

**Philippines Annual Report to the Compliance Committee
and the Extended Commission**

(Agreed at the 7th meeting of the Compliance Committee and adopted at the 19th meeting of the Commission)

If there are multiple SBT fisheries, with different rules and procedures applying to the different fisheries, it may be easier to complete this template separately for each fishery. Alternatively, please ensure that the information for each fishery is clearly differentiated within the single template.

This template seeks information on a quota year basis. Those Members/CNMs that have not specified a quota year to the CCSBT (i.e. Indonesia, EU, South Africa and the Philippines), should provide the information on a calendar year basis. Within this template, the quota year (or calendar year for those without a quota year) is referred to as the “fishing season”. Unless otherwise specified, information should be provided for the most recently completed fishing season. Members and CNMs are encouraged to also provide preliminary information for the current fishing season where the fishing for that season is complete or close to complete.

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I. Summary of MCS Improvements

(1) Improvements achieved in the current fishing season

There are no improvements to the operations of MCS for the current fishing season.

(2) Future planned improvements

During 2014, there was however, the planned electronic catch documentation system using the VMS as a means to electronically transmit catch data. This is not to be a unique system for the FVs in the CCSBT Convention area but for all tuna RFMOs where there are Philippine flagged vessels operating therein.

II. SBT Fishing and MCS Arrangements

(1) Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna

(a) Specify the number of vessels that caught SBT in each sector (e.g. authorised commercial longline, authorised commercial purse seine, authorised commercial charter fleet, authorised domestic fleet) during the previous 3 fishing seasons.

Fishing Season <i>(e.g. 2011/12)</i>	Sector 1 (Longline)	Sector 2 (please name)	Sector 3 (please name)
	Number of vessels	Number of vessels	Number of vessels
2012	Authorized 3 / Actual 1		
2013	Authorized 3 / Actual 1		
2014	Authorized 3 / Actual 1		

(b) Specify the historic national SBT allocation, together with any carry-forward of unfished allocation and the total SBT catch counted against the national allocation (Attributable Catch) during the 3 previous fishing seasons. All figures should be provided in tonnes. Some CCSBT Members use slightly different definitions for the catch that is counted against the allocation, so in the space below the table, clearly define the catch that has been counted against the national allocation:-

Fishing Season <i>(e.g. 2011/12)</i>	National SBT allocation (t) <i>(excluding carry-forward)</i>	Unfished allocation carried forward to this fishing season (t)	SBT catch counted against the national allocation (t)					
			Sector 1 (Longline)		Sector 2 (please name)		Sector 3 (please name)	
			Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation	Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation	Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation
2011	45 tons			39,127				
2012	45 tons			39,568				
2013	45 tons			39,568				
2014	45 tons			38,793				

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(c) Describe the system used for controlling the level of SBT catch. For ITQ and IQ systems, this should include details on how the catch was allocated to individual companies and/or vessels. For competitive catch systems this should include details of the process for authorising vessels to catch SBT and how the fishery was monitored for determining when to close the fishery. The description provided here should include any operational constraints on effort (both regulatory and voluntary):-

We are using Olympic system and the vessel owner is informed when the catch allocation is approximately 90% of the catch. When such a situation occurs, discussions are made between the fishing vessels operator on how best to avoid exceeding the limit.

(d) Provide details of the methods used to monitor catching in the fishery by completing the table below. Details should also be provided of monitoring conducted of fishing vessels when steaming away from the fishing grounds (this does not include towing vessels that are reported in Section 2).

Monitoring Methods	Description
Daily log book	<p>Specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Whether this was mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing that was covered:- Required to be submitted and covers all SBT ii. The level of detail recorded (shot by shot, daily aggregate etc):- Shot by shot iii. Whether the effort and catch information collected complied with that specified in the “Characterisation of the SBT Catch” section of the CCSBT Scientific Research Plan (Attachment D of the SC5 report), including both retained and discarded catch. If not, describe the non-compliance:- Submitted to the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources iv. What information on ERS was recorded in logbooks:- Incidental catch v. Who were the log books submitted to¹:- BFAR designated official, periodically vi. What was the timeframe and method² for submission:- Philippine Fisheries Code provides the vessel owner to submit logbooks. For non-compliance the commercial Fishing Vessel and Gear license will not be renewed, penalties will also apply. As of the end of December 31, 2014, amendments to the Fisheries Code were pending before the Office of the President. The proposed amendments sought to upgrade to the level of deterrence to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing to international standards. vii. The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information:- The catches from these Philippine flagged vessels are routinely unloaded at Singapore where the captain’s logbook and the corresponding data contained therein are routinely checked for consistency with the unloading. viii. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:- The Philippine Fisheries Code is the legal framework by which all fishing activities conducted by Philippine flagged fishing vessels are regulated, whether these are conducted in Philippine waters, in other coastal states when allowed and in the high seas. The penalties for violation of any of its provisions include payment of fine, suspension/revocation of its commercial fishing vessel and gear license, and/or imprisonment. As of the end of December 31, 2014, amendments to the Fisheries Code which have undergone legislative procedures in both houses of Congress were pending before the Office of the President. The proposed amendments sought to upgrade to the level of deterrence against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing to international standards. ix. Other relevant information³:- Singapore as well as the Philippines, Indonesia, and Australia are participants to the

