

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

Completed by
Fabien Charrier and Nicolas Belhamiti

5 January 2022 and 9 February 2022

Final Version

Reviewed and Approved by Certification Body:
David Bunt, Sustainable Eel Group, 15 February 2022

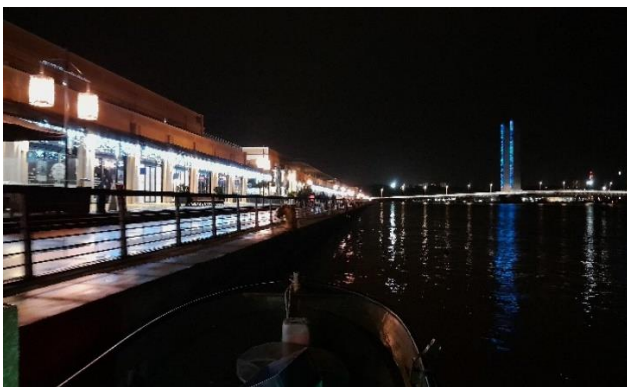
1. Introduction

This document is the report of the audit carried out on 4 January 2022 in accordance with the SEG (Sustainable Eel Group) standard (version 6.0a, December 2019) with a group of river fishermen operating on the Garonne in Bordeaux and the Dordogne and Isle in Libourne.

The company Gurruchaga marée organised this audit. The group of fishermen will be called "Pêcheurs fluviaux Garonne/Dordogne". This assessment was carried out only in relation to components 1 and 2 of the standard.

The present certification concerns 25 new fishermen. Only 4 fishermen have been audited for 5 recommended. In fact, a list of only 13 fishermen had been transmitted at the time of the audit request in mid-December and this list was completed to 25 fishermen the day before the audit, not allowing to organise an additional boarding in such a short time.

All fishermen use the same models of fishing gear. Namely, sieves with a circular opening of 120 cm in diameter and a length of 130 cm. The fishermen use the drossage technique, with a sieve on each side of the boat. The fishermen fish on the rising tide against the flow, making lines along the banks. The glass eels are stored on board in a fish tank with an aerator. At the end of the fishing season, the glass eels are transported by the fishermen to their homes where they store the glass eels in fish tanks for 3-4 days, while the fishmonger comes to collect the glass eels.



The following professional fishermen are concerned by this SEG certification process.

Nom	Prénom	Bateau
BAJOLLE	Robert	CRESUS II, BD 3373
BONNIN	Jean-Bernard	SYLVIE
CHABOSSEAU	Michel	MAKAEL
CHARLES	Florian	
CHARLES	Gilles	MAPI, TO 928939
DURAND	Mickael	
GAILLARD	Rodolphe	
HEMON	Florian	
MARICHULAR	Jean-François	
PINQUET	Emmanuel	
RAYMOND	Michel	DAUPHIN
STASZKOW	Jean-Jacques	
VIGNAC	Anthony	KIKOU, BX 365 999
VIGNAC	Philippe	TITI, BXA 240 95
GAUTHIER	Sébastien	
GAUTHIER	Philippe	
HAUCHECORNE	Jean-Marie	
VIDAL	Ludovic	
DUPOND	Frédéric	
DUPOND	David	
DUPOND	Erick	
DESQUEYROUX	Vincent	
BEUCAILLOU	Jean-Luc	
BOULADOU	Bernard	LE COUCOU, BXE 34980X
XANS	Bernard	NOLHAN-ELODIE

2. The assessment

The assessor was Fabien Charrier for Fish-Pass. The audit took place on the tide of 4 January 2022. The audit was carried out with 4 fishermen: Robert Bajolle, Emmanuel Pinquet, Anthony Vignac, Philippe Vignac.

3. Client Contact Details

The company Gurruchaga Marée has requested this audit. The resource persons are Mr. Jacky Arteaud and Mr. Jerome Gurruchaga

Client Contact Name	Gurruchaga Marée
Client Address	88 route de la corniche 64700 Hendaye
Client Email	gurrumaree@wanadoo.fr
Client 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 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	Aspiring	2	0
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	5
Percentage Responsibility Score:		46%	

Finding: The fishery achieves a score of 46% for component 2 Glass eel fishing.

