Friend of the Sea Standard

FOS - Wild
Sustainable Fishing Requirements

Friend of the Sea
www.friendofthesea.org

REV	DATE	REASON	VALIDATION	APPROVAL
1	18/01/2013	First issue	Paolo Bray	
2	01/07/2015	Update	Paolo Bray	
3	30/09/2016	Standard update	Paolo Bray	
3.1	18/10/2017	Definitions and guidance to standard	Paolo Bray	

REV	DATE	REASON	APPROVED	VALIDATED	RATIFIED
4	18/03/2020	Standard update	Friend of the Sea Technical Committee	Accredia	Friend of the Sea Board of Directors

Valid from: 18/03/2020

Compulsory from: 18/03/2023

Foreword

Friend of the Sea is a non-governmental organisation established in 2008. Its objective is to safeguard the marine environment and its resources, encouraging a sustainable market and implementing specific conservation projects.

The Friend of the Sea certification program allows for the assessment of fisheries and aquaculture products according to sustainability criteria and requirements. The certification, granted following an audit by independent certification bodies, ensures that a product complies with the sustainability requirements.

Requirements are classified as Essential, Important or Recommendations, according to their level of importance.

Essential Requirements: The unit of certification shall be 100% compliant with essential requirements to be recommended for certification by the Certification Body (CB). Failure to comply with essential requirements is a major non-conformity. To achieve certification, corrective actions shall be implemented within three months from the date of assessment of non-conformities. Exclusively for the correction of requirements 2.1, 2.2, 3.1.1, 5.1.1b and 5.10.2 due to their more complex nature, six months are allowed. The unit of certification shall provide the CB with satisfactory evidence of correction of all major non-conformities, if necessary, with additional audits.

Important Requirements: Failure to comply with important requirements is a minor non-conformity. To achieve certification, the unit of certification shall first propose a corrective action plan within maximum three weeks from the date of assessment of the non-conformities - to the satisfaction of the CB. In the proposal, the unit of certification shall include the timeframe for the implementation of each corrective action, considering that all minor non-conformities must be closed before the surveillance audit. The proposal shall be analysed by the CB regarding its consistency and feasibility. If accepted, the certificate can be granted. Then, in the surveillance audit, the unit of certification shall be able to demonstrate that all minor non-conformities reported in the approved proposal were solved. If the approved proposal has not been fully implemented, the certificate is suspended until the resolution of any remaining minor non-conformities.

Recommendations: It is not compulsory for the unit of certification to comply with recommendations to achieve certification. Nonetheless, compliance with recommendations shall be verified during the audit and any non-conformities shall be highlighted in the audit report as a "recommendation". The unit of certification shall inform the CB, during the following audit, regarding any corrective measures implemented.

Requirements that are not applicable to the audited unit of certification will be marked with "N.A."

Description of the unit of certification

This document shall only be filled out by personnel of the CB in charge of the audit. It shall be filled out in English, if spoken fluently.

a) NAME OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION TO BE AUDITED: Aquagro Limitada
b) NAME OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION REQUESTING THE AUDIT: Aquagro Limitada
c) IS THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION TO BE AUDITED PART OF A GROUP? IF SO, PLEASE SPECIFY THE NAME OF THE GROUP AND LIST ALL MEMBERS: The organization is not part of a group.
d) ADDRESS OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION TO BE AUDITED: El Llano 1740, Rengo, Región Libertador B. O`higgins, Chile
e) NAME AND CONTACT DETAILS OF THE PERSON AT THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AUDIT AND CONTACTS WITH THE AUDITOR: Francisco Figueroa – Quality Department francisco.figueroa@aquagro.cl

f) FLEET TO BE AUDITED:

Name of the fishing vessel	*Registration number*	*Vessel's flag*	*Fishing method*	*Capacity (MT)*	*Unloading harbour*	*Ship owner if different from a)*
TUMBES	CA3554 702010	Chile	Drift gillnets	17.48	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	RAMÍREZ LEAL, ENZO PIERO
JUAN CLAUDIO II	CA4448 960863	Chile	Drift gillnets	17.77	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	MANRIQUEZ CISTERNA, DIEGO ANSELMO
DONA NIEVES	CB6028 960099	Chile	Drift gillnets	18.00	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	VENEGAS CERDA, FRANCISCO
JUAN CLAUDIO I	CA3501 967442	Chile	Drift gillnets	17.50	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	MANRIQUEZ CISTERNA, OSCAR HERNAN
YUCATAN	961388	Chile	Drift gillnets	17.43	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	GUTIERRES VARGAS, JUAN JOSE
IVETH I	CB3558 956561	Chile	Drift gillnets	16.60	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	SALAS SALAS, PEDRO

Name of the fishing vessel	*Registration number*	*Vessel's flag*	*Fishing method*	*Capacity (MT)*	*Unloading harbour*	*Ship owner if different from a)*
DON JEAN PIERRE	CB8435 968350	Chile	Drift gillnets	17.90	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	TORRES LEAL, ROSA DEL CARMEN
MAXIMO JAVIER	CB4336 967264	Chile	Drift gillnets	17.90	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	FRIZ ZENTENO, HECTOR JAVIER
RIO SIMPSON	CB4418 965600	Chile	Drift gillnets	17.40	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	CHAMBLAS GAYOSO LIMITADA
DON GILBERTO I	CB3819 701368	Chile	Drift gillnets	7.90	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	SANCHEZ AVILES, GENARO DEL CARMEN
OSCAR ALONSO	961099	Chile	Drift gillnets	17.97	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	CHAMBLAS GAYOSO LIMITADA
REINA DEL PACIFICO III	702550	Chile	Drift gillnets	14.60	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	TORO GATICA, SEGUNDO NEMESIO
MAR ROJO	698058	Chile	Drift gillnets	17.60	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	FERNANDEZ SALAS, DANILO COLON

Name of the fishing vessel	*Registration number*	*Vessel's flag*	*Fishing method*	*Capacity (MT)*	*Unloading harbour*	*Ship owner if different from a)*
DON ALVARO	699322	Chile	Drift gillnets	11.50	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	MUÑOZ CARCAMO, ELMER ELIAZAR
BETTY YULY	910888	Chile	Drift gillnets	15.00	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	GALINDO TAPIA, SERGIO GUILLERMO
PUERTO LINDO	700334	Chile	Drift gillnets	17.70	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	GARCES ARAYA, JOSE MAURICIO
LAUREANO V	4443	Chile	Drift gillnets	18.00	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	OPAZO CACERES, LAUTARO DEL CARMEN
SUSANNA III	698762	Chile	Drift gillnets	17.70	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	BARRERA DIAZ, IVAN ALEJANDRO
YOVANKA	703460	Chile	Drift gillnets	17.94	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	FRIZ ZENTENO, ALEX ALEJANDRO

Name of the fishing vessel	*Registration number*	*Vessel's flag*	*Fishing method*	*Capacity (MT)*	*Unloading harbour*	*Ship owner if different from a)*
ILIA CARLOTA	968758	Chile	Drift gillnets	14.90	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	FERNANDEZ SALAS, LEONEL EDUARDO
HECTOR HERNAN	702140	Chile	Drift gillnets	17.90	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	COMUNIDAD CHAMBLAS BURGOS
FARAON	969587	Chile	Drift gillnets	17.80	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	OPAZO CACERES, LAUTARO DEL CARMEN
MAMA ANTONIA	910887	Chile	Drift gillnets	17.20	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	QUEZADA CERDA, MIGUEL ANGEL
JUAN CLAUDIO III	968859	Chile	Drift gillnets	17.90	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	MANRÍQUEZ CISTERNA, JUAN CLAUDIO
SANTA PALESTINA I	955424	Chile	Drift gillnets	17.60	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	CARTE AGUILAR, AMBROSIO O HIGGINS
NEUQUEN	697300	Chile	Drift gillnets	14.90	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	PEÑA CHAPARRO, GERARDO RODRIG

Name of the fishing vessel	*Registration number*	*Vessel's flag*	*Fishing method*	*Capacity (MT)*	*Unloading harbour*	*Ship owner if different from a)*
DON JULIO	922520	Chile	Drift gillnets	18.00	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	PEÑA PEREZ, GEORGINA ISABEL
SOFIA M	697636	Chile	Drift gillnets	14.90	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	MOSCOSO LARA, JUAN ALFREDO
DON JOSE M	968866	Chile	Drift gillnets	14.98	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	MANRIQUEZ CISTERNA, DIEGO ANSELMO
ERCILDA DELINA	703327	Chile	Drift gillnets	14.57	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	MONTALBA SALAS, JOSE MIGUEL
DON DANY	968696	Chile	Drift gillnets	14.79	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	VENEGAS CERDA, FRANCISCO
JEAN RENE I	953480	Chile	Drift gillnets	14.75	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	MANRIQUEZ TORRES, RENE DEL CARMEN
DON DANILO F	967334	Chile	Drift gillnets	17.85	Chile, Valdivia, Lebu,Talcahuano, Coliumo, San Antonio, Coquimbo, Caldera, Antofagasta, Iquique.	FERNANDEZ SALAS, DANILO COLON

The auditor has verified that the following vessels are regularly registered:
Vessel register | IATTC

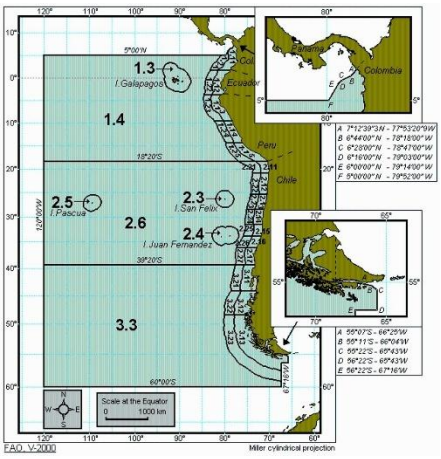
The auditor has viewed the vessel list file, with the necessary information.

f) VESSELS AUDITED ON SITE (the auditor shall list the vessels which have actually been audited on site as a sample representing the fleet)**:**

Name of the fishing vessel	Registration number	Unloading harbour
Juan Claudio III	968859	Lebu
Hector Hernan	702140	Coronel
Maximo Javier	967264	Lebu
Yovanka	703460	Lebu
Don Jean Pierre	968350	Lebu

h) FISHING ZONE *(Coordinates and/or FAO area and/or subarea and/or ICES area and/or EEZ. If available, please include a map.)***:**

Pacific, Southeast (Major Fishing Area 87)



A description of the area and its subareas, divisions and subdivisions follows:
All marine waters of the Southeast Pacific bounded by a line commencing from a point on the coast of South American Mainland at the border between Panama and Colombia at 7°12'39''N latitude and 77°53'20''W longitude; thence running on a rhumb line in a southwesterly direction to 5°00'N latitude and 79°52''W longitude; thence running due west along the parallel 5°00'N to the meridian 120°00'W; thence due south to 60°00'S latitude; thence due east along this parallel to a point at 67°16'W longitude; thence due north to 56°22'S latitude; thence due east to 65°43'W longitude; thence due north to 55°22'S latitude; thence in a northwesterly direction along a rhumb line and across the Beagle Canal to the border between Chile and Argentina; thence in a northerly direction along the Pacific coast of South America to the point of departure.

