

Debate Pack

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Allocations to UK-EU fisheries following the UK's departure from the EU

1	Summary	3
1.1	Fisheries in the Trade and Cooperation Agreement	3
	Review clauses	5
1.2	European Union Committee report	5
1.3	2021 agreement on fisheries	6
1.4	Specialised Committee on Fisheries	8
1.5	Industry concerns	9
	Impacts across the UK	9
2	Parliamentary material	11
2.1	Debates	11
2.2	Statements	11
2.3	PQs	11
3	News items and related material	19
3.1	News items	19
3.2	Related material	20

1 Summary

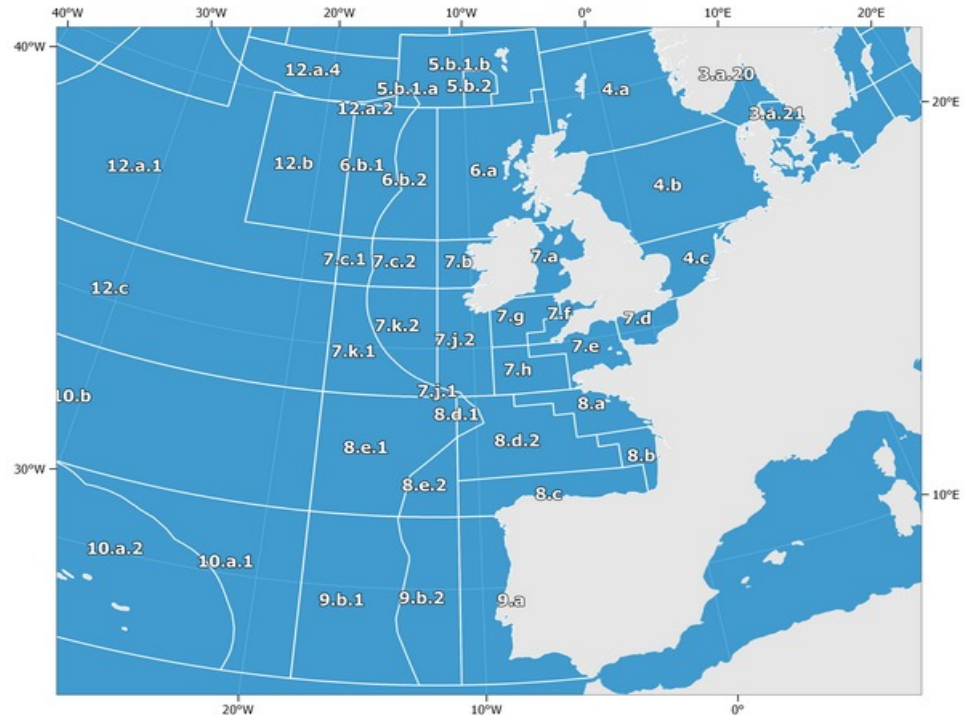
A debate has been scheduled in Westminster Hall on Tuesday 30 November at 9.30am on allocations to UK-EU fisheries following the UK's departure from the EU. The subject for this debate has been nominated by the Backbench Business Committee. The debate will be opened by Jim Shannon MP.

1.1 Fisheries in the Trade and Cooperation Agreement

[Agreement between the UK and the EU](#), on trade and cooperation following Brexit, was reached on 24 December 2020. Heading Five of Part Two of the [UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement](#) (TCA) covers fisheries. Under the agreement 25% overall of the existing EU quota in UK waters will be transferred to the UK over a 5 ½ year period to 30 June 2026, with specific percentages agreed for each fishing stock.

[Under TCA](#) the EU and UK will negotiate every year (after the five and a half years transition period is over) on Total Allowable Catches (TAC) for each of the 87 stocks listed in Fish Annex 1 and 2. For the first five years the TCA sets out the changes EU and UK percentage share of each stock. For some stocks there will be significant changes, and some will not change at all.

