

# Utilisation of 2015 EU Faroe Bi-lateral Agreement





# Utilisation of 2015 EU-Faroe Bilateral Agreement

Final Report

November 2016

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# 1 Introduction

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The Seafish Pelagic Industry Issues Group (SPIIG) asked Seafish to undertake an independent analysis of the utilisation by the UK and rest of EU of the 2015 EU-Faroe bilateral agreement and the utilisation of the agreement by Faroe. An estimate of the sales value of landings made under the agreement was also requested. The analysis of the 2015 agreement repeats a project undertaken by Seafish for SPIIG in 2015, which analysed utilisation of the 2014 bilateral agreement.

The 2015 EU-Faroe bilateral agreement is negotiated annually and includes:

- an exchange of quota between the two parties - both pelagic and demersal species; and
- access entitlement, which enables each party to fish for some of their own pelagic quota in the other party's waters.

The bilateral agreement is negotiated annually and the 2014 and 2015 agreements reflect changes in annual TACs but are broadly similar. The most notable differences in the 2015 agreement are:

- the inclusion in 2015 of atlanto-scandian herring in the access element of the agreement; and
- an increase in the blue whiting access entitlement in 2015.

Negotiation of the bilateral agreement follows the negotiations between coastal states on the TAC and management plans for key pelagic stocks. The outcome of the coastal states negotiations appears to influence the bilateral agreement. For example, consultees said that the inclusion of atlanto-scandian herring in the EU-Faroe bilateral access entitlement in 2015 was driven by the lack of a coastal states agreement on atlanto-scandian herring in 2015. A brief overview of the relevant coastal states agreements in 2015 is provided in appendix A.

The remainder of the report is structured as follows:

- Chapter 2 includes:
  - an overview of the content and utilisation of the 2015 EU-Faroe bilateral agreement;
  - a detailed analysis of the two elements of the agreement by stock and the landings made by each party in 2015;
  - analysis of the additional access entitlement added to the 2015 agreement in March 2015;
  - analysis of EU landings by Member State;
- Chapter 3 presents information and feedback received from consultees;
- Appendix A provides an overview of the coastal states agreements which inform the bilateral agreement; and
- Appendix B presents the data used to calculate the utilisation and sales values associated with the bilateral agreement.

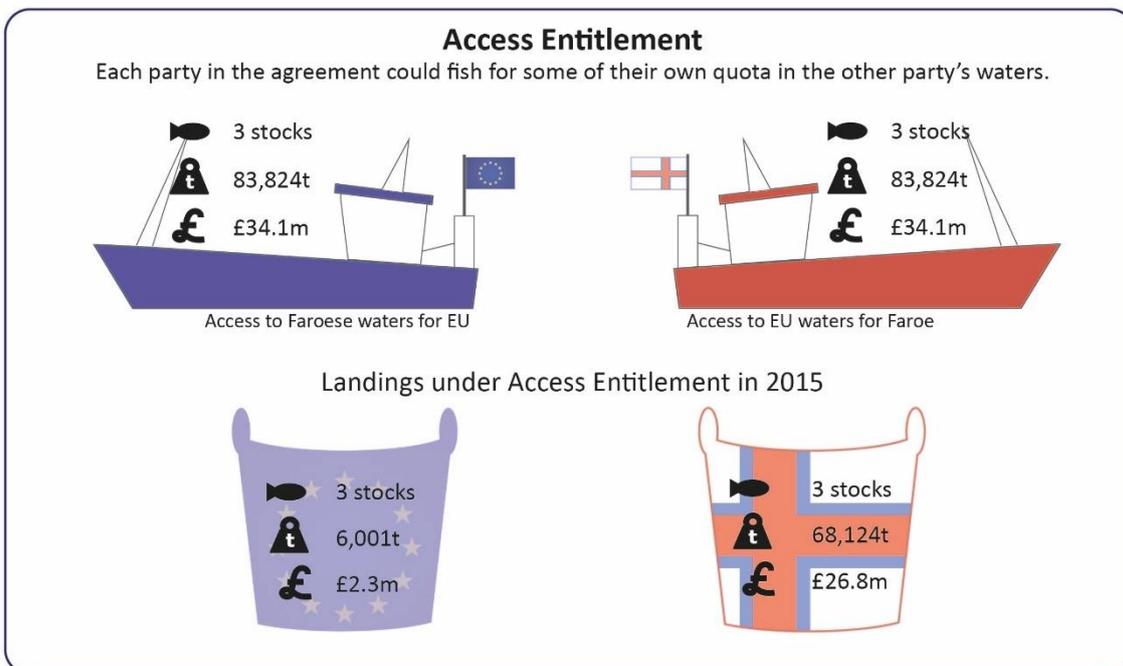
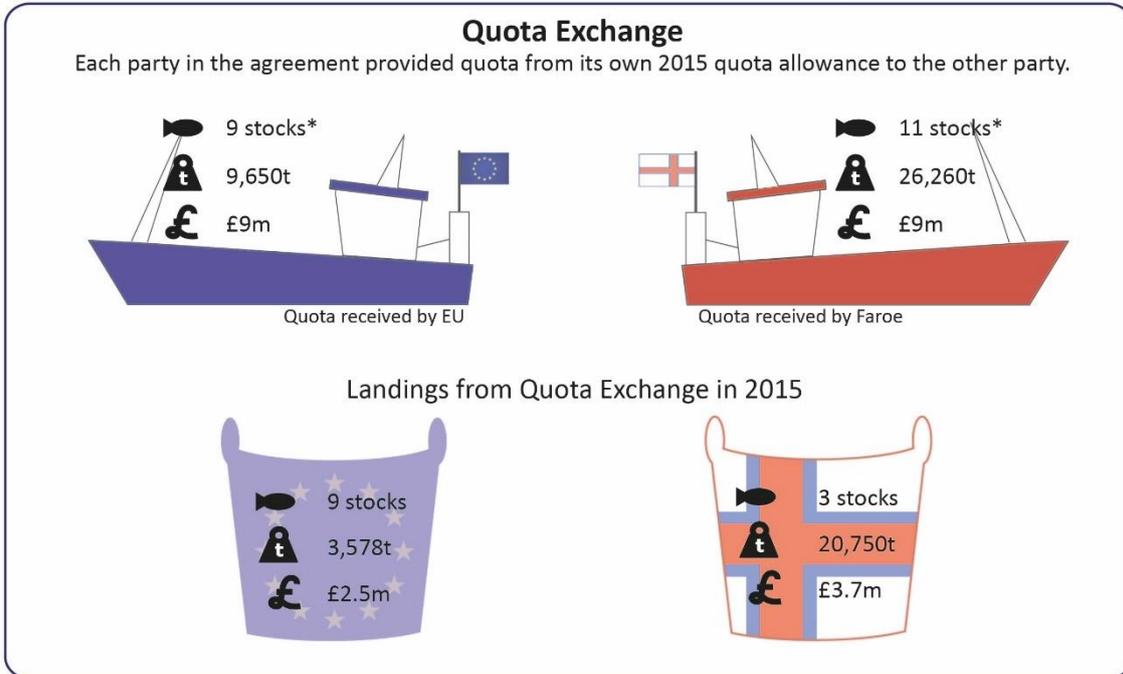
The report has benefitted greatly from:

- consultations with representatives of pelagic fishing and processing sectors and with Marine Scotland; and
- information received from the European Commission. Unless otherwise stated, the 2015 landings data presented in the report data were provided by the European Commission.

## 2 Analysis

The infographic below summarises the scope of, and landings under, the 2015 EU-Faroe bilateral agreement.

### EU-Faroe Bilateral Agreement 2015



 number of stocks     
  total weight of all stocks     
  estimated sales value\*\*

\* The quota exchange agreement includes an 'other' category of stock.

\*\* The values for quota, access and landings are calculated from the average sales price achieved in the UK for each stock in 2015.

## 2.1 Quota Exchange in the Bilateral Agreement

The first element of the bilateral agreement is an exchange of quota between the two parties. Important characteristics to note regarding quota exchange include:

- Although the total quota exchanged between the EU and Faroe was quite different when measured in tonnes, the estimated value of the exchange was similar (see infographic, pg 2). This is because a high proportion of the quota provided to Faroe was relatively low value stocks such as Norway pout and blue whiting. See appendix B for more detail on the UK sales value of stocks included in the agreement.
- The EU provided Faroe with quota stocks from EU waters and from Greenland waters.
- In the absence of the bilateral agreement, the quota provided to the other party would have been available to be fished by the fleet of the quota provider.

### 2.1.1 Quota received by and landings made by the EU, by stock, under quota exchange 2015

The EU received quota for seven stock categories from Faroe. Some stocks were combined into a single category, for example cod and haddock were combined. Quota received by the EU was then distributed to Member States, including the UK.

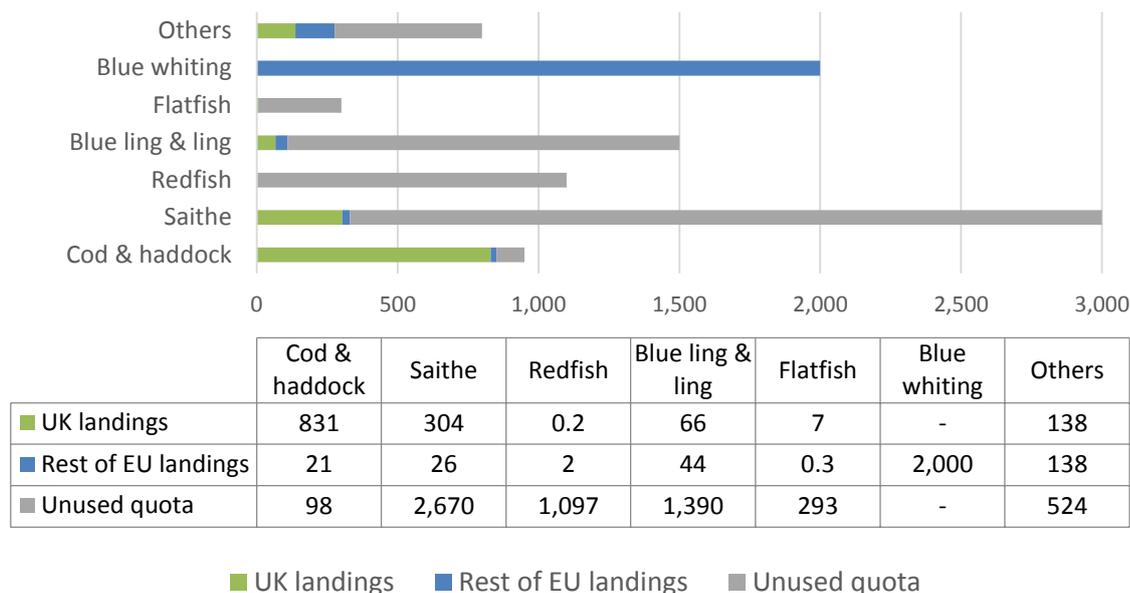
Observations on the UK and EU use of quota received from Faroe under the 2015 quota exchange are:

- Vessels from the EU (including UK) landed 3,578 tonnes of Faroese quota, equivalent to 37% of the quota provided by Faroe under the quota exchange agreement (see infographic, p.2).
- In 2015, the stocks that were most attractive for the EU fleet to catch and land were:
  - blue whiting<sup>1</sup>;
  - cod and haddock; and to a lesser extent, saithe (see Figure 2-1).
- Blue whiting was landed by vessels from Germany (57% of total weight landed), Denmark (33%) and Netherlands (10%).
- UK vessels only landed demersal stocks under the quota exchange element, and landed almost all the cod, haddock and saithe landed by EU vessels (see Figure 2-1). France also only landed demersal stocks.
- The estimated value of UK landings under quota exchange in 2015 is £1.9 million, which is 75% of the estimated sales value of all EU landings under quota exchange. See Appendix B for further detail.
- 63% of the quota received by the EU was not used.

