

Appendix 4-1 - Table detailing the strategic objectives and their related indicators

Note for the reader:

The colour code used in Appendix 4-1 is as follows:

- the text in blue corresponds to developments resulting from national harmonization (wording) or from the contributions of actors from the Sea Basin Council;
- the items highlighted in yellow correspond to the indicators or targets for which the reference value is not calculated. A working group will be specifically tasked with this issue before the first two parts of the maritime coastline strategy (SBSD) are adopted following the regulatory consultation;
- the items highlighted in orange correspond to the indicators and/or their existing sources that are to be verified; the items highlighted in red correspond to the indicators and/or their unidentified sources that are to be created.

Main objective	Strategic objective		Indicators and targets currently under construction	
Wording	NAT Code	MED Code and wording	Indicators	Targets
A. Maintain or restore biodiversity and eco-system functionality on the coastal sea floor	D07-OE01	<p>A1. Avoid significant residual impacts* of turbidity in habitats and the main, important fishing areas that are most sensitive to this pressure, as a result of maritime works, extraction of materials, dredging, disposal of dredged sediments, land-based discharge and development</p> <p><i>* Significant residual impacts within the meaning of the environmental assessment</i></p> <p><i>NB: 1: This objective targets the main Major Fishing Areas (MFAs) and the following habitats: maerl beds, phanerogam (eelgrass, posidonia seagrass, cymodocea seagrass) beds, fucales, laminaria and cystoseira belts, lithophyllum formations, sabellaria bio-constructions and coralligenous communities (coastal and offshore).</i></p> <p><i>NB 2: The FA maps (including the MFA) are to be produced within the framework of measure M004</i></p>	<p>- <u>Indicator A1-1</u>: A number of new authorizations for marine activities, developments and land-based discharge (excluding renewals) with a significant residual impact on turbidity following the application of the avoid, reduce, compensate approach to the habitats most sensitive to this pressure</p> <p>Reference value (2018): current situation</p>	- <u>2026 Target (Indicator A1-1)</u> : 100 % of new authorisations relate to projects with no significant residual impact following the application of the ERC sequence
	No national code Specific to the Mediterranean -	A2. Avoid any new development or activity (marine works, material extraction, dredging, dumping of dredged material, land development and land-based discharges) modifying hydrographic conditions with a significant residual impact on the currents and sedimentology of the sea-lagoon transition zones	<p>- <u>Indicator A2-1</u>: Number of new developments or activities that have a significant residual impact following application of the avoid, reduce, compensate approach</p> <p>- Reference value (2018): current situation</p>	- <u>2026 Target (Indicator A2-1)</u> : 100% of new authorizations concern projects that do not have significant residual impacts following application of the avoid, reduce, compensate approach over the 2018-2026 period
	D01-HB-OE03	A3. Reduce physical disturbances related to human presence on rocky intertidal habitats (cystoseira belts and lithophyllum formations)	<p>- <u>Indicator A3-1</u>: In MPAs, surface areas of sensitive habitats located in areas sustainably removed from the main pressures on the rocky habitats</p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): To be calculated</p> <p>- <u>Indicator A3-2</u>: Coastline with lithophyllum belts or formations</p> <p>Reference value (2018): to be calculated</p>	<p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator A3-1)</u>: Defined and agreed on the coastline, and adopted at the review of the next programme of measures</p> <p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator A3-2)</u>: Coastline retention</p>
	D01-HB-OE08 Specific to the Mediterranean	<p>A4. Maintain a sustainable level of exploitation of red coral affected by commercial fishing using scuba equipment*</p> <p><i>* The continental Mediterranean and Corsica are affected.</i></p>	<p>- <u>Indicator A4-1</u>: Number of commercial fishing permits for red coral while scuba diving for the Mediterranean and Corsica</p> <p>Most recent reference value (2017): 14 fishing permits in 2017 in the Continental Mediterranean and 9 fishing permits in 2017 for Corsica</p>	- <u>2026 Target (Indicator A4-1)</u> : Maintain the number of red coral fishing permits in the Continental Mediterranean and Corsica, in accordance with the red coral management plan
	D01-HB-OE10	A5. Avoid the physical disturbance of the Mediterranean phanerogam	- <u>Indicator A5-1</u> : Number of new or renewed mooring	- <u>2026 Target (Indicator A5-1)</u> : 0

<p>A. Maintain or restore biodiversity and eco-system functionality on the coastal sea floor</p>		<p>meadows and coralligenous communities (as a result of moorings, recreational scuba diving and bottom fishing gear)</p>	<p>authorizations leading to bottom abrasion, excluding environmentally friendly moorings, in the posidonia meadows</p> <p>- <u>Indicator A5-2</u>: Proportion of phanerogam meadows and coralligenous communities subjected to physical pressures.</p> <p>Reference value (2017): 1487 ha of phanerogam meadows and coralligenous communities currently under pressure</p> <p>- <u>Indicator A5-3</u>: Proportion of Posidonia meadow areas included in areas authorized for bull trawl fishing</p> <p>Reference value (2018): Bull trawl fishing management plan: the activity of bull trawl fishing should not affect more than 33% of the area covered by underwater Posidonia meadows in the area covered by the management plan and more than 10% of the underwater meadows in the territorial waters of the Member State concerned</p> <p>- <u>Indicator A5-4</u>: Number of lost fishing nets present on coralligenous communities in MPAs</p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): To be calculated</p> <p>- <u>Indicator A5-5</u>: Dead matte to living sea grass bed ratio</p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): To be calculated</p>	<p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator A5-2)</u>: Decrease in area: 25% of 1487 ha, that is, 374 ha (AERMC's target proposed as part of their next intervention programme)</p> <p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator A5-3)</u>: Downward trend</p> <p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator A5-4)</u>: Downward trend</p> <p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator A5-5)</u>: Maintain the current ratio</p>
	<p>D06-OE01</p> <p>D06-OE01 (continued)</p>	<p>A6. Limit the physical losses of generic and particular habitats related to the artificialization of coastal areas and shallow coastal areas</p> <p>A6 (continued). Limit the physical losses of generic and particular habitats related to the artificialization of coastal areas and shallow coastal areas</p>	<p>- <u>Indicator A6-1</u>: Percentage of artificialized* coastline (emerged works and developments) *as defined by MEDAM: Port, shelter port, groyne, land reclamation, alveolar beach, wharf, embankment</p> <p>Reference value (2015): 234,67km (total artificial coast) for the Western Mediterranean, i.e. 11.41%</p> <p>- <u>Indicator A6-2</u>: Percentage of artificialized coastal sea beds (emerged and submerged works and developments) between 0 and 10 m</p> <p>Most recent reference value (2015): 5.17% for the Western Mediterranean, to be calculated for the other coastlines</p>	<p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator A6-1)</u>: a) In MPAs, stabilization trend (<0.1% maximum increase) b) For the entire coastline, defined and adopted as part of the consultation on the programme of measures (2021) and with a view to stabilize the rhythm of artificialisation following application of the avoid, reduce, compensate approach and from the adoption of the programmes of measures</p> <p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator A6-2)</u>: a) In MPAs, stabilization trend (<0.1% maximum increase) b) For the entire coastline, defined and adopted as part of the consultation on the programme of measures (2021) and with a view to stabilize the rhythm of artificialisation following application of the avoid, reduce, compensate approach and from the adoption of the programmes of measures</p>

<p>A. Maintain or restore biodiversity and eco-system functionality on the coastal sea floor</p>			<p>- <u>Indicator A6-3</u>: Percentage of artificialized coastal sea beds (emerged and submerged works and developments) between 10 and 20 m</p> <p>Reference value (2015): 1.08% for the Western Mediterranean, to be calculated for the other coastlines</p> <p>- <u>Indicator A6-4</u>: Coastal bottom surfaces artificialized by submerged structures (geotubes, cables, etc.)</p> <p>Reference value: To be calculated (according to available data), see the DDTM</p> <p>- <u>Indicator A6-5</u>: In MPAs, the proportion of area of each habitat included in the zones sustainably restricted from the predominant pressures</p> <p>Reference value: To be calculated (according to available data), see the DDTM</p>	<p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator A6-3)</u>: a) In MPAs, stabilization trend (<0.1% maximum increase) b) For the entire coastline, defined and adopted as part of the consultation on the programme of measures (2021) and with a view to stabilize the rhythm of artificialisation following application of the avoid, reduce, compensate approach and from the adoption of the programmes of measures</p> <p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator A6-4)</u>: 0 m² near Posidonia meadows (proximity to be redefined)</p> <p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator A6-5)</u>: Defined and adopted on the coastline within the framework of the consultation on the programme of measures (2021)</p>
	<p>D06-OE02</p>	<p>A7. Reduce disturbances and physical losses in generic and specific habitats related to maritime activities and use</p>	<p>- <u>Indicator A7-1a</u>: Extent of potential new physical losses by habitat type in km² due to maritime works (including underwater works), extraction of materials, dredging and dumping of dredged material, following application of the avoid, reduce, compensate approach</p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): To be calculated from the adoption of the EOs (see the detailed EO record)</p> <p>- <u>Indicator A7-1b</u>: In MPAs, proportion of subtidal and circalittoral habitat surface area sustainably removed from physical disturbances</p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): to be calculated to revise the programme of measures</p> <p>- <u>Indicator A7-2</u>: Proportion of surface area of each habitat undergoing adverse effects under the influence of anthropogenic pressures</p>	<p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator A7-1a)</u>: 100% of new authorizations related to projects shown to have no significant residual impact following the application of the ERC sequence, in such a way that any global increase at coastline level in new physical losses is strictly below: a) 1 % by habitat type for generic habitats; b) 0.1 % for the 3-mile limit within the Natura 2000 network.</p> <p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator A7-1b)</u>: Defined and adopted on the coastline within the framework of the consultation on the programme of measures (2021)</p> <p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator A7-2)</u>: Defined and adopted on the coastline within the framework of the consultation on the programme of measures (2021)</p>

