

Here to give the UK seafood sector
the support it needs to thrive.



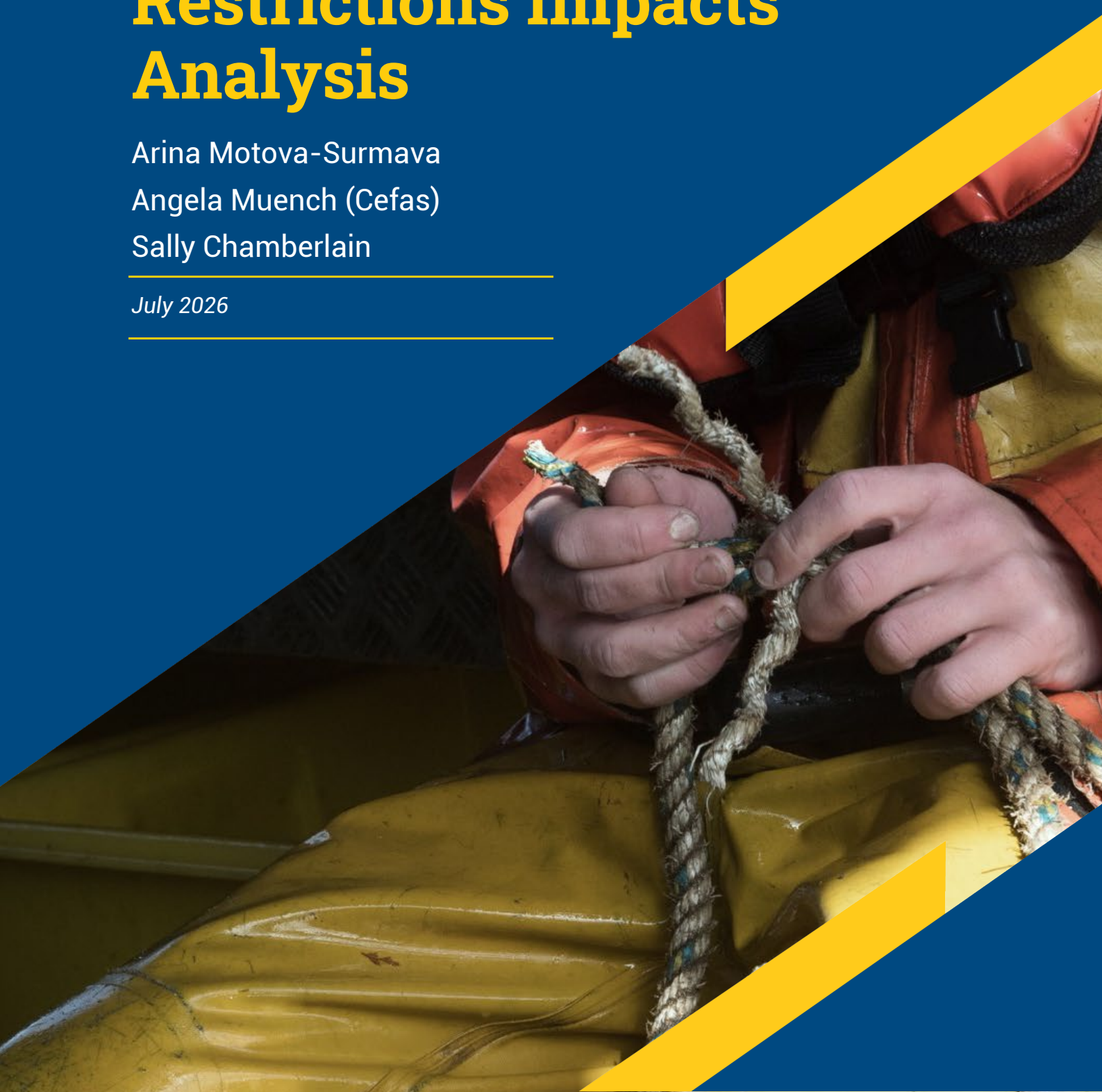
Northern Ireland Fishing Industry Spatial Restrictions Impacts Analysis

Arina Motova-Surmava

Angela Muench (Cefas)

Sally Chamberlain

July 2026



Contents

Contents.....	2
Executive Summary.....	3
1 Introduction.....	4
1.1 Offshore Marine Protected Area Fisheries Management Proposals.....	5
1.2 Offshore Renewable Energy Proposals.....	6
1.3 Overall Spatial Squeeze picture for the Northern Ireland seafood industry	7
2 Methodology.....	7
2.1 Scope.....	7
2.2 Mapping.....	8
2.3 Data collection and estimation.....	8
Stage 1: Fishing activity data collation.....	10
Stage 2: VMS data extraction.....	10
Stage 3: Non-VMS data extraction.....	11
Stage 4: Fisheries Management Economic Impact Analysis.....	11
Stage 5: Onshore impacts.....	12
3 Results.....	14
3.1 Socio-Economic impact of proposed Offshore Marine Protected Area	
fishing prohibitions within ICES Division 7a.....	14
3.1.1 Direct impacts on the catching sector.....	14
3.1.2 Additional impacts on onshore industries.....	24
3.2 Socio-Economic impact of proposed Offshore Renewable Energy sites	
within the Northern Ireland Marine Zone.....	27
3.2.1 Direct impacts on the catching sector.....	27
3.2.2 Additional impacts on onshore industries.....	46
3.3 Northern Ireland Marine Zone and ICES Division 7a Spatial Squeeze	
picture.....	50
4 References.....	51
5 Appendices.....	52
Appendix 1: Gear groups definition and their respective FAO gear code.....	52
Appendix 2: Alternative methods for translating VMS points of fishing into	
fishing areas and corresponding economic impact.....	53
Appendix 3: MPA data extract.....	55
Appendix 4: Data extract for renewable energy sites.....	88

Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of the findings and data extract for DAERA commissioned project to Seafish and CEFAS to provide a socio-economic impact assessment of:

- ✓ Phase 1: proposed bottom towed and dredge fishing restrictions within offshore Marine Protected Areas (MPA) within ICES Area 7a
- ✓ Phase 2: potential restrictions for bottom towed, dredging, potting and static gear fleets within eleven sites proposed for Offshore Renewable Energy in the Northern Ireland Marine Zone.

This report combines the analysis from both Phase 1 and Phase 2 to provide a full socio-economic impact assessment and picture of the combined potential spatial squeeze picture facing the Northern Ireland seafood industry. This report mainly focuses on data extraction. The main aim is to export information available showing potential impacts on economic performance indicators of the fishing fleets operating in the spatial closure areas providing evidence needed to inform decisions and discussions.

For this report, vessel monitoring system (VMS) and logbook data were analysed and recalculated at the spatial scales needed to assess individual sites proposed for closure. The spatial analysis completed by Cefas was combined with Seafish economic indicators: gross value added (GVA), operating profit and net profit, to produce estimates at the required spatial resolution for historic time series (2014–2023). Average indicators were also calculated across the time series. These averages can be used to estimate the net present value that could be lost if spatial closures are implemented.

For the potential marine protected areas analysis, the gears analysed defined as bottom towed gears include bottom trawls and dredges. The data extract includes three MPAs and partial closure of mud habitat in South Rigg MCZ and Queenie Corner MCZ. The results of analysis and data extract for MPAs are provided in the section 3.1 and Appendix 3 of this report.

Northern Ireland has committed to the deployment of 1GW of offshore wind from 2030. The area needed to deliver this amount of renewable energy is likely to be approximately 500km² (equivalent to 8MW per km²). This reports also provides data analysis and extract of information related to fishing operations for 12 potential wind farm areas with overall space of around 3.050 km², or six times bigger than required for Offshore renewable energy (ORE) sector. Summary of the results and fishing efficiency in each area per km² is provided in Table 3.5 of the report. The most valuable in terms of value of landings generated by km², GVA and operating profits are Irish Sea Inshore and Offshore areas. If more valuable areas were avoided when developing ORE sites, the economic impacts on the fishing industry might be reduced.

The report also includes analysis of impacts on the onshore industries using the input-output method and coefficients created for the Northern Ireland sector. All results are included in the relevant sections of the analysis.

1 Introduction

In 2023, 293 commercial fishing vessels were registered in Northern Ireland. According to Seafish Fleet Enquiry Tool, 211 vessels were actively fishing in 2023. These vessels reported landing a total of 50,430 tonnes of fish and shellfish worth £77million. Over 445 FTE jobs were employed onboard fishing vessels, while a further 562 FTE jobs were supported by 18 wholesale and processor businesses¹. Meanwhile the sector continues to support ancillary businesses operating around the fishing harbours, the jobs they provide and the wider coastal community.

In 2025, DAERA commissioned Seafish and CEFAS to provide a socio-economic impact assessment of proposed bottom towed and dredge fishing restrictions within offshore Marine Protected Areas within ICES Area 7a (Phase 1). A preliminary report was provided in January 2026 to inform the development of the Northern Ireland offshore Marine Protected Areas fisheries management consultation.

Further work was commissioned by DAERA for Seafish and CEFAS to provide a socio-economic impact assessment of potential restrictions for bottom towed, dredging, potting and static gear fleets within eleven sites proposed for Offshore Renewable Energy in the Northern Ireland Marine Zone (Phase 2).

This report combines the analysis from both Phase 1 and Phase 2 to provide a full socio-economic impact assessment and picture of the combined potential spatial squeeze picture facing the Northern Ireland seafood industry. Please note that this report mainly focuses on data extraction with the aim to provide evidence needed to inform decisions and discussions.

The results of socio-economic impact analysis and data extract is split into three main sections within chapter 3:

- Section 1: Socio-Economic impact of proposed Offshore Marine Protected Area fishing prohibitions within ICES Division 7a
- Section 2: Socio-Economic impact of proposed Offshore Renewable Energy sites within the Northern Ireland Marine Zone
- Section 3: Northern Ireland Marine Zone and ICES Division 7a Spatial Squeeze picture:
 - Maps illustrating the spatial squeeze extent of fishing restrictions within ICES Area 7a and the Northern Ireland Marine Area for bottom trawl and dredge, static gear and pelagic fleets, including:
 - Proposed offshore MPA fishing prohibitions
 - West of Isle of Man mud belt fishing prohibitions
 - ORE proposals
 - Isle of Man Skilled Worker Visa restriction

¹ Seafish Fleet and Processing Enquiry Tools ([Profile - seafish | Tableau Public](#))

Within Section 1 and Section 2 the closure areas are grouped to ease the analysis and impacts are analysed as direct impacts on the fishing fleets and additional impacts on Northern Irish onshore industries.

1.1 Offshore Marine Protected Area Fisheries Management Proposals

In summer 2026, the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) will be consulting on fisheries management options in three designated offshore MPAs in the Irish Sea: Queenie Corner and South Rigg Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs) and the Pisces Reef Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC). At the time of writing, the following fisheries management options are proposed:

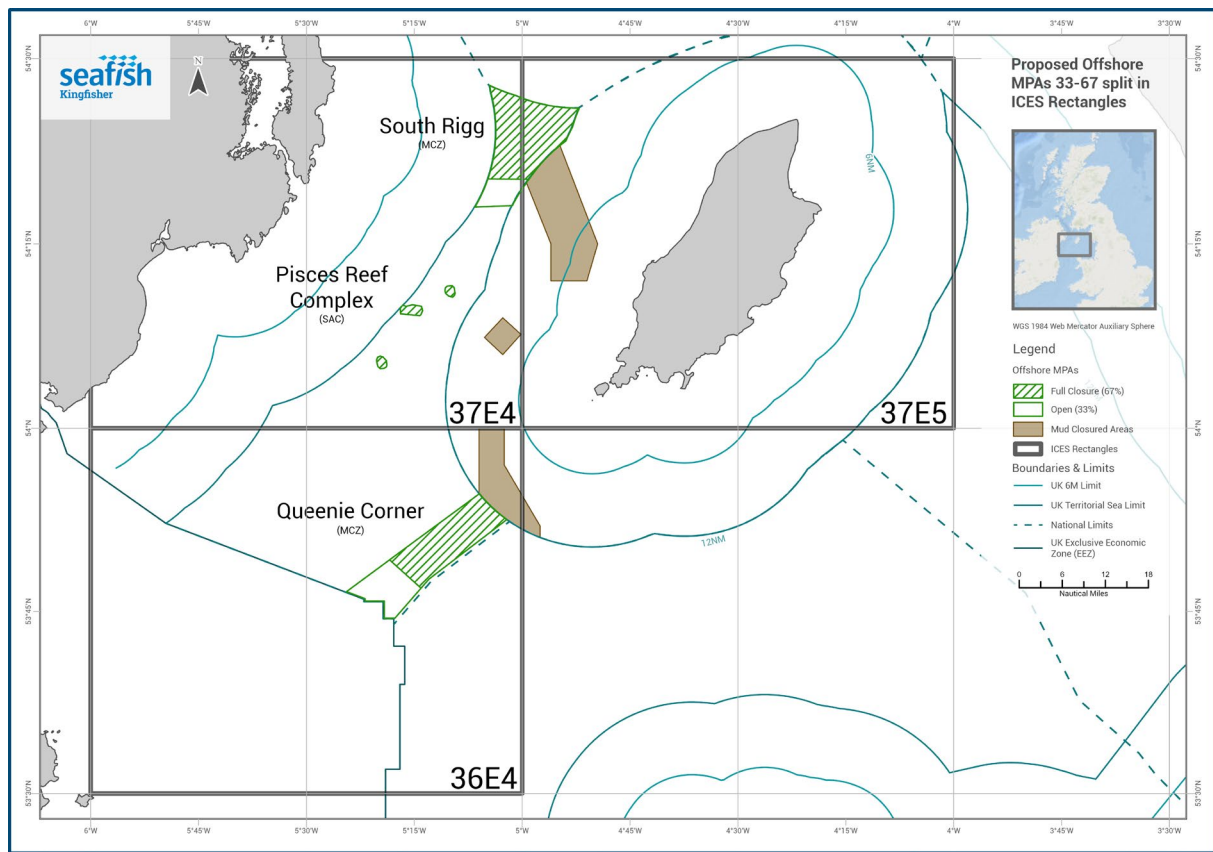
- Queenie Corner MCZ: Permanent full site or partial (67% of available mud habitat) site closure to bottom-towed gear
- South Rigg MCZ: Permanent full site or partial (67% of available mud habitat in addition to all other protected habitats) site closure to bottom-towed gear
- Pisces Reef Complex SAC: Permanent full site closure to bottom-towed gear

The Pisces Reef Complex was formally designated as a Special Area of Conservation in 2017, while Queenie Corner and South Rigg were designated as Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs) in 2019. The Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) are responsible for advising on the designation and management of offshore MPAs, while DAERA is responsible for fisheries management of these sites.

Queenie Corner and South Rigg MCZs are designated for the broadscale habitat, subtidal mud and burrowing megafauna communities, which includes *Nephrops norvegicus*, a small lobster also known as Dublin Bay prawn, Norway lobster, langoustine or scampi. These sites provide important fishing grounds for Northern Ireland registered fishing vessels as well as Scotland, England, Wales and the Republic of Ireland (RoI) vessels targeting *Nephrops*.

Norway lobster is the most important species of the fishing industry in Northern Ireland that represented 46-52% of value of landings to Northern Ireland in 2023-24 and plays a vital role in supporting land-based businesses and jobs, harbour communities and contributing to national food security.

The offshore MPA network in ICES Division 7a covers an area of 298km² (Map 1) that is currently of significant social and economic value to the fishing industry in Northern Ireland, and the coastal communities it supports. An additional three sites were recently designated in 2024 by the Isle of Man Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture. These sit within the Western Irish Sea Mud-belt and bottom towed fishing gear is now prohibited from within these sites, which were previously important fishing grounds for the *Nephrops* fleet.



Map 1 Offshore Marine Protected Areas within Northern Ireland Marine Zone including 66% mud habitat proposed fishing prohibition, alongside existing West of Isle of Man Mud closure.

This report provides analysis of the historic economic value created in 2014-2023 by fishing in the offshore MPAs in ICES Division 7a for Northern Irish, Scottish, English, Welsh and Rol fishing fleets, and the socio-economic importance for the Northern Ireland seafood sector onshore.

1.2 Offshore Renewable Energy Proposals

In spring 2025, the Department for the Economy (DfE) consulted on the Strategic Environmental Assessment Environmental Report and Report to Inform Appropriate Assessment for Offshore Renewable Energy (ORE) sites within the Northern Ireland Marine Zone. Recommended resource zones have now been identified for tidal, floating wind and fixed wind sites. In addition to the offshore MPAs, these sites also overlap with important fishing grounds and are expected to add another economic burden on the fishing industry by restricting access to the fishing grounds.

The resource zones identified through the Offshore Renewable Energy Strategic Environmental Assessment were developed as strategic opportunity areas and are unlikely to be fully utilised. They provide flexibility for future development while recognising that environmental, technical and commercial constraints will reduce the area ultimately required.

Northern Ireland has committed to the deployment of 1GW of offshore wind from 2030; the area needed to deliver this is likely to be substantially smaller than the total area encompassed by all the recommended resource zones. Based on existing operational wind farm sites in the UK, a 1GW offshore wind development in Northern Ireland could require approximately 500km² (equivalent to 8MW per km²).

This report assesses the historical (2014-23) socio-economic value of the proposed ORE sites within the Northern Ireland Marine Zone for bottom trawl and dredge, pelagic and static gear fleets alongside value for the Northern Ireland onshore seafood sector.

1.3 Overall Spatial Squeeze picture for the Northern Ireland seafood industry

Additional mapping of existing and proposed fishing restrictions in the Northern Ireland Marine Zone and ICES Division 7a are provided to demonstrate the combined spatial squeeze picture for the Northern Ireland seafood industry. This includes the recent exemption for vessels with Skilled Worker Visa crew from fishing inside Isle of Man waters.

The final report will inform consultation responses and discussions regarding the Queenie Corner, South Rigg and Pisces Reef Complex fisheries management consultation, and future decision making regarding the development of offshore renewable energy within the Northern Ireland Marine Zone.

2 Methodology

2.1 Scope

To understand the socio-economic impacts of fishing restrictions within the Northern Ireland Marine Zone and ICES Divisions 7a, the following analysis was conducted:

- Section 1 and Appendix 3:
 - An analysis of bottom trawl and dredge fishing (including the number of vessels, employment, and the value of landings) within ICES Divisions 7a.
 - Input/Output analysis of the overall value of landings taken from bottom trawl and dredge fishing fleets operating in ICES Area 7a to onshore businesses (sales, logistics, processing, wholesale, retail, hospitality, and ancillary) and communities in Northern Ireland.
 - An analysis of the potential offshore and onshore socio-economic impact from the implementation of proposed bottom trawl and dredge fisheries management measures within the three offshore MPAs:
 - Queenie Corner MCZ: Permanent full site or partial (67% of available mud habitat) site closure to bottom-towed gear (dredge and trawl)
 - South Rigg MCZ: Permanent full site or partial (67% of available mud habitat in addition to all other protected habitats) site closure to bottom-towed gear (dredge and trawl)

- Pisces Reef Complex SAC: Permanent full site closure to bottom-towed gear (dredge and trawl)
- An analysis of the offshore and onshore socio-economic impact from the recent prohibition for bottom trawl and dredge gear within the West of Isle of Man Mud Belt
- Section 2 and Appendix 4:
 - An assessment of bottom trawl and dredge, pelagic and static gear fishing (including the number of vessels, employment, and the value of landings) from within the Northern Ireland Marine Zone.
 - Input/Output analysis of the overall value of bottom trawl and dredge, pelagic and static gear landings taken from the Northern Ireland Marine Zone to onshore businesses (sales, logistics, processing, wholesale, retail, hospitality, and ancillary) and communities.
 - An analysis of the offshore and onshore socio-economic impact from potential fishing restrictions resulting from ORE development within the Northern Ireland Marine Zone for all gear types (bottom trawl and dredge, pelagic and static gear)

2.2 Mapping

To provide a visual representation of the spatial squeeze impacts within the Northern Ireland Marine Zone and ICES Division 7a for the Northern Ireland seafood industry, maps have been produced by the Seafish Kingfisher Team that show the full extent of fishing prohibitions and restrictions. Alongside existing MPA management measures, technical and other regulatory measures and proposed MPAs prohibitions and ORE restrictions, these include administrative restrictions relating to crew visas, for example the recent closure of Isle of Man territorial waters to vessels carrying crew on a Skilled Worker Visa.

2.3 Data collection and estimation

To support this assessment, Cefas processed Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) 2014-2023 data collected by the Marine Management Organization (MMO) and provided individual vessels and gear group specific data of interest.

Vessel Monitoring Systems in the UK generally transmit the location of a vessel every 2 hours. While this allows to identify the potential track the vessel was moving on, and estimate potential fishing locations of the vessels, due to the low frequency in transmission, there is a high uncertainty of whether the spatial resolution achieved by VMS data is suitable for fine-scale spatial planning.

Trip information data (e.g. gear used, landing value, vessel information) used for this report was extracted by Cefas in August 2025 from the Catch, Effort and Discard Estimate in Real Time (CEDER) database which is a frequently updated mirror of the MMO fishing activity database (iFISH). Additionally, processed VMS data was sourced from GeoFISH, a database developed by Cefas estimating fishing activity based on VMS data mainly to inform ICES Spatial Fisheries Data Call. The VMS data

was used to augment the IFISH data in respect to the fishing location, and the effort and value estimated to be generated at the location.

There are known discrepancies of data for different vessels due to variations in reporting requirements for different vessel sizes operating in different UK regions:

- CEDER data is a combination of different UK data sources on catch and trip information for UK fishing vessels irrespective of size and reporting standard in the Integrated Fisheries System Holding (IFISH) Database Management System. However, there is discrepancy of available data for different fleet sizes from IFISH:
- Since 2012, vessels over 12-metres in length must report their catch in an eLogbook and employ a VMS which submits their location every 2 hours.
- Vessels under 10-metres have reduced reporting requirements and therefore information on their fishing activity is often missing or not comprehensive.
- Vessels between 10-12 metre in length are only required to provide their catch information via a paper logbook but with spatial information limited to ICES rectangles.
- Only data for UK vessels and of landings within the UK are recorded in this database. Hence, any information on fishing activity of non-UK vessels not landed in the UK are not stored in this database although the catch may have been generated within the UK exclusive economic zone (EEZ).
- GeoFISH incorporates only VMS data for UK-flagged vessels over 12-metre in length. Hence, the fishing activity and location of only a third of Northern Irish vessels can be estimated based on this data source. For this project, the GeoFISH data for the ICES data call 2025 (DC2025) was used. However, some divergence between values provided by GeoFISH and IFISH are still to be expected due to the difference in data processing schedules.

For this project, the GeoFISH data "splitAmongPings" is used for the years 2014-2023, which assigned catch values to a standardized C-Square grid² of 0.05×0.05 degrees as used by ICES Working group on Spatial Fisheries Data.

Economic data collected and estimated by Seafish² is then combined with processed spatial data at individual vessel level to estimate economic performance indicators (spatial GVA, operating profit, net profit and Full Time Equivalent (FTE) employment).

Data collation and processing for this report took part in 5 stages:

² [UK Economic Fleet Estimates and Fleet Enquiry Tool - Methodology Report – Seafish](#)

Stage 1: Fishing activity data collation

Any records of individual vessels which had recorded any fishing activity in ICES Divisions 6a and 7a in the respective year (2014-2023) were selected within IFISH, irrespective of the nationality of the vessel. This vessel data provided through IFISH was merged with GeoFISH to provide an estimate of total fishing activity within ICES Divisions 6a and 7a.

Any records in the iFISH database which did not report any catch or landing values or any value per unit catch above £30 were excluded from the analysis. Similarly, if no fishing effort could be estimated the respective trip information was excluded from the analysis.

In IFISH, the gear deployed for each fishing activity is recorded using FAO gear codes (Appendix 1). This gear code is also used to identify fishing activity within the GeoFISH database. Fishing activity has been aggregated into the following gear groups:

1. Pots and traps
2. Scallop dredges
3. Demersal trawls
4. Pelagic gear
5. Hooks & lines
6. Gill & entangled nets
7. Seine nets.

Records within IFISH or GeoFISH for fishing trips using miscellaneous, unknown or recreational gears are excluded from the analysis.

Stage 2: VMS data extraction

VMS data in the UK transmits the location of the vessel in general every 2 hours which allows the identification of a possible vessel track. A method using metier-specific speed profiles for fishing vessels was developed to translate the vessel track into potential "points of fishing" (Lee et al., 2010). This method was further developed to assign catch to the potential fishing points – the so-called "splitAmongPings" (Hintzen et al. 2012). This method, which identifies fishing points and assigns catch to those points, is currently used and adapted for UK-specific rules within GeoFISH.

To translate points of fishing into fishing areas and corresponding economic impact, different approaches are currently used in the UK context. These are outlined in (Appendix 2).

For the purpose of this report, the Proportional Approach has been adopted. In this method, the fishing activity within grid cells which are only partially affected by the spatial restriction were weighted by the proportion of the grid cell affected by the spatial restriction. Hence, if the spatial restriction only impacted 24% of the grid cell,

only 24% of the fishing activity estimated to occur in the grid cell was included into the assessment.

Stage 3: Non-VMS data extraction

For the fishing activity of vessels without VMS, only iFISH data was available. For this study, the proportion of the area restricted within the ICES rectangles (excluding land area) was used to estimate the proportion of fishing activity impacted for all fishing trips for which no VMS data was available. This approach implies that fishing activity is evenly distributed within the ICES rectangles.

Stage 4: Fisheries Management Economic Impact Analysis

The methods outlined were applied by Cefas to the VMS and iFISH data for the following sites:

- Irish Sea Area 7a
- South Rigg MCZ (partially & full)
- Queenie Corner MCZ (partially & full)
- Pisces Reef Complex SAC
- Western Irish Sea Mud Belt
- UK 12nm
- Roi 6nm & 12nm
- NI offshore fishing grounds
- NI marine zone
- Recommended ORE zones (fixed, tidal, floating)

The data extract was transferred to Seafish for further processing and to calculate economic performance indicators. The shares of value of landings associated with each study site as % of total annual value of landings per vessel were calculated. These values were then used to partition the following economic performance indicators from within each site:

- Gross Value Added (GVA³)
- Operating profit⁴

³ **GVA (Gross Value Added):** a measure of the value of goods and services produced by an industry. GVA is calculated as the sum of operating profit and crew share.

⁴ **Operating profit:** the difference between total income and operating costs (operating costs are costs incurred by vessel owners and comprise fishing costs, which are dependent on the level of fishing activity; and vessel costs, which tend to be fixed regardless of the level of activity).

- Net profit⁵
- Full Time Equivalent (FTE) employment

All above indicators are calculated using the same methodology applied to the Seafish Fleet Enquiry Tool.

All economic performance indicators associated with each defined spatial area is partitioned at individual vessel level. This is based on the share of the value of landings from within the spatial area and the gear used per year. This is then aggregated for each defined area after individual vessel level analysis. For example, if a vessel operated in one of the MPAs during a particular year and CEFAS VMS/spatial analysis showed that the value generated in the particular MPA was 5% of the total annual value estimate for that particular boat, all economic performance indicators, including FTE jobs are multiplied by 0.05 (5%) to estimate the value associated with that particular MPA. Therefore, if a vessel had 5 FTE crew, applying this method (5×0.05) estimates that the MPA supported 0.25 FTE jobs during the year. Or if the same vessel generated £100k GVA in that year, £5k GVA would be allocated to the MPA.

There are some inconsistencies between annual estimated value of landings data extracted from the iFISH database for this spatial analysis and hold by Seafish. Those differences are mainly driven by data corrections that are done to original data entered to iFISH and difference in timing of the data extract. All value and weight of landings hold by Seafish is extract from iFISH database by MMO that is produced at specific time of the year and updated once or twice a year.

The economic analysis only covers data from UK flagged vessels. However, according to the Cefas data extract there were 18-67 foreign vessels involved in fishing in Area 7A in 2014-23. These vessels were excluded from the analysis to ensure consistency of the numbers within tables.

Stage 5: Onshore impacts

To assess the socio-economic value of landings from within the study sites for the onshore sector, the UK and Selected Regions Marine Focused Input-Output Tables report was used. The Northern Ireland Marine sector specific Input-Output tables are presented in Table 1.

An Input-Output table is a quantitative economic tool that maps the interdependencies between different sectors (i.e. catching fleet and onshore processing industry and others) to show how changes in one sector (e.g. catching fleet) impact another sector (processing).

⁵ **Net profit:** the result of subtracting finance costs, depreciation and interest costs from operating profit.

The Northern Ireland Marine sector specific Input-Output table outlines:

1. how change within a specific fleet segment generates knock on impacts on other onshore industries (indirect value).
2. how processing sector would be impacted by the reduction in supply from catching sector.

Processing sector multipliers were used to assess the impacts of the catching sector on onshore jobs. The direct income and GVA multipliers of the processing sector were added to fleet specific multipliers to calculate Northern Ireland onshore impacts (see Table 1). To use the multipliers, one needs to multiply value created/lost by the fleet (fishing income, GVA or FTE jobs estimated based on the methodology presented in stage 4 of this methodological chapter) by values outlined in Table 1. For example, £1 of landed fish by the 'Area VIIA Nephrops over 250kW' fleet generates additional indirect income for the onshore sector equal to £0.12 and a further £0.17 for the processing industry. Similarly, using the methodology outlined above, if the income calculated of the same fleet reduces by £50k, the onshore industries would lose £6k of additional income generated by the same fishing fleet, plus an additional £8.5k generated by the processing sector. And if the Area VIIA Nephrops over 250kW fleet lost 1 job on board, the processing sector would lose 6.17 jobs on shore. There might be further knock-on impacts on onshore jobs outside the processing sector, however its scale is uncertain.

