Fisheries Management Issues Report

February 2008

Key cod policy still to be defined

Scottish Fishermen's Federation chief executive Bertie Armstrong said that the industry had walked away from the December fisheries council warning that this year was going to be even more difficult and extremely challenging.

"And this is exactly where we are because we have not yet got a clear vision of how effort will be managed this year. We need a plan but we have not yet got one.

"We know what we want for Scotland and we know what is in the tool box. But this is really all about the challenge of applying measures which are not going to wreck the place.

"We are now right up against it in time-scale terms and we need a plan which on the one hand gives us commercial viability without harming cod recovery and which does not result in us carrying the can because we have been pioneers in terms of reducing cod mortality.

"For arrangements must be coherent and equally tailored for everyone so that we do not end up disadvantaged and there must be no unintended consequences at our expense."

The new effort control regime was originally planned to take effect from February 1, but interim arrangements now look inevitable for a scheme designed to reduce effort by 25% in the name of cod recovery although skippers will be able to buy back days at sea to offset the reduction through signing up to a number of cod avoidance measures.

Mr Armstrong added that the concept of initiating a complex scheme like this from February 1 had been overly ambitious and he added that a key question for the federation was exactly how much progress in adhering to cod mortality targets was being made by other EU states.

"It was always going to be seriously difficult to have a scheme in place by February 1 and that is exactly what has happened."

Source: Fishnewseu.com, 30 January 2009.

Strategy for a sustainable fishing industry

A meeting held in Edinburgh by the Scottish Fisheries Council – the Scottish Government's fisheries management and development forum – has heard of the massive challenges that lie head for the fishing industry in 2009.

The biggest of these will be to develop a strategy and management plan that will enable fishermen to discard less fish, whilst at the same time land more of their catch so as to ensure good stock conservation and reduce waste.

Bertie Armstrong, SFF chief executive, who was present at the meeting, said: "This is not as simple as it sounds and represents a very difficult challenge for fishermen."

As part of the strategy to meet these aspirations, the Scottish Fishermen's Federation agreed to a plan that will involve the profiling of landings to meet the needs of the market - in other words, to land amounts and types of fish which are in highest market demand at any specific time.

"This will involve close liaison between processors, fishermen and the market as a whole," said Bertie Armstrong.

For further information on the FMIR contact:
Sébastien Metz
Economics Department
Sea Fish Industry Authority (Seafish)
18 Logie Mill, Edinburgh
EH7 4HS
t: 0131 524 8659 - f: 0131 524 8696
e: s_metz@seafish.co.uk
w: www.seafish.org

For any other enquiries, contact us:
Edinburgh office -
t: 0131 558 3331
f: 0131 558 1442
Hull office -
t: 01482 327 837
f: 01482 223 310
e: seafish@seafish.co.uk

Meanwhile, given the difficult economic climate, the SFF and all stakeholders underlined at the meeting the need for financial liquidity protection measures to ensure that fishermen remain in business. In particular, fishermen are looking for Government assurance and guarantees – particularly in the export market – that fishermen will continue to receive payment for the products that they sell.

"We believe it is essential for the fishing industry to have some kind of payment guarantee or protection system in place to ensure that the fleet remains viable," said Mr Armstrong.

Source: Fishupdate.com, 21 January 2009.

Debate on the future of the CFP

Debate on the CFP after 2012 started last month with an exchange of views between fishing industry representatives from the UK, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, France, Spain, Italy and Malta and senior Commission officials.

The meeting was hosted by Europeche, the European fishing industry trade federation, as part of the preparations for a Commission Green Paper on the CFP that will be published in the spring.

The Commission insisted that it wanted a full and open dialogue on what type of CFP the industry wanted after 2012 but was challenged by the NFFO, who pointed to the extensive dialogue on the "vexed issue" of the "unachievable" 8% margin of tolerance (MOT) between logbook estimates and the final (accurate) landing declaration.

That dialogue which spelt out in detail the practical obstacles to observing an 8% margin of tolerance, especially for small quantities of by-catch species, had taken place over two conferences, numerous RAC meetings, an extensive correspondence and had resulted in a Commission proposal to reduce the MOT from 8% to 5%.

"Whilst doubtless that figure was included because the Commission is already in negotiating mode on the revised Control Regulation, it did not send a very positive signal on the type of dialogue the Commission was anticipating on the reform of the CFP," the federation go on.

But under questioning, the Commission conceded that 5% was an untenable value for a blanket margin of tolerance and that the issue would have to be resolved as the new Control Regulation passes through the negotiating process on a fishery by fishery basis.

"It is however far from clear exactly what purpose is served by having legally enforceable catch estimates at all. Where the authorities are confident that landings data are accurate, which is now in many fisheries, the MOT is simply a burden without reason."

On the other hand it was worth recalling that the Commission is not a monolithic entity and policy is often the result of power struggles between different groups of officials and within the College of Commissioners.

And the NFFO considered that despite these obstacles it is worth putting effort into improving the CFP, simply because there is no sign on the horizon of a realistic alternative and because the 2002 reform suggested that progress can be made and change is possible, even if the pace is glacial.

The Federation say they have prepared a document that outlines the main areas of reform it would like to see, which will be discussed by the NFFO Executive Committee at its next meeting.

"The guiding theme is that the CFP cannot be successfully managed on a command and control basis because of its scale and the variety and complexity of the fisheries under it. The alternative is to find ways of delegating management responsibility to the fishing industry, subject to an overall framework and adequate audit arrangements."

Source: Fishnewseu.com, 29 January 2009.

New selective gear must be developed quickly

The urgent need to develop selective fishing gear to meet the demands of new North Sea conservation measures was underlined by a fishermen's spokesman.

The fisheries deal landed before Christmas between the EU and Norway means a new range of selectivity measures to ensure that if vessels' quota uptake in the course of the year is too great and they are likely to exceed 100 per cent before the end of the year, then they will be brought back on course with respect to their quota uptake.

Bertie Armstrong, the chief executive of the Scottish Fishermen's Federation said that the new strictures would impact on everyone and he went on: "What we need as urgently as possible is to get trials of selective gear going. We now have regulations which will require selectivity rather than it being an option, but we have yet to properly develop the gear which will be required."

He said the Scottish industry had already learned a considerable amount about selectivity last year but this new mandatory requirement gave an added impetus to the situation.