			<p>Most recent reference value: to be calculated before adopting the programme of measures</p> <p><i>*The idea of adverse effects is defined within the good environmental status (GES) framework as a level and frequency of pressure that exceeds the capacities of resilience of the habitat in question</i></p>	
No national code Specific to the Mediterranean	A8. Restore shallow coastal areas with altered ecological functions		<p>- Indicator A8-1: Number of restoration operations</p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): To be calculated for the coastline to revise the programme of measures</p> <p>- Indicator A8-2: Number of Territorial Ecological Restoration Schemes (STERE)</p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): To be calculated for the coastline to revise the programme of measures</p>	<p>- 2026 Target (Indicator A8-1): 2</p> <p>- 2026 Target (Indicator A8-1): 3</p>
D01-HB-OE13 Specific to the Mediterranean	A9. Depending on the knowledge to be acquired, limit the proliferation of filamentous macro-algae on rocky substrates and coralligenous communities		<p>- Indicator A9-1: Covered surface area* colonized by <i>Nematochryopsis marina</i> (filamentous algae)</p> <p><i>*Operational monitoring is carried out on the Cerbère-Banyuls nature reserve. See if development is possible on the coastline as part of the monitoring programme.</i></p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): To be calculated</p>	- Target 2026 (Indicator A9-1): downward trend
D07-OE04	A10. Limit pressures and obstacles to land-sea connectivity in estuaries and coastal lagoons		<p>- Indicator A10-1: In MPAs, percentage of estuaries sustainably removed from pressures affecting connectivity</p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): To be calculated per coastline to revise the programme of measures</p> <p>- Indicator A10-2: In MPAs, percentage of lagoons with a management plan incorporating the diagnosis of continuity issues at sea and the necessary management measures</p> <p>Reference value: To be calculated</p>	<p>- 2026 Target (Indicator A10-1): Defined, agreed and adopted during the revision of the next programme of measures (2021)</p> <p>- 2026 Target (Indicator A10-2): 100%</p>
D07-OE05	A11. Ensure a sufficient volume of freshwater in the coastal area all year round, particularly by reducing the amount of (underground and surface) water removed from the watershed		<p>- Indicator A11-1 (specific low-water): Proportion of low-water target flow defined downstream of watersheds in the SDAGEs, observed</p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): values defined in the SDAGE</p>	- 2026 Target (Indicator A11-1): 100%

			- <u>Indicator A11-2</u> : Proportion of low-water target flow in the coastal marsh to defined in homogenous hydraulic management zones in the SDAGEs, observed Reference value (specify the year): values defined in the SDAGE	- <u>2026 Target (Indicator A11-2)</u> : 100%	
No national code Specific to the Mediterranean	A12. Optimize the ecological role of artificial coastal seabeds (dykes, ripraps, etc.)		- Indicator A12-1: number of developments whose ecological roles are being optimized Reference value (specify the year): To be calculated for the coastline to revise the programme of measures	- <u>2026 Target (Indicator A12-1)</u> : 1 operation	
Main objective		Strategic objective		Indicators and targets currently under construction	
Wording	NAT Code	MED Code and wording	Indicators	Targets	
B. Maintain deep-sea habitats in submarine canyons in good condition	D01-HB-OE11	B1. Avoid abrasion and smothering of the most typical areas of offshore habitats (vulnerable marine eco-systems*) and reduce abrasion of characteristic geomorphological structures**. <i>* Definition of vulnerable marine eco-systems based on the identification of vulnerable marine eco-systems carried out within the framework of the Obscure Habitats of the Mediterranean of the United Nations Environment Programme action plan</i> <i>** Structures defined during the evidence-gathering stage for the implementation of the MSFD</i> <i>The map of vulnerable marine eco-systems (VMEs) and characteristic geomorphological structures can be found in the EO document.</i>	- <u>Indicator B1-1 (on vulnerable marine eco-systems)</u> : Share of vulnerable marine eco-systems subjected to bottom fishing in the Mediterranean Most recent reference value (2018): Regulation: 0 beyond 1000 m in the Mediterranean - <u>Indicator B1-2 (on vulnerable marine eco-systems)</u> : in MPAs, the proportion of area of vulnerable marine eco-systems exempted from the main pressures in the long term) Reference value (2017): 0 - <u>Indicator B1-3 (on distinctive geomorphological structures)</u> : Share of other special geomorphological structures subjected to bottom trawling fishing (Corsican oriental plateau beyond 60 m depth) Reference value (2018): current situation - <u>Indicator B1-4 (transversal)</u> : Surface area of offshore habitats (vulnerable marine eco-systems, VMEs) and distinctive geomorphological structures subject to activities other than fishing and submarine cables leading to abrasion or smothering (extraction of materials, sediment disposal at sea, etc.) Reference value (2018): current situation	- <u>2026 Target (indicator B1-1)</u> : No increase beyond 200 m for vulnerable marine eco-systems such as bamboo coral (<i>Isidella elongata</i>), cold-water corals and soft-bottom dwelling crinoids (<i>Leptometra phalangium</i>) whose precise geographic definition within the Montpellier, Petit Rhône, Marti, Ile Rousse, Monks, Valinco and Sagone canyons, and on the Corsican oriental plateau will be adopted on the coastline as part of the revision of the programme of measures (2021) - <u>2026 Target (Indicator B1-2)</u> : Defined, agreed and adopted during the revision of the next programme of measures (2021) - <u>2026 Target (indicator B1-3)</u> : No increase - <u>2026 Target (indicator B1-4)</u> : No increase for the structures concerned by the other indicators, and no additional increase beyond 1000 m (topographic top sector)	
	No national code specific to the	B2. Avoid any new development or activity (marine works, material extraction, dredging, dumping of dredged material, land development and land-based discharges) modifying hydrographic		- <u>Indicator B2-1</u> : Number of new developments or activities that have a significant residual impact following the application of the ERC sequence	- <u>2026 Target (indicator B2-1)</u> : 100% of new authorizations concern projects that do not have significant residual impacts following the

	Mediterranean	conditions with a significant impact on the currents and sedimentology of the areas of deep underwater sandy dunes.	Reference value (2018): Current situation - <u>Indicator B2-2</u> : Number of new extraction projects concerning dunes on the upper continental slopes Reference value (specify the year): From the adoption of EOs	application of the avoid, reduce, compensate approach over the 2018-2026 period - <u>2026 Target (Indicator B2-2)</u> : 0
Main objective	Strategic objective		Indicators and targets currently under construction	Spatialization within zones
Wording	NAT Code	MED Code and wording	Indicators	Targets
C. Preserve fish stocks on the Gulf of Lion shelf and coastal areas	D01-PC-OE01	<p>C1. Maximize the survival rate of elasmobranchs caught accidentally, in particular prohibited species (category A*) and species which are a conservation priority (categories B and C)</p> <p><i>*cf. list below based on Stéphan et al. (2016) updated according to the advice of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES, 2017; the species are divided into 3 categories, A, B and C):</i> - <u>Category A</u> = prohibited species under regulation (EU) 2018/120 of 23/01/2018 - <u>Category B</u> = species under ICES or International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) assessment, subject to regulation or not - <u>Category C</u> = non-assessed and non-regulated species</p> <p>List of top 10 species in each category:</p> <p><u>Category A</u>: White Skate - <i>Rostroraja alba</i>, Angel shark - <i>Squatina squatina</i>, Giant devil ray - <i>Mobula mobular</i>, Sawback angel shark - <i>Squatina aculeata</i>, Smoothback angel shark - <i>Squatina oculata</i>, Spiny butterfly ray - <i>Gymnura Altavela</i>, Blackchin guitarfish - <i>Rhinobatos cemiculus</i>, Common Porbeagle Shark - <i>Lamna nasus</i>, Basking Shark - <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> <u>Category B</u>: Common smooth hound - <i>Mustelus mustelus</i>, black-spotted smooth hound - <i>Mustelus punctulatus</i>, Lusitanian cownose ray - <i>Rhinoptera marginata</i>, Bramble shark - <i>Echinorhinus brucus</i>, Roughtail stingray - <i>Dasyatis centroura</i>, Common eagle ray - <i>Myliobatis aquila</i>, Great torpedo ray - <i>Torpedo nobiliana</i>.</p>	<p>- <u>Indicator C1-1</u>: Number of catch reports for elasmobranch species released alive by commercial fishers for each category of species/number of elasmobranch species reported caught in categories A, B and C.</p> <p>Most recent reference value (2018): Data not currently available</p> <p>NB : Make as big a distinction as possible per species.</p>	- <u>2026 Target (Indicator C1-1)</u> : Upward trend in the number of elasmobranch species reported to be released alive
	D01-PC-OE02	<p>C2. Promoting the restoration of populations of elasmobranch species in critical danger of extinction on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species: Angel shark (<i>Squatina squatina</i>) and White skate (<i>Rostroraja alba</i>)</p>	<p>- <u>Indicator C2-1</u>: Number of national action plans pursued for the 2018-2024 period for elasmobranch species in critical danger of extinction Reference value (2018): 0</p> <p>- <u>Indicator C2-2</u>: Number of elasmobranch species in critical danger of extinction in French waters Reference value (2018): 4 (White Skate, Monkfish, "Common Skate", "Blue Skate")</p>	<p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator C2-1)</u>: 1 for the Mediterranean or 1 variation of a multi-species national action plan on the coastline</p> <p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator C2-2)</u>: Stable or declining</p>

