

IOTC Agreement – Article X

Report of Implementation for the year 2023 (CoC21)

Deadline for submission: 14/3/2024

READING NOTES:

- This report is composed of 5 sections reporting on the implementation of IOTC Resolutions.
- Answers provided by CPCs are presented in **blue text**.
- A red dash ("-") indicates that no answer was provided.
- Sections in **light grey** are for requirements that do not apply to your CPC

Reporting CPC: Philippines

Date of submission: 12 March 2024 - 17:15

You can consult your previous Implementation Report by [clicking here](#).

Notes:

- All dates in the Implementation report must be in the following format => dd/mm/yyyy
- All laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force must be uploaded in the requirement 1.5 named "Transposition of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures into national legislation".

PART A – LEGAL OBLIGATION

Articles X & XI.2 of the IOTC Agreement - Legal obligation – Transposition of IOTC CMMs into national legislation

Transposition of IOTC CMMs into national legislation

Reporting obligation CR N°1.5, IR

Legal obligation: Provide information on the status of the transposition of all the CMM obligations/reporting requirements into the national legislation.

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding obligation to transpose IOTC Resolutions in national legislation:

YES - Philippines has system / procedure to implement this binding obligation: transpose IOTC Resolutions

a. System or procedures to implement this binding obligation - transposition of CMM :

System / procedures to implement this binding measure are not listed below, we specify/describe the legislative process / system / procedures in the below section

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. _10_ Series of 2015

THE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT No. 8550 AS AMENDED BY REPUBLIC ACT No. 10654

SEC. 32. Distant Water Fishing. – Fishing vessels of Philippine registry may engage in distant water fishing as defined in this Code: Provided, That they comply with the safety, manning and other requirements of the Philippine Coast Guard, Maritime Industry Authority and other agencies concerned: Provided, however, That they secure a fishing permit, gear license and other clearances from the Department: Provided, further, That the fish caught by such vessels shall be considered as caught in Philippine waters and therefore not subject to all import duties and taxes only when the same is landed in duly designated fish landings and fish ports in the Philippines: Provided, furthermore, That landing ports established by canneries, seafood processors and all fish landing sites established prior to the effectivity of this Code shall be considered authorized landing sites: Provided, finally, That fishworkers on board Philippine registered fishing vessels conducting fishing activities beyond the Philippine Exclusive Economic Zone are not considered as overseas Filipino workers.

Distant water fishing vessels shall comply with the monitoring, control and surveillance requirements, conservation and management measures, and fishing access conditions of the Department, the RFMO, or other coastal states.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding obligation - non transposition of CMMs :

YES - System / procedures to implement this binding measure are specified/described in the below section

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. _10_ Series of 2015

THE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT No. 8550 AS AMENDED BY REPUBLIC ACT No. 10654

SEC. 32. Distant Water Fishing. – Fishing vessels of Philippine registry may engage in distant water fishing as defined in this Code: Provided, That they comply with the safety, manning and other requirements of the Philippine Coast Guard, Maritime Industry Authority and other agencies concerned: Provided, however, That they secure a fishing permit, gear license and other clearances from the Department: Provided, further, That the fish caught by such vessels shall be considered as caught in Philippine waters and therefore not subject to all import duties and taxes only when the same is landed in duly designated fish landings and fish ports in the Philippines: Provided, furthermore, That landing ports established by canneries, seafood processors and all fish landing sites established prior to the effectivity of this Code shall be considered authorized landing sites: Provided, finally, That fishworkers on board Philippine registered fishing vessels conducting fishing activities beyond the Philippine Exclusive Economic Zone are not considered as overseas Filipino workers.

Distant water fishing vessels shall comply with the monitoring, control and surveillance requirements, conservation and management measures, and fishing access conditions of the Department, the RFMO, or other coastal states.

c. Action taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding obligation - non transposition of a CMM :

YES - Actions are described below

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. _10_ Series of 2015

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SEC. 32. Distant Water Fishing. – Fishing vessels of Philippine registry may engage in distant water fishing as defined in this Code: Provided, That they comply with the safety, manning and other requirements of the Philippine Coast Guard, Maritime Industry Authority and other agencies concerned: Provided, however, That they secure a fishing permit, gear license and other clearances from the Department: Provided, further, That the fish caught by such vessels shall be considered as caught in Philippine waters and therefore not subject to all import duties and taxes only when the same is landed in duly designated fish landings and fish ports in the Philippines: Provided, furthermore, That landing ports established by canneries, seafood processors and all fish landing sites established prior to the effectivity of this Code shall be considered authorized landing sites: Provided, finally, That fishworkers on board Philippine registered fishing vessels conducting fishing activities beyond the Philippine Exclusive Economic Zone are not considered as overseas Filipino workers.

Distant water fishing vessels shall comply with the monitoring, control and surveillance requirements, conservation and management measures, and fishing access conditions of the Department, the RFMO, or other coastal states.

2. All obligations of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) are fully transposed in the national legislation:

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YES – All Resolutions are fully transposed into Philippines legislation –

If NO, specify which Resolutions have not yet been transposed in your legislation:

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Attach National Legislation

a. Attach the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force and ATF T&C with force of law, related to the IOTC Conservation and Management Measures:

[Rep_Act_10654_amendmentRA8550_FisheriesCodeof1998.pdf](#)

b. Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures:

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Provide additional information on the implementation of this obligation:

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PART B – Actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement CMMs adopted by the Commission

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/01

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "Resolution On Management of Anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (AFADs)"

CPC has transposed the CMM 23/01 into domestic legislation ?

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2023 Anchored FADs management plan

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for vessels implementation of the DFADs management plan:

YES - Philippines has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are :

Implementation of AFADs plan monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented

This management policy and set of guidelines aim to regulate the deployment and number of FADs associated with tuna fishing operations and to impose reportorial requirements on those engaged in its operations, in order to significantly reduce the amount of juvenile yellowfin and bigeye tuna species and ensure the sustainability of their population in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean region.

