Amending the economic link licence condition

Islands Communities Impact Assessment (ICIA)

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Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
gov.scot

ECONOMIC LINK - ISLAND COMMUNITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Amending the Economic Link Licence Condition in Sea Fishing Licenses

STEP ONE – DEVELOP A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF YOUR OBJECTIVES

What are the objectives of the policy, strategy or service?

The Scottish Government committed to strengthening the economic link licence condition for Scottish registered fishing vessels to deliver greater benefits to Scotland, and its fisheries-dependent areas, from Scottish fishing opportunities. Licence conditions are to be amended so that landings into Scotland form the main basis for compliance with the condition.

Current licence conditions apply to vessels over 10 metres in length landing more than two tonnes of quota stocks and provides licensees with a number of ways in which an economic link to the United Kingdom may be established, including by:

- By landing 50% of quota stocks caught in any calendar year into UK ports ("the landings target");
- By employing crew 50% of whom normally reside in the UK;
- By incurring 50% of operating expenditure in the UK; or
- If a licence holder fails to meets any of these options, or a combination thereof, they are required to provide quota to their relevant authority – so called "Gifted Quota".

On 30 August 2017, the Scottish Government issued a public consultation seeking views on the following proposals:

- Making landings into Scotland the main basis for complying with the economic link licence condition and that options for demonstrating an economic link to Scotland through crewing and/or operating expenditure should be removed (on the basis that they provide less economic benefit than direct landings into Scotland).
- That the landings target should increase from 50% to 55%.
- That there should be transitional arrangements in relation to landings of pelagic fish.
- For those vessels not meeting the landings target, the option of gifting quota to the Scottish Government should continue but with a revised formula for calculating the quota owing to the Scottish Government in lieu of missed landings.

Following the consultation and having considered responses to it, subsequent feedback from interested parties and other available evidence, the Scottish Government will introduce amended economic link licence condition in line with the proposals set out above. In addition, the following arrangements will be introduced:

- The landings target will apply only to the eight quota species (mackerel, herring, *Nephrops*, cod, haddock, hake, monkfish and whiting) with the greatest landed value in Scotland (the "8 key species").

- The landings tonnage at which a vessel becomes eligible for economic link provisions will increase from two tonnes to ten tonnes.

Fishing opportunities arising from gifted quota will be allocated differently.

What are the intended impacts or outcomes?

The intention is that these amended licence conditions will result in additional landings of high value species into Scotland thereby increasing the socio-economic benefits to coastal communities from Scotland's fishing opportunities.

Landings into Scotland, as opposed to crewing and vessels' operating expenditure, are considered to offer a stronger economic link as, in general, they result in increased economic activity. Increased landings of the most valuable species will create opportunities in processing and other onshore industries.

This is particularly important for the pelagic fleet[1] where there are relatively low levels of labour intensity required to operate these vessels which limits the scope to spread economic benefits from pelagic fishing opportunities through crewing.

Vessels not meeting the landings target will instead gift quota to the Scottish Government. It is anticipated that the allocation of this gifted quota will bring socio-economic benefits to Scottish coastal communities.

How do these impacts potentially differ?

Modelling in Annex A demonstrates that the amendments will have the greatest impact on Scotland's pelagic fleet which currently land significant volumes of mackerel and herring abroad.

Scotland's pelagic fleet is concentrated in the landing districts of Fraserburgh, Peterhead and Shetland.

Impact on pelagic vessels

Pelagic vessels landing the majority of their catch abroad (whether registered in Fraserburgh, Peterhead or Shetland) have previously complied with economic link

[1] Pelagic fleet means vessels in membership of a sectoral group which predominately catch pelagic stocks.

provisions through the residency of their crew. As this option will no longer be available, these vessels will be required to land the mandatory percentages of their catch into Scottish ports or provide the Scottish Government with quota for onward distribution. Though we consider that these vessels will be impacted, we do not consider that the new arrangements will be overly burdensome (please see accompanying BRIA for additional details).

Impact on pelagic processors

The main pelagic processing plants are located near the Scottish ports where the Scottish pelagic fleet are based and land (Peterhead, Fraserburgh and Shetland). These businesses will benefit from the change if more fish is landed and ultimately processed in Scotland (please see accompanying BRIA for additional details).

