4	3.3	7.1	5.7	4.4	4.1	3.8
Soles	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.9	17.6	17.2	17.6	20.1	21.2
Turbot	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.7	6.0
Whiting	8.3	7.5	9.0	12.2	13.2	5.1	5.1	5.7	9.8	11.8
Whiting, Blue	29.4	60.1	111.9	82.1	56.5	2.3	3.7	7.0	8.1	6.7
Witches	3.8	3.5	2.4	1.8	1.7	5.7	6.1	4.3	2.9	2.4
Other Demersal <sup>(b)</sup>	20.6	19.2	13.3	11.5	11.3	24.9	27.0	19.3	14.9	15.5
<b>Total Demersal</b>	<b>202.7</b>	<b>231.1</b>	<b>276.8</b>	<b>236.6</b>	<b>204.5</b>	<b>219.9</b>	<b>223.5</b>	<b>236.1</b>	<b>241.9</b>	<b>236.6</b>
Herring	90.5	96.3	125.9	109.6	91.1	27.4	15.2	26.5	34.7	26.3
Horse Mackerel	8.3	12.2	8.0	12.8	13.9	1.6	2.2	2.3	4.5	4.3
Mackerel	183.0	174.7	155.2	103.0	133.8	83.0	85.4	104.2	79.5	89.0
Pilchards	5.1	2.7	3.6	2.2	3.7	1.4	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.3
Sprats	5.9	3.9	4.7	3.1	3.1	1.0	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.6
Tuna	..	-	..	0.1	0.2	..	-	..	0.1	0.2
Other Pelagic	0.1	1.1	0.7	9.0	14.4	0.1	0.7	0.6	4.2	6.3
<b>Total Pelagic</b>	<b>292.9</b>	<b>290.9</b>	<b>298.1</b>	<b>239.7</b>	<b>260.1</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>136.3</b>	<b>124.4</b>	<b>127.9</b>
Cockles	31.4	12.9	13.2	11.3	11.3	19.1	10.1	8.1	5.3	7.4
Crabs	29.0	24.9	22.8	29.6	32.9	31.0	27.3	26.7	37.7	42.7
Lobsters	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.3	2.8	14.1	12.9	12.4	26.9	31.6
Mussels	3.1	12.1	11.3	10.3	4.6	1.7	2.0	1.3	0.9	1.0
Nephrops	27.9	30.5	34.1	41.4	44.5	65.3	71.0	85.4	116.1	128.7
Periwinkles	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Queens	7.3	5.1	5.5	4.9	5.8	2.9	1.9	2.6	3.0	2.2
Scallops	19.3	21.1	20.7	19.0	20.8	29.4	31.8	32.7	33.7	38.9
Shrimps	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	2.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	3.6
Squids	6.6	4.7	7.4	1.4	2.6	16.8	13.4	16.5	4.4	7.7
Other Shellfish	16.6	18.4	15.9	16.9	18.9	10.9	12.6	12.2	14.9	16.3
<b>Total Shellfish</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>131.7</b>	<b>132.8</b>	<b>137.9</b>	<b>145.8</b>	<b>193.9</b>	<b>183.7</b>	<b>198.9</b>	<b>244.0</b>	<b>280.3</b>
<b>Total All Species</b>	<b>639.7</b>	<b>653.7</b>	<b>707.8</b>	<b>614.2</b>	<b>610.4</b>	<b>528.3</b>	<b>513.0</b>	<b>571.3</b>	<b>610.3</b>	<b>644.8</b>

Source:- Fisheries Administrations in the UK

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

(b) Includes fish roes and livers.

**Table 3.3: Landings into the UK by UK and foreign vessels: 1938 to 2007 <sup>(a)</sup>**

	1938	1948	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Demersal</b>												
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	807.8	923.5	758.8	778.6	484.2	336.7	280.5	234.4	257.4	272.7	214.8	197.9
Value (£ million)	14.6	46.4	52.0	67.5	194.4	327.7	305.8	249.5	265.5	317.8	263.3	243.6
<b>Pelagic</b>												
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	295.0	287.6	127.8	204.0	319.2	267.8	118.0	185.0	198.3	239.8	194.4	209.5
Value (£ million)	2.0	6.0	3.0	5.8	30.1	32.1	22.3	58.3	74.5	116.5	97.8	102.2
<b>Shellfish</b>												
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	32.1	28.7	28.1	56.4	70.2	97.5	127.7	137.9	128.0	126.3	135.3	142.2
Value (£ million)	0.5	1.4	2.1	6.7	34.5	105.1	154.5	181.7	176.2	186.1	240.8	275.0
<b>Total</b>												
Quantity ('000 tonnes)	1,134.9	1,239.8	914.7	1,039.1	873.6	702.0	526.3	557.3	583.8	638.8	544.4	549.6
Value (£ million)	17.2	53.8	57.0	80.0	259.0	464.7	482.5	489.5	516.2	620.4	601.9	620.8

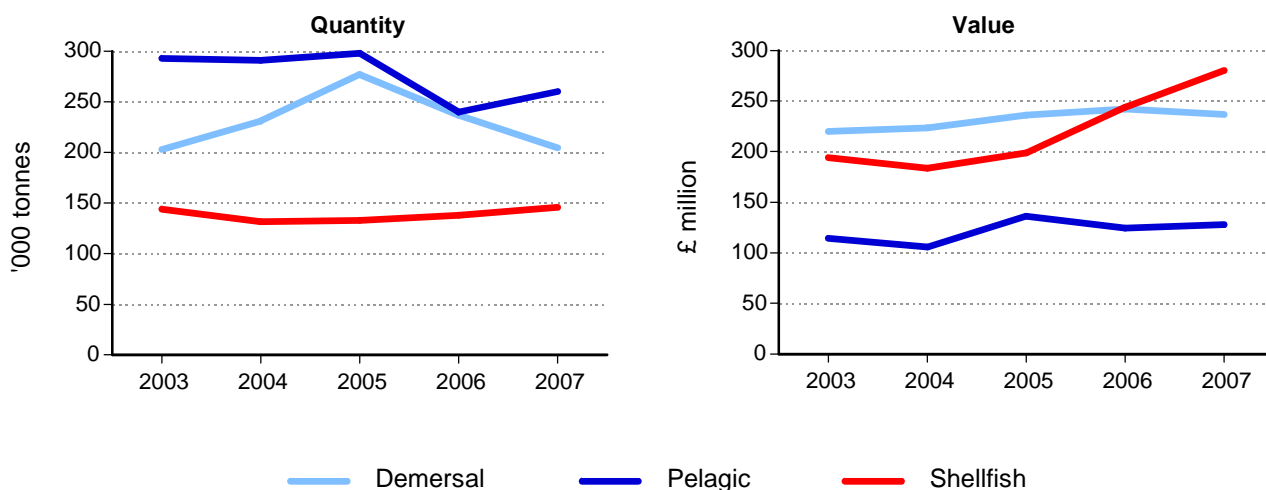
Source:- Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Landing data include transshipments.

### Demersal, pelagic and shellfish landings

In 2007, the UK fleet landed 205 thousand tonnes of demersal species, down 26 per cent on the 2005 figure. Over the same period though, the value of these landings remained virtually unchanged at £237 million. There were 260 thousand tonnes of pelagic species landed in 2007, up 8 per cent on 2006 while the value increased by 3 per cent to £128 million. Shellfish landings increased for the third year in a row to 146 thousand tonnes, a rise of 11 per cent on 2004 levels. Over this period, value increased by 53 per cent to £280 million.

**Chart 3.3: Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels: 2003 to 2007**

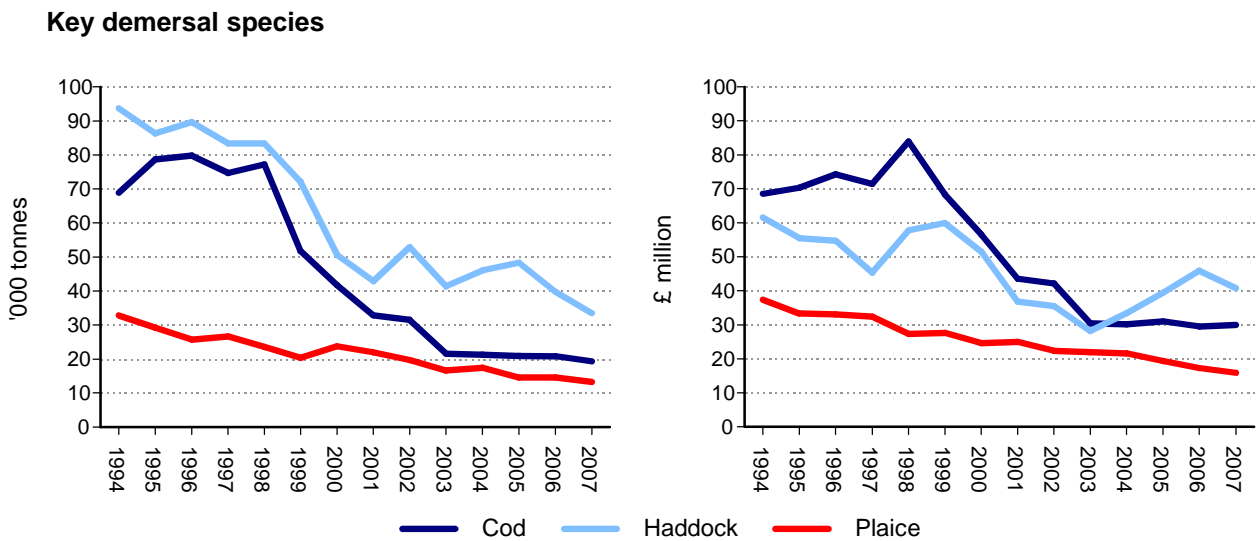


## Demersal Fish

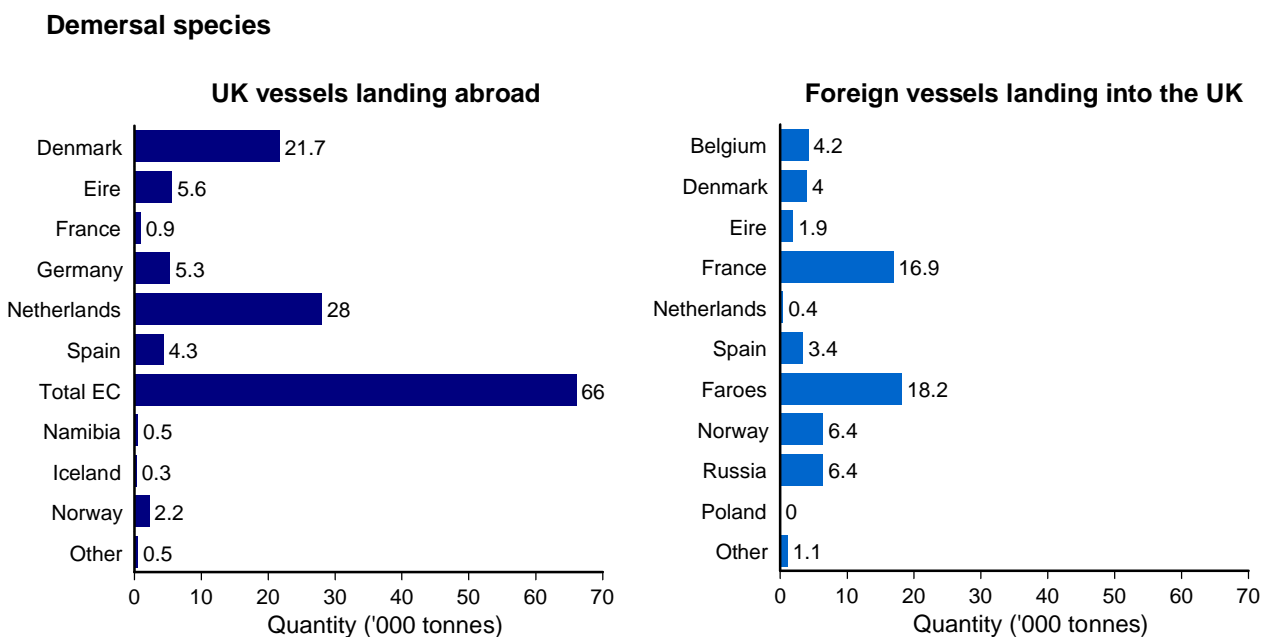
In 2007, landings by the UK fleet of cod fell by 7 per cent to 19 thousand tonnes but the value of these landings rose by 1 per cent to £30 million. Landings of haddock fell by 16 per cent to 33 thousand tonnes and the value fell by 11 per cent to £41 million. Table 3.2 shows figures for all species and Chart 3.4 shows landings and value for key demersal species since 1994.

Chart 3.5 shows the largest amount of demersal species were landed into the Netherlands and Denmark and a total of 66 thousand tonnes was landed into EU countries by UK vessels. Vessels from Faroes landed 18 thousand tonnes into the UK and French vessels landed 17 thousand tonnes.

**Chart 3.4: Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels:**



**Chart 3.5: Landings abroad by UK vessels and landings into the UK by foreign vessels: 2007**

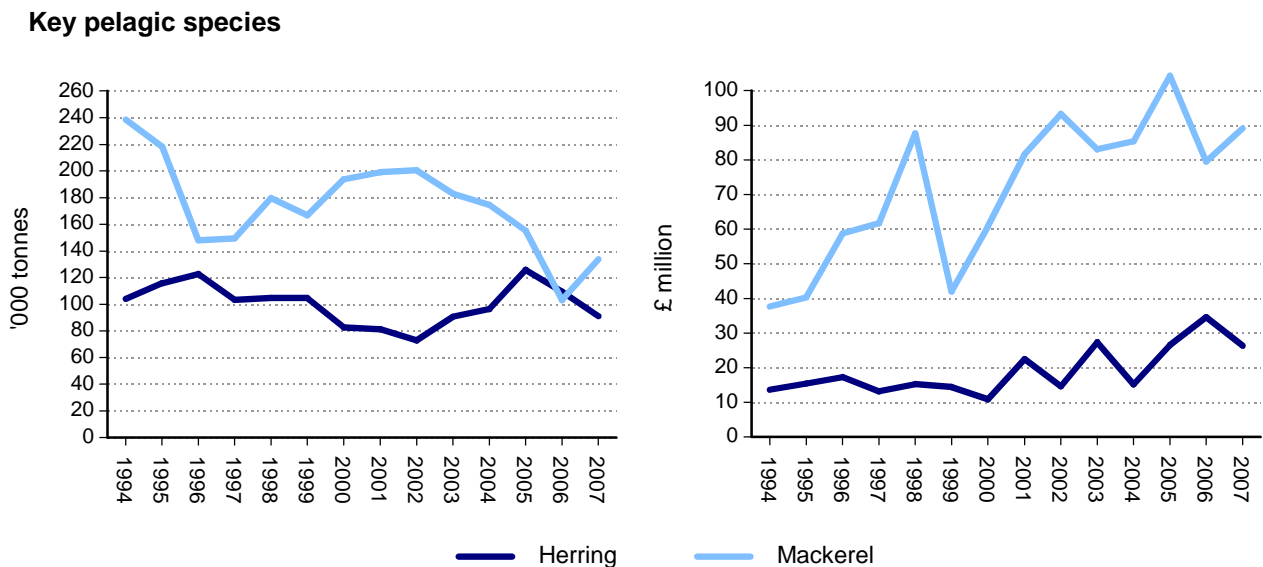


## Pelagic Fish

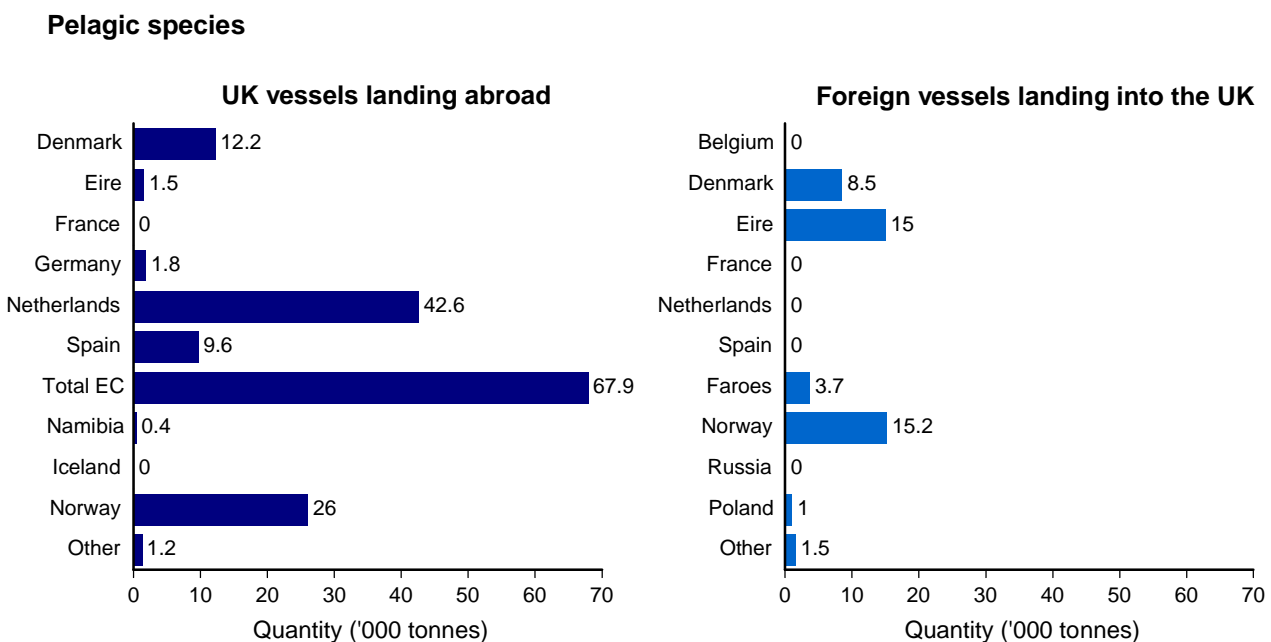
Mackerel and herring are the two main pelagic species landed by UK vessels into the UK and abroad. These species accounted for 86 per cent by weight and 90 per cent by value of total pelagic landings in 2007. Landings of mackerel increased by 30 per cent on 2006 to 134 thousand tonnes and the value of these landings increased by 12 per cent to £89 million. However, landings of herring fell 17 per cent to 91 thousand tonnes with the value also falling by 24 per cent to £26 million.

Landings of mackerel are currently 44 per cent lower than the 239 thousand tonnes landed in 1994.

**Chart 3.6: Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels:**



**Chart 3.7: Landings abroad by UK vessels and landings into the UK by foreign vessels: 2007**



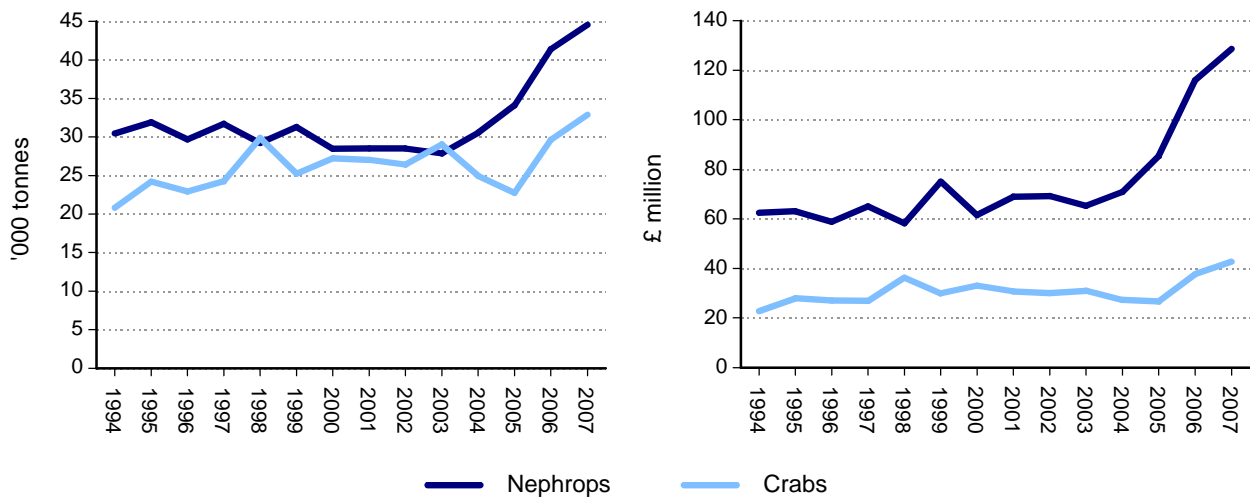
## Shellfish

Nephrops and crabs are the two main species of shellfish landed by UK vessels into the UK and abroad. In 2007, nephrops accounted for 31 per cent of shellfish landings by weight and crabs accounted for 23 per cent. Landings of nephrops and crabs have increased by 46 per cent and 58 per cent respectively since 1994. These two species accounted for 61 per cent of the total shellfish value in 2007 while scallops accounted for 14 per cent.

The UK fleet landed relatively small quantities of shellfish abroad and foreign vessels landed very little into the UK.

