Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Fisheries: Managing our quota in 2023 and beyond

June 2022

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consultation.coordinator@defra.gov.uk

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Contents

1. Introduction

The UK is now an independent coastal state with rights and duties under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea to control and manage the resources in our waters. We have left the EU and the common fisheries policy and over the coming years we will reform how we manage our fisheries. This includes the freedom to negotiate with the EU and other coastal states for a fairer share of fishing opportunities. We have previously committed to explore new methodologies for apportioning and allocating any additional quota that is negotiated by virtue of the UK's new independent status.

The Fisheries Act 2020 provides the legal framework for the distribution of quota and sets out the fisheries objectives we must achieve. We are working with the devolved administrations to develop the Joint Fisheries Statement. This will set out the policies for contributing to the achievement of these objectives. Alongside this, we are developing fisheries management plans to help deliver on those policies. As part of this, we want to improve how we use quota.

In 2022, we will apportion and allocate additional quota using the same temporary methods we used last year. We expect this to change in future years following this consultation.

In the consultation below we set out options for future distribution of additional quota from 2023.

This document is in three parts.

Part 1 is about UK wide quota issues. These are likely to be of interest to industry and other stakeholders from across the UK, as well as the Crown Dependencies – the Isle of Man, Jersey and Guernsey. We are working closely with the devolved administrations on these issues.

This part covers how we should apportion additional quota between UK administrations. It also seeks views on how we manage inward transfers from international negotiations, unallocated stocks and some areas for potential future review.

Part 2 is about how we allocate and manage quota in England and in the Crown Dependencies as their quota allocation is derived from the English pot. This section is likely to be of interest to those parts of industry who represent vessels registered with the Marine Management Organisation (MMO), as well as other stakeholders in England and the Crown Dependencies.

Part 3 is about how the consultation will work and provides contact details for further information.

This consultation will run for 12 weeks from 27 June 2022 until 19 September 2022.

Part 1: UK quota functions

2. Apportionment of additional quota between UK administrations

How we did this in 2021 and 2022

In 2021, Defra apportioned additional quota between the UK administrations using a hybrid of track record (historic uptake) and zonal attachment, with some minor exceptions. The same temporary approach is being used for 2022.

One principle we followed was to ensure that no administration was worse off than before leaving the EU. To do this, we considered quota that the UK had normally 'swapped in' and landed. The additional quota that we secured up to this amount was apportioned between the administrations based on track record.

Another principle we followed was to share quota fairly and to ensure all parts of the UK benefited from leaving the EU. We wanted to see fishers across the British Islands gain from the additional quota we had secured. To do this, we used a ratio of 90% track record to 10% zonal attachment.

The aim of this approach was to ensure benefits went to those parts of the UK where active fishers had demonstrated that they both need and can catch those stocks. We also wanted to ensure that all parts of the UK benefited from additional quota in stocks in their waters, regardless of whether they have had access to quota in the past.

We also recognised that this broad approach would not address all issues raised during last year's consultation or put forward by other UK administrations. One particular issue was around quotas available to the inshore fleet in Wales and their management of choke and bycatch issues. We made some exceptions in 2021 to ensure they received additional quota in some stocks, especially where it appeared other parts of the UK did not have an immediate need for this quota.

More information on what we did in 2021 can be found in the government response to our previous consultation[1] and in the UK Quota Management Rules[2].

[1] https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/fisheries-apportioning-additional-quota-between-the-uk-administrations

[2] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/quota-management-rules

What we could do in future years

How long should a new method be in place?

An important point to consider at the outset is how long any new method for apportioning additional quota should be in place.

The 2021 method for apportioning additional quota has been rolled over to 2022. This consultation is considering the approach we will take in 2023. We could then continue to repeat this exercise on an annual basis. This could allow us greater flexibility to respond to any relevant issues which arise but might not provide much certainty for industry.

Alternatively, we could put in place a method which endures for several years, potentially until the end of 2026. This would align with the adjustment period set out in the UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement. That is the next point at which quota shares between the UK and EU are expected to be considered.

What method should we use to apportion additional quota in 2023?

We consider that both track record and zonal attachment remain valid options. We could also continue to use a blend of the two.

Track record (historic uptake)

Using track record takes account of previous landings by vessels registered in each administration. This effectively means that additional quota would go to those who have fished those stocks previously.

This would benefit those places where active fishers have demonstrated that they both need and can catch those stocks. However, it could also potentially perpetuate any current imbalances and prevent those who could fish this quota from having this opportunity.

We used track record to apportion additional quota in 2021 and 2022. This was based on a reference period of 2012 – 2019. We used a long reference period because we considered this would even out any anomalies in the data. However, there are other approaches we could take. For example, we could take a shorter, more recent reference period. 2020 data is also available now and could be used.

Annexes 1 and 2 set out the different options that could be used for track record. The data in annex 1 provides the percentage share of the UK quota stock for each administration. This is based on UK landings using vessel registration. The data in annex 2 provides the same information in tonnes.

Zonal Attachment

Using zonal attachment takes account of the geographic location of the stocks. This effectively means that additional quota would go to those parts of the UK where the fish are physically located.

This could provide opportunities to parts of the UK that have not previously been able to access quota for the stocks in their waters. But it could also limit opportunities for industry in other parts of the UK, some parts of the UK fleet fish across all UK waters.

The only zonal attachment reference period available to use at this time is 2012 to 2016. If we were to use zonal attachment again, we would need to consider whether to update the model as and when new reference periods become available.

Annex 3 sets out the UK zonal attachment share for each administration.

Hybrid

In 2021 we used a hybrid of track record (historic uptake) and zonal attachment. We could take a hybrid approach in future years too. This could be weighted more towards track record or more towards zonal attachment.

Exceptions

As noted above, in 2021, it was recognised that the broad approach taken would not deliver the appropriate outcomes for parts of the Welsh fleet. As such, some exceptions to the general approach were made[3]. Our expectation is that, as a minimum, some exceptions for the Welsh fleet are likely to be necessary in future years.

We could make additional limited exceptions to a general approach in future years too, which could allow this alternative method to better reflect the needs and aspirations of other specific parts of the UK fleet. In particular, it could ensure that there is sufficient quota available for bycatch, especially where additional quota was given for target species.

Other options

In our previous consultation, we also considered other options. This included using the capacity of the fleets in each administration and using the policy priorities of each administration. Neither option was well received during consultation and so we are not actively considering these at this point.

Fixed quota allocation (FQA) units were favoured by some respondents to our previous consultation too. That is not an option we are actively considering at this point in respect of our commitment to explore different methods.

[3] The list of the exceptions made for the Welsh fleet in 2021 are set out in the UK Quota Management Rules – Paragraph 2.8 (k) on page 10.

Q1. Which option do you prefer for the new apportionment method and how long should this be in place?

