

**A Further Study of
Amendment to the
UK Fishing Vessel
Licensing System :
A Capacity Exchange
Scheme**

**MAFF Commission
Seafish Report No.350
March 1989**

MAFF R&D Commission 1988/89

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SEA FISH INDUSTRY AUTHORITY
Industrial Development Unit

A FURTHER STUDY OF AMENDMENT TO THE UK
FISHING VESSEL LICENSING SYSTEM :
A CAPACITY EXCHANGE SCHEME

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Seafish Report No. 350
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SUMMARY

1. Following the technical assessment of three proposed amendments to the UK fishing vessel licensing system, undertaken by Seafish at the request of MAFF and reported in TR 344, a further scheme for control of fleet capacity through restrictive licensing has been studied.
2. The three amendments originally proposed by the Fisheries Departments did not reduce capacity to the MAGP targets. The purpose of the further scheme was to see if a measure could be introduced to reduce capacity still more at the time an owner changes from one vessel to another. This scheme is based on the premise that, in order to introduce a new vessel into the fleet, licences of greater vessel capacity must be surrendered. Capacity is measured in terms of a Vessel Capacity Unit (VCU) formulation ($VCU = L*B+0.45Kw$), and derogation would be given for the direct replacement of a lost vessel.
3. The analyses undertaken suggest that an exchange factor of about 0.5 would produce the greatest fall in fleet capacity, some 1½% in power, and 2-2½% in tonnage, over a 2½ year period.

4. However these reductions, which depend both on strict interpretation and universal application of the scheme, are insufficient to meet the UK MAGP targets. These call for fall of 16% in power, and 19% in tonnage in the three years up to the end of 1991.

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1. **INTRODUCTION**

1.1

In 1984 the United Kingdom introduced a system of restrictive licensing for vessels catching pressure stocks. In 1987 it was announced that the scheme would continue and further work on the measurement of the effective capacity of the UK fleet would be undertaken. The results of this work were communicated in a consultation paper circulated by the Fisheries Departments in July 1988. The paper also suggested three potential schemes to introduce further constraint on the growth of capacity:- (a) closer length bands; (b) a capacity formula; or (c) prohibition on increasing power and tonnage.

1.2

At the request of MAFF an independent technical review of these proposals was undertaken by Seafish IDU, as part of the Chief Scientist's Group R&D Commission ref. JAI 16. This was described in: "Study of Proposed Amendments to the UK Fishing Vessel Licensing System", C.E. Tucker, Seafish Technical Report No. 344, Nov. 1988. This report, which favoured the scheme based on a capacity formula, was presented to a joint meeting of MAFF, DAFS and Seafish officials and others, on 9th January 1989. Its conclusions were discussed with reference to the current situation of the UK fleet vis-a-vis the MAGP targets for the end of 1991. Due to the continued expansion of the

fleet, based on provisional end-1989 figures the reduction required is now 16% in power terms and 19% in tonnage. This is despite the introduction of restrictions on individual vessel tonnage and power increases as from July 1988.

1.3

At that meeting a suggestion which might offer a prospect of some reduction in capacity was made. The suggestion was that, if a vessel were to be introduced into the fleet its capacity, as measured by the VCU formula, could not exceed some factor multiplied by the aggregate capacity of the vessel(s) whose licences were surrendered. A figure for this factor of about 0.8 (80%) was suggested, but it was pointed out that Spain had some time ago implemented a scheme based on tonnage using a factor of 0.5 (50% or 1 for 2).

1.4

On the 10th January, the MAFF Co-project Officer meeting covering this project (among others) was held, where Seafish undertook to give the task of studying the impact of such a capacity exchange scheme a high priority.

1.5

This report is thus solely concerned with estimating the impact of such a scheme, and for further details of the previous analysis conducted the reader is referred to Technical Report No. 344 mentioned above. The scheme studied is described in detail in Section 2, and the model developed to undertake the assessment is described in Section 3 and in greater detail in Appendix IV.

1.6

Much of the data required had already been obtained in the previous study, but additional information on the age of vessels undergoing grant aided re-engining was obtained from Seafish marine survey staff. Also MAFF provided data for the active UK fleet at the end of 1988 (the basis of the MAGP figures) from their own files, and from DAFS and DANI sources. Information on vessel losses (Appendix I) was obtained by reference to earlier analyses conducted by Seafish.

1.7

Data analysis was undertaken using SPSS/PC+ on an MS-DOS microcomputer, while the model of likely fleet development was created using the Excel spreadsheet system mounted on an Apple Macintosh microcomputer. This system was also used for the preparation of the graphs presented in Figures 1 to 12.

2. THE LICENSING SCHEME

2.1 The Basic Scheme

2.1.1

The scheme would aim to further reduce fleet capacity by introducing an exchange factor at the time a new vessel or a second hand vessel was introduced to the fleet. Such a vessel would have to be of a smaller capacity (measured in VCU) than the aggregate of VCU's taken out of the fleet. In other words the owner must use the occasion to demonstrate a capacity reduction by the surrender of licences of greater VCU than the licence required for his new vessel.

2.1.2 Definition of Vessel Capacity Unit

It is assumed throughout this report that the scheme introduced would be based on a vessel capacity unit (VCU) formulation. In this context a VCU is taken to be defined by:

$$\text{VCU} = (\text{Length} \times \text{Breadth}) + (0.45 \times \text{Power})$$

where Length is the vessel's length overall, which, like its Breadth is measured in metres, and Power is the total propulsive shaft power installed on the vessel, and is expressed in kilowatts.

2.1.3 Existing Vessels

Where a vessel, licensed under the new scheme, is transferred to a new owner, its licence may be transferred to that new owner without penalty. That is, the licence is associated more with the boat than with the ownership.

2.1.4 Vessels Entering the Fleet

Vessels entering the fleet, either as new buildings, or second hand purchases from abroad or from non-fishing activities, must not have a capacity exceeding X% of the aggregate VCU of the existing vessel(s) licence(s) surrendered. (The impact of different values of X is discussed in Section 4). This rule would not apply should the vessel be a replacement for a lost vessel, see below (2.16).

2.1.5 Modernised Vessels

Where modernisation involves an increase in either power (e.g. re-engining) or tonnage (e.g. lengthening, shelterdeck), or both, then the increase in capacity due to the modernisation must not exceed X% of the aggregate VCU of the vessel(s) licence(s) surrendered.

2.1.6 Accidental Losses

In the event of an existing vessel becoming a constructive total loss (through collision, fire, stranding, capsizing, foundering etc), it may be replaced by a new or second-hand vessel of no greater capacity (as measured by its VCU).

2.1.7 Licence Aggregation

Obviously the above proposals imply that licence aggregation and disaggregation will be permitted. Aggregation in this context means the application of VCU's obtained from the surrender of more than one licence to a single (new) vessel, whereas disaggregation means the converse, viz splitting a single surrendered licence among several vessels.

2.1.8 Scope of Scheme

It has been assumed that all active UK fishing vessels will be subject to licence control, irrespective of size or target species.

2.2 Administrative Considerations

2.2.1 All Vessels

It is obvious that the introduction of a licensing scheme covering all vessels irrespective of size or target species is a departure from the current pressure stock licence (PSL) situation, which for instance, does not extend to many shellfish species, nor to vessels under 10m. There would seem to be no reason why the possession of a general licence to fish (effectively a closed register) should not be a pre-requisite to the issue of such PSL's as may be required. This scheme would therefore then impact directly on the structure of the fleet, rather than leaving open options such as to sell one's licence and switch to shellfish. It would seem inadvisable to introduce a new lower size limit of say 8m, as

this would still leave a sizeable section of the fleet uncontrolled, and would also create further "rule-beating" designs. However the number of vessels covered by the scheme may be minimised by restricting the issue of licences to active vessels only.

2.2.2 Active Vessels

By restricting the issue of new licences to active vessels, a one-to-one correspondence between the fleet as defined for MAGP purposes and the licenced fleet will be ensured. This will overcome the current problem of vessels which are in-active, but either hold pressure stock licences or intend to fish non-pressure stocks, re-joining the MAGP fleet. This type of behaviour is believed to underlie some of the recently observed increase in capacity. Care will be needed in the definition of 'active' for the first issue of new licences, but perhaps a reasonable requirement would be to insist on the production of documentary evidence of commercial fishing income (e.g. tax returns or audited accounts) for those vessels who have not made landings declarations in the recent past.

