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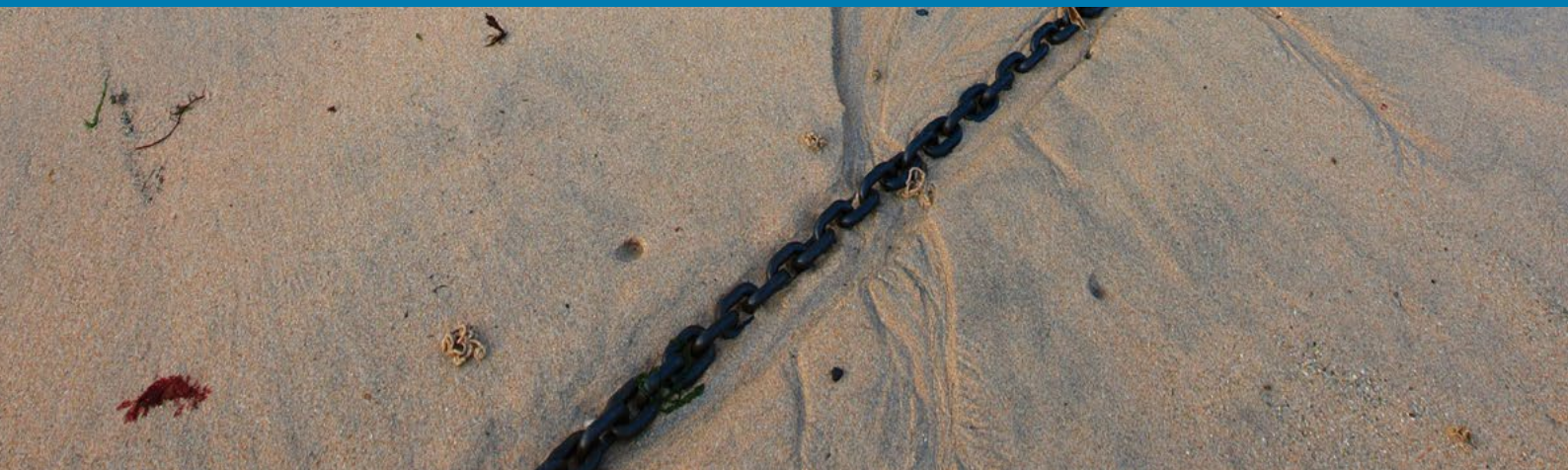
QUAY ISSUES

2014 Economics of the UK Fishing Fleet



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We are especially grateful to:

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CONTENTS

- Total fishing income increased by 16% in 2014 compared to 2013, with £868million worth of fish landed by the UK fishing fleet. The increase in fishing income can largely be attributed to a significant increase in the volume of pelagic species landed. Provisional estimates for 2015 show total fishing income decreasing by 11% to £772million.
- In 2015, the number of active fishing vessels fell from 4,565 in 2014 to 4,536 (provisional figures) with over 2,000 vessels classified as inactive. A further 1,700 vessels were classified as low activity vessels having generated less than £10,000 in fishing income in 2015.
- Seafish estimates that total expenditure on marine fuel was £142million in 2014 (a 5% decrease on 2013 expenditure) and £96million in 2015 (32% decrease from 2014). Fuel cost as a proportion of total income was an estimated 16% in 2014 and 12% in 2015, this being the lowest proportion of total income at any point during the during the last ten years. The third quarter of 2014 saw a substantial decrease in the price of marine diesel and by the end of 2015 the UK average price per litre sat at just below 30 pence per litre. Most improvements to fleet performance in 2014 and 2015 can largely be attributed to the lower fuel price.
- Total UK fleet operating profit was £216million in 2014 amounting to a 54% increase from 2013. An estimated £157million of net profit was generated in 2014, equal to 17% of total income.
- Around six hundred face-to-face interviews with skippers and vessel owners took place during the summer of 2015. These interviews highlighted issues such as the availability and cost of quota, fuel price and market elements - such as the price of fish - as the main factors impacting the financial performance of businesses. The first two issues of Quay Issues magazine inspected these concerns in more detail, looking at innovative approaches to tackling the challenges faced by the industry.
- When ambitions for the next few years were discussed, answers were, as always, mixed. Those who had experienced a strong performance in recent years tended to be more optimistic, whereas business owners who had struggled had a more pessimistic outlook. With uncertainty persisting as to how the landing obligation is to be implemented and the continued unpredictability of quota availability, market prices and, of course, the weather, many felt that long-term planning was a near impossible task.

NB: All estimates for 2015 are provisional and will be revised when sufficient sample data are available in early 2017.

INTRODUCTION

The 2014 Economic Survey of the UK Fishing Fleet provides a detailed insight into the financial and operational performance of the fleet during 2014 and 2015. This is the tenth edition of this annual report. We hope that the availability of accurate economic data and analysis of fleet performance will be used to enhance fisheries management and will benefit the UK fleet in the long-run.

Data for 2014 are estimates based on the same year costs and earnings samples collected by Seafish combined with official statistics on landings, capacity and effort, along with the latest fuel price. Due to a time lag in the availability of company accounts, 2015 estimates are generated using up-to-date landings data and 2014 cost structures and should therefore be considered preliminary estimates. Seafish will revise those estimates when sufficient 2015 costs and earnings sample data becomes available in spring 2017.

The dataset containing the estimates used in this report is publicly available to download in Excel workbook format from the Seafish website (www.seafish.org). Here you can gain access to our full suite of publications covering the economic performance of both the UK Fishing Fleet and the UK Seafood Processing Industry. Bespoke datasets are available upon request and depending on sufficient data being available.

If you have any comments about this report, would like to suggest improvements to be made in future reports or would like more detailed information, please contact us at:

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Production of this report is only possible with the goodwill of vessel owners (and their accountants) who participated in the survey.

UK OVERVIEW INFOGRAPHIC

TOTAL UK FLEET FISHING INCOME

2014: **£868m**

2015: **£772m**

OPERATING PROFIT

£

2014: **£216m**

2015: **£163m**

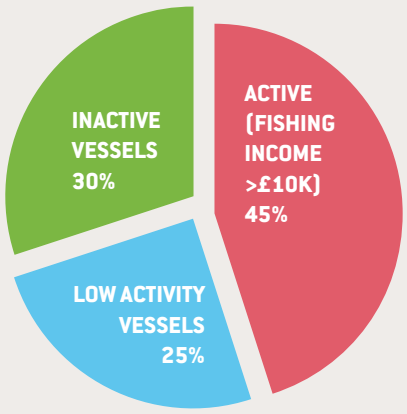
NET PROFIT

2014: **£157m**

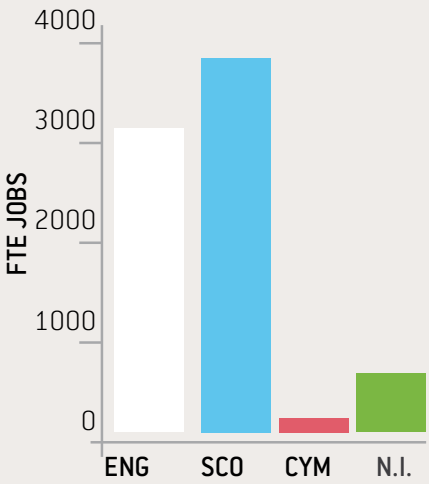
GVA

2014: **£413m**

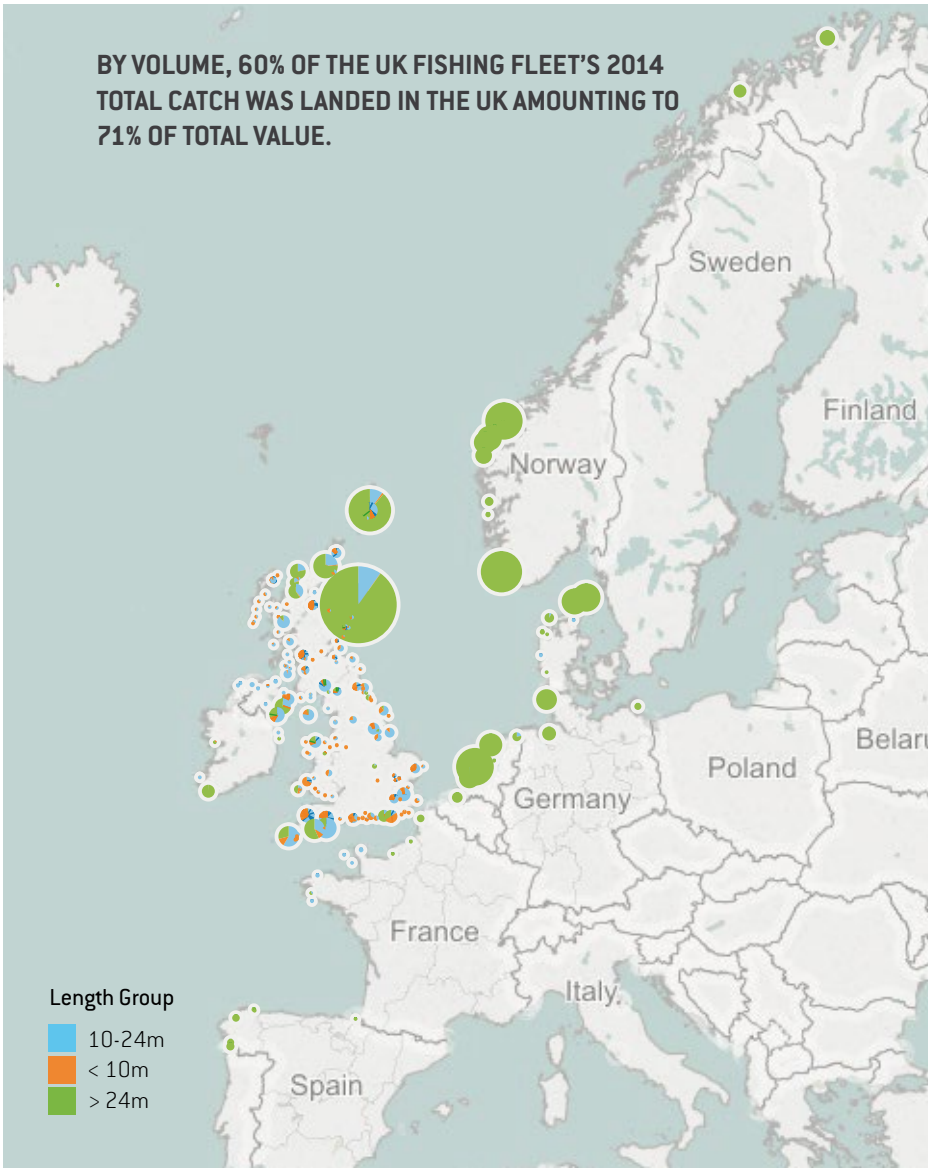
2015: **£362m**



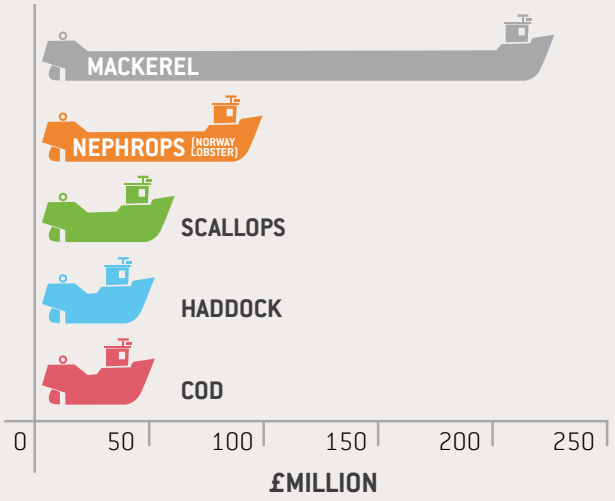
55% OF THE UK FISHING FLEET WAS CLASSED AS INACTIVE OR LOW ACTIVITY IN 2014



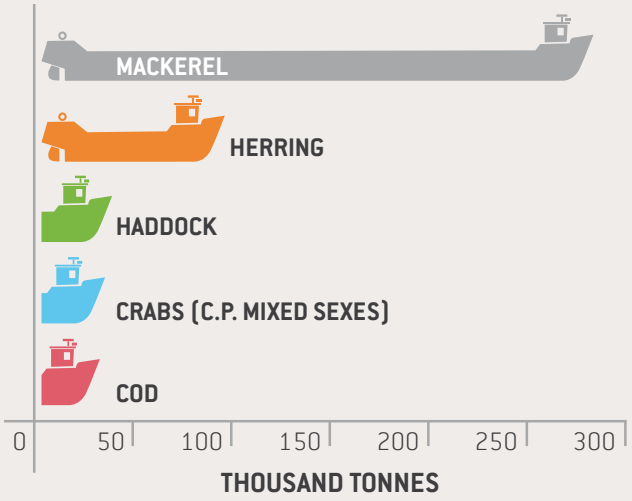
ALMOST HALF OF ALL FTE JOBS IN THE UK FISHING FLEET IN 2014 ARE ON SCOTTISH REGISTERED VESSELS



IN 2014 FIVE SPECIES COMPRISED OVER 50% OF TOTAL FISHING INCOME

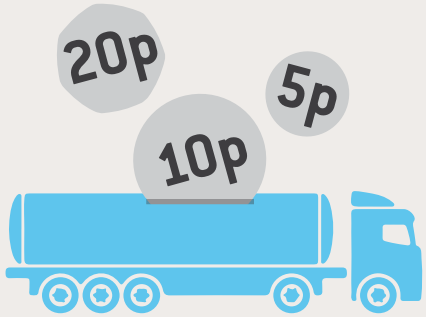


A HIGHER VOLUME OF MACKEREL WAS LANDED BY THE UK FISHING FLEET IN 2014 THAN THE NEXT FOUR SPECIES COMBINED



50p

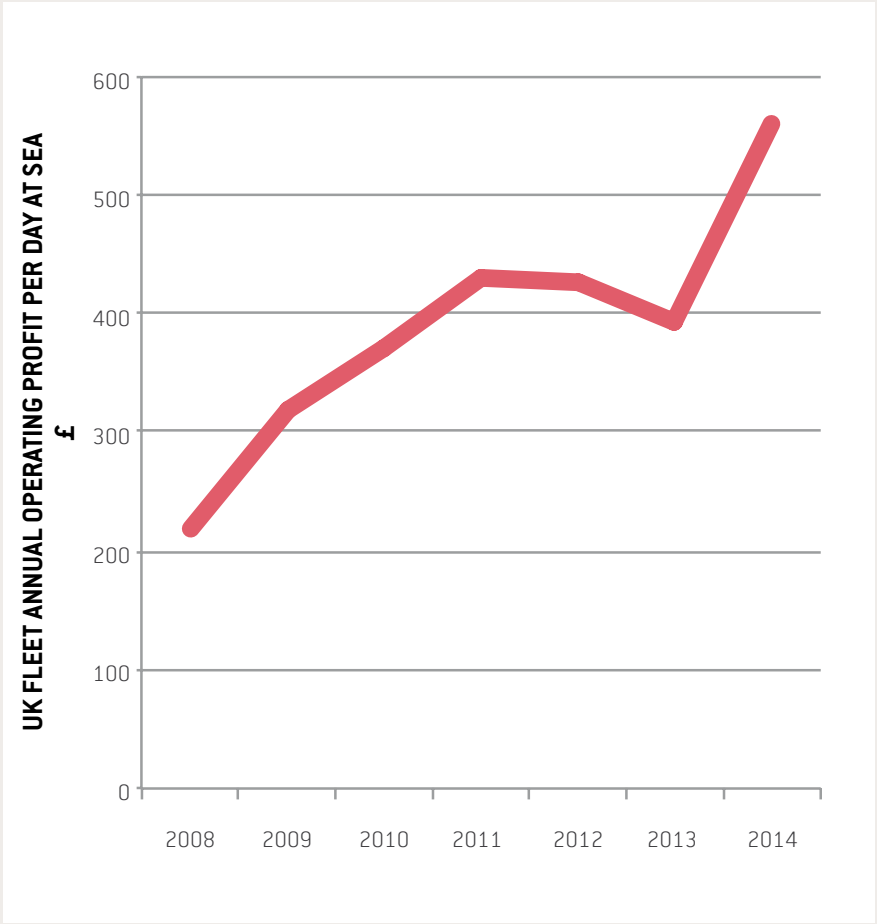
AVERAGE ANNUAL FUEL PRICE FELL FROM 50 PENCE PER LITRE IN 2014 TO 35 PENCE PER LITRE IN 2015



*Duty free price

AN ESTIMATED 5% OF TOTAL UK FLEET TURNOVER WAS NON-FISHING INCOME IN 2014

OPERATING PROFIT PER DAY AT SEA HAS BEEN ON AN UPWARD TREND SINCE 2008 SUGGESTING AN INCREASE IN THE EFFICIENCY OF THE FLEET



Source: Seafish 2014 Economic Survey of the UK Fishing Fleet, MMO UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2014

UK OVERVIEW

There were a total of 4,565 active vessels in the UK fishing fleet in 2014; 36% of which were low activity vessels, defined as vessels with an annual fishing income under £10k. In addition to these figures, there were 1,987 inactive vessels, which were mostly small scale vessels (under 10m in length).

Provisional estimates suggest the number of active vessels decreased by 29 vessels in 2015, while the number of inactive vessels increased to 2,017. The proportion of low activity vessels in the active fleet increased to 38%.

The distribution of active and inactive vessels around UK ports in 2014 can be seen in Figure 1.

Number of active vessels

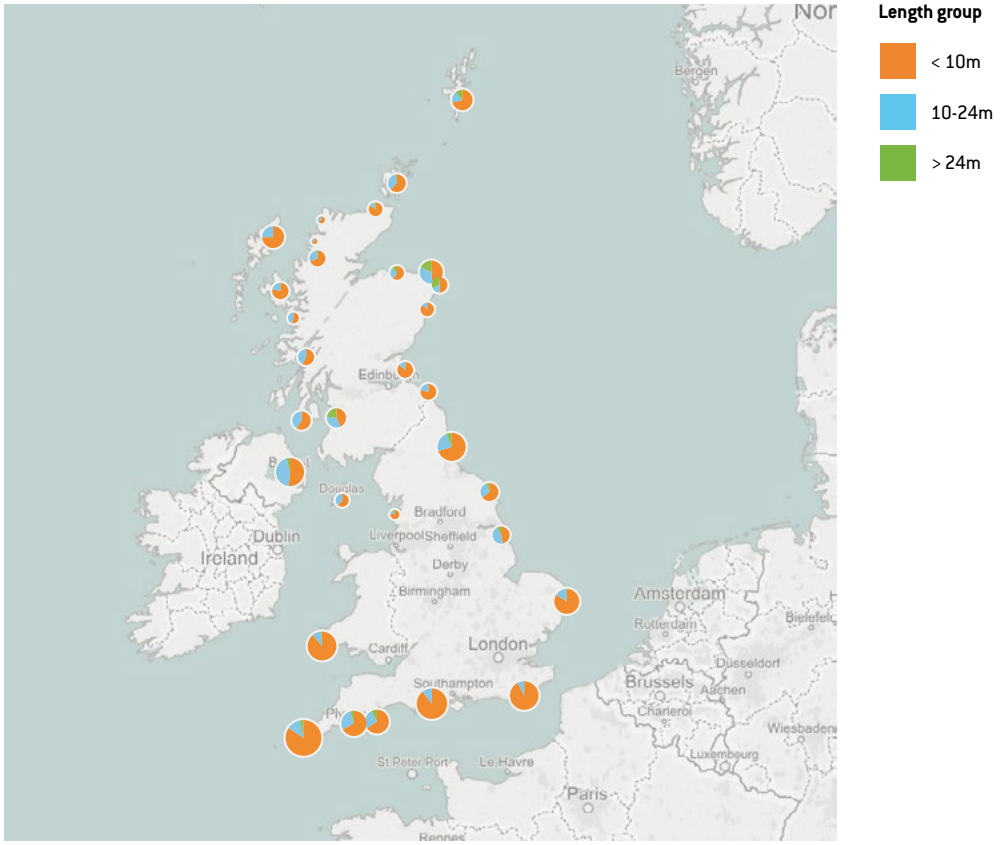
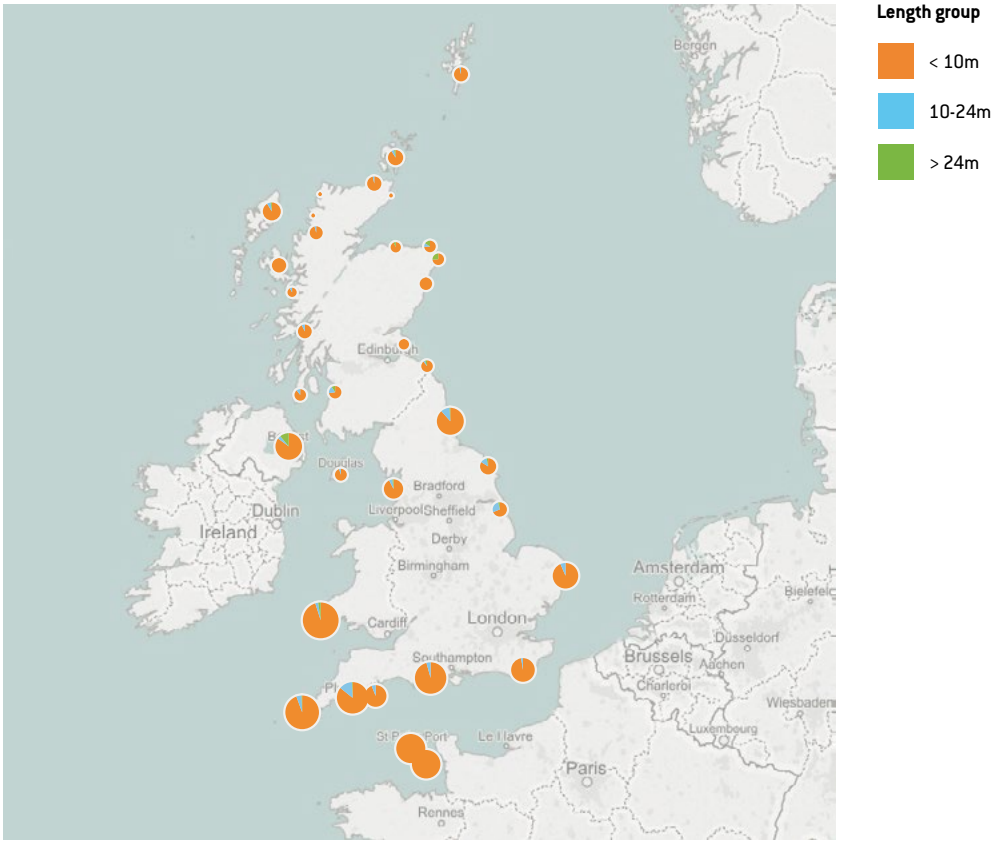


Fig 1. Distribution of vessels around the UK, 2014
Source: MMO data, ports of administration have been used to allocate vessels.