The Southeast Pacific is divided into the following subareas, divisions and subdivisions:
Area 87 is divided as follows:

- Northern (Subarea 87.1)
- Central (Subarea 87.2)
- Southern (Subarea 87.3)

website: Pacific, Southeast (Major Fishing Area 87) - FAO Major Fishing Areas

i) COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAME OF THE SPECIES TO BE AUDITED, WITH THE RESPECTIVE FISHING METHODS:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Fishing method
Swordfish	*Xiphias gladius*	Gillnets

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:

40

k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS:

The organization is BRC certified, no. certificate C0642057-BRC4, valid until 08/11/2025.

l) STAKEHOLDERS INPUT:

*Before or during the audit, the CB shall inform all the relevant stakeholders about the audit of the unit of certification and recommend their input. Please refer to paragraph "**2.4.4. Stakeholders consultation in fishery assessments**" (FOS-Audit Guidance v.2) and provide the list of all contacted stakeholders below:*

Sernapesca - Chile: Dionisio de la Parra ddelaparra@sernapesca.cl

m) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Please specify the type of audit (initial, surveillance, additional, unannounced or recertification). In the case of multi-site audits, please specify also the method for calculation of sites inspected.

Renewal audit FOS Wild.

The organization is FOS CoC certified.

Remote audit.

In support of the documentation, videos and photos relating to the fishing activity, unloading at the port and the production process have been attached.

☐ **X The Friend of the Sea project was introduced** *(If not, the auditor shall provide a short description).*

☐ **X The unit of certification and the ship owners were informed of the opportunity, in case of approval, of using the Friend of the Sea logo on the certified products.**

☐ **X The unit of certification has a document qualifying and confirming the roles of the staff carrying out the audit.**

☐ **X The duration of the audit was agreed upon.**

☐ **X The information included in the Preliminary Information Form (PIF) was confirmed** (in the case of changes to the PIF, an updated version has to be promptly provided).

<table>
<tr><td>CERTIFICATION BODY:

LONDON ASSOCIATI SRL</td><td>AUDIT TEAM:

Chiara Di Pietro
(Lead Auditor)</td><td>AUDIT START AND END DATE:

06/05/2025
19/05/2025</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR:

Chiara Di Pietro</td><td rowspan="2">NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT:

Francisco Figueroa
Quality Department</td><td>AUDIT CODE:</td></tr>
<tr><td>TYPE OF AUDIT:

Renewal Audit</td></tr>
</table>

NOTES TO THE AUDITOR

1) The auditor shall fill out all fields in the checklist.

2) Checklist compilation guidelines are highlighted in the blue boxes.

3) The Auditor shall provide an explanation when requirements are not applicable.

4) The Auditor shall write YES when the unit of certification complies with a requirement and NO when it does not.

5) The Auditor shall comment and explain the positive or negative answers. Simple "YES," "NO," or "N.A." are insufficient.

6) Each relevant document shall be added to the final audit report in a separate and numbered attachment.

7) Photographic evidence added to the checklist or attached are appreciated.

8) After a revised standard come into effect, a transitional period of three years is given to the certified companies to come into compliance. After this transitional period, the revised standard is considered compulsory.

9) The application process is NOT discriminatory on size, scale, management, minimum number of operators and number of vessels involved.

10) Enhanced fisheries and enhancement activities are not applicable to this standard. Friend of the Sea has excluded enhanced fisheries and enhancement activities from its Wild Standard because, among other reasons, these practices imply human intervention in the natural biological cycles of aquatic species. Due to the lack of knowledge on the consequences of these practices on the environment, Friend of the Sea has decided to adopt a responsible approach.

11) The FOS Audit Guidance Version 2 provides guidance on the content of this document. Please review the following definitions: "*best scientific evidence available", "legal framework", "management objectives", "precautionary approach", "irreversible or very slowly reversible", "enhanced fisheries", "enhancement activities" "essential habitat", "ecosystem (structure, processes and function)", "recruitment overfishing", "resilience", "fishery management plan", "participatory",* "data (information): adequate, reliable, current", *"stock under consideration" and "management system".*

1 – STOCK STATUS

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
1.1.1	The fisheries management organization or arrangement shall coordinate the collection and analysis of adequate, reliable and current data and/or other information necessary to assess the state and trends of the stock under consideration taking into account the structure and composition of that stock which contribute to its resilience. Management decisions made by the fisheries management organization or arrangement shall be based on this assessment. In data limited situations, with special regards to the deep-sea fisheries stocks in the high seas, a precautionary approach shall be applied. In these cases, it is required to the fishery to acknowledge and explain challenges in data collection and maintenance to cover all stages of fishery development, in accordance with applicable international standards and practices.	Essential	The fishery shall demonstrate it collects adequate, reliable and current data and /or information in accordance with applicable international standards (e.g. Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics, the FAO Guidelines for the routine collection of capture fishery data, FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No. 382).	Y	SUBPESCA establishes management measures for swordfish fishing Res.Ex. No. 127-2024 (Sernapesca) Establishes parameters, basic criteria and procedure for the calculation of habituality. It sets regularity in the artisanal fishing activity of the year 2023, for its application in the year 2024. (Published on Website 16-04-2024). SUBPESCA establishes, based on the data in its possession, the state of the swordfish stock, which is regular and therefore not overexploited or overfished. Swordfish - SUBPESCA. Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture The auditor has viewed the latest update of the state of the resource in full exploitation. IATTC has developed the report relating to the swordfish stock, document Status of the tuna and billfish stocks 2022 (year of publication 2024): The IATTC is yet to adopt reference points for South EPO swordfish. Dynamic reference points were used as an illustration to report the stock status, due to the potential changes in productivity. Accord ing to arbitrary spawning biomass reference points simply used for comparative purposes (a limit ref erence point (LRP) of 20% unfished biomass and target reference point (TRP) of 40% unfished bio mass), the stock is approaching the biomass TRP in Model 3 productivity and availability, (SSBcur rent/SSBF=0 =0.42). The spawning stock would be larger than the value corresponding to that TRP for the other models (SSBcurrent/SSBF=0> 0.5). The fisheries from the costal countries account for 46% of the

					recent catches (2017-2019), of which the Chilean gillnet fishery is the most important (22%) followed by the Ecuadorian longline fishery (16%). . In the last two years considered in this assessment, the catches have reached their all-time high in 2018, 36,500 t, and slightly declined in 2019 to 34,600 t. FISHSOURCE reports the following regarding the state of the swordfish stock: • There is a big gap between the latest stock assessment (IATTC 2022) and the previous one, performed in 2011. • The stock structure is highly uncertain, so three different hypotheses for the stock structure were considered in the 2022 assessment *(IATTC 2022)*. • The 2022 stock assessment revealed a high uncertainty in the productivity, availability, and connectivity (with the WCPO) of the South EPO stock. • IATTC has yet to adopt reference points for this stock. • The stock should be closely monitored since it may be approaching the potential target reference points *(IATTC 2022)*. • No regular scientific quantitative advice on the catch of the South EPO stock is provided to IATTC. • There are currently no management measures in place for swordfish at the stock level. • Public information on compliance with IATTC management measures is not available *(Key Traceability 2021)*. • Interim reference points have been recently proposed by the Scientific Advisory Council (SAC)

					for this stock *(SAC 2023)* but they are yet to be adopted by the IATTC. • FishSource quantitative scoring method for scoring 'Management Strategy', 'Current Health' and ' Future Health' requires biomass and fishing mortality estimates ($B_{current}$, $F_{current}$), and set or advised reference points (B_{lim}, B_{target}, F_{target}, $F_{adviced}$). No reference points have been adopted at the IATTC level for this stock and the 2022 stock assessment *(IATTC 2022)* could only provide candidate reference points due to the high uncertainty. Besides, the indices of abundances provided in the 2022 stock assessment *(IATTC 2022)* depart from the hypothesis that the population would decrease with fishing, so they cannot be used for quantitive scoring either. Therefore, the FishSource qualitative method has been applied to all these scores, based on the results of the 2022 stock assessment*(Key Traceability 2021)* • FishSource's quantitative scoring method for scoring 'Managers compliance' and 'Fisher's compliance' requires a set or advised TAC, which is not available for this stock. Therefore, the FishSource qualitative method was applied to those scores based on the results of the 2022 stock assessment *(IATTC 2022)* and information contained in pre-assessments performed by *(Key Traceability 2021)*. • Swordfish estimated landings in the Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) were retrieved from the IATTC

					website. However, this data does not differentiate between the two stocks currently considered in the EPO, the North EPO and the South EPO. Since most of the swordfish catches in the EPO come from the South EPO, this data was considered representative of the stock. FishSource - Swordfish - Southeast Pacific

The fisheries management organization is an institution responsible for fisheries management, including the formulation of rules governing fishing activities. The fishery management organization may also be responsible for collection of information, its analysis stock assessment, monitoring, control and surveillance.

FAO 1997: FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries.

1.1.2	The stock under consideration shall NOT be overexploited.	Essential	F ≤ Fmsy within probability range of available stock assessments or at least F ≤ Flim (limit reference point – or its proxy). If overfishing of a stock under consideration of a certified fishery occurs, the certification of this fishery is suspended or revoked.	Y	SUBFISHING establishes, based on the data in its possession, the state of the swordfish stock, which is regular and therefore not overexploited or overfished. Swordfish - SUBPESCA. Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture The report prepared at IATTC - Stock Assessment Report 24, in the chapter SOUTH EPO SWORDFISH BENCHMARK ASSESSMENT IN 2019, states the following: Due to the possibility of large changes in the productivity of the stock, dynamic reference points might be more appropriate, as they take the variability in productivity into account when computing reference lev els. For completeness, two types of candidate limit reference points are shown, equilibrium and dynamic ones. The equilibrium limit reference points (LRP) are based on what is used for tropical tunas in the IATTC (Res C-16-02). The IATTC adopted a biomass limit reference point equal to the spawning biomass corre sponding to a reduction of 50% recruitment when the steepness of the Beverton-Holt stock recruitment curve is assumed to be 0.75. This corresponds to a depletion of about 7.7%. The fishing mortality reference point is the fishing mortality that brings the population to that depletion level, given the current mix of selectivities in the fisheries. The dynamic limit reference point is based on the WCPFC one. The WCPFC adopted a dynamic biomass limit reference point for all stocks under their jurisdiction of 20% of the un fished biomass (20%SSB_F=0 when time t is equal to the current time) (https://www.wcpfc.int/harvest strategy). The unfished biomass is defined as what the current biomass would be without fishing, thus considers the estimated variability in recruitment.

