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 2026. 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.
- the quantity and quality of eel habitats should be restored; this includes restoring connectivity and the physical, chemical, and biological properties of the habitats.

Stock development over time

The status of European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) 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 years, it is assumed that current biomass is below a potential B_{lim}. Therefore, while stock-size reference points are also undefined, it is considered that the stock size is well below potential biological limit reference points.

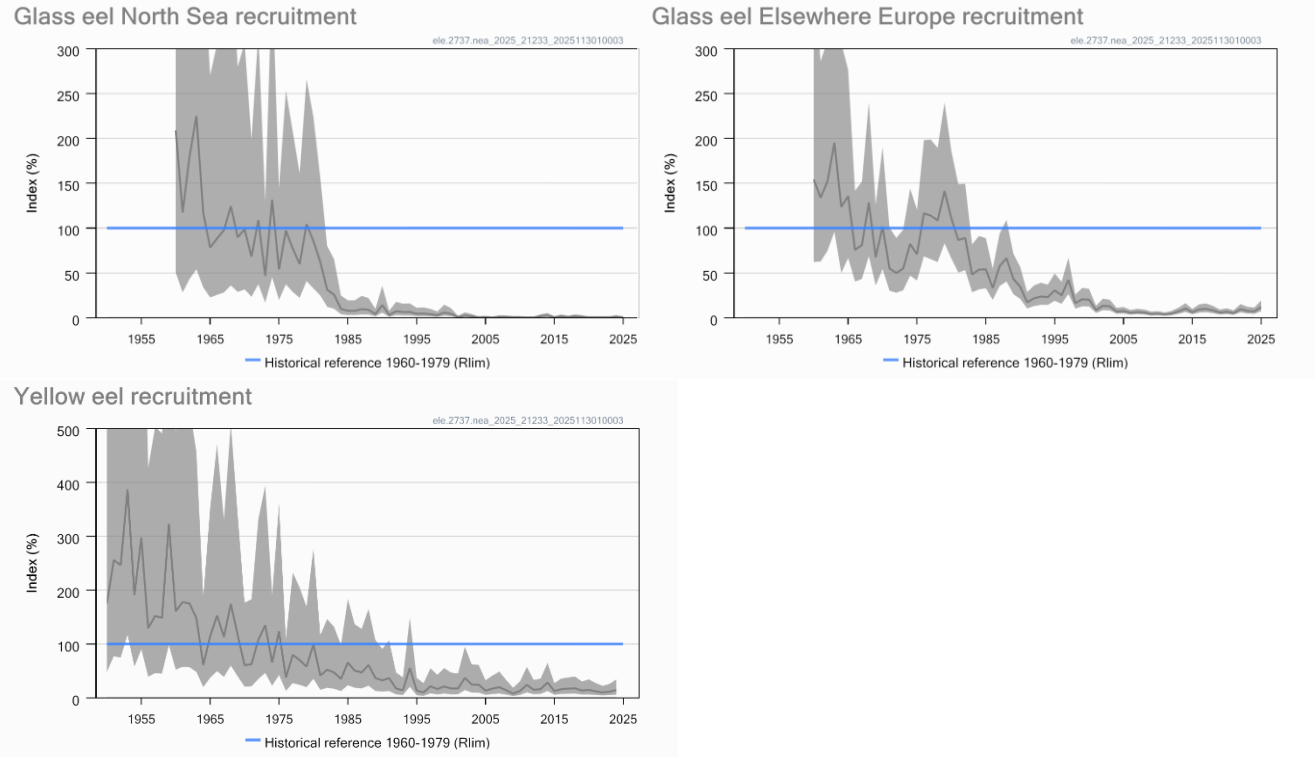

Figure 1 European eel. Indices of glass eel recruitment for the "North Sea" (top-left panel) and "Elsewhere Europe" (top-right panel) series. A statistical model was fitted to 61 time-series comprising either pure glass eel or a mixture of glass and yellow eels (26 "North Sea" and 35 "Elsewhere Europe"). 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 not included in the glass eel recruitment index. Thus, yellow eel recruitment trends for Europe are estimated separately, fitting a statistical model to 21 yellow eel time-series (bottom-panel). The series are from Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Sweden, France, and UK. Results in all panels are scaled as percentage of the 1960–1979 geometric mean. The horizontal blue line on each panel represents the likely Rlim (calculated from the 1960–1979 geometric mean). Ribbons show 95% prediction interval of the GLM (1.96 × standard error). Note, for "North Sea" and "Elsewhere Europe", values for 2025 are preliminary.

