European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) throughout its natural range

ICES advice on fishing opportunities

ICES advises that when the precautionary approach is applied, there should be zero catches in all habitats in 2027. This applies to both recreational and commercial catches and includes catches of glass eels for restocking and aquaculture.

Non-fisheries conservation considerations

Based on ecosystem-based management, ICES considers that

- all non-fisheries related anthropogenic mortalities should be reduced to zero,
- management actions are needed to restore the quantity and quality of eel habitats; this includes restoring connectivity and the physical, chemical, and biological properties of the habitats.

Stock development over time

The status of European eel remains critical. ICES cannot assess the exploitation status relative to maximum sustainable yield (MSY) or precautionary approach (PA) reference points because the reference points are undefined. The 1960–1979 geometric mean recruitment is considered a likely limit reference point (R_{lim}). Given that the current recruitment estimate has been below R_{lim} for many decades, it is assumed that current biomass is below a potential B_{lim} and that the stock size is well below potential biological limit reference points.

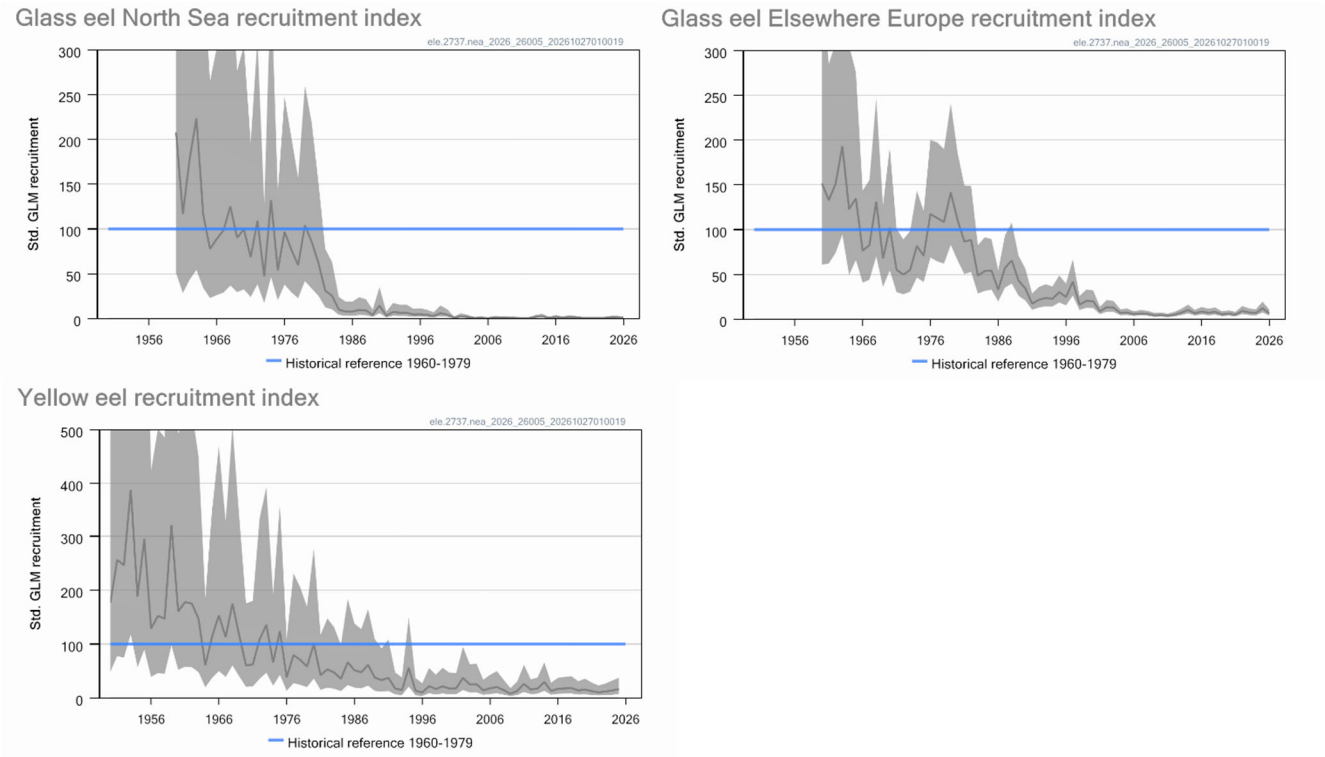


Figure 1 European eel. Indices of glass eel recruitment for the continental "North Sea" (top-left panel) and "Elsewhere Europe" (top-right panel) series. A statistical model was fitted to 61 time-series comprising either exclusively glass eel or a mixture of glass and yellow eel (26 "North Sea" and 35 "Elsewhere Europe"). The "North Sea" series are from Norway, Sweden, Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, UK, and Belgium; the "Elsewhere" series are from UK, Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy. In the Baltic area, recruitment occurs at the yellow eel stage only, and series are thus not included in the glass eel recruitment index. Bottom panel: estimated yellow eel recruitment trends for Europe. A statistical model was fitted to 21 yellow eel time-series. The series are from Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Sweden, France, and UK. Ribbons show 95% prediction interval of the generalized linear model (GLM; 1.96 × standard error). The results were scaled in percentage to the 1960–1979 geometric mean (standardized GLM recruitment) for all time series. The horizontal blue line on each panel represents the likely R_{lim} (calculated from the 1960–1979 geometric mean).

Conservation status [1]

Non-fisheries-related anthropogenic mortalities are not reliably quantified (ICES, 2025a), and no reference points are defined.

European eel has been listed as Critically Endangered on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List since 2008 (Pike *et al.*, 2020; IUCN, 2022). It was listed in Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 2007, which came into force in 2009 (CITES, 2022), and Appendix II of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) in 2014 (CMS, 2018).

European eel was added to the OSPAR List of Threatened and/or Declining Species and Habitats in 2008. The status of European eel is still very poor in all OSPAR regions (OSPAR, 2022).

European eel has been assessed as Critically Endangered by HELCOM in the Baltic Region since 2007 (HELCOM, 2025).

Catch scenarios

In the absence of an analytical assessment and accurate catch information, ICES is not in a position to provide catch scenarios.

Basis of the advice

Table 1a European eel. The basis of the advice for **fishing opportunities**.

Advice basis	Precautionary approach
Management plan	A management framework for European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) within the EU was established in 2007 by Council Regulation (EC) No. 1100/2007 (EU Council, 2007), requiring Member States to implement Eel Management Plans with the objective "to reduce anthropogenic mortalities so as to permit with high probability the escapement to the sea of at least 40 % of the silver eel biomass relative to the best estimate of escapement that would have existed if no anthropogenic influences had impacted the stock". The General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) adopted Recommendation GFCM/42/2018/1 (GFCM, 2018), establishing management measures for European eel in the Mediterranean Sea, which was amended most recently in Recommendation GFCM/47/2024/1 (GFCM, 2025). These management plans have not been evaluated by ICES for their conformity with the precautionary approach and, for this reason, have not been used as the basis for the advice. Eel fisheries in EU waters are further regulated in • Council Regulations (EU) 2026/2249 (EC, 2026) and 2026/266 (EC Council, 2026) fixing fishing opportunities; • Regulation (EU) 2023/2124 on "certain provisions for fishing in the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) Agreement area" (EU, 2023); and • Commission Implementing Decision (EU) No 2018/1986 "Specific Control and Inspection Programme" (EC, 2018); amended by Commission Implementing Decision (EU)2020/1320 (EC, 2020) and Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/2376 (EC, 2023a, 2023b).

[1] This is for information purposes; ICES does not formally endorse the methods used by third parties to create lists.