1.1.3	The stock under consideration shall NOT be overfished.	Essential	B ≥ B_{msy} within probability range of available stock assessments or at least B>Blim (limit reference point – or its proxy). If the stock under consideration of a certified fishery becomes overfished, the certification of this fishery is suspended or revoked.	Y	SUBFISHING establishes, based on the data in its possession, the state of the swordfish stock, which is regular and therefore not overexploited or overfished. Swordfish - SUBPESCA. Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture The report prepared at IATTC - Stock Assessment Report 24, in the chapter SOUTH EPO SWORDFISH BENCHMARK ASSESSMENT IN 2019, states the following: The target reference point (TRP) is the level corresponding to the MSY. The values presented here are for the sole purpose of comparing models, as reference points for swordfish are yet to be adopted by the IATTC. The target reference point was interpreted as a dynamic value in the latest tropical tuna stock assessments (Minte-Vera et al. 2020, Xu et al. 2020) but as an equilibrium level previously (Minte-Vera et al. 2018). The equilibrium MSY level for YFT was about 27% of SSB0, while for BET was 23% of SSB0. For swordfish it should be higher since it is a longer-lived species than tropical tunas, and with low natural mortality. For target reference points, two values are computed, 40% SSB_F=0(t) and 50% SSB_F=0(t), which are values assumed in the MSE for NP albacore (NC17-IP-06), which is longer lived than tropical tunas, and are shown here for reference only. Based on the equilibrium RP, all models are above the LRP for tropical tunas (Figure 16). Based on the dynamic RP, all models are above the LRP of 20% unfished biomass (Figure 17). The stock is approaching the TRP of 40% unfished biomass if the increase in the indices is due to both an increase in productivity and an increase in availability (Model 3). If the increase in the indices is indeed a real increase in produc tivity, the stock is above 50% of the unfished biomass even if H1 or H3 are considered as hypotheses for stock structure (Models 1, 4 and H1). Although some data components support one

					hypothesis over the others, it is deemed that there is no clear-cut information in the current data to determine the relative plausibility of the hypotheses. The fishing mortality is measured as the decline in the proportion of the spawning biomass produced by each recruit due to fishing relative to biomass per recruit in unfished condition (SPR) (Goodyear 1993). Large SPR are indicative of low fishing mortality, thus a proxy for fishing mortality is 1-SPR. For example, to maintain the population at a dynamic biomass target reference point of 40% of SSB_F=0(t)), the fishing intensity would be 0.6 on the long run. All models estimate a steady increase in fishing intensity from the 1970s until the year 2000, when catches increase (Figure 18). After 2000, Model 2 showed a steeper in crease in fishing intensity than the other models and estimates the highest current fishing intensity fol lowed by Model 3 , but because Model 3 estimated a higher fishing mortality in the year 2000, ended in a higher fishing mortality by 2019 . Those two model estimate that the TRP of F50% has been breached, Model 3 estimated that the TRP of F40% has also been breached. The phase plots indicate that the LRP of F20% has not been breached in any of the four hypotheses plus the hypothesis H1 of smaller stock (Figure 19). The sensitivity models, however, indicated that if the nat ural mortality is lower, both the biomass and the fishing intensity LRP of F20% would have been breached. The impact of fishing is the highest for the Model 3 – productivity and availability, followed by Model 2 – availability because Model 2 estimates a much larger overall productivity to account for the current high catches.
The auditor shall take into account the best scientific evidence available and, in the case of data limited fisheries, shall consider the Precautionary Approach.					

1.1.4	The current status and management measures for the stock under consideration shall include data of bycatch, discards, unobserved mortality, incidental mortality, unreported catch, and catch of all the fisheries over the entire area of the distribution of the stock under consideration.	Essential	Documented evidence	Y	SUBPESCA has issued Application of Article 165 of the General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture to the Swordfish species, no.598.
1.1.5	The methodology, the results and the trends of the stock status assessment under consideration shall be made publicly available in a timely manner and based on the best scientific evidence available, respecting confidentiality where appropriate.	Essential	Documented evidence	Y	SUBPESCA establishes, based on the data in its possession, the state of the swordfish stock, which is regular and therefore not overexploited or overfished. Swordfish - SUBPESCA. Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture The auditor has viewed the latest update of the state of the resource in full exploitation.

2 – ECOSYSTEM AND HABITAT IMPACT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments

2.1	Adequate, reliable and current data and/or other information are collected and updated at the level of the Fishery Management System, taking into account the best scientific evidence available, in order to make an assessment of the effects of the unit of certification on the ecosystem structure, function, processes and essential habitats for the stock under consideration and for habitats that are vulnerable to damage by the fishing gear of the unit of certification (with special consideration to deep-sea fisheries in the high seas and vulnerable marine ecosystems). This includes knowledge of the full spatial range of the relevant habitat, not just that part of the spatial range that is potentially affected by fishing and an assessment on non-target stocks, Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species, habitats and ecosystem services. The methodology and results of the likelihood and magnitude of adverse impacts of the unit of certification on the ecosystem shall be made publicly available in a timely manner, respecting confidentiality where appropriate. In order to assess severe adverse impacts[1] on dependent predators, data and information shall be collected considering the role of the stock in the food web, including all sources of fishing.	Essential	Data collection shall be in accordance with international standards (e.g. CWP and DSF in the High Seas, FAO Programme). The data and analysis may include any traditional, fisher or community knowledge used within the management system. [1]Severe adverse impacts can be regarded as those that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible.	Y	SUBPESCA in order to maintain and respect the marine ecosystem and the species that populate it, has issued management measures regarding fishing activity: Decree no.DEXE202500042 of February 2025, establishes the percentage of landings of swordfish as companion fauna in the artisan fishing of Reineta, in order to recommend the establishment of a maximum landing percentage of the swordfish resource Xiphias gladius, as companion fauna in the artisanal fishing of Brama australis with gill net; the management measure is based on changes in the availability and distribution of these resources due to fluctuations in environmental conditions, which has caused problems in fishing operations that are increasingly frequent due to the interaction between the two species, for which it is necessary to establish a landing percentage, as accompanying fauna: -World Whale Day: Subpesca and its regulatory role to contribute to the protection and conservation of cetaceans in Chile: In Chile, whale watching continues to be an emerging activity. However, it has been experiencing steady growth of approximately 20% per year, with potential for even greater development along the country's coast. Given the growing importance of whale watching, a few years ago the Undersecretariat of Fisheries and

					Aquaculture issued the "General Regulations for the Observation of Marine Mammals, Reptiles and Birds and the Registry of Whale Sightings" (D.S. No. 38/2011; SUBPESCA, 2011). This regulation establishes the general procedures and requirements for observing these species, regulating, among other aspects, the observation distance, the approach of boats to cetaceans and the behaviour of tourists during sightings. (https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/difusion/Noticias/124825:Dia-Mundial-de-las-Ballenas-Subpesca-y-su-rol-normativo-para-contribuir-a-la-proteccion-y-conservacion-de-los-cetaceos-en-Chile); --SUBPESCA establishes measures relating to the marine ecosystem and protected species for fishing activities: Regulations on Protected Areas and Species - SUBPESCA Regulations

2.2	The unit of certification complies with the Marine Protected Areas regulations.	Essential	Verify compliance also by use of Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) and plotters tracking and World database.	Y	The certification unit complies with the regulations on the Areas Protected Marines. The auditor has verified that the area is compliant (website: Chile Marine Protection | Marine Protection Atlas).

The auditor, through random sampling, using the Satellite Control System on the vessels or valid alternative evidence, shall verify that the fishing activity is not carried out in infringement of Marine Protected Areas (MPA). Alternatively, an official declaration from local Control Authorities shall be produced. The Auditor shall provide a list of Protected Marine Areas in the area (refer to http://www.mpatlas.org/map/mpas/, where applicable).

2.3	The unit of certification shall use fishing gears that do not affect the seabed, unless it is proved that such impact is negligible.	Essential	The auditor shall list all the gear types used by the applicant unit of certification and assess their impact on the specific type of seabed and its benthic communities.	Y	FAO reported what the risks associated with the use of Gillnets could be: Species Real gillnets, at least those with a single netting, are, in general, considered as having a high degree of selectivity, in terms of fish species, as well as size of the fish which directly depends on the size of the mesh. Incidental catch of a number of endangered species such as turtles , sharks , marine mammals or seabirds, in certain areas is a matter of growing concern. Researches are carried out aiming to a reduction of this risk; at the same time, International Plans of Action for the reduction of the incidental catch of sharks or the entanglement of seabird when operating gillnets, were agreed on. "Ghost fishing", when lost (or discarded) gillnets, or any piece of netting, drifting or somehow attached to the bottom, continue, somehow, is also a serious concern. The use of new material or mounting can now make that lost nets will not fish for too long or unlimited time. For the above-mentioned reasons, the United Nations banned, in 1991, the use of large scale high seas driftnets over 2.5 kilometers long. From the point of view of environment, in general, it is also worth noting the low energy consumption for fishing with gillnets. Gillnets and entangling nets - Fishing gear type
The Auditor shall collect conformity evidence.					

