

FOR ISSF CONSERVATION MEASURE 3.7

Transactions with Vessels or Companies with Vessel-based FAD Management Policies

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Starting on 2012 the vessels listed in Annex 1 require the use of the following best practices for FAD management, identified in ISSF Technical Report 2019-11, "Recommended Best Practices for FAD management in Tropical Tuna Purse Seine Fisheries":

a) Comply with flag state and RFMO reporting requirements for fisheries statistics by set type

We commit to:

- Filling out completely and accurately the logbooks, including FAD logbook information, by set type required by [flag state/tRFMO] and submitting them by electronic reporting to the required authority and/or tRFMO.
- Maintaining 100% observer coverage on all fishing trips through the regional observer program operated by the tRFMO, by Coastal States or by the Spanish Fishing Authority. The vessels will also have an operational "electronic observer" system that records all fishing activity 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, audited on shore by DOS (Digital Observer Services).
- Collecting data on the number of active FADs and FAD activity (deployments, visits, sets and loss) as required by the RFMO and submitting them to the required authority and tRFMO.
- Adopting voluntarily a 300 active FADs self-limitation for each vessel and per RFMO's area of jurisdiction.

b) Voluntarily report additional FAD buoy data for use by RFMO science bodies.

We commit to:

- Participate in a scientific program by AZTI/IATTC by providing daily positions and echosounder data for every company-owned FAD. This information is provided with an appropriate time lag to ensure the preservation of the company's economic interests and, at the same time, does not detract from the value and usefulness of the information for its processing in the relevant scientific studies.

c) Support science-based limits on the overall number of FADs used per vessel and/or FAD sets made.

We commit to:

- Abiding by the limit of active number of FADs adopted by the tRFMO.
- Deploying only FADs with satellite tracking buoys.
- Not reactivating remotely buoys that were previously deactivated.
- Providing information on the buoy position at least once per day, subject to good communication, while they are in the water.
- Abiding by the closures for the purse seine fleets established by the tRFMO.

d) Use only non-entangling FADs to reduce ghost fishing.

We commit to:

- Deploying only FADs that are completely less-entangling and gradually move towards the use of non-entangling FADs (i.e., without any netting in the floating part and in the submerged part), even when this is not a requirement of the tRFMO, according to the ISSF Guide for Non-Entangling FADs¹.
- Removing from the water and modifying the design of "high entanglement risk " FADs according to the ISSF Guide for Non-Entangling FADs that are reused by the fleet, to make them less or non-entangling as per the ISSF classification.

¹ The classification as low entangling or totally non entangling FADs is made according to ISSF's Guidelines for non entangling FADs. [ISSF \(2019\) Non-Entangling & Biodegradable FADs Guide](#)

e) Mitigate other environmental impacts due to FAD loss including through the use of biodegradable FADs and FAD recovery policies.

We commit to:

- Studying the feasibility of using FADs with only biodegradable material in their construction except the floatation structure of the raft and the buoy.
- Participating in tests of locally-sourced biodegradable materials in collaboration with AZTI, ISSF or any other scientific institution.
- Endorse risk and feasibility research programs aimed to determine deployment areas that are highly likely to result in stranding, countries where FAD recovery policies could be put in place.
- Participating in cooperative efforts, such as the FAD-Watch in the Seychelles, to remove stranded FADs, in the case the fleet operates in the determined area(s).
- Studying the feasibility of deploying simpler, lighter and smaller FADs.
- Gradually replace non-biodegradable synthetic components of FADs with biodegradable materials to achieve that each FAD contains at least 50% biodegradable material in 2022.
- Continue efforts to increase the fraction of biodegradable materials in deployed FADs in successive years.
- Not dispose of any component of a FAD at sea, unless it is proven to be biodegradable: should a FAD be mended and/or any component replaced, the remainder material must be reused or disposed at port.

f) For silky sharks (the main bycatch issue in FAD sets) implement further mitigation efforts

We commit to:

- Applying Best Practices for safe handling and release of sharks and rays brought onboard.
- Participate/support studies to evaluate the contribution of purse seine fisheries to catches of silky sharks, and the impact of implementation of the Good Practices on post-release survival.
- Participating in projects aiming to develop and test new tools to release sharks and mobulids in tuna purse seiners that maximize their survival and are practical to use onboard.

Policy adopted by GRUPO CONSERVAS GARAVILLA - 02 version – date 1.01.2022



Annex 1

AURORA B

Flagged to: SPAIN

Activity area: IATTC+WCPFC

ROSITA C

Flagged to: SPAIN

Activity area: IATTC+WCPFC

CHARO

Flagged to: ECUADOR

Activity area: IATTC+WCPFC

SAN ANDRES

Flagged to: ECUADOR

Activity area: IATTC+WCPFC