C. Preserve fish stocks on the Gulf of Lion shelf and coastal areas	D01-PC-OE03	<p>C3. Adapt the removal of diadromous species downstream of the transversal limit of the sea in order to achieve or maintain healthy stocks and reduce accidental catches of diadromous species* where the renewal capability is compromised, particularly in areas where species gather in large numbers, estuaries and estuary plume waters identified by PLAGEPOMI (migratory fish management plans)</p> <p><i>For the Mediterranean, this objective particularly targets the mouth of the Rhone, consistent with the provisions of the SDAGE Rhône-Méditerranées-Corse on migratory fish.</i></p> <p><i>*The diadromous species targeted by the regulatory provisions aiming to improve the status of their population are: • The European sturgeon • The Allis shad and the Twaite shad • The sea lamprey and the river lamprey • The Atlantic salmon and the sea trout • The European eel</i></p>	<p>- <u>Indicator C3-1</u>: Number of catches of diadromous species reported/year in estuaries and river plumes downstream of the transversal limit of the sea by commercial fishermen.</p> <p>Reference value (2016): To be collected for 2016 for all species:</p> <p>a) for eels: reference years for the Eel Management Plan (EMP) from 2004 to 2008 b) for other diadromous species: average of catches between 2012-2016 to have a scientifically significant baseline (species life cycle)</p> <p>- <u>Indicator C3-2</u>: Number of catches of diadromous species reported/year in estuaries and river plumes downstream of the transversal limit of the sea by recreational fishermen.</p> <p>Reference value (2015 or 2016): To be calculated (cf. reporting data from the DDTM [departmental land and sea management authorities] for the main rivers)</p> <p>a) for eels: EMP reference years for 2004 to 2008 b) for other diadromous species: minimum of 5 consecutive years to have a scientifically significant baseline (species life cycle)</p> <p><i>NB: The following indicator (C3-3) is an additional indicator to the first two and optional on the coastline if the first two cannot be completed.</i></p> <p>- <u>Indicator C3-3 (eels for all of France)</u>: Number of European eels removed outside the eel management units.</p> <p>Reference value (2018): 0</p>	<p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator C3-1)</u>: a) for eels: Eel management plan (EMP) targets - 60% fishing mortality between the baseline years 2004-2008 (sea fishing-river fishing, commercial fishing-recreational fishing) b) for other species Maintenance or reduction</p> <p>- <u>2026 Target (indicator C3-2)</u>: a) for eels: Eel management plan (EMP) targets - 60% fishing mortality between the baseline years 2004-2008 (sea fishing-river fishing, commercial fishing-recreational fishing) b) for other species Maintenance or reduction</p> <p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator C3-3)</u>: 0</p>
	D01-PC-OE05	<p>C4. Reducing all pressures that affect the scope and condition of functional fisheries areas identified as important (ZFHI*) (i.e. spawning grounds, nurseries, migration paths), which are fundamental for the life cycle of fish, cephalopods and crustaceans of value to fisheries.</p> <p><i>* The maps of functional fisheries areas (which include important functional fisheries areas) are to be produced within the framework of measure M004</i></p>	<p>- <u>Indicator C4-1</u>: Surface area of important functional fisheries area protected through a fisheries conservation area (FCAs) per coastline/total surface area of identified functional fishing areas</p> <p>Reference value (2018): 0 ZCH</p> <p>NB: Important functional fisheries area: The importance of a functional area is characterized by a high concentration of specimens at a given stage in their lives in a restricted space: it contributes significantly to the next stage of life. The different categories of functional areas contributing to the life-cycle of fisheries resources include three categories of functional area and correspond to functional areas of major interest: spawning grounds, nurseries and migration paths taken by diadromous and reef species.</p>	<p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator C4-1)</u>: Upward trend in the surface area of fisheries conservation areas.</p> <p>NB: <i>It will be possible to define a quantitative target for 2026 once there is a mapping of important fisheries conservation areas as part of the review of the monitoring programme or programme of measures.</i></p>

C. Preserve fish stocks on the Gulf of Lion shelf and coastal areas	D03-OE01	C5. In accordance with the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), adapting fishing mortality to achieve the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) for fish stocks covered by international and European recommendations	<p>- <u>Indicator C5-1</u>: Fishing mortality rate Most recent reference value (2015 or 2016): for the species assessed, see the values given in the scientific report D3 (cf. pages 125-126 for the Mediterranean coastline)</p> <p><i>Note: the list of assessed stocks reaching GES has increased but most stocks assessed do not reach GES (20% of stocks were at GES in 2016 for the Mediterranean).</i></p>	- <u>2026 Target (Indicator C5-1)</u> : Fishing mortality rate corresponding to the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) for each stock, in accordance with the CFP
	D03-OE02	C6. Adapt fishing mortality to ensure sustainable management of local stocks for the fish stocks concerned, totally or partially, using a national or sub-national assessment managed locally	<p>- <u>Indicator C6-1</u>: Percentage of stocks listed in the Ministerial Order defining the good environmental status mentioned in Art. R219-6 of the French Environmental Code subject to adapted management and achieving the locally set objective.</p> <p>Reference value (year to be specified): To be calculated for each coastline during the revision of the programme of measures, the reference value being the number of stocks currently under adapted management.</p> <p>NB: The list will be compiled on the proposal of the fisheries committees. The assessment indicator is variable depending on the stocks managed (sample indicators: catch per unit effort (CPUE), % of exploited biomass, landing volume, etc.) and will be defined by the manager.</p>	- <u>2026 Target (Indicator C6-1)</u> : 100% of stocks subject to adapted management and achieving the locally set objective.

D01-PC-OE04 Specific to the Mediterranean	C7. Limit catches of vulnerable and endangered species	<p>- <u>Indicator C7-1</u>: Number of vulnerable or endangered species with a fishing ban in place in 2016/2017</p> <p>Reference value (2017):</p> <p>The selected species (grouper, croaker, dentex and green wrasse) for the Indicators are classified as endangered or vulnerable on the IUCN Red Lists. Scientific assessments are conducted regularly for these species. In 2018, the regulations prohibit certain fishing techniques used to catch groupers and croakers.</p> <p>a) Mediterranean, excluding Corsica</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 species that cannot be caught through spearfishing: E. marginatus, E. costae, E. caninus, Mycteroperca rubra and Polyprion americanus, Sciaena Umbra - 5 species that cannot be caught through line fishing (professional or recreational fishing): E. marginatus, E. costae, E. caninus, Mycteroperca rubra, Sciaena Umbra <p>b) Corsica</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 species that cannot be caught through spearfishing: E. marginatus, E. costae, E. caninus, Mycteroperca rubra and Polyprion americanus, Sciaena Umbra - 5 species that cannot be caught through line fishing (recreational fishing only): E. marginatus, E. costae, E. caninus, Mycteroperca rubra, Sciaena Umbra <p>No fishing bans or spear fishing bans for dentex (Dentex dentex) and green wrasse (Labrus viridis)</p>	<p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator C7-1)</u>: Maintain or increase the number of vulnerable or endangered species with fishing bans on the Western Mediterranean coast compared to 2017</p>
D03-OE03	C8. Adapt catches by recreational fisheries in order to achieve or maintain healthy stocks based on the best available knowledge	<p>- <u>Indicator C8-1</u>: Volume taken per species in recreational fisheries*</p> <p>Reference value (2018): Study in progress by France Agrimer and the French polling organisation BVA) with results expected in 2019 for the list of species concerned (review of the IFREMER-BVA 2010 study).</p> <p>* Indicative lists of the main species exploited by recreational fishing in 2016 (to be confirmed by the findings of the work planned for 2019): European bass - Dicentrarchus labrax, Black seabream - Spondylusoma cantharus, gilt-head bream - Sparus aurata, Mackerel – Scomber spp., Purple sea urchin - Paracentrotus lividus, Common cuttlefish - Sepia officinalis</p>	<p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator C8-1)</u>: Harvesting adapted to the achievement or maintenance of good environmental status*</p> <p>* To be defined for the species targeted by recreational fishing by integrating the available data in the stock status analysis.</p>