3 - GEAR SELECTIVITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments

3.1	Accidental catches (bycatch) coming from the unit of certification shall not include species listed in the IUCN red list of endangered species as Vulnerable or higher risk. The IUCN assessment shall have been carried out no more than 10 years before.	Essential	Bycatch studies shall have been carried out by the relevant bodies (FAO or RFMOs or National Authorities or Universities) and they shall provide information regarding level of bycatch and bycaught species. These studies shall not indicate the presence of species vulnerable or higher risk among the regularly caught (over 0.25% of total weight) species according to www.iucnredlist.org.	Y	The auditor has viewed the catch declaration of the vessels Juan Claudio III, Hector Hernan, Maximo Javier Yovanka and Don Jean Pierre, regarding the fauna caught during the swordfish fishing, prepared by the National Fisheries and Agriculture Service (attached email).
3.2	The unit of certification collects and maintains adequate, reliable and current data and/or other information about its effects on endangered species, non-target catches and discards in accordance with applicable international standards and practices. It is required the monitoring and subsequent assessment of the extent to which non-target catches and discards by the unit of certification of stocks other than the stock under consideration threaten those non-target stocks with recruitment overfishing or other impacts that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible.	Essential	Evidence of conformity	Y	SUBPESCA annually issues resolutions and management measures regarding Protected Areas and Species, specifically for Endangered species it has issued the following resolutions: -D.S. No. 38-2011 General Regulations for the Observation of Mammals, Reptiles and Hydrobiological Birds and the Cetacean Sighting Registry; -D.S. N° 136-07 (D.O. 20-02-08) APPROVES THE NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION TO REDUCE BYCATCH OF BIRDS IN LONGLINE FISHERIES;

					-D.S. No. 238-04 Regulation on Marine Parks and Marine Reserves of the General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture. (Updated); -Regulations to Implement the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas. (D.S. No. 360-05); -D.S. No. 238-04 Regulations on Marine Parks and Marine Reserves of the General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture. Regulations - SUBPESCA Regulations
The auditor shall obtain records kept by the unit of certification of the species that are caught accidentally, and an assessment of the effects of the fishery on non-target stocks. The information included in the list shall be compared with the accidental catches actually occurred on site at the time of unloading. The list shall also be compared with the database of the IUCN red list www.redlist.org. The Auditor shall provide a final document that shows if any of the accidentally caught species is included in the IUCN list.					
3.3	The level of discard shall not be over 8% of total catch (in weight).	Essential	Discards are bycaught species, which are not used for human consumption nor for fishmeal or fish oil production.	Y	
3.4.1	The unit of certification shall provide a census of the number of all fish aggregating devices (FADs) deployed per vessel during the previous 12 months. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Important	Auditor shall collect the data provided by the fleet or fishery and attach it to the audit report.	N.A.	The requirement is not applicable because the organization does not fish tuna.

3.4.2	The unit of certification shall use non-entangling FADs only, to avoid entanglement of sharks, turtles and other non-target species. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Important	Auditor shall collect evidence including pictures of FADs, purchase invoices with technical specifications to prove compliance.	N.A.	The requirement is not applicable because the organization does not fish tuna.
3.4.3	Marking FADs and FAD components with ownership details, consistent with the Voluntary Guidelines for the Marking of Fishing Gear, adopted at the FAO's Committee on Fisheries (COFI 33). **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Important	More information about Voluntary Guidelines for the Marking of Fishing Gear at this link: https://www.wcpfc.int/system/files/WCPFC_Gear%20Marking_FAO.pdf The auditor shall attach to the report at least one picture of markers as example.	N.A.	The requirement is not applicable because the organization does not fish tuna.
3.4.4	Equipping all FADs with a tracking device and sharing real-time FAD location with relevant authorities. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Important	Evidence of compliance, such as purchase invoices with technical specifications and maintenance records. If possible, the auditor can include pictures of tracking devices.	N.A.	The requirement is not applicable because the organization does not fish tuna.
3.4.5	Recovering all deployed FADs and avoiding their deliberate abandonment. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Important	Evidence of recovering all deployed FADs, e.g. logbook.	N.A.	The requirement is not applicable because the organization does not fish tuna.

3.4.6	Ensuring there is adequate storage space on boats/vessels for recovered FADs. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Essential	Verify that there is adequate storage space on boat/vessels for recovered FADs, collecting evidence through pictures that have to be attached to the audit report.	N.A.	The requirement is not applicable because the organization does not fish tuna.
3.4.7	Reporting of lost FADs with date, time and last known position to relevant authorities. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Essential	Verify the existence of a logbook where reported cases of loss and attach to the audit report at least one example.	N.A.	The requirement is not applicable because the organization does not fish tuna.
3.5	Shark finning is prohibited.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity: site inspection and interview. The unit of certification shall declare that they do not practice shark finning.	Y	The auditor has viewed the following documents: -Law no. 20525 of August 2011, which reports in art. 5 bis that the activity of finning (shark fin cutting) is prohibited; -General Law No. 280-371, reported in art.37 the Prohibition of cutting the fin of any species of shark (finning activity) on board and during transhipment.
3.6	Turtle excluder devices (TEDs) are in place and subjected to periodic maintenance. **Only applicable to trawler fisheries and fleets targeting shrimps.**	Important	The unit of certification shall have appointed at least one employee to monitor the functioning and maintenance of TEDs. The auditor shall collect evidence of compliance, such as purchase invoices with	N.A.	The requirement is not applicable because the organization does not trawl for shrimp.

			technical specifications and maintenance records. If possible, the auditor can include pictures of TEDs.		
3.7	The unit of certification shall use circle hooks. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet using pole and line and long line fishing methods.**	Recommendation	Evidence of conformity	N.A.	The requirement is not applicable because the organization does not use pole and line fishing gear.

4 - LEGAL CONFORMITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
4.1	All fishing vessels shall be officially registered.	Essential	Vessel registration and fishing license inspection.	Y	The following list is provided by the national entity in charge of verifying that all vessels comply with the requested criteria, SERNAPESCA. It is updated on a monthly basis and inspected at each unloading. Registro Publico The auditor has verified that the following vessels are regularly registered: -Juan Claudio III (968859 – Lebu), -Hector Hernan (702140 – Coronel) Maximo Javier (967264 – Lebu), -Yovanka (703460 – Lebu), -Don Jean Pierre (968350 –

					Lebu)
The Auditor shall request a list of all the fishing boats and the respective registration number. The Auditor shall collect on site all the documents concerning the registration of at least 10%of the audited boats (copies of photos of the documents).					
4.2	The fleet does not include vessels with a flag of convenience.	Essential	The auditor shall verify that each vessel is not registered to another Nation identified as Flag of Convenience. Please refer to: https://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm	Y	The organization does not include flag of convenience vessels (FOCs). The auditor has reviewed the list of FOC vessels (website: https://www.itfseafarers.org/en/focs/current-registries-listed-as-focs).
4.3	The fleet does not include illegal, unreported, unregulated (IUU) fishing vessels.	Essential	The auditor shall verify that the vessels are not listed in EU IUU vessel list (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2015.199.01.0012.01.ENG), or in the IUU vessel list made available by the competent RFMO.	Y	The organization does not include illegal fishing vessels (UUI). The auditor viewed the IU vessel list (website: https://iuu-vessels.org/iuu) On the IATTC website it is possible to check registered vessels and verify that the fleet does not contain IUU vessels. Vessel register | IATTC
4.4	The fleet shall be "Dolphin Safe" approved by the Earth Island Institute. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Essential	The unit of certification shall be included in the Dolphin-Safe list of the Earth Island Institute: www.dolphinsafetuna.org	N.A.	The requirement is not applicable because the organization does not fish tuna.
The Auditor shall verify conformity on the latest list of approved Dolphin Safe companies and/or importers, brokers, and retailers. A copy of the signed EII DS Policy shall be included in the audit report.					

4.5	The unit of certification complies with local, national and international fisheries regulations. In particular, based on the best scientific evidence available, compliance with the following regulations has to be confirmed and verified:	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	SUBPESCA issues a file with the deadlines relating to fishing licenses, therefore, the fleets are regularly checked and monitored by third parties (excel file attached). Nómina Preliminar de Caducidades Pesqueras. (Publicado en Página Web 25-03-2024) - SUBPESCA Normativa Furthermore, SUBPESCA annually updates the national list of artisanal fisheries in accordance with Article 50A of the General Fisheries Law (Resolution EX no.00298/2025).
4.5.1	Total Allowable Catches (TAC).	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable limits.**	Y	SUBPESCA has issued Dec. Ex. Folio No. 202400163 Fixes Sanction Value of Hydrobiological Species indicated, Period 2024-2025. (Published on Website 03-12-2024), which reports the sanction values on the catch levels for each species.
4.5.2	Use of a logbook.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	Until now, the vessels did not have a logbook, because it was not required, but from this year the Sernapesca will require its use. The auditor viewed the following logbooks: -DONA NIEVES vessel, no. 15558929; -MAXIMO JAVIER, no.15556159.
4.5.3	Minimum net mesh size.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO	Y	The auditor viewed Resolution No. 1307 Article

			website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**		1 for permitted mesh sizes: the material cannot exceed a maximum net length of more than 100 metres.
4.5.4	Net size.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	Below are the measures: 1350 coals long 20 coals deep 20 to 22 inches square diameter
4.5.5	Minimum legal size of the target species.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	SUBFISHING establishes the minimum size of the swordfish which corresponds to 1.06 m. Swordfish - SUBPESCA. Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture
4.5.6	Distance from the shore.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/	Y	The auditor has viewed Resolution issued by Sernapesca, no. 7181 of August 2015, which reports in art.1 and 2 the distance from the coast permitted and list of distances from the coast based on fishing conditions.
4.5.7	Measures that minimize unwanted catch and discards, where appropriate.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall**	Y	The auditor viewed Resolution No.601 which outlines measures to be taken to reduce discards, the minimum legal sizes allowed for fishing individuals.

			specify applicable measures.		
4.5.8	No fishing in protected habitats.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	The auditor viewed the following documents: -Decree 238, which establishes and reports the marine protected areas to be protected from fishing activities; -List of Marine Parks and Reserves.
4.5.9	Use of forbidden gear, chemical substances and explosives.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	The auditor viewed document no. SUP 135236, Offence of Fishing with Explosives in Chile, which prohibits the use of explosives during fishing and the sanctions provided for those who commit the offence.
The auditor shall verify, according to fisheries national and international regulations, that the aforementioned legal requirements are met and provide an exhaustive report with reference to the law. Where possible, the auditor shall provide documents and photographs. A detailed description of the fishing regulation concerning each Country is available on FAO's website http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/.					

