

Title: Southern North Sea demersal Non-Quota Species (NQS) Fisheries Management Plan		De-Minimis Assessment (DMA)	
Date: October 2024		Stage: Consultation	
BRU No: N/A		Source of intervention: Domestic	
Lead department or agency: Defra		Type of measure: Other	
Other departments or agencies: MMO			
Summary: Rationale and Options		Contact for enquiries: phil.mcbryde@defra.gov.uk	
Total Net Present Value £0.00m	Business Net Present Value £0.00m	Net cost to business per year £0.00m	

Rationale for intervention and intended outcomes.

Fish stocks are a common pool resource; they are non-excludable, yet rivalrous. Rivalrous here means anyone can catch a fish but once a fish is caught and retained it cannot be caught again. They are non-excludable because it is not possible for one actor to exclude another from catching fish. These characteristics mean government intervention is needed to avoid fisheries becoming over-exploited. Intervention is also required to protect the marine environment, as a healthy marine environment has positive externalities. Market agents have minimal incentive to protect the marine environment, as actions will not be beneficial in the short run and, there may be free riding.

The Fisheries Act 2020^[1] places an expectation on the UK's Fisheries Policy Authorities to publish Fisheries Management Plans (FMPs). The Joint Fisheries Statement (JFS)¹ 2022 sets this out in practice and lists 43 proposed FMPs. The Southern North Sea demersal non quota species (NQS) FMP sets out the road map to manage stocks in English waters and protect the wider environment. Once published, the policies and measures in the FMP will be implemented separately through appropriate mechanisms such as statutory instruments, licensing conditions or voluntary measures. This is a multi-species FMP, covering 13 demersal NQS. Stocks are currently classed as data limited and current evidence suggests some species are potentially being exploited above the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) - the theoretical largest yield that can be caught from a species stock over an infinite period so the stock can regenerate – though further assessment is needed to confirm this.

While there are some measures in place for Southern North Sea demersal NQS, these are limited, and further protection is needed to ensure future stock sustainability. The FMP brings together and builds on existing management measures and research with the purpose of achieving MSY. The plan highlights where information gaps exist and what is required to fill those gaps. The lack of data on species in scope directs this FMP to be precautionary in approach, while sufficient evidence becomes available. The FMP is exploring sustainable management of FMP species to a position driven by robust stock assessments, supported by consistent data collection and research programmes. The management measures and actions linked to delivering the goals detailed in this FMP describe the key stages on that journey, for example management interventions for flyseining, which is identified as a priority fishery for introducing precautionary management due to sustainability concerns for several demersal NQS. The FMP will also consider impacts these fisheries have on the wider marine environment. ²

¹ Joint Fisheries Statement (JFS) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

² Fisheries Act 2020 (legislation.gov.uk)

Describe the policy options considered.

Option 0: Do Nothing - No FMP or related management measures developed.

- Lack of strengthened/ new, evidence-based management would increase the likelihood of stocks being overexploited with insufficient protection for the wider marine environment and be legally non-compliant.

Option 1: Self- Regulation – No formal Government FMP but industry introduces voluntary management measures.

- The introduction of non-regulatory measures, such as voluntary measures developed and introduced by industry, would unlikely go far enough to ensure stocks are being fished sustainably and the wider marine environment is protected. This is because financial incentives would not align as illustrated in the rationale.
- Voluntary measures are unenforceable so there's no guarantee they provide increased protection to stocks.

Option 2 (preferred option): Southern North Sea demersal NQS FMP

- The FMP sets out the policies designed to maintain stocks at sustainable levels by bringing together information on existing measures and available evidence, mapping where there are gaps and opportunities to fill them, setting a clear pathway to developing and introducing improved, evidence-based management (both regulatory and non-regulatory) in collaboration with industry/ stakeholders.

Rationale for DMA rating

A DMA has been produced because the FMP itself will have no direct monetised impacts and as such falls below the £5m threshold necessary for an IA. When individual measures are specifically implemented, the statutory or non-statutory mechanism through which these will be implemented will have their own impact assessment.