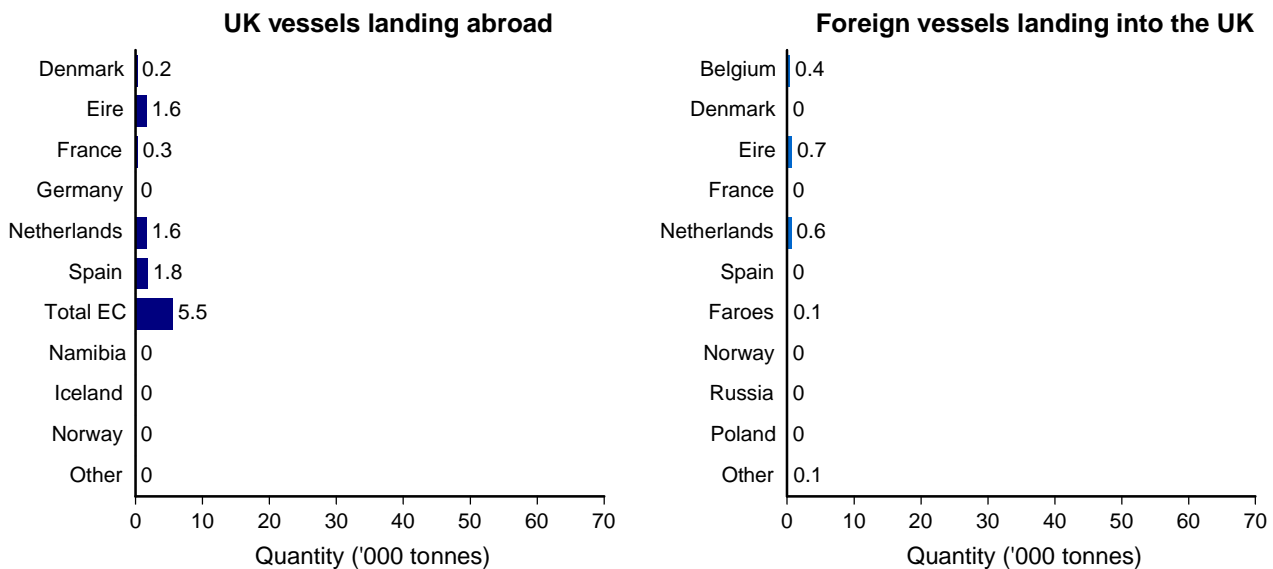
**Chart 3.8: Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels:**

### Key shellfish species



**Chart 3.9: Landings abroad by UK vessels and landings into the UK by foreign vessels: 2007**

### Shellfish species



## Landings into major ports by the UK fleet

Chart 3.10 shows the top twenty UK ports based on the quantity landed by UK vessels in 2007. Peterhead remains the port with the largest quantity and value of fish landed. Landings into Peterhead increased by 12 per cent from 105 thousand tonnes in 2006 to 117 thousand tonnes in 2007. Lerwick had the second highest landings - 82 thousand tonnes compared with 28 thousand tonnes in Fraserburgh; although the value of Fraserburgh's landings exceeded those into Lerwick - £53 million compared with £49 million. Plymouth had the highest quantity of landings in England although Brixham and Newlyn had higher values of landings.

**Chart 3.10: Landings into top 20 UK ports by UK vessels: 2007**

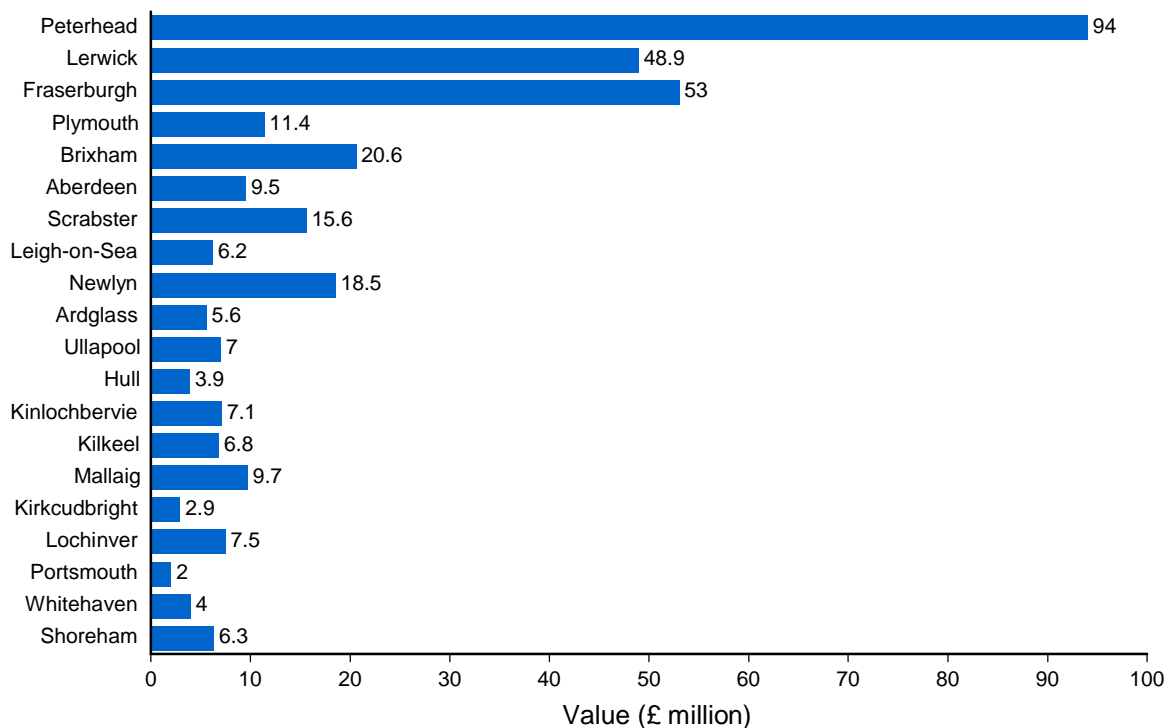
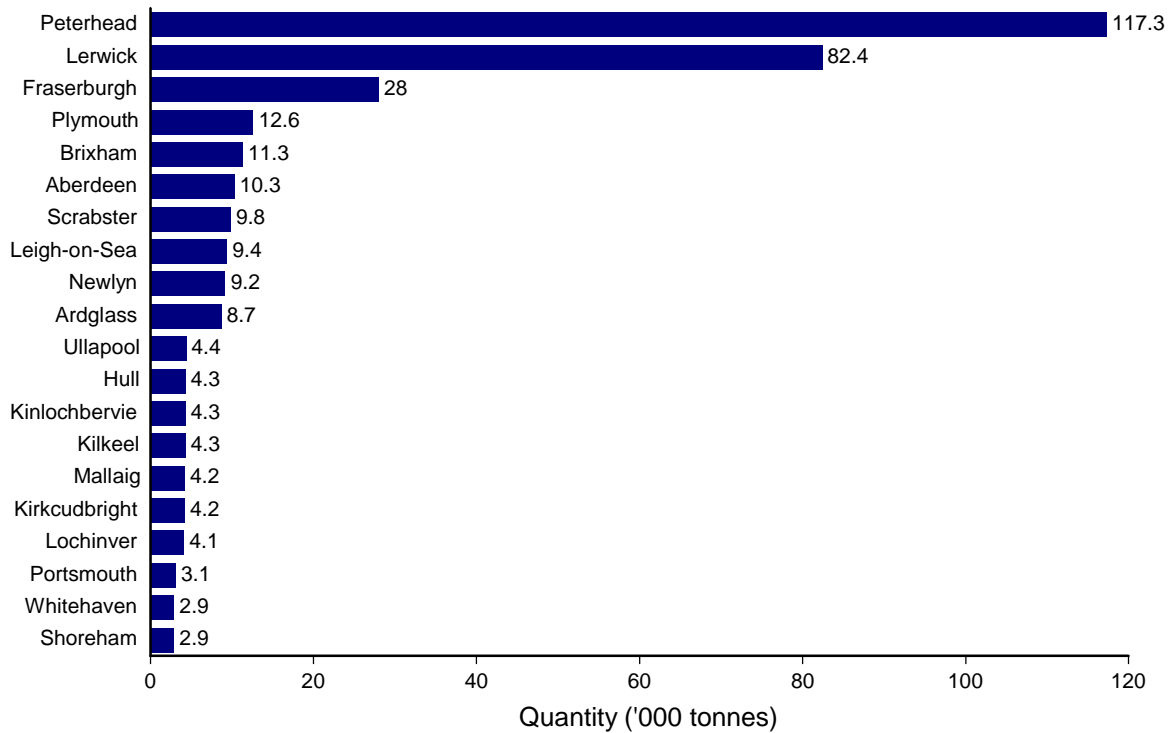




Chart 3.11: Landings into major UK ports by UK vessels: 2007 ('000 tonnes)

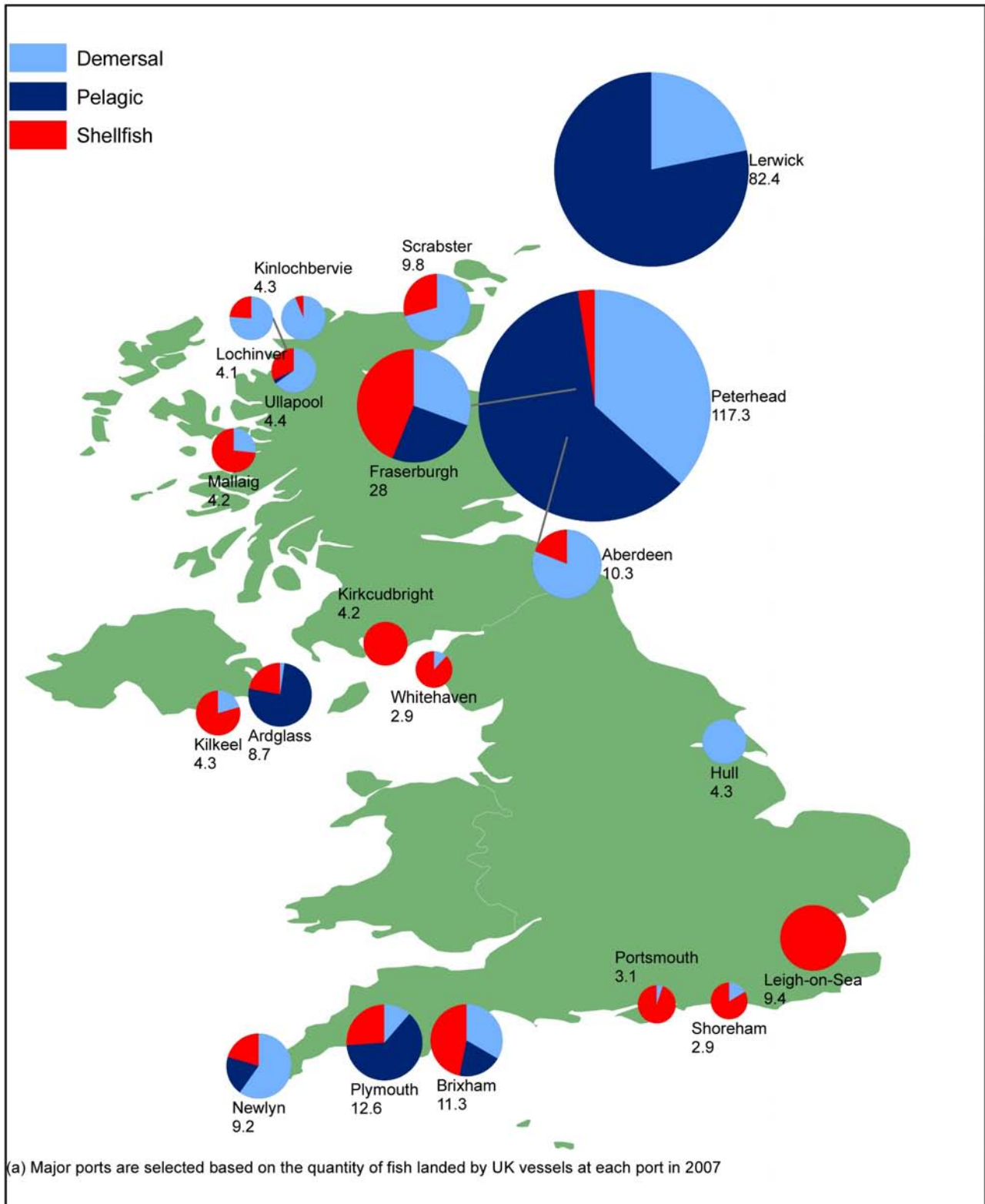
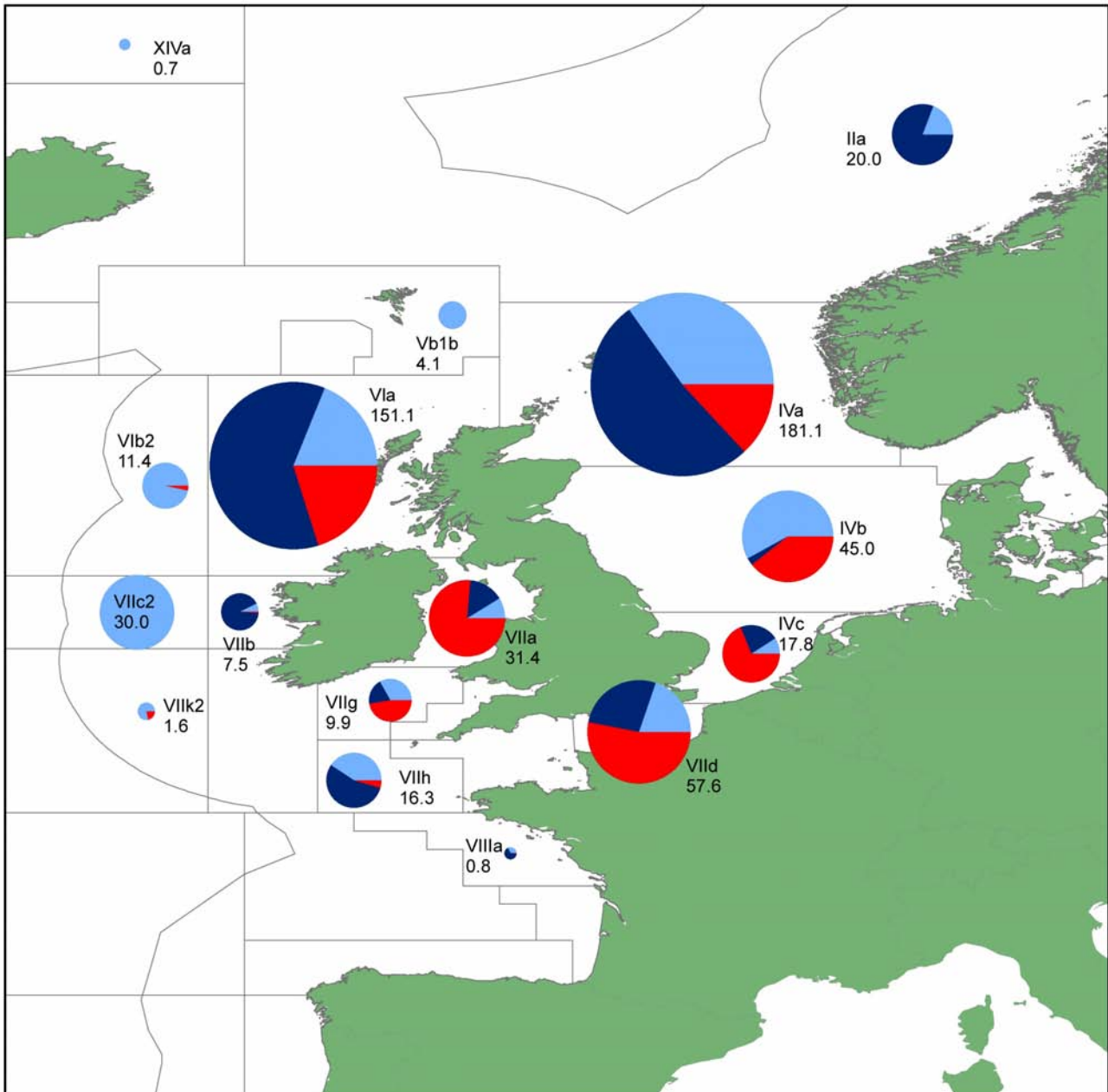


Chart 3.11 shows the quantity of demersal, pelagic and shellfish landings across the major UK ports identified in Chart 3.10. Eighty seven per cent of the landings of pelagic species into the UK by the UK fleet were landed at Peterhead, Lerwick and Fraserburgh. Peterhead landed the largest quantity of demersal species, 43 thousand tonnes. Quantities for all major ports can be found on this publication's website.

Chart 3.12: Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by area of capture: 2007 ('000 tonnes)



(a) Area Vlld also includes landings from area Vlle  
 (b) Area Vllg also includes landings from area Vllf  
 (c) Area Vllh also includes landings from area Vllj  
 (d) Area Vllla also includes landings from area Vllb,c,d,e

## **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

VII d. English Channel, East

VII e. English Channel, West

VII f. Bristol Channel

VII g. South-East of Ireland

VII h. Little Sole Bank

VII j. Great Sole Bank

VII k. West of Great Sole Bank

### **VIII. Biscay**

## Landings by the UK fleet by area of capture

Chart 3.12 shows the largest quantity of fish, 181 thousand tonnes, was captured by the UK fleet from the Northern North Sea (Area IVa) with a value of £195 million. Large quantities were also captured from the West of Scotland (Area VIa) and the English Channel (Area VIIId/e) - 151 thousand tonnes and 58 thousand tonnes respectively.

Ninety four thousand tonnes of pelagic species were captured in the Northern North Sea and 92 thousand tonnes in the West of Scotland. These areas account for 72 per cent of all pelagic species landed by UK vessels. The North Sea and the English Channel provided 58 per cent of the shellfish and 50 per cent of demersal fish landed by the UK fleet. A summary for all sea areas is shown in Table 3.4.

**Table 3.4: Landings into the UK and abroad by UK vessels by area of capture: 2007**

	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)	3.6	3.4	-	-	-	-	3.6	3.4
Norwegian Coast (IIa)	3.9	3.9	16.2	7.0	..	..	20.0	10.9
Bear Island & Spitzbergen (IIb)	4.3	4.8	-	-	-	-	4.3	4.8
Northern North Sea (IVa)	63.1	89.3	94.2	42.6	23.8	62.8	181.1	194.7
Central North Sea (IVb)	26.1	36.1	1.1	..	17.7	45.7	45.0	82.1
Southern North Sea (IVc)	1.6	4.7	3.9	1.1	12.2	12.7	17.8	18.5
Faroes (Vb)	4.1	2.2	-	-	..	..	4.1	2.2
West of Scotland (VIa)	28.5	18.0	92.2	53.1	30.4	73.6	151.1	144.7
Rockall (VIb)	11.0	6.7	-	-	..	..	11.4	7.1
Irish Sea (VIIa)	2.8	4.1	4.7	0.8	24.0	31.2	31.4	36.1
West of Ireland (VIIb)	0.6	1.0	6.8	4.3	..	..	7.5	5.5
Porcupine Bank (VIIc)	30.0	5.1	..	..	..	..	30.0	5.3
English Channel (VIIId/e)	11.4	30.4	15.7	6.6	30.5	39.5	57.6	76.4
Little/Great Sole Bank (VIIh/j)	6.6	13.4	8.9	5.2	0.7	1.0	16.3	19.7
West of Great Sole Bank (VIIk)	1.3	2.4	..	..	..	2.2	1.6	4.6
Rest of ICES area VII (VIIIf/g)	3.3	8.6	1.9	1.1	4.7	9.3	9.9	19.0
Bay of Biscay (VIII)	..	0.5	0.5	..	..	..	0.8	0.9
North Azores (XII)	..	..	-	-	..	..	..	..
East Coast of Greenland (XIV)	0.7	0.9	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.9
Other Areas <sup>(a)</sup>	1.4	1.2	14.0	5.3	0.8	1.5	16.2	8.0
<b>Total UK</b>	<b>204.5</b>	<b>236.6</b>	<b>260.1</b>	<b>127.9</b>	<b>145.8</b>	<b>280.3</b>	<b>610.4</b>	<b>644.8</b>

Source:- Fisheries Administrations in the UK

(a) Includes areas outside ICES areas such as the Indian Ocean and the Eastern Central and South West Atlantic (see Chart 7.1)

## Total allowable catches, quotas and uptake

Table 3.5 shows the 2007 European Commission’s Total Allowable Catch (TAC) and quota (after quota swaps etc) for each stock, together with landings by each member state. These are derived from reports to the commission by each member state detailing landings into their own country by their own vessels and those of other member states. The figures for the UK may therefore differ from those reported earlier in this chapter, which are based solely on the UK’s record of landings into the UK and abroad.

