



MarinTrust Whole fish fishery assessment report

Document TEM-002 (prev. FISH2) - Version 3.0

Issued June 2024 – Effective June 2024

Chile – Anchovy (*Engraulis ringens*) and Araucanian herring
(*Strangomera bentincki*) – FAO 87, Chilean EEZ Regions V-X

Surveillance 2

WF12

Table 1: Whole fish fishery assessment scope

Fishery name	Chile – Anchovy (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) and Araucanian herring (<i>Strangomera bentincki</i>) – FAO 87, Chilean EEZ Regions V-X
MarinTrust report code	WF12
Type 1 species (common name, Latin name)	Anchovy (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) and Araucanian herring (<i>Strangomera bentincki</i>)
Fishery location	FAO 87, Chilean EEZ Regions V-X (Valparaíso Region to Los Lagos Region)
Gear type(s)	Purse seine
Management authority (country/state)	Chilean Undersecretary of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SUBPESCA)

Table 2: Applicant and Certification Body details

Application details			
Applicant(s)		Iquique Sur (Corpesca SA), Sociedad Pesquera Landes SA, Coronel (Blumar SA), Lota Protein, Corral (Blumar SA), FoodCorp Chile SA, Industrias Isla Quihua SA (Alimentos Marinos SA), Coquimbo (Orizon SA), Glaciares SA (Fiordo Austral), Salmonoil SA (Fiordo Austral), Graneros SA (Fiordo Austral), Coronel (Orizon SA), San Vicente, Coronel (Camanchaca Pesca Sur SA), Arica (Corpesca SA), Mejillones (Corpesca SA), Pesquera Fiordo Austral	
Applicant country		Chile	
Certification Body details			
Name of Certification Body		LRQA	
Contact Information for CB (e.g. email address/address/telephone number)		fisheries-ca@lrqa.com	
Fishery Assessor name		Sam Peacock	
CB Peer Reviewer name		Phoebe Schouten	
Number of assessment days	2	Assessment period (mm/yyyy to mm/yyyy)	07/2026 to 07/2027

Table 3: Assessment outcome

Assessment outcome (See Table 4 for a summary of assessment determination)		Approve
Approval validity	Valid from: 07/2026	Valid until: 07/2027
CB peer reviewer evaluation		Agree with assessment determination

Fishery Assessment Peer Review Group external peer reviewer evaluation	<i>Agree with assessment determination</i>
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Table 4: Assessment determination

Assessment determination Summary of assessment and outcome	
This is the second annual surveillance of the anchovy and Araucanian herring fishery in the South-Central region of Chile. There have been few substantive changes in the fishery since the time of the previous full assessment, conducted in 2024. Catch composition is largely unchanged, with anchovy and herring making up more than 95% of landings. There have been no significant changes in the aspects of the fishery relevant to Sections M or E, and all clauses in these sections continue to be met. Additionally, both Category D species continue to pass via the PSA risk assessment. Regarding the Category A species, this surveillance assessment determined significant additional complexity in quota-setting and catches relative to previous assessments; complexity which was not resolved until additional information was requested from the applicants. Subsequent to clarification, it is now understood that in 2023 and 2025, catches exceeded the recommendation for one or both species by more than 10%. At the present time this is not considered by the assessor to represent “regularly” exceeding the scientific advice; however, the 2027 full re-assessment should examine this issue closely and, in particular, determine whether excess catches were also taken in 2026. Overall, the MT requirements continue to be met, and the fishery should remain approved as a source of raw material for MT-certified facilities.	
Summary of CB peer review	Additional information was requested from the client as originally clauses A1 and A3 had failed due to lack of and conflicting information. Once this information was provided the assessor has updated these clauses and provided new rationales considering the new information. In regard to A3, the assessor has clearly stated why he believes the overages in 2023 and 2025 do not meet the requirements for regular and has highlighted this as an area to look at in future reports. For all other sections of the report, the assessor has checked for updates since the last surveillance of this fishery and found that there have been no material changes. The fishery should continue to remain approved as a source of WF for the MarinTrust standard.
Summary of external peer review (see Appendix 1 for the full peer review report)	It is of the utmost importance to clarify if the catches have continued to excess the recommended levels for both species, particularly for Herring. Also, it should be reviewed the relationship F/Frms vs BD/BDrms (Kobe Plot) for Herring in order to explain the results for 2024/25 years, it appears to follow a trajectory which concerns.
Notes for on-site auditor	

Table 5: General results

Section	Outcome (Pass/Fail)
M1 - Management Framework	PASS
M2 - Surveillance, Control and Enforcement	PASS
E1 - Impacts on ETP Species	PASS
E2 - Impacts on Habitats	PASS
E3 - Ecosystem Impacts	PASS

Table 6: Species-specific results

See Table 7 for further details of species categorisation.

Category	Species name (common & Latin name)	Outcome (Pass/Fail/n/a)	
Category A	Araucanian herring / sardina común (<i>Strangomera bentincki</i>)	A1	PASS
		A2	PASS
		A3	PASS
		A4	PASS
	Anchovy / anchoveta (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>)	A1	PASS
		A2	PASS
		A3	PASS
		A4	PASS
Category B	No Category B Species		
Category C	No Category C species		
Category D	Mote sculpin (<i>Normanichthys crockeri</i>)	PASS	
	Starry butterflyfish / pampanito (<i>Stromateus stellatus</i>)	PASS	

Table 7: Species categorisation table

List of all the species assessed. Type 1 species are assessed against Category A or Category B. Type 1 species must represent 95% of the total annual catch. Type 2 species are assessed against Category C or Category D. Type 2 species may represent a maximum of 5% of the annual catch. Species that comprise less than 0.1% of the catch are not required to be assessed or listed here.

Species name (common & Latin name)	Stock	CITES listed yes/no	IUCN Red list Category	% catch composition	Management (Y/N)	Category (A, B, C or D)
Araucanian herring / sardina común (<i>Strangomera bentincki</i>)	Chilean south-central stock	No	Least Concern ¹	58.8%	Y	A

¹ <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/98841657/98887036>

Anchovy / anchoveta (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>)	Chilean south-central stock	No	Least Concern ²	38.4%	Y	A
Mote sculpin (<i>Normanichthys crockeri</i>)	n/a	No	Not Evaluated	1.8%	N	D
Starry butterflyfish / pampanito (<i>Stromateus stellatus</i>)	n/a	No	Least Concern ³	0.6%	N	D

Rationale

Catch composition in this fishery is likely to vary between locations and seasons. Previous MT assessments have relied on the fishery-wide catch composition data published by the Instituto de Fomento Pesquero (IFOP), which is based on catch sampling in the artisanal and industrial components of the fishery. For the purposes of conducting this second surveillance assessment, and to attempt to better account for regional differences, the applicants were approached for up-to-date catch composition data. None was forthcoming, and so this assessment once again relies on the fishery-wide data published by IFOP (IFOP 2025).

The 2024 re-approval assessment for this fishery identified four species which were caught in sufficient quantities to fall within the MT scope: anchovy, Araucanian herring (often referred to in Chile as sardina común), starry butterflyfish (“pampanito”) and mote sculpin. The 2025 surveillance uncovered catch composition data which led to a similar conclusion, with the exception that starry butterflyfish was excluded from the assessment due to a low presence in the catch.

The most recent catch composition estimates, published in October 2025 and covering the 2024-25 fishing season indicate negligible catches of sardine and Araucanian herring in the south-central industrial fishery, to the point that “no catch estimates were made for this fishery” (IFOP 2025). This reflects the findings of the 2025 MT surveillance for the fishery, which concluded that industrial landings were around 0.3% of the total. Thus, artisanal catch composition is once again the driving factor behind species categorisation for this report. Artisanal catch composition estimates from the IFOP report are shown in the table below.

Table 1. Estimated catch composition and total catch in the artisanal fishery for Araucanian herring and anchovy in the Chilean south-central region in 2024/25, based on scientific observer data and catch sampling. Adapted from the IFOP report (IFOP 2025).

