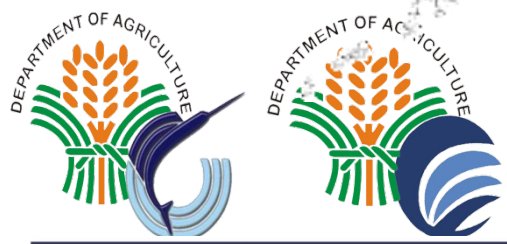




**Western and Central Pacific Fisheries
Conservation and Management Measures**

OPERATIONS GUIDE FOR FILIPINO FISHERMEN

2012



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2012

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Table of Contents

List of Abbreviations	4
About this Operations Guide.....	5
Part 1: Fishery-Specific Measures.....	7
CONSERVATION OF BIGEYE AND YELLOWFIN TUNA	9
PAYAO (FISH AGGREGATING DEVICE) FISHING.....	10
HIGH SEAS FAD CLOSURE.....	12
CATCH RETENTION.....	13
HIGH SEAS FISHING	15
SHARKS.....	18
SEA TURTLES	19
CETACEANS (WHALES, DOLPHINS)	21
OTHER FISHERY-SPECIFIC MEASURES	22
Part 2: Monitoring and Compliance.....	23
AUTHORIZATION TO FISH AND THE WCPFC RECORD OF FISHING VESSELS	25
MARKING OF FISHING VESSELS.....	25
TRANSSHIPMENT AT SEA.....	26
FISHERIES OBSERVER PROGRAM	29
VESSEL MONITORING SYSTEM	31
HIGH SEAS BOARDING AND INSPECTION.....	32
PORT MONITORING.....	34
ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED (IUU) FISHING.....	35
Part 3: Other Measures	43
FISHING ON DATA BUOYS.....	45
CHARTER NOTIFICATION.....	46
VESSELS WITHOUT NATIONALITY	46

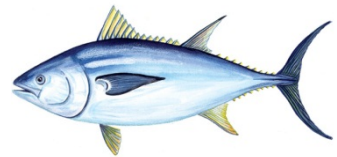
List of Abbreviations

ALC	Automatic Location Communicator
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
CFVGL	Certificate of Fishing Vessel and Gear License
CMM	Conservation and Management Measure
DA	Department of Agriculture
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
EEZ	exclusive economic zone
FAD	fish aggregating device
FAO	Fisheries Administrative Order
HSP1-SMA	High Seas Pocket 1 Special Management Area
IFP	International Fishing Permit
IUU	Illegal, unreported and unregulated (fishing)
MARINA	Maritime Industry Authority
MTU	Mobile Tracking-Transceiver Unit
NFRDI	National Fisheries Research and Development Institute
NFOP	National Fisheries Observer Program
PNA	Parties to the Nauru Agreement
RA	Republic Act
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WCPO	Western and Central Pacific Ocean
WPEA-OFMP	West Pacific East Asia Ocean Fisheries Management Project

About this Operations Guide

This Operations Guide for Fishermen was developed to help facilitate the implementation of Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) conservation and management measures by Filipino fishermen. It provides a summary of important information that fishermen would need to consider in fishing for tuna resources in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean.

The Operations Guide not only aims to supplement orientation and training to promote sustainable management of tuna resources provided to skippers and crew prior to fishing operations but should also serve as a useful reference on board fishing vessels.

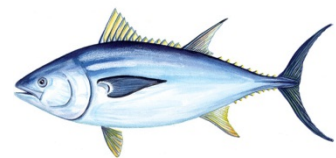


For more information about this Guide, contact:

**Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
PCA Building, Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City
Tel Nos. +63 2 929 8074; 929 9597**

Part 1: Fishery-Specific Measures

- Bigeye and Yellowfin Tuna Fishing
- FAD (Payao) Fishing
- High Seas FAD Closure
- Catch Retention
- High Seas Fishing
- Bycatch Mitigation Measures
 - Sharks
 - Seabirds
 - Sea turtles
 - Cetaceans(Whales, dolphins)
- Other Stock-Specific Measures



CONSERVATION OF BIGEYE AND YELLOWFIN TUNA

Conservation and Management Measure 2008-01: Bigeye and Yellowfin Tuna

Conservation and Management Measure 2011-01: Temporary Extension of CMM 2008-01

Implementing Regulations: **Republic Act 8550, various Fisheries Administrative Orders, and Revised Philippine Tuna Management Plan**

There are various requirements depending on where tuna is caught.

Tuna Fishing in Other Countries' Waters

For Philippine-flagged vessels fishing in PNA* waters:

- Obtain International Fishing Permit (IFP)
- Consult with relevant PNA members on the limit of total days of fishing in their EEZ
- Ensure activities are conducted according to the conditions of the licence and other applicable regulations and bilateral arrangements

Tuna Fishing on the High Seas

For Philippine-flagged vessels fishing on the high seas, please refer to section on **High Seas Fishing** (p.)

Tuna Fishing in Philippine Waters

For vessels fishing in Philippine waters, various regulations related to the control of fishing activities apply, such as Commercial Fishing Vessel and Gear Licensing, prohibition of active fishing gears within municipal waters, prohibition on the use of small mesh sizes of purse seine and ring nets, maximum depth of purse seine and ring nets, marine protected areas, and prohibition of sale of undersized fish.

**Parties to the Nauru Agreement are: Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu*

PAYAO (FISH AGGREGATING DEVICE) FISHING

Conservation and Management Measure 2008-01: Bigeye and Yellowfin Tuna
Conservation and Management Measure 2011-01: Temporary Extension of CMM 2008-01

Implementing Regulation: DA-FAO 244, 2012 on the National Tuna Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) Management Policy

These are important guidelines on payao fishing.

Payao (FAD) Limit:

Maximum 40 FADs for each licensed purse seine catcher or ring net vessel
2 FADs for every handline vessel

General Information on Deploying FADs

1. Construct FADs in a way that they can be readily located.
2. Paint floater with **bright orange** color.
3. Paint assigned number in **white color** large enough to be visible and easily identifiable from 100 meters on the float.
4. Ensure FAD design has appropriate number of counter-weights along the synthetic rope (See diagram on next page)
5. Notify fishing company of loss or need to replace FADs.

