



## MarinTrust Standard V2

# Whole fish Fishery Assessment Report Template

**MarinTrust Programme**

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**Table 1 Application details and summary of the assessment outcome**

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
<b>Name:</b>			
<b>Address:</b>			
<b>Country:</b> Chile		<b>Zip:</b>	
<b>Tel. No.</b>		<b>Fax. No.</b>	
<b>Email address:</b>		<b>Applicant Code</b>	
<b>Key Contact:</b>		<b>Title:</b>	
Certification Body Details			
<b>Name of Certification Body:</b>		Global Trust Certification	
<b>Assessor Name</b>	<b>CB Peer Reviewer</b>	<b>Assessment Days</b>	<b>Initial/Surveillance/Re-approval</b>
Geraldine Crique/Virginia Polonio	Vito Romito	3	Re-approval
<b>Assessment Period</b>	July 2021		
Scope Details			
<b>Management Authority (Country/State)</b>		Chile Undersecretary for Fisheries and Aquaculture (SUBPESCA) The Chilean Jack mackerel is also managed by the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO)	
<b>Main Species</b>		Anchoveta, <i>Engraulis ringens</i>	
<b>Fishery Location</b>		FAO 87 Pacific Southeast, Chile EEZ, Regions V to X	
<b>Gear Type(s)</b>		Purse seine	
Outcome of Assessment			
<b>Overall Outcome</b>		Pass	
<b>Clauses Failed</b>		None	

<b>CB Peer Review Evaluation</b>	Approve
<b>Fishery Assessment Peer Review Group Evaluation</b>	Approve see <a href="#">Appendix</a>
<b>Recommendation</b>	Approve

## Table 2. Assessment Determination

Assessment Determination
<p>If any species is categorised as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN’s Red List, or if it appears in the CITES appendices, it cannot be approved for use as Marin Trust raw material. Anchoveta (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>); Araucanian herring (<i>Strangomera bentincki</i>) and Chilean jack mackerel (<i>Trachurus murphy</i>) do not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN’s Red List, nor does it appear in CITES; therefore, the three species are eligible for approval for use as Marin Trust whole fish raw material.</p> <p>Chilean anchovy (anchoveta, <i>Engraulis ringens</i>) and Araucanian herring (Sardina, <i>Strangomera bentincki</i>) in the V-X Regions are harvested as part of a mixed pelagic fishery. These species are caught during the same period and area by industrial fleets that fish for both using the same fishing gear (which is non-selective). Discarding represents less than 10% of catches in industrial fisheries.</p> <p>The Subsecretaria de Pesca (Undersecretariat of Fisheries, SUBPESCA or SSP); positioned within the Chilean Ministry (MINECOM) provide policy settings and regulatory framework for domestic management of the sector. The Instituto de Fomento Pesquero (Fisheries Development Institute, IFOP) is the research arm; providing scientific advice to SUBPESCA on fisheries and aquaculture issues.</p> <p>A management plan for Chilean anchovy and Araucanian herring (Chile V-X) has been officially adopted. The plan sets lines of action to address biological, economic, social and ecological matters. Fixed and mobile temporal closures to protect spawning stock and juveniles are included. Catches are reported annually. Catch limits are modified in an adaptive way during the year to account for updated scientific data. Direct hydroacoustic surveys (Chilean anchovy and Araucanian herring) have been conducted biannually since 1999.</p> <p>According to the latest assessment CCT-PP (Scientific and Technical Committee formed by IFOP and SUBPESCA) confirmed that the anchovy stock (V-X) is not overfished and overfishing is not happening.</p> <p>Araucanian herring and Jack mackerel stocks are also above limits in the last stock assessment carried out for these species.</p> <p>ETP, habitat and ecosystems do not present important changes from the previous assessment as the fishery still operate in the same way and impacts on these components of the ecosystem are not relevant.</p> <p>The assessor recommends the approval of Chilean anchovy V-X <i>Engraulis ringens</i> whole-fish (Category A); Araucanian herring <i>Strangomera bentincki</i> whole-fish (Category A) and Chilean Jack mackerel (<i>Trachurus murphyi</i>) by-product (Category C) for the production of fishmeal and/or fish oil under the current Marin Trust Whole fish and by-product Standard (v 2.0).</p>
Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments
<p>The peer reviewer agrees with the assessment findings and recommends the approval of Chilean anchovy V-X <i>Engraulis ringens</i> whole-fish (Category A); Araucanian herring <i>Strangomera bentincki</i> whole-fish (Category A) and Chilean Jack mackerel (<i>Trachurus murphyi</i>) by-product (Category C) for the production of fishmeal and/or fish oil under the current Marin Trust Whole fish and by-product Standard (v 2.0).</p>
Notes for On-site Auditor



### Table 3 General Results

General Clause	Outcome (Pass/Fail)
M1 - Management Framework	Pass
M2 - Surveillance, Control and Enforcement	Pass
F1 - Impacts on ETP Species	Pass
F2 - Impacts on Habitats	Pass
F3 - Ecosystem Impacts	Pass

### Table 4 Species- Specific Results

List all Category A and B species. List approximate total percentage (%) of landings which are Category C and D species; these do not need to be individually named here

Category	Species	% landings	Outcome (Pass/Fail)	
Category A	Anchoveta ( <i>Engraulis ringens</i> )	37%	A1	Pass
			A2	Pass
			A3	Pass
			A4	Pass
Category A	Araucanian herring ( <i>Strangomera bentincki</i> )	58%	A1	Pass
			A2	Pass
			A3	Pass
			A4	Pass
Category C	Chilean Jack mackerel ( <i>Trachurus murphyi</i> )	5%	Pass	

**Table 5 Species Categorisation Table**

Common name	Latin name	Stock	IUCN Redlist Category <sup>1</sup>	% of landings	Management	Category
Anchoveta	<i>Engraulis ringens</i>	Central-Southern Chile	Least concern	37%	SUBPESCA	A
Araucanian herring	<i>Strangomera bentincki</i>	Araucanian herring Regions V to X	Least concern	58%	SUBPESCA	A
Chilean Jack mackerel	<i>Trachurus murphyi</i>	Chilean Jack mackerel stock from Arica and Parincota a los Lagos (Regions XV to X)	Data Deficient	5%	SUBPESCA	C

**Species categorisation rationale**

The species categorisation was done following Marin Trust criteria for species categorisation. The assessor did not receive any information showing that the catch composition is different from previous reports, therefore, the same approach was taken as for previous audits. The assessor has assumed that there are no changes in the catch composition as no new information has been provided by the client group.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

## MANAGEMENT

The two clauses in this section (M1, M2) relate to the general management regime applied to the fishery under assessment. The clauses should be completed by providing sufficient evidence to justify awarding each of the requirements a pass or fail rating. A fishery must meet all the minimum requirements in every clause before it can be recommended for approval.

M1	Management Framework – Minimum Requirements		
	<b>M1.1</b>	There is an organisation responsible for managing the fishery.	Yes
	<b>M1.2</b>	There is an organisation responsible for collecting data and assessing the fishery.	Yes
	<b>M1.3</b>	Fishery management organisations are publicly committed to sustainability.	Yes
	<b>M1.4</b>	Fishery management organisations are legally empowered to take management actions.	Yes
	<b>M1.5</b>	There is a consultation process through which fishery stakeholders are engaged in decision-making.	Yes
	<b>M1.6</b>	The decision-making process is transparent, with processes and results publicly available.	Yes
<b>Clause outcome:</b>			Pass
<p><b>M1.1 There is an organisation responsible for managing the fishery.</b>  MINECON (Actions of Chile’s Ministry of Economy, Development and Tourism) is the organism involved in promoting the development of the fisheries sector, along with the protection, conservation, and full use of resources and the marine environment. Chile’s institutional structure involves governing the fisheries sector centres around three key organisations, with several other institutions providing additional research and enforcement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Subsecretaria de Pesca (Undersecretariat of Fisheries, SUBPESCA or SSP); positioned within MINECOM; provides policy settings and regulatory framework.</li> <li>▪ The Servicio Nacional de Pesca (National Fisheries Service, SERNAPESCA) is also based within MINECOM. Responsible for executing fisheries policy through enforcement.</li> <li>▪ The Instituto de Fomento Pesquero (Fisheries Development Institute, IFOP) is the research arm of the institutional framework and the primary source of scientific advice to SUBPESCA.</li> </ul> <p>The LGPA N° 18.892 issued in 1989 and, in particular, the modifications made under law N° 20.657 of February 9th, 2013 is the current law that these organisations follow to manage the fisheries in Chile.</p> <p>There is an organisation responsible for managing the fishery. <b>Sub-clause M1.1 is met.</b></p> <p><b>M1.2 There is an organisation responsible for collecting data and assessing the fishery.</b>  IFOP (Instituto de Fomento Pesquero) is the organization responsible for sampling stocks and carrying out annual acoustic surveys. IFOP is a non-profit organisation created in 1964 under a joint agreement between the Chilean government, the FAO, and the UN Development Program. (UNDP). IFOP’S public role is to support sustainable development of Chile’s fishing sector.</p> <p>A Scientific and Technical Committee for Small Pelagic fisheries (Comité Científico Técnico de Pesquerías de Pequeños Pelágicos, CCT-PP), formed by IFOP and SUBPESCA, analyse updates on stock status and catch projections and make official recommendations to the authorities. Further, South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO) is coordinated with IFOP for highly migratory stocks caught in the mixed pelagic fisheries.</p> <p>There are organizations responsible for collecting data and assessing the fishery. <b>Sub-clause M1.2 is met.</b></p> <p><b>M1.3 Fishery management organisations are publicly committed to sustainability.</b></p>			

IFOP gives advice to SUBPESCA to set up BAC every fishing season. Overall BAC's are agreed for certain stocks, with a part under Conservation and Management Measures (CMM's) applying to international waters outside Chile's EEZ. Furthermore, as laid down in the LGPA (see M1.4) one of the main objectives of the Act is to guarantee sustainability of Chile's marine resources. Long term management plans, which reference the Act, ensure rules are in place to achieve this objective. MINECON's mission statement, available on their website, is to generate feasible and sustainable development, with stable progressive equality in the allocation of economic interests.