	D04-OE01bis Specific to the Mediterranean	C9. Limit the damage to the most sensitive links of the food chain in favour of restoring the resource	<p>- <u>Indicator C9-1</u>: Biomass of each forage species (sardine and anchovies). Reference value: maximum historical level</p> <p>- <u>Indicator C9-2</u>: Fishing mortality of each forage species (sardine and anchovies). Reference value: to be calculated (according to available data)</p> <p>- <u>Indicator C9-3</u>: Proportion of stocks of forage species (sardines and anchovies) for which the trophic needs of large predators are taken into account in the recommendation of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) and/or the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), from catch level to maximum sustainable yield (MSY) Reference value: To be calculated (according to available data)</p>	<p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator C9-1)</u>: B2026 in the environment ≥ 0.33 of the maximum historical biomass (or the reference common fisheries policy (CFP))</p> <p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator C9-2)</u>: In accordance with MSY under the CFP</p> <p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator C9-3)</u>: 100 %</p> <p>NB: <i>The attainment of this target will rely on the formulation of a recommendation by the French State to the European commission. This is to be built in association with the CNPMEM by 2026.</i></p>
	D04-OE02	C10. Maintaining a zero level of catch of oceanic micronekton (specifically krill, and Lemyctophyidae or lanternfish, etc.)	<p>- <u>Indicator C10-1</u>: Catches of micronekton forage species on the slope and beyond Most recent reference value (2018): 0</p>	<p>- <u>2026 Target (indicator C10-1)</u>: 0</p> <p>NB: <i>In light of the knowledge available on acceptable exploitation levels for eco-systems, the target may be reviewed in 2024.</i></p>

Main objective	Strategic objective		Indicators and targets currently under construction	
Wording	NAT Code	MED Code and wording	Indicators	Targets
D. Maintain or restore healthy populations of marine mammals and turtles	D01-MT-OE01	D1. Limit anthropogenic disturbance of marine mammals	<p>- <u>Generic indicator D1-1</u>: Percentage of operators practicing whale or dolphin watching who have signed up to and observe a best-practice approach (charter)</p> <p>Reference value: 35 operators currently registered in 2014 in the Mediterranean ("High Quality Whale Watching" label approach)</p>	<p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator D1-1)</u>: upward trend (three levels of interpretation: (bad = decrease, medium = stabilization, good = increase)</p>
	D01-MT-OE02	D2. Reduce accidental captures of sea turtles and marine mammals, in particular small cetaceans	<p>- <u>Indicator D2-1 (common porpoises and common dolphins)</u>: Mortality rate (based on mortality in absolute numbers) by incidental catch and by species</p> <p>Reference value (2011-2016): Average annual mortality rate related to bycatches calculated over the past 6 consecutive years (2011-2016), to be calculated per species and coastline</p> <p>- <u>Specific indicator D2-2 (other marine mammals)</u>: Apparent mortality rates per accidental capture and species (number of strandings observed with traces of accidental catch / total number of strandings) by accidental catch and by species</p> <p>Reference value (2011-2016): Average annual mortality rate related to bycatches calculated over the past 6 consecutive years (2011-2016), to be calculated per species and coastline</p> <p>Most recent reference value (2015):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 161 striped and white-sided dolphins with traces of accidental catch out of 1,287 stranded between 1990 and 2016 (including 28 out of 328 between 2011 and 2016) • 57 bottlenose dolphins (sedentary and pelagic combined) with traces of accidental catch out of 236 stranded between 1990 and 2016 (including 18 out of 84 between 2011 and 2016) <p>- <u>Specific indicator D2-3 (sea turtles)</u>: Total number of sea turtles (dead or alive) observed or declared with evidence of incidental catch</p> <p>Most recent reference value (1988-2017 period): RTMMF data for the 2012-2016 period: Leatherback turtles: 4 cases of accidental catches; for the 2001-2016 period: Loggerhead Sea Turtles: 382 cases of accidental catches On-board observational data (IFREMER) for the 2003-2015 period: 2 cases of accidental catches of turtles (Simian & Artero, 2018)</p>	<p>- <u>2026 Target D2-1 (common dolphins)</u>: Reducing the mortality rate by accidental catch to a value below 1.7% of the best population estimate (ASCOBANS 2000)</p> <p>- <u>2026 Target D2-2 (other marine mammals)</u>: reduction of one third in the apparent mortality rate by accidental catch for each species</p> <p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator D2-3 sea turtles)</u>: Downward trend</p>
D. Maintain or restore healthy populations of marine mammals and	D01-MT-OE03	D3. Reduce collisions with sea turtles and marine mammals	<p>- <u>Indicator D3-1</u>: Apparent mortality rate by collision of sea turtles and stranded marine mammals</p>	<p>- <u>Target 2026 (Indicator D3-1)</u>: Downward trend</p>

turtles

		<p>Most recent reference value (2016): 3 collisions /16 samples of cetaceans in total (fin whales, undetermined whales, humpback whales and sperm whales) in the Western Mediterranean for the 2012-2016 period (30 cases out of 141 between 1970 and 2016)</p> <p>- <u>Specific indicator D3-2 (large cetaceans)</u>: Proportion of “high risk collision” areas * where the risk has been minimized * mapping of risk areas made during the review of the monitoring programme or the programme of measures by the end of 2019</p> <p>Most recent reference value (specify the year): to be calculated per coastline</p>	<p>- <u>Target 2026 (Indicator D3-2)</u>: To be defined once the map of areas at high risk of collision is established as part of the consultation on the programme of measures</p>
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Main objective	Strategic objective		Indicators and targets currently under construction	
Wording	NAT Code	MED Code and wording	Indicators	Targets
E. Ensure that the marine environment adequately accommodates the needs of birds, in terms of food, rest, reproduction and movement	D01-OM-OE01	<p>E1. Reducing accidental catches of seabirds* (at sea and close to colonies), and in particular decreasing accidental catches of the most vulnerable species such as the Balearic shearwater, Yelkouan shearwater and Cory's shearwater, by long-lining, static nets and seines with pelagic trawls</p> <p><i>* Species of seabird listed in the good environmental status directive</i></p>	<p>- <u>Indicator E1-1</u>: Number of birds caught per unit of effort, by type of gear and by species</p> <p>Most recent reference value (2016): Not available</p> <p>- <u>Indicator E1-2</u>: Estimate of the ratio of the annual numbers caught accidentally for the three shearwater species (Cory's, Yelkouan and Balearic shearwaters) to the population as a whole.</p> <p>Most recent reference value (2018): Not available</p> <p>- <u>Indicator E1-3</u>: Proportion of surface areas of the feeding grounds of critical seabird colonies in which incidental catch prohibition or risk reduction measures have been planned</p> <p>Most recent reference value (specify the year): to be calculated to revise the programme of measures</p>	<p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator E1-1)</u>: declining trend</p> <p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator E1-2)</u>: significant downward trend in the catch rate, compatible with achieving good environmental status</p> <p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator E1-3)</u>: Defined, agreed and adopted along the coastline as part of the review of the programme of measures, simultaneously with the mapping of functional habitats</p>
	D01-OM-OE02	E2. Preventing collisions between seabirds and bats and infrastructures at sea, especially wind farms (application of the avoid, reduce, compensate approach)	<p>- <u>Indicator E2-1</u>: Level of authorized projects - as of the adoption of the SBSB- whose impact assessment, after application of the avoid, reduce, compensate approach, assesses residual impact on seabirds as compatible with achieving the good environmental status of each species present in the assessed project area, at the coastline concerned for each of these species</p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): To be calculated</p> <p>- <u>Indicator E2-2</u>: Level of authorized windfarms as of the adoption of the maritime coastline strategies (SBSB) with an assessment framework and, where necessary, a reduction in the level of collision pressure on the populations of species present at the windfarm.</p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): To be calculated</p>	<p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator E2-1)</u>: 100%</p> <p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator E2-2)</u>: 100%</p>
	D01-OM-OE03	<p>E3. Avoid the loss of functional seabird* habitats, in particular in marine areas where density is at a maximum</p> <p><i>* Species of seabird listed in the good environmental status directive</i></p>	<p>- <u>Indicator E3-1</u>: Areas concerned by new authorizations located in sites with a maximum density* of seabirds causing a loss of functional habitat.</p> <p>Most recent reference value (2017): current situation</p> <p><i>*The mapping of functional habitats will be specified upon revision of the monitoring programme or the programme of measures and validated by the prefects after consultation with the maritime coastline councils (Conseils Maritimes de Façade - SBC).</i></p> <p>- <u>Indicator E3-2</u> (on the basis of descriptor 6 adapted to functional sites): Percentage of the surface area of the artificialized foreshore and percentage of artificialized coastline per critical functional site*</p>	<p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator E3-1)</u>: Defined, agreed and adopted along the coastline as part of the review of the programme of measures, simultaneously with the mapping of functional habitats</p> <p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator E3-2)</u>: No new artificialization following the application of the ERC sequence*</p> <p><i>* Pursuant to Article L163-1 of the French Environmental Code stipulating that</i></p>