Summary

Modelling in Annex A shows the three landing districts of Scotland will be most impacted as they administer large pelagic vessels which land significant volumes of mackerel and herring abroad. One of these three areas is the Shetland Isles where, over the period 2015-2019, 8 individual businesses (each owning one vessel) landed in total 297,820 tonnes abroad. Though these Shetland based vessels will be impacted, vessels will similarly be impacted in Peterhead and Fraserburgh.

It is anticipated that the policy change will result in additional landings into Scotland which will benefit pelagic processors.

STEP TWO – GATHER YOUR DATA AND IDENTIFY YOUR STAKEHOLDERS

What data is available about the current situation in the islands?

All commercial fishing vessels are required to provide information on their fishing activities. This includes species caught, area of capture, type of fishing gear used, and port of landing. Given the number of vessels involved, this gives rise to a significant data set.

Below we set out data held in relation to:

1. Landings by all vessels registered in selected island community 2015-2019. Please go to the modelling in Annex B.

2. Data on how the allocation of gifted quota benefited island communities between 2015-2019

Established practice has been for the Scottish Government to award catching opportunities arising from gifted quota to the 10 metre and under, non-sector group

("10mu"). It is important to note that the management arrangements for this group differ significantly for arrangements for sectoral vessels.[2]

Catch opportunities for stocks covered by Total Allowable Catches (TACs) for the 10mu vessels are limited and they fish against a common, national pool of quota. The Scottish Government has sought to utilise fishing opportunities arising from gifted quota to extend fishing opportunities for the 10mu sector.

For the period 2015-2019, the following quotas arising from gifted quota were awarded to the Scottish 10mu group on at least one occasion:

- North Sea: cod, haddock, whiting, anglerfish, skates and rays, ling, *Nephrops,* hake.
- West of Scotland: pollack

Please see Annex C – Allocation of gifted quota and final uptake for 10mu non-sector vessels in period 2015-2019 for a breakdown of quantities provided in each year.

It should be noted that the Scottish Government seeks to obtain fishing opportunities, for stocks where there has been an identifiable fishing need by 10mu vessels.

Below we now present an analysis of how 10 mu vessels in each of the island communities explored have benefited from quota gifting in the period 2015-19. Please also see Annex D – Landings by island vessels of stocks that Scottish Government received the gifted quota between 2015-2019 for further details.

Orkney

Orkney administered vessels in the 10mu group overwhelmingly focus on shellfish stocks which are not restricted by TACs and therefore have relatively low landings of quota stocks. This is reflected in the landings data, for example, catches of North Sea stocks such as cod (5 tonnes) and Nephrops (17 tonnes) by 10mu vessels during the period. That being the case, fishing opportunities arising from gifted quota have not been utilised by Orkney based 10mu vessels to any significant degree.

Shetland

Of the three island communities explored, Shetland administered 10mu vessels land the greatest volume of demersal fish covered by TACs. Given this catching capacity the Scottish Government has sought gifted quota to allow for additional catching opportunities which has benefitted these vessels. In particular, Shetland 10mu vessels have benefitted from opportunities obtained from gifted quota for North Sea cod (Shetland vessels catch nearly 90% of all catches by the 10mu

[2] Sectoral vessels are vessels in membership of Producer Organisation or Quota Management Group. These bodies are given quota management responsibility for the vessels they administer, including the capacity to give vessels individual catch allocations.

fleet, anglerfish (Shetland vessels catch 40% of all catches by the 10mu grouping) and skates and rays (Shetland vessels caught 65% of all catches by the 10mu fleet during the period).

Western Isles

Landings of shellfish and *Nephrops* (West of Scotland) dominate landings made by vessels administered in the Western Isles. 10 metre and under Vessels based in the Western Isles land relatively small opportunities for quota species and therefore of the three island communities explored, they saw the least benefit from fishing opportunities arising from the distribution of quota gifts.

Landings of key species into and out with Scotland

As can be seen in Table 4 above, between 2015-2019, vessels registered in Shetland landed most of their catch 62% abroad (this high proportion is on account of Shetland's pelagic fleet) and 38% into Scotland (landed by the vast majority of the Shetland based fleet). Vessels registered in Orkney and the Western Isles landed 99% of their catch into Scotland with only 1% of their landings abroad for Orkney and no landings abroad by vessels from the Western Isles.