Will the policy be reviewed? Yes	If applicable, set review date:			
Are these organisations in scope?	Micro Yes	Small Yes	Medium No	Large No

Senior Policy Sign-off:

Date:

04/04/2024

Better Regulation Unit Sign-off:

Date:

02/05/2024

1.0 Policy Rationale

Policy background

1. The Fisheries Act 2020 provides the framework to manage our fisheries as an independent coastal state outside of the EU Common Fisheries Policy³. The Act requires the UK fisheries policy authorities (Defra, and the devolved administrations in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales) to prepare and publish fisheries management plans (FMPs) to help deliver our ambition for sustainable fisheries. The Joint Fisheries Statement (JFS), published in November 2022 sets out how the ambition of the Fisheries Act 2020 will be achieved in practice and lists 43 proposed FMPs to be published, one of which is the Southern North Sea demersal NQS FMP in English waters. The fisheries policy authorities have a statutory obligation to prepare and publish any FMP on that list in accordance with the timescales set out in the JFS.
2. FMPs set out the policies designed to restore one or more stocks of sea fish to, or maintain them at, sustainable levels. Each plan will specify the stock(s), type of fishing

³ [Common fisheries policy \(CFP\) \(europa.eu\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1013/oj)

and the geographic area covered. Each FMP will also identify the measures that will be used to deliver its policies. Such measures may include both existing or new regulations, statutory instruments, technical measures, or non-statutory routes such as research plans, voluntary agreements, or codes of conduct. The precise mechanisms used will depend on the policies set out in the plan and, where appropriate, will be enforced by the relevant national fisheries authority. The proposed measures could be regulatory or deregulatory, and positive or negative to business.

3. This DMA has been produced to support the consultation on the Southern North Sea demersal NQS FMP. The purpose of the consultation is to seek views from those with an interest on the proposed goals, actions, and management measures set out in the plan. The consultation also seeks feedback on the evidence presented in the plan and provides an opportunity for respondents to provide additional evidence that may support the FMP goals.

Problem under consideration

3. NQS fisheries are of significant interest to UK vessels, given the high monetary value of NQS, and their importance to local communities. 'Non quota' refers to any species that are not managed under total allowable catch, in which an upper limit on the amount of the fish to be caught is set. In 2022 landings of NQS made up 17% (110,000 tonnes) of the total quantity of landings (640,000 tonnes) by the UK fleet and 29% (£299m) of the total value (£1,037m) into the UK and abroad.⁴
4. In 2021, landings of Southern North Sea demersal NQS by UK and European Union (EU) vessels fishing in UK waters in International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) areas 4b and 4c totalled 11,000 tonnes (t) valued at £21.6m. Despite this volume of catch, demersal NQS are data limited with many lacking comprehensive data collection programmes or formal stock assessments, which leaves them vulnerable to unsustainable levels of fishing activity.
4. This is a multi-species FMP, covering 13 demersal NQS in the Southern North Sea (ICES areas 4b and 4c). This includes:
 - bony fish (john dory, red mullet, grey gurnard, red gurnard and tub gurnard).
 - elasmobranchs (lesser spotted dogfish and starry smoothhound).
 - cephalopods (common cuttlefish, common octopus, curled octopus, veined squid/long-finned squid, European common squid and common squid).
5. These species are data poor. Many are subject to limited data collection regimes (i.e., landings data only), and only 5 are assessed by ICES within the Southern North Sea. Additional research and data gathering are required to better understand these species, with the long-term aim to close the data gaps on demersal NQS, to conduct an MSY assessment or suitable proxy. The Southern North Sea demersal NQS FMP primarily aims to ensure that demersal NQS in the Southern North Sea are managed to ensure their long-term sustainability and long run economic profitability from MSY.
6. Flyseining (Danish or Scottish seining, a fishing method involving long weighted ropes to herd fish into the mouth of the trawl), has been raised by stakeholders as a particular concern for demersal NQS fisheries in the Southern North Sea. Due to the cross-over between the consultation on the Channel demersal NQS FMP last year, and Defra's

⁴ [UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/108444/uk-sea-fisheries-annual-statistics-report-2022.pdf)

consultation on flyseining in 2022, the Southern North Sea Demersal NQS FMP builds on the responses to those consultations and will take forward measures to help address the flyseine issue. Specifically, to address sustainability concerns identified for several species associated with flyseine catch, i.e., gurnards, red mullet.