**Table 3.5: Total Allowable Catches, quotas and uptake (%): 2007**

			Tonnes								
Species	Area		UK <sup>(a)</sup>	Belgium	Denmark	France	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	EC TAC
Albacore	Northern <i>Atlantic ocean, north of latitude 05° N</i>	Quota	775	-	-	5,643	8,326	-	22,969	5,356	43,069
		Catch	27	-	-	2,588	545	-	14,444	144	17,748
		Uptake %	3	-	-	46	7	-	63	3	41
Alfonsios	3-12 <i>III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII (EC and International)</i>	Quota	10	-	-	30	-	-	74	214	328
		Catch	1	-	-	23	-	-	74	224	322
		Uptake %	6	-	-	77	-	-	100	105	98
Anglers / Monkfish	North Sea <i>IIa (EC), IV (EC)</i>	Quota	9,313	401	884	82	-	223	-	442	11,345
		Catch	8,476	101	193	13	-	57	-	189	9,029
		Uptake %	91	25	22	16	-	25	-	43	80
	4 (Norwegian waters) <i>IV (Norway)</i>	Quota	283	50	1,269	-	-	18	-	29	1,649
		Catch	268	6	944	-	-	13	-	22	1,253
		Uptake %	95	11	74	-	-	74	-	77	76
	West of Scotland <i>Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV</i>	Quota	2,037	51	-	2,496	580	55	235	213	5,667
		Catch	1,617	-	-	1,928	541	-	119	228	4,432
		Uptake %	79	-	-	77	93	-	51	107	78
	7 <i>VII</i>	Quota	5,468	2,255	-	17,055	3,162	112	2,150	245	30,447
Catch		4,470	929	-	12,704	2,939	14	2,044	148	23,247	
Uptake %		82	41	-	74	93	12	95	60	76	
Black Scabbard Fish	5-7 & 12 <i>V, VI, VII and XII (EC and International)</i>	Quota	93	-	-	2,617	122	-	174	36	3,042
		Catch	56	-	-	2,325	121	-	174	7	2,683
		Uptake %	61	-	-	89	99	-	100	18	88
Blue Ling	2, 4 & 5 <i>II, IV and V (EC and International)</i>	Quota	19	-	8	55	-	-	-	7	89
		Catch	6	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	47
		Uptake %	29	-	1	76	-	-	-	-	53
	6 & 7 <i>VI and VII (EC and International)</i>	Quota	222	-	-	2,140	3	-	72	7	2,444
		Catch	174	-	-	1,960	3	-	211	-	2,348
		Uptake %	78	-	-	92	97	-	293	-	96
Blue Ling & Ling	5b (Faroes waters) <i>Vb (Faroes)</i>	Quota	224	-	-	2,606	-	-	-	410	3,240
		Catch	161	-	-	2,482	-	-	-	-	2,643
		Uptake %	72	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	82
Blue Whiting	Northern <i>I, II, III, IV, V, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII, XIV (EC and Int)</i>	Quota	55,565	-	43,257	28,445	34,498	88,561	4,141	55,882	310,349
		Catch	53,667	-	40,644	14,379	31,092	79,700	4,140	50,578	274,199
		Uptake %	97	-	94	51	90	90	100	91	88
Cod	1 & 2 (Norwegian waters) <i>I, II (Norway)</i>	Quota	7,608	-	-	1,883	104	-	2,542	4,837	16,974
		Catch	7,480	-	11	1,883	95	-	2,525	4,801	16,794
		Uptake %	98	-	n/a	100	91	-	99	99	99
	1 & 2b <i>I, IIb</i>	Quota	2,302	-	-	1,306	57	-	7,006	4,786	15,457
		Catch	2,005	-	-	1,306	202	-	7,014	4,695	15,222
		Uptake %	87	-	-	100	354	-	100	98	98
	North Sea <i>IIa (EC), IV</i>	Quota	8,064	937	3,454	739	-	1,505	-	1,865	16,564
		Catch	8,062	999	3,429	647	-	1,502	-	1,959	16,598
		Uptake %	100	107	99	88	-	100	-	105	100
	West of Scotland <i>Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV</i>	Quota	361	1	-	101	93	-	-	-	556
		Catch	303	-	-	92	94	-	-	-	491
		Uptake %	84	-	-	91	101	-	-	-	1,000
	7a <i>VIIa</i>	Quota	724	133	-	62	743	5	-	-	1,667
Catch		426	66	-	10	608	-	-	-	1,109	
Uptake %		59	49	-	16	82	-	-	-	67	
7b-k <i>VII(exVIIa), VIII, IX, X; CEECAF 34.1.1 (EC)</i>	Quota	601	172	-	3,736	737	51	-	-	5,297	
	Catch	570	180	-	4,080	792	47	-	5	5,673	
	Uptake %	95	105	-	109	107	91	-	n/a	107	
Cod & Haddock	5b (Faroes waters) <i>Vb (Faroes)</i>	Quota	480	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	500
		Catch	428	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	433
		Uptake %	89	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	87
Dabs and Flounders	North Sea <i>IIa (EC), IV (EC)</i>	Quota	1,767	722	1,746	200	-	10,594	-	2,071	17,100
		Catch	1,384	722	786	188	-	9,214	-	596	12,890
		Uptake %	78	100	45	94	-	87	-	29	75
Deep Sea Sharks	5-9 <i>V, VI, VII, VIII, IX (EC and Int)</i>	Quota	467	-	-	1,311	9	-	228	502	2,517
		Catch	83	-	-	929	7	-	204	507	1,730
		Uptake %	18	-	-	71	81	-	89	101	69
Greater Forkbeard	1-4 <i>I, II, III, IV (EC and International)</i>	Quota	16	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	36
		Catch	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
		Uptake %	14	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	9
	5-7 <i>V, VI, VII (EC and International)</i>	Quota	709	-	-	677	59	-	589	10	2,044
		Catch	344	-	-	610	59	-	589	-	1,601
Uptake %	48	-	-	90	100	-	100	-	-	78	

Source:- European Commission

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

**Table 3.5: Total Allowable Catches, quotas and uptake (%): 2007 (cont)**

		Tonnes										
Species	Area		UK <sup>(a)</sup>	Belgium	Denmark	France	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	EC TAC	
Greenland Halibut	1 & 2 (Norwegian waters)	Quota	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	74	
		Catch	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	
		Uptake %	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12
	2a, 4 & 6	Quota	361	-	6	92	6	-	-	6	28	499
		Catch	30	-	-	45	-	-	-	6	23	103
		Uptake %	8	-	-	49	-	-	-	100	81	21
	5 & 14 (Greenland waters)	Quota	516	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,555	7,071
		Catch	515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,158	6,673
		Uptake %	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	94
	Haddock	1 & 2 (Norwegian waters)	Quota	1,407	-	-	386	50	-	60	1,097	3,000
Catch			1,464	-	-	221	42	-	65	1,461	3,253	
Uptake %			104	-	-	57	84	-	108	133	108	
North Sea		Quota	36,841	498	3,345	3,799	-	374	-	2,121	46,978	
		Catch	26,502	177	645	642	-	50	-	790	28,806	
		Uptake %	72	36	19	17	-	13	-	-	37	61
West of Scotland 5b & 6a		Quota	6,080	17	-	803	1,105	-	32	20	8,057	
		Catch	2,762	..	-	219	759	-	32	-	3,772	
		Uptake %	45	1	-	27	69	-	99	-	47	
West of Scotland 6b		Quota	3,659	10	-	515	468	-	3	12	4,667	
		Catch	1,643	-	-	1	339	-	1	-	1,984	
		Uptake %	45	-	-	..	72	-	47	-	43	
7		Quota	1,232	143	-	7,300	2,645	-	200	-	11,520	
		Catch	944	141	-	4,206	2,408	-	180	-	7,879	
		Uptake %	77	99	-	58	91	-	90	-	68	
Hake		North Sea	Quota	398	80	1,153	257	-	47	-	107	2,042
			Catch	360	59	390	246	-	30	-	96	1,181
	Uptake %		91	73	34	96	-	64	-	90	58	
	6 & 7	Quota	5,775	26	-	12,370	1,765	201	10,871	-	31,008	
		Catch	3,323	11	-	6,787	1,428	65	9,342	4	20,959	
		Uptake %	58	41	-	55	81	32	86	n/a	68	
Herring	Atlanto Scandian	Quota	16,452	-	23,450	197	6,411	27,651	-	9,036	83,197	
		Catch	16,202	-	22,912	-	6,409	28,126	-	9,133	82,782	
		Uptake %	98	-	98	-	100	102	-	101	100	
	North Sea 4ab	Quota	48,781	-	64,825	13,767	215	49,961	-	22,066	199,615	
		Catch	48,171	-	63,405	13,766	184	51,524	-	22,097	199,147	
		Uptake %	99	-	98	100	86	103	-	100	100	
	4c & 7d	Quota	3,685	97	-	8,748	-	16,555	-	7,798	36,883	
		Catch	3,563	1	-	5,887	-	14,895	-	7,698	32,044	
		Uptake %	97	1	-	67	-	90	-	99	87	
	West Coast	Quota	17,745	-	-	731	4,034	7,810	-	1,750	32,070	
		Catch	16,120	-	-	704	3,789	7,796	-	1,749	30,158	
		Uptake %	91	-	-	96	94	100	-	100	94	
	Firth of Clyde	Quota	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	
		Catch	598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	598	
		Uptake %	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	
	7a (Manx and Mourne)	Quota	4,699	-	-	-	587	-	-	-	5,286	
		Catch	4,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,630	
		Uptake %	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	
	7ef	Quota	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	1,000	
		Catch	217	-	-	497	-	-	-	-	714	
Uptake %		43	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	71		
7ghjk	Quota	64	-	-	587	9,109	473	-	248	10,481		
	Catch	63	-	-	578	8,268	462	-	248	9,618		
	Uptake %	99	-	-	98	91	98	-	100	92		
Horse Mackerel	North Sea	Quota	3,677	14	8,654	3,044	1,613	21,135	-	2,846	40,983	
		Catch	3,676	4	24	2,119	647	20,382	-	250	27,101	
		Uptake %	100	28	..	70	40	96	-	9	66	
	West Coast	Quota	11,910	-	13,384	21,839	34,297	52,731	1,642	13,147	148,950	
		Catch	10,160	..	7,972	12,414	29,134	40,530	979	7,993	109,180	
		Uptake %	85	n/a	60	57	85	77	60	61	73	
Lemon Sole and Witches	Quota	3,498	689	921	252	-	637	-	178	6,175		
	Catch	2,108	491	574	62	-	360	-	122	3,716		
	Uptake %	60	71	62	25	-	57	-	68	60		
Ling	Deep Sea 1 & 2	Quota	10	-	10	10	-	-	-	15	45	
		Catch	7	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	12	
		Uptake %	65	-	-	44	-	-	-	5	26	

Source:- European Commission

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

**Table 3.5: Total Allowable Catches, quotas and uptake (%): 2007 (cont)**

		Tonnes										
Species	Area		UK <sup>(a)</sup>	Belgium	Denmark	France	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	EC TAC	
Ling (continued)	4 (EC waters)	Quota	2,439	26	313	177	-	7	-	211	3,173	
		Catch	1,229	25	43	97	-	..	-	35	1,428	
		Uptake %	50	95	14	55	-	6	-	16	45	
	4 (Norwegian waters)	Quota	130	6	817	10	-	4	-	33	1,000	
		Catch	128	1	404	-	-	-	-	34	567	
		Uptake %	99	22	49	-	-	-	-	103	57	
	5 (Icelandic and Faroes waters)	Quota	7	10	7	7	-	-	-	-	7	38
		Catch	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Uptake %	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	5
	6-10, 12 & 14 VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII, XIV (EC)	Quota	4,049	45	8	3,518	882	1	3,299	171	11,973	
		Catch	1,802	38	-	2,197	707	..	1,252	36	6,032	
		Uptake %	44	84	-	62	80	20	38	21	50	
Mackerel	North Sea IIa (EC), IV	Quota	1,073	12	11,509	1,171	-	1,349	-	4,504	19,618	
		Catch	798	..	5,299	413	-	1,345	-	4,337	12,192	
		Uptake %	74	1	46	35	-	100	-	96	62	
	West Coast II(exEC), Vb(EC), VI, VII, VIIIabde, XII, XIV	Quota	133,057	-	-	14,047	49,884	22,891	808	19,450	240,137	
		Catch	132,668	-	8	11,096	48,416	22,883	788	18,001	233,860	
		Uptake %	100	-	n/a	79	97	100	97	93	97	
Megrim	North Sea IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Quota	1,424	4	4	24	-	19	-	4	1,479	
		Catch	1,430	6	4	19	-	17	-	13	1,489	
		Uptake %	100	140	95	80	-	88	-	323	101	
	West of Scotland Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Quota	936	-	-	1,277	343	-	324	-	2,880	
		Catch	851	-	-	97	277	-	102	-	1,327	
		Uptake %	91	-	-	8	81	-	32	-	46	
7 VII	Quota	2,916	548	-	7,389	3,364	-	6,115	-	20,332		
	Catch	1,638	180	-	2,077	1,753	-	4,450	-	10,099		
	Uptake %	56	33	-	28	52	-	73	-	50		
Nephrops	North Sea IIa (EC), IV (EC)	Quota	24,462	926	1,523	44	-	1,367	-	676	28,998	
		Catch	20,923	194	772	-	..	1,156	-	580	23,626	
		Uptake %	86	21	51	-	n/a	85	-	86	81	
	West of Scotland Vb (EC), VI	Quota	21,178	-	-	176	383	-	43	-	21,780	
		Catch	16,056	-	-	1	161	-	2	-	16,220	
		Uptake %	76	-	-	..	42	-	5	-	74	
7 VII	Quota	9,119	44	-	6,696	10,085	-	1,504	-	27,448		
	Catch	7,045	5	-	2,373	9,143	-	447	-	19,013		
	Uptake %	77	11	-	35	91	-	30	-	69		
Plaice	North Sea IIa (EC), IV	Quota	11,506	3,872	9,403	287	-	21,449	-	2,626	49,143	
		Catch	11,369	3,853	8,119	223	-	21,428	-	2,600	47,592	
		Uptake %	99	100	86	78	-	100	-	99	97	
	West of Scotland Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Quota	477	-	-	22	287	-	-	-	786	
		Catch	46	-	-	..	32	-	-	-	78	
		Uptake %	10	-	-	..	11	-	-	-	10	
	7a VIIa	Quota	708	788	-	23	507	-	-	-	2,026	
		Catch	415	180	-	2	193	-	-	-	790	
		Uptake %	59	23	-	10	38	-	-	-	39	
	7de VII d, e	Quota	1,535	1,350	-	2,614	-	22	-	-	5,521	
		Catch	1,126	1,283	-	1,671	-	9	-	-	4,089	
		Uptake %	73	95	-	64	-	40	-	-	74	
7fg VII f, g	Quota	72	232	-	105	59	-	-	-	468		
	Catch	61	175	-	101	58	-	-	-	395		
	Uptake %	85	75	-	96	98	-	-	-	84		
7hjk VII h, j, k	Quota	42	105	-	42	133	-	15	-	337		
	Catch	20	7	-	34	73	-	14	-	147		
	Uptake %	48	6	-	81	55	-	94	-	44		
Pollack	West of Scotland Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV	Quota	165	-	-	216	63	-	6	-	450	
		Catch	20	-	-	3	22	-	..	-	46	
		Uptake %	12	-	-	1	35	-	2	-	10	
	7 VII	Quota	2,665	476	-	10,959	1,168	3	29	-	15,300	
		Catch	1,618	73	-	1,856	782	2	4	-	4,335	
		Uptake %	61	15	-	17	67	73	12	-	28	
8abde VIII a, b, d, e	Quota	64	-	-	1,554	-	-	62	-	1,680		
	Catch	33	..	-	1,181	-	-	38	-	1,252		
	Uptake %	52	n/a	-	76	-	-	60	-	75		
Redfishes	1 & 2 (Norwegian waters) I, II (Norway)	Quota	250	-	-	84	-	17	95	1,054	1,500	
		Catch	184	-	-	-	-	16	31	337	567	
		Uptake %	74	-	-	-	-	92	33	32	38	

Source:- European Commission

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

**Table 3.5: Total Allowable Catches, quotas and uptake (%): 2007 (cont)**

		Tonnes									
Species	Area		UK <sup>(a)</sup>	Belgium	Denmark	France	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	EC TAC
Redfishes (continued)	<b>5 &amp; 14 (Greenland waters)</b>	Quota	42	-	-	30	-	-	3,000	2,977	6,049
		Catch	8	-	-	-	-	-	357	240	605
		Uptake %	19	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	10
	<b>5a (Icelandic waters)</b>	Quota	1,160	100	-	50	-	-	-	1,690	3,000
		Catch	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	297
		Uptake %	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	<b>5b (Faroes waters)</b>	Quota	44	16	-	291	-	-	-	1,913	2,264
		Catch	9	-	-	232	-	-	-	-	241
		Uptake %	21	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	11
	<b>Red Seabream</b>	<b>6-8</b>	Quota	7	-	-	95	1	-	188	-
<i>VI, VII and VIII (EC and International)</i>		Catch	7	-	-	90	..	13	205	14	329
		Uptake %	104	-	-	95	40	n/a	109	n/a	113
<b>Roundnose Grenadier</b>	<b>1, 2, 4 &amp; 5a</b> <i>I, II, IV and Va (EC and International)</i>	Quota	2	-	2	14	-	-	-	2	20
		Catch	..	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
		Uptake %	5	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	23
	<b>5b, 6 &amp; 7</b> <i>Vb, VI, VII</i>	Quota	170	-	-	3,841	323	-	118	163	4,615
		Catch	4	-	-	1,868	30	-	118	4	2,023
Uptake %		3	-	-	49	9	-	100	2	44	
<b>Saithe</b>	<b>1 &amp; 2 (Norwegian waters)</b> <i>I, II (Norway)</i>	Quota	477	-	-	508	-	-	50	2,915	3,950
		Catch	348	-	1	291	-	..	53	3,117	3,810
		Uptake %	73	-	n/a	57	-	n/a	106	107	96
	<b>North Sea</b> <i>Ila (EC), IV</i>	Quota	10,069	43	7,391	25,641	-	9	-	15,971	59,124
		Catch	9,096	18	5,440	15,394	-	7	-	14,958	44,912
		Uptake %	90	41	74	60	-	76	-	94	76
	<b>West of Scotland</b> <i>Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV</i>	Quota	3,953	-	-	8,829	514	39	5	888	14,228
		Catch	1,378	-	-	4,474	322	36	4	577	6,790
		Uptake %	35	-	-	51	63	93	74	65	48
	<b>5b (Faroes waters)</b> <i>Vb (Faroes)</i>	Quota	1,016	54	-	1,520	-	54	-	54	2,698
		Catch	406	-	-	186	-	3	-	3	598
		Uptake %	40	-	-	12	-	5	-	6	22
	<b>7</b> <i>VII, VIII, IX, X; COPACE 34.1.1(EC)</i>	Quota	581	10	-	2,112	1,066	1	20	-	3,790
Catch		84	1	-	405	284	..	15	-	789	
Uptake %		14	12	-	19	27	40	73	-	21	
<b>Sandeels</b>	<b>North Sea</b> <i>Ila (EC), IIIa, IV (EC)</i>	Quota	3,774	-	148,943	-	-	-	-	-	152,717
		Catch	1,658	-	148,620	..	-	-	-	10,039	160,317
		Uptake %	44	-	100	n/a	-	-	-	n/a	105
<b>Shrimps (Northern Prawn)</b>	<b>North Sea</b> <i>Ila (EC), IV (EC)</i>	Quota	877	-	2,960	-	-	28	-	119	3,984
		Catch	..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Uptake %	..	-	..	-	-	-	-	-	..
<b>Skates and Rays</b>	<b>North Sea</b> <i>Ila (EC), IV (EC)</i>	Quota	1,017	369	14	61	-	711	-	18	2,190
		Catch	691	268	2	61	-	711	-	12	1,745
		Uptake %	68	73	14	101	-	100	-	65	80
<b>Sole</b>	<b>North Sea</b> <i>II, IV</i>	Quota	1,406	1,497	702	629	-	11,887	-	732	16,853
		Catch	1,191	937	415	447	-	10,349	-	455	13,794
		Uptake %	85	63	59	71	-	87	-	62	82
	<b>West of Scotland</b> <i>Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV</i>	Quota	14	-	-	3	51	-	-	-	68
		Catch	3	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	22
		Uptake %	21	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	33
	<b>7a</b> <i>VIIa</i>	Quota	204	599	-	6	111	-	-	-	920
		Catch	71	289	-	1	115	-	-	-	475
		Uptake %	35	48	-	10	104	-	-	-	52
	<b>7bc</b> <i>VIIb, c</i>	Quota	-	-	-	10	55	-	-	-	65
		Catch	-	-	-	6	34	-	-	-	40
		Uptake %	-	-	-	56	62	-	-	-	61
	<b>7d</b> <i>VII d</i>	Quota	1,315	1,846	-	3,691	-	3	-	-	6,855
		Catch	780	1,345	-	1,821	-	1	-	-	3,948
		Uptake %	59	73	-	49	-	40	-	-	58
	<b>7e</b> <i>VII e</i>	Quota	531	32	-	339	-	-	-	-	902
		Catch	528	30	-	327	-	-	-	-	885
		Uptake %	99	93	-	97	-	-	-	-	98
	<b>7fg</b> <i>VII f, g</i>	Quota	272	590	-	100	32	-	-	-	994
		Catch	244	539	-	86	32	-	-	-	900
		Uptake %	90	91	-	86	100	-	-	-	91
	<b>7hjk</b> <i>VIII h, j, k</i>	Quota	138	141	-	108	263	-	-	-	650
		Catch	91	30	-	79	78	-	-	-	278
		Uptake %	66	21	-	74	30	-	-	-	43