Mutual access will continue in the 6-12 nautical mile area in the fishing zones south, southeast and southwest of the UK ([ICES zones 4c and 7d—g. see map below](#)) for non- quota stock; together with access to non-quota stocks in each other's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Both will be based on historical activity between 2012-2016.



From [FAO Major Fishing Areas: Atlantic, Northeast, \(Major Fishing Area 27\)](#)

Under the Agreement the UK Government and EU submit to each other a list of vessels that require a licence and that these should be approved by the other party. Arrangements for Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man are different in that they require proof of a vessel's historical fishing activity.

Annex FISH.1 of the Agreement lists shared stocks and split of TAC for each between the UK and the EU up to 2026, when the transition agreement ends. The tables state the figures for the first four years and for year five as "2026 onwards". After 2026 the Partnership Council (which will supervise the operation of the TCA at political level) shall have the power to amend Annexes setting out the split of catches between the EU and the UK. The Partnership Council will be co-chaired by a UK and EU representative and take decisions by mutual consent.

The agreement provided for the creation of a Specialised Committee on Fisheries (SCF) to be co-chaired by a representative of the EU and of the UK. The SCF is required to meet at least once a year unless the co-chairs decide otherwise. The Committee sets its meeting schedule and agenda by mutual consent. Further information about the SCF and its meeting can found on the GOV.UK webpage, [Specialised Committee on Fisheries](#).

The UK and EU have agreed to set up a mechanism for voluntary in-year transfers of fishing opportunities between both parties, with details to be worked out by the SCF. The focus will be on stocks that are underfished by each party.

The Agreement includes arrangements for compensation if either the UK or the EU reduces or withdraws access to its waters, allowing the imposition of tariffs on fisheries products. These measures can be referred to an arbitration panel for review. A party can also suspend access to waters, or more broadly parts or the whole of the trade provisions of the TCA, also including road transport, where the other party is in breach of the fisheries heading of the Agreement. This needs to be “commensurate to the economic and societal impact” of the alleged breach and can be referred to an arbitration panel.

Further details can be found in the Commons Briefing Paper on the [UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement: governance and dispute settlement](#).

Review clauses

Article FISH.18 provides for a review of the fisheries heading four years after the end of the adjustment period on 30 June 2026. This can be repeated every four years. The reviews will consider the provisions for access to waters, compliance with the heading, the nature and extent of co-operation under the heading and any other element agreed through the Specialised Committee on Fisheries.

1.2

European Union Committee report

The House of Lords European Union Committee published a report [Brexit: Food, Environment, Energy and Health](#) on 23 March 2021.

On future negotiations with the EU the Committee noted the need to focus on stocks of priority to the UK fishing industry:

When conducting future quota negotiations with the EU, the Government should consult with industry and devolved administrations to ensure that they are prioritising appropriate stocks. In the meantime, the quota gained through the TCA settlement should, as far as possible, be distributed to support those parts of the sector that would otherwise benefit less from the overall deal, such as inshore fishers.¹

The Committee also noted disappointment and concerns amongst the industry that the TCA granted continued access to the 6-12nm zone for EU fishers, and whether this could be addressed in the future negotiations:

In light of ministerial statements during the future relationship negotiations, we were surprised that the TCA grants EU vessels fishing access to parts of the UK's 6–12 mile zone. We acknowledge this is a politically contentious subject, but urge the Government to explore ways

¹ [House of Lords, European Union Committee, Brexit: Food, Environment, Energy and Health, 23 March 2021](#)

to reduce EU fishers' access to the UK's coastal waters while ensuring they are still able to catch their full quota.²

In its [response to the Committee's report](#) in July 2021 the Government highlighted the changes made in England to quota allocations for inshore fishers; it also referred to the agreement on access to the 6-12 nautical mile zone stating that "after the end of the adjustment period [in 2026], access will be a matter for annual negotiations".³

1.3 2021 agreement on fisheries

The Government announced that [agreement with the EU had been reached on fishing opportunities for 2021](#) on 10 June 2021, broadly in line with provisional catch limits set earlier in the year:

The catch limits known as Total Allowable Catches have been set for 70 fish stocks and supersede the previous [provisional catch limits for 2021](#).

