Assessment against SEG Standard: Component 1: Core requirements
Component 2: Glass eel fishing

Completed by
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Final

Reviewed and Approved by Certification Body:
David Bunt, Sustainable Eel Group, 18 December 2020

1) Introduction

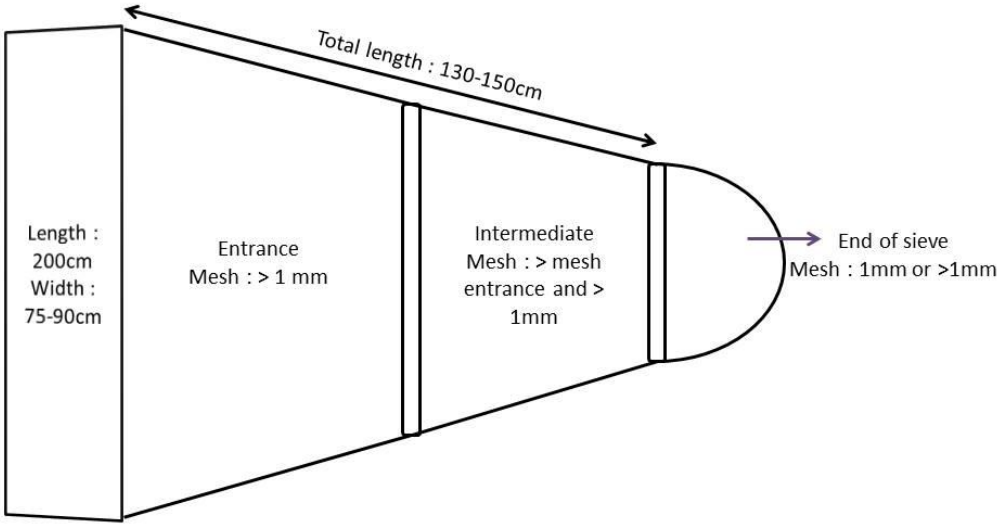
This document represents the report carried out following the audit of December 2020 carried out within the framework of the SEG (Sustainable Eel Group) standard (version 6.0a, December 2019) with a group of fishermen operating on La Vie, in Saint-Gilles-Croix-de-Vie. The fishermen concerned by this certification deliver their glass eels to various neighbouring trading sites. It should also be pointed out that all fishermen have a home pond where elvers are placed, usually at least 48 hours before being sold to the traders. These ponds are declared and legal but make it difficult to monitor fishing mortality.

It was the Estuaries Producers' Organisation (PO) that organised this audit and the fishermen's group will therefore be called "Pêcheurs Saint-Gilles-Croix-de-Vie". This assessment was carried out for components 1 and 2 of the standard.

All fishermen operate in the same sector. They all leave from the port of Saint-Gilles-Croix-de-Vie and go upstream up the river La Vie up to 50 metres from the first dam. The section fished represents a linear distance of 5 to 6 kilometres.

15 fishermen are concerned by the audit on 3 different sites and therefore **4 boarding have been made**.

In this sector, all fishermen use similar gear. The opening is rectangular and 200cm long, the width of the frame did not exceed 100cm. The finest mesh is at the “sieve bottom” and the highest mesh is at the intermediate section.
The following diagram shows the type of sieve used:



The following fishermen are concerned for this assessment:

First Name	Last Name	Area		First Name	Last Name	Area
ARNAUD	Freddy	Vie		MECHIN	Franck	Vie
BARREAU	Matthieu	Vie		MONNEREAU	Jérôme	Vie
BOULINEAU	Stéphane	Vie		NAULLEAU	Patrice	Vie
BUCHOUX	Christophe	Vie		RABILLER	Sébastien	Vie
DANIAUD	Charly	Vie		BURGAUD	Fabrice	Vie
DUPONT	Mickaël	Vie		RENAUD	Gloria	Vie
FOUQUET	Eric	Vie		GUYON	Christophe	Vie
LABORDE	Benjamin	Vie				

2) The assessment

The evaluators were Fabien Charrier and Nicolas Belhamiti of Fish-Pass. The visit took place on the tides on the 7th of December 2020, with two vessels being audited during the tide by each auditor.