Table 1b European eel. The basis of the advice for **conservation aspects**.

Advice basis	Ecosystem-based management (EBM) considerations
Existing conservation measures	The Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is legally binding and requires specific domestic legislation and measures to allow implementation. For example, European eel has been listed in the EU implementation of CITES rules (Annex B to Council Regulation [EC] No 338/97; [EU Council, 1996]) since 2009. In 2010, the EU considered that a Non-Detriment Finding could not be developed because of the status of the species (i.e. international trade would negatively impact the species), and export and import outside of EU Member States have not been permitted since that date. A Single Species Action Plan, the mechanism through which coordinated actions are delivered in the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) for European eel, was adopted in March 2026. In 2014, the OSPAR Convention issued a recommendation to strengthen the protection of European eel at all life stages (OSPAR, 2014). HELCOM's Baltic Sea Action Plan (BSAP) contains several targets for European eel (HELCOM, 2021). National conservation measures are contained in the report of the Workshop for the Technical evaluation of EU Member States' Progress Reports for submission in 2022 and 2025 (ICES, 2022a, 2025a), Eel Management Plan progress reports submitted in 2024, and the country reports of the Joint ICES/European Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Advisory Commission (EIFAAC)/General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) Working Group on Eels (ICES, 2022b, 2024a). The following are additional international legislations or communications relevant to eel conservation: • Directive 2000/60/EC, known as the Water Framework Directive (WFD; EU, 2000) • Directive 2008/56/EC, known as the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD; EU, 2008). • Council Directive 92/43/EEC, known as the Habitats Directive (EU, 1992) • The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (UN, 1976), which aims to stem the loss of and progressive encroachment on wetlands, an important European eel habitat. • EU Nature Restoration Law: Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 (EU, 2024) • EU Marine Action Plan (EC, 2023a)

Quality of the assessment

The assessment is based on two glass eel recruitment indices and a yellow eel recruitment index, each comprising multiple time-series. The indices are fitted based on data from fisheries and scientific surveys, forming the longest and most reliable time-series that constitute an index of abundance.

The addition of new data points to all three recruitment indices naturally causes changes in generalized linear model (GLM) predictions of past years. Mohn's rho is calculated to evaluate the consistency of the assessment in retrospect (Figure 2). Mohn's rho is 0.07 for the "Elsewhere Europe" index, -0.33 for the "North Sea" index, and 0.09 for the "Yellow Eel" index. The number of series used in the eel indices may vary between assessment years, e.g. because of the inclusion of new series or replacement of existing series with other monitoring activities in the same area. This may cause additional variation of Mohn's rho compared to a situation where variation is caused only by the addition of new data points in recent years.

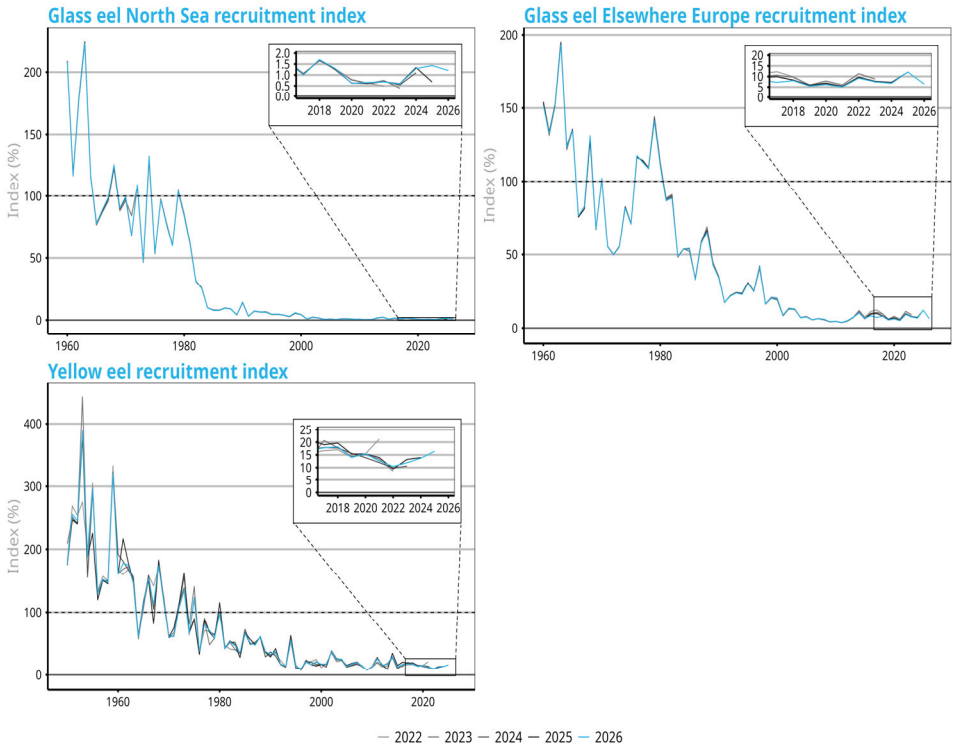


Figure 2 European eel. Retrospective comparison of generalized linear model (GLM) recruitment trends for "North Sea" (Mohn's ρ = -0.33), "Elsewhere Europe" (Mohn's ρ = 0.07), and "Yellow Eel" (Mohn's ρ = 0.09). The GLM predictions of past years change with the addition of new data points for the most recent year and/or the addition/removal of data series. Years indicated in the legend (2022–2026) show GLM predictions based on the data available in the given year for glass eel ("North Sea" and "Elsewhere Europe") and yellow eel indices, respectively.

In the absence of precise quantitative information on the spatial distribution of recruitment, the model does not weight time-series. As a consequence, a time-series collected in a zone with low recruitment has the same weight as one collected in a zone of higher recruitment. Moreover, in the absence of weighting and because of uneven spatial coverage, regions with numerous time-series have a greater weight than data-limited regions in the resulting recruitment index.

Total landings and effort data are incomplete (ICES, 2024b). In addition, a great heterogeneity is present among the time-series of landings owing to inconsistencies in reporting by, and between, countries. Changes in eel management practices have also affected commercial and non-commercial or recreational fisheries and the reporting of these fisheries.

Data deficiencies in reports on recreational fisheries are described in ICES (2016). Despite some improvement, landings in recreational fisheries remain largely unquantified (ICES, 2024b). Estimates from countries, where available, show that landings of yellow and silver eels from recreational fisheries can be of the same order of magnitude as those of commercial fisheries.

The annual eel data call, issued for the first time in 2017, has substantially improved the coverage and completeness of the data being reported to ICES. National estimates of biomass indicators, mortality rates, and associated data are requested once every third year, in line with reporting on Eel Management Plan (EMP) implementation progress to the European Commission. The most recent call was issued in 2026 (ICES, 2025b). Data on eel life-history parameters, fisheries, and other anthropogenic impacts across the whole stock remain incomplete because there is no single international legislative requirement to collect and provide data that cover the entire stock area.

Issues relevant for the advice

On fishing opportunities

Total reported commercial landings and recreational catches of yellow and silver eel have amounted to an average of 2 814 t per year over the last decade (2016–2025), with several countries reporting annual landings of over 100 tonnes per year. Commercial glass eel total landings amounted to an average of 58 t per year over the same period. Both are in contradiction with the ICES advice.

Restocking

ICES notes that the restocking of eels (the practice of moving eels from one waterbody to another) is intended as a conservation measure in EU Council Regulation (EC) No. 1100/2007 (EU Council, 2007) and is implemented in many eel management plans. Restocking is reliant on glass eel catches, which contradicts the ICES advice.