[The agreement](#) provides stability for UK fleets with all Total Allowable Catches remaining in line with the provisional catch limits set earlier this year, apart from eight that have small increases.

The annual negotiations for 2021, in which the UK participated as an independent coastal State, follow the signing of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the UK and EU.

The agreement announced today means:

- The total value of the UK-EU fishing opportunities for the UK in 2021 is approximately £333 million. This equates to around 160,000 tonnes.
- As a result of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement and these negotiations, the UK fleet will have around 26,000 tonnes more quota for these stocks compared with quotas allocated in 2020. This increase is estimated to be worth around £27 million.
- Both parties have also committed to exchanging fishing quota on an interim basis ahead of a longer-term exchange system which will be set up by the Specialised Committee on Fisheries.

² [House of Lords, European Union Committee, Brexit: Food, Environment, Energy and Health, 23 March 2021](#)

³ [European Union Committee, Government response to the House of Lords report, Beyond Brexit: food, environment, energy, and health, 22 July 2021](#)

The Specialised Committee on Fisheries established under the Trade and Cooperation Agreement will provide a forum for discussions on fisheries matters between the EU and UK and will meet for the first time in June.⁴

The EU Council also published [a press release](#) announcing the agreement, saying that it would provide stability and certainty for the fishing industry:

Today the Council approved the agreement between the European Union and the United Kingdom on fishing opportunities for 2021 and, for deep-sea stocks, for 2021 and 2022. This agreement is the result of several rounds of consultations between the EU and the UK over the last five months. Amongst other provisions, it sets out the total allowable catches (TAC) for 75 shared fish stocks and a number of deep-sea stocks and provides clarity on access limits for non-quota species.

The agreement guarantees stability for fishermen and women in both the UK and the EU, while also ensuring sustainable management of marine resources. Moreover, it is in line with the social, environmental and economic principles of the Common Fisheries Policy, provides the certainty needed by the fishing industry, and paves the way for future consultations with the UK on fishing rights.⁵

The EU initiated an internal exchange of views and dialogue between Member States and the Commission in the [Agriculture and Fisheries Council meeting](#) that took place on 11-12 October 2021. Delegations provided their views on priorities for negotiations with the UK on 2022 fisheries opportunities.

A June 2021 article in Fishing News, [UK-EU deal leaves difficult issues until 2022](#), highlights some of the issues that are of concern to the UK fishing industry, in particular that some issues have been “sidestepped” and that no catch limits have been set for certain non-quota stocks:

A fisheries deal for 2021 has finally been agreed with the EU, but many of the most difficult issues have been sidestepped for 2021 and referred to the new joint fisheries committees, reports Tim Oliver.

[...]

For vital non-quota stocks, no catch limits have been set, and both UK and EU vessels will be able to fish in each other's waters with no restrictions, as before.

Both parties have also committed to exchanging quotas on an interim basis ahead of a longer-term exchange system which will be set up by the joint UK-EU specialised committee on fisheries (SCF) set up under the Brexit TCA.

⁴ [Defra, UK and EU sign agreement on catch levels for 2021, 10 June 2021](#)

⁵ [EU Council, Council approves EU-UK agreement on fishing opportunities, 11 June 2021](#)

The SCF will provide a forum for discussions on a range of fisheries matters between the EU and UK, including management plans for non-quota species.⁶

1.4 Specialised Committee on Fisheries

During [a debate](#) on the [Brexit: Food, Environment, Energy and Health \(European Union Committee Report, 23 March 2021\)](#) on 15 November 2021 the Minister of State, Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, Lord Goldsmith, set out the latest position on discussions with the EU on fisheries:

The committee registered concerns from the fishing industry about the TCA. Although it did not deliver everything that we and the industry hoped for, it has delivered an uplift in fishing quota shares for the UK fleet across a wide range of stocks.