			<p>Reference value (specify the year): To be calculated</p> <p>*Critical sites are defined as those which meet the internationally important RAMSAR criteria or which are home to more than 15% of the national population.</p>	<p>compensation measures must enable an absence of a net loss of biodiversity, after the ERC sequence</p>
-D01-OM-OE04	E4. Reduce the pressure of certain introduced and domestic species on seabird breeding grounds		<p>- Indicator E4-1 (for the island sites that are uninhabited and far from the coast): Proportion of critical* island colonies of breeding seabirds for which introduced and domestic species represent a proven pressure.</p> <p>Most recent reference value (2018): GISOM (French seabird scientific interest grouping) assessment to be carried out</p> <p>- Indicator E4-2 (for the other sites): Proportion of critical* continental colonies of breeding seabirds for which introduced and domestic species represent a proven pressure.</p> <p>Most recent reference value (2018): GISOM (French seabird scientific interest grouping) assessment to be carried out</p>	<p>- 2026 Target (Indicator E4-1): Defined, agreed and adopted along the coastline within the review of the programme of measures (PoM)</p> <p>- 2026 Target (Indicator E4-2): Significant reduction</p>
D01-OM-OE06	E5. Maintain or restore functional seabird* habitats in coastal wetlands	* Species of seabird listed in the good environmental status directive	<p>- Indicator E5-1: number and surface areas of the functional sites restored along the coastline</p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): to be calculated to revise the programme of measures</p> <p>- Indicator E5-2: Area of functional seabird habitat in the wetlands of coastal municipalities</p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): to be calculated to revise the programme of measures</p>	<p>- 2026 Target (Indicator E5-1): Defined, agreed and adopted along the coastline as part of the review of the programme of measures (2021), simultaneously with the mapping of functional habitats</p> <p>- 2026 Target (Indicator E5-2): Defined, agreed and adopted along the coastline as part of the review of the programme of measures (2021), simultaneously with the mapping of functional habitats</p>
D01-OM-OE07	E6. Limiting physical, noise and light disturbance on seabirds* in their functional habitats	* Species of seabird listed in the good environmental status directive	<p>- Indicator E6-1: Proportion of colonies at critical or major risk* as classified by the French Agency for Biodiversity (AFB) when prioritizing the extent to which physical, noise or light disturbance constitute a risk to long-term maintenance</p> <p>Reference value (2018): GISOM (French seabird scientific interest grouping) assessment to be carried out</p> <p>*cf. definitions Tables 2 and 3 in Appendix 2 of the EO Seabirds document.</p> <p>- Indicator E6-2: Percentage of overlapping anthropogenic activities of all types on the functional areas (and periods) of shorebirds</p> <p>Reference value (2018): GISOM (French seabird scientific</p>	<p>- 2026 Target (Indicator E6-1): No colony at critical or major risk</p> <p>- 2026 Target (Indicator E6-2): Reduction in 2026 in respect of values to be calculated from 2018 for sites applying the protocol developed by RNF (Natural Reserves of France)</p>

			<p>interest grouping) assessment to be carried out</p> <p>- Indicator E6-3: In PMAs, number of feeding and wintering grounds for birds of the foreshore sustainably removed from the main pressures</p> <p>Most recent reference value (specify the year): To be calculated for the revision of the programme of measures (cf. list of birds of the foreshore on the sheet)</p>	<p>2026 Target (Indicator E6-3) Defined, agreed and adopted during the revision of the next programme of measures (2026)</p>
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Main objective	Strategic objective		Indicators and targets currently under construction	
Wording	NAT Code	MED Code and wording	Indicators	Targets
F. Reduce the quantities of bacteriological, chemical and atmospheric contaminants introduced into the sea from catchment basins	D08-OE06	F1. Limit discharge into the sea of contaminants from land-based sources* * Dredging and disposal activities are not affected.	- <u>Indicator F1-1a</u> : Number of times that the concentration of contaminants in sediment and biota is exceeded with regard to the environmental quality thresholds for GES. Reference value (specify the year): To be calculated to revise the programme of measures (cf. D8 Project Manager's report) - <u>Indicator F1-1b</u> : Number of bodies of water respecting environmental quality standards under the DCE Reference value (specify the year): To be calculated (on the basis of data available from WFD surveillance) - <u>Indicator F1-2 (ecotox)</u> : Concentration of toxicity in ports Reference value (specify the year): To be calculated (REMTOX)	- <u>2026 Target Indicator F1-1a</u> : Defined, agreed and adopted on the coastline upon revision of the programme of measures in keeping with the SDAGE - <u>2026 Target (Indicator F1-1b)</u> : Defined, agreed and adopted on the coastline upon revision of the programme of measures in keeping with the SDAGE - <u>2026 Target (Indicator F1-2)</u> : Downward trend
	D08-OE04	F2. Limit discharges into the natural environment of contaminants and the dissemination of non-native species during careening operations (recreational and commercial vessels) and underwater installations (buoys, fish farming structures, etc.)	- <u>Indicator F2-1</u> : Number of ports equipped with careening areas with effluent-treatment systems Reference value (2018): to be calculated (CEREMA programme, May 2018) - <u>Indicator F2-2</u> : (relating to available levels of equipment): Number of fishing and recreational vessels on the coastline carrying out maintenance and repair work in the adapted careening areas* * Zones enabling the recovery of waste and treatment of washing water Reference value (specify the year): To be calculated	- <u>2026 Target (Indicator F2-1)</u> : Defined depending on each reference value by coastline (ongoing CEREMA programme) - <u>2026 Target (Indicator F2-2)</u> : Upward trend
	D08-OE01	F3. Reduce contaminant input due to rainwater from municipalities, coastal towns and ports	- <u>Indicator F3-1</u> : Percentage of municipalities or public inter-municipal cooperation bodies with rainfall level zoning in accordance with L 2224-10 of the French general local authorities code and a sanitation masterplan in accordance with the French order of 21 July 2015 Reference value (specify the year): To be calculated - <u>Indicator F3-2</u> : Percentage of ports with rainwater assessment capability. Reference value (specify the year): To be calculated	- <u>2026 Target (Indicator F3-1)</u> : 100 % - <u>2026 Target (Indicator F3-2)</u> : Upward trend.
	D09-OE01	F4. Reduce direct transfers of microbiological pollutants, in	- <u>Indicator F4-1</u> (specific bathing water): Proportion of bathing	- <u>2026 Target (Indicator F4-1)</u> : 100%

F. Reduce the quantities of bacteriological, chemical and atmospheric contaminants introduced into the sea from catchment basins		<p>particular towards bathing areas and shellfish-producing areas</p>	<p>sites with bathing water quality that is at least sufficient*.</p> <p>* <i>There are 4 quality levels – excellent, good, sufficient and poor.</i></p> <p>Most recent reference value (2015): 98.6% of the 718 bathing sites.</p> <p>- <u>Indicator F4-2</u> (specific shellfish-production areas): Proportion of REMI tracking points showing degradation in microbiological quality or quality that has degraded and is not improving (general trend over 10 years)</p> <p>Most recent reference value (2016): of 48 sites assessed. 6.25% show a tendency towards degradation and 14.58% are of poor quality</p>	<p>(objective of Directive 2006/7/EC)</p> <p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator F4-2)</u>: Defined, agreed and adopted on the coastline upon revision of the programme of measures and consistent with the SDAGE and by activating derogations if necessary at that time</p>	
	D09-OE02	<p>F5. Not increasing inputs of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) into the watersheds feeding the most adversely affected coastal areas</p> <p><i>NB: The sources of PAHs are varied (forest fires, chimney fires, boating, atmospheric inputs, fluvial inputs, etc.). It is therefore not possible to give indicators on the pressure. We are interested here in the impacts on molluscs.</i></p>	<p>- <u>Indicator F5-1</u>: Percentage of times that the maximum limits are exceeded for the sum of the 4 PAHs identified in the most frequently consumed bivalve molluscs and collected along the coastline</p> <p>Most recent reference value (2010-2015 period): 0%</p>	<p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator F5-1)</u>: Defined, concerted and adopted along the coastline during the revision of the programme of measures (2021) with regard to the 2010-2015 reference values for the good environmental status of the WFD*</p> <p><i>*Reminder of the WFD: PAHs are priority hazardous substances, with an elimination targeted in 2022</i></p>	
	D05-OE04	<p>F6. Reduce atmospheric nitrogen inputs (NOx) at the national level</p>	<p>- <u>Indicator F6-1</u>: (NOx) fluxes from atmospheric measures taken at sea and from modelling (Sub-Programme 8 of the PoS)</p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): To be calculated</p>	<p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator F6-1)</u>: Low compared with the first cycle MSFD value</p>	
	D08-OE07	<p>F7. Reduce the atmospheric inputs of contaminants (SOx)</p>	<p>- <u>Indicator F7-1</u>: Flux of contaminants released into the atmosphere, particularly of SOx</p> <p>Reference value (year to be specified): To be calculated</p>	<p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator F7-1)</u>: Low compared with the first cycle MSFD value</p>	
	D05-OE03	<p>F8. Not increase nutrient inputs in areas with little or no eutrophication</p>	<p>- <u>Indicator F8-1</u>: Concentration of NO3 in mg/l (in coastal geographical assessment units MSFD, river)</p> <p>Reference value: To be calculated</p> <p>- <u>Indicator F8-2</u>: Concentration of PO43- in mg/l (in coastal geographical assessment units MSFD, river)</p> <p>Reference value: To be calculated</p>	<p>- <u>Target 2026 (Indicators F8-1 and 2)</u>: Do not increase or decrease concentration levels compared to those calculated in the previous period as part of the WFD monitoring programme.</p>	
Main objective		Strategic objective		Indicators and targets currently under construction	
Wording		NAT Code	MED Code and wording	Indicators	Targets
G. Reduce the quantities of waste		D10-OE01	<p>G1. Reduce inputs and presence of land-based waste into the sea and on the coast</p>	<p>- <u>Indicator G1-1</u>: Quantities of the most frequently represented (top 10) waste in the</p>	<p>- <u>Target 2026 (Indicator G1-1)</u>: Downward trend</p>