Number of inactive vessels



The UK fishing fleet is highly diversified with a broad range of vessels targeting a variety of different species. Whilst there are clearly differences between the fleets of the home nations there is also a variety of vessels operating in the same fishing areas and this can lead to conflict. During the survey, this conflict between the small scale and large scale fleets was highlighted by some as a major factor impacting on financial performance. In particular there were markedly different attitudes toward regulation, some sectors felt they were being hampered by increasingly tight management restrictions, whilst others expressed a desire for more regulation of their fishing grounds.

UK OVERVIEW

Fishing income of the UK fleet in 2014 increased by 16% compared to 2013, reaching a total of £868 million. Estimated fishing income for 2015 was £772 million, an 11% decrease from 2014.

A similar pattern is observed in the weight of landings, which in 2014 increased by 21%, reaching 759,000 tonnes; and then decreased by 7% in 2015 to 705,000 tonnes. Despite this decrease, the weight of landings in 2015 was higher than the weights landed in the years 2008 to 2013.

This pattern of initial increase and subsequent deterioration of fishing income and weight of landings in 2014 and 2015 respectively was mainly driven by the pelagic sector. The pattern could be partly related to the Russian trade ban in August 2014 and the subsequent deterioration of the average mackerel price from £905 per tonne in 2013 to £645 per tonne in 2015.

The distribution of the weight of landings by UK vessels around ports in 2014 can be seen in Figure 2.

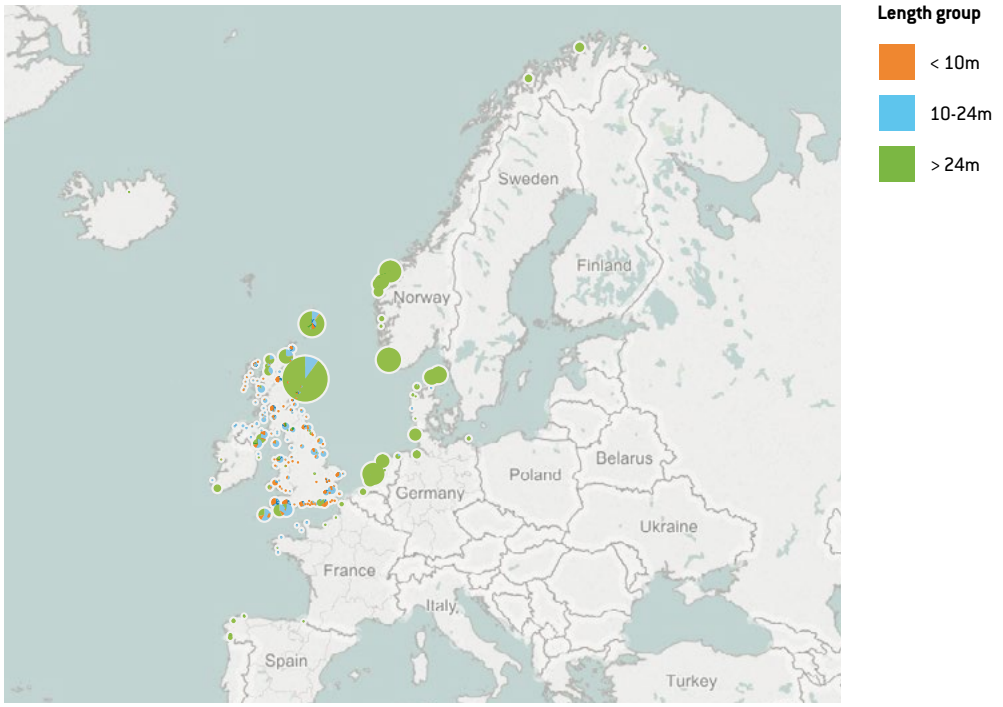


Fig 2. Weight of landings by ports, 2014
Source: MMO data, ports of actual landings.

The estimated number of people employed by the UK fleet in 2014 was 11,600, a decrease of 5% compared to 2013 figures. In the same period, the number of Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) jobs increased by almost 6% from 7,100 to 7,600 FTEs, showing an increase in the average number of hours worked by employees.

The Gross Value Added (GVA) of the UK fleet followed the same trend as revenue, increasing from £312 million in 2013 to £414 million in 2014 (a 33% increase). A deterioration of GVA is forecasted for 2015, with GVA decreasing by 12% to £363 million.

The distribution of employment by administration port and vessel size is provided in Figure 3.

Employment (FTE)

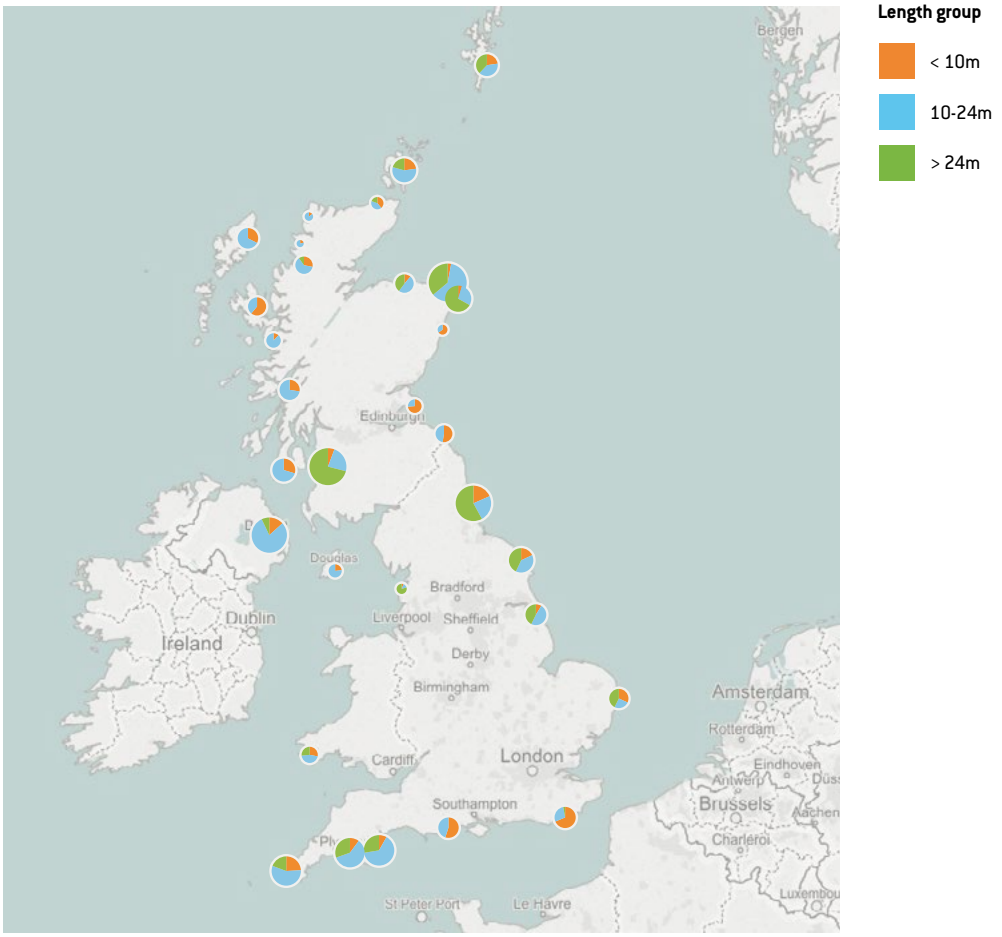


Fig 3. Distribution of employment (in FTE) by port of administration, 2014
Source: MMO data for ports of administration, which have been used to allocate variables to the ports; Seafish dataset for employment and GVA estimates.

HOME NATIONS ANALYSIS

England had the largest fleet, with 2,267 active fishing vessels, representing 50% of the UK fleet in 2014. Scotland had the second largest fleet with 1,663 vessels or 36% of the UK fleet. Northern Ireland and Wales had a total of 279 and 294 vessels registered in 2014 respectively.

The majority of vessels registered in all nations were under 10m in length. England had the largest number of under 10m vessels, with 54% of all under 10m vessels registered in this home nation.

Vessels over 10m in length represented approximately 28% of the total number of vessels but 45% of the total fishing effort. This was due to a significant proportion of vessels under 10m having low levels of activity. Scotland had the largest share of over 24m vessels (57% of the total UK figure).

The composition of the fleet by size category is presented in Figure 4.

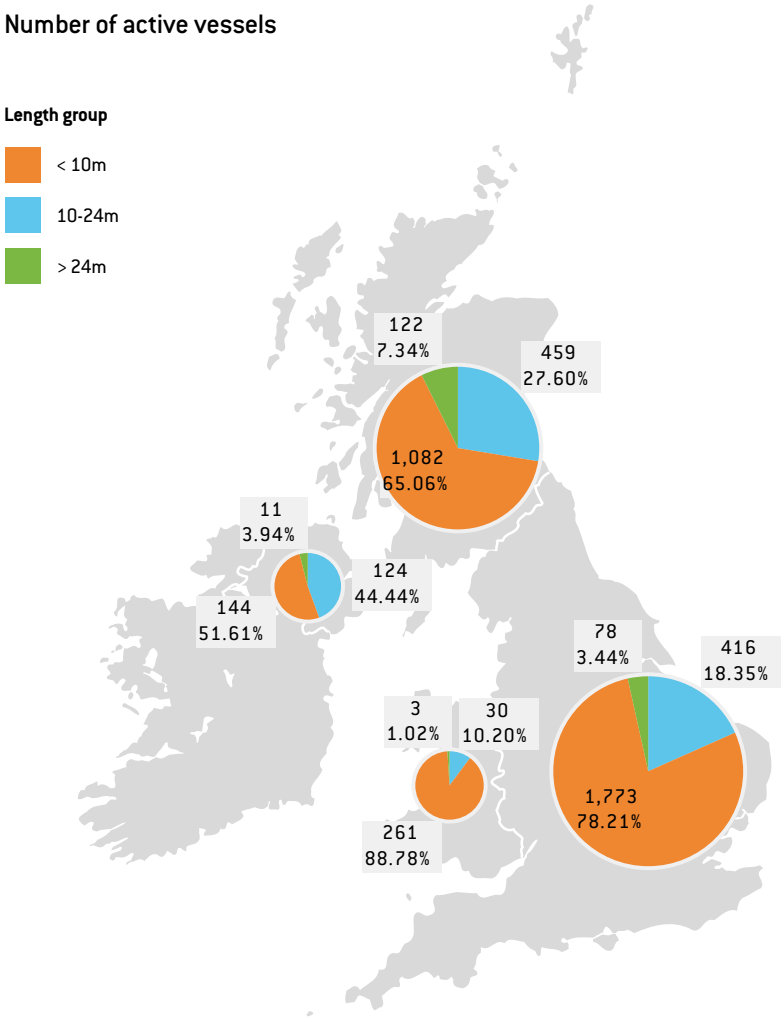


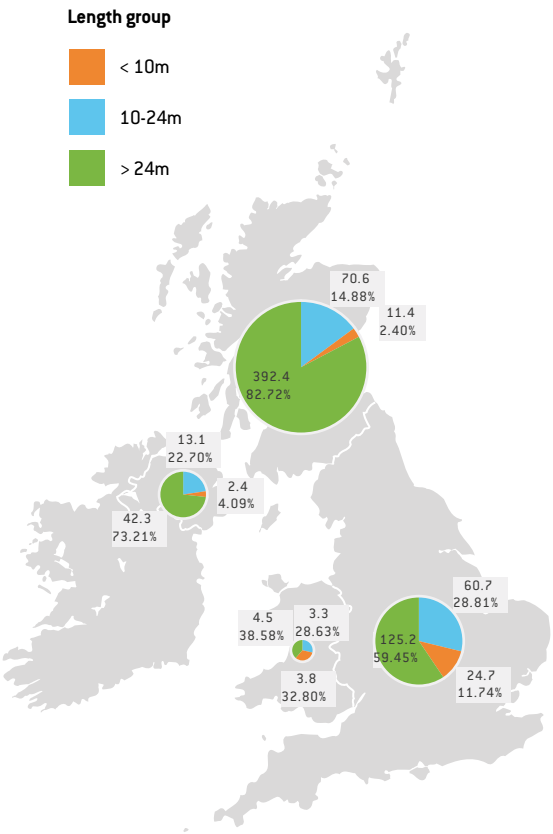
Fig. 4 UK fishing fleet by nation and size category , 2014
Source: MMO data, ports of administration have been used to allocate vessels to nations.

HOME NATIONS ANALYSIS

The highest weight of fish was landed by vessels registered in Scottish ports of administration with 475,000 tonnes landed in 2014. This is followed by vessels registered in England with 211,000 tonnes landed. Landings by vessels administrated in Northern Ireland and Wales were 58,000 tonnes and 12,000 tonnes respectively. Scottish vessels also had the largest fishing income, representing 52% of UK fishing income; followed by vessels registered in England with 39% of the total. Over 24m vessels represented the largest share in the weight of landings and fishing income in all home nations.

The weight and value of landings by home nation and size category are presented in Figure 5.

Weight of landings, thousand tonnes



Value of landings, M£

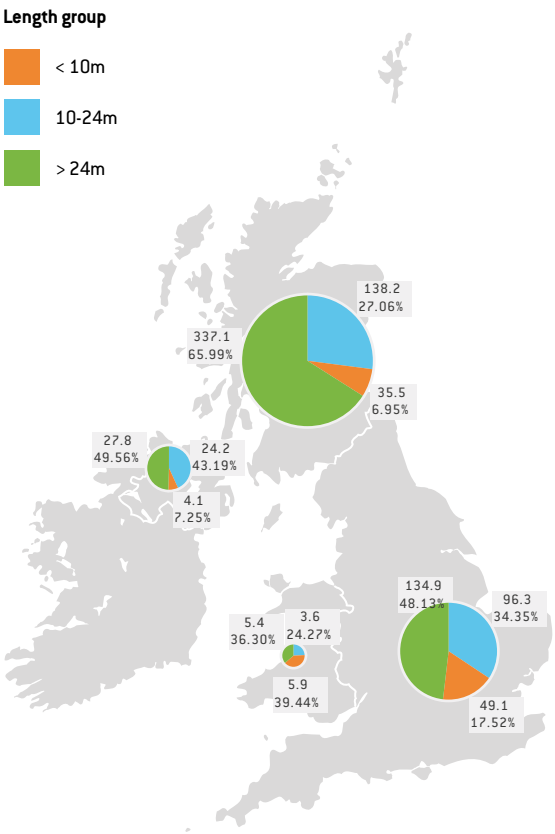


Fig 5. Landings by home nations, 2014
Source: MMO data, ports of administration have been used to allocate vessel landings to the nations.

HOME NATIONS ANALYSIS

Scotland had the highest number of people employed in the sector in 2014 with 3,858 FTEs, followed by England with 3,134 FTEs. These nations represented approximately 45% and 42% of the total number of FTEs in the UK fishing fleet. Northern Ireland and Wales represented 8% and 2% respectively. Overall, the majority of the FTEs were in vessels between 10m and 24m in length (see Figure 6).

Scotland and England also had the highest GVA, with £247 million and £129 million respectively. GVA for Northern Ireland and Wales was £28 million and £8 million. Over 24m vessels contributed the largest share to total GVA across all nations.

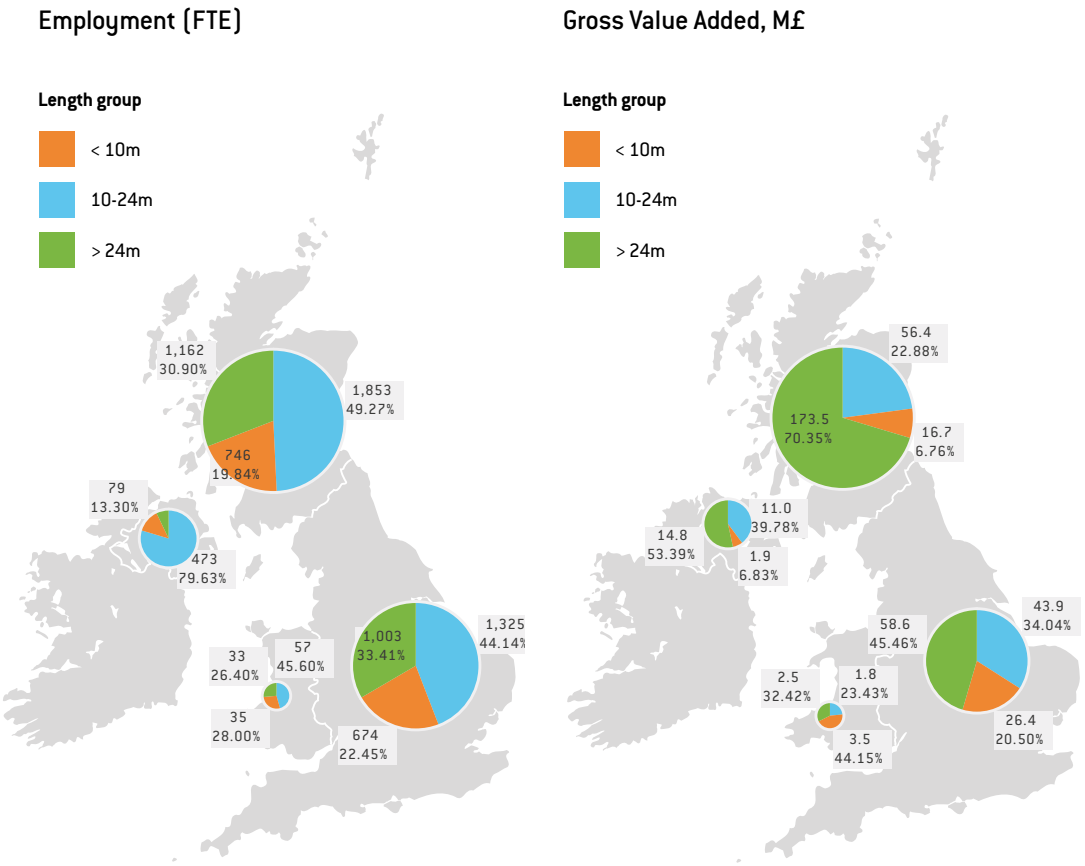
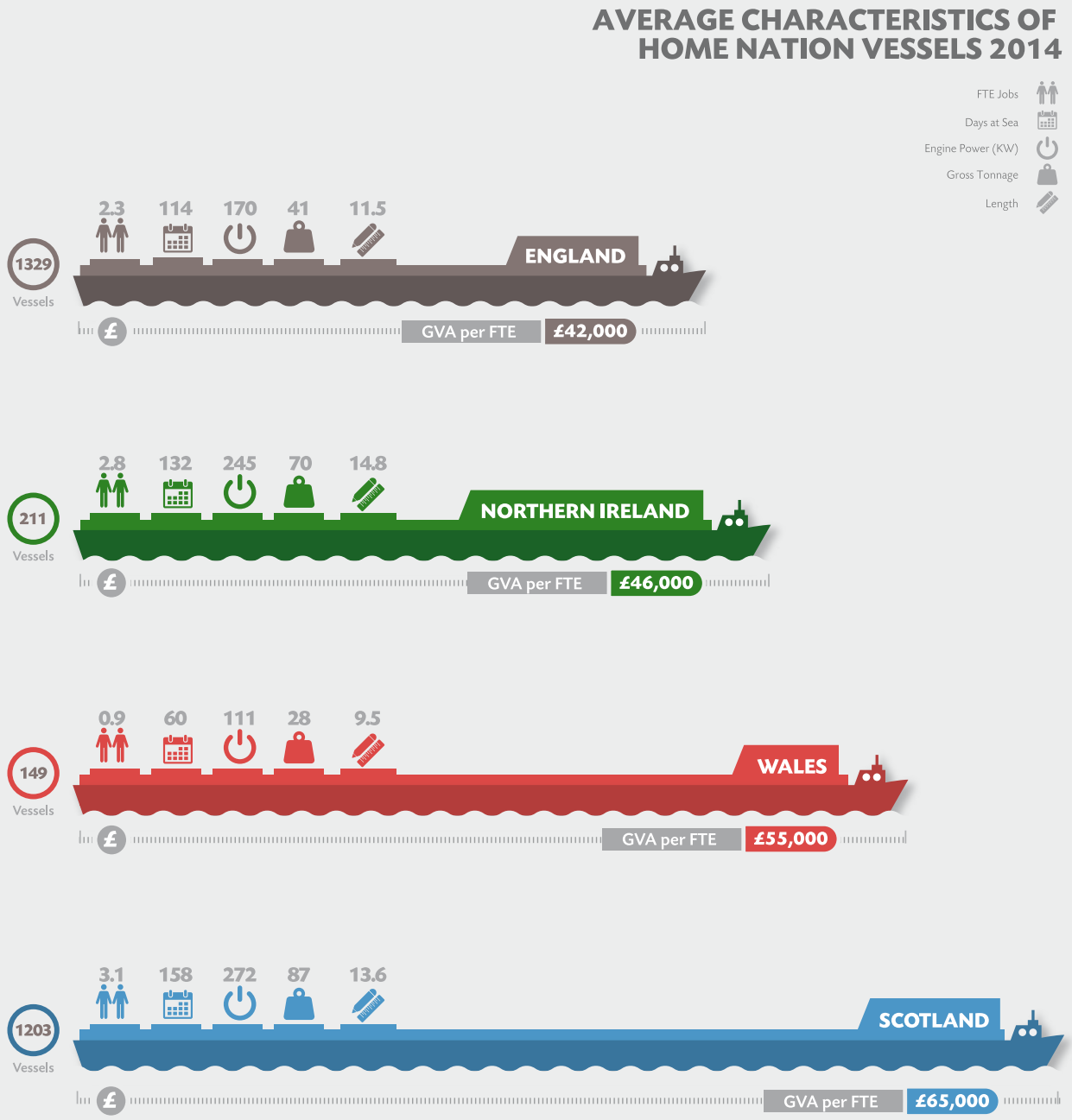


Fig 6. Employment and GVA by nation, 2014

HOME NATIONS ANALYSIS



Figures represent averages per vessel for all active vessels with annual landings > £10,000 in the calendar year 2014
Home nations are assigned based on vessel home port.

