



CM 3.1(c) Prohibition of transactions with companies without a public policy prohibiting shark finning

FOR ISSF CONSERVATION MEASURE 3.1(c)

Prohibition of transactions with companies without a public policy prohibiting shark finning

TRANSMARINA C.A./ F/V MIRANDA does not permit on board its vessels the practice of shark finning, which is defined as the removal and retention of any shark fin while discarding the remainder of the shark at sea [and requires that all sharks, if retained, be stored and landed with fins naturally attached*].

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 January 1, 2023.

Reviewed on January 01, 2024

CM 3.1(c) Prohibición de transacciones con empresas sin una política pública que prohíba el aleteo de tiburón

PARA LA MEDIDA DE CONSERVACIÓN 3.1(c) DE LA ISSF Prohibición de transacciones con empresas sin una política pública que prohíba el aleteo de tiburones

TRANSMARINA C.A./ B/P MIRANDA no permite a bordo de sus buques la práctica del aleteo de tiburón, que se define como la extracción y retención de cualquier aleta de tiburón mientras se descarta el resto del tiburón en el mar [y requiere que todos los tiburones, si se retienen, se almacenan y se desembarcan con aletas naturalmente adheridas*].

Para el propósito de esta medida, se utilizará la siguiente definición de aletas naturalmente adheridas del estándar MSC 3.0: "[Una política que requiere] que todos los tiburones retenidos sean desembarcados con sus aletas aún unidas al cuerpo al prohibir la remoción de aletas de tiburón a bordo de las embarcaciones, así como la prohibición de retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar aletas de tiburón removidas

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CM 3.3 Full Retention of Tunas Caught

TRANSMARINA as responsible member of the fishing community, our Fishing Fleet through our crew on board, supports and complies with the ISSF Conservation Measure 3.3 «Total Retention of Tunas» describes the requirement of total retention of tunas on board vessels. purse seine and ensures that all the tuna caught (skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye) will be retained on board the fishing vessel, except those unfit for human consumption, or when in the final set of a trip, not enough space in warehouses to accommodate all fish caught in that set.

Tuna «unfit for human consumption» means fish that:

- is meshed or crushed in the purse seine net; or
- is damaged due to shark or whale depredation; or
- has died and spoiled in the net where a gear failure has prevented both the normal retrieval of the net and catch and efforts to release the fish alive.

«Unfit for human consumption» does not include fish that is considered undesirable in terms of size, marketability, or species composition, or is contaminated as the result of an act or omission of the crew of the fishing vessel.

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CM 3.3 Retención total de túnidos capturados

TRANSMARINA como miembro responsable de la comunidad pesquera, nuestra Flota Pesquera a través de nuestra tripulación a bordo, apoya y cumple con la Medida de Conservación 3.3 de ISSF «Retención Total de Túnidos» describe el requisito de retención total de túnidos a bordo de los buques de red de cerco y asegura que todo el atún capturado (Skipjack, Bigeye y Yellowfin) se mantendrá a bordo del buque pesquero, excepto aquellos no aptos para el consumo humano, o cuando en el tramo final de un viaje, no hay suficiente espacio en los almacenes para acomodar todos peces capturados en ese conjunto.

Atún «no apto para el consumo humano» significa pescado que:

- Está enredado o aplastado en la red de cerco; o
- Está dañado debido a la depredación de tiburones o ballenas; o
- Ha muerto y se ha echado a perder en la red donde una falla del arte ha impedido tanto la recuperación normal de la red y la captura como los esfuerzos para liberar los peces vivos.

“No apto para el consumo humano” no incluye el pescado que se considere indeseable en términos de tamaño, comerciabilidad o composición de especies, o que esté contaminado como resultado de un acto u omisión de la tripulación del buque pesquero.

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CM 3.5 Transactions with Vessels that Use Only Non-Entangling FADs

TRANSMARINA C.A. / F/V MIRANDA 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 adheres to the following:

For the FAD raft, we commit to:

- [not covering with netting; or],
- [If covered, covering it with canvas, tarpaulin, shade cloth, or non-entangling materials; or],
- [If netting is used to cover, using only small mesh netting (< 2.5 inch / 7 cm stretched mesh) for both upper and submerged parts and wrapping it 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 submerged tail, tying it tightly into sausage-like bundles; or].
- [If open panel netting is used, using small mesh size (< 2.5 inch [7 cm] stretched mesh) and weighting the panel so as to keep it taut.]

