

Fisheries Management Issues Report



October 2008

Commission launches a mid-term review of the CFP

Following the publication of a Commission Working Document on the Reflections on further reform of the Common Fisheries Policy, Commissioner Borg commented: « There is no alternative to the Common Fisheries Policy when it comes to managing the mobile international resource that our fishing industry depends on. But, in its current form, the CFP does not encourage responsible behaviour by either fishermen or politicians. The management tools we use reward narrow-minded, short-term decision making, which has now undermined the sustainability of our fisheries. To produce a full diagnosis of what needs to change and determine a plan of action, will take time, and we need to involve all stakeholders fully in that process. That is why I have proposed that we launch a full review of the 2002 Reform as of now.»

A number of real achievements made under the 2002 Reform has been highlighted by M. Borg, in particular: greater credibility and transparency of the scientific basis of policy, improved dialogue with stakeholders, a significant number of stocks brought under long-term management plans, and recent actions to deter and eliminate illegal fishing and to reduce discarding.

Despite these many positive steps, continuing obstacles to truly sustainable fishing in EU waters must be tackled, such as:

- the overcapacity in the EU fleet: at present, the fleet is capable of catching between two and three times the maximum sustainable yield;
- fishermen must be made responsible and accountable for the sustainable use of a public resource.
- the goal of ecological sustainability must be placed before economic and social sustainability, since it is the precondition which makes them possible;
- there has to be a clearer hierarchy in the decision-making process between principles and implementation, so as to simplify regulation at EU level and encourage regional management solutions whenever possible;
- the CFP will have to be aligned with the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, which has recently come into force, and which obliges Member States to ensure the good environmental status of the seas under their jurisdiction by 2020;
- Europe needs a joined-up approach to fisheries management, which would

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include onshore and market dimensions of the industry alongside the capture sector and aquaculture, in line with the EU's new Integrated Maritime Policy and its focus on sustainable growth in coastal regions.

The Commission will now launch a phase of analysis and consultation, which will provide the basis for the future reform process. An informal discussion will be held with Fisheries Ministers on 29 September in the margins of the Fisheries Council, based on a diagnosis document and policy options. Should the European Council then call on the Commission to start work on the reform of the CFP as part of its conclusions on Maritime Policy in December 2008, the Commission would then issue a full discussion document early in 2009 to provide a basis for broad consultation with Member States and stakeholders.

The Common Fisheries Policy was formally established in 1983, and has since then been subject to revision every ten years. The latest Reform was agreed in 2002, and is up for review at latest in 2012.

Source: EU Commission, 17 September 2008.

Debates about cod recovery changes in Brussels

EU FISHERIES Ministers debated the European Commission's proposal to amend the cod recovery plan which has been in place since 2004.

The Commission repeated their line that recent scientific advice from the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) concludes that the measures currently in place have been inadequate to reduce fishing pressure on cod to the point where it could allow the stock to recover.

Of the four cod stocks concerned, only North Sea cod has shown some "limited" signs of potential improvement due to better abundance of juvenile fish.

The main changes proposed by the Commission include new objectives based on fishing mortality rates, rather than on stock biomass targets, simplification of the fishing effort management system, and a more flexible approach in adapting the rate of fishing pressure reduction to different stages of recovery.

"Member States will be able to develop specific mechanisms to encourage the reduction of discards and the application of cod-avoidance programmes. The plan would also be extended to cover the Celtic Sea cod stock," the Commission add.

The Commission's say their proposals are based on the "collective experience" of implementing the plan over the last three years, and on the opinions of stakeholders.

The debate in the Fisheries Council will focus on the geographical scope of the revised plan, the most appropriate rates of reduction in fishing mortality, the most appropriate methods for limiting fishing effort, and how discarding should be handled in these fisheries.

Source: Fishnewseu, 26 September 2008

Cod increase is top priority for Shetland fishermen

The top priority for Shetland fishermen is a "substantial" rise in the North Sea cod total allowable catch for next year.

Hansen Black, chief executive of Shetland Fishermen's Association considered that gaining an increase in the allowable catch (TAC) must be incorporated into the UK's priorities for this year's negotiations both at Norwegian and EU level.

"We want to push the line that we want a TAC increase to be a UK position," Mr Black added.

He added: "The fact is that the fish is there and we cannot get away from it and it is a

terrible waste if fish have to be thrown over the side."

Mr Black said that the industry had put a lot into cod recovery and they had always been promised that eventually, rewards for backing the policy would come through.

"We do have a good stock of cod on the grounds, but everything we have been promised has not been delivered yet. And it is very important that the Government start to deliver on these promises because we have for example reduced the fleet and increased mesh sizes in the name of cod recovery against the background of an expectation of benefits in the future."

Mr Black said they wanted a "meaningful" increase in the TAC and how that was achieved was up to the Government to sort out.

Meanwhile, Mr Black accepted that there could be no TAC increase without Norway's backing, but Norway had made its position clear on the need to eradicate discards.

"And it would be incredibly hypocritical for Norway to start playing politics with the TAC," he added.

The present cod TAC level was a classic example of the mismatch between the actual state of the stock and the TAC that was applied to it.

The Scottish White Fish Producers' Association is calling for a "sensible and proactive" approach to achieving a cod TAC hike, which would cut discards and this issue is also high on the Scottish Fishermen's Federation agenda.

Source: FishNewsEU, 01 September 2008

Nephrops quotas "must" be taken to counter Commission

Iain MacSween, the chief executive of the Scottish Fishermen's Organisation (SFO)

said that it appeared that there was a belief in the Commission that despite the inadequacies of traditional stock assessment methods, science based partly on camera survey technology, which had benefited the UK, should be discredited as unproven.

This posed a major threat to the UK where nephrops now represented the catching sector's biggest earner and the UK industry was now facing the threat of a 25% cut in the West Coast total allowable catch for next year and 15% in the North Sea.

He warned: "It is essential that the UK fights any attempts by the Commission to reduce next year's total allowable catches but if this year's allocations for nephrops are undershot I think we run the grave risk of being punished. Therefore it is incumbent on all groups to ensure that their full allocation is taken"

Mr MacSween added: "The SFO expects to take its full allocation and is currently making arrangements to secure additional nephrops to allow the fishery to continue should full uptake of our present allocation be achieved before the end of the year.

"But the level of uptake being achieved by the SFO is essential as the UK has to fight off attempts by the Commission to reduce next year's TAC in the North Sea and the West Coast.

"This is the biggest issue we are facing with the Commission effectively saying if you undershoot we will punish you for it."

In this context, he said, the Commission who want to develop an eco-system approach were willing to take arbitrary decisions when it came to the nephrops fishery which was in good health.

The real threat of a 25% cut on the West Coast and 15% in the North Sea had severe financial implication for the UK sector given

that in value terms, nephrops was five times that of cod.

