



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY
AND FOOD OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

Annual report on efforts to achieve a sustainable balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities for the year 2020

SLOVENIA

pursuant to the Article 22. of the *Regulation (EU) no 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC*

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and

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Section A: Description of the fishing fleet segments in relation to fisheries: developments during the previous year, including fisheries covered by multiannual management or recovery plans

I. Description of fleets

As it shown in the table below, the majority of the fleet, 88.2 %, is composed from vessels shorter than 12 meters. Only 15 vessels are LOA 12-17.9 m or 11 % of the fleet, and only 1 vessel above 18 m (0.7%). After the implementation of the scrapping measure in the period 2012 – 2013 in the Slovenian fishing fleet there are no vessels longer than 24 m.

At the end of 2020, there were 136 vessels in the fishing fleet, with the total capacity of 670.94 GT and 8,846.33 kW.

Table 1: Fishing fleet in period 2013 – 2020¹

¹For 2020 the state in the fleet is presented as recorded on 31 December 2020

| Length overall | Vessel | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|----------------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| over 18 m | number | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | GT | 30.76 | 30.76 | 30.76 | 30.76 | 30.76 | 113.85 | 113.85 | 113.85 |
| | kW | 199 | 199 | 199 | 199 | 199 | 0* | 0* | 0* |
| 12 - 17.9 m | number | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| | GT | 208.88 | 208.88 | 208.88 | 197 | 210.79 | 255.31 | 255.31 | 255.31 |
| | kW | 2,306.13 | 2,306.13 | 2,306.13 | 2,196.13 | 2,460.66 | 2,837.26 | 2,973.43 | 2,973.43 |
| up to 11.9 m | number | 156 | 155 | 155 | 158 | 158 | 118 | 121 | 120 |
| | GT | 358.37 | 357.25 | 357.31 | 361.90 | 362.43 | 299.73 | 303.57 | 301.78 |
| | kW | 5,920.17 | 5,986.60 | 6,034.52 | 6,139.71 | 6,161.49 | 5,629.61 | 5,868.24 | 5,872.90 |
| TOTAL | number | 170 | 169 | 169 | 171 | 171 | 134 | 137 | 136 |
| | GT | 598.01 | 596.89 | 596.95 | 589.66 | 603.98 | 668.89 | 672.73 | 670.94 |
| | kW | 8,425.30 | 8,491.73 | 8,539.65 | 8,534.84 | 8,821.15 | 8,466.87 | 8,841.67 | 8,846.33 |

* This vessel is currently used as a fish restaurant, it's anchored in the port all the time and has no engine at present.

As it can be observed from the table below (Table 2) there were 70 vessels active in Slovenian fishing fleet in 2020. The majority of the active part of the Slovenian fishing fleet used drift and fixed nets (DFN): 46 vessels (65.71 %); demersal trawls (DTS): 9 vessels (12.86 %); while 15 vessels (21.44 %) used other types of fishing gears; combined active and passive gears (PMP), polyvalent passive gears (PGP), pots and/or traps (FPO) and gears using hooks (HOK).

Table 2: Types of fishing gears used by the active fleet in 2020 and landings per fleet segment

| Fishing gear | Number of active vessels | Share of the active vessels (%) | Landed quantity (tons) | Share of the total landings (%) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| DFN - drift and fixed nets | 46 | 65.71 | 41.05 | 26.40 |
| DTS - demersal trawls | 9 | 12.86 | 110.19 | 70.87 |
| FPO - pots and/or traps | 3 | 4.29 | 0.44 | 0.28 |
| HOK - hooks and line gears | 7 | 10 | 2.54 | 1.63 |
| PGP - polyvalent passive gears | 2 | 2.86 | 0.82 | 0.53 |
| PMP - active and passive gears | 3 | 4.29 | 0.45 | 0.29 |
| TOTAL | 70 | 100 | 155.49 | 100 |

II. Link with fisheries

List of the top target species landed in 2020 is presented below.

Whiting, Musky octopus, Gilthead seabream and European squid were the most important target species of Slovenian fishermen in 2020. Only these 4 species had landings above 10 tons in 2020.

Table 3: List of the species with a highest share in landings in 2020 (in tons)

| Latin name | Name | FAO code | Landed quantity (tons) |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|
| Merlangius merlangus | Whiting | WHG | 33.43 |
| Eledone moschata | Musky octopus | EDT | 18.03 |
| Sparus aurata | Gilthead seabream | SBG | 13.44 |
| Loligo vulgaris | European squid | SQR | 10.76 |
| Penaeus kerathurus | Caramote prawn | TGS | 9.98 |
| Solea solea | Common sole | SOL | 8.51 |
| Sepia officinalis | Common cuttlefish | CTC | 6.74 |
| Pagellus erythrinus | Common pandora | PAC | 6.08 |
| Mullus barbatus | Red mullet | MUT | 4.52 |
| Sardina pilchardus | European pilchard | PIL | 4.27 |
| Mugilidae xxxx | Mullets | MUL | 3.66 |
| Scomber scombrus | Atlantic mackerel | MAC | 3.52 |
| Dicentrarchus labrax | European seabass | BSS | 2.58 |
| Platichthys flesus | Flounder | FLE | 2.55 |
| Squilla mantis | Spottail mantis squillid | MTS | 2.51 |
| | Other | | 24.93 |
| Total | | | 155.49 |

Largest fleet segments, with key species fished and total volumes landed

In the table below all important fishing segments that were active in 2020 are listed, together with the number of active vessels and landings corresponding to each segment.

Table 4: Landings per fleet segments in 2020

| Segment by fishing gear | Vessels' length | Number of active vessels | Landed quantity (tons) | Share of the total landings (%) |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| DFN - drift and fixed nets | VL0006 | 19 | 13.36 | 8.59 |
| | VL0612 | 25 | 26.68 | 17.16 |
| | VL1218 | 2 | 1.01 | 0.65 |
| DFN - TOTAL | | 46 | 41.05 | 26.40 |
| PGP – polyvalent passive gears | VL0006 | 1 | 0.10 | 0.07 |
| | VL0612 | 1 | 0.72 | 0.46 |
| PGP - TOTAL | | 2 | 0.82 | 0.53 |
| DTS - demersal trawls | VL0612 | 3 | 30.36 | 19.53 |
| | VL1218 | 6 | 79.83 | 51.34 |
| DTS - TOTAL | | 9 | 110.19 | 70.87 |
| FPO - pots and/or traps | VL0006 | 2 | 0.33 | 0.21 |
| | VL0612 | 1 | 0.11 | 0.07 |
| FPO - TOTAL | | 3 | 0.44 | 0.28 |
| HOK - hooks and line gears | VL0612 | 7 | 2.54 | 1.63 |
| | | 7 | 2.54 | 1.63 |
| HOK - TOTAL | | 7 | 2.54 | 1.63 |
| PMP - active and passive gears | VL0006 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.16 |
| | VL0612 | 1 | 0.09 | 0.06 |
| | VL1218 | 1 | 0.11 | 0.07 |
| PMP - TOTAL | | 3 | 0.45 | 0.29 |
| TOTAL | | 70 | 155.49 | 100 |

Table 5: List of top fleet segments by their share in total landings in 2020

| Fishing gear | Vessels' length | Number of active vessels | Landed quantity (tons) | Share of the total landings (%) |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| DTS - demersal trawls | VL1218 | 6 | 79.83 | 51.34 |
| DTS - demersal trawls | VL0612 | 3 | 30.36 | 19.53 |
| DFN - drift and fixed nets | VL0612 | 25 | 26.68 | 17.16 |
| DFN - drift and fixed nets | VL0006 | 19 | 13.36 | 8.59 |
| TOTAL | | 53 | 150.23 | 96.62 |

53 vessels were active in 4 segments presented in the table above (75.71 % of all active vessels) and they generated 96.62 % of the all landings in 2020 – 150.23 tons.

The most important segment in terms of landed quantity in 2020 was the **demersal trawls (DTS) LOA 12-18 m segment** with 6 vessels. This segment landed 51.39 % of the total landings (79.83 tons). The most important target species of this segment were: Whiting (25.23 tons), Musky octopus (9.13 tons), European squid (7.50 tons), Caramote prawn (7.15 tons) and Common cuttlefish (4.32 tons).

The second most important segment of the fishing fleet in terms of the landed quantity was the **demersal trawls (DTS) LOA 06-12 m segment** as it generated 19.53 % of the total landings (30.36 tons). Only 3 vessels were in this segment. The most important target species of this segment were: Musky octopus (8.89 tons), Whiting (7.31 tons), European squid (3.09 tons), Caramote prawn (2.82 tons) and Picarels nei (1.17 tons).

The third most important segment of the fishing fleet in terms of the landed quantity was the **drift and fixed nets (DFN) LOA 06-12 m segment** as it generated 17.16 % of the total landings (26.68 tons). 25 vessels were in this segment. The most important target species of this segment were: Gilthead seabream (6.91 tons), Common sole (5.61 tons), Common pandora (2.69 tons), Atlantic mackerel (2.46 tons) and European flounder (1.17 tons).

The fourth most important segment in terms of landed quantity in 2020 was the **drift and fixed nets (DFN) LOA 00-06 m segment** as it generated 8.59 % of the total landings (13.36 tons). 19 vessels were active in this segment. The most important target species of this segment were: Gilthead seabream (3.68 tons), Mullets nei (2.15 tons), Common sole (1.40 tons), Common pandora (0.83 tons) and Common cuttlefish (0.78 tons).

III. Development in fleets

In 2020, 1 vessel (12.77 kW and 1.79 GT) left the fleet (RET). There were no new entries into the fleet in 2020.

At the end of 2020, there were 136 vessels in the fishing fleet, with the total capacity of 670.94 GT and 8,845.33 kW.

IV. Multiannual management plan for sardine and anchovy in the Northern Adriatic

Since 2013, Slovenia is a subject of the first multiannual management plan for small pelagic stocks in the Adriatic Sea. This multiannual plan was adopted at the 37th Session of the GFCM in Split (13-17 May 2013) as a “*Recommendation GFCM/37/2013/1 on a multiannual management plan for fisheries on small pelagic stocks in the GFCM-GSA 17 (Northern Adriatic Sea) and on transitional conservation measures for fisheries on small pelagic stocks in GSA 18 (Southern Adriatic Sea)*” and came into force in October 2013. Due to the unfavorable state of small pelagic stocks further emergency measures were adopted at the 42th Session of the GFCM in 2018, with the adoption of the “*Recommendation GFCM/42/2018/8 on further emergency measures in 2019-2021 for small pelagic stocks in the Adriatic Sea (geographical subareas 17 and 18)*”.

V. Management of demersal stocks in the Adriatic Sea

At its annual session in November 2019 GFCM adopted "Recommendation GFCM/43/2019/5 on a multiannual management plan for sustainable demersal fisheries in the Adriatic Sea (geographical subareas 17 and 18)". This management plan (MP) regards following species: European hake, Norway lobster, common sole, deep-water rose shrimp and red mullet. Slovenia complies with all the obligation. Moreover, for Slovenia the following exemptions apply:

- GFCM 43/2019/5, 13. paragh »The provisions in paragraphs 11 and 12 shall not apply to national fleets operating with OTB and fishing for less than 1,000 days during the reference period mentioned in paragraph 9 c); such national fleets shall not exceed the effort limit of 3,000 fishing days per year.«
- GFCM 43/2019/5, 29. parapagraph »The provisions of paragraphs 9 c) and 28 shall not apply to national fleets operating with OTB and fishing for less than 1,000 days during the reference period mentioned in paragraph 9 c). The fishing capacity of such active fleets operating with OTB shall not increase by more than 50 percent with respect to the reference period.«

Section B: The impact on fishing capacity of fishing effort reduction schemes adopted under multiannual management or recovery plans or, if appropriate, under national schemes

I. The impact of the “Permanent cessation of fishing activities measure”

Pelagic species (sardine and anchovy) which are highly migratory and whose stocks Slovenia shares with Italy and Croatia in the Northern Adriatic, had been for decades the most important target species of the Slovenian fishermen.