Landings into the rest of the UK were less than 1% for all islands.

For further details, please refer to the table 4: *Total landings of eight key quota species by vessels based in Orkney, Shetland and the Western Isles (Stornoway) abroad and into Scotland between 2015-2019.*

Who are your key Stakeholders?

- Aberdeen Fish Producers' Organisation
- Aberdeenshire Council
- Argyll and Bute Council
- Comhairle nan Eilean Siar
- Denholm Fishselling
- Interfish
- Klondyke Group
- Lunar Group (Producer Organisation, Fishing and Processing)
- Macduff Shellfish (Scotland) Ltd
- Orkney Fisheries Association
- Orkney Fishermen's Society Ltd
- Pelagia Shetland
- Scottish Association of Fish Producer Organisations
- Scottish Fishermen's Organisation
- Scottish Pelagic Fishermen's Association
- Scottish Pelagic Processors Association Ltd
- Scottish Seafood Association
- Scottish Whitefish Producers Association Ltd
- Shetland Fish Producer Organisation
- Shetland Fishermen's Association

- Shetland Islands Council
- United Kingdom Association of Fish Producer Organisations
- West of Scotland Fish Producer Organisation
- Western Isles Fishermen's Association

How does any existing data differ between islands?

The data used in modelling is of the same standard for all islands.

Are there any existing design features or mitigations in place?

To address concerns raised over a potential lack of pelagic processing capacity, the landings target is to be increased incrementally to 55% over three years for pelagic stocks.

Presently, many in the pelagic fleet meet the economic link licence condition via the crewing provision. The removal of this option is expected to impact those vessels in particular as it is expected that they will need to change their landing patterns at least to some extent to comply with the new condition (or provide quota gifts). Therefore, a staged approach is to be introduced with a 30% landing target in year 1, rising to 40% in year 2, before reaching the full 55% in year 3.

Feedback received during the consultation highlighted a lack of processing capacity and/or market for some quota species in Scotland. Taking into account this feedback, the Scottish Government will limit the species covered by the landings target to the eight most valuable species landed into Scotland. These are herring, mackerel, *Nephrops*, haddock, monkfish, cod, hake and whiting.

In addition, the tonnage at which vessels will qualify for economic link criteria will increase from two to ten tonnes. This will remove from scope vessels landing relatively small amounts of the eight key species.

We would also highlight action the Scottish Government is already acting to support processors and market growth for Scottish fish.

For example, in 2021-22 we provided £14 million through our Marine Fund Scotland (MFS) to promote innovation in sustainable practices, allowing businesses to explore new markets, and supporting our coastal communities.[3] The MFS for 2022-23 has been updated to align with the Blue Economy Vision and will continue to enable projects aimed at delivering benefits and supporting innovation for the seafood and wider marine sectors.[4] We also worked with the key trade bodies across the wider food and drink sector to develop a COVID-19 Recovery Plan which was announced in November 2020 and have committed £15 million to support the plan through to 2023.[5]

[3] Marine and fisheries grants - gov.scot (www.gov.scot)
[4] Supporting documents - A Blue Economy Vision for Scotland - gov.scot (www.gov.scot)
[5] Recovery Plan | Scotland Food and Drink

A key element of support provided by the Scottish Government is the funding we deliver to Seafood Scotland, the national trade and marketing body for seafood in Scotland; a body which includes many fishing Producer Organisations.[6] [7] The Scottish Government will keep the policy change under review and may adapt if necessary.
STEP THREE - CONSULTATION **Is there are information already gathered through previous engagements?** **How will you carry out your consultation and in what timescales? Public meetings/Local Authorities/key Stakeholders** **What questions will you ask when considering how to address island realities?** **Separate consultation events for Island communities/Local Authorities?** **The views of island communities - Information gathered through consultations** The consultation took place before the Islands Scotland Act 2018. However, there was a great deal of engagement with key stakeholders - including island stakeholders. Indeed, to inform their consultation response the Shetland based PO (Shetland Fish Producers Organisation) which represents Shetland based pelagic vessels alongside the Scottish Fishermens Organisation (which represents many mainland based pelagic fleet vessels) commissioned consultants to conduct a review of amendments to the landings target. There were also consultation responses from a number of Shetland stakeholders, such as the local authority and Shetland Fishermen's Association, along with fishers based in the area. Representatives from Shetland were also spoken to as part of the Business Regulatory Impact Assessment. We would note that prior to the public consultation, there was engagement with pelagic industry representatives on increasing landings into Scotland, including whether the policy objective could be achieved through non-regulatory means. These meetings included representation from Shetland and the North East.