¹ If the reports are not to be submitted to the Member’s or CNM’s government fisheries authority, then also specify whether the information will later be sent to the fisheries authority, including how and when that occurs.

² In particular, whether the information is submitted electronically from the vessel.

³ Including information on ERS, and comments on the effectiveness of the controls or monitoring tools and any plans for further improvement.

	Regional Plan of Action Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in the Southeast Asia Region. Part of the thrust is to implement the 2009 Port State Agreement.																																																	
Additional reporting methods (such as real time monitoring programs)	<p>If multiple reporting methods exists (e.g. daily, weekly and/or month SBT catch reporting, reporting of tags and SBT measurements, reporting of ERS interactions etc), create a separate row of in this table for each method. Then, for each method, specify:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Whether this was mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing that was covered:- In addition to the submission of log book the vessel owner is required to submit monthly catch report. This is a mandatory requirement. The information that was recorded (including whether it relates to SBT or ERS):- The information provided in the monthly catch report relates only to SBT catches. Who the reports were submitted to and by whom (e.g. Vessel Master, the Fishing Company etc)¹:- Fishing company submit the monthly report to BFAR What was the timeframe and method² for submission:- Monthly through submission of hard copies as well as e-mail. The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information:- The reports are verified through acknowledgment by Japan authorities. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:- Fisheries Code of the Philippines Other relevant information³:- 																																																	
Scientific Observers	<p>Specify:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of the SBT catch and effort observed and the total number of days that observers were actually deployed for in the three previous seasons for each sector (e.g. longline, purse seine, commercial charter fleet, domestic fleet). The unit of effort should be hooks, sets and tows for longline, purse seine and towing respectively:- <table border="1" data-bbox="395 1021 1396 1236"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)</th> <th colspan="3">Sector 1</th> <th colspan="3">Sector 2</th> <th colspan="3">Sector 3</th> </tr> <tr> <th>% effort obs.</th> <th>% catch obs.</th> <th>Obs. days deployed</th> <th>% effort obs.</th> <th>% catch obs.</th> <th>Obs. days deployed</th> <th>% effort obs.</th> <th>% catch obs.</th> <th>Obs. days deployed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>none</td> <td>none</td> <td>none</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The system used for comparisons between observer data and other catch monitoring data in order to verify the catch data:- Not applicable as there were no observer coverage. Excluding the coverage, specify whether the observer program complied with the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards. If not, describe the non-compliance. Also indicate whether there was any exchange of observers between countries:- Not applicable as there were no observer coverage. What information on ERS was recorded by observers:- Not applicable as there were no observer coverage. Who were the observer reports submitted to:- Not applicable as there were no observer coverage. Timeframe for submission of observer reports:- Not applicable as there were no observer coverage. Other relevant information (including plans for further improvement – in particular to reach coverage of 10% of the effort):- Not applicable as there were no observer coverage. 	Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Sector 1			Sector 2			Sector 3			% effort obs.	% catch obs.	Obs. days deployed	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	Obs. days deployed	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	Obs. days deployed		none	none	none																										
Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Sector 1			Sector 2			Sector 3																																											
	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	Obs. days deployed	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	Obs. days deployed	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	Obs. days deployed																																									
	none	none	none																																															
VMS The items of “ii”	<p>Specify:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Whether a mandatory VMS for SBT vessels that complies with CCSBT’s VMS resolution was in operation. If not, provide details of non-compliance and plans for further 																																																	

