In the matter of an arbitration pursuant to Article 739 of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

PCA Case No. 2024-45

Permanent Court of Arbitration Peace Palace The Hague The Netherlands

Day 2

Wednesday, 29 January 2025

Before:

DR PENELOPE JANE RIDINGS MNZM PROFESSOR HÉLÈNE RUIZ FABRI HON JUSTICE MR DAVID UNTERHALTER

THE EUROPEAN UNION

Complainant

-v-

THE UNITED KINGDOM

OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Respondent

UK-SANDEEL ARBITRATION

Transcript produced by Trevor McGowan, Georgina Vaughn and Lisa Gulland. Trevor McGowan CR

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## FOR THE EUROPEAN UNION

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PROFESSOR EDOARDO STOPPIONI

Opening statement on behalf of
the United Kingdom
By Mr Juratowitch1
Tribunal questions
Tribunal questions
Tribunal questions
Tribunal questions63
Tribunal questions
Tribunal questions
Tribunal questions
By Ms Boileau107
Tribunal questions
By Mr Westaway144
Tribunal questions

09:31 1	Wednesday, 29 January 2025	10:04 1	claim 1. Mr Westaway will address you on claim 2, on
2	(10.00 am)	2	having regard to applying measures that are
3	THE CHAIRPERSON: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.	3	proportionate and non-discriminatory, and he will deal
4	This is the second day of the oral hearing in PCA Case	4	with aspects of claim 3 so far as that remains
5	No. 2024-45, UK-Sandeel, European Union		-
	-	5	necessary.
6	v United Kingdom.	6	We are conscious from the Tribunal's written
7	Today we will hear from the United Kingdom. So you	7	questions on Monday and its questions to the EU during
8	have the floor. Thank you.	8	the course of yesterday that the Tribunal has already
9	Opening statement on behalf of the United Kingdom	9	carefully read and considered the written submissions.
10	MR JURATOWITCH: Thank you very much, Madam Chairperson,	10	But we are also conscious that in the tight timeframe
11	members of the Tribunal.	11	applicable to this case, the Tribunal may not yet have
12	The United Kingdom's objective was to pursue good	12	been able to fully absorb at least some of the relevant
13	environmental status for the North Sea ecosystem. The	13	content of the exhibits.
14	United Kingdom sought, received and considered detailed	14	With that in mind, we will today have three
15	scientific advice explaining the role of sandeel in that	15	objectives.
16	ecosystem. It considered all other relevant matters,	16	The first is to draw the Tribunal's attention to the
17	and then it decided to prohibit fishing for sandeel in	17	key aspects of the evidence. Where a document is in the
18	its waters in order to pursue that objective; in	18	core bundle, we will ask you to look at that, and we
19	particular, through seeking to increase sandeel	19	would ask you, with respect, to have it to hand during
20	abundance so as to increase the biomass and resilience	20	the course of our submissions. Where a document is not
21	of the species that feed on sandeel.	21	in the core bundle, or where it's a diagram benefiting
22	The European Union now challenges that prohibition,	22	from being enlarged, we will resort to PowerPoint
23	and there are two short and complete answers to the EU's	23	slides, as ominously foreshadowed on the screens.
24	claims.	24	The second objective is to encapsulate the UK's
25	The first is that whatever criticism the EU might	25	positions on the application of the terms of the TCA to
	Page 1		Page 3
	- "20 -		1 450 0
10:02 1	make of the science the UK relied on, the EU puts	10:06 1	the matters covered in that evidence.
10:02 1 2		10:06 1 2	the matters covered in that evidence. And the third is to respond to the Tribunal's
	forward no other available scientific advice, let alone		
2	forward no other available scientific advice, let alone any better scientific advice, concerning the same issue.	2	And the third is to respond to the Tribunal's
2 3	forward no other available scientific advice, let alone any better scientific advice, concerning the same issue. That, members of the Tribunal, is dispositive of the	2 3	And the third is to respond to the Tribunal's questions, whether those in writing just in advance of
2 3 4	forward no other available scientific advice, let alone any better scientific advice, concerning the same issue. That, members of the Tribunal, is dispositive of the claim under Article 496(2) of the TCA.	2 3 4	And the third is to respond to the Tribunal's questions, whether those in writing just in advance of the hearing, those posed to the EU yesterday or any
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	forward no other available scientific advice, let alone any better scientific advice, concerning the same issue. That, members of the Tribunal, is dispositive of the claim under Article 496(2) of the TCA. The second point is that Article 496(1), read with the subsection of 494 concerning proportionality and non-discrimination, requires the UK to have had regard to applying proportionate and non-discriminatory measures in its waters. The UK explicitly considered those matters, and went further and concluded that the measures were proportionate and non-discriminatory, and thus the UK obviously performed that obligation. The measures were themselves also not disproportionate or discriminatory considered objectively, but that is not what the TCA requires. Members of the Tribunal, today I will next consider three points of overall context. And to provide you with a sketch of the submissions of the UK overall, once I have covered those three points of context, Ms Boileau and I will deal with claim 1, concerning whether the measures were based on the best available scientific advice. She will deal specifically with the modelling	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ 21\\ 22\\ \end{array}$	And the third is to respond to the Tribunal's questions, whether those in writing just in advance of the hearing, those posed to the EU yesterday or any further ones that the Tribunal may have today. And of course we certainly welcome any questions from the Tribunal as they occur to you during the course of our submissions. Members of the Tribunal, I then turn to context, and to the first point of context that I will address. The first two are factual, and the third is legal. The first is that even just from the perspective of the ICES's approach of advising on maximum sustainable yield of sandeel stocks, the precautionary stock level in relevant areas of the North Sea is now and in the relevant past has often not been met. The conscious of a question that the Chairperson posed yesterday about the different areas. So on slide 2, the Tribunal will see a map. It comes from C-45 at page 8. For management purposes, ICES divides ocean space into different areas, and the Greater North Sea is
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	forward no other available scientific advice, let alone any better scientific advice, concerning the same issue. That, members of the Tribunal, is dispositive of the claim under Article 496(2) of the TCA. The second point is that Article 496(1), read with the subsection of 494 concerning proportionality and non-discrimination, requires the UK to have had regard to applying proportionate and non-discriminatory measures in its waters. The UK explicitly considered those matters, and went further and concluded that the measures were proportionate and non-discriminatory, and thus the UK obviously performed that obligation. The measures were themselves also not disproportionate or discriminatory considered objectively, but that is not what the TCA requires. Members of the Tribunal, today I will next consider three points of overall context. And to provide you with a sketch of the submissions of the UK overall, once I have covered those three points of context, Ms Boileau and I will deal with claim 1, concerning whether the measures were based on the best available scientific advice. She will deal specifically with the modelling that formed part of the English scientific report; and	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ 21\\ 22\\ 23\\ 24\\ \end{array}$	And the third is to respond to the Tribunal's questions, whether those in writing just in advance of the hearing, those posed to the EU yesterday or any further ones that the Tribunal may have today. And of course we certainly welcome any questions from the Tribunal as they occur to you during the course of our submissions. Members of the Tribunal, I then turn to context, and to the first point of context that I will address. The first two are factual, and the third is legal. The first is that even just from the perspective of the ICES's approach of advising on maximum sustainable yield of sandeel stocks, the precautionary stock level in relevant areas of the North Sea is now and in the relevant past has often not been met. I'm conscious of a question that the Chairperson posed yesterday about the different areas. So on slide 2, the Tribunal will see a map. It comes from C-45 at page 8. For management purposes, ICES divides ocean space into different areas, and the Greater North Sea is ICES's sub-area 4. Within it, there are seven sandeel stock assessment areas. The Tribunal might see in the

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		10.11.1	
10:07 1	North Sea, but nothing turns on those particular	10:11 1	Scottish waters.
2	subdivisions for the purposes of this case.	2	"ICES advises that when the precautionary approach
3	Where there is an "r", it means that the sandeel	3	is applied, there should be zero catches in each of the
4	area was revised in 2016, following the creation of	4	years 2023 and 2024."
5	these seven areas in 2011. The ones without the "r" are	5	And that advice is from February 2023.
6	now as they were upon creation in 2011.	6	For sandeel area 6, that's bundle tab 10, C-16.
7	The black line of course shows maritime boundaries.	7	We're now between Denmark and Sweden.
8	And one can see from that that English waters are in 1r,	8	"ICES advises that when the precautionary approach
9	3 and 4, and Scottish waters in 3r, 4, 5r and 7r.	9	is applied, catches should be no more than 140 tonnes in
10	The sandeel areas are determined according to the	10	each of the years 2023 and 2024."
11	locations of the sandeel populations, and so of course	11	Then the last in our march through the seven sandeel
12	they don't respect the boundaries. ICES is interested	12	areas is, it will not surprise you to hear, behind
13	in the stock, not the boundaries.	13	tab 11. That is C-[17] for sandeel area 7r, which
14	With that map as the context, I propose now to take	14	surrounds the Shetland Islands.
15	the Tribunal to the most recent ICES stock advice for	15	"ICES advises that when the precautionary approach
16	each of those areas, and if I could ask you now to take	16	is applied, there should be zero catches in each of the
17	up your bundles.	17	years 2023 and 2024."
18	The first document to which I'd ask you to turn is	18	So looking at the North Sea as a whole, current
19	at tab 5, it's C-11, and it's the most recent advice for	19	advice, just on the basis of considering sandeel stocks,
20	sandeel area 1r. It need not detain us long, because	20	before considering the needs of their predators as such,
21	the first substantive line simply notes that:	21	is zero catch, or close to it, for much of the North Sea
22	"ICES advises that when the maximum sustainable	22	in any event.
23	yield approach is applied, catches should be no more	23	For Scottish waters, ICES currently advises zero
24	than 132 315 tonnes in 2004."	24	catch for the entirety of those waters. For English
25	So you can see as against the map, that's for	25	waters, it is only the southernmost area that is
	Dogo 5		Dage 7
	Page 5		Page 7
10:10 1	sandeel area 1r.	10:13 1	included in a sandeel area where the most recent ICES
2	The next one is the next tab, tab 6 (C-12). This is	2	advice envisages any catch at all; that's sandeel
	The next one is the next tab, tab 6 (C-12). This is the most recent advice for sandeel area 2, which of	2 3	advice envisages any catch at all; that's sandeel area 1r. For the other two sandeel areas in which
2 3 4	The next one is the next tab, tab 6 (C-12). This is the most recent advice for sandeel area 2, which of course doesn't involve UK waters, but for the context of	2 3 4	advice envisages any catch at all; that's sandeel area 1r. For the other two sandeel areas in which English waters fall that's 3r and 4 ICES's catch
2 3 4 5	The next one is the next tab, tab 6 (C-12). This is the most recent advice for sandeel area 2, which of course doesn't involve UK waters, but for the context of the North Sea ecosystem as a whole, I bring it to your	2 3 4 5	advice envisages any catch at all; that's sandeel area 1r. For the other two sandeel areas in which English waters fall that's 3r and 4 ICES's catch advice is zero.
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10:15 1	If we move on to slide 4, which is in the same	10:19 1	that is even just from the perspective of sandeel stock
2	document:	2	as such.
3	"Some of the more southerly banks in the Norwegian	3	I come then, members of the Tribunal, to
4	EEZ were repopulated by new recruitment in 2006, but	4	a particular application of why that all matters.
5	commercially depleted again in 2007 or 2008"	5	Paragraph 72 of the EU's Written Submission, which,
6	If we move now to the next slide, which is now 5,	6	for convenience, is on slide 6, says that:
7	still within the same document, this is the point on	7	"The escapement strategy ensures that the North Sea
8	which I'd ask the Tribunal to pause in particular:	8	sandeel fishery is exploited in a sustainable manner."
9	"Most of the fishing grounds in the Norwegian EEZ	9	The Tribunal had that point emphasised to it again
10	were commercially depleted during a period when the	10	yesterday. "Thus", the Written Submission continues:
11	assessment suggested that [spawning stock biomass] was	11	" since 2010:
12	well above [the precautionary biomass level].	12	"a. the biomass of adults in sandeel management
13	In addition, evidence from 2007 and 2008 suggests that	13	area 1r has been above B lim in every year since 2010
14	fishing grounds can be commercially depleted within	14	apart from 2014"
15	a few weeks without marked decreases in [catch per unit	15	And then the submission cites a 2024 ICES report,
16	of effort] in tonnes"	16	which is at C-37.
10	Now, the Bpa, the precautionary biomass level, is	10	At page 532 of that ICES document, which is on your
18	the precautionary level of adult spawning stock biomass.	18	slide 7, is heading 9.2.8, dealing with sandeel area 1r,
18	That means that the depletion occurred when the spawning	18	and it says this, under the heading "Stock Trends":
20	stock biomass was I quote from ICES "well above"	20	"The perception of the stock have changed
20 21			
21 22	what was supposed to be the precautionary level. And	21	dramatically after the last benchmark The stock
	the Tribunal has seen that this happened very quickly	22	summary shows that [spawning stock biomass] have
23	indeed.	23	been at or below [precautionary biomass] in 2004,
24	It's not, members of the Tribunal, all that	24	2013-2015, 2019, and 2021-2022, whereas in 2023
25	surprising that things can change quickly, because the	25	[spawning stock biomass] has been above [precautionary
	Page 9		Page 11
10:17 1	majority of sandeel are not capable of reproduction	10:21 1	biomass]. The stock has only been below [biomass limit]
10:17 1 2	majority of sandeel are not capable of reproduction until they are more than two years old, and few of them	10:21 1 2	biomass]. The stock has only been below [biomass limit] in 2014."
2	until they are more than two years old, and few of them	2	in 2014."
2 3	until they are more than two years old, and few of them survive beyond three or four years old. The references	2 3	in 2014." The Tribunal will have noticed that the EU is
2 3 4	until they are more than two years old, and few of them survive beyond three or four years old. The references for that are collected in the UK's Written Submission at	2 3 4	in 2014." The Tribunal will have noticed that the EU is relying just on that last sentence, focusing on B lim.
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10:23 1	that for at least two years where the precautionary	10:27 1	restore the ecosystem, precautionary levels are
2	limit was not met but the absolute biomass limit was not	2	obviously far more relevant.
3	breached, ICES was estimating at the beginning of the	3	Members of the Tribunal, that is the first point of
4	year that the stock level had breached the lower biomass	4	context. And unless I can assist you with it further,
5	limit.	5	I'll now move to the second.
6	The first of those is on slide 8 at C-34. This is		THE CHAIRPERSON: Please go ahead.
7	an extract from the ICES stock advice for sandeel		MR JURATOWITCH: The second concerns existing or historical
8	area 1r for 2019. The ones that I took you through in	8	UK measures that are relevant to sandeel, and there are
9	the bundle are the most recent ones; this is the	9	four.
10	equivalent document for 2019 for sandeel area 1r. And	10	The first is the closure of a small sandeel fishery
11	on page 2, it says:	11	off the Shetland Islands in the 1990s. We don't need to
12	"The large charge in the advice from year to year	12	have it detain us longer, but the reference is C-50,
13	can be explained by the marked interannual variability	13	pages 48 and 50, and C-45, page 11.
14	of biomass and recruitment as well as the early	14	The second and I have put on your slide 10
15	maturation, both of which are typical for a short-living	15	a figure that's now well known to you (C-50, page 19)
16	species. Stock size at the beginning of 2019 is	16	is the 2000 closure extending from, but by no means
17	estimated to be below [the biomass limit] and this has	17	limited to, the Firth of Forth. That, as you have
18	contributed to the reduction in advised cash for 2019."	18	heard, was implemented by EU regulation, and it remained
19	Ultimately, for 2019 as a whole, the spawning stock	19	in assimilated law within the United Kingdom after the
20	biomass was below the precautionary level, but it had	20	United Kingdom withdrew from the European Union.
21	not breached the absolute biomass limit species. But in	21	The southernmost section extends about 40 kilometres
22	February 2019, ICES was estimating that at the beginning	22	from the shore. The Tribunal will see the scale in the
23	of 2019 the biomass level was below the absolute limit.	23	bottom right-hand corner. And if one estimates from
24	The second example is on slide 9. This is R-65.	24	that scale, the boundary of SA4 which, as the
25	It's the ICES stock advice, we're still on sandeel	25	Tribunal knows, is the lilac line is about
	Page 13		Page 15
			č
10:25 1			
	area 1r, this time for 2020. It's on page 3 of the	10:29 1	100 kilometres out to sea along that same line of
2	document, but the extract that's relevant is on your	2	latitude, if one extends from the lower edge of the
	document, but the extract that's relevant is on your screens and on the slide:	2 3	latitude, if one extends from the lower edge of the closed area.
2 3 4	document, but the extract that's relevant is on your screens and on the slide: "[Spawning stock biomass] was estimated to be below	2 3 4	latitude, if one extends from the lower edge of the closed area. So to answer one of the Chairperson's questions from
2 3 4 5	document, but the extract that's relevant is on your screens and on the slide: "[Spawning stock biomass] was estimated to be below [biomass limit] at the beginning of 2020 as a result of	2 3 4 5	latitude, if one extends from the lower edge of the closed area. So to answer one of the Chairperson's questions from yesterday, the limit between the Scottish and English
2 3 4 5 6	document, but the extract that's relevant is on your screens and on the slide: "[Spawning stock biomass] was estimated to be below [biomass limit] at the beginning of 2020 as a result of the downward revision of the 2018 recruitment and	2 3 4 5 6	latitude, if one extends from the lower edge of the closed area. So to answer one of the Chairperson's questions from yesterday, the limit between the Scottish and English waters is in black, and hits the key just below the
2 3 4 5 6 7	document, but the extract that's relevant is on your screens and on the slide: "[Spawning stock biomass] was estimated to be below [biomass limit] at the beginning of 2020 as a result of the downward revision of the 2018 recruitment and a lower than expected weight-at-age."	2 3 4 5 6 7	latitude, if one extends from the lower edge of the closed area. So to answer one of the Chairperson's questions from yesterday, the limit between the Scottish and English waters is in black, and hits the key just below the green hatching for the marine protected areas. That's
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	document, but the extract that's relevant is on your screens and on the slide: "[Spawning stock biomass] was estimated to be below [biomass limit] at the beginning of 2020 as a result of the downward revision of the 2018 recruitment and a lower than expected weight-at-age." So the same issue arose in 2020. In February 2020,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	latitude, if one extends from the lower edge of the closed area. So to answer one of the Chairperson's questions from yesterday, the limit between the Scottish and English waters is in black, and hits the key just below the green hatching for the marine protected areas. That's the division between English and Scottish waters, and so
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	document, but the extract that's relevant is on your screens and on the slide: "[Spawning stock biomass] was estimated to be below [biomass limit] at the beginning of 2020 as a result of the downward revision of the 2018 recruitment and a lower than expected weight-at-age." So the same issue arose in 2020. In February 2020, ICES was estimating that the spawning stock biomass was	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	latitude, if one extends from the lower edge of the closed area. So to answer one of the Chairperson's questions from yesterday, the limit between the Scottish and English waters is in black, and hits the key just below the green hatching for the marine protected areas. That's the division between English and Scottish waters, and so the closed area straddles just Scottish and English
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10.01			10.05 1	
10:31		UK vessel its share of the total allowable catch for	10:35 1	paragraph (f).
	2	sandeel since 2021. That's usefully summarised in the	2	[Article] 495, still within "Initial Provisions",
	3	Scottish court judgment in which a challenge to those	3	contains "Definitions". 1(b) is the "precautionary
	4	decisions as breaches of Article 1, Protocol 1 of the	4	approach to fisheries management". That's the defined
	5	European Court of Human Rights was dismissed. That's	5	term: "precautionary approach to fisheries management".
	6	RLA-10 at paragraphs 10 to 12.	6	And it means:
	7	That decision by the UK is, in my submission, quite	7	" an approach according to which the absence of
	8	a significant point. The UK did not succeed in	8	adequate scientific information does not justify
	9	convincing the EU to reduce the sandeel TAC to zero, but	9	postponing or failing to take management measures to
	10	the UK nonetheless unilaterally prevented its own	10	conserve target species, associated or dependent species
	11	vessels from catching any sandeel in UK waters anyway.	11	and non-target species and their environment."
	12	The only vessels, as a result, fishing for sandeel in UK	12	That is significant because it specifically includes
	13	waters since 2021 are not UK vessels.	13	a precautionary approach to the relevant ecosystem and
	14	To summarise then on the second point of context,	14	the different participants in it, not just to the
	15	it is that the current prohibitions follow those other	15	species specifically targeted by a measure.
	16	more restricted efforts to protect sandeel.	16	It is, of course, ecosystem considerations that will
	17	Those, members of the Tribunal, are the two points	17	often involve the most uncertainty: that's because of
	18	of factual context. The third point of context is	18	the complexity of multiple interactions within
	19	legal.	19	an ecosystem, and because of the variability in the data
	20	The Tribunal has in the bundle behind the first tab	20	available in respect of the different participants in
	21	extracts from the TCA. Heading Five, as the Tribunal	21	any given ecosystem. That means that it's logical for
	22	knows well, concerns "Fisheries". Chapter 1 contains	22	the precautionary approach as defined here for fisheries
	23	the "Initial Provisions". One sees that on bundle	23	management to attach specifically to ecosystem
	24	page 12.	24	considerations.
	25	The first of those is Article 493, which concerns	25	I will return, members of the Tribunal, to your
		Page 17		Page 19
		- 450		
10:33	1	the sovereign rights of coastal states, and the Tribunal	10:37 1	question 9(e), about whether there is a difference
	2	will note the specific reference to UNCLOS. That	2	between this and the precautionary principle as used in
	3	reflects Recital 20 of the TCA. The UK addressed the	3	other international instruments. But this is
	4	relevant provisions of UNCLOS in its written submissions	4	a convenient point to emphasise that what is being
	5	at pages 18 to 20.	5	defined here, and used not only in the TCA but
	6	The short but important point is that the coastal	6	specifically in Heading Five on "Fisheries", is not
	7	state has sovereign rights to exploit, conserve and	7	a precautionary approach or a precautionary principle in
	8	manage the fish in its territorial sea and exclusive	8	general terms, but specifically a precautionary approach
	9	economic zone, and it has jurisdiction with regard to	9	to fisheries management.
	10	the protection and preservation of the marine	10	Continuing please.
	11	environment in those areas. Now, of course the coastal	11	THE CHAIRPERSON: Sorry, may I and thank you.
	12	state can exercise those rights and jurisdictions by	12	I appreciate your understanding with my questions.
	13	choosing to cooperate with others. But regulatory power	13	If I can just simply have a little bit further
	14	rests exclusively with the coastal state, and others are	14	explanation from you regarding the statement that
	15	required to comply with the laws and regulations of the	15	you made that the "precautionary approach to fisheries
	16	coastal state.	16	management" as defined in Article 495 attaches
	17	Article 494, still within "Initial Provisions", is	17	specifically to ecosystem considerations.
	18	"Objectives and principles". The Tribunal is well aware	18	You are placing weight, it seems, in your
	19 20	that 494(3)(a) refers to applying the precautionary	19	introduction, to the words at the end, "and their
	20	approach to fisheries management.	20	environment". So the "management measures to conserve
	21	I would emphasise, just over the page on to bundle	21	target species, associated or dependent species and
	22	page 14, that subparagraph (e) specifically refers to	22	non-target species", those are all sort of fisheries
1		ан на спола тата		
	23	the "marine ecosystem": it's at the end of the first $1 - 1 = 1 = 1$	23	management species, and then it adds, "and their
	23 24	line of (e).	24	environment".
	23			
	23 24	line of (e).	24	environment".

10:39 1	means the entire ecosystem is what is the precautionary	10:43 1	trade area", in conformity with trade instruments. And
	approach is attaching to; is that correct?	2	it's in that context that Article 515 affirms the
	R JURATOWITCH: Thank you, Madam Chair, for raising that.	3	parties' rights and obligations under the WTO agreement.
	I must not have been sufficiently clear.	4	It's also in that context in which Article 516, on
5	Target species, if we relate it to this case, the	5	bundle page 41, provides that:
	target species of the measure is sandeel. But	6	"The interpretation and application of the
	an associated or dependent species, or a non-target	7	provisions of this Part shall take into account relevant
	species, in my submission, would cover predators of	8	interpretations in reports of WTO panels"
	sandeel. So the ecosystem consideration is incorporated	9	And it goes on.
	by the reference to "associated or dependent species and	10	WTO jurisprudence is only to be taken into account
	non-target species", as well as the point on which the	11	so far as it is relevant. There's certainly no
	Chair was alighting, "and their environment". So those	12	suggestion from this article that it's binding; only
	points, taken together, cover the ecosystem in which the	13	that it is to be taken into account, and only insofar as
	target species lives.	14	it is relevant.
	HE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, that's very clear. So the	15	This, members of the Tribunal, is not a case about
	"associated or dependent species" are in fact the marine	16	trade in fish; it is a case about catching fish in
	mammals and the seabirds?	17	waters that are not yours. The starting point is not
	R JURATOWITCH: In this case, yes.	18	free access to markets subject to necessary
	HE CHAIRPERSON: In this case. Thank you.	19	restrictions. The starting point is that there is no
	R JURATOWITCH: And the predatory fish.	20	right to go into another state's waters and take its
	HE CHAIRPERSON: And the predatory fish in particular comes	21	living natural resources unless granted, and then only
	under the "non-target species" as well, wouldn't it?	22	on the terms granted.
	R JURATOWITCH: As well	23	The UK accepts that WTO jurisprudence may, like
	HE CHAIRPERSON: As well as the "associated or dependent".	24	other areas of international law, be considered by the
	Thank you very much.	25	Tribunal so far as it is useful. But it has no special
		_	
	Page 21		Page 23
10:40 1	AD HIDATOWITCH, Thenk you your much	10.45 1	status where it is not relevant to the question before
	MR JURATOWITCH: Thank you very much.	10:45 1	status where it is not relevant to the question before
2	We then come on to Chapter 2. It starts on bundle	2	you, and Article 516 does not make it relevant where
2 3	We then come on to Chapter 2. It starts on bundle page 17. It's on "Conservation and Sustainable	2 3	you, and Article 516 does not make it relevant where it is otherwise not relevant.
2 3 4	We then come on to Chapter 2. It starts on bundle page 17. It's on "Conservation and Sustainable Exploitation". And within it is Article 496 on	2 3 4	you, and Article 516 does not make it relevant where it is otherwise not relevant. Of more relevance is Article 4 of the TCA that's
2 3 4 5	We then come on to Chapter 2. It starts on bundle page 17. It's on "Conservation and Sustainable Exploitation". And within it is Article 496 on "Fisheries management", and of course I will return to	2 3 4 5	you, and Article 516 does not make it relevant where it is otherwise not relevant. Of more relevance is Article 4 of the TCA that's on bundle page 10 which simply provides that for the
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10:47 1	submissions by taking it element by element. First,	10:51 1	referring to the UK having "not allocated sandeel or
10.47 1	what are the measures? Secondly, what was the advice?	10.51 1	Norway pout quotas" for 2021.
3	Thirdly, was it scientific? Fourthly, was it the best	3	I'm conscious of your question about Norway pout and
4	available? Fifthly, did the UK base those measures on	4	other forage fish, and I'll return to it in connection
5	that advice?	4 5	with the scientific advice.
6	Having been through the elements of 496(2), I will	6	The fourth paragraph then says:
0 7	then turn sixthly to the precautionary approach to	0 7	"Despite the introduction of management measures
8	fisheries management. Once I've taken you through the	8	aimed at increasing the resilience to the stocks"
8 9	elements of 496(2), that is when Ms Boileau will deal	8 9	In my second point of context, I took the Tribunal
9 10	with the model forming part of the English scientific	10	to the existing measures:
10	report, including the EU's criticisms of it.	10	" there is limited evidence of either the
11	So, members of the Tribunal, we then come to	11	recovery of the relevant stocks or the wider ecosystem
12	the first question: what are the measures?	12	as a result of these measures. This is hindering the
13	Taking the English measure first, under the UK	13	UK's ability to reach Good Environmental Status of
14	Fisheries Act that's CLA-6, and the relevant page is	14	seabirds and marine food webs within the UK Marine
15	11 fishing is prohibited for British and foreign	15	Strategy. As a result, urgent action is required to
10	fishing boats unless authorised by a licence. That's	10	protect stock and the wider ecosystem from these
18	Section 14(1) for British and Section 16(1) on page 12	18	increasing pressures."
10	for foreign.	10	If I could then just draw your attention to the next
20	Licences may confer limited authority by reference	20	and fifth paragraph, towards the end of the second line,
20	to descriptions of fish which may be caught. That's	20	there's a reference to "additional resilience and
22	Section 15(2)(c) for British on page 12 and	22	protection", and then in the third line to "the wider
23	Section 17(3)(c) for foreign on page 13.	23	ecosystem".
24	It is the Marine Management Organisation that grants	24	That's the call for evidence.
25	licences in respect of English waters. That's	25	Just behind the next tab, 13 (C-44), is the
	~ <del>-</del>		
	Page 25		Page 27
10:49 1	Section 17(1) and (2) for foreign fishing boats and	10:53 1	de minimis assessment to which you were taken yesterday.
2	Section 15(1)(d) for English fishing boats.	2	If I could ask you to turn to bundle page 161 that's
2 3	Section 15(1)(d) for English fishing boats. Schedule 3 of paragraph 2(1) of the UK Fisheries Act	2 3	If I could ask you to turn to bundle page 161 that's page 3 of the document just picking up in the very
2 3 4	Section 15(1)(d) for English fishing boats. Schedule 3 of paragraph 2(1) of the UK Fisheries Act then provides that the Marine Management Organisation,	2 3 4	If I could ask you to turn to bundle page 161 that's page 3 of the document just picking up in the very last sentence, which then runs over the page, under the
2 3 4 5	Section 15(1)(d) for English fishing boats. Schedule 3 of paragraph 2(1) of the UK Fisheries Act then provides that the Marine Management Organisation, the MMO, may vary a licence or a condition attached to	2 3 4 5	If I could ask you to turn to bundle page 161 that's page 3 of the document just picking up in the very last sentence, which then runs over the page, under the heading "Brief Assessment of Wider Impacts":
2 3 4 5 6	Section 15(1)(d) for English fishing boats. Schedule 3 of paragraph 2(1) of the UK Fisheries Act then provides that the Marine Management Organisation, the MMO, may vary a licence or a condition attached to it. And this measure was implemented by variation by	2 3 4 5 6	If I could ask you to turn to bundle page 161 that's page 3 of the document just picking up in the very last sentence, which then runs over the page, under the heading "Brief Assessment of Wider Impacts": "The primary environmental benefit is improvements
2 3 4 5 6 7	Section 15(1)(d) for English fishing boats. Schedule 3 of paragraph 2(1) of the UK Fisheries Act then provides that the Marine Management Organisation, the MMO, may vary a licence or a condition attached to it. And this measure was implemented by variation by the MMO of licence conditions to fish in English waters	2 3 4 5 6 7	If I could ask you to turn to bundle page 161 that's page 3 of the document just picking up in the very last sentence, which then runs over the page, under the heading "Brief Assessment of Wider Impacts": "The primary environmental benefit is improvements in the resilience of sandeel stocks and the wider marine
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Section 15(1)(d) for English fishing boats. Schedule 3 of paragraph 2(1) of the UK Fisheries Act then provides that the Marine Management Organisation, the MMO, may vary a licence or a condition attached to it. And this measure was implemented by variation by the MMO of licence conditions to fish in English waters pursuant to the power in Section 3(2) of the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	If I could ask you to turn to bundle page 161 that's page 3 of the document just picking up in the very last sentence, which then runs over the page, under the heading "Brief Assessment of Wider Impacts": "The primary environmental benefit is improvements in the resilience of sandeel stocks and the wider marine ecosystem, including marine mammals, seabirds, and
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Section 15(1)(d) for English fishing boats. Schedule 3 of paragraph 2(1) of the UK Fisheries Act then provides that the Marine Management Organisation, the MMO, may vary a licence or a condition attached to it. And this measure was implemented by variation by the MMO of licence conditions to fish in English waters pursuant to the power in Section 3(2) of the Fisheries Act.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	If I could ask you to turn to bundle page 161 that's page 3 of the document just picking up in the very last sentence, which then runs over the page, under the heading "Brief Assessment of Wider Impacts": "The primary environmental benefit is improvements in the resilience of sandeel stocks and the wider marine ecosystem, including marine mammals, seabirds, and predatory fish in the North Sea area."
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	<ul> <li>Section 15(1)(d) for English fishing boats.</li> <li>Schedule 3 of paragraph 2(1) of the UK Fisheries Act then provides that the Marine Management Organisation, the MMO, may vary a licence or a condition attached to it. And this measure was implemented by variation by the MMO of licence conditions to fish in English waters pursuant to the power in Section 3(2) of the Fisheries Act.</li> <li>If I could ask you to turn up bundle tab 21 (CLA-14), that is where one finds the variation to which</li> </ul>	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	If I could ask you to turn to bundle page 161 that's page 3 of the document just picking up in the very last sentence, which then runs over the page, under the heading "Brief Assessment of Wider Impacts": "The primary environmental benefit is improvements in the resilience of sandeel stocks and the wider marine ecosystem, including marine mammals, seabirds, and predatory fish in the North Sea area." Those are the objectives so far as the English measure is concerned.
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10.55 1		10.50 1	
10:55 1	adjacent to Scotland", up to the limit of the exclusive	10:58 1	Tribunal should be sensitive to those arrangements, and
2	economic zone.	2	not imply that matters that had separate legal,
3	This order was accompanied by a policy note. It's	3	scientific and factual foundations were all part of the
4	on slide 11: it's C-65. And it stated that the aim of	4	same thing, when, as a matter of fact and as of the law
5	the prohibition was:	5	of the United Kingdom, they were not. From the UK's
6	" wider environmental and ecosystem benefits,	6	perspective, the distinction therefore matters in this
7	which include potential benefits to sandeel, seabirds,	7	case, and potentially in other circumstances.
8	marine mammals, and other fish species."	8	The third point is of course that I accept as
9	That's consistent with the objective that had been	9	a matter of state responsibility and international law
10	identified in the business and regulatory impact	10	generally that analytically, for the Tribunal, it
11	assessment, which is at bundle [tab] 28. We don't need	11	doesn't matter in the end, because the analytical steps
12	•	12	the Tribunal will need to take are the same. If there
13	Government's objective, and at paragraph 2.2(b)	13	are two measures, then the science relied on for each
14	(bundle page 598), it refers to the aim of "improv[ing]	14	and the decision-making process for each needs to be
15	resilience to changes in the marine environment".	15	analysed. And if there is one measure, then to use
16		16	the Tribunal's words in its question that one measure
17	a little lost, because we're switching pages, we're	17	"has two distinguishable parts", each relying on
18	switching tabs.	18	a scientific report and each having its own
19	So we understand tab 29 to be the Sea Fisheries	19	decision-making process, and both parts needing to be
20	(Conservation of Sea Fish) Order, and Section 2(1).	20	considered.
21	Paragraph 4, where does this come from, that's on	21	So it follows that whatever the result as to how you
22	the screen right now?	22	approach whether it's one measure or two, the Tribunal's
23	MR JURATOWITCH: That's one that I didn't the one on	23	ruling will need to make findings either in respect of
24	the screen is a document that's not in the bundle.	24	two measures, which is the UK's case, or one measure
25	THE CHAIRPERSON: I see. Okay.	25	with two different parts, on the EU's approach to this
	Dec. 20		D 21
	Page 29		Page 31
10:56 1	MR JURATOWITCH: The approach that I'll adopt,	11:00 1	question. Whichever way the Tribunal tackles that,
10:56 1 2		11:00 1 2	question. Whichever way the Tribunal tackles that, it creates quite serious difficulties for the EU's case,
	Madam Chairperson, is that when I have the document		
2	Madam Chairperson, is that when I have the document	2	it creates quite serious difficulties for the EU's case,
2 3	Madam Chairperson, is that when I have the document available in the bundle, I'll take the Tribunal to it so that you can mark it up and have it as a record for your	2 3	it creates quite serious difficulties for the EU's case, in particular because the EU makes no criticism of the
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2 3 4 5	Madam Chairperson, is that when I have the document available in the bundle, I'll take the Tribunal to it so that you can mark it up and have it as a record for your deliberations. But, the size of the bundle being limited and the record being large, where there are	2 3 4 5	it creates quite serious difficulties for the EU's case, in particular because the EU makes no criticism of the science on which the Scottish measure was based. The Tribunal will recall that the EU said yesterday
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11.01 1		11.04 1	
11:01 1	that. But conceptually, yes.	11:04 1	Aquaculture Science. One sees that it responds to
2	JUSTICE UNTERHALTER: This is all just conceptual;	2	a request for advice from the Department for
3	it doesn't go to anything about the merits.	3	the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.
4	Does it follow also that the remedial order that	4	[Page] i, bundle page 200, then summarises the core
5	could result is that again, pure hypothetically	5	advice. And if I could draw the Tribunal's attention to
6	the Scottish order might be compliant, but the English	6	the second bullet point, it says:
7	not?	7	"Sandeel stocks experience high levels of natural
8	MR JURATOWITCH: On the same basis that also follows, yes.	8	fluctuation due to the influence of environmental
9	JUSTICE UNTERHALTER: Yes.	9	variation"
10	And then last question on this score. To the extent	10	And then in the third bullet point, picking up in
11	that there is evidence that is of application to both	11	the second line:
12	measures, or the measure in its different parts,	12	"Evidence from the literature and ecosystem
13	depending on how one thinks about this, how does one	13	modelling indicates that seabirds would be the biggest
14	then the evidence isn't necessarily neatly segmented	14	beneficiaries if sandeel fishing in the North Sea was
15	as between the two; there is evidence that has relevance	15	prohibited."
16	for both. But you're contending that the structure of	16	And then it goes on to refer to biomass in the
17	our approach should nevertheless be to examine the	17	penultimate line, accepting that this would be "under
18	measures separately, the evidence that is applicable to	18	constant prevailing environmental conditions".
19	each; and the consistency question, again, each should	19	Then in the [fourth] bullet, it says:
20	be considered separately?	20	"[P]ublished research suggests increased sandeel
21	MR JURATOWITCH: I accept both parts of that, yes.	21	biomass would have localised benefits for the condition
22	JUSTICE UNTERHALTER: Thank you.	22	of some commercial fish, however the impacts of
23	MR JURATOWITCH: I turn then to the question of what was	23	prohibiting sandeel fishing on the overall stock
24	the advice.	24	biomasses of commercial fish would be limited and
25	On the meaning of the advice, the EU says, as	25	complex, with a mixture of positive and negative
		-	
	Page 33		Page 35
11:03 1	you see on the slide (12), at paragraph 478:	11:06 1	responses"
11:03 1 2		11:06 1 2	responses" If I could ask the Tribunal then to turn to the
			*
2	" 'advice' may consist of different, individual	2	If I could ask the Tribunal then to turn to the
2 3	" 'advice' may consist of different, individual items of scientific evidence which, collectively are relied upon as the basis for a measure."	2 3	If I could ask the Tribunal then to turn to the fifth page of the document it's 204 of the bundle
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11.00			
11:08 1	increases in the local sandeel population sizes"	11:11 1	"The presence of an active fishery can have
2	And evidence is cited.	2	a detrimental effect on seabird populations"
3	"However, fluctuations in sandeel stocks are driven	3	And then picking up after the references:
4	by both top-down (such as predators and fishing) and	4	"In the context of other countries surrounding the
5	bottom-up (such as prey availability and hydroclimatic	5	North Sea, the UK is unique in terms of the large
6	factors) processes."	6	number of internationally important breeding colonies for several important sandeel-dependent seabirds"
7	Then in the next paragraph, just focusing on the last sentence, there's the salutary observation that:	7	Then in the sentence straddling the page:
8 9	"The impacts on extraneous factors on sandeel	8 9	"Furness and others suggest that the closure of
9 10	recruitment mean that even with low fishery exploitation	9 10	sandeel and sprat fisheries in UK waters could increase
10	pressure, the risk of population collapse still exists."	10	the survival and productivity of kittiwakes, common
11	The Tribunal will see at the very beginning of the	11	guillemots, razorbills, and Atlantic puffins."
12	next paragraph the reference to the Poloczanska article	12	The second paragraph emphasises that:
13	of 2004, about which the EU said yesterday that it was	13	"A full prohibition would therefore serve to
15	too old to be useful, because in 2011 ICES introduced	14	increase resilience of seabirds"
16	an escapement strategy. The authors of the English	15	It refers again to external pressures. And then the
10	scientific report obviously thought that it did continue	10	second full paragraph begins by noting the particular
18	to be useful, and in light of the first point of context	18	link between sandeels and black-legged kittiwakes.
19	on which I addressed the Tribunal this morning, one can	10	The third full paragraph notes that:
20	readily see why they might have thought that.	20	"The breeding success of kittiwakes has been
21	Pages 12 to 14 of the English scientific report then	21	shown to negatively correlate with the fishing effort of
22	deal with sandeel and their role in the ecosystem. The	22	industrial sandeel fisheries, with fishery closures off
23	first heading is "Marine mammals", on page 211 of the	23	the east coast of Scotland leading to increased breeding
24	bundle. Just picking up, if one looks at the first	24	success"
25	paragraph, five lines from the end, and the sentence	25	If I could then not needing to say all that much
_		_	
	Page 37		Page 39
11:09 1	that begins just after "2019":	11:13 1	more about seabirds, because in principle the link is
2	"As the main energetic contributions to the overall	2	not contested, if I could then turn to "Marine fish",
3	energy density in the North Sea are from whiting and	3	which is the next heading on page 13 of the document.
4	sandeels, it is reasonable to conclude that distribution	4	It begins by saying:
5	of harbour porpoise is strongly but not exclusively	5	"The diet 'flexibility' and ability of predatory
6	linked to sandeel availability in the North Sea.	6	commercial fish to substitute diet shortfalls with other
7	Indeed, the condition of harbour porpoise has been	7	prey species suggests that they are less crucially
8	linked to sandeel availability"	8	dependent on local sandeel abundance"
9	And a scientific article is cited.	9	That's the sentence to which Mr Dawes took the
10	In the next paragraph, picking up in the second line	10	Tribunal yesterday, and there was an exchange between
11	towards the end:	11	him and Justice Unterhalter about it. That exchange
12	" observations of minke whale redistribution	12	focused on the "less crucially dependent" language. The
13	within the North Sea may be related to a decline in	13	Tribunal has the point that they are dependent in the
14	sandeel availability elsewhere in the North Sea"	14	more general sense, and that, as I'll come on to show,
15	And there's another reference.	15	is up to about a fifth of their diet coming from
16	The report then turns to "Seabirds". And in the	16	sandeel.
17	first paragraph under that heading, the last sentence,	17	The point that I would add from this sentence is
18	starting three lines up from the foot of the paragraph,	18	that it is only about dependence on "local sandeel
19	20212	19	abundance". What that means is that if there is a local
•	says:		
20	"Sandeels are particularly important in the diets of	20	depletion, the predatory fish can swim elsewhere. But
21	"Sandeels are particularly important in the diets of many seabird species, especially during the breeding	20 21	depletion, the predatory fish can swim elsewhere. But when they swim elsewhere, they still eat sandeel.
21 22	"Sandeels are particularly important in the diets of many seabird species, especially during the breeding season and as food for growing chicks"	20 21 22	depletion, the predatory fish can swim elsewhere. But when they swim elsewhere, they still eat sandeel. This entirely undercuts the EU's enthusiasm for
21 22 23	"Sandeels are particularly important in the diets of many seabird species, especially during the breeding season and as food for growing chicks" In light of an exchange yesterday, the Tribunal will	20 21 22 23	depletion, the predatory fish can swim elsewhere. But when they swim elsewhere, they still eat sandeel. This entirely undercuts the EU's enthusiasm for a partial closure, because once it's appreciated and
21 22 23 24	"Sandeels are particularly important in the diets of many seabird species, especially during the breeding season and as food for growing chicks" In light of an exchange yesterday, the Tribunal will have noticed the word "especially".	20 21 22 23 24	depletion, the predatory fish can swim elsewhere. But when they swim elsewhere, they still eat sandeel. This entirely undercuts the EU's enthusiasm for a partial closure, because once it's appreciated and accepted that benefits for predatory fish were part of
21 22 23	"Sandeels are particularly important in the diets of many seabird species, especially during the breeding season and as food for growing chicks" In light of an exchange yesterday, the Tribunal will	20 21 22 23	depletion, the predatory fish can swim elsewhere. But when they swim elsewhere, they still eat sandeel. This entirely undercuts the EU's enthusiasm for a partial closure, because once it's appreciated and

Page 38

Amended by the parties

		1	
11.14 1	chiesting of the macquine is a matter for the UV along to	11.10 1	a tania of interact to the Tribunal and with that in
11:14 1	objective of the measure is a matter for the UK alone to determine, then that objective is pursued through a full	11:19 1	a topic of interest to the Tribunal, and with that in mind if L could call the Tribunal to turn to page 25 of
2		2	mind, if I could ask the Tribunal to turn to page 35 of
3	closure, not a partial one.	3	the document, 234 of the bundle. I'm focusing on the
4	There is more detail on predatory fish in the next	4	first paragraph after the bullet points, which says:
5	paragraph on 13, which then goes over on to page 14, but	5	"Experience with partial stock closures where effort
6	I don't propose to take more time with it.	6	is simply displaced into open areas suggest that the
7	Turning over on to page 15 and onwards of the	7	anticipated benefits to stocks and predators may not
8	report, there are tables that summarise the benefits to	8	materialise. Whilst the northeast UK closed area covers
9	specific species, and giving references to the	9	habitat which accounted for approximately 50% of the
10	literature in the last column of those tables.	10	catch for Sandeel Area 4, the stock assessment and
11	So the aspect of the English scientific report that	11	reference points are based on the entire stock including
12	comprised of analysing scientific literature runs up to	12	those sandeels distributed in the closed areas. As
13	the end of page 20 of the report; that's 219 of the	13	a result, the advised Total Allowable Catch is
14	bundle. The treatment of the primary modelling then	14	disproportionately large relative to the available area
15	starts at page 21. They are two aspects of the one	15	open to the fishery."
16	report, to be considered if we're to use the word	16	And the second paragraph notes in the first sentence
17	from the EU's submissions that I put on the slide	17	that ICES warns about the risk of that.
18	holistically.	18	Just going back up to the second bullet point, the
19	Ms Boileau will return to the EU's criticisms of	19	risk identified there is not within UK waters, but that
20	the modelling. For my purposes, I would just ask the	20	a prohibition in UK waters will increase fishing effort
21	Tribunal to turn to bundle page 226, still within the	21	in EU waters.
22	English scientific report, and now to table 3.	22	With that in mind, the Tribunal may wish to note
23	Those are numbers that the Tribunal is familiar	23	that the UK has encouraged the EU to take its own
24	with, and Ms Boileau will return to them. The points	24	measures, with resilience of the North Sea ecosystem as
25	I make about them are these. These are numbers that	25	a whole as the objective. The reference to that is C-58
	<b>P</b> 44		
	Page 41		Page 43
11:17 1	the model produced, but they need to be considered with	11:21 1	at page 2: that's a ministerial letter.
11:17 1 2	the model produced, but they need to be considered with common sense and in context, about which I make four	11:21 1 2	at page 2: that's a ministerial letter. Page 39 of the English scientific report, which is
	* ·		
2	common sense and in context, about which I make four	2	Page 39 of the English scientific report, which is
2 3	common sense and in context, about which I make four points.	2 3	Page 39 of the English scientific report, which is bundle page 238, is addressing environmental variation.
2 3 4	common sense and in context, about which I make four points. The first is that they obviously involve uncertainty	2 3 4	Page 39 of the English scientific report, which is bundle page 238, is addressing environmental variation. The end of the first paragraph refers to:
2 3 4 5	common sense and in context, about which I make four points. The first is that they obviously involve uncertainty compared to the real world, because they are simply	2 3 4 5	Page 39 of the English scientific report, which is bundle page 238, is addressing environmental variation. The end of the first paragraph refers to: "Ocean warming in the coming decade [which] may
2 3 4 5 6	common sense and in context, about which I make four points. The first is that they obviously involve uncertainty compared to the real world, because they are simply modelled projections.	2 3 4 5 6	Page 39 of the English scientific report, which is bundle page 238, is addressing environmental variation. The end of the first paragraph refers to: "Ocean warming in the coming decade [which] may threaten the viability of sandeel populations in the
2 3 4 5 6 7	common sense and in context, about which I make four points. The first is that they obviously involve uncertainty compared to the real world, because they are simply modelled projections. The second is that the precise numbers are much less	2 3 4 5 6 7	Page 39 of the English scientific report, which is bundle page 238, is addressing environmental variation. The end of the first paragraph refers to: "Ocean warming in the coming decade [which] may threaten the viability of sandeel populations in the North Sea and particularly in the southern North Sea."
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	<ul> <li>common sense and in context, about which I make four points.</li> <li>The first is that they obviously involve uncertainty compared to the real world, because they are simply modelled projections.</li> <li>The second is that the precise numbers are much less significant than the overall trend that they represent,</li> </ul>	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	<ul> <li>Page 39 of the English scientific report, which is bundle page 238, is addressing environmental variation.</li> <li>The end of the first paragraph refers to:</li> <li>"Ocean warming in the coming decade [which] may</li> <li>threaten the viability of sandeel populations in the</li> <li>North Sea and particularly in the southern North Sea."</li> <li>The second paragraph says:</li> </ul>
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11:23 1	So, members of the Tribunal, the answer to your	11:26 1 in material terms the same. The further comfort that
11:25 1	second and third questions is that ICES's advice did not	2 the Tribunal can take from it is that much of the
2	take account of the existence of a closed area within	<ul><li>3 literature that the reports refer to is the same.</li></ul>
	the overall sandeel area for which the advice was being	4 So it's relevant in that broader sense and it can
4		<ul> <li>assist the Tribunal in that broader sense, but it's not</li> </ul>
5	given, and you've seen the scientific advice on the	·
6	consequences of that.	6 relevant in the more specific sense of the particular
7	Displacement is a topic on which you heard precious	7 decision-making process.
8	little from the EU yesterday, despite its obvious	8 THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. That's very clear.
9	importance, both as a matter of science and policy, for	9 I see that it is almost 11.30 and time for our
10	any suggestion that a partial closure might be	10 break. Would this be an appropriate time to break for
11	a credible alternative.	11 15 minutes?
12	The last point on the English scientific report is	12 MR JURATOWITCH: It would, Madam Chairperson. Thank you
13	at bundle page 248, where I simply draw the Tribunal's	13 very much indeed.
14	attention to the fact that running from there on to	14 THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.
15	page 253 is a list over five pages long of references to	15 So we will return then at 11.45. Thank you very
16	scientific papers that were relied on in the formulation	16 much, everyone.
17	of the advice, and all of them are in evidence before	17 (11.27 am)
18	you.	18 (A short break)
19	That, members of the Tribunal, is the English	19 (11.45 am)
20	scientific report.	20 THE CHAIRPERSON: So please, United Kingdom counsel, please
21	THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. I have a question regarding	21 go on.
22	the English scientific report; just a few questions of	22 MR JURATOWITCH: Thank you very much.
23	clarification, if I may.	23 We now turn to the Scottish scientific report. It's
24	On the cover page, it refers to "ICES Area IV". So	at bundle tab 23; it's C-50.
25	is that ICES statistical area 4, or is that ICES's	25 On page 1 of the main body of that report, which is
	Page 45	Page 47
	I age 45	1 age 47
11:24 1	sandeel management [area] 4.	11:46 1 bundle page 357, the first paragraph refers to the "Aim
11:24 1	sandeel management [area] 4. MR JURATOWITCH: That's sub-area 4, which takes up the	
		2 of this Report". It's all important, but I'll just
2	MR JURATOWITCH: That's sub-area 4, which takes up the	<ul> <li>2 of this Report". It's all important, but I'll just</li> <li>3 emphasise the part picking up at the end of the third</li> </ul>
2 3	MR JURATOWITCH: That's sub-area 4, which takes up the Greater North Sea. And within sub-area 4 are the seven	<ul> <li>of this Report". It's all important, but I'll just</li> <li>emphasise the part picking up at the end of the third</li> <li>line, where it refers to "the importance of sandeel to</li> </ul>
2 3 4	MR JURATOWITCH: That's sub-area 4, which takes up the Greater North Sea. And within sub-area 4 are the seven sandeel areas.	<ul> <li>of this Report". It's all important, but I'll just</li> <li>emphasise the part picking up at the end of the third</li> <li>line, where it refers to "the importance of sandeel to</li> <li>other fish species, seabirds and marine mammals" in</li> </ul>
2 3 4 5	<ul><li>MR JURATOWITCH: That's sub-area 4, which takes up the Greater North Sea. And within sub-area 4 are the seven sandeel areas.</li><li>THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. So that's my first question of clarification.</li></ul>	<ul> <li>of this Report". It's all important, but I'll just</li> <li>emphasise the part picking up at the end of the third</li> <li>line, where it refers to "the importance of sandeel to</li> <li>other fish species, seabirds and marine mammals" in</li> <li>terms of the coverage of the scientific advice.</li> </ul>
2 3 4 5 6	<ul><li>MR JURATOWITCH: That's sub-area 4, which takes up the Greater North Sea. And within sub-area 4 are the seven sandeel areas.</li><li>THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. So that's my first question of clarification. My second question of clarification: I note on</li></ul>	<ul> <li>of this Report". It's all important, but I'll just</li> <li>emphasise the part picking up at the end of the third</li> <li>line, where it refers to "the importance of sandeel to</li> <li>other fish species, seabirds and marine mammals" in</li> <li>terms of the coverage of the scientific advice.</li> <li>Under heading 2, in the third line, there's</li> </ul>
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11.45		11.51 1	
11:47 1	That was the submission that was made to you. And the	11:51 1	on data drawn from surveys of where birds are, whether
2	UK makes two points in response to that submission.	2	through photographic evidence or observation or
3	The first is that the UK is aiming at improving	3	otherwise.
4	matters, so it is upwards direction that matters for	4	Density, members of the Tribunal and this is
5	relevant purposes.	5	my second point density is a different thing from
6	The second point is that I accept that this is in	6	foraging range.
7	the realm of correlation rather than causation, but at	7	The third point is that the greatest density is
8	the same time, some common sense is called for.	8	obviously in and around the colonies of nesting birds,
9	The EU's position is based on the idea that if there	9	because that is where they leave from and return to when
10	aren't enough sandeel, it will always be possible for	10	they are nesting in July, and it's where they appear,
11	fish that prey on them to eat something else, and to	11	irrespective of what they are doing. As those birds fly
12	replace them with something else that is equivalent in	12	out to sea to forage, they are obviously going in
13	terms of nutritional value and availability. If that's	13	multiple different directions, and they can take and do
14	really the EU's position, then it should prove that	14	take different directions. And so density, which is
15	position by reference to scientific evidence.	15	what that paper and pink shading is measuring, will be
16	On page 36, under the heading "Displacement of	16	less the further out to sea one goes.
17	fisheries", the Tribunal has already seen this point in	17	The Tribunal might think about it in terms of
18	the English scientific report, and so I won't labour it.	18	an analogy of flight paths into an airport. Air traffic
19	But given your second and third questions, I'd just note	19	will be dense in a flight path map if one looks close to
20	for the Tribunal the sentence five lines down, beginning	20	the airport, because that is where all the planes are
21	halfway along:	21	leaving from and arriving to, but it doesn't tell you
22	"The current ICES advice for sandeel indicates that	22	how far the planes go once they fly off and head off to
23	the assessment model doesn't take account of the current	23	their different destinations. And it would also include
24	Scottish closure, meaning that the available TAC must be	24	planes just moving about the airport.
25	taken from a smaller area than intended. This situation	25	The fourth point, as you will have gathered, is that
	D 40		D 51
	Page 49		Page 51
11:49 1	would be exacerbated if the closure was extended."	11:53 1	what matters much more than density is the mean maximum
2	At the foot of that page, a long section on	2	foraging range, so far as this diagram is concerned.
3	"Seabirds" commences. At page 43, there's a table,	3	And that's collected, as one sees from the blue text
4	table 3, that shows varying sensitivity of breeding	4	just over on to page 53, from the Woodward paper of
5	success to sandeel abundance of different species of	5	2019. One sees that reflected in the two black dotted
6	seabirds. The most vulnerable are kittiwake and puffin.	6	lines, the first giving the mean foraging range and the
7	If I could just ask the Tribunal to note, at the	7	second giving the mean maximum foraging range. And that
8	foot of that page, the particularly dire circumstances	8	data is collected from GPS trackers on real birds.
9	in which kittiwake in Scotland find themselves:	9	That is the meaningful data for the purposes of
10	"Kittiwake breeding abundance in Scotland has	10	having an idea of how far, on a mean basis, these birds
11	undergone a sustained and significant decline"	11	go to feed. But of course it's only an average, which
12	And there's a reference:	12	is why the pink shading continues beyond the edge of the
13	" with the most recent Seabird Monitoring	13	mean maximum foraging range and out to the edge of
14	Programme breeding abundance index, for 2019, being 60%	14	the box.
15	below the 1986 baseline"	15	That then takes us, members of the Tribunal, to
16	If I could ask the Tribunal then to turn to page 52.	16	the case of the disappearing pink shading. The Tribunal
17	There you will find a figure it's figure 29 about	17	will, I'm sure, recall clearly the overlay figure from
18	which the EU was very enthusiastic yesterday, and about	18	the EU's presentation yesterday, which is now again on
19	the text associated with it. And in response to that,	19	your screens. It's slide 14 for the UK, reproducing EU
20	I make four points.	20	slide 11. That overlays figures 12 and 29 from the
21	The first is that the pink shading leaving aside	21	Scottish scientific report; 29 being the one we've just
22	the question of how dark the pink is for the moment	22	been looking at.
23	the pink shading shows density of surveyed birds during	23	The Tribunal has already observed that on this
24	July. As you see from the blue text below the figure,	24	overlay, the pink has shrunk radically. What appears to
I	July. As you see nom the blue text below the figure,	24	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
25	that comes from the Waggitt 2019 paper, which is based	25	have happened is that the lightest shade of pink now
25	that comes from the Waggitt 2019 paper, which is based		have happened is that the lightest shade of pink now
25			

