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PHILIPPINE FISHERY REPORT

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Republic of the Philippines has long been a major tuna producer in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO), both for domestic food security and on an industrial scale. With a productive EEZ approximately 2.2 million km^2 in extent, and an estimated population of 85 million for 2005, the Philippine tuna fisheries initially developed to supply local demand. Tunas continue to contribute over 20% of marine fisheries production in most years, and the domestic catch of oceanic species has been over 150,000 MT most years since the early 1990s. The tuna fisheries have expanded since the mid 1980s to operate in adjacent areas of the WCPO, particularly Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and in high seas areas, primarily supplying a large local export-oriented processing sector which has developed in association with this geographic expansion.

Domestic tuna fisheries are mostly based in the southern regions, where a variety of gears are used to catch both oceanic (skipjack, yellowfin, and bigeye) and neritic (frigate and bullet tunas, little tuna) tunas, often in association with other small pelagic species. Significant landings however occur throughout the country at a large number of sites. There is also some unloading by foreign longline vessels in an approved Philippine port (Davao).

Overseas operations involve large purse seine vessels, but also wide-ranging handline vessels (pump boats or bancas) and a small distant water longline fleet, all targeting oceanic tunas which are, for the most part, landed in Philippine ports. Most of these vessels remain under Philippine flag, and Philippines thus has both coastal state and flag state status in the WCPO.

II. FLEET STRUCTURE

The fishing sector consists of municipal and commercial components, with the former involving vessels less than 3 GT in size, and under the jurisdiction of the Local Government Units (LGUs). The number of municipal vessels is not well documented in most areas, and also currently includes handline vessels, many of which are considerably larger than 3 GT[1].

The larger commercial vessels are required to fish outside municipal waters, beyond 15km off the shoreline. They are required to initially register with the Maritime Industry Authority (MARINA). A Fishing Vessel Safety Certificate (FVSC) and registration of

[1] Moves are currently underway to introduce a separate registration system for handline vessels, these then constituting a third class of vessel, in addition to municipal and commercial.

homeport are also required, both issued by MARINA, before the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) issue the Certificate of Fishing Vessel and Gear License (CFVGL) and IFP (International Fishing Permit), where necessary. A moratorium on the issueance of further licenses was imposed in late 2004, to carry out an inventory of all commercial fishing vessels in the Philippines.

The profile of the tuna vessels is composed of large purse seiners (>250 GT), small/medium purse seiners (<250 GT) and the handline fishery (pumpboats).

The large purse seiners (>250 GT) is composed of 70 fishing vessels and 350 service boats which fish outside the Philippine EEZ. These purse seiners target skipjack and yellowfin tuna which supply the tuna canneries.

The small/medium purse seiners (<250 GT) is composed of 200 fishing vessels and 800 service boats. These small/medium purse seiners catch skipjack, yellowfin, round scads and other small pelagics. Half of their catch goes to domestic market and half goes to canneries.

The handline fishery is composed of 2,500 outrigger boats catching large yellowfin and bigeye tuna and supports 30,000 jobs. They use traditional fishing method like hook and line. Handline fishery supplies fresh and frozen sashimi to both foreign and domestic markets.

The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) list of registered Philippine vessels operating in the Western and Central Pacific Region, is composed of the following (Table 1):

Type of Vessel	Number of Registered Vessels
Brine boat	1
Carrier (20.1 - 150 GT)	38
Carrier (>150 GT)	55
Catcher (20.1 – 150 GT) *	33
Catcher / Purse Seine (>150 GT)**	77
Fish Reefer	4
Freezer Carrier	3
Ice Carrier	9
Light Boat	143
Ranger boat	17
Reef Carrier	7
Refrigerated carrier	8
Skiff boat	1
Sonar /Sonar boat	7
Surveyor	10
Tanker	2
Water Carrier	1
Total	**416**

* The catcher vessels (20.1 - 150 GT) is divided into 30 purse seines and 3 ring nets based on the type of fishing method/s.

** While the catcher vessels (>150 GT) can be further divided into 23 longline/s and 54 purse seines. Small purse seines vessels target mostly small pelagics.