FISHING CAPACITY AND ACTIVITIES

There were a total of 4,565 active vessels in the UK fishing fleet in 2014, 1,625 of which were low activity vessels, defined as vessels with an annual fishing income under £10k. Provisional estimates suggest that in 2015 the number of active vessels decreased by 29 to 4,536. The number of vessels in under 10m fleet segments (excluding low activity) decreased by over 100 vessels overall; most of these vessels switched to the 'low activity under 10m' and 'UK scallop dredge under 15m' segments in 2015. The number of vessels in the North Sea beam trawl and nephrops trawl segments also decreased in 2015 by over 40 vessels in total.

There is a wide variation in the number of vessels in each fleet segment. Under 10m vessels comprised 56% of the fleet in 2014 and the largest segment by a wide margin was the under 10m pots and traps fleet, which comprised over 1,000 vessels (35% of the fleet). The remaining segments ranged from 254 vessels in the under 10m drift and/or fixed nets fleet to nine vessels in the Area VIIA demersal trawl fleet.

Average days at sea per vessel in 2014 ranged from 77 days at sea for under 10m vessels using hooks to 288 days at sea for Area VIIB-K trawlers between 24 and 40m. For all segments except two (longliners, and North Sea and West of Scotland (NSWoS) demersal vessels under 24m and 300kW), average days at sea per vessel remained the same or increased from 2013. In particular, days at sea for under 10m vessels in 2014 increased by 9%. Provisional 2015 figures indicate that average days at sea per vessel remained unchanged or decreased for the majority of segments (22 out of 32), compared to 2014 figures.

Average fishing income per vessel varies greatly across different fleet segments. For example, in 2014 vessels under 10m using hooks had an average fishing income per vessel of £30,830, whereas Area VIIB-K trawlers between 24-40m had an average fishing income per vessel of £1.8million. Average fishing income in 2014 remained at similar levels or increased compared to 2013 figures for all segments except four (North Sea beam trawlers under 300kW, NSWoS demersal vessels under 24m and 300kW, scallop dredgers over 15m and under 10m vessels using hooks). Of particular note was the change in the average fishing income for Area VIIA demersal trawlers, which increased by 68% from 2013 to 2014.

Provisional 2015 estimates indicate that average fishing income declined for the majority of segments compared to 2014 figures, leading to an average 2% decrease across the whole fleet.

In the UK fishing sector most of the changes in revenues are related to fish prices or fishing opportunities and stock status, therefore knowing the main fish species targeted and changes in catch composition as well as fish prices allows us to understand the main drivers of revenue changes. For example, deterioration of the stock status of nephrops stocks in the North Sea as well as a reduction in fishing opportunities led to the reduction of the number of vessels in the North Sea nephrops segments from 129 in 2014 to 100 in 2015 as well as revenues and effort.

Including initial quota allocation and swaps, the UK is allocated annually 180-210 quota management units (combining species and area) by the EU, however the most important are 22 management units, which in total provide around 85% of the revenue from quota managed stocks or 50-55% of the total value of landings. The remaining landings are supplied by non-TAC managed stocks such as brown shrimps, scallops and lobsters.

During our most recent survey, the availability and cost of quota was most often noted as the most important factor impacting on the financial performance of a business with a number of participants concerned that securing quota would become more difficult and expensive with the introduction of the landing obligation.

For information about the main species and TAC managed stocks by fleets see Table 2.

FISHING CAPACITY AND ACTIVITIES

TABLE 1: NUMBER OF VESSELS, AVERAGE FISHING INCOME AND AVERAGE DAYS AT SEA BY SEAFISH SEGMENT

SEGMENT	NO. OF VESSELS			AVG. FISHING INCOME (£'000)			AVG. DAYS AT SEA		
	2014	% change 14/13	2015	2014	% change 14/13	2015	2014	% change 14/13	2015
AREA VIIA DEMERSAL TRAWL	9	↑ 80%	13	190	↑ 68%	133	131	↑ 15%	100
AREA VIIA NEPHROPS OVER 250KW	38	↓ -10%	36	253	↑ 13%	280	151	↑ 6%	157
AREA VIIA NEPHROPS UNDER 250KW	44	↓ -20%	41	128	→ 4%	141	130	→ 3%	126
AREA VIIBCDEFGHK 24-40M	12	↓ -8%	11	1,766	↑ 32%	1,625	288	↑ 13%	281
AREA VIIBCDEFGHK TRAWLERS 10-24M	65	↑ 7%	68	239	→ 0%	209	163	→ -1%	149
NORTH SEA BEAM TRAWL OVER 300KW	11	→ 0%	10	1,586	→ 0%	1,862	224	→ -5%	230
NORTH SEA BEAM TRAWL UNDER 300KW	20	↑ 11%	8	64	↓ -44%	92	115	→ -2%	120
NORTH SEA NEPHROPS OVER 300KW	59	↑ 7%	42	548	↑ 33%	387	187	↑ 15%	166
NORTH SEA NEPHROPS UNDER 300KW	70	↑ 21%	58	172	↑ 17%	122	119	→ -5%	108
NSWOS DEMERSAL OVER 24M	37	↓ -8%	39	1,700	↑ 11%	1,490	208	→ 4%	202
NSWOS DEMERSAL PAIR TRAWL SEINE	29	↑ 7%	29	1,200	↑ 5%	1,374	156	→ -2%	188
NSWOS DEMERSAL SEINERS	18	→ -5%	19	1,034	↑ 10%	1,142	141	→ -1%	159
NSWOS DEMERSAL UNDER 24M OVER 300KW	36	↓ -12%	46	808	↑ 15%	719	172	→ -1%	187
NSWOS DEMERSAL UNDER 24M UNDER 300KW	15	↓ -21%	22	205	↓ -11%	187	113	↓ -11%	104
WOS NEPHROPS OVER 250KW	41	↑ 11%	43	340	→ 3%	311	187	→ -1%	174
WOS NEPHROPS UNDER 250KW	91	↓ -7%	90	167	→ 1%	148	162	→ 3%	149
SOUTH WEST BEAMERS OVER 250KW	20	↑ 5%	22	677	→ -5%	663	216	→ 0%	201
SOUTH WEST BEAMERS UNDER 250KW	23	↓ -8%	24	583	→ -2%	537	239	→ -4%	222
UK SCALLOP DREDGE OVER 15M	100	→ 1%	94	403	↓ -9%	441	170	→ 1%	173
UK SCALLOP DREDGE UNDER 15M	189	→ -2%	219	132	↑ 14%	124	90	→ -4%	97
UNDER 10M DEMERSAL TRAWL/ SEINE	202	→ 0%	185	66	↑ 7%	58	107	↑ 11%	102
UNDER 10M DRIFT AND/OR FIXED NETS	254	→ 2%	224	47	↑ 15%	39	89	↑ 5%	80
UNDER 10M POTS AND TRAPS	1,043	→ 4%	997	54	→ 4%	53	125	↑ 13%	133
UNDER 10M USING HOOKS	149	→ -1%	133	31	↓ -8%	38	77	↑ 6%	81
GILL NETTERS	38	→ 0%	31	533	↑ 13%	547	165	→ -1%	176
LONGLINERS	29	↑ 7%	25	796	↑ 9%	922	167	↓ -6%	178
POTS AND TRAPS 10-12M	166	→ -2%	160	114	↑ 10%	127	160	↑ 6%	162
POTS AND TRAPS OVER 12M	92	→ 3%	95	395	↑ 16%	369	176	→ 4%	169
MISCELLANEOUS	10	↑ 43%	15	3,027	→ -1%	1,564	150	↓ -17%	111
LOW ACTIVITY OVER 10M	56	↑ 10%	46	5	↓ -13%	5	30	↑ 44%	22
LOW ACTIVITY UNDER 10M	1,569	↓ -6%	1,664	3	↓ -7%	3	27	↑ 9%	30
PELAGIC OVER 40M	30	→ 0%	27	8,686	↑ 38%	7,335	70	↑ 8%	75

↓ Indicates an decrease of <-5% compared to previous year

→ Indicates a change in the range of +/- 5% compared to previous year

↑ Indicates an increase of >5% compared to previous year

FISHING CAPACITY AND ACTIVITIES

TABLE 2. SPECIES AND STOCK DEPENDENCIES OF UK FLEETS IN 2014

SEGMENT	NO. OF VESSELS		AVG. DAYS AT SEA		Main species	Species depencency. % of fleet segment revenues
	2014	change 14/13	2014	change 14/13		
AREA VIIA DEMERSAL TRAWL	9	↑ 80%	131	↑ 15%	Nephrops (Norway Lobster)	36%
AREA VIIA NEPHROPS OVER 250KW	38	↓ -10%	151	↑ 6%	Nephrops (Norway Lobster)	90%
AREA VIIA NEPHROPS UNDER 250KW	44	↓ -20%	130	→ 3%	Nephrops (Norway Lobster)	90%
AREA VIIBCDEFGHK 24-40M	12	↓ -8%	288	↑ 13%	Monks or Anglers	41%
AREA VIIBCDEFGHK TRAWLERS 10-24M	65	↑ 7%	163	→ -1%	Lemon Sole	21%
NORTH SEA BEAM TRAWL OVER 300KW	11	→ 0%	224	→ -5%	Plaice	57%
NORTH SEA BEAM TRAWL UNDER 300KW	20	↑ 11%	115	→ -2%	Brown Shrimps	83%
NORTH SEA NEPHROPS OVER 300KW	59	↑ 7%	187	↑ 15%	Nephrops (Norway Lobster)	70%
NORTH SEA NEPHROPS UNDER 300KW	70	↑ 21%	119	→ -5%	Nephrops (Norway Lobster)	84%
NSWOS DEMERSAL OVER 24M	37	↓ -8%	208	→ 4%	Haddock	26%
NSWOS DEMERSAL PAIR TRAWL SEINE	29	↑ 7%	156	→ -2%	Haddock	46%
NSWOS DEMERSAL SEINERS	18	→ -5%	141	→ -1%	Haddock	36%
NSWOS DEMERSAL UNDER 24M OVER 300KW	36	↓ -12%	172	→ -1%	Monks or Anglers	20%
NSWOS DEMERSAL UNDER 24M UNDER 300KW	15	↓ -21%	113	↓ -11%	Monks or Anglers	15%
SOUTH WEST BEAMERS OVER 250KW	20	↑ 5%	216	→ 0%	Monks or Anglers	28%
SOUTH WEST BEAMERS UNDER 250KW	23	↓ -8%	239	→ -4%	Sole	31%
UK SCALLOP DREDGE OVER 15M	100	→ 1%	170	→ 1%	Scallops	83%
UK SCALLOP DREDGE UNDER 15M	189	→ -2%	90	→ -4%	Scallops	58%
UNDER 10M DEMERSAL TRAWL/SEINE	202	→ 0%	107	↑ 11%	Nephrops (Norway Lobster)	54%
UNDER 10M DRIFT AND/OR FIXED NETS	254	→ 2%	89	↑ 5%	Bass	28%
UNDER 10M POTS AND TRAPS	1,043	→ 4%	125	↑ 13%	Lobsters	36%
UNDER 10M USING HOOKS	149	→ -1%	77	↑ 6%	Bass	32%
WOS NEPHROPS OVER 250KW	41	↑ 11%	187	→ -1%	Nephrops (Norway Lobster)	92%
WOS NEPHROPS UNDER 250KW	91	↓ -7%	162	→ 3%	Nephrops (Norway Lobster)	98%
GILL NETTERS	38	→ 0%	165	→ -1%	Monks or Anglers	50%
LONGLINERS	29	↑ 7%	167	↓ -6%	Hake	77%
POTS AND TRAPS 10-12M	166	→ -2%	160	↑ 6%	Crabs (C.P.Mixed Sexes)	29%
POTS AND TRAPS OVER 12M	92	→ 3%	176	→ 4%	Crabs (C.P.Mixed Sexes)	69%
MISCELLANEOUS	10	↑ 43%	150	↓ -17%	Cod	70%
LOW ACTIVITY OVER 10M	56	↑ 10%	30	↑ 44%	Nephrops (Norway Lobster)	20%
LOW ACTIVITY UNDER 10M	1,569	↓ -6%	27	↑ 9%	Lobsters	32%
PELAGIC OVER 40M	30	→ 0%	70	↑ 8%	Mackerel	85%

* EU waters, Norway waters excluded in case of North Sea.

↓ Indicates an decrease of <-5% compared to previous year
→ Indicates a change in the range of +/- 5% compared to previous year
↑ Indicates an increase of >5% compared to previous year

FISHING CAPACITY AND ACTIVITIES

Fleet significance. % of stock landings that is caught by this fleet	Main TAC stock	Stock depencency. % of fleet segment revenues	Fleet significance. % of stock landings that is caught by this fleet	2nd main TAC stock	Stock depencency. % of fleet segment revenues	Fleet significance. % of stock landings that is caught by this fleet
1%	Nephrops Area VII	28%	3%	Haddock Area VIIa	18%	67%
12%	Nephrops Area VII	73%	48%	W. Channel Nephrops	9%	3%
8%	Nephrops Area VII	78%	31%	W. Channel Nephrops	12%	3%
15%	Anglers Area VII	40%	34%	Megrim Area VII	32%	66%
34%	Anglers Area VII	7%	6%	Sprat Area VIIde	4%	98%
49%	North Sea Plaice*	57%	55%	North Sea Sole	25%	65%
83%	North Sea Skates/Rays (Thornback Ray)	0%	1%	North Sea Sole	0%	0%
20%	North Sea Nephrops	62%	49%	North Sea Anglers Areas IIa,IV*	8%	16%
11%	North Sea Nephrops	72%	25%	W. Channel Nephrops	11%	3%
30%	North Sea Haddock*	15%	25%	North Sea Cod*	13%	34%
30%	North Sea Haddock*	32%	30%	North Sea Cod*	16%	24%
15%	North Sea Haddock*	32%	19%	North Sea Cod*	13%	11%
12%	North Sea Haddock*	17%	15%	North Sea Cod*	16%	20%
1%	North Sea Anglers Areas IIa,IV*	9%	2%	North Sea Cod*	8%	1%
9%	Anglers Area VII	28%	20%	Megrim Area VII	13%	23%
23%	Sole Area VIIe	17%	48%	Anglers Area VII	16%	12%
62%	Anglers Area VII	1%	2%	Sole Area VIIe	1%	5%
27%	W. Channel Nephrops	0%	0%	Nephrops Area VII	0%	0%
7%	North Sea Nephrops	28%	10%	Western Channel Nephrops	20%	6%
46%	Sole Area VIId	19%	55%	Pollock Area VII	5%	18%
60%	W. Channel Nephrops	13%	6%	Western Channel Mackerel	1%	0%
15%	W. Channel Mackerel	8%	0%	Pollock Area VII	5%	5%
15%	W. Channel Nephrops	76%	29%	North Sea Nephrops	10%	3%
18%	W. Channel Nephrops	92%	40%	Nephrops Area VII	3%	3%
22%	Anglers Area VII	19%	18%	North Sea Anglers Areas IIa,IV*	19%	22%
53%	West Scotland Hake incl Area VII	57%	72%	North Sea Hake	18%	40%
14%	W. Channel Nephrops	20%	3%	Pollock Area VII	0%	2%
53%	W. Channel Nephrops	2%	1%	Pollock Area VII	0%	1%
53%	Cod Area IIb Spitzbergen	38%	100%	Cod Areas I,II Norway	29%	100%
0%	W. Channel Nephrops	10%	0%	North Sea Nephrops	6%	0%
6%	W. Channel Mackerel	5%	0%	W. Channel Nephrops	3%	0%
98%	W. Channel Mackerel	48%	98%	Mackerel Area IVa (flex box)	37%	98%

FISHING INCOME AND FISH PRICES

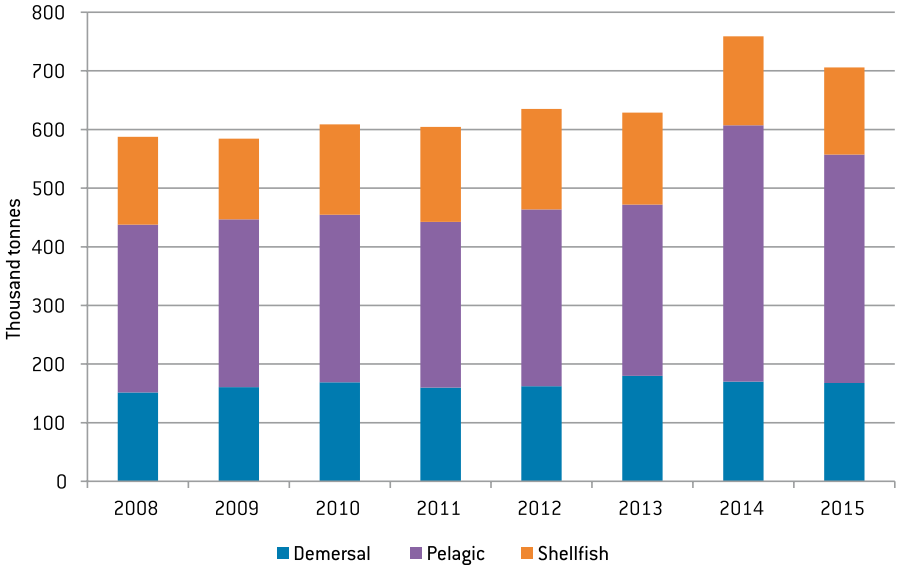
A number of factors drive fishing income, including the price obtained for landings, the quantity (volume) of landings and the number of days at sea a vessel operates.

OVERVIEW

The total quantity of fish landings in 2014 was 760,000 tonnes, representing a 21% increase from 2013. This was caused by a significant increase in the volume of pelagic landings (50%), as seen in Figure 7.

The total income of UK vessels from recorded fish landings in 2014 was £868million, an increase of 16% compared to 2013 figures. This was largely as a result of the increase in volume of pelagic landings, although demersal and shellfish landings also increased in value. Conversely, the decreased weight and value of pelagic species landed was the main driver of the reduction of the weight and value of UK fleets' landings in 2015. This is partly a consequence of the fall in demand in international markets due to the Russian trade ban.

Weight of UK fleet landings



Value of UK fleet landings

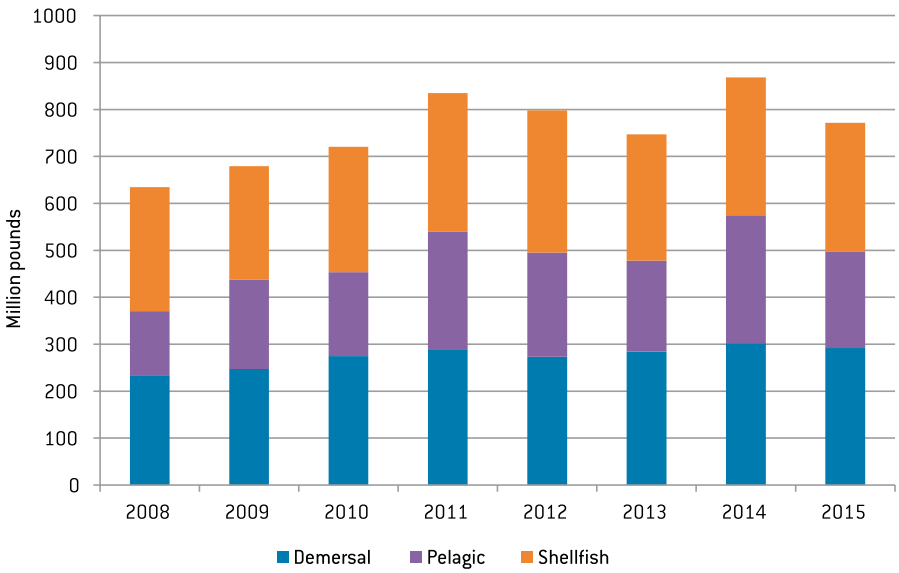


Figure7: Quantity and value of landings by UK vessels
(source: MMO)

FISH PRICES

Generally, shellfish and demersal species are the most valuable, reaching average prices approximately three times higher than those of pelagic species.

