GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA
MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA, PESCA Y ALIMENTACIÓN

2022 ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE SPANISH FISHING FLEET (2020 DATA)

SECRETARIAT-GENERAL FOR FISHERIES

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE SPANISH FISHING FLEET

2021

Article 22 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE SPANISH FISHING FLEET

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

i. The fleet in 2020

In 2020 there were 8 937 registered vessels in the Spanish fleet*, with a total capacity of 332 871 GT in tonnage and 780 081 kW in engine power.

The fleet is largely **small-scale**, with 71.43% of vessels under 12 metres in length, whereas 20.17% are in the 12-24 m length class and only 8.39% in the length class over 24 m.

In terms of **fishing techniques**, polyvalent gear used in small-scale fishing accounts for 46%, followed by dredges at 22%, mainly used by small vessels targeting shellfish. These are followed, in descending order, by trawl nets (11%), purse seines (7%), hooks including surface longlines (7%) and gillnets (5%).

The **assessment** of the fleet is based on active vessels, i.e. those that had at least 1 day of fishing activity over the year. In 2020 there were a total of 7 852 active vessels.

Active vessels are grouped into fleet segments according to the main gear they declare to have used in 2020, their length class and their main fishing areas.

Based on those criteria, the table below shows a breakdown of fleet segments by fishing area in 2020 as compared to 2019.

Fishing area	Number of segments		Number of vessels		Gross tonnage		Engine power (kW)	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
North Atlantic (NAO)	32	33	5 133	5 025	111 869	109 084	310 360	304 511
Mediterranean (MED)	29	28	2 079	2 048	50 098	49 581	193 925	191 383
Other fishing regions (OFR)	10	9	205	200	156 204	153 500	214 661	211 115
Canary Islands (CI)	13	14	574	561	4 527	4 843	23 574	23 739
Morocco (MO)	4	5	16	18	121	407	849	2 307
Total	**88**	**89**	**8 007**	**7852**	**322 819**	**317 415**	**743 369**	**733 055**

ii. Assessment of balance in the various fleet segments

The various fleet segments' balance situation is assessed on the basis of biological, economic and technical indicators in accordance with the Commission guidelines. The results are set out in detail in Annex II.

* Registered vessels are vessels that are permanently or provisionally registered or provisionally removed from the register.

The following indicators were analysed to assess the 89 segments making up the fleet in 2020:

- Biological indicators

  - Sustainable harvest indicator (SHI): indicator measuring to what extent a fleet segment depends on overexploited stocks for its revenue.

    To be able to calculate a segment's sustainable harvest indicator, at least 40% of the value of its catches must come from stocks for which relevant biological data is available. We are currently making every effort to improve the scientific data on stocks to be better able to assess this indicator.

    The table below shows the number of segments with an SHI value above 1.

Number of SHI segments	NAO	MBS	OFR	CI	MO
	3	2	0	2	0

  - Stocks at risk (SAR): indicator of whether stocks with a high level of biological risk are being fished. The table below shows the number of segments for which the SAR indicator exceeded 10% in 2020.

Number of SAR segments	NAO	MBS	OFR	CI	MO
	15	11	6	4	0

    As a novelty in the 2020 fleet assessment, the SAR indicator was calculated taking into account not only the quantities of a stock at risk landed by a given segment as a proportion of its total catches, but also the total catches of the stock in question by the EU fleet.

    This change led to an increase in the number of segments concerned by the SAR biological indicator. However, in the final assessment of whether a given segment is in balance or in imbalance, this indicator was weighted in relation to the proportion of catches that the stock at risk represents for the segment.

- Economic indicators

  - CR/BER: indicator measuring profitability in the short term. In 2020 the number of segments with low short-term profitability was as follows:

Number of CR/BER segments	NAO	MBS	OFR	CI	MO
	5	4	3	1	0

  - ROFTA: indicator measuring profitability in the long term. In 2020 the number of segments with low long-term profitability was as follows:

Number of ROFTA segments	NAO	MBS	OFR	CI	MO
	5	4	3	1	0

As regards the economic data it should be noted that, for the first time, the depreciation value was calculated using the PIM method.

- Technical indicator: indicator measuring the ratio between the maximum potential effort of the fleet and its actual effort.

iii. Results of the assessment

The number of segments of the Spanish fleet assessed to be in imbalance according to the economic, biological and technical indicators is as follows:

Fishing area	Number of segments in imbalance	Number of vessels
	2020	2020
North Atlantic (NAO)	2	24
Mediterranean (MED)	5	51
Other fishing regions (OFR)	3	126
Canary Islands (CI)	2	25
Morocco (MO)	0	0
Total	**12**	**226**

The following tables show the segments in imbalance broken down by region:

North Atlantic (NAO)

Fishing gear	Segment	Breakdown by fishing method	Number of vessels	Total number of vessels	Reason for imbalance
Gillnets (DFN)	NAO DFN1824*	VESSELS USING SMALL-SCALE GEAR, CANTABRIA AND NW	2	20	Biological imbalance (SHI), hake catches
		VESSELS USING FIXED GILLNETS, CANTABRIA AND NW	1		
		VESSELS USING BOTTOM-SET GILLNETS, CANTABRIA AND NW	17		
	NAO DFN2440	VESSELS USING SMALL-SCALE GEAR, CANTABRIA AND NW	1	4	Biological imbalance (SHI), hake catches
		VESSELS USING FIXED GILLNETS, CANTABRIA AND NW	1		
		VESSELS USING BOTTOM-SET GILLNETS, CANTABRIA AND NW	2		

Mediterranean (MBS)

Fishing gear	Segment	Breakdown by fishing method	Number of vessels	Total number of vessels	Reason for imbalance
Dredges (DRB)	MBS DRB0006	VESSELS USING SMALL-SCALE GEAR, MEDITERRANEAN	5	5	Economic imbalance
	MBS DRB0612*	VESSELS USING SMALL-SCALE GEAR, MEDITERRANEAN	24	24	Economic imbalance
	MBS DRB1218	VESSELS USING SMALL-SCALE GEAR, MEDITERRANEAN	2	2	Economic imbalance
Surface longlines (HOK/LLD)	MBS HOK1824 LLD*	SURFACE LONGLINERS, FISHING GROUNDS SURFACE LONGLINERS. MEDITERRANEAN	8 9	17	Economic and biological imbalance, catches of species at risk (swordfish)
	MBS HOK2440 LLD	SURFACE LONGLINERS, SPANISH FISHING GROUNDS	3	3	Economic and biological imbalance, catches of species at risk (swordfish)

Canary Islands (CI)

Fishing gear	Segment	Breakdown by fishing method	Number of vessels	Total number of vessels	Reason for imbalance
Hooks (HOK)	NAO HOK1824 CI	VESSELS USING SMALL-SCALE GEAR, CANARY ISLANDS POLE-AND-LINE TUNA VESSELS, CANARY ISLANDS SURFACE LONGLINERS, INTERNATIONAL WATERS	2 7 1	10	Economic imbalance
	NAO HOK2440* CI	POLE-AND-LINE TUNA VESSELS, CANARY ISLANDS	15	15	Economic imbalance

Other fishing regions (OFR)

Fishing gear	Segment	Breakdown by fishing method	Number of vessels	Total number of vessels	Reason for imbalance
Trawl nets (DTS)	OFR DTS2440	BOTTOM TRAWLERS, CANTABRIA TRAWLERS, PORTUGUESE WATERS FREEZER TRAWLERS, INTERNATIONAL AND THIRD-COUNTRY WATERS	1 5 29	35	Economic imbalance
Surface longlines (HOK/LLD)	OFR HOK2440 LLD	SURFACE LONGLINERS, SPANISH FISHING GROUNDS SURFACE LONGLINERS, INTERNATIONAL WATERS SURFACE LONGLINERS, PACIFIC AND INDIAN OCEAN	27 27 10	64	Economic and biological imbalance, SAR catches (shortfin mako shark)

	OFR HOK40XX LLD	SURFACE LONGLINERS, SPANISH FISHING GROUNDS SURFACE LONGLINERS, INTERNATIONAL WATERS SURFACE LONGLINERS, PACIFIC AND INDIAN OCEAN	1 10 16	27	Economic imbalance

B. Fishing fleet and fishing activity

The following table shows the Spanish fishing fleet in 2020, broken down by main gear[†], fishing area and length class[‡]. Segments forming clusters are outlined in red and marked with an asterisk.

2020 POPULATION, NO EU CLUSTERS							
	LENGTH CLASS						
	00-10	10-12	12-18	18-24	24-40	>40	Grand total
NAO	**3 636**	**334**	**538**	**226**	**277**	**14**	**5 025**
DFN	1	112*	151	20*	4		288
DRB	1 563	14	87				1 664
DTS		9	59*	72	94	14	248
FPO		*42*	33				75
HOK	2	73*	72	31	27		205
HOK-LLD			3	5	22*		30
PGP				4	55*		59
PMP	2 068	65	39				2 172
PS	2	19*	94	94*	75*		284
NAO, CI	**432**	**52**	**51**	**10**	**16**		**561**
FPO	1	7*	5				13
HOK	9	37*	38	10	15*		109
HOK-LLD					1		1
PMP	422*	7	1				430
PS		1	7*				8
NAO, MO	**6**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**1**		**18**
HOK	6*	3	3				12
PS				5	1		6
MBS	**106**	**1 040**	**363**	**385**	**152**	**2**	**2 048**
DFN		59	48				107

[†] DFN: gillnets; DRB: dredges; DTS: trawls; FPO: pots; HOK: hooks; HOK-LLD: surface longlines; PGP: polyvalent passive gear; PMP: polyvalent active and passive gear; PS: purse seines.
[‡] Length class 1: 0-10 m / 0-6 m in Mediterranean; length class 2: 10-12 m / 6-12 m in Mediterranean; length class 3: 12-18 m; length class 4: 18-24 m; length class 5: 24-40 m; length class 6: >40 m.

DRB	5	24*	2				31
DTS		14	142	289	123		568
FPO		15	15*		3		33
HOK	1	48*	24*		1		74
HOK-LLD		2	28*	17*	3		50
PMP	100	861	36				997
PS		17	68	79	22*	2	188
OFR			**1**	**2**	**110**	**87**	**200**
DTS					35	31	66
HOK			1	2	11*	2	16
HOK-LLD					64	27	91
PS						27	27
Grand total	**4 180**	**1 429**	**956**	**628**	**556**	**103**	**7 852**

The data in the above table shows that the Spanish fleet is largely **small-scale**, as 71.43% of vessels are under 12 metres in length, while 20.17% measure 12-24 metres and only 8.39% more than 24 metres.

In terms of **fishing techniques**, polyvalent gear used in small-scale fishing accounts for 46%, followed by dredges at 22%, mainly used by small vessels targeting shellfish. These are followed, in descending order, by trawl nets (11%), purse seines (7%), hooks including surface longlines (7%) and gillnets (5%).

In 2021 the fleet structure is similar, with 71% of vessels less than 12 metres in length and nearly 47% of these fishing with polyvalent gear.

Most fishing activity is currently subject to management measures, which contributes to the conservation and sustainability of fishery resources. In this context, multiannual management plans are the main fisheries policy tool. Their objective is to manage fishing to ensure that fish stocks are exploited sustainably. Covering the most commercially important fish stocks and fisheries, the plans ensure greater long-term stability and predictability by setting out specific targets and conservation measures to manage individual stocks.

The following plans currently apply:

Management and recovery plans				
Improvement plan	**Fishing ground**	**Segment(s) affected based on gear**	**Objective**	**Link to legislation**
Multiannual conservation and management programme for tropical tunas (ICCAT)	Atlantic Ocean	a) Freezer tuna seiners b) Canary Islands pole-and-line tuna vessels c) Pole-and-line tuna vessels in African waters based in Dakar d) Small-scale Canary Islands fleet e) Surface longliners f) Other fleets	Reducing current mortality levels for tropical (bigeye) tuna and juvenile catches.	https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id= BOE-A-2020-4697

Swordfish management measures: Recovery plan for Mediterranean swordfish (ICCAT) Conservation plan for North and South Atlantic swordfish (ICCAT) Capacity reduction measures for the western central Pacific (WCPFC) and the Indian Ocean (IOTC)	Mediterranean waters, Atlantic waters up to 80 miles under Spanish sovereignty or jurisdiction, Atlantic waters north of parallel 5° N and waters up to 80 miles from the baselines not under Spanish sovereignty or jurisdiction, Atlantic waters south of parallel 5° N: IOTC, IATTC, WCPFC.	Consolidated register of surface longliners	Recovery of North Atlantic SWO stocks and conservation of Mediterranean SWO stocks.	https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BO E-A-2014-4514 https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BO E-A-2017-12614
Multiannual management plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean (ICCAT)	Eastern Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea	a) Cantabrian live bait fleet (Cantabrian and North-West) C18 b) Pole-and-line and handliner fleet in the Strait c) Longliner and handliner fleets d) Mediterranean seiner fleet e) Traps f) Pole-and-line vessels authorised to fish in the Canary Islands fishing ground g) Fleet fishing with small-scale gears in the Mediterranean h) Small-scale fleet in the Strait subject to catch limits.	Once the bluefin tuna stock has recovered in the areas mentioned, a management plan will be established to maintain BFT biomass at a level commensurate with a correct maximum sustainable yield.	https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BO E-A-2019-1789
Management measures for albacore in the North Atlantic	North of 36° N in the Atlantic Ocean	Live bait and trolling boats	Managing the albacore fleet and helping bluefin tuna stocks to recover.	https://www.boe.es/eli/es/o/1998/02/17/(5)
Interim Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna recovery plan (IOTC)	Indian Ocean	Freezer tuna seiners authorised to fish tropical tunas in the Indian Ocean	Setting up a register of freezer tuna seiners authorised to fish tropical tunas in the Indian Ocean under a yellowfin tuna quota. Restoring the yellowfin tuna stock and ensuring the conservation of other tropical tuna.	https://www.boe.es/eli/es/o/2021/01/19/a pa25/con
Management plan for the conservation of demersal fishery resources in the Mediterranean	Mediterranean	Mainly trawlers	National implementation of Regulation (EU) No 2019/1022	https://www.boe.es/eli/es/o/2020/05/18/a pa423
Use of fishing opportunities	Cantabrian and North-West, Gulf of Cádiz and Portuguese waters	All gears	Easing and optimising the use of fishing opportunities	https://www.boe.es/eli/es/o/2020/04/01/a pa315

C. FISHING EFFORT SCHEMES

Fishing effort is linked to fishing capacity and is regulated by law for each fishery according to its specific requirements. The rules lay down various measures, most of which are included in management and recovery plans.

Measures to regulate fishing effort include setting the terms for using specific fishing gear and the maximum duration of an authorised activity, laying down temporary or permanent closure periods or temporary laying-up periods, imposing restrictions on vessels' technical characteristics (power, length, tonnage, etc.), implementing TACs and quotas, and setting up specific registers of vessels authorised to carry out certain activities.