11.55 1	la des séles séde aux surs és la subiés. Dut éle auxan	11.50 1	
11:55 1	looks, at least to my eyes, to be white. But the more	11:59 1	not in decline"
2	important point, related to it, is that we don't know	2	And the paragraph continues on to treat harbour
3	from figure 29 how far the lightest shade of pink would	3	seals, and there's a caveat about the age of the data in
4	extend, because it goes to the edge of the figure.	4	the next paragraph.
5	The second point is that the scales are different.	5	Page 74 is the "Summary of evidence on Marine
6	One sees that looking on the slide (15) now on the	6	Mammals and Sandeel"; it's bundle page 430. And there
7	screen, which shows original figure 12 as (a), original	7	is a caveated conclusion, which ends in the last
8	figure 19 as (b) and the EU's overlay of yesterday as	8	sentence, picking up in the fourth last line with
9	(c). So if one looks at the scales for (a) and (b), one	9	"However":
10	sees that they're not the same. And it may be that the	10	" it seems a reasonable assumption that any
11	EU has done something clever to adjust the different	11	increase in sandeel abundance that might result from
12	scales to create the overlay, but the UK is blind to	12	a reduction in fisheries pressure might be beneficial to
13	that.	13	several populations of marine mammals given their
14	The third point is the case of the appearing	14	dependence on sandeel as a prey source."
15	maritime boundary, which on figure 12, as one sees, is	15	From page 75 onwards, there is a long list of
16	incomplete, but then on what was described to us as	16	references that extends down to page 91, listing more
17	an "overlay" has appeared, but we don't know how or from	17	than 170 scientific papers which are also in evidence
18	where.	18	before you.
19	The fourth point is: there may be perfectly good	19	That, members of the Tribunal, is the Scottish
20	explanations for this. But since this is being	20	scientific report. And it takes us to the third aspect
21	criticised to criticise the UK's science, I'm	21	of the relevant advice, and that is the ICES Technical
22	constrained to say that the deployment of this overlay	22	Service's response, which, in coming to it, I'll just
23	to criticise that science would be unlikely to pass any	23	deal with a couple of documents that proceed it, for
24	test of methodological rigour.	24	which I'll rely on the slides.
25	If we go now to page 53 (tab 23, C-50), you were	25	(Slide 16) The first is an EU letter to the UK of
	D 50		
	Page 53		Page 55
11:57 1	taken to the third paragraph, and in particular to the	12:00 1	30 May 2023, which says that:
2	first part of the first sentence, before the comma that	2	" given that wider ecological needs are already
	first part of the first sentence, before the comma that appears after the word "period" in the second line of		" given that wider ecological needs are already considered in ICES catch advice and that ICES has not
2 3 4	first part of the first sentence, before the comma that appears after the word "period" in the second line of the third full paragraph on page 53.	2 3 4	" given that wider ecological needs are already considered in ICES catch advice and that ICES has not raised so far any specific concerns regarding
2 3	first part of the first sentence, before the comma that appears after the word "period" in the second line of the third full paragraph on page 53. I'm confident the Tribunal will have read on beyond	2 3	" given that wider ecological needs are already considered in ICES catch advice and that ICES has not raised so far any specific concerns regarding exploitation of sandeels"
2 3 4 5 6	first part of the first sentence, before the comma that appears after the word "period" in the second line of the third full paragraph on page 53. I'm confident the Tribunal will have read on beyond what was cited to it. It's an important point, because	2 3 4 5 6	" given that wider ecological needs are already considered in ICES catch advice and that ICES has not raised so far any specific concerns regarding exploitation of sandeels" And then it goes on to refer to breach of the TCA.
2 3 4 5 6 7	first part of the first sentence, before the comma that appears after the word "period" in the second line of the third full paragraph on page 53. I'm confident the Tribunal will have read on beyond what was cited to it. It's an important point, because after the comma it says:	2 3 4 5 6 7	" given that wider ecological needs are already considered in ICES catch advice and that ICES has not raised so far any specific concerns regarding exploitation of sandeels" And then it goes on to refer to breach of the TCA. And it then says that:
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	first part of the first sentence, before the comma that appears after the word "period" in the second line of the third full paragraph on page 53. I'm confident the Tribunal will have read on beyond what was cited to it. It's an important point, because after the comma it says: " the winter months are energetically challenging	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	" given that wider ecological needs are already considered in ICES catch advice and that ICES has not raised so far any specific concerns regarding exploitation of sandeels" And then it goes on to refer to breach of the TCA. And it then says that: "It would [form part of] the principle of good
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	first part of the first sentence, before the comma that appears after the word "period" in the second line of the third full paragraph on page 53. I'm confident the Tribunal will have read on beyond what was cited to it. It's an important point, because after the comma it says: " the winter months are energetically challenging for many seabirds due to more inclement weather, limited daylight and reduced prey availability" And the rest of the paragraph indicates that feeding	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	" given that wider ecological needs are already considered in ICES catch advice and that ICES has not raised so far any specific concerns regarding exploitation of sandeels" And then it goes on to refer to breach of the TCA. And it then says that: "It would [form part of] the principle of good cooperation and to base decisions on the best available scientific advice, that any management decision should await the outcome of [the] request."
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	first part of the first sentence, before the comma that appears after the word "period" in the second line of the third full paragraph on page 53. I'm confident the Tribunal will have read on beyond what was cited to it. It's an important point, because after the comma it says: " the winter months are energetically challenging for many seabirds due to more inclement weather, limited daylight and reduced prey availability" And the rest of the paragraph indicates that feeding on sandeel outside the breeding season may also be of	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	" given that wider ecological needs are already considered in ICES catch advice and that ICES has not raised so far any specific concerns regarding exploitation of sandeels" And then it goes on to refer to breach of the TCA. And it then says that: "It would [form part of] the principle of good cooperation and to base decisions on the best available scientific advice, that any management decision should await the outcome of [the] request." That's an important letter, in my submission, for
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12:02 1	the slide. It says:	12:05 1	advice on fishing opportunities is given at stock level
2	"The EU and UK recognise the ecological significance	2	and cannot function at the level of individual feeding
3	of forage fish species such as sandeel"	3	grounds, which goes beyond the detail level of the stock
4	And it goes on:	4	assessment models."
5	" for seabirds, other fish species and marine	5	"Therefore", ICES says:
6	mammals."	6	"Therefore, a large part of the question of whether
0 7	So that's a joint recognition by both parties.	7	management is supporting ecosystem functions should
8	And then it goes on. There's a "Description of	8	occur at the level of national regulations, which is
8 9	[the] requested work" which you see on the slide, which	9	outside the scope of this technical service."
10	is:	10	The fourth paragraph is also crucial. And I'll just
10	" to clarify and describe how ecosystem	10	pick it up halfway along the second line, referring to
11	considerations are factored in and applied in the	11	"variable biomass for which advice is based on
12	provision of single stock advice for forage fish	12	an escapement strategy", of which sandeel is one.
13	species. Particular reference"	13	" the advice is consistent with the maximum
14	This is the joint request to ICES:	14	sustainable yield approach, the aim of which is to have
15	" should be made to the handling of predator-prey	15	high stock sizes producing pretty good yields. It is
10	interactions and what considerations/provisions are made	10	possible that exploitation levels consistent with this
17	for the rebuilding of sensitive higher trophic level	17	framework would result in a higher enough biomass
18	species such as certain seabirds."	18	required to sustain ecosystem services. However"
20	That then takes us to the actual response of the	20	And it's an important "However":
20 21	ICES Technical Service. It's tab 4 of the bundle	20	" it is also possible that the resulting
21	(C-22).	21	biomasses may be too low. Although the ICES advice
22	This was a document about which we heard some	22	framework includes a provision to keep the stocks above
23 24	discussion in the afternoon yesterday on	23 24	a given precautionary level, there is no analysis"
24 25	proportionality, but precious little indeed in the	24 25	No analysis:
20	proportionanty, but precious intre indeed in the	20	No analysis.
	Page 57		Page 59
12.04 1	dia manina di kana amilakta ariana artikanak ida	12.07 1	
12:04 1	discussion of best available science, although it's	12:07 1	" of whether this precautionary level is
2	accepted by both sides that this does form part of it.	2	sufficient to provide adequate food levels for
2 3	accepted by both sides that this does form part of it. It's a crucial document, and it's cited extensively by	2 3	sufficient to provide adequate food levels for individual predator populations."
2 3 4	accepted by both sides that this does form part of it. It's a crucial document, and it's cited extensively by the EU in writing. There are specific passages to which	2 3 4	sufficient to provide adequate food levels for individual predator populations." Then in the last sentence, there's another reference
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10       arother "However":       10       point: that whatever specific categorisations ICES may         11       " the not been set to account for the ecosystem       is for its own purposes to distinguish between its         13       biomass limit for escapement:       11       use for its own purposes to distinguish between its         14       " has not been set to account for the ecosystem       13       stock advice from other outputs, the ICES Technical         15       services."       Page 5 then turns to another forage fish called       That, members of the Tribunal, is the content of         16       That, members of the Tribunal, is the content of       The relevant advice. If I can assist -         17       the occurrent that you's point, that whatever sponse qualifies as "sciences" of the tribunal, is the content of         17       more not on Norway pout.       The its wondering, given the coates that exist in         18       the openultimate line, it says:       12         19       Page 6 I       The its wondering, given the coates that exist in         10       the product state and preductor success"       12         11       Its document is       12       the occurrent that you's point state whatever specific description of         11       the preduct state and preductor success"       13       apperat to have been asket o deal with the hanalling of preductor-y win				
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Page 62 Page 64	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	assessments by including predation mortality estimated from multispecies models or other sources. This better accounts for mortality on managed stocks but does not account for prey effects on predators. As noted in the Norway pout stock annex, predation mortality is not a measure of importance of the forage species in the predator's diet. Including predation mortality is not intended to evaluate the amount of prey intended by predators, only the amount removed by predators." The response from these two ICES reviewers was thus that the ICES stock advice took into account predation mortality of sandeel for the purpose of issuing fishing advice in respect of sandeel, but did not take into account the needs of predators as such. They specifically indicated in the summary that this was	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	<ul> <li>considerations are factored in"</li> <li>So this response is, in my respectful submission, responsive to that question, because it's explaining that when the ICES stock advice is produced, it does not take into account ecosystem considerations, and in particular predator-prey interactions, as a subject in itself. It only does so, as it explains in the very first paragraph, for the purposes of the mortality that predator takings produce for sandeel as a stock.</li> <li>That then takes us, members of the Tribunal, to the third element, which is: was all of this advice scientific?</li> <li>(Slide 18) The EU's submission in writing (paragraph 413) said that when one is considering best available science in the context of fisheries:</li> <li>" 'organised methods' of science typically rely</li> </ul>
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10.16 1	and wellid over lucious "	12.10 1	and the second
12:16 1	and valid conclusions."	12:19 1	specific to fisheries, but notwithstanding the
2	There are five problems with that.	2	significant exchanges yesterday between Agents for the
3	The first is that in the Whaling case at	3	European Union and Justice Unterhalter about precisely
4	paragraph 86, the ICJ explicitly recorded that it did	4	what the relevant characteristics of ICES advice might
5	not consider it necessary to offer a general definition	5	be, this approach in fact ignores the approach taken by
6	of "scientific research". And despite having devoted	6	ICES. And that's relevant to treaty interpretation
7	some time yesterday to this case, the EU has still not	7	because Article 494(3)(c) of the TCA specifically refers
8	explained why the word "scientific" in the phrase "best	8	to ICES in the context of best available science.
9	available scientific advice" is any more amenable to	9	In March 2024, ICES published a Framework for
10	being narrowed down by an elaborate approach focusing on	10	Ecosystem-Informed Science and Advice. It's on
11	data and modelling.	11	slide 19; it's R-103. It considered indicators on the
12	The second is that this elaborate approach is simply	12	basis of which to make assessments, and it said that:
13	not the ordinary meaning of "scientific", which just	13	"Scientific evidence in support of [ecosystems-based
14	means "based on or relating to science". The UK of	14	measures] covers a wide range of disciplines and
15	course accepts that something needs to be systematic or	15	includes various types of data, knowledge, and
16	methodical in order to qualify as science. But the EU	16	information that may differ greatly in format,
17	has made no attempt to establish that its elaborate	17	precision, availability, spatial and temporal scale,
18	tailored approach, I would say, is the ordinary meaning	18	quality and confidence. Indicator systems provide
19	of "scientific"; and nor has it made any attempt to	19	a flexible platform for knowledge development,
20	locate it in the interpretative rules of the Vienna	20	monitoring, trend identification, and synthesis in all
21	Convention, and in particular the rules in Article 31(3)	21	aspects likely to affect the performance of management
22	and (4).	22	strategies, plans and operational objectives."
23	Its reference yesterday (Day 1/54:15-16) to what	23	It then added the text that you see highlighted
24	it called "a common understanding in the practice of	24	further down the slide.
25	fisheries management" was notable both for the complete	25	It then continued over the page, on the next slide
	Page 65		Page 67
12:18 1	absence of even an intent to anchor that in the rules of	12:21 1	(20), to say that:
12:18 1 2	absence of even an intent to anchor that in the rules of interpretation in the Vienna Convention and, as I will	12:21 1 2	(20), to say that: "The selection of indicators for use in
			"The selection of indicators for use in ecosystem-informed advice may involve (i) qualitative
2	interpretation in the Vienna Convention and, as I will come on to show in a moment, actually being inconsistent with the approach that ICES takes.	2	"The selection of indicators for use in ecosystem-informed advice may involve (i) qualitative and expert-based syntheses of the available knowledge
2 3	interpretation in the Vienna Convention and, as I will come on to show in a moment, actually being inconsistent	2 3	"The selection of indicators for use in ecosystem-informed advice may involve (i) qualitative
2 3 4	interpretation in the Vienna Convention and, as I will come on to show in a moment, actually being inconsistent with the approach that ICES takes. The third point is that for some species, there are simply not large amounts of data. To take the example	2 3 4	"The selection of indicators for use in ecosystem-informed advice may involve (i) qualitative and expert-based syntheses of the available knowledge
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		1	
12:23 1	of the Scottish scientific report and the first 20 pages	12:26 1	just something you can do, but it isn't the basis for
2	of the English one, on the basis that they analyse	2	making a judgment as to treaty conformity?
3	scientific literature rather than conducting primary	3	MR JURATOWITCH: Certainly once you've done it, you can't
4	modelling. And if that's what's being advanced, there	4	ignore it. So it's either the best available science,
5	are two defects with it: the first is that analysing the	5	in which case the measure needs to be based on it, or
6	existing scientific literature is itself scientific; and	6	the decision as to whether to impose a measure needs to
7	the second is that the literature that was analysed	7	be based on it. If a measure is imposed, then it needs
8	itself involved data and modelling.	8	to be based on it.
9	Then on the basis of focusing only on the modelling	9	Or a conclusion theoretically not in this case
10		10	could be reached that in fact it's not the best
10		10	available science and there's a problem with the model,
11		11	theoretically. And then theoretically, the measure
		12	might be based on something else which could be said to
13			
14	c c	14	be the best available science.
15		15	But a state doesn't commit itself to the content or
16		16	the form of the best available science when it
17	1 5	17	commissions it. That assessment is to be made after the
18		18	scientific advice is produced.
19		19	JUSTICE UNTERHALTER: You see, I think we would need to be
20	6	20	careful about a situation where if one is as unambitious
21	the thrust of what is being said. Is it that it's not	21	as possible in investigating a question of real
22	1 5	22	importance, you, as it were, end up having a lesser
23	0	23	treaty obligation.
24		24	There must be, I think but of course I hear your
25	the definition is based on science, and you say: well,	25	submission on this an objective sense in which
	Page 69		Page 71
12:24 1	that can have different components in different	12:28 1	there's at least a minimum content that must exist for
12:24 1 2	that can have different components in different settings, including the literature, as you've	12:28 1 2	there's at least a minimum content that must exist for something to qualify as "science". You may go beyond
			something to qualify as "science". You may go beyond it. But one couldn't, as it were, have an enormously
2	settings, including the literature, as you've	2	something to qualify as "science". You may go beyond
2 3	settings, including the literature, as you've emphasised, if, as here, the UK has chosen to harvest	2 3	something to qualify as "science". You may go beyond it. But one couldn't, as it were, have an enormously
2 3 4	settings, including the literature, as you've emphasised, if, as here, the UK has chosen to harvest data and use it in a model, has it not, as it were,	2 3 4	something to qualify as "science". You may go beyond it. But one couldn't, as it were, have an enormously unambitious approach which sort of had a cursory glance
2 3 4 5	settings, including the literature, as you've emphasised, if, as here, the UK has chosen to harvest data and use it in a model, has it not, as it were, acknowledged that by making that choice, it considers	2 3 4 5	something to qualify as "science". You may go beyond it. But one couldn't, as it were, have an enormously unambitious approach which sort of had a cursory glance at some of the literature and said: well, that's the
2 3 4 5 6	settings, including the literature, as you've emphasised, if, as here, the UK has chosen to harvest data and use it in a model, has it not, as it were, acknowledged that by making that choice, it considers that to be, for this purpose at least, the framework for	2 3 4 5 6	something to qualify as "science". You may go beyond it. But one couldn't, as it were, have an enormously unambitious approach which sort of had a cursory glance at some of the literature and said: well, that's the science, and that's good enough.
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Page 70

Amended by the parties

		I	
12:29	forthcoming within a short period of time, at	12:32 1	that it doesn't constitute "science", and therefore
12.29		12.32 1	can't constitute "best available science". But insofar
		3	as they're seeking to take that conclusion out of what
-			
		4	constitutes "science" and put it into "best available
-	-	5	science" as a whole, that's where it falls down for not
(		6	being comparative.
ĺ ĺ	· · ·	7	One can see the difficult position that it puts
		8	the Tribunal in. Because the Tribunal, not being
	1	9	scientists, could look at something that didn't pass
1		10	e i
1		11	a non-scientist could probably tell. But once something
1:		12	e e
1		13	
14		14	
1.		15	methodological rigour that it doesn't constitute
1		16	
1	1	17	science", without providing the Tribunal with
1		18	a competing body of evidence or an expert scientific
1		19	witness or other scientific documents on which it
2	1 ·	20	relies.
2		21	Indeed, many of the exhibits on which the EU
2		22	relies and I'll come on to this are the same
2	it's available, the question is and I'll come to	23	scientific papers that the English and Scottish reports
2	this was it the best available? And that's	24	rely on.
2	comparative.	25	So that absence of comparison is a key defect in the
	Page 73		Page 75
	1 age 75		l'age 75
12:31	The difficulty for the EU in this case is that they	12:34 1	EU's case, and can't be overcome by seeking to do all
12:31 1		12:34 1	EU's case, and can't be overcome by seeking to do all the work on the meaning and application of the word
	are not saying there's some other body of science with		
2	are not saying there's some other body of science with which the science that the UK relied on is competing,	2	the work on the meaning and application of the word
2	are not saying there's some other body of science with which the science that the UK relied on is competing, and that other body of science is better. That's the	23	the work on the meaning and application of the word "science".
2	are not saying there's some other body of science with which the science that the UK relied on is competing, and that other body of science is better. That's the essential problem with the EU's case.	2 3 4	the work on the meaning and application of the word "science". JUSTICE UNTERHALTER: Yes, thank you.
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Page 74

Amended by the parties

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10.05		10.00 1	
	l clarification as to what you thought the Tribunal should	12:39 1	The EU yesterday insisted on quality assurance.
	2 be doing. But your answer has assisted very much.	2	This is a quality assurance process.
	3 Thank you.	3	The fifth point is that the EU also insisted
	4 MR JURATOWITCH: We are now at the EU's Submission,	4	yesterday on transparency. The English scientific
	5 paragraph 491 it's on your slide 21 where the EU	5	report was publicly available; as the Tribunal noted,
	6 confirms that:	6	the caveats were openly identified; and the scientific
	7 " [it] does not challenge the scientific and	7	papers that it analysed were published. It was open to
	8 methodological rigour of: (i) the ICES Technical Service	8	critique from anyone. And the greatest critiques the EU
	9 [response], (ii) the remainder of the [English	9	has been able to make are ones that the authors of the
	0 scientific report], and (iii) the Scottish scientific	10	report themselves identified.
1		11	Unless I can assist the Tribunal, I'll stop there on
1	• •	12	"scientific", on the basis that those are the UK
1	and that forms only one aspect of even the English	13	submissions on why the English report, the Scottish
1	4 report considered alone.	14	report and the ICES Technical Service response all
1	c	15	qualify as "scientific".
1	6 report, considered holistically, together with the ICES	16	PROFESSOR RUIZ FABRI: You mentioned six points, and then
1		17	we had only five.
	8 the English measure, and the modelling is one aspect	18	MR JURATOWITCH: Thank you very much for bringing that to
	9 within the overall package of the English scientific	19	my attention. I only dropped the last because, as well
2	-	20	as my notes, I also have a clock in front of me. If the
2	•	21	Tribunal is particularly interested in this point,
2	2 The second is that picking out one aspect of the	22	I'm happy to make the sixth point.
2		23	THE CHAIRPERSON: It's up to you.
2	4 overall advice would not undermine the scientific	24	MR JURATOWITCH: I'm confident I've done enough on that
2	5 character of the overall advice, even if the criticisms	25	point, so I'll move on.
	Page 77		Page 79
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	l may be valid.	12:40 1	The third point is: was it the best available
	2 Now, that matters because it leaves the Scottish	2	science?
	<ul><li>Now, that matters because it leaves the Scottish</li><li>report untouched by any criticism. And the English</li></ul>	2 3	science? (Slide 23) Focusing on "best available", there
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12:42 1	to a question a moment ago that theoretically there may	12:46 1 that advice?
2	be a situation in which something could be added easily	2 JUSTICE UNTERHALTER: Just before you proceed, I wonder if
3	and quickly to provide a fuller picture, and that could,	3 I could ask you this. We've heard your submissions on
4	in principle, form part of what should properly be	4 the modelling, and I don't want to go into the detail of
5	considered to be "available", even if, strictly	5 it, but it's more at the moment on a conceptual basis.
6	speaking, it did not already exist.	6 If there was, let us assume this is purely
7	That, members of the Tribunal, is certainly not this	<ul> <li>hypothetical an important computational error that</li> </ul>
8	case. And if the EU considers that more should have	8 systematically skewed certain results in a way that
9	been done, it is incumbent on it to articulate what	<ul> <li>9 pointed to a conclusion being X when in fact that</li> </ul>
10	steps it considers should have been taken, how long they	10 conclusion isn't supported on either the correct data or
10	would have taken and how much they would have cost, and	11 with proper computational methods, would it be
11	establish that those factors are insignificant when put	12 permissible to bring a challenge and succeed on it
	in the balance of what should have been done in this	because, on its own terms, the advice can't be
13		15 because, on its own terms, the advice can be 14 considered "best" because it just doesn't conform to
14	case, such that it should have been regarded as	-
15	"available".	<ul><li>basic science, as I think you would support as a notion</li><li>at the heart of the concept?</li></ul>
16	Bringing all of that together, the simple and	1
17	dispositive point is that the EU has not put forward any	17 In other words, you don't have to develop another
18	competing advice on the extent of potential ecosystem	18 model or an alternative. You just say: there's
19	benefits of prohibiting fishing for sandeel in English	19 something so fundamentally wrong with this that
20	waters of the North Sea and in Scottish waters. That is	20 it can't, in and of itself and on its own terms, meet
21	because there is no such advice, and there is certainly	21 the standard that the treaty sets out.
22	no advice finding that such a prohibition would not be	22 Would you accept that?
23	apt to generate ecosystem benefits.	23 MR JURATOWITCH: I accept that in an extreme case, something
24	It is not, in my respectful submission, enough just	24 may not qualify as "science", and the kind of case that
25	to criticise the advice of another; it's necessary to	25 just fell from the Tribunal may be that kind of case.
		B 92
	Page 81	Page 83
	Page 81	Fage 85
	Page 81	rage 85
12:44 1	Page 81 show that there was better scientific advice available.	12:48 1 It may not be "science" in the relevant sense. I accept
12:44 1 2	show that there was better scientific advice available.	
	show that there was better scientific advice available. I said I would return to your question about Norway	12:48 1 It may not be "science" in the relevant sense. I accept
2	show that there was better scientific advice available. I said I would return to your question about Norway pout, and now is perhaps a good time to do so.	12:48 1 It may not be "science" in the relevant sense. I accept 2 that.
2 3	show that there was better scientific advice available. I said I would return to your question about Norway pout, and now is perhaps a good time to do so. As the Tribunal will have seen in the scientific	<ul> <li>12:48 1 It may not be "science" in the relevant sense. I accept</li> <li>2 that.</li> <li>3 JUSTICE UNTERHALTER: Yes. So even in the build-up of</li> </ul>
2 3 4 5	show that there was better scientific advice available. I said I would return to your question about Norway pout, and now is perhaps a good time to do so. As the Tribunal will have seen in the scientific reports and the ICES Technical Service response, and for	<ul> <li>12:48 1 It may not be "science" in the relevant sense. I accept</li> <li>2 that.</li> <li>3 JUSTICE UNTERHALTER: Yes. So even in the build-up of</li> <li>4 your argument, something could fall at the "science"</li> </ul>
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2 3 4 5 6 7	show that there was better scientific advice available. I said I would return to your question about Norway pout, and now is perhaps a good time to do so. As the Tribunal will have seen in the scientific reports and the ICES Technical Service response, and for your reference it's also in the Engelhard article that the Tribunal has seen referred to in a number of	<ul> <li>12:48 1 It may not be "science" in the relevant sense. I accept</li> <li>that.</li> <li>3 JUSTICE UNTERHALTER: Yes. So even in the build-up of</li> <li>your argument, something could fall at the "science"</li> <li>fence, as it were, because on its own terms it's simply</li> <li>falsifiable or basically so shot through with error that</li> <li>it just cannot, on its own terms, support what it</li> </ul>
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- 24 That brings me, members of the Tribunal, to the next
- 25 element, which is: did the UK base those measures on

Page 82

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Amended by the parties

I propose to tackle this first by considering the

12.40 1		10.54 1	
12:49 1	documents as to what the UK did as a matter of fact, and	12:54 1	accounted for, that these were a matter for national
2	then consider the EU's point about a rational or	2	regulation, and that this supported the proposed English
3	objective relationship between the measures and	3	measure.
4	the advice.	4	Those documents and others like them show that, as
5	I'll begin with the English measure. At bundle	5	a matter of fact, the UK based the English measure on
6	tab 13 (C-44), one find the de minimis assessment, and	6	the English scientific report and the ICES Technical
7	at page 3 of that, there's the last heading, "Wider	7	Service response.
8	Impacts", which we looked at a moment ago.	8	That takes us, members of the Tribunal, to the
9	If I could just ask you to turn over the page to	9	Scottish measure. And I'd ask you to turn over to
10	page 4, there's a reference at the foot of that first	10	bundle tab 22 (C-49), where on page 3 of the document
11	paragraph specifically to the environmental benefits in	11	it's bundle page 318 there's a heading 1.1. In the
12	connection with the scientific advice which is cited in	12	paragraph just above that, it's explained that the
13	footnote 6.	13	Scottish scientific report was produced to inform
14	Then at pages 6 and 7, under "Supporting evidence",	14	consultation and made available as part of it.
15	the English scientific report and the scientific papers	15	The document then proceeds to explain the science,
16	cited in it are referred to extensively.	16	with extensive reference to the sources cited in
17	And at 17, under the heading "Benefits to the UK",	17	the Scottish scientific report. And it concludes at
18	paragraph 61 in particular is based on and cites	18	pages 23 to 24 by summarising the science and indicating
19	the English scientific report, and then there's a table	19	an intention to prohibit fishing for sandeel, subject to
20	over the page which is part of the qualitative table	20	consultation.
21	taken from the English scientific report.	21	If I could ask the Tribunal to turn to bundle
22	If I could then ask the Tribunal to go to	22	tab 26, which is R-98. This is the Scottish ministerial
23	bundle tab 17 (R-77), where one finds the ministerial	23	submission recommending that fishing for sandeel be
24	submission of 14 September 2023.	24	prohibited.
25	Paragraph 4 is the recommendation to close the	25	On page 568 of the bundle in paragraph 8, one sees
	Page 85		Page 87
12:51 1	fishery; paragraph 13 involves explicit reliance on the	12:56 1	that the recommendation is made on the basis of the
12:51 1 2	fishery; paragraph 13 involves explicit reliance on the English scientific report; and paragraph 14 is	12:56 1 2	that the recommendation is made on the basis of the scientific advice, and the authors of the Scottish
2	English scientific report; and paragraph 14 is	2	scientific advice, and the authors of the Scottish
2 3	English scientific report; and paragraph 14 is a recommendation based on that advice in which	2 3	scientific advice, and the authors of the Scottish scientific report are referred to. And the two
2 3 4	English scientific report; and paragraph 14 is a recommendation based on that advice in which the uncertainty is acknowledged.	2 3 4	scientific advice, and the authors of the Scottish scientific report are referred to. And the two following paragraphs explain how that advice supports
2 3 4 5	English scientific report; and paragraph 14 is a recommendation based on that advice in which the uncertainty is acknowledged. [Paragraph] 16 in particular refers to the	2 3 4 5	scientific advice, and the authors of the Scottish scientific report are referred to. And the two following paragraphs explain how that advice supports the conclusion and responds to the Danish and EU
2 3 4 5 6	English scientific report; and paragraph 14 is a recommendation based on that advice in which the uncertainty is acknowledged. [Paragraph] 16 in particular refers to the precautionary approach.	2 3 4 5 6	scientific advice, and the authors of the Scottish scientific report are referred to. And the two following paragraphs explain how that advice supports the conclusion and responds to the Danish and EU positions.
2 3 4 5 6 7	English scientific report; and paragraph 14 is a recommendation based on that advice in which the uncertainty is acknowledged. [Paragraph] 16 in particular refers to the precautionary approach. Paragraph 21 refers to the Danish Government's	2 3 4 5 6 7	scientific advice, and the authors of the Scottish scientific report are referred to. And the two following paragraphs explain how that advice supports the conclusion and responds to the Danish and EU positions. Those documents show that, as a matter of fact, the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	English scientific report; and paragraph 14 is a recommendation based on that advice in which the uncertainty is acknowledged. [Paragraph] 16 in particular refers to the precautionary approach. Paragraph 21 refers to the Danish Government's reaction to the science, where it says, six lines down,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	scientific advice, and the authors of the Scottish scientific report are referred to. And the two following paragraphs explain how that advice supports the conclusion and responds to the Danish and EU positions. Those documents show that, as a matter of fact, the UK based the Scottish measure on the Scottish scientific
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14:00 1	I now am still within "based on", and I turn to	14:04 1	whiting and haddook, were also part of the motivation
	"rational or objective relationship" between the	14:04 1 2	whiting and haddock, were also part of the motivation. Those benefits were less certain and of a lesser
2	measures and the scientific advice. That's the		
3		3	magnitude, to the extent that they could be quantified
4	expression in the EU's Written Submission at	4	at all, but that is a question of degree, not of
5	[paragraphs] 313 and 314, and of course the Tribunal	5	motivation or of the likely existence of a benefit. And
6	heard it yesterday.	6	again, it cannot be said that that benefit points
7	At paragraph 500 of the EU Submission, which is on	7	towards a partial rather than a full closure.
8	slide 35, one sees that:	8	The EU is wrong to insist that unless advice
9	"The EU does not contest that there is	9	quantifies a benefit, and quantifies it in a verifiable
10	a rational and objective relationship between the	10	manner, there is then no rational or objective
11	'scientific advice' invoked by the UK as the base for	11	relationship between a measure pursuing that benefit and
12	the sandeel fisheries prohibition and a prohibition on	12	unquantified advice on which it is based. The advice
13	sandeel fishing in UK waters of the North Sea coinciding	13	was that there may be benefits for marine mammals and
14	spatially with the feeding range of the chick-rearing	14	some predatory fish in prohibiting fishing for sandeel,
15	seabirds for which sandeels comprise a substantial	15	and the UK prohibited fishing for sandeel in part for
16	portion of their diet."	16	those reasons.
17	Yesterday the EU was explicit that this could be	17	The third point is even if the foraging range of
18	multiple closures. And the question the EU poses is	18	seabirds were especially relevant, or even alone
19	whether there is a rational or objective relationship	19	relevant, it does have a rational connection to a full
20	between the scientific advice and a full closure, as	20	closure.
21	opposed to a series of partial ones. On that, I have	21	(Slides 36-37) The EU relies on a map at C-23,
22	four points.	22	page 45 for where the sandeels are it's a 2011
23	The first is: the UK's measures were not motivated	23	article, so now dated by some 14 years, but accepting it
24	only by seabirds, and certainly not only by	24	for present purposes and a map at C-39, which is
25	chick-rearing ones. That is a category in which the	25	figure 5, for where the birds are.
	Page 89		Page 91
14:02 1	effect is particularly startling, but it is not the only	14:06 1	Now, we know from numerous studies that the bird
2	objective of the measures. The measures aim to benefit	14:06 1 2	with the greatest dependence on sandeel for breeding
2 3	objective of the measures. The measures aim to benefit the North Sea ecosystem by benefiting sandeel and,	2 3	with the greatest dependence on sandeel for breeding success is the kittiwake, and so I'll focus on that.
2 3 4	objective of the measures. The measures aim to benefit the North Sea ecosystem by benefiting sandeel and, through them, seabirds, marine mammals and other fish.	2 3 4	with the greatest dependence on sandeel for breeding success is the kittiwake, and so I'll focus on that. As you see from the kittiwake entry on the slide
2 3	objective of the measures. The measures aim to benefit the North Sea ecosystem by benefiting sandeel and, through them, seabirds, marine mammals and other fish. The second is that the EU accepts the relationship	2 3	with the greatest dependence on sandeel for breeding success is the kittiwake, and so I'll focus on that. As you see from the kittiwake entry on the slide (37) "Black-Legged Kittiwake" at the top, second from
2 3 4 5 6	objective of the measures. The measures aim to benefit the North Sea ecosystem by benefiting sandeel and, through them, seabirds, marine mammals and other fish. The second is that the EU accepts the relationship between reducing fishing mortality and increasing	2 3 4 5 6	<ul> <li>with the greatest dependence on sandeel for breeding</li> <li>success is the kittiwake, and so I'll focus on that.</li> <li>As you see from the kittiwake entry on the slide</li> <li>(37) "Black-Legged Kittiwake" at the top, second from</li> <li>the left it is present throughout the North Sea,</li> </ul>
2 3 4 5 6 7	objective of the measures. The measures aim to benefit the North Sea ecosystem by benefiting sandeel and, through them, seabirds, marine mammals and other fish. The second is that the EU accepts the relationship between reducing fishing mortality and increasing sandeel abundance, and it also accepts that this has	2 3 4 5 6 7	with the greatest dependence on sandeel for breeding success is the kittiwake, and so I'll focus on that. As you see from the kittiwake entry on the slide (37) "Black-Legged Kittiwake" at the top, second from the left it is present throughout the North Sea, running seaward from the British coast all the way to
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14:08 1	references for that are in the UK Submission at	14:11 1	of the difficulties with the EU's case are that it does
14.00 1		2	not say where any such closures should be and why; which
3		3	bird species the closures should be aimed at protecting
4	-	4	and why; how many such closures it would regard as
5		5	permissible and why; and most importantly of all, what
6		6	the size of any such closures should be and why, and how
7		7	that would differ, if at all, from a full closure.
8		8	These diagrams are based on the data in the Woodward
9		9	article that was part of the best available scientific
1(		10	advice. The UK simply makes them available to the
11		11	Tribunal to show that if, for example, taking the EU's
12		12	case, protecting kittiwakes was the objective, as the EU
13		13	has accepted, then there is a rational and objective
14		14	relationship between that accepted objective and a full
15		15	prohibition. That's not the UK's case, but it is
16		16	an answer to the EU's case.
17		17	That brings me, members of the Tribunal to the topic
18	•	18	of displacement.
19	•	19	A partial closure may tend towards the mere
20	0	20	displacement of fishing effort from one area to another.
21	•	21	That is a rational and objective basis for preferring
22		22	a full prohibition to a partial one.
23		23	I've already taken you to the treatment of
24		24	displacement in connection with the ICES advice in the
25	limit within which most birds will forage. If it were	25	English scientific report and the Scottish scientific
	Page 93		Page 95
			6
			C C
14.00 1		14.12 1	
14:09 1		14:13 1	report, and there is no need to return to it. But I'm
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14:15 1	I'd ask the Tribunal to bear in mind in this	14:18 1	mortality. The only control that the UK has is in
			mortality. The only control that the UK has is in respect of fishing mortality, and that's the aspect that
2	connection that ICES is now providing zero-catch advice	2	it has controlled.
3	for all of sandeel area 4, in which most of that closed	3	
4	area falls.	4	Members of the Tribunal, putting all of those different aspects together, the UK's submission on the
5	One can readily see, members of the Tribunal,	5	
6	why the EU had so little to say about displacement	6	last element of 496(2), centring on the word "base", is,
7	yesterday, notwithstanding your question specifically on	7	first, that as a matter of fact, the UK did base
8	that topic.	8	the measures on the scientific advice, as the
9	The EU further contends and it did say much on this yesterday that the sandeel fishery is currently	9 10	decision-making papers show; and secondly, that there is a rational and objective relationship between the
10 11	exploited in a manner that ensures a healthy level of	10	measures and the advice.
11	sandeel stock in the North Sea. You heard that	11	Unless I can assist the Tribunal on that point,
12		12	I'll move to the precautionary approach.
13	yesterday, and the Written Submissions include it at paragraph 494.	13	The Tribunal has well in mind the context in the
14	Essentially, the EU is arguing that the status quo	14	treaty for this, which is 494(3)(a), followed by the
15	is appropriate, subject to its point about partial	15	definition in 495(1)(b), which the Tribunal was looking
10	closures for chick-rearing seabirds, which I've already	10	at earlier this morning.
17	addressed. There are two further answers on whether the	17	The point that I make now, arising from the
18 19	status quo is appropriate, and the Tribunal will already	18 19	definition in 495, is that the precautionary approach
19 20	have in mind the point of context with which I started	20	does not require the absence of any scientific
20 21	about the ICES advice and also the ICES Technical	20 21	information before being applicable; it applies where
21 22	Service response, and the further answers are these.	21	there is an absence of adequate scientific information.
22	It is not for the European Union to question the	22	And that must be so, because otherwise the presence of
23	UK's policy objective of providing increased levels of	23	any relevant scientific information would negate the
24	protection to sandeel, its predators and the overall	24	application of the precautionary approach.
23		25	
	Page 97		Page 99
14.16 1	accounter Nathan the EU part with respect the	14.20 1	In this respect if I could refer the Tribunal to
14:16 1	ecosystem. Neither the EU nor, with respect, the	14:20 1	In this respect, if I could refer the Tribunal to
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2 3	Tribunal can, under the terms of the TCA, impeach the UK for seeking to pursue a high level of protection for	2 3	R-96: it's the Scottish approach to the consultation report. There's no need to go to it now, but it's at
2 3 4	Tribunal can, under the terms of the TCA, impeach the UK for seeking to pursue a high level of protection for the ecosystem of which sandeel form part.	2 3 4	R-96: it's the Scottish approach to the consultation report. There's no need to go to it now, but it's at bundle [tab] 27, page 589 of the bundle.
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14:22 1	Members of the Tribunal, those are the different	14:25 1	operative if the Tribunal were to conclude that there
2		2	was not adequate scientific information; and if that
3		3	were the conclusion, the measures would still be
4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4	justified by reference to 494(3) and its reference to
5	-	5	the precautionary approach, even with that inadequacy.
6	-	6	That's the UK's position.
7		7	PROFESSOR RUIZ FABRI: Yes, I understand. But what I fail
8		8	to understand is why it would be necessary to go for the
9		9	first step, and show there is enough scientific advice,
1(		10	
11		10	the measures.
12		11	
12		12	it's nonetheless the UK's position, both in this case
12		13	
12	-	14	implemented, that the science is sufficient, that there
1.		15	
17	•	10	And consistently with the approach that's been taken in
18		17	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
19	•	18	
20		19 20	_
20		20 21	approach applies. But in principle, the UK's position
21		21 22	is that the precautionary approach is not needed in this
22		22	
23 24	-	23 24	case. PROFESSOR RUIZ FABRI: Yes, okay.
24 25		24 25	And just a complementary question to make sure that
Ζ.	scientific advice are enough to justify the full	25	And just a complementary question to make sure that
	Page 101		Page 103
14:23 1	geographical scope of the measure?	14:26 1	I fully grasped your argument. Your argument is also
14:23 1	geographical scope of the measure? MR JURATOWITCH: Yes.	14:26 1	I fully grasped your argument. Your argument is also that if the Tribunal were to find that the model part of
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2	MR JURATOWITCH: Yes. PROFESSOR RUIZ FABRI: Yes.	2	
2 3	MR JURATOWITCH: Yes.	2 3	that if the Tribunal were to find that the model part of the scientific advice is, let's say, flawed it's
2 3 4	MR JURATOWITCH: Yes. PROFESSOR RUIZ FABRI: Yes. MR JURATOWITCH: That is the UK's position: that the	2 3 4	that if the Tribunal were to find that the model part of the scientific advice is, let's say, flawed it's hypothetical again but were the Tribunal to find that the model is flawed, nevertheless the rest of the
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14:27 1	described would apply.	14:31 1	MR JURATOWITCH: First, the UK would say: you still don't
2	PROFESSOR RUIZ FABRI: So it means that the measures are	2	need the precautionary approach in that circumstance
3	distinguishable not only because they are two distinct	3	because even without the modelling, there's enough to
4	measures, but also through the regime they should	4	base the measures on in the rest of the science.
5	receive: one being under the precautionary approach,	5	JUSTICE UNTERHALTER: Understood.
6	whereas the other one could be scientifically justified	6	MR JURATOWITCH: If the Tribunal were against me on that,
7	as such?	7	and was considering the application of the precautionary
8	MR JURATOWITCH: Yes, that follows. And that's so whether	8	approach, then a good faith error in scientific
9	or not the Tribunal approaches it as two measures or one	9	modelling would not preclude the application of
10	measure with separable parts, to be analysed separately.	10	the precautionary approach.
11	The precautionary approach could apply to one but not	11	JUSTICE UNTERHALTER: Yes. I have your submission. Thank
12	the other, or to neither, which is the UK's principal	12	you.
13	position, or to both, which is the UK's alternate	13	THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you very much, Mr Juratowitch.
14	position.	14	Now I invite Ms Boileau to take the floor.
15	PROFESSOR RUIZ FABRI: Okay. Thank you very much.	15	MS BOILEAU: Members of the Tribunal, I will be addressing
16	JUSTICE UNTERHALTER: I just wanted to ask you about	16	the EU's argument that the modelling that was undertaken
17	the language of the definition of "precautionary	17	for the English scientific report lacked the necessary
18	approach" and the meaning of absence of adequate	18	scientific and methodological rigour to be considered
19	scientific information.	19	reputable science, which is the test that the EU asserts
20	If again, all hypothetically for the purposes of	20	has to be met under the TCA.
21	interpretation if the absence arises because there is	21	Mr Juratowitch has already explained why the EU's
22	an inadequacy of the scientific advice where there is,	22	argument fails at an anterior point, and that is
23	for example, information that was available but not	23	because, first, the EU has not identified any superior
24	used, can one utilise that as a basis for saying there	24	ecosystem model of the North Sea which was available to
25	was an absence of adequate scientific information?	25	the United Kingdom at the time that the English
	Page 105		Page 107
			1 450 107
14:29 1	In other words, I suppose what I'm asking is: if	14:33 1	scientific report was produced, and which could be used
14:29 1 2	In other words, I suppose what I'm asking is: if the difficulty with the science is self-created because	14:33 1 2	for the same purpose; and secondly, because, as
2	the difficulty with the science is self-created because	2	for the same purpose; and secondly, because, as
2 3	the difficulty with the science is self-created because there was some data or some other infirmity that could	2 3	for the same purpose; and secondly, because, as Mr Juratowitch has just emphasised, the modelling was
2 3 4	the difficulty with the science is self-created because there was some data or some other infirmity that could have been cured but wasn't, can one nevertheless say:	2 3 4	for the same purpose; and secondly, because, as Mr Juratowitch has just emphasised, the modelling was only one component of the scientific advice relied upon, yet, as the EU itself accepts at paragraph 478 of its Written Submission, the scientific advice falls to be
2 3 4 5	the difficulty with the science is self-created because there was some data or some other infirmity that could have been cured but wasn't, can one nevertheless say: well, that's an absence that is relevant for the purposes of the application of the precautionary principle?	2 3 4 5	for the same purpose; and secondly, because, as Mr Juratowitch has just emphasised, the modelling was only one component of the scientific advice relied upon, yet, as the EU itself accepts at paragraph 478 of its
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14:34 1	slide.	14:37 1	And indeed, the next slide (45) shows the long list
2	(Slide 44) The EwE model of the North Sea was	2	of scientists who contributed to and reviewed aspects of
3	initially developed by scientists Mackinson and	3	the model even before it was published in 2007.
4	Daskalov, who published it in a peer-reviewed paper in	4	In very basic terms, the North Sea EwE model
5	2007 (R-107). As explained	5	contains information about the energy flows across the
6	THE CHAIRPERSON: Sorry, Ms Boileau, can you go back to that	6	entire North Sea ecosystem. So its aim is to represent
7	slide there, the previous one (43)? Yes.	0 7	all components of the ecosystem and, importantly, their
8	You've got highlighted there:		
		8	interconnectedness.
9	"Ecopath with Ecosim is the most widely used	9	The North Sea EwE model includes 69 functional
10	food web modelling", et cetera.	10	groups, and those include marine mammals, birds, fish
11	But the references there are to a paper from 2004	11	and so on. The model itself is built using data about
12	and a paper from 2000, both of which are before the	12	the biomass of those different groups in the North Sea;
13	model was developed, and one even from 1984 and one from	13	in other words, how much there is of each species, as
14	1987. So the relevant ones would be the ones from 2016	14	well as information about how productive they are, so
15	and 2015. But I just wondered why you put all of those	15	their turnover rate, what they eat, and how much of each
16	additional references in there.	16	different kind of thing they eat.
17	MS BOILEAU: Madam Chairperson, this, to be clear, is	17	It also includes information about drivers of the
18	a quote from this scientific paper (R-110), which is	18	system, so these are the things that cause the system to
19	called "It is past time to use ecosystem models	19	change over time. One such example is mortality as
20	tactically to support ecosystem-based fisheries	20	a result of fishing.
21	management".	21	So when all of these components are combined, one
22	Ecopath with Ecosim modelling is a type of	22	can simulate, using the model, how the ecosystem and its
23	modelling, but within that, one needs to develop	23	constituent parts may react over time to changes in
24	a specific EwE model of different oceans and seas. So	24	those drivers, such as, for example, an increase or
25	to be clear, this is not saying that the North Sea EwE	25	a decrease in fishing effort.
	Page 109		Page 111
			C C
14:36 1	model is the most widely used food web modelling	14:39 1	In 2015, an updated version of the 2007 North Sea
14:36 1 2	model is the most widely used food web modelling approach in marine ecosystems; it's saying that EwE	14:39 1 2	In 2015, an updated version of the 2007 North Sea EwE model was reviewed by the ICES Working Group on
	approach in marine ecosystems; it's saying that EwE modelling is the most widely used food web modelling		-
2	approach in marine ecosystems; it's saying that EwE	2	EwE model was reviewed by the ICES Working Group on
2 3	approach in marine ecosystems; it's saying that EwE modelling is the most widely used food web modelling	2 3	EwE model was reviewed by the ICES Working Group on Multispecies Assessment Methods, and the Working Group
2 3 4	approach in marine ecosystems; it's saying that EwE modelling is the most widely used food web modelling approach in marine ecosystems. And the North Sea EwE	2 3 4	EwE model was reviewed by the ICES Working Group on Multispecies Assessment Methods, and the Working Group granted it what is called "key run" status.
2 3 4 5	approach in marine ecosystems; it's saying that EwE modelling is the most widely used food web modelling approach in marine ecosystems. And the North Sea EwE model has been developed specifically to explore the	2 3 4 5	EwE model was reviewed by the ICES Working Group on Multispecies Assessment Methods, and the Working Group granted it what is called "key run" status. (Slide 46) The ICES Working Group (R-108) describes
2 3 4 5 6	approach in marine ecosystems; it's saying that EwE modelling is the most widely used food web modelling approach in marine ecosystems. And the North Sea EwE model has been developed specifically to explore the ecosystem-wide interactions between different functional	2 3 4 5 6	EwE model was reviewed by the ICES Working Group on Multispecies Assessment Methods, and the Working Group granted it what is called "key run" status. (Slide 46) The ICES Working Group (R-108) describes a "key run" as follows:
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14:40 1	has, in effect, received the ICES stamp of approval.	14:44 1	and this is a reference to the transcript, page 48,
2	(Slide 48) A recent scientific paper indeed,	14.44 1	lines 9-10:
3	the one that we looked at for the very first slide	3	"To the extent that there is more recent data,
4	(R-110), advocating for greater use of ecosystems models	4	a party should therefore rely on that more recent data."
	in fisheries management explains that, in the	4 5	Now, using that extended North Sea EwE model,
5			-
6	authors' view, models should be based on best practices	6	simulations were run exploring various scenarios, and
7	and quality-controlled data. In the final sentence of	7	the only variable that was changed in these simulations
8	this excerpt, ICES's key runs are listed as an example	8	was the amount of depletion of sandeel in the North Sea
9	of such models. They are the gold standard.	9	as a result of fishing.
10	Now, the North Sea EwE model that was given key run	10	The modelling simulated a range of scenarios. These
11	status in 2015 used data up to 2013. But in order for	11	included looking at both decreases in sandeel fishing
12	that model to be utilised in the English scientific	12	pressure, but also scenarios in which it was increased.
13	report, it was necessary to extend it to enable it to be	13	That wasn't because anyone was proposing to increase
14	run to 2020. 2020 was the most recent year for which	14	sandeel fishing, but because the purpose of the
15	data was available at the time that the English	15	modelling is to understand and explore how the different
16	scientific report was produced.	16	components of the ecosystem might be expected to react
17	(Slide 49) The 2015 report (R-108) in which the ICES	17	to changes in sandeel fishing pressure.
18	Working Group endorsed the North Sea EwE key run states:	18	(Slide 51) Figure 6 from the English scientific
19	" this report also aims to present a quick and	19	report (C-45), which is projected on your screens, shows
20	easy way to routinely update the Key Run when it is	20	the results of these simulations.
21	needed."	21	So on the X-axis we have the level of sandeel
22	(Slide 50) And how does the report do that? Well,	22	depletion and on the Y-axis we have relative biomass.
23	it does that by listing the source of its data for	23	The dotted black line shows the level of sandeel
24	various parameters. Indeed, it links to the databases	24	depletion in 2020 in the North Sea, so that shows
25	where that data is to be found, and an example is shown	25	the status quo prior to the prohibition.
	Daga 112		Dogo 115
	Page 113		Page 115
14:42 1	on this slide.	14:45 1	(Slide 52) If we look at one example, so seals, for
2	Mechanically, the updating process that was	2	example, to understand this diagram, and moving to the
3	undertaken for the purposes of the English scientific	3	right from the black dotted line so the black dotted
4	report involved looking at those same sources of data	4	
5	indicated in the key run report, and where there was	~	line shows the status quo. If we move to the right and
6		5	we increase the level of sandeel depletion in other
	more recent data available for a parameter, that more	6	we increase the level of sandeel depletion in other words, we increase the amount of sandeel fishing the
7	more recent data available for a parameter, that more recent data was input into the model.	6 7	we increase the level of sandeel depletion in other words, we increase the amount of sandeel fishing the biomass of seals decreases. In other words, more
7 8	more recent data available for a parameter, that more recent data was input into the model. The specific updates that were made to the model are	6 7 8	we increase the level of sandeel depletion in other words, we increase the amount of sandeel fishing the biomass of seals decreases. In other words, more sandeel fishing is predicted to lead to fewer seals.
7 8 9	more recent data available for a parameter, that more recent data was input into the model. The specific updates that were made to the model are set out in the English scientific report at page 21, for	6 7 8 9	we increase the level of sandeel depletion in other words, we increase the amount of sandeel fishing the biomass of seals decreases. In other words, more sandeel fishing is predicted to lead to fewer seals. The blue shading on this diagram represents the
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14:47 1	first criticism of the English scientific report refers	14:51 1	So, in short, in order to arrive at this reference
14.47 1	to how that reference point was calculated. In order to	14.51 1	point, this 58% figure, what the authors of the English
3	answer Madam Chairperson's question, it's necessary to	3	scientific report did was they looked at historical data
			from 2003 to 2020 that was publicly available and they
4	give a little bit of context to this percentage figure	4	
5	and its relevance, how it was calculated.	5	calculated, out of all the EU/UK sandeel catch in the
6	So the first point of context is that, as	6	North Sea, how much of that came from rectangles in the
7	Mr Juratowitch explained, geographically, the EwE model	7	UK's EEZ and how much of that came from rectangles
8	reflects the whole of the North Sea. So when one runs	8	outside the UK's EEZ.
9	a simulation, for example, in which one reduces sandeel	9	Before addressing the
10	fishing pressure by 10%, that reduction is applied	10	THE CHAIRPERSON: Can I ask a question on that.
11	across the entirety of the North Sea. That's the way	11	In using the data from 2003 to 2020, is the reason
12	that the model was constructed. And as the model	12	for that particular timeframe because the EwE model used
13	existed then and as it is exists now, it is not possible	13	data for that timeframe in the aggregate, as for all
14	within that model to restrict its geographical scope to	14	the other aspects of it? I'm just trying to get
15	only the United Kingdom's waters.	15	an understanding of why or the basis for using those
16	Of course, the United Kingdom can only control	16	particular years.
17	fishing in its waters. And that's why it has been	17	Thank you.
18	necessary to calculate what I've been calling this	18	MS BOILEAU: The basis, Madam Chairperson, is simply that
19	"reference point", so that when one looks at the	19	that is the data that was available on the European
20	simulation, one can orient oneself to determine:	20	Commission's Scientific, Technical and Economic
21	compared to the status quo, what do the simulations	21	Committee for Fisheries website. So the authors of
22	predict might be the position if sandeel fishing was	22	the English scientific report looked at what data was
23	prohibited in UK waters?	23	available, and used all of it.
24	The figure that the English scientific report	24	The Tribunal might recall that in its Written
25	arrived at was 58%. I will now explain how that was	25	Submission, the EU took issue with the fact that the
	D 117		D 110
	Page 117		Page 119
14:49 1	calculated.	14:52 1	authors of the English scientific report used data that
2	What the English scientific report did was it used	2	predated 2011, which is when the escapement strategy was
2 3	What the English scientific report did was it used publicly available data from 2003 to 2020 to calculate,	2 3	predated 2011, which is when the escapement strategy was introduced. They said, "No, no, things will have
2 3 4	What the English scientific report did was it used publicly available data from 2003 to 2020 to calculate, out of the whole EU/UK sandeel catch in the North Sea,	2 3 4	predated 2011, which is when the escapement strategy was introduced. They said, "No, no, things will have changed after 2011, so you should restrict the data to
2 3	What the English scientific report did was it used publicly available data from 2003 to 2020 to calculate, out of the whole EU/UK sandeel catch in the North Sea, what proportion of sandeel landings came from within	2 3 4 5	predated 2011, which is when the escapement strategy was introduced. They said, "No, no, things will have changed after 2011, so you should restrict the data to that date range".
2 3 4 5 6	What the English scientific report did was it used publicly available data from 2003 to 2020 to calculate, out of the whole EU/UK sandeel catch in the North Sea, what proportion of sandeel landings came from within the United Kingdom's waters. So it's a question of	2 3 4 5 6	predated 2011, which is when the escapement strategy was introduced. They said, "No, no, things will have changed after 2011, so you should restrict the data to that date range". The United Kingdom's Written Submission replicated
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Amended by the parties