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<sup>1</sup> Blue whiting is also included in the access element and, in the analysis of utilisation, recorded landings have been allocated against the exchange agreement first and the access entitlement second. We have assumed that each party would catch against additional quota first before using their own quota in the other party's waters.

**Figure 2-1: 2015 UK and EU landings by stock compared to quota received from Faroe under quota exchange (tonnes)**



*Note: When comparing the UK and EU quota exchange graph (Figure 2-1) with the Faroese quota exchange graph (Figure 2-2), please note the difference in the horizontal scale.*

Appendix B provides further detail on the UK’s allocation of quota received from Faroe.

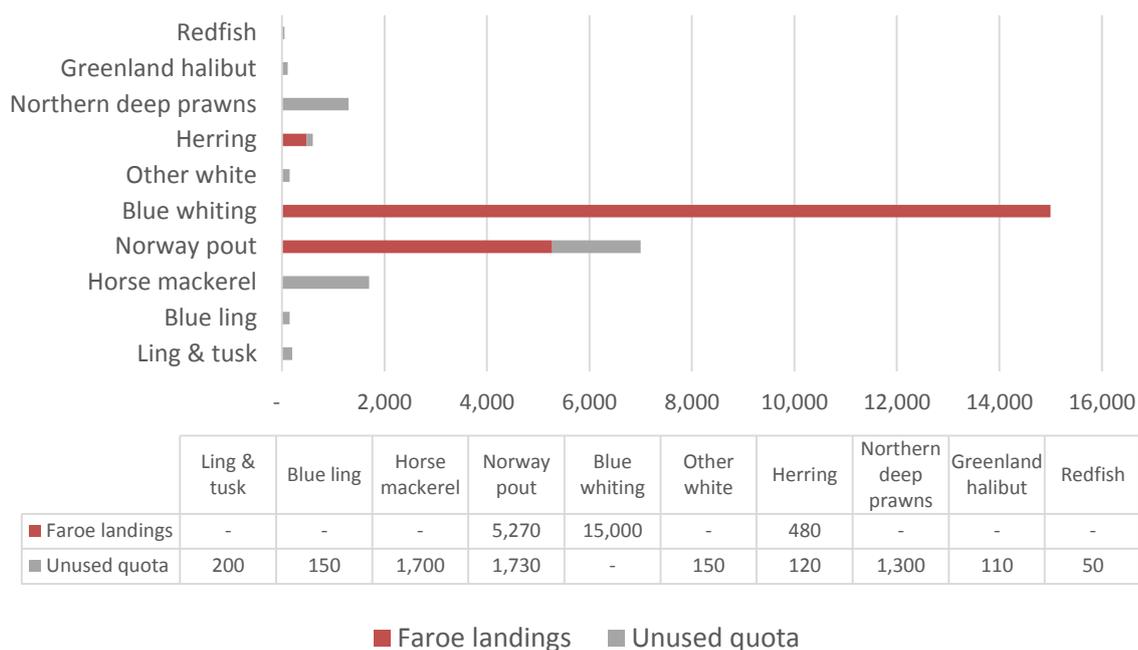
### 2.1.2 Quota received by and landings made by Faroe, by stock, under quota exchange 2015

Faroe received quota for 11 categories of stock from the EU. Three of the quota stocks were in Greenland waters, the rest were stocks in EU waters. Observations on Faroese use of quota received from the EU under quota exchange in 2015 are:

- Vessels from Faroe landed 20,750 tonnes of EU quota, equivalent to 79% of the quota provided by the EU under the quota exchange agreement (see infographic, p.2).
- In 2015, the stocks in the exchange agreement that were most attractive for the Faroese fleet to catch and land were:
  - blue whiting<sup>2</sup>;
  - norway pout; and
  - herring (see Figure 2-2).
- Data provided by the European Commission show that Faroese vessels did not catch against any of the Greenland quota provided by the EU.
- Of the quota stocks provided to Faroe by the EU, only blue whiting quota was highly utilised within the EU in 2015. Uptake of EU quota blue whiting quota by EU vessels in 2015 was 96%
- 21% of the quota received by Faroe was not used.

<sup>2</sup> Blue whiting is also included in the access element and, in the analysis of utilisation, recorded landings have been allocated against the exchange agreement first. We have assumed that each party would catch against additional quota first before using their own quota in the other party’s waters.

**Figure 2-2: 2015 Faroese landings by stock compared to quota received from the EU under quota exchange (tonnes)**



## 2.2 Access Entitlement

The second element of the EU-Faroe bilateral agreement is access entitlement. No quota changes hands under the access entitlement part of the agreement. All quota referred to under access entitlement is each party's own quota. The access entitlement provides each party's fleet with the option to fish for some of their own quota in either their own waters or the other party's waters. The benefit of access entitlement is therefore greater flexibility as to where fish can be caught. Important characteristics of the 2015 access entitlement include:

- Each party received the same access entitlement - same stocks, same tonnages.
- The 2015 access entitlement was amended in March 2015. The amendments included:
  - the addition of 9,000t of atlanto-scandian herring to the entitlement; and
  - a 10,000t increase in the blue whiting entitlement from 25,000t to 35,000t.

Under access entitlement no quota changes hands, so for access to be of value the benefits of catching in the other party's waters must outweigh the additional costs of fishing further from your own waters.