Source: Fishnewseu, 24 September 2008

Concerns for the West Coast Nephrops Fishery

West coast fishermen are alarmed at the prospect of a 25% cut in total allowable catch for 2009, suggested by the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas.

ICES has also proposed a 10% cut in the TAC for the North Sea, which could displace some of the North Sea fleet and put further pressure on the west coast fishing grounds. The Mallaig and North-West Fishermen's Association are also disappointed that the use of TV camera surveys of the abundance of prawns on the seabed has been questioned. Previous surveys have shown rising stock numbers in general, but the advice from ICES for the coming year will be based on the landings in the previous two years, which have undershot the existing TACs.

The North Sea nephrops TAC is currently 26,144 tonnes, with the UK having a share of 22,644 tonnes. In 2006, 16,899 tonnes were landed. Nephrops are the UK most valuable species and the North Sea landings into Scotland in 2005 were worth £38.7m. The west coast nephrops TAC is currently 19,885 tonnes, with the UK share set at 19,415 tonnes. In 2006, 12,504 tonnes were landed.

John Hermse, secretary of the MNWA, said that the new approach by ICES could cause problems in 2009 and into the future. "This system means that we could be locked into ever-decreasing quotas. The TV surveys aren't trusted by ICES and the scientists want longer data sets. But setting the limits according to what was caught in the past two years looks like just another way of trying to cut down the size of the fishing fleet," he said.

TV surveys show densities at average or high levels in all areas apart from the Farne Deep, which show a steady decline. Declines have also been noted in the North and South Minches and the Clyde, although landings have remained high, although the full TACs aren't being caught. ICES scientists argue that the full TAC isn't being caught, because stocks are dwindling.

John Hermse said: "The reason the TAC isn't being caught is that with all the other restrictions on days at sea and the vagaries of the weather, the fleet isn't able to go out often enough to reach the TAC catch limit. ICES has now decided to apply the precautionary principle, but they haven't indicated how they'll collect the information to change their stance when it is clear to fishermen that the stocks are plentiful."

He added: "There is also talk among Government officials of introducing a prawn permit which will apply to trawlers and creel boats. They say that there is now so much effort aimed at catching prawns that they need to introduce a permit to limit effort. There is no restriction now and there are many boats fishing for prawns. We must also ensure that fishing effort, denied the right to fish in other areas, doesn't transfer into the prawn fishery."

Source: fishupdate.com, 09 September 2008.

Debate on Belgian trawler issue in the UK waters

North Devon Fishermen's Association chief executive John Butterwith has long been a critic of the activities of certain large Belgian trawlers particularly operating within the UK 12 miles limit.

Commission Fisheries Directorate Acting Director Stephanos Samaras has told Mr Butterwith that it would appear that the Belgians have "an unlimited access" to the six to 12 mile range of waters around the UK to fish herring and demersal species

according to Annex 1 of the basic regulation of the Common Fisheries Policy.

Mr Samaras adds that according to Article 9 of the same regulation, a member state can take non-discriminatory measures for the conservation and management of fisheries resources and to minimise the effects of fishing on the conservation of marine ecosystems within 12 nautical miles of its baselines provided that the Community has not adopted measures "addressing conservation and management" specifically for this area.

If the UK Government wanted to take action, it would have to consult with the other member states involved and with the relevant regional advisory councils (RACs) and then notify the Commission of its intended measures.

The regulation could not be applied in a discriminatory way and so it would be important to show that large vessels have a bigger impact on the marine ecosystem than smaller fishing vessels. The Commission could then confirm the measures.

Mr Samaras adds that he shares Mr Butterwith's concerns for the welfare of local fishermen and also for the future of North east Atlantic and Celtic Sea ray stocks.

However, he goes on: "I am not as certain as you are that the reason for the decreasing catches is down to the foreign trawlers fishing within the UK's 12 nautical miles.

"According to the latest advice from the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea the stock of Common Skate and White Skate is depleted and the status of Cuckoo Ray, Blonde Ray and Undulate Ray are uncertain."

For all of these species, management objectives have not yet been adopted but the Commission was currently developing an EU action plan for sharks and ray that

will also include species information seen as crucial for the future management of the ray stock.

Source: FishNewsEU, 01 September 2008

First Inshore Fisheries Groups created

Pilot Inshore Fisheries Groups (IFGs) are being established in the Outer Hebrides, the Clyde and the South East, to be followed closely by three others in Moray Firth, the North West and Mull and the Small Isles. Over the course of the next 18 months or so the intention is to introduce six further IFGs, covering the whole coast.

IFGs have commercial fishing interests at their heart. Fishermen's representatives will make up the IFGs' executive committees and, supported by expert advice and in liaison with all relevant interests, will be responsible for producing fisheries management plans for their areas.

Speaking in Mallaig, Richard Lochhead said: 'It is only right that those who depend on the sea and its fish for their livelihoods have a proper place in the management of those fisheries.

'Inshore Fisheries Groups (IFGs) will harness fishermen's expertise, allow them to drive fisheries management planning in the area and build for the commercial sector a strong voice in wider marine policy development.

'The IFG concept has been well supported so far and we look to fishermen and all those who seek a sustainable, economically viable future for their communities to support the launch of the IFGs and to make their operation a success.'

Source: Fishupdate, 22 September 2008.

Operational Programme for the UK fisheries approved by the EU

The European Commission has approved the Operational Programme for the UK fisheries industry for the period 2007-2013.

The total eligible public expenditure of the programme is €246,888,645, with EU assistance through the European Fisheries Fund (EFF) amounting to €137,827,889. The programme covers the entire territory of the UK. Cornwall & the Isles of Scilly, West Wales & the Valleys and the Highlands & Islands are eligible under the definition of Convergence regions. The remainder of the UK has non-Convergence status.

The Commission say that during 2004-2006 the UK benefited from EU support under the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance of approximately € 183 million. As a result almost 2,000 projects were financed, of which the greater part concerned modernisation of existing vessels, support for processing and marketing, investments in port facilities, aquaculture and scrapping.

The new EU programme for 2007-2013 aims, the Commission underlines, to build on the success of the previous programme and to "consolidate the preconditions" for a viable fisheries and aquaculture sector that "respects nature and meets the demands of consumers and the food industry."

The first priority, says the Commission is to contribute to the sustainable development of fishing resources, while at the same time improving the performance and profitability of the fisheries sector. This goal will be achieved by adapting the capacity of the fishing fleet to available resources and by upgrading the fleet so as to make it more efficient and more environmentally friendly. Support will be granted for permanent and temporary cessation, investments on board fishing vessels that aim at improving safety, hygiene and working conditions, selectivity

and product quality, as well as environmental efficiency. Such support will also cover small-scale coastal fishing. Socio-economic compensation will be available to fishermen who wish to diversify into other activities or upgrade their professional skills. Subsidies will be available to help young fishermen acquire a fishing vessel.