entering or present in the sea			<p>different compartments of the marine environment (surface and seabed) and on the coast</p> <p>Most recent reference value (specify the year): Weighted average of all years for the dataset available for MSFD cycle 1</p> <p>- <u>Indicator G1-2</u>: River water input (quantification of flows for each drainage basin)</p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): to be calculated per coastline to revise the programme of measures</p>	- Target 2026 (Indicator G1-2): Downward trend
	D10-OE02	G2. Reduce the input and presence of waste in the sea resulting from maritime activity, use and development	<p>- <u>Indicator G2-1</u>: Quantity of waste from fishing and aquaculture activities recovered by ad hoc sectors</p> <p>Most recent reference value (specify the year): to be calculated as part of the revision of the programme of measures</p>	- Target 2026 (Indicator G2-1): upward trend

Main objective	Strategic objective		Indicators and targets currently under construction	
Wording	NAT Code	MED Code and wording	Indicators	Targets
H. Reduce emissions of hydrocarbons and other pollutants at sea	D08-OE02	H1. Reduce the direct release into the sea of contaminants, especially hydrocarbons linked to maritime transport and navigation	<p>- <u>Indicator H1-1</u>: Number of episodes of acute pollution</p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): to be calculated</p> <p>- <u>Indicator H1-2</u>: Number of cases of illegal hydrocarbon discharge at sea by surveillance effort unit</p> <p>Most recent reference value (2016 and 2017): 191 (132 + 59 CORSICA / 2016) 146 (118 + 28 / 2017)</p>	<p>- Target 2026 (Indicator H1-1): Downward trend</p> <p>- Target 2026 (Indicator H1-2): decrease in the number of cases of illegal discharges for a constant surveillance <u>effort</u></p>
	D08-OE03	H2. Reduce liquid effluent discharge (black and grey water), hydrocarbon residues and dangerous substances from commercial, fishing and recreational vessels	<p>- <u>Indicator H2-1a (relative to the rate of equipment available)</u>: Number of collection systems for hydrocarbon residues, dangerous substances, black and grey water in commercial, recreational and fishing ports (in accordance with Directive 2000/59/EC)</p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): to be calculated</p> <p>- <u>Indicator H2-1b</u>: percentage of ports equipped with an unloading post</p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): to be calculated</p> <p>- <u>Indicator H2-2 (relating to the use of equipment)</u>: Proportion of ships and fishing and recreational boats emptying bilge water (greywater and blackwater) into purpose-designed facilities/total number of vessels frequenting the ports along the coastline equipped with these facilities.</p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): to be calculated</p>	<p>- <u>Target 2026 (Indicator H2-1a)</u>: Upward trend</p> <p>- <u>Target 2026 (Indicator H2-1b)</u>: 100% of large ports (over 500 berths)</p> <p>- <u>Target 2026 (Indicator H2-2)</u>: Upward trend</p>
	D08-OE05	H3. Limit inputs to the sea of contaminants from sediments above established regulatory thresholds related to dredging operations and disposal at sea	<p>- <u>Indicator H3-1</u>: Quantity of dredging sediments whose concentration is above N1* (Order of 9 August 2006, version in force at the time of adoption of the SBSO)</p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): To be calculated</p> <p>- <u>Indicator H3-2</u>: Quantity of dredging sediments whose concentration is above N2* (Order of 9 August 2006, version in force at the time of adoption of the SBSO)</p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): To be calculated</p> <p><i>*Level 1 (N1): Concentrations in contaminants below which the immersion may be permitted. However, a complementary study may prove necessary once this threshold has been exceeded.</i></p> <p><i>**Level 2 (N2): Concentrations of contaminants above which immersion may not be permitted unless it is proven that it is the least harmful solution for the aquatic and terrestrial environment.</i></p>	<p>- <u>Target 2026 (Indicator H3-1)</u>: No increase</p> <p>- <u>Target 2026 (Indicator H3-2)</u>: No increase</p>
D08-OE05bis	H4. Limit direct input, transfers and remobilization	- <u>Indicator H4-1a</u> : Number of sacrificial anodes containing priority hazardous	- 2026 Target (Indicator H4-1a)	

		of contaminants into the sea which are related to activities at sea other than dredging and disposal at sea (e.g. digging the seabed to install cables, MRE, marine transport, etc.), and eliminate discharges, emissions and releases of priority hazardous substances set out in appendix 10 of the WFD	<p>substances (hazardous substances mentioned in Appendix 10 of the WFD, including cadmium and its components, nickel, mercury and lead) used in port works and other offshore works, with the exception of traces** compatible with the provisions of the Order of 8 July 2010 drawing up the list of priority substances and establishing the terms and deadlines of the progressive reduction and elimination of escapes, spillages, direct or indirect discharges of priority substances and hazardous substances respectively as referred to in Article R. 212-9 of the French Environmental Code</p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): to be calculated during the revision the programme of measures</p> <p>- <u>Indicator H4-1b</u>: Proportion of projects authorized from the time of the adoption of maritime coastline strategies of which the total weight of sacrificial anodes has been minimized using the best techniques available* at the time when the request for authorization was submitted *within the meaning of Article 3 of Directive 2010/75 dated 24/11/2010, on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)</p> <p>Reference value (as of the adoption of the EOs): To be calculated to revise the programme of measures</p> <p>- <u>Indicator H4-2</u>: (specific scrubbers): rejection of scrubber exhaust gases (scrubbers)</p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): to be calculated to revise the programme of measures</p>	<p>associated with the 2021 deadline (WFD deadline): 0</p> <p>- <u>2026 Target (Indicator H4-1b)</u> associated with the 2026 deadline: 100% of authorized projects</p> <p>- <u>Target 2026 (Indicator H4-2)</u>: Defined, agreed and adopted along the coastline within the review of the programme of measures (in 2021)</p>	
Main objective		Strategic objective		Indicators and targets currently under construction	
Wording		NAT Code	MED Code and wording	Indicators	Targets
I. Reduce the risk of introduction and subsequent development of invasive, non-native species	D02-OE01	I1. Limit the risks from introducing non-native species linked to the import of flora and fauna.	<p>- <u>Indicator I1-1</u>: Number of checks revealing the presence of level 2 species during border checks, under Article 15 of the regulation of 22 October 2014 and Articles L. 411-5 to 7 of the French Environmental Code.</p> <p><i>NB1: This indicator will be replaced by a rate subject to the availability of data.</i> <i>NB2: Levels 1 and 2 defined under Articles L. 411-5 and L. 411-6 of the French Environmental Code.</i></p> <p>Reference value for the most recent year: check with the border police or the French customs.</p>	- <u>Target 2026 (Indicator I1-1)</u> : Downward trend	
	D02-OE02	I2. Limit the transfer of non-native species from seriously affected areas This objective concerns in particular the target species <i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i> and <i>Caulerpa racemosa</i> .	<p>- <u>Indicator I2-1</u>: Proportion of foci* which are sources of non-native species generating an impact, with regulations designed to limit the propagation of the species in question (or subject to actions seeking to limit the propagation of non-native species).</p> <p><i>*Introduction hotspots or sensitive zones, in particular the port zones and the marine aquaculture zones</i></p> <p>Most recent reference value (2018): not available</p>	- <u>Target 2026 (Indicator I2-1)</u> : Increase of the proportion of precisely located source foci concerned by a regulation	
	D02-OE03	I3 Limit the risks from introducing and disseminating non-native species caused by water and ballast sediments from ships	- <u>Indicator I3-1</u> : Number of ships in compliance with the current regulations in terms of ballast water management (division 218 of the regulation appended to the amended order* of 23 November 1987)	- <u>Target 2026 (Indicator I3-1)</u> : 100% of ships authorized to use French ports observing the regulation (within a deadline set by division 218 of the regulation appended to	