Recently, there are 59 licensed longline vessels, 48 of which are operating outside the Philippine waters and the rest are operating within the Philippine EEZ.

As of April 2006, initial records of BFAR showed that there were 5,435 commercial fishing vessels and 3,579 fishing gears throughout the country. The registered Philippine vessels in the WCPFC area only accounts for a small portion (less than 10%) of the total Philippine fishing fleet. Although BFAR has these records, most of this may not be operational.

Table 2. Total number of Philippine commercial fishing vessels and fishing gears.
(Source: BFAR-FRQD, as of April 2006)

Vessel Type	Number	Sum GT
Carrier	819	104,193.80
Catcher	3,579	134,801.72
Light Boat	864	19,177.70
Ranger Boat	51	1,155.79
Skiff Boat	33	384.71
Sonar	53	2,368.02
Support	29	958.40
Tanker	7	3,441.22
Total	**5,435**	**266,481.36**

Fishing Gear	Number
Bag Net	352
Beach Seine	6
Filter Net	54
Gill Net	59
Handline	715
Longline	59
Modified Danish Seine	528
Purse Seine	397
Push Net	19
Ring Net	859
Round Haul Seine	23
Trawl	299
Others	218
Total	**3,588**

III. ANNUAL TUNA CATCH IN THE PHILIPPINE EEZ

Since 1987, the official fishery statistics for the Philippines have been compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS), based on probability (stratified random sampling by data collectors) and non-probability (interviews by regular BAS staff) surveys, supplemented by secondary data from administrative sources e.g. landings sites and ports (Vallesteros, 2002). Annual Fisheries Statistics for commercial, municipal, inland and aquaculture sectors are published for three year time frames, most recently for 2001-2003 inclusive (BAS, 2005), and include volume and value of production by region, information on fish prices and foreign trade statistics.

Catch breakdown by the 30 main marine species is available[2], estimates of annual bigeye and yellowfin catches for the past years have been reported as a combined catch (yellowfin/bigeye tuna) but for 2005 BAS started to separate catches for both species. In addition, most catches are multi-species, so species composition is as hailed, usually in terms of the predominant species.

The available BAS estimates for the tuna catch by species for the period 2000-2005 inclusive are given in Table 3 below. The estimates for 2005 are provisional. The total catch has risen by 38% between 2000 and 2005, with an increase of 75,000MT during this period attributable to the catch of the oceanic species, nearly all by commercial vessels. Small quantities of longtail tuna (*Thunnus tonggol)* and albacore *(Thunnus alalunga)* are also taken but separate catch estimates are not available. Based on the total tuna catch statistics from 2000 – 2005, the trend continuous to increase.

Table 3. Total tuna catch, by species, for 2000-2005
Source: BAS Annual Fisheries Statistics; 2005 figures are provisional

Year	Skipjack	Yellowfin/ bigeye	Bigeye	**TOTAL OCEANIC**	Frigate/bullet tuna	Eastern little tuna	**TOTAL**
2000	113,011	90,328	-	**203,339**	112,227	27,963	**343,529**
2001	105,484	83,560	-	**189,044**	111,719	27,280	**328,043**
2002	109,977	99,794	-	**209,771**	163,132	34,681	**407,584**
2003	138,319	127,240	-	**265,559**	179,086	38,675	**483,320**
2004	143,143	129,553	-	**272,696**	208,108	44,875	**525,679**
2005	143,064	114,027*	21,686	**278,777**	173,960	77,674	**530,410**

* Catch estimate for yellowfin tuna alone for 2005

Estimates of the billfish catch have been extracted by BAS and are listed below (Table 4). The great majority of the catch is taken by municipal gears (including handline), with sailfish and swordfish as the dominant species. The swordfish catch may include marlins in some cases. Catch estimates for billfishes shows a downward trend.

