Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Conservation and Management Measures

OPERATIONS GUIDE FOR FILIPINO FISHERMEN

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2012
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALC</td>
<td>Automatic Location Communicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BFAR</td>
<td>Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFVGL</td>
<td>Certificate of Fishing Vessel and Gear License</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMM</td>
<td>Conservation and Management Measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DA</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENR</td>
<td>Department of Environment and Natural Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EEZ</td>
<td>exclusive economic zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAD</td>
<td>fish aggregating device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Fisheries Administrative Order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSP1-SMA</td>
<td>High Seas Pocket 1 Special Management Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFP</td>
<td>International Fishing Permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUU</td>
<td>Illegal, unreported and unregulated (fishing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARINA</td>
<td>Maritime Industry Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>Mobile Tracking-Transceiver Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFRDI</td>
<td>National Fisheries Research and Development Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFOP</td>
<td>National Fisheries Observer Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>Parties to the Nauru Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA</td>
<td>Republic Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCPFC</td>
<td>Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCPO</td>
<td>Western and Central Pacific Ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPEA-OFMP</td>
<td>West Pacific East Asia Ocean Fisheries Management Project</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

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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

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

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
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 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.

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

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

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ATTENTION: HEAVY PENALTIES APPLY</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fishing without an Observer</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalty: 1st Offence: P100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Offence: P500,000 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revocation of HSP-1 Special Permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-reporting of position if VMS is not working</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalty: 1st Offence: P500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Offence: P1,000,000 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revocation of HSP-1 Special Permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Failure to report entry and exit positions</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalty: 1st Offence: P500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Succeeding Offences: P1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-submission of catch logsheets</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalty: 1st Offence: P500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Succeeding Offences: P1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fishing in excess of fishing days</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalty: P1,000,000 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revocation of HSP-1 Special Permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not following prescribed mesh size</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalty: 1st Offence: P1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Offence: P2,000,000 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revocation of HSP-1 Special Permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fishing beyond the maximum limit of FADs (40 FADs)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalty: P50,000 per excess FAD plus confiscation of FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unauthorized transfer of fishing rights or replacement of vessel</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalty: 1st Offence: P1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Offence: P2,000,000 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revocation of HSP-1 Special Permit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 transhipment.”
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 sea turtles.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For purse seine vessels:</th>
<th>For longline vessels:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Avoid encirclement of sea turtles</td>
<td>• Use at least one of the following three methods to mitigate the capture of sea turtles:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• If a sea turtle is encircled or entangled, you can do the following:</td>
<td>- Use only large circle hooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- cut the net to allow release of turtle</td>
<td>- Use only whole finfish for bait.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- stop net roll as soon as the turtle comes out of the water</td>
<td>- Use any other measure, or approved mitigation plan or activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Disentangle the turtle without injuring it before resuming the net roll</td>
<td>• Use observed numbers per hooks fished of turtles in swordfish shallow-set longline fisheries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Release all sea turtles observed entangled in FADs or other fishing gear.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Assist in the recovery of the turtle before returning it to the water.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Carry and employ dip nets to handle turtles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Side setting with a bird curtain and weighted branch lines</td>
<td>Side setting with a bird curtain and weighted branch lines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night setting with minimum deck lighting</td>
<td>Blue-dyed bait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tori line</td>
<td>Deep setting line shooter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighted branch lines</td>
<td>Management of offal discharge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Return to Homeport</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fine: P100,000 Plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Offence: Suspension of CFVGL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsequent Offences: Cancellation of CFVGL and Exclusion from the WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VESEL 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 transhipment 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.

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.

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.
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:

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 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 transhipment 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 WPCFC 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, transhipment 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-Snare and Ringnet Logsheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>MOUND OR SET POSITION</th>
<th>SHOLO</th>
<th>START</th>
<th>END</th>
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#### Retained Catch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUALITY</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>WEIGHT</th>
<th>REPLACEMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Activity Codes

- 1: TYPICAL SET
- 2: NETWORK SET
- 3: Bouncer
- 4: SNARE
- 5: PEG
- 6: Fußfalle
- 7: Lasso
- 8: SET BY THREE PEOPLE
- 9: SET BY FOUR PEOPLE

#### Unloadings to Cannery, Cold Storage, Carrier or Other Vessel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE DATE</th>
<th>INGREDIENT</th>
<th>CANNERY OF VESSEL AND DESTINATION</th>
<th>WIGHT / GROSS / TON</th>
<th>SUM</th>
<th>TPT</th>
<th>SET</th>
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<th>OTHERS</th>
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</table>

#### Other Species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>WEIGHT</th>
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*All weights must be in metric tonnes*
<table>
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<th>MONTH</th>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>ACTIVITY CODE</th>
<th>LATITUDE</th>
<th>LONGITUDE</th>
<th>REDDIES</th>
<th>DRAFT (M)</th>
<th>DRAFT (F)</th>
<th>YELLOWFIN TUNA</th>
<th>BLUEFIN TUNA</th>
<th>OTHER SPECIES</th>
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</table>

**TOTALS:**
- REDDIES: 5
- YELLOWFIN TUNA: 5
- BLUEFIN TUNA: 5
- OTHER SPECIES: 5

**UNLOADINGS TO CANNERY, COLD STORAGE, CARRIER OR OTHER VESSEL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>START DATE</th>
<th>END DATE</th>
<th>VESSEL</th>
<th>TUGS</th>
<th>NET TONNAGE</th>
<th>UNLOADED TUNA (MT)</th>
<th>UNLOADED BLUEFIN TUNA (MT)</th>
<th>UNLOADED OTHER SPECIES (MT)</th>
<th>TOTAL TUNA (MT)</th>
<th>TOTAL BLUEFIN TUNA (MT)</th>
<th>TOTAL OTHER SPECIES (MT)</th>
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<tr>
<td>11-Sep</td>
<td>12-Sep</td>
<td>ANGERDA 2</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>30.5</td>
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**SIGNATURE OF CAPTAIN:**

[Signature]

**DATE:**

[Date]
# EUROPEAN COMMUNITY CATCH CERTIFICATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document number</th>
<th>Validating Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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)** |
<table>
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<th>8. Name and address of Exporter</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Seal (Stamp)</th>
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<th>Signature</th>
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| 10 Transport details: (see Appendix I) |

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<th>11. Importer Declaration</th>
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<tr>
<td>Name and address of Importer</td>
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| Document under Article 14(1), (2) of Regulation (EC) No...2008 |
| References |

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<tr>
<th>12. Import control – Authority</th>
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<table>
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<th>Customs Declaration (if issued)</th>
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# European Community Catch Certificate

Simplified Form for fishery products fulfilling the requirements in Article 6 of this Regulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document number</th>
<th>Validating Authority (Name, address, telephone, fax)</th>
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1. Description of Product

2. References of applicable conservation and management measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Product code</th>
<th>Verified Weight Landed (kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. List of vessels who have provided catches and the quantities by each vessel name, registration number, etc. (annex); [in case the space is not adequate, please use attached annex]

4. Name, address, tel. and fax of Exporter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Seal (stamp)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Flag State Authority Validation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name/Title</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Seal (Stamp)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Transport details: (see Annex or attached documents, if any)

7. Importer Declaration:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and address of Importer</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Seal (stamp)</th>
<th>Product CN code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Import control: Authority

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Importation authorized*</th>
<th>Importation suspended*</th>
<th>Verification requested - date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Customs declaration (if issued)</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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 WPCFC.
Northern boundary is the northern limit of the Pacific Ocean.

Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission Area of Competence.