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 the 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 Flora and Fauna (CITES) in 2007 that came into force in 2009, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), 2022 and Appendix II of 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).

The species has been assessed as Critically Endangered by HELCOM in the Baltic Region since 2013 (HELCOM, 2025).

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

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 The basis of the advice for **fishing opportunities**.

Advance basis	Precautionary approach
Management plan	A management framework for European eel 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) on a multiannual management plan for European eel in the Mediterranean Sea, followed by the adoption of long-term management measures 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. The legal framework for the data collection on European eel is established by Regulation (EU) 2017/1004 (EU, 2017) and further detailed in Commission Delegated Decision (EU) 2021/1167 (EC, 2021a) as well as Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1168 (EC, 2021b). Eel fisheries in EU waters are further regulated in Council regulations (EU) 2024/257, (EU) 2025/202, and (EU) 2025/219, fixing for "fishing opportunities" (applicable in ICES waters, and the Mediterranean and Black Seas respectively; Council, 2025a, 2025b); Regulation (EU) 2023/2124 on "certain provisions for fishing in the GFCM Agreement area" (EU, 2023); 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), and Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 on the conservation of fisheries resources and the protection of marine ecosystems through technical measures (EU, 2019)

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

Advance basis	Ecosystem-based management (EBM) considerations
Existing conservation measures	Although the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) is legally binding, it 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, and export and import outside of Member States have not been permitted since that date. A Single Species Action Plan, the mechanism through which coordinated actions are delivered in the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) for European eel, is presently in draft format. 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, 2024). Other international legislations/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 (Nations, 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, 2023b)

Quality of the assessment

The assessment is based on two glass eel recruitment indices and a yellow eel recruitment index, each informed by 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 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 0.04 for the "Elsewhere Europe" index, -0.22 for the "North Sea" index, and 0.25 for the "Yellow eel" index. While exceeding 0.2, which is generally considered as a threshold of concern (ICES, 2023), 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.