Fishery management organisations are publicly committed to sustainability. **Sub-clause M1.3 is met**

**M1.4 Fishery management organisations are legally empowered to take management actions.**

Created in 1976 and adopted for this fishery in 2013, the primary legal instrument for fisheries management in Chile has been la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura (LGPA) No. 20.657. The LGPA is a modification of the previous fisheries legislation, and includes:

- Commitments convened to manage the sustainable use and conservation of marine resources
- Commitments convened to make key decisions on conservation measures based on scientific information above all other considerations.
- Recommendations of Scientific and Technical Committees (CCT-PP) have been made mandatory for all stakeholders.

The LGPA also includes commitments to develop management plans for any fishery with restricted access, and to review and update these plans every five years. Article 5 of the LGPA states that SUBPESCA should determine Biological Reference Points (BRP's) for all targeted stocks. Biologically Acceptable Catches (BAC's) and resource recovery plans are implemented under Article 9.

SUBPESCA resolution No 291/2015 states that all stocks should be exploited around the MSY level, and that the MSY is the objective to be considered when quotas are established.

Fishery management organisations are legally empowered to take management actions. **Sub-clause M1.4 is met.**

**M1.5 There is a consultation process through which fishery stakeholders are engaged in decision-making.**

Management Plans set lines of action to address biological, economic, social and ecological matters. There is consultation and evaluation of a series of harvest control rules and definitions of robust rules to allow viable mixed fisheries. Minutes of these and other CCT-PP meetings are published on the relevant websites. A National Fisheries Council created by the Fisheries and aquaculture Law LGPA No. 18.892, ensures the participation of all stakeholders in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

There is a consultation process through which fishery stakeholders are engaged in decision-making. **Sub-clause M1.5 is met.**

**M1.6 The decision-making process is transparent, with processes and results publicly available.**

The status of each managed stocks is annually public in the memorandum "Estado de situación de las principales pesquerías en Chile ". In this report information from the Committee for small fisheries and IFOP are taken into account by SUBPESCA to establish management plans.

Therefore, the system is transparent; all information is available in official websites. Should more details be needed they can be obtained under request.

**Sub-clause M1.6 is met.**

**References**

Subpesca website



<a href="https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/w3-propertyname-505.html">https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/w3-propertyname-505.html</a> <a href="https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/w3-propertyvalue-51143.html#collapse03">https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/w3-propertyvalue-51143.html#collapse03</a>	
IFPO website <a href="https://www.ifop.cl/en/">https://www.ifop.cl/en/</a>	
<b>Links</b>	
<b>MARINTRUST Standard clause</b>	1.3.1.1, 1.3.1.2
<b>FAO CCRF</b>	7.2, 7.3.1, 7.4.4, 12.3
<b>GSSI</b>	D.1.01, D.4.01, D2.01, D1.07, D1.04,

M2	Surveillance, Control and Enforcement - Minimum Requirements	
M2.1	There is an organisation responsible for monitoring compliance with fishery laws and regulations.	Yes
M2.2	There is a framework of sanctions which are applied when laws and regulations are discovered to have been broken.	Yes
M2.3	There is no substantial evidence of widespread non-compliance in the fishery, and no substantial evidence of IUU fishing.	Yes
M2.4	Compliance with laws and regulations is actively monitored, through a regime which may include at-sea and portside inspections, observer programmes, and VMS.	Yes
<b>Clause outcome:</b>		Pass
<p><b>M2.1 There is an organisation responsible for monitoring compliance with fishery laws and regulations.</b></p> <p>Compliance both within and outside Chile’s EEZ is monitored by a number of different entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SERNAPESCA: Carry out audits of capture fisheries; implement surveillance and control of compliance with all legal provisions relating to fisheries. Health and environmental monitoring of aquaculture. Develop strategies and procedures for prevention, surveillance and control of high-risk diseases. Information and sectoral statistics. Managing fisheries and aquaculture records.</li> <li>• Chilean Navy: Within Chile’s Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) the Navy monitor an area covering approximately 4,542,990 km<sup>2</sup> ensuring the prevention of depredation of natural resources by protecting the ecosystem from unauthorized activities.</li> <li>• Observer Programme: There is a plan of reduction of the bycatch of the species that is reviewed periodically and the information is used to establish the limits of additional catches in the fishery.</li> </ul> <p>There is an organisation responsible for monitoring compliance with fishery laws and regulations. <b>Sub-clause 2.1 is met.</b></p> <p><b>M2.2 There is a framework of sanctions which are applied when laws and regulations are discovered to have been broken.</b></p> <p>The LGPA defines a range of sanctions for offences including fishing with an unlicensed vessel, illegal discarding, incorrect logbook use, failure to report landings and fishing in a region or fishery other than the one for which the vessel is licenced. Other sanctions are in place for industrial vessels landing more fish than they have quota for. Depending on the offence, sanctions can include one or a combination of: monetary penalties; suspension of fishing licence; and revocation of licence. There is a framework of sanctions which are applied when laws and regulations are discovered to have been broken. <b>Sub-clause M2.2 is met.</b></p> <p><b>M2.3 There is no substantial evidence of widespread non-compliance in the fishery, and no substantial evidence of IUU fishing.</b></p>		

In 2005, a national action plan was approved with the aim of preventing, deterring and eliminating IUU fishing. The fishery is monitored and there is no currently no evidence of widespread IUU fishing activities. Chile is now involved in an international program to avoid illegal fishing; “Acuerdo sobre medidas del Estado rector del Puerto “(Port State Measures).” This program obliges landings from other countries to be controlled by Chile and applies to foreign flagged vessels fishing in Chilean waters.

There is no substantial evidence of widespread non-compliance in the fishery, and no substantial evidence of IUU fishing. **Sub-clause M2.3 is met.**

**M2.4 Compliance with laws and regulations is actively monitored, through a regime which may include at-sea and portside inspections, observer programmes, and VMS.**

Industrial vessels operate under mandatory VMS monitoring. SERNAPESCA carry out audits of capture fisheries; implementing surveillance and control of compliance. Compliance with the management policies adopted proves high, being encouraged by a supervision and control system that has been applied for several years. In 2019, this inspection body (SERNAPESCA) was reinforced (MEFT 2019a). SERNAPESCA took control of monitoring the landings. That was carried out by an external private company in previous years.

Compliance with laws and regulations is actively monitored, through a regime which may include at-sea and portside inspections, observer programmes, and VMS. In the 2020 annual report the more frequent non-compliance reported in this fishery was the access to closed areas. **Sub-clause M2.4 is met.**

**References**

Subpesca website

<https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/w3-propertyname-505.html>

<https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/w3-propertyvalue-51143.html#collapse03>

SERNAPESCA. (n.d.). Estadísticas | Servicio Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura. <http://www.sernapesca.cl/informes/estadisticas>.

<http://www.sernapesca.cl/informes/estadisticas>

Sernapesca. 2020. Fiscalización en Pesca y Acuicultura. Informe de actividades 2020. Servicio Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura. 117 pp. Sernapesca. [http://www.sernapesca.cl/sites/default/files/ifpa\\_2020\\_0.pdf](http://www.sernapesca.cl/sites/default/files/ifpa_2020_0.pdf)

MEFT. 2019a. Ley no 21.132. Moderniza y fortalece el ejercicio de la función pública del Servicio Nacional de Pesca. Ministerio de Economía, Fomento y Turismo. Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. 31 de Enero de 2019. 13 pp. <https://www.diariooficial.interior.gob.cl/publicaciones/2019/01/31/42268/01/1539585.pdf>

Links	
MARINTRUST Standard clause	1.3.1.3
FAO CCRF	7.7.2
GSSI	D1.09

## CATEGORY A SPECIES

The four clauses in this section apply to Category A species. Clauses A1 - A4 should be completed for **each** Category A species. If there are no Category A species in the fishery under assessment, this section can be deleted. A Category A species must meet the minimum requirements of all four clauses before it can be recommended for approval. The clauses should be completed by providing sufficient evidence to justify awarding each of the requirements a pass or fail rating. The species must achieve a pass rating against all requirements to be awarded a pass overall. **If the species fails any of these clauses it should be re-assessed as a Category B species.**

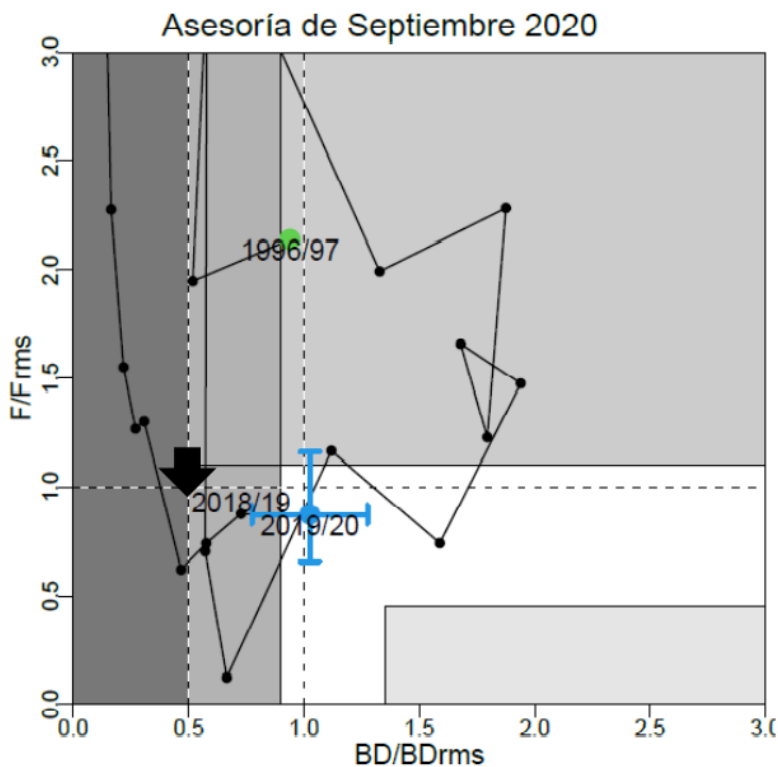
<b>Species Name</b>		<b>Chilean Anchovy, <i>Engraulis ringens</i></b>	
<b>A1</b>	<b>Data Collection - Minimum Requirements</b>		
	<b>A1.1</b>	Landings data are collected such that the fishery-wide removals of this species are known.	Yes
	<b>A1.2</b>	Sufficient additional information is collected to enable an indication of stock status to be estimated.	Yes
<b>Clause outcome:</b>			Pass
<b>A1.1 Landings data are collected such that the fishery-wide removals of this species are known.</b>			
Fishery-dependent data is collected through port sampling of landings (SERNAPESCA Inspectors) and observer reports (IFOP directed).			
In 2020 the landings reported by SERAPESCA in all the regions were reported at 501,676 tonnes and in the areas under assessment the reported data were as follows:			
<b>Especie/ Region</b>	<b>Anchoveta</b>	<b>Sardina Comun</b>	<b>Jurel</b>
XV	140,772	-	3,510
I	76,761	-	33,640
II	55,213	-	7,005
III	33,683	-	5,801
IV	26,143	-	9,305
V	277	421	556
VI	-	-	6
VII	-	-	123
XVI	-	-	-
VIII	158,636	205,409	495,454
IX	-	1	6
XIV	7,531	56,245	1,084
X	2,660	1,777	3
XI	-	-	1
XII	-	-	-
AI	-	-	5,326
BF	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>501,676</b>	<b>263,853</b>	<b>561,820</b>
*Source: SERNAPESCA annual landings report			

