Annex 5- Risk Assessment Matrix

Description			Risk 3 - 2 - 1 Low	Mitigation	Residual Risk	
	Impact	Likelihood	Financial	Reputation	Willigation	
Degradation of Marine Protected Areas due to fishing activity	Loss of important habitat and species	Environmental welfare a statutory material consideration in IFCA management decision making process	Fisheries responsible closed. Increased pressure from conservation groups to stop fishing activities Possible Judicial Review &. possible breach of UK statutory duties & possible EU Infraction with financial liability for local taxpayers	IFCA not meeting statutory duties under EU & UK conservation legislation.	 Undertake HRA and MCZ assessments to assess whether different fishing activities are appropriate for the MPAs and not having a significant impact Undertake an adaptive comanagement approach to fishing Effective enforcement Work closely with Management groups for MPAs Introduction of proactive public education and outreach programme Ensure that the Annual Research Programme includes survey work that continues to gather evidence to inform management Undertake audit of environmental features likely to be affected by fishing activity Use of new technology to monitor fishing activity within the district. 	Certain fishing activities can damage protected habitat and species.

Description	Risk High 4 - 3 - 2 - 1 Low			Mitigation Residual Ris		
	Impact	Likelihood	Financial	Reputation	ğ	
	4	2	3	4	Regular staff meetings	2
Enforcement activities conducted in an unprofessional and uncoordinated manner.	Inconsistent approach to fisheries enforcement. Enforcement problems and non-compliance with legislation. Poor morale amongst IFCA staff.	Misinformation may be given by officers or information may be misinterpreted by fishermen.	Wrong interpretation of legislation may lead to loss of earnings of fishermen. Possible financial liability incurred for local taxpayers Uncoordinated enforcement may lead to over regulation by enforcement bodies. Failure of court cases with a loss of 'cost recovery' Failure to receive court determined costs from those accused of illegal fishing	Failure to carry enforcement efficiently and effectively reflects poorly on the IFCA	 Regular staff training Staff appraisals All IFCOs receive regular PACE training through a nationally accredited scheme. Enforcement patrols are intel led, risk- based and targeted Planning of enforcement patrols and debriefing after takes place Code of Conduct for inspections at sea and ashore developed Standard boarding forms developed Standard legislation notes provided to all IFCOs Legislation notes regularly updated IFCOs trained alongside MMO boarding officers IFCA and MMO officers work in partnership Adequate budget identified for training of IFCOs Compliance & Enforcement Strategy published on website Joint working with other enforcement agencies All seconded or contracted officers receive regular training 	Considerable resources are directed towards officer training but frequent changes to legislation and human error can lead to mistakes being made.

Description			Risk 3 - 2 - 1 Low	Mitigation	Residual Risk	
·	Impact	Likelihood	Financial	Reputation	g	
Failure to maintain a Research programme.	Lack of accurate data leading to poor management of fisheries. Collapse of stocks. Decline in biodiversity Loss of public amenity Degradation of the wider environment. Failure to assess impacts of fishing	Well trained and qualified staff. Annual Research programme	Closure of a fishery due to over exploitation of stock. Fisheries not opened due to insufficient information available to gain consent through MPA Assessments. Potential breach of UK statutory duty and EU infringement Possible Judicial Review with financial liability incurred by local taxpayers	High expectation that fisheries and environment are well managed by IFCA	 Work plans developed for research staff Research staff well qualified and have experience and knowledge of local fisheries Research staff are involved in IFCA TAG and share survey programmes, expertise and results of research work Good communication with relevant organisations and local fisheries Contingency plans developed to ensure research is completed within timescales Work in partnership with relevant research groups and universities Engage with undergraduate, MSc and PhD students and promote research programmes for them to complete to aid IFCA work Partnership working with fishing industry and environmental partners Use consultants or contractors with additional expertise when necessary. Use of outside agencies to undertake specialist work areas. 	Planned surveys lost due to poor weather or lack of survey vessel. Change of approach for MPA assessments. New fisheries emerge which divert survey resources

Description			Risk 3 - 2 - 1 Low	Mitigation Residual Risk	
	Impact	Likelihood	Financial	Reputation	
Failure to fully engage with stakeholders	Conflict between different stakeholders. Non- compliance with fisheries and environmental legislation.	Difficult to identify and consult with relevant stakeholders	Stakeholder requirements are not considered in management of the IFCA district fisheries. Possible breach of UK statutory duties & administrative law. Possible EU infringement. Possible financial liability for local taxpayers	Lack of trust in the IFCA's management processes. Misunderstanding of the IFCAs role	 Regular contact with nature conservation bodies Establish effective dialogue with relevant stakeholders Introduction of proactive public education and outreach programme Regular and effective contact and communication with fishing industry, both commercial and recreational. Dissemination of all survey results and management proposals to relevant and affected stakeholders Respond to all relevant consultations Improved website design Regular/structured liaison with other enforcement agencies Develop communication strategy Publish quarterly reports on IFCA website Develop a database of stakeholders and regularly update

