

**Scottish  
Fisheries  
Statistics  
2003**



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## **1. Overview of The Scottish Fishing Fleet**

### **1.1 The regulation of the UK Fleet**

The structure and capacity of the UK and Scottish fishing fleets has, since 1983, been dictated primarily by the EU Common Fisheries Policy. Between 1997 and 2002 fleet structure was managed within the CFP through the fourth Multi Annual Guidance Programme (MAGP) designed to tailor fleet capacity to available fish stocks across the EU. Under this programme the UK fishing fleet was divided into eight of segments defined mainly by broad fishing method, (Pelagic Gears, Beam trawl, Demersal seines and nephrops, Lines & Nets, Shellfish-Mobile, Shellfish-Fixed, Distant Water and vessels under 10 metres) and capacity limits or effort reduction targets set for each segment. MAGP IV has now ended and has been replaced by global effort ceilings at member state level controlled through a system of entry/exit controls. In simple terms, a vessel can only enter the fleet when equivalent capacity has exited the fleet.

At a UK level, restrictive (closed) licensing has been the main UK Government instrument to bring the activities of the UK fishing fleet into line with MAGP and UK aims on fleet and catch management. Aside from a few limited exceptions, all vessels engaged in commercial sea fishing are required to hold a licence issued by UK Fisheries Departments. Current measures to manage the capacity of the UK fleet include an halt to the issuing of new licenses and detailed rules to govern the transfer and aggregation of existing licences. These licensing rules, including capacity penalties imposed when licences are transferred or aggregated, form the mechanism for bringing the capacity of the UK fleet into line with EU and UK objectives.

The UKs restrictive licensing controls, in combination with successive decommissioning schemes (1994-1997; 2001-2002 and 2003), explain many of the fleet statistics and trends within this publication and the figures are interpreted in this context where appropriate.

### **1.2 Fleet size**

2003 saw a continuation of recent changes to the Scottish fleet, either directly or indirectly prompted by measures designed to conserve vulnerable whitefish stocks, particularly (North Sea) Cod. The most important of these measures has been the 2003 decommissioning scheme under which 20 vessels over 10 metres in length were scrapped at Fraserburgh, 10 at Buckie, 6 at Lerwick, 5 at Peterhead, 2 at Aberdeen and one each at Kirkwall, Lochinver and Ayr.

There were 2,395 active fishing vessels based in Scotland at the end of 2003, a net reduction of 118 since 2002 (4.7 per cent), just under half of which is attributable to the 46 vessels decommissioned in 2003. Table I below shows that there were

reductions in the number of active vessels at 13 out of 18 districts, but 50 per cent of the Scottish total reduction in vessel numbers occurred in the North East of Scotland; where most of the whitefish fleet is based and where most vessels were decommissioned.

*Table 1: Changes in numbers of active Scottish based vessels 2002-03, by district.*

District	Number of active vessels		Change
	2002	2003	
<i>Oban</i>	148	152	+4
<i>Portree</i>	139	140	+1
<i>Stornoway</i>	336	336	0
<i>Kinlochbervie</i>	29	29	0
<i>Ullapool</i>	65	65	0
<i>Lochinver</i>	22	21	-1
<i>Pittenweem</i>	111	109	-2
<i>Orkney</i>	173	169	-4
<i>Mallaig</i>	102	98	-4
<i>Ayr</i>	158	152	-6
<i>Aberdeen</i>	96	89	-7
<i>Wick</i>	131	123	-8
<i>Eyemouth</i>	122	111	-11
<i>Peterhead</i>	124	112	-12
<i>Buckie</i>	90	77	-13
<i>Shetland</i>	222	208	-14
<i>Campbeltown</i>	196	182	-14
<i>Fraserburgh</i>	249	222	-27
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,513</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>-118</b>

**Source:** Table 6 and Scottish Fisheries Statistics 2002

These reductions have only affected vessels in the fleet greater than 10 metres in overall length. The number of vessels over 10 metres in length has been declining steadily since at least 1989 (Chart 2) and in 2003 stood at 763, down by 79 since 2002 and 570 fewer than in 1993 (-43 per cent; Table 1). The decline has affected all of the main catching sectors, demersal, pelagic and shellfish to a varying degree. The number of demersal vessels fell by 58 (15 per cent) in 2003 (Table 4), again largely as a result of decommissioning and the Scottish over 10 metres demersal fleet is now 48 per cent smaller than in 1993.

The number of vessels in the 10 metres and under fleet (1,632) has changed little since 2002 and has been relatively stable at around 1,600 vessels since 1993 (Table 1). It should be noted however, that the time series for the 10m & under segment suffers from an inconsistency that affects the recorded fleet size before and after

1993. In 1993 restrictive licensing was extended to all vessels of 10 metres and under in overall length, requiring all such vessels to apply for a licence to fish. The number of licence applications for these vessels revealed many more actively fishing than had been previously recorded.

### **1.3 Vessel capacity**

#### **1.3.1 Overall length**

The average length of vessel in the over 10m fleet was 19.22 metres in 2003, a shortening of 42 cm on the 2002 figure. This reduction represents a reversal of a previous trend towards increasing vessel length, seen up until 2000. Since 2000, the average within the over 10m segment has fallen by 82 cm and has returned to a level last seen in 1993 (Table 1).

#### **1.3.2 Engine Power**

Previous years statistics on engine power in the Scottish fleet have been underestimated to an unknown degree, due the inclusion of vessels with engines operating at a higher power than permitted on their licences. In November 1999 in response to this problem, Fisheries Departments introduced special (concessionary) licensing arrangements and a timetable for compliance with engine power controls. Under the compliance timetable licence holders who have admitted to underdeclaration, have until the end of 2004 to ensure that either: (i) their true engine power is registered and to have acquired enough licence entitlement to cover this, or (ii) to have de-rated their engine to the figure on their licence. In practice, most have chosen to acquire extra licences to cover their operational engine power. Consequently, it needs to be borne in mind that after 1999, the trends in average engine power shown in Table 1 are complicated by the effect of an increasing number of owners declaring their true, higher engine power. Nevertheless, while this bias makes the actual rate of change unclear, it is clear that Scottish based vessels are now fishing with greater engine power on average than in the past.

The total registered engine power of the over 10m Scottish fleet was 346 thousand kW in 2003 (Table 1), a fall of 4 per cent since 2002 and 16 per cent lower than in 1993. However, average engine power, at 453 kW, has increased 6 per cent since 2002 and is 47 per cent greater than in 1993. The opposing trends of increasing total fleet engine capacity and increasing average engine power per can be explained by a combination of factors: (i) the 43 per cent reduction in the over 10 m fleet since 1993 (Section 1.1); (ii) the “natural wastage” of licensed engine power that often accompanies the aggregation of several licences onto a single vessel<sup>1</sup> and; (iii) since 1999, the progressive correction of under declared engine power, in line with the concessionary licensing arrangements noted above.

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<sup>1</sup> Occurs when the sum of the engine power capacities attached to the licences used in an aggregation, exceeds the maximum engine power of the vessel on which the aggregate licence is used. The excess engine power entitlement is then effectively lost from the fleet total.

## 1.4 Employment

Employment in the catching sector in 2003, fell by 9 per cent to 5,276 (Table 11), while the number of fishermen regularly employed on Scottish based vessels at 3,968, was 471 fewer than in 2002 (Table 14). Decommissioning in 2003 contributed substantially to this reduction in employment, although any precise estimate of its effect is confounded by economic and quota related factors.

The number of irregularly employed (mainly part-time) fishermen in 2003 remained at 2002 levels.

As with the fleet reductions, the loss in full time employment has occurred disproportionately in North East Scotland where the majority of the demersal fleet is based and where decommissioning was concentrated in 2003: Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Buckie and Aberdeen together lost 401 regularly employed in fishing, although this was partially offset by increases at some west coast districts: Stornoway, Ullapool and Oban together gained 98 regularly employed fishermen in 2003. The general decline in demersal fisheries had less of an impact on employment in west coast districts where local vessels are predominantly involved in fishing for Nephrops, scallops and other shellfish.



Table 1. Active Scottish based vessels and power, by overall length group, 31st December 1993 to 2003

		10 metres & under	>10 <15 metres	15<20 metres	20<25 metres	25<30 metres	30<35 metres	35 metres & over	Total	Over 10 metres	
										Number	Average
Number	1993	1,562	438	379	300	118	30	68	2,895	1,333	19.23
	1994	1,703	430	356	289	120	28	68	2,994	1,291	19.26
	1995	1,583	397	331	279	121	23	58	2,792	1,209	19.26
	1996	1,668	357	305	260	132	22	62	2,806	1,138	19.61
	1997	1,659	348	298	247	133	18	67	2,770	1,111	19.69
	1998	1,628	316	272	229	134	17	65	2,661	1,033	19.88
	1999	1,604	298	263	209	128	19	64	2,585	981	19.95
	2000	1,622	290	254	202	126	22	64	2,580	958	20.04
	2001	1,645	284	260	203	118	23	62	2,595	950	19.98
	2002	1,671	280	237	152	92	19	62	2,513	842	19.64
2003	1,632	274	225	123	67	16	58	2,395	763	19.22	
Total power (kW)	1993	63,892	48,736	83,358	109,554	60,304	20,327	90,028	476,199	412,307	309.31
	1994	68,812	48,657	79,973	107,084	61,545	18,088	90,606	474,765	405,953	314.45
	1995	64,789	45,725	74,874	106,107	62,479	14,146	80,987	449,107	384,318	317.88
	1996	70,949	42,234	70,392	101,103	69,596	13,682	90,725	458,681	387,732	340.71
	1997	71,419	41,489	68,837	97,373	70,392	11,037	97,113	457,661	386,241	347.65
	1998	70,686	37,910	63,511	91,374	71,428	12,771	102,290	449,970	379,284	367.17
	1999	71,684	35,686	61,630	84,070	69,633	15,002	101,723	439,428	367,744	374.87
	2000	76,742	35,234	60,417	83,209	70,070	17,601	106,312	449,584	372,843	389.19
	2001	80,697	35,396	64,947	85,634	66,966	19,362	120,971	473,972	393,276	413.97
	2002	82,690	35,906	60,956	66,308	54,511	15,368	127,089	442,827	360,138	427.72
2003	82,646	36,504	58,779	54,891	39,593	13,215	142,762	428,391	345,744	453.14	

Scottish based vessels are those licensed at a Scottish port; Scottish registered vessels are those registered at a Scottish port on the Register of Shipping and Seamen. From the beginning of 1993 there was a requirement that all 10 metres and under vessels should be licensed.

Chart 1. Landings by Scottish based vessels, 1989 to 2003

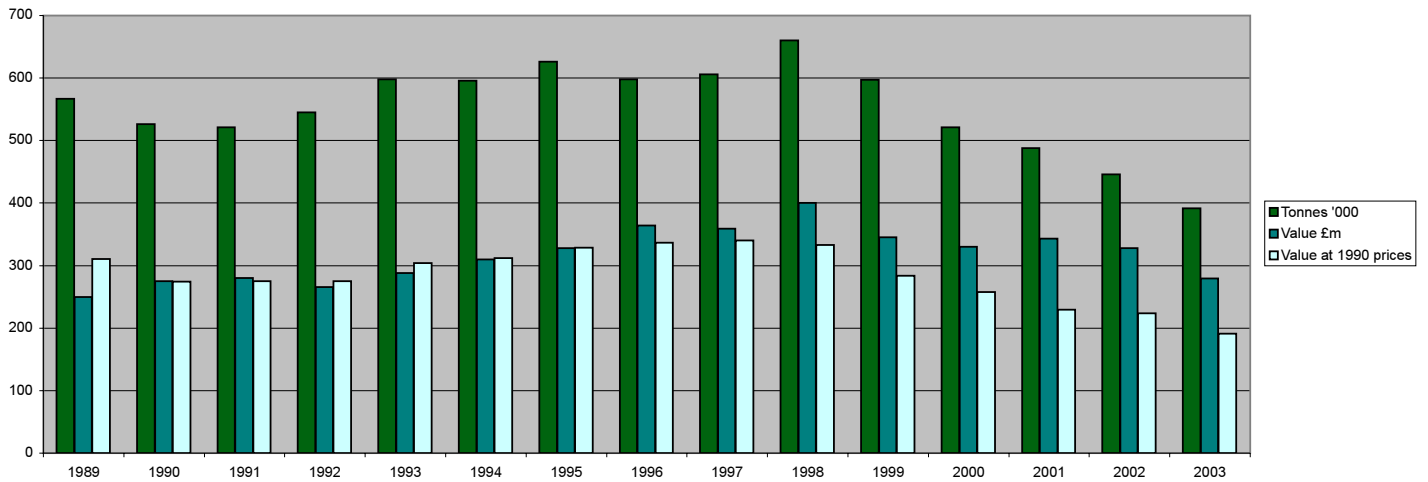
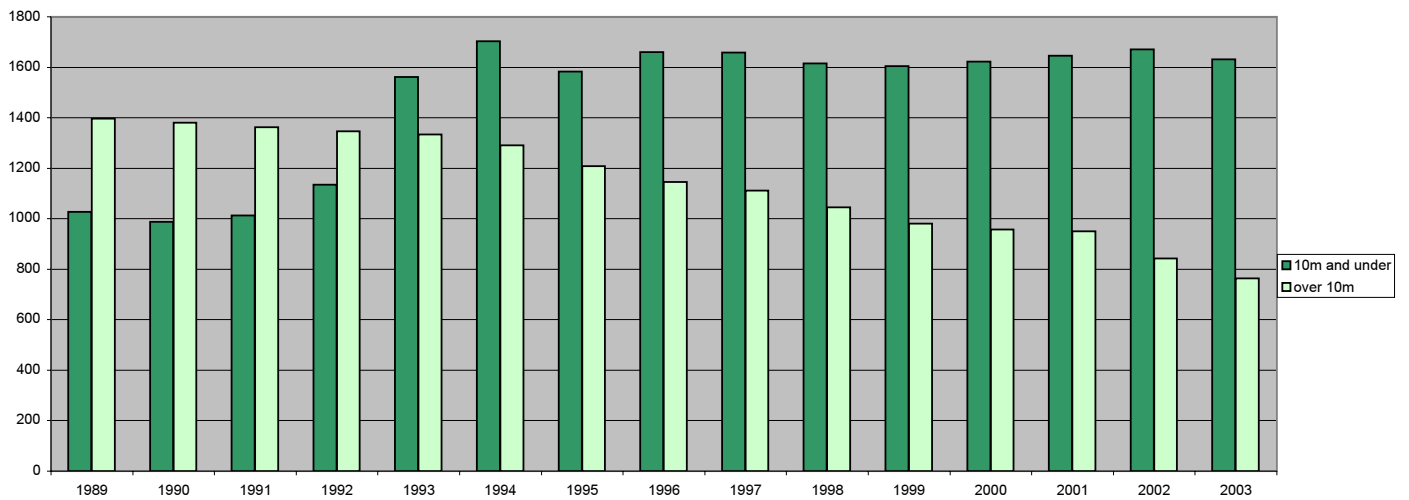


