



Transactions and Conservation Measures Management requirements for FIA PNG Tuna Purse Seiners V1.0

Effective 01 January 2023, THE FISHING INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA TUNA FLEET requires all its vessels [listed on our website](#) the use of the following best practices, identified in ISSF Technical Report 2019-11, Recommended Best Practices:

As a central office responsible for the management of our tuna fleet good fishing practices, we adhere to international organizations advocating for these types of measures, that also support our Marine Stewardship Council MSC FIA PNG tuna fishery certification.

1. Prohibition of Transactions with Companies without a Public Policy Prohibiting Shark Finning (ISSF CM 3.1(c))

The Fishing Industry Association of Papua New Guinea Tuna fleet does not permit aboard its vessels the practice of shark finning, which is defined as the removal and retention of any shark fins while discarding the remainder of the shark at sea and requires that all sharks are, if retained, stored, and landed with fins naturally attached. See FIA PNG [shark finning detail policy](#).

For the purpose of this measure the following fins naturally attached definition from the [MSC 3.0 standard](#) will be used: “A policy that requires all retained sharks to be landed with their fins still attached to the carcass by prohibiting the removal of shark fins on board vessels as well as the prohibition of retaining onboard, transshipping or landing removed shark fins.”

This policy was adopted on the 1st of January 2023



2. Transactions with Vessels that Use Only Non-Entangling FADs (ISSF CM 3.5)

The Fishing Industry Association of Papua New Guinea office requires onboard its vessel(s) the use of only non-entangling FADs and does not permit aboard its vessels the practice of deploying FADs that are of Highest Entanglement Risk as defined in the [*ISSF Guide for Non-Entangling FADs*](#). This policy shall apply to all new FAD deployments, regardless of the type of vessel that deploys the FADs.

In order to achieve this, the characteristics of any FADs to be deployed by the Company's vessels adhere to the following:

For the FAD raft, we commit to:

- Not cover with netting; or,
- If covered, the covering is with canvas, tarpaulin, shade cloth, or non-entangling materials; or,
- If netting is used as covering, only small mesh netting size of < 2.5 inch / 7 cm stretched mesh, for both upper and submerged parts would be used and these would be wrapped tightly with no loose netting hanging from the raft.

For the tail structure (i.e., subsurface hanging structure), we commit to:

- Using ropes, canvas or nylon sheets, or other non-entangling materials; or
- If net of any mesh size is used as a submerged tail, these would be tied tightly into sausage-like bundles; or
- If open panel netting is used, small mesh size of < 2.5 inch and 7 cm stretched mesh would be used in weighting the panel so as to keep it taut.

This policy was adopted on the 1st of January 2023

* CM 3.5 will be repealed and replaced by CM 3.7 as of 1 April 2025



3. Best Practices for Sharks, Sea Turtles and Seabirds (ISSF CM 3.6)

The Fishing Industry Association of Papua New Guinea office requires onboard its vessel(s) the use of the following mitigation management measures and best practices for Sharks, Sea Turtles, and Seabirds, described in [ISSF CM 3.6 Best Practices for Sharks, Sea Turtles and Seabirds](#), also are aligned with our [FIA PNG best handling practices for the safe release of Sharks \(other whale sharks and Mantas/Mobulids\), Sea Turtles, Cetaceans, and Whale Sharks V1.0 | July 2022](#)., and display in the Fishing vessel bridge or restaurant the [FIA PNG Good practices for interaction with endangered, treated and protected species](#).

We (through our vessel crew) commit to;

- Implement the best practice handling techniques such as those outlined in the [ISSF Skippers' Guidebook to Sustainable Longline Fishing Practices](#); and
- Not using “shark lines” at any time.

This policy was adopted on the 1st of January 2023



4. Transactions with Vessels or Companies with Vessel-based FAD Management (ISSF CM 3.7)

The Fishing Industry Association of Papua New Guinea requires onboard its vessel(s) the use of the following best practices for FAD management, identified in [ISSF Technical Report 2023-10](#), which updates 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 and FFA purse seiner log sheets, including FAD logbook information, by set type required by Flag State and Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO); and submitting them by electronic reporting to the required authority and/or RFMO;

We commit to:

- Achieving 100% observer coverage on all fishing trips through the regional observer program operated by the Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO).

We also commit to:

- Authorizing satellite data buoy provider to provide Flag State buoy daily position data to estimate the number of active FADs and voluntarily submitting them to the tRFMO.

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

We commit to:

- Participate in a scientific program by the Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO) by providing daily positions and echo-sounder data for every company-owned FAD, with a time lag as needed to ensure confidentiality for research proposes only.
- Provide FAD daily position and echo-sounder data when required by RFMO.
- RFMO for scientific purposes.]
- Provide FAD buoy echo-sounder acoustic biomass data to the relevant [RFMO science bodies and/or national scientific institutions and/or flag State], with a maximum time lag of 90 days. Data submissions must include the vessel name and IMO number (if available). And, if reporting to the national scientific institution or flag state, we shall



- request that these data be made available to the relevant RFMO for scientific purposes.]¹

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 RFMO.

We commit to:

- Deploying only FADs with satellite tracking buoys; and/or
- Providing information on the buoy position at least once per day with time-lag while they are in the water.

We also commit to:

- Abiding by the FAD closure established by the RFMO.

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

We commit to

- Only deploying or redeploying (i.e. placing in the water) FADs that are completely non-entangling (i.e., without any netting) according to the [ISSF Guide for Non-Entangling FADs](#).
- With respect to the element on the use of only non-entangling FADs (item d above), no later than 1 April 2025, public FAD management policies developed under this measure shall include a statement that purse seine vessels and supply vessels covered by the policy will from this date only deploy or redeploy (i.e., will be placed in the water) fully non-entangling FADs, without any netting in any components, including both the raft and the tail. From 1 April 2025, where practicable, the purse seine vessels and supply vessels should retrieve any encountered pre-existing non-fully NEFAD (whether a set is done or not) which is not in compliance with this measure.

We also commit to:

- Not deploying any "high entanglement risk" FAD according to the [ISSF Guide for Non-Entangling FADs](#) (i.e., those using large open netting either in the raft or in the underneath part of the FADs (> 2.5 inches or 7 cm mesh)); and/or]
- Retrieving, where practicable, any encountered pre-existing non-fully NEFAD (whether a set is done or not) that is not in compliance with this measure.



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/or
- Participating in tests of locally-sourced biodegradable materials.
- Participating in trials of biodegradable FAD designs and tests with the participation of [RFMO science bodies and/or CPCs or ISSF scientist
- Participating in tests of locally-sourced biodegradable materials in collaboration with scientific institution.
- Studying the feasibility of deploying simpler and smaller FADs.

We commit to:

- Participating in research to determine FAD deployment areas that have a high risk of stranding, by providing historical track data to Scientific institutions; and
- Participate in trials of FAD recovery programs with the participation of [RFMO science bodies and/or CPCs or ISSF scientists]

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

We commit to:

- Applying Best Practices for the safe handling and release of sharks and rays brought on board; or

This policy was adopted on the 1st of January 2023

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Agreed and implemented by
Fishing Industry Association of Papua New Guinea Tuna Purse Seiner's members.