

Excluded Category*	Summary of measure(s), including any impact data where available**
<p>Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)</p>	<p>Marine Conservation <u>The Margate and Long Sands European Marine Site (Specified Areas)</u> <u>Bottom Towed Fishing Gear Byelaw</u> Management measures to reduce the impact of fishing activities within Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in the inshore (0-12nm) are introduced through a byelaw. The byelaw sets out the affected area within the MPA and the fishing activity restrictions. All permanent byelaws are subject to public consultation before they are introduced.</p> <p>The MMO Margate and Long Sands European Marine Site (Specified Areas) Bottom Towed Fishing Gear Byelaw 2016 came into force on 1 March 2018. The purpose of the byelaw is to protect two specified areas of sandbank in Margate and Long Sands Special Area of conservation from the impacts of bottom towed fishing gear. An impact assessment was compiled alongside the byelaw. The annual net cost to business (EANDCB) was estimated to be £7,447.9 and therefore classified as a Non-Qualifying Regulatory Provision (NQR). See - https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-margate-and-long-sands-european-marine-site-specified-areas-bottom-towed-fishing-gear-byelaw</p> <p>Marine Licensing <u>Self-service Marine Licensing</u> MMO is responsible for marine licensing in English inshore and offshore areas and for Northern Ireland offshore areas. MMO classes a number of activities as low risk because they are sufficiently consistent in nature and extent. In specific circumstances, these activities are not subject to the standard marine licensing process and instead might qualify for a self-service marine licence. Self-service marine licensing replaces the previous fast-track marine licence process which required bespoke consideration by MMO’s case officers.</p> <p>Self-service marine licensing is an online tool developed to allow applicants to self-assess their marine licence activity against defined activity descriptions and criteria. The assistance tool works by guiding applicants through a series of questions. The questions have been designed to help work out if the activity needs a marine licence and if it is suitable for self-service. If at any stage an option is selected that is not compatible with self-service, applicants are referred to another appropriate service. If applicants successfully navigate all questions, the system confirms their suitability and a licence is issued automatically once payment has been made. Self-service was launched on 12 July 2017.</p> <p>The 12 months prior to July 2017 saw the number of ‘Band 1’ applications received range between 3 (March 2017) and 12 (May 2017) with a monthly average of 7. The range of applications received since the launch of self-service is 13 (July 2017) and 29 (October 2017) with a monthly average of 21 demonstrating a clear upward trend.</p>

Excluded Category*	Summary of measure(s), including any impact data where available**
	<p>Since the launch of self-service in July 2017, there has been a marked increase in the number of Band 1 applications received. Comparison of the period immediately before the launch of self-service with that after and the respective periods in 2016 indicate the increase is a direct result of the new system as opposed to any seasonal trends. In addition, analysis shows the number of days taken to process Band 1 fast track applications before self-service was on average around 60 days. In contrast, MMO processing time and 'delay' to applicants in the period July–October 2017 whose activities are suitable for self-service was zero.</p> <p>The self-service fee is £50 (reduced from £175). Based on the anticipated 232 licenses issued in the first 12 months, the licensing fee savings to applicants is in the region of: $(£175-£50) \times 232 = £29,000/\text{year}$. See - https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/self-service-marine-licensing</p>
<p>EU Regulations, Decisions and Directives and other international obligations, including the implementation of the EU Withdrawal Bill and EU Withdrawal Agreement</p>	<p>Fisheries Management <u>Management of quota and fishing effort, technical conservation measures and control measures</u></p> <p>Europe's fishing activity is managed mostly through the EU Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), a piece of framework legislation that is implemented by the MMO in England. Sitting underneath the CFP are a number of EU regulations that have direct effect in UK legislation; these regulations are used to manage fisheries in three main areas: management of quota and fishing effort, technical conservation measures and control measures (such as log books and vessel monitoring systems).</p> <p>The MMO has determined that activities it undertakes in these categories are to be classed as Non-Qualifying Regulatory Provisions as there is an exemption for 'EU Regulations, Decisions and Directives and other international obligations, including the implementation of the EU Withdrawal Bill and EU Withdrawal Agreement'. Examples of such activities would include fisheries closures, area closures and technical measures which cover restrictions to net sizes and gear type, and landing obligations (otherwise known as the discard ban) and the associated control (recording) of this.</p>
<p>All other excluded categories</p>	<p>Following consideration of the other exclusion categories there are no measures for the reporting period that qualify for the exclusions.</p>

* For full, legal definitions of these exclusion categories, please see <https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-statement/Commons/2018-06-20/HCWS776/>