2.2.3 Surrendered Licences

As it would be possible to maintain a database of both vessels and licences, it should then be possible to identify those vessels who, by virtue of surrendering their licence (by transfer to another owner/vessel), are no longer permitted to fish UK waters. This information could be passed to Fisheries Inspectors, and patrol vessels and aircraft, who, should they observe any such vessel fishing or landing fish, would have prima facie evidence of an offence. It may also be possible to mark the vessel alongside its registration markings, which are considered permanent.

2.2.4 Licence Aggregation

Obviously for an exchange system to operate it must be possible to both aggregate and dis-aggregate licences. Aggregation is necessary to allow, for example, a new vessel to replace an existing one without insisting that the new boat must be smaller. Similarly disaggregation must also be permitted to cater for e.g. re-engining, otherwise the

value of the smallest vessel licences would become relatively inflated. These processes would patently require to be under Fisheries Departments control, who could then ensure that licences were not concentrated in big business hands. However it would seem reasonable to allow organisations such as PO's and Agencies to hold licences for dis-aggregation to provide for their members to modernise their vessels.

2.2.5 In-active Vessels

As part of the process of maintaining control over ownership of licences, it may well be reasonable to revoke a licence if it is not being fished for longer than a specified period, say 12 months. Should the owner of a vessel which has been inactive wish to renew its licence, it might be possible to insist that such a reinstated licence could not be transferred with a control period, again say 12 months. These measures would be intended to prevent hoarding of licences.

2.2.6 Lost Vessels

It should be noted that the derogation permitted for the direct replacement of accidentally lost vessels may encourage scuttling if the monetary value attached to licenced capacity units is sufficiently high. To discourage scuttling it would seem reasonable to restrict the transfer of the replacement vessel's licence to another owner for some control period, say 24 or 36 months.

2.3 Impact of Grant Aid

In order for an exchange system to be effective it is obviously necessary for the industry to continue the introduction of new capacity. To this end, even though grant aid has been shown as likely to have only a secondary effect on investment decisions ("Capital Grant Aid and Fleet Structure: Scottish Inshore Fleet 1986-90", C.E. Tucker & W.E.F. Oakeshott, Seafish Internal Report No. 1314, May 1987), it is probable that it is necessary for it to continue at much the present level. This is especially so in the current situation of reducing income opportunities consequent upon both falling quotas and prices.

3. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 The Model

3.1.1

In order to numerically assess the impact of the restrictive licensing scheme described in Section 2 above, a simple model of fleet structural change has been created for a range of values of the exchange factor X from 100% down to 30%. An example of this model is shown in Appendix IV, together with a detailed description of the calculations it performs.

3.1.2 Fleet Age

The primary assumption in building this model is that, if the exchange factor is 1.0 (100%), then sufficient new vessels will be introduced into the fleet, and sufficient vessels withdrawn, to maintain both the number of licenced VCU's and the long term average age of the active fleet constant. This latter assumption is the same as that adopted in the previous study (TR 344), where reasonable justification for it was advanced.

3.1.3 Initial Fleet Structure

The initial fleet structure, as shown on Sheet 1 of the model, is derived from information provided by MAFF on the active over 10m UK fleet at the end of 1988. This information included 119 vessels for which the age was unknown, so these have been distributed into each year built in proportion to both the number of vessels and the age squared. This latter assumption has been adopted on the principle that unknown age vessels are most likely to be older vessels. As the information available consisted of power and tonnage (insufficient information is currently available on English vessels to calculate VCU), the ratios of power and tonnage to VCU established before were used to estimate the total VCU for each age of the fleet.

3.1.4 Accidental Losses

As a derogation to the requirement to reduce capacity on licence transfer has been proposed in the case of accidentally lost vessels, the reduction in VCU due to such losses has been assessed prior to any other

calculation of fleet structural change. The calculation is based on a mean loss rate established from 12 recent years data and a distribution with age based on an earlier Seafish analysis (Appendix I). The variables therefore influencing the amount of capacity lost through accident are thus the amount of capacity at risk, and the age of that capacity (generally older vessels are more likely to be lost).

3.1.5 Voluntary Exits

The rate of voluntary exits at each age has been determined both from the proportion of vessels which may be potential licence exchangers (based on the analysis presented in Appendix II), and the rate which maintains the active fleet mean age constant when the exchange factor is 1.0 (see 3.1.2 above). As the value of the exchange factor is reduced, the rate at which licences are surrendered also falls in a manner which reflects the relative performance of old and new vessels. The capacity leaving the fleet at any particular age is therefore the product of the surrender rate, and the capacity of the fleet at the start of the year (less accidental losses).

3.1.6 Re-engining

As with the previous study (TR 344), it has been assumed that demand for re-engining will continue at close to the present rate when the exchange factor is 1.0. It is further assumed that the industry's demand for re-engining will decline in direct proportion to the exchange factor X. In order to distribute this demand across each vessel age, an analysis of the age distribution of recent re-enginings has been undertaken, as described in Appendix III. It is interesting to note that the age of re-engined vessels averages about 15 years.

3.1.7 New Buildings

The amount of capacity introduced in the form of new buildings (subsuming also second-hand purchases) is taken as the sum of the accidentally lost capacity, plus the exchange factor times the total of the capacity released from voluntary exits (after account has been taken of that absorbed by existing vessel re-enginings).

3.1.8 Estimated Power and Tonnage

At the end of each year's calculation of capacity in terms of vessel capacity units, the VCUs are converted into power and tonnage terms using the ratios determined by the previous analysis. They are also brought into line with the 1989 year end estimates using the fleet aggregate power tonnage and VCU figures presented on sheet one of the model (see Appendix IV).

3.2 Results

3.2.1

The results from running the impact model described in section 3.1 above are summarised in Table 1 and Figures 1 and 2. These results are presented in percentage terms because both the initial starting fleet for the scheme cannot be sensibly estimated (increases due to vessels currently under construction, and reductions due to the potential removal of foreign owned vessels fishing under UK flag, are both unknown), and detail information on the under 10m fleet is not available.

3.2.2

The results shown carry a very simple message. If the intention is to reduce the fleet as quickly as possible in an attempt to approach the MAGP target reductions, then the exchange factor would need to be about 0.5 (50% or 1 for 2) to 0.6 (60%). However, over a 2½ year period, the reduction in power which is likely is about 1½%, associated with some 2-2½% reduction in tonnage. These reductions do not compare well with the MAGP targets, which call for a 16% fall in power, and a 19% fall in tonnage.

3.2.3

However, should the intention be to maintain capacity fairly constant in the future, an exchange factor of 0.8 (80%) to 0.85 (85%) is more appropriate. This would hold power level, and is likely to result in a fall in tonnage of around 1½% over a 2½ year period.

3.2.4

It is reasonable to ask why such a small exchange ratio as 1:2, operating under the very tight licensing system described in section 2 above, should create such a slight fall in fleet capacity. The answer is surely that such a scheme does not impact on the great majority of the fleet, who, in any given and relatively short period, neither consider retiring or the purchase of a new built vessel. Furthermore, it must be accepted that, as the exchange factor falls, fewer and fewer owners will be attracted to licence transfer. Indeed, at the extreme, were no transfers at all to be permitted, the fleet size would remain effectively static (assuming lost vessels replaced), although it would then be ageing very rapidly.

4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1

The first, and most obvious conclusion, is that the scheme studied is not likely to produce a fall in capacity sufficient to meet the UK's declared MAGP objectives, at any level of the exchange factor.

4.2

An exchange factor of between 0.5 (50%) and 0.6 (60%) is likely to result in a fall in power of $1\frac{1}{2}\%$, and in tonnage of $2-2\frac{1}{2}\%$, over a $2\frac{1}{2}$ year period.

4.3

An exchange factor of between 0.8 (80%) and 0.85 (85%) is likely to hold power nearly constant, and result in a fall in tonnage of some $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ over a $2\frac{1}{2}$ year period.

4.4

The impact has been assessed on the basis that the scheme will be strictly applied to all active UK fishing vessels. Should any derogations be permitted, e.g. vessels under say 8m or fishing non-pressure stocks, then the impact will obviously be diluted.