14:54 1	different components. So one is the EwE model itself,	14:58 1	Commission's Scientific, Technical and Economic
2	the North Sea EwE model. It was developed and published	14.56 1	Committee for Fisheries, shows a lower total amount of
3	initially in 2007, and subsequently it received the ICES	3	sandeel landings compared to ICES's data, and the EU
4	key run status in 2015.	4	claims that this has led to an overestimation of the
5	This reference point, this 58% figure, is not	5	amount of sandeel taken from UK waters compared to
6	a parameter of the model. It's not data that is input	6	non-UK waters.
7	into the model; it's not an update that the UK made to	7	The first point is that the English scientific
8	the model. As I foreshadowed earlier, the reason why	8	report acknowledged that there was uncertainty
9	this 58% was calculated is because the EwE model itself	9	associated with this 58% figure. One of the reasons why
10	looks at the entire North Sea.	10	there was that uncertainty is because Norway does not
11	So when one looks at the simulations that result	11	publicly disclose where its sandeel landings come from
12	from that, it would look, for example, like this slide	12	in the North Sea. As that Norwegian data was not
13	(52) without the red dotted lines. So it would tell you	13	available, the English scientific report limited its
14	what the status quo is, and it would give you	14	analysis to where the EU/UK catch in the North Sea was
15	information about what would happen if you increased or	15	taken from.
16	decreased the level of sandeel depletion, but it	16	PROFESSOR RUIZ FABRI: Excuse me, sorry.
17	wouldn't tell you what the scenario would look like if	17	The fact that Norway does not publish that data
18	the reduction was limited to a prohibition in UK waters	18	would explain 20% in difference, between 39% and 58%?
19	in the North Sea.	19	MS BOILEAU: Madam Arbitrator, I'll come back to you on that
20	So that, in short, is why there isn't this alignment	20	point. But my understanding is: yes, in effect, the
21	between the data that was used to calculate the 58%	21	difference in total sandeel landings is attributable to
22	that was based on 2003-2020 data. That's unrelated to	22	Norwegian landings. And there's a known unknown in
23	the development of the North Sea EwE model and the data	23	the sense that it's not known, based on publicly
24	that's used to update it.	24	available information, precisely which ICES rectangle
25	What was striking about the EU's oral submissions	25	those Norwegian landings come from.
	Page 121		Page 123
14:56 1	yesterday was that it advanced a completely new argument	14:59 1	Importantly, just as the European Commission's data
14:56 1 2	that was not in its Written Submission. As I mentioned,	14:59 1 2	which was used in the English scientific report,
	that was not in its Written Submission. As I mentioned, in its Written Submission, its argument was that the		which was used in the English scientific report, the ICES data also does not disclose or state where
2 3 4	that was not in its Written Submission. As I mentioned, in its Written Submission, its argument was that the date range used in order to calculate the average	2 3 4	which was used in the English scientific report, the ICES data also does not disclose or state where Norwegian sandeel landings have come from within the
2 3 4 5	that was not in its Written Submission. As I mentioned, in its Written Submission, its argument was that the date range used in order to calculate the average proportion of sandeel landings that come from UK waters	2 3 4 5	which was used in the English scientific report, the ICES data also does not disclose or state where Norwegian sandeel landings have come from within the North Sea. So neither the European Commission's data
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		r
15:01 1	I appreciate that this is not easy to work through	15:05 1 in the English scientific report. So it's quite
2	the European Union didn't, for example, when	2 comparable: there's only a 1% difference between that
3	it presented its submissions yesterday, explain any of	3 figure, the EU's figure, and the "Lower landings
4	this, and there's been a degree of reverse-engineering	4 proportion confidence interval[]", so that first
5	that we have had to do to even understand how it arrived	5 column on the left-hand side.
6	at this 39% figure. But as best the UK understands, or	6 In short, the purported error that the EU has
7	can discern by reverse-engineering the numbers, you have	7 identified doesn't take the analysis beyond the scope of
8	the ICES dataset, which has a higher amount of sandeel	8 what had already been accounted for, what had already
9	landings because it includes the landings that are	9 been done in the modelling exercise. And it certainly
10	attributable to Norway. The European Commission's	10 doesn't, in our submission, impugn the English
11	dataset does not include those Norwegian landings.	11 scientific report as anything other than scientifically
12	But neither source tells you, even if you wanted to	12 rigorous.
13	take them into account, where the Norwegian landings	13 JUSTICE UNTERHALTER: Does it alter where you would draw
14	took place. There's no information about the ICES	14 that red line? If you just go back one slide (52).
15	rectangles in which those Norwegian landings took place.	15 Remember, this debate all began with: how does one
16	Which means that the authors of the English scientific	16 derive the red dotted line?
17	report, even if they had used the ICES data, would not	17 MS BOILEAU: Yes.
18	have been able to complete the exercise that they did in	18 JUSTICE UNTERHALTER: The EU's argument was to suggest that
19	the English scientific report to actually figure out how	19 on the basis of the ICES data, there was a coincidence
20	that would change things up and down.	20 between the lower bound and what they say is derived
21	Importantly, however and this is the upshot	from the ICES data: 38 and 39 they say is very close, so
22	it doesn't really matter, because, as I mentioned	that's why we should be looking.
23	earlier, the authors of the English scientific report	23 MS BOILEAU: Yes. So that would represent the red line on
24	accounted for uncertainty in this particular reference	the right-hand side.
25	point, and this can be shown on this slide (52).	25 JUSTICE UNTERHALTER: Yes, alright. So it would be
	Page 125	Page 127
15:03 1	So the middle line with the thicker lines, the red	15:06 1 you can't tell quite on the scale of percentage. But
2		
2	line, represents 58% figure, the average proportion of	2 yes.
23	line, represents 58% figure, the average proportion of sandeel landings in UK waters out of the EU/UK catch.	
	· · · · · ·	2 yes.
3	sandeel landings in UK waters out of the EU/UK catch.	<ol> <li>yes.</li> <li>MS BOILEAU: If one did want to look at the percentages,</li> </ol>
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15:08	might be significant.	15:11 1	important for present purposes is that that falls within
15.00 1		2	the range of uncertainty that was analysed in the
2	_	3	English scientific report. So that criticism doesn't
	- · ·	4	impugn the scientific foundation of the English
4	0	5	scientific report.
			(Slide 54) I'll turn then to the EU's second
6		6 7	criticism of the modelling. And here the EU, it will be
	-		recalled, relies on two of the caveats to the modelling
8		8	e e
9		9	that were expressly and transparently identified in the
10	0	10	English scientific report itself. In particular the EU
1		11	relies on caveat 2 to the modelling, which is that it is
12	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	12	not a size-structured model, and caveat 3 of the
13		13	modelling, which is that it does not account for the
14		14	spatial distribution of sandeel.
1.		15	The identification of caveats in a model are not
10	с с	16	an indicator that the modelling lacks scientific and
1'		17	methodological rigour. To the contrary, the transparent
18		18	identification of those caveats is a reflection of the
19		19	objectivity of the English scientific report.
20		20	If the Tribunal could please take up the English
2		21	scientific report at tab 15 (C-45), and turn to page 33.
22		22	Looking at "Caveat 3" and this is one of the
23		23	caveats that the EU relies upon as depriving the model
24		24	of the necessary scientific and methodological rigour to
25	5 modelling. And here	25	constitute "best available scientific advice". But even
	Page 129		Page 131
	-		
15:10 1	JUSTICE UNTERHALTER: I'm sorry, just before you do so, very	15:14 1	if one looks at that caveat, one can see in the second
15:10 1	briefly, are you saying then that even if one is working	15:14 1 2	sentence that:
	briefly, are you saying then that even if one is working with the lower bound, given the figures, the percentages		sentence that: "Not accounting for this spatial component could
2	briefly, are you saying then that even if one is working with the lower bound, given the figures, the percentages in the first column, that the measure would be justified	2	sentence that: "Not accounting for this spatial component could mean we overestimate or underestimate some specific
2 3	briefly, are you saying then that even if one is working with the lower bound, given the figures, the percentages in the first column, that the measure would be justified even if you worked only on that lower bound?	2 3	sentence that: "Not accounting for this spatial component could mean we overestimate or underestimate some specific ecosystem impacts of fishing"
2 3 4	briefly, are you saying then that even if one is working with the lower bound, given the figures, the percentages in the first column, that the measure would be justified even if you worked only on that lower bound? MS BOILEAU: My answer to that is: the question that we're	2 3 4	sentence that: "Not accounting for this spatial component could mean we overestimate or underestimate some specific
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2 3 4 5 6	<ul><li>briefly, are you saying then that even if one is working with the lower bound, given the figures, the percentages in the first column, that the measure would be justified even if you worked only on that lower bound?</li><li>MS BOILEAU: My answer to that is: the question that we're looking at, or that I'm addressing, is not whether the measure is justified based on a 5% increase, an 8%</li></ul>	2 3 4 5 6	sentence that: "Not accounting for this spatial component could mean we overestimate or underestimate some specific ecosystem impacts of fishing" The EU appears to proceed on the assumption that this caveat necessarily leads to an overestimation of benefits. That's not what the caveat itself specifies.
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15.15 1		15 10 1	
15:15 1	those things at the same time. You have heard from no	15:19 1	And if we look at the very next page, page 3,
2	scientist, no modelling expert, and there has been no	2	the second paragraph from the top, the final sentence:
3	scientific paper put before you by the EU which states	3	"Site- and species-specific studies would be
4	that such a model of the North Sea existed when the	4	required to ascertain what food supply is required in
5	English scientific report was being drafted.	5	each case."
6	In short, the English scientific report deployed the	6	And in the context of the preceding sentence, that's
7	best model which was available at the time. And the EU	7	talking about food availability for specific nesting
8	has not explained how the North Sea EwE model which	8	bird colonies.
9	likewise is affected by these caveats, because it's not	9	This, in my submission, gives an overall impression
10	size-structured and it's not spatially explicit in the	10	of the amount of work that would be required in order to
11	way that the EU contends the model should be the EU	11	develop such a model. It's a model that, at least in
12	has not explained how the North Sea EwE model is	12	the context of stock assessment models, ICES says would
13	suitable for use by ICES, but not by the United Kingdom.	13	never be feasible for it to provide advice at that fine
14	One final point on the EU's criticism that the model	14	level of granularity.
15	is not spatially distributed: to develop such a model of	15	And as I took the Tribunal to earlier, it took
16	the North Sea, both in respect of sandeel but also	16	six years to develop the North Sea EwE model which was
17	taking into account its predators, would be an immense	17	subsequently granted key run status. So developing
18	undertaking.	18	a spatially explicit model of the whole of the North Sea
19	If one looks at the ICES Technical Service's	19	which focuses on the ecosystem role of sandeel would be
20	response, which is at tab 4 of the bundle (C-22),	20	a significant task.
21	page 1, paragraph 3, the paragraph that starts with the	21	But of course it's not for the United Kingdom to
22	words "What is not conducted in the assessments", going	22	establish that; it's for the European Union to
23	about midway through that paragraph to the sentence that	23	demonstrate that such a model was available at the time
24	starts:	24	that the English scientific report undertook its
25	"ICES advice on fishing opportunities is given at	25	modelling. It adduces no evidence to make good its
	D 122		D 125
	Page 133		Page 135
15:17 1	stock level and cannot function at the level of	15:20 1	proposition that this caveat could and should have been
15:17 1 2	stock level and cannot function at the level of individual feeding grounds, which goes beyond the	15:20 1 2	proposition that this caveat could and should have been redressed.
2	individual feeding grounds, which goes beyond the	2	redressed.
2 3	individual feeding grounds, which goes beyond the detailed level of the stock assessment models."	2 3	redressed. Turning then to the EU's third criticism of the EwE
2 3 4	individual feeding grounds, which goes beyond the detailed level of the stock assessment models." If one turns the page	2 3 4	redressed. Turning then to the EU's third criticism of the EwE model, which is that it groups seabird species together.
2 3 4 5	individual feeding grounds, which goes beyond the detailed level of the stock assessment models." If one turns the page THE CHAIRPERSON: Sorry, Ms Boileau, but there ICES is	2 3 4 5	redressed. Turning then to the EU's third criticism of the EwE model, which is that it groups seabird species together. Again, the EU has not explained how that grouping of
2 3 4 5 6	individual feeding grounds, which goes beyond the detailed level of the stock assessment models." If one turns the page THE CHAIRPERSON: Sorry, Ms Boileau, but there ICES is talking about stock assessment models; they're not	2 3 4 5 6	redressed. Turning then to the EU's third criticism of the EwE model, which is that it groups seabird species together. Again, the EU has not explained how that grouping of seabirds together renders the modelling unscientific,
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15:22	1	a report produced by Natural England in 2024 concerning	15:26 1	upon took one year, and that was just disaggregating
	2	sprat in the North Sea, which uses the EwE model.	2	seabirds as a category into individual species. The
	3	It is true that that model disaggregates seabird	3	work that would be involved in order to address the
	4	data by species. However, what the EU hasn't mentioned,	4	other caveats, to produce a spatially defined model and
	5	or hasn't drawn to the Tribunal's attention, is that	5	a size-structured model, or a model that included all
	6	this paper was published in 2024, two years after the	6	three of those caveats, in my submission would have
	7	English scientific report was produced. It was only	7	required significant time, resources and expertise to
	8	after the English scientific report was produced that	8	develop.
	9	a model was developed with this capability. And	9	Of course, it's not for the United Kingdom to
	10	I'm instructed that it took one year for the model to be	10	establish that; it's for the European Union to establish
	11	developed such that it could disaggregate seabird data	11	that such a model was available, or that developing such
	12	by specific species.	12	a model that redressed or rectified the caveats in
	13	The other report that the EU relies upon is the ICES	13	truth, limitations of the model could have been done
	14	key run itself, and the reference for that is R-108.	14	quickly, easily, cheaply.
	15	But that also does not disaggregate seabirds by	15	And of course, as Mr Juratowitch explained earlier,
	16	individual species. What it does is it breaks seabirds	16	it wasn't incumbent upon the United Kingdom to wait for
	17	down into two categories: diving seabirds and	17	years for a perfect model to be developed before
	18	surface-feeding seabirds.	18	it could take action.
	19	The modelling in the English scientific report	19	THE CHAIRPERSON: May I ask another question just related
	20	followed that ICES key run, meaning that it made no	20	to sorry, we're talking a lot and asking lots of
	21	change to the information in how seabird data was	21	questions but related to what you said about the ICES
	22	calculated. So the output of the scientific modelling	22	key run model, which did distinguish seabirds between
	23	did have separate information for diving seabirds and	23	diving and surface-feeding seabirds; but then the
	24	surface-feeding seabirds; it's just that in compiling	24	English scientific report, when it looked at it,
	25	the report itself, those outputs were added together to	25	it combined the outputs for both types of seabirds
		Page 137		Page 139
		1450137		1460 159
15:24	1	present the information for seabirds as a whole.	15:27 1	together.
15:24	1 2	present the information for seabirds as a whole. So to be clear, the North Sea EwE model that was	15:27 1 2	together. MS BOILEAU: Yes.
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15:24	2	So to be clear, the North Sea EwE model that was	2	MS BOILEAU: Yes. THE CHAIRPERSON: Is there any justification for why they took that approach in the report?
15:24	2 3	So to be clear, the North Sea EwE model that was used to produce the English scientific report did not	2 3	MS BOILEAU: Yes. THE CHAIRPERSON: Is there any justification for why they took that approach in the report? MS BOILEAU: Yes, Madam Chairperson.
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15:29 1	model, rather than being different and diverging from	15:32 1	The EU's final argument relates to the fact that the
2	the key run model, just as a question?	2	modelling used a fixed fishing pressure. It developed
3	MS BOILEAU: In respect of how seabirds were treated in the	3	that argument at paragraph 485 of its Submission.
4	model, the United Kingdom did not change the model in	4	The UK has explained why that argument is
5	any way in respect of seabirds. So the ICES key run	5	misconceived in its Written Submissions at
6	model produces or looks at seabirds in two categories,	6	paragraphs 283 to 285. And the essence of the problem
7	and that's exactly the same thing that the authors of	7	was that the EU had treated a standard modelling
8	the English scientific report did.	8	convention as if it were a prediction about fisheries
9	It's just that when it came to taking those outputs	9	management.
10	and plugging them into this report, they weren't	10	The EU has seen the UK's Written Submission on this
11	particularly concerned with to put it that way	11	point, and elected yesterday not to address the argument
12	the specific benefits to diving seabirds compared to	12	further.
13	surface-feeding seabirds. Their objective was to look	13	In light of time, I don't propose to take the
14	at how changing sandeel fishing pressure in the	14	Tribunal through the ensemble model, particularly as
15	North Sea would affect the ecosystem.	15	the EU has not advanced any criticisms in respect of
16	So they grouped seabirds to present information	16	that model. But for present purposes, I note that the
17	about seabirds. You could have had the two categories	17	ensemble model was peer-reviewed and published, and
18	presented differently, but it wouldn't have actually	18	it operated essentially as a sense-check on the results
19	changed anything about the data itself or the percentage	19	of the EwE modelling.
20	increase of seabirds as a category.	20	THE CHAIRPERSON: Ms Boileau, would this be an appropriate
21	I think it's clear, therefore I hope I've made it	21	spot for you to take a 15-minute break? Because you've
22	clear that, contrary to what the EU has asserted	22	been standing up there for quite a while. So maybe we
23	yesterday, it's not the case that the UK changed the	23	could take a 15-minute break now, and we'll return at
24	model or took it away from the ICES key run in	24	[3].50.
25	summarising the information or combining those	25	MS BOILEAU: Thank you.
	Page 141		Page 143
15:30 1	two outputs in the report.	15:34 1	THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you very much.
15:30 1 2	THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. That's very clear. That	15:34 1 2	THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you very much. (3.34 pm)
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15:52 1	them. We'll see how we go.	15:55 1	any access to waters to fish granted under the TCA.
2	But I want to start with page 12, which is the	2	I would just draw the Tribunal's attention to 497 on
3	"Fisheries" heading.	3	page 19. So it is within Chapter 2; [that's] why it's
4	Now, Mr Juratowitch went to these additional	4	of some relevance. And 497(1) refers to the "access to
5	provisions. One can see it starts with Chapter 1. Then	5	fish". But note 497(2):
6	one goes on to page 17, Chapter 2. And Chapter 2 is	6	"Each Party shall take all necessary measures to
7	formed of two articles, 496 and 497, and is headed	7	ensure compliance by its vessels with the rules",
8	"Conservation and Sustainable Exploitation".	8	et cetera.
9	[Article] 496 is crucial because that's the	9	So it's clear that access to waters is subject to
10	provision that the UK was exercising. And I draw the	10	qualified by, if one prefers measures.
11	Tribunal's attention to the wording:	11	The next point is if one looks at the structure of
12	"Each Party shall decide on any measures applicable	12	Heading Five, page 20, Chapter 3. This is the next
13	to its waters in pursuit of the objective[]"	13	chapter, so it's separate from Chapter 2, titled
14	And then "having regard to" clearly we'll come to,	14	"Arrangements on Access to Waters and Resources".
15	and that's my next preliminary point.	15	Essentially, what one finds here and in the following
16	But this wording, in my submission, is consistent	16	articles is a set of administrative provisions providing
17	with an emphasis on regulatory autonomy and the position	17	for consultations on catches.
18	under UNCLOS that Mr Juratowitch has already referred	18	And then where catches are agreed so where
19	to.	19	catches are agreed, if the Tribunal looks at
20	In passing, if one is thinking: what does one need	20	Article 500, page 24 I'm looking at 500(1) there:
21	to do here in terms of cooperation, on page 18, 496(3)	21	" [the] Part[ies] shall grant"
22	is the notification provision. So in passing, one can	22	And then at 500(4) on page 25, this:
23	see that there. But there's not, within 496 itself, any	23	"In particular, the outcome of the annual
24	requirement to do more than that. Clearly, in this case	24	consultation should normally result in each Party
25	there were two extensive consultations which the EU and	25	granting:"
	D 445		
	Page 145		Page 147
	Page 145		
15:54 1		15:57 1	Page 147
15:54 1 2	Danish authorities and others took part in, and there is	15:57 1	Page 147 So one has this presumptive grant of access to fish
2	Danish authorities and others took part in, and there is no complaint on Article 494(3).	2	Page 147 So one has this presumptive grant of access to fish the stocks where catches are agreed. That's what 500 is
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2 3 4	Danish authorities and others took part in, and there is no complaint on Article 494(3). So that's the first observation. The second observation is: we can see in Article 496	2 3	Page 147 So one has this presumptive grant of access to fish the stocks where catches are agreed. That's what 500 is doing. And just observe there, just mark next to (a), (b) and (c) under (4) on page 25, those are effectively
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$ \begin{array}{c} 2\\3\\4\\5\\6\\7\\8\\9\\10\\11\\12\\13\\14\\15\\16\\17\\18\\19\\20\\21\end{array} $	Danish authorities and others took part in, and there is no complaint on Article 494(3). So that's the first observation. The second observation is: we can see in Article 496 the state, the party, it making conservation measures. There is the ability for there to be agreement on conservation measures as well as part of annual negotiation. And one can see that in two places. First of all, Article 498, which covers the negotiations over fishing opportunities, 498(4)(d) on page 21. And then in 500, similar wording, 500(2) on page 24: "The Parties may agree" And at (c): " technical and conservation measures agreed by the Parties" Then there's key wording there: "without prejudice to Article 496." So we have a balance here: the possibility of agreement of fisheries management measures; and then the right of the party to decide on its own measures, presumably if agreement is not possible. And that is	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Page 147 So one has this presumptive grant of access to fish the stocks where catches are agreed. That's what 500 is doing. And just observe there, just mark next to (a), (b) and (c) under (4) on page 25, those are effectively the criteria attaching to that access. I've referred to those because they're replicated in Annex 38, which I'll come to next. So the final point on this is Annex 38. The EU emphasised that, I might say, a number of times yesterday on all aspects of its case. If we look at Annex [38], it provides for this adjustment period for four and a half or so years five and a half years, I think. It obviously affects the allocation of fishing opportunities, but the overarching submission of the UK is it does not affect decisions or agreement on conservation measures. So decisions or agreement on conservation measures is not affected. And there's no good reason, in my submission, why it should. Access to waters to fish is subject to those kinds of measures.

24 Third observation: where conservation measures are25 agreed or decided upon, the effect of them is to qualify

Page 146

25

first recital to Annex 38 itself:

Page 148

Amended by the parties

Day 2

15:59 1	"AFFIRMING sovereign rights"	16:02 1	the meaning of the derogation is a derogation from the
2	So there can be no question that regulatory autonomy	2	provisions that are stated, i.e. that grant of access in
3	is not compromised by Annex 38.	3	Article 500 currently depends upon agreement of catches,
4	As far as the derogation point is concerned, the	4	and has the adverb "normally" in 500(4). Those
5	answer to that is on page 60, and the derogation is	5	provisions do not apply in the adjustment period.
6	spelled out. Article 2(1):	6	As I've said, it doesn't affect measures. And note
7	"By way of derogation"	7	that this isn't the only measure that's been notified
8	Because Annex 38 is clearly separate from the core	8	under Article 496; this is one of them. But it
9	provisions, but it applies to this adjustment period:	9	certainly doesn't fall as an exception to Annex 38, and
10	" from Article 500(1), (3), (4), (5), (6) and	10	nor is it precluded or otherwise limited by Annex 38.
11	(7)"	11	The last point on this, about the adjustment period,
12	But not Article 500(2). That's critical, because	12	is question 17, and it's just a short answer to that.
13	that's the provision that relates to measures agreed or	13	The Tribunal asked about urgency involved, given the
14	decided by the parties.	14	2026 end of the adjustment period.
15	So there is no derogation, is the answer to	15	I don't think the UK would say that the measure or
16	question 4, in measures, no derogation from Annex 38.	16	measures were justified as an emergency. They're not
17	It's a misreading of the TCA to read it in those terms.	17	emergency measures. But I'll just give you a reference:
18	The derogation does not extend to that.	18	core bundle, page 152 this is the call for evidence
19	PROFESSOR RUIZ FABRI: Excuse me. I'm not sure I fully	19	(C-43) does note the need for "urgent action to
20	followed what you said.	20	protect stocks" from "increasing pressures" in the
21	The question was whether the full prohibition was	21	changing world, and urgent action was supported by
22	a derogation to Annex 38, if I remember well. And you	22	advocacy from environmental NGOs such as
23	say it's not?	23	BirdLife International.
24	MR WESTAWAY: Yes, it's not a derogation. And nor would any	24	So that's the first preliminary point.
25	other measure, properly justified under Article 496,	25	The second one, if I may move on, is "having regard
	P 140		
	Page 149		Page 151
16:00 1	having regard to Article 494, be a derogation. That	16:03 1	to", and we can stay for the moment in the provisions.
2	wouldn't be the correct analysis.	2	So 496 contains this, we've seen that; 494(3) contains
3	Indeed	3	it as well. So it's repeated and, in the UK's case,
4	THE CHAIRPERSON: Excuse me. Can I just I believe from	4	deliberate language.
5	the transcript that you said that it applies to the	5	The EU wrongly characterises the obligation not as
6	adjustment period, but not during the adjustment	6	a "have regard to" duty, but as a duty to ensure that
7	period, it applies to Articles 500(1), (3), (4), (5),	7	the measures decided upon are proportionate and
8	(6) and (7), but not Article 502.	8	non-discriminatory. That creates a substantive
9	MR WESTAWAY: Yes.	9	obligation and that is not the language of the TCA.
10	THE CHAIRPERSON: And you say:	10	One can see that in the EU's written case, for
11	"That's critical, because that's the provision that	11	example, at paragraph 538. The UK's position is set out
12	relates to measures agreed or decided by the parties."	12	in useful summary at paragraph 330 of the UK's case.
13	Am I correct? Because 502 is "Specific access	12	By reference to that, yesterday the EU made
14	arrangements relating to the Bailiwick of Guernsey,	13	an argument in submissions that the UK wants, or seeks
15	the Bailiwick of Jersey and the Isle of Man". So could	15	somehow, through this arbitration, "unfettered
16	you explain, maybe?	16	discretion" or "carte blanche", and argues that would
17	MR WESTAWAY: 500(2) on page 24.	10	jeopardise the objectives in the TCA and Heading Five.
18	THE CHAIRPERSON: Okay. So it's 500, paragraph 2?	18	The UK considers that to be an unhelpful
19	MR WESTAWAY: I apologise entirely. I'm going far too	10	exaggeration. The UK seeks only to give deliberate
20	quickly, and I apologise. Article 500(2).	20	wording in the TCA its ordinary meaning. There's no
20	THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. That's clear now.	20 21	reason to think that the UK would or lawfully could, as
21	MR WESTAWAY: No, no, no, I'm grateful for the question,	21	the EU's Agent put it yesterday and I'm quoting; this
22			
	because there's a number of provisions here.	23	word came up a number of times "nullify" the EU's
24	because there's a number of provisions here. In terms of the meaning of the derogation, which was	23 24	word came up a number of times "nullify" the EU's rights by "prohibiting fishing in UK's waters one stock
24 25	because there's a number of provisions here. In terms of the meaning of the derogation, which was a point the EU raised, and it's the last point on this,	23 24 25	word came up a number of times "nullify" the EU's rights by "prohibiting fishing in UK's waters one stock after [an]other" (Day 1/7:20-21).

Page 150

5			
16:05 1	If that were what the UK wanted to do, it would have	16:08 1	The third point that we make is that the meaning is
2	to satisfy the decision-making process in Article 496.	2	affirmed by the travaux to the TCA. I won't go to this,
3	One can speculate whether it would or possibly could.	3	but the Tribunal will have seen Exhibit R-120, which
4	The prohibition on sandeel, however, did, for the	4	refers to the draft TCA that was transmitted to the UK
5	reasons that are set out in the UK's case, and we've	5	in March 2020.
6	heard from Mr Juratowitch and Ms Boileau the ecosystem	6	Article FISH.5(2) says, on "Technical measures"
7	justification for that.	7	"Technical measures" meaning restrictions, or including
8	But we do accept that this question is fundamental,	8	restrictions on access to fishing areas; see
9	and it's fundamental not just to this case but to the	9	Article FISH.2(1). And what was put forward in advance
10	relationship between the parties under the TCA. It	10	of the negotiations was that such measures:
11	affects the question the Tribunal has to ask itself	11	" shall be based on the best available [science]
12	under claim 2, and therefore under Article 496, taken	12	and shall be proportionate, non-discriminatory and
13	together with 494. Is the question, as we say, whether	13	effective", et cetera.
14	the EU has demonstrated that the UK failed to have	14	Now, that clearly was rejected in negotiations, and
15	regard; or is the question another one, that the EU has	15	negotiations will have looked at that wording and
16	demonstrated that the measures substantively were not	16	deliberately interposed "have regard to", precisely to
17	disproportionate or non-discriminatory?	17	put more emphasis and more weight in the overall balance
18	We set this out in our written case, so I'll take it	18	on regulatory autonomy.
19	relatively briefly. We've got three overarching	19	So we do maintain the important submission that
20	responses to say that the UK's interpretation is	20	the duty is what it appears to be, to "have regard to",
21	correct.	21	rather than something stronger, which is the EU's case.
22	The first of these is ordinary meaning. There is	22	And that has very significant consequences for the EU's
23	simply no need for an elaboration here. The words "have	23	claim 2.
24	regard to", "taking into account" or "compte tenu" are	24	The third preliminary point, unless there was
25	clear.	25	JUSTICE UNTERHALTER: Can I just ask: on your understanding
	Page 153		Page 155
16:07 1	And one can, if one needs, draw an analogy with	16:10 1	then of these words, how does taking into account
2	other obligations in international law. Note, the EU	2	constrain the party that wishes to act, the reasons for
2 3	other obligations in international law. Note, the EU does this in part of its case, where it tries to draw	2 3	constrain the party that wishes to act, the reasons for taking or not taking a measure? In other words, what's
2 3 4	other obligations in international law. Note, the EU does this in part of its case, where it tries to draw a distinction between "based upon" scientific advice and	2 3 4	constrain the party that wishes to act, the reasons for taking or not taking a measure? In other words, what's the difference between the taking into account and just
2 3 4 5	other obligations in international law. Note, the EU does this in part of its case, where it tries to draw a distinction between "based upon" scientific advice and "taking into account" scientific advice in UNCLOS, and	2 3 4 5	constrain the party that wishes to act, the reasons for taking or not taking a measure? In other words, what's the difference between the taking into account and just exercising, as it were, pure regulatory autonomy?
2 3 4 5 6	other obligations in international law. Note, the EU does this in part of its case, where it tries to draw a distinction between "based upon" scientific advice and "taking into account" scientific advice in UNCLOS, and it characterises "taking into account" in UNCLOS as	2 3 4 5 6	constrain the party that wishes to act, the reasons for taking or not taking a measure? In other words, what's the difference between the taking into account and just exercising, as it were, pure regulatory autonomy? MR WESTAWAY: I think we would accept and I think we do,
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16:12 1	impact of these reasons upon your ultimate decision.	16:15 1	headings.
2	Do you agree?	2	On interpretation, I think this can be taken
3	MR WESTAWAY: I would agree with that. But the difference	3	relatively briefly. What is a proportionate measure is
4	is one that binds its sounding in the decision-making	4	not defined in the TCA; it must be given its ordinary
5	process. And it means and this is a case we'll come	5	meaning. And there's a fair amount of agreement as to
6	to, where the UK did conclude that the measures over	6	the constituent elements. There's one difference.
7	a process, concluded that the measures were both	7	As far as the agreement is concerned, what we
8	proportionate and non-discriminatory.	8	characterise at paragraph 345 of our case is there are
9	That may be the classic case where one can see	9	three elements. (1) and (2), relationship between ends
10	the state considered the matters, concluded they were	10	and means and the appropriateness to the objective, are
11	proportionate and non-discriminatory: clearly, the party	11	not really in dispute in this case. (3), that there
12	took into account, for the purposes of 494(3)(f), those	12	must be a consideration of weighing or benefits and
13	points. And that suffices.	13	adverse impacts in light of that objective, that's where
14	That goes further, in the UK's submission, than is	14	the EU takes issue. So when we come to application
15	necessary, because there is a possibility, as the	15	I'll focus on that.
16	Tribunal noted yesterday, that it may be that in a case	16	The Tribunal's advance question 13 asks specifically
17	there's other factors. A party may it's possible	17	about whether there's a need under proportionality to
18	conclude that there is a level of discrimination,	18	consider the least restrictive or a less restrictive
19	a level of disproportionality in some respects. But	19	alternative measure. And yesterday I noticed that the
20	some of the other matters that one finds both in	20	EU's Agent gave an answer to that question saying: no,
21	494(3) the other "principles" as they're expressed	21	so on the one hand agreeing with the UK's answer, which
22	or indeed other matters of equivalent value would serve	22	is also, "No, there's no requirement for that", but then
23	properly to enable that state to make a decision that	23	adding (Day 1/138:20-22) that the requirement is:
24	departed from those principles.	24	" to consider whether there is a proportionate
25	But the value of "have regard to" would, in	25	measure which would have better reflected the balance of
	Page 157		Page 159
	1 450 10 1		1 460 155
16:13 1	an ordinary case, mean that a state would be concluding,	16:16 1	rights and obligations between the parties."
16:13 1 2	in its terms, with its consideration of that not the	16:16 1 2	So that was new to us as a formulation, and seems
	in its terms, with its consideration of that not the Tribunal's, not the European Union's but properly	2 3	So that was new to us as a formulation, and seems rather extraordinary formulation, with no basis in the
2 3 4	in its terms, with its consideration of that not the Tribunal's, not the European Union's but properly concluding that measures are proportionate and	2 3 4	So that was new to us as a formulation, and seems rather extraordinary formulation, with no basis in the wording of the TCA or elsewhere, which effectively says
2 3	in its terms, with its consideration of that not the Tribunal's, not the European Union's but properly concluding that measures are proportionate and non-discriminatory.	2 3	So that was new to us as a formulation, and seems rather extraordinary formulation, with no basis in the wording of the TCA or elsewhere, which effectively says that the UK is constrained not only to adopt measures
2 3 4	in its terms, with its consideration of that not the Tribunal's, not the European Union's but properly concluding that measures are proportionate and non-discriminatory. JUSTICE UNTERHALTER: Yes, thank you.	2 3 4 5 6	So that was new to us as a formulation, and seems rather extraordinary formulation, with no basis in the wording of the TCA or elsewhere, which effectively says that the UK is constrained not only to adopt measures that are proportionate, but ones that best reflect the
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		1	
16.10 1	information and in the anti-arrest 240.2 and factor to 665	16.21 1	an immentant most of that contant
16:18 1	references we make at paragraph 349.3 and footnote 665,	16:21 1	an important part of that context.
2	which are to the considerable number of references in	2	It's entirely right that within the European Union
3	the TCA in other contexts mostly, I should say, the	3	one finds, I think it's fair to say, some different
4	trade context or data protection context to measures	4	constructions and ideas for proportionality, on the one
5	being "necessary and proportionate".	5	hand, a strong articulation of it, where it's Member
6	So one example to draw out now and I don't think	6	States' actions going against certain interests within
7	we have this in the core bundle, I apologise but is	7	European Union law; on the other hand, a manifest error
8	Article 366(1)(b). That's a trade article relating to	8	sort of description of it in other contexts, including
9	subsidies, so classic trade fare. And it applies	9	in the fisheries context. I think that's something
10		10	that's referred to within our submission.
11		11	But we don't accept that European Union law provides
12	5	12	a useful analogue for understanding "proportionate
13		13	measures" in Article 494.
14		14	PROFESSOR RUIZ FABRI: Not even the Court of Justice case
15	C	15	law?
16	•	16	MR WESTAWAY: No. I'm referring to the Court of Justice
17		17	jurisprudence. No. No to that.
18		18	So I can move on then, I think, to the last point on
19		19	interpretation, which is simply to recall the
20	· · · ·	20	underscoring of regulatory autonomy within
21		21	Article 494(3)(f) itself, and then to application. So
22		22	unless there were more questions from the Tribunal on
23		23	interpretation, I'm moving on to application of
24		24	the proportionality standard.
25	[At] that last reference, the EU says we would	25	THE CHAIRPERSON: May I ask a question as to whether, in
	Page 161		Page 163
	C		
16:20 1	say correctly that it was a "deliberate choice" to	16:23 1	the UK's submission, regulatory autonomy is constrained
16:20 1 2	say "proportionate", as opposed to "necessary", to	16:23 1 2	at all by the terms of Heading Five in respect of
			at all by the terms of Heading Five in respect of "Fisheries"? It seems to me, when I listen to the
2	say "proportionate", as opposed to "necessary", to differentiate the legal standard from WTO law. Pause there. That is inconsistent with this	2	at all by the terms of Heading Five in respect of "Fisheries"? It seems to me, when I listen to the arguments, that in effect the UK is arguing that
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2 3 4	say "proportionate", as opposed to "necessary", to differentiate the legal standard from WTO law. Pause there. That is inconsistent with this retention of a necessity requirement within the EU's pleading. I appreciate there's a number of ways in	2 3 4	at all by the terms of Heading Five in respect of "Fisheries"? It seems to me, when I listen to the arguments, that in effect the UK is arguing that regulatory autonomy is completely unrestrained, even by the terms of the Heading Five on "Fisheries". But maybe
2 3 4 5 6 7	say "proportionate", as opposed to "necessary", to differentiate the legal standard from WTO law. Pause there. That is inconsistent with this retention of a necessity requirement within the EU's pleading. I appreciate there's a number of ways in which it's articulated. But it did seem yesterday that	2 3 4 5	at all by the terms of Heading Five in respect of "Fisheries"? It seems to me, when I listen to the arguments, that in effect the UK is arguing that regulatory autonomy is completely unrestrained, even by the terms of the Heading Five on "Fisheries". But maybe I have misunderstood your arguments.
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Trevor McGowan

Day 2

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16:25 1	here this is why I referred to Article 194 et cetera	16:28 1	the parties, which is that the notion of
2	of UNCLOS is about measures. And there, regulatory	2	a "proportionate measure" is one that looks at the
3	autonomy finds a particular expression.	3	relationship between means and ends.
4	PROFESSOR RUIZ FABRI: Yes, but, sorry, just to refer to	4	I wonder if you could perhaps help us to understand
5	what you said before, it might be that the country	5	how narrow or rich that conception might be. One can
6	doesn't have the same view as ICES or as the European	6	conceive of it as a very thin kind of rationality test,
7	Union, and could nevertheless consider that it takes	7	or one can think about whether the relationship between
8	a proportionate measure or non-discriminatory measure,	8	means and ends is more a sort of reasonableness test, in
9	even if this point of view were not to be shared.	9	which it may be that some consideration of less
10	So in your view, it means that whether a measure is	10	restrictive measures is a necessary entailment.
11	proportionate or non-discriminatory is a self-judging	11	So I'm wondering if you could tell us how expansive
12	condition?	12	you think the means/ends analysis might be as a central
13	MR WESTAWAY: I'm grateful for the reference again to ICES,	13	concept of proportionality.
14	because of course a clear constraint to regulatory	14	MR WESTAWAY: As far as the position of the parties, on
15	autonomy is the "based on best available scientific	15	which we agree it's a relatively traditional concept,
16	advice". That applies: there must be that scientific	16	I would say; I wouldn't necessarily want to call it
17	foundation. But for the reasons that we've set out at	17	"thin", because it matters is that the means must
18	length, that's satisfied here.	18	contribute to the ends.
19	As far as disagreement over what is proportionate,	19	JUSTICE UNTERHALTER: Yes.
20	one can easily see how there might be disagreement over	20	MR WESTAWAY: But it doesn't require some particularly
21	that. But if the party, in taking the measure, has	21	detailed scrutiny as to that contribution.
22	properly grappled with the question, and has come to	22	I just recall the EU's case at paragraphs 698 and
23	the conclusion, considering the relevant factors, that	23	699. There's no issue between the parties that those
24	the measure is proportionate, that's, as far as	24	parts of proportionality consideration are satisfied in
25	Article 494(3)(f) is concerned, the end of the analysis.	25	this case. The question arises under the balance or the
	Page 165		Page 167
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16:31 1	interpretation as I go along, because clearly one	16:35 1	that's impacts. And then from page 18 and following,
2	doesn't need to split them entirely.	10.55 1	benefits. So it's setting it up in those terms.
3	But I want to spend a little bit of time on this	3	And importantly, I think the Union Agent took the
4	question of weighing and balancing, because this is	4	Tribunal to this, but on core bundle [page] 180,
4 5	where the EU aimed its fire, as it were. And I want to	4 5	page 22, there is an annex setting out "Non-UK impacts".
6	do that by reference to the core bundle. I won't read	6	And note the second paragraph, using "worst-case
7	lots of passages, but I will ask the Tribunal to mark up	7	scenario". So not only is there a grappling with the
8	certain passages. Before I do, a couple of preliminary	8	impacts on EU vessels, or non-UK vessels, but it's done
9	points.	9	on a worst-case basis.
10	It's necessary, for reasons Mr Juratowitch	10	If I can then, on the consultation stage, just give
11	explained, to distinguish between the UK Government and	11	one reference only; I don't want to take the Tribunal to
12	the Scottish Government. We do so in our case, so	12	this. It's the associated ministerial submission of
13	I will do it here.	13	15 February 2023, because there were a number of
14	I think it is helpful to bear in mind that the	14	submissions. And within that, that's Exhibit R-74 and
15	measure or the measures were developed over a number of	15	paragraph 19. So that's another reference to
16	years. The call for evidence was in October 2021,	16	socioeconomic impacts.
17	asking not about the measure but asking about options,	17	Going back to what the EU Agent said yesterday,
18	and then in 2022, evidence was developed; and in 2023,	18	he criticised the de minimis assessment as being
19	we had two separate consultation exercises.	19	UK-centric by reference to core bundle page 162 and
20	But for purposes of my submissions, I want to split	20	the box at the bottom of the page; the Tribunal may
21	into the consultation on the measure and the decision on	21	recall that. That's a hollow point. The de minimis
22	the measure, and give the Tribunal some references.	22	assessment is a domestic assessment tool, but this
23	In doing so, if I may, I will attempt to answer	23	de minimis assessment was deliberately extended, as
24	question 14, where the Tribunal asked in advance to be	24	we've seen, to include impacts on EU vessels and
25	pointed to where the economic and social implications	25	industry. It doesn't go anywhere, that point.
	Page 169		Page 171
	1 460 107		ruge 1/1
16:33 1	are considered. So I'll attempt to flag those, but	16:37 1	The same point applies to the equivalent Scottish
2	they'll be apparent in any event.	2	document, and the reference there is tab 24 of the core
2 3	they'll be apparent in any event. But just on that, I'd respectfully remind the	2 3	document, and the reference there is tab 24 of the core bundle (C-51). But he made the same point; it's the
2 3 4	they'll be apparent in any event. But just on that, I'd respectfully remind the Tribunal of the references that are in the Written	2 3 4	document, and the reference there is tab 24 of the core bundle (C-51). But he made the same point; it's the same point.
2 3 4 5	they'll be apparent in any event. But just on that, I'd respectfully remind the Tribunal of the references that are in the Written Submission on that point, and I'll give the UK Written	2 3 4 5	<ul><li>document, and the reference there is tab 24 of the core bundle (C-51). But he made the same point; it's the same point.</li><li>So that's consultation, English measure.</li></ul>
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16:39	1	through to paragraph 27. I think in the interest of	16:42 1	reference to the EU sandeel industry, middle of the
10.57	2	time, I'm not going to ask the Tribunal to read all of	2	page. So the economic impacts are recognised.
	3	that. But paragraph 24 is critical. So if I could ask	3	Then core bundle [page] 456 and following over
	4	the Tribunal to read paragraph 24.	4	the page, 456 and following one then gets the setting
	5	That is critical because it's a conclusion having	5	out of "Options", and the consideration of benefits and
	6	regard to, as one can see from the first sentence,	6	impacts against those options.
	7	"a large negative impact on industry", et cetera.	7	The last reference in this document for now is
	8	Cutting to the end, the view is taken, in light of	8	[bundle page] 461, and it's the main body of text on
	9	benefits, that the measure remains so the closure	9	that page, under the heading (2): again, specific
	10	remains:	10	consideration of "EU vessels catching sandeel in
	11	" a proportional measure in terms of the	11	Scottish waters".
	12	effectiveness and delivery of Good Environmental	12	I think I said that was the last reference, but it's
	13	Status for Seabirds and Marine food webs."	13	not. There is another one, which matters. It's on
	14	Rather surprisingly, when the EU Agent took	14	page 16 (bundle page 464). Tying it together at this
	15	the Tribunal to this document yesterday, he made	15	consultation stage is the conclusion on page 16, under
	16	a submission that it did not disclose any weighing. And	16	"Summary and Recommendation". And again, see "[best]
	17	he took the Tribunal to paragraph 25 and paragraph 26,	17	able to deliver environmental objectives".
	18	which is a consideration of the impact on EU vessels.	18	The other decision-making tool that was employed was
	19	He ignored paragraph 24, which was the one cited by the	19	strategic environmental assessment, which is
	20	UK, in the passage he went to.	20	an environmental assessment tool and applies to plans or
	21	Paragraphs 25 and 26, however, he also criticised.	21	programmes. I think I don't want to take the Tribunal
	22	And he criticised them for making an irrelevant	22	to that, beyond to note a point that we make on
	23	consideration or setting up an irrelevant consideration,	23	page 174, footnote 745 of the UK's submission. So just
	24	because they discuss, at the end of each paragraph, ways	24	note that. And the point is: the nature of strategic
	25	in which the economic impacts felt by largely Danish	25	environmental assessment requires the considering of
		Page 173		Page 175
16:41	1	vessels might be lessened because of how they would	16:44 1	"reasonable alternatives", taking into account
16:41	2	adapt to the circumstances of the prohibition. He says	2	objectives.
16:41	2 3	adapt to the circumstances of the prohibition. He says it's irrelevant.	2 3	objectives. So not only in Scotland was this done, a tool was
16:41	2 3 4	adapt to the circumstances of the prohibition. He says it's irrelevant. As a matter of public law, or for that part public	2 3 4	objectives. So not only in Scotland was this done, a tool was employed that's the SEA or strategic environmental
16:41	2 3 4 5	<ul><li>adapt to the circumstances of the prohibition. He says</li><li>it's irrelevant.</li><li>As a matter of public law, or for that part public</li><li>international law, that argument is again surprising.</li></ul>	2 3 4 5	objectives. So not only in Scotland was this done, a tool was employed that's the SEA or strategic environmental assessment process that meant that specific focus was
16:41	2 3 4 5 6	adapt to the circumstances of the prohibition. He says it's irrelevant. As a matter of public law, or for that part public international law, that argument is again surprising. It's obviously, in the UK's submission, a relevant	2 3 4 5 6	objectives. So not only in Scotland was this done, a tool was employed that's the SEA or strategic environmental assessment process that meant that specific focus was given to reasonable alternatives. And that then feeds
16:41	2 3 4 5 6 7	adapt to the circumstances of the prohibition. He says it's irrelevant. As a matter of public law, or for that part public international law, that argument is again surprising. It's obviously, in the UK's submission, a relevant consideration if the impact may be reduced. And indeed,	2 3 4 5 6 7	objectives. So not only in Scotland was this done, a tool was employed that's the SEA or strategic environmental assessment process that meant that specific focus was given to reasonable alternatives. And that then feeds into the conclusions there.
16:41	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	<ul><li>adapt to the circumstances of the prohibition. He says it's irrelevant.</li><li>As a matter of public law, or for that part public international law, that argument is again surprising.</li><li>It's obviously, in the UK's submission, a relevant consideration if the impact may be reduced. And indeed, the discussion there shows careful consideration being</li></ul>	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	objectives. So not only in Scotland was this done, a tool was employed that's the SEA or strategic environmental assessment process that meant that specific focus was given to reasonable alternatives. And that then feeds into the conclusions there. One more socioeconomic reference if I may and
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16:46 1	I do want to go to the Scottish min sub of	16:50 1	points raised are not responded to, [we can] pick some
2	26 January. That's tab 26 (R-98), so it's two back.	2	of them up tomorrow.
3	And within that, key references are paragraph 7, which	3	But first, two extra points on proportionality. The
4	the EU Agent took the Tribunal to you see that refers	4	first one I can take very shortly.
5	itself to Annex F and then through to 11. So this	5	The EU relies upon a report, Exhibit C-25, which is
6	is "Assessment of Options".	6	a July 2024 document, and the short point is: this
7	And then I'll come back to that, but I just want to	7	report only shows that the UK's estimates of financial
8	go to Annex F, which is where, from bundle page 580,	8	impact were a worst case estimate. It confirms that the
9	you can see that's "Key Considerations in Assessing	9	UK was correct in its financial analysis. And indeed,
10	Options". And bundle page 583, the end of Annex F,	10	the EU doesn't say otherwise. If anything, it suggests
11	included as a key consideration is the "impact on	11	that the impacts will be a fair bit less than the UK
12	EU vessels, primarily Danish fleet".	12	considered in its documents.
13	Then one goes back to the min sub that had regard to	13	The second point is on the alternative, which you've
14	those key considerations (R-98). And at paragraph 9,	14	heard about already, so I'll take it relatively briefly.
15	bundle page 569, one finds:	15	This is the alternative proportionate measure put
16	" our analysis is that recommended approach is	16	forward by the EU of one or more spatially targeted
17	appropriate and proportionate given the current evidence	17	prohibitions relating to chick-rearing seabirds and
18	base and the precautionary principle"	18	their foraging areas.
19	Again, the EU Agent took you to these documents;	19	The UK notes here that the EU doesn't define such
20	again, he declined to draw your attention to	20	an area, but it does and the reference here is EU
21	paragraph 9, which is the critical weighing paragraph.	21	case, paragraph 754 it does accept, or appear to
22	PROFESSOR RUIZ FABRI: Excuse me, because the EU also led us	22	accept, that such a measure, closure in such an area,
23	through these paragraphs yesterday with some comments.	23	would be proportionate, despite the fact that it would
24	So you bring us back to these paragraphs asking that	24	still entail economic and social impacts.
25	we read them, but you barely comment on them.	25	I've got four points on this alternative on
	Page 177		Page 179
16.40 1		16.52 1	
16:48 1	So it's difficult to see what are your expectations	16:52 1	the facts.
2	by making us read, just saying, "This is our weighing	2	First, there's no requirement in the TCA
2 3	by making us read, just saying, "This is our weighing exercise", but yesterday it was criticised, so we would	2 3	First, there's no requirement in the TCA we covered this for the UK to consider less
2 3 4	by making us read, just saying, "This is our weighing exercise", but yesterday it was criticised, so we would expect that you would maybe comment a bit.	2 3 4	First, there's no requirement in the TCA we covered this for the UK to consider less restrictive measures. So I don't want to return to
2 3 4 5	by making us read, just saying, "This is our weighing exercise", but yesterday it was criticised, so we would expect that you would maybe comment a bit. MR WESTAWAY: I think the criticism on this and	2 3 4 5	First, there's no requirement in the TCA we covered this for the UK to consider less restrictive measures. So I don't want to return to that, but I do make that point.
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16:54 1	THE CHAIRPERSON: If I may ask a question here, because	16:57 1	and this is based upon a submission that went in,
2	you said earlier on that the European Union did not	2	I think. But there one finds, about seven lines down,
3	define its area of a possible alternative measure. But	3	reference to:
4	I also note from the consultation documents that neither	4	" a more extensive closure would have a higher
5	the United Kingdom nor Scotland, when it considered the	5	chance of success when prioritising the need for seabird
6	options of a partial closure, it was not clear from the	6	recovery."
7	documents just what precisely was meant by the partial	7	THE CHAIRPERSON: Yes, Mr Westaway, I think it would be
8	closure in those circumstances.	8	useful in your later written [submission] to point us to
9	So I think we're actually dealing with a lack of	9	the paragraphs where the precise which you've just
10	knowledge on both sides, as the Tribunal.	10	done, so thank you for that, in the previous tab the
11	MR WESTAWAY: If I can answer that question with the	11	precise partial closure that was looked at. That would
12	references, because the references I want to take the	12	be very useful. So thank you for that.
13	Tribunal to answer that question, because they explain	13	MR WESTAWAY: I think it is fair to say that one has both
14	the way in which alternatives were considered and what	14	precise consideration and general consideration. So
15	was done, and I think they are, hopefully, the key	15	it's not the case that it was just precise
16	references. If I've missed any, we'll try and pick up	16	consideration, but precise closures were considered.
17	a point.	17	Perhaps slightly in view of the clock, and I don't
18	But I was at tab 14 (R-61), page 189. So this is	18	know how I'm doing on the balance of submissions and
19	the English consultation document. And here, I should	19	questions at the moment, but I may have a little bit
20	say, there were other alternatives considered, technical	20	longer, but not a lot. But I can give those references.
21	restrictions and things, but I'm just focusing on the	21	It's probably more efficient to do that because they
22	spatial alternatives.	22	can be found in our case when we come back tomorrow,
23	The Tribunal can see there, on internal page 9, that	23 24	or certainly before the hearing closes. So ultimately, given all of that, tying up on
24 25	there's consideration of spatially lesser alternatives in three ways: first of all, "Closure of English waters	24	"proportionate", we say there is clear evidence that the
23	In three ways. first of an, Closure of English waters	25	proportionate, we say there is clear evidence that the
	Page 181		Page 183
16:55 1	[just] within SA4 and SA3r", that's option 2; secondly,	16:58 1	UK did have regard to applying proportionate measures.
10.55 1	"Closure of English waters within SA1r"; and then	2	There was a lengthy process and careful consideration
3	thirdly, discussion of "Partial closures", for example	3	given to the relevant matters.
4	of an area such as Dogger Bank, et cetera.	4	Just for signposting, I've got very little on
5	So in specific and general terms, there's	5	non-discriminatory measures. I wanted to address the
6	consideration of spatially less extensive partial	6	Tribunal shortly, but with a little bit of substance, on
7	measures. And one can see that that's, in this	7	the question of whether or not the measure itself is
8	consultation document, rejected, among other things,	8	disproportionate, on that question the EU puts before
9	because of the displacement issue, which I think was one	9	the Tribunal. Then the last point, again very little,
10	of the questions the Tribunal asked in advance as well.	10	on claim 3.
11	So one can see that:	11	So as I say, I'm not entirely sure where I stand in
12	" likely to increase fishing activity outside the	12	the balance, but hopefully that will work, and if there
13	closed area"	13	are points that arise on any of that
14	Then it goes on, over the page, to say that's	14	THE CHAIRPERSON: I'm sure the balance lies in your favour,
15		15	because I understand the questions that we have been
16		16	taking up [time] as an Arbitration Tribunal. So please
17	• •	17	go ahead.
18		18	MR WESTAWAY: I'm conscious that someone is busily clocking
19		19	up this and that, but I'll carry on. And if for some
20		20	reason I need to particularly speed up, then I will take
21		21	a signal from any quarter.
22	-	22	So on non-discriminatory measures and here again,
23	*	23 24	structurally, although I can take it a lot more briefly, it falls between interpretation and application.
24 25		24 25	On interpretation of non-discriminatory measures,
25	mounai to reau paragraph 24. But mere one mus	23	on interpretation of non-discriminatory incasures,
	Page 182		Page 184