Source:- European Commission

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



**Table 3.5: Total Allowable Catches, quotas and uptake (%): 2007 (cont)**

			Tonnes									
Species	Area		UK <sup>(a)</sup>	Belgium	Denmark	France	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain	Other	EC TAC	
<b>Sprats</b>	<b>North Sea</b> <i>Ila (EC), IV (EC)</i>	Quota	5,162	1,685	136,981	1,685	-	185	-	1,330	147,028	
		Catch	323	1	80,236	-	-	124	-	6	80,691	
		Uptake %	6	..	59	-	-	67	-	..	55	
	<b>7de</b> <i>Vllid, e</i>	Quota	3,226	31	1,997	430	-	430	-	31	6,145	
		Catch	2,649	-	-	..	-	..	-	-	2,649	
		Uptake %	82	-	-	..	-	..	-	-	43	
<b>Spurdog</b>	<b>North Sea</b> <i>Ila (EC), IV (EC)</i>	Quota	640	13	77	25	-	21	-	15	791	
		Catch	121	3	20	14	-	8	-	2	168	
		Uptake %	19	26	26	57	-	37	-	10	21	
<b>Turbot and Brill</b>	<b>North Sea</b> <i>Ila (EC), IV (EC)</i>	Quota	736	361	707	99	-	3,091	-	269	5,263	
		Catch	647	272	282	40	-	3,087	-	248	4,576	
		Uptake %	88	75	40	40	-	100	-	92	87	
<b>Tusk</b>	<b>1, 2 &amp; 14</b> <i>I, II, XIV (EC and International)</i>	Quota	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	21	
		Catch	4	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	9	
		Uptake %	57	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	43	
	<b>4 (EC waters)</b> <i>IV (EC and International)</i>	Quota	104	-	78	49	-	-	-	-	35	266
		Catch	85	-	3	22	-	-	-	-	3	113
		Uptake %	82	-	4	44	-	-	-	-	7	42
	<b>4 (Norwegian waters)</b> <i>IV(Norway S of 62°N)</i>	Quota	6	1	190	1	-	-	1	-	1	200
		Catch	4	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	1	98
		Uptake %	67	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	130	49
	<b>5-7</b> <i>V, VI, VII (EC and International)</i>	Quota	134	-	1	297	17	-	-	29	-	478
		Catch	124	-	-	275	1	-	-	29	-	428
		Uptake %	93	-	-	92	3	-	-	100	-	90
<b>Whiting</b>	<b>North Sea</b> <i>Ila (EC), IV</i>	Quota	13,915	100	1,576	4,362	-	1,056	-	411	21,420	
		Catch	11,976	40	88	3,362	-	612	-	69	16,147	
		Uptake %	86	40	6	77	-	58	-	17	75	
	<b>West of Scotland</b> <i>Vb (EC), VI, XII, XIV</i>	Quota	671	-	-	137	350	-	-	5	8	1,171
		Catch	421	-	-	6	72	-	-	-	-	499
		Uptake %	63	-	-	4	21	-	-	-	-	43
	<b>7a</b> <i>Vlla</i>	Quota	163	12	-	15	230	-	-	-	-	420
		Catch	7	2	-	2	187	-	-	-	-	198
		Uptake %	4	14	-	16	81	-	-	-	-	47
	<b>7b-k</b> <i>VII (ex Vlla)</i>	Quota	2,269	217	-	13,237	6,122	219	60	-	-	22,124
		Catch	622	184	-	6,521	4,865	163	60	-	-	12,416
		Uptake %	27	85	-	49	79	75	100	-	-	56
	<b>Other Flatfish</b>	<b>5b (Faroes waters)</b> <i>Vb (Faroes)</i>	Quota	201	-	-	96	-	-	-	3	300
			Catch	20	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	89
			Uptake %	10	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	30
<b>Other Species</b>	<b>5b (Faroes waters)</b> <i>Vb (Faroes)</i>	Quota	200	-	-	425	-	-	-	135	760	
		Catch	159	-	-	423	-	-	-	-	582	
		Uptake %	79	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	77	
	<b>1 &amp; 2 (Norwegian waters)</b> <i>I, II (Norway)</i>	Quota	240	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	150	450
		Catch	42	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	13	69
		Uptake %	17	-	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	9	15
	<b>4 (Norwegian waters)</b> <i>IV(Norway S of 62°N)</i>	Quota	2,575	208	3,380	162	-	280	-	395	7,000	
		Catch	1,757	62	2,094	-	-	11	-	354	4,277	
		Uptake %	68	30	62	-	-	4	-	90	61	

Source:- European Commission

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

## 4 Supplies, overseas trade and marketing

This chapter brings together the information on the fish and fish products available for consumption, imports, exports and household consumption. The landings data are given in terms of landed weight. The trade data are shown in terms of actual product weight.

All tables presented here are available on the MFA website. Supplementary tables showing more detail can also be found on this publication's website.

### Summary

In 2007, landings by UK vessels into the UK (based on landed weight) rose by 24 thousand tonnes. Imports fell by 82 thousand tonnes and exports rose by 15 thousand tonnes. The net effect is a reduction of 72 thousand tonnes in the amount of fish available for domestic use. These figures are shown in table 4.1.

**TABLE 4.1 Balance sheet for the UK: 1998 to 2007**

		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>(i) Total All Fish</b>											
<b>Landings by UK vessels into the UK</b> <sup>(a) (b) (c)</sup>											
	('000 tonnes)	521	477	440	437	445	436	445	475	401	425
	(£ per tonne)	928	974	959	970	933	911	911	961	1,232	1,259
	(£ million)	484	464	422	424	415	397	406	456	494	535
<b>Imports</b> <sup>(d)</sup>											
	('000 tonnes)	533	552	550	627	621	632	671	720	754	672
	(£ million)	1,066	1,302	1,325	1,435	1,439	1,439	1,474	1,696	1,922	1,769
<b>Total supplies</b>											
	('000 tonnes)	<b>1,055</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>1,097</b>
	(£ million)	<b>1,550</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>1,859</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>2,304</b>
<b>Exports</b> <sup>(d)</sup>											
	('000 tonnes)	377	351	365	391	389	480	478	461	416	431
	(£ million)	355	746	696	745	762	891	886	939	944	909
<b>Total available for domestic use</b>											
	('000 tonnes)	<b>678</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>666</b>
<b>Household consumption</b>											
	('000 tonnes)	450	447	443	482	479	485	487	493	525	539
<b>RPI for fish</b> <sup>(e)</sup>		136	148	151	153	158	156	154	154	164	176

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

- (a) Salmon and trout are excluded from the landings data.
- (b) Landings are given in terms of landed weight equivalent (i.e. head on, gutted for most species).
- (c) Landings include transshipments of mackerel.
- (d) Excludes fish products
- (e) The fish component of the RPI. The Index is calculated on a monthly basis with January 1987 = 100.

The UK is a net importer, with imports of fish exceeding exports. The crude trade gap (imports minus exports) stood at 241 thousand tonnes in 2007, a fall of 29 per cent on its 2006 level although it is still the third highest value in over 15 years.

**Chart 4.1: International trade of fish: 1998 to 2007**

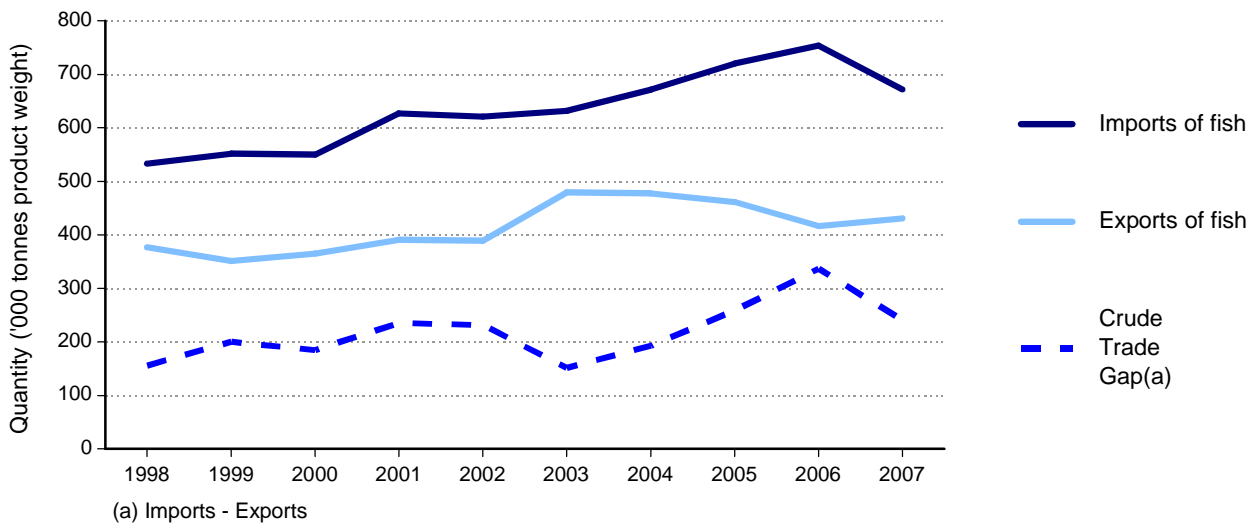
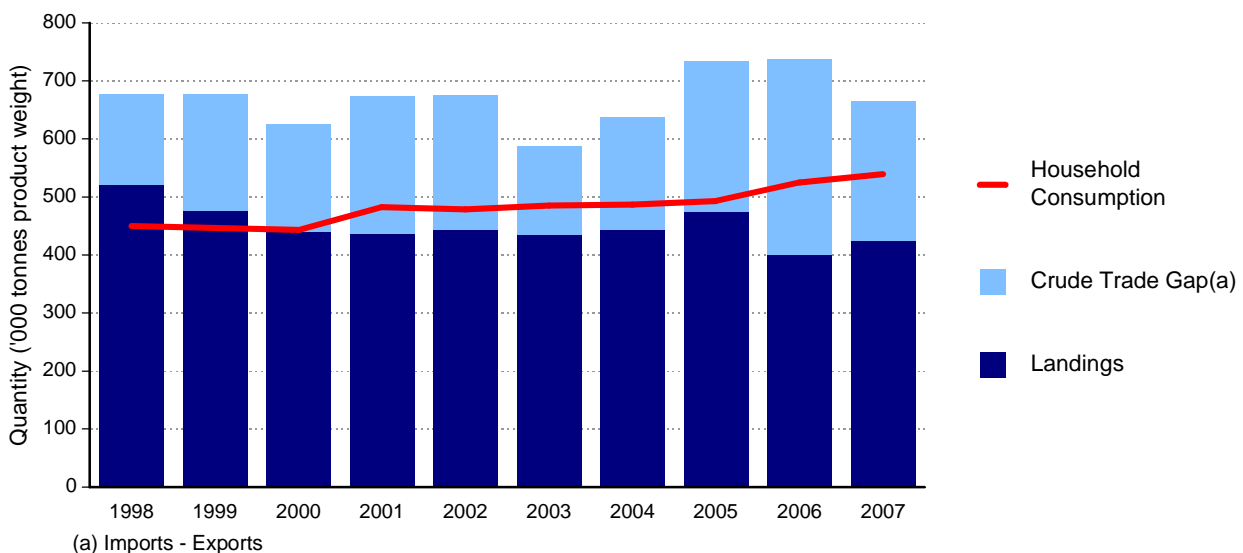


Chart 4.2 shows that landings by UK vessels into the UK increased from 401 thousand tonnes landed weight in 2006 to 425 thousand tonnes in 2007. More detailed landings data (based on live weight) are in Chapter 3. Adding the crude trade gap to the landings gives us a figure for the total available for domestic use. This fell from 738 thousand tonnes in 2006 to 666 thousand tonnes in 2007. Household consumption of fish has increased by 3 per cent to 539 thousand tonnes in 2007.

**Chart 4.2: Total fish available for domestic use in the UK: 1998 to 2007**



Information on imports and exports by species is in Tables 4.2 and 4.3.

**Table 4.2: Imports of fish, fish preparations, meals, flours and oils into the UK: 2003 to 2007**

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Demersal and Pelagic Fish</b>										
Anglerfish	1.8	2.5	3.3	3.5	2.8	4.7	6.1	9.3	11.7	8.7
Cod	132.5	132.1	138.4	136.0	115.4	333.6	329.4	376.3	444.0	435.5
Haddock	56.2	64.5	67.6	65.6	69.2	90.7	101.1	126.3	156.3	182.7
Hake	6.3	5.1	5.4	5.0	1.6	9.2	7.7	9.9	9.6	3.0
Halibut	3.5	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.9	10.3	12.1	11.2	11.2	11.4
Herring	4.4	6.0	15.6	19.0	8.2	5.0	6.3	8.5	10.3	7.1
Mackerel	17.5	21.6	27.1	32.6	30.9	18.2	20.4	35.3	40.9	35.2
Megrim	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0
Plaice	6.0	7.2	7.6	7.3	3.7	17.2	20.5	23.8	24.9	10.5
Saithe	8.7	9.7	11.5	8.0	2.8	9.5	10.9	21.9	17.0	1.3
Salmon	34.7	44.7	54.9	65.6	56.3	93.1	107.9	151.2	205.1	161.0
Sardines	12.5	14.0	15.0	15.5	17.4	19.4	20.6	22.5	26.6	30.7
Sole	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.0	2.4	2.7	2.3	4.3	4.4
Trout	0.3	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.0	3.8	2.2	3.6	2.1
Tuna	109.1	107.5	103.2	101.4	98.6	164.7	151.3	154.3	158.2	164.2
Whiting	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.6	2.4	2.6	1.8
Other Demersal & Pelagic	125.8	135.6	148.3	170.7	139.8	242.4	261.9	312.5	367.4	286.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>521.0</b>	<b>557.6</b>	<b>604.3</b>	<b>637.0</b>	<b>553.0</b>	<b>1,022.4</b>	<b>1,064.2</b>	<b>1,270.0</b>	<b>1,494.2</b>	<b>1,346.4</b>
<b>Shellfish (Crustaceans and Molluscs)</b>										
Crabs	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.4	9.1	8.9	10.0	11.8	11.2
Prawns (Pandalidae spp.)	5.3	5.0	3.7	4.4	4.3	19.2	16.2	11.3	13.1	12.9
Cockles & Mussels	5.2	5.7	5.7	6.6	6.6	11.5	13.5	13.6	13.5	14.2
Oysters	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.3
Other Shrimps & Prawns	85.4	86.6	86.8	85.0	83.2	334.4	323.0	327.3	324.2	313.1
Other Crustaceans	3.5	4.3	5.9	6.1	7.2	20.1	22.4	30.4	31.4	32.9
Other Molluscs	8.7	9.7	11.1	11.7	14.9	21.2	25.0	32.3	32.6	36.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>113.7</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>119.1</b>	<b>416.2</b>	<b>409.6</b>	<b>426.0</b>	<b>427.5</b>	<b>422.4</b>
<b>Total Imports of fish</b>	<b>631.5</b>	<b>671.3</b>	<b>720.4</b>	<b>753.8</b>	<b>672.2</b>	<b>1,438.7</b>	<b>1,473.9</b>	<b>1,696.0</b>	<b>1,921.6</b>	<b>1,768.8</b>
<b>Fish Products</b>										
Meals and Flours	183.5	142.5	146.8	139.5	87.7	78.6	58.7	60.4	76.4	52.1
Oils	48.1	85.5	30.1	19.0	22.7	26.1	25.6	22.4	20.3	26.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>231.6</b>	<b>228.1</b>	<b>176.9</b>	<b>158.4</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>78.4</b>
<b>Total Imports (inc. fish products)</b>	<b>863.1</b>	<b>899.3</b>	<b>897.3</b>	<b>912.2</b>	<b>782.6</b>	<b>1,543.4</b>	<b>1,558.2</b>	<b>1,778.8</b>	<b>2,018.4</b>	<b>1,847.2</b>

Source:- H.M. Revenue and Customs

**Table 4.3: Exports of fish, fish preparations, meals, flours and oils from the UK: 2003 to 2007**

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)					Value (£ million)				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Demersal and Pelagic Fish</b>										
Anglerfish	3.2	3.4	4.6	3.8	3.6	18.4	19.0	19.9	25.0	24.8
Cod	24.7	33.6	41.6	25.3	15.6	46.1	61.1	100.4	59.5	46.1
Haddock	5.2	5.2	6.3	5.4	3.4	7.4	9.7	12.0	10.6	8.9
Hake	1.4	1.7	2.4	3.1	2.5	3.8	4.4	7.1	8.5	7.8
Halibut	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	1.8	2.9
Herring	42.7	55.1	69.1	57.6	55.5	14.9	23.1	28.3	24.2	20.8
Mackerel	131.8	120.5	100.8	74.6	97.8	85.5	89.3	89.4	83.4	83.3
Megrim	3.9	3.5	3.7	4.3	3.8	10.9	10.6	12.8	15.8	13.5
Plaice	1.8	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.4	3.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.5
Saithe	4.0	5.8	8.2	6.7	5.8	2.9	4.1	5.9	5.9	4.5
Salmon	74.7	66.5	49.7	54.8	56.1	201.7	180.4	163.2	202.7	182.1
Sardines	5.9	3.7	5.9	11.0	14.8	5.8	5.5	6.6	7.0	7.8
Sole	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	9.3	7.7	8.4	9.8	9.6
Trout	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.8
Tuna	3.2	3.2	3.6	2.0	3.6	7.2	7.5	8.5	5.3	8.4
Whiting	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	2.5	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.1
Other Demersal & Pelagic	63.6	58.3	56.7	58.5	58.2	129.4	118.0	116.3	106.4	88.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>371.0</b>	<b>366.2</b>	<b>357.5</b>	<b>311.7</b>	<b>324.9</b>	<b>553.2</b>	<b>548.9</b>	<b>586.1</b>	<b>571.2</b>	<b>512.7</b>
<b>Shellfish (Crustaceans and Molluscs)</b>										
Crabs	15.3	14.6	15.5	15.2	14.8	35.5	32.4	34.0	37.4	37.7
Prawns (Pandalidae spp.)	5.2	4.5	3.6	2.5	1.3	15.8	14.6	12.6	10.2	7.0
Cockles & Mussels	17.5	20.3	14.5	19.0	14.9	12.4	11.2	10.6	18.1	10.8
Oysters	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.3
Other Shrimps & Prawns	24.2	20.7	19.4	20.3	21.6	82.4	69.7	69.0	70.9	79.5
Other Crustaceans	19.5	23.4	25.5	24.3	24.4	106.7	114.6	134.1	144.6	152.4
Other Molluscs	25.8	27.2	24.5	22.6	28.4	83.4	92.3	90.3	89.7	106.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>338.2</b>	<b>336.8</b>	<b>352.4</b>	<b>372.7</b>	<b>396.6</b>
<b>Total Exports of Fish</b>	<b>479.5</b>	<b>477.8</b>	<b>461.4</b>	<b>416.4</b>	<b>431.3</b>	<b>891.4</b>	<b>885.7</b>	<b>938.5</b>	<b>943.9</b>	<b>909.2</b>
<b>Fish Products</b>										
Meals and Flours	6.2	4.4	8.8	9.0	4.3	3.7	3.2	5.2	5.1	3.2
Oils	1.2	3.2	2.2	3.1	3.2	7.4	12.5	10.8	11.6	10.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>13.5</b>
<b>Total Exports (inc. fish products)</b>	<b>487.0</b>	<b>485.4</b>	<b>472.4</b>	<b>428.5</b>	<b>438.8</b>	<b>902.5</b>	<b>901.3</b>	<b>954.6</b>	<b>960.6</b>	<b>922.7</b>

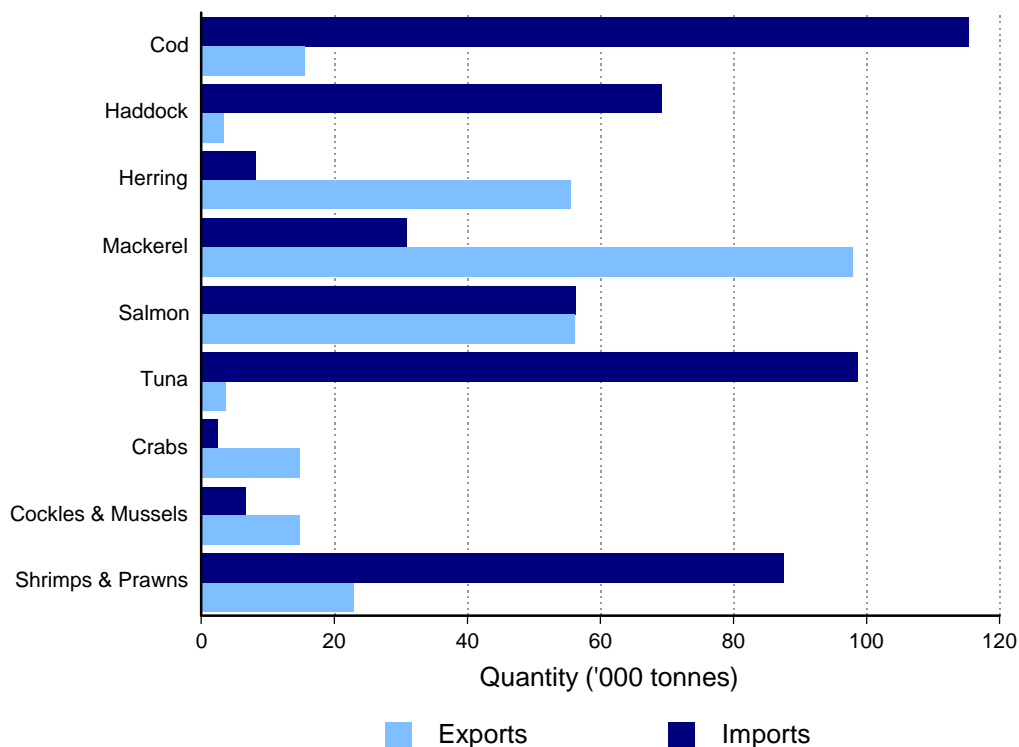
Source:- H.M. Revenue and Customs

## Imports and exports by species

There were 672 thousand tonnes of fish (excluding fish products) imported into the UK in 2007. This rises to 783 thousand tonnes if fish products are included. 2007 exports of fish stood at 431 thousand tonnes or 439 thousand tonnes if fish products are included.