Table 1: Northern Ireland onshore multipliers

	Income	GVA	Jobs
Area VIIA Nephrops over 250kW	0.12	0.20	
Area VIIA Nephrops under 250kW	0.11	0.19	
Under 10m demersal trawl/seine	0.12	0.20	
Under 10m pots and traps	0.15	0.25	
Pots and traps over 10m	0.09	0.15	
Scallop dredge	0.17	0.28	
Demersal beamers and trawlers	0.17	0.28	
Low activity vessels	0.19	0.31	
Processing and preserving of fish crustaceans and molluscs	0.17	0.21	6.17

Source: The UK and Selected Regions Marine Focused Input-Output Tables: Report for the Marine Spatial Planning Addressing Climate Effects Project. Report. Marine Spatial Planning Accounting for Climate Effects (MSPACE), <https://pure.york.ac.uk/portal/en/datasets/the-uk-and-selected-regions-marine-focused-input-output-tables-uk>

3 Results

3.1 Socio-Economic impact of proposed Offshore Marine Protected Area fishing prohibitions within ICES Division 7a

3.1.1 Direct impacts on the catching sector

3.1.1.1 Full closure of South Rigg MCZ and Quennie corner MCZ

This section provides a summary of the results including additional indicators that might help to assess productivity of the selected spatial zones. Annex 3 provides the full results for Queenie Corner MCZ, South Rigg MCZ, Pisces

Reef Complex SAC, the Western Irish Sea Mud Belt and Area 7a as a whole. For this analysis bottom towed gears are defined as demersal trawls and dredges.

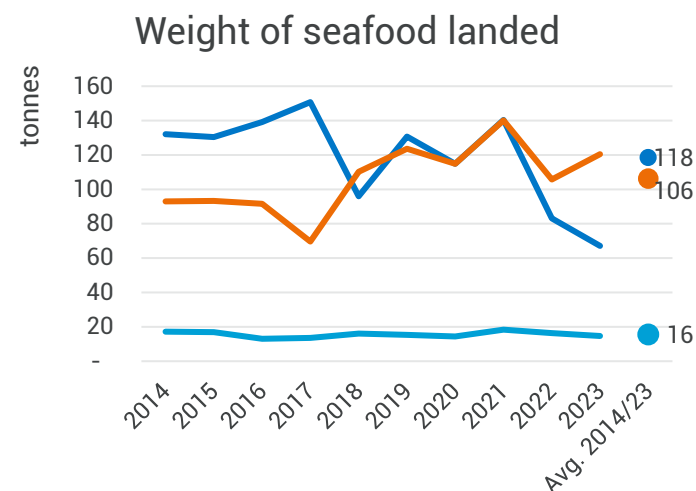
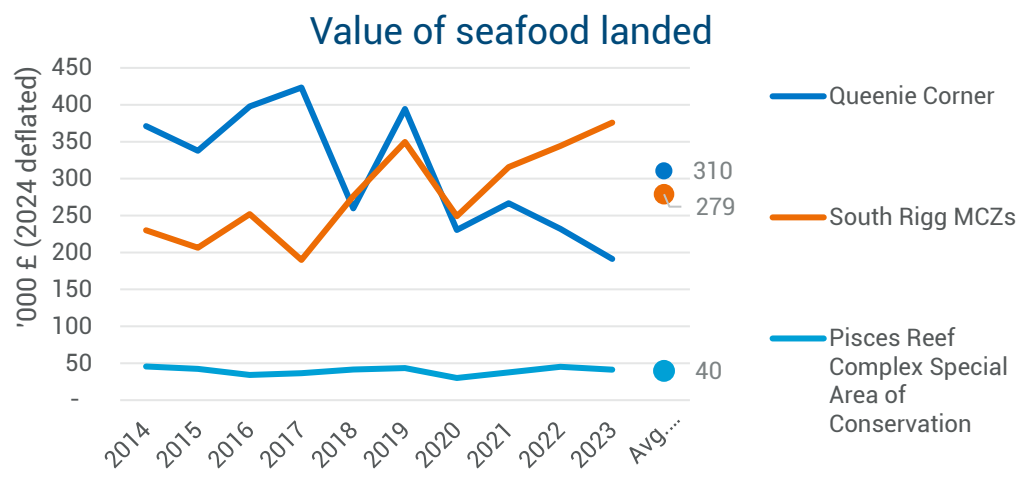


Figure 3.1: Value and weight of seafood landed by MPAs using bottom towed gears⁶ in 2014-23

Pisces Reef Complex is smaller compared to South Rigg and Queenie corner, therefore the estimated value and weight of landings from this MPA area is significantly lower compared to Queenie Corner MPA and South Rigg MCZs. If we look at the trend of value and weight of landings by analysed MPAs we can see that weight and value of landings for towed gears using vessels from Queenie Corner reduced over time, while the same parameters increased in South Rigg MCZ, however on average in 10

year period the landings from Queenie corner was 11% higher in terms of weight and real value. The average price of seafood landed from all three areas was very similar with South Rigg MCZ showing slightly higher price after 2021 (see figure 3.2). The overall price level was driven by variety of external factors over last decade, especial Covid pandemic and closure of some domestic and international markets.

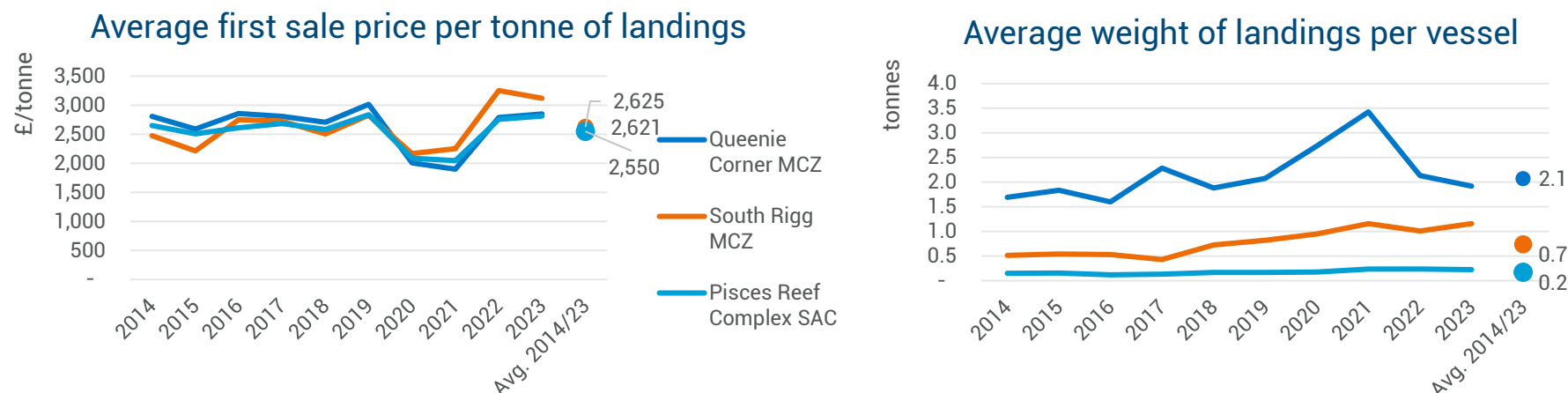


Figure 3.2: Average first sale price per tonne of landings and average weight of landings per vessel by MPAs using bottom towed gears in 2014-23.

⁶ Bottom towed gears include demersal trawls and dredges

Figures 3.3 and 3.4 show evolution of the GVA and operating profits by MPA area as a whole and per vessel. Similarly to weight and value of landings the GVA and operating profit indicators show an increasing trend for

South Rigg MCZ and decrease in Queenie Corner MCZ area. However, on average estimated for 2014-23 Queenie Corner MCZ was more economically valuable for bottom towed gears using fleets.

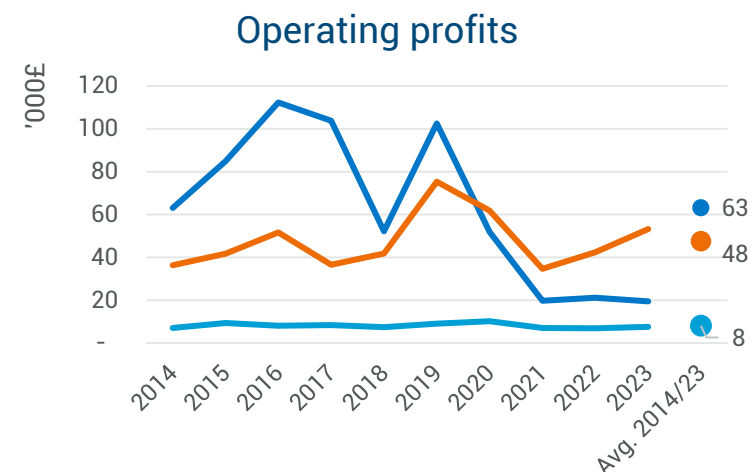
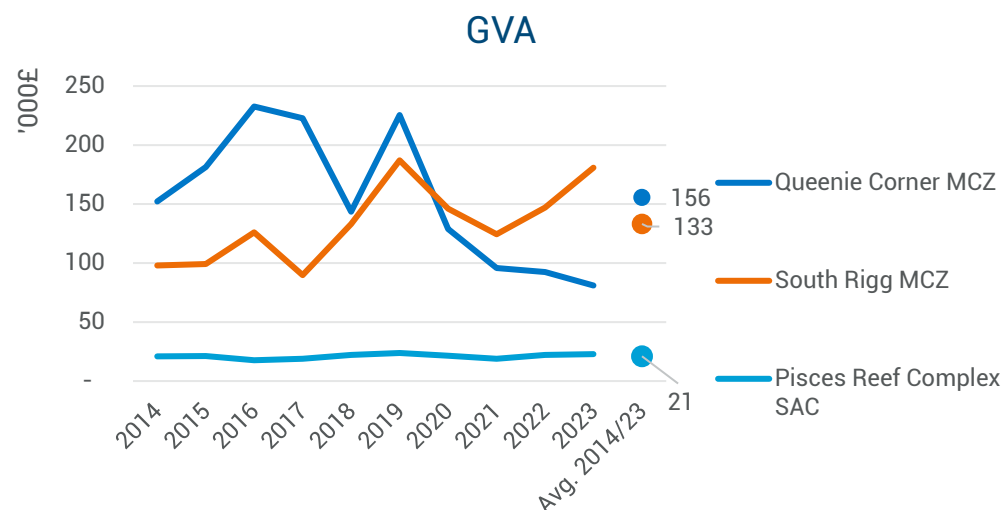


Figure 3.3: Gross value added (GVA) and operating profits by MPAs using bottom towed gears in 2014-23.

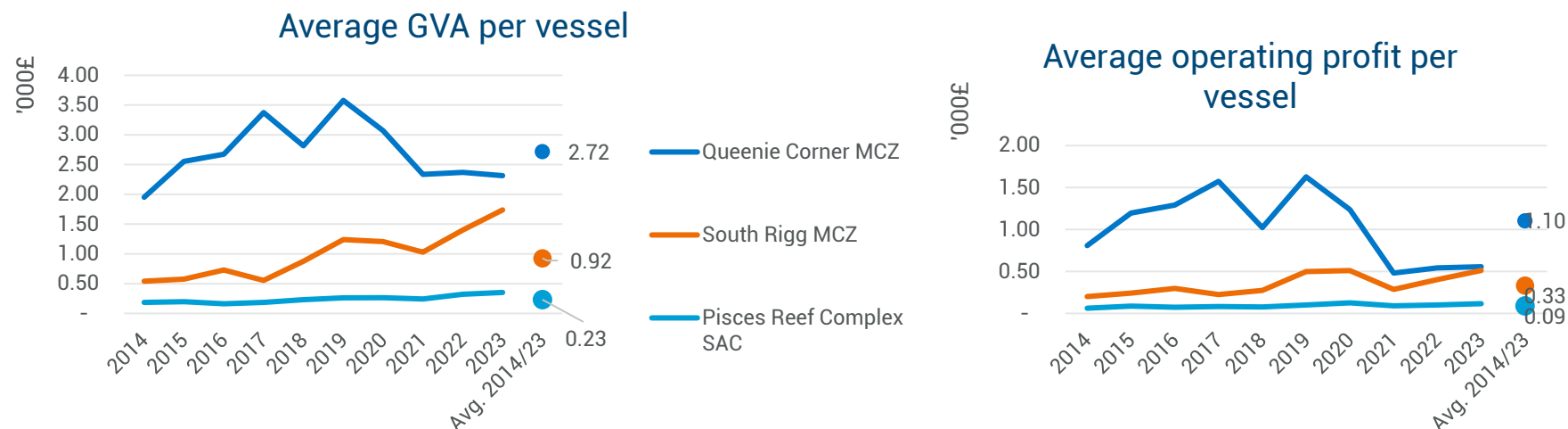


Figure 3.4: Average gross value added (GVA) and operating profits per vessel by MPAs using bottom towed gears in 2014-23.

The table below provides a full list of main economic performance indicators associated with UK vessels fishing activities in the selected offshore MPAs.

Table 3.1: Summary of economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears restrictions in Irish Sea Area 7a Offshore MPAs

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Queenie Corner MCZ											
Number of active vessels	78	71	87	66	51	63	42	41	39	35	57
Employment spatial (FTEs)	5.4	5.6	6.3	6.5	4.7	4.2	4.1	5.5	3.7	1.9	4.8
Weight of landings, tonnes	132.1	130.4	139.1	150.7	95.9	130.7	114.8	140.4	83.2	67.1	118.4
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	371.1	337.8	397.7	423.4	259.8	394.3	230.4	266.7	231.9	191.3	310.4
GVA spatial, '000£	152.2	181.3	232.7	222.7	143.5	225.4	128.9	95.7	92.4	81.0	155.6
Operating profit spatial, '000£	63.1	84.9	112.3	103.8	52.1	102.5	51.9	19.7	21.2	19.5	63.1
Net profit spatial, '000£	41.5	39.1	59.4	35.6	36.7	81.3	34.4	-2.9	4.1	3.8	33.3
South Rigg MCZs											

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of active vessels	181	172	173	162	152	151	121	121	105	104	144
Employment spatial (FTEs)	3.8	3.8	4.4	2.9	4.7	4.0	4.5	6.4	5.3	4.0	4.4
Weight of landings, tonnes	93.0	93.2	91.6	69.6	110.2	123.6	114.9	140.1	105.8	120.5	106.3
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	230.1	206.5	252.0	189.9	276.2	349.8	249.1	315.6	344.2	375.9	278.9
GVA spatial, '000£	98.0	99.1	126.0	89.8	133.1	187.1	146.1	124.5	147.0	180.8	133.1
Operating profit spatial, '000£	36.4	41.7	51.7	36.5	41.8	75.4	61.9	34.7	42.4	53.2	47.5
Net profit spatial, '000£	22.7	22.1	33.6	20.7	25.9	54.3	39.9	7.9	16.2	19.4	26.3
Pisces Reef Complex Special Area of Conservation											
Number of active vessels	114	108	109	102	96	91	81	78	69	65	91
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7
Weight of landings, tonnes	17.2	16.9	13.1	13.6	16.1	15.3	14.4	18.4	16.4	14.7	15.6
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	45.6	42.3	34.1	36.5	41.6	43.4	30.0	37.6	45.1	41.4	39.8
GVA spatial, '000£	21.0	21.3	17.6	18.9	22.1	23.8	21.5	18.9	22.2	22.9	21.0
Operating profit spatial, '000£	7.1	9.3	8.1	8.4	7.4	9.1	10.2	7.0	6.9	7.5	8.1
Net profit spatial, '000£	4.4	5.9	6.3	6.0	5.8	6.8	7.9	3.8	4.2	5.1	5.6
Overall											
Number of active vessels	204	204	198	190	172	165	132	128	121	113	163
Employment spatial (FTEs)	10.1	10.3	11.4	10.1	10.4	8.7	9.3	12.6	9.7	6.4	9.9
Weight of landings, tonnes	242.3	240.5	243.8	234.0	222.2	269.6	244.1	298.9	205.3	202.3	240.3
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	646.9	586.5	683.8	649.8	577.5	787.4	509.6	619.8	621.2	608.5	629.1
GVA spatial, '000£	271.1	301.7	376.3	331.4	298.7	436.3	296.5	239.1	261.5	284.7	309.7
Operating profit spatial, '000£	106.5	135.9	172.1	148.8	101.3	187.0	124.0	61.4	70.5	80.2	118.8
Net profit spatial, '000£	68.7	67.2	99.2	62.3	68.5	142.5	82.1	8.9	24.6	28.3	65.2

3.1.1.2 Partial closure of South Rigg MCZ and Queenie corner MCZ.

This section provides a summary of the results including additional indicators that might help to assess productivity of the selected spatial zones with an assumption that 33% of mud habitat in Queenie Corner MCZ and South Rigg MCZ remains open.

In this case we calculated indicators for the mud area that proposed to be closed therefore the numbers might slightly differ from what had been provided to DAERA in January 2026. The detailed data extract is included in Appendix 3 as well.

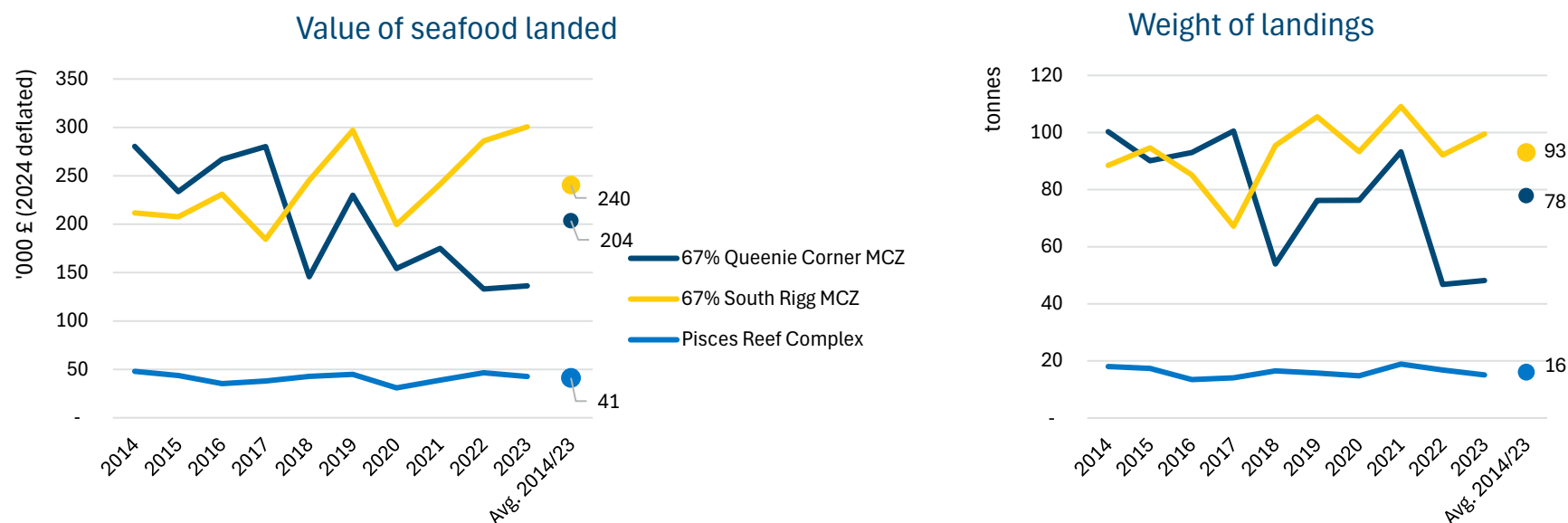


Figure 3.5: Value and weight of seafood landed by MPAs using bottom towed gears in 2014-23

Keeping 33% of mud habitat open to fishing reduces the average impact on fishing fleets from £279k to £240k in terms of landings value, or by 14% for South Rigg MCZ, and from £310k to £204k, or by one third, for Queenie Corner MCZ (see Figure 3.5 and 3.1). The 33% of mud habitat

proposed to remain open appears to have been used less intensively in 2014–2023 than other mud habitats in the area. However, DAERA's most recent analysis of fishing activity in this zone showed intensive use by the demersal fleet in 2024 and a shift in fishing patterns towards this

area; for this reason, this part of the mud habitat was agreed to remain open. Productivity, measured as weight of landings per hour of fishing, increased across all analysed

sites in 2014–2021 (see Figure 3.6). However, this indicator declined significantly in Queenie Corner MCZ in 2021–2023.

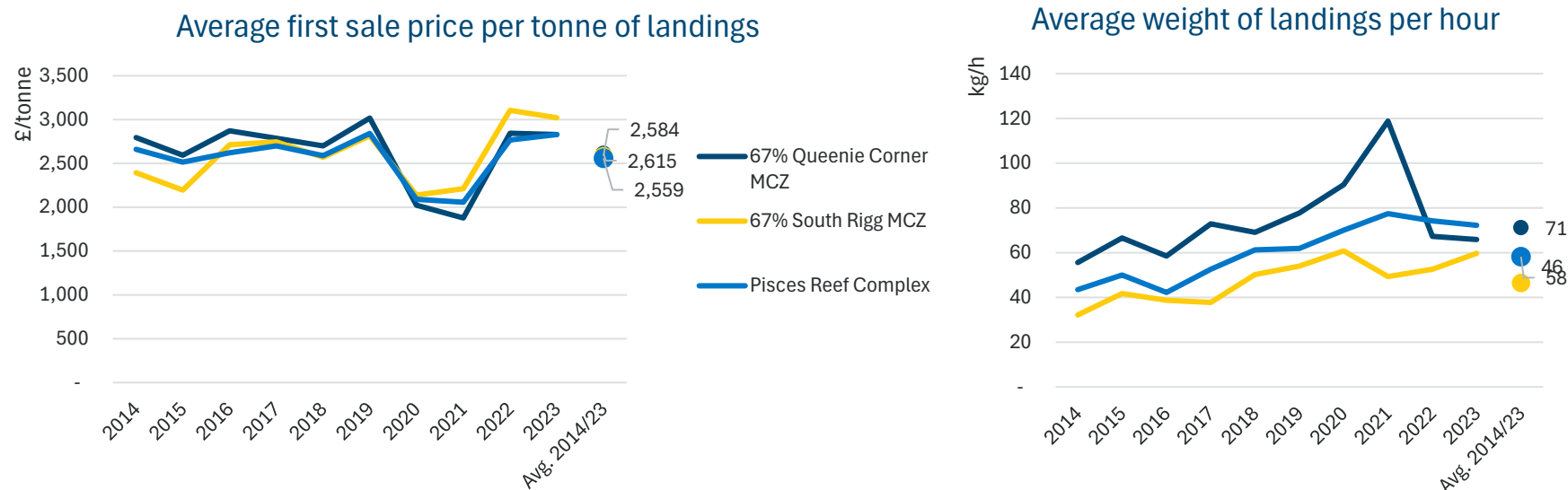


Figure 3.6: Average first sale price per tonne of landings and average weight of landings per unit of effort by MPAs using bottom towed gears in 2014-23

Keeping 33% of South Rigg MCZ mud open for fishing slightly reduces economic pressures on the fishing businesses that use South Rigg MCZ as a fishing ground. The impacts on GVA for this area goes down from £133k to

£119k on average per long term period analysed, or 11%. The average loss of GVA in Queenie Corner MCZ in case of keeping 33% of mud habitat opened reduces the long-term impacts from £156k to £106k, or around 32%.

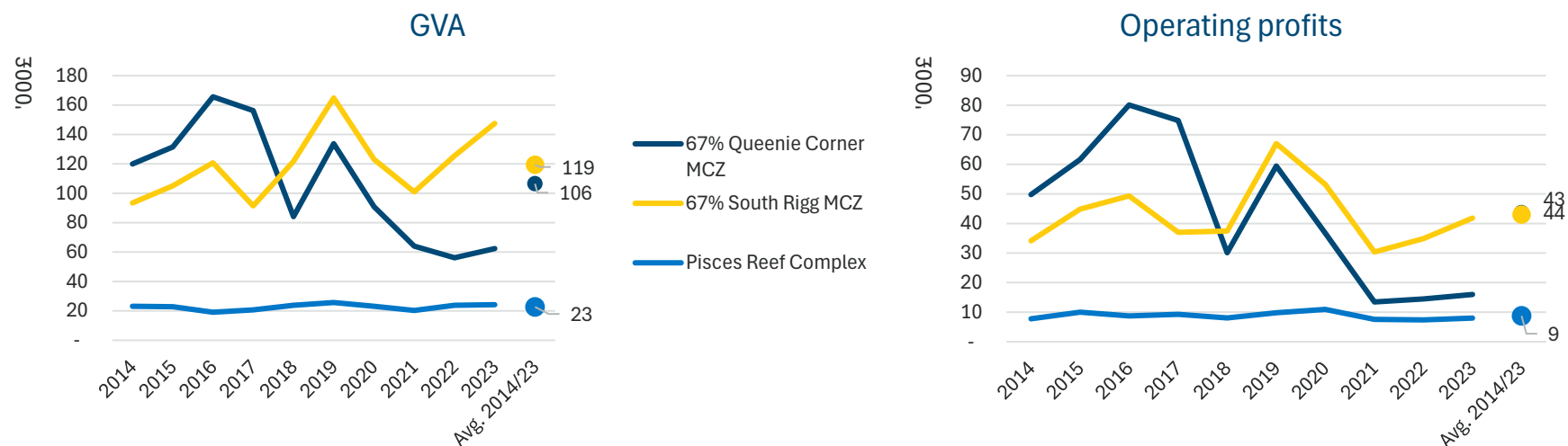


Figure 3.7: Gross value added (GVA) and operating profits by MPAs using bottom towed gears in 2014-23.

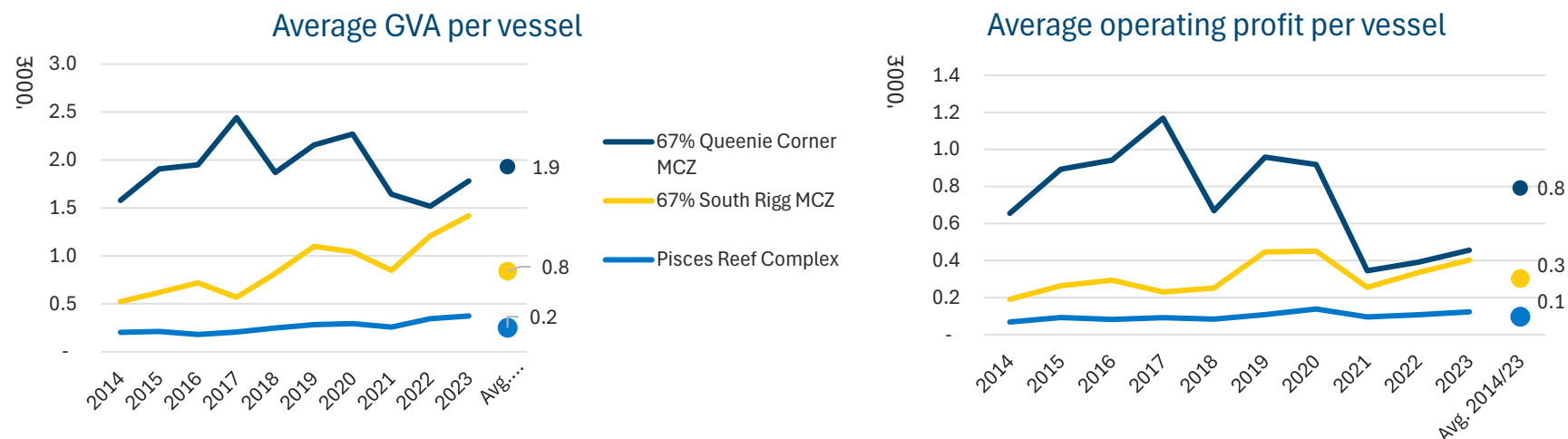


Figure 3.8: Average gross value added (GVA) and operating profits per vessel by MPAs using bottom towed gears in 2014-23.

The table below provides a full list of main economic performance indicators associated with UK vessels fishing activities in the selected offshore MPAs.