Chart 2. Active Scottish based vessels, 1989 to 2003



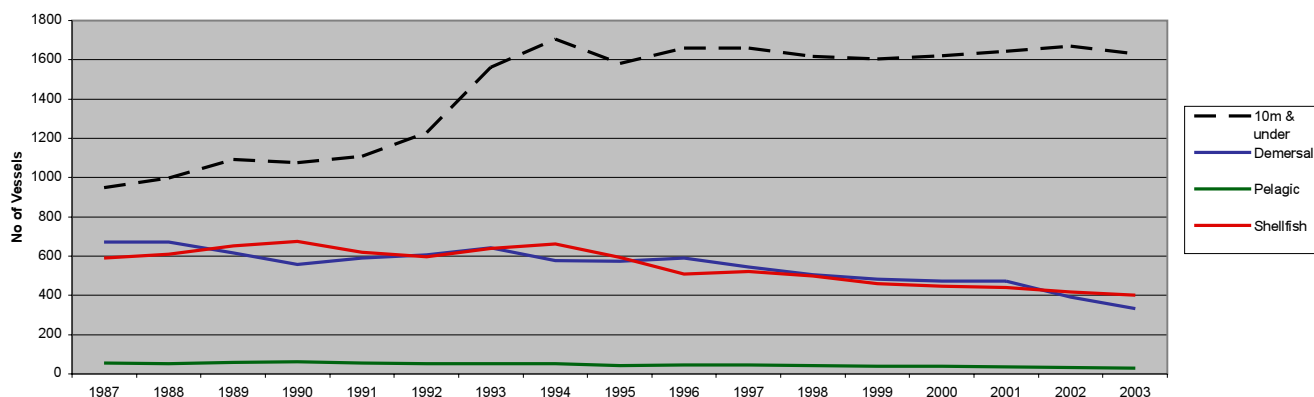
Increase in number of 10m & under vessels in 1993 due to changes in licensing requirements

Table 2. Active Scottish based vessels, tonnage and power by overall length group and age group, 31st December 2003

	10 metres & under	>10 <15 metres	15<20 metres	20<25 metres	25<30 metres	30<35 metres	35 metres & over	Total	Over 10 metres
<b>Number</b>									
Under 10 years	206	22	27	30	20	5	25	335	129
10<15	258	43	10	14	11	2	4	342	84
15<20	233	48	23	33	17	1	4	359	126
20<25	220	38	33	17	6	0	13	327	107
25<30	145	29	29	16	6	2	3	230	85
30<35	91	45	56	6	4	3	2	207	116
35 years & over	146	33	44	6	3	3	6	241	95
Not known	333	16	3	1	0	0	1	354	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>1632</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2395</b>	<b>763</b>
<b>Average age (years)</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>21.0</b>
<b>Total tonnage</b>									
Under 10 years	1,058	500	3,766	6,476	7,192	2,707	37,870	59,569	58,511
10<15	919	634	871	2,457	2,837	587	2,155	10,460	9,541
15<20	763	834	2,452	5,400	3,992	375	1,726	15,542	14,779
20<25	830	611	2,762	2,312	1,118	0	7,462	15,095	14,265
25<30	583	381	1,800	2,121	1,042	517	1,358	7,803	7,219
30<35	368	636	2,837	668	711	544	723	6,487	6,119
35 years & over	472	477	1,775	623	407	645	2,154	6,553	6,081
Not known	1,016	244	298	57	0	0	2,194	3,810	2,793
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,008</b>	<b>4,318</b>	<b>16,562</b>	<b>20,115</b>	<b>17,299</b>	<b>5,375</b>	<b>55,642</b>	<b>125,317</b>	<b>119,308</b>
<b>Average tonnage</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>156</b>
<b>Total power (kW)</b>									
Under 10 years	18,960	4,570	10,709	17,750	15,156	6,408	93,772	167,325	148,365
10<15	13,969	7,512	3,068	6,334	6,059	1,631	5,992	44,565	30,596
15<20	10,308	6,582	6,964	13,626	9,311	855	5,793	53,439	43,131
20<25	10,784	4,504	10,039	6,844	3,025	0	22,704	57,900	47,116
25<30	6,306	2,978	6,731	6,265	3,004	1,297	3,454	30,036	23,729
30<35	3,280	4,504	12,353	1,937	1,709	1,848	2,314	27,944	24,665
35 years & over	3,818	3,079	8,091	1,807	1,329	1,176	3,673	22,973	19,155
Not known	15,222	2,775	824	328	0	0	5,060	24,209	8,987
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,646</b>	<b>36,504</b>	<b>58,779</b>	<b>54,891</b>	<b>39,593</b>	<b>13,215</b>	<b>142,762</b>	<b>428,391</b>	<b>345,744</b>
<b>Average power</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>2461</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>453</b>

Since the unit of tonnage measurement has been changing from registered tonnage to gross tonnage, incrementally throughout the fleet, year-on-year comparisons may be unreliable

Chart 3. Scottish based vessels by type, 1987 to 2003



From the beginning of 1993 there was a requirement that all 10 metres and under vessels should be licensed.

Chart 4. Scottish based vessels, average age, 1989 to 2003

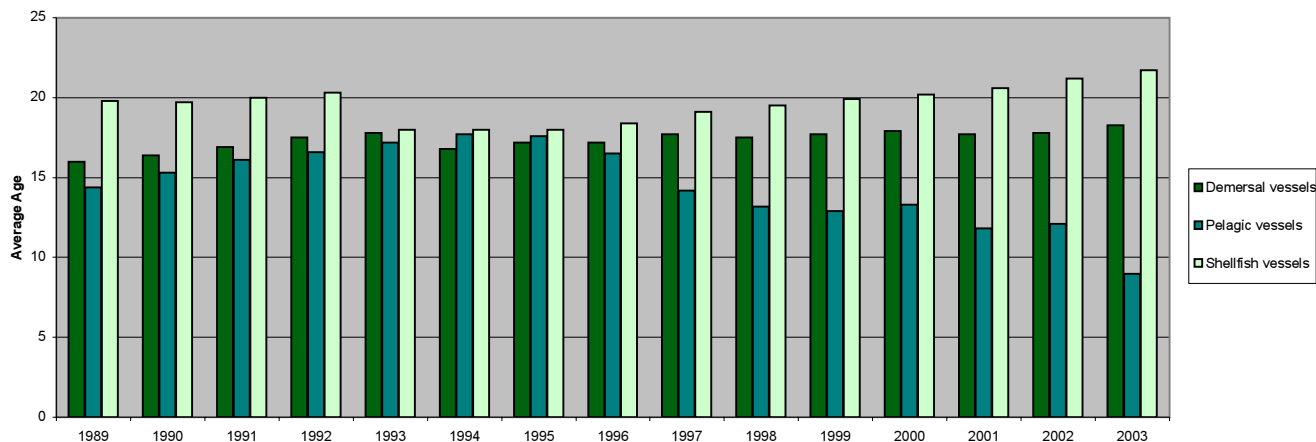


Table 3. Active Scottish based vessels: number, tonnage and power by overall length group, 31st December 2003

Length	Tonnes	Vessels	Total tonnes	Length	kW	Vessels	Total power	
10m & under	<40	1,632	6,008	10 m & under	<40	888	15,823	
>10 <15	<40	269	4,098	10 m & under	40<75	353	19,259	
	40<60	5	219		75<150	310	31,600	
	Total	274	4,318		150<225	65	12,003	
15<20	<40	42	1,350	>10<15	225<375	16	3,961	
	40<60	67	3,197		Total	1,632	82,646	
	60<80	35	2,380		>10<15	<40	3	104
	80<100	25	2,224		40<75	34	2,141	
	100<150	42	4,995		75<150	155	16,640	
	150<200	14	2,416		150<225	55	10,274	
Total	225	16,562	225<375	26	6,823			
20<25	40<60	1	57	375<550	1	522		
	60<80	3	205	Total	274	36,504		
	80<100	7	615	15<20	75<150	20	2,566	
	100<150	43	5,588	150<225	74	14,248		
	150<200	46	7,903	225<375	108	31,608		
	200<300	19	4,480	375<550	22	9,737		
	300<500	4	1,266	550<750	1	620		
Total	123	20,115	Total	225	58,779			
25<30	80<100	1	97	20<25	150<225	2	406	
	100<150	1	145	225<375	40	13,466		
	150<200	14	2,405	375<550	60	27,131		
	200<300	32	7,638	550<750	19	12,116		
	300<500	19	7,014	Over 750	2	1,772		
	Total	67	17,299	Total	123	54,891		
30<35	150<200	4	741	25<30	150<225	2	442	
	200<300	5	1,182	225<375	2	592		
	300<500	2	745	375<550	24	11,690		
	Over 500	5	2,707	550<750	36	23,632		
	Total	16	5,375	Over 750	3	3,237		
	Total	67	17,299	Total	67	39,593		
35 & over	200<300	1	295	30<35	225<375	1	354	
	300<500	23	9,045	375<550	3	1,365		
	Over 500	34	46,302	550<750	6	4,021		
	Total	58	55,642	Over 750	6	7,475		
Total	Under 40	1,943	11,456	30<35	Total	16	13,215	
	40<60	73	3,474	35 & over	375<550	3	1,507	
	60<80	38	2,585	550<750	6	4,049		
	80<100	33	2,937	Over 750	49	137,206		
	100<150	86	10,728	Total	58	142,762		
	150<200	78	13,465	35 & over	375<550	3	1,507	
	200<300	57	13,595	550<750	6	4,049		
	300<500	48	18,070	Over 750	49	137,206		
	Over 500	39	49,009	Total	58	142,762		
	Total	2,395	125,317	Total	Under 40	891	15,926	
				40<75	387	21,400		
				75<150	485	50,806		
				150<225	198	37,373		
				225<375	193	56,805		
				375<550	113	51,952		
				550<750	68	44,438		
				Over 750	60	149,690		
				Total	2,395	428,391		

Since the unit of tonnage measurement has been changing from registered tonnage to gross tonnage, incrementally throughout the fleet, year-on-year comparisons may be unreliable

Table 4. Active Scottish based vessels by main fishing method, 31st December 1993 to 2003

	10m & under				Over 10m												Total	
	Nephrops trawl	Creel fishing	Other	Total	Pelagic				Demersal				Shellfish			Total		
					Purse seine	Pelagic trawl	Other	Total	Trawl	Seine	Lines	Other	Total	Nephrops trawl	Other			Total
1993	47	1,421	94	1,562	37	15	-	52	417	192	20	12	641	357	283	640	1,333	2,895
1994	50	1,527	127	1,704	37	14	-	51	371	174	22	11	578	366	296	662	1,291	2,995
1995	43	1,448	97	1,588	34	15	-	49	374	146	14	9	543	322	254	576	1,168	2,756
1996	53	1,520	109	1,682	33	17	-	50	409	122	14	8	553	300	255	555	1,158	2,840
1997	62	1,480	117	1,659	28	17	-	45	418	104	8	14	544	277	245	522	1,111	2,770
1998	63	1,440	125	1,628	25	17	-	42	390	96	5	14	505	248	238	486	1,033	2,661
1999	73	1,411	120	1,604	21	19	-	40	375	87	4	15	481	236	224	460	981	2,585
2000	91	1,404	127	1,622	19	19	-	38	371	85	4	12	472	223	225	448	958	2,580
2001	99	1,421	125	1,645	9	27	-	36	379	80	5	9	473	223	218	441	950	2,595
2002	100	1,440	131	1,671	8	25	-	33	326	47	6	11	390	208	211	419	842	2,513
2003	102	1,406	124	1,632	6	21	2	29	281	36	4	11	332	194	208	402	763	2,395

From the beginning of 1993 there was a requirement that all 10 metres and under vessels should be licensed.