Demersal and pelagic fish accounted for 82 per cent of fish imports (excluding fish products) by weight and 76 per cent by value in 2007. These figures become 75 per cent and 56 per cent for exports of fish.

**Chart 4.3: UK imports and exports by key species: 2007**

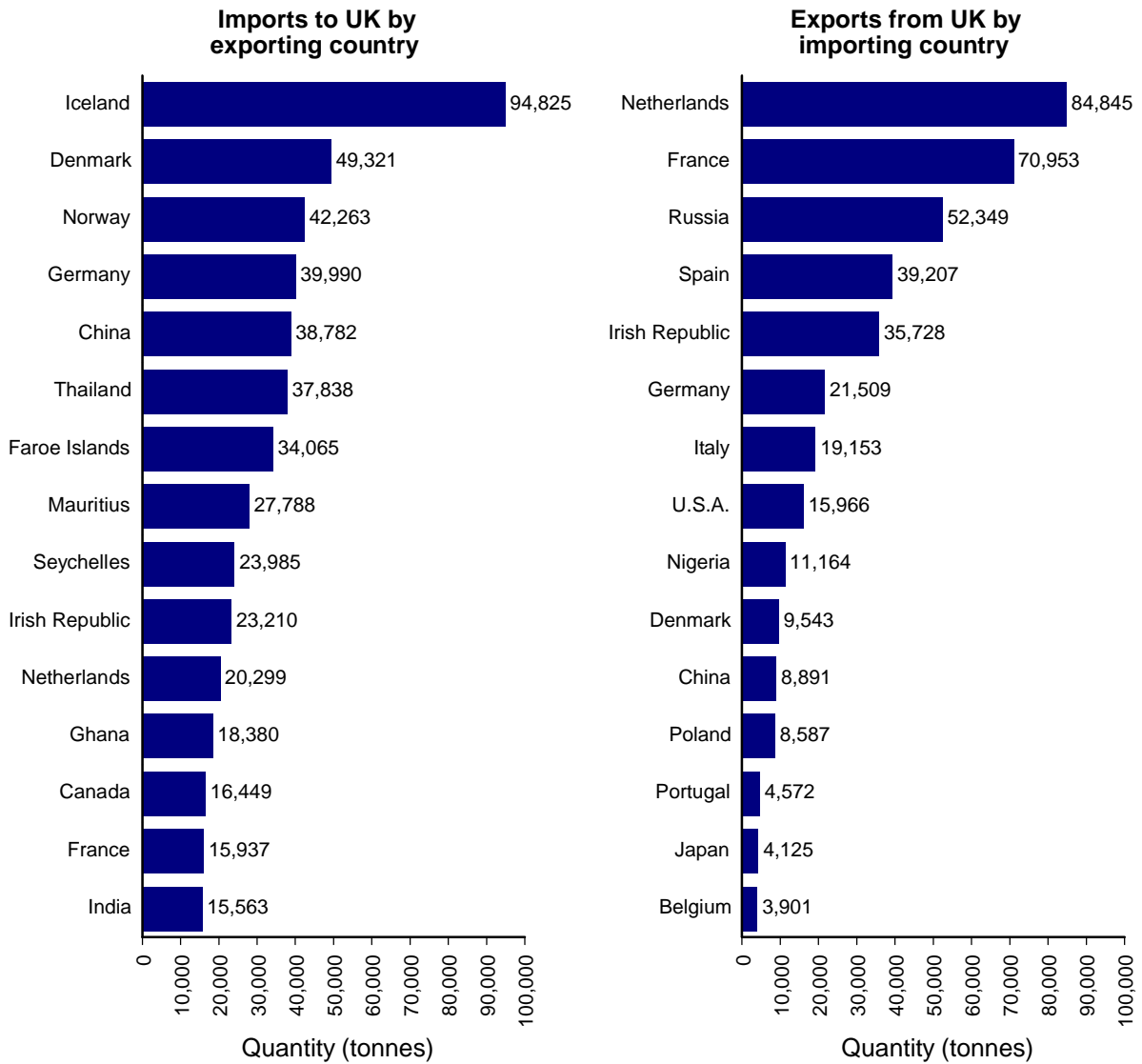


In 2007, imports into the UK were highest for cod (115 thousand tonnes), tuna (99 thousand tonnes) and shrimps and prawns (88 thousand tonnes). Exports were highest for mackerel (98 thousand tonnes), salmon (56 thousand tonnes) and herring (55 thousand tonnes).

## Imports and exports by country

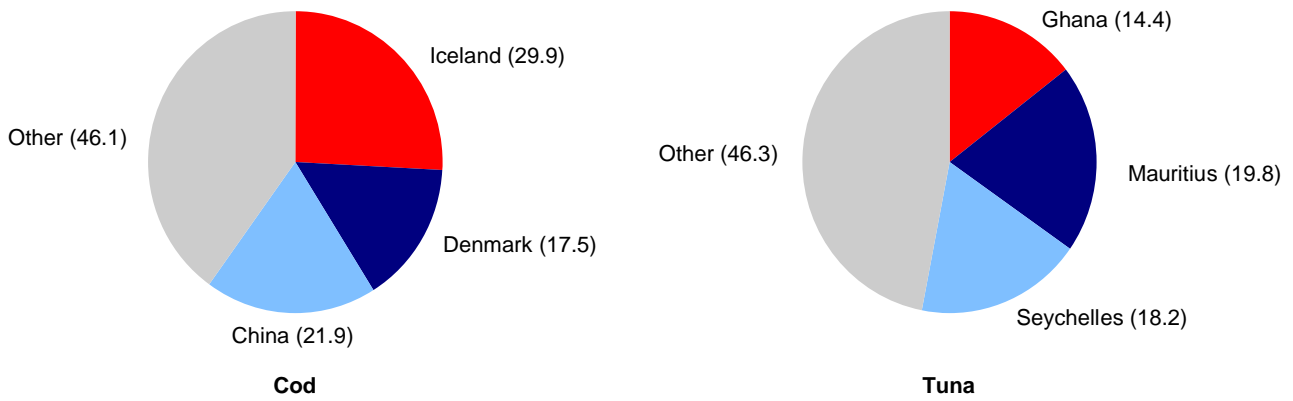
The largest exporters to the UK in 2007 were Iceland (95 thousand tonnes), Denmark (49 thousand tonnes) and Norway (42 thousand tonnes). The UK exported the largest amounts to the Netherlands (85 thousand tonnes), France (71 thousand tonnes) and Russia (52 thousand tonnes).

**Chart 4.4: Imports and exports by country: 2007**

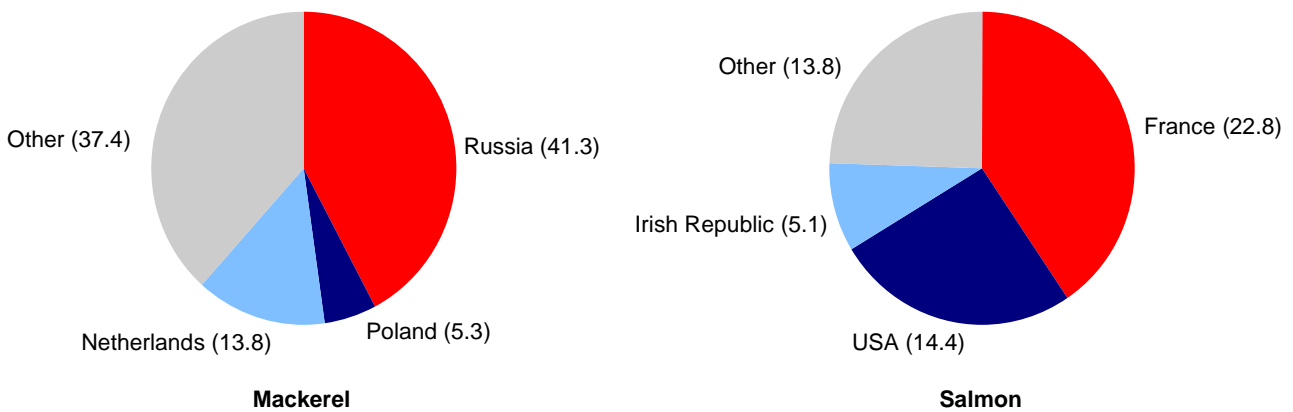


Charts 4.5 and 4.6 show the main countries involved in importing and exporting key species.

**Chart 4.5: Imports to the UK of key stocks by exporting country: 2007 ('000 tonnes)**



**Chart 4.6: Exports from the UK of key stocks by importing country: 2007 ('000 tonnes)**







## 5 Main stocks and their level of exploitation

Commentary provided by Dr Carl M. O'Brien, Fisheries Division Director at CEFAS

### **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 on Fishery Management (ACFM) 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 implemented for these stocks has been linked to effort control measures that restrict the number of fishing days at sea per month permitted for fleets capturing recovery species.

### **Scientific assessment and advice**

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

This chapter summarises the present state of the main stocks based on advice from the ACFM meetings of May and October 2007, which evaluated stock assessments using fisheries data for years up to and including 2006, and survey data up to and including 2007. The 2007 ACFM advice formed the basis for the EU proposals that led to the TACs and other measures agreed for 2008 by the EU Council of Ministers.

Full details are contained within Council Regulation (EC) No 40/2008 of 16 January 2008 fixing for 2008 the fishing opportunities and associated conditions for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Community waters and, for Community vessels, in waters where catch limitations are required.

## Summary 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 international catch or landings, fishing mortality rates (F), recruitment and spawning stock biomass (SSB) over the last twenty years. ICES stock assessments from the last ten years for each of these fisheries are also shown. Details follow. The location of the relevant areas for each stock are shown in Chart 3.12.

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 2007 based on fishery and survey data collected up to the most recent year. However, for North Sea whiting ICES has in recent years been unable to provide stock trends in relation to biological reference points due to problems with data or interpretation. The figures shown for North Sea whiting are from the last assessment provided by ICES several years ago. Whilst they represent ICES perception at the time, these results may no longer be valid.

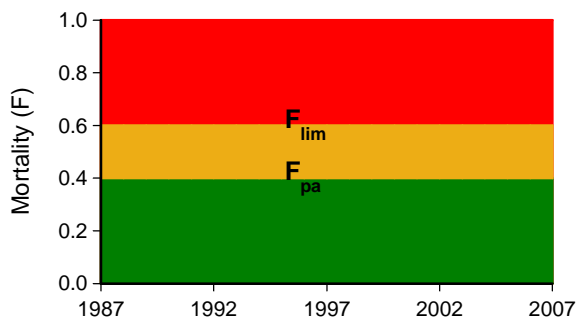
### Total international catch or landings and recruitment - Chart a

Catch equals total reported international fish landings plus an estimate for discards. International fish landings are used where total catch 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. 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,  $F_{lim}$ ).

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 under the level recommended by ICES.

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

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

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

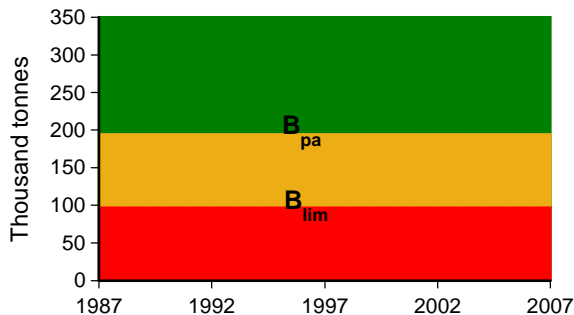
## Recruitment - Chart c

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

## Spawning Stock Biomass (SSB) - Chart d

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

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



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

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

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

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






## Further information

More information on ICES precautionary levels can be found on the ICES web site <http://www.ices.dk>.

## ICES stock assessments

The fish stock assessments presented here are derived from annual ACFM reports in May and October ACFM meetings, 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.

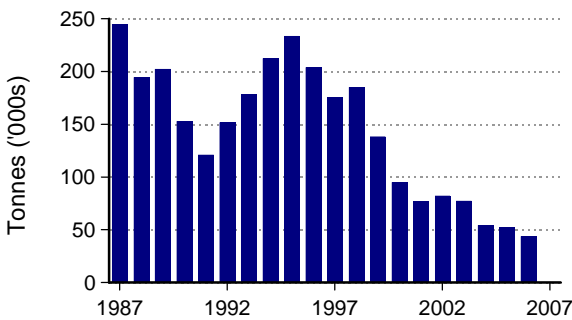
**Code**    **Assessment description**

-  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

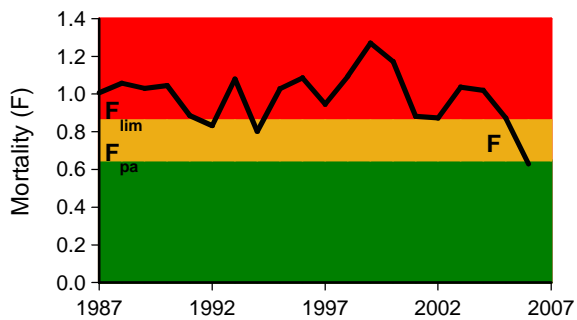
**North Sea Cod** – in subarea IV (North Sea), division VIId (Eastern Channel) and division IIIa (Skagerrak - Kattegat)

The cod stock remains seriously depleted. The international fishing rate has been high since the 1980s, and has shown a decline since 2000. The SSB fell to an historic low in 2001. 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 2007 ICES assessment indicates that the 1999-2004 year-classes are all well below the average; the 2005 year-class is estimated from surveys to be more abundant but still below the average. In 2004, agreement was reached 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. The EU TAC for 2008 is set at 22,152 tonnes, compared with 19,957 tonnes in 2007, and 23,205 tonnes in 2006.

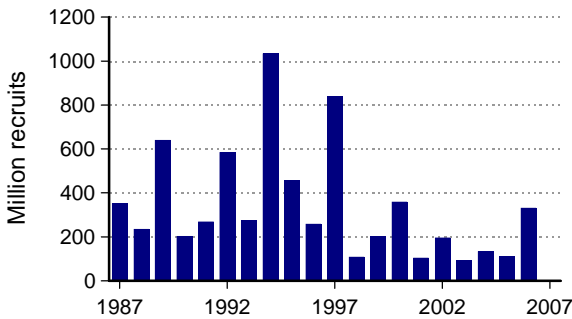
**Chart 5.1a: Total international catch**



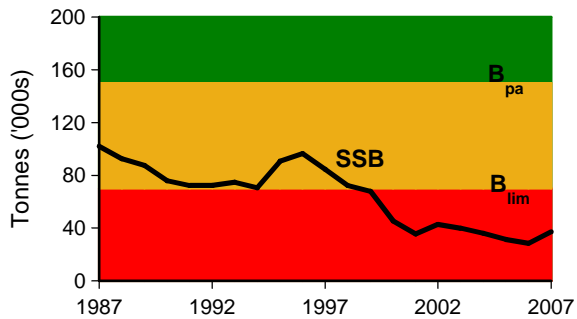
**Chart 5.1b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 4**



**Chart 5.1c: Recruitment - age 1**



**Chart 5.1d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)**



**ICES stock assessment: North Sea Cod**

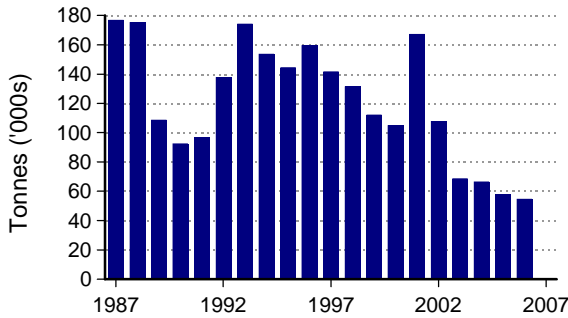
The cod stock in the North Sea has been assessed as suffering reduced reproductive capacity by ICES since 1998. The SSB dropped below  $B_{lim}$  in the 1990s and has remained there since.



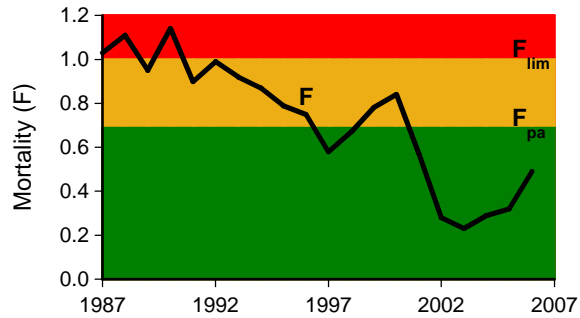
**North Sea Haddock** – in subarea IV (North Sea) and division IIIa (Skagerrak – Kattegat)

For haddock, the fishing rate has fluctuated at a high level since the 1970s, and SSB has fluctuated around the precautionary biomass, depending on the variation in recruitment. The 2007 assessment shows that fishing mortality rate has increased from the low point in 2003, and that SSB has increased due to the relatively strong 2005 year-class. The haddock TAC was set at 51,850 tonnes for 2006, 54,640 tonnes for 2007 and 46,444 tonnes for 2008.

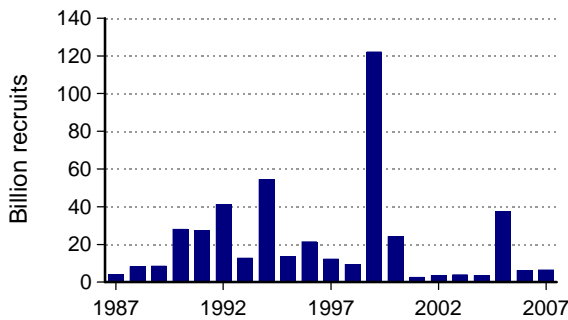
**Chart 5.2a: Total international catch**



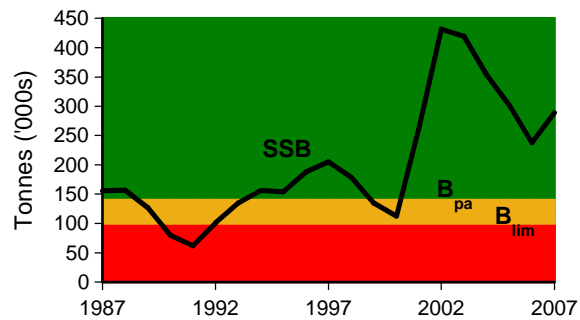
**Chart 5.2b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 4**



**Chart 5.2c: Recruitment - age 0**



**Chart 5.2d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)**



**ICES stock assessment: North Sea Haddock**

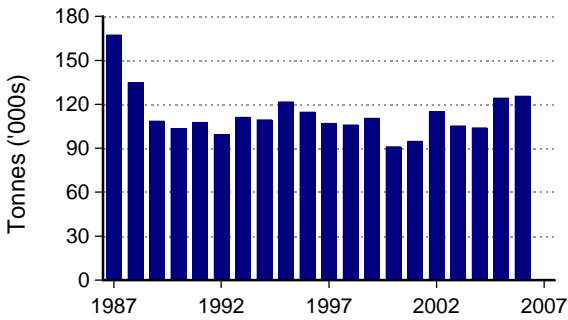
Haddock in the North Sea had a variety of assessments from 1998 to 2002 including one of a stock suffering reduced reproductive capacity in 2000. Since then the assessments have improved and from 2003 to 2007 ICES has assessed the North Sea haddock stock as being at full reproductive capacity and being harvested sustainably.