The annual consultations that followed were protracted, as we know, and we know that this has also caused uncertainty. The annual consultations for the 2022 fishing year started last week, with both parties keen to make faster progress this year. In answer to the noble Baroness, Lady McIntosh, the specialised committee on fisheries, the SCF, provides a forum for discussion and co-operation with the EU in relation to sustainable fisheries management, and the first and second meetings took place on 20 July and 27 October respectively.⁷

Minutes for the meeting for the 20 July noted that “the SCF is expected to meet 3 to 5 times annually” and that “the need to concentrate the work in the first 9 months of the year” was highlighted. Work was underway on facilitating quota swaps and the annual negotiations on fishing opportunities for 2021. In addition:

The Parties exchanged initial views on priority issues and noted the importance of establishing Working Groups to facilitate technical discussions and prepare issues for consideration by the SCF.⁸

During the debate the Lord Goldsmith specifically referred to the issue of export of live bivalve molluscs:

At the [Specialised Fisheries] committee, the UK raised concerns about the justification for the EU's import conditions covering live bivalve molluscs and seed potatoes, including their impact on businesses. The UK and the EU agreed to further technical exchanges on these.

⁶ [Fishing News, UK-EU deal leaves difficult issues until 2022 22 June 2021](#)

⁷ [HL Deb 15 November 2021 c50GC](#)

⁸ [HL Deb 15 November 2021 c50GC](#)

There is no information available for the 27 October meeting, other than [the agenda](#).

1.5 Industry concerns

Overall, the fishing industry has a number of concerns regarding the impact of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement on Fisheries. One of the industry bodies, the National Federation of Fishermen's Organisation (NFFO) [summarised these](#) as follows:

Access to fish in UK waters – a key bargaining lever in annual fisheries negotiations – was ceded to the EU for 6 years (at least). We even failed to secure an exclusive 12 mile limit, something that most coastal states take for granted.

What we didn't get and still haven't received from Government is a clear statement of what has been gained and what has been lost as we left the EU.

In the wake of the TCA the Government made the claim that we were £148 million better off – although it was clear from the beginning that the incoming quota was very unevenly distributed and that there were areas where we had acute quota shortages. There seemed to be a lot of spin involved. Then as the year progressed things got worse:

- No international swaps until the second half of the year
- No reciprocal agreements with Norway or Faroes
- Problems in exporting fish to the EU (some like higher export costs and admin were foreseen as we were leaving the single market and customs union – some, like the EU ruling on bivalve molluscs, were not).⁹

The [Marine Management Organisation estimated](#) in September 2021 that the value of the TCA was on average an increase to the UK fishing fleet of £143.9 million a year. The NFFO disputes this, and published its own estimate in a [Brexit Balance Sheet report](#) of a loss to the industry of £64m a year, when taking into account wider issues, such as lack of agreement on fisheries in 2021 with Norway and the Faroe Isles.

Impacts across the UK

In addition to general concerns about the impact of the TCA for the UK fishing industry, the differences across fishing fleets and their priorities across the

⁹ [NFFO, NFFO Demands Transparency over TCA Deal, 30 September 2021](#)

UK's devolved nations means that they have varied concerns. See the Commons Briefing Paper on [UK Fisheries Statistics](#) for further details.

In **England**, which has the largest fleet of under 10m vessels and non-quota fishers, the continued rights for EU vessels to fish in the 6-12 nautical mile zone is a major concern. [The issuing of licences for EU vessels in this zone](#) under the TCA is an area of ongoing disagreement, particularly with the French Government.

