

Standard Assessment – Fishermen Gironde – Gurruchaga Marée

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

Completed by
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4th and 5th January 2021

Final Version

Reviewed and Approved by Certification Body:
David Bunt, Sustainable Eel Group, 10 January 2021

1) Introduction

This document is the report of the audit of the 4th and 5th January 2021 carried out under the SEG (Sustainable Eel Group) standard (version 6.0a, December 2019) with a group of 15 fishermen operating on the Gironde. The fishermen concerned by this certification sell their glass eels directly to the wholesaler at the landing ports.

The company Gurruchaga Marée organised this audit and the fishermen's group will be called "Pêcheurs Gironde". This assessment was carried out in relation to components 1 and 2 of the standard.

In the Gironde, fishermen work on the middle part of the estuary between Mortagne-sur-Gironde and Vitrezay. They use two large pushed sieves called a Pibalour. The nets are rectangular in shape with a width of between 4 and 6 m and a height of between 0.9 and 1.15 m. Each net has a surface area of between 4 and 7 m² depending on the fishermen, for a total surface area of between 8 and 14 m². The length of the gear is also variable between 5.5 and 8 metres. Fishermen fish both day and night on the Gironde. Fishing is always carried out against the current, both during the flow and at ebb tide. The inlet and intermediate mesh sizes can vary between the different fishermen. However, the final mesh size is for all of them less than or equal to 1000 µm. All fishermen use 2 or 3 sieves to separate elvers from by-catches and organic waste. Fishermen store elvers either in fish tanks or dry in polystyrene crates. The fishermen sell their glass eels directly to the fish wholesaler at the time of landing.

15 fishermen are concerned by the audit. A total of 4 fishermen were audited on one night and one day tide. The following fishermen are concerned for this assessment:

NAME	FIRST NAME	PORT	NAME	FIRST NAME	AREA
MASSE	ALAIN	MORTAGNE	RAUTUREAU	XAVIER	PORTES NEUVES
NADREAU	DANIEL	MORTAGNE	PINQUET	NICOLAS	PORTES NEUVES
MOINIER	CHRISTOPHE	MORTAGNE	BRIEUX	BENOIT	PORTES NEUVES
LAVAUD	BENOIT	MAUBERT	LASNEL	WILFRIED	PORTES NEUVES
MARTIN	CYRILLE	CALLONGES	MARICHULAR	ERIC	PORTES NEUVES
MARTIN	CHRISTOPHE	CALLONGES	DUPONT	DAMIEN	VITREZAY
MARROT	PIERRE	CALLONGES	DUPONT	FLORIAN	VITREZAY / CALLONGES
LALOUE	TONI	CALLONGES			

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2) The assessment

The evaluator was Nicolas Belhamiti for Fish-Pass. The visit took place on the tides on the 4th and the 5th January 2021.

The fishermen audited were the following:

- Lavaud Benoit at the port Maubert and Dupont Damien at the port Vitrezay on the night tide on January 4th.
- Dupont Florian at the Port des Callonges and Brioux Benoit at the Portes Neuves on the morning tide on the 5th January

3) Client Contact Details

The company Gurruchaga Marée requested this audit. The resource person is therefore the head office of this structure as well as the collector of the sector.

Name/Compagny	Gurruchaga Marée / ARTEAU Jacky
Postal address	88 route de la corniche 64700 Hendaye
Email address	gurumaree@wanadoo.fr
Phone number	06 73 81 17 99

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 with a score of 100% 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	Aspiring	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

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2.3 The fishery is well managed	Responsible	1	1
2.4 Mortality during fishing is minimised	Aspiring	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: With a score of 64%, the fishery meets the requirements of component 2 for elver fishing and 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	2	7	12
Total Responsibility Score: =			75%

Summary finding:

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.

