



Bureau Veritas Certification Holding SAS

## CHILE SQUAT LOBSTERS AND NYLON SHRIMP MODIFIED TRAWL FISHERY

### Marine Stewardship Council use of the Risk-Based Framework

Table 1 – Fishery information

1	Fishery name
	CHILE SQUAT LOBSTERS AND NYLON SHRIMP MODIFIED TRAWL FISHERY
2	CAB
	BUREAU VERITAS
3	Date that the proposal to use the RBF is submitted to the MSC
	September 11, 2021
4	Date stakeholder comment period closes on the proposal to use the RBF
	October 11, 2021
5	PI that the RBF is to be applied for
	PI 2.2.1
6	Justification for use
	A comprehensive list of all species impacted by all UoAs between 2016 and 2020 is presented in <b>section 7.3.1.1 of the ACDR report</b> . This list includes 85 different species and taxa of cnidarians, crustaceans, echinoderms, cartilaginous fish, jawless fish and teleost in the case of UoA1 (fishery targeting nylon shrimp in

ZCN and ZCS, while for UoAs 6 & 7 (fisheries targeting yellow squat lobster in UPN) the list shortens to 19 species and taxa.

Among all these P2-species, only 3 species are at or above (in any year of the studied period) the designated threshold of 5% or 2% (for skates, rays, sharks and cardinalfish) to be classified as Main: Hooked tooth dogfish (*Aculeola nigra*), Aconcagua grenadier (*Coelorinchus Aconcagua*) and big-eye flounder (*Hippoglossina macrops*).

In 2019 and 2020, the relative contribution (in weight) of the hooked tooth dogfish to the total catch of UoA1 reached 1.5% (~2%), and 2.4% in the case of UoA2. So this species was classified as Main Secondary for the UoA targeting nylon shrimp (UoA1 and UoA2).

The relative contribution of the Aconcagua grenadier to the total catch of UoA1 between 2016 and 2020 has been consistently at or above 5%: 2015 (5.2%), 2017 (4.7%), 2018 (6.3%) and 2020 (4.5%). So this species was classified as Main Secondary for the UoA targeting nylon shrimp in ZCN and ZCS (UoA1).

The relative contribution of the big-eyed flounder to the total catch of UoAs 6 & 7 reached 8.5% in 2020. Despite the annual contribution of this species since 2016 was always around 1-2%, the team decided to classify this species as Main Secondary.

No main secondary species were found to be impacted by UoA3, UoA4, UoA5 and UoA8.

There are no biologically based limits established and the status remains unknown for all the Secondary species and taxa presented in section 7.3.1.1 of the ACDR report (see the detail of the different Secondary species and taxa for the different UoAs in Tables 7.3.1.1.9 - 7.3.1.1.14), regardless of whether they were classified as main or minor. Therefore, all secondary species were classified as Data Deficient species according to FCP7.7.3, and RBF shall be triggered for assessing their status. However, PF4.1.4 allows the team to avoid conducting RBF on 'minor' species when evaluating PI2.1.1 or 2.2.1 as far as final PI score is adjusted downward according to clause PF5.3.2. Due to the high number of different taxa to be assessed as minor secondary species the assessment team decided to take this option. However, **RBF shall be triggered to assess the three main secondary species: Hooked tooth dogfish, Aconcagua grenadier and big-eyed flounder.**