However, the landings of these two species and their share in the composition of the whole landings have changed substantially after Slovenia started the implementation of the “Permanent cessation of fishing activities measure” (scrapping measure financed with funds from the European Fisheries Fund - EFF), which started in the second half of 2012 and ended in the first half of 2013.

The situation of the fishing fleet in the national fishing fleet register on 31 December 2010 was taken as a baseline for the definition of the targets of scrapping measure: then there were 185 vessels in the fishing fleet register and national fleet ceiling was 1,057 GT and 10,974 kW. The impact of this measure on the Slovenian fishing fleet was significant as the targets to be achieved with its implementation in the programming period, which were set out in the Fishing effort adjustment plan (FEAP), were greatly exceeded. Implementation of the scrapping measure ended in the first half of 2013, and as a result 8 vessels were permanently withdrawn from the fishing fleet, among them also 2 of the largest vessels in the Slovenian fishing fleet. The impact of the implementation of this measure was radical as the capacity of the fleet decreased for 37.6 % expressed in GT (236 GT) and for 19.2 % expressed in kW (1,637 kW).

Sardine and anchovy landings in period 2011-2020

As stated above, 8 vessels were permanently withdrawn from the Slovenian fishing fleet, but among them also the only pair of vessels that had been using pelagic pair trawls. Slovenian fishing fleet has always been rather small, while these two vessels had been for years the most important vessels in the Slovenian fishing fleet in terms of their size (each had LOA 29 m, 156 GT and 600 kW) and in terms of their landings as they had been generating in the years before scrapping more than half of the total Slovenian landings – almost entirely composed of sardine and anchovy. After the scrapping, the only segment of the Slovenian fishing fleet targeting sardine and anchovy was the segment using purse seines, with only 4 vessels active on average. However, also this segment rapidly began to disappear: in 2017 there were only 2 vessels active in this segment. While in 2018 and 2019 these vessels were no longer active as the small pelagic that are available in the Slovenian fishing sea can be caught only in sizes that are not attractive for the market.

Such radical reduction of fishing capacity fundamentally changed the situation of the Slovenian fisheries sector, above all in terms of landings and the composition of target species. The results achieved are striking when observing the impact of the withdrawn vessels on the total landings. Landings of anchovy and sardine that had been the most important target species of the Slovenian fishermen for decades, have decreased radically and in 2017 reached the level that has hardly any significance. In 2019, total

landings of those two species were less than 1 % (0.6 % or 702 kilograms) of the total landings.

Table 6: Sardine and anchovy landings in period 2011-2020

| Year | Landings (tons) | % of decrease in landings compared to landings in 2011 |
|------|-----------------|--|
| 2011 | 469.3 | / |
| 2012 | 62.0 | 86.8 |
| 2013 | 49.2 | 89.5 |
| 2014 | 111.6 | 76.2 |
| 2015 | 58.5 | 87.5 |
| 2016 | 34.6 | 92.6 |
| 2017 | 8.3 | 98.2 |
| 2018 | 1.0 | 99.8 |
| 2019 | 0.7 | 99.9 |
| 2020 | 5.3 | 98.9 |

While in **2011** (year before the scrapping measure), landings of sardine and anchovy were still very high and they represented 65.2 % of the total landings with **469.3 tons** landed (sardine 305.9 tons and anchovy 163.4 tons).

However, landings of these two species in **2012** decreased abruptly: they were 86.8 % less than the year before, with total landings of only **62 tons** (sardine 18.3 tons and anchovy 43.6 tons). Consequently, also the share of these two species in total landings in 2012 changed substantially as they represented only 18.8% of the total landings.

Their landings were even lower in **2013**, only **49.2 tons** of small pelagic (sardine 27.7 tons and anchovy 21.5 tons) and thus representing only 20.7% of the total landings. When 2013 landings figures are compared to those from 2011, comparison is striking as it shows that the 2013 landings of sardine and anchovy were lower for 89.5 %.

In **2014**, increase was recorded in the landings of these two species with total of **111.6 tons**: 78.4 tons of sardine and 33.2 tons of anchovy (44 % of the total landings), however exploitation of the concerned species by our fleet continued to remain very low when compared with the exploitation of other countries involved in this fishery in the Northern Adriatic.

In **2015**, landings of these two species dropped again substantially with total of **58.5 tons**: 43.8 tons of sardine and 14.7 tons of anchovy.

In **2016**, landings of these two species were even lower, with total of only **34.6 tons**: 29.0 tons of sardine and 5.6 tons of anchovy. Share of these two species in the total landings in 2016 was 22.7 %.

In **2017**, decrease of landings was even more extraordinary. Landings of these two species were only **8.3 tons**: 7.3 tons of sardine and 1.0 tons of anchovy. Share of these two species in the total landings in 2017 was just 6.4 %. When these landings are compared with the landings of small pelagic in 2011 decrease of 98.2 % is registered!

In **2018**, situation got even worse as we reached the point where sardine and anchovy can no longer be considered as target species, but only as incidental catches. In PS

segment only 1 vessel left had 1 fishing trip and zero recorded catches, while total landings of those two species caught by vessels using other fishing gears were **1.0 tons** (0.84 % of total landings). Landings of anchovy were 1.04 tons (0.83 % of total landings) while landings of sardine were only 14 kg (0.01 % of total landings). When these landings are compared with the landings of small pelagic species in **2011, decrease of 99.8 %** is registered!

In **2019** situation repeated. For the second consecutive year there was no activity in the PS segment, because small pelagic that are available in the Slovenian fishing sea can be caught only in sizes that are not attractive for the market. Only 702 kilograms of sardine and anchovies were caught as a by catch. Landings of anchovy were only 10 kilograms (0.008 % of total landings) while landings of sardine were 692 kilograms (0.57 % of total landings). When these landings are compared with the landings of small pelagic species in **2011, decrease of 99.9 %** is registered!

In **2020**, the landings of both species amounted to only **5.3 tons**, caught as by-catches almost exclusively with OTB and OTM fishing gears, for which these two species aren't target species. The rest of the catch was by-catch with GNS and GTR. As regards demersal stocks, only **890 fishing days** were implemented in 2020.

It is necessary to mention that in line with the EU legislation Slovenia is entitled to an annual maximum level of catches of small pelagic. For 2020 they were laid down in the »Council regulation (EU) 2021/90 of 28 January 2021 fixing for 2021 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks applicable in the Mediterranean and Black Seas«. In line with the Annex IV of the Regulation (EU) 2019/124 catches of sardine and anchovy by Slovenian fishermen must not exceed 300 tons in 2020.

Table 7: Total landings in period 2011-2020

| Year | Landings (tons) | % of decrease in landings compared to landings in 2011 |
|------|-----------------|--|
| 2011 | 719.4 | / |
| 2012 | 329.0 | 54.3 |
| 2013 | 237.9 | 66.9 |
| 2014 | 254.1 | 64.7 |
| 2015 | 196.2 | 72.7 |
| 2016 | 152.4 | 78.8 |
| 2017 | 128.3 | 82.2 |
| 2018 | 126.3 | 82.4 |
| 2019 | 120.7 | 83.2 |
| 2020 | 155.5 | 78.4 |

In parallel, the implementation of the scrapping measure had strong impact on the overall landings. Already in **2012** total landings **decreased by 54.3 %**: from 719.4 tons in 2011 down to 329.1 tons in 2012.

But in **2013** they decreased even more: down to 237.9 tons, which is **66.9 % less than in 2011**.

In **2014**, total landings were again low: 254.1 tons, **64.7 % less than landings in 2011**.

But in **2015** total landings dropped further at only 196.2 tons, **which is 72.7 % less than in 2011**.

In **2016** decline of total landings continued, with total of 152.4 tons, which is **78.8 % less than in 2011**.

In **2017**, reduction continued with total of 128.3 tons, which is **82.2 % less than in 2011**.

In **2018**, reduction of landings was even higher with total of 126.3 tons, **which is 82.4 % less than in 2011**.

In **2019**, total landings were even lower than the year before: **120.7 tons, which is 83.2 % less than in 2011**.

In **2020**, total landings were higher than the year before: **155.5 tons, which is 78.4 % less than in 2011**.

Much decreased landings figures in period 2011-2019 represent a huge contribution from the perspective of the Slovenian fishing fleet to the reduction of the exploitation of fish resources. It needs to be stressed that the landings have been decreasing since Slovenia's entry into the EU.

However, it needs to be emphasized that this significant contribution of the Slovenian fishing fleet cannot be expected to have a noticeable impact on the status of the fish stocks exploited by the Slovenian fishing fleet since Slovenia exploits a negligible fraction of these stocks in comparison to other Member States in the North Adriatic whose fishing vessels are targeting the same stocks.

With regard to this, it is important to note that Slovenian **catches of sardine and anchovy stocks have always been low and in the last few years they are less than 0.01 %** of their exploitation in the Northern Adriatic, while the overwhelming share of these two species is caught by Italy and Croatia with whom Slovenia shares these highly migratory stocks in GSA 17.

As it may be summarized from the explanation above, mainly due to the implementation of the scrapping measure and also due to other factors (biological, climate,.), sardine and anchovy are no longer the most important target species of Slovenian fishermen, as their overall landings reduced drastically, down to the levels of hardly any significance.

The constant decrease in landings between 2011 and 2019, both of small pelagic and total landings is becoming alarming and it is more than evident that the livelihood of the Slovenian fishermen is seriously jeopardized.

Anyway, in 2020, a small increase in total landings and small pelagic was observed. The landings of sardine and anchovy were caught as by-catches almost exclusively with OTB and OTM fishing gears, for which these two species aren't target species. The rest of the catch was by-catch with GNS and GTR.

II. The multiannual management plan for small pelagic stocks in the Northern Adriatic

Since October 2013 exploitation of sardine and anchovy is regulated by the first multiannual management plan for small pelagic stocks in the Northern Adriatic. This plan was adopted at the 37th Session of the GFCM in Split as “*Recommendation GFCM/37/2013/1 on a multiannual management plan for fisheries on small pelagic stocks in the GFCM-GSA 17 (Northern Adriatic Sea) and on transitional conservation measures for fisheries on small pelagic stocks in GSA 18 (Southern Adriatic Sea)*”.

Vessels actively fishing for anchovy and sardine stocks are subject of the management measures of this plan. In line with the multiannual plan, vessels actively fishing for small pelagic are not allowed to operate more than 20 days per month and maximum 180 days per year.

In Slovenia, the only segment of fishing fleet being subject of this multiannual management plan is the segment of vessels using purse seines (PS). In first years following the implementation of the scrapping measure in 2012, there were on average 4 vessels active in this segment. In the last couple of years only 2 vessels were active in this segment.

However, in 2018 and 2019, situation reached the point where sardine and anchovy can no longer be considered as target species, but only as incidental catches. PS segment had no activity in these two years, while total landings of those two species caught by vessels using other fishing gears were 702 kilograms (0.6 % of total landings).

