

Equality & Disability

Duties

Screening-

Fisheries in offshore

Marine Protected Areas



Screening flowchart and template (taken from Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 - A Guide for public authorities April 2010 (Appendix 1)).

Introduction

Part 1. Policy scoping – asks public authorities to provide details about the policy, procedure, practice and/or decision being screened and what available evidence you have gathered to help make an assessment of the likely impact on equality of opportunity and good relations.

Part 2. Screening questions – asks about the extent of the likely impact of the policy on groups of people within each of the Section 75 categories. Details of the groups consulted and the level of assessment of the likely impact. This includes consideration of multiple identity and good relations issues. This section also includes two questions related to the Disability Duties.

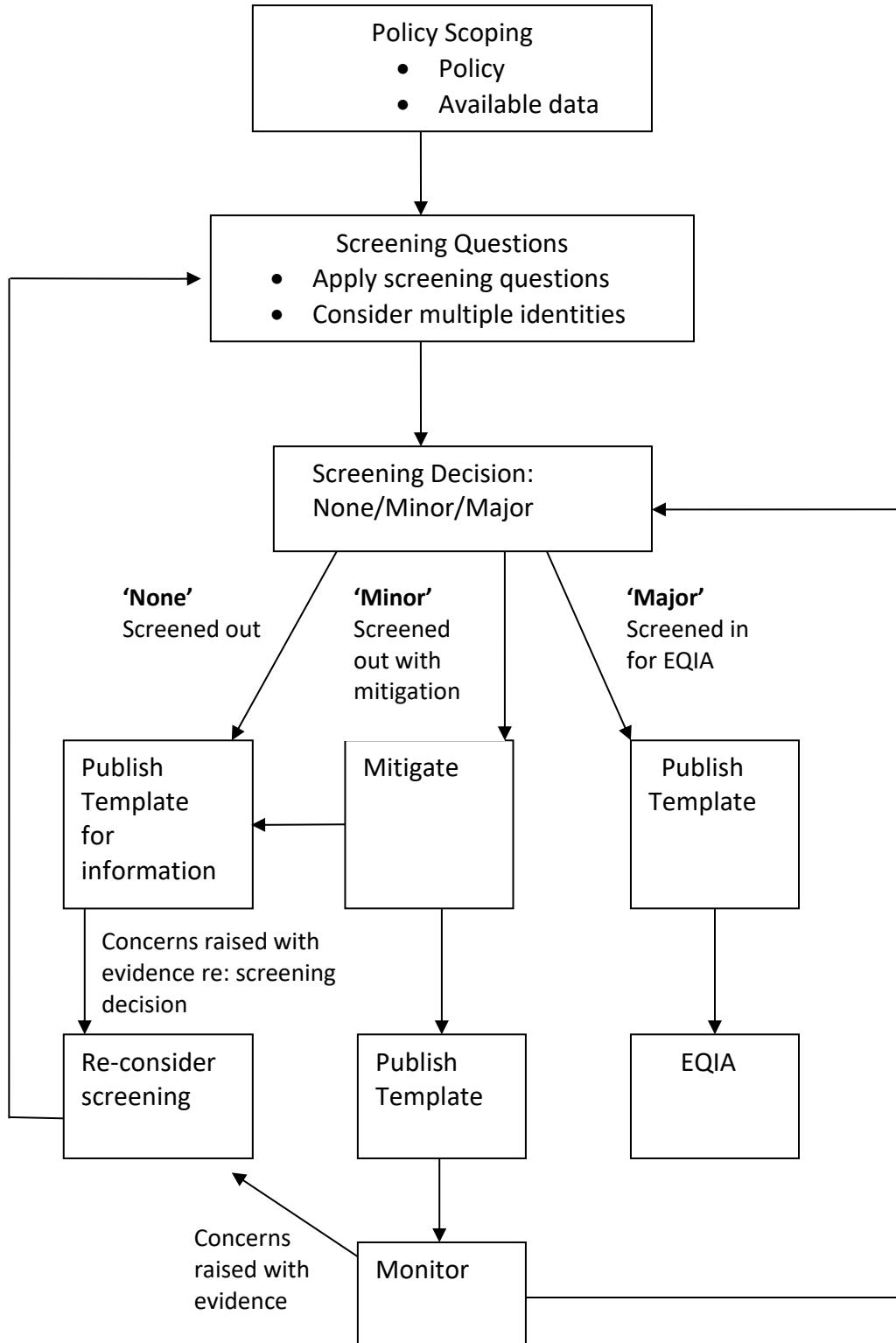
Part 3. Screening decision – guides the public authority to reach a screening decision as to whether or not there is a need to carry out an equality impact assessment (EQIA), or to introduce measures to mitigate the likely impact, or the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations.