[6] Producer Organisations are officially recognised bodies set up at the initiative of fishery (or aquaculture) producers. They play an essential role in reducing the fragmentation of the fisheries sector, collectively managing the activities of their members, promoting sustainable fishing, and matching supplies with market demands

[7] Welcome to Seafood Scotland | Business Development Service in Scotland

Having reached the conclusion that the policy objective could not be achieved through non-regulatory means, on 30 August 2017, the Scottish Government issued a consultation seeking views on proposed amendments to the economic link licence condition contained in all sea fishing licences for vessels over 10 metres in length landing more than two tonnes of quota species.[8]

The consultation included a detailed explanation as to why changes to the economic link licence condition were being considered and sought feedback on the proposed changes.

154 responses to the consultation were received, with 107 individual responses and 47 on behalf of organisations. 63 individual fishermen responded, many of whom were pelagic fishermen.

Fish processors mainly agreed with the proposals as it was expected they would result in increased supplies of fish and provide much needed support for employment in the areas of Scotland where they are based. Some called for higher targets (in excess of the proposed 55% target), for specific species only and others called for the target of 55% to be introduced immediately.

Many respondents associated with the pelagic catching sector voiced opposition to the proposed change and in particular noted (i) concern about the impact on their businesses as a result of the change and (ii) concern about Scottish processors' ability to manage an increase in supply. Some other respondents, not directly connected with the pelagic industry, were concerned about the negative effects on vessels which land the majority of their catch outside of Scotland but into other parts of the UK, and the impact of increased quota gifting on whitefish leasing prices.[9]

Local authorities tended to support the proposals overall but some disagreed with the transitional period for the pelagic fleet and the quota gifting arrangements which were seen as a providing less economic benefit than landings.

Orkney Islands

There was support for the policy change from the Orkney Fisheries Association. They agreed that additional landings into Scotland would result in socio-economic benefits. The association supported transitional arrangements as this would give time for catchers and processors to adjust.

Shetland Islands

Though there was general support for the aim of achieving greater landings into Scotland there was opposition to the mechanism for doing so as set out in the

[8] Consultation on a proposal to amend the economic link licence condition - Scottish Government - Citizen Space

[9] "Leasing" or "swapping" quota is where fishers engage with holders of sea fish quota to obtain that fishing opportunity. There is usually a cost in conducting such exchanges either financially or in alternative fishing opportunity.

consultation document. Those opposed included: the Shetland Fishermen's Association, the island's Producer Organisation and local authority.

The reasoning given for opposition to the change by stakeholders in Shetland were in line with reasoning from those against the change elsewhere in Scotland.

Key themes highlighted were:

- Arrangements should continue as they are (as they believe this returns the greatest socio-economic benefit),
- There was a perceived lack of processing capacity within Scotland to handle the increase in pelagic stocks to be landed
- Scottish processors lacked access to key markets
- The change could impact on the viability of individual vessels to continue.

Western Isles

There was support for the change from the Western Isles Fishermen's Association and Comhairle nan Eilean Siar. They agreed that the change would bring socio-economic benefits to Scotland. They agreed with the staged approach for the pelagic sector. There were calls to change the methodology for allocating gifted quota- to allow quota to be distributed beyond the 10 metre and under sector only.

Argyll and Bute

Argyll and Bute Council (which includes some island communities) supported the proposed policy change. They wrote of the socio-economic benefits to fishing communities and the additional resilience that the change would bring. However, they supported the phased introduction of the policy change to ensure sufficient processing capacity.

STEP FOUR - ASSESSMENT

Does your assessment identify any unique impacts on island communities?

No evidence was presented as part of the consultation conducted in 2017 nor following subsequent discussions with relevant stakeholders that indicated that there were any unique island impacts that required to be taken into account.

- Demographic: It is not anticipated there will be any unique impacts.

