



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Consultation on the proposed Queen Scallop Fisheries Management Plan

October 2024

Version: public consultation

We are the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. We're responsible for improving and protecting the environment, growing the green economy, sustaining thriving rural communities and supporting our world-class food, farming and fishing industries.

We work closely with our 33 agencies and arm's length bodies on our ambition to make our air purer, our water cleaner, our land greener and our food more sustainable. Our mission is to restore and enhance the environment for the next generation, and to leave the environment in a better state than we found it.



© Crown copyright 2024

This information is licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0. To view this licence, visit www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/

This publication is available at www.gov.uk/government/publications

Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at FMPconsultations@defra.gov.uk

Contents

Introduction	4
Using and sharing your information	5
Background: Fisheries Management Plans	5
Why are we publishing FMPs?	5
What are FMPs?	6
How FMPs work	6
Approach to the development of FMPs	7
Summary of the queen scallop FMP	7
Evidence	8
Objectives for the management of queen scallop fisheries	9
Implementation	12
Conclusion	12
Strategic Environmental Assessment	13
What is the Environmental Report and how was it developed?	13
Summary of queen scallop Environmental Report	13
Regulatory Impact Assessments	15
How to respond to this consultation	15
Duration of the consultation	15
Responses	16
Enquiries	16

Introduction

The United Kingdom has some of the best wild seafood resources in the world. Our fish stocks are a public asset which generate food, create jobs and provide recreational opportunities in a sector with a strong sense of identity and pride for their communities. These fish stocks also form a vital part of our marine ecosystems.

Many of our fish stocks are under a range of pressures such as fishing and climate change. Fishing can also have impacts on our marine environment, for example through accidental bycatch or the effect of fishing gears on the seabed. It is therefore important to consider both the positive and negative effects of fishing as part of overall management of our fisheries and the marine environment.

The [Environmental Improvement Plan \(EIP\) 2023](#) sets out how we will improve our environment in the UK and around the world and plans for a decade of delivery with targeted actions towards leaving our environment in better condition than when we inherited it.

The [Joint Fisheries Statement \(JFS\)](#), as required by the Fisheries Act 2020, sets out how the UK fisheries policy authorities (Defra, Scottish Government, Welsh Government and the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs in Northern Ireland) will prepare and publish 43 Fisheries Management Plans (FMPs) by 2028. The plans will bring together the evidence on the state of the stocks and identify measures and actions necessary to improve the evidence base and manage our fisheries in a sustainable way. Policies in an FMP will set out both the short-term actions and longer-term vision for the management of the fishery. The plans must also consider relevant, wider legal obligations including the environmental principles under the [Environment Act 2021](#) and the need for strategic environmental assessment under the [Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004](#).

There are opportunities for growth through a profitable and more sustainable fishing and seafood industry. We are keen to continue to work closely with commercial and recreational fishing interests and other stakeholders as we develop our plans for managing fisheries in the UK.

The complete list of FMPs that are being prepared by each of the fisheries authorities is set out in the JFS.

The queen scallop FMP

The proposed queen scallop FMP covers only English waters.

This consultation is seeking your views on:

- The draft queen scallop FMP as required by Schedule 1, Part 3 of the Fisheries Act 2020 prepared by Defra.
- The draft queen scallop Environmental Report which describes the likely environmental impacts of the FMP, as required under the Environmental

Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. This has been drafted by Defra.

A de minimis regulatory impact assessment has also been developed, which describes the anticipated economic impact of the plan on the fishing sector and associated businesses. We would welcome additional economic evidence to update our assessment.

This consultation is particularly relevant to:

- Individuals, groups, or businesses who are engaged in the fishing, seafood, or aquaculture sectors, including individuals, groups or businesses from the UK or from outside the UK who fish in UK waters;
- Other individuals, groups or businesses who are sea users, for example, marine industries such as offshore renewables and sailing bodies; and
- National and local interest groups such as environmental and recreational non-governmental organisations, and industry federations.

Consultations on the four other draft FMPs (see above) and their Environmental Reports are taking place at the same time.

Using and sharing your information

How we use your personal data is set out in the FMP consultation privacy notice which can be found in the related documents section on the consultation page.