The average prices for demersal and shellfish species increased from 2013 to 2014 by 12%, reaching prices of £1,776 per tonne and £1,931 per tonne. Prices fell slightly in 2015 compared to 2014 for demersal and shellfish species, by 2% and 5% respectively.

Pelagic species saw a small reduction in the first sale prices in 2014 compared to 2013, with a 6% decrease to £624 per tonne. Prices continued to fall in 2015, with a decrease in average price of 15% compared to 2014.

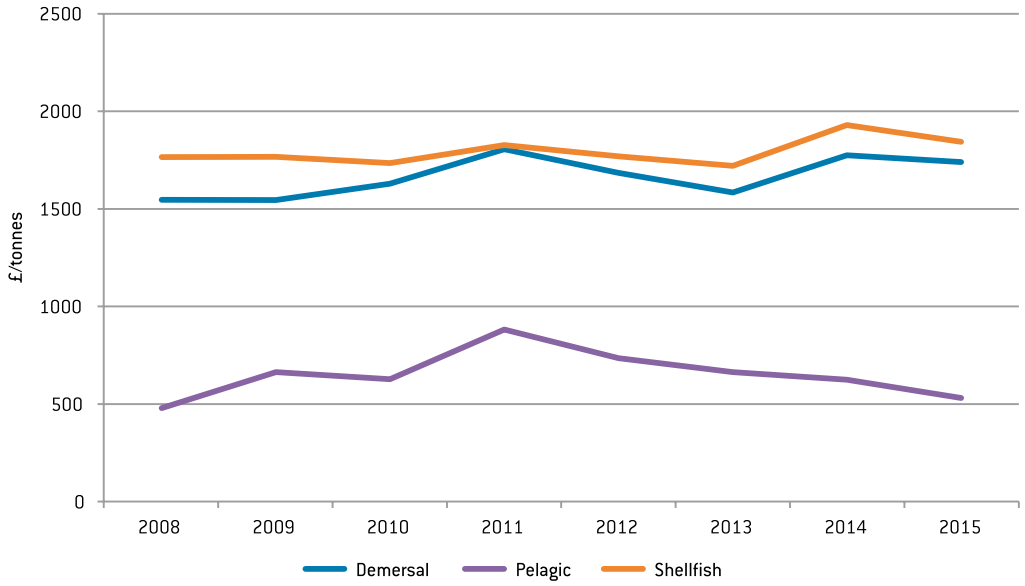


Figure 8: Average first sale price by species group
(source: MMO)

FISHING INCOME AND FISH PRICES

FISHING PRODUCTIVITY

There is a significant variation across segments in the volume of landings per day at sea, which is mostly related to carrying capacity and type of fishing, e.g. under 10m vessels land approximately 0.2 tonnes per day at sea, while NSWoS demersal vessels over 24m and NSWoS demersal pair trawl seiners land an average of 5 tonnes per day at sea.

For most segments, average productivity in terms of volume of landings per day at sea in 2014 decreased or remained at similar levels to those of 2013, with an overall decline in volume of landings per day at sea of 2% across the fleet. 2015 estimates suggest this decrease continued with an overall average decline in landings per day at sea of 1%. Note there is a wide range of variation between individual segments, from a 22% decline in volume of landings per day at sea for North Sea nephrops vessels under 300kW, to a 23% increase for Area VIIA nephrops vessels under 250kW.

Average fishing income per day at sea in 2014 varied from approximately £500 for under 10m vessels to approximately £8,200 for NSWoS demersal vessels over 24m. Despite the general decrease in volume of landings per day at sea from 2013 to 2014, the majority of segments had a similar or higher fishing income per day at sea in 2014, reflecting the increase in price of landings seen in Figure 9. The range of increase varied significantly, from 6% for the NSWoS demersal pair trawl seine vessels to 46% for the Area VIIA demersal trawl vessels. On the other hand, North Sea beam trawl vessels under 300kW had a 43% decrease in average fishing income per day at sea in 2014 compared to 2013 levels, despite their average volume of landings per day at sea increasing by 17% in the same period.

Provisional figures for 2015 suggest that the average fishing income per day at sea remained stable or declined for most segments, resulting in an overall average decline of 1% in fishing income per day.

Under 10m vessels had an average expenditure of £270 per day at sea, while NSWoS demersal vessels over 24m had an average expenditure of approximately £6,100 per day at sea. Provisional 2015 figures indicate that fishing expenditure per day declined by 6% on average for the whole fleet, with most segments experiencing a decrease in fishing expenditure that ranged between 6% and 24%.

FISHING INCOME AND FISH PRICES

TABLE 3: VOLUME OF LANDINGS, FISHING INCOME AND FISHING EXPENDITURE (PER DAY AT SEA) BY SEAFISH SEGMENT

SEGMENT	LANDINGS PER DAY (TONNES)			FISHING INCOME PER DAY (£)			FISHING EXPENDITURE PER DAY (£)		
	2014	% change 14/13	2015	2014	% change 14/13	2015	2014	% change 14/13	2015
AREA VIIA DEMERSAL TRAWL	0.85	3%	0.85	1,451	46%	1,339	915	35%	713
AREA VIIA NEPHROPS OVER 250KW	0.80	-5%	0.93	1,680	7%	1,781	991	-5%	961
AREA VIIA NEPHROPS UNDER 250KW	0.49	-11%	0.60	985	1%	1,121	668	4%	725
AREA VIIBCDEFGHK 24-40M	2.22	6%	2.11	6,132	17%	5,779	4,753	13%	4,313
AREA VIIBCDEFGHK TRAWLERS 10-24M	0.94	-6%	0.86	1,461	2%	1,402	935	-5%	860
NORTH SEA BEAM TRAWL OVER 300KW	4.45	0%	4.64	7,087	6%	8,105	6,170	1%	5,966
NORTH SEA BEAM TRAWL UNDER 300KW	0.61	17%	0.69	558	-43%	768	865	-18%	884
NORTH SEA NEPHROPS OVER 300KW	1.20	0%	1.03	2,930	16%	2,329	2,060	10%	1,588
NORTH SEA NEPHROPS UNDER 300KW	0.57	12%	0.44	1,451	23%	1,137	951	1%	721
NSWOS DEMERSAL OVER 24M	5.20	0%	4.85	8,171	7%	7,383	6,064	4%	5,258
NSWOS DEMERSAL PAIR TRAWL SEINE	5.17	-4%	5.04	7,678	6%	7,310	5,262	-4%	4,908
NSWOS DEMERSAL SEINERS	5.03	-3%	4.76	7,332	11%	7,183	4,603	-2%	4,396
NSWOS DEMERSAL UNDER 24M OVER 300KW	2.55	3%	2.14	4,703	17%	3,852	3,108	8%	2,483
NSWOS DEMERSAL UNDER 24M UNDER 300KW	1.03	-16%	0.94	1,812	-1%	1,789	1,244	-3%	1,188
WOS NEPHROPS OVER 250KW	0.86	6%	0.78	1,819	4%	1,787	1,158	4%	1,072
WOS NEPHROPS UNDER 250KW	0.38	-9%	0.36	1,029	-2%	997	625	-4%	572
SOUTH WEST BEAMERS OVER 250KW	1.24	-8%	1.39	3,138	-5%	3,293	2,430	-6%	2,334
SOUTH WEST BEAMERS UNDER 250KW	0.92	-3%	0.99	2,437	2%	2,422	1,943	7%	1,854
UK SCALLOP DREDGE OVER 15M	1.64	-25%	1.74	2,377	-10%	2,548	1,355	-8%	1,331
UK SCALLOP DREDGE UNDER 15M	1.12	-6%	1.07	1,463	19%	1,275	789	7%	653
UNDER 10M DEMERSAL TRAWL/SEINE	0.26	-15%	0.26	615	-4%	574	352	-7%	314
UNDER 10M DRIFT AND/OR FIXED NETS	0.21	-4%	0.20	529	10%	480	264	7%	233
UNDER 10M POTS AND TRAPS	0.20	-15%	0.18	434	-8%	395	273	-8%	240
UNDER 10M USING HOOKS	0.13	-19%	0.15	401	-13%	468	197	-23%	221
GILL NETTERS	1.67	10%	1.40	3,242	14%	3,107	1,538	-6%	1,435
LONGLINERS	1.83	31%	1.92	4,773	16%	5,190	3,623	41%	4,902
POTS AND TRAPS 10-12M	0.37	-7%	0.38	713	4%	788	385	-5%	409
POTS AND TRAPS OVER 12M	1.46	13%	1.43	2,249	12%	2,182	1,339	3%	1,253
MISCELLANEOUS	18.81	26%	15.48	20,192	20%	14,069	8,702	-46%	13,034
LOW ACTIVITY OVER 10M	0.21	35%	0.11	161	-40%	239	270	-32%	243
LOW ACTIVITY UNDER 10M	0.05	-8%	0.05	115	-15%	107	86	-17%	77

↓ Indicates an decrease of <-5% compared to previous year
→ Indicates a change in the range of +/- 5% compared to previous year
↑ Indicates an increase of >5% compared to previous year

OPERATING COSTS

DEFINITIONS

Fishing vessels incur a range of operating costs which are often split into two groups: fishing costs and vessel costs.

Fishing costs vary depending on the amount of vessel activity and the value and volume of landings, and cover a wide range of elements. Crew share (wages) and fuel and oil comprise a significant part of fishing costs. Other fishing costs include: boxes, ice, food and stores, sales commissions, harbour dues, subscriptions and levies, shore labour, travel costs, quota leasing and days at sea purchases.

Other vessel costs are independent of the level of vessel activity during the year. These fixed vessel costs comprise gear and vessel repairs, insurance, administration and the purchase, hire and maintenance of electronic equipment.

OPERATING COSTS

Annual operating costs differ largely between fleet segments as a result of varying vessel size, power and level of activity, among other factors. Average annual operating costs in 2014 ranged from approximately £40,000 for under 10m vessels to £1.7million for Area VIIB-K trawlers between 24 and 40m. For 23 out of 31 segments, operating costs in 2014 were similar or higher than operating costs in 2013, which normally reflected increased levels of activity (days at sea). In particular, for Area VIIA demersal trawlers average operating costs increased by 72% in 2014. In contrast to the increase observed in 2014, provisional 2015 figures suggest that average operating costs decreased among most segments compared to 2014 costs.

Operating costs, expressed as a percentage of total income, ranged from 159% of total income for North Sea beam trawl vessels under 300kW, showing the losses of the segment, to 69% of total income for gill netters in 2014. For most segments the share of operating costs in total income decreased from 2013 to 2014. Provisional estimates suggest a further reduction of operating costs, mainly driven by fuel costs reduction in 2015.

In 2014 fuel costs represented 21% of total income on average, with this figure decreasing further in 2015. However, even as prices fall, fuel is still seen by many to be one of if not the main factor impacting on the financial performance of their business. The cost of purchasing and maintaining gear as well as the cost of bait was mentioned during the survey as important costs that some participants felt had increased in recent years.

The main drivers of changes in fuel costs are described in detail in the next chapter.

OPERATING COSTS

TABLE 4: AVERAGE ANNUAL OPERATING COSTS, OPERATING COSTS AND FUEL COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF INCOME BY SEAFISH SEGMENT

SEGMENT	AVERAGE ANNUAL OPERATING COSTS (£'000)			OPERATING COSTS AS % OF INCOME			FUEL COSTS AS % OF INCOME		
	2014	% change 14/13	2015	2014	change 14/13 (pp)	2015	2014	change 14/13 (pp)	2015
AREA VIIA DEMERSAL TRAWL	167	↑ 72%	111	88%	→ 2	83%	21%	↓ -7	16%
AREA VIIA NEPHROPS OVER 250KW	198	↑ 5%	205	78%	→ -3	73%	24%	→ -3	16%
AREA VIIA NEPHROPS UNDER 250KW	102	↑ 5%	108	79%	→ 1	76%	17%	→ -2	11%
AREA VIIBCDEFGHK 24-40M	1,743	↑ 29%	1,558	98%	→ -2	96%	20%	→ -5	14%
AREA VIIBCDEFGHK TRAWLERS 10-24M	185	↓ -8%	156	77%	↓ -6	74%	15%	→ -2	11%
NORTH SEA BEAM TRAWL OVER 300KW	1,620	→ -4%	1,655	102%	→ -4	89%	46%	↓ -7	28%
NORTH SEA BEAM TRAWL UNDER 300KW	107	↓ -18%	117	159%	↑ 54	121%	89%	↑ 34	50%
NORTH SEA NEPHROPS OVER 300KW	541	↑ 39%	374	93%	→ 3	91%	25%	↓ -7	22%
NORTH SEA NEPHROPS UNDER 300KW	162	→ 0%	113	88%	↓ -5	86%	24%	→ -5	21%
NSWOS DEMERSAL OVER 24M	1,542	↑ 6%	1,307	86%	↓ -7	83%	23%	→ -5	17%
NSWOS DEMERSAL PAIR TRAWL SEINE	1,085	→ -1%	1,224	79%	→ -4	78%	9%	→ -2	7%
NSWOS DEMERSAL SEINERS	852	→ -1%	923	76%	↓ -6	75%	9%	→ -2	7%
NSWOS DEMERSAL UNDER 24M OVER 300KW	707	↑ 6%	617	84%	→ 2	82%	20%	→ -2	17%
NSWOS DEMERSAL UNDER 24M UNDER 300KW	191	↓ -16%	170	86%	→ 0	84%	16%	→ -2	13%
WOS NEPHROPS OVER 250KW	285	→ -2%	249	78%	↓ -9	75%	20%	→ -4	14%
WOS NEPHROPS UNDER 250KW	148	→ 2%	127	81%	→ -3	78%	18%	→ -2	13%
SOUTH WEST BEAMERS OVER 250KW	675	→ -3%	618	92%	↓ -6	86%	38%	→ -5	25%
SOUTH WEST BEAMERS UNDER 250KW	578	→ 4%	514	95%	→ 2	92%	23%	→ -3	16%
UK SCALLOP DREDGE OVER 15M	339	↓ -8%	350	84%	→ 2	79%	23%	→ 0	15%
UK SCALLOP DREDGE UNDER 15M	104	→ 4%	95	78%	↓ -6	76%	19%	→ -5	14%
UNDER 10M DEMERSAL TRAWL/SEINE	57	↑ 11%	49	79%	→ 1	76%	15%	→ -1	11%
UNDER 10M DRIFT AND/OR FIXED NETS	34	↑ 17%	27	70%	→ 0	69%	9%	→ -2	8%
UNDER 10M POTS AND TRAPS	45	↑ 6%	43	79%	→ 1	78%	15%	→ -1	12%
UNDER 10M USING HOOKS	22	↓ -18%	27	70%	→ -1	68%	10%	→ 2	7%
GILL NETTERS	389	↓ -7%	393	69%	↓ -20	67%	7%	→ -2	6%
LONGLINERS	876	↑ 25%	1,015	109%	↑ 16	109%	14%	→ -2	9%
POTS AND TRAPS 10-12M	84	→ 1%	90	72%	↓ -6	70%	10%	→ -1	6%
POTS AND TRAPS OVER 12M	334	↑ 11%	303	80%	→ -3	78%	13%	→ -3	10%
MISCELLANEOUS	1,537	↓ -58%	1,809	39%	↓ -52	89%	14%	↓ -7	10%
LOW ACTIVITY OVER 10M	9	→ -2%	6	187%	↑ 24	117%	120%	↑ 36	54%
LOW ACTIVITY UNDER 10M	4	↓ -7%	4	83%	↓ -17	80%	18%	→ -2	14%

↓ Indicates an decrease of <-5% compared to previous year
→ Indicates a change in the range of +/- 5% compared to previous year
↑ Indicates an increase of >5% compared to previous year

OPERATING COSTS

FUEL

After being relatively stable during 2013 and the first half of 2014, the price of Brent crude oil dropped substantially in the second half of 2014, falling from over $100 per barrel in June 2014 to below $46 in January 2015. This significant drop led to a marked decrease in the price of marine diesel, which fell from over 50p per litre in June 2014 to 34p per litre in August 2015 as seen in Figure 9.

The latest available data show that the decline in crude oil prices continued into 2015 and 2016, with the price of Brent crude oil and marine diesel falling to $38 per barrel and 26p per litre respectively by March 2016, prices similar to those of late 2008.

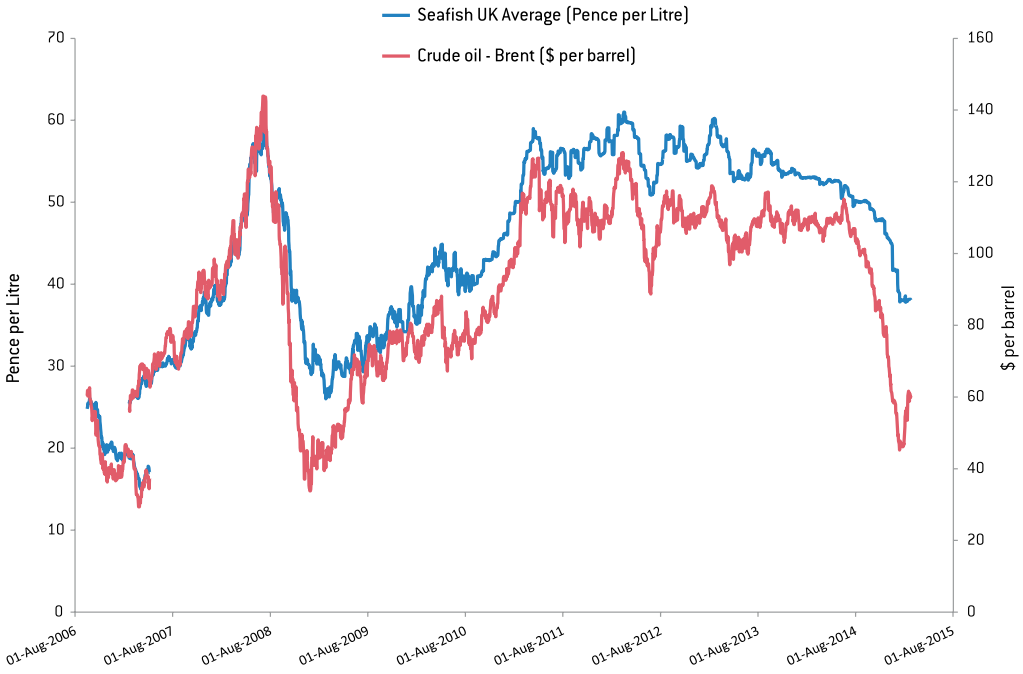


Figure 9: Oil price and marine fuel price
(Source: Seafish, U.S. Energy Information Administration)

The fuel costs of the UK fishing fleet reflect this development. Seafish estimates that total expenditure by the UK fishing fleet on marine fuel was £142million in 2014 (a 5% decrease from 2013) and £96million in 2015 (a 32% decrease from 2014). Decreasing marine diesel prices meant that spend on fuel as a percentage of total operating costs decreased for the majority of fleet segments in 2014 and 2015.

As shown in Table 5, the average amount of fuel consumed per vessel varies significantly between segments due to their different characteristics. Fuel consumption per day at sea in 2014 ranged from an average of 130 litres for under 10m vessels to 6,500 litres for North Sea beam trawlers over 300kW.

Average annual fuel costs in 2014 varied significantly between segments, from £3,000 for under 10m vessels using hooks to £733,000 for North Sea beam trawlers over 300kW. Due to the falling price of marine diesel, the average fuel cost per vessel decreased in 2014 for the majority of segments compared to 2013 and continued reducing in 2015. Only two segments, Area VIIA demersal trawlers and Area VIIB-K trawlers between 24-40m, increased their average fuels costs per vessel by 25% and 7% respectively from 2013. Estimates for 2015 suggest that fuel costs decreased by 30% on average for all segments compared to 2014 costs with the range being between -61% and -13% depending on the fleet segment.