Part 4. Monitoring – provides guidance to public authorities on monitoring for adverse impact and broader monitoring.

Part 5. Consideration of Human Rights – please note this is not a Human Rights Screening form but rather a prompt that impacts on Human Rights should be considered.

Part 6. Approval and authorisation – verifies the public authority’s approval of a screening decision by a senior manager responsible for the policy.

A screening flowchart is provided below.



Part 1. Policy scoping

The first stage of the screening process involves scoping the policy under consideration. The purpose of policy scoping is to help prepare the background and context and set out the aims and objectives for the policy, being screened. At this stage, scoping the policy will help identify potential constraints as well as opportunities and will help the policy maker work through the screening process on a step by step basis.

Public authorities should remember that the Section 75 statutory duties apply to internal policies (relating to people who work for the authority), as well as external policies (relating to those who are, or could be, served by the authority).

Information about the policy

Name of the policy

Development of fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland
Offshore Marine Protected Areas

Is this an existing, revised or new policy?

New

What is it trying to achieve? (intended aims/outcomes)

The Department intends to introduce fisheries management measures for offshore Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) to conserve and protect habitats and species of national and international importance. This will ensure protected features are afforded the necessary safeguards and ensure that existing uses and activities within protected areas are managed at sustainable levels. The seas around Northern Ireland have a wide variety of marine wildlife and contain rich and varied habitats that support a diverse abundance of living organisms. As an island-based society, the sea has always had an important role to play, offering a source of recreation and a place of work to many. The majority of activities that take place at sea are subject to some form of regulatory mechanism. To protect the Northern Ireland marine environment and its biodiversity, the Department has established a network of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in both the inshore and offshore regions.

Well managed Marine Protected Area (MPA) networks are recognised internationally as one of the ways of protecting our marine environment and international commitments have been made accordingly. The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) are the blueprint to achieving a better and more sustainable future for all, and specifically, SDG 14 relates to life below water and how the world’s oceans are managed. There are 10 agreed targets for SDG 14, with several directly linked to MPAs.

Aims and objectives

To introduce fisheries management measures to protect designated features within Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) within the Northern Ireland offshore region.

DAERA Marine and Fisheries Division is responsible for the promotion, protection, enhancement and sustainable use of all fish stocks inland and at sea (including aquaculture and fish health), and the marine environment, through legislation, planning, licensing, monitoring and conservation activities. The latest assessments for both the UK Marine Strategy (UKMS) and Habitats Regulations have identified that overall, our benthic habitats are not reaching the required status and DAERA is committed to completing a well-managed MPA network to support the recovery of seabed (benthic) habitats. Fisheries Regulations have already been introduced in nine inshore MPAs through The Marine Protected Areas (Prohibited Methods of Fishing) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2022. These measures prohibit the use of mobile bottom contacting gear, with management measures also in place for static gear.

There are important fisheries that occur within or close to offshore MPAs and this consultation sets out management options that the Department considers are necessary to ensure it meets all duties and obligations that relate to this activity. The introduction of these management measures will contribute to Programme For Government (PFG) Outcome 8: Protecting Lough Neagh and the Environment– implementing Northern Ireland’s first Environmental Improvement Plan (EIP) which aims to address the challenges of biodiversity loss and climate change, as well as publish a Nature Recovery Plan.

Are there any Section 75 categories which might be expected to benefit from the intended policy? Yes No (select as appropriate)

If so, explain how.

The proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas are aimed at facilitating the sustainable development of the marine area that will be applied uniformly across all Section 75 categories without prejudice.

Who initiated or wrote the policy?

DAERA staff in Marine and Fisheries Division (MFD)- Marine Conservation

Who owns and who implements the policy?

Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA).

Implementation factors

Are there any factors which could contribute to/detract from the intended aim/outcome of the policy/decision? Yes No (select as appropriate)

If yes, are they (please select as appropriate)

Financial

Legislative

other, please specify:

Main stakeholders affected

Who are the internal and external stakeholders (actual or potential) that the policy will impact upon? (please select as appropriate)

Staff (implementing and monitoring)

Service users

Other public sector organisations

Voluntary/community/trade unions

Other, please specify

Rural communities located near, interested in or use the marine area. Also fish producer organisations and fish processors.

