

Fisheries Management Issues Report



November 2008

Talks between Scotland and Norway on fish discards

Scottish fisheries secretary Richard Lochhead had constructive talks with the Norwegian state secretary Vidar Ulriksen at the Scottish Parliament [beginning of October].

Mr Lochhead said: 'Norway and Scotland have much in common including a shared commitment to the future of the fishing sector.

'We discussed pioneering Scottish and Norwegian initiatives to protect valuable North Sea stocks and the Norwegian experience of a discards ban. There is much we can learn from Norway.

'Both Scotland and Norway are in total agreement about the importance of taking steps to ensure sustainable fisheries in the North Sea and reduce discard levels.

'I agreed with my Norwegian counterpart that in early 2009 we will explore ways in which real-time closures could apply to both Scottish and Norwegian vessels and possibly also third country vessels. We also undertook to agree during October the ways in which we will work together to trigger closures in Norwegian waters under the Scottish scheme pending the establishment

of a formal joint arrangement for real time closures.

'We will continue for the issue to be pushed up the agenda as we head towards the end of the year and the annual round of fisheries negotiations. It is in Europe where any solution would need to be agreed. It is the discredited Common Fisheries Policy which forces fishermen to discard fish.'

Source: Fishupdate, 02 October 2008.

EU and Norway focus on North Sea discards

At a meeting held in Brussels, scientists, administrators and control experts from the EU and Norway agreed on the urgent need to consider concrete measures, such as real-time closures and improved gear selectivity, at the earliest opportunity.

Whilst both parties have agreed that it is very difficult to entirely eliminate discarding, they have nevertheless recognised that the huge current waste of valuable food resources cannot be allowed to continue.

A number of measures to address this problem are currently being tested by individual EU Member States. The EU has already proposed a new regulation on the types of fishing gear which would be allowed in the North Sea. The Commission says this

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regulation would simplify existing measures and improve the escapement of young fish.

"Discarding means a waste of great quantities of valuable fish. It is a major environmental scandal that we must strongly tackle," said EU Fisheries Commissioner, Joe Borg.

Source: Fishnewseu, 13 October 2008

EU concerns about discards

EU fisheries commissioner Joe Borg is upset by the huge quantity of fish that is being thrown back into the sea each year. Earlier this year, figures revealed that 100,000 tonnes of dead fish – worth £40 million – are dumped back into the sea annually by Scottish fishermen.

Much of this is caught as by-catch, for which the skipper has no quota, meaning it has to be discarded.

Dr Borg, speaking during a two-day visit to Scotland, told *The Scotsman* that a discard ban could be introduced in the future, but that it would be extremely complex to reach that stage. "It certainly upsets me that we have discards at all," he said.

He added: "We are looking at how we can bring about a situation whereby discarding becomes much more of the exception rather than the rule and hopefully it would lead to a situation where you could have the possibility of discard bans."

Some fisheries groups in Scotland believe the best way to end discards is to revamp the quota system, so that fishermen spend less time at sea in return for being allowed to take home all they catch.

However, Dr Borg said the solution was more complex, because such an approach could encourage fishermen to target vulnerable species, such as cod.

"We don't want to incentivise them to target fish which we would not want to be targeted," he said.

"It's a very wasteful exercise to discard fish from stocks that are in bad shape but on the other hand if you incentivise them to target that fish then that would put more pressure on them." As a result, he said he could not say whether he thought the cod quota could increase for Scotland.

He said this could only happen if Scots fishermen proved that pressures on cod are being reduced through the use of responsible fishing methods, such as staying away from areas with juvenile or spawning stocks and using more selective fishing gear.

"I wouldn't want to say yes or no for the time being because, if you don't have an assurance that there will be management measures in place that will actually translate into reduction of effort on cod, then I don't envisage there can be an increase on total allowable catches," he said.

He praised the efforts of Scots fishermen to conserve cod stocks but said acting prematurely to allow more of the cod to be fished could have a negative outcome.

"A risk ... would be that we send a signal that things are all right, and we would not like to do that because it would be premature."

Bertie Armstrong, chief executive of the Scottish Fishermen's Federation, welcomed Dr Borg's wishes.

He added: "We certainly are very, very keen to progress this and we certainly will make changes and modifications to behaviour to achieve this."

Source: The Scotsman, 18 October 2008.

North Sea whitefish uptake causing concern

There is a renewed question mark over how long the North Sea's key demersal fisheries can stay open this year in the wake of uptake figures which show increasing pressure on resources.

Whiting, cod, saithe and plaice are causing concern while haddock catching has also seen an upsurge although not to a critical extent.

North Sea UK whiting uptake now stands at 76%, cod at 83.8% and haddock at 60.6%.

North Sea saithe has increased to 78.5% with North Sea plaice at 69.7%.

The North Sea nephrops uptake is 58% with one leading fish producer organisation known to be more than 80% into its allocation. The North Sea overall UK figure for the shellfish species is virtually identical to the West Coast.

North Sea hake uptake is at 47.3%.

One industry observer said today that there was no question that the uptake figures for whiting, cod, saithe and plaice were of concern and he felt that the uptake rates could be down to a number of factors including a reduced whiting quota, diversion from cod onto other species and more effort due to fewer boats being involved in offshore oil industry work.

"The way things are going, the North Sea is not going to last until Christmas," he added. However, a spell of poorer weather was expected.

Mike Park, the executive chairman of the Scottish White Fish Producers' Association agreed that the situation was "potentially worrying," and represented additional pressure for the catching system.

On a happier note, there has been a good start to UK vessel mackerel landings at Peterhead with around 1800 tonnes yesterday and 1200 today. The port has also seen Norwegian business this week accounting for around 300 tonnes of mackerel.

On the white fish front, round haddock saw falls at Peterhead this week due to high volume produced partly by pair teams working 30-40 miles off the port.

This was not the case at Aberdeen today where round haddock fetched good prices.

On the nephrops front there have been mixed reports on market outlets caused apparently by a combination of cold stores filling up against the background of difficult market conditions in Spain, France and Italy.

Meanwhile, there has been a diversion of around eight boats from the West Coast to the East Coast due to the exhaustion of their sectoral cod, monks and megrim quotas.

Source: Fishneweu, 03 October 2008.

New deep sea fishing proposals

The European Commission adopted a proposal for deep-sea fishing opportunities for 2009 and 2010. The Commission says the proposal reflects both commitments made by Member States in 2006 to progressively reduce catch levels on certain stocks to zero over four years, and the recent scientific advice confirming the poor biological condition of many deep sea stocks. In addition, the Commission has sought to bring Total Allowable Catches (TAC) more closely in line with actual fishing effort for those stocks where catches are small or close to zero. The Commission says it is committed to a precautionary approach in managing fragile deep sea stocks.

Fisheries Commissioner Joe Borg commented, "The Commission is determined that the EU should keep its commitments. We began reducing catch levels on some of the more vulnerable stocks in 2006, with a view to reaching zero catch in four years. This gradual phase out has given the industry time to adjust and refocus. The precautionary approach is paramount in these fisheries since deep sea species live long, and reproduce only very late in their lives. Wherever we are uncertain, we need to ensure that fisheries are not expanded beyond current levels until we have better knowledge of real biological conditions. This includes reducing TACs where they are well above the official catch levels of recent years."