Table 5. Active Scottish based vessels, by main fishing method and overall length group, 31st December 2003

	<8 metres	8-10 metres	>10-12 metres	>12<15 metres	15-18 metres	>18-24 metres	>24-30 metres	>30-40 metres	>40-50 metres	over 50 metres	Total
Demersal single trawl	4	19	5	13	35	95	51	16	1	0	239
Demersal pair trawl	0	0	0	0	4	13	8	0	0	0	25
Seine net	0	0	0	0	3	17	13	1	0	0	34
Lines	18	7	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	29
Demersal pair seine	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Demersal gill nets	8	8	3	1	0	0	1	6	0	0	27
Demersal twirl/mult trawl	0	1	0	0	1	15	6	0	0	0	23
Beam trawl	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	6	9	0	19
Other demersal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Demersal total	31	36	8	15	43	142	83	31	10	-	399
Purse seine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	6
Pelagic trawl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	19	21
Other pelagic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Pelagic total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	23	29
Creel fishing	997	409	91	15	6	4	0	0	0	0	1,522
Nephrops trawl	2	100	61	52	63	16	2	0	0	0	296
Mechanical dredging	2	13	13	12	31	21	4	4	0	0	100
Suction dredging	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Shell fishing by hand	31	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
Shrimp trawl	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Shellfish total	1,032	533	172	79	100	41	6	4	0	0	1,967
Total	1,063	569	180	94	143	183	89	35	16	23	2,395

Table 6. Active Scottish based vessels by base district and overall length group, 31st December 2003

	<8 metres	8-10 metres	>10-12 metres	>12<15 metres	15-18 metres	>18-24 metres	>24-30 metres	>30-40 metres	>40-50 metres	over 50 metres	Total
Eyemouth	39	35	14	7	7	8	1	0	0	0	111
Pittenweem	58	28	9	6	3	4	1	0	0	0	109
Aberdeen	50	20	4	3	2	7	2	1	0	0	89
Peterhead	21	16	3	2	3	21	23	10	9	4	112
Fraserburgh	60	37	3	8	14	56	30	1	3	10	222
Buckie	14	18	2	0	7	24	9	2	1	0	77
Wick	70	22	13	3	5	8	2	0	0	0	123
Total east coast	312	176	48	29	41	128	68	14	13	14	843
Orkney	89	38	22	10	4	1	3	2	0	0	169
Shetland	103	60	10	4	4	8	9	0	2	8	208
Stornoway	196	72	31	11	21	3	0	0	1	1	336
Total Islands	388	170	63	25	29	12	12	2	3	9	713
Kinlochbervie	17	7	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	29
Lochinver	11	4	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	21
Ullapool	27	17	10	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	65
Mallaig	34	21	7	7	15	13	1	0	0	0	98
Oban	73	49	17	2	6	4	1	0	0	0	152
Campbeltown	91	40	14	10	25	2	0	0	0	0	182
Ayr	50	24	7	10	18	17	7	19	0	0	152
Portree	60	61	12	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	140
Total west coast	363	223	69	40	73	43	9	19	0	0	839
Total	1063	569	180	94	143	183	89	35	16	23	2395

A district is a geographical area within which there are a number of creeks or ports

Table 7. Active Scottish based over 10 metres vessels by overall length group, 31st December 2002 to 2003

	>10 <15 metres	15<20 metres	20<25 metres	25<30 metres	30<35 metres	35 metres & over
Active Scottish vessels, 31st December 2002	284	234	151	92	19	62
Continued to be based in Scotland	263	217	120	66	16	48
Transferred to another UK port	6	3	-	-	-	2
Became inactive	15	14	31	26	3	12
Transferred from another UK port	5	4	3	1	-	2
Became active	1	-	-	-	-	-
Newly built vessels	5	4	-	-	-	8
Active Scottish vessels, 31st December 2003	274	225	123	67	16	58

Table 8. Scottish based sea fishing licences by category, 31st December 2001 to 2003

	Vessel licences				Entitlements				Total			
	Category A	Category B	Category C	<=10m	Category A	Category B	Category C	<=10m	Category A	Category B	Category C	<=10m
2001	788	79	66	1,587	52	7	3	66	840	86	69	1,653
2002	675	85	68	1,605	60	5	2	57	735	90	70	1,662
2003	614	86	65	1,599	49	1	3	78	663	87	68	1,677

In 2003, includes 29 pelagic licences (category A) on vessels

Table 9. Scottish based sea fishing licences: vessel capacity units by type of licence, 31st December 2003

	On vessels				Entitlements				Total			
	Category A	Category B	Category C	<=10m	Category A	Category B	Category C	<=10m	Category A	Category B	Category C	<=10m
Pelagic licences	66,885	-	-	-	7,104	-	-	-	73,989	-	-	-
Other licences	176,515	9,531	10,203	70,441	14,736	78	302	2,613	191,250	9,609	10,505	73,054

Table 10. Scottish based, over 10 metres sea fishing licences, by category, 31st December 2002 and 2003

	On vessels			Entitlements		
	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category A	Category B	Category C
Scottish based licences, 31st December 2002	675	85	68	60	5	2
Remained on Scottish based vessels	583	80	63	19	1	1
Became Scottish entitlements	30	-	2	38	4	-
Transferred/aggregated to other UK vessels	9	3	2	1	-	1
Other losses	53	2	1	2	-	-
Placed on vessel from Scottish entitlements	31	6	2	30	-	2
Transferred/aggregated from other UK ports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scottish based licences, 31st December 2003	614	86	65	49	1	3

Table 11. Employment in sea fishing and Scottish labour force, 1993 to 2003

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total employed in fishing industry	9,420	8,610	8,395	8,084	8,194	7,771	7,330	6,902	6,637	5,795	5,276
Total labour force ('000)	2,198	2,274	2,280	2,278	2,299	2,298	2,301	2,359	2,357	2,369	2,412
Employment in fishing as % of labour force	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2

Source : Labour Force Survey; Scottish Fishery Protection Agency

Table 12. Value of sea fish landings into Scotland by Scottish based vessels; fishermen employed, by region, 2003

Region	Landings (1) 2003	Labour force (2)	Fishermen employed	As % labour force
Eilean Siar, Orkney & Shetland	41.7	33	1,308	3.96
Aberdeenshire	82.0	118	1,259	1.07
Angus	0.8	51	58	0.11
Argyll & Bute	12.7	40	609	1.52
City of Aberdeen	12.1	105	58	0.06
City of Edinburgh	0.0	220	4	0.00
Dumfries and Galloway	0.4	75	79	0.11
East Lothian	0.7	41	56	0.14
Fife	1.9	171	128	0.07
Highland	54.1	98	813	0.83
Moray	4.4	42	263	0.63
North Ayrshire	0.3	65	46	0.07
Scottish Borders	3.5	54	119	0.22
South Ayrshire	5.6	52	476	0.92
Total	220.3	1,165	5,276	0.45

(1) £ million (2) thousands, Office for National Statistics

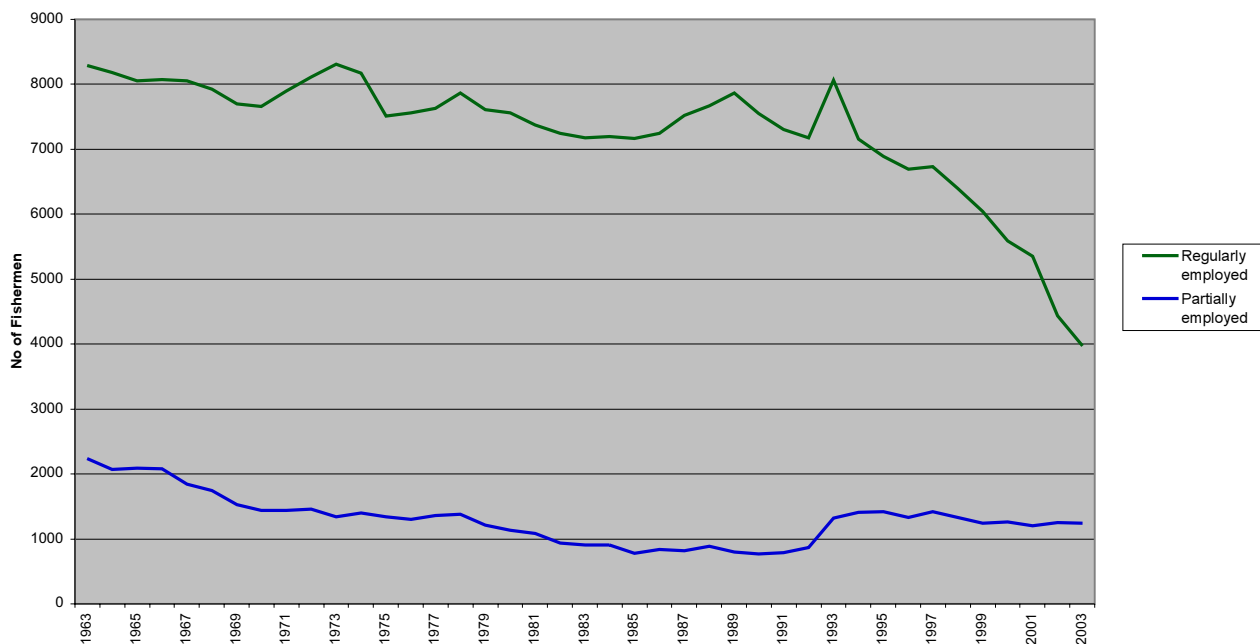
Table 13. Number of fishermen employed on Scottish based vessels, 1999 to 2003

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Regularly employed	6,042	5,594	5,353	4,439	3,968
Irregularly employed	1,242	1,260	1,203	1,251	1,238
Crofters	46	48	81	105	70
Total	7,330	6,902	6,637	5,795	5,276

Table 14. Number of fishermen employed by district and employment status, 2003

	Regularly employed	Irregularly employed	Crofters	Total
Eyemouth	164	15	0	179
Pittenweem	103	25	0	128
Aberdeen	95	58	0	153
Peterhead	362	52	0	414
Fraserburgh	699	109	0	808
Buckie	241	24	0	265
Wick	189	0	0	189
Orkney	245	91	0	336
Shetland	273	187	0	460
Stornoway	219	255	38	512
Kinlochbervie	39	0	2	41
Lochinver	36	4	3	43
Ullapool	98	7	0	105
Mallaig	170	20	0	190
Portree	79	146	0	225
Oban	240	40	27	307
Campbeltown	255	73	0	328
Ayr	461	132	0	593
All districts	3,968	1,238	70	5,276

Chart 5 Number of fishermen employed on Scottish based vessels, 1963 to 2003



## 2. Overview of Catches and Landings

### 2.1 Total landings into Scotland

The total quantity landed into Scottish ports by all vessels and all nationalities in 2003 was, at 379 thousand tonnes, virtually unchanged from 2002 (Table 17) but 3 per cent lower than in 1999. There has however, been a substantial switch in the contribution of the demersal and pelagic sectors over this period, with demersal species declining from 52 per cent to 35 per cent of all volume landed while pelagic species have increased from 35 per cent to 52 per cent of all volume landed (calculated from Table 17). This switch has been associated with quota reductions for all of the most important demersal stocks since 1999: the combined quota for key demersal stocks<sup>1</sup> having fallen by 49 per cent over this period while that for key pelagic stocks has remained relatively constant (Table II). Landings of shellfish species are generally not subject to quota restrictions and remained stable at 13 per cent of total landings over this period.

*Table II: Combined UK quota ('000 tonnes) for key demersal and pelagic stocks\* 1999-2003*

Quota ('000 tonnes)						Change	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999 - 2003	
<i>Combined key demersal stocks</i>	251	210	159	186	128	<b>-123 (-49%)</b>	
<i>Combined key pelagic stocks</i>	278	287	292	287	282	<b>+4 (+1%)</b>	

\* defined in footnote 1

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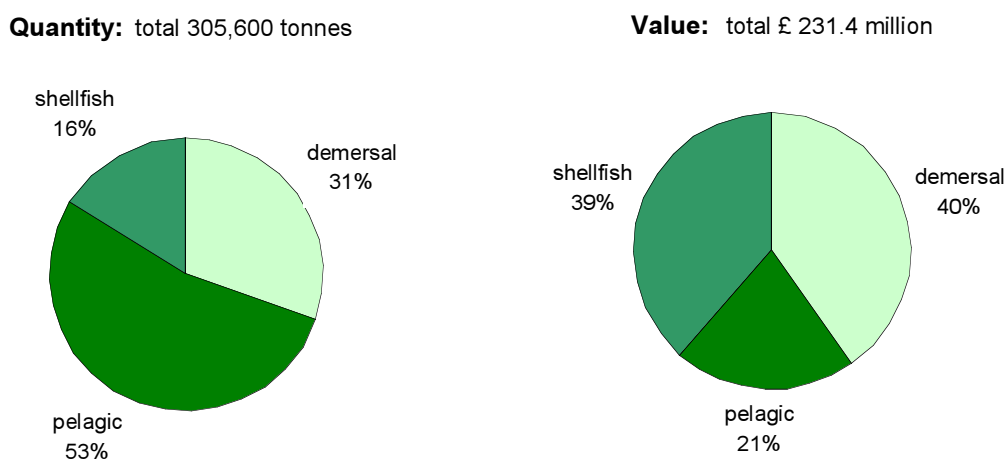
<sup>1</sup> Key demersal stocks are considered to be North Sea & West of Scotland stocks of Cod, Haddock, Monkfish, Whiting, Saithe, Plaice and Norway Lobster. Key pelagic stocks are considered to be North Sea & West of Scotland stocks of Mackerel, Herring and Horse Mackerel.