Other policies with a bearing on this policy

What are they?

- Marine Protected Areas Strategy for the Northern Ireland Inshore Region 2025-2030
- draft Marine Plan for Northern Ireland
- Northern Ireland Environment Improvement Plan
- draft NI Nature Recovery Strategy.

Who owns them?

DAERA

Available evidence

Evidence to help inform the screening process may take many forms. Public authorities should ensure that their screening decision is informed by relevant data. The Commission has produced this guide to [signpost to S75 data](#).

What evidence/information (both qualitative and quantitative) have you gathered to inform this policy? Specify details for each of the Section 75 categories.

Please ensure all data used is the most current and up to date available. You should verify this by contacting the Departmental Statisticians.

Religious belief evidence/information:

[Census 2021 main statistics for Northern Ireland \(supplemental\)](#)

The religious beliefs across the NI community are over 42% Catholic, over 37% Protestant and other Christian, over 1% other religion and over 17% no religion. Catholics predominate in the West, North- West and South of Northern Ireland. Whereas in contrast, Protestants and other Christians are heavily represented in the East, North-East and Greater Belfast areas.

Political Opinion evidence/information:

Information on political opinion is not available from the 2021 census and was not collected in the 2011 Census, but the results of elections on 5th May 2022 gives an overall picture of political opinion across Northern Ireland with Sinn Fein becoming the largest party with 29% first preference votes, followed by the Democratic Unionist Party with 21% of the votes, Alliance received 13.5% of the votes, Ulster Unionist Party 11%, Social Democratic and Labour Party 9%, Traditional Unionist Voice 7.6%, and all other parties 8% of the votes.

Racial Group evidence/information:

The Northern Ireland 2021 Census found that over 96% of the population state their ethnic origin to be white and over 3% from other ethnic origins. The 2021 census also reported that there were 67,451 people living here who were

born in the rest of the EU (excluding UK and Ireland). The Travelling Community are a marginalised group with somewhat limited information available. They are a minority native to the island of Ireland and according to the NI 2021 census represent 0.14 percent (i.e. 2,069 individuals) of the population in NI.

Age evidence/information:

The Northern Ireland 2021 Census showed that around 30% of the population was 55 years or older and around 44% were under 35 years old. [The Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Report](#), May 2024 (DAERA) found that from 2023 to 2024, 78% of adults reported being very or fairly concerned about the environment.

Marital Status evidence/information:

The Northern Ireland 2021 census showed that around 46% of the over 16 population were married or in a civil partnership, around 4% were separated but still in a marriage or civil partnership, and 38% were single. NISRA provide information on the number of marriages by type, age and location at [Marriage Statistics | Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency \(nisra.gov.uk\)](#). [The Registrar General Northern Ireland Annual Report 2021 \(nisra.gov.uk\)](#) states 7,921 marriages were registered in 2021, over twice as many as 2020 which saw 3,724 marriages, possibly due to Covid-19 restrictions.

Sexual Orientation evidence/information:

The Northern Ireland 2021 census showed that 90% of the over 16 population identified as heterosexual, around 1% as homosexual, 0.75% as bisexual, 0.17% as other sexual orientation, and almost 8% preferred not to say or did not state. [An Office for National Statistics analysis](#) in 2017 found that people

who identify as lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) tend to rate their quality of life as lower than the UK average.

Men & Women generally evidence/information:

In Northern Ireland the 2021 Census showed that 50.81% of the population was female and 49.19% male. While the overall Northern Ireland workforce has a majority of females (52%), reported in the [2021 Fair Employment Monitoring Report No.32](#), there are differences between the public and private sector. The public sector has a large majority of females within its composition (66%) whereas just under half (46%) of the private sector workforce is female. The 2021 Census, shows that the current population of NI consists of 967,000 females and 936,200 males, however, the future workforce balance will be slightly male dominated as the current population split for ages 0-15 is 178,200 female with 187,200 male, a difference of 2.5%.

Disability evidence/information:

Research by Joseph Rowntree Foundation into [Poverty in Northern Ireland 2022](#) found that just over one in five people were disabled in 2017-20, and around a third of families contain at least one disabled person. In 2017-20, just under a third of disabled people in Northern Ireland lived in poverty, 13% higher than non-disabled people living in poverty. This is driven partly by the additional costs associated with disability and ill-health, and partly by many disabled people facing barriers to accessing work. Those barriers mean that many disabled people and/or families where someone is disabled rely on benefits as a source of income, which at their current level will almost inevitably lead to higher poverty rates.

