

FLEET SEGMENTS		ACTION PLAN					
Description of segment	Number of vessels in the segment in 2018	Number of vessels in the segment in 2020	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 2023	Action taken
AT ELE VL0024	435	412	Stock contained in list of SARs identified by France.	Landings too high for a stock in poor condition: 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 fishers and for adjusting the contributions of 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 action from 2018 report:</u> 1) Ban on any new vessels joining the fleet in this fishery and ban on granting new capacity. 2) Licences conferring special fishing rights for yellow eel and glass eel in the Atlantic have been frozen below the 2019 level after a significant drop (-16) in the number of fishing rights used in the industry between 2017 and 2019. 3) Possible temporary closures envisaged.

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Active 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	27	SAR (stocks at risk) biological indicator, based on Annex IV to Directive 92/43/EEC (the 'Habitats Directive') 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 any economic dependence.	Landings too high for a stock in poor condition: hake - HKE (37.GSA7) and red mullet - MUT (37.GSA7).	Continuation of objectives from 2021 report	<u>In terms of number of vessels:</u> At least 1.	Continuation of actions from 2020 report 1° Continuation of the current authorisation scheme which prohibits any increase in vessel capacity or sale of vessels, failing which fishing licences are permanently withdrawn. 2° Ban on new vessels joining the fleet in this fishery.
Active vessels of between 24 and 40 metres in length fishing for hake HKE (37.GSA7) and red mullet MUT (37.GSA7) by means of trawls (ME ME DTS VL2440).	31	30				<u>In terms of tonnage (UMS):</u> At least 50 UMS.	
Vessels of between 0 and 12 metres in length engaged in 'gangui' fishing in the Mediterranean (ME ME VL0012-gangui fishing).	23	23	SAR (stocks at risk) biological indicator, based on Annex IV to Directive 92/43/EEC (the 'Habitats Directive') 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 any economic dependence.	Mediterranean Posidonia-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 the only métier with an imbalance. The following métiers therefore do not have an imbalance: 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' 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° Continuation of the current authorisation scheme which prohibits any modification or sale of vessels, failing which fishing licences are permanently withdrawn. 11 vessels have therefore been withdrawn since 2018. 2° Conversion of vessels to métiers other than 'gangui' fishing. As 'gangui' fishing is a highly subsidiary activity, vessels will be encouraged to fish with nets, as most already do. 3° Authorisation for 'gangui' fishing has become harder to obtain since 2018 due to the requirement for vessels to be equipped with a vessel monitoring system (VMS). 9 vessels obtained a European fishing authorisation in 2019 out of the 19 eligible. In 2020, 10 vessels obtained a European fishing authorisation out of the 13 eligible. The number of eligible vessels has continued to decline.
Vessels of between 0 and 6 metres in length fishing for eel in the Mediterranean as a subsidiary activity.	215	218	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 fishers and for adjusting the contributions of vessels in the segment.	<u>In terms of number of vessels:</u> Approx	1° Ban on new vessels joining the fleet in this fishery. 2° Ban on granting new regional fishing authorisations for eel. 3° Temporary closures laid down by the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM).
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) and in the Celtic Sea - West Scotland (AT MC_OE_Is PS VL1218)	26	26	SHI EU, NOS 1 and NOS 2 biological indicators, backed up by the EDI indicator which identifies any economic dependence.	Segments taking significant catches of and/or depending on a stock in poor condition (European pilchard - PIL.27.8abd)	Pending scientific recommendations in order to set up the management plan.	Evaluation which will be performed once the scientific work is completed under the management plan.	1° Improvement of scientific data
Vessels AT GG_lb OTM VL0010 fishing for European pilchard in the Bay of Biscay	1	1	SHI EU 2 biological indicator	Segments heavily depend on a stock in poor condition (European pilchard - PIL.27.8abd)			2° Selection of best measures to ensure joint management of the European pilchard stock in the Bay of Biscay.
Vessels AT GG_lb OTM VL1012 fishing for European pilchard in the Bay of Biscay	7	8					
Vessels AT GG_lb MGP VL1012 fishing for European pilchard in the Bay of Biscay	7	8					

ANNEX 4
 REDUCTION TARGETS AND ACTION TO BE TAKEN TO CORRECT IMBALANCES BY 31 DECEMBER 2020
 MEDITERRANEAN FLEET SEGMENTS

Vessels AT MdN_Mchest DFN VL1012 fishing for common sole in the Eastern Channel	48	28	NOS 1 and NOS 2 biological indicators, backed up by the EDI indicator which identifies any economic dependence, and the ECO economic indicator	Segments that take significant catches of and depend on a stock in poor condition (common sole - SOL.27.7d) and exploit other stocks in poor condition such as edible crab (CRE.27.78abd) and Atlantic cod (COD.27.3an47d)	The recommendation in the 2021 ICES advice regarding sole in the Eastern channel was taken into account, i.e. a reduction of 27% in the total catch.	The number of vessels in this segment has been in constant decline for several years (average reduction of between 7 and 8 vessels per year between 2015 and 2020) due to the natural restructuring of the fleet. A fleet exit plan in the light of Brexit is also being implemented. The reduction will therefore be a direct result of both of these aspects.	1° Zero increase in capacity and capacity reduction due to implementation of a fleet exit plan in the light of Brexit.
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