

FLEET SEGMENTS			ACTION PLAN				
Description of segment	Number of vessels in the segment in 2017	Number of vessels in the segment in 2019	Nature of the indicator on the basis of which an imbalance has been found	Cause of the imbalance	Method used to estimate the reduction targets	Fishing capacity reduction targets for 2022	Actions taken
AT ELE VL0024	451	435	Stock contained in list of SARs identified by France.	Landings too high for a stock in poor condition: eel - ELE (27)	The 2016 report of the National Scientific Committee on Eels has been taken into account. The report called for a 54% reduction in the number of operators fishing eel and different contributions from vessels in the segment.	<u>In terms of number of vessels:</u> Between 16 and 17.  <u>In terms of tonnage (UMS):</u> At least 78 UMS.  <u>In terms of power (kW):</u> At least 1 156 kW.	Continuation of actions from 2018 report:  1) Ban on new vessels joining the fleet in this fishery and ban on the granting of any new capacity.  2) Licences conferring special fishing rights to fish for yellow eel and glass eel in the Atlantic have been frozen below the 2019 level after a significant drop (-16) in the number of fishing rights used by operators between 2017 and 2019.  3) Possible temporary closures envisaged.

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Vessels of between 18 and 24 metres in length fishing for hake HKE (37.GSA7) and red mullet - MUT (37.GSA7) by means of trawlers (ME ME DTS VL1824).	28	28	SAR (stocks at risk) biological indicator, based on Annex IV to Directive 92/43/EEC (the 'Habitats Directive') and Annex II to the Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean, and NOS 1 and NOS 2 biological indicators backed up by the EDI indicator, which identifies an economic dependence.	Landings too high for a stock in poor condition: hake - HKE (37.GSA7) and red mullet - MUT (37.GSA7).	Continuation of objectives from 2019 report	<u>In terms of number of vessels:</u> At least 1.	Continuation of actions from 2020 report:  1° Maintenance of the current authorisation system, which prohibits any increase in vessel capacity or sale of vessels, failing which fishing licences are permanently withdrawn.  2° Ban on new vessels joining the fleet in this fishery.  3° Maintenance of the effort reduction measures stepped up as part of the European plan for the Western Mediterranean in the second half of 2019. A reduction in the fishing effort ceiling was put in place for 2020. A further reduction in the ceiling was applied for 2021 (-8.5%). Reductions are planned for 2022, 2023 and 2024.  4° Area-related and seasonal bans have been in place since 1 January 2020 in the Gulf of Lion in order to protect juvenile hake in particular. They have been maintained for 2021.
Vessels of between 24 and 40 metres in length fishing for hake HKE (37.GSA7) and red mullet - MUT (37.GSA7) by means of trawls (ME ME DTS VL2440).	31	31				<u>In terms of tonnage (UMS):</u> At least 50 UMS.  <u>In terms of power (kW):</u> At least 240 kW.	
Vessels of between 0 and 12 metres in length engaged in 'gangui' fishing in the Mediterranean (ME ME VL0012 - gangui fishing).	23	23	SAR (stocks at risk) biological indicator, based on Annex IV to Directive 92/43/EEC (the 'Habitats Directive') and Annex II to the Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean, and NOS 1 and NOS 2 biological indicators backed up by the EDI indicator, which identifies an economic dependence.	Mediterranean Posidonia-dependent stocks, the fishing of which affects the sustainability of their habitat.	Only a small number of vessels from several Mediterranean segments use the 'gangui' (pair trawl) fishing method. It is a subsidiary activity and the only métier with an imbalance. The following métiers therefore do not have an imbalance: various towed gear (MGO), netters of between 0 and 6 metres in length (DFN) and various active and passive gear of between 6 and 12 metres in length (PMP).  The reduction target has therefore been calculated solely on the basis of those vessels engaging in 'gangui' fishing as a subsidiary activity, i.e. the 23 vessels still active in 2016.	<u>In terms of number of vessels:</u> approximately 5	1° Maintenance of the current authorisation system, which prohibits any modification or sale of vessels, failing which fishing licences are permanently withdrawn. 11 vessels have therefore been withdrawn since 2018.  2° Conversion of vessels to métiers other than 'gangui' fishing. As 'gangui' fishing is a highly subsidiary activity, vessels will be encouraged to fish with nets, as most already do.  3° Obtaining an authorisation for 'gangui' fishing has been made tougher since 2018 by requiring vessels to be equipped with a vessel monitoring system (VMS). Thus 9 of the 19 eligible vessels obtained a European fishing authorisation in 2019. 10 of the 13 eligible vessels obtained a European fishing authorisation in 2020. The number of eligible vessels has continued to decline.
Vessels of between 0 and 24 metres fishing for eel in the Mediterranean as a subsidiary activity.	193	217	Stock contained in list of SARs identified by France.	Eel - ELE (37)	The 2016 report of the National Scientific Committee on Eels has been taken into account. The report called for a 54% reduction in the number of operators fishing eel and different contributions from vessels in the segment.	<u>In terms of number of vessels:</u> Approximately 10.	1) Ban on new vessels joining the fleet in this fishery.  2) Ban on the granting of new regional authorisations to fish for eel.  3) Temporary closures envisaged under the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM).