The following measures were implemented in 2021:

- Permanent closures

FISHING GROUND	Register/gear	Species	Area
Spain	Coral-fishing vessels	Red coral	All Spanish waters
Mediterranean	Trawl net	Hake	Various polygons in Catalonia and Valencia, Order APA/753/2020 of 31 July 2020 and APA/1397/2021 of 10 December 2021

- Temporary closures

FISHING GROUND	Register/gear	Species	Area	Duration
Gulf of Cádiz	Trawl net	Octopus	Gulf of Cádiz	16 August-15 September
Mediterranean	Trawl net	Hake	Various polygons in the Autonomous Community of Valencia, the Balearic Islands, Murcia and Andalusia	Variable, see Order APA/753/2020 of 31 July 2020
Mediterranean	Trawl net	All	Various provinces	Variable, see Order APA/6/2020 of 14 January 2020
Mediterranean	Purse seines	All	Various provinces	Variable, see Order APA/6/2020 of 14 January 2020
Gulf of Cádiz	Trawl net	All	Gulf of Cádiz	16 September-31 October
Gulf of Cádiz	Purse seines	All	Gulf of Cádiz	1 December-31 January
Cantabrian and North-West	Trawls and bottom hooks	Red seabream	Various areas (see Order APA/359/2019 of 26 March 2019)	April to September
International waters of the Pacific	Tuna seiners	Bigeye tuna (BET), yellowfin tuna (YFT), skipjack tuna (SKJ)	IATTC area between 96° and 110° W and between 4° N and 3° S ('Corralito')	9 October (00.00) - 8 November (24.00)
International waters of the Pacific	Tuna seiners	All	IATTC area	9 November (00.00) - 19 January (24.00)
Mediterranean	Surface longliners	Swordfish (SWO)	Mediterranean	1 January to 31 March
Mediterranean	All vessels	Albacore (ALB)	Mediterranean	1 October to 30 November

FISHING GROUND	Register/gear	Species	Area	Duration
International waters of the Atlantic	Tuna seiners and live bait boats	Ban on fishing bigeye tuna (BET), yellowfin tuna (YFT) and skipjack tuna (SKJ) with FADs	ICCAT area	1 January to 31 March
International waters of the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean	Seiners	BFT	Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	From 1 January to 25 May and from 2 July to 31 December
International waters of the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean	Surface longliners > 24 m	BFT	Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	1 June to 31 December
International waters of the Pacific	Tuna seiners	Ban on fishing bigeye tuna (BET), yellowfin tuna (YFT) and skipjack tuna (SKJ) with FADs	WCPFC area between 20° N and 20° S	1 July to 30 September
International waters of the Pacific	Tuna seiners	Ban on fishing bigeye tuna (BET), yellowfin tuna (YFT) and skipjack tuna (SKJ) with FADs	WCPFC area	1 April to 31 May

- Temporary laying-up

Under Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, measures for the conservation of marine biological resources may include technical measures, such as requirements for fishing vessels to cease operating in a defined area for a defined minimum period in order to protect temporary aggregations of endangered species, spawning fish, fish below a minimum conservation reference size and other vulnerable marine resources. Support is available from the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund for measures aimed at suspending fishing during a specific period in the context of such conservation measures.

- Allocation of fishing days

Article 5 of Order APA/423/2020 laying down a management plan for the conservation of demersal fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea provides that the fishing effort regime is to be based on the total permitted effort set for all vessels fishing with bottom trawls in the Mediterranean, determined on the basis of historical fishing activity.

All measures of this kind are aimed at maintaining or restoring marine resources at maximum sustainable yield levels, thus reducing pressure on certain stocks and ensuring their preservation for the future.

Temporary laying-up periods in particular have had a major impact on fishing capacity. Indeed, these measures can be said to have enabled the following decrease in fishing effort, based on

the tonnage and engine power of the supported vessels and the number of calendar days they remained in port, in the past 2 years:

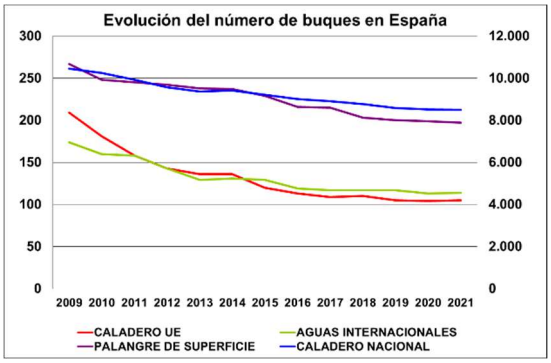
- 2020: 3 214 320.37 GT / 10 576 747.37 kW
- 2021: 502 039.36 GT / 1 983 714.29 kW.

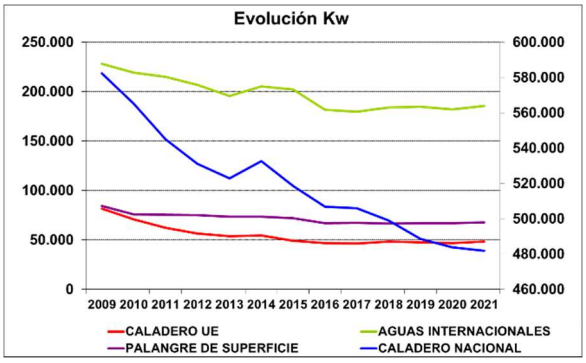
The reason for the significant difference between the two years is the situation that arose in 2020 due to the COVID pandemic, which led to a compensated effort reduction of 2 964 511.69 GT and 9 657 910.69 kW.

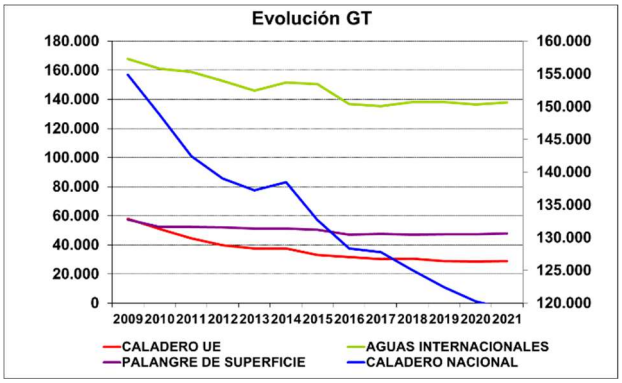
As regards the Mediterranean, the number of allocated effort days was reduced by 8.3% compared to 2020, and 95.32% of the allocated quota was used.

At the same time, fleet capacity fell in terms of both tonnage and engine power in 2021 due to the fact that 177 vessels were permanently removed from the register while there were 68 new entries.

In general, there is a clear capacity reduction trend in the registered fleet, whether this is measured in terms of GT, kW or the number of vessels, as shown in detail below.







Key to tables	
Evolución del número de buques en España	Trends in the number of vessels in Spain
Evolución Kw	Engine power trend (kW)
Evolución GT	Capacity trend (GT)
Caladero UE	EU fishing ground
Aguas internacionales	International waters
Palangre de superficie	Surface longliner
Caladero nacional	Spanish fishing ground

D. INFORMATION ON COMPLIANCE WITH THE ENTRY/EXIT SCHEME AND REFERENCE LEVELS (Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013)

SEGMENTS CA1, CA2 AND CA3, SITUATION IN THE CANARY ISLANDS AS AT 31/12/2021						
CANARY ISLANDS	CA1 - OVERALL LENGTH < 12 m. EU waters		CA2 - OVERALL LENGTH >= 12 m. EU waters		International waters	
	GT	kW	GT	kW	GT	kW
FISHING CAPACITY LIMIT	2 617.00	20 863.00	3 059.00	10 364.00	28 823.00	45 593.00
WITHDRAWN WITH PUBLIC SUPPORT SINCE 1/1/2014	20.58	143.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FLEET CAPACITY AS AT 31/12/2021	1 556.36	15 113.73	1 172.87	5 020.82	16 263.41	25 810.41
DIFFERENCE	1 040.06	5 605.63	1 886.13	5 343.18	12 559.59	19 782.59

NATIONAL TOTAL (including the Canary Islands)	GT	kW
FISHING CAPACITY LIMIT	423 550.00	964 826.00
WITHDRAWN WITH PUBLIC SUPPORT SINCE 1/1/2014	24 975.60	57 762.70
FLEET CAPACITY AS AT 31/12/2021	326 846.06	769 421.58
DIFFERENCE	71 728.34	137 641.72

E. FLEET MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

i. Summary of the fleet management system's achievements and weaknesses

Strengths and achievements:

- Information technology improvements in the collection and consolidation of data (VED/VCD) on fleets operating in third-country waters under SFPAs and in international waters in an RFMO context: data transmission through FLUX and the system of algorithms for the Economic Data Call (DORI). Use of the LICENCE system to process licences for Spanish vessels operating in non-EU waters under SFPAs has been consolidated. We have further improved the General Fishing Fleet Register application in the SIPE (Fishing Information System), making more information available and improving web services with the Merchant Marine and the ISM (Social Marine Institute) to facilitate and streamline the processing of administrative procedures relating to the register. The fact that the register is linked up with the Fisheries Monitoring Centre also means that much more detailed and reliable information can be made available to the fisheries control authorities.
- Work on the register of professionals in the fishing sector and the databases on Spanish graduates in third countries and officers on board national vessels not using Spanish ports is ongoing.
- Breaking down the various vessels of the Spanish fleet into fisheries producer organisations and fishers' associations provides a valuable source of information for compliance with the common fisheries policy, in particular as regards common market organisation.

- Efforts are being made in several areas to improve data collection:
    - The specific observer programme for the monitoring of catches of vulnerable sensitive species in Area 8 is being further developed by extending it to Area 9 and including more fleet segments, financed with EU funds through the recovery, transformation and resilience plan (RTRP).
    - The specific observer programme for monitoring compliance with Regulation (EU) No 2016/2336, funded through the RTRP, is being further developed.
- The study on the characterisation of catches in recreational fishing has been finalised and work is ongoing to establish routine sampling.
- A project for the electronic monitoring of by-catch with on-board cameras has been developed in collaboration with the fishing industry.
- Three agreements are being put into place with the objective of collecting data and improving knowledge in the area of sustainable management of fishery resources, all funded through the RTRP:
    - Agreement with the AZTI Foundation to promote research into economically and environmentally sustainable fisheries;
    - Agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Spanish National Agency for Scientific Research, M.P. to promote fisheries research as a basis for sustainable fisheries management;
    - Agreement with the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria and the University of León on research into cetaceans with a view to environmentally sustainable fishing.
- Work has continued on measures to improve the collection of data on cetacean by-catch in the Cantabrian and North-West in accordance with Order APA/1200/2020 of 16 December 2020. One of the objectives pursued is to mitigate any interaction between fishing activity and by-catch.
- Continued application of the annual programme of observers on board surface longliners operating in the context of an RFO for highly migratory species, with a minimum observer coverage of 5% of the fishing effort of each pelagic longline fishery. To increase the quality of the observation data, training has also been provided both to observers and to the associations and companies recruiting them.
- To prepare the scientific work, data was gathered on hauls of freezer tuna seiners recorded in the electronic logbook and its sampling application, which is expected to reduce errors in data collection. A system of individual catch limits has been set up jointly for all tropical tuna in the Indian Ocean, together with a specific register (CATI) of freezer tuna seiners authorised to fish tropical tuna. Fishing opportunities for yellowfin tuna are to be divided among those vessels, based on the publication of Order APA/25/2021 of 19 January 2021 regulating the fishing of tropical tunas in the Indian Ocean and setting up register of freezer tuna seiners authorised to fish tropical tunas in the Indian Ocean.
- We continued to implement mechanisms that allow both more efficient use of the annual quotas allocated to Spain and greater flexibility in managing the quotas, dividing them between the fleets fishing in the Cantabrian and North-West, the Gulf of Cádiz and Portuguese waters. These measures also favour better business planning.

- With regard to the Mediterranean we continued to implement the multi-annual plan for demersal resources in the western Mediterranean, which will be the main tool for managing the trawl fleet in the coming years. In addition to the continued implementation of the fishing effort regime for trawlers, new closed areas were established where there is evidence of a high concentration of juveniles below the minimum reference sizes for conservation and in spawning areas of demersal species included in the plan. These closed areas are set out in Order APA 1397/2021 of 10 December 2021.
- We continued applying measures that have successfully ensured that fully implementing the common fisheries policy's landing obligation rules does not lead to early cessation of activity due to what is known as the 'choke effect'.
- We continue to manage 12 'marine reserves of fishing interest', and a study was carried out with support from the recovery fund of possible new sites, with bionomic and socio-economic characterisation. Moreover, there are projects ongoing, also with support from the recovery fund, aimed at modernising how these sites are run.
- As regards using the vessel monitoring system (VMS) to monitor fishing fleet activity, real-time access to register, licence and catch data from the electronic fishing logbook directly from the Fisheries Monitoring Centre's own applications has improved significantly. These FMC applications now also include AIS position data of Spanish vessels fishing near the coast, thus providing important additional information to supplement VMS data.
- Drones have been procured, providing additional material means to better monitor the fleet's daily activities.
- The process of collecting data on first sale has been improved by establishing rules to ensure the quality of the data received.
- Data reception response times have been improved by putting in place a national data collection system capable of receiving data in real time.
- A project to make bottom trawling in the Mediterranean more selective, funded by the RTRP, was carried out with the aim of progressing towards more environmentally and socio-economically sustainable fisheries.

Weaknesses:

- Lack of biological data on many stocks exploited by the Spanish fleet means that, for many segments, the balance assessment has to be made without the biological 'sustainable harvest' indicator.
- The effects of the multiannual plan for demersal resources in the western Mediterranean and of improved and optimised use of quotas in the Cantabrian and North-West and the Gulf of Cádiz should be assessed not only from the point of view of protecting fishery resources, but also in terms of the economic and social impact of a possible downsizing of the fleet operating in those areas.
- Verification of engine power will require additional technical and staff resources in the coming years in all fishing grounds, and legislative decisions may have to be taken to adapt the verified powers, if necessary.

- There is a need to further improve certain aspects of responses to data calls (for example as regards socio-economic variables).
- As fleet monitoring and inspection requirements continue to increase, staff and technical resources need to be further strengthened, including through recruitment.
- The CATCH IT system has been improved to allow catch certificates issued in Spain to be cross-checked with other EU certificates and databases to be interconnected across the EU.
- It is vital for the fleet to use electronic communications to strengthen compliance with EU and national legislation, and for vessels to be digitised to improve living conditions on board for the crews.
- There are difficulties managing shortfin mako due to fishing restrictions laid down by the ICCAT and marketing restrictions as a result of this species being included in Annex II to the CITES convention.

ii. Plan to improve the fleet management system

- A competitiveness strategy for the fishing sector remains in place, with actions that involve funding instruments, structural support measures, marketing measures and specific management and social support measures.
- New legislation:
    - A bill on sustainable fishing and fisheries research is under preparation, with sustainability as a cross-cutting priority and from a threefold perspective: conservation of fishery resources, economic activity and employment, and social cohesion in coastal areas.
    - New fishing fleet management rules are being drafted which will regulate, among other things, how the fleet register is managed in terms of fishing capacity entering and leaving the fleet.
    - The basic rules regulating fishing activity in Spanish fishing grounds, in particular as regards the definition and characteristics of fishing gears and certain conditions for their use, are currently being revised, updated and harmonised. All current royal decrees applying to the Cantabrian and North-West, Gulf of Cádiz and Mediterranean fishing grounds will be replaced with a single royal decree, which is expected to be adopted in the course of 2022.
    - With respect to the Canary Islands, the rules on the management of fishing areas and seasons are currently being reviewed as regards the use of certain fishing gear such as fish pots or gillnets and trammel nets.
    - Review and update of the rules on recreational fishing aimed at improving data collection and implementing new control measures.
    - Amendment of the order laying down a management plan for Iberian sardine (APM/605/2018) to take account of the current biological condition of this stock.
    - Adjustments to the order regulating the activity of the main fleet operating in EU waters (Order APM/920/2017) to improve the mechanisms for regulating the use of quotas for certain species not allocated individually by vessel, to avoid a choke effect due to failure to exhaust the quotas.

- Ongoing monitoring of the fleet management system to regulate, on an annual basis, the management of fishing opportunities allocated to Spain and not distributed to individual vessels, to ensure rational, efficient and optimal quota use.
- Development of an engine power verification plan.
- Progressive extension of observer coverage under the annual surface longliner observer programme and better processing of the data collected, inter alia through increased collaboration with the IEO.

iii. Information on the general level of compliance with fleet policy instruments

Spain's **level of compliance with CFP rules** is generally high. One of the best examples is that for all stocks exploited by Spain under the TAC and Quota Regulation, the maximum sustainable yield established by scientific assessment was met as early as 2019, a year earlier than provided for by the CFP.