<p>are required in association with the Resolution on establishing the CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System</p>	<p>improvement:- The Philippine Fisheries Code provides for the establishment of a Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance System to ensure that the fisheries and aquatic resources in the Philippine water and also in other oceans where our fishing vessels are operating are judiciously manage on a sustainable basis and to comply with the requirements of RFMO's, where Philippine is a member. The Philippine BFAR required all commercial fishing vessels owner to submit tracking agreement authorization to monitor and track their vessel. This is covered by Fisheries Administrative Order 241</p> <p>ii. For the most recently completed fishing season, specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that were required to report to a National VMS system: All Philippine flagged fishing vessels operating outside of Philippine waters • The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that actually reported to a National VMS system:- All Philippine flagged fishing vessels operating outside of Philippine waters • Reasons for any non-compliance with VMS requirements and action taken by the Member:- None • In the event of a technical failure of a vessel's VMS, the vessel's geographical position (latitude and longitude) at the time of failure and the length of time the VMS was inactive should be reported:- Immediately by radio • The procedures used for manual reporting in the event of a VMS failure (e.g. "manual position reporting on a 4 hourly basis"):- By fax and submit to BFAR by fishing company • A description of any investigations initiated in accordance with paragraph 3(b) of the CCSBT VMS resolution including progress to date and any actions taken:- None <p>iii. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:- Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998</p>
<p>At-Sea Inspections</p>	<p>Specify:</p> <p>i. The coverage level of at sea inspections (e.g. % of SBT trips inspected):- Not applicable only tranship at port</p> <p>ii. Other relevant information³:- Not applicable</p>
<p>Other (use of masthead cameras etc.)</p>	

(2) SBT Towing and transfer to and between farms (farms only)

(a) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring towing of SBT from the fishing ground to the farming area. This should include details of:

- i. Observation required for towing of SBT (include % coverage):-
Not applicable. Philippines is not farming SBT.
- ii. Monitoring systems for recording losses of SBT (in particular, SBT mortality):-
Not applicable. Philippines is not farming SBT.

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transferring of SBT from tow cages into farms. This should include details of:

- i. Inspection/Observation required for transfer of SBT (include % coverage):-
Not applicable. Philippines is not farming SBT.
- ii. Monitoring system used for recording the quantity of SBT transferred:-
Not applicable. Philippines is not farming SBT.
- iii. Plans to allow adoption of the stereo video systems for ongoing monitoring:-
Not applicable. Philippines is not farming SBT.

(c) For “a” and “b” above, describe the process used for completing, validating⁴ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Farm Stocking Form, Farm Transfer Form):-

Not Applicable. Philippines is not farming SBT.

(d) Other relevant information³

Not applicable. Philippines is not farming SBT.

(3) SBT Transshipment (in port and at sea)

(a) In accordance with the Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transshipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels, report:

i. The quantities of SBT transhipped during the previous fishing season:-

Fishing Season <i>(e.g. 2011/12)</i>	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped at sea	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped in port
2014	None	100%

ii. The list of the LSTLVs registered in the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List which have transhipped at sea during the previous fishing season:- *None*

iii. A comprehensive report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which have received transshipment from their LSTLVs:- *Not applicable*

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transshipments in port. This should include details of:

i. Rules for and names of designated foreign ports of transshipment for SBT and for prohibition of transshipment at other foreign ports: *At present, there are no rules for the designation of foreign ports for transshipment for SBT. Section 38 of the Philippine Fisheries Code provides:*
SECTION 38. Reportorial Requirements. - Each commercial fishing vessel shall keep a daily record of fish caught, and off-loaded for transshipment, sale and/or other disposal. Detailed information shall be duly certified by the vessel’s captain and transmitted monthly to the officer or representative of the Department, at the nearest designated landing point.

ii. Port State inspections required for transshipments of SBT (include % coverage):-
In cases where transshipment or unloading at port is made by foreign flagged fishing vessels, there is 100% inspection conducted.

iii. Information sharing with designated port states:-
There is no prohibition against information sharing, except for information covered by rules on intellectual property rights. In addition, participants to the Regional Plan of Action Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in the Southeast Asia Region have agreed to share information.

iv. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:-
The Captain of the fishing vessel is required to monitor the quantity being transhipped at port and the signing of CDS (Catch Monitoring Form) after transshipment.

v. Process for validating⁴ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-
Submit by fishing company to BFAR, before issuance and signing of CDS documents

vi. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-
The Philippine Fisheries Code contains the pertinent provisions on applicable penalties. However, this is now subject to review by the Philippine legislature. As of the end of December 31, 2014, amendments to

⁴ Including the class of person who conducts this work (e.g. government official, authorised third party)

the Fisheries Code were pending before the Office of the President. The proposed amendments sought to upgrade to the level of deterrence to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing to international standards.

*Other relevant information*³:- As of the end of December 31, 2014, amendments to the Fisheries Code were pending before the Office of the President. The proposed amendments sought to upgrade to the level of deterrence to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing to international standards.

vii.