In 2020, Republic of Slovenia faced an unprecedented situation in fisheries sector due to the Covid-19 pandemic. In March 2020, epidemic was proclaimed for the Republic of Slovenia as a consequence to prevent the spread of the virus Covid-19. One of the key measures was the closure of border with Italy. Slovenian fishermen normally sell fresh fish in Italy, while Slovenian traders purchase fresh and other fisheries products in Italy. Due to the unprecedented situation, the Republic of Slovenia aimed to ensure all possible food resources for the population. One of the key measures was to allow fishing over the whole year. This was also one of the measures where the EU could help Slovenian fisheries sector to face this unprecedented situation, according the letter sent by the Ministry to the Commission. Among other, this also allowed Slovenian fishermen and their businesses to remain in business during the pandemic. This was connected to pelagic and demersal species and thus ensured at least partial self-sufficiency in terms of fisheries products in the circumstances of the pandemic.

In previous years, the Republic of Slovenia implemented the closure of fisheries from 17 March to 15 April for its vessels targeting sardine and anchovy. Since 2018, there has not been no target species of sardine and anchovy in Slovenia.

In accordance with the adopted multiannual management plan, Slovenia communicates annually to the Secretariat of the GFCM the list of all trawlers, purse seiners and surrounding nets without the purse authorized to fish for small pelagic stocks – these vessels represent national reference fishing capacity for small pelagic stocks. In addition, Slovenia has to prepare and submit to the GFCM, each October, its National programme for control, monitoring and surveillance that is applicable in the year that follows.

Due to the unfavorable state of small pelagic stocks further emergency measures were adopted at the 42th Session of the GFCM in 2018, with the adoption of the “Recommendation GFCM/42/2018/8 on further emergency measures in 2019-2021 for small pelagic stocks in the Adriatic Sea (geographical subareas 17 and 18)”.

III. Other management measures

Slovenia is implementing also other measures for the management of the marine fisheries. Since 2008, it is no longer possible to obtain new fishing licenses for the trawl nets. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food, which is competent for issuing of fishing licenses, started regulating the issuing of licenses for trawls in May 2008, on the basis of the opinion of the Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia.

Moreover, in line with the adopted Fishing effort adjustment plan (FEAP) that was adopted for the purpose of the implementation of the scrapping measure with the funds from the EFF in the period 2012-2013, additional management measures were introduced, among them a moratorium on the issuing of new fishing licenses that would contain the following fishing gears: purse seines (PS), midwater pair trawls (PTM), set gillnets (GNS) and trammel nets (GTR) and therefore it was not possible to obtain new fishing licenses to fish with these types of fishing gear in the before mentioned period. It is important to highlight that with these types of fishing gears almost entire landings of the Slovenian fishermen are generated. **Slovenia continues to implement this measure even after the termination of the scrapping measure.**

Section C: Information on the compliance with entry/exit scheme

In 2020, Slovenia complied with the entry/exit regime and capacity ceilings in terms of GT and kW, which were not exceeded in accordance with the Articles 22. and 23. of the *Regulation (EU) no 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC.*

On 31 December 2020, 136 fishing vessels were in the Slovenian fishing fleet register, with the total capacity of 670.94 GT and 8,845.33 kW, while the fishing capacity ceilings were 675 GT and 8,867 kW.

Section D: Summary report on the weaknesses and strengths of the fleet management system together with a plan for improvements and information on the general level of compliance with fleet policy instruments

I. Summary of weakness and strengths of fleet management system

Strengths:

Although Slovenian fishermen fish only a small fraction of the shared fisheries resources in the North Adriatic Sea, management of the marine resources has strengthened greatly in the recent years in line with provisions that have been adopted within the Common Fisheries Policy and the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM).

An important operative management document for the Slovenian fisheries was the “*Fishing Effort Adjustment Plan*” (FEAP) that was adopted in 2011 primarily for the implementation of the scrapping measure in the period 2012-2013, but it contained also other measures for the management of the fisheries and for the limitation of fishing effort. Introduction of these measures had significantly improved Slovenian fleet management system whose core objective was to establish a better balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities and thus secure more sustainable exploitation of available fishing resources.

Significant contribution of the “*Permanent cessation of fishing activities*” measure (scrapping measure), financed from the EFF (European Fisheries Fund), to the reduction of fishing effort, above all the one targeting pelagic stocks, was described already in this report. Of great importance are also the results of the implementation of the complementary measure called “*Temporary non-issuing of licenses for commercial fishing for certain fishing gears*”, because this measure introduced temporary moratorium on the issuing of new fishing licenses that would allow use of the following fishing gears: purse seine (PS), pelagic (midwater) pair trawls (PTM), drift and fixed nets (GNS and GTR) and demersal trawls (OTB). Established time frame for the implementation of this measure was period 2012-2013, but even after the expiry of that period Slovenia continues to implement it and thus keeps contributing to a better management of the fleet and to a more sustainable exploitation of marine resources. It is important to stress that almost all landings (95.4 %) in 2020 were generated with these 4 types of fishing gears whose use is restricted (fishing gear PS is not included as there are currently no active vessels using this type of fishing gear).

Another important document for the management of the Slovenian marine fisheries is “*The management plan for fisheries in waters within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Slovenia*” (MP – Management Plan) that was prepared in accordance with the »Mediterranean regulation« (Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 of 21 December 2006 concerning management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea, amending Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1626/94).

The MP contains an analysis of the whole commercial marine fishing in Slovenian territorial waters and includes separate management plans for vessels using following types of fishing gear: purse seines (PS), bottom trawls (OTB), set gillnets (GNS) and

trammel nets (GTR). In November 2013, management plans for purse seines (PS) and bottom trawls (OTB) were adopted by the EU Commission. Management measures in the MP are harmonized with the management measures contained in the FEAP which is described above. Updated draft of the MP was submitted to the Commission in January 2020.

A new chapter of the utmost importance for the management of the Slovenian fleet and fish stocks in the Northern Adriatic is the adoption of the first multiannual management plan for small pelagic (sardine anchovy) stocks in the Northern Adriatic (*Recommendation GFCM/37/2013/1 on a multiannual management plan for fisheries on small pelagic stocks in the GFCM-GSA 17 (Northern Adriatic Sea) and on transitional conservation measures for fisheries on small pelagic stocks in GSA 18 (Southern Adriatic Sea)*). Vessels actively fishing for anchovy and sardine stocks are subject of the management measures of this plan. In line with the multiannual plan, vessels actively fishing for small pelagic are not allowed to operate more than 20 days per month and maximum 180 days per year. However, it is important to note that Slovenia exploits less than 0.01% of these shared stocks.

An important and a favorable circumstance for the management of the Slovenian fisheries sector is also its small size that allows good collaboration of fishermen, consulting services and administration and consequently there is a good awareness of the mandatory acts adopted at the EU level or within the GFCM. Small size of the fisheries sector also allows for the entire population to be included in data collection.

Since almost whole Slovenian fishing fleet can be characterized as a small-scale coastal fisheries as 88.2 % of the fishing fleet is comprised of vessels under 12 meters, these characteristics by themselves allow for a better management of the fleet and permit more sustainable fishing in comparison to industrial fishing.

A very important step for a better and more effective management of the Slovenian fishing fleet was achieved in 2015 with the adoption of the Act Amending the Marine Fisheries Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 76/15), which provided a legal base for the preparation of national rules for the management of entry/exit regime. These rules: "*Rules on the register of fishing vessels and the vessels used in aquaculture*" (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No.60/16) entered into force in September 2016. On the basis of these rules, experts of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food thoroughly scrutinized the National fleet register in 2018, and as a result 45 vessels were permanently withdrawn from the register as they were not fulfilling all required criteria stipulated in these rules.

Weaknesses:

Given that the size of the Slovenian fishing sector ranks as the smallest in the whole EU in many terms, where its small fleet generates very low landings that have been rapidly declining in the past years and which are resulting in poor revenues, it takes disproportionate amount of resources for the management of the sector. All these translate in high costs for data collection and control.

Furthermore, complexity and enormous volume of the CFP impose excessive costs and administrative burdens for the administration as well for the sector. EU measures request irrationally expensive monitoring systems to be put in place that can cover in some cases only 4 vessels or less (such as ERS). In addition, control and reporting obligations are excessive and burdensome given the size of the sector and the

fisheries administration, which means that the whole process is not cost-effective and therefore the principle of proportionality should have been taken into account.

Taking into account the fact that the landings of the Slovenian fishing fleet have been rapidly decreasing, and that Slovenian fleet targets species from shared and migratory stocks in the Northern Adriatic, where the impact of the fishing industries of other countries of the Adriatic have a much greater impact, collaboration is essential for joint collection of data about fishing stocks in the northern Adriatic at the (sub)regional level, which would also contribute to the formulation of coordinated management measures in accordance with proportions of the impact on fishing of the fleets of other countries which exploit the same stocks.

Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen sub-regional collaboration with the purpose of formulating sustainable methods for the management of the fishing fleet in order to ensure sustainable fishing in the Northern Adriatic (with Italy and Croatia). After the reformed CFP enforced concept of regional cooperation, cooperation in this field is improving, and as a part of this approach Slovenia has been successfully cooperating with Italy and Croatia in the preparation of the discard plans required under the CFP.

It is necessary to establish collaboration with other Member states also for the purpose of exchanging information for the requirements of monitoring and for the needs of ensuring that fishermen are informed, as well as the professional and general public, regarding the regulations of CFP.

II. Plan for improvements in fleet management system

Under this heading it can be reported that the national rules for the management of entries/exits from the fishing fleet were adopted in the mid-September 2016 in accordance with the Act Amending the Marine Fisheries Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 76/15). These rules: "Rules on the register of fishing vessels and the vessels used in aquaculture" (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 60/16) entered into the force at the end of September 2016.

III. Information on general level of compliance with fleet policy instruments

Slovenia was compliant with the applicable fleet policy instruments in 2020.

Section E: Information on changes of the administrative procedures relevant to the management of the fleet

No specific administrative changes with respect to the management of the Slovenian fishing fleet took place in Slovenia in 2020.

Annex: Balance indicators

From the “*Guidelines for analysis of the balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities*” the following indicators are included in this report:

- **Technical indicators:**
 - The Inactive Fleet Indicator
 - The Vessel Utilization Indicator

- **Biological indicators:**
 - Sustainable Harvest Indicator
 - Stocks-at-risk Indicator

- **Economic indicators:**
 - Return on Investment (ROI)
 - Current Revenue Against Break-Even Revenue (CR / BER)

These indicators were calculated for DFN - drift and fixed nets and DTS - demersal trawls segments. Vessels in these segments generated 97.27 % of the all landings in 2020 – 151.24 tons.

In addition, 15 vessels were also active in 2020, in the following gear segments: FPO - pots and/or traps, HOK- hooks and line gears, PGP - polyvalent passive gears and in PMP - active and passive gears. All these vessels together landed 4,250 kg, which is 2.7 % of the total landings in 2020. Considering our reservations regarding the use of the requested indicators, which are described in more detail in the following two chapters, indicators are not calculated for these segments, since they would show totally distorted picture on the balance of these segments due to the extremely low quantities.

General remarks of Slovenia regarding the limitations of the indicators proposed by the “Guidelines for analysis of the balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities” for the Slovenian fisheries sector

Slovenia has serious reservations regarding the application and appropriateness of the indicators proposed by the “Guidelines” and regarding their combine use due to a number of limitations that characterize the Slovenian fishing sector, and probably also other fisheries sectors with similar characteristics, which haven't been addressed and foreseen when preparing these indicators.

These indicators do not take account of the past efforts carried out for the reduction of fishing effort, not even those that have been carried out very recently (and resulted in radical decrease in fishing in Slovenia's case). The size (number of vessels and active fishermen) of the whole fisheries sector and the size of individual fleet segments, which are very small (sometimes only 2 vessels), have not been regarded when deciding on these indicators.

The fact that Slovenian fishery sector is characterized as mixed fishery and that it depends on the stocks that are shared and migratory is also not taken into account (only PS fishery had been considered as target fishery as it mostly fished for small pelagic, but as already notified in this report, this segment has not been active since 2018). The fact that the total amount of landings is very low and has been declining for decades is also not taken into account.