OPERATING COSTS

TABLE 5: AVERAGE ANNUAL FUEL COSTS, AVERAGE FUEL COSTS PER DAY AT SEA AND AVERAGE FUEL CONSUMPTION BY SEAFISH SEGMENT

SEGMENT	FUEL COSTS (£)			FUEL COST PER DAY (£)			LITRES PER DAY		
	2014	% change 14/13	2015	2014	% change 14/13	2015	2014	% change 14/13	2015
AREA VIIA DEMERSAL TRAWL	39,368	↑ 25%	20,699	301	↑ 9%	208	596	↑ 19%	590
AREA VIIA NEPHROPS OVER 250KW	60,124	→ -1%	44,362	399	↓ -7%	282	791	→ 2%	802
AREA VIIA NEPHROPS UNDER 250KW	21,848	↓ -7%	14,866	168	↓ -9%	118	334	→ -1%	335
AREA VIIBCDEFGHK 24-40M	354,900	↑ 7%	235,075	1,233	→ -5%	836	2,446	→ 4%	2,374
AREA VIIBCDEFGHK TRAWLERS 10-24M	37,123	↓ -10%	23,770	227	↓ -9%	160	451	→ 0%	453
NORTH SEA BEAM TRAWL OVER 300KW	732,931	↓ -13%	525,932	3,276	↓ -9%	2,289	6,500	→ 0%	6,500
NORTH SEA BEAM TRAWL UNDER 300KW	59,680	↓ -11%	48,513	518	↓ -10%	405	1,027	→ -1%	1,151
NORTH SEA NEPHROPS OVER 300KW	147,145	→ 4%	89,366	786	↑ -9%	538	1,560	→ -1%	1,527
NORTH SEA NEPHROPS UNDER 300KW	44,571	↓ -10%	27,792	375	→ -5%	258	745	→ 3%	733
NSWOS DEMERSAL OVER 24M	406,821	→ -5%	271,970	1,955	↓ -9%	1,348	3,880	→ 0%	3,827
NSWOS DEMERSAL PAIR TRAWL SEINE	118,039	↓ -12%	102,340	755	↓ -10%	544	1,499	→ -2%	1,546
NSWOS DEMERSAL SEINERS	101,577	↓ -9%	80,888	720	↓ -8%	509	1,429	→ 1%	1,444
NSWOS DEMERSAL UNDER 24M OVER 300KW	164,935	↓ -8%	127,991	960	↓ -6%	686	1,905	→ 3%	1,949
NSWOS DEMERSAL UNDER 24M UNDER 300KW	36,312	↓ -26%	25,446	321	↓ -17%	244	637	↓ -9%	693
WOS NEPHROPS OVER 250KW	73,761	↓ -8%	47,719	394	↓ -7%	275	783	→ 2%	780
WOS NEPHROPS UNDER 250KW	32,655	↓ -6%	20,437	201	↓ -9%	138	400	→ -1%	391
SOUTH WEST BEAMERS OVER 250KW	277,714	↓ -9%	180,512	1,287	↓ -9%	897	2,554	→ 0%	2,547
SOUTH WEST BEAMERS UNDER 250KW	140,611	↓ -9%	88,984	587	↓ -6%	402	1,165	→ 3%	1,141
UK SCALLOP DREDGE OVER 15M	90,950	↓ -9%	66,611	537	↓ -9%	385	1,065	→ -1%	1,093
UK SCALLOP DREDGE UNDER 15M	24,703	↓ -11%	17,796	274	↓ -7%	184	544	→ 2%	521
UNDER 10M DEMERSAL TRAWL/SEINE	10,589	→ 0%	7,006	99	↓ -9%	69	196	→ -1%	196
UNDER 10M DRIFT AND/OR FIXED NETS	4,537	→ -5%	3,031	51	↓ -9%	38	101	→ 0%	107
UNDER 10M POTS AND TRAPS	8,740	→ 0%	6,544	70	↓ -11%	49	138	→ -2%	139
UNDER 10M USING HOOKS	3,059	→ 4%	2,666	40	→ -1%	33	79	↑ 8%	93
GILL NETTERS	41,344	↓ -9%	32,189	251	↓ -8%	183	499	→ 0%	519
LONGLINERS	111,559	↓ -8%	83,174	669	→ -2%	468	1,327	↑ 8%	1,330
POTS AND TRAPS 10-12M	11,669	→ -3%	8,305	73	↓ -8%	51	144	→ 1%	146
POTS AND TRAPS OVER 12M	55,075	→ -5%	37,675	313	↓ -9%	223	622	→ 0%	633
MISCELLANEOUS	539,595	↓ -33%	207,993	3,600	↓ -19%	1,870	7,142	↓ -11%	5,312
LOW ACTIVITY OVER 10M	5,787	↑ 21%	2,902	195	↓ -16%	131	388	↓ -8%	373
LOW ACTIVITY UNDER 10M	786	→ 1%	603	29	↓ -8%	20	57	→ 1%	57

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OPERATING COSTS

EMPLOYMENT AND CREW SHARE

11,845 persons were employed in the UK fishing fleet in 2014. Of these, 2,465 were engaged in the low activity under 10m segments and another 1,905 persons in the under 10m pots and traps segment. The remaining employment was distributed between other fleet segments.

In terms of full time employment equivalent, in 2014 the UK fishing fleet had a total of 7,834 FTEs. The number of FTEs per fleet segment varies significantly, with the largest employer being the UK under 10m pots and traps segment, which had 981 FTEs spread across 1,043 vessels in 2014. On the other hand, the Area VIIA demersal trawl segment generated 14 FTEs across 9 vessels. There was a downward trend in total FTEs in 2013 across the majority of segments compared to the 2012 figures, although this trend was reversed in 2014, with most segments increasing or maintaining the total FTE numbers from the 2013 figures.

Many fishermen are paid as a share of what is landed and hence crew share is strongly linked with fishing income; therefore crew shares across segments reflect the variability in fishing income. The average crew share per vessel in 2014 ranged from over £9,000 for under 10m vessels using hooks to £390,000 for NSWoS demersal vessels over 24m. From 2013 to 2014, the average spend on crew share per vessel across all segments increased by 7%, reflecting the increase in fishing income that occurred in 2014. The average crew share per FTE also increased by 7% on average across all segments, indicating an increase in annual wages. There was however a wide range of variation across segments, from a 73% decrease for gill netters to a 79% increase for under 10m vessels using drift and/or fixed nets.

In previous years, employment has been a main topic of discussion during the interview stage of the survey with participants concerned about the lack of young people entering the industry. Whilst this remains a problem, issues relating to employment seemed to be of less importance to participants in this year's survey.

OPERATING COSTS

TABLE 6: AVERAGE CREW SHARE, TOTAL FTE AND AVERAGE CREW SHARE PER FTE BY SEAFISH SEGMENT

SEGMENT	CREW SHARE (£)			FTE (TOTAL)			CREW SHARE PER FTE (£)		
	2013	% change since 2013	2014	2013	% change since 2013	2014	2013	% change since 2013	2014
AREA VIIA DEMERSAL TRAWL	30,724	↑ 78%	31,494	8	→ -1%	14	19,953	↑ 80%	20,786
AREA VIIA NEPHROPS OVER 250KW	53,663	↓ -22%	58,892	229	↑ 16%	199	9,829	↓ -28%	11,257
AREA VIIA NEPHROPS UNDER 250KW	35,668	↓ -23%	45,341	196	↑ 5%	152	9,998	↓ -29%	13,082
AREA VIIBCDEFGHK 24-40M	258,251	↓ -13%	381,745	171	↓ -43%	238	19,603	↑ 31%	19,260
AREA VIIBCDEFGHK TRAWLERS 10-24M	58,458	↓ -6%	48,821	197	↓ -24%	198	18,070	↑ 23%	16,005
NORTH SEA BEAM TRAWL OVER 300KW	168,705	↓ -15%	228,383	263	↑ 68%	247	7,049	↓ -31%	10,165
NORTH SEA BEAM TRAWL UNDER 300KW	18,251	↓ -6%	9,697	27	↓ -37%	57	12,131	↑ 8%	3,413
NORTH SEA NEPHROPS OVER 300KW	88,376	↓ -22%	123,163	295	↑ -49%	403	16,497	↑ 15%	18,014
NORTH SEA NEPHROPS UNDER 300KW	38,773	↓ -25%	29,823	170	↓ -27%	187	13,198	↓ -10%	11,160
NSWOS DEMERSAL OVER 24M	330,782	↑ 13%	389,556	532	↓ -11%	418	24,868	↑ 24%	34,496
NSWOS DEMERSAL PAIR TRAWL SEINE	262,975	↑ 15%	267,680	199	↓ -15%	236	35,669	↑ 11%	32,922
NSWOS DEMERSAL SEINERS	275,736	↑ 35%	281,466	132	↑ 73%	132	39,599	→ -1%	38,348
NSWOS DEMERSAL UNDER 24M OVER 300KW	154,423	→ 1%	165,010	324	→ 3%	246	19,527	↑ 9%	24,104
NSWOS DEMERSAL UNDER 24M UNDER 300KW	54,713	→ -4%	51,703	74	↑ 13%	34	13,985	↓ -23%	22,676
WOS NEPHROPS OVER 250KW	76,485	↓ -8%	88,795	216	↑ 6%	193	13,126	→ -3%	18,858
WOS NEPHROPS UNDER 250KW	43,359	→ -5%	47,407	328	↓ -31%	334	12,938	↑ 37%	12,926
SOUTH WEST BEAMERS OVER 250KW	174,658	↓ -6%	169,354	118	↓ -31%	122	28,023	↑ 38%	27,687
SOUTH WEST BEAMERS UNDER 250KW	145,150	→ -2%	161,150	159	↓ -9%	175	22,868	→ -1%	21,236
UK SCALLOP DREDGE OVER 15M	107,636	↓ -16%	98,465	439	↓ -38%	485	24,270	↑ 49%	20,291
UK SCALLOP DREDGE UNDER 15M	27,420	↓ -36%	34,310	288	↓ -10%	257	18,350	↓ -13%	25,190
UNDER 10M DEMERSAL TRAWL/SEINE	16,150	↓ -19%	16,519	230	↓ -13%	262	14,131	↓ -16%	12,734
UNDER 10M DRIFT AND/OR FIXED NETS	6,710	↓ -26%	11,422	185	→ 0%	179	9,077	↓ -29%	16,205
UNDER 10M POTS AND TRAPS	15,641	↑ 12%	16,443	905	↓ -6%	981	17,342	↑ 10%	17,482
UNDER 10M USING HOOKS	8,799	↓ -24%	9,279	95	↓ -20%	130	13,930	→ 0%	10,632
GILL NETTERS	154,360	↑ 25%	134,420	121	↓ -58%	396	48,572	↑ 178%	12,900
LONGLINERS	213,975	↓ -25%	345,434	272	→ 3%	275	21,278	↓ -30%	36,473
POTS AND TRAPS 10-12M	31,732	↑ 25%	34,175	317	↑ 14%	404	16,891	↑ 10%	14,059
POTS AND TRAPS OVER 12M	107,013	↑ 11%	117,723	519	↑ 18%	556	18,338	→ -2%	19,483
MISCELLANEOUS	493,432	↓ -24%	229,957	45	↓ -53%	42	76,723	↓ -13%	55,105
LOW ACTIVITY OVER 10M	891	→ -5%	916	14	↓ -33%	9	3,313	↑ 25%	5,487
LOW ACTIVITY UNDER 10M	1,057	↑ 17%	607	205	↑ 26%	184	8,668	↓ -9%	5,167

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ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE FLEET

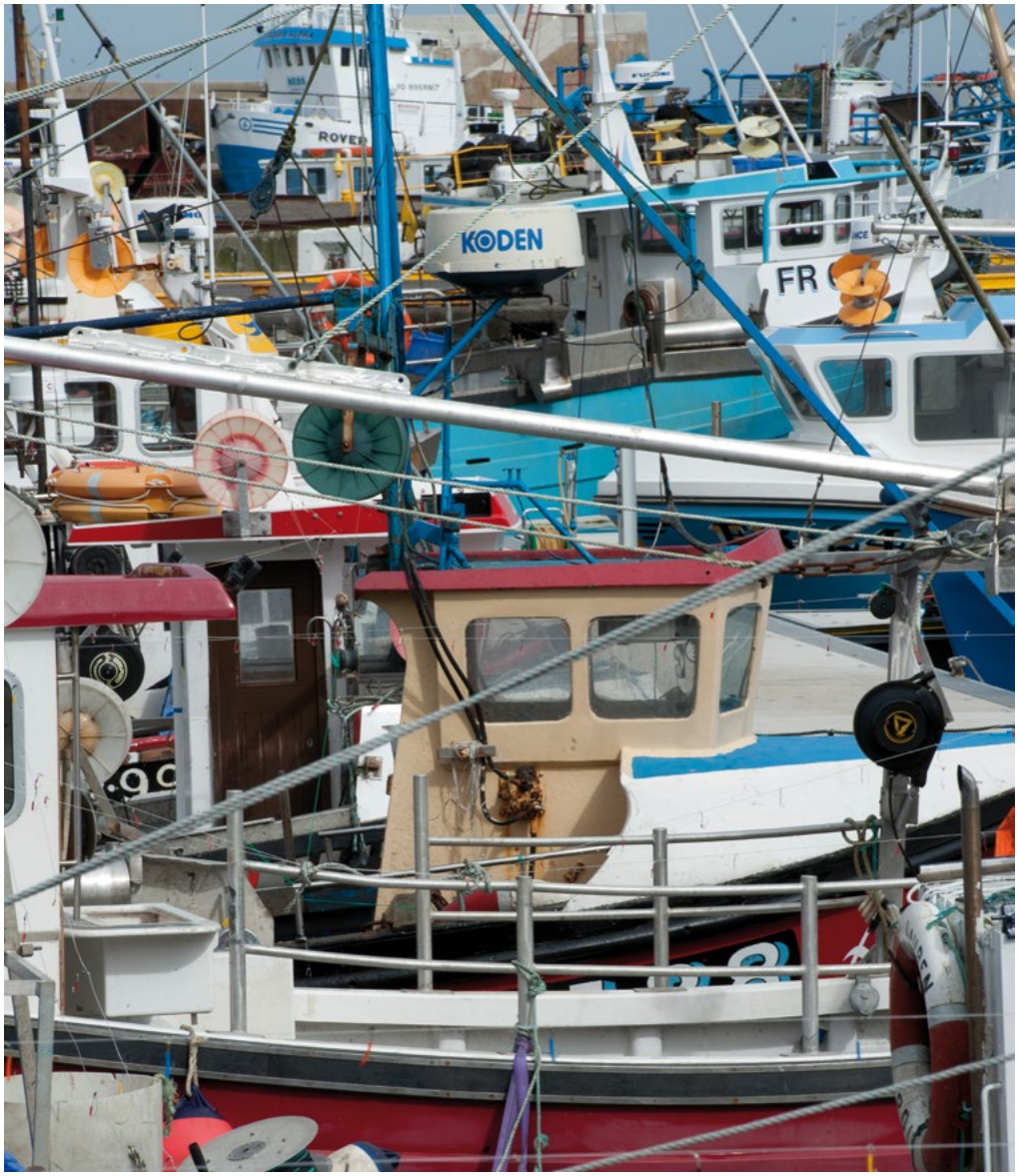
GVA

Gross Value Added (GVA) is the sum of operating profit and crew share and it is used as a measure of the contribution to the economy of an individual industry in the United Kingdom. It is also used for estimating Gross Domestic Product (GDP), a key indicator of the state of the whole economy.

The total GVA of the UK fleet in 2014 was £414million, representing 38% of total fleet earnings. Average GVA per vessel varied between -£30,000 for North Sea beam trawlers under 300kW to £645,000 for NSWoS demersal vessels over 24m. Average GVA per vessel increased for most segments in 2014 compared to 2013 figures. North Sea beam trawlers showed the greatest variation in average GVA, with trawlers over 300kW increasing their average GVA by 149% in 2014, and trawlers under 300kW having their average GVA reduced by 360%.

GVA per FTE is a measure of labour productivity, an indicator of how efficiently factors of production, in this case labour, are used in the production process. GVA per FTE ranged from -£11,000 per FTE for North Sea beam trawlers under 300kW to £75,000 per FTE for NSWoS demersal seiners. Overall, estimates of GVA per FTE for the entire fleet increased by 9% from 2013 to 2014, suggesting labour efficiency increased across most segments.

GVA estimates are closely related to income and some costs items, therefore a substantial reduction of the fuel costs projected for 2015 is expected to positively influence the GVA indicator.



ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE FLEET

TABLE 7: GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA), GVA AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCOME AND GVA PER FTE BY SEAFISH SEGMENT

SEGMENT	GROSS VALUE ADDED (£)			GVA AS % OF TOTAL INCOME			GVA PER FTE(£ PER FTE)		
	2013	2014	% change 14/13	2013	2014	change 14/13 (pp)	2013	2014	% change 14/13
AREA VIIA DEMERSAL TRAWL	46,796	54,964	↑ 17%	41%	29%	↓ -12	30,391	36,277	↑ 19%
AREA VIIA NEPHROPS OVER 250KW	98,126	114,340	↑ 17%	42%	45%	→ 3	17,974	21,856	↑ 22%
AREA VIIA NEPHROPS UNDER 250KW	62,901	72,149	↑ 15%	51%	56%	↑ 6	17,631	20,817	↑ 18%
AREA VIIBCDEFGHK 24-40M	247,635	409,674	↑ 65%	19%	23%	→ 5	18,797	20,669	↑ 10%
AREA VIIBCDEFGHK TRAWLERS 10-24M	98,804	104,832	↑ 6%	41%	44%	→ 2	30,541	34,366	↑ 13%
NORTH SEA BEAM TRAWL OVER 300KW	80,342	200,392	↑ 149%	5%	13%	↑ 8	3,357	8,919	↑ 166%
NORTH SEA BEAM TRAWL UNDER 300KW	11,592	-30,186	↓ -360%	9%	-45%	↓ -54	7,705	-10,623	↓ -238%
NORTH SEA NEPHROPS OVER 300KW	130,357	162,927	↑ 25%	30%	28%	→ -2	24,334	23,830	→ -2%
NORTH SEA NEPHROPS UNDER 300KW	50,004	51,729	→ 3%	29%	28%	→ -1	17,021	19,358	↑ 14%
NSWOS DEMERSAL OVER 24M	452,241	644,474	↑ 43%	29%	36%	↑ 7	34,000	57,070	↑ 68%
NSWOS DEMERSAL PAIR TRAWL SEINE	481,577	549,841	↑ 14%	37%	40%	→ 4	65,319	67,625	→ 4%
NSWOS DEMERSAL SEINERS	457,587	546,461	↑ 19%	44%	49%	↑ 5	65,715	74,451	↑ 13%
NSWOS DEMERSAL UNDER 24M OVER 300KW	300,455	300,327	→ 0%	37%	36%	→ -1	37,992	43,871	↑ 15%
NSWOS DEMERSAL UNDER 24M UNDER 300KW	92,818	83,793	↓ -10%	35%	38%	→ 2	23,725	36,750	↑ 55%
WOS NEPHROPS OVER 250KW	119,717	167,899	↑ 40%	36%	46%	↑ 10	20,545	35,658	↑ 74%
WOS NEPHROPS UNDER 250KW	71,019	82,003	↑ 15%	41%	45%	→ 4	21,191	22,359	↑ 6%
SOUTH WEST BEAMERS OVER 250KW	187,164	225,824	↑ 21%	26%	31%	→ 5	30,030	36,919	↑ 23%
SOUTH WEST BEAMERS UNDER 250KW	183,591	188,806	→ 3%	31%	31%	→ 0	28,924	24,880	↓ -14%
UK SCALLOP DREDGE OVER 15M	188,420	163,936	↓ -13%	42%	41%	→ -1	42,486	33,783	↓ -20%
UK SCALLOP DREDGE UNDER 15M	46,413	63,127	↑ 36%	39%	47%	↑ 9	31,061	46,346	↑ 49%
UNDER 10M DEMERSAL TRAWL/SEINE	31,138	31,930	→ 3%	47%	44%	→ -3	27,245	24,615	↓ -10%
UNDER 10M DRIFT AND/OR FIXED NETS	19,211	25,760	↑ 34%	46%	53%	↑ 7	25,986	36,548	↑ 41%
UNDER 10M POTS AND TRAPS	27,732	28,228	→ 2%	50%	49%	→ -1	30,748	30,012	→ -2%
UNDER 10M USING HOOKS	19,830	18,871	→ -5%	52%	59%	↑ 7	31,393	21,622	↓ -31%
GILL NETTERS	208,136	313,721	↑ 51%	44%	55%	↑ 11	65,494	30,108	↓ -54%
LONGLINERS	266,105	272,275	→ 2%	35%	34%	→ -1	26,462	28,749	↑ 9%
POTS AND TRAPS 10-12M	55,056	66,758	↑ 21%	52%	57%	↑ 5	29,307	27,462	↓ -6%
POTS AND TRAPS OVER 12M	168,192	199,783	↑ 19%	47%	48%	→ 2	28,821	33,063	↑ 15%
MISCELLANEOUS	830,343	2,613,582	↑ 215%	21%	67%	↑ 46	129,109	626,303	↑ 385%
LOW ACTIVITY OVER 10M	-2,677	-3,288	↓ -23%	-47%	-68%	↓ -21	-9,958	-19,706	↓ -98%
LOW ACTIVITY UNDER 10M	1,077	1,349	↑ 25%	28%	31%	→ 3	8,836	11,483	↑ 30%

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ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE FLEET

PROFIT

Operating profit is calculated as total income less operating costs. Seafish estimates show that the total operating profit of the UK fleet in 2014 was £216million, or 14% of total income.

Most segments made an operating profit in 2014, with many showing an improvement on 2013. Four segments (one of them low activity vessels) made a loss in 2014, with the economic performance of two of them having deteriorated in 2014 compared to 2013.

Across segments, the average operating profit per vessel increased by 30% in 2014 compared to the 2013 figures, reflecting the increase in fishing income and the decrease in fishing costs that took place in 2014. Average operating profit per vessel varied significantly among segments. Four segments made an operating loss in 2014 and for the remaining segments the average profit per vessel ranged between £9,600 for under 10m vessels using hooks and £282,000 for NSWoS demersal pair trawl seiners.

Provisional estimates for 2015 suggest that all segments but three made an operating profit, and the average operating profit per vessel increased for the majority of segments.

Four segments (North Sea beam trawlers over/under 300 kW, longliners and low activity vessels over 10m) had negative net profit margins in 2014. For the remaining segments, the average net profit margins in 2014 ranged from 0% for North Sea Nephrops vessels over 300kW to 24% for gill netters. The 2015 estimates show that net profit margins increased for all segments but three.

It should be noted that those who did much of their business in Europe would have found the increasing strength of the euro against the pound would have impacted their profit margins.

Attitudes toward the future were influenced strongly by the current performance of the business. Those who had experienced strong performance in recent years were generally optimistic, with a number of owners expressing a desire to expand their business and potentially purchase a new vessel, whereas businesses who had struggled in recent years tended to be more pessimistic, with some declaring an intention to leave the industry at the earliest opportunity.

