

# Overview of Chilean Fisheries



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CHILE

# CHILE

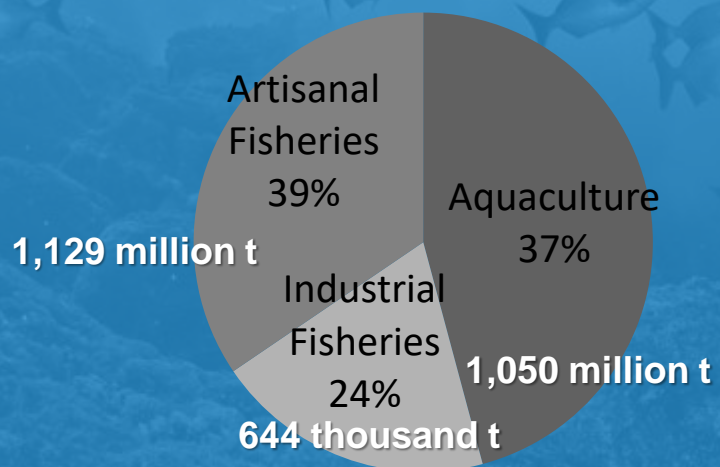
120 thousand km<sup>2</sup> of territorial sea

3 million km<sup>2</sup> of EEZ

4,400 thousand km<sup>2</sup> of coasts

24% of the protected coastal and ocean waters

**2016 Landings**  
**2,879 million tons**





# FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE IMPORTANCE

5° fisheries exporting country

12° country in fisheries landings

2° aquaculture-producing country

**USD \$5,376 million** in fisheries and aquaculture exports

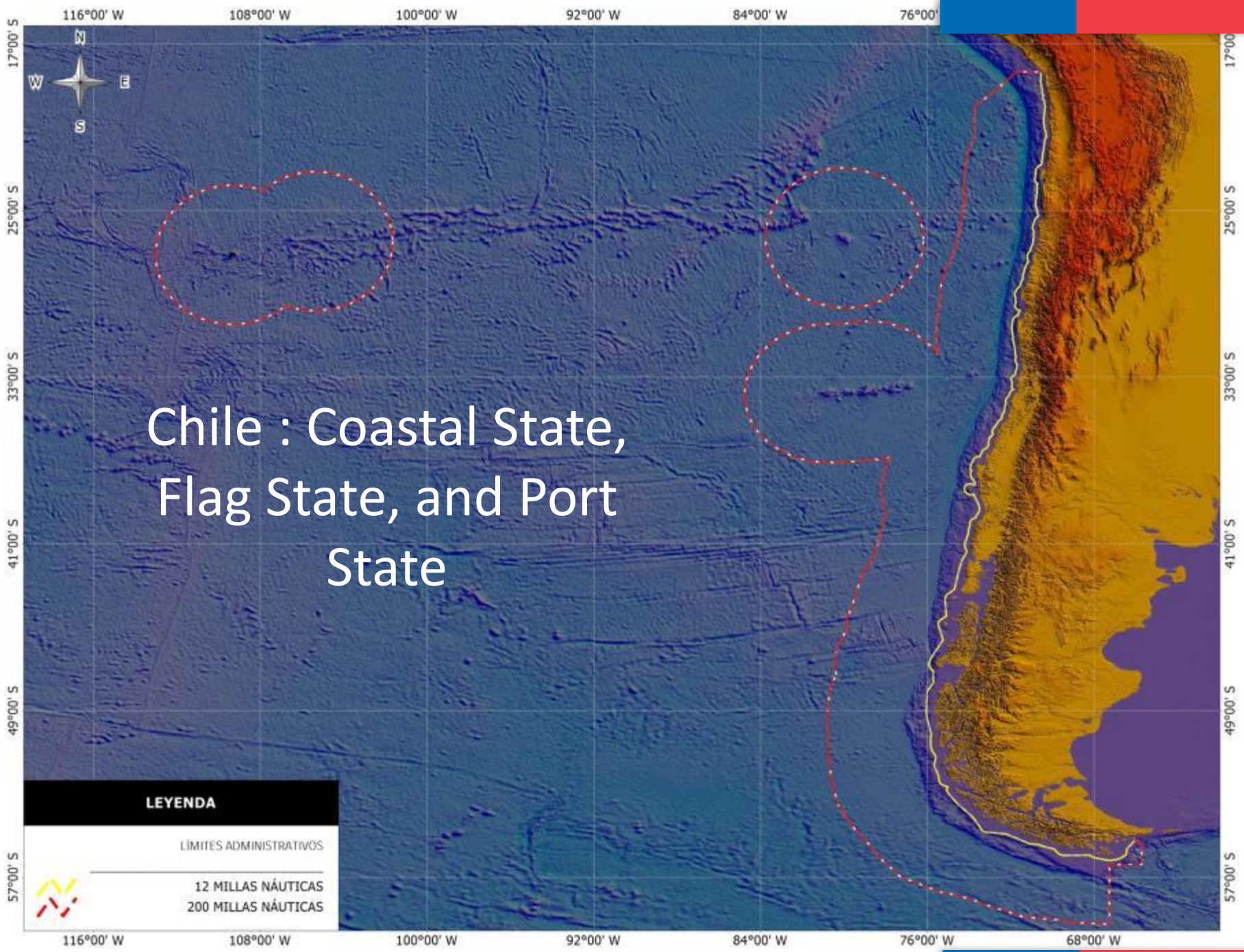
Exports to **110 countries** in 5 continents

