

APPENDIX E: LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

FISHERIES ACT 2020

The FISP scheme aims to support the delivery of the following objectives set out in the Fisheries Act 2020 –

Sustainability Objective

Managing environmentally sustainable fish and aquaculture activities in the long term to achieve economic, social and employment benefits and contribute to the availability of food supplies. Ensure the capacity of fleets are economically viable but do not overexploit marine stocks.

Precautionary Objective

Ensuring the precautionary approach to fisheries management is applied and exploitation of marine stocks are restored to maintain populations of harvested species above biomass levels capable of producing maximum sustainable yield.

The "precautionary approach to fisheries management" means an approach in which the absence of sufficient scientific information is not used to justify postponing or failing to take management measures to conserve target species, associated or dependent species, non-target species or their environment.

Ecosystem Objective

Managing fish and aquaculture activities using an ecosystem-based approach to ensure negative impacts on marine ecosystems are minimised and where possible reversed and incidental catches of species are minimised or eliminated where possible.

• Scientific Evidence Objective

Collating scientific data relevant to the management of fish and aquaculture activities. Where appropriate, fisheries policy authorities work together and share scientific data to ensure the management of fish and aquaculture activities is based on the best available scientific advice.

Bycatch Objective

Avoiding or reducing the catching of fish that are below minimum conservation reference size and other bycatches. To ensure that all catches are recorded and accounted for and bycatch fish is landed, but only where this is appropriate and does not create an incentive to catch fish that are below minimum conservation reference size.

Climate Change Objective

The adverse effect of fish and aquaculture activities on climate change is minimised and fish and aquaculture activities adapt to climate change.

The FISP will support the delivery of policies set out in the Joint Fisheries Statement to enable achievement of the fisheries objectives.

<u>Fisheries Act 2020 (legislation.gov.uk)</u> newbook.book (legislation.gov.uk)

Fisheries Act 2020 (legislation.gov.uk) (Joint Fisheries Statement Legislation)

Consultation on the draft Joint Fisheries Statement (Ymgynghoriad ar y Cyd-ddatganiad drafft ar Bysgodfeydd) - Defra - Citizen Space



Flagship Fisheries Bill becomes law - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)

The United Kingdom Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) is responsible for policy regarding agriculture, food, fisheries, animal welfare and biosecurity. The aims of the UK Seafood Scheme align with Defra's priority outcome 4 -

'Increase the sustainability, productivity and resilience of the agriculture, fishing, food and drink sectors, enhance biosecurity at the border and raise animal welfare standards'

Defra Group Strategy Document (publishing.service.gov.uk)

About us - Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

The United Kingdom Internal Market (UKIM) Act 2020

The United Kingdom Internal Market (UKIM) Act 2020 will be used as legislation to deliver the grant elements of the £100m fund.

United Kingdom Internal Market Act 2020 (legislation.gov.uk)

newbook.book (legislation.gov.uk)

internal-market-act.pdf (instituteforgovernment.org.uk)

This tender specification is for the Fisheries Industry Science Partnership (FISP) Part B Full-Project Proposals, which will be delivered through contract procurement and not via the UK Internal Market Act 2020.

All of the pillars within the UK Seafood Fund will be run competitively, Part B Full Project Proposal is being competed to award contracts in compliance with PCR 2015, detail regarding the Evaluation Methodology are detailed in the main Invitation to Tender (ITT) document.

Fisheries White Paper

Until January 2021, the majority of the UK's fisheries data collection was prescribed by the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF). Whilst the UK still needs to meet its international and domestic commitments, leaving the DCF provides the opportunity to evolve our data collection and for stakeholders, including the fishing industry, to have greater participation in future data collection.

The Fisheries White Paper stated, "we want to deepen and strengthen our partnership with ... industry and other non-governmental stakeholders, to implement [outline proposals] in ways that work best for the seafood industries, coastal communities and the marine environment". Industry's engagement in the provision of science can have multiple benefits:

- A. Fishers engaged in the design and provision of science (including part funding it), are able to see how this science feeds into management decisions. This is likely to increase compliance and acceptance of management decisions, leading to improved economic, environmental, and social outcomes for the fishery.
- B. Provides a way to feed local fisher knowledge into fisheries science and management decisions.
- C. Over time, some parts of the industry may be able to take on more responsibility and funding for science, reducing the need for government support.
- D. The data collected through these partnerships can also be used to inform the development and implementation of fisheries management plans.
- E. Partnership working may also result in management measures that are more compatible with fishing practices, which may also increase compliance.



Sustainable fisheries for future generations (publishing.service.gov.uk)