5) Recommendations:

Fish-Pass makes the following recommendations in relation to the Gironde 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. The fishery should consider how to make a positive contribution to eel conservation projects (criteria 1.2 and 2.9) and implement them by the next evaluation.
3. Concerning criterion 2.4, several things can be improved in order to achieve the responsibility criterion :
 - a. Reduce fishing time to always stay under 20 minutes.
 - b. Always keep elvers in a water tank, preferably with bubbling and/or recirculating water.
 - c. Keep a mortality logbook on board the boat. This logbook can be filled out at the end of the tide to indicate the number of dead or dying glass eels that have left the tank.
4. Concerning criterion 2.7, among the by-catch species, the sunfish perch has been caught. This species is likely to cause biological imbalances and is classified in Article R 432-5 of the Environment Code. As a result, sun perch should not be released back into the water.

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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

Standard monitoring is recommended. The next Audit should be scheduled for January 2023.

7) The Assessment

The tables below detail the reasons for the ratings given above for each component.

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 current or recent judicial investigations. In addition, all fishermen sign an agreement certifying that they comply with the conditions of the ESG standard, which includes a commitment to legality. The criterion is therefore met.
Score	Responsible

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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	The audit only concerns fishermen who have not yet been certified by SEG and who therefore do not market certified eels yet. They are therefore not yet concerned by this criterion.
Score	N/A

Criterion 1.4: Traceability	
1.4.1: Traceability - Incoming product, separation and segregation	
Responsible indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 year 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.

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Discussion	<p>All the fishermen audited use the electronic declaration system. This system enables them to declare their catches via sms directly to the Gironde Departmental Fisheries Committee. A computerised bank system makes it possible to track the fishermen's quota finely and to avoid exceeding the authorised quotas.</p> <p>Each day's fishing is declared on paper via fishing sheets in 3 copies: 1 for the administration (France Agrimer), 1 for the fisherman and the last one is kept by the fisherman.</p> <p>This criterion has therefore been met.</p>
Score	Responsible

1.4.2: Traceability - Outgoing product

Responsible indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Includes an appropriate batch code - Includes a record of the quantity (no. & weight) of product and to whom it was sold
Aspiring indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Includes an appropriate batch code. - Includes a record of the quantity (no. & weight) of product and to whom it was sold.
Discussion	<p>As in the previous point, this audit concerns only fishermen and they use a system of electronic declaration and fishing form.</p> <p>The criterion is therefore met.</p>
Score	Responsible

1.4.3: Traceability - Record keeping and documentation

Responsible indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The organisation maintains records for a minimum of three (3) years.
Aspiring indicators	<p>The above requirements are met except that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>The fishermen all use an electronic declaration system and fishing forms. The fishermen showed the declarations via sms on their mobile phone as well as their fishing log book. These data are kept by the administrative authorities for more than 3 years. The criterion is therefore met.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>All the fishermen spend the entire elver fishing season on the Gironde estuary, close to their home port. It is therefore not possible to move any diseases or exotic species. The criterion is therefore met.</p>
Score	Responsible

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

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Component 2 - Glass eel fishing	
Criterion 2.1: Eel fishing is in a catchment that is meeting its escapement targets	
Weighting: 2	
Sustainable Indicator (worth 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	<p>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 RB or 70% of the BBEST is not achieved, both in the relevant Management Unit and in the other French Management Units. Moreover, we do not have precise information by watershed to make a more detailed assessment of this criterion.</p> <p>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. Actions taken by the fisheries sector are detailed in the following criterion.</p> <p>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.</p>
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	<p>Professional fisheries stakeholders have implemented the majority of actions related to the EMP.</p> <p>For example, 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.</p> <p>The allocation of glass eel fishing licences has decreased by 57% between 2006 and 2018.</p> <p>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</p>

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

Criterion 2.3: The fishery is well managed

Weighting: 1

Responsible indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>All fishermen have a licence and carry out the electronic declaration in addition to the declaration by the fishing form.</p> <p>Fishing figures are monitored throughout the season by the Fisheries Committee to know the exact consumption of the quota and thus avoid a preventive closure. These data are obtained through the electronic declaration.</p> <p>The official data come from the fishing forms 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 distributes 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.</p> <p>This criterion has therefore been met.</p>
Score	Aspiring