The Commission sets out the principles it would use in proposing TACs for deep sea species in its annual policy statement published in May. For stocks such as Roundnose grenadier, and most red seabream and black scabbard fish stocks the proposal establishes a specific catch level representing a reduction of 15% in both 2009 and 2010. In the case of deep sea sharks and orange roughy the EU is committed to achieving zero catch levels over four years, and the final two years' reductions are proposed accordingly. In certain other cases, substantial one-off cuts in TACs are proposed, in order to bring catch limits more closely into line with real catch levels in the fishery in recent years.

The Commission's proposals are based on advice provided by ICES (International Council for the Exploration of the Sea), which is then subject to review by the Commission's own Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee on Fisheries (STECF). Initial ideas are then discussed with the Regional Advisory Councils concerned by these fisheries, so that stakeholders can offer input to the process at an early stage. It is anticipated that Council will reach political agreement on deep sea catch limits

at the meeting of fisheries ministers scheduled for late November.

Source: Fishnewseu, 01 October 2008.

Act now to save roughy and shark stocks, say Oceana

Oceana say European Commission proposals for a council regulation, fixing for 2009 and 2010 the fishing opportunities for community fishing vessels for certain deep-sea fish stocks, including several species of deep-sea sharks, are good only in parts.

For while at long last, the Commission has proposed a zero TAC for deep-sea sharks, this comes one year late according to a 2006 commitment and goes against scientific recommendations for immediate action to stop catching these species.

Oceana say they are concerned at the proposal's "lack of accordance" with the scientific advice provided for these species. For example, the zero TAC recommended for orange roughy has been delayed for one year and the minimum landing size for red seabream has not been increased. The organisation also maintain that TAC reductions proposed for the remainder of these species and areas are not enough to stop the decline of these fish stocks.

And if the Commission's plans are supported by the Fisheries Council, the "damaging fishery" for deep-sea sharks and other species like orange roughy will simply continue for another year.

"Reducing a quota for extremely vulnerable and depleted fish stocks is not sufficient. For years, scientists have advised to stop these fisheries completely – and this is the only adequate measure for these threatened species. These fisheries must have zero catches immediately for 2009," says Ricardo Aguilar, Oceana's Director of Research.

Oceana say deep-sea sharks (those living below 300 metres) are among the most

unproductive of all shark species, with extremely low fecundity and small litters, making their populations especially susceptible to overfishing. Although their meat is consumed, these sharks are primarily caught for their abundant liver oil, known as squalene, which is used as an ingredient in cosmetic products.

Scientists have declared that the Northeast Atlantic stocks of various deep-sea sharks, including Leafscale gulper shark and Portuguese dogfish, are depleted. Given their very poor state, they have been recommending a zero catch of these two species since 2005, which has been ignored.

Oceana say they welcome a proposal for a zero TAC but repeats its call to have this made effective from the beginning of 2009.

The grouping say that sharks are not the only deep-sea species affected by this Commission proposal.

TACs for orange roughy, roundnose grenadier, blue ling and black scabbard fish among others have been proposed in the same Commission text. These species are long-lived (more than 100 years in some cases) with very low growth rates, and can only sustain very low levels of exploitation. Scientific advice recommends no directed fisheries for orange roughy and 50% reductions over the initial exploitation levels in the TAC for roundnose grenadier in certain areas, among other restrictions.

The international organisation has also drawn attention to the fact that some species aggregate in seamounts, and are caught with bottom trawl nets in those areas, where valuable and vulnerable ecosystems such as deep-sea coral reefs take place. Following the international commitment for the protection of this vulnerable ecosystem, no bottom deep sea fishing activity should be carried out, until it has been demonstrated that it doesn't imply a threat for this habitat.

"The delay in the adoption of a zero TAC for deep-sea sharks and orange roughy could prove to be too little, too late for these depleted deep-sea stocks," said Rebecca Greenberg, marine scientist with Oceana. "The EU Fisheries Ministers are strongly urged to heed scientific advice for immediate zero catches in 2009 when they meet in November to agree on deep sea catch limits for the next two years."

Source: Fishneweu, 03 October 2008.

A new initiative to protect mackerel stock

A voluntary initiative designed to protect juvenile mackerel has been adopted by the Scottish pelagic fleet.

For before leaving harbour earlier this week for the resumption of the Western mackerel fishery in the North Sea, every midwater trawler in northeast Scotland and Shetland fitted a computerised jigging machine and stripper which will be used by skippers to achieve pre-catch sampling to avoid catching juvenile mackerel.

The voluntary initiative, the first of its type in Europe, has been promoted by the Scottish Pelagic Sustainability Group (SPSG), which includes representation from all Scottish pelagic catchers and processors.

The use of jigging machines brings the two main benefits of enabling skippers not to catch unwanted juvenile fish while also ensuring that boats will not use fuel unnecessarily when towing for fish they cannot market.

The skippers of a number of Shetland-based vessels have trialled the use of jigging to sample mackerel over the past year. The results were fed back to other skippers via the Scottish Pelagic Fishermen's Association. The skippers were "very pleased" with the strong correlation between sample counts from catches taken when jigging and the resulting trawled catches

after a skipper had decided to shoot the midwater trawl based on the information taken by the line caught sample.

Spokesman for SPSG, Derek Duthie, said “Jigging for a sample of mackerel before deciding whether to trawl is a practical solution to the wider ongoing challenge of reducing discards of fish. I am very pleased that this skipper-led initiative has been rolled out to the entire Scottish fleet as it brings real conservation benefits to the all-important mackerel stock as well as saving fuel.

“This is the first time such an approach has been adopted across an entire fleet and is the latest in a package of sustainability measures introduced over recent years by the Scottish pelagic industry.”

Source: Fishnewseu, 02 October 2008.

Concern about Icelandic and Spanish catch of mackerel

Alex Wiseman, chairman of the Scottish Pelagic Fishermen’s Association, told the North East Scotland Fisheries Development partnership in Aberdeen that cuts in both the North Sea and West Coast herring fisheries were on the cards for next year.

Mr Wiseman said that it had been a very tough year in terms of herring availability and he was sure that processors had quite a shortfall fall in their herring supplies because of what had been a very, very short fishery. Meanwhile, the end-of-year mackerel fishery was up and running and reports from the grounds are very good.

“There seem to be a lot of fish around and the market is quite buoyant with quite a big increase in demand compared to the start of the year,” he said.

Looking forward to next year they were looking at substantial reductions in available TACs for herring and were looking at a

minimum 20% cut in West Coast herring and minimum 15% in North Sea herring.

“For blue whiting, ICES are proposing a long term management plan which could give us a substantial reduction in blue whiting as well,” he added.

With mackerel science looking “a bit more positive,” they were hoping to get a sizeable increase in mackerel for next year.

“But we have a big problem with other countries,” he said.

The Spanish seemed to be fishing double their allocated quota and the pelagic sector in the UK had been trying to push within the EU to address that situation.

Then Iceland, who had no mackerel entitlement had come from a zero catch five years ago to about 43,000 tonnes of a bycatch in herring last year and this year about a 108,000 tonnes by catch.

“Bearing in mind that their herring quota is only about 200,000 tonnes, for every two tonnes of herring they are landing a tonne of mackerel supposedly.”

Mr Wiseman said that an objective now was to get some transparency in the figures.

But the fear was that any mackerel increase they had been hoping for would be “greatly reduced” by that bycatch figure. In a report to the meeting, the pelagic association said that it is “disgraceful and utterly irresponsible” that the Icelandic fisheries ministry has allowed this fishery to continue unregulated.