Landings data are collected such that the fishery-wide removals of this species are known. <b>Sub-clause A1.1 is met.</b>	
<b>A1.2 Sufficient additional information is collected to enable an indication of stock status to be estimated.</b>	
Hydro acoustic surveys have been conducted biannually since 1999 by means of two cruises: RECLAS in January (summer season; over the recruitment period) and PELACES in May (autumn season). As this method does not consider stock reproductive dynamics, assessments of SSB for small pelagic fish with partial spawning are conducted through the Daily Egg Production Method (DEPM). Intra-annual updates of stock assessment, advice and quota are conducted as updated information becomes available from (April-May) and summer (Dec-Jan) research surveys mentioned above. In the last technical report from CCT the TAC was not modified until next results from autumn survey become available. With that in mind, it can be concluded that information is collected.	
Sufficient additional information is collected to enable an indication of stock status to be estimated. <b>Sub-clause A1.2 is met.</b>	
<b>References</b>	
<a href="http://www.sernapesca.cl/informacion-utilidad/anuarios-estadisticos-de-pesca-y-acuicultura">http://www.sernapesca.cl/informacion-utilidad/anuarios-estadisticos-de-pesca-y-acuicultura</a>	
CCT-PP. 2021. Reporte Técnico N°4 de la segunda sesión del Comité Científico Técnico de Pesquerías de Pequeños Pelágicos, año 2020.	
<b>Links</b>	
<b>MARINTRUST Standard clause</b>	1.3.2.1.1, 1.3.2.1.2, 1.3.2.1.4, 1.3.1.2
<b>FAO CCRF</b>	7.3.1, 12.3
<b>GSSI</b>	D.4.01, D.5.01, D.6.02, D.3.14

<b>A2 Stock Assessment - Minimum Requirements</b>		
<b>A2.1</b>	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.	Yes
<b>A2.2</b>	The assessment provides an estimate of the status of the biological stock relative to a reference point or proxy.	Yes
<b>A2.3</b>	The assessment provides an indication of the volume of fishery removals which is appropriate for the current stock status.	Yes
<b>A2.4</b>	The assessment is subject to internal or external peer review.	Yes
<b>A2.5</b>	The assessment is made publicly available.	Yes
<b>Clause outcome:</b>		Pass
<b>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.</b>		
Hydro acoustic surveys have been conducted biannually since 1999 by means of two cruises: RECLAS in January (summer season; over the recruitment period) and PELACES in May (autumn season). Together with fishery-dependent data IFOP conduct annual stock status assessments which are presented every year to SUBPESCA through meetings of the Scientific Committee for Small Pelagics (CCT-PP).		
<b>Clause A2.1 is met.</b>		

**A2.2 The assessment provides an estimate of the status of the biological stock relative to a reference point or proxy.**

In the last stock assessment of 2021, the CCT-PP has defined the stock above limits and in full exploitation rates. The SSB was above limits and F below the FMSY. Reference points are still defined as per CCT-PP N1 /2015 (Res.EX N291, 2015) where BMSY proxy -are defined at 55% of virgin spawning stock biomass (SSB0). Limit reference points - Blim proxy – are set at 27.5% of SSB0. Target fishing mortality is associated with the fishing intensity that maintains BMSY, being estimated at FMSY proxy 60%BDPR.



**Figure 1.** Kobe plot for Anchoveta in the region Valparaiso to Los Lagos. (SUBPESCA 2021).

The stock assessment provides an estimate of the status of the biological stock relative to a reference point or proxy. **Clause A2.2 is met.**

**A2.3 The assessment provides an indication of the volume of fishery removals which is appropriate for the current stock status.**

TACs are defined every year following the scientific advice. For 2021 the TAC has been set up in a range of 168,134-210,167 tonnes. Nonetheless, the assessment provides an indication of the volume of fishery removals which is appropriate for the current stock status. Currently, the advised TAC takes into account an estimate of discards, discounting 2% of these to the estimated catch levels. This range was calculated considering the historic average recruitment and a risk of 30% to not attain the management goal (CCT-PP 2020a). **Sub-clause A2.3 is met.**

**A2.4 The assessment is subject to internal or external peer review.**

Stock assessments and the management approach used in the fishery undergo detailed peer review through annual CCT-PP meetings. These peer reviews can be considered both internal and external as members of committees' present may also be outside the assessment process. Both IFOP and SUBPESCA have also commissioned external peer reviews for their publications.

<p>The Chilean authorities have also invited international experts to evaluate their setting of biological reference points within the MSY framework.</p> <p><b>A2.5 The assessment is made publicly available.</b></p> <p>Reports stock assessments and advice on TAC's can be found on IFOP and SUBPESCA websites. ACTAS published on SUBPESCA's website give summaries of the stock assessment process and confirm final decisions on BAC's. Stock-recruitment and spawning period are closely monitored by IFOP and published in monthly bulletins (INFORMES) which also contain details of closed seasons by area and general information on current stock status. All the information is available however some of them is under request.</p> <p><b>Sub-clause A2.5 is met.</b></p>	
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>SUBPESCA 2021. Estado de situacion de las principales pesquerías chilenas, ano 2020.</p> <p><a href="http://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-107764_documento.pdf">CCT-PP. 2020d. Reporte Técnico N°2 de la segunda sesión del Comité Científico Técnico de Pesquerías de Pequeños Pelágicos, año 2020. http://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-107764_documento.pdf</a></p>	
<p><b>Links</b></p>	
<b>MARINTRUST Standard clause</b>	1.3.2.1.2, 1.3.2.1.4, 1.3.1.2
<b>FAO CCRF</b>	12.3
<b>GSSI</b>	D.5.01, D.6.02, D.3.14

<b>A3</b>	<b>Harvest Strategy - Minimum Requirements</b>		
	<b>A3.1</b>	There is a mechanism in place by which total fishing mortality of this species is restricted.	Yes
	<b>A3.2</b>	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.	Yes
	<b>A3.3</b>	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).	Yes
		<b>Clause outcome:</b>	Pass
<p><b>A3.1 There is a mechanism in place by which total fishing mortality of this species is restricted.</b></p> <p>The TAC is set up every year following scientist recommendations and data from historical series of data and biannual surveys. BAC's are divided into three categories: research, industrial and artisanal. The number of commercial landings permitted are subject to change depending on survey results. Normally BAC's are set up for two fishing seasons, effort may be controlled depending on the period of the year. By Chilean Law (LGPA Law No. 20.657) recommendations are provided as a range with the lower limit as 20% of actual recommendations. Workshops have been provided by Government to demonstrate best fishing practice including minimising discards and bycatch. Temporary closure orders have been issued by Government when high proportions of juvenile anchovy have been detected. When large quantities of juveniles are detected closure orders may be extended for periods of one week to fifteen days or more. A maximum catch limit per owner regime has been established for industrial sector (Regions V, VIII and X). All these strategies implemented allow control the fishing pressure and therefore there are mechanism to control F.</p> <p><b>Sub-clause A3.1 is met</b></p>			
<p><b>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.</b></p>			

TACs are in place since 2001 and are split to accommodate commercial and research purposes. TAC's are allocated to the industrial fishery in three periods (January-April 85%, May-August 7% and September-December 7%) considering seasonality of the catch and temporal closures that protect spawning stock and recruits. TACs are set up initially and can be corrected after acoustic surveys. Further, TACs are set up following different scenarios what allows certain flexibility to proceed depends on the status of the stock. In 2021 TAC for anchoveta in region V to X has not been modified after the first survey as the CCT-PP is waiting for the autumn survey to conclude is that TAC should be modified. Following the SERNAPESCA annual report of landings catches in the assessment area (V-X) were reported at 169,104 t and the Total quota allowed for the species in the area were defined as 179,021t, therefore the fishery has not exceeded the limits and regularly the levels of removal are in the line with the TAC.

**Sub-clause A3.2 is met**

**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).**

In Chile Blim or Proxy is used to inform management decisions rather than prohibit fishery removals. The Fisheries Act (LGPA) does not establish catch restrictions when stocks are below limit biomass (for social and economic reasons and to facilitate further research). Instead a resource recovery plan must be implemented. Management committees are required to elaborate and implement such recovery plans (Article 9 LGPA); implying reductions in fishing mortality at levels below or equal to FRMS. However due to removals are controlled following the advice, they are not exceeding the references points and therefore prohibitions are not needed. Further this year BAC has been reviewed and increased that means that the stock is not below limits (Subpesca 2020).