Table 3.2: Summary of economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears restrictions in Irish Sea Area 7a Offshore MPAs

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
67% Queenie Corner MCZ mud habitat that proposed to be closed											
Number of active vessels	76	69	85	64	45	62	40	39	37	35	55
Employment spatial (FTEs)	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.3	2.7	2.1	2.7	3.6	1.8	1.4	3.1
Weight of landings, tonnes	100.3	90.1	93.0	100.5	54.0	76.2	76.3	93.3	46.8	48.2	77.9
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	280.4	233.6	267.0	280.2	145.7	229.9	154.3	175.1	133.1	136.3	203.5
GVA spatial, '000£	120.0	131.5	165.6	156.3	84.1	133.7	90.8	64.1	56.1	62.4	106.5
Operating profit spatial, '000£	49.8	61.6	80.1	74.8	30.1	59.4	36.7	13.5	14.5	16.0	43.6
Net profit spatial, '000£	32.9	28.5	42.2	27.7	21.1	46.3	24.5	-1.6	4.4	4.3	23.0
67% South Rigg MCZs mud habitat that proposed to be closed											
Number of active vessels	179	170	168	161	149	150	118	119	104	104	142
Employment spatial (FTEs)	3.4	3.7	3.7	2.8	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.8	4.0	3.4	3.7
Weight of landings, tonnes	88.5	94.6	85.1	67.2	95.4	105.5	93.3	109.1	92.1	99.5	93.0
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	211.7	207.6	231.0	184.4	245.3	296.9	199.5	241.3	286.0	300.6	240.5
GVA spatial, '000£	93.4	105.1	120.7	91.4	121.7	164.8	123.0	101.0	125.6	147.5	119.4
Operating profit spatial, '000£	34.2	44.8	49.3	37.0	37.4	67.0	53.2	30.4	34.9	41.9	43.0
Net profit spatial, '000£	21.0	24.3	32.4	21.3	22.4	48.6	34.6	9.1	11.7	13.1	23.9
Pisces Reef Complex SAC⁷											
Number of active vessels	114	108	106	101	96	91	79	79	69	65	91
Employment spatial (FTEs)	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7

⁷ This information was updated in May 2026 with more up to date information compared to January submission.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Weight of landings, tonnes	18.0	17.4	13.5	14.1	16.5	15.8	14.8	18.9	16.8	15.1	16.1
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	48.0	43.7	35.3	38.0	42.8	44.8	30.9	38.9	46.6	42.7	41.2
GVA spatial, '000£	23.1	22.9	19.1	20.7	23.8	25.7	23.1	20.3	23.8	24.2	22.7
Operating profit spatial, '000£	7.8	10.0	8.7	9.3	8.0	9.8	10.9	7.5	7.4	8.0	8.8
Net profit spatial, '000£	4.9	6.4	6.8	6.7	6.2	7.4	8.4	4.1	4.5	5.4	6.1
Overall											
Number of active vessels	203	203	196	189	168	165	131	128	120	113	162
Employment spatial (FTEs)	8.4	8.6	8.5	7.8	7.8	6.0	6.9	9.2	6.5	5.2	7.5
Weight of landings, tonnes	206.8	202.1	191.6	181.8	165.9	197.5	184.4	221.3	155.7	162.8	187.0
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	540.1	484.9	533.4	502.7	433.7	571.6	384.7	455.3	465.7	479.6	485.2
GVA spatial, '000£	236.5	259.5	305.4	268.4	229.7	324.2	237.0	185.3	205.5	234.1	248.6
Operating profit spatial, '000£	91.7	116.5	138.2	121.1	75.6	136.3	100.9	51.4	56.7	65.8	95.4
Net profit spatial, '000£	58.8	59.2	81.4	55.7	49.7	102.3	67.5	11.7	20.6	22.8	53.0

3.1.2 Additional impacts on onshore industries

Using multipliers outlined in the stage 5 of the methodology and outputs extracted from the spatial data analysis presented in Appendix 3, we estimate that fishing activity and value generated by the fishing sector generates additional income, GVA and jobs in the onshore sector, which includes processing alongside other onshore industries. So, if the value generated by the fishing industry is reduced due to closures, the values presented in Table 3.3 and 3.4 would be lost onshore, e.g. according to our

estimates the landings from Queenie Corner MCZ to Northern Ireland in 2023 generated around £52,800 income for onshore industries and 11.5 jobs (Table 3.3) in addition to £182,000 of value landed and 1.6 FTE jobs on board (Table 3.1).

In addition, Table 3.4 provides a summary of the impacts for scenario in which 33% of mud habitat in Queenie Corner and South Rigg MCZs remain open.

Table 3.3: Summary of impacts on Northern Ireland onshore industries associated with bottom towed gears restrictions in Irish Sea Area 7a Offshore MPAs and the Western Irish Sea Mud Belt.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Queenie Corner MCZ											
Onshore income ('000£)	102.3	94.0	114.5	123.4	76.2	113.1	66.0	80.3	67.7	52.8	89.0
Onshore GVA ('000£)	59.4	74.3	95.6	93.6	60.4	93.1	52.9	42.8	38.8	32.2	64.3
Onshore jobs (FTE)	30.6	33.6	38.5	39.6	29.0	25.5	25.4	33.8	21.6	11.5	28.9
South Rigg MCZ											
Onshore income ('000£)	49.9	42.8	51.2	33.7	58.8	87.6	65.4	84.0	93.2	105.6	67.2
Onshore GVA ('000£)	31.4	30.0	36.9	23.2	43.1	69.8	56.2	47.1	57.2	72.9	46.8
Onshore jobs (FTE)	18.6	18.8	21.4	12.3	24.4	21.3	26.0	36.2	30.6	23.3	23.3
Pisces Reef Complex SAC											
Onshore income ('000£)	13.0	12.1	9.9	10.6	11.8	12.1	8.6	10.8	13.0	12.1	11.4
Onshore GVA ('000£)	8.5	8.7	7.3	7.9	9.0	9.5	8.8	7.7	9.0	9.6	8.6
Onshore jobs (FTE)	5.7	5.7	4.1	4.4	6.1	3.3	3.6	4.5	4.4	2.5	4.4
Western Irish Sea Mud Belt											
Onshore income ('000£)	218.7	253.1	192.8	162.0	150.9	173.8	152.9	155.2	129.7	196.3	178.5

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Onshore GVA ('000£)	131.0	190.1	147.6	112.2	113.9	139.8	142.7	93.3	70.7	133.4	127.5
Onshore jobs (FTE)	78.2	105.4	73.6	61.6	78.5	50.6	65.9	71.3	49.8	40.0	67.5
All MPAs and Western Irish Sea Mud Belt as % of bottom towed fleets overall landings in Northern Ireland from Area 7a											
Onshore income	6.1%	5.8%	5.7%	5.2%	5.3%	6.1%	7.8%	6.8%	5.4%	6.6%	6.1%
Onshore GVA	5.8%	6.0%	5.9%	5.1%	5.4%	6.2%	7.6%	6.4%	5.0%	6.3%	6.0%
Onshore jobs (FTE)	6.1%	6.2%	5.9%	5.5%	6.1%	6.5%	8.1%	7.3%	5.9%	6.5%	6.4%

Table 3.4: Summary of impacts on Northern Ireland onshore industries associated with bottom towed gears restrictions in Irish Sea Area 7a Offshore MPAs with 67% of Queenie Corner MCZ and South Rigg MCZ mud habitat closed.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
67% Queenie Corner MCZ mud habitat that proposed to be closed											
Onshore income ('000£)	76.3	65.3	77.1	80.7	42.8	66.4	44.0	51.6	37.2	37.4	57.9
Onshore GVA ('000£)	45.9	53.6	67.6	63.8	34.9	54.9	36.9	26.7	22.4	24.4	43.1
Onshore jobs (FTE)	23.6	23.4	25.6	25.9	16.5	13.1	16.9	22.0	10.6	8.1	18.6
67% South Rigg MCZ mud habitat that proposed to be closed											
Onshore income ('000£)	43.2	41.5	43.7	31.3	48.3	71.1	50.2	61.5	75.8	81.9	54.9
Onshore GVA ('000£)	28.2	30.6	32.7	22.4	36.2	58.7	45.6	36.5	48.0	57.4	39.6
Onshore jobs (FTE)	16.5	18.1	16.7	11.4	20.9	17.5	19.9	26.6	22.7	18.9	18.9
Pisces Reef Complex SAC											
Onshore income ('000£)	13.7	12.5	10.3	11.0	12.1	12.5	8.8	11.2	13.4	12.4	11.8
Onshore GVA ('000£)	9.3	9.3	7.9	8.5	9.6	10.2	9.4	8.3	9.7	9.9	9.2
Onshore jobs (FTE)	6.0	5.9	3.7	4.6	6.2	3.4	3.7	4.7	4.2	2.6	4.5
NI offshore fishing grounds											
Onshore income ('000£)	1,536.0	1,625.4	1,422.2	1,481.6	1,482.1	2,083.5	1,039.6	1,290.2	1,660.7	1,646.9	1,526.8
Onshore GVA ('000£)	991.5	1,222.4	1,116.0	1,116.4	1,174.8	1,728.5	944.8	782.8	1,049.9	1,183.4	1,131.0
Onshore jobs (FTE)	533.6	655.5	531.4	512.7	608.2	505.9	406.3	538.2	526.0	324.1	514.2

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
All MPAs as % of bottom towed fleets overall landings from NI offshore fishing grounds											
Onshore income	8.7%	7.3%	9.2%	8.3%	7.0%	7.2%	9.9%	9.6%	7.6%	8.0%	8.3%
Onshore GVA	8.4%	7.7%	9.7%	8.5%	6.9%	7.2%	9.7%	9.1%	7.6%	7.8%	8.3%
Onshore jobs (FTE)	8.6%	7.2%	8.7%	8.2%	7.2%	6.7%	10.0%	9.9%	7.1%	9.1%	8.3%

3.2 Socio-Economic impact of proposed Offshore Renewable Energy sites within the Northern Ireland Marine Zone

The resource zones identified through the Offshore Renewable Energy Action Plan (OREAP)⁸ Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA⁹) were developed as strategic opportunity areas and are unlikely to be fully utilised. They provide flexibility for future development while recognising that environmental, technical and commercial constraints will reduce the area ultimately required.

3.2.1 Direct impacts on the catching sector

This section of the report is split in three sections grouping renewable energy sites to fixed, floating and tidal to allow comparison within each group of proposed sites for renewable energy.

Table 3.5 provides the summary of detailed economic data extract presented in the following subchapters and Annex 4. It also provides information about the space of individual ORE sites assessed during this analysis and economic

Northern Ireland has committed to the deployment of 1GW of offshore wind from 2030; the area needed to deliver this is likely to be substantially smaller than the total area encompassed by all the recommended resource zones. Based on existing operational wind farm sites in the UK, a 1GW offshore wind development in Northern Ireland could require approximately 500km² (equivalent to 8MW per km²).

performance estimates per square kilometre of individual sites putting absolute numbers extracted for this analysis to comparable metrics across different sites.

Table 3.5 shows that the most valuable in terms of value of landings generated by km², GVA and operating profits are Irish Sea Inshore and Offshore areas. If more valuable areas were avoided when developing ORE sites the economic impacts on the fishing industry might be reduced.

⁸ [Offshore Renewable Energy | Department for the Economy](#)

⁹ [OREAP II - SEA Environmental Report](#)

Table 3.5: Summary of economic performance indicators associated with direct impacts of proposed energy sites on fishing sector and their estimates per km²

Space, km ²		2014/23 average estimates						Effort, hours/k m ²	Employment, FTE/km ²	Weight of landings, tonnes/km ²	Value of fish landed, £/km ²	GVA, £/km2	Operating profit spatial, £/km ²
		Effort, hours	Employment, FTE	Weight, tonnes	Value of fish landed	GVA spatial	Operating profit spatial						
Fixed windfarms													
Atlantic	85.1	495	0.8	29.1	£67,578	£33,784	£13,862	5.8	0.009	0.3	£795	£397	£163
Mourne Lecale	89.3	2,518	6.2	185.4	£382,087	£199,360	£79,524	28.2	0.070	2.1	£4,278	£2,232	£890
Irish Sea Inshore	350.8	11,868	36.2	948.3	£2,167,954	£1,166,060	£472,951	33.8	0.103	2.7	£6,180	£3,324	£1,348
Irish Sea Offsh1	154.5	3,355	10.3	432.8	£744,558	£410,008	£181,780	21.7	0.067	2.8	£4,819	£2,653	£1,176
Irish Sea Offsh2	11.3	419	0.6	63.6	£66,196	£35,369	£16,378	37.2	0.053	5.6	£5,874	£3,139	£1,453
Floating windfarms													
Atlantic	442.3	2,132	3.2	123.9	£277,510	£142,004	£60,478	4.8	0.007	0.3	£627	£321	£137
Rathlin Torr Head	84.8	416	0.5	18.8	£41,520	£23,300	£11,541	4.9	0.005	0.2	£490	£275	£136
North Channel	352.8	2,199	2.9	104.4	£238,925	£119,451	£52,233	6.2	0.008	0.3	£677	£339	£148
Irish Sea Inshore	294.0	9,696	27.0	689.1	£1,586,886	£858,513	£349,917	33.0	0.092	2.3	£5,397	£2,920	£1,190
Irish Sea Offsh	1,134.6	29,403	80.8	2,841.1	£5,449,900	£2,934,584	£1,234,879	25.9	0.071	2.5	£4,803	£2,586	£1,088
Tidal windfarms													
Atlantic	32.2	126	0.2	7.5	£14,696	£7,583	£3,259	3.9	0.006	0.2	£456	£235	£101
Rathlin Torr Head	17.6	64	0.1	2.6	£6,890	£3,835	£1,733	3.6	0.005	0.1	£391	£218	£98

3.2.1.1 Fixed wind farm areas

This section provides a summary of the results including additional indicators that might help to assess productivity of the selected spatial zones for five fixed offshore wind farm areas: Atlantic, Mourne Lecale, Irish Sea Inshore, Irish

Sea Offshore 1 and Irish Sea Offshore 2. Appendix 4 provides a full list of tables with data extract that compliments the below extraction

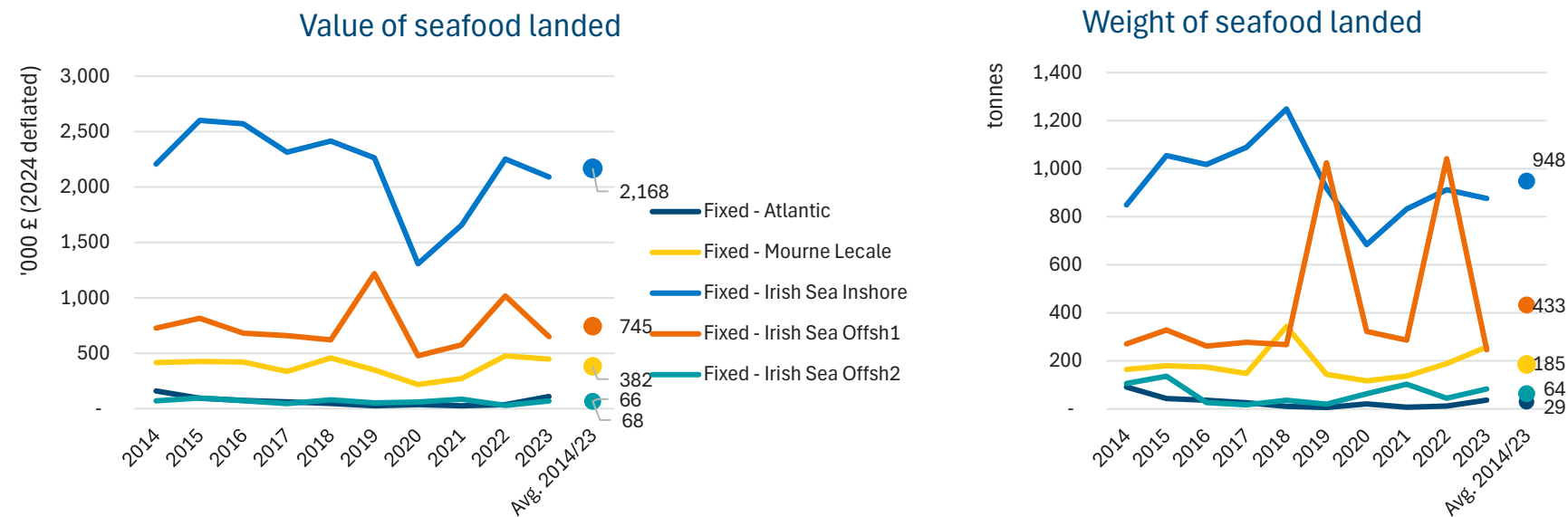


Figure 3.9: Value and weight of seafood landed by fixed wind farm area in 2014-23

Analysis of the fixed wind farm areas show that closure of Irish Sea Inshore area for fishing would impact fishing sector the most. Potential loss of average weight of landings based on 2014-2023 data is 948 tonnes per year and £2.168 million in terms of value landed. The second in

terms of weight of landings is Irish Sea Offshore 1 area that was very similar to Mourne Lecale in 2023 in terms of weight, however ten year average weight and value are respectively 2.4 times and 1.95 times higher than Mourne Lecale (see Figure 3.9).

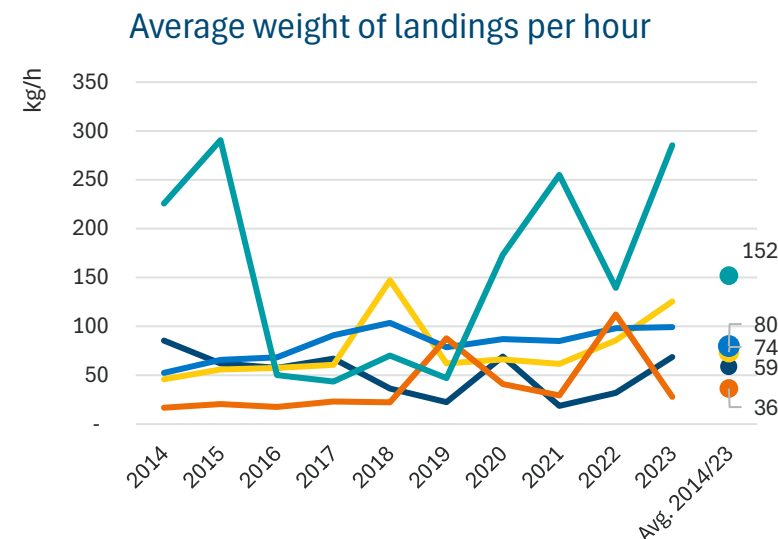
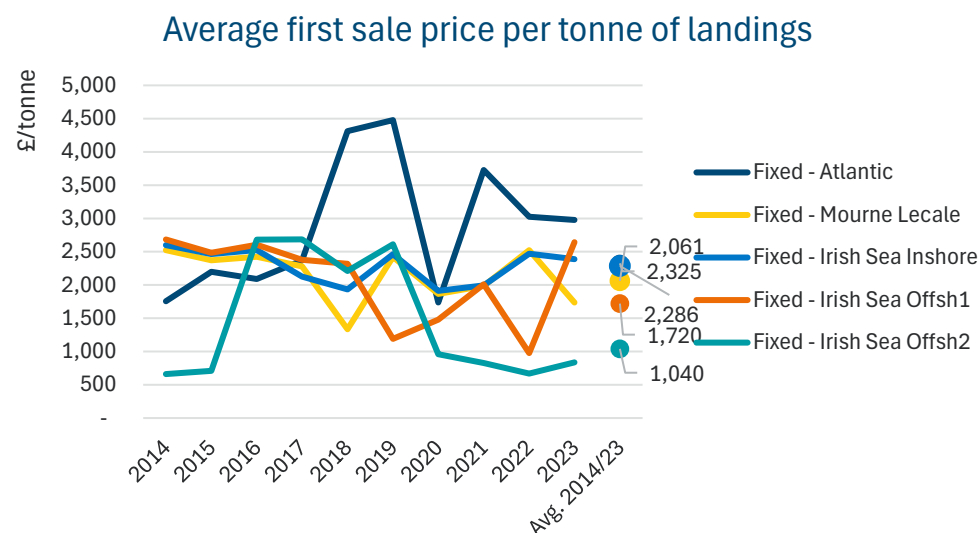


Figure 3.10: Average first sale price per tonne of landings and average weight of landings per unit of effort for fishing sector by fixed wind farm area in 2014-23

Due to a variety of fisheries operated within the analysed fixed wind farm areas the analysis of average first sale price per tonne and weight of landings per hour show a lot of variability for all sites in 2014-2023 with some sites potentially more important for pelagic species fishing (high average landings per hour with lower average prices) and some for demersal (e.g. Atlantic site with lower weight of landings per hour and higher average first sale price (see 3.10).

The analysis of economic performance indicators (overall GVA and operating profits as well as average of these indicators per fishing vessel) allows ranking of the fixed wind energy sites in terms of their importance for fishing industry as a whole and average impacts per vessel (see figure 3.11 and 3.12). The Irish Sea Inshore site is the most important among fixed wind energy sites in terms of generating GVA and operating profits in 2014-23. This site also shows higher on average GVA and operating profits per year per vessel

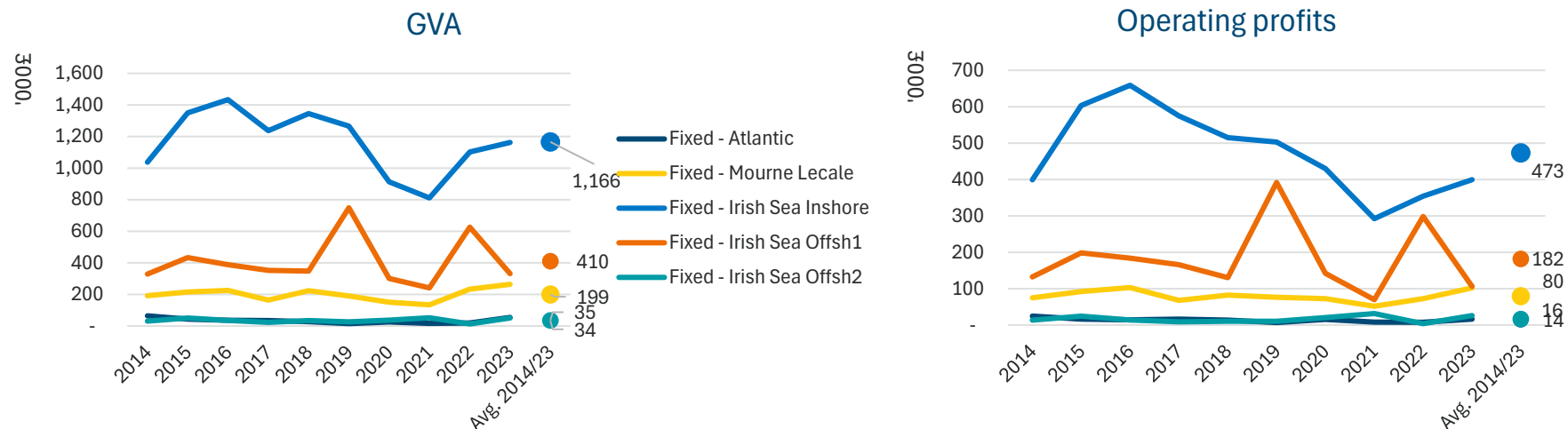


Figure 3.11: Gross value added (GVA) and operating profits by fixed wind farm area in 2014-23.

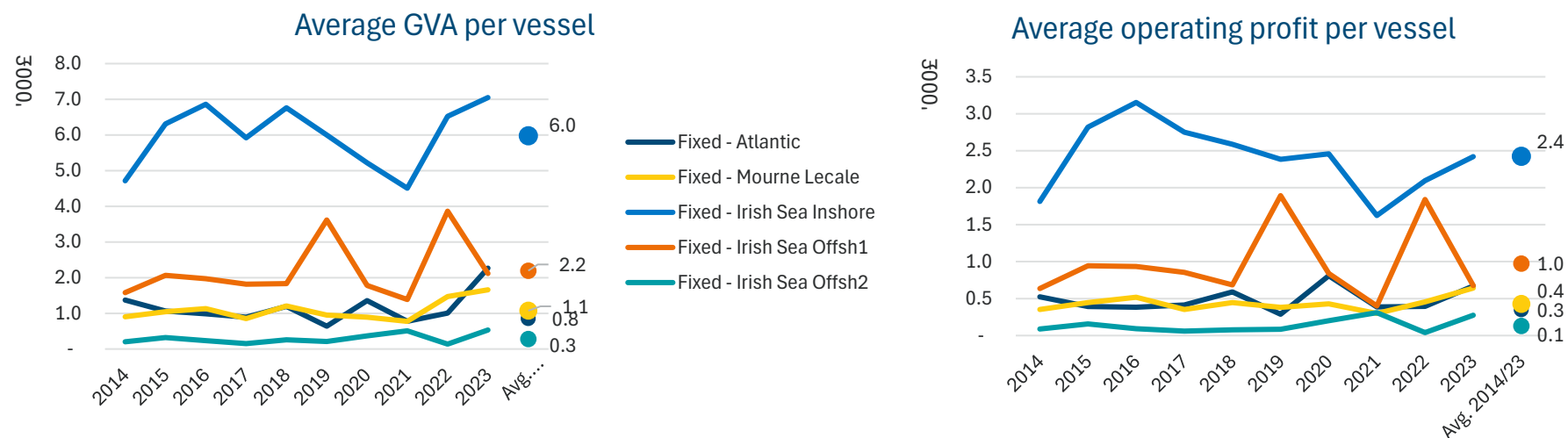


Figure 3.12: Average gross value added (GVA) and operating profits per vessel by fixed wind farm area in 2014-23.

The table below provides a full list of main economic performance indicators associated with UK vessels fishing activities in the selected fixed energy sites that were also used to generate figures above.

Table 3.6: Summary of economic performance estimates associated with fishing in fixed wind farm areas

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Fixed - Atlantic											
Number of active vessels	47	41	37	39	23	24	19	21	19	24	40
Effort ('000 hours)	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Employment spatial (FTEs)	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.8
Weight of landings, tonnes	91.1	43.2	35.9	26.1	11.0	6.0	21.2	7.1	12.2	37.0	29.1
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	160.0	94.9	75.0	61.9	47.4	26.7	36.8	26.3	36.8	110.0	67.6
GVA spatial, '000£	64.4	43.6	36.5	34.8	27.5	15.4	25.7	16.3	19.2	54.4	33.8
Operating profit spatial, '000£	24.6	16.1	14.2	16.1	13.6	6.9	15.4	8.1	7.5	16.1	13.9
Net profit spatial, '000£	16.5	8.7	8.2	11.5	9.5	4.0	9.3	5.2	3.7	3.1	8.0
Fixed - Mourne Lecale											
Number of active vessels	213	206	199	192	185	200	169	173	159	159	186
Effort ('000 hours)	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.5
Employment spatial (FTEs)	7.1	8.4	8.0	5.9	8.1	4.2	4.3	5.0	6.7	4.7	6.2
Weight of landings, tonnes	164.6	179.8	174.0	147.7	343.2	144.1	116.8	136.9	188.9	257.8	185.4
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	415.4	426.3	421.5	336.5	458.0	349.0	217.9	271.9	476.6	447.8	382.1
GVA spatial, '000£	192.5	215.1	225.5	164.0	223.6	190.4	150.9	134.2	233.8	263.8	199.4
Operating profit spatial, '000£	75.0	91.9	103.0	67.7	82.4	76.5	72.5	51.7	72.4	102.1	79.5
Net profit spatial, '000£	48.0	54.2	69.1	41.6	55.0	52.5	52.2	26.7	44.1	60.7	50.4
Fixed - Irish Sea Inshore											
Number of active vessels	220	214	209	209	199	211	175	180	169	165	195
Effort ('000 hours)	16.2	16.1	14.9	12.0	12.1	11.7	7.9	9.8	9.3	8.8	11.9
Employment spatial (FTEs)	39.0	51.3	47.3	39.5	47.9	27.5	24.9	31.9	33.7	19.3	36.2
Weight of landings, tonnes	849.0	1,055.0	1,017.6	1,089.0	1,248.7	918.8	684.0	831.9	912.3	876.0	948.3

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	2,206.6	2,601.1	2,570.3	2,314.2	2,414.3	2,263.4	1,307.5	1,658.0	2,252.7	2,091.3	2,168.0
GVA spatial, '000£	1,037.7	1,350.1	1,433.8	1,237.6	1,345.6	1,265.7	913.6	811.3	1,102.2	1,163.0	1,166.1
Operating profit spatial, '000£	399.1	603.2	658.9	574.8	515.0	502.8	430.1	292.2	354.1	399.4	473.0
Net profit spatial, '000£	264.4	378.4	464.6	390.4	397.3	366.4	319.3	143.3	208.9	245.7	317.9
Fixed - Irish Sea Offsh1											
Number of active vessels	208	210	197	194	190	207	169	174	162	157	187
Effort ('000 hours)	4.7	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.7	2.2	2.9	2.4	2.6	3.4
Employment spatial (FTEs)	11.2	14.9	11.6	10.3	11.4	10.6	7.8	11.4	8.2	5.9	10.3
Weight of landings, tonnes	270.9	328.9	261.4	277.2	267.9	1,024.3	322.8	286.5	1,041.9	246.0	432.8
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	727.1	816.7	680.9	659.4	621.3	1,218.9	477.6	576.1	1,017.3	650.3	744.6
GVA spatial, '000£	329.2	433.3	388.0	352.2	348.0	748.8	301.2	241.4	625.9	332.1	410.0
Operating profit spatial, '000£	132.2	198.2	183.9	165.7	130.2	391.8	141.9	69.6	298.1	106.2	181.8
Net profit spatial, '000£	88.3	104.1	113.1	73.4	94.1	268.4	94.3	18.4	189.1	55.5	109.9
Fixed - Irish Sea Offsh2											
Number of active vessels	153	157	151	149	134	125	102	102	95	95	126
Effort ('000 hours)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6
Weight of landings, tonnes	106.3	136.0	26.7	17.2	35.9	20.1	63.4	102.8	44.6	83.3	63.6
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	70.3	96.6	71.7	46.1	79.4	52.4	60.8	85.1	29.8	69.7	66.2
GVA spatial, '000£	30.9	50.3	35.5	22.6	34.5	26.5	37.4	52.2	13.1	50.6	35.4
Operating profit spatial, '000£	13.5	24.6	14.0	9.0	10.3	10.5	20.5	31.6	3.8	26.1	16.4
Net profit spatial, '000£	9.0	16.8	8.3	5.6	5.3	6.3	10.7	11.9	0.9	12.8	8.8
Overall											
Number of active vessels	342	340	327	333	314	316	264	264	251	249	300
Effort ('000 hours)	26	25	23	19	18	18	13	16	15	14	19
Employment spatial (FTEs)	59	77	69	57	69	43	38	49	49	32	54

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Weight of landings, tonnes	1,482	1,743	1,516	1,557	1,907	2,113	1,208	1,365	2,200	1,500	1,659
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	3,579	4,036	3,819	3,418	3,620	3,910	2,101	2,617	3,813	3,369	3,428
GVA spatial, '000£	1,655	2,092	2,119	1,811	1,979	2,247	1,429	1,255	1,994	1,864	1,845
Operating profit spatial, '000£	644	934	974	833	751	988	680	453	736	650	764
Net profit spatial, '000£	426	562	663	523	561	698	486	205	447	378	495
All fixed ORE sites as % of Northern Ireland Marine Area											
Number of active vessels	76%	81%	80%	79%	82%	84%	82%	81%	81%	79%	80%
Effort ('000 hours)	16%	17%	17%	15%	16%	15%	14%	14%	15%	15%	15%
Employment spatial (FTEs)	19%	23%	22%	20%	21%	20%	19%	19%	20%	18%	20%
Weight of landings, tonnes	15%	22%	22%	16%	18%	23%	16%	19%	24%	17%	19%
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	18%	23%	23%	18%	20%	20%	18%	19%	21%	19%	20%
GVA spatial, '000£	18%	23%	24%	18%	21%	20%	18%	18%	22%	18%	20%
Operating profit spatial, '000£	18%	24%	24%	18%	21%	21%	18%	17%	24%	17%	20%
Net profit spatial, '000£	19%	25%	23%	17%	23%	22%	20%	17%	26%	18%	21%

3.2.1.2 Floating wind farm areas

This section provides a summary of the results for five floating offshore wind farm areas: Atlantic, Rathlin Torr Head, North Channel, Irish Sea Inshore, Irish Sea Offshore.