The Icelandic mackerel bycatch was almost entirely reduced to meal and oil.

And the Pelagic Regional Advisory council had agreed to write to EU fisheries Commissioner Joe Borg in a bid to stop this “damaging” fishery.

Source: Fishnewseu, 07 October 2008

Push for blue ling protection

Scottish fishermen are to press the European Commission (EC) for new measures to protect stocks of blue ling off the west coast. The plea follows a recent meeting between members of the Scottish White Fish Producers' Association (SWFPA) and the Fishermen's Association.

A controlled area 60 miles long, up to a mile wide and 3,600ft deep needs to be introduced to protect the deep-water species, SWFPA executive chairman Mike Park said. Mr Park hailed the idea as a further example of Scottish fishermen taking the initiative in conserving under-pressure fish stocks.

He said: "This just shows the change in attitude by the industry in Scotland towards protecting fish and creating highly successful and sustainable fisheries."

For years, fishermen have borne the brunt of the blame for declining populations of valuable stocks.

But industry-led initiatives pioneered in Scotland in recent times – plus the BBC series *Trawlermen*, showing the hardships of life at sea – are helping to improve the sector's image. Mr Park hopes the new controlled area, with strict restrictions on fishing, such as a requirement to have an observer on board, will operate during the blue ling spawning season from March to May.

He said: "Unless we do something for the stock it is going to disappear."

It is hoped that by acting soon, the blue ling fishery off the west coast can be helped to recovery quickly.

Mr Park said the relatively short-term loss of fishing opportunities in the area was a sacrifice worth making to ensure the fishery's long-term sustainability.

The proposal will now be put to the commission for consideration in the run-up to the December Fisheries Council in Brussels, when fishing rules will be agreed for next year.

Meanwhile, the EC has presented its proposals for fishing opportunities for deep-sea stocks in 2009 and 2010.

Since 2006, it has been seeking to progressively reduce catch levels on certain vulnerable deep-sea stocks to zero over four years.

International marine conservation group Oceana says, however, that cuts in fishing activity are not happening quickly enough to save some species. It said: "If supported by the Fisheries Council, the damaging fishery for deep-sea sharks and other species such as orange roughy shall continue for another year."

Source: Press and Journal, 04 October 2008

Iceland will not increase its fish quotas

Iceland has made it clear that it will not increase fish quotas to try to help the country through its economic crisis, despite appeals from its fishing leaders. The news will disappoint the Humber markets in particular.

Various Icelandic media are reporting that the Government has said the all important cod quota for 2008-2009 will remain at 130,000 tonnes - some 60,000 tonnes less than two years ago.

Some fishing sectors have suggested that Iceland should increase its allowable catches to help the economy. Although it has taken a back seat to banking and finance in recent years, fish remains one of Iceland's biggest export earners, with the UK markets in particular heavy buyers of their cod and haddock. Now the fishing industry is being viewed in a new light as

one of the saviours of the country's economy.

But Premier Geir Haarde, who said that Iceland would have to return to traditional activities like fishing, and fisheries minister Einar K. Gudfinnsson have stated adamantly that the present quotas should remain the same and add that they are based on firm scientific evidence from the Marine Research Institute.

Meanwhile, Iceland has announced it is ready to accept a \$6 billion International Monetary Fund-led rescue package, backed with co-ordinated action from other central banks, to help stabilise its economy.

Source: fishupdate.com, 23 October 2008.

Quota increase in the Barents Sea

Norway and Russia have agreed that the total cod quota in the Barents Sea for 2009 should be 525,000 tonnes - 20 per cent more than this year.

Iceland, which cut back on its own cod catches 14 months ago, will benefit because the country's fishing fleet has been given just under two per cent of the quota - or some 9,700 tonnes.

It is the first time for many years that any northern hemisphere countries have decided to substantially increase cod catches. The hope now is that exports to the UK, a large consumer of cod, will filter down as a result.

Norway's fisheries minister Helga Pedersen said the stock situation in the Barents Sea was very encouraging, and this would benefit Norwegian and Russian fishermen and their coastal communities.

She added: 'Cod and haddock quotas will increase, and will be higher in 2009 than for many years. We see that our long-term cooperation on responsible management,

research and control is reaping great rewards.

'The quota increases will stimulate greater activity and can secure jobs and ensure profitability in a situation of great economic uncertainty. This is particularly important for an export industry that is exposed both to international fluctuations and economic trends in Norway. I believe this represents an important signal to those in the fisheries industry that has been worried about the future.'

Source: fishupdate.com, 22 October 2008.

Anger at fuel subsidy for foreign fishing

Ian Gatt, president of the Scottish Fishermen's Federation, the major catching organisation, said the fleet was looking forward to a fairly profitable year in 2008 until oil spiralled to near \$150 a barrel.

"At that level many owners were talking about survival not profit," he told the federation's annual dinner.

"Although the price of oil has abated over the last few months the market still looks very volatile but we can be fairly certain that in the long term our industry will need to adapt to an era of high oil prices. It is important to maintain a level playing field across Europe in regard to aid but this has not been apparent during this particular crisis. Whilst we have come to accept countries like Spain and France fishing in our waters, it is a bitter pill to swallow to see them fish here under subsidies we haven't received."

He welcomed the £29m set aside to help make the fleet more fuel efficient over the next three years but urged that it be spent wisely.

He said fuel audits would eat into the package in a major way so it was vitally important that information supplied to

vessels' owners is not already in their possession.

"We all know if the throttle is eased back you will save fuel as will having a clean hull. We also know if you spend tens of thousands of pounds on a new engine and gearbox you will cut your fuel bill. New information on how to reduce our fuel consumption is what we require."

Mr Gatt said the greatest inefficiency and sin in the industry was the discarding of fish.

"Now the term includes the dumping over the side of good marketable fish," he said. "We are not signed up for the continual dumping of good quality mature fish. The issue of cod has taken the problem to the top of the political agenda but it's not just a cod problem. Boats in the North Sea are also dumping whiting and megrim and on the west coast things are no better. These fish can earn £3 to £4 per kilo on the market. What an economic waste of our seafood resources."

Richard Lochhead, Cabinet Secretary for Rural Affairs and the Environment, told the dinner that the Scottish Government was committed to ending discards.

"None of us want to see behaviour that jeopardises precious marine resources and the future of our fishing industry and fishing communities. We know that we hold these resources in trust for our children. There is a determination to find solutions, and a willingness to consider radical measures that will be demanding to implement."

He said the Common Fisheries Policy had not served Scotland's interests and there was much work to do in advance of the 2012 CFP reform.

To that end he had arranged for a small group of experts to meet to start drawing up proposals for the future management of fisheries.

"This panel of experts will identify and develop alternative models to vastly improve fisheries management. It will examine how we can best manage our fisheries to meet our stated objectives: sustainable seas; profitable industries; a successful and reputable product; and, vibrant and confident fishing industries and communities. And it will look in particular at ways in which we can tackle the scourge of discards."

Source: The Herald, 10 October 2008

Extension of Scotland's Real Time Closures

A "seasonal closure" at the Long Hole in the Fladen grounds, located 100 miles north east of Fraserburgh, will come into force at the start of December as part of the Scottish Conservation Credits Scheme.

A seasonal closure is a closure that is automatically implemented for a specified period of time; for instance, to protect aggregations of cod during the spawning season. Coordinates of the closure have been agreed with industry.