Dependants evidence/information:

The 2021 Census showed that almost 26% of NI households have dependent children (those aged 0-15 and person aged 16-18 who is a full time student and in a family with parent(s)). [The Labour Force Survey - Women in Northern Ireland 2020 \(nisra.gov.uk\)](https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/the-labour-force-survey-women-in-northern-ireland-2020) reports that over the past 10 years there have been consistently more economically inactive women than men. The most common reason for inactivity among women was family and home commitments. 76% of women with dependent children were economically active, compared with 92% of men with dependent children.

Needs, experiences and priorities

Taking into account the information referred to above, what are the different needs, experiences and priorities of each of the following categories, in relation to the particular policy/decision?

Specify details of the needs, experiences and priorities for each of the Section 75 categories below:

Religious belief

There is no evidence, to date, that these measures will impact negatively or discriminate towards persons of different religious beliefs.

Political Opinion

There is no evidence, to date, that these measures will impact negatively or discriminate towards persons of different political beliefs.

Racial Group

There is no evidence, to date, that these measures will impact negatively or discriminate towards persons of different racial groups.

Age

There is no evidence, to date, that these measures will impact negatively or discriminate towards persons on the basis of age.

Marital status

There is no evidence, to date, that these measures will impact negatively or discriminate towards persons whether single, married, or part of a civil partnership.

Sexual orientation

There is no evidence, to date, that these measures will impact negatively or discriminate towards persons of any particular sexual orientation.

Men and Women Generally

There is no evidence, to date, that these measures will impact negatively or discriminate towards persons regardless of gender.

Disability

There is no evidence, to date, that these measures will impact negatively or discriminate towards persons whose day-to-day activities are limited due to a disability.

Dependants

There is no evidence, to date, that these measures will impact negatively or discriminate towards persons with or without dependents.

Introduction

In making a decision as to whether or not there is a need to carry out an equality impact assessment, the public authority should consider its answers to the questions 1-4.

If the public authority's conclusion is **none** in respect of all of the Section 75 equality of opportunity and/or good relations categories, then the public authority may decide to screen the policy out. If a policy is 'screened out' as having no relevance to equality of opportunity or good relations, a public authority should give details of the reasons for the decision taken.

If the public authority's conclusion is **major** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 equality of opportunity and/or good relations categories, then consideration should be given to subjecting the policy to the equality impact assessment procedure.

If the public authority's conclusion is **minor** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 equality categories and/or good relations categories, then consideration should still be given to proceeding with an equality impact assessment, or to:

- measures to mitigate the adverse impact; or

- the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations.

In favour of a ‘major’ impact

- a) The policy is significant in terms of its strategic importance;
- b) Potential equality impacts are unknown, because, for example, there is insufficient data upon which to make an assessment or because they are complex, and it would be appropriate to conduct an equality impact assessment in order to better assess them;
- c) Potential equality and/or good relations impacts are likely to be adverse or are likely to be experienced disproportionately by groups of people including those who are marginalised or disadvantaged;
- d) Further assessment offers a valuable way to examine the evidence and develop recommendations in respect of a policy about which there are concerns amongst affected individuals and representative groups, for example in respect of multiple identities;
- e) The policy is likely to be challenged by way of judicial review;
- f) The policy is significant in terms of expenditure.

In favour of ‘minor’ impact

- a) The policy is not unlawfully discriminatory and any residual potential impacts on people are judged to be negligible;
- b) The policy, or certain proposals within it, are potentially unlawfully discriminatory, but this possibility can readily and easily be eliminated by making appropriate changes to the policy or by adopting appropriate mitigating measures;

- c) Any asymmetrical equality impacts caused by the policy are intentional because they are specifically designed to promote equality of opportunity for particular groups of disadvantaged people;
- d) By amending the policy there are better opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations.

In favour of none

- 1) The policy has no relevance to equality of opportunity or good relations.
- 2) The policy is purely technical in nature and will have no bearing in terms of its likely impact on equality of opportunity or good relations for people within the equality and good relations categories.

Taking into account the evidence presented above, consider and comment on the likely impact on equality of opportunity and good relations for those affected by this policy, in any way, for each of the equality and good relations categories, by applying the screening questions given overleaf and indicate the level of impact on the group i.e. minor, major or none.