Q2. If we used track record again, what reference period should we use?

Q3. What additional exceptions, if any, should we consider and why?

3. Inward transfers from international negotiations

The UK secured inward transfers of quota for the UK from annual negotiations with Norway and the Faroe Islands for use in 2022. These are set out in the published bilateral agreed records[4].

Where the amount of quota transferred into the UK is within the limits we had in previous years, this is considered part of our existing quota share. This quota is allocated in the normal way using the FQA units for that stock. Where the amount of quota exceeds that threshold, this is considered to be additional quota.

Further information about how this works, including the existing quota thresholds, can be found in the UK Quota Management Rules[5].

This year, among other quotas, we transferred in hake and anglerfish from Norway. We previously fished hake in Norwegian waters under the Norway others stock code (OTH/04-N.) and anglerfish under the Anglerfish Norway 4 stock code (ANF/04-N.). As such, we are using these stock codes in 2022 for these inward transfers.

This approach follows our longstanding commitment to allocate our existing quota in the normal way and aligns with the approach taken for other inward transfers.

However, the situation with these transfers is complicated because the hake quota is now recognised as a separate transfer from Norway, rather than being part of a Norway others stock. And the area in which both the hake and the anglerfish can be fished has now expanded beyond Norwegian waters and overlaps with the North Sea hake and anglerfish stock code areas.

Engagement with industry during 2022 has shown there are different views about how we should manage these transfers given these complications. The options include:

a. Continue to use OTH/04-N. and ANF/04-N. stock codes to reflect our previous fishing activity in Norwegian waters.

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[4] See Fisheries: bilateral agreement with Norway for 2022 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) and

Fisheries: bilateral agreement with the Faroe Islands for 2022 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

[5] See UK Quota Management Rules – Section 2 - Page 5 and Annex B - Page 20.

b. Rename the OTH/04-N. and ANF/04-N. stock codes and related FQA units to better describe the quotas now being transferred in.

c. Use North Sea hake and anglerfish stock codes (HKE/2AC4-C and ANF/2AC4-C) to reflect the wider area in which they can now be fished.

d. Create a new methodological basis for the sharing of incoming stocks between UK administrations. If you prefer this method, please share your ideas.

Q4. Which option do you prefer for managing these inward transfers of hake and anglerfish from Norway?

Q5. Why do you prefer this option?

4. UK unallocated stocks

Most quotas are apportioned between the UK administrations and then allocated to industry. However, some stocks remain unallocated as explained below. A full list of unallocated stocks can be found in the UK Quota Management Rules[6].

One reason is where the total UK quota has generally been considered too small for it to be shared between administrations and then further shared out to industry. Examples include bycatch only stocks such as West of Scotland Cod (COD/5BE6A). In previous years, some of these stocks have also been used for international quota swaps within the EU. For example, Western Red Seabream (SBR/678-).

Other stocks are managed by licences. Each year expressions of interest are sought from industry and the quota is shared between those who are awarded licences. An example is Northern Albacore (ALB/AN05N).

Some stocks are managed in a different way because they are unlike other stocks. An example is Atlantic Bluefin Tuna (BFT/AE45WM).

The approach for managing these stocks has not been reviewed in several years. We are now considering whether and how we could make improvements.

For example, we could improve the transparency of how these stocks are managed by developing and setting out clear rules for each. A more structured and well-defined approach could give more certainty for fishers who want to benefit from some of the stocks as well as offering up new opportunities for others that have not previously accessed some of these stocks.

As part of this, we could consider:

- how bycatch management arrangements have been applied to some stocks and whether these should be extended to other stocks.

- how expressions of interest are managed, including what would happen if there were more expressions of interest than available licences. In some cases when this issue previously arose successful applicants were selected through a lottery. Other potential options could focus on track record, likely benefit to the UK or sustainability criteria.

[6] See UK Quota Management Rules – Annex C Page 25

Our intention is to review the list of UK unallocated stocks in the near future. We would anticipate further detailed consultation about this before any changes are made but are seeking initial views now.

Q6. Do you have any initial views on how we manage unallocated stocks and any ideas for improvement?

Atlantic Bluefin Tuna

As noted above, one of the UK unallocated stocks that we currently manage as a special case is Atlantic Bluefin Tuna (BFT/AE45WM).

This is one of the most highly-regulated species at an international level and there is high interest from both commercial and recreational fishers. The UK is committed to ensuring that bluefin tuna is given sufficient protection in UK waters to meet the requirements set by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) and to contribute to the ongoing recovery and sustainable management of the stock internationally. This means that how we manage this will likely need to be different to other quota stocks.

ICCAT requires any Contracting Party that holds bluefin tuna quota to submit a fishing plan on a yearly basis. The plan must set out how we plan to manage bluefin tuna in our waters and account for how we will use our quota. This plan must be endorsed by ICCAT before the quota can be used.

In line with our commitment to taking a cautious and measured approach to managing bluefin tuna, our plans to date have focused on improving our understanding of the stock's presence in our waters. We have used our quota to account for any mortality arising as a result of a scientific catch and release tagging programme (CHART) and as a result of limited bycatch in commercial fisheries.

CHART is a collaborative programme developed between Cefas scientists, charter vessel skippers and the recreational fishing sector. It draws upon the expertise of the recreational sea angling sector and brings it together with scientific research efforts. A portion of the UK quota has been used to cover any incidental mortalities associated with this programme.

Another portion of the quota has been used to cover incidental commercial bycatch of the stock. Across the UK, any bluefin tuna that is unable to be returned to the water unharmed must be landed. In England, a commercial bycatch allowance has also been implemented

which allows English vessels to sell one fish per vessel per trip - provided they are using specified gear types.[7]

Q7. What do you think about how we have managed our bluefin tuna quota to date?

Q8. What other options should we consider for future years?

[7] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/bluefin-tuna-in-the-uk

5. Areas for potential future review

We have identified other areas of quota allocation policy which could be subject to review in the near future. We would consult on detailed proposals before making changes. At this stage, we are simply seeking initial views to help inform this work. We are interested in views about the current arrangements as well as alternative arrangements we should consider.

We would look to put any new arrangements in place for a fixed period of time before any subsequent review.

Allocation of Banked Quota

Banked quota refers to quota that has been carried forward by the UK from one fishing year into the next year. This is a form of inter-annual flexibility and is one of the tools for managing discards. It can be done for up to 10% of certain stocks. The banked quota is then available for use in the next year.

This quota is currently allocated using an index-based approach which considers both the landing figures and uptake for each sectoral group and quota pool. Further information about how this works can be found in the UK Quota Management Rules[8].

The index-based approach has been in place for several years. It is intended to benefit those who have demonstrated most need of quota rather than those who did not use the quota allocated to them.

However, industry bodies have requested changes to this approach on various occasions and there have been some years where exceptions to the index-based approach have been made. As such, we are considering whether and how this could be improved in future.