A Real Time Closure is an area of sea that has been closed to mobile fishing for a fixed period of 21 days where an abundance of cod has been identified.

Addressing the Scottish Fishermen's Federation annual dinner in Edinburgh, Mr Lochhead welcomed this move as a further example of the industry taking proactive steps to secure a better future for Scottish fishing.

Mr Lochhead said: "This year, we secured agreement from Brussels to operate our own days at sea scheme, the Scottish Conservation Credits Scheme. Fishermen have benefited from additional days that recognise the steps they take to conserve and nurture stocks.

"That historic deal was the fruit of fantastic joint working between Government and the industry active fishermen, many of them in this room, at the heart of our decision making.

"Under the scheme, we have implemented measures to protect valuable fish stocks. Now we are going further with an addition to the Real Time Closures system. Our first ever seasonal closure, the Long Hole in the Fladen, will be closed from December to March to reflect the very high abundance of cod in the area at that time of year.

Source: Fishupdate, 10 October 2008.

Conservation zones must not be like Highland Clearances

The National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations (NFFO) said they had made this view clear at a meeting with the bodies charged with making recommendations to Government on the location and size of a zone network.

And the federation said that Natural England, responsible for recommending sites within the 6 mile limit South of the Border and JNCC, responsible for making recommendations outside the 6 mile limit, were told that the recent decision to close an area within Lyme Bay had all the hallmarks of how not to approach the issue.

"Given the Government decision to establish a network of conservation zones it was clear that these could be introduced with maximum damage and disruption to fishing interests, with maximum scope for conflict – or they could be the subject of negotiation to protect key fishing areas whilst meeting conservation objectives", said Barrie Deas, Chief Executive of the NFFO.

"It was critically important that these formal advisers to the Government on nature conservancy came away from our meeting understanding six things:

1. If these MCZs are to be established in a way that meets both our objectives there must be complete trust, confidence and transparency in the whole process of identifying and designating the sites. There must be no repeat of Lyme Bay where the strong perception is that one thing was said, and another thing was done.

2. The information on which the sites are identified and designated is vitally important. Everyone involved, including the fishing industry, must have confidence that it is the best available data, collected objectively and fairly. Arrangements must be put in place to ensure that the fishing industry can review the data collection process. Ideally, as with the successful Fisheries Science Partnership, there should be a role for the fishing industry in collating the data. The FSP demonstrated that by working collaboratively together as partners it is possible to replace mistrust and suspicion with mutual respect.

3. We must all go into this with our eyes open. That means that the issue of displacement must be tackled head on. This includes a realistic assessment of the environmental, social and economic impact of displaced effort and facing up to the consequences for vessels that have limited range. Again, if the process is to have credibility, the fishing industry must be centrally involved in the assessment.

4. The experience in applying the EC Natura 2000 sites is likely to be critical in the industry's attitude to domestic MCZs.

5. There are regional, national and international dimensions to the issue of site designation and the management regimes that will subsequently apply within MCZs. It is essential that proper attention is devoted to each level.

6. A process of negotiation can ensure that the feature to be protected receives that protection without overkill in terms of the

size of the designated area or the terms of the management regime.”

“We came away from the meeting reasonably optimistic that the lessons of Lyme Bay had been learnt. The plans to devolve much responsibility to regional steering groups, on which respected fishing industry representatives will sit, is a sound approach. The proof of the pudding will however be in the eating.

“We need clear safeguards that will ensure the centrality of the fishing industry to the process of identifying and designating the zones and the management regime that applies. We are determined that this will not be a kind of marine Highland Clearance.”

Source: Fishnewseu, 01 October 2008

Seafish welcomes Silent Seas report

Seafish has said that it welcomes the publication of new report 'Silent Seas' by the Marine Conservation Society, for its emphasis on the effects of pollution and climate change, underlining that all human activity has an impact on the marine environment.

Seafish contends that in the past, overfishing in UK waters has been a contributing factor but since the start of 2000 a combination of Government legislation and voluntary measures has led to strict controls of fishing stocks. Also, during this same period the industry has gone through considerable change, in particular, a significant decommissioning of vessels.

They continue: 'It is widely recognised that the UK fishing industry is leading the world in its responsible sourcing and management of stocks. Many examples over the years include, the Scottish mackerel fleet voluntarily fitting out their vessels with state-of-the-art sampling equipment to avoid catching juvenile mackerel, and fishermen have undertaken a voluntary initiative not to

fish in waters around Lundy Island in order to preserve stocks.

'In addition, in the last two years at least 40% of the UK fishing fleet have signed up to the 'Responsible Fishing Scheme' which guarantees standards in the catching and handling of fish.'

Jon Harman, development director of Seafish, says: 'We need to recognise that an eco-system is a dynamic environment and constantly changing in response to a wide range of influences, some natural and some human-induced.

"Along with factors such as population change and widespread pollution, we now have stresses caused by climate change, which we are still trying to interpret.

"However, we are proud of how our fishing fleets have responded to increased understanding of their impact on the environment and their cooperation both in terms of voluntary action and investment in new technology.'

Source : fishupdate.com, 14 October 2008.

Commission approach on the West Coast is “not fit for purpose”

Scottish Fishermen's Federation chief executive Bertie Armstrong dubbed controversial proposals for the West Coast fishing grounds as "flat-footed" and totally unacceptable.

Fishing industry concerns emerged over a series of European Commission proposals which one leading industry figure described as basically meaning a closure of the West Coast demersal and nephrops fisheries.

There would be exemptions for pelagic and static gear fisheries, but nephrops vessels would have to be equipped with separator grids to minimise whitefish by-catch.

Another industry figure has forecast a major diversion of fishing effort into the North Sea if the plans went ahead and another has called on the Commission to abandon an all-too-familiar "broad-brush" approach.

Mr Armstrong joined in the calls for a major rethink and said the Commission's approach had to be challenged.

He said: "These proposals are far too flat-footed and are totally unacceptable in their present form.

"The consequences for West Coast communities would be severe if these proposals went ahead in their present form and there would be a diversion of effort into the North Sea.

"These proposals need to be resisted with counter-proposals to meet the management aims in regard to stock solutions."

There was no denying there was a problem with West Coast demersal stocks, but the reality was that the Commission's stance, which was an initial position was "not fit for purpose."

Source: Fishnewseu, 24 October 2008

Fisheries quota management-limits & provisional final uptake

Catch limits and uptake data for 2008 are provided in appendix I. Quota allocations are provided by sector, non-sector and 10 metres and under by SEERAD and DEFRA. Details by key species area for the year to date on total allocation and total landings by UK vessels.

Appendix II graphs the percentage of quota landed in 2007 and 2008 for the species with the largest Total Allowable Catches (TAC's).