In **Northern Ireland**, whereas prior to the TCA Northern Ireland vessels were able to land freely in all Irish ports, this is now [limited to two designated ports in Donegal and Cork](#). In addition, under the Northern Ireland Protocol fish landed in Northern Ireland by GB registered vessels will need to comply with [sanitary phytosanitary \(SPS\) requirements, by registering and completing a number of forms](#).

In **Scotland**, Scottish Government [analysis of the impact of the TCA on the Scottish fishing fleet](#) was that there would a reduction of a fall in the quantity of key fishing stocks landed, including cod, haddock, whiting and saithe.

In **Wales**, two main concerns are the [impacts of the TCA on exports](#), including the loss of live bivalve molluscs' export market. In addition to this, the [licensing of larger EU vessels](#) to fish in the 6-12 nautical mile zone.

2 Parliamentary material

2.1 Debates

Westminster Hall Debate [Fisheries Management](#)

HC Deb 13 July 2021 | Vol 699 c61-

2.2 Statements

[Update on EU Relations](#)

HC Deb 16 Nov 2021 | WS395

Michael Ellis | Department: Cabinet Office

[First Meeting of the Trade Cooperation Agreement Partnership Council](#)

A post-meeting statement has been issued on GOV.UK [here](#)

HC Deb 09 Jun 2021 | WS77

Penny Mordaunt | Department: Cabinet Office

2.3 PQs

[UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement: Cost Benefit Analysis](#)

Asked by: **Baroness Jones of Whitchurch**

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether they will publish the latest cost-benefit analysis of the impact of the UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement on (1) the UK fishing industry, and (2) coastal communities.

Answering member: **Lord Benyon | Department: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs**

The UK now has greater shares of fishing quota under the Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA), and more fishing quota available than last year. The total value of EU-UK fishing opportunities for the UK in 2021 is approximately £333 million – an increase of around £27 million on last year.

The Marine Management Organisation has recently published [analysis of the quota share uplifts](#) gained during the TCA. In November, the Government will publish a summary of UK fishing opportunities in 2021, which is the outcome of both the TCA quota share uplifts and the annual fisheries negotiations.

HL Deb 01 Nov 2021 | PQ 3064

[Fisheries: Northern Ireland](#)

Asked by: **Lord Browne of Belmont**

To ask Her Majesty's Government what discussions they have had with representatives of the Northern Irish fishing industry about the effect of (1) the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland, and (2) the UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement, on the fishing industry.

Answering member: **Lord Benyon | Department: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs**

(1) Since 1 January 2021 the UK Government has met and engaged in written correspondence with representatives of the Anglo-North Irish Fish Producers Organisation and the Northern Ireland (NI) Fish Producers Organisation on the effect of the Protocol. Minister Victoria Prentis has also met with NI Members of Parliament, Minister Walker and Minister Poots to discuss NI fishers and industry.

Officials in both Defra and the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs in NI continue to collaborate and to engage with NI fishers on operationalising the Protocol.

(2) Representatives from all regions of the UK industry were briefed on the Trade and Cooperation Agreement earlier this year.

HL Deb 28 Sep 2021 | PQ 2691

[Fisheries: Wales](#)

Asked by: **Saville Roberts, Liz**

To ask the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, what discussions he has had with the Welsh Government on the introduction of quotas on present non-quota fish species.

Answering member: **Victoria Prentis | Department: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs**

Discussions with UK Fisheries Administrations, including the Welsh Government, on non-quota fisheries management have focused on implementing the provisions of the UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement in relation to applying a tonnage limit to fishing of non-quota species in UK

and EU waters. Longer term management of non-quota species will be reflected in Fisheries Management Plans and in discussions on shared stocks with the EU.

Whilst it is for the Welsh Government to develop and implement measures in Welsh waters, all UK Fisheries Administrations are part of a Fisheries Management Plan Working Group to collaborate on the development of future plans.