General Guidelines for Fishing Vessel Masters and Owners

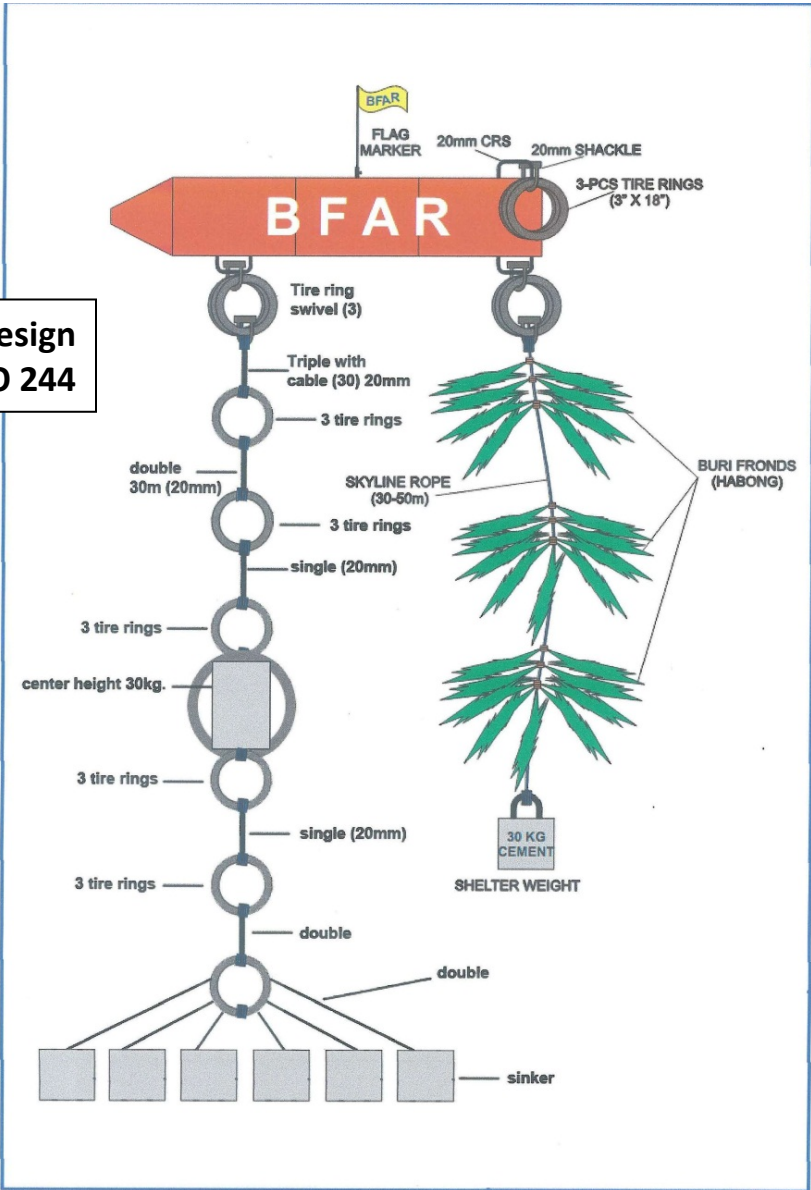
1. FAD licence should be valid before deployment.
2. Ensure that all FAD deployment and retrieval activities are witnessed by a BFAR representative. If a BFAR representative is not available, you may still deploy or retrieve FADs but you need to submit exact position and coordinates to BFAR for validation.
3. You can deploy FADs within 10.1-15km of municipal water ONLY if allowed under a local ordinance.
4. Do not set FADs at navigational areas with high volume of traffic. Consult with BFAR and/or PCG on these locations.
5. Report FAD activities in logsheets and catch certificates (See Reportorial Requirements, pp.).
6. Do not set FADs in marine protected areas, marine reserves, fish reserves, refuge and sanctuaries, military installations, and areas within oil rig buffer zone.



What is a FAD?

A FAD is “any object or group of objects, of any size, that has or has not been deployed, that is living or non-living, including but not limited to buoys, floats, netting, webbing, plastics, bamboo, logs and whale sharks floating on or near the surface of the water that fish may associate with” CMM 2008-01

**FAD Design
DA-FAO 244**



ATTENTION: HEAVY PENALTIES APPLY

Fish in unregistered FADs

Deploying FADs without permit

Using unregistered and unlicensed FAD from another company

Penalty: Minimum of P50,000

Fishing beyond the maximum limit of FADs (40 FADs)

Penalty: P50,000 per excess FAD plus confiscation of FAD

HIGH SEAS FAD CLOSURE

**Conservation and Management Measure 2008-01: Bigeye and Yellowfin Tuna
Conservation and Management Measure 2011-01: Temporary Extension of CMM 2008-01
Conservation and Management Measure 2009-02: High Seas FAD Closure and Catch Retention**

High Seas FAD Closure

Between 0000 hours on 1 August and 2400 hours on 30 September

Some Reminders during High Seas FAD Closure:

1. You must not fish using FADs during FAD closure.
2. If you fish during FAD closure, ensure 100% observer coverage.
3. You must not deploy FADs during FAD closure.
4. Do not set (*arya*) within 1 nautical mile from a FAD during closure.
5. Do not use vessel to aggregate fish or to move aggregated fish using underwater lights and chumming.
6. Do not retrieve FAD and associated electronic equipment during closure.
7. If you retrieve FAD:
 - you must keep it on board the vessel until landed or until the end of closure
 - AND**
 - you cannot set (*arya*) for 7 days after retrieval of FAD or within 50 mile radius of the FAD.
8. Do not work with other vessels to catch aggregated fish during FAD closure.
9. Do not set (*arya*) during FAD closure within 1 nautical mile of the FAD retrieved by another vessel within 24 hours immediately preceding the set.

CATCH RETENTION

Conservation and Management Measure 2009-02: High Seas FAD Closure and Catch Retention

Guidelines on Catch Retention

The following provides the guidelines on discarding fish and retaining catch onboard vessels.

- 1. General rule:** All catch should be retained.
- 2. Fish 'unfit for human consumption' as described below can be discarded.**



Fish “*unfit for human consumption*” includes fish which are 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.

It DOES NOT include fish that is considered undesirable in terms of size, marketability, or species composition; or is spoiled or contaminated as the result of an act or omission of the crew of the fishing vessel.