The fishermen audited are the following: Arnaud Freddy, Naulleau Patrice, Fouquet Eric and Mechain Franck. The last one is also part of another audit and was initially due to be audited on December 17th. However, as the audit took place early in the season, many fishermen were still unarmed. In addition, there were plans to board another boat but permission to take another person on board was refused by the authorities. Thus, Mr. Mechain was called at the last minute by the PO to allow him to board 4 different boats. Considering that the practices are very similar on La Vie, Mr. Mechain's audit will be used in the two audits where he is concerned.

3) Client Contact Details

It was the Estuary PO that requested this audit. The resource person is therefore the director of the Estuary PO.

Client Contact Name	OP ESTUAIRES / COLIAS ALEXANDRA
Client Address	2, rue Colbert 85100 Les Sables d'Olonne
Client Email	op.estuaires@gmail.com
Client Phone Number	00 33 2 51 96 15 67

4) Results of the assessment

The outcome of this assessment is as follows:

Component 1: General Requirements	Auditor's findings	Weighting	Score
1.1 Commitment to Legality	Responsible	1	1
1.2 Contribution to eel conservation projects (bonus)	N/A	N/A	N/A
1.3 The organisation trades in certified responsibly sourced eels	N/A	N/A	N/A
1.4 Traceability:			
1.4.1 Incoming products, separation and segregation	Responsible	1	1
1.4.2 Outgoing products	Responsible	1	1
1.4.3 Record keeping and documentation	Responsible	1	1
1.5.1 Biosecurity & welfare – Biosecurity measures are adopted	Responsible	1	1
	Total	5	5
	Percentage Responsibility Score:	**100%**	

Finding: The fishery meets the generic requirements and can be considered **responsible** for this component.

Component 2: Glass eel fishing	Auditor's findings	Weighting	Score
2.1 Eel fishing is in a catchment that is meeting its escapement targets	Awareness	2	0
2.2 There is good progress with the applicant's responsibilities in the eel management plan for the river or district	Responsible	2	2
2.3 The fishery is well managed	Responsible	1	1
2.4 Mortality during fishing is minimised	Awareness	2	0
2.5 The fishery has negligible impacts on by-catch species	Responsible	1	1
2.6 The fishery has negligible impacts on rare or other protected species	Responsible	1	1
2.7 The fishery has negligible impacts on habitats	Responsible	1	1
2.8 Transport	Responsible	1	1
2.9 Bonus score: fishermen donate a proportion of their catch for a local positive contribution	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total	11	7
	Percentage Responsibility Score:	**64%**	

Finding: The fishery meets part of the criteria of the elver component (64%) but is considered **responsible** under the SEG standard.

Summary of assessment and scoring

Component	Not Met	Aspiring	Responsible
1	0	0	5
2	0	4	7
Total	**0**	**4**	**12**
Total Responsibility Score: =			**75%**

Summary finding:
The "Saint-Gilles-Croix-de-Vie" fishery has achieved an overall **Responsibility Score of 75%**.

5) Recommendations:

The following recommendations are made for the "Saint-Gilles-Croix-De-Vie " fishery:

1. With a score on the responsibility criteria of 75%, the fishery has reached the level required to be considered **responsible** and meets the criteria for **certification by the SEG standard**.
2. A The fishery should consider how to make a positive contribution to eel conservation projects (criteria 1.2 and 2.9) and to have implemented those by the time of the next assessment.
3. Concerning criterion 2.4, several things need to be improved. Average fishing speeds are higher than what the SEG standard requires, but less than what is recommended in the France Good Practice Guide. Moreover, no monitoring of mortality in home tanks is carried out. However, the practices observed on board appear to be consistent with responsible glass eel fishing, as the mortality observed on board is very low. The following recommendations are suggested and can be applied between now and the control audit:
    a. Speeds should be reduced as much as possible, especially when the fisherman goes against the current.
    b. All the fishermen audited have a home tank which they use to store elvers for a minimum of 48 hours. However, no mortality monitoring is carried out on these tanks. We recommend that from the 2020-2021 season onwards, fishermen keep a home mortality logbook that they can provide to the auditor during the control audit. It should be possible to link mortality to a period and a quantity of elvers caught (fishing log). For better readability, it is preferable that elvers' trips during sales are also indicated. An example of this would be :