- Economic: The policy change will impact pelagic vessels based in Shetland in the same way that it will impact pelagic vessels based in Fraserburgh and Peterhead. This may result in further landings into Shetland resulting in increased activity in the island's pelagic fish processing factory (and therefore increased employment prospects). However, the anticipated impacts both positive (for the processing sector) and negative (for the catching sector) are expected to be similar to mainland communities.

- Gaelic: N/A

- Social: The policy will not have a unique social impact on island communities in terms of deprivation and social exclusion in the islands.

Does your assessment identify any potential barriers or wider impacts?

No additional barriers have been identified, however, as mentioned in previous steps, pelagic fishermen, pelagic companies and some Producer Organisations expressed concerns that there is insufficient pelagic processing capacity, cold storage and freezing facilities in Scotland to enable pelagic fishermen to increase their landings significantly.

However, the pelagic processing sector has shown its ability to adapt to fluctuations in landings of stock and, in response to the consultation and in subsequent discussions with pelagic processors, generally they expressed confidence in their ability to handle the additional anticipated supply of fish.

Are there mitigations already in place for these impacts raised?

Please see step two: *Are there any existing design features or mitigations in place?*

Is a full Island Communities Impact Assessment required?

You should now determine whether, in your opinion, your policy, strategy or service is likely to have an effect on an island community which is significantly different from its effect on other communities (including other island communities).

Are there mitigations in place for the impacts identified and noted above from stakeholders and community consultations?

No significantly different impacts for islands communities are expected therefore no specific mitigations have been put in place to address this. However, mitigations for scheme wide impacts have been addressed. Please see step two: *Are there any existing design features or mitigations in place?* To see the mitigation schemes for impacts above for further details.

Does the evidence show different circumstances or different expectations or needs, or different experiences or outcomes (such as levels of satisfaction, or different rates of participation)?

Engagement with industry, particularly the consultation, clearly shows that those associated with pelagic vessels which land large quantities of species abroad oppose the proposed changes.

There is broad support from other sections of the fishing industry, the processing sector and related industries for the proposed changes.

Are these different effects likely?

This policy change will have the greatest impact on the pelagic fleet landing mackerel and herring outside of Scotland and pelagic processors. The pelagic fleet are primarily registered in the Fraserburgh, Peterhead and Shetland districts as set out above. To a large degree, pelagic vessels impacted (and their representative bodies) have highlighted potential impacts on their businesses and their concerns over wider impact. We expect the impact on the pelagic fleet which lands abroad to be similar regardless of whether they are registered in Shetland, Fraserburgh or Peterhead.

The same position is true for pelagic processors (which are based in Shetland, Fraserburgh and Peterhead) we would expect additional landings to these processors and the impacts to be similar regardless of location.

In relation to quota gifting we expect to see a continuation of the current trend in uptake of fishing opportunities whereby Shetland based 10mu vessels will continue to see a disproportionate benefit due to the location of fish stocks and capacity of the fleet to catch the arising opportunities.

Are these effects significantly different?

No, whilst Shetland will be impacted to a greater extent (in relative terms of the number of vessels which land large volumes of pelagic stocks abroad), the impact on these businesses is consistent with their equivalents in Fraserburgh and Peterhead.

Could the effect amount to a disadvantage for an island community compared to the mainland or between island groups?

As set out above we would not expect to see a significant disadvantage for Shetland based vessels relative to those in other communities which land large quantities of pelagic stocks abroad. We would expect to see benefits to the Shetland islands processing sector and we would expect to see benefits to the islands as a result of the allocation of gifted quota.

A full Islands Community Impact Assessment is NOT required

In preparing the ICIA, I have formed an opinion that our policy, strategy or service is **NOT** likely to have an effect on an island community which is significantly different from its effect on other communities (including other island communities). The reason for this is detailed below.

Reason for not completing a full ICIA:

Having considered the responses to the consultation carried out in 2017, separate discussions with stakeholders likely to be affected by the policy change and available data, there is no evidence to suggest that the policy change will have an effect on an island community which is significantly different from its effect on other communities.

Therefore, we do not consider that a full ICIA is required in relation to amending economic link criteria as the policy change is unlikely to have an effect on an island community which is significantly different from its effect on other communities in Scotland.