SECTION 2. Scope - The scope of this policy pertains to the following: a) FADs (anchored & drifting) deployed by Philippine registered purse seine and ring net fishing vessels including any of its support vessels licensed to fish in the Philippine EEZ. b) FADs (anchored & drifting) deployed by Philippine flagged purse seine and ring net fishing vessels including any of its support vessels as duly registered in the WCPFC roster of vessels allowed to operate in the high seas; c) FADs (anchored & drifting) deployed in the Philippine EEZ for the purpose of tuna handline fishing;

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are :

Established in administratives orders implemented by Gouvernement

SECTION 13. Prohibition - It shall be unlawful for any person, association, cooperative, partnership or corporation to engage in tuna fishing operations using FADs that are not registered with the BEAR and/or whose number exceeds the allowable limit per catcher vessel. It shall also be unlawful to deploy FADs without the consent of the Bureau and engage in tuna fishing operations using such FADs or use registered FADs not associated with the same fishing company duly registered and licensed by the Bureau.

SECTION 14. Penal Clause - Violation of Section 13 of this order shall subject the offender to a minimum administrative fine of Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00). In case where the offense is deployment of FADs in excess of the limit as provided in Section 4 hereof, the offender shall be penalized with an administrative fine of Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00) per excess FAD and the confiscation thereof.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

Administrative punitives actions - Fine imposed by administration on beneficial owner/owner/operator

SECTION 14. Penal Clause - Violation of Section 13 of this order shall subject the offender to a minimum administrative fine of Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00). In case where the offense is deployment of FADs in excess of the limit as provided in Section 4 hereof, the offender shall be penalized with an administrative fine of Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00) per excess FAD and the confiscation thereof.

2. DFADs management plans reported for following year(s):

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The Philippines has no active fishing vessels from years 2018 to the present. However, we have an existing National Tuna Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) Management Policy which is applicable for a) FADs (anchored & drifting) deployed by Philippine registered purse seine and ring net fishing vessels including any of its support vessels licensed to fish in the Philippine EEZ. b) FADs (anchored & drifting) deployed by Philippine flagged purse seine and ring net fishing vessels including any of its support vessels as duly registered in the WCPFC roster of vessels allowed to operate in the high seas; c) FADs (anchored & drifting) deployed in the Philippine EEZ for the purpose of tuna handline fishing;

3. Reporting/Updating the 2024 DFADs management plan:

AFAD management plan:

4. The 2024 DFADs management plan is prepared in accordance with the Guideline (Annex I or II):

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/03

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. _10_ Series of 2015
THE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT No. 8550 AS AMENDED BY REPUBLIC ACT No. 10654

SEC. 32. Distant Water Fishing. – Fishing vessels of Philippine registry may engage in distant water fishing as defined in this Code: Provided, That they comply with the safety, manning and other requirements of the Philippine Coast Guard, Maritime Industry Authority and other agencies concerned: Provided, however, That they secure a fishing permit, gear license and other clearances from the Department: Provided, further, That the fish caught by such vessels shall be considered as caught in Philippine waters and therefore not subject to all import duties and taxes only when the same is landed in duly designated fish landings and fish ports in the Philippines: Provided, furthermore, That landing ports established by canneries, seafood processors and all fish landing sites established prior to the effectivity of this Code shall be considered authorized landing sites: Provided, finally, That fish workers on board Philippine registered fishing vessels conducting fishing activities beyond the Philippine Exclusive Economic Zone are not considered as overseas Filipino workers.

Distant water fishing vessels shall comply with the monitoring, control and surveillance requirements, conservation and management measures, and fishing access conditions of the Department, the RFMO, or other coastal state

Philippines has transposed the CMM 23/03 into domestic legislation ?

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/04

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

the Philippines has an existing DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. _10_ Series of 2015 THE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT No. 8550 AS AMENDED BY REPUBLIC ACT No. 10654

SEC. 32. Distant Water Fishing. – Fishing vessels of Philippine registry may engage in distant water fishing as defined in this Code: Provided, That they comply with the safety, manning and other requirements of the Philippine Coast Guard, Maritime Industry Authority and other agencies concerned: Provided, however, That they secure a fishing permit, gear license and other clearances from the Department: Provided, further, That the fish caught by such vessels shall be considered as caught in Philippine waters and therefore not subject to all import duties and taxes only when the same is landed in duly designated fish landings and fish ports in the Philippines: Provided, furthermore, That landing ports established by canneries, seafood processors and all fish landing sites established prior to the effectivity of this Code shall be considered authorized landing sites: Provided, finally, That fish workers on

board Philippine registered fishing vessels conducting fishing activities beyond the Philippine Exclusive Economic Zone are not considered as overseas Filipino workers.

Distant water fishing vessels shall comply with the monitoring, control, and surveillance requirements, conservation and management measures, and fishing access conditions of the Department, the RFMO, or other coastal states.

Philippines has transposed the CMM 23/04 into domestic legislation ?

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/05

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

the Philippines has an existing DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. _10_ Series of 2015 THE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT No. 8550 AS AMENDED BY REPUBLIC ACT No. 10654

SEC. 32. Distant Water Fishing. – Fishing vessels of Philippine registry may engage in distant water fishing as defined in this Code: Provided, That they comply with the safety, manning and other requirements of the Philippine Coast Guard, Maritime Industry Authority and other agencies concerned: Provided, however, That they secure a fishing permit, gear license and other clearances from the Department: Provided, further, That the fish caught by such vessels shall be considered as caught in Philippine waters and therefore not subject to all import duties and taxes only when the same is landed in duly designated fish landings and fish ports in the Philippines: Provided, furthermore, That landing ports established by canneries, seafood processors and all fish landing sites established prior to the effectivity of this Code shall be considered authorized landing sites: Provided, finally, That fish workers on board Philippine registered fishing vessels conducting fishing activities beyond the Philippine Exclusive Economic Zone are not considered as overseas Filipino workers.

Distant water fishing vessels shall comply with the monitoring, control, and surveillance requirements, conservation and management measures, and fishing access conditions of the Department, the RFMO, or other coastal states.

