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**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION
PART 1: INFORMATION OF FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS**

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ANNUAL REPORT TO THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION (WCPFC)

PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH, AND STATISTICS

PHILIPPINE ANNUAL FISHERY REPORT UPDATE

July 2026

Scientific data was provided to the Commission in accordance with the decision relating to the provision of scientific data to the Commission by 30 April, 2026	Yes
If no, please indicate the reason(s) and intended actions:	

PHILIPPINE ANNUAL FISHERY REPORT FOR 2025

1.0 Summary

The Philippines reaffirms its strong commitment to the effective conservation, sustainable use, and long-term management of highly migratory fish stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO), consistent with the provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA), and the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPFC Convention). In fulfilling its obligations under the WCPFC Convention, the Philippines continues to implement conservation and management measures (CMMs) adopted by the Commission, including Conservation and Management Measure (CMM) 2025-02 on the conservation and management of bigeye, yellowfin, and skipjack tuna in the WCPO.

To support science-based fisheries management and strengthen compliance with regional conservation and management measures, the Philippines continues to implement key fisheries monitoring, control, and surveillance initiatives, including the National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP) of the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI), the Philippine Fisheries Observer Program (PFOP), catch documentation and validation systems, and the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR). These initiatives are further strengthened through the continued collaboration and support of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA), other relevant government agencies, the SOCCSKSARGEN Federation of Fishing and Allied Industries, Inc. (SFFAI), Seatrade Canning Corporation, Celebes Canning Corporation, and other tuna industry partners in improving the quality, accuracy, and timeliness of fisheries-dependent data that support national fisheries management, regional stock assessments, and evidence-based fisheries policy and decision-making.

The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) has over 812 certified fisheries observers and responsible for observer data verification and quality assurance. The Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) has been operationalized for Philippine-flagged fishing vessels operating beyond national jurisdiction, including High Seas Pocket No. 1 (HSP1), the Indian Ocean, and the waters of other Pacific Island Countries. Implementation of VMS is supported by Fisheries Administrative Order (FAO) No. 260 for vessels targeting straddling and highly migratory stocks, alongside FAO No. 266 for broader commercial operations, which prescribe the rules and regulations governing vessel monitoring in accordance with Republic Act No. 8550, as amended by Republic Act No. 10654.

The Philippines continues to be granted limited access to High Seas Pocket No. 1 (HSP1) under the Special Management Area (SMA) arrangement, which authorizes up to 36 traditional fresh/ice-chilled tuna catcher vessels to operate as a group. Philippine-flagged vessels operating in HSP1 are managed under DA-BFAR Fisheries Administrative Order No. 245-4 (FAO 245-4). In 2025, twenty-seven (27) of the authorized vessels operated within HSP1, recording a total tuna catch of approximately 42,864 metric tons (MT) over 3,732 fishing days during the period of January to December 2025.

The Philippine National Catch Estimates for the four principal tuna species managed by the Commission in 2025 were as follows: skipjack tuna – 132,892 MT; yellowfin tuna – 90,794

MT; bigeye tuna – 5,839 MT; and albacore tuna – 821 MT, for a combined provisional catch of 230,347 MT.

The Western Pacific East Asia - Improved Tuna Monitoring / Sustainable Pacific Fisheries Project (WPEA-ITM Project) was successfully concluded in June 30, 2025, having strengthened national and regional capacities for tuna fisheries monitoring, fisheries data collection and reporting, and science-based fisheries management. Building on these achievements, the Western Pacific East Asia - Sustainable Pacific Fisheries (WPEA-SPF) Project started on July 1, 2024 and continues to support Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam in strengthening tuna fisheries monitoring systems, enhancing fisheries data collection and reporting, improving stock assessment and fisheries management, and promoting regional cooperation to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and ensure the sustainable management of highly migratory fish stocks.

The Philippines, through the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI), the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA), other relevant government agencies, the SOCCSKSARGEN Federation of Fishing and Allied Industries, Inc. (SFFAI), Seatrade Canning Corporation, Celebes Canning Corporation, and other tuna industry stakeholders, and academic and research institutions, remains committed to strengthening fisheries data collection systems, enhancing institutional and technical capacities, and fostering regional and international cooperation. These collective efforts support science-based fisheries management, evidence-based policy development, the effective implementation of WCPFC conservation and management measures, and the long-term conservation and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean.

2.0 BACKGROUND

The Philippine fishing industry contributed 0.87% to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2025 at constant prices, with a Gross Value Added (GVA) of more than PhP 202,568 million from the fisheries and aquaculture sector (PSA, 2026). Moreover, fisheries production reached approximately 3,998,869.27 metric tons (MT) in 2025, of which 868,669.89 MT came from commercial fisheries, 948,924.09 MT from municipal fisheries, and more than 2,181,275.29 MT from aquaculture (PSA, 2026). According to the Fisherfolk Registration System (2025), the sector provides employment to more than 2.7 million Filipinos. Furthermore, fish accounts for approximately 42.2% of the total animal protein intake in the Philippines, making it the primary source of animal protein compared with meat and poultry (Oceana, 2023). Additionally, the Philippines is recognized as one of the major tuna producers in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO).