Species	Catch (t)	% total
Sardina común / Araucanian herring	90,576	58.8%
Anchoveta	59,191	38.4%
Mote	2,817	1.8%

² <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/183775/102904317>

³ <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/183520/8127584>

Pampanito / starry butterflyfish	883	0.6%
Merluza común	172	≈0.1%
Tritre	148	≈0.1%
Medusas	177	≈0.1%
Blanquillo	65	<0.1%
Lenguado de ojo grande	63	<0.1%
Pejerrey de mar	25	<0.1%
Lenguado de ojo chico	26	<0.1%
Calamar	3	<0.1%
Jurel	2	<0.1%
TOTAL	154,148	

As previously, anchoveta and Araucanian herring make up the large majority of catches, together around 97% in 2024/25. Thus, these remain the only Type 1 species. Both continue to be subjected to stock-specific management and have been assessed under Category A.

Mote and starry butterflyfish both represented significantly more than 0.1% of total catches, and so both have been included as Type 2 species. Neither is subjected to a stock-specific management regime, and so both were assessed under Category D. Several other species represented around 0.1% of the catch in 2024/25, but none were present in significant numbers in previous years and so on average represent less than 0.1% of catches. For this reason, they were not included in this surveillance assessment, but if they continue to represent 0.1% of catches or more then they should be considered for inclusion in future assessments.

References

IFOP (2025). Informe Técnico Final; Programa de investigación y monitoreo del descarte y la captura de pesca incidental en pesquerías pelágicas, 2024-2025. <https://www.ifop.cl/wp-content/uploads/RepositorioIfop/InformeFinal/2025/P-581214.pdf>

Management requirements

This section, or module, assesses the general management regime applied to the fishery under assessment. It comprises two parts, M1, which evaluates the management framework, and M2, which evaluates surveillance, control and enforcement within the fishery.

- 1.1. All management criteria must be met (pass) for a fishery to pass the Management requirements.
 - 1.1.1. The sub-criteria offer a structured evidence base to demonstrate that the fishery sufficiently meets the management criteria. It is not expected that sub-criteria are assessed independently of the main criterion.

M1 Management framework

M1.1	M1.1 There is an organisation responsible for managing the fishery. <i>In reaching a determination for M1.1, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	M1.1.1 The management and administration organisations within the fishery are clearly identified.
	M1.1.2 The functions and responsibilities of the management organisations include the overall regulation, administration, science and data collection and enforcement roles, and are documented and publicly available.
	M1.1.3 Fishers have access to information and/or training materials through nationally recognised organisations.
Outcome	Pass
Rationale There have been no substantial changes in the elements of the fishery relevant to the scoring of this clause since the 2025 surveillance assessment. A summary of the current status is provided below; please refer to the re-assessment report for more details. The Undersecretariat for Fisheries and Aquaculture (SUBPESCA) aims to “regulate and manage fisheries and aquaculture activities through management policies, regulations and measures supported by technical reports based on scientific research and social and economic variables” (SUBPESCA 2026). The National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service (SERNAPESCA) has the missions to “contribute to the sustainability of the [fisheries and aquaculture] sector and the protection of aquatic resources and their environment through comprehensive oversight and health management that influences sectoral behaviour by promoting compliance with regulations” (SERNAPESCA 2026). The National Fisheries Society (SONAPESCA) is an industry body which brings together various individuals and organisations within the industrial sector (SONAPESCA 2026). The Fisheries Development Institute (IFOP) is responsible for fisheries research including stock assessments (IFOP 2026). M1.1 continues to be met.	

References

IFOP (2026). Our Organisation. <https://www.ifop.cl/en/quienes-somos/nuestra-organizacion/>

SERNAPESCA (2026). Que es SERNAPESCA. <https://www.sernapesca.cl/que-es-sernapesca/>

SONAPESCA (2026). Who we are. <https://www.sonapesca.cl/quienes-somos/>

SUBPESCA (2026). The Undersecretariat. <https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/sitio/Secciones-Auxiliares/English/The-Undersecretariat/86158:The-Undersecretariat-for-Fisheries-and-Aquaculture>

M1.2	M1.2 Fishery management organisations are legally empowered to take management actions. <i>In reaching a determination for M1.2, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	M1.2.1 There are legal instruments in place to give authority to the management organisation(s) which can include policies, regulations, acts or other legal mechanisms.
	M1.2.2 Vessels wishing to participate in the fishery must be authorised by the management organisation(s).
	M1.2.3 The management system has a mechanism in place for the resolution of legal disputes.
	M1.2.4 There is evidence of the legal rights of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood.
Outcome	Pass

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes in the elements of the fishery relevant to the scoring of this clause since the 2025 surveillance assessment. A summary of the current status is provided below; please refer to the re-assessment report for more details.

The primary fisheries legislation in Chile is the Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura (LGPA), Law 18892 of 1989, as amended. Among other components, the LGPA:

- Mandates that SUBPESCA must develop management plans for any fishery with restricted access.
- Empowers SUBPESCA to restrict the access of vessels to fishing activities via licencing.
- Sets out the principles of Chilean fisheries management.

- Defines penalties for breaches of fisheries legislation.

The 2025 surveillance also identified a new General Fishing Law which was under development. While the new law was approved by the Chilean Senate, it was not fully ratified before the new Chilean government withdrew the draft in order to “submit it for review, prioritising reforms that better align with existing regulations” (Seafoodsource 2026).

M1.2 continues to be met.

References

LGPA, Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura.

<https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=30265>

Seafoodsource (2026). New Chilean government quickly reversing Boric-era fisheries, aquaculture strategies, 22 April 2026 <https://www.seafoodsource.com/news/supply-trade/new-chilean-government-quickly-reversing-boric-era-fisheries-aquaculture-strategies>

M1.3	M1.3 There is an organisation responsible for collecting data and (scientifically) assessing the fishery. <i>In reaching a determination for M1.3, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	M1.3.1 The organisation(s) responsible for collecting data and assessing the fishery is/are clearly identified.
	M1.3.2 The management system receives scientific advice regarding stock, non-target species and ecosystem status.
	M1.3.3 Scientific advice is independent from the management organisation(s) and transparent in its formulation through a clearly defined process.
Clause outcome	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale There have been no substantial changes in the elements of the fishery relevant to the scoring of this clause since the 2025 surveillance assessment. A summary of the current status is provided below; please refer to the re-assessment report for more details. SUBPESCA and IFOP are responsible for the production of regular stock assessments and the collection and analysis of other fisheries data. Specifically, the SUBPESCA Technical Scientific Committee for Small Pelagic Fisheries produces regular updates on stock status and makes recommendations for the appropriate level of catches from each stock. Stock assessments and their conclusions are published online. M1.3 continues to be met.	

References

IFOP (2026). Our Organisation. <https://www.ifop.cl/en/quienes-somos/nuestra-organizacion/>

M1.4	M1.4 The fishery management system is based on the principles of sustainable fishing and a precautionary approach. <i>In reaching a determination for M1.4, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	M1.4.1 A policy or long-term management objective for sustainable harvesting based on the best scientific evidence and a precautionary approach is publicly available and implemented for the fishery.

Outcome *Pass*

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes in the elements of the fishery relevant to the scoring of this clause since the 2025 surveillance assessment. A summary of the current status is provided below; please refer to the re-assessment report for more details.

The fishery is managed according to the principles set out in the LGPA and also the fishery management plan (SUBPESCA 206). The LGPA requires that SUBPESCA “establish long-term objectives for the conservation and administration of fisheries and protection of their ecosystems”, and also must “apply the precautionary principle in the administration and conservation of hydrobiological resources and the protection of their ecosystems”. M1.4 continues to be met.

References

LGPA, Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura.

<https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=30265>

SUBPESCA (2016). Management Plan for the Common Sardine and Anchoveta Fishery (Regions V to X). https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-94526_documento.pdf

M1.5	M1.5 There is a clearly defined decision-making process which is transparent, with processes and results made publicly available. <i>In reaching a determination for M1.5, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	M1.5.1 There is participatory engagement through which fishery stakeholders and other stakeholders can access, provide information, consult with, and respond to, the management systems’ decision-making process.
	M1.5.2 The decision-making process is transparent, with results made publicly available.