3. What you can do in the following circumstances:

- **If the fish is not of marketable size:** Release fish only before the net is fully pursed and one half of the net has been retrieved.
 - **If space in hold is insufficient:** Release fish while it is alive as soon as a possible. NOTE: No further fishing can be undertaken after the discard until landing and transshipment.
- 4. Do not discard fish until after an observer has estimated the species composition of the fish to be discarded.**

For the Operator of the Fishing Vessel

- 1. The operator of the fishing vessel is required to submit directly to the WCPFC Executive Director the following information within 48 hours after any discard.**

1. Name, flag and WCPFC Identification Number of the vessel
2. Name and nationality of master
3. Licence number
4. Name of observer on board
5. Date, time and location (latitude/longitude) that discarding occurred
6. Date, time, location (latitude/longitude) and type (drifting FAD, anchored FAD, free school etc) of the shot
7. Reason that fish were discarded (including statement of retrieval status if fish were discarded in accordance with paragraph 6)
8. Estimated tonnage and species composition of discarded fish
9. Estimated tonnage and species composition of retained fish from that set
10. If relevant, a statement that no further fishing will be undertaken until the catch on board has been unloaded AND
11. Any other information deemed relevant by the vessel master.

- 2. The operator must provide a hard copy of the information to the Fisheries Observer on board.**

HIGH SEAS FISHING

Conservation and Management Measure 2008-01: Bigeye and Yellowfin Tuna

Conservation and Management Measure 2011-01: Temporary Extension of CMM 2008-01

Implementing Regulation: DA-FAO 245, 2012 Regulations and Implementing Guidelines on Group Tuna Purse Seine Operations in High Seas Pocket No 1 as a Special Management Area

Vessels and Area Covered

- 36 Philippine registered traditional fresh/ice chilled catcher fishing vessels with no more 250 GT, issued with International Fishing Permits and on the WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels
- High Seas Pocket 1 Special Management Area (HSP1-SMA): Area of the high seas bound by the EEZ of the Federated States of Micronesia to the north and east, Republic of Palau to the west, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea to the south. **See map of High Seas Pocket No 1 below.**



WCPFC Map of High Seas Pockets

Conditions for High Seas Fishing

The following conditions apply to fishing in High Seas Pocket 1:

WCPFC CMM 2008-01 and 2011-01 Requirements

1. Must not fish in High Seas Pocket 2 or the Eastern High Seas Special Management Area.
2. Ensure 100% observer coverage.
3. Vessel must be equipped with ALC according to approved specifications
4. Submit reporting information in the following format:
VID/Entry: Date/Time; Lat/Long
VID/Exit: Date/Time; Lat/Long
5. Notify BFAR through electronic or other means at least 24 hours prior to entry and no more than 6 hours prior to exiting the HSP1-SMA.
6. Report sightings of any vessel to the WCPFC Secretariat, including information vessel type, date, time, position, markings, heading and speed.
7. Follow regulations on High Seas FAD closure.

Note: Your vessel VMS information and entry and exit positions may be provided to coastal States adjacent to High Seas Pocket 1.

DA-FAO 245 Requirements

8. Must not fish in the Philippine EEZ for the duration of fishing on the high seas.
9. Catch limit: annual total catch per vessel shall not exceed an equivalent of 273 high seas fishing days (4,923 x 2=9846 days, divided by 36)
10. Purse seine net mesh size should not be less than 3.5 inches.
11. Do not deploy more than 40 FADs per catcher vessel.
12. Provide location of FADs to BFAR.
13. Land fish only in designated ports, such as General Santos, Zamboanga, and other ports that may be designated by BFAR.
14. Follow VMS regulations for high seas fishing vessels.
15. Report sightings of any vessel to the WCPFC Secretariat, including information vessel type, date, time, position, markings, heading and speed.
16. Complete catch logsheet and submit to BFAR.

Please see other relevant sections of this Operations Guide:

High Seas FAD Closure
Fisheries Observer Program
Vessel Monitoring System
High Seas Boarding and Inspection
Reportorial Requirements



ATTENTION: HEAVY PENALTIES APPLY

Fishing without an Observer

**Penalty: 1st Offence: P100,000
2nd Offence: P500,000 plus
Revocation of HSP-1 Special Permit**

**Non-reporting of position if VMS
is not working**

**Penalty: 1st Offence: P500,000
2nd Offence: P1,000,000 plus
Revocation of HSP-1 Special Permit**

**Failure to report entry and exit
positions**

**Penalty: 1st Offence: P500,000
Succeeding Offences: P1,000,000**

**Non-submission of catch
logsheets**

**Penalty: 1st Offence: P500,000
Succeeding Offences: P1,000,000**

Fishing in excess of fishing days

**Penalty: P1,000,000 plus
Revocation of HSP-1 Special Permit**

**Not following prescribed mesh
size**

**Penalty: 1st Offence: P1,000,000
2nd Offence: P2,000,000 plus
Revocation of HSP-1 Special Permit**

**Fishing beyond the maximum
limit of FADs (40 FADs)**

**Penalty: P50,000 per excess FAD
plus confiscation of FAD**

**Unauthorized transfer of fishing
rights or replacement of vessel**

**Penalty: 1st Offence: P1,000,000
2nd Offence: P2,000,000 plus
Revocation of HSP-1 Special Permit**

BYCATCH MITIGATION MEASURES: SHARKS

Conservation and Management Measure 2010-07: Sharks

Conservation and Management Measure 2011-04: Oceanic Whitetip Sharks

Implementing Regulation: **National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks**

Guidelines for the Incidental Catch of Sharks

The following are some guidelines on the incidental catch of sharks.

1. Do not retain on board, transship, land, or trade any fins harvested against WCPFC measures.
2. Do not retain on board, transship, or land any oceanic whitetip shark, in whole or in part.
3. Fully utilise retained sharks.
4. Have on board fins that total no more than 5% of the weight of sharks.
5. Release sharks that are caught incidentally and are not used for food or other purposes while they are alive with as little harm to the shark as possible.
6. Call the attention of a Fisheries Observer for any incidental catch on sharks.
7. Record any catch of sharks on the catch logsheet.

Key shark species

blue shark
silky shark
oceanic whitetip shark
mako sharks
thresher sharks
porbeagle shark
hammerhead sharks
basking shark
great white shark



Full Utilization means

“retention of all parts of the shark except the head, guts and skins to the point of first landing or transshipment.”

BYCATCH MITIGATION MEASURES: SEA TURTLES

Conservation and Management Measure 2008-03: Sea Turtles

Implementing Regulation: **Republic Act 9147 Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act**

Guidelines for the Incidental Catch of Sea Turtles

The following are some guidelines on the incidental catch of seaturtles.