Underpinning

Underpinning is one of the ways the UK non-sector pools are allocated quota. It guarantees either a minimum tonnage or share of the quota for 39 different stocks. Further information about how this works can be found in the UK Quota Management Rules[9].

Underpinning is based on a reference period of 1991-1993. It has not been reviewed since it was introduced over 20 years ago. During that time, many aspects of our fisheries have

[8] See UK Quota Management Rules – Section 7 on Page 17.

[9] See UK Quota Management Rules – Section 2.7 on Page 6, Annex G on Page 32 and Annex I on Page 36.

changed and the needs of the non-sector pools have changed too. As such, we are considering whether and how this could be updated to better fit current needs.

Anomalous quota stocks

We use FQA units to manage most of our quota stocks. However, some stocks are managed in different ways. One example is Cod VIIb-k. A few years ago, this stock was split into Cod VIId and Cod VIIb-k (-d). However, it was decided to continue allocating quota for both new stocks using the FQA units previously created for Cod VIIb-k. We refer to these as proxy FQA units.

Skates and Rays VI and VII and Skates and Rays VIId are also anomalous stocks. There are no FQA units for these stocks. Instead, these are allocated to pools and sectoral groups based on quota uptake during a reference period of 2006-2008.

Further information about these stocks and other anomalous stocks can be found in the UK Quota Management Rules[10].

One potential issue with proxy FQA units is that quota holdings can lack transparency. For example, the FQA public register makes clear who holds the FQA units in Cod VIIb-k. But it is less clear that these FQA units actually now provide allocations in Cod VIId and Cod VIIb-k (-d).

Another potential issue is around the transfer of FQA units. This can normally be done under certain conditions. But when FQA units are used as a proxy for multiple stocks, there is no means of transferring these separately.

Different issues arise with skates and rays. For example, allocations for these stocks are not calculated at an individual vessel level. Instead, they are calculated by pool or sectoral group. This can create challenges for all parties when vessels move between these groups.

We are considering whether and how these issues could be dealt with and whether the management of these stocks could be simplified.

Q9. Do you have any initial views on the three areas for potential future review?

[10] See UK Quota Management Rules – Section 2.7 (d) on Page 8

Part 2: England and the Crown Dependencies

6. Distribution of additional quota in England and the Crown Dependencies

This section applies to vessels in England and in the Crown Dependencies that fish against England's allocation of quota.

How we did this in 2021 and 2022

In 2021, we distributed additional quota in England and the Crown Dependencies using a three-step approach:

i. We determined which stocks were important for each of three fleet segments: the sector, the under 10 metre non-sector pool and the over 10 metre non-sector pool.

ii. We distributed these stocks between the relevant fleet segments based on our assessment of their capacity to catch them.

iii. We distributed the sector's share of the quota between producer organisations based on their FQA unit holdings.

Further details of this method are set out in the English Quota Management Rules[11].

Among other things, this method led to a substantial uplift in quota for both the non-sector pools. The under 10 metre pool quota allocation roughly doubled in 2021 compared to the previous year. This was welcomed by many fishers.

However, some additional quota allocated to the non-sector pools had low uptake by pool vessels. Most notably the pelagic stocks.

Distributing English additional quota between the sector and non-sector pools

In 2022, we will continue the same method for distributing additional quota between the sector and the two non-sector pools as we used in 2021. This is because we consider it is too early to judge how successful this approach has been.

[11] English Quota Management Rules for 2021 (publishing.service.gov.uk)

As noted above, there was low uptake by pool vessels in some stocks. But engagement with industry has demonstrated there is real demand for these quotas from pool vessels. We have heard that they needed more time to adapt their vessels and gear to catch them. Continuing this approach into 2022 will allow them time to do this.

Following our last consultation, we have also been exploring the potential for community quota management pilots in some parts of England. Continuing this approach would also ensure that there is sufficient quota available in the pools for such trials to be developed.

If uptake continues to be low, the MMO will have the ability to trade quotas to producer organisations (POs) as necessary. This should ensure that quotas are not underutilised come the end of the fishing year.

We will review this approach again once uptake data for 2022 is available and following engagement with industry and other stakeholders.

Distributing the sector's share between POs

In 2021, we used FQA unit holdings to distribute the sector's share between POs but we were clear that that approach would be for 2021 only. Whilst this has been rolled over for 2022, FQA units do not provide any long-term rights to additional quota.

We are now considering different options for 2023 and beyond.

Track record (historic uptake)

One option is to use track record. This would mean considering previous landings by vessels registered in each PO. This effectively means that additional quota would go to those who have fished those stocks previously.

Potential benefits of this approach include quota being given to those who have demonstrated an ability to catch it. This would likely ensure the quotas were used. It can also be done in a transparent and objective way which provides a level of year to year certainty for industry. This may be said to maximise long term economic investment and return. It is also relatively simple and easy to understand as track record has been used in fisheries management in various ways for many years.

Potential downsides of this approach include effectively restricting quota opportunities to those who already have access to quota. This may mean it does not lead to as fair a distribution as other options. There may also be fewer means of incentivising good behaviours and innovation if we were to allocate quota using track record. It would mean quota going to the same recipients each year regardless of such factors.

If we were to use track record, we would need to define a suitable baseline. There are various factors we would need to consider here. This includes whether we look at the track record of the PO as a whole or whether we take into account the movements of vessels

(and their track records) between POs. We would also need to consider which years would form a suitable baseline.

Fishing plans

Another option is to invite POs to tender for additional quota by putting forward fishing plans. These could be assessed and scored against certain criteria with additional quota being awarded to successful applicants. This would be a significant departure from how we distribute quota at present which tends to be based in some way on historical fishing activity.

Among other things, such criteria would include environmental, social and economic factors. These may relate to:

- the impact of fishing on the environment;
- the history of compliance with regulatory requirements relating to fishing;
- the contribution of fishing to the local economy; and
- historic catch levels.

Potential benefits of this approach include the opening of quota opportunities to those who have not had them in the past and the potential to incentivise good behaviours and innovation. In time, these plans could also form part of the POs production and marketing plans.

Potential downsides of this approach include difficulties in defining suitable criteria and the time required each year to submit and assess tenders. This approach could also disincentivise long term economic investment and return if POs icould not be confident of securing quota from year to year.

If we were to use fishing plans, we would need to define suitable assessment criteria. We would need to consider how fishing plans could be scored against the criteria and how we would use this to award quotas. We would also need to consider the fate of quotas for which no plans were submitted.

Auctions

A further option is to invite POs to bid for quota in an auction. Like fishing plans, this would be a significant departure from how we distribute quota at present.

Auctions are becoming an increasingly popular mechanism by governments to allocate resources. For example, they have previously been used for frequencies on the radio spectrum and seabed rights for wind farms. They have also been used for fishing quotas elsewhere in the world. Auctions have long been used within the UK fishing industry itself in fish markets around the country.