Rationale for intervention

7. Demersal NQS in the Southern North Sea were prioritised for early development of an FMP because they met the following criteria:
 - a. Potential risk of over-exploitation of data limited NQS, including emerging cephalopod fisheries, without additional management action.
 - b. Species in scope are data limited with many lacking comprehensive data collection programmes or formal stock assessments.
 - c. High economic value contributing to coastal communities.
 - d. Wider social and economic importance of the stock and its associated fisheries, considering factors such as employment levels, local income, recreational fishing interest, contribution to coastal communities, and legal or governance and institutional structures.
 - e. Ecosystem significance of the stock, including factors such as its fisheries' impact on the ecosystem and interactions with non-target species including protected species.
8. The Southern North Sea demersal NQS FMP sets out the policy framework for managing stocks in English waters to achieve MSY and includes existing management measures in inshore and offshore waters in addition to all available science and evidence. The FMP also highlights where gaps exist and what is required to fill those gaps and provide the necessary protection for stocks now and in the long term.
9. The FMP will also consider evidence of the wider impacts the fishery has on the marine environment and will set out a long-term plan to improve data that will inform mitigation and management actions.
10. Government intervention is required as fish stocks, including demersal NQS, are a common pool resource. That is, that they are non-excludable, yet rivalrous. Rivalrous here means anyone can catch a fish but once a fish is caught and retained it cannot be caught again. They are non-excludable because it is not possible for one actor to exclude another from catching fish. These characteristics would lead to the classic economic problem of 'the tragedy of the commons', were the government not to intervene. This is because market agents would only consider the benefits of catching. They would not weigh it against the impact it will have on the stock health, overall, leading to overexploitation of the stock. Government intervention would prevent this overexploitation of fish stocks, and this FMP provides the framework through which government intervention would work.
11. Furthermore, a thriving marine environment has positive externalities to society which would not be captured by the market mechanism. For example, a healthy marine environment can capture carbon emissions, helping reduce the impact of climate change for all individuals, which would provide social benefit far greater than the private benefit of an individual taking actions to protect the marine environment. Industry alone would not be able to provide adequate protection of the marine environment as this requires

coordination and enforcement that is not possible within markets. Government intervention is therefore required to ensure that this optimal social benefit is achieved.

Policy objective

12. The objective of this policy, in accordance with the Fisheries Act 2020⁵, the Joint Fisheries Statement⁶ and the 25 Year Environmental Plan⁷, is to contribute to the health and abundance of key commercial species and promote healthy seas and economic stability.
13. Management of demersal NQS fisheries in the southern North Sea aims to achieve environmental, social and economic sustainability, benefitting coastal communities and wider society. A key priority of the FMP is to ensure that demersal NQS stocks in English waters are being fished sustainably by ensuring fishing effort is responsive to stock status and does not exceed the ability of the stocks to regenerate. Ensuring effective, adaptable, evidence-based fishery management measures are in place is crucial to protecting the long-term sustainability of demersal stocks.
14. The FMP contains and builds on the existing management measures and research for demersal NQS. The FMP aims to highlight where evidence is limited and identifies the requirements to improve research to provide the necessary protection for stocks now and in the long term. The FMP sets out to guide demersal NQS fisheries to the point where management is driven by a comprehensive harvest strategy underpinned by a reliable stock assessment methodology. The management objectives detailed in the FMP set out the shared commitment that industry and government will have for these important fisheries.
15. Of the 13 species covered under the scope of the FMP, only 5 are assessed by ICES within the Southern North Sea. Of those stocks, MSY proxies are only established for the red mullet north stock. Grey gurnard, red gurnard, lesser spotted dogfish and smoothhound are ICES data category 3 within the Southern North Sea. The remaining species have not been assessed by ICES.
16. The Southern North Sea demersal NQS FMP aims to deliver sustainable management of FMP species to a position driven by robust stock assessments, supported by consistent data collection and research programmes. The management measures and actions linked to delivering the goals detailed in the FMP describe the key stages on that journey.

Options considered

Option 0: Do Nothing - No FMP or related management measures developed.

⁵ [Fisheries Act 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://legislation.gov.uk)

⁶ [Joint Fisheries Statement JFS 2022 Final.pdf \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

⁷ [25 Year Environment Plan - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

- The Government would fail to meet commitments under the Fisheries Act 2020 and Joint Fisheries Statement (JFS) to publish FMPs, increasing risk of legal challenge.
- Lack of strengthened or new, evidence-based management would increase the likelihood of stocks being overexploited with insufficient protection for the wider marine environment.

Option 1: Self- Regulation – No formal government FMP but industry introduces voluntary management measures.

- No legally recognised FMP which would result in above commitments not being met and associated legal risks.
- The introduction of non-regulatory measures, such as voluntary measures developed and introduced by industry, would unlikely go far enough to ensure stocks are being fished sustainably and the wider marine environment is protected. This is because it relies too heavily on the industry’s desire to commit to and put resources to applying and observing voluntary measures. As voluntary measures are unenforceable, there is no guarantee they will be consistently adhered to and provide a high enough level of protection to stocks.