Researchers commented that they found a greater degree of optimism amongst the fleet than in previous years, although almost every conversation was tinged with a note of caution. With uncertainty persisting as to how the landing obligation is to be implemented and the continued unpredictability of quota availability, market prices and, of course, the weather, many feel that making longer term plans is near impossible.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE FLEET

TABLE 8: OPERATING PROFIT AND NET PROFIT MARGINS BY SEAFISH SEGMENT

SEGMENT	OPERATING PROFIT (£)			OPERATING PROFIT MARGIN			NET PROFIT MARGIN		
	2014	% change since 2013	2015	2014	change since 2013 (pp)	2015	2014	change since 2013 (pp)	2015
AREA VIIA DEMERSAL TRAWL	23,471	↑ 46%	22,856	12%	→ -2	17%	11%	→ 2	17%
AREA VIIA NEPHROPS OVER 250KW	55,449	↑ 25%	75,293	22%	→ 3	27%	16%	↑ 9	27%
AREA VIIA NEPHROPS UNDER 250KW	26,807	→ -2%	34,044	21%	→ -1	24%	13%	↓ -6	24%
AREA VIIBCDEFGHK 24-40M	27,928	↑ 363%	72,447	2%	→ 2	4%	2%	→ 2	4%
AREA VIIBCDEFGHK TRAWLERS 10-24M	56,011	↑ 39%	54,594	23%	↑ 6	26%	19%	↑ 7	26%
NORTH SEA BEAM TRAWL OVER 300KW	-27,991	↑ 68%	212,640	-2%	→ 4	11%	-14%	→ -1	11%
NORTH SEA BEAM TRAWL UNDER 300KW	-39,883	↓ -499%	-20,182	-59%	↓ -54	-21%	-69%	↓ -57	-21%
NORTH SEA NEPHROPS OVER 300KW	39,764	→ -5%	36,359	7%	→ -3	9%	0%	→ 1	9%
NORTH SEA NEPHROPS UNDER 300KW	21,906	↑ 95%	18,154	12%	↑ 5	14%	5%	→ 4	14%
NSWOS DEMERSAL OVER 24M	254,918	↑ 110%	268,241	14%	↑ 7	17%	7%	↑ 5	17%
NSWOS DEMERSAL PAIR TRAWL SEINE	282,161	↑ 29%	342,432	21%	→ 4	22%	18%	↑ 6	22%
NSWOS DEMERSAL SEINERS	264,995	↑ 46%	310,825	24%	↑ 6	25%	17%	→ 5	25%
NSWOS DEMERSAL UNDER 24M OVER 300KW	135,317	↓ -7%	131,980	16%	→ -2	18%	9%	→ -1	18%
NSWOS DEMERSAL UNDER 24M UNDER 300KW	32,089	↓ -16%	33,409	14%	→ 0	16%	8%	→ 0	16%
WOS NEPHROPS OVER 250KW	79,104	↑ 83%	83,698	22%	↑ 9	25%	14%	↑ 8	25%
WOS NEPHROPS UNDER 250KW	34,596	↑ 25%	35,703	19%	→ 3	22%	6%	↓ -5	22%
SOUTH WEST BEAMERS OVER 250KW	56,470	↑ 352%	98,630	8%	↑ 6	14%	7%	↑ 6	14%
SOUTH WEST BEAMERS UNDER 250KW	27,656	↓ -28%	42,542	5%	→ -2	8%	1%	→ -1	8%
UK SCALLOP DREDGE OVER 15M	65,471	↓ -19%	92,598	16%	→ -2	21%	13%	→ -1	21%
UK SCALLOP DREDGE UNDER 15M	28,816	↑ 52%	30,514	22%	↑ 6	24%	14%	↑ 8	24%
UNDER 10M DEMERSAL TRAWL/SEINE	15,411	→ 3%	15,117	21%	→ -1	24%	14%	→ -2	24%
UNDER 10M DRIFT AND/OR FIXED NETS	14,339	↑ 15%	12,203	30%	→ 0	31%	22%	→ 3	31%
UNDER 10M POTS AND TRAPS	11,785	→ -3%	12,486	21%	→ -1	23%	12%	→ -2	23%
UNDER 10M USING HOOKS	9,592	↓ -13%	12,548	30%	→ 1	32%	23%	↑ 5	32%
GILL NETTERS	179,301	↑ 233%	190,864	32%	↑ 20	33%	24%	↑ 20	33%
LONGLINERS	-73,159	↓ -240%	-82,204	-9%	↓ -16	-9%	-15%	↓ -15	-9%
POTS AND TRAPS 10-12M	32,583	↑ 40%	39,110	28%	↑ 6	30%	19%	↑ 6	30%
POTS AND TRAPS OVER 12M	82,059	↑ 34%	84,532	20%	→ 3	22%	14%	→ 4	22%
MISCELLANEOUS	2,383,625	↑ 607%	216,816	61%	↑ 52	11%	55%	↑ 55	11%
LOW ACTIVITY OVER 10M	-4,204	↓ -18%	-914	-87%	↓ -24	-17%	-93%	↓ -22	-17%
LOW ACTIVITY UNDER 10M	742	↑ 3526%	862	17%	↑ 17	20%	12%	↑ 19	20%

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METHODOLOGY

The collection of economic data on the UK fishing fleet is a staged approach involving fisheries administrations, vessel owners, field researchers and accountancy firms.

FISHERIES ADMINISTRATIONS DATA COLLECTION

Fisheries administrations gather data on fleet capacity, landings and effort. This information is transmitted to a unique UK database which keeps logbooks, sales notes and fleet register data.

FIELD RESEARCH

Every year Seafish researchers visit ports around the UK, interviewing fishing business owners and obtaining their permission to access their financial and operational performance data. To gather an adequate sample size of financial data for each fleet segment we use a self-selecting stratified sampling approach (i.e., we interview a sufficient number of vessel owners from each segment who choose to participate in the survey when our researchers visit the ports). During this stage, researchers collect data on employment, fuel use, capital value indicators as well as the contact details of vessel owners' accountancy firms. In addition, researchers gather qualitative data

We collect financial data after the survey with the objective of gathering a large sample of vessel accounts. In early 2016, Seafish Economics collected 460 sets of 2014 financial accounts (10% of the UK fleet), these 460 vessels accounted for 38% of the total value of UK landings in 2014 and 44% of the total volume.

FLEET SEGMENTATION

The population of the UK fishing fleet comprises all vessels recorded in the UK fishing fleet register that are active during the year considered. This includes a wide range of vessel types, gear types and activity levels. Therefore, we define homogeneous groups or fleet segments in order to be able to provide information on the operational and financial performance of groups of comparable vessels.

Each fleet segment has a set of criteria that define which vessels are included in it, based on the physical characteristics of the vessels, activity level, the gear used, species targeted and areas fished. For this report we have defined 32 Seafish segments to categorise the UK fleet as shown in the Segmentation Criteria table. Some segments have a large number of vessels, such as the under 10m pots and traps segment with over 1,000 vessels, while others have very few, such as the Area VIIA demersal trawlers with 9 vessels. It is important to note that individual vessels may change from one segment to another depending on their activity and gear use in any given year. Segments contain at least five vessels so that reliable data can be collected, robust estimates of costs and profits can be produced, and confidentiality is assured.

We allocate costs and earnings data from the sampled vessel accounts to particular fleet segments and extrapolate to the total population of the segment using official statistics covering every vessel in the fleet.

COSTS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATION

Within each fleet segment we add together the individual costs and earnings items from the collected vessel financial accounts (the segment sample) to create a 'combined segment sample cost structure'.

We then calculate the sum of each cost item in the 'combined segment sample cost structure' as a proportion of the sum of fishing income. For example:

a) The sum of gear costs is 10% of sum of fishing income;

b) The sum of commission is 3% of sum of fishing income, etc.

Fuel costs and crew share costs are calculated differently from other costs. To calculate fuel costs, we use the capacity (VCUs) and fishing effort (days at sea) of each vessel to estimate its fuel consumption in litres, which is then combined with the average annual red diesel price (excluding duty) to calculate the fuel cost estimates for each vessel. To calculate crew share costs, we allocate a minimum £100 per day in instances where the actual observed amount within the 'combined segment sample cost structure' is lower.

Following the calculation of fuel cost and crew share, we apply the proportions from all the other costs within the 'combined segment sample cost structure' to the official declared fishing income for each vessel within each fleet segment. This enables us to calculate Gross Value Added, operating profit and net profit for all vessels in each fleet segment.

EMPLOYMENT DATA

Estimation of employment is based on the survey data collected from vessel owners during the first stage of data collection, combined with MMO employment data. This provides details on the number of engaged crew, both full-time and part-time. With this sample information we then estimate total engaged crew based on the physical characteristics of the individual vessel and the vessel's level of activity. Once the total engaged crew is estimated for all types of vessel in the UK fleet, we estimate Full Time Equivalent (FTE) jobs based on hours worked (an FTE is assumed to be 2,000 hours worked a year).

2015 PROJECTIONS

Data for the years 2006-2014 are estimates based on data collected by Seafish. Data for 2015 are estimates using provisional official statistics on landings, capacity and effort, along with 2014 fuel prices and previous years' cost structures. Therefore, the 2015 values should be considered preliminary estimates. Seafish will revise these estimates when sufficient 2015 costs and earnings sample data are available later in the year.

METHODOLOGY

SEGMENTATION CRITERIA

SEAFISH SEGMENTS	MAIN AREA	MAIN DAS GEAR	MAIN SPECIES BY VALUE	MAIN GEAR TYPE	POWER MAIN ENGINE	VESSEL LENGTH	VALUE OF LANDINGS
AREA VIIA DEMERSAL TRAWL OVER 10M	VIIA	Demersal trawls and seines				>= 10m	
AREA VIIA NEPHROPS OVER 250KW	VIIA	Demersal trawls and seines	Nephrops		>= 250 kW	>= 10m	
AREA VIIA NEPHROPS UNDER 250KW	VIIA	Demersal trawls and seines	Nephrops		<250 kW	>= 10m	
AREA VIIB-K TRAWLERS 10-24M	VIIDE, VIIFG, VII other	Demersal trawls and seines	Not Nephrops			>= 10m & <24m	
AREA VIIB-K TRAWLERS 24-40M	VIIDE, VIIFG, VII other	Demersal trawls and seines	Not Nephrops			>= 24m & <40m	
UK GILL NETTERS OVER 10M		Drift Nets and Fixed Nets	Not Nephrops			>= 10m	
UK LONGLINERS OVER 10M		Gears using hooks	Not Nephrops			>= 10m	
LOW ACTIVITY VESSELS OVER 10M						>= 10m	< £10,000
LOW ACTIVITY VESSELS UNDER 10M						< 10m	< £10,000
MISCELLANEOUS VESSELS OVER 10M						>= 10m	
NORTH SEA BEAM TRAWL OVER 300KW	NS	Beam Trawl	Not Nephrops		>= 300 kW	>= 10m	
NORTH SEA BEAM TRAWL UNDER 300KW	NS	Beam Trawl	Not Nephrops		< 300 kW	>= 10m	
NORTH SEA NEPHROPS TRAWL OVER 300KW	NS	Demersal trawls and seines	Nephrops		>= 300 kW	>= 10m	
NORTH SEA NEPHROPS TRAWL UNDER 300KW	NS	Demersal trawls and seines	Nephrops		< 300 kW	>= 10m	
NORTH SEA AND WEST OF SCOTLAND DEMERSAL TRAWL OVER 24M	NS, WoS		Not Nephrops			>= 24m	
NORTH SEA AND WEST OF SCOTLAND DEMERSAL PAIR TRAWLS AND SEINES	NS, WoS	Demersal trawls and seines	Not Nephrops	Paired Trawl		>= 10m	
NORTH SEA AND WEST OF SCOTLAND DEMERSAL SEINERS	NS, WoS	Demersal trawls and seines	Not Nephrops	Scottish Seiner		>= 10m	
NORTH SEA AND WEST OF SCOTLAND DEMERSAL TRAWL UNDER 24M, OVER 300KW	NS, WoS	Demersal trawls and seines	Not Nephrops		>= 300 kW	>= 10m & <24m	
NORTH SEA AND WEST OF SCOTLAND DEMERSAL TRAWL UNDER 24M, UNDER 300KW	NS, WoS	Demersal trawls and seines	Not Nephrops		< 300 kW	>= 10m & <24m	
UK PELAGIC TRAWL OVER 40M		Pelagic: Trawl, Seiner / Purse Seiner	Mackerel			>= 40m	
UK POTS AND TRAPS 10M-12M		Pots and Traps				>= 10m & <12m	
UK POTS AND TRAPS OVER 12M		Pots and Traps				>= 12m	
SOUTH WEST BEAM TRAWL UNDER 250KW	VIIDE, VIIFG, VII other	Beam Trawl			< 250 kW	>= 10m	
SOUTH WEST BEAM TRAWL OVER 250KW	VIIDE, VIIFG, VII other	Beam Trawl			>= 250 kW	>= 10m	
UK DEMERSAL TRAWLS AND SEINES UNDER 10M		Demersal trawls and seines				< 10m	
UK DRIFT AND FIXED NETS UNDER 10M		Drift Nets and Fixed Nets				< 10m	
UK POTS AND TRAPS UNDER 10M		Pots and Traps				< 10m	
UK HOOKS UNDER 10M		Gears using hooks				< 10m	
WEST OF SCOTLAND NEPHROPS TRAWL OVER 250KW	WoS	Demersal trawls and seines	Nephrops		>= 250 kW	>= 10m	
WEST OF SCOTLAND NEPHROPS TRAWL UNDER 250KW	WoS	Demersal trawls and seines	Nephrops		< 250 kW	>= 10m	
UK SCALLOP DREDGE OVER 15M		Dredges	Scallops, queen scallops, cockles			>= 15m	
UK SCALLOP DREDGE UNDER 15M		Dredges	Scallops, queen scallops, cockles			<= 15m	

GLOSSARY AND LIST OF ACRONYMS

GLOSSARY

Active vessel	Any vessel that recorded any amount of landings in the year considered
Fishing costs	Costs incurred by vessel owners as a result of their fishing activity. Fishing costs include fuel costs, crew shares, ice and boxes, sales commissions, harbour dues, subscriptions and levies, quota leasing, days at sea purchases, food and stores, travel costs and shore labour
Fleet segment	A group comprising vessels of similar characteristics in terms of level of activity, main gear used and/or area of operation
FTE	A standardised measure of employment, based on an employee working 37 hours per week, 52 weeks a year
GDP	An indicator of the economic performance of a country
GVA	A measure of the value of goods and services produced by an industry. In this report, GVA is calculated as the sum of operating profit and crew share
Low activity vessel	Any vessel that recorded a total value of landings under £10,000 in the year considered
Net profit	The result of subtracting finance costs, depreciation and interest costs from operating profit
Operating costs	Costs incurred by vessel owners. Operating costs comprise fishing costs, which are dependent on the level of fishing activity; and vessel costs, which tend to be fixed regardless of the level of activity
Operating profit	The difference between total income and operating costs
Vessel costs	Costs incurred by vessel owners regardless of the level of fishing activity. Vessel costs include gear and vessel repairs, insurance, electronic equipment and administration costs

ACRONYMS

EC	European Commission
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent job
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GVA	Gross Value Added
MMO	Marine Management Organisation
NS	North Sea
NSWoS	North Sea and West of Scotland
RASS	Risk Assessment for Sourcing Seafood
TAC	Total Allowable Catches
VCU	Vessel Capacity Unit
WC	Western Channel
WoS	West of Scotland

FURTHER READING

FISHING INCOME

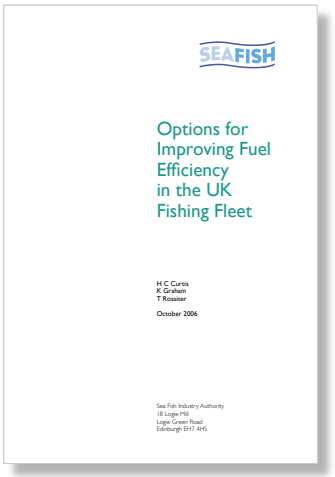
Marine Management Organisation - UK Sea Fisheries Statistics Report 2014

UK Sea Fisheries Statistics 2014 provides a broad picture of the UK fishing industry and its operations. This publication includes data on the structure, activity and landings of the UK fleet alongside additional information on overseas trade, exploitation of stocks and the world fishing industry. The Key Features report uses the same underlying dataset.

Marine Scotland – Scottish Sea Fisheries Statistics 2014

A detailed overview of landings of sea fish, the Scottish fishing fleet and the number of fishermen employed in 2014.

OPERATING COSTS



FUEL

Seafish - Options for Improving Fuel Efficiency in the UK Fishing Fleet

This report contains a number of case studies providing an assessment across a wide range of fleet segments of fuel efficiency measures, their degree of uptake and barriers to the uptake of these measures. Although the work was published in October 2006, many of its findings will be of interest to those researching the topic.

FURTHER READING

EMPLOYMENT

Quay Issues (Vol. 2) pp.33-37 'Fishing for the next generation'

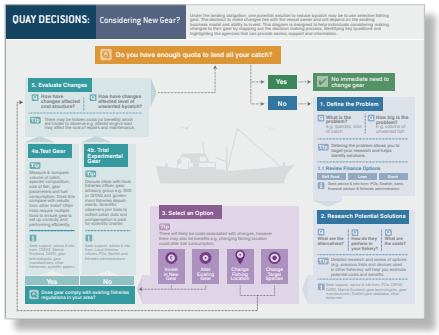
'The long-term security of the fishing industry is tied in with the need to attract new entrants and to develop a skilled labour force.'

Across the country skippers described the difficulties faced when recruiting crew and concerns regarding the reduced number of youngsters starting a career in fishing. This article looks at the barriers that can prevent young people from joining the fishing industry and provides examples of programmes that are underway to help newcomers.

Marine Scotland Science – Scottish Sea Fisheries Employment 2013

'Employment in capture fisheries has decreased significantly over the past ten years as a result of declining fishing opportunities and increased productivity.'

This report looks at data on more diverse social indicators than those relating purely to employment and income. The main interest is recruitment and retention with a focus on demographics, qualifications, mobility, crewing patterns and remuneration. Whilst the report is only concerned with Scottish vessels, anecdotal evidence suggests many of the findings would be mirrored for the rest of the UK.



GEAR

Quay Issues (Vol. 2) pp.14-15 'Developing gear to reduce bycatch'

'Under the landing obligation, one potential solution to reduce bycatch may be to use selective fishing gear.'

This diagram is designed to help individuals considering making changes to their gear by mapping out the decision making process, identifying key questions and highlighting the agencies that can provide advice, support and information.