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17.00 1		17.02 1	"
17:00 1	again the UK would observe that's not defined. Again	17:03 1	" whether the detrimental impact in trade terms
2	the UK would observe that the parties are agreed, at	2	on imports"
3	least in large part, that a non-discriminatory measure	3	I'm quoting here from paragraph 182:
4	is a measure that does not discriminate on the basis of	4	" stems exclusively from a legitimate regulatory
5	nationality; and that would be both in law, de jure, or	5	distinction rather than reflecting discrimination
6	in facts, de facto. This isn't a de jure case, and the	6	against the group of imported products."
7	EU doesn't allege that, so we're really looking at how	7	Clearly that was the flavoured cigarettes case.
8	de facto discrimination might apply in this context.	8	It just doesn't have any application in the TCA
9	And here the key reference I want to go to is the	9	context, where one is looking at non-discriminatory
10	EU's case, because one can see the distinction, fine or	10	measures in fisheries. And we would, apart from that
11	otherwise, between the parties: EU's case,	11	word "exclusively", say it's common ground, 670-671.
12	paragraph 760.	12	If one strikes that out, as one should, one has
13	So, 760 starts with reference to 496(1), which we've	13	an articulation of what the Tribunal should find on the
14	been to. The parties may:	14	interpretation of "non-discriminatory".
15	" take measures reflects intention	15	For that reason, in the UK's submission, the EU has
16	regulatory autonomy EU considers [legal]	16	an uphill task on this aspect of its case. And that may
17	standard for establishing de facto discrimination must	17	be why yesterday the EU did not take on the challenge of
18	accord that reference purpose and meaning."	18	arguing this part of the application. The EU did not
19	So common ground.	19	present an oral case to the Tribunal that the measures
20	The EU then goes on at 761 to say:	20	are non-discriminatory. That may be why, in the EU's
21	"For that reason"	21	case at paragraph 757, it says that this is a subsidiary
22	So take regulatory autonomy:	22	point. Subsidiary: it doesn't have independent force.
23	"For that reason, the EU does not suggest that the	23	Indeed, if one looks at the substance of the EU's
24	existence of differential impacts of the sandeel fishing	24	written case, aside from some observations that are made
25	prohibition could in itself support a claim that	25	at paragraph 763 and they, for the avoidance of
	Page 185		Page 187
17:02 1	a measure is de facto discriminatory."	17:05 1	doubt, are responded to at paragraph 422 of the UK's
17:02 1 2	a measure is de facto discriminatory." So far, common ground.	17:05 1 2	doubt, are responded to at paragraph 422 of the UK's case the EU does not actually make a substantive
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2 3 4 5	So far, common ground. Next sentence: "On that basis, the EU considers that if any differential treatment stems exclusively from	2 3 4 5	case the EU does not actually make a substantive submission on the measures either being, or the UK not having had proper regard to the measures being, non-discriminatory.
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17.06 1	To this an entry delta.	17.00 1	
17:06 1	In this presumptive delta:	17:09 1	EU's continuing returning to it.
2	" that one cannot reasonably conclude that the	2	And one point that's connected with that it's
3	measure is proportionate, that there is an imbalance	3	the third point is the advance question 15 from the
4	that is so great"	4	Tribunal. By that question, you asked about the catch, the TAC for $SA4$ heims at the panel in 2024 and the
5	And then:	5	the TAC, for SA4 being set to zero in 2024, and the
6	" it's about the magnitude of [that]	6	implications of that for the economic considerations.
7	imbalance"	7	That in itself the UK wouldn't say affects the
8	That appropriately, albeit in summary terms,	8	economic analysis, because the economic analysis is over
9	describes the standard of review. Effectively, the UK	9	a period of time, and there have been catches in sandeel
10	would say the question is: are the costs out of all	10	area 4. So we don't say there's zero impact because
11	proportion to the benefits? So on this aspect, if it	11	they wouldn't have been fishing there anyway; there
12	does arise, that's the question, it seems to be common	12	could be an impact, and we had regard to that.
13	ground, or a question along those lines, applying a wide	13	But it is relevant in that it demonstrates the
14	margin of discretion, that the Tribunal should be	14	precarious nature of the social and economic benefits
15	asking.	15	that the EU relies upon, involved here in fishing for
16	And in the UK's submission, when one looks at	16	marine living resources such as sandeel. And it is
17	the evidence of the costs and the benefits in this case,	17	a reason, if the Tribunal is appraised of this, to give
18	the answer is: no.	18	less weight to the economic impacts, such as they are.
19	I'm tempted simply to remind the Tribunal of the	19	Fourth point: it's also appropriate, notwithstanding
20	matters in evidence that I've gone to in probably	20	the EU's arguments, to note that those affected are able
21	a little more of a hurry than I might have, but you've	21	to find substitute sources of social and economic
22	got the references to the decision-making process.	22	benefits. And I remind the Tribunal of paragraphs 25
23	But on the basis of the matters before the Tribunal,	23	and 26 of the document at core bundle [tab] 17, the
24	I think I'd want to set out some summary points. And	24	ministerial submission (R-77).
25	I've got five points on costs and then five points on	25	Finally, insofar as the Tribunal considers it
	Page 189		Page 191
	·		-
17:08 1	benefits.	17:11 1	relevant to look at alternative measures in this
17:08 1 2	benefits. So starting with costs, the first point is: the	17:11 1	relevant to look at alternative measures in this context, if this exercise arises, a spatially lesser
2	So starting with costs, the first point is: the	2	context, if this exercise arises, a spatially lesser
2 3	So starting with costs, the first point is: the financial impacts of the lost value of the landed catch	2 3	context, if this exercise arises, a spatially lesser measure would not achieve either the ambition or the
2 3 4	So starting with costs, the first point is: the financial impacts of the lost value of the landed catch to EU largely Danish vessels and industry is	2 3 4	context, if this exercise arises, a spatially lesser measure would not achieve either the ambition or the effect that was sought by the United Kingdom through its
2 3 4 5	So starting with costs, the first point is: the financial impacts of the lost value of the landed catch to EU largely Danish vessels and industry is relatively modest. You've got the document at	2 3 4 5	context, if this exercise arises, a spatially lesser measure would not achieve either the ambition or the effect that was sought by the United Kingdom through its legitimate regulatory objective. And I defer really to
2 3 4 5 6	So starting with costs, the first point is: the financial impacts of the lost value of the landed catch to EU largely Danish vessels and industry is relatively modest. You've got the document at Exhibit C-25. And in addition, it was calculated by the	2 3 4 5 6	context, if this exercise arises, a spatially lesser measure would not achieve either the ambition or the effect that was sought by the United Kingdom through its legitimate regulatory objective. And I defer really to all the evidence on the science on that point.
2 3 4 5 6 7	So starting with costs, the first point is: the financial impacts of the lost value of the landed catch to EU largely Danish vessels and industry is relatively modest. You've got the document at Exhibit C-25. And in addition, it was calculated by the UK on a worst-case basis, but we're talking in the tens	2 3 4 5 6 7	context, if this exercise arises, a spatially lesser measure would not achieve either the ambition or the effect that was sought by the United Kingdom through its legitimate regulatory objective. And I defer really to all the evidence on the science on that point. So they are the five points on impacts.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	So starting with costs, the first point is: the financial impacts of the lost value of the landed catch to EU largely Danish vessels and industry is relatively modest. You've got the document at Exhibit C-25. And in addition, it was calculated by the UK on a worst-case basis, but we're talking in the tens of millions of euros.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	context, if this exercise arises, a spatially lesser measure would not achieve either the ambition or the effect that was sought by the United Kingdom through its legitimate regulatory objective. And I defer really to all the evidence on the science on that point. So they are the five points on impacts. Five points on benefits.
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17:13 1	important forego fish in the North See that play a vital	17:16 1	contact which militates against an adaption of a risid
17:15 1	important forage fish in the North Sea that play a vital role in the marine food web. That's UK case,		context, which militates against an adoption of a rigid
2	[paragraph] 391.	2 3	weighing exercise, prioritising absolute positions on the one side against absolute positions on the other.
	And then thirdly, on need, sandeel are subject to		
4		4	In short, one may not be able to monetise
5	a number of pressures. They are heavily dependent on	5	environmental benefits, but it doesn't mean that one
6	successful annual recruitment and are highly sensitive	6	should not be valuing them. And insofar as the EU was
7	to environmental variation, including climate change,	7	making an argument to the Tribunal of commensurability
8	which is affecting the North Sea. The only variable	8	in some kind of monetary terms, that, in my submission,
9	affecting sandeel that the UK is able to control is	9	is misconceived.
10	fishing pressure; it cannot control climate change or	10	So that's what I had to say, unless there were
11	avian flu. So there's a need for the measures.	11	questions on substantive proportionality.
12	Third, taking conservation measures is consistent	12	It moves me on to claim 3, which I think I can take
13	with policy goals. So there is a policy basis, indeed	13	fairly shortly. We addressed this at the end of our
14	a legal policy basis, for this, to take robust action to	14	written case.
15	achieve good environmental status.	15	The EU does not raise in its submissions a separate
16	I would remind the Tribunal of references in the UK	16	claim for a breach of Article 2(1)(a) of Annex 38, but
17	case in particular to the Scottish Fisheries Management	17	instead describes it as "consequential", which the UK
18	Strategy UK case, [paragraph] 165 and to the UK	18	understood to be derivative, dependent upon breaches of
19	Marine Strategy.	19	Article 494 to 496. On that basis it seemed
20	Fourth, there is also extensive domestic support for	20	consequential, and therefore inconsequential.
21	the measure; this is UK Submission, paragraph 394. Over	21	The EU Agent yesterday described it at one point as
22	95% of respondents to the English consultation were in	22	an additional obligation. That would be an argument, if
23	favour, and 97% of respondents to the Scottish	23	the EU were to seek to maintain it, that the UK would
24	consultation. And this is not just uninformed opinion.	24	take considerable umbrage at, because apart from
25	Respondents included environmental NGOs. And	25	anything else, a claim for breach of Article 2(1)(a)
	D 102		D 105
	Page 193		Page 195
17:15 1	respondents provided information about the importance of	17:18 1	that doesn't effectively rest entirely upon Articles 496
2	sandeels and seabirds, et cetera, that informed these	2	and 494 formed no part of the request for the formation
3	outcome.	3	of the Arbitration Tribunal.
4	Finally this is UK Submission, paragraph 395		
•	Thany this is OK Submission, paragraph 575	4	I'd remind the Tribunal on this point that
5	there were additional benefits arising from the		
		4	I'd remind the Tribunal on this point that
5	there were additional benefits arising from the	4 5	I'd remind the Tribunal on this point that Article 743(1) sets out the terms of references that
5 6	there were additional benefits arising from the closures, including the increase in the biomass of commercially valuable fish and tourism opportunities.	4 5 6	I'd remind the Tribunal on this point that Article 743(1) sets out the terms of references that apply generally, and apply here, which are:
5 6 7	there were additional benefits arising from the closures, including the increase in the biomass of commercially valuable fish and tourism opportunities. So standing back and weighing the benefits and	4 5 6 7	I'd remind the Tribunal on this point that Article 743(1) sets out the terms of references that apply generally, and apply here, which are: " 'to examine the matter[s] referred to in
5 6 7 8	there were additional benefits arising from the closures, including the increase in the biomass of commercially valuable fish and tourism opportunities.	4 5 6 7 8	I'd remind the Tribunal on this point that Article 743(1) sets out the terms of references that apply generally, and apply here, which are: " 'to examine the matter[s] referred to in the request for the establishment of the arbitration
5 6 7 8 9	there were additional benefits arising from the closures, including the increase in the biomass of commercially valuable fish and tourism opportunities. So standing back and weighing the benefits and the costs, it cannot be said that the measures are	4 5 7 8 9	I'd remind the Tribunal on this point that Article 743(1) sets out the terms of references that apply generally, and apply here, which are: " 'to examine the matter[s] referred to in the request for the establishment of the arbitration tribunal'''
5 6 7 8 9 10	there were additional benefits arising from the closures, including the increase in the biomass of commercially valuable fish and tourism opportunities. So standing back and weighing the benefits and the costs, it cannot be said that the measures are disproportionate. Justice Unterhalter asked yesterday a question about	4 5 7 8 9 10	I'd remind the Tribunal on this point that Article 743(1) sets out the terms of references that apply generally, and apply here, which are: " 'to examine the matter[s] referred to in the request for the establishment of the arbitration tribunal''' And Article 739 provides for the request for
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17:20 1	There was a point taken by the EU, a sort of softer	
2	articulation, that Article 2(1)(a) and Annex 38 are	
3	considerations that need to be expressly considered	
4	within the proportionality assessment and the	
5	decision-making process.	
6	I've covered what the UK says is the impact of	
7	Annex 38 and the difference between the parties on that,	
8	which is, at least as the EU now puts its case, quite	
9	fundamental, because we say that it's not a proper	
10	reading of Annex 38.	
11	But I'd add on that point that were it the case that	
12	specific regard had to be given to Annex 38 in that	
13	context, it may be said to be surprising that there's no	
14	reference to that anywhere in the TCA, given that the	
15	TCA does set out principles to which regard should be	
16	had.	
17	So they were the points I had. I'm sorry it's	
18	a little later than 5 o'clock, but I hope I stayed	
19	within my time. So unless there are any questions.	
20	THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you very much, Mr Westaway. And	
21	thank you very much for keeping to your time.	
22	That concludes our oral hearing for the United	
23	Kingdom's submissions. So we will meet again tomorrow	
24	morning at 9.30, where we will commence with the	
25	European Union's reply, for two hours. We will then	
25	European emons repry, for two hours. We will den	
	Page 197	
17:22 1	have a two-and-a-half-hour break, and we will then	
2	commence again with the United Kingdom's counter-reply.	
3	And following that, there will be an opportunity for the	
4	Tribunal to ask even further questions of both	
5	delegations.	
6	So thank you very much to Agents and counsel and	
7	your delegations, and I wish you a very nice evening.	
8	And I'm sure you'll be working extremely hard, so thank	
9	you very much.	
10	(5.22 pm)	
11	(The hearing adjourned until 9.30 am the following day)	
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22		
24		
25		
	Page 198	

#### UK-SANDEEL (European Union v United Kingdom) PCA Case No. 2024-45

## Wednesday, 29 January 2025

-					
A	90:5,7 94:20 98:5	97:18 132:16,20	104:4 105:20 136:5	189:13	149:3,8,16,22 151:9
ability 27:14 40:5	108:5 132:9	195:13	138:9 164:21	alongside 170:10	151:10 171:5 177:5
64:24 138:4 146:6	access 23:18 147:1,4,9	addresses 98:18	165:13 166:2 174:5	already 3:8 8:16 10:22	177:8,10 178:16
156:19	147:14 148:1,5,19	138:25	175:9,16 177:19,20	36:12 49:17 52:23	190:17 195:16
able 3:12 60:19 79:9	150:13 151:2 155:8	addressing 44:3	180:9 184:9,22	56:2 80:25,25 81:6	197:2,7,10,12
93:6 120:10 125:18	158:18 190:17	107:15 119:9 130:7	185:1,1 197:23	82:13 95:23 97:17	annual 146:7 147:23
134:15 138:15	accompanied 29:3	130:9	198:2	97:19 107:21 127:8	193:6
175:17 191:20	accompanying 44:23	adds 20:23	against 5:25 74:11	127:8 144:14	another 23:20 38:15
193:9 195:4	accord 48:11 185:18	adduces 135:25	94:13,15 102:8	145:18 158:17	60:4,22 61:10,19
about 4:18 8:17 10:15	accordance 24:10	adequate 19:8 60:2	104:15 107:6	172:10 178:10	81:25 83:17 90:11
15:21,25 20:1 23:15	according 5:10 19:7	99:22 103:2,16	156:18 163:6	179:14 190:19	95:20 136:13
23:16 27:3 33:3,13	92:10	105:18,25	174:12 175:6 187:6	alright 127:25	139:19 153:15
36:6 37:14 40:1,11	Accordingly 110:24 account 10:24 14:17	adjacent 29:1 adjourn 88:15	195:1,3 age 55:3	alter 127:13 130:15 altered 114:13	168:18,19 171:15 175:13
40:15,18 41:25 42:2	23:7,10,13 44:20	adjourned 88:21	Agent 2:4,5,6,7,8,17	alternate 105:13	answer 16:4 30:17
42:16 43:17 48:22	45:3 49:23 60:6	198:11	2:18 152:22 159:20	alternative 45:11	45:1 73:3 77:2
50:17,18 51:17,24	61:14 62:12,19,22	adjust 53:11	171:3,17 173:14	83:18 159:19	95:16 117:3 128:15
55:3 57:23 60:12,22	64:12 124:20	adjustment 148:12	177:4,19 178:8,9	160:12 168:4	129:2 130:6 149:5
63:8 67:3 71:20	125:13 131:13	149:9 150:6,6 151:5	188:21 195:21	179:13,15,25	149:15 151:12
73:16 76:13 80:4	132:24 133:17	151:11,14	196:22	180:11,12 181:3	159:20,21 162:19
82:2 85:2 97:6,16	134:25 153:24	administrative 147:16	Agents 67:2 198:6	192:1	166:21 168:15
97:21 100:21 101:19 103:19	154:5,6 156:1,4,7,9	190:21	aggregate 119:13	alternatives 160:12	169:23 181:11,13
105:16 111:5,11,14	156:12,17 157:12	adopt 30:1 160:5	aggregation 142:5	172:23 176:1,6	189:18
105:16 111:5,11,14	176:1	adopted 100:9	ago 26:18 80:13 81:1	180:19 181:14,20	answering 64:3
120:25 121:15,25	accounted 43:9 87:1	adopting 100:17	85:8 128:5	181:22,24	answers 1:23 34:12
125:14 129:4	125:24 127:8 129:8	adoption 195:1	agree 142:25 146:13	although 14:10 32:24	97:18,22
133:23 134:6,7	accounting 44:18	adult 9:18	157:2,3 167:15	58:1 59:22 66:12	anterior 107:22
135:7 138:21	132:3	adults 11:12	194:15	88:12 138:19 144:9	ANTHONY 2:4
139:21 140:10,16	accounts 62:11 134:13	advance 4:3 148:21	agreed 63:1 78:22	168:25 184:23	anticipated 43:7
141:17,19 143:8	achieve 26:16 161:12	155:9 159:16	112:8,16 146:15,25	always 49:10 100:14	129:11
144:14 148:21,23	168:18 180:10	169:24 182:10	147:18,19 148:2	ambition 192:3	anyone 79:8 115:13
151:11,13 156:16	192:3 193:15	191:3	149:13 150:12	ambitious 66:19	anything 33:3 127:11
159:17 160:20	achieved 128:22	advanced 69:4 108:15	164:23 185:2	amenable 65:9	141:19 179:10 180:15 195:25
165:2 167:7 168:8	acknowledged 70:5 86:4 100:5 123:8	122:1,12 143:15 advantages 68:7	agreeing 159:21 agreement 1:1 23:3	among 76:23 182:8 amount 62:16,17	anyway 17:11 191:11
168:25 169:17,17	acronym 22:12	adverb 151:4 186:16	24:12 146:6,20,22	88:14 115:8 116:6	anywhere 106:16
178:10,14 179:14	across 111:5 117:11	adverse 159:13	148:16,17 151:3	123:2,5 125:8	171:25 197:14
183:2 186:19 189:6	act 25:15 26:3,9 28:16	advices 66:7	159:5,7 164:21	135:10 159:5	an]other 152:25
191:4 194:1,11,23 <b>above</b> 9:12,20 10:23	156:2	advised 13:18 43:13	Agreements 22:24	amounting 84:16	apart 11:14 186:10
10:24 11:13,25	action 27:16 139:18	advises 5:22 6:6,16,21	agrees 34:5,5 40:25	amounts 64:24 66:6	187:10 195:24
59:23 87:12	151:19,21 193:14	7:2,8,15,23	ahead 15:6 184:17	66:16	apologise 150:19,20
absence 19:7 66:1	actions 36:8 163:6	advising 4:13 12:21	aim 29:4,14 48:1	ample 188:9	154:9 161:7
75:25 99:20,22	active 39:1	Advisory 78:16	59:15 90:2 111:6	ANABEL 3:7	apparent 170:2
105:18,21,25 106:5	activity 182:12	advocacy 151:22	aimed 27:8 95:3 169:5	analogue 163:12	appear 51:10 80:4,14
106:12	actual 56:23 57:20	advocating 113:4	aiming 49:3	analogy 51:18 154:1	179:21
absolute 13:2,21,23	130:24	Affairs 35:3	aims 14:20 113:19	analyse 69:2 92:17	APPEARANCES 2:1
14:10,12,18 80:11	actually 66:3 98:21	affect 67:21 141:15	Air 51:18	analysed 31:15 69:7	appeared 53:17 54:25
195:2,3	101:8 110:12	148:15 151:6	airport 51:18,20,24	79:7 105:10 126:25	appearing 53:14
absorb 3:12	125:19 129:21	affected 133:9 148:18	albeit 189:8	131:2 analyses 22:0	appears 52:24 54:3
abundance 1:20 40:8	141:18 181:9 188:2 adapt 174:2	191:20 affecting 193:8,9	ALEX 2:17 alighting 21:12	analyses 32:9 analysing 41:12 69:5	56:14 63:23 68:25 132:6 142:18
40:19 48:24 50:5,10	adapt 174:2 add 40:17 186:23	affects 148:13 153:11	align 161:21	analysing 41:12 09:5 analysis 22:14 32:7	155:20
50:14 55:11 58:24	190:19,25 197:11	191:7	aligned 114:18	46:25 48:12 58:18	Appellate 186:18
90:7,16,20	added 67:23 81:2	affirmative 106:13	alignment 114:24	58:20 59:24,25	applicable 3:11 33:18
accept 31:8 33:21	93:24 137:25	affirmed 155:2	121:20	68:12 70:13 74:17	99:21 145:12
46:24 49:6 70:8,14	adding 159:23 161:13	AFFIRMING 149:1	aligns 194:24	78:25 80:23 104:10	application 3:25 11:4
70:17,18 72:11 74:15,22,23 83:22	addition 9:13 190:6	affirms 23:2	ALLAN 3:2	123:14 126:9 127:7	23:6 33:11 76:2,22
83:23 84:1,8 92:13	additional 12:11	afford 22:17	allege 185:7	150:2 165:25	98:8 99:25 106:6,24
101:23 106:14,18	27:21 96:3 109:16	after 10:10,15 11:21	allocate 16:25 82:13	167:12 168:12	107:7,9 158:25
153:8 156:6 162:19	145:4 178:24 194:5	15:19 38:1 39:3	allocated 27:1	177:16 179:9	159:14 163:21,23
163:11 168:1,2	195:22 196:18	43:4 54:3,7 71:17	allocation 148:14	190:24 191:8,8	168:24 184:24
179:21,22 186:22	address 2:25 3:1 4:10	86:13,22 112:22	allowable 17:1 43:13	analytical 31:11	187:8,18
accepted 40:24 58:2	24:19 76:18 101:6	120:4,10,14 128:19	allows 142:21	analytically 31:10	applications 93:16
70:19 80:25 95:13	108:14 139:3	137:6,8 152:25	almost 47:9 76:8	anchor 66:1	applied 5:23 6:8,17,22
95:14 112:8 192:10	143:11 144:15,21	afternoon 57:24 144:5	alone 2:2 41:1 77:14	and/or 68:6	7:3,9,16 57:12
accepting 35:17 91:23	160:20 184:5 188:18	<b>again</b> 9:5 11:9 22:25 32:19 33:5,19 39:16	91:18 along 16:1 36:6 49:21	ANNA 2:12 annex 62:13 86:15	117:10 applies 99:21 103:21
112:11	addressed 18:3 37:19	52:19 55:5,19 59:16 52:18 80:8 91:6	59:11 60:22 169:1	148:6,8,11,22,25	149:9 150:5,7 161:9
accepts 23:23 65:15		52.10 00.0 71.0	57.11 00.22 107.1	110.0,0,11,22,23	117.7 150.5,7 101.7
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Trevor McGowan