Summary of assessment and scoring

Component	Not Met	Aspiring	Responsible
1	0	0	5
2	0	6	5
Total	0	6	10
Total Responsibility Score: = 10/16			63%

Summary finding:

The "Garonne/Dordogne" fishery achieved a score of 63% and can be considered responsible under the SEG standard

5. Recommendations:

With a score on the responsibility criteria of 63%, the "Garonne/Dordogne" fishery has reached the level required to be considered responsible under the condition that the following recommendations are followed in relation to the fishery

1. Regarding criterion 2.4, several things need to be improved. The average fishing speeds are higher than required by the SEG standard, but lower than recommended in the "Guide De Bonnes Pratiques pour la filière civilière". In addition, no monitoring of mortality in the home tanks is carried out. However, the practices observed on board appear to be in line with responsible glass eel fishing, as no mortality was observed on board. We make the following recommendations, which should be applied until the control audit:

- a. Speeds should be reduced as much as possible, especially when the fisherman is going against the current.
- b. The majority of the fishermen audited have a fish tank at home which they use to store glass eels for a minimum of 48 hours. However, for the majority, no mortality monitoring is carried out on these tanks. We recommend that, as soon as possible, the fishermen keep a logbook of mortalities at home which they can provide to the auditor during the control audit. Mortality should be linked to a period and a quantity of glass eels caught (fishing log). For greater legibility, it is preferable that the elver releases during sales are also indicated. An example:

Date	Quantity added to the tank (g)	Mortality (g) or Number of individuals (N)	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. Fishermen who have nets with a mesh size greater than 1mm should plan to change or modify their gear to comply with the SEG standard (mesh size of 1mm or less at the codend). Similarly, a lengthening of the gear should be considered in order to reduce the pressure that can be exerted on glass eels when hauling. Fishermen should prove as soon as possible that they have changed their gear.
- d. A carmine blue staining test was carried out. It indicated skin lesions (score 2) for 8% of the glass eels. This score is the upper limit of the aspiring criterion. The change of nets should make it possible to improve this result.

2 . 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

In view of the deviations observed in the fishing gear (mesh size too large) and the fairly high speeds of some fishermen, we recommend increased monitoring. The next control audit should take place by January 2023 in order to verify the correct application of the recommendations.

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 audited had not been found guilty for any offences relating to eel fishing over the previous 24 months. 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	Fishermen do not make donations. It 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	The audit only concerns fishermen who have not yet been certified SEG and who therefore do not yet market certified eels. They are therefore not yet concerned by this criterion.
Score	Not Applicable

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>To monitor professional river fishing, the OFB (French office for biodiversity) has developed the Cesium application to declare catches by remote declaration via sms.</p> <p>The decree of 29 January 2020 makes its use mandatory for professional fishermen to declare their eel catches within 24 hours in order to meet the administration's objective of rapid knowledge of quota consumption. This system is therefore used by all four fishermen.</p> <p>The fishermen also fill in fishing forms in paper format, which are used as transport vouchers, proof for the fishmonger and proof in the event of checks by the authorities.</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 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	<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>Of the fishermen audited, only one operates solely on the Garonne. The other three fishers operate on the Garonne, the Dordogne and the Isle depending on hydrological conditions and the abundance of elvers. However, the fishing sites are quite close, the Dordogne and the Garonne join to form the Gironde downstream of Bordeaux, and the Isle is the first tributary of the Dordogne at the level of the town of Libourne. All these sites are connected via the river continuum (no dams).</p> <p>Also, the nets are dried between each tide.</p> <p>The criterion is therefore met.</p>
Score	Responsible

Summary scores for Component 1	
Not applicable	2
Not met	0
Aspiring	0
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	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 UGA concerned (GDC) and in the other French UGA. Moreover, we do not have precise information by catchment area to judge this criterion more accurately.</p> <p>However, all the actions foreseen in the French Eel Management Plan (PGA) have been implemented and the recovery of the eel stock requires a long-term action. The effects of the measures taken in recent years are not yet observable. The actions taken by the fishing sector are detailed in the following criterion.</p> <p>Considering all this, the criterion has not been met, but significant efforts have been made since the establishment of the GPA, in particular by the 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>The professional fishing stakeholders have implemented the majority of the actions related to the AMP.</p> <p>Thus, the exploitation rate of the glass eel stock has clearly decreased since the reference period. This rate has been relatively stable in recent years and fluctuates around the management target.</p> <p>The allocation of fishing licenses for glass eel has decreased by 57% between 2006 and 2018.</p> <p>The ratio of the 40% consumption and 60% restocking fishing quota has been unchanged since 2013. However, the objective of 60% of glass eels for European restocking has never been reached, but the profession is getting closer to this objective over the years. The achievement of this objective is dependent on the European market, which is not the responsibility of the professional fishermen.</p> <p>The overall catch quota has been increased for the 2021-2022 season to a total of 65 t, an increase of +13% compared to the previous season. Given the current context and the recent advice of ICES to close all eel fisheries. The increase in quotas is a bad signal for the sustainability of the fishery.</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 that this criterion is scored aspiring.</p>
Score	Aspiring