Appendix I: Fisheries Quota Management data to 2008

		2008 Statistics				2007 Statistics	
		Quota Allocation	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2008 Quota	Amount left	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2007 Quota
North Sea Cod	Sector Total	8,359.1	7,618.1	91.1	741.0	6,789.4	84.7
	Non-sector	25.8	18.4	71.4	7.4	20.4	62.8
	10m & Under	403.1	357.3	88.6	45.8	102.1	52.3
	TOTAL	8,788.0	7,993.8	91.0	794.2	6,911.8	83.9
North Sea Haddock	Sector Total	30,145.0	21,046.5	69.8	9,098.4	26,508.9	68.0
	Non-sector	5.4	0.6	12.0	4.8	1.1	12.1
	10m & Under	131.6	45.7	34.7	85.9	15.1	21.6
	TOTAL	30,282.0	21,092.8	69.7	9,189.2	26,525.1	67.9
North Sea Whiting	Sector Total	9,774.3	8,158.9	83.5	1,615.4	8,671.0	84.5
	Non-sector	12.6	1.2	9.9	11.3	15.5	208.0
	10m & Under	75.3	118.8	157.8	-43.5	234.8	77.1
	TOTAL	9,862.1	8,278.9	83.9	1,583.2	8,921.3	84.4
North Sea Saithe	Sector Total	11,501.3	9,855.8	85.7	1,645.5	8,588.5	91.4
	Non-sector	4.5	0.1	1.2	4.4	1.4	67.2
	10m & Under	20.0	18.1	90.6	1.9	9.5	59.6
	TOTAL	11,525.8	9,874.0	85.7	1,651.8	8,599.4	91.3
North Sea Plaice	Sector Total	11,727.8	9,759.3	83.2	1,968.5	9,907.5	79.9
	Non-sector	7.9	2.1	26.1	5.9	7.2	51.6
	10m & Under	54.2	29.3	54.0	25.0	37.5	73.2
	TOTAL	11,790.0	9,790.7	83.0	1,999.3	9,952.3	79.9
North Sea Sole	Sector Total	500.7	370.9	74.1	129.8	513.4	50.3
	Non-sector	26.1	15.3	58.7	10.8	13.6	75.3
	10m & Under	322.9	283.4	87.8	39.4	174.4	85.4
	TOTAL	849.6	669.6	78.8	180.0	701.5	55.9
North Sea Hake	Sector Total	2,146.2	1,239.2	57.7	906.9	304.1	100.3
	Non-sector	0.1	0.0	5.3	0.1	0.0	3.3
	10m & Under	10.4	1.3	13.0	9.1	0.9	310.3
	TOTAL	2,157.6	1,240.6	57.5	917.0	305.0	100.5
North Sea Nephrops	Sector Total	22,806.8	14,998.8	65.8	7,808.0	13,746.8	61.0
	Non-sector	586.1	349.2	59.6	236.9	384.3	78.2
	10m & Under	1,267.2	854.8	67.5	412.4	1,031.7	70.9
	TOTAL	24,660.2	16,202.8	65.7	8,457.4	15,162.8	61.9
Norway Others	Sector Total	2,082.0	1,753.3	84.2	328.7	1,091.4	42.3
	Non-sector		0.0		0.0	0.0	
	10m & Under		0.0		0.0	0.0	
	TOTAL	2,082.0	1,753.3	84.2	328.7	1,091.4	42.3
North Sea Monkfish	Sector Total	9,246.2	7,522.7	81.4	1,723.5	6,539.9	69.1
	Non-sector	3.8	0.6	15.8	3.2	0.1	0.7
	10m & Under	7.9	6.3	79.7	1.6	5.9	65.2
	TOTAL	9,258.0	7,529.6	81.3	1,728.4	6,546.0	69.0
North Sea Megrims	Sector Total	1,527.4	1,259.3	82.4	268.1	1,149.5	68.6
	Non-sector	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
	10m & Under	0.2	0.2	150.3	-0.1	0.0	
	TOTAL	1,527.6	1,259.6	82.5	268.0	1,149.5	68.5

APPENDIX I Cont.

		2008 Statistics				2007 Statistics	
		Quota Allocation	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2008 Quota	Amount left	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2007 Quota
North Sea Lemon Sole/Witches	Sector Total	3,916.4	1,665.7	42.5	2,250.7	1,532.8	43.7
	Non-sector	12.0	0.2	1.9	11.8	1.5	28.9
	10m & Under	72.6	14.7	20.2	57.9	27.9	89.7
	TOTAL	4,001.0	1,680.6	42.0	2,320.4	1,562.1	44.1
North Sea Skates & Rays	Sector Total	539.0	361.7	67.1	177.3	385.9	25.2
	Non-sector	35.0	26.2	75.0	8.8	25.8	43.3
	10m & Under	246.0	240.6	97.8	5.4	141.3	78.1
	TOTAL	820.0	628.5	76.6	191.5	553.0	31.2
North Sea Dabs/Flounders	Sector Total	1,900.2	812.1	42.7	1,088.1	1,474.0	67.0
	Non-sector	1.5	1.3	86.4	0.2	2.0	38.3
	10m & Under	19.4	13.6	70.4	5.7	11.3	64.6
	TOTAL	1,921.0	827.0	43.1	1,094.0	1,487.3	66.9
North Sea Turbot/Brill	Sector Total	741.7	353.2	47.6	388.6	366.2	63.6
	Non-sector	2.0	0.3	15.3	1.7	0.7	18.4
	10m & Under	17.9	9.8	54.8	8.1	11.0	97.9
	TOTAL	763.0	363.3	47.6	399.7	377.9	63.7
North Sea Spurdog	Sector Total	463.4	52.1	11.3	411.2	145.2	19.0
	Non-sector	1.2	0.4	36.5	0.8	1.4	37.6
	10m & Under	5.4	2.1	39.0	3.3	6.4	72.0
	TOTAL	470.0	54.7	11.6	415.3	153.1	19.7
Northern Prawn	Sector Total	846.9	0.0	0.0	846.9	0.0	
	Non-sector	30.1	0.0		30.1	0.0	
	10m & Under		0.0		0.0	0.0	
	TOTAL	877.0	0.0	0.0	877.0	0.0	
West of Scotland Cod	Sector Total	279.1	245.1	87.8	33.9	308.5	77.1
	Non-sector	0.7	0.2	31.6	0.5	0.6	75.5
	10m & Under	1.1	0.3	28.5	0.8	0.1	0.6
	TOTAL	281.1	245.7	87.4	35.4	309.2	74.2
Area VIa, Vb (EU waters) Cod (Part of WS Cod)	Sector Total	276.2	205.2	74.3	70.9	281.0	80.3
	Non-sector	0.7	0.2	34.0	0.4	0.6	107.3
	10m & Under	1.1	0.3	28.5	0.8	0.1	27.8
	TOTAL	279.4	205.8	73.7	73.6	281.7	79.9
West of Scotland Haddock Area VIb	Sector Total	5,839.8	1,741.2	29.8	4,098.5	438.9	91.3
	Non-sector	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
	10m & Under		0.0		0.0	0.0	
	TOTAL	5,839.8	1,741.2	29.8	4,098.6	438.9	91.2
Area VIa, Vb (EU waters) Haddock	Sector Total	5,310.1	1,419.1	26.7	3,891.0	4,522.6	65.2
	Non-sector	30.0	0.6	1.9	29.4	1.5	19.7
	10m & Under	10.8	0.3	3.0	10.5	0.1	1.3
	TOTAL	5,351.0	1,420.0	26.5	3,931.0	4,524.3	65.1

APPENDIX I Cont.