**Sub-clauses A3.3 is met.**

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 CMSA. 2021. Acta 1-2021. Sesión vía online. Comité de Manejo de la Sardina Común la y Anchoveta; regiones de Valparaiso a Los Lagos. 4 pp. [https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-110681\\_documento.pdf](https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-110681_documento.pdf)

*Standard clause 1.3.2.1.3*

**Links**

<b>MARINTRUST Standard clause</b>	1.3.2.1.3, 1.3.2.1.4
<b>FAO CCRF</b>	7.2.1, 7.22 (e), 7.5.3
<b>GSSI</b>	D3.04, D6.01

<b>A4</b>	<b>Stock Status - Minimum Requirements</b>	
	<b>A4.1</b>	The stock is at or above the target reference point, OR IF NOT:

	<p>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:</p> <p>The stock is estimated to be below the limit reference point or proxy, but fishery removals are prohibited.</p>	Yes
<b>Clause outcome:</b>		Pass
<p><b>A4.1 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</b></p> <p>The most recent stock assessment includes information from the first scientific cruise of the year 2021 and the first revision on the proposed range of Biologically Acceptable Capture. SSB was 41% above the target biomass reference point, BMSY proxy (SSB20/21/SSBMSY = 1.41), confirming the recovery of the stock since 2017/18, and overpassing the target SSB since 2019/20 (CCT-PP 2021a). Fishing mortality was found to be 22% below the reference point (F20/21/FMSY = 0.78), so the stock is not overexploited and is not being overfished (CCT-PP 2021a). The condition is improving from the previous assessment from the CCT-PP (information from cruises and evaluations until October 2020), where SSB20/21/SSBMSY was estimated at 1.025, and F20/21/FMSY at 0.872 (CCT-PP 2020a) .<b>Therefore, Clause A4.1 is met</b></p>		
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>CCT-PP. 2020a. Informe Técnico N°2, de la sexta sesión del Comité Científico Técnico de Pesquerías de Pequeños Pelágicos, año 2020. 53 pp. <a href="https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-109051_documento.pdf">https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-109051_documento.pdf</a></p> <p>CCT-PP. 2020b. Informe Técnico N°1, de la cuarta sesión del Comité Científico Técnico de Pesquerías de Pequeños Pelágicos, año 2020. 22 pp. <a href="https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-108207_documento.pdf">https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-108207_documento.pdf</a></p> <p>CCT-PP. 2020c. Reporte Técnico N°1 de la primera sesión del Comité Científico Técnico de Pesquerías de Pequeños Pelágicos, año 2020. 18 pp. <a href="https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-109918_documento.pdf">https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-109918_documento.pdf</a></p> <p>CCT-PP. 2020d. Reporte Técnico N°2 de la segunda sesión del Comité Científico Técnico de Pesquerías de Pequeños Pelágicos, año 2020. <a href="http://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-107764_documento.pdf">http://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-107764_documento.pdf</a></p> <p>CCT-PP. 2020e. Reporte Técnico de la Sesión Extraordinaria del Comité Científico Técnico de Pesquerías de Pequeños Pelágicos, año 2020. <a href="https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-109590_documento.pdf">https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-109590_documento.pdf</a></p> <p>CCT-PP. 2021a. Informe técnico no1 de la segunda sesión del Comité Científico Técnico de Pesquerías de Pequeños Pelágicos. 2021. 24 pp. <a href="https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-110512_documento.pdf">https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-110512_documento.pdf</a></p> <p>CCT-PP. 2021b. Reporte técnico de la primera sesión del Comité Científico Técnico de Pesquerías de Pequeños Pelágicos, año 2021. Subpesca. 9 pp. <a href="https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-110568_documento.pdf">https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-110568_documento.pdf</a></p> <p>CMSCA. 2021. Acta 1-2021. Sesión vía online. Comité de Manejo de la Sardina Común la y Anchoqueta; regiones de Valparaíso a Los Lagos. 4 pp. <a href="https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-110681_documento.pdf">https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-110681_documento.pdf</a></p>		
<p><b>Links</b></p>		
<p><b>MARINTRUST Standard clause</b></p>	<p><b>1.3.2.1.4</b></p>	
<p><b>FAO CCRF</b></p>	<p><b>7.2.1, 7.2.2 (e)</b></p>	
<p><b>GSSI</b></p>	<p><b>D6 01</b></p>	



<b>Species Name</b>		<b>Araucanian herring, <i>Strangomera bentincki</i></b>	
<b>A1</b>	<b>Data Collection - Minimum Requirements</b>		
	<b>A1.1</b>	Landings data are collected such that the fishery-wide removals of this species are known.	Yes
	<b>A1.2</b>	Sufficient additional information is collected to enable an indication of stock status to be estimated.	Yes

**Clause outcome:** Pass

**A1.1 Landings data are collected such that the fishery-wide removals of this species are known.**

Fishery-dependent data is collected through port sampling of landings (SERNAPESCA Inspectors) and observer reports (IFOP directed).

In 2020 the landings reported by SERAPESCA in all the regions were reported at 263,853 tonnes and in the areas under assessment the reported data were as follows:

Especie/ Region	Anchoveta	Sardina Comun	Jurel
XV	140,772	-	3,510
I	76,761	-	33,640
II	55,213	-	7,005
III	33,683	-	5,801
IV	26,143	-	9,305
V	277	421	556
VI	-	-	6
VII	-	-	123
XVI	-	-	-
VIII	158,636	205,409	495,454
IX	-	1	6
XIV	7,531	56,245	1,084
X	2,660	1,777	3
XI	-	-	1
XII	-	-	-
AI	-	-	5,326
BF	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>501,676</b>	<b>263,853</b>	<b>561,820</b>

\*Source: SERNAPESCA annual landings report. Cells highlighted in grey correspond to the assessment area.

Landings data are collected such that the fishery-wide removals of this species are known. **Sub-clause A1.1 is met.**

**A1.2 Sufficient additional information is collected to enable an indication of stock status to be estimated.**

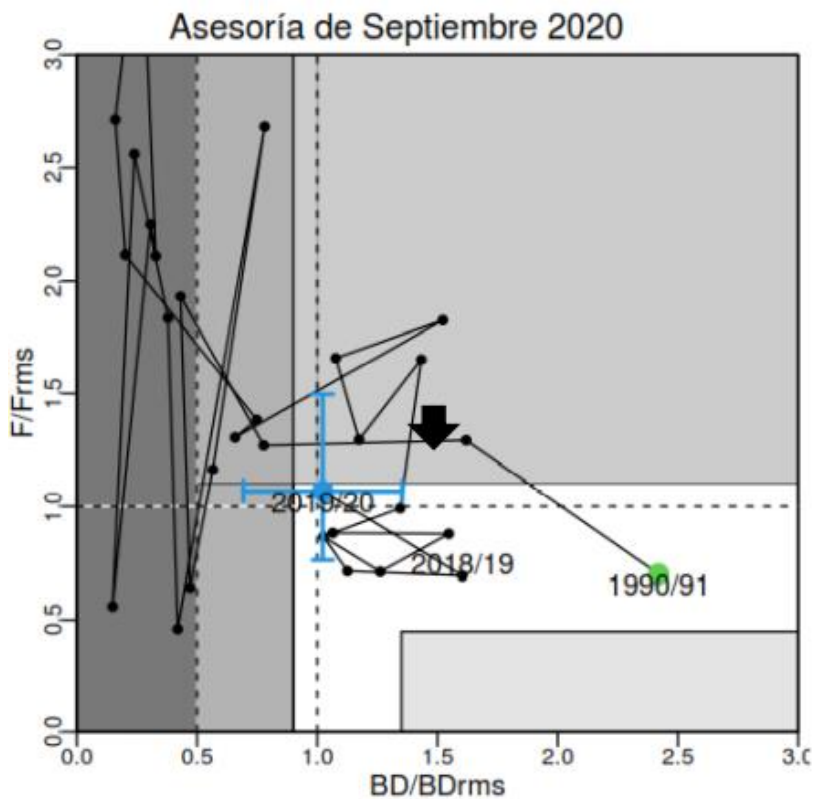
Hydro acoustic surveys have been conducted biannually since 1999 by means of two cruises: RECLAS in January (summer season; over the recruitment period) and PELACES in May (autumn season). As this method does not consider stock reproductive dynamics, assessments of SSB for small pelagic fish with partial spawning are conducted through the Daily Egg Production Method (DEPM). Intra-annual updates of stock assessment, advice and quota are conducted as updated information becomes available from (April-May) and summer (Dec-Jan) research surveys mentioned above. In the last technical report from CCT the TAC was not modified until next results from autumn survey become available. With that in mind, it can be concluded that information is collected.

Sufficient additional information is collected to enable an indication of stock status to be estimated. **Sub-clause A1.2 is met.**

References	
<a href="http://www.sernapesca.cl/informacion-utilidad/anuarios-estadisticos-de-pesca-y-acuicultura">http://www.sernapesca.cl/informacion-utilidad/anuarios-estadisticos-de-pesca-y-acuicultura</a> CCT-PP. 2021. Reporte Técnico N°4 de la segunda sesión del Comité Científico Técnico de Pesquerías de Pequeños Pelágicos, año 2020.	
Links	
<b>MARINTRUST Standard clause</b>	1.3.2.1.1, 1.3.2.1.2, 1.3.2.1.4, 1.3.1.2
<b>FAO CCRF</b>	7.3.1, 12.3
<b>GSSI</b>	D.4.01, D.5.01, D.6.02, D.3.14

A2 Stock Assessment - Minimum Requirements		
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.	Yes
A2.2	The assessment provides an estimate of the status of the biological stock relative to a reference point or proxy.	Yes
A2.3	The assessment provides an indication of the volume of fishery removals which is appropriate for the current stock status.	Yes
A2.4	The assessment is subject to internal or external peer review.	Yes
A2.5	The assessment is made publicly available.	Yes
<b>Clause outcome:</b>		Pass
<p><b>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.</b></p> <p>As mentioned for anchoveta, the Araucanian herring is caught in a mixed pelagic fishery which is monitored by different acoustic surveys. Hydro acoustic surveys have been conducted biannually since 1999 by means of two cruises: RECLAS in January (summer season; over the recruitment period) and PELACES in May (autumn season). Together with fishery-dependent data IFOP conduct annual stock status assessments which are presented every year to SUBPESCA through meetings of the Scientific Committee for Small Pelagics (CCT-PP). Data as spatial distribution, climate conditions and size distribution are also considered in the models to estimate the stock status.</p> <p><b>Clause A2.1 is met.</b></p>		
<p><b>A2.2 The assessment provides an estimate of the status of the biological stock relative to a reference point or proxy.</b></p> <p>Reference points are reviewed in the Scientific Committee for Small Pelagics (CCT-PP) when needed. Reference points are still defined as per CCT-PP N1 /2015 (Res.EX N291, 2015) are as follows: BDRMS=60% BDPR or 55% BDo; BDLimit= 27.5 % BDo and FRMS= F60%BDR. Each annual assessment provides updates on reference points calculated relative to stock status. Stock status is referenced using Kobe plots.</p> <p>In the last stock assessment of 2021, the CCT-PP has defined the stock above limits and in full exploitation rates. The SSB was above limits around 2 % and F was defined at 0.32, below the FMSY, where BMSY proxy -are defined at 55% of virgin spawning</p>		

stock biomass (SSB0). Limit reference points - Blim proxy – are set at 27.5% of SSB0. Target fishing mortality is associated with the fishing intensity that maintains BMSY, being estimated at FMSY proxy 60%BDPR.