Priority two includes aquaculture, inland fishing, processing and marketing of fishery products, the aim being the growth and diversification of aquaculture, processing and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products, and lifelong learning in the aquaculture sector.

"The measures supported aim to increase the production capacity and quality of the aquaculture sector through investments. The processing and marketing sector will also be supported by investments. Aqua-environmental measures will be financed to protect and improve the environment and animal health measures will be supported to control and eradicate diseases in aquaculture."

The third priority is to increase the profitability and competitiveness of the fishing sector. The main focus will be on development and delivery of training in professional, safety and specialist skills. It will also seek to encourage sustainable exploitation of resources, improve hygiene standards and minimise environmental impacts. This "priority axis" also aims at developing new markets for fisheries and aquaculture products, with the emphasis on quality and value enhancement. Measures foreseen to achieve these priorities include collective actions, protection and development of aquatic fauna and flora, investments in fishing ports, landing sites and shelters, development of new markets and promotion campaigns and pilot projects.

Meanwhile in order to help preserve a diverse socio-economic structure and raise the quality of life in fisheries areas, this

"priority axis" will support local development strategies developed by groups in selected fisheries areas.

Source: Fishnewseu, 19 September 2008

MCS publish its Fish to Eat/Avoid list

The Marine Conservation Society (MCS) published its annual list of which fish to eat, and which to avoid. It gives advice on more than 150 species, recommending 69 stocks should be avoided because they are unsustainable due to overfishing, poor management or because the method of harvesting harms other species.

New to the list of fish to steer clear of this year is haddock from the Faroe Islands and the west of Scotland. Instead the MCS suggests shoppers should choose haddock from the north-east Arctic, where stocks are healthy and harvested sustainably. Other new fish added to the not-to-eat list include common and Dover sole from the North Sea or Irish Sea, albacore tuna from the Mediterranean and South Atlantic and certain types of Atlantic cod.

The MCS hopes the list, available in full online, will help consumers make the right choice at fish counters, restaurants and takeaways.

However, it is concerned that labelling is not good enough to enable shoppers to make informed choices.

While EU legislation demands that retailers display various details on seafood, they think labelling of processed products and at fresh fish counters, takeaways and restaurants remains poor.

Sam Wilding, the MCS fisheries officer, said: "Labelling of seafood sold in the UK is lacking detail, and as such is not fit for purpose. This is leading to confusion among consumers, who really want to make the best sustainable seafood choice. It is vital

that consumers are given better information to act upon if we are to reduce the tragedy of overfishing."

He said cod is one example of why detailed labelling is important, because stocks vary in abundance in different regions, with cod from the north-east Arctic a better choice than from the North Sea.

Source: The Scotsman, 04 September 2008

Seafish responds to MCS Fish to Eat/Avoid list - 04/09/2008

Philip MacMullen, Seafish Head of Environmental Responsibility, said:

"We broadly welcome the MCS "Fish to Eat and Fish to Avoid List", since we realise that consumers need clear guidance to help them make responsible choices when buying seafood. Good, clear labelling will become a very important part of this process in the future but traceability is still far from perfect as far as consumers are concerned. In the meantime, it is genuinely difficult to be sure of all the details of any given fish supply line. To this extent advice given via lists such as this one must match the reality of the available information. We should not be raising unrealistic expectations."

"The complexities of fisheries also mean that it is difficult to rely on a simple eat/avoid list. Fish stocks are dynamic and can change their status quite quickly. What's more, there can be great variation between fisheries for the same species depending on the fishing ground and catching method used."

"We are pleased to see that this edition of the MCS list has broken down some species to reflect the dynamics of fish stocks, and that more stocks have been removed from the "avoid" list than added to it. This new list now provides quite a detailed and complex analysis but still contains a number of errors. In combination this could lead to some confusion for consumers. We believe

that seafood lovers should start by feeling reassured that fish and shellfish for sale in the UK is subject to strict national and international requirements. It has to be landed legally and within quota systems that exist to protect seafood stocks.”

“Those looking for seafood subject to extra sustainability criteria can already purchase from retailers with their own published seafood sourcing policies or who use Responsible Fishing Scheme vessels, or choose Marine Stewardship Council-certified fisheries (those with the blue tick on the packet).”

“The British fishing industry leads the world in the development of responsible fishing methods, and it is as much in the industry’s interests as it is environmental common sense to see sustainable and well-managed fisheries all over the world. That’s why Seafish is working with the Marine Conservation Society and other organisations to ensure that there is a sustainable future for seafood in our seas. Improving the quality of the advice available to consumers is in everyone’s interest.”

No agreement for protecting the high seas from bottom trawling at NAFO

At its 30th Annual Meeting held in Vigo, Spain, the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) addressed several issues important to long-term conservation of the marine environment, but failed to agree to protect areas of the deep-sea, which scientists had identified as vulnerable to the impact of bottom fishing.

The United Nations General Assembly (UN GA), in 2006, called on regional fisheries management organizations such as NAFO to establish regulations by 31 December 2008 to prevent damage to corals, sponges, seamounts and other vulnerable deep-sea marine habitats from bottom fishing on the high seas.

Among other measures, the UN GA called for closures of all areas to bottom fishing where vulnerable marine ecosystems are "known or likely" to occur unless regulations are in place prevent damage. NAFO did agree this week to partially close two additional seamount areas, although exploratory fishing is still allowed in 20% of the area.

However, NAFO failed to close six areas of the deep-sea identified by scientists as containing high concentrations of corals and other vulnerable species. Nor did NAFO agree to any regulations to prevent damage from continued bottom trawling in these areas, in spite of the UN GA resolution to do so.

NAFO did adopt an 'encounter' protocol that requires fishing vessels to move 2 nautical miles from an areas where they accidentally catch corals and sponges, but only if they catch more than 100 kilograms of coral or 1000 kilograms of sponges, quantities far higher than those recommended by NAFO's own working group of fisheries scientists and managers.

"These long lived, deep seas species deserve far greater protection," said Susanna Fuller of the Halifax based Ecology Action Centre. "NAFO countries have yet to deliver on the commitments they made at the UN in 2006, and agreed to at an Extraordinary Meeting of NAFO earlier this year".

Spain has the largest deep sea trawl fleet fishing in the NAFO area. The Spanish fishing industry has often argued that in historically fished areas, where trawling has already occurred, corals have already been destroyed and there is no point in closing any of these areas to bottom trawling because the corals are gone.