Screening questions

- 1. What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, for each of the Section 75 equality categories?** Please provide details of the likely policy impacts and determine the level of impact for each S75 categories below i.e. either minor, major or none.

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Religious belief*:

There is no likely impact from proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas on people or groups based on their religious beliefs.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Political Opinion*:

There is no likely impact from the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas on people or groups based on their political opinion.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Racial Group*:

There is no likely impact from the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas on people or groups based on their race.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Age*:

There is no likely impact from the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas on people or groups based on age.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Marital Status*:

There is no likely impact from the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas on people or groups based on their marital status.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Sexual Orientation*:

There is no likely impact from the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas on people or groups based on their sexual orientation.

What is the level of impact Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Men and Women*:

There is no likely impact from the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas on people or groups based on their gender.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Disability*:

There is no likely impact from the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas on people or groups based on disability.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Dependants*:

There is no likely impact from the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas on people or groups based on if they have dependents.

What is the level of impact? Major None

(select as appropriate)

2. Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within the Section 75 equalities categories?

Yes No (select as appropriate)

Detail opportunities of how this policy could promote equality of opportunity for people within each of the Section 75 Categories below:

Religious Belief - If Yes, provide details:

If No, provide reasons:

There is no evidence available to date of any opportunity for the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore

Marine Protected Areas to better promote equality of opportunity based on their religious beliefs.

Political Opinion - If Yes, provide details:

(insert text here)

If No, provide reasons:

There is no evidence available to date of any opportunity for the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas to better promote equality of opportunity based on their political opinion.

Racial Group - If Yes, provide details:

(insert text here)

If No, provide reasons:

There is no evidence available to date of any opportunity for the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas to better promote equality of opportunity based on their racial background.

Age - If Yes, provide details:

(insert text here)

If No, provide reasons:

There is no evidence available to date of any opportunity for the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore

Marine Protected Areas to better promote equality of opportunity based on their age.

Marital Status - If Yes, provide details:

(insert text here)

If No, provide reasons

There is no evidence available to date of any opportunity for the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas to better promote equality of opportunity based on their marital status.

Sexual Orientation - If Yes, provide details:

(insert text here)

If No, provide reasons:

There is no evidence available to date of any opportunity for the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas to better promote equality of opportunity based on their sexual orientation.

Men and Women generally - If Yes, provide details:

(insert text here)

If No, provide reasons:

There is no evidence available to date of any opportunity for the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore

Marine Protected Areas to better promote equality of opportunity based on their gender.

Disability - If Yes, provide details:

(insert text here)

If No, provide reasons:

There is no evidence available to date of any opportunity for the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas to better promote equality of opportunity for this Section 75 group.

Dependants - If Yes, provide details:

(insert text here)

If No, provide reasons:

There is no evidence available to date of any opportunity for the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas to better promote equality of opportunity for this Section 75 group.

3. To what extent is the policy likely to impact on good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group?

Please provide details of the likely policy impact and determine the level of impact for each of the categories below i.e. either minor, major or none.

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Religious belief*:

There is no evidence available to date of any opportunity for the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas to better promote good relations for this Section 75 group.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Political Opinion*:

There is no evidence available to date of any opportunity for the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas to better promote good relations for this Section 75 group.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Racial Group*:

There is no evidence available to date of any opportunity for the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas to better promote good relations for this Section 75 group.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

4. Are there opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group?

Detail opportunities of how this policy could better promote good relations for people within each of the Section 75 Categories below:

***Religious Belief* - If Yes, provide details:**

(insert text here)

If No, provide reasons:

There is no evidence available to date of any opportunity for the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas measures to better promote good relations between people of different religious beliefs.

***Political Opinion* - If Yes, provide details:**

(insert text here)

If No, provide reasons:

There is no evidence available to date of any opportunity for the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore

Marine Protected Areas to better promote good relations between people of different political opinion.

Racial Group - If Yes, provide details:

(insert text here)

If No, provide reasons:

There is no evidence available to date of any opportunity for the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas to better promote good relations between people of different racial groups.

Additional considerations

Multiple identity

Generally speaking, people can fall into more than one Section 75 category. Taking this into consideration, are there any potential impacts of the policy/decision on people with multiple identities? If so, please detail below.

(For example; disabled minority ethnic people; disabled women; young Protestant men; and young lesbians, gay and bisexual people).

Provide details of data on the impact of the policy on people with multiple identities. Specify relevant Section 75 categories concerned.

The proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas will not impact on individuals within this section 75 category. The evidence base and ongoing stakeholder

engagement does not suggest that there will be any likely adverse impacts.