			<p><i>*International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments, transcribed by mandatory provision in accordance with Articles L.218-82 to 86 of the French Environmental Code)</i></p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): to be calculated</p>	the amended order of 23/11/87).
	D02-OE05	I4. Limit the risk of dissemination of non-native species during the introduction and transfer of aquaculture species	<p>- <u>Indicator I4-1</u>: Proportion of the number of permit applications to introduce alien species for aquaculture purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Council Regulation (EC) No. 708/2007 of 11 June 2007 concerning the use of alien and locally absent species in aquaculture, and of the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 535/2008 of 13 June 2008 implementing the Council Regulation (EC) No. 708/2007 concerning the use of alien and locally absent species in aquaculture</p> <p>Reference value (2017): 100% (for information: 0 permits, 0 species concerned)</p> <p><i>Note: This indicator does not apply to non-native species reared in closed aquaculture facilities with no risk of introduction into the natural environment.</i></p> <p>- <u>Indicator I4-2</u>: Number of new non-native species reported in marine aquaculture areas.</p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): To be calculated to revise the programme of measures</p>	<p>- Target 2026 (Indicator I4-1): 100 %</p> <p>- Target 2026 (Indicator I4-2): No increase in the number of non-native species in open environments</p>
Main objective	Strategic objective		Indicators and targets currently under construction	
Wording	NAT Code	MED Code and wording	Indicators	Targets
J. Reduce submarine noise emissions	D11-OE01	J1. Reduce the levels of noise linked to impulsive sound in view of the risk of marine mammal disturbance and mortality	<p>- <u>Indicator J1-1</u>: Spatial extent of events recorded from "loud" to "very loud" in percentage for the coastline</p> <p>Reference values (2016) (cf. Project Manager's report) 5.83 %</p> <p>- <u>Indicator J1-2</u>: Level of projects generating impulsive sound with a risk of disturbance or mortality to marine mammals (following an environmental assessment) having implemented measures to reduce noise impact</p> <p>Reference value (specify the year): to be calculated to revise the programme of measures</p>	<p>- Target 2026 (Indicator J1-1) (threshold compatible with the GES): Defined, agreed and adopted on the coastline within the review of the programme of measures (in 2021)</p> <p>- 2026 Target (Indicator J1-2): 100 %</p>
	D11-OE03	J2. Maintain or reduce continuous noise levels generated by anthropogenic activities, including maritime traffic	<p>- <u>Indicator J2-1</u>: Criteria D11C2 regarding low-frequency anthropogenic noise (maximum level and spatial extent)</p> <p><i>* This criteria corresponds to the spatial median of the difference in maximum levels from year to year per coastline</i></p> <p>Most recent reference value: See Project Manager's report. Spatial median of the difference in maximum levels between 2016 and 2012 1/3 octave 63 Hz 1/3 octave 125 Hz In the Mediterranean: 1 dB re 1 µPa2 1 dB re 1 µPa2</p>	<p>- 2016 Target (Indicator J2-1): Decrease (the spatial median of the difference in maximum levels from year to year per SRM is zero or negative)</p>

Main objective	Strategic objective	Indicators and targets currently under construction	
Wording	Wording	Indicators	Targets
K. Develop marine renewable energy in the Mediterranean	K1. Promote the development of structured networks on the coastline that generate employment (floating wind turbines, ocean thermal energy, marine turbines, thalassotherapy, etc.)	Electrical power capacity connected by type (floating wind turbines, etc.) in coastal municipalities (MTES-SDES, 2015 or France Energies Marines)	N/A
	K2. Support training for very specific needs in the value chain of the EMR sectors (research, engineering, operation, maintenance, etc.)	Number of jobs created per year (training and R&D activity): 157 in 2017 Observatory for Marine Energy (Observatoire des énergies de la mer)	
	K3. Ensure the establishment of pilot wind farms; accumulate, harmonize if possible and disseminate the knowledge and feedback from French and foreign projects to all stakeholders	To be created In particular, statistics from European databases could be used (WindEurope) or data related to a bibliometrics summarizing knowledge programmes related to environmental impacts.	
	K4. Encourage the establishment of the first commercial wind farms and cables in potential areas taking into account environmental issues, existing socio-economic activities, port development projects and monitoring pilot wind farms	1. Revenue generated at the national level: €585,774,000 in 2016 (Observatory for Marine Energy - Observatoire des énergies de la mer) 2. Number of tenders launched and area covered by each tender 3. Power installed (PPE targets)	
	K5. Promote co-activity research and experiments between wind turbines and aquaculture in particular	To be created	

Main objective	Strategic objective	Indicators and targets currently under construction	
Wording	Wording	Indicators	Targets
L. Contribute to a sustainable, competitive maritime transportation system based on complementary ports	L1. Strengthen the positioning of commercial ports as an integrated developer and manager of spaces (logistics, industrial and natural), in conjunction with communities and rail and river operators (relying on intermodality)	1. Number of ongoing management plans/ development plans/ master plans 2. Number of ports in the area involved in the process	N/A
	L2. Support the co-construction, between the commercial ports, of development projects consistent with the increase of maritime traffic and community-driven policies, in particular those favouring air quality and integrating the city-port dimension	1. Port investments under CPER/CPIER (regional development contracts) for developing logistics activities and increasing flows in maritime ports 2. Number of ports in the area involved in the process (MTES – CPER/CpiER) 3. Number of ports involved in environmental actions	
	L3. Promote the integration of all commercial ports in the Mediterranean-Rhône-Saône axis	Quantity of goods/ Number of boats passing from the sea to the rivers and from the sea to trains	
	L4. Support the development of sustainable and competitive deep sea shipping	Evolution of goods/ passenger traffic in French ports (National Strategy for the Sea and Coast (SNML) Indicator)	
	L5. Support the development of strategies for the coastal trade of passengers and goods contributing to the decongestion/ smoothing of road traffic	Number of passengers transported by sea or rail	
Main objective	Strategic objective	Indicators and targets currently under construction	
Wording	Wording	Indicators	Targets
M. Support a sustainable, innovative, resource-efficient fishing industry	M1. Support professionals in preserving resources and eco-systems and help them to modernize their fleet and develop infrastructure to enhance their work and products	1. Number of files validated under Measure 37 (Assistance in the design and implementation of conservation and regional cooperation measures) 2. Quantity of landed fish/ species compared with the maximum sustainable yield (DIRM - Regions)	N/A
	M2. Support labelling initiatives and those aimed at ensuring “partnership-based” and sustainable management of stocks and eco-systems	1. Number of “sustainable fisheries” labels 2. Share of the amount of fish landed with a label (MSC sustainable fishing, Artysanal, Ecolabel Sustainable Fisheries) (France AgriMer)	
	M3. Maintain and enhance the fishing professions, improve their operation (maritime safety, selectivity, energy efficiency), in conjunction with recreational fishing	1. Number of files validated under EMFF Measure 66 (Production and Marketing Plans) (DIRM) 2. Number of marine fishermen jobs in 2015: 2160 (France AgriMer – p 14)	

		3. Number of fisheries technique improvement projects that are more selective with less bycatch	
	M4. Ensure the attractiveness of fishing jobs and support for business creation, especially for young people	1. Number of files validated under EMFF Measure 31 (Business start-up aid for young fishermen) (DIRM - Regions) 2. Number of fish trading companies: 278 in 2016 (France AgriMer – p 17)	
	M5. Ensure the adequacy of a training offer compatible with the needs of socio-professionals (innovative practices, business conduct, diversification of activities or professional reorientation, regulatory changes, etc.), closer to labour market areas	Training days in vocational high schools	
	M6. Improve the integration of processing activities near fishing/mixed ports, to promote new jobs and allow local sales and tasting	1. Number of files validated under EMFF Measure 43 (Fishing ports, landing sites, auction halls and shelters) (DIRM - Regions) 2. Number of companies with processing activity: 291 in 2015 (France AgriMer – p 18)	
	M7. Support and modernize the downstream sector by ensuring a good link between the development of short circuits and existing auctions	1. Number of files validated under EMFF Measure 68R (Marketing measures) (DIRM - Regions) 2. Evolution of the direct sales in fish market auctions by French ships (France AgriMer – p 8)	N/A
	M8. Support recreational fishing towards reasoned and responsible practices, in keeping with existing commitments (Grenelle de la Mer, Biodiversity Plan, etc.) and other professionals	1: Number of recreational fishermen who belong to a federation	
Main objective	Strategic objective	Indicators and targets currently under construction	
Wording	Wording	Indicators	Targets
N. Support sustainable, innovative, resource-efficient and competitive aquaculture	N1. Support aquaculture professionals in access to land and infrastructure (including future wind turbines) and in their labelling process, <i>avoiding special habitats</i>	1. Number of companies 2. Number of FTEs: 10,518 (2014) at national level (France AgriMer – p 14) 3. Number of “Aquaculture Stewardship Council” certifications (supporting development)	N/A

