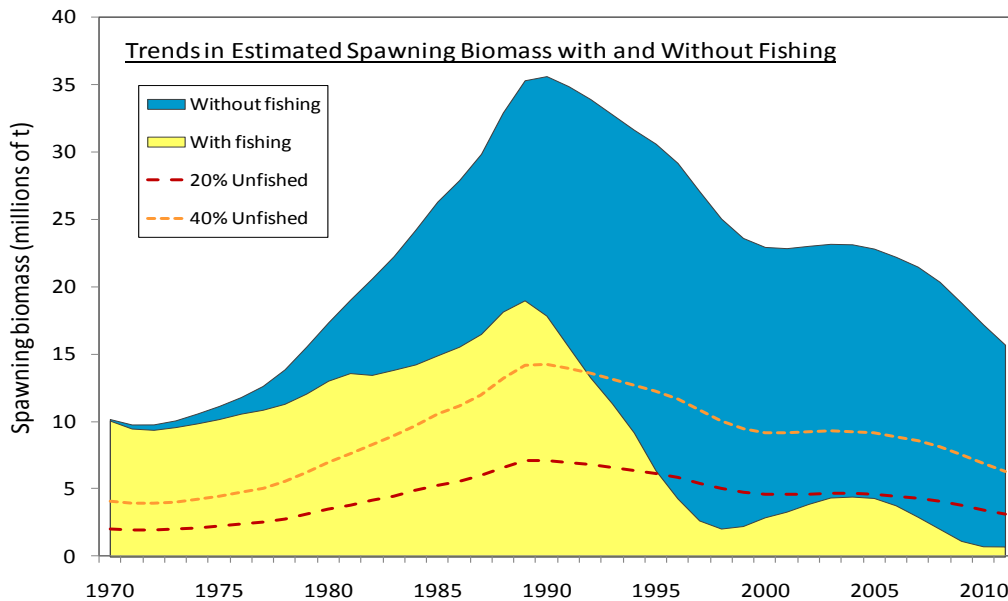


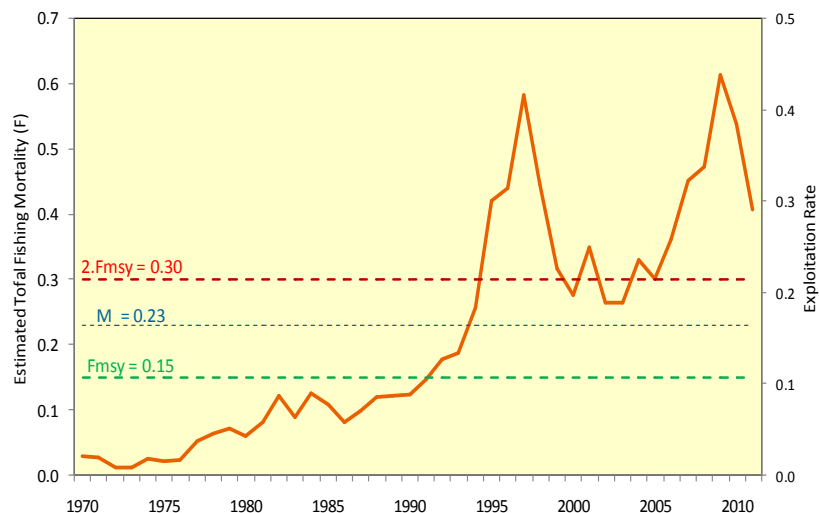
PROPOSAL OF CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES (CEDEPESCA) FOR CHILEAN JACK MACKEREL MANAGEMENT IN 2012