"NAFO scientists made some good progress this past year in mapping areas where there are corals and sponges and seamounts, using up to date scientific information, " says

Jennifer Ford, also of the Ecology Action Centre. "Yet when it comes to meaningful protection, there is resistance to closing areas anywhere where fishing has occurred over the past 20 years. If anything, it is urgent to protect what corals remain in order to prevent the complete destruction of these ecosystems."

"It seems fairly clear that NAFO is not going to meet the UN deadline although if there were a genuine will to do so, they could still meet again at the end of this year or early next year to put meaningful regulations in place before the 2009 fishing season," said Matthew Gianni of the Deep Sea Conservation Coalition.

"NAFO is making progress in shifting its approach to regulating deep-sea fisheries and deep sea habitats certainly in terms of procedures," said Susanna Fuller, "But the real shift will be when fishing nations realize that not every where is going to be open to fishing, and some areas will have to be closed to destructive fishing gear forever."

Source: Fishupdate, 29 September 2008.

Lamlash Bay, Scotland's first community marine reserve

Scotland's first no fishing zone has come into effect in Lamlash Bay, off the Isle of Arran. The new community marine reserve in part of the bay was set-up in an attempt to strike a balance between fishing and marine conservation. It is hoped the fishing ban will help protect local fish and shellfish populations and maerl seaweed beds. It is anticipated that as a result, nearby scallop beds will become more productive, benefiting local fishermen.

The Community of Arran Seabed Trust (Coast) was formed to improve protection of marine life around the islands. Commercial fishermen in the area later also added their support.

Environment Secretary Richard Lochhead praised conservationists, fishermen, and other members of the local community for working together and finding "mutually beneficial ground".

"We will be watching the project closely, particularly as it is the first of its kind, to see what lessons can be learned for the future."

Coast chairman Howard Wood said the marine reserve marked a new beginning for the area. "After many years we at last have our marine reserve," he said. "We are now looking forward to the benefits it will bring and to working with a range of people over the months and years ahead."

Clyde Fishermen's Association chairman Kenneth McNab said the organisation was supportive of the efforts being made in Lamlash Bay. "We believe that it is important to take responsibility for our seas and the resources they represent."

Proposals for the community marine reserve in Lamlash Bay were announced in January.

Source: BBC, 21 September 2008.

Fish species increase in North Sea catches

The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), says that scientists from the Sea Fisheries Institute of Johann Heinrich von Thünen-Institute (vTI) in Hamburg have reported on a "pleasant surprise" from the North Sea.

For in the past 30 years, biodiversity of fishes has actually increased.

ICES says that since 1970, the German researchers have been analysing biodiversity in standardised catch samples from the North Sea, taking special note of long-term changes in the numbers of fish, snails, mussels, and crabs, as well as seabirds.

More than 30 years later, the results show a steady increase in species richness of fishes (number of species in standard catches). "This increase is not only true for the southern species, but also for species accustomed to colder areas", says Siegfried Ehrich, Scientific Director of the long-term investigation.

Parallel studies by the research institute "Senckenberg am Meer" (Wilhelmshaven) indicate that species diversity of the invertebrate fauna of the seabed off the island of Norderney has increased by 50% over the past 30 years.

The German investigations are part of a larger regular survey co-ordinated by ICES. Six neighbouring states take part in the annual surveys, which cover about 300 samples taken in an exactly defined procedure. The surveys allow conclusions to be drawn about the area's biodiversity because not only are the absolute numbers of the species counted but also their relative distribution. Results from these international efforts are summarized in the "North Sea Ecosystem Overview", which is part of the annual ICES Advice.

Source: Fishneweu, 17 September 2008

Long Term Quotas may play a major role in conservation

GIVING fishermen long-term quotas and the right to be able to transfer them can play a major part in conserving stocks, a new study has found.

The report concludes that using individual transferable quotas (ITQs) played a major part in preventing vulnerable fish stocks from collapsing.

The study has recently been published by the journal *Science* which comes out in favour of allowing fishermen to have a stake in the grounds in which they operate.

Research leader Christopher Costello from the University of California at Santa Barbara said: 'Under open access, you have a free-for-all race to fish, which ultimately leads to collapse. But when you allocate shares the catch, then there is an incentive to protect it.'

The ITQ system is broadly similar to the scheme operated in Nordic countries like Iceland. Iceland's Marine Research Institute defines a safe level of quota which is set for a given species or group of species in a prescribed area, and that catch is then shared out between individual boats or fleets. The ratio is dependent on the size of the fleet within each company.

Professor Costello's team said they studied a global database of more than 11,000 fisheries, and identified 121 that were managed using individual transferable quotas. Their main conclusion is that using ITQs halves the probability that the fishery will collapse. He added there was evidence that some stocks had recovered from a depleted state after adopting an ITQ-based management.

Source: Fishupdate, 22 September 2008

Fisheries quota management-limits & provisional final uptake

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

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

Appendix I: Fisheries Quota Management data to 1st October 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	8,334.1	6,973.5	83.7	1,360.6	6,252.1	79.3
	Non-sector	25.8	18.0	69.9	7.7	17.2	52.9
	10m & Under	405.1	353.8	87.3	51.3	92.3	47.3
	TOTAL	8,765.0	7,345.3	83.8	1,419.7	6,361.6	78.5
North Sea Haddock	Sector Total	30,145.0	18,294.9	60.7	11,850.1	23,606.1	60.6
	Non-sector	5.4	0.6	11.5	4.8	0.1	0.8
	10m & Under	131.6	42.5	32.3	89.1	12.7	18.2
	TOTAL	30,282.0	18,338.0	60.6	11,944.0	23,618.9	60.5
North Sea Whiting	Sector Total	9,754.3	7,356.3	75.4	2,398.0	7,696.8	76.0
	Non-sector	12.6	1.2	9.3	11.4	2.5	33.7
	10m & Under	75.3	118.6	157.5	-43.3	155.4	51.0
	TOTAL	9,842.1	7,476.0	76.0	2,366.1	7,854.7	75.2
North Sea Saithe	Sector Total	11,161.3	8,760.5	78.5	2,400.8	8,220.6	86.8
	Non-sector	4.5	0.0	1.1	4.4	1.2	57.4
	10m & Under	20.0	17.8	88.9	2.2	8.7	54.3
	TOTAL	11,185.8	8,778.3	78.5	2,407.5	8,230.5	86.8
North Sea Plaice	Sector Total	11,960.8	8,354.8	69.9	3,606.0	8,423.1	63.3
	Non-sector	7.9	2.0	25.6	5.9	5.4	38.8
	10m & Under	54.2	24.2	44.6	30.1	29.0	56.7
	TOTAL	12,023.0	8,381.0	69.7	3,642.0	8,457.6	63.3
North Sea Sole	Sector Total	511.7	307.1	60.0	204.6	464.7	54.4
	Non-sector	26.1	13.6	52.2	12.5	11.6	64.1
	10m & Under	309.7	261.4	84.4	48.2	147.8	72.3
	TOTAL	849.6	582.2	68.5	267.4	624.1	57.3
North Sea Hake	Sector Total	1,792.2	851.9	47.5	940.2	277.1	93.9
	Non-sector	0.1	0.0		0.1	0.0	3.3
	10m & Under	10.4	0.9	8.8	9.5	0.6	194.5
	TOTAL	1,803.6	852.9	47.3	950.7	277.6	93.9
North Sea Nephrops	Sector Total	22,806.8	13,171.9	57.8	9,635.0	12,126.5	53.6
	Non-sector	586.1	334.8	57.1	251.3	326.5	68.5
	10m & Under	1,267.2	801.5	63.3	465.7	865.6	62.0
	TOTAL	24,660.2	14,308.2	58.0	10,352.0	13,318.6	53.9
Norway Others	Sector Total	1,975.0	1,636.5	82.9	338.5	1,005.6	38.4
	Non-sector		0.0		0.0	0.0	
	10m & Under		0.0		0.0	0.0	
	TOTAL	1,975.0	1,636.5	82.9	338.5	1,005.6	38.4
North Sea Monkfish	Sector Total	9,246.2	6,919.7	74.8	2,326.5	6,080.8	64.2
	Non-sector	3.8	0.6	15.6	3.2	0.1	0.4
	10m & Under	7.9	5.5	70.0	2.4	4.2	46.1
	TOTAL	9,258.0	6,925.8	74.8	2,332.2	6,085.1	64.1
North Sea Megrims	Sector Total	1,530.4	1,152.2	75.3	378.3	1,042.2	62.2
	Non-sector	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
	10m & Under	0.2	0.2	144.0	-0.1	0.0	
	TOTAL	1,530.6	1,152.4	75.3	378.2	1,042.2	62.1