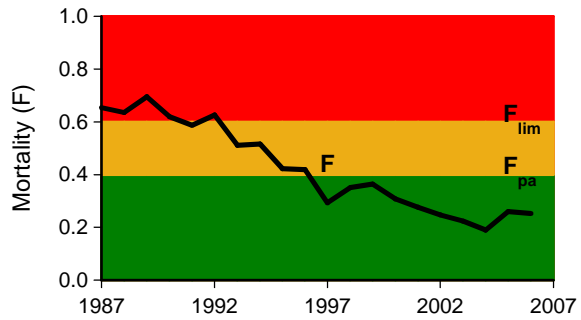
**North Sea Saithe** – in subarea IV (North Sea), division IIIa (Skagerrak and Kattegat), and subarea VI (West of Scotland and Rockall)

For saithe, fished mainly in the northern North Sea, the fishing rate has been falling since the 1980s, and the stock has been increasing since 1992, and it is now above the precautionary level. The perceived increase in the stock in recent years estimated in the 2007 assessment is similar to that estimated in the 2006 assessment, so that the basis of ICES advice is unchanged and the TAC for 2008 is 135,900 tonnes, compared with 123,250 tonnes for both 2007 and 2006.

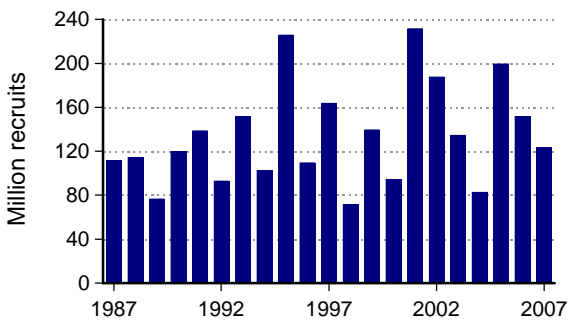
**Chart 5.3a: Total international landings**



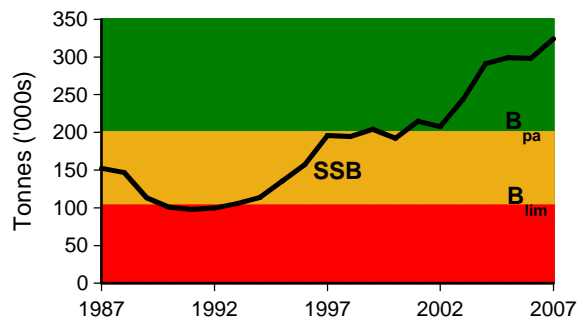
**Chart 5.3b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 3 - 6**



**Chart 5.3c: Recruitment - age 3**



**Chart 5.3d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)**



**ICES stock assessment: North Sea Saithe**

Assessments of saithe in the North Sea from 2001 to 2007 are that the stock is at full reproductive capacity and being fished sustainably. This is in contrast to assessments from 1998 to 2000 when saithe in the North Sea was assessed as suffering reduced reproductive capacity.

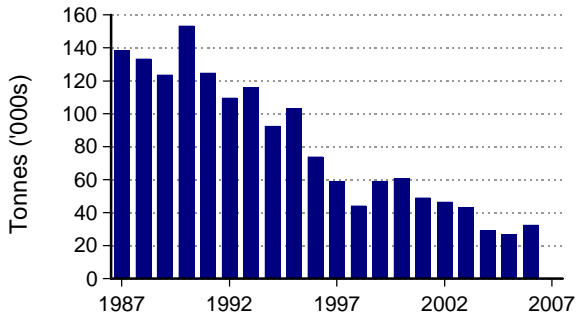




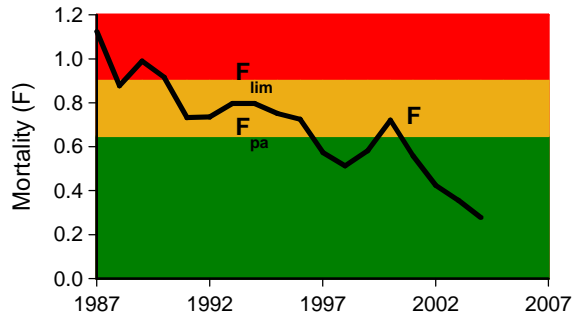
**North Sea Whiting – in subarea IV (North Sea) and division VIIId (Eastern Channel)**

The status of whiting is unknown. Different data sources give conflicting information on the development of this stock. Total catches (landings and discards combined) have been gradually decreasing since 1976 but the whiting TAC is 17,850 tonnes for 2008, compared with 23,800 tonnes for both 2007 and 2006.

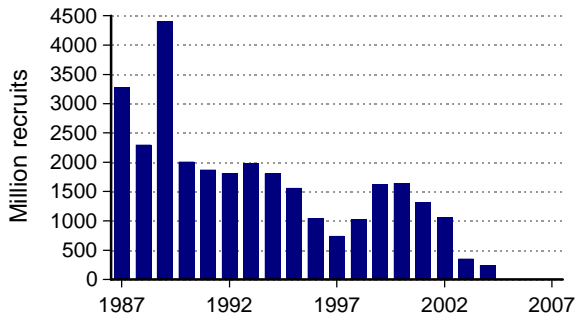
**Chart 5.4a: Total international catch**



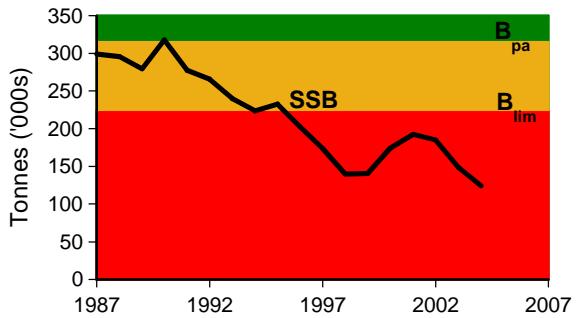
**Chart 5.4b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 6**



**Chart 5.4c: Recruitment - age 1**



**Chart 5.4d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)**



**ICES stock assessment: North Sea Whiting**

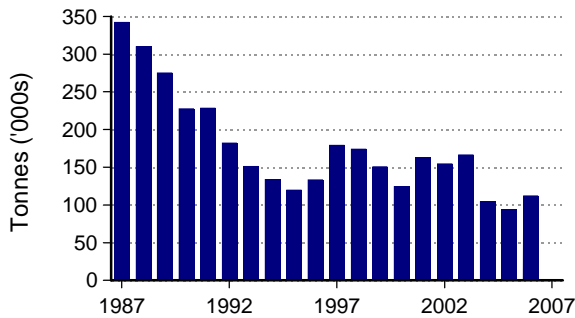
Assessments of whiting in the North Sea from 2003 to 2007 are not known. Prior to this the stock was assessed as suffering from reduced reproductive capacity.



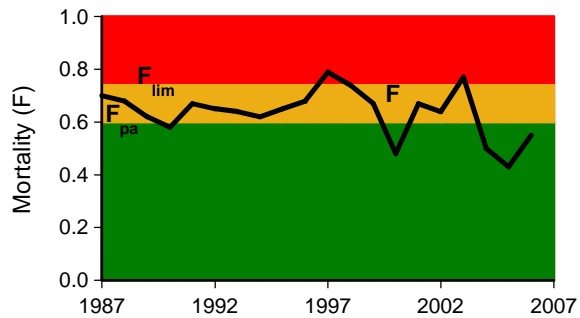
## North Sea Plaice – in subarea IV (North Sea)

Since 2004, the plaice assessments have included estimates of discards, which have increased in recent years. 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 close to an historic low and below  $B_{pa}$ , yet above  $B_{lim}$  (previously estimated well below this level), and with the fishing rate remaining high. 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 2008 is 49,000 tonnes, compared with 50,261 tonnes in 2007 and 57,441 tonnes in 2006. Discarding of small plaice continues to be a problem.

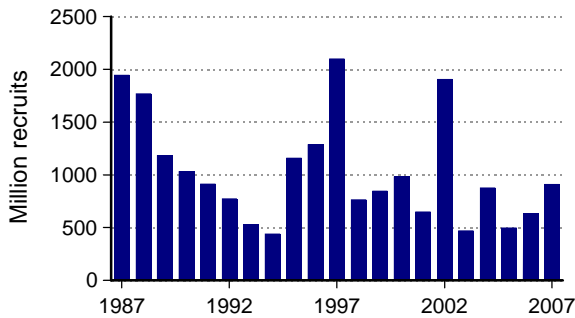
**Chart 5.5a: Total international catch**



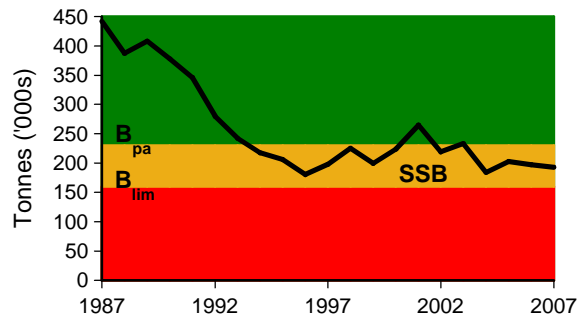
**Chart 5.5b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 6**



**Chart 5.5c: Recruitment - age 1**



**Chart 5.5d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)**



## ICES stock assessment: North Sea Plaice

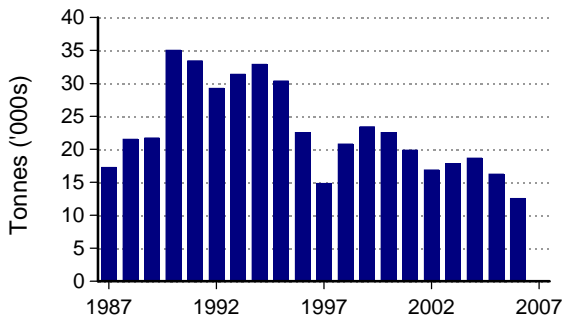
North Sea plaice assessments from 1998 to 2003 were that the stock was suffering reduced reproductive capacity. Since 2004 assessments have improved and now stocks are assessed to be at risk of suffering reproductive capacity.



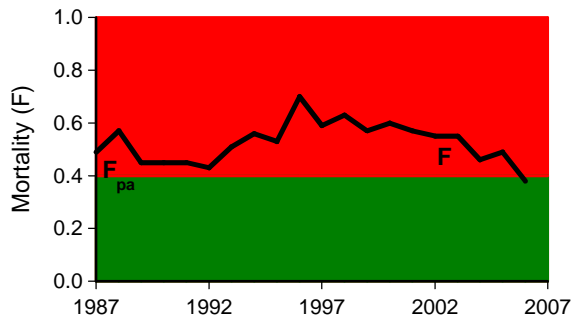
**North Sea Sole – in subarea IV (North Sea)**

In sole, the fishing rate has fluctuated well above the precautionary level, but periodic good year-classes have raised SSB above the precautionary level from time to time. SSB is currently below the precautionary level, and the fishing rate is declining but is above the rate that would lead to high long-term yields, so the TAC agreed for 2008 is 12,800 tonnes compared with 15,020 tonnes in 2007 and 17,670 tonnes in 2006.

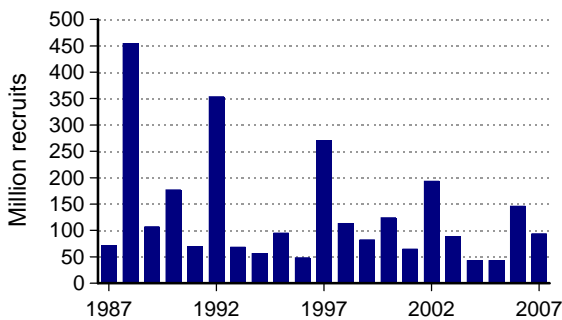
**Chart 5.6a: Total international landings**



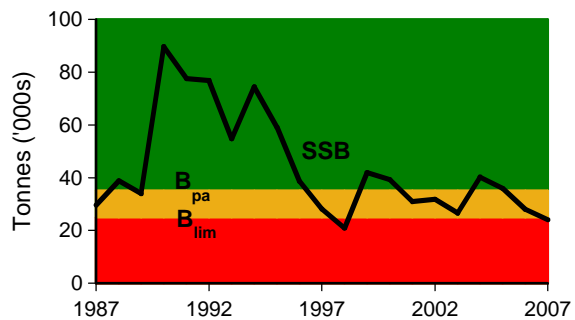
**Chart 5.6b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 6**



**Chart 5.6c: Recruitment - age 1**



**Chart 5.6d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)**



**ICES stock assessment: North Sea Sole**

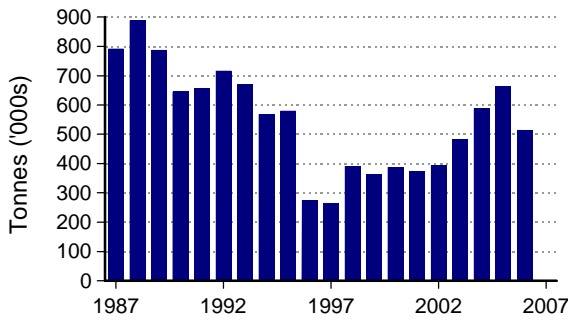
North Sea sole assessments have varied widely since 1998. Since 2005 assessments have moved from a stock being at full reproductive capacity to one at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity to one that is suffering reduced reproductive capacity in 2007.



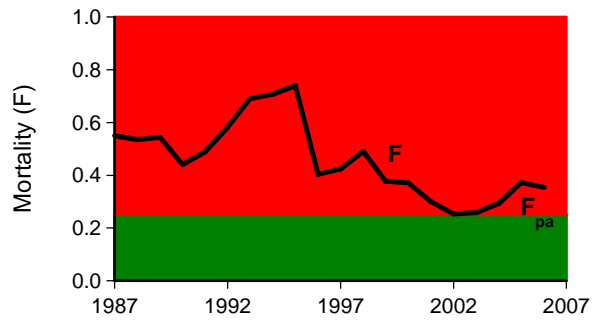
**North Sea Herring** – in subarea IV (North Sea), division VIId (Eastern Channel) and division IIIa (Skagerrak – Kattegat)

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. SSB is now below the precautionary level despite a moderate fishing rate on both juvenile and adult herring, coupled with two strong year-classes in 1998 and 2000. However, all year-classes since 2001 are among the weakest since the late 1970s. The TAC in 2008 is 201,227 tonnes compared with 341,063 tonnes in 2007 and 454,751 tonnes in 2006.

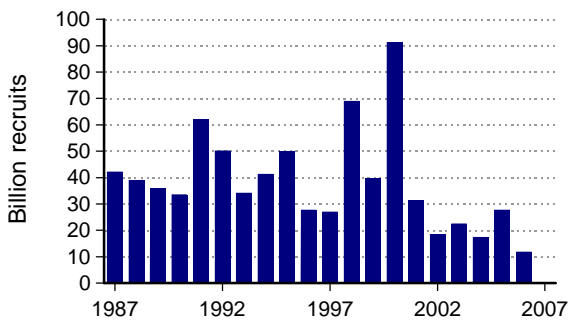
**Chart 5.7a: Total international catch**



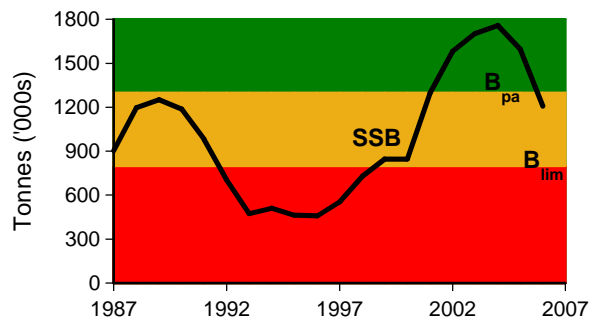
**Chart 5.7b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 6**



**Chart 5.7c: Recruitment - age 0**



**Chart 5.7d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)**



**ICES stock assessment: North Sea Herring**

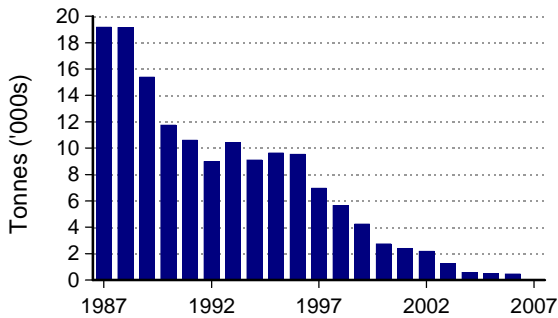
Stock assessments for North Sea herring fluctuated widely between 1998 and 2001 before being assessed as a stock at full reproductive capacity being sustainably harvested from 2002 to 2005. Since 2005 this assessment has weakened to a stock that is at risk of being harvested unsustainably in 2006 and a stock at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity in 2007.



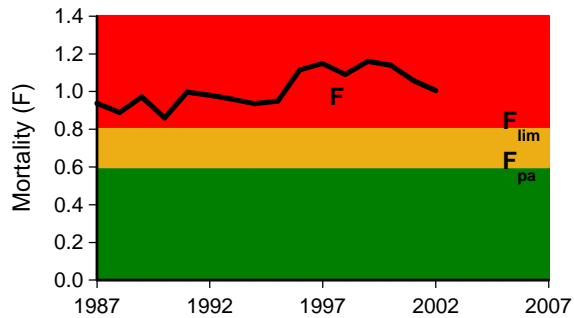
**West of Scotland Cod – in division VIa (West of Scotland)**

The cod stocks west of Scotland are heavily overfished with respect to the rate that would lead to high long-term yields. Survey SSB estimates indicate that cod and whiting stocks have been declining in recent years. 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. More recently, the European Commission has enacted a Council Regulation (EC) No 423/2004 that establishes measures for the recovery of cod stocks. The TAC for 2008 is 402 tonnes for cod (compared with 490 tonnes and 613 tonnes in 2007 and 2006, respectively).

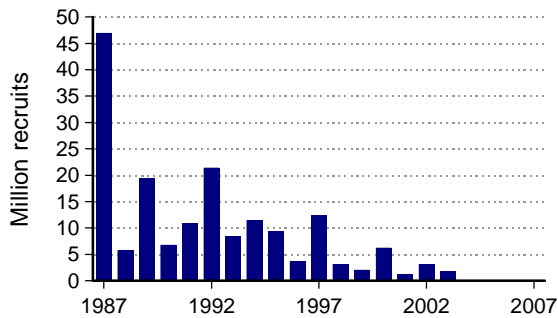
**Chart 5.8a: Total international landings**



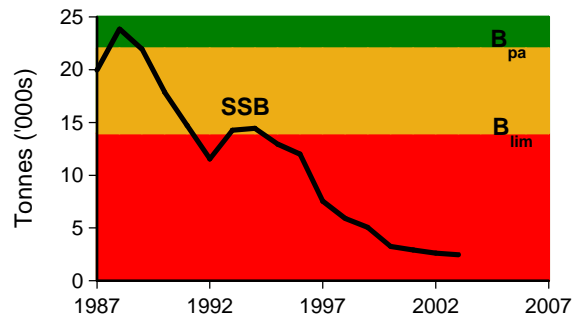
**Chart 5.8b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 5**



**Chart 5.8c: Recruitment - age 1**



**Chart 5.8d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)**



**ICES stock assessment: West of Scotland Cod**

Cod stocks in the West of Scotland have been assessed as suffering reduced reproductive capacity from 1998 to 2007.

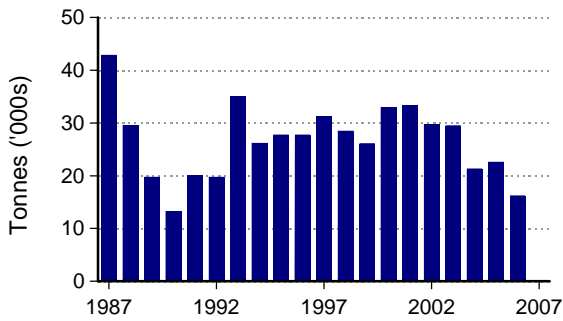


(a) Status uncertain in terms of F relative to  $F_{pa}$ , but suffering reduced reproductive capacity.

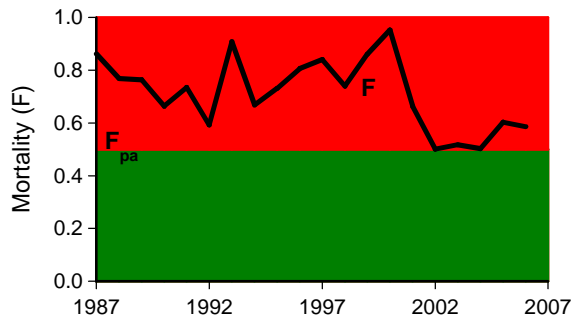
**West of Scotland Haddock – in division VIa (West of Scotland)**

The haddock stocks west of Scotland are heavily overfished with respect to the rate that would lead to high long-term yields. Based on the most recent estimate of SSB and fishing rate haddock is harvested unsustainably. The very strong 1999 year-class has caused SSB to increase from its historic low in 2000 to a peak in 2002 and has declined since. The TAC for 2008 is 6,120 tonnes compared with 7,200 tonnes and 7,810 tonnes in 2007 and 2006.