This consultation is being conducted in line with the Cabinet Office 'Consultation Principles' and can be found at: [Consultation principles: guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultation-principles)

If you have any comments or complaints about the consultation process, please send them to consultation.coordinator@defra.gov.uk

Background: Fisheries Management Plans

Why are we publishing FMPs?

The Fisheries Act 2020 (the Act) sets out the legal framework to manage fisheries in the UK, including the provision to prepare and publish FMPs. FMPs will protect and recover stocks, support a sustainable fishing industry and safeguard the environment. The JFS lists 43 proposed FMPs tailored to specific stocks and locations, aiming to reform and redefine domestic fisheries management.

What are FMPs?

FMPs are evidence-based action plans designed to achieve sustainable fisheries. Each FMP outlines short-term actions and long-term visions, aiming to restore or maintain fish stocks at sustainable levels. These plans apply to both commercial and recreational fishing, addressing broader environmental, economic, and social concerns. Where appropriate, FMPs may identify actions to address wider issues identified during their development such as environmental or social and economic considerations.

How FMPs work

The management of fisheries is a devolved competency, currently managed through regulation, byelaws, licence conditions and voluntary measures. FMPs may lead to changes to these legal instruments and voluntary agreements.

National Fisheries Authorities (in this case Defra and the MMO) are legally required to act in accordance with the policies set out in the plans and will work with the Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities (IFCAs), Cefas, Natural England and the JNCC on implementation.

FMPs identify a range of short and longer-term actions. Plans will be adaptive and develop over time as further evidence is gathered and measures are implemented. Whilst each FMP will focus on specific stock(s), it will also be important to ensure they work together and recognise the needs of fishermen, or stakeholders who are affected by more than one FMP.

Each FMP must be reviewed within six years of its publication or sooner, if required. An FMP can also be replaced or amended at any time following a consultation allowing the plan to be kept up to date.

FMP actions will need to be implemented iteratively over their lifetime to have an impact on how fisheries are managed. It may therefore take some time to show benefits in terms of improving the sustainability of stocks and fisheries.

FMPs, Crown Dependencies and coastal States

The UK, whilst having regulatory autonomy over its fisheries, is committed to working with the Crown Dependencies and other coastal States and to ensure sustainable management of shared fisheries resources and to continue building our strong and positive working relationships.

Through annual consultations with the EU and other coastal States, as well as negotiations in multilateral and bilateral forums, the UK aims to achieve, or contribute to the achievement of, the objectives in the Act.

FMPs provide a long-term framework for managing fishing activity, ensuring stock sustainability and a healthy marine environment. These plans will inform multi-year strategies for conservation and management of stocks proposed by the UK and EU under the Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA).

Regulatory measures to implement FMPs will apply to all vessels fishing in UK waters. The UK will notify the EU of any changes affecting EU vessels.

Approach to the development of FMPs

Developed in a collaborative and transparent way, our aim is to ensure that FMPs are relevant to the fishery or fisheries and support a more practical and flexible approach to fisheries management tailored to species, locations, and fishing activities.

The FMPs are being developed in different ways, allowing us to try new approaches and test how best to develop the plans and engage with stakeholders. Delivery partners worked closely with industry groups and other stakeholders, and we will continue to build on this participatory approach and apply it to FMP development and through to implementation stages.

We have learned valuable lessons from the consultation process on the first set of FMPs in 2023. In response to stakeholder feedback Defra has adopted a slightly different approach for the next set of plans, aiming to strike a better balance between the volume of consultation documentation (while also recognising the guidelines for public consultations and our statutory requirements) and ensuring stakeholders have sufficient information to engage meaningfully with the consultation process.

We have reduced the overall volume of material, and incorporated evidence directly supporting the proposed goals or measures into each plan. Based on feedback we have also reduced the number of consultation questions. Further background will be published alongside the final FMPs as supporting documentation.

Summary of the queen scallop FMP

Queen scallops have been prioritised for an FMP due to the stock's vulnerability to over-exploitation, a lack of evidence to properly assess and monitor the state of the stock and the potential environmental effect on the fishery. There is currently little queen scallop-specific management in the UK and for several years there has been concern from the catching sector about the potential for fishing effort to increase if the market value of queen scallops increases. This has been a contributing factor to queen scallops having been prioritised for an FMP in English waters.