1. Ensure safe handling of all captured sea turtles.
2. If possible, bring on board any capture hardshell sea turtle that is comatose and inactive.
3. Foster recovery of sea turtles before returning it to the water.
4. Use proper mitigation and handling techniques.
5. Call the attention of the observers for any incidental catch of sea turtles
6. Record any catch of sea turtles on the catch logsheet.

Examples of Mitigation and Handling Techniques

For purse seine vessels:

- Avoid encirclement of sea turtles
- If a sea turtle is encircled or entangled, you can do the following:
 - cut the net to allow release of turtle
 - stop net roll as soon as the turtle comes out of the water
 - Disentangle the turtle without injuring it before resuming the net roll
- Release all sea turtles observed entangled in FADs or other fishing gear.
- Assist in the recovery of the turtle before returning it to the water.
- Carry and employ dip nets to handle turtles

For longline vessels:

- Use at least one of the following three methods to mitigate the capture of sea turtles:
 - Use only large circle hooks
 - Use only whole finfish for bait.
 - Use any other measure, or approved mitigation plan or activity
- Use observed numbers per hooks fished of turtles in swordfish shallow-set longline fisheries.

BYCATCH MITIGATION MEASURES: SEABIRDS

Conservation and Management Measure 2007-04: Seabirds

Guidelines for the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fishing

The following are some guidelines on the incidental catch of seabirds in longline fishing.

1. Release seabirds alive and in as good condition as possible during longlining.
2. Remove hooks without jeopardizing the life of the seabird.
3. Apply mitigation measures to address bycatch of seabirds.
4. Call the attention of the observers for any incidental catch of seabirds.
5. Record any catch of seabirds on the catch logsheet.

Examples of Mitigation Measures

Longline vessels are required to use at least two of the mitigation in the table below, including at least one from Column A in areas south of 30 degrees South and north of 23 degrees North.

Column A	Column B
Side setting with a bird curtain and weighted branch lines	Side setting with a bird curtain and weighted branch lines
Night setting with minimum deck lighting	Blue-dyed bait
Tori line	Deep setting line shooter
Weighted branch lines	Management of offal discharge

BYCATCH MITIGATION MEASURES: CETACEANS (WHALES, DOLPHINS)

Conservation and Management Measure 2011-03: Cetaceans

Guidelines for the Protection of Cetaceans from Purse Seine Fishing

The following are some guidelines to protect cetaceans from purse seine fishing.

1. Do not set purse seine net on school of tuna associated with a cetacean in the high seas and exclusive economic zones if the animal is sighted prior to commencement of the set.
2. If a cetacean is unintentionally encircled in purse seine net, ensure its safe release:
 - e.g. stop net roll and do not recommence fishing until the animal is released and is no longer at risk of recapture
3. Call the attention of the observers for any interaction on cetaceans.
4. Record any catch of cetaceans on the catch logsheet.

OTHER FISHERY-SPECIFIC MEASURES

There are various other conservation and management measures adopted by WCPFC for specific fisheries that all fishermen are required to adhere to. These are:

Conservation and Management Measure 2005-03: North Pacific Albacore

Conservation and Management Measure 2006-04: Striped Marlin

Conservation and Management Measure 2008-04: Prohibiting Use of Large Scale Driftnets on the High Seas

Conservation and Management Measure 2009-03: Swordfish

Conservation and Management Measure 2010-01: North Pacific Striped Marlin

Conservation and Management Measure 2010-02: Eastern High Seas Special Management Area

Conservation and Management Measure 2010-04: Pacific Bluefin Tuna

Conservation and Management Measure 2010-05: South Pacific Albacore

3 Things to remember in implementing these measures:

1. Report any catch of the following species in the catch logsheets:

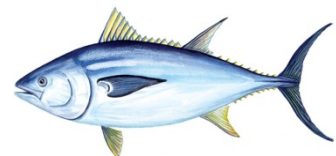
- North Pacific Albacore
- South Pacific Albacore
- Striped Marlin
- North Pacific Striped Marlin
- Swordfish
- Pacific Bluefin Tuna

2. Do not use large scale driftnet fishing on the high seas.

3. For fishing vessels fishing in High Seas Pocket 1 (HSP-1 SMA), you cannot fish in High Seas Pocket 2 (Eastern High Seas SMA).

Part 2: Monitoring and Compliance

- Authorisation to Fish and WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels
- Marking of Fishing Vessels
- Transshipment at Sea
- Fisheries Observers Program
- Vessel Monitoring System
- High Seas Boarding and Inspection
- Port Monitoring
- Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing
- Reportorial Requirements
- Other Measures



AUTHORIZATION TO FISH AND THE WCPFC RECORD OF FISHING VESSELS

Conservation and Management Measure 2009-01: WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels and Authorization to Fish

Vessels Covered

All Philippine-flagged vessels fishing on the high seas and in other countries' waters
Vessels operating exclusively in Philippine waters are not covered

Reminder:

Ensure that you comply with all the conditions of your CFVGL and IFP, as well as all WCPFC conservation and management measures explained in this Operations Guide.

MARKING OF FISHING VESSELS

Conservation and Management Measure 2004-03: Specification for the Marking and Identification of Fishing Vessels

Reminder:

Do not cover the marking of your fishing vessel, such as the vessel name, WPCFC Identification Number, or any vessel identity and marking.

TRANSSHIPMENT AT SEA

Conservation and Management Measure 2009-06: Regulation on Transshipment

General Information

Transshipment at sea, especially on the high seas is prohibited BUT with some exemptions

Transshipment in port is highly recommended.

Transshipment in Philippine waters is subject to national laws.

Guidelines on Transshipment at Sea



1. Do not conduct transshipment on the high seas unless authorized by BFAR and the WCPFC.
2. If authorized to transship at sea, ensure all transshipment activities are monitored by a Fisheries Observer.
3. For vessels authorized to fish in another country's waters, ensure that transshipment activities comply with that country's regulations.
4. Do not transship to or from a vessel not in the WCPFC record or interim Register of non-CCM Carrier and Bunker Vessels.
5. In case transshipment is conducted because of force majeure or serious mechanical breakdown, contact BFAR immediately.
6. Complete and submit transshipment declaration form to BFAR promptly after the transshipment activity.

Transshipment means

'the unloading of all or any of the fish on board a fishing vessel to another fishing vessel either at sea or in port.'

WCPF Convention, Art 1(h)

Transshipment Declaration

1. The transshipment declaration must be completed by both the offloading and receiving vessel for each transshipment activity.
2. The transshipment declaration must be submitted to BFAR.
3. If required, the transshipment declaration may be submitted to the country that allowed transshipment at sea in their waters.