Date	Quantity added to the tank (g)	Mortality (g)	Quantity leaving the fish tank (g)
04/01/2021	1890	0	0
05/01/2021	910	10	0
06/01/2021	0	5	0
07/01/2021	500	20	0
08/01/2021	0	0	3260

The exit weight may not necessarily correspond to the weight fished + mortality. This may be due to weight loss and weighing accuracy.

    c. Each ship has a fish tank on board. However, the practices for collecting glass eels from them differ. Sometimes a very fine-mesh net (less than 1mm) is present in the tank and allows the fish to be retrieved with almost no handling. If there is no net, the elvers are collected after emptying the tank with a shovel and a plastic brush. This last technique subjects the glass eels to more handling. It would be preferable for all fishermen to place a very fine-meshed net (0.9mm or less) inside the fish tank.
4. We recommend testing with indigo carmine during the control audit. The lesions taken into account have yet to be defined but this system would make it possible to judge whether practices are in line with the SEG standard, despite speeds in excess of 1.5 knots recorded.

6) Next Audit

Question	Performance of the Client at Audit	Yes	No
1	Has the client been part of any external investigation which may be of concern to SEG AND/OR been suspended from any other certification standard?	Enhanced Surveillance	**Go to Q2**
2	Has the client received a borderline pass for a Component in its previous audit?	Enhanced Surveillance	**Go to Q3**
3	Does the client only buy and sell product (does not physically handle it?)	Minimum Surveillance	**Go to Q4**
4	All other scenarios	Standard Surveillance	

	Certification Audit	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4 Recertification Audit
Minimum Surveillance	On-Site Audit	No Audit	Remote Audit	No Audit	On-Site Audit
Standard Surveillance	On-Site Audit	No Audit	On-Site Audit	No Audit	On-Site Audit
Enhanced Surveillance	On-Site Audit	On-Site Audit	On-Site Audit	On-Site Audit	On-Site Audit

The next interim audit should therefore be by December 2022.

7) The Assessment

The tables below give the standard and a rationale for the scores given above.

Component 1 – Generic requirements (Weighting : 1 for each criterion)	
Criterion 1.1: Commitment to legality	
Responsible indicators	For at least the past two years: the organisation has not been found guilty for any offences relating to eel fishing or trading.
Aspiring indicators	For at least the past 12 months: the organisation has not been found guilty for any offences relating to eel fishing or trading.
Discussion	The four fishermen have no legal proceedings pending. The criterion is therefore met.
Score	Responsible

Criterion 1.2: Contribution to Eel Conservation Projects. (Optional bonus score) (The intention is for this to be mandatory from summer 2020)	
Responsible indicators	The organisation donates at least 2% of its profits or at least 20% of its corporate responsibility programme to projects that make a positive contribution to eel conservation or population enhancement, such as Eel Stewardship Funds, River Restoration projects, conservation and education projects.
Aspiring indicators	The organisation donates 1 – 1.99% of its profits or 10 - 20% of its corporate responsibility programme to projects that make a positive contribution to eel conservation or population enhancement, such as Eel Stewardship Funds, River Restoration projects, conservation and education projects.
Discussion	N/A
Score	N/A

Criterion 1.3: The organisation trades in certified responsibly sourced eel	
Responsible indicators	The organisation trades in at least 50% (by number) of certified responsibly sourced eel and has the documentation to demonstrate that.
Aspiring indicators	The organisation trades in 10 – 49.9% (by number) of certified responsibly sourced eel and has the documentation to demonstrate that.
Discussion	N/A
Score	N/A