4.5

It should be noted that the impact of the scheme is smaller than would be expected at first sight. This is because it does not affect the vast majority of the fleet, who are not involved in introducing new vessels. Also as the exchange factor falls it is likely that less owners would participate in the scheme.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY RESULTS FROM IMPACT MODEL

ESTIMATED AGGREGATE POWER (Kw)

Exchange Factor	X%	Initial Power	After 1 Year	After 2 Years	After 3 Years	- After 2.5 Years - Power*	% Change
1.0	100	710322	715410	720275	724923	722599	+1.73
0.9	90	710322	712079	713667	715090	714379	+0.57
0.8	80	710322	709556	708664	707648	708156	-0.30
0.7	70	710322	707758	705091	702323	703707	-0.93
0.6	60	710322	706549	702677	698709	700688	-1.36
0.5	50	710322	706290	702162	697940	700051	-1.45
0.4	40	710322	706643	702865	698992	700929	-1.32
0.3	30	710322	707465	704512	701466	702989	-1.03

ESTIMATED AGGREGATE TONNAGE (GRT)

Exchange Factor	X%	Initial Tonnage	After 1 Year	After 2 Years	After 3 Years	- After 2.5 Years - Tonnage*	% Change
1.0	100	158270	158125	157981	157835	157908	-0.23
0.9	90	158270	157575	156879	156184	156532	-1.10
0.8	80	158270	157182	156094	155006	155550	-1.72
0.7	70	158270	156921	155570	154217	154894	-2.13
0.6	60	158270	156764	155251	153731	154491	-2.39
0.5	50	158270	156839	155394	153937	154666	-2.28
0.4	40	158270	157021	155754	154470	155112	-2.00
0.3	30	158270	157281	156273	155244	155759	-1.59

* By Linear Interpolation

FIGURE 1

**Estimated Impact of Scheme
on Power**

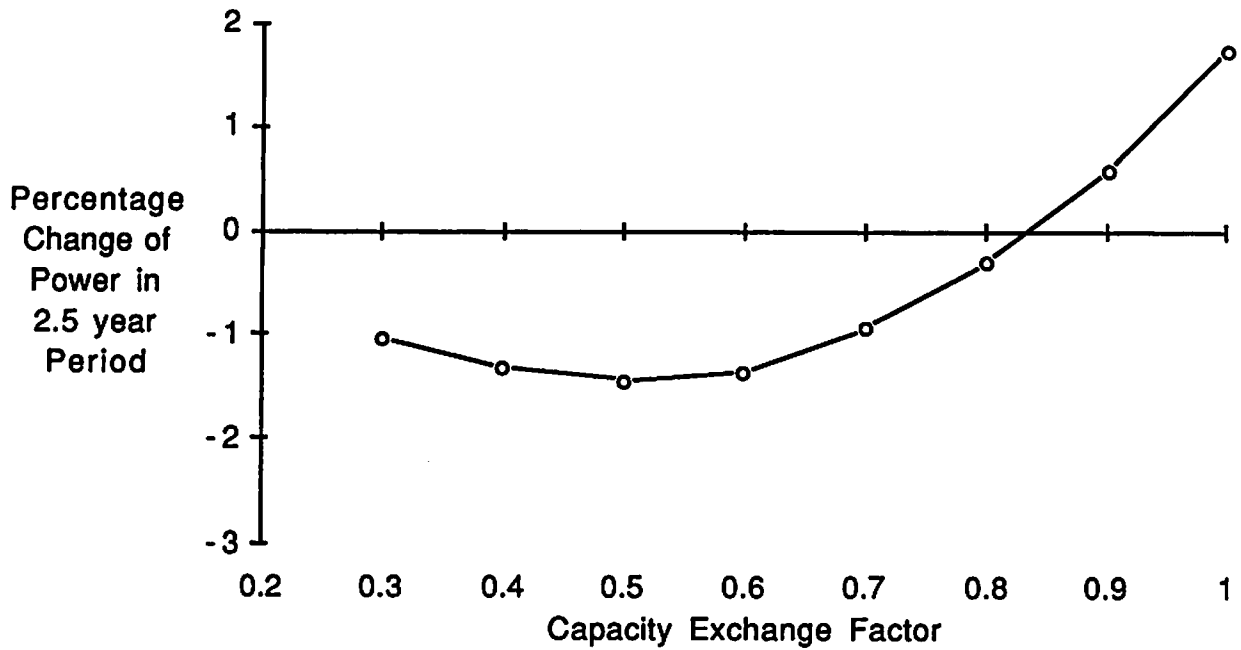
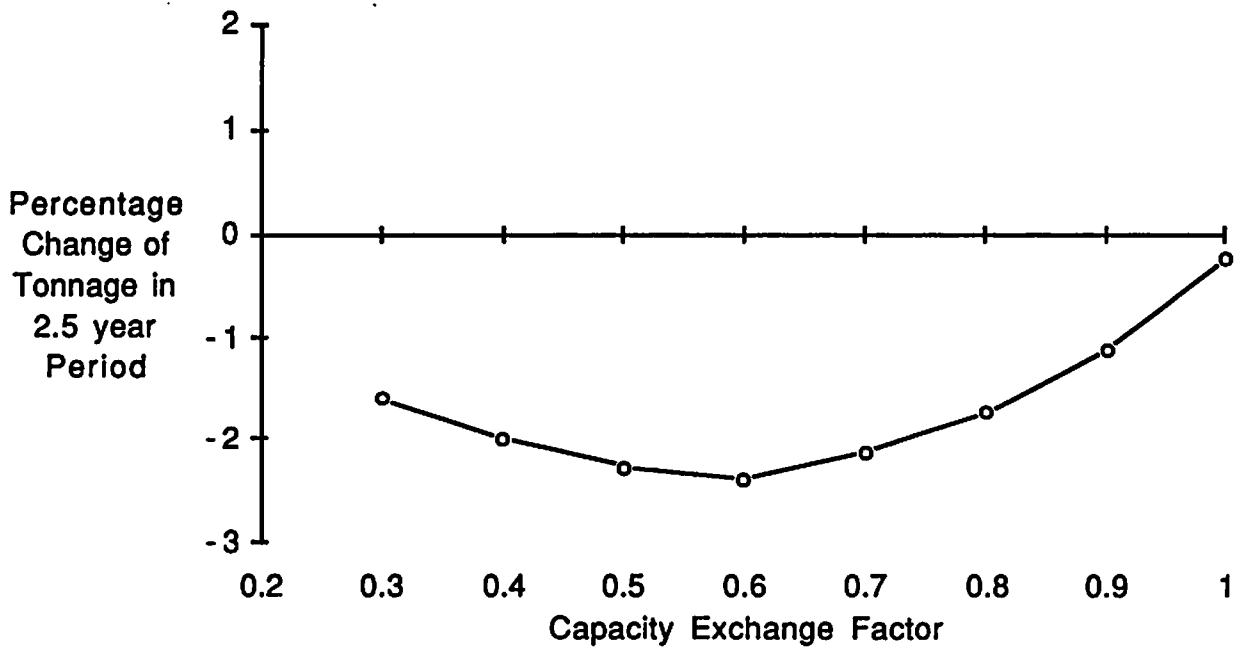


FIGURE 2

**Estimated Impact of Scheme
on Tonnage**



APPENDIX I

ACCIDENTAL LOSS RATE ANALYSIS

CALCULATION OF MEAN ANNUAL LOSS RATE

Data abstracted from "Casualties to Fishing Vessels and Deaths of Fishermen - A Review up to 1985", P.D. Chaplin, Seafish Technical Report No. 295, Dec. 1986:

Year	Under 12m (40ft)		12m - 24m (40ft - 80ft)		Over 24m (80ft)	
	No. Vessels	No. Lost	No. Vessels	No. Lost	No. Vessels	No. Lost
1974	4083	12	2378	10	455	6
1975	4153	11	2139	32	399	4
1976	4307	10	2087	23	346	2
1977	4601	8	2023	21	329	8
1978	4732	3	2033	26	302	9
1979	4878	11	2092	30	272	1
1980	4512	10	2132	29	246	0
1981	4970	24	2136	26	245	2
1982	4485	20	2073	28	239	2
1983	4806	20	1973	20	231	3
1984	5433	20	1934	18	217	3
1985	<u>5400</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>1855</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>4</u>
TOTAL	<u>56360</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>24855</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>3480</u>	<u>44</u>

Data from Scottish 1987 Fleet (File MAG87XX):