DAERA also has legislative obligations to meet under the **Disability Discrimination Order**. Questions 5 - 6 relate to these.

Consideration of Disability Duties

- 5. Does this proposed policy or decision provide an opportunity for DAERA to better promote positive attitudes towards disabled people?**

There is no evidence to date of any opportunity for the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas to better promote positive attitudes towards disabled people. This will be reviewed should any disability issues be brought to our attention during the public consultation stage for these fisheries management measures.

- 6. Does this proposed policy or decision provide an opportunity to actively increase the participation by disabled people in public life?**

There is no evidence to date of any opportunity for the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas to actively increase the participation by disabled people in public life.

Part 3. Screening decision (Please delete as appropriate)

1. “Screened in” for equality impact assessment.
2. “Screened out” with mitigation or an alternative policy proposed to be adopted.
3. “Screened out” without mitigation or an alternative policy proposed to be adopted.

If the decision is **not to conduct an equality impact assessment**, please provide details of the reasons.

The proposal of fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas has been screened out based on the common answers to the questions on the potential impact on those within Section 75 groups. The answers did not show any adverse impact on any groups.

If the decision is not to conduct an equality impact assessment the public authority should consider if the policy should **be mitigated or an alternative policy be introduced** - please provide details.

(insert text here)

If the decision is to **subject the policy to an equality impact assessment**, please provide details of the reasons.

(insert text here)

All public authorities’ equality schemes must state the authority’s arrangements for assessing and consulting on the likely impact of policies adopted or proposed to be adopted by the authority on the promotion of equality of opportunity. The Commission recommends screening and equality impact assessment as the tools to be utilised for such assessments. Further advice on

equality impact assessment may be found in a separate Commission publication: [A Practical Guide to Equality Impact Assessment](#)

Mitigation

When the public authority concludes that the likely impact is ‘minor’ and an equality impact assessment is not to be conducted, the public authority may consider mitigation to lessen the severity of any equality impact, or the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity or good relations.

Can the policy/decision be amended or changed or an alternative policy introduced to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations? Yes No (select as appropriate)

If so, give the reasons to support your decision, together with the proposed changes/amendments or alternative policy.

(insert text here)

Timetabling and prioritising

Factors to be considered in timetabling and prioritising policies for equality impact assessment.

If the policy has been ‘screened in’ for equality impact assessment, then please answer the following questions to determine its priority for timetabling the equality impact assessment.

On a scale of 1-3, with 1 being the lowest priority and 3 being the highest, assess the policy in terms of its priority for equality impact assessment.

Priority criterion	Rating (1-3)
Effect on equality of opportunity and good relations	N/A
Social need	N/A
Effect on people’s daily lives	N/A
Relevance to a public authority’s functions	N/A
Total score	

Note: The Total Rating Score should be used to prioritise the policy in rank order with other policies screened in for equality impact assessment. This list of priorities will assist the public authority in timetabling. Details of the Public Authority’s Equality Impact Assessment Timetable should be included in the quarterly Screening Report.

Is the policy affected by timetables established by other relevant public authorities? Yes No (select as appropriate)

If yes, please provide details.

(insert text here)

Part 4. Monitoring

Section 75 places a requirement on DAERA to have equality monitoring arrangements in place in order to assess the impact of policies and services etc; and to help identify barriers to fair participation and to better promote equality of opportunity. Please note the following excerpt from The Equality Commission for Northern Ireland in relation to monitoring:

A system must be established to monitor the impact of the policy in order to find out its effect on relevant groups. The results of ongoing monitoring must be reviewed on an annual basis. The public authority is required to publish the results of this monitoring. And they must be included in the public authorities' annual review on progress to the Equality Commission. The Equality Scheme must specify how and where such monitoring information will be published. It is therefore essential that monitoring is carried out in a systematic manner and that the results are widely and openly published.

If the monitoring and analysis of results over a two year period show that the policy results in greater adverse impact than predicted, or if opportunities arise which would allow for greater equality of opportunity to be promoted, the public authority must ensure that the policy is revised to achieve better outcomes for the relevant equality groups.

Further advice on monitoring can be found at: [ECNI Monitoring Guidance for Public Authorities](#)

Outline what data you will collect in the future in order to monitor the impact of this policy or decision on equality, good relations and disability duties.

Equality:

As this is a pre-consultation screening, we will monitor all responses to the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas public consultation.