(c) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transshipments at sea. This should include details of:

- i. The rules and processes for authorising transshipments of SBT at sea and methods (in addition to the presence of CCSBT transshipment observers) for checking and verifying the quantities of SBT transhipped:-
No transshipment at sea
- ii. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:-
The Philippines rely on the port authorities of Singapore. Singapore is a participant to the Regional Plan of Action Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in the Southeast Asia Region.
- iii. Process for collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-
We have BFAR Administrative Circular Number 251 and 252 which covers the requirement for the submission of information.
- iv. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-
Same as above
- v. Other relevant information³:-

(4) Landings of Domestic Product (from both fishing vessels and farms)

(a) Specify the approximate percentage of the annual SBT catch that was landed as domestic product.

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring domestic landings of SBT. This should include details of:

- i. Rules for designated ports of landing of SBT:-
We have BFAR Administrative Circular Number 251 and 252 which covers the requirement for the submission of information.
- ii. Inspections required for landings of SBT (including % coverage):-
Under the above rules, there is 100% inspection.
- iii. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT landed:-
Same as (i)
- iv. Process for validating⁴ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form):-
Covered by BFAR Administrative Circular Number 251 and 252
- v. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-
The Philippine Fisheries Code is the basis for the promulgation of BFAR Administrative Circular Number 251 and 252. Hence, the penalties are based on the Philippine Fisheries Code. However, since the same is subject to review by the Philippine legislature, there may be amendments in the future.
- vi. Other relevant information³:-

(5) SBT Exports

(a) Specify the quantity of the domestic catch that was exported and provide an estimate of the total quantity of the domestic SBT catch (in tonnes to 1 decimal place) that was retained within the country/fishing entity (i.e. the quantity can be estimated by subtracting the total export from domestic catch) during each of the last 3 fishing seasons to each country/fishing entity.

All Catch are exported

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Estimate of retained within the country/fishing entity (Domestic catch-Export)	SBT Exported to							
		Country / Fishing Entity	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
2011	39.127	Japan							
2012	39,568	Japan							
2013	39,568	Japan							
2014	38,793	Japan							

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring exports of SBT (including of landings directly from the vessel to the foreign importing port). This should include details of:

- i. Inspections required for export of SBT (including % coverage):
Comply with import requirement of the importing country
- ii. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT exported:-
SBT export is accompanied by CCSBT CDS documents and compared with submitted monthly catch report of the vessel.
- iii. Process for validating⁴ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form or Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form):-
100% of the catch is exported
- iv. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-
BFAR Administrative Circular Number 251 and 252
- v. Other relevant information³:-
None

(6) SBT Imports

(a) Specify the total quantity of SBT (in tonnes to 1 decimal place) imported during each of the last 3 fishing seasons from each country/fishing entity.

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	SBT Imported from								
	Country / Fishing Entity	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
Not applicable									

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring imports of SBT. This should include details of:

- i. Rules for designated ports for import of SBT:-
Landings by foreign flagged fishing vessels is subject to Fisheries Administrative Order Number 199.
- ii. Inspections required for import of SBT (including % coverage):-
The above rule imposes a 100% inspection.
- iii. Process for checking and collecting CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form):-

- All documents and landings/unloadings are subject to 100% inspection. Hence, everything is recorded.
- iv. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*
The Philippine Fisheries Code and FAO 199 are the applicable legal framework.
 - v. *Other relevant information³:-*

(7) SBT Markets

(a) Describe any activities targeted at points in the supply chain between landing and the market:-

Between the Philippine longline fishing vessel and the eventual market is the unloading port. After the SBT is unloaded at Singapore, these are transported by any means possible to its eventual market in Japan.

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring of SBT at markets (e.g. voluntary or mandatory requirements for certain documentation and/or presence of tags, and monitoring or audit of compliance with such requirements):-

The rules of the landing port apply which in this case is Singapore.

(c) Other relevant information³

None

(8) Other

Description of any other MCS systems of relevance.

None

III. Additional Reporting Requirements

(1) Coverage and Type of CDS Audit undertaken

As per paragraph 5.9 of the CDS Resolution, specify details on the level of coverage and type of audit undertaken, in accordance with 5.8⁵ of the Resolution, and the level of compliance.