This policy was adopted on January 01, 2023

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

CM 3.5 Transacciones con embarcaciones que utilizan únicamente plantados no enmallantes

TRANSMARINA C.A. / B/P MIRANDA exige a bordo de su(s) embarcación(es) el uso únicamente de plantados que no enreden y no permite a bordo de sus embarcaciones la práctica de desplegar plantados que presenten el mayor riesgo de enredo, tal como se define en la [Guía de la ISSF para plantados no enmallantes](#). Esta política se aplicará a todos los nuevos despliegues de plantados, independientemente del tipo de embarcación que despliegue los plantados.

Para lograr esto, las características de los plantados a ser desplegados por las embarcaciones de la Compañía se apegan a lo siguiente:

Para la balsa FAD, nos comprometemos a:

- [sin cubrir con malla; o],
- [Si está cubierto, cubriéndolo con lona, lona impermeable, tela para sombra o materiales que no se enreden; o],
- [Si se usa una red para cubrir, use solo una red de malla pequeña (< 2,5 pulgadas / 7 cm de malla estirada) para las partes superior y sumergida y envuélvala firmemente sin que la red suelta cuelgue de la balsa.]

Para la estructura de la cola (es decir, la estructura colgante del subsuelo), nos comprometemos a:

- [Usar cuerdas, lonas o láminas de nailon u otros materiales que no se enreden; o]
- [Si se usa una red de cualquier tamaño de malla como cola sumergida, atándola firmemente en paquetes parecidos a salchichas; o].
- [Si se usa una red de panel abierto, use un tamaño de malla pequeño (< 2,5 pulgadas [7 cm] de malla estirada) y pese el panel para mantenerlo tenso.]

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Revisada el 01 enero 2024

*CM 3.5 será derogada y reemplazada por la CM 3.7 a partir del 1 de abril de 2025



CM 3.6 Best Practices for Sharks, Sea Turtles and Seabirds

FOR ISSF CONSERVATION MEASURE 3.6 Best Practices for Sharks, Sea Turtles and Seabirds

TRANSMARINA C.A. / F/V MIRANDA requires onboard its vessels the use of the following mitigation management measures and best practices for Shark and Sea Turtles [and Seabirds*], described in ISSF CM 3.6 Best Practices for Sharks, Sea Turtles and Seabirds:

We commit to:

- Using circle hooks and only monofilament lines (e.g., the use of wire trace is prohibited);
- Implementing by the crew of 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.
- Using whole fish bait;

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CM 3.6 Mejores Prácticas para Tiburones, Tortugas Marinas y Aves Marinas

MEDIDA DE CONSERVACION ISSF 3.6 Mejores Prácticas para Tiburones, Tortugas Marinas y Aves Marinas

TRANSMARINA C.A. / B/P MIRANDA requiere a bordo de sus embarcaciones el uso de las siguientes medidas de gestión de mitigación y mejores prácticas para Tiburones y Tortugas Marinas [y Aves Marinas*], descritas en la Medida de Conservación de ISSF 3.6 Mejores Prácticas para Tiburones, Tortugas Marinas y Aves Marinas

Nos comprometemos a:

- Utilizar anzuelos circulares y solo líneas de monofilamento (por ejemplo, se prohíbe el uso de alambres);
- Implementar por parte de la tripulación técnicas de manejo de mejores prácticas como las descritas en la Guía para Patrones de ISSF sobre Prácticas de Pesca Sostenible con Palangre; y
- No utilizar "líneas de tiburón" en ningún momento.
- Utilizar cebo entero de pescado;

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CM 3.7 Transactions with Vessels or Companies with Vessel-based FAD Management

