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**Bureau Veritas Certification Holding SAS**

# **Chile squat lobsters demersal trawl Camanchaca Fishery**

## **MSC Surveillance Announcement**

# 1 Marine Stewardship Council surveillance announcement

**Table 1 – Surveillance announcement**

1	Fishery name	
	<b>Chile squat lobsters demersal trawl Camanchaca Fishery</b>	
2	Surveillance level and type	
	<p>Initially, the surveillance level was reduced from default surveillance (level 6) to level 5. However, during the 2<sup>nd</sup> surveillance audit the team, together with the client, decided to move the surveillance level from 5 to 6 due to the fact that there are still 6 conditions opened. This means that all surveillance audits shall be carried out as on-site audits.</p> <p>The surveillance audit timing remains as set out in the second surveillance report. The details of the surveillance program and the rationale is included in Appendix 2, although it has not been modified in relation to previous surveillances.</p>	
3	Surveillance number	
	1st Surveillance	
	2nd Surveillance	
	3rd Surveillance	<b>X</b>
	4th Surveillance	
	Other (expedited etc)	
4	Proposed team leader	
	<p><b>Jose Rios</b>, holds a degree in Sea Sciences from the University of Vigo and an MSc in Fisheries and Aquaculture from the University of Wales-Bangor. He has more than 15 years of experience working in fisheries from different angles and places around the world. In 1999 he worked at the ICM-CSIC on trophic ecology of demersal fish species and participated in different research cruises on board the r/v Garcia del Cid. In 2001/02 he was hired by the University of Azores as observer and fisheries inspector assessing an experimental fishing license for Orange roughy. Between 2003 and 2010 he was responsible for designing and monitoring fisheries management plans for several marine resources (clams, cockles and barnacles) for the Regional Fisheries Authority of Galicia (Spain). In 2008-09 he developed and implemented a scientific monitoring scheme for an experimental octopus fishery in the waters of Namibia (IIM-CSIC). Between 2008 and 2012, as part of different projects funded by the Spanish International Cooperation Agency (AECID), he supported local fisheries and aquaculture management bodies to strengthen organizational and managing capacities of the fishing and rural aquaculture sector in Namibia, Cape Verde, Colombia and Mozambique. Since 2013, as part of the fisheries team of WWF Spain, he promoted different initiatives to improve fisheries management in coastal Spanish fisheries. As the WWF representative in fisheries co-management committees, he took part in the daily management of the following coastal fisheries in the Spanish Mediterranean: Catalan sandeel, Balearic boat seines, and Palamós red shrimp. Since April 2016 he is a full-time employee at Bureau Veritas Fisheries Department and he has participated in several MSC fisheries assessments and surveillance audits.</p> <p>His 7 years in charge of designing and monitoring fisheries management plans for the exploitation different marine resources in Galicia, together with his experience on trophic ecology of demersal fish species in the Mediterranean (ICM-CSIC), his work with the University of Azores assessing an experimental fishing license for Orange roughy in the Azores islands, and his experience designing and monitoring an experimental fishing license for octopus in Namibia (IIM-CSIC) ensure he meets qualification and competency criteria established in PC3 for (i) Fishing impacts on aquatic ecosystems. Also, his 3 years of experience as a practicing fishery manager as a WWF representative in 3 Mediterranean fisheries, together with his 7 years of experience participating in the implementation of fisheries management plans in Galicia and his experiences assessing</p>	

	<p>experimental fishing licenses in the Azores and Namibia ensure he meets qualification and competency criteria established in PC3 for (ii) Fishery management and operations.</p> <p>For this surveillance he will be in charge of Principle 2 and, from his experience managing fisheries, collaborate with other team members on the report for the Principle 3. He will also act as team leader. <b>He will participate on-site</b></p>
5	Proposed team members
	<p><b>Edith Saa</b>, is fisheries engineer. She obtained her degree at the Universidad Católica de Valparaíso. She worked between 1976- 1991 at Servicio Nacional de Pesca. After that through 1993 to 2006, she developed her work at Subsecretaría de Pesca. First as manager of the Departamento de Estudios. After, as manager of División de Pesca.</p> <p>She has participated on the elaboration of several laws regarding to fisheries activities which they were set between 1991 and 2014. She gained experience as assessor of the Ministerio de Economía throughout 2008 to 2010 with her participation on the Salmon workshop. There, she collaborated to modify the fishery law and the normative regarding to fishing, aquaculture and impacts on the environmental. Nowadays, she is working as an independent assessor of fisheries activities.</p> <p>Her years of experience as a fishery manager in the Chilean administration ensure she meets qualification and competency criteria established in PC3 for (i) Fishery management and operations and (ii) Fishing impacts on aquatic ecosystems. Furthermore, she meets the competences for (iii) knowledge of the country, language and local fishery context. For this surveillance he will be in charge of Principle 3 and, from her experience on fishing impacts, collaborate with other team members on the report for the Principle 2. <b>She will participate on-site.</b></p> <p><b>Earl Dawe</b>, Retired in 2015 (July 24, 2015) following a 35-year research career which focused on the fisheries, population biology, and ecology of cephalopods (particularly short-finned squid) as well as crustaceans (particularly snow crab). Research effort has most recently focused on ecosystem structure and functioning, particularly the relative effects of ocean climate versus predation on finfish and crustacean resources. Career included heavy involvement in the review and formulation of scientific advice for management of shellfish resources in Atlantic Canada as well as the advisory/consultative part of managing the Newfoundland fisheries for short-finned squid and snow crab. Furthermore, an extensive list (totaling 170) of scientific/technical reports and journal articles (60 in the primary, peer reviewed literature) on various aspects of population biology and ecology as well as fisheries biology and management of both short-finned squid and snow crab.</p> <p>Therefore, his research career has ensured that he meets the qualification and competency criteria established in PC3 on (i) fish stock assessment, (ii) fish stock biology and (iii) fishing impacts on aquatic ecosystems. Furthermore, his experience in consultation with stakeholders and monitoring ongoing fisheries supports the qualification and competency criteria established in PC3 for (iv) fishery management and operations. For this surveillance he will be in charge of Principle 1 and, from his experience managing fisheries, collaborate with other team members on the report for the Principle 3. <b>He will participate remotely.</b></p>
6	Audit/review time and location
	<p>The on-site surveillance audit is scheduled between <b>March 9-11, 2020</b>. Before the on-site surveillance the team will review the new information and the documents developed by the client in response to the conditions. The site to be visited will be <b>Valparaíso</b>.</p>
7	Assessment and review activities
	<p>The team will assess the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulatory framework and fishery management system (objectives, mechanisms for decision-making, monitoring, control, inspection, evaluation), including compliance of the certified fleet. ;</li> <li>• Changes affecting the 'management loop' (outcome, management, information) assessed in the initial certification process for the certified species and the other species impacted by the fishery, as well as for marine habitats and ecosystems impacted by the fishery.</li> <li>• Changes within the fishery which may impact traceability, focusing on the segregation MSC product from non-MSC product</li> <li>• Fishery performance in relation to the conditions of certification, verify whether progress is "on target" and re-score if applies;</li> </ul> <p>And will perform the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confirmed face to face meetings with SUBPESCA, SERNAPESCA, IFOP, PUCV and the client</li> <li>• Calls with the other relevant stakeholders based in other locations</li> </ul>