## UK-SANDEEL (European Union v United Kingdom) PCA Case No. 2024-45

# Wednesday, 29 January 2025

		1			
165:16 172:1	100:14 179:20,22	asked 63:7,23 64:7	27:19 30:8 35:5	66:16 101:23	183:23 184:8
175:20	181:3 182:4,13	72:23,25 96:2	45:14 48:14 61:25	106:10 109:6	188:16,17 189:23
		-			
apply 24:8 64:25	191:10	148:21 151:13	79:19 137:5 140:12	110:13 116:12	began 127:15
76:16 102:18 105:1	areas 4:15,18,22,24	169:24 182:10	145:11 147:2	123:19 124:22	begin 85:5
105:11 106:15	5:5,10,16 7:12 8:3	191:4 194:11	154:23 172:22	127:14 128:7 158:7	beginning 13:3,16,22
151:5 185:8 188:19	16:7,12,20 18:11	asking 75:12 106:1	177:20 178:17	166:24 171:17	14:5 37:12 49:20
196:6,6	23:24 43:6,12 46:4	130:18 139:20	180:13	177:2,7,13,24	66:8
			attributable 123:21	183:22 188:12	begins 36:6 38:1 39:17
applying 2:9 3:2 18:19	54:25 155:8 170:21	169:17,17 177:24			5
62:2 156:13 184:1	179:18	189:15	125:10	190:9 194:8	40:4 42:23 54:19,22
189:13	argue 73:16	asks 159:16	authorised 25:17	Background 56:25	60:13 61:5,9 62:4,7
appraised 191:17	argues 152:16	aspect 41:11 55:20	authorities 146:1	backtracking 69:24	84:20
appreciate 20:12	arguing 97:15 164:4	77:13,18,22,23 99:2	authority 25:20	backup 102:13	begs 73:18
125:1 162:6 178:6	187:18	112:23 187:16	authors 34:23 37:16	bad 72:14	<b>behalf</b> 4:1 1:9
appreciated 40:23	argument 84:4 98:7	189:11	70:14 78:22 79:9	Bailiwick 150:14,15	behind 7:12 17:20
approach 4:13 5:23	98:17 104:1,1	aspects 3:4,17 41:15	86:11,17 88:2 113:6	Baker 2:19,19,20	27:25 66:8
6:7,17,22 7:2,8,15	107:16,22 116:25	67:21 99:5 111:2	119:2,21 120:1	balance 81:13 146:19	being 3:22 20:4 30:5,6
10:9 12:9 14:23	122:1,3,10,12,23	119:14 148:10	124:6 125:16,23	155:17 159:25	42:10 45:4 50:14
18:20 19:4,5,7,13	127:18 130:21,22	assert 114:21	126:4,8 141:7	160:7 167:25 168:3	52:21 53:20 63:9
		asserted 141:22	-	168:20 183:18	
19:22 20:7,8,15	143:1,3,4,11 152:14		autonomy 144:14		65:10 66:3 69:4,21
21:2 25:7 30:1	162:11 164:8,9	assertion 92:13	145:17 148:22	184:12,14	72:17 73:22 75:6,8
31:22,25 33:17	174:5 195:7,22	asserts 107:19 136:8	149:2 154:22,24	balancing 169:4	83:9 84:14 99:21
59:15 63:5 65:10,12	196:18	assess 32:20	155:18 156:5	bank 10:15 16:14	105:5 133:5 141:1
65:18 66:4,14 67:5	arguments 164:4,7	assessed 34:7,8,9	158:11 160:9	96:12,16 182:4	161:5 171:18 174:8
	191:20		163:20 164:1,5,10	banks 8:21,23 9:3	
67:5 68:5 72:4 86:6		58:10 108:7		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	178:11 188:3,4
90:9 99:13,19,25	arise 72:18 76:19	Assessing 177:9	164:20,24 165:3,15	barely 177:25	191:5
100:2,10,19,23	104:21,23 184:13	assessment 4:24 9:11	185:16,22	base 24:23 25:4 46:17	believe 150:4
101:20 102:5,10,13	189:12 190:20	16:22 28:1,5 29:11	availability 37:5 38:6	56:9,20 82:25 84:19	BELL 3:1
102:14,17,21,25	arises 105:21 167:25	43:10 49:23 59:4	38:8,14 49:13 54:10	84:21 89:11 99:6,7	below 10:19 11:23
103:5,10,17,18,21	192:2	71:17 84:22 85:6	60:20 67:17 92:25	100:5 107:4 177:18	12:1 13:17,20,23
					, ,
103:22 104:9,18	arising 99:18 194:5	96:4 112:3 128:24	135:7	based 2:22 32:4 43:11	14:4,10,11 16:6
105:5,11,18 106:18	arose 14:8 160:17	134:3,6 135:12	available 2:2,22 19:20	49:9 50:25 59:12	50:15,24
107:2,8,10 108:25	around 16:18 51:8	166:4 170:10	24:24 25:4 30:3	65:14 69:25 71:5,7	BEN 2:16
110:2,4,12 140:4,24	arrangement 190:22	171:18,22,22,23	34:10,15,16 43:14	71:8,13 73:12,18	benchmark 11:21
177:16 194:25	arrangements 30:24	174:22 175:19,20	49:24 56:9,19 58:1	84:23 85:18 86:3	beneficial 55:12
	5	-	-		beneficiaries 35:14
approaches 68:7	31:1 147:14 150:14	175:25 176:5,15	63:2 64:22 65:9	87:5 88:8 89:1	
105:9	arrive 64:25 119:1	177:6 194:17 197:4	67:8 68:4,14 70:21	91:12 93:13 94:24	142:20
approaching 106:16	arrived 117:25 122:22	assessments 12:18	71:4,11,14,16 72:24	95:8 113:6 116:11	benefit 28:6 42:10,17
appropriate 47:10	125:5 126:23,24	58:17 62:9 67:12	72:25 73:4,23,24	121:22 122:24	44:10 90:2 91:5,6,9
97:16,19 143:20	136:11	133:22	74:13 75:2,4,16	123:23 128:8 130:8	91:11 92:25 140:10
168:17 177:17	arriving 51:21 120:8	assimilated 15:19	76:11,14 79:5 80:1	154:4 155:11	142:11,23
	8		-		
191:19	article 1:1 2:5,6 17:4	assist 15:4 28:12 47:5	80:3,12,14,20,21,24	165:15 178:18	benefiting 3:21 90:3
appropriately 189:8	17:25 18:17 19:2	63:17 64:3 79:11	81:5,15 82:1 84:23	183:1	benefits 29:6,7 35:21
appropriateness			87:14 94:18 95:9,10		
159:10	20:16 22:4,14,19,24	99:12 101:10	0/.14 94.10 95.9,10	baseline 50:15	40:24 41:8 43:7
	20:16 22:4,14,19,24 23:2 4 12 24:2 4 20			baseline 50:15 basic 83:15 111:4	40:24 41:8 43:7 44·13 81·19 23
	23:2,4,12 24:2,4,20	assistant 3:8,8,10	96:23 100:14 101:6	basic 83:15 111:4	44:13 81:19,23
approval 113:1	23:2,4,12 24:2,4,20 24:25 37:13 38:9	<b>assistant</b> 3:8,8,10 <b>assisted</b> 77:2	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23	<b>basic</b> 83:15 111:4 <b>basically</b> 84:6 124:12	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25
approval 113:1 approved 112:21	23:2,4,12 24:2,4,20 24:25 37:13 38:9 65:21 67:7 82:6,8	<b>assistant</b> 3:8,8,10 <b>assisted</b> 77:2 <b>associated</b> 19:10	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24	<b>basic</b> 83:15 111:4 <b>basically</b> 84:6 124:12 <b>basis</b> 7:19 33:8 34:4	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15
<b>approval</b> 113:1 <b>approved</b> 112:21 114:19	23:2,4,12 24:2,4,20 24:25 37:13 38:9 65:21 67:7 82:6,8 84:20 91:23 95:9	<b>assistant</b> 3:8,8,10 <b>assisted</b> 77:2 <b>associated</b> 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3	<ul> <li>basic 83:15 111:4</li> <li>basically 84:6 124:12</li> <li>basis 7:19 33:8 34:4</li> <li>52:10 56:15 67:12</li> </ul>	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11
<b>approval</b> 113:1 <b>approved</b> 112:21 114:19 <b>approximately</b> 43:9	23:2,4,12 24:2,4,20 24:25 37:13 38:9 65:21 67:7 82:6,8 84:20 91:23 95:9 100:11 101:2	assistant 3:8,8,10 assisted 77:2 associated 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24 50:19 123:9 171:12	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3 119:4,19,23 123:13	basic 83:15 111:4 basically 84:6 124:12 basis 7:19 33:8 34:4 52:10 56:15 67:12 68:21 69:2,9 71:1	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8
<b>approval</b> 113:1 <b>approved</b> 112:21 114:19	23:2,4,12 24:2,4,20 24:25 37:13 38:9 65:21 67:7 82:6,8 84:20 91:23 95:9	<b>assistant</b> 3:8,8,10 <b>assisted</b> 77:2 <b>associated</b> 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3	<ul> <li>basic 83:15 111:4</li> <li>basically 84:6 124:12</li> <li>basis 7:19 33:8 34:4</li> <li>52:10 56:15 67:12</li> </ul>	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8
approval 113:1 approved 112:21 114:19 approximately 43:9 apt 81:23	23:2,4,12 24:2,4,20 24:25 37:13 38:9 65:21 67:7 82:6,8 84:20 91:23 95:9 100:11 101:2 144:12 145:9 146:2	assistant 3:8,8,10 assisted 77:2 associated 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24 50:19 123:9 171:12 194:19	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3 119:4,19,23 123:13 123:24 131:25	basic 83:15 111:4 basically 84:6 124:12 basis 7:19 33:8 34:4 52:10 56:15 67:12 68:21 69:2,9 71:1 79:12 83:5 88:1	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8 136:17 141:12
approval 113:1 approved 112:21 114:19 approximately 43:9 apt 81:23 Aquaculture 35:1	23:2,4,12 24:2,4,20 24:25 37:13 38:9 65:21 67:7 82:6,8 84:20 91:23 95:9 100:11 101:2 144:12 145:9 146:2 146:4,10,18 147:20	assistant 3:8,8,10 assisted 77:2 associated 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24 50:19 123:9 171:12 194:19 assume 32:18 83:6	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3 119:4,19,23 123:13 123:24 131:25 132:15,20 133:7	basic 83:15 111:4 basically 84:6 124:12 basis 7:19 33:8 34:4 52:10 56:15 67:12 68:21 69:2,9 71:1 79:12 83:5 88:1 95:21 105:24	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8 136:17 141:12 159:12 171:2
approval 113:1 approved 112:21 114:19 approximately 43:9 apt 81:23 Aquaculture 35:1 ARAGÓN 3:7	23:2,4,12 24:2,4,20 24:25 37:13 38:9 65:21 67:7 82:6,8 84:20 91:23 95:9 100:11 101:2 144:12 145:9 146:2 146:4,10,18 147:20 149:6,10,12,25	assistant 3:8,8,10 assisted 77:2 associated 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24 50:19 123:9 171:12 194:19 assume 32:18 83:6 assuming 106:22	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3 119:4,19,23 123:13 123:24 131:25 132:15,20 133:7 135:23 139:11	basic 83:15 111:4 basically 84:6 124:12 basis 7:19 33:8 34:4 52:10 56:15 67:12 68:21 69:2,9 71:1 79:12 83:5 88:1 95:21 105:24 118:21 119:15,18	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8 136:17 141:12 159:12 171:2 172:23 173:9
approval 113:1 approved 112:21 114:19 approximately 43:9 apt 81:23 Aquaculture 35:1 ARAGÓN 3:7 Arbitral 24:14	23:2,4,12 24:2,4,20 24:25 37:13 38:9 65:21 67:7 82:6,8 84:20 91:23 95:9 100:11 101:2 144:12 145:9 146:2 146:4,10,18 147:20 149:6,10,12,25 150:1,8,20 151:3,8	assistant 3:8,8,10 assisted 77:2 associated 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24 50:19 123:9 171:12 194:19 assume 32:18 83:6 assuming 106:22 130:18	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3 119:4,19,23 123:13 123:24 131:25 132:15,20 133:7 135:23 139:11 155:11 165:15	basic 83:15 111:4 basically 84:6 124:12 basis 7:19 33:8 34:4 52:10 56:15 67:12 68:21 69:2,9 71:1 79:12 83:5 88:1 95:21 105:24 118:21 119:15,18 122:13 127:19	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8 136:17 141:12 159:12 171:2 172:23 173:9 174:12 175:5 180:9
approval 113:1 approved 112:21 114:19 approximately 43:9 apt 81:23 Aquaculture 35:1 ARAGÓN 3:7 Arbitral 24:14 arbitrarily 164:16	23:2,4,12 24:2,4,20 24:25 37:13 38:9 65:21 67:7 82:6,8 84:20 91:23 95:9 100:11 101:2 144:12 145:9 146:2 146:4,10,18 147:20 149:6,10,12,25 150:1,8,20 151:3,8 153:2,12 154:11,18	assistant 3:8,8,10 assisted 77:2 associated 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24 50:19 123:9 171:12 194:19 assume 32:18 83:6 assuming 106:22 130:18 assumption 55:10	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3 119:4,19,23 123:13 123:24 131:25 132:15,20 133:7 135:23 139:11 155:11 165:15 <b>average</b> 52:11 94:2,4	basic 83:15 111:4 basically 84:6 124:12 basis 7:19 33:8 34:4 52:10 56:15 67:12 68:21 69:2,9 71:1 79:12 83:5 88:1 95:21 105:24 118:21 119:15,18 122:13 127:19 136:16 160:3 171:9	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8 136:17 141:12 159:12 171:2 172:23 173:9 174:12 175:5 180:9 182:18 189:11,17
approval 113:1 approved 112:21 114:19 approximately 43:9 apt 81:23 Aquaculture 35:1 ARAGÓN 3:7 Arbitral 24:14	23:2,4,12 24:2,4,20 24:25 37:13 38:9 65:21 67:7 82:6,8 84:20 91:23 95:9 100:11 101:2 144:12 145:9 146:2 146:4,10,18 147:20 149:6,10,12,25 150:1,8,20 151:3,8	assistant 3:8,8,10 assisted 77:2 associated 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24 50:19 123:9 171:12 194:19 assume 32:18 83:6 assuming 106:22 130:18 assumption 55:10 102:21 132:6	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3 119:4,19,23 123:13 123:24 131:25 132:15,20 133:7 135:23 139:11 155:11 165:15	basic 83:15 111:4 basically 84:6 124:12 basis 7:19 33:8 34:4 52:10 56:15 67:12 68:21 69:2,9 71:1 79:12 83:5 88:1 95:21 105:24 118:21 119:15,18 122:13 127:19	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8 136:17 141:12 159:12 171:2 172:23 173:9 174:12 175:5 180:9
approval 113:1 approved 112:21 114:19 approximately 43:9 apt 81:23 Aquaculture 35:1 ARAGÓN 3:7 Arbitral 24:14 arbitrarily 164:16	23:2,4,12 24:2,4,20 24:25 37:13 38:9 65:21 67:7 82:6,8 84:20 91:23 95:9 100:11 101:2 144:12 145:9 146:2 146:4,10,18 147:20 149:6,10,12,25 150:1,8,20 151:3,8 153:2,12 154:11,18	assistant 3:8,8,10 assisted 77:2 associated 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24 50:19 123:9 171:12 194:19 assume 32:18 83:6 assuming 106:22 130:18 assumption 55:10 102:21 132:6	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3 119:4,19,23 123:13 123:24 131:25 132:15,20 133:7 135:23 139:11 155:11 165:15 <b>average</b> 52:11 94:2,4	basic 83:15 111:4 basically 84:6 124:12 basis 7:19 33:8 34:4 52:10 56:15 67:12 68:21 69:2,9 71:1 79:12 83:5 88:1 95:21 105:24 118:21 119:15,18 122:13 127:19 136:16 160:3 171:9	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8 136:17 141:12 159:12 171:2 172:23 173:9 174:12 175:5 180:9 182:18 189:11,17
approval 113:1 approved 112:21 114:19 approximately 43:9 apt 81:23 Aquaculture 35:1 ARAGÓN 3:7 Arbitral 24:14 arbitrarily 164:16 arbitration 1:1,5,20 3:5 152:15 184:16	$\begin{array}{c} 23:2,4,12\ 24:2,4,20\\ 24:25\ 37:13\ 38:9\\ 65:21\ 67:7\ 82:6,8\\ 84:20\ 91:23\ 95:9\\ 100:11\ 101:2\\ 144:12\ 145:9\ 146:2\\ 146:4,10,18\ 147:20\\ 149:6,10,12,25\\ 150:1,8,20\ 151:3,8\\ 153:2,12\ 154:11,18\\ 155:6,9\ 158:16\\ 161:8,8\ 162:9,20\\ \end{array}$	assistant 3:8,8,10 assisted 77:2 associated 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24 50:19 123:9 171:12 194:19 assume 32:18 83:6 assuming 106:22 130:18 assumption 55:10 102:21 132:6 assumptions 84:13	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3 119:4,19,23 123:13 123:24 131:25 132:15,20 133:7 135:23 139:11 155:11 165:15 <b>average</b> 52:11 94:2,4 120:11 122:4,14 126:2,15	basic 83:15 111:4 basically 84:6 124:12 basis 7:19 33:8 34:4 52:10 56:15 67:12 68:21 69:2,9 71:1 79:12 83:5 88:1 95:21 105:24 118:21 119:15,18 122:13 127:19 136:16 160:3 171:9 185:4 186:4 189:23 190:7 193:13,14	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8 136:17 141:12 159:12 171:2 172:23 173:9 174:12 175:5 180:9 182:18 189:11,17 190:1,20 191:14,22 192:8 194:5,8,19
approval 113:1 approved 112:21 114:19 approximately 43:9 apt 81:23 Aquaculture 35:1 ARAGÓN 3:7 Arbitral 24:14 arbitrarily 164:16 arbitration 1:1,5,20 3:5 152:15 184:16 196:3,8,11	$\begin{array}{c} 23:2,4,12\ 24:2,4,20\\ 24:25\ 37:13\ 38:9\\ 65:21\ 67:7\ 82:6,8\\ 84:20\ 91:23\ 95:9\\ 100:11\ 101:2\\ 144:12\ 145:9\ 146:2\\ 146:4,10,18\ 147:20\\ 149:6,10,12,25\\ 150:1,8,20\ 151:3,8\\ 153:2,12\ 154:11,18\\ 155:6,9\ 158:16\\ 161:8,8\ 162:9,20\\ 163:13,21\ 164:13\\ \end{array}$	assistant 3:8,8,10 assisted 77:2 associated 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24 50:19 123:9 171:12 194:19 assume 32:18 83:6 assuming 106:22 130:18 assumption 55:10 102:21 132:6 assumptions 84:13 112:25	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3 119:4,19,23 123:13 123:24 131:25 132:15,20 133:7 135:23 139:11 155:11 165:15 <b>average</b> 52:11 94:2,4 120:11 122:4,14 126:2,15 <b>avian</b> 129:14 193:11	basic 83:15 111:4 basically 84:6 124:12 basis 7:19 33:8 34:4 52:10 56:15 67:12 68:21 69:2,9 71:1 79:12 83:5 88:1 95:21 105:24 118:21 119:15,18 122:13 127:19 136:16 160:3 171:9 185:4 186:4 189:23 190:7 193:13,14 195:19 196:15	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8 136:17 141:12 159:12 171:2 172:23 173:9 174:12 175:5 180:9 182:18 189:11,17 190:1,20 191:14,22 192:8 194:5,8,19 195:5
approval 113:1 approved 112:21 114:19 approximately 43:9 apt 81:23 Aquaculture 35:1 ARAGÓN 3:7 Arbitral 24:14 arbitrarily 164:16 arbitration 1:1,5,20 3:5 152:15 184:16 196:3,8,11 Arbitrator 120:25	$\begin{array}{c} 23:2,4,12\ 24:2,4,20\\ 24:25\ 37:13\ 38:9\\ 65:21\ 67:7\ 82:6,8\\ 84:20\ 91:23\ 95:9\\ 100:11\ 101:2\\ 144:12\ 145:9\ 146:2\\ 146:4,10,18\ 147:20\\ 149:6,10,12,25\\ 150:1,8,20\ 151:3,8\\ 153:2,12\ 154:11,18\\ 155:6,9\ 158:16\\ 161:8,8\ 162:9,20\\ 163:13,21\ 164:13\\ 164:20\ 165:1,25\\ \end{array}$	assistant 3:8,8,10 assisted 77:2 associated 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24 50:19 123:9 171:12 194:19 assume 32:18 83:6 assumption 55:10 102:21 132:6 assumptions 84:13 112:25 assurance 79:1,2	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3 119:4,19,23 123:13 123:24 131:25 132:15,20 133:7 135:23 139:11 155:11 165:15 <b>average</b> 52:11 94:2,4 120:11 122:4,14 126:2,15 <b>avian</b> 129:14 193:11 <b>avoid</b> 174:16	basic 83:15 111:4 basically 84:6 124:12 basis 7:19 33:8 34:4 52:10 56:15 67:12 68:21 69:2,9 71:1 79:12 83:5 88:1 95:21 105:24 118:21 119:15,18 122:13 127:19 136:16 160:3 171:9 185:4 186:4 189:23 190:7 193:13,14 195:19 196:15 bear 97:1 169:14	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8 136:17 141:12 159:12 171:2 172:23 173:9 174:12 175:5 180:9 182:18 189:11,17 190:1,20 191:14,22 192:8 194:5,8,19 195:5 <b>BENTES</b> 2:19
approval 113:1 approved 112:21 114:19 approximately 43:9 apt 81:23 Aquaculture 35:1 ARAGÓN 3:7 Arbitral 24:14 arbitrarily 164:16 arbitration 1:1,5,20 3:5 152:15 184:16 196:3,8,11 Arbitrator 120:25 123:19 129:12	$\begin{array}{c} 23:2,4,12\ 24:2,4,20\\ 24:25\ 37:13\ 38:9\\ 65:21\ 67:7\ 82:6,8\\ 84:20\ 91:23\ 95:9\\ 100:11\ 101:2\\ 144:12\ 145:9\ 146:2\\ 146:4,10,18\ 147:20\\ 149:6,10,12,25\\ 150:1,8,20\ 151:3,8\\ 153:2,12\ 154:11,18\\ 155:6,9\ 158:16\\ 161:8,8\ 162:9,20\\ 163:13,21\ 164:13\\ 164:20\ 165:1,25\\ 195:16,19,25\ 196:5\end{array}$	assistant 3:8,8,10 assisted 77:2 associated 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24 50:19 123:9 171:12 194:19 assume 32:18 83:6 assumption 55:10 102:21 132:6 assumptions 84:13 112:25 assurance 79:1,2 112:23	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3 119:4,19,23 123:13 123:24 131:25 132:15,20 133:7 135:23 139:11 155:11 165:15 <b>average</b> 52:11 94:2,4 120:11 122:4,14 126:2,15 <b>avian</b> 129:14 193:11 <b>avoid</b> 174:16 <b>avoidance</b> 187:25	basic 83:15 111:4 basically 84:6 124:12 basis 7:19 33:8 34:4 52:10 56:15 67:12 68:21 69:2,9 71:1 79:12 83:5 88:1 95:21 105:24 118:21 119:15,18 122:13 127:19 136:16 160:3 171:9 185:4 186:4 189:23 190:7 193:13,14 195:19 196:15 bear 97:1 169:14 became 120:20	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8 136:17 141:12 159:12 171:2 172:23 173:9 174:12 175:5 180:9 182:18 189:11,17 190:1,20 191:14,22 192:8 194:5,8,19 195:5 <b>BENTES</b> 2:19 <b>BENTLEY</b> 3:2
approval 113:1 approved 112:21 114:19 approximately 43:9 apt 81:23 Aquaculture 35:1 ARAGÓN 3:7 Arbitral 24:14 arbitrarily 164:16 arbitration 1:1,5,20 3:5 152:15 184:16 196:3,8,11 Arbitrator 120:25 123:19 129:12 area 5:4,20 6:1,3,12	$\begin{array}{c} 23:2,4,12\ 24:2,4,20\\ 24:25\ 37:13\ 38:9\\ 65:21\ 67:7\ 82:6,8\\ 84:20\ 91:23\ 95:9\\ 100:11\ 101:2\\ 144:12\ 145:9\ 146:2\\ 146:4,10,18\ 147:20\\ 149:6,10,12,25\\ 150:1,8,20\ 151:3,8\\ 153:2,12\ 154:11,18\\ 155:6,9\ 158:16\\ 161:8,8\ 162:9,20\\ 163:13,21\ 164:13\\ 164:20\ 165:1,25\\ 195:16,19,25\ 196:5\\ 196:10,11\ 197:2\end{array}$	assistant 3:8,8,10 assisted 77:2 associated 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24 50:19 123:9 171:12 194:19 assume 32:18 83:6 assuming 106:22 130:18 assumption 55:10 102:21 132:6 assumptions 84:13 112:25 assurance 79:1,2 112:23 assured 112:10	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3 119:4,19,23 123:13 123:24 131:25 132:15,20 133:7 135:23 139:11 155:11 165:15 <b>average</b> 52:11 94:2,4 120:11 122:4,14 126:2,15 <b>avian</b> 129:14 193:11 <b>avoid</b> 174:16 <b>avoidance</b> 187:25 <b>await</b> 56:11	basic 83:15 111:4 basically 84:6 124:12 basis 7:19 33:8 34:4 52:10 56:15 67:12 68:21 69:2,9 71:1 79:12 83:5 88:1 95:21 105:24 118:21 119:15,18 122:13 127:19 136:16 160:3 171:9 185:4 186:4 189:23 190:7 193:13,14 195:19 196:15 bear 97:1 169:14	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8 136:17 141:12 159:12 171:2 172:23 173:9 174:12 175:5 180:9 182:18 189:11,17 190:1,20 191:14,22 192:8 194:5,8,19 195:5 <b>BENTLES</b> 2:19 <b>BENTLEY</b> 3:2 <b>BERNHARD</b> 2:6
approval 113:1 approved 112:21 114:19 approximately 43:9 apt 81:23 Aquaculture 35:1 ARAGÓN 3:7 Arbitral 24:14 arbitrarily 164:16 arbitration 1:1,5,20 3:5 152:15 184:16 196:3,8,11 Arbitrator 120:25 123:19 129:12	$\begin{array}{c} 23:2,4,12\ 24:2,4,20\\ 24:25\ 37:13\ 38:9\\ 65:21\ 67:7\ 82:6,8\\ 84:20\ 91:23\ 95:9\\ 100:11\ 101:2\\ 144:12\ 145:9\ 146:2\\ 146:4,10,18\ 147:20\\ 149:6,10,12,25\\ 150:1,8,20\ 151:3,8\\ 153:2,12\ 154:11,18\\ 155:6,9\ 158:16\\ 161:8,8\ 162:9,20\\ 163:13,21\ 164:13\\ 164:20\ 165:1,25\\ 195:16,19,25\ 196:5\end{array}$	assistant 3:8,8,10 assisted 77:2 associated 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24 50:19 123:9 171:12 194:19 assume 32:18 83:6 assumption 55:10 102:21 132:6 assumptions 84:13 112:25 assurance 79:1,2 112:23	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3 119:4,19,23 123:13 123:24 131:25 132:15,20 133:7 135:23 139:11 155:11 165:15 <b>average</b> 52:11 94:2,4 120:11 122:4,14 126:2,15 <b>avian</b> 129:14 193:11 <b>avoid</b> 174:16 <b>avoidance</b> 187:25	basic 83:15 111:4 basically 84:6 124:12 basis 7:19 33:8 34:4 52:10 56:15 67:12 68:21 69:2,9 71:1 79:12 83:5 88:1 95:21 105:24 118:21 119:15,18 122:13 127:19 136:16 160:3 171:9 185:4 186:4 189:23 190:7 193:13,14 195:19 196:15 bear 97:1 169:14 became 120:20	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8 136:17 141:12 159:12 171:2 172:23 173:9 174:12 175:5 180:9 182:18 189:11,17 190:1,20 191:14,22 192:8 194:5,8,19 195:5 <b>BENTES</b> 2:19 <b>BENTLEY</b> 3:2
approval 113:1 approved 112:21 114:19 approximately 43:9 apt 81:23 Aquaculture 35:1 ARAGÓN 3:7 Arbitral 24:14 arbitrarily 164:16 arbitration 1:1,5,20 3:5 152:15 184:16 196:3,8,11 Arbitrator 120:25 123:19 129:12 area 5:4,20 6:1,3,12 6:14,19,25 7:6,13	23:2,4,12 24:2,4,20 24:25 37:13 38:9 65:21 67:7 82:6,8 84:20 91:23 95:9 100:11 101:2 144:12 145:9 146:2 146:4,10,18 147:20 149:6,10,12,25 150:1,8,20 151:3,8 153:2,12 154:11,18 155:6,9 158:16 161:8,8 162:9,20 163:13,21 164:13 164:20 165:1,25 195:16,19,25 196:5 196:10,11 197:2 articles 145:7 147:16	assistant 3:8,8,10 assisted 77:2 associated 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24 50:19 123:9 171:12 194:19 assume 32:18 83:6 assuming 106:22 130:18 assumption 55:10 102:21 132:6 assumptions 84:13 112:25 assurance 79:1,2 112:23 assured 112:10 Atlantic 39:12 48:9	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3 119:4,19,23 123:13 123:24 131:25 132:15,20 133:7 135:23 139:11 155:11 165:15 <b>average</b> 52:11 94:2,4 120:11 122:4,14 126:2,15 <b>avian</b> 129:14 193:11 <b>avoid</b> 174:16 <b>avoidance</b> 187:25 <b>await</b> 56:11 <b>award</b> 76:21	basic 83:15 111:4 basically 84:6 124:12 basis 7:19 33:8 34:4 52:10 56:15 67:12 68:21 69:2,9 71:1 79:12 83:5 88:1 95:21 105:24 118:21 119:15,18 122:13 127:19 136:16 160:3 171:9 185:4 186:4 189:23 190:7 193:13,14 195:19 196:15 bear 97:1 169:14 became 120:20 before 1:10 2:25 7:20 12:8 24:1 28:15	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8 136:17 141:12 159:12 171:2 172:23 173:9 174:12 175:5 180:9 182:18 189:11,17 190:1,20 191:14,22 192:8 194:5,8,19 195:5 <b>BENTES</b> 2:19 <b>BENTLEY</b> 3:2 <b>BERNHARD</b> 2:6 <b>best</b> 2:22 24:24 25:3
approval 113:1 approved 112:21 114:19 approximately 43:9 apt 81:23 Aquaculture 35:1 ARAGÓN 3:7 Arbitral 24:14 arbitrarily 164:16 arbitration 1:1,5,20 3:5 152:15 184:16 196:3,8,11 Arbitrator 120:25 123:19 129:12 area 5:4,20 6:1,3,12 6:14,19,25 7:6,13 7:25 8:1,3 11:13,18	23:2,4,12 24:2,4,20 24:25 37:13 38:9 65:21 67:7 82:6,8 84:20 91:23 95:9 100:11 101:2 144:12 145:9 146:2 146:4,10,18 147:20 149:6,10,12,25 150:1,8,20 151:3,8 153:2,12 154:11,18 155:6,9 158:16 161:8,8 162:9,20 163:13,21 164:13 164:20 165:1,25 195:16,19,25 196:5 196:10,11 197:2 <b>articles</b> 145:7 147:16 150:7 196:1	assistant 3:8,8,10 assisted 77:2 associated 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24 50:19 123:9 171:12 194:19 assume 32:18 83:6 assuming 106:22 130:18 assumption 55:10 102:21 132:6 assumptions 84:13 112:25 assurance 79:1,2 112:23 assured 112:10 Atlantic 39:12 48:9 Atomic 1:2	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3 119:4,19,23 123:13 123:24 131:25 132:15,20 133:7 135:23 139:11 155:11 165:15 <b>average</b> 52:11 94:2,4 120:11 122:4,14 126:2,15 <b>avian</b> 129:14 193:11 <b>avoid</b> 174:16 <b>avoidance</b> 187:25 <b>await</b> 56:11 <b>award</b> 76:21 <b>aware</b> 18:18 154:23	basic 83:15 111:4 basically 84:6 124:12 basis 7:19 33:8 34:4 52:10 56:15 67:12 68:21 69:2,9 71:1 79:12 83:5 88:1 95:21 105:24 118:21 119:15,18 122:13 127:19 136:16 160:3 171:9 185:4 186:4 189:23 190:7 193:13,14 195:19 196:15 bear 97:1 169:14 became 120:20 before 1:10 2:25 7:20 12:8 24:1 28:15 45:17 54:2 55:18	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8 136:17 141:12 159:12 171:2 172:23 173:9 174:12 175:5 180:9 182:18 189:11,17 190:1,20 191:14,22 192:8 194:5,8,19 195:5 <b>BENTES</b> 2:19 <b>BENTLEY</b> 3:2 <b>BERNHARD</b> 2:6 <b>best</b> 2:22 24:24 25:3 34:10,15,16 56:9,19
approval 113:1 approved 112:21 114:19 approximately 43:9 apt 81:23 Aquaculture 35:1 ARAGÓN 3:7 Arbitral 24:14 arbitrarily 164:16 arbitration 1:1,5,20 3:5 152:15 184:16 196:3,8,11 Arbitrator 120:25 123:19 129:12 area 5:4,20 6:1,3,12 6:14,19,25 7:6,13 7:25 8:1,3 11:13,18 12:12,20 13:8,10	23:2,4,12 24:2,4,20 24:25 37:13 38:9 65:21 67:7 82:6,8 84:20 91:23 95:9 100:11 101:2 144:12 145:9 146:2 146:4,10,18 147:20 149:6,10,12,25 150:1,8,20 151:3,8 153:2,12 154:11,18 155:6,9 158:16 161:8,8 162:9,20 163:13,21 164:13 164:20 165:1,25 195:16,19,25 196:5 196:10,11 197:2 <b>articles</b> 145:7 147:16 150:7 196:1 <b>articulate</b> 81:9	assistant 3:8,8,10 assisted 77:2 associated 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24 50:19 123:9 171:12 194:19 assume 32:18 83:6 assuming 106:22 130:18 assumption 55:10 102:21 132:6 assumptions 84:13 112:25 assurance 79:1,2 112:23 assured 112:10 Atlantic 39:12 48:9 Atomic 1:2 attach 19:23	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3 119:4,19,23 123:13 123:24 131:25 132:15,20 133:7 135:23 139:11 155:11 165:15 <b>average</b> 52:11 94:2,4 120:11 122:4,14 126:2,15 <b>avian</b> 129:14 193:11 <b>avoid</b> 174:16 <b>avoidance</b> 187:25 <b>await</b> 56:11 <b>award</b> 76:21	basic 83:15 111:4 basically 84:6 124:12 basis 7:19 33:8 34:4 52:10 56:15 67:12 68:21 69:29 71:1 79:12 83:5 88:1 95:21 105:24 118:21 119:15,18 122:13 127:19 136:16 160:3 171:9 185:4 186:4 189:23 190:7 193:13,14 195:19 196:15 bear 97:1 169:14 became 120:20 before 1:10 2:25 7:20 12:8 24:1 28:15 45:17 54:2 55:18 66:17 83:2 88:12	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8 136:17 141:12 159:12 171:2 172:23 173:9 174:12 175:5 180:9 182:18 189:11,17 190:1,20 191:14,22 192:8 194:5,8,19 195:5 <b>BENTLEY</b> 3:2 <b>BERNHARD</b> 2:6 <b>best</b> 2:22 24:24 25:3 34:10,15,16 56:9,19 58:1 63:2 64:21
approval 113:1 approved 112:21 114:19 approximately 43:9 apt 81:23 Aquaculture 35:1 ARAGÓN 3:7 Arbitral 24:14 arbitrarily 164:16 arbitration 1:1,5,20 3:5 152:15 184:16 196:3,8,11 Arbitrator 120:25 123:19 129:12 area 5:4,20 6:1,3,12 6:14,19,25 7:6,13 7:25 8:1,3 11:13,18 12:12,20 13:8,10 14:1 16:3,9,16 23:1	23:2,4,12 24:2,4,20 24:25 37:13 38:9 65:21 67:7 82:6,8 84:20 91:23 95:9 100:11 101:2 144:12 145:9 146:2 146:4,10,18 147:20 149:6,10,12,25 150:1,8,20 151:3,8 153:2,12 154:11,18 155:6,9 158:16 161:8,8 162:9,20 163:13,21 164:13 164:20 165:1,25 195:16,19,25 196:5 196:10,11 197:2 <b>articles</b> 145:7 147:16 150:7 196:1 <b>articulate</b> 81:9 <b>articulate</b> 81:9 <b>articulated</b> 162:7	assistant 3:8,8,10 assisted 77:2 associated 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24 50:19 123:9 171:12 194:19 assume 32:18 83:6 assuming 106:22 130:18 assumption 55:10 102:21 132:6 assumptions 84:13 112:25 assurance 79:1,2 112:23 assured 112:10 Atlantic 39:12 48:9 Atomic 1:2 attach 19:23 attached 26:5 86:15	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3 119:4,19,23 123:13 123:24 131:25 132:15,20 133:7 135:23 139:11 155:11 165:15 <b>average</b> 52:11 94:2,4 120:11 122:4,14 126:2,15 <b>avian</b> 129:14 193:11 <b>avoid</b> 174:16 <b>avoidance</b> 187:25 <b>await</b> 56:11 <b>award</b> 76:21 <b>aware</b> 18:18 154:23 <b>away</b> 141:24	basic 83:15 111:4 basically 84:6 124:12 basis 7:19 33:8 34:4 52:10 56:15 67:12 68:21 69:29 71:1 79:12 83:5 88:1 95:21 105:24 118:21 119:15,18 122:13 127:19 136:16 160:3 171:9 185:4 186:4 189:23 190:7 193:13,14 195:19 196:15 bear 97:1 169:14 became 120:20 before 1:10 2:25 7:20 12:8 24:1 28:15 45:17 54:2 55:18 66:17 83:2 88:12 92:19 96:23 99:21	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8 136:17 141:12 159:12 171:2 172:23 173:9 174:12 175:5 180:9 182:18 189:11,17 190:1,20 191:14,22 192:8 194:5,8,19 195:5 <b>BENTLEY</b> 3:2 <b>BERNHARD</b> 2:6 <b>best</b> 2:22 24:24 25:3 34:10,15,16 56:9,19 58:1 63:2 64:21 65:8 67:8 69:22
approval 113:1 approved 112:21 114:19 approximately 43:9 apt 81:23 Aquaculture 35:1 ARAGÓN 3:7 Arbitral 24:14 arbitrarily 164:16 arbitration 1:1,5,20 3:5 152:15 184:16 196:3,8,11 Arbitrator 120:25 123:19 129:12 area 5:4,20 6:1,3,12 6:14,19,25 7:6,13 7:25 8:1,3 11:13,18 12:12,20 13:8,10	$\begin{array}{c} 23:2,4,12\ 24:2,4,20\\ 24:25\ 37:13\ 38:9\\ 65:21\ 67:7\ 82:6,8\\ 84:20\ 91:23\ 95:9\\ 100:11\ 101:2\\ 144:12\ 145:9\ 146:2\\ 146:4,10,18\ 147:20\\ 149:6,10,12,25\\ 150:1,8,20\ 151:3,8\\ 153:2,12\ 154:11,18\\ 155:6,9\ 158:16\\ 161:8,8\ 162:9,20\\ 163:13,21\ 164:13\\ 164:20\ 165:1,25\\ 195:16,19,25\ 196:5\\ 196:10,11\ 197:2\\ {\bf articles\ 145:7\ 147:16}\\ 150:7\ 196:1\\ {\bf articulate\ 81:9}\\ {\bf articulate\ 162:7}\\ {\bf articulation\ 163:5} \end{array}$	assistant 3:8,8,10 assisted 77:2 associated 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24 50:19 123:9 171:12 194:19 assume 32:18 83:6 assumption 55:10 102:21 132:6 assumptions 84:13 112:25 assurance 79:1,2 112:23 assured 112:10 Atlantic 39:12 48:9 Atomic 1:2 attach 19:23 attached 26:5 86:15 attaches 20:16	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3 119:4,19,23 123:13 123:24 131:25 132:15,20 133:7 135:23 139:11 155:11 165:15 <b>average</b> 52:11 94:2,4 120:11 122:4,14 126:2,15 <b>avian</b> 129:14 193:11 <b>avoid</b> 174:16 <b>avoidance</b> 187:25 <b>await</b> 56:11 <b>award</b> 76:21 <b>aware</b> 18:18 154:23	basic 83:15 111:4 basically 84:6 124:12 basis 7:19 33:8 34:4 52:10 56:15 67:12 68:21 69:29 71:1 79:12 83:5 88:1 95:21 105:24 118:21 119:15,18 122:13 127:19 136:16 160:3 171:9 185:4 186:4 189:23 190:7 193:13,14 195:19 196:15 bear 97:1 169:14 became 120:20 before 1:10 2:25 7:20 12:8 24:1 28:15 45:17 54:2 55:18 66:17 83:2 88:12	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8 136:17 141:12 159:12 171:2 172:23 173:9 174:12 175:5 180:9 182:18 189:11,17 190:1,20 191:14,22 192:8 194:5,8,19 195:5 <b>BENTLEY</b> 3:2 <b>BERNHARD</b> 2:6 <b>best</b> 2:22 24:24 25:3 34:10,15,16 56:9,19 58:1 63:2 64:21
approval 113:1 approved 112:21 114:19 approximately 43:9 apt 81:23 Aquaculture 35:1 ARAGÓN 3:7 Arbitral 24:14 arbitrarily 164:16 arbitration 1:1,5,20 3:5 152:15 184:16 196:3,8,11 Arbitrator 120:25 123:19 129:12 area 5:4,20 6:1,3,12 6:14,19,25 7:6,13 7:25 8:1,3 11:13,18 12:12,20 13:8,10 14:1 16:3,9,16 23:1	$\begin{array}{c} 23:2,4,12\ 24:2,4,20\\ 24:25\ 37:13\ 38:9\\ 65:21\ 67:7\ 82:6,8\\ 84:20\ 91:23\ 95:9\\ 100:11\ 101:2\\ 144:12\ 145:9\ 146:2\\ 146:4,10,18\ 147:20\\ 149:6,10,12,25\\ 150:1,8,20\ 151:3,8\\ 153:2,12\ 154:11,18\\ 155:6,9\ 158:16\\ 161:8,8\ 162:9,20\\ 163:13,21\ 164:13\\ 164:20\ 165:1,25\\ 195:16,19,25\ 196:5\\ 196:10,11\ 197:2\\ {\bf articles\ 145:7\ 147:16}\\ 150:7\ 196:1\\ {\bf articulate\ 81:9}\\ {\bf articulate\ 162:7}\\ {\bf articulation\ 163:5} \end{array}$	assistant 3:8,8,10 assisted 77:2 associated 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24 50:19 123:9 171:12 194:19 assume 32:18 83:6 assuming 106:22 130:18 assumption 55:10 102:21 132:6 assumptions 84:13 112:25 assurance 79:1,2 112:23 assured 112:10 Atlantic 39:12 48:9 Atomic 1:2 attach 19:23 attached 26:5 86:15	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3 119:4,19,23 123:13 123:24 131:25 132:15,20 133:7 135:23 139:11 155:11 165:15 <b>average</b> 52:11 94:2,4 120:11 122:4,14 126:2,15 <b>avian</b> 129:14 193:11 <b>avoid</b> 174:16 <b>avoidance</b> 187:25 <b>await</b> 56:11 <b>award</b> 76:21 <b>aware</b> 18:18 154:23 <b>away</b> 141:24 <b>B</b>	basic 83:15 111:4 basically 84:6 124:12 basis 7:19 33:8 34:4 52:10 56:15 67:12 68:21 69:29 71:1 79:12 83:5 88:1 95:21 105:24 118:21 119:15,18 122:13 127:19 136:16 160:3 171:9 185:4 186:4 189:23 190:7 193:13,14 195:19 196:15 bear 97:1 169:14 became 120:20 before 1:10 2:25 7:20 12:8 24:1 28:15 45:17 54:2 55:18 66:17 83:2 88:12 92:19 96:23 99:21	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8 136:17 141:12 159:12 171:2 172:23 173:9 174:12 175:5 180:9 182:18 189:11,17 190:1,20 191:14,22 192:8 194:5,8,19 195:5 <b>BENTLEY</b> 3:2 <b>BERNHARD</b> 2:6 <b>best</b> 2:22 24:24 25:3 34:10,15,16 56:9,19 58:1 63:2 64:21 65:8 67:8 69:22
approval 113:1 approved 112:21 114:19 approximately 43:9 apt 81:23 Aquaculture 35:1 ARAGÓN 3:7 Arbitral 24:14 arbitrarily 164:16 arbitrarily 164:16 196:3,8,11 Arbitrator 120:25 123:19 129:12 area 5:4,20 6:1,3,12 6:14,19,25 7:6,13 7:25 8:1,3 11:13,18 12:12,20 13:8,10 14:1 16:3,9,16 23:1 28:9 43:8,10,14 44:20,22,23,24 45:3	$\begin{array}{c} 23:2,4,12\ 24:2,4,20\\ 24:25\ 37:13\ 38:9\\ 65:21\ 67:7\ 82:6,8\\ 84:20\ 91:23\ 95:9\\ 100:11\ 101:2\\ 144:12\ 145:9\ 146:2\\ 146:4,10,18\ 147:20\\ 149:6,10,12,25\\ 150:1,8,20\ 151:3,8\\ 153:2,12\ 154:11,18\\ 155:6,9\ 158:16\\ 161:8,8\ 162:9,20\\ 163:13,21\ 164:13\\ 164:20\ 165:1,25\\ 195:16,19,25\ 196:5\\ 196:10,11\ 197:2\\ {\bf articles\ 145:7\ 147:16}\\ 150:7\ 196:1\\ {\bf articulate\ 81:9}\\ {\bf articulate\ 81:9}\\ {\bf articulate\ 162:7}\\ {\bf articulation\ 163:5}\\ 187:13\ 197:2\\ \end{array}$	assistant 3:8,8,10 assisted 77:2 associated 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24 50:19 123:9 171:12 194:19 assume 32:18 83:6 assumption 55:10 102:21 132:6 assumptions 84:13 112:25 assurance 79:1,2 112:23 assured 112:10 Atlantic 39:12 48:9 Atomic 1:2 attache 19:23 attached 26:5 86:15 attaches 20:16 attaching 21:2 148:5	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3 119:4,19,23 123:13 123:24 131:25 132:15,20 133:7 135:23 139:11 155:11 165:15 <b>average</b> 52:11 94:2,4 120:11 122:4,14 126:2,15 <b>avian</b> 129:14 193:11 <b>avoid</b> 174:16 <b>avoidance</b> 187:25 <b>await</b> 56:11 <b>award</b> 76:21 <b>aware</b> 18:18 154:23 <b>away</b> 141:24 <b>B</b> <b>b</b> 4:25 10:18,24 11:13	basic 83:15 111:4 basically 84:6 124:12 basis 7:19 33:8 34:4 52:10 56:15 67:12 68:21 69:2,9 71:1 79:12 83:5 88:1 95:21 105:24 118:21 119:15,18 122:13 127:19 136:16 160:3 171:9 185:4 186:4 189:23 190:7 193:13,14 195:19 196:15 bear 97:1 169:14 became 120:20 before 1:10 2:25 7:20 12:8 24:1 28:15 45:17 54:2 55:18 66:17 83:2 88:12 92:19 96:23 99:21 108:8 109:12 111:3 119:9 120:10,14	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8 136:17 141:12 172:23 173:9 174:12 175:5 180:9 182:18 189:11,17 190:1,20 191:14,22 192:8 194:5,8,19 195:5 <b>BENTES</b> 2:19 <b>BENTLEY</b> 3:2 <b>BERNHARD</b> 2:6 <b>best</b> 2:22 24:24 25:3 34:10,15,16 56:9,19 58:1 63:2 64:21 65:8 67:8 69:22 70:7,20,25 71:4,10 71:14,16 72:9 73:21
approval 113:1 approved 112:21 114:19 approximately 43:9 apt 81:23 Aquaculture 35:1 ARAGÓN 3:7 Arbitral 24:14 arbitrarily 164:16 arbitrarily 164:16 arbitration 1:1,5,20 3:5 152:15 184:16 196:3,8,11 Arbitrator 120:25 123:19 129:12 area 5:4,20 6:1,3,12 6:14,19,25 7:6,13 7:25 8:1,3 11:13,18 12:12,20 13:8,10 14:1 16:3,9,16 23:1 28:9 43:8,10,14 44:20,22,23,24 45:3 45:4,24,25 46:1	23:2,4,12 24:2,4,20 24:25 37:13 38:9 65:21 67:7 82:6,8 84:20 91:23 95:9 100:11 101:2 144:12 145:9 146:2 146:4,10,18 147:20 149:6,10,12,25 150:1,8,20 151:3,8 153:2,12 154:11,18 155:6,9 158:16 161:8,8 162:9,20 163:13,21 164:13 164:20 165:1,25 195:16,19,25 196:5 196:10,11 197:2 <b>articles</b> 145:7 147:16 150:7 196:1 <b>articulate</b> 81:9 <b>articulate</b> 162:7 <b>articulation</b> 163:5 187:13 197:2 <b>artificial</b> 68:24	assistant 3:8,8,10 assisted 77:2 associated 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24 50:19 123:9 171:12 194:19 assume 32:18 83:6 assuming 106:22 130:18 assumption 55:10 102:21 132:6 assumptions 84:13 112:25 assurance 79:1,2 112:23 assured 112:10 Atlantic 39:12 48:9 Atomic 1:2 attach 19:23 attached 26:5 86:15 attaches 20:16 attaching 21:2 148:5 attempt 65:17,19	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3 119:4,19,23 123:13 123:24 131:25 132:15,20 133:7 135:23 139:11 155:11 165:15 <b>average</b> 52:11 94:2,4 120:11 122:4,14 126:2,15 <b>avian</b> 129:14 193:11 <b>avoid</b> 174:16 <b>avoidance</b> 187:25 <b>await</b> 56:11 <b>award</b> 76:21 <b>aware</b> 18:18 154:23 <b>away</b> 141:24 <b>B</b> <b>b</b> 4:25 10:18,24 11:13 12:4 53:8,9 61:11	basic 83:15 111:4 basically 84:6 124:12 basis 7:19 33:8 34:4 52:10 56:15 67:12 68:21 69:2,9 71:1 79:12 83:5 88:1 95:21 105:24 118:21 119:15,18 122:13 127:19 136:16 160:3 171:9 185:4 186:4 189:23 190:7 193:13,14 195:19 196:15 bear 97:1 169:14 became 120:20 before 1:10 2:25 7:20 12:8 24:1 28:15 45:17 54:2 55:18 66:17 83:2 88:12 92:19 96:23 99:21 108:8 109:12 111:3 119:9 120:10,14 130:1 133:3 139:17	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8 136:17 141:12 159:12 171:2 172:23 173:9 174:12 175:5 180:9 182:18 189:11,17 190:1,20 191:14,22 192:8 194:5,8,19 195:5 <b>BENTLEY</b> 3:2 <b>BENTLEY</b> 3:
approval 113:1 approved 112:21 114:19 approximately 43:9 apt 81:23 Aquaculture 35:1 ARAGÓN 3:7 Arbitral 24:14 arbitrarily 164:16 arbitration 1:1,5,20 3:5 152:15 184:16 196:3,8,11 Arbitrator 120:25 123:19 129:12 area 5:4,20 6:1,3,12 6:14,19,25 7:6,13 7:25 8:1,3 11:13,18 12:12,20 13:8,10 14:1 16:3,9,16 23:1 28:9 43:8,10,14 44:20,22,23,24 45:3 45:4,24,25 46:1 49:25 66:9 93:6	$\begin{array}{c} 23:2,4,12\ 24:2,4,20\\ 24:25\ 37:13\ 38:9\\ 65:21\ 67:7\ 82:6,8\\ 84:20\ 91:23\ 95:9\\ 100:11\ 101:2\\ 144:12\ 145:9\ 146:2\\ 146:4,10,18\ 147:20\\ 149:6,10,12,25\\ 150:1,8,20\ 151:3,8\\ 153:2,12\ 154:11,18\\ 155:6,9\ 158:16\\ 161:8,8\ 162:9,20\\ 163:13,21\ 164:13\\ 164:20\ 165:1,25\\ 195:16,19,25\ 196:5\\ 196:10,11\ 197:2\\ \textbf{articles}\ 145:7\ 147:16\\ 150:7\ 196:1\\ \textbf{articulate}\ 81:9\\ \textbf{articulate}\ 162:7\\ \textbf{articulation}\ 163:5\\ 187:13\ 197:2\\ \textbf{artificial}\ 68:24\\ \textbf{ascertain}\ 135:4\end{array}$	assistant 3:8,8,10 assisted 77:2 associated 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24 50:19 123:9 171:12 194:19 assume 32:18 83:6 assuming 106:22 130:18 assumption 55:10 102:21 132:6 assumptions 84:13 112:25 assurance 79:1,2 112:23 assured 112:10 Atlantic 39:12 48:9 Atomic 1:2 attach 19:23 attached 26:5 86:15 attaches 20:16 attaching 21:2 148:5 attempt 65:17,19 68:22 169:23 170:1	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3 119:4,19,23 123:13 123:24 131:25 132:15,20 133:7 135:23 139:11 155:11 165:15 <b>average</b> 52:11 94:2,4 120:11 122:4,14 126:2,15 <b>avian</b> 129:14 193:11 <b>avoid</b> 174:16 <b>avoidance</b> 187:25 <b>await</b> 56:11 <b>award</b> 76:21 <b>aware</b> 18:18 154:23 <b>away</b> 141:24 <b>B</b> <b>b</b> 4:25 10:18,24 11:13 12:4 53:8,9 61:11 148:4	basic 83:15 111:4 basically 84:6 124:12 basis 7:19 33:8 34:4 52:10 56:15 67:12 68:21 69:2,9 71:1 79:12 83:5 88:1 95:21 105:24 118:21 119:15,18 122:13 127:19 136:16 160:3 171:9 185:4 186:4 189:23 190:7 193:13,14 195:19 196:15 bear 97:1 169:14 became 120:20 before 1:10 2:25 7:20 12:8 24:1 28:15 45:17 54:2 55:18 66:17 83:2 88:12 92:19 96:23 99:21 108:8 109:12 111:3 119:9 120:10,14 130:1 133:3 139:17 142:3 165:5 166:17	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8 136:17 141:12 159:12 171:2 172:23 173:9 174:12 175:5 180:9 182:18 189:11,17 190:1,20 191:14,22 192:8 194:5,8,19 195:5 <b>BENTES</b> 2:19 <b>BENTLEY</b> 3:2 <b>BERNHARD</b> 2:6 <b>best</b> 2:22 24:24 25:3 34:10,15,16 56:9,19 58:1 63:2 64:21 65:8 67:8 69:22 70:7,20,25 71:4,10 71:14,16 72:9 73:21 73:24 74:13,21 75:2 75:4,16 76:11,14
approval 113:1 approved 112:21 114:19 approximately 43:9 apt 81:23 Aquaculture 35:1 ARAGÓN 3:7 Arbitral 24:14 arbitrarily 164:16 arbitrarily 164:16 arbitration 1:1,5,20 3:5 152:15 184:16 196:3,8,11 Arbitrator 120:25 123:19 129:12 area 5:4,20 6:1,3,12 6:14,19,25 7:6,13 7:25 8:1,3 11:13,18 12:12,20 13:8,10 14:1 16:3,9,16 23:1 28:9 43:8,10,14 44:20,22,23,24 45:3 45:4,24,25 46:1	23:2,4,12 24:2,4,20 24:25 37:13 38:9 65:21 67:7 82:6,8 84:20 91:23 95:9 100:11 101:2 144:12 145:9 146:2 146:4,10,18 147:20 149:6,10,12,25 150:1,8,20 151:3,8 153:2,12 154:11,18 155:6,9 158:16 161:8,8 162:9,20 163:13,21 164:13 164:20 165:1,25 195:16,19,25 196:5 196:10,11 197:2 <b>articles</b> 145:7 147:16 150:7 196:1 <b>articulate</b> 81:9 <b>articulate</b> 162:7 <b>articulation</b> 163:5 187:13 197:2 <b>artificial</b> 68:24	assistant 3:8,8,10 assisted 77:2 associated 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24 50:19 123:9 171:12 194:19 assume 32:18 83:6 assuming 106:22 130:18 assumption 55:10 102:21 132:6 assumptions 84:13 112:25 assurance 79:1,2 112:23 assured 112:10 Atlantic 39:12 48:9 Atomic 1:2 attach 19:23 attached 26:5 86:15 attaches 20:16 attaching 21:2 148:5 attempt 65:17,19	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3 119:4,19,23 123:13 123:24 131:25 132:15,20 133:7 135:23 139:11 155:11 165:15 <b>average</b> 52:11 94:2,4 120:11 122:4,14 126:2,15 <b>avian</b> 129:14 193:11 <b>avoid</b> 174:16 <b>avoidance</b> 187:25 <b>await</b> 56:11 <b>award</b> 76:21 <b>aware</b> 18:18 154:23 <b>away</b> 141:24 <b>B</b> <b>b</b> 4:25 10:18,24 11:13 12:4 53:8,9 61:11	basic 83:15 111:4 basically 84:6 124:12 basis 7:19 33:8 34:4 52:10 56:15 67:12 68:21 69:2,9 71:1 79:12 83:5 88:1 95:21 105:24 118:21 119:15,18 122:13 127:19 136:16 160:3 171:9 185:4 186:4 189:23 190:7 193:13,14 195:19 196:15 bear 97:1 169:14 became 120:20 before 1:10 2:25 7:20 12:8 24:1 28:15 45:17 54:2 55:18 66:17 83:2 88:12 92:19 96:23 99:21 108:8 109:12 111:3 119:9 120:10,14 130:1 133:3 139:17	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8 136:17 141:12 159:12 171:2 172:23 173:9 174:12 175:5 180:9 182:18 189:11,17 190:1,20 191:14,22 192:8 194:5,8,19 195:5 <b>BENTLEY</b> 3:2 <b>BENTLEY</b> 3:
approval 113:1 approved 112:21 114:19 approximately 43:9 apt 81:23 Aquaculture 35:1 ARAGÓN 3:7 Arbitral 24:14 arbitrarily 164:16 arbitration 1:1,5,20 3:5 152:15 184:16 196:3,8,11 Arbitrator 120:25 123:19 129:12 area 5:4,20 6:1,3,12 6:14,19,25 7:6,13 7:25 8:1,3 11:13,18 12:12,20 13:8,10 14:1 16:3,9,16 23:1 28:9 43:8,10,14 44:20,22,23,24 45:3 45:4,24,25 46:1 49:25 66:9 93:6	$\begin{array}{c} 23:2,4,12\ 24:2,4,20\\ 24:25\ 37:13\ 38:9\\ 65:21\ 67:7\ 82:6,8\\ 84:20\ 91:23\ 95:9\\ 100:11\ 101:2\\ 144:12\ 145:9\ 146:2\\ 146:4,10,18\ 147:20\\ 149:6,10,12,25\\ 150:1,8,20\ 151:3,8\\ 153:2,12\ 154:11,18\\ 155:6,9\ 158:16\\ 161:8,8\ 162:9,20\\ 163:13,21\ 164:13\\ 164:20\ 165:1,25\\ 195:16,19,25\ 196:5\\ 196:10,11\ 197:2\\ \textbf{articles}\ 145:7\ 147:16\\ 150:7\ 196:1\\ \textbf{articulate}\ 81:9\\ \textbf{articulate}\ 162:7\\ \textbf{articulation}\ 163:5\\ 187:13\ 197:2\\ \textbf{artificial}\ 68:24\\ \textbf{ascertain}\ 135:4\end{array}$	assistant 3:8,8,10 assisted 77:2 associated 19:10 20:21 21:7,10,16,24 50:19 123:9 171:12 194:19 assume 32:18 83:6 assuming 106:22 130:18 assumption 55:10 102:21 132:6 assumptions 84:13 112:25 assurance 79:1,2 112:23 assured 112:10 Atlantic 39:12 48:9 Atomic 1:2 attach 19:23 attached 26:5 86:15 attaches 20:16 attaching 21:2 148:5 attempt 65:17,19 68:22 169:23 170:1	96:23 100:14 101:6 102:16 105:23 106:9,14 107:24 113:15 114:6 118:3 119:4,19,23 123:13 123:24 131:25 132:15,20 133:7 135:23 139:11 155:11 165:15 <b>average</b> 52:11 94:2,4 120:11 122:4,14 126:2,15 <b>avian</b> 129:14 193:11 <b>avoid</b> 174:16 <b>avoidance</b> 187:25 <b>await</b> 56:11 <b>award</b> 76:21 <b>aware</b> 18:18 154:23 <b>away</b> 141:24 <b>B</b> <b>b</b> 4:25 10:18,24 11:13 12:4 53:8,9 61:11 148:4	basic 83:15 111:4 basically 84:6 124:12 basis 7:19 33:8 34:4 52:10 56:15 67:12 68:21 69:2,9 71:1 79:12 83:5 88:1 95:21 105:24 118:21 119:15,18 122:13 127:19 136:16 160:3 171:9 185:4 186:4 189:23 190:7 193:13,14 195:19 196:15 bear 97:1 169:14 became 120:20 before 1:10 2:25 7:20 12:8 24:1 28:15 45:17 54:2 55:18 66:17 83:2 88:12 92:19 96:23 99:21 108:8 109:12 111:3 119:9 120:10,14 130:1 133:3 139:17 142:3 165:5 166:17	44:13 81:19,23 85:11,17 90:22,25 91:2,13 98:13,15 100:6 129:11 130:16 132:8 136:8 136:17 141:12 159:12 171:2 172:23 173:9 174:12 175:5 180:9 182:18 189:11,17 190:1,20 191:14,22 192:8 194:5,8,19 195:5 <b>BENTLEY</b> 3:2 <b>BENTLEY</b> 3:

Trevor McGowan

#### UK-SANDEEL (European Union v United Kingdom) PCA Case No. 2024-45

Wednesday, 29 January 2025

-					- · ·
84:23 94:18 95:9	<b>blind</b> 53:12	177:24	capable 10:1 180:9	cetera 109:10 147:8	circular 73:13
100:13 101:5	blue 50:24 52:3 116:9	bringing 79:18 81:16	CARBALLEIRA	155:13 165:1	circumstance 104:9
		00		170:16 173:7 182:4	104:18 106:19
102:16 106:9 113:6	boats 25:17 26:1,2	brings 32:10 82:24	2:11		
125:6 130:18	Boddam 16:19	84:18 95:17 116:24	CARDIEL 3:7	194:2	107:2
131:25 133:7	bodies 118:24	128:11,12	careful 71:20 174:8,11	Chair 21:3,12	circumstances 31:7
155:11 160:6	body 47:25 48:23,25	Britain 1:3,17	184:2	Chairperson 1:3,10	50:8 66:24 92:21
165:15 168:9	74:2,4 75:13,18	British 25:16,18,22	carefully 3:9	4:17 15:6 20:11	174:2 181:8
175:16	175:8 186:18	92:7	carry 184:19	21:15,19,21,24	citation 78:9
better 2:3 62:10 68:15	Boileau 2:16 4:11 2:20	broader 47:4,5	carte 152:16	29:16,25 30:2,11	cited 8:14 37:2 38:9
74:4 80:11 82:1	25:9 41:19,24 69:17	brought 101:9	cascades 98:7	45:21 46:5 47:8,12	54:6 58:3 85:12,16
159:25	101:12,22 107:14	Buildings 2:18	cash 13:18	47:14,20 63:7 76:5	87:16 173:19
between 1:2 7:7 16:5	107:15 109:6,17	<b>builds</b> 10:23	CASTRO-SPOKES	76:25 79:23 88:16	cites 11:15 80:5 85:18
16:8 20:2 33:15	110:16 116:17,21	build-up 84:3	2:25	88:23 101:14	138:13
34:17 39:18 40:10	116:24 119:18	built 80:22 111:11	catch 6:17,22 7:21,24	107:13 109:6,17	claim 2:5,21 3:1,1,4
61:24 63:11 67:2	120:25 123:19	<b>bullet</b> 35:6,10,19 43:4	8:2,4,7 9:15 10:8		24:19,20 101:9
				110:8,10 116:17,22	
85:3 88:14 89:2,10	124:9,25 127:17,23	43:18	12:21 17:1 43:10,13	116:24 119:10,18	134:8 144:6,7,21,21
89:20 90:6 91:11	128:3,7,15 129:2	<b>bundle</b> 3:18,21 7:6	56:3,15 118:4 119:5	124:9,25 134:5	153:12 155:23
95:14 99:10 100:21	130:6,21 134:5,10	13:9 17:20,23 18:21	122:6 123:14 126:3	139:19 140:3,5,19	184:10 185:25
110:6 121:21	138:14,23 140:2,5	22:2,21 23:5 24:5	134:24 190:3 191:4	142:2 143:20 144:1	188:13 195:12,16
123:18 124:16	141:3 142:4 143:20	24:22 26:10,18,20	catches 5:23 6:10 7:3	144:5,8,17 150:4,10	195:25 196:23
127:2,20 139:22	143:25 153:6	28:2,14,20 29:11,14	7:9,16 122:15	150:18,21 163:25	claims 1:24 22:6 66:25
142:17 153:10	bona 156:24	29:24 30:3,5,7	147:17,18,19 148:2	181:1 183:7 184:14	84:8 123:4 196:24
154:4 156:4 159:9	both 13:15 31:19	34:21 35:4 36:3	151:3 164:22,22	197:20	clarification 45:23
160:1,21 167:3,7,23	33:11,16,21 37:4	37:24 41:14,21 43:3	191:9	Chairperson's 16:4	46:6,7 77:1
168:16 169:11	45:9 46:24 57:7	44:3 45:13 47:24	catching 17:11 23:16	117:3	clarify 57:11 64:7
184:24 185:11	58:2,13 63:1 65:25	48:1,15 55:6 57:21	175:10	challenge 17:3 77:7	74:19 101:21
186:9 188:22 197:7	78:8 92:11 103:13	60:10 66:8 85:5,23	categories 137:17	83:12 187:17	124:25
beyond 10:3 52:12	104:19 105:13	86:16,19 87:10,11	138:6 140:17 141:6	challenges 1:22	classic 157:9 161:9
54:5 59:3 72:2	109:12 115:11	87:21,25 96:7,9	141:17	challenging 54:8	CLAUDE 2:19
	124:19 132:25		categorisations 63:10	5 5	clause 161:22
127:7 134:2 166:22		100:4,4 133:20	8	Chambers 2:16,16,17	
175:22	133:16 139:25	144:23 151:18	category 89:25 136:14	3:3	CLA-14 26:11
<b>big</b> 124:16	142:25 156:25	161:7 169:6 170:21	136:18 139:2	chance 183:5	CLA-4 28:14
bigger 178:19	157:7,20 181:10	171:4,19 172:3,7	140:16 141:20	change 8:9 9:25 42:15	CLA-53 186:18
<b>biggest</b> 35:13 142:20	183:13 185:5	174:22,23,25 175:3	CATHERINE 2:18	86:14 111:19	CLA-6 25:15
binding 23:12	192:11 196:18	175:8,14 176:12,17	2:23	120:13 125:20	clear 21:4,15 30:11
<b>binds</b> 157:4	198:4	176:19 177:8,10,15	caught 25:21 118:22	128:20 129:9,10	32:16 47:8 62:25
biomass 1:20 9:11,12	bottom 15:23 171:20	180:21,22 191:23	118:22,23	137:21 141:4 193:7	70:22 82:9,20 90:22
9:17,18,20 10:17,18	176:17	194:17	causation 49:7	193:10	96:24 108:8 109:17
10:19,22,23 11:12	bottom-up 37:5	bundles 5:17	cause 111:18 192:19	changed 11:20 115:7	109:25 110:8 138:2
11:22,23,25 12:1,1	<b>bound</b> 126:6,7,11,12	<b>BURROWS</b> 2:20	caused 106:13	120:4 141:19,23	141:21,22 142:2,3
12:9,10,13 13:2,4	127:20 130:3,5,19	busily 184:18	causes 98:25	changes 29:15 42:14	147:9 150:21
13:14,17,20,21,23	130:23,25	business 29:10 174:21	caveat 55:3 131:11,12	111:23 112:15,17	153:25 156:16
14:4,5,9,12,19	boundaries 5:7,12,13	176:14	131:22 132:1,7,8	115:17	161:15 165:14
	boundary 15:24 53:15	170.14	136:1		
35:16,21 58:18	<b>boundary</b> 15:24 53:15 <b>box</b> 52:14 171:20			changing 141:14 151:21	176:22 181:6 183:25
59:12,18 61:13,24		<u> </u>	caveated 55:7		
111:12 115:22	<b>Bpa</b> 9:17 10:22	c 4:25 7:13 22:12 53:9	caveats 63:19 70:11	chapter 17:22 22:2	clearly 52:17 145:14
116:7,10 126:20	breach 14:12 24:20	146:14 148:4	78:5 79:6 131:8,15	145:5,6,6 147:3,12	145:24 149:8
128:14 129:21	56:6 101:4 195:16	calculate 117:18 118:3	131:18,23 132:16	147:13,13	155:14 157:11
194:6	195:25 196:14	121:21 122:4	132:21 133:9	character 8:9 77:25	164:19,23 169:1
biomasses 35:24 59:22	breached 13:3,4,21	calculated 117:2,5	138:25 139:4,6,12	characterise 159:8	172:13 176:12
<b>bird</b> 92:1 94:2,3 95:3	breaches 17:4 195:18	118:1 119:5 121:9	<b>CBE</b> 3:2	characterises 152:5	187:7 194:22
135:8	break 47:10,10,18	122:14,17 126:5	Cefas 34:24	154:6	196:16
BirdLife 151:23	88:18 138:4 143:21	137:22 190:6	central 167:12	characterising 30:16	clear-cut 61:24
birds 50:23 51:1,8,11	143:23 144:3 198:1	call 26:17 27:24	Centre 34:25	characteristics 67:4	clever 53:11
52:8,10 91:25 92:18	breakdown 128:4	101:12 151:18	centring 99:6	charge 13:12	climate 42:14 129:8
93:8,13,25 111:10	breaking 76:17	167:16 169:16	certain 48:14 57:19	CHASE 2:19	129:10 193:7,10
bit 20:13 76:8 117:4	breaks 137:16	called 49:8 61:19	73:16 83:8 91:2	cheaply 139:14	clock 79:20 183:17
169:3 178:4 179:11	breeding 38:21 39:6	65:24 109:19 112:4	106:22 118:18	chicks 38:22 54:14	clocking 184:18
180:17 183:19	39:20,23 50:4,10,14	118:19 178:16	163:6 169:8	chick-rearing 89:14	close 7:21 16:17 51:19
184:6	54:12 92:2,10	calling 117:18 168:11	certainly 4:6 8:8	89:25 94:25 97:17	85:25 127:21
bits 176:16	BRIA 174:22	calls 10:8 44:21 84:22	22:16 23:11 71:3	179:17	closed 16:3,9,15 43:8
black 5:7 16:6 52:5	Brief 28:5		81:7,21 88:13 89:24	chief 78:17	43:12 44:22 45:3
115:23 116:3,3	briefly 130:2 144:7,18	came 48:19 92:18	127:9 130:12 151:9	choice 70:5,18 162:1	96:17 97:3 182:13
blacklegged 142:17	153:19 159:3	118:5 119:6,7	183:23	choose 98:6	closer 140:25
black-legged 39:18		120:12 138:13	certainty 98:16	choosing 18:13	closes 183:23
88	166:23 178:25	141:9 152:23		5	
92:5	179:14 184:23	<b>CAMILLE</b> 2:9,16	100:16 CESSEORD 2:1	chosen 70:3 74:20	closing 98:21
blanche 152:16	186:11	canvassed 186:21	CESSFORD 3:1	cigarettes 186:17,25	closure 15:10,16 39:9
BLANCO 3:7	bring 6:5 83:12	capability 137:9	cetaceans 92:21,22	187:7	40:23 41:3 44:25

Trevor McGowan

## UK-SANDEEL (European Union v United Kingdom) PCA Case No. 2024-45

Wednesday, 29 January 2025

45:10 49:24 50:1	Commission's 118:12	83:5	66:10 145:8 146:5,7	constrain 156:2	controlled 99:3
89:20 90:24 91:7,20	119:20 123:1 124:1	conceptually 32:24	146:15,24 148:16	constrained 53:22	convenience 11:6
95:7,19 170:21	124:5 125:10	33:1	148:17 164:11	160:5 164:1,14	78:16
173:9 179:22 181:6	commit 71:15	concern 22:8 192:19	192:10 193:12	constraint 164:17,18	convenient 20:4 24:18
181:8,25 182:2	committed 30:9	concerned 28:11	conserve 18:7 19:10	165:14	76:18 88:15
181:8,25 182:2	Committee 34:24	30:16 46:25 52:2	20:20	constraints 164:19,23	convention 24:7 65:21
closures 36:24,25		56:14 141:11 149:4	consider 2:17 8:17	constructed 117:12	66:2 143:8 158:14
-	118:13 119:21				
39:22 43:5 44:18,20	123:2	159:7 162:23	56:16 65:5 68:11	constructions 163:4	convincing 17:9
89:18 94:24 95:2,3	common 39:11 42:2	165:25	82:12 85:2 96:15	consultation 87:14,20	COOKE 2:17
95:4,6 97:17 182:3	46:20 49:8 65:24	concerning 2:3,7,21	101:24 102:12,15	100:2 138:18	cooperate 18:13
182:17 183:16	161:20 166:25	92:15 137:1	159:18,24 160:13	147:24 169:19,21	cooperation 1:1 22:9
194:6	185:19 186:2,10	concerns 15:7 17:22	165:7 180:3,7,8	170:9,11 171:10	24:15 56:9 145:21
Clove 186:17,25	187:11 188:20	17:25 22:9,12 56:4	considerable 161:2	172:5,8 174:10,19	core 3:18,21 35:4
coast 6:25 39:23 92:7	189:12	86:13 154:18	188:20 195:24	175:15 180:23	144:23 149:8
92:9	Community 1:2	164:25	considerably 8:7	181:4,19 182:8	151:18 161:7 169:6
coastal 18:1,6,11,14	comparability 140:24	conclude 38:4 103:1	consideration 21:9	193:22,24	170:21 171:4,19
18:16 22:10 158:19	comparable 127:2	157:6,18 189:2	46:14 82:21 86:13	consultations 145:25	172:2,6 174:22,23
coasts 92:8	comparative 73:25	concluded 2:11 78:24	158:2 159:12	147:17	174:25 175:3
coincidence 127:19	74:17 75:6 80:13	157:7,10	164:16 167:9,24	contain 134:12	176:12,17,19
coinciding 89:13	compare 74:7,11	concludes 87:17	168:1 172:13	contains 17:22 19:3	180:20,22 191:23
collapse 37:11	compared 42:5 117:21	197:22	173:18,23,23 174:7	56:23 58:15 111:5	194:17
<b>collected</b> 10:4 52:3,8	118:9 123:3,5	concluding 158:1,4	174:8 175:5,10	152:2,2	corner 15:23
collectively 34:3	141:12	conclusion 55:7 71:9	177:11 181:24	contemplated 114:22	correct 8:8 21:2 32:24
colonies 39:6 51:8	comparison 75:25	75:3 83:9,10 88:5	182:6,20 183:14,14	contending 33:16	58:8 83:10 130:24
129:15 135:8	competing 74:3 75:18	103:3 154:13	183:16 184:2	contends 97:9 133:11	150:2,13 153:21
colour 96:13	81:18	165:23 173:5	194:24	content 3:13 34:20	154:11 178:23
column 41:10 126:15	compiling 137:24	174:13 175:15	considerations 19:16	46:22 63:16 71:15	179:9
127:5 128:9 130:4	Complainant 1:15	conclusions 32:22	19:24 20:17 57:12	72:1,8,21 73:14	correctly 162:1
130:14	complaint 146:2	62:2 64:1 65:1	58:14 62:7 64:8,12	92:24	correlate 39:21
columns 126:17	complementary	66:21 176:7	172:24 177:9,14	contest 89:9	correlation 49:7
combined 111:21	103:25	condition 26:5 35:21	178:16 190:15	contested 40:2	cost 73:2 81:11
139:25 140:18	complete 1:23 65:25	38:7 48:24,25	191:6 194:12 197:3	context 2:18,20 4:9,10	costs 130:16 189:10
combining 141:25	125:18	165:12	considerations/prov	5:14 6:4 8:12 10:13	189:17,25 190:2
come 11:3 22:2 25:12	completed 112:17	conditions 26:7 35:18	57:17	10:17 12:25,25 15:4	194:9,21
29:21 32:22 36:15	completely 122:1	conduct 70:16 154:9	considered 1:14,16	17:14,18,18 22:6,7	COTA 2:9
40:14 66:3 73:23	164:5	154:10	2:10,15 3:9 8:23	23:2,4 24:11,18	counsel 3:6,7,7,8,8
75:22 84:11 116:11	completeness 101:10	conducted 58:17 96:4	23:24 31:20 33:20	27:9 37:18 39:4	47:20 88:23 198:6
116:22 122:5	complex 35:25	133:22	41:16 42:1,19 56:3	42:2 61:7 64:22	counter-reply 198:2
123:11,19,25 124:4	complexity 19:18	conducting 69:3	56:17 66:17 67:11	67:8 97:20 99:14	countries 39:4
124:22 145:14	compliance 147:7	<b>confer</b> 25:20	72:9 77:14,16 81:5	100:9 117:4,6	country 165:5
148:7 157:5 158:7	compliant 33:6	<b>confidence</b> 67:18	83:14 86:9 107:18	129:19,21 135:6,12	counts 12:11
159:14 165:22	complicated 100:12	116:10,16 126:5,16	157:10 170:1,18,19	144:11 154:16,20	couple 55:23 169:8
177:7 183:22	comply 18:15	126:21,22,25 127:4	179:12 180:19	154:24 161:4,4,14	course 3:8,20 4:6,7
188:12	<b>component</b> 108:4 132:3	130:14	181:5,14,20 183:16	162:22,25 163:1,9	5:7,11 6:4 18:11
comes 4:19 21:21	132:3 components 70:1	confident 54:5 79:24	197:3	164:10,25 185:8	19:16 22:5 31:8
50:25 72:22 122:25		confirmed 86:25	<b>considering</b> 7:19,20	186:17,19,23 187:9	32:25 52:11 65:15
132:10 comfort 46:23 47:1	111:7,21 115:16 121:1	196:22 confirms 68:13 77:6	46:21 64:21 68:8 84:25 94:11 107:7	192:2 195:1 197:13	71:24 84:11 89:5 98:24 100:12
				contexts 161:3 163:8	
coming 40:15 44:5 55:22	comprehensive 78:20	179:8 conflicting 86:18	108:9 165:23 175:25	continue 37:17 continued 67:25	101:11 117:16
55:22 comma 54:2,7	comprise 89:15 comprised 34:19	conform 83:14	considers 70:5 81:8,10	140:20	129:7,18 135:21 139:9,15 165:14
-	41:12		-	140:20 continues 11:10 42:24	139:9,15 165:14 178:19
commence 197:24 198:2	compromised 149:3	conformity 23:1 71:2 conjunction 70:12	152:18 185:16 186:4 191:25	52:12 55:2 82:12	court 1:5 2:16,16 3:5
commences 50:3	COMPSTON 2:22	connected 191:2	consist 34:2	<b>continuing</b> 20:10	17:3,5 163:14,16
commensurability	compte 153:24	connection 27:4 85:12	consistency 33:19	191:1	cover 21:8,13 34:23
194:13 195:7	computational 83:7	91:19 95:24 96:16	consistency 53:19 consistent 29:9 42:18	contrary 100:20	45:24 80:20 94:2
comment 177:25	83:11	97:2 97:2	59:14,17 140:13	131:17 141:22	43:24 80:20 94:2 103:10
178:4,7	com[ing 36:7	CONNIE 2:21	145:16 193:12	contrast 61:23	coverage 48:6
comments 177:23	conceive 167:6	conscious 3:6,10 4:17	consistently 100:11	contribute 110:25	covered 2:20 4:1
commercial 35:22,24	concentrated 92:9	27:3 36:10 63:7	103:17	167:18 168:18	92:22 101:8 158:11
40:6	93:5	96:2 178:25 184:18	constant 35:18	contributed 13:18	178:10,13 180:3
commercially 8:23 9:5	concentrating 6:20	consequences 45:6	constituent 111:23	111:2	197:6
9:10,14 194:7	concentrations 8:24	155:22	159:6	contributing 36:20	covers 43:8 67:14
Commission 2:4,5,6,7	94:7	consequential 195:17	constitute 70:20 72:15	contributing 30.20	146:10
2:8,9,9,10,10,11,12	concept 83:16 167:13	195:20 196:23	75:1,2,15 131:25	contribution 107.21	<b>CR</b> 1:24
118:25 124:11,17	167:15 168:7	consequently 74:21	constitutes 73:15 75:4	control 98:25 99:1	CRAMP 2:21
commissioned 86:12	conception 167:5	conservation 22:3	196:14	110:23 117:16	create 53:12 64:24
commissioned 00.12	conceptual 33:2 73:8	28:16 29:20 34:24	constituting 75:10	166:12 193:9,10	104:16 138:19
	I	I			I

