

Primary BREXIT NEGOTIATION Points from Fishing for leave.^{7 3 2108}

1. Full withdrawal from the EU (as voted for) with no adoption of the fisheries sections of the Acquis Communautaire transposing EU regulation and the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) into UK law – fisheries should be exempted from the European Union Withdrawal Bill.
2. Restore full UK control over our EEZ OF 200 NAUTICAL MILE/MEDIAN LINE zone, established by the Fisheries Act 1976, and so automatically repatriate all UK fisheries resources upon withdrawal as per the terms of Article 50, Section 3 with the UK reverting to international law under the terms of UNCLOS 3.
3. No element of the disastrous CFP should be replicated in UK law. The clean break under Article 50 of the TEU and Article 70 of the Vienna Convention should be taken. Replicating the CFP is environmentally, operationally and diplomatically ill advised.
4. Exclude all the EU fleet using the strong negotiating position of their necessity of access to our rich resources to extract the best reciprocal deals. Any future access agreements should only be on a needs must, equal exchange or better, basis for the UK fleet. Equal exchange must not be equal access in all but name. [Beware: 1982 1982 CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA. Art 62(2)]
5. An environmentally and economically fit for purpose policy that is inclusive of and benefits all in the industry must be implemented. Future policy must create firm foundations for economic vitality and sustainability to provide a firm future to rebuild a home grown, community based industry all around the nation.
6. A resources amnesty should be enacted – Shares of current UK allocations and investments in them should be respected for business stability and continuity. However, ALL repatriated resources should be held in a government pool and allocated for the benefit of all fishermen and communities on a pro rata basis. Fisheries resources belong to the nation and should be for the betterment of all the industry not corporatized
7. All future UK fisheries entitlements to repatriated resources should be de-monetised and held in a government pool to stop the present system of buying/renting quota, which undermines-profitability, fishing communities and fishing heritage whilst causing vessels to fish harder.
8. Fish stocks should be managed as a renewable resource and aim for a maximum exploitation yield from a sea area. Currently we have MSY on individual species which is ill founded – stocks are in an interdependent ecology, imagining a maximum of everything ignores their interdependence and our inability to predict it- UK mixed fisheries management should emulate the Faroese pyramid approach to marine ecology.
9. A future fishery management regime must have sustainable foundations to fit and work with the ecology of the UK's mixed demersal** fisheries. The failed EU system of quotas does not work in mixed fisheries and are the cause of discards. Policy must end the cause of discards (quotas) not ban the symptoms. A quota regime and discard ban will decimate the fleet with choke species.
10. The UK must transition to a TIME LIMITED EFFORT CONTROL SYSTEM (Days-at-Sea), A KEEP WHAT YOU CATCH SYSTEM that changes current FQA Entitlements to express them as Flexible Catch Composition (FCC) percentages. This would provide business stability on investments in FQAs whilst ending arbitrary kg quota limits. Time Limited Effort Control / Days-at-Sea work ecologically in a mixed fishery, reduce the regulatory burden in being simpler to administer, gives accurate, real-time scientific data with keep what you catch, ends “sectorial” in-fighting and means landing more of the catch yet at the same time catching less with, as there are no discards with an end to the cause of discards.

11. A future UK fisheries management regime should exempt small vessels (under 10 metres) from most measures aside from a day's limit and technical measures. It must be accepted that smaller vessels have a limited ecological impact and are a nursery for young fishermen and vital to local communities.

12. To ensure future UK governance recognises fishermen as the primary stakeholders with the greatest interest in sustainability of the marine environment – the unparalleled expertise of commercial fishermen should be recognised and accounted for. As food suppliers, commercial fishermen should be preferential stake holders with proportionate numbers to angling, environmental interests and IFCA representation on all policy making.

13. A UK wide fisheries institute should be created so that fishermen and scientists are made to work together, in a similar format to the successful model created by Norway to produce accurate stock assessments. Using accurate real-time catch data from vessels facilitated under a Days-at-Sea keep what you catch system.

14. To work with other Nordic nations through N.E.A.F.C in broad but unbinding agreements to manage fisheries and control all supply and marketing to a hungry EU market for the benefit of the UK

15 At 2300 hrs. on 29th March 2019 the COMPETENCY for Britain's vital living marine resource shall return again to our Westminster Parliament. There will be International Guidelines for the Britain to follow. Not again shall these marine resources be given away again if the Referendum is to be honoured by the Westminster Parliament. It was that Parliament that gave it away last time and must be stopped from doing so again..

**Article 62* 1982 CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA
Utilization of the living resources

1. The coastal State shall promote the objective of optimum utilization of the living resources in the exclusive economic zone without prejudice to Article 61.

2. The coastal State shall determine its capacity to harvest the living resources of the exclusive economic zone. Where the coastal State does not have the capacity to harvest the entire allowable catch, it shall, through agreements or other arrangements and pursuant to the terms, conditions, laws and regulations referred to in paragraph 4, give other States access to the surplus of the allowable catch, having particular regard to the provisions of articles 69 and 70, especially in relation to the developing States mentioned therein.

3. In giving access to other States to its exclusive economic zone under this article, the coastal State shall take into account all relevant factors, including, *inter alia*, the significance of the living resources of the area to the economy of the coastal State concerned and its other national interests, the provisions of articles 69 and 70, the requirements of developing States in the subregion or region in harvesting part of the surplus and the need to minimize economic dislocation in States whose nationals have habitually fished in the zone or which have made substantial efforts in research and identification of stocks.

4.

** *Further information on this zone:* [Demersal fish](#) The **demersal zone** is the part of the [sea](#) or [ocean](#) (or deep [lake](#)) consisting of the part of the [water column](#) near to (and significantly affected by) the [seabed](#) and the [benthos](#).^[1] The demersal zone is just above the [benthic zone](#) and forms a layer of the larger [profundal zone](#). Being just above the ocean floor, the demersal zone is variable in depth and can be part of the [photic zone](#) where light can

penetrate and photosynthetic organisms grow, or the [aphotic zone](#), which begins between depths of roughly 200 and 1,000 m (700 and 3,300 ft) and extends to the ocean depths, where no light penetrates.^[1]