In 2025, the foreign trade performance of the Philippine fisheries industry posted a net balance of trade of USD 106.46 million (PSA, 2026). Tuna remained the country's leading fishery export commodity, with a combined export volume of 117,209 MT of fresh, chilled, frozen, smoked, and dried products valued at USD 416.55 million. Among these products fresh/chilled/frozen and processed accounted for the largest share of tuna exports. Overall, however, tuna exports declined by 10.23% in terms of volume and 12.8% in terms of value (PSA, 2026).

Chilled and frozen fish accounted for the largest share of total fishery imports in terms of value.

In 2025, tuna recorded the highest import share at 34.71%, with an import value of USD 334.30 million. Other major fishery imports included salmonidae (5.39%), cuttlefish (6.21%), mackerel (10.08%), and round scad (4.25%) (PSA, 2025).

3.0 ANNUAL FISHERIES INFORMATION

A. FLEET STRUCTURE

The Philippine marine capture fisheries sector is structurally stratified into municipal and commercial sub-sectors based on vessel capacity and operational jurisdiction.

Municipal Fisheries Sector: Encompasses fishing operations utilizing vessels of three (3) Gross Tonnage (GT) or less, as well as fishers operating without the use of watercraft. This sub-sector falls under the statutory administrative jurisdiction of Local Government Units (LGUs). Due to the decentralized nature of local registration and the vast dispersion of artisanal fishing grounds, comprehensive documentation of total municipal fleet capacity historically presents a challenge for national statistics.

Commercial Fisheries Sector: Comprises fishing units utilizing vessels exceeding 3 GT. Legally, commercial vessels are restricted from operating within municipal waters and must fish beyond the 15-kilometer spatial boundary from the shoreline. Commercial operators are mandated to secure a Commercial Fishing Vessel License (CFVL) from the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), which requires dynamic validation and renewal on a three-year cycle.

Legislative Adaptations and Data Segregation

The structural and data tracking framework of the fleet was refined by Republic Act No. 9379, otherwise known as the Handline Fishing Law. This legislation established a distinct regulatory and statistical category for handline fishing vessels, effectively decoupling large-scale handline fleets from conventional municipal classifications. This statutory separation has improved data precision for highly migratory species profiles within national catch logs.

The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) classification of registered Philippine vessels operating in the Western and Central Pacific Region is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Classification of Philippine Registered Vessels in the Active List of WCPFC*

Source: WCPFC Website, as of 17 June 2026

a. Purse Seine					
	<250GT	>250- 500GT	>500- 1000GT	>1000GT	Total
2021	32	2	14	27	75
2022	33	1	16	28	78
2023	37	1	15	28	81
2024	44	1	15	31	91
2025	31	1	14	33	79
b. Fish Carrier					
	<250GT	>250- 500GT	>500- 1000GT	>1000GT	Total
2021	78	9	5	15	107
2022	80	9	5	15	109
2023	83	9	5	15	112
2024	95	10	5	15	125
2025	86	6	3	10	105
c. Support Vessel					
	<250GT	>250- 500GT	>500- 1000GT	>1000GT	Total
2021	156	1			157
2022	170	1			171
2023	196	2			198
2024	222	3			225
2025	191	2	1		194