## 2.2 Landings by UK vessels into Scotland by area and district

In 2003, UK vessels landed 306 thousand tonnes of all species, at a value of £231 million, into Scottish ports. These landings represent a reduction of 3 per cent in quantity and 11 per cent in value from 2002 (Table 17).

Pelagic landings formed just over half of the total quantity landed although the relatively low prices achieved by pelagic species (Chart 8) resulted in the sector contributing only a fifth of the total value landed (Chart I). Conversely, demersal species which fetch higher prices, made up under a third of total quantity landed but formed just under 40 per cent of total value landed. High value shellfish landings formed only 16 per cent of the total by quantity but 39 per cent by value.

Chart I: Landings by UK vessels into Scotland, 2003



*Eastern Area: Eyemouth, Pittenweem, Aberdeen, Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Buckie*  
(comparisons calculated from Table 21)

- In 2003, landings by UK vessels fell at four of the six eastern districts, by between 3 per cent (Peterhead) and 25 per cent (Eyemouth), while the value of these landings dropped at three districts by between 5 per cent (Eyemouth) and 16 per cent (Aberdeen). These decreases were mainly due to reduced landings of demersal species experienced at all districts.
- Only Fraserburgh and Buckie experienced increases in total amount landed in 2003.
- At Fraserburgh, an extra 8.4 thousand tonnes of pelagic species was largely responsible for the 22 per cent increase in total tonnage landed,
- At Buckie, a 40 per cent increase in shellfish landings boosted the total value of landings there (all species) by 22 per cent.

*Northern Area : Wick, Orkney, Shetland, Stornoway, Kinlochbervie, Lochinver*

- Among the northern districts, only Shetland experienced a small increase in the total quantity landed by UK vessels, due entirely to an extra 4.9 thousand tonnes of pelagic species in 2003. The value of these landings was insufficient to prevent the total value of landings of all species into Shetland falling by 16 per cent since 2002.
- Total amounts landed at the other northern districts dropped by between 2 percent (Stornoway) and 32 per cent (Lochinver), largely as a result of a slump in demersal landings.
- Increased quantities and value of shellfish landed into Kinlochbervie and Lochinver however, helped reduce overall losses at these districts

*Western Area: Ullapool, Mallaig, Portree, Oban, Campbeltown, Ayr*

- Portree was the only western district to show a slight increase in the quantity and value of landings in 2003 (up by 3 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively). This was due to an 79 per cent increase in demersal landings since 2002, although the quantity involved was relatively small (667 tonnes).
- The total quantities landed at the other five western districts fell by 2 per cent (Campbeltown) to 25 per cent (Oban), while the total value of landings fell by 1 per cent (Portree) to 19 per cent (Oban).
- The decline of the demersal sector was the main reason behind these reductions except at Ullapool which experienced an 86 per cent drop in pelagic landings, and at Ayr where a 21 per cent fall in shellfish landings was the biggest change.

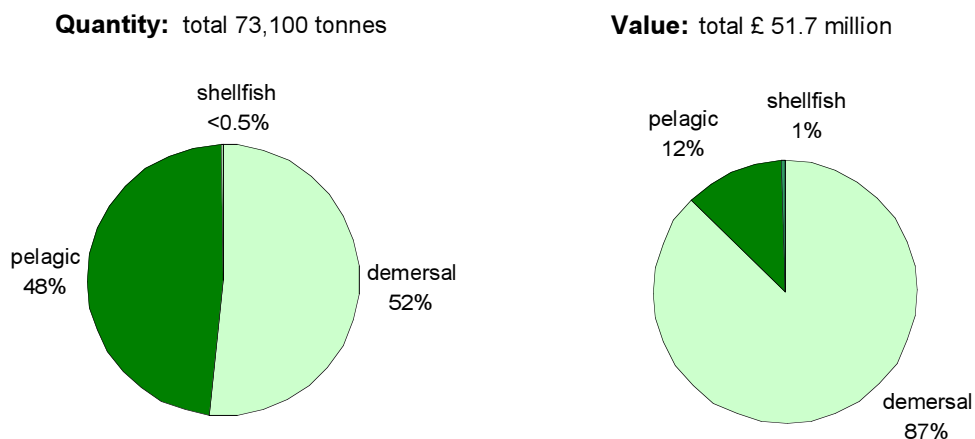
### **2.3 Landings by foreign vessels into Scotland**

Foreign vessels landed 73.1 thousand tonnes, worth £51.7 million, into Scottish ports in 2003. The proportion of fish landed into Scotland by foreign vessels increased from 10 per cent in 1999 to 19 percent in 2003 by volume (Table 17). This increase is largely due to a dramatic increase in the volumes of low value pelagic species landed into Scotland. The volumes of demersal species landed by foreign vessels has also increased over the same period but were lower in 2003 than the previous year.

The species composition of foreign landings differed notably from that by UK vessels (Charts II and I, respectively) with demersal species forming most of the tonnage landed (52 per cent) and negligible quantities of shellfish (0.3 per cent).



Chart II: Foreign landings into Scotland by species type, 2003



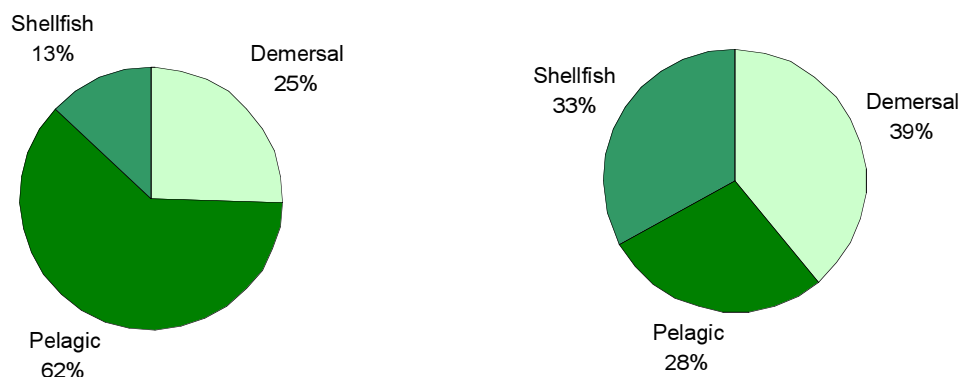
## 2.4 Landings by Scottish based vessels

Scottish based vessels made just under 72 thousand voyages in 2003, a similar number to 2002 (Table 18). These voyages were however, less productive on average than in 2002: the total quantity of fish landed fell by 12 percent to 391 thousand tonnes while the total value of these landings fell by 15 per cent to £279 million. The species composition of these landings (Chart III) was broadly similar to that of UK vessels landing into Scotland (Chart I), although Scottish based vessels landed proportionally more pelagic species and less demersal species and shellfish (Chart III), due primarily to 78 thousand tonnes of pelagic landings abroad (Table 17). Despite having declined sharply in total value since 1998, demersal species remained the most valuable species type landed by Scottish based vessels in 2003, forming 39 per cent of the total £280 million landed (Chart III). Shellfish formed the next most valuable segment of the catch at 33 per cent, while the value of pelagic landings slipped to 28 per cent of the total, due to a fall of 20 thousand tonnes landed (Table 17) compounded by a slight reduction in average prices for pelagic species.

Chart III: Total landings by Scottish based vessels by species type, 2003

**Quantity:** 391,400 tonnes

**Value:** £279.5 million



Looking at the longer term trends, total landings by Scottish vessels have fallen by 205 thousand tonnes or 34 per cent since 1999 (calculated from Table 17) affecting the demersal sector most (down by 93 thousand tonnes or 48 per cent). Pelagic landings by Scottish based vessels into UK ports have increased since 1999 by 34 thousand tonnes to 163 thousand tonnes, but this has been insufficient to offset a fall of 147 thousand (pelagic) tonnes landed abroad, resulting in an overall reduction of 113 thousand tonnes, or 32 per cent. Annual quantities of shellfish landed have remained relatively stable over this period .

The proportion of the annual catch of the Scottish based fleet that was landed into Scotland increased from 68 per cent in 2002 to 75 per cent in 2003 and in value terms increased from 75 per cent to 79 per cent.

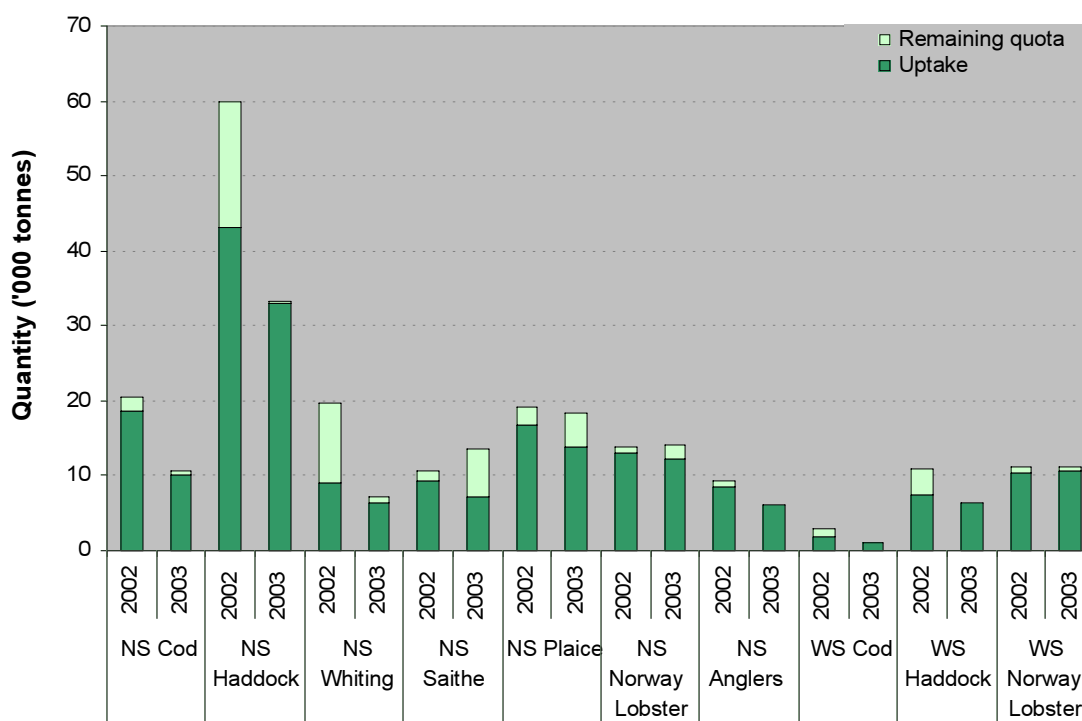
## 2.5 Uptake of UK quota

### 2.5.1 Demersal stocks

Quota uptake reached over 90 per cent for six of the ten most valuable demersal stocks (NS Cod, NS Haddock, NS Monkfish, WS Cod, WS Haddock and WS Norway Lobster) and in most cases exceeded percentage uptake in 2002 (Chart IV). With the 2003 quotas set below the quantity landed in 2002 for six of these stocks, the substantially increased uptakes of North Sea Haddock (from 72 per cent to almost 100 per cent), North Sea Whiting (from 46 per cent to 88 per cent), West of Scotland Haddock (from 67 per cent to 99 per cent) and West of Scotland Cod (from 60 per cent to 95 per cent) can be completely explained by reduced quotas rather than increased catching rates.

There were significant reductions in the uptake of two quota stocks: North Sea Plaice (76 per cent - down from 88 per cent in 2002) and especially North Sea Saithe (53 per cent - down from 87 per cent in 2002). The low uptake of North Sea Saithe might reflect the low profitability of fishing for this species, which fetches poor prices at market and is caught mainly in more northerly grounds where fishing is more expensive in terms of fuel and time spent at sea. The reduced uptake of North Sea Plaice will have been at least partly due to reduced fishing effort in 2003 by the beam trawler fleet.

Chart IV: Quota uptake of main North Sea (NS) and West of Scotland (WS) demersal stocks by UK vessels in 2002 and 2003



### 2.5.2 Pelagic stocks

Quota uptake for the four most important pelagic stocks continued to be high in 2003, exceeding 90 per cent for North Sea Herring, West of Scotland Herring, West of Scotland Mackerel and West of Scotland Horse Mackerel (Chart V). As with some of the demersal stocks noted above, quota change provides a better explanation of the pelagic uptake changes, than catching rate. Thus, landings of WS Herring and WS Horse Mackerel were all slightly down on 2002, yet percentage uptake was similar or higher due to reduced quotas. There was however, a slightly reduced percentage uptake of WS Mackerel despite a small quota reduction in 2003.

