

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

Completed by
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Version 1.1

Reviewed and Approved by Certification Body:
David Bunt, Sustainable Eel Group, 5 March 2021

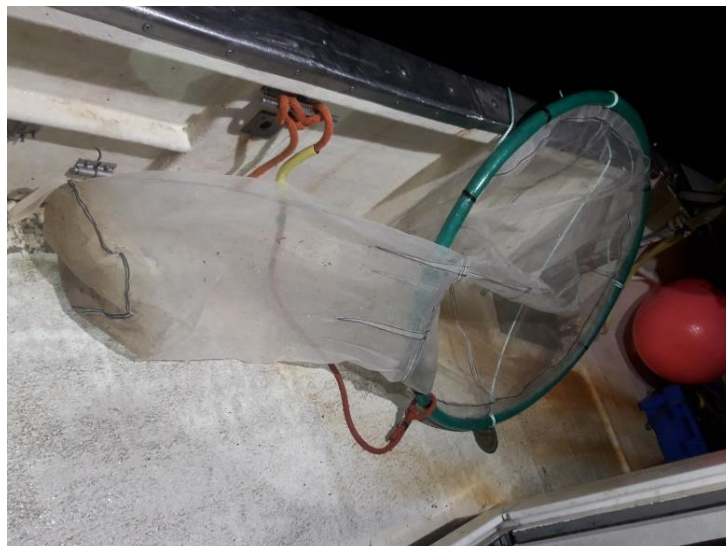
1. Introduction

This document represents the report carried out following the February 2021 audit carried out under the SEG (Sustainable Eel Group) standard (version 6.0a, December 2019) at the fishery operating on the Vilaine River. The fishermen concerned by this certification deliver their glass eels directly to the fish wholesalers on the landing quay.

The Regional Committee for Sea Fisheries and Marine Farming in Brittany (CRPMEM Bretagne in french) organised this audit. The fishermen's group will be called "Pêcherie Vilaine Arzal". This assessment was only carried out in relation to components 1 and 2 of the standard.

This certification concerns a renewal for the entire fishery, i.e. 61 fishermen. Thus, 8 boats have been carried out.

In the Arzal fishery, all fishermen use the same models of fishing gear. Namely, nets with a circular opening of 120 cm in diameter and a length of around 230 cm. The mesh size is degressive with 2 different meshes. The cone and the reserve have a mesh size of 1300 μm . The end part of the sieve, called the "bottom", has a mesh size of 1000 μm to avoid injuring to glass eels. Two fishing methods are used with the same gear, surface fishing or bottom fishing with 6 to 8m long poles.



The following professional fishermen are concerned by this SEG certification process. Six new fishermen have joined the fishery since the previous audit.

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	BOAT	SEG	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	BOAT	SEG
ANSQUER	YVES	LE STEF	0060	LE FRANC	SERGE	CASSIOPEE	0060
AUDREN	YANN	PEC'HEDIC	Nouveau	LE GOUEDEC	YVAN	CHLAMY	Nouveau
AUFFRET	ROMAIN	OCEANIA	Nouveau	LE GROS	ERIC	L'ELAN	0060
BIZEUL	YVAN	BASTHOSO	0060	LE JOUBIOUX	CYRILLE	LA LAMBADA	0060
BOUGRO	BRUNO	GALPETANT	0060	LE MOUROUX	JEROME	JENNIFER	0060
BOULANGER	FREDERIC	APHRODITE	0060	LE NIVET	MORGAN	TAMATA ROA	0060
BOURSE	MICKAEL	LA GAVRAISE	0060	LE RAY	CHRISTIAN	ALEA JACTA EST	0060
BOURSE	YOHANN	VALINKA	0060	LE ROY	FRANCOIS GILLES	PHILEO	0060
CALARNOU	THIERRY	CHAL HA DICHAL	0060	LINO	DAVID	SKOLL	0060
COCAUD	VINCENT	MALOA	0060	MALCOSTE	JOHANN	RAZIMARIAM 1	0060
COMES	FLORENT	PETIT BRETON	0060	MENAGER	MICKAEL	NAIADE	0060
CORLAY	MICKAEL	LE TALIEH	0060	MENGUAL	FREDERIC	NARVAL	0060
COUBARD	MAUD	ORIGIN	0060	MOBE	PIERRICK	FANNY	0060
CRENEGUY	DENIS	CHAUMIERE DE LA MER	0060	MODICOM	JEAN FRANCOIS	LE WIKING	0060
DAVID	RICHARD	SAY MAGIK	0060	MONTFORT	YANN	ANEMONE DE MER	0060
DENIGOT	GUILLAUME	EMMA LOAN	0060	MORIN	JEAN FRANCOIS	PIED NOIR	0060
DUPONT	SYLVAIN	TY BREIZ	0060	NICOLAS	PIERRIG	SIOUL	0060
DUPONT	THEAU	KERLOC'H	Nouveau	NOEL	JONATHAN	ETNA	0060
FAUCHE	DENIS	HALIOS	0060	PERRAIS	CYRILLE	MINI TOM	0060
GONZALEZ	FREDERIC	CHALUNO	0060	PERRODO	MICKAEL	CLIPERTON	0060
GOURIN	JOLAN	KRAKEN	Nouveau	PHILIPPE	FRANCK	MILA	0060
GUENNEC	BERTRAND	VEROSAB III	0060	PLUMER	GILLES	ANTOINE	0060
JACOB	REMI	LA BELLE BRISE	Nouveau	PORCHER	JAMES	CAP EAU VENT	0060
JOSSE	PHILIPPE	L'ABALONE	0060	QUELLEC	YVAN	LE FURNEZ 2	0060
JOSSO	CEDRIC	TOMAHAWK	0060	RIO	ALEXANDRE	ATLANTIDE	0060
JULIA MAGNEN	THIERRY	ARCHIMEDE	0060	RIO	DAVID	AZUR	0060
LE BIHAN	FRANCOIS	PESKETA	0060	RIVAL	JEROME	MOUEZH ER MOR	0060
LE BŒUF	LAURENT	YAGA	0060	SURZUR	FRANCK	MA BRUNETTE	0060
LE BOULAIRE	JEAN FRANCOIS	VERYGOUTTE	0060	TRAVERS	AURELE	GAGNE PETIT	0060
LE BOULAIRE	NICOLAS KARL	GALAK II	0060	TRIBALLIER	FREDERIC	MA ROMANCE	0060
LE CHANTOUX	FRANCK	KYLJOH	0060				