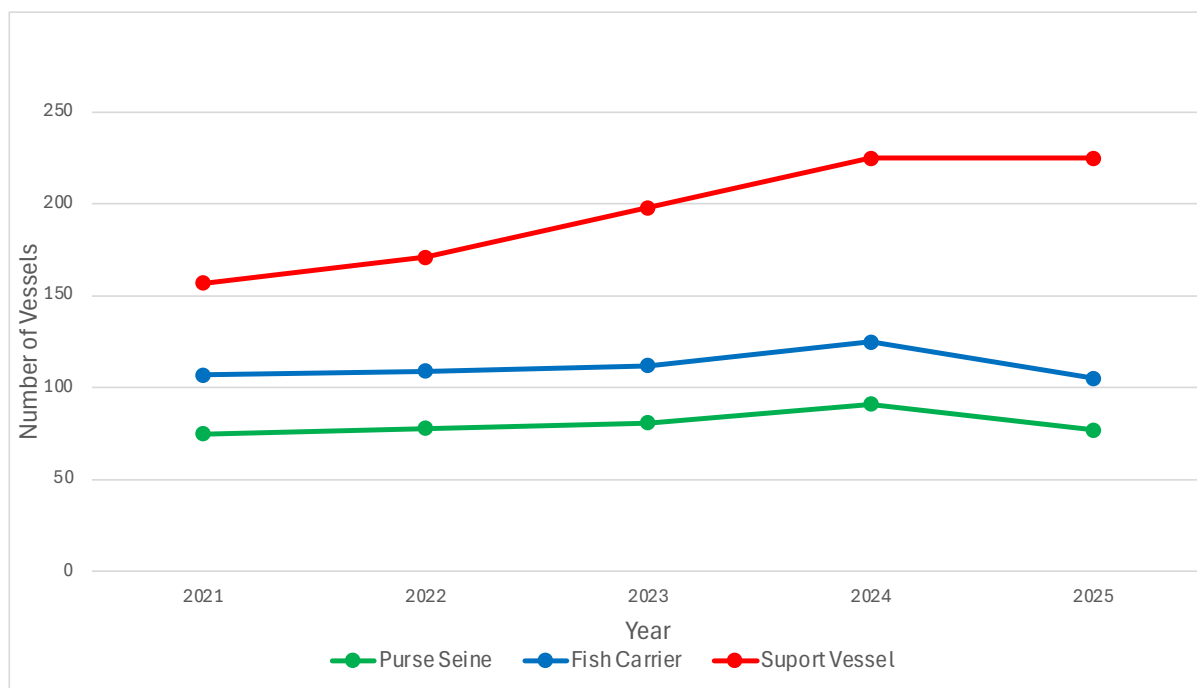


Figure 1. Historical Number of Vessels Active Philippine Fishing Vessels Operating in the WCPFC-CA (2021-2025)

B. ANNUAL TUNA CATCH IN THE PHILIPPINE EEZ

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), the country's official statistical authority, compiles annual fisheries production statistics through the implementation of the Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey (QCFS) and Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS), supplemented by administrative-based fisheries statistics from non-traditional landing centers. These surveys provide estimates of fisheries production by species, sector, province, and region, and serve as important inputs to national accounts, agricultural performance assessment, policy formulation, program implementation, and fisheries research.

The QCFS and QMFS cover the top 31 marine species, including skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*), and bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*). Both surveys are conducted through weekly data collection using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI), monthly data processing, and quarterly generation of production estimates. The surveys employ a two-stage sampling design based on the 2021 Listing of Marine Fish Landing Centers, with landing centers serving as the primary sampling units and fishing boats as the secondary sampling units. To further improve the coverage of commercial and municipal fisheries production, PSA also compiles administrative-based fisheries statistics from 124 commercial and 55 municipal non-traditional landing centers managed by the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA), local government units (LGUs), and private operators.

Table 2. PSA Annual Tuna Catch by Species and Fisheries Sector (Commercial and Municipal), Philippines, 2021–2025 (Metric Tons)

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), Annual Fisheries Statistics of the Philippines (2021–2024); 2025 provisional fisheries production data

Year	Commercial			Municipal			TOTAL
	Skipjack	Yellowfin	Bigeye	Skipjack	Yellowfin	Bigeye	
2021	218,744	40,298	5,189	24,393	33,835	12,124	334,580
2022	219,505	49,358	8,717	37,333	35,397	10,322	360,632
2023	174,567	61,267	5,472	36,970	27,440	8,526	314,242
2024	243,342	64,921	7,218	41,318	26,818	11,023	394,640
2025	108,849	52,971	8,504	39,384	24,978	10,132	244,821

Note: Annual tuna catch estimates for 2021–2024 include all tuna landings unloaded at Philippine ports, regardless of the location of capture or the flag State of the fishing vessel. Consequently, these estimates include catches from foreign waters and landings by foreign-flagged fishing vessels, which accounted for approximately 120,419 metric tons (MT) in 2024. In contrast, the 2025 provisional estimates exclude tuna landings from foreign-flagged fishing vessels and therefore are not directly comparable with the 2021–2024 estimates.

The 19th PTUNASTAT Annual Catch Estimates Review Workshop, held on 28–29 May 2026, was conducted to review and validate the 2025 Philippine tuna catch estimates by species and gear type. Fisheries data from various sources, including the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) through the National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP), commercial fishing logsheets, cannery data, the Philippine Fisheries Observer Program (PFOP), the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA), the Soccsksargen Federation of Fishing and Allied Industries, Inc. (SFFAIL), and other tuna industry stakeholders, were presented, reviewed, and reconciled to produce the national tuna catch estimates. Table 3 presents the reconciled annual tuna catch estimates by species and gear type resulting from the workshop.

