

Debate Pack  
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## The inshore fishing fleet

1	Background	2
1.1	The inshore fishing fleet	2
1.2	Inshore fleet management	3
1.3	Recent developments	4
2	Parliamentary material	10
2.1	PQs	10
2.2	Debate	13
3	News and press releases	14
4	Useful links	17

### Summary

A debate has been scheduled for 9.30am on Tuesday 14 June 2022 in Westminster Hall on the inshore fishing fleet. The debate will be opened by Anthony Mangnall MP.

# 1 Background

## 1.1 The inshore fishing fleet

The fishing industry fleet is classified according to size: 10 metres and under in length (u-10m) and over 10 meters. Data is provided using these categories. Generally, u-10m vessels tend to fish closer to shore.

At the end of 2020 there were 4,547 vessels of 10m and under in the UK fishing fleet. This number fell by 213 between 2018 and 2020. 51% of these vessels were registered in ports in England, 35% in Scotland, 8% Wales and 4% in Northern Ireland.<sup>1</sup>

### Landings

Statistics from the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) indicate that the fishing fleet of 10m and under vessels was more affected by the pandemic in 2020 than larger vessels. The following table shows that the weight of the overall catch fell by 15%, while there was a 25% fall in the value of the catch from these vessels in 2020. The weight of the catch across the whole UK fishing fleet increased by 0.2% in 2020.<sup>2</sup>

<b>Landings by UK vessels of 10m and under by species group</b>					
<b>UK ports and abroad</b>					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<i>Landed weight (thousand tonnes)</i>					
Demersal	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.5	3.5
Pelagic	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.5
Shellfish	34.6	36.0	30.4	32.9	27.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>33.9</b>
<i>Value (£ million)</i>					
Demersal	19.9	17.8	20.8	22.3	19.6
Pelagic	2.2	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.5
Shellfish	86.9	99.6	101.8	107.6	77.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>125.1</b>	<b>132.6</b>	<b>99.6</b>

<sup>1</sup> Source: Marine Management Organisation, [UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2020](#) (Table 1\_2)

<sup>2</sup> Source: Marine Management Organisation, [UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2020](#) (Table 2.1)

Source: Marine Management Organisation, [UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2020](#) (UK and foreign landings by port 2016-2020)<sup>3</sup>

## Employment and economic contribution

The u-10m fleet is a relatively large proportion of the total number of UK registered vessels but a small proportion of the total UK fishing industry economic output. In 2020, u-10m vessels comprised 61% of the number of active vessels

The economic contribution of different sectors is measured by their Gross Value Added (GVA). In 2020 the GVA of u-10m vessels was around £52 million or 12% of the estimated GVA of the entire fleet. This was a fall in 2020 from £68 million in 2019. Large fishing vessels (greater than 24 meters) registered in Scotland are the biggest contributor to the fishing industry output, contributing 48% of the industry's economic output.<sup>4</sup>

In 2020 there were 874 full-time equivalent employees u-10m vessels, down from 1,109 in 2019. This number is likely to have been affected by the pandemic as it does not include any furloughed employees.<sup>5</sup>

## 1.2

## Inshore fleet management

Fisheries management is devolved. Following Brexit, under [the Fisheries Act 2020](#), the UK Government is responsible for dividing the UK share of Total Allowable Catches (TACs) for each quota species between the devolved administration. TACs are agreed every year after reaching agreement with the EU and other countries, such as Norway. The UK Government published the [Outcomes of annual negotiations for UK fishing opportunities in 2021 and 2022 on shared stocks](#) in March 2022.

Non-quota species, including most shellfish, are managed by each devolved administration. This includes fishing activity within 12 nautical miles (12nm) line from shore, where for the most part only UK registered and licenced vessels are allowed to fish. It should be noted that UK licenced vessels and fishing quota can be owned by foreign investors.

In England inshore fisheries management is carried out by the regional [Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities](#), who are responsible for managing fisheries, licencing certain activities and enforcement. The Marine

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<sup>3</sup> Pelagic fish, such as herring, sprats and mackerel, are those that usually find their food (e.g., plankton) in the surface layers of the sea. Demersal fish are those such as cod, haddock, and flatfish that lie on or near the seabed

<sup>4</sup> Seafish, [Economics of the UK Fishing Fleet 2020](#), 6 September 2021

<sup>5</sup> Seafish, [Economics of the UK Fishing Fleet 2020](#) 6 September 2021

Management Organisation also has responsibility for managing fisheries, including quota distribution, and has an enforcement role in the UK's Exclusive Economic Area (EEA), which goes out to 200nm.