HC Deb 27 Sep 2021 | PQ 51013

[EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement](#)

Asked by: **Lord Jones of Cheltenham**

To ask Her Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of the reported comments made by the Chief Executive of the National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations that the UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement is a "betrayal" of the fishing industry.

Answering member: **Lord Benyon | Department: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs**

The UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement sets our future relationship with the EU as an independent coastal State and reflects the UK's regulatory autonomy to manage fisheries within our waters.

The agreement also provides for an uplift in UK shares of quota equal to 25% of the value of the average annual EU catch from UK waters, and will be phased in over five years with the majority of this value (15%) being transferred in the first year (2021). Based on Total Allowable Catch and prices at the time the negotiations concluded, it is estimated that the full quota uplifts in 2026 could provide around £146 million more quota than the UK had as a Member State.

The agreement provides for an adjustment period in which there will be continued access to fish in UK and EU waters. From 1 July 2026, access will be a matter for negotiation as is normal for coastal States.

HL Deb 02 Aug 2021 | PQ 2157

[Fisheries: EU Countries](#)

Asked by: **Crosbie, Virginia**

To ask the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, what steps he is taking to ensure that mechanisms are in place to allow data exchange with EU (a) institutions and (b) member states to help manage fish stock levels.

Answering member: **Victoria Prentis** | Department: **Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs**

Fisheries protection is a devolved matter. Nonetheless, Defra, the Scottish Government, Welsh Government and Northern Ireland Executive continue to work together to share information and ensure a coordinated approach to monitoring, compliance and enforcement across UK waters.

The UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement requires both Parties to share information on such matters. The two parties exchange information on records of catches of quota species from the UK Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) on a monthly basis, supplemented with International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)-rectangle (geographical areas) level data to provide assurance of the robustness of the EEZ-level data.

We are working closely with counterparts in EU Member States to ensure effective coordination of intelligence-sharing and inspections. It is a legal requirement for all registered fishing vessels over 12m operating within UK waters, including EU vessels, to be fitted with a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) device. Data from this device is relayed via the flag member states providing the UK Fisheries Authorities with live positional data.

HC Deb 05 Jul 2021 | PQ 24369

[Fishing Vessels](#)

Asked by: **Crosbie, Virginia**

To ask the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, what steps he is taken to increase quotas for UK fishing vessels since the UK's departure from the EU; and if he will distribute the UK quota to increase allocation to small-scale fishing boats.

Answering member: **Victoria Prentis** | Department: **Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs**

The Trade and Cooperation Agreement with the EU provides for a significant uplift in quota for UK fishers equal to 25% of the value of the average annual EU catch from UK waters and will be phased in over five years, with the majority of this value (15%) being transferred in the first year (2021). It ensures a smooth and managed transition to new quota sharing arrangements and a framework for annual negotiations between the UK and the EU.

We set out how the additional quota would be apportioned between the four administrations on 24 March. How each administration distributes that to industry is a devolved issue.

For England we set out the new distribution method on 14 April and this provided significant uplifts for under 10 metre vessels.

Full details, including what has been allocated to Wales, have been published on the Marine Management Organisation's website.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fishing-quota-allocations-for-2021-for-england-and-the-uk>

HC Deb 05 Jul 2021 | PQ 24370

Fisheries: Territorial Waters

Asked by: **Lord West of Spithead**

To ask Her Majesty's Government how many ships are used by (1) the Marine Management Organisation, and (2) Marine Scotland, to enforce fishery rules in United Kingdom waters, broken down by type of vessel.

Answering member: **Lord Benyon | Department: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs**

Fisheries protection is a devolved matter. Nonetheless, Defra, the Scottish Government, Welsh Government and Northern Ireland Executive continue to work together to share information and ensure a coordinated approach to monitoring, compliance and enforcement across UK waters. In England, the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) has significantly increased its maritime surveillance assets dedicated to fisheries protection. This includes two offshore MMO patrol vessels for at-sea surveillance, supplemented by up to 15 vessels from the Royal Navy Overseas Patrol Squadron and Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authorities.