Chart V: Quota uptake of main North Sea (NS) and West of Scotland (WS) pelagic stocks by UK vessels in 2002 and 2003

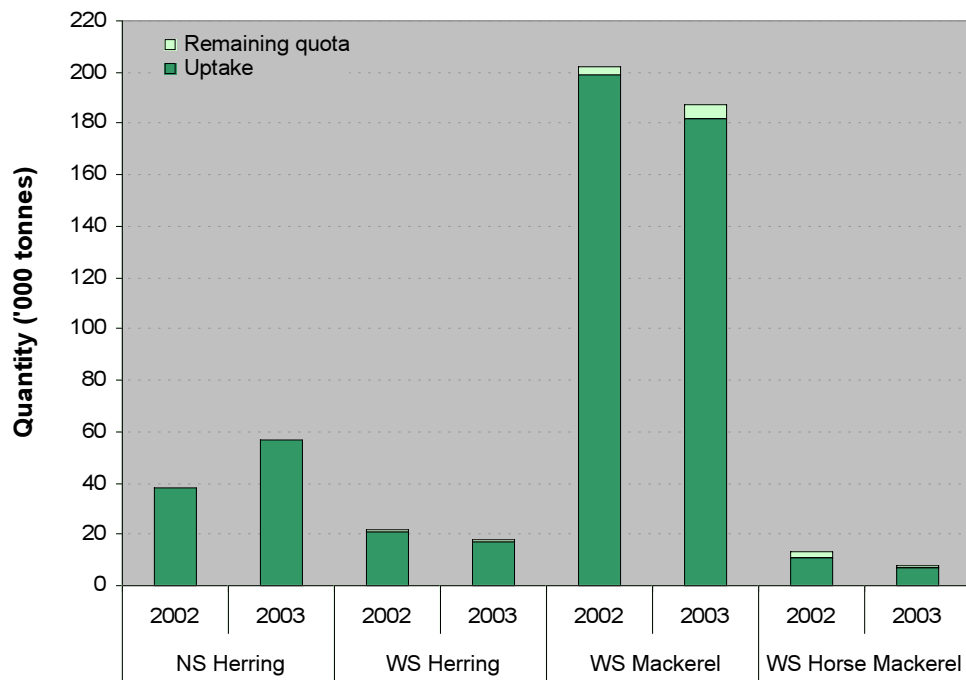






Table 15. continued

Area	Species	Sea area	Year	EU total		UK quota		UK uptake	
				allowable catch	exchanges	After	% of TAC	Tonnes	% of quota
Faroes	Cod/haddock	Vb (Faroes)	1999	500		450	90.0	422	93.8
			2000	500		445	89.0	440	98.9
			2001	500		455	91.0	446	98.0
			2002	500		430	86.0	420	97.7
			2003	500		464	92.8	411	88.6
	Saithe	Vb (Faroes)	1999	2,500		580	23.2	453	78.1
			2000	2,500		628	25.1	518	82.5
			2001	2,500		680	27.2	649	95.4
			2002	2,500		630	25.2	549	87.1
			2003	2,500		767	30.7	676	88.1
	Redfish	Vb (Faroes)	1999	7,000		75	1.1	31	41.3
			2000	7,000		375	5.4	144	38.4
			2001	7,000		275	3.9	151	54.9
			2002	7,000		120	1.7	86	71.7
			2003	6,300		157	2.5	41	26.1
	Ling/blue ling	Vb (Faroes)	1999	3,600		205	5.7	136	66.3
			2000	3,600		190	5.3	69	36.3
			2001	3,600		180	5.0	119	66.1
			2002	3,600		250	6.9	219	87.6
			2003	3,240		244	7.5	192	78.7
	Flatfish	Vb (Faroes)	1999	1,000		680	68.0	45	6.6
			2000	1,000		680	68.0	195	28.7
			2001	1,000		680	68.0	113	16.6
			2002	1,000		680	68.0	187	27.5
2003			1,000		680	68.0	201	29.6	
Other species	Vb (Faroes)	1999	760		220	28.9	133	60.5	
		2000	760		180	23.7	171	95.0	
		2001	760		180	23.7	133	73.9	
		2002	760		180	23.7	132	73.3	
		2003	760		180	23.7	140	77.8	
Blue whiting	Vb (Faroes)	1999	25,000		11,000	44.0	6,346	57.7	
		2000	25,000		11,000	44.0	2,127	19.3	
		2001	25,000		4,944	19.8	0	0.0	
		2002	0		0	0.0	0	0.0	
		2003	16,000		40	0.3	30	75.0	
Greenland Cod	V, XIV, NAFO1 (Greenland)	1999	31,000		5,612	18.1	95	1.7	
		2000	31,000		5,640	18.2	1	0.0	
		2001	2,000		364	18.2	129	35.4	
		2002	2,000		364	18.2	5	1.4	
		2003	2,000		364	18.2	315	86.5	

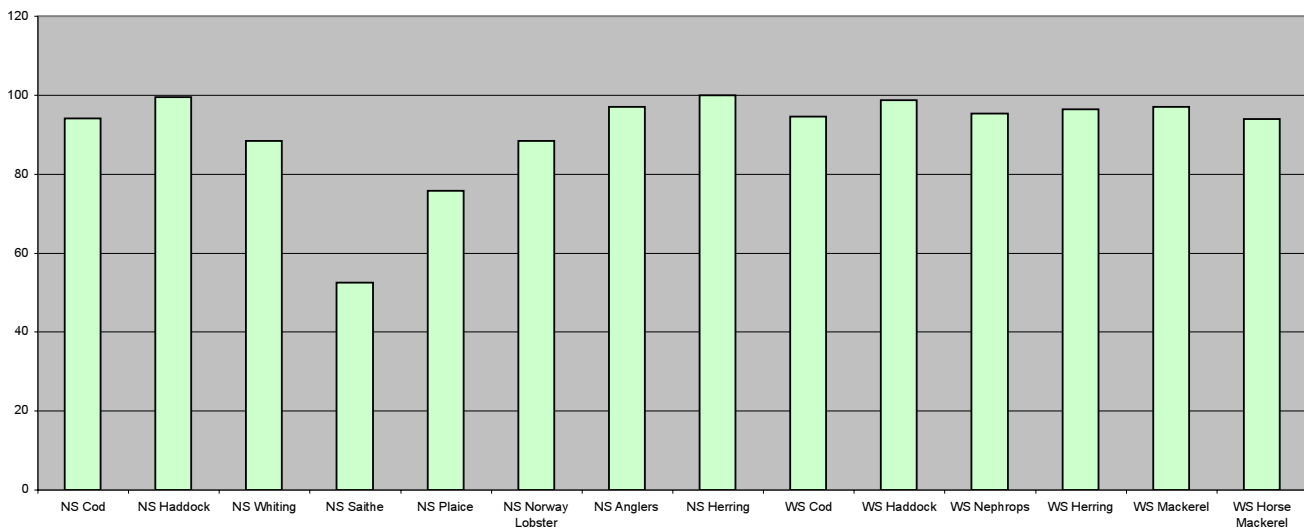
  

Area	Species	Sea area	Year	EU total		UK quota		UK uptake	
				allowable catch	exchanges	After	% of TAC	Tonnes	% of quota
Greenland	Redfish	NAFO1 (Greenland)	1999	5,500		105	1.9	-	-
			2000	5,500		105	1.9	-	-
			2001	5,500		0	0.0	-	-
			2002	5,500		105	1.9	-	-
			2003	5,500		105	1.9	-	-
	Redfish	V, XIV (Greenland)	1999	46,820		520	1.1	68	13.1
			2000	48,320		220	0.5	45	20.5
			2001	25,000		175	0.7	179	102.3
			2002	26,500		175	0.7	36	20.6
			2003	25,500		600	2.4	271	45.2
	Greenland halibut	V, XIV (Greenland)	1999	4,250		233	5.5	226	97.0
			2000	5,430		268	4.9	268	100.0
			2001	4,250		212	5.0	100	47.2
			2002	5,455		354	6.5	201	56.8
			2003	4,800		714	14.9	634	88.8
Roundnose Grenadier	V, XIV, NAFO1 (Greenland)	1999	4,650		0	0.0	na	na	
		2000	4,935		250	5.1	0	0.0	
		2001	1,715		86	5.0	2	2.3	
		2002	2,000		86	4.3	1	1.2	
		2003	2,000		86	4.3	1	1.2	
Iceland	Redfish	Va (Iceland)	1999	3,000		1,160	38.7	na	na
			2000	3,000		1,160	38.7	819	70.6
			2001	3,000		1,460	48.7	608	41.6
			2002	3,000		1,310	43.7	372	28.4
			2003	3,000		1,410	47.0	1,400	99.3
NEAFC	Redfish	1999	27,000		44	0.2	0	0.0	
		2000	20,780		35	0.2	0	0.0	
		2001	13,734		23	0.2	2	8.7	
		2002	13,883		171	1.2	4	2.3	
		2003	16,452		2	0.0	1	50.0	

Source : EU Commission

UK figures are as reported to the EC Commission in 2003. This data, however, is still provisional and does not take into account flexibility arrangements, or small adjustments required to UK landings abroad by other member states.

Chart 6. UK percentage uptake of main quota stocks, 2003



NS: North Sea WS: West of Scotland

Table 16. Fixed quota units (thousands), by sea area and country, 1st January 2004

	North Sea (1)			West of Scotland (2)			Area VII		
	Scottish vessels	Other UK vessels	Held in PO (3) pools	Scottish vessels	Other UK vessels	Held in PO (3) pools	Scottish vessels	Other UK vessels	Held in PO (3) pools
Demersal	1293	384	674	233	81	118	25	181	57
Pelagic	406	177	45	2581	809	96	3	74	1
Shellfish	68	22	41	57	15	41	4	41	14
Total	1766	583	760	2870	905	255	32	297	72

(1) includes southern North Sea herring (2) includes western hake (3) Producer Organisations











Table 23. continued

Kinlochbervie		Mallaig		Ayr		All ports		
Tonnes	£'000	Tonnes	£'000	Tonnes	£'000	Tonnes	£'000	
Blue Ling	111	180	Cod	93	96	Cod	577	671
Cod	252	394	Dogfish - Spur	224	194	Dogfish - Spotted	39	35
Dogfish - Portugese	310	371	Haddock	577	345	Dogfish - Spur	461	659
Dogfish - Spur	516	493	Hake	40	29	Haddock	8,955	13,969
Forkbeard	156	106	Ling	41	35	Ling	70	38
Greenland Halibut	287	530	Megrims	123	185	Megrims	27	16
Haddock	1,408	1,047	Monks	154	278	Pollack (Lythe)	21	8
Hake	38	71	Saithe (Coalfish)	29	10	Dogfish - L. nose velvet	767	734
Ling	277	332	Skates & Rays	167	99	Dogfish - Portugese	31	7
Megrims	517	1,102	Whiting	176	83	Dogfish - Spotted	3,085	3,198
Monks	597	1,375	Witches	150	140	Dogfish - Spur	519	387
Plaice	105	87	Other demersal	74	57	Forkbeard	1,327	2,144
Redfish	501	522	Total demersal	1,847	1,551	Greenland Halibut	279	198
Roundnose Grenadier	55	56	Sprats	2,543	280	Gurnards - Red	26	14
Saithe (Coalfish)	359	144	Total pelagic	2,543	280	Gurnards Other	37,862	25,266
Scabbardfish	22	44	Nephrops	1,983	4,259	Haddock	525	1,150
Sharks	27	31	Scallops	1,125	1,668	Hake	256	929
Skates & Rays	429	382	Other shellfish	23	37	Halibut	42	99
Tusk	56	37	Total shellfish	3,130	5,964	John Dory	819	1,807
Whiting	168	99	Total landings	7,520	7,795	Lemon Sole	3,825	4,074
Witches	43	45				Ling	2,174	4,418
Other demersal	122	230				Monks	7,248	14,761
Total demersal	6,357	7,679				Mullet - Red	49	188
Argentines	37	9				Other flatfish	107	196
Total pelagic	37	9				Plaice	1,283	1,081
Brown Crabs	299	338				Pollack (Lythe)	805	833
Nephrops	197	626				Rabbit fish	33	8
Scallops	47	128				Redfish	1,793	1,812
Squid	124	197				Roes	82	129
Other shellfish	19	91				Roundnose Grenadier	166	162
Total shellfish	685	1,379				Saithe (Coalfish)	7,600	3,105
Total landings	7,079	9,066				Sandeels	301	16
						Scabbardfish	95	159
						Sharks	258	321
						Skates & Rays	2,184	1,815
						Turbot	82	472
						Tusk	361	250
						Whiting	6,516	4,228
						Witches	2,239	3,128
						Other demersal	417	373
						Total demersal	93,306	92,856
						Argentines	109	39
						Blue Whiting	9,728	670
						Herring	51,909	6,401
						Horse Mackerel	508	51
						Mackerel	98,496	41,474
						Sprats	2,593	284
						Total pelagic	163,344	48,920
						Brown Crabs	7,257	8,029
						Cockles	75	66
						Green Crabs	218	108
						Lobsters	301	3,352
						Mussels	839	242
						Nephrops	20,589	52,047
						Periwinkles	57	62
						Queen Scallops	4,457	1,736
						Razor Fish	29	72
						Red Crabs	154	266
						Scallops	10,055	15,701
						Squid	2,214	4,826
						Surf Clams	270	189
						Velvet Crabs	1,517	2,379
						Whelks	905	452
						Other shellfish	53	121
						Total shellfish	48,990	89,647
						Total landings	305,640	231,424