Appendix 4 provides a full list of tables with data extract that compliments the below extraction

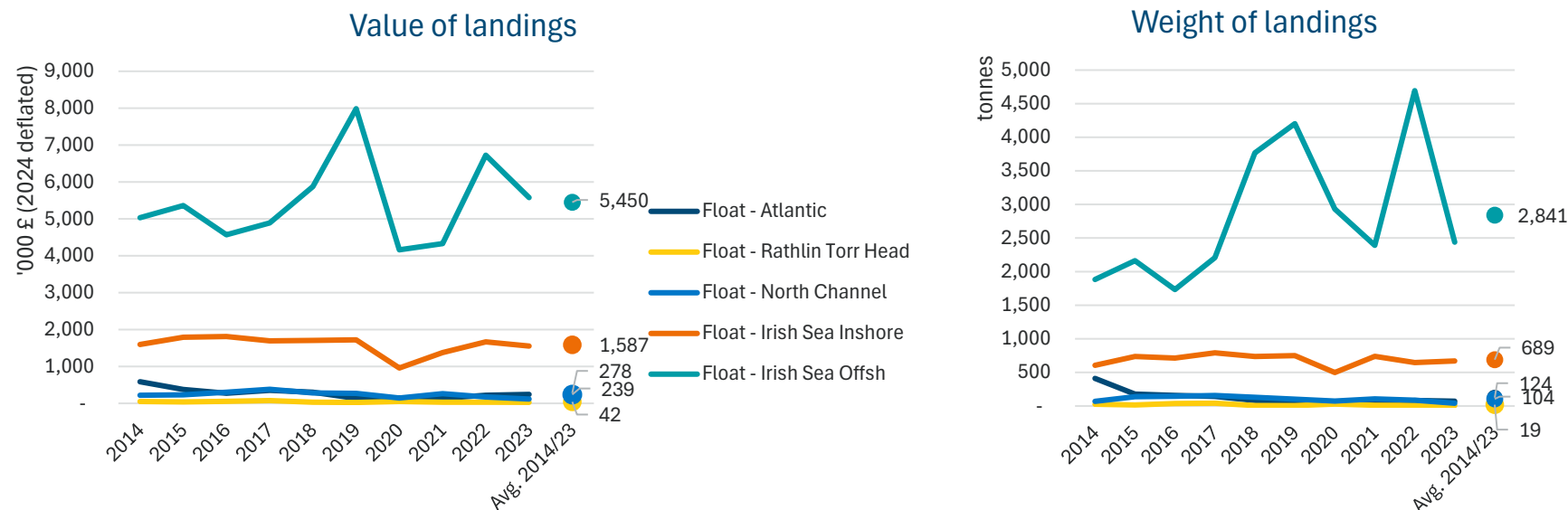


Figure 3.13: Value and weight of seafood landed by floating wind farm area in 2014-23

Based on the methodology applied to data extraction and estimations produced, within the floating wind energy sites group Irish Sea offshore floating wind farm area was the

most important for the fishing sector in terms of weight and value of landings in 2014-2023, followed by Irish Sea Inshore and North Channel areas (see figure 3.13).

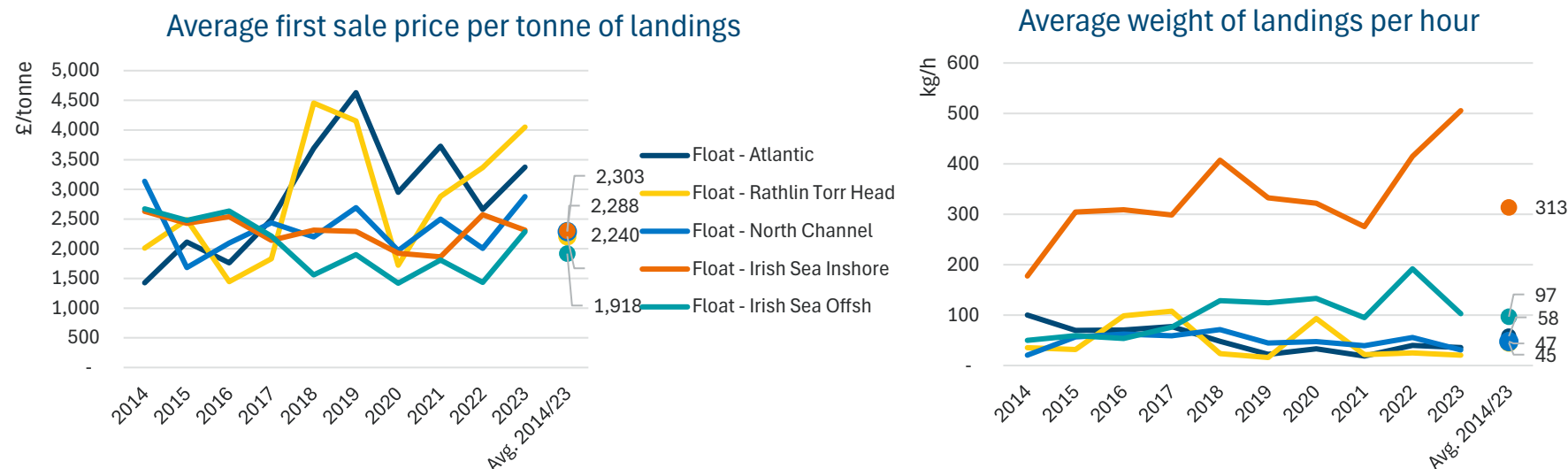


Figure 3.14: Average first sale price per tonne of landings and average weight of landings per unit of effort of fishing by floating wind farm area in 2014-23.

Due to a variety of fisheries operated within the analysed floating wind farm areas the analysis of average price per tonne and weight of landings per hour show high variability of both indicators for all sites in 2014-2023 with some sites potentially more important for pelagic species fishing (high average landings per hour with lower average prices), e.g. Irish Sea Inshore Area and some for demersal fisheries (e.g. Atlantic site with lower weight of landings per hour and higher average first sale price (see 3.14).

The analysis of economic performance indicators (overall GVA and operating profits as well as average of these

indicators per fishing vessel) allows ranking of the floating wind energy sites in terms of their importance for fishing industry as a whole and average impacts per vessel (see figure 3.15 and 3.16). The Irish Sea Offshore site is the most important among floating wind energy sites in terms of generated GVA and operating profits in 2014-23. In 2014-23 fishing activities within this area generated £2.9 million gross value added and £1.2 million of operating profits. This site also shows higher on average GVA and operating profits per year per vessel. The second important in terms of contribution to the value creation and economic results is Irish Sea Inshore site.

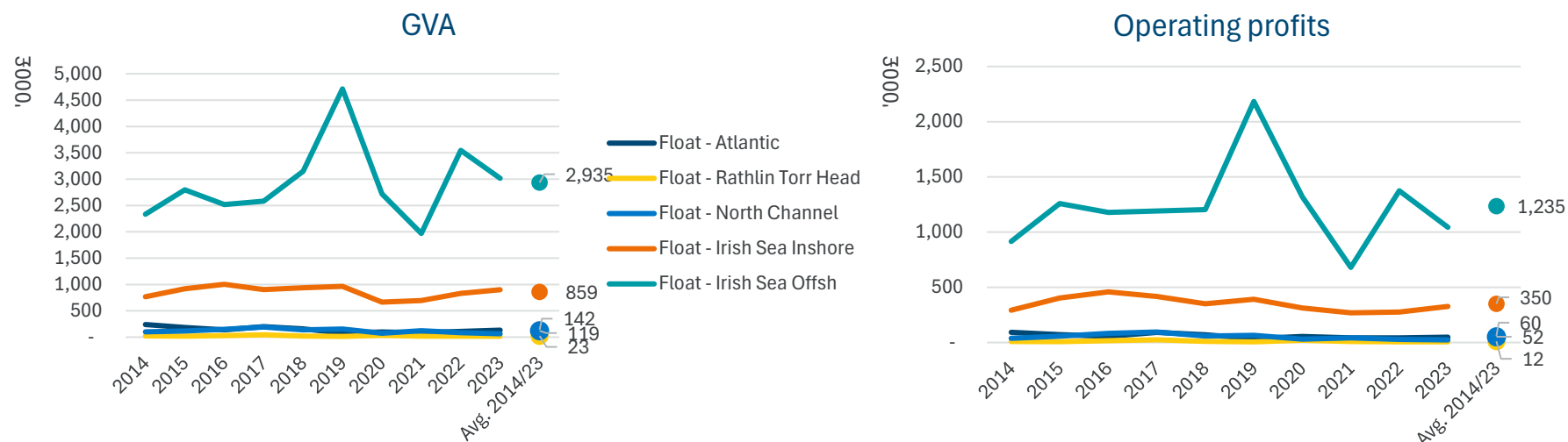


Figure 3.15: Gross value added (GVA) and operating profits by floating wind farm area in 2014-23.

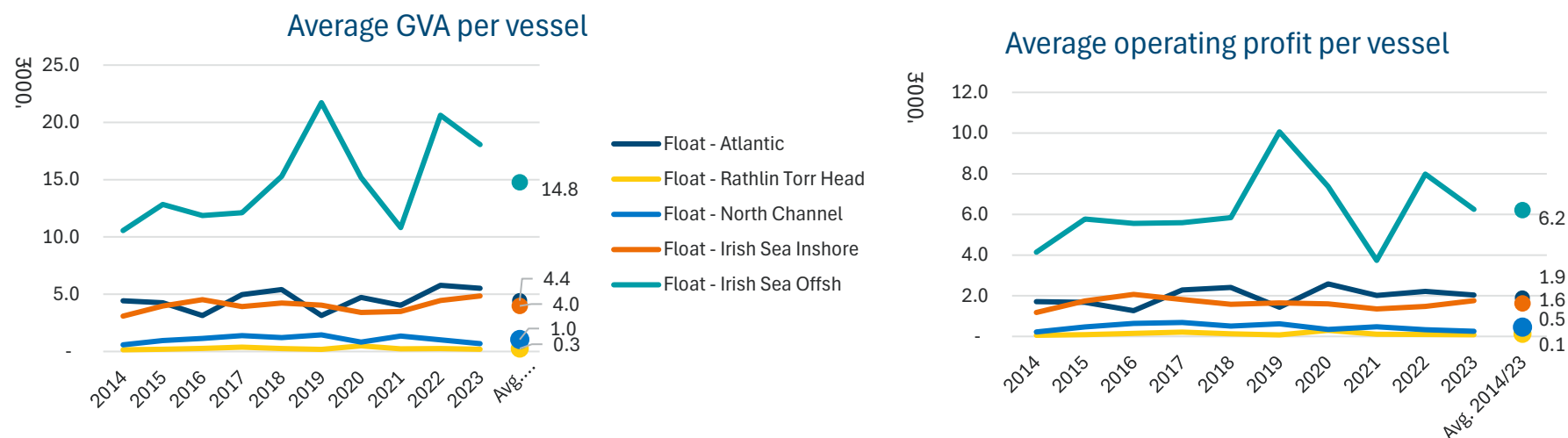


Figure 3.16: Average gross value added (GVA) and operating profits per vessel by floating wind farm area in 2014-23.

The table below provides a full list of main economic performance indicators associated with UK vessels fishing activities in the selected floating energy sites that were also used to generate figures above. As we can see from the table, if all the floating energy sites are implemented, that might result in 37-46% loss in fishing fleet performance

indicators analysed and would impact 78% if not all the fishing vessels operating in Northern Ireland Marine Area. However, according to the windfarm development targets 22% of the space analysed in the table below would be sufficient for NI.

Table 3.7: Summary of economic performance estimates associated with fishing in floating wind farm areas

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Float - Atlantic											
Number of active vessels	54	43	44	40	29	25	21	21	19	24	32
Effort ('000 hours)	4.1	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	6.1	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.2	1.3	1.8	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.2
Weight of landings, tonnes	410.7	177.1	156.6	142.3	81.8	29.1	50.5	36.8	82.0	71.9	123.9
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	586.1	374.5	276.1	354.6	302.0	134.6	149.0	137.0	218.3	242.9	277.5
GVA spatial, '000£	239.2	182.9	138.3	198.6	156.8	78.5	99.0	84.7	109.7	132.3	142.0
Operating profit spatial, '000£	92.6	72.0	55.7	91.4	69.8	35.8	54.3	42.3	42.1	48.9	60.5
Net profit spatial, '000£	61.9	42.8	33.4	65.7	45.0	21.2	32.7	26.8	20.5	23.9	37.4
Float - Rathlin Torr Head											
Number of active vessels	154	95	111	117	77	76	67	78	70	77	92
Effort ('000 hours)	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
Weight of landings, tonnes	25.8	15.0	36.8	41.3	7.3	5.9	29.0	10.8	9.5	6.7	18.8
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	51.9	37.3	53.2	75.7	32.6	24.4	50.0	31.0	32.0	27.2	41.5
GVA spatial, '000£	22.8	18.9	30.0	43.8	19.7	13.5	32.9	18.4	17.7	15.4	23.3
Operating profit spatial, '000£	8.7	8.3	16.3	24.7	9.8	5.8	20.1	8.7	6.9	6.1	11.5
Net profit spatial, '000£	4.7	5.3	12.8	20.1	7.0	3.4	10.5	5.0	3.5	3.4	7.6
Float - North Channel											

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of active vessels	173	123	130	139	114	106	89	90	84	94	114
Effort ('000 hours)	3.4	2.4	2.3	2.7	1.8	2.3	1.5	2.7	1.6	1.3	2.2
Employment spatial (FTEs)	3.7	2.8	4.0	3.6	2.4	2.4	1.9	4.5	2.1	1.4	2.9
Weight of landings, tonnes	70.1	137.7	143.7	156.4	128.7	100.9	73.6	105.6	86.8	40.8	104.4
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	219.8	231.8	301.3	381.3	282.9	271.8	144.9	263.9	174.2	117.4	238.9
GVA spatial, '000£	100.8	118.1	147.6	192.1	137.7	153.8	73.6	121.2	85.1	64.4	119.5
Operating profit spatial, '000£	38.2	57.6	82.9	95.3	58.3	65.5	30.7	42.5	27.8	23.6	52.2
Net profit spatial, '000£	20.0	38.1	63.8	74.1	41.5	48.1	13.7	20.4	11.5	13.2	34.5
Float - Irish Sea Inshore											
Number of active vessels	248	231	222	230	222	238	195	199	187	186	216
Effort ('000 hours)	13.1	12.2	11.8	9.8	9.6	9.7	6.7	8.8	7.9	7.4	9.7
Employment spatial (FTEs)	29.1	36.0	34.4	29.8	35.2	20.8	18.4	26.4	25.2	14.7	27.0
Weight of landings, tonnes	606.4	738.0	713.4	791.3	736.3	750.5	498.0	739.1	647.0	670.8	689.1
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	1,595.0	1,791.0	1,811.5	1,694.8	1,704.0	1,721.0	958.0	1,377.6	1,664.9	1,551.2	1,586.9
GVA spatial, '000£	765.9	918.6	1,003.1	901.9	938.3	963.8	665.0	695.8	831.2	901.5	858.5
Operating profit spatial, '000£	292.1	403.7	458.8	417.4	351.3	392.0	312.5	268.9	275.8	326.8	349.9
Net profit spatial, '000£	190.7	257.0	325.1	282.5	264.4	278.7	227.5	134.5	166.7	206.8	233.4
Float - Irish Sea Offsh											
Number of active vessels	221	218	212	213	206	217	179	182	172	167	199
Effort ('000 hours)	37.8	36.5	32.3	29.0	29.3	33.8	22.0	25.2	24.5	23.7	29.4
Employment spatial (FTEs)	83.8	102.5	82.7	79.9	99.3	82.1	65.1	81.2	80.6	50.5	80.8
Weight of landings, tonnes	1,882.6	2,163.2	1,733.2	2,207.8	3,767.3	4,202.6	2,931.8	2,391.1	4,693.4	2,437.8	2,841.1
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	5,030.9	5,360.6	4,566.8	4,888.9	5,873.5	7,986.1	4,161.2	4,328.4	6,724.5	5,578.0	5,449.9
GVA spatial, '000£	2,333.1	2,798.5	2,516.7	2,581.0	3,149.2	4,714.0	2,720.2	1,969.0	3,547.2	3,016.8	2,934.6
Operating profit spatial, '000£	915.6	1,258.3	1,178.6	1,191.4	1,203.7	2,183.5	1,320.1	680.5	1,373.7	1,043.4	1,234.9
Net profit spatial, '000£	606.9	713.3	797.0	674.0	894.2	1,594.7	850.5	263.4	803.4	578.3	777.6

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Overall											
Number of active vessels	365	314	317	327	291	298	249	254	239	245	290
Effort ('000 hours)	59	54	49	44	43	47	32	39	36	35	44
Employment spatial (FTEs)	123	146	125	117	140	107	88	115	111	70	114
Weight of landings, tonnes	2,996	3,231	2,784	3,339	4,721	5,089	3,583	3,283	5,519	3,228	3,777
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	7,484	7,795	7,009	7,395	8,195	10,138	5,463	6,138	8,814	7,517	7,595
GVA spatial, '000£	3,462	4,037	3,836	3,917	4,402	5,924	3,591	2,889	4,591	4,130	4,078
Operating profit spatial, '000£	1,347	1,800	1,792	1,820	1,693	2,683	1,738	1,043	1,726	1,449	1,709
Net profit spatial, '000£	884	1,056	1,232	1,116	1,252	1,946	1,135	450	1,006	826	1,090
All floating ORE sites as % of Northern Ireland Marine Area											
Number of active vessels	81%	75%	78%	77%	76%	79%	77%	78%	77%	78%	78%
Effort ('000 hours)	36%	37%	36%	35%	37%	39%	36%	36%	37%	36%	37%
Employment spatial (FTEs)	39%	44%	40%	40%	43%	49%	44%	44%	45%	40%	43%
Weight of landings, tonnes	31%	41%	40%	35%	45%	56%	47%	46%	59%	37%	44%
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	39%	44%	42%	39%	44%	52%	46%	44%	50%	42%	44%
GVA spatial, '000£	38%	45%	43%	40%	47%	54%	46%	42%	51%	40%	45%
Operating profit spatial, '000£	38%	46%	44%	40%	48%	58%	45%	40%	55%	37%	45%
Net profit spatial, '000£	39%	46%	43%	37%	51%	60%	46%	37%	58%	38%	46%

3.2.1.3 Tidal wind farm areas

This section provides a summary of the results for two tidal energy areas: Atlantic and Rathlin Torr Head. Appendix 4

provides a full list of tables with data extract that compliments the below extraction.

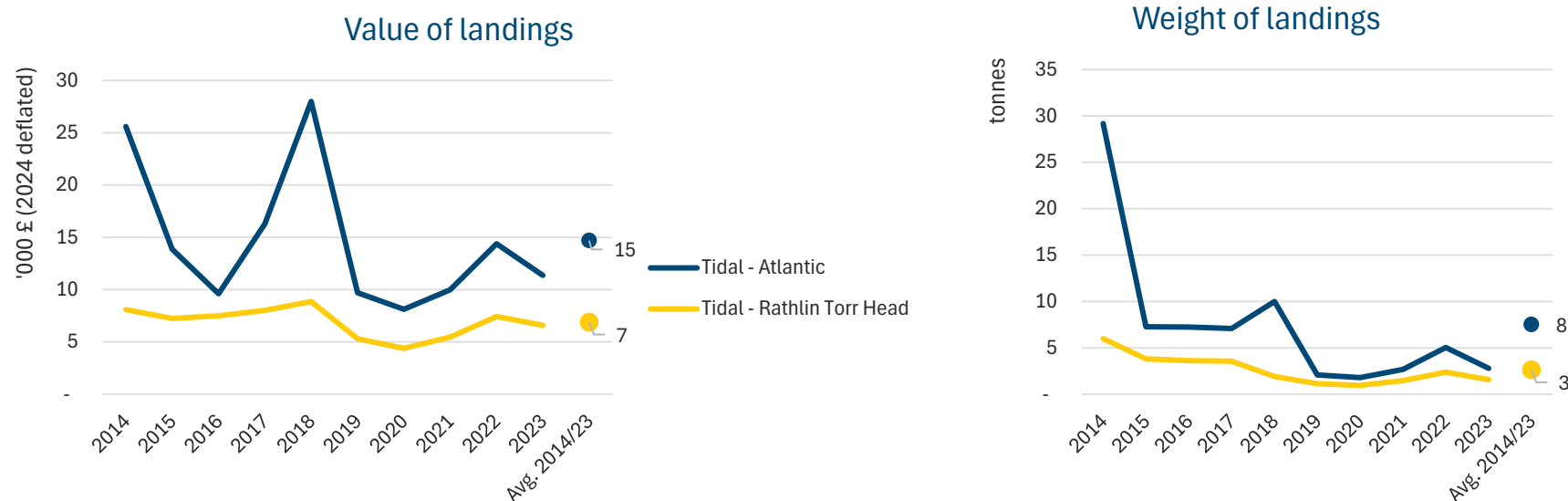


Figure 3.17: Value and weight of seafood landed by tidal energy area in 2014-23

The average weight of landings and value of landings from Atlantic tidal energy site is over twice higher compared to the same indicators generated within Rathlin Torr Head site (see figure 3.17), however most of the difference in the analysed periods was driven by a couple of spikes in weight

and value of landings in 2018 and 2014 that probably been driven by specific fisheries in the area. However, in the most recent years (after 2019) the weight of landings generated from both sites are closer.

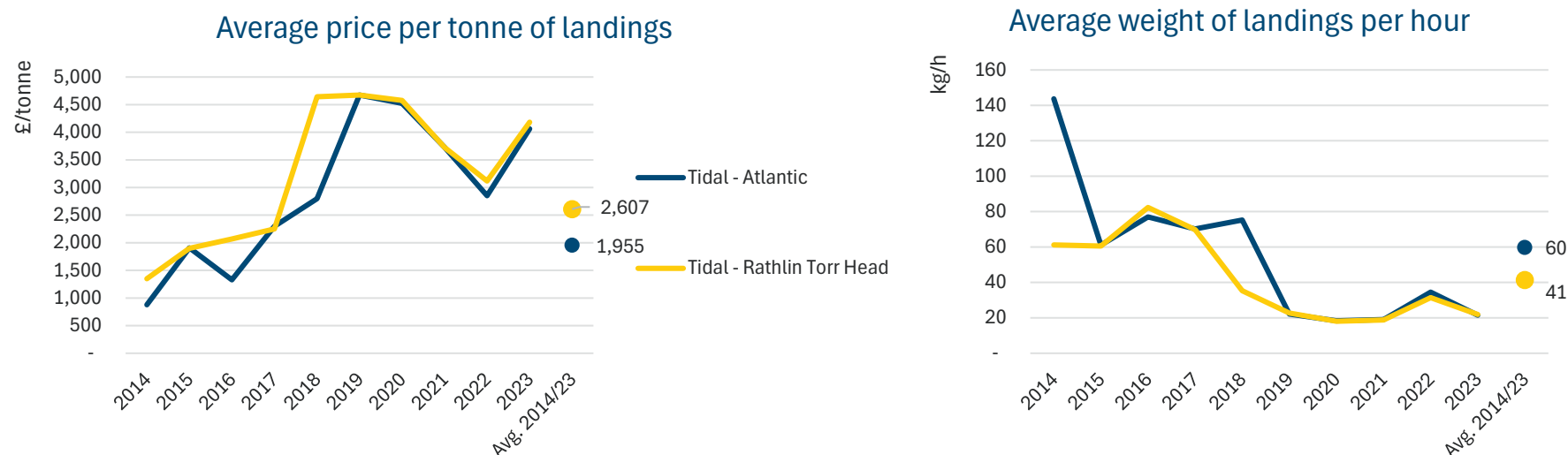


Figure 3.18: Average first sale price per tonne of landings and average weight of landings per unit of effort for fishing sector by tidal energy site area in 2014-23.

The average first sale price obtained on the market for seafood landed from both sites is similar and shows very similar trend during the analysed long-term period, therefore it is expected that composition of landings within both sites is similar with an exception of a couple of years that are different and already mentioned above. Productivity of fishing (average weight of landings per hour) within both tidal sites is quite similar, however couple of spikes in productivity (in 2014 and 2018) contributed to

higher average productivity over 2014-2023 period in Atlantic site (see figure 3.18).

The economic performance indicators for both sites are following similar pattern, however Atlantic site over analysed period on average contributed to generation of around twice more GVA and operating profits compared to Rathlin Torr Head (figure 3.19) and is also more valuable on average per vessel involved in fishing (figure 3.20).

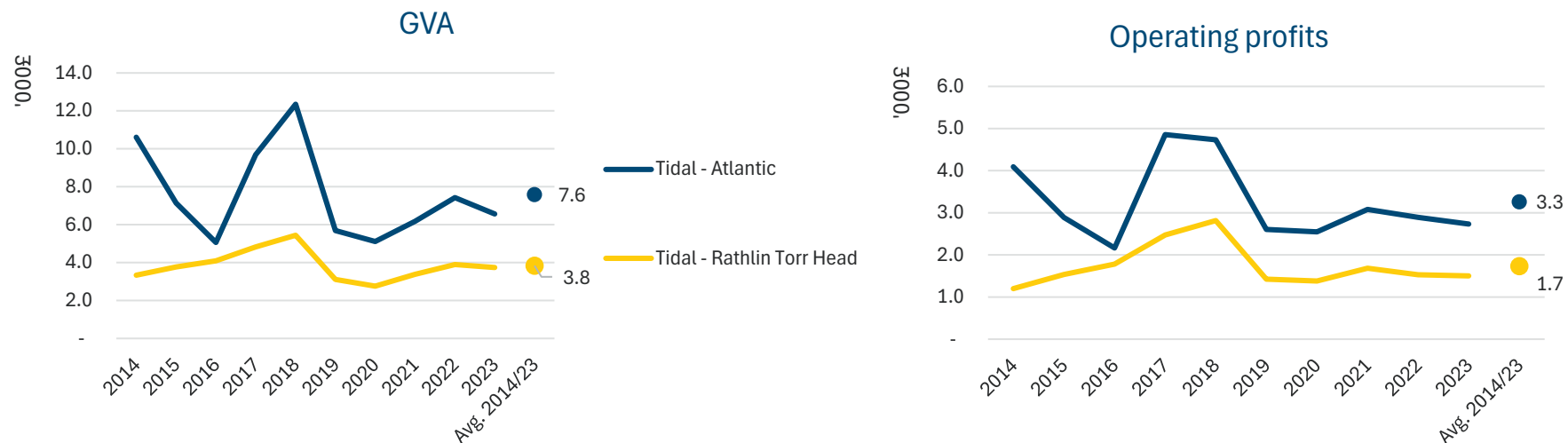


Figure 3.19: Gross value added (GVA) and operating profits by tidal energy site area in 2014-23.

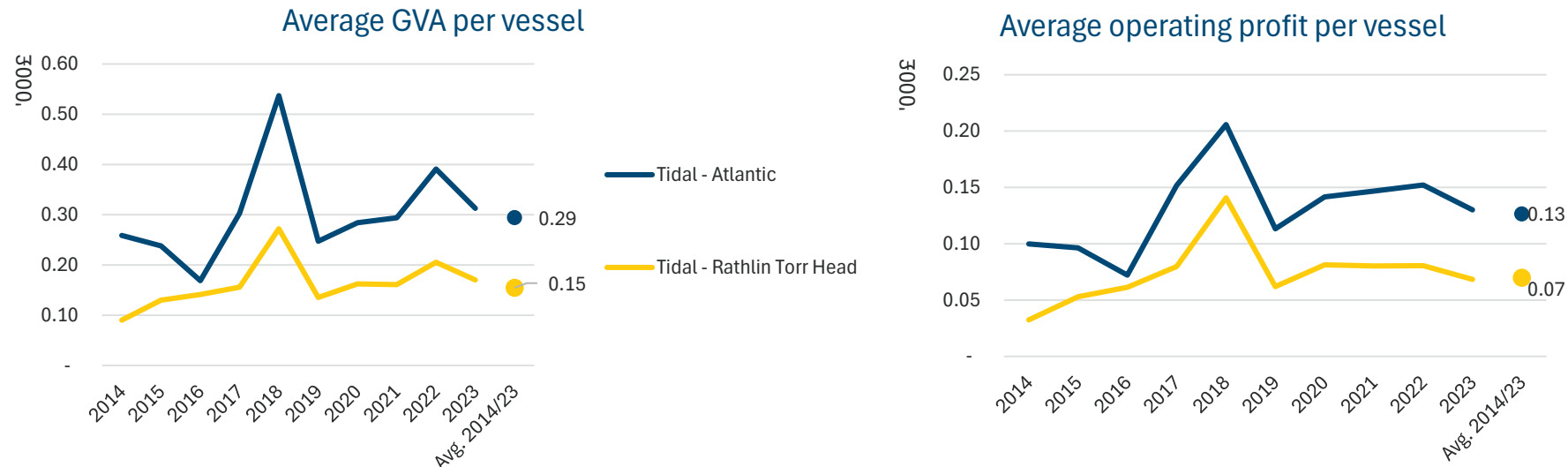


Figure 3.20: Average gross value added (GVA) and operating profits per vessel by tidal energy site area in 2014-23.