**Figure 2.** Kobe plot for Aracaunan herring in the region Valparaiso to Los Lagos. (SUBPESCA 2021).

The stock assessment provides an estimate of the status of the biological stock relative to a reference point or proxy. **Clause A2.2 is met.**

**A2.3 The assessment provides an indication of the volume of fishery removals which is appropriate for the current stock status.**

TACs are defined every year following the scientific advice. For 2021 the TAC has been set up in a range of 161,127-201,409 tonnes.

Nonetheless, the assessment provides an indication of the volume of fishery removals which is appropriate for the current stock status. Currently, the advised TAC takes into account an estimate of discards, discounting 2% of these to the estimated catch levels. This range was calculated considering the historic average recruitment and a risk of 30% to not attain the management goal (CCT-PP 2020a). **Sub-clause A2.3 is met.**

**A2.4 The assessment is subject to internal or external peer review.**

Stock assessments and the management approach used in the fishery undergo detailed peer review through annual CCT-PP meetings. These peer reviews can be considered both internal and external as members of committees' present may also be outside the assessment process. Both IFOP and SUBPESCA have also commissioned external peer reviews for their publications. The Chilean authorities have also invited international experts to evaluate their setting of biological reference points within the MSY framework.

<p><b>A2.5 The assessment is made publicly available.</b></p> <p>Reports stock assessments and advice on TAC's can be found on IFOP and SUBPESCA websites. ACTAS published on SUBPESCA's website give summaries of the stock assessment process and confirm final decisions on BAC's. Stock-recruitment and spawning period are closely monitored by IFOP and published in monthly bulletins (INFORMES) which also contain details of closed seasons by area and general information on current stock status. All the information is available however some of them is under request. <b>Sub-clause A2.5 is met.</b></p>	
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>SUBPESCA 2021. Estado de situacion de las principales pesquerías chilenas, año 2020.  <a href="http://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-107764_documento.pdf">CCT-PP. 2020d. Reporte Técnico N°2 de la segunda sesión del Comité Científico Técnico de Pesquerías de Pequeños Pelágicos, año 2020. http://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-107764_documento.pdf</a></p>	
<p><b>Links</b></p>	
<b>MARINTRUST Standard clause</b>	1.3.2.1.2, 1.3.2.1.4, 1.3.1.2
<b>FAO CCRF</b>	12.3
<b>GSSI</b>	D.5.01, D.6.02, D.3.14

<b>A3</b>	<b>Harvest Strategy - Minimum Requirements</b>	
	<b>A3.1</b>	There is a mechanism in place by which total fishing mortality of this species is restricted.
	<b>A3.2</b>	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.
	<b>A3.3</b>	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).
<b>Clause outcome:</b>		Pass
<p><b>A3.1 There is a mechanism in place by which total fishing mortality of this species is restricted.</b></p> <p>The TAC is set up every year following scientist recommendations and data from historical series of data and biannual surveys. TAC's are divided into three categories: research, industrial and artisanal. The number of commercial landings permitted are subject to change depending on survey results. Normally BAC's are set up for two fishing seasons, effort may be controlled depending on the period of the year. By Chilean Law (LGPA Law No. 20.657) recommendations are provided as a range with the lower limit as 20% of actual recommendations. Workshops have been provided by Government to demonstrate best fishing practice including minimising discards and bycatch. Temporary closure orders have been issued by Government when high proportions of juvenile anchovy have been detected. When large quantities of juveniles are detected closure orders may be extended for periods of one week to fifteen days or more. A maximum catch limit per owner regime has been established for industrial sector (Regions V, VIII and X). All these strategies implemented allow control the fishing pressure and therefore there are mechanism to control F.</p> <p><b>Sub-clauses A3.1 is met.</b></p>		
<p><b>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.</b></p> <p>TACs are in place since 2001 and are split to accommodate commercial and research purposes. TAC's are allocated to the industrial fishery in three periods (January-April 85%, May-August 7% and September-December 7%) considering seasonality of the catch and temporal closures that protect spawning stock and recruits. BACs are set up initially and can be corrected after</p>		

acoustic surveys. Further, TACs are set up following different scenarios what allows certain flexibility to proceed depends on the status of the stock. In 2021 TAC for anchoveta in region V to X has not been modified after the first survey as the CCT-PP is waiting for the autumn survey to conclude is that TAC should be modified. Following the Sernapesca annual report of landings the catches reported in the assessment area (V-X) were reported at 263,853 tonnes and the total TAC for the year were defined as 321,307t, therefore, the fishery has not exceeded the limits.

**Sub-clauses A3.2 is met.**

**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).**

In Chile Blim or Proxy is used to inform management decisions rather than prohibit fishery removals. The Fisheries Act (LGPA) does not establish catch restrictions when stocks are below limit biomass (for social and economic reasons and to facilitate further research). Instead a resource recovery plan must be implemented. Management committees are required to elaborate and implement such recovery plans (Article 9 LGPA); implying reductions in fishing mortality at levels below or equal to FRMS. However due to removals are controlled following the advice, they are not exceeding the references points and therefore prohibitions are not needed. Further this year BAC has been reviewed and increased that means that the stock is not below limits (Subpesca 2020).

**Sub-clauses A3.3 is met.**

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CCT-PP. 2020a. Informe Técnico N°2, de la sexta sesión del Comité Científico Técnico de Pesquerías de Pequeños Pelágicos, año 2020. 53 pp. [https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-109051\\_documento.pdf](https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-109051_documento.pdf)  
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*Standard clause 1.3.2.1.3*

Links	
<b>MARINTRUST Standard clause</b>	1.3.2.1.3, 1.3.2.1.4
<b>FAO CCRF</b>	7.2.1, 7.22 (e), 7.5.3
<b>GSSI</b>	D3.04, D6.01

<b>A4</b>	<b>Stock Status - Minimum Requirements</b>	
	<b>A4.1</b>	The stock is at or above the target reference point, OR IF NOT:

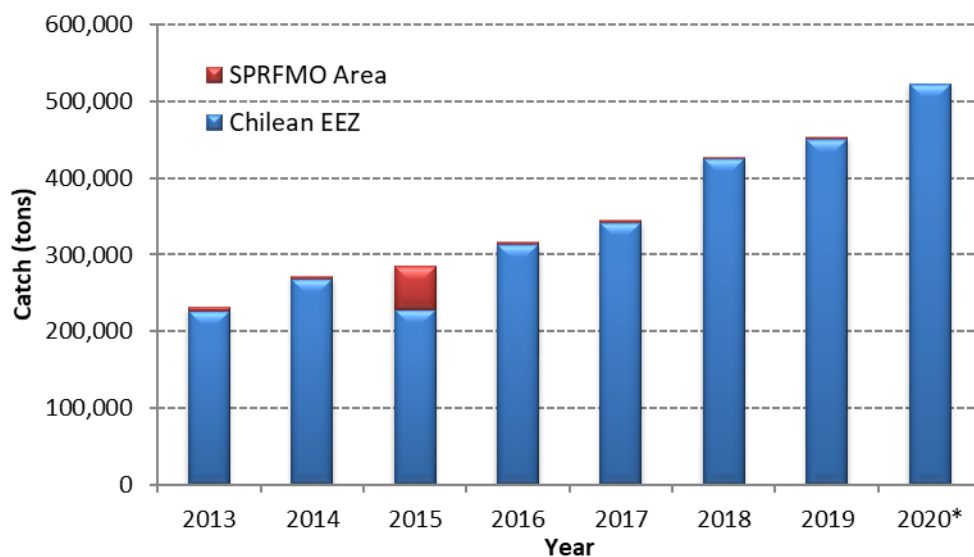
	<p>The stock is above the limit reference point or proxy and there is evidence that a fall below the limit reference point would result in fishery closure OR IF NOT:</p> <p>The stock is estimated to be below the limit reference point or proxy, but fishery removals are prohibited.</p>	Yes
<b>Clause outcome:</b>		Pass
<p><b>A4.1 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</b></p> <p>The most recent stock assessment is based on the information from the first scientific cruise of the year 2021 (RECLAS) and the first revision on the proposed range of Biologically Acceptable Capture. SSB was 46% below the target biomass reference point, BMSY proxy (SSB20/21/SSBMSY = 0.54), coming from a full exploitation situation in the previous report (CCT-PP 2021a). Fishing mortality was found to be 38% below the reference point (F20/21/FMSY = 0.62), so the stock is overexploited (with a 38% probability of being collapsed) and is not being overfished (CCT-PP 2021a). Therefore, the biomass is above reference points and Clause A4.1 is met</p>		
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>CCT-PP. 2020a. Informe Técnico N°2, de la sexta sesión del Comité Científico Técnico de Pesquerías de Pequeños Pelágicos, año 2020. 53 pp. <a href="https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-109051_documento.pdf">https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-109051_documento.pdf</a></p> <p>CCT-PP. 2020b. Informe Técnico N°1, de la cuarta sesión del Comité Científico Técnico de Pesquerías de Pequeños Pelágicos, año 2020. 22 pp. <a href="https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-108207_documento.pdf">https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-108207_documento.pdf</a></p> <p>CCT-PP. 2020c. Reporte Técnico N°1 de la primera sesión del Comité Científico Técnico de Pesquerías de Pequeños Pelágicos, año 2020. 18 pp. <a href="https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-109918_documento.pdf">https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-109918_documento.pdf</a></p> <p>CCT-PP. 2020d. Reporte Técnico N°2 de la segunda sesión del Comité Científico Técnico de Pesquerías de Pequeños Pelágicos, año 2020. <a href="http://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-107764_documento.pdf">http://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-107764_documento.pdf</a></p> <p>CCT-PP. 2020e. Reporte Técnico de la Sesión Extraordinaria del Comité Científico Técnico de Pesquerías de Pequeños Pelágicos, año 2020. <a href="https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-109590_documento.pdf">https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-109590_documento.pdf</a></p> <p>CCT-PP. 2021a. Informe técnico no1 de la segunda sesión del Comité Científico Técnico de Pesquerías de Pequeños Pelágicos. 2021. 24 pp. <a href="https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-110512_documento.pdf">https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-110512_documento.pdf</a></p> <p>CCT-PP. 2021b. Reporte técnico de la primera sesión del Comité Científico Técnico de Pesquerías de Pequeños Pelágicos, año 2021. Subpesca. 9 pp. <a href="https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-110568_documento.pdf">https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-110568_documento.pdf</a></p> <p>CMSCA. 2021. Acta 1-2021. Sesión vía online. Comité de Manejo de la Sardina Común la y Anchoqueta; regiones de Valparaíso a Los Lagos. 4 pp. <a href="https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-110681_documento.pdf">https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/articles-110681_documento.pdf</a></p>		
<b>Links</b>		
<b>MARINTRUST Standard clause</b>	<b>1.3.2.1.4</b>	
<b>FAO CCRF</b>	<b>7.2.1, 7.2.2 (e)</b>	
<b>GSSI</b>	<b>D6 01</b>	