5 – FISHERY MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
5.1.1a	The fishery management system of which the unit of certification is a part is managed under an effective legal framework according to a regularly updated Fishery Management Plan (FMP), at the appropriate level, and complies with local, national and international laws and regulations.	Essential	The Unit of Certification shall provide a copy of the FMP according to the Fishery Management System (FMS). In addition, national fishery ministries and authorities can be considered, e.g. Fisheries Management Organisations (FMOs). A map of existing RFMOs is available at http://www.fao.org/figis/geoserver/factsheets/rfbs.html	Y	SUBPESCA at the end of each fishing season, prepares a report on the status of each fishery whose access is closed, declared to be in a state of full exploitation, recovery or incipient development. The latest document concerns the year 2018, regarding swordfish (page 77) it is reported that the stock is in excellent condition (full exploration) and the evaluation of the stock maintains a positive trend and is not overexploited or overfished. Informe Anual de Pesquerías - SUBPESCA Publicaciones y Estudios
5.1.1b	If the stock under consideration is a transboundary fish stock, straddling fish stock, highly migratory fish stock or high seas fish stock, a bilateral, sub regional or regional fisheries organization or arrangement is in place. States and entities in the arrangement shall collaborate in the management of the whole stock unit and bycaught or discarded species, over their entire area of distribution, with clear roles and responsibilities. The arrangement shall ensure the rights of the small-scale fishing communities are granted.	Essential	Evidence of conformity. In case this is not applicable, provide justification.	Y	Swordfish is a highly migratory species. There are many studies associated with the migration of this species in the south-eastern Pacific Ocean: -Biochemical-ecological composition and bio-stoichiometric ratios of swordfish (Xiphias gladius) gonads in the Southeastern Pacific Ocean (Biochemical-ecological composition and bio-stoichiometric ratios of swordfish

	In order to find out the potential effects of bycatch management and discard reduction measures, States shall also provide an assessment on livelihoods to ascertain the potential effects of their implementation and the support necessary to facilitate their uptake.				(Xiphias gladius) gonads in the Southeastern Pacific Ocean | Request PDF); -Horizontal and vertical movements of swordfish in the Southeast Pacific; -Movement behavior of swordfish provisions connectivity between the temperate and tropical southwest Pacific Ocean.
5.1.1c	The fishery management organization or arrangement convenes to update its management advice according to the most updated data and in a timely manner, with special consideration to deep-sea fisheries, adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems, bycatch management, reduction of discards and ecosystem structure, function and processes.	Essential	Evidence of meeting frequency.	Y	SUBPESCA meets annually to issue the management measures to be implemented to reduce negative impacts, bycatches and discards: -Res. Ex. No. 298-2025 Amends R EX No. 3276-2013 which Amended Res. Ex. No. 3115-2013 Establishes the National List of Artisanal Fisheries in accordance with the provisions of Article 50 A of the General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture; -Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems - SUBPESCA. Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture); -Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) (Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) - SUBPESCA. Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture); -D.S. No. 238-04 Regulation on Marine

					Parks and Marine Reserves of the General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture; -D.S. No. 38-2011 General Regulations for the Observation of Mammals, Reptiles and Hydrobiological Birds and the Cetacean Sighting Registry. -Marine reserves and marine parks (Marine reserves and marine parks - SUBPESCA Regulations).
The Auditor shall verify and describe briefly the legal and administrative structure of the fishery management system in force and provide the evidence of compliance with local laws and regulations. ***Small-scale fisheries are here intended as those using fishing craft with size < 24 m and engine <375 kW.*** ***Large-scale fisheries are intended as those using fishing craft with size ≥ 24 m, engine ≥375 kW, vessels with freezing facilities and/or factory vessels (i.e. ocean-going vessels with on-board facilities for processing and freezing).***					
5.1.2	The fisheries management system (FMS) under which the fishery or fleet under audit is managed shall be **both** participatory and transparent, including consultation with "responsible" deep-sea fishers, to the extent permitted by national laws and regulations.	Essential	Information and advice used in FMS decision- making is publicly available. A consultation process regularly seeks and considers relevant information. Consultation with Deep Sea fishers shall be carried out when applicable.	Y	FISHSOURCE publishes assessments regarding the target stock, the fishing activity and the ecosystem in which the fishing activity takes place: Gears used to catch swordfish do not typically come into contact with bottom habitats. Indirect effects due to ghost fishing are also unlikely to occur. • Interim reference points have been recently proposed by the Scientific Advisory Council (SAC) for this

					stock *(SAC 2023)* but they are yet to be adopted by the IATTC. • FishSource quantitative scoring method for scoring 'Management Strategy', 'Current Health' and ' Future Health' requires biomass and fishing mortality estimates ($B_{current}$, $F_{current}$), and set or advised reference points (B_{lim}, B_{target}, F_{target}, $F_{adviced}$). No reference points have been adopted at the IATTC level for this stock and the 2022 stock assessment *(IATTC 2022)*could only provide candidate reference points due to the high uncertainty. Besides, the indices of abundances provided in the 2022 stock

					assessment *(ITTC 2022)*depart from the hypothesis that the population would decrease with fishing, so they can not be used for quantitive scoring either. Therefore, the FishSource qualitative method has been applied to all these scores, based on the results of the 2022 stock assessment*(Key Traceability 2021)* • FishSource's quantitative scoring method for scoring 'Managers compliance' and 'Fisher's compliance' requires a set or advised TAC, which is not available for this stock. Therefore, the FishSource qualitative method was applied to those

					scores based on the results of the 2022 stock assessment *(I ATTC 2022)* and information contained in pre-assessments performed by *(Key Traceability 2021)*. • Swordfish estimated landings in the Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) were retrieved from the IATTC website. However, this data does not differentiate between the two stocks currently considered in the EPO, the North EPO and the South EPO. Since most of the swordfish catches in the EPO come from the South EPO, this data was considered representative of the stock. FishSource - Swordfish

					- Southeast Pacific
5.2.1	A precautionary approach shall be applied, through the FMS, taking into account the best scientific evidence available to protect the target stock and its habitat and preserve the marine environment, with special consideration for data limited fisheries.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	SUBPESCA adopts precautionary management measures for the target stock and the marine ecosystem: -Res. Ex. No. 298-2025 Amends R EX No. 3276-2013 which Amended Res. Ex. No. 3115-2013 Establishes the National List of Artisanal Fisheries in accordance with the provisions of Article 50 A of the General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture; -Dec. Ex. Folio 202500042 Establishes Percentages of Landings of Swordfish as Companion Fauna in the Artisanal Fishery of Reineta; -Dec. Ex. Folio No.

					202400163 Fixes Sanction Value of Hydrobiological Species indicated, Period 2024-2025; -Regulations - SUBPESCA Regulations.
5.2.2	Management measures specify the actions to be taken in the event that the status of the stock under consideration (with special consideration to deep-sea stocks) drops below a level consistent with achieving management objectives that allow for the restoration of the stock to such levels within a reasonable timeframe. These measures shall be based on the best scientific evidence available. This requirement also pertains to species introductions or translocations that have occurred historically and that have become established as part of the natural ecosystem.	Essential	Procedure indicating target reference points and timeframe.	Y	SUBPESCA establishes management measures for swordfish fishing Res.Ex. No. 127-2024 (Sernapesca) Establishes parameters, basic criteria and procedure for the calculation of habituality. It sets regularity in the artisanal fishing activity of the year 2023, for its application in the year 2024. (Published on Website 16-04-2024). SUBPESCA establishes, based on the data in its possession, the state of the swordfish stock, which is regular and therefore not overexploited or overfished. Swordfish - SUBPESCA. Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture The auditor has viewed the latest update of the state of the resource in full exploitation. IATTC has developed the report relating to the swordfish stock, document Status of the tuna and billfish stocks 2022 (year of publication 2024): The IATTC is yet to adopt reference points for South EPO swordfish. Dynamic reference points were used as an illustration to report the stock status, due to the potential changes in

					productivity. Accord ing to arbitrary spawning biomass reference points simply used for comparative purposes (a limit ref erence point (LRP) of 20% unfished biomass and target reference point (TRP) of 40% unfished bio mass), the stock is approaching the biomass TRP in Model 3 productivity and availability, (SSBcur rent/SSBF=0 =0.42). The spawning stock would be larger than the value corresponding to that TRP for the other models (SSBcurrent/SSBF=0> 0.5). The fisheries from the costal countries account for 46% of the recent catches (2017-2019), of which the Chilean gillnet fishery is the most important (22%) followed by the Ecuadorian longline fishery (16%). . In the last two years considered in this assessment, the catches have reached their all-time high in 2018, 36,500 t, and slightly declined in 2019 to 34,600 t. FISHSOURCE reports the following regarding the state of the swordfish stock: • There is a big gap between the latest stock assessment (IATTC 2022) and the previous one, performe d in 2011. • The stock structure is highly uncertain, so three different hypotheses for

					the stock structure were considered in the 2022 assessment *(I ATTC 2022)*. • The 2022 stock assessment revealed a high uncertainty in the productivity, availability, and connectivity (with the WCPO) of the South EPO sto ck. • IATTC has yet to adopt reference points for this stock. • The stock should be closely monitored since it may be approaching t he potential target referen ce points *(IATTC 2022)*. • No regular scientific quantitative advice on the catch of the South EPO sto ck is provided to IATTC. • There are currently no management measures in place for swordfish at the stock level. • Public information on compliance with IATTC ma nagement measures is not available *(Key Traceability*

					2021). • Interim reference points have been recently proposed by the Scientific Advisory Council (SAC) for this stock *(SAC 2023)* but they are yet to be adopted by the IATTC. • FishSource quantitative scoring method for scoring 'Management Strategy', 'Current Health' and ' Future Health' requires biomass and fishing mortality estimates ($B_{current}$, $F_{current}$), and set or advised reference points (B_{lim}, B_{target}, F_{target}, $F_{adviced}$). No reference points have been adopted at the IATTC level for this stock and the 2022 stock assessment *(IATTC 2022)* could only provide candidate reference points due to the high uncertainty. Besides, the indices of abundances provided in the 2022 stock assessment *(IATTC 2022)* depart from the hypothesis

					that the population would decrease with fishing, so they cannot be used for quantitive scoring either. Therefore, the FishSource qualitative method has been applied to all these scores, based on the results of the 2022 stock assessment*(Key Traceability 2021)* • FishSource's quantitative scoring method for scoring 'Managers compliance' and 'Fisher's compliance' requires a set or advised TAC, which is not available for this stock. Therefore, the FishSource qualitative method was applied to those scores based on the results of the 2022 stock assessment *(IATTC 2022)* and information contained in pre-assessments performed by *(Key Traceability 2021)*. • Swordfish estimated landings in the Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO)

					were retrieved from the IATTC website. However, this data does not differentiate between the two stocks currently considered in the EPO, the North EPO and the South EPO. Since most of the swordfish catches in the EPO come from the South EPO, this data was considered representative of the stock. FishSource - Swordfish - Southeast Pacific
5.2.3	Efficacy of management measures and their possible interactions are kept under continual review in order to evaluate and adjust the regulatory measures as necessary. The assessment shall take into account the multipurpose nature of the use patterns in inland and marine waters.	Essential	Evidence of periodical reviews of the management measures shall be provided.	Y	SUBPESCA reviews the management measures based on the data in its possession: Res. Ex. No. 298-2025 Amends R EX No. 3276-2013 which Amended Res. Ex. No. 3115-2013 Establishes the National List of Artisanal Fisheries in accordance with the provisions of Article 50 A of the General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture. IATTC also develops annual management measures: STATUS OF THE TUNA AND BILLFISH STOCKS IN 2022 - SOUTH EPO SWORDFISH BENCHMARK ASSESSMENT IN 2019.