George MacRae, the secretary of the Scottish White Fish Producers' Association said:

"The issue of gear selectivity trials is very important but it cannot be seen in isolation because it is part of a bigger picture in relation to fisheries management and this is a very big issue at the moment.

"What we have to do is find the right system of days that is a fair balance and which does not prejudice our members, particularly those who do not catch cod."

Source: Fishnewseu.com, 13 January 2009

Disappointment over catch composition rule

Orkney Fishermen's Association (OFA) vice-chairman Iain Harcus said [January 30] that the requirement for cod, haddock and whiting to make up no more than 30% of the catch for white-fish vessels operating off the west coast was impossible to satisfy, regardless of any new fishing gear used. Boats working the fishery would inevitably end up moving to the North Sea, putting more pressure on fish stocks there, he added.

Scottish Liberal Democrat fisheries spokesman Liam McArthur commented: "Nobody has been able to advise the 35 or so white-fish boats which fish this area, including the Orkney boats, what the other 70% of the catch is to be. They are at a loss to understand how this catch composition can be achieved.

"What was agreed (at the December Council) enabled ministers to claim to have achieved their primary objective of avoiding closure of the west of Scotland fisheries.

"In practice, and without further clarification from the government, this is precisely what it means for the Orkney white-fish fleet and many of the other 35 boats directly affected."

The same week, Mr Lochhead wrote to OFA secretary Alan Coghill highlighting the "extremely difficult situation we faced" following a European Commission proposal to close west coast fisheries.

Mr Lochhead said: "I fully accept that the arrangements agreed at the December Council will be very challenging for a number of vessels, in particular the six or so Orkney white-fish vessels particularly affected."

Discussions were ongoing to find the "most pragmatic and reasonable way" to enforce the new rules, added Mr Lochhead.

Source: Press & Journal, 31 January 2009.

Concerns about future in the Anglo-Scottish Fish Producers' Organisation

East coast prawn and lobster fishermen of the Berwick-based Anglo-Scottish Fish Producers' Organisation have suffered a 26 per cent drop in nephrop landings over the past 12 months - and the forecast for 2009 is just as bad.

The organisation, which has 50 members stretching from Peterhead in the north to Humberside in the south, said the weight of nephrops landed was down from 2686 tonnes to 1971 tonnes.

Chairman Colin Aitchison, from Eyemouth, revealed: "The traditional end of year/spring fishery did not materialise and regrettably it seems that a repeat of this situation is about to take place this year."

This problem has been blamed for a £1.5 million drop from £10.9 million to £9.4 million in overall landed values, while further reductions in TAC species, thought to be abundant, has also had an impact. However, landings of white fish such as cod, haddock and saithe showed an overall increase of 508 tonnes which was attributed mainly to increased landings in Peterhead.

The weight of withdrawn fish showed an increase from 5.72 tonnes last year to 18.99 tonnes this year with North Sea hake being a major problem.

As a result, Anglo-Scottish and other organisations were forced to abandon compensation payments for grades four and five during the course of the year.

Anglo-Scottish continues in membership of the European Association of FPOs which during the year had spent a considerable time and effort in trying to increase TAC levels for 2009 which reflect the state of the stocks being experienced by active fishermen.

Mr Aitchison also explained reasons behind the U-turn on the decision made in 2006 to relocate the registered office to Eyemouth and become part of the Scottish Government for its quota management issues.

"As members will be very much aware, proposals tabled by SGMD during 2008 regarding the future of quota management in Scotland will have very far reaching consequences for the Scottish industry," said Mr Aitchison.

"We fully investigated the SGMD proposals of devolved quota management. As a result, a special general meeting of members was held at which a unanimous decision was taken to revert back to Defra/MFA management. Our request to Defra/MFA on this matter has been sanctioned and we are now responsible to this body for all quota management issues," he added.

It was revealed that £41,000 was spent last year acquiring additional quota for members, and directors have already sanctioned the purchase of additional quota for 2009.

Source: Berwickshire News & East Lothian Herald, 7 January 2009.

Scallop effort mapping is key need

During their second meeting, the National Scallop Group has agreed that mapping effort in the scallop sector is a top priority.

The aim of the session was to balance the need for environmental protection and profitable fishing operations. Amongst the issues discussed in a packed agenda was a proposed competition for an improved scallop dredge design which reduces benthic impacts and fuel consumption.

The issue of spatial management of dredging was also discussed. And it was agreed that mapping effort in this sector is a priority; particularly with impending Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs) designations.

Dr Tom Pickerell of the Shellfish Association of Great Britain (SAGB) gave feedback to the meeting on the recent questionnaire on scallop dredging circulated to eNGOs.

Overall, each of the respondees noted that the main areas of disquiet were benthic impact of dredges rather than concerns over stock levels and by-catch. Most organisations called for spatial management measures (i.e. closed areas) but none called for an outright ban on dredging.

Source: Fishnewseu.com, 12 January 2009.

Mackerel fishery receives MSC certification

The Scottish Pelagic Sustainability Group's mackerel fishery has been awarded MSC certification marking it as a sustainable and well-managed fishery.

The Scottish Pelagic Sustainability Group's (SPSG) mackerel fishery is Scotland's most valuable fishery and also its largest, catching 95,700 tonnes of mackerel in 2007. Its sister fishery, SPSG herring, was certified in July 2008. Smoked, frozen and fresh mackerel will soon be on sale bearing the MSC logo meaning that it can be traced back to the independently certified SPSG fishery.

John Goodlad, Chair of SPSG said he is delighted that the work put in over the past few years to ensure the mackerel stocks are fished in a sustainable manner have resulted in MSC certification.

Rupert Howes, Chief Executive of the MSC says: "I took great pleasure last year in joining the SPSG members in Peterhead last year to celebrate the certification of their first fishery - the SPSG herring fishery - and I am delighted that the mackerel fishery has now been certified. This is an important UK fishery producing significant quantities of fish for an international market. The SPSG fleet boasts some of the most advanced pelagic trawlers in the world including low-emission diesel engines, selective sonar and the latest developments in net technology. We look forward to further engagement with the Scottish fishing industry."

