

---

---

**Waste reduction and treatment on  
fishing vessels**

This document is a preview generated by EVS



This document is a preview generated by EUS



**COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

© ISO 2022

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office  
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8  
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva  
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11  
Email: [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Website: [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

Published in Switzerland

# Contents

Page

<b>Foreword</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>1 Scope</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b>	<b>1</b>
3.1 Materials and waste	1
3.2 Fishing vessels and onboard planning	2
3.3 Principles and planning	2
<b>4 Principles</b>	<b>3</b>
4.1 General	3
4.2 Avoid ghost fishing, littering and pollution	3
4.2.1 General	3
4.2.2 Equipment and products	4
4.2.3 Best practice	4
4.3 Waste to be treated as a resource	4
4.3.1 Optimize circular economy	4
4.3.2 Avoid reducing waste quality	5
4.3.3 Adapt seamlessly to ashore waste handling	5
4.3.4 Consider interested parties and their needs and expectations	5
4.3.5 Use the waste hierarchy for planning and prioritization	5
4.3.6 Make awareness raising a priority	6
<b>5 Classification of pollution and waste</b>	<b>6</b>
5.1 Solid waste	6
5.2 Liquid waste	6
5.3 Hazardous waste	6
<b>6 Waste plan</b>	<b>7</b>
6.1 General	7
6.2 Planning to avoid waste	7
6.3 Planning to store/handle waste	7
6.4 Planning delivery of waste to waste receivers	7
6.5 Evaluation and updating	7
<b>7 Waste handling</b>	<b>7</b>
7.1 General	7
7.2 Waste from fishing operations	7
7.2.1 General	7
7.2.2 Waste from flushing and cleaning	8
7.2.3 Packaging waste	8
7.2.4 Lost or scrapped fishing gear	8
7.2.5 Waste from vessel and fishing gear maintenance	8
7.3 Waste collected during fishing operations	8
<b>8 Onboard storage</b>	<b>8</b>
8.1 General	8
8.2 Containers and other types of waste storage facilities	8
8.3 Storage conditions	9
8.3.1 Open or closed containers and other waste storage facilities	9
8.3.2 Securing waste containers and other objects	9
<b>9 Waste treatment</b>	<b>9</b>
9.1 Discharge into the sea and inland waters	9
9.2 Onshore handling of waste	9
<b>10 Documentation</b>	<b>9</b>

<b>Bibliography</b> .....	<b>10</b>
---------------------------	-----------

This document is a preview generated by EVS

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 234, *Fisheries and aquaculture*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

A productive, healthy and clean aquatic environment is vital for fisheries and other sectors. In order to accommodate sustainable growth in marine sectors, it is essential to avoid littering and other types of pollution. Despite this, marine and inland waters are recipients of intentional and unintentional litter and other pollutants.

Waste occurring in freshwater and marine water and litter are to a large extent transported over large distances, often following the ocean currents. Problems due to marine pollution must therefore be solved at an international as well as at a national level.

Reduced release of waste into the ocean and inland water bodies will also make a significant contribution to improved resource management, increased sustainable food production and improved circular economy.

This document can contribute to:

- reduced global amount of litter and other pollutants from the fishing fleet;
- reduced macroplastic and microplastic levels in marine and inland waters, and on the seabed;
- reduced amount of litter in the littoral zone and nearby terrestrial areas, as well as in recreation areas;
- reduced ghost fishing and environmental impact from the seafood industry, e.g. on fish species, invertebrates, reptiles, birds and mammals;
- healthy aquatic ecosystems and sustainable fish stocks.

Biological waste in the form of, for example, offal, bycatch and discard does not lead to littering and should be treated as important and valuable resources for the fishing industry. This issue is therefore not treated in this document.

# Waste reduction and treatment on fishing vessels

## 1 Scope

This document specifies a system for waste reduction and treatment on fishing vessels. It includes principles, management plans, methods and requirements.

This document is applicable to both marine and inland fisheries.

## 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

### 3.1 Materials and waste

#### 3.1.1 waste

substance or object which is disposed of, is intended to be disposed of or is required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law

#### 3.1.2 litter

solid material, object or fragment which has been deliberately discarded or unintentionally lost

Note 1 to entry: According to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, MARPOL 73/78<sup>[3]</sup> (Appendix V “Rules for the Prevention of Pollution by Garbage from Ships”), litter means all types of food, household and operational waste (3.1.1), all types of plastics (3.1.3), cargo residues, ash from incinerators, cooking oil, fishing gear and carcasses of animals that are formed during the normal operation of the vessel and are subject to constant or periodic removal.

#### 3.1.3 plastic

polymer to which additives or other substances can be added, and which can function as a main structural component of final products

Note 1 to entry: In the context of this document, the polymers are mainly petroleum based.

Note 2 to entry: Onboard a *fishing vessel* (3.2.1), all types of plastics, including bioplastics and biodegradable plastics, should be treated as plastics.

#### 3.1.4 microplastic

solid plastic particles or fragments smaller than 5 mm in the largest dimension, insoluble in water and not degradable