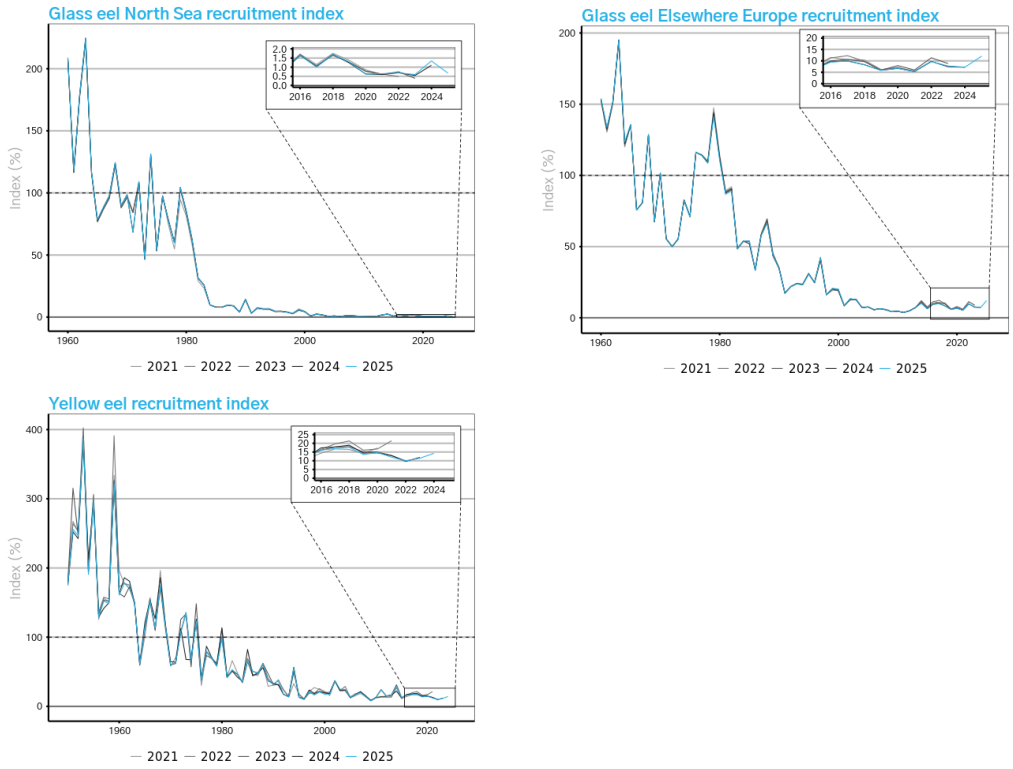

Figure 2 European eel. Retrospective comparison of generalized linear model (GLM) recruitment trends for "North Sea" (Mohn's ρ = -0.22), "Elsewhere Europe" (Mohn's ρ = 0.04), and "Yellow eel" (Mohn's ρ = 0.25). The GLM predictions of past years change with the addition of new data points for the most recent year and/or the addition/removal of dataseries. Years indicated in the legend (2021–2025) 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, 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, 2025c). In addition, 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/recreational fisheries and the reporting of these fisheries.

Data deficiencies in reports on recreational fisheries are described in ICES (2016). Although this has improved, landings in recreational fisheries remain largely unquantified (ICES, 2025c). 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 2025 (ICES, 2025b). Data on eel life-history parameters, fisheries, and other anthropogenic impacts across the whole stock, however, 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

- Catch and landings

Total reported commercial landings of yellow and silver eel have oscillated between 1 855 (in the year 2024) and 2 901 (2018) tonnes per year over the last decade, with several countries reporting annual landings of over 100 tonnes per year (Table 5). Total recreational landings of yellow and silver eel are uncertain, but reported values frequently exceed 500 tonnes per year over the last decade (Table 7). Commercial glass eel total landings amounted to at least 40 tonnes per year for the past decade. All these numbers are in contradiction with 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 Council Regulation (EC) No. 1100/2007 (EU Council, 2007) and is implemented in many eel management plans. Restocking is reliant on a glass eel catch, which is in contradiction with the current 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 estuaries, 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 remain unquantifiable. Considering the above-mentioned uncertainties and potential harmful effects, while following the precautionary approach, no catch for restocking should be allowed.

- Assisted migration

ICES acknowledges that catches for the purpose of subsequent release to improve survival may be part of temporary conservation measures. For example, where dams exist and prevent downstream migration of silver eel or 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 EU Council Regulation (EC) No. 1100/2007 (EU Council, 2007) is to reduce anthropogenic mortalities, including non-fisheries impacts.

Global climate change has directly and indirectly affected, and will continue to affect, both marine and freshwater habitats; both habitats will require similar considerations given the likelihood of dual impacts on migratory fish such as European eel. However, those effects from climate change are not well understood.

The implementation of environmental legislation (e.g. the EU Nature Restoration Regulation, the EU Water Framework [WFD], and the Marine Strategy Framework directives [MSFD]) aims to improve the continental-scale environment in marine, transitional, and freshwaters and could have a positive effect on the reproductive potential of silver eel.

At present, ICES is not able to quantify the level and the relative impact of non-fisheries anthropogenic factors on the stock, nor assess the relative impact of other anthropogenic mortalities versus fishing mortality. 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, and customs seizures indicate that the illegal export of eel could be substantial. Some countries have reported the level of misreporting and illegal fisheries (i.e. the seizure of illegal nets and the illegal trade of eels from countries both inside and outside the EU) to ICES, the European Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Advisory Commission (EIFAAC), or the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM). However, there are insufficient data available to quantify their effect 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 potential limit reference point R_{lim} (ICES, 2021b).

Basis of the assessment

Table 2 European eel. Basis of the assessment.

ICES stock data category	3 (ICES, 2023)
Assessment type	Trend analysis, generalized linear model (GLM) of glass and yellow eel recruitment indices
Input data	Glass eel and yellow eel recruitment indices (informed by 60 glass eel and 21 yellow eel time-series)
Discards and bycatch	Not included
Indicators	None
Other information	None
Working group	Joint ICES/EIFAAC*/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	-	-	-

Year	ICES advice	Predicted catch corresponding to the advice	Total allowable catch (TAC)*	ICES catch**
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	-	-	-
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		

* 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 (1945–2025), as reported to ICES by EU Member States (France [FR], Spain [ES], Portugal [PT], and Italy [IT]), and United Kingdom (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
1953			2.5			2.5

Year	GB	FR	ES	PT	IT	Total
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
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

Year	GB	FR	ES	PT	IT	Total
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	54.5	4.7	0.9		61.1
2023	0.9	49.0	3.6	0.5		54.0
2024	1.4	52.5	3.3	0.5		57.7
2025*	0.6	52.5	3.3	0.3		56.7

* Preliminary data.