Oban		Portree			
Tonnes	£'000	Tonnes	£'000		
Dogfish - Spur	25	30	Cod	21	35
Haddock	120	77	Dogfish - Spur	67	61
Skates & Rays	26	21	Haddock	249	180
Whiting	40	26	Ling	56	58
Other demersal	46	47	Megrims	57	118
Total demersal	255	201	Monks	40	78
Brown Crabs	1,022	971	Saithe (Coalfish)	23	11
Lobsters	24	262	Skates & Rays	50	45
Nephrops	698	2,717	Whiting	21	16
Scallops	1,410	2,077	Other demersal	82	96
Velvet Crabs	223	366	Total demersal	667	697
Whelks	57	36	Total pelagic	1	+
Other shellfish	4	18	Brown Crabs	254	378
Total shellfish	3,438	6,447	Nephrops	1,189	5,058
Total landings	3,693	6,647	Scallops	454	700
			Squid	21	55
			Velvet Crabs	83	104
			Other shellfish	18	91
			Total shellfish	2,020	6,387
			Total	2,687	7,084

Campbeltown		
Tonnes	£'000	
Cod	19	17
Haddock	52	34
Hake	23	15
Other demersal	65	49
Total demersal	159	116
Herring	223	21
Sprats	50	4
Total pelagic	273	25
Brown Crabs	208	196
Green Crabs	26	12
Nephrops	2,155	4,640
Queen Scallops	200	99
Scallops	980	1,584
Velvet Crabs	194	322
Whelks	203	101
Other shellfish	26	199
Total shellfish	3,992	7,153
Total	4,424	7,294

Ullapool		
Tonnes	£'000	
Blue Ling	193	208
Cod	174	327
Dogfish - L. nose velvet	21	8
Dogfish - Portugese	387	290
Dogfish - Spur	179	213
Forkbeard	217	165
Greenland Halibut	144	216
Haddock	1,187	1,157
Lemon Sole	20	68
Ling	222	306
Megrims	198	436
Monks	420	1,000
Plaice	22	22
Rabbitfish	25	6
Redfish	248	249
Roundnose Grenadier	51	53
Saithe (Coalfish)	461	233
Scabbardfish	37	57
Sharks	184	151
Skates & Rays	180	209
Tusk	49	33
Whiting	91	84
Witches	320	543
Other demersal	92	203
Total demersal	5,122	6,239
Argentines	24	10
Other pelagic	4	1
Total pelagic	28	11
Brown Crabs	652	801
Nephrops	635	2,422
Red Crabs	111	125
Scallops	262	390
Squid	44	99
Other shellfish	2	24
Total shellfish	1,706	3,861
Total landings	6,856	10,111

Chart 8. Liveweight landings into Scotland by UK vessels, by species type, 1963 to 2003

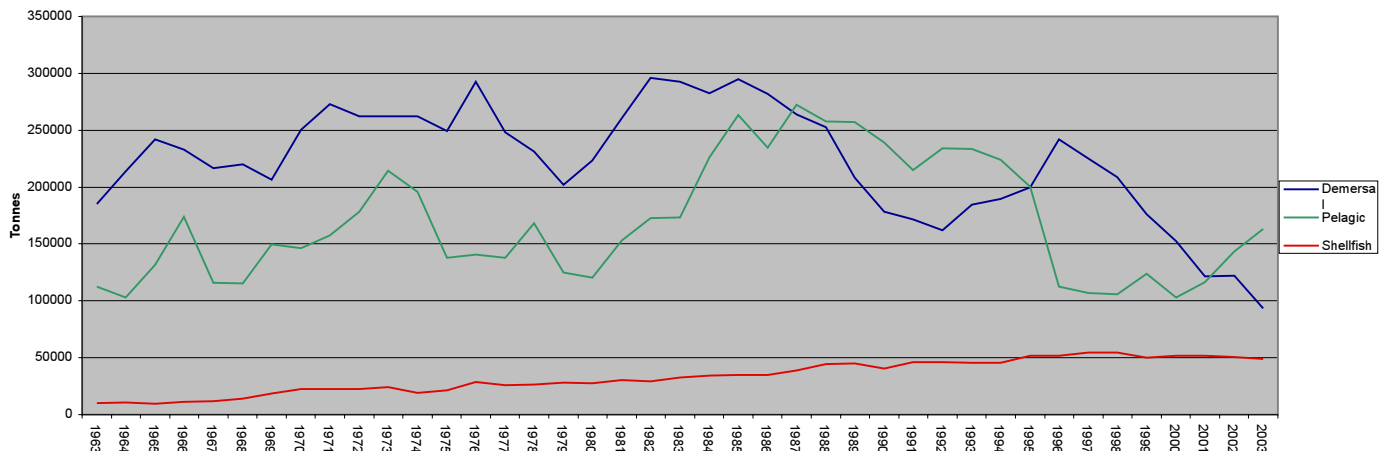


Chart 9. Average prices of landings into Scotland, by species type and month, 2003

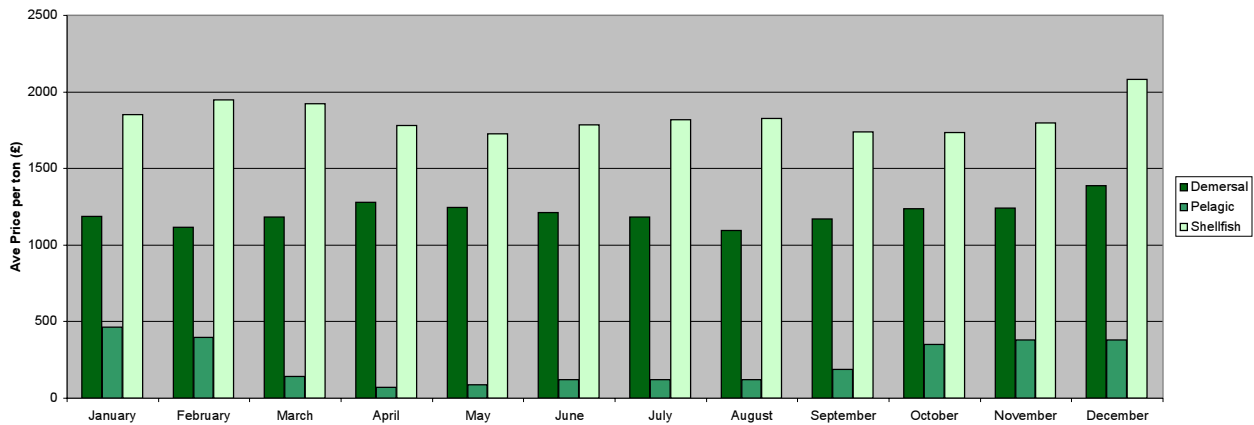


Table 24. Liveweight and value of landings into Scotland by foreign vessels, by main (1) species, 1999 to 2003

	Tonnes					Value (£'000)				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Blue ling	3,458	3,892	3,250	3,333	4,735	4,632	5,281	4,431	4,590	5,879
Bluemouth	139	203	300	252	176	171	193	304	252	176
Catfish	-	-	-	-	124	-	-	-	-	109
Cod	1,613	1,375	2,175	4,768	5,329	2,111	1,911	2,851	5,811	6,593
Dogfish	1,184	2,236	2,845	2,410	1,955	1,018	1,861	2,515	2,027	1,626
Forkbeard	280	493	573	409	259	275	502	580	414	259
Greenland halibut	460	242	290	406	636	741	424	493	754	1,213
Haddock	1,721	1,279	1,567	5,300	4,620	2,082	1,615	2,083	5,350	3,982
Hake	1,238	2,353	1,118	914	503	5,408	9,699	5,223	4,315	2,392
Halibut	47	45	58	82	82	151	160	252	332	310
Lemon Sole	18	31	24	74	80	32	68	59	170	195
Ling	1,850	1,239	1,017	1,030	949	2,158	1,381	1,102	1,092	888
Megrim	169	146	167	151	147	381	347	413	375	364
Monks	957	626	642	727	929	2,344	1,465	1,274	1,737	1,996
Orange roughy	185	109	72	129	149	340	398	268	374	595
Rabbitfish	403	556	708	555	391	409	435	500	386	274
Redfish	689	405	549	705	631	905	583	780	838	793
Roundnose Grenadier	4,588	7,353	5,742	6,602	5,861	5,054	7,949	6,609	7,901	6,813
Saithe (Coalfish)	3,435	3,799	3,845	5,313	6,182	2,561	3,347	3,394	3,183	3,562
Scabbard fish	1,085	1,874	2,532	3,911	2,870	2,233	4,076	5,826	8,667	5,903
Sharks	-	-	-	-	164	-	-	-	-	152
Skates & Rays	99	79	89	91	124	97	79	91	108	149
Tusk	399	380	463	347	376	364	407	362	298	275
Whiting	-	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	108
Witches	252	139	401	231	102	413	217	615	356	157
Other demersal	1,275	695	494	1,670	250	1,166	635	459	520	287
<b>Total demersal</b>	<b>25,544</b>	<b>29,550</b>	<b>28,918</b>	<b>39,409</b>	<b>37,788</b>	<b>35,046</b>	<b>43,035</b>	<b>40,485</b>	<b>49,848</b>	<b>45,050</b>
Argentines	-	-	-	-	1,789	-	-	-	-	351
Blue whiting	9,107	16,422	16,933	10,493	22,820	410	685	815	723	1,624
Mackerel	3,551	5,342	9,877	11,376	9,923	902	1,417	2,991	4,813	4,277
Other pelagic	1,567	988	3,714	260	554	650	204	564	53	82
<b>Total pelagic</b>	<b>14,225</b>	<b>22,751</b>	<b>30,524</b>	<b>22,129</b>	<b>35,086</b>	<b>1,962</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>4,370</b>	<b>5,590</b>	<b>6,334</b>
Crabs - Red	-	-	-	-	121	-	-	-	-	187
Other shellfish	143	144	94	36	75	244	353	179	102	123
<b>Total shellfish</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>310</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,913</b>	<b>52,445</b>	<b>59,536</b>	<b>61,574</b>	<b>73,051</b>	<b>37,251</b>	<b>45,694</b>	<b>45,034</b>	<b>55,540</b>	<b>51,697</b>

(1) landings of £0.1 million or more in 2002

Table 25. Liveweight and value of landings into Scotland by foreign vessels, by country of origin, 1999 to 2003

	Tonnes					Value (£'000)				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Belgium	300	183	-	114	36	171	168	-	118	29
Denmark	207	1,383	15	42	1,853	249	527	40	88	177
Eire	4,413	6,190	10,642	11,425	10,023	1,200	1,731	3,213	4,867	4,299
Faroe	6,146	2,719	11,554	18,397	25,662	5,652	3,739	7,692	17,150	18,912
France	16,481	21,676	19,001	17,789	16,004	20,689	27,072	25,482	24,723	21,963
Germany	397	126	261	88	256	941	269	421	190	383
Iceland	165	1,443	-	233	4,137	118	265	-	340	447
Norway	7,696	11,717	14,573	10,242	11,736	376	505	873	810	948
Russia	780	2,781	-	-	617	42	109	-	-	43
Spain	3,322	4,061	3,491	3,106	2,277	7,810	11,302	7,312	7,174	4,462
Other	6	166	-	139	450	3	7	-	80	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,913</b>	<b>52,445</b>	<b>59,536</b>	<b>61,574</b>	<b>73,051</b>	<b>37,251</b>	<b>45,694</b>	<b>45,034</b>	<b>55,540</b>	<b>51,697</b>

\*\* - the Other for 2003 relates to Sweden only.