Philippines has transposed the CMM 23/05 into domestic legislation ?

At sea transshipments – CPCs reports participating in the ROP

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Large Scale Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels (LSTLVs), that are 24 metres length overall and above, with the obligations of the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transshipment at sea:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - LSTLVs on the IOTC Record of Authorized Vessels not active in 2022

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding measure are:

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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2. I have participated in the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transshipment at sea in 2022:

NO - NIL report - LSTVs on the IOTC Record of Authorized Vessels not active in 2022

3. The report on the list of LSTLVs & the quantities transhipped in 2022, and the report on the assessment of observer reports in 2022, is reported to the IOTC Secretariat:

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4. If YES, provide information on:

Number of LSTLVs having transhipped at sea in 2022: –

Quantities transhipped at sea (kg) in 2022: –

Report on transshipments in foreign ports

1. FOR ALL CPCs:

1.1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Tuna Fishing Vessels (LSTVs) with the obligations of the IOTC regional observer programme - transshipments in foreign ports :

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No LSTV on the RAV in 2023

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding measure are:

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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1. 2. Flag LSTVs have transhipped in foreign ports in 2023:

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1.3. The report on the list of LSTVs & the quantities transhipped in foreign ports in 2023, provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

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Any comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

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Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

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2. FOR MALDIVES ONLY:

2.1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Flag Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) with the obligations of the IOTC regional observer programme - transshipments in port for Maldives:

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a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding measure are:

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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2. 2. Flag Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) have transhipped in 2023:

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2.3. The reports on the list of Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) & the quantities transhipped in 2023, reported to the IOTC Secretariat:

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Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/06

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

FISHERIES ADMINISTRATIVE

ORDERNO. 271

Series of 2023

SUBJECT: RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF CETACEANS AND WHALE SHARKS FROM PURSE SEINE AND RJNG NET FISHING OPERATIONS

SECTION 2. Prohibitions

All Philippine-flagged fishing vessels operating in Philippine waters, in the high seas, or in waters of other coastal states, are hereby prohibited from committing the following acts:

1) Setting a purse seine net or ring net on a school of fish associated with any species of cetaceans and whale sharks. if the animal is sighted before the commencement of the set; and

2) Retaining on board, transshipping, storing on a fishing vessel, or landing any cetacean or whale shark unintentionally caught or those that result from Section 2(1).

Philippines has transposed the CMM 23/06 into domestic legislation?

YES - [The CMM 23/06 has force of law in domestic legislation.](#)

Report on Instances of cetaceans encircled, entangled in 2023

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation (Report on Instances of Cetaceans encircled):

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - [In 2023 no Philippines flag fishing vessel operating in the IOTC Area of Competence.](#)

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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REPORT ON INSTANCES FOR THE 3 CATEGORIES OF VESSEL

2. Cetaceans have been encircled by the purse seine nets as reported by Philippines flag vessels in 2023:

a. Purse seine vessels:

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b. Reporting instance by purse seine vessel:

For purse seine vessel, report the total number of instance in 2023:

0

Cetaceans species encircled:

[None](#)

c. Not applicable:

–

3. Cetaceans have been entangled by gillnetters as reported by flag vessels in 2023:

a. Gillnetters vessel:

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b. Reporting instance by gillnet vessel

For gillnet vessel, report the total number of instance in 2023:

0

Cetaceans species entangled:

[None](#)

c. Not applicable:

–

4. Cetaceans have been entangled in Fish Aggregating Devices, DFAD/AFAD, as reported by flag vessels in 2023:

a. Vessel fishing on DFAD or AFAD:

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b. Reporting instance by vessel fishing on DFAD

For DFAD, report the total number of instances in 2023:

0

Cetaceans species entangled:

[None](#)

c. Reporting instance by vessel fishing on AFAD

For AFAD, report the total number of instances in 2023:

0

Cetaceans species entangled:

[None](#)

d. Not applicable: –

5. Reporting of cases:

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Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

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Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/07

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

The Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the IOTC Area of Competence since 2018. Hence, this requirement may not apply to us at the moment.

Also, the Philippines currently has no active longline vessels in the high seas.

However, if the Philippines becomes active in longline fishing on the high seas the Republic Act 10654 effective 2015, section 32 shall apply.

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Distant water fishing vessels shall comply with the monitoring, control and surveillance requirements, conservation and management measures, and fishing access conditions of the Department, the RFMO, or other coastal states.(aa)

Philippines has transposed the CMM 23/07 into domestic legislation?

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Longline vessels to use mitigation measures south of 25°S

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation, for all Philippines longline vessels, to use at least two of the three mitigation measures:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Philippines has no longline vessel on the IOTC Record of authorised Vessels in 2023

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding measure are:

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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2. The obligation for all Philippines longline vessels to use at least two of the three mitigation measures:

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Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/08

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

The Philippines has an existing DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. _10_ Series of 2015 THE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT No. 8550 AS AMENDED BY REPUBLIC ACT No. 10654

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established prior to the effectivity of this Code shall be considered authorized landing sites: Provided, finally, That fish workers on board Philippine registered fishing vessels conducting fishing activities beyond the Philippine Exclusive Economic Zone are not considered as overseas Filipino workers.

Distant water fishing vessels shall comply with the monitoring, control, and surveillance requirements, conservation and management measures, and fishing access conditions of the Department, the RFMO, or other coastal states.

Philippines has transposed the CMM 23/08 into domestic legislation?

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/09

1. Describe the actions taken in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

The Philippines has an existing DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. _10_ Series of 2015 THE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT No. 8550 AS AMENDED BY REPUBLIC ACT No. 10654

SEC. 32. Distant Water Fishing. – Fishing vessels of Philippine registry may engage in distant water fishing as defined in this Code: Provided, That they comply with the safety, manning and other requirements of the Philippine Coast Guard, Maritime Industry Authority and other agencies concerned: Provided, however, That they secure a fishing permit, gear license and other clearances from the Department: Provided, further, That the fish caught by such vessels shall be considered as caught in Philippine waters and therefore not subject to all import duties and taxes only when the same is landed in duly designated fish landings and fish ports in the Philippines: Provided, furthermore, That landing ports established by canneries, seafood processors and all fish landing sites established prior to the effectivity of this Code shall be considered authorized landing sites: Provided, finally, That fish workers on board Philippine registered fishing vessels conducting fishing activities beyond the Philippine Exclusive Economic Zone are not considered as overseas Filipino workers.