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

TRANSMARINA C.A. / F/V MIRANDA 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, including FAD logbook information, by set type required by Ecuador/IATTC and submitting them by electronic reporting to the required authority and/or IATTC; or
- [Filling out completely and accurately the logbooks, including FAD logbook information, by set type required by Ecuador/IATTC and submitting them to the required authority and/or IATTC

We commit to:

- [Achieving 100% observer coverage on all fishing trips through the regional observer program operated by IATTC.
- [Achieving 100% observer coverage, even if not required by the tRFMO, on all fishing trips through the use of human observers or a combination of human observers and voluntary Electronic Monitoring (EM). For EM, best-practice minimum standards developed by ISSF, or those developed by the IATTC, will be followed; or]
- [Achieving the observer coverage required by Ecuador/IATTC and studying the feasibility of increasing observer coverage through Electronic Monitoring (EM)].

We also commit to:

- [Collecting data on the number of active FADs and FAD activity (deployments, visits, sets and loss) as required by IATTC and submitting them to the required authority and IATTC, or
- [Authorizing satellite data buoy provider to provide to Ecuador 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 by IATTC by providing daily positions and echo-sounder data for every company-owned FAD, with a time-lag as needed to ensure confidentiality, or]
- [participate in a scientific program by IATTC by providing daily positions and echo-sounder data for 100% of company-owned FAD, with a time-lag as needed to ensure confidentiality, or]
- [provide FAD daily position and echo-sounder data when required by IATTC]
- [report FAD buoy daily position 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). Deployments should be identified in the data submissions when possible. [And, if reporting to national scientific institution or flag state, we shall request that these data be made available to the relevant 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 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:

- [Not having more than 210 active FADs per vessel at any time, even though IATTC allows for a higher number; or]
- [Abiding by the limit of active number of FADs adopted by IATTC].

We commit to:

- [Deploying only FADs with satellite tracking buoys; and/or]
- [Not reactivating remotely buoys that were previously deactivated. They will only be reactivated when the buoys are back in port; and/or]
- [Providing information on the buoy position at least once per day while they are in the water.]

- We also commit to:

- [Supporting a [Total][FAD] closure of [all tropical tuna fisheries][the purse seine fishery] in [tRFMO] that is long enough to reduce fishing pressure on target stocks; or]

¹ Text in yellow may be included now but does not become a requirement until April 1, 2024.

- Abiding by the [FAD] time area closure established by IATTC.

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 FADs²](#), or]
- [Deploying at least 25% of our FADs that are completely non-entangling (i.e., without any netting), according to the [ISSF Guide for Non-Entangling FADs](#)].

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]
- [Removing from the water and bringing back to port all encountered "high entanglement risk" FADs 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)); or]
- [Removing from the water and bringing back to port 100% of encountered "high entanglement risk" FADs 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)); or]
- 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.²

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

We commit to:

- [Deploying 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, with an aim to increase this to 100% by 2024; or]
- [Studying the feasibility of using FADs with only biodegradable material in their construction except the floatation structure of the raft; and/or]
- [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 [TUNACONS].]

We commit to:

- [Not deploying FADs more than 60 m deep and testing simpler structure and smaller FADs to reduce their impact; or]

² Text in gray may be included now but does not become a requirement until April 1, 2025.

- [Studying the feasibility of deploying simpler and smaller FADs.]

We commit to:

- [Participating in research to determine FAD deployment areas that have high risk of stranding, by providing historical track data to TUNACONS, IATTC; and/or]
- [Participate in a project with TUNACONS, IATTC to alert them of FADs that are drifting in the direction of Ecuador/Galapagos]to remove stranded FADs].
- [Participate in trials of FAD recovery programs with the participation of [RFMO science bodies and/or CPCs or ISSF scientist]

We also commit to:

- [Removing from the water and bringing back to port 100 % of active FADs used by the vessels in each trip; and/or]
- [Removing from the water and bringing back to port all encountered FADs with non-biodegradable elements (e.g., plastic containers); or]
- [Removing from the water and bringing back to port 100 % of 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]; or
- [Practicing best safe handling and release of sharks and rays brought onboard; and/or]
- [Reducing the annual number of sets made on small tuna aggregations (< 5 tons)].

This policy was adopted on January 01, 2024

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