Sample Transshipment Declarations used by the Philippines and Pacific Island States are presented in the following page.

Sample Philippine Transshipment Declaration

Sample PNA Transshipment Declaration

FISHERIES OBSERVER PROGRAM

Conservation and Management Measure 2007-01: Regional Observer Program

Implementing regulation: **DA-FAO 240 on Rules and Regulations in the Implementation of Fisheries Observers in the High Seas**

Vessels covered

All commercial fishing boats/catcher boats targeting tuna using major fishing gears, especially those fishing on the high seas and in other country's waters
Transshipment vessels on the high seas

A Fisheries Observer is required by BFAR and WCPFC to gather and report information on the catch, (target species and bycatch), fishing gears, vessel characteristics, fishing trip, vessel position, logsheets, and other data. He or she is guided by a Fisheries Observer Program Protocol and Code of Conduct and may need access to vessel facilities, equipment, working deck, catch samples, and vessel logsheet and record. Your cooperation with the Fisheries Observer is extremely important for the successful collection of this information.

Guidelines on Cooperating with Fisheries Observers

Here are some guidelines on how Fisheries Observers and Fishermen can work together on board vessel.

Expectations from Observers

1. Expect the observers to comply with general rules of behaviour and laws and regulations.
2. Expect observers to finish his or her work within the required time.
3. Expect observers to respect the ethnic traditions of the crew, customs of the vessel, and privacy in personal areas of fishermen.
4. Carry out duties as normal fishing operation without unnecessary interference by a fisheries observer.

Fisheries Observers are trained, impartial, and independent personnel authorized by BFAR and WCPFC to collect scientific data and other information related to fishing activities in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean.

The data collected by Fisheries Observers play an important role in conserving and managing tuna resources and in improving monitoring, control and surveillance in the Philippines and the region.

*** Your Fisheries Observer can be a Filipino National or a national of another country.**

A 100% Fisheries Observer coverage is required in high seas fishing and transshipment activities. Please do not engage in high seas fishing without an authorized observer on board.

Proper Behaviour of Fishermen Around Observers

1. Allow and assist the Fisheries Observer to carry out all duties safely.
2. Allow full access to and use of all facilities and equipment of the vessel which the observer may determine is necessary to carry out his or her duties. This may include: full access to the bridge, fish onboard, and areas that may be used to hold, process, weigh, and store fish.
3. Allow and assist the Fisheries Observer to remove and store samples from the catch.
4. Not assault, obstruct, resist, intimidate, harass, sexually harass, influence, or interfere with Fisheries Observer duties.
5. Comply with directions given by the vessel captain with respect to the Fisheries Observers.

If you think that a Fisheries Observer has not complied with general rules of behavior, or if you have any question on the manner the Fisheries Observer has conducted his or her duties, please inform your vessel master immediately.



ATTENTION: HEAVY PENALTIES APPLY

Fishing on the high seas or in another country's waters without a Fisheries Observer on board

**Return to Homeport
Fine: P100,000 Plus
1st Offence: Suspension of CFVGL
Subsequent Offences: Cancellation of CFVGL and
Exclusion from the WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels**

VESSEL MONITORING SYSTEM

Conservation and Management Measure 2011-02: Vessel Monitoring System

Implementing regulation: **DA-FAO 241 on Philippine Vessel Monitoring System on the High Seas**

Vessels covered

All licensed Philippine flagged commercial fishing vessels (i.e. purse seine, longline, ring net, trawlers, other fishing gears) and fish carriers and transshipment vessels licensed to: (1) fish on the high seas; and (2) fish in other country's EEZ.

Reminders:

1. Do not leave port without having your ALC inspected by a designated BFAR personnel.
2. Do not tamper or interfere with the ALC.
3. Keep ALC activated at all times from port departure. Automatic position reporting should be at least 6 positions a day or from 6 to 24 positions a day.
4. In case of ALC malfunction, inform your vessel master immediately. Manual reporting is required every 6 hours if the ALC malfunctions.

The **Automatic Location Communicator (ALC) or Mobile Transceiver Unit (MTU)** should be installed according to WCPFC approved type and specifications. Consult BFAR for these specifications.



ATTENTION: HEAVY PENALTIES APPLY

Fishing on the high seas or in another country's waters without an operational ALC

Return to Homeport AND
1st Offence: P100,000
2nd Offence: Suspension of CFVGL
3rd Offence: Cancellation of CFVGL

Fishing during FAD Closure in the Philippine EEZ without an operational ALC

Return to Homeport AND
1st Offence: P100,000
2nd Offence: Suspension of CFVGL
3rd Offence: Cancellation of CFVGL

*For questions on VMS, contact the Philippine Fisheries Monitoring Centre
BFAR-MCS Station and Fishing Technology Laboratory
Navotas Fishport Complex, Navotas City*

HIGH SEAS BOARDING AND INSPECTION

Conservation and Management Measure 2006-08: High Seas Boarding and Inspection Procedure

Area and Vessels Covered

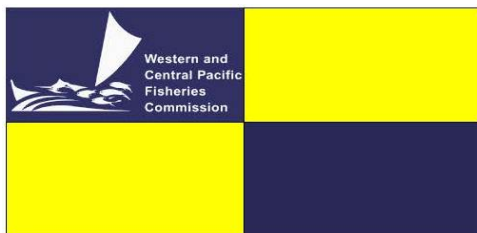
High seas areas of Western and Central Pacific Ocean
Philippine flagged vessels fishing on the high seas

Guidelines for Fishermen

These are some guidelines on how fishermen can cooperate with High Seas Boarding and Inspection Officers:

1. Apply good seamanship and avoid risks to the safety of authorized inspection vessels and inspectors.
2. Accept and facilitate prompt and safe boarding of authorized inspectors.
3. Cooperate with and assist in the inspection of the vessel.
4. Do not assault, resist, intimidate, interfere with, harass or sexually harass, and unduly obstruct or delay the inspectors in the performance of their duties.
5. Allow the inspectors to communicate with other vessel crew, the inspecting authority crew, and BFAR as the authority of the vessel.
6. Provide inspectors with reasonable facilities, including where appropriate, food and accommodation.
7. Facilitate safe disembarkation of inspectors.

Authorised Inspectors follow standard inspection procedures and can inspect the vessel, its license, gear, equipment, records, facilities, fish and fish products and any relevant documents necessary to verify compliance with WCPFC conservation and management measures.