# Active participation and adoption of international fisheries instruments

- CONVEMAR (UNCLOS) as of 1982, ratified in 1997
- 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA), ratified in 2016
- FAO Agreement To Promote Compliance with International Conservation And Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas, ratified in 2004
- Agreement on Port State Measures to prevent, deter, and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing as of 2009 (PSM), ratified in 2012



- Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) as of 1980, ratified in 1981
- The Convention for the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean (SPRFMO), ratified in 2012
- Cooperating non-Party of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), 2017
- Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, FAO, adopted in 1995
- FAO International Plan of Action on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing
- Active Participation in UN Resolutions regarding Sustainable Fisheries and Oceans and the Law of the Sea.
- Among other.



# Fisheries Management Strategy

Participating through international agreements, Regional Fisheries Management Organizations, for the regulation and research of straddling or highly migratory resources.

**SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

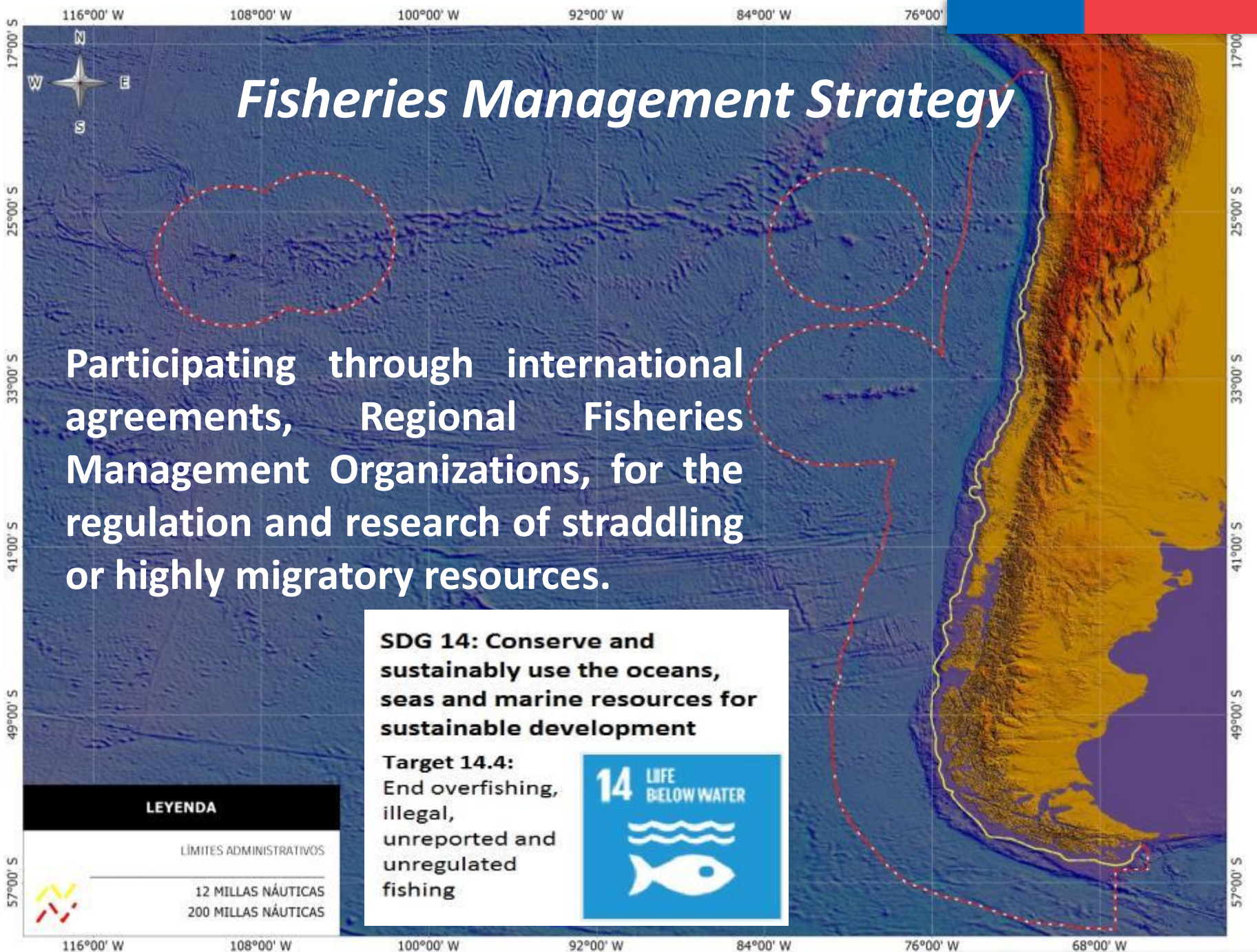
**Target 14.4:**  
End overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing



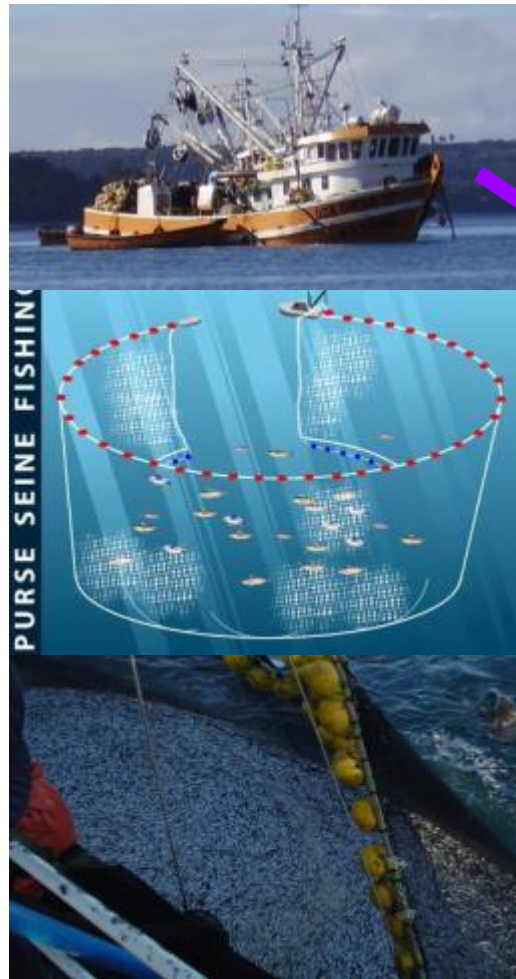
## LEYENDA

LÍMITES ADMINISTRATIVOS

12 MILLAS NÁUTICAS  
200 MILLAS NÁUTICAS



# HOW DO THE DIFFERENT PIECES OF INFORMATION INTEGRATE IN A STOCK ASSESSMENT?

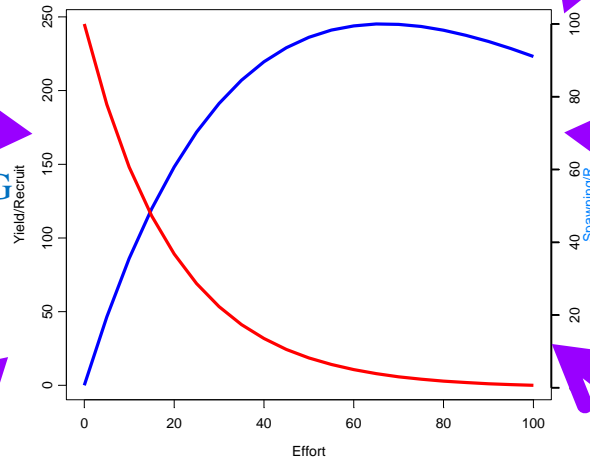


VESSELS

FISHING GEAR

CATCH

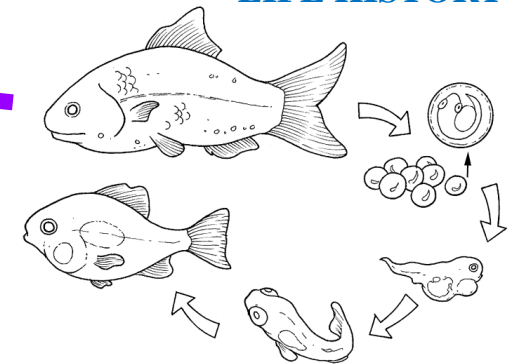
## STOCK ASSESSMENT



SCIENTIFIC DATA



LIFE HISTORY




SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION

**FISHERY DEPENDENT DATA**

**FISHERY INDEPENDENT DATA**



A large fishing vessel, the 'AGATE', is shown from a rear-quarter perspective, sailing on the open ocean. The ship is white with a dark hull and has 'AGATE' and 'VALPARAISO' visible on its side. The background features a clear blue sky with a bright sun in the upper right corner, creating a lens flare effect. The water is dark blue with some white foam from the ship's wake.

**Illegal, Unreported and Undeclared Fishing (IUU) causes adverse effects on fish stocks and their marine ecosystems which, in turn, affect directly the means of life of legitimate fishermen and jeopardize the growing need for food security and the eradication of poverty at a global level...**

**Therefore, it is urgent to promote and conduct actions to achieve the sustainable use and the long-term conservation of the living marine resources...**

# Main segments and Resources targeted by Illegal Fishing

## DOMESTIC MARKET



Mass consumption resources such as clams, razor clams, sea urchins, common hake, Pacific pomfret, etc.

## FOREIGN MARKET



Resources destined for export such as Southern hake, Golden kingclip, rays, Chilean King crab, algae, among other.

## CARTELS



High unit value resources associated to the operation of cartels of illegal production and commercialization (loco, Chilean King crab, rays).

# Control tools for Illegal Fishing






How does Chile implement Port State measures to combat IUU Fishing?

Through its port policy of Supreme Decrees 123 as of 2004 and 329 as of 2009, related to the entry of foreign fishing vessels to national ports and support vessels, respectively.

Port Agreement applied through Supreme Decrees.

**Principle:** Its ports, which are previously determined, are opened to foreign-flagged vessels provided that such agreements are met. These vessels shall cooperate regarding the management of straddling and highly migratory resources and provide VMS data of the entire last trip.



# What do we expect?

- Sustainability and conservation of the ecosystems and their resources.
- Strengthening fisheries management and an appropriate governance.
- Exchange of fisheries biological information and cooperation among States.
- Conservation of legitimate fishermen livelihoods.
- Effective control of the fishing fleet by each flag State.
- Having and maintaining access to demanding markets regarding sustainability as a responsible fishing country.



THANK YOU