The table below provides a full list of main economic performance indicators associated with UK vessels fishing activities in the selected tidal energy sites that were also used to generate figures above. As we can see from the table, if both tidal energy sites are implemented, that might result in a relatively low loss in fishing fleet performance indicators analysed and would impact 7-9% fishing vessels operating in Northern Ireland Marine Area.

Table 3.8: Summary of economic performance estimates associated with fishing in tidal energy areas

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Tidal - Atlantic											
Number of active vessels	41	30	30	32	23	23	18	21	19	21	26
Effort ('000 hours)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Weight of landings, tonnes	29.2	7.3	7.2	7.1	10.0	2.1	1.8	2.7	5.0	2.8	7.5
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	25.6	13.9	9.6	16.3	28.0	9.7	8.1	10.0	14.4	11.4	14.7
GVA spatial, '000£	10.6	7.1	5.1	9.7	12.4	5.7	5.1	6.2	7.4	6.6	7.6
Operating profit spatial, '000£	4.1	2.9	2.2	4.9	4.7	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.3
Net profit spatial, '000£	2.6	1.6	1.4	3.5	2.5	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.7	2.0
Tidal - Rathlin Torr Head											
Number of active vessels	37	29	29	31	20	23	17	21	19	22	25
Effort ('000 hours)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Weight of landings, tonnes	6.0	3.8	3.6	3.6	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.4	1.6	2.6
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	8.1	7.3	7.5	8.0	8.9	5.3	4.4	5.5	7.4	6.6	6.9
GVA spatial, '000£	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.8	5.4	3.1	2.8	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.8
Operating profit spatial, '000£	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.8	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7
Net profit spatial, '000£	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.1
Overall											
Number of active vessels	42	30	32	32	23	23	18	21	19	23	26
Effort ('000 hours)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Weight of landings, tonnes	35.2	11.1	10.9	10.7	11.9	3.2	2.8	4.1	7.4	4.4	10.2
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	33.7	21.1	17.1	24.3	36.9	15.0	12.5	15.4	21.8	18.0	21.6
GVA spatial, '000£	13.9	10.9	9.2	14.5	17.8	8.8	7.9	9.6	11.3	10.3	11.4
Operating profit spatial, '000£	5.3	4.4	3.9	7.3	7.5	4.0	3.9	4.8	4.4	4.2	5.0
Net profit spatial, '000£	3.2	2.5	2.5	5.2	4.6	2.4	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.5	3.0
All tidal energy sites as % of Northern Ireland Marine Area											
Number of active vessels	9%	7%	8%	8%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%
Effort ('000 hours)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Weight of landings, tonnes	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
GVA spatial, '000£	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Operating profit spatial, '000£	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Net profit spatial, '000£	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

3.2.2 Additional impacts on onshore industries

Using multipliers outlined in step 5 of the methodology and outputs extracted from the spatial data analysis presented in sections 3.1 and Appendix 4, we estimate that fishing activity and value generated by the fishing sector generates additional income, GVA and jobs in the onshore sector, which includes processing alongside other onshore industries. So, if the value generated by the fishing industry is reduced due to closures of the fishing area, the values presented in the

Table 3.8-3.10 would be lost onshore, e.g. according to our estimates the landings from fixed Atlantic energy site to Northern Ireland in 2023 generated around £30,900 income for onshore industries and 7.2 jobs (Table 3.9) in addition to £110,000 of value landed and 1.3 FTE jobs on board (Table 3.6).

Table 3.9: Summary of impacts on Northern Ireland onshore industries associated with fixed energy sites.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Fixed - Atlantic											
Onshore income ('000£)	23.5	16.9	10.0	7.9	6.6	4.2	5.7	5.5	7.1	30.9	11.8
Onshore GVA ('000£)	14.0	11.7	7.9	6.1	4.8	3.1	5.8	4.5	4.7	20.6	8.3
Onshore jobs (FTE)	4.9	4.4	2.2	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.5	7.2	3.0
Fixed - Mourne Lecale											
Onshore income ('000£)	125.8	124.5	126.9	99.6	160.5	105.3	64.3	80.2	137.1	148.8	117.3
Onshore GVA ('000£)	86.1	89.1	96.2	69.0	111.3	82.8	63.0	56.1	95.7	140.7	89.0
Onshore jobs (FTE)	43.6	51.5	49.3	36.2	49.6	25.5	26.4	31.1	41.1	28.8	38.3
Fixed - Irish Sea Inshore											
Onshore income ('000£)	646.6	749.9	745.7	695.6	747.0	669.3	382.0	482.7	653.9	630.0	640.3
Onshore GVA ('000£)	438.7	553.1	591.1	534.6	587.2	537.5	379.1	336.4	454.9	521.8	493.4
Onshore jobs (FTE)	239.5	316.0	290.4	242.4	293.9	168.9	153.5	197.0	207.3	119.0	222.8
Fixed - Irish Sea Offsh1											
Onshore income ('000£)	208.5	229.9	197.0	196.5	184.4	420.2	156.1	169.7	442.8	190.5	239.6

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Onshore GVA ('000£)	133.9	176.2	159.1	150.0	146.1	389.5	145.1	102.6	464.2	141.9	200.9
Onshore jobs (FTE)	68.6	90.0	70.4	62.8	69.7	64.1	48.2	70.6	50.4	36.1	63.1
Fixed - Irish Sea Offsh2											
Onshore income ('000£)	20.4	30.9	5.5	2.9	6.9	5.2	19.1	34.9	4.3	29.5	16.0
Onshore GVA ('000£)	14.9	26.7	3.8	1.9	4.6	4.1	20.1	36.2	2.8	37.8	15.3
Onshore jobs (FTE)	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.0	2.4	1.5	2.0	2.4	1.4	0.9	1.7
Northern Ireland Marine Area											
Onshore income ('000£)	5,756	5,104	4,906	5,795	5,798	5,745	3,729	4,185	5,568	5,698	5,228
Onshore GVA ('000£)	3,946	3,690	3,723	4,414	4,182	4,659	3,591	2,970	4,297	5,297	4,077
Onshore jobs (FTE)	1,868	2,015	1,868	1,728	1,963	1,316	1,206	1,559	1,479	1,060	1,606
All fixed energy sites as % of Northern Ireland marine area											
Onshore income	17.8%	22.6%	22.1%	17.3%	19.1%	21.0%	16.8%	18.5%	22.4%	18.1%	20%
Onshore GVA	17.4%	23.2%	23.0%	17.3%	20.4%	21.8%	17.1%	18.0%	23.8%	16.3%	20%
Onshore jobs	19.2%	23.0%	22.2%	19.9%	21.3%	19.9%	19.2%	19.4%	20.5%	18.1%	20%

Table 3.10: Summary of impacts on Northern Ireland onshore industries associated with floated energy sites.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Float - Atlantic											
Onshore income ('000£)	122.7	64.3	53.3	57.5	48.4	22.0	27.0	28.8	46.1	55.2	52.5
Onshore GVA ('000£)	72.2	44.6	39.6	43.7	29.8	16.4	26.5	23.4	29.6	40.2	36.6
Onshore jobs (FTE)	26.4	17.5	13.8	10.2	15.1	6.9	9.8	11.3	15.1	15.8	14.2
Float - Rathlin Torr Head											
Onshore income ('000£)	7.7	4.3	17.7	22.6	3.5	3.1	20.7	5.7	5.3	4.8	9.5
Onshore GVA ('000£)	4.6	3.0	15.8	20.2	3.0	2.3	22.1	4.7	3.5	3.7	8.3
Onshore jobs (FTE)	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.6
Float - North Channel											

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Onshore income ('000£)	27.9	24.0	55.7	106.0	99.9	72.0	41.0	71.3	46.3	31.3	57.5
Onshore GVA ('000£)	18.3	16.6	33.4	78.9	69.7	59.9	29.0	44.3	30.0	24.7	40.5
Onshore jobs (FTE)	9.9	8.8	18.1	16.1	12.0	11.5	9.2	23.3	10.3	6.7	12.6
Float - Irish Sea Inshore											
Onshore income ('000£)	465.8	514.6	526.6	510.7	510.7	522.4	281.9	408.3	482.9	476.3	470.0
Onshore GVA ('000£)	321.8	374.8	414.4	390.5	396.8	424.2	277.6	300.4	343.8	418.2	366.3
Onshore jobs (FTE)	178.7	221.7	211.2	182.6	215.9	127.2	113.6	160.0	154.0	90.4	165.5
Float - Irish Sea Offsh											
Onshore income ('000£)	1,458	1,551	1,338	1,492	1,924	2,356	1,378	1,324	2,369	1,698	1,689
Onshore GVA ('000£)	967	1,154	1,046	1,132	1,455	2,016	1,322	887	2,042	1,395	1,342
Onshore jobs (FTE)	514	629	507	490	608	497	400	500	495	309	495
Northern Ireland Marine Area											
Onshore income ('000£)	5,756	5,104	4,906	5,795	5,798	5,745	3,729	4,185	5,568	5,698	5,228
Onshore GVA ('000£)	3,946	3,690	3,723	4,414	4,182	4,659	3,591	2,970	4,297	5,297	4,077
Onshore jobs (FTE)	1,868	2,015	1,868	1,728	1,963	1,316	1,206	1,559	1,479	1,060	1,606
All floating energy sites as % of Northern Ireland Marine Area											
Onshore income	36.2%	42.3%	40.6%	37.8%	44.6%	51.8%	46.9%	43.9%	53.0%	39.8%	44%
Onshore GVA	35.1%	43.2%	41.6%	37.7%	46.7%	54.1%	46.7%	42.4%	57.0%	35.5%	44%
Onshore jobs	39.1%	43.6%	40.2%	40.5%	43.4%	48.9%	44.3%	44.7%	45.7%	40.0%	43%

Table 3.11: Summary of impacts on Northern Ireland onshore industries associated with tidal energy sites.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Tidal - Atlantic											
Onshore income ('000£)	4.3	2.7	2.1	1.9	6.0	1.6	1.3	2.1	2.8	2.2	2.7
Onshore GVA ('000£)	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.5	2.8	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8
Onshore jobs (FTE)	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Tidal - Rathlin Torr Head											
Onshore income ('000£)	2.2	1.4	1.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3
Onshore GVA ('000£)	1.3	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9
Onshore jobs (FTE)	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
All tidal energy sites as % of Northern Ireland Marine Area											
Onshore income	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Onshore GVA	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Onshore jobs	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

3.3 Northern Ireland Marine Zone and ICES Division 7a Spatial Squeeze picture

To be inserted.

4 References

- DePiper, G. S. (2014). Statistically Assessing the Precision of Self-reported VTR Fishing Locations. In *NOAA Technical Memorandum: Vol. NMFS-NE-229*.
- Eigaard OR, Bastardie F, Breen M, et al. (2016) Estimating seabed pressure from demersal trawls, seines, and dredges based on gear design and dimensions. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, 73:27-43
- Hintzen, N. T., Bastardie, F., Beare, D., Piet, G. J., Ulrich, C., Deporte, N., Egekvist, J., & Degel, H. (2012). VMStools: Open-source software for the processing, analysis and visualisation of fisheries logbook and VMS data. *Fisheries Research*, 115–116, 31–43. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2011.11.007>
- ICES (2024). Workshop on Trade-offs between the Impact of Fisheries on Seafloor Habitats and their Landings and Economic Performance (WKTRADE4). ICES Scientific Reports. Report. <https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.25288936.v1>
- Lee, J., South, A. B., & Jennings, S. (2010). Developing reliable, repeatable, and accessible methods to provide high-resolution estimates of fishing-effort distributions from vessel monitoring system (VMS) data. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, 67(6), 1260–1271. <https://doi.org/10.1093/icesjms/fsq010>
- Muench, A., DePiper, G. S., & Demarest, C. (2018). On the precision of predicting fishing location using data from the vessel monitoring system (VMS). *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences*, 75(7). <https://doi.org/10.1139/cjfas-2016-0446>
- Mendo, T., Wright, K., Sweeting, C., Mark, J., Gibson, T. I., & Muench, A. (2023). Mapping fishing activities in the UK EEZ: a brief overview of data, methods, and tools. <https://doi.org/10.14465/2023.OWEC.001>
- Roca Florido, Alberto, Janin, Patricia, Lynam, Chris et al. (2025) *The UK and Selected Regions Marine Focused Input-Output Tables: Report for the Marine Spatial Planning Addressing Climate Effects Project*. Report. Marine Spatial Planning Accounting for Climate Effects (MSPACE)

5 Appendices

Appendix 1: Gear groups definition and their respective FAO gear code

Gear group	FAO abbreviation of gear used in IFISH
Pots and traps	"FPO","FAR","FIX","FPN","FYK"
Scallop dredges	"DRB","DRH","HMD"
Demersal trawls	"OTB","OTT","PTB","TBB","PUL","TB","TBN","TX","OT","TBS","PT"
Pelagic gear	"PS","OTM","PTM","TMS","TM","PS1"
Hooks & lines	"LHP","LHM","LLD","LLS","LTL","LL","HF","LX","LNP"
Gill & entangled nets	"GNC","GND","GNS","GTN","GTR","GN","GEN","GNF"
Seine nets	"SB","SDN","SPR","SSC","SV","SX"

Appendix 2: Alternative methods for translating VMS points of fishing into fishing areas and corresponding economic impact

Point approach

An approach used as standard by MMO to assess the impact of spatial management measures is to overlay the estimated fishing points with the area of interest (e.g., MPA). Hence, fishing location in this approach was assigned directly to the VMS location within the estimated vessel track which was estimated to be a fishing point. The economic impact of restricting access to an area is based on these points and the corresponding value derived via the “splitAmongPings”-approach.

Considering, however, that the frequency of the VMS transmission is in general 2 hours and vessels are moving while fishing, the extent of the potential fishing activity is likely wider than the estimated fishing point. In addition, fishing activities are often observed to take less than 2 hours (Muench et al., 2018). Moreover, it cannot be estimated whether a point within the VMS track indicates the beginning, the middle or the end of a fishing activity. Hence, there is a risk that the estimated fishing points do not fully reflect the fishing activity in the area which should be accounted for when assessing the impact of fishing on a specific area or the economic contribution of a fishing area. To solve this issue, fishing points are often translated into areas of fishing with help of measures such as swept-area-ratios (Eigaard et al., 2016), or footprints (DePiper, 2014) and then aggregated into a standardized grid. The simplest approach, however, is to aggregate the estimated fishing points into a standardized grid such as a C-square grid (ICES, 2024).

Grid approach

In this approach, all fishing activity within the grid cells overlaying the area of interest were assessed as being impacted by the spatial management measure.

The grid size reflecting fishing area most appropriately is, however, to be determined based on context of the study. The average fishing speed within GeoFISH data used was estimated to be 2.9 knots which translates into approximately 5.4 km/h. Hence, within the interval of 2 hours the vessel could potentially fish within a radius of about 5 km around the estimated point of fishing if this point indicates the middle of a fishing haul. Hence, using the commonly used C-Square grid of 0.05 x 0.05 degrees (approximately 5x5km in UK) instead of the estimated point of fishing acknowledges appropriately that the fishing activity took not only place at the specific latitude and longitude estimated to belong to a fishing haul but also in the adjacent area.

Using this approach, however, likely captures some of the fishing area adjacent to the area of interest if only a part of the grid cell is to be restricted for fishing.

Contain approach

This approach uses only the aggregated fishing values from grid cells which are 100 percent covered by the spatial management measure. This approach is likely to underestimate the fishing activity but also should not include any activity within the adjacent area. Hence, the approach may serve as a second option for a minimum assessment.

Proportional approach

In this approach, the fishing activity within grid cells which are only partially affected by the spatial restriction were weighted by the proportion of the grid cell affected by the spatial restriction. Hence, if the spatial restriction only impacted 24% of the grid cell, only 24% of the fishing activity estimated to occur in the grid cell was included into the assessment.

An illustration of the different approaches which could be used for translating fishing points into fishing areas are displayed in Figure 1.

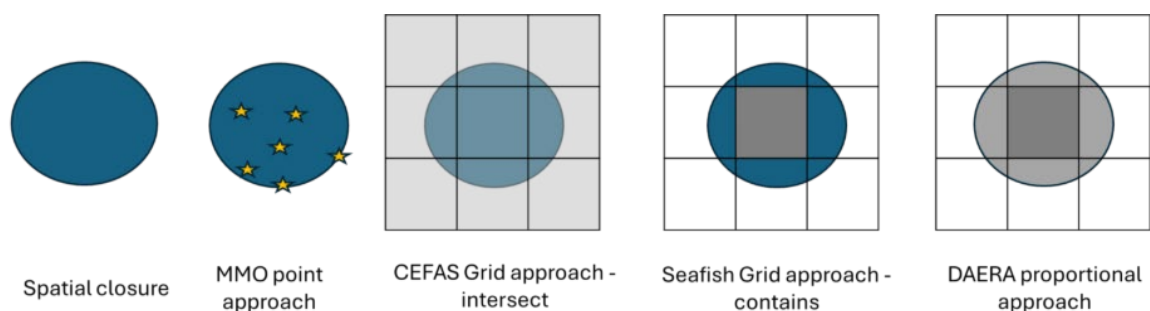


Figure 1: Illustration on different approaches used to identify fishing activity in spatial closures based on VMS data

Appendix 3: MPA data extract

Contents

1	Queenie Corner Marine Conservation Zone	56
2	Queenie Corner Marine Conservation Zone (33% mud habitat that remains open)	60
3	Queenie Corner Marine Conservation Zone (67% mud habitat that proposed to be closed)	63
4	South Rigg Marine Conservation Zone	66
5	South Rigg Marine Conservation Zone (33% mud habitat that remains open)	69
6	South Rigg Marine Conservation Zone (67% mud habitat that proposed to be closed)	72
7	Pisces Reef Complex Special Area of Conservation.....	75
8	Western Irish Sea Mud Belt (South West, Bradda and West of Targets)	78
9	Estimates of landings and economic performance within Area 7a.....	81
10	Estimates of landings and economic performance within NI offshore area.....	85

1 Queenie Corner Marine Conservation Zone

Table 1.1: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in Queenie Corner (all countries of landing included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	78	71	86	66	51	63	42	41	39	35	57
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.7
Employment spatial (FTEs)	5	6	6	7	5	4	4	5	4	2	5
Weight of landings, tonnes	132	130	139	151	96	131	115	140	83	67	118

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	278	255	305	330	206	321	197	229	210	185	251
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	371	338	398	423	260	394	230	267	232	191	310
GVA spatial, '000£	153	182	235	225	145	227	130	96	92	82	157
Operating profit spatial, '000£	63	85	113	105	53	103	52	20	22	20	64
Net profit spatial, '000£	42	39	60	36	37	82	35	-3	5	4	34

Table 1.2:Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in Queenie Corner (landing to NI only included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	73	67	80	61	47	60	41	40	37	34	54
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.6
Employment spatial (FTEs)	5	5	6	6	5	4	4	5	4	2	5
Weight of landings, tonnes	127	124	137	149	96	128	114	140	82	65	116
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	263	243	300	324	205	314	194	228	205	176	245
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	351	322	392	417	259	386	227	265	226	182	303
GVA spatial, '000£	145	180	232	222	145	224	129	96	90	79	154
Operating profit spatial, '000£	60	87	112	104	53	103	52	20	22	19	63
Net profit spatial, '000£	39	41	59	35	37	82	35	-3	5	4	33

Table 1.3:Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in Queenie Corner (all countries of landing included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	47	45	58	42	35	45	29	31	26	24	38
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.1

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Employment spatial (FTEs)	4	5	6	6	4	4	4	5	3	2	4
Weight of landings, tonnes	116	117	127	138	88	119	106	136	74	60	108
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	243	226	278	303	190	295	181	221	187	165	229
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	325	300	363	389	240	363	211	257	206	171	282
GVA spatial, '000£	132	164	218	208	135	210	119	92	79	71	143
Operating profit spatial, '000£	56	77	105	97	49	97	47	18	18	16	58
Net profit spatial, '000£	37	34	53	31	35	77	31	-3	1	2	30

Table 1.4:Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in Queenie Corner (landing to NI only included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	45	43	53	38	34	43	28	30	24	23	36
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	4	5	6	6	4	4	4	5	3	2	4
Weight of landings, tonnes	111	110	126	137	88	116	105	136	72	57	106
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	230	214	274	300	190	288	178	220	182	156	223
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	307	285	357	385	240	354	208	256	200	162	275
GVA spatial, '000£	124	162	215	206	135	207	118	92	78	68	140
Operating profit spatial, '000£	52	78	104	97	49	96	47	18	17	16	57
Net profit spatial, '000£	34	35	52	31	35	77	31	-4	2	2	30

Table 1.5:Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in Queenie Corner (all countries of landing included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	43	31	35	37	24	36	24	14	21	21	29
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6
Employment spatial (FTEs)	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weight of landings, tonnes	16	13	12	13	8	12	9	4	9	7	10
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	34	28	27	27	16	26	16	8	23	20	23
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	46	38	35	35	20	32	19	10	26	21	28
GVA spatial, '000£	21	19	17	17	10	17	11	4	13	11	14
Operating profit spatial, '000£	8	9	8	8	4	7	5	1	5	3	6
Net profit spatial, '000£	5	6	7	5	2	5	3	1	3	2	4

Table 1.6:Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in Queenie Corner (landing to NI only included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	40	29	33	36	21	35	24	14	21	21	27
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
Employment spatial (FTEs)	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weight of landings, tonnes	16	13	12	12	8	12	9	4	9	7	10
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	33	28	26	24	15	26	16	8	23	20	22
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	44	38	34	31	19	32	19	10	26	21	27
GVA spatial, '000£	20	19	17	16	9	17	11	4	13	11	14
Operating profit spatial, '000£	8	9	8	7	3	7	5	1	5	3	6
Net profit spatial, '000£	5	6	7	5	2	5	3	1	3	2	4

2 Queenie Corner Marine Conservation Zone (33% mud habitat that remains open)

Table 2.1: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in 33% Queenie Corner MCZ (all countries of landing included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	55	50	52	51	36	46	32	22	25	29	40
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6
Employment spatial (FTEs)	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
Weight of landings, tonnes	31	40	46	47	42	53	37	47	36	19	40
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	67	78	100	103	90	128	62	79	90	53	85
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	90	104	131	133	113	158	73	92	99	55	105
GVA spatial, '000£	37	56	75	70	63	95	41	33	38	23	53
Operating profit spatial, '000£	15	26	36	33	23	45	16	7	8	5	21
Net profit spatial, '000£	10	12	19	11	16	36	11	-1	1	0	12

Table 2.2: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in 33% Queenie Corner MCZ (landing to NI only included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	52	45	47	49	32	43	32	21	24	28	37
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6
Employment spatial (FTEs)	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
Weight of landings, tonnes	31	38	45	46	42	51	37	47	36	18	39
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	66	74	98	102	90	124	61	78	89	51	83
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	88	98	127	131	113	152	72	91	99	53	103
GVA spatial, '000£	37	55	74	70	63	93	41	33	38	22	52
Operating profit spatial, '000£	15	27	36	33	23	44	16	7	8	5	21
Net profit spatial, '000£	10	13	19	11	16	36	11	-1	1	0	12

Table 2.3: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in 33% Queenie Corner MCZ (all countries of landing included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	21	25	24	22	19	21	16	10	11	14	18
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Employment spatial (FTEs)	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	1
Weight of landings, tonnes	26	36	42	42	39	49	34	46	33	17	36
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	56	69	91	94	85	120	57	76	82	47	78
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	74	92	119	121	107	147	66	88	90	49	95
GVA spatial, '000£	31	50	70	65	60	89	37	32	34	19	49
Operating profit spatial, '000£	13	23	34	31	22	42	15	7	7	4	20
Net profit spatial, '000£	8	10	17	10	16	35	10	-1	-0	-1	10

Table 2.4: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in 33% Queenie Corner MCZ (landing to NI only included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	18	22	20	21	18	19	16	9	10	13	17
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Employment spatial (FTEs)	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	1
Weight of landings, tonnes	26	33	41	42	39	47	34	46	33	16	36
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	55	65	89	94	85	115	56	76	82	45	76
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	74	86	116	121	107	142	66	88	90	47	94
GVA spatial, '000£	30	49	68	64	60	87	37	32	34	18	48
Operating profit spatial, '000£	13	24	33	30	22	42	15	7	7	3	20
Net profit spatial, '000£	8	11	17	9	16	35	10	-1	-0	-0	10

Table 2.5: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in 33% Queenie Corner MCZ (all countries of landing included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	41	28	32	36	23	33	22	13	17	20	27
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weight of landings, tonnes	5	4	4	4	3	4	3	1	3	2	3
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	11	9	9	9	5	8	5	3	8	7	7
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	15	12	12	11	7	10	6	3	9	7	9
GVA spatial, '000£	7	6	6	6	3	6	4	1	4	4	5
Operating profit spatial, '000£	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	0	2	1	2
Net profit spatial, '000£	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	1

Table 2.6: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in 33% Queenie Corner MCZ (landing to NI only included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	39	26	30	35	20	32	22	13	17	20	25
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weight of landings, tonnes	5	4	4	4	2	4	3	1	3	2	3
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	11	9	9	8	5	8	5	3	8	7	7
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	15	12	11	10	6	10	6	3	9	7	9
GVA spatial, '000£	7	6	5	5	3	6	4	1	4	4	4
Operating profit spatial, '000£	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	0	2	1	2
Net profit spatial, '000£	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	1

3 Queenie Corner Marine Conservation Zone (67% mud habitat that proposed to be closed)

Table 3.1: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in 67% Queenie Corner MCZ (all countries of landing included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	76	69	85	64	45	62	40	39	37	35	55
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.3	2.7	2.1	2.7	3.6	1.8	1.4	3.1
Weight of landings, tonnes	100	90	93	101	54	76	76	93	47	48	78
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	210	176	205	218	116	187	132	150	121	132	165
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	280	234	267	280	146	230	154	175	133	136	204
GVA spatial, '000£	120	132	166	156	84	134	91	64	56	62	106
Operating profit spatial, '000£	50	62	80	75	30	59	37	13	14	16	44
Net profit spatial, '000£	33	28	42	28	21	46	25	-2	4	4	23

Table 3.2: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in 67% Queenie Corner MCZ (landing to NI only included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	73	65	79	60	43	59	39	38	35	34	53
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.2	2.7	2.1	2.7	3.6	1.7	1.3	3.0
Weight of landings, tonnes	95	86	92	99	54	75	76	93	46	46	76
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	196	169	203	214	115	185	130	150	116	125	160
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	262	224	264	275	145	227	152	174	128	129	198
GVA spatial, '000£	112	130	164	154	84	133	90	64	54	60	104
Operating profit spatial, '000£	46	62	79	74	30	59	37	13	14	15	43
Net profit spatial, '000£	30	30	42	27	21	46	24	-2	5	4	23

Table 3.3: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in 67% Queenie Corner MCZ (all countries of landing included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	47	43	57	39	29	44	27	29	24	24	36
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7
Employment spatial (FTEs)	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.0	2.5	1.9	2.6	3.5	1.6	1.2	2.8
Weight of landings, tonnes	90	81	85	93	49	68	70	90	40	43	71
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	187	157	187	201	105	170	121	145	105	118	150
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	250	208	244	259	133	209	141	169	116	122	185
GVA spatial, '000£	105	119	154	145	78	122	83	61	47	55	97
Operating profit spatial, '000£	44	56	74	70	28	55	33	12	11	13	40
Net profit spatial, '000£	29	25	37	25	20	43	22	-2	2	3	20

Table 3.4: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in 67% Queenie Corner MCZ (landing to NI only included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	45	41	52	35	28	42	26	28	22	23	34
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7
Employment spatial (FTEs)	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.9	2.5	1.9	2.5	3.5	1.5	1.1	2.7
Weight of landings, tonnes	85	77	84	92	49	67	70	90	39	41	69
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	174	150	185	199	105	167	119	144	100	111	145
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	232	198	241	256	133	206	139	168	110	115	180
GVA spatial, '000£	97	117	153	144	78	121	82	61	46	52	95
Operating profit spatial, '000£	41	57	74	69	28	55	33	12	11	13	39
Net profit spatial, '000£	27	26	37	25	20	43	22	-2	2	3	20

Table 3.5: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in 67% Queenie Corner MCZ (all countries of landing included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	41	31	34	36	21	36	25	14	21	21	28
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Weight of landings, tonnes	11	9	8	8	5	8	6	3	6	5	7
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	23	19	18	17	10	17	11	6	16	14	15
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	31	25	23	22	13	21	13	7	17	14	19
GVA spatial, '000£	14	13	12	11	7	12	8	3	9	8	10
Operating profit spatial, '000£	5	6	6	5	2	5	4	1	3	3	4
Net profit spatial, '000£	3	4	5	3	1	4	2	0	2	1	3

Table 3.6: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in 67% Queenie Corner MCZ (landing to NI only included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	40	29	32	36	20	35	25	14	21	21	27
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Weight of landings, tonnes	10	9	8	7	5	8	6	3	6	5	7
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	22	19	18	15	10	17	11	6	16	14	15
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	30	25	23	20	13	21	13	6	17	14	18
GVA spatial, '000£	14	13	12	10	6	12	8	3	9	8	9
Operating profit spatial, '000£	5	6	6	4	2	5	4	1	3	3	4
Net profit spatial, '000£	3	4	5	3	1	4	2	0	2	1	3