2. The assessment

The evaluators were Fabien Charrier and Nicolas Belhamiti for Fish-Pass. The visit took place on the tide of 16th February 2021. Each auditor spent about 45 minutes with each fisherman.

Boarding was carried out with the following fishermen:

- Serge Le Franc
- Cédric Josso
- Cyrille Le Joupoux
- Romain Auffret
- Thierry Calarnou
- Yvan Quellec
- Maud Coubard
- Pierrig Nicolas

3. Client Contact Details

It was the CRPMEM of Brittany which requested this audit. The resource person is Mr Guillaume LE PRIELLEC.

Client Contact Name	CRPMEM de Bretagne / LE PRIELLEC Guillaume
Client Address	1 Square René Cassin, 35700 Rennes
Client Email	glepriellec@bretagne-peches.org
Client Phone Number	0033 2 97 50 07 90

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	Responsible	1	1
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		6	6
Percentage Responsibility Score:		100%	

Finding: The fishery achieves a score of 100% for Component 1 General Requirements.

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
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	Aspiring	1	0
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	6
Percentage Responsibility Score:		55%	

Finding: The fishery meets part of the criteria of the glass eel fishing component (55%) and can be considered responsible under the SEG standard.

Summary of assessment and scoring

Component	Not Met	Aspiring	Responsible
1	0	0	6
2	0	5	6
Total	0	5	12
Total Responsibility Score: = 12/17			71%

Summary finding:

The "Vilaine Arzal" fishery has achieved a score of **71% in terms of responsibility** criteria and meets the criteria for **re-certification by the SEG standard**.

5. Recommendations:

Fish-Pass makes the following recommendations in relation to the "Vilaine Arzal" fishery:

- Concerning criterion 2.4, the average fishing speeds are higher than what the SEG standard requires, but remain lower than the recommendations of the "Good Practice Guide for glass eel fishing in France". Particular attention must continue to be given to fishing speeds with the aim of reducing them to the required standards.
- Concerning criterion 2.5, a certain variability in practices was observed between fishermen with a more or less long by-catch release time. It seems necessary to remind the entire fishery of the good practices to be followed with regard to by-catches, in particular rapid catch and release. This point will be given particular attention during the next audit. An unannounced check of this parameter could be carried out during the next fishing season. In the event of non-compliance with this criterion, the fishermen concerned could lose their SEG label.
- Criteria 1.2 and 2.9 – by the next audit the fishery should have considered and implemented how to make a positive contribution to eel conservation projects.

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 ¹ 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 control audit should take place by February 2023.

7. The Assessment

The tables below give the standard and a rationale for the scores given above. The score is highlighted in the appropriate colour.