CFP compliance	
Measures	**Main points to be noted**
Landing obligation	• Purchase of drones: MATRICE 200 model. These are short-range drones purchased for the surveillance of illegal fishing of bluefin tuna in the Strait, discards in the vicinity of ports and transhipments of juveniles in internal waters. 12 pilots have been trained for this. • Purchase of 33 small drones: MINI2. • Purchase of four offshore patrol vessels operated by the Civil Guard and modernisation of three ocean-going patrol vessels operated by the Navy to be used to monitor fishing fleet activity.
Control of fishing quotas	Stepping up checks and improving information systems. Spain has continued its efforts to improve the **electronic data transmission systems (ERS/Flux)**, implementing automatic systems for exchanging information with Member States where Spanish vessels fish or unload.
Fight against illegal fishing	**Improvement of procedures for checks on imports** of fishery products from third countries, IT systems and coordination with customs agencies through the 'customs single window'. Participation in the **FAO project to set up a global register of fishing vessels** to promote transparency in the international community as a tool to combat IUU fishing. Deployment of the Commission's **system for electronic catch certificates**.
Collection of data	**LOGISTICA**: Setting up the new database on control and inspection activities, which will provide detailed and up-to-date information on all inspection and control activities carried out.
Electronic fishing log application	Work is ongoing on an upgrade which will improve the application. New legal requirements are being included.
FMC activities	The size of the Spanish fleet, the fact that it operates globally and extensive regulation complicate checks of this type.
General controls	The revision of the Control Regulation and the IUU Regulation will help modernise the control and inspection system, and incorporating some elements of the IUU Regulation will help establish a single system.

Infringements and penalties: In 2021, a total of 1 319 decisions were issued in infringement proceedings concerning sea fisheries in external waters, of which 1 086 involved the imposition of penalties. The majority of the infringement decisions resulting in penalties concerned non-compliance with Article 100(2)(c) due to failure to complete the fishing logbook or landing declaration or completing it with altered catch or fishing-effort data or in breach of the current regulation, or failure to carry the fishing logbook on board the vessel.

F. INFORMATION ON CHANGES TO ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES RELEVANT TO FLEET MANAGEMENT

Further progress was made in 2021 in complying with Law 39/2015 on the common administrative procedure for public administrations, which requires legal entities to interact with the public authorities by electronic means to carry out any administrative procedure.

Furthermore, a draft royal decree repealing the current Fishing Fleet Management Order is under preparation and was submitted for public consultation in 2021. The decree lays down the rules and requirements for adding capacity to the fleet, also as regards vessels changing their home port.

Lastly, this has been a year of intense regulatory activity with respect to fisheries management (see Annex I), reflecting the adjustments made and scrutiny exercised by the authorities to meet the objectives of the CFP. Moreover, the situation created by the COVID pandemic made it very complicated to manage fishing activity.

G. ASSESSMENT AND DISCUSSION OF INDICATOR BALANCE. 2020 DATA

Spain has followed the 'Guidelines for the analysis of the balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities', COM(2014)545 final, and the resulting technical, economic and biological indicator values of the Spanish active fleet are shown below.

The calculation and a detailed description of each indicator are set out in Annex II.

INACTIVE VESSELS 2020		**1 085**
ACTIVE VESSELS 2020		**7 852**
Percentage of active vessels **by length**	0-12	71.07%
	12 A 24	20.44%
	24 or more	8.48%

INDICATORS

	Gear	Segment	CR/BER	ROFTA (%)	TECHNICAL INDICATOR FecR	TECHNICAL INDICATOR MAX = 220	SHI	SAR	OVERALL INDICATOR
North Atlantic (NAO)	Gillnets (DFN)	NAO DFN0010			1.00	0.03	< 40%		
		NAO DFN1012*	1.33	20.72	0.57	0.56	< 40%	1	
		NAO DFN1218	1.45	21.61	0.66	0.69	< 40%	2	
		NAO DFN1824*	1.33	16.07	0.86	0.86	1.98		
		NAO DFN2440			1.02	0.86	1.30		
	Dredges (DRB)	NAO DRB0010	-1.60	-75.60	0.45	0.41	< 40%		
		NAO DRB1012	1.84	23.50	0.92	0.26	< 40%		
		NAO DRB1218	1.70	15.68	0.42	0.29	< 40%		
	Trawl nets (DTS)	NAO DTS1012			0.93	0.35	< 40%		
		NAO DTS1218*	4.19	86.94	0.83	0.74	< 40%	1	
		NAO DTS1824	3.12	56.44	0.80	0.82	< 40%	3	
		NAO DTS2440	1.25	12.50	0.79	1.11	1.05		

	Gear	Segment	CR/BER	ROFTA (%)	TECHNICAL INDICATOR FecR	TECHNICAL INDICATOR MAX = 220	SHI	SAR	OVERALL INDICATOR
		NAO DTS40XX	1.22	8.13	0.85	0.98	0.86	6	
	Pots (FPO)	NAO FPO1012	1.72	14.96	0.59	0.36	< 40%		
		NAO FPO1218	0.38	-11.67	0.73	0.48	< 40%		
	Hooks (HOK)	NAO HOK0010			0.93	0.24	0.86	1	
		NAO HOK1012*	2.24	35.25	0.49	0.34	< 40%	1	
		NAO HOK1218	4.39	99.90	0.58	0.59	< 40%		
		NAO HOK1824	2.99	68.26	0.76	0.77	< 40%	1	
		NAO HOK2440	1.48	16.43	0.87	0.47	< 40%		
	Surface longlines (HOK-LLD)	NAO HOK1218 LLD			1.06	0.44	< 40%	1	
		NAO HOK1824 LLD			1.02	1.04	< 40%	1	
		NAO HOK 2440 LLD*	0.54	-20.86	0.91	1.32	< 40%	2	
	Passive polyvalent gear (PGP)	NAO PGP1824			1.00	1.30	1.0		
		NAO PGP2440*	0.72	-14.97	0.91	1.33	1.0	1	
	Polyvalent active and passive gear (PMP)	NAO PMP0010	2.24	38.23	0.40	0.43	< 40%	3	
		NAO PMP1012	3.58	126.07	0.50	0.34	< 40%	1	
		NAO PMP1218	-1.53	-72.54	0.60	0.32	< 40%	2	
	Purse seine (PS)	NAO PS0010			0.88	0.15	< 40%		
		NAO PS1012*	3.25	56.07	0.75	0.44	0.65		
		NAO PS1218	2.50	44.77	0.52	0.54	0.65		
		NAO PS1824*	2.12	38.17	0.64	0.60	0.90		
		NAO PS2440*	2.80	59.53	0.80	0.57	< 40%		
Mediterranean (MBS)	Gillnets (DFN)	MBS DFN0612	-1.69	-116.65	0.61	0.39	< 40%	2	
		MBS DFN1218	2.54	39.65	0.73	0.52	< 40%		
	Dredges (DRB)	MBS DRB0006			0.78	0.16	< 40%		
		MBS DRB0612*	-0.21	-46.76	0.58	0.29	< 40%		
		MBS DRB1218			1.04	0.43	< 40%		
	Trawl nets (DTS)	MBS DTS0612	-0.91	-49.70	0.77	0.42	< 40%		
		MBS DTS1218	3.03	85.52	0.76	0.71	< 40%		
		MBS DTS1824	1.76	30.14	0.75	0.82	3.85	1	
		MBS DTS2440	1.66	22.67	0.81	0.84	4.62	1	
	Pots (FPO)	MBS FPO0612	4.74	69.83	0.80	0.31	< 40%		
		MBS FPO1218*	2.11	77.82	0.84	0.60	< 40%		
		MBS FPO2440			1.00	1.28	< 40%		
	Hooks (HOK)	MBS HOK0006			1.00	0.09	< 40%		
		MBS HOK0612*	1.23	5.83	0.53	0.35	< 40%		
		MBS HOK1218*	1.64	27.91	0.65	0.41	< 40%		
		MBS HOK2440			1.00	0.12	< 40%		
	Surface longlines (HOK-LLD)	MBS HOK0612 LLD			0.94	0.37	0.93	1	
		MBS HOK1218 LLD*	3.88	266.65	0.78	0.51	0.93	1	
		MBS HOK1824 LLD*	0.13	-33.44	0.86	0.67	0.93	1	

	Gear	Segment	CR/BER	ROFTA (%)	TECHNICAL INDICATOR FecR	TECHNICAL INDICATOR MAX = 220	SHI	SAR	OVERALL INDICATOR
		MBS HOK2440 LLD			0.98	0.62	0.93	1	
	Polyvalent active and passive gear (PMP)	MBS PMP0006	3.47	49.12	0.43	0.39	< 40%		
		MBS PMP0612	1.63	19.10	0.48	0.47	< 40%		
		MBS PMP1218	2.90	59.24	0.66	0.38	< 40%	1	
	Purse seine (PS)	MBS PS0612	4.45	79.33	0.73	0.27	< 40%		
		MBS PS1218	2.13	35.94	0.60	0.52	< 40%	1	
		MBS PS1824	2.51	61.47	0.73	0.62	< 40%	1	
		MBS PS2440*	2.93	53.44	0.57	0.38	< 40%	1	
		MBS PS40XX			1.00	0.18	< 40%		
Other fishing regions (OFR)	Trawl nets (DTS)	OFR DTS2440	0.29	-39.83	0.78	1.20	< 40%	2	
		OFR DTS40XX	1.99	42.54	0.87	1.22	< 40%	1	
	Hooks (HOK)	OFR HOK1218			1.00	0.05	< 40%		
		OFR HOK1824			1.05	1.22	< 40%	1	
		OFR HOK2440*	1.91	51.89	0.93	0.94	< 40%		
		OFR HOK40XX			0.95	1.13	< 40%		
	Surface longlines (HOK-LLD)	OFR HOK2440 LLD	0.37	-27.67	0.89	1.40	< 40%	3	
		OFR HOK40XX LLD	0.54	-16.96	0.92	1.48	< 40%	1	
	Purse seine (PS)	OFR PS40XX	1.43	18.56	0.88	1.28	0.86	1	
Canary islands (CI)	Pots (FPO)	NAO FPO0010 CI			1.00	0.88	< 40%		
		NAO FPO1012 CI*	8.62	181.67	1.02	0.42	< 40%		
		NAO FPO1218 CI			0.98	0.34	< 40%		
	Hooks (HOK)	NAO HOK0010 CI			1.12	0.28	1.32		
		NAO HOK1012 CI*	2.17	33.32	0.57	0.31	< 40%		
		NAO HOK1218 CI	2.68	81.84	0.65	0.43	< 40%		
		NAO HOK1824 CI			1.06	0.68	< 40%		
		NAO HOK2440 CI*	0.44	-27.72	0.92	0.61	1.42		
	Surface longlines (HOK-LLD)	NAO HOK2440 LLD CI			1.00	0.22	< 40%	1	
	Polyvalent active and passive gear (PMP)	NAO PMP0010 CI*	3.65	92.47	0.35	0.39	< 40%	2	
		NAO PMP1012 CI			0.87	0.12	< 40%		
		NAO PMP1218 CI			1.00	0.79	< 40%	1	
	Purse seine (PS)	NAO PS1012 CI			1.00	0.31	< 40%		
		NAO PS1218 CI*	2.77	65.79	0.97	0.87	< 40%	1	
Morocco (MO)	Hooks (HOK)	NAO HOK0010 MO			1.22	0.09	< 40%		
		NAO HOK1012 MO			1.06	0.15	< 40%		
		NAO HOK1218 MO*	1.06	1.08	0.97	0.05	< 40%		
	Purse seine (PS)	NAO PS1824 MO			1.00	0.49	< 40%		
		NAO PS2440 MO			1.00	0.09	< 40%		

Results:

The segments considered to be IN BALANCE were those for which the indicators were green overall, or segments where there was a certain imbalance according to the technical indicator (FecR), but for which the other indicators were in balance. This appears justified by the fact that all vessels having fished for at least 1 day during the reference year were taken into account, leading to significant discrepancies within segments, in particular those made up of small vessels. This is because fishing is often not the main activity of such vessels but an activity carried out to top up the main source of income. Moreover, parts of the fleet suspended their activity during the lockdown phase of the COVID pandemic in the reporting year, leading to a certain technical imbalance even in some segments made up of larger vessels.

Segments were generally considered to be IN IMBALANCE where the economic and/or biological indicator results showed imbalance.

However, certain segments for which the (biological or economic) indicators pointed to imbalance were nevertheless considered to be IN BALANCE for the following reasons:

- NAODFN1012: although undulate ray (RJU) is a species at risk, this segment should not be considered as dependent on this stock as it accounts for only 0.03% of its catches.
- NAODFN1218: although undulate ray (RJU) and gulper shark are species at risk, this segment should not be considered as dependent on these stocks as they account for only 0.03% and 0.01% of its catches, respectively.
- NAODRB0010: this is the first year that the economic indicators point to imbalance, due to activity being suspended during the lockdown phase of the COVID pandemic. This led to a drop in revenue, as fresh products such as molluscs were among those worst affected.
- NAODTS1218: although bull ray (MPO) is a species at risk, this segment should not be considered as dependent on this stock as it accounts for only 0.01% of its catches.
- NAODTS1824: although bull ray (MPO), tope shark (CIO) and kitefin shark (SCK) are species at risk, this segment should not be considered as dependent on these stocks as they account for only 0.04%, 0.07% and 0.00% of its catches, respectively.
- NAODTS2440: the SHI indicator is very close to the value of 1, which is the balance point in terms of sustainable exploitation of the stock. There has been a consistent trend towards biological balance since 2016, with the indicator value dropping from 1.35 that year to 1.05 in 2020.
- NAODTS40XX: although various species at risk are caught, this segment should not be considered as dependent on those stocks all account for less than 0.10% of its catches. The exception is cod, which accounts for 34% of the segment's catches, but favourable SHI results this year, with a F/Fmsy ratio of 0.83, points to good recovery of the stock.
- NAOFPO1218: this is the first year that the economic indicators point to imbalance, due to activity being suspended during the lockdown phase of the COVID pandemic. This led to a drop in revenue, as fresh products were among those worst affected.
- NAOHOK0010: although common skate (RJB) is a species at risk, this segment should not be considered as dependent on this stock as only 19 kg were caught, which is clearly a case of by-catch.

- NAOHOK1012: although common skate (RJB) is a species at risk, this segment should not be considered as dependent on this stock as only 21 kg were caught, which is clearly a case of by-catch.
- NAOHOK1824: although red seabream (SBR) is a species at risk, this segment should not be considered as dependent on this stock as it accounts for only 0.37% of its catches.
- NAOHOK1218LLD: this is the first year that the economic indicators point to imbalance, due to activity being suspended during the lockdown phase of the COVID pandemic, which led to a drop in revenue. Moreover, while blue shark (BSH) has been considered a species at risk, the latest scientific studies, carried out by the ICCAT in 2021, show that this stock is in a good condition, although there is some uncertainty.
- NAOHOK1824LLD: this is the first year that the economic indicators point to imbalance, due to activity being suspended during the lockdown phase of the COVID pandemic, which led to a drop in revenue. Moreover, although blue shark (BSH) has been considered a species at risk, the latest scientific studies, carried out by the ICCAT in 2021, show that this stock is in a good condition, although there is some uncertainty.
- NAOHOK2440LLD: this is the first year that the economic indicators point to imbalance, due to activity being suspended during the lockdown phase of the COVID pandemic, which led to a drop in revenue. Moreover, although blue shark (BSH) has been considered a species at risk, the latest scientific studies, carried out by the ICCAT in 2021, show that this stock is in a good condition, although there is some uncertainty. Finally, this segment also caught a small amount of shortfin mako shark (SMA) but should not be considered as dependent on this stock as it accounts for only 6% of its catches.
- NAOPGP1824: this is the first year that the economic indicators point to imbalance, due to activity being suspended during the lockdown phase of the COVID pandemic, which led to a drop in revenue.
- NAOPGP2440: this is the first year that the economic indicators point to imbalance, due to activity being suspended during the lockdown phase of the COVID pandemic, which led to a drop in revenue. Also, although red seabream (SBR) is a species at risk, the segment should not be considered as dependent on this stock as it accounts for only 0.13% of its catches.
- NAOPMP0010: although various species caught are species at risk, the segment should not be considered as dependent on those stocks as they account for less than 0.03% of its catches.
- NAOPMP1012: although knifetooth dogfish is a species at risk, the segment caught only 1 kg of this species, which is clearly a case of bycatch.
- NAOPMP1218: this is the first year that the economic indicators point to imbalance, due to activity being suspended during the lockdown phase of the COVID pandemic, which led to a drop in revenue. Also, although various species caught are species at risk, the segment should not be considered as dependent on those stocks as they account for less than 0.01% of its catches.
- MBSDFN0612: this was the second year of economic imbalance, but the segment's actual economic development could not be determined due to the particular circumstances created by the COVID pandemic. Also, although various species caught by this segment have been considered species at risk, it should not be considered as dependent on those stocks as they account for less than 0.01% of its catches.