		2008 Statistics				2007 Statistics	
		Quota Allocation	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2008 Quota	Amount left	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2007 Quota
West of Scotland Whiting	Sector Total	491.4	332.9	67.7	158.6	142.0	16.5
	Non-sector	1.7	0.3	18.1	1.4	1.0	183.2
	10m & Under	10.0	0.2	2.3	9.8	0.0	
	TOTAL	503.1	333.4	66.3	169.7	143.0	16.4
West of Scotland Saithe	Sector Total	3,699.9	2,279.6	61.6	1,420.3	2,027.7	50.8
	Non-sector	2.9	0.2	5.5	2.7	0.0	1.3
	10m & Under	5.2	0.0		5.2	0.0	
	TOTAL	3,708.0	2,279.7	61.5	1,428.3	2,027.8	50.7
West of Scotland Plaice	Sector Total	776.5	25.8	3.3	750.7	30.4	6.5
	Non-sector	3.5	0.0		3.5	0.2	20.5
	10m & Under	5.0	0.1	1.6	4.9	0.2	3.0
	TOTAL	786.0	25.8	3.3	760.2	30.8	6.4
West of Scotland Sole	Sector Total	13.2	2.6	19.5	10.6	1.2	8.3
	Non-sector	0.1	0.0		0.1	0.1	
	10m & Under	0.1	0.0	6.1	0.1	0.1	148.6
	TOTAL	14.0	2.6	18.4	11.4	1.3	9.6
Western Hake	Sector Total	783.9	24.4	3.1	759.4	0.3	0.0
	Non-sector	4.6	0.0		4.6	0.0	
	10m & Under	1.3	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.1
	TOTAL	790.0	24.4	3.1	765.6	0.3	0.0
West of Scotland Monkfish	Sector Total	1,757.6	1,254.1	71.4	503.5	1,086.9	60.1
	Non-sector	1.3	0.5	34.9	0.9	4.9	79.1
	10m & Under	3.0	0.2	6.6	2.8	0.4	18.5
	TOTAL	1,762.2	1,254.8	71.2	507.4	1,092.2	60.1
West of Scotland Nephrops	Sector Total	17,203.2	10,842.9	63.0	6,360.3	9,093.5	63.5
	Non-sector	2,259.0	987.0	43.7	1,272.0	1,195.0	62.6
	10m & Under	2,064.9	1,418.0	68.7	646.9	1,507.9	66.6
	TOTAL	21,532.8	13,248.6	61.5	8,284.2	11,796.5	63.7
West of Scotland Megrin	Sector Total	1,170.7	860.7	73.5	310.0	467.0	52.1
	Non-sector	1.3	0.4	26.7	1.0	0.1	7.6
	10m & Under	11.0	1.1	10.4	9.9	0.4	8.6
	TOTAL	1,183.0	862.2	72.9	320.8	467.5	51.8
West of Scotland Pollack	Sector Total	159.7	14.8	9.3	144.9	4.7	3.0
	Non-sector	0.3	0.0		0.3	0.0	
	10m & Under	5.0	0.6	12.8	4.4	0.2	3.8
	TOTAL	165.0	15.5	9.4	149.5	4.9	3.0
Sole VIIa	Sector Total	136.9	30.6	22.3	106.4	48.6	26.6
	Non-sector	0.6	0.1	17.6	0.5	0.0	
	10m & Under	23.4	3.7	16.0	19.6	5.5	30.1
	TOTAL	162.4	34.5	21.3	127.9	54.2	26.6
Sole VIId	Sector Total	779.1	216.3	27.8	562.7	156.9	19.7
	Non-sector	14.8	9.7	65.6	5.1	10.2	65.7
	10m & Under	600.7	361.7	60.2	238.9	447.8	88.8
	TOTAL	1,394.5	587.8	42.1	806.7	614.9	46.8
Sole VIIe	Sector Total	413.0	326.9	79.2	86.1	360.3	74.4
	Non-sector	5.4	1.9	35.3	3.5	4.0	48.9
	10m & Under	31.3	19.9	63.6	11.4	32.9	87.5
	TOTAL	450.0	348.7	77.5	101.3	397.1	74.8

APPENDIX I Cont.

		2008 Statistics				2007 Statistics	
		Quota Allocation	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2008 Quota	Amount left	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2007 Quota
Sole VIIIfg	Sector Total	259.0	195.6	75.5	63.5	209.9	84.7
	Non-sector	0.9	0.0	2.9	0.9	0.0	
	10m & Under	38.3	16.0	41.9	22.2	22.1	91.0
	TOTAL	298.2	211.6	71.0	86.6	232.0	85.2
Sole VIIHjk	Sector Total	108.0	67.2	62.2	40.8	78.2	56.7
	Non-sector		0.0		0.0	0.0	
	10m & Under		0.0		0.0	0.0	
	TOTAL	108.0	67.2	62.3	40.8	78.2	56.7
Plaice VIIa	Sector Total	613.2	208.2	34.0	405.0	283.4	46.9
	Non-sector	6.6	0.1	1.3	6.5	0.0	0.1
	10m & Under	103.0	58.2	56.5	44.8	86.5	96.0
	TOTAL	734.8	266.6	36.3	468.2	370.0	52.2
Plaice VIIde	Sector Total	951.5	640.2	67.3	311.2	606.0	48.1
	Non-sector	30.4	19.5	64.3	10.9	24.3	85.9
	10m & Under	386.2	232.9	60.3	153.3	271.0	83.5
	TOTAL	1,369.0	892.6	65.2	476.4	901.3	55.8
Plaice VIIIfg	Sector Total	65.4	40.8	62.5	24.5	35.0	67.9
	Non-sector	0.7	0.2	28.4	0.5	0.0	
	10m & Under	28.1	15.1	53.6	13.0	19.8	99.2
	TOTAL	94.2	56.1	59.6	38.1	54.9	76.3
Plaice VIIHjk	Sector Total	32.0	8.8	27.6	23.2	14.9	35.6
	Non-sector		0.0		0.0	0.0	
	10m & Under		0.0		0.0	0.0	
	TOTAL	32.0	8.8	27.6	23.2	14.9	35.6
Cod VIIa	Sector Total	599.3	468.6	78.2	130.7	368.0	52.6
	Non-sector	1.9	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.7
	10m & Under	14.2	3.0	21.1	11.2	7.9	48.6
	TOTAL	617.4	471.8	76.4	145.6	376.0	52.0
Cod VIIb-k	Sector Total	317.1	236.6	74.6	80.5	315.1	79.1
	Non-sector	17.8	4.3	23.9	13.5	7.6	59.8
	10m & Under	100.3	127.8	127.4	-27.5	159.5	87.0
	TOTAL	435.5	368.9	84.7	66.6	481.9	81.0
Whiting VIIa	Sector Total	102.6	6.6	6.5	95.9	2.3	1.4
	Non-sector	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	
	10m & Under	2.5	1.3	52.7	1.2	2.0	87.5
	TOTAL	107.0	8.0	7.4	99.0	4.3	2.6
Whiting VIIb-k	Sector Total	1,829.5	391.2	21.4	1,438.3	358.5	18.0
	Non-sector	38.8	19.7	50.8	19.1	21.4	47.3
	10m & Under	213.3	126.6	59.3	86.7	112.6	48.3
	TOTAL	2,085.0	537.5	25.8	1,547.5	492.5	21.7