Distant water fishing vessels shall comply with the monitoring, control, and surveillance requirements, conservation and management measures, and fishing access conditions of the Department, the RFMO, or other coastal states.

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/10

1. Describe the actions taken in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

the Philippines has an existing DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. _10_ Series of 2015 THE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT No. 8550 AS AMENDED BY REPUBLIC ACT No. 10654

SEC. 32. Distant Water Fishing. – Fishing vessels of Philippine registry may engage in distant water fishing as defined in this Code: Provided, That they comply with the safety, manning and other requirements of the Philippine Coast Guard, Maritime Industry Authority and other agencies concerned: Provided, however, That they secure a fishing permit, gear license and other clearances from the Department: Provided, further, That the fish caught by such vessels shall be considered as caught in Philippine waters and therefore not subject to all import duties and taxes only when the same is landed in duly designated fish landings and fish ports in the Philippines: Provided, furthermore, That landing ports established by canneries, seafood processors and all fish landing sites established prior to the effectivity of this Code shall be considered authorized landing sites: Provided, finally, That fish workers on board Philippine registered fishing vessels conducting fishing activities beyond the Philippine Exclusive Economic Zone are not considered as overseas Filipino workers.

Distant water fishing vessels shall comply with the monitoring, control, and surveillance requirements, conservation and management measures, and fishing access conditions of the Department, the RFMO, or other coastal states.

Philippines has transposed the CMM 23/10 into domestic legislation?

Part C – Actions taken, under national legislation, to implement CMMs adopted by the Commission in previous Sessions which have not been reported previously

1. Actions taken, under national legislation, to implement conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission in previous Sessions, and which have not been reported previously:

Per DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. _10_ Series of 2015 THE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT No. 8550 AS AMENDED BY REPUBLIC ACT No. 10654. SEC. 32.

Philippine Distant water fishing vessels shall comply with the monitoring, control, and surveillance requirements, conservation and management measures, and fishing access conditions of the Department, the RFMO, or other coastal states.

2. We have taken actions, under national legislation, to implement conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission in previous Sessions:

Yes

Part D – Data and information reporting requirements for CPCs to be included in this report

Resolution 01/03 Establishing a scheme to promote compliance by non-contracting party vessels with resolutions established by IOTC – Observations of non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities indicating fishing contrary to IOTC CMMs

Information required: Observations of non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities indicating fishing contrary to IOTC CMM

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation: "*Report on observations of non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities indicating fishing contrary to IOTC CMM*"

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable for 2023 – Philippines has no observation of vessel fishing contrary to IOTC Conservation or Management Measures in the IOTC Area of Competence

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation :

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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2. Observation/Sightings report of Non-Contracting Party, Entity or fishing Entity vessels, indicating that there are grounds for believing that these vessels are fishing contrary to IOTC Conservation or Management Measures

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Actions taken & additional information to report?

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Information required: information on the results of inspections of vessels of NCPs

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation: "*Prepare and report on information on the results of inspections of vessels of NCPs*"

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable for 2023 - no inspection conducted on NCP vessel by Philippines

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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2. Reporting on inspections in ports of vessels of Non-Contracting Parties, Entities or fishing Entities:

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Resolution 01/06 Concerning the IOTC bigeye tuna statistical document programme

Information required: Annual report on the IOTC bigeye tuna statistical document programme in 2022

1. A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance with export of frozen bigeye tuna exists:

YES - Philippines has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

Export of frozen bigeye tuna monitored by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
FAO 210 Series of 2001. Rules and Regulations on the exportation of fresh, chilled, and frozen fish and fishery/aquatic products

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

Established in administrative orders implemented by Government

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

EXPORT:

2. Frozen bigeye tunas were exported in 2022:

NO - Frozen Bigeye tuna were NOT exported

Total quantity of frozen bigeye tunas exported in 2022 (kg):

Country' vessels from which the bigeye tunas were exported:

3. If you have exported bigeye tuna in 2022, report the result(s) of the examination between YOUR EXPORT Philippines data and the IMPORT data declared by IMPORTING CPC(s):

NO - NIL report - No frozen bigeye tuna were exported in 2022 - NO result of examination to report The Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the IOTC Area of Competence from 2018 to the present.

When significant difference(s) were identified between Philippines EXPORT data and the IMPORTING DATA from other CPCs, report the results of the examinations below:

N/A

Resolution 07/01 To promote compliance by nationals of CPCs with IOTC conservation and management measures

Information required: reports on actions and measures taken to investigate allegations and/or reports on IUU fishing involving nationals

1 - Reporting on actions and measures taken to investigate allegations and/or reports on IUU fishing involving nationals:

NO - NIL report for 2023 – No Philippines nationals engage in IUU fishing in the IOTC Area of Competence

Resolution 11/02 Prohibition of fishing on data buoys

Information required: Report on observations of damaged data buoys in 2023

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the reporting any data buoys observed to be damaged/inoperable:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Philippines does not have fishing vessels operating in the IOTC Area of Competence

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

–

–

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

–

–

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

–

2. Reporting observations of damaged data buoys in 2023:

–

–

Resolution 22/04 On a Regional observer scheme

Information required: description of protocols supporting observer programs (all vessels at sea) and sampling schemes (artisanal vessels landings), the number of fishing vessels & of fishing effort sampled, the coverage achieved by gear type

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:
- description of protocols supporting observer programs (all vessels at sea), and
 - sampling schemes (artisanal vessels landings), number of fishing vessels & of fishing effort sampled, coverage achieved by gear type.

