



FOR ISSF CONSERVATION MEASURE 3.7 *
Transactions with Vessels or Companies with Vessel-based FAD
Management

SERVIGRUP CIA LTDA requires onboard its vessels 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 developed by the IATTC, including the information in the FAD logbook, by set type required by the Ecuadorean and IATTC authorities and submitting them by electronic reporting to the required authority and IATTC.
- ☐ Maintaining 100% observer coverage on all fishing trips through the regional observer program operated by the IATTC and other national programs duly trained and recognized by the IATTC.
- ☐ Collecting data on the number of active FADs and FAD activity (deployments, visits, sets and loss) as required by the IATTC and submitting them to the required Ecuadorean authority and IATTC.
- ☐ Authorizing satellite data buoy provider to provide to the Ecuadorean authorities, buoy daily position data to estimate the number of active FADs and voluntarily submitting them to the IATTC.

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

We commit to:

- ☐ Participate in a scientific program of Fisheries Scientific Institutions of Ecuador and support the work of IATTC scientific staff, providing daily positions and echo sounder data for each company-owned FAD, with a delay as necessary to ensure confidentiality, as per Annex IV of C-21-04.
- ☐ Provide acoustic biomass data from FAD buoy echo sounders and daily FAD position data or IATTC scientific bodies and/or national scientific institutions and/or relevant flag State, at monthly intervals and with a maximum time lag of 90 days in accordance with Annex IV of C-21-04 and paragraph 24.
- ☐ Data submissions must include the vessel name and IMO number (if available). Deployments should be identified in the data submissions when possible.



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

We commit to:

- ☐ Respect the limit on the active number of FADs adopted by the IATTC, as per paragraph 17 of C-21-04.
- ☐ Deploy only FADs with satellite tracking buoys; and
- ☐ Respect and comply with the conservation measures and regulations issued by the IATTC and/or the Ecuadorean authorities regarding the reactivation of buoys that were previously deactivated, in accordance with C-21-04 and according to paragraphs 21 and 22.

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](#).
- ☐ Retrieving, where practicable, any encountered pre-existing non-fully NEFAD (whether a set is done or not) which 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:

- ☐ Deploying at least 20% of our FADs with only biodegradable materials except for floatation components of the raft, for which the use of non-biodegradable material should be reduced as much as possible.
- ☐ Studying the feasibility of using FADs with only biodegradable material in their construction except the floatation structure of the raft
- ☐ Participating in trials of biodegradable FAD designs and tests with the participation of the IATTC science bodies and/or CPCs or ISSF scientist.
- ☐ Participating in tests of locally sourced biodegradable materials in collaboration with national and international scientific institutions and foundations.
- ☐ Studying the feasibility of deploying simpler and smaller FADs.
- ☐ Participating in research to determine FAD deployment areas that have high risk of stranding, by providing historical track data to scientific institutions.
- ☐ Participate in a project with IATTC, scientific institutions, foundations, or NGOs to alert them of FADs that are drifting in the direction of countries or sensitive areas to remove stranded FADs.
- ☐ Participate in trials of FAD recovery programs with the participation of the IATTC science bodies and/or CPCs or ISSF scientist.



- ☐ Removing from the water and bringing back to port all encountered FADs with non-biodegradable elements (e.g., plastic containers).

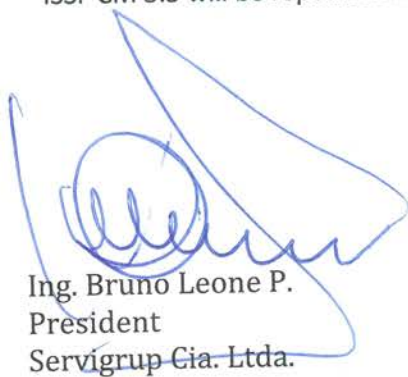
f) For silky sharks (the main bycatch issue in FAD sets) implement further mitigation efforts

We commit to:

- ☐ Applying Best Practices for safe handling and release of sharks and rays brought onboard.
- ☐ Practicing best safe handling and release of sharks and rays brought onboard.

This policy was adopted on JANUARY 1st, 2025.

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



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