Potential benefits of this approach include simple and efficient distribution of quotas to those likely to make best return on the investment. We could also require auction

participants to meet certain environmental, social and economic criteria before they could bid. This may deliver similar benefits to the fishing plan approach.

Potential downsides of this approach include ensuring a fair distribution of fishing opportunities. During previous consultations and calls for evidence, concerns were raised that auctions could simply allow additional quota to flow to those who have the greatest ability to pay. This could reduce opportunities for others. However, we could potentially design an auction system that avoided such issues by grouping comparable participants together.

If we were to use an auction, we would need to consider what type of auction to use. There are several different options:

i. An open single-unit auction: This is the most familiar system to most and can be seen in auction houses around the UK. There is one unit with a fixed quantity that is up for sale and bidders compete until the highest bid wins.

ii. A sealed single-unit auction: In this system, bidders will bid for a unit without knowing what their competitors have bid. The benefit of this type of auction is that all fishers would have to bid their value for the stocks and not be influenced by other fishers' bidding. This would allow whoever values the stock the most to win the auction, as well as providing useful information on the true value of each stock.

iii. A sealed multi-unit auction: This would allow bidders to specify what quantity of a stock they would like to obtain as well as the price they are willing to pay for it. This form of auction allows fishers to receive their desired amount of quota, stopping the potential for quota to be under-utilised.

iv. A sealed package auction: This type of auction would allow for bidders to choose from a range of different available stocks and place a bid for the quantity of each they need. Instead of being part of several different auctions a bidder would just submit a single offer for all desired stocks. With any single unit auction, a fisher runs the risk of only winning one of their desired stocks, potential missing out on stocks needed to cover incidental bycatch.

FQA units

Finally, although it is not our preference, FQA units could be used as an option again in 2023. This would give us more time to work with industry and other stakeholders to develop and implement one or more of the other options.

This would be easy and quick to implement. It would also likely ensure that quota was given to those who have ability to catch it. However, it would not provide new opportunities to those who have lacked access to certain quotas in the past.

Q10. Which distribution option do you prefer?

Q11. Why do you prefer this option?

7. Reserve quota and discards

Reserve quota refers to the increased quota in England that is available for those stocks which are subject to the landing obligation. This has been in place since 2016. The aim is for previously discarded fish to be landed and counted.

In 2021, some of this quota was allocated to the non-sector pools with the remainder allocated to the sector via FQA units. Further information about how this works can be found in the English Quota Management Rules[12].

We have always been clear that the allocation of this quota is kept under annual review and we are considering how best we can use this in 2023 and beyond to ensure that all relevant catches are recorded and accounted for.

One option could be to continue the current approach. This would see reserve quota allocated to those who already hold quota in those stocks. This could be used to account for the fish they were able to discard before the landing obligation came into effect. This requires most catches of quota stocks to be landed. However, evidence to date indicates it may be more likely that this quota would be targeted. It would not necessarily affect discarding or ensure accurate catch recording.

In previous years, we made reserve quota available to those vessels that took part in trials of fully documented fisheries. That could be an option again in future years. For example, we could allocate reserve quota only to those vessels or POs that committed to enhanced monitoring.

Another option could be to withhold the reserve quota from allocation. Instead, we could use this to account for estimated discard rates in different fisheries. This would not reduce discarding directly but it may help with catch recording.

If we withheld the reserve quota from allocation, it could also be used in other ways. For example, it could be used to support a discard prevention charging scheme. This is where a charge is paid in respect of an unauthorised catch of fish and in return no enforcement action would be taken. That catch could be accounted for against the reserve quota.

Q12. Do you have any initial views on how we could use our reserve quota and how we can best ensure relevant catches are recorded and accounted for?

[12] See English Quota Management Rules – Section 2.3 on Page 4

Part 3: Consultation Information

8. Your opportunity to contribute

This is an opportunity for you to help shape and influence our quota policies in 2023 and beyond.

About you

First name:

Last name:

Organisation (if applicable):

Postal address:

Email address:

Telephone number:

Do you wish for your name to be published alongside your response in any documents we make available to the general public as a result of this call? (Yes/No)

Summary of questions

1. Which option do you prefer for the new apportionment method and how long should this be in place?

2. If we used track record again, what reference period should we use?

3. What additional exceptions, if any, should we consider and why?

4. Which option do you prefer for managing these inward transfers of hake and anglerfish from Norway?

5. Why do you prefer this option?

6. Do you have any initial views on how we manage unallocated stocks and any ideas for improvement?

7. What do you think about how we have managed our bluefin tuna quota to date?

8. What other options should we consider for future years?

9. Do you have any initial views on the three areas for potential future review?

10. Which distribution option do you prefer?

11. Why do you prefer this option?

12. Do you have any initial views on how we could use our reserve quota and how we can best ensure relevant catches are recorded and accounted for?

9. Responses

To submit your response, please complete the questionnaire available from the Citizen Space website at the following link:

https://consult.defra.gov.uk/fisheries/consultation-on-managing-quota-in-2023-and-beyond

Alternatively, you can send us your comments by post to:

Consultation Coordinator, Defra

2nd Floor

Foss House

Kings Pool

1-2 Peasholme Green

York

YO1 7PX

Or directly to our dedicated email account: fisheriesengagement@defra.gov.uk

Please let us have your comments by **19 September 2022.**

10. Confidentiality and data protection

This consultation is being conducted in line with the Cabinet Office “Consultation Principles” and be found at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/consultation-principles-guidance.

Representative groups are asked to give a summary of the people and organisations they represent and where relevant who else they have consulted in reaching their conclusions when they respond.

Information provided in response to this consultation, including personal data, may be published or disclosed in accordance with the access to information regimes these are primarily the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIRs), the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and the Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA). We have obligations, mainly under the EIRs, FOIA and DPA, to disclose information to particular recipients or to the public in certain circumstances.

If you want the information that you provide to be treated as confidential, please be aware that, as a public authority, the Department is bound by the Freedom of Information Act and may therefore be obliged to disclose all or some of the information you provide. In view of this it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential. If we receive a request for disclosure of the information, we will take full account of your explanation, but we cannot give an assurance that confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances. An automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system will not, of itself, be regarded as binding on the Department.

Defra will process your personal data in accordance with the law and in the majority of circumstances this will mean that your personal data will not be disclosed to third parties. A full privacy notice is included the parts above.

Defra may publish the content of your response to this consultation to make it available to the public without your personal name and private contact details (e.g. home address, email address, etc).Defra may also use your name and private contact details to contact you where you have expressed interest in taking part in a community trial or effort pilot.