Queen scallops are found around the British Isles, with the main UK queen scallop fishery based in the Irish Sea and around the northern Welsh waters and Isle of Man. Similarly, the North-Eastern Irish Sea is the location of the main queen scallop grounds in English waters. Landings of queen scallops have also been reported in the Western English

Channel in some years although it is likely that this is an opportunistic fishery rather than a targeted fishery, as the landings were low and not constant throughout time.

The overarching aim of the FMP is to identify where there may be opportunities to provide increased protection to queen scallop stocks in English waters in the short term, and to improve the evidence base to inform the development of management for the long-term sustainability of UK queen scallop fisheries.

Fishing for queen scallops has an impact on the environment, particularly the seabed. This FMP includes objectives to ensure that the environmental impacts associated with queen scallop fishing are understood. Where queen scallop fisheries are considered to have an adverse impact on the marine environment, action will be taken to avoid, remedy or mitigate such impacts.

This draft FMP was developed by the Defra Non-Quota Species policy team of the Domestic Fisheries and Reform division. A series of sessions to engage interested parties and to inform the development of the draft FMP took place during February and March 2024. A summary of the feedback received is provided in the FMP Engagement Report on Citizen Space. A clear message coming through is that whilst there is support for proposals to increase protection for queen scallop stocks in the short term, it is not clear how this could be achieved at an England only level. There is strong feeling that a UK wide approach is required to ensure effective management and assessment of the whole stock area. There has however been support for the English queen scallop FMP to potentially lay the foundation for this process and build on previous work carried out at a UK level to develop future management approaches.

Evidence

At present, there is insufficient evidence to determine maximum sustainable yield (MSY) for queen scallop stocks in English waters. The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) does not assess or provide advice for queen scallops and no formal stock assessment units have been agreed for queen scallops in English waters or around the UK.

Despite a lack of formal stock assessment in English waters, there are data sources available for queen scallops around the UK. However, these are currently restricted to fishing activity data which on their own are unlikely to provide sufficient evidence for the determination of sustainable catches. Significant knowledge gaps remain that limit the reliability of potential stock assessment models within English waters. Several studies have reviewed the current data and identified knowledge gaps which this FMP will seek to review and build on where required.

A key aim of this FMP is to develop proposals for a comprehensive data collection programme for English and UK queen scallop fisheries. This is required to enable effective, evidence-based management to be applied to these fisheries, which will contribute towards the long-term vision to achieve MSY.

Whilst the FMP has begun to identify some key evidence gaps, a proposed short-term measure is to review existing queen scallop data collection programmes and approaches applied across the UK and identify further key information gaps and evidence requirements.

Q1. Do you have any comments on the evidence used in the draft FMP?

Objectives for the management of queen scallop fisheries

Whilst there is some existing management in place to protect queen scallop stocks in English and UK waters, it is recognised that more effective, evidence-based management is needed in these areas to ensure stocks are harvested sustainably and the environment protected.

Existing management measures are applied at national, regional and local levels through a combination of legislation, fishing licence conditions and byelaws. These measures include Minimum Conservation Reference Sizes (MCRS), seasonal closures to protect spawning stocks, and days at sea fishing limits for vessels of 15m and over in length fishing in certain areas, referred to as the Western Waters effort regime (retained EU Regulation 1954/2003 on the management of the fishing effort relating to certain community fishing areas and resources). Most queen scallops are targeted using spring-loaded dredges which are towed along the seabed, with otter trawls also used in some areas.

This FMP identifies a series of specific objectives and measures to address the data collection, assessment, and management requirements of the fishery particularly in the short term as the evidence base improves. These objectives include, where relevant, impacts on other data limited species. They also focus on ensuring that the environmental impacts associated with queen scallop fishing are understood and action is taken to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse impact queen scallop fishing methods may have on the marine environment.