The net benefit of restocking to the reproductive potential of the eel stock is unknown. It requires information on e.g. the carrying capacity of glass eel source basins, reliable mortality estimates at each step of the restocking process, and the spawning potential of stocked vs. non-stocked eels. While a local increase in eel production may be apparent (ICES, 2016), the net benefit to the spawning stock remains unquantifiable. Given the above-mentioned uncertainties and potential harmful effects, and consistent with the precautionary approach, no catch for restocking should be allowed.

Assisted migration

ICES acknowledges that catches of eel for the purpose of subsequent release to improve survival may be part of temporary conservation measures. For example, where dams exist and prevent the downstream migration of silver eel or the upstream migration of recruiting glass or yellow eels, transfer across barriers within the same waterbody could be considered if it is likely that the associated mortality is less than that in the absence of such measures. Upstream assisted migration should only be applied if the future escapement of silver eels is ensured. In such conditions, the current advice does not apply to these catches.

Aquaculture

Since cultured eels are always wild caught and either permanently removed from the stock (for consumption) or used for restocking (and hence not for conservation purposes, following the definition above), no catch for aquaculture purposes should be allowed.

On conservation aspects

Other anthropogenic impacts

Non-fisheries anthropogenic impacts are substantial (ICES, 2019, 2020, 2021a, 2022b) and can be grouped into the following: (a) hydropower, pumping stations, and other water intakes; (b) habitat loss or degradation; (c) pollution, diseases, and parasites; and (d) other management actions that may affect levels of predation (e.g. conservation of predators vs. control of predators). These impacts vary over a range of temporal and spatial scales. The objective of the EU Council Regulation (EC) No. 1100/2007 (EU Council, 2007) is to reduce anthropogenic mortalities, including non-fisheries impacts.

Global climate change has affected and will continue to affect marine and freshwater habitats both directly and indirectly, and diadromous fish such as European eel are particularly vulnerable. However, the effects of climate change on the different eel life stages are not fully understood and are yet to be quantified.

Environmental legislation (e.g. EU Nature Restoration Regulation, the EU Water Framework [WFD] and the Marine Strategy Framework directives [MSFD]) aims to improve freshwater, transitional, and marine environments and could have a positive effect on the reproductive potential of silver eel.

At present, ICES is not able to quantify the level and relative impact of non-fisheries anthropogenic factors on the stock, nor assess the relative contribution of fisheries and non-fisheries factors to total mortalities. However, given the state of the stock, all other anthropogenic impacts (e.g. those caused by hydropower, pumping stations, and pollution) that negatively affect the eel stock should be zero.

Other aspects

Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing is known to occur. In addition, customs seizures indicate that the illegal export of eel (both legally and illegally caught) could be substantial. Some countries have collected data on illegal fisheries and trade; however, these data are insufficient to quantify the effect of such fisheries and trade on the total stock size or status with any level of certainty.

Reference points

No biomass or fishing mortality reference points are formally defined for this stock. For the time being, the 1960–1979 recruitment is considered a likely reference point R_{lim} (ICES, 2021).

Basis of the assessment

Table 2 European eel. Basis of the assessment.

ICES stock data category	3 (ICES, 2025c)
Assessment type	Trend analysis, generalized linear model (GLM) of glass and yellow eel recruitment indices (ICES, 2026)
Input data	Glass eel and yellow eel recruitment indices (informed by 61 glass eel and 21 yellow eel time-series)
Discards and bycatch	Not included
Indicators	None
Other information	None
Working group	Joint EIFAAC*/ICES/ GFCM** Working Group on Eels (WGEEL)

* European Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Advisory Commission.
** General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean.

History of the advice, catch, and management

Table 3 European eel. History of ICES advice.

Year	ICES advice	Predicted catch corresponding to the advice	Total allowable catch (TAC)*	ICES catch**
1999	Recovery plan			
2000	No fishery and a recovery plan	0		
2001	A recovery plan should be implemented for the eel stock, and fishing mortality should be reduced to the lowest possible level until such a plan is agreed upon and implemented			
2002	Exploitation should be reduced to the lowest possible level until a recovery plan is agreed upon and implemented			
2003	All anthropogenic mortality as close to zero as possible until a recovery plan is agreed upon and implemented			
2004	-			
2005	-			
2006	All anthropogenic mortality as close to zero as possible until a recovery plan is agreed upon and implemented			
2007	All exploitation and other anthropogenic impacts should be reduced to a level as close to zero as possible, and a recovery plan for the whole stock should be implemented urgently			
2008	All exploitation and other anthropogenic impacts should be reduced to as low as possible until there are clear signs of recovery			
2009	All exploitation and other anthropogenic impacts should be reduced to as close to zero as possible			
2010	All anthropogenic impacts should be reduced to as close to zero as possible until stock recovery is achieved			
2011	All anthropogenic mortality as close to zero as possible until there is clear evidence that the stock is increasing			
2012	All anthropogenic mortality as close to zero as possible until there is clear evidence that both recruitment and the adult stock are increasing			

Year	ICES advice	Predicted catch corresponding to the advice	Total allowable catch (TAC)*	ICES catch**
2013	All anthropogenic mortality as close to zero as possible until there is clear evidence that both recruitment and the adult stock are increasing			
2014	All anthropogenic mortality as close to zero as possible until there is clear evidence of sustained increase in both recruitment and the adult stock			
2015	All anthropogenic mortality as close to zero as possible			
2016	All anthropogenic mortality as close to zero as possible			
2017	All anthropogenic impacts as close to zero as possible			
2018	All anthropogenic impacts as close to zero as possible			
2019	All anthropogenic impacts as close to zero as possible			
2020	All anthropogenic impacts as close to zero as possible			
2021	All anthropogenic impacts as close to zero as possible			
2022	Precautionary approach	0		
2023	Precautionary approach	0		
2024	Precautionary approach	0		
2025	Precautionary approach	0		
2026	Precautionary approach	0		
2027	Precautionary approach	0		

* There has never been a TAC for this stock.
** ICES landings estimate for the distribution range of the European eel.

History of catch and landings

Landings data are not complete for the entire natural range of the European eel.

Table 4 European eel. Commercial landings (tonnes) of glass eels (1945–2026), as reported to ICES by France (FR), Spain (ES), Portugal (PT), Italy (IT), and UK (GB). Empty cell = no data, data not collected, or data not pertinent.

Year	GB	FR	ES	PT	IT	Total
1945			119.2			119.2
1946			71.9			71.9
1947			100.1			100.1
1948			110.6			110.6
1949			9.3			9.3
1950			3.8			3.8
1951			2.1			2.1
1952						
1953			2.5			2.5
1954			5.9			5.9
1955			0.9			0.9
1956			0.9			0.9
1957			2.8			2.8
1958			0.4			0.4
1959			6.6			6.6
1960			9.5			9.5
1961			16.7			16.7
1962			11.1			11.1
1963			8.0			8.0
1964			11.0			11.0
1965			4.0			4.0
1966			6.0			6.0
1967			5.0			5.0
1968			4.0			4.0
1969			4.0			4.0
1970			5.0			5.0
1971			1.0			1.0
1972	16.7		1.0			17.7