For observer programs at sea:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No fishing vessels of 24 meters length overall and above in the Record of authorised vessels or active in 2022

For sampling schemes (Artisanal / coastal fisheries):

-
- System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:
– –
 - System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:
– –
 - Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:
– –

2. Philippines is implementing the regional observer scheme (ROS) at national level for:
-

3. The description of the protocols supporting observer programs (at sea) and sampling schemes (artisanal vessel landings), reported to the IOTC Scientific Committee:
-

4. Describe the protocols supporting observer programs (at sea) and the sampling schemes (artisanal vessel landings):

- Protocols - Observer programmes at sea: –
- Protocols- Sampling schemes for artisanal vessel landings:
–

5. Complete the below table or upload your report on the coverage achieved by gear type, in the UPLOAD section:

- At sea - all fishing vessels of 24 meters length overall and above, and fishing vessels under 24 meters operating outside the EEZ:

Type of fishing gear	No of vessels and fishing effort monitored in 2022:	Coverage in 2022 (%)
Purse seine	–	–
Longline	–	–
Gillnet	–	–
Baitboats	–	–
Handline	–	–

Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

–

- Sampling schemes (artisanal vessel landings):

Type of fishing gear	Total number of vessel trips or total number of active vessels in 2022:	Coverage in 2022 (%)
Coastal Purse seine	-	-
Longline	-	-
Gillnet	-	-
Baitboats	-	-
Handline	-	-
Line Trolling	-	-

Other type of fishing gear (Ringnet; Trawl; Beach Seine, etc...):

Type of fishing gear	Total number in 2022:	Coverage in 2022 (%)
-	-	-
-	-	-

Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

-

Resolution 12/04 On the conservation of marine turtles

Reporting obligation: Report on progress of implementation of Resolution 12/04

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Philippines has no fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2023 AND- Philippines is not a coastal State of the IOTC Area of Competence

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

-

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

2. Reporting the progress of implementation of Resolution 12/04:

3. Report on the requirements of the Resolution 12/04:

a. Collect (through logbooks and observer programs) and provide to the Scientific Committee all data on their vessels interactions with marine turtles,

Furnish information to the Scientific Committee on successful mitigation measures and other impacts on marine turtles (such as the deterioration of nesting sites & swallowing of marine debris):

b. Require fishermen to bring aboard, if practicable, any captured hard shelled turtle that is comatose or inactive as soon as possible and foster its recovery, including aiding in its resuscitation, before safely returning it to the water.

Ensure that fishermen are aware of and use proper mitigation and handling techniques and keep on board all necessary equipment for the release of turtles:

c. For gillnet vessels: Require vessel to record all incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC:

d. For longline vessels

(a) Ensure that longline vessels carry line cutters & de-hookers to facilitate the handling and release of marine turtles caught or entangled

(b) Encourage use of whole finfish bait;

(c) Require vessel to record all incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC.

e. For purse seine vessels:

(a) Ensure that vessels:

(i) Avoid encirclement of marine turtles, if a marine turtle is encircled/ entangled, take measures to safely release the turtle.

(ii) Release all marine turtles observed entangled in fish aggregating devices (FADs) or fishing gear.

(iii) If a marine turtle is entangled in the net, stop net roll as soon as the turtle comes out of the water; disentangle the turtle without injuring it before resuming the net roll; and assist the recovery of the turtle before returning it to the water.

(iv) Carry and employ dip nets to handle turtles.

(b) Encourage vessel to adopt FAD designs which reduce the incidence of entanglement of turtles;

(c) Require vessel to record incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC.

f. CPCs to undertake research trials of circle hooks, use of whole finfish for bait, alternative FAD designs, alternative handling techniques, gillnet design and fishing practices and other mitigation methods which may improve the mitigation of adverse effects on turtles.

g. CPCs continue to undertake research and development to improve the mitigation of adverse affects on marine turtles & provide research outcomes to the Scientific Committee.

h. Collaborate with the IOSEA and take into account the IOSEA MoU

Resolution 13/05 On the conservation of whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*)

Information required: Report on Instances of whale sharks encircled in 2023

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation (Report on Instances of whale sharks encircled):

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - In 2023, no Philippines purse seine vessel operating in the IOTC Area of Competence

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

—
—

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

— —

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

— —

2. Whale sharks have been encircled by the purse seine nets as reported Philippines flagged vessels in 2023:

—

3. Report on instances of whale sharks encircled:

For purse seine vessel, total number of instance in 2023:

0

—

Resolution 14/05 Concerning a record of licensed foreign vessels fishing for IOTC species in the IOTC area of competence and access agreement information

Information required: Access agreements information

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation: To prepare & submit the information on access agreements information

[NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Philippines does not have CPC-CPC agreement in 2023](#)

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

— —

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

— —

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

— —

2. A system exist to sign Government to Government access agreement for foreign vessels to operate in your waters, within the IOTC Area:

—

3. Foreign vessels were licensed in 2023 under a Government to Government access agreement:

—

4. CPC-to-CPC agreements in 2023 exist and information concerning these agreements submitted to the IOTC Secretariat:

— —

5. For each CPC/CPC agreement:

a. Provide the information: the CPC involved, the start and end dates of the agreement, the number of vessels and the authorised gears in the below table and upload the information about these agreements in the UPLOAD section :

Agreement	CPC/CPC agreement with	Agreement start date	Agreement end date	Number of vessels	Gear authorized
1	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—

4 - - - - -

b. Provide the information: the quota or catch limit, MCS measures, data reporting obligation concerning these agreements and complete the below table:

No	Stock/species covered	CPC's quota or catch limit:	Data reporting obligations of the agreement:	MCS measures required by the flag CPC & coastal CPC:
1	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-

6. All the mandatory information has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat for all CPC/CPC access agreement:

-
Specify what mandatory information are not fully provided or missing (tick the appropriate boxes):

-
Specify the reasons for each not fully provided or missing requirement:

-

Resolution 16/05 – Sightings of vessels suspected or confirmed of being without nationality

Information required: Sightings of vessels suspected or confirmed of being without nationality

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

[NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable for 2023 – no sighting of vessel without nationality](#)

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

-

-

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

- -

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

- -

2. Reporting on vessel without nationality that may be fishing in the high seas of the IOTC area of competence:

-

Resolution 16/08 On the prohibition of the use of aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles as fishing aids

Information required: Any occurrence of fishing operation undertaken with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

–

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

–

The Philippines has no active fishing, supply, and support vessels in the IOTC Area of Competence from 2018 to the present.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

–

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

– The Philippines has no active fishing, supply, and support vessels in the IOTC Area of Competence from 2018 to the present.