As at 2012, there are designated government vessels from New Zealand, French Polynesia, USA, Canada, Chinese Taipei, Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Korea, Cook Islands, Japan, Australia, Tuvalu, and New Caledonia authorized by WCPFC to conduct high seas boarding and inspection.



To ensure that only WCPFC authorized inspecting vessels and authorities board your vessels, look for the WCPFC flag and pennant.

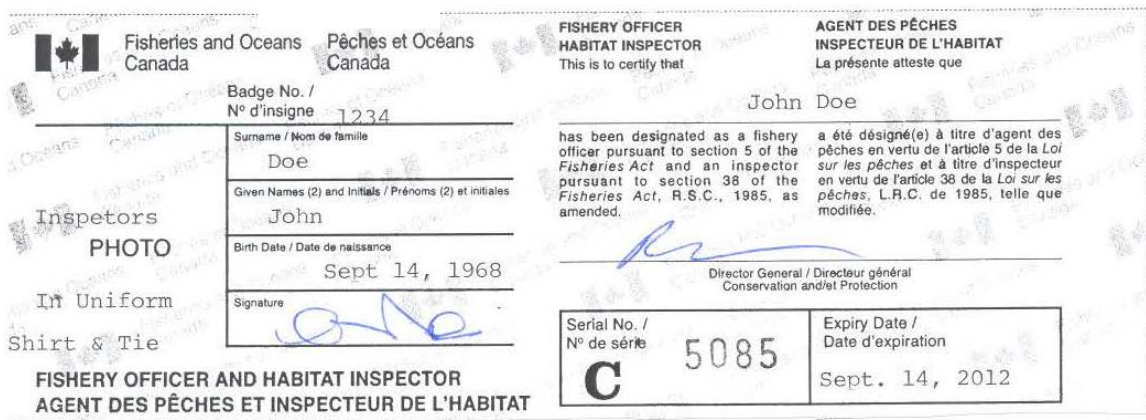
NEW ZEALAND

Authorized inspectors also carry an identity card for Inspectors. Identification cards vary depending on the authority.

Sample identity card of a High Seas Inspection Officer:



CANADA



Front

Back

Your vessel master will be interviewed by the High Seas Boarding and Inspection Officer and may request your assistance. Please follow the instructions of your vessel master and provide any help as required to facilitate the performance of the duties of the Inspection Officer.

All boarding and inspection reports and findings for Philippine flagged vessels are submitted to BFAR and the WCPFC. If you have any question on the manner the Inspection Officers have conducted their duties, please talk to your vessel master immediately.

PORT MONITORING

Conservation and Management Measure 2008-01: Bigeye and Yellowfin Tuna
Conservation and Management Measure 2011-01: Temporary Extension of CMM 2008-01
Conservation and Management Measure 2009-10: Monitoring of Landings of Purse
Seiners at Port to Ensure Reliable Catch Data by Species

Implementing regulation: **Various fisheries and port regulations, including DA-FAO 199 on Transshipment in Port by Foreign Fishing Vessels**

Vessels Covered

All vessels fishing for tuna, landing in Philippine ports and using different gears (i.e. purse seine, longline, ring net, trawlers, handline, other fishing gears) and fish carriers and transshipment vessels

Foreign vessels authorized to transship fish in designated ports (e.g. Davao Fish Port)

Guidelines for All Fishermen

1. Assist the vessel master in completing the necessary catch landing and transshipment forms in port.
2. Submit all required catch and landing forms to fisheries and port officers (e.g. logsheets, catch certification, transshipment declaration).
3. Report any activity conducted with canneries in other countries.
4. Cooperate with enumerators and other fisheries and port officers in providing necessary information.

ADDRESSING ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED (IUU) FISHING

Conservation and Management Measure 2010-06: Establishing a List of Vessels Presumed to Have Carried Out IUU Fishing in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean

IUU Vessels

All vessels which do not comply with any of the WCPFC conservation and management measures discussed in this Operations Guide may be considered IUU fishing vessels.

Your vessel can be considered an IUU vessel if you or other members of the crew conduct the following:

1. Fish contrary to any WCPFC conservation and management measures
2. Fish without licence
3. Do not report catch
4. Make false reports
5. Fish for undersized fish
6. Fish in closed area
7. Fish during closed seasons
8. Use prohibited gears
9. Transshipped with with IUU vessels

What to do if your vessel has been alleged to be an IUU vessel

1. Contact your vessel master or your fishing company if you think you have breached a WCPFC conservation and management measure.
2. If required, cooperate with your vessel master and fishing company in providing BFAR with all necessary information on the alleged IUU fishing activity of your vessel.



ATTENTION:

If your vessel is an IUU vessel, other vessels from the same company can also be listed as IUU vessels because of your IUU fishing activity.

Possible Actions Against IUU Vessels

1. Withdrawal or suspension of licences by vessels, master or crew
2. Prohibition of port access
3. Confiscation of catch
4. Prohibition of fishing gears
5. Refusal to grant a flag
6. De-flagging of vessel
7. Prohibition of importation, exportation and re-exportation of fishery products
8. Prohibition of commercial transactions with the IUU vessel

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

All fishing vessels are required to fill in relevant forms such as logsheets, catch certificates, transshipment declarations, and other documents.

The following pages show examples of required forms:

1. Logsheet
2. Catch certificate
3. Transshipment Declaration (see page 27)

These forms require details of your fishing activities, including catch of target species and bycatch, catch weight, species identification and composition, transshipment activities, fishing area, and other information.



It is important that you know how to fill in these forms and that you complete them in a truthful and accurate manner.