- Actively seek the views of stakeholders.

Bureau Veritas encourages that stakeholders interested in schedule a meeting provide the following details:

- Your name and contact details
- Your relation with the fishery
- Issues you would like to discuss
- Where and when are you available for a meeting (between 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> of March 2020)

In order to make the necessary adjustments on the scheduled agenda of the assessment team, this information should be sent to the contact details provided below before the **March 5, 2020 at 17:00 UTC**. Written information can be provided to the assessment team as an alternative, or in addition, to a meeting. If written information will be provided, please use the MSC template for stakeholder input into Fishery Assessments v3.0([click here](#) to download it).

Besides, Bureau Veritas encourage stakeholders to provide any information they might consider relevant in relation to the status of the target fish stock, ecosystem interactions, fishery management practices and/or progress on existing conditions/recommendations. Check at the MSC website the guide for stakeholder's engagement in fishery assessments:

- Stakeholder's Guide and Template for stakeholder's inputs available here: <https://www.msc.org/what-you-can-do/engage-with-a-fishery-assessment>

Please send your comments to contact details provided right below.

Submitted by: José Ríos. Fisheries auditor at Bureau Veritas

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**Date: 05/02/2020**

## **Appendix 1: Summary of CVs of team leader and team member(s) - optional**

The BIO of each member is included in the announcement. Complete CVs can be send upon request.

## **Appendix 2: Surveillance frequency - if amended since PCDR**

Initially, the surveillance level was reduced from default surveillance (level 6) to level 5. However, during the 2<sup>nd</sup> surveillance audit the team, together with the client, decided to move the surveillance level from 5 to 6 due to the fact that there are still 6 conditions opened. Further, it is expected that the inspection system based on cameras installed on-board starts working during current year (2019), so next year there will be a lot of new information and stakeholders to be assessed in relation to this issue (e.g. the company reviewing the images for Sernapesca). The CAB cannot ensure its ability to verify information and progress against condition remotely. See table A-1 for details on the surveillance level adopted during the second surveillance audit. This modification will also help to coordinate the site visit with the overlapping fishery (Chile squat lobster and nylon shrimp modified trawl fishery).

Also, the timing of forthcoming audits is not exactly the timing indicated in the PCR since surveillance audits were moved from May to March. See table A-2 for more details.

All these modifications were adopted in previous years.

**Table A.1 : Surveillance level rationale**

Year	Surveillance activity	Number of auditors	Rationale
3	<b>On-site</b>	2 auditors on-site. Additionally one auditor will assist remotely	6 conditions remain opened. The CAB cannot ensure its ability to verify information and progress against conditions remotely. In addition, one more expert (remotely) joined the team to cover the full competence and coalification requirements.
4	<b>On-site</b>	3 auditor on-site	Re-assessment.



**Table A.2: Timing of surveillance audit**

Year	Anniversary date of certificate	Proposed date of surveillance audit	Rationale
3	February 2020	March 2020	At the PCR surveillance audits were initially scheduled for May (see PCR for more details). However, now surveillance audits will be coordinated with the overlapping fishery: Chile squat lobsters and nylon shrimp modified Trawl fishery. Therefore, the CAB in agreement with the clients decided to move forward surveillance timing from May to March (straight after summer months in Chile: January/February). The performance of the surveillance activities will not be affected by this slight modification.
4	February 2021	January 2021	4th Surveillance audit & Re-certification site visit

**Table A.3: Fishery surveillance program**

Surveillance level	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
6	On-site surveillance audit	On-site surveillance audit	On-site surveillance audit	On-site surveillance audit & re-certification site visit