The auditor shall verify if the Country the flag of the unit of certification refers to has ratified the FAO Code of conduct. Otherwise, the unit of certification shall include a precautionary approach in their procedures, including a risk assessment procedure.					
5.3	The compliance with fishery regulations is ensured by the fishery management organization or arrangement through an effective and suitable monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement.	Essential	This requirement refers to the wider fishery of which the unit of certification is a part. Procedure and evidence of monitoring and control by the fishery management authority.	Y	FISHSOURCE constantly publishes the trend of the species audited, in relation to the fishing activity and the stock under examination. FishSource - Swordfish - Southeast Pacific
The Auditor shall describe briefly the monitoring, surveillance, control, and application methods and provide the evidence of the activities undertaken by the wider fishery of which the unit of certification is a part and its enforcement system to ensure compliance.					
5.4	The unit of certification shall record bycatch and discards during every fishing trip.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The auditor has viewed the sample report, of the vessels DON DANY, registration no. 968696, present on the Sernapesca portal, which reports the fishing period from 03.04.2024 to 21.04.2024, fishing area and quantity of swordfish caught, with relative quantities of discards of other species (% below 0.2%).
5.5	Bycatch and discard data shall be made publicly available by the fisheries management system.	Recommendation	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The auditor has viewed the catch declaration of the vessels Juan Claudio III, Hector Hernan, Maximo Javier, Yovanka and Don Jean Pierre, regarding the fauna caught (bycatch) during the swordfish fishing, prepared by the National Fisheries and Agriculture Service (attached email).

The auditor shall attach copies of the bycatch and discard reports to the audit report.					
5.6	A management system to prevent possible accidental catch, reduction of discards and significant negative impacts of endangered species shall be in place and in compliance with national policies, legal and institutional frameworks. This shall consider international fisheries management plans and include objectives, strategies, standards and directed measures.	Essential	Procedure, performance indicators and evidence of conformity.	Y	IATTC has developed the STATUS OF THE TUNA AND BILLFISH STOCKS IN 2022 - SOUTH EPO SWORDFISH BENCHMARK ASSESSMENT IN 2019, which contains management measures relating to the stock, bycatch and negative impacts deriving from fishing activities: Catches are king ported by species, but the availability and format of the data vary among fleets. Most of the catches are taken by longline fleets. Gillnets are important off Chile. The fisheries from the costal countries account for 46% of the recent catches (2017-2019), of which the Chilean gillnet fishery is the most important (22%). Target and limit reference points and a harvest control rule should be adopted for the South EPO stock by the IATTC. Interim references points proposed in SAC-14-INF-O should be considered for adoption while final refence points are formally tested through a management strategy evaluation process.
5.7	The unit of certification implements a	Essential	Procedure,	Y	General law no. 280-

	management program with an effective and suitable monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement to manage bycatch and reduce discards. The management of bycatch shall be consistent with achieving management objectives and include procedures for the release of live animals under conditions that guarantee high chances of survival. This shall consider the "FAO International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards", where applicable.		performance indicators, and evidence of conformity. Refer to: http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/ba0022t/ba0022t00.pdf , Para 4.1.4.		371, reports in paragraph II the management measures for the reduction of discards and bycatch. Additionally, Act No. 280-371 provides measures regarding vessel monitoring, inspections, controls and plans to reduce waste and bycatch. The auditor viewed the following documents: -Resolution no.1307 (measurements for fishing net); -Resolution no. DEXE202100210 (total catch); -Resolution no. 12600/06/95; -Resolution no.3122 (mitigation measures and protocols to reduce bycatch); -Resolution no.139: REGULATION OF AUTOMATIC POSITIONING SYSTEM FOR FISHING VESSELS; -Report: Lebu fishermen innovate with innovative project to reduce bycatch of marine mammals; -Registry Catch reduction measures for by-catch and discards; -Protocol for the control of fishing instruments; -Procedure for preventive measures; -Measures to reduce catch of by-catch and discards; -Check list for fishing

					instruments; -Check list for vessel documentation.
The auditor shall provide documented evidence that the unit of certification collects data to assess the impact of the fishing activities on non-target species and endangered fauna (i.e. IUCN listed). The data collection shall address specific outcome indicator(s) consistent with achieving management objectives.					
5.8	The fleet is equipped with measures that guarantee a quick retrieval of lost fishing gear to avoid "*ghost fishing"*.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The auditor reviewed the PROTOCOL ON THE CONTROL OF FISHING GEAR, which reports measures to protect wildlife and the marine environment, creating a protocol for the care and maintenance of fishing gear. In addition to keeping a register of the control of gear, in case of losses, which must be recorded.
5.8.1	Vessels shall have appropriate equipment on board to assist in the safe recovery of lost fishing gear.	Important	Evidence of conformity.	Y	The auditor viewed the following documents: -PROTOCOL ON THE CONTROL OF FISHING GEAR, no. P-CIP-001, v.01; -Control of the registration of fishing gear, no. R-CIP-001, v.01; -Video of stored fishing gear.
5.8.2	When retrieval is not possible, the vessel must record the last known position of lost gear and report to the relevant authorities. If fishing authorities do not have the means to collect information on lost fishing gear, an alternative option is to report the details to the Global Ghost Gear Initiative via the Ghost Gear Reporter App.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity. Further information about the Ghost Gear Reporter App: https://www.ghostgear.org/news/2018/7/6/ggi-ghost-gear-reporter-app	Y	The auditor viewed Regulation No.139 regarding the measures required to be implemented to report the positioning of the fleet.
5.8.3	Vessels shall be prepared and commit	Important	Procedure and	Y	The auditor viewed

	to the recovery and salvage of fishing gear lost by other vessel operators and to recycle damaged or found fishing gear, where appropriate and practically possible.		evidence of conformity.		videos of fishing gears as they are handled and stored.
5.8.4	The unit of certification undertakes an annual assessment of the lost gear records (amount and reasons for loss) and, in high-risk areas or during high-risk times, implement mitigation measures to address, where appropriate and practically possible.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity. Such measures could include: reducing soak times, implementing gear use limits in high-risk areas or during high-risk times (e.g. inclement weather), implementing other spatial or temporal measures as needed (e.g., to avoid severe weather or crowded fishing areas) and measures to reduce gear conflict that could result in gear loss.	Y	The auditor reviewed the Registration Control of Fishing Instruments, which is used to report any loss of fishing gear at sea.
The auditor shall obtain a copy of the procedures.					
5.9	The unit of certification has an independent observer on board, from the fisheries management organizations or States. In alternative, a CCTVs system has been deployed and it is accessible by the auditor to verify compliance with Friend of the Sea requirements. **Only applicable to large-scale vessels and fleets. Not applicable to small-scale artisanal fisheries.**	Important	Documented evidence of employment. At least one monthly report of the on-board inspector.	N.A.	The requirement is not applicable, because the organization carries out small-scale artisanal fishing.

The auditor shall verify the presence of the observer(s) and obtain their CV and contacts. See definition for large-scale fisheries in section 1.					
5.10	Outcome indicator(s), including target and limit reference points, shall be consistent with all management objectives related to the unit of certification and the conservation of stock under consideration. Management objectives shall take into account the best scientific evidence available and, where applicable, take into account a Precautionary Approach regarding:	Essential	Documented evidence.	Y	The latest document relating to the stock status of the swordfish was prepared by the IATTC: STATUS OF THE TUNA AND BILLFISH STOCKS IN 2022, report 2024, which reports the assessment of the status of the swordfish stock, in relation to catches.
5.10.1	Clear target reference points consistent with achieving Maximum Sustainable Yield, MSY (or a suitable proxy) on average and limit reference points (or proxies) consistent with avoiding recruitment overfishing or other impacts that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible.	Essential	A proxy is a surrogate or substitute approach that results in acceptable outcomes consistent with the primary approach.	Y	The latest document relating to the stock status of the sword was developed by the IATTC: STATUS OF THE TUNA AND BILLFISH STOCKS IN 2022, report 2024, which reports the stock assessment: In the 2011 stock assessment, the area south of 5°S was considered as the stock boundary based on the analysis of catch rates by quarter (Hinton and Deriso 1998). The catches for the South EPO stock at that time were concentrated in the areas off Chile and Peru. In the last decade, however, the catches have increased substantially in the equatorial region. Those catches need to be accounted for in a stock assessment. During the swordfish workshop, it was recommended that the

					central EPO area between 5°S and 10°N be considered, either in the base case or in sensitivity models. Another area of uncertainty in the stock structure are the catches west of 150°W. At 150°W the catches are high and seem to form a continuous area from about 130°W to about 170°W. The inclusion of this area was also considered sensitivity. The 2022 stock assessment has an area of overlap with the 2021 S WCPO swordfish assessment (SC17 SA-WP-04), which corresponds to the overlap jurisdiction between the IATTC and the WCPFC (150°W to 130°S and south of 4°S). The catches for non-purse-seine gears are reported annually to the IATTC by individual Members and Cooperating non-Members (CPCs), pursuant to Resolution C-03-05 on data provision. Catches are reported by species, but the availability and format of the data vary among fleets. Gillnets are important off Chile. The fisheries from the costal countries account for 46% of the recent catches (2017-2019), of which the Chilean gillnet fishery is

					the most important (22%). Point 5.3: STOCK STATUS: Stock status The IATTC has yet to establish reference points for swordfish in the South EPO. Since the main goal of the Antigua Convention is to "… ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of the fish stocks covered by [the] Convention, in accordance with the relevant rules of international law," and calls on the Members of the Commission to "… determine whether, according to the best scientific information available, a specific fish stock … is fully fished or overfished and, on this basis, whether an increase in fishing capacity and/or the level of fishing effort would threaten the conservation of that stock", in this assessment we interpret the general guidance given by the Antigua Convention to be the need for determination of whether the stock is able to replenish itself given the current fishing mortality. Also, because there is large uncertainty in what the productivity of the stock is, reference points based on MSY

					seem inadequate. Thus, we will focus the stock status determination on potential limit refence points. Due to the possibility of large changes in the productivity of the stock, dynamic reference points might be more appropriate, as they take the variability in productivity into account when computing reference levels. For completeness, two types of candidate limit reference points are shown, equilibrium and dynamic ones. The equilibrium limit reference points (LRP) are based on what is used for tropical tunas in the IATTC (Res C-16-02). The IATTC adopted a biomass limit reference point equal to the spawning biomass corresponding to a reduction of 50% recruitment when the steepness of the Beverton-Holt stock recruitment curve is assumed to be 0.75. This corresponds to a depletion of about 7.7%. The fishing mortality reference point is the fishing mortality that brings the population to that depletion level, given the current mix of selectivity in the fisheries. The dynamic limit reference point is