Table 4. Total billfish catch, by species, for 2000-2005

Year	Marlin (blue and black)	Swordfish	Sailfish	**TOTAL**
2000	2,229	3,621	4,969	**10,819**
2001	2,503	4,433	6,196	**13,132**
2002	2,350	4,706	6,378	**13,434**
2003	1,742	5,236	5,178	**12,156**
2004	1,091	4,964	3,856	**9,911**
2005	926	4,389	2,957	**8,272**

[2] Around 20% of the municipal catch and 6-8% of the commercial landings are not captured by these 30 species

Tuna catch breakdown by gear is also not available from the BAS statistics. The SPC Tuna Fishery Yearbook has however provided an estimated breakdown of catch by gear (see Table 5).

Appendix 1 provides a breakdown of the catch by region for municipal and commercial fisheries for 2005. The commercial catch for all species is now over twice that of the municipal catch, with oceanic species comprising 54% of the commercial catch, and 53% of the total tuna catch of 530,000MT. Nearly 70% of the commercial catch of oceanic species is landed in two Mindanao regions (Region 12 - General Santos, Region 9 - Zamboanga), with a similar proportion of the catch of neritic species also landed in Mindanao. The municipal catch landings, on the other hand, are more widely distributed, with Mindanao landings accounting for 45% of both oceanic and neritic species. Oceanic tunas make up less than 50% of the municipal landings.

Table 5. Estimated catch of oceanic tuna species, by gear type, for 2000 – 2004 in Western and Central Pacific Oceans (in MT)

Source: SPC Tuna Fishery Yearbook, 2004

Species	Handline	Longline	Ringnet	Purse Seine-DW	Purse Seine-PH	Other	**TOTAL**
2000							
Skipjack	11,962	776	31,987	27,748	62,797	5,489	**140,759**
Yellowfin	48,300	1,799	5,144	6,575	19,859	6,966	**88,643**
Bigeye	4,545	169	565	1,194	2,207	774	**9,454**
Total	**64,807**	**2,744**	**37,696**	**35,517**	**84,863**	**13,229**	**238,856**
2001							
Skipjack	11,166	724	29,857	15,421	58,614	5,123	**120,905**
Yellowfin	44,682	1,663	4,758	8,249	18,372	6,444	**84,168**
Bigeye	4,204	157	523	2,017	2,041	716	**9,658**
Total	**60,052**	**2,544**	**35,138**	**25,687**	**79,027**	**12,283**	**214,731**
2002							
Skipjack	11,641	755	31,128	19,569	61,111	5,342	**129,546**
Yellowfin	53,362	1,987	5,683	5,973	21,941	7,696	**96,642**
Bigeye	5,021	187	624	1,669	2,438	856	**10,795**
Total	**70,024**	**2,929**	**37,435**	**27,211**	**85,490**	**13,894**	**236,983**
2003							
Skipjack	14,641	949	39,150	24,339	76,860	6,719	**162,658**
Yellowfin	68,038	2,534	7,246	6,257	27,975	9,813	**121,863**
Bigeye	6,402	238	796	1,279	3,108	1,090	**12,913**
Total	**89,081**	**3,721**	**47,192**	**31,875**	**107,943**	**17,622**	**297,434**
2004							
Skipjack	15,152	982	40,516	27,288	79,540	6,953	**170,431**
Yellowfin	69,275	2,579	7,377	5,153	28,483	9,991	**122,858**
Bigeye	6,518	243	811	1,375	3,165	1,111	**13,223**
Total	**90,945**	**3,804**	**48,704**	**33,816**	**111,188**	**18,055**	**306,512**

No other fishing by foreign flag vessels is permitted in the Philippines EEZ, but a considerable amount of IUU fishing, based on the regularity of apprehensions of vessels illegally fishing in Philippine waters, would seem to occur, much of it involving tuna vessels. A desk study carried out in 1995 (PTRP, 1995) concluded that IUU longline catches of up to 10,000MT (40% yellowfin) may have been taken in some years.

Landings/ transhipments by foreign longline vessels are permitted in Davao (Toril) port, where around 5,000MT of mostly tuna is landed annually (Table 10). Over half is retained for processing and consumption, with the rest transhiped by air. Most of these retained catch do not pass the export quality standards and import permit is not necessary since the DA Secretary has signed a certificate of necessity. It is also assumed that all of this catch is taken outside Philippine waters.