But above all, these indicators do not consider the fact that Slovenian fishermen exploit these shared and migratory stocks **in very low quantities, which can be considered almost as negligible**, while these stocks are exploited to an incomparably larger extent by the neighboring countries (the difference between Slovenian fisheries and the fisheries of the neighboring countries can be distinguished by a factor of few 1000).

The impact of short fishing season (which in practice lasts more or less only from April to September / October) is also not considered. Furthermore, Slovenian fishermen are almost exclusively active only in the territorial waters of Slovenia, which are located in the northernmost part of Adriatic Sea, which is a very limited fishing area and as well as the coldest part of the Mediterranean which affects the occurrence of fish stocks and consequently fishing activity.

For all above listed reasons and in addition to all other reasons that limit our fishermen, which are mentioned in other parts of this report, this report finds that the proposed indicators are not suitable for describing Slovenian fisheries sector and above all it is not suitable to take decisions on management measures on their basis or to draw conclusions whether a certain segment is balanced or not.

However, this report finds that the use of the proposed indicators would be appropriate at the level of the region (Northern Adriatic / GSA 17), where the degree and intensity of the fishery sectors of all concerned countries could be taken into account. And then in instances where imbalances of certain segments would be demonstrated, to propose action plans in order to restore the balance between fishing capacities involved and the stocks affected, which would contain measures and targets that would take due account of the level of the exploitation of all the countries involved in the exploitation of these stocks at the level of the region.

With this purpose, Slovenia has already and will continue to participate at the level of the North Adriatic Sea with other two EU member states concerned (Croatia and Italy)

in the context of regionalization envisaged in Article 18 of the new Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy.

As concerns of Slovenia regarding the use of the proposed indicators match many of the concerns that were already expressed by the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF), in the past years when evaluating national fleet reports, some of these concerns are presented in the next chapter.

Concerns of the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) regarding the limitations of the indicators proposed by the “Guidelines”

After examining annual reports of the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF), namely its “*Assessment of balance indicators for key fleet segments and review of national reports on Member States efforts to achieve balance between fleet capacity and fishing opportunities*”, which STEFC has been producing since the use of the “*Guidelines*” became obligatory for the preparation of the “*Fleet report*”, we are able to conclude that also STEFC has strong reservation regarding the use of the “*Guidelines*” and prescribed indicators **and it repeatedly states that it is not possible to scientifically conclude on balance or imbalance on the basis of these indicators, and recurrently urges Commission to prepare new “Guidelines”**.

Below we provide quotes of some of the STEFC’s concerns and conclusions related to the use of the indicator proposed by the “*Guidelines*” that are taken from the STEFC’s first 2 reports, as subsequent reports mostly reiterate and endorse conclusions of these reports.

“The Expert group notes that the current 2014 Balance Indicator Guidelines prepared by the Commission (COM(2014) 545 Final) contain a number of inconsistencies and misleading statements, and proposes that a new version of the Guidelines should be produced taking account of the following points and with suitable review by appropriate scientific experts. A draft of the proposed new version of the guidelines is presented in Annex IV” (15-02¹, p. 79).

“In addition to the issues with current indicators, EWG 14-21 identified a substantial number of ambiguities and issues with the Balance Indicator Guidelines issued by the Commission in September 2014 (COM(2014) 545 final). EWG 14-21 concludes that it is important that the Commission adopts and disseminates to MS new guidelines based on the draft version proposed by the EWG” (15-02, p. 80).

“In particular EWG 14-21 considers that the assertion that the biological indicators will allow an assessment of the imbalance between each fleet segment and the stocks that they rely on is not necessarily correct. To unequivocally draw a conclusion that a single fleet segment is in or out of balance with its fishing opportunities based solely on the values for the above indicators may be erroneous. It is not possible to definitively draw such a conclusion without taking into consideration additional factors. Instead all the indicator values (biological, economic and technical) should be considered when assessing whether the capacity of a fleet segment might, in the years represented, have been out of balance with its fishing opportunity. The EWG considers that one single indicator value that exceeds the threshold for a particular fleet segment cannot be considered as evidence of overcapacity or imbalance between fleet capacity and fishing opportunity.

Furthermore, even when a full set of indicators is available for a fleet segment, it is not valid to draw a conclusion on balance based on the indicator values alone. Instead this is a cue for Member States to further investigate the fleet segment to ascertain whether there is a problem and the fleet is currently, or was recently,

¹ Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) – Assessment of balance indicators for key fleet segments and review of national reports on Member States efforts to achieve balance between fleet capacity and fishing opportunities (STECF-15-02). 2015. Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, EUR 27134 EN, JRC 94933, 147 pp.

out of balance with its fishing opportunity. To reach a conclusion on balance requires the consideration of political preferences, cultural values and subjective judgements; it is not a technical or scientific question and cannot be based on a single indicator” (15-02, p. 80-81).

“*STECF reiterates previous advice (see SETCF report 15-02) that no single indicator considered in isolation, can determine whether a fleet segment is overcapacity or imbalance with its fishing opportunities. **Furthermore, STECF notes that indicators are not definitive metrics on which balance can be explicitly measured and therefore require a degree of interpretation and judgement when determining whether a fleet is in or out of balance with the available fishing opportunities.** The values and weighting for all available indicators should be considered when assessing whether the capacity of a fleet segment might, in the years represented, have been out of balance with fishing opportunities. In addition, such evaluations should also include consideration of political aims and preferences, the individual characteristics of fleet segments, communities and fisheries and also consider the broader objectives of the CFP such as achieving Fmsy by 2020 at the latest; the potential impacts of the landing obligation and the potential application of Fmsy ranges in Multi Annual Plans.*

Given these points, STECF considers that the judgement of whether a fleet is in or out of balance is the responsibility of managers and not one that can be scientifically rationalized. STECF considers that it is not competent to make such a judgement and therefore the comments in this report largely relate to the utility of the indicators specified in the 2014 Guidelines and suggestions for future revisions” (15-05², p. 9).”

“*STECF acknowledges that there are no immediate plans by the Commission to revise the current suite of indicators or the Guidelines. Nevertheless, recognizing that there may be a need to undertake such a revision at some future date, STECF suggests that it would be appropriate to commence investigating the properties and utility of alternative indicators at the earliest opportunity and well ahead of any decision on which indicators are to be used”* (15-05, p. 11).

“*The STECF and previous EWGs to assess balance have highlighted numerous problems and concerns regarding the current suite of indicators that are being used in conjunction with the criteria in the 2014 Guidelines to assess the balance between fleet capacities and fishing opportunities (see above). While such concerns primarily relate to the biological indicators SHI and SAR, for some fleet segments, the values for the economic indicators are also questionable. This is particularly problematic for the small-scale fleet segments. **Hence any assessment of balance between capacity and fishing opportunities undertaken by Member States based solely on the indicator values may in some cases be erroneous and potentially give rise to the development of inappropriate or unnecessary action plans”*** (15-05, p. 16-17).

² Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) – Assessment of balance indicators for key fleet segments and review of national reports on Member States efforts to achieve balance between fleet capacity and fishing opportunities (STECF-15-15). 2015. Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, EUR 27555 EN, JRC 97991, 160 pp.

Technical indicator:

| | | | | Number of vessels | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| MS | Fleet segment | | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| SVN | AREA37 | INACTIVE | VL0006 | 56 | 57 | 55 | 57 | 49 | 49 | 47 | 46 | 51 | 52 | 27 | 31 | 34 |
| SVN | AREA37 | INACTIVE | VL0612 | 35 | 38 | 37 | 42 | 41 | 37 | 31 | 31 | 33 | 35 | 24 | 29 | 25 |
| SVN | AREA37 | INACTIVE | VL1218 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 46 |
| SVN | AREA37 | INACTIVE | VL1824 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| SVN | No. of inactive vessels | | | 93 | 98 | 94 | 102 | 92 | 88 | 80 | 81 | 88 | 92 | 57 | 65 | 66 |
| SVN | No. of vessels in the national fleet | | | 181 | 185 | 185 | 186 | 181 | 171 | 171 | 169 | 171 | 171 | 134 | 137 | 136 |

| | | | | no. inactive vessels as % of total vessels | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------|--------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| MS | Fleet segment | | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| SVN | AREA37 | INACTIVE | VL0006 | 30.9 | 30.8 | 29.7 | 30.6 | 27.1 | 28.7 | 27.5 | 27.2 | 29.8 | 30.4 | 20.2 | 22.5 | 25.0 |
| SVN | AREA37 | INACTIVE | VL0612 | 19.3 | 20.5 | 20.0 | 22.6 | 22.7 | 21.6 | 18.1 | 18.3 | 19.3 | 20.5 | 17.9 | 21.0 | 18.4 |
| SVN | AREA37 | INACTIVE | VL1218 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 4.4 |
| SVN | AREA37 | INACTIVE | VL1824 | 0,6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| SVN | National fleet | | | 51.4 | 53.0 | 50.8 | 54.8 | 50.8 | 51.5 | 46.8 | 47.9 | 51.5 | 53.8 | 42.5 | 47.1 | 48.5 |

| | | | | Inactive kW as % of fleet kW | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------|--------|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| MS | Fleet segment | | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| SVN | AREA37 | INACTIVE | VL0006 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 5.0 |
| SVN | AREA37 | INACTIVE | VL0612 | 21.0 | 23.8 | 21.5 | 25.2 | 25.4 | 21.0 | 17.7 | 18.9 | 28.1 | 26.5 | 25.1 | 26.6 | 23.5 |
| SVN | AREA37 | INACTIVE | VL1218 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 8.8 | 9.7 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 5.8 | 13.9 |
| SVN | AREA37 | INACTIVE | VL1824 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| SVN | National fleet | | | 33.5 | 37.4 | 33.1 | 38.4 | 37.4 | 30.0 | 26.2 | 34.9 | 46.5 | 45.7 | 40.9 | 36.9 | 0.5 |

| | | | | Inactive GT as % of fleet GT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------|--------|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| MS | Fleet segment | | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| SVN | AREA37 | INACTIVE | VL0006 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.6 |
| SVN | AREA37 | INACTIVE | VL0612 | 11.4 | 13.5 | 12.1 | 12.8 | 16.0 | 19.3 | 16.0 | 17.8 | 19.8 | 21.2 | 14.7 | 16.4 | 15.1 |
| SVN | AREA37 | INACTIVE | VL1218 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 9.8 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 11.9 |
| SVN | AREA37 | INACTIVE | VL1824 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 17.0 | 16.9 | 17.0 |
| SVN | National fleet | | | 20.7 | 24.0 | 21.0 | 23.3 | 26.2 | 34.1 | 30.4 | 35.4 | 38.9 | 43.9 | 43.3 | 45.9 | 7.2 |

The Act Amending the Marine Fisheries Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 76/15) adopted in 2015 provided a legal base for the preparation of national rules for the management of entry/exit regime. These rules: "Rules on the register of fishing vessels and the vessels used in aquaculture" (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 60/16) were adopted in September 2016 and entered into force at the end of September 2016.

These rules allowed to scrutinize National fleet register and all those vessels that were not fulfilling all required criteria stipulated in these rules were deleted from the National fleet register.

Officials of The Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Food carried out a thorough scrutiny in 2018 and permanently withdrew 45 vessels from the register. In 2017 there were 171 vessels in the national register, while in 2018 there were 134. Slovenia considers this a huge achievement in its endeavors for a balanced fleet.

The results of the **Inactive fleet indicator** show that on average more than 50 % of the vessels of the Slovenian fishing fleet were not active in the past years. However, due to the scrutiny of the register carried out in 2018, this figure much improved as 42.5 % of the vessels were inactive.