## UK-SANDEEL (European Union v United Kingdom) PCA Case No. 2024-45

Wednesday, 29 January 2025

created 94:19	C-66 29:12 176:12	145:12 146:21	191:13	139:11	discards 160:8
creates 32:2 152:8	<b>C-74</b> 8:15	decided 1:17 73:2	Denmark 7:7	development 67:19	discern 125:7
creation 5:4,6	C-75 172:7	146:25 149:14	dense 51:19	68:6 110:21,25	discipline 156:20
credible 45:11 132:14	C-75 172.7	150:12 152:7	density 38:3 50:23	121:23	disciplines 67:14
132:19			e e		
	D	deciding 24:14 164:11	51:4,5,7,14 52:1	developments 94:12	disclose 123:11 124:3
criteria 148:5	daily 118:21	decision 17:7 30:20,22	departed 157:24	deviation 93:20,22,24	173:16 178:8
critical 60:19 110:23	dampen 44:12 129:10	56:10,20 70:17 71:6	Department 35:2	94:1,6	discrepancy 124:16
149:12 150:11	dampened 42:13	80:18 86:21,22	departure 166:25	devolution 30:24	124:18
173:3,5 177:21	danger 142:6	106:13 156:25	depend 58:20	devoted 65:6	discretion 152:16
critically 112:25	DANIELA 2:5	157:1,23 169:21	dependence 40:18	<b>DG</b> 2:9,9,10,10,11,11	189:14
criticise 53:21,23		172:6,12 174:10	55:14 92:2	diagram 3:21 52:2	discriminate 185:4
78:10 81:25	Danish 86:7,9 88:5	176:11,11,14	dependent 19:10	116:2,9	discrimination 157:18
criticised 53:21	146:1 173:25	decisions 17:4 56:9	20:21 21:7,10,16,24	diagrams 94:17 95:8	185:8,17 186:7
	177:12 190:4			8	
171:18 173:21,22	dark 50:22 142:10	148:16,17	40:8,12,13 44:10	96:22	187:5
178:3	dashes 116:13,18	decision-maker	193:5 195:18	dictate 98:8	discriminatory 2:15
criticising 77:23	Daskalov 109:4	190:12	depending 33:13	Dictionary 80:6	162:16 186:1
criticism 1:25 32:3	110:18	decision-makers	66:24	diet 36:20 40:5,6,15	discuss 173:24
77:12 78:3 117:1	data 12:23 19:19 51:1	46:17 100:13	depends 151:3	54:24 62:15 89:16	discussed 78:22
129:24 131:3,7	52:8,9 55:3 64:24	decision-making	depleted 8:23 9:5,10	90:13,16 92:24 94:7	discussion 30:15
133:14 136:3 142:5		31:14,19 47:7 99:9	9:14	diets 38:20	57:24 58:1 174:8
142:6 178:5	65:11 66:6,15,16	153:2 154:18 157:4	depletion 9:19 40:20	differ 67:16 95:7	176:23 182:3
criticisms 25:11 41:19	67:15 69:8 70:4,24	160:16 166:16	44:23 115:8,22,24	difference 20:1 123:18	dismissed 17:5
	80:21 83:10 93:12				
69:17 77:25 84:12	93:14,15,23 95:8	174:20 175:18	116:5 121:16 140:8	123:21 127:2	displaced 43:6
101:13 108:9,14	96:23 100:9 106:3	189:22 197:5	deployed 133:6	128:25 130:19	displacement 42:24
143:15	111:11 112:24	decline 38:13 50:11	deployment 53:22	156:4,23,25 157:3	45:7 49:16 95:18,20
critique 79:8	113:7,11,15,23,25	55:1 192:18	depriving 131:23	159:6 186:8,9 197:7	95:24 96:2 97:6
critiques 79:8	114:4,6,7,23 115:3	declined 177:20	derivation 186:15	different 4:18,22	182:9
cross 74:15	115:4 118:3,11,12	declining 16:25	derivative 195:18	19:14,20 31:25	disposal 80:16,17
crucial 58:3 59:10	118:16 119:3,11,13	129:21	derive 127:16	32:22 33:12 34:2	dispositive 2:4 81:17
145:9	119:19,22 120:1,4	decrease 111:25	derived 127:20	42:17 46:23 50:5	disproportionality
crucially 40:7,12		decreased 121:16	derogation 148:23	51:5,13,14,23 53:5	157:19
cured 106:4	120:19,23 121:6,21	decreases 9:15 115:11	149:4,5,7,15,16,18	53:11 63:12 70:1,1	disproportionate 2:14
current 7:18 8:11	121:22,23 122:17	116:7 129:17		76:19 80:21 82:8	153:17 184:8
	122:24 123:3,12,17		149:22,24 150:1,24		194:10
17:15 49:22,23 58:9	124:1,3,5,6,10,10	deep-diving 140:22	151:1,1	94:11 99:5 101:1	
60:14,18 177:17	124:11,13,16,17,17	defect 75:25	describe 57:11 64:7	104:22 109:24	disproportionately
currently 7:23 12:21	125:17 127:19,21	defects 69:5	described 36:19 53:16	110:6,9 111:12,16	43:14
97:10 151:3	136:15,23 137:4,11	defer 192:5	78:19 105:1 120:9	115:15 121:1	dispute 24:14 34:17
cursorily 178:7	137:21 138:4,5	deference 160:8	194:20 195:21	124:13,14 128:24	80:4,15 159:11
cursory 72:4	140:17 141:19	define 179:19 181:3	describes 112:5 189:9	140:21 141:1	distances 58:23 94:13
Cutting 173:8	161:4	defined 19:4,22 20:5	195:17	161:15 163:3 166:1	162:20
C-11 5:19	databases 113:24	20:16 139:4 159:4	description 57:8 64:5	166:2 186:23,24	distant 8:18
C-12 6:2	dataset 125:8,11	180:12 185:1	68:15 163:8	differential 185:24	distinct 105:3
C-13 6:13	data-deficient 66:12	defining 70:25	descriptions 25:21	186:5	distinction 31:6 154:4
C-14 6:20 66:8		definition 65:5 68:25	designated 16:21	differentiate 162:3	160:21 185:10
C-15 6:24	data-mining 68:5	69:25 73:11 80:7	despite 14:22 27:7	differently 141:18	187:5 188:25
<b>C-16</b> 7:6	date 120:5 122:4	99:16,19 105:17	45:8 65:6 179:23	difficult 68:15 75:7	distinctions 186:19
C-19 82:8	dated 91:23	<b>Definitions</b> 19:3	190:25	178:1 194:20	distinguish 63:11,12
	DAVID 1:12				0
C-22 57:22 133:20	Dawes 2:4 40:9 48:18	<b>definitive</b> 100:6	destinations 51:23	difficulties 32:2 95:1	139:22 169:11
<b>C-23</b> 91:21	day 1:9 1:4 65:23	degree 42:17 61:16	detail 41:4 59:3 83:4	194:12	distinguishable 31:17
C-25 179:5 190:6	152:25 159:23	90:11 91:4 92:11	84:11 134:12	difficulty 74:1 106:2	105:3
<b>C-34</b> 13:6	188:24 198:11	125:4 188:20	detailed 1:14 134:3	194:13	distributed 43:12
C-37 11:16	daylight 54:10	delay 86:21	167:21	dire 50:8	133:15 134:17
C-39 91:24	de 28:1 85:6 170:10	Delegation 2:13	detain 5:20 15:12	direct 98:25	distribution 38:4
C-43 26:19 151:19	171:18,21,23 185:5	delegations 198:5,7	44:16	directed 14:15	131:14 132:24
C-44 27:25 85:6	185:6,6,8,17 186:1	deliberate 152:4,19	determine 41:2	direction 49:4 129:6	diverging 141:1
194:17	194:17	162:1	117:20 124:7	directions 51:13,14	diverse 54:25
C-45 4:20 15:13 34:21	deal 2:21,23 3:3 25:9	deliberately 155:16	determined 5:10	disaggregate 136:21	divides 4:21
78:4 115:19 131:21	37:22 55:23 63:23	171:23	detrimental 39:2	137:11,15 138:11	diving 137:17,23
142:14		deliberations 30:5	187:1	142:9	138:6 139:23
<b>C-49</b> 87:10	72:12,15 73:7	delimiting 44:22	develop 83:17 109:23	disaggregated 136:15	141:12
<b>C-50</b> 15:12,15 47:24	158:25	deliver 175:17	133:15 135:11,16	136:23	division 16:8 168:15
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	dealing 11:18 124:24			disaggregates 22:11	
53:25 96:8	181:9	delivering 180:9	139:8	00 0	divisions 4:25
C-51 172:3 174:22	deals 24:15	delivery 173:12	developed 80:19 109:3	137:3	<b>document</b> 3:17,20
<b>C-52</b> 16:22 96:5	dealt 178:6	delta 188:22 189:1	109:13 110:5,17	disaggregating 139:1	5:18 6:9 8:14,16 9:2
C-53 56:24 64:5	debate 127:15 160:22	demonstrate 135:23	121:2 137:9,11	disaggregation 140:21	9:7 11:17 12:16,23
C-57 56:21	decade 44:5	demonstrated 153:14	139:17 143:2	disagreement 165:19	13:10 14:2 26:21,22
C-58 43:25	December 86:20	153:16	169:15,18	165:20	28:3 29:24 30:2
C-65 29:4	decide 98:12 101:9	demonstrates 174:11	developing 135:17	disappearing 52:16	36:3,10 40:3 42:23
	acciae >0.12 101.7			0	

Trevor McGowan

#### UK-SANDEEL (European Union v United Kingdom) PCA Case No. 2024-45

## Wednesday, 29 January 2025

43:3 48:16 57:23	100:7	edge 16:2 52:12,13	ends 26:24 55:7 159:9	especially 38:21,24	16:16 37:10 66:1,11
58:3 63:20,21,21	during 3:7,19 4:7 9:10	53:4 96:16	167:3,8,18 168:9,12	91:18	75:10 77:13,25 81:5
64:2 86:19 87:10,15	38:21 50:23 150:6	edging 6:25	168:16,18	essence 98:8 143:6	84:3 91:17,18
170:9,22 172:2,10	duty 152:6,6 155:20	EDOARDO 3:12	energetic 38:2	essential 74:5	101:23 103:5 107:3
173:15 175:7	dynamics 36:17 60:5	EEZ 8:21 9:4,9 94:14	energetically 54:8	essentially 97:15	108:8 109:13 111:3
176:13 179:6		119:7,8	energy 1:2 38:3 111:5	122:20 143:18	125:5,12,17 130:2,5
180:23 181:19	E	effect 39:2 90:1,8	engage 70:24	147:15	130:13,23,23
182:8 190:5 191:23	<b>e</b> 18:22,24	113:1 123:20	engaged 104:18	Essex 2:16,16	131:25 138:24
documentation	each 5:16 7:3,10,16	146:25 164:4 192:4	194:22	establish 65:17 74:9	140:15 163:14
112:14	26:21 31:13,14,17	effective 155:13	engaging 112:13	81:12 135:22	164:5 165:9 172:18
documented 112:16	31:18 32:20 33:19	effectively 148:4	Engelhard 82:6	139:10,10	198:4
documents 4:25 30:7	33:19 68:7 78:17	160:4 189:9 196:1	England 34:23 70:9	established 180:14	evening 198:7
55:23 75:19 82:8	111:13,15 135:5	effectiveness 173:12	78:17 137:1 138:15	establishes 154:10	event 7:22 36:11
85:1 87:4 88:7	145:12 147:6,24	effects 42:13 58:10	enhancing 14:24	establishing 185:17	170:2
166:17 177:19	173:24	62:12 129:10	enlarged 3:22	establishment 22:25 196:8	every 11:13 112:23
179:12 181:4,7 192:21	earlier 76:7 99:17	efficient 183:21	enormously 72:3	estimate 179:8	126:9 everyone 40:25 47:16
Dogger 182:4	121:8 122:16	effort 9:16 39:21 43:5 43:20 95:20 111:25	enough 10:10 49:10 58:19 59:18 72:6	estimated 13:17 14:4	everything 63:5
doing 51:11 73:4	125:23 135:15	efforts 17:16	79:24 81:24 101:25	62:9	evidence 3:17 4:1 9:13
74:14 77:2 148:3	138:17 139:15	eight 60:12	102:6,15,23 103:9	estimates 15:23 179:7	26:17 27:11,24
169:23 183:18	181:2 190:11	either 27:11 31:23	103:16 104:6,14	estimating 13:3,22	32:25 33:11,14,15
domain 166:19	early 13:14	70:25 71:4 83:10	107:3	14:9	33:18 34:3,8,13,16
domestic 162:21,22	easier 192:22 easily 81:2 139:14	116:15 188:3 192:3	enquire 166:13,15	et 109:10 147:8	35:12 36:6 37:2
171:22 193:20	easily 81:2 139:14 165:20	elaborate 65:10,12,17	ensemble 108:22	155:13 165:1	45:17 49:15 51:2
dominant 66:12	east 39:23	68:22	143:14,17	170:16 173:7 182:4	55:5,17 67:13 72:9
done 53:11 71:3 73:21	east 39:25 easy 113:20 125:1	elaboration 153:23	ensure 60:15,24	194:2	75:18 78:7,25 85:14
79:24 81:9,13 127:9	easy 113:20 125:1 eat 40:21 49:11	elect 70:23	110:23 147:7 152:6	European 1:2,2,15 2:2	86:10,18 100:5
128:18 139:13	111:15,16	elected 143:11	ensures 11:7 97:11	2:4,5,6,7,8,9,9,10	102:6 132:12,14,19
140:6 156:8,8	ecological 56:2,16	element 25:1,1 32:12	entail 179:24	2:10,11,12 1:5,22	135:25 151:18
160:17 161:17	57:2 190:14	64:18 82:25 99:6	entailment 167:10	8:6,15 15:20 17:5	169:16,18 177:17
164:17 166:19	economic 18:9 29:2	elements 25:6,9 76:18	enter 164:21	67:3 97:23 101:9	183:25 189:17,20
171:8 176:3 181:15	46:12 94:16 118:13	101:2 159:6,9	enthusiasm 40:22	118:12,25 119:19	192:6
183:10 196:17	119:20 123:1	elsewhere 38:14 40:20	enthusiastic 50:18	122:25 124:1,5,11	evident 48:15
<b>door</b> 66:16	169:25 173:25	40:21 160:4	entire 21:1 43:11	124:17 125:2,10	evidently 70:15
dots 16:18	175:2 179:24 191:6	emergency 151:16,17	111:6 121:10	135:22 139:10	EwE 108:20,24 109:2
dotted 52:5 115:23	191:8,8,14,18,21	<b>EMMA</b> 3:3	entirely 32:19 40:22	158:3 162:13,17	109:24,25 110:2,4,9
116:3,3 121:13	Ecopath 108:18 109:9	emphasis 14:24	72:11 94:20 150:19	163:2,7,11 165:6	110:11,16 111:4,9
127:16	109:22	145:17 154:22	163:2 169:2 184:11	181:2 197:25	112:2,21 113:10,18
doubt 100:21 188:1	Ecosim 108:18,19	155:17 158:14	196:1	euros 190:8	115:5 117:7 119:12
DOWELL 2:25	109:9,22	194:25	entirety 7:24 68:18	EU's 1:23 11:5 12:23	120:19 121:1,2,9,23
down 44:17 49:20	ecosystem 1:13,16 6:5	emphasise 18:21 20:4	117:11 entitled 100:10 166:13	22:6 24:19 25:11	133:8,12 134:14
55:16 60:12 61:8	15:1 18:23 19:13,16	34:9 48:3 96:11		31:25 32:2 40:22	135:16 136:3,19
65:10 67:24 75:5 86:8 125:20 128:11	19:19,21,23 20:17	emphasised 10:7 11:9 32:6 70:3 80:13	entry 92:4 environment 18:11	41:17,19 48:21,23 49:9,14 52:18 53:8	137:2 138:2 142:19 143:19
128:12 137:17	21:1,9,13 27:12,17	94:23 108:3 148:9	19:11 20:20,24,25	58:7 64:20 66:18	EWEN 3:1
128.12 137.17 138:4 183:2	27:23 28:8 29:6	190:18	21:12 29:15 34:25	68:22 69:10 74:5	exacerbated 50:1
downward 14:6	35:12 37:22 42:9	emphasises 8:6 39:13	35:3 42:14 100:18	76:1 77:4 80:15	exact 120:7
<b>DR</b> 1:11 2:6,8,12,20	43:24 44:11 57:11	empirical 68:5	158:21	85:2 89:4 92:13	exactly 108:20 141:7
3:1,2,6,8	58:10,14 59:7,19 60:15,19,25 61:14	employ 160:19 174:16	environmental 1:13	94:22 95:1,11,16	exaggeration 152:19
draft 78:14 112:12	61:17 62:7 63:3	employed 174:20	16:22 27:14 28:6	107:16,21 116:25	examine 33:17 196:7
155:4	64:7,12 68:6 81:18	175:18 176:4	29:6 35:8,18 44:3	121:25 122:23	example 10:25 13:24
drafted 133:5	81:23 82:11,22 90:3	empty 156:9,22	44:12 85:11 96:4	127:3,18 129:24	58:23 66:6 95:11
dramatically 11:21	98:1,4,11 107:24	enable 113:13 114:16	151:22 173:12	131:6 132:19	96:24 105:23
draw 3:16 27:19 30:8	109:19 111:6,7,22	157:23	175:17,19,20,25	133:14 136:3 142:4	111:19,24 113:8,25
35:5 45:13 48:13	115:16 132:5,22	enabled 114:12 124:6	176:4 193:7,15,25	142:6 143:1 144:19	116:1,2 117:9
61:25 98:20 127:13	134:7 135:19 140:8	encapsulate 3:24	195:5	152:10,22,23 154:8	121:12 125:2 128:9
145:10 147:2 154:1	141:15 153:6	encouraged 43:23	envisages 8:2	155:21,22 159:20	129:9,13,18 130:16
154:3 161:6 172:22	182:17 192:19	end 14:10 18:23 20:19	equally 90:18	161:20 162:5	152:11 161:6 182:3
177:20 180:13	ecosystems 100:12	27:20 31:11 32:10	equivalent 13:10	167:22 185:10,11	except 101:22
drawing 142:14	108:25 110:2,4	37:25 38:11 41:13	49:12 56:21 157:22	187:20,23 188:15	exception 151:9
drawn 51:1 137:5	113:4	44:4,21 48:3 54:22	172:1	188:17,21 191:1,20	exceptions 186:20
154:23 178:17	ecosystems-based	61:9 62:4 71:22	error 83:7 84:6 107:8	EU/UK 118:4 119:5	excerpt 110:20 113:8
driven 37:3	67:13	76:15,21 126:21,21	127:6 163:7	123:14 126:3	exchange 38:23 40:10
drivers 111:17,24	ecosystem-based	151:14 165:25	errors 84:12	EVA 2:11	40:11
dropped 79:19 DRUMMOND 2:18	109:20	172:22 173:8,24 177:10 195:13	escapement 10:8 11:7 12:9 14:23 37:16	evaluate 62:16 evaluations 60:16	exchanges 67:2 106:10
DTU 2:12	ecosystem-informed	endangered 129:22	59:13 61:11,13	even 4:12 8:18 11:1	exclusions 63:25
due 35:8 54:9 84:11	67:10 68:3	endorsed 113:18	120:2,11,14	12:24 14:14,17	exclusive 18:8 29:1
	ecosystem-wide 110:6				

Trevor McGowan

#### UK-SANDEEL (European Union v United Kingdom) PCA Case No. 2024-45

Wednesday, 29 January 2025

<b>I</b>					
46:12 94:15	89:17 133:10	factors 37:6,9 81:12	136:11	28:21 35:14,23	135:4,7 173:13
exclusively 18:14 38:5	135:18	156:13,17 157:17	filed 78:13	36:24 37:4 39:21	193:2
186:5,9,10,16 187:4	explicitly 2:10 65:4	165:23	filter 118:25	42:11 43:20 44:9	foot 38:18 50:2,8
, , , ,					
187:11	196:13	facts 180:1 185:6	filtered 118:24	59:1 61:17 62:20	54:19 66:9 85:10
Excuse 29:16 123:16	exploit 18:7	factual 4:11 17:18	final 44:15 86:20,22	81:19 87:19,23	footnote 85:13 161:1
149:19 150:4	exploitation 22:4	31:3	98:17 113:7 133:14	89:13 90:6 91:14,15	175:23
177:22	37:10 56:5 59:17	fail 103:7 134:7	134:20 135:2 142:4	95:20 96:18,22,25	forage 27:4 36:20
exercise 18:12 70:16	145:8	failed 153:14	143:1 148:8 176:14	99:2 111:20,25	51:12 57:3,13 58:9
70:24 80:13 120:7	exploited 11:8 97:11	failing 19:9	finally 144:20 191:25	115:9,11,14,17	58:18,22 60:18
125:18 127:9 129:4	explore 110:5 115:15	fails 107:22	194:4	116:6,8,14 117:10	61:19 62:3,14 82:10
130:10,15 140:10	explore 110.5 115.15 exploring 115:6	fair 159:5 163:3	financial 179:7,9	117:17,22 118:7,8,9	82:16,20 93:25
-					
160:18 170:17	expressed 157:21	179:11 183:13	190:3,13	118:17,20 124:8	193:1
178:3 192:2 195:2	expression 89:4	fairly 124:21 195:13	<b>find</b> 34:22 50:9,17	132:5 133:25	foraging 51:6 52:2,6,7
exercises 169:19	154:14 165:3	faith 24:10 106:15	58:23 85:6 96:9	141:14 142:21	52:13 54:13 91:17
exercising 145:10	expressly 131:9	107:8 156:8,12	104:2,4 122:11	143:2 146:10	92:17 93:7,9,17
156:5	158:15 162:20	164:21	154:19 168:21	148:14 152:24	94:2,5,25 140:23
exhibit 26:19,20	197:3	fall 8:4 84:4 151:9	187:13 191:21	155:8 182:12	179:18
136:25 155:3	extend 53:4 88:13	fallen 72:11	finding 81:22	185:24 191:11,15	force 187:22
			8		
171:14 176:9 179:5	113:13 149:18	falls 75:5 97:4 108:6	<b>findings</b> 31:23 54:24	193:10	foreign 25:16,19,23
190:6	extended 50:1 115:5	131:1 184:24	<b>finds</b> 26:11 36:4 85:23	FISH.2(1) 155:9	26:1
exhibits 3:13 75:21	171:23	falsifiable 84:6	103:19 147:15	FISH.5(2) 155:6	foreshadowed 3:23
78:13	extending 15:16 44:25	familiar 41:23 93:11	157:20 158:15	fish[ing 44:22	121:8
exist 63:19 72:1 81:6	extends 15:21 16:2	far 3:4 15:2 23:11,25	163:3 165:3 170:7	five 17:21 20:6 22:8	Foreword 26:23
existed 117:13 133:4	55:16	28:10 46:25 51:22	176:23 177:15	37:25 45:15 49:20	forget 162:12
existence 45:3 91:5	extensive 78:9 87:16	52:2,10 53:3 56:4	182:25 183:2	61:8 65:2 79:17	form 56:8 58:2 71:16
168:19 185:24	145:25 182:6 183:4	56:14 63:21 149:4	fine 134:24 135:13	144:11 147:12	81:4 94:18 98:4
existing 15:7 27:10	193:20	150:19 159:7	185:10 186:8	144.11 147.12	format 67:16
0					
69:6 80:25	extensively 58:3 85:16	162:23 164:8	finely 80:22	158:16 164:2,6	formation 196:2
exists 37:11 117:13	extent 33:10 46:13	165:19,24 167:14	finishes 42:22	189:25,25 192:7,8	formed 2:24 70:16
134:17	69:13 81:18 91:3	186:2	fire 169:5	<b>fixed</b> 143:2	93:9 145:7 196:2
expansive 167:11	102:7 115:3 180:6	fare 161:9	Firth 15:17 44:25	flag 170:1,11	forming 25:10
expect 129:9 134:14	external 39:16	favour 184:14 193:23	fish 10:10 18:8 21:20	flavoured 187:7	forms 34:13 77:13
178:4	extra 179:3	feasible 134:23 135:13	21:21 23:16,16	flawed 104:3,5	formulating 63:5
expectations 66:18	extract 8:19 13:7 14:2	feature 16:13	25:21 26:7 27:4	fleet 177:12	formulation 45:16
178:1	extracts 17:21	February 7:5 13:22	28:9,16 29:8,20	flexibility 40:5	160:2,3
expected 14:7 42:10	extraneous 37:9	14:8 171:13	35:22,24 36:20,21	flexible 67:19	Forth 15:17 44:25
44:13 115:16	extraordinary 69:11	feed 1:21 52:11	40:2,6,20,24 41:4	flight 51:18,19	forthcoming 56:17
experience 35:7 43:5	160:3	feeding 54:11 58:25	48:5,21,22 49:11	floor 1:8 14:19 88:24	73:1
-		8			
44:24	extreme 83:23 158:8	59:2 89:14 134:2	57:3,5,13 58:9,18	107:14	forum 78:16
expert 75:18 78:16	extremely 198:8	feeds 176:6	58:22 60:19 61:15	flows 111:5 164:22	forward 2:2 81:17
133:2	<b>eye</b> 60:11	fell 46:18 83:25	61:19 62:3 82:11,14	172:25	155:9 179:16
expertise 139:7	eyes 53:1	felt 173:25	82:16,20 90:4,25	<b>flu</b> 129:14 193:11	found 92:18 106:25
experts 110:24 112:13		fence 84:5	91:14 98:11 111:10	fluctuation 35:8	113:25 183:22
112:18	F	FERNANDEZ 2:11	118:20 147:1,5	fluctuations 37:3	foundation 34:14
expert(s) 112:13	<b>f</b> 19:1 177:5,8,10	few 9:15 10:2 45:22	148:1,19 158:18	fly 51:11,22	131:4 165:17
expert-based 68:4,13	<b>Fabri</b> 1:12 3:10 79:16	170:11 178:24	193:1 194:7	focus 92:3 159:15	foundational 114:14
explain 69:17 87:15		fewer 116:8	fisheries 17:22 18:20	176:5	foundations 31:3
88:4 110:22 117:25	101:15,16 102:3,12	fide 156:24	19:4,5,22 20:6,9,15	focused 40:12 82:23	founded 34:15 166:11
	102:20 103:7,24	field 110:24	20:22 22:5 24:16		four 10:3 15:9 30:18
120:18 123:18	104:19 105:2,15			140:12	
125:3 150:16	120:17 123:16	<b>fifth</b> 27:20 36:3 40:15	25:8,15 26:3,9	focuses 135:19 170:22	42:2 50:20 89:22
181:13 196:14	128:13,23 138:8,15	54:22 66:25 79:3	29:19 34:25 39:10	focusing 12:4 37:7	108:14 148:12
explained 13:13 65:8	149:19 162:10	144:21	39:22 46:10,15	43:3 65:10 69:9	179:25
87:12 90:10 100:7	163:14 165:4 166:6	Fifthly 25:4	49:17 55:12 64:22	80:3 181:21	fourth 16:25 26:22
107:21 108:23	177:22	figure 15:15 50:17,17	65:25 67:1 78:15	follow 17:15 33:4	27:6 35:19 36:4
109:5 117:7 129:3	facing 96:20	50:24 52:17 53:3,4	89:12 109:20 113:5	68:17 76:6 101:2	42:16 51:25 53:19
133:8,12 136:5,7	fact 21:16 30:22 31:4	53:7,8,15 91:25	118:14 119:21	138:9 166:8	54:21 55:8 59:10
139:15 143:4 166:6	45:14 46:23 67:5	92:20 93:10,20 94:1	123:2 143:8 145:3	followed 99:15 112:12	66:18 78:14 86:23
168:2 169:11		96:9 115:18 116:11	146:20 163:9 164:3	137:20 140:23	144:17 180:17,18
190:19	70:10 71:10 83:9	117:4,24 119:2	164:6 187:10	149:20	191:19 193:20
	85:1 87:5 88:7 99:7	120:8 121:5 122:21		following 5:4 10:12	Fourthly 25:3
<b>explaining</b> 1:15 64:10	102:22 110:11,11		190:23 193:17	0	
explains 44:19 64:14	116:24 119:25	122:22 123:9 125:6	fishery 8:25 11:8	88:4 147:15 171:1	frame 68:8
110:19 113:5	122:24 123:17	125:19 126:2,6,11	15:10 37:10 39:1,22	175:3,4 198:3,11	framework 59:18,23
134:22 166:19	126:13 128:7	126:17,20,23,24	43:15 66:13 78:17	follows 31:21 33:8	67:9 70:6
explanation 20:14	136:15 138:20	127:3,3 128:10	86:1 97:10 98:21	105:8 112:6 196:24	FRANCO 2:9
110:14	143:1 179:23	136:11	176:18	food 27:15 35:3 38:22	free 22:25 23:18
explanations 53:20	facto 185:6,8,17 186:1	figures 52:20 82:18	fishing 1:17 8:23 9:9	48:9 58:24 60:2,20	186:20
explanatory 28:23	factored 57:12 62:8	94:10 128:8,25	9:14 10:10 17:12	94:4 108:24 109:10	French 92:8
explicit 60:14 86:1	64:8	129:5,16 130:3,13	25:16,17 26:1,2,13	110:1,3 134:25	front 79:20
	07.0	,	,,_,_,_	,	

Trevor McGowan

## UK-SANDEEL (European Union v United Kingdom) PCA Case No. 2024-45

Wednesday, 29 January 2025

FTB 2:17 3:3	56:2 59:1,24 60:6	grants 25:24	173:5 188:4	hypothetically 33:5	193:1
full 36:13 39:14,17,19	63:19 113:10 130:3	granular 63:24	head 51:22	105:20	importantly 92:16
41:2 44:9 54:4 62:6	133:25 151:13	granularity 135:14	headed 145:7	HÉLÈNE 1:12	95:5 111:7 124:1
68:6 89:20 90:24	159:4 174:9 176:6	grappled 165:22	heading 11:18,19		125:21 171:3
91:7,19 95:7,14,22	177:17 183:24	166:5,10	17:21 20:6 22:8,19	I	190:22
100:16 101:25	184:3 188:17,20	grappling 171:7	22:20,21 24:14,16	ICES's 4:13,23 8:4,7	imported 187:6
102:7 132:17	196:20 197:12,14	grasped 104:1	28:5 36:17 37:23	8:13 14:15 45:2,25	imports 187:2
149:21 180:16	gives 118:16 134:16	grateful 150:22	38:17 40:3 44:17	56:15 63:4,4,9	impose 68:22 71:6
190:17	135:9	165:13	48:7,17 49:16 54:17	113:8 123:3 124:6	164:16
fuller 2:18 81:3	giving 41:9 52:6,7	great 1:3,17 98:22	61:3,5 85:7,17	ICJ 65:4	imposed 71:7
fully 3:12 86:25 104:1	61:6	100:15 189:4	87:11 144:11 145:3	idea 49:9 52:10 88:17	impression 135:9
149:19 192:10	glance 72:4	greater 4:22 46:3	147:12 152:17	98:18	improper 196:19
function 59:2 114:13	go 15:6 23:20 33:3	90:19 92:25 113:4	158:16 164:2,6	ideas 163:4	improved 140:24,25
134:1	47:21 51:22 52:11	greatest 51:7 79:8	175:9	identification 67:20	improvements 28:6
functional 110:6	53:25 64:4 72:2	92:2	headings 159:1	131:15,18	improving 49:3
111:9	76:13 83:4 85:22	greatly 67:16	headline 158:17	identified 26:17 29:10	improv[ing 29:14
functionality 136:20	94:3 100:3 103:8	green 16:7,18	healthy 97:11	43:19 73:8 79:6,10	impugn 127:10 131:4
functions 59:7	106:10 109:6	grey 90:17	hear 1:7 7:12 71:24	102:11 107:23	inaccurate 114:20
fundamental 58:16	110:22 127:14	grid 118:19	heard 15:18 45:7	127:7 131:9 132:16	inaction 66:15
153:8,9 160:22	128:7 145:1 154:12	ground 46:20 161:20	57:23 80:8 83:3	132:21,22	inadequacies 100:25
197:9	155:2 156:22 164:8	185:19 186:2,10	89:6 97:12 122:8	identify 196:13	106:21,23
fundamentally 83:19	166:22 168:20	187:11 188:20	133:1 153:6 162:11	ignore 68:25 71:4	inadequacy 103:5
190:20	169:1 170:12	189:13	179:14 180:10	ignored 173:19	104:16,17 105:22
Furness 39:9	171:25 172:7,16	grounds 9:9,14 59:3	hearing 1:4 4:4	ignores 67:5	inclement 54:9
further 2:11 4:5 12:24	177:1,8 180:22	96:13 134:2	183:23 197:22	<b>ii</b> 68:5 77:9	include 16:12 29:7
15:4 16:16 20:13	184:17 185:9	group 8:16 112:2,3,5	198:11	<b>iii</b> 68:6 77:10	51:23 58:10 78:8
28:13 44:16 47:1	186:22 190:9 192:9	112:9,19,22 113:18	heart 83:16	illustrates 142:6,23	97:13 111:10
51:16 67:24 80:20	goal 10:9	114:20,22,23 187:6	heat 96:22	imbalance 189:3,7	125:11 161:16
94:3 97:9,18,22	goals 193:13	grouped 141:16	heavily 190:18 193:5	immense 133:17	170:20 171:24
101:11 112:18	goes 23:9 35:16 41:5	grouping 136:5,7	heavy 14:23	IMOGEN 3:1	included 8:1 115:11
114:25 143:12	51:16 53:4 56:6	groups 110:7 111:10	help 166:17 167:4	impact 29:10 98:22	122:18 126:10
157:14 172:13	57:4,8 59:3 134:2	111:12 136:4	helpful 110:10 168:6	157:1 166:7 173:7	139:5 177:11
198:4	145:6 157:14	growing 38:22	169:14	173:18 174:7,9,21	193:25
future 26:17 128:19	177:13 182:14	Guernsey 150:14	heuristic 168:6	176:15 177:11	includes 19:12 59:23
	185:20	guess 120:21	high 10:20 35:7 48:24	178:15 179:8 187:1	64:4 67:15 80:7
G	going 43:18 51:12	guidance 93:16	58:19 59:16 74:10	191:10,12 197:6	111:9,17 125:9
GALLOUZE 2:9	133:22 134:23	guillemots 39:12	92:24 94:7 98:3,19	impactful 160:11	including 25:11 28:8
gannet 94:8,13	138:17 140:9 144:6	Gulland 1:23	higher 12:15 48:23	impacts 28:5 35:22	36:15 42:14 43:11
gap 188:22	150:19 158:10		57:18 59:18 90:16	37:9 61:17 85:8	62:9,15 70:2 129:7
gaps 106:22	163:6 170:14	Н	125:8 126:21 183:4	129:13 132:5 140:8	155:7 163:8 193:7
gathered 51:25	171:17 173:2	habitat 43:9	highlight 144:25	159:13 170:22	194:6
GAUCI 2:5	gold 113:9	haddock 91:1 98:14	highlighted 67:23	171:1,5,8,16,24	incomplete 53:16
gave 159:20	gone 112:22 172:10	Hague 1:6	109:8	173:25 174:12	inconsequential
general 20:8 40:14	189:20	half 12:14 148:12,13	highly 193:6	175:2,6 178:11	195:20
65:5 69:19 78:11	good 1:3,12 24:10	halfway 36:6 44:17	<b>him</b> 40:11	179:11,24 185:24	inconsistent 66:3
98:5 182:5 183:14	27:14 53:19 56:8	49:21 59:11 60:22	hindering 27:13	190:3,16 191:18	162:4
generally 31:10 63:3	59:16 72:6 82:3	hand 3:19 129:16	historical 15:7 119:3	192:7	incorporated 21:9
192:18 196:6	88:17 106:15 107:8	144:23 159:21	historically 36:24	impairment 190:9,16	increase 1:19,20 39:10
generate 81:23	135:25 144:5	163:5,7	history 8:14	impeach 98:2	39:15 43:20 55:11
gentlemen 1:3	148:18 156:8,12	handle 124:15	hits 16:6	implemented 15:18	111:24 115:13
geographical 102:1,7	164:21 173:12	handling 57:16 63:23	HOFSTÖTTER 2:6	26:6 103:15	116:5,6 128:14
117:14	193:15	happen 121:15	holistically 34:8,9	implications 169:25	129:20 130:8,9
geographically 117:7	gotten 26:21	happened 9:22 52:25	41:18 77:16 142:24	191:6	141:20 182:12
geography 118:7	Government 2:17,18	happens 172:9	hollow 171:21	implicit 90:9	194:6
Georgina 1:23	2:20,21,21,22,22,23	happy 79:22 101:11	home 192:16	imply 31:2	increased 35:20 39:23
gets 108:8 118:23	2:23,24,24,25,25	harbour 38:5,7 54:20	HON 1:12	importance 45:9 48:4	97:24 115:12
172:21 175:4	3:1,1,2,2,3 30:19,21	54:24,25 55:2 90:16	hope 48:15 141:21	58:16 62:14 71:22	121:15
GIBB 3:2	86:9 96:5 169:11,12	92:23 93:4	188:10 197:18	82:22 170:15 192:9	increases 37:1
give 117:4 121:14	Government's 29:13	hard 198:8	hopefully 181:15	194:1	increasing 27:8,18
134:13 144:24	86:7	harvest 70:3	184:12	important 18:6 36:19	90:6 151:20
151:17 152:19	GPS 52:8 93:13	hatched 16:15	hosts 129:15	38:20 39:6,7 48:2	incumbent 81:9
161:22 169:22	GRAHAM 2:10	hatching 16:7	hours 197:25	53:2 54:6 56:12	139:16
170:5 171:10	grained 80:22	having 3:2 25:6 27:1	Human 17:5	59:20 82:10 83:7	indeed 9:23 38:7
180:20 183:20	grant 147:21 148:1	30:10 31:18 52:10	hurdles 108:8	114:11 129:15	47:13 57:25 75:21
186:12 191:17	151:2	65:6 71:22 112:22	hurry 189:21	131:1 142:24	96:10 111:1 113:2
192:21,22	granted 23:21,22	140:22 144:12,15	hydroclimatic 37:5	154:21 155:19	113:24 116:25
given 19:21 24:25	112:4 135:17 147:1	140:22 144:12,15	hypothetical 32:19	163:1 176:20	142:13 150:3
45:5 49:19 55:13	granting 147:25	145:14 150:1 151:25 168:13	83:7 104:4	190:14 192:17	157:22 174:7 179:9
40.0 47.17 00:10		151.25 100.15		170.14 172.17	

Trevor McGowan

Page 8

## UK-SANDEEL (European Union v United Kingdom) PCA Case No. 2024-45

Wednesday, 29 January 2025

	-			-	
187:23 193:13	173:1	issuing 62:20	102:7 104:6,14	ladies 1:3	192:5
independent 187:22	interested 5:12 44:14	items 34:3	102.7 104.0,14	laid 28:15	length 26:14 165:18
index 50:14	73:10 79:21	IV 45:24	K	landed 190:3 196:21	lengthy 110:13 184:2
indicate 136:16	interests 163:6	<b>i.e</b> 151:2	KC 2:16	196:22,25	less 40:7,12 42:7 48:25
indicated 18:25 62:23	internal 170:13		keep 59:23	landings 8:22 118:5	48:25 51:16 61:23
114:5,23 128:20	180:24 181:23	J	keeping 197:21	120:12 122:5 123:3	66:23 91:2 98:16
129:6	international 20:3	<b>JACOB</b> 3:2	<b>KEITH</b> 3:8	123:11,21,22,25	101:17 132:25
indicates 35:13 49:22	23:24 31:9 151:23	JANE 1:11	kept 58:19	124:4,19,20 125:9,9	159:18 160:11
54:11 58:6	154:2 174:5	January 1:9 1:1 92:9	key 3:17 16:6 48:8	125:11,13,15 126:3	167:9 178:11
indicating 87:18	internationally 39:6	177:2	75:25 112:4,6,7,11	126:15 127:3	179:11 180:3,7,8
indicator 67:18	129:15 192:16	Jensen 96:14	112:12,15,18 113:8	130:13	182:6 191:18
131:16	interplay 60:7	jeopardise 152:17	113:10,18,20 114:5	language 40:12	lessened 174:1
indicators 67:11 68:2	interposed 155:16	Jersey 150:15	114:18,19,24	105:17 152:4,9	lesser 71:22 91:2
individual 34:2 58:21	interpret 76:16	JOANNA 3:9	120:20,20 121:4	154:15 168:11	98:16 180:18
59:2 60:3 134:2	162:24 168:10	joint 34:23 56:18,24	135:17 137:14,20	186:24	181:24 182:20
136:10,21 137:16	interpretation 20:25	57:7,15	139:22 140:23,25	large 13:12 30:6 39:5	192:2
138:5 139:2	23:6 24:6 66:2 67:6	<b>JOSEPHINE</b> 2:7	141:2,5,24 144:11	43:14 58:23 59:6	let 2:2 83:6
industrial 39:22	73:9 76:22 105:21	<b>JOSÉ</b> 3:7	146:17 170:9	64:24 66:6,16	letter 44:1 55:25 56:12
industry 171:25 173:7	144:12 153:20	journal 82:9	172:10 177:3,9,11	134:21 173:7 185:3	56:14,21 58:7
174:9 175:1 190:4	158:24 159:2	judgment 17:3 60:17	177:14 178:14,16	188:25	let's 104:3 128:9
ineluctably 101:3	162:21 163:19,23	61:16 71:2	181:15 185:9	largely 173:25 190:4	level 4:14 9:12,17,18
inevitably 196:24	169:1 184:24,25	July 50:24 51:10	kilometres 15:21 16:1	last 7:11 8:22 11:21	9:21 12:9,10,13
infirmity 106:3	187:14	92:10 179:6	94:6,8,9	12:4 22:20 26:24,24	13:4,20,23 14:20,21
influence 35:8 44:11	interpretations 23:8	Juratowitch 2:16 4:3	kind 70:10 73:5 83:24	28:4,24 33:10 37:8	57:18 59:1,2,3,8,24
inform 87:13 172:8	interpretative 65:20	1:10 15:7 21:3,18	83:25 84:13 102:13	38:17 41:10 45:12	60:1 61:17 63:24
information 19:8	interpreted 24:10	21:20,23 22:1 29:16	111:16 167:6	55:7,8 60:4 61:21	97:11 98:3,6 115:21
67:16 68:5,14 93:7	interrupt 32:14	29:23 30:1,13 32:24	190:13 195:8	79:19 85:7 99:6	115:23 116:5
99:21,22,24 100:8	130:17	33:8,21,23 46:2,16	kinds 148:20	150:25 151:11	121:16 128:21
100:13 103:2	interval 116:10,16	47:12,22 64:3 70:8	Kingdom 1:2,17 2:14	158:10 161:25	134:1,1,3,12 135:14
105:19,23,25	126:21,22,25 127:4	71:3 72:11 73:20	4:2 1:6,7,9,14 15:19	163:18 172:22	157:18,19
106:14 111:5,14,17	130:14	74:22 76:15 77:4	15:20 30:24,25 31:5	175:7,12 176:21	levels 15:1 35:7 54:23
114:15 118:16,23	intervals 126:5,16	79:18,24 83:23 84:9	47:20 88:23 94:19	178:12 184:9	58:22 59:17 60:2
121:15 123:24	intrinsic 168:7	84:15,18 88:25	107:25 117:16	Lastly 73:10	97:24
125:14 137:21,23	introduced 36:25	102:2,4,19,24	122:25 133:13	later 138:13 183:8	LEVENT 3:6
138:1 140:16	37:15 120:3	103:12 104:8,21	135:21 139:9,16	197:18	licence 25:17 26:5,7
141:16,25 194:1	introduction 20:19	105:8 106:8 107:1,6	141:4 142:10 181:5	latitude 16:2	licences 25:20,25
informed 194:2	27:7 120:11,14	107:13,21 108:3	190:13 192:4	LAURA 2:8	lies 184:14
initial 17:23 18:17	invariably 160:18	117:7 129:3 139:15	194:16	LAUREN 3:3	lifespan 68:8
19:2 120:19 128:19	investigating 71:21	145:4,18 153:6	Kingdom's 1:12 94:14	law 15:19 23:24 24:7	light 24:11 37:18
initially 109:3 121:3	invitation 144:20	169:10 186:21	117:15 118:6 120:6	31:4,9 154:2 158:14	38:23 62:1 143:13
input 112:10,24 114:7	invite 107:14 166:14	<b>jure</b> 185:5,6	197:23 198:2	162:3,18,21,21,22	159:13 173:8
121:6	invited 110:24	jurisdiction 18:9	kittiwake 50:6,9,10	163:7,11,15 174:4,5	lightest 52:25 53:3
inputs 112:14	invoked 89:11	158:19	92:3,4,5 94:5,15	185:5 lawfully 152:21	like 23:23 76:6,7,9
insignificant 73:2	<b>involve</b> 6:4,14 19:17	jurisdictions 18:12	142:22	e e	87:4 121:12,17
81:12 129:20 insist 91:8	42:4 68:3 100:14 involved 69:8 114:4	jurisprudence 22:18	kittiwakes 39:11,18	laws 18:15 lead 116:8	128:25 170:15 likely 42:13 67:21
insisted 79:1,3	139:3 151:13	23:10,23 163:17	39:20 95:12 142:17	leading 39:23	91:5 129:9 142:11
insofar 23:13 46:21	191:15	Justice 1:12 32:14	know 42:25 53:2,17	leads 132:7 161:18	142:20,22 182:12
75:2 94:24 191:25	involves 8:14 86:1	33:2,9,22 40:11	63:6 73:3,10,13	least 3:12 13:1 22:16	likewise 133:9 134:15
195:6	112:11	46:18 63:18 67:3	92:1,23 96:9 122:14	53:1 56:14 66:21	lilac 15:25
instance 164:9	involving 12:20	69:20 70:22 71:19 72:10 74:18 76:4	124:23 166:24	70:6 72:1 135:11	lim 10:18,24 11:13
instead 122:9,12	invulnerable 10:25	73:10 74:18 76:4	183:18	159:18 161:19	12:4
195:17	in-principle 172:12	83:2 84:3,10,17	knowledge 67:15,19	185:3 197:8	limbs 168:21
instructed 137:10	Ireland 1:3,17 78:18	105:16 106:20 107:5,11 127:13,18	68:4,14 181:10 <b>known</b> 15:15 123:22	leave 51:9 73:20	limit 10:18,23 12:1,10
instruments 20:3 23:1	irrelevant 173:22,23			leaves 78:2 188:13	13:2,2,5,17,21,23
insufficient 86:10	174:3	127:25 128:6 130:1 130:17 155:25	123:23 knows 15:25 17:22	leaving 50:21 51:21	14:5,10,11,12,19
intended 49:25 62:16	irrespective 51:11	156:16 158:6	24:21 36:11	92:19 162:13	16:5 29:1 61:13
62:16 161:16	ISABELLA 3:8	163:14,16 166:23	<b>KOOPMAN</b> 2:24	led 86:14 123:4	69:18 93:25
intent 66:1	Islands 7:14 15:11	167:19 168:5,22	KYRIAKOU 2:10	177:22	limitation 58:15
intention 87:19	16:17	194:11	KIKIKOU 2.10	left 92:6 93:4 126:17	limitations 68:8 69:18
185:15	Isle 150:15	justification 140:3	L	188:10	139:13
interactions 19:18	isolation 142:7	153:7	labour 49:18	left-hand 127:5	limited 15:17 25:20
57:17 63:24 64:13	issue 2:3 14:8 58:22	justified 94:24 103:4		legal 2:4,5,6,7,8 3:6,7	27:11 30:6 35:24
110:6	73:15 76:9 119:25	103:14 105:6	lack 60:16 100:8,16 181:9	3:7,8,8 4:11 17:19	54:9,14 58:24 66:15
interannual 13:13	159:14 167:23	122:13 130:4,8	lacked 107:17	31:2 162:3 185:16	121:18 123:13
interconnectedness	182:9,15 192:14	149:25 151:16	lacking 74:25 75:14	193:14 196:15	140:14 151:10
111:8	196:14	justify 19:8 66:15	lacks 69:12 74:20	legislation 46:9,10	161:11
interest 43:1 63:3	issues 76:19 124:23	100:23 101:25	131:16	legitimate 186:6 187:4	limits 106:17
			101.10		