The Scottish Pelagic Sustainability Group was established in 2007 and represents all sectors of Scotland's pelagic industry, from catching and processing, to marketing. It encompasses the whole Scottish pelagic fleet and members include: Herring Buyers Association Ltd, Scottish Fishermen's Organisation Ltd, Scottish Pelagic Fishermen's Association Limited, Shetland Catch Ltd and Shetland Fish Producers' Organisation Ltd, with Seafood Scotland taking the role of Secretariat. SPSG was established initially to oversee the certification of North Sea herring and Western mackerel as sustainable to the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) standard, however a number of other initiatives have flowed from the group

Commenting on the mackerel fishery MSC certification announcement John Rutherford, Chief Executive of Seafish, said: "Seafish welcomes the MSC's certification of the Scottish Pelagic Sustainability Group's mackerel fishery. This development marks an increased demand for MSC accreditation in the seafood industry and we are pleased to offer our continued support to the SPSG."

Source: Fishnewseu.com, 21 January 2009.

A fragile cod fishing industry in Northern Ireland

In response to the question "Would the minister agree with me that by the time the stocks actually recover there will be no cod fleet left?", Michelle Gildernew said the Cod Recovery Plan for the Irish Sea was being implemented as stocks had fallen below critical levels.

The plan aims to raise levels of cod spawning stock to 10,000 tonnes and while a level below 6,000 tonnes is deemed critically low, it is estimated the Irish Sea is below 2,000 tonnes. As a result a cut of 25% was imposed in the total allowable catch of cod.

"If stocks don't improve, it could be the cod fleet will be a thing of the past," said the minister. "In reality that's already happening: two full-time white fish boats and over 90% of the vessels now concentrating on nephrops and that is a recognition that cod is not there."

She said the low market value of other fish such as whiting meant they were not profitable. The fishing industry had also been hit by the rising cost of fuel during 2008.

The Agriculture Minister said the Executive had tried to ease the burden on the industry by agreeing financial support, including a £700,000 hardship package to help pay fees such as harbour dues.

The minister added: "We don't know ultimately if cod stocks will come back in time to ensure there is still a fleet left to catch it, or if it will come back at all. We don't know what impact climate change is having on cod, or if cod is moving to other sea areas. But the Commission has been determined to introduce a more effective cod recovery plan and the broad principles of the plan weren't open for negotiation in November. Instead we were faced with trying to argue for flexibilities within the plan that would maximise the opportunities for our fishing fleets."

The minister said she could introduce further boat decommissioning schemes to help ensure the industry's profitability. "What I do not want to see happening is for industry to be depleted and brought down to a point where the critical mass isn't there, where we no longer have need for a processing sector, where there is no longer any viability in fishing. It is my ultimate objective to reverse that trend and try to enhance fishing opportunities for the communities that depend heavily on it."

Source: The Belfast Telegraph, 12 January 2009.

Fishermen forced to take risks at sea, inquest told

Fishermen in Northern Ireland are more likely to leave the wheel unattended in dangerous seas due to financial pressures, an inquest has heard.

Connor Bogues (24) and a crewmate drowned in January 2006 after their boat struck rocks near Ardglass harbour, Co Down, while skipper Conrad Zych was helping process the catch, a jury found.

Mr Bogues' body was never recovered and Downpatrick Coroner's Court heard serious expert criticism of the skipper for leaving the wheel amid 6.5ft-10ft (2-3m) high waves on a dark night.

Coroner John Leckey asked Captain Allan Marsh, from the Maritime and Coastguard Agency, about the skipper's decision to leave the wheelhouse, and whether that was common across the industry.

Mr Marsh responded: “It is reasonably widespread and it is most widespread in Northern Ireland and the west coast of Scotland.”

In north and east Scotland they simply put prawns into boxes, but in Northern Ireland they separate the seafood and prepare them for the harbour.

Mr Marsh added: “There is a shortage of labour, a shortage of good labour and there’s not as much money as there was.

“The size of the crew tends to be smaller than it was and that adds to the pressure on the skipper.”

He said sorting the catch in advance increased the price the skipper could charge for it.

Source: Belfast Morning Telegraph, 10 January 2009.

Fishermen face “big divide” in price structure this year

Iain MacSween, the chief executive of the Scottish Fishermen's Organisation and chairman of Seafood Scotland, sees a "big divide" ahead of the fishing industry this year in terms of price profile between domestic and external activity.

For example, fishermen chasing monks and megrim for export, are in his view more likely to see prices being maintained, at least in the short term, than those harvesting cod and haddock for the domestic market.

But continuation of a lesser prices impact for export activity in the long-term would depend on the economic circumstances of the countries that species were destined for.

"What we are talking about is a dramatically changed scenario in the form of an economic realignment and I think we will see a big divide between domestic and external activity with those dependent on the export market more likely to see retention of higher returns, at least in the short term."

Mr MacSween said that a number of factors suggested that the price of cod will be "significantly lower" over the coming year and this could have a knock-on effect on other species.

For in terms of cod availability, there was not only the factor of increased Icelandic and Barents Sea cod availability, but a 30% increase in the North Sea as well.

"And we should not forget that when we talk about ‘us' having an increase of 30% in North Sea cod, ‘us' doesn't just refer to Scotland and the UK but also to the Netherlands, France and other countries as well and historically, at least a proportion of this cod caught by other EU nations finds its way onto the UK market. "

Concerns have already been voiced over price levels at Scottish white fish markets this year with worries voiced about the impact of cheaper and increased Icelandic cod imports into the Humber.

Source: Fishnewseu.com, 28 January 2009.

Russia lifts imports restrictions

Russia's restrictions on fish imports from the UK have been removed, allowing several fish processing companies to resume exporting pelagic species to Russia.

Before the restrictions came into effect, over 10 British processing companies exported mainly herring, mackerel and other species to Russia. The Russian market is vital for the UK pelagic sector, the bulk of which is located in Scotland. In 2007 the UK exported over 48,000 tonnes of pelagic fish, worth in excess of £42 million, to Russia, the vast majority coming from Scotland.

Source: The Herald, 13 January 2009

EU may extend quota regulations to anglers

At the moment there are few restrictions on weekend anglers, but many of them now have powerful boats and are bringing back increasing sized catches which are sometimes sold onto the retail trade, according to officials.

The EU Commission has drawn up proposals to impose catching quotas on pleasure angling. Officials want these considered in allocating quotas to each nation, so that they would be deducted from what commercial fishermen are allowed catch. While details of the proposals are still being examined by interests in the sea angling sector, they would have a negative effect on the Irish angling industry, which is a major tourism economic asset.