Table 3. Reconciliation of the 2025 Philippine Tuna Catch Estimates by Gear Type and Species with the 2025 PSA Provisional Tuna Catch Estimates (Metric Tons)

Source: 19th PTUNASTAT Annual Tuna Catch Estimates Review Workshop Report, 28–29 May 2026

GEAR	SPECIES				TOTAL
	SKJ	YFT	BET	ALB	
Purse seine	73,957	30,443	1,754		106,154
Ring Net	28,099	8,392	349	65	36,905
Handline	7,925	29,884	2,708	635	41,151
Hook-and-line	17,482	20,226	722	109	38,538
Others	5,429	1,849	307	13	7,598
TOTAL	132,892	90,794	5,839	821	230,347

The review highlighted differences between the provisional PSA estimates and the consolidated national tuna catch estimates derived from multiple fisheries data sources during the workshop. These differences may be attributed to the inherent limitations of sample survey estimation, particularly in the municipal fisheries sector, including the dispersed nature of fish landing sites, sampling variability associated with the probability-based survey design, limited sampling coverage of landing centers and fishing boats, differences between survey-based estimates and administrative data sources, and the need for periodic updates to the sampling frame to reflect changes in fishing operations and landing centers.

In response to these challenges, the PSA will update the sampling frame for the Quarterly

Commercial Fisheries Survey (QCFS) and Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS) using the results of the 2025 Updating/List of Agricultural Farm Operators and Inland Fishing Households – Listing of Marine Fish Landing Centers (ULAFO–LMFLC). The updated sampling frame is expected to improve the representativeness, accuracy, and reliability of future fisheries production estimates.

The workshop also reviewed the preliminary assessment of Philippine tuna catches and fishing effort in relation to the requirements of WCPFC Conservation and Management Measure (CMM) 2025-02 for tropical tunas. The assessment evaluated purse seine fishing effort in High Seas Pocket No. 1 (HSP1) and estimated large-fish handline catches occurring outside Philippine archipelagic waters and territorial seas to support the Philippines' monitoring of compliance with the applicable conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission.

Also included in the national tuna catch estimates are catches from Philippine-flagged vessels operating in High Seas Pocket No. 1 (HSP1) under the Special Management Area (SMA) arrangement. The Philippines continues to be granted limited access to HSP1, allowing the operation of up to 36 traditional fresh/ice-chilled tuna catcher vessels fishing as a group. Philippine participation in HSP1 is governed by the DA-BFAR Fisheries Administrative Order (FAO) No. 245-4, which prescribes the regulations and implementing guidelines for group tuna purse seine operations within the SMA. In 2025, a total of 27 authorized catcher vessels operated in HSP1 with 100% observer coverage, and 1 observer trip covers 90-150 days per catcher and recording a combined tuna catch of approximately 42,864 metric tons (MT).

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) does not publish tuna catch statistics disaggregated by fishing gear in its annual fisheries statistics. Consequently, national tuna catch estimates by gear type are derived through the annual PTUNASTAT Catch Estimates Review Workshop by integrating information from multiple data sources, including the National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP), commercial fishing logsheets, the Philippine Fisheries Observer Program (PFOP), the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA), and industry records. Table 4 presents the reviewed tuna catch estimates by species and gear type.

No commercial fishing by foreign-flagged vessels is authorized within the Philippine Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Nevertheless, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing remains a management concern, and BFAR continues to strengthen monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) measures through enhanced enforcement, vessel monitoring, observer coverage, and inter-agency collaboration to deter illegal fishing activities.

PFDA records indicate that oceanic tuna landings by Philippine fishing vessels amounted to 3,653 MT at Navotas Fish Port Complex, 24.669 MT at Davao Fish Port Complex, and 1,284.43 MT at Iloilo Fish Port Complex in 2025. The General Santos Fish Port Complex reported total marine fish landings of 252,322 MT; however, species-specific information was not available.

Table 4. Estimated catch of oceanic tuna species, by gear type, for 2020–2024 in Western and Central Pacific Oceans (in MT)

Source: WCPFC Tuna Fishery Yearbook 2025

Year/Species	Hook-and-Line ¹	Purse Seine ²	Others	Total
2020				
Skipjack	9,753	90,029	6,724	106,506
Yellowfin	37,391	36,231	2,581	76,203
Bigeye	1,576	2,387	137	4,100
Albacore	326	13	20	359
Total	49,046	156,822	9,462	215,330
2021				
Skipjack	14,387	70,400	5,499	90,286
Yellowfin	49,444	31,045	3,310	83,799
Bigeye	1,133	1,397	123	2,653
Albacore	105	0	68	173
Total	65,069	102,842	9,000	176,911
2022				
Skipjack	12,015	63,491	6,825	82,331
Yellowfin	34,289	25,555	2,554	62,398
Bigeye	1,434	934	218	2,586
Albacore	105	0	68	173
Total	47,843	89,980	9,665	147,488
2023				
Skipjack	17,440	64,681	4,169	86,290
Yellowfin	45,235	19,141	2,192	66,568
Bigeye	2,211	2,811	131	5,153
Albacore	1,437	0	107	1,544
Total	66,323	86,633	6,599	159,555
2024				
Skipjack	25,327	83,409	6,821	115,557
Yellowfin	50,686	25,924	3,368	66,568
Bigeye	3,109	1,625	250	4,984
Albacore	736	2	95	833
Total	79,858	110,960	10,534	201,352