Species Name		
<b>C1</b>	<b>Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements</b>	
	<b>C1.1</b>	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. <span style="float: right;">PASS</span>
	<b>C1.2</b>	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. <span style="float: right;">PASS</span>
		<b>Clause outcome:</b> <span style="float: right;">PASS</span>

**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.**

Landings data are collected such that the fishery-wide removals of this species are known. During the first half of 2020, 523,139 metric tons of jack mackerel were caught in the Chilean EEZ. This value exceeds the national TAC and is explained by transfers from other fishing nations.



**Figure 3.** Total annual jack mackerel catch within the Chilean EEZ and the SPRFMO area with purse seine nets for the period 2013 – June 2020. Source: SPRFMO SC8-Doc26

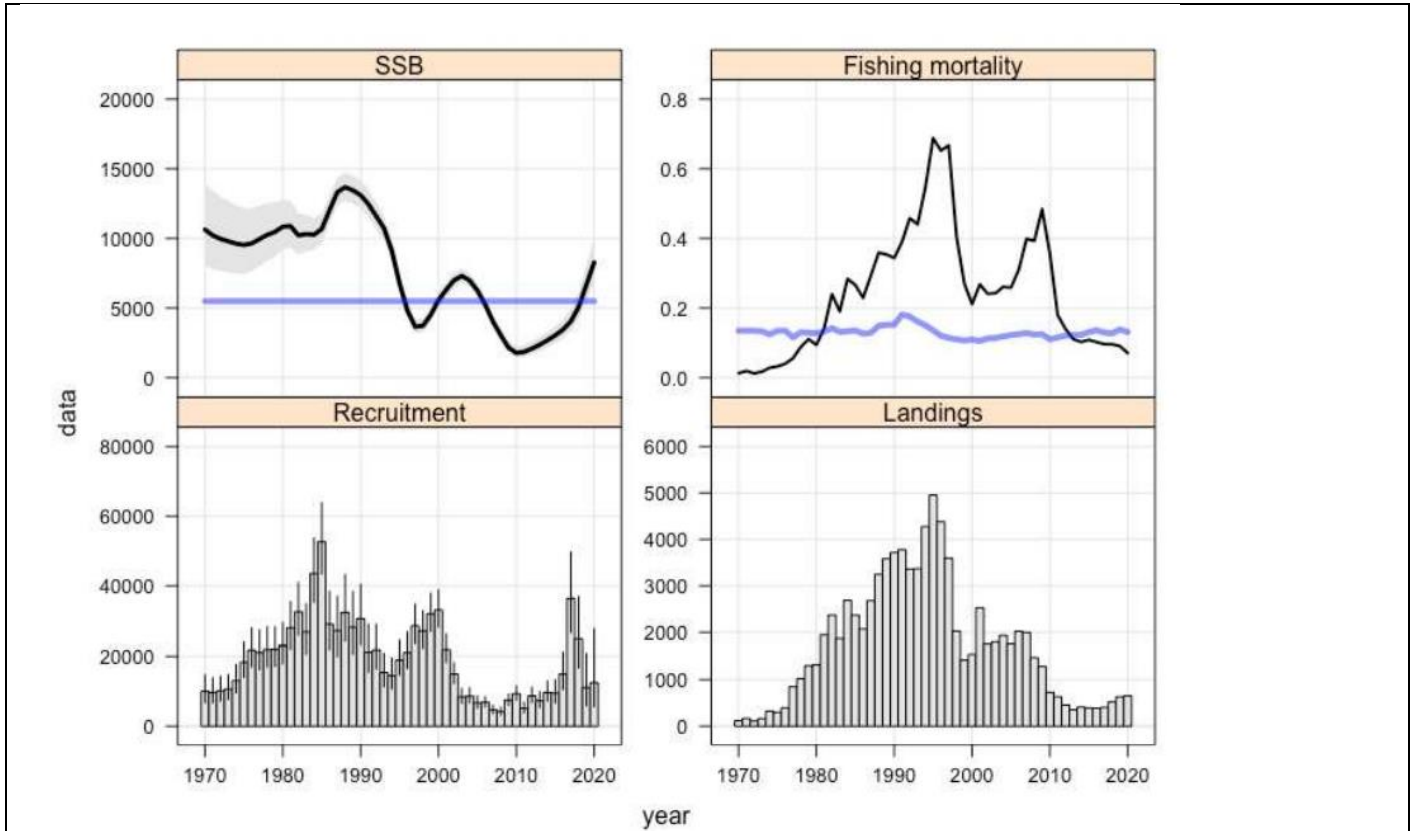
Therefore, the removals are considered in the stock assessment and sub-clause C1.1 is met.

**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.**

The estimated biomass of Jack Mackerel in the southeast Pacific increased from 2019 to 2020 and is now estimated to be above the interim BMSY. Therefore, the Scientific Committee (SC) for the species noted that Jack mackerel has been rebuilt to the third tier of the harvest control rule within which catches should be limited to a fishing mortality of FMSY. This would be expected to result in catches in 2021 just below 1,500 kt. However, according to the accepted rebuilding plan (“Adjusted Annex K”, SC8- DOC 26) a maximum change in the catch limit of 15% applies. Hence the SC recommended a 15% increase in 2021 catches throughout the range of Jack mackerel to a level at or below 782 kt.

To summarize, the table below shows the current situation of the stock related to references points (Figure 2).





**Figure 4.** Model estimations for spawning biomass (kt; top left), recruitment at age of 1 year (million; bottom left), total fishing mortality (top right) and total catch (kt; bottom to right). The blue lines represent the provisional SSB RMS PBR (top left, 5.5 million ton) and estimates FRMS dynamics (top right). Source: IFOP 2021

Therefore, the species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point and **the sub clause C1.2 is met.**

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Convenio de Desempeño 2020 Estatus y posibilidades de explotación biológicamente sustentable de jurel nacional entre la Región de Arica y Parinacota a la Región de los Lagos, año 2021 Jurel, 2021 SUBSECRETARÍA DE ECONOMÍA Y EMT/Noviembre 2020.

Links	
MARINTRUST Standard clause	1.3.2.2
FAO CCRF	7.5.3
GSSI	D.3.04, D5.01

## FURTHER IMPACTS

The three clauses in this section relate to impacts the fishery may have in other areas. A fishery must meet the minimum requirements of all three clauses before it can be recommended for approval.

F1	Impacts on ETP Species - Minimum Requirements		
	<b>F1.1</b>	Interactions with ETP species are recorded.	Yes
	<b>F1.2</b>	There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative effect on ETP species.	Yes
	<b>F1.3</b>	If the fishery is known to interact with ETP species, measures are in place to minimise mortality.	Yes
<b>Clause outcome:</b>			Pass
<p><b>F1.1 Interactions with ETP species are recorded.</b>            By law, all marine mammals, sea turtles and seabirds should be returned to the sea (MEFT 2012) and cannot be captured (MA 1996; MA 1998). There are also rules oriented to reduce bycatch and discards in the main fisheries, including the anchoveta fishery (MEFR 2013). Chile is a member of the Agreement of the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels and as such, it is committed to achieve and maintain a favorable conservation status of albatrosses and petrels. The list of species to which the agreement applies includes 22 species of albatross and 9 species of petrels (ACAP 2018).</p> <p>The national plan to reduce the incidental catches applies also for this fishery and IFOP carried out surveys and observer program to collect the data. Further, with the implementation in 2020 of the video camera recording, SERNAPESCA is analysing the information to ensure the reported data are in the line with the catches or incidental interactions. Since the Reduction plans were implemented, data are more accurate.</p>			
<p><b>F1.2 There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative effect on ETP species.</b>            The discarding reduction plan established that all marine mammals, reptiles, penguins and other seabirds should be returned to the sea if not severely injured (MEFT 2019).            The more recent report published by CIAM in 2019 showed that interactions with marine mammals were low. The main species that interact with the fishery is the sealion and the population is not decreasing due to fishing activities in Chile. Further 2 species of dolphin were observed in 2017-2018 (48 hauls observed) showing that the main interaction was to feed during the fishing operation.</p> <p>Regarding seabirds in the observed hauls the most representative bird, in winter and summer, accounting to more than 70% of the observations, was the grey gull (<i>Larus modestus</i>). Although this species may have a restricted range, it is not believed to approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the range size criterion (Extent of Occurrence &lt;20,000 km<sup>2</sup> combined with a declining or fluctuating range size, habitat extent/quality, or population size and a small number of locations or severe fragmentation). Despite the fact that the population trend appears to be decreasing, the decline is not believed to be sufficiently rapid to approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population trend criterion (&gt;30% decline over ten years or three generations). The rest of species were observed in low percentage as it can be seen in the table below.</p> <p>Table 2. Species, number of specimens and percentage of observed species during the different fishing season over the year. Source: Presencia e interacción del ensamble de aves marinas durante faenas de pesca industrial de cerco de anchoveta (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) en la zona norte de Chile. 2019.</p>			