Mean VCU	<u>86.07</u>	<u>242.93</u>	<u>732.74</u>
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Therefore Fleet Loss Statistics in VCU terms:

Under 40ft		40ft - 80ft		Over 80ft	
No. VCU	VCU Lost	No. VCU	VCU Lost	No. VCU	VCU Lost
4851187	14461	6038050	68021	2617959	32241

Total Fleet VCU = 13507196, Total Lost VCU = 114723

Therefore mean annual loss rate (in VCU terms) = 0.0085

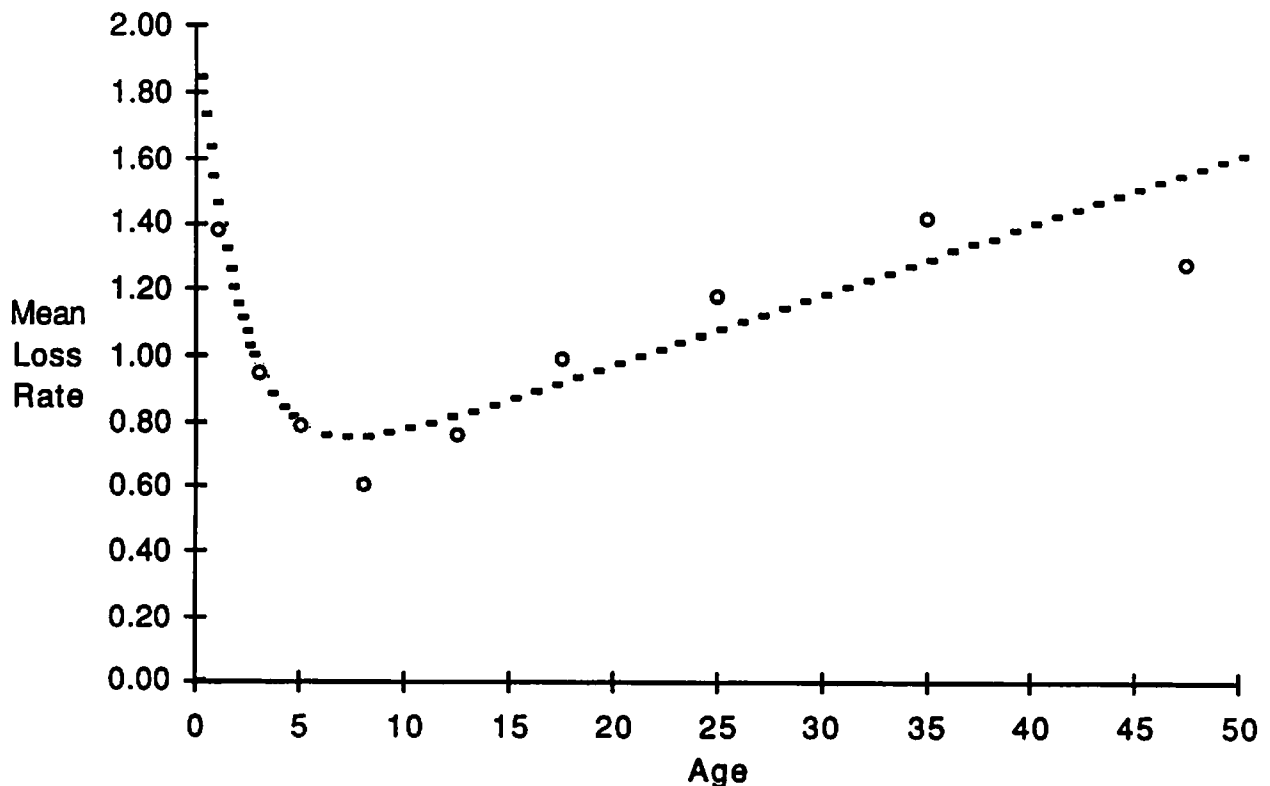
VARIATION OF LOSS RATE WITH AGE

The variation of the loss rate with vessel age has been taken to be the same as that described in "Fleet Structures Model - Vessel Group Structure Phase", J.A. Shalliker, Seafish Technical Report No. 303 (In Preparation), viz:

$$\text{Age Loss Factor} = (0.556) + (0.0211 * \text{Age}) + (1.29 * \text{Exp}(-0.458 * \text{Age}))$$

This relationship has been established by performing an analysis of vessel losses (over 40ft) for the period 1976-82 using data abstracted from MAFF and DAFS annual vessel lists and monthly amendments.

The expression contains elements describing the increasing risk of accidental loss with increasing age, but the data also showed an enhanced risk for vessels less than 6 year old, which is incorporated in the negative exponential term.



APPENDIX II

VOLUNTARY EXIT RATE ANALYSIS

VOLUNTARY EXIT RATE ANALYSIS

It is obvious that the driving force behind the exchange of old vessel licences for new capacity will be economic in nature. A full analysis has not been attempted, but, in order to estimate how different levels of the factor influence the rate at which this exchange happens, the following procedure has been adopted.

It has been assumed that the number of vessels willing to retire, would be proportional to the number of vessels in the fleet, which earn less than the exchange factor multiplied by the earnings that would be expected with a new vessel.

Obviously such exchanges could potentially be of value to the participants, as, in these cases, the earnings of the replacement vessel might be expected to be greater than those of the vessel(s) it displaces.

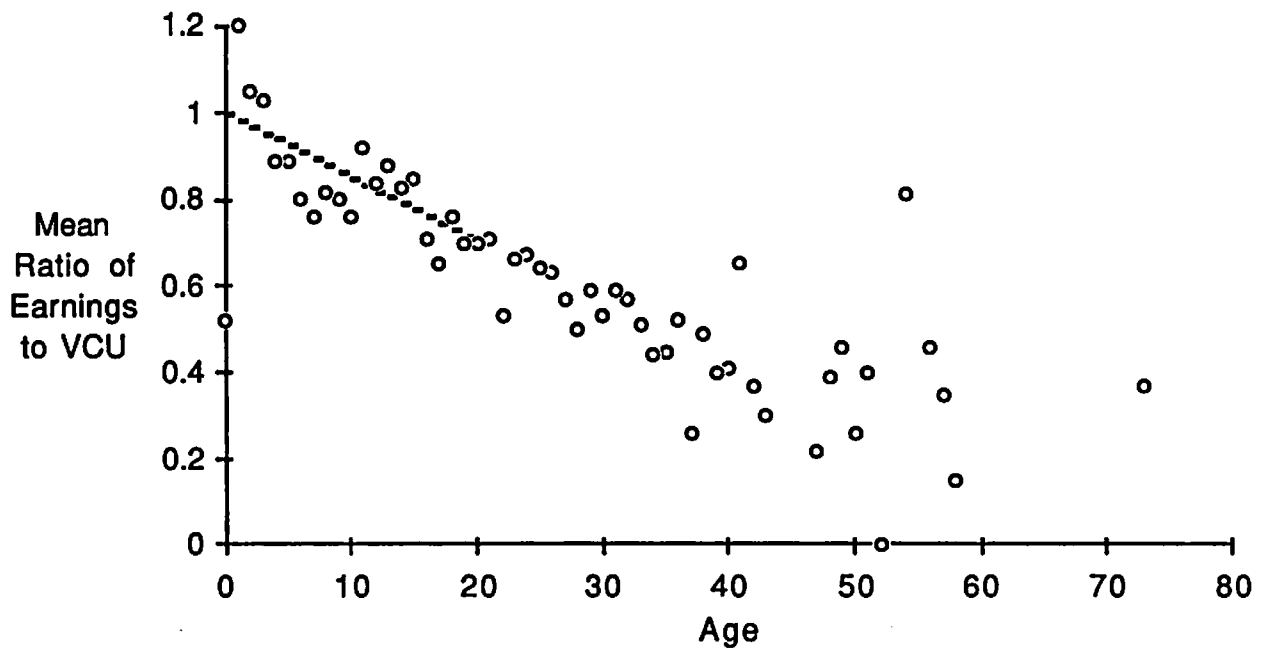
Figure 3 (overleaf) shows the mean values of the ratio of annual earnings (1987 £000's) to VCU for each age of vessel in the Scottish fleet. Although there is considerable scatter, it may be seen that this ratio approaches the value of one for a newly constructed vessel.

Therefore, the proportion of the fleet for which this ratio is less than one has been determined, again using 1987 Scottish data. The results are shown in Figures 4 to 11.