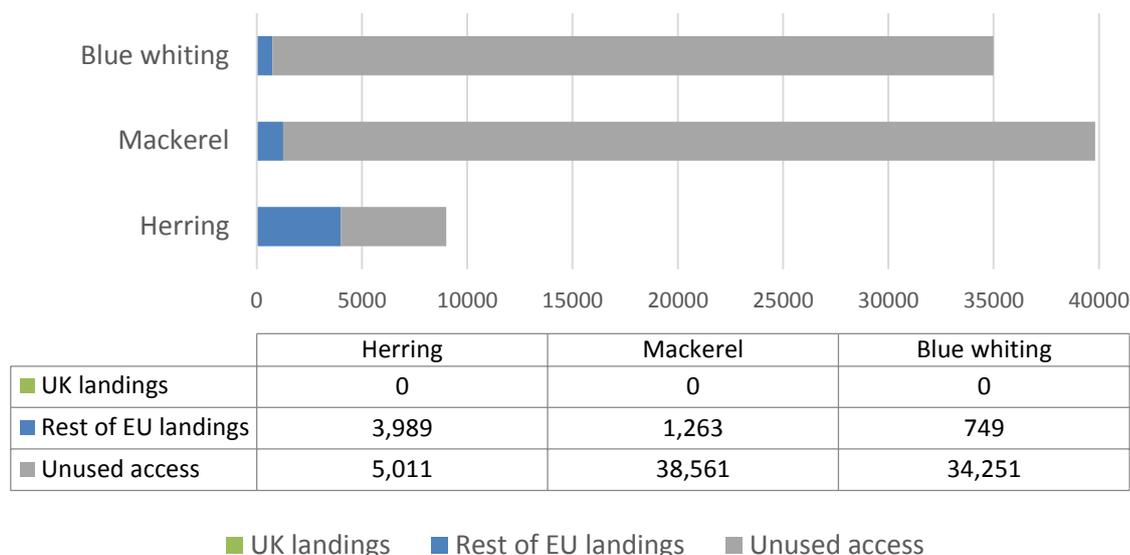
### 2.2.1 UK and EU use of access entitlement by stock in 2015

Observations on UK and EU use of access to catch their own quota in Faroese waters in 2015 are:

- Vessels from the EU landed 6,001 tonnes of EU quota from Faroese waters, equivalent to 7% of the permitted catch under access entitlement (see infographic, pg 2).
- It is understood herring access entitlement was requested by the EU and therefore it is perhaps unsurprising that, of the three stocks included, the EU landed the highest proportion of its access entitlement for herring - 3,989t out of a potential 9,000t (44%) (see Figure 2-3).
- UK vessels landed zero catch under the access entitlement in 2015 (Figure 2-3).

- 93% of the access entitlement available to the EU was not used by the EU fleet.

**Figure 2-3: UK and EU use of entitlement to fish for EU quota in Faroese waters (tonnes)**

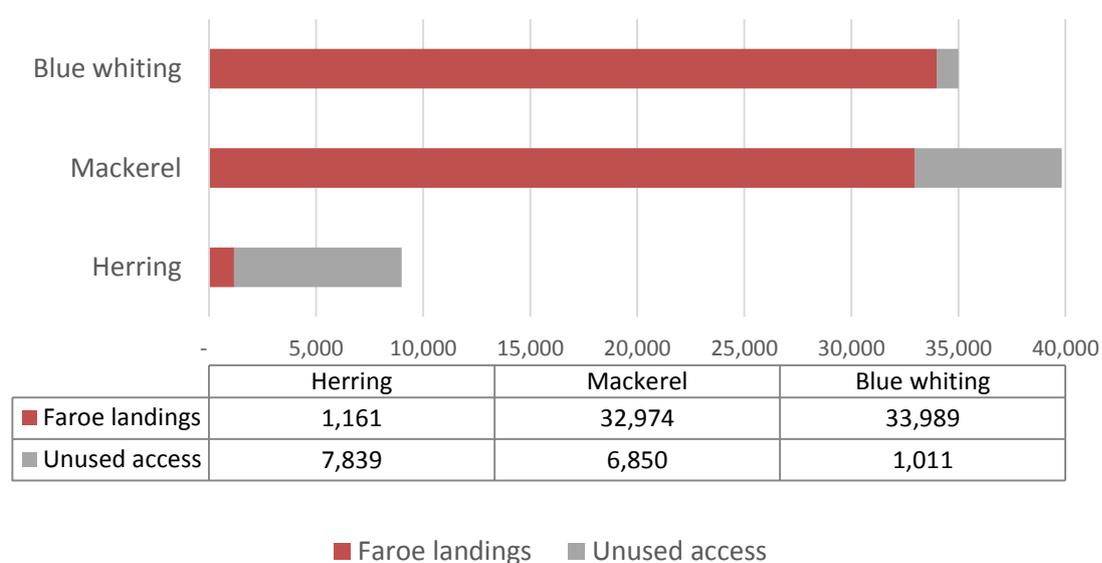


## 2.2.2 Faroese use of access entitlement by stock in 2015

Observations on Faroese use of access entitlement in 2015 include:

- Vessels from Faroe landed 68,124t of Faroese quota from EU waters, equivalent to 81% of the permitted catch under access entitlement (see infographic, p.2).
- Almost all (93%) of the blue whiting access entitlement was used and 83% of the access entitlement for mackerel was used (see Figure 2-4).
- 19% of the access entitlement (tonnes) available to Faroe was not used.

**Figure 2-4: 2015 Faroese use of the entitlement to fish for Faroese quota in EU waters (tonnes)**



### 2.2.3 Use of the additional access entitlement agreed in March 2015

As previously stated, the access entitlement in the 2015 bilateral agreement was amended in March 2015 (EU regulation 2015/523). The amendments included:

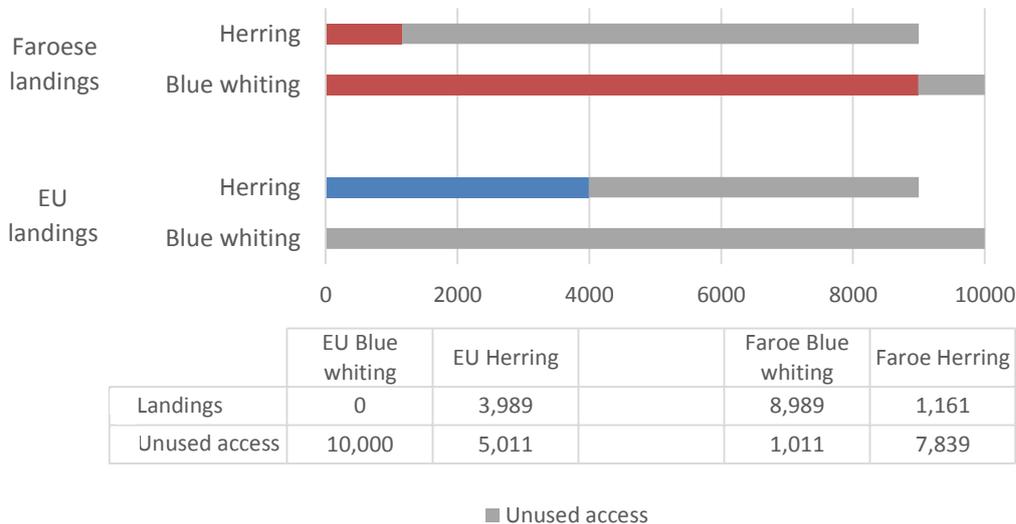
- The addition of atlanto-scandian herring to the entitlement (9,000t). In 2014 the access entitlement only included mackerel and blue whiting. Consultees advised that the inclusion of herring in March 2015 was requested by the EU due to the absence of an atlanto-scandian herring coastal states agreement with Norway. This amendment was intended to create a catching opportunity for EU vessels.
- An increase in the blue whiting access entitlement of 10,000t, from 25,000t to 35,000t. It is understood from consultees that this was a negotiated settlement to provide Faroe with some benefit in response to the EU request for herring access.

The analyses of access entitlement in sections 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 include these amendments, and associated landings. However, Figure 2-5 separates out the additional entitlement to show how much was used by each party.

In summary, from the additional entitlement provided to each party in March 2015:

- The EU landed 3,989t of herring from Faroese waters, which was 44% of the additional herring entitlement. The EU did not use the additional blue whiting entitlement.
- Faroe landed 1,161t of herring and an additional 8,989t of blue whiting from EU waters, representing 13% of the additional herring entitlement and 90% of the additional blue whiting entitlement (see Figure 2-5)

**Figure 2-5: Landings (tonnes) under the additional access entitlement negotiated in March 2015**

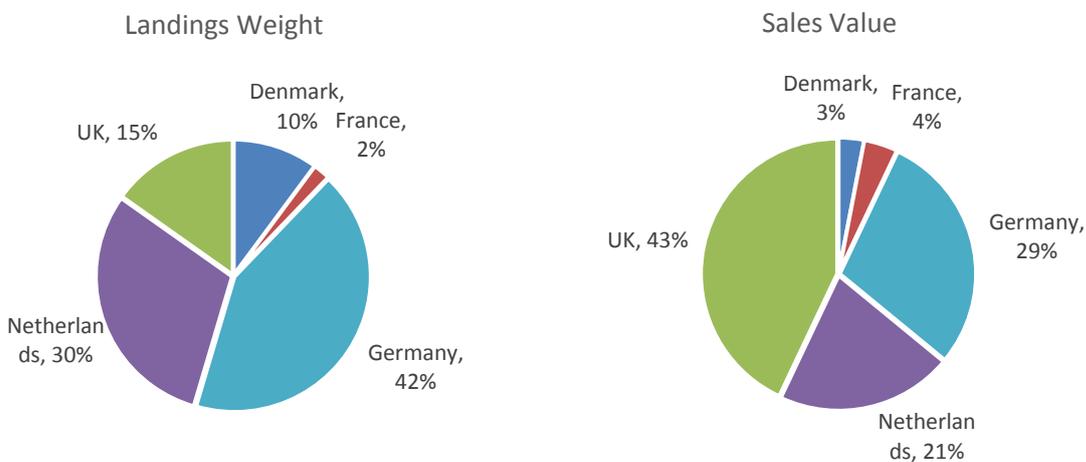


## 2.3 EU landings by Member State from Faroese waters

In 2015, EU vessels landed 9,579 tonnes of fish under the bilateral agreement. The landings used a combination of quota received from Faroe (quota exchange) and EU quota in Faroese waters (access entitlement). The distribution of EU landings from Faroese waters by Member State, as recorded in the FIDES database, is shown in Figure 2-6.

Five EU Member States landed catch from Faroese waters in 2015. Denmark, Germany and Netherlands only landed pelagic stocks and France and the UK only landed demersal stocks. Germany had the largest weight of landings. Landings from Faroese waters by UK vessels had a higher estimated sales value than landings by other Member States<sup>3</sup>. All UK landings were made under the quota exchange element of the agreement.

**Figure 2-6: Proportion of weight and value of EU landings under quota exchange and access entitlement by member state**



*Note: there are small discrepancies in the data for three stocks between the total landings data received from the Commission (all EU countries) and data extracted from FIDES on total landings by country from Faroese waters. Any reconciliation may have a very minor effect on the percentages shown in Figure 2-6.*

## 2.4 Summary of the Analysis

The 2015 EU-Faroe bilateral agreement had two different elements:

- Quota Exchange – each party in the agreement provided quota from its own 2015 quota allowance to the other party.
- Access Entitlement – each party in the agreement could fish for some of their own quota in the other party's waters i.e. neither party gained additional quota.

The common feature is that both elements allow one party's vessels to fish in the other party's waters.

<sup>3</sup> All estimated sales values, for all countries, are based on the average UK price (£) for landings in 2015. The sales value of Faroese landings was not available so a consistent approach was adopted for all EU and Faroese landings. The risk of this approach in the comparison of EU Member States is considered low as pelagic stocks tend to have a global market price and almost all landings outside of the UK were pelagic.

In 2015, across quota exchange and access entitlement in the bilateral agreement:

- EU vessels landed 10% of the total permitted landings that could have been made from Faroese waters in 2015; and
- Faroese vessels landed 81% of the permitted landings that could have been made from EU and Greenland waters in 2015.

