2014 Mediterranean Joint Deployment Plan

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Joint Deployment Plans (JDPs)



- The vehicle through which the EFCA organizes the deployment of means of inspection and control pooled by the Member States
- Legal basis: Article 95 of Reg. (EC) No 1224/2009 and COM
 Implementing Decision 2014/156/EU
- To date, JDPs have been adopted covering fisheries in:
 - Baltic Sea
 - North Sea and Western Waters
 - Mediterranean, Eastern Atlantic and Northern Adriatic
 - NAFO and NEAFC Regulatory Areas.



JDPs - Why



By organizing the best use of human and material resources pooled by MSs, we promote:

- Uniformity and effectiveness of control
- Increased transparency
- Level playing field for the fishing industry
- Cost effective/efficient use of inspection and control resources



MED JDP – Scope and strategy



Control and inspection at sea in ICCAT and GFCM areas, EU waters and ashore based on a risk assessment approach:

- Fishing and support activities in :
 - Mediterranean for BFT and SWO
 - E Atlantic for BFT
 - Adriatic for Anchovy and Sardine
- Landings, transfers, transports, transshipments, processing, marketing and exports
- BFT farming activities



Harmonization of procedures/support



- 'Training of trainers' workshops and support to national training courses
- Harmonization of inspection procedures checklists and common curriculum
- EFCA FIS systems common data collection, exchange and reporting
- Deployment of 'Special Mixed Team' (SMT)
- Exchange of inspectors



MED JDP - Coordination



Steering Group:

- Representatives of participating MSs + EC
- Chaired by EFCA
- Overall coordination
- Supervises JDP implementation

Technical Joint Deployment Group:

- Composed of National coordinators designated by MS + EFCA coordinators
- Based in EFCA premises
- Day to day operational coordination



BFT 2014 quotas



Member State	Reg 40/2013
CYP	69.440
ESP	2,504.450
FRA	2,471.230
GRC	129.070
HRV	390.590
ITA	1,950.420
MLT	160.020
PRT	235.500
Other	27.930
TOTAL	7,938.650



Overview of 2014 BFT fleet



Fishing fleet:

Gear Type	СҮР	ESP	FRA	GRC	HRV	ITA	MLT	PRT	Total
bait boat	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
handline	-	178	-	-	12	-	-	-	190
longline	4	23	77	26	-	30	22	-	182
purse seine	-	6	17		8	12	1	-	44
trawl	-	-	55	1	1	1	-	-	55
trolling line	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	32
Total 'Catching' Vessels:	4	207	186	26	20	42	23	-	508
auxiliary	-	86		1	3	21	7	5	122
support		10	-	5	18	8	15	-	56
towing	1	29	1		13	60	26	-	130
Total 'Other' Vessels:	1	125	1	5	34	89	48	5	308
TOTAL ALL VESSELS	5	332	187	31	54	131	71	5	816

- Farms: Active in Spain (3), Malta (4) and Croatia (4)
- Traps: Active in Spain (2), Italy (1) and Portugal (2)



MED JDP - Pooled Means (BFT/SWO)



Number of deployed means (provisional figures):

High Seas Patrol Vessels	8
Coastal Patrol Vessels	30
Airplanes/Helicopters	16

Number of means deployed by area:

	Western Med.	Central Med.	Eastern Med.	Eastern Atl.
High Seas Patrol Vessels	4	2	1	1
Coastal Patrol Vessels	10	9	11	-
Airplanes/Helicopters	7	5	4	-

199 ICCAT inspectors participated in missions under the JDP



BFT JDP – BFT/SWO Activities by FAO Subarea



	WESTERN MED	CENTRAL Med	EASTERN M ED	EASTERN ATL	GSA 17	TOTAL
LAND	39	31	9	5	31	115
SEA	59	50	23	12	20	164
AIR (days)	11	10	6	0	0	27
AIR (hours)	56 <mark>:</mark> 45:00	27:40:00	27:45:00	0:00:00	2:00:00	114:10:00

provisional figures



MED JDP – Overview of Farming/SMT



- Number of PS EU catch operations 94
- Number of EU transfer operations 93
- Number of EU caging operations ES 14, MT 20, HRV 13
- Deployment of Special Mixed Team:
 - ES = 19 days (14 cagings, 100%)
 - MT = 20 days (14 cagings, 70 %)



Potential non-compliance - BFT



- Longliners and vessels engaged in the capture and transfers of live BFT.
- Most of them related to :
 - documentation issues (logbook, daily logs, ITDs, BCDs and videos)
 - technical measures (by-catch tolerances)



Conclusions



- JDPs are an efficient and effective mechanism to deploy and coordinate national control resources
- Continue to improve the uniformity and effectiveness of control measures
- Contribute to the quality of inspection activities
- Risk assessment requires precise and adaptable planning
- Training and the exchange of experiences and information are key issues.