Criterion 1.4: Traceability	
1.4.1: Traceability - Incoming product, separation and segregation	
Responsible indicators	• Certified and uncertified eel products can be clearly and easily traced back to their source. • Where a fishery or buyer, an electronic tele-declaration system is used. • It operates a clear system which ensures that the product remains separated at all stages from arrival to dispatch from non-certified eel products. • The organisation ensures that any products wishing to make a claim as certified do not contain any non-certified eel-based ingredients. • If resolved through mass- or number- balance calculations, the margin of error does not exceed 2%.
Aspiring indicators	• Certified and uncertified eel products can be traced back to their source. • If segregation is not possible, there are clear and auditable records of the numbers of certified and uncertified eels entering the organisation at each facility. • It can demonstrate through auditable records that the number of certified eels exiting the organisation in a ear did not exceed the number that entered. • If resolved through mass- or number- balance calculations, the margin of error does not exceed 5% or if a farm, the 2800 pieces per 1 kg of glass eels is applied.
Discussion	All the fishermen audited use the electronic filing system "Télécapêche". This system allows computerised banking and direct access to both COREPEM, which represents all the fishermen of the UGA Loire - Côtiers Vendéens - Sèvre Niortaise (LCVS), and the PO. This makes it possible to monitor the fishermen's quota finely and to avoid exceeding the authorised quotas. The fishermen also fill in fishing forms (or fishing log) which are systematically sent to France Agrimer. Each fishing day is declared on paper with 3 copies: 1 for the administrative

	authorities, 1 for the fishermen and the last one is kept by the fisherman. This criterion has therefore been met.
Score	Responsible

1.4.2: Traceability - Outgoing product	
Responsible indicators	• Where a fishery or buyer, an electronic tele-declaration system is used • Documentation is well maintained with a maximum of 2% error in the following: • The organisation correctly uses batch-coding for labelling certified product, which can be on the packaging for the product, or included in the documentation (e.g. invoice) with the assignment • All product to be sold as certified by an organisation is accompanied by an invoice which meets the following criteria: - Includes an appropriate batch code - Includes a record of the quantity (no. & weight) of product and to whom it was sold
Aspiring indicators	• Documentation is well maintained. If resolved through mass- or number- balance calculations, the margin of error does not exceed 5% in the following (or if a farm, the 2800 pieces per 1 kg of glass eels is applied): • The organisation correctly uses batch-coding for labelling certified product, which can be on the packaging for the product, or included in the documentation (e.g. invoice) with the assignment. • All products to be sold as certified by an organisation are accompanied by an invoice which meets the following criteria: - Includes an appropriate batch code. - Includes a record of the quantity (no. & weight) of product and to whom it was sold.
Discussion	As in the previous point, this audit concerns only fishermen and they use a system of electronic tele-declaration and fishing form. The criterion is therefore met.
Score	Responsible

1.4.3: Traceability - Record keeping and documentation	
Responsible indicators	• The organisation operates a system that allows the tracking and tracing of all eel from purchase to sale and including any steps in between. In the case of live eels this should include the ability to track each batch delivered to a buyer to be connected back to a water, a time period (maximum duration one month) and specific fisherman/vessel. • If a fisherman or buyer, a tele-declaration system is used to report catches and trade. • The organisation operates a system that also allows for the completion of a batch reconciliation of eel product by weight over a given period. • The organisation maintains records for a minimum of three (3) years.
Aspiring indicators	The above requirements are met except that: • Records have been maintained for less than three (3) years • If a fisherman or trader, a tele-declaration system is planned to be used to report catches and trade in the next season
Discussion	The fishermen all use an electronic tele-declaration system and fishing forms. These data are kept by the administrative authorities for more than 3 years. The criterion is therefore met.
Score	Responsible