APPENDIX I Cont.

		2008 Statistics				2007 Statistics	
		Quota Allocation	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2008 Quota	Amount left	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2007 Quota
North Sea Lemon Sole/Witches	Sector Total	3,916.4	1,511.4	38.6	2,404.9	1,367.5	38.7
	Non-sector	12.0	0.2	1.8	11.8	0.3	6.0
	10m & Under	72.6	13.6	18.7	59.0	24.3	78.3
	TOTAL	4,001.0	1,525.2	38.1	2,475.8	1,392.1	39.0
North Sea Skates & Rays	Sector Total	607.6	320.6	52.8	287.0	339.2	22.2
	Non-sector	35.0	25.4	72.7	9.6	20.3	34.1
	10m & Under	239.4	229.2	95.7	10.2	128.9	71.3
	TOTAL	882.0	575.2	65.2	306.8	488.5	27.6
North Sea Dabs/Flounders	Sector Total	1,960.2	712.0	36.3	1,248.1	1,313.1	59.7
	Non-sector	1.5	1.2	84.8	0.2	1.8	33.8
	10m & Under	19.4	12.5	64.4	6.9	9.3	53.2
	TOTAL	1,981.0	725.7	36.6	1,255.3	1,324.2	59.6
North Sea Turbot/Brill	Sector Total	741.7	290.1	39.1	451.6	303.6	52.7
	Non-sector	2.0	0.3	14.3	1.7	0.4	11.8
	10m & Under	17.9	8.6	48.3	9.2	9.3	82.6
	TOTAL	763.0	299.0	39.2	464.0	313.3	52.8
North Sea Spurdog	Sector Total	463.4	42.0	9.1	421.4	120.0	15.7
	Non-sector	1.2	0.4	31.9	0.8	1.3	33.4
	10m & Under	5.4	1.8	32.5	3.6	6.4	71.8
	TOTAL	470.0	44.1	9.4	425.9	127.7	16.4
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	275.1	234.8	85.4	40.3	285.9	71.5
	Non-sector	0.7	0.2	31.6	0.5	0.6	73.0
	10m & Under	1.1	0.3	28.5	0.8	0.1	0.6
	TOTAL	277.1	235.3	84.9	41.7	286.6	68.8
Area VIa, Vb (EU waters) Cod (Part of WS Cod)	Sector Total	272.2	194.9	71.6	77.2	258.5	73.8
	Non-sector	0.7	0.2	34.0	0.4	0.6	103.8
	10m & Under	1.1	0.3	28.5	0.8	0.1	27.8
	TOTAL	275.4	195.5	71.0	79.9	259.2	73.5
West of Scotland Haddock Area VIIb	Sector Total	5,839.8	1,663.7	28.5	4,176.0	438.9	91.3
	Non-sector	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
	10m & Under		0.0		0.0	0.0	
	TOTAL	5,839.8	1,663.7	28.5	4,176.1	438.9	91.2
Area VIa, Vb (EU waters) Haddock	Sector Total	5,310.1	1,233.9	23.2	4,076.2	4,102.3	59.2
	Non-sector	30.0	0.6	1.9	29.4	1.5	19.5
	10m & Under	10.8	0.3	3.0	10.5	0.1	1.0
	TOTAL	5,351.0	1,234.8	23.1	4,116.2	4,103.9	59.0

