



SUSTAINABLE FISHING OF COMMON SARDINE

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. For common sardine fishing, Camanchaca has IFFO RS certification, which ensures sustainably and responsibly managed fisheries. 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 industrial and artisanal fisheries.
- **Biological Fishing Bans:** A ban prohibiting the catching or extraction of resources in a given area over a span of time, protecting spawning and recruitment processes in order to safeguard growth, egg carrying and larval release processes.
- **Regulating Fishing Nets:** Standards regulating the mesh size and height of nets, 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 within five miles of the coast.
- **Certifying Catches at Unloading:** Requirement for all industrial and artisanal vessels, regardless of the management system under which they operate.
- **Research Program:** This is related to the monitoring and systematic tracking of sardine 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.



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 Small Pelagic Fisheries:** Specialized entity that advises the Undersecretary for Fisheries on important scientific topics related to fisheries management.
- **Common Sardine and Anchovy Management Committee:** Advisory body made up of fisheries industry agents. Its 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.