2. Reporting occurrence of a fishing operation undertaken with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle in the IOTC area of competence: Nil report for 2023 – no occurrence of vessel fishing operation with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle

Resolution 17/07 On the prohibition to use large-scale driftnets in the IOTC area**Prohibition from: using large-scale driftnets in the entire IOTC area of competence**

1. A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for fishing vessels to not use large scale driftnets in the IOTC area of Competence (High sea and ZEE):

YES - Philippines has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

–

Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the IOTC Area of Competence.

However, the Philippines has an existing DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. _10_ Series of 2015 THE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT No. 8550 AS AMENDED BY REPUBLIC ACT No. 10654

SEC. 32. Distant Water Fishing. – Fishing vessels of Philippine registry may engage in distant water fishing as defined in this Code: Provided, That they comply with the safety, manning and other requirements of the Philippine Coast Guard, Maritime Industry Authority and other agencies concerned: Provided, however, That they secure a fishing permit, gear license and other clearances from the Department: Provided, further, That the fish caught by such vessels shall be considered as caught in Philippine waters and therefore not subject to all import duties and taxes only when the same is landed in duly designated fish landings and fish ports in the Philippines: Provided, furthermore, That landing ports established by canneries, seafood processors and all fish landing sites established prior to the effectivity of this Code shall be considered authorized landing sites: Provided, finally, That fish workers on board Philippine registered fishing vessels conducting fishing activities beyond the Philippine Exclusive Economic Zone are not considered as overseas Filipino workers.

Distant water fishing vessels shall comply with the monitoring, control, and surveillance requirements, conservation and management measures, and fishing access conditions of the Department, the RFMO, or other coastal states.

Also, Sec. 95 Use of Active Gear in Municipal Waters, Bays, and Other Fishery Management Areas - it shall be unlawful to engage in fishing in municipal waters and in all bays as well as other fishery management areas using active fishing gear as defined in this code.

Rule 95.2. Exceptions: 1. Gill nets other than bottom-set gill nets, not more than 500 meters in length per boat used by registered municipal fisherfolk, which shall be regulated by the Local Government Unit (LGU).

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

–

Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the IOTC Area of Competence. Hence, this requirement does not apply to us.

However, the Philippines has an existing DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. _10_ Series of 2015 THE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT No. 8550 AS AMENDED BY REPUBLIC ACT No. 10654

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Rule 95.2. Exceptions: 1. Gill nets other than bottom-set gill nets, not more than 500 meters in length per boat used by registered municipal fisherfolk, which shall be regulated by the Local Government Unit (LGU).

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

–

Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the IOTC Area of Competence.

However, the Philippines has an existing DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. _10_ Series of 2015 THE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT No. 8550 AS AMENDED BY REPUBLIC ACT No. 10654

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Also, Sec. 95 Use of Active Gear in Municipal Waters, Bays, and Other Fishery Management Areas - it shall be unlawful to engage in fishing in municipal waters and in all bays as well as other fishery management areas using active fishing gear as defined in this code.

Rule 95.2. Exceptions: 1. Gill nets other than bottom-set gill nets, not more than 500 meters in length per boat used by registered municipal fisherfolk, which shall be regulated by the Local Government Unit (LGU).

2. Use of large scale driftnets is banned in the IOTC area of competence (high seas and EEZ):

Is implemented (ban) by national legislation 2015

--

--

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation:

–

Information required: Report on MCS actions related to large-scale driftnet fishing.

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

–

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

--

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

--

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

Monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) actions:

2. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are applicable to:

3. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are:

Additional MCS actions in place:

Resolution 18/07 On measures applicable in case of non-fulfilment of reporting obligations in the IOTC

Information required: Report actions taken to implement reporting obligations & improve data collection of catches

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

For industrial fisheries:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels

For artisanal/coastal fisheries:

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

2. A system to collect fisheries data exists:

3. Mandatory data/statistics reported:

For Industrial fisheries:

For artisanal/coastal fisheries:

4. Action(s) to improve data collection that facilitate improvements in compliance in terms of IOTC mandatory reporting obligations:

a. *Development or improvements in the implementation of logbooks:*

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

b. *Port-based sampling or related fisheries surveys:*

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

c. *National observer scheme:*

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

d. *National Vessel registry:*

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

e. Electronic data capture, VMS, or on-board electronic monitoring:

—
Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

—
Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

5. Action(s) to improve data processing and reporting systems that facilitate submission of data to the IOTC Secretariat:

a. Development of fisheries databases:

—
Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

—
Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

b. Development of data dissemination systems:

—
Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

—
Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

c. Frame surveys:

—
Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

—
Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

d. Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets:

—
Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

—
Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

e. Development of automated routines to process and extract IOTC data submission:

—
Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

—
Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

f. Steps to minimise data entry errors:

—
Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

—
Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

6. Action(s) to improve the quality and accuracy of data submitted to the IOTC Secretariat:

a. Steps to improve data validation:

—
Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

—
Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

b. Improvements in sampling coverage:

—
Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

—
Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

c. Frame surveys:

—
Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

—
Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

–
d. *Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets:*

–
Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

–
Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

–
e. *Comparability of data from previous years:*

–
Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

–
Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Resolution 19/02 - Procedures on a fish aggregating devices (FADs) management plan 19/02

Information required: 2024 DFAD management

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for vessels implementation of the DFADs management plan:

[NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - For 2024 no purse seine vessels / supply or support vessels fishing on Drifting Fish Aggregating Devices.](#)

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

– –
b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

– –
c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

–
2. DFADs management plans were implemented and reported for following year(s):