HL Deb 01 Jul 2021 | PQ 1216

Fisheries: Navy

Asked by: **Redwood, John**

To ask the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, how many fishery protection vessels are on patrol in UK waters at any time.

Answering member: **Victoria Prentis | Department: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs**

Fisheries protection is a devolved matter. Nonetheless, Defra, the Scottish Government, Welsh Government and Northern Ireland Executive continue to work together to share information and ensure a coordinated approach to monitoring, compliance and enforcement across UK waters. In England, the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) has significantly increased its maritime surveillance assets dedicated to fisheries protection. This includes two offshore MMO patrol vessels for at-sea surveillance, supplemented by up

to 15 vessels from the Royal Navy Overseas Patrol Squadron and Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authorities.

HC Deb 28 Jun 2021 | PQ 18453

[Shellfish: Exports](#)

Asked by: **Clark, Greg**

To ask the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, pursuant to his oral response to the Urgent Question from the hon. Member for Barnsley East of 8 February 2021, Official Report, column 37, on UK Shellfish Exports, what progress his Department has made on that matter; and if he will make a statement.

Answering member: **Victoria Prentis | Department: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs**

In 2019 correspondence between the UK CVO and the EU Commission, the Commission assured us that aquaculture Live Bivalve Molluscs (LBMs) for purification could be exported to the EU after the end of the Transition period. We understood that there would be a temporary export ban on wild harvested LBMs only, pending the introduction of new European Health Certificates (EHCs) in April 2021. The relevant correspondence was placed in the House of Commons library on 17 February. Following the end of the transition period, the Commission stated that LBMs from GB class B waters cannot be imported to the EU for purification. It is unacceptable that the Commission has changed its position regarding the export of live bivalve molluscs from Class B waters. There is no scientific or technical justification for this, and it is already impacting businesses on both sides of the channel. Defra intends to raise this issue through the SPS Committee under the TCA, now that the agreement has been ratified.

Defra officials have continued to engage with the Shellfish Association of Great Britain and individual businesses to understand the impacts of this issue and adaptation options. The number of businesses experiencing significant direct impacts is small, but those impacts are extensive. The UK Government provided up to £23m in early 2021 through the Seafood Response Scheme (SRF) and Seafood Disruption Support Scheme. The SRF provided fixed cost support for eligible seafood business across the UK. Some LBM businesses benefitted from grants of up to £10k. In addition, £32.7m was committed to replace previous European seafood funding across the UK. In England the Fisheries and Seafood Scheme launched in April 2021. This scheme is open to shellfish fishers, cultivators, and processors, including those wishing to invest in infrastructure to help them adapt to new markets.

The Food Standards Agency (FSA) has considered proposals from industry for changes to the process for classifying shellfish harvesting areas. The FSA agreed there was scope for improvement and, as a first step has reviewed its

approach for Class A beds. The FSA is extending the criteria for excluding E. coli testing results that are uncharacteristically higher than those usually seen in an area. These changes will help ensure decisions affecting classification of harvesting areas are proportionate, provide appropriate levels of public health protection, and remain compliant with the legislation in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The FSA advises that there is no added risk to consumers from the changes. It has applied rigorous scientific evidence so public health will continue to be protected. In addition, the FSA has reviewed monitoring data for borderline Class B areas and, to date, 20 shellfish harvesting areas in England and Wales have been awarded Class A status for all or part of the year. These changes and updated classifications have the potential to impact a small number of individual harvesting areas and exports to the EU, illustrating the Government's commitment to support businesses while maintaining the existing high standards of consumer protection.