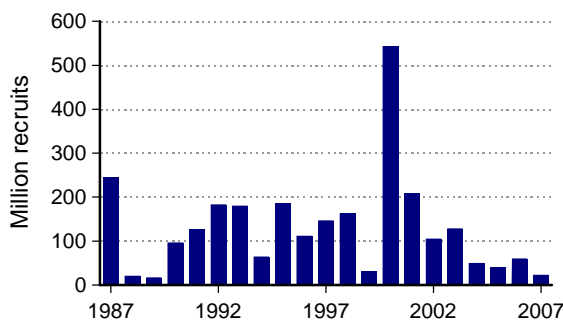
**Chart 5.9a: Total international catch**



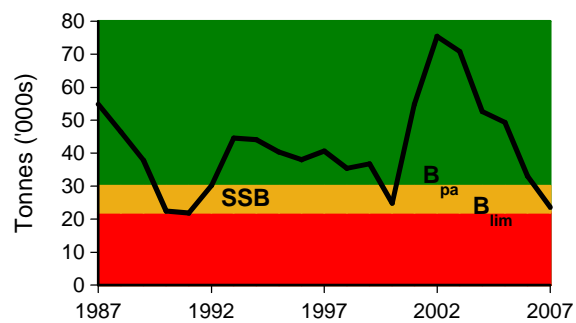
**Chart 5.9b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 6**



**Chart 5.9c: Recruitment - age 1**



**Chart 5.9d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)**



**ICES stock assessment: West of Scotland Haddock**

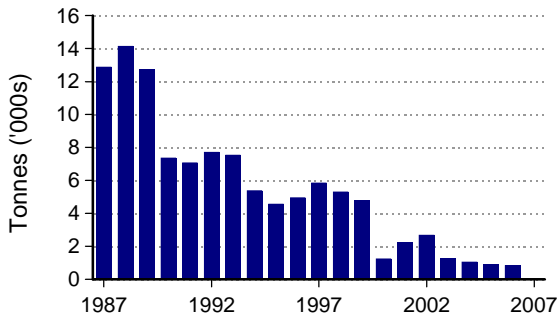
From 1999 to 2006 haddock in the West of Scotland has been assessed as being at full reproductive capacity, although in some years (2000 to 2002 and 2006) the stock has been assessed to be at risk of being harvested unsustainably or being harvested unsustainably. In 2007, haddock in the West of Scotland was assessed to be at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity.



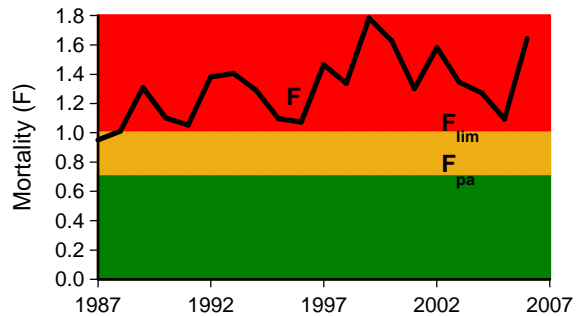
## Irish Sea Cod - in division VIIa (Irish Sea)

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 2007 cod assessment, which is rather uncertain, suggests that the stock is still over-fished. The European Commission has enacted a Council Regulation (EC) No 423/2004 that establishes measures for the recovery of cod stocks. The cod TAC agreed for 2008 is 1,199 tonnes compared with 1,462 tonnes and 1,828 tonnes in 2007 and 2006.

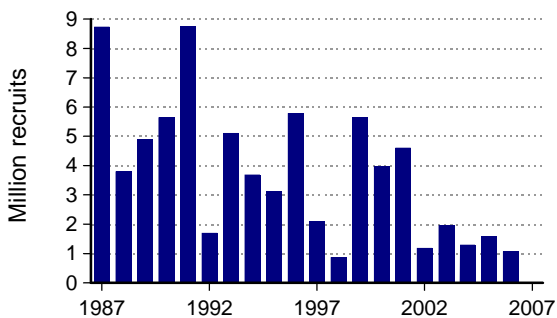
**Chart 5.10a: Total international landings**



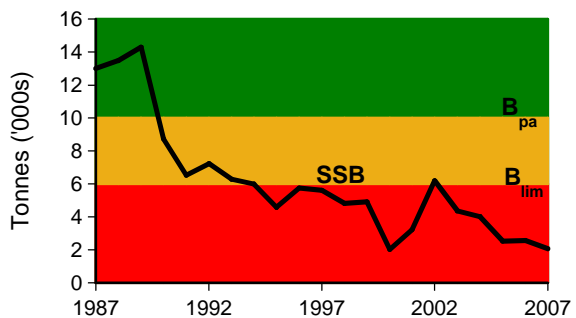
**Chart 5.10b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 4**



**Chart 5.10c: Recruitment - age 0**



**Chart 5.10d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)**



## ICES stock assessment: Irish Sea Cod

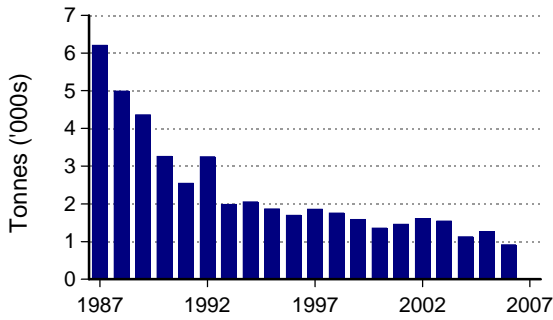
Irish Sea cod has been assessed to be suffering reduced reproductive capacity since 1998.



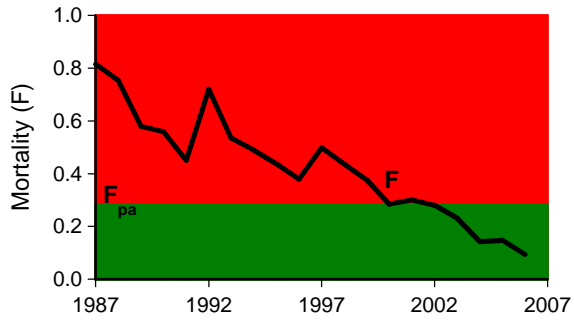
**Irish Sea plaice - in division VIIa (Irish Sea)**

The fishing rate on Irish Sea plaice has declined significantly over the last decade and is now below the precautionary level, with SSB above  $B_{pa}$  after a period of low SSB associated with low recruitment through the 1990s. The plaice TAC agreed for 2008 is 1,849 tonnes – the same as in 2007 (compared with 1,608 tonnes in 2006 - the same as in 2005, but with an additional 15 per cent that could have been fished between 1 June and 30 September 2006).

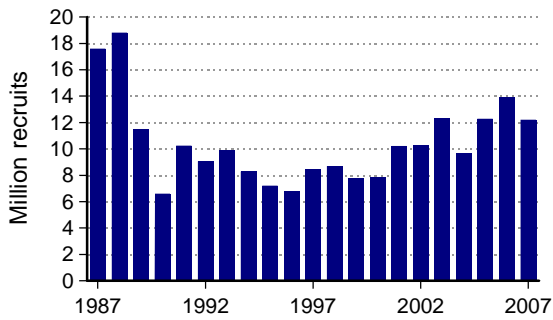
**Chart 5.11a: Total international landings**



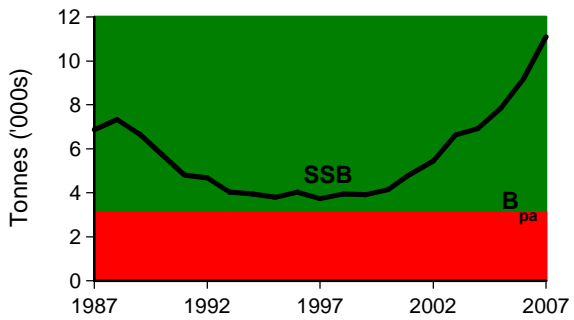
**Chart 5.11b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 3 - 6**



**Chart 5.11c: Recruitment - age 2**



**Chart 5.11d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)**



**ICES stock assessment: Irish Sea Plaice**

Since 1998 Irish Sea plaice has been assessed as being at full reproductive capacity and being harvested sustainably.

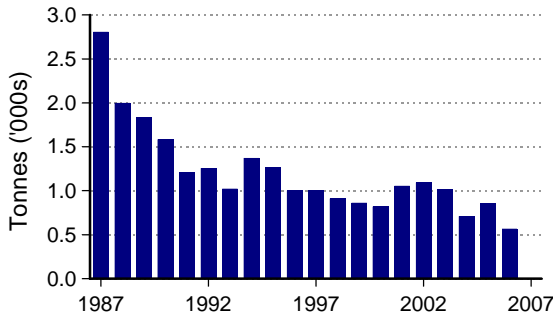




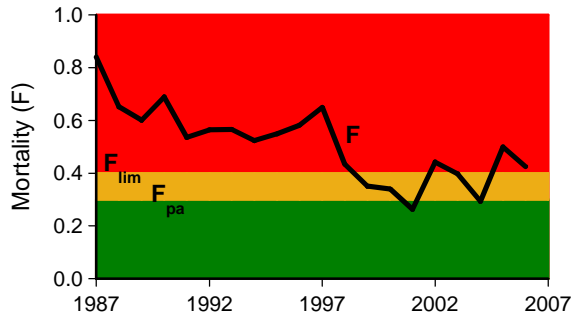
**Irish Sea sole - in division VIIa (Irish Sea)**

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 2006. The sole TAC agreed for 2008 is 669 tonnes, compared with 816 tonnes in 2007 and 960 tonnes in both 2006 and 2005.

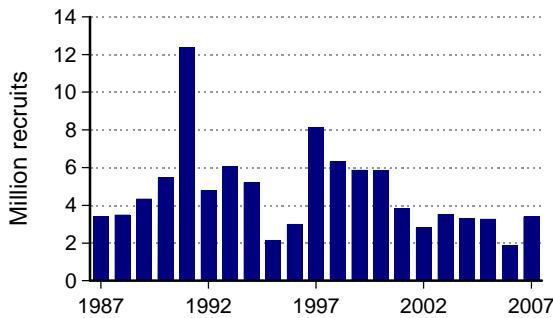
**Chart 5.12a: Total international landings**



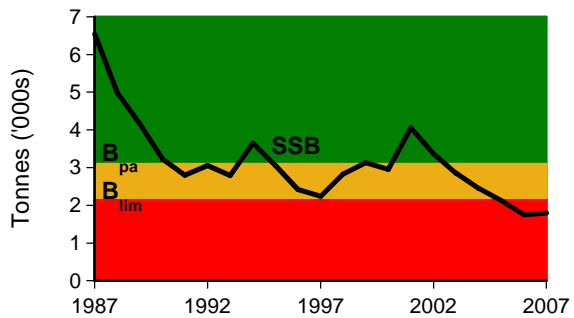
**Chart 5.12b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 4 - 7**



**Chart 5.12c: Recruitment - age 2**



**Chart 5.12d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)**



**ICES stock assessment: Irish Sea Sole**

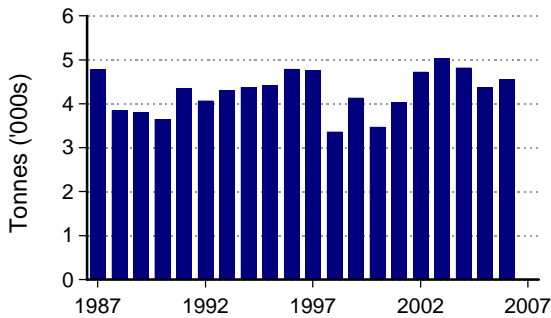
Assessments for Irish Sea sole have been mixed since 1998. From 2003 the stock has either been assessed as suffering or at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity, except in 2005 when an assessment was unable to be made.



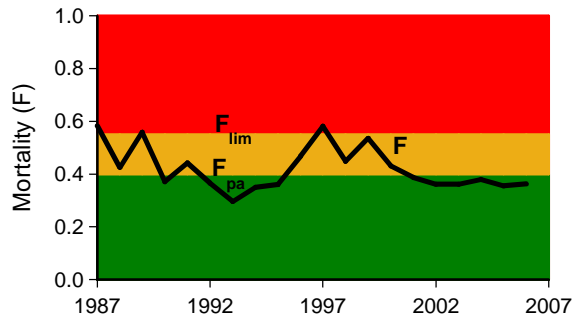
**VIIId Sole** – in division VIIId (Eastern Channel)

Sole stocks in the Eastern and Western Channel are biologically discrete stocks that are assessed and managed separately. In the larger, Eastern Channel stock, the assessed fishing rate has been decreasing, and SSB has increased above the precautionary level, and the TAC for 2008 is 6,593 tonnes, compared with 6,220 tonnes in 2007 and 5,720 tonnes in 2006.

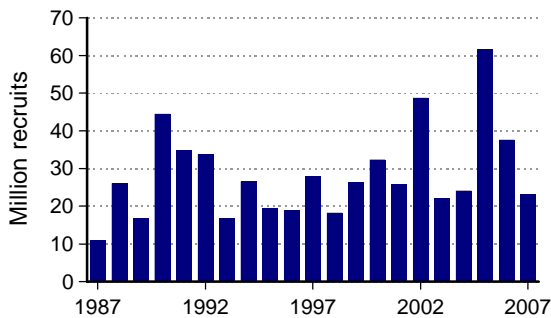
**Chart 5.13a: Total international landings**



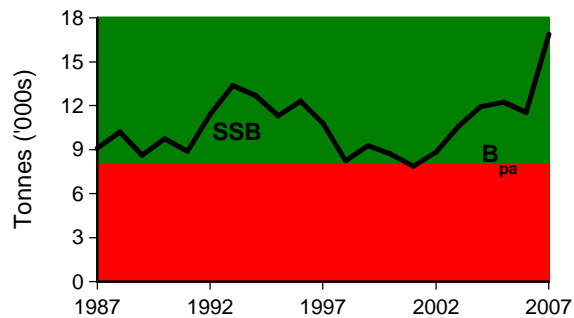
**Chart 5.13b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 3 - 8**



**Chart 5.13c: Recruitment - age 1**



**Chart 5.13d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)**



**ICES stock assessment: Eastern Channel Sole**

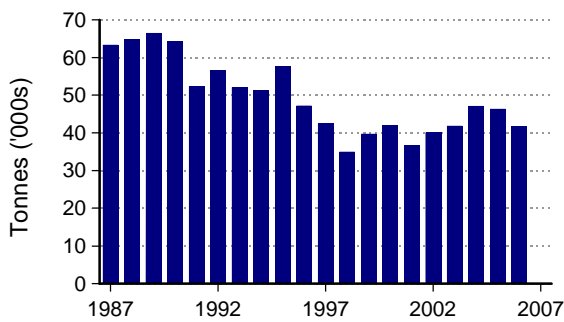
Apart from 1998 when Eastern Channel sole was assessed as suffering reduced reproductive capacity the stock has consistently been assessed at full reproductive capacity. However from 1999 to 2000 and in 2005 the stock was judged to be at risk of being harvested unsustainably or being harvested unsustainably.



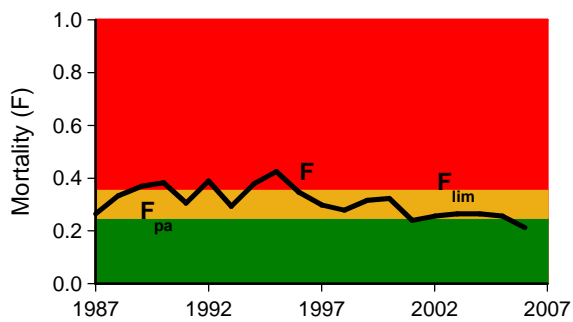
**Hake: Northern Stock** – in divisions IIIa (Skagerrak – Kattegat), IV (North Sea), VI (West of Scotland and Rockall), VII (Irish Sea), and VIIIa,b (Bay of Biscay North and Central)

Northern hake is widely distributed along the western seaboard, but is assessed as a single stock. During the 1980s and early 1990s landings, recruitment and SSB all declined as the assessed fishing rate increased to high levels in the 1990s. Although the fishing rate on hake is lower than that on the cod and haddock stocks, it has in the past included a component of young hake that has contributed to the poor stock status. In 2000, ICES called for a recovery plan, and over the last few years the EU has restricted the TACs, increased the main hake mesh size to 100mm, and restricted fishing in nursery areas south of Ireland and in the Bay of Biscay. More recently, the European Commission has enacted a Council Regulation (EC) No 811/2004 that establishes measures for the recovery of the northern hake stock. The 2007 assessment indicates that the fishing rate is below the precautionary level, and that SSB is just above the precautionary limit. The TACs agreed for 2008 were 30,281 tonnes for ICES Division Vb (EC waters) and subareas VI, VII, XII and XIV, and 20,196 tonnes for ICES Divisions VIIIa,b,d,e, compared with 29,541 tonnes and 19,701 tonnes, respectively, in 2007 and 24,617 tonnes and 16,419 tonnes, respectively, in 2006.

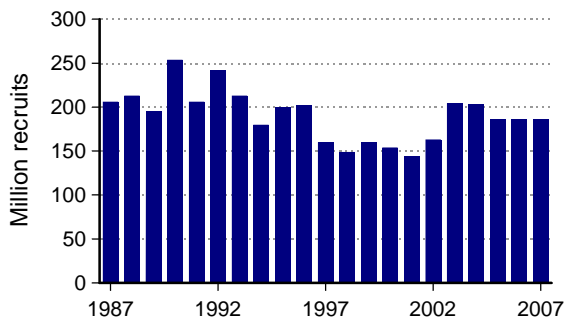
**Chart 5.14a: Total international landings**



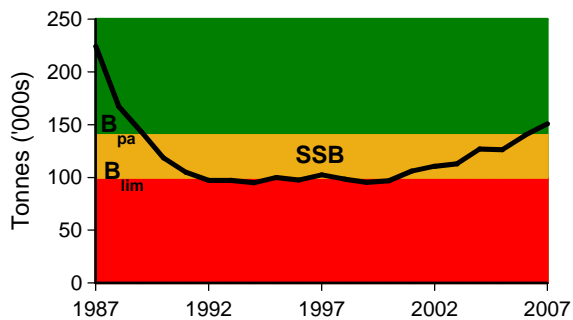
**Chart 5.14b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 2 - 6**



**Chart 5.14c: Recruitment - age 0**



**Chart 5.14d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)**



**ICES stock assessment: Northern Hake**

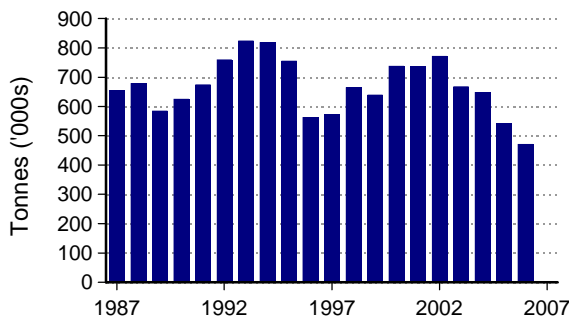
From 1998 to 2003 Northern hake was suffering reduced reproductive capacity. In 2004 and 2005 the stock was assessed as being at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity and in 2006 and 2007 the stock was at full reproductive capacity and being harvested sustainably.



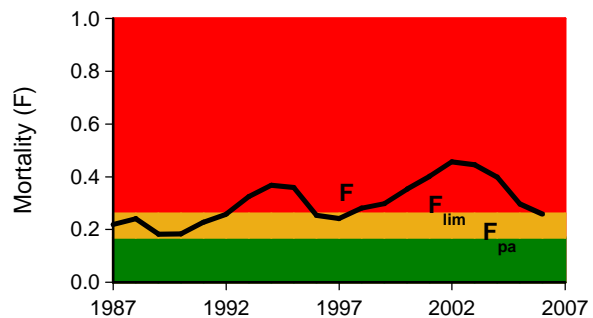
**North East Atlantic Mackerel – combined Southern, Western and North Sea spawning components**

Mackerel is assessed as the single North East Atlantic (NEA) stock which combines the Southern, Western and North Sea spawning components. SSB has been remarkably stable over the last two decades, with a slight decline after 1999 and increases after 2003. The stock is classified as being harvested unsustainably and the 2003 year-class is estimated to be low. There is insufficient information on the size of the 2004, 2005 and 2006 year-classes. The advice is to reduce the fishing rate on NEA mackerel to the precautionary level, whilst maintaining measures to protect the North Sea spawning component. The TAC agreed for 2008 is 385,366 tonnes compared with 422,551 tonnes in 2007 and 415,824 tonnes in 2006.

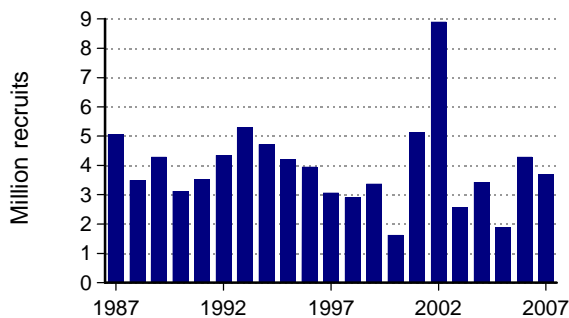
**Chart 5.15a: Total international landings**



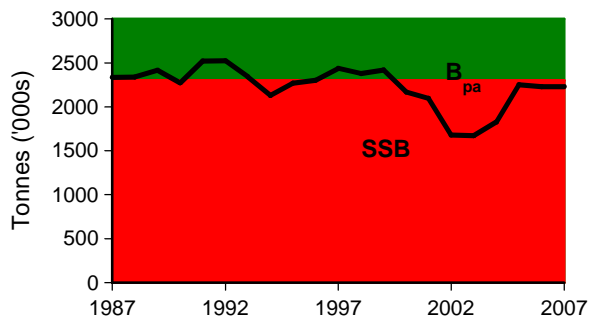
**Chart 5.15b: Fishing mortality (F) – ages 4 - 8**



**Chart 5.15c: Recruitment - age 0**



**Chart 5.15d: Spawning stock biomass (SSB)**



**ICES stock assessment: North East Atlantic Mackerel**

In 1999, from 2001 to 2003 and from 2005 to 2007 Northeast Atlantic Mackerel has been assessed as being at full reproductive capacity but either at risk of or being harvested unsustainably. In 2000 the stock was at full reproductive capacity and being harvested sustainably. In 2004 Northeast Atlantic Mackerel was assessed as at risk of suffering reduced reproductive capacity.



