



COMMUNITY FISHERIES CONTROL AGENCY

## Seminar of JDPs 2009 – The Way Forward

### General Statement

The seminar **recognises** that:

- Operational cooperation between Member States has improved through JDPs.

To move the **JDP concept forward**, the seminar **proposes** to have an interlinked approach between:

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| ➤ JDP <b>Planning</b>   | based on <b>clear objectives</b> and <b>risk management</b>  |
| ➤ JDP <b>Management</b> | based on <b>flexibility</b>  |
| ➤ JDP <b>Assessment</b> | based on <b>accountability</b> ,<br>including a <b>feed-back</b> mechanism for<br>constant improvement |

#### Aiming at:

- The creation a **level playing field**

The improvement of, notably, the **culture of compliance**,

- A move towards an **uniform and effective** application of the CFP, through reinforcement of cooperation between MS

Future **actions** should be based on the recommendations contained in the annexes to this general statement.

An annual seminar will be convened to continue with the work started in this meeting.

## **Session I – RISK MANAGEMENT IN CONTROL AND ENFORCEMENT**

### **Acknowledges that:**

- Risk management procedures are essential for the overall strategic planning of fisheries control and inspection operations and for prioritizing inspection targets at an operational tactical level of control.
- Risk management can facilitate the definition of a control strategy, with clear inspection priorities and objectives allowing for more cost/effective fisheries control and inspection operations.
- The recent Commission proposal, currently under discussion, includes, as a general principle, that control inspection and enforcement is carried out on the basis of risk management.
- Risk management can be based on some common elements, but should be tailored to the specific features of regions and fisheries.
- Stakeholders views should, where appropriate, be considered in the process of risk management.
- There is a need for a transparent and effective system of sharing information, intelligence and data among participants and stakeholder of JDPs.
- The process of risk management should include feed-back objectives and results and subsequent adjustments to the system.

### **Suggests to:**

- The CFCA and MS to consider the risk management model presented in annex 1 as a basis for determining time period, users, inputs and outputs required to support the overall strategic and operational tactical planning of control and inspection operations.
- The CFCA to consider developing a procedure to manage inputs (e.g. historical VMS data, inspection reports and logbook data) for the strategic planning of joint campaigns.
- The Steering Groups to meet in order to finalise the strategic plan of joint campaigns.
- TJDG to manage mid term and short term inputs for the tactical planning of joint campaigns.
- The CFCA to facilitate the exchange of good risk analysis methodologies between MS, and support the development of risk analysis tool that may be of benefit to them.
- The CFCA and the MS to work on the development of common guidelines applicable to risk management and appropriate impact evaluation procedures.

## **Session II – THE ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE JDPS**

### **Acknowledges that:**

- The JDPS contribute to the fulfilment of MS control responsibilities under the Specific Control and Inspection Programmes and the International Control and Inspection Schemes.
- The annual assessment of each JDP is essential for the evaluation of the joint control and inspection activities deployed during the year.
- The Commission, MS and CFCA should work together on a common methodology for assessment of JDPS and Specific Control and Inspection Programmes.
- The assessment has to be based on clear objectives and supported mainly by the establishment of appropriate performance indicators, which would allow for a longer term impact assessment.
- There is a direct link between that part of the annual assessment which identifies risks of non compliance with the risk management procedures to be developed. An evaluation of risk management procedures in place will provide a direct feedback for future overall strategic planning of activities.
- JDPS are an instrument to coordinate joint inspection activities, and should be compared with "stand-alone" MS operations.

### **Suggests to:**

- The CFCA, to apply a procedure to present the annual assessment report of each JDP, ensuring that the Commission and MS opinion are taken into account.
- The CFCA, in consultation with the MS and the Commission, to develop a methodology for assessment of JDPS, to:
  - Evaluate if the inspection activities have been deployed according to the specific objectives established in the JDP.
  - Evaluate the contribution of JDP to the objectives and benchmarks of the specific control and inspection programme in place.
  - Evaluate the added value of operational cooperation between MS.
  - Define a common system of evaluation of the Specific annual Control and Inspection Programme, integrating the national evaluation reports, the assessment of each JDP and the Commission views.

The use of external expertise to support the knowledge-base required for this exercise should be considered.

- The CFCA to promote further development of performance effectiveness indicators based on inputs from MS and the Commission.

### **Session III: BEST PRACTICES IN JDP COORDINATION**

#### **Acknowledges that:**

- The Joint Deployment Plan (JDP) is a legal instrument to design and prepare the joint control and inspection activities. It should continue to be developed considering the conditions of the different areas/fisheries.
- Wherever possible and appropriate, a multiannual approach for the adoption of JDPs should be followed, to permit the Steering group to focus on the strategic planning based on risk management and assessment.
- The flexibility to adapt the inspection planning, following risk analysis by the Steering Group and/or the Technical Joint Deployment Group, is essential to guarantee the success of a JDP. This can contribute to avoid the predictability of inspection activities and optimise the use of assets.
- Appropriate coordination between Member States is important to apply the IUU Regulation, by setting-up a working group to support MS in the implementation of this Regulation.
- The definition of more precise objectives based on risk management procedures for the different inspection activities should be an essential part of the JDPs.
- Training is a core activity of the CFCA to be developed in close cooperation with MS.

#### **Suggests to:**

- The CFCA to continue with JDPs that take into account the conditions of the different areas/fisheries.
- The Steering Groups and/or TJDG to develop more specific objectives for the different campaigns of each JDP.
- The CFCA to adopt, where appropriate, multiannual JDPs, consistent with the time-frame of the relevant specific control and inspection programme. Joint campaigns will be agreed by the Steering Group and incorporated to each JDP.
- The CFCA to carry over a study on the possible application of the Web based systems (FISHNET) to exchange information in the framework of the JDPs.
- The CFCA to create urgently a working group with MS and the Commission to support the uniform and effective implementation of the IUU regulation by Member States.
- The CFCA to include in its annual work programme a clear description of the role of the Steering Groups and the Technical Joint Deployment Groups.

- CFCA and Member States to take the most flexible approach possible to modify, if necessary, the planned inspection and control campaigns on the view of the best available risk analysis, while maintaining the general objectives of the campaigns.
- To the Steering groups to take a more active role on the design of the CFCA training activities needed to raise the overall quality of inspections.