Criterion 1.5: Biosecurity & welfare – Eel and eel products are provided with minimal risk of diseases, parasites and alien species	
1.5.1 Eel Fishing: Biosecurity measures are adopted	
Responsible indicators	• The fishery conducts good biosecurity measures such as the disinfection and drying of nets and equipment between each fishing in different waters. **OR** • The fishermen only operate in the same river or estuary, with no risk of transferring diseases or alien species between catchments.
Discussion	All fishermen fish the whole season on La Vie, without changing their fishing location. It is then not possible to move any diseases or exotic species. The criterion is therefore met.
Score	Responsible

Summary scores for Component 1	
Not met	0
Aspiring	0
Not applicable	2
Responsible	5
Total possible	5
% Responsibility (Responsible / Total possible)	**100%**

Component 2 - Glass eel fishing	
Criterion 2.1: Eel fishing is in a catchment that is meeting its escapement targets	
Weighting: 2	
Sustainable Indicator (2 x responsible Indicator Score)	There are good data which show to the satisfaction of the fisheries authority that the EU silver eel 40% escapement target (40% B0) is being achieved for the river or in the eel management district.
Responsible indicators	There are good data which show to the satisfaction of the fisheries authority that at least 70% of the Bbest target for silver eel escapement is being met in the river or eel management district.
Aspiring indicators	Eel fishing is in a place accepted by the fishery authority as providing a positive contribution to the eel stock or, the river or RBD is meeting 40% - <70% of the Bbest target.
Discussion	The information available on this subject (Report of the Eel Management Plan in France, 2018) shows that, for the moment, the objective of 40% of the B0 or 70% of the BBEST is not achieved, both in the relevant Management Unit (LCVS) and in the other French Management Units. Moreover, we do not have precise information by catchment area to make a more detailed assessment of this criterion. However, all the actions planned in France's Eel Management Plan (EMP) have been implemented and the rebuilding of the eel stock requires long-term action. The effects of the measures taken in recent years are not observable for the moment. The actions taken by the fisheries sector are detailed in the following criterion. Considering all this, the criterion is not met but significant efforts have been made since the establishment of the EMP, in particular by professional fishermen.
Score	Aspiring

Criterion 2.2: There is good progress with the applicant's responsibilities in the Eel Management Plan for the river or District	
Weighting: 2	
Responsible indicators	There is credible progress with at least 75% of the actions relating to the fishery for the implementation of the Eel Management Plan for the river or eel management district.
Aspiring indicators	There is credible progress with at least 50% of the actions relating to the fishery for the implementation of the Eel Management Plan for the river or eel management district.
Discussion	Professional fisheries stakeholders have implemented the majority of actions related to the EMP. So, the exploitation rate of glass eel stock has decreased significantly since the reference period. This rate has been relatively stable in recent years and fluctuates around the management target. The allocation of glass eel fishing licences has decreased by 57% between 2006 and 2018. The ratio of the fishing quota 40% consumption and 60% restocking is unchanged since 2013. However, the target of 60% glass eels for restocking in Europe has never been reached, but the profession is getting closer to this target over the years. Reaching this objective is dependent on the European market, which is not the responsibility of professional fishermen. The overall catch quota has decreased for the 2020-2021 season by a total of 57.5 tonnes, a reduction of 11.5% compared to the previous season.

	Finally, France allocates between 5 and 10% of annual catches to French restocking operations, 5.8% in 2018. In view of all these elements, it can be considered that this criterion has been met.
Score	Responsible