These show that, as would be expected, the proportion of vessels which might possibly be interested in exchange increases with vessel age, and decreases with the exchange factor. It should be noted that there is but little data for the highest ages.

FIGURE 3

Relative Performance of New and Old Vessels (Scottish Fleet)



Linear Regression analysis has been applied to these percentages with the following results (taking age as the independent variable).

Exchange Factor	—Regression—			-Interpolated-	
	Slope	Intercept	R-sq.	Slope	Intercept
1.0	0.865 1.258*	59.8 52.2*	0.602 0.524*	1.2	60.0
0.9	1.077 1.337*	48.0 41.9*	0.683 0.577*	1.2	48.6
0.8	1.146 0.796*	38.3 41.0*	0.515 0.181*	1.2	38.4
0.7	1.241	29.0	0.576	1.2	29.4
0.6	1.281	18.6	0.606	1.2	21.6
0.5	1.329	8.6	0.554	1.0	15.0
0.4	0.975	6.3	0.338	0.8	9.6
0.3	0.581	6.7	0.158	0.6	5.4
0.2	0.115	8.9	0.016	0.4	2.4
0.1	0.169	3.4	0.037	0.2	0.6

* (excluding percent = 100 values)

The lines shown on Figures 4 to 11 overleaf do not correspond exactly to these fitted lines, but to an interpolation, which has been fitted by eye, given by :

$$\text{Slope} = \text{Min} (2 * \text{Factor}, 1.2)$$

$$\text{Intercept} = 60 * \text{Factor} * \text{Factor}$$

This interpolation has been used in the model described in Appendix IV.