					based on the WCPFC one. The WCPFC adopted a dynamic biomass limit reference point for all stocks under their jurisdiction of 20% of the unfished biomass (20%SSB_F=0 when time t is equal to the current time) (https://www.wcpfc.int/harvest strategy). The unfished biomass is defined as what the current biomass would be without fishing, thus considers the estimated variability in recruitment. The target reference point (TRP) is the level corresponding to the MSY. The values presented here are for the sole purpose of comparing models, as reference points for swordfish are yet to be adopted by the IATTC. The target reference point was interpreted as a dynamic value in the latest tropical tuna stock assessments (Minte-Vera et al. 2020, Xu et al. 2020) but as an equilibrium level previously (Minte-Vera et al. 2018). The equilibrium MSY level for YFT was about 27% of SSB0, while for BET was 23% of SSB0. For swordfish it should be higher since it is a longer-lived species than tropical tunas, and with low natural mortality. For target reference points, two

					values are computed, 40% SSB_F=0(t) and 50% SSB_F=0(t), which are values assumed in the MSE for NP albacore (NC17-IP-06), which is longer lived than tropical tunas, and are shown here for reference only. Point 7: The increases in the indices of abundance with the increase in catches was the feature that dominated the focus of this assessment. Lowering natural mortality (sensitivity runs), however, was more influential in the stock status than any of those hypotheses. If the natural mortality for the stock was lower in general, the stock would be experiencing higher fishing intensity and would be in a lower population size than the levels corresponding to the suggested LRPs. Natural mortality and potential changes in natural mortality due to increase in prey abundance should be explored in the future.
5.10.2	Marine resources exploited in deep-sea fisheries in the high seas that have low productivity. Biological reference points shall be set, in a precautionary manner and determined on a case-by-case basis, to ensure long-term sustainability. **Only applicable to deep-sea fisheries.**	Essential	Documented evidence that deep-sea stocks are harvested at levels that are sustainable in the long term.	Y	The swordfish (Xiphias gladius) is a highly migratory pelagic species found in tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters of all oceans and inland seas worldwide, except in polar regions. In Chile, it ranges from the

					northern limit of the country to about 40° South Latitude, associated with waters between 13°C and 24°C. Area 87 (Pacific, Southeast) | Fishery Progress Swordfish, Xiphias gladius, Fisheries ofthe Eastern North Pacific Ocean reports: wordfish, Xiphias gladius, is a large migratory oceanic species widely distributed in all of the world's tropical and temperate oceans and most major seas. It inhabits surface waters above 13°C, but seasonally may entercoolerwaters (Nakamura, 1985). The swordfish is known to descend to depths of300-500 m, where tem peratures are 50_8°C, presumably for feeding (Carey and Robison, 1981; Holts et al. l). It is found in greater abundance in areas of rich production where small pelagic prey are plentiful, such as in frontal zones and where water currents merge orwhere temperature and salinity gradients occur (Sakagawa, 1989; Sosa-Nishizaki and Shimizu, 1991). In the Pacific Ocean there are at least four such

					areas: the coastal and offshore waters of the California Current, the Kuroshiro Current offJa pan, the Peru Current off northern Chile, and the current systems east ofAustralia. Swordfish is harvested commercially throughout its area ofdistribution. It is highly desired, and sold both fresh and frozen in seafood and sushi markets around the world. Individual swordfish may exceed 500 kg in the Pacific. Worldwide landings peaked at 81,000 met ric tons (t) in 1988 (Table 1), and currently average about76,400 t. Total annual catch in theAtlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea averages about 44,000 t, repre senting 56.8% ofthe world catch. In these areas sword fish production is declining and the stock(s) appear to be overexploited. TheInternationalCommi ssion for theCon servation ofAtlanticTunas (ICCAT) thereforesetAtlantic quotas in 1991 to gradually reduce catches to below the current estimated maximum sustained yield (MSY). Catches in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, where there is

					nointernational managementregime, represent38.7% and 4.5% ofworld production, respectively (Fig. 1). The north Pacific swordfish resource was considered stable at the time ofthe most recent assessments (Saka gawaand Bell, 1980; Bartoo and Coan, 1989; Sakagawa, 1989; Skillman, 1989). However, the data used in these studies were complete only through 1981. The global market and product value have remained steady. In response to continued demand, and reduced supply from the Atlantic, swordfish catches in the Pacific have increased. Data assembled by the Food andAgriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations indicate substantial production increases in all three of its east ern Pacific statistical fishery areas (67, 77, and 87), especially from the United States (U.S.), Mexico, Chile, and other Central and South American countries. Many U.S. commercial swordfish vessels transferred their operations from the Atlantic and Gulf states to the eastern North Pacific in 1993. This increase in potential

					production raised fears that the Pacific stock(s) may also be vulnerable to overfishing and created an urgent need for new assessments utilizing current data.
5.11	There are clear management objectives[1] based on the best scientific evidence available, applicable to the unit of certification and the stock under consideration, as well as consistent with the outcome indicators and measures defined and periodically reviewed by means of risk assessment, including knowledge of the full spatial range of the relevant habitat[2], to ensure protection and/or avoid significant/severe[3] adverse impacts[4] on:	Essential	[1]Management objectives consider all the economic, social and environmental aspects for the fishery of which the unit of certification is part. In addition, it includes recruitment overfishing or other impacts likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible. [2]Consideration of the full spatial range of the relevant habitat, not just that part of the spatial range that is potentially affected by fishing. [3]Severe adverse impacts can be regarded as those that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible and are applicable only in relation to dependent predators. Thus, the auditor shall consider the term "severe adverse impacts" only in relation to the requirement 5.11.4 and the term "significant adverse impacts" in relation to the requirements	Y	SUBPESCA annually issues resolutions and management measures regarding the Protected Areas and Species: Regulations on Protected Areas and Species - SUBPESCA Regulations
5.11.1	Essential habitats and vulnerable marine ecosystems (with special consideration to high seas), that are specifically those of the unit of the certification, and on habitats that are highly vulnerable to damage by the fishing gear of the unit of certification.			Y	SUBPESCA annually issues resolutions and management measures regarding Protected Areas and Species, specifically for vulnerable marine ecosystems it has issued the following resolution: Res. Ex. 687-2016 Amends Res. Ex. No. 451-2015 Establishes areas associated with seamounts for the purposes of Article 5, paragraph 3 of the General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture. (F.D.O. 09-03-2016).
5.11.2	Endangered species.			Y	SUBPESCA annually issues resolutions and management measures regarding Protected Areas and Species, specifically for Endangered species it

			5.11.1, 5.11.2, 5.11.3 and 5.11.5. [4]Adverse impacts are from the interaction with the unit of certification.		has issued the following resolutions: -D.S. No. 38-2011 General Regulations for the Observation of Mammals, Reptiles and Hydrobiological Birds and the Cetacean Sighting Registry; -D.S. N° 136-07 (D.O. 20-02-08) APPROVES THE NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION TO REDUCE BYCATCH OF BIRDS IN LONGLINE FISHERIES; -D.S. No. 238-04 Regulation on Marine Parks and Marine Reserves of the General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture. (Updated); -Regulations to Implement the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas. (D.S. No. 360-05); -D.S. No. 238-04 Regulations on Marine Parks and Marine Reserves of the General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture. Regulations - SUBPESCA Regulations

5.11.3	Non-target stocks represented by non-target catches and discards coming from the unit of certification. Additional research shall be conducted where information is insufficient to conduct a risk assessment.			Y	SUBPESCA issued Ex. Res. No. 3122-2021 Establishes Mitigation Measures and Handling Protocols for the Reduction of Marine Mammal Bycatch in the Gillnet Swordfish Fishery between the Arica and Parinacota Region and the Los Lagos Region.
5.11.4	Dependent predators resulting from fishing on the stock under consideration and/or key prey species.			Y	Predators of adult swordfish, besides humans, include marine mammals such as orcas (killer whales) and juveniles are eaten by sharks, marlins, sailfishes, yellowfin tunas, and dolphinfishes (mahi mahi). Similarly, swordfish are eaten by a wide variety of predators. When they are newly hatched, they are eaten by other fishes that specialize on eating plankton. The size of their predators increases as they grow, and adult swordfish are not eaten by anything other than large toothed whales and some open ocean shark species. What are the predators of swordfish? – Wise-Answer
5.11.5	Ecosystem (structure, processes and function).			Y	SUBPESCA annually issues resolutions and management measures regarding Protected Areas and Species, specifically for Marine

					reserves and marine parks it has issued the following resolutions: -EXEMPT RESOLUTION Nº: DN - 02971/2024 Approves Management Plan for Recreational Fishing, within the Choros and Damas Islands Marine Reserve, as indicated. (Published on Website 31-12-2024); -Exempt Resolution No. 2866-17-12-2024 of SERNAPESCA, which Approves the Protocol for Citizen Surveillance in Marine Protected Areas of the Juan Fernández Archipelago, of the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service, as indicated. (Published on Website 18-12-2024); -EXEMPT RESOLUTION Nº: DN - 02312/2024 Establishes the Conditions of Operation of the Working Group and the Board of Directors of the Marine Reserve "Pullinque Oyster Reserve, Located in the Los Lagos Region, in Accordance with D.S. No. 133 of 2003 and D.S. No. 161 of 2018, both of the Ministry of Economy, Development and Tourism, in the Terms indicated. (Published on Website 23-10-2024); -Res. Ex N° 1984-2024 Declares the Closure of the Indigenous

					Consultation Process of the Integrated Management Plan of the Marine Protected Areas of Rapa Nui. (Published on Website 06-09-2024); -Res. Ex N° 1770-2024 Approves protocol for the final stage of indigenous consultation voting of the Integrated Management Plan of the Marine Protected Areas of Rapa Nui. (Published on Website 12-08-2024); -Res. Ex No. 0192-2023 (Sernapesca) Determines zoning of the Choros and Damas Islands Marine Reserve, Coquimbo region, in accordance with D.S.No. 159 of 2015 of the Ministry of Economy, Development and Tourism. (Published on Website 02-02-2023). Reservas marinas y parques marinos - SUBPESCA Normativa
5.12	A yearly reviewed Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) that considers the interdependencies and functioning of the ecosystem, minimizing cumulative negative impacts and, as far as possible, enhancing ecosystem health and integrity is in place.	Recommendation	Documented evidence Refer to the EAF: http://www.fao.org/fishery/topic/16034/en	Y	The fishing activity has an approach based on the Law no.280-371, which reports the measures to be taken for the protection of ecosystems.
5.13	Fisheries management approaches, plans and strategies are an integral part of integrated coastal management, and/or ocean management for oceanic fisheries. Safeguards are in place to protect the	Recommendation	Documented evidence	Y	Fishing activity has an approach based on law no. 280-371, which reports the measures to be taken for the protection of ecosystems, to minimize the impacts of