In 2014 the percentages were similar, with the EU landing 10% and Faroe landing 83% of the quota that could have been caught in the other party's waters.

It is interesting to observe that each country that made landings under the agreement in 2015 had a focus on either pelagic or demersal stocks. Faroese vessels only landed pelagic stocks; vessels from Germany, Netherlands and Denmark only landed pelagic stocks; and vessels from France and the UK only landed demersal stocks.

## 3 Consultation Feedback

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Consultations were conducted with two representatives of the Scottish pelagic catching sector, two representatives of the Scottish pelagic processing sector and two representatives of Marine Scotland. The demersal sector was not consulted. A discussion was also held at the SPIIG meeting on 18 October 2016. The feedback received suggests that little has changed since the previous analysis.

The exchange element of the bilateral agreement was not viewed as a problem by consultees. The main concerns of industry relate to the access entitlement element. Although the access entitlement does not provide Faroe with additional quota, the access that it provides to EU waters for the Faroese fleet does cause concern within the UK pelagic sector. Factors that directly or indirectly cause concern to the UK pelagic sector are:

- The access entitlement enables Faroese vessels to catch their quota in EU waters when catchability and quality of the pelagic stocks are strong, which is why it is advantageous for the Faroese to travel to UK/EU waters to fish and why UK vessels do not fish for their pelagic quota in Faroese waters.
- From the UK's perspective, the access entitlement is one-sided. The UK does not use the access entitlement and the Faroese vessels fishing in UK waters do not land into the UK. Faroese vessels landed 81% of their access entitlement.

The views expressed during the consultations with industry are expanded on below.

### 3.1 Quality and Catchability of Stocks in EU waters

Industry consultees stated that:

- When the mackerel stock is present in Faroese waters the fish are poorer quality due to the presence of stomach feed which makes the fish soft and oily. Therefore, mackerel caught in Faroese waters is of lower value per tonne than mackerel caught in EU waters.
- When blue whiting is present in Faroese waters the shoals are dispersed making the fishing operation less efficient due to lower stock density. Thus, there are higher costs and lower profits from fishing in Faroese waters compared to fishing in EU waters.

### 3.2 One-sided access entitlement

The utilisation of the quota exchange element of the bilateral was comparatively well-balanced when sales values are estimated. Under quota exchange Faroese vessels landed an estimated £3.7m of fish and EU vessels landed an estimated £2.5m of fish. This is because the UK demersal fleet used the quota received from Faroe to land relatively low volume, high value stocks from Faroese waters (cod and haddock).

The analysis in Section 2 demonstrates the differences between UK and EU use of access entitlement, compared to Faroese use of access entitlement. Under the access entitlement EU vessels caught 6,001 tonnes, compared to the 68,124 tonnes caught by Faroese vessels. The one-sided nature of access entitlement can be largely explained by the quality and catchability issues mentioned above.

Industry consultees also commented that under the access entitlement, despite the lack landings by UK vessels or landings into the UK by other vessels, the cost of monitoring and enforcement of the Faroese access to EU waters is largely being met by the UK, specifically the Scottish Government. Marine Scotland has the freedom to inspect vessels prior to exit from UK waters to confirm reported catches. In 2015 Marine Scotland's Compliance Division inspected 37% of the 38 Faroese vessel exits with mackerel on-board and 15% of the 26 Faroese vessel exits with blue whiting on-board either at sea or in port. No issues with the quantity reported were found.

Marine Scotland, in its monitoring and compliance role, collects information on the weight of Faroese catch reported on exit from UK waters. Combined with the total landings data from the European Commission, it was found that in 2015:

- 82% of blue whiting landings made under the bilateral agreement by Faroese vessels was reported to Marine Scotland as catch on exit from UK waters; and
- 101% of mackerel landings made under the bilateral agreement by Faroese vessels was reported to Marine Scotland as catch on exit from UK waters. There is a small discrepancy of 165 tonnes between different sources of data. The European Commission data show Faroe landed 32,974 tonnes of Mackerel from EU waters whilst the total catch figure reported by Faroese vessels to Marine Scotland on exit from UK waters was 33,139 tonnes.