Table 26. Liveweight and value of landings into Scotland by foreign vessels, by landing district, 1999 to 2003

	Tonnes					Value (£'000)				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
North east ports (1)	271	2,537	10,261	11,028	10,671	188	851	2,770	5,500	5,043
Other east coast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North mainland ports (2)	5,410	3,503	5,412	13,745	15,689	6,551	4,639	6,346	13,071	13,707
Orkney/Shetland	11,878	18,808	20,344	13,907	26,101	870	1,218	1,717	1,687	2,785
North west/WI ports (3)	21,415	27,507	23,453	22,894	20,589	28,740	38,897	34,130	35,283	30,161
South west ports (4)	939	90	66	-	-	902	89	71	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,913</b>	<b>52,445</b>	<b>59,536</b>	<b>61,574</b>	<b>73,051</b>	<b>37,251</b>	<b>45,694</b>	<b>45,034</b>	<b>55,540</b>	<b>51,697</b>

(1) Aberdeen to Buckie port districts; (2) Wick to Kinlochbervie; (3) Lochinver to Oban; (4) Campbeltown to Ayr









Table 31. Liveweight and value of landings by Scottish based vessels, by main (1) species and gear 2003

	Liveweight (tonnes)								Value (£'000)							
	Demersal trawl	Demersal seine	Demersal twin trawl	Lines	Gill nets	Beam trawl	Other demersal	Demersal total	Demersal trawl	Demersal seine	Demersal twin trawl	Lines	Gill nets	Beam trawl	Other demersal	Demersal total
Bass	9	0	-	-	-	0	-	10	40	0	-	-	-	1	-	41
Blue ling	364	-	83	1	2	0	-	449	467	-	76	0	0	-	-	545
Brill	2	2	0	-	22	53	-	79	8	6	0	-	80	230	-	323
Catfish	361	31	47	-	-	12	-	451	516	42	70	-	-	15	-	643
Cod	6,641	1,197	714	22	33	204	-	8,810	10,439	1,846	1,162	29	51	290	-	13,818
Dabs	114	8	0	-	-	479	-	601	68	3	0	-	-	292	-	364
Dogfish	2,717	180	536	299	544	4	112	4,391	2,782	155	610	199	376	3	67	4,193
Dover Sole	4	0	0	-	-	238	-	242	20	0	0	-	-	1,651	-	1,672
Forkbeard	548	-	14	9	74	-	1	644	446	-	9	11	101	-	1	568
Greenland halibut	1,018	-	107	0	0	-	-	1,125	1,657	-	187	0	0	-	-	1,844
Grenadiers	145	-	18	-	-	0	-	163	149	-	10	-	-	0	-	160
Gurnards	285	35	20	-	0	33	-	373	239	19	4	-	0	14	-	276
Haddock	26,728	8,292	2,253	15	0	55	-	37,344	18,629	4,985	1,438	17	0	34	-	25,103
Hake	579	63	26	63	153	5	-	890	922	94	38	265	316	5	-	1,640
Halibut	197	24	22	0	0	1	-	244	739	78	71	1	1	3	-	893
John Dory	47	1	3	-	1	0	-	52	147	2	7	-	3	1	2	161
Lemon sole	623	109	82	-	-	125	-	939	1,384	238	182	-	-	285	-	2,089
Ling	2,584	85	494	227	45	11	0	3,446	2,704	81	539	286	80	14	0	3,704
Megrim	1,698	79	354	-	0	36	-	2,168	3,664	143	678	-	1	86	-	4,572
Monks	5,388	270	843	1	453	106	8	7,068	11,230	471	1,786	2	1,130	313	37	14,968
Mullet	40	9	0	-	-	0	-	49	157	30	0	-	-	1	-	188
Plaice	1,288	247	63	-	-	5,361	-	6,959	1,304	209	45	-	-	7,439	-	8,997
Pollack (Lythe)	571	80	88	1	1	0	-	741	591	81	107	1	1	0	-	782
Redfish	1,519	0	226	2	14	0	-	1,762	3,588	0	225	2	67	0	-	3,883
Roes	59	14	5	2	0	1	-	81	90	23	9	3	0	2	-	127
Saithe (Coalfish)	5,287	453	626	7	0	2	-	6,376	2,172	169	278	4	0	1	-	2,624
Scabbardfish	80	-	13	-	-	-	-	93	138	-	18	-	-	-	-	156
Sharks	44	0	0	261	79	0	0	384	74	1	0	460	230	0	1	766
Skates & Rays	1,829	94	210	21	54	142	45	2,396	1,826	58	169	22	89	139	73	2,376
Turbot	67	7	5	-	2	146	8	236	396	39	27	-	15	1,061	85	1,623
Tusk	256	2	45	23	0	7	-	333	169	1	34	18	0	5	-	227
Whiting	4,598	1,266	452	0	-	52	-	6,369	2,936	944	245	0	-	27	-	4,152
Witches	1,370	57	115	-	1	0	-	1,545	2,503	73	111	-	6	0	-	2,694
Other flatfish	81	11	9	-	-	0	-	102	152	15	19	-	-	0	-	186
Other demersal	768	13	30	15	9	88	-	923	385	12	22	30	13	32	-	494
Total demersal	67,908	12,632	7,502	967	1,488	7,164	175	97,837	72,730	9,818	8,179	1,351	2,565	11,945	265	106,853
Other species	22,479	165	1,108	357	85	1,967	1	26,162	36,936	407	2,642	141	227	770	1	41,124

	Liveweight (tonnes)			Value (£'000)		
	Pelagic purse seine	Pelagic trawl	Pelagic total	Pelagic purse seine	Pelagic trawl	Pelagic total
Blue whiting	-	27,781	27,781	-	2,155	2,155
Herring	-	58,269	58,269	-	7,860	7,860
Mackerel	852	141,867	142,719	289	64,637	64,926
Sprats	-	2,524	2,524	-	278	278
Other pelagic	48	1,064	1,112	4	154	158
Total pelagic	900	231,503	232,403	293	75,083	75,376
Other species	38	290	329	56	860	916

	Liveweight (tonnes)						Value (£'000)					
	Creel fishing	Nephrop trawl	Dredging	Hand shellfishing	Other methods	Shellfish total	Creel fishing	Nephrop trawl	Dredging	Hand shellfishing	Other methods	Shellfish total
Edible crabs	5,704	0	7	-	-	5,712	6,162	0	4	-	-	6,166
Green crabs	218	-	0	-	-	218	108	-	0	-	-	108
Lobsters	286	0	0	0	-	286	3,163	1	0	0	-	3,164
Mussels	1	-	840	1	-	841	3	-	247	1	-	251
Nephrops	1,588	3,979	8	1	-	5,576	10,322	9,069	15	6	-	19,412
Other crabs	9	0	-	-	-	9	9	0	-	-	-	9
Queen scallops	-	1	5,238	7,464	-	5,247	-	0	2,008	9	-	2,017
Scallops	23	9	12,024	422	-	12,476	38	13	18,343	871	-	19,264
Squid	1	22	0	-	-	23	1	39	0	-	-	40
Surf Clams	0	1	255	0	-	256	0	1	188	0	-	189
Velvet crabs	1,516	0	3	0	-	1,519	2,376	0	4	0	-	2,381
Whelks	786	8	4	-	-	798	390	3	3	-	-	396
Other shellfish	11	0	61	133	1	206	85	0	46	178	4	313
Total shellfish	10,142	4,021	18,440	564	1	33,168	22,656	9,126	20,858	1,065	4	53,710
Other species	117	1,335	54	0	-	1,507	72	1,289	131	0	-	1,492

(1) Total value over £0.1m

Chart 12. Liveweight landings by Scottish based vessels, by quarter, 2003

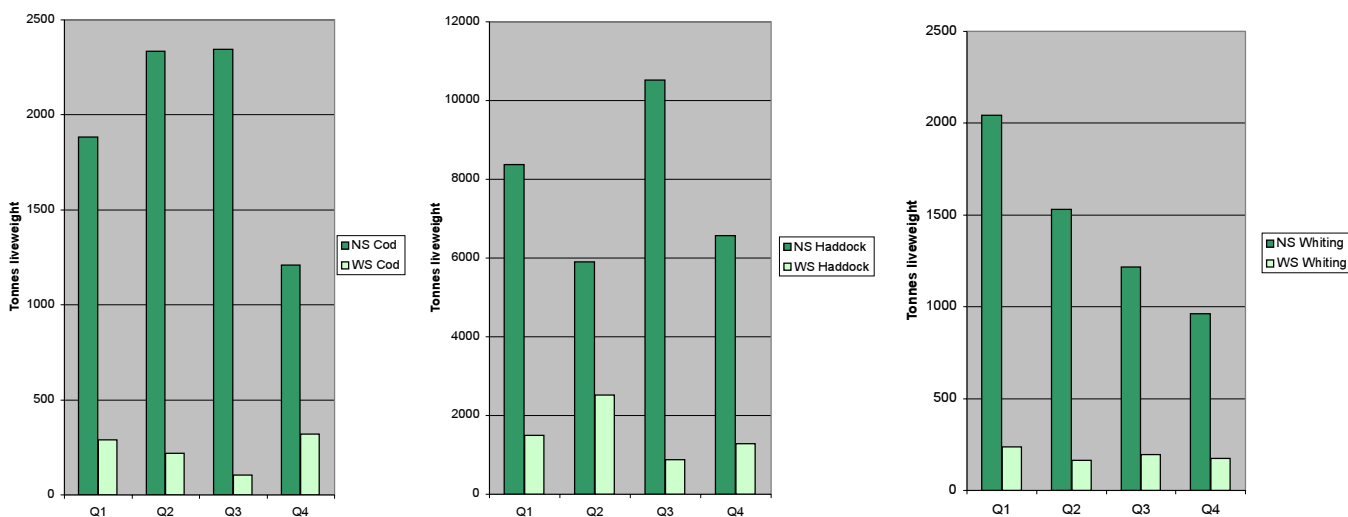
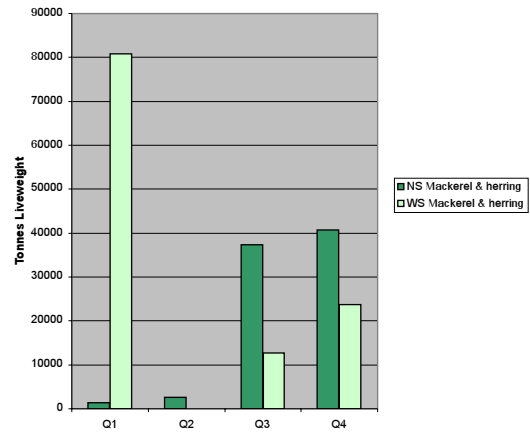
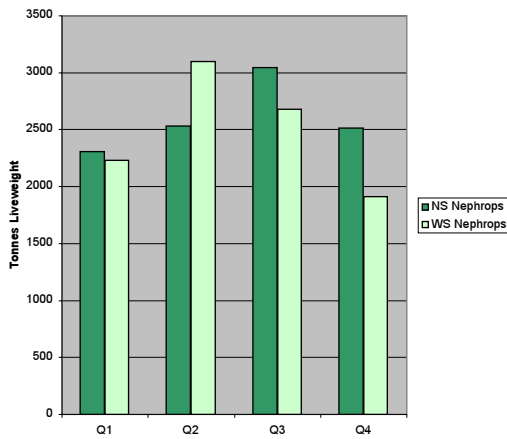


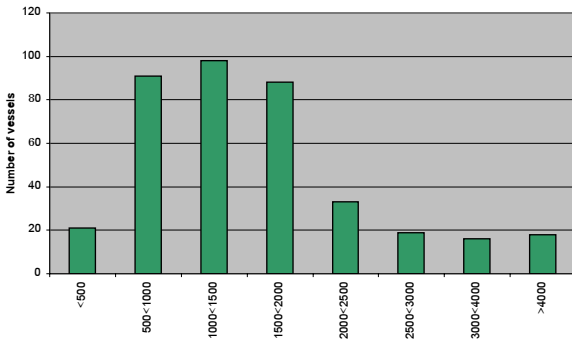
Chart 12. continued



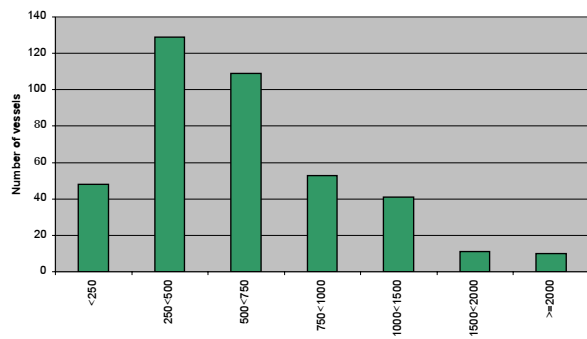
NS:North Sea WS:West of Scotland

Chart 13. Average value of landings per day at sea by Scottish based over 10m based vessels, by vessel type, 2003

Demersal Vessels



Shellfish Vessels



Pelagic Vessels

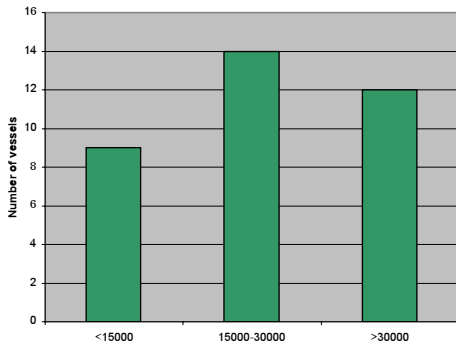
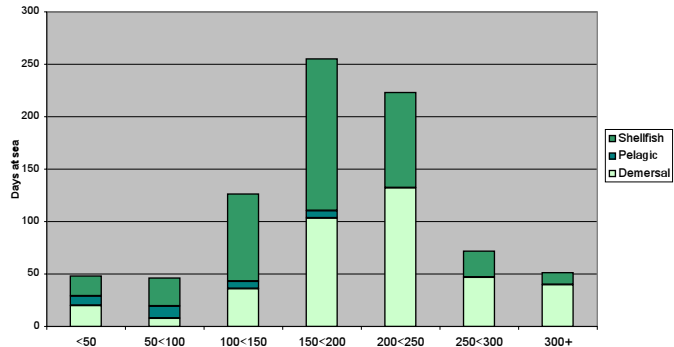


Chart 14. Days at sea by Scottish based over 10m vessels by vessel type, 2003



(1) £ per day. A day in which fishing activity, of whatever duration, takes place is counted as a day fished.