¹ Includes handline catches

² Includes ringnet catches



Figure 2. Historical annual catch for the Philippines by gear and primary species (2020-2024)

C. ANNUAL CATCHES IN THE CONVENTION AREA

In addition to tuna catches taken by Philippine-flagged fishing vessels within the Philippine Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), national catch estimates also include catches made by Philippine-flagged vessels operating beyond the EEZ within the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) Convention Area. These include catches from fishing operations in High Seas Pocket No. 1 (HSP1), Papua New Guinea (PNG), and other Pacific Island Countries (PICs), as applicable. To improve the completeness and accuracy of catch reporting, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) requires purse seine and ring

net vessels operating beyond Philippine waters to submit fishing logsheets. These records are integrated with other fisheries data sources to account for catches landed by Philippine-registered vessels, regardless of the area of capture.

Purse Seine Catches in Pacific Island Countries (PICs)

Table 5. Catch by Philippine flag purse seine vessels in PIC waters, 2021-2025.

Source: SPC Regional Tuna Fishery Database and BFAR 12

Year	No. of Vessels	Catch (in MT)			
		Skipjack	Yellowfin	Bigeye	Total
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	-	199	118	0	317
2025	2	693	136	0.96	0

* For 2021-2023, all Philippine flagged vessels that fished in PNG waters were chartered by PNG, thus no catch for this fleet in 2021-2023. For 2024, 317MT originated from other EEZ other than PNG logbook data. Catches from PNG water presumed under charter arrangements.

Longline catches

No Philippine-flagged distant-water longline vessels operated within the WCPFC Convention Area during the 2025 reporting period. Historical catches from Philippine-flagged distant-water longline vessels that previously operated in Pacific Island Countries under bilateral access arrangements are presented in Table 6 for reference.

Table 6. Historical Catches of Philippine-Flagged Distant-Water Longline Vessels Operating in the WCPFC Convention Area, 2011–2014 (Metric Tons)

Species	2011	2012	2013	2014
Yellowfin	145.77	60.63	27.16	2.78
Bigeye	777.06	247.83	166.56	52.90
Albacore	36.39	23.96	30.47	1.16
Others	174.96	62.66	10.69	38.67
Total	1,134.18	398.08	234.87	95.51

D. DISPOSAL OF CATCH

Tuna landings from Philippine fisheries are distributed through various domestic and international market channels depending on species, product form, and market demand. In 2025, tuna catches were landed through private fishing ports in General Santos City, the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA) General Santos Fish Port Complex (Markets 1–4 and Wharves 1–2), other domestic ports, and overseas ports.

Approximately 45% of the total tuna catch originated from the Philippine Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), 23% from High Seas Pocket No. 1 (HSP1), and 32% from Papua New Guinea (PNG) waters. Philippine canneries remained the principal market destination, receiving more than 47% of total tuna landings. Fresh and frozen processing and value-adding facilities

accounted for approximately 6%, while domestic wet markets received 21% of total landings. The remaining more than 26% of the catch was unloaded or marketed outside the Philippines.

Market destinations varied by tuna species. Skipjack tuna was predominantly supplied to Philippine canneries, reflecting its importance as the primary raw material for the domestic tuna canning industry. Yellowfin tuna was primarily marketed outside the Philippines, while bigeye tuna was predominantly distributed through domestic wet markets.

Based on data submitted by participating tuna canneries, two (2) tuna canneries reported their annual tuna inputs for 2025. Celebes Canning Corporation reported a total annual tuna input of 13,118.03 metric tons (MT), consisting of 11,390.67 MT of skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), 1,447.72 MT of yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*), and 279.64 MT of bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*), all sourced from purse seine fisheries. Seatrade Canning Corporation reported a total annual tuna input of 6,385.09 MT, comprising 6,212.71 MT of skipjack tuna, 171.21 MT of yellowfin tuna, and 1.17 MT of bigeye tuna. Of the total reported input for Seatrade Canning Corporation, 6,046.71 MT were supplied by purse seine fisheries and 338.38 MT by ring net fisheries.

Historically, the combined annual tuna input of the five (5) major tuna canneries has been estimated at approximately 100,853.46 MT, with raw materials supplied primarily by landings from Philippine purse seine and ring net vessels, including catches landed directly by local vessels and carrier vessels from overseas fishing operations.

Official figures for exports of tuna products for the period 2021-2025 are tabulated below. The first category includes chilled sashimi quality fish and frozen whole fish for tuna canning.