FIGURE 4

**Percentage of Vessels with Earnings / VCU
less than 100% of that expected of a New Vessel
(Scottish Fleet)**

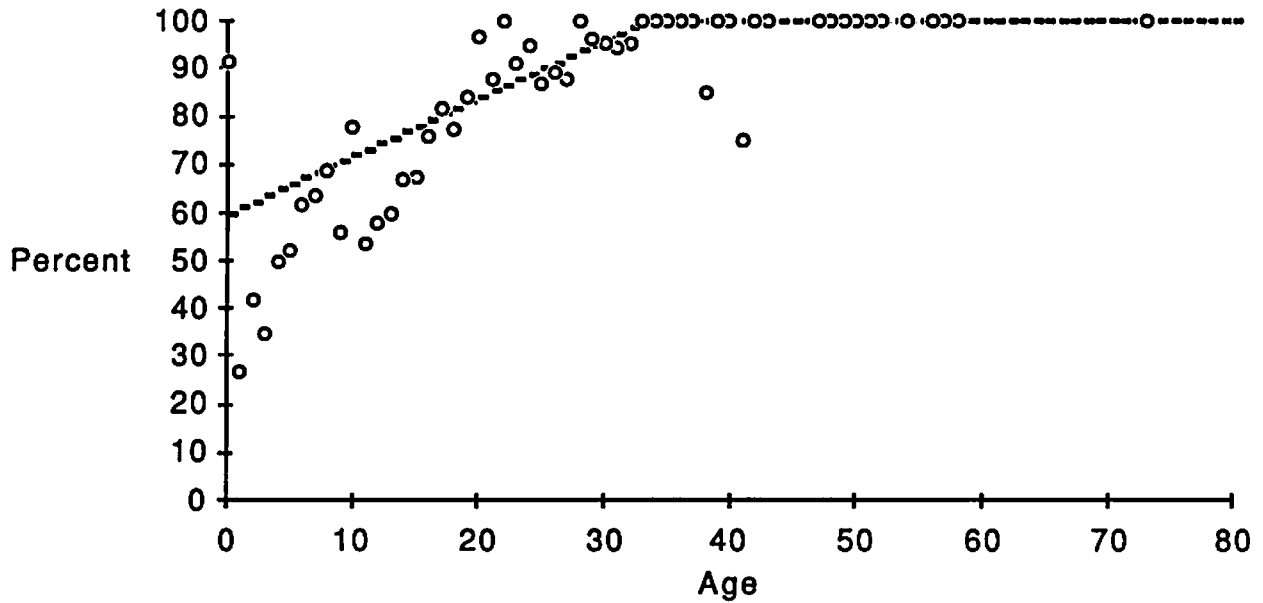


FIGURE 5

**Percentage of Vessels with Earnings / VCU
less than 90% of that expected of a New Vessel
(Scottish Fleet)**

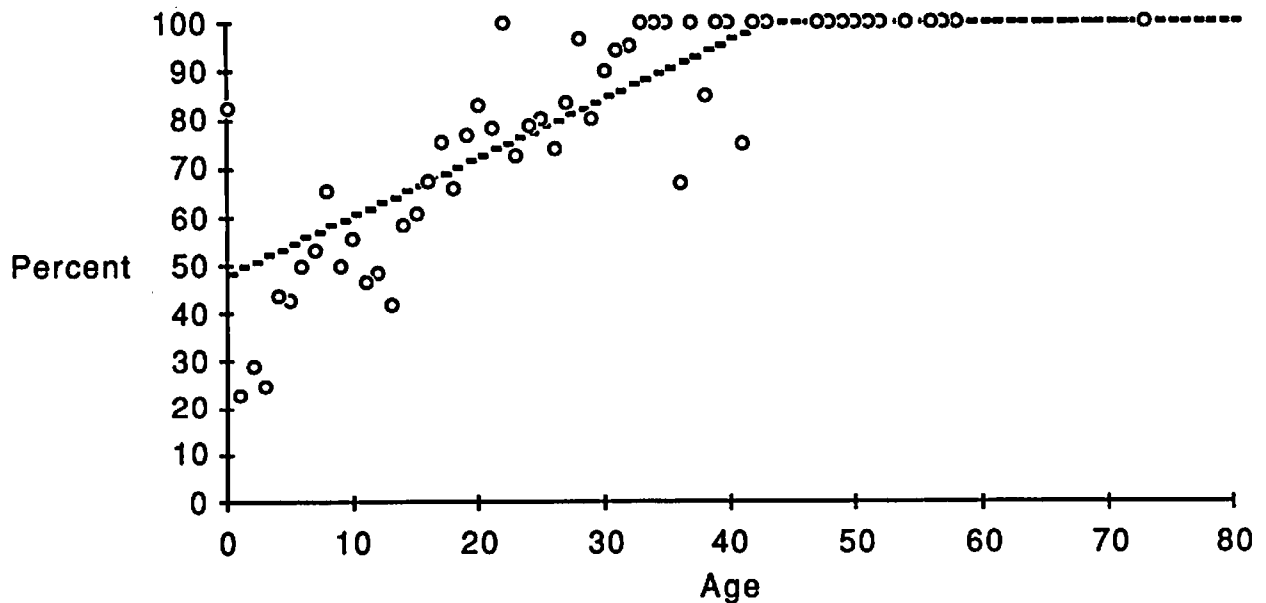


FIGURE 6

**Percentage of Vessels with Earnings / VCU
less than 80% of that expected of a New Vessel
(Scottish Fleet)**

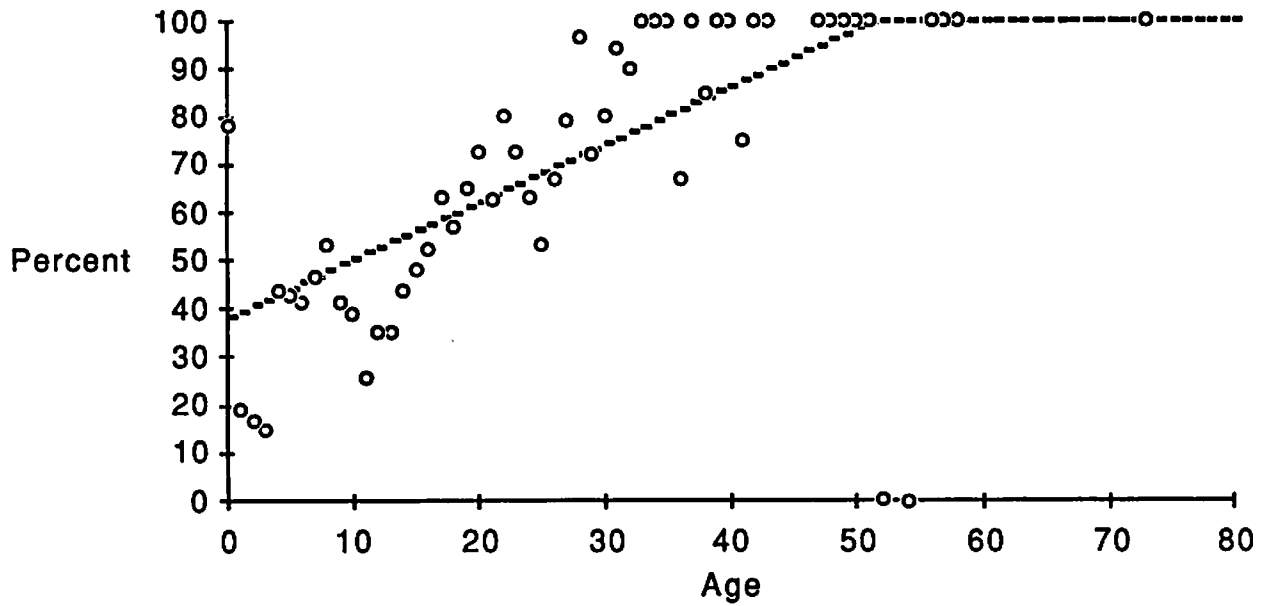


FIGURE 7

**Percentage of Vessels with Earnings / VCU
less than 70% of that expected of a New Vessel
(Scottish Fleet)**

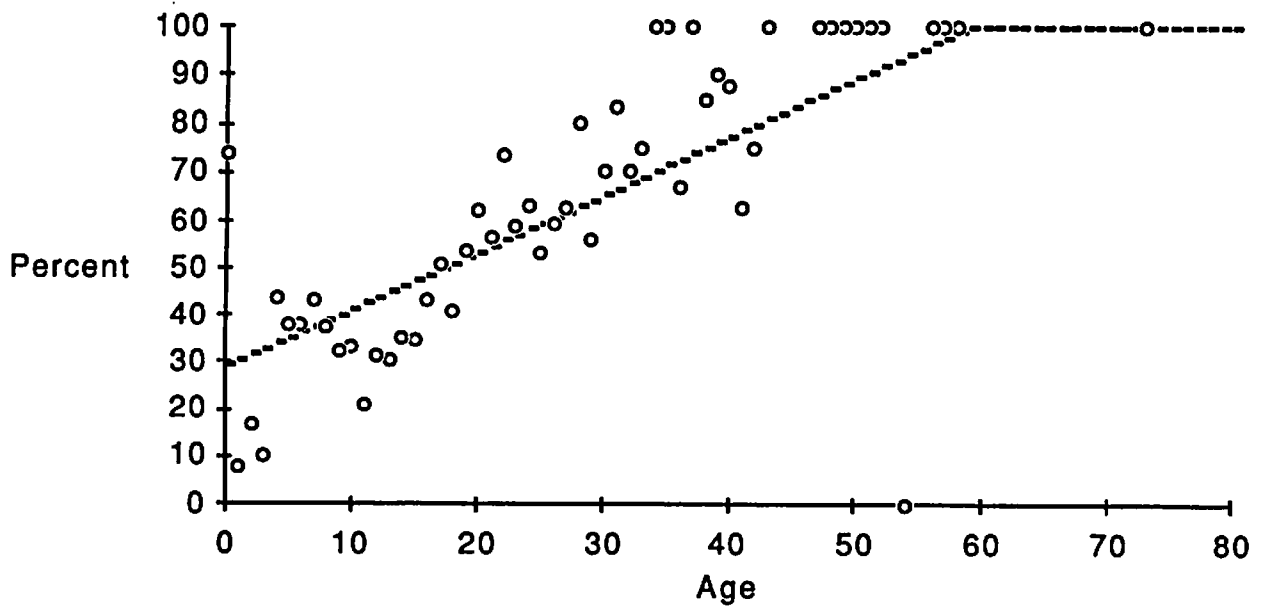


FIGURE 8

**Percentage of Vessels with Earnings / VCU
less than 60% of that expected of a New Vessel
(Scottish Fleet)**

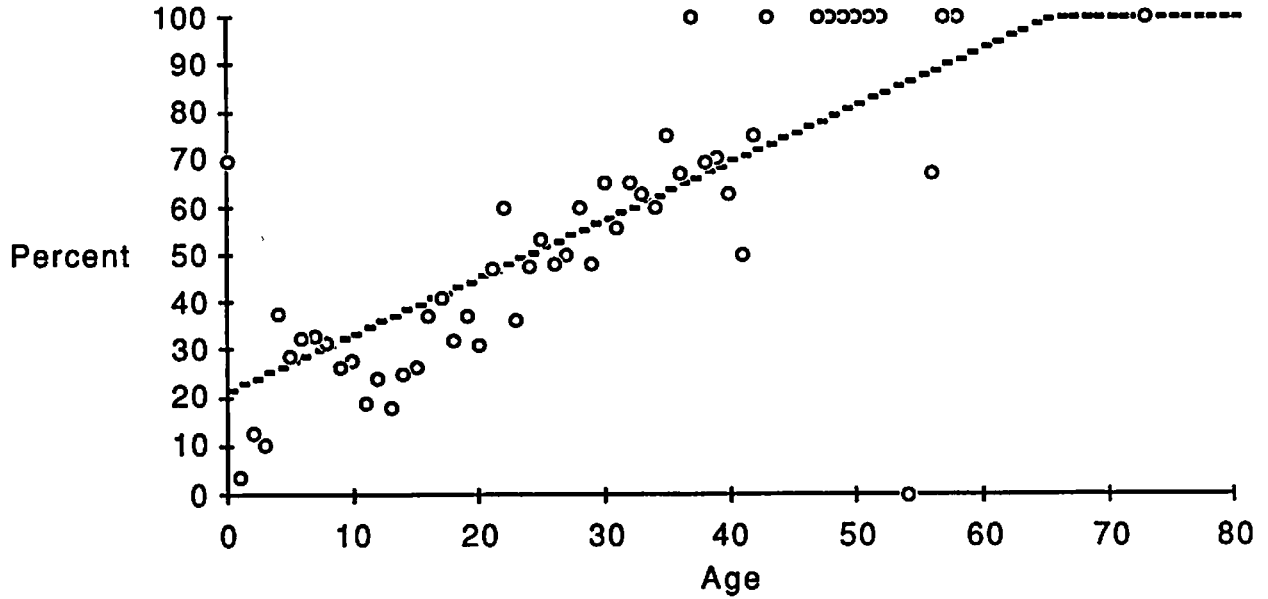


FIGURE 9

**Percentage of Vessels with Earnings / VCU
less than 50% of that expected of a New Vessel
(Scottish Fleet)**

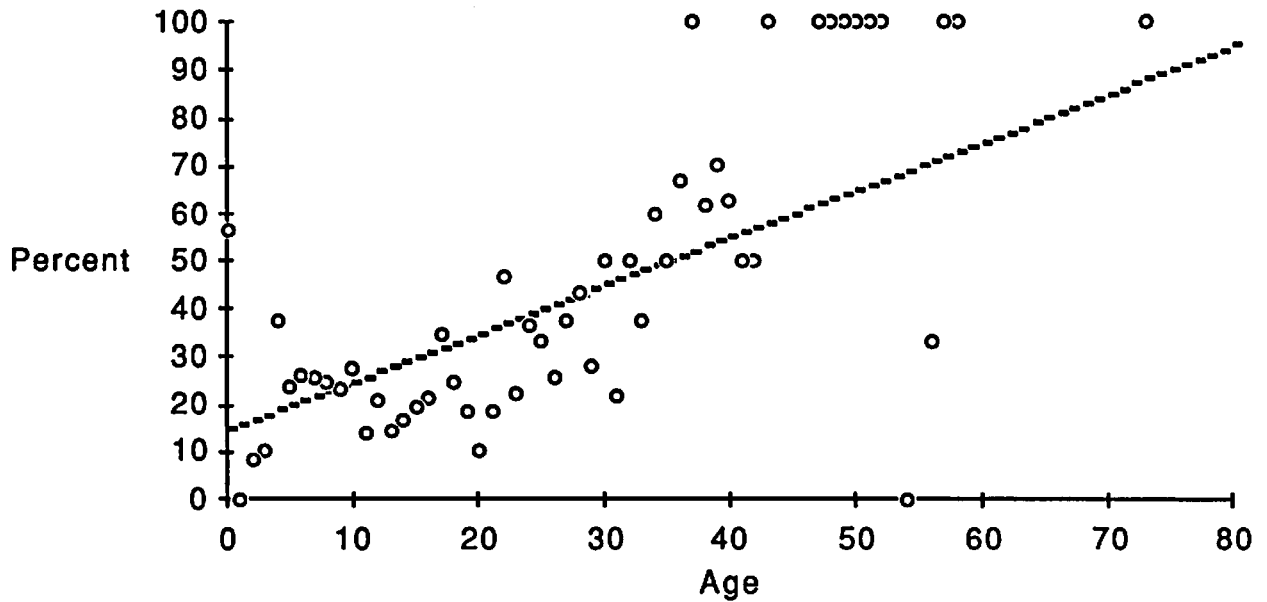


FIGURE 10

**Percentage of Vessels with Earnings / VCU
less than 40% of that expected of a New Vessel