## 1.3 Recent developments

There have been a number of areas where changes have been introduced or are proposed affecting smaller fishing vessels, both over and under 10 meters.

### Catch reporting

Catch reporting for u-10m vessels in England was introduced as a licence requirement in 2019. The MMO's aim is to obtain better information on catches by smaller vessels. An MMO blog [Your questions answered: Catch Recording](#) in January 2020 explained how the new system worked:

A new licence requirement for under-10 metre licensed fishing vessels owners/skippers to record their catch for each fishing trip they make via an app, website or customer contact centre. This significant new capability will deliver assurance and market confidence that we have sufficient data to meet sustainability goals. The data required by the record has been designated to provide MMO with the clearest possible picture of under-10 metre catching without being unnecessarily onerous to fishermen.

This service is available [online](#) (via a URL, from any device) and also as an app, which can be downloaded for both [Android](#) and [Apple](#) devices, or by calling a dedicated catch recording contact centre.

Following concerns from fishers about some of the aspects of the app, full enforcement of catch recording was postponed by the MMO. An [article in Fishing Daily](#), in January 2020, summarised fishers concerns:

One of the major issues the under-10m fleet had with the App was that catch declarations have to be within a 10% margin of error. Any errors outside that estimate could result in a boat being prosecuted and facing an unlimited fine.

This was deemed by the sector as being too onerous on fishers, as making the estimation is overly reliant on guesswork and being accurate within 10% on a moving boat under 10 metres at sea can be difficult at the best of times.

Another issue which the App faced was the fact that fishers are required to own a smartphone to download and operate it. The case was argued that a lot of fishers don't own a smartphone, nevermind knowing how to operate one and many of the older generation don't have a mobile phone at all.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> [Fishing Daily, Under-10 sector Relief after MMO delays implementing CatchApp, 18 June 2020](#)

However, the MMO was reported to have decided to begin enforcing catch recording as from February 2022 by Fishing News. Concerns have been raised by sector, including by the [New Under Ten Metres Fishing Association](#) (NUFTA):

The MMO said it has supported a period of adjustment to allow fishers to get used to catch recording without facing action for breaching the licence condition. This had resulted in 88% of the 2,110 English-registered vessels signing up to use the Catch App.

It said it will continue to give support, and fishermen not using the app will be given opportunities to comply before 'more serious action' is taken (see below).

But many in the English under-10m sector continue to oppose the app. They say it is still not 'fit for purpose' and they should not be put in a position of facing criminal charges for failing to use technology that is inadequate.

Jerry Percy, director of NUTFA, said there was still confusion about exactly how the app should be used. The MMO failed to recognise some of the challenges fishermen had with the system. There was a failure of communication, and the MMO should repeat and clarify its guidance.

He also contrasted the demands made on small-boat English fishermen to give full details of their entire catches electronically with the total lack of reporting and monitoring of large foreign fly-shooters fishing non-quota species in the Channel, and other large foreign vessels fishing in UK waters.<sup>7</sup>

A group of fishermen ([ScrapTheApp](#)) campaigning against the app have initiated an application for judicial review, following a crowdfunding campaign. The fundraising pages set out some further concerns:

The new rule via a fishing license condition requires fishermen to estimate within a margin of tolerance of 10% the weight of their catches when they land. Accurate fisheries data, of their catches, is already submitted to the MMO via the Buyers and Sellers Act which requires auction houses and fish merchants taking catches to provide this information after weighing the fish and within 48 hours.

It is impossible to consistently estimate and guess the weight of catches, accurately. Governments' own data demonstrate that c.40% of estimated landing data for larger boats is outside the 10% margin of tolerance, and when it is wrong, it can be out by as much as 116%.