Criterion 2.3: The fishery is well managed	
Weighting: 1	
Responsible indicators	• Fishers are licensed and provide catch and effort data via a tele-declaration system. • Data on catch and effort are collected and analysed regularly by the fishery authority (at least annually at the end of the season). • There is a data set for at least the last 5 years that is considered by the fishery authority to be accurate, useful for statistical purposes and provide a comprehensive picture of the glass eel fishery under assessment. • Enforcement is in place throughout the fishing area and there is no evidence of systematic non-compliance.
Aspiring indicators	• Fishers are licensed and provide catch and effort data. • Data on catch and effort are collected and analysed regularly by the fishery authority (at least annually at the end of the season). • There is a data set for at least the last 3 years that is considered by the fishery authority to be accurate and provide enough information on the glass eel fishery under assessment for management and to track annual trends in glass eel arrival. • There is no evidence of systematic non-compliance.
Discussion	All fishermen have a licence and carry out the electronic filing in addition to the declaration by the fishing form. Fishing figures are monitored throughout the season by COREPEM and the PO in order to know the exact consumption of the quota to avoid a preventive closure. These data are obtained thanks to "Télécapêche" which has been compulsory for 5 years. This data is a very efficient management tool. The official data come from the fishing sheets (or fishing log) sent by fishermen to the administrative authorities. Thus, the Directorate of Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture (DPMA in french) collects and compiles these data. During the elver fishing season, the DPMA circulates a table every week to report on the consumption of quotas in the various UGAs. In May-June, when the season is over, the DPMA distributes a statistical compendium (quota consumption, market price, number of fishers, etc.) per UGA. There is a set of reliable data for more than 5 years. This criterion has therefore been met.
Score	Responsible

Criterion 2.4: Mortality during fishing is minimised	
Weighting: 2	
Responsible indicators	• Fishing is by hand-held nets and has effective nearby holding facilities **OR** • Fishing from vessels meets the following criteria: i) fishing is at slow speed (no more than 1 knot relative to water); ii) haul duration is on average no longer than 20 minutes, with the maximum duration not more than 30 minutes; iii) mesh size of cod end no greater than 1mm; iv) rest of the net designed such that glass eels do not become trapped or abraded; v) vivier tank on board and in use;

	vi) fishermen maintain accurate daily records of mortality. **OR** • Fishermen can demonstrate that the mortality rate of the catch over the duration of holding in the storage facility is less than 4% for each batch captured. **OR** • Fishing methods (in France) meet the criteria in Category 1 of the France Good Practice Guide. **OR** • The Carmin Indigo or similar test indicates that mortality averages less than 4%.
Aspiring indicators	• Fishing from vessels meets the following criteria: i) fishing is at slow speed (no more than 1.5 knots relative to water); ii) maximum haul duration no longer than 30 minutes; iii) mesh size of cod end no greater than 1mm; iv) rest of the net designed such that glass eels do not become trapped or abraded; v) vivier tank on board and in use; vi) fishermen maintain accurate daily records of mortality. OR • Fishermen can demonstrate that the mortality rate of the catch over the duration of holding in the storage facility is between 4% and 8% for each batch captured. **OR** • Fishing methods (in France) meet the criteria in Category 2 of the France Good Practice Guide. **OR** • The Carmin Indigo or similar test indicates that mortality averages between 4% and 8%.
Discussion	The practices observed on the 4 vessels audited are very similar. The sieves used are rectangular, with a length of 200cm and a width ranging from 75cm to 90cm. The net measures between 130cm and 150cm long with 3 different sections. The intermediate section is where the mesh is the largest and it's larger than 1mm. The sieve bottom has a mesh size less than or equal to 1mm, which greatly reduces the injuries of elvers due to fishing. No glass eels were observed trapped in any part other than the sieve bottom. All vessels have a water tank on board. Most have a recirculation of water or bubbling in the livewell during the tide. Above the fish tank there is a tarpaulin where the sieves are emptied. The fish are then guided to the middle of the tarp where there is a hole that opens onto the reject sieve (mesh size 3 to 5mm). Once the fish have arrived on the rejection sieve, the elvers pass into the fish tank and the other fish are put back into the water alive. The duration of each haul was between 3 and 7 minutes during the audit. Average speeds are higher than what is required in the standard, in the order of 2.2 to 2.5 knots. However, these speeds are lower than what is recommended in the France Good Practice Guide. After the tide, the fishermen take the elvers to their homes and place them in a fish tank for at least 48 hours in fresh water. Professionals estimate that mortality during this stage is low, but no real monitoring of mortality is carried out. Thus, many criteria are met, but fishermen do not keep a mortality logbook and speeds are slightly high compared to the SEG requirements. However, the speeds observed remain low at low engine speeds. Professionals can hardly go slower. Moreover, the duration of the hauls is very low, often around 5 minutes and always less than 10 minutes. Moreover, although the quantities fished during the tide are small (300-400g), less than 1% immediate mortality has been observed. The low fishing time seems to compensate for the slightly high speed. We have assigned an aspiring score with several recommendations (part 5, page 4 of the document) to be applied by the time of the control audit.
Score	Aspiring