Year	GB	FR	ES	PT	IT	Total
1973	28.2		1.0			29.2
1974	57.5		2.0	1.6		61.1
1975	10.5		2.6	5.6		18.7
1976	13.1		11.6	12.5		37.2
1977	38.6		17.5	22.6		78.7
1978	61.2	1 393.0	21.6	7.3		1 483.1
1979	67.0	1 850.0	17.3	8.8		1 943.1
1980	40.1	1 491.0	15.4	10.1		1 556.6
1981	36.9	890.0	13.0	18.1		958.0
1982	48.0	866.0	19.3	22.2		955.5
1983	16.9	791.0	10.3	6.7		825.0
1984	25.0	528.0	16.4	16.1		585.5
1985	20.0	444.0	18.3	14.8		497.1
1986	19.0	423.0	6.4	7.0		455.4
1987	21.3	461.0	9.4	9.5		501.2
1988	21.4	504.0	9.9	2.6		537.8
1989	20.6	410.0	9.9	2.8		443.3
1990	20.9	325.0	5.3	4.5		355.7
1991	1.1	179.0	6.8	2.8		189.7
1992	5.0	183.0	3.7	4.5		196.1
1993	5.7	329.0	5.2	3.6		343.6
1994	9.5	329.0	2.4	2.9		343.8
1995	11.9	413.0	4.9	5.3		435.1
1996	18.8	262.0	14.5	8.7		304.0
1997	8.7	287.0	12.0	4.4		312.1
1998	11.2	195.0	14.1	4.5		224.8
1999		242.0	13.9	3.6		259.5
2000		206.0	11.0	3.0		220.0
2001	0.8	101.0	12.0	1.1		115.0
2002	0.5	202.0	8.6	0.8		211.9
2003	1.7	151.0	10.0	1.4		164.1
2004	1.0	89.0	5.1	0.8		95.9
2005	1.7	89.0	6.4	1.2		98.3
2006	1.3	67.0	4.1	2.7		75.2
2007	2.1	77.0	5.2	0.9		85.2
2008	0.8	79.0	5.1	0.8		85.7
2009	0.3		3.7	1.4		5.3
2010	1.3	41.0	6.5	2.4		51.2
2011	2.3	31.3	5.2	1.1		39.8
2012	2.8	34.3	5.3	0.8		43.2
2013	5.9	33.6	7.2	1.1		47.8
2014	12.0	35.3	11.3	1.2	0.4	60.3
2015	2.8	36.1	8.8	1.3	0.2	49.1
2016	4.0	46.4	6.6	0.4	0.1	57.5
2017	3.3	43.2	11.1	2.2	0.1	59.9
2018	4.2	53.4	4.5	1.0	0.2	63.4
2019	6.6	50.0	4.3	0.6	0.2	61.7
2020	3.4	48.3	6.3	0.9		59.0
2021	0.1	46.6	4.5	1.2		52.5
2022	1.1	54.2	4.7	0.9		60.9
2023	0.9	49.0	3.6	0.5		54.0
2024	1.4	52.6	3.3	0.5		57.8
2025	0.6	52.7	3.4	0.3		57.1
2026*		48.3	4.5	0.4		53.2

* Preliminary data

Table 5a European eel. Commercial landings (tonnes) of yellow and silver eel (1908–2025) as reported to ICES by Albania (AL), Belgium (BE), Germany (DE), Denmark (DK), Algeria (DZ), Estonia (EE), Spain (ES), Finland (FI), and France (FR*). Empty cell = no data, data not collected, or data not pertinent.

Year	AL	BE	DE	DK	DZ	EE	ES	FI	FR*
1908									
1909									
1910									
1911									
1912									
1913									
1914									
1915									
1916									
1917									
1918									
1919									
1920				3 413.0					
1921				3 443.0					
1922				3 760.0					
1923				3 396.0					
1924				4 130.0					
1925				4 880.0					
1926				4 726.0					
1927				4 648.0					
1928				4 117.0					
1929				4 375.0					
1930				4 773.0					
1931				4 195.0					
1932				5 088.0					
1933				5 014.0					
1934				5 171.0					
1935				4 316.0					
1936				4 332.0					
1937				4 329.0					
1938				3 849.0					
1939				4 662.0					
1940				3 709.0					
1941				3 717.0					
1942				3 140.0					
1943				3 917.0					
1944				4 245.0					
1945				4 169.0					
1946				4 269.0					
1947				4 784.0					
1948				4 386.0					
1949				4 492.0					
1950				4 500.0					
1951				4 400.0			90.0		
1952				3 900.0			102.2		
1953				4 300.0			80.2		
1954				3 800.0			97.7		
1955				4 800.0			102.9		
1956				3 700.0			106.1		
1957				3 600.0			80.0		
1958				3 300.0			115.0		

Year	AL	BE	DE	DK	DZ	EE	ES	FI	FR*
1959				4 000.0			100.0		
1960				4937.0			98.0		
1961				4 110.0			153.8		
1962				4 122.0			114.9		
1963				4 166.0			136.9		
1964				3 505.0		3.0	91.5		
1965				3 402.0		0.3	130.4		
1966				3 901.0		1.9	191.5		
1967				3 679.0		2.7	163.8		
1968				4 476.0		2.9	175.6		
1969				3 878.0		49.0	136.4		
1970				3 558.0		61.5	119.4		
1971				3 378.0		59.5	107.4		
1972				3 429.0		73.4	119.4		
1973				3 656.0		69.0	100.2		
1974				2 977.0		51.1	93.4		
1975				3 485.0		82.1	78.0		
1976				3 054.0		71.6	82.7		
1977				2 502.0		65.8	79.9		
1978				2 492.0		63.2	67.0		
1979				1 904.0		28.5	96.8		
1980				2 288.0		25.7	89.8		
1981				2 227.0		21.9	97.7		
1982				2 541.0		13.9	19.9		
1983				2 119.0		28.8	18.4		
1984				1 871.0		72.2	11.0		
1985			1 096.7	1 630.0		75.1	16.5		
1986			1 118.7	1 672.0		61.1	13.4		1 944.0
1987			1 031.0	1 279.0		66.7	21.2		2 062.0
1988			1 018.0	1 878.0		109.7	13.9		2 265.0
1989			963.6	1 696.0		54.8	5.3		1 746.0
1990			829.7	1 675.0		61.3	8.7		1 778.0
1991			724.7	1 465.0		52.4	49.8		1 645.0
1992			761.7	1 451.0		39.4	54.3		1 321.0
1993			790.1	1 080.0		59.2	66.5		1 280.0
1994			833.1	1 200.0		46.9	50.7		1 280.0
1995			777.9	892.0		45.4	69.4		1 280.0
1996			603.0	751.5		55.1	61.7		1 280.0
1997			616.2	797.0		59.1	61.5		1 223.0
1998			566.9	597.0		44.2	43.6		1 150.0
1999			645.1	717.0	20.4	64.8	48.3		1 005.0
2000		2.9	591.2	628.0	17.2	67.0	55.3		1 008.8
2001		2.9	569.0	707.0	44.5	67.0	130.2		1 024.1
2002		2.9	543.9	614.0	25.4	49.9	105.6		30.4
2003		2.9	497.9	648.0	25.2	48.6	95.6		21.4
2004		2.9	475.3	546.0	29.0	39.2	85.3		12.5
2005		2.9	454.8	534.0	7.6	30.7	88.0		7.8
2006			472.2	596.0	2.7	33.4	115.6		15.0
2007			423.6	537.0	14.6	31.1	82.1		26.1
2008			352.8	466.0	13.9	30.6	65.6	1.0	31.4
2009			311.6	467.0	14.2	22.1	89.2	1.8	42.0
2010			318.5	422.0	3.4	18.9	76.1	2.3	20.2
2011			287.0	370.0		16.2	61.6	1.5	368.0

Year	AL	BE	DE	DK	DZ	EE	ES	FI	FR*
2012			246.9	317.0	0.4	17.7	85.4	1.5	472.6
2013	47.0		265.9	356.0	3.0	17.4	86.8	1.3	504.1
2014	43.0		231.1	346.0	6.0	16.7	101.9	1.0	434.4
2015	50.0		213.7	282.0	3.0	14.2	63.5	0.6	356.9
2016	41.0		208.8	265.0	2.0	15.2	83.0	1.3	442.6
2017	47.0		244.3	257.3	10.6	15.7	74.3	1.1	434.1
2018	60.0		228.6	181.8	33.0	18.3	64.1	1.1	617.4
2019	70.0		209.7	183.3	25.2	21.7	57.6	0.4	309.6
2020	40.0		228.9	182.2	18.0	38.8	81.7	0.4	348.3
2021	22.0		223.4	232.8	4.7	47.9	69.6	0.6	338.6
2022	17.0		207.8	163.1	7.6	52.4	66.1	1.4	394.5
2023	20.0			125.2	3.4	59.5	69.5	1.0	375.9
2024	19.0			100.7	7.7	55.3	71.0	0.5	340.1
2025	18.0			125.7		56.8	65.3	0.6	360.6

* Landings from France are incomplete from 2002 to 2010.