Despite being notified by fishermen, some landing stages and ports are still missing and fishermen are being advised to use a different port on the drop-down menu, which is a technical offence, now punishable via a prosecution with an unlimited fine. It is lamentable after a 2-year pause, this still has not been resolved.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> [Fishing News, u10 catch app to be enforced from 28 February, 7 February 2022](#)

<sup>8</sup> [ScrapTheAPP Help small-scale English Fishermen, 27 April 2022](#)

The National Federation of Fishermen Organisation (NFFO), who represents mainly the over 10m sector, [has not supported legal action](#) calling instead for the app to be reviewed:

Given the challenges ahead (including management measures in marine protected areas, the expansion of offshore wind and the development of fisheries management plans to replace the CFP) there is an urgent need for all parts of the fleet to be in a position to document where they fish and what they catch. Modern information technology like iVMS and the catch app definitely have a role to play. That is not to say that this version of the catch app is the definitive version or that improvements can't be made. There are serious concerns regarding the implications of the accuracy of catch estimates prior to landing and, in some places, there are remaining technical issues. There is also a case to be made for exemptions for very small vessels and for a generation who have had limited experience of smart phones. All of these are valid points for mature discussion rather than being lost in courtroom manoeuvring where the outcome is always a gamble.<sup>9</sup>

## Vessel safety inspections

[The Maritime and Coastguard Agency \(MCA\) Code of Practice for Small Fishing Vessels \(less than 15 metres length overall\)](#) became more stringent in September 2021, requiring inspection of vessels in and out of the water every five years. The new regime was introduced to address the [high fatality rate](#) in this sector, summarised as follows by Defra:

Fishing is the most dangerous industry with the rate of fatalities being approximately 100 times higher than that of the UK general workforce.

Approximately 65 per cent of deaths to fishing vessel crew and 69 per cent of fishing vessel losses between 2009 and 2020 were on vessels under 15 metres; these are most likely to be small and micro businesses.<sup>10</sup>

However, [as reported by Fishing News](#), who called the new regime a “lottery”, there is general discontent with how the new regime is being applied:

Fishing News commented last week on the ‘lottery’ that meant that virtually identical vessels, from the same mould, could be in very different positions right now, depending on the due date of their next MCA survey. However, as one owner here demonstrates, if you are unlucky enough to have a vessel available for inspection, even if you are not present, and your next survey date is two years away, you may still not be safe.

[...]

as we document the human cost here of the haphazard introduction of a code that is victimising professional fishermen, operating boats that are well within

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<sup>9</sup> [NFFO, NFFO declines an invitation to support Judicial Review but says that it is time to review the App, 14 March 2022](#)

<sup>10</sup> [Defra, Small Fishing Vessel Code enters into force, 6 September 2021](#)

the safety codes and requirements required when they purchased the vessels, Fishing News is calling on the MCA to introduce, immediately, common sense to the ongoing debate. It is now time to allow fishing vessels that would be classed as seaworthy under the previous Code to return to sea.

If such a return is to be conditional – say to fish within an hours steam of a safe haven – so be it.<sup>11</sup>

## Inshore vessel monitoring system (I-VMS)

A requirement for [inshore vessel monitoring systems](#) (I-VMS) to be installed and transmitting data to the MMO in English waters for vessels under 12 meters comes into force in July 2022. Similar provisions are being implemented in Wales and Scotland and will provide fishing authorities with positional data on vessels. This has not previously been a requirement for smaller vessels.

The Government [consulted on the proposal in 2018](#). This set rationale for the new measure, which would work in combination with the new catch reporting rules for the u10m vessels:

The two initiatives combined will give a more complete picture of current fishing levels and whether they are sustainable. We need to create sustainable fisheries for the future through more effective enforcement and informed management.<sup>12</sup>

The MMO has published a [one-stop shop guidance](#) document setting out how the system will work. This includes details of a £650 grant towards the cost buying and installing a system. The [MMO has approved four different devices](#) that comply with the new rules.

However, there have been [concerns from the sector](#) about the approval process for the devices, with one of the four device temporarily removed and then re-approved, as reported in Fishing News:

NUTFA has continued to express its concerns about the pace of the iVMS roll-out and, in particular, the issue of liability to small vessel owners, in the event of breakdown of terminals, or of terminals reporting inaccurate positions.

[...]