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



## 6 Overview of the world fishing industry

### World Catch

The world catch data presented in this chapter have been extracted from the most recently available data from the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO). These tables present the annual statistics, for seven years ending in 2006, on a world-wide basis, of nominal catches (see Appendix 1, Glossary of terms).

The world catch figures from marine fishing areas fell by 3 per cent from 84.5 million tonnes in 2005 to 81.9 million tonnes in 2006. Table 6.1 shows Asia catching 50 per cent of the world total with Central and South America catching 19 per cent.

**Table 6.1: World catch by continent: 2000 to 2006**

Figures refer to Marine Fishing Areas unless otherwise specified

(Million tonnes)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Europe	15.8	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.6	13.5	13.0
Africa	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.4
North America	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.1
Central & S. America <sup>(a)</sup>	19.4	16.4	17.5	14.0	18.7	17.9	15.7
Asia <sup>(b)</sup>	40.2	39.9	39.9	40.8	40.6	40.4	41.4
Oceania	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2
Other nei <sup>(c)</sup>	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
<b>Total Marine Areas</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>81.9</b>

Source:- FAO

(a) Central & S.America includes the Caribbean

(b) Asia includes the Middle East

(c) Not elsewhere included

Chart 6.1 shows the total catch by major fishing nations in terms of quantity caught in 2006.

In 2006, China caught the largest amount of fish, 14.7 million tonnes. Peru had the second largest catch at 7.0 million tonnes. The USA, Indonesia, Chile and Japan each caught between 4 and 5 million tonnes.

Spain now catches the largest amount of fish in Europe. In 2006, Spain caught 946 thousand tonnes, an increase of 12 per cent on 2005 while Denmark caught 867 thousand tonnes, a decrease of 5 per cent on 2005. FAO figures show a UK catch in 2006 of 621 thousand tonnes. It should be noted that this is slightly different from the figure of 614 thousand tonnes reported in Chapter 3.

Major FAO fishing areas are shown in Chart 6.2. Of the 81.9 million tonnes of fish caught in 2006, 61 per cent were caught in the Pacific Ocean, 26 per cent in the Atlantic Ocean and 13 per cent in the Indian Ocean.

In the Atlantic, the 2006 catch is 12 per cent lower than in 2001 and is at its lowest level since 1967. In the Indian Ocean, marine catches have generally increased, from 6.8 million tonnes in 1991 to 10.3 million tonnes in 2006.

**Table 6.2: World catch by sea area: 2000 to 2006**

Figures refer to Marine Fishing Areas only

(Million tonnes)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Atlantic Ocean</b>							
Northwest Atlantic	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2
Northeast Atlantic	11.0	11.1	11.1	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.1
Western Central Atlantic	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5
Eastern Central Atlantic	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.3
Mediterranean and Black Sea	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6
Southwest Atlantic	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.4
Southeast Atlantic	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4
Antarctic Atlantic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Total Atlantic Ocean</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>21.5</b>
<b>Indian Ocean</b>							
Western Indian Ocean	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.5
Eastern Indian Ocean	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.8
Antarctic Indian Ocean	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total India Ocean</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>
<b>Pacific Ocean</b>							
Northwest Pacific	23.2	22.6	21.3	22.0	21.4	21.6	21.6
Northeast Pacific	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1
Western Central Pacific	9.7	10.1	10.5	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2
Eastern Central Pacific	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Southwest Pacific	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Southeast Pacific	15.8	12.7	13.7	10.5	15.4	14.5	12.0
Antarctic Pacific	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total Pacific Ocean</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>50.1</b>
<b>World Total</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>81.9</b>

Source:- FAO

Chart 6.1: World catch by nationality of vessel: Major catchers of fish

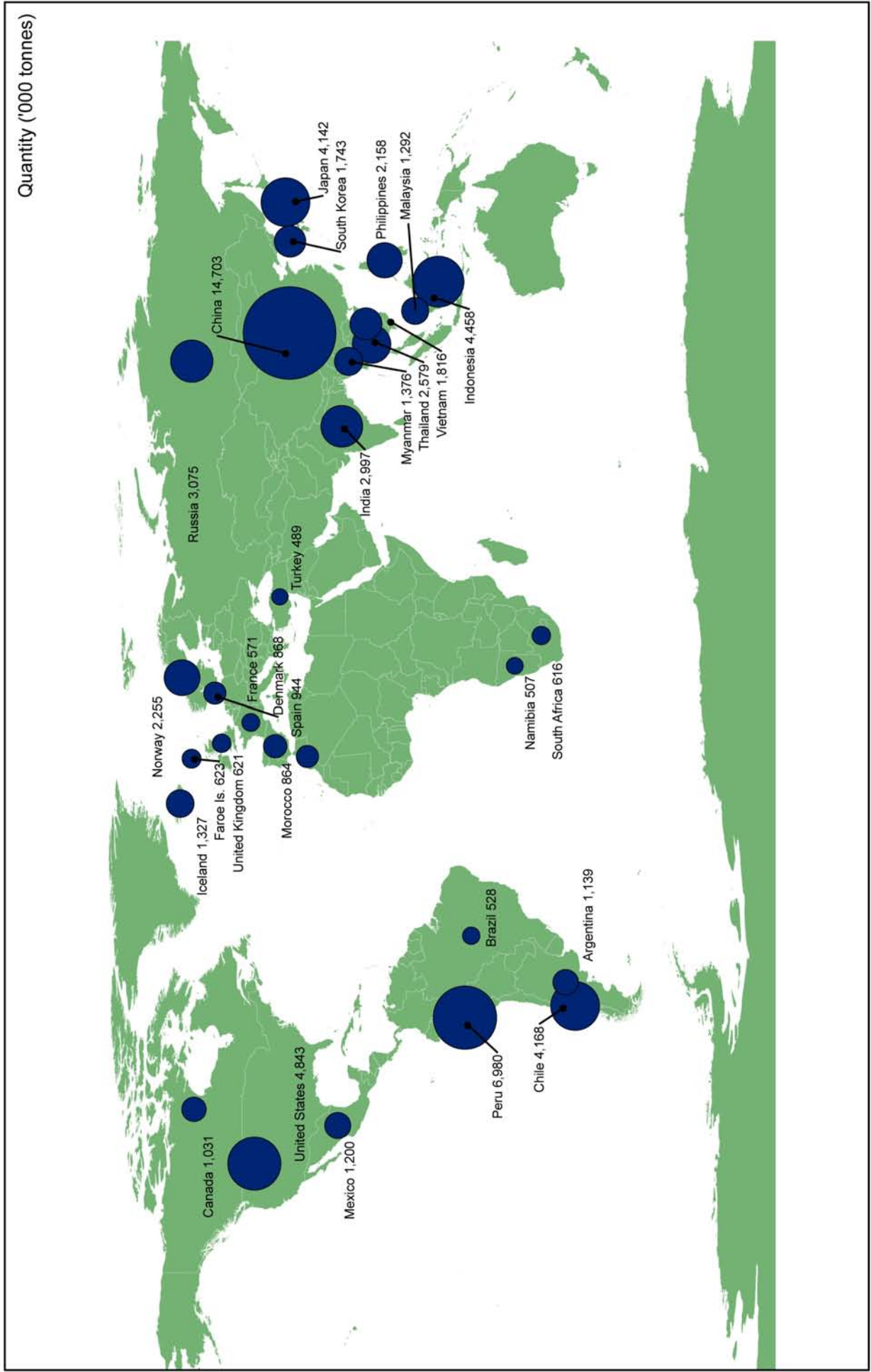
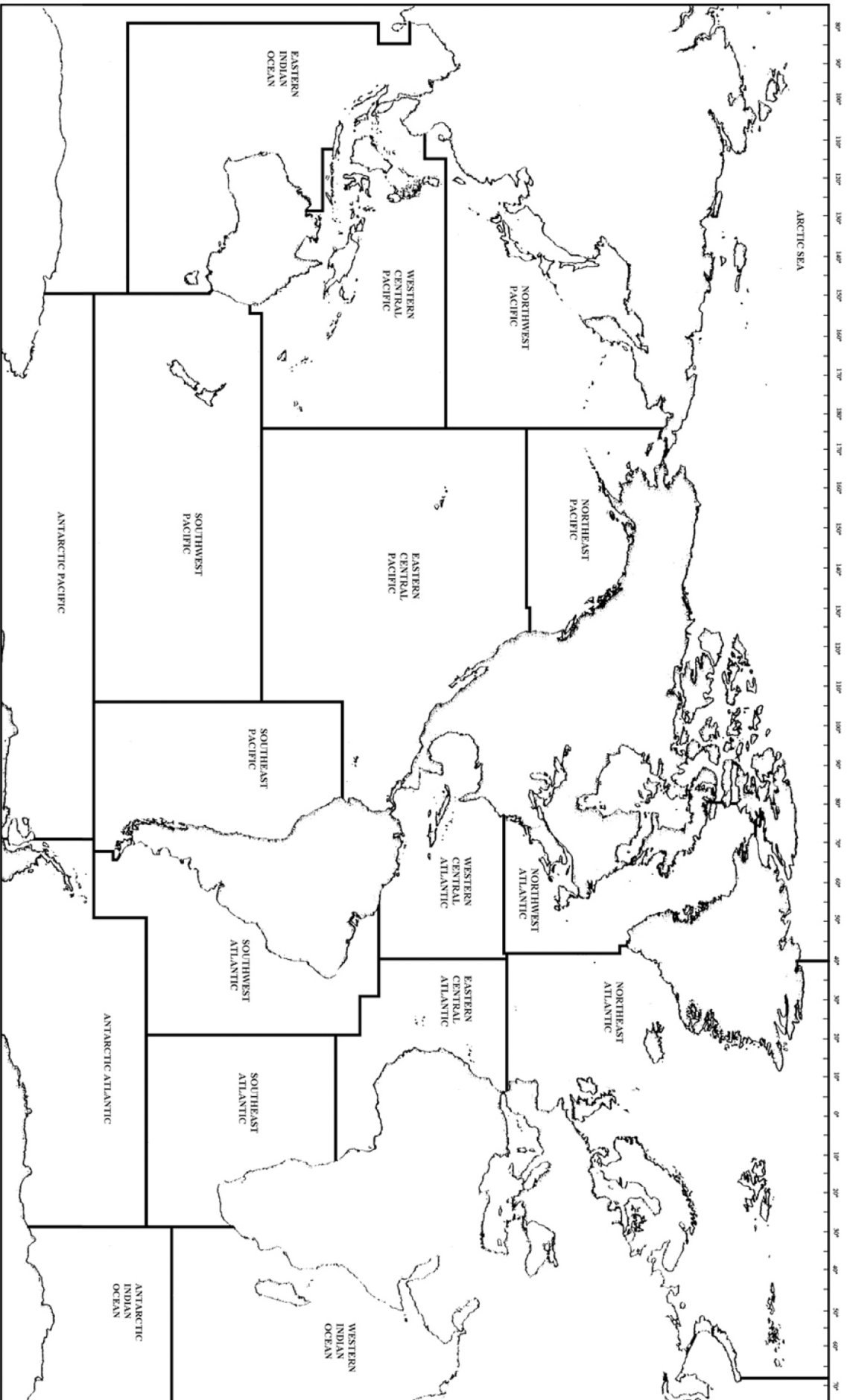




Chart 6.2 Major FAO fishing areas



## Appendix 1: Glossary of terms

<b>Demersal</b>	The term demersal fish covers species living on or near the sea bed.
<b>Exports</b>	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.
<b>Fishing areas</b>	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 (Western Approaches, VIIg,h; the Irish Sea, VIIa; and the Channel, VIId,e).
<b>Fishing capacity</b>	Fishing capacity is the physical dimension of fishing vessels measured in gross tonnage (GT), see below.
<b>Fishing effort</b>	Fishing effort is a measure of the fishing activity of vessels based on fishing capacity and the time spent fishing. It may be expressed in tonnage days, kW days etc.
<b>Fishing mortality</b>	Fishing mortality is the proportion off a stock killed/dying each year as a result of fishing activity.
<b>Fixed gears</b>	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.
<b>GRT</b>	GRT (Gross Registered Tonnage) is a general term applied to a range of volumetric measures of vessel capacity.
<b>GT</b>	GT (Gross Tonnage) is a volumetric measurement of vessel capacity under the rules of the ITC69 (International Tonnage Convention). By the end of 2003 all UK fishing vessels over 15m overall length must have their tonnage measured on this basis.
<b>Imports</b>	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.
<b>Nominal catches</b>	Nominal Catches consist 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. In view of the difficulty of distinguishing in many cases between recreational and subsistence fishing, figures may include recreational catches. Nominal catches

refer to the landings converted to a live weight basis. There are many instances where the catches on board fishing vessels or factory ships are gutted, filleted, salted, dried, etc., or reduced to meals, oil, etc. 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.

<b>Pelagic</b>	The term pelagic fish covers species found mainly in shoals in midwater or near the surface of the sea.
<b>Recruits</b>	Recruits are the young fish in the year class which is entering the fishery.
<b>Seining</b>	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.
<b>Shellfish</b>	The term shellfish covers all crustaceans and molluscs.
<b>Spawning stock biomass (SSB)</b>	The spawning stock biomass (SSB) is the total weight of a species population capable of reproducing.
<b>Stock</b>	A stock is that part of a species population exploited in a defined fishing area.
<b>Trawling</b>	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).
<b>Year class</b>	A year class is the young of any one annual spawning.

## Appendix 2: UK fisheries statistics methodology

### Organisation of the national system of fisheries statistics

Fisheries data are mostly collected by officers in the Sea Fisheries Inspectorates and processed by officials of the various Fisheries Administrations in the UK, namely the Marine and Fisheries Agency (MFA) (for England and Wales), the Marine Directorate, Scottish Government and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs for Northern Ireland (DARD) and Departments in Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man.

The main legislation used is:

- (i) the EU fisheries legislation on keeping and submitting logbooks and providing landing declarations and sales notes - Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2847/93 (as amended) and Commission Regulation (EC) No 2807/83 (as amended) .
- (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 him with such statistical information as he may direct. These powers were widened in the Sea Fish (Conservation) Act 1992 to cover other types of information and the form in which it is to be supplied.

The MFA collates the information compiled by Fisheries Administrations in the UK for this publication.

### Method of collecting, processing and compiling the data on catches, landings and average prices.

**Sources of data** - The sources include logbooks, landing declarations, sales notes and personal contact with fishermen and merchants. Port harbour masters also provide details of individual vessels landing at main coastal locations. The method used for collecting data depends upon the size of vessel and location of landings. Legislation covers the supply of data on log sheets for all vessels over 10 metre overall length in respect of catches of all species. Much information on the value of catches is provided by the industry in the form of sales notes. For vessels under 10 metres overall length, 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 comprises log sheets and landing declarations voluntarily supplied by fishermen as well as sales notes and assessments of landings derived from market sources and by correspondents located in the ports. This collection of data has now been replaced after the introduction in September 2005 by UK Fishery Departments of a scheme of registration for buyers and sellers of first sale fish and designation of fish auction sites. This requires sales notes related to these sales to be reported to Fisheries Administrations, which are used in addition to the voluntary information from fishermen.

Full documentation is not required for most fishing for non-TAC species, including shellfish. 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 to complete diaries of their daily activity which need to be submitted on a monthly basis. Summary information from these diaries is now in use, in addition to sales notes and other information supplied voluntarily by the industry, and from a variety of local sources and surveys run by local Sea Fisheries Committees.

**Landings abroad** - UK vessels which land at foreign ports are required under EU legislation to dispatch copies of log sheets and landing declarations covering their trips to the vessels' home ports within 48 hours of landing. When these data are received at the home port, they are entered on the systems used for UK landings.

**Attribution of area of capture** - Details of the areas fished are taken from the logbooks and codes for the ICES divisions and statistical rectangles are keyed into the port micro-computers. Where a statistical rectangle is split into different areas (e.g. part is in EU waters and part in the Norwegian waters) an additional code is used to indicate the zone fished. The detailed codes are available on the central computer records. 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. For the few landings from distant waters, the coding of the areas is less detailed but sufficient to identify the quota concerned.

**Value of landings and average price data** - Sales note information has been routinely provided for landings into Scotland. For landings into England, Wales and Northern Ireland much information was already supplied by fishermen, and this has increased with the introduction of requirements for buyers and sellers of fish to report sales notes (see above), with these including details on the grade and freshness as well as the quantity and value of fish sold. Average prices are derived using the presentation codes of the landings and the average values and quantities landed.

**Data capture and processing** - The 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 as well as sales notes provided by buyers of fish). Information from log sheets, landing declarations, sales notes and other sources are then keyed into micro-computers connected to the main databases by government staff at port offices. The catch data are used to apportion information from the landing declaration/sales note which is keyed separately. The fishing records are transmitted to the central computer systems where further checks are carried out on the data before they are reflected on the main landings databases.

Catch and landings statistics for the UK are compiled from the systems run by the MFA and the Marine Directorate, Scottish Government. The former holds information on all landings into England, Wales and Northern Ireland by UK vessels and of landings abroad by vessels administered by the MFA and DARD while the latter provides figures for landings into Scotland by all UK vessels and landings abroad by the Marine Directorate, Scottish Government administered vessels.

## **The reliability and completeness of the data**

**Completeness** - The collection system for all vessels over 10 metres attempts a complete coverage of all main fishing activity. Sales note information is used for Scottish 10 metre and under vessels and from 2006 is also being used in England and Wales (see above comments). In the past, estimates of the fishing activity by vessels under 10 metres and for some shellfish related activity were made on the basis of local knowledge. With the move to use data on sales notes as a source of information on the activity of these vessels as well as newly introduced monthly diaries of activity relating to fishing for shellfish, data collection on the activity of these vessels is regarded as having been significantly improved.

**Reliability** - The reliability of the statistics is dependant upon the veracity of the documentation provided by fishermen. There are systems of surveillance using sightings by aircraft and by fisheries protection vessels and by satellite monitoring. This information is employed in checking the data.

## Appendix 3: Further information

Other useful official publications on sea fisheries statistics are:-

### MFA/ Defra publications

UK Fishing Vessel List

The Monthly Return for England and Wales - provides an up-to-date picture of landings into England and Wales

Statistics of Fish Landings in England, Wales and Northern Ireland by Port

Sea Fisheries Statistics – going back as far as 1866

These are available from [www.mfa.gov.uk/statistics](http://www.mfa.gov.uk/statistics) or by writing to Marine and Fisheries Agency, Area 6E, 3-8 Whitehall Place, London, SW1A 2HH. Tel: 020 7270 8096, [fsu@mfa.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:fsu@mfa.gsi.gov.uk)

### Marine Directorate, Scottish Government publication

Scottish Fisheries Statistics 2006 (ISBN 0-7559-6745-2). Available online from [www.scotland.gov.uk/statistics](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/statistics)

### DARDNI publication

Report on the sea and inland fisheries of Northern Ireland. Available from DARDNI Fisheries division, Tel: 02890 522373

### FAO

FAO Yearbook of Fishery Statistics - Capture Production 2005, Vol. 99/1

Available from The Stationery Office, 51 Nine Elms Lane, London, SW8 5DR. Tel: 020 7873 8787

### Eurostat

Fishery Statistics 1990 - 2006, ISBN (92-79-07045-7)

Available from The Stationery Office, 51 Nine Elms Lane, London, SW8 5DR. Tel: 020 7873 8787 <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal>

### Useful Websites

Marine and Fisheries Agency	<a href="http://www.mfa.gov.uk">www.mfa.gov.uk</a>
Defra	<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk">www.defra.gov.uk</a>
Marine Directorate, Scottish Government	<a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk">www.scotland.gov.uk</a>
DARDNI	<a href="http://www.dardni.gov.uk">www.dardni.gov.uk</a>
Welsh Assembly Government	<a href="http://www.wales.gov.uk">www.wales.gov.uk</a>
National Statistics	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">www.statistics.gov.uk</a>
Eurostat database “New Cronos”	<a href="http://www.europa.eu.int">www.europa.eu.int</a>
FAO Fisheries department	<a href="http://www.fao.org/fi/default.asp">www.fao.org/fi/default.asp</a>
Sea Fish Industry Authority	<a href="http://www.seafish.co.uk">www.seafish.co.uk</a>
ICES	<a href="http://www.ices.dk">www.ices.dk</a>



ISBN 978-0-85521-181-3



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