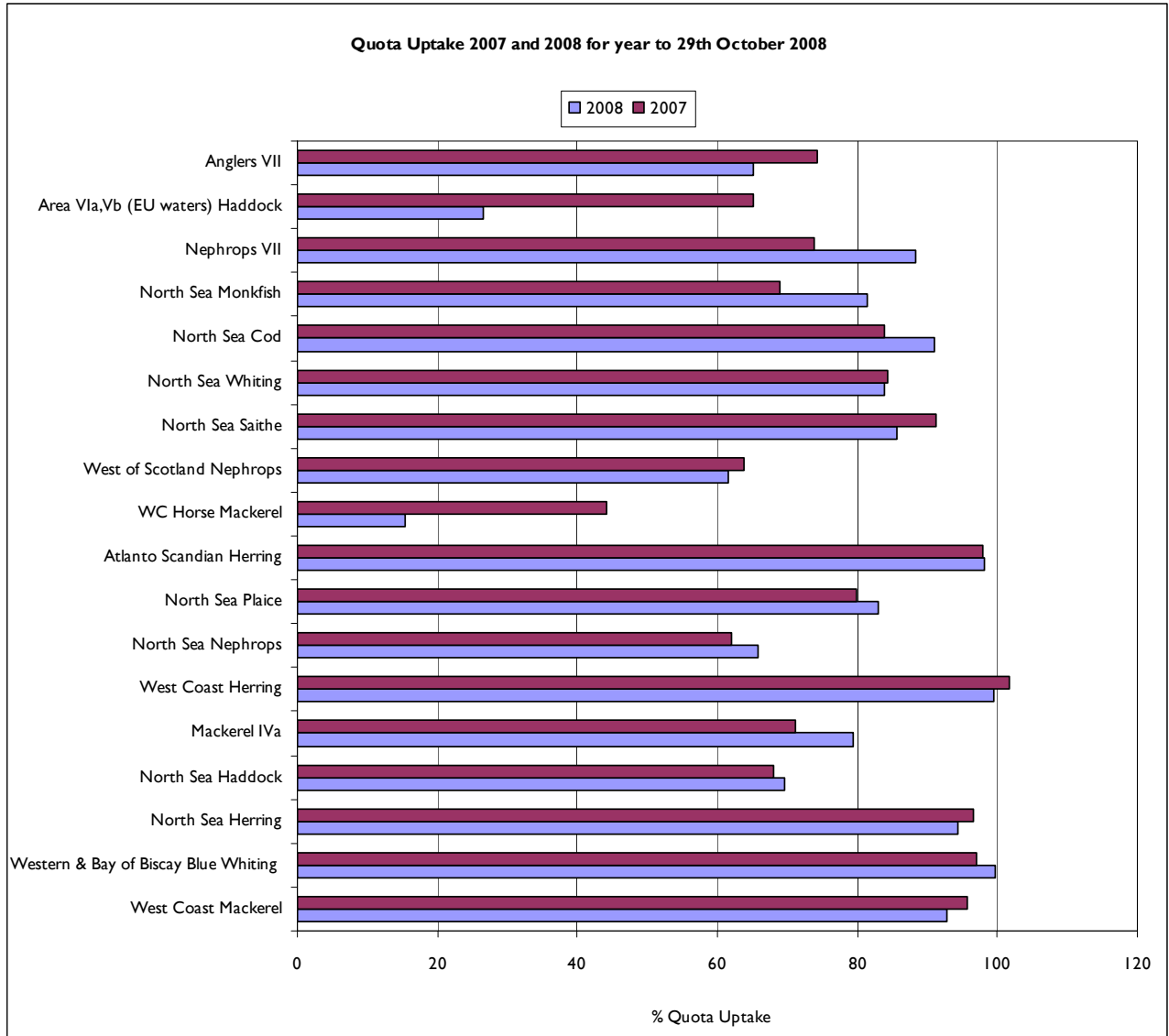
APPENDIX I Cont.

		2008 Statistics				2007 Statistics	
		Quota Allocation	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2008 Quota	Amount left	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2007 Quota
Saithe VII	Sector Total	560.0	51.9	9.3	508.1	56.3	10.1
	Non-sector	8.2	0.2	2.0	8.1	0.0	0.1
	10m & Under	11.1	4.0	36.3	7.0	7.9	71.5
	TOTAL	582.0	56.1	9.6	525.9	64.2	11.0
Anglers VII	Sector Total	5,064.4	3,288.0	64.9	1,776.4	3,722.7	73.8
	Non-sector	53.5	16.9	31.6	36.6	28.9	121.9
	10m & Under	293.2	219.5	74.9	73.7	245.9	81.7
	TOTAL	5,415.8	3,524.6	65.1	1,891.1	3,998.0	74.4
Megrin VII	Sector Total	2,574.1	1,422.9	55.3	1,151.2	1,335.4	46.6
	Non-sector	5.2	0.0	0.7	5.2	0.0	0.1
	10m & Under	39.4	12.2	30.9	27.2	17.5	45.3
	TOTAL	2,624.0	1,435.1	54.7	1,188.9	1,352.9	46.4
Haddock VII	Sector Total	1,251.2	945.7	75.6	305.4	802.5	69.9
	Non-sector	4.0	0.1	3.4	3.8	0.3	7.7
	10m & Under	64.5	38.1	59.0	26.4	43.9	88.3
	TOTAL	1,327.0	984.0	74.2	343.0	846.7	69.6
of which Haddock VIIb-k	Sector Total	577.7	421.3	72.9	156.4	261.8	49.5
	Non-sector	1.2	0.1	11.0	1.1	0.3	13.3
	10m & Under	52.0	37.3	71.8	14.7	43.8	94.4
	TOTAL	635.0	458.6	72.2	176.4	306.0	52.2
Hake VI & VII	Sector Total	3,245.4	2,772.5	85.4	472.9	2,804.4	57.1
	Non-sector	29.8	0.5	1.7	29.3	0.4	1.5
	10m & Under	26.0	2.3	8.7	23.7	2.0	3.5
	TOTAL	3,306.5	2,775.3	83.9	531.2	2,806.7	56.1
Pollack VII	Sector Total	1,992.6	746.9	37.5	1,245.7	946.7	49.6
	Non-sector		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	10m & Under	611.8	462.8	75.6	149.0	524.0	75.3
	TOTAL	2,666.0	1,217.2	45.7	1,448.8	1,477.7	55.5
Nephrops VII	Sector Total	8,859.5	7,872.2	88.9	987.3	6,659.6	75.0
	Non-sector	11.3	0.0	0.0	11.3	2.3	17.4
	10m & Under	146.1	94.2	64.5	51.9	73.1	47.3
	TOTAL	9,072.9	8,010.0	88.3	1,062.9	6,736.2	73.9
North Sea Herring	Sector Total	25,519.1	24,077.1	94.3	1,442.0	67,528.5	96.6
	Non-sector	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
	10m & Under	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.0
	TOTAL	25,520.6	24,077.1	94.3	1,443.5	67,528.6	96.6
West Coast Herring	Sector Total	14,276.6	14,210.9	99.5	65.7	18,558.3	101.7
	Non-sector	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	10m & Under	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	14,276.7	14,210.9	99.5	65.8	18,558.3	101.7
West Coast Mackerel (including IVa, 1 Jan to 15 Feb and 1 Oct to 31 Dec)	Sector Total	123,733.1	115,327.8	93.2	8,405.3	97,423.7	96.2
	Non-sector	3.7	2.1	55.4	1.7	5.3	133.8
	10m & Under	80.4	84.7	105.3	-4.3	63.5	100.5
	Handliners	1,341.1	817.5	61.0	523.6	1,081.8	61.0
TOTAL	125,158.3	116,232.0	92.9	8,926.3	98,574.2	95.6	