In 2020, 89.5 % of the inactive vessels were shorter than 12 m and more than half of them were shorter than 6 meters.

The Vessel Utilization Indicator:

| Fleet segment | | Vessel utilization indicator | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| DFN | VL0006 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 0.28 | 0.23 | 0.21 | 0.30 |
| | VL0612 | 0.25 | 0.31 | 0.27 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.31 |
| | VL1218 | 0.25 | 0.31 | 0.27 | 0.18 | 0.62 | 0.99 |
| DTS | VL0612 | 0.27 | 0.4 | 0.58 | 0.34 | 0.65 | 0.84 |
| | VL1218 | 0.27 | 0.4 | 0.58 | 0.34 | 0.53 | 0.75 |
| FPO | VL0006 | / | / | / | / | / | 0.70 |
| | VL0612 | / | / | / | / | / | 1.00 |
| HOK | VL0612 | / | / | / | / | / | 0.55 |
| PGP | VL0006 | / | / | / | / | / | 1.00 |
| | VL0612 | / | / | / | / | / | 1.00 |
| PMP | VL0006 | / | / | / | / | / | 1.00 |
| | VL0612 | / | / | / | / | / | 1.00 |
| | VL1218 | / | / | / | / | / | 1.00 |
| PS | VL1218 | 0.68 | 0.93 | 0.83 | NA | NA | NA |

* Due to the provisions on personal data in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation, for the period 2015-2018, 3 vessels from the DFN VL1218 segment were joined with the vessels in the DFN VL0612 segment for the calculation of the indicator, therefore the two segments share the same indicator value.

** Due to the provisions on personal data in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation, for the period 2015-2018, 3 vessels from the DTS VL0612 segment were joined with the vessels in the DTS VL1218 segment for the calculation of the indicator; therefore the two segments share the same indicator value.

Vessel utilization indicator is based on observed maximum activity.

Vessels in the purse seines (PS) segment have not been active since 2018 (in 2018 there was only 1 vessel in the PS segment, with only one fishing trip and zero catches / landings), as there is no occurrence of small pelagic fish in size that would be attractive for the market.

We deem that the proposed indicators of vessels' activity are not really suitable indicators for the fisheries sector as is Slovenian, since they do not take into account its unique characteristics, above all its many constraints. Some of the reasons why we deem that these indicators are of limited use when applied to Slovenian fisheries sector are explained below, while a more detail explanation regarding the limitations of the proposed indicators is given in the section "7.1 General remarks of Slovenia regarding the limitations of the indicators proposed by the "Guidelines for analysis of the balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities" of this report.

Results of low vessel activity in many segments are predominantly a consequence of the following characteristics of the Slovenian fisheries sector:

Figures below 0.7 can be seen especially in fleet segments with large proportion of small vessels. The majority of fishing vessels of the Slovenian fisheries sector are vessels engaged in small scale coastal fishing (88.2 % of all Slovenian fishing vessels - 120 vessels out of 136 are vessels below 12 meters). For most of the Slovenian fishermen, fishing does not represent their main economic activity, it is not the main source of their income, but it is an additional, complementary activity to other activities (such as tourism etc.), therefore fishing activity of many fishermen is rather low.

Most of the fish caught by Slovenian fishermen are migratory species which means that they occur occasionally or seasonally in the northernmost part of the North Adriatic Sea, which is the fishing area of Slovenian fishermen. As a consequence, the fishermen must adjust their fishing trips to the occurrence of these migratory species. Therefore, there can be many periods during a year when they do not fish at all and many fishers try to engage in other gainful activities. For example, vessels using purse seines used to be active mainly in period April-September and also duration of seasons of other segments is similar.

Therefore, when interpreting the results of “Vessel utilization indicator”, the above mentioned specifics that characterize the Slovenian fishing sector and explanations regarding the limitations of the proposed indicators should be taken into account and thus the obtained results should be interpreted in the light of these observations.

Biological indicators:

Biological sustainability indicators

Availability of stock assessments on regional level (GSA 17 or GSA 17-18) is available only for the most important Adriatic stocks. The fishing area of Slovenian fishermen is restricted to the territorial sea of the Republic of Slovenia. This is the northernmost part of Adriatic where the species composition is significantly different from the rest of the Adriatic. The average number of stocks caught by Slovenian fishery in period from 2016 to 2020 was 85. From this, stock assessments at regional level was only available for four stocks in 2016 and seven stocks in period from 2017 to 2020 (Table 8).

Table 8: Stock assessments available at regional level (GSA 17 or GSA 17-18) and used to calculate biological indicators.

| Publication year | Stock | Area | Method | Reference |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---|
| 2016 | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | GSA 17-18 | SAM | Working Group on Stock Assessment of Small Pelagic Species (WGSASP), GFCM and FAO headquarters, Rome, Italy, 7-12 November 2016 |
| 2016 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | GSA 17 | XSA, SCAA | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the eighteenth session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Nicosia, Cyprus, 21-23 March 2016 |
| 2016 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | GSA 17-18 | SAM | Working Group on Stock Assessment of Small Pelagic Species (WGSASP), GFCM and FAO headquarters, Rome, Italy, 7-12 November 2016 |
| 2016 | <i>Solea solea</i> | GSA 17 | SS3, Y/R, shortterm forecast | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the eighteenth session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Nicosia, Cyprus, 21-23 March 2016 |
| 2017 | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | GSA 17-18 | SAM | Working Group on Stock Assessment of Small Pelagic species (WGSASP), FAO HQ, Rome, Italy, 13-18 November 2017 |
| 2017 | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | GSA 17-18 | SS3 | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the nineteenth session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Ljubljana, Slovenia, 16-19 May 2017 |
| 2017 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | GSA 17 | SS3 | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the nineteenth session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Ljubljana, Slovenia, 16-19 May 2017 |
| 2017 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | GSA 17-18 | SAM | Working Group on Stock Assessment of Small Pelagic species (WGSASP), FAO HQ, Rome, Italy, 13-18 November 2017 |
| 2017 | <i>Sepia officinalis</i> | GSA 17 | CMSY | Working Group on Stock Assessment of Demersal Species (WGSAD), FAO headquarters, Rome, Italy, 13-18 November 2017 |
| 2017 | <i>Solea solea</i> | GSA 17 | SS3 | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the nineteenth session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Ljubljana, Slovenia, 16-19 May 2017 |
| 2017 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | GSA 17 | SS3 | Working Group on Stock Assessment of Demersal Species (WGSAD), FAO headquarters, Rome, Italy, 13-18 November 2017 |
| 2018 | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | GSA 17-18 | SAM | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the twentieth session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Tangiers, Morocco, 26-29 June 2018 |
| 2018 | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | GSA 17-18 | SS3 | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the twentieth session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Tangiers, Morocco, 26-29 June 2018 |
| 2018 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | GSA 17 | SS3 | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the twentieth session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Tangiers, Morocco, 26-29 June 2018 |
| 2018 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | GSA 17-18 | SAM | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the twentieth session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Tangiers, Morocco, 26-29 June 2018 |
| 2018 | <i>Sepia officinalis</i> | GSA 17 | CMSY | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the twentieth session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Tangiers, Morocco, 26-29 June 2018 |
| 2018 | <i>Solea solea</i> | GSA 17 | SS3 | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the twentieth session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Tangiers, Morocco, 26-29 June 2018 |
| 2018 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | GSA 17 | SS3 | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the twentieth session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Tangiers, Morocco, 26-29 June 2018 |
| 2019 | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | GSA 17-18 | SAM | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the twenty-first session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Cairo, Egypt, 24-27 June 2019 |
| 2019 | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | GSA 17-18 | SS3 | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the twenty-first session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Cairo, Egypt, 24-27 June 2019 |
| 2019 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | GSA 17-18 | 4A | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the twenty-first session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Cairo, Egypt, 24-27 June 2019 |
| 2019 | <i>Penaeus kerathurus</i> | GSA 17 | CMSY | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the twenty-first session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Cairo, Egypt, 24-27 June 2019 |
| 2019 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | GSA 17-18 | SAM | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the twenty-first session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Cairo, Egypt, 24-27 June 2019 |
| 2019 | <i>Sepia officinalis</i> | GSA 17 | CMSY | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the twenty-first session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Cairo, Egypt, 24-27 June 2019 |
| 2019 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | GSA 17 | SS3 | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the twenty-first session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Cairo, Egypt, 24-27 June 2019 |
| 2020* | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | GSA 17-18 | SAM | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the twenty-first session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Cairo, Egypt, 24-27 June 2019 |
| 2020* | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | GSA 17-18 | SS3 | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the twenty-first session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Cairo, Egypt, 24-27 June 2019 |
| 2020* | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | GSA 17-18 | 4A | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the twenty-first session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Cairo, Egypt, 24-27 June 2019 |
| 2020* | <i>Penaeus kerathurus</i> | GSA 17 | CMSY | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the twenty-first session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Cairo, Egypt, 24-27 June 2019 |
| 2020* | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | GSA 17-18 | SAM | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the twenty-first session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Cairo, Egypt, 24-27 June 2019 |
| 2020* | <i>Sepia officinalis</i> | GSA 17 | CMSY | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the twenty-first session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Cairo, Egypt, 24-27 June 2019 |
| 2020* | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | GSA 17 | SS3 | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Report of the twenty-first session of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Fisheries, Cairo, Egypt, 24-27 June 2019 |

*In 2020 SAC meeting was not held. As a proxy we used fish stock assessment results from previous year.

Landing of Slovenian fisherman is negligible compared to total Adriatic landing. It has been on a declining trend since 1983, from 7916 tons to 196 tons in 2015. Landings have also been declining over the last four years, from 152 tons in 2016 to 121 tons in 2019. In 2020, after a long time, we detected an increase in landings to 155 tons. Species composition and its quantities of landings indicates that Slovenian fishery is mainly targeting stocks for which there is no stock assessment available (Figure 1).

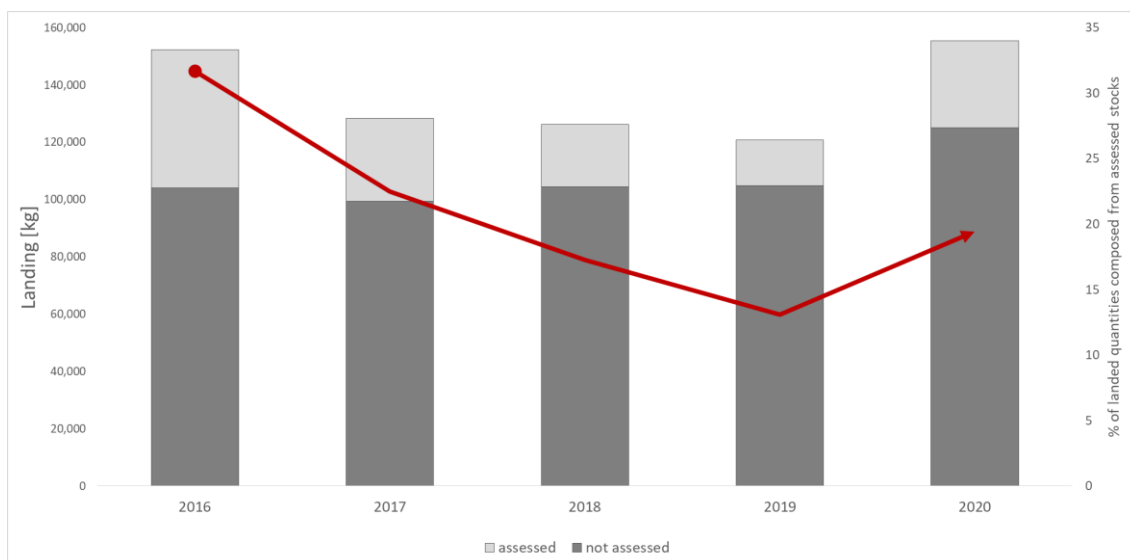


Figure 1: Quantities of landings composed from assessed stocks and not assessed stocks in period 2016-2020. The line shows the percentage of landed quantities composed from assessed stocks.