- MBSDTS0612: this was the second year of economic imbalance, but the segment's actual economic development could not be determined due to the particular circumstances created by the COVID pandemic.
- MBSDTS1824: the SHI biological indicator produced poor results for this segment, mainly due to its dependence on hake. However, the segment is already being monitored as part of the multiannual plan for demersal resources in the western Mediterranean, which aims to achieve maximum sustainable yield by 2025 and is expected to show results in the coming years.
- MBSDTS2440: the SHI biological indicator produced poor results for this segment, mainly due to its dependence on hake. However, the segment is already being monitored as part of the multiannual plan for demersal resources in the western Mediterranean, which aims to achieve maximum sustainable yield by 2025 and is expected to show results in the coming years.
- MBSHOK0612LLD: although swordfish (SWO) is a species at risk, favourable SHI results, with a F/Fmsy ratio of 0.93, point to good recovery of the stock.
- MBSHOK1218LLD: although swordfish (SWO) is a species at risk, favourable SHI results, with a F/Fmsy ratio of 0.93, point to good recovery of the stock.
- MBSPMP1218: the segment caught a mere 46 kg of shortfin mako shark (SMA), which is clearly a case of by-catch.
- MBSPS1218: although sardine (PIL) is a species at risk, the information available is not sufficient to calculate the SHI and it is therefore not possible to assess whether or not the segment is dependent on sound fishing. On the other hand, good economic results indicate that the condition of the species at risk is not affecting the balance of the segment.
- MBSPS1824: although sardine (PIL) is a species at risk, the information available is not sufficient to calculate the SHI and it is therefore not possible to assess whether or not the segment is dependent on sound fishing. On the other hand, good economic results indicate that the condition of the species at risk is not affecting the balance of the segment.
- MBSPS2440: although sardine (PIL) has been considered a species at risk, the information available is not sufficient to calculate the SHI and it is therefore not possible to assess whether or not the segment is dependent on sound fishing. On the other hand, good economic results indicate that the condition of the species at risk is not affecting the balance of the segment.
- OFRDTS40XX: although orange roughy (ORY) is a species at risk, this segment should not be considered as dependent on this stock as it accounts for a mere 0.0005% of its catches.
- OFRHOK1824: although grouper (GPW) is a species at risk, this segment should not be considered as dependent on this stock as it accounts for a mere 0.03% of its catches.
- OFRPS40XX: although yellowfin tuna (YFT) is a species at risk, the good SHI results confirm that the segment is dependent on sound fishing.
- NAOHOK0010IC: although the data obtained from Agrocampus shows an F/Fmsy ratio of 1.43 for bigeye tuna, the most recent data available from the ICCAT (report from the 2021 meeting) regarding the assessment of the bigeye tuna stock indicates an average F_{2019}/Fmsy value of 1.00, meaning there is no biological imbalance.

- NAOHOK2440LLDIC: although blue shark (BSH) has been considered a species at risk, the latest scientific studies, carried out by the ICCAT in 2021, show that this stock is in a good condition, although there is some uncertainty.
- NAOPMP0010IC: although round sardinella (SAA) and Madeiran sardinella (SAE) are species at risk, this segment should not be considered as dependent on those stocks as together they account for a mere 1% of its catches.
- NAOPMP1218IC: although Madeiran sardinella (SAE) is a species at risk, this segment should not be considered as dependent on this stock as it accounts for a mere 3.7% of its catches.
- NAOPS1218IC: although round sardinella (SAA) is a species at risk, this segment should not be considered as dependent on this stock as it accounts a mere just 1.7% of its catches.

To sum up, the segments that were ultimately considered to be IN IMBALANCE were the following:

Segment	Reason for imbalance
NAODFN1824*	Biological imbalance (SHI), hake catches
NAODFN2440	Biological imbalance (SHI), hake catches
MBSDRB0006	Economic imbalance
MBSDRB0612*	Economic imbalance
MBSDRB1218	Economic imbalance
MBSHOK1824 LLD*	Economic and biological imbalance, catches of species at risk (swordfish)
MBSHOK2440 LLD	Economic and biological imbalance, catches of species at risk (swordfish)
OFRDTS2440	Economic imbalance
OFRHOK2440 LLD	Economic and biological imbalance, SAR catches (shortfin mako shark)
OFRHOK40XX LLD	Economic imbalance
NAOHOK1824CI	Economic imbalance

Segment	Reason for imbalance
NAOHOK2440*CI	Economic imbalance

H. ACTION PLAN FOR SEGMENTS IN IMBALANCE

For segments where there was found to be an imbalance between capacity and fishing opportunities, an action plan has been drawn up under Article 22(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the common fisheries policy.

The plan sets out adjustment targets for each segment, broken down by supra-region and gear, as well as the measures to be taken to meet them and a timetable for their implementation.

NORTH ATLANTIC

- **Gillnets: NAODFN1824 and NAODFN2440**

These two segments were already assessed as being in imbalance in the 2021 report, and a 2-year action plan was adopted[§]. The measures were therefore launched in 2021 and will continue into 2023.

- Objectives achieved: it will not be possible to evaluate the results until 2025, when the 2023 stock data will be available.
- Suggested actions: The measures in place are maintained and new measures proposed.

Cause of imbalance	Dependence on overexploited stocks, mainly hake.
Objective set in action plan	SHI equal to or below 1
Period of implementation	2021-2023

[§] Action plans are implemented from July of the year of adoption to June of the year of completion.

Measures included in the plan:

Effort reduction: Allocation of TACs and quotas and other management measures		
Species	**Legislation**	**Measures**
Hake	In APA/315/2020, a new order, new mechanisms are laid down which aim to compensate for the scarcity of the stock by optimising swaps and the way they are distributed, in addition to flexible arrangements for temporary transfers to and from other fleets.	Diversification of the vessels' activity through participation in coastal albacore fisheries, which started earlier than in other years, and in mackerel fisheries in order to reduce hake catches.
All		The maximum soak time must not exceed 24 hours for bottom-set gillnets and 72 hours for fixed gillnets.
	Royal Decree 502/2022 of 27 June 2022 regulating fishing in Spanish fishing grounds.	Spanish vessels registered for any gear in the Cantabrian and North-West fishing ground which, in addition to their license to fish in Spanish waters, may also obtain a permit to fish in EU waters within France's exclusive economic zone (ICES division 8c), are authorised to fish for 6 days per week per vessel provided that during those 6 days they fish exclusively in those EU waters.

Effort reduction: Permanent and temporary closures		
Gear	**Area**	**Duration**
Bottom-set and fixed gillnets	Waters between Punta Saturrarán (02° 24.7 ' W) and the Bidasoa river mouth within the 12-mile line measured from land or the coast, excluding the inland water zone.	Permanent closure
Bottom-set and fixed gillnets	Area known as 'Resueste', defined by the following points: A: 43º 39'5 N 005º 00'0 W B: 43º 39'0 N 004º 53' 0 W C: 43º 36'0 N 005º 00'0 W D: 43º 36'0 N 004º 53'0	Permanent closure
Bottom-set and fixed gillnets	Area defined by the meridians Punta de la Vaca and Cape Vidio and parallel 43° 45' N.	Permanent closure
Bottom-set and fixed gillnets	Area commonly known as 'O'Canto', in the maritime province of Villagarcía, between meridians 9° 20' and 9° 27' W and parallels 42° 18' and 42° 31' N.	Permanent closure
Bottom-set and fixed gillnets	Area defined by meridians 005° 07'6 W and 004° 30'6 W and the coastline, and to the north by the 2.5-mile line from land.	Permanent closure
Bottom-set and fixed gillnets	Area defined by a line drawn northwards from the Punta de la Vaca meridian as far as parallel 43° 45' N; then westwards as far as meridian 5° 55' W; then northwards as far as parallel 44° 01' N; then eastwards as far as meridian 5° 41' W and finally southwards until it reaches the coast.	Temporary closure 1 November - 31 May of each year

Effort reduction: Permanent and temporary closures		
Gear	**Area**	**Duration**
Bottom-set gillnet	Area between the 5-mile line and the northern boundary, defined by the following points: A: 43º 41'0 N 005º 07'6 W B: 43º 39'5 N 005º 00'0 W C: 43º 36'0 N 005º 00'0 W D: 43º 36'0 N 004º 53'0 W E: 43º 37' 0 N 004º 53'0 W F: 43º 33' 8 N 004º 30'6 W	Temporary closure 1 January - 31 May
Bottom-set and fixed gillnets	Area defined by the line joining the following points: A: 43º 48.0' N 005º 51.0' W B: 43º 44.0' N 005º 22.0' W C: 43º 36.0 N 005º 22.0 W D: 43º 43.0 N 005º 51.0 W	Temporary closure 2 March - 31 August
Bottom-set and fixed gillnets	Waters between Punta Saturrarán (002° 24.7 ' W) and longitude meridian 003° 08.8' W, within the 10-mile line measured from land or the coast, excluding the inland water zone.	Temporary closure 1 November - 30 April
Bottom-set and fixed gillnets	Waters between Punta Saturrarán (002° 24.7 ' W) and longitude meridian 003° 08.8' W, within the 12-mile line measured from land or the coast, excluding the inland water zone.	Temporary closure 1 May - 31 October

Resource recovery measures			
Biological resource study			
Name of data collection study	**Body**	**Species**	**Objective**
National basic data plan	Coordinated by the Secretariat-General for Fisheries as national correspondent. Sampling on board and at auction halls by the IEO/AZTI. Fishing trips under the scientific guidance of the IEO.	Hake	Data collection and awareness of the condition of the stocks.
Surveillance and control systems			
Southern hake monitoring plan, PAGIP.			

CANARY ISLANDS

- **Hooks: NAOHOK1824CI and NAOHOK2440CI**

These two segments were already assessed as being in imbalance in the 2021 annual report, and a 2-year action plan was adopted. The measures were therefore launched in 2021 and will continue into 2023.

- Objectives achieved: it will not be possible to evaluate the results until 2025, when the 2023 stock data will be available. However, the most recent data available from the ICCAT (report on the 2021 meeting) regarding the assessment of the bigeye tuna stock indicates an average F_{2019}/Fmsy value of 1.00, meaning there is no biological imbalance. In implementing the action plan in the coming years, this improvement will be monitored to assess whether these segments should still be considered to be in imbalance.
- Suggested actions: The measures already in place for these segments will be continued with a view to achieving biological sustainability.

Cause of imbalance	Dependency on bigeye tuna Poor short- and long-term profitability
Objective set in action plan	SHI equal to or below 1 CR/BER equal to or above 1 ROFTA positive and above TRP
Period of implementation	2021-2023

Measures included in the plan:

Effort reduction		
Allocation of fishing opportunities (TACs and quotas)		
Species	**Legal framework**	**Measures**
BIGEYE TUNA	Multiannual tuna conservation and management programme (ICCAT). Decision of the Secretariat-General for Fisheries of 1 March 2022 on the allocation of bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) quotas and on the specific register of vessels authorised to fish bigeye tuna in the Atlantic Ocean created by Order APA/372/2020 of 24 April 2020, which regulates bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.	In 2022 the BET quota was reduced by 48.0639 tonnes for list (b) Canary Islands pole-and-line tuna vessels.

MEDITERRANEAN

- **Dredgers MBSDRB0006, MBSDRB0612 and MBSDRB1218.**

These three segments have been included in the list of segments in imbalance for the first time, due to economic imbalance in both the short and the long term for 3 consecutive years.

Cause of imbalance	Short-term and long-term economic imbalance for 3 consecutive years.
Objective set in action plan	CR/BER equal to or above 1 ROFTA positive and above TRP
Period of implementation	2022-2024

Measures		
Eco-management		
Species	**Legal framework**	**Measures**
Molluscs	Order of 24 March 2014 establishing a management plan for fishing using mechanised dredges or trawl nets on the Mediterranean coast of Andalusia, which lays down:	— which vessels are authorised to carry out this activity; — biological reference points for wedge clams, smooth clams, rough cockles and striped venus clams; – the authorised gear; – the areas where and days / times of day when fishing is permitted; – closure periods and minimum sizes; – scientific monitoring.
	Order ARP/188/2020 of 28 October 2020 adopting a management plan for vessels fishing shellfish with boat dredges.	Management plan for vessels fishing bivalve molluscs with boat dredges in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia. The main measures include: - a closure period of 2 months; - no more than 2 061 fishing days per year, to be divided among the fleet; - no more than 10 hours of fishing per day.
	Order ARP/122/2020 of 10 July 2020 laying down a management plan for vessels fishing bivalve molluscs with mechanised dredges (cages).	Management plan for vessels fishing bivalve molluscs with mechanised dredges (cages) in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia. The main measures include: - a daily quota of no more than 9 kg in the 'central southern Catalonia' area and 32 kg in the 'Delta' area - no more than 8 hours of fishing per day.
Economic management		
Year	**Legal framework**	**Impact**
Support for temporary laying-up	Article 33(1) of the EMFF Regulation. Management plan for fishing using mechanised dredges on the Mediterranean coast of Andalusia	- reduction in tonnage and power; - financial compensation for the industry.

- **Surface longliners: MBSHOK0612LLD, MBSHOK1218LLlD, MBSHOK1824LLD and MBS2440LLD.**

These four segments were assessed as being in imbalance in the 2021 action plan, and a 2-year implementation period was laid down. The measures were therefore launched in 2021 and will continue into 2023.

Although segments MBSHOK0612LLD and MBSHOK1218LLD have been classified as segments in balance in the 2022 report, measures laid down in the 2021 action plan are maintained both for these segments and for segments MBSHOK1824LLD and MBS2440LLD, which continue to be in imbalance.

- Objectives achieved: it will not be possible to evaluate the results until 2025, when the 2023 stock data will be available. However, the main objective of the action plan has been achieved as the F/Fmsy ratio of swordfish, the main species that led to biological imbalance, has fallen to 0.93, resulting in an SHI value below 1 for these segments.
- Suggested actions: The measures already in place for these segments will be continued with a view to achieving biological balance. In addition, improving profitability in segments MBSHOK1824LLD and MBS2440LLD – the only segments considered to be in imbalance in the 2022 report – poses a new challenge from an economic perspective.

Cause of imbalance	Poor economic profitability due to a drop in revenue.
Objective set in action plan	SHI equal to or below 1 CR/BER equal to or above 1 ROFTA positive and above TRP
Period of implementation	Biological indicator: 2021-2023 Economic indicators: 2021-2023

Measures included in the plan:

Biological management measures		
Recovery plan		
Species	**Legal framework**	**Measures**
Swordfish (SWO)	Stock subject to the recovery plan for Mediterranean swordfish (ICCAT).	The SWO quota for surface longliners operating in the Mediterranean was reduced by 48.405 tonnes in 2022.
Closures		
Species	**Area**	**Duration**
Swordfish (SWO)	All	1 January - 31 March

Economic management measures		
Economic management		
Measure	**Legal framework**	**Impact**
Support for temporary laying-up	Article 33(1) of the EMFF Regulation. Management plan for surface longliners operating in the Mediterranean	– reduction in tonnage and power; – financial compensation for the industry.