	fisheries ecosystems from adverse effects coming from other sectors.				fishing activities.
5.14	Any traditional, fisher or community knowledge[1] used within the management system can be objectively verified.	Essential	[1]Uncertainties can be assessed using a risk assessment/risk management approach.	Y	The artisanal fishing activity and therefore the traditions linked to this activity are regulated and controlled by SUBPESCA: In Chile, artisanal fishing corresponds to the extractive fishing activity carried out by natural or legal persons composed of fishermen who operate personally, directly and habitually, being able to carry out the activity in vessels of up to 18 meters in length and 50 gross tons (GRT). An artisanal fisherman is defined as one who works as a skipper or crew member on an artisanal vessel, being called an artisanal shipowner if he owns one or two boats; diver or shellfish gatherer, in the event that their activity is the extraction of shellfish; and shore collector, seaweed or freediver, if they carry out activities of extraction, collection or mowing of hydrobiological resources. Fishermen and their vessels must register in the Artisanal Fisheries Registry (RPA) maintained by the National Fisheries Service, which gives it

					the power to operate on certain species, under one or more categories and in a particular region, with the exception of the contiguous zone regime. Currently about 92,000 artisanal fishermen and more than 12,750 boats are registered. Artisanal fishing has reserved the first five miles to carry out its work, called the Reserve Area for Artisanal Fishing. In addition, the Fisheries Law establishes the first maritime mile for the exclusive use of vessels of less than 12 meters in length, from the northern limit of the country to the southern limit of the island of Chiloé. It is governed by the general access regime, which is complemented by several special systems, depending on the situation of the resource or its form of administration. In the latter, the Benthic Resources Management Areas (AMERBs), the Artisanal Extraction Regime (RAE) and the management plans, incorporated in the new Fisheries Law, stand out. The artisanal fishing sector presents a high heterogeneity in extracted resources,

					which is reflected in the variability of fishing techniques used, such as handline, spinel, purse seine or bolinche, gillnet, harpoon, trap and diving, among others, covering with their operations almost the entire national territory Of great social, economic and cultural importance, it is mainly manifested by its contribution to the workforce, to territorial economies and to the supply of fishery products for fresh consumption. In terms of the landing of fishery resources, in the last ten years their volume has represented an average of 32.7% of the country's total, with a growth of 6.2%. In this area, the Biobío and Los Lagos regions have been the most productive, also registering the largest number of fishermen and boats registered. The Biobío Region is the one that contributes the largest volume of pelagic species, such as horse mackerel, common sardine and anchovy; while Los Lagos, in mainly benthic species such as molluscs, crustaceans and echinoderms (sea urchin). A high percentage of

					fishermen are associated under figures such as unions, trade associations, cooperatives and, in some cases, economic companies (limited liability or anonymous), which in turn are associated in national organizations. The physical spaces used on the coast, commonly called coves, are support resources for the sector. In these spaces, all those tasks of support to the extraction work converge, such as maintenance, preparation of arts, marketing and even activities of a social and cultural nature. A total of 467 official coves are recognized in Chile, includingthe Region of Arica and Parinacota and the Region of Magallanes, including the Oceanic Islands. The existing general regulation, both for artisanal fishing and/or for the industrial sector, is made up of: quotas, which can be individual, organizational, territorial, regional or national; access closures, which prevent the registration of new actors, depending on the situation of the resource (state of full exploitation, recovering fishery and incipient development); the

					bans, which can be biological, extractive or extraordinary, and the regulation of fishing gear or gear and minimum sizes, depending on the species and the territory found. In the last 20 years, artisanal fishing has gone from being a traditional activity, with the use of low technology and reduced contribution to the national economy, to being a sector of territorial, regional and national importance, transcending with its resources even international markets, added to an increasingly growing participation in the management of fishery resources. Panorama of artisanal fishing - SUBPESCA. Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture
The auditor shall provide evidence of the reference values targeted and implemented. In some cases, these can be threshold reference limits and precaution limits set by regional bodies. Therefore, the auditor shall verify if such limits were measured or estimated with acceptable certainty.					

6 – WASTE MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
6.1	The unit of certification recycles, re-uses or re-processes all materials used during fishing, conservation and transport of the fish up to the selling point, including packaging.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The auditor has viewed the following documents: -photos at the port of how waste should be managed; -Waste Control Register; -Videos of fishing gear and other waste management.
6.2	The unit of certification implements measures to prevent dispersion of waste at sea (including fuels, lubricants and plastic materials).	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The auditor viewed the Preventive Measures to Avoid Emissions protocol, which outlines measures to manage any harmful releases into the sea.
6.3	The unit of certification utilizes all the chemical non-toxic alternatives available in order to reduce the use of toxic, persistent or bio-accumulating substances.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The auditor viewed the Procedure for the use of refrigerants, no.P-RST-002, which reports the management relating to the use of refrigerants, which refrigerants are used and for which activities.
6.4	The unit of certification does not use CFC, HCFC, HFC or other refrigerants that cause ozone depletion.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The auditor viewed the Procedure for the use of refrigerants, no.P-RST-002, which reports the management relating to the use of refrigerants. The CFC in the report It is only to show the classification of the different refrigerants, they are not the ones that are used. The product used is Green Water, to avoid any corrosion.
6.5	Fishing vessels must be equipped with storage facilities for damaged or end-of-life fishing gear, where appropriate and practically possible.	Important	Evidence of conformity	Y	The auditor viewed videos of fishing gears as they are handled and stored.
6.6	Gear shall be properly disposed of at port. If appropriate disposal facilities are not available, the unit of certification shall endeavour to work with port operators to provide adequate, low-cost and accessible disposal facilities.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The auditor viewed videos of fishing gears as they are handled and stored.

6.7	Where applicable, the unit of certification shall work with ports to implement gear collection and/or recycling programs for end-of-life gear.	Recommendation	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The auditor viewed videos of fishing gears as they are handled and stored.
The auditor shall provide procedures complete with photographic evidence. See definition of large-scale fisheries in section 5.					

7 - ENERGY MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
7.1	The unit of certification shall keep a register of all energy sources and their use, updated at least once a year.	Essential	Energy consumption records, which shall be created at least once a year shall be included in the procedure. As a minimum, the register shall include the following parameters: 1. incoming energy sources (renewable or not); 2. energy consumption per process line (fishing, processing, transport).	Y	The auditor has viewed the following documents: -Form used to record the quantity of fuel used by the vessels and destined to the Maritime Authority; -Invoice no.28.212 of the purchase of fuel for the vessels.
7.2	The unit of certification should calculate its carbon footprint per product unit and commit to reducing it every year.	Recommendation	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	N	The organization has not done carbon footprint. RECOMMENDATION: It is advisable to have a carbon footprint assessment carried out in order to reduce consumption connected to the activities they carry out.
The Auditor shall request copies of the registers.					

8 - SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
8.1	The unit of certification shall respect human rights, complying with the following requirements:			Y	The Organization is in compliance with the national regulation and ILO on child labour. https://www.ilo.org/global/standards/subjects-covered-by-international-labour-standards/child-labour/lang--en/index.htm Refer to ILO: http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/lang--en/index.htm Refer to ILO: http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/lang--en/index.htm
8.1.1	Compliance with national regulations and ILO on child labour.	Essential	The Minimum Age Convention 1973 (No. 138) sets "the general minimum age for admission to employment or work at 15 years (13 for light work) and the minimum age for hazardous work at 18 (16 under certain strict conditions). It provides for the possibility of initially setting the general minimum age at 14 (12 for light work) where the economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed".	Y	The auditor viewed the Decree with the force of law 1, which reports the conditions for workers and the prohibition on hiring children and adolescents who are not of working age (article 13).

8.1.2	Pay the employees adequate salaries compliant at least with the minimum legal wages according to the international legal framework.	Essential	The minimum wages vary depending on the country. The Auditor shall verify that the unit of certification is aware of the minimum wages of the countries in which it operates.	Y	The auditor viewed Law 21578, which states the minimum wage for employees, based on their role. The auditor verified that the minimum wage in Chile is approximately 500,000 CLP per month (approximately €1,160/month).
8.1.3	Grant employees access to health care.	Essential	The unit of certification shall have workers' compensation insurance to cover their employees when an illness or injury happens at work. The auditor shall verify that the unit of certification provides, where necessary, measures to deal with emergencies and accidents, including adequate first-aid arrangements.	Y	The auditor viewed Law 16744, which outlines how workers' health care, illness and injury at work is managed.
8.1.4	Apply safety measures required by the law. Nonetheless, compliance with the minimum safety requirements are mandatory, even if not required by local law.	Essential	To assess the minimum safety requirements, the auditor shall verify and collect evidence of hazards and risks in the work environment, dangers to life, safe drinking water, health and safety training and use of Personal	Y	The auditor viewed Law 16744, which lists the workplace safety measures that every company must undertake and comply with.

			Protective Equipment (PPE).		
8.1.5	Keep records of accidents or injuries.	Important	These records shall be used to take corrective measures and identify the causes of the incidents, preventing future occurrences.	Y	The auditor has viewed the accident register, which is currently empty. At the moment, no accidents at work have occurred.
8.1.6	Freedom of association and collective bargaining.	Essential	The auditor shall verify if workers are free to form organizations to bargain collectively, advocate for and protect their rights.	Y	The auditor has viewed the Decree with the force of law 1, which reports in art.3 the freedom of employees to participate in collective associations.
8.1.7	No forced or compulsory labour.	Essential	All work, including overtime, must be voluntary. The hours worked in excess of the normal working hours must be remunerated at the rates prevailing in the case of overtime for voluntary labour.	Y	The auditor has viewed the Decree with the force of law 1, which reports in art.23 the permitted working hours on board fishing vessels.
8.1.8	No discrimination.	Essential	Opportunities for recruitment, access to training, promotion, compensation, termination and retirement shall not be made based on race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin. Physical, verbal or sexual abuse,	Y	The auditor has viewed the Decree with the force of law 1, which states in art. 2 that any form of discrimination is prohibited.

			bullying or harassment are prohibited.		
8.1.9	Rights on board.	Essential	The auditor shall verify if the vessels are maintained in a clean and habitable condition and check if regular periods of rest of sufficient length are given to fishers.	Y	The fishermen go in their own boats. They are small boats of less than 15 metres that come and go on the same day. The auditor has viewed the Decree with the force of law 1, which reports the rights of workers on board, specifically of the crew on board the vessels (paragraph 1°).

Further comments:

CONCLUSIONS:

The Auditor shall fill out the following fields

X The unit of certification COMPLIES with Friend of the Sea requirements

☐ The unit of certification DOES NOT COMPLY with Friend of the Sea requirements

MAJOR NON-CONFORMITIES (to be corrected within 3 months)

List major Non-conformities: None

MINOR NON-CONFORMITIES (corrective plan to be produced within 3 weeks and correction within 1 year)

List minor Non-conformities: None

RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)

List recommendations

7.2: The organization has not done carbon footprint.

It is advisable to have a carbon footprint assessment carried out in order to reduce consumption connected to the activities they carry out.