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
West of Scotland Whiting	Sector Total	491.4	316.4	64.4	175.1	121.2	14.1
	Non-sector	1.7	0.3	18.1	1.4	0.9	168.2
	10m & Under	10.0	0.2	2.3	9.8	0.0	
	TOTAL	503.1	316.9	63.0	186.2	122.1	14.0
West of Scotland Saithe	Sector Total	3,699.9	2,188.7	59.2	1,511.2	1,746.5	43.7
	Non-sector	2.9	0.2	5.5	2.7	0.0	1.3
	10m & Under	5.2	0.0		5.2	0.0	
	TOTAL	3,708.0	2,188.9	59.0	1,519.1	1,746.5	43.6
West of Scotland Plaice	Sector Total	776.5	21.5	2.8	754.9	22.8	4.8
	Non-sector	3.5	0.0		3.5	0.1	15.9
	10m & Under	5.0	0.1	1.6	4.9	0.2	3.0
	TOTAL	786.0	21.6	2.8	764.4	23.1	4.8
West of Scotland Sole	Sector Total	13.2	1.9	14.7	11.2	0.9	6.3
	Non-sector	0.1	0.0		0.1	0.1	
	10m & Under	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	148.6
	TOTAL	14.0	1.9	13.9	12.1	1.1	7.6
Western Hake	Sector Total	783.9	24.4	3.1	759.4	0.3	0.0
	Non-sector	4.6	0.0		4.6	0.0	
	10m & Under	1.3	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.1
	TOTAL	790.0	24.4	3.1	765.6	0.3	0.0
West of Scotland Monkfish	Sector Total	1,757.6	1,215.0	69.1	542.6	1,025.6	56.7
	Non-sector	1.3	0.4	33.4	0.9	4.4	71.7
	10m & Under	3.0	0.2	6.2	2.8	0.4	18.5
	TOTAL	1,762.2	1,215.7	69.0	546.5	1,030.5	56.7
West of Scotland Nephrops	Sector Total	17,203.2	10,164.9	59.1	7,038.4	8,316.6	58.0
	Non-sector	2,259.0	932.5	41.3	1,326.6	1,114.9	58.4
	10m & Under	2,064.9	1,323.2	64.1	741.7	1,389.3	61.4
	TOTAL	21,532.8	12,421.2	57.7	9,111.6	10,820.9	58.5
West of Scotland Megrin	Sector Total	1,105.7	822.6	74.4	283.1	425.3	47.4
	Non-sector	1.3	0.3	25.2	1.0	0.1	7.6
	10m & Under	16.0	1.1	7.1	14.9	0.4	8.6
	TOTAL	1,123.0	824.0	73.4	299.0	425.8	47.2
West of Scotland Pollack	Sector Total	159.7	14.3	9.0	145.4	4.6	2.9
	Non-sector	0.3	0.0		0.3	0.0	
	10m & Under	5.0	0.4	8.4	4.6	0.2	3.8
	TOTAL	165.0	14.8	8.9	150.2	4.8	2.9
Sole VIIa	Sector Total	136.9	28.6	20.9	108.4	30.2	14.9
	Non-sector	0.6	0.1	17.2	0.5	0.0	
	10m & Under	23.4	3.6	15.2	19.8	8.7	42.9
	TOTAL	162.4	32.3	19.9	130.1	38.9	17.1
Sole VIIId	Sector Total	779.1	184.7	23.7	594.4	187.4	25.2
	Non-sector	14.8	6.9	46.9	7.8	4.7	27.0
	10m & Under	600.7	324.5	54.0	276.2	233.8	51.2
	TOTAL	1,394.5	516.1	37.0	878.4	538.3	41.0
Sole VIIe	Sector Total	413.0	290.5	70.4	122.4	309.9	63.8
	Non-sector	8.4	1.5	17.6	6.9	3.4	34.1
	10m & Under	28.3	16.7	59.0	11.6	26.2	77.9
	TOTAL	450.0	308.7	68.6	141.3	339.6	64.0

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
Sole VIIIfg	Sector Total	259.0	189.9	73.3	69.1	0.0	
	Non-sector	0.9	0.0	2.9	0.9	0.0	
	10m & Under	38.3	15.0	39.2	23.3	20.3	85.8
	TOTAL	298.2	204.9	68.7	93.3	223.2	81.9
Sole VIIHjk	Sector Total	108.0	61.3	56.8	46.7	68.6	49.7
	Non-sector		0.0		0.0	0.0	
	10m & Under		0.0		0.0	0.0	
	TOTAL	108.0	61.3	56.8	46.7	68.6	49.7
Plaice VIIa	Sector Total	613.2	207.3	33.8	406.0	242.3	40.1
	Non-sector	6.6	0.1	1.3	6.5	0.0	0.1
	10m & Under	103.0	50.8	49.3	52.2	73.0	81.0
	TOTAL	734.8	258.2	35.1	476.6	315.4	44.5
Plaice VIIde	Sector Total	1,076.5	532.2	49.4	544.3	513.1	40.7
	Non-sector	30.4	14.7	48.5	15.7	293.1	79.9
	10m & Under	386.2	204.3	52.9	181.9	990.4	60.2
	TOTAL	1,494.0	751.2	50.3	742.8	779.5	48.3
Plaice VIIIfg	Sector Total	65.4	37.1	56.8	28.2	31.0	58.3
	Non-sector	0.7	0.2	28.4	0.5	0.0	
	10m & Under	28.1	13.0	46.2	15.1	17.9	100.9
	TOTAL	94.2	50.4	53.4	43.9	48.8	67.9
Plaice VIIHjk	Sector Total	38.0	6.8	17.9	31.2	11.5	27.4
	Non-sector		0.0		0.0	0.0	
	10m & Under		0.0		0.0	0.0	
	TOTAL	38.0	6.8	18.0	31.2	11.5	27.4
Cod VIIa	Sector Total	544.7	441.6	81.1	103.1	316.4	45.2
	Non-sector	1.9	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.7
	10m & Under	14.2	2.8	19.5	11.4	7.8	47.7
	TOTAL	567.4	444.4	78.3	123.0	324.2	44.8
Cod VIIb-k	Sector Total	318.6	214.5	67.3	104.1	280.6	70.7
	Non-sector	17.8	3.8	21.2	14.0	41.4	66.2
	10m & Under	98.6	125.5	127.2	-26.8	151.1	86.4
	TOTAL	435.5	344.3	79.1	91.2	437.5	74.8
Whiting VIIa	Sector Total	103.6	5.0	4.9	98.5	1.8	1.1
	Non-sector	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	15.8	8.4
	10m & Under	1.5	1.3	87.8	0.2	2.0	87.5
	TOTAL	107.0	6.3	5.9	100.7	3.8	2.3
Whiting VIIb-k	Sector Total	1,831.5	359.7	19.6	1,471.8	331.3	16.7
	Non-sector	38.8	16.0	41.3	22.8	326.8	14.3
	10m & Under	213.3	118.2	55.4	95.1	100.9	43.3
	TOTAL	2,085.0	493.9	23.7	1,591.1	449.6	19.8