EU Fisheries Commissioner Joe Borg said the future of sustainable fisheries required Europe to replace an inefficient system with one that could really produce results.

Under the plan each state would be given a quota for threatened species which would then be divided between commercial and recreational fishermen.

But the Angling Trust has described the move as a "monstrous and inevitably chaotic intrusion of policing into the sport of a million men, women and children who contribute £1 billion a year to UK economy and support 18,000 jobs”.

Source: Fishupdate.com, 12 January 2009

Fisheries quota management-limits & final uptake 2008

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

Appendix II graphs the percentage of quota landed in 2009 and 2008 for the species with the largest Total Allowable Catches (TAC’s).

Appendix I: Final 2008 Fisheries Quota Management data

Fisheries Quota Management - to 31 December 2008

		2008 Statistics				2007 Statistics	
		Quota Allocation	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2008 Quota	Amount left	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2007 Quota
North Sea Cod	Sector Total	8,359.1	8,323.5	99.6	35.7	7,796.1	100.8
	Non-sector	25.8	19.7	76.6	6.0	23.3	99.9
	10m & Under	403.1	384.4	95.4	18.7	280.0	99.7
	TOTAL	8,788.0	8,727.6	99.3	60.4	8,099.5	100.8
North Sea Haddock	Sector Total	31,776.7	27,257.1	85.8	4,519.5	26,546.0	72.3
	Non-sector	5.7	0.6	11.3	5.1	3.4	86.1
	10m & Under	131.6	87.3	66.3	44.3	175.2	154.4
	TOTAL	31,914.0	27,345.1	85.7	4,568.9	26,724.7	72.5
North Sea Whiting	Sector Total	10,464.7	10,266.2	98.1	198.5	11,635.1	87.8
	Non-sector	13.5	1.5	11.0	12.0	6.8	81.0
	10m & Under	77.9	120.4	154.6	-42.5	470.5	71.2
	TOTAL	10,556.1	10,388.1	98.4	168.0	12,112.4	87.0
North Sea Saithe	Sector Total	11,880.2	11,715.7	98.6	164.5	9,430.8	93.8
	Non-sector	0.5	0.0	10.0	0.4	0.8	27.9
	10m & Under	20.0	18.8	94.1	1.2	11.7	97.7
	TOTAL	11,900.7	11,734.5	98.6	166.2	9,443.3	93.8
North Sea Plaice	Sector Total	11,627.8	11,366.5	97.8	261.4	11,512.4	101.4
	Non-sector	7.9	2.4	29.8	5.6	1.9	35.2
	10m & Under	54.2	41.9	77.2	12.4	43.4	109.0
	TOTAL	11,690.0	11,410.7	97.6	279.3	11,557.7	101.4
North Sea Sole	Sector Total	578.2	508.5	87.9	69.7	932.3	84.6
	Non-sector	26.1	17.4	66.8	8.7	18.5	71.8
	10m & Under	325.4	326.3	100.3	-1.0	255.8	95.5
	TOTAL	929.6	852.2	91.7	77.4	1,206.6	85.8
North Sea Hake	Sector Total	2,146.2	1,934.0	90.1	212.1	359.6	90.6
	Non-sector	0.1	0.0	5.3	0.1	0.0	5.1
	10m & Under	10.4	2.2	21.0	8.2	0.7	339.1
	TOTAL	2,157.6	1,936.2	89.7	221.4	360.3	90.8
North Sea Nephrops	Sector Total	22,806.8	18,136.6	79.5	4,670.3	19,156.5	84.5
	Non-sector	586.1	413.2	70.5	172.9	570.1	95.0
	10m & Under	1,267.2	1,068.2	84.3	199.0	1,480.8	94.7
	TOTAL	24,660.2	19,618.0	79.6	5,042.2	21,207.4	85.4
Norway Others	Sector Total	2,082.0	1,872.5	89.9	209.5	1,769.7	68.4
	Non-sector		0.0		0.0	0.0	
	10m & Under		0.0		0.0	0.0	
	TOTAL	2,082.0	1,872.5	89.9	209.5	1,769.7	68.4
North Sea Monkfish	Sector Total	9,246.2	8,797.5	95.1	448.7	8,724.2	93.8
	Non-sector	3.8	0.6	16.1	3.2	0.5	71.3
	10m & Under	7.9	9.4	119.4	-1.5	14.5	129.9
	TOTAL	9,258.0	8,807.5	95.1	450.5	8,739.3	93.8
North Sea Megrims	Sector Total	1,527.4	1,490.0	97.6	37.4	1,427.8	100.3
	Non-sector	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
	10m & Under	0.2	0.3	156.6	-0.1	0.0	0.9
	TOTAL	1,527.6	1,490.3	97.6	37.3	1,427.8	100.3

APPENDIX I Cont.

