

## Pesca Chile, S.A. - Antarctic Krill Fishery

**MSC Surveillance Announcement** 

5<sup>th</sup> August 2022

## Marine Stewardship Council surveillance announcement

| Table ' | 1 – Surveillance annou  | incement  |                |  |
|---------|---|---|----------------|--|
| 1       | Fishery name  |   |                |  |
|         | Pesca Chile, S.A Anta   | Pesca Chile, S.A Antarctic Krill Fishery  |                |  |
| 2       | Unit(s) of Assessment   | Unit(s) of Assessment (UoA)   |                |  |
|         | Target stock:<br>Fishing Area:<br>Fishing method:<br>Fishing operators:   | Antarctic krill ( <i>Euphausia superba</i> ) in FAO Area 48<br>FAO 48.1, 48.2, 48.3 and 48.4<br>Midwater trawl targeting Antarctic krill<br>'Antarctic Endeavour' f/v |                |  |
| 3       | Date certified  |   | Date of expiry |  |
|         | 06 September 2018   |   | 05 March 2024  |  |
| 4       | Surveillance level and  | type  |                |  |
|         | The surveillance level determined in the PCR was 5 (3 on-site surveillance audits and 1 off-site surveillance audit). The first surveillance audit was an off-site audit. The second surveillance audit, due to the Covid 1 pandemic, had to be also carried out off-site. This year, as there is only one condition opened for Principle for which the information will be obtained either from reports published online or through interviews to scientist that are not in Chile, the surveillance audit will be also carried out off-site.   |   |                |  |
|         | Appendix 1 includes details on the modified surveillance program.   |   |                |  |
| 5       | Surveillance number   |   |                |  |
|         | 1st Surveillance  |   |                |  |
|         | 2nd Surveillance  |   |                |  |
|         | 3rd Surveillance  |   | x              |  |
|         | 4th Surveillance  |   |                |  |
|         | Other (Expedited, etc.)   |   |                |  |
| 6       | Proposed team leader  |   |                |  |
|         | <b>Jose Rios</b> , holds a degree in Sea Sciences from the University of Vigo and an MSc in Fisheries at Aquaculture from the University of Wales-Bangor. He has more than 15 years of experience working fisheries from different angles and places around the world. In 1999 he worked at the ICM-CSIC on troph ecology of demersal fish species and participated in different research cruises on board the r/v Garcia del C In 2001/02 he was hired by the University of Azores as observer and fisheries inspector assessing a 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 scienti monitoring scheme for an experimental octopus fishery in the waters of Namibia (IIM-CSIC). Between 200 and 2012, as part of different projects funded by the Spanish International Cooperation Agency (AECID), supported local fisheries and aquaculture management bodies to strengthen organizational and managin 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 fisheri |   |                |  |

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.

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 experimental fishing licenses in the Azores and Namibia ensure he meets qualification and competency criteria established in PC3 for (ii) Fishery management and operations.

For this surveillance he will be acting as Team Leader and will be in charge of Principle 2 and Principle 3. He has not a conflict of interest for this fishery.

## 7 Proposed team members

**Juan Carlos Quiroz**, is a former Fishery Scientist with 22+ years of professional experience in fisheries modelling, fishery data mining and providing scientific advice for management purposes. As part of a Chilean fisheries research institute (Instituto de Fomento Pesquero, IFOP) staff, he has worked with various partner institutions and bodies, from universities to private companies. In his position as Head of the Stock Assessment Department at IFOP, he developed and implemented several changes to the fishery assessment procedure for 24 commercially exploited stocks in Chile, which allowed improvements to be made in the scientific advice provided to decision-making bodies.

He has an MSc in Fisheries from the University of Concepcion, Chile. Also, he got a PhD in Quantitative Antarctic Science (QAS) at the University of Tasmania. During his MSc research, he developed a modelling framework to assess the skate populations in Chile, ranging from life history research to encoding demographic parameters of individual-based models. His PhD research was focused on the assessment and management of the Chilean Patagonian toothfish fishery, including the description of IUU catches, the development of alternative harvest control rules and the application of management strategy evaluation (MSE) to compare the performance of candidate harvest strategies.

He has been actively involved in conducting marine fish stock assessments of small pelagic species exploited in Chile and, he is the Chilean lead stock assessment analyst for Jack mackerel at the SPRFMO. During the last decade, he has been involved in several RFMO activities, especially at CCAMRL and IATTC, providing consulting and management analytics technics to support iconic species.

Therefore, his appropriate skills and experience comply with the PC3 for (i) Fish stock assessment.

For this surveillance he will be in charge of Principle 1. He has not a conflict of interest for this fishery.

8 Audit/review time and location

The remote audit is going to be undertaken during the **week of the 5<sup>th</sup> of September 2022**. Skype meetings or conference calls will be organised with the stakeholders.