4 South Rigg Marine Conservation Zone

Table 4.1: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in South Rigg MCZ (all countries of landing included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	181	172	173	162	152	151	121	121	105	104	144
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	2.7	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	4	4	4	3	5	4	5	6	5	4	4
Weight of landings, tonnes	93	93	92	70	110	124	115	140	106	120	106
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	172	156	193	148	219	284	213	271	312	363	233
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	230	206	252	190	276	350	249	316	344	376	279
GVA spatial, '000£	99	100	127	91	135	189	147	125	147	180	134
Operating profit spatial, '000£	37	42	52	37	42	76	62	35	42	53	48
Net profit spatial, '000£	23	22	34	21	26	55	40	8	15	19	26

Table 4.2: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in South Rigg MCZ (landing to NI only included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	118	106	115	107	95	97	85	91	71	74	96
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.6
Employment spatial (FTEs)	3	3	3	2	4	3	4	6	5	4	4
Weight of landings, tonnes	61	65	62	43	81	101	102	124	92	112	84
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	129	111	134	87	158	236	191	244	291	347	193
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	173	147	175	112	198	290	224	284	321	360	228
GVA spatial, '000£	77	73	89	54	103	162	136	112	139	174	112
Operating profit spatial, '000£	29	31	37	23	34	67	59	31	41	53	40
Net profit spatial, '000£	19	16	25	14	23	50	40	7	16	20	23

Table 4.3: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in South Rigg MCZ (all countries of landing included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	62	60	79	65	75	64	56	61	49	49	62
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.8
Employment spatial (FTEs)	2	3	3	2	4	3	4	6	4	3	3
Weight of landings, tonnes	45	58	63	42	89	101	97	115	79	99	79
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	93	96	136	89	172	234	182	226	253	307	179
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	124	128	178	114	217	288	213	264	279	318	212
GVA spatial, '000£	52	64	90	55	108	159	128	103	119	151	103
Operating profit spatial, '000£	21	27	36	22	33	65	54	27	34	43	36
Net profit spatial, '000£	13	13	22	11	22	49	36	5	11	12	19

Table 4.4: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in South Rigg MCZ (landing to NI only included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	47	40	54	43	43	47	42	54	34	41	45
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7
Employment spatial (FTEs)	2	2	3	1	3	3	4	5	4	3	3
Weight of landings, tonnes	38	50	48	26	69	86	91	108	75	97	69
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	79	80	102	50	131	201	171	212	246	304	158
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	106	107	133	65	165	248	200	247	271	315	186
GVA spatial, '000£	46	54	68	31	88	140	121	95	116	149	91
Operating profit spatial, '000£	18	23	28	13	29	58	51	24	33	42	32
Net profit spatial, '000£	12	11	18	6	20	45	34	3	12	12	17

Table 4.5: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in South Rigg MCZ (all countries of landing included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	157	143	127	132	116	113	89	83	88	81	113
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.3
Employment spatial (FTEs)	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Weight of landings, tonnes	48	35	29	27	21	23	18	25	26	22	27
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	80	59	57	59	47	50	31	45	60	56	54
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	106	79	74	76	60	62	36	52	66	58	67
GVA spatial, '000£	46	36	37	36	27	29	20	22	28	29	31
Operating profit spatial, '000£	16	15	17	15	9	10	9	8	8	11	12
Net profit spatial, '000£	10	9	12	10	5	6	5	3	3	6	7

Table 4.6: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in South Rigg MCZ (landing to NI only included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	97	90	81	87	72	69	61	58	59	56	73
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
Employment spatial (FTEs)	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Weight of landings, tonnes	23	15	14	17	12	15	11	16	17	15	15
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	50	30	32	37	26	35	20	32	46	44	35
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	67	40	42	47	33	42	24	37	50	46	43
GVA spatial, '000£	31	18	21	24	15	22	16	17	24	25	21
Operating profit spatial, '000£	11	7	9	11	5	8	8	6	8	10	8
Net profit spatial, '000£	7	5	7	8	3	6	5	3	5	7	6

5 South Rigg Marine Conservation Zone (33% mud habitat that remains open)

Table 5.1: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in 33% South Rigg MCZ (all countries of landing included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	157	136	131	122	116	115	90	91	78	76	111
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Employment spatial (FTEs)	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Weight of landings, tonnes	14	6	12	8	19	23	26	37	18	24	19
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	30	12	27	15	35	53	49	74	64	83	44
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	40	15	36	20	44	66	58	86	70	86	52
GVA spatial, '000£	18	6	18	10	23	37	34	32	32	43	25
Operating profit spatial, '000£	7	2	8	4	8	15	13	8	10	13	9
Net profit spatial, '000£	4	1	5	3	6	11	8	0	5	6	5

Table 5.2: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in 33% South Rigg MCZ (landing to NI only included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	107	99	99	89	82	84	72	77	59	58	83
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Employment spatial (FTEs)	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Weight of landings, tonnes	13	6	12	7	19	21	26	36	18	24	18
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	29	11	27	15	34	50	49	73	63	82	43
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	38	15	35	19	43	61	58	85	69	85	51
GVA spatial, '000£	17	6	18	9	23	34	34	32	31	43	25
Operating profit spatial, '000£	6	2	8	4	8	14	13	7	10	13	9
Net profit spatial, '000£	4	1	5	3	6	10	8	0	5	6	5

Table 5.3: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in 33% South Rigg MCZ (all countries of landing included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	29	26	32	24	24	31	26	36	19	20	27
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Weight of landings, tonnes	8	2	8	3	16	18	23	32	14	21	14
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	16	4	19	5	27	43	44	65	51	71	35
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	22	5	25	7	35	53	51	76	56	74	40
GVA spatial, '000£	10	2	13	3	19	30	30	28	25	36	20
Operating profit spatial, '000£	4	0	5	1	7	13	11	6	8	11	7
Net profit spatial, '000£	2	-0	3	1	5	10	7	-0	4	4	3

Table 5.4: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in 33% South Rigg MCZ (landing to NI only included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	29	25	32	22	22	28	25	35	16	20	25
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Weight of landings, tonnes	7	2	8	3	16	17	23	32	14	21	14
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	16	4	19	5	27	40	44	64	51	71	34
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	21	5	25	6	34	49	51	75	56	74	40
GVA spatial, '000£	9	2	13	3	19	28	30	27	25	36	19
Operating profit spatial, '000£	4	0	5	1	7	12	11	6	8	11	7
Net profit spatial, '000£	2	-0	3	1	5	9	7	-0	4	4	3

Table 5.5: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in 33% South Rigg MCZ (all countries of landing included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	141	125	111	113	103	94	77	71	73	70	98
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weight of landings, tonnes	6	4	4	5	3	4	3	4	5	4	4
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	14	8	8	10	7	10	6	8	13	11	10
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	18	10	11	13	9	12	6	10	14	12	12
GVA spatial, '000£	8	5	5	7	4	6	4	4	6	6	6
Operating profit spatial, '000£	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	2
Net profit spatial, '000£	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1

Table 5.6: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in 33% South Rigg MCZ (landing to NI only included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	90	88	79	82	70	65	59	57	55	52	70
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weight of landings, tonnes	6	4	4	5	3	4	3	4	5	4	4
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	13	7	8	10	7	10	5	8	12	11	9
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	17	10	10	13	9	12	6	10	13	12	11
GVA spatial, '000£	8	4	5	6	4	6	4	4	6	6	5
Operating profit spatial, '000£	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	2
Net profit spatial, '000£	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1

6 South Rigg Marine Conservation Zone (67% mud habitat that proposed to be closed)

Table 6.1:Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in 67% South Rigg MCZ (all countries of landing included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	179	170	168	161	149	150	118	119	104	104	142
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	2.8	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.7	2.0
Employment spatial (FTEs)	3.4	3.7	3.7	2.8	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.8	4.0	3.4	3.7
Weight of landings, tonnes	88	95	85	67	95	106	93	109	92	99	93
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	159	156	177	144	195	241	170	207	260	290	200
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	212	208	231	184	245	297	200	241	286	301	240
GVA spatial, '000£	93	105	121	91	122	165	123	101	126	148	119
Operating profit spatial, '000£	34	45	49	37	37	67	53	30	35	42	43
Net profit spatial, '000£	21	24	32	21	22	49	35	9	12	13	24

Table 6.2:Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in 67% South Rigg MCZ (landing to NI only included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	116	106	112	106	93	97	82	89	70	74	95
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4
Employment spatial (FTEs)	2.7	2.9	2.7	1.8	3.4	2.8	3.2	4.3	3.7	3.1	3.1
Weight of landings, tonnes	53	63	54	39	65	83	79	92	77	90	70
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	112	107	114	81	130	195	147	179	237	273	158
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	150	142	149	104	164	239	172	209	261	283	187
GVA spatial, '000£	69	74	79	53	87	139	111	88	117	140	96
Operating profit spatial, '000£	26	32	32	23	28	59	49	26	33	41	35
Net profit spatial, '000£	17	17	23	14	19	45	34	8	13	14	20

Table 6.3:Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in 67% South Rigg MCZ (all countries of landing included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	59	60	78	63	72	63	54	58	48	48	60
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Employment spatial (FTEs)	1.6	2.4	2.4	1.7	3.3	2.7	3.0	4.0	3.2	2.6	2.7
Weight of landings, tonnes	36	56	55	38	73	82	74	83	66	77	64
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	75	92	117	81	144	191	138	161	202	233	143
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	100	122	153	104	182	234	162	187	222	242	171
GVA spatial, '000£	44	64	80	52	92	135	102	77	97	117	86
Operating profit spatial, '000£	17	28	31	21	27	56	44	22	26	32	30
Net profit spatial, '000£	11	14	19	10	17	43	30	6	8	8	17

Table 6.4:Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in 67% South Rigg MCZ (landing to NI only included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	44	40	53	41	40	46	40	51	33	40	43
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5
Employment spatial (FTEs)	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.1	2.8	2.4	2.8	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.4
Weight of landings, tonnes	30	48	40	23	53	69	68	76	61	75	54
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	62	77	83	45	104	161	127	148	195	230	123
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	83	102	108	58	131	198	149	172	215	238	145
GVA spatial, '000£	37	55	58	29	71	117	95	70	94	115	74
Operating profit spatial, '000£	15	24	23	12	23	50	41	19	26	32	26
Net profit spatial, '000£	10	12	15	6	16	40	29	4	8	8	15

Table 6.5: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in 67% South Rigg MCZ (all countries of landing included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	154	141	120	130	115	112	85	80	84	80	110
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3
Employment spatial (FTEs)	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0
Weight of landings, tonnes	52	39	30	29	23	23	19	26	26	23	29
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	84	64	60	62	50	51	32	46	58	57	56
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	112	86	78	80	63	62	38	54	64	59	70
GVA spatial, '000£	50	41	40	39	30	30	21	24	29	30	33
Operating profit spatial, '000£	17	17	18	16	11	11	9	8	9	10	13
Net profit spatial, '000£	10	10	13	11	5	6	4	3	4	5	7

Table 6.6: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in 67% South Rigg MCZ (landing to NI only included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	94	90	77	85	72	69	57	56	55	55	71
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9
Employment spatial (FTEs)	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
Weight of landings, tonnes	23	15	14	16	12	14	11	16	16	15	15
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	50	31	31	36	26	33	20	32	42	43	34
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	67	41	41	46	33	41	23	37	46	45	42
GVA spatial, '000£	32	19	21	24	16	22	16	18	23	25	22
Operating profit spatial, '000£	11	8	9	11	6	8	8	7	7	9	8
Net profit spatial, '000£	7	5	7	8	3	6	6	4	5	6	6

7 Pisces Reef Complex Special Area of Conservation

Table 7.1:Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in Pisces Reef Complex SAC (all countries of landing included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	114	108	109	102	96	91	81	78	69	65	91
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Employment spatial (FTEs)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Weight of landings, tonnes	17	17	13	14	16	15	14	18	16	15	16
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	34	32	26	28	33	35	26	32	41	40	33
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	46	42	34	37	42	43	30	38	45	41	40
GVA spatial, '000£	21	21	18	19	22	24	21	19	22	23	21
Operating profit spatial, '000£	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	7	7	8	8
Net profit spatial, '000£	4	6	6	6	6	7	8	4	4	5	6

Table 7.2:Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in Pisces Reef Complex SAC (landing to NI only included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	111	108	106	101	93	90	79	77	68	65	90
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Employment spatial (FTEs)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Weight of landings, tonnes	17	17	13	14	16	15	14	18	16	15	16
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	34	32	26	28	33	34	26	32	41	40	33
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	45	42	34	36	41	42	30	38	45	41	40
GVA spatial, '000£	21	21	17	19	22	23	21	19	22	23	21
Operating profit spatial, '000£	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	7	7	8	8
Net profit spatial, '000£	4	6	6	6	6	7	8	4	4	5	6

Table 7.3:Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in Pisces Reef Complex SAC (all countries of landing included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	63	63	63	57	54	52	48	50	40	40	53
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Employment spatial (FTEs)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Weight of landings, tonnes	15	15	12	12	15	14	13	17	15	13	14
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	29	29	23	25	30	31	24	29	36	36	29
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	39	39	30	32	38	39	28	34	40	37	35
GVA spatial, '000£	18	20	16	16	21	21	20	17	20	20	19
Operating profit spatial, '000£	6	9	7	7	7	8	9	6	6	7	7
Net profit spatial, '000£	4	6	6	5	5	6	7	4	4	5	5

Table 7.4:Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in Pisces Reef Complex SAC (landing to NI only included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	63	63	62	57	53	52	48	50	40	40	53
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Employment spatial (FTEs)	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
Weight of landings, tonnes	15	15	12	12	15	13	13	17	15	13	14
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	29	29	23	25	30	31	24	29	36	36	29
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	39	38	30	31	38	38	28	34	40	37	35
GVA spatial, '000£	18	20	16	16	20	21	20	17	20	20	19
Operating profit spatial, '000£	6	9	7	7	7	8	9	6	6	7	7
Net profit spatial, '000£	4	6	6	5	5	6	7	4	4	5	5

Table 7.5:Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in Pisces Reef Complex SAC (all countries of landing included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	92	88	77	81	68	67	59	55	57	50	69
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weight of landings, tonnes	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	5	3	3	4	3	4	2	3	5	4	4
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	7	4	4	5	3	5	2	4	5	4	4
GVA spatial, '000£	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Operating profit spatial, '000£	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Net profit spatial, '000£	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1

Table 7.6:Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in Pisces Reef Complex SAC (landing to NI only included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	88	87	74	80	66	65	57	53	56	50	68
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weight of landings, tonnes	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	5	3	3	4	3	4	2	3	5	4	4
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	7	4	4	5	3	5	2	4	5	4	4
GVA spatial, '000£	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Operating profit spatial, '000£	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Net profit spatial, '000£	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1

8 Western Irish Sea Mud Belt (South West, Bradda and West of Targets)

Table 8.1: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in Western Irish Sea Mud Belt (South West, Bradda and West of Targets) closure area (all countries of landing included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	212	205	194	187	170	167	131	129	120	116	163
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	5.2	5.8	4.5	3.7	3.4	3.3	2.8	3.7	2.6	3.2	3.8
Employment spatial (FTEs)	15	18	14	12	15	10	12	12	9	8	13
Weight of landings, tonnes	351	416	314	271	246	263	285	292	197	312	295
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	671	737	614	545	527	607	499	504	464	775	594
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	897	978	802	700	664	746	585	587	511	803	727
GVA spatial, '000£	374	509	429	335	345	406	375	246	193	390	360
Operating profit spatial, '000£	139	231	186	135	112	169	174	73	32	116	137
Net profit spatial, '000£	87	119	114	64	80	127	127	23	-7	54	79

Table 8.2: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in Western Irish Sea Mud Belt (South West, Bradda and West of Targets) closure area (landing to NI only included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	137	135	134	129	111	109	93	95	86	82	111
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	3.6	4.5	3.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.9	1.9	2.5	2.8
Employment spatial (FTEs)	13	17	12	10	13	8	11	12	8	6	11
Weight of landings, tonnes	279	367	259	217	197	209	257	264	163	235	245
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	565	662	510	429	418	488	453	460	402	655	504
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	755	878	666	551	526	600	530	536	443	678	616
GVA spatial, '000£	318	462	357	265	277	337	347	227	169	323	308
Operating profit spatial, '000£	119	211	154	107	89	144	162	68	28	93	117
Net profit spatial, '000£	75	107	94	52	66	112	122	22	-5	41	69

Table 8.3: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in Western Irish Sea Mud Belt (South West, Bradda and West of Targets) closure area (all countries of landing included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	108	105	118	102	91	97	74	70	72	69	91
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	2.9	3.9	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.7	1.6	2.4	2.5
Employment spatial (FTEs)	13	17	12	11	14	9	11	12	8	7	12
Weight of landings, tonnes	285	363	274	240	219	237	263	267	170	288	261
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	580	652	540	478	469	557	465	463	413	726	534
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	775	866	704	614	591	684	544	540	455	752	653
GVA spatial, '000£	325	457	380	297	313	379	357	228	171	363	327
Operating profit spatial, '000£	123	208	164	121	101	160	167	67	25	105	124
Net profit spatial, '000£	78	105	99	55	74	123	126	21	-9	47	72

Table 8.4: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in Western Irish Sea Mud Belt (South West, Bradda and West of Targets) closure area (landing to NI only included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	83	80	85	77	62	68	54	57	52	54	67
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	2.7	3.8	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.6	1.4	2.1	2.3
Employment spatial (FTEs)	12	17	11	10	12	8	10	11	8	6	11
Weight of landings, tonnes	263	353	247	207	189	200	250	256	152	225	234
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	531	634	484	406	401	467	439	444	376	628	481
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	709	842	631	522	505	575	514	517	415	650	588
GVA spatial, '000£	298	445	341	251	267	324	337	218	156	308	294
Operating profit spatial, '000£	111	203	147	101	86	138	158	64	24	87	112
Net profit spatial, '000£	71	102	89	48	64	108	119	20	-8	38	65

Table 8.5: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in Western Irish Sea Mud Belt (South West, Bradda and West of Targets) closure area (all countries of landing included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	180	162	136	145	130	131	98	90	97	90	126
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3
Employment spatial (FTEs)	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Weight of landings, tonnes	66	54	39	31	26	25	22	26	28	24	34
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	92	84	75	67	57	50	34	40	51	49	60
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	122	112	97	85	72	61	40	47	56	51	75
GVA spatial, '000£	49	52	48	38	32	27	18	18	22	27	33
Operating profit spatial, '000£	17	23	21	15	11	9	7	6	7	10	13
Net profit spatial, '000£	9	14	15	9	6	4	2	2	2	7	7

Table 8.6: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in Western Irish Sea Mud Belt (South West, Bradda and West of Targets) closure area (landing to NI only included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	108	100	88	95	79	78	68	65	67	63	81
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Employment spatial (FTEs)	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weight of landings, tonnes	16	13	12	10	8	9	7	8	10	10	10
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	34	27	26	23	17	20	14	16	25	27	23
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	45	36	34	29	22	25	16	19	28	28	28
GVA spatial, '000£	20	17	16	14	10	13	10	9	13	15	14
Operating profit spatial, '000£	7	8	8	6	3	5	5	4	5	6	6
Net profit spatial, '000£	5	5	6	4	2	4	3	2	3	4	4

9 Estimates of landings and economic performance within Area 7a.

Table 9.1: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in Area 7A (all countries of landing included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	334	322	321	288	263	254	219	202	180	174	256
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	301.5	261.5	260.8	215.9	200.0	184.7	134.5	158.2	151.9	144.3	201.3
Employment spatial (FTEs)	585	674	710	519	537	372	356	448	423	368	499
Weight of landings, tonnes	25,293	26,806	24,928	15,893	14,159	15,170	12,470	13,982	14,184	15,550	17,843
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	33,363	35,069	39,789	32,432	29,771	28,911	19,261	22,085	27,769	30,078	29,853
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	44,571	46,538	51,902	41,663	37,508	35,549	22,543	25,720	30,602	31,166	36,776
GVA spatial, '000£	18,631	23,266	25,713	20,618	16,875	17,973	12,513	10,857	12,607	14,542	17,359
Operating profit spatial, '000£	7,052	10,133	10,512	8,333	4,791	6,787	5,119	3,353	3,143	3,791	6,302
Net profit spatial, '000£	4,653	6,172	6,439	5,162	2,651	4,324	2,845	1,145	823	1,277	3,549

Table 9.2: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in Area 7A (landing to NI only included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	158	164	154	152	134	126	105	102	98	91	128
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	165.7	148.4	139.2	119.1	107.4	106.4	78.1	99.0	90.8	86.7	114.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	353	427	381	345	366	251	242	324	292	191	317
Weight of landings, tonnes	8,063	9,716	7,951	7,736	7,363	7,743	6,216	8,049	7,452	6,754	7,704
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	15,952	17,599	16,661	16,450	14,927	17,343	10,934	14,117	17,409	18,054	15,945
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	21,312	23,355	21,734	21,132	18,806	21,326	12,797	16,441	19,185	18,707	19,479
GVA spatial, '000£	9,356	12,107	11,620	10,840	9,912	11,987	8,312	7,108	8,482	9,398	9,912
Operating profit spatial, '000£	3,571	5,459	5,289	4,734	3,414	4,943	3,748	2,185	2,317	2,807	3,847
Net profit spatial, '000£	2,363	3,135	3,555	2,731	2,483	3,783	2,682	811	1,028	1,452	2,402

Table 9.3: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in Area 7A (all countries of landing included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	195	204	210	184	171	166	146	133	117	122	165
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	144.4	150.1	153.1	124.0	123.4	114.9	79.7	93.7	87.0	87.3	115.8
Employment spatial (FTEs)	466	592	614	452	477	328	318	398	372	319	434
Weight of landings, tonnes	20,930	24,119	22,749	13,924	12,427	13,309	11,075	12,362	12,459	14,106	15,746
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	26,929	30,754	35,575	28,097	26,033	25,135	16,979	19,396	24,022	26,523	25,944
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	35,976	40,812	46,406	36,093	32,798	30,906	19,872	22,589	26,473	27,483	31,941
GVA spatial, '000£	14,933	20,571	22,974	17,990	14,815	15,778	11,101	9,603	10,876	12,715	15,136
Operating profit spatial, '000£	5,708	8,973	9,272	7,250	4,110	6,001	4,502	2,958	2,681	3,230	5,468
Net profit spatial, '000£	3,831	5,462	5,525	4,450	2,321	3,895	2,527	1,028	692	1,021	3,075

Table 9.4: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in Area 7A (landing to NI only included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	112	117	109	110	96	87	74	74	69	67	92
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	80.1	86.2	74.9	69.0	69.0	66.4	46.8	61.0	49.9	49.2	65.3
Employment spatial (FTEs)	286	379	324	302	334	226	218	294	258	163	278
Weight of landings, tonnes	6,721	8,720	7,041	6,721	6,670	6,859	5,532	7,226	6,427	5,928	6,784
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	13,114	15,568	14,613	14,197	13,413	15,327	9,657	12,525	14,861	15,760	13,904
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	17,520	20,659	19,062	18,238	16,899	18,846	11,303	14,587	16,377	16,330	16,982
GVA spatial, '000£	7,628	10,840	10,325	9,404	9,035	10,705	7,373	6,279	7,175	8,102	8,687
Operating profit spatial, '000£	2,951	4,915	4,687	4,096	3,108	4,445	3,301	1,879	1,895	2,307	3,358
Net profit spatial, '000£	1,973	2,792	3,081	2,288	2,316	3,437	2,369	655	783	1,111	2,080

Table 9.5: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in Area 7A (all countries of landing included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	271	233	215	210	193	185	151	130	133	121	184
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	157.1	111.4	107.7	92.0	76.6	69.9	54.8	64.5	64.9	57.0	85.6
Employment spatial (FTEs)	119	82	96	68	60	44	38	50	52	49	66
Weight of landings, tonnes	4,363	2,687	2,180	1,969	1,732	1,861	1,395	1,620	1,725	1,444	2,098
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	6,434	4,315	4,214	4,335	3,739	3,776	2,283	2,688	3,747	3,555	3,909
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	8,595	5,726	5,497	5,569	4,710	4,643	2,671	3,131	4,129	3,684	4,836
GVA spatial, '000£	3,698	2,695	2,739	2,627	2,060	2,195	1,413	1,254	1,731	1,826	2,224
Operating profit spatial, '000£	1,344	1,161	1,240	1,084	682	786	617	395	462	561	833
Net profit spatial, '000£	822	710	914	711	329	429	318	117	132	257	474

Table 9.6: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in Area 7A (landing to NI only included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	116	114	100	101	91	84	77	68	71	69	89
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	85.5	62.2	64.2	50.2	38.4	40.0	31.2	38.0	40.8	37.5	48.8
Employment spatial (FTEs)	67	48	57	43	32	25	24	30	34	29	39
Weight of landings, tonnes	1,343	996	910	1,016	693	884	684	824	1,026	826	920
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	2,838	2,031	2,048	2,252	1,514	2,017	1,277	1,592	2,547	2,294	2,041
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	3,792	2,695	2,671	2,894	1,907	2,480	1,494	1,854	2,807	2,377	2,497
GVA spatial, '000£	1,728	1,267	1,296	1,436	877	1,282	939	829	1,306	1,296	1,226
Operating profit spatial, '000£	620	544	603	638	305	499	447	306	423	500	488
Net profit spatial, '000£	390	344	474	442	167	346	313	156	245	341	322

Table 9.7: Economic performance estimates associated with all gears use in Area 7A (all countries of landing included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	430	427	419	409	360	346	298	291	263	238	348
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	446.3	413.5	444.0	391.8	373.7	362.4	293.4	321.4	288.3	283.0	361.8
Employment spatial (FTEs)	737	832	918	718	767	547	549	611	544	518	674
Weight of landings, tonnes	37,065	38,578	38,085	29,536	28,403	26,843	25,964	27,960	27,183	28,217	30,783
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	43,757	46,029	54,574	48,608	47,371	45,518	33,748	37,888	41,146	44,373	44,301
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	58,458	61,083	71,189	62,442	59,682	55,970	39,498	44,125	45,343	45,978	54,377
GVA spatial, '000£	25,833	31,056	36,852	33,148	28,975	30,755	23,538	22,863	21,585	25,326	27,993
Operating profit spatial, '000£	10,346	13,632	16,418	14,705	10,503	12,777	10,557	10,079	7,145	9,152	11,531
Net profit spatial, '000£	6,907	8,458	11,015	10,036	6,859	8,402	5,815	5,025	3,317	4,458	7,029

Table 9.8: Economic performance estimates associated with all gears use in Area 7A (landing to NI only included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	261	254	239	246	238	237	203	206	197	191	227
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	192.5	174.1	165.7	148.0	138.1	141.0	104.1	125.6	114.2	109.2	141.3
Employment spatial (FTEs)	406	478	446	410	440	304	292	380	335	241	373
Weight of landings, tonnes	14,064	14,542	14,169	13,417	14,408	12,206	12,812	16,195	16,892	15,890	14,459
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	19,693	20,672	21,598	21,076	20,366	22,179	15,529	20,156	23,288	24,642	20,920
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	26,310	27,433	28,173	27,074	25,659	27,272	18,175	23,474	25,663	25,533	25,477
GVA spatial, '000£	11,854	14,110	15,059	13,878	13,143	15,449	11,865	11,846	12,727	15,291	13,522
Operating profit spatial, '000£	4,742	6,333	7,286	6,272	4,802	6,623	5,850	5,113	4,477	6,092	5,759
Net profit spatial, '000£	3,166	3,647	5,137	3,945	3,429	4,802	3,740	2,071	2,418	3,207	3,556

10 Estimates of landings and economic performance within NI offshore area.

Table 10.1:Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in NI offshore area (all countries of landing included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	149	140	140	136	128	100	90	75	78	64	110
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	38.4	36.3	32.4	28.4	27.5	31.9	20.3	24.1	23.5	22.9	28.6
Employment spatial (FTEs)	88	108	88	85	100	84	66	88	86	53	85
Weight of landings, tonnes	1,990	2,259	1,806	1,939	2,147	2,617	1,783	2,249	2,247	2,104	2,114
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	4,057	4,324	3,835	3,984	4,110	5,943	3,093	3,813	5,213	5,531	4,390
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	5,420	5,738	5,002	5,118	5,178	7,307	3,620	4,441	5,744	5,731	5,330
GVA spatial, '000£	2,448	3,019	2,771	2,704	2,882	4,250	2,323	1,886	2,567	2,895	2,775
Operating profit spatial, '000£	960	1,379	1,290	1,234	1,044	1,842	1,024	558	735	896	1,096
Net profit spatial, '000£	643	779	849	647	787	1,454	732	181	348	484	690

Table 10.2:Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in in NI offshore area (landing to NI only included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	71	71	67	78	66	48	55	41	40	28	57
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	37.0	35.2	31.5	27.4	26.6	30.9	19.9	23.7	23.0	22.6	27.8
Employment spatial (FTEs)	86	106	86	83	99	82	66	87	85	53	83
Weight of landings, tonnes	1,937	2,208	1,761	1,899	2,105	2,553	1,766	2,230	2,224	2,085	2,077
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	3,962	4,236	3,740	3,891	4,023	5,800	3,062	3,779	5,161	5,485	4,314
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	5,294	5,621	4,879	4,999	5,068	7,132	3,584	4,402	5,688	5,683	5,235
GVA spatial, '000£	2,397	2,979	2,707	2,649	2,836	4,163	2,305	1,869	2,545	2,877	2,733
Operating profit spatial, '000£	940	1,369	1,262	1,213	1,031	1,808	1,017	553	730	893	1,082
Net profit spatial, '000£	630	776	833	636	781	1,432	730	179	348	486	683