Table 5b European eel. Commercial landings (tonnes) of yellow and silver eel (1908–2025) as reported to ICES by Great Britain (GB), Greece (GR), Croatia (HR), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Lebanon (LB), Lithuania (LT), Latvia (LV), Libya (LY), and Morocco (MA). Empty cell = no data, data not collected, or data not pertinent.

Year	GB	GR	HR	IE	IT	LB	LT	LV	LY	MA
1908										
1909										
1910										
1911										
1912										
1913										
1914										
1915										
1916										
1917										
1918										
1919										
1920										
1921										
1922										
1923										
1924										
1925										
1926										
1927										
1928										
1929										
1930										
1931										
1932										
1933										
1934										
1935										
1936										
1937										
1938										
1939										
1940										
1941										
1942										

Year	GB	GR	HR	IE	IT	LB	LT	LV	LY	MA
1943										
1944										
1945										
1946										
1947							8.0	10.0		
1948							14.0	10.0		
1949							21.0	50.0		
1950							29.0	10.0		
1951							32.0	10.0		
1952							39.0	10.0		
1953							80.0	20.0		
1954							147.0	20.0		
1955							163.0	40.0		
1956							131.0	20.0		
1957							168.0	20.0		
1958							149.0	20.0		
1959							155.0	24.0		
1960	771.7						165.0	37.0		
1961	768.4						139.0	43.0		
1962	696.1						155.0	41.0		
1963	787.8						260.0	56.0		
1964	548.9						225.0	37.0		
1965	783.8						125.0	35.0		
1966	881.0	14.9					238.0	33.0		
1967	568.7	19.0					153.0	39.0		
1968	585.6	4.9					165.0	28.0		
1969	605.6	2.9			2 469.0		134.0	36.0		
1970	752.1			200.0	2 300.0		118.0	29.0		
1971	842.2			200.0	2 113.0		124.0	29.0		
1972	632.6	4.3		200.0	1 997.0		126.0	25.0		
1973	723.2	15.5		91.0	588.0		120.0	27.0		
1974	765.0	129.8		67.0	2 122.0		86.0	20.0		
1975	762.2	133.8		79.0	2 886.0		114.0	19.0		
1976	621.7	158.7		150.0	2 596.0		88.0	24.0		
1977	690.5	89.2		108.0	2 390.0		68.0	16.0		
1978	823.6	225.3		76.0	2 172.0		70.0	18.0		
1979	1 045.0	185.5		110.0	2 354.0		57.0	21.0		
1980	912.2	226.9		75.0	2 198.0		45.0	9.0		
1981	907.1	250.6		94.0	2 270.0		27.0	10.0		
1982	942.5	255.2		144.0	2 025.0		28.0	12.0		
1983	866.4	200.8		117.0	2 013.0		23.0	9.0		
1984	973.4	285.4		88.0	2 050.0		27.0	12.0		
1985	750.0	189.6		87.0	2 135.0		29.0	18.0		
1986	650.8	151.6		87.0	2 134.0		32.0	19.0		
1987	684.1	266.3		230.0	2 265.0		20.0	25.0		
1988	933.6	268.1		215.0	2 027.0		23.0	15.0		
1989	874.7	155.6		400.0	1 243.0		21.0	13.0		
1990	783.9	194.2		256.0	1 088.0		19.0	13.0		
1991	736.9	209.4		245.0	1 097.0		16.0	14.0		
1992	715.4	184.8		234.0	1 084.0		12.0	17.0		
1993	670.7	181.9		260.0	782.0		10.0	19.0		
1994	777.8	200.5		300.0	771.0		12.0	19.0		
1995	899.6	201.4			1 047.0		9.4	38.0		
1996	805.2	151.3			953.0		8.6	24.0		
1997	730.7	136.5			727.0		10.7	25.0		
1998	693.4	87.6			666.0		17.1	30.0		
1999	667.8	80.7		250.0	634.0		17.9	26.0		

Year	GB	GR	HR	IE	IT	LB	LT	LV	LY	MA
2000	587.2	88.1		250.0	588.0		22.0	13.7		
2001	582.7	93.4		98.0	520.0		23.0	17.4		
2002	551.1	136.3		123.0	415.0		25.6	9.6		
2003	552.3	76.5		111.0	446.0		23.5	10.3		
2004	471.7	58.1		136.0	379.0		32.0	11.3		
2005	477.2	116.1		101.0	75.0		44.6	10.3		
2006	383.5	77.1		133.0	56.0		31.6	7.9		
2007	450.4	89.7		114.0	277.0		29.8	9.6		
2008	400.6	71.1		108.3	56.0		27.0	12.9		
2009	462.4	78.5			289.9		17.2	4.9		
2010	461.1	58.6			225.1		37.6	8.9		
2011	455.9	83.2			149.7		22.6	6.0		
2012	415.1	55.2			142.4		15.8	6.3		
2013	426.5	38.0			129.8		28.4	4.7		23.0
2014	392.8	58.3	0.5		144.4		15.4	4.4		23.0
2015	341.0	60.2	0.1		129.2		11.8	5.2		4.0
2016	347.2	60.9	0.6		166.9	0.4	28.4	4.2		7.0
2017	321.8	48.3	0.6		165.0	0.9	24.3	8.6		2.0
2018	366.9	42.8	0.6		121.9	0.2	20.3	5.8		2.0
2019	295.6	20.4	0.4		126.6	1.0	4.6	6.1	1.3	
2020	182.2	27.9	0.4		95.7		6.8	6.7	1.9	
2021	244.0	19.2	0.4		70.3		9.9	6.4	0.2	
2022	166.7	17.5	0.5		97.4	0.4	11.6	6.1	2.1	
2023	104.7	19.4	0.5		58.3	0.3	6.3	5.0	0.9	
2024	59.7	21.8	0.4		47.0		9.5	0.3		
2025	41.9	14.5	0.2		27.2		2.7	3.3		

Table 5c European eel. Commercial landings (tonnes) of yellow and silver eel (1908–2025) as reported to ICES by Montenegro (ME), Netherlands (NL*), Norway (NO), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Sweden (SE), Slovenia (SI), Tunisia (TN), and Türkiye (TR). Empty cell = no data, data not collected, or data not pertinent. The total column is the yearly sum for all countries included in tables 5a, 5b, and 5c and not just the countries listed in this particular table.