Queen scallop FMP objectives

- Objective 1: Develop proposals for a comprehensive data collection programme for English and UK-wide queen scallop fisheries, which supports a data-rich future and results in the establishment of a reliable time series that facilitates well-informed, sustainable management
- Objective 2: Seek opportunities for strengthening existing measures in English waters to increase stock protection in the short term
- Objective 3: Assess the interactions with the marine environment and potential impacts associated with queen scallop fisheries, and develop an action plan setting out appropriate measures to reduce damaging impacts
- Objective 4: Explore the impacts of changes in marine spatial use on queen scallop fisheries from an environmental, economic, and social perspective

- Objective 5: Develop climate change mitigation and adaptation measures for shared UK queen scallop fisheries

Q2. What are your views on the proposed objectives for the management of queen scallop fisheries?

The proposed measures have been prioritised based on existing evidence and stakeholder support and cover:

Proposed queen scallop fishery measures

- **Increasing the MCRS from 40mm to 55mm for queen scallop in English waters** – to provide increased protection to queen scallop stocks in English waters by allowing animals increased opportunities to spawn and provide greater protection to wider stock areas by aligning the MCRS in English waters with adjacent, wider stock areas e.g. within Isle of Man (IoM) territorial waters.
- **Exploring potential options for introducing gear specifications for queen scallop fishing in English waters** – to improve understanding of gear types and specifications which catch queen scallops and regional variations in growth rates. Consideration will be taken around the appropriate technical specifications that could be applied to queen scallop fishing, both to minimise bycatch of undersized queen scallops (particularly if MCRS is increased, as proposed above) or of other species, as well as minimising the potential impact of gear on the wider environment.
- **Reviewing and strengthening existing management measures and data collection programmes** – to ensure existing measures are applied at the most appropriate level and strengthened where possible, and to increase understanding of existing scientific and fishery data to help identify key evidence gaps.
- **Consider developing a scientifically based fisheries management framework, based on output or input controls** – to consider pros and cons of output and input control measures to inform evidence-based development of measures to support sustainable fishing, and to consider the extent to which such measures could effectively be applied to the English queen scallop fishery.
- **Assessing and mitigating the effects of queen scallop fishing on seafloor integrity** – to improve understanding of the wider environmental interactions of queen scallop fishing activities, in particular the environmental and carbon footprint of the fishery and develop and implement an action plan for reducing damaging impacts.

Q3. What are your views on the proposed measures to deliver the objectives of the draft queen scallop FMP?

Q4. What are your views on the proposed queen scallop MCRS increase (from 40mm to 55mm) in English waters?

Q5. Do you have any evidence such as economic or scientific, that you could provide around the likely benefits and impacts of an increased MCRS?

Proposed measures for early action e.g. increased MCRS, consideration of gear specifications and reviewing existing measures, are intended to increase protection for stocks and the fishery while more information is being gathered to inform responsive management in the future. This supports the requirement of the Fisheries Act to take a precautionary approach to stock management while the evidence base improves.

In parallel, longer-term management approaches are proposed in the FMP which mirror those committed to in the published king scallop FMP, given the close linkages and similarities of the fisheries and issues affecting them. These include considering the advantages and disadvantages of scientifically based output and input control measures to support sustainable fishing, which will then be used to inform development of proposals for new queen scallop fisheries management measures. Assessing and mitigating the effects of queen scallop fishing on seafloor integrity is also proposed as a priority area for this FMP to tackle.

Each action identifies potential activities that will help deliver it and shows how it links to the objectives in the Fisheries Act. The rationale shows the thinking and policy drivers behind the proposed activities.

The proposed objectives, measures and actions were informed by:

- A report to Defra by consultants ABPMer which reviewed the background of the queen scallop fishery and considered potential management options that could be applied in English waters.
- Economic, fishery and scientific data provided by Seafish, the MMO and Cefas.
- The published king scallop FMP in English and Welsh waters.
- Previous work carried out and consulted upon at UK level, developing UK queen scallop management measures.
- Conservation advice from Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies (SNCBs)
- Feedback received during initial engagement to develop the draft FMP.

It is recognised that applying management measures at an England-only level would not be sufficient to protect stocks which cover a wider area, such as in the Irish Sea, and could result in adverse effects to the wider stock. A careful approach to developing and introducing new management measures has therefore been taken when developing this FMP, which will continue to be taken as measures are developed and during implementation. This FMP does consider where there may be opportunities to increase stock protection in the short term and has proposed measures to try and achieve this, whilst developing an effective evidence base to inform potential future UK wide approaches for shared stocks.