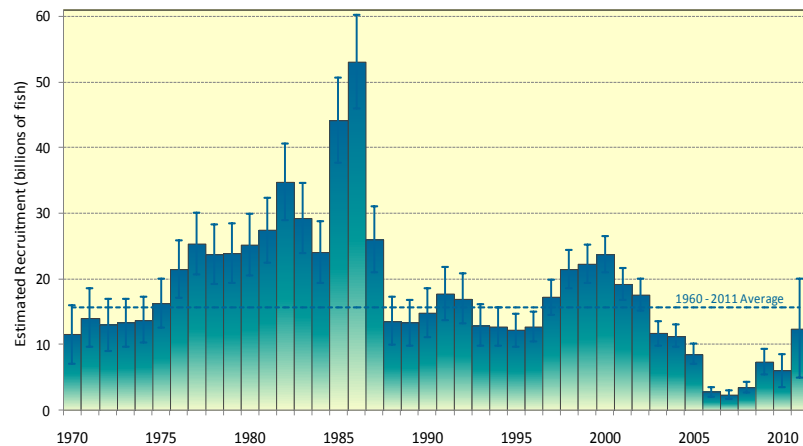
1) There have been important progresses in regard to scientific work. Public reports are complete and represent the best available knowledge of the status of the stock (10-19% of B_0), even if some of the inputs are not accurate, like the Peruvian and Russian catches for 2010.



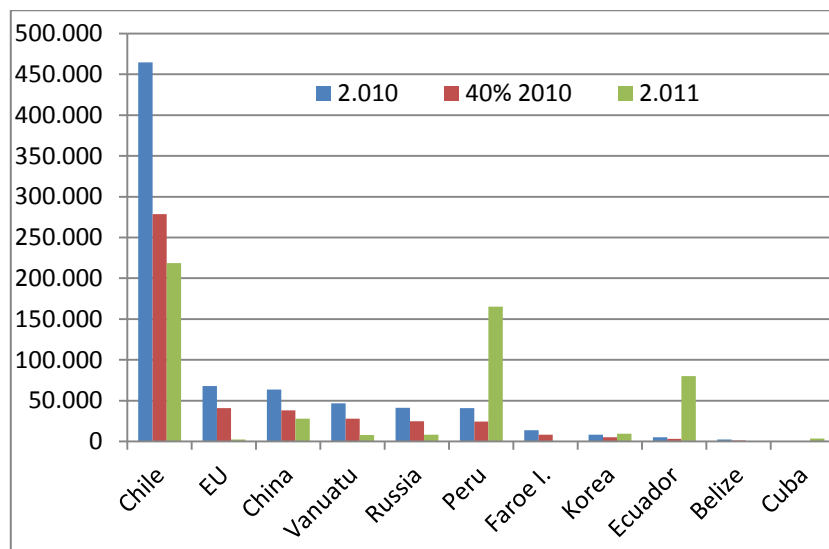
2) There is still a need for more fishery-independent data, as suggested by some participants of the scientific group. Coordinated hydroacoustic surveys are an important goal to achieve in the near future in order to provide new elements of analysis. Genetic research made by Russia is also an important contribution and further work is planned to develop better indicators that allow for reliable stock identification.

3) From SWG reports, it is possible to see that fishing mortality has slightly decreased and recruitments have slightly recovered along the last couple of years, which is good. However, these improvements seem not to be enough to allow for a low risk recovery in the mid-term.





- 4) Another good news for 2011 is that over-reporting appears to have been significantly reduced and information has become more accurate now; though some countries still owe important information to the SPRFMO Secretariat (like VMS trackers and tow by tow logbooks) and having observers on board is not common practice yet.
- 5) A matter of concern is that (given the conservative assumption of a single stock is being targeted) the planned reduction of about 40%, which was indeed larger in international waters (harvest=293,000 t, 61% reduction), was counter-balanced by high harvest levels in Peru and Ecuador waters (240,000 t). It is interesting to note that China and Chile caught around 50% of their respective 2010 levels.



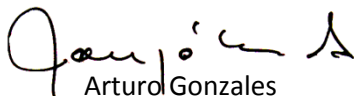
- 6) We understand that policies within national jurisdictions are out of the scope of the SPRFMO, but a principle of coherence should encourage all the coastal states, starting this year, to adopt national measures in line with the international ones agreed and approved by the coastal countries themselves. It is important to highlight that for scientific assessment purposes ALL removals are included in the models.
- 7) Another concern is that (if we consider 31 cm TL as the line dividing mature from immature specimens) in Northern Chilean and in Ecuadorian waters 100% of landings has been immature fish, as it was 43% in Peruvian waters.


