

SUSTAINABLE CATCHING AND PRODUCTION OF LANGOSTINO LOBSTERS

Camanchaca is committed to the conservation of aquatic ecosystems and the marine environment. To achieve this objective, it uses the FAO's Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, which promotes the maintenance of the quality, diversity and availability of fishery resources in sufficient quantities for present and future generations. In order to maintain sustainable fisheries, a series of control measures have been implemented to manage these resources:

- **Quotas:** Catch limits determined using scientific and technical criteria for both red and yellow langostino lobster.
- **Biological Closed Seasons:** A ban prohibiting the catching or extraction of resources in a given area over a span of time, protecting spawning, recruitment and ecdysis processes in order to contribute to the egg carrying and larval release processes of the crustaceans.
- **Regulating Drag Nets:** Standards regulating the dimensions, design features and construction of drag nets for crustaceans, thus improving selectivity and mitigating damage to the marine ecosystem.
- **Satellite Tracker:** Devices required on all industrial fishing vessels so authorities can supervise operations and areas of activity.
- **Protecting Biomass of Recruits:** Restrictions on industrial operations of this resource to operate exclusively in areas more than five miles off the coast.
- **Certifying Catches at Unloading:** Requirement for all industrial vessels, regardless of the management system under which they operate.
- **Research Program:** This is related to the monitoring and systematic tracking of crustacean fisheries with assessments of biomass, abundance, population dynamics and oceanographic conditions, in order to determine the status of the situation and possibilities for biologically sustainable exploitation or full permissible catches.
- **Scientific Observer:** Obligation to accept on board scientific observers responsible for gathering biological-fisheries data.
- **Cameras on Industrial Vessels:** Requirements for image recording devices aboard vessels to detect and record all discarding that may occur on board.
- **Job Creation:** The production process employs 450 people in the district of Tomé, of which 350 are women.



The decision making process for guaranteeing the conservation and sustainability of resources is explicitly defined in the General Fisheries and Aquaculture Law (LGPA), which involves the following institutions and entities:

- **National Fisheries Service:** Entity in charge of supervising compliance of fisheries and aquaculture regulations.
- **Undersecretary for Fisheries and Aquaculture:** Entity in charge of regulating fisheries and aquaculture activities through policies, standards and administrative measures.
- **IFOP:** Technical body specialized in scientific research on fisheries and aquaculture matters in charge of assisting and advising the Undersecretary for Fisheries in making decisions regarding the sustainable use of fisheries resources and conservation of the marine environment.
- **Technical-Scientific Committee on Demersal Crustaceans:** Specialized entity that advises the Undersecretary for Fisheries on important scientific topics related to fisheries management.
- **Demersal Crustacean Management Committees:** Advisory body made up of fisheries industry agents. Their objective is to maintain or take the fishery to Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) by incorporating objectives, targets and deadlines.
- **National and Zone Fisheries Councils:** Auxiliary fisheries management bodies charged with engaging industry players in fisheries-related matters on a national and zone level, respectively.