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 8 fishermen audited have had no eel fishing offences over the last 24 months. The fishery was controlled by Maritime Affairs on the day of the audit, no infringements were found. The criterion has therefore been 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	Not applicable at this audit, but should be considered and implemented by the next audit
Score	Not applicable

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	Of the 61 fishermen concerned, 55 already had the SEG 0060 certificate. Six new fishermen have joined the fishery since the last audit. This means that 100% of the glass eels come from responsible sources after the audit. This criterion has therefore been met
Score	Responsible

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.
Discussion	<p>Out of the 8 fishermen audited, all use the "Télécapêche" tele-declaration system. The whole fleet also uses this system. It allows backed up and monitoring of the fishermen's quota day by day and to avoid exceeding the authorised quotas. A bulletin summarising the consumption of quotas is thus sent to the authorities every day.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The responsible criterion is therefore 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): 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	As for the previous point, this audit concerns only fishermen who all use electronic reporting. The criterion is therefore met.
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. The organisation maintains records for a minimum of three (3) years.
Aspiring indicators	The above requirements are met except that: <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	As for criterion 1.4.1, this audit concerns only fishermen and all of them use electronic reporting. The criterion is therefore fulfilled.
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	All the fishermen operate only on the Vilaine River. The criterion is therefore met.
Score	Responsible

Summary scores for Component 1	
Not applicable	1
Not met	0
Aspiring	0
Responsible	6
Total possible	6
% 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	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 BO or 70% of the BBEST is not achieved, both in the relevant UGA (BRE) and in the other French UGAs. Moreover, we do not have precise information by catchment area to make a more detailed assessment of this criterion.</p> <p>However, all the actions provided for in France's Eel Management Plan (PGA in french) 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.</p> <p>Considering all this, the criterion is not met but significant efforts have been made since the establishment of the PGA, 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 PGA.</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 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 proceed to the tele-declaration via "Télécapêche" in addition to the declaration by the fishing form.</p> <p>All fishermen have the same fishing gear model which has been optimised to increase the quality of elvers (pocket length, mesh size).</p> <p>All fishermen sell their glass eels on landing. There is only one point of sale where all the wholesale fishermen are present.</p> <p>Fishing is only allowed between 6 pm on Monday and 8 am on Saturday. The CRPMEM also has the possibility of closing fishing in cold weather to avoid mortality.</p> <p>Fishing figures are monitored daily by the CPMREM in order to find out the exact consumption of the quota so as to avoid a preventive closure. These data are obtained thanks to "Télécapêche", which has been compulsory in Brittany since 2013. A bulletin summarising catches and quota consumption is sent to the authorities every day.</p> <p>The official data comes from the fishing sheets (or fishing log) sent by fishermen to the</p>

	<p>administrative authorities. The Directorate of Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture (DPMA) 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 AGUs. In May-June, when the season is over, the DPMA distributes a statistical compilation (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	Responsible

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>On the Vilaine river the practices are close between the fishermen and they all have the same fishing gear. The diameter at the entrance is 120cm. The total length of the net is 230cm and is made up of 3 different sections :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The entrance which is about 100cm long with a mesh size of 1.3mm. - The reserve is about 120 cm long with a 1.3 mm mesh size. - The bottom of the sieve which is 10cm long with a mesh size of 1mm. <p>The 8 fishermen audited all had this type of net at their disposal.</p> <p>No glass eels were observed trapped in the nets.</p> <p>All vessels have a minimum 80-litre onboard water tank, most of which has recirculating water. Larger vessels have water tank up to 300 litres. On the water tank, there is a sieve that allows glass eels to pass through and reject by-catch and plant debris.</p>

	<p>The duration of the hauls varies between 10 and 16 minutes depending on the fishermen. Average speeds are higher than required in the standard, between 2.3 and 3 knots. However, these speeds are lower than what is recommended in the France Good Practice Guide. Fishermen do not stock fish, so they do not need to monitor mortality. Thus, many criteria are met but the speeds are slightly too high compared to the SEG requirements, while remaining within the recommendations of the the France Good Practice Guide.</p> <p>We recommend assigning an aspiring 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 during the different tides concern the following species: sand goby and common goby, grey mullet, Eel, sand smelt, Sprat.</p> <p>The time it takes to release by-catches varies from one fisherman to another. It is necessary for some fishermen to release by-catches more quickly.</p>
Score	Aspiring

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	<p>The only protected species caught is the eel at the eel stage.</p> <p>Sand and common gobies, on the other hand, are listed in Appendix III of the Bern Convention. However, they appear to be of minor concern on the IUCN Red List.</p> <p>They are released back into the water by fishermen. We did not observe the presence of other vulnerable or protected species during the audit.</p> <p>The criterion has therefore been met.</p>
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 eels fishing on Arzal is mainly carried out on the surface, so there is no interaction with the substrate. Few fishermen use poles to fish at greater depths but without ever touching the substrate. Indeed, there is a risk of damaging their nets and clogging them with mud. This criterion has therefore been met.
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	All fishermen sell their glass eels to traders at the landing point. There is therefore no transport by vehicle. Transport between the boat and the point of sale is done on foot. The glass eels are transported in polystyrene boxes.
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	Not applied, but the fishers should consider how to do this by the next audit
Score	Not applicable

Summary scores for Component 2	
Not applicable	1
Not met	0
Aspiring	5
Responsible	6
Total possible	11
% Responsibility (Responsible / Total possible)	55%