		2008 Statistics				2007 Statistics	
		Quota Allocation	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2008 Quota	Amount left	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2007 Quota
North Sea Lemon Sole/Witches	Sector Total	3,916.4	1,863.4	47.6	2,052.9	2,059.2	60.0
	Non-sector	12.0	0.2	1.9	11.8	0.4	7.8
	10m & Under	72.6	18.1	24.9	54.5	37.9	60.6
	TOTAL	4,001.0	1,881.7	47.0	2,119.3	2,097.5	60.0
North Sea Skates & Rays	Sector Total	482.0	470.2	97.5	11.9	482.2	58.5
	Non-sector	35.0	27.8	79.4	7.2	19.2	35.9
	10m & Under	258.0	265.5	102.9	-7.5	204.7	93.6
	TOTAL	775.0	763.4	98.5	11.6	706.1	64.4
North Sea Dabs/Flounders	Sector Total	1,900.2	886.5	46.7	1,013.6	1,316.0	75.5
	Non-sector	1.5	2.1	141.4	-0.6	1.1	21.8
	10m & Under	19.4	15.8	81.4	3.6	11.4	64.7
	TOTAL	1,921.0	904.4	47.1	1,016.6	1,328.5	75.2
North Sea Turbot/Brill	Sector Total	741.7	438.3	59.1	303.4	611.6	85.6
	Non-sector	2.0	0.4	20.2	1.6	0.6	32.3
	10m & Under	17.9	13.0	72.7	4.9	17.7	103.1
	TOTAL	763.0	451.7	59.2	311.3	629.9	85.6
North Sea Spurdog	Sector Total	463.4	91.0	19.6	372.4	115.4	18.5
	Non-sector	1.2	0.6	48.4	0.6	2.2	59.9
	10m & Under	5.4	2.8	51.0	2.6	10.2	76.7
	TOTAL	470.0	94.3	20.1	375.7	127.9	20.0
Northern Prawn	Sector Total	846.9	0.0	0.0	846.9	0.0	
	Non-sector	30.1	0.0		30.1	0.0	
	10m & Under		0.0		0.0	0.0	
	TOTAL	877.0	0.0	0.0	877.0	0.0	
West of Scotland Cod	Sector Total	279.1	276.4	99.1	2.6	304.2	84.8
	Non-sector	0.7	0.2	31.6	0.5	1.5	98.6
	10m & Under	1.1	0.4	33.1	0.7	1.3	38.0
	TOTAL	281.1	277.0	98.6	4.1	307.0	84.4
Area VIa, Vb (EU waters) Cod (Part of WS Cod)	Sector Total	276.2	235.1	85.1	41.1	278.3	88.4
	Non-sector	0.7	0.2	34.0	0.4	1.5	143.7
	10m & Under	1.1	0.4	33.1	0.7	1.3	729.6
	TOTAL	279.4	235.7	84.4	43.7	281.0	88.9
West of Scotland Haddock Area VIb	Sector Total	5,769.7	1,778.8	30.8	3,990.9	1,643.0	44.9
	Non-sector	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
	10m & Under		0.0		0.0	0.0	
	TOTAL	5,769.7	1,778.8	30.8	3,991.0	1,643.0	44.9
Area VIa,Vb (EU waters) Haddock	Sector Total	5,309.6	1,768.2	33.3	3,541.4	2,777.1	45.9
	Non-sector	30.0	0.7	2.3	29.3	2.2	6.3
	10m & Under	10.8	0.3	3.0	10.5	0.2	3.7
	TOTAL	5,351.0	1,769.2	33.1	3,581.8	2,779.5	45.7

APPENDIX I Cont.

		2008 Statistics				2007 Statistics	
		Quota Allocation	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2008 Quota	Amount left	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2007 Quota
West of Scotland Whiting	Sector Total	490.9	376.4	76.7	114.6	425.2	63.6
	Non-sector	1.7	0.3	18.1	1.4	0.9	35.4
	10m & Under	10.0	0.3	2.9	9.7	0.0	
	TOTAL	503.1	377.0	74.9	126.1	426.1	63.4
West of Scotland Saithe	Sector Total	3,699.9	2,887.0	78.0	812.9	1,424.4	36.1
	Non-sector	2.9	0.2	5.5	2.7	0.0	0.6
	10m & Under	5.2	0.0		5.2	0.0	
	TOTAL	3,708.0	2,887.2	77.9	820.8	1,424.4	36.0
West of Scotland Plaice	Sector Total	776.5	32.0	4.1	744.5	46.5	9.8
	Non-sector	3.5	0.0		3.5	0.1	3.4
	10m & Under	5.0	0.1	1.6	4.9	0.0	
	TOTAL	786.0	32.1	4.1	753.9	46.6	9.8
West of Scotland Sole	Sector Total	13.2	2.6	20.0	10.5	2.8	21.3
	Non-sector	0.1	0.0		0.1	0.0	
	10m & Under	0.1	0.0	6.1	0.1	0.0	38.1
	TOTAL	14.0	2.6	18.9	11.4	2.9	20.4
Western Hake	Sector Total	779.6	24.5	3.1	755.1	2.1	0.3
	Non-sector	4.6	0.0		4.6	0.0	
	10m & Under	1.3	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.1
	TOTAL	790.0	24.5	3.1	765.5	2.1	0.3
West of Scotland Monkfish	Sector Total	1,757.3	1,726.9	98.3	30.4	1,732.2	85.5
	Non-sector	1.3	0.5	37.2	0.8	1.7	96.2
	10m & Under	3.0	0.2	6.6	2.8	0.1	10.3
	TOTAL	1,762.2	1,727.6	98.0	34.6	1,734.1	85.5
West of Scotland Nephrops	Sector Total	17,194.4	12,356.5	71.9	4,838.0	12,462.5	74.6
	Non-sector	2,259.0	1,125.4	49.8	1,133.6	1,734.3	72.0
	10m & Under	2,064.9	1,675.1	81.1	389.8	1,978.5	95.1
	TOTAL	21,532.8	15,157.5	70.4	6,375.3	16,175.2	76.3
West of Scotland Megrim	Sector Total	1,190.7	1,008.1	84.7	182.6	854.3	91.3
	Non-sector	1.3	0.4	28.2	0.9	0.2	60.6
	10m & Under	11.0	1.1	10.4	9.9	0.0	
	TOTAL	1,203.0	1,009.6	83.9	193.4	854.4	91.3
West of Scotland Pollack	Sector Total	159.7	21.5	13.4	138.2	20.4	12.4
	Non-sector	0.3	0.0		0.3	0.0	
	10m & Under	5.0	1.4	27.8	3.6	0.6	103.4
	TOTAL	165.0	22.9	13.9	142.1	21.0	12.7
Sole VIIa	Sector Total	136.4	33.0	24.2	103.5	63.4	34.7
	Non-sector	0.6	0.1	17.8	0.5	0.0	
	10m & Under	23.4	4.5	19.3	18.9	6.2	34.0
	TOTAL	162.4	37.7	23.2	124.7	69.7	34.2
Sole VIId	Sector Total	779.1	267.3	34.3	511.7	219.9	28.9
	Non-sector	14.8	14.6	98.8	0.2	13.6	88.1
	10m & Under	600.7	436.5	72.7	164.2	565.2	105.0
	TOTAL	1,394.5	718.4	51.5	676.1	798.8	60.8
Sole VIIe	Sector Total	408.9	424.4	103.8	-15.5	483.1	100.0
	Non-sector	5.4	2.3	43.1	3.1	4.8	59.0
	10m & Under	35.6	38.0	106.7	-2.4	41.2	105.8
	TOTAL	450.0	464.7	103.3	-14.7	529.1	99.6

APPENDIX I Cont.