DATA TABLES

TABLE 9: 2014 SEGMENT TOTALS

SEGMENT	ACTIVE VESSELS	FISHING INCOME	NON-FISHING INCOME	TOTAL INCOME	FUEL COSTS	CREW SHARE COSTS	OTHER FISHING COSTS
Area VIIA demersal trawl	9 ↑	1,710,890 ↑	0 →	1,712,981 ↑	354,312 ↑	283,442 ↑	440,551 ↑
Area VIIA nephrops over 250kW	38 ↓	9,630,727 →	119 ↓	9,630,846 →	2,284,708 ↓	2,237,890 →	1,158,066 ↓
Area VIIA nephrops under 250kW	44 ↓	5,624,320 ↓	28,257 ↓	5,652,577 ↓	961,309 ↓	1,995,015 →	858,328 ↓
Area VIIBCDEFGHK 24-40m	12 ↓	21,187,737 ↑	59,862 ↑	21,247,599 ↑	4,258,800 →	4,580,941 ↑	7,581,955 ↑
Area VIIBCDEFGHK trawlers 10-24m	65 ↑	15,511,037 ↑	154,060 ↓	15,665,097 ↑	2,413,001 →	3,173,390 ↓	4,343,083 ↑
North Sea beam trawl over 300kW	11 →	17,440,677 →	53,357 ↓	17,512,927 →	8,062,236 ↓	2,512,214 ↑	4,611,091 →
North Sea beam trawl under 300kW	20 ↑	1,285,518 ↓	61,687 ↓	1,347,205 ↓	1,193,598 →	193,945 ↓	606,764 ↓
North Sea nephrops over 300kW	59 ↑	32,340,288 ↑	1,362,713 ↑	34,248,913 ↑	8,681,551 ↑	7,266,620 ↑	6,794,908 ↑
North Sea nephrops under 300kW	70 ↑	12,061,685 ↑	812,763 ↓	12,874,447 ↑	3,119,992 ↑	2,087,577 ↓	2,695,719 ↑
NSWOS demersal over 24m	37 ↓	62,897,866 →	3,295,966 ↑	66,495,673 ↑	15,052,363 ↓	14,413,554 ↑	17,218,382 ↑
NSWOS demersal pair trawl seine	29 ↑	34,794,617 ↑	4,829,401 ↑	39,659,679 ↑	3,423,143 →	7,762,718 ↑	12,663,559 →
NSWOS demersal seiners	18 →	18,616,088 →	1,039,084 ↓	20,102,873 →	1,828,386 ↓	5,066,396 →	4,792,027 ↓
NSWOS demersal under 24m over 300kW	36 ↓	29,088,809 →	979,540 ↓	30,339,808 ↓	5,937,674 ↓	5,940,377 ↓	7,344,559 ↑
NSWOS demersal under 24m under 300kW	15 ↓	3,075,171 ↓	247,303 ↓	3,348,091 ↓	544,673 ↓	775,547 ↓	790,866 ↓
WOS nephrops over 250kW	41 ↑	13,943,468 ↑	980,931 ↑	14,938,189 ↑	3,024,202 →	3,640,584 ↑	2,211,414 ↑
WOS nephrops under 250kW	91 ↓	15,183,238 ↓	1,444,743 ↑	16,627,981 →	2,971,599 ↓	4,314,053 →	1,938,338 ↓
South West beamers over 250kW	20 ↑	13,542,257 →	1,088,343 ↑	14,630,600 ↑	5,554,282 →	3,387,073 →	1,543,315 ↑
South West beamers under 250kW	23 ↓	13,417,671 ↓	501,782 ↑	13,923,584 ↓	3,234,042 ↓	3,706,453 →	3,757,051 →
UK scallop dredge over 15m	100 →	40,294,767 ↓	128,318 ↓	40,461,541 ↓	9,094,983 ↓	9,846,483 ↓	4,018,896 →
UK scallop dredge under 15m	189 →	24,884,487 ↑	309,111 ↓	25,193,598 ↑	4,668,804 ↓	6,484,683 ↑	2,274,122 ↓
Under 10m demersal trawl/seine	202 →	13,339,503 ↑	1,295,991 ↑	14,635,495 ↑	2,139,006 →	3,336,750 →	2,153,843 ↑
Under 10m drift and/or fixed nets	254 →	11,970,611 ↑	295,419 ↑	12,266,030 ↑	1,152,441 →	2,901,113 ↑	1,912,465 ↓
Under 10m pots and traps	1,043 →	56,770,029 ↑	2,940,556 ↑	59,710,585 ↑	9,115,989 →	17,150,050 ↑	9,396,875 ↑
Under 10m using hooks	149 →	4,593,744 ↓	170,845 ↓	4,778,870 ↓	455,818 →	1,382,571 ↑	417,422 ↓
Gill netters	38 →	20,267,404 ↑	1,342,045	21,609,450 ↑	1,571,069 ↓	5,107,957 ↓	2,936,220 ↑
Longliners	29 ↑	23,080,330 ↑	195,168 ↓	23,275,498 ↑	3,235,201 →	10,017,585 ↑	4,267,527 ↑
Pots and traps 10-12m	166 →	18,989,126 ↑	274,585 ↓	19,297,675 ↑	1,937,074 →	5,673,027 ↑	2,655,824 ↓
Pots and traps over 12m	92 →	36,356,654 ↑	1,875,193 →	38,231,848 ↑	5,066,863 →	10,830,555 ↑	5,750,518 ↑
Miscellaneous	10 ↑	30,267,983 ↑	6,100,409 ↑	39,202,674 ↑	5,395,950 →	2,299,567 ↓	5,348,781 ↓
Low activity over 10m	56 ↑	267,105 →	2,548 ↓	269,653 ↓	324,072 ↑	51,270 ↑	73,166 ↓
Low activity under 10m	1,569 ↓	4,938,905 ↓	1,845,339 ↑	6,784,243 →	1,233,774 ↓	952,490 ↓	1,525,649 ↑
Total active fleet	4,565 →	867,956,232 ↑	37,338,928 ↑	909,883,241 ↑	141,803,523 →	197,423,308 ↑	143,635,307 →

↓ Indicates an decrease of <-5% compared to previous year

→ Indicates a change in the range of +/- 5% compared to previous year

↑ Indicates an increase of >5% compared to previous year

TOTAL FISHING COSTS	TOTAL VESSEL COSTS	TOTAL OPERATING COSTS	OPERATING PROFIT	DEPRECIATION	INTEREST	NET PROFIT	SEGMENT
1,078,305	423,438	1,501,743	211,237	15,754	0	195,483	Area VIIA demersal trawl
5,680,664	1,843,139	7,523,802	2,107,044	415,705	102,948	1,507,594	Area VIIA nephrops over 250kW
3,814,653	658,403	4,473,055	1,179,522	181,638	12,163	743,251	Area VIIA nephrops under 250kW
16,421,696	4,490,761	20,912,458	335,142	0	0	335,142	Area VIIBCDEFGHK 24-40m
9,929,474	2,094,915	12,024,389	3,640,708	516,984	105,861	2,978,772	Area VIIBCDEFGHK trawlers 10-24m
15,185,541	2,635,290	17,820,831	-307,904	2,059,723	43,951	-2,455,530	North Sea beam trawl over 300kW
1,994,306	150,555	2,144,861	-797,657	127,862	254	-930,674	North Sea beam trawl under 300kW
22,743,080	9,159,754	31,902,834	2,346,079	1,875,151	323,461	4,826	North Sea nephrops over 300kW
7,903,288	3,437,710	11,340,999	1,533,449	556,645	172,222	668,259	North Sea nephrops under 300kW
46,684,299	10,379,390	57,063,689	9,431,984	2,839,329	635,854	4,803,794	NSWOS demersal over 24m
23,849,420	7,627,581	31,477,000	8,182,679	1,155,014	64,546	6,944,954	NSWOS demersal pair trawl seine
11,686,809	3,646,160	15,332,969	4,769,905	1,146,677	181,493	3,366,949	NSWOS demersal seiners
19,222,610	6,245,797	25,468,407	4,871,401	1,553,850	376,898	2,772,188	NSWOS demersal under 24m over 300kW
2,111,086	755,665	2,866,750	481,341	165,018	25,864	279,410	NSWOS demersal under 24m under 300kW
8,876,199	2,818,721	11,694,920	3,243,270	762,031	183,067	2,127,904	WOS nephrops over 250kW
9,223,990	4,255,727	13,479,717	3,148,265	1,058,435	185,800	1,018,150	WOS nephrops under 250kW
10,484,669	3,016,526	13,501,195	1,129,405	93,629	44,633	983,512	South West beamers over 250kW
10,697,545	2,589,952	13,287,497	636,087	228,009	174,464	189,959	South West beamers under 250kW
22,960,361	10,954,060	33,914,421	6,547,120	875,890	165,844	5,186,895	UK scallop dredge over 15m
13,427,609	6,319,720	19,747,329	5,446,269	1,467,493	327,063	3,614,373	UK scallop dredge under 15m
7,629,599	3,892,851	11,522,450	3,113,045	606,194	365,844	2,076,372	Under 10m demersal trawl/seine
5,966,020	2,657,987	8,624,007	3,642,023	838,742	76,788	2,689,681	Under 10m drift and/or fixed nets
35,662,914	11,755,799	47,418,713	12,291,872	4,290,705	399,430	6,941,139	Under 10m pots and traps
2,255,811	1,093,781	3,349,592	1,429,278	286,086	21,350	1,092,320	Under 10m using hooks
9,615,246	5,180,755	14,796,000	6,813,449	1,478,955	51,669	5,279,270	Gill netters
17,520,313	7,876,795	25,397,108	-2,121,610	1,356,865	0	-3,523,778	Longliners
10,265,924	3,622,908	13,888,833	5,408,842	1,488,101	93,214	3,691,084	Pots and traps 10-12m
21,647,936	9,034,447	30,682,383	7,549,464	1,803,567	351,209	5,327,406	Pots and traps over 12m
13,044,297	2,322,124	15,366,422	23,836,252	1,157,068	1,040,779	21,638,406	Miscellaneous
448,508	56,557	505,064	-235,412	8,159	7,582	-251,952	Low activity over 10m
3,711,914	1,908,109	5,620,023	1,164,220	301,217	45,244	780,699	Low activity under 10m
482,862,139	210,928,217	693,790,355	216,092,886	43,686,204	10,501,539	157,244,222	Total active fleet

DATA TABLES

TABLE 10: 2014 SEGMENT AVERAGES

SEGMENT	ACTIVE VESSELS	FISHING INCOME	NON-FISHING INCOME	TOTAL INCOME	FUEL COSTS	CREW SHARE COSTS	OTHER FISHING COSTS
Area VIIA demersal trawl	9 ↑	190,099 ↑	0 →	190,331 ↑	39,368 ↑	31,494 →	48,950 ↑
Area VIIA nephrops over 250kW	38 ↓	253,440 ↑	3 ↓	253,443 ↑	60,124 →	58,892 ↑	30,475 ↓
Area VIIA nephrops under 250kW	44 ↓	127,825 →	642 ↓	128,468 →	21,848 ↓	45,341 ↑	19,507 ↓
Area VIIBCDEFGHK 24-40m	12 ↓	1,765,645 ↑	4,989 ↑	1,770,633 ↑	354,900 ↑	381,745 ↑	631,830 ↑
Area VIIBCDEFGHK trawlers 10-24m	65 ↑	238,631 →	2,370 ↓	241,001 →	37,123 ↓	48,821 ↓	66,817 ↑
North Sea beam trawl over 300kW	11 →	1,585,516 →	4,851 ↓	1,592,084 →	732,931 ↓	228,383 ↑	419,190 →
North Sea beam trawl under 300kW	20 ↑	64,276 ↓	3,084 ↓	67,360 ↓	59,680 ↓	9,697 ↓	30,338 ↓
North Sea nephrops over 300kW	59 ↑	548,140 ↑	23,097 ↑	580,490 ↑	147,145 →	123,163 ↑	115,168 ↑
North Sea nephrops under 300kW	70 ↑	172,310 ↑	11,611 ↓	183,921 ↑	44,571 ↓	29,823 ↓	38,510 ↑
NSWOS demersal over 24m	37 ↓	1,699,942 ↑	89,080 ↑	1,797,180 ↑	406,821 →	389,556 ↑	465,362 ↑
NSWOS demersal pair trawl seine	29 ↑	1,199,814 ↑	166,531 →	1,367,575 →	118,039 ↓	267,680 →	436,674 ↓
NSWOS demersal seiners	18 →	1,034,227 ↑	57,727 ↓	1,116,826 ↑	101,577 ↓	281,466 →	266,224 ↓
NSWOS demersal under 24m over 300kW	36 ↓	808,022 ↑	27,209 ↓	842,772 →	164,935 ↓	165,010 ↑	204,016 ↑
NSWOS demersal under 24m under 300kW	15 ↓	205,011 ↓	16,487 ↓	223,206 ↓	36,312 ↓	51,703 ↓	52,724 ↓
WOS nephrops over 250kW	41 ↑	340,085 →	23,925 ↑	364,346 ↑	73,761 ↓	88,795 ↑	53,937 →
WOS nephrops under 250kW	91 ↓	166,849 →	15,876 ↑	182,725 ↑	32,655 ↓	47,407 ↑	21,300 ↓
South West beamers over 250kW	20 ↑	677,113 →	54,417 ↑	731,530 →	277,714 ↓	169,354 →	77,166 →
South West beamers under 250kW	23 ↓	583,377 →	21,817 ↑	605,373 →	140,611 ↓	161,150 ↑	163,350 ↑
UK scallop dredge over 15m	100 →	402,948 ↓	1,283 ↓	404,615 ↓	90,950 ↓	98,465 ↓	40,189 →
UK scallop dredge under 15m	189 →	131,664 ↑	1,636 ↓	133,299 ↑	24,703 ↓	34,310 ↑	12,032 ↓
Under 10m demersal trawl/seine	202 →	66,037 ↑	6,416 ↑	72,453 ↑	10,589 →	16,519 →	10,663 ↑
Under 10m drift and/or fixed nets	254 →	47,128 ↑	1,163 ↑	48,291 ↑	4,537 →	11,422 ↑	7,529 ↓
Under 10m pots and traps	1,043 →	54,430 →	2,819 ↑	57,249 →	8,740 →	16,443 ↑	9,009 →
Under 10m using hooks	149 →	30,830 ↓	1,147 ↓	32,073 ↓	3,059 →	9,279 ↑	2,801 ↓
Gill netters	38 →	533,353 ↑	35,317	568,670 ↑	41,344 ↓	134,420 ↓	77,269 ↑
Longliners	29 ↑	795,873 ↑	6,730 ↓	802,603 ↑	111,559 ↓	345,434 ↑	147,156 ↑
Pots and traps 10-12m	166 →	114,392 ↑	1,654 ↓	116,251 ↑	11,669 →	34,175 ↑	15,999 ↓
Pots and traps over 12m	92 →	395,181 ↑	20,383 →	415,564 ↑	55,075 →	117,723 ↑	62,506 ↑
Miscellaneous	10 ↑	3,026,798 →	610,041 →	3,920,267 →	539,595 ↓	229,957 ↓	534,878 ↓
Low activity over 10m	56 ↑	4,770 ↓	45 ↓	4,815 ↓	5,787 ↑	916 →	1,307 ↓
Low activity under 10m	1,569 ↓	3,148 ↓	1,176 ↑	4,324 ↑	786 →	607 ↓	972 ↑
Total active fleet	4,565 →	190,133 ↑	8,179 ↑	199,317 ↑	31,063 →	43,247 ↑	31,464 ↑

↓ Indicates an decrease of <-5% compared to previous year
→ Indicates a change in the range of +/- 5% compared to previous year
↑ Indicates an increase of >5% compared to previous year

TOTAL FISHING COSTS	TOTAL VESSEL COSTS	TOTAL OPERATING COSTS	OPERATING PROFIT	DEPRECIATION	INTEREST	NET PROFIT	SEGMENT
119,812	47,049	166,860	23,471	1,750	0	21,720	Area VIIA demersal trawl
149,491	48,504	197,995	55,449	10,940	2,709	39,674	Area VIIA nephrops over 250kW
86,697	14,964	101,660	26,807	4,128	276	16,892	Area VIIA nephrops under 250kW
1,368,475	374,230	1,742,705	27,928	0	0	27,928	Area VIIBCDEFGHK 24-40m
152,761	32,229	184,991	56,011	7,954	1,629	45,827	Area VIIBCDEFGHK trawlers 10-24m
1,380,504	239,572	1,620,076	-27,991	187,248	3,996	-223,230	North Sea beam trawl over 300kW
99,715	7,528	107,243	-39,883	6,393	13	-46,534	North Sea beam trawl under 300kW
385,476	155,250	540,726	39,764	31,782	5,482	82	North Sea nephrops over 300kW
112,904	49,110	162,014	21,906	7,952	2,460	9,547	North Sea nephrops under 300kW
1,261,738	280,524	1,542,262	254,918	76,739	17,185	129,832	NSWOS demersal over 24m
822,394	263,020	1,085,414	282,161	39,828	2,226	239,481	NSWOS demersal pair trawl seine
649,267	202,564	851,832	264,995	63,704	10,083	187,053	NSWOS demersal seiners
533,961	173,494	707,456	135,317	43,163	10,469	77,005	NSWOS demersal under 24m over 300kW
140,739	50,378	191,117	32,089	11,001	1,724	18,627	NSWOS demersal under 24m under 300kW
216,493	68,749	285,242	79,104	18,586	4,465	51,900	WOS nephrops over 250kW
101,363	46,766	148,129	34,596	11,631	2,042	11,188	WOS nephrops under 250kW
524,233	150,826	675,060	56,470	4,681	2,232	49,176	South West beamers over 250kW
465,111	112,607	577,717	27,656	9,913	7,585	8,259	South West beamers under 250kW
229,604	109,541	339,144	65,471	8,759	1,658	51,869	UK scallop dredge over 15m
71,046	33,438	104,483	28,816	7,765	1,730	19,124	UK scallop dredge under 15m
37,770	19,272	57,042	15,411	3,001	1,811	10,279	Under 10m demersal trawl/seine
23,488	10,465	33,953	14,339	3,302	302	10,589	Under 10m drift and/or fixed nets
34,193	11,271	45,464	11,785	4,114	383	6,655	Under 10m pots and traps
15,140	7,341	22,480	9,592	1,920	143	7,331	Under 10m using hooks
253,033	136,336	389,368	179,301	38,920	1,360	138,928	Gill netters
604,149	271,614	875,762	-73,159	46,788	0	-121,510	Longliners
61,843	21,825	83,668	32,583	8,964	562	22,235	Pots and traps 10-12m
235,304	98,201	333,504	82,059	19,604	3,817	57,907	Pots and traps over 12m
1,304,430	232,212	1,536,642	2,383,625	115,707	104,078	2,163,841	Miscellaneous
8,009	1,010	9,019	-4,204	146	135	-4,499	Low activity over 10m
2,366	1,216	3,582	742	192	29	498	Low activity under 10m
105,775	46,206	151,980	47,337	9,570	2,300	34,446	Total active fleet

DATA TABLES

TABLE 11: 2015 SEGMENT TOTALS

SEGMENT	ACTIVE VESSELS	FISHING INCOME	NON-FISHING INCOME	TOTAL INCOME	FUEL COSTS	CREW SHARE COSTS	OTHER FISHING COSTS
Area VIIA demersal trawl	13 ↑	1,734,562 →	0 →	1,737,741 →	269,092 ↓	289,505 →	364,155 ↓
Area VIIA nephrops over 250kW	36 →	10,075,069 ↑	125 ↑	10,075,194 ↑	1,597,020 ↓	2,627,968 ↑	1,211,497 ↑
Area VIIA nephrops under 250kW	41 ↓	5,792,540 →	29,103 →	5,821,643 →	609,513 ↓	2,254,229 ↑	884,000 →
Area VIIBCDEFGHK 24-40m	11 ↓	17,880,497 ↓	50,518 ↓	17,931,015 ↓	2,585,823 ↓	4,360,015 →	6,398,471 ↓
Area VIIBCDEFGHK trawlers 10-24m	68 ↑	14,204,738 ↓	141,085 ↓	14,345,824 ↓	1,616,386 ↓	3,121,224 →	3,977,320 ↓
North Sea beam trawl over 300kW	10 ↓	18,624,197 ↑	54,892 →	18,679,089 ↑	5,259,318 ↓	2,997,999 ↑	5,452,460 ↑
North Sea beam trawl under 300kW	8 ↓	735,857 ↓	35,311 ↓	771,167 ↓	388,102 ↓	111,018 ↓	347,324 ↓
North Sea nephrops over 300kW	42 ↓	16,257,731 ↓	685,047 ↓	17,217,212 ↓	3,753,386 ↓	3,916,228 ↓	3,415,857 ↓
North Sea nephrops under 300kW	58 ↓	7,102,569 ↓	478,598 ↓	7,581,167 ↓	1,611,956 ↓	1,304,567 ↓	1,587,385 ↓
NSWOS demersal over 24m	39 ↑	58,112,032 ↓	3,045,179 ↓	61,436,085 ↓	10,606,819 ↓	14,869,973 →	15,908,252 ↓
NSWOS demersal pair trawl seine	29 →	39,855,560 ↑	5,531,847 ↑	45,428,256 ↑	2,967,851 ↓	9,287,342 ↑	14,505,499 ↑
NSWOS demersal seiners	19 ↑	21,707,181 ↑	1,211,618 ↑	23,440,838 ↑	1,536,881 ↓	6,158,982 ↑	5,587,715 ↑
NSWOS demersal under 24m over 300kW	46 ↑	33,051,302 ↑	1,112,973 ↑	34,472,713 ↑	5,887,605 →	7,072,368 ↑	8,345,039 ↑
NSWOS demersal under 24m under 300kW	22 ↑	4,104,067 ↑	330,046 ↑	4,468,301 ↑	559,821 →	1,109,521 ↑	1,055,475 ↑
WOS nephrops over 250kW	43 ↑	13,358,008 →	939,744 →	14,310,963 →	2,051,898 ↓	3,841,136 ↑	2,118,560 →
WOS nephrops under 250kW	90 →	13,338,884 ↓	1,269,246 ↓	14,608,130 ↓	1,839,293 ↓	4,113,918 →	1,702,882 ↓
South West beamers over 250kW	22 ↑	14,583,362 ↑	1,172,012 ↑	15,755,375 ↑	3,971,266 ↓	4,703,856 ↑	1,661,962 ↑
South West beamers under 250kW	24 →	12,882,262 →	481,759 →	13,367,987 →	2,135,627 ↓	4,117,623 ↑	3,607,132 →
UK scallop dredge over 15m	94 ↓	41,436,886 →	131,955 →	41,608,387 →	6,261,395 ↓	11,245,447 ↑	4,132,808 →
UK scallop dredge under 15m	219 ↑	27,080,430 ↑	336,389 ↑	27,416,819 ↑	3,897,395 ↓	7,484,651 ↑	2,474,802 ↑
Under 10m demersal trawl/seine	185 ↓	10,803,467 ↓	1,049,604 ↓	11,853,071 ↓	1,296,073 ↓	2,863,300 ↓	1,744,365 ↓
Under 10m drift and/or fixed nets	224 ↓	8,644,387 ↓	213,332 ↓	8,857,719 ↓	678,916 ↓	2,144,932 ↓	1,381,057 ↓
Under 10m pots and traps	997 →	52,596,495 ↓	2,724,376 ↓	55,320,872 ↓	6,523,977 ↓	16,750,766 →	8,706,051 ↓
Under 10m using hooks	133 ↓	5,064,854 ↑	188,366 ↑	5,268,966 ↑	354,537 ↓	1,579,369 ↑	460,231 ↑
Gill netters	31 ↓	16,962,763 ↓	1,123,222 ↓	18,085,985 ↓	997,851 ↓	4,377,853 ↓	2,457,463 ↓
Longliners	25 ↓	23,038,540 →	292,052 ↑	23,330,592 →	2,079,362 ↓	15,098,730 ↑	4,579,855 ↑
Pots and traps 10-12m	160 →	20,374,599 ↑	294,619 ↑	20,705,660 ↑	1,328,834 ↓	6,382,317 ↑	2,849,597 ↑
Pots and traps over 12m	95 →	35,051,802 →	1,807,892 →	36,859,695 →	3,579,167 ↓	10,995,618 →	5,544,130 →
Miscellaneous	15 ↑	23,466,651 ↓	4,729,624 ↓	30,393,683 ↓	3,119,888 ↓	6,179,890 ↑	12,440,667 ↑
Low activity over 10m	46 ↓	242,772 ↓	6,947 ↑	249,720 ↓	133,481 ↓	1,343 ↓	112,033 ↑
Low activity under 10m	1,664 ↑	5,313,969 ↑	1,985,475 ↑	7,299,445 ↑	1,004,064 ↓	1,166,159 ↑	1,641,508 ↑
Total active fleet	4,536 →	771,515,712 ↓	34,206,729 ↓	809,490,761 ↓	96,398,505 ↓	199,495,181 →	146,459,575 →