Screening ICIA completed by: Marta Machut

Position: International Fisheries – Policy Manager

Signature and date: Marta Machut 15 August 2022

ICIA authorised: Allan Gibb

Position: Acting Deputy Director, Sea Fisheries

Signature and date: 02/09/2022

Annex A

	Scotland		Outside of Scotland[10]		Total landings	
	tonnes	**value [£]**	**tonnes**	**value [£]**	**tonnes**	**value [£]**
Fraserburgh	232,447	173,591,640	236,215	193,498,424	468,661	367,090,064
Peterhead	206,617	159,132,657	38,809	36,467,060	245,426	195,599,717
Shetland	119,352	97,890,691	297,820	246,191,738	417,171	344,082,429
Total	**558,416**	**430,614,988**	**572,844**	**476,157,222**	**1,131,258**	**906,772,210**

Table 1. Total landings of mackerel and herring by pelagic sectoral fleet registered in Fraserburgh, Peterhead and Shetland to Scotland and outside of Scotland between 2015-2019.

In addition to Table 1 above, Table 2 below, provides greater details on landings by the pelagic fleet vessels into and outside Scotland.

Fraserburgh and Peterhead (Scotland - mainland)[11]:

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
No of vessels	13	15	13	13	15
Value landing into Scotland	£54,233,298	£74,688,080	£68,325,159	£65,922,102	£69,555,659
Value landed outside Scotland	£37,852,419	£54,248,178	£45,428,957	£49,493,243	£42,942,686
Total Value	£92,085,717	£128,936,258	£113,754,115	£115,415,346	£112,498,345

Table 2. A breakdown of total value of mackerel and herring landings and number of pelagic fleet registered in Fraserburgh and Peterhead to Scotland and outside of Scotland between 2015-2019.

[10] There were no landings registered to the rest of the UK ports (rUK) between 2015-2019
[11] Fraserburgh and Peterhead figures have been combined to protect business confidentiality.

Shetland (Scotland – Island):

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
No of vessels	8	9	8	7	8
Value landing into Scotland	£11,761,067	£28,198,777	£21,177,980	£24,769,455	£11,983,412
Value landed outside Scotland	£47,118,766	£54,090,456	£49,096,512	£46,118,013	£49,767,992
Total Value	£58,879,833	£82,289,233	£70,274,492	£70,887,468	£61,751,404

Table 3. A breakdown of total value of mackerel and herring landings and number of pelagic fleet registered in Shetland to Scotland and outside of Scotland between 2015-2019.

Source: Marine Analytical Unit data

Annex B

This data provides an overview of key relevant data held for the fishing sector for three of Scotland's island communities: Orkney, Shetland and the Western Isles.

	Scotland		Outside of Scotland		Total landings	
	tonnes	**value [£]**	**tonnes**	**value [£]**	**tonnes**	**value [£]**
Orkney	23,420	42,366,295	290	800,680	23,710	43,166,975
Shetland	180,805	219,477,330	297,950	246,453,780	478,755	465,931,110
Western Isles	8,150	31,259,670	45	127,795	8,195	31,387,465
Total	**212,375**	**293,103,295**	**298,285**	**247,382,255**	**510,660**	**540,485,550**

Table 4: Total landings of the eight key quota species eight key quota species (mackerel, herring, Nephrops, cod, haddock, hake, monkfish and whiting) by vessels based in Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles (Stornoway) to Scotland and outside of Scotland between 2015-2019.[12]

Source: Marine Analytical Unit data: March 2022

[12] It is important to note that species such as scallops, brown crab and lobsters are not covered by TACs.

Annex C – Allocation of gifted quota and final uptake for 10mu non-sector vessels in period 2015-2019

The table below sets out, for each stock for which the Scottish Government received gifted quota:

