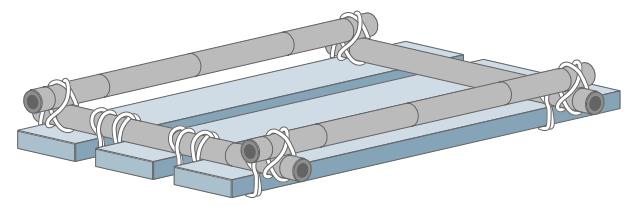


FAD Use, FIPs & the MSC Standard



Best Practices toward MSC Certification for Tropical Tuna Purse Seine Fisheries with FAD Component

Actions that a fishery participating in a FIP should undertake to achieve the MSC certification standard include monitoring, reporting and compliance for the fishery as a whole, no matter the set type.

This includes collaborating with other fisheries and the management bodies to ensure that all sources of mortality are sustainably managed.

photo © ISSF (2012)

6 Best Practices to Manage FADs:

1. Comply with flag state and RFMO reporting requirements for fisheries statistics by set type



2. Report data on FAD use for use by RFMO science bodies (tracks, echo sounders estimates of biomass, etc.) even if not required.



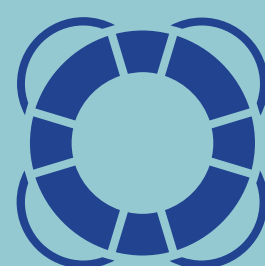
3. Support science-based limits on the overall number of FADs used and/or FAD sets made



4. Use non-entangling FADs only and promote the use of biodegradable FADs

ISSF has hosted **workshops in 20 countries on non-entangling FADs** and other fisher best practices.

5. Develop a FAD recovery policy, including arrangements to alert coastal countries of derelict FADs that may impact sensitive areas



6. For silky sharks, implement further mitigation efforts (This species is the main bycatch issue in FAD sets)



To learn more about tuna fisheries transition to MSC certification, **download our report at** iss-foundation.org/fisheries-MSC-transition