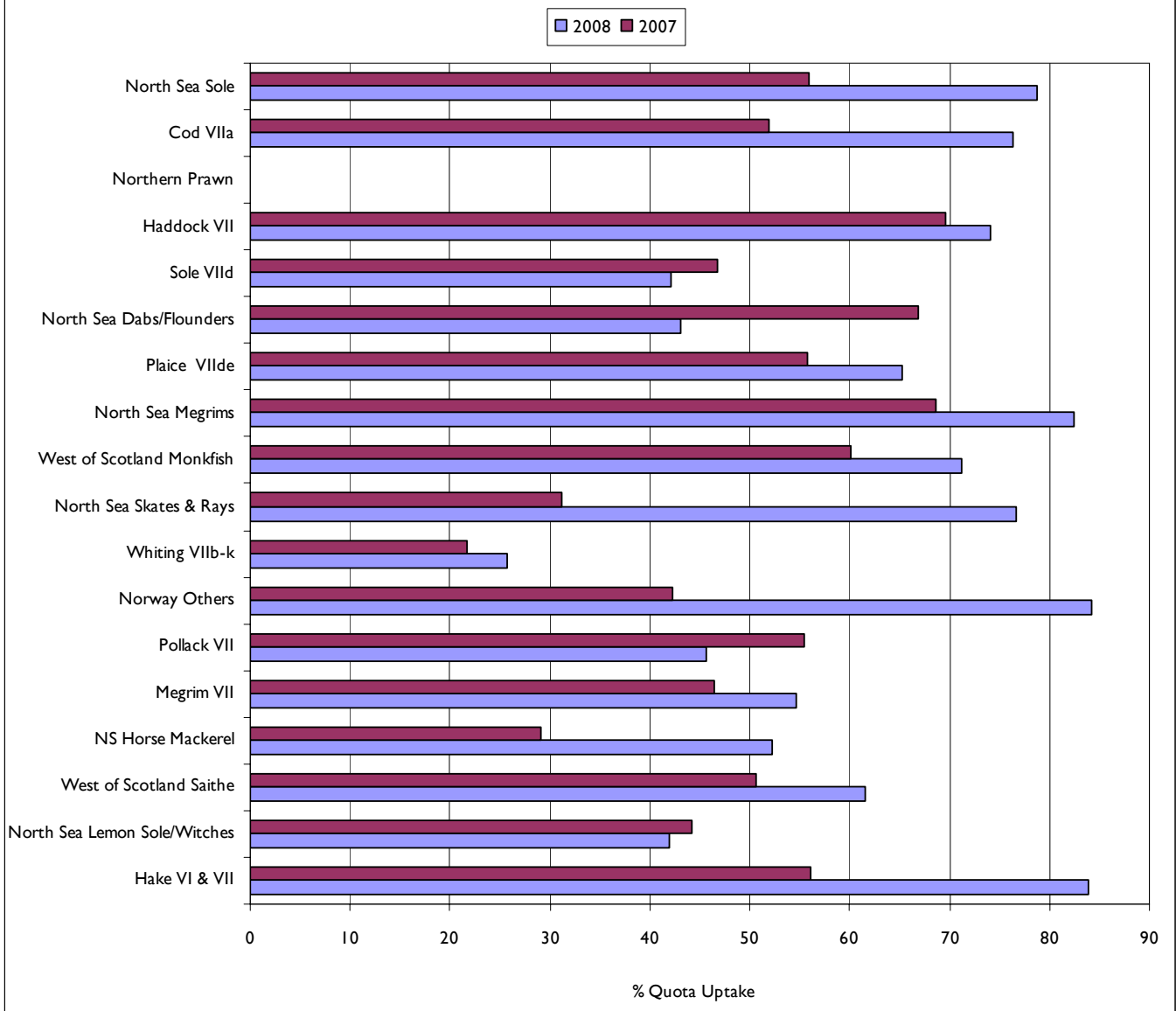
APPENDIX I Cont.

		2008 Statistics				2007 Statistics	
		Quota Allocation	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2008 Quota	Amount left	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2007 Quota
Mackerel IVa (1 Oct to 31 Dec; 1 Jan to 15 Feb - part of West Coast Mackerel)	Sector Total	41,198.6	32,679.3	79.3	8519.3	28,310.2	71.3
	Non-sector	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
	10m & Under	0.0	5.7	0.0	-5.7	0.0	0.0
	Handliners	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	41,200.0	32,685.0	79.3	8515.0	28,310.2	71.2
NS Mackerel (including IIIa IVbc)	Sector Total	97.5	87.6	89.8	10.0	73.3	73.2
	Non-sector	-0.5	3.2	-587.9	-3.8	2.5	-10,021.5
	10m & Under	395.0	337.1	85.3	57.9	424.0	141.3
	TOTAL	492.0	427.9	87.0	64.1	499.8	124.9
'Of Which' NS Mackerel IIIa IVbc	Sector Total	101.5	75.5	74.4	26.0	6.2	8.7
	Non-sector	-4.6	3.2	-69.4	-7.8	1.0	-4,242.3
	10m & Under	95.0	66.6	70.1	28.4	18.8	0.0
	TOTAL	191.9	145.3	75.7	46.6	26.1	30.5
Firth of Clyde Herring	Sector Total	799.6	366.2	45.8	433.4	150.1	18.9
	Non-sector	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	10m & Under	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	800.0	366.2	45.8	433.8	150.1	18.8
NS Horse Mackerel	Sector Total	2,926.8	1,525.4	52.1	1401.4	962.3	29.0
	Non-sector	-3.8	1.5	-40.5	-5.4	0.1	-4.9
	10m & Under	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.0
	TOTAL	2,923.0	1,527.2	52.2	1395.8	962.6	29.0
WC Horse Mackerel	Sector Total	22,598.9	3,465.6	15.3	19133.4	5,234.3	44.0
	Non-sector	19.1	2.2	11.7	16.8	4.1	28.3
	10m & Under	20.0	5.3	26.3	14.7	4.3	0.0
	TOTAL	22,638.0	3,473.1	15.3	19164.9	5,242.7	44.1
NS Sandeels	Sector Total	6,985.5	6,259.0	89.6	726.5	687.8	11.3
	Non-sector	24.5	0.0	0.0	24.5	0.0	0.0
	10m & Under	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	7,010.0	6,259.0	89.3	751.0	687.8	11.1
Western & Bay of Biscay Blue Whiting	Sector Total	35,169.6	35,104.7	99.8	64.9	79,571.2	97.0
	Non-sector	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0
	10m & Under	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
	TOTAL	35,171.5	35,104.7	99.8	66.8	79,571.5	97.0
Bay of Biscay Blue Whiting (only)	Sector Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Non-sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	10m & Under	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NS Blue Whiting	Sector Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Non-sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	10m & Under	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Atlanto Scandian Herring (including International, Norwegian & Faroese waters)		20,110.2	19,737.0	98.1	373.2	16,111.1	97.9
Atlanto Scandian Herring Norwegian waters (including EEZ)		0.0	19,737.0	0.0	-19,737.0	12,943.6	0.0
Atlanto Scandian Herring Norwegian, EEZ Zone		0.0	19,737.0	0.0	-19,737.0	12,943.6	0.0
Atlanto Scandian Herring Faroese waters		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	300.0	0.0

Appendix II: Comparison of 2007 and 2008 TAC percentage uptake



Quota Uptake 2007 and 2008 for year to 29th October 2008



The Fisheries Management Issues Report is available on the Seafish website at www.seafish.org. Contact Sébastien Metz to be included in the distribution list.

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