If you have any comments or complaints about the consultation process, please address them to:

Consultation Coordinator, Defra

2nd Floor, Foss House, Kings Pool,

1-2 Peasholme Green, York, YO1 7PX

Or email: consultation.coordinator@defra.gov.uk

11. Next steps

A summary of responses to this consultation will be published on the Government website at: www.gov.uk/defra. An annex to the consultation summary will list all organisations that responded but will not include personal names, addresses or other contact details.

The response to the consultation is expected to be published in autumn 2022.

12. Annex 1: UK Historic Quota Uptake (Track Record) 2012-2020

Stock code	Stock name	UK Historic Track Record 2012-20			
		England	NI	Scotland	Wales
ALB/AN05N	Albacore (North Atlantic)	0%	15%	84%	0%
ALF/3X14-	Alfonsinos (3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,12,14)	55%	0%	45%	0%
ANF/04-N.	Anglerfish (Norway 4)	27%	0%	73%	0%
ANF/07.	Anglerfish (7)	77%	3%	16%	4%
ANF/2AC4-C	Anglerfish (North Sea)	10%	0%	89%	0%
ANF/56-14	Anglerfish (West of Scotland)	13%	1%	87%	0%
ARU/567.	Greater Silver Smelt (Western)	89%	0%	11%	0%
B/L/05B-F.	Ling and Blue Ling (Faroese Waters)	2%	0%	98%	0%
BFT/AE45WM	Bluefin Tuna (North East Atlantic)	100%	0%	0%	0%
BLI/24-	Blue Ling (North Sea)	1%	0%	99%	0%
BLI/5B67-	Blue Ling (Western)	0%	0%	100%	0%
BOR/678-	Boarfish (Western)	3%	0%	97%	0%
BSF/56712-	Black Scabbardfish (Western)	0%	0%	100%	0%
C/H/05B-F.	Cod and Haddock (Faroes)	1%	0%	99%	0%
COD/07A.	Cod (Irish Sea)	4%	94%	2%	0%
COD/07D.	Cod (Eastern Channel)	100%	0%	0%	0%
COD/1/2B.	Cod (Svalbard)	100%	0%	0%	0%
COD/1N2AB.	Cod (Arcto-Norwegian)	100%	0%	0%	0%
COD/2A3AX4	Cod (North Sea)	20%	0%	80%	0%
COD/5BE6A	Cod (West of Scotland)	3%	0%	97%	0%
COD/5W6-14	Rockall Cod	2%	0%	98%	0%
COD/7XAD34	Cod (Celtic Sea)	92%	3%	5%	0%
COD/N1GL14	Cod (Greenland)	100%	0%	0%	0%
COD/N3M.	Cod (NAFO 3M)	100%	0%	0%	0%
DGS/15X14	Spurdog (Western)	97%	0%	3%	0%
DWS/56789-	Deep-sea Sharks (Western)	100%	0%	0%	0%
FLX/05B-F.	Flatfish (Faroes)	2%	0%	98%	0%
GHL/1/2INT	Greenland Halibut (International 1,2)	100%	0%	0%	0%
GHL/1N2AB.	Greenland Halibut (Norway 1,2)	100%	0%	0%	0%
GHL/2A-C46	Greenland Halibut (North Sea and West of Scotland)	1%	0%	99%	0%
GHL/5-14GL	Greenland Halibut (Greenland)	100%	0%	0%	0%
HAD/07A.	Haddock (Irish Sea)	0%	97%	3%	0%
HAD/1N2AB.	Haddock (Arcto-Norwegian)	100%	0%	0%	0%
HAD/2AC4.	NS Haddock	14%	1%	86%	0%
HAD/5BC6A.	Haddock (West of Scotland)	0%	1%	99%	0%
HAD/6B1214	Haddock (Rockall)	0%	0%	100%	0%
HAD/7X7A34	Haddock (Celtic Sea)	71%	18%	11%	0%
HER/07A/MM	Herring (Irish Sea)	3%	97%	0%	0%
HER/1/2-	Herring (ASH)	1%	0%	99%	0%
HER/4AB.	Herring (North Sea)	22%	8%	70%	0%
HER/4CXB7D	Herring (Southern North Sea and Eastern Channel)	100%	0%	0%	0%
HER/5B6ANB	Herring (West of Scotland)	22%	11%	67%	0%

HER/7EF.	Herring (Western Channel and Bristol Channel)	100%	0%	0%	0%
HER/7G-K.	Herring (Celtic Sea)	0%	98%	0%	2%
HKE/2AC4-C	Hake (North Sea)	35%	0%	65%	0%
HKE/571214	Hake (Western)	48%	2%	50%	0%
JAX/2A-14	Horse Mackerel (Western)	64%	23%	13%	0%
JAX/4BC7D	Horse Mackerel (Southern North Sea and Eastern Channel)	98%	0%	2%	0%
L/W/2AC4-C	Lemon Sole and Witch (North Sea)	23%	0%	77%	0%
LEZ/07.	Megrims (7)	86%	0%	8%	6%
LEZ/2AC4-C	Megrims (North Sea)	4%	0%	96%	0%
LEZ/56-14	Megrims (West of Scotland)	3%	0%	97%	0%
LIN/04-C.	Ling (North Sea)	13%	0%	87%	0%
LIN/04-N.	Ling (Norway 4)	48%	0%	52%	0%
LIN/05EI.	Ling 5	1%	0%	99%	0%
LIN/1/2.	Ling 1,2	48%	0%	52%	0%
LIN/6X14.	Ling (Western)	23%	1%	77%	0%
mac.27.nea	Mackerel (species level)	11%	7%	81%	0%
MAC/2A34.	Mackerel (North Sea)	35%	0%	65%	0%
MAC/2CX14-	Mackerel (Western)	13%	6%	81%	0%
NEP/04-N.	Nephrops (Norway 4)	7%	0%	93%	0%
NEP/07.	Nephrops (7)	2%	90%	8%	0%
NEP/2AC4-C	Nephrops (North Sea)	13%	3%	83%	0%
NEP/5BC6.	Nephrops (West of Scotland)	1%	12%	87%	0%
NOP/2A3A4.	Norway Pout (North Sea)	73%	0%	27%	0%
OTH/04-N.	Other Species (Norway 4)	41%	0%	59%	0%
OTH/05B-F.	Other Species (Faroes)	0%	0%	100%	0%
OTH/1N2AB.	Other Species (Norway 1,2)	100%	0%	0%	0%
OTH/1N2AB.	Other Species (Norway 1,2)	100%	0%	0%	0%
PLE/07A.	Plaice (Irish Sea)	64%	33%	1%	2%
PLE/2A3AX4	Plaice (North Sea)	70%	0%	30%	0%
PLE/56-14	Plaice (West of Scotland)	1%	1%	98%	0%
PLE/7DE.	Plaice (English Channel)	98%	0%	1%	1%
PLE/7FG.	Plaice (7fg)	89%	1%	0%	10%
PLE/7HJK.	Plaice (7hjk)	97%	0%	3%	0%
POK/05B-F.	Saithe (Faroes)	6%	0%	94%	0%
POK/1N2AB.	Saithe (Norway 1,2)	99%	0%	1%	0%
POK/2C3A4	Saithe (North Sea)	37%	0%	63%	0%
POK/56-14	Saithe (West of Scotland)	10%	0%	90%	0%
POK/7/3411	Saithe (Celtic Sea)	92%	6%	2%	0%
POL/07.	Pollack (7)	97%	2%	0%	0%
POL/56-14	Pollack (West of Scotland)	1%	2%	96%	0%
PRA/2AC4-C	Northern Prawn (North Sea)	92%	0%	8%	0%
RED/05B-F.	Redfish (Faroes)	7%	0%	93%	0%
RED/51214S	Redfish [Shallow Pelagic] (5,12,14)	3%	0%	97%	0%
RED/N1G14D	Redfish [Deep pelagic] (Greenland))	100%	0%	0%	0%
RJU/7DE.	Undulate Ray (English Channel)	100%	0%	0%	0%
RNG/5B67-	Roundnose Grenadier (Western)	0%	0%	100%	0%
SAN/2A3A4.	Sandeels	0%	0%	100%	0%
SBR/678-	Red Seabream (Western)	81%	0%	19%	0%
SOL/07A.	Sole (Irish Sea)	63%	32%	3%	2%