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Criterion 2.4: Mortality during fishing is minimised	
Weighting: 2	
Responsible indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing is by hand-held nets and has effective nearby holding facilities OR • Fishing from vessels meets the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing from vessels meets the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>The practices on the 4 vessels audited are relatively homogeneous. The shape of the gears is fairly similar. The nets are rectangular in shape with a width of between 4 and 5 m and a height of between 0.9 and 1 m. Each net has a surface area of between 4 and 5 m² depending on the fishermen, for a total surface area of between 8 and 10 m². The maximum surface area authorised on the Gironde is 14 m². The length of the gear is also variable around 6 to 7 m for the fishermen audited.</p> <p>All the fishermen on the Gironde systematically operate facing the current and at low speeds (the gear used does not allow them to go at high speed). The average fishing speed of the four fishermen was 0.8 or 0.9 knots.</p> <p>The fishermen make 15 to 25 minute hauls, exceptionally up to 30 minutes.</p> <p>The mesh size of the gears is generally around 2 mm at the entrance, around 1.5 mm in the intermediate part of the net and 1 mm at the end of the net.</p> <p>No glass eels have been observed trapped in any part other than the bottom of the sieve. The catches are all passed through one or more sieves depending on the fishermen, in order to separate the elvers from the by-catches. All by-catches are released quickly. No immediate mortality has been observed.</p> <p>Of the four fishermen audited, two systematically store elvers in livewells on board and two others store them either in fish tank or in polystyrene boxes. For the latter, it depends mainly on the quantity of elvers (if too much, storage in a fish tank). It is also</p>

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	<p>possible that some of the fishermen on the list only store in polystyrene boxes. This is not in accordance with point V) of this criterion. However, this storage technique is authorised in the Guide to Good Eel Fishing Practice in France.</p> <p>At the end of the tide, the fishermen sell the elvers directly to the fish wholesalers at the landing port.</p> <p>Concerning point vi) fishermen do not keep data on mortality. Similarly, it is not possible to meet the criteria of Category 2 of the Guide des Bonnes Pratiques de France, as the four fishermen have a motorisation of more than 100 HP despite low speed during fishing.</p> <p>Thus, most of the criteria are met, apart from the presence of the fish tank on all the boats and the fishing time sometimes exceeding 20 minutes.</p> <p>However, some fishermen use polystyrene crates to store the elvers on the boat and the duration of the fishing hauls is sometimes more than 20 minutes. For this reason, an aspiring score is recommended for this criterion.</p>
Score	Aspiring

Criterion 2.5: The fishery has negligible impacts on by-catch species
Weighting: 1

Responsible indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fishery has low-level impacts on by-catch. By-catch is returned to the water alive as gently and rapidly as possible.
Discussion	<p>The most common by-catches encountered are as follows: Stickleback , Grey mullet, Spotted goby, Flounder, Sun perch, Eel, Bitterling, Bream, White shrimp, Brown shrimp. These species, caught in small numbers, return to the water quickly and without any major impacts observed.</p> <p>However, it should be remembered that the sun perch is classified as a species likely to cause biological imbalances in Article R 432-5 of the Environment Code. Theoretically, sun perch should not be released back into the water.</p>
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	Among the species caught, the presence of eels was noted in the sieves. The fishermen take care to put them back into the water. We did not observe the presence of other vulnerable or protected species during boarding. The criterion has therefore been met.
Score	Responsible

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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	<p>On the Gironde, nets are equipped at their end with a runner allowing them to slide over the mud and keep the nets about fifteen centimetres from the substrate. The damage caused to the benthos is therefore negligible and is only present at the level of the runner.</p> <p>This criterion has therefore been met.</p>
Score	Responsible

Criterion 2.8: Transport	
Weighting: 1	
Responsible indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>The fishing form is filled in at the end of the tide, before leaving the boat. All fishermen sell directly to the fish wholesaler in the port when they disembark. All fishermen use a plastic or polystyrene crate to land the elvers before sale. The criterion is therefore met.</p>
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

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