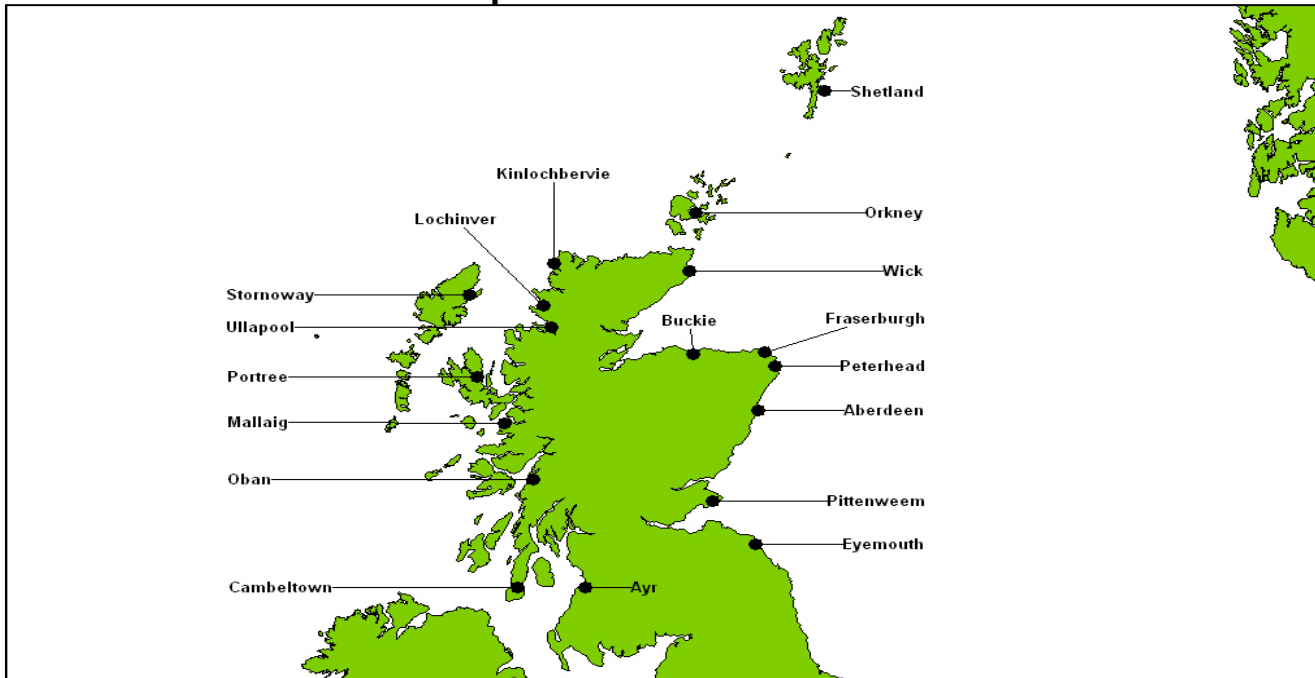
Table 32. Days fished by Scottish based over 10 metres vessels by loes area, 2003

ICES AREA	Demersal	Pelagic	Shellfish
I/b, Central North Sea	8,617	9	6,395
Vb, Faroes	578	3	2
VIIj, Great Sole	1,044	26	-
VIIa, Irish Sea	384	-	1,680
VIIh, Little Sole	84	1	162
IVa, Northern North Sea	34,705	407	12,829
VIIc, Porcupine Bank	439	4	-
VIIb, Rockall	1,579	41	-
IVc, Southern North Sea	248	-	-
VIIk, West Great Sole	788	-	-
VIIb, West Ireland	100	11	-
VIa, West Scotland	16,125	459	38,392
VIIe, Western English Channel	258	62	558
Other	165	37	151
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,112</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>60,168</b>

Table 33. Days fished by Scottish based over 10 metres vessels by length group, 2003

Length group	Demersal	Pelagic	Shellfish
>10<15	2714	-	33279
15<20	18622	-	22419
20<25	21590	-	2752
25<30	15336	-	744
30<35	2864	-	760
35 and over	4986	1060	214
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,112</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>60,168</b>

## Annex 1 - Port districts and ports in Scotland



### Aberdeen

Aberdeen  
Arbroath  
Catterline  
Gourdoun  
Johnshaven  
Montrose  
Stonehaven

### Ayr

Annan  
Ayr  
Ballantrae  
Cumbraes  
Drummore  
Dunure  
Girvan  
Kirkcudbright  
Largs & Greenock  
Maidens  
Portpatrick  
Stranraer  
Troon & Saltcoats  
Whithorn

### Buckie

Buckie  
Burghead  
Findochty  
Hopeman  
Lossiemouth  
Portknockie

### Campbeltown

Ardishaig  
Arran  
Bruichladdich  
Bute  
Campbeltown  
Carradale  
Colonsay  
Crinan  
Gigha  
Islay  
Jura  
Port Askaig  
Port Ellen  
Tarbert  
Tayinloan  
Tayvallich  
West Loch Tarbert

### Eyemouth

Burnmouth  
Cove  
Dunbar  
Eyemouth  
Granton  
North Berwick  
Port Seton  
St Abbs

### Fraserburgh

Fraserburgh  
Gardenstown  
Macduff  
Pennan  
Portsoy  
Rosehearty  
Sandhaven & Pitullie  
Whitehills

### Kinlochbervie

Eriboll  
Kinlochbervie  
Scourie

### Lochinver

Culkein/Drumbeg  
Kylesku  
Lochinver

### Mallaig

Ardnamurchan  
Arisaig  
Corpach  
Glenug  
Mallaig  
Salen

### Oban

Coll  
Fort William  
Loch Buie (Mull)  
Loch Scridain (Mull)  
Luig  
Oban  
Tiree  
Tobermory (Mull)

### Orkney

Hoy  
Kirkwall  
Rousay  
S Ronaldsay  
Sanday  
Stromness  
Stronsay  
Tingwall  
Westray

### Peterhead

Boddam  
Peterhead  
Port Errol

### Pittenweem

Anstruther  
Burntisland  
Crail  
Methil & Leven  
Pittenweem  
St Andrews  
St Monans

### Portree

Bracadale  
Broadford  
Dunvegan  
Kyle  
Portree  
Sleat  
Snizort  
Strathaird  
Torridon

### Shetland

Central Mainland  
Lerwick  
Northmavine  
S Mainland & Fair Isle  
Scalloway  
Skerries  
West Mainland  
Whalsay  
Yell, Fetlar & Unst

### Stornoway

Barra  
Benbecula  
Bernera (Lewis)  
Berneray (N Uist)  
Grimsay  
Lochs  
North Harris  
North Uist  
Portnaguran & Ness  
Scalpay  
South Harris  
South Uist & Eriskay  
Stornoway

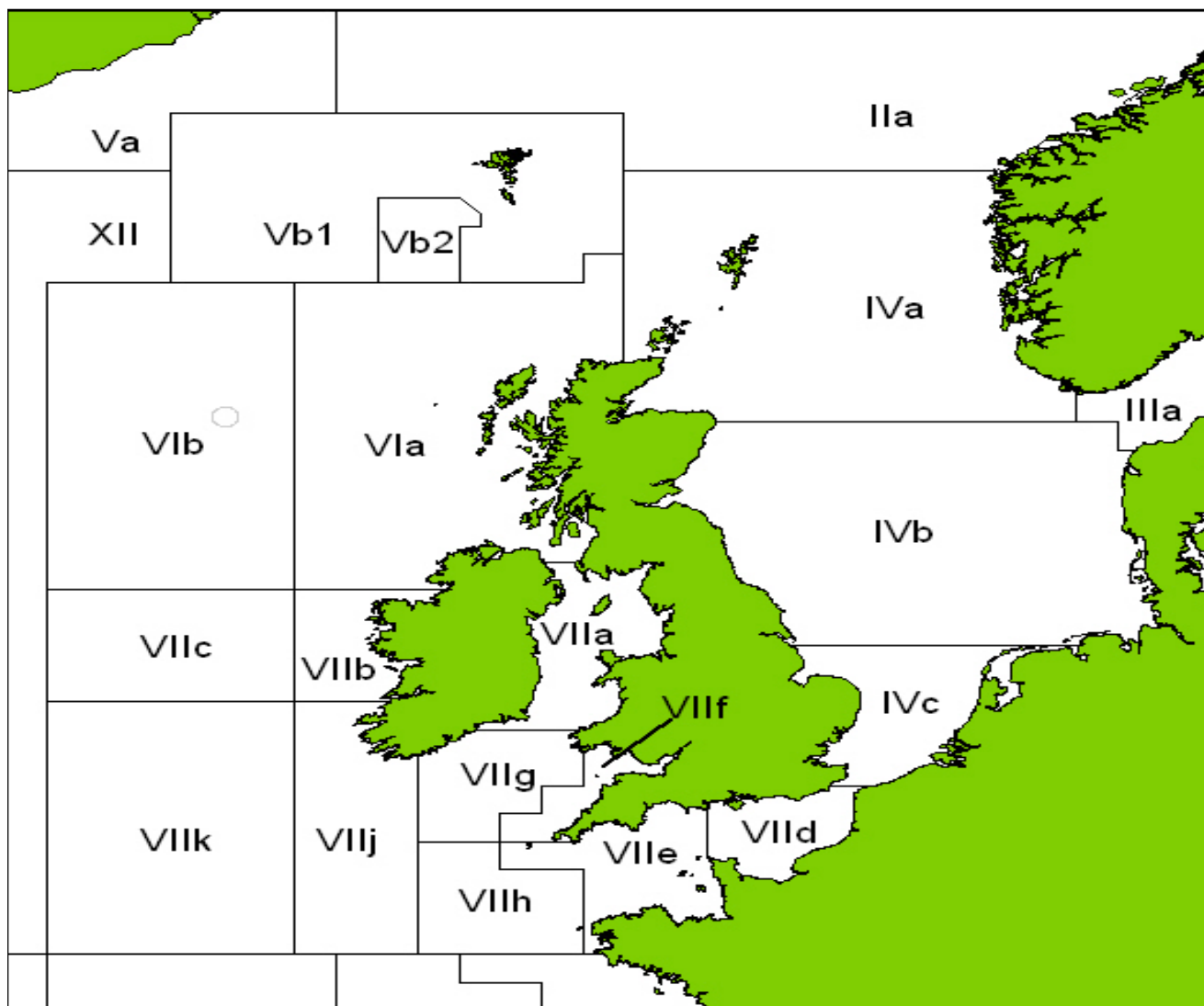
### Ullapool

Achiltibuie  
Aultbea  
Gairloch  
Ullapool

### Wick

Avoch  
Brora  
Dunbeath  
Helmsdale  
Invergordon  
Inverness  
John O'Groats  
Keiss  
Lybster  
Portmahomack  
Portskerra  
Scrabster  
Wick

## Annex 2 - ICES Fishing Areas around the UK Coastline



## SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE STATISTICAL SERVICES

### OUR AIM

The aim of the Statistical Service is to provide relevant and reliable information, analysis and advice that meet the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland.

### OBJECTIVES

1. **To produce statistics and analysis relevant to user needs by**
  - Developing the range of statistics and analysis we produce;
  - Where practicable improving timeliness;
  - Providing more statistics disaggregated by age, gender and ethnicity;
  - Developing more data for small areas through the Neighbourhood Statistics project;
  - Contributing to production of comparable statistics across the UK and internationally.
2. **To ensure effective use of our statistics by**
  - Contributing more directly to policy processes inside and where possible outside government;
  - Improving access to and presentation of data and analysis;
  - Improving the advice provided on statistics.
3. **To work effectively with users and providers by**
  - Maintaining arrangements to consult and involve users and providers
  - Involving users and providers in planning developments in outputs and processes
4. **To develop the quality of statistics by**
  - Assuring and improving quality as an integral part of data collection and analysis and through regular reviews in line with National Statistics quality strategy;
  - Developing statistical methods, systems and classifications;
  - Working with the rest of the Government Statistical Service to develop joint approaches/solutions where appropriate.
5. **To assure the integrity of statistics by**
  - Maintaining and promoting integrity through implementation of the National Statistics Code of Practice and related protocols;
  - Safeguarding the confidentiality of data subjects.
6. **To ensure the efficient and effective delivery of statistics products and services by**
  - Making best use of all sources including administrative sources,
  - Minimising the burden on data providers through Survey Monitoring & Advice;
  - Ensuring value for money;
  - Making best use of Information and Communications Technology;
  - Working with other analysts;
  - Ensuring effective communication within the Statistician Group.
7. **To develop our workforce and competences**
  - Ensuring recruitment of staff with the necessary skills and potential;
  - Ensuring development of expertise amongst existing staff;
  - Promoting and upholding the standards of the statistics profession.

### This is a National Statistics publication

"This is a National Statistics publication. It has been produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice and Release Practice Protocol. { [HYPERLINK "http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about\\_ns/cop/default.asp" }](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about_ns/cop/default.asp)

These statistics undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference."

Details of pre-release access will be provided in the Scottish Executive Statistics Website under 'Forthcoming Releases'

## Correspondence and enquiries

Enquiries on Scottish Fisheries Statistics 2003 should be addressed to:

**Patrick McDonald**  
**Fisheries Statistics**  
**Environment and Rural Affairs**  
**Room 515, Pentland House**  
**Edinburgh EH14 1TY**  
 Telephone: 0131-244 6441; Fax 0131-244 6288  
 e-mail: fisheriesstatistics@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

General enquiries on Scottish Executive statistics can be addressed to:

**Ryan Stewart**  
**Office of the Chief Statistician**  
**Scottish Executive**  
**3 Floor West Rear, St Andrews House**  
**EDINBURGH EH1 3DG**  
 Telephone: (0131) 244 0442; Fax: (0131) 244 0335  
 e-mail: statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

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	Scottish Fish Farms Annual Production Survey 2002	October 2003	

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