Especies/N° total individuos	Invierno 5 lances	Invierno %	Otoño 25 lances	Otoño %	Primavera 16 lances	Primavera %	Verano 2 lances	Verano %
Albatros ceja negra	2	0,03	1	0,01	3	0,01	1	0,05
Albatros de Buller					3	0,01		
Fardela blanca			36	0,31	15	0,07	3	0,14
Fardela negra	417	5,50	4843	41,47	667	3,11	21	1,00
Fardela negra grande			2	0,02			1	0,05
Gaviota dominicana	13	0,17	20	0,17	6	0,03		
Gaviota franklin			1790	15,33	1956	9,11	182	8,70
Gaviota galápagos			1	0,01				
Gaviota garuma	5933	78,26	2922	25,02	17800	82,93	1482	70,84
Gaviota peruana	68	0,90	69	0,59	78	0,36		
Gaviotín elegante			6	0,05	1	0,00		
Gaviotín monja	109	1,44	974	8,34	554	2,58	251	12,00
Gaviotín sudamericano	17	0,22			30	0,14		
Golondrina de mar (O. gracilis)			6	0,05	16	0,07		
Golondrina de mar (O. markhami)			12	0,10	1	0,00	6	0,29
Golondrina de mar (O. oceanicus)			298	2,55	123	0,57		
Golondrina de mar (O. tethys)						0,00	10	0,48
Golondrina de mar (Oceanites sp.)					13	0,06		
Guanay	263	3,47			2	0,01		
Jote cabeza roja					1	0,00		
Pelicano	140	1,85	657	5,63	177	0,82	122	5,83
Petrel de más afuera							6	0,29
Petrel gigante							1	0,05
Pingüino humboldt					1	0,00		
Piquero	611	8,06					4	0,19
Salteador chico			1	0,01	10	0,05		
Skua	8	0,11	38	0,33	8	0,04	2	0,10
Yeco			2	0,02				
<b>N° total de aves</b>	<b>7581</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>11678</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>21465</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>2092</b>	<b>100,00</b>

The other two species more frequent spotted were the Sooty Shearwater (*Ardenna grisea*). This species is classified as declining the population; however the total number of mature individuals is estimated at 8,800,000 therefore due to the most impact detailed by the observer was feeding on the catch the fishery does not represent negative impact for this species. Pink footed shearwater (*Ardenna creatopus*) is seen in mixed colonies with sooty shearwater but in less percentage. Further the population is considered vulnerable in the area but however the trends are unknown although long-term breeding season monitoring suggest stable populations.

Same rationale was given to Peruvian booby (*Sula variegata*) which has defined as stable in the last stock assessment.

Anchovy fishery along with other small pelagic of this ecosystem can be a main prey species for some seabird's population. Food availability is managed by defining Marine Protected Areas where breeding is located. Since 2014 the Government of Chile has established different protective areas being reaching a 40 % of coverture of the EZZ in 2018. Some of these areas are protective ensure the ETPs are not impacted by fishing activities.

Having said that, there is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative effect on ETP species.

### F1.3 If the fishery is known to interact with ETP species, measures are in place to minimise mortality.

The interaction of the fishery with ETP species is recently known after an analysis of the 2015-2017 time series. No recent reports have been published and the information is still the same as the data used for the second surveillance audit.

Several mitigation measures have been recommended in the recently published discard reduction plan. Developments to improve knowledge of potential impacts of the fishery on ETP species include:

A software platform developed for the registry of incidental fishing in the operation of industrial fleets (XV-X).  
 On-board vessel protocols for the release and treatment of ETP fauna.  
 Training programs for crews of fishing vessels.  
 Increase the coverage of on-board observers

In the last report carried out by CIAM in 2019, it was shown that the main interaction of the seabirds identified in the fishery was feeding while fishing with a low percentage of dead individuals. Mortality of ETPs species were rare observed however that is happening in very low percentage and for that reason mitigation measures are in place.

**Sub-clauses F1.3; F1.2 and F1.3 are met.**

**References**

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Presencia e interacción del ensamble de aves marinas durante faenas de pesca industrial de cerco de anchoveta (Engraulis ringens) en la zona norte de Chile Centro de Investigación Aplicada del Mar S.A., CIAM Septiembre 2019.

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MEFT. 2019d. Decreto Exento 2186/2019. Establece nómina de especies objetivo y su fauna acompañante sometidas a los artículos 7oA, 7oB Y /oC de la Ley General de pesca y acuicultura para pesquería de Sardina Comun y anchoveta, Año 2019cuotas de captura de unidades de pesqueria de recursos pelágicos pequeños que indica sometidas a licencias transables de pesca, año 2020. [http://www.subpesca.cl/portal/615/articles-104596\\_documento.pdf](http://www.subpesca.cl/portal/615/articles-104596_documento.pdf)

Links	
MARINTRUST Standard clause	1.3.3.1
FAO CCRF	7.2.2 (d)
GSSI	D4.04, D.3.08

F2	Impacts on Habitats - Minimum Requirements		
	F2.1	Potential habitat interactions are considered in the management decision-making process.	Yes
	F2.2	There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on physical habitats.	Yes
	F2.3	If the fishery is known to interact with physical habitats, there are measures in place to minimise and mitigate negative impacts.	Yes

Clause outcome:	
	Pass
<p><b>F2.1 Potential habitat interactions are considered in the management decision-making process.</b></p> <p>Chile has established a great proportion of marine protected areas (MPAs), in 2018 Chile was one of the countries with more MPAs defined where fisheries activities take place, even above the international targets (SDGs and CBD- “Aichi target 11). All these areas are regulated under legislation and their effectiveness is monitored in the Technical Scientific Committee for Small Pelagics (CCT-PP) and managed by General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture of 1991. To define these areas information from VMS is taken into account to enclose fishing grounds. Different information collected in surveys, observer program and directly from the fishery are further considered to define the closure areas for different seasons and fisheries. All the information is shared among the stakeholders involved in the CCT-PP where advices are given to SUBPESCA who finally decide the management strategies for all the component possible impacted by the fishery.</p> <p><b>F2.2 There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on physical habitats.</b></p> <p>No direct habitat damage is known in purse seine fisheries. Such damage is unlikely due to the gear types used (Source SPRFMO 2014). Artisanal purse seines can reach dimensions of 30 fathoms depth by 240 fathoms length (approx. 55 m x 249 m) while industrial purse seines can reach up to 60 x 500 fathoms (approx. 110 m x 915 m). This assessment is focussed on industrial purse seine and in general, the impact of this fishing gear on the seafloor is not a subject under technical or scientific debate, since these nets are usually deployed at greater depths, where bottom contact does not occur.</p> <p>Footprint of the fishery is also available due to the use of VMS therefore there is a monitoring system in place to avoid the entry in vulnerable and protected areas. Although as a pelagic fishery interaction with these areas are very rare.</p> <p><b>F2.3 If the fishery is known to interact with physical habitats, there are measures in place to minimise and mitigate negative impacts.</b></p> <p>General Law (Ley de Pesca (L.G.P.A 20.657)) is in charge of managing the impact of the fisheries in the habitats. Measures are in place to monitor and control MPAs in Chile and to prevents the industrial fleet from entering the coastal zone to carry out extractive fishing operations. It has also become a conservation measure for the bulk of fishery resources that spawn near the coast and inland waters. The regulation is designed to protect coastal pelagic resources, being of benefit mainly to anchovy and Araucanian herring fisheries. Reserve zones may be temporarily suspended through authorizations for research fishing and dredging that allow temporary entries of industrial vessels into zones only in specific areas and only during specific periods.</p> <p>Therefore, there are mechanism in place to minimise the impact on habitats and mitigate the possible negative impacts that the fishing activities might create.</p>	
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>Fishsource Chilean Jack mackerel: <a href="https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/756">https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/756</a></p> <p>SPRFMO. 2019b. CMM 01-2019 Conservation and Management Measure for <i>Trachurus murphyi</i> (Supersedes CMM 01-2018). 6 pp.</p> <p>SPRFMO HABITAT MONITORING WORKING GROUP 2019 Report 2pp  <a href="https://www.sprfmo.int/assets/Fisheries/Habitat-Monitoring-WG/2019/30-Apr-2019-HMWG-meetingreport-with-participants1.pdf">https://www.sprfmo.int/assets/Fisheries/Habitat-Monitoring-WG/2019/30-Apr-2019-HMWG-meetingreport-with-participants1.pdf</a></p> <p>Gatica, C., Arteaga, M., Giacaman, J., Ruiz, P. 2007. Tendencias en la biomasa de sardina común (<i>Strangomera bentincki</i>) y anchoveta (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) en la zona centro-sur de Chile, entre 1991 y 2005. <i>Invest. Mar.</i>, Valparaíso, 35(1): 13-24.</p> <p>Iwamoto, T., Eschmeyer, W., Alvarado, J. 2010. <i>Engraulis ringens</i>. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2010: e.T183775A8174811. <a href="https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2010-3.RLTS.T183775A8174811.en">https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2010-3.RLTS.T183775A8174811.en</a>.</p>	