Description		High 4	Risk 3 - 2 - 1 Low		Mitigation Residual R	
·	Impact	Likelihood	Financial	Reputation	Ü	
Injury to staff due to unsafe working practices	Death or injury to staff	Well trained staff Provision of high quality safety equipment Well maintained IFCA assets	Injury claims, tribunals HSE/MCA investigations Possible criminal & civil proceedings with potential financial liability to local taxpayers	Poor morale of staff leading to problems with recruitment & retention Increased surveillance by regulatory authorities of IFCA's procedures and practices, with attendant costs	 Safety training register maintained Adequate budget to cover all training requirements Well trained staff Standard operating procedures are maintained and reviewed regularly Risk assessments available and regularly reviewed High quality PPE issued to all staff Scheduled safety drills conducted on vessel Lone Working Policy adhered to. Conflict Resolution Policy developed Boarding Policy developed Indemnity insurance obtained & maintained 	Regularly working in hazardous environments Difficult to mitigate for accidents Difficult to mitigate for the actions of third parties

Description		High 4	Risk - 3 - 2 - 1 Low		Mitigation	Residual Risk
Безоприоп	Impact	Likelihood	Financial	Reputation	J G	
Failure to maintain effective financial management and control	Fraudulent activity leading to misuse and/or misappropriation of funds Unforeseen expenditure, major mechanical failure or total loss of patrol vessel	Limited staff access to financial information and authority to spend money Vessel contingency funds maintained	Lack of financial resources to carry out statutory obligations	IFCA funded through local taxpayer money, expectation to provide best value for money service	 DCC audit of accounts Finance sub-committee in place to review budgetary spend Policy developed with regard to the Bribery Act 2010. Restricted use of company credit card D&SIFCA Financial Regulations Restricted authority to sign cheques Annual Plan Production of detailed accounts Maintenance of contingency funds Indemnity insurance obtained for marine peril Budget monitoring report presented at IFCA ¼ meetings Asset register kept up to date and audited. 	Very limited potential for large scale fraud or corruption Small scale misuse of consumable items is still possible Patrol vessel operating in hazardous conditions

Description			Risk 3 - 2 - 1 Low	Mitigation Residual Risk	
·	Impact	Likelihood	Financial	Reputation	ŭ
Fisheries in the district impacted by the activities of developers /industry Insufficient time to fully consider environmental impact assessments	Impact 3 Fisheries closed due to contamination. Significant fish / shellfish mortality Temporary or permanent loss of, or damage to, fish stocks, fishery habitats or fishing	Likelihood 3 Lack of fishing activity data. Lack of baseline data Limited understanding of impacts of developments on the marine environment	Financial 3 Reduced catches and income from the fishery Displaced fishing activity Potential Judicial Review Breach of UK statutory duty and EU	Reputation 3 High expectation that the IFCA will represent the fishing and environmental interests, even when an activity may be occurring outside of the district	Consultations responded to Liaison with consenting agencies Developer meetings attended by IFCA representatives Database created holding information on current historical fishing activities within the district Development scrutinised by DEFRA, NE & English Heritage Consents required for developments Development of baseline data
for offshore developments	grounds Loss of public amenity Risk to public health		infringement Potential financial liability for local taxpayers		sets

Description			Risk 3 - 2 - 1 Low	Mitigation Residual Risk	
·	Impact	Likelihood	Financial	Reputation	
Failure of vessel and vehicle assets	Limits enforcement and research capabilities Limited ability to undertake coastal visits	Patrol vessel is well maintained All vehicles are well maintained	Hiring of a replacement vessel / vehicle Significant mechanical failures are expensive and time consuming	Significant local taxpayer money invested in the service with a high expectation that the vessel provides value for money	 Highly maintained Patrol and Survey vessels Six highly maintained vehicles Extensive annual refits Establish preventative maintenance programme Maintenance schedule for all vessels adhered to Annual Workboat Code survey Service contracts with main equipment suppliers Annual survey on all vessels All equipment serviced in line with manufacturers recommendations

Description			Risk 3 - 2 - 1 Low	Mitigation	Residual Risk	
Doscription	Impact	Likelihood	Financial	Reputation		
Failure to comply with Data Protection (GDPR), Freedom of Information Act 2000 and Environment Information Regulations 2004	Investigation by ICO leading to possible penalty	Highly likely unless mitigated	Possible breach of UK legislation. Possible EU infringement. Possible financial liability	Lack of trust in the IFCA's management processes. Severe damage to reputation of the Authority	Establishment of an Information Management System Rebuilding of shared server files Secure access to information Preparation of information in a catalogue Preparation of retention schedules Introduction of new GDPR Policy (and multiple standards) Appointment of Data Protection Officer Out sourcing for expert advice Monitoring of staff adherence to implemented systems and Policy Introduction of publications scheme Review of Communications Strategy	The risk is reduced, but their emphasis is on staff to adapt to changes in the work place which may take some time

			Impact		
		Low (1)	Medium (2)	High (3)	Very High (4)
Lik	Very High (4)				
kelihood	High (3)			1	1
boc	Medium (2)			1	5
	Low (1)				

- 1 2 Acceptable3 6 Additional effort should be considered8 -12 Additional effort must be implemented