Table 7. Tuna exports by commodity, 2021 –2025

Source: PSA Fisheries Statistics for 2021–2025

Tuna commodity, by volume (MT)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Fresh/chilled/frozen	9,941	35,202	18,794	19,872	18,586
Dried/smoked	1,776	0	0	-	-
Canned	83,035	72,599	68,076	-	-
Prepared/Preserved	-	-	-	110,692	98,623
TOTAL VALUE (million USD)	384.694	401.187	369.636	477.692	416.547

* 2025 provisional data

4.0 ONSHORE DEVELOPMENTS

A. HARBOR INFRASTRUCTURE

The General Santos Fish Port Complex (GSFPC) remains the country's principal tuna landing and unloading port, recording approximately 283,769 metric tons (MT) of fish unloadings in 2025. The ongoing rehabilitation, expansion, and modernization of the GSFPC is being implemented by the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA) with an updated project cost of approximately PHP 2.5 billion. The project aims to expand fish handling and processing capacity, upgrade port infrastructure and equipment, improve post-harvest facilities,

and enhance the overall efficiency and competitiveness of the Philippine tuna industry. As of mid-2026, the project has reached approximately 58.72% physical completion and is targeted for completion by March 2027.

The PFDA likewise continues to implement modernization and rehabilitation projects across its regional fish ports to strengthen fisheries infrastructure nationwide. As of mid-2026, the rehabilitation and upgrading of the Davao Fish Port Complex (FPC), Sual FPC, and Iloilo FPC have been completed. The Navotas Fish Port Complex Modernization Project, with an estimated project cost of approximately PHP 1.6 billion, continues to progress and is scheduled for phased completion by late 2026 through mid-2027. These infrastructure investments are expected to improve fish landing, handling, storage, processing, and marketing facilities, thereby enhancing post-harvest efficiency, reducing losses, strengthening food safety and product quality, and supporting the long-term sustainability and competitiveness of the Philippine fisheries sector.

B. PROCESSING PLANTS

As of 2026, the Philippines maintains eight (8) major tuna canneries, with General Santos City serving as the country's principal tuna processing hub, hosting six (6) of these facilities. The domestic tuna processing industry plays a vital role in supporting the country's tuna fisheries by producing canned, frozen, cooked loin, and other value-added tuna products for both domestic consumption and international markets.

Philippine tuna processing capacity is further complemented by two Philippine-owned and operated tuna canneries in Papua New Guinea, located in Madang and Lae, with a combined processing capacity of approximately 50,000 metric tons (MT) annually. These facilities support the processing of catches from Philippine purse seine operations in Papua New Guinea and adjacent Pacific fishing grounds.

The Philippines also has more than 17 frozen tuna processing and value-adding facilities, approximately 70% of which are located in General Santos City. These establishments process fresh and frozen tuna into sashimi-grade, chilled, frozen, smoked, and other value-added products for export and domestic markets, supporting an estimated 3,000 direct jobs within the tuna processing sector. Major export destinations include the United States, the European Union, and other international seafood markets.

The continued modernization of fish port infrastructure, expansion of processing facilities, and adoption of improved post-harvest technologies are expected to further strengthen the competitiveness, product quality, and sustainability of the Philippine tuna processing industry.

5.0 OTHER CMM REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Conservation and Management Measure 2025-06 (Sharks)*

Since 2009, Philippines has been implementing its National Plan of Action for Sharks and was updated in 2017. In July 2025, the Philippines through BFAR published the “Shark, Ray, and Chimaera Conservation and Fisheries Management Framework (2025-2030)” which serves as the strategic foundation for updating the NPOA-Sharks

2017-2022. It also implemented the Fisheries Administrative Order (FAO) 272 on Conservation and Management Measure for Sharks for Philippine Fishing Vessels adopting provisions in WCPFC CMM 2022-04 and its replacement CMM.

The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), through the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI), the Philippine Fisheries Observer Program (PFOP), and the National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP), continues to monitor shark interactions in commercial tuna fisheries through observer reports, port sampling, and catch documentation systems. Observer training and annual pre-departure briefings continue to emphasize species identification, safe handling practices, and the live release of sharks whenever practicable, consistent with WCPFC conservation and management measures.

For 2025, fisheries observer recorded a total of 57 shark interactions were recorded from Philippine purse seine operations in High Seas Pocket No. 1 (HSP1). These comprised 56 silky sharks (*Carcharhinus falciformis*), of which 17 were released alive and 39 were released dead, and one (1) whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*), which was successfully released alive. On the other hand, 5 sharks were recorded in Philippines EEZ comprising 4 silky sharks (1 released alive, 3 released already dead) and 1 whale shark successfully released alive.

Based on NSAP monitoring within the Philippine Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), recorded shark landings during 2025 included 0.60 MT of silky sharks (*Carcharhinus falciformis*), 0.02 MT of oceanic whitetip sharks (*Carcharhinus longimanus*), 2.55 MT of hammerhead sharks (*Sphyrna* spp.), and 0.54 MT of thresher sharks (*Alopias* spp.).

B. Conservation and Management Measure 2023-02 (Pacific Bluefin Tuna)

The Philippines does not conduct directed fishing for **Pacific bluefin tuna (*Thunnus orientalis*)**, as Philippine fishing activities are conducted predominantly south of 20°N. However, incidental catches may occasionally occur in handline and hook-and-line fisheries operating within the Philippine Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

BFAR continues to strengthen species verification and catch documentation through the National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP), the Philippine Fisheries Observer Program (PFOP), and port sampling activities to ensure accurate reporting of Pacific bluefin tuna in accordance with WCPFC reporting requirements.