	NS Nephrops			NS Cod			Anglerfish (NS Monkfish)			NS Skates and Rays			North Sea Ling		
	Initial Allocation	Gifted Quota	Final Landings	Initial Allocation	Gifted Quota	Final Landings	Initial Allocation	Gifted Quota	Final Landings	Initial Allocation	Gifted Quota	Final Landings	Initial Allocation	Gifted Quota	Final Landings
2019	502.97	30.00	513.97	98.47	37.00	172.27	2.31	27.00	32.31	1.50	13.00	11.50	1.27	8.50	6.77
2018	484.63	73.10	521.13	115.99	34.80	186.79	1.42	0.00	15.42	1.50	12.00	13.50	1.11	9.50	8.11
2017	427.08	82.00	644.28	102.40	6.00	179.40	1.01	6.00	7.01	1.20	6.00	10.10	1.10	10.00	6.60
2016	314.25	121.00	615.35	94.84	5.00	159.64	1.00	0.00	5.00	1.17	2.00	6.17	0.83	2.00	9.43
2015	384.61	115.00	440.71	88.98	0.00	115.10	1.10	0.00	3.60	1.21	0.00	2.81	0.72	0.00	2.82
		421.10	2735.44		82.80	813.20		33.00	63.33		33.00	44.08		30.00	33.72
	NS Haddock			NS Whiting			NS Hake			WS Pollack					
	Initial Allocation	Gifted Quota	Final Landings	Initial Allocation	Gifted Quota	Final Landings	Initial Allocation	Gifted Quota	Final Landings	Initial Allocation	Gifted Quota	Final Landings			
2019	6.44	20.00	14.14	0.42	5.50	20.12	0.00	15.00	5.00	4.81	7.00	4.81			
2018	6.18	0.00	21.18	0.51	0.00	3.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.82	0.00	4.82			
2017	6.94	4.00	18.94	0.30	0.00	6.30	0.00	0.00	0.10	4.80	0.00	4.80			
2016	5.97	0.00	11.47	0.28	5.00	1.78	0.00	0.00	1.40	4.85	0.00	4.85			
2015	5.93	0.00	5.93	0.29	0.00	2.09	0.00	0.00	0.10	4.85	0.00	4.85			
		24.00	71.66		10.50	33.80		15.00	6.60		7.00	24.11			

Table 5: Allocation of gifted quota and final uptake for 10mu non-sector vessels in period 2015-2019
Source: Marine Analytical Unit data: May 2022

Source: Marine Analytical Unit data

Initial Allocation - that is the tonnage quota share received by the Scottish 10mu non-sector following allocation of the UK's share of fishing quota opportunities.

Gifted Quota - The tonnage transferred to the Scottish Government (for 10mu non-sector vessels) from vessels in order to comply with the economic link licence condition.

Final Landings - 10mu non-sector vessels landed of each species in the calendar year.

To note: final landings may exceed sum of the initial allocation and gifted quota. This is because the Scottish Government acting on behalf of the non-sector 10 mu group is permitted to complete quota swaps to add or subtract to the group’s total holding.

Annex D – Landings by island vessels of stocks that Scottish Government received the gifted quota between 2015-2019

	NS Nephrops uptake by 10 mu sector			NS Cod uptake by 10mu sector			NS Monkfish uptake by 10mu sector			NS Skates and Rays uptake by 10mu sector			North Sea Ling uptake by 10mu sector		
	Orkney	Shetland	WI	Orkney	Shetland	WI	Orkney	Shetland	WI	Orkney	Shetland	WI	Orkney	Shetland	WI
2015	3.2	0.7			108.9	0.0		2.1			2.7			2.5	
2016	4.4	0.1		1.2	156.0	0.0	0.1	4.7		0.1	5.2		0.1	8.6	
2017	3.8	0.4		2.4	174.8	0.0		3.6		0.6	5.5		0.5	5.2	
2018	2.7			0.7	125.5		0.4	7.8			9.7		0.5	5.6	
2019	2.7	0.7		0.8	156.0		0.1	5.7		0.1	5.7		0	4.3	
	NS Haddock uptake by 10mu sector			NS Whiting uptake by 10mu sector			NS Hake uptake by 10mu sector			WS Pollack uptake by 10mu sector					
	Orkney	Shetland	WI	Orkney	Shetland	WI	Orkney	Shetland	WI	Orkney	Shetland	WI			
2015		1.0			0.1										
2016	0.1	4.1		0.0	0.2										
2017	0.3	3.7		0.0	0.1			0.0							
2018	0.1	6.9			0.7			0.0							
2019	0.4	5.4			1.7			0.0				0.0			

Table 6: Landings by island vessels of stocks that Scottish Government received the gifted quota between 2015-2019

Source: Marine Analytical Unit data: May 2022

This publication is available at **www.gov.scot**

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