Year	ME	NL*	NO	PL	PT	SE	SI	TN	TR	Total
1908			268.1							268.1
1909			326.6							326.6
1910			303.1							303.1
1911			383.8							383.8
1912			187.3							187.3
1913			212.7							212.7
1914			282.0			1 460.6				1 742.6
1915			143.0			996.9				1 139.9
1916			117.0			1 078.2				1 195.2
1917			44.0			1 283.6				1 327.6
1918			35.0			884.4				919.4
1919			64.0			1 145.4				1 209.4
1920			80.0			969.6				4 462.6
1921			79.0			1 072.4				4 594.4
1922			94.0			925.9				4 779.9
1923			140.0			947.7				4 483.7
1924			290.0			1 201.1				5 621.1
1925			325.0			1 714.2				6 919.2
1926			341.0			1 707.3				6 774.3
1927			354.0			2 011.5				7 013.5
1928			325.0			1 040.1				5482.1
1929			425.0			1 393.7				6 193.7
1930			450.0			1 528.8				6 751.8
1931			329.0			1 531.4				6 055.4
1932			518.0			1 723.7				7 329.7

Year	ME	NL*	NO	PL	PT	SE	SI	TN	TR	Total
1933			694.0			1 546.2				7 254.2
1934			674.0			1 844.9				7 689.9
1935			564.0			1 950.9				6 830.9
1936			631.0			1 654.5				6 617.5
1937			603.0			1 725.1				6 657.1
1938			526.0			1 870.5				6 245.5
1939			434.0			1 774.4				6 870.4
1940			143.0			1 625.7				5 477.7
1941			174.0			1 629.0				5 520.0
1942			131.0			1 131.6				4 402.6
1943			136.0			1 546.0				5 599.0
1944			150.0			2 001.6				6 396.6
1945		2 668.0	102.0			1 673.4				8 612.4
1946		3 492.0	167.0			1 516.6				9 444.6
1947		4 502.0	268.0			1 914.4				11 486.4
1948		4 799.0	293.0			1 866.5				11 368.5
1949		3 873.0	214.0			1 902.0				10 552.0
1950		4 152.0	282.0			2 192.0				11 165.0
1951		3 661.0	312.0			1 933.0				10 438.0
1952		3 978.0	178.0			1 600.0				9 807.2
1953		3 157.0	371.0			2 381.0				10 389.2
1954		2 085.0	327.0	609.0		2 113.0				9 198.7
1955		1 651.0	451.0	732.0		2 656.0				10 595.9
1956		1 817.0	293.0	656.0		1 537.0				8 260.1
1957		2 509.0	430.0	616.0		2 228.0				9 651.0
1958		2 674.0	437.0	635.0		1 757.0				9 087.0
1959		3 413.0	409.0	566.0		2 797.0				11 464.0
1960		2 999.0	430.0	733.0		1 648.0				11 818.7
1961		2 452.0	449.0	640.0		2 079.0				10 834.2
1962		1 443.0	356.0	663.0		1 911.0				9 502.0
1963		1 618.0	503.0	762.0		2 107.0				10 396.7
1964		2 068.0	440.0	884.0		2 304.0				10 106.4
1965		2 268.0	523.0	682.0		1 823.0				9 772.6
1966		2 339.0	510.0	804.0		1 975.0				10 889.4
1967		2 524.0	491.0	906.0		1 623.0				10 169.2
1968		2 209.0	569.0	943.0		1 817.0				10 976.0
1969		2 389.0	522.0	935.0		1 690.0			342.0	13 188.9
1970		1 111.0	422.0	847.0		1 209.0			441.0	11 168.0
1971		853.0	415.0	722.0		1 391.0			460.0	10 694.1
1972		857.0	422.0	696.0		1 204.0			220.0	10 005.7
1973		823.0	409.0	644.7		1 212.0			315.0	8 793.6
1974		840.0	368.0	691.1		1 034.0			588.0	9 832.4
1975		1 000.0	407.0	809.7		1 391.0			448.0	11 694.7
1976		1 172.0	386.0	760.5		935.0			499.0	10 599.3
1977		783.0	352.0	867.8		989.0			282.0	9 283.2
1978		719.0	347.0	910.4		1 076.0			283.0	9 342.5
1979		530.0	374.0	978.9		954.0			396.0	9 034.8
1980		664.0	387.0	1 214.0		1 112.0			224.0	9 470.6
1981		722.0	369.0	943.5		887.0			374.0	9 200.9
1982		842.0	385.0	911.3		1 161.0	0.8		424.0	9 705.6
1983		937.0	324.0	868.0		1212.0	0.7		588.0	9 325.1
1984		691.0	310.0	819.4		963.0	1.2		616.0	8 790.6
1985		679.0	352.0	1 022.5		1 029.0	2.5		583.0	9 694.8
1986		721.0	272.0	920.7		841.1	2.7		517.0	11 158.0
1987		538.0	282.0	886.6		718.1	1.6		543.0	10 919.7
1988		425.0	513.0	943.3		965.5	1.5		756.0	12 370.6
1989		526.0	313.0	812.8	13.5	928.4	1.3		472.0	10 240.1

Year	ME	NL*	NO	PL	PT	SE	SI	TN	TR	Total
1990		472.0	336.0	768.1	13.0	941.6	1.9		230.0	9 469.5
1991		573.0	323.0	669.7	23.5	1 084.4	1.4		262.0	9 192.3
1992		548.0	372.0	638.2	29.7	1 181.8	0.1		245.0	8 889.3
1993		293.0	340.0	568.0	33.9	1 145.9	0.1		261.0	7 841.2
1994		330.0	472.0	635.1	26.6	1 297.7	0.7		329.0	8 582.2
1995		354.0	454.0	641.9	23.7	971.4	0.0		390.0	8 095.0
1996		300.0	353.0	629.0	25.6	1 053.3	0.0		342.0	7 396.3
1997		285.0	467.0	526.0	24.7	1 073.4	0.0		400.0	7 162.8
1998		323.0	331.0	544.4	23.3	649.3	0.0		300.0	6 066.7
1999		357.0	447.0	599.1	23.1	701.6			200.0	6 504.8
2000		370.1	281.0	443.6	21.8	532.0	0.0	109.9	176.0	5 853.9
2001		438.8	304.0	434.5	15.0	643.2	0.0	144.1	122.0	5 980.8
2002		369.6	311.0	372.9	26.9	591.4	0.0	204.4	147.0	4 655.9
2003		309.4	240.0	365.5	10.6	565.2		171.7	158.0	4 379.8
2004		309.8	237.0	337.2	8.8	574.8		132.5	165.0	4 043.3
2005		255.0	249.0	219.9	7.0	675.8	0.0	197.0	176.0	3 729.6
2006		240.3	293.0	184.4	10.1	732.3	0.0	266.3	162.0	3 812.4
2007		197.0	194.0	180.7	10.5	702.5	0.0	296.5	179.0	3 845.1
2008		147.6	211.0	159.7	7.0	671.4	0.0	316.7	171.0	3 321.6
2009		108.0	69.0	160.6	8.2	519.0	0.0	122.2	158.0	2 945.9
2010		445.0	32.0	173.2	11.0	525.3	0.0	92.6	182.0	3 113.9
2011		370.6		118.8	5.9	457.0		79.6	28.3	2 881.9
2012		351.7		119.3	3.8	336.5		55.0	38.0	2 680.6
2013		318.9		137.4	2.7	356.5	0.0	149.6	48.2	2 945.2
2014		320.3		116.8	3.3	302.0		83.6	56.0	2 700.8
2015		293.0		102.4	2.9	228.7		81.4	71.0	2 314.7
2016		312.5	3.0	138.4	2.4	261.8		250.4	75.0	2 718.0
2017	40.0	421.2	10.9	172.6	1.5	227.7		153.0	81.0	2 763.9
2018	48.0	460.4	3.4	146.5	3.6	231.6		166.3	111.0	2 935.4
2019	45.0	484.0	4.0	167.5	1.9	156.1		107.0	330.0	2 629.0
2020	45.0	475.5	4.0	103.6	3.2	185.5		129.9	232.8	2 439.3
2021		523.7	5.0	126.6	2.4	166.8		105.3	267.3	2 487.2
2022	45.0	538.1	4.0	115.3	1.7	117.1		105.0	275.8	2 414.1
2023	12.0	456.3	5.0	192.8	2.8	174.8		105.5	281.9	2 081.0
2024	6.0	479.0	4.0	154.2	4.6	150.9		62.4	280.0	1 874.3
2025	9.4	427.5	3.0	119.7	6.9	113.9		57.9	267.0	1 722.4

* Landings from the Netherlands are incomplete before 2010.