9 Assessment and review activities

The team will assess the following information:

- Regulatory framework and fishery management system (objectives, mechanisms for decision-making, monitoring, control, inspection, evaluation), including compliance of the certified fleet.;
- 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.
- Changes within the fishery which may impact traceability, focusing on the segregation MSC product from non-MSC product
- Fishery performance in relation to the condition of certification and recommendations, verify whether progress is "on target" and re-score if applies;
- And will perform the following activities:
  - Conference Call with representatives of the client group;
  - Actively seek the views of other relevant stakeholders

| Stakeholder opportunities  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
| Bureau Veritas encourages that stakeholders interested in scheduling a meeting provide the following details:  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>a) Your name and contact details</li> <li>b) Your relation with the fishery</li> <li>c) Issues you would like to discuss</li> <li>d) Where and when are you available for a meeting (the week of the 5<sup>th</sup> of September 2022)</li> </ul>   |  |  |  |
| 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 <b>4th of September 2022 at 5 PM UTC</b> . 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-surveillance-audits-v1-0 (click here to download it).                           |  |  |  |
| Besides, Bureau Veritas encourages stakeholders to provide any information they might consider relevant is relation to the status of the target fish stock, ecosystem interactions, fishery management practices and/comprogress on existing conditions/recommendations. Check at the MSC website the guide for stakeholder' engagement in fishery assessments:<br>- Stakeholder's Guide and Template for stakeholder's inputs available here: https://www.msc.org/whatyou-can-do/engage-with-a-fishery-assessment |  |  |  |
| Please send your comments to contact details provided right below.   |  |  |  |
| Submitted by Diego Solé<br>Contact email: diego-martin.sole@bureauveritas.com  |  |  |  |

Date: 5<sup>th</sup> August 2022

## Appendix 1: Surveillance frequency - if amended since PCDR

The surveillance level determined in the PCR was 5 (3 on-site surveillance audits and 1 off-site surveillance audit). Initially, the off-site audit was planned for the third surveillance audit. However, the CAB decided to move the off-site audit to the 1st surveillance audit. In addition, and even though, the second surveillance audit was expected to be onsite as set out in the first surveillance report, the health crisis due to the Covid 19 prevented us to conduct it on-site, and it was therefore carried out off-site. For the current surveillance audit, and as there is only one condition opened for Principle 1 for which the information will be obtained either from reports published online or through interviews to scientists that are not in Chile, the 3<sup>rd</sup> surveillance audit will be also carried out off-site (see detailed justification in **Table 1**).

See tables below for the surveillance program as published at the announcement of the current surveillance audit.

| Table 1 – Surveillance level justification |                       |                     |   |  |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------|---|--|
| Year                                       | Surveillance activity | Number of auditors  | Rationale   |  |
|  | Off-site audit        | 2 auditors off-site | Currently there is only one condition<br>opened against PI 1.2.1. The<br>organization in charge of the krill<br>assessment and management is<br>CCMALR, while at national level IFOP<br>does not deal with it and Subpesca<br>does not play a key role in the fishery<br>management.  |  |
|  |                       |                     | CCMALR publishes their reports on its<br>website. Moreover, relevant krill<br>scientists and managers do not live in<br>Chile. Hence, if necessary, the<br>interviews with them will have to be<br>carried out remotely.  |  |
| 3  |                       |                     | In addition, there is already a good<br>working relationship and collaboration<br>with the key representatives of<br>Sernapesca (in charge of the fishery<br>Inspection) and the Chilean Antarctic<br>Institute (INACH, in charge of the<br>observer program and are participants<br>in the CCAMLR Working Group for<br>Ecosystem Monitoring and<br>Management), with whom virtual<br>meetings have been held efficiently in<br>the past. |  |
|  |                       |                     | For all the above, the current 3 <sup>rd</sup><br>Surveillance audit will be conducted<br>remotely.   |  |
| 4  | On-site audit         | 2 auditors on-site  | No rationale needed.  |  |

| Table 2 – Timing of surveillance audit |                                 |                                     |           |  |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Year                                   | Anniversary date of certificate | Proposed date of surveillance audit | Rationale |  |

| 3 | March 2024 |  | To be able to have all the scientific advice available to properly assess the progress on condition against PI 1.2.1. |  |
|---|------------|--|---|--|
|---|------------|--|---|--|

| Table 3 – Fishery surveillance program |                                |                                |                                |  |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Surveillance level                     | Year 1                         | Year 2                         | Year 3                         | Year 4   |
| Level 3                                | Off-site surveillance<br>audit | Off-site surveillance<br>audit | Off-site surveillance<br>audit | On-site surveillance<br>audit & re-certification<br>site visit |