↓ Indicates an decrease of <-5% compared to previous year

→ Indicates a change in the range of +/- 5% compared to previous year

↑ Indicates an increase of >5% compared to previous year

TOTAL FISHING COSTS	TOTAL VESSEL COSTS	TOTAL OPERATING COSTS	OPERATING PROFIT	DEPRECI-ATION	INTEREST	NET PROFIT	SEGMENT
922,752	517,864	1,440,616	297,125				Area VIIA demersal trawl
5,436,485	1,928,178	7,364,662	2,710,531				Area VIIA nephrops over 250kW
3,747,742	678,095	4,425,837	1,395,806				Area VIIA nephrops under 250kW
13,344,309	3,789,789	17,134,098	796,917				Area VIIBCDEFGHK 24-40m
8,714,930	1,918,486	10,633,416	3,712,408				Area VIIBCDEFGHK trawlers 10-24m
13,709,777	2,842,916	16,552,693	2,126,396				North Sea beam trawl over 300kW
846,444	86,181	932,625	-161,457				North Sea beam trawl under 300kW
11,085,471	4,604,684	15,690,155	1,527,058				North Sea nephrops over 300kW
4,503,907	2,024,309	6,528,216	1,052,951				North Sea nephrops under 300kW
41,385,044	9,589,633	50,974,677	10,461,408				NSWOS demersal over 24m
26,760,692	8,737,027	35,497,718	9,930,537				NSWOS demersal pair trawl seine
13,283,579	4,251,584	17,535,162	5,905,676				NSWOS demersal seiners
21,305,013	7,096,603	28,401,616	6,071,097				NSWOS demersal under 24m over 300kW
2,724,817	1,008,496	3,733,314	734,988				NSWOS demersal under 24m under 300kW
8,011,594	2,700,368	10,711,962	3,599,001				WOS nephrops over 250kW
7,656,094	3,738,771	11,394,864	3,213,266				WOS nephrops under 250kW
10,337,084	3,248,431	13,585,515	2,169,860				South West beamers over 250kW
9,860,383	2,486,605	12,346,987	1,021,000				South West beamers under 250kW
21,639,650	11,264,543	32,904,193	8,704,194				UK scallop dredge over 15m
13,856,848	6,877,407	20,734,255	6,682,564				UK scallop dredge under 15m
5,903,738	3,152,763	9,056,501	2,796,570				Under 10m demersal trawl/seine
4,204,904	1,919,423	6,124,328	2,733,391				Under 10m drift and/or fixed nets
31,980,794	10,891,554	42,872,347	12,448,524				Under 10m pots and traps
2,394,136	1,205,953	3,600,089	1,668,876				Under 10m using hooks
7,833,167	4,336,022	12,169,190	5,916,796				Gill netters
21,757,947	3,627,740	25,385,687	-2,055,095				Longliners
10,560,748	3,887,241	14,447,989	6,257,671				Pots and traps 10-12m
20,118,916	8,710,198	28,829,114	8,030,581				Pots and traps over 12m
21,740,445	5,401,002	27,141,447	3,252,237				Miscellaneous
246,857	44,889	291,746	-42,026				Low activity over 10m
3,811,731	2,053,013	5,864,744	1,434,701				Low activity under 10m
442,353,261	203,640,132	645,993,394	163,497,368				Total active fleet

DATA TABLES

TABLE 12: 2015 SEGMENT AVERAGES

SEGMENT	ACTIVE VESSELS	FISHING INCOME	NON-FISHING INCOME	TOTAL INCOME	FUEL COSTS	CREW SHARE COSTS	OTHER FISHING COSTS
Area VIIA demersal trawl	13 ↑	133,428 ↓	0 →	133,672 ↓	20,699 ↓	22,270 ↓	28,012 ↓
Area VIIA nephrops over 250kW	36 →	279,863 ↑	3 ↑	279,866 ↑	44,362 ↓	72,999 ↑	33,653 ↑
Area VIIA nephrops under 250kW	41 ↓	141,281 ↑	710 ↑	141,991 ↑	14,866 ↓	54,981 ↑	21,561 ↑
Area VIIBCDEFGHK 24-40m	11 ↓	1,625,500 ↓	4,593 ↓	1,630,092 ↓	235,075 ↓	396,365 →	581,679 ↓
Area VIIBCDEFGHK trawlers 10-24m	68 ↑	208,893 ↓	2,075 ↓	210,968 ↓	23,770 ↓	45,900 ↓	58,490 ↓
North Sea beam trawl over 300kW	10 ↓	1,862,420 ↑	5,489 ↑	1,867,909 ↑	525,932 ↓	299,800 ↑	545,246 ↑
North Sea beam trawl under 300kW	8 ↓	91,982 ↑	4,414 ↑	96,396 ↑	48,513 ↓	13,877 ↑	43,415 ↑
North Sea nephrops over 300kW	42 ↓	387,089 ↓	16,311 ↓	409,934 ↓	89,366 ↓	93,244 ↓	81,330 ↓
North Sea nephrops under 300kW	58 ↓	122,458 ↓	8,252 ↓	130,710 ↓	27,792 ↓	22,493 ↓	27,369 ↓
NSWOS demersal over 24m	39 ↑	1,490,052 ↓	78,082 ↓	1,575,284 ↓	271,970 ↓	381,281 →	407,904 ↓
NSWOS demersal pair trawl seine	29 →	1,374,330 ↑	190,753 ↑	1,566,492 ↑	102,340 ↓	320,253 ↑	500,190 ↑
NSWOS demersal seiners	19 ↑	1,142,483 ↑	63,769 ↑	1,233,728 ↑	80,888 ↓	324,157 ↑	294,090 ↑
NSWOS demersal under 24m over 300kW	46 ↑	718,507 ↓	24,195 ↓	749,407 ↓	127,991 ↓	153,747 ↓	181,414 ↓
NSWOS demersal under 24m under 300kW	22 ↑	186,548 ↓	15,002 ↓	203,105 ↓	25,446 ↓	50,433 →	47,976 ↓
WOS nephrops over 250kW	43 ↑	310,651 ↓	21,855 ↓	332,813 ↓	47,719 ↓	89,329 →	49,269 ↓
WOS nephrops under 250kW	90 →	148,210 ↓	14,103 ↓	162,313 ↓	20,437 ↓	45,710 →	18,921 ↓
South West beamers over 250kW	22 ↑	662,880 →	53,273 →	716,153 →	180,512 ↓	213,812 ↑	75,544 →
South West beamers under 250kW	24 →	536,761 ↓	20,073 ↓	556,999 ↓	88,984 ↓	171,568 ↑	150,297 ↓
UK scallop dredge over 15m	94 ↓	440,818 ↑	1,404 ↑	442,642 ↑	66,611 ↓	119,632 ↑	43,966 ↑
UK scallop dredge under 15m	219 ↑	123,655 ↓	1,536 ↓	125,191 ↓	17,796 ↓	34,176 →	11,300 ↓
Under 10m demersal trawl/seine	185 ↓	58,397 ↓	5,674 ↓	64,071 ↓	7,006 ↓	15,477 ↓	9,429 ↓
Under 10m drift and/or fixed nets	224 ↓	38,591 ↓	952 ↓	39,543 ↓	3,031 ↓	9,576 ↓	6,165 ↓
Under 10m pots and traps	997 →	52,755 →	2,733 →	55,487 →	6,544 ↓	16,801 →	8,732 →
Under 10m using hooks	133 ↓	38,082 ↑	1,416 ↑	39,616 ↑	2,666 ↓	11,875 ↑	3,460 ↑
Gill netters	31 ↓	547,186 →	36,233 →	583,419 →	32,189 ↓	141,221 ↑	79,273 →
Longliners	25 ↓	921,542 ↑	11,682 ↑	933,224 ↑	83,174 ↓	603,949 ↑	183,194 ↑
Pots and traps 10-12m	160 →	127,341 ↑	1,841 ↑	129,410 ↑	8,305 ↓	39,889 ↑	17,810 ↑
Pots and traps over 12m	95 →	368,966 ↓	19,030 ↓	387,997 ↓	37,675 ↓	115,743 →	58,359 ↓
Miscellaneous	15 ↑	1,564,443 ↓	315,308 ↓	2,026,246 ↓	207,993 ↓	411,993 ↑	829,378 ↑
Low activity over 10m	46 ↓	5,278 ↑	151 ↑	5,429 ↑	2,902 ↓	29 ↓	2,435 ↑
Low activity under 10m	1,664 ↑	3,193 →	1,193 →	4,387 →	603 ↓	701 ↑	986 →
Total active fleet	4,536 →	170,087 ↓	7,541 ↓	178,459 ↓	21,252 ↓	43,980 →	32,288 →

↓ Indicates an decrease of <-5% compared to previous year
→ Indicates a change in the range of +/- 5% compared to previous year
↑ Indicates an increase of >5% compared to previous year

TOTAL FISHING COSTS	TOTAL VESSEL COSTS	TOTAL OPERATING COSTS	OPERATING PROFIT	DEPRECI-ATION	INTEREST	NET PROFIT	SEGMENT
70,981 ↓	39,836 ↓	110,817 ↓	22,856 →				Area VIIA demersal trawl
151,013 →	53,560 ↑	204,574 →	75,293 ↑				Area VIIA nephrops over 250kW
91,408 ↑	16,539 ↑	107,947 ↑	34,044 ↑				Area VIIA nephrops under 250kW
1,213,119 ↓	344,526 ↓	1,557,645 ↓	72,447 ↑				Area VIIBCDEFGHK 24-40m
128,161 ↓	28,213 ↓	156,374 ↓	54,594 →				Area VIIBCDEFGHK trawlers 10-24m
1,370,978 →	284,292 ↑	1,655,269 →	212,640 ↑				North Sea beam trawl over 300kW
105,806 ↑	10,773 ↑	116,578 ↑	-20,182 ↑				North Sea beam trawl under 300kW
263,940 ↓	109,635 ↓	373,575 ↓	36,359 ↓				North Sea nephrops over 300kW
77,654 ↓	34,902 ↓	112,555 ↓	18,154 ↓				North Sea nephrops under 300kW
1,061,155 ↓	245,888 ↓	1,307,043 ↓	268,241 ↑				NSWOS demersal over 24m
922,782 ↑	301,277 ↑	1,224,059 ↑	342,432 ↑				NSWOS demersal pair trawl seine
699,136 ↑	223,768 ↑	922,903 ↑	310,825 ↑				NSWOS demersal seiners
463,152 ↓	154,274 ↓	617,426 ↓	131,980 →				NSWOS demersal under 24m over 300kW
123,855 ↓	45,841 ↓	169,696 ↓	33,409 →				NSWOS demersal under 24m under 300kW
186,316 ↓	62,799 ↓	249,115 ↓	83,698 ↑				WOS nephrops over 250kW
85,068 ↓	41,542 ↓	126,610 ↓	35,703 →				WOS nephrops under 250kW
469,867 ↓	147,656 →	617,523 ↓	98,630 ↑				South West beamers over 250kW
410,849 ↓	103,609 ↓	514,458 ↓	42,542 ↑				South West beamers under 250kW
230,209 →	119,836 ↑	350,045 →	92,598 ↑				UK scallop dredge over 15m
63,273 ↓	31,404 ↓	94,677 ↓	30,514 ↑				UK scallop dredge under 15m
31,912 ↓	17,042 ↓	48,954 ↓	15,117 →				Under 10m demersal trawl/seine
18,772 ↓	8,569 ↓	27,341 ↓	12,203 ↓				Under 10m drift and/or fixed nets
32,077 ↓	10,924 →	43,001 →	12,486 ↑				Under 10m pots and traps
18,001 ↑	9,067 ↑	27,068 ↑	12,548 ↑				Under 10m using hooks
252,683 →	139,872 →	392,555 →	190,864 ↑				Gill netters
870,318 ↑	145,110 ↓	1,015,427 ↑	-82,204 ↓				Longliners
66,005 ↑	24,295 ↑	90,300 ↑	39,110 ↑				Pots and traps 10-12m
211,778 ↓	91,686 ↓	303,464 ↓	84,532 →				Pots and traps over 12m
1,449,363 ↑	360,067 ↑	1,809,430 ↑	216,816 ↓				Miscellaneous
5,366 ↓	976 →	6,342 ↓	-914 ↑				Low activity over 10m
2,291 →	1,234 →	3,524 →	862 ↑				Low activity under 10m
97,521 ↓	44,894 →	142,415 ↓	36,044 ↓				Total active fleet

DATA TABLES

TABLE 13: 2014 COUNTRIES TOTALS

HOME NATION, LENGTH GROUP		ACTIVE VESSELS	FISHING INCOME	NON-FISHING INCOME	TOTAL INCOME	FUEL COSTS	CREW SHARE COSTS	OTHER FISHING COSTS
England	<10 m	1,773 →	49,111,814 ↑	3,285,884 ↑	52,408,144 ↑	6,322,232 ↓	13,392,576 ↑	8,090,967 →
	10-24 m	416 →	96,317,206 ↑	3,542,138 ↑	99,947,709 ↑	16,482,284 →	24,793,724 ↑	18,692,176 ↑
	>24 m	78 ↑	134,945,713 ↑	8,885,306 ↑	146,497,986 ↑	33,155,489 ↓	26,978,791 ↑	27,432,888 →
Scotland	<10 m	1,082 →	35,497,459 →	2,481,120 ↑	37,989,559 →	7,320,134 ↑	10,236,106 →	5,831,898 →
	10-24 m	459 →	138,227,856 ↑	6,563,120 ↓	145,682,279 ↑	28,642,746 →	33,503,730 ↑	26,619,055 ↑
	>24 m	122 ↓	337,146,123 ↑	9,903,385 ↑	347,584,482 ↑	36,567,393 ↓	70,843,802 ↑	46,932,273 ↑
Northern Ireland	<10 m	144 ↓	4,070,494 ↑	322,351 ↑	4,392,845 ↑	830,650 ↓	1,128,681 ↑	672,734 ↑
	10-24 m	124 →	24,246,513 →	590,852 ↑	24,891,463 →	5,344,572 →	6,417,627 ↑	3,572,035 →
	>24 m	11 ↑	27,826,579 ↑	360,699 ↑	28,187,615 ↑	2,908,458 ↓	5,224,799 ↑	2,364,404 ↑
Wales	<10 m	261 →	5,862,078 ↑	454,947 ↑	6,320,545 ↑	512,770 →	1,668,227 ↑	998,013 ↑
	10-24m	30 →	3,606,945 ↑	102,869 ↓	3,711,729 ↑	538,852 ↓	1,023,340 ↑	498,900 →
	>24 m*	3 →						
UK active fleet		4,565 →	867,956,232 ↑	37,338,928 ↑	909,883,241 ↑	141,803,523 →	197,423,308 ↑	143,635,307 →

TABLE 14: 2014 COUNTRIES AVERAGES

HOME NATION, LENGTH GROUP		ACTIVE VESSELS	FISHING INCOME	NON-FISHING INCOME	TOTAL INCOME	FUEL COSTS	CREW SHARE COSTS	OTHER FISHING COSTS
England	<10 m	1,773 →	27,700 ↑	1,853 ↑	29,559 ↑	3,566 →	7,554 ↑	4,563 →
	10-24 m	416 →	231,532 ↑	8,515 ↑	240,259 ↑	39,621 →	59,600 ↑	44,933 ↑
	>24 m	78 ↑	1,730,073 ↑	113,914 ↑	1,878,179 ↑	425,070 ↓	345,882 ↑	351,704 ↓
Scotland	<10 m	1,082 →	32,807 ↑	2,293 ↑	35,110 ↑	6,765 ↑	9,460 ↑	5,390 →
	10-24 m	459 →	301,150 ↑	14,299 ↓	317,391 ↑	62,402 ↓	72,993 ↑	57,994 ↑
	>24 m	122 ↓	2,763,493 ↑	81,175 ↑	2,849,053 ↑	299,733 →	580,687 ↑	384,691 ↑
Northern Ireland	<10 m	144 ↓	28,267 ↑	2,239 ↑	30,506 ↑	5,768 →	7,838 ↑	4,672 ↑
	10-24 m	124 →	195,536 →	4,765 ↑	200,738 →	43,101 →	51,755 →	28,807 →
	>24 m	11 ↑	2,529,689 ↑	32,791 ↑	2,562,510 ↑	264,405 ↓	474,982 ↑	214,946 →
Wales	<10 m	261 →	22,460 ↑	1,743 ↑	24,217 ↑	1,965 →	6,392 ↑	3,824 ↑
	10-24m	30 →	120,232 →	3,429 ↓	123,724 →	17,962 ↓	34,111 ↑	16,630 →
	>24 m*	3 →						
UK active fleet		4,565 →	190,133 ↑	8,179 ↑	199,317 ↑	31,063 →	43,247 ↑	31,464 ↑

*Data not shown due to low number of vessels in segment.

↓ Indicates an decrease of <-5% compared to previous year

→ Indicates a change in the range of +/- 5% compared to previous year

↑ Indicates an increase of >5% compared to previous year

TOTAL FISHING COSTS	TOTAL VESSEL COSTS	TOTAL OPERATING COSTS	OPERATING PROFIT	DEPRECIATION	INTEREST	NET PROFIT	SEGMENT	
27,805,775 →	11,572,377 ↑	39,378,152 ↑	13,029,992 ↑	3,332,465 →	494,080 ↓	8,823,290 ↑	<10 m	England
59,968,185 →	20,897,031 ↑	80,865,216 →	19,082,494 ↑	4,715,525 →	862,527 ↓	13,187,205 ↑	10-24 m	
87,567,168 →	27,323,029 ↑	114,890,196 ↑	31,607,790 ↑	6,046,484 ↑	1,609,282 ↓	23,662,242 ↑	>24 m	
23,388,138 →	8,155,319 ↑	31,543,457 ↑	6,446,102 →	2,462,934 →	357,577 →	3,275,968 ↓	<10 m	Scotland
88,765,531 →	33,984,897 ↑	122,750,428 ↑	22,931,850 ↑	7,282,081 →	1,362,650 ↓	12,763,813 ↑	10-24 m	
154,343,468 ↑	90,576,056 ↑	244,919,524 ↑	102,664,958 ↑	16,185,297 →	4,814,200 →	80,459,057 ↑	>24 m	
2,632,065 →	998,853 ↑	3,630,918 ↑	761,927 ↑	264,443 ↑	53,710 ↑	409,141 ↑	<10 m	Northern Ireland
15,334,234 →	4,971,359 ↑	20,305,594 →	4,585,870 →	1,020,952 ↓	196,719 ↓	2,921,498 ↑	10-24 m	
10,497,661 ↑	8,146,328 ↑	18,643,989 ↑	9,543,626 ↑	1,329,924 →	497,407 →	7,705,221 ↑	>24 m	
3,179,009 ↑	1,347,278 ↑	4,526,287 ↑	1,794,258 ↑	415,954 ↑	50,831 →	1,269,997 ↑	<10 m	Wales
2,061,091 →	835,973 ↑	2,897,064 →	814,665 ↑	208,772 →	32,154 ↓	561,042 ↑	10-24m	
							>24 m*	
482,862,139 →	210,928,217 ↑	693,790,355 ↑	216,092,886 ↑	43,686,204 ↑	10,501,539 ↓	157,244,222 ↑	UK active fleet	

TOTAL FISHING COSTS	TOTAL VESSEL COSTS	TOTAL OPERATING COSTS	OPERATING PROFIT	DEPRECIATION	INTEREST	NET PROFIT	SEGMENT	
15,683 →	6,527 ↑	22,210 ↑	7,349 ↑	1,880 →	279 ↓	4,976 ↑	<10 m	England
144,154 →	50,233 ↑	194,388 ↑	45,871 ↑	11,335 →	2,073 ↓	31,700 ↑	10-24 m	
1,122,656 ↓	350,295 →	1,472,951 ↓	405,228 ↑	77,519 ↑	20,632 ↓	303,362 ↑	>24 m	
21,616 ↑	7,537 ↑	29,153 ↑	5,958 →	2,276 →	330 →	3,028 ↓	<10 m	Scotland
193,389 →	74,041 ↑	267,430 ↑	49,960 ↑	15,865 →	2,969 ↓	27,808 ↑	10-24 m	
1,265,110 ↑	742,427 ↑	2,007,537 ↑	841,516 ↑	132,666 ↑	39,461 ↑	659,500 ↑	>24 m	
18,278 ↑	6,936 ↑	25,215 ↑	5,291 ↑	1,836 ↑	373 ↑	2,841 ↑	<10 m	Northern Ireland
123,663 →	40,092 ↑	163,755 →	36,983 →	8,233 ↓	1,586 ↓	23,560 ↑	10-24 m	
954,333 →	740,575 ↑	1,694,908 →	867,602 ↑	120,902 ↓	45,219 ↓	700,475 ↑	>24 m	
12,180 ↑	5,162 ↑	17,342 ↑	6,875 ↑	1,594 ↑	195 →	4,866 ↑	<10 m	Wales
68,703 →	27,866 →	96,569 →	27,156 ↑	6,959 ↓	1,072 ↓	18,701 ↑	10-24m	
							>24 m*	
105,775 ↑	46,206 ↑	151,980 ↑	47,337 ↑	9,570 ↑	2,300 ↓	34,446 ↑	UK active fleet	

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