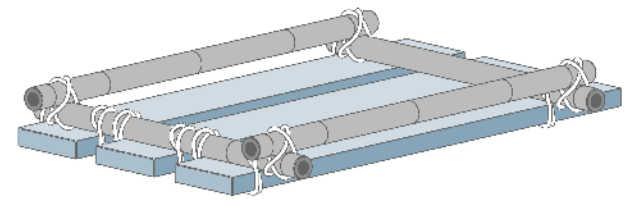


FAD Use, FIPs & the MSC Standard



Best Practices toward Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) Certification

for Tropical Tuna Purse-Seine Fisheries with a FAD Component

Actions that a fishery participating in a Fishery Improvement Project (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. Voluntarily report additional FAD buoy data for use by RFMO science bodies



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



4. Use only non-entangling FADs to reduce ghost fishing

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

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



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