Proposed measures, as set out above, identified as short term are expected to be undertaken within one to two years of publication of the plan, medium term in the next three to five years and long-term measures in five or more years to reflect the more complex work required to develop them.

We are therefore seeking views on the proposed approach, the initial short-term interventions, and on the proposed long-term approach to improving the evidence base for queen scallops and the development of output and input control measures.

Q6. Do you have any comments on the proposed approach to introducing measures in the short term, to provide increased protection to stocks, whilst the evidence base and longer-term measures are developed?

Implementation

Once formally published, this FMP will need to be implemented. This will be an iterative process involving Defra working closely with the commercial and recreational fishing sectors and wider stakeholders to develop implementation plans. Publishing the FMP is the start of a multi-year cycle, and we will ensure that the plans strike the balance between building momentum for short-term actions and setting direction for the longer term. This can be further iterated as the evidence base is improved. The plans must be reviewed at least every six years.

Cross regulator, government and industry groups have been central to the development of the draft FMPs. Stakeholder involvement and ongoing collaboration underpins successful delivery and will continue beyond their publication.

Conclusion

In summary, the queen scallop FMP describes existing management measures and the available science and evidence. It makes proposals to identify the key evidence requirements to assess the status of queen scallop stocks in English waters to determine a sustainable level of exploitation.

The FMP highlights where knowledge and evidence gaps exist to establish sustainable queen scallop fisheries. Additional evidence and proposed priority evidence gaps to be addressed have been included in the supporting evidence statement which will be published alongside the FMP at the end of 2024.

The overarching aim of the FMP is to identify where there may be opportunities to provide increased protection to queen scallop stocks in English waters in the short term, and to improve the management and evidence base to ensure the long-term sustainability of UK queen scallop fisheries.

The proposed management interventions seek to apply a precautionary approach to manage harvesting whilst our evidence improves. This first iteration of the queen scallop FMP identifies where there may be opportunities to provide increased protection to queen scallop stocks in English waters in the short term and to improve the management and long-term sustainability of queen scallop fisheries by providing recommendations for potential UK wide management approaches. This approach will deliver the long-term sustainable management of queen scallop fisheries.

Q7. Do you have any additional comments on the draft FMP?

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Defra is legally required to consider the environmental impact of policies, plans and programmes. The Environment Act 2021 sets out environmental principles to guide policy making. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SEA Regulations 2004) require any qualifying public plans, programmes, and strategies to undergo Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) during their preparation and prior to publication if they are likely to have a significant effect on a European marine site (either positively or negatively). FMPs are plans or programmes for the purposes of the SEA Regulations 2004. Defra has determined that the draft queen scallop FMP may have a likely significant effect (either positive or negative) on a European site or a European offshore marine site and, therefore, has completed a SEA. Our initial results are documented in the draft queen scallop FMP Environmental Report (ER) included within the current consultation. A final version will be published alongside the queen scallop FMP, revised to account for comments and/or further information provided during the consultation and to reflect the final version of the FMP once published.

What is the Environmental Report and how was it developed?

The SEA considers the likely significant environmental effects of implementing the policies and actions set out in the draft queen scallop FMP. The ER sets out the findings of this process. The report describes the current state of the environment (the baseline) and the likely significant effects of proposals in the draft queen scallop FMP to the baseline. The assessment identifies where the draft queen scallop FMP could make a positive impact on the baseline and hence our marine environment. Where the FMP may have negative effects on the baseline, the report suggests actions to mitigate and/or monitor these effects.

Defra developed the ER for the draft queen scallop FMP. The scope and level of detail was informed through an early consultation with our statutory Consultation Bodies: Natural England, Environment Agency, and Historic England together with further advice from the JNCC, as an advisor to the UK Government and devolved administrations on UK-wide nature conservation. We drew on published information on the state of the environment and the potential impact of fishing on environmental features.

Summary of queen scallop Environmental Report

The queen scallop ER has been produced in accordance with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. The following issues (from Schedule 2 paragraph 6 of the SEA Regulations 2004) were scoped into the assessment:

Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Geology, and sediments (soil), Water, Climatic factors, Cultural heritage, Landscape, and seascape. This report assesses the likely significant effects of the draft queen scallop FMP on these issues.