Table 10.3:Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in NI offshore area (all countries of landing included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	45	32	52	55	55	28	29	22	27	23	37
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	21.2	23.8	19.7	18.5	20.0	23.9	14.2	17.4	15.8	16.1	19.0
Employment spatial (FTEs)	75	99	77	76	94	79	62	83	80	48	77
Weight of landings, tonnes	1,722	2,071	1,632	1,740	2,014	2,437	1,651	2,114	2,070	1,963	1,941
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	3,501	3,942	3,453	3,558	3,824	5,537	2,855	3,552	4,762	5,131	4,012
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	4,678	5,231	4,504	4,571	4,818	6,808	3,341	4,137	5,248	5,317	4,865
GVA spatial, '000£	2,108	2,780	2,527	2,432	2,716	3,993	2,152	1,753	2,333	2,672	2,547
Operating profit spatial, '000£	837	1,276	1,174	1,113	986	1,743	944	512	657	813	1,006
Net profit spatial, '000£	564	713	757	563	754	1,385	678	159	301	428	630

Table 10.4:Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in NI offshore area (landing to NI only included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	15	12	17	21	17	8	13	8	6	8	13
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	20.8	23.4	19.4	18.2	19.7	23.3	14.1	17.3	15.6	16.0	18.8
Employment spatial (FTEs)	74	97	76	75	93	77	62	82	80	48	76
Weight of landings, tonnes	1,699	2,041	1,603	1,719	1,986	2,385	1,641	2,105	2,058	1,952	1,919
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	3,450	3,885	3,388	3,507	3,768	5,416	2,835	3,533	4,729	5,098	3,961
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	4,608	5,156	4,419	4,505	4,748	6,660	3,318	4,115	5,211	5,282	4,802
GVA spatial, '000£	2,079	2,759	2,483	2,400	2,685	3,917	2,138	1,742	2,318	2,660	2,518
Operating profit spatial, '000£	825	1,275	1,156	1,100	978	1,712	939	508	654	811	996
Net profit spatial, '000£	556	715	747	556	750	1,364	675	157	300	430	625

Table 10.5: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in NI offshore area (all countries of landing included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	130	125	108	104	101	84	75	60	66	49	90
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	17.1	12.5	12.7	9.9	7.5	8.0	6.1	6.7	7.7	6.8	9.5
Employment spatial (FTEs)	13	9	11	8	6	5	4	5	6	5	7
Weight of landings, tonnes	268	188	174	199	133	180	132	135	177	140	173
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	555	382	382	426	285	406	238	261	451	400	379
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	742	506	499	547	360	499	279	304	497	415	465
GVA spatial, '000£	340	239	244	272	166	258	171	133	235	222	228
Operating profit spatial, '000£	123	103	115	121	58	99	79	47	78	83	91
Net profit spatial, '000£	78	66	92	84	32	69	54	22	47	55	60

Table 10.6: Economic performance estimates associated with bottom towed gears use in NI offshore area (landing to NI only included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	62	66	55	59	54	42	48	36	36	24	48
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	16.2	11.9	12.1	9.2	6.9	7.6	5.8	6.4	7.4	6.6	9.0
Employment spatial (FTEs)	12	9	10	8	6	5	4	5	6	5	7
Weight of landings, tonnes	238	167	158	180	119	168	124	125	166	133	158
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	513	351	352	384	255	384	228	246	433	387	353
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	685	466	459	493	321	472	266	287	477	401	433
GVA spatial, '000£	318	220	224	249	150	246	167	127	227	217	215
Operating profit spatial, '000£	115	94	106	113	53	96	78	45	76	82	86
Net profit spatial, '000£	74	61	86	80	31	68	55	22	48	56	58

Appendix 4: Data extract for renewable energy sites

Contents

1	Atlantic (Fixed Offshore Wind)	89
2	Atlantic (Floating Offshore Wind)	92
3	Atlantic (Tidal Energy)	95
4	Irish Sea Inshore (Fixed Offshore Wind)	98
6	Irish Sea Inshore (Floating Offshore Wind)	101
7	Irish Sea Offshore 1 (Fixed Offshore Wind)	104
8	Irish Sea Offshore 2 (Fixed Offshore Wind)	107
9	Irish Sea Offshore (Floating Offshore Wind)	110
10	Mourne Lecale (Fixed Offshore Wind)	113
11	North Channel (Floating Offshore Wind)	116
12	Rathlin Torr Head (Floating Offshore Wind)	119
13	Rathlin Torr Head (Tidal Energy)	122
14	Northern Ireland Territorial Waters	125

1 Atlantic (Fixed Offshore Wind)

Table 1.1: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Atlantic (Fixed Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	47	41	37	39	23	24	19	21	19	24	29
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Employment spatial (FTEs)	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Weight of landings, tonnes	91	43	36	26	11	6	21	7	12	37	29
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	120	72	57	48	38	22	31	23	33	106	55
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	160	95	75	62	47	27	37	26	37	110	68
GVA spatial, '000£	64	44	36	35	28	15	26	16	19	54	34
Operating profit spatial, '000£	25	16	14	16	14	7	15	8	7	16	14
Net profit spatial, '000£	17	9	8	12	9	4	9	5	4	3	8

Table 1.2: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Atlantic (Fixed Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	32	26	24	26	21	24	15	19	16	17	22
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Employment spatial (FTEs)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Weight of landings, tonnes	51	21	10	6	4	3	5	5	8	32	15
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	53	38	23	19	17	12	16	16	21	91	31
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	71	51	30	24	21	14	18	19	23	94	37
GVA spatial, '000£	30	25	16	13	11	8	13	11	11	44	18
Operating profit spatial, '000£	12	9	8	6	5	3	8	5	4	12	7
Net profit spatial, '000£	8	6	5	4	3	1	5	3	2	0	4

Table 1.3: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Atlantic (Fixed Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	19	17	14	11	4	1	3	0	1	7	8
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.2	0.2
Employment spatial (FTEs)	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	-	0	1	0
Weight of landings, tonnes	62	25	22	9	2	0	17	-	1	30	17
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	91	46	43	18	4	1	13	-	1	78	29
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	121	61	56	23	5	1	16	-	1	80	36
GVA spatial, '000£	48	26	26	12	1	0	12	-	0	37	16
Operating profit spatial, '000£	19	9	9	4	0	0	9	-	0	9	6
Net profit spatial, '000£	13	5	5	3	0	0	6	-	0	-1	3

Table 1.4: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Atlantic (Fixed Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	12	6	6	5	4	1	1	0	1	5	4
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.2	0.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	1	0
Weight of landings, tonnes	26	14	7	4	1	0	3	-	1	28	8
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	29	23	14	10	3	0	6	-	1	72	16
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	39	30	18	13	3	0	7	-	1	74	18
GVA spatial, '000£	16	14	10	7	1	0	6	-	0	33	9
Operating profit spatial, '000£	7	6	5	3	0	0	4	-	0	7	3
Net profit spatial, '000£	5	4	3	2	0	0	3	-	0	-3	1

Table 1.5:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Atlantic (Fixed Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	36	29	27	31	20	23	17	21	19	20	24
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Employment spatial (FTEs)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weight of landings, tonnes	29	18	14	17	9	5	5	7	12	7	12
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	29	26	15	30	34	21	18	23	33	29	26
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	39	34	19	39	43	26	21	26	36	30	31
GVA spatial, '000£	16	18	11	23	26	15	13	16	19	17	17
Operating profit spatial, '000£	6	7	5	12	14	7	7	8	7	7	8
Net profit spatial, '000£	3	4	4	8	10	4	4	5	4	4	5

Table 1.6:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Atlantic (Fixed Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	25	21	20	22	18	23	15	19	16	14	19
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weight of landings, tonnes	25	8	4	2	3	3	2	5	8	3	6
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	24	16	9	9	14	12	10	16	20	19	15
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	32	21	12	11	18	14	12	19	22	20	18
GVA spatial, '000£	13	10	7	6	10	8	7	11	11	11	9
Operating profit spatial, '000£	5	4	3	3	5	3	4	5	4	5	4
Net profit spatial, '000£	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	3	2

2 Atlantic (Floating Offshore Wind)

Table 2.1: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Atlantic (Floating Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	54	43	44	40	29	25	21	21	19	24	32
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	4.1	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	6	5	4	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	3
Weight of landings, tonnes	411	177	157	142	82	29	50	37	82	72	124
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	439	282	212	276	240	109	127	118	198	234	224
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	586	374	276	355	302	135	149	137	218	243	278
GVA spatial, '000£	239	183	138	199	157	79	99	85	110	132	142
Operating profit spatial, '000£	93	72	56	91	70	36	54	42	42	49	60
Net profit spatial, '000£	62	43	33	66	45	21	33	27	20	24	37

Table 2.2: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Atlantic (Floating Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	33	27	26	26	21	25	16	19	16	17	23
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	2.9	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
Employment spatial (FTEs)	4	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	2
Weight of landings, tonnes	269	79	68	43	42	14	24	24	63	47	67
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	276	147	123	134	121	60	76	85	134	172	133
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	369	195	160	172	152	74	89	100	148	178	164
GVA spatial, '000£	152	94	83	91	67	39	61	58	67	92	80
Operating profit spatial, '000£	58	36	35	40	25	16	34	28	24	33	33
Net profit spatial, '000£	38	21	22	28	12	7	22	16	10	13	19

Table 2.3: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Atlantic (Floating Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	26	19	21	12	10	2	5	0	1	7	10
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	-	0.1	0.2	0.5
Employment spatial (FTEs)	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	-	0	1	1
Weight of landings, tonnes	262	83	86	53	34	1	26	-	22	37	60
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	288	148	135	119	63	1	33	-	29	86	90
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	385	196	176	154	80	1	39	-	32	89	115
GVA spatial, '000£	156	90	81	77	20	0	30	-	12	43	51
Operating profit spatial, '000£	63	34	29	29	-1	0	20	-	4	12	19
Net profit spatial, '000£	46	22	15	22	-6	0	13	-	2	1	11

Table 2.4: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Atlantic (Floating Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	13	7	8	5	4	2	2	0	1	5	5
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	-	0.1	0.2	0.3
Employment spatial (FTEs)	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	-	0	1	1
Weight of landings, tonnes	138	39	50	32	26	0	13	-	22	29	35
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	152	65	74	89	47	0	25	-	29	71	55
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	203	87	97	114	59	0	29	-	32	74	69
GVA spatial, '000£	84	41	48	59	15	0	22	-	12	32	31
Operating profit spatial, '000£	34	16	19	23	0	0	15	-	4	7	12
Net profit spatial, '000£	26	11	11	17	-4	0	11	-	2	-3	7

Table 2.5: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Atlantic (Floating Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	36	29	27	31	20	23	17	21	19	20	24
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	2.6	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6
Employment spatial (FTEs)	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	2
Weight of landings, tonnes	149	94	70	89	48	29	24	37	60	35	64
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	150	134	76	157	176	108	94	118	169	149	133
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	201	178	100	201	222	133	110	137	186	154	162
GVA spatial, '000£	83	93	57	121	136	78	69	85	98	89	91
Operating profit spatial, '000£	30	38	27	62	71	36	35	42	38	37	42
Net profit spatial, '000£	16	21	19	44	51	21	19	27	19	23	26

Table 2.6: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Atlantic (Floating Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	25	21	20	22	18	23	15	19	16	14	19
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
Employment spatial (FTEs)	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Weight of landings, tonnes	131	40	19	11	17	13	11	24	41	18	32
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	125	81	48	45	74	60	51	85	105	101	78
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	166	108	63	58	93	74	60	100	116	105	94
GVA spatial, '000£	68	53	35	32	53	39	38	58	55	60	49
Operating profit spatial, '000£	24	20	16	16	25	16	20	28	20	26	21
Net profit spatial, '000£	12	10	11	11	17	7	11	16	8	16	12

3 Atlantic (Tidal Energy)

Table 3.1: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Atlantic (Tidal Energy) (all countries of landing included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	41	30	30	32	23	23	18	21	19	21	26
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Weight of landings, tonnes	29	7	7	7	10	2	2	3	5	3	8
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	19	10	7	13	22	8	7	9	13	11	12
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	26	14	10	16	28	10	8	10	14	11	15
GVA spatial, '000£	11	7	5	10	12	6	5	6	7	7	8
Operating profit spatial, '000£	4	3	2	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3
Net profit spatial, '000£	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	2	1	2	2

Table 3.2: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Atlantic (Tidal Energy) (landing to NI only included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	28	22	20	23	20	23	16	19	16	14	20
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Weight of landings, tonnes	11	3	3	1	8	1	1	2	4	1	3
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	10	6	5	5	15	4	4	6	8	7	7
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	13	8	6	6	18	5	5	7	9	8	9
GVA spatial, '000£	5	4	3	3	6	3	3	4	4	4	4
Operating profit spatial, '000£	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Net profit spatial, '000£	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 3.3:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Atlantic (Tidal Energy) (all countries of landing included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	8	4	4	2	4	0	1	0	1	1	3
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0
Weight of landings, tonnes	18	0	2	1	7	-	0	-	1	0	3
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	8	1	2	1	9	-	0	-	1	0	2
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	11	1	2	2	12	-	0	-	1	0	3
GVA spatial, '000£	5	0	1	1	2	-	0	-	0	0	1
Operating profit spatial, '000£	2	0	0	0	-0	-	0	-	0	0	0
Net profit spatial, '000£	1	0	0	0	-1	-	0	-	0	0	0

Table 3.4:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Atlantic (Tidal Energy) (landing to NI only included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	4	2	1	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	1
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
Weight of landings, tonnes	2	0	2	1	6	-	0	-	1	-	1
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	1	0	1	1	9	-	0	-	1	-	1
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	1	1	2	2	12	-	0	-	1	-	2
GVA spatial, '000£	0	0	1	1	2	-	0	-	0	-	0
Operating profit spatial, '000£	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
Net profit spatial, '000£	0	0	0	0	-1	-	0	-	0	-	0

Table 3.5: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Atlantic (Tidal Energy) (all countries of landing included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	36	29	27	31	20	23	17	21	19	20	24
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Weight of landings, tonnes	11	7	5	7	3	2	2	3	4	3	5
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	11	10	6	11	13	8	7	9	12	11	10
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	15	13	7	15	16	10	8	10	14	11	12
GVA spatial, '000£	6	7	4	9	10	6	5	6	7	7	7
Operating profit spatial, '000£	2	3	2	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3
Net profit spatial, '000£	1	2	1	3	4	2	1	2	1	2	2

Table 3.6: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Atlantic (Tidal Energy) (landing to NI only included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	25	21	20	22	18	23	15	19	16	14	19
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Weight of landings, tonnes	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	9	6	4	3	5	4	4	6	8	7	6
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	12	8	5	4	7	5	4	7	8	8	7
GVA spatial, '000£	5	4	3	2	4	3	3	4	4	4	4
Operating profit spatial, '000£	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2
Net profit spatial, '000£	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

4 Irish Sea Inshore (Fixed Offshore Wind)

Table 4.1: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Irish Sea Inshore (Fixed Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	220	214	209	209	199	211	175	180	169	165	195
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	16.2	16.1	14.9	12.0	12.1	11.7	7.9	9.8	9.3	8.8	11.9
Employment spatial (FTEs)	39	51	47	40	48	27	25	32	34	19	36
Weight of landings, tonnes	849	1,055	1,018	1,089	1,249	919	684	832	912	876	948
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	1,652	1,960	1,970	1,802	1,916	1,841	1,117	1,424	2,044	2,018	1,774
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	2,207	2,601	2,570	2,314	2,414	2,263	1,308	1,658	2,253	2,091	2,168
GVA spatial, '000£	1,038	1,350	1,434	1,238	1,346	1,266	914	811	1,102	1,163	1,166
Operating profit spatial, '000£	399	603	659	575	515	503	430	292	354	399	473
Net profit spatial, '000£	264	378	465	390	397	366	319	143	209	246	318

Table 4.2: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Irish Sea Inshore (Fixed Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	216	212	207	208	194	208	174	178	165	163	193
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	16.1	16.0	14.8	11.9	11.9	11.6	7.9	9.8	9.3	8.7	11.8
Employment spatial (FTEs)	39	51	47	39	48	27	25	32	34	19	36
Weight of landings, tonnes	846	1,054	1,013	1,085	1,245	916	683	832	909	875	946
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	1,644	1,958	1,961	1,792	1,908	1,836	1,116	1,423	2,040	2,011	1,769
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	2,197	2,599	2,558	2,301	2,404	2,258	1,307	1,658	2,248	2,084	2,161
GVA spatial, '000£	1,033	1,349	1,427	1,231	1,341	1,263	913	811	1,100	1,158	1,163
Operating profit spatial, '000£	397	603	656	572	514	502	430	292	353	398	472
Net profit spatial, '000£	263	378	463	389	396	366	319	143	208	244	317

Table 4.3:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Irish Sea Inshore (Fixed Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	96	99	98	93	76	78	61	66	59	57	78
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	8.3	9.7	8.5	6.3	7.1	6.2	3.7	4.9	4.5	4.2	6.4
Employment spatial (FTEs)	31	45	40	33	41	23	21	27	29	15	30
Weight of landings, tonnes	688	932	887	938	1,062	784	565	716	784	665	802
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	1,342	1,739	1,730	1,518	1,613	1,526	923	1,176	1,713	1,646	1,493
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	1,793	2,308	2,257	1,951	2,032	1,876	1,080	1,370	1,888	1,705	1,826
GVA spatial, '000£	828	1,217	1,275	1,056	1,159	1,063	773	657	911	917	985
Operating profit spatial, '000£	320	556	584	495	440	424	364	224	282	291	398
Net profit spatial, '000£	218	355	409	337	353	320	281	106	167	184	273

Table 4.4:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Irish Sea Inshore (Fixed Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	95	98	97	93	73	78	61	66	58	57	78
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	8.2	9.7	8.5	6.3	7.0	6.2	3.7	4.9	4.5	4.2	6.3
Employment spatial (FTEs)	31	45	40	33	41	23	21	27	29	15	30
Weight of landings, tonnes	686	931	882	935	1,060	782	565	716	782	664	800
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	1,339	1,738	1,721	1,514	1,608	1,523	922	1,176	1,710	1,644	1,490
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	1,788	2,306	2,246	1,944	2,026	1,872	1,080	1,370	1,885	1,704	1,822
GVA spatial, '000£	825	1,216	1,269	1,052	1,155	1,060	772	657	909	916	983
Operating profit spatial, '000£	319	555	582	493	439	423	364	224	282	291	397
Net profit spatial, '000£	217	355	408	336	352	319	281	106	167	184	272

Table 4.5: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Irish Sea Inshore (Fixed Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	181	173	153	163	164	175	148	147	143	144	159
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	7.9	6.3	6.4	5.7	5.0	5.5	4.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	5.5
Employment spatial (FTEs)	8	7	7	7	7	5	4	5	5	4	6
Weight of landings, tonnes	161	123	131	151	187	135	119	115	128	211	146
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	309	221	240	283	303	315	194	247	331	373	282
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	413	294	313	364	382	387	227	288	365	386	342
GVA spatial, '000£	210	133	158	182	187	203	141	154	191	246	181
Operating profit spatial, '000£	79	48	74	80	75	79	66	68	72	108	75
Net profit spatial, '000£	47	24	55	53	45	47	38	38	42	62	45

Table 4.6: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Irish Sea Inshore (Fixed Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	177	171	151	162	161	171	147	145	140	142	157
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	7.9	6.3	6.4	5.6	4.9	5.4	4.1	4.9	4.7	4.5	5.5
Employment spatial (FTEs)	8	7	7	6	6	5	4	5	5	4	6
Weight of landings, tonnes	160	123	130	149	185	134	119	115	128	210	145
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	306	221	239	278	300	313	194	247	330	367	279
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	409	293	312	357	377	385	227	288	363	380	339
GVA spatial, '000£	208	133	158	179	185	202	141	154	190	242	179
Operating profit spatial, '000£	78	47	74	79	75	79	66	68	71	107	74
Net profit spatial, '000£	46	23	55	52	45	47	38	38	41	61	45

6 Irish Sea Inshore (Floating Offshore Wind)

Table 6.1: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Irish Sea Inshore (Floating Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	248	231	222	230	222	238	195	199	187	186	216
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	13.1	12.2	11.8	9.8	9.6	9.7	6.7	8.8	7.9	7.4	9.7
Employment spatial (FTEs)	29	36	34	30	35	21	18	26	25	15	27
Weight of landings, tonnes	606	738	713	791	736	751	498	739	647	671	689
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	1,194	1,350	1,389	1,319	1,353	1,400	819	1,183	1,511	1,497	1,301
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	1,595	1,791	1,812	1,695	1,704	1,721	958	1,378	1,665	1,551	1,587
GVA spatial, '000£	766	919	1,003	902	938	964	665	696	831	901	859
Operating profit spatial, '000£	292	404	459	417	351	392	312	269	276	327	350
Net profit spatial, '000£	191	257	325	282	264	279	227	134	167	207	233

Table 6.2: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Irish Sea Inshore (Floating Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	242	225	214	224	210	225	187	192	177	177	207
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	13.0	12.2	11.7	9.7	9.5	9.6	6.7	8.7	7.8	7.2	9.6
Employment spatial (FTEs)	29	36	34	30	35	21	18	26	25	15	27
Weight of landings, tonnes	604	725	711	788	733	747	497	733	643	669	685
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	1,189	1,341	1,383	1,311	1,345	1,391	818	1,165	1,495	1,489	1,293
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	1,588	1,780	1,804	1,684	1,695	1,711	957	1,357	1,648	1,543	1,577
GVA spatial, '000£	763	912	1,000	897	934	959	664	685	823	896	853
Operating profit spatial, '000£	291	400	458	415	350	390	312	264	273	325	348
Net profit spatial, '000£	190	254	324	281	264	277	227	132	165	206	232

Table 6.3:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Irish Sea Inshore (Floating Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	94	95	94	92	79	82	64	68	56	59	78
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	5.3	6.0	5.5	4.1	4.5	4.1	2.5	3.7	3.1	2.6	4.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	21	29	27	23	28	16	14	21	20	10	21
Weight of landings, tonnes	447	614	581	639	554	616	377	618	514	447	541
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	886	1,129	1,147	1,032	1,044	1,082	623	921	1,173	1,106	1,014
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	1,183	1,498	1,497	1,325	1,316	1,330	729	1,073	1,293	1,146	1,239
GVA spatial, '000£	554	786	843	717	749	759	522	532	635	642	674
Operating profit spatial, '000£	213	358	384	336	276	312	245	196	202	211	273
Net profit spatial, '000£	145	235	270	229	220	232	189	94	124	141	188

Table 6.4:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Irish Sea Inshore (Floating Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	94	92	92	92	76	81	63	67	56	58	77
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	5.2	6.0	5.5	4.0	4.5	4.1	2.5	3.6	3.1	2.6	4.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	21	29	27	23	28	16	14	20	20	10	21
Weight of landings, tonnes	446	601	579	637	553	613	377	612	510	447	537
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	883	1,121	1,142	1,028	1,041	1,075	622	904	1,160	1,105	1,008
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	1,180	1,487	1,490	1,321	1,312	1,322	728	1,053	1,278	1,145	1,232
GVA spatial, '000£	553	781	840	715	746	755	521	522	628	641	670
Operating profit spatial, '000£	213	355	383	335	275	311	245	192	199	211	272
Net profit spatial, '000£	144	233	270	228	219	231	188	91	122	141	187

Table 6.5: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Irish Sea Inshore (Floating Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	208	192	172	185	185	202	169	165	164	165	181
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	7.8	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.1	5.6	4.2	5.2	4.8	4.7	5.6
Employment spatial (FTEs)	8	7	8	7	7	5	4	5	5	5	6
Weight of landings, tonnes	159	124	132	152	182	135	121	122	134	224	148
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	308	221	241	287	308	318	196	262	337	391	287
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	412	293	315	369	388	391	229	305	372	405	348
GVA spatial, '000£	212	132	160	185	190	205	143	164	196	260	185
Operating profit spatial, '000£	79	46	75	82	75	80	68	73	74	115	77
Net profit spatial, '000£	46	22	55	54	44	46	39	41	43	66	46

Table 6.6: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Irish Sea Inshore (Floating Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	201	188	165	179	175	189	162	159	154	157	173
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	7.7	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.0	5.6	4.2	5.1	4.7	4.6	5.5
Employment spatial (FTEs)	8	7	8	7	7	5	4	5	5	5	6
Weight of landings, tonnes	158	124	132	151	180	134	121	121	133	223	148
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	305	220	241	282	304	316	195	261	335	384	284
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	408	292	314	363	383	388	229	304	370	398	345
GVA spatial, '000£	210	132	159	182	188	203	143	164	195	256	183
Operating profit spatial, '000£	78	45	74	81	75	79	67	73	73	114	76
Net profit spatial, '000£	45	21	55	53	45	46	39	41	43	65	45

7 Irish Sea Offshore 1 (Fixed Offshore Wind)

Table 7.1: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Irish Sea Offshore 1 (Fixed Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	208	210	197	194	190	207	169	174	162	157	187
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	4.7	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.7	2.2	2.9	2.4	2.6	3.4
Employment spatial (FTEs)	11	15	12	10	11	11	8	11	8	6	10
Weight of landings, tonnes	271	329	261	277	268	1,024	323	286	1,042	246	433
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	544	615	522	513	493	991	408	495	923	628	613
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	727	817	681	659	621	1,219	478	576	1,017	650	745
GVA spatial, '000£	329	433	388	352	348	749	301	241	626	332	410
Operating profit spatial, '000£	132	198	184	166	130	392	142	70	298	106	182
Net profit spatial, '000£	88	104	113	73	94	268	94	18	189	56	110

Table 7.2: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Irish Sea Offshore 1 (Fixed Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	202	205	193	190	187	200	166	172	159	155	183
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	4.6	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.6	2.2	2.9	2.4	2.6	3.3
Employment spatial (FTEs)	11	15	11	10	11	10	8	11	8	6	10
Weight of landings, tonnes	268	319	257	275	266	887	321	286	1,040	244	417
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	538	597	512	508	491	921	407	495	919	622	601
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	719	792	668	653	618	1,133	476	576	1,013	645	729
GVA spatial, '000£	326	428	380	349	347	689	300	241	624	330	401
Operating profit spatial, '000£	131	199	180	164	130	353	141	70	298	106	177
Net profit spatial, '000£	87	106	111	72	94	244	94	18	189	56	107

Table 7.3:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Irish Sea Offshore 1 (Fixed Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	70	79	77	66	52	69	49	50	48	39	60
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.4	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.6	2.0
Employment spatial (FTEs)	9	13	10	9	10	9	7	10	7	5	9
Weight of landings, tonnes	228	298	228	239	217	989	292	262	1,010	203	397
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	463	557	459	442	420	912	358	443	842	547	544
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	618	739	599	568	529	1,122	419	515	928	566	660
GVA spatial, '000£	276	397	348	307	302	697	265	210	580	280	366
Operating profit spatial, '000£	112	184	165	146	111	372	125	56	281	84	164
Net profit spatial, '000£	76	96	98	60	82	256	84	11	179	43	99

Table 7.4:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Irish Sea Offshore 1 (Fixed Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	67	75	74	63	52	66	47	50	47	39	58
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.9
Employment spatial (FTEs)	9	13	10	9	10	9	7	10	7	5	9
Weight of landings, tonnes	226	288	224	238	216	853	290	262	1,009	201	381
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	458	539	450	439	418	843	357	443	838	542	533
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	611	715	587	564	527	1,036	417	515	924	562	646
GVA spatial, '000£	274	392	340	304	301	638	264	210	578	278	358
Operating profit spatial, '000£	111	185	161	145	111	332	125	56	280	84	159
Net profit spatial, '000£	75	98	96	60	82	232	84	11	179	43	96

Table 7.5: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Irish Sea Offshore 1 (Fixed Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	181	172	152	163	164	175	147	147	142	144	159
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.4
Employment spatial (FTEs)	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Weight of landings, tonnes	43	31	33	38	51	35	31	25	32	43	36
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	82	58	63	72	73	79	50	52	81	81	69
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	109	77	82	92	93	97	59	61	90	84	84
GVA spatial, '000£	53	36	40	46	46	51	36	32	46	52	44
Operating profit spatial, '000£	20	14	19	20	19	20	17	14	17	22	18
Net profit spatial, '000£	12	8	15	13	12	13	10	8	10	13	11

Table 7.6: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Irish Sea Offshore 1 (Fixed Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	177	170	150	162	161	171	146	145	140	142	156
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.4
Employment spatial (FTEs)	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Weight of landings, tonnes	43	31	33	37	50	35	31	25	32	43	36
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	80	58	62	69	73	79	50	52	81	80	68
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	107	77	81	89	92	97	59	61	89	83	83
GVA spatial, '000£	52	36	40	44	46	51	36	32	46	51	43
Operating profit spatial, '000£	20	14	19	20	19	20	17	14	17	22	18
Net profit spatial, '000£	12	8	15	13	12	13	10	8	10	12	11

8 Irish Sea Offshore 2 (Fixed Offshore Wind)

Table 8.1: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Irish Sea Offshore 2 (Fixed Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	153	157	151	149	134	125	102	102	95	95	126
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Employment spatial (FTEs)	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Weight of landings, tonnes	106	136	27	17	36	20	63	103	45	83	64
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	53	73	55	36	63	43	52	73	27	67	54
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	70	97	72	46	79	52	61	85	30	70	66
GVA spatial, '000£	31	50	36	23	35	27	37	52	13	51	35
Operating profit spatial, '000£	13	25	14	9	10	11	20	32	4	26	16
Net profit spatial, '000£	9	17	8	6	5	6	11	12	1	13	9