Option 2 (preferred option): Southern North Sea demersal NQS FMP

- Meets the above commitments under the Fisheries Act and JFS sets out the legal framework to achieve “a more competitive, profitable and sustainable fishing industry across the whole of the UK” and complies with the statutory obligation in the Fisheries Act to prepare and publish the Southern North Sea demersal NQS FMP (the FMP having been included in the JFS which was published in November 2022).
- Sets out the policies designed to restore stocks to, or maintain them at, sustainable levels, by bringing together information on existing measures and available evidence, mapping where there are gaps and opportunities to fill them, setting a clear pathway to developing and introducing improved, evidence-based management (both regulatory and non-regulatory) in collaboration with industry/ stakeholders.

2.0 Rationale for De Minimis Rating

17. The purpose of this de-minimis assessment is to:
 - a. Assess the impact of the Southern North Sea demersal NQS FMP as a new policy according to the better regulation framework.
 - b. Demonstrate that, at this stage, there are no monetary impacts to business.
 - c. Allow Defra to formally consult on and publish the Southern North Sea demersal NQS FMP
 - d. Begin to assess proposed approaches and measures as set out in the draft FMP (specific measures will be assessed separately as and when they are developed and implemented)

18. Whilst the Southern North Sea demersal NQS FMP includes a variety of proposed approaches and measures that will be used to deliver its policies, these actions will not be implemented immediately when the plan is published. Instead, specific measures must be developed through the appropriate processes before being implemented; such development may require further evidence and/or stakeholder, legal and policy input. The appropriate process will depend on whether the measures being introduced are statutory

or non-statutory. The Southern North Sea demersal NQS FMP does not result in direct measurable impacts at this stage because the FMP does not result in new regulation upon publication. Therefore, this document is a narrative assessment and does not include monetised costs to business. It is also a de-minimis assessment rather than a full impact assessment because the impact is less than £5m.

19. As specific measures are implemented, further impact assessments or de-minimis assessments will be completed that include the monetised costs to business of that measure.

3.0 Costs and Benefits

20. Whilst the Southern North Sea demersal NQS 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. As detailed costs and benefits cannot be provided in this DMA, background figures to understand the potential scale of impact and scope have been provided. When individual measures are specifically implemented, the statutory or non-statutory mechanism through which these will be implemented will have their own impacts assessed in the appropriate manner.

21. This FMP covers 13 species in English waters in ICES divisions 4b and 4c. The landings value of these species by UK vessels in these waters in 2022 was £7.6 million, though this is high historically as the average for the last 10 years is 1.5 million. The most valuable NQS covered in the FMP is the common squid representing around 50% of the total value of the FMP, a large portion of the catch of squid came from 2022 with a value of £5.3 million. A full breakdown of sales value and landings by species can be found in the [Annex](#).

22. Most of these landings come from vessels over 10 metres in length, accounting for 83% of landings⁸, but the 17% of landings by under 10m vessels are worth approximately £64,000 in 2022⁹ so are still economically significant to small businesses and any policy changes could still have significant impact. As small businesses represent a relatively small proportion of landings, it could be possible to make and regulatory changes with an exemption to small businesses, without significantly impacting the efficacy. This will need to be determined during the formation of any new regulatory policy. Full breakdown of landings and sales value by vessel length can also be found in the [Annex](#).

Small and Micro Business Assessment

23. No specific assessment has been conducted for the FMP regarding small and micro businesses, as the primary focus of the legislation is on the fishing industry. This industry is predominantly composed of small and micro businesses. Small and micro business defined by the better regulation framework are 10-49 employees and 0-9 employees respectively¹⁰. Out of 4,070 fishing businesses, only 10 would not be classified as small or micro businesses. 115 would be considered small businesses, and the vast majority, 3,945, would be classified as micro businesses¹¹. Therefore, when evaluating the impacts of the legislation, our primary focus is on these small and micro businesses.

⁸ [UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

⁹ [UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

¹⁰ [BETTER REGULATION FRAMEWORK](#)

¹¹ [UK business: activity, size and location](#)

Consequently, we do not anticipate a disproportionate effect on small and micro businesses.

Wider impacts

24. There is minimal impact on the wider society, the benefits and impacts are likely to be specific to those involved with the fishery. However indirect benefits are assumed from the measures which support wider environmental sustainability such as for coastal communities and species.