For 2025, Philippines has 5.686MT record of Pacific Bluefin Tuna catches in Philippine EEZ along the provinces of Aurora, Quezon, Bicol and Ilocos approximately 24 pieces with weight ranges from 120-400kg as reported during the 17th WPEA-NSAP catch estimate review workshop. Philippines has improved its catch documentation mechanisms to monitor all tuna landings throughout the country.

C. Conservation and Management Measure 2018-04 (Sea Turtles)

Section 102 of the amended Philippine Fisheries Code or republic act 10654, imposes penalties for the fishing or taking of rare, threatened or endangered species which includes sea turtles. CMM 2018-04 is clearly explained to the captains and crew of the vessel during the Annual pre-departure course. Philippines provided a “SSI Incident

Report Form” where the vessel is required to report incidents of Sea Turtle interaction and the action taken to release the animal. In 2025 Philippines, has recorded a total of 1 Sea turtle as reported by Fisheries Observer onboard. The species was released alive (hawksbill turtle-1).

D. Conservation and Management Measure 2023-03 (Swordfish)

Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) are primarily taken as incidental catch in Philippine commercial and municipal fisheries. BFAR, through the National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP) and the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), continues to monitor swordfish landings to support national fisheries management, stock assessment, and the Philippines' reporting obligations to the WCPFC.

For 2025, the national swordfish catch was estimated at 19.155MT (150 individuals) with a weight range of 8-154 kgs.

E. Conservation and Management Measure 2019-05 (Mobulid Rays)

Fisheries Administrative Order 193 penalizes the taking or catching, selling, purchasing and possessing, transporting and exporting of Whale sharks and Manta Rays. In 2023, the Philippines has adopted the Fisheries Administrative Order 272 on the Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippines fishing vessels. "Shark" referred here is the shark defined in the UN-IPOA-SHARKS which includes all species of sharks, skates, rays, and chimaeras (Class Chondrichthyes). Under this FAO there is a prohibition on retaining onboard species of sharks that are considered Endangered, threatened and Protected (ETP). In 2025, there are no instances of mobulid rays (*Mobula* spp.) were reported caught by purse seine vessels.

F. Conservation and Management Measure 2024-07 (Cetaceans)

The Philippines continues to implement measures to minimize interactions between fishing operations and cetaceans through observer coverage, vessel crew awareness, and the reporting of sensitive species interactions in accordance with WCPFC Conservation and Management Measure 2024-07.

During 2025, a total of 43 cetacean interactions were reported from Philippine tuna fisheries, comprising 37 individuals released alive and 6 individuals recorded dead. All reported interactions were documented through the Philippine Fisheries Observer Program (PFOP) and reported in accordance with WCPFC reporting requirements.

6.0 STATUS OF TUNA FISHERY DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS

A. LOGSHEETS DATA COLLECTION

The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) continues to implement the national catch documentation and logsheet reporting system for commercial tuna fisheries. Purse seine, ring net, handline, and other authorized commercial fishing vessels are required to submit catch-and-effort logsheets in accordance with the Philippine Fisheries Code (Republic Act No. 8550), as amended by Republic Act No.

10654, and relevant Fisheries Administrative Orders.

Logsheet information is integrated with cannery unloading records, observer reports, vessel monitoring data, and port sampling information to improve the completeness, accuracy, and timeliness of national tuna statistics. The TUFMAN, PECAN, and NSAP T2 database systems continue to support data encoding, validation, analysis, and reporting.

Compliance with DA-BFAR FAO No. 238, implementing the European Union Catch Certification Scheme, and BFAR Administrative Circular No. 251 on fish and fishery product traceability has further strengthened the submission of catch documentation and improved data quality for both domestic fisheries management and international reporting obligations.

B. OBSERVER PROGRAM AND VESSEL MONITORING SYSTEM (VMS)

The Philippine Fisheries Observer Program (PFOP) remains a key component of the country's fisheries monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) system. BFAR continues to conduct regular observer training and refresher courses to maintain a pool of qualified fisheries observers and debriefers capable of supporting national and regional monitoring requirements.

Observers are deployed aboard Philippine purse seine vessels operating within the Philippine EEZ, High Seas Pocket No. 1 (HSP1), and other authorized fishing grounds. Philippine fishing operations in HSP1 continue to maintain 100% observer coverage, consistent with the applicable provisions of the WCPFC Tropical Tuna Measure. PNG National Fisheries Authority observers continue to provide observer coverage for Philippine vessels operating within Papua New Guinea waters.

BFAR also continues to strengthen the implementation of the national Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) pursuant to Fisheries Administrative Order No. 260 and related implementing regulations under Republic Act No. 10654. The VMS is operational for Philippine commercial fishing vessels required to carry satellite-based monitoring equipment and supports compliance monitoring, fishing activity verification, enforcement, and reporting obligations under the WCPFC.