Good Relations:

As this is a pre-consultation screening, we will monitor all responses to the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas public consultation.

Disability Duties:

As this is a pre-consultation screening, we will monitor all responses to the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas public consultation.

Part 5. Consideration of Human Rights

7. The Human Rights Act (HRA) 1998 brings the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) into UK law and it applies in N Ireland. Indicate below by deleting Yes/No as appropriate, any potential adverse impacts that the policy or decision may have in relation to human rights issues.

See Annex A for brief synopsis on each of the Human Rights Articles & Protocols.

Right to Life	Article 2	No
Prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment	Article 3	No
Prohibition of slavery and forced labour	Article 4	No
Right to liberty and security	Article 5	No
Right to a fair and public trial	Article 6	No
Right to no punishment without law	Article 7	No
Right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence	Article 8	No

Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion	Article 9	No
Right to freedom of expression	Article 10	No
Right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association	Article 11	No
Right to marry and to found a family	Article 12	No
The prohibition of discrimination	Article 14	No
Protection of property and enjoyment of possessions	Protocol 1 Article 1	No
Right to education	Protocol 1 Article 2	No
Right to free and secret elections	Protocol 1 Article 3	No

8. Please explain any adverse impacts on human rights that you have identified.

No adverse impact on Human Rights have been identified in relation to the proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas.

9. Please indicate any ways which you consider the policy positively promotes human rights.

The proposed fisheries management measures for Northern Ireland Offshore Marine Protected Areas will foster a more sustainable use of our seas, addressing biodiversity loss while improving our natural capital for all. A range of co benefits including healthy marine

ecosystems, fisheries, and the societal benefits associated with environmental improvement also apply to all citizens.

Part 6 - Approval and authorisation

Before signing off this screening template please confirm that you have completed all the actions listed below.

I can confirm that all the actions listed below have been completed -

- I have explained any technical issues in plain English (easily understood by a 12 year old)
- I have used the most relevant, current & up to date data available
- I have added evidence and explained my assessments in full
- I have provided a brief note to justify my decision to 'Screen In' or 'Screen Out'
- A copy of this screening template and the final decision has been sent to the Equality Unit for their consideration before it has been forwarded for sign-off

Screening assessment completed by (Staff Officer level or above) -

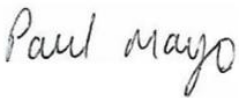
Name: Paul Mayo

Grade: SSO

Branch: EMFG

Date: 04/07/2025

Signature: please insert a scanned image of your signature.

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in cursive that reads "Paul Mayo".

Screening decision approved by (must be Grade 3/Deputy Secretary or above) -

Name: Julie Thompson

Grade: Grade 3

Branch: EMFG

Date: 11/08/25

Signature: please insert a scanned image of your signature.

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in black ink. The signature appears to be 'Julie Thompson' written in a cursive style.

Note: A copy of the Screening Template, for each policy screened should be ‘signed off’ and approved by a senior manager responsible for the policy, made easily accessible on the public authority’s website as soon as possible following completion and made available on request.

Please save the final signed version of the completed screening form in the CM container (AE2-19-11940) below as soon as possible after completion and forward the CM link to Equality Branch at equality@daera-ni.gov.uk. The screening form will be placed on the DAERA website and a link provided to the Department’s Section 75 consultees.

For more information about equality screening, contact:

DAERA Equality Unit

Capacity, Capability, Equality & Diversity Branch

Jubilee House

111 Ballykelly Road

LIMAVADY

BT49 9HP

Email: equality@daera-ni.gov.uk

Tel: 028 7744 2027



Annex A

Synopsis of Human Rights Act Articles & Protocols

ARTICLE 2

Right to life

1. Everyone's right to life shall be protected by law. No one shall be deprived of his life intentionally save in the execution of a sentence of a court following his conviction of a crime for which this penalty is provided by law.
2. Deprivation of life shall not be regarded as inflicted in contravention of this Article when it results from the use of force which is no more than absolutely necessary:
 - a. In defense of any person from unlawful violence;
 - b. In order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape of a person lawfully detained;
 - c. In action lawfully taken for the purpose of quelling a riot or insurrection.

ARTICLE 3

Prohibition of torture

No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

ARTICLE 4

Prohibition of slavery and forced labour

1. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.
2. No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.
3. For the purpose of this Article the term “forced or compulsory labour” shall not include:
 - a. Any work required to be done in the ordinary course of detention imposed according to the provisions of Article 5 of this Convention or during conditional release from such detention;
 - b. Any service of a military character or, in case of conscientious objectors in countries where they are recognised, service exacted instead of compulsory military service;
 - c. Any service exacted in case of an emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community;
 - d. Any work or service which forms part of normal civic obligations.

