

Title: North Sea and Channel Sprat Fisheries Management Plan		De Minimis Assessment (DMA)	
Date: October 2024			
BRU No: N/A		Stage: Consultation	
Lead department or agency: Defra		Source of intervention: Domestic	
Summary: Rationale and Options		Type of measure: Other	
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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.

The North Sea and Channel Sprat Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) is one of the 43 FMPs set out in the Joint Fisheries Statement (JFS) required by the Fisheries Act 2020. This FMP, shared jointly by Defra and Scottish Government, sets out the road map to manage these sprat stocks and to protect the wider environment in English and Scottish waters. Once published, the policies and measures in the FMP will be implemented separately through appropriate mechanisms such as statutory instruments, licence conditions or voluntary measures.

This FMP covers two separate biological sprat stocks in the North Sea and English Channel. Fishing opportunities for these stocks are currently set through international negotiations with other coastal states. Both stocks are currently being exploited within a Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) approach set by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES). Whilst ICES qualify North Sea sprat as a Category 1 (stocks with quantitative assessments), the Channel sprat stock currently qualifies as Category 3 (stocks for which landings and/or catch and reliable stock size indicator(s) exist). This means that the Channel stock is considered to be data limited due to the survey methodology. Despite this, both stocks are assessed by ICES to be following an MSY approach. Sprat also play an important within the eco-system as a forage fish for many species.

Fish are a common good - they are non-excludable, yet rivalrous. They are non-excludable because it is not possible for one UK vessel to exclude another from catching fish. Rivalrous here means once a fish is caught and retained it cannot be caught again. These characteristics mean unrestricted demand cannot be matched by finite supply, so government intervention is needed to avoid fisheries being overexploited. Government intervention is also required to protect the marine environment. Market agents have minimal incentive to protect the marine environment, as actions may not provide immediate short-term benefits.

Sprat fisheries in the UK contribute culturally, socially and economically to coastal communities. However, UK fishing has declined in recent years due to market availability. Whilst the current management of the stocks is considered largely appropriate, the plan identifies key data gaps to support the long-term sustainability of sprat stocks and achieve environmental, social and economic sustainability for the benefit of coastal communities and the wider society.

Describe the policy options considered.

Option 0: Do nothing – no FMP or related management measures developed.

- There is a legislative requirement for this FMP as set out in the JFS. The lack of strengthened / new evidence-based management would increase the likelihood of stocks being over exploited, there being insufficient protection for the wider marine environment and be legally non-compliant.

Option 1: Self-regulation – The FMP is implemented entirely through voluntary measures.

- The introduction of non-regulatory measures, such as voluntary measures, 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.

Option 2 (preferred option): North Sea and Channel Sprat 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 be developed with 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: 27/03/2024

Better Regulation Unit Sign-off:

Date: 02/05/2024

1.0 Policy Rationale

Policy background

1. The Fisheries Act 2020¹ provides the framework to manage our fisheries as an independent coastal state outside of the EU Common Fisheries Policy. 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 Statement² (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 North Sea and Channel Sprat FMP in English and Scottish 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

¹ [Fisheries Act 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://legislation.gov.uk)

² [Joint Fisheries Statement \(JFS\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

and the geographic area covered. Each FMP will also identify the measures that could 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 North Sea and Channel Sprat Fisheries Management Plan. The purpose of the consultation is to seek views from those with an interest on the proposed goals and actions 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