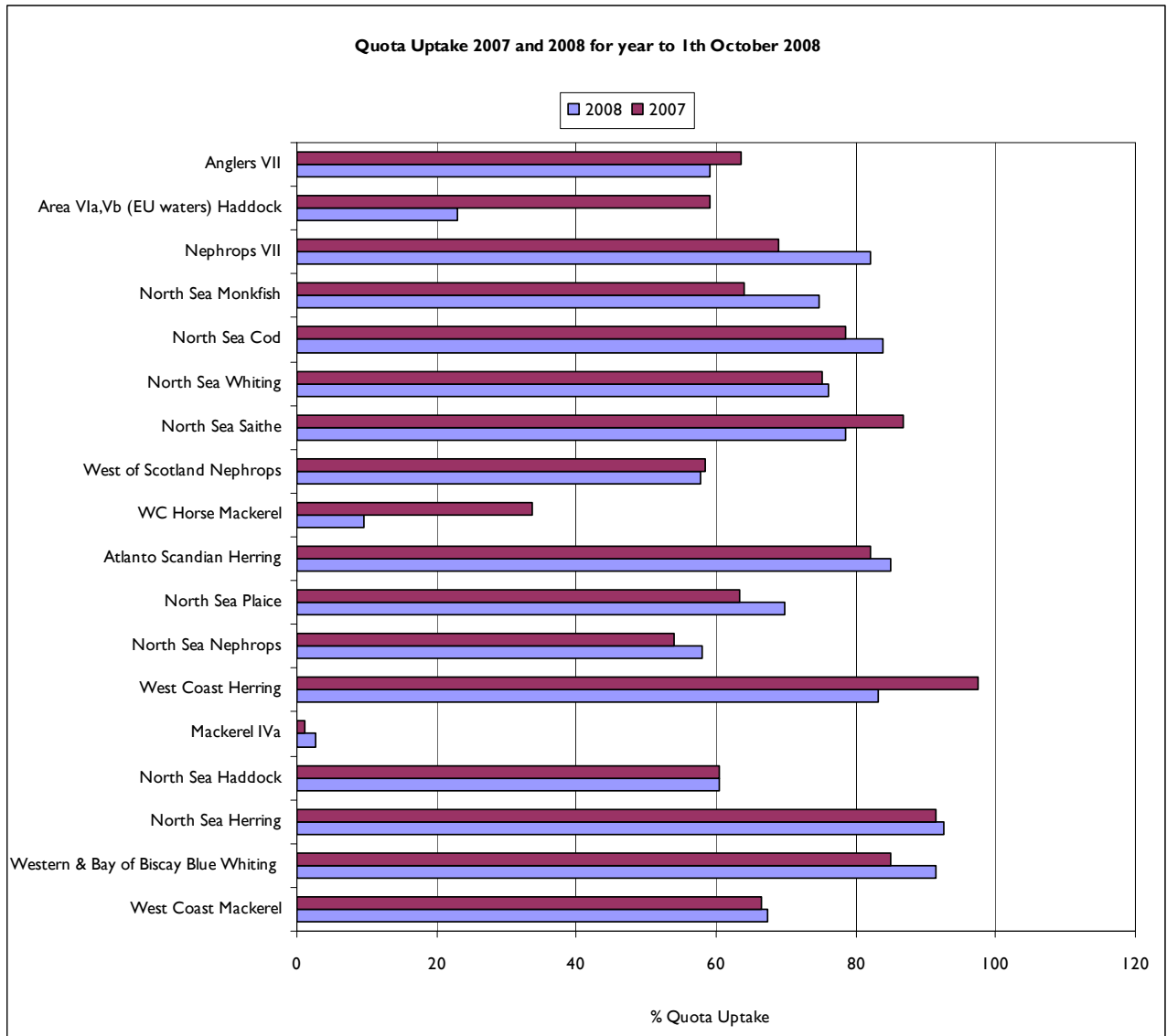
APPENDIX I Cont.

		2008 Statistics				2007 Statistics	
		Quota Allocation	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2008 Quota	Amount left	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2007 Quota
Saithe VII	Sector Total	560.0	39.2	7.0	520.7	43.4	7.8
	Non-sector	8.2	0.2	2.0	8.1	80.6	11.1
	10m & Under	11.1	3.9	35.4	7.1	7.7	69.7
	TOTAL	582.0	43.3	7.4	538.7	51.1	8.8
Anglers VII	Sector Total	5,065.0	2,990.8	59.0	2,074.3	3,167.2	62.8
	Non-sector	53.5	13.2	24.6	40.3	2,828.1	56.8
	10m & Under	293.2	196.9	67.1	96.3	200.8	80.8
	TOTAL	5,415.8	3,201.0	59.1	2,214.8	3,391.7	63.6
Megrin VII	Sector Total	2,574.1	1,267.4	49.2	1,306.7	1,175.4	41.0
	Non-sector	5.2	0.0	0.1	5.2	0.0	0.0
	10m & Under	39.4	11.4	29.0	27.9	15.2	39.4
	TOTAL	2,624.0	1,278.8	48.7	1,345.2	1,190.6	40.8
Haddock VII	Sector Total	1,201.8	871.5	72.5	330.3	769.9	68.6
	Non-sector	4.0	0.1	3.3	3.8	0.3	7.6
	10m & Under	36.7	35.0	95.4	1.7	0.0	0.1
	TOTAL	1,257.0	906.7	72.1	350.3	806.6	68.8
of which Haddock VIIb-k	Sector Total	585.5	357.0	61.0	228.5	225.4	40.5
	Non-sector	1.2	0.1	10.7	1.1	0.3	13.1
	10m & Under	24.2	34.4	142.3	-10.2	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	615.0	391.5	63.6	223.6	262.0	44.6
Hake VI & VII	Sector Total	3,599.4	2,579.3	71.7	1,020.1	2,374.1	48.3
	Non-sector	29.8	0.5	1.6	29.3	0.3	1.3
	10m & Under	26.0	1.6	6.3	24.3	1.7	3.0
	TOTAL	3,660.5	2,581.5	70.5	1,079.0	2,376.1	47.5
Pollack VII	Sector Total	1,995.6	697.4	34.9	1,298.3	860.3	41.4
	Non-sector		0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	11.1
	10m & Under	611.8	448.3	73.3	163.5	507.3	96.7
	TOTAL	2,666.0	1,152.8	43.2	1,513.2	1,373.4	51.5
Nephrops VII	Sector Total	8,921.5	7,386.2	82.8	1,535.2	6,224.7	70.1
	Non-sector	11.3	0.0	0.0	11.3	2.3	17.4
	10m & Under	156.1	91.7	58.7	64.4	62.0	40.1
	TOTAL	9,162.9	7,519.9	82.1	1,643.0	6,290.2	69.0
North Sea Herring	Sector Total	25,519.1	23,599.8	92.5	1,919.4	45,971.9	91.4
	Non-sector	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
	10m & Under	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	25,520.6	23,599.8	92.5	1,920.8	45,971.9	91.4
West Coast Herring	Sector Total	14,276.6	11,892.3	83.3	2,384.3	17,541.3	97.4
	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	11,892.3	83.3	2,384.4	17,541.3	97.4
West Coast Mackerel (including IVa, 1 Jan to 15 Feb and 1 Oct to 31 Dec)	Sector Total	122,542.1	82,853.0	67.6	39,689.1	86,798.0	66.7
	Non-sector	3.7	2.0	54.7	1.7	2.6	47.2
	10m & Under	78.4	65.4	83.4	13.0	84.2	126.6
	Handliners	1,543.1	783.2	50.8	759.9	803.5	47.6
TOTAL	124,167.3	83,703.5	67.4	40,463.8	87,688.4	66.5	