		2008 Statistics				2007 Statistics	
		Quota Allocation	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2008 Quota	Amount left	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2007 Quota
Sole VIIfg	Sector Total	259.0	200.7	77.5	58.3	221.8	89.5
	Non-sector	0.9	0.0	2.9	0.9	0.0	
	10m & Under	38.3	17.5	45.6	20.8	22.8	93.1
	TOTAL	298.2	218.2	73.2	80.0	244.5	89.8
Sole VIIhjk	Sector Total	108.0	79.3	73.4	28.7	91.0	66.0
	Non-sector		0.0		0.0	0.0	
	10m & Under		0.0		0.0	0.0	
	TOTAL	108.0	79.3	73.4	28.7	91.0	65.9
Plaice VIIa	Sector Total	613.0	227.8	37.2	385.2	310.1	53.1
	Non-sector	6.6	0.1	1.3	6.5	0.0	0.1
	10m & Under	103.0	71.5	69.5	31.4	102.1	92.8
	TOTAL	734.8	299.5	40.8	435.3	412.4	58.2
Plaice VIIde	Sector Total	953.1	791.7	83.1	161.4	753.2	60.1
	Non-sector	30.4	28.6	94.2	1.8	28.1	99.3
	10m & Under	384.6	313.5	81.5	71.1	354.2	107.1
	TOTAL	1,369.0	1,133.8	82.8	235.2	1,135.4	70.3
Plaice VIIfg	Sector Total	65.4	44.2	67.7	21.1	40.2	78.3
	Non-sector	0.7	0.2	28.4	0.5	0.0	
	10m & Under	28.1	18.0	64.0	10.1	21.1	104.6
	TOTAL	94.2	62.4	66.2	31.8	61.4	85.3
Plaice VIIhjk	Sector Total	32.0	12.1	37.8	19.9	20.0	47.7
	Non-sector		0.0		0.0	0.0	
	10m & Under		0.0		0.0	0.0	
	TOTAL	32.0	12.1	37.9	19.9	20.0	47.7
Cod VIIa	Sector Total	599.3	535.2	89.3	64.2	422.5	60.3
	Non-sector	1.9	0.0	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.7
	10m & Under	14.2	4.1	28.6	10.1	9.7	59.4
	TOTAL	617.4	539.4	87.4	78.0	432.2	59.7
Cod VIIb-k	Sector Total	312.5	292.3	93.5	20.2	375.2	96.4
	Non-sector	17.8	6.1	34.1	11.7	9.2	72.5
	10m & Under	104.9	152.0	144.8	-47.0	213.7	111.1
	TOTAL	435.5	450.4	103.4	-14.9	598.1	100.5
Whiting VIIa	Sector Total	102.6	8.2	8.0	94.4	3.0	1.9
	Non-sector	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	
	10m & Under	2.5	2.9	116.0	-0.4	2.2	97.3
	TOTAL	107.0	11.1	10.4	95.9	5.2	3.2
Whiting VIIb-k	Sector Total	1,829.5	511.6	28.0	1,317.9	445.3	22.4
	Non-sector	38.8	23.9	61.7	14.9	28.2	62.5
	10m & Under	213.3	166.4	78.0	46.9	162.8	69.8
	TOTAL	2,085.0	701.9	33.7	1,383.1	636.3	28.0

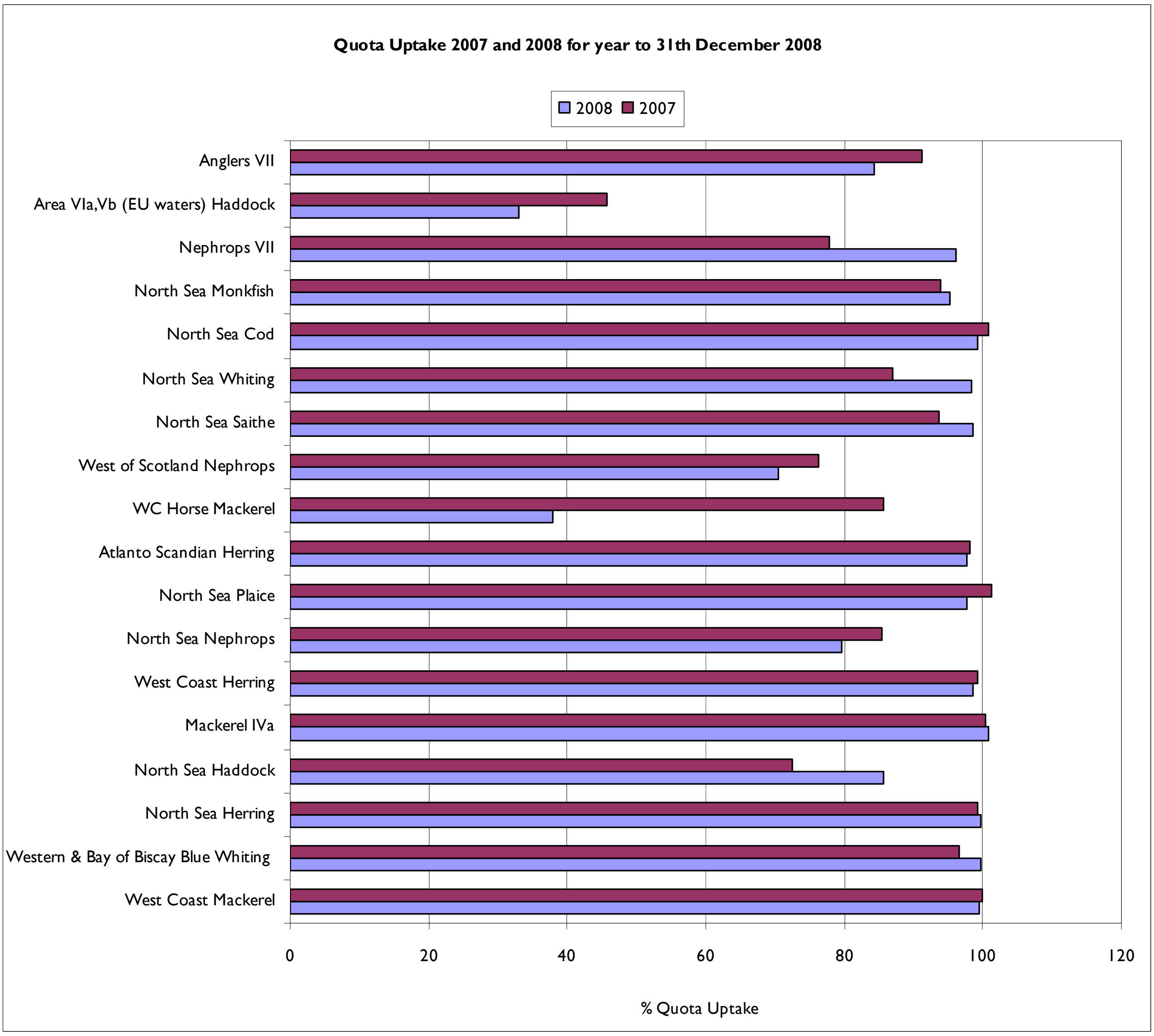
APPENDIX I Cont.