Table 5a European eel. Official commercial landings (tonnes) of yellow and silver eel (1908–2024) in 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. The total column in Table 5c is the yearly sum for all countries included in tables 5a, 5b, and 5c and not just the countries listed in this table.

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					

Year	AL	BE	DE**	DK	DZ	EE	ES	FI	FR*
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		
1959				4 000.0			100.0		
1960				4 937.0			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

Year	AL	BE	DE**	DK	DZ	EE	ES	FI	FR*
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
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	0.0	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	0.4	314.7
2022	17.0		207.8	163.1	7.6	52.4	66.1	2.3	390.0
2023	20.0			125.2	3.4	59.5	69.5	0.0	371.6
2024	19.0			100.7	7.7	55.3	71.0	0.0	319.3

* Landings from France are incomplete from 2002 to 2010.
** Germany last reported value is in 2022.

Table 5b European eel. Official commercial landings (tonnes) of yellow and silver eel (1908–2024) in Great Britain (GB), Greece (GR), Croatia (HR), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Lithuania (LT), Latvia (LV), and Libya (LY). Empty cell = no data, data not collected, or data not pertinent. The total column in Table 5c is the yearly sum for all countries included in tables 5a, 5b, and 5c and not just the countries listed in this table.

Year	GB	GR	HR	IE	IT	LT	LV	LY
1908								
1909								
1910								
1911								
1912								
1913								
1914								
1915								
1916								
1917								
1918								
1919								
1920								
1921								
1922								
1923								
1924								
1925								
1926								
1927								
1928								
1929								
1930								
1931								

Year	GB	GR	HR	IE	IT	LT	LV	LY
1932								
1933								
1934								
1935								
1936								
1937								
1938								
1939								
1940								
1941								
1942								
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	0.0		200.0	2 300.0	118.0	29.0	
1971	842.2	0.0		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	

Year	GB	GR	HR	IE	IT	LT	LV	LY
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	
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		0.0	289.9	17.2	4.9	
2010	461.1	58.6		0.0	225.1	37.6	8.9	
2011	455.9	83.2		0.0	149.7	22.6	6.0	
2012	415.1	55.2		0.0	142.4	15.8	6.3	
2013	426.5	38.0		0.0	129.8	28.4	4.7	
2014	392.8	58.3	0.5	0.0	144.4	15.4	4.4	
2015	341.0	60.2	0.1	0.0	129.2	11.8	5.2	
2016	347.2	60.9	0.6	0.0	166.9	28.4	4.2	
2017	321.8	48.3	0.6	0.0	165.0	24.3	8.6	
2018	366.9	42.8	0.6	0.0	121.9	20.3	5.8	
2019	295.6	20.4	0.4	0.0	126.6	4.6	6.1	1.3
2020	182.2	27.9	0.4	0.0	95.7	6.8	6.7	1.9
2021	244.0	19.2	0.4	0.0	82.9	9.9	6.4	0.2
2022	166.7	17.5	0.5	0.0	112.5	11.6	6.1	2.1
2023	104.7	19.4	0.5	0.0	85.8	6.3	5.0	0.9
2024	59.7	21.8	0.4	0.0	59.7	9.5	0.3	

Table 5c European eel. Official commercial landings (tonnes) of yellow and silver eel (1908–2024) in Morocco (MA), Netherlands (NL*), Norway (NO), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Sweden (SE), Slovenia (SI), Tunisia (TN), 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 table.