–
Additional information:

–
3. Reporting the 2024 FADs management plan:

–
4. The 2024 FADs management plan has been prepared in accordance with the Guideline (Annex I or II):

Information required: Report on progress of implementation of 2023 DFADs management plans

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

[NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - In 2023 , Philippines has NO purse seine vessels / supply vessels fishing on Drifting Fish Aggregating Devices.](#)

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

– –
b. Système ou procédures pour répondre au non-respect de cette obligation de déclaration contraignante:

– –
c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

–
2. DFADs management plans were implemented and progress reports on the implementation reported for the years:

–
Additional information:

–
3. Reporting the progress report on implementation of the 2023 DFADs management plan for 2023:

Resolution 19/04 Concerning the IOTC record of vessels authorised to operate in the IOTC area of competence

Information required: Report on review of Flag State internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions on flag vessels on the RAV

1. A system or procedures exist i) to review flag State internal actions, measures, punitive actions and sanctions, and ii) to monitor and to ensure compliance by vessels & persons with those obligations of Paragraphs 11 (Resolution 19/04):

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Philippines has no vessels on the Record of authorised vessels operating in the IOTC Area of Competence in 2023

a. i) System / procedures to review flag State internal actions are:

–

a. ii) System / procedures to monitor & to ensure ii) compliance by vessels/persons with the obligations of Paragraphs 11, are:

–

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance with the binding measures of paragraph 11:

–

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements of measures of paragraph 11:

–

2. Paragraph 11.a):

Fulfil in respect of the vessels the requirements and responsibilities under the IOTC Agreement and its Conservation and Management Measures:

–

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

–

3. Paragraph 11.b):

Ensure that AFVs comply with all the relevant IOTC Conservation and Management Measures:

–

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

–

4. Paragraph 11.c):

Ensure AFVs on the IOTC Record keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorisation to fish and/or tranship:

–

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

–

5. Paragraph 11.d):

Ensure AFVs on the IOTC Record have no history of IUU fishing activities or that AFVs are not engaged in or associated with IUU fishing:

–

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

–

6. Paragraph 11.e):

Ensure under domestic law the owners/operators of AFVs on the IOTC Record are not engaged in/associated with tuna fishing activities conducted by vessels not entered into the IOTC Record in the IOTC area of competence:

-

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

-

Punitive Actions:

-

Sanctions:

-

-

7. Paragraph 11.f):

Ensure under domestic law the owners of the AFVs on the IOTC Record are citizens or legal entities within the flag CPCs so that any control or punitive actions can be effectively taken against them:

-

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

-

Punitive Actions:

-

Sanctions:

-

-

Information required: report on vessels engaged in fishing or transshipment and not on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

[NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable for 2023 – Philippines has no factual information](#)

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

-

-

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

-

-

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

-

-

2. Reporting factual information showing that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting vessels not on the IOTC Record to be engaged in fishing and/or transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the IOTC area of competence:

[NO - Nil report for 2023 – Philippines has no factual information](#)

Additional information:

-

Resolution 21/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence

Information required: CPCs subject to catch reductions, over-catch, report on corrective actions taken to adhere to prescribed catch levels

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with corrective actions taken by the CPC to adhere to the prescribed catch levels when subject to catch reductions due to over-catch:

[NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Philippines is not subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2022 due to no over-catch in 2021](#)

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

-

-

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

-

-

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

-

-

2. CPC subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2022, due to over-catch in 2021:

-

If Yes, YFT catch declared and over-catch in 2021:

-

/

-

3. Our catch of yellowfin tuna in 2023 was reduced by the following percentage:

4. If the CPC is subject to catch reduction due to over-catch, report on corrective actions taken to adhere to prescribed catch levels:

Additional information:

Information required: Report on methods for achieving the YFT catch reductions

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the methods of YFT catch reductions adopted by Philippines:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Philippines is not subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2023

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

2. The CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

If Yes, overcatch:

3. The report on methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

4. The methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions implemented at national level are:

Additional methods:

Information required: Report on plans/status of reducing the use of supply vessels

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the reduction of supply vessels in purse seine operations (Plan):

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Philippines has NO purse seiners (PS) and NO supply vessel (SP) on the IOTC Record of authorised vessels

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

2. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorized vessels:

3. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for:

Information required: Gillnet, Report the level of implementation of paragraphs 21-23

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with i) phasing out/convert gillnetters to other gears, ii) set gillnets at 2m depth, iii) increase observer coverage/ field sampling in gillnetters by 10% :

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Philippines has NO gillnet fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of authorized Vessels

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

2. Philippines has gillnet catch in 2023, has gillnet fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of authorised vessels, the gillnet fleet was active in the IOTC Area of Competence:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Philippines has NO gillnet fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of authorized Vessels in 2023

3. Report the level of implementation of paragraph 21 - Phasing out or convert gillnet fishing vessels to other gears:

a. Phasing out measures:

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b. Conversion progress:

Number of gillnet vessels converted in 2023:

0

Number of gillnet vessels converted since 2019:

0

Gillnet vessels converted for the following fishing gears:

--

4. Report the level of implementation of paragraph 22 - Set gillnets at 2m depth from the surface in gillnet fisheries:

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5. Report the level of implementation of paragraph 23 - Increase observer coverage or field sampling in gillnet fishing vessels by 10% using alternative data collection methodologies (electronic or human):

-- %

-- %

Report of the previous session of the Commission - Response to letter of feedback on compliances issues

Information required: Response to the letter of feedback from the previous CoC

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - [Philippines has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting reporting measure](#)

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - [System / procedure are described below](#)

[DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. _10_ Series of 2015](#)

[THE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT No. 8550 AS AMENDED BY REPUBLIC ACT No. 10654](#)

SEC. 32. Distant Water Fishing. – Fishing vessels of Philippine registry may engage in distant water fishing as defined in this Code: Provided, That they comply with the safety, manning and other requirements of the Philippine Coast Guard, Maritime Industry Authority and other agencies concerned: Provided, however, That they secure a fishing permit, gear license and other clearances from the Department: Provided, further, That the fish caught by such vessels shall be considered as caught in Philippine waters and therefore not subject to all import duties and taxes only when the same is landed in duly designated fish landings and fish ports in the Philippines: Provided, furthermore, That landing ports established by canneries, seafood processors and all fish landing sites established prior to the effectivity of this Code shall be considered authorized landing sites: Provided, finally, That fishworkers on board Philippine registered fishing vessels conducting fishing activities beyond the Philippine Exclusive Economic Zone are not considered as overseas Filipino workers.