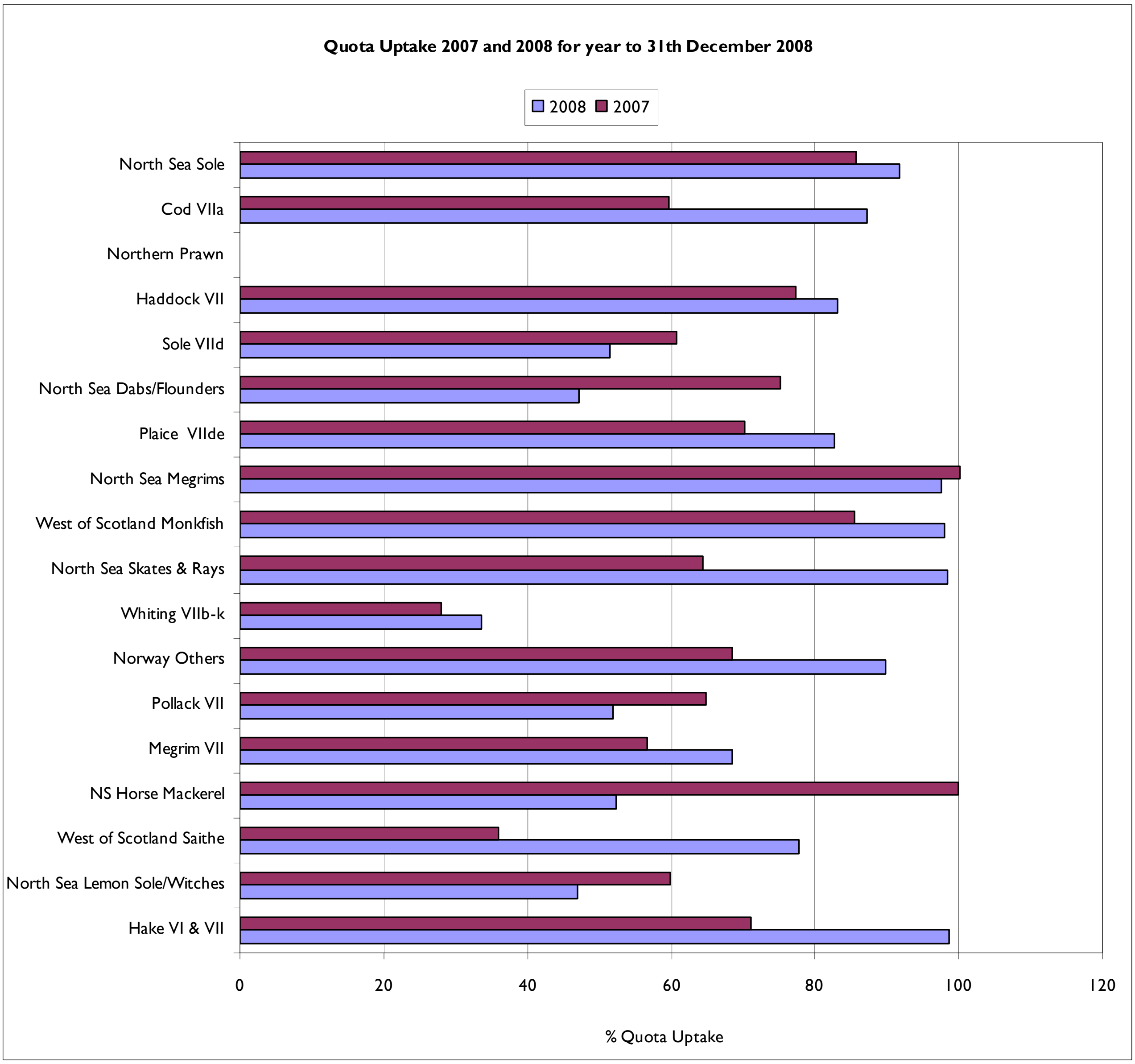
		2008 Statistics				2007 Statistics	
		Quota Allocation	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2008 Quota	Amount left	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2007 Quota
Saithe VII	Sector Total	560.0	71.4	12.7	488.6	81.9	14.7
	Non-sector	8.2	0.3	3.5	7.9	0.0	0.1
	10m & Under	11.1	4.7	42.4	6.4	8.3	75.1
	TOTAL	582.0	76.4	13.1	505.6	90.2	15.5
Anglers VII	Sector Total	5,071.6	4,295.7	84.7	776.0	4,687.8	91.8
	Non-sector	53.5	19.8	36.9	33.7	26.7	107.9
	10m & Under	293.2	256.0	87.3	37.2	277.7	82.4
	TOTAL	5,424.8	4,571.6	84.3	853.2	4,992.7	91.3
Megrim VII	Sector Total	2,573.9	1,783.5	69.3	790.4	1,631.3	56.7
	Non-sector	5.2	0.0	0.9	5.2	0.0	0.2
	10m & Under	39.4	14.0	35.6	25.3	19.6	68.5
	TOTAL	2,624.0	1,797.5	68.5	826.5	1,650.9	56.6
Haddock VII	Sector Total	1,249.4	1,055.4	84.5	194.0	894.9	78.7
	Non-sector	4.0	0.2	3.9	3.8	0.3	7.9
	10m & Under	64.5	46.9	72.7	17.6	45.9	75.5
	TOTAL	1,327.0	1,102.5	83.1	224.5	941.2	77.4
of which Haddock VIIb-k	Sector Total	1,249.4	1,055.4	84.5	194.0	339.0	65.4
	Non-sector	4.0	0.2	3.9	3.8	0.3	13.7
	10m & Under	64.5	46.9	72.7	17.6	45.8	79.7
	TOTAL	1,327.0	1,102.5	83.1	224.5	385.2	65.7
Hake VI & VII	Sector Total	3,247.5	3,256.2	100.3	-8.7	3,543.6	72.2
	Non-sector	29.8	0.5	1.8	29.3	0.4	1.6
	10m & Under	26.0	4.2	16.2	21.8	2.3	4.9
	TOTAL	3,306.5	3,261.0	98.6	45.5	3,546.3	71.1
Pollack VII	Sector Total	1,992.0	862.3	43.3	1,129.7	1,148.6	60.8
	Non-sector		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	10m & Under	611.8	511.8	83.7	100.0	569.6	79.6
	TOTAL	2,666.0	1,382.3	51.9	1,283.7	1,726.5	64.8
Nephrops VII	Sector Total	8,845.2	8,571.5	96.9	273.7	7,009.8	78.9
	Non-sector	11.3	0.2	1.6	11.1	2.3	17.4
	10m & Under	146.1	106.0	72.5	40.1	82.8	53.5
	TOTAL	9,072.9	8,721.2	96.1	351.7	7,096.0	77.8
North Sea Herring	Sector Total	25,298.1	25,208.1	99.6	90.0	48,162.8	99.2
	Non-sector	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
	10m & Under	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	25,298.6	25,208.2	99.6	90.4	48,162.8	99.2
West Coast Herring	Sector Total	14,276.6	14,086.2	98.7	190.4	17,640.3	99.3
	Non-sector	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	10m & Under	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	14,276.7	14,086.2	98.7	190.5	17,640.3	99.3
West Coast Mackerel	Sector Total	123,653.1	123,540.3	99.9	112.8	131,512.2	100.0
(including IVa, 1 Jan to	Non-sector	3.7	4.1	111.1	-0.4	3.1	55.8
15 Feb and 1 Oct	10m & Under	90.4	99.7	110.2	-9.3	113.5	108.6
to 31 Dec)	Handliners	1,331.1	842.9	63.3	488.2	1,045.9	81.1
	TOTAL	125,078.3	124,487.0	99.5	591.3	132,674.7	99.9