Year	MA	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

Year	MA	NL*	NO	PL	PT	SE	SI	TN	TR	Total
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				5 482.1
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
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

Year	MA	NL*	NO	PL	PT	SE	SI	TN	TR	Total
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		1 212.0	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
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	666.7	0.0	204.4	147.0	4 731.3
2003		309.4	240.0	365.5	10.6	628.6		171.7	158.0	4 443.2
2004		309.8	237.0	337.2	8.8	613.6		132.5	165.0	4 082.1
2005		255.0	249.0	219.9	7.0	714.2	0.0	197.0	176.0	3 768.0
2006		240.3	293.0	184.4	10.1	771.2	0.0	266.3	162.0	3 851.4
2007		197.0	194.0	180.7	10.5	761.9	0.0	296.5	179.0	3 904.6
2008		147.6	211.0	159.7	7.0	727.0	0.0	316.7	171.0	3 377.3
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	0.0	118.8	5.9	457.0	0.0	79.6	28.3	2 881.9
2012		351.7	0.0	119.3	3.8	336.5	0.0	55.0	38.0	2 680.6
2013	23.0	318.9	0.0	137.4	2.7	356.5	0.0	149.6	48.2	2 945.2
2014	23.0	320.3	0.0	116.8	3.3	302.0	0.0	83.6	56.0	2 700.8
2015	4.0	293.0	0.0	102.4	2.9	228.7	0.0	81.4	71.0	2 314.7
2016	7.0	312.5	3.0	138.4	2.4	261.8	0.0	250.4	75.0	2 717.6
2017	2.0	421.2	10.9	172.6	1.5	227.7		153.0	81.0	2 723.0
2018	2.0	474.7	3.4	146.5	3.6	231.6		166.3	111.0	2 901.5
2019		484.0	4.0	167.5	1.9	156.1		107.0	330.0	2 583.0
2020		475.5	4.0	103.6	3.2	185.5		129.9	232.8	2 394.3
2021		523.7	5.0	126.6	2.4	166.8		105.3	267.3	2 475.7
2022		538.1	4.0	115.3	1.7	117.1		105.0	275.8	2 380.3
2023		456.3	5.0	192.8	2.8	174.8		105.5	281.9	2 090.9
2024		479.0	2.0	154.2	4.6	148.6		62.4	280.0	1 855.3

* Landings from the Netherlands are incomplete before 2010.

Table 6 European eel. Recreational landings (tonnes) of glass eels (1978–2023) where fisheries took place, i.e. France (FR) until 2010 and Spain (ES) until 2023. 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

Year	ES	FR	Total
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
2004	0.9		0.9
2005	1.2	0.0	1.2
2006	1.7	1.0	2.7
2007	1.3	0.0	1.3
2008	1.6	0.0	1.6
2009	0.4	0.0	0.4
2010	0.8	0.0	0.8
2011	0.4	0.0	0.4
2012	1.1	0.0	1.1
2013	1.6	0.0	1.6
2014	2.4	0.0	2.4
2015	2.3	0.0	2.3
2016	1.7	0.0	1.7
2017	1.5	0.0	1.5
2018	1.7	0.0	1.7
2019	0.9	0.0	0.9
2020	0.7	0.0	0.7
2022	0.7	0.0	0.7
2023	1.3	0.0	1.3

Table 7a European eel. Recreational landings (tonnes) of yellow and silver eel (1980–2024) in Belgium (BE), Czech Republic (CZ), Germany (DE), Denmark (DK), Algeria (DZ), Estonia (EE), Spain (ES), Finland (FI), France (FR), Croatia (HR), and Belgium (BE). 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
1980										
1981										
1982										
1983										
1984										
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							

Year	BE	CZ	DE*	DK	DZ	EE	ES	FI	FR	HR
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		2.0	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		5.0	1.7	1.3
2023	29.5			4.1	6.0	0.6			3.5	
2024	29.5			6.6				0.0	4.4	

* Germany last reported value is in 2022.

Table 7b European eel. Recreational landings (tonnes) of yellow and silver eel (1980–2024) in Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Lithuania (LT), Latvia (LV), Libya (LY), Netherlands (NL), Poland (PL), Sweden (SE), Slovenia (SI), Türkiye (TR), and Belgium (BE). Countries omitted in tables 7a and 7b include those where recreational landings are prohibited and those that have not reported.