SOL/07D.	Sole (Eastern Channel)	100%	0%	0%	0%
SOL/07E.	Sole (Western Channel)	99%	0%	0%	1%
SOL/24-C.	Sole (North Sea)	94%	0%	6%	0%
SOL/56-14	Sole (West of Scotland)	2%	17%	81%	1%
SOL/7FG.	Sole (7fg)	93%	0%	0%	6%
SOL/7HJK.	Sole (7hjk)	99%	0%	1%	0%
SPR/2AC4-C	Sprat (North Sea)	19%	0%	81%	0%
SPR/7DE.	Sprat (English Channel)	100%	0%	0%	0%
SRX/07D.	Skates and Rays (Eastern Channel)	97%	0%	1%	1%
SRX/2AC4-C	Skates and Rays (North Sea)	50%	0%	50%	0%
SRX/67AKXD	Skates and Rays (Western)	76%	4%	14%	5%
SRX/89-C.	Skates and Rays (8,9)	12%	0%	14%	74%
T/B/2AC4-C	Turbot and Brill (North Sea)	73%	0%	27%	0%
USK/04-C.	Tusk (North Sea)	10%	0%	90%	0%
USK/04-N.	Tusk (Norway 4)	3%	0%	97%	0%
USK/1214EI	Tusk (1,2,14)	27%	0%	73%	0%
USK/567EI.	Tusk (Western)	0%	0%	100%	0%
WHB/1X14	Blue Whiting (Northern)	6%	4%	89%	0%
WHG/07A.	Whiting (Irish Sea)	3%	92%	2%	3%
WHG/2AC4.	Whiting (North Sea)	18%	0%	82%	0%
WHG/56-14	Whiting (West of Scotland)	2%	1%	97%	0%
WHG/7X7A-C	Whiting (Celtic Sea)	85%	9%	6%	0%

13. Annex 2: UK landings between 2012-2020

Stock code	Stock name	Average UK landings by DA, 2012-2020 (t)			
		England	NI	Scotland	Wales
ALB/AN05N	Albacore (North Atlantic)	0	7	39	0
ALF/3X14-	Alfonsinos (3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,12,14)	1	0	0	0
ANF/04-N.	Anglerfish (Norway 4)	31	0	84	0
ANF/07.	Anglerfish (7)	4,858	182	1,002	278
ANF/2AC4-C	Anglerfish (North Sea)	790	15	6,843	0
ANF/56-14	Anglerfish (West of Scotland)	385	20	2,624	0
ARU/567.	Greater Silver Smelt (Western)	4	0	1	0
B/L/05B-F.	Ling and Blue Ling (Faroese Waters)	1	0	49	0
BFT/AE45WM	Bluefin Tuna (North East Atlantic)	0	0	0	0
BLI/24-	Blue Ling (North Sea)	0	0	8	0
BLI/5B67-	Blue Ling (Western)	2	0	445	0
BOR/678-	Boarfish (Western)	24	0	942	0
BSF/56712-	Black Scabbardfish (Western)	0	0	73	0
C/H/05B-F.	Cod and Haddock (Faroes)	3	0	527	0
COD/07A.	Cod (Irish Sea)	4	88	2	0
COD/07D.	Cod (Eastern Channel)	82	0	0	0
COD/1/2B.	Cod (Svalbard)	6,744	0	0	0
COD/1N2AB.	Cod (Arcto-Norwegian)	6,404	0	0	0
COD/2A3AX4	Cod (North Sea)	3,036	3	11,872	0
COD/5BE6A	Cod (West of Scotland)	10	1	337	0
COD/5W6-14	Rockall Cod	1	0	27	0
COD/7XAD34	Cod (Celtic Sea)	300	10	17	1
COD/N1GL14	Cod (Greenland)	775	0	0	0
COD/N3M.	Cod (NAFO 3M)	505	0	0	0
DGS/15X14	Spurdog (Western)	24	0	1	0
DWS/56789-	Deep-sea Sharks (Western)	0	0	0	0
FLX/05B-F.	Flatfish (Faroes)	0	0	9	0
GHL/1/2INT	Greenland Halibut (International 1,2)	12	0	0	0
GHL/1N2AB.	Greenland Halibut (Norway 1,2)	18	0	0	0
GHL/2A-C46	Greenland Halibut (North Sea and West of Scotland)	1	0	215	0
GHL/5-14GL	Greenland Halibut (Greenland)	1	0	0	0
HAD/07A.	Haddock (Irish Sea)	1	739	24	0
HAD/1N2AB.	Haddock (Arcto-Norwegian)	384	0	0	0
HAD/2AC4.	NS Haddock	3,573	150	22,589	0
HAD/5BC6A.	Haddock (West of Scotland)	11	29	3,084	0
HAD/6B1214	Haddock (Rockall)	0	0	2,773	0
HAD/7X7A34	Haddock (Celtic Sea)	628	157	99	2
HER/07A/MM	Herring (Irish Sea)	145	4,866	0	1
HER/1/2-	Herring (ASH)	27	1	4,389	0