	M1.5.3 The fishery management system is subject to periodic internal or external review to validate the decision-making process, outcomes and scientific data.
Outcome	Pass
Rationale There have been no substantial changes in the elements of the fishery relevant to the scoring of this clause since the 2025 surveillance assessment. A summary of the current status is provided below; please refer to the re-assessment report for more details. The LGPA mandated the establishment of Fishery Management Committees, which are consultative and advisory bodies composed of fishery stakeholders. Documentation from these committees and from the SUBPESCA Anchovy and Araucanian herring management committee (SUBPESCA 2026a) and Technical Scientific Committee for Small Pelagic Fisheries (SUBPESCA 2026b) is made available online. M1.5 continues to be met.	
References SUBPESCA (2026a). Anchovy and Common Sardine Management Committee. https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/sitio/Institucionalidad/Comites-de-manejo/Comite-de-manejo-Anchoveta-y-Sardina-comun/ SUBPESCA (2026b). Scientific Committee on Small Pelagic Fisheries. https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/sitio/Institucionalidad/Comites-Cientificos-Tecnicos-Pesqueros/Comite-Cientifico-de-Pesquerias-de-Pequeños-Pelagicos/	

M2 Surveillance, control and enforcement

M2.1	M2.1 There is an organisation responsible for monitoring compliance with fishery laws and regulations. <i>In reaching a determination for M2.1, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	M2.1.1 There is an organisation responsible for monitoring compliance with specific monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) mechanisms in place.
	M2.1.2 There are relevant tools or mechanisms used to minimise IUU fishing activity.
	M2.1.3 There is evidence of monitoring and surveillance activity appropriate to the intensity, geography, management control measures and compliance behaviour of the fishery.

Outcome	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale There have been no substantial changes in the elements of the fishery relevant to the scoring of this clause since the 2025 surveillance assessment. A summary of the current status is provided below; please refer to the re-assessment report for more details. Fisheries control and enforcement is the responsibility of SERNAPESCA, with a staff of 900 distributed across 46 provincial offices. SERNAPESCA designs and implements an annual National Supervision Plan (NSP) which establishes inspection programmes such as satellite monitoring, landing certification, weighing system programmes and others. SERNAPESCA reports on fisheries enforcement activities via annual “Fisheries and Aquaculture Oversight” reports (SERNAPESCA 2025). M2.1 continues to be met.	
References SERNAPESCA (2025). FISCALIZACIÓN EN PESCA Y ACUICULTURA in 2024. https://www.sernapesca.cl/app/uploads/2025/04/IFPA_2024_v8-0F.pdf	

M2.2	M2.2 There is a framework of sanctions which are applied when infringements against laws and regulations are discovered. <i>In reaching a determination for M2.2, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	M2.2.1 The laws and regulations provide for penalties or sanctions that are adequate in severity to act as an effective deterrent.
	M2.2.2 There is no evidence of systematic non-compliance.
Outcome	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale There have been no substantial changes in the elements of the fishery relevant to the scoring of this clause since the 2025 surveillance assessment. A summary of the current status is provided below; please refer to the re-assessment report for more details. The LGPA provides for sanctions under Titel 9, which can include fines, suspension of licence, closure of establishments, and confiscation of gear or products. SERNAPESCA monitors compliance and reports on enforcement activities via the annual oversight report. As previously, no evidence of widespread or systematic non-compliance was encountered in the drafting of this report (although see concerns around quotas being exceeded in Section A). M2.2 continues to be met.	
References SERNAPESCA (2025). FISCALIZACIÓN EN PESCA Y ACUICULTURA in 2024. https://www.sernapesca.cl/app/uploads/2025/04/IFPA_2024_v8-0F.pdf	

M2.3	M2.3 There is substantial evidence of widespread compliance in the fishery, and no substantial evidence of IUU fishing.
	<i>In reaching a determination for M2.3, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	M2.3.1 The level of compliance is documented and updated routinely, statistically reviewed and available.
	M2.3.2 Fishers provide additional information and cooperate with management/enforcement agencies/organisations to support the effective management of the fishery.
	M2.3.3 The catch recording and reporting system is sufficient for effective traceability of catches per vessel and supports the prevention of IUU fishing.
Outcome	Pass
Rationale There have been no substantial changes in the elements of the fishery relevant to the scoring of this clause since the 2025 surveillance assessment. A summary of the current status is provided below; please refer to the re-assessment report for more details. SERNAPESCA's annual oversight reports detail the level of compliance and extent and nature of enforcement activities throughout the preceding year. Article 63 of the LGPA states that catches and landings must be reported to the government. M2.3 continues to be met.	
References LGPA, Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura. https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=30265 SERNAPESCA (2025). FISCALIZACIÓN EN PESCA Y ACUICULTURA in 2024. https://www.sernapesca.cl/app/uploads/2025/04/IFPA_2024_v8-0F.pdf	

Species requirements

This section, or module, comprises of four species categories. Each species in the catch is subject to an assessment against the relevant species category in this section (see clauses 1.2 and 1.3 and Table 6).

Type 1 species can be considered the ‘target’ or ‘main’ species in the fishery under assessment. They make up the bulk of the catch and are subjected to a detailed assessment. Type 1 species must represent 95% of the total annual catch. If a species-specific management regime is in place for a Type 1 species, it shall be assessed under Category A. If there is no species-specific management regime in place for a Type 1 species, it shall be assessed under Category B.

Type 2 Species can be considered the ‘non-target’ species in the fishery under assessment. They comprise a small proportion of the annual catch and are subjected to a relatively high-level assessment. Type 2 species may represent a maximum of 5% of the annual catch. If a species-specific management regime is in place for a Type 2 species, it shall be assessed under Category C. If there is no species-specific management regime in place for a Type 2 species, it shall be assessed under Category D.

Species that comprise less than 0.1% of the catch are not required to be assessed or listed here.

Category A species

- 1.2. All clauses must be met for a species to pass the Category A assessment.
 - 1.2.1. If a species fails any of the Category A clauses, it should be re-assessed as a Category B species.

A1 Data collection

A1.1	A1.1 Landings data are collected such that the fishery-wide removals of this species are known.
Outcome	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale Landings data are collected and reported for both stocks, both during the fishing season via quota usage updates (SERNAPESCA 2026a) and monitoring and surveillance reports (e.g. SERNAPESCA 2024); and as a final value published in the Statistical Yearbook (SERNAPESCA 2026a). A1.1 continues to be met.	

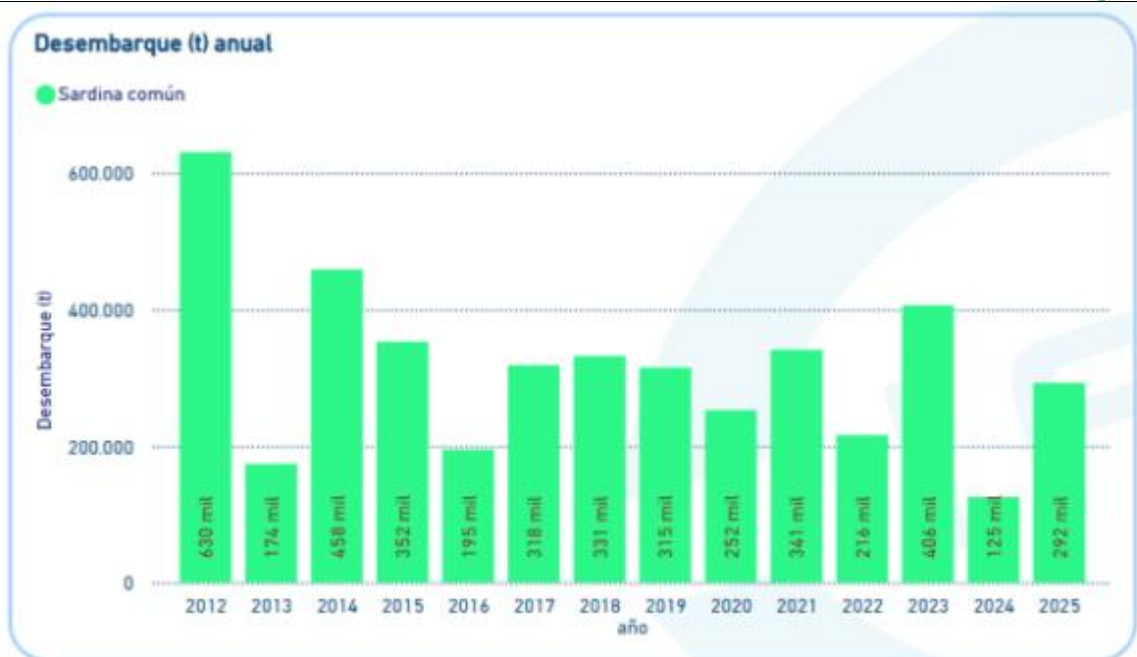


Figure 1: Landings of Araucanian herring by the artisanal fleet by year, 2012-2025 (SUBPESCA 2025)