4.0 Post implementation review

25. When producing policy and determining the need for regulatory impact assessments, the Better Regulation Framework guidance and the better regulation principles of robust evidence, transparency and proportionality are taken into consideration. Where policies require legislation, a regulatory impact assessment is undertaken and submitted to the Regulatory Policy Committee (RPC) for independent scrutiny. Such scrutiny will be in advance of introducing any secondary legislation for all measures that are above the £5 million per annum threshold for net costs to business. Analysis to support these changes is produced in line with HMT Green Book methodology and includes consideration of the impact on small and micro businesses. This analysis is not required for measures below the £5 million equivalent annual net direct costs to business (EANDCB) threshold. For measures below this threshold Defra will, if appropriate, produce de-minimis assessments.
26. When new measures are introduced and result in new or changed regulation, Defra will complete a monetised impact, or de-minimis assessment for the specific measures, depending on the monetised cost to business.

FMP review

27. The Fisheries Act requires the effectiveness of the FMP is regularly assessed. The FMP must be reviewed at least every six years or sooner if relevant evidence, international obligations, or wider events require a change in the policies set out in the FMP.
28. The results from the individual FMP assessments will contribute to the formal report on the Joint Fisheries Statement (JFS) that will be published every three years. The JFS reports will be laid before the UK's legislatures. The report will set out the extent to which the policies contained in FMPs have been implemented and have affected stock levels in the UK.

1. **Review status:** Please classify with an 'x' and provide any explanations below.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Sunset clause	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other review clause	<input type="checkbox"/>	Political commitment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other reason	<input type="checkbox"/>	No plan to review
--------------------------	---------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------	----------------------	--------------------------	--------------	--------------------------	-------------------

The Fisheries Act 2020 requires the southern North Sea demersal NQS FMP to be reviewed at least every 6 years to assess the extent to which the policies in the plan have been implemented and how the stock has been affected.

2. **Expected review date** (month and year, xx/xx):

		/		
--	--	---	--	--

Five years from when the Regulations come into force

Before the end of the period of 6 years beginning with the day on which the FMP is published

3. **Rationale for PIR approach:**

Formal review:

- The Fisheries Act 2020 requires the Southern North Sea demersal NQS FMP to be reviewed at least every 6 years to assess the extent to which the policies in the plan have been implemented and how the stock has been affected.
- Depending upon the outcome of the review, the FMP could be revoked, amended, replaced or remain the same.
- This formal review is independent of the post implementation review process.

Independent evaluation:

- A 3-year independent process, impact and value for money evaluation of the FMP programme and individual FMPs is underway currently due to run to March 2025. The evaluation will:
- Generate key learning to support adaptive management and provide an independent and objective assessment of the FMP programme objectives.
- Capture lessons learnt by the FMP to inform the design and implementation of future FMPs.
- Contribute to monitoring and evaluation plans to generate the evidence needed to assess performance to support the 6-yearly reviews of FMPs.
- **Implementing measures:**
- The FMP sets out the policies and measures needed to achieve its stated goals. It does not implement those measures upon publication. When proposed new measures are implemented, they may require separate impact assessments, monitoring regimes and post implementation reviews.
- Progress against the actions in the FMPs will be routinely monitored and reported through Defra's normal corporate reporting functions.
- The FMPs are listed in the Environmental Improvement Plan 2023 as key measures to achieve the headline targets. FMPs will be part of the EIP23 reporting process.

FMP post implementation review:

- A post implementation review for the southern North Sea demersal NQS FMP will coincide with the formal review to assess the wider impacts of the FMP and its associated measures. This review will include wider impacts to business and unintended consequences.
- This review will also collate the impacts of individual measures where they have been implemented and provide a holistic assessment of the impact of the FMP.

Monitoring:

- The FMP must set out the indicators and specific the monitoring required to assess its effectiveness.
- Stock status will be monitored using available stock assessment data.
- Compliance with harvesting rates will use the data on fish landings collected by the MMO.
- Information will be drawn from on-going data collection by the MMO and Seafish to assess progress against social and economic objectives in the FMP.

- The ongoing monitoring of the wider environment through the UK Marine Strategy and MPA programmes will provide information to assess the impact of the FMP' policies to mitigate the impact of the fishery on the wider environment.