HER/4AB.	Herring (North Sea)	15,161	5,351	47,784	0
HER/4CXB7D	Herring (Southern North Sea and Eastern Channel)	3,786	0	8	0
HER/5B6ANB	Herring (West of Scotland)	1,743	853	5,282	0
HER/7EF.	Herring (Western Channel and Bristol Channel)	227	0	0	0
HER/7G-K.	Herring (Celtic Sea)	0	70	0	2
HKE/2AC4-C	Hake (North Sea)	1,328	2	2,476	0
HKE/571214	Hake (Western)	2,741	109	2,846	7
JAX/2A-14	Horse Mackerel (Western)	3,635	1,299	755	0
JAX/4BC7D	Horse Mackerel (Southern North Sea and Eastern Channel)	3,719	8	59	0
L/W/2AC4-C	Lemon Sole and Witch (North Sea)	405	4	1,333	0
LEZ/07.	Megrims (7)	2,260	6	222	154
LEZ/2AC4-C	Megrims (North Sea)	61	0	1,362	0
LEZ/56-14	Megrims (West of Scotland)	21	2	749	0
LIN/04-C.	Ling (North Sea)	315	1	2,170	0
LIN/04-N.	Ling (Norway 4)	53	0	57	0
LIN/05EI.	Ling 5	0	0	1	0
LIN/1/2.	Ling 1,2	1	0	1	0
LIN/6X14.	Ling (Western)	567	17	1,922	6
mac.27.nea	Mackerel (species level)	23,236	15,259	168,195	1
MAC/2A34.	Mackerel (North Sea)	172	0	327	0
MAC/2CX14-	Mackerel (Western)	14,326	7,191	90,331	1
MAC/*4A-EN	Mackerel (special condition)	8,737	7,836	76,662	0
MAC/*2AN-	Mackerel (special condition)	0	232	875	0
NEP/04-N.	Nephrops (Norway 4)	0	0	0	0
NEP/07.	Nephrops (7)	138	6,042	519	3
NEP/2AC4-C	Nephrops (North Sea)	1,507	376	9,286	2
NEP/5BC6.	Nephrops (West of Scotland)	106	1,416	9,934	2
NOP/2A3A4.	Norway Pout (North Sea)	11	0	4	0
OTH/04-N.	Other Species (Norway 4)	907	0	1,291	0
OTH/05B-F.	Other Species (Faroes)	0	0	105	0
OTH/1N2AB.	Other Species (Norway 1,2)	56	0	0	0
OTH/1N2AB.	Other Species (Norway 1,2)	56	0	0	0
PLE/07A.	Plaice (Irish Sea)	51	26	0	2
PLE/2A3AX4	Plaice (North Sea)	9,877	4	4,304	0
PLE/56-14	Plaice (West of Scotland)	1	1	106	0
PLE/7DE.	Plaice (English Channel)	1,793	1	15	16
PLE/7FG.	Plaice (7fg)	33	0	0	4
PLE/7HJK.	Plaice (7hjk)	17	0	1	0
POK/05B-F.	Saithe (Faroes)	16	0	225	0
POK/1N2AB.	Saithe (Norway 1,2)	376	0	4	0
POK/2C3A4	Saithe (North Sea)	3,543	4	6,032	0
POK/56-14	Saithe (West of Scotland)	301	0	2,858	0
POK/7/3411	Saithe (Celtic Sea)	104	7	2	0
POL/07.	Pollack (7)	1,429	36	5	2

POL/56-14	Pollack (West of Scotland)	0	1	25	0
PRA/2AC4-C	Northern Prawn (North Sea)	1	0	0	0
RED/05B-F.	Redfish (Faroes)	0	0	1	0
RED/51214S	Redfish [Shallow Pelagic] (5,12,14)	0	0	0	0
RED/N1G14D	Redfish [Deep pelagic] (Greenland))	26	0	0	0
RJU/7DE.	Undulate Ray (English Channel)	14	0	0	0
RNG/5B67-	Roundnose Grenadier (Western)	0	0	8	0
SAN/2A3A4.	Sandeels	0	0	1,621	0
SBR/678-	Red Seabream (Western)	1	0	0	0
SOL/07A.	Sole (Irish Sea)	10	5	1	0
SOL/07D.	Sole (Eastern Channel)	435	0	2	0
SOL/07E.	Sole (Western Channel)	666	0	3	6
SOL/24-C.	Sole (North Sea)	592	0	37	0
SOL/56-14	Sole (West of Scotland)	0	0	2	0
SOL/7FG.	Sole (7fg)	178	0	0	12
SOL/7HJK.	Sole (7hjk)	47	0	0	0
SPR/2AC4-C	Sprat (North Sea)	119	0	494	0
SPR/7DE.	Sprat (English Channel)	2,648	0	0	0
SRX/07D.	Skates and Rays (Eastern Channel)	217	0	3	3
SRX/2AC4-C	Skates and Rays (North Sea)	358	0	356	0
SRX/67AKXD	Skates and Rays (Western)	1,505	82	284	102
SRX/89-C.	Skates and Rays (8,9)	0	0	0	0
T/B/2AC4-C	Turbot and Brill (North Sea)	354	1	130	0
USK/04-C.	Tusk (North Sea)	6	0	49	0
USK/04-N.	Tusk (Norway 4)	0	0	2	0
USK/1214EI	Tusk (1,2,14)	1	0	2	0
USK/567EI.	Tusk (Western)	0	0	73	0
WHB/1X14	Blue Whiting (Northern)	2,674	1,800	36,884	0
WHG/07A.	Whiting (Irish Sea)	1	20	1	1
WHG/2AC4.	Whiting (North Sea)	1,888	22	8,608	1
WHG/56-14	Whiting (West of Scotland)	4	1	183	0
WHG/7X7A-C	Whiting (Celtic Sea)	886	96	61	1