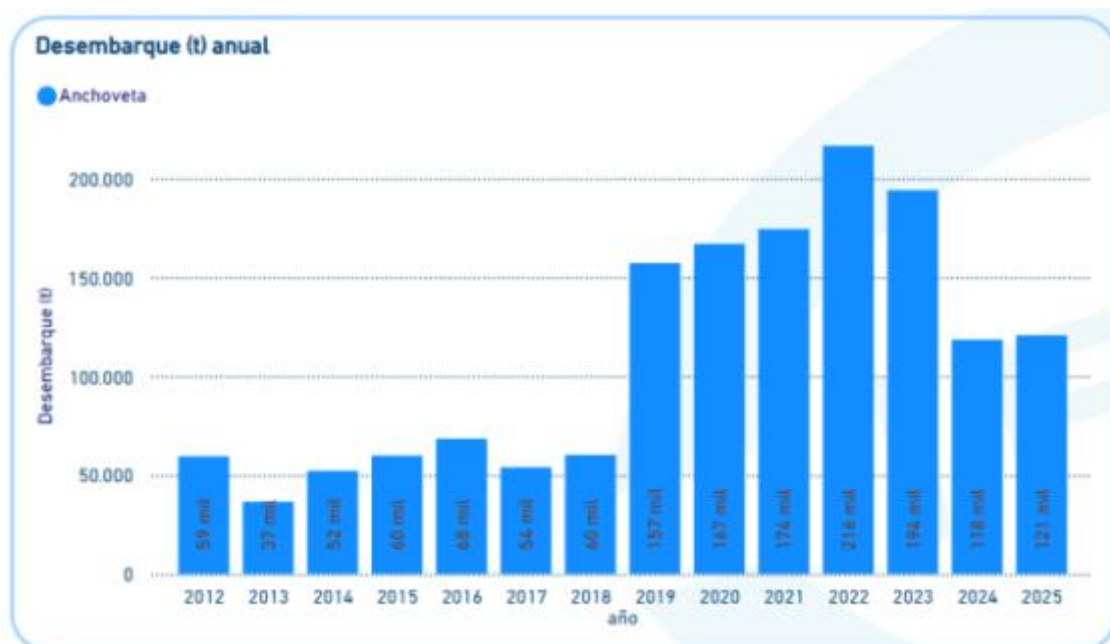


Figure 2: Landings of anchovy by the artisanal fleet by year, 2012 – 2025 (SUBPESCA 2025)

References

SERNAPESCA (2024). Fiscalisation reports 2024.

<https://www.sernapesca.cl/app/uploads/2025/03/IFPA-2024-v-9-0-F.pdf>

SERNAPESCA (2026a). Quota consumption spreadsheets. <https://www.sernapesca.cl/informacion-utilidad/consumo-de-cuotas/#>

SERNAPESCA (2026b): Statistical yearbooks. <https://www.sernapesca.cl/informacion-utilidad/anuarios-estadisticos-de-pesca-y-acuicultura/>

SUBPESCA (2025). Informe Técnico N°02, Sesión N°6 – 2025, Comité Científico Técnico de Pequeños Pelágicos. https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/615/articles-127768_documento.pdf

A1.2	A1.2 Sufficient additional information is collected to enable an indication of stock status to be estimated.
Outcome	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale As at the time of the previous surveillance assessment, sufficient additional information is collected to allow the determination of the status of both stocks. Both stock assessments incorporate information from scientific cruises, and fishery-dependent and fishery-independent information. A1.2 continues to be met.	
References SUBPESCA (2025). Informe Técnico N°02, Sesión N°6 – 2025, Comité Científico Técnico de Pequeños Pelágicos. https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/615/articles-127768_documento.pdf SUBPESCA (2026). Estado de Situación de las Principales Pesquerías Chilenas, Año 2025. https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-129262_recurso_1.pdf	

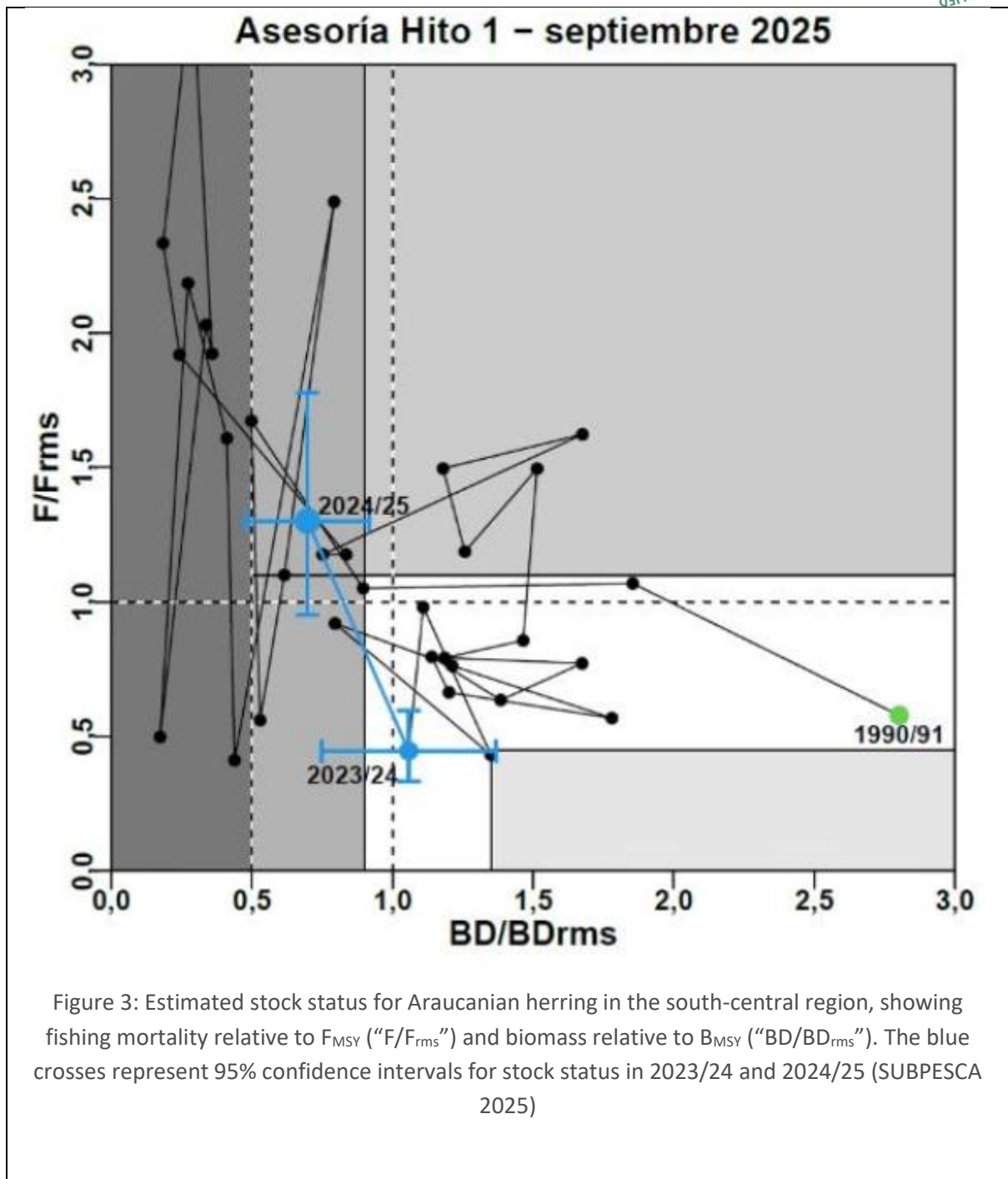
A2 Stock assessment

A2.1	A2.1 A stock assessment is conducted at least once every 3 years (or every 5 years if there is substantial supporting information that this is sufficient for the long-term sustainable management of the stock) and considers all fishery removals and the biological characteristics of the species.
Outcome	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale Stock assessments continue to be carried out on an annual basis by IFOP and the SUBPESCA small pelagic technical committee. The results of the stock assessment are made available online (eg SUBPESCA 2025). The assessment continues to take into account the biology of the species and all fishery removals. A2.1 is met.	
References	