4. Sprat fisheries in the UK contribute culturally, socially and economically to coastal communities.
5. This FMP covers two sprat stocks: one in the North Sea (ICES area 4) and one in the English Channel (ICES area 7d and 7e). These stocks are considered to be biologically separate. Whilst these are the two distinct stocks identified within UK waters, sprat also exist outside of these areas however the relationship between those and the North Sea and Channel sprat stocks is unknown. They are also considered to be separately prosecuted fisheries by way of geographical location.
6. The Channel fishery:
 - a. The Channel fishery has substantially contracted since 2012, falling from £940,000³ landings for UK vessels in 2012, to just £1,300⁴ for UK vessels in 2022. The cause of this significant drop is understood to be a lack of market for smaller sprat. The catching of larger sprat is currently limited by regulation retained in UK legislation from the EU, the FMP has a goal to investigate this issue⁵. Further detail on landings can be seen in table 1 in the annex.
 - b. The channel fishery is also considered to be data limited by ICES. However, evidence of the stock is still gathered through the Peltic Survey conducted by Cefas for pelagic stocks. This evidence is sufficient to enable ICES to provide an MSY approach for Channel sprat.
 - c. Most landings for Channel sprat are caught by UK vessels over 10m in length. There is a small fishery of vessels under 10m, but these make up 0.1⁶% of the landings.
7. The North Sea fishery:
 - a. The North Sea fishery has seen similar fluctuations, and is primarily prosecuted by EU vessels (comprising 97.2% of the landings between 2013-2021)⁷
 - b. The value of the UK fishery has fluctuated considerably, ranging from £3,000 to £340,000 between 2013-2021⁸. In comparison the EU fishery has varied from

³ [UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/103442/sea-fisheries-annual-statistics-report-2022.pdf)

⁴ [UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/103442/sea-fisheries-annual-statistics-report-2022.pdf)

⁵ [UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/103442/sea-fisheries-annual-statistics-report-2022.pdf)

⁶ [UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/103442/sea-fisheries-annual-statistics-report-2022.pdf)

⁷ [UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/103442/sea-fisheries-annual-statistics-report-2022.pdf)

⁸ [UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/103442/sea-fisheries-annual-statistics-report-2022.pdf)

£430,000 to £2,400,000⁹ over the same period. Further detail on landings can be seen in table 1 in the annex.

- c. Industry sources state that a traditional winter fishery for sprat in the North Sea had historically been profitable, however a combination of the introduction of mesh-size limits to netting and economic factors are considered to have contributed to the decline of this particular element of the fishery.
8. Sprat has been identified as a forage fish species, which means that it is important in supporting the sustainability of wider marine species.
9. Because the fishery is currently reduced the management of sprat is considered to be sufficient, and both stocks are supported by evidence that meets an MSY approach. Therefore, the FMP currently does not propose significant interventions for management. There are broader ambitions within the FMP to address the current status of the fishery, and to consider further evidence required to better understand the role of sprat within an ecosystem-based approach.
10. The FMP aims to ensure that the stocks continue to be fished within sustainable limits, at or below MSY.

Rationale for intervention

11. North Sea and Channel sprat were prioritised for early development of a Fisheries Management Plan because they met the following criteria:
 - a. The variety of data levels for the stocks and the need to improve them.
 - b. 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.
 - c. Ecosystem significance of the stock, including factors such as its fisheries' impact on the ecosystem and interactions with non-target species including protected species.
12. The FMP sets out the policy framework for managing stocks in English and Scottish waters to achieve maximum sustainable yield (MSY) and includes the complete portfolio of existing management measures in inshore and offshore waters in addition to all relevant 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.
13. 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. The ecosystem management measures outlined in the FMP will aim to support the fishery to operate harmoniously within the wider marine environment and recognises its role as an important forage fish species.
14. Government intervention is required as fish stocks, including sprat, 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

⁹ [UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-sea-fisheries-annual-statistics-report-2022)

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.

