

FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FISHERY By-Product:	Jack Mackerel (<i>Trachurus murphyi</i>)
LOCATION:	Chile
DATE OF REPORT:	31/05/15
ASSESSOR:	Sam Peacock

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1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME		
Name: Corpesca S.A; Camanchaca; Orizon S.A; Lota Protein S.A.; Blumar Seafoods		
Address:		
Country: Chile	Zip:	
Tel. No.	Fax. No.	
Email address:	Applicant Code	IFFO 125; IFFO 126; IFFO 128; IFFO 130; IFFO 132
Key Contact: :	Title:	
Certification Body Details		
Name of Certification Body:		
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-certification
Sam Peacock	Deirdre Hoare	Surveillance
1. Scope of Assessment		
1. Scope of Assessment		By-Product initial
2. Fishery By-Product		
2. Fishery By-Product		Jack mackerel (<i>Trachurus murphyi</i>)
3. Fishery By-Product Location		
3. Fishery By-Product Location		Chile
4. Fishery Method		
4. Fishery Method		Purse seine
5. Outcome of Assessment		
5. Outcome of Assessment		Approve fishery

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

Chile has robust administrative, research and management frameworks in place which are applied to commercial fisheries in general, and the jack mackerel fishery specifically. It is categorised by the IUCN as ‘data deficient’, however without additional evidence that it is endangered this means a medium compliance rating is appropriate. Overall, the byproduct is suitable for re-certification against the IFFO RS standard.

4. RATIONALE OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME

A. THE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND PROCEDURE

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE	
<i>The management of the fishery used to produce the By- Product must include a legal and administrative basis for the implementation of measures and controls to support the management of the fishery.</i>	
LOW	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is not established.
MEDIUM	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is somehow established, but there is evidence of not being efficient to ensure the management of the stock.
HIGH	A legal and administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is established and works efficiently.

Determination: Legal and administrative fishery management frameworks are in place in Chile and internationally, and are applied specifically in the jack mackerel fishery. H

Fishery management framework:

The Subsecretariat of Fisheries (Subsecretariat de Pesca, SUBPESCA or SSP) provides the policy settings and regulatory framework for the domestic management of the sector, as well as providing policy direction and input into international fisheries issues. It is nested within the Ministry of Economy and is based in Valparaiso. Their mission is to promote the sustainable development of the fisheries and aquaculture activity, defining policies and applying regulations that increase the social and economic benefits of the sector, in order to ensure the wellbeing of the present and future generations of the country.

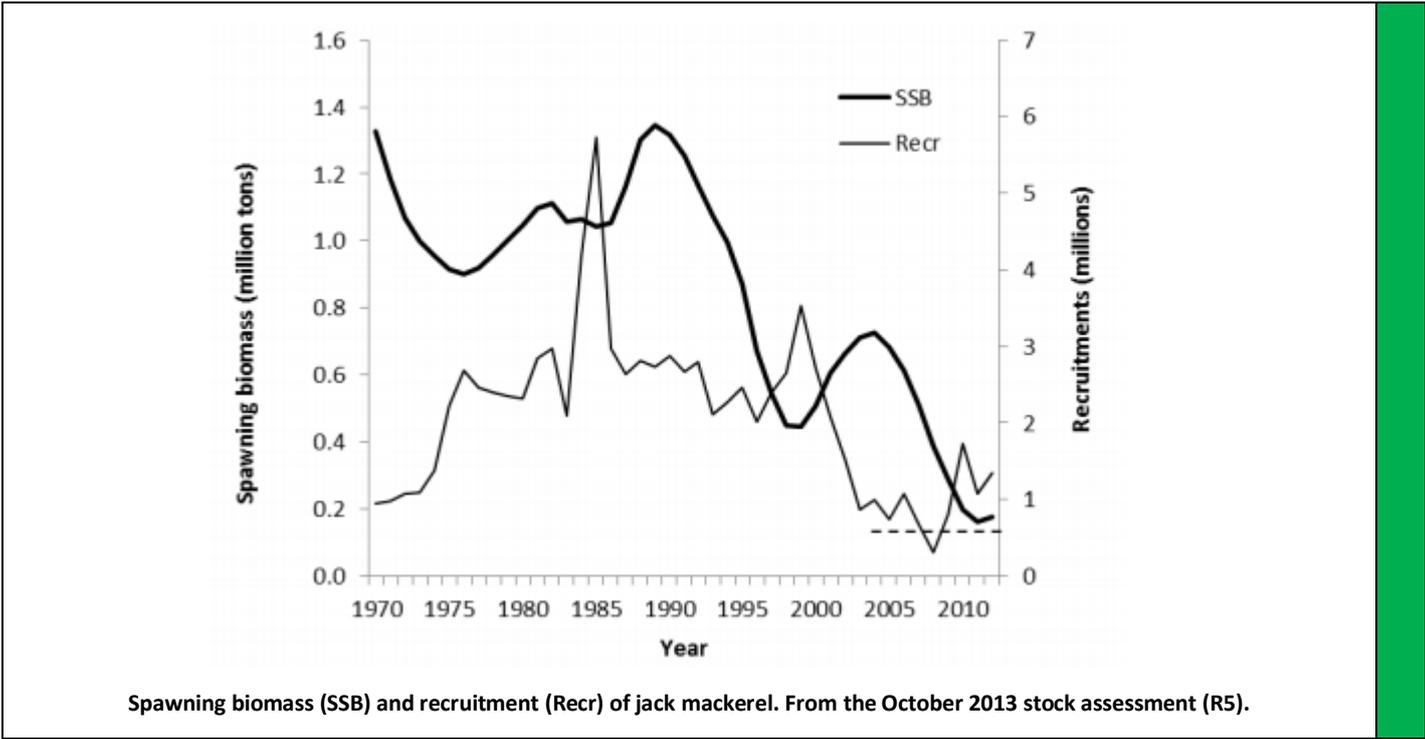
The management and enforcement of fisheries and aquaculture laws and regulations is undertaken by SERNAPESCA (Servicio Nacional de Pesca, or the National Fisheries Service). SERNAPESCA is also nested within the Ministry of Economy, but reports directly to the Minister of Economy rather than to the Subsecretariat of Fisheries. SERNAPESCA's mission is to contribute to the sustainable development and the competitiveness of the domestic fisheries and aquaculture sectors by enforcing the compliance of fisheries, aquaculture, health and environmental regulations that govern the activity and officially ensure the safety of exported fisheries products. It is also based in Valparaiso.