ARTICLE 5

Right to liberty and security

1. Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be deprived of his liberty save in the following cases and in accordance with a procedure prescribed by law:
 - a. The lawful detention of a person after conviction by a competent court;

- b. The lawful arrest or detention of a person for non-compliance with the lawful order of a court or in order to secure the fulfilment of any obligation prescribed by law;
 - c. the lawful arrest or detention of a person effected for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority on reasonable suspicion of having committed an offence or when it is reasonably considered necessary to prevent his committing an offence or fleeing after having done so;
 - d. the detention of a minor by lawful order for the purpose of educational supervision or his lawful detention for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority;
 - e. The lawful detention of persons for the prevention of the spreading of infectious diseases, of persons of unsound mind, alcoholics or drug addicts or vagrants;
 - f. The lawful arrest or detention of a person to prevent his effecting an unauthorised entry into the country or of a person against whom action is being taken with a view to deportation or extradition.
2. Everyone who is arrested shall be informed promptly, in a language which he understands, of the reasons for his arrest and of any charge against him.
3. Everyone arrested or detained in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1(c) of this Article shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorised by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release pending trial. Release may be conditioned by guarantees to appear for trial.
4. Everyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided speedily by a court and his release ordered if the detention is not lawful.

5. Everyone who has been the victim of arrest or detention in contravention of the provisions of this Article shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

ARTICLE 6

Right to a fair trial

1. In the determination of his civil rights and obligations or of any criminal charge against him, everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law. Judgment shall be pronounced publicly but the press and public may be excluded from all or part of the trial in the interest of morals, public order or national security in a democratic society, where the interests of juveniles or the protection of the private life of the parties so require, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.
2. Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.
3. Everyone charged with a criminal offence has the following minimum rights:
 - a. To be informed promptly, in a language which he understands and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him;
 - b. To have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defense;

- c. To defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing or, if he has not sufficient means to pay for legal assistance, to be given it free when the interests of justice so require;
- d. To examine or have examined witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him;
- e. To have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court.

ARTICLE 7

No punishment without law

1. No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence under national or international law at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the criminal offence was committed.
2. This Article shall not prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles of law recognised by civilised nations.

ARTICLE 8

Right to respect for private and family life

1. Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.

2. There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

ARTICLE 9

Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance.
2. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs shall be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of public safety, for the protection of public order, health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

ARTICLE 10

Freedom of expression

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers. This

Article shall not prevent States from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises.

2. The exercise of these freedoms, since it carries with it duties and responsibilities, may be subject to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society, in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, for the protection of the reputation or rights of others, for preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary.

ARTICLE 11

Freedom of assembly and association

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.
2. No restrictions shall be placed on the exercise of these rights other than such as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. This Article shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on the exercise of these rights by members of the armed forces, of the police or of the administration of the State.

ARTICLE 12

Right to marry

Men and women of marriageable age have the right to marry and to found a family, according to the national laws governing the exercise of this right.

ARTICLE 14

Prohibition of discrimination

The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Convention shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.

Protocol 1

ARTICLE 1

Protection of property

Every natural or legal person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions. No one shall be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided for by law and by the general principles of international law.

The preceding provisions shall not, however, in any way impair the right of a State to enforce such laws as it deems necessary to control the use of property in accordance with the general interest or to secure the payment of taxes or other contributions or penalties.

Protocol 1

ARTICLE 2

Right to education

No person shall be denied the right to education. In the exercise of any functions which it assumes in relation to education and to teaching, the State

shall respect the right of parents to ensure such education and teaching in conformity with their own religious and philosophical convictions.

Protocol 1

ARTICLE 3

Right to free elections

The High Contracting Parties undertake to hold free elections at reasonable intervals by secret ballot, under conditions which will ensure the free expression of the opinion of the people in the choice of the legislature.

For further information:

Equality Unit,
Equality & Diversity Branch
Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA)
Jubilee House
111 Ballykelly Road
Ballykelly
Limavady
BT49 9HP

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Department of

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and Rural Affairs**

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An Roinn

**Talmhaíochta, Comhshaoil
agus Gnóthaí Tuaithe**

Department o'

**Fairmin, Environment
an' Kintra Matthers**