- 8) The scientific work group of the SPRFMO has stated that *“Projection results under the assumption of average recruitment at the levels estimated for the recent five-year period 2006 – 2010 indicate that catches should be maintained below 520,000 t to maintain spawning biomass at least at current levels. Catches below 390,000 t are projected to have a high probability of resulting in spawning stock rebuilding under most projections.”*
- 9) The problem is: how, in this variable and uncontrolled context, can it be guaranteed that total landings will not exceed 390,000 tons? Even ensuring that total harvests in 2012 do not surpass the 520,000 t limit seems an unattainable goal, as it is highly probable that Vanuatu and the EU will take in 2012 more than in 2011, it is uncertain what will happen with Russian and Cuban harvests, it is uncertain also what will happen with Faroese vessels --absent along 2011 and it is not predictable what will happen within Peru and Ecuador jurisdictions as Peruvian quota can be increased along the year according to partial IMARPE recommendations and Ecuador currently does not set national quota. Maybe only Chile, China and Korea will keep a similar amount in 2012 in relation to 2011.
- 10) Of course, under the formality of the SPRFMO it would be relatively easy to establish 520,000 t as a limit for international waters since 60% of the over-reported 2010 level represents 450,000 t. Even 390,000 t would be apparently easy to pass, as it would mean curtailing the 2010 level by 50%. But, in the real world, that will not work for the recovery of the stock, since some countries simply do not adhere to the reduction measures and some have not limits for harvests in national waters.
- 11) CeDePesca considers that, unlike in the 2011 meeting, a general consensus must be achieved between all SPRFMO members participating on this fishery in 2012. To address the aforementioned difficulties, our suggestions for consensus are the following, even if the final result will not be ideal:
- Member states should agree that, as of 2010 and until the stock shows a clear recovery (at least 40% of the RB without fishing), harvest amounts will not be considered at the time of allocating quotas once the RFMO resolutions becomes binding. This will act as a relief to countries whose fleets attempt to keep fishing in order not to lose opportunities in the future --despite the fact that they are losing money in the fishery’s current condition.
 - Harvests should be reduced by 50% in relation to 2010 levels with a minimum of 8,500 t granted to every country already active in the fishery. In order to keep coherence, for Peru and Ecuador this 50% reduction should be applied to 2011 harvest levels at national jurisdictions, and should be applied to the fleets operating in both, national and international jurisdictions. In this way, we could ensure that the 500,000 t limit would not be exceeded (see the table below just as an example, figures needs to be updated).

Year	Chile	EU	China	Vanuatu	Russia	Peru	Faroe I.	Korea	Ecuador	Belize	Cuba	Total
2010	464,691	67,749	63,606	46,487	0	30,000	13,674	8,183	5,000	2,240	0	687,630
40% 2010	278,815	40,649	38,164	27,892	8,229	9,600	8,204	9,254	3,000	1,344	0	425,151
2011	218,477	2,261	27,936	7,672	8,229	165,251	0	9,254	80,000	0	3,360	522,440
2012	232,346	33,875	31,803	23,244	8,500	82,626	8,500	8,500	40,000	8,500	8,500	486,392



- c. Those nations that in 2012 make efforts to reduce their landings to levels below these figures should receive proportional recognition in future negotiations.
- d. The fishing season in international waters should end in August 31st, 2012, when the spawning season starts, and the fishery should remain closed until January 1st, 2013.
- e. A minimum legal size at 31 cm TL should be established, and every member state should commit itself to not allow more than 30% of undersized fish in landings, closing juvenile fishing-grounds without exception if that level is exceeded.
- f. Member states should support research efforts to get more fishery-independent information and the gathering of data that supports better stock/s identification, like genetics, otoliths chemistry, isotopic labeling or even direct tagging if possible.
- g. Member states should commit to implementing a minimum on board observers coverage of 20% of fishing trips in national jurisdictions and 100% in international waters.
- h. If the next scientific report doesn't show significant improvement in the status of the stock, a complete moratorium in international waters and a further reduction within national waters of coastal states should be considered since January 2013.


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