HC Deb 17 Jun 2021 | PQ 15203

Oral Questions (1st Supplementary): [Fishing Industry](#)

Asked by: **Baroness Ritchie of Downpatrick**

My Lords, what assurances will the Minister provide to Northern Ireland's fishermen that their share of the new or additional proportion of fishing quota secured by the UK from the EU as part of the trade and co-operation agreement will not be reduced from 2022 onwards, and that the Government will look towards restoring a share of this new quota in line with Northern Ireland's fixed-quota allocation share, as well as protecting all those—
[Inaudible.]

Answered by: **Lord Goldsmith of Richmond Park**

My Lords, the UK-EU trade and co-operation agreement, covering the whole of the United Kingdom, provides a significant

uplift in quota for UK fishers, which is estimated to be worth around £146 million for the whole UK fleet. That is equal to just over 25% of the value of the average annual EU catch from UK waters and is being phased in over five years, with the majority of that value being transferred this year. That applies to the whole of the United Kingdom.

HL Deb 16 Jun 2021 | Vol 812 c1883

[Fisheries: Quotas](#)

Asked by: **Peacock, Stephanie**

To ask the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, under what statutory authority Ministers may dispense with the Fish Quota Allocation to the commercial fishing sector on behalf of the Crown.

Answering member: Victoria Prentis | Party: Conservative Party | Department: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

The fish quota is distributed by the Secretary of State under common law powers. This is set out in the publicly available UK Quota Management Rules and in the Quota Management Rules for of the Fisheries Administrations.

We are also seeking related powers in the Fisheries Bill which would supplement these common law powers in future. Clause 2(2) provides for the Joint Fisheries Statement to include policies relating to the distribution of quota. Clause 25 sets out criteria for the distribution of quota.

HC Deb 28 Sep 2020 | PQ 94512

3 News items and related material

3.1 News items

BBC News Online

[Brexit: Why is there a row over fishing rights?](#)

27 November 2021

The Times

[French fishermen shut off Saint-Malo port before Calais and Channel tunnel blockade](#)

27 November 2021

The Maritime Executive

[French Fishermen Blockade Channel Ports in License Dispute with U.K.](#)

26 November 2021

The Telegraph

[French fishermen threaten to blockade cross-Channel trade](#)

24 November 2021

The Telegraph

[Britain and the EU stand on the brink of a trade war](#)

14 November 2021

The Times

[Lord Frost warns EU against 'massive retaliation' over Northern Ireland protocol](#)

10 November 2021

The National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations

[Annual Fisheries Negotiations: Preparations for 2022 under way](#)

21 September 2021

The Grocer

[What are the sticking points in looming EU fishing talks?](#)

3 September 2021

Fishing News

[No catch limits on non-TAC stocks](#)

22 June 2021

Financial Times

[UK and EU agree deal on fishing rights](#)

3 June 2021

Fishing News

[N IRELAND QUOTAS 'PLUNDERED' IN BREXIT SHARE-OUT](#)

6 April 2021

3.2 Related material

GOV.UK/Defra

[First meeting of the Specialised Committee on Fisheries on 20 July 2021 – minutes](#)

25 October 2021

European Council

[Fish stocks shared between the EU and the United Kingdom](#)

October 2021

Commons Library briefing paper: [UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement: Fisheries](#)

9 July 2021

House of Commons, European Scrutiny Committee:

Fourth Report of Session 2021-22 ([2021 Fishing Opportunities](#))

29 June 2021

Statutory guidance: [Fishing quota allocations for 2021 for England and the UK](#)

Last updated 10 June 2021

Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (NI)

[Poots seeks fair share of fishing quotas for NI fishermen](#)

28 January 2021

GOV.UK

Press release: [UK Government statement on fisheries](#)

1 November 2021

APPG on Fisheries

[THE FISHERIES ACT 2020: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW](#)

16 December 2020

Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (NI)

[Quota Management](#)

Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (NI)

[Fisheries Policy](#)

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

[Sustainable fisheries for future generations. Summary of consultation responses and government Response](#)

October 2018

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