Table 6 European eel. Recreational landings (tonnes) of glass eels (1978–2023) as reported to ICES by in countries where fisheries exist, i.e. France (FR) and Spain (ES). Empty cell = no data, data not collected, or data not pertinent.

Year	ES	FR	Total
1978		647.0	647.0
1979		697.0	697.0
1980		1 303.0	1 303.0
1981		904.0	904.0
1982		219.0	219.0
1983		161.0	161.0
1984		156.0	156.0
1985		71.0	71.0
1986		87.0	87.0
1987		172.0	172.0
1988		40.0	40.0
1989		110.0	110.0
1990		54.0	54.0
1991		87.0	87.0
1992		77.0	77.0
1993		130.0	130.0
1994		74.0	74.0
1995		113.0	113.0
1996		25.0	25.0
1997		39.0	39.0
1998		6.0	6.0
1999		6.0	6.0
2000		2.0	2.0
2001		1.0	1.0
2002		37.0	37.0
2003			
2004	0.9		0.9
2005	1.2		1.2
2006	1.7	1.0	2.7
2007	1.3		1.3
2008	1.6		1.6
2009	0.4		0.4
2010	0.8		0.8
2011	0.4		0.4
2012	1.1		1.1
2013	1.6		1.6
2014	2.4		2.4
2015	2.3		2.3
2016	1.7		1.7
2017	1.5		1.5
2018	1.7		1.7
2019	0.9		0.9
2020	0.7		0.7
2021			
2022	0.7		0.7
2023	1.3		1.3

Table 7a European eel. Recreational landings (tonnes) of yellow and silver eel (1985–2025) as reported to ICES by Belgium (BE), Czech Republic (CZ), Germany (DE), Denmark (DK), Algeria (DZ), Estonia (EE), Spain (ES), Finland (FI), France (FR), and Croatia (HR). Countries omitted in tables 7a and 7b include those where recreational landings are prohibited and those that have not reported.

Year	BE	CZ	DE	DK	DZ	EE	ES	FI	FR	HR
1985			581.6							
1986			562.8							
1987			546.3							
1988			558.5							
1989			542.5							
1990			501.3							
1991			498.1							
1992			488.5							
1993			485.6							
1994			492.9							
1995			452.2							
1996			416.3							
1997			423.7							
1998			430.5							
1999			424.8							
2000	33.6		428.9						20.9	
2001	33.6		425.9						19.9	
2002	33.6		417.3						19.0	
2003	33.6		427.9						14.7	
2004	33.6		413.9						16.8	
2005	33.6		398.1			1.7			12.9	
2006	33.6		399.1			1.0			683.9	
2007	33.6		375.4			1.0			14.6	
2008	33.6		326.4			1.1		17.0	14.9	
2009	33.6		309.8	108.0		1.4			7.1	
2010	30.0		276.7	125.5		1.1		10.0	4.9	
2011	30.0		272.0	79.5		1.0			3.2	
2012	30.0	17.1	262.3	52.3		0.6		5.0	4.6	
2013	30.0	15.4	265.4	49.9		0.6	1.0		4.7	
2014	30.0	18.8	270.3	57.0		0.5	1.0	20.0	4.3	
2015	29.5	12.4	270.5	118.3		0.7	1.0		3.5	10.1
2016	29.5	12.4	273.9	164.3		0.6	0.8	8.0	3.1	8.9
2017	29.5	17.3	275.5	117.1		0.6	0.1		2.9	7.6
2018	29.7	11.5	271.1			0.6	0.9	2.0	3.6	6.8
2019	29.7	12.3	276.0	110.0		0.6	2.2		2.3	5.7
2020	29.7		285.5	98.9		1.1		1.0	2.0	5.0
2021	29.6		272.9	79.0		0.5			3.3	1.9
2022	29.5		274.7	160.0	0.9	0.4		4.0	1.7	1.3
2023	29.5			4.1	6.0	0.6			3.5	
2024	29.5			6.6		0.6			4.4	
2025	29.5			6.2					2.0	

Table 7b European eel. Recreational landings (tonnes) of yellow and silver eel (1985–2025) as reported to ICES by Italy (IT), Lithuania (LT), Latvia (LV), Libya (LY), Netherlands (NL), Poland (PL), Sweden (SE), Slovenia (SI), and Türkiye (TR). Countries omitted in tables 7a and 7b include those where recreational landings are prohibited and those that have not reported.

Year	IT	LT	LV	LY	NL	PL	SE	SI	TR	Total
1985										581.6
1986								0.1		562.9
1987								0.1		546.5
1988								0.1		558.6
1989								0.1		542.6
1990								0.1		501.3
1991								0.1		498.2
1992								0.1		488.6
1993								0.1		485.6
1994							1 273.3	0.0		1 766.2
1995								0.0		452.2
1996								0.1		416.5
1997								0.2		424.0
1998								0.1		430.6
1999							1 218.0	0.0		1 642.8
2000			1.7					0.0		485.1
2001			1.2					0.0		480.6
2002			1.1					0.0		471.1
2003			0.4					0.0		476.6
2004			0.7				594.0	0.0		1 059.0
2005			2.6							448.9
2006			0.3				259.9	0.0		1 377.8
2007			0.3							424.9
2008			0.2							393.1
2009			0.7							460.6
2010	149.5		0.3		95.0					693.0
2011	60.6		0.4							446.7
2012	73.6	1.4	0.4		77.0	32.4				556.7
2013	69.7	3.0	0.7			26.7				467.1
2014	69.8	1.8	0.5		46.0	29.5				549.6
2015	60.2	5.0	0.5			26.5				538.2
2016	56.8	1.6	0.2		29.0	34.2				623.4
2017	41.3	3.0	0.5			39.7				535.0
2018	42.3	0.6	0.2		13.0	45.3				427.6
2019	33.7	6.0	0.3	0.1		42.1				521.0
2020	24.5	1.2	0.5	0.1	18.0	49.8			87.2	604.5
2021	12.6	6.8	0.3	0.0		65.4			41.7	514.0
2022	17.1		0.2	0.2	10.0	25.9			24.2	550.1
2023		2.5	0.1	0.1		33.7			8.1	88.2
2024					72.0	33.7				146.7
2025			0.1			28.4				66.3

Summary of the assessment

Table 8 European eel. Recruitment indices: geometric means ("Value") of estimated generalized linear model (GLM) recruitment for glass eels (1960–2026), with 95% prediction intervals ("Lower" and "Upper") in the "North Sea" and "Elsewhere Europe", and recruitment of yellow eels in Europe (1950–2025). The glass eel GLM (predicting recruitment as a function of area, year, and site) was fitted to 61 time-series comprising either exclusively glass eels or a mixture of glass eels and yellow eels, and it scaled to the 1960–1979 geometric mean so that values correspond to the recruitment as a percentage of the 1960–1979 geometric mean. The yellow eel GLM (predicting recruitment as a function of year and site [1950–2025]) was fitted to 21 yellow eel time-series and scaled to the 1960–1979 geometric mean so that values correspond to the recruitment as a percentage of the 1960–1979 geometric mean. These indices are updated on an annual basis and, as they are presented in relative terms, may change the historical values.