Trevor McGowan

## UK-SANDEEL (European Union v United Kingdom) PCA Case No. 2024-45

Wednesday, 29 January 2025

line 5:7,21 6:9,15	113:3 119:3,22	50:20 60:17 61:16	matching 66:22	106:18 137:20	93:12 122:2,16
15:25 16:1 18:24	139:24 155:15	67:12 74:11 79:9,22	material 34:18 46:19	150:24 151:1	125:22 137:4
26:25 27:20,22	183:11	99:18 103:25	47:1 164:18	152:20 153:22	mere 95:19
28:24 35:11,17 36:5	looking 7:18 14:18	120:17,24 128:24	materialise 43:8	155:1,7 159:5	merits 33:3 108:9
36:8 38:10 44:21,22	52:22 53:6 76:13	130:20 135:25	materially 130:15	161:15 162:17	met 4:16 12:11,13
48:4,7 54:3,21,22	99:16 114:4 115:11	138:8 144:22 155:1	190:25	168:14 185:18	13:2 14:21 107:20
55:8 59:11 60:22	127:22 130:7	156:23,24 157:23	MATT 2:22	meaningful 52:9 74:8	method 120:8
61:9,22 96:18,25	131:22 134:20	161:1 175:22 180:5	matter 1:1 31:4,9,11	meaningfully 180:16	methodical 65:16
115:23 116:3,4,12	147:20 158:23	188:2 192:23	41:1 45:9 62:24	means 5:3 9:19 10:9	methodological 53:24
116:18 122:16	164:10 172:23	makes 32:3 49:2 82:19	85:1 87:1,5 88:7	15:16 19:6,21 21:1	69:13 72:17 74:20
126:1,2 127:14,16	185:7 186:24 187:9	95:10	92:14 99:7 124:18	28:25 40:19 48:25	74:25 75:15 77:8
127:23 132:11	188:23	making 56:22 70:5	125:22 174:4	65:14 68:21 70:19	107:18 131:17,24
lines 37:25 38:18	looks 37:24 51:19 53:1	71:2 146:5 173:22	188:15,17	73:17 78:6 80:11,16	methodology 122:16
49:20 52:6 60:12	53:9 117:19 121:10	178:2 195:7	matters 1:16 2:11 4:1	80:24 102:14 105:2	methods 64:23 83:11
61:8 86:8 93:9	121:11 129:13	mammals 21:17 28:8	11:4 22:13,15 30:22	112:23 125:16	112:3
	132:1 133:19 141:6	29:8 36:21 37:23	31:2,6 49:4,4 52:1	156:12 157:5	metres 26:14
115:2 116:11,15					
121:13 126:1 183:2	147:11,19 167:2	48:5 54:17 55:6,13	78:2 126:22 144:22	159:10 165:10	MICHAEL 2:25
189:13	187:23 189:16	57:6 90:4,22 91:13	157:10,20,22	167:3,8,17 168:9,10	middle 126:1,15 128:9
link 39:18 40:1 61:24	lost 29:17 114:24	98:10 111:10	158:22 167:17	168:12	130:19 134:21
linked 36:25 38:6,8	190:3	<b>Man</b> 150:15	168:1 175:13 184:3	means/ends 167:12	170:24 175:1
links 113:24 142:17	lot 139:20 144:7	manage 18:8	189:20,23	meant 176:5 181:7	178:12
Lisa 1:23	158:12 183:20	managed 62:11	matter[s 196:7	measure 19:15 21:6	midway 133:23
list 45:15 55:15 111:1	184:23	management 4:21	MATTHEW 2:24	25:14 26:6,15 28:11	might 1:25 4:24 33:6
listed 113:8	lots 139:20 169:7	11:12 18:20 19:4,5	maturation 13:15	28:12,13 30:17	37:20 45:10 51:17
listen 164:3	170:14 174:18	19:9,23 20:9,16,20	maximum 4:13 5:22	31:15,16,22,24 32:4	55:11,12 67:4 71:13
listing 55:16 113:23	low 8:24 37:10 59:22	20:23 22:5 25:8,24	6:7,16,21 14:15	32:21 33:12 34:4	72:14 73:16 76:13
literature 32:7,9 35:12	128:25	26:4,17 27:7 46:1	52:1,7,13 59:14	41:1 62:14 71:5,6,7	98:15 115:16
41:10,12 42:19,20	lower 13:4 14:7 16:2	46:11,15 56:10 59:7	93:19,21 94:5	71:12 77:18 85:5	117:22 118:18
46:25 47:3 48:12	123:2 126:6,12,21	60:5 65:25 67:21	may 3:11 4:5 20:11	87:3,5,9 88:8 91:11	119:24 120:21
40:23 47:3 48:12 69:3,6,7 70:2 72:5	125:2 120:0,12,21	109:21 113:5 143:9	23:23 25:20,21 26:5	98:24 102:1,8	129:1,19 130:12
78:7,10 104:11			-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	148:9 162:16 165:5
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	130:3,5,13,18,23,25	146:20 190:23	34:2 36:8 38:13	103:14,16 104:7,14	
142:15,21	LUIS 3:7	193:17 194:19	42:9 43:7,22 44:5	104:19,20,23,24,25	165:20 167:5,12
little 20:13 29:17 45:8	lunch 88:14,18	manager 3:9	45:23 53:10,19	105:10 130:4,8	168:3,6,20 174:1
57:25 76:7 97:6		manifest 163:7	54:12 56:1,13 59:22	140:14 142:12	185:8 189:21
117:4 144:17 169:3	M	manner 11:8 91:10	63:10 66:20,23	149:25 151:7,15	190:13,14
183:19 184:4,6,9	MACENTEE 2:21	97:11 114:21	67:16 68:3 72:2	156:3,18,19 159:3	militates 195:1
189:21 197:18	Mackinson 109:3	196:15	73:16 74:18,18,19	159:19,25 160:13	millions 190:8
lives 10:6 21:14	110:18	many 10:14 38:21	78:1 81:1 83:24,25	165:8,8,10,21,24	min 176:10 177:1,13
living 22:9 23:21	Madam 1:10 21:3	54:9 75:21 95:4	84:1 90:15,19,22	166:11 167:2	mind 3:14 43:2,22
164:12 191:16	30:2 47:12 109:17	map 4:19 5:14,25	91:13 95:19 111:23	168:16,17,17,19,19	97:1,20 99:14 156:9
local 37:1 40:8,18,19		51:19 91:21,24	136:12,13 139:19	169:15,17,21,22	169:14
58:24 60:25 134:13	110:8 116:24 117:3	maps 96:22 118:18	144:24 146:13	170:8,15 172:5,6	minimis 28:1 85:6
134:25	119:18 120:25	march 7:11 26:12 67:9	151:25 157:9,16,17	173:9,11 174:11,14	170:10 171:18,21
localised 35:21	123:19 124:25	155:5	160:12,14 162:10	174:15 179:15,22	170:10 171:13,21
	129:12 140:5 144:8	MARE 2:9,9,10,10,11	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
locate 65:20	144:17		162:12 163:25	180:24 181:3 184:7	minimum 72:1,8
location 96:12,15	made 20:15 30:20,21	2:11	166:1,2 167:9 168:6	185:3,4 186:1 189:3	minister 86:20
locations 5:11	49:1 57:16,17 60:14	margin 10:23,24	168:7 169:23	192:3 193:21	ministerial 44:1 85:23
logic 32:18	65:17,19 70:17	189:14	171:20 174:7,14,18	196:14	86:15 87:22 171:12
logical 19:21 76:20	71:17 78:10,20	MARIA 2:11	176:8 181:1 182:17	measuring 51:15	172:11 182:22,23
logically 103:12	87:14 88:1 96:5	marine 16:7,12,20	183:19 185:14	196:13	191:24
long 5:20 26:18 45:15	114:8 121:7 137:20	18:10,23 21:16	187:16,20 195:4	mechanically 114:2	minister's 178:17
50:2 55:15 81:10	140:25 141:21	25:24 26:4 27:15,15	197:13	128:18	minke 38:12 58:22
111:1 128:18 166:4	152:13 172:3	28:7,8 29:8,15	maybe 101:18 124:22	meet 83:20 197:23	90:13,15 92:23
longer 15:12 84:14	173:15 178:10	37:23 40:2 48:5,9	143:22 150:16	member 2:4,5,6,7,8	minutes 47:11 188:10
88:13 116:13,18	187:24 190:10	54:16 55:5,13 57:5	164:6 166:8 178:4	163:5	misconceived 143:5
180:18 183:20	MAGGIE 2:23	90:4,22 91:13 98:10	McGowan 1:23,24	members 1:11 2:4,17	195:9 196:20
longevity 110:12		108:25 110:2,4	McKenzie 2:19,19,20	4:9 8:11 9:24 11:3	misreading 149:17
look 3:18 8:13 22:23	magnitude 91:3 98:16	111:10 158:20	mean 37:10 48:25	12:5,22 14:13 15:3	missed 181:16
61:2 75:9,13 76:9	189:6	173:13 191:16	52:1,6,7,10,13	17:17 19:25 23:15	misses 94:21
76:10,11 92:20 93:3	main 14:13 38:2 47:25	192:10,19 193:2,19	66:21 74:23 80:10	24:17 25:12 30:13	misunderstood 164:7
-	175:8	maritime 5:7 53:15			
94:14,16 96:7,20	maintain 155:19		93:19,21 94:5	32:10 45:1,19 51:4	166:8
116:1 121:12,17	195:23	mark 30:4 148:3	106:21 132:4	52:15 54:16 55:19	mixture 35:25
128:3 132:12,14	maintaining 14:15	169:7 170:24	138:18 142:10	62:25 63:16 64:17	<b>MMO</b> 26:5,7
134:19 135:1 140:7	162:8	172:18 176:21	158:1 195:5	66:14 68:20 81:7	<b>MNZM</b> 1:11
141:13 148:11	major 82:16	marked 9:15 13:13	meaning 24:11 32:13	82:24 84:18 87:8	modelled 42:6
160:11,16 168:4	majority 10:1	96:13	33:25 49:24 65:13	88:10 95:17 97:5	modelling 2:23 35:13
192:1	make 2:1 24:2 31:23	markets 23:18	65:18 66:25 68:23	99:4 101:1 107:15	41:14,20 42:22
looked 66:7 85:8	36:15 41:25 42:2	MAROUSO 2:10	76:2 80:4,14 105:18	mentioned 79:16	65:11 66:19,19

Trevor McGowan

Page 10

## UK-SANDEEL (European Union v United Kingdom) PCA Case No. 2024-45

Wednesday, 29 January 2025

		-			
68:18 69:4,8,9,12	140:11,12 142:11	169:10	non-discriminatory	nothing 5:1 122:8	118:9,17 124:8
69:18 70:15,19,24	140.11,12 142.11	necessity 160:20,21	2:9,12 3:3 144:16	noticed 12:3 38:24	ocean 4:21 44:5
74:24 77:12,18 78:5	mostly 6:25 161:3	161:13,16 162:5,8	152:8 153:17	159:19	oceans 109:24 110:9
83:4 101:13,22,24	motivated 89:23	NED 2:17	155:12 156:14	notification 145:22	October 26:18 169:16
104:14,24 107:3,9	motivation 91:1,5	need 5:20 15:11 29:11	157:8,11 158:5	notified 151:7	off 6:25 15:11 39:22
107:16 108:3,10,11	Mousa 16:19	31:12,23 36:12 42:1	165:8,11 184:5,22	noting 36:7 39:17	51:22,22
108:14 109:10,22	move 9:1,6 15:5 24:18	54:14 63:6 66:10	184:25 185:3 187:9	notion 72:8 73:17	offer 65:5
109:23 110:1,3,3,11	58:23 62:4 79:25	71:19 96:1 100:3,13	187:14,20 188:5,7	83:15 158:8 167:1	offshore 93:17 94:11
112:13 115:10,15	99:13 116:4 144:16	101:9 107:2 132:14	non-monetised 194:21	notions 140:9	often 4:16 19:17
127:9 129:4,25	151:25 158:22	145:20 151:19	non-nesting 98:10	notwithstanding 67:1	okay 29:25 102:20
130:10 131:7,8,11	163:18 174:14	153:23 159:17	non-scientist 75:11	97:7 100:24 191:19	103:24 104:19
131:13,16 133:2	moves 195:12	169:2 172:17	non-scientists 75:13	<b>NOURA</b> 2:13	105:15 150:18
135:25 136:6,12	moving 51:24 116:2	176:24 183:5	non-target 19:11	nullify 152:23	166:11
137:19,22 140:10	163:23 168:24	184:20 188:10	20:22 21:7,11,22	number 14:22 39:6	old 8:17 10:2,3 37:15
142:7,19 143:2,7,19	172:6 176:11	192:13 193:4,11	non-UK 123:6 171:5,8	78:11 82:7 148:9,23	OLIVER 2:20
models 59:4 62:10	much 1:10 7:21 21:25	197:3	normally 147:24	150:23 152:23	ominously 3:23
64:25 66:22 68:6	22:1 39:25 42:7	needed 102:5 103:22	151:4	161:2 162:6 166:16	once 2:19 25:8 40:23
108:13,18,24,25	46:19 47:2,13,16,22	113:21	NORMAN 2:10	169:15 171:13	51:22 71:3 73:21,22
		needing 31:19 39:25	NORRIS 2:7		
109:19 110:9 113:4	52:1 77:2 79:18			180:20 192:11,17	74:16 75:11 164:22
113:6,9 134:3,6,7	81:11 88:16,19,25	94:3	north 1:13 4:15,22 5:1	193:5	166:9
134:11 135:12	97:9 105:15 107:13	needs 7:20 12:7 14:17	6:5 7:18,21 11:7	numbers 41:23,25	ones 4:5 5:5 13:8,9
model's 114:13	111:13,15 118:8,9	31:14 56:2,16 62:22	16:16,17 26:13 28:9	42:7 125:7	30:9 79:9 89:21,25
modest 190:5	118:21 119:6,7	65:15 70:12 71:5,6	35:14 36:20 38:3,6	numerous 92:1	109:14,14 140:22
modifications 78:21	129:4 132:25 144:1	71:7 86:25 109:23	38:13,14 39:5 43:24	nutritional 49:13	140:23 160:6
moment 50:22 66:3	174:16 197:20,21	132:12 154:1	44:7,7 46:3 48:9		oneself 117:20
80:13 81:1 83:5	198:6,9	194:23	60:18 62:8 81:20	0	one's 63:2 80:16
85:8 116:12 128:5	multifaceted 24:15	negate 44:12 99:24	82:10,16 89:13 90:3	object 24:12	only 7:25 12:1 17:12
152:1 166:2 183:19	multiple 12:24 19:18	negative 35:25 42:13	90:13,17 92:6,11	objection 72:17	20:5 22:7 23:10,12
Monday 3:7	51:13 89:18 108:8	160:11 173:7	97:12 107:24 109:2	objective 1:12,18 3:24	23:13,21 36:13
monetary 195:8	142:16	negatively 39:21	109:25 110:4,7,17	14:24 26:16 29:9,13	40:18 52:11 58:22
monetise 195:4	multispecies 62:10	negotiation 146:8	111:4,6,9,12 112:1	40:25 41:1,2 43:25	62:17 64:14 69:9
monitoring 50:13	112:3	negotiations 146:10	112:21 113:10,18	40.25 41.1,2 43.25 71:25 72:8 74:10	77:12,13,23 79:17
67:20 118:24	must 21:4 49:24 68:11	155:10,14,15	115:5,8,24 117:8,11		79:19 89:24,24 90:1
months 10:15 54:8	71:24 72:1 80:16	164:20	118:4,18,21 119:6	85:3 88:11 89:2,10	99:1 102:22 105:3
92:12	90:8 99:23 156:7,8	neither 98:1 105:12	121:2,10,19,23	89:19 90:2 91:10	108:4 115:7 117:15
mooted 180:11,12	156:12 159:4,12	124:5 125:12 181:4	123:12,14 124:5	95:12,13,14,21	117:16 126:11
more 5:23 6:10 7:9	160:18 161:10	nesting 51:8,10 58:25	132:23 133:4,8,12	97:24 99:10 141:13	127:2 130:5 137:7
		98:9 135:7		145:13 159:10,13	
8:18 9:3 10:2 12:13	165:16 167:17		133:16 134:14	161:12 186:6 192:5	138:19,22 151:7
15:2 17:16 24:4	168:16,17 185:17	nests 54:15	135:16,18 136:19	192:10	152:19 160:5 171:7
32:15 40:1,14 41:4	myself 69:18	Netherlands 1:7	137:2 138:2 141:15	objectively 2:15 64:25	171:11 176:3 179:7
41:6 47:6 48:10		never 134:23 135:13	192:18 193:1,8	66:20	180:8 193:8
52:1 53:1 54:9,25	<u> </u>	nevertheless 33:17	northeast 43:8	objectives 3:15 18:18	onwards 41:7 55:15
55:16 63:24 65:9	narrow 167:5	104:5 106:4 165:7	Northern 1:3,17 78:18	28:10 30:14 67:22	122:7
66:23 68:22 69:19	narrowed 65:10	new 9:4 122:1,12,21	North-West 16:16	140:13 152:17	open 43:6,15 44:23
76:8 80:22 81:8	national 59:8 60:5,25	122:23 160:2	Norway 6:25 27:2,3	174:23 175:17	79:7 156:8 164:15
83:5 90:15,19 92:8	62:24 87:1 118:24	next 2:17 6:2,2,24 9:6	61:20 62:1,13 82:2	176:2	<b>Opening</b> 4:1 1:9
92:9,16 101:17	nationality 185:5	27:19,25 34:6 37:7	82:13,14 123:10,17	objectivity 131:19	openly 79:6
114:6,6 115:3,4	natural 22:9 23:21	37:13 38:10 40:3	125:10	obligation 2:13 71:23	operated 143:18
116:7 129:5 144:7	34:23 35:7 98:18,22	41:4 55:4 60:9	Norwegian 8:21 9:3,9	152:5,9 154:7,9,10	operational 67:22
144:17 145:24	98:25 137:1 138:15	67:25 69:10 82:24	10:25 92:8 123:12	154:19,20 156:9	operative 100:23
155:17,17 162:17	nature 34:24 175:24	88:10 94:8 111:1	123:22,25 124:4,7	195:22	103:1
163:22 167:8 176:8	191:14	116:25 135:1	124:19,20 125:11	obligations 23:3 154:2	opinion 193:24
179:16 183:4,21	NatureScot 93:15	145:15 147:11,12	125:13,15	160:1,7 164:14	opportunities 59:1
184:23 188:9,11		148:3,7 166:2	notable 65:25	<i>'</i>	133:25 146:11
189:21 192:18	94:10	174:25 186:3	note 18:2 22:8 28:23	observation 37:8 51:2	148:14 194:7
morning 1:3 37:19	near 92:9	NG 2:23	29:3 43:22 46:7	146:3,4,24	opportunity 198:3
99:17 186:22	NEAT 2:24	NGOs 151:22 193:25	49:19 50:7 61:21	observations 38:12	opposed 89:21 93:7
197:24	neatly 33:14 116:25	NGOS 151.22 195.25 NIALL 2:21	88:12 114:25	187:24 194:14	162:2
mortality 58:13 62:9	necessarily 33:14	nice 198:7	143:16 147:5 151:6	observe 148:3 185:1,2	option 182:1
	70:19 132:7 140:11	nice 198:7 nobody 138:12		observed 48:11 52:23	option 182:1 options 169:17 170:18
62:11,13,15,20	167:16		151:19 154:2,12	obtained 118:11	-
64:15 90:6 98:18	necessary 3:5 23:18	nominally 156:22	171:6 172:6 175:22	obtains 129:5	170:19,20 175:5,6
99:1,2 111:19	65:5 70:20 81:25	nominated 112:12	175:24 181:4	obvious 45:8	177:6,10 181:6
most 5:15,19 6:3,13	98:21 103:8,12	none 106:24 132:22	191:20 194:15	obviously 2:13 12:7	oral 1:4 32:6 121:25
8:1 9:9 13:9 19:17	107:17 113:13	nonetheless 17:10	noted 62:12 79:5	15:2 37:17 42:4	122:20 126:14
36:19 50:6,13 82:10	117:3,18 131:24	30:8 48:13 103:13	86:17 157:16	51:8,12 93:18	187:19 192:11
93:25 95:5 96:23	136:25 147:6	non-breeding 92:14	notes 5:21 39:19 43:16	148:13 174:6	197:22
97:3 108:24 109:9	157:15 161:5,11	non-discrimination	44:23 79:20 86:11	occur 4:7 59:8 96:19	Orbit 2:12
110:1,3 113:14	162:2 167:10	2:8	86:24 179:19	occurred 9:19 118:8,8	order 1:18 28:15,19
1	-				

Trevor McGowan

## UK-SANDEEL (European Union v United Kingdom) PCA Case No. 2024-45

## Wednesday, 29 January 2025

	-				5/ 5
29:3,20 33:4,6	59:9 118:9 119:8	167:22 170:6	Part[ies 147:21	planes 51:20,22,24	157:17 181:3
65:16 113:11 117:2	182:12	172:20,25 173:21	pass 53:23 75:9	plans 67:22 175:20	possibly 153:3
119:1 122:4 134:13	outweighed 190:14	177:23,24 183:9	passage 173:20	platform 67:19	post 176:14
135:10 139:3	over 18:21 22:23,25	186:14 191:22	passages 30:8 36:14	play 193:1	postponing 19:9
ordinary 24:11 65:13	26:14 28:4,23 41:5	192:24	58:4 92:15 144:25	playing 48:8	potential 29:7 44:10
65:18 152:20	41:7 45:15 52:4	parameter 114:6,14	169:7,8	1 2 8	81:18
	67:25 72:20 74:16		,	pleading 161:20 162:6	
153:22 154:14		121:6	passes 73:22	please 15:6 20:10	potentially 31:7
158:1 159:4 168:13	75:12 82:17 85:9,20	parameterization	passing 145:20,22	47:20,20 131:20	pout 27:2,3 61:20 62:1
Organisation 25:24	87:9 94:8 98:25	112:7	past 4:16 8:18 109:19	184:16	62:13 82:3,13,14
26:4	103:14 111:19,23	parameters 73:17	path 51:19	plenary 112:12,16	power 18:13 26:8
organised 64:23	128:13,23,23	80:21 113:24	paths 51:18	plenty 164:19 166:18	PowerPoint 3:22
orient 117:20	146:10 157:6	Parliament 28:15	PAUL 2:11	plotted 94:13,15	30:10
original 53:7,7	165:19,20 166:12	part 2:24 6:14 22:20	pause 9:8 144:5 162:4	plugging 141:10	practice 65:24
<b>Orkney</b> 16:16	169:15 175:3	23:7 25:10 31:3	170:14,24	plus 93:19 128:10,10	practices 113:6
other 1:16 2:2 8:3	182:14,15 191:8	32:8 40:24 46:9	<b>PCA</b> 1:4 1:4	<b>pm</b> 88:19,20,21,22	precarious 191:14
10:21 17:15 20:3	193:21	48:3,19,20 54:2	Peace 1:6	144:2,4 198:10	precautionary 4:14
22:22 23:24 26:21	overall 2:18,19 35:23	56:8,19 58:2,22	pedestal 70:10	pointed 83:9 169:25	7:2,8,15 9:12,17,18
27:4 29:8 31:7	38:2 42:8 45:4	59:6 63:2 70:16	pedigree 108:13	points 2:18,20 10:16	9:21 10:22 11:23,25
32:23 39:4 40:6	58:21 61:17 77:19	74:14 81:4 85:20	peer-reviewed 78:9	17:17 21:13 22:17	12:8,10,13 13:1,20
48:5 57:5 62:10	77:24,25 97:25	87:14 91:1,15 94:18	109:4 143:17	24:17 41:24 42:3	14:11,20,21 15:1
63:13 70:23 72:22	135:9 155:17	95:9 98:4 104:2,11	<b>PENELOPE</b> 1:11	43:4,11 48:14 49:2	18:19 19:3,5,13,22
74:2,4 75:19 76:23	160:16 174:10	146:1,7 154:3	penultimate 26:25	50:20 56:22 69:19	20:2,7,7,8,15 21:1
80:12 82:16,20	overarching 148:15	160:17 162:19	35:17 36:8 44:15	77:21 79:16 89:22	25:7 36:8 59:24
83:17 90:4 98:10	153:19	163:1 168:1,3 174:4	61:22	90:8 91:6 101:8	60:1 61:12 66:14
101:18,24 105:6,12	overcome 76:1	176:15 178:19	Penultimately 188:12	110:11 129:2	86:6 99:13,19,25
106:1,3,20 110:8	overestimate 132:4	185:3 187:18 196:2	per 9:15	144:10 157:13	100:10,19,22
111:13 116:5,7	overestimation 12:18	partial 40:23 41:3	percentage 117:4	160:24 169:9	101:20 102:5,10,13
119:14 127:11	123:4 132:7 136:8	43:5 44:18,20 45:10	122:21,22 128:1	170:11 172:24	102:17,21,24 103:5
128:16 137:13	136:12,17	89:21 90:24 91:7	130:13 141:19	178:24 179:1,3,25	103:10,20,22 104:8
139:4 148:23	overlaid 93:9	94:23 95:19,22	percentages 128:3,4	184:13 189:24,25	104:17 105:5,11,17
149:25 154:2 156:3	overlay 52:17,24 53:8	97:16 181:6,7 182:3	128:11 130:3	189:25 192:7,8,23	106:6,15,18,25
157:17,20,21,22	53:12,17,22 118:19	182:6,17 183:11	perception 11:20	197:17	107:2,7,10 177:18
161:3 163:7,8	overlays 52:20	participants 19:14,20	perfect 139:17	policy 29:3 45:9 97:24	194:25
164:19 175:18	overly 66:19	particular 1:19 5:1	perfectly 53:19 140:13	170:19 193:13,13	preceding 135:6
181:20 182:8	Overview 61:6	9:8 11:4 21:21 24:8	186:8	193:14	precious 45:7 57:25
188:23 195:3	own 17:10 30:20,20	32:3 39:17 47:6	performance 67:21	Poloczanska 37:13	precise 42:7 129:5
others 18:13,14 39:9	30:20,21,21 31:18	54:1 57:14 63:4,12	performed 2:13	<b>poor</b> 10:11	183:9,11,14,15,16
80:7 87:4 93:9 94:6	43:23 63:11 82:13	64:13 65:21 72:16	perhaps 16:15 82:3	population 37:1,11	precisely 67:3 123:24
146:1	83:13,20 84:5,7	82:22 85:18 86:5	167:4 183:17	60:6 90:15 129:22	130:21,22 155:16
otherwise 24:3 51:3	146:21	90:25 119:12,16	period 9:10 54:3 73:1	populations 5:11	181:7
99:23 129:19	Oxford 80:5	125:24 131:10	148:12 149:9 150:6	14:25 39:2 44:6	precision 67:17
151:10 168:19	o'clock 197:18	132:13 136:13	150:7 151:5,11,14	55:13 58:21 60:3	preclude 107:9
179:10 185:11	0 CIOCK 197.18	147:23 161:21	191:9	90:19 129:18,22	precluded 151:10
	P		Permanent 1:5 3:5		preconceived 140:9
ought 122:7		165:3 186:17		140:15,21 192:17	-
out 16:1 29:12 51:12	<b>PABLO</b> 2:19	193:17	permissible 83:12	<b>porpoise</b> 38:5,7	predated 120:2
51:16 52:13 73:20	package 77:19	particularly 36:14	95:5	porpoises 92:24 93:5	predation 58:13 62:9
75:3 76:8 77:22	pages 15:13 18:5	38:20 44:7 50:8	perspective 4:12 11:1	portion 89:16	62:13,15,19 98:22
83:21 92:8 114:9	26:20,21 29:17	79:21 90:1 141:11	14:14,18 31:6 82:11	posed 4:4,18	predator 42:18 58:19
118:4 119:5 122:6	37:21 45:15 62:3	143:14 167:20	photographic 51:2	poses 89:18	58:21 60:3,6 61:24
125:19 126:3 149:6	68:16 69:1 85:14	176:21 184:20	phrase 65:8	position 8:12 48:21,23	64:16 86:25 134:13
152:11 153:5,18	87:18 122:18	parties 23:3 34:17	pick 54:18 59:11 62:6	49:9,14,15 72:14	predators 7:20 14:17
161:6 164:15	180:22	57:7 63:9 124:13	179:1 181:16	75:7 84:14 101:21	21:8 37:4 43:7
165:17 171:5	Palace 1:6	142:25 146:13,16	186:23	102:4,13,24 103:6	44:10 60:20 62:12
172:23,25 174:23	panel 24:13 78:16,20	149:14 150:12	picking 26:24 28:3,24	103:13,21 104:9,25	62:17,17,22 63:3
175:5 178:16	78:23	153:10 160:1,7,18	35:10 36:5 37:24	105:13,14 117:22	97:25 132:25
186:23 187:12	panels 23:8	167:1,14,23 168:8	38:10 39:3 48:3	145:17 152:11	133:17
189:10,24 190:15	paper 50:25 51:15	185:2,11,14 197:7	54:21 55:8 60:12,21	156:11 160:10	predatory 21:20,21
196:5 197:15	52:4 92:19,21,22	parts 30:18 31:17,19	61:8 77:22	167:14 168:23	28:9 36:21 40:5,20
outcome 56:11 147:23	93:8,12,15,22 96:14	31:25 33:12,21	picture 81:3 178:19	positions 3:25 88:6	40:24 41:4 90:25
194:3	108:23 109:4,11,12	68:17 105:10	pieces 101:24	195:2.3	91:14
outdated 86:10		111:23 161:20	pink 50:21,22,23	positive 35:25 42:13	predator's 62:15
outline 108:11	109:18 110:18,20	167:24 188:9,11	51:15 52:12,16,24	90:8 172:20	predator-prey 57:16
output 78:23 112:8	113:2 133:3 137:6	party 24:23 84:21	52:25 53:3 93:10	possibility 146:19	63:24 64:13
137:22	papers 45:16 55:17	115:4 145:12 146:5	place 125:14,15	157:15	predict 117:22
outputs 63:12,13	70:13 75:23 78:12	146:21 147:6,24	places 14:23 146:9	possible 49:10 59:17	predicted 116:8
-	79:7 85:15 99:9		180:20 192:11	-	•
112:14 137:25	paragraphs 17:6	156:2 157:11,17		59:21 60:17 61:16	prediction 143:8
139:25 141:9 142:1	44:15 69:15 88:4	164:12 165:21	placing 20:18	71:21 80:10 117:13	predictions 42:16
outside 16:15 54:12	89:5 143:6 160:23	166:4 196:12	plainly 118:15	138:10,16 146:22	predictive 66:23
1					

Trevor McGowan

Page 12

## UK-SANDEEL (European Union v United Kingdom) PCA Case No. 2024-45

Wednesday, 29 January 2025

Duy 2		I C/I Cuse I	10. 2021 15	Wealler	study, 27 Junuary 2025
Preface 36:4	proceed 55:23 83:2	165:22 166:4,9	public 166:18 174:4,4	question 4:17 20:1	126:25 131:2
preferring 95:21	100:13 132:6	proportion 118:5	publicly 79:5 118:3	24:1 25:13 27:3	rate 111:15
prefers 147:10	172:12	120:12 122:5 126:2	119:4 123:11,23	30:15,17 31:16 32:1	rather 49:7 69:3 73:13
prejudice 146:18	proceeding 56:15	126:16 127:4	publish 123:17	32:11 33:10,19,23	90:24 91:7 94:21
preliminary 144:10	156:24	130:14 189:11	published 67:9 79:7	34:13 42:25 45:21	128:25 130:19
144:22 145:15	proceeds 87:15	190:15	86:24 109:4 110:18	46:5,7,13 50:22	141:1 154:20
151:24 155:24	process 30:23 31:14	proportional 173:11	111:3 112:19	59:6 62:1 63:7,18	155:21 160:3
158:22 169:8	31:19 47:7 76:9,12	proportionality 2:7	118:12 121:2 137:6	64:4,10 71:21 72:23	173:14 187:5
presence 39:1 99:23	79:2 112:11,23	57:25 159:17	143:17 170:10	73:18,23 74:15	192:21
present 12:12 91:24	114:2 153:2 154:19	160:21 162:9,14,15	176:14	76:21 81:1 82:2	rational 85:2 88:11
92:6,11 96:11 113:19 126:23	156:23 157:5,7	162:23 163:4,24 166:12 167:13,24	<b>PUCCIO</b> 2:8	88:11 89:18 91:4	89:2,10,19 91:10,19
131:1 138:1 140:16	160:16 166:14,15 166:18,19 176:5,16	168:2,14 174:13	puffin 50:6 94:9 puffins 39:12	96:2 97:7,23 101:15 101:17 103:25	95:13,21 99:10 rationality 167:6
141:16 143:16	176:24 184:2	179:3 188:12,23	pure 33:5 156:5	106:9 116:17 117:3	razorbills 39:12
187:19 196:15	189:22 197:5	195:11 197:4	purely 83:6	118:6,7 119:10	reach 10:14 27:14
presentation 52:18	processes 37:6 46:24	proportionate 2:9,12	purported 127:6	130:6 138:8 139:19	reached 64:1 71:10
112:11	produce 64:16 66:20	3:3 144:15,19 152:7	purportedly 122:13	141:2 148:21 149:2	reaches 98:7
presented 122:20	80:22 138:3,5,16,24	155:12 156:14	purpose 24:12 36:13	149:16,21 150:22	react 111:23 115:16
125:3 126:9 132:13	139:4	157:8,11 158:4,23	62:20 70:6 94:11	151:12 153:8,11,13	reaction 86:8
132:15 141:18	produced 1:23 42:1	159:3,24 160:6,14	108:2 115:14 140:7	153:15 159:16,20	read 2:6 3:9 12:7
presently 96:17	42:18 46:24 64:11	161:5,11,13 162:2	185:18	160:10 162:10	36:12 54:5 70:12
preservation 18:10	71:18 87:13 108:1	162:14,16 163:12	purposes 4:21 5:2	163:25 165:22	101:4 149:17
press 144:6	113:16 137:1,7,8	165:8,11,19,24	41:20 49:5 52:9	166:21 167:25	156:20 169:6 173:2
<b>pressed</b> 166:24 <b>pressure</b> 37:11 55:12	138:11 produces 141:6	166:3 167:2 177:17 179:15,23 183:25	63:11,15 64:15 72:19 73:12 76:17	169:4,24 178:6 181:1,11,13 182:21	173:4 176:20 177:25 178:2
115:12,17 117:10	produces 141.0 producing 59:16	184:1 188:15 189:3	91:24 93:16 96:12	184:7,8 188:13,24	182:25
141:14 143:2	productive 111:14	propose 5:14 8:13	105:20 106:6,17	189:10,12,13 191:3	readily 37:20 72:25
193:10	productivity 39:11	41:6 84:25 88:10	114:3,17 120:7	191:4 194:11	97:5 106:13
pressures 27:18 39:16	products 187:6	114:10 143:13	126:23 131:1	questions 4:4,5,6,7,8,9	reading 144:25 174:18
151:20 193:5	Professor 1:12 2:12	proposed 87:2 194:19	143:16 157:12	4:10,12,13,14,15,16	197:10
presumably 146:22	3:10,12 79:16	proposing 115:13	169:20	4:17,19,20,21,22,23	real 42:5,12 52:8
presumptive 148:1	101:15,16 102:3,12	proposition 136:1	pursuant 1:1 26:8	4:24 3:7,7 4:3,6	66:22 71:21 103:18
189:1	102:20 103:7,24	142:25	28:15 190:21	16:4 20:12 45:2,22	129:7,10
pretty 59:16	104:19 105:2,15	protect 14:25 17:16	pursue 1:12,18 98:3	49:19 139:21	really 49:14 125:22
<b>prevailing</b> 35:18 <b>prevent</b> 100:16 106:24	120:17 123:16 128:13,23 138:8,15	27:17 98:9 100:17 151:20	pursued 41:2 pursuing 91:11 98:13	148:23 163:22 168:25 174:15	129:3,17 158:11 159:11 172:25
prevent 100.10 100.24 prevented 17:10	149:19 162:10	protected 16:7,12,13	98:14 158:8	182:10 183:19	185:7 192:5
previous 12:18 86:24	163:14 165:4 166:6	16:20 129:14	pursuit 145:13	184:15 188:8	realm 49:7
96:21 109:7 136:22	177:22	protecting 95:3,12	put 15:14 41:17 75:4	195:11 197:19	real-world 93:13
183:10	profitable 8:25	protection 18:10	78:11 81:12,17	198:4	reason 102:10 119:11
prey 37:5 40:7 48:22	Programme 50:14	27:22 97:25 98:3,6	101:17 109:15	quick 113:19	121:8 140:6 142:22
49:11 54:10 55:14	programmes 175:21	158:20 161:4	133:3 141:11	quickly 9:22,25 48:10	148:18 152:21
62:12,16 90:12	prohibit 1:17 87:19	protective 192:13	152:22 155:9,17	81:3 139:14 150:20	160:8 184:20
primarily 177:12	prohibited 25:16	Protocol 17:4	166:16 179:15	quite 17:7 32:2 63:25	185:21,23 186:21
primary 28:6 41:14 68:12 69:3	28:21 35:15 87:24	prove 49:14 provide 2:18 8:24	194:14 nuts 2:1 75:7 184:8	90:14,18 110:12,13 127:1 128:1 143:22	187:15 191:17 reasonable 38:4 55:10
o8:12 09:3 principal 80:24	91:15 116:14,20 117:23	60:2 61:15 67:18	puts 2:1 75:7 184:8 197:8	127:1 128:1 143:22 158:11 197:8	98:14 176:1,6
105:12	prohibiting 35:23	81:3 93:16 134:24	putting 70:9 99:4	quo 8:9 97:15,19	reasonableness 167:8
principle 20:2,7 40:1	81:19 91:14 152:24	135:13 158:18	P]ublished 35:20	115:25 116:4	reasonably 74:10
56:8 81:4 103:21	prohibition 1:22 29:5	provided 8:22 78:7		117:21 121:14	189:2
106:7,15,25 177:18	39:14 43:20 44:9	194:1	Q	quota 60:15,18 82:13	reasons 48:14 56:13
principles 18:18	81:22 89:12,12	provides 23:5 24:5	qualified 34:10 147:10	quotas 27:2	91:16 96:3 123:9
157:21,24 197:15	95:15,22 115:25	26:4 148:11 163:11	qualifies 63:14	quote 9:20 109:18	153:5 156:2 157:1
prior 115:25	121:18 142:20	196:10	qualify 65:16 69:22	quoting 152:22 187:3	165:17 166:16
prioritising 183:5 195:2	149:21 153:4 174:2	providing 75:17 97:2 97:24 147:16	72:2 74:12 79:15	n	169:10 196:19
priority 82:21	180:16 185:25 prohibitions 17:15	<b>provision</b> 57:13 59:23	83:24 146:25	<u> </u>	rebuilding 57:18 recall 12:19 32:5
probably 75:11	179:17	60:14,15,24 76:16	qualitative 58:14 68:3	r 5:3,5	52:17 61:12 119:24
166:24 183:21	prohibits 26:12	76:23 101:5 144:11	68:13 85:20 194:12 quality 67:18 79:1,2	radically 52:24 raise 195:15 196:18	132:9 154:21
189:20	projected 115:19	145:10,22 149:13	80:8 110:23 112:9	raised 56:4 150:25	163:19 167:22
problem 12:22 71:11	126:14 128:5,18,21	150:11 154:25	112:23	179:1	171:21
73:5,7,8 74:5 143:6	projections 42:6	provisions 17:23 18:4	quality-controlled	raises 172:18	recalled 131:8
problems 12:5 65:2	128:17	18:17 19:2 22:22	113:7	raising 21:3	receive 105:5 140:11
132:16	projects 93:17	23:7 24:8 28:17	quantified 91:3	range 51:6 52:2,6,7,13	received 1:14 113:1
procedural 154:19	proper 83:11 188:4	145:5 147:16 149:9	quantifies 91:9,9	54:13 58:25 67:14	120:20 121:3
156:10 164:14 proceduralism 156:22	197:9 properly 81:4 149:25	150:23 151:2,5 152:1	quantitative 60:18	89:14 91:17 92:17	recent 5:15,19 6:3,13 8:1 12:25 13:9
procedurally 196:19	157:23 158:3	proximity 16:17	68:12	93:7,9,17 94:2,5,25	8:1 12:25 15:9 14:22 50:13 96:23
proceduring 190.19	107.20 100.0	P. 0/1111/	quarter 184:21	115:10 120:5 122:4	11.22 50.15 90.25
	1				

## UK-SANDEEL (European Union v United Kingdom) PCA Case No. 2024-45

Wednesday, 29 January 2025

	-	-	-	-	-
108:23 113:2,14	185:13,18 197:14	<b>REID</b> 3:3	196:4	Respondent 1:18	101:3 116:3,4
114:6,7 115:3,4	references 10:3 39:3	reiterate 180:13	removed 42:10 62:17	respondents 193:22	126:17 129:16
recital 18:3 148:25	41:9 45:15 46:12	rejected 155:14 182:8	renders 136:6	193:23,25 194:1	146:21 158:18
158:15		0		-	
	55:16 82:19 93:1	relate 21:5	repeated 152:3	responds 35:1 88:5	160:9 163:2 188:18
recognise 48:18 57:2	109:11,16 144:24	related 12:15 38:13	repeatedly 94:23	126:20	190:17,24
recognised 175:2	161:1,2,22 169:22	53:2 139:19,21	replace 49:12	response 49:2 50:19	rightly 73:8
182:15 194:16	170:4,6 174:17	162:12,17	replicated 120:6 148:6	55:22 56:18 57:20	rights 17:5 18:1,7,12
recognition 36:23	177:3 180:21	relates 143:1 149:13	reply 197:25	60:9 62:18 63:1,8	22:11 23:3 149:1
57:7	181:12,12,16	150:12	repopulated 9:4	63:14 64:9 77:9,17	152:24 160:1,7
recommendation	183:20 186:12	relating 65:14 144:10	reported 92:12	79:14 80:25 82:5	right-hand 15:23
85:25 86:3 88:1	189:22 192:21,22	150:14 161:8	reports 23:8 47:3	86:14,23,24 87:7	127:24
172:17 175:16	193:16 196:5	164:11 179:17	75:23 78:8,12 82:5	88:9 97:22 104:13	rigid 195:1
recommended 177:16	referred 10:18 24:23	relation 72:8 110:19	82:23 90:21	116:10 129:12	rigorous 112:22
recommending 87:23	26:12 82:7 85:16	relationship 54:23	represent 42:8 111:6	133:20 134:19	127:12 130:11
record 30:4,6 86:16	88:3 96:19 145:18	85:3 88:11 89:2,10	126:17 127:23	148:24 182:21	rigour 53:24 69:13
136:24	148:5 163:10 165:1	89:19 90:5,10 91:11	represents 116:9	responses 36:1 153:20	72:17 74:20,25
recorded 65:4 78:22	188:22 196:7	95:14 96:18 99:10	126:2,16	172:8	75:15 77:8 107:18
records 16:22 66:9	referring 27:1 59:11	100:21 148:22	reproducing 52:19	responsibility 31:9	131:17,24
86:23	134:8 163:16	153:10 159:9 167:3	reproduction 10:1	60:24	RINDORF 2:12
recourse 102:9	refers 18:19,22 29:14	167:7 168:16	reputable 107:19	responsive 63:22	rise 84:13
recovery 27:12 183:6	36:6 39:16 44:4	relative 42:17 43:14	request 35:2 56:11,19	64:10	risk 10:11,20 37:11
recruitment 9:4 10:11	45:24 46:8,10 48:1	115:22	56:24,24 57:15 64:5	rest 54:11 60:11 104:5	43:17,19
10:13,20 12:17	,		-	104:10 107:4 142:7	43:17,19 Risks 42:23
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	48:4 67:7 86:5,7,21	relatively 129:20	196:2,8,10,12		
13:14 14:6 37:10	101:5 108:19,20	153:19 159:3	requested 57:9 63:22	196:1	RLA-10 17:6
193:6	112:7 117:1 147:4	167:15 178:25	64:6	restore 15:1	<b>ROBSON</b> 2:22
rectangle 118:22	155:4 177:4	179:14 186:11	require 99:20 167:20	restoring 140:14	robust 193:14
123:24	reflect 116:15 160:6	190:5	required 18:15 27:16	restrict 117:14 120:4	role 1:15 37:22 48:8
rectangles 118:20	reflected 24:6 30:23	relevance 24:4 33:15	32:20 36:9 59:19	restricted 17:16 36:23	135:19 164:9 193:2
119:6,7 125:15	52:5 159:25	68:13 117:5 147:4	72:17 112:15	58:25 68:22 122:7	roughly 128:16
rectified 139:12	reflecting 138:20	relevant 1:16 3:12	134:12 135:4,4,10	restrictions 23:19	ROUISSI 2:13
red 116:11,12,15,18	187:5	4:15,16 12:24 14:2	139:7 180:6	155:7,8 181:21	routinely 113:20
121:13 126:1	reflection 131:18	14:19 15:2,8 18:4	requirement 134:25	restrictive 159:18,18	row 93:4
127:14,16,23	reflects 18:3 117:8	19:13 23:7,11,14	145:24 159:22,23	167:10 180:4,7,8	ROWLAND 3:3
redistribution 38:12	185:15	24:1,2,3,16 25:15	160:11,15 162:5,8	rests 18:14	RUBY 2:24
redressed 136:2	refrain 166:12	27:12 28:17 36:14	180:2,7	result 14:5 17:12	Ruiz 1:12 3:10 79:16
139:12	regard 2:8 3:2 18:9	46:14,16,18 47:4,6	requirements 58:19	27:13,16 31:21 33:5	101:15,16 102:3,12
reduce 10:11 17:9	69:14 95:4 144:13	49:5 55:21 63:17	134:14	43:13 55:11 59:18	102:20 103:7,24
182:17	144:15 145:14	67:4,6 84:1 91:18	requires 2:8,16 66:15	60:16 111:20 115:9	104:19 105:2,15
reduced 10:20 54:10	150:1 151:25 152:6	91:19 93:18 99:24	175:25	121:11 136:7	120:17 123:16
174:7	153:15,24 155:16	104:24 106:5	requiring 66:16	147:24 154:7	128:13,23 138:8,15
reduces 117:9	155:20 156:12	109:14 156:13	174:17	180:15 196:24	149:19 162:10
reducing 90:6	157:25 160:15	160:13,14 165:23	research 35:20 65:6	resulting 59:21	163:14 165:4 166:6
reduction 13:18 55:12	162:11 166:20	168:4 174:6 184:3	reserved 77:12	results 44:21 83:8	177:22
117:10 121:18	168:13 173:6	191:13 192:1	resilience 1:20 14:25	115:20 126:10,10	rules 24:6 65:20,21
122:15 126:18,18	176:22 177:13	reliance 12:23 86:1	27:8,21 28:7 29:15	136:21 143:18	66:1 147:7 186:20
refer 35:16 47:3 56:6	184:1 188:4 191:12	relied 2:1 31:13 34:4	39:15 43:24 44:11	retention 162:5	ruling 31:23
100:1 165:4	194:14 197:12,15	34:18 45:16 74:3	resilient 90:15,19	return 18:25 19:25	run 69:23 112:4,6,7
reference 4:25 10:16	regarded 81:14	78:12,13 108:4,22	resort 3:22	22:5 27:4 41:19.24	112:11,12,15,18
10:21 15:12 18:2	regarding 14:19 20:14		resources 22:10 23:21	47:15 51:9 54:14	113:10,14,18,20
21:10 24:21 25:20	45:21 56:4 142:5	75:20,22 91:21	139:7 147:14	61:20 82:2 88:18	114:5,12,18,19,24
27:21 37:13 38:15	regards 104:16	92:17 131:8,11,23	164:12 191:16	96:1 143:23 180:4	115:6 120:20,20
43:11,25 48:8 49:15	regime 105:4	137:13 138:25	respect 3:19 5:12	returning 191:1	121:4 135:17
50:12 54:20 56:23	Registrar 3:6	154:25 179:5	19:20 22:10,13,15	reverse-engineering	137:14,20 139:22
57:14 60:4 65:23	regulate 158:20	194:25 179:5	24:16 25:25 31:23	125:4.7	140:23,25 141:2,5
82:6 85:10 87:16	regulation 15:18 87:2	rely 55:24 64:23 75:24	62:21 69:11 70:8,9	review 86:12 104:13	140:25,25 141:2,5
82:6 85:10 87:16 103:4,4 114:10	regulations 18:15 59:8	2	-		running 45:14 92:7
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		115:4 134:16	73:20 77:17 82:12	110:25 112:13	
115:1 116:13,19,22	61:1 62:24	relying 12:4 31:17	98:1,12 99:2 100:1	142:15,21 189:9	runs 28:4 41:12 113:8
117:2,19 119:1	regulatory 18:13	remainder 2:25 77:9	133:16 141:3,5	reviewed 78:15 111:2	117:8 Dunal 25:2
121:5 125:24	29:10 144:14	remained 15:18	142:4 143:15 164:2	112:2,18,25	Rural 35:3
130:24 137:14	145:17 148:22	remaining 22:7	respectful 64:9 68:24	reviewer 60:9 62:2,4	<b>R-0128</b> 136:25
144:22 151:17	149:2 154:22,24	remains 3:4 103:18	81:24	134:19,21	<b>R-103</b> 67:11
152:13 161:25	155:18 156:5	173:9,10	respectfully 30:25	reviewers 62:18	<b>R-107</b> 109:5 110:19
165:13 169:6	158:10 160:8	remedial 33:4	170:3	revised 5:4	<b>R-108</b> 112:5 113:17
170:25 171:11,15	163:20 164:1,5,10	remember 127:15	respectively 126:18	revision 14:6	137:14
171:19 172:2	164:23 165:2,14	128:13 149:22	respects 157:19	rich 167:5	<b>R-110</b> 108:24 109:18
174:25 175:1,7,12	174:21 176:15	remind 160:25 170:3	respond 4:2 122:10	richer 168:12	113:4
176:8,9,18 179:20	185:16,22 186:6,19	186:13 189:19	responded 179:1	RIDINGS 1:11	<b>R-114</b> 93:18
182:19 183:3 185:9	187:4 192:5	191:22 193:16	188:1	right 23:20 29:22	R-120 155:3