Resource recovery measures			
Biological resource study			
Name of data collection study	**Body**	**Species**	**Objective**
National basic data plan for the fishing industry: observers on board commercial vessels, sampling at auction halls and ports. SWOYP (ICCAT SHORT-TERM CONTRACT: SWORDFISH BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES COLLECTION FOR GROWTH, REPRODUCTION AND GENETICS STUDIES	National basic data plan coordinated by the Secretariat-General for Fisheries with tasks performed by the IEO and the ICCAT	Tuna and tuna-like species; Swordfish	Data collection and awareness of the condition of the stocks.
Surveillance and control systems			
National control plan for bluefin tuna and swordfish (PAGIP)			
Obligation to land catches of Mediterranean swordfish in the ports and at the time and place laid down in the Annex to the Decision of 17 January 2022 (BOE 22 of 26 January 2022).			

- **Purse seiners: MBSPS1218 and MBSPS1824**

These segments were assessed as being in imbalance in the 2021 action plan, and a 2-year implementation period was laid down. The measures were therefore launched in 2021 and will continue into 2023.

- Objectives achieved: it will not be possible to evaluate the results until 2025, when the 2023 stock data will be available. However, **these segments are considered to be <u>in balance</u> in the 2022 report** due to reduced dependence on anchovy.
- Suggested actions: It is considered appropriate to continue the measures already in place.

Current situation	IN BALANCE
Objective set in action plan	SHI below 1
Period of implementation	Launched in 2021, to be completed in 2023

Measures included in the plan:

Effort reduction: Limits on landings and other management measures		
Limits on landings		**Other measures**
Species	**Legislation**	
Sardine and anchovy	A ministerial order is being prepared which will set new ceilings for landings broken down by GSA.	Fishing is prohibited at depths of less than 50 metres. Sardine fishing in GSA 6 is banned for 4 months.

Effort reduction: Permanent and temporary closures		
Species	**Area**	**Duration**
Anchovy	Order APA/6/2020 of 14 January 2020 regulating temporary closure periods for trawling and purse seiner fishing in certain areas off the Mediterranean coast in 2020 and 2021.	Temporary closure Variable duration

Biological resource study			
Name of data collection study	**Body**	**Species**	**Objective**
National basic data plan (MEDIAS survey)	IEO	Sardine and anchovy	Collection of data

OFR

- **Trawl nets: OFRDTS2440**

This segments was assessed as being in imbalance in the 2021 action plan, and a 2-year implementation period was laid down. The measures were therefore launched in 2021 and will continue into 2023.

- Objectives achieved: it will not be possible to evaluate the results until 2025, when the 2023 stock data will be available. The segment's dependence on Senegal hake has been reduced, but the SHI could not be calculated as it depends on other species for which the scientific data is insufficient.
- Suggested actions: The measures already in place for these segments will be continued with a view to achieving biological sustainability.

Cause of imbalance	Poor short-term and long-term profitability due to very high variable costs (wages, fuel costs, maintenance, etc.).
Objective set in action plan	SHI equal to or below 1 CR/BER equal to or above 1 ROFTA positive and above TRP
Period of implementation	Launched in 2021, to be completed in 2023

Measures included in the plan:

Effort reduction: Allocation of TACs and quotas and other management measures		
Species	**Regulations**	**Other measures**
Merluccius senegalensis, *Merluccius polli* and *Merluccius spp*	Sustainable fisheries agreements between the EU and third countries, with fishing opportunities for trawlers, TACs and quotas established on the basis of scientific advice. For private licences, a scientific assessment endorsed by the Spanish Institute of Oceanography (IEO) determines which measures need to be taken, if any.	Catch limitations on black hake in the agreement with Mauritania; effort limitation in the agreements with Senegal, Guinea Bissau and Gambia. Effort reduction in the Angolan hake fishery (private licences).

Resource recovery measures				
Biological resource study				Surveillance measures
Name of data collection study	**Body**	**Species**	**Objective**	Monitoring plan for tropical tuna fishing in the Indian Ocean, including a documentary study on each trip and a review of quota use based on big data.
National basic data plan	IEO	Hake	Collection of data	

- **<u>Surface longliners: OFRHOK2440LLD and OFRHOK40XXLLD</u>**

These segments have been in economic imbalance in the short and long term for 3 years and have therefore been classified as being in imbalance for the first time. Moreover, segment OFRHOK2440LLD had significant catches of shortfin mako shark, a species listed in Annex II to the CITES convention. With regard to blue shark, which is also considered a species at risk according to Agrocampus data, the latest ICCAT, WCPFC, ICCAT and IOTC estimates indicate that the species is not being overfished.

Cause of imbalance	Poor short-term and long-term profitability and catches of SAR species (shortfin mako shark)
Objective set in action plan	CR/BER equal to or above 1 ROFTA positive and above TRP No catches of shortfin mako shark (species at risk)
Period of implementation	2022-2024

Measures included in the plan:

Biological management measures		
TACs and bans		
Species	**Status**	**Measures**
Shortfin mako shark (SMA)	Classified as species at risk by the IUCN; fishing restricted in 2021 and banned in 2022. No IOTC/WCPFC/IATTC stock assessments.	Total allowable catch in NAO set at 250 tonnes in 2021, total ban on fishing in 2022.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

- Decision of the Secretariat-General for Fisheries of 1 June 2021 laying down the implementing provisions of the 2021 recovery plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.
- Decision of the Secretariat-General for Fisheries of 19 July 2021 amending the decision of 10 May 2021 publishing the fishing days allocated, by vessel and vessel group, to bottom trawlers in the Mediterranean in 2021.
- Decision of the Secretariat-General for Fisheries of 10 May 2021 publishing the fishing days allocated, by vessel and vessel group, to bottom trawlers in the Mediterranean in 2021.
- Royal Decree 42/2021, of 26 January 2021 amending Royal Decree 1440/1999 of 10 September 1999 regulating fishing with bottom trawls in Spanish waters of the Mediterranean.
- Royal Decree 685/2021 of 3 August 2021 laying down the conditions for granting aid to groups of entities carrying out investment and reform projects in the field of research aimed at technological development, innovation and balance in the marketing chain of the fisheries and aquaculture industry under the recovery, transformation and resilience plan, and calling for applications for 2021.
- Royal Decree 854/2021 of 5 October 2021 laying down the conditions for granting aid for the purchase and installation of remote electronic monitoring systems (REM), compliance with the landing obligation and digitisation of the small-scale fleet and for support for the extractive fishing, aquaculture, marketing and processing sectors under the recovery, transformation and resilience plan, and calling for applications for 2021.
- Royal Decree 1155/2021 of 28 December 2021 establishing the conditions for granting aid to groups of entities carrying out 'blue growth' projects in the fisheries and aquaculture industry, and calling for applications for 2022 and 2023.
- Royal Decree 1102/2021 of 14 December 2021 amending Royal Decree 395/2006 of 31 March 2006 laying down management measures for vessels fishing with passive and small-scale gear in the Mediterranean.
- Decision of the Directorate-General for Fishery Resources and Aquaculture of 30 December 2020 publishing the Council of Ministers Agreement of 29 December 2020 amending the Annex to the Council of Ministers Agreement of 4 December 2009 designating the ports where it will be permitted to land and tranship fishery products and provide port services to third-country fishing vessels, including the ports of Arrecife, Rosario, Burela, Celeiro and Pasaia.
- Order APA/21/2021 of 19 January 2021 amending several orders on fisheries and Annex I to Royal Decree 347/2011 of 11 March 2011 regulating recreational sea fishing in external waters.
- Order APA/24/2021 of 19 January 2021 establishing specific control measures for landings of red seabream (*Pagellus bogaraveo*) caught with longlines, 'voracera' hooks

and handlines in the Alboran Sea and the area regulated by Order AAA/1589/2012 of 17 July 2012 regulating sea bream (*Pagellus bogaraveo*) fishing with 'voracera' hooks in the Strait of Gibraltar.

- Order APA/24/2021 of 19 January 2021 establishing specific control measures for landings of red seabream (*Pagellus bogaraveo*) caught with longlines, 'voracera' hooks and handlines in the Alboran Sea and the area regulated by Order AAA/1589/2012 of 17 July 2012 regulating sea bream (*Pagellus bogaraveo*) fishing with 'voracera' hooks in the Strait of Gibraltar.
- Decision of the General Secretariat for Fisheries of 5 February 2021 publishing the updated fleet register of cod-fishing vessels.
- Decision of the Secretariat-General for Fisheries of 5 February 2021 updating Annexes I-IX to the Order of 21 December 1999 regulating the fishing activity of the Spanish fleet operating in the regulatory area of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation.
- Order APA/160/2021 of 15 February 2021 correcting errors in Order APA/1212/2020 of 16 December 2020 establishing areas and periods where fishing with bottom trawls and purse seines is not permitted in certain areas off the Mediterranean coast in 2021 and 2022.
- Decision of the Secretariat-General for Fisheries of 11 March 2021 publishing the list of designated ports under Order APM/1057/2017 of 30 October 2017 amending Order AAA/658/2014 of 22 April 2014 regulating the use of surface longline gear for the fishing of highly migratory species.
- Decision of the Secretariat-General for Fisheries of 10 June 2021 amending Annex IV to Order APM/1057/2017 of 30 October 2017, which amended Order AAA/658/2014 of 22 April 2014 regulating the use of surface longline gear for the fishing of highly migratory species and repealing Order ARM/1647/2009 of 15 June 2009 regulating fisheries of highly migratory species.
- Order APA/914/2021 of 22 August 2021 amending Order APA/25/2021 of 19 January 2021 regulating the fishing of tropical tunas in the Indian Ocean and setting up a register of freezer tuna seiners authorised to fish tropical tunas in the Indian Ocean.
- Decision of the Secretariat-General for Fisheries of 22 September 2021 amending the Decision of 1 December 2017 publishing the list of designated ports in accordance with Order APM/763/2017 of 24 July 2017 laying down monitoring of landings of more than 10 tonnes of certain pelagic species.
- Order APA/1213/2021 of 29 October 2021 correcting errors in Order APM/453/2018 of 25 April 2018, which amended Order AAA/1406/2016 of 18 August 2016 laying down a management plan for vessels registered for fishing in Spanish waters of the Gulf of Cádiz.
- Decision of the Secretariat-General for Fisheries of 3 November 2021 amending the Decision of 1 December 2017 publishing the list of designated ports in accordance with Order APM/763/2017 of 24 July 2017 laying down monitoring of landings of more than 10 tonnes of certain pelagic species.

- Order APA/1341/2021 of 30 November 2021 amending Order APA/1212/2020 of 16 December 2020 establishing areas and periods in which fishing with bottom trawls and purse seines is not permitted in certain areas off the Mediterranean coast in 2021 and 2022.
- Order APA/1397/2021 of 10 December 2021 amending Annex III to Order APA/423/2020 of 18 May 2020 establishing a management plan for the conservation of demersal fishery resources in the Mediterranean.

ANNEX II: CALCULATION OF FLEET CAPACITY / FISHING OPPORTUNITY BALANCE INDICATORS

BIOLOGICAL INDICATOR

This year the biological indicators were calculated separately for each segment of the Spanish fleet, i.e. without grouping them. In particular, the following were calculated:

1. SHI: indicator measuring to what extent a segment of the fleet depends on overexploited stocks for its revenue. This indicator can only be assessed if catches of the stocks considered by a given segment account for more than 40% of that segment's total catch value. Data published on *sirs.agrocampus-ouest.fr/stecf_balance_2021/* was used for the calculation.

2. SAR: indicator of whether stocks with a high level of biological risk are being fished. For this indicator, the species considered to be at high risk are those listed on the webpage *sirs.agrocampus-ouest.fr/stecf_balance_2021/*.

The SHI was above 1 in the following segments:

SHI 2020, NORTH ATLANTIC

SEGMENT		STOCK-AT-RISK TOTAL VALUE	STRATUM TOTAL VALUE	PERCENTAGE	FISH STOCK	STOCK VALUE	F_etoile2	*F_ETOILE2XVALUE*	Overexploited stock	SHI
DFN	18-24	3 639 026.44	6 962 621.28	52%	ank.27.78abd	1 518.57	0.73	1 107.04	FALSE	**1.98**
					ank.27.8c9a	96 769.33	0.39	37 740.04	FALSE	
					bet-atl	18 829.49	1.43	26 955.90	TRUE	
					bss.27.8ab	257.48	0.80	206.95	FALSE	
					hke.27.3a46-8abd	25 370.22	1.01	25 526.34	TRUE	
					hke.27.8c9a	2 709 863.36	2.38	6 460 314.24	TRUE	
					hom.27.2a4a5b6a7a-ce-k8	117 615.33	1.47	173 244.20	TRUE	
					hom.27.9a	12 609.45	0.16	2 017.51	FALSE	
					ldb.27.8c9a	6 263.06	0.56	3 504.72	FALSE	
					mac.27.nea	509 065.69	0.86	436 621.72	FALSE	
					meg.27.7b-k8abd	26.74	0.72	19.18	FALSE	
					meg.27.8c9a	1 551.12	0.61	942.04	FALSE	
					mon.27.78abd	4 032.97	0.78	3 154.36	FALSE	
					mon.27.8c9a	134 330.75	0.35	46 456.05	FALSE	
					pil.27.8c9a	73.51	0.66	48.74	FALSE	
					whb.27.1-91214	849.40	1.38	1 170.58	TRUE	
	24-40	999 607.79	2 038 122.81	49%	ank.27.8c9a	115 696.93	0.39	45 121.80	FALSE	**1.30**
					bet-atl	1 538.65	1.43	2 202.70	TRUE	
					hke.27.8c9a	383 328.51	2.38	913 855.18	TRUE	
					hom.27.2a4a5b6a7a-ce-k8	14 154.82	1.47	20 849.66	TRUE	
					hom.27.9a	9 370.75	0.16	1 499.32	FALSE	

SEGMENT		STOCK-AT-RISK TOTAL VALUE	STRATUM TOTAL VALUE	PERCENTAGE	FISH STOCK	STOCK VALUE	F_etoile2	*F_ETOILE2XVALUE*	Overexploited stock	SHI
					ldb.27.8c9a	5 200.61	0.56	2 910.19	FALSE	
					mac.27.nea	290 628.41	0.86	249 269.75	FALSE	
					meg.27.8c9a	1 378.71	0.61	837.33	FALSE	
					mon.27.8c9a	178 035.96	0.35	61 570.77	FALSE	
					whb.27.1-91214	274.44	1.38	378.21	TRUE	
DTS	24-40	91 808 392.13	115 666 950.35	79%	ank.27.78abd	4 520 349.05	0.729	3 295 334.46	FALSE	**1.05**
					ank.27.8c9a	973 123.22	0.39	379 518.06	FALSE	
					bli.27.5b67	69 043.95	0.3	20 713.18	FALSE	
					bss.27.8ab	124 873.85	0.803765387	100 369.28	FALSE	
					cod.27.6a	34 099.08	2.496666667	85 134.03	TRUE	
					cod.27.7e-k	68 565.60	3.965517241	271 898.07	TRUE	
					had.27.46a20	25 629.03	1	25 629.03	FALSE	
					had.27.6b	103.03	1.125	115.91	TRUE	
					had.27.7b-k	208 575.85	0.892351275	186 122.93	FALSE	
					hke.27.3a46-8abd	13 116 480.71	1.006153846	13 197 197.51	TRUE	
					hke.27.8c9a	8 713 737.46	2.384	20 773 550.10	TRUE	
					hom.27.2a4a5b6a7a-ce-k8	2 348 522.02	1.472972973	3 459 309.46	TRUE	
					hom.27.9a	1 658 551.43	0.16	265 368.23	FALSE	
					ldb.27.8c9a	3 763 229.77	0.559585492	2 105 848.78	FALSE	
					lez.27.4a6a	1 428 032.15	0.475	678 315.27	FALSE	
					lez.27.6b	468 640.15	0.932	436 772.62	FALSE	
					mac.27.nea	10 284 070.20	0.857692308	8 820 567.90	FALSE	
					meg.27.7b-k8abd	11 565 420.73	0.717277487	8 295 615.92	FALSE	
					meg.27.8c9a	1 021 069.50	0.607329843	620 125.98	FALSE	
					mon.27.78abd	12 005 014.12	0.782142857	9 389 636.05	FALSE	
					mon.27.8c9a	1 308 226.88	0.345833333	452 428.46	FALSE	
					nep.fu.16	991 055.64	0.673225806	667 204.23	FALSE	
					nep.fu.17	785.12	0.218352941	171.43	FALSE	
					nep.fu.19	86 904.24	0.350860215	30 491.24	FALSE	
					nep.fu.2021	1 890.23	3.536	6 683.85	TRUE	
					nep.fu.22	330.04	0.663671875	219.04	FALSE	
					nep.fu.2324	1 199.87	0.398701299	478.39	FALSE	
					nep.fu.25	60 474.31	0.176	10 643.48	FALSE	
					nep.fu.2627	8 394.78	0.426	3 576.18	FALSE	
					nep.fu.2829	220 031.54	0.461	101 434.54	FALSE	