15. 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

16. The objective of this policy, in accordance with the Fisheries Act 2020, the Joint Fisheries Statement and the 25 Year Environmental Plan¹⁰, is to contribute to the health and abundance of key commercial species and promote healthy seas and economic stability.
17. The FMP also sets a specific vision and goals in direct relation to these fisheries act objectives. The vision for the sprat FMP is that:
 - Sprat fisheries in the UK waters of the North Sea and Channel will continue to be managed sustainably, ensuring that species are maintained above levels capable of producing MSY.
18. The goals set out in this FMP suggest how this could be achieved. Including, through direct engagement with stakeholders and delivery partners to continue and develop management which takes account of sprat fisheries in the wider ecosystem; seeks to improve the science underpinning management; and supports sustainable fishing.
19. Stakeholder engagement and evidence has informed the goals that have been developed to meet the vision. These goals are to:
 - a. Harvest sprat stocks sustainably, with biomasses maintained above the level capable of producing MSY.
 - b. Identify and address evidence gaps required for improved stock assessments.
 - c. Identify ecosystem-based fisheries management approaches appropriate to sprat fisheries.
 - d. Deliver a framework to support the role of the FMP in realising sustainable marine economies.
 - e. Develop strategies to adapt to the impact of climate change on sprat fisheries.
20. The current measures used to manage sprat fisheries are considered broadly appropriate and the FMP is not proposing that any major changes are currently required. The marine ecosystem is a dynamic environment, and future changes may be required.
21. The following goals have been developed while recognising that overall fishing opportunities on the associated stocks are determined through international negotiation. It is recognised that there is the potential for short-term tension between some goals for

¹⁰ [25 Year Environment Plan - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/25-year-environmental-plan)

instance where exact following of scientific advice may have severe socio-economic implications. Balancing these goals and objectives is considered within the negotiations.

Options considered.

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

22. 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.
23. Lack of strengthened evidence-based management would increase the likelihood of stocks being overexploited with insufficient protection for the wider marine environment.

Option 1: Self-regulation – The FMP is implemented entirely through voluntary measures.

24. No legally recognised FMP which would result in above commitments not being met and associated legal risks.
25. 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): North Sea and Channel Sprat FMP

26. 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 FMP (the FMP having been included in the JFS which was published in November 2022).
27. 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.

2.0 Rationale for De Minimis Rating

28. The purpose of this de-minimis assessment is to:
 - a. Assess the impact of the 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 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)
29. Whilst the FMP includes a variety of proposed approaches that could 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.

30. The 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.
31. 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

32. Whilst the FMP identifies actions that could be taken post-consultation, these actions 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 actions 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.
33. This FMP two sprat stocks in English and Scottish waters from geographic location Food and Agriculture organisations division 4, 7d and 7e. The landings value of these species by UK vessels in these waters in 2022, the total landed weight of both sprat stocks, in the scope of this FMP, was approximately 490 tonnes (liveweight) with a first sale value of approximately £ 220,000¹¹.
34. The majority of landings in the English fishery are by vessels over 10 metres, with under 10m vessels contributing 28% in 2022 of the total landings, though in 2021 small vessels made a majority of landings, however historically small vessels have made up a small share of landings. The channel fishery has decreased in size so too has the landed value, to £1,300 in 2022. Between 2013-2018 average UK landings were 39 tonnes per year in the North Sea fishery however, 2021 saw 1000 tonnes landed¹². In years where UK landings were more than 30t, these came predominantly from a few (2-5) vessels landings more than 10t per year (96%, 2012-2022)¹³. These vessels are a mix of both under and over 10m in length. Further detail on landings by length can be seen in table 2 in the annex.

Small and Micro Business Assessment

35. 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 respectively¹⁴. 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 businesses¹⁵. Therefore, when evaluating the impacts

¹¹ [UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

¹² [UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

¹³ [UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

¹⁴ [BETTER REGULATION FRAMEWORK](#)

¹⁵ [UK business: activity, size and location](#)

of the legislation, our primary focus is on these small and micro businesses. Consequently, we do not anticipate a disproportionate effect on small and micro businesses.

Risks and unintended consequences

36. Unintended consequences may emerge from the FMP's ambitions which across the whole programme of FMPs may be challenging to resource and implement. Mitigation is being considered to manage this that involves realistic timeframes being considered as well as prioritising efforts across the whole of the programme.
37. There is a risk of impact for this FMP on EU vessels as the predominant prosecutors of sprat in the UK. However, the FMP does not propose any immediate changes in management to these stocks so therefore impact in the short-term should be limited, and the EU are likely to benefit from increased evidence of the stocks as a whole. A Full breakdown of sales value and landings for UK and EU vessels can be found in the Annex.