IV. ANNUAL CATCHES IN THE CONVENTION AREA

In addition to the estimated catch by Philippine vessels in the EEZ (see above), to this must be added catches by Philippines flag vessels taken outside the EEZ and elsewhere in the Convention area. The extra - EEZ catches are assumed to include those made by purse seine and ring net vessels in adjacent areas and based in overseas ports, distant water longliners operating in the Convention area, and catches by the wide-ranging handline vessels. There is generally no logsheet coverage for much of this activity, and details of catch, catch rates and catch by area are very incomplete. This issue is now being addressed with the draft FAO mandating all tuna vessels to adapt the logsheet.

The Fisheries Code of the Philippines (1998) requires that official estimates of the Philippines catch should include landed catches by both Philippines-based and Philippine overseas-based vessels caught outside Philippine waters eg PNG, Indonesia and high seas. This is currently happening to an unknown degree, as domestic and overseas components are not separated in the catch statistics. It is believed that up to 80,000MT of overseas catch i.e. taken outside the Philippines EEZ may be captured by the 2003 BAS statistics. This primarily includes catch by small purse seiners and ring netters and catch by handliners fishing outside Philippine waters, and landing their catch in Philippine ports. One lacking component of the Philippine catch statistics would be the catch of the Philippine flagged vessels unloading outside the Philippines (e.g. Indonesia and PNG).

Purse seine catches in the Indonesian EEZ

Under an agreement reached with the Republic of Indonesia in 2002, a number of Philippine tuna vessels (75 catcher vessels, 10 single seiners, 20 longliners and support vessels - lightboats and carriers) were allowed access to Indonesian waters and ports, an agreement which was extended until December 2006. Fifty-four (54) catcher vessels (38 under 250 GT) and 11 single purse seiners (all > 250 GT) have been endorsed since 2002 to fish in Indonesian waters. No catch data are required to be supplied under the agreement and no logsheet data are thus available. Most of the catch by these vessels is

unloaded in Philippine ports, but with some going to Philippine-operated canneries in Bitung, Sulawesi.

Purse seine catches in the PNG EEZ

Data on the catch by PNG-based Philippines flag vessels, and Philippines vessels fishing in PNG under access agreements are available from the SPC Regional Database, and are summarized for the period 2000-2004 below. A small proportion of the catch taken in Indonesia and in other PIN waters eg FSM, Kiribati under access agreements is included in these figures.

Table 6. Catch by Philippines purse seine bilateral access vessels in PNG waters, 2000-2004

Source: Regional Tuna Fishery Database; bracketed figures are provisional.

Year	No. of vessels	Skipjack	Yellowfin	Other	TOTAL
2000	9	27,677	7,008	768	35,453
2001	10	15,138	9,684	429	25,252
2002	11	18,891	6,968	778	26,723
2003	10	24,339	7,099	487	(31,926)
2004	11	(27,288)	(5,748)	(817)	(33,853)

Table 7. Catch by PNG-based Philippine purse seine vessels in PNG waters, 2000-2004.

Source: Regional Tuna Fishery Database; note that this includes 6 vessels operated by Philippine companies which fish under PNG flag; their total catch in 2004 was around 18,000MT. Estimates for 2004 are expected to be close to 100%; estimates for 2000-2003 are expected to be high, but less than 100%.

Year	No. of vessels	Skipjack	Yellowfin	Other	TOTAL
2000	13	28,508	9,125	1,720	39,353
2001	15	26,984	16,846	346	44,176
2002	17	40,461	22,242	422	63,125
2003	18	46,600	17,913	339	64,852
2004	19	44,455	13,234	164	57,852

Purse seine and ring net catches in other areas

No data are similarly available on the catch by Philippines purse seine and ring net vessels in other waters within the Convention area, including high seas areas, the Palau EEZ, South China Sea etc.