Additionally, as a widely distributed species, international management of Chilean jack mackerel is coordinated by the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO).

Species-specific management:

The jack mackerel fishery in Chilean waters is subject to a range of species-specific management measures, including TAC, gear restrictions, and closed seasons. A new international management agreement for jack mackerel became binding amongst SPRFMO member states in May 2015 (see R3), including a 2015 TAC of 410,000t (of which Chile was allocated 297,000t).

R1 – R5		
B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE		
LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		
<i>B. Research in support of fisheries management should exist.</i>		
LOW	Research to support the management of the stock does not exist	
MEDIUM	Research to support the management of the stock exists, however research programmes could be significantly improved to decrease scientific advice uncertainty.	
HIGH	Research to support the management of the stock exists, and research programmes for provision of scientific advice are considered adequate.	
<p><i>Determination: Regular stock assessments are conducted on the jack mackerel fishery by the Chilean Fisheries Development Institute, using fishery-dependent and fishery-independent data.</i></p> <p>General fisheries research</p> <p>The research arm of the institutional framework is the Fisheries Development Institute (Instituto de Fomento Pesquero, or IFOP). This is a non-profit organisation created in 1964 under a joint agreement between the Chilean government, the FAO, and the UN Development Program. It is the primary source of scientific advice to the SSP on fisheries and aquaculture agreement issues, including the stock assessment and setting of total allowable catch levels for the wild fisheries, and the environmental and health aspects of aquaculture production. The mission of IFOP is to provide scientific and technical advice for the regulation of fisheries and aquaculture and the conservation of hydrobiological resources and their ecosystems. It draws a proportion of its funds from SSP but also has to compete for funding from a range of public funding sources. Just as for the first two organisations, IFOP is based in Valparaiso.</p> <p>Fisheries research at the national level is conducted not only by IFOP but also by universities and private research institutes or centers such as INPESCA. Through public bidding processes for projects, these bodies undertake state-commissioned monitoring of and research on the main fisheries resources under exploitation. Several research projects have been specifically developed for jack mackerel as part of either long-term government research programmes or the Fisheries Research Fund Annual Programme, or financed from regional funds (National Fund for Regional Development- FNDR).</p> <p>Species-Specific research</p> <p>Annual stock assessments are conducted on Chilean jack mackerel, using a statistical catch-at-age model based on a Bayesian estimate approach (although the 2014 stock assessment was not available to the assessment team at the time of this report). The model uses data collected from the fishery since 1975. Fishing inside and outside the EEZ is considered; with regard to the latter the catch of the former USSR fleet between 1979 and 1992, and the People’s Republic of China is also included. Data considered in the analysis include the age composition of the catches by zone or fleet, landings, and series of indicators such as the biomass obtained through hydroacoustic surveys and spawning biomass using the Daily Egg Production Method (DEPM).</p>		H



Spawning biomass (SSB) and recruitment (Recr) of jack mackerel. From the October 2013 stock assessment (R5).

C. STOCK STATUS

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

C. The fish used to produce the fish By- Product is not considered to be critically at risk of over exploitation in accordance with the IUCN guidance.

LOW	The fish By-Product must not come from a species that is listed as extinct, or critically endangered.
MEDIUM	The fish By- Product is from a species that is classified as vulnerable, but has a management regime in place that will control the level of fishing permitted. Or if a species is deemed to be endangered but the sub-group from where the fish By- Product is harvested is deemed scientifically to be at no risk of over exploitation.
HIGH	The fish By- Product comes from a fishery that is not deemed to be at risk of over exploitation from fishing activities.

Determination: Jack mackerel remains categorised by the IUCN as data deficient, therefore a medium compliance rating is still appropriate.

The IUCN red list categorises *Trachurus murphyi* as “data deficient”, and the species does not appear on the CITES appendices.

R6

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5. REFERENCES

R1 – SUBPESCA website: <http://www.subpesca.cl/institucional/602/w3-channel.html>

R2 – SERNAPESCA website: <http://www.sernapesca.cl/>

R3 – SPRFMO *Trachurus* conservation and management measures 2015:
<http://www.sprfmo.int/assets/Meetings/Meetings-2013-plus/Commission-Meetings/3rd-Commission-Meeting-2015-Auckland-New-Zealand/Annex-H-CMM-3.-01-for-Trachurus-Murphyi-rev2.pdf>

R4 – IFOP website: <http://www.ifop.cl/>

R5 – IFOP jack mackerel stock assessment report, October 2013: <http://www.ifop.cl/wp-content/uploads/jurel.pdf>

R6 – IUCN red list, Jack Mackerel: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/183965/0>

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