NUTFA put in a freedom of information request, as we are extremely concerned that Defra is pushing on to the industry liability for the reliable operation of terminals, without any ongoing testing or quality control during the type approval process.

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<sup>11</sup> [Fishing News, Time to scupper the code: new under-15m safety code devastating UK's inshore sector, 9 February 2022](#)

<sup>12</sup> [Defra, Consultation on the introduction of Inshore Vessel Monitoring Systems for all licensed British fishing boats under 12 metres in length operating in English waters, October 2018](#)

The internal paperwork we received from Defra as a result of our requests confirms our fears that the type approval process has involved no practical testing or independent physical evaluation by Defra or the MMO, and instead relies entirely on written responses provided by the companies hoping to win approval.<sup>13</sup>

NUFTA also campaigned for [an exemption for u10m](#) from the new rules but have not been successful.

## Highly Protected Marine Areas

The Government commissioned [Richard Benyon to carry out a review](#) to determine whether stronger protections for areas of sea, Highly Protected Marine Areas (HPMAs), should be introduced. These would have stronger protection, including no fishing, than existing Marine Protected Areas. Further details of how different types of MPAs can be found in a blog from the MMO [blog on Marine Protected Areas](#) from November 2020.

[The Benyon review](#), published in June 2020, concluded “that HPMAs are an essential component of the Marine Protected Areas network, and government should introduce them into Secretary of State waters”.<sup>14</sup>

The Review’s recommendation included that HPMAs should be defined as “areas of the sea that allow the protection and recovery of marine ecosystems”. It proposes that extractive, destructive and depositional uses should be banned, and only non-damaging activities allowed in HPMAs. The review also concluded that that implementation should start with at least five pilot sites.

The Government [published a response to the Benyon review on 8 June 2021](#), in which it accepted the recommendation to introduce HPMAs, and set out how it would move forward:

We will consider designating five sites as part of our consultation process. The number and type of activities varies enormously between inshore and offshore sites and we intend to identify sites in both of these areas. There needs to be a balance between the differences across these sites, for example the habitat and historic use of the site, and the ability to be able to effectively evaluate them to inform future decisions.<sup>15</sup>

The [NFFO was highly critical of the proposals](#) for HPMAs and raised concerns about potential impacts on coastal communities:

The report downplays the benefits of the existing large network in order to justify a new set of areas that would exclude all fishing activities. In order to

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<sup>13</sup> [Fishing News, NUTFA: concerns about IVMS roll-out and call for implementation delay, 13 January 2022](#)

<sup>14</sup> These are English onshore and offshore waters and Northern Irish offshore waters, as this is a devolved area.

<sup>15</sup> [Defra, Government response to the Highly Protected Marine Areas \(HPMAs\) review, 8 June 2021](#)



identify new sites, it seeks to pit a coalition of conservation, recreation and tourism interests against existing marine users, including small scale inshore fishing communities.

[...]

During its deliberations, the review panel, which included a number of leading MPA lobbyists, undertook only minimal engagement with fishing bodies. Despite paying lip-service to the need for sustainable management of UK seas and recognising the risk to small scale fishing communities, who are vulnerable to being displaced, the report comes out firmly in favour of weighting any selection process to ecological criteria. If taken forward, this will further marginalise local fishing communities in any consultation process.<sup>16</sup>

The Joint Nature Conservancy Council (JNCC) is the Government's nature conservation advisory body. The JNCC is working with Defra to identify potential pilot sites and [has set out its proposals for stakeholder consultation](#) as follows:

#### Minimising social and economic impact

After considering third-party proposals, alongside areas they identify, Natural England and JNCC developed an initial list of potential sites which was submitted to Defra for further social and economic consideration. Defra and the MMO will then apply social and economic criteria to help narrow down the list. This will include, but is not limited to, understanding what economic activity occurs in potential sites and the scale and importance of that activity and site to local communities.

#### Shortlisting potential sites and public consultation

The results of this work will be used to recommend a shortlist of proposed HPMA's to the Defra Secretary of State by the end of 2021. Defra will publish detail on how the proposed HPMA's meet the criteria and why they have been shortlisted, drawing on best available evidence.<sup>17</sup>

Consultations on the proposed HPMA's are expected in 2022.