SUBPESCA (2025). Informe Técnico N°02, Sesión N°6 – 2025, Comité Científico Técnico de Pequeños Pelágicos. https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/615/articles-127768_documento.pdf

SUBPESCA (2026). Estado de Situación de las Principales Pesquerías Chilenas, Año 2025. https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-129262_recurso_1.pdf

A2.2	A2.2 The assessment provides an estimate of the status of the biological stock relative to a reference point or proxy.
Outcome	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale The annual stock assessment produces an estimate of the status of each stock relative to established target and limit reference points. As per the most recent stock assessments, and as reported in the SUBPESCA fishery status report (SUBPESCA 2026), Araucanian herring is currently managed using a proxy target reference point BD_{RMS} of 859,000t, and a limit reference point BD_{limite} of 429,500t; and the south-central anchovy stock is managed relative to a proxy target reference point BD_{RMS} of 465,000t and a limit reference point BD_{limite} of 232,500t. The most recent report from the small pelagic technical committee includes an estimate of the current status of each stock relative to these reference points, shown below in Figures 3 and 4. A2.2 is met.	



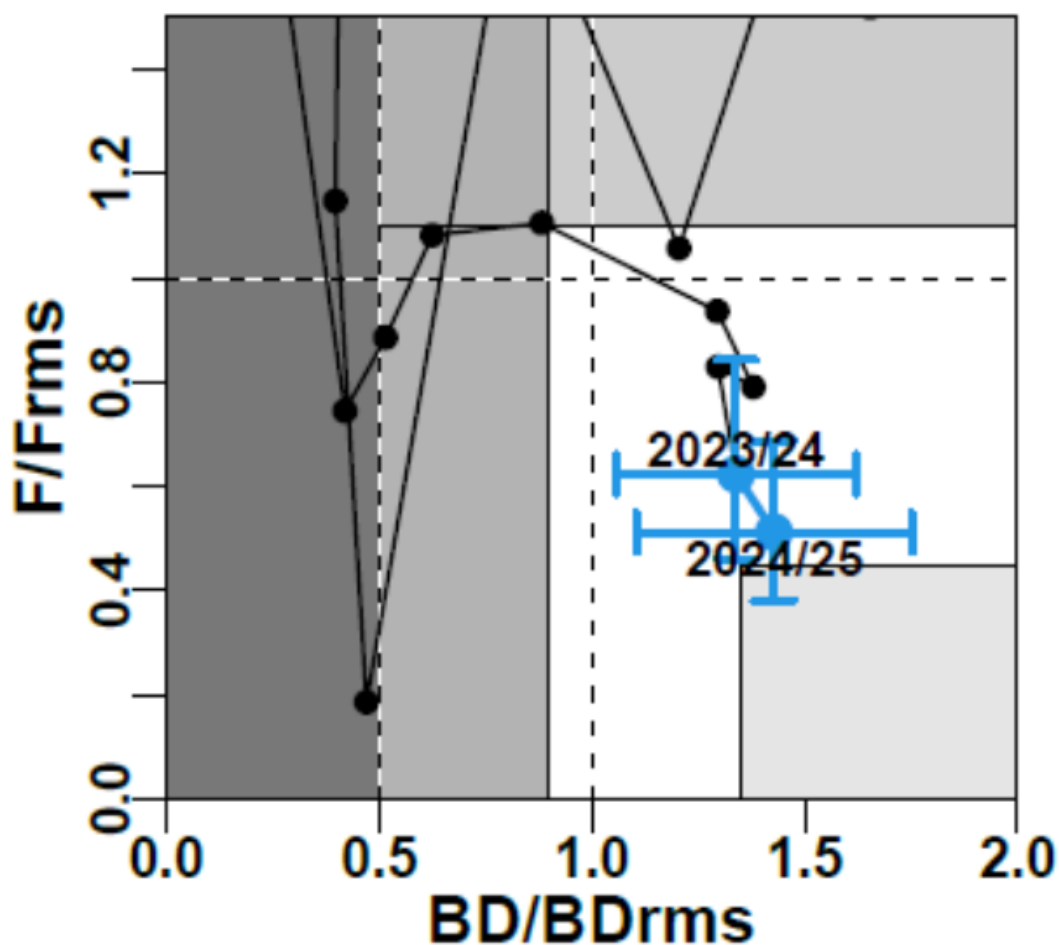


Figure 4: Estimated stock status for anchovy in the south-central region, showing fishing mortality relative to F_{MSY} (" F/F_{rms} ") and biomass relative to B_{MSY} (" BD/BD_{rms} "). The blue crosses represent 95% confidence intervals for stock status in 2023/24 and 2024/25 (SUBPESCA 2025)

References

SUBPESCA (2025). Informe Técnico N°02, Sesión N°6 – 2025, Comité Científico Técnico de Pequeños Pelágicos. https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/615/articles-127768_documento.pdf

SUBPESCA (2026). Estado de Situación de las Principales Pesquerías Chilenas, Año 2025. https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-129262_recurso_1.pdf

A2.3	A2.3 The assessment provides an indication of the volume of fishery removals which is appropriate for the current stock status.
Outcome	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale	
The small pelagic technical committee continues to provide advice regarding appropriate volumes of fishery removals based on the current status of the stock relative to the established reference	

points. The most recent advice (SUBPESCA 2025) states:

[For Araucanian herring], “the Committee recommended differentiated TAC ranges for 2026, considering the potential approval of a new Carryover Law:

- Without Carryover Law
 - Total TAC trending toward the RMS: 221,420 tonnes
 - Maximum TAC adjusted for discards (3.44%): 213,800 tonnes
 - Recommended maximum range: 171,040 to 213,800 tonnes
- With Carryover Law (15%)
 - Adjusted total TAC: 177,780 tonnes
 - Recommended maximum range: 142,224 to 177,780 tonnes⁴”

[For anchovy], “Scenario Without Carryover Provision:

- A total TAC aligned with the RMS of 230,481 tonnes is recommended. Applying a discard deduction yields a maximum TAC of 225,869 tonnes (Scenario 2); therefore, the recommended maximum TAC range is 180,695 to 225,869 tonnes.

With Carryover Provision:

- With a 15% carryover, the estimated total TAC is 184,179 tonnes (Scenario 3); therefore, the recommended maximum TAC range is 147,343 to 184,179 tonnes.
- With an alternative carryover of 40%, the estimated total TAC is 114,699 tonnes (Scenario 4); therefore, the recommended maximum TAC range is 91,759 to 114,699 tonnes⁴”

The outputs of stock assessments continue to include advice on the appropriate level of total fishery removals, and A2.3 is met.

References

SUBPESCA (2025). Informe Técnico N°02, Sesión N°6 – 2025, Comité Científico Técnico de Pequeños Pelágicos. https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/615/articles-127768_documento.pdf

SUBPESCA (2026). Estado de Situación de las Principales Pesquerías Chilenas, Año 2025. https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-129262_recurso_1.pdf

A2.4	A2.4 The assessment is subject to internal or external peer review.
Outcome	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale	
As previously, IFOP carries out the stock assessment, which is then subject to peer review,	

⁴ Quote translated via Google Translate

discussion and analysis by the SUBPESCA small pelagic technical committee. Membership of the committee includes representatives of IFOP but also several external institutions such as the Universidad Arturo Prat, INPESCA, CIAM, and SSPA. The stock assessment continues to be peer reviewed, and A2.4 is met.