100%

(2) Ecologically Related Species

(a) Reporting requirements in relation to implementation of the 2008 ERS Recommendation:

- i. Specify whether each of the following plans/guidelines have been implemented, and if not, specify the action that has been taken towards implementing each of these plans/guidelines:
 - *International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries:*
Seabirds are under jurisdiction of other agency. But the vessel captain of Philippine flagged fishing vessels had been instructed to avoid incidental catch of seabirds to avoid and mitigate such mortality.
 - *International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks:*
We have National Plan of Action (NPOA) on sharks.
 - *FAO Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations:*
The Philippine under its Fisheries Code and other subsequent issuance recognized the prohibition in the catching of sharks, turtles and other species under CITES which is under the jurisdiction of BFAR. However, seabirds are under jurisdiction of other agency. We are coordinating with concerned agency to authorized BFAR to implement the prohibition on the incidental catching of seabirds. The vessel Captain of Philippine flagged fishing vessels had been instructed to avoid incidental catch of the prohibited species to avoid and mitigate such mortalities.
- ii. Specify whether all current binding and recommendatory measures⁶ aimed at the protection of ecologically related species⁷ from fishing of the following tuna RFMOs are being complied with. If not, specify which measures are not being complied with and the progress that is being made towards compliance:-
 - *IOTC, when fishing within IOTC's Convention Area:*
Yes
 - *WCPFC, when fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area:*
Yes
 - *ICCAT, when fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area:*
Yes
- iii. Specify whether data is being collected and reported on ecologically related species in accordance with the requirements of the following tuna RFMOs. If data are not being collected and reported in accordance with these requirements, specify which measures are not being complied with and the progress that is being made towards compliance:-
 - *CCSBT⁸:*
 - *IOTC, for fishing within IOTC's Convention Area:*
Yes
 - *WCPFC, for fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area:*
Yes
 - *ICCAT, for fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area:*
Yes

⁵ Paragraph 5.8 of the CDS Resolution specifies that "Members and Cooperating Non-Members shall undertake an appropriate level of audit, including inspections of vessels, landings, and where possible markets, to the extent necessary to validate the information contained in the CDS documentation."

⁶ Relevant measures of these RFMOs can be found at: http://www.ccsbt.org/site/bycatch_mitigation.php.

⁷ Including seabirds, sea turtles and sharks.

⁸ Current CCSBT requirements are those in the Scientific Observer Program Standards and those necessary for completing the template for the annual report to the ERSWG.

(b) Specify the number of observed ERS interactions including mortalities, and describe the methods of scaling used to produce estimates of total mortality (information should be provided by species –including the scientific name – wherever possible⁹):

	Sector 1 (please name)		Sector 2 (please name)	
Most Recent Calendar Year (please specify)				
Total number of hooks (shots for PS)				
Percentage of hooks (shots) observed				
	Total number of observed interactions/mortality			
	Interactions	Mortality	Interactions	Mortality
Seabirds				
Sharks				
Sea Turtles				
Previous Calendar Year (please specify)				
Total number of hooks (shots for PS)				
Percentage of hooks (shots) observed				
	Total number of observed interactions/mortality			
	Interactions	Mortality	Interactions	Mortality
Seabirds				
Sharks				
Sea Turtles				

(c) Mitigation – describe the current mitigation requirements:

(3) Historical SBT Catch (retained and non-retained)

Specify the best estimate (weight and number as available) of the historical fishing amounts of SBT for each sector (e.g. commercial longline, commercial purse seine, commercial charter fleet, domestic fleet, recreational) in the table below. The table should include the most recently completed fishing season. Figures should be provided for both retained SBT and non-retained SBT. For longline and recreational, “Retained SBT” includes SBT retained on vessel and “Non-Retained SBT” includes those returned to the water. For farming, “Retained SBT” includes SBT stocked to farming cages and “Non-Retained SBT” includes towing mortalities. If the number of individuals is known but the value in tonnes is unknown, enter the number of individuals in square brackets (e.g. [250]). Table cells should not be left empty. If the value is zero, enter “0”. It is recognised that for some sectors, the information requested in this table may not yet be available. Therefore, if the value is unknown, enter “?”. However, estimates are preferred over unknown entries. Cells containing estimates with a high degree of uncertainty should be shaded in light grey. A description of any estimation methods should be provided below the table.

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Retained and Non-Retained SBT					
	Sector 1 (Longline)		Sector 2 (please name)		Sector 3 (please name)	
	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT
2011	39.127 / 1,057pcs.					
2012	39,568/ 1,070pcs.					
2013	39,568/ 1,248PCS					

⁹ Where species specific information is available, insert additional line(s) for each species below the relevant Seabird, Sharks, and/or Sea Turtles sub headings.

Fishing Season <i>(e.g. 2011/12)</i>	Retained and Non-Retained SBT					
	Sector 1 <i>(Longline)</i>		Sector 2 <i>(please name)</i>		Sector 3 <i>(please name)</i>	
	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT
2014	38,793/ 1,215pcs					

Note: The Philippine fleet retains and reports all its catches