The implementation of the observer program and VMS is supported by FAO No. 240 (Observer Program), FAO No. 241 (High Seas Vessel Monitoring System), FAO No. 245-4 (High Seas Pocket No. 1 Special Management Area), FAO No. 260 (Vessel Monitoring Measure), and FAO No. 261 (Observer Coverage).

There were three (3) DA-BFAR Fisheries Administrative Orders that supports the implementation the Philippine Fisheries Observer Program (PFOP) and operationalization of Vessels Monitoring System (VMS). These were FAO No. 240: Rules and Regulations in the Implementation of Fisheries Observer Program in the High Seas, FAO No. 241: Regulations and Implementation of the Vessel Monitoring System in the High Seas and FAO 245-4: Regulation and Implementing Guidelines on Group Tuna Purse Seine Operations in High Seas Pocket Number 1 as a Special Management Area.

C. PORT SAMPLING PROGRAM

The National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP) of the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) continues to serve as the Philippines' primary fisheries-dependent data collection program for commercial and municipal fisheries. Through its nationwide network of major fish landing centers, NSAP routinely collects biological and fisheries information, including species composition, length-frequency data, catch-and-effort information, fishing ground, gear characteristics, and vessel information. These data provide essential inputs for national fisheries management, stock assessments, and the Philippines' reporting obligations to the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).

Port sampling coverage has been progressively strengthened through sustained government support and regional fisheries projects. The West Pacific East Asia Oceanic Fisheries Management Project (WPEA-OFMP) and the subsequent WPEA-Improved Tuna Monitoring Project (WPEA-ITMP) significantly expanded tuna port sampling activities and strengthened national capacities for fisheries data collection. Building on these achievements, the Western Pacific East Asia–Sustainable Pacific Fisheries (WPEA-SPF) Project continues to support the enhancement of fisheries monitoring systems, institutional capacity development, and data management to improve the quality and reliability of tuna fisheries information.

The NSAP T2 Database System is now operational and serves as the national platform for encoding, managing, validating, and reporting fisheries monitoring data. The system records detailed catch, effort, biological, and fishing ground information. Data generated through NSAP T2 are routinely utilized in the Philippine Tuna Catch Estimates Review Workshop (PTUNASTAT) and other national assessments to improve species composition estimates, catch reconstruction, and reporting to regional fisheries management organizations.

To further improve data collection efficiency and quality, the NSAP Electronic Data Gathering and Encoding System (NSAP-eDGES) continues to be enhanced and progressively implemented across NSAP regional offices. The application supports digital field data collection, minimizes encoding errors, facilitates near real-time data submission, and improves data validation and quality assurance. Continuous refinements of both the NSAP T2 Database and the NSAP-eDGES application are being undertaken by NFRDI, in collaboration with the Pacific Community (SPC), to strengthen reporting capabilities and respond to evolving national and regional data requirements.

NSAP currently covers the country's major tuna landing sites, providing extensive fisheries-dependent data for commercial and municipal tuna fisheries. Nevertheless, estimates from non-NSAP landing sites remain a continuing challenge because of the dispersed nature of municipal fisheries and the limited sampling coverage in some areas. To address these gaps, BFAR and NFRDI continue to improve estimation methodologies for unsampled landing sites by integrating supplementary information from land transport permits, local government records, industry data, and other fisheries information sources. Further technical enhancements under the WPEA-SPF Project are expected to strengthen standardized estimation procedures, expand monitoring coverage, and improve the accuracy and representativeness of national tuna catch

estimates.

D. UNLOADING

Landings by authorized foreign-flagged longline vessels are permitted at **Toril Port, Davao City**, subject to applicable national regulations. During the period of **2025**, annual landings averaged approximately **145 MT**, consisting primarily of tuna species (Table 8).

Table 8. Vessel Arrivals and Unloading Volumes by Foreign Vessels, Davao Fish Port, 2021 - 2025

Source: PFDA, 2025 – 19th PTUNASTAT Annual Tuna Catch Estimates Review Workshop Report, 28–29 May 2026

Year	Port Calls	Volume of Unloadings (MT)
2021	15	0
2022	39	19
2023	9	6
2024	2	26
2025	5	149

7.0 RESEARCH AND FUTURE ACTIVITIES COVERING TARGET AND NON-TARGET SPECIES

The Philippines continues to strengthen research, monitoring, and capacity development initiatives to support the sustainable management of highly migratory fish stocks and associated non-target species in accordance with national policies and the conservation and management measures of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).

Building on the achievements of the West Pacific East Asia Oceanic Fisheries Management Project (WPEA-OFMP), the Sustainable Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the West Pacific and East Asian Seas (WPEA-SM) Project, and the Western Pacific East Asia – Improved Tuna Monitoring Project (WPEA-ITMP), the