Year	Elsewhere Europe index (%)			North Sea index (%)			Yellow eel Europe index (%)		
	Lower	Value	Upper	Lower	Value	Upper	Lower	Value	Upper
1950							48.4	176.7	644.9
1951							77.7	256.2	845.0
1952							74.7	246.3	812.3
1953							117.8	388.6	1 281.5
1954							57.1	188.4	621.4
1955							89.6	295.6	974.8
1956							39.0	128.7	424.6
1957							46.1	152.1	501.8
1958							44.7	147.3	485.9
1959							97.3	320.8	1 058.2
1960	61.0	151.6	377.1	50.5	208.0	857.0	52.2	160.3	492.1
1961	62.1	133.0	285.1	28.4	116.8	481.3	57.9	177.8	545.7
1962	73.8	150.9	308.5	43.3	178.4	735.0	57.1	175.2	537.6
1963	94.6	193.3	395.2	54.3	223.5	920.8	47.8	146.8	450.4
1964	49.4	122.9	305.7	34.1	116.2	395.9	19.7	60.6	186.0
1965	66.0	134.9	275.9	22.9	77.9	265.1	37.2	114.1	350.3
1966	40.7	76.5	143.7	26.1	88.9	302.7	49.9	153.2	470.4
1967	44.0	82.7	155.5	29.0	98.6	335.8	38.9	112.9	327.9
1968	69.9	131.4	246.8	36.8	125.2	426.4	60.2	175.0	508.5
1969	36.1	67.8	127.3	29.5	90.3	276.6	39.9	116.0	336.9
1970	54.4	102.2	192.0	32.5	99.5	304.8	20.8	60.4	175.5
1971	30.2	55.2	101.1	23.9	68.6	196.4	21.4	62.1	180.3
1972	27.8	49.8	89.2	38.1	109.2	312.7	35.3	108.4	332.7
1973	30.7	55.0	98.5	17.2	46.9	127.9	46.7	135.7	394.1
1974	46.5	81.7	143.6	46.1	132.1	378.3	22.7	66.1	192.0
1975	41.6	70.8	120.8	20.4	53.7	141.5	42.6	123.8	359.6
1976	68.9	117.4	200.2	37.9	96.9	247.8	13.1	38.0	110.4
1977	64.5	112.9	197.5	29.2	76.8	202.3	27.4	79.6	231.1
1978	62.0	108.6	190.0	22.7	59.7	157.2	24.3	70.7	205.4
1979	83.0	141.5	241.2	41.7	104.2	260.4	20.1	58.3	169.5
1980	65.7	110.6	186.3	33.4	85.5	218.9	35.9	99.9	278.0
1981	50.3	86.7	149.5	25.2	61.9	151.7	15.2	42.2	117.4
1982	52.7	88.5	148.8	12.5	31.1	77.7	19.1	53.0	147.6
1983	28.6	48.6	82.7	10.2	25.4	63.4	17.0	47.2	131.3
1984	31.6	53.7	91.4	4.0	9.9	24.2	12.8	35.5	98.7
1985	32.9	54.3	89.5	3.1	7.7	18.9	23.8	66.1	183.8
1986	19.8	32.9	54.7	3.1	7.7	18.9	19.2	51.4	138.0
1987	35.2	57.5	93.9	3.8	9.5	23.8	17.7	47.6	127.8
1988	39.7	65.4	107.9	3.7	8.9	21.6	22.8	61.3	164.6
1989	26.1	43.0	70.9	1.7	4.2	10.0	13.0	37.6	109.1
1990	20.8	34.3	56.5	5.9	14.4	35.1	11.9	33.1	92.1
1991	10.4	17.3	28.8	1.3	3.2	7.7	12.9	37.4	108.5
1992	13.0	21.6	36.0	3.0	7.2	17.4	6.6	17.7	47.4
1993	14.4	23.7	39.0	2.7	6.4	15.5	5.3	14.3	38.3

Year	Elsewhere Europe index (%)			North Sea index (%)			Yellow eel Europe index (%)		
	Lower	Value	Upper	Lower	Value	Upper	Lower	Value	Upper
1994	14.1	22.7	36.5	2.7	6.5	15.5	20.8	55.8	149.7
1995	18.7	30.2	48.9	1.9	4.5	10.8	4.8	13.4	37.3
1996	15.4	24.7	39.8	2.0	4.8	11.5	3.8	10.2	27.4
1997	26.2	41.8	66.7	1.7	4.1	9.8	8.6	21.9	55.6
1998	10.2	16.3	26.0	1.2	2.9	7.0	6.4	16.6	43.2
1999	12.6	20.4	33.1	2.5	6.0	14.6	8.3	21.5	56.0
2000	12.5	20.1	32.3	1.8	4.3	10.3	6.6	17.5	47.0
2001	5.5	8.7	13.9	0.4	0.9	2.2	6.8	17.8	46.2
2002	8.4	13.4	21.4	1.0	2.4	5.9	14.7	37.4	95.0
2003	8.2	12.9	20.4	0.7	1.6	4.1	10.1	25.2	62.6
2004	4.5	7.1	11.2	0.3	0.6	1.5	10.3	25.6	63.6
2005	4.7	7.5	11.9	0.4	0.9	2.1	5.9	14.1	33.8
2006	3.6	5.6	8.8	0.2	0.4	1.0	7.5	17.9	43.0
2007	4.1	6.5	10.2	0.5	1.2	2.8	8.4	20.4	49.9
2008	3.8	6.0	9.5	0.5	1.1	2.5	6.2	14.5	33.8
2009	2.6	4.3	7.2	0.4	0.8	1.8	3.3	7.9	18.6
2010	2.9	4.6	7.6	0.3	0.7	1.7	5.4	12.8	30.4
2011	2.4	3.8	6.3	0.2	0.5	1.1	11.0	26.1	61.7
2012	3.1	5.0	8.1	0.2	0.5	1.2	7.1	15.6	34.5
2013	4.5	7.3	11.6	0.8	1.8	3.9	7.9	17.3	37.9
2014	6.4	10.2	16.3	1.1	2.4	5.3	13.2	29.5	66.2
2015	4.1	6.5	10.4	0.4	0.8	1.7	6.0	13.0	28.4
2016	5.2	8.4	13.6	0.8	1.8	3.9	7.7	16.9	37.2
2017	4.4	7.2	11.7	0.5	1.0	2.2	8.1	17.8	39.1
2018	4.9	8.0	13.1	0.8	1.7	3.7	8.2	18.2	40.4
2019	3.4	5.5	8.7	0.6	1.3	2.8	6.3	14.0	31.1
2020	3.9	6.2	9.9	0.3	0.6	1.4	6.7	15.4	35.7
2021	3.2	5.1	8.1	0.3	0.7	1.4	5.6	12.6	28.5
2022	5.7	9.2	14.8	0.3	0.7	1.5	4.7	10.4	23.2
2023	4.7	7.5	12.0	0.3	0.6	1.3	5.3	11.9	26.7
2024	4.2	6.8	10.9	0.6	1.3	2.8	5.8	13.7	32.2
2025	7.5	12.1	19.6	0.7	1.4	3.2	7.2	16.4	37.6
2026*	3.9	6.4	10.6	0.7	1.2	2.0			

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