References

SUBPESCA (2025). Informe Técnico N°02, Sesión N°6 – 2025, Comité Científico Técnico de Pequeños Pelágicos. https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/615/articles-127768_documento.pdf

SUBPESCA (2026). Estado de Situación de las Principales Pesquerías Chilenas, Año 2025. https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-129262_recurso_1.pdf

A2.5	A2.5 The assessment is made publicly available.
Outcome	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale All the information required to complete this assessment, including the details of the stock assessment and catch recommendations, were found freely available online. A2.5 is met.	
References SUBPESCA (2025). Informe Técnico N°02, Sesión N°6 – 2025, Comité Científico Técnico de Pequeños Pelágicos. https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/615/articles-127768_documento.pdf SUBPESCA (2026). Estado de Situación de las Principales Pesquerías Chilenas, Año 2025. https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-129262_recurso_1.pdf	

A3 Harvest strategy

A3.1	A3.1 There is a mechanism in place by which total fishing mortality of this species is restricted.
Outcome	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale As previously identified, this fishery is managed under a catch quota system which aims to restrict total fishery removals. Since 2017, a combined quota has been set, covering both Araucanian herring and anchoveta. In 2024 legislation was passed to allow the transfer of up to 50% of unused quota between years (BCN 2025), producing considerable complexity in the relationship between scientific advice, quotas and catches. However, this is covered in Clause 3.2; the fundamental situation is that an effective quota system is in place and A3.1 continues to be met.	

References

BCN (2025). Ley 21766, Establece una Excepción a la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura, en Materia de Remanente No Consumido de Cuotas Anuales de Captura Durante el Año 2024.

<https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=1217927>

SUBPESCA (2025). Informe Técnico N°02, Sesión N°6 – 2025, Comité Científico Técnico de Pequeños Pelágicos. https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/615/articles-127768_documento.pdf

SUBPESCA (2026). Estado de Situación de las Principales Pesquerías Chilenas, Año 2025. https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-129262_recurso_1.pdf

A3.2	A3.2 Total fishery removals of this species do not regularly exceed the level indicated or stated in the stock assessment. Where a specific quantity of removals is recommended, the actual removals may exceed this by up to 10% ONLY if the stock status is above the limit reference point or proxy.
Outcome	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale The relationship between scientific advice, quotas, and annual landings in this fishery is complex. Prior to 2017, vessels catching both species but only in possession of quota for one would discard the other. Rather than close the fishery once either quota was filled, the decision was made in 2017 to combine the two quotas covering individual species into a single multispecies quota. Since that time there have been occasions when catches of one species or the other exceeds the recommendation, and one year (2023) in which the combined total was also above the combined advice. In 2024, an additional law was passed which allows the transfer of up to 50% of unused quota between years, adding another level of complexity to the situation. Since that time, scientific advice provides two catch recommendations for each species: one with the transfer of quota, and one without. Table 2 summarises scientific advice and catches for both species and the combined fishery. Years in which advice was exceeded are highlighted in orange (when advice was exceeded by less than 10%) and red (where advice was exceeded by more than 10%). In 2023 the advice was exceeded by a relevant level for herring and the combined fishery; in 2025 it was exceeded for herring. At the present time this does not constitute “regularly” exceeding the quota, particularly for the purposes of this surveillance assessment. However, it is certainly a potential issue and should be reviewed thoroughly at the time of the next full re-assessment, which is scheduled for 2027. Additional examples of catch advice being exceeded for one or both species would likely represent “regular” issues, but at the present time A3.2 continues to	

be met.

Table 2: Advice and landings for each individual species, and for both species combined, from 2021 – 2025. Green: catches were below advice. Orange: catches were above advice, but by less than 10%. Red: catches were above advice by more than 10%. Table has been constructed from a range of sources, listed in the references section below.

Year	Herring advice	Herring landings	Anchovy advice	Anchovy landings	Combined advice	Combined landings
2025	240,181t	333,928t	277,932t	165,400t	518,113t	499,328t
2024	250,343t	129,619t	251,809t	120,665t	502,152t	250,284t
2023	293,852t	410,355t	185,043t	194,278t	478,895t	604,633t
2022	360,045t	223,935t	242,252t	213,838t	533,340t	437,773t
2021	357,028t	344,115t	210,167t	170,925t	567,195t	515,040t

References

Advice sources for Table 2:

- 2025: https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-126865_documento.pdf
- 2024: https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-122734_documento.pdf
- 2023: https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-119536_documento.pdf
- 2022: https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-115629_documento.pdf

Landings sources for Table 2: Statistical yearbooks, SERNAPESCA.

<https://www.sernapesca.cl/informacion-utilidad/anuarios-estadisticos-de-pesca-y-acuicultura/>

A3.3	A3.3 Commercial fishery removals are prohibited when the stock has been estimated to be below the limit reference point or proxy (small quotas for research or non-target catch of the species in other fisheries are permissible).
Outcome	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale There have been no changes in the regulations or legislation applied to the management of this fishery since the previous surveillance assessment, and it is reasonable to conclude that the evidence presented there remains relevant. In particular, the example of the 2021 suspension of the industrial anchovy fishery when the stock was below the limit reference point (IFOP 2021) demonstrates that the temporary suspension of fishing is a tool used as and when required. A3.3 continues to be met.	
References	

IFOP. (2021). Informe Anual de Evaluación del Estado de los Recursos Pesqueros. Instituto de Fomento Pesquero. https://www.ifop.cl/wpcontent/contenidos/uploads/RepositorioIfop/InformeFinal/2021/P-581168.pdf
SUBPESCA (2025). Informe Técnico N°02, Sesión N°6 – 2025, Comité Científico Técnico de Pequeños Pelágicos. https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/615/articles-127768_documento.pdf
SUBPESCA (2026). Estado de Situación de las Principales Pesquerías Chilenas, Año 2025. https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-129262_recurso_1.pdf

A4 Stock status

A4.1	A4.1 The stock is at or above the target reference point; OR IF NOT: the stock is above the limit reference point or proxy and there is evidence that a fall below the limit reference point would result in fishery closure; OR IF NOT: the stock is estimated to be below the limit reference point or proxy, but fishery removals are prohibited.
Outcome	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale As per the most recent stock assessment outcome, Araucanian herring biomass is currently estimated to be around 600,000t, below the proxy target reference point BD_{RMS} of 859,000t but above the limit reference point BD_{limite} of 429,500t (SUBPESCA 2025). As the stock passes A3.3, it meets the requirements of the second statement of this clause, and A4.1 is met for Araucanian herring. Also as per the most recent stock assessment, anchovy in the south-central region is estimated to be 664,000t, which is significantly above both the proxy target reference point BD_{RMS} of 465,000t and the limit reference point BD_{limite} of 232,500t. Therefore the stock meets the requirements of the first statement of this clause, and A4.1 is met for anchovy.	
References SUBPESCA (2025). Informe Técnico N°02, Sesión N°6 – 2025, Comité Científico Técnico de Pequeños Pelágicos. https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/615/articles-127768_documento.pdf	

Category B species

Category B species are assessed using a risk-based approach.

- 1.1. The risk matrix in Table B(a) shall be used when assessing a Category B species when estimates of Fishing mortality (F), Biomass (B) and reference points are available.
- 1.2. The risk matrix in Table B(b) shall be used when assessing a Category B species when no reference points are available.

B1	A3.3 Commercial fishery removals are prohibited when the stock has been estimated to be below the limit reference point or proxy (small quotas for research or non-target catch of the species in other fisheries are permissible).
Table used B(a) or B(b)	B(a)
Outcome	Choose an item.
Rationale	
References	

Category C species

- 1.1. All clauses must be met for a species to pass the Category C assessment.
- 1.1.1. Where a species fails this Category C clause, it should be assessed as a Category D species instead, except if there is evidence that the species is currently below the limit reference point.

C1.1	C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.
Outcome	Choose an item.
Rationale	There are no Category C species within the scope of this assessment.
References	n/a

C1.2	C1.2 The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.
Outcome	Choose an item.
Rationale	There are no Category C species within the scope of this assessment.
References	n/a

Category D species

Category D species are assessed against a risk-based approach.

- 1.3. The Productivity-Susceptibility Analysis (PSA) in Table D(a) shall be used when assessing Category D species.
- 1.4. Table D(b) shall be used to calculate the overall PSA risk rating for the Category D species.
- 1.5. Should the PSA indicate a high risk, further assessment shall be completed against the requirements in Table D(C).

Productivity Susceptibility Analysis (PSA) and scores

Table D(a) provides detailed values and scores for the species productivity and susceptibility attributes and attributes, the assessor shall use Table D(a) to the PSA table.