SEGMENT		STOCK-AT-RISK TOTAL VALUE	STRATUM TOTAL VALUE	PERCENTAGE	FISH STOCK	STOCK VALUE	F_etoile2	*F_ETOILE2XVALUE*	Overexploited stock	SHI
					ple.27.7fg	3 165.51	0.265	838.86	FALSE	
					ple.27.7h-k	15 015.42	2.605019157	39 115.46	TRUE	
					pok.27.3a46	4 092.54	1.247933884	5 107.21	TRUE	
					sol.27.7fg	7 086.87	1.071713147	7 595.09	TRUE	
					sol.27.7h-k	69 572.51	0.688919255	47 929.84	FALSE	
					sol.27.8ab	132 780.71	1.103030303	146 461.15	TRUE	
					whb.27.1-91214	16 497 169.71	1.378125	22 735 162.01	TRUE	
					whg.27.7b-ce-k	3 085.32	0.89	2 745.94	FALSE	
	>40 m.	30 608 702.56	73 127 816.77	42%	ank.27.78abd	201 554.70	0.73	146 933.38	FALSE	**0.86**
					bli.27.5b67	9 767.26	0.30	2 930.18	FALSE	
					bss.27.8ab	46 147.27	0.80	37 091.58	FALSE	
					cod.27.1-2	26 346 572.61	0.85	22 262 853.86	FALSE	
					del_34.1.3_34.3.1	170.05	0.24	40.81	FALSE	
					ghl.27.561214	374 359.88	0.90	336 923.89	FALSE	
					gpw-34.1_3	1 694.50	1.89	3 202.60	TRUE	
					had.27.1-2	46 920.98	1.07	50 406.53	TRUE	
					hke.27.3a46-8abd	1 167 683.82	1.01	1 174 869.57	TRUE	
					hom.27.2a4a5b6a7a-ce-k8	37 423.07	1.47	55 123.17	TRUE	
					hom_34	608 312.88	1.27	772 557.36	TRUE	
					mac.27.nea	331 217.91	0.86	284 083.05	FALSE	
					meg.27.7b-k8abd	330 953.02	0.72	237 385.15	FALSE	
					mon.27.78abd	535 283.24	0.78	418 667.96	FALSE	
					par_34.1.3_34.3.1	113 919.05	0.74	84 300.10	FALSE	
					sol.27.8ab	63 770.66	1.10	70 340.97	TRUE	
					whb.27.1-91214	350 768.49	1.38	483 402.82	TRUE	
					wit-3no	42 183.20	0.46	19 417.66	FALSE	
HOK	00-10	14 826.23	36 745.96	40%	ank.27.8c9a	184.75	0.39	72.05	FALSE	**0.86**
					hke.27.8c9a	92.66	2.38	220.90	TRUE	
					hom.27.2a4a5b6a7a-ce-k8	22.81	1.47	33.61	TRUE	
					ldb.27.8c9a	26.06	0.56	14.58	FALSE	
					mac.27.nea	14 493.04	0.86	12 430.57	FALSE	
					meg.27.8c9a	6.91	0.61	4.20	FALSE	
PGP	18-24	2 697 923.35	3 396 202.25	79%	ank.27.78abd	518.43	0.73	377.93	FALSE	**1.01**
					bss.27.8ab	31.94	0.80	25.67	FALSE	
					hke.27.3a46-8abd	2 696 451.93	1.01	2 713 045.48	TRUE	
					mon.27.78abd	854.84	0.78	668.61	FALSE	
					whb.27.1-91214	66.21	1.38	91.24	TRUE	
	24-40	62 861 496.09	69 545 733.37	90%	ank.27.78abd	43 144.46	0.73	31 452.31	FALSE	**1.00**
					bli.27.5b67	225 955.36	0.30	67 786.61	FALSE	

SEGMENT		STOCK-AT-RISK TOTAL VALUE	STRATUM TOTAL VALUE	PERCENTAGE	FISH STOCK	STOCK VALUE	F_etoile2	*F_ETOILE2XVALUE*	Overexploited stock	SHI
					bss.27.8ab	23 203.85	0.80	18 650.46	FALSE	
					cod.27.6a	56 400.37	2.50	140 812.92	TRUE	
					cod.27.7e-k	5 409.64	3.97	21 452.01	TRUE	
					had.27.46a20	157.74	1.00	157.74	FALSE	
					had.27.7b-k	1 056.25	0.89	942.55	FALSE	
					hke.27.3a46-8abd	62 338 551.60	1.01	62 722 173.46	TRUE	
					hom.27.2a4a5b6a7a-ce-k8	744.97	1.47	1 097.32	TRUE	
					mac.27.nea	870.37	0.86	746.51	FALSE	
					meg.27.7b-k8abd	40 743.30	0.72	29 224.25	FALSE	
					mon.27.78abd	111 911.48	0.78	87 530.76	FALSE	
					pok.27.3a46	10 738.59	1.25	13 401.05	TRUE	
					reg.27.561214	2 606.58	1.22	3 170.89	TRUE	
					whg.27.7b-ce-k	1.54	0.89	1.37	FALSE	
PS	10-12	1 193 091.52	1 882 287.78	63%	ank.27.8c9a	7 765.05	0.39	3 028.37	FALSE	**0.65**
					hke.27.8c9a	12 473.30	2.38	29 736.35	TRUE	
					hom.27.2a4a5b6a7a-ce-k8	226 574.34	1.47	333 737.89	TRUE	
					hom.27.9a	447 110.20	0.16	71 537.63	FALSE	
					mac.27.nea	48 086.80	0.86	41 243.68	FALSE	
					mon.27.8c9a	775.53	0.35	268.20	FALSE	
					pil.27.8c9a	450 306.29	0.66	298 572.65	FALSE	
	12-18	10 310 595.23	22 041 803.75	47%	ank.27.8c9a	15 127.78	0.39	5 899.83	FALSE	**0.65**
					bet-atl	69.43	1.43	99.39	TRUE	
					hke.27.8c9a	598.75	2.38	1 427.41	TRUE	
					hom.27.2a4a5b6a7a-ce-k8	2 093 485.23	1.47	3 083 647.17	TRUE	
					hom.27.9a	3 849 638.43	0.16	615 942.15	FALSE	
					mac.27.nea	600 135.59	0.86	514 731.68	FALSE	
					mon.27.8c9a	81.63	0.35	28.23	FALSE	
					pil.27.8abd	53 216.70	0.84	44 523.46	FALSE	
					pil.27.8c9a	3 698 241.70	0.66	2 452 095.04	FALSE	
	18-24	21 581 896.86	42 074 385.70	51%	bss.27.8ab	1 976.38	0.80	1 588.54	FALSE	**0.90**
					hke.27.8c9a	32.51	2.38	77.50	TRUE	
					hom.27.2a4a5b6a7a-ce-k8	9 102 680.80	1.47	13 408 002.80	TRUE	
					hom.27.9a	5 377 989.62	0.16	860 478.34	FALSE	
					hom_34	2 814.33	1.27	3 574.19	TRUE	
					mac.27.nea	1 872 399.79	0.86	1 605 942.90	FALSE	
					pil.27.8abd	593 052.32	0.84	496 174.01	FALSE	
					pil.27.8c9a	4 107 745.51	0.66	2 723 613.87	FALSE	
					pil_34.1.1	522 037.50	0.51	266 239.12	FALSE	
					vma-34	1 168.11	1.05	1 226.52	TRUE	

INDICATOR CALCULATION – NORTH ATLANTIC						
GEAR	**LENGTH**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
DFN	12-18			1.28		
	18-24	1.64	1.44	1.48	1.86	1.98
	24-40				1.26	1.30
DTS	24-40	1.35	1.21	1.32	1.05	1.05
	>40 m.	0.81	0.98	1.54		0.86
PS	10-12				0.84	0.65
	12-18				0.99	0.65
	18-24				1	0.90
	24-40		1.32	0.73		
HOK	00-10				1.66	0.86
	10-12		1.40	1.37		
	12-18	1.36	1.27	1.36		
	18-24	1.11	1.03	0.97		
	24-40	0.63	0.81	0.76		
HOK-LLD	12-18				0.78	
	18-24		0.91	0.84	0.78	
	24-40				0.8	
Polyvalent gear	12-18	1.11	1.07	1.05		
	18-24				0.88	1.01
	24-40	0.96	0.79	0.81	0.81	1.00

SHI, NORTH ATLANTIC / CANARY ISLANDS

SEGMENT		STOCK-AT-RISK TOTAL VALUE	STRATUM TOTAL VALUE	PER CENT	FISH STOCK	STOCK VALUE	F_etoile 2	*F_ETOILE2XVALUE*	Overexploited stock	SHI
HOK	00-10	220 802.05	514 864.99	42.89%	bet-atl	168 287.32	1.43	240 916.58	TRUE	1.32
					hom_34	19.46	1.27	24.71	TRUE	
					yft-atl	52 495.27	0.98	51 182.89	FALSE	
	24-40	2 931 732.27	5 195 703.89	56.43%	bet-atl	2 843 326.28	1.43	4 070 446.05	TRUE	1.42
					vma-34	4 353.93	1.05	4 571.63	TRUE	
					yft-atl	84 052.05	0.98	81 950.75	FALSE	

SHI, CANARY ISLANDS						
GEAR	**LENGTH**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
HOK	00-10					1.32
	10-12		0.71	0.58		
	12-18		0.83	1.08		
	18-24				1.63	
	24-40		1.02	1.42	1.63	1.42
PMP	10-12	0.73	1.00			
	12-18				1.63	
	18-24				1.63	

SHI, MEDITERRANEAN

SEGMENT		STOCK-AT-RISK TOTAL VALUE	STRATUM TOTAL VALUE	PER CENT	FISH STOCK	STOCK VALUE	F_etoile 2	*F_ETOILE2XVALUE*	Overexploited stock	SHI
DTS	18-24	38 422 608.23	75 338 130.98	51%	ane-gsa07	28.60	0.50	14.30	FALSE	3.85
					ara-gsa01	2 464 248.01	2.30	5 676 571.31	TRUE	
					ara-gsa02	802 746.30	2.26	1 814 904.68	TRUE	
					ara-gsa05	2 687 962.38	3.78	10 163 857.77	TRUE	
					ara-gsa06	3 527 307.31	6.68	23 547 159.59	TRUE	
					ara-gsa06_07	3 683 547.16	4.54	16 717 439.03	TRUE	
					dps-gsa01	3 416 454.34	1.39	4 734 229.58	TRUE	
					dps-gsa05	387 894.31	1.30	502 825.96	TRUE	
					dps-gsa06	7 510 915.70	1.66	12 454 809.58	TRUE	
					hke.27.8c9a	321.29	2.38	765.95	TRUE	
					hke-gsa01	323 449.29	5.90	1 908 350.79	TRUE	
					hke-gsa01_03	323 449.29	7.29	2 359 277.15	TRUE	
					hke-gsa01_05_06_07	3 012 669.93	4.08	12 306 232.95	TRUE	
					hke-gsa05	133 814.14	2.91	389 277.51	TRUE	
					hke-gsa06	2 477 104.37	8.79	21 763 131.23	TRUE	
					hom.27.9a	152.42	0.16	24.39	FALSE	
					mur-gsa05	448 437.99	2.35	1 055 148.22	TRUE	
					mut-gsa01	114 233.70	6.50	742 519.02	TRUE	
					mut-gsa06	3 326 004.24	4.90	16 297 420.78	TRUE	
					mut-gsa07	28 328.85	1.58	44 736.46	TRUE	
					nep-gsa05	903 231.06	5.62	5 071 989.79	TRUE	
					nep-gsa06	2 750 071.60	3.73	10 266 933.97	TRUE	
					pil-gsa06	76 870.88	2.53	194 630.52	TRUE	
					pil-gsa07	287.82	0.08	23.03	FALSE	
					sbr-gsa01_03	16 638.28	2.00	33 276.56	TRUE	
					swo-med	6 439.00	0.93	5 988.27	FALSE	
	24-40	28 528 328.88	43 085 027.69	66%	ane-gsa07	31.30	0.50	15.65	FALSE	4.62
					ara-gsa01	1 521 700.14	2.30	3 505 344.97	TRUE	
					ara-gsa02	291 340.40	2.26	658 682.63	TRUE	
					ara-gsa05	1 804 639.05	3.78	6 823 791.40	TRUE	
					ara-gsa06	5 640 023.35	6.68	37 650 966.67	TRUE	
					ara-gsa06_07	6 883 709.25	4.54	31 241 079.56	TRUE	
					dps-gsa01	434 949.28	1.39	602 715.43	TRUE	
					dps-gsa05	344 993.37	1.30	447 213.63	TRUE	
					dps-gsa06	2 865 573.95	1.66	4 751 774.53	TRUE	
					hke-gsa01	71 863.08	5.90	423 992.19	TRUE	
					hke-gsa01_03	71 868.26	7.29	524 215.55	TRUE	
					hke-gsa01_05_06_07	2 043 692.32	4.08	8 348 127.85	TRUE	
					hke-gsa05	51 086.31	2.91	148 614.71	TRUE	
					hke-gsa06	1 812 891.27	8.79	15 927 544.73	TRUE	

SEGMENT		STOCK-AT-RISK TOTAL VALUE	STRATUM TOTAL VALUE	PER CENT	FISH STOCK	STOCK VALUE	F_etoile 2	*F_ETOILE2XVALUE*	Overexploited stock	SHI
					mur-gsa05	51 351.19	2.35	120 826.33	TRUE	
					mut-gsa01	6 682.72	6.50	43 437.69	TRUE	
					mut-gsa06	1 943 133.67	4.90	9 521 354.97	TRUE	
					mut-gsa07	27 458.48	1.58	43 361.98	TRUE	
					nep-gsa05	639 443.42	5.62	3 590 720.75	TRUE	
					nep-gsa06	1 970 104.69	3.73	7 355 057.52	TRUE	
					pil-gsa06	46 741.92	2.53	118 346.57	TRUE	
					pil-gsa07	90.97	0.08	7.28	FALSE	
					sbr-gsa01_03	796.16	2.00	1 592.33	TRUE	
					swo-med	4 164.34	0.93	3 872.83	FALSE	
HOK-LLD	06-12	288 240	305 535	94%	swo-med	288 239.94	0.93	268 063.15	FALSE	**0.93**
	12-18	3 690 794.40	4 526 913.00	82%	hke-gsa01_05_06_07	1 422.51	4.08	5 810.70	TRUE	**0.93**
					hke-gsa06	1 422.51	8.79	12 497.75	TRUE	
					mut-gsa06	13.19	4.90	64.63	TRUE	
					swo-med	3 687 936.19	0.93	3 429 780.66	FALSE	
	18-24	4 416 715.90	5 751 958.70	77%	swo-med	4 416 715.90	0.93	4 107 545.79	FALSE	**0.93**
	24-40	575 674.69	780 298.20	74%	swo-med	575 674.69	0.93	535 377.47	FALSE	**0.93**

SHI, MEDITERRANEAN						
GEAR	**LENGTH**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
	18-24	**3.96**	**4.08**	**3.57**	**4.2**	**3.85**
	24-40	**4.12**	**4.25**	**3.26**	**4.36**	**4.62**
HOK	12-18		**2.09**	**0.83**		
	18-24				**7.43**	
HOK-LLD	10-12				**1.85**	**0.93**
	12-18	**1.55**	**1.60**	**1.71**	**1.83**	**0.93**
	18-24	**1.66**	**1.54**	**1.72**	**1.6**	**0.93**
	24-40				**1.66**	**0.93**
PMP	12-18	**3.21**	**3.57**			
PS	10-12			**1.35**		
	12-18	**1.74**	**1.54**	**1.47**	**1.66**	
	18-24	**1.67**	**1.55**	**1.47**	**1.57**	
	24-40	**0.96**	**0.83**	**0.77**		

SHI, OTHER REGIONS

SEGMENT		STOCK-AT-RISK TOTAL VALUE	STRATUM TOTAL VALUE	PER CENT	FISH STOCK	STOCK VALUE	F_etoile2	*F_ETOILE2XVALUE*	Overexploited stock	SHI
PS	>40	240 014 459.22	288 891 485.88	83%	alb-io	36 742.68	1.33	48 990.23	TRUE	0.86
					bet-atl	5 031 360.25	1.43	7 202 789.41	TRUE	
					bet-io	18 788 781.95	1.21	22 703 111.53	TRUE	
					blm-io	8 051.23	0.96	7 729.18	FALSE	
					bum-io	1 795.41	1.48	2 650.36	TRUE	
					skj-io	103 878 674.08	0.48	49 861 763.56	FALSE	
					yft-atl	39 238 954.12	0.98	38 257 980.26	FALSE	
					yft-io	73 030 099.51	1.20	87 636 119.41	TRUE	

SHI, OTHER REGIONS						
GEAR	**LENGTH**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
DTS	24-40				**1.13**	
HOK	12-18				**1.32**	
	24-40	**0.93**	**1.01**			
HOK-LLD	24-40				**0.9**	
PS	>40	**0.97**	**0.98**	**1.07**		**0.86**

Segments with catches of a species at risk accounting for more than 10%:

	SUPRA-REGION	GEAR	LENGTH	STOCK AT RISK	TOTAL WEIGHT	TOTAL WEIGHT STRATUM	PERCENTAGE	WEIGHT_TOT_STOCK_EU	PERCENTAGE_EU
2016	NORTH ATLANTIC	PS	10-12	HOM.27.2A4A5B6A7A-CE-K8	481 364.40	2 226 804.27	21.62%		
			24-40	HOM.27.2A4A5B6A7A-CE-K8	5 769 747.14	34 961 229.76	16.50%		
	MEDITER-RANEAN	DTS	24-40	HKE-37	708 296.30	5 647 283.31	12.54%		
		PMP	12-18	PIL-GSA6	458 309.20	2 132 473.50	21.49%		
		PS	12-18	PIL-GSA6	2 652 242.67	14 262 216.77	18.60%		
			18-24	PIL-GSA6	4 513 012.71	23 353 172.71	19.33%		
			24-40	PIL-GSA6	1 045 475.15	5 595 168.72	18.69%		
2017	NORTH ATLANTIC	DTS	>40	COD-27.1-27.2	14 325 259.85	34 169 352.31	41.92%		
	MEDITER-RANEAN	PGO	12-18	SWO-37	727 009.27	1 087 853.14	66.83%		
			18-24	SWO-37	754 125.48	1 157 553.98	65.15%		
2018	NORTH ATLANTIC	DTS	>40	COD-27.1-27.2	13 143 354.33	32 956 438.36	39.88%		
	MEDITER-RANEAN	HOK-LLD	12-18	SWO-37	595 941.38	745 855.53	79.90%		
			18-24	SWO-37	759 536.56	970 717.47	78.24%		
	OFR	PS	>40	YFT-INDIAN-OCEAN	45 354 928.98	278 890 894.66	16.26%		
2019	NORTH ATLANTIC	DTS	>40	COD-27.1-27.2	13 939 166.63	36 211 026.26	38.49%		
		PS	00-10	PIL.27.8c9a	8 639.60	34 401.59	25.11%		
	MEDITER-RANEAN	HOK-LLD	06-12	SWO-MED	47 315.54	48 111.98	98.34%		
			12-18	SWO-MED	579 450.75	770 538.90	75.20%		
			18-24	SWO-MED	692 660.20	967 818.70	71.57%		

	SUPRA-REGION	GEAR	LENGTH	STOCK AT RISK	TOTAL WEIGHT	TOTAL WEIGHT STRATUM	PERCENTAGE	WEIGHT_TOT_STOCK_EU	PERCENTAGE_EU
			24-40	SWO-MED	123 777.49	178 389.63	69.39%		
	OFR	PS	>40	YFT.IOTC	42 278 295.65	256 096 238.43	16.51%		
	CANARY ISLANDS	PS	10-12	SAA.34.1-3.12	7 817.00	19 064.18	41.00%		
	MOROCCO	HOK	18-24	GBR.34.1.11-12	10 569.60	56 137.24	18.83%		
2020	NORTH ATLANTIC	DFN	10-12	rju.8c	899.60	2 636 245.35	0.03%	8 874.70	10.14%
			12-18	Gulper Shark	386.30	5 826 129.06	0.01%	1 750.22	22.07%
				rju.8c	4 361.00	5 826 129.06	0.03%	8 874.70	49.14%
		DTS	12-18	mpo-med	1 272.97	3 448 524.67	0.01%	5 186.30	24.54%
			18-24	cio.atl	196.75	7 281 217.60	0.07%	211.53	93.01%
				mpo-med	1 960.32	7 281 217.60	0.04%	5 186.30	37.80%
				sck.27.nea	36.00	7 281 217.60	0.00%	74.50	48.32%
			>40 m.	CAA	34 791.90	33 240 669.48	0.10%	325 454.65	10.69%
				cod.27.1-2coast	11 406 958.57	33 240 669.48	34.32%	45 434 964.03	25.11%
				cod.3no	138 130.89	33 240 669.48	0.42%	347 179.89	39.79%
				pla.3lno	171 572.64	33 240 669.48	0.52%	448 604.44	38.25%
				wit.2j3kl	16 436.01	33 240 669.48	0.05%	30 305.01	54.24%
				wit.3no	20 884.32	33 240 669.48	0.06%	98 242.32	21.26%
		HOK	00-10	rjb.27.89a	19.00	18 655.44	0.10%	103.90	18.29%
			10-12	rjb.27.89a	21.08	2 809 349.08	0.00%	103.90	20.29%
			18-24	sbr.27.6-8	17 268.42	4 641 590.64	0.37%	92 167.17	18.74%
		HOK-LLD	12-18	BSH	226 402.55	312 887.70	72.36%	53 424 380.39	0.42%
			18-24	BSH	611 525.85	1 147 306.77	53.30%	53 424 380.39	1.14%
			24-40	BSH	7 226 369.61	10 116 945.45	71.43%	53 424 380.39	13.53%
				sma.nea	607 858.58	10 116 945.45	6.01%	1 467 837.89	41.41%
		PGP	24-40	sbr.27.6-8	27 162.53	21 486 934.87	0.13%	92 167.17	29.47%
		PMP	00-10	mpo-med	1 575.92	10 704 221.74	0.01%	5 186.30	30.39%
				rjb.27.89a	35.45	10 704 221.74	0.00%	103.90	34.12%
				rju.8c	2 853.90	10 704 221.74	0.03%	8 874.70	32.16%
			10-12	Knifetooth dogfish	1.00	1 436 771.09	0.00%	1.00	100.00%
			12-18	sck.27.nea	10.50	1 184 777.39	0.00%	74.50	14.09%
				Sawfishes	228.50	18 967 649.60	0.00%	259.60	88.02%
	MEDITERRANEAN	DFN	06-12	sma.med	17.50	469 362.20	0.00%	161.72	10.82%
				spk-med	3.60	469 362.20	0.00%	3.60	100.00%
		DTS	18-24	sma.med Code-188	39.95	11 397 304.35	0.00%	161.72	24.70%
			24-40	Velvet belly	1 888.54	11 397 304.35	0.02%	5 211.29	36.24%
				Velvet belly	2 786.92	5 147 984.35	0.05%	5 211.29	53.48%
		HOK-LLD	06-12	swo-med	44 840.38	48 677.08	92.12%	4 199 434.81	1.07%
			12-18	swo-med	581 116.66	809 740.91	71.77%	4 199 434.81	13.84%
			18-24	swo-med	696 238.12	979 978.24	71.05%	4 199 434.81	16.58%
			24-40	swo-med	90 419.33	136 316.74	66.33%	4 199 434.81	2.15%
		PMP	12-18	sma.med	46.00	290 925.05	0.02%	161.72	28.44%

	SUPRA-REGION	GEAR	LENGTH	STOCK AT RISK	TOTAL WEIGHT	TOTAL WEIGHT STRATUM	PERCENTAGE	WEIGHT_TOT_STOCK_EU	PERCENTAGE_EU
		PS	12-18	pil-gsa06	1 334 730.83	9 942 745.44	13.42%	4 961 327.79	26.90%
			18-24	pil-gsa06	2 722 509.61	18 132 691.56	15.01%	4 961 327.79	54.87%
			24-40	pil-gsa06	783 656.59	5 506 384.72	14.23%	4 961 327.79	15.80%
	OFR	DTS	24-40	gpw.34.1.31-32	64.00	16 919 685.95	0.00%	257.00	24.90%
				sop.34.3.13	25 356.76	16 919 685.95	0.15%	25 356.76	100.00%
			>40 m.	ory-sea	660.00	124 305 856.26	0.00%	660.00	100.00%
		HOK	18-24	gpw.34.1.31-32	193.00	754 580.85	0.03%	257.00	75.10%
		HOK-LLD	24-40	BSH	24 194 534.62	38 344 207.45	63.10%	53 424 380.39	45.29%
				mls.iotc	12 454.98	38 344 207.45	0.03%	24 598.72	50.63%
				sma.nea	413 500.39	38 344 207.45	1.08%	1 467 837.89	28.17%
			>40 m.	BSH	8 256 673.40	19 210 308.31	42.98%	53 424 380.39	15.45%
		PS	>40	yft.io	44 152 347.44	208 330 858.09	21.19%	71 888 117.55	61.42%
	CANARY ISLANDS	HOK-LLD	24-40	BSH	40 177.00	71 175.30	56.45%	53 424 380.39	0.08%
		PMP	00-10	saa.34.1-3.12	16 418.89	2 448 619.70	0.67%	73 224.89	22.42%
				sae.34.1-3.12	10 146.20	2 448 619.70	0.41%	15 773.50	64.32%
			12-18	sae.34.1-3.12	3 099.50	83 842.99	3.70%	15 773.50	19.65%
		PS	12-18	saa.34.1-3.12	23 254.00	1 356 934.77	1.71%	73 224.89	31.76%

ECONOMIC INDICATOR

These indicators were calculated for groups of segments to ensure statistical confidentiality, i.e. where a segment consisted of a small number of vessels it was grouped with a similar segment. Specifically, two indicators were calculated:

1. CR/BER: This indicator measures short-term economic profitability. It compares current revenue (CR) with break-even revenue (BER), which is the revenue needed to cover the fixed and variable costs incurred when carrying out the activity.

2. ROFTA: This indicator measures long-term economic profitability. It compares the return on investment actually achieved with the return that would have been achieved had the investment been made at a long-term risk-free interest rate (TRP).

TRP achieved in recent years:

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
TRP	4.82	4.56	4.06	3.25	2.40	1.77	1.35

It should be noted that the data is collected statistically, which may lead to variations from one year to the next depending on the population sampled. Results obtained:

				CR/BER					ROFTA (%)				
	Stratum	Gear	Length	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
North Atlantic	DTS	Bottom trawl nets	3	2.81	3.99	2.61	6.13	4.19	165.50	39.93	53.74	67.31	86.94
			4	4.01	2.76	4.49	4.60	3.12	303.37	81.37	92.36	85.86	56.44
			5	3.42	2.40	1.14	0.98	1.25	72.24	73.59	6.95	-1.10	12.50
			6	3.56	3.07	1.53	1.05	1.22	625.05	306.34	28.16	1.02	8.13
	PS	Purse seines	2	5.08	-1.42	1.08	11.53	3.25	129.58	-84.68	1.85	190.61	56.07
			3	7.23	3.00	2.42	1.12	2.50	132.38	85.42	58.50	8.00	44.77
			4	5.40	1.96	1.64	2.64	2.12	82.08	48.16	16.35	59.01	38.17
			5	9.75	4.12	4.07	4.17	2.80	146.08	82.53	86.00	83.53	59.53
	DFN	Gillnets	2	16.01	0.66	3.23	6.98	1.33	169.75	-12.24	78.90	163.35	20.72
			3	3.89	4.33	1.10	1.19	1.45	54.88	92.99	2.74	11.00	21.61
			4	0.79	1.82	1.26	1.67	1.33	-10.36	21.07	9.86	28.75	16.07
	HOK	Hooks	2	3.74	1.08	5.60	0.10	2.24	145.65	2.38	138.14	-29.82	35.25
			3	4.12	3.58	2.46	1.85	4.39	41.19	81.07	38.79	22.29	99.90
			4	1.71	2.06	-0.23	1.66	2.99	15.31	43.76	-33.24	28.78	68.26
			5	13.14	15.38	2.86	9.01	1.48	253.80	152.18	25.63	140.66	16.43
	HOK-LLD	Surface longlines	4	8.75	10.29	1.79			292.50	272.27	27.34		
			5	3.95	2.97	2.54	2.80	0.54	60.58	54.31	38.78	41.48	-20.86
	FPO	Pots	2	7.35	3.44	2.31	0.75	1.72	51.40	60.43	44.43	-9.05	14.96