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<sup>16</sup> [The Fishing Daily, Benyon Review a 'Hammer Blow' for Fishing Communities – NFFO, 8 June 2020](#)

<sup>17</sup> [JNCC, Highly Protected Marine Areas \[website visited 13 June 2022\]](#)

## 2 Parliamentary material

### 2.1 PQs

#### Fishing Vessels: Decommissioning

**Asked by: Pollard, Luke**

To ask the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, what guidance his Department and the Marine Management Office have given to fishers on the recent type withdrawal of an IVMS product.

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

The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) received information indicating that the MS44 Inshore Vessel Monitoring System (IVMS) device that has been marketed by Maritime Systems Ltd was different to the device that was type-approved by the MMO in November 2021 and may not meet the required specification set out in the published approval process. Concern was centred around transmission strengths of the MS44 IVMS device, specifically in regard to its 4G capability.

So that the MMO could provide individuals with the reassurance needed to move forward with installation, type approval was temporally suspended to allow for a review to take place. Additional supporting information was requested regarding the functionality of the device and assurances were sought that the actual device that will be offered to industry moving forward is the MS44 device as approved within the original type approval programme.

The additional information provided by Maritime Systems Ltd confirms that the MS44 device continues to meet the required specification criteria, including 4G functionality. As a result of the review, this device remains one of the approved IVMS devices available for purchase.

On 7 March 2022, the MMO communicated the outcome to industry and also published an update online. In addition to the outcome of the review, this confirmed that the deadline for Tranche 1 (vessels 10m to 11.9m in length) device installation has been extended by seven weeks to 16 May 2022 and the grant claim window to 17 June 2022 to align with the Tranche 2 deadline.

**HC Deb 11 March 2022 | PQ 126795**

### Marine Protected Areas: Fishing Vessels

**Asked by: Ferrier, Margaret**

To ask the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, whether his Department has any plans to limit bottom trawling in marine protected waters.

**Answering member: Rebecca Pow | Department: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs**

Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) are a devolved competency and the information provided therefore relates to England only.

The UK is at the forefront of marine protection with 372 protecting 38% of UK waters. Management measures now protect sensitive features from bottom towed fishing gears in 98 of English inshore MPAs. We are also developing an ambitious three-year programme for assessing sites and implementing appropriate byelaws to manage fishing activity in all English offshore MPAs.

**HC Deb 02 March 2022 | PQ 125202**

### Topical Questions

**Asked by: Mrs Sheryll Murray (South East Cornwall)**

Can my right hon. Friend confirm that there will be financial support to help upgrade fishing vessels and ready them for five and a half years' time, when the TCA agreement with the EU ends, in particular our inshore commercial fleet, such as those operating from the port of Looe in my constituency?

**Answered by: George Eustice | Department: Environment, Food and Rural Affairs**

Yes, we have a new £100 million fund to support a range of activities, including port infrastructure as well as upgrades to vessels.

**HC Deb 27 January 2022 | Vol 707 c1087**

### Topical Questions

**Asked by: Peter Aldous**

The consultation on the joint fisheries statement is welcome, and REAF—the Renaissance of East Anglian Fisheries—will be making a representation. However, there is a concern among East Anglian inshore fishermen as to the bureaucratic burden being imposed with regard to vessel testing stability, inshore vessel monitoring and the under-10-metre catch app. Accurate data is important, but I urge my right hon. Friend to ensure that obligations

imposed on SMEs and self-employed individuals are proportionate, realistic and underpinned by common sense.

**Answering member: George Eustice | Department: Environment, Food and Rural Affairs**

My hon. Friend has been a long-standing champion for fishermen in his area and the inshore sector in particular. We have introduced the under-10-metre catch app to ensure that we have more accurate data, but I should point out to him that in this current year we have also increased the amount of quota in the inshore pool by around 70%, with the additional quota that we had as a result of leaving the European Union.

**HC Deb 27 January 2022 | Vol 707 c1086**

### Coastal Communities

**Asked by: Mr Alistair Carmichael (Orkney and Shetland)**

The fishing industry in Shetland is being hammered by Spanish boats engaging in the completely unsustainable practice of gill netting. I have spoken to the fishing Minister about this in the past. What is being done to stop it or to ensure that, if it is to be done, it is to be done safely?