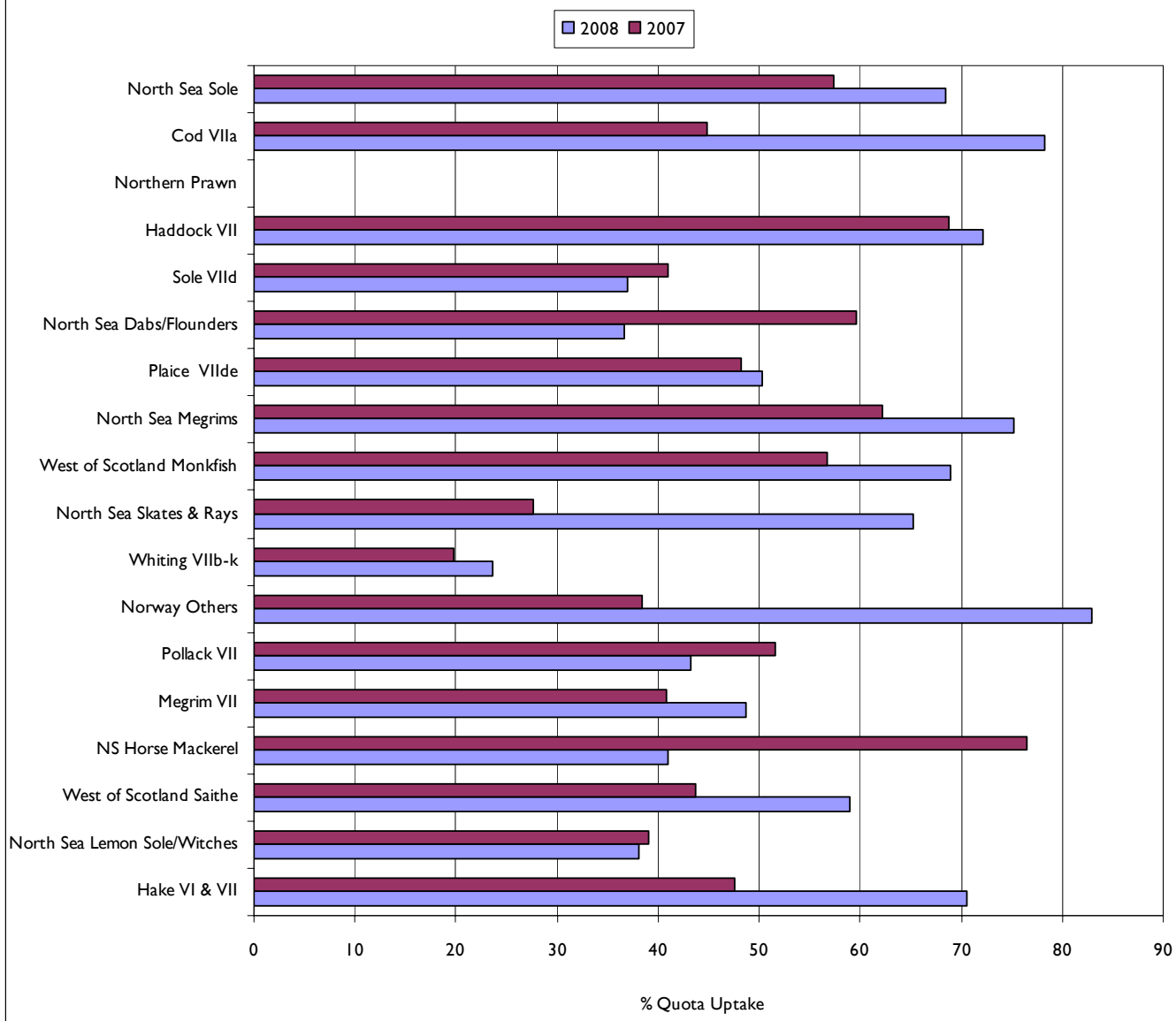
APPENDIX I Cont.

		2008 Statistics				2007 Statistics	
		Quota Allocation	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2008 Quota	Amount left	Landings by UK Vessels	Landings % of 2007 Quota
Mackerel IVa (1 Oct to 31 Dec; 1 Jan to 15 Feb - part of West Coast Mackerel)	Sector Total	41,198.6	1,060.1	2.6	40138.5	542.0	1.2
	Non-sector	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
	10m & Under	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Handliners	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	41,200.0	1,060.1	2.6	40139.9	542.0	1.2
NS Mackerel (including IIIa IVbc)	Sector Total	97.5	51.6	52.9	45.9	44.6	5.8
	Non-sector	-0.5	3.2	-582.1	-3.7	3.6	181.9
	10m & Under	395.0	320.1	81.0	74.9	353.1	98.1
	TOTAL	492.0	374.9	76.2	117.1	401.3	35.6
'Of Which' NS Mackerel IIIa IVbc	Sector Total	101.5	41.4	40.8	60.1	11.5	3.6
	Non-sector	-4.6	3.2	-68.7	-7.8	2.6	-199.6
	10m & Under	95.0	57.4	60.4	37.6	73.6	0.0
	TOTAL	191.9	102.0	53.2	89.8	87.7	22.4
Firth of Clyde Herring	Sector Total	799.6	362.9	45.4	436.7	103.2	13.0
	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	362.9	45.4	437.2	103.2	12.9
NS Horse Mackerel	Sector Total	3,676.8	1,505.8	41.0	2171.0	2,563.8	76.4
	Non-sector	-3.8	1.5	-40.5	-5.4	0.8	2,004.6
	10m & Under	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	3,673.0	1,507.5	41.0	2165.5	2,564.6	76.5
WC Horse Mackerel	Sector Total	20,731.9	1,967.3	9.5	18764.7	3,740.3	33.6
	Non-sector	19.1	2.2	11.7	16.8	4.7	14.2
	10m & Under	20.0	5.0	24.8	15.0	11.5	0.0
	TOTAL	20,771.0	1,974.5	9.5	18796.5	3,756.5	33.7
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 Blue Whiting	Sector Total	38,359.6	35,104.7	91.5	3254.9	53,576.0	85.1
	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	38,361.5	35,104.7	91.5	3256.8	53,576.0	85.1
Bay of Biscay Blue Whiting (only)	Sector Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Non-sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	10m & Under	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NS Blue Whiting	Sector Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Non-sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	10m & Under	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Atlanto Scandian Herring (including International, Norwegian & Faroese waters)		23,210.2	19,737.0	85.0	3,473.2	14,226.1	82.1
Atlanto Scandian Herring Norwegian waters (including EEZ)		0.0	19,737.0	0.0	-19,737.0	12,943.6	0.0
Atlanto Scandian Herring Norwegian, EEZ Zone		0.0	19,737.0	0.0	-19,737.0	12,943.6	0.0
Atlanto Scandian Herring Faroese waters		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	300.0	0.0

Appendix II: Comparison of 2007 and 2008 TAC percentage uptake



Quota Uptake 2007 and 2008 for year to 1th October 2008



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

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