Trevor McGowan

Page 14

## UK-SANDEEL (European Union v United Kingdom) PCA Case No. 2024-45

## Wednesday, 29 January 2025

				-	-
<b>R-61</b> 180:24 181:18	121:17 171:7	92:6,11 97:12	108:2 182:1 190:9	132:2 133:23 134:9	shortfalls 40:6
<b>R-65</b> 13:24	scenarios 115:6,10,12	107:24 109:2,25	194:24	134:20 135:2,6	shortly 144:10 179:4
R-73 78:19,23	Schedule 26:3	110:4,7,17 111:4,6	section 15:21 25:18,18	172:22 173:6	184:6 195:13
<b>R-74</b> 171:14	SCHÄFERLING 3:8	111:9,12 112:1,21	25:22,23 26:1,2,8	176:21 178:12	short-living 13:15
<b>R-76</b> 86:16	science 2:1 31:13 32:4	113:10,18 115:5,8	28:16,19,20 29:20	186:3	<b>shot</b> 84:6
R-77 85:23 172:15	35:1 45:9 53:21,23	115:24 117:8,11	50:2 168:24 176:19	separable 105:10	show 36:13 40:14 66:3
182:24 191:24	58:1 63:2 64:22,23	118:4,18,21 119:6	180:25	separate 31:2 137:23	82:1 87:4 88:7
<b>R-86</b> 86:19	65:14,16 67:8,10	121:2,10,19,23	see 4:19,24 5:8,25	147:13 149:8	95:11 99:9 103:9
<b>R-92</b> 176:9	69:22,25 70:7,17,21	123:12,14 124:5	10:17 15:22 16:19	169:19 195:15	120:10 144:18
<b>R-96</b> 100:2	70:25,25 71:4,11,14	132:23 133:4,8,12	29:25 34:1 37:12,20	separately 32:21	showing 48:23
<b>R-98</b> 87:22 177:2,14	71:16 72:2,6,15,21	133:16 134:14	47:9 50:24 57:9	33:18,20 101:7	shown 39:21 56:25
	73:12,16,18,19,22	135:16,18 136:19	67:23 71:19 75:7	105:10	92:14,23 108:25
S	74:2,3,4,7,11,12,13	137:2 138:2 141:15	78:18 92:4 94:14,16	separation 174:16	113:25 125:25
SABANOGULLARI	74:16,20 75:1,2,4,5	158:15 176:4,24	96:12,17 97:5	September 85:24	142:14
3:6	75:10,16,17 76:3,10	192:18 193:1,8	126:13 128:8,19	172:11 182:23	shows 5:7 10:25 11:22
safety 10:23	80:2 82:9 83:15,24	seabird 38:21 39:2	129:16 132:1 134:7	SERHAN 3:9	12:25 34:23 50:4,23
sails 72:20	84:1,4,14,16 86:8	50:13 129:17,20	145:1,5,23 146:4,9	series 89:21	53:7 92:21 93:19
salutary 37:8	87:15,18 92:15	136:4,11,17,21,23	148:24 152:10	serious 32:2 serve 39:14 157:22	96:24 111:1 115:19
same 2:3 9:1,7 12:15	100:21,25 101:6	137:3,11,21 138:4,5	155:8 157:9 165:20	serves 112:9	115:23,24 116:4 123:2 126:19 174:8
12:16 14:8 16:1	103:15,16 104:10 104:17 106:2,10	140:15,17,21 142:11 183:5	170:18,20 173:6 175:16 176:12	service 2:4,5,6,7,8	123:2 126:19 174:8 179:7
31:4,12 33:8 47:1,3	107:4,19 130:18	142:11 185:5	177:4,9 178:1,18,21	56:18 57:21 59:9	shrunk 52:24
48:20 49:8 53:10	132:15,20 155:11	seabirds 21:17 27:15	180:20 181:23	63:1,8,14 77:8,17	side 116:15 127:5,24
56:22 60:21 75:22	192:6	28:8 29:7 35:13	182:7,11 185:10	79:14 82:5 86:22	195:3
84:15 90:10 92:21	scientifically 105:6	36:21 38:16 39:7,15	190:12 194:16	87:7 88:9 97:22	sides 46:24 58:2 63:1
93:22,22 94:9 96:5	127:11 130:10	40:1 48:5 50:3,6	seek 96:11 106:13	104:13 172:14	181:10
101:17 108:2,21 114:4 120:7,13	scientist 133:2	54:9,13 57:5,19	195:23 196:17	services 59:19 60:16	signal 184:21
124:12 133:1	scientists 75:9 78:17	58:25 89:15,24 90:4	seeking 1:19 68:25	60:19,25 61:15,18	significance 22:15
138:17 141:7 165:6	109:3 111:2	90:8 91:18 92:22	74:6,9 75:3 76:1,25	63:21	54:13 57:2 144:13
172:1,3,4 174:16	scope 59:9 102:1,7	93:18 94:25 97:17	98:3,8	Service's 55:22 133:19	170:16
sand 10:15	117:14 127:7	98:9,10,13 128:9,15	seeks 98:20 152:14,19	134:18	significant 14:21 17:8
sandeels 38:4,20	score 33:10	128:20 129:14	seem 63:25 129:19	set 10:8 61:14 114:9	19:12 42:8 50:11
39:18 43:12 56:5	Scotland 29:1 39:23	136:6,9,14 137:15	161:14 162:7	147:16 152:11	63:25 67:2 129:1,17
89:15 91:22 142:17	50:9,10 56:21 78:18	137:16,17,18,23,24	seemed 195:19	153:5,18 164:15	129:23 135:20
194:2	174:19 176:3 181:5	138:1,6,7 139:2,22	seems 12:17 20:18	165:17 172:24	139:7 155:22
sandeel-dependent	Scottish 3:2,3 5:9 7:1	139:23,25 140:16	55:10 76:8 80:19	178:16 189:24	significantly 190:19
39:7	7:23 12:20 16:5,8,9	141:3,5,6,12,13,16	90:14,18 124:12,18	191:5 197:15	signposting 184:4
satisfied 165:18 166:9	16:21 17:3 28:13,15	141:17,20 142:5,9	160:2 164:3 166:25	sets 29:12 83:21	similar 32:6 46:20
166:10 167:24	28:22,25 29:12	142:16,19,22	189:12	124:10 174:23	124:21 146:12
satisfy 153:2	30:19 32:4,7,21	173:13 179:17	seen 8:10 9:22 10:21	196:5	154:13
save 106:19	33:6 46:10,15,17	194:2	45:5 49:17 82:4,7	setting 10:9 171:2,5	similarly 176:23
saw 162:9	47:23 48:10 49:24	seals 54:20,24,25 55:3	118:18 143:10	172:23 173:23	simple 81:16 134:10
saying 40:4 70:23 74:2	52:21 55:19 68:18	90:17,17 98:14	152:2 155:3 171:24	175:4 settings 70:2 114:14	158:13 186:15
74:19 105:24	69:1 75:23 77:10	116:1,7,8	sees 16:14 17:23 22:23 35:1 52:3,5 53:6,10	5	simply 5:21 10:13
109:25 110:2 130:2	78:2 79:13 81:20	seas 109:24 110:9 season 10:10 38:22	53:15 54:20 87:25	settle 128:19 settling 10:14	20:13 24:5,9 42:5 43:6 45:13 65:12
159:20 178:2	87:9,13,17,22 88:2 88:8,8 90:21 93:10	54:12 92:10,14	89:8	seven 4:23 5:5 7:11	43:0 43:13 03:12 66:6 72:18 73:18
says 6:15 8:17 11:6,19	93:20 95:25 96:4,8	seaward 92:7	segmented 33:14	46:3 78:12 183:2	84:5 95:10 114:20
12:16 13:11 16:19	96:19 100:2 104:12	second 1:4 2:6 3:24	selection 68:2	several 8:21 39:7	119:18 124:18
24:22 27:6 28:20	104:19,23,24	12:22 13:24 15:5,7	self-created 106:2	55:13 78:5	153:23 154:14
32:13,25 33:25 35:6	169:12 172:1	15:14 16:11 17:14	self-judging 165:11	shade 52:25 53:3	163:19 164:16
35:19 36:14,18	174:14 175:11	27:9,20 30:23 32:12	sell 93:6	shading 50:21,23	178:15 189:19
38:19,25 43:4 44:8 54:7 56:1,7 57:1	176:10,11 177:1	35:6,11 38:10,25	senior 3:6,7	51:15 52:12,16	simulate 111:22
58:16 59:5 61:22	193:17,23	39:13,17 42:7 43:16	sense 40:14 42:2 46:16	93:10 116:9	simulated 115:10
68:21 80:15 86:8	screen 29:22,24 53:7	43:18 44:8 45:2	46:18 47:4,5,6 49:8	share 17:1	126:20
92:17 98:5 135:12	screens 3:23 14:3	46:7 48:20 49:6,19	58:7 71:25 74:8	shared 165:9	simulation 117:9,20
155:6 160:4 161:25	52:19 115:19	51:5 52:7 53:5 54:3	80:11 84:1 123:23	<b>sheet</b> 78:23	126:10 129:8
174:2 187:21	scrutiny 167:21	56:17 59:11 60:11	140:22 156:20	Shetland 7:14 15:11	simulations 115:6,7
194:18 196:11	sea 1:13 4:15,22 5:1	65:12 69:7 77:22	sense-check 143:18	16:17	115:20 117:21
197:6	6:5 7:18,21 11:7	90:5 92:5 93:4,4	sensitive 31:1 57:18	Shetlands 16:18	121:11
SA1r 182:2	16:1 18:8 26:13	129:12,24 131:6	193:6	shore 15:22	sin 30:9
SA3r 182:1	28:9,16,25 29:19,20	132:1 135:2 144:12	sensitivity 50:4 170:16	short 1:23 10:6 18:6	since 10:7 11:11,13
SA4 15:24 182:1	35:14 36:20 38:3,6	146:4 151:25	sentence 12:4,8 26:24	47:18 73:1 116:12	17:2,13 32:20 53:20
191:5	38:13,14 39:5 43:24	154:16,21 161:18	28:4 34:6 36:5,22	119:1 121:20	90:13,16 103:14
scale 15:22,24 67:17	44:7,7 46:3 51:12	171:6 179:13 180:6	37:8,25 38:17 39:8	122:23 126:19	single 57:13 166:3
128:1 134:24	51:16 60:18 62:8	182:15,21 190:16	40:9,17 43:16 49:20	127:6 128:15 133:6	Site 135:3
scales 53:5,9,12	81:20 82:10,16	192:13,25	54:2,22 55:8 60:4	144:3 151:12 179:6	situation 49:25 71:20
scenario 116:14,19	89:13 90:3,13,17	secondly 25:2 99:9	60:12 61:9 113:7	195:4	72:13 80:20 81:2
5001110 11011 (,1)				1	

Trevor McGowan

Day 2

#### UK-SANDEEL (European Union v United Kingdom) PCA Case No. 2024-45

Wednesday, 29 January 2025

106:12,16	something 49:11,12	48:14 56:4 58:4,6	statement 4:1 1:9	structure 24:25 33:16	substantive 5:21
six 10:15 12:11 22:19	53:11 65:15 66:17	58:18,19 61:3 63:10	20:14	76:21 114:13 144:8	152:8 154:20
22:21 69:19 77:21	70:20 71:1,13 72:2	64:5 67:1 70:11	states 18:1 113:18	147:11 158:24	156:10 188:2
79:16 86:8 135:16	72:24 73:22 75:9,11	78:21 101:13	133:3 136:22	studied 62:3 142:16	195:11
sixth 79:22	76:6 81:2 83:19,23	108:14 109:24	142:14 158:20	studies 92:1 135:3	substantively 153:16
sixthly 25:7	84:4 124:22 144:14	110:16 114:8	163:6	136:23	196:20
size 10:19 13:16 30:5	155:21 163:9	130:12 132:4 135:7	state's 23:20	study 92:16 104:11	substitute 40:6 191:21
95:6	168:20 194:22	137:12 140:15	statistical 45:25	sub 176:10 177:1,13	substituted 178:11
sizes 37:1 59:16	sorry 20:11 32:14	141:12 142:9	status 1:13 8:9 24:1	subdivisions 5:2	sub-area 4:23 46:2,3
size-structured	109:6 123:16 124:9	150:13 164:9,25	27:14 66:11 97:15	subheading 61:6	sub-points 154:17
131:12 132:23	130:1,17 134:5	175:9 176:5 182:5	97:19 112:4 113:11	subject 23:18 64:13	192:15
133:10 139:5	139:20 165:4 190:9	197:12	115:25 116:4	87:19 97:16 147:9	succeed 17:8 83:12
sketch 2:19	197:17	specifically 2:23 18:22	117:21 121:4,14	148:19 166:3	success 39:20,24 50:5
skewed 83:8	sort 20:22 72:4 76:12	19:12,15,23 20:6,8	135:17 173:13	190:22,23 193:4	61:24 92:3 183:5
skimming 144:25	163:8 167:8 197:1	20:17 60:20 62:23	193:15	submission 10:4 11:5	successful 193:6
skipping 36:22	sought 1:14 22:17	67:7 68:12 78:4	stay 152:1	11:10,15 17:7 21:8	suffices 157:13 166:5
slide 4:19 8:19 9:1,6	26:16 180:9,10	85:11 96:16 97:7	stayed 197:18	49:1,2 56:12 64:9	sufficient 60:2 103:15
11:6,18 13:6,24	192:4	100:5,9 110:5	STEFAN 3:8	64:20 68:24 69:15	196:15
14:3 15:14 29:4	sound 78:25	122:22 154:24	stems 186:5 187:4	71:25 77:4 80:6,15	sufficiently 21:4
34:1 41:17 52:19,20	sounding 157:4	159:16	step 103:9 110:23	81:24 82:19 84:16	130:10 134:24
53:6 55:25 56:23	source 55:14 92:10	specification 112:14	steps 31:11 68:7 81:10	85:24 86:15 87:23	suggest 39:9 43:6
57:1,9 64:4,20	96:14 112:10	specifics 58:20	<b>STEVEN</b> 2:18	89:4,7 93:1 94:20	127:18 185:23
67:11,24,25 77:5	113:23 122:17	specifies 28:25 132:8	still 8:12 9:7 13:25	98:19 99:5 100:19	suggested 9:11 168:5
78:19 80:3 89:8	125:12	speculate 153:3	18:17 19:2 37:11	100:20 102:19	suggestion 23:12
92:4,20 93:19 94:8	sources 62:10 87:16	<b>speed</b> 184:20	40:21 41:21 65:7	103:20 107:11	45:10 90:23
94:14,16 108:23	114:4,14 191:21	spelled 149:6	89:1 103:3 107:1	108:6 119:25 120:6	suggestions 78:21
109:1,2,7 110:16	southerly 9:3	spend 169:3 170:14	114:18,18 120:13	122:2,3,6,11 127:10	suggests 9:13 35:20
111:1 112:5 113:2,3	southern 44:7	<b>split</b> 169:2,20	179:24	130:24 132:21	40:7 179:10
113:17,22 114:1	southernmost 7:25	spot 143:21	stock 4:14,24 5:13,15	135:9 139:6 143:3	suitable 133:13
115:18 116:1	15:21	sprat 39:10 82:16	6:6 9:11,18,20	143:10 145:16	summarise 17:14 41:8
121:12 125:25	sovereign 18:1,7	137:2	10:17,19 11:1,19,20	148:15,18 154:13	summarised 17:2
126:13 127:14	22:11 149:1	spread 92:8	11:21,22,25 12:1	155:19 157:14	summarises 35:4
128:7 131:6 142:13	<b>space</b> 4:21	<b>SSB</b> 12:17	13:4,7,16,19,25	158:9 162:24	summarising 87:18
142:14	span 138:21	stack 156:17	14:4,9 27:17 35:23	163:10 164:1 170:5	141:25
slides 3:23 30:10	spatial 67:17 131:14	stage 10:14 98:7 170:9	43:5,10,11 54:23	170:6 171:12	summary 11:22 55:5
55:24 91:21	132:3,24 180:19	171:10 174:19	57:13 58:21 59:1,3	172:11 173:16	60:8 62:23 152:12
slightly 69:24 88:12	181:22	175:15	59:16 62:8,13,19	174:6 175:23	172:17 175:16
168:12 178:11	spatially 36:23 89:14	stamp 113:1	63:4,13 64:11,16	178:15,20,22	189:8,24
183:17	133:10,15 134:17	stand 184:11	97:12 134:1,3,6,11	182:22,23 183:1,8	superior 107:23
small 15:10 16:18	135:18 139:4	standard 72:19 83:21	135:12 152:24	187:15 188:3	superlative 80:9
129:20	179:16 181:24	84:13 93:20,22,24	stocks 4:14 7:19 27:8	189:16 191:24	supply 135:4
smaller 49:25 170:21	182:6,20 192:2	94:1,6 112:8 113:9	27:12 28:7 35:7	193:21 194:4 195:8	support 67:13 83:15
180:16	spawned 10:15	143:7 144:19	37:3 43:7 58:11	submissions 2:19 3:9	84:7 102:16 109:20
social 169:25 179:24	spawning 9:11,18,19	161:10 162:3	59:23 62:11 148:2	3:20 4:8 18:4 22:16	168:11 185:25
191:14,21	10:16,19 11:22,25	163:24 185:17	151:20	25:1 28:18 32:6,18	193:20
socioeconomic 170:23	13:19 14:4,9	188:19 189:9	stop 73:4 79:11	36:15 41:17 69:24	supported 54:24
171:16 172:24	speaking 81:6 138:21	standing 143:22 194:8	STOPPIONI 3:12	76:17 79:13 83:3	83:10 87:2 151:21
176:8 190:20	special 23:25	stands 34:24	straddles 16:9	94:22 97:13 108:11	supporting 59:7 85:14
SOFIA 2:9	species 1:21 13:16,21	start 102:22 144:9	straddling 39:8	121:25 122:21	supports 88:4 98:24
softer 197:1	19:10,10,11,15	145:2 156:17	straightforward	125:3 126:14 143:5	suppose 32:17 106:1
some 3:12 8:13,16 9:3	20:21,21,22,23 21:5	158:24 170:8	90:14,18	144:8 152:14 156:7	supposed 9:21 66:21
22:17 30:15 35:22	21:6,7,8,10,11,14	174:19 180:22	strategic 16:21 96:3	169:20 171:14	166:7
49:8 54:13 57:23	21:16,22 29:8 38:21	started 97:20	175:19,24 176:4	183:18 188:6	sure 52:17 103:25
65:7 66:5 72:5 74:2	40:7 41:9 48:5,21	starting 22:13 23:17	strategies 67:22	192:12 195:15	120:17,24 138:8
78:20 91:14,23	50:5 57:3,5,14,19	23:19 38:18 132:10	strategy 11:7 27:16	197:23	149:19 166:14
92:11,15 94:25	58:9 62:14 66:5,11	190:2	37:16 46:11 59:13	<b>submit</b> 76:20	184:11,14 198:8
106:3,3 129:14	82:14 90:11 95:3	startling 90:1	120:2,11,15 193:18	submits 30:25	surely 124:10
132:4 147:4 156:23	111:13 128:16	starts 22:2,21 41:15	193:19	submitted 86:18,19	surface-feeding
156:24 157:19,20	136:4,10,13,13,22	54:17 133:21,24	strictly 81:5	subparagraph 18:22	137:18,24 138:6
158:8 161:20 163:3	137:4,12,16 138:5	145:5 172:15	strident 94:17	subsection 2:7	139:23 141:13
167:9,20 169:22	138:11 139:2	176:13 185:13	strikes 187:12	subsequently 112:19	surpassing 80:7
177:23 178:25	140:11,15 142:9,11	state 18:7,12,14,16	striking 121:25	121:3 135:17	surprise 7:12
179:1 184:19	142:16 192:17	22:10 31:9 71:15	strong 44:11 154:22	subsidiary 187:21,22	surprising 9:25
187:24 189:24	species-by-species	73:2 80:17,17 124:3	163:5	subsidies 161:9,10	154:19 174:5
192:19 195:8	136:16	146:5 157:10,23	stronger 155:21	substance 184:6	197:13
somehow 114:23	species-specific 135:3	158:1 192:18	strongest 142:18	187:23 188:14	surprisingly 173:14
152:15	specific 18:2 22:6	stated 29:4 114:25	strongly 38:5	substantial 48:11	surrounding 39:4
someone 184:18	36:13 41:9 47:6	118:15 151:2	structurally 184:23	89:15	surrounds 7:14

Trevor McGowan

## UK-SANDEEL (European Union v United Kingdom) PCA Case No. 2024-45

Wednesday, 29 January 2025

•					
surveyed 50:23	175:21 176:24	temporal 67:17	68:15 71:19,24	80:17 82:3 88:12,14	travel 129:6
surveys 51:1	178:24 179:4,14	tempted 189:19	74:18 76:12,19	103:14.18 107:25	treat 55:2
survival 39:11	180:17 181:12	ten 138:21	83:15 88:16 124:15	109:19 110:13	treated 141:3 143:7
survive 10:3	184:20,23 185:15	tend 95:19	130:17 141:21	111:19,23 113:15	Treaties 24:7
survived 10:11	185:22 186:11	tending 16:15	148:13 151:15	126:9 133:1,7	treatment 41:14 42:22
SUSMAN 2:11	187:17 193:14	tens 190:7	152:21 156:6,6,21	135:23 138:21	95:23 186:5
sustain 59:19 60:19	195:12,24	tenu 153:24	158:11,13 159:2	139:7 143:13	treaty 24:15 67:6 71:2
sustainable 4:13 5:22	taken 21:13 23:10,13	term 19:5 186:16	161:6 163:3,9,18	166:24 169:3	71:23 73:12 83:21
6:7,16,21 11:8	25:8 28:1 49:25	188:22	167:7,12 168:5,15	170:15 173:2	99:15 168:10
14:16 22:3 59:15	54:1 60:6 61:4	terms 3:25 20:8 23:22	169:14 171:3 173:1	184:16 191:9	trend 42:8 67:20
145:8	63:20 67:5 81:10,11	24:25 39:5 47:1	175:12,21 176:24	192:20 197:19,21	trends 11:19 129:6
sustained 50:11	85:21 95:23 102:6	48:6 49:13 51:17	178:5,6 181:9,15	timeframe 3:10	Trevor 1:23,24
Sweden 7:7	103:17 110:21	73:8 74:25 76:13	182:9 183:2,7,13	119:12,13	Tribunal's 3:6,16 4:2
swim 40:20,21	123:5,15 153:12	78:11 83:13,20 84:5	188:19 189:24	times 144:23 148:9	30:14 31:16,22
switching 29:17,18	159:2 172:12 173:8	84:7 98:2,5 102:25	190:10,13 192:22	152:23	34:12 35:5 42:25
symmetrically 196:23	197:1	111:4 118:11	194:13 195:12	tiny 180:17	45:13 48:13 61:25
syntheses 68:4,14	takes 6:19 32:11 34:21	128:17 145:21	196:21,22,24	titled 22:22 147:13	114:10 137:5
synthesis 67:20	46:2 52:15 54:16	149:17 150:24	thinking 145:20	today 1:7 2:17 3:14	145:11 147:2
synthesising 12:23	55:20 57:20 64:17	158:2,8 162:17	thinks 33:13	4:5 102:6	148:21 158:3
system 100:8 111:18	66:4 80:17 87:8	164:2,6 171:2	third 4:2,11 16:12,24	together 21:13 42:20	159:16
111:18	144:20 159:14	173:11 182:5 187:1	17:18 26:23,25	69:23 77:16 81:16	tricky 124:23
systematic 65:15	165:7 166:1	189:8 195:8 196:5	27:22 31:8 35:10	99:5 101:4 136:4,6	tries 154:3
systematically 83:8	taking 14:16 25:1,14	territorial 18:8	36:5 39:19 42:12	137:25 140:1	triggered 101:19
systems 67:18	95:11 133:17 141:9	test 53:24 107:19	44:21 45:2 48:3,7	153:13 174:11	triple 168:14
	153:24 154:5,6	161:13,16 167:6,8	49:19 51:7 53:14	175:14	trophic 57:18
T	156:1,3,3,4,7,9,11	testing 106:17	54:1,4 55:20 58:15	told 188:9	true 90:11 136:10
<b>T</b> 22:12	156:17 165:21	text 50:19,24 52:3	62:6 64:18 66:5	tomorrow 179:2	137:3
tab 5:19 6:2,2,13,20	174:10 176:1	67:23 175:8	78:8 80:1 86:21	183:22 197:23	truly 129:23
6:24 7:6,13 17:20	184:16 193:12	thank 1:8,10 20:11	91:17 136:3 144:13 146:24 155:1.24	tonnes 5:24 6:11 7:9	truth 139:13
26:10,18 27:25	takings 64:16 talking 48:22 120:25	21:3,15,19,25 22:1 30:11,12 33:22	146:24 155:1,24 180:12 191:3	9:16 <b>tool</b> 66:23 160:13,14	try 181:16 trying 119:14 124:15
28:14 29:11,19	134:6,7 135:7	45:21 46:5 47:8,12	193:12	160:17,19 168:3	134:8 156:19
34:21 47:24 53:25	139:20 190:7	47:14,15,22 76:4,5	thirdly 25:3 182:3	171:22 175:18,20	Turbot 16:14 96:12
57:21 66:8 78:4	target 19:10 20:21	76:25 77:3 79:18	193:4	176:3	96:16
85:6,23 86:16,19	21:5,6,14	84:17 88:16,19,25	third-last 60:22	tools 174:20	turn 4:9 5:18 25:7
87:10,22 96:7 100:4	targeted 19:15 179:16	101:14,16 105:15	thorough 78:20	top 26:23 92:5 135:2	26:10 28:2,13,14
131:21 133:20 170:9 172:2,7,15	task 135:20 187:16	107:11,13 110:10	174:12	158:16	29:12 33:23 34:19
174:22 176:12	TCA 2:5,16 3:25	110:14 116:23	though 69:20 84:10	topic 42:23,24 43:1	36:2,16 40:2 41:21
177:2 181:18	17:21 18:3 20:5	119:17 142:2,3	96:7	45:7 88:13 95:17	43:2 47:23 50:16
182:23 183:10	22:8,11,20 24:4,6,8	143:25 144:1	thought 37:17,20	97:8 158:10	66:10 85:9 87:9,21
191:23	56:6 63:15 67:7	150:21 158:6	70:15 77:1 194:23	top-down 37:4	88:10 89:1 101:13
table 41:22 50:3,4	73:7 98:2 102:25	168:22 183:10,12	threaten 44:6	total 17:1 43:13 123:2	129:24 131:6,21
54:20 85:19,20	107:20 147:1	197:20,21 198:6,8	three 2:18,20 3:14	123:21	134:18 136:25
93:19 94:9 126:19	149:17 152:9,17,20	their 7:20 14:17 19:11	10:3 16:13 24:17	touch 144:6 158:10	Turning 41:7 108:16
128:4	153:10 154:22	20:19,23,25 21:12	38:18 139:6 144:9	160:23 161:19	136:3
tables 41:8,10	155:2,4 159:4 160:4	24:11,11 30:14	153:19 159:9	touched 158:17	turnover 111:15
tabs 29:18	161:3,14 162:12,20	37:22 40:15 51:23	160:24 181:25	162:25	turns 5:1 38:16 61:19
TAC 17:9 44:18,19	162:22,25 180:2	55:13 69:18 74:25	192:15	tourism 194:7	134:4
49:24 191:5	187:8 190:21	82:22 86:14 89:16	threshold 73:22 74:16	towards 27:20 38:11	twelfth 34:12
tackle 84:25	197:14,15	90:18 92:24 94:7	74:17 75:10,12	62:4 90:24 91:7	two 1:23 4:11 8:3 10:2
tackles 32:1	TCA's 194:25	110:18,24 111:7,15	through 1:19 7:11	95:19	10:16 12:5,25 13:1
tactically 109:20	tease 76:8	122:6 132:25	13:8 25:6,8 41:2	trackers 52:8 93:13	17:17 22:20 31:13
tailored 65:18	technical 55:21 56:18	141:13 179:18	42:14 51:2 58:13	trade 1:1 22:9 23:1,1	31:17,22,24,25
take 5:14,16 14:13	57:21 59:9 63:1,8	192:11,12	63:20 66:16 84:6	23:16 24:13,16	32:15,17 33:15
19:9 23:7,20 30:3	63:13,21 77:8,17	themselves 2:14 46:17	90:4 102:6 105:4	161:4,8,9 186:16,20	41:15 46:23 49:2
31:12 41:6 43:23	79:14 82:5 86:22	50:9 74:19 79:10	112:22 125:1	187:1 traditional 167:15	52:5 56:13 62:18
45:3 46:22 47:2	87:6 88:9 97:21	theoretically 71:9,12	133:23 143:14	traditional 167:15	69:5,23 72:12 73:6
48:10 49:23 51:13	104:13 118:13 119:20 123:1	71:12 81:1 <b>thicker</b> 126:1	152:15 156:22 170:12,19,23	traffic 51:18 transcript 1:23 115:1	88:3 97:18 104:22 105:3,9 108:17
51:14 58:5 62:21	124:23 133:19	thicker 126:1 thin 167:6,17	170:12,19,23	122:15 132:10	120:25 124:10
64:12 66:6 68:10	134:18 146:15	thing 31:4 51:5 111:16	177:23 192:4	150:5	120:23 124:10
75:3 107:14 110:12	155:6,7 172:14	141:7	throughout 46:11	transmitted 155:4	137:6,17 138:6,13
114:10 124:19	181:20	things 9:25 32:17	92:6,11	transparency 79:4	138:17,19,19,22
125:13 127:7 128:9	tell 51:21 63:5 75:11	111:18 120:3	thrust 69:21	132:17	140:17 141:6,17
131:20 139:18	121:13,17 128:1	125:20 128:19	tight 3:10	transparent 131:17	140:17 141:0,17
143:13,21,23 144:9	167:11	133:1 170:15	time 12:14 14:1 24:18	transparently 120:9	146:9 154:16
147:6 153:18 156:19,25 166:2,23	tells 22:14 125:12	181:21 182:8	41:6 47:9,10 49:8	131:9	158:25 161:14
171:11 174:17	142:19	think 29:16 51:17 64:3	65:7 68:8 73:1	travaux 155:2	168:21 169:19
1/1.11 1/7.1/					

Trevor McGowan

#### UK-SANDEEL (European Union v United Kingdom) PCA Case No. 2024-45

Wednesday, 29 January 2025

	1	1	1	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
174:20 176:16	136:14	32:14 33:2,9,22	157:22,25 190:3,14	186:11 189:24	101:23 104:21
177:2 179:3 188:9	undergone 50:11	40:11 46:19 63:18	194:20	wanted 32:16 105:16	106:5,23 111:14
188:11 194:14	underlying 118:11	67:3 69:20 70:22	valuing 195:6	125:12 153:1	113:22 120:18
197:25	undermine 77:24		8	160:23 184:5 188:7	
		71:19 73:10 74:18	variability 13:13		128:14 138:9 146:7
two-and-a-half-hour	underscore 158:13,19	76:4 83:2 84:3,10	19:19 44:12 100:8	wants 152:14	149:22 152:3
198:1	underscoring 163:20	84:17 105:16	variable 58:13 59:12	warming 44:5	154:23 166:1,19
tying 175:14 183:24	understand 29:19	106:20 107:5,11	115:7 193:8	warns 43:17	170:7 182:10
type 109:22	72:7 73:15 101:23	127:13,18,25 128:6	variables 100:15	wasn't 106:4 115:13	well-understood
types 42:17 67:15	103:7,8 110:15	130:1,17 155:25	variation 26:6,11 35:9	138:16 139:16	168:14
108:18 139:25	115:15 116:2	156:16 158:6	44:3 193:7	142:3	went 2:11 145:4
typical 13:15	120:17,24 125:5	166:23 167:19	various 67:15 113:24	waters 1:18 2:10 5:8,9	173:20 183:1
typically 64:23 68:11	166:17 167:4 168:8	168:5,22 194:11	115:6 156:17	6:4,14 7:1,23,24,25	were 2:12,14,22 5:6
	168:22 184:15	until 10:2 86:22 88:21	vary 8:7 26:5	8:4 12:20 16:6,8,10	6:19 9:4,10 16:20
U	understandably 8:6	198:11	varying 50:4	17:11,13 23:17,20	28:1 31:3,5 32:11
<b>UK's</b> 3:24 10:4 14:24	understanding 20:12	untouched 78:3	Vaughn 1:23	25:25 26:7,13 30:20	40:24 45:16 53:25
	58:7 65:24 119:15	update 113:20 120:23	verifiable 64:25 66:20	30:22 39:10 43:19	61:3 64:1 70:4
27:14 31:5,24 40:25	123:20 155:25	121:7,24 138:18	91:9	43:20,21 44:10	71:22 72:3 78:21
53:21 74:7,11 80:24	162:13 163:12	updated 112:1 114:16	version 112:1	46:15 81:20,20	79:6,7 82:21 84:5
82:18 89:23 95:15		-			
97:24 98:24 99:5	understands 125:6	120:21	Verulam 2:18	89:13 116:15,20	86:12,25 87:1 89:23
100:19,20 101:21	understood 107:5	updates 114:8,12	very 1:10 9:22 21:15	117:15,17,23 118:6	90:21 91:1,2,18
102:4,16,19,24	120:18 195:18	updating 114:2,21	21:25 22:1 28:3	118:8,10 120:12	92:18,23 93:25
103:6,13,18,20,21	undertaken 107:16	uphill 187:16	30:11 37:12 47:8,13	121:18 122:5 123:5	94:19 102:15 103:1
104:9 105:12,13	108:12 114:3 120:7	upper 126:7,11	47:15,22 50:18	123:6 126:3 145:13	103:3 104:2,4
118:9 119:7,8	undertaking 133:18	upshot 125:21	64:14 77:2 79:18	147:1,9,14 148:19	106:22,25 107:6
122:10 143:10	undertook 135:24	upwards 49:4	82:9 88:16,17,19,25	152:24 170:25	108:13,15 114:8
152:3,11,12,24	unfettered 152:15	urgency 138:20	93:11 96:10 105:15	175:11 181:25	115:6 131:9 136:22
153:5,20 156:11	unhelpful 152:18	151:13	107:13 110:10	182:2	137:25 138:19
157:14 159:21	unilaterally 17:10	urgent 27:16 151:19	111:4 113:3 124:23	way 26:21 32:1 72:15	140:9,14,17,22
160:10 162:24	uninformed 193:24	151:21	127:21 130:1 135:1	72:20,22 76:18,20	141:3 142:11 143:8
	<b>Union</b> 1:2,15 2:2 1:5	usable 102:21	142:2 144:1,10	83:8 90:23 92:7	144:18 145:25
164:1 174:6 175:23	1:22 8:6,15 15:20	use 14:22 31:15 41:16	148:24 155:22	113:20 114:13	151:16 153:1,16
179:7 180:13	67:3 97:23 101:10	63:11 68:2 70:4,23	167:6 178:7 179:4	117:11 118:16	156:5 157:7,10
187:15 188:1,6,16	125:2 135:22	109:19 113:4	183:12 184:4,9	133:11 138:15	163:22 165:9
189:16 190:24			-		
<b>UK-centric</b> 171:19	139:10 162:13	133:13 168:6,7	190:17 197:20,21	141:5,11 149:7	168:15 169:5,15
UK-Sandeel 1:20 1:5	163:2,7,11 165:7	188:10	198:6,7,9	156:24 168:21	171:13 174:20
UK/EU 122:6	171:3 181:2	used 20:2,5 78:25	vessel 17:1 26:14	181:14	179:8 180:19,19
ultimate 157:1	<b>Union's</b> 158:3 197:25	93:15 94:10 105:24	vessels 17:11,12,13	ways 72:12 73:6 76:24	181:14,20 182:22
ultimately 13:19	unique 39:5	108:1,13,24 109:9	96:22 118:20 147:7	162:6 173:24	183:16 188:8,14
168:9 183:24	<b>unison</b> 78:6	110:1,3 113:11	170:25 171:8,8,24	181:25	193:22 194:5
umbrage 195:24	<b>unit</b> 9:15	114:16 118:2	172:19 173:18	weariness 174:17	195:10,23 196:17
unambitious 71:20	United 1:2,17 2:14 4:2	119:12,23 120:1	174:1,9 175:10	weather 54:9	197:11,17
72:4	1:6,7,9,12,14 15:19	121:21,24 122:4,24	177:12 190:4	web 108:24 109:10	weren't 141:10
uncertain 100:7	15:20 30:24,25 31:5	124:2 125:17	viability 44:6	110:1,3 193:2	Westaway 2:17 4:18
uncertainties 36:7	47:20 88:23 94:14	130:25 134:11	<b>VICKI</b> 2:25	webpage 118:14	3:1 18:25 144:5,6
100:24	94:19 107:25	136:19 138:3 142:8	Vienna 24:7 65:20	webs 27:15 48:9	149:24 150:9,17,19
uncertainty 10:24	117:15,16 118:6	143:2	66:2	173:13	150:22 156:6 157:3
19:17 42:4 86:4	120:6 122:25	useful 23:25 37:15,18	view 113:6 142:24	website 112:20 119:21	158:7 162:19
	133:13 135:21	66:23 70:16 152:12	165:6,9,10 166:1,2	Wednesday 1:9 1:1	163:16 164:8
100:15 123:8,10	139:9,16 141:4	163:12 183:8,12	168:8 173:8 183:17	week 86:24	165:13 166:13
125:24 131:2	142:10 181:5	usefully 17:2	viewed 78:6	weeks 9:15	167:14,20 168:13
UNCLOS 18:2,4	190:13 192:4	uses 10:16 12:8 61:12	viewing 142:6	weighing 130:15	168:24 178:5
22:14 145:18 154:5	194:16 197:22	128:10 130:13,23	views 124:13	159:12 169:4	181:11 183:7,13
154:6 158:14,18	194.10 197.22	137:2	vital 193:1	170:17 173:16	184:18 197:20
165:2			vital 195:1 vulnerable 50:6		
under 2:5 11:19 21:22	universe 84:15	using 10:8 68:24		174:12 176:22	we'll 84:11 143:23
23:3 24:14 25:14	unknown 123:22	111:11,22 114:22	129:22	177:21 178:2,8,9,14	145:1,14 157:5
26:14 28:4 35:17	unless 15:4 23:21	115:5 119:11,15		178:22 194:8,12	181:16
36:17 38:17 44:19	25:17 28:12 32:15	120:8 171:6	W	195:2	we're 7:7 13:25 29:16
48:7,17 49:16 54:19	79:11 91:8 99:12	utilise 105:24	Waggitt 50:25	weight 20:18 155:17	29:17,17 41:16
61:5 66:10 82:17,20	101:10 155:24	utilised 108:17 113:12	wait 139:16	191:18	48:22 120:25
85:14,17 98:2 105:5	163:22 174:15		Wales 78:18	weight-at-age 14:7	124:24 130:6
107:20 145:18	188:8 195:10	V	want 73:3 83:4 128:3	WEIWEI 2:20	134:20 139:20
147:1 148:4 149:25	197:19	<b>v</b> 1:16 1:6	144:15 145:2	welcome 4:6 168:25	164:10 181:9 185:7
151:8 153:10,12,12	unlikely 53:23	valid 65:1 66:20,21	156:21 158:22	well 9:12,20 13:14	190:7
159:17 167:25	unquantified 91:12	78:1	161:19 167:16	15:15 17:22 18:18	we've 52:21 83:3
175:9,15 190:17,21	unrelated 121:22	validated 66:22	169:3,5,20 170:17	21:11,22,23,24	106:10 144:14
undercuts 40:22	unrestrained 164:5	120:19	171:11 175:21	24:21 36:11 69:25	152:2 153:5,19
underestimate 132:4	unscientific 136:6	valuable 129:4 194:7	177:1,7 180:4	70:22 72:5 73:18	165:17 166:16
underestimation	Unterhalter 1:12	value 49:13 116:16	181:12 185:9	79:19 96:10 99:14	171:24 172:10
unueresumation		value 77.15 110.10	101.12 103.7		

Trevor McGowan

Page 18

## UK-SANDEEL (European Union v United Kingdom) PCA Case No. 2024-45

## Wednesday, 29 January 2025

		i en cuse i			saaj, 29 tanaan j 2020
176:16 185:13	wouldn't 21:22 32:25	178:3 187:17	160:10 170:9	159:9 174:23 175:9	146:11
whale 38:12 90:15	74:22 103:12	188:21 194:11	<b>132</b> 5:24	178:17 182:1	<b>211</b> 37:23
92:23	104:21,23 121:17	195:21	<b>132</b> 3:24 <b>134</b> 4:16	188:13 196:24	<b>211</b> 37:23 <b>219</b> 41:13
whales 58:23 90:13	130:15 141:18	yield 4:14 5:23 6:7,17	<b>134</b> 4:10 <b>138</b> 4:17	<b>2r</b> 6:12	<b>21</b> <sup>9</sup> 41.13 <b>22</b> 78:19 86:11 87:10
98:14	150:2 156:21	6:22 14:16 59:15	<b>14</b> 8:16 18:22 37:21	<b>2%</b> 128:11	171:5
Whaling 65:3 154:13	167:16 180:11	vields 59:16	41:5 52:19 85:24	<b>2(1)</b> 26:3 28:19,20	<b>226</b> 41:21
Whichever 32:1	191:7,11	<b>Y-axis</b> 115:22	86:2 91:23 169:24	29:20 149:6	<b>23</b> 47:24 53:25 80:3
while 58:24 143:22	writing 4:3 30:15 58:4	1 units 110.22	170:24,24 172:11	2(1)(a) 195:16,25	87:18 96:7
whilst 43:8 142:8	64:20 188:6	Z	172:20,21 176:9	197:2	<b>23%</b> 82:14
white 2:23 53:1	written 3:6,9 10:4	<b>zero</b> 6:17,22 7:3,16,21	181:18 182:23	2.00 88:19,21,22	<b>234</b> 43:3
whiting 38:3 91:1	11:5,10 18:4 22:16	7:23 8:5 12:21 17:9	<b>14(1)</b> 25:18	<b>2.2(b)</b> 29:13	<b>238</b> 44:3
98:15	28:17 34:12 69:15	191:5,10	140 7:9	<b>2.2.3</b> 16:23	<b>24</b> 87:18 146:12
whole 6:5 7:18 13:19	80:6 89:4 94:20,22	zero-catch 97:2	<b>144</b> 4:18	<b>2.3.4</b> 96:6	147:20 150:17
24:6 42:9 43:25	96:24 97:13 108:6	ZHANG 2:20	<b>149</b> 4:19	<b>20</b> 4:4 18:3,5 41:13	172:2 173:3,4,19
75:5 76:16,23 98:11	119:24 120:6 122:2	<b>ZOE</b> 2:22	15 34:21 41:7 47:11	68:1,16 69:1 128:23	174:22 182:25
108:7 117:8 118:4	122:3,11 143:5,10	zone 18:9 28:22,25	53:6 78:4 131:21	147:12 158:15	<b>248</b> 45:13
132:22 135:18	152:10 153:18	29:2 46:12 94:16	171:13 191:3	172:7,25	<b>25</b> 147:22 148:4
136:15 138:1 140:9	156:7 162:15 170:4		15(1)(d) 26:2	<b>20%</b> 123:18	173:17,21 188:10
wide 67:14 189:13	170:5 183:8 187:24	1	15(2)(c) 25:22	<b>200</b> 35:4	191:22
widely 108:24 109:9	192:12 195:14	<b>1</b> 4:1,3 2:21 3:1 12:12	15-minute 143:21,23	<b>2000</b> 15:16 109:12	<b>253</b> 45:15
110:1,3	wrong 74:14 83:19	17:4,4,22 24:24	<b>152</b> 151:18	<b>2003</b> 118:3 119:4,11	<b>26</b> 26:12 87:22 173:17
wider 27:12,17,22	91:8 103:19 158:9	47:25 60:9 62:2	<b>155</b> 4:20	120:23	173:21 177:2,2
28:5,7 29:6 56:2,16	178:15 180:18	101:9 128:11	<b>16</b> 55:25 86:5,16	<b>2003-2020</b> 121:22	191:23
78:7 85:7	wrongly 152:5	133:21 134:19	172:20,21,22	<b>2004</b> 5:24 6:18 11:23	<b>265</b> 94:9
wind 93:17 94:11	WTO 22:17,24 23:3,8	145:5 159:9 178:15	175:14,15 176:19	37:14 109:11	<b>269</b> 172:16
winter 54:8	23:10,23 162:3,11	196:24	<b>16(1)</b> 25:18	<b>2006</b> 9:4	<b>27</b> 100:4 173:1
wish 30:8 32:16 43:22 198:7	186:22	1r 5:8,20 6:1 8:3 11:13	<b>161</b> 28:2 <b>162</b> 4:21 171:19	<b>2007</b> 9:5,13 109:5 110:19 111:3 112:1	<b>28</b> 29:11 176:12 <b>282</b> 122:12
wishes 156:2	X	11:18 13:8,10 14:1	<b>165</b> 193:18	121:3	<b>282</b> 122:12 <b>283</b> 143:6
withdrew 15:20		93:6	<b>166</b> 170:21	<b>2008</b> 9:5,13	<b>285</b> 143:6
witness 75:19	<b>X</b> 83:9	<b>1%</b> 127:2 128:23,25	<b>17</b> 7:13 22:3 24:22	<b>2010</b> 11:11,13	<b>29</b> 1:9 1:1 28:14 29:19
wonder 69:20 83:2	X-axis 115:21	<b>1(b)</b> 19:3	56:23 64:4 85:17,23	<b>2011</b> 5:5,6 8:15 10:7	50:17 52:20,21 53:3
88:14 167:4	Y	<b>1.00</b> 88:13	145:6 151:12	37:15 91:22 96:14	93:10 94:1
wondered 109:15	vardstick 74:10	<b>1.1</b> 87:11	172:15 182:23	120:2,4 122:7	<b>297</b> 180:14
wondering 63:19 72:7	year 8:7,8 10:12 11:13	1/138:20-22 159:23 1/188:11-15 188:24	191:23	2013 12:12 113:11	
167:11	13:4,12,12 14:11	1/54:15-16 65:23	<b>17(1)</b> 26:1	120:20,22,24	3
Woodward 52:4 93:8	110:13 113:14	1/7:20-21 152:25	17(3)(c) 25:23	<b>2013-2015</b> 11:24	<b>3</b> 2:18 3:4 5:9 8:19
95:8	129:18 137:10	<b>10</b> 7:6 15:14 17:6 24:5	<b>170</b> 55:17	<b>2014</b> 11:14 12:2 16:21	14:1 26:3 28:3
word 26:25 38:24	139:1 166:3	26:14 122:19	<b>174</b> 175:23	2015 109:15 112:1	41:22 50:4 61:2
41:16 54:3 65:8	years 7:4,10,17 8:16	128:13,16,22,23	<b>175</b> 194:18	113:11,17 120:21	85:7 87:10 131:12
73:20 74:8 76:2	8:22 10:2,3 12:11	132:11 170:20	<b>177</b> 4:22	121:4	131:22 133:21
80:5,8 99:6 152:23 186:9,10 187:11	12:24,25 13:1 14:22	182:16	<b>18</b> 18:5 64:20 86:19 96:21 145:21	<b>2016</b> 5:4 109:14 <b>2018</b> 14:6	135:1 143:24 144:7
wording 145:11,16	48:24 91:23 110:21	<b>10%</b> 117:10	170:23 171:1	<b>2018</b> 14:0 <b>2019</b> 11:24 13:8,10,16	144:21,21 147:12
146:12,17 152:20	119:16 128:13,16	<b>10-15</b> 128:17	<b>180</b> 171:4	13:18,19,22,23 38:1	149:10 150:7
155:15 160:4	128:17,22,23,23	<b>10.00</b> 1:2	<b>181</b> 4:23	50:14,25 52:5	159:11 184:10
words 20:19 31:16	135:16 137:6	<b>100</b> 16:1	<b>182</b> 187:3	<b>2020</b> 14:1,5,8,8 113:14	195:12 196:23 <b>3r</b> 5:9 6:14 8:4
70:23 83:17 101:18	138:13,17,19,19,21	<b>101</b> 4:10	<b>183</b> 4:24	113:14 114:12	<b>3(2)</b> 26:8
106:1,20 111:13	139:17 148:12,13	<b>106.2</b> 93:2	<b>189</b> 180:22 181:18	115:24 118:3 119:4	<b>3.1.1</b> 48:17
116:6,7 133:22	169:16 <b>yellow</b> 96:13	<b>107</b> 4:11 <b>11</b> 7:13 15:13 25:16	<b>19</b> 15:15 53:8 67:11	119:11 155:5	<b>3.34</b> 144:2
153:23 156:1,3	yesterday 3:8 4:4,18	<b>11</b> 7:13 15:13 25:16 29:4 36:16 52:20	93:20 147:3 171:15	<b>2021</b> 17:2,13 26:18	<b>3.50</b> 144:4
164:12 186:18,23	6:20 11:10 16:5	170:23 177:5	172:25	27:2 96:24 169:16	<b>30</b> 56:1
work 57:9 63:22 64:6	22:17 28:1 30:16	<b>11.27</b> 47:17	<b>190</b> 180:23	<b>2021-2022</b> 11:24	<b>300</b> 94:6
73:4,21 74:9,14	32:5 37:14 38:23	<b>11.30</b> 47:9	<b>194</b> 165:1	<b>2022</b> 136:20 138:11	<b>31(3)</b> 65:21
75:14 76:2 78:5	40:10 45:8 48:19	<b>11.45</b> 47:15,19	<b>1967</b> 28:16	169:18	<b>312</b> 154:7
102:14 125:1	50:18 52:18 53:8	<b>116</b> 4:12	<b>1984</b> 109:13 110:13	<b>2023</b> 7:4,5,10,17 11:24	<b>313</b> 89:5
135:10 139:3 184:12	57:24 61:4 63:8	<b>119</b> 4:13	<b>1986</b> 50:15 <b>1987</b> 109:14	56:1,13 85:24 86:20	<b>314</b> 89:5
worked 130:5	65:7,23 67:2 79:1,4	<b>12</b> 17:6,24 25:18,22	1987 109:14 1990s 15:11	169:18 171:13 <b>2024</b> 6:10,23 7:4,10,17	<b>315</b> 5:24
working 8:15 112:2,3	80:8 89:6,17 92:13	26:18 34:1 37:21	17705 13.11	11:15 26:12 67:9	<b>318</b> 87:11
112:5,9,19,22	92:23 94:17,23 97:7	52:20 53:7,15 96:9	2	137:1,6 138:16	<b>32</b> 4:5 <b>33</b> 78:4 131:21
113:18 114:20,22	97:10,13 101:17	145:2	<b>2</b> 1:9 3:1 4:19 6:3	179:6 191:5	<b>33</b> 78:4 131:21 <b>330</b> 152:12
114:23 130:2 198:8	114:25 122:1,8,20	<b>12.58</b> 88:20	13:11 22:2 26:1	2024-45 1:4 1:5	<b>330.1</b> 154:12
world 42:5,12 66:22	125:3 126:14 141:23 143:11	<b>120</b> 10:5 <b>123</b> 4:14	44:1 48:7 60:10	<b>2025</b> 1:9 1:1	<b>34</b> 22:21 42:23
129:7,11 151:21	141:25 145:11 148:10 152:13,22	<b>125</b> 4:14 <b>127</b> 4:15	62:4 131:11 134:19	<b>2026</b> 151:14	<b>345</b> 159:8
worst 179:8	157:16 159:19	<b>13</b> 25:23 27:25 40:3	144:6 145:6,6 147:3	<b>204</b> 36:3	<b>349</b> 160:23
worst-case 171:6,9	162:7 171:17	41:5 85:6 86:1	147:13 150:18	<b>21</b> 26:10 41:15 77:5	<b>349.3</b> 161:1
190:7			153:12 155:23	86:7 114:9 122:16	<b>35</b> 6:11 42:24 43:2
19017	173:15 177:23	142:14 159:16			

Trevor McGowan

Page 19

## UK-SANDEEL (European Union v United Kingdom) PCA Case No. 2024-45

## Wednesday, 29 January 2025

48:16 89:8	<b>480</b> 69:16	<b>54</b> 131:6	<b>86</b> 65:4	
			<b>88</b> 60:10	
<b>350</b> 160:23	<b>485</b> 143:3	<b>55</b> 142:13 <b>569</b> ( 00:14	00 00.10	
<b>357</b> 48:1	<b>49</b> 113:17	<b>56%</b> 90:14		
<b>357.1</b> 186:14	<b>491</b> 77:5	<b>568</b> 87:25 <b>560</b> 177:15	9	
<b>358</b> 186:14	<b>493</b> 17:25 22:14	<b>569</b> 177:15	<b>9</b> 6:24 13:24 62:6	
<b>359</b> 186:14	158:16	<b>57</b> 54:17	122:18 177:14,21	
<b>36</b> 49:16	<b>494</b> 2:7 18:17 97:14	<b>58%</b> 117:25 119:2	178:20 180:24	
<b>36-37</b> 91:21	150:1 153:13	120:8,13 121:5,9,21	181:23	
<b>366(1)(b)</b> 161:8	154:12 163:13	122:23 123:9,18	<b>9(e)</b> 20:1	
<b>37</b> 92:5	195:19 196:2	126:2,11,16,20	<b>9-10</b> 115:2	
<b>37%</b> 90:17	<b>494(3)</b> 101:5 103:4	128:8	<b>9.2.8</b> 11:18	
<b>372</b> 170:6	146:2 152:2 157:21	<b>580</b> 177:8	9.30 197:24 198:11	
375 96:9	<b>494(3)(a)</b> 18:19 99:15	<b>583</b> 177:10 178:9,13	<b>91</b> 55:16	
<b>379</b> 170:6	100:11	<b>589</b> 100:4	<b>925</b> 6:11	
<b>38</b> 22:23 92:20 127:21	<b>494(3)(c)</b> 67:7 101:4	<b>59</b> 54:18 148:24	<b>95%</b> 116:11 126:5	
148:6,8,11,22,25	<b>494(3)(f)</b> 157:12 162:9	194:18	193:22	
149:3,8,16,22 151:9	163:21 165:25	<b>593</b> 176:13	<b>96%</b> 82:17	
151:10 190:17	<b>495</b> 19:2 20:16 99:19	<b>595</b> 176:17	<b>97%</b> 193:23	
195:16 197:2,7,10	102:25	<b>598</b> 29:14		
197:12	<b>495(1)(b)</b> 99:16			
<b>38%</b> 126:6,17 128:11	<b>496</b> 22:4 98:20 144:12	6		
<b>39</b> 44:2,15 93:19	145:7,9,23 146:4,18	<b>6</b> 6:2 7:6 11:6 62:3		
127:21	149:25 151:8 152:2	85:13,14 110:21		
<b>39%</b> 122:23 123:18	153:2,12 154:11,18	115:18 149:10		
125:6 126:24	164:13 195:19	150:8 174:25		
<b>391</b> 48:16 193:3	196:1	<b>6%</b> 128:10,25		
<b>392.2</b> 192:24	<b>496(1)</b> 2:6 101:4	<b>60</b> 149:5		
<b>392.5</b> 192:24	185:13	<b>60%</b> 50:14		
<b>394</b> 193:21	<b>496(2)</b> 2:5 24:20 25:6	<b>606</b> 161:23		
<b>395</b> 194:4	25:9 74:15 84:20	<b>61</b> 85:18		
<b>396</b> 170:6	99:6 101:2,3	<b>612</b> 161:23 176:19		
	<b>496(3)</b> 145:21	<b>613</b> 161:24		
4	<b>497</b> 145:7 147:2	<b>62</b> 132:10		
<b>4</b> 4:23 5:9,9 6:19 8:4	<b>497(1)</b> 147:4	<b>63</b> 4:7		
9:1 24:4 26:20	<b>497(2)</b> 147:5	<b>665</b> 161:1		
29:21 43:10 44:24	<b>498</b> 146:10	670-671 187:11		
45:25 46:1,2,3	<b>498(4)(d)</b> 146:11	<b>69</b> 4:8 111:9		
57:21 61:8 65:22		<b>698</b> 167:22		
66:9 85:10,25 86:20	5	<b>699</b> 167:23		
92:20 97:3 133:20	<b>5</b> 5:19 9:6 28:16 46:8			
148:4,21 149:10,16	61:19 91:25 149:10	7		
150:7 162:20	150:7 164:20	7 6:13 11:18 62:3,5		
180:25 191:10	197:18	85:14 149:11 150:8		
<b>4a</b> 4:25	<b>5r</b> 5:9 6:25	170:13,18 177:3		
<b>4%</b> 82:17 128:12	<b>5%</b> 128:12 130:8	<b>7r</b> 5:9 7:13		
<b>40</b> 15:21 22:25 94:9	<b>5.22</b> 198:10	<b>7%</b> 128:25		
<b>408</b> 80:6	<b>50</b> 15:13 113:22	<b>72</b> 11:5 122:15		
<b>409</b> 80:15	143:24	<b>73%</b> 126:7,18		
<b>41</b> 23:5 44:17 94:14	<b>50%</b> 43:9	739 1:1 196:10		
<b>41%</b> 90:18	<b>500</b> 89:7 90:9 94:8	739(2) 196:11		
<b>413</b> 64:21	146:11 147:20	<b>74</b> 55:5		
<b>42</b> 94:16	148:2 150:18 151:3	<b>743(1)</b> 196:5		
<b>422</b> 188:1	<b>500(1)</b> 147:20 149:10	<b>745</b> 175:23		
<b>422.2</b> 82:18	150:7	<b>75</b> 55:15		
<b>43</b> 50:3 108:23 109:7	<b>500(2)</b> 146:12 149:12	<b>754</b> 179:21		
<b>430</b> 55:6	150:17,20	<b>757</b> 187:21		
<b>44</b> 109:2 110:16	<b>500(4)</b> 147:22 151:4	760 185:12,13		
<b>45</b> 4:6 28:18 91:22	<b>502</b> 150:8,13	<b>761</b> 185:20		
111:1	<b>51</b> 115:18	<b>763</b> 187:25		
<b>450</b> 174:24	<b>513</b> 22:24	<b>77%</b> 82:15		
<b>454</b> 174:25	<b>515</b> 23:2			
<b>456</b> 175:3,4	<b>516</b> 22:19 23:4 24:2	8		
<b>46</b> 112:5	<b>52</b> 50:16 116:1 121:13	8 4:20 6:20 13:6 66:8		
<b>461</b> 175:8	125:25 127:14	87:25 170:20		
<b>464</b> 175:14	<b>53</b> 52:4 53:25 54:4	172:16,17		
<b>469</b> 69:15	126:13 128:8	<b>8%</b> 128:10,25 130:8		
<b>478</b> 34:1 108:5	<b>532</b> 11:17	<b>8-12</b> 8:22		
<b>48</b> 15:13 113:2 115:1	<b>538</b> 152:11	<b>83</b> 4:9		
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Trevor McGowan