APPENDIX I Cont.

		2008 Statistics				2007 Statistics	
		Quota Allocation	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2008 Quota	Amount left	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2007 Quota
Mackerel IVa	Sector Total	41,198.6	41,521.7	100.8	-323.1	45,236.3	100.3
(1 Oct to 31 Dec;	Non-sector	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
1 Jan to 15 Feb - part of	10m & Under	0.0	5.8	0.0	-5.8	0.2	0.0
West Coast Mackerel)	Handliners	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	41,200.0	41,527.5	100.8	-327.5	45,236.4	100.3
NS Mackerel	Sector Total	97.5	88.5	90.7	9.0	659.5	87.0
(including IIIa IVbc)	Non-sector	-0.5	2.3	-429.9	-2.9	4.5	112.4
	10m & Under	395.0	345.1	87.4	49.9	364.5	99.9
	TOTAL	492.0	435.9	88.6	56.1	1,028.5	91.3
'Of Which' NS Mackerel	Sector Total	101.5	76.3	75.2	25.2	193.6	61.0
IIIa IVbc	Non-sector	-4.6	2.3	-50.8	-7.0	3.5	-265.4
	10m & Under	95.0	74.4	78.4	20.6	80.1	0.0
	TOTAL	191.9	153.1	79.8	38.8	277.2	70.7
Firth of Clyde Herring	Sector Total	799.6	549.2	68.7	250.4	598.1	75.1
	Non-sector	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	10m & Under	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	800.0	549.2	68.6	250.8	598.1	74.8
NS Horse Mackerel	Sector Total	2,926.8	1,525.5	52.1	1401.3	3,624.7	99.9
	Non-sector	-3.8	2.3	-59.3	-6.1	1.8	4,447.6
	10m & Under	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.5	0.0
	TOTAL	2,923.0	1,528.0	52.3	1395.0	3,626.9	99.9
WC Horse Mackerel	Sector Total	23,178.9	8,790.0	37.9	14388.9	10,196.5	85.8
	Non-sector	19.1	5.2	27.1	13.9	7.1	21.4
	10m & Under	20.0	6.0	30.2	14.0	15.2	0.0
	TOTAL	23,218.0	8,801.2	37.9	14416.8	10,218.7	85.7
NS Sandeels	Sector Total	6,985.5	6,259.0	89.6	726.5	1,656.5	44.6
	Non-sector	24.5	0.0	0.0	24.5	0.0	0.0
	10m & Under	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	7,010.0	6,259.0	89.3	751.0	1,656.5	43.9
Western & Bay of Biscay	Sector Total	35,169.6	35,104.7	99.8	64.9	53,652.6	96.6
Blue Whiting	Non-sector	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0
	10m & Under	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	35,171.5	35,104.7	99.8	66.8	53,652.6	96.6
Bay of Biscay	Sector Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Blue Whiting (only)	Non-sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	10m & Under	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NS Blue Whiting	Sector Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Non-sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	10m & Under	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Atlanto Scandian Herring (including International, Norwegian & Faroese waters)		20,210.2	19,737.0	97.7	473.2	16,159.9	98.2
Atlanto Scandian Herring Norwegian waters (including EEZ)		0.0	19,737.0	0.0	-19,737.0	12,943.6	0.0
Atlanto Scandian Herring Norwegian, EEZ Zone		0.0	19,737.0	0.0	-19,737.0	12,943.6	0.0
Atlanto Scandian Herring Faroese waters		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	300.0	0.0

Appendix II: Comparison of 2008 and 2007 TAC percentage uptake





The Fisheries Management Issues Report is available on the Seafish website at www.seafish.org.
Contact Sébastien Metz to be included in the distribution list.
t: 0131 524 8659 e: s_metz@seafish.co.uk

Seafish 18 Logie Mill, Logie Green Road, Edinburgh EH7 4HS

t: 0131 558 3331 f: 0131 558 1442
e: seafish@seafish.co.uk w: www.seafish.org SIN: http://sin.seafood.org

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