**Answering member: George Eustice | Department: Environment, Food and Rural Affairs**

We keep different gear types and fishing practices under constant review. Concerns are sometimes raised about gill netting; that can be a sustainable form of fishing in some inshore waters, but not in all cases. I would be willing to meet the right hon. Gentleman to discuss his particular concern, although in some areas it will be for Marine Scotland to make the technical decisions.

**HC Deb 27 January 2022 | Vol 707 c1086**

### Shellfish: Inshore Fishing

**Asked by: Girvan, Paul**

To ask the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, for what reason nearshore clam dredging and trawling is permitted; and what assessment he has made of the impact of those activities on basic marine systems.

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

Fisheries management is devolved.

In England, inshore clam dredging, and trawling fisheries are managed and monitored by the Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authorities (IFCAs). IFCA byelaws include a variety of measures including permitting schemes to control fishing effort. Byelaws are accompanied by an Impact Assessment which sets out the anticipated costs and benefits of the proposed measure, including the environmental, social, and economic impacts. The Fisheries Act includes a commitment to develop domestic Fisheries Management Plans which will be a key mechanism to delivering sustainable and well-managed fisheries.

**HC Deb 25 January 2022 | PQ 101811**

### Fisheries

**Asked by: Baroness McIntosh of Pickering**

To ask Her Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of the pressure on the management of non-quota species and the impact this will have on the UK Inshore Fisheries fleet.

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

There are over 200 non-quota species (NQS). We are working to develop our evidence base for the current management regime for NQS, which is complex and irregular in places. Some of our most valuable and vulnerable species are NQS and there would be a significant impact on the inshore fleet and other fishers if the stocks are not well managed.

We are looking at how best to improve management and believe that the Fisheries Management Plans offer the best way to do so, working with the EU where appropriate.

**HL Deb 30 November 2021 | PQ HL4091**

## 2.2

## Debate

**Commons debate: Fisheries Management**

**HC Deb 13 July 2021 | Vol 699 c39WH-**

## 3

# News and press releases

Guardian

31 May 2022

[Fishing industry still 'bulldozing' seabed in 90% of UK marine protected areas](#)

Seafood Source

10 May 2022

[Scotland making push to revive langoustine exports, but Brexit still an obstacle](#)

Marine Management Organisation

13 April 2022

[Government uses Brexit freedoms to protect our seas](#)

Seafood Source

12 April 2022

[UK seafood industry irked by latest Good Fish Guide](#)

World Sea Fishing

7 March 2022

[Catch Recording App for Under 10 Metre Vessels - Judicial Review threatened](#)

Fishing News

24 February 2022

[Scrap catch app campaign](#)

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

18 February 2022

**£1.4m delivered to projects supporting sustainable fishing and fisheries science across the UK**

Fishing News

9 February 2022

**Time to scupper the code: New under-15m safety code devastating UK's inshore sector**

Fishing News

7 February 2022

**U10 catch app to be enforced from 28 February**

Fishing News

4 February 2022

**New under-15m safety code devastating UK's inshore sector**

Hull Live

7 February 2022

**Sea bass sustainability fishing row erupts on East Yorkshire coast**

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

27 December 2021

**£75 million boost to modernise UK fishing industry and level up coastal communities**

The inshore fishing fleet

BBC News Online

21 September 2021

**Cornwall fisherman questions 'absurd' tracking system for small boats**

Seafood Source

10 September 2021

**UK dials up small fishing-vessel safety requirements**



## 4

## Useful links

Association of Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities (AIFCA)

**[Towards Regional Inshore Fisheries Management Plans](#)**

7 February 2022

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

**[Consultation on the draft Joint Fisheries Statement](#)**

18 January – 12 April 2022

Marine Management Organisation

**[Record your catch](#)**

Updated 7 March 2022

Maritime and Coastguard Agency

**[Inspection of fishing vessels of less than 15m Length Overall](#)**

Updated 15 September 2021

All-party Parliamentary Group on Fisheries

**[Policy briefs](#)**

National Federation of Fisheries Organisations

**<https://www.nffo.org.uk/>**

The inshore fishing fleet

British Sea Fishing

<https://britishseafishing.co.uk/>

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