PHILIPPINE -- PURSE-SEINE AND RINGNET LOGSHEET

NAME OF VESSEL		VESSEL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER		YEAR	TRIP NUMBER IN YEAR
NAME OF FISHING COMPANY	TYPE OF GEAR (PS/TR)	NAME OF AGENT IN PORT OF UNLOADING		PORT OF DEPARTURE	PORT OF UNLOADING
COUNTRY OF REGISTRATION		NUMBER OF FADS USED	TENDER VESSELS USED (VIN)	DATE AND TIME OF DEPARTURE	DATE AND TIME OF ARRIVAL IN PORT
REGISTRATION NUMBER IN COUNTRY OF REGISTRATION	INTERNATIONAL RADIO CALL SIGN	<p style="text-align: center;">• ALL WEIGHTS MUST BE METRIC TONNES</p>			

MONTH	DATE	ACTIVITY CODE	MIDDAY OR SET POSITION				SCHOOL ASSOC	START OF SET TIME	END OF SET TIME	RETAINED CATCH											
			LATITUDE D.U.M.M	N S	LONGITUDE D.U.M.M	E W				SKIPJACK TUNA "SKJ" (guy/gser)	YELLOWFIN TUNA "YFT" (tambal/lo/batiles)	BIGEYE TUNA "BET" (tambal/lo/batiles)	BULLET TUNA "BLT" (lulingan)	FRIGATE TUNA "FRF" (lulingan)	MACKEREL "BAY" (alunaran / Press-hess)	SDAO "MSD" (galunggang)	KAWAKAWA "KAW" (kablonita)	OTHER SPECIES NAME WEIGHT			

ACTIVITY CODES RECORD ALL SETS IF NO FISHING SET MADE IN A DAY, RECORD THE MAIN ACTIVITY FOR THAT DAY 1. FISHING SET 2. SEARCHING 3. TRANSIT 4. NO FISHING - BREAKDOWN 5. NO FISHING - BAD WEATHER 6. IN PORT - PLEASE SPECIFY 7. NET CLEANING SET 10. DEPLOYING OR RETREIVING RAFTS, FADS OR PAVIADS										SCHOOL ASSOCIATION CODES 1. UNASSOCIATED 2. FEEDING ON BAIT/FISH 3. DRIFTING LOG, DEBRIS OR DEAD ANIMAL 4. DRIFTING RAFT, FAD OR PAVIAD 5. ANCHORED RAFT, FAD OR PAVIAD 6. LIVE WHALE 7. LIVE WHALE SHARK 8. OTHER									
TRIP TOTAL 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000										0.000									

UNLOADINGS TO CANNERY, COLD STORAGE, CARRIER OR OTHER VESSEL										
START DATE	END DATE	CANNERY OR VESSEL AND DESTINATION	INTL RADIO CALL SIGN	SKJ	YFT	BCT	MIXED	OTHERS		

NAME OF CAPTAIN	SIGNATURE OF CAPTAIN	DATE
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PHILIPPINE -- PURSE-SEINE AND RINGNET LOGSHEET

NAME OF VESSEL ROSEMARIE		FISHING PERMIT OR LICENCE NUMBER(S) OC 01155-MNL 04		YEAR 2012	TRIP NUMBER THIS YEAR 1
NAME OF FISHING COMPANY ABC FISHING COMPANY		NAME OF AGENT IN PORT OF UNLOADING		PORT OF DEPARTURE GENERAL SANTOS CITY	
COUNTRY OF REGISTRATION PHILIPPINES		NUMBER OF FADS USED 5	TENDER VESSELS USED (V/N)	PORT OF UNLOADING GENERAL SANTOS CITY	
REGISTRATION NUMBER IN COUNTRY OF REGISTRATION COT1002002		INTERNATIONAL RADIO CALL SIGN DAB 1234		DATE AND TIME OF DEPARTURE 1 September 2012 / 08:00	DATE AND TIME OF ARRIVAL IN PORT 30 September 2012 6AM

• ALL WEIGHTS MUST BE METRIC TONNES

MONTH	DAY / DATE	ACTIVITY CODE	MIDDAY OR SET POSITION			SCHOOL ASSOC	START OF SET	END OF SET	RETAINED CATCH							OTHER SPECIES				
			LATITUDE	N	LONGITUDE				E	SKIPJACK TUNA (guyusan) WEIGHT	YELLOWFIN TUNA (tambako/banles) WEIGHT	BIGEYE TUNA (tambako/banles) WEIGHT	BULLET TUNA (tulingan) WEIGHT	FRIGATE TUNA (tulingan) WEIGHT	MACIVEREL (alumahan / haca haca) WEIGHT	SCAD (golonggong) WEIGHT	KAWAKAWA (katchonta) WEIGHT	NAME	WEIGHT	
9	1	3	06 22.334	N	127 05.556	E	-	-	-											
9	2	3	06 22.334	N	129 45.556	E	-	-	-											
9	3	3	06 22.334	N	132 45.556	E	-	-	-											
9	4	3	05 25.334	N	134 25.556	E	-	-	-											
9	5	3	05 15.334	N	136 45.556	E	-	-	-											
9	6	10	05 05.330	N	138 55.556	E	-	-	-											
9	7	10	04 55.300	N	138 55.556	E	-	-	-											
9	8	2	04 55.000	N	139 35.556	E	-	-	-											
9	9	4	04 25.000	N	138 55.556	E	-	-	-											
9	10	2	04 55.000	N	138 55.556	E	-	-	-											
9	11	1	04 55.000	N	138 55.556	E	1	6:00	07:00	3	0.5	0	5	4	0	0	0			
9	12	1	05 15.000	N	138 55.556	E	1	7:00	09:00	5	0.3	0	5	7	0	0	0	Shark		0.05
9	13	5	04 55.000	N	138 55.556	E														
9	14	5	04 55.000	N	138 55.556	E														
9	15	5	04 55.000	N	138 55.556	E														
9	16	5	04 55.000	N	138 55.556	E														
9	17	1	05 55.000	N	138 55.556	E	5	5:00	06:00	6	0.5	0.2	6	1	0.5	0.3	0			
9	18	1	05 25.000	N	138 55.556	E	1	6:00	08:00	7	0	0	5	3	0.2	0	0			
9	19	1	05 05.000	N	138 55.556	E	5	7:00	08:30	5	0.3	0	8	8	0	0	0.2			
9	20	3	06 22.334	N	135 45.556	E														
9	21	3	06 19.334	N	132 45.556	E														
9	22	3	06 19.334	N	130 45.556	E														
9	23	3	06 19.334	N	129 45.556	E														
9	24	3	06 19.334	N	128 45.556	E														
9	25	3	06 19.334	N	127 45.556	E														
9	26	3	06 19.334	N	126 45.556	E														
9	27	3	06 19.334	N	125 45.556	E														
9	28	3	06 19.334	N	124 45.556	E														
9	29	3	06 19.334	N	124 45.556	E														
9	30	6	06 22.334	N	124 05.556	E														

ACTIVITY CODES

- 1 RECORD ALL SETS
- 2 RECORD THE MAIN ACTIVITY FOR THAT DAY
- 3 NO FISHING - SET MADE IN A DAY
- 4 NO FISHING - BREAKDOWN
- 5 NO FISHING - BAD WEATHER
- 6 IN PORT - PLEASE SPECIFY
- 7 NET CLEANING SET
- 8 DEPLOYING OR RETRIEVING RAFTS, FADS OR PAYAO