Stakeholder Views

- Views will be sought by a Southern North Sea demersal NQS FMP stakeholder group. Such collaboration will be ongoing with a commitment to increased engagement as the FMP is published and implemented.
- Stakeholder views will also be sought through the independent FMP Evaluation Programme.
- Stakeholder views will be sought through any public consultation on specific management measures in the FMP and through and through public consultation during the formal review process if the FMP is amended, revoked or replaced.

Annex

Table 1 – Landing of UK vessels in the FMP by length.

Year	Weight		Value	
	<10m	>10m	<10m	>10m
2012	89	250	72,000	200,000
2013	68	240	48,000	160,000
2014	97	210	85,000	240,000
2015	130	270	110,000	280,000
2016	116	400	130,004	560,000
2017	78	340	110,000	480,000
2018	56	200	99,000	310,000
2019	58	640	100,000	1,700,000
2020	61	800	100,000	1,900,000
2021	52	830	73,000	1,100,000
2022	39	1,600	64,000	7,600,000

Table 2- Landing of UK vessels in the FMP by FAO.

Year	Weight (tonnes)		Value (£)	
	27.4.b	27.4.c	27.4.b	27.4.c
2012	250	93	190,000	84,000
2013	230	79	140,000	64,000
2014	180	130	200,000	130,000
2015	250	150	220,000	170,000
2016	290	220	290,000	420,000
2017	2700	150	310,000	280,000
2018	170	92	190,000	220,000
2019	200	500	320,000	1,500,000
2020	340	520	990,000	1,000,000
2021	230	650	330,000	800,000
2022	120	1,500	390,000	7,300,000
Total	2500	4100	3,500,000	12,000,000

Table 3 – Annual landings in weight by species covered by the FMP.

Year	Common squids	Cuttlefish	Grey gurnard	Gurnards	Pouting	Red gurnard	Lesser-spotted dogfish	Smooth hound	Surmullet	Tub gurnard	Various squids	Other NQS	Grand Total
2012	27	5	6	200	6	6	23	54	5	0	1	4	340
2013	18	3	40	130	3	46	25	28	1	14	3	1	310
2014	73	2	6	78	2	40	28	37	3	35	0	6	310
2015	52	11	23	83	3	89	48	33	12	32		10	400
2016	63	9	31	120	6	80	45	34	38	82	3	7	510
2017	74	6	34	100	6	46	16	27	40	55	7	6	420
2018	47	3	77	16	4	31	10	31	6	25	3	3	260
2019	100	5	70	23	11	22	8	27	150	120	160	5	700
2020	140	7	59	1	16	14	4	37	200	150	230	7	860
2021	260	8	57	2	23	35	10	50	270	160	4	10	880
2022	730	44	43	2	22	30	5	39	390	320	4	10	1,600
Grand Total	1,600	100	450	750	100	440	220	400	1,100	990	410	68	6,600

*Other NQS includes any species below 1% of the total catch this includes stary smooth hound, octopuses, john dory and lesser-spotted dogfish.

Table 4 Annual landing of UK vessels in £,000.

Year	Common squids	Cuttlefish	Grey gurnard	Gurnards	Pouting	Red gurnard	Lesser-spotted	Smooth-hound	Surmullet	Tub gurnard	Various squids	Other NQS	Grand Total
2012	80	11	7	82	3	11	5.3	34	29	0.2	1.5	5.5	270
2013	59	4.1	16	44	1.4	19	4.1	19	3.4	14	19	1.3	200
2014	190	3.6	1.8	36	1.4	19	6.7	24	12	35	0	5.1	330
2015	180	20	8.5	35	1.4	44	8.7	24	28	34	0	4.7	390
2016	210	20	12	47	2.3	45	9.5	25	190	110	27	11	700
2017	230	18	15	47	2.2	31	4.4	25	130	69	6.7	3.9	590
2018	220	9.6	32	12	1.2	22	3	28	32	37	5.3	3.5	410
2019	250	9.1	33	14	4.6	16	2.4	26	250	180	990	3.7	1,800
2020	530	10	45	1.2	14	11	1.5	34	400	140	840	5.5	2,000
2021	470	12	36	1.8	18	27	5	38	340	150	14	12	1,100
2022	5,300	140	27	2.4	14	36	0.7	34	1,500	470	22	25	7,600
Grand Total	7,700	260	230	320	63	280	51	310	3,000	1,200	1,900	81	15,000

*Other NQS includes any species below 1% of the total catch this includes stary smooth hound, octopuses, john dory and lesser-spotted dogfish.