Table D(b) is used to calculate the overall PSA risk rating for the Category D species.

Species name	Mote sculpin, <i>Normanichthys crockeri</i>	
Productivity attributes	Value	Score
Average age at maturity	Unknown, but under 4 years (see below).	1
Average maximum age	4 years ⁵	1
Fecundity	Unknown	-
Average maximum size	11cm ⁶	1
Average size at maturity	7.6cm ⁶	1
Reproductive strategy	Broadcast spawner ⁵	1
Mean Trophic Level (MTL)	2.8 ⁶	2
Density dependence (to be used when scoring invertebrate species only)	n/a	-
Susceptibility attributes		
Areal overlap (availability): Overlap of the fishing effort with a species concentration of the stock	>30% overlap	3
Encounterability: The position of the stock/ species within the water column relative to the fishing gear, and the position of the stock/species	High encounterability (pelagic)	3

⁵ Landaeta et al (2010). *Patrones de distribución, crecimiento larval y fecha de eclosión de los estados tempranos del mote Normanichthys crockeri (Scorpaeniformes, Normanichthyidae) en el ecosistema de surgencias de Chile central*. Revista de Biología Marina y Oceanografía Vol. 45, S1: 575-588, December 2010. https://www.scielo.cl/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0718-19572010000400006

⁶ Fishbase, mote sculpin. <https://www.fishbase.se/summary/Normanichthys-crockeri>

within the habitat relative to the position of the gear		
Selectivity of gear type: Potential of the gear to retain species	High susceptibility (similar size to target species)	3
Post-capture mortality (PCM): The chance that, if captured, a species would be released and that it would be in a condition permitting subsequent survival	Retained	3
Average productivity score		1.17
Average susceptibility score		3
PSA risk rating (from Table D(b))		PASS
Compliance rating		PASS

Species name	Starry butterfish, <i>Stromateus stellatus</i>	
Productivity attributes	Value	Score
Average age at maturity	0.8 years ⁸	1
Average maximum age	3 years ⁸	1
Fecundity	8,000 – 36,000 ⁷	2
Average maximum size	25.1cm ⁸	1
Average size at maturity	15.8cm ⁸	1
Reproductive strategy	Broadcast spawner ⁸	1
Mean Trophic Level (MTL)	3.5 ⁸	3
Density dependence (to be used when scoring invertebrate species only)	n/a	-
Susceptibility attributes		
Areal overlap (availability): Overlap of the fishing effort with a species concentration of the stock	>30% overlap	3
Encounterability: The position of the stock/ species within the water column relative to the fishing gear, and the position of the stock/species within the habitat relative to	High encounterability (benthopelagic)	3

⁷ Carocca, C. & Chong, J. (2010). *Ovarian activity in Pacific butterfish, Stromateus stellatus in the coast off Biobio Region, Chile*. Revista de Biología Marina Y Oceanografía. 45. 751-755.

⁸ Fishbase, starry butterfish. <https://www.fishbase.se/summary/Stromateus-stellatus>

the position of the gear		
Selectivity of gear type: Potential of the gear to retain species	High susceptibility (similar size to target species)	3
Post-capture mortality (PCM): The chance that, if captured, a species would be released and that it would be in a condition permitting subsequent survival	Retained	3
Average productivity score		1.43
Average susceptibility score		3
PSA risk rating (from Table D(b))		PASS
Compliance rating		PASS

Further assessment for Category D species

Should the PSA indicate a high risk, further assessment shall be completed against the requirements D1 and D2 – Table D(c).

D1	D1. The potential impacts of the fishery on this species are considered during the management process, and reasonable measures are taken to minimise these impacts.
Outcome	Choose an item.
Rationale Neither Category D species requires the use of this clause.	
References n/a	

D2	D2. There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the species.
Outcome	Choose an item.
Rationale Neither Category D species requires the use of this clause.	
References n/a	

Ecosystem requirements

This section, or module, assesses the impacts that the fishery under assessment may have on key ecosystem components: ETP species, habitat and the wider ecosystem.

- 1.1. All ecosystem criteria must be met (pass) for a fishery to pass the Ecosystem Requirements.
 - 1.1.1. The sub-criteria offer a structured evidence base to demonstrate that the fishery sufficiently meets the ecosystem criteria, it is not expected that sub-criteria are assessed independently of the main criterion.

E1 Impact on Endangered, Threatened or Protected species (ETP species)

E1.1	E1.1 Information on interactions between the fishery and ETP species is collected. <i>In reaching a determination for E1.1, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	E1.1.1 ETP species which may be directly affected by the fishery have been identified.
	E1.1.2 Interactions between the fishery and ETP species are recorded and reported to management organisations.
	E1.1.3 Collection and analysis of ETP information is adequate to provide a reliable indication of the impact the fishery has on ETP species.
Outcome	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale There have been no substantial changes in the elements of the fishery relevant to the scoring of this clause since the 2025 surveillance assessment. A summary of the current status is provided below; please refer to the re-assessment report for more details. Chile implements a programme of “diagnosis, reduction and control” of discards and incidental catches in fisheries based on the implementation of a 2012 amendment to the LGPA. This includes scientific observers, self-reporting, on-board cameras and electronic logging systems (SUBPESCA 2025). E1.1 continues to be met.	
References SUBPESCA (2025). Implementación del Sistema de Fiscalización del Descarte. https://www.sernapesca.cl/informacion-utilidad/implementacion-del-sistema-de-fiscalizacion-del-descarte/	

E1.2	E1.2 The fishery has no significant negative impact on ETP species. <i>In reaching a determination for E1.2, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	E1.2.1 The information collected in relation to E1.1.3 indicates that the fishery does not have a significant negative impact on ETP species.
Outcome	Pass
Rationale There have been no substantial changes in the elements of the fishery relevant to the scoring of this clause since the 2025 surveillance assessment. A summary of the current status is provided below; please refer to the re-assessment report for more details. The 2025 surveillance concluded that there were no interactions between this fishery and species which meet the MT definition of ETP in the period 2015-2023 based on an IFOP report published in 2024 (IFOP 2024). E1.2 continues to be met.	
References IFOP (2024). INFORME FINAL. Convenio de Desempeño 2023. Programa de observadores científicos: Programa de investigación y monitoreo del descarte y de la captura de pesca incidental en pesquerías pelágicas, año 2023-2024. https://www.ifop.cl/wpcontent/contenidos/uploads/RepositorioIfop/InformeFinal/2024/P-581201.pdf	

E1.3	E1.3 There is an ETP management strategy in place for the fishery. <i>In reaching a determination for E1.3, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	E1.3.1 There are measures applied to the fishery which are designed to manage the impacts of the fishery on ETP species. E1.3.2 The measures are considered likely to achieve the objectives of regional, national and international legislation relating to ETP species.
Outcome	Pass
Rationale There have been no substantial changes in the elements of the fishery relevant to the scoring of this clause since the 2025 surveillance assessment. A summary of the current status is provided below; please refer to the re-assessment report for more details. Although interactions with ETP species are considered extremely rare, there is a plan in place to reduce discards and incidental catches within the industrial and artisanal fisheries (SUBPESCA 2017). There are also specific regulations in place to reduce the capture and mortality of seabirds and marine mammals (SUBPESCA 2024). Additionally, the LGPA contains provisions aimed at	

monitoring and reducing bycatch of all kinds. E1.3 continues to be met.

References

LGPA, Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura.

<https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=30265>

SUBPESCA (2017). Plan de reducción del descarte y la captura de pesca incidental para la pesquería industrial y artesanal de sardina común y anchoveta en regiones V-X.

https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/615/articles-97874_documento.pdf

SUBPESCA (2024). Estado de situación de las principales pesquerías chilenas, año 2023.

https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/618/articles-121344_recurso_1.pdf

E2 Impact on the habitat

E2.1	E2.1 Information on interactions between the fishery and marine habitats is collected. <i>In reaching a determination for E2.1, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	E2.1.1 Habitats which may be directly affected by the fishery have been identified, including any habitats which may be particularly vulnerable.
	E2.1.2 Information on the scale, location and intensity of fishing activity relative to habitats is collected.
	E2.1.3 Collection and analysis of habitat information is adequate to provide a reliable indication of the impact the fishery has on marine habitats.
Outcome	<i>Pass</i>

Rationale

As previously, the fishery is understood to be conducted using purse seine gears only, which do not come into contact with the sea bed and thus represent an inherently low risk to marine habitats. As at the time of the 2025 surveillance assessment, there is no evidence to suggest the gears used in this fishery differ in that regard. E2.1 continues to be met.