The assessment was conducted against a baseline that primarily used existing evidence on the state of the marine environment set out in the updated [UK Marine Strategy Part 1](#) published in 2019. Additional sources of evidence were used to establish the current status of environment in relation to issues, such as climatic factors, not covered by the UK Marine Strategy (UK MS). The historical impact of fishing activity on the marine environment has been considered part of the baseline. The assessment has been undertaken using the best available evidence to reach a suitable judgement on the environmental effects of the draft queen scallop FMP.

Existing environmental effects of queen scallop fishing on those issues scoped into this assessment, in relation to Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), the UK MS descriptors and the wider environment, have been acknowledged and considered in the ER. The potential positive and negative environmental effects of the draft queen scallop FMP's policies and proposed measures alone and in-combination have also been assessed.

The SEA concluded that the current evidence shows the queen scallop fishery has an impact on the marine environment, primarily through seabed disturbance. The impact of scallop fishing in MPAs is managed in the 0 to 12 nautical miles (nm) zone in English waters. Management in MPAs beyond the 12nm limit is being considered and implemented where necessary. Further work is required to reduce the impact of scallop fishing on habitats beyond MPAs to ensure GES targets for seabed integrity (D6) can be achieved. The contribution of scallop fishing to climate change related issues and its interactions with cultural heritage, through structural damage, for example, were also identified as potential impacts.

The draft queen scallop FMP has considered these impacts and sets out proposals to monitor and, where required, introduce mitigation to address these impacts.

The assessment of likely negative effects identified a low risk of significant adverse effects on the environment from implementing individual policies, measures and actions. The policies, measures and actions will, where appropriate, be developed to avoid any potential negative effects identified by the assessment process. The environmental effects of implementing the draft queen scallop FMP policies and measures will also be monitored to identify unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage, so appropriate remedial action can be undertaken.

Q8. Do you have any comments on the assessment of the environmental effects of the FMP, as set out in the environmental report?

Regulatory Impact Assessments

Defra is completing regulatory impact assessments to assess the economic impacts of FMPs on businesses and the fishing sector.

For the purposes of the queen scallop FMP consultation, we have drafted a de-minimis assessment (DMA) that outlines our rationale and approach to assessing the potential impact of the plan on business. This DMA is a supporting document.

Whilst the queen scallop FMP identifies measures that could be introduced post-consultation, these proposed measures will be developed further and do not currently have sufficient detail for any economic analysis to be done. These proposed measures could be regulatory or deregulatory, and positive or negative to business, hence it is not possible to estimate impacts.

When individual measures are implemented, the statutory or non-statutory mechanism through which these will be implemented will have their own impacts assessed in the appropriate manner.

How to respond to this consultation

The consultation will run primarily via the Citizen Space online portal. However, we will accept email and hard copy responses for those unable to access the online survey.

The consultation questions are in bold throughout this document and in the online survey.

Large print and braille versions of this document are available on request.

The consultation survey has three parts:

1. Personal details and confidentiality (required).
2. Questions on the queen scallop FMP, Environmental Report and FMP engagement report.
3. Consultee feedback on the online survey (required).

You only need to respond to the questions that you wish to. However, all respondents must complete the required 'Consultee feedback on the online survey' and 'personal details and confidentiality' sections before you are able submit your response to the online survey.

Duration of the consultation

This consultation will run for 14 weeks, closing at 23:59 on 19 January 2025. Responses must be received by 23:59 on 19 January 2025.

Responses

Responses can be:

- Submitted via the [Citizen Space online portal](#).
- Sent via email to: FMPconsultations@defra.gov.uk If responding via email, please structure your response around the questions in bold throughout this document.
- Sent via post to:

Consultation – Queen Scallop FMP
FMP team – Marine and Fisheries
Seacole Building, 2 Marsham St
London
SW1P 4DF

At the end of the consultation period, we will summarise the responses and place the summary on the UK Government's website.

Enquiries

If you want to submit a consultation response, please contact:

FMPconsultations@defra.gov.uk

If you have any general enquiries, please contact: FMPs@defra.gov.uk

The JFS can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/joint-fisheries-statement-jfs>

The Act can be found here: [Fisheries Act 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)