(Scottish Fleet)**

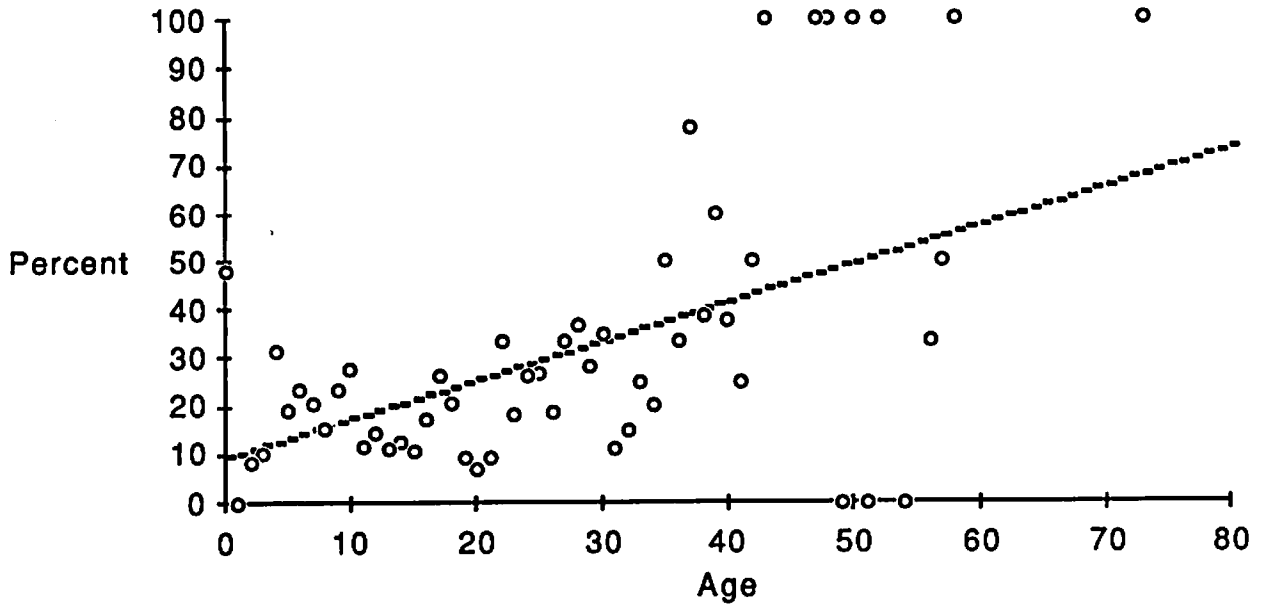
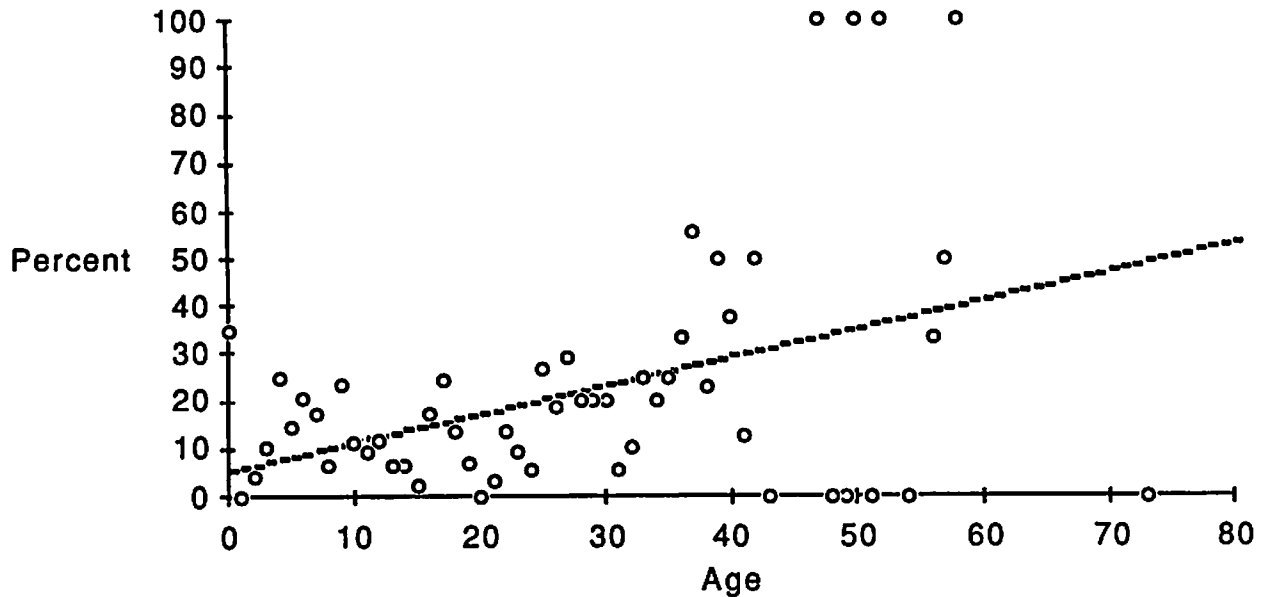


FIGURE 11

**Percentage of Vessels with Earnings / VCU
less than 30% of that expected of a New Vessel
(Scottish Fleet)**



APPENDIX III

RE-ENGINEING ANALYSIS

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF RE-ENGINEED VESSELS

Data on recent re-enginings obtained from Seafish Marine Surveyors:

Vessel Age	No. Re-Engined	Cuml.	Vessel Age	No. Re-Engined	Cuml.
1	3	3	21	2	75
2	3	6	22	4	79
4	1	7	23	1	80
5	5	12	24	1	81
6	1	13	25	1	82
7	7	20	26	1	83
8	4	24	27	3	86
9	2	26	28	3	89
10	2	28	29	6	95
11	2	30	30	1	96
12	8	38	31	2	98
13	7	45	32	1	99
14	8	53	34	1	100
15	4	57	35	2	102
16	2	59	40	3	105
17	5	64	42	1	106
18	3	67	45	1	107
19	3	70	50	1	108
20	3	73	<u>Total</u>	<u>108</u>	-

Fitting a Log-logistic frequency distribution using these data and the method of quantiles as described in "A New Probability Distribution for Fisheries Modelling", C.E. Tucker, Seafish Internal Report No. 1135, Jan. 1984:

$$P_1 = 28/108 = 0.2593, x_1 = (10+11)/2 = 10.5$$

$$P_2 = 95/108 = 0.8796, x_2 = (29+30)/2 = 29.5$$

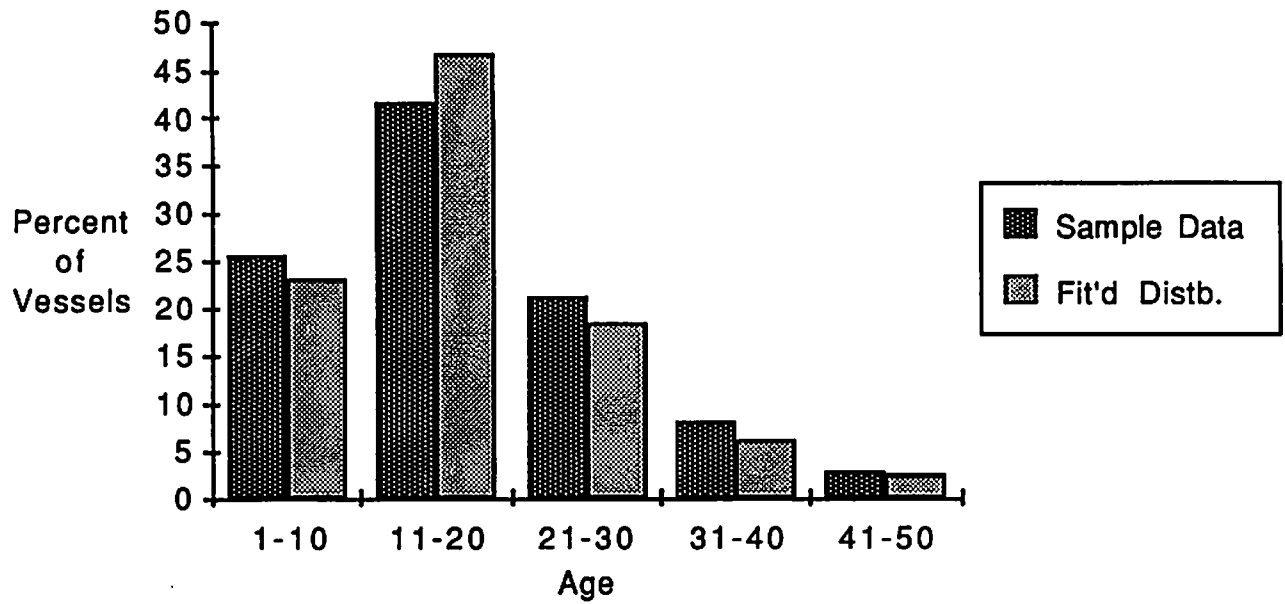
$$n = \log_e \left(\frac{P_1(1-P_2)}{P_2(1-P_1)} \right) / \log_e (x_1/x_2) = 2.941$$

$$a = x \left(\frac{1}{p} - 1 \right)^{1/n} = 15.00$$

A comparison of the Log-logistic distribution with these parameters, and the original sample data, is given in Figure 12 overleaf.

FIGURE 12

**Comparison of Sample Age Distribution
of Recently Re-Engined Vessels and
Fitted Log-Logistic Distribution**



APPENDIX IV

IMPACT MODEL

IMPACT MODEL

DESCRIPTION OF EXCEL ALGORITHM

Sheet 1

1. The number of boats, and their aggregate power and tonnage for England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland (for each year built) = Data Entry.
2. UK total number, total power and total tonnage (for each year built) = Sum (E. & W., Scot. and N.I.).
3. Factor (for re-distribution of year built = 0, viz. unknown age, vessels)

= Factor * ((1 - Total UK Redistributed/Total UK Original)/1000)
4. Redistributed No. of Vessels (total UK)

= 0 if year built = 1900, otherwise;
= Original No. + Original N. * Age*Age*Factor Number
5. Factor (for re-distribution of year built = 0 power)
= Factor * ((1 - Total Power Redist./Total Power Orig.)/1000)
6. Redistributed Power (total UK)

= 0 if year built = 1900, otherwise
= Orig. Power + Orig. Power*Age*Age*Factor (Power)
7. Factor (for redistribution of year built = 0 tonnage)

= Factor * ((1 - Total Tonnage Redist./Total Tonnage Orig)/1000)

8. Redistributed Tonnage (total UK)

= 0 if year built = 1900, otherwise;

= Orig. Tonnage + Orig Tonnage*Age*Age*Factor (Tonnage)

9. Kw/VCU =

Min (1.18, (yr. Built - 1900)*0.01138 + 0.25316)

10. GRT/VCU =

Max. (0.18943, (yr. Built - 1900)*-0.00018 + 0.20661)

(Note these two sets of co-efficients are those established in the original study, and reported in Appendix III of TR 344).

11. VCU (Kw base) = UK Redist. Kw/(Kw/VCU)

12. VCU (GT base) = UK Redist. GRT/(GRT/VCU)

13. Total VCU = (VCU/Kw base) + VCU (GT base))/2

14. Age Calc. = Total VCU*Max. (1988-Yr. Built, 0)

15. Total (at bottom of sheet) =

Sum (Respective Column)

16. Mean Age = Sum (Age Calc.)/Sum(Total VCU)

Sheet 2 et seq.

1. YEAR = Previous Year + 1
2. FACTOR = Data Input
3. Age = Max. (YEAR-Year Built, 0)
4. Init. Fleet VCU = Previous Year's Calculated VCU
5. Mean Loss Rate (MLR) = Data Input (0.0085)
(see Appendix I)
6. Constructive Total Los (CTL) Rate
$$= (0.556 + (0.0211 \times \text{Age}) + (1.29 \times \text{EXP}(-0.458 \times \text{Age}))) \times \text{MLR}$$

(See Appendix I)
7. CTL VCU
$$= \text{CTL Rate} * \text{Init. Fleet VCU}$$
8. Mean Exit Rate (MER)
$$= \text{MER} - (1 - \text{Mean Age 1997} / \text{Mean Age 1988}) / 10,$$

if FACTOR = 1, otherwise
$$= 0.05144 \text{ (the value found from the FACTOR = 1 calculation)}$$
9. Voluntary Exit Rate
$$= \text{MER} * \text{MIN}(100, (60 * \text{FACTOR} * \text{FACTOR} * \text{Age} \& \text{MIN}(2 * \text{FACTOR}, 1.2))) / 100$$

(See Appendix II).
10. Vol. Exit VCU
$$= \text{Vo. Exit Rate} * (\text{Init. Fleet VCU} - \text{CTL VCU})$$

11. Re-Engining Req'd.
 = FACTOR * 2785.
12. Mean Re-Eng. Rate (MRR)
 = MRR + (1-Total Re-Eng. VCU/Re.Eng. Req'd)/20
13. a = Data Entry (15)
14. n = Data Entry (2.941)
15. Re-Eng. Req'd. Rate
 = ((1-1/(1+(Age/a)**n))-(1-1/(1+((Age-1)/a)**n))) * MRR
 (See Appendix III)
16. Re-Eng. Req'd. VCU
 = Re-Eng. Rate * Init VCU
17. Re-Eng. Absorbed VCU
 = Re-Eng. Req'd.VCU/FACTOR
18. New Build Available VCU
 = Vol. Exits VCU - Re-Eng. Absorbed VCU
19. New Build Actual VCU
 = Sum (CTL VCU) + FACTOR * Sum (New Build Available VCU)
20. Revised Total VCU
 = (Init. Fleet VCU) - (CTL VCU) - (Vol. Exit VCU)
 + (Re-Eng. Req'd. VCU) + (New Build Act. VCU)

21. Age Calc. = Revised Total VCU * Age
22. Mean Age = Sum (Age Calc)/Sum (Revised Total VCU)
23. 1988 Total Power
- = 1988 VCU * (Kw/VCU (Sheet 1))
 * Sum (VCU (Kw base, Sheet 1))/Sum (Total VCU (sheet 1))
24. 1988 Total Tonnage
- = 1988 VCU * (GRT/VCU (Sheet 1))
 * Sum (VCU (GT base, Sheet 1))/Sum (Total VCU (Sheet 1))
25. Total Power (for year under consideration)
- = Rev. Total VCU * (Kw/VCU (Sheet 1))
 * Sum (VCU (Kwbase, Sheet 1))/Sum (Total VCU (Sheet 1))
26. Total Tonnage (for year under consideration)
- = Rev. Total VCU * (GRT/VCU (Sheet 1))
 * Sum (VCU(GT base, Sheet 100)/Sum(Total VCU(Sheet 1))
27. TOTAL (at bottom of sheet) =
- SUM (Respective Column)

Table with columns: YEAR FACTOR, M.Loss.Rt, M.ExitRt, Re-Eng M.Eng.Rt, Re-Eng n, Re-Eng Re-Eng, New Build, New Build, Revised, 1988, 1988, 1991, 1991. Rows include Year Built (1900-1997) and a TOTAL row.

SECOND LICENSING SCHEME IMPACT MODEL

Table with columns: YEAR FACTOR, M.Loss.Rt, M.ExitRt, Re-Eng rq, Re-Eng Rt, Re-Eng Absorbed, New Build Available, New Build Actual, Revised Total, Age Calc, 1988 TOTAL POWER, 1988 TOTAL TONNAGE, 1997 TOTAL POWER, 1997 TOTAL TONNAGE. Rows include years from 1900 to 1997 and a TOTAL row.