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>The fishermen have a licence and make a remote declaration via the OFB's "CESMIA" application, while at the same time using the paper fishing forms. This system allows real-time monitoring of quota consumption</p> <p>The figures relating to fishing are also monitored by the Gironde departmental association of professional fishermen.</p> <p>The official data come from declarations to the administrative authorities. Thus, the OFB collects and compiles the data for river fishing. During the glass eel fishing season. The OFB updates every 15 days during the glass eel fishing season the summary table of catches recorded by Eel Management Unit (EMU).</p> <p>In May-June, when the season is over, the Ministry publishes a statistical summary (consumption of quotas, market prices, number of fishmongers, etc.) by UGA. There is a reliable data set of more than 5 years.</p> <p>This criterion is therefore 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> fishing is at slow speed (no more than 1 knot relative to water); haul duration is on average no longer than 20 minutes, with the maximum duration not more than 30 minutes; mesh size of cod end no greater than 1mm; rest of the net designed such that glass eels do not become trapped or abraded; vivier tank on board and in use; 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> fishing is at slow speed (no more than 1.5 knots relative to water); maximum haul duration no longer than 30 minutes; mesh size of cod end no greater than 1mm; rest of the net designed such that glass eels do not become trapped or abraded; vivier tank on board and in use; 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

	<p>Guide. OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Carmin Indigo or similar test indicates that mortality averages between 4% and 8%.
Discussion	<p>The practices and gear of the four fishermen audited are fairly similar.</p> <p>The sieves used are identical between the sites. Namely, gear with a diameter at the entrance of 120cm and the length of the net is 130cm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The entrance is about 90-100cm long with the largest mesh size (>1mm) - The reserve which is about 30-40cm long with a mesh size of 1.2mm and therefore larger than the maximum mesh size required by the SEG. <p>It should also be noted that the gears are much shorter (130 cm) than those of the same type used in the Loire (160 cm) or in Brittany (230 cm), which may result in greater pressure on the glass eels. However, no glass eels were observed trapped in the fishing gear during the audit.</p> <p>All vessels have a fish tank on board with sometimes a bubbling. On the fish tank, there is a reject screen that allows the glass eels to pass through and quickly discard the by-catch, still alive. No dead glass eels were observed on the sorting screen during the audit.</p> <p>The duration of the haul was low, between 6 and 8 minutes on average, depending on the fishermen</p> <p>Average speeds are higher than required by the standard, in the range of 2.4 to 3.3 knots. However, these speeds are lower than what is recommended in the CNPMM's Guide des Bonnes Pratiques de France</p> <p>The fishermen store their glass eels in a fish tank at home. This tank is official and declared to the administration. They indicate a low mortality rate of around 0.1% without it being possible to verify this in a file.</p> <p>In view of the deviations, an additional carmine blue staining test was carried out on 9/02/2022 for 2 of the fishermen. In total, 100 glass eels were stained, which revealed an average of 8% skin lesions. This is the upper limit of the aspiring criterion.</p> <p>Thus, several points need to be improved, particularly concerning the equipment and the monitoring of mortality during home storage.</p> <p>We recommend that an awareness criterion be assigned with several recommendations (part 5, page 4 of the document) to be applied between now and the control audit.</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 by-catches encountered during the audit are : sand and common goby, thin lip grey mullet, bleak, stickleback, bream, roach, eel, pumpkinseed sunfish, european catfish, pseudorasbora, white shrimp. These species return to the water quickly and without any major impacts. The criterion is therefore met.</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	Two protected species were caught during the audit, elver (<i>Anguilla Anguilla</i>) and the European bitterling (<i>Rhodeus amarus</i>). The European bitterling, the sand goby (<i>Pomatoschistus minutus</i>) and the common goby (<i>Pomatoschistus microps</i>) are also listed in Annex III of the Bern Convention. However, they are listed as being of minor concern on the IUCN Red List. All these species are released quickly by fishermen. No other vulnerable or protected species were found on board. The criterion is therefore 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	The fishing technique used consists of filtering the water on the surface, without touching the benthos. If the sieve touches the benthos, this will be accidental and will result in an unintended loss of time and fishing efficiency. This criterion is therefore 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	The fishing form filled in at the end of the trip serves as an authorisation for transport to France. For 3 of the 4 fishermen, the glass eels are taken out of the boat's fish tank and placed in a box. This box is then transported from the boat to the truck where the catch is weighed,

	<p>generally without transferring the container (the tare is known). Then the glass eels are placed in the fish tank in their truck for transport to their home. The fishermen use a fish tank for transport, given the 30-minute journey from the landing site to the storage tank at their home. It should be noted that 1 of the 4 fishermen lives next to the river and transports the glass eels directly from his boat's holding tank to his home holding tank with a crate.</p> <p>Apart from the sites where the fishmonger collects the glass eels on landing, which is rare in the GDC UGA, all the other fishermen operate with transport in their truck and storage at home.</p> <p>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	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	6
Responsible	5
Total possible	11
% Responsibility (Responsible / Total possible)	46%