Year	IE	IT	LT	LV	LY	NL	PL	SE	SI	TR	Total
1980									0.0		0.0
1981									0.0		0.0
1982									0.0		0.0
1983									0.0		0.0
1984									0.0		0.0
1985									0.0		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

Year	IE	IT	LT	LV	LY	NL	PL	SE	SI	TR	Total
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					0.0		448.9
2006				0.3				259.9	0.0		1 377.8
2007				0.3					0.0		424.9
2008				0.2					0.0		393.1
2009				0.7					0.0		460.6
2010		149.5		0.3		95.0			0.0		693.0
2011		60.6		0.4					0.0		446.7
2012		73.6	1.4	0.4		77.0	32.4		0.0		556.7
2013		69.7	3.0	0.7			26.7		0.0		467.1
2014		69.8	1.8	0.5		46.0	29.5		0.0		549.6
2015		60.2	5.0	0.5			26.5		0.0		538.2
2016		56.8	1.6	0.2		29.0	34.2		0.0		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	605.5
2021		12.6	6.8	0.3	0.0		65.4			41.7	514.0
2022	0.0	17.1		0.2	0.2	10.0	25.9			24.2	551.1
2023	0.0	0.8	2.5	0.1	0.1		33.7			8.1	89.0
2024	0.0	1.7		0.0			33.7				75.8

Summary of the assessment

Table 8 European eel. Recruitment indices: geometric means ("Value") of estimated (GLM) recruitment for glass eels, with 95% prediction intervals ("Lower" and "Upper") in the "North Sea" and "Elsewhere Europe", and recruitment of yellow eels in Europe. The glass eel GLM (predicting recruitment as a function of area, year, and site) was fitted to 60 time-series, comprising either pure glass eels or a mixture of glass eels and yellow eels and 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) 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							47.9	175.1	639.9
1951							77.3	255.8	846.4
1952							74.5	246.6	815.9
1953							117.0	387.2	1 281.2
1954							57.6	190.7	631.1
1955							89.8	297.2	983.2
1956							39.1	129.4	428.0
1957							46.0	152.1	503.1
1958							44.9	148.6	491.5
1959							97.6	322.9	1 068.5
1960	62.2	154.1	381.5	50.2	208.9	869.4	52.1	160.8	495.9
1961	62.7	133.9	285.8	28.2	117.5	489.1	57.7	177.9	548.6
1962	74.7	152.2	310.0	43.1	179.6	747.2	56.8	175.2	540.4
1963	95.8	195.1	397.4	54.0	224.9	935.7	48.0	148.1	456.8
1964	49.9	123.7	306.1	33.8	116.8	403.3	19.8	60.9	187.9
1965	66.6	135.7	276.5	22.7	78.3	270.6	37.2	114.6	353.4