Criterion 2.5: The fishery has negligible impacts on by-catch species	
Weighting: 1	
Responsible indicators	• The fishery has a negligible impact on by-catch. • By-catch is returned to the water alive as gently and rapidly as possible.
Aspiring indicators	• The fishery has low-level impacts on by-catch. • By-catch is returned to the water alive as gently and rapidly as possible.
Discussion	The most common by-catches encountered are as follows: Spotted goby, Thinlip grey mullet, Stickleback, Silverside fish, Sea bass and White shrimp. These species, caught in low numbers, return to the water quickly and without major impacts. The criterion has therefore been met.
Score	Responsible

Criterion 2.6: The fishery has negligible impacts on rare or other protected species	
Weighting: 1	
Responsible indicators	The fishery has no direct interactions resulting in mortality or injuries with other species that are considered vulnerable, threatened, endangered or are protected under national or international law.
Aspiring indicators	Interactions, resulting in mortality or injury, with other species that are considered vulnerable, threatened, endangered, or are protected under national or international law, are rare and have no overall measurable impact on the population.
Discussion	We did not observe the presence of vulnerable or protected species on board. The criterion has therefore been met.
Score	Responsible

Criterion 2.7: The fishery has negligible impacts on habitats	
Weighting: 1	
Responsible indicators	The fishing gear does not cause any damage to the benthos.
Aspiring indicators	Damage to the benthos by gear is limited or minimal.
Discussion	Glass eel fishing consists of filtering the water, without touching the benthos. If it happens that the sieve touches the benthos it will be accidental and will lead to an unwanted loss of time and fishing efficiency. This criterion is therefore met.
Score	Responsible

Criterion 2.8: Transport	
Weighting: 1	
Responsible indicators	• The operator holds the relevant transport authorisations. • There is a Transport Plan in place to minimise travel time – this meets the Transport requirements for vertebrates. • Packing is done in a way that minimises handling, time and stress. • Eels are kept cool and wet with an adequate supply of oxygen.
Discussion	The fishing form filled in at the end of the tide serves as an authorisation for transport in France. All fishermen use the same means of transport, i.e. a plastic or polystyrene crate. The elvers are taken out of the fish tank (with the help of a pocket or with a brush and bucket) and placed in this crate immediately. Then they transport this crate from the boat to the truck where the catch is weighed, usually without transferring the container (the tare is known). The eels are left out in the open air for the duration of the transport from the port to the fisherman's or, more rarely, fish wholesaler's tank. This transport time is generally short and during transport the eels are kept moist and fresh (air temperature in winter). With the exception of sites where the wholesaler picks up eels on landing, which is rare on the UGA LCVS, all fishermen operate in this way. This is the least amount of handling of elvers and this fish seems not to suffer from this way of operating. The criterion is therefore met.
Score	Responsible

Criterion 2.9: Bonus Score: Fishermen donate a proportion of their catch for a local positive contribution	
Weighting: 1	
Responsible indicators	Fishermen have donated an average of at least 5% of their catch in the past 2 years to local stocking programmes, e.g. translocating over barriers to aid upstream migration and recruitment in the catchment, or have credible plans in place to do so next season (note that this is separate from any planned restocking to meet the 60% target).
Discussion	N/A
Score	N/A

Summary scores for Component 2	
Not met	0
Not applicable	1
Aspiring	4
Responsible	7
Total possible	11
% Responsibility (Responsible / Total possible)	**64%**