	Stratum	Gear	Length	CR/BER 2016	CR/BER 2017	CR/BER 2018	CR/BER 2019	CR/BER 2020	ROFTA (%) 2016	ROFTA (%) 2017	ROFTA (%) 2018	ROFTA (%) 2019	ROFTA (%) 2020
			3	5.43	6.40	0.86	2.84	0.38	26.14	65.07	-5.78	14.64	-11.67
	DRB	Dredges	1	11.56	1.96	5.41	1.65	-1.60	93.28	12.69	46.35	8.07	-75.60
			2	14.45	2.69	4.52	3.83	1.84	89.83	27.85	17.50	27.01	23.50
			3	4.12	2.24	2.69	1.49	1.70	42.87	18.30	18.05	5.00	15.68
	Polyvalent gear		1	2.52	3.10	3.48	3.67	2.24	32.57	41.46	88.99	67.42	38.23
			2	1.97	6.20	7.26	8.01	3.58	18.56	199.13	62.01	42.19	126.07
			3	6.44	2.59	1.38	7.44	-1.53	51.37	41.88	13.99	101.36	-72.54
			5	3.35	2.19	1.56	1.15	0.72	164.86	92.39	34.76	11.67	-14.97
Mediterranean	DTS	Bottom trawl nets	2	9.14	1.85	2.51	0.55	-0.91	62.63	41.88	49.23	-91.74	-49.70
			3	5.38	2.57	3.27	2.11	3.03	73.14	64.12	84.98	46.09	85.52
			4	3.75	1.91	1.96	1.78	1.76	47.81	38.86	47.33	30.65	30.14
			5	3.19	1.32	1.21	1.52	1.66	45.30	15.79	9.88	15.83	22.67
	PS	Purse seines	2	9.11	30.89	0.46	4.22	4.45	107.68	194.05	-29.40	219.65	79.33
			3	3.65	3.25	1.83	3.13	2.13	70.70	62.72	42.00	61.66	35.94
			4	4.02	2.26	2.90	2.72	2.51	49.02	42.97	64.80	79.77	61.47
			5	2.56	2.78	5.15	4.35	2.93	100.25	115.34	175.47	119.10	53.44
	DFN	Gillnets	2	3.54	1.28	1.47	0.51	-1.69	64.24	10.57	7.55	-12.13	-116.65
			3	1.41	1.55	0.83	1.40	2.54	21.20	27.85	-7.06	7.66	39.65
	HOK	Hooks	2	13.17	-0.49	2.08	-4.61	1.23	221.16	-57.99	33.94	-88.82	5.83
			3	3.52	3.80	1.46	4.38	1.64	12.79	40.66	22.45	316.21	27.91
	HOK-LLD	Surface longlines	3	5.26	1.88	1.79	3.51	3.88	87.83	41.44	58.20	201.25	266.65
			4	2.67	1.99	2.94	0.68	0.13	42.13	45.31	68.49	-11.96	-33.44
	FPO	Pots	2			0.20	1.68	4.74			-39.85	23.37	69.83
			3	6.16	1.55	1.42	1.47	2.11	318.41	26.17	26.89	8.66	77.82
	DRB	Dredges	2	1.11	1.16	-9.33	-11.76	-0.21	3.19	7.66	-69.54	-83.23	-46.76
			3	3.01	1.11	-1.68	0.36		22.93	1.74	-61.67	-17.11	
	Polyvalent gear		1	3.31	15.51	-36.60	6.61	3.47	32.64	267.14	-73.11	615.83	49.12
			2	8.69	1.32	1.40	2.22	1.63	126.67	15.29	24.50	37.81	19.10
			3	3.22	1.77	1.26	1.70	2.90	52.49	11.59	5.90	20.66	59.24
Other regions	DTS	Bottom trawl nets	5	2.87	1.01	-0.39	0.54	0.29	112.40	0.76	-124.48	-16.59	-39.83
			6	1.89	2.30	3.39	1.91	1.99	160.97	198.13	177.53	45.34	42.54
	PS	Purse seines	6	2.30	2.32	1.51	1.13	1.43	61.78	100.37	50.52	9.39	
	HOK	Hooks	5	3.03	4.78	3.92	3.16	1.91	79.86	170.63	162.57	132.70	51.89
	HOK-LLD	Surface longlines	5	2.83	2.16	0.74	0.69	0.37	96.66	62.74	-17.95	-19.39	-27.67
			6	1.88	2.53	2.11	1.04	0.54	90.02	65.50	47.06	1.62	-16.96
Can	PS	Purse seines	3		2.61	4.78	2.39	2.77		156.85	78.27	97.80	65.79

	Stratum	Gear	Length	CR/BER 2016	CR/BER 2017	CR/BER 2018	CR/BER 2019	CR/BER 2020	ROFTA (%) 2016	ROFTA (%) 2017	ROFTA (%) 2018	ROFTA (%) 2019	ROFTA (%) 2020
	HOK	Hooks	2		7.24	3.19	-1.82	2.17		173.10	81.72	-81.12	33.32
			3		6.60	1.77	5.25	2.68		136.16	21.95	52.21	81.84
			5		0.36	-0.77	0.11	0.44		-30.42	-53.25	-44.63	-27.72
	PMP	Polyvalent active and passive gear	1		0.91	-2.96	1.94	3.65		-4.50	-87.20	29.06	92.47
	FPO	Pots	2		0.45	2.12	-22.87	8.62		-39.56	35.30	-61.21	181.67
MO	HOK	Hooks	3		4.06	-5.04	2.68	1.06		29.18	-56.15	19.96	1.08

TECHNICAL INDICATOR

Two indicators were calculated:

1. The vessel use indicator, which measures the ratio between the maximum potential effort of the fleet and its actual effort. The indicator was calculated on the basis of days at sea using the FecR algorithm for fishing effort calculations developed at the 2nd workshop on transversal variables held in Nicosia, Cyprus, from 22 to 26 February 2016 (Castro Ribeiro et al., 2016). The technical 220 indicator is also maintained, but only for information purposes.

2. The inactivity indicator, which relates to the intensity of use of a fleet segment's vessels. It is based on those vessels that had no fishing days over the year.

Vessel-use indicator results:

	Stratum	Gear	Length	EFFORT TECHNICAL INDICATOR (FERC) 2018	EFFORT TECHNICAL INDICATOR (FERC) 2019	EFFORT TECHNICAL INDICATOR (FERC) 2020	TECHNICAL INDICATOR MAX = 220 2018	TECHNICAL INDICATOR MAX = 220 2019	TECHNICAL INDICATOR MAX = 220 2020
NAO	DFN	Gillnets	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.02	0.08	0.03
			2	0.65	0.65	0.57	0.63	0.65	0.56
			3	0.74	0.70	0.66	0.77	0.75	0.69
			4	0.84	0.89	0.86	0.86	0.89	0.86
			5	1.03	1.01	1.02	0.98	0.83	0.86
	DRB	Dredges	1	0.49	0.49	0.45	0.52	0.52	0.41
			2	0.65	0.69	0.92	0.25	0.47	0.26
			3	0.79	0.87	0.42	0.26	0.63	0.29
	DTS	Trawl nets	2	1.06		0.93	0.58		0.35
			3	0.85	0.86	0.83	0.79	0.79	0.74
			4	0.84	0.84	0.80	0.83	0.82	0.82

	Stratum	Gear	Length	EFFORT TECHNICAL INDICATOR (FERC) 2018	2019	2020	TECHNICAL INDICATOR MAX = 220 2018	2019	2020
			5	0.79	0.78	0.79	1.14	1.11	1.11
			6	0.70	0.82	0.85	0.76	0.97	0.98
	FPO	Pots	2	0.72	0.72	0.59	0.69	0.65	0.36
			3	0.79	0.75	0.73	0.73	0.72	0.48
	HOK	Hooks	1	1.11	0.97	0.93	0.23	0.29	0.24
			2	0.56	0.58	0.49	0.44	0.42	0.34
			3	0.64	0.65	0.58	0.61	0.61	0.59
			4	0.75	0.78	0.76	0.68	0.71	0.77
			5	0.90	0.85	0.87	0.53	0.55	0.47
	HOK-LLD	Surface longlines	3	1.07	1.00	1.06	0.48	1.03	0.44
			4	1.02	1.02	1.02	0.99	1.07	1.04
			5	0.90	0.81	0.91	1.33	1.16	1.32
	PGP	Polyvalent passive gear	4	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.25	1.20	1.30
			5	0.88	0.93	0.91	1.28	1.34	1.33
	PMP	Polyvalent active and passive gear	1	0.42	0.44	0.40	0.44	0.48	0.43
			2	0.54	0.58	0.50	0.43	0.50	0.34
			3	0.68	0.65	0.60	0.48	0.48	0.32
			4	1.00			0.92		
	PS	Purse seines	1	0.94	0.93	0.88	0.19	0.11	0.15
			2	0.88	0.84	0.75	0.46	0.48	0.44
			3	0.54	0.54	0.52	0.55	0.54	0.54
			4	0.60	0.64	0.64	0.67	0.60	0.60
			5	0.72	0.80	0.80	0.61	0.59	0.57
MEDITERRANEAN	DFN	Gillnets	2	0.64	0.68	0.61	0.61	0.65	0.39
			3	0.81	0.75	0.73	0.76	0.73	0.52
	DRB	Dredges	1	0.85	0.92	0.78	0.21	0.26	0.16
			2	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.35	0.42	0.29
			3	0.94	0.93	1.04	0.80	0.77	0.43
	DTS	Trawl nets	2	0.76	0.70	0.77	0.54	0.51	0.42
			3	0.79	0.78	0.76	0.83	0.83	0.71
			4	0.79	0.77	0.75	0.91	0.89	0.82
			5	0.83	0.81	0.81	0.89	0.88	0.84
	FPO	Pots	2	0.79	0.72	0.80	0.59	0.54	0.31
			3	0.75	0.72	0.84	0.59	0.55	0.60
			4	1.00			0.10		
			5	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.35	1.32	1.28
	HOK	Hooks	1		1.00	1.00		0.05	0.09
			2	0.54	0.49	0.53	0.36	0.36	0.35

	Stratum	Gear	Length	EFFORT TECHNICAL INDICATOR (FERC) 2018	2019	2020	TECHNICAL INDICATOR MAX = 220 2018	2019	2020
			3	0.64	0.73	0.65	0.47	0.49	0.41
			4	1.16	1.00		0.40	0.39	
			5	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.18	0.21	0.12
	HOK-LLD	Surface longlines	2	0.97	0.94	0.94	0.63	0.54	0.37
			3	0.79	0.82	0.78	0.55	0.53	0.51
			4	0.87	0.80	0.86	0.72	0.66	0.67
			5	0.99	0.97	0.98	0.75	0.69	0.62
	PMP	Polyvalent active and passive gear	1	0.40	0.40	0.43	0.34	0.37	0.39
			2	0.44	0.47	0.48	0.42	0.46	0.47
			3	0.76	0.78	0.66	0.44	0.39	0.38
	PS	Purse seines	2	0.80	0.83	0.73	0.40	0.40	0.27
			3	0.62	0.61	0.60	0.65	0.62	0.52
			4	0.74	0.68	0.73	0.74	0.70	0.62
			5	0.55	0.57	0.57	0.47	0.44	0.38
			6	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.08	0.06	0.18
OTHER REGIONS	DTS	Trawl nets	5	0.76	0.83	0.78	1.18	1.28	1.20
			6	0.80	0.86	0.87	1.12	1.23	1.22
	HOK	Hooks	3	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.11	0.54	0.05
			4	1.00	1.00	1.05	0.52	1.01	1.22
			5	1.01	0.95	0.93	1.23	1.20	0.94
			6	0.98	0.94	0.95	1.21	0.97	1.13
	HOK-LLD	Surface longlines	3		1.00			0.29	
			5	0.88	0.92	0.89	1.38	1.46	1.40
			6	0.93	0.95	0.92	1.48	1.53	1.48
	PS	Purse seines	6	0.92	0.89	0.88	1.22	1.18	1.28
CANARY ISLANDS	FPO	Pots	1			1.00			0.88
			2	0.98	0.98	1.02	0.36	0.33	0.42
			3	0.98	1.02	0.98	0.31	0.37	0.34
	HOK	Hooks	1	0.99	1.17	1.12	0.29	0.07	0.28
			2	0.53	0.52	0.57	0.31	0.27	0.31
			3	0.72	0.63	0.65	0.48	0.38	0.43
			4	1.05	1.08	1.06	0.77	0.67	0.68
			5	0.94	0.98	0.92	0.86	0.72	0.61
	HOK-LLD	Surface longlines	5			1.00			0.22
	PMP	Polyvalent active and passive gear	1	0.32	0.27	0.35	0.35	0.28	0.39
			2	1.07	1.06	0.87	0.26	0.19	0.12
			3	1.00	1.04	1.00	0.52	0.62	0.79

	Stratum	Gear	Length	EFFORT TECHNICAL INDICATOR (FERC) 2018	2019	2020	TECHNICAL INDICATOR MAX = 220 2018	2019	2020
			4		1.00			0.20	
	PS	Purse seines	2	0.97	0.70	1.00	0.25	0.12	0.31
			3	0.82	0.93	0.97	0.64	0.72	0.87
MOROCCO	HOK	Hooks	1		1.12	1.22		0.07	0.09
			2	1.17	1.00	1.06	0.25	0.14	0.15
			3	1.01	0.99	0.97	0.37	0.38	0.05
			4	1.00	1.00		0.43	0.49	
	PS	Purse seines	4			1.00			0.49
			5			1.00			0.09

Results obtained in respect of inactivity:

	NORTH ATLANTIC										
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-10	16.80	15.00	13.92	12.55	13.54	12.15	11.80	11.75	10.44	12.24	16.03
10-12	4.07	4.50	3.89	4.28	3.67	3.63	4.21	6.59	4.25	4.57	5.46
12-18	4.13	4.22	4.36	4.77	3.65	4.39	4.28	6.04	6.25	5.61	6.34
18-24	3.21	3.40	1.88	1.15	1.56	0.41	1.23	0.00	0.00	3.42	3.73
24-40	5.38	4.75	4.42	6.32	3.85	5.90	4.17	7.21	6.09	2.46	4.53
>40	20.69	24.00	19.23	18.18	10.00	0.00	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	13.30	12.08	11.18	10.34	10.80	9.95	9.68	10.06	8.94	10.19	13.23

	MEDITERRANEAN										
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-6	66.94	63.00	54.18	53.54	51.10	48.10	44.10	43.82	37.27	36.14	39.76
6-12	19.28	18.53	16.97	14.78	14.05	15.13	15.28	19.15	16.17	16.47	17.22
12-18	5.07	5.15	5.29	6.51	6.01	9.07	8.35	12.33	9.81	10.37	10.08
18-24	2.20	2.29	2.81	3.09	2.10	1.92	1.43	5.31	3.95	2.78	3.06
24-40	2.11	1.63	5.52	2.84	3.61	1.90	1.25	0.00	0.00	4.40	2.55
>40										0.00	0.00
TOTAL	18.89	17.58	15.60	14.24	13.28	13.80	13.07	16.25	13.41	13.70	14.24

	OTHER REGIONS										
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-10	35.11	34.29	26.44	24.35	22.88	20.78					
10-12	14.75	19.12	11.67	7.35	7.58	6.59					
12-18	8.70	16.42	8.22	6.25	3.53	8.06				0.00	100.00
18-24	29.17	40.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	15.38	100.00			60.00	50.00
24-40	13.82	11.17	15.64	13.94	14.47	12.24	10.85	15.15	15.60	13.39	16.80
>40	6.06	4.90	6.32	8.33	7.53	7.06	4.55	0.00	0.00	3.33	5.38
TOTAL	26.33	26.25	21.14	19.14	17.83	16.27	9.13	9.35	9.69	10.31	13.33

	CANARY ISLANDS				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-10	22.37	22.73	23.73	25.90	23.38
10-12	6.25	23.08	25.33	16.13	16.13
12-18	6.52	0.00	0.00	7.27	9.43
18-24	100.00			9.09	14.29
24-40	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.88	5.88
>40					
TOTAL	19.55	20.59	21.69	22.94	21.24

	FLEET TOTAL										
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-10	22.30	20.29	17.51	15.97	16.32	14.66	14.29	14.21	12.92	14.66	17.69
10-12	15.96	15.62	14.04	12.29	11.66	12.41	12.63	16.72	14.09	13.92	14.61
12-18	4.74	5.24	4.95	5.56	4.55	6.49	5.96	8.27	7.29	7.54	8.02
18-24	3.36	3.66	3.00	2.93	2.17	1.64	1.95	3.37	2.54	3.53	3.86
24-40	6.86	5.59	7.48	7.23	6.35	6.38	4.65	6.85	6.57	5.44	6.66
>40	9.38	8.66	9.09	10.17	7.96	5.88	4.90	0.00	0.00	2.83	4.67
TOTAL	16.37	15.23	13.49	12.38	12.23	11.68	11.34	12.57	11.17	12.14	14.12

The 10-year trend (2011-2021) shows a general improvement in the rate of use of the Spanish fishing fleet, with the percentage of inactive vessels declining year after year, with the exception of 2018, which was a year with low activity. However, inactivity increased again in 2020 and in 2021 in all fishing grounds, probably mainly due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Analysed by supra-region, the data shows an increasing rate of inactivity over the past 4 years specifically for the Canary Islands fleet, breaking the trend of the rest of the Spanish fleet. Small-scale vessels less than 10 metres in length also have a considerable rate of inactivity, exceeding 12% in the North Atlantic and 36% in the Mediterranean. This trend continued into 2021.

The 'other regions' saw a significant decline in inactivity from 2016 to 2017 because Morocco and the Canary Islands were separated out from this region for the first time in 2017.

Lastly, note that if a segment has a 0% inactivity rate it means that all vessels in that segment were active. Conversely, where there is no indicator value for a segment it means that there were no vessels in the relevant length class.