Wider impacts

38. There is considered to be 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.

Trade Impact

39. Direct implementation of measures which may impact the EU will be considered and assessed separately to the FMP itself.

3.0 Post implementation review

England

40. 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.
41. 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.

Scotland

42. A Business and Regulatory Impact Assessment (BRIA) looks at the likely costs of any proposed primary or secondary legislation. They also cover voluntary regulation, codes of

practice, guidance, or policy changes that may have an impact on the public, private or third sector. BRIAs outline why the government is proposing to intervene; options the government is considering, and which one is preferred; how and to what extent new policies may impact on them, on business and on Scotland's competitiveness; and the estimated costs and benefits of proposed measures.

43. A full BRIA is not required at this stage for the sprat FMP because the plan does not introduce new legislation, voluntary regulation, codes of practice, guidance or policy changes. If any of the above are implemented in the future as a result of the FMP, a full BRIA will be completed on specific interventions.

44. FMP review:

- a. 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.
- b. 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.

	Sunset clause	X	Other review clause		Political commitment		Other reason		No plan to review
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The Fisheries Act 2020 requires the 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
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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 Sprat 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 plan 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 Sprat 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 specify 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

- Stakeholder views will be sought by Defra through existing stakeholder channels throughout the development of the FMP. 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.

4.0 Annex

Table 1 – Landings of Sprat by UK vessels split.

Year	Weight (tonnes)		Weight (%)		Value (£)		Value (%)	
	English Channel	North Sea	English Channel	North Sea	English Channel	North Sea	English Channel	North Sea
2012	4,300	485	90%	10%	940,000	52,000	95%	5%
2013	3,800	36	99%	1%	745,000	2,600	99.7%	0.3%
2014	3,300	35	99%	1%	670,000	5,500	99%	1%
2015	2,600	29	99%	1%	450,000	12,000	97%	3%
2016	2,900	21	99%	1%	550,000	4,500	99%	1%
2017	2,500	46	98%	2%	620,000	14,000	98%	2%
2018	1,800	67	96%	4%	430,000	20,000	95%	5%
2019	1,500	170	90%	10%	390,000	43,000	90%	10%
2020	870	1,000	46%	54%	300,000	340,000	46%	54%
2021	49	250	16%	84%	18,000	69,000	21%	79%
2022	8	480	2%	98%	1,300	220,000	1%	99%

Table 2 - Landings of UK vessels by vessel length.

Length Group	Weight (t)			Weight (%)		Value (£)			Value (%)	
	> 10m	≤ 10m	Total	> 10m	≤ 10m	> 10m	≤ 10m	Total	> 10m	≤ 10m
2017	2,500	48	2,500	98%	2%	620,000	12,000	640,000	98%	2%
2018	1,800	68	1,900	96%	4%	430,000	21,000	450,000	95%	5%
2019	1,500	170	1,700	90%	10%	380,000	45,000	430,000	90%	10%
2020	1,800	57	1,900	97%	3%	620,000	20,000	640,000	97%	3%
2021	85	210	300	29%	71%	36,000	51,002	87,000	41%	59%
2022	390	97	490	80%	20%	160,000	62,000	220,000	72%	28%

Table 3 – Total sprat landings for by vessel nationality.

Year	Weight (t)			Value (£)		
	EU27	UK+CD	Total	EU27	UK+CD	Total
2013	2,400	3,800	6,200	440,000	750,000	1,200,000
2014	2,700	3,300	6,000	500,000	680,000	1,200,000
2015	13,000	2,700	15,000	2,300,000	460,000	2,800,000
2016	4,700	2,900	7,500	1,000,000	560,000	1,600,000
2017	7,400	2,500	9,900	1,300,000	640,000	2,000,000
2018	10,000	1,900	12,000	2,400,000	450,000	2,900,000
2019	5,000	1,700	7,000	1,200,000	430,000	1,600,000
2020	9,600	1,900	12,000	2,200,000	640,000	2,900,000
2021	4,600	300	4,900	1,300,000	87,000	1,300,000