References

None

E2.2	E2.2 The fishery has no significant impact on marine habitats. <i>In reaching a determination for E2.2, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	E2.2.1 The information collected in relation to E2.1.3 indicates that the fishery

	does not have a significant negative impact on marine habitats.
Outcome	Choose an item.
Rationale As previously, the fishery is understood to be conducted using purse seine gears only, which do not come into contact with the sea bed and thus represent an inherently low risk to marine habitats. As at the time of the 2025 surveillance assessment, there is no evidence to suggest the gears used in this fishery differ in that regard. E2.2 continues to be met.	
References None	

E2.3	E2.3 There is a habitat management strategy in place for the fishery. <i>In reaching a determination for E2.3, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	E2.3.1 There are measures applied to the fishery which are designed to manage the impact of the fishery on marine habitats.
	E2.3.2 The measures are considered likely to prevent the fishery from having a significant negative impact on marine habitats.
Outcome	Choose an item.
Rationale As previously, the fishery is understood to be conducted using purse seine gears only, which do not come into contact with the sea bed and thus represent an inherently low risk to marine habitats. As at the time of the 2025 surveillance assessment, there is no evidence to suggest the gears used in this fishery differ in that regard. E2.3 continues to be met.	
References None	

E3 Impact on the ecosystem

E3.1	E3.1 Information on the potential impacts of the fishery on marine ecosystems is collected. <i>In reaching a determination for E3.1, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	E3.1.1 The main elements of the marine ecosystems in the area(s) where the fishery takes place have been identified.
	E3.1.2 The role of the species caught in the fishery within the marine ecosystem is understood, either through research on this specific fishery or inferred from other fisheries.

	E3.1.3 Collection and analysis of ecosystem information is adequate to provide a reliable indication of the impact the fishery has on marine ecosystems.
Outcome	Pass
Rationale There have been no substantial changes in the elements of the fishery relevant to the scoring of this clause since the 2025 surveillance assessment. A summary of the current status is provided below; please refer to the re-assessment report for more details. The anchovy and herring management plan recognises the key role these two species play in the wider ecosystem, citing studies which have shown that they represent key prey species in the diets of sea lions, sharks, horse mackerel, hake and others (SUBPESCA 2016). The LGPA includes a requirement for ongoing scientific monitoring of the stock and the impacts of the fishery. E3.1 continues to be met.	
References LGPA, Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura. https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=30265 SUBPESCA. (2016). Comité de manejo Anchoveta y Sardina común. Plan de manejo para la pesquería de sardina común y anchoveta V a la X regiones. https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/w3-propertyvalue-52833.html#collapse05	

E3.2	E3.2 There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the marine ecosystem. <i>In reaching a determination for E3.2, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	E3.2.1 The information collected in relation to E3.1.3 indicates that the fishery does not have a significant negative impact on marine ecosystems.
Outcome	Pass
Rationale There have been no substantial changes in the elements of the fishery relevant to the scoring of this clause since the 2025 surveillance assessment. As previously, there is no evidence to indicate that the fishery has a significant negative impact on marine ecosystems. E3.2 continues to be met.	
References SUBPESCA (2026). Estado de situación de las principales pesquerías chilenas, año 2025. https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-129262_recurso_1.pdf	

E3.3	E3.3 There is an ecosystem management strategy in place for the fishery. <i>In reaching a determination for E3.3, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	E3.3.1 There are measures applied to the fishery which are designed to manage the impacts of the fishery on marine ecosystems.
	E3.3.2 The measures are considered likely to prevent the fishery from having a significant negative impact on marine ecosystems.
Outcome	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale There have been no substantial changes in the elements of the fishery relevant to the scoring of this clause since the 2025 surveillance assessment. The implementation of the fisheries management strategy in Chile adopts an ecosystem-based approach, with aims to reduce discards and bycatch, and manage the anchovy and herring stocks with a recognition of their importance in the marine ecosystem (SUBPESCA 2026). E3.3 continues to be met.	
References SUBPESCA (2026). Estado de situación de las principales pesquerías chilenas, año 2025. https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-129262_recurso_1.pdf	

Annex 1: External Peer Review report

Assessment and determination summary

Fishery name	Chile – Anchovy (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) and Araucanian herring (<i>Strangomera bentincki</i>) – FAO 87, Chilean EEZ Regions V-X
MarinTrust report code	WF12
Type 1 species (common name, Latin name)	Anchovy (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) and Araucanian herring (<i>Strangomera bentincki</i>)
Fishery location	FAO 87, Chilean EEZ Regions V-X (Valparaíso Region to Los Lagos Region)
Gear type(s)	Purse seine
Management authority (country/state)	Chilean Undersecretary of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SUBPESCA)
Certification Body recommendation	Approved
FAPRG reviewer recommendation	Agree with CB determination

Summary of peer review outcomes

Summary
<i>Provide any information about the fishery that the reviewers feel is significant to their decision. This summary is used by the Certification Body in the Fishery Assessment Report.</i>
It is of the utmost importance to clarify if the catches have continued to excess the recommended levels for both species, particularly for Herring. Also, it should be reviewed the relationship F/Frms vs BD/BDrms (Kobe Plot) for Herring in order to explain the results for 2024/25 years, it appears to follow a trajectory which concerns.
General comments on the draft report provided to the peer reviewer
The report is clear and complete in despite of the fact that is citing repeatedly that some sections remain similar in comparison with the last review.

Peer reviewers should review the fishery assessment report with the primary objective of answering the key questions listed in the table below. When the situation is more complicated, reviewers may answer “See Notes” instead.

1. Has the fishery assessment been fully completed, using the recognised MarinTrust fishery assessment methodology and associated guidance?	Yes
2. Does the Species Categorisation section of the report reflect the best current understanding of the catch composition of the fishery?	Yes
3. Are the scores in the following sections consistent with the MarinTrust requirements (i.e. do the scores reflect the evidence provided)?	Yes
Section M – Management Requirements	Yes
Category A Species	Yes

Category B Species	n/a
Category C Species	n/a
Category D Species	Yes
Section E – Ecosystem Impacts	Yes

Detailed Peer Review Justification

Peer reviewers should provide support for their answers in the boxes provided, by referring to specific scoring issues and any relevant documentation as appropriate.

Detailed justifications are only required where answers given are one of the 'No' options. In other (Yes) cases, either confirm 'scoring agreed' or identify any places where weak rationales could be strengthened (without any implications for the scores).

Boxes may be extended if more space is required.

1. Has the fishery assessment been fully completed, using the recognised MarinTrust fishery assessment methodology and associated guidance?	Yes
scoring agreed	
Certification Body response	

2. Does the species categorisation section of the report reflect the best current understanding of the catch composition of the fishery?	Yes
scoring agreed	
Certification Body response	

3. Is the scoring of the fishery consistent with the MarinTrust requirements, and clearly based on the evidence presented in the assessment report?	Yes
scoring agreed	
Certification Body response	

3a. Are the "Category A Species" scores clearly justified?	Yes
scoring agreed	
Certification Body response	

3b. Are the "Category B Species" scores clearly justified?	n/a
Certification Body response	

3c. Are the "Category C Species" scores clearly justified?	n/a
Certification Body response	

3d. Are the "Category D Species" scores clearly justified?	Yes
scoring agreed	
Certification Body response	

Are the scores in "Section M – Management Requirements" clearly justified?	Yes
scoring agreed	
Certification Body response	

Are the scores in "Section E – Ecosystem Impacts" clearly justified?	Yes
scoring agreed	

Certification Body response

Optional: General peer reviewer comments on the draft report
In the next full assessment, it could be requested that there is available a report or reports about the ecosystem itself (productivity). In several parts of the world a decrease in primary and secondary plantation productivity is being reported, which directly affects the fisheries. That, in turn, might lead to an additional restriction on fishing focusing on them very specifically in protecting the spawning capacity/periods.
Certification Body response