Handline catches are not covered by logsheet**,** and are not well estimated. Vessels fishing for larger tunas, primarily for export or local processing, are wide-ranging as

catch rates have declined in adjacent waters, nowadays often undertaking four-week trips. It is generally accepted that 50% or more of the estimated catch of 35,000MT is taken outside the Philippines.

The SOCSARGEN Federation of Fishing and Allied Industries, Inc suggested that the Philippine tuna industry has estimated total landings of 400,000MT. Thirty percent (30%) or 120,000MT is caught in Philippine waters and the rest in foreign waters through bilateral access agreements such as in Indonesia. Majority of the catch (70% or 280,000MT) is taken outside the Philippine waters. And of the 280,000MT, fifty four percent (54%) or 150,000MT is caught in Indonesian waters and the rest in other areas where we have access agreements.

Table 8. Estimated Total Landings of the Philippine Tuna Industry
(Source: SOCSARGEN Federation of Fishing and Allied Industries, Inc)

Details	Catch (MT)	Percentage Share (%)
Estimated Total Landings	**400,000**	**100**
A. Caught in Philippine Waters	**120,000**	**30**
B. Caught in Foreign Waters	**280,000**	**70**
1. Indonesia	150,000	54
2. Others	130,000	46

V. MARKET DESTINATION OF CATCHES

Most of the **municipal** tuna catch (85,000MT of oceanic tunas and 87,000MT of neritic tunas in 2005) is landed as wet fish in thousands of landing sites all over the Philippines. BAS suggests that there were over 8,400 municipal landing centers in 2005. Much of the municipal catch is processed by drying, salting, smoking etc. No data are available on the disposal of the municipal catch after landing, but little of the municipal tuna catch would enter large scale commercial processing, the exception being large handline-caught tuna exported as sashimi and marketed either frozen or smoked, mostly in General Santos (see later), and possibly small amounts of tuna sold as wet fish direct to canneries.

The **commercial** domestic tuna catch of oceanic tunas (194,000MT in 2005) is increasingly directed towards processing by domestic canneries, based in the Philippines and elsewhere, with lesser amounts to frozen smoked operations. For 2005, BAS suggests there were 428 commercial landing centers (including PFDA & LGU controlled ports and even private wharfs). The estimated 250,000MT annual output of the 8 canneries is mostly supplied by landings from Philippine purse seiners and ring netters, both local vessels and via carriers from overseas operations. Overseas operations also supply canneries in PNG (30,000MT p.a.) and Indonesia (currently 20,000MT p.a.); some tuna is imported to supplement cannery supply.

Official figures for **exports of tuna products** for the period 2000-2005 are tabulated below. The first category includes chilled sashimi quality fish, frozen whole fish for canning and presumably frozen smoked tuna. The volume of canned exports is somehow fluctuating, whilst collective exports of fresh/chilled/frozen tuna are probably declining.

Table 9. Tuna exports by commodity, 2000 –2005
Source: NSO data, in BAS Fisheries Statistics; 2005 figures are provisional.

Tuna commodity, by volume (MT)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Fresh/chilled/frozen	42,068	21,649	22,496	27,206	23,347	13,679
Dried/smoked	591	771	705	228	137	21
Canned	36,458	33,909	47,970	56,854	53,873	30,769
TOTAL VALUE (million USD)	120.18	115.25	139.05	153.10	150.78	98.22

VI. ONSHORE DEVELOPMENTS

Transhipment by foreign vessels is permitted in only one port in the Philippines - Davao (Toril), as noted earlier. Table 10 below lists the details of these unloading.

Table 10. Vessel Arrivals and Unloading Volumes by Foreign Longline Vessels, Davao Fish Port Source: PFDA, 2005

Year	Port Calls	Volume of Unloadings (MT)	Transhipped (MT)	Retained (MT)
2000	897	3,399	2,643	756
2001	932	5,318	3,069	2,249
2002	786	5,146	2,255	2,891
2003	643	5,065	1,884	3,181
2004	621	4,210	1,797	2,413
2005	661	5,198	2,406	2,792

Harbour infrastructure
The General Santos Fish Port Complex, the country's major tuna unloading port, with reported commercial unloadings of 83,000MT in 2005 (75,000MT tuna), is currently undergoing significant expansion/improvement. As of May 2006, 78% of the expansion project has been completed with the target date of completion by June 2007. Several of the six other major fish ports in the country are proposed for rehabilitation in the near future. Navotas, in Metro Manila, remains the largest fish port, with commercial unloadings of around 115,000MT annually, of which around 20,000MT is tuna.