For the calculation of biological indicators we took in consideration DG Fisheries and Maritime Affairs Guidelines for analysis of the balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities from 2014 (hereinafter "Guidelines"). Below, we calculated both indicators, however because of obvious lack of complete stock assessments for a significant number of stocks, the results are not meaningful, especially for calculation of Sustainable Harvest Indicator. In our case there is more than 90% of stocks with unavailable values of F and F_{msy} .

Sustainable Harvest Indicator (SHI)

The analysis of data has been performed over period from 2016 till 2020. We took in consideration seven most important fleet segments. From stocks in Table 8, for calculation of SHI we chose those stocks with available F and F_{msy} (Table 9). In line with the Guidelines, following formula was used for the calculation of SHI indicator:

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} V_i \frac{F_i}{F_{msy_i}}}{\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} \sum V_i}$$

Where V_i = value of the landings.

Calculation of the indicator depends on the availability of quantified scientific advice for the stocks in question. In cases where more than 60% of the value of the catch is made up of stocks for which values of F and F_{msy} are unavailable than this indicator is also deemed to be unavailable. That was the case for most fleet segments in period 2016 to 2018 and all fleet segments in 2019.

Table 9: Stock assessments used to calculate SHI.

| Publication year | Stock | Area | Method | F | Fmsy | Fmsy comment |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|
| 2016 | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | GSA 17-18 | SAM | 0.99 | 0.554 | |
| 2016 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | GSA 17 | XSA, SCAA | 1.3 | 0.52 | F0.1 as proxy for Fmsy |
| 2016 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | GSA 17-18 | SAM | 1.486 | 0.715 | |
| 2016 | <i>Solea solea</i> | GSA 17 | SS3, Y/R, shortterm forecast | 0.62 | 0.26 | F0.1 as proxy for Fmsy |
| 2017 | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | GSA 17-18 | SAM | 1.43 | 0.64 | |
| 2017 | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | GSA 17-18 | SS3 | 0.48 | 0.21 | F0.1 as proxy for Fmsy |
| 2017 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | GSA 17 | SS3 | 0.39 | 0.3 | F0.1 as proxy for Fmsy |
| 2017 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | GSA 17-18 | SAM | 1.3 | 0.47 | |
| 2017 | <i>Sepia officinalis</i> | GSA 17 | CMSY | 0.39 | 0.48 | |
| 2017 | <i>Solea solea</i> | GSA 17 | SS3 | 0.35 | 0.26 | F0.1 as proxy for Fmsy |
| 2017 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | GSA 17 | SS3 | 0.99 | 0.51 | F0.1 as proxy for Fmsy |
| 2018 | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | GSA 17-18 | SS3 | 0.33 | 0.21 | F0.1 as proxy for Fmsy |
| 2018 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | GSA 17 | SS3 | 0.5 | 0.21 | F0.1 as proxy for Fmsy |
| 2018 | <i>Sepia officinalis</i> | GSA 17 | CMSY | 0.39 | 0.48 | |
| 2018 | <i>Solea solea</i> | GSA 17 | SS3 | 0.41 | 0.26 | F0.1 as proxy for Fmsy |
| 2018 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | GSA 17 | SS3 | 0.99 | 0.51 | F0.1 as proxy for Fmsy |
| 2019 | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | GSA 17-18 | SS3 | 0.56 | 0.17 | F0.1 as proxy for Fmsy |
| 2019 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | GSA 17-18 | a4a | 0.48 | 0.41 | F0.1 as proxy for Fmsy |
| 2019 | <i>Penaeus kerathurus</i> | GSA 17 | CMSY | 0.96 | 0.46 | |
| 2019 | <i>Sepia officinalis</i> | GSA 17 | CMSY | 0.4 | 0.48 | |
| 2019 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | GSA 17 | SS3 | 0.66 | 0.43 | F0.1 as proxy for Fmsy |
| 2020* | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | GSA 17-18 | SS3 | 0.56 | 0.17 | F0.1 as proxy for Fmsy |
| 2020* | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | GSA 17-18 | a4a | 0.48 | 0.41 | F0.1 as proxy for Fmsy |
| 2020* | <i>Penaeus kerathurus</i> | GSA 17 | CMSY | 0.96 | 0.46 | |
| 2020* | <i>Sepia officinalis</i> | GSA 17 | CMSY | 0.4 | 0.48 | |
| 2020* | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | GSA 17 | SS3 | 0.66 | 0.43 | F0.1 as proxy for Fmsy |

*In 2020 SAC meeting was not held. As a proxy we used fish stock assessment results from previous year.

DFN VL0006

In the fleet segment DFN VL0006 the average landing percent of stocks with unavailable F and Fmsy was 89.30 %, ranged from 83.03 % in 2018 to 96.39 % in 2019 (Table 10). In all years the landing percent of stocks with unavailable F and Fmsy was well above the 60 % threshold and consequently we could not calculate SHI.

Table 10: Number of stocks and percentage of the landing value with availability of F and Fmsy, for fleet segment DFN VL0006.

| Year | F and Fmsy are available | | Unavailable | |
|------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| | Number of stocks | Landing [%] | Number of stocks | Landing [%] |
| 2016 | 3 | 11.85 | 58 | 88.15 |
| 2017 | 5 | 14.53 | 53 | 85.47 |
| 2018 | 5 | 16.97 | 54 | 83.03 |
| 2019 | 4 | 3.61 | 60 | 96.39 |
| 2020 | 5 | 6.54 | 49 | 93.46 |

DFN VL0612

In the fleet segment DFN VL0612 the average landing percent of stocks with unavailable F and Fmsy was 81.04 %, ranged from 71.60 % in 2017 to 94.81 % in 2020 (Table11). In all years the landing percent of stocks with unavailable F and Fmsy was well above the 60 % threshold and consequently we could not calculate SHI.

Table 11: Number of stocks and percentage of the landing value with availability of F and Fmsy, for fleet segment DFN VL0612.

| Year | F and Fmsy are available | | Unavailable | |
|------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| | Number of stocks | Landing [%] | Number of stocks | Landing [%] |
| 2016 | 4 | 26.93 | 69 | 73.07 |
| 2017 | 7 | 28.40 | 69 | 71.60 |
| 2018 | 5 | 26.63 | 58 | 73.37 |
| 2019 | 5 | 7.63 | 57 | 92.37 |
| 2020 | 5 | 5.19 | 54 | 94.81 |

DFN VL1218

In the fleet segment DFN VL1218 the average landing percent of stocks with unavailable F and Fmsy was 71.93 %, ranged from 17.44 % in 2016 to 96.83 % in 2020 (Table 12). In last two years the landing percent of stocks with unavailable F and Fmsy was well above the 60 % threshold and consequently we could not calculate SHI. We are only able to provide SHI for the first two years: 2.04 in 2016 and 2.73 in 2017.

Table 12: Number of stocks and percentage of the landing value with availability of F and Fmsy, for fleet segment DFN VL1218.

| Year | F and Fmsy are available | | Unavailable | |
|------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| | Number of stocks | Landing [%] | Number of stocks | Landing [%] |
| 2016 | 3 | 82.56 | 34 | 17.44 |
| 2017 | 3 | 49.85 | 26 | 50.15 |
| 2018 | 2 | 2.71 | 12 | 97.29 |
| 2019 | 2 | 2.05 | 10 | 97.95 |
| 2020 | 2 | 3.17 | 19 | 96.83 |

DTS VL0612

In the fleet segment DTS VL0612 the average landing percent of stocks with unavailable F and Fmsy was 88.98 %, ranged from 82.30 % in 2020 to 96,10 % in 2016 (Table 13). In all years the landing percent of stocks with unavailable F and Fmsy was well above the 60 % threshold and consequently we could not calculate SHI.

Table 13: Number of stocks and percentage of the landing value with availability of F and Fmsy, for fleet segment DTS VL0612.

| Year | F and Fmsy are available | | Unavailable | |
|------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| | Number of stocks | Landing [%] | Number of stocks | Landing [%] |
| 2016 | 3 | 3.90 | 47 | 96.10 |
| 2017 | 7 | 9.62 | 43 | 90.38 |
| 2018 | 5 | 13.20 | 39 | 86.80 |
| 2019 | 5 | 10.67 | 39 | 89.33 |
| 2020 | 5 | 17.70 | 43 | 82.30 |

DTS VL1218

In the fleet segment DTS VL1218 the average landing percent of stocks with unavailable F and Fmsy was 85.91 %, ranged from 78.87 % in 2020 to 92.78 % in 2016 (Table 14). In all years the landing percent of stocks with unavailable F and Fmsy was well above the 60 % threshold and consequently we could not calculate SHI.

Table 14: Number of stocks and percentage of the landing value with availability of F and Fmsy, for fleet segment DTS VL1218.

| Year | F and Fmsy are available | | Unavailable | |
|------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| | Number of stocks | Landing [%] | Number of stocks | Landing [%] |
| 2016 | 4 | 7.22 | 60 | 92.78 |
| 2017 | 7 | 12.50 | 55 | 87.50 |
| 2018 | 5 | 11.30 | 46 | 88.70 |
| 2019 | 5 | 18.28 | 57 | 81.72 |
| 2020 | 5 | 21.13 | 54 | 78.87 |

PS VL0612

In the fleet segment PS VL0612 the values are only available for first two years. After 2017 the fleet segment was not active. The landing percent of stocks with unavailable F and Fmsy was 1.82 % in 2016 and 3.38 % in 2017 (Table 15). In those years the landing percent of stocks with unavailable F and Fmsy was well below the 60 % threshold. Because of inactivity of the segment, we are only able to provide SHI for the first two years: 2.04 in 2016 and 2.64 in 2017.

Table 15: Number of stocks and percentage of the landing value with availability of F and Fmsy, for fleet segment DFN PS VL0612.

| Year | F and Fmsy are available | | Unavailable | |
|------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| | Number of stocks | Landing [%] | Number of stocks | Landing [%] |
| 2016 | 3 | 98.18 | 15 | 1.82 |
| 2017 | 3 | 96.62 | 6 | 3.38 |
| 2018 | | | | |
| 2019 | | | | |
| 2020 | | | | |

PS VL1218

In the fleet segment PS VL1218 the values are only available for first year. After 2016 the fleet segment was not active. The landing percent of stocks with unavailable F and Fmsy was 4.27 % in 2016 (Table 16). In this year the landing percent of stocks with

unavailable F and Fmsy was well below the 60 % threshold. Because of inactivity of the segment, we are only able to provide SHI for 2016, which was 2.03.

Table 16: Number of stocks and percentage of the landing value with availability of F and Fmsy, for fleet segment PS VL1218.

| Year | F and Fmsy are available | | Unavailable | |
|------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| | Number of stocks | Landing [%] | Number of stocks | Landing [%] |
| 2016 | 3 | 95.73 | 15 | 4.27 |
| 2017 | | | | |
| 2018 | | | | |
| 2019 | | | | |
| 2020 | | | | |

Stocks-at-risk indicator (SRI)

The analysis of data has been performed over period from 2016 till 2020. We took in consideration seven most important fleet segments. From stocks in Table , for calculation of SRI we chose those stocks that are at high biological risk. Since the Blim was not always available, the criteria was scientific advice that recommends "Reduce fishing mortality" (Table 17). We have performed a count of the number of stocks that being at high biological risk that was exploited by the fleet in question. In this context, "exploited by" means that the stock(s) at high risk each make up more than 10% of the catches of the fleet segment. As proposed in the Guidelines the following formula was taken for the calculation of SRI indicator:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} (1 \text{ if } (C_i > 0.1C_t); \text{ otherwise } 0)$$

Where C_i = catch, C_t = total catch of all stocks taken by the fleet segment.