Distant water fishing vessels shall comply with the monitoring, control and surveillance requirements, conservation and management measures, and fishing access conditions of the Department, the RFMO, or other coastal states.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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2. The response to the feedback letter on compliances issues (from the 2023 CoC) has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

YES - [The responses to the feedback letter are uploaded in the section UPLOAD](#)

Date of submission of responses to the feedback letter:

--

Number of repeated compliance issues:

4

Number of non repeated compliance issues:

1

Number of compliance issues responded:

[Responded to all compliance issues.](#)

Part E - Data and information reporting requirements for CPCs that have objected to some Resolutions

Resolution 12/12 To prohibit the use of large-scale driftnets on the high seas in the IOTC area

Prohibition from: using large-scale driftnets on the high seas.

APPLIES ONLY TO PAKISTAN

1. A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for fishing vessels to not use large scale driftnets in the high sea:

-

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

- -

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

- -

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

- -

2. Actions taken to implement conservation and management measures in "Resolution 12/12 to prohibit the use of large-scale driftnets on the high seas in the IOTC area" adopted by the Commission:

-

3. Use of large-scale driftnets is banned on the high seas in the IOTC Area of competence:

- -

- -

- -

-

Information required: Report on MCS actions related to large-scale driftnet fishing.

APPLIES ONLY TO PAKISTAN

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

-

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

- -

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

- -

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

- -

2. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are applicable to:

-

3. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are:

-

Additional MCS actions in place:

-

Resolution 18/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence

Information required: Report on methods for achieving the YFT catch reductions

APPLIES ONLY TO INDIA

1. Actions taken to implement conservation and management measures in "Resolution 18/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence" adopted by the Commission:

-

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the methods of YFT catch reductions adopted by India:

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

3. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

If Yes, YFT over-catch:

4. The report on methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

5. The methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions implemented at national level are:

Any method implemented and not listed above:



Information required: Report on plans/status of reducing the use of supply vessels

ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDIA

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the reduction of supply vessels in purse seine operations (Plan):

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

2. India has purse seiners (PS) and supply vessels (SP) on the IOTC Record of authorized vessels:

2. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for:

Information required: Catch limits – Nominal catch of YFT in 2022

APPLIES ONLY TO INDIA

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the limit of catch of Yellowfin tuna (YFT):

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

2. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

3. The catch of yellowfin tuna in 2022 reported to the IOTC Secretariat and the reductions were:

Fishing gear	Baseline year	YFT catch of baseline year	YFT catch in 2022 (T)	Reduction (%)
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Purse seine	-	-	-	-
Longline	-	-	-	-
Gillnet	-	-	-	-
Pole and line	-	-	-	-

Resolution 19/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence

Information required: Report on methods for achieving the YFT catch reductions

APPLIES ONLY TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA

1. Actions taken to implement conservation and management measures in "Resolution 19/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence" adopted by the Commission:

-

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the methods of YFT catch reductions adopted by Philippines:

-

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

-

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

-

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

-

3. The CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

-

If Yes, overcatch:

-

4. The report on methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

-

5. The methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions implemented at national level are:

-

Additional methods:

-

Information required: Purse seiners served by supply vessels in 2024

APPLIES ONLY TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA

1. Actions taken to implement conservation and management measures in "Resolution 19/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence" adopted by the Commission:

-

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with operations of purse seiners served by supply vessel:

-

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

-

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

-

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

-

3. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorised vessels:

-

4. The information on purse seiners served by each supply vessel in 2024 has been provided to the Secretariat:

–

Information required: Report on plans/status of reducing the use of supply vessels

ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the reduction of supply vessels in purse seine operations (Plan):

–

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

–

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

–

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

–

2. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorised vessels:

–

3. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for:

–

Information required: Catch limits – Nominal catch of YFT in 2022

APPLIES ONLY TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the limit of catch of Yellowfin tuna (YFT) :

–

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

–

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

–

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

–

2. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

–

3. The catch of yellowfin tuna in 2022 reported to the IOTC Secretariat and the reductions were:

Fishing gear	Baseline year	YFT catch of baseline year	YFT catch in 2022 (T)	Reduction (%)
Purse seine	–	–	–	–
Longline	–	–	–	–
Gillnet	–	–	–	–
Pole and line	–	–	–	–

Information required: Gillnet, Report the level of implementation of paragraphs 20-22

APPLIES ONLY TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with i) phasing out/convert gillnetters to other gears, ii) set gillnets at 2m depth, iii) increase observer coverage/ field sampling in gillnetters by 10%:

-
- a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:
- -
- b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:
- -
- c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:
- -
2. Philippines has gillnet catch in 2023, has gillnet fishing vessels on the Record of authorised vessels, the gillnet fleet was active in the IOTC Area of Competence:
-
3. Level of implementation of paragraph 20 - Phasing out or convert gillnet fishing vessels to other gears:
a. Phasing out measures:
- -
- -
- -
- -
- -
- -
- b. Conversion progress:
Number of gillnet vessels converted in 2023:
0
Number of gillnet vessels converted since 2019:
0
Gillnet vessels converted for the following fishing gears:
-
4. Level of implementation of paragraph 21 - Set gillnets at 2m depth from the surface in gillnet fisheries:
- -
- -
- -
5. Level of implementation of paragraph 22 - Increase observer coverage or field sampling in gillnet fishing vessels by 10% using alternative data collection methodologies (electronic or human):
- %
- %