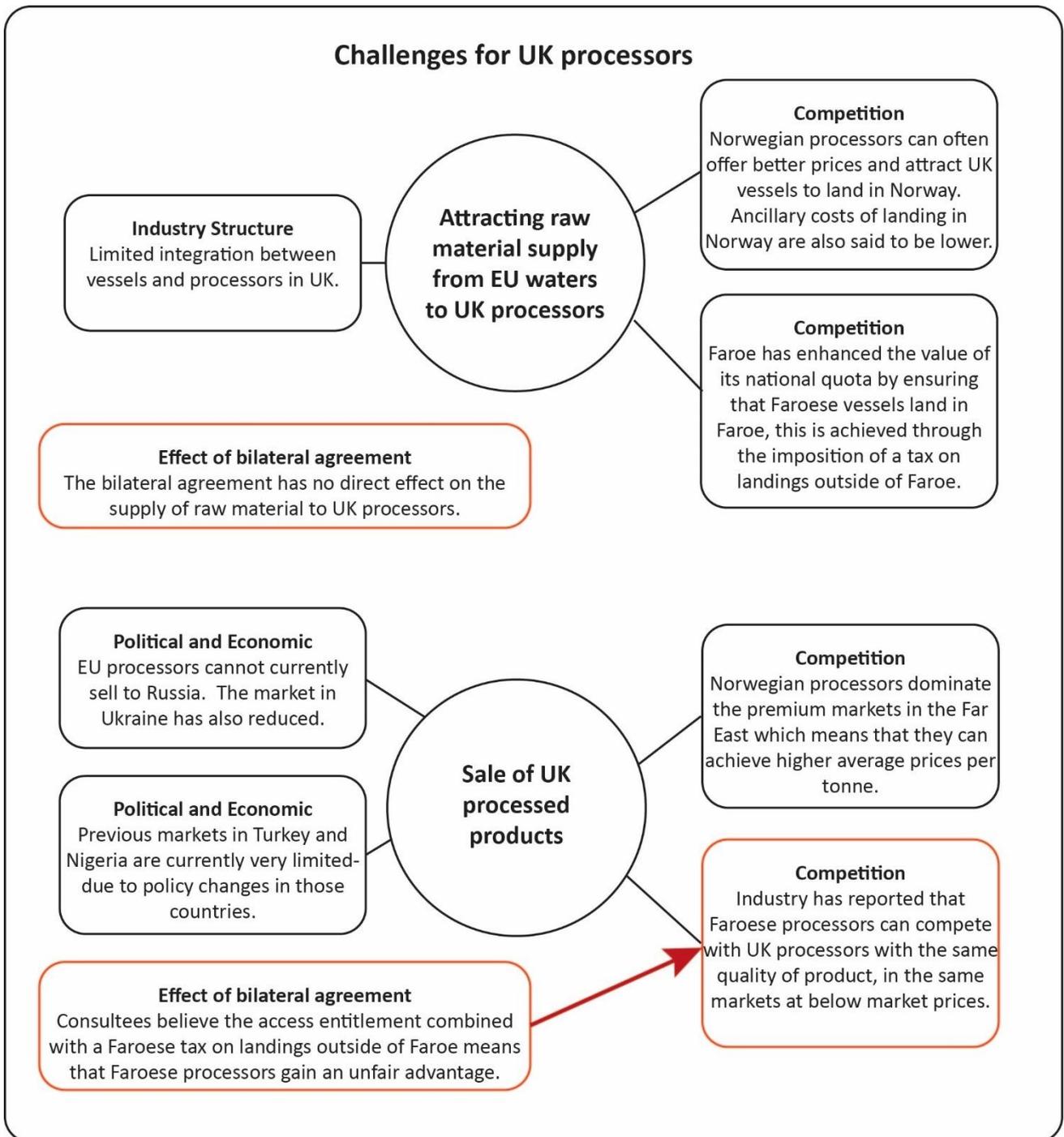
### 3.3 Effect of the Bilateral Agreement

The bilateral agreement has no impact on the amount of quota available to catch pelagic stocks but it does have an impact on the amount of fish caught in EU waters, when the fish are of better quality. The industry consultees do feel strongly about the issues highlighted above but their concerns are not just about a perceived lack of fairness, the industry also has concerns about the knock-on impacts of the agreement on Scottish and UK businesses, particularly the processing sector.

The bilateral agreement does not have a direct effect on the amount of product that is landed to UK processors. The concerns of industry centre around the combined effect of the access entitlement and a landings tax imposed by Faroe on Faroese vessels landing outside of Faroe. The landings tax is not directly linked to the bilateral agreement, but industry believe it combines with the access entitlement to have a knock-on effect in the market for processed products. Industry consultees state that the scale of the tax, believed to be equivalent to approximately £200 per tonne, effectively requires Faroese vessels to land in Faroe and provides an opportunity for Faroese processors to pay below the market rates paid by processors in Norway and the UK for the same quality of fish.

The freedom for Faroese vessels to catch higher quality mackerel from EU waters and an effective requirement to sell all landings to Faroese processors, potentially at below market price, means that industry believes the bilateral agreement supports unfair advantages for the Faroese processing sector.

The following diagram presents why consultees believe there is a direct impact from the bilateral agreement on the Scottish processing sector. The diagram also contains relevant context which demonstrates the wider challenges voiced by consultees.



It was clear from the consultations, as it was in the analysis of the 2014 bilateral agreement, that the UK pelagic industry understands the need for an agreement between the EU and coastal states, as autonomous quota setting on a shared stock is recognised as high risk. The industry also does not highlight any concerns with the quota exchange element of the bilateral agreement and recognises the benefit to the demersal sector.

However, representatives of the UK pelagic sector believe that the combined effect of the access element of the bilateral agreement and current Faroese fiscal policy towards the Faroese pelagic catching sector creates unfair competition for UK processors in a challenging global marketplace.

# Appendix A: Coastal States Agreements

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The EU-Faroe bilateral agreement covers both pelagic and demersal stocks, although pelagic stocks represent 95% of the tonnages agreed. The pelagic stocks are 'shared' stocks and as such the total TAC (total allowable catch) is divided between relevant coastal states, the EU is defined as one coastal state and each stock has its own agreement. The coastal states agreements (CSAs) of relevance to the 2015 EU-Faroe bilateral agreement are the mackerel CSA, blue whiting CSA and atlanto-scandian herring CSA. There is no formal linkage between a CSA and the EU-Faroe bilateral agreement but the current form of the bilateral agreement only emerged after issues regarding mackerel quotas were addressed and a mackerel agreement between EU, Faroe and Norway was secured for the period 2014-2018.

A CSA is an agreement between relevant coastal states which:

- agrees a long-term management strategy for a stock;
- agrees management measures to protect a stock;
- sets the total allowable catch (TAC) limit for a stock; and
- allocates a share of the TAC to each coastal state.

A CSA will be designed to last for multiple years, with an annual review. The following describes the status of three key pelagic CSAs in 2015.

## **Mackerel**

A 'full' CSA did not exist for mackerel in 2015. However, for the period 2014-2018 there is a three-party mackerel agreement which sets a TAC that includes a coastal state and fishing party reserve of 15.6%, which is designed to cover catch by other parties. The signatories to the three-party agreement are EU, Faroe and Norway. Iceland is a coastal state for mackerel but did not sign up to an agreement. In 2017 Greenland will also have coastal state status for mackerel.

There is no indication that a full CSA, i.e. including Iceland, is imminent.

In addition, the EU and Norway have a 10-year agreement for mackerel quota transfer and access which is subject to an annual review. The agreement is due to expire in 2020.

## **Blue Whiting**

There was no CSA for blue whiting in 2015 or 2016. The coastal states are EU, Faroe, Norway and Iceland. There is no indication that a full CSA for blue whiting is imminent. However, there is a record of agreement between the parties on the total TAC and some management tools for 2017.