SCHOOL ASSOCIATION CODES

- 1 UNASSOCIATED
- 2 FEEDING ON DATT/FISH
- 3 DRIFTING LOG, DEBRIS OR DFAD ANIMAL
- 4 DRIFTING RAFT, FAD OR PAYAO
- 5 ANCHORED RAFT, FAD OR PAYAO
- 6 LIVE WHALE
- 7 LIVE WHALES/HARK
- 8 OTHER

TUNA DISCARD CODES

- 1 FISH TOO SMALL
- 2 FISH DAMAGED
- 3 VESSEL FULLY LOADED

PAGE TOTAL	26	1.6	0.2	29	23	0.7	0.3	0.2	Shark	0.05
TRIP TOTAL										

UNLOADINGS TO CANNERY, COLD STORAGE, CARRIER OR OTHER VESSEL									
START DATE	END DATE	CANNERY OR VESSEL AND DESTINATION	INT'L RADIO CALL SIGN	SJK	YFI	BET	MIXED	OTHERS	TOTAL
11-Sep	12-Sep	ARRIER ABC - GENSAN, PH	DAB 1234	22	0.5	0		8	30.5

NAME OF CAPTAIN	SIGNATURE OF CAPTAIN	DATE



Republic of the Philippines
 Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF FISHERIES AND AQUATIC RESOURCES
 3rd Floor, PCA Building, Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City
 Tel. Nos. 929-9597, 929-8074, 426-6532
 Fax Nos. 929-8074, 426-6532

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY CATCH CERTIFICATE

Document number				Validating Authority			
1. Name			Address			Tel. No. Fax No.	
2. Fishing Vessel Name		Flag – Homeport and Registration Number		Call Sign		IMO/Lloyd's no. (if issued)	
Fishing License No. – Valid to			Inmarsat No. Fax No., Tel. No., E-mail address (if issued)				
3. Description of Product		Type of processing authorized on board:		4. References of applicable conservation and management measures			
Species	Product Code	Catch area(s) and dates	Estimated live weight (kg)	Estimated weight to be landed (kg)	Verified weight landed (kg) where appropriate		
5. Name of master of fishing vessel – Signature – Seal:							
6. Declaration of Transhipment at Sea (Name of master of fishing vessel)			Signature and date		Transhipment Date/Area/Position		Estimated weight (kg)
Master of Receiving Vessel		Signature	Vessel Name		Call sign	IMO/Lloyd's number (if issued)	
7. Transhipment authorization within a port area							
Name	Authority	Signature	Address	Tel.	Port of Landing	Date of Landing	Seal (stamp)



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8. Name and address of Exporter		Signature	Date	Seal (Stamp)	
9. Flag State Authority Validation:					
Name/Title		Signature	Date	Seal (stamp)	
10 Transport details : (see Appendix I)					
11. Importer Declaration					
Name and address of Importer		Signature	Date	Seal	Product CN Code
Document under Article 14(1), (2) of Regulation (EC) No.../2008		References			
12. Import control – Authority	Place	Importation authorized (*)	Importation suspended (*)	Verification requested – date	
Customs Declaration (if issued)	Number		Date	Place	



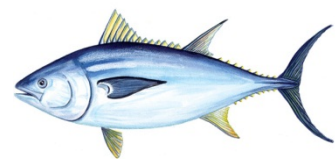
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EUROPEAN COMMUNITY CATCH CERTIFICATE					
Simplified Form for fishery products fulfilling the requirements in Article 6 of this Regulation					
Document number			Validating Authority (Name, address, telephone, fax)		
1. Description of Product		2. References of applicable conservation and management measures			
Species	Product code	Verified Weight Landed (kg)			
3. List of vessels who have provided catches and the quantities by each vessel (name, registration number, etc. annexed): [in case the space is not adequate, please use attached annex]					
4. Name, address, tel. and fax of Exporter	Signature	Date	Seal (stamp)		
5. Flag State Authority Validation:					
Name/Title	Signature	Date	Seal (Stamp)		
6. Transport details : (see Appendix or attached documents, if any)					
7. Importer Declaration:					
Name and address of Importer	Signature	Date	Seal (stamp)	Product CN code	
8. Import control: Authority	Place	Importation authorized*	Importation suspended*	Verification requested - date	
Customs declaration (if issued)	Number	Date	Place		

* Check the appropriate box.

Part 3: Other Measures

- Fishing on Data Buoys
- Charter Notification
- Vessels without Nationality



FISHING ON DATA BUOYS

Conservation and Management Measure 2009-05: Prohibiting Fishing on Data Buoys

Fishing on data buoys is a serious violation in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean

Some of the prohibited acts involving data buoys are:

1. Fishing within one nautical mile of or interacting with a data buoy on the high seas.
2. Encircling the buoy with fishing gear.
3. Tying up to or attaching the vessel or any fishing gear to a data buoy or its mooring.
4. Cutting a data buoy anchor line.
5. Taking on board a data buoy.

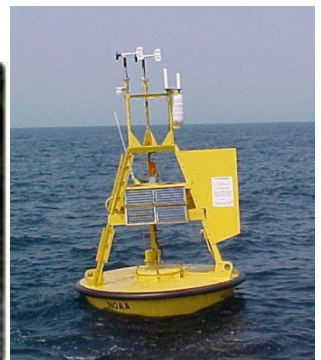
If entangled:

1. Remove the entangled fishing gear with as little damage to the data buoy as possible.
2. Report any entanglement, including date, location, and nature of entanglement to BFAR.



***Data buoys** are floating devices, either drifting or anchored, that are deployed by governmental or recognized scientific organizations or entities for the purpose of electronically collecting and measuring environmental data, and not for the purpose of fishing activities.*

Avoid these and similar structures:



Contact BFAR for the locations of these data buoys.

CHARTER NOTIFICATION

Conservation and Management Measure 2009-08: Charter Notification Scheme

Vessels Covered

Chartered or leased vessels

Reminder:

Ensure that you conduct fishing activities only with chartered vessels that are listed in the WCPFC record of fishing vessels and WCPFC interim register of non-member carriers and bunkers.

VESSELS WITHOUT NATIONALITY

Vessels Covered

Vessels flying no flag

Vessels flying the flag of two or more States

Reminder:

Report any sighting of vessels flying no flag or vessels flying more than one flag to BFAR and WCPFC.

NOTES

NOTES