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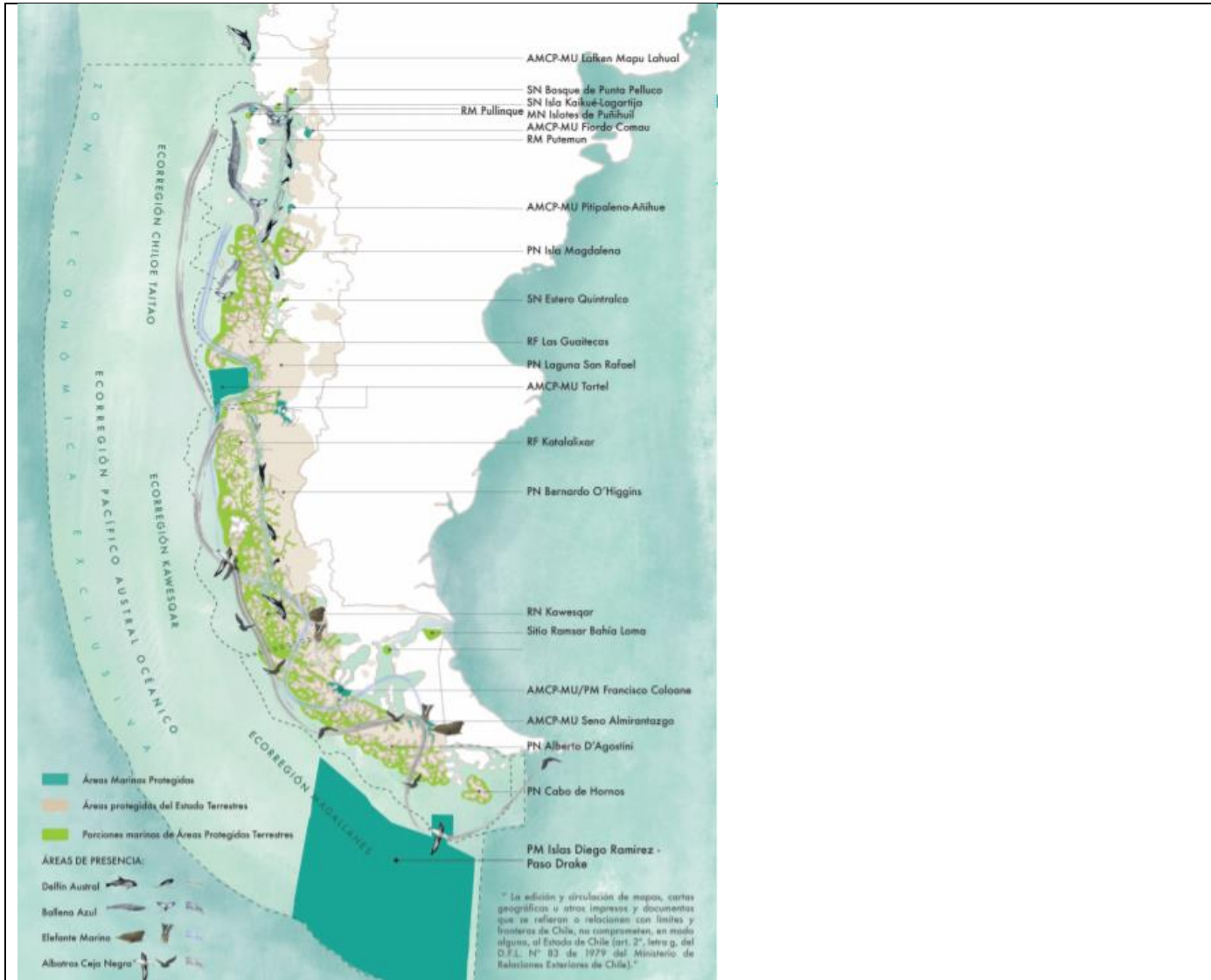
Links	
MARINTRUST Standard clause	1.3.3.2
FAO CCRF	6.8
GSSI	D.2.07, D.6.07, D3.09

F3 Ecosystem Impacts - Minimum Requirements		
F3.1	The broader ecosystem within which the fishery occurs is considered during the management decision-making process.	Yes
F3.2	There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the marine ecosystem.	Yes
F3.3	If one or more of the species identified during species categorisation plays a key role in the marine ecosystem, additional precaution is included in recommendations relating to the total permissible fishery removals.	Yes
<b>Clause outcome:</b>		Pass

**Evidence**

**F3.1 The broader ecosystem within which the fishery occurs is considered during the management decision-making process.**

Annual temporal closures for the anchovy and sardine fishery in V-X protects spawning stock and juveniles. These closures are mobile and depend on monitoring of the biological indicators. An introduction of a five-mile artisanal-exclusive zone near the shoreline has provided significant protection to spawners and other shallow-water organisms from industrial fishing activities. A maximum catch limit per owner regime has been established for the industrial sector (Regions V, VIII and X). Chile has implemented five marine reserves (see below, figure 5) with the objective of conserving natural banks of scallops, oyster and mussel, but also of dolphins and penguins. Fish stocks are known to be highly dependent on recruitment which in turn changes with environmental conditions and oceanographic conditions in the Chilean upwelling ecosystems like the El Niño and La Niña. Therefore, several components of the ecosystem are considered in the management of the fishery.



**Figure 6.** Distribution of all types of figure under Marine Protected Areas in Chile. Source: Wild Conservation society and Waitt Foundation under the project *Creación de una red de áreas marinas protegidas en la Patagonia – Chile 2019*.

**F3.2 There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the marine ecosystem.**

Due to the low trophic level of the species under consideration there can be an effect on other species which prey on the species under assessment. To account for predation of these species' models have been adapted. Models are taken into consideration resource competition between the fishery and top-predators (e.g. seabirds) to better understand the ecosystem needs. BACs are calculated considering different scenarios depends on environmental condition where ecosystem needs are also integrated. The more precautionary approach is taken and reviews are in place over the year resulting in BACs modifications if needed. Therefore, the ecosystem needs are continuously presented in the management strategies and therefore there is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the marine ecosystem.

**F3.3 If one or more of the species identified during species categorisation plays a key role in the marine ecosystem, additional precaution is included in recommendations relating to the total permissible fishery removals.**

This stock is highly dependent on recruitment which in turn changes with environmental conditions and oceanographic conditions in the important Chilean upwelling ecosystem, like the El Niño and La Niña. Therefore, to consider these environmental conditions, there have been set up different temporal closures for this fishery to protect spawning and juveniles over the year. These closures are mobile and depend on monitoring of the biologic indicators taking additional precaution in the allocation of the BACs every fishing season.

Further, the Ecosystem-based Fisheries Management (EBFM) concept has been integrated into the new Chilean Fisheries Act but many challenges are still preventing an ecosystem-level approach however new models are adopted to include ecosystems needs in the calculation of the TACs.

**Sub -clauses F3.1;3.2 and 3.3 are met.**

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MEFT. 2016. Resolución Exenta N° 2746-2016. Aprueba Plan de Manejo para la Pesquería de Sardina Común y Anchoveta V a la X Regiones. 2 pp.

Links	
MARINTRUST Standard clause	1.3.3.3
FAO CCRF	7.2.2 (d)
GSSI	D.2.09, D3.10, D.6.09



## SOCIAL CRITERION

In addition to the scored criteria listed above, applicants must commit to ensuring that vessels operating in the fishery adhere to internationally recognised guidance on human rights. They must also commit to ensuring there is no use of enforced or unpaid labour in the fleet(s) operating upon the resource.

## Glossary

**Non-target:** Species for which the gear is not specifically set, although they may have immediate commercial value and be a desirable component of the catch. OECD (1996), Synthesis report for the study on the economic aspects of the management of marine living resources. AGR/FI(96)12

**Target:** In the context of fishery certification, the target catch is the catch of stock under consideration by the unit of certification – i.e. the fish that are being assessed for certification and ecolabelling. (GSSI)

## Appendix

### MarinTrust Fishery Assessment Peer Review Template

This section comprises a summary of the fishery being assessed against version 2 of the MarinTrust Standard.

Fishery under assessment	Anchoveta , Regions V to X
Management authority (Country/State)	Chile Undersecretary for Fisheries and Aquaculture (SUBPESCA) The Chilean Jack mackerel is also managed by the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO)
Main species	Anchoveta, <i>Engraulis ringens</i>
Fishery location	FAO 87 Pacific Southeast, Chile EEZ, Regions V to X
Gear type(s)	Purse seine
Overall recommendation. (Approve/ Fail)	Approval

**Summary: in this section, provide any additional information about the fishery that the reviewers feel is significant to their decision.**

Chile and Peru signed in 2020 an agreement that extend a previous one from 2008 to execute the Project “Catalyzing the Implementation of a Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of Shared Marine Living Resources in the Humboldt Current System” (2022-27). The species identified for the cooperation is *Engraulis ringens* of the southern Peru-norther Chile stock. The expected outcome 1.1, in this case is to progress

toward a compatible management of the shared stock, with the cooperation of fishery authorities, marine sciences institutions, industry and GNO of both countries.

**General Comments on the Draft Report provided to the peer reviewer**

## Summary of Peer Review Outcomes

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

	YES	NO	See Notes
<b>A – Fishery Assessment</b>			
1. Has the fishery assessment been fully completed, using the recognised MarinTrust fishery assessment methodology and associated guidance?	X		
2. Does the Species Categorisation section of the report reflect the best current understanding of the catch composition of the fishery?	X		
3. Are the scores in the following sections accurate (i.e. do the scores reflect the evidence provided)?			
Section M - Management	X		
Category A Species	X		
Category B Species	n.a.		
Category C Species	X		
Category D Species	n.a.		
Section F – Further Impacts	X		

## 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. Is the scoring of the fishery consistent with the MarinTrust standard, and clearly based on the evidence presented in the assessment report?
Scoring agreed
Certification body response

2. Has the fishery assessment been fully completed, using the recognised MARINTRUST fishery assessment methodology and associated guidance?
Yes
Certification body response

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**3. Does the Species Categorisation section of the report reflect the best current understanding of the catch composition of the fishery?**

Yes

**Certification body response**

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**3M. Are the scores in "Section M – Management" clearly justified?**

M1.1 There is an organisation responsible for managing the fishery.	
There is an organisation responsible for collecting data and assessing the fishery.	Yes
Fishery management organisations are publicly committed to sustainability.	Yes
Fishery management organisations are legally empowered to take management actions.	Yes
There is a consultation process through which fishery stakeholders are engaged in decision-making.	Yes
The decision-making process is transparent, with processes and results publicly available.	Yes

**Certification body response**

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**3A. Are the "Category A Species" scores clearly justified?**

Yes

**Certification body response**

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**3B. Are the "Category B Species" scores clearly justified?**

n.a.

**Certification body response**

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3C. Are the “Category C Species” scores clearly justified?

Yes

Certification body response

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3D. Are the “Category D Species” scores clearly justified?

n.a.

Certification body response

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3F. Are the scores in “Section F – Further Impacts” clearly justified?

Yes

Certification body response

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Optional: General comments on the Peer Review Draft Report

In section M1,1 appears to be consigned a wrong information: “The LGPA created under the regulation Ley N 1626, 21 December 21st, 1946 is the current law that these organisations follow to manage the fisheries in Chile”. The right reference is: The LGPA N° 18.892 issued in 1989 and, in particular, the modifications made under law N° 20.657 of February 9<sup>th</sup> 2013

Certification body response

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