14. Annex 3: UK Zonal Attachment 2012-2016

Stock code	Stock name	UK Zonal Attachment 2012-16			
		England	NI	Scotland	Wales
ALB/AN05N	Albacore (North Atlantic)	98%	0%	0%	2%
ALF/3X14-	Alfonsinos (3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,12,14)	93%	0%	6%	0%
ANF/07.	Anglerfish (7)	87%	1%	0%	8%
ANF/2AC4-C	Anglerfish (North Sea)	2%	0%	98%	0%
ANF/56-14	Anglerfish (West of Scotland)	0%	0%	100%	0%
ARU/1/2.	Greater silver smelt 1,2	0%	0%	100%	0%
ARU/3A4-C	Greater silver smelt North sea	0%	0%	100%	0%
ARU/567.	Greater Silver Smelt (Western)	0%	0%	100%	0%
BFT/AE45WM	Bluefin Tuna (North East Atlantic)	56%	0%	1%	41%
BLI/24-	Blue Ling (North Sea)	0%	0%	100%	0%
BLI/5B67-	Blue Ling (Western)	1%	0%	99%	0%
BOR/678-	Boarfish (Western)	99%	0%	1%	0%
BSF/56712-	Black Scabbardfish (Western)	0%	0%	100%	0%
COD/07A.	Cod (Irish Sea)	6%	49%	2%	30%
COD/07D.	Cod (Eastern Channel)	100%	0%	0%	0%
COD/2A3AX4	Cod (North Sea)	8%	0%	92%	0%
COD/5BE6A	Cod (West of Scotland)	0%	1%	99%	0%
COD/5W6-14	Rockall Cod	0%	0%	100%	0%
COD/7XAD34	Cod (Celtic Sea)	82%	0%	0%	16%
DGS/15X14	Spurdog (Western)	43%	6%	4%	45%
DWS/56789-	Deep-sea Sharks (Western)	69%	0%	31%	0%
GHL/2A-C46	Greenland Halibut (North Sea and West of Scotland)	0%	0%	100%	0%
HAD/07A.	Haddock (Irish Sea)	1%	53%	2%	35%
HAD/2AC4.	NS Haddock	3%	0%	97%	0%
HAD/5BC6A.	Haddock (West of Scotland)	0%	2%	98%	0%
HAD/6B1214	Haddock (Rockall)	0%	0%	100%	0%
HAD/7X7A34	Haddock (Celtic Sea)	85%	0%	0%	14%
HER/06ACL.	Clyde Herring	0%	0%	100%	0%
HER/07A/MM	Herring (Irish Sea)	4%	21%	13%	5%
HER/2A47DX	Herring (North Sea bycatch)	100%	0%	0%	0%
HER/4AB.	Herring (North Sea)	12%	0%	88%	0%
HER/4CXB7D	Herring (Southern North Sea and Eastern Channel)	100%	0%	0%	0%
HER/5B6ANB	Herring (West of Scotland)	0%	1%	99%	0%
HER/7EF.	Herring (Western Channel and Bristol Channel)	98%	0%	0%	0%
HER/7G-K.	Herring (Celtic Sea)	6%	0%	0%	94%
HKE/2AC4-C	Hake (North Sea)	0%	0%	100%	0%
HKE/571214	Hake (Western)	26%	0%	73%	1%
JAX/2A-14	Horse Mackerel (Western)	22%	0%	72%	0%
JAX/4BC7D	Horse Mackerel (Southern North Sea and Eastern Channel)	99%	0%	1%	0%

L/W/2AC4-C	Lemon Sole and Witch (North Sea)	29%	0%	71%	0%
LEZ/07.	Megrims (7)	90%	0%	0%	10%
LEZ/2AC4-C	Megrims (North Sea)	0%	0%	100%	0%
LEZ/56-14	Megrims (West of Scotland)	0%	0%	100%	0%
LIN/04-C.	Ling (North Sea)	0%	0%	100%	0%
LIN/05EI.	Ling 5	0%	0%	100%	0%
LIN/1/2.	Ling 1,2	0%	0%	100%	0%
LIN/6X14.	Ling (Western)	19%	0%	79%	2%
mac.27.nea	Mackerel (species level)	2%	0%	98%	0%
MAC/2A34.	Mackerel (North Sea)	ZA at species level only			
MAC/2CX14-	Mackerel (Western)				
NEP/07.	Nephrops (7)	16%	46%	1%	27%
NEP/2AC4-C	Nephrops (North Sea)	33%	0%	67%	0%
NEP/5BC6.	Nephrops (West of Scotland)	0%	3%	97%	0%
NOP/2A3A4.	Norway Pout (North Sea)	0%	0%	100%	0%
PLE/07A.	Plaice (Irish Sea)	27%	18%	4%	48%
PLE/2A3AX4	Plaice (North Sea)	90%	0%	10%	0%
PLE/56-14	Plaice (West of Scotland)	0%	2%	98%	0%
PLE/7DE.	Plaice (English Channel)	97%	0%	0%	0%
PLE/7FG.	Plaice (7fg)	69%	0%	0%	31%
PLE/7HJK.	Plaice (7hjk)	100%	0%	0%	0%
POK/2C3A4	Saithe (North Sea)	0%	0%	100%	0%
POK/56-14	Saithe (West of Scotland)	0%	0%	100%	0%
POK/7/3411	Saithe (Celtic Sea)	58%	2%	1%	38%
POL/07.	Pollack (7)	89%	1%	0%	5%
POL/56-14	Pollack (West of Scotland)	0%	3%	97%	0%
PRA/2AC4-C	Northern Prawn (North Sea)	0%	0%	100%	0%
RED/51214D	Redfish [Deep Pelagic] (5,12,14)	0%	0%	100%	0%
RED/51214S	Redfish [Shallow Pelagic] (5,12,14)	0%	0%	100%	0%
RJE/7FG.	Small-eyed Ray (7fg)	67%	0%	0%	33%
RJU/7DE.	Undulate Ray (English Channel)	93%	0%	0%	0%
RNG/5B67-	Roundnose Grenadier (Western)	0%	0%	100%	0%
SAN/2A3A4.	Sandeels	98%	0%	2%	0%
SBR/678-	Red Seabream (Western)	92%	0%	0%	0%
SOL/07A.	Sole (Irish Sea)	32%	13%	1%	50%
SOL/07D.	Sole (Eastern Channel)	100%	0%	0%	0%
SOL/07E.	Sole (Western Channel)	86%	0%	0%	0%
SOL/24-C.	Sole (North Sea)	100%	0%	0%	0%
SOL/56-14	Sole (West of Scotland)	0%	14%	86%	0%
SOL/7FG.	Sole (7fg)	77%	0%	0%	23%
SOL/7HJK.	Sole (7hjk)	100%	0%	0%	0%
SPR/2AC4-C	Sprat (North Sea)	99%	0%	1%	0%
SPR/7DE.	Sprat (English Channel)	99%	0%	0%	0%
SRX/07D.	Skates and Rays (Eastern Channel)	100%	0%	0%	0%
SRX/2AC4-C	Skates and Rays (North Sea)	62%	0%	38%	0%
SRX/67AKXD	Skates and Rays (Western)	61%	1%	9%	24%
SRX/89-C.	Skates and Rays (8,9)	100%	0%	0%	0%
T/B/2AC4-C	Turbot and Brill (North Sea)	95%	0%	5%	0%

USK/04-C.	Tusk (North Sea)	0%	0%	100%	0%
USK/1214EI	Tusk (1,2,14)	0%	0%	100%	0%
USK/567EI.	Tusk (Western)	0%	0%	100%	0%
whb.27.1-91214	Blue whiting (species level)	0%	0%	100%	0%
WHB/1X14	Blue Whiting (Northern)	0%	0%	100%	0%
WHG/07A.	Whiting (Irish Sea)	4%	42%	4%	36%
WHG/2AC4.	Whiting (North Sea)	24%	0%	76%	0%
WHG/56-14	Whiting (West of Scotland)	0%	2%	98%	0%
WHG/7X7A-C	Whiting (Celtic Sea)	74%	0%	0%	23%