Table 17: Stock assessments used to calculate SRI.

| Publication year | Stock | Area | Method | Scientific advice |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2016 | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | GSA 17-18 | SAM | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2016 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | GSA 17 | XSA, SCAA | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2016 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | GSA 17-18 | SAM | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2016 | <i>Solea solea</i> | GSA 17 | SS3, Y/R, shortterm forecast | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2017 | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | GSA 17-18 | SAM | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2017 | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | GSA 17-18 | SS3 | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2017 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | GSA 17 | SS3 | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2017 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | GSA 17-18 | SAM | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2017 | <i>Sepia officinalis</i> | GSA 17 | CMSY | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2017 | <i>Solea solea</i> | GSA 17 | SS3 | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2017 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | GSA 17 | SS3 | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2018 | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | GSA 17-18 | SAM | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2018 | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | GSA 17-18 | SS3 | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2018 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | GSA 17 | SS3 | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2018 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | GSA 17-18 | SAM | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2018 | <i>Sepia officinalis</i> | GSA 17 | CMSY | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2018 | <i>Solea solea</i> | GSA 17 | SS3 | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2018 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | GSA 17 | SS3 | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2019 | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | GSA 17-18 | SAM | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2019 | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | GSA 17-18 | SS3 | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2019 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | GSA 17-18 | a4a | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2019 | <i>Penaeus kerathurus</i> | GSA 17 | CMSY | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2019 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | GSA 17-18 | SAM | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2019 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | GSA 17 | SS3 | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2020* | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | GSA 17-18 | SAM | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2020* | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | GSA 17-18 | SS3 | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2020* | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | GSA 17-18 | a4a | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2020* | <i>Penaeus kerathurus</i> | GSA 17 | CMSY | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2020* | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | GSA 17-18 | SAM | Reduce fishing mortality |
| 2020* | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | GSA 17 | SS3 | Reduce fishing mortality |

*In 2020 SAC meeting was not held. As a proxy we used fish stock assessment results from previous year.

DFN VL0006

The fleet segments DFN VL0006 is mainly relying on stocks for which stocks assessments are not available. In terms of landing those stocks averaged 90.76 % between 2016 and 2020 while in 2020 the value was 99.25 %. Table 18 represents values of landings, percent of landings and SRI.

Table 18: Selected stocks for SRI calculation in fleet segment DFN VL0006.

| Year | Stock | Landing [kg] | Landing [%] | SRI relevant | SRI |
|------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----|
| 2016 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | 1 | 0.0039 | 0 | |
| 2016 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 42 | 0.2721 | 0 | 1 |
| 2016 | <i>Solea solea</i> | 1778 | 11.5777 | 1 | |
| 2017 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | 0 | 0.0015 | 0 | |
| 2017 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 28 | 0.2079 | 0 | |
| 2017 | <i>Sepia officinalis</i> | 410 | 3.0348 | 0 | 1 |
| 2017 | <i>Solea solea</i> | 1486 | 10.9938 | 1 | |
| 2017 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | 39 | 0.2874 | 0 | |
| 2018 | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | 3 | 0.0223 | 0 | |
| 2018 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | 1 | 0.0095 | 0 | |
| 2018 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 104 | 0.7857 | 0 | 1 |
| 2018 | <i>Sepia officinalis</i> | 450 | 3.4060 | 0 | |
| 2018 | <i>Solea solea</i> | 1747 | 13.2257 | 1 | |
| 2018 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | 41 | 0.3069 | 0 | |
| 2019 | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | 50 | 0.3866 | 0 | |
| 2019 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | 1 | 0.0046 | 0 | 0 |
| 2019 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 87 | 0.6736 | 0 | |
| 2019 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | 30 | 0.2276 | 0 | |
| 2020 | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | 9 | 0.0710 | 0 | |
| 2020 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | 15 | 0.1145 | 0 | |
| 2020 | <i>Penaeus kerathurus</i> | 1 | 0.0098 | 0 | 0 |
| 2020 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 19 | 0.1480 | 0 | |
| 2020 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | 53 | 0.4068 | 0 | |

DFN VL0612

The fleet segments DFN VL0612 is mainly relying on stocks for which stocks assessments are not available. In terms of landing those stocks averaged 82.05 % between 2016 and 2020 while in 2020 the value was 97.93 %. Table 19 represents values of landings, percent of landings and SRI.

Table 19: Selected stocks for SRI calculation in fleet segment DFN VL0612.

| Year | Stock | Landing [kg] | Landing [%] | SRI relevant | SRI |
|------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----|
| 2016 | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | 14 | 0.0386 | 0 | 1 |
| 2016 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | 3 | 0.0085 | 0 | |
| 2016 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 728 | 2.0380 | 0 | |
| 2016 | <i>Solea solea</i> | 8873 | 24.8409 | 1 | |
| 2017 | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | 2 | 0.0045 | 0 | 1 |
| 2017 | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | 107 | 0.2410 | 0 | |
| 2017 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | 14 | 0.0312 | 0 | |
| 2017 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 108 | 0.2428 | 0 | |
| 2017 | <i>Sepia officinalis</i> | 830 | 1.8724 | 0 | |
| 2017 | <i>Solea solea</i> | 11111 | 25.0684 | 1 | |
| 2017 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | 416 | 0.9375 | 0 | |
| 2018 | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | 1 | 0.0035 | 0 | 1 |
| 2018 | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | 417 | 1.2287 | 0 | |
| 2018 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | 14 | 0.0414 | 0 | |
| 2018 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 7 | 0.0209 | 0 | |
| 2018 | <i>Sepia officinalis</i> | 351 | 1.0332 | 0 | |
| 2018 | <i>Solea solea</i> | 7996 | 23.5572 | 1 | |
| 2018 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | 262 | 0.7722 | 0 | |
| 2019 | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | 10 | 0.0326 | 0 | |
| 2019 | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | 1383 | 4.4038 | 0 | |
| 2019 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | 8 | 0.0258 | 0 | |
| 2019 | <i>Penaeus kerathurus</i> | 2 | 0.0048 | 0 | |
| 2019 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 31 | 0.0987 | 0 | |
| 2019 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | 358 | 1.1389 | 0 | |
| 2020 | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | 256 | 0.9516 | 0 | 0 |
| 2020 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | 1 | 0.0052 | 0 | |
| 2020 | <i>Penaeus kerathurus</i> | 9 | 0.0323 | 0 | |
| 2020 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 28 | 0.1050 | 0 | |
| 2020 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | 263 | 0.9760 | 0 | |

DFN VL1218

The fleet segments DFN VL1218 is mainly relying on stocks for which stocks assessments are not available. In terms of landing those stocks averaged 72.19 % between 2016 and 2020 while in 2020 the value was 97.90 %. Table 20 represents values of landings, percent of landings and SRI.

Table 20: Selected stocks for SRI calculation in fleet segment DFN VL1218.

| Year | Stock | Landing [kg] | Landing [%] | SRI relevant | SRI |
|------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----|
| 2016 | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | 1691 | 13.5940 | 1 | |
| 2016 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 8324 | 66.9285 | 1 | 2 |
| 2016 | <i>Solea solea</i> | 253 | 2.0338 | 0 | |
| 2017 | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | 218 | 2.6166 | 0 | |
| 2017 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 3920 | 47.1157 | 1 | 1 |
| 2017 | <i>Solea solea</i> | 10 | 0.1208 | 0 | |
| 2018 | <i>Solea solea</i> | 4 | 2.6479 | 0 | |
| 2018 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | 0 | 0.0654 | 0 | 0 |
| 2019 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | 5 | 1.8051 | 0 | 0 |
| 2020 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | 21 | 2.0990 | 0 | 0 |

DTS VL0612

The fleet segments DTS VL0612 is mainly relying on stocks for which stocks assessments are not available. In terms of landing those stocks averaged 89.61 % between 2016 and 2020 while in 2020 the value was 84.02 %. Table 21 represents values of landings, percent of landings and SRI.

Table 21: Selected stocks for SRI calculation in fleet segment DTS VL0612.

| Year | Stock | Landing [kg] | Landing [%] | SRI relevant | SRI |
|------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----|
| 2016 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | 608 | 3.5287 | 0 | |
| 2016 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 23 | 0.1317 | 0 | 0 |
| 2016 | <i>Solea solea</i> | 41 | 0.2385 | 0 | |
| 2017 | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | 5 | 0.0331 | 0 | |
| 2017 | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | 140 | 0.9246 | 0 | |
| 2017 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | 1099 | 7.2691 | 0 | |
| 2017 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 11 | 0.0694 | 0 | 0 |
| 2017 | <i>Sepia officinalis</i> | 86 | 0.5701 | 0 | |
| 2017 | <i>Solea solea</i> | 28 | 0.1882 | 0 | |
| 2017 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | 85 | 0.5636 | 0 | |
| 2018 | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | 334 | 1.4392 | 0 | |
| 2018 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | 2518 | 10.8392 | 1 | |
| 2018 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 12 | 0.0529 | 0 | 1 |
| 2018 | <i>Sepia officinalis</i> | 67 | 0.2888 | 0 | |
| 2018 | <i>Solea solea</i> | 58 | 0.2513 | 0 | |
| 2018 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | 88 | 0.3796 | 0 | |
| 2019 | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | 641 | 3.3497 | 0 | |
| 2019 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | 782 | 4.0877 | 0 | |
| 2019 | <i>Penaeus kerathurus</i> | 53 | 0.2756 | 0 | 0 |
| 2019 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 60 | 0.3137 | 0 | |
| 2019 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | 220 | 1.1494 | 0 | |
| 2020 | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | 187 | 0.6170 | 0 | |
| 2020 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | 1149 | 3.7860 | 0 | |
| 2020 | <i>Penaeus kerathurus</i> | 2810 | 9.2571 | 0 | 0 |
| 2020 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 26 | 0.0840 | 0 | |
| 2020 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | 680 | 2.2399 | 0 | |

DTS VL1218

The fleet segments DTS VL1218 is mainly relying on stocks for which stocks assessments are not available. In terms of landing those stocks averaged 86.37 % between 2016 and 2020 while in 2020 the value was 77.71 %. Table 22 represents values of landings, percent of landings and SRI.