		4. Number of products labelled compared to total production	
	N2. Support the security of infrastructure and livestock and support professionals in the face of disease/ mortality threats	To be created	
	N3. Ensure the adequacy of a training offer compatible with the needs of socio-professional jobs (innovative practices, business conduct, diversification of activities, regulatory changes, etc.), closer to labour market areas	Changes in training (number of graduates) (Maritime high schools)	
	N4. Promote research and innovation to develop new practices and cultures regarding endemic species	To be created	
	N5. Improve the integration of processing/ tasting activities near to production sites	1. Number files EMFF Measure 69: Transformation of fishery and aquaculture products (DIRM - Regions) 2. Number of companies with a main processing activity: (France AgriMer)	
	N6. Modernize the downstream sector via the development of short circuits and the valorization of products from aquaculture (filleting, etc.)	1. Number of files validated under EMFF Measure 68R (Marketing measures) (DIRM - Regions)	
Main objective	Strategic objective	Indicators and targets currently under construction	
Wording	Wording	Indicators	Targets
O. Organize competitive, complementary networks of operators specializing in public works, submarine activities and eco-engineering	O1. Support research and innovation related to the relevant competitiveness clusters, regional hubs, public institutions (industrial and commercial, dedicated to research) and socio-professionals	To be created	N/A
	O2. Support the creation of a processing chain and onshore processing of dredged sediments chain and support initiatives to optimize dredging actions (mutualization between ports in particular)	Tonnes of fine marine sediments treated onshore (Cerema)	
	O3. Support the structuring of an ecological engineering sector (eco-design of facilities, ecological restoration, etc.)	1. Change in the number of French patents filed (Min. higher education) 2. Amount of training provided on these subjects in each area/ or number of students of professionals trained in these programmes	
	O4. Optimize the laying of cables in order to limit the conflicts of use related in particular to the moorings of the ships, by avoiding high-	To be created	

	risk habitats		
	O5. Promote the use and recycling of local materials in marine developments and works	Number of awareness programmes or feasibility studies on the circular economy developed on the coastline for local businesses (DREAL, ADEME, public works and civil engineering federations, etc.)	
	O6. Support the structuring of a sector of blue biotechnologies, allowing in particular the recovery of biomass	To be created	
Main objective	Strategic objective	Indicators and targets currently under construction	
Wording	Wording	Indicators	Targets
P. Guide and support the nautical and naval industries	P1. Support research and innovation, particularly in eco-design/eco-construction of ships, related to the relevant competitiveness clusters, public institutions (industrial and commercial, dedicated to research) and socio-professionals	1. Change in the number of patents or bibliographies (Scientific publishers) 2. Number of projects certified/year (Pole Mer, CORICAN)	N/A
	P2. Supporting the sector of vessel dismantling of no longer used recreational boats (transporting the vessels to the dismantling centres, research on waste recycling)	Products holders certified with the NF Environment Mark and the EU Ecolabel	
	P3. Promote the concerted development of the nautical and naval industries towards sectors of excellence	To be created	
	P4. Maintain and promote the trades of the nautical and naval industries and ensure their attractiveness	To be created	
Main objective	Strategic objective	Indicators and targets currently under construction	
Wording	Wording	Indicators	Targets
Q. Support the development of leisure activities, water and underwater sports and boating in respect of environmental issues and other activities	Q1. Supporting boating towards a model integrating digital innovation and the collaborative economy	Number of ports certified as "Clean Ports": 41 in 2018 (Clean ports)	N/A
	Q2. Promote the development of all water/ underwater sports and their practice by all and especially those mediums of integration and social cohesion	1. Measure the structuring/ professionalization of the local community sector, factor of integration and cohesion, with the number of sports educators of leisure and water/ underwater sports (even the number of clubs?) 2. Number of leisure events and sports organized on the coast DDTM-DML	
	Q3. Highlight marinas as strategic tools for sustainable development of the territory	Number of port networks	
	Q4. Support the dynamics of equipment and services in line with sustainable development (wastewater management, waste collection, etc.)	To be created	

	Q5. Promote the implementation of solutions that optimize existing port spaces	To be created	
	Q6. Support the establishment of organized mooring areas and the establishment of services for boaters	To be created	

Main objective	Strategic objective	Indicators and targets currently under construction	
Wording	Wording	Indicators	Targets
R. Foster an environmentally-friendly tourist economy that co-exists harmoniously with other activities	R1. Support coastal communities and professionals in their strategy of seasonal adjustment, diversification and regulation of the tourism supply	Progression of the population and tourist reception capacities in coastal municipalities (National Strategy for the Sea and Coast (SNML) Indicator)	N/A
	R2. Guarantee exemplary and reversible use of the Maritime Public Domain that respects the principal of free access and with an approach that conserves coastal eco-systems and landscapes	Rate or response time to problems encountered by users on access to the coastline in the dedicated application (SURICATE) (Link)	
	R3. Promote integrated beach management while respecting environmental issues and incorporating future changes	To be created	

Main objective	Strategic objective	Indicators and targets currently under construction	
Wording	Wording	Indicators	Targets
S. Protect, preserve and enhance landscapes and Mediterranean coastal, maritime, underwater and historic heritage, etc.	S1. Preserve iconic landscapes and the natural spaces of the coastline, as essential components of the living environment and tourist attractions	Percentage of the coastline's territory acquired by the Coastal Conservatory or jointly managed with the Grands Sites of France network: 7.68% in 2017 (ONML)	N/A
	S2. Promote and ensure the respectful development of heritage and landscapes and support development dynamics in this direction	1. Photographic observatory of the coastal landscape seen from the sea: campaign in the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region in 2015 (DREAL) 2. Progression of land use depending on distance from the sea from 0 to 500 m from the coast (ONML)	
	S3. Value all the components of Mediterranean heritage, guaranteeing the identity of the territories	To be created	
Main objective	Strategic objective	Indicators and targets currently under construction	
Wording	Wording	Indicators	Targets
T. Reconcile the principle of unrestricted access with the land needs of maritime and coastal activities	T1. Guarantee pedestrians and persons with restricted mobility free and unrestricted access to the sea and coast, except for restricted areas and taking into account the fragility of spaces	Stretch of coastline (km) open to the public by right-of-way: 1,039 km in 2012 (ONML)	N/A
	T2. Facilitate, within already urbanized/ developed spaces, access to land, wharves and holds for maritime activities and industries	Number of berths offered in relation to the number of registrations/ Existing port extensions by the municipalities (Ha)	

Main objective	Strategic objective	Indicators and targets currently under construction	
Wording	Wording	Indicators	Targets
U. Develop the appeal, level of qualification and variety of employment in the maritime and coastal economy	U1. Promote tools for connecting the supply and demand of jobs related to the maritime economy and the marine environment	1. Share of jobs in the maritime economy per activity sector (in 2012) and share of total employment per employment zone: 138,400 out of 379,800 (ONML) 2. Maritime sector employees covered by training measures: 62,000 in 2014 (national level) (Agefos)	N/A
	U2. Develop and consolidate training schemes to benefit the different sectors and the marine environment	Number of persons trained per year per maritime activity	
	U3. Promote, value and prioritize know-how (generational pact to avoid a loss of skills)	To be created	
	U4. Promote the emergence and development of social and solidarity economy enterprises, in connection with maritime and coastal activities	Number of social and solidarity economy enterprises created/ SMEs or private FTEs (DIRECCTE)	

Main objective	Strategic objective	Indicators and targets currently under construction	
Wording	Wording	Indicators	Targets
V. Support maritime economy stakeholders and all sea users regarding the ecological and energy transition and digital transformation	V1. As part of the ecological, energy and digital transition, support research, innovation and experiments for the development of the blue economy and ensure the dissemination of results to professionals	Investments for the future operated by Ademe: ripple effect of public intervention on private investments (Ademe - SNTEDD Indicator)	N/A
	V2. Support research, innovation and experiments in favour of the ecological and energy transition (development of port equipment, shore-based power supply, and cleaner ships)	Progression of the number of recharge and supply points (electricity, hydrogen, LNG) in the ports	
	V3. Support the establishment of supply chains for cleaner fuels (LNG and hydrogen) and alternative means of propulsion (hybrid, electric, solar or wind) and promote their use	To be created	
	V4. Promote the circular economy	Products holders certified with the NF Environment Mark and the EU Ecolabel Number of ecological transition contracts put in place (in conjunction with the maritime activities) (MTES)	
	V5. Promote the creation of waste collection and recovery channels	To be created	

Main objective	Strategic objective	Indicators and targets currently under construction	
Wording	Wording	Indicators	Targets
W. Anticipate and manage coastal risks	W1. Improve knowledge on the consequences and risks of climate change, including marine submersion	<p>Number of flood risk management plans (PGRIs) developed per coastline</p> <p>Human and industrial issues in low-lying and eroding areas (National Strategy for the Sea and Coast (SNML) Indicator)</p> <p>(The National Observatory for Natural Risks)</p>	N/A
	W2. Support communities in defining a relevant level of spatial recomposition and coastal adaptation to climate change (seafront recomposition)	<p>Housing units and population in low-lying coastal areas exposed to risks of marine submersion: Cerema reading</p> <p>ONML – Indicator 1</p> <p>ONML – Indicator 2</p>	
	W3. Help communities to take into account all natural coastal risks (erosion, marine submersion) in their developments/ development projects	<p>Share of coastal municipalities with at least one Natural Risk Prevention Plan (National Strategy for the Sea and Coast (SNML) Indicator)</p> <p>MTES – BRGM</p>	
	W4. Encourage territorial variation in the National Strategy for Integrated Coastline Management	<p>Number of sites monitored as part of the Adapto programme (flexible coastline management): 3 in 2015</p> <p>Coastal Conservatory</p>	
	W5. Reconcile access to land/ wharves for coastal and maritime economic activities with respect for rules on technological risks	<p>To be created</p>	