Year	Elsewhere Europe index (%)			North Sea index (%)			Yellow eel Europe index (%)		
	Lower	Value	Upper	Lower	Value	Upper	Lower	Value	Upper
1966	40.4	75.7	141.7	25.6	88.4	305.2	49.6	152.9	471.5
1967	43.3	81.2	152.0	28.3	97.7	337.6	38.8	113.4	331.5
1968	68.6	128.5	240.6	36.0	124.4	429.7	59.7	174.5	509.8
1969	36.0	67.5	126.3	28.9	89.9	279.7	39.9	116.5	340.4
1970	54.3	101.7	190.5	31.7	98.6	306.9	20.7	60.5	176.9
1971	30.2	55.2	100.7	23.4	68.3	199.3	21.4	62.7	183.1
1972	27.9	49.8	89.0	37.4	109.0	317.7	34.9	107.7	332.2
1973	30.8	55.1	98.4	16.8	46.8	130.1	46.2	135.0	394.4
1974	46.9	82.3	144.2	45.0	131.4	383.0	22.5	65.6	191.8
1975	41.7	70.9	120.5	20.0	53.9	144.8	42.2	123.3	360.2
1976	68.5	116.5	198.1	37.2	97.2	253.6	12.9	37.8	110.4
1977	65.3	113.9	198.7	28.7	77.2	207.6	27.3	79.7	233.0
1978	62.2	108.5	189.4	22.3	60.0	161.2	24.0	70.2	205.1
1979	83.1	141.3	240.3	40.9	104.3	266.3	19.8	58.0	169.5
1980	65.9	110.6	185.7	32.8	85.6	223.8	35.4	99.2	277.9
1981	50.4	86.7	149.0	24.8	62.2	155.9	14.9	41.6	116.7
1982	53.1	89.1	149.4	12.3	31.4	80.1	18.6	52.2	146.4
1983	28.5	48.3	81.9	10.1	25.6	65.4	16.8	47.1	131.9
1984	31.7	53.8	91.2	4.0	9.9	24.9	12.6	35.2	98.6
1985	32.9	54.1	88.9	3.1	7.8	19.6	23.5	65.7	183.7
1986	20.0	33.2	55.1	3.1	7.8	19.5	18.7	50.5	136.7
1987	35.4	57.7	93.9	3.8	9.6	24.6	17.5	47.4	128.2
1988	40.4	66.5	109.3	3.6	8.9	22.0	22.5	60.9	164.9
1989	26.4	43.4	71.5	1.7	4.2	10.3	12.6	36.9	107.6
1990	21.0	34.6	56.8	5.7	14.2	35.6	11.6	32.5	90.9
1991	10.4	17.2	28.6	1.3	3.2	7.9	12.5	36.6	106.8
1992	13.1	21.8	36.1	3.0	7.2	17.8	6.5	17.5	47.3
1993	14.5	23.8	39.1	2.6	6.5	15.9	5.2	14.0	38.0
1994	14.4	23.1	37.1	2.7	6.6	16.1	20.4	55.3	149.4
1995	19.0	30.7	49.5	1.9	4.6	11.2	4.8	13.3	37.2
1996	15.6	25.1	40.2	1.9	4.8	11.7	3.7	10.1	27.2
1997	26.5	42.1	67.1	1.7	4.1	10.0	8.3	21.3	54.8
1998	10.2	16.3	26.0	1.2	2.9	7.1	6.2	16.4	43.0
1999	12.8	20.7	33.4	2.4	5.9	14.7	8.0	21.1	55.3
2000	12.6	20.2	32.4	1.8	4.4	10.7	6.4	17.4	46.9
2001	5.4	8.6	13.6	0.4	0.9	2.3	6.6	17.3	45.4
2002	8.4	13.5	21.4	1.0	2.5	6.1	14.4	37.0	94.9
2003	8.2	12.8	20.2	0.7	1.7	4.2	9.8	24.7	62.0
2004	4.5	7.1	11.2	0.3	0.6	1.5	9.7	24.4	61.3
2005	4.8	7.6	12.1	0.4	0.9	2.2	5.6	13.5	32.8
2006	3.6	5.6	8.8	0.2	0.5	1.1	7.0	17.1	41.4
2007	4.1	6.4	10.1	0.5	1.2	2.8	8.0	19.8	48.9
2008	3.8	5.9	9.3	0.5	1.1	2.6	6.0	14.1	33.4
2009	2.6	4.3	7.1	0.3	0.8	1.8	3.3	7.9	18.8
2010	2.8	4.6	7.4	0.3	0.7	1.7	5.4	12.8	30.6
2011	2.3	3.8	6.1	0.2	0.5	1.1	10.1	24.0	57.5
2012	2.9	4.8	7.8	0.2	0.5	1.2	6.7	15.0	33.3
2013	4.5	7.2	11.5	0.8	1.8	4.0	7.3	16.2	35.8
2014	6.5	10.3	16.3	1.1	2.4	5.4	12.6	28.6	65.0
2015	4.0	6.3	10.0	0.3	0.8	1.8	5.7	12.5	27.4
2016	5.9	9.4	15.2	0.7	1.7	3.8	7.2	16.1	35.9
2017	6.2	9.9	16.0	0.4	1.0	2.3	7.6	17.0	37.9
2018	5.1	8.3	13.3	0.8	1.7	3.8	7.9	17.7	39.8
2019	3.7	5.9	9.3	0.6	1.3	2.9	6.0	13.6	30.4
2020	4.3	6.7	10.6	0.3	0.6	1.4	6.3	14.7	34.4
2021	3.3	5.3	8.5	0.3	0.6	1.5	5.3	12.1	27.6

Year	Elsewhere Europe index (%)			North Sea index (%)			Yellow eel Europe index (%)		
	Lower	Value	Upper	Lower	Value	Upper	Lower	Value	Upper
2022	6.1	9.7	15.4	0.3	0.7	1.5	4.4	10.0	22.4
2023	4.9	7.8	12.3	0.3	0.6	1.4	5.1	11.5	25.9
2024	4.5	7.2	11.5	0.6	1.3	3.1	5.9	14.3	34.3
2025*	7.4	12.1	19.5	0.4	0.7	1.1			

* Preliminary data

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