Table 22: Selected stocks for SRI calculation in fleet segment DTS VL1218.

| Year | Stock | Landing [kg] | Landing [%] | SRI relevant | SRI |
|-------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------|
| 2016 | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | 98 | 0.2087 | 0 | |
| 2016 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | 1786 | 3.8063 | 0 | 0 |
| 2016 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 1345 | 2.8656 | 0 | |
| 2016 | <i>Solea solea</i> | 158 | 0.3363 | 0 | |
| 2017 | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | 10 | 0.0241 | 0 | |
| 2017 | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | 270 | 0.6318 | 0 | |
| 2017 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | 2238 | 5.2383 | 0 | 0 |
| 2017 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 1007 | 2.3578 | 0 | |
| 2017 | <i>Sepia officinalis</i> | 1152 | 2.6974 | 0 | |
| 2017 | <i>Solea solea</i> | 119 | 0.2784 | 0 | |
| 2017 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | 543 | 1.2702 | 0 | |
| 2018 | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | 13 | 0.0227 | 0 | |
| 2018 | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | 1471 | 2.6722 | 0 | 0 |
| 2018 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | 3494 | 6.3465 | 0 | |
| 2018 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 920 | 1.6704 | 0 | |
| 2018 | <i>Sepia officinalis</i> | 638 | 1.1579 | 0 | |
| 2018 | <i>Solea solea</i> | 112 | 0.2034 | 0 | |
| 2018 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | 508 | 0.9219 | 0 | |
| 2019 | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | 2930 | 5.3664 | 0 | |
| 2019 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | 2838 | 5.1991 | 0 | 0 |
| 2019 | <i>Penaeus kerathurus</i> | 292 | 0.5348 | 0 | |
| 2019 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 523 | 0.9586 | 0 | |
| 2019 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | 594 | 1.0882 | 0 | |
| 2020 | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | 1043 | 1.3067 | 0 | 0 |
| 2020 | <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> | 572 | 0.7167 | 0 | |
| 2020 | <i>Mullus barbatus</i> | 3354 | 4.2019 | 0 | |
| 2020 | <i>Penaeus kerathurus</i> | 7150 | 8.9563 | 0 | |
| 2020 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 4195 | 5.2553 | 0 | |
| 2020 | <i>Squilla mantis</i> | 1478 | 1.8513 | 0 | |

PS VL0612

The fleet segments PS VL0612 is mainly relying on stocks for which stocks assessments was available. In terms of landing those stocks averaged 2.60 % between 2016 and 2017. This fleet segment is inactive since 2018 so it was not possible to calculate SRI indicator for recent years. Table 23 represents values of landings, percent of landings and SRI.

Table 23: Selected stocks for SRI calculation in fleet segment PS VL0612.

| Year | Stock | Landing [kg] | Landing [%] | SRI relevant | SRI |
|-------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------|
| 2016 | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | 1105 | 14.8841 | 1 | |
| 2016 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 6020 | 81.0521 | 1 | 2 |
| 2016 | <i>Solea solea</i> | 166 | 2.2392 | 0 | |
| 2017 | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | 721 | 23.4563 | 1 | |
| 2017 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 2248 | 73.1342 | 1 | 2 |
| 2017 | <i>Sepia officinalis</i> | 1 | 0.0293 | 0 | |

PS VL1218

The fleet segments PS VL0612 is mainly relying on stocks for which stocks assessments was available. In terms of landing those stocks counted 4.27 % in 2016. This fleet segment is inactive since 2017 so it was not possible to calculate SRI indicator for recent years. Table 24 represents values of landings, percent of landings and SRI.

Table 24: Selected stocks for SRI calculation in fleet segment PS VL1218.

| Year | Stock | Landing [kg] | Landing [%] | SRI relevant | SRI |
|-------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------|
| 2016 | <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> | 2718 | 17.0942 | 1 | |
| 2016 | <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | 12484 | 78.5207 | 1 | 2 |
| 2016 | <i>Solea solea</i> | 18 | 0.1138 | 0 | |

Economic indicators:

Economic indicators on marine fisheries for 2019.

| Fleet segment | CR/BER | ROFTA (%) |
|---------------|--------|-----------|
| DFN VL0006 | 464.67 | 610 |
| DFN VL0612 | 17.07 | 23 |
| DFN VL1218* | 17.07 | 23 |
| DTS VL0612** | 0.14 | -3 |
| DTS VL1218 | 0.14 | -3 |

* Due to the provisions on personal data in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation, 3 vessels from the DFN VL1218 segment were joined with the vessels in the DFN VL0612 segment for the calculation of the indicator, therefore the two segments share the same indicator value.

** Due to the provisions on personal data in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation, 3 vessels from the DTS VL0612 segment were joined with the vessels in the DTS VL1218 segment for the calculation of the indicator; therefore the two segments share the same indicator value.

ROI (ROFTA) - Return On Investment

The indicator shows the return on the invested capital in the fisheries sector. For the good status of a particular segment in the Slovenian fishing fleet the value of the indicator should be higher or equal to the low-risk long term interest rates. In this case the invested capital is at least as remunerative as risk-free long-term investments (e.g. state bonds). If the value is negative it means that it would be more profitable to invest money elsewhere than in fisheries.

The average long-term interest rates for Slovenia in period 2015-2019 were 0.85 % (source: <http://www.ecb.int/stats/money/long/html/index.en.html>).

"Traffic light system":

- - poor; ROI < 0
- - satisfactory; 0 < ROI < rate of return on investment of risk-free investment
- - good; ROI > rate of return on investment of risk-free investment

| Fleet segment | ROFTA (%) | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| DFN VL0006 | -28 | 147 | 434 | 690 | 610 |
| DFN VL0612 | 37 | 32 | 47 | 18 | 23 |
| DFN VL1218* | 37 | 32 | 47 | 18 | 23 |
| DTS VL0612** | 35 | 36 | -5 | -1 | -3 |
| DTS VL1218 | 35 | 36 | -5 | -1 | -3 |
| PS VL1218 | 61 | 37 | -15 | NA | NA |

* Due to the provisions on personal data in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation, 3 vessels from the DFN VL1218 segment were joined with the vessels in the DFN VL0612 segment for the calculation of the indicator, therefore the two segments share the same indicator value.

** Due to the provisions on personal data in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation, 3 vessels from the DTS VL0612 segment were joined with the vessels in the DTS VL1218 segment for the calculation of the indicator; therefore the two segments share the same indicator value.

All three **drift and fixed nets (DFN) segments** had very good results in the observed period 2015-2019.

Both **demersal trawls (DTS) segments** were profitable in the first two years of the observed period. In the last three years, negative profitability was recorded due to the conditions and factors explained below in the section dedicated to the **CR / BER** indicator.

Vessels in the **purse seines (PS) segment** are no longer active, already for two years, as there is no occurrence of small pelagic fish in size that would be attractive for the market.

CR / BER – Current Revenue Against Break-Even Revenue

The indicator shows whether the sector is commercially profitable or not. If the value of the economic indicator CR/BER is less than one, this indicates expenditure surplusses. It means that the current revenue does not cover expenditure and that fishing is not commercially remunerative.

The CR/BER ratio shows the short-term profitability of the fisheries sector. The BER shows the break-point which is the point where total revenue is equal to total expenditure (TR = TC). If the value of the indicator CR/BER is smaller than one, the cash flow is negative and the fisheries sector is not profitable in the short term, but if the value is higher than one, it shows a remunerative fishing. The short-term indicator does not deal with the relationship between the capital and the costs of the capital.

"Traffic light system":

- - poor; CR/BER < 1
- - satisfactory; CR/BER = 1
- - good; CR/BER > 1

| Fleet segment | CR/BER | | | | |
|---------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| DFN VL0006 | -0.12 | 14.96 | 61.92 | 142.65 | 464.67 |
| DFN VL0612 | 1.5 | 7.5 | 18.53 | 7.25 | 17.07 |
| DFN VL1218* | 1.5 | 7.5 | 18.53 | 7.25 | 17.07 |
| DTS VL0612** | 5.3 | 12.35 | -0.61 | 0.57 | 0.14 |
| DTS VL1218 | 5.3 | 12.35 | -0.61 | 0.57 | 0.14 |
| PS VL1218 | 56.21 | 16.47 | -1.99 | NA | NA |

* Due to the provisions on personal data in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation, 3 vessels from the DFN VL1218 segment were joined with the vessels in the DFN VL0612 segment for the calculation of the indicator, therefore the two segments share the same indicator value.

** Due to the provisions on personal data in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation, 3 vessels from the DTS VL0612 segment were joined with the vessels in the DTS VL1218 segment for the calculation of the indicator; therefore the two segments share the same indicator value.

All three **drift and fixed nets (DFN) segments** had very good results in the observed period 2015-2019.

Both **demersal trawls (DTS) segments** were profitable in the first two years of the observed period. In the last three years, negative profitability was recorded.

Vessels in both length segments depend greatly on the incomes generated from other activities than fisheries, such as excursions for tourists, underwater works etc. In 2014, **DTS VL1218 segment** had 400.000 euros of incomes from other sources, while in 2019 these incomes dropped down to only 8.000 euros. The reason for the decrease in income is also the exit from fishing activity of some fishermen that had high other incomes, which had an impact on total revenues. Given the state of Slovenian fisheries, withdrawal of these actors is completely understandable.

Catch revenues also decreased. These amounted to just over € 330,000 in 2014, and only € 200,000 in 2017 (almost a 40 % reduction). In 2019, these revenues increased to € 427,000. The reason for the increase is the entry of a new vessel into the fleet.

A very important reason for the poor results in 2019 is also the high price of fuel (the second highest since 2014). **DTS segment** is the segment of fishing vessels with by far the highest fuel consumption per kilogram of catch, so fuel costs have a significant impact on the final economic situation of the segment.

Vessels in the **purse seines (PS) segment** are no longer active, already for three years, as there is no occurrence of small pelagic fish in size that would be attractive for the market.

It needs to be emphasized that the analyzed segments exploit available fish stocks in very low quantities, which results in low incomes, which hinders their profitability by itself.

Conclusion on balance by fleet segments assessed in accordance with the proposed indicators

Slovenia has serious reservations regarding the use of the indicators proposed by the “*Guidelines for analysis of the balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities*” for assessing the balance of the Slovenian fisheries sector.

These reservations are presented in the chapter “*General remarks of Slovenia regarding the limitations of the indicators proposed by the “Guidelines for analysis of the balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities” for the Slovenian fisheries sector.*” Moreover, also STEFC has many reservations regarding the use of these indicators and conclusions that may be drawn on their basis. Some of these concerns are compiled in the chapter 7.2.

Nevertheless, **biological indicators**, which are directly linked to the exploitation of the stocks are **showing good results for all fleet segments**.

Despite the concerns regarding the appropriateness of the proposed indicators, **all three length segments using drift and fixed nets (DFN)** show very balanced picture in line with the results of the calculated indicators.

Both demersal trawls (DTS) segments have good biological indicators, however economic situation of these segments has worsened in the last couple of years due to a number of factors that are already explained in the chapter with the economic indicators. Nonetheless, due to extremely low landings of these vessels at the regional level (around 110 tons in 2020), which is a volume that has negligible impact on the stocks in the North Adriatic Sea, and other conditions characterizing Slovenian fisheries sector, the segment is considered to be balanced.

As already mentioned in this report, **in purse seines (PS) segment** there was no activity already for the third year and thus we consider it balanced.

Moreover, as stated at the beginning of the report, 15 vessels were active in 2020 in the following gear segments: FPO - pots and/or traps (3 vessels), HOK- hooks and line gears (7 vessels), PGP - polyvalent passive gears (2 vessels) and in PMP - active and passive gears (3 vessels). All these vessels together landed 4,250 kg, which is 2.7 % of the total landings in 2020. For these segments we calculated vessel utilization indicators that were mostly balanced.

Slovenia is committed to contribute to achieving of the objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy through its efforts to achieve a sustainable balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities for its fishing fleet. However, at the same time, it needs to be taken into consideration that Slovenian fishery sector and its landings are extremely low (in 2020 only 155.5 tons), and thus making Slovenian fisheries sector one of the smallest in the EU. This means that the contribution of the Slovenian fisheries sector to achieving MSY can only be proportional to the actual size and impact of the Slovenian fishing fleets.

Slovenian landings have been decreasing rapidly in recent years, due to a number of factors such as high fuel prices, declining stocks and seasonal nature of fishing and due to many other factors described in various parts of this report. However, an important factor has also been represented by the constraints of the requirements of

the Common Fisheries Policy. Although Slovenia will continue to do everything in its power to achieve a sustainable balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities, these efforts should not lead to an eventual disappearance of the Slovenian fisheries sector thus measures are needed for a continued existence and sustainable development of the Slovenian fisheries sector.