## **Atlanto-scandian herring (ASH)**

There was no CSA for ASH in 2015 or 2016. The relevant coastal states are EU, Iceland, Norway and Russian Federation. However, there is a record of agreement between the four parties on the total TAC and some management tools for 2017.

Consultees suggested that the lack of an atlanto-scandian herring CSA in 2015 was a contributing factor in the EU's request to add herring to the access entitlement element of the EU-Faroe bilateral agreement.

## Appendix B: Quantitative Analysis of 2015 EU-Faroe Bilateral Agreement

2015 EU-Faroe Bilateral Agreement: Quota Exchange Analysis												
Bilateral Agreement				Landings by EU and Faroe		UK Quota and Landings			Sales Value of Landings <sup>4</sup>			
Beneficiary Party	Agreement	Species	Agreed quota 2015 (t)	Landings 2015 (t)	Landings as % of agreed quota	Quota available to UK under exchange 2015 (t)	UK landings (t)	UK landings as % of UK quota	Sales price of landings in UK 2015 (£)	Potential sales value of quota exchange (£)	Estimated sales value of actual landings from other party's waters (£)	Estimated sales value of UK landings (£)
EU	Exchange	Cod/Haddock	950	851	90%	836	831	99%	£ 1,636	£ 1,554,518	£ 1,393,748	£ 1,359,476
EU	Exchange	Saithe	3,000	329	11%	726	304	42%	£ 862	£ 2,586,000	£ 284,227	£ 261,633
EU	Exchange	Redfish	1,100	2	0%	12	0	2%	£ 1,090	£ 1,199,000	£ 2,747	£ 255
EU	Exchange	Ling, Blue Ling	1,500	110	7%	156	66	42%	£ 1,264	£ 1,896,645	£ 139,492	£ 83,713
EU	Exchange	Flatfish	300	7	2%	204	7	3%	£ 980	£ 294,000	£ 7,239	£ 6,927
EU	Exchange	Blue whiting	2,000	2,000	100%	-	-	-	£ 164	£ 328,000	£ 328,000	£ -
EU	Exchange	Others	800	276	35%	189	138	73%	£ 1,402	£ 1,121,600	£ 387,092	£ 192,948
<b>EU Total</b>			<b>9,650</b>	<b>3,577.8</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>63%</b>		<b>£ 8,979,763</b>	<b>£ 2,542,545</b>	<b>£ 1,904,951</b>
Faroe	Exchange	Ling and tusk	200	-	0%				£ 1,019	£ 203,700	£ -	
Faroe	Exchange	Blue ling	150	-	0%				£ 1,220	£ 183,000	£ -	
Faroe	Exchange	Horse mackerel	1,700	-	0%				£ 445	£ 756,500	£ -	
Faroe	Exchange	Norway pout	7,000	5,270	75%				£ 197	£ 1,379,000	£ 1,038,190	
Faroe	Exchange	Blue whiting	15,000	15,000	100%				£ 164	£ 2,460,000	£ 2,460,000	
Faroe	Exchange	Other white	150	-	0%				£ 1,402	£ 210,300	£ -	
Faroe	Exchange	Herring	600	480	80%				£ 347	£ 208,200	£ 166,560	
Faroe	Exchange	Northern deep prawns*	1,300	-	0%				£ 2,500**	£ 3,250,000	£ -	
Faroe	Exchange	Greenland halibut*	110	-	0%				£ 2,292	£ 252,120	£ -	
Faroe	Exchange	Redfish*	50	-	0%				£ 1,090	£ 54,500	£ -	
<b>Faroe Total</b>			<b>26,260</b>	<b>20,750</b>	<b>79%</b>					<b>£ 8,957,320</b>	<b>£ 3,664,750</b>	

\*Quota stocks in Greenland waters.

\*\*No UK price was available, £2,500 was figure used in previous report. Landings of species from EU waters, rather than Greenland waters, achieved an average price of approximately €8,000 in 2015.

<sup>4</sup> All estimated sales values are based on the average price of landings for each stock in the UK in 2015.

## 2015 EU-Faroe Bilateral Agreement: Access Entitlement Analysis

Bilateral Agreement				Landings by EU and Faroe		UK Access and Landings			Sales Value of Landings <sup>5</sup>				
Beneficiary party	Agreement	Species	Agreed access 2015 (t)	Landings 2015 (t)	Landings as % of quota	UK access 2015 (t)	UK landings 2015 (t)	UK landings as % of UK access	Sales price of landings in UK 2015 (£)	Potential sales value of access entitlement (£)	Estimated sales value of actual landings from other party's waters (£)	Estimated sales value of UK landings (£)	
EU	Access	Herring	9,000	3,989	44%	675	-	0%	£ 347	£ 3,123,000	£ 1,384,218	£ -	
EU	Access	Mackerel	39,824	1,263	3%	20,691	-	0%	£ 633	£ 25,208,592	£ 799,510	£ -	
EU	Access	Blue whiting	35,000	749	2%	6,914	-	0%	£ 164	£ 5,740,000	£ 122,885	£ -	
<b>EU Total</b>			<b>83,824</b>	<b>6,001</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>28,280</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>		<b>£ 34,071,592</b>	<b>£ 2,306,613</b>	<b>£ -</b>	
Faroe	Access	Herring	9,000	1,161	13%				£ 347	£ 3,123,000	£ 402,867		
Faroe	Access	Mackerel	39,824	32,974	83%				£ 633	£ 25,208,592	£ 20,872,542		
Faroe	Access	Blue whiting	35,000	33,989	97%				£ 164	£ 5,740,000	£ 5,574,196		
<b>Faroe Total</b>			<b>83,824</b>	<b>68,124</b>	<b>81%</b>					<b>£ 34,071,592</b>	<b>£ 26,849,605</b>		

<sup>5</sup> All estimated sales values are based on the average price of landings for each stock in the UK in 2015.