

ANNEX 4
REDUCTION TARGETS AND MEASURES TO BE CARRIED OUT TO RECTIFY IMBALANCES BY 31 DECEMBER 2020
Vessels of between 0 and 24 metres in length fishing for eel on the Atlantic seaboard

FLEET SEGMENTS		ACTION PLAN					
Description of segment	Number of vessels in the segment in 2015	Number of vessels in the segment in 2017	Nature of the indicator on the basis of which an imbalance has been found	Cause of the imbalance	Method used to estimate the reduction targets	Fishing capacity reduction targets for 2020	Actions taken
AT ELE VL0024	428	451	Stock contained in list of SARs identified by France.	Landings of overharvested stock too high: eel - ELE (27)	The 2016 report of the National Scientific Committee on Eels has been taken into account. The report called for a 54 % reduction in the number of operators fishing eel and different contributions from vessels in the segment.	<u>In terms of number of vessels:</u> Between 16 and 17. <u>In terms of tonnage (UMS):</u> At least 78 UMS. <u>In terms of power (kW):</u> At least 1 156 kW.	<u>Continuation and stepping up of actions from 2018 report:</u> (1) Ban on new vessels joining the fleet in this fishery and ban on the granting of any new capacity. (2) Licences conferring special fishing rights to fish for yellow eel and glass eel in the Atlantic have been frozen at below the 2019 level after a significant drop (-9) in the number of fishing rights used by operators between 2018 and 2019. (3) Temporary closures envisaged.

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Demersal trawlers and seiners of between 12 and 18 metres in length fishing for Norway lobster (NEP.27.8ab.FU23-24) in the Bay of Biscay (AT GG_lb DTS VL1218)	119	118	NOS 1 and NOS 2 biological indicators, backed up by the EDI indicator, which identifies an economic dependence.	Landings too high for an overharvested stock, i.e. Norway lobster, NEP (27.8ab. FU23-24), for the fleet segment comprising trawlers of between 12 and 18 metres in length	Evaluation which will be performed once the scientific work is completed.	Waiting for the scientific recommendations.	(1) Ban on new vessels joining the fleet in this fishery. New operating permits are granted only in cases where the fleet is renewed in such a way that its capacity remains the same. (2) The 'Fmsy' value of the 'GG' lobster is 'provisional': all the reference points for Norway lobster must be evaluated at an ICES workshop at the end of 2019, which may result in the diagnosis being revised.
Purse seine vessels of 12 to 18 metres in length fishing for European pilchard (PIL.27.8abd) in the Bay of Biscay (AT GG_lb PS_VL1218)	23	16	NOS 1 and NOS 2 biological indicators, backed up by the EDI indicator, which identifies an economic dependence.	Landings too high for an overharvested stock, i.e. European pilchard, NEP (27.8ab. PIL.27.8abd), for the fleet segment comprising purse seine vessels of	Evaluation which will be performed once the scientific work is completed, under the management plan.	Waiting for scientific recommendations in order to set up the management plan.	(1) Ban on new vessels joining the fleet in this fishery. New operating permits are granted only in cases where the fleet is renewed in such a way that its capacity remains the same. (2) A scientific evaluation is in progress. (3) Management plan, which will be drawn up and implemented on the basis of work done by IFREMER and the IEO (Spanish scientific institute).

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Description of segment	Number of vessels in the segment in 2015	Number of vessels in the segment in 2017	Nature of the indicator on the basis of which an imbalance has been found	Cause of the imbalance	Method used to estimate the reduction targets	Fishing capacity reduction targets for 2020	Actions taken
Vessels of between 18 and 24 metres in length fishing for hake HKE (37.GSA7) and red mullet - MUT (37.GSA7) by means of trawlers (ME ME DTS VL1824).	28	28	SAR (stocks at risk) biological indicator, based on Annex IV to Directive 92/43/EEC 'Habitats, Fauna, Flora' and Annex II to the Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean, and NOS 1 and NOS 2 biological indicators backed up by the EDI indicator, which identifies an economic dependence.	Landings of overharvested stock too high: hake - HKE (37.GSA7) and red mullet - MUT (37.GSA7).	Continuation of objectives from 2018 report	<u>In terms of number of vessels:</u> At least 1.	Continuation of actions from 2018 report: (1) Maintenance of the current authorisation system, which prohibits any increase in vessel capacity or sale of vessels, failing which fishing licences are permanently withdrawn. (2) Ban on new vessels joining the fleet in this fishery.
Vessels of between 24 and 40 metres in length fishing for hake HKE (37.GSA7) and red mullet - MUT (37.GSA7) by means of trawlers (ME ME DTS VL2440).	32	31				<u>In terms of tonnage (UMS):</u> At least 50 UMS. <u>In terms of power (kW):</u> At least 240 kW.	
Vessels of between 0 and 24 metres fishing for eel in the Mediterranean as a subsidiary activity.	199	193	Stock contained in list of SARs identified by France.	Eel - ELE (37)	The 2016 report of the National Scientific Committee on Eels has been taken into account. The report called for a 54 % reduction in the number of operators fishing for eel and different contributions from vessels in the segment.	<u>In terms of number of vessels:</u> Ap	(1) Ban on new vessels joining the fleet in this fishery. (2) Ban on the granting of new regional authorisations to fish for eel. (3) Temporary closures envisaged under the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM).
Vessels of between 0 and 12 metres in length engaged in pair trawl fishing in the Mediterranean (ME ME VL0012 - pair trawl fishing).	23	23	SAR (stocks at risk) biological indicator, based on Annex IV to Directive 92/43/EEC 'Habitats, Fauna, Flora' and Annex II to the Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean, and NOS 1 and NOS 2 biological indicators backed up by the EDI indicator, which identifies an economic dependence.	Mediterranean <i>Posidonia</i> -dependent stocks, the fishing of which affects the sustainability of their habitat.	Only a small number of vessels from several Mediterranean segments use the 'gangui' (pair trawl) fishing method. It is a subsidiary activity and is alone in being out of balance. The following fishing methods are therefore not imbalanced: various towed gear (MGO), netters of between 0 and 6 metres in length (DFN) and various active and passive gear of between 6 and 12 metres in length (PMP). The reduction target has therefore been calculated solely on the basis of those vessels engaging in 'gangui' (pair trawl) fishing as a subsidiary activity, i.e. the 23 vessels still active in 2016.	<u>In terms of number of vessels:</u> Approximately 5.	(1) Maintenance of the current authorisation system, which prohibits any modification or sale of vessels, failing which fishing licences are permanently withdrawn. Two vessels have been withdrawn from the scheme for this reason between 2018 and 2019. (2) Conversion of vessels to methods other than 'gangui' (pair trawl) fishing. As 'gangui' (pair trawl) fishing is a highly subsidiary activity, vessels will be encouraged to fish with nets, as most of them already do. (3) Obtaining an authorisation for 'gangui' (pair trawl) fishing has been made tougher since 2018 by requiring vessels to be equipped with a vessel monitoring system (VMS). Thus in actual fact only 10 vessels are authorised for 'gangui' (pair trawl) fishing in 2019.