Table 8.2: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Irish Sea Offshore 2 (Fixed Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	60	63	61	54	45	42	37	43	35	35	48
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weight of landings, tonnes	91	120	7	3	12	6	53	95	36	78	50
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	31	47	14	7	16	15	34	58	12	56	29
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	41	62	18	9	21	18	39	68	13	59	35
GVA spatial, '000£	19	34	9	4	10	10	27	43	5	45	20
Operating profit spatial, '000£	9	18	3	2	3	4	16	27	1	24	11
Net profit spatial, '000£	6	13	2	1	2	3	9	9	0	12	6

Table 8.3: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Irish Sea Offshore 2 (Fixed Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	46	53	60	52	60	40	38	34	38	31	45
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Weight of landings, tonnes	96	126	19	10	28	13	57	93	39	77	56
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	40	59	41	24	48	30	41	59	15	56	41
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	53	78	54	31	60	37	48	69	17	58	50
GVA spatial, '000£	23	41	25	14	24	18	31	43	7	44	27
Operating profit spatial, '000£	10	20	9	5	5	7	18	27	1	24	13
Net profit spatial, '000£	7	14	5	3	2	4	10	9	0	12	7

Table 8.4: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Irish Sea Offshore 2 (Fixed Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	31	33	35	29	28	25	24	28	24	23	28
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Weight of landings, tonnes	90	119	6	3	11	6	52	91	36	77	49
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	29	45	13	7	15	13	33	56	11	55	28
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	39	60	17	8	19	16	39	65	13	57	33
GVA spatial, '000£	18	33	8	4	9	9	26	41	5	44	20
Operating profit spatial, '000£	9	18	3	1	3	4	16	26	1	24	10
Net profit spatial, '000£	6	13	2	1	2	3	9	9	0	12	6

Table 8.5: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Irish Sea Offshore 2 (Fixed Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	128	115	105	110	99	97	73	74	70	72	94
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Weight of landings, tonnes	10	10	8	7	8	7	7	10	6	6	8
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	13	14	14	12	15	13	11	14	12	11	13
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	17	18	18	15	19	16	13	16	13	12	16
GVA spatial, '000£	8	9	10	8	11	9	7	9	7	6	8
Operating profit spatial, '000£	3	4	5	4	5	4	3	5	2	2	4
Net profit spatial, '000£	2	2	4	3	3	2	1	3	1	1	2

Table 8.6: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Irish Sea Offshore 2 (Fixed Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	39	34	29	29	23	22	16	20	14	17	24
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weight of landings, tonnes	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	4	0	1	1
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	2
GVA spatial, '000£	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	1
Operating profit spatial, '000£	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Net profit spatial, '000£	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

9 Irish Sea Offshore (Floating Offshore Wind)

Table 9.1: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used Irish Sea Offshore (Floating Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	221	218	212	213	206	217	179	182	172	167	199
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	37.8	36.5	32.3	29.0	29.3	33.8	22.0	25.2	24.5	23.7	29.4
Employment spatial (FTEs)	84	102	83	80	99	82	65	81	81	50	81
Weight of landings, tonnes	1,883	2,163	1,733	2,208	3,767	4,203	2,932	2,391	4,693	2,438	2,841
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	3,766	4,039	3,501	3,806	4,662	6,495	3,555	3,717	6,102	5,383	4,503
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	5,031	5,361	4,567	4,889	5,874	7,986	4,161	4,328	6,725	5,578	5,450
GVA spatial, '000£	2,333	2,799	2,517	2,581	3,149	4,714	2,720	1,969	3,547	3,017	2,935
Operating profit spatial, '000£	916	1,258	1,179	1,191	1,204	2,184	1,320	681	1,374	1,043	1,235
Net profit spatial, '000£	607	713	797	674	894	1,595	850	263	803	578	778

Table 9.2: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used Irish Sea Offshore (Floating Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	215	214	208	209	200	209	176	180	168	165	194
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	37.4	36.2	32.1	28.7	29.0	33.3	22.0	25.2	24.4	23.4	29.2
Employment spatial (FTEs)	83	102	82	79	99	80	65	81	80	50	80
Weight of landings, tonnes	1,869	2,147	1,719	2,196	3,754	3,572	2,788	2,389	4,686	2,429	2,755
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	3,733	4,009	3,471	3,778	4,638	6,061	3,497	3,713	6,079	5,352	4,433
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	4,987	5,320	4,527	4,853	5,843	7,453	4,093	4,324	6,700	5,546	5,365
GVA spatial, '000£	2,315	2,788	2,494	2,564	3,135	4,368	2,670	1,967	3,536	3,001	2,884
Operating profit spatial, '000£	908	1,258	1,168	1,185	1,199	1,963	1,286	680	1,370	1,040	1,206
Net profit spatial, '000£	602	715	791	670	892	1,467	831	264	802	577	761

Table 9.3: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used Irish Sea Offshore (Floating Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	97	101	100	98	80	85	68	68	64	60	82
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	18.2	21.0	16.6	15.5	17.7	21.2	12.4	14.7	13.3	13.4	16.4
Employment spatial (FTEs)	65	87	65	65	85	71	55	70	69	41	67
Weight of landings, tonnes	1,488	1,872	1,423	1,849	3,308	3,880	2,646	2,138	4,393	1,985	2,498
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	3,016	3,505	2,923	3,135	3,958	5,751	3,090	3,179	5,328	4,561	3,845
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	4,029	4,651	3,813	4,027	4,986	7,072	3,617	3,702	5,872	4,726	4,649
GVA spatial, '000£	1,836	2,471	2,139	2,152	2,712	4,233	2,385	1,636	3,104	2,480	2,515
Operating profit spatial, '000£	729	1,136	999	1,003	1,026	1,995	1,163	535	1,208	811	1,061
Net profit spatial, '000£	494	649	662	550	786	1,480	759	183	707	446	672

Table 9.4: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used Irish Sea Offshore (Floating Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	93	98	96	95	76	80	66	68	62	60	79
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	18.0	20.8	16.5	15.5	17.6	20.9	12.4	14.6	13.3	13.3	16.3
Employment spatial (FTEs)	65	87	65	65	84	70	55	70	69	40	67
Weight of landings, tonnes	1,479	1,856	1,410	1,844	3,300	3,251	2,502	2,136	4,387	1,978	2,414
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	2,993	3,476	2,896	3,124	3,941	5,321	3,032	3,175	5,309	4,542	3,781
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	3,999	4,612	3,778	4,013	4,966	6,542	3,548	3,698	5,850	4,706	4,571
GVA spatial, '000£	1,823	2,462	2,119	2,145	2,701	3,888	2,334	1,635	3,094	2,472	2,467
Operating profit spatial, '000£	724	1,136	990	999	1,022	1,775	1,129	534	1,205	810	1,033
Net profit spatial, '000£	491	651	657	548	783	1,353	740	183	706	447	656

Table 9.5: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used Irish Sea Offshore (Floating Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	181	173	153	163	165	175	148	147	143	144	159
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	19.6	15.4	15.6	13.5	11.6	12.5	9.6	10.5	11.2	10.4	13.0
Employment spatial (FTEs)	19	15	17	15	15	11	10	11	11	10	13
Weight of landings, tonnes	394	292	310	359	459	323	286	253	300	453	343
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	750	535	578	671	704	744	465	538	774	822	658
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	1,002	710	753	862	887	915	545	627	853	852	800
GVA spatial, '000£	497	327	377	429	437	481	336	333	443	537	420
Operating profit spatial, '000£	187	122	179	189	177	188	157	146	166	232	174
Net profit spatial, '000£	113	65	135	124	108	114	91	81	96	132	106

Table 9.6: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used Irish Sea Offshore (Floating Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	177	171	151	162	162	171	147	145	140	142	157
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	19.4	15.4	15.6	13.2	11.5	12.4	9.6	10.5	11.1	10.2	12.9
Employment spatial (FTEs)	19	15	17	15	14	11	10	11	11	10	13
Weight of landings, tonnes	390	291	309	352	454	321	286	253	299	451	341
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	740	533	575	654	696	740	465	538	771	810	652
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	988	707	750	841	877	910	544	626	849	840	793
GVA spatial, '000£	492	326	375	420	433	479	336	332	441	529	416
Operating profit spatial, '000£	184	122	178	185	177	188	157	146	165	229	173
Net profit spatial, '000£	111	64	134	122	109	114	91	81	96	130	105

10 Mourne Lecale (Fixed Offshore Wind)

Table 10.1:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Mourne Lecale (Fixed Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	213	206	199	192	185	200	169	173	159	159	186
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.5
Employment spatial (FTEs)	7	8	8	6	8	4	4	5	7	5	6
Weight of landings, tonnes	165	180	174	148	343	144	117	137	189	258	185
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	311	321	323	262	363	284	186	233	432	432	315
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	415	426	421	337	458	349	218	272	477	448	382
GVA spatial, '000£	192	215	225	164	224	190	151	134	234	264	199
Operating profit spatial, '000£	75	92	103	68	82	76	73	52	72	102	80
Net profit spatial, '000£	48	54	69	42	55	53	52	27	44	61	50

Table 10.2:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Mourne Lecale (Fixed Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	208	204	196	191	182	196	168	171	157	157	183
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.5
Employment spatial (FTEs)	7	8	8	6	8	4	4	5	7	5	6
Weight of landings, tonnes	164	179	174	147	342	143	117	137	188	257	185
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	309	320	323	260	362	282	186	233	432	430	314
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	413	425	421	334	456	346	218	272	476	446	380
GVA spatial, '000£	191	214	225	163	223	189	151	134	233	262	199
Operating profit spatial, '000£	74	91	103	67	82	76	73	52	72	102	79
Net profit spatial, '000£	48	54	69	41	55	52	52	27	44	60	50

Table 10.3:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Mourne Lecale (Fixed Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	78	80	79	67	54	57	46	48	41	43	59
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
Employment spatial (FTEs)	4	6	6	4	6	3	3	3	5	3	4
Weight of landings, tonnes	112	139	131	98	283	100	78	97	146	184	137
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	210	249	244	168	262	179	122	147	322	303	221
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	280	330	319	216	330	221	143	172	355	314	268
GVA spatial, '000£	123	172	173	104	161	123	104	80	170	178	139
Operating profit spatial, '000£	49	77	79	41	58	50	51	28	48	64	54
Net profit spatial, '000£	33	47	51	24	40	37	40	13	30	39	36

Table 10.4:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Mourne Lecale (Fixed Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	76	79	78	67	53	57	46	48	41	43	59
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
Employment spatial (FTEs)	4	6	6	4	6	3	3	3	5	3	4
Weight of landings, tonnes	112	138	131	97	282	99	78	97	146	184	136
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	209	248	244	167	261	178	122	147	322	303	220
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	279	329	318	215	329	219	143	172	355	314	267
GVA spatial, '000£	122	171	173	103	161	122	104	80	169	178	138
Operating profit spatial, '000£	49	77	79	41	58	50	51	28	48	64	54
Net profit spatial, '000£	33	47	51	24	40	37	40	13	30	39	35

Table 10.5:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Mourne Lecale (Fixed Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	180	172	153	163	164	175	147	147	142	144	159
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8
Employment spatial (FTEs)	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Weight of landings, tonnes	52	41	43	50	60	44	39	40	43	74	49
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	101	72	79	94	102	104	64	86	111	129	94
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	135	96	103	120	128	128	75	100	122	133	114
GVA spatial, '000£	70	43	52	60	62	67	46	54	64	86	61
Operating profit spatial, '000£	26	15	24	27	25	26	22	24	24	38	25
Net profit spatial, '000£	15	7	18	18	15	15	13	13	14	22	15

Table 10.6:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Mourne Lecale (Fixed Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	177	170	151	162	161	171	146	145	140	142	157
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.8
Employment spatial (FTEs)	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
Weight of landings, tonnes	52	41	43	50	60	44	39	40	43	74	48
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	100	72	79	92	100	104	64	86	110	127	93
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	134	96	102	119	126	128	75	100	121	131	113
GVA spatial, '000£	69	43	52	60	62	67	46	54	64	84	60
Operating profit spatial, '000£	26	15	24	26	25	26	22	24	24	38	25
Net profit spatial, '000£	15	7	18	17	15	15	13	13	14	21	15

11 North Channel (Floating Offshore Wind)

Table 11.1: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in North Channel (Floating Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	173	123	130	139	114	106	89	90	84	94	114
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	3.4	2.4	2.3	2.7	1.8	2.3	1.5	2.7	1.6	1.3	2.2
Employment spatial (FTEs)	4	3	4	4	2	2	2	4	2	1	3
Weight of landings, tonnes	70	138	144	156	129	101	74	106	87	41	104
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	165	175	231	297	225	221	124	227	158	113	193
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	220	232	301	381	283	272	145	264	174	117	239
GVA spatial, '000£	101	118	148	192	138	154	74	121	85	64	119
Operating profit spatial, '000£	38	58	83	95	58	66	31	43	28	24	52
Net profit spatial, '000£	20	38	64	74	42	48	14	20	12	13	34

Table 11.2: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in North Channel (Floating Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	83	66	66	69	67	59	51	53	44	50	61
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.0
Employment spatial (FTEs)	2	1	3	3	2	2	1	4	2	1	2
Weight of landings, tonnes	31	32	77	127	114	83	65	94	79	35	74
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	69	58	132	211	189	178	100	183	125	85	133
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	92	77	172	272	238	219	117	214	138	88	163
GVA spatial, '000£	43	38	73	132	115	127	56	92	59	47	78
Operating profit spatial, '000£	15	16	40	63	49	55	22	29	17	17	32
Net profit spatial, '000£	8	7	29	50	35	42	9	13	4	10	21

Table 11.3:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in North Channel (Floating Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	6	12	11	13	12	8	5	6	7	3	8
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	0	1
Weight of landings, tonnes	2	97	106	117	109	71	33	55	31	9	63
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	3	69	134	170	160	137	60	119	54	18	93
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	4	92	175	219	201	169	71	139	60	19	115
GVA spatial, '000£	2	51	83	105	90	101	25	47	17	6	53
Operating profit spatial, '000£	1	28	51	52	37	44	5	7	0	0	22
Net profit spatial, '000£	1	19	41	43	28	36	-2	0	-4	0	16

Table 11.4:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in North Channel (Floating Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	3	7	8	10	10	6	5	6	7	3	7
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	0	1
Weight of landings, tonnes	1	13	56	109	103	66	33	55	31	9	48
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	3	19	86	165	155	132	60	119	54	18	81
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	4	26	112	211	195	162	71	139	60	19	100
GVA spatial, '000£	2	14	45	102	88	97	25	47	17	6	44
Operating profit spatial, '000£	1	7	27	51	37	43	5	7	0	0	18
Net profit spatial, '000£	1	3	20	42	27	35	-2	0	-4	0	12

Table 11.5:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in North Channel (Floating Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	168	113	121	130	106	99	86	86	79	93	108
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	3.4	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.5	2.0	1.4	2.3	1.4	1.3	2.0
Employment spatial (FTEs)	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Weight of landings, tonnes	69	41	38	40	20	30	40	50	56	31	42
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	162	105	97	127	65	84	63	107	104	95	101
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	216	140	126	163	82	103	74	125	115	98	124
GVA spatial, '000£	99	67	65	87	48	53	49	74	68	58	67
Operating profit spatial, '000£	37	30	31	43	21	21	26	36	28	24	30
Net profit spatial, '000£	19	19	23	31	14	12	16	20	16	14	18

Table 11.6:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in North Channel (Floating Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	81	60	60	62	58	54	48	49	39	49	56
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8
Employment spatial (FTEs)	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Weight of landings, tonnes	30	18	21	18	12	17	32	38	49	25	26
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	66	39	46	47	34	46	39	64	71	66	52
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	88	52	60	60	43	57	46	75	78	69	63
GVA spatial, '000£	40	24	29	29	27	30	31	44	42	41	34
Operating profit spatial, '000£	15	9	13	13	12	12	18	22	17	17	15
Net profit spatial, '000£	7	4	9	8	8	7	11	13	9	10	9

12 Rathlin Torr Head (Floating Offshore Wind)

Table 12.1: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Rathlin Torr Head (Floating Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	154	95	111	117	77	76	67	78	70	77	92
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
Weight of landings, tonnes	26	15	37	41	7	6	29	11	10	7	19
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	39	28	41	59	26	20	43	27	29	26	34
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	52	37	53	76	33	24	50	31	32	27	42
GVA spatial, '000£	23	19	30	44	20	13	33	18	18	15	23
Operating profit spatial, '000£	9	8	16	25	10	6	20	9	7	6	12
Net profit spatial, '000£	5	5	13	20	7	3	11	5	4	3	8

Table 12.2: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Rathlin Torr Head (Floating Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	60	37	45	45	31	38	30	42	31	30	39
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Weight of landings, tonnes	17	5	28	29	2	2	26	7	6	4	13
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	18	10	29	34	9	9	34	16	16	16	19
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	25	14	37	43	11	10	40	18	18	17	23
GVA spatial, '000£	10	7	21	24	7	6	27	10	8	9	13
Operating profit spatial, '000£	4	3	12	14	3	2	17	5	3	4	7
Net profit spatial, '000£	2	1	9	12	2	1	9	3	1	2	4

Table 12.3:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Rathlin Torr Head (Floating Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	5	1	6	3	4	1	2	1	2	5	3
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Weight of landings, tonnes	0.2	0.0	25.4	27.5	0.5	0.0	24.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	7.9
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	0.2	0.0	21.9	27.7	0.5	0.0	27.2	0.5	0.4	1.4	8.0
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	0.3	0.0	28.6	35.6	0.7	0.1	31.8	0.6	0.4	1.4	9.9
GVA spatial, '000£	0.1	0.0	16.3	19.9	0.2	0.0	21.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	5.9
Operating profit spatial, '000£	0.0	0.0	9.7	12.3	0.1	0.0	14.5	-0.1	0.0	0.0	3.6
Net profit spatial, '000£	0.0	-0.0	8.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	7.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	2.6

Table 12.4:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Rathlin Torr Head (Floating Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	4	0	3	3	2	0	2	1	1	4	2
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Weight of landings, tonnes	0.1	-	25.4	27.5	0.1	-	24.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	7.8
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	0.1	-	21.8	27.7	0.2	-	27.2	0.5	0.3	1.2	7.9
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	0.2	-	28.5	35.6	0.3	-	31.8	0.6	0.3	1.2	9.8
GVA spatial, '000£	0.1	-	16.3	19.9	0.1	-	21.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	5.9
Operating profit spatial, '000£	0.0	-	9.7	12.3	0.0	-	14.5	-0.1	0.0	0.0	3.6
Net profit spatial, '000£	0.0	-	8.0	11.1	0.0	-	7.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	2.6

Table 12.5:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Rathlin Torr Head (Floating Offshore Wind) (all countries of landing included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	153	94	107	116	74	75	66	77	69	75	91
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Employment spatial (FTEs)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weight of landings, tonnes	26	15	11	14	7	6	5	11	9	6	11
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	39	28	19	31	25	20	16	26	29	25	26
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	52	37	25	40	32	24	18	30	32	26	32
GVA spatial, '000£	23	19	14	24	19	13	11	18	18	15	17
Operating profit spatial, '000£	9	8	7	12	10	6	6	9	7	6	8
Net profit spatial, '000£	5	5	5	9	7	3	3	5	4	4	5

Table 12.6:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Rathlin Torr Head (Floating Offshore Wind) (landing to NI only included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	59	37	43	44	30	38	29	41	31	29	38
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weight of landings, tonnes	17	5	3	2	2	2	2	7	6	3	5
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	18	10	7	6	9	9	7	15	16	15	11
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	24	14	9	8	11	10	8	18	18	15	13
GVA spatial, '000£	10	7	5	4	7	6	5	10	8	9	7
Operating profit spatial, '000£	4	3	2	2	3	2	3	5	3	4	3
Net profit spatial, '000£	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	2

13 Rathlin Torr Head (Tidal Energy)

Table 13.1:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Rathlin Torr Head (Tidal Energy) (all countries of landing included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	37	29	29	31	20	23	17	21	19	22	25
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Weight of landings, tonnes	6.0	3.8	3.6	3.6	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.4	1.6	2.6
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	6.1	5.5	5.7	6.2	7.0	4.3	3.7	4.7	6.7	6.4	5.6
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	8.1	7.3	7.5	8.0	8.9	5.3	4.4	5.5	7.4	6.6	6.9
GVA spatial, '000£	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.8	5.4	3.1	2.8	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.8
Operating profit spatial, '000£	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.8	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7
Net profit spatial, '000£	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.1

Table 13.2:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Rathlin Torr Head (Tidal Energy) (landing to NI only included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	26	21	22	22	18	23	15	19	16	16	20
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Weight of landings, tonnes	5.3	1.6	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.4
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	5.0	3.4	4.6	1.8	2.9	2.4	2.1	3.4	4.2	4.5	3.4
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	6.7	4.4	6.0	2.3	3.7	2.9	2.4	4.0	4.6	4.6	4.2
GVA spatial, '000£	2.7	2.2	3.2	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.5	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.2
Operating profit spatial, '000£	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.9
Net profit spatial, '000£	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5

Table 13.3:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Rathlin Torr Head (Tidal Energy) (all countries of landing included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	3	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Weight of landings, tonnes	0.1	0.1	0.8	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	0.1	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.3
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	0.1	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4
GVA spatial, '000£	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
Operating profit spatial, '000£	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.1
Net profit spatial, '000£	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-0.1	0.0

Table 13.4:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Rathlin Torr Head (Tidal Energy) (landing to NI only included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	2	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Weight of landings, tonnes	0.0	0.1	0.8	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	0.0	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.3
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4
GVA spatial, '000£	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
Operating profit spatial, '000£	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.1
Net profit spatial, '000£	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	-0.0	-	-	-	-	-0.1	0.0

Table 13.5:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Rathlin Torr Head (Tidal Energy) (all countries of landing included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	36	28	27	31	20	23	17	21	19	20	24
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Weight of landings, tonnes	6	4	3	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	3
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	6	5	3	6	7	4	4	5	7	6	5
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	8	7	4	8	9	5	4	5	7	6	6
GVA spatial, '000£	3	4	2	5	5	3	3	3	4	4	4
Operating profit spatial, '000£	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	2
Net profit spatial, '000£	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 13.6:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Rathlin Torr Head (Tidal Energy) (landing to NI only included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	25	20	20	22	18	23	15	19	16	14	19
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Employment spatial (FTEs)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Weight of landings, tonnes	5	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	1
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	5	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	4	4	3
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	7	4	3	2	4	3	2	4	5	4	4
GVA spatial, '000£	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Operating profit spatial, '000£	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Net profit spatial, '000£	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0

14 Northern Ireland Territorial Waters

Table 14.1:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Northern Ireland Territorial Waters (all countries of landing included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	452	420	408	424	383	377	322	325	310	316	374
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	164.2	144.6	135.3	124.2	115.5	122.1	88.6	110.1	98.0	96.3	119.9
Employment spatial (FTEs)	316	336	312	290	326	220	199	258	245	176	268
Weight of landings, tonnes	9,673	7,968	6,963	9,558	10,447	9,021	7,565	7,143	9,303	8,691	8,633
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	14,515	13,435	12,877	14,645	14,649	15,940	10,133	11,983	16,099	17,116	14,139
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	19,391	17,829	16,797	18,813	18,456	19,600	11,860	13,956	17,741	17,735	17,218
GVA spatial, '000£	9,012	9,023	8,930	9,807	9,444	10,968	7,818	6,811	8,945	10,325	9,108
Operating profit spatial, '000£	3,531	3,920	4,112	4,511	3,522	4,665	3,826	2,604	3,129	3,917	3,774
Net profit spatial, '000£	2,296	2,293	2,838	2,988	2,456	3,222	2,472	1,218	1,740	2,149	2,367

Table 14.2:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Northern Ireland Territorial Waters (landing to NI only included) – VMS and non-VMS based

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	274	269	255	258	249	252	214	228	209	202	241
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	153.5	136.9	127.9	114.6	108.7	114.6	84.3	102.6	92.4	90.5	112.6
Employment spatial (FTEs)	303	327	303	280	318	213	195	253	240	172	260
Weight of landings, tonnes	8,685	7,489	6,551	9,118	10,181	8,057	7,066	7,006	9,168	8,546	8,187
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	13,567	12,779	12,305	13,836	13,994	14,970	9,653	11,624	15,663	16,691	13,508
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	18,125	16,959	16,051	17,774	17,630	18,408	11,297	13,538	17,260	17,294	16,434
GVA spatial, '000£	8,433	8,602	8,540	9,250	9,002	10,274	7,471	6,573	8,671	10,071	8,689
Operating profit spatial, '000£	3,270	3,737	3,932	4,245	3,326	4,294	3,637	2,495	3,020	3,828	3,578
Net profit spatial, '000£	2,113	2,177	2,716	2,800	2,325	3,010	2,372	1,155	1,680	2,103	2,245

Table 14.3:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Northern Ireland Territorial Waters (all countries of landing included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	143	145	155	138	136	111	100	91	90	83	119
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	55.7	58.7	51.7	44.9	47.3	46.6	31.9	38.8	33.1	32.6	44.1
Employment spatial (FTEs)	203	244	212	199	238	158	143	185	174	113	187
Weight of landings, tonnes	7,086	5,573	4,921	7,063	7,841	7,181	5,807	5,378	7,214	5,916	6,398
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	10,005	9,738	9,374	10,185	10,193	11,602	7,289	8,296	11,353	11,919	9,995
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	13,366	12,922	12,228	13,084	12,842	14,266	8,531	9,662	12,511	12,350	12,176
GVA spatial, '000£	6,046	6,681	6,594	6,889	6,563	8,151	5,732	4,439	6,162	6,937	6,419
Operating profit spatial, '000£	2,434	2,999	3,012	3,189	2,304	3,549	2,816	1,517	2,060	2,443	2,632
Net profit spatial, '000£	1,674	1,787	2,035	2,099	1,696	2,575	1,895	598	1,132	1,314	1,680

Table 14.4:Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Northern Ireland Territorial Waters (landing to NI only included) – VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	117	118	114	109	97	87	76	81	73	70	94
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	53.2	57.0	49.8	43.9	46.4	45.4	31.3	38.3	32.7	32.3	43.0
Employment spatial (FTEs)	197	240	208	196	236	154	142	182	173	112	184
Weight of landings, tonnes	6,323	5,354	4,748	6,957	7,760	6,350	5,401	5,337	7,181	5,869	6,128
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	9,451	9,453	9,088	10,014	10,027	10,969	7,044	8,196	11,247	11,817	9,731
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	12,626	12,544	11,855	12,864	12,633	13,487	8,244	9,546	12,394	12,244	11,844
GVA spatial, '000£	5,702	6,516	6,411	6,784	6,481	7,695	5,550	4,389	6,110	6,883	6,252
Operating profit spatial, '000£	2,269	2,934	2,934	3,148	2,285	3,286	2,705	1,502	2,044	2,427	2,553
Net profit spatial, '000£	1,547	1,748	1,987	2,072	1,689	2,432	1,838	594	1,125	1,307	1,634

Table 14.5: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Northern Ireland Territorial Waters (all countries of landing included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	407	353	330	364	331	331	279	279	278	288	324
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	108.5	86.0	83.6	79.4	68.2	75.5	56.7	71.3	64.9	63.7	75.8
Employment spatial (FTEs)	113	92	100	91	88	63	56	74	71	63	81
Weight of landings, tonnes	2,587	2,395	2,042	2,496	2,605	1,840	1,758	1,765	2,089	2,775	2,235
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	4,510	3,698	3,502	4,460	4,455	4,338	2,844	3,687	4,746	5,197	4,144
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	6,025	4,907	4,569	5,729	5,613	5,334	3,329	4,294	5,230	5,385	5,041
GVA spatial, '000£	2,966	2,342	2,336	2,917	2,880	2,817	2,085	2,372	2,783	3,389	2,689
Operating profit spatial, '000£	1,097	921	1,100	1,322	1,218	1,116	1,010	1,086	1,069	1,474	1,141
Net profit spatial, '000£	622	506	804	889	760	648	577	620	609	835	687

Table 14.6: Economic performance estimates associated with all fishing gears used in Northern Ireland Territorial Waters (landing to NI only included) – non VMS only

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2014/23
Number of UK vessels	233	215	195	213	209	214	186	188	181	183	202
Effort ('000 fishing hours)	100.3	79.9	78.1	70.7	62.3	69.1	53.0	64.3	59.7	58.2	69.6
Employment spatial (FTEs)	105	86	95	84	82	59	54	70	67	60	76
Weight of landings, tonnes	2,362	2,136	1,803	2,161	2,421	1,707	1,665	1,669	1,987	2,677	2,059
Value of fish landed (nominal), '000£	4,116	3,327	3,216	3,822	3,966	4,002	2,609	3,428	4,416	4,874	3,778
Value of fish landed (real), '000£	5,499	4,415	4,196	4,910	4,997	4,921	3,053	3,992	4,866	5,050	4,590
GVA spatial, '000£	2,730	2,086	2,130	2,466	2,521	2,579	1,921	2,184	2,561	3,189	2,437
Operating profit spatial, '000£	1,002	803	998	1,096	1,041	1,008	932	993	976	1,401	1,025
Net profit spatial, '000£	566	428	729	728	635	578	535	561	555	796	611

Here to give the UK seafood sector
the support it needs to thrive.



Contact

arina.motova@seafish.co.uk

seafish.org

Write to us

You can write to us at our Edinburgh or Grimsby offices.

Edinburgh office

18 Logie Mill
Logie Green Road
Edinburgh
EH7 4HS

Grimsby office

Origin Way
Europarc
Grimsby
N.E. Lincs
DN37 9TZ

© Seafish 2026.

in X  