Processing plants
There are currently 8 tuna canneries operational in the Philippines, 6 in General Santos and 2 in Zamboanga, although there have been nine or more in the past. The other

cannery (Miramar Fishing Corp.) in Zamboanga has temporarily stopped its operation since the last quarter of 2005. The total pack in 2003 was reportedly 10.5 million cases (Tuna Canners Association of the Philippines (TCAP)), the equivalent of 250,000MT of raw product, virtually all of which is oceanic tunas. Several canneries have recently announced plans to expand plants and others are committed to the development of new product lines eg pouch packs. Over 90% of the product is exported, with a small amount (<10%) for local consumption.

There is also a Philippine-owned and operated cannery in Madang, Papua New Guinea processing around 30,000MT per year, and two Philippine-operated canneries in Bitung, Indonesia, processing around 20,000MT of tuna per year.

Whereas much of the handline catch in the past (1980s) was exported to sashimi markets in Japan, an estimated 70% of the catch, along with landings from foreign longliners in Davao, is now processed as **frozen smoked tuna** by at least 12 plants, 9 of which are located in General Santos. This industry now exports USD 33 million of product per year (88% to the US, 12% to other countries) and provides 1,500 factory jobs in the General Santos area. Supply of product is however becoming limiting as the handline fishery encounters increasing problems (e.g. high cost of fuel).

VII. TUNA STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

The Indonesia and Philippine Data Collection Project (IPDCP), which has been developed by the Preparatory Conference for the Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific has been on-going since January 2005. Funding and technical support was committed to both Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) and the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR). The project will end December of this year.

Aside from the monthly monitoring conducted by the Provincial Operation Center (POC) staff of BAS, BAS also conducted surveys in 30 sampled landing centers (15 municipal and 15 commercial) and recruited additional data collectors to collect actual unloading observations particularly on tuna. For 2005 there was a separate data for yellowfin, bigeye and billfish in the catch statistics.

The National Stock Assessment Programme (NSAP) continued to collect port sampling data (species composition, length frequency and vessel catch and effort information). The SPC Database manager visited the NFRDI Office November last year to provide technical support on the NSAP Database System. As result, new version of the NSAP Database System is being utilized which generate reports by region, by gear type, by species and landing center in regions covered by this project.

A catch and effort logsheet system, initially for the 50 plus large purse seine vessels which may account for around 200,000MT of catch, is in the process of implementation by BFAR, utilizing a modified version of the regional purse seine logsheet.

Several initiatives relevant to the tuna fishery are in progress – a Congress House Bill "re-defining commercial handlining fishing and vessel, and providing regulations for utilizations thereof", is under consideration. This would establish a third separate vessel category (cf. municipal and commercial) for handline vessels, and facilitate the collection of catch statistics via logsheets from such vessels. The moratorium on the issue of new commercial vessel and gear licenses was implemented for one year starting November 2004 and ends last October 2005. Data is still being processed.

There are currently no observer programme for the Philippine tuna fishery, although some observer coverage of vessels fishing in the PNG EEZ is provided by PNG NFA.

Researches are currently underway, such as, the Assessment of the Impacts of FAD Fishing on tuna stocks; Philippine flagged vessels are fully cooperating with the tuna tagging done in the WCPFC area; all Philippine flagged vessels in the PNG is 100% cooperating/participating in the observer program implemented in the area; and there are also researches on tuna being conducted by MV DA-BFAR and UP-MSI particularly in the eastern Philippine waters.

VIII. FUTURE PROSPECTS

A Philippine National Tuna Management Plan was developed during 2004, and has been approved by the National Tuna Industry Council. Although the Plan was expected to be implemented in 2006, it should be approved by the National Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (NFARMC) before implementation, in which at the moment there is no NFARMC constituted or has yet to be convened which somehow delays the implementation of the said plan. But BFAR and other concerned sectors are already formulating actions to address the above issue.

Management measures are already in place such as the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (R.A. 8550) and also covered under the Tuna Management plan to implement a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS).

Domestic tuna processing capacity continues to expand, with the cannery pack and exports increasing each year.

Overseas expansion of processing capacity continues, with the opening of a new cannery in Lae. One cannery in Bitung, North Sulawesi, is fully operational, whilst another has yet to become fully operational after major renovation.

Extension of the Philippine access agreement to Indonesian waters gives a brighter prospect for the Philippine Government (particularly for the tuna industry) to pursue a much better Philippine – Indonesia agreement for the coming years.

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Appendix 1. Tuna catch, by species, region and sector for 2005

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics – Fisheries Statistics Division

Region	MUNICIPAL						COMMERCIAL						GRAND TOTAL
	YELLOWFIN TUNA	BIGEYE TUNA	SKIPJACK	FRIGATE TUNA	EASTERN LITTLE TUNA	TOTAL	YELLOWFIN TUNA	BIGEYE TUNA	SKIPJACK	FRIGATE TUNA	EASTERN LITTLE TUNA	TOTAL	
PHILIPPINES	**44,194**	**10,086**	**30,368**	**60,120**	**26,507**	**171,274**	**69,833**	**11,600**	**112,696**	**113,840**	**51,167**	**359,137**	**530,410**
NCR	904	-	31	4	-	**939**	1,331	-	9,337	9,502	145	**20,315**	**21,254**
I	3,613	154	2,722	373	92	**6,955**	176	114	254	22	49	**616**	**7,570**
II	677	21	67	702	15	**1,482**	509	288	181	1,829	25	**2,832**	**4,314**
III	1,784	453	1,622	636	75	**4,570**	697	263	1,239	225	242	**2,665**	**7,235**
IV-A	816	86	1,697	1,937	16	**4,552**	1,428	399	5,139	4,413	5	**11,384**	**15,936**
IV-B	11,918	2,134	5,086	9,874	5,030	**34,042**	4,603	1,012	1,671	2,690	81	**10,057**	**44,099**
V	3,616	463	2,774	5,141	754	**12,748**	504	78	638	2,753	198	**4,172**	**16,920**
VI	2,432	308	1,034	1,079	4,400	**9,253**	2,695	260	1,633	1,929	7,235	**13,751**	**23,004**
VII	883	63	1,822	5,683	2,484	**10,934**	256	147	464	11,926	637	**13,430**	**24,365**
VIII	3,655	614	536	3,618	791	**9,214**	1,858	506	755	2,933	721	**6,772**	**15,986**
IX	5,302	3,182	4,521	10,339	8,218	**31,562**	9,289	2,918	28,979	13,816	9,454	**64,457**	**96,019**
X	586	156	658	2,180	734	**4,313**	1,006	203	378	7,578	6,376	**15,542**	**19,855**
XI	1,984	569	2,494	1,212	250	**6,509**	3,484	1,043	509	664	93	**5,793**	**12,302**
XII	1,513	212	1,458	3,358	1,635	**8,177**	33,466	2,485	57,913	43,330	17,410	**154,604**	**162,781**
ARMM	2,080	1,067	2,856	5,625	1,151	**12,777**	8,126	1,795	3,224	9,672	8,489	**31,306**	**44,083**
CARAGA	2,433	603	988	8,359	864	**13,246**	406	89	382	556	7	**1,440**	**14,686**

REGIONS:

Luzon – I (Illocos), II (Cagayan), III (Central Luzon), IVA (Calbarzon); NCR (National Capital Region); Palawan – IVB (Mimaropa)

Visayas – V (Bicol), VI (Western Visayas), VII (Central Visayas), VIII (Eastern Visayas);

Mindanao – IX (Zamboanga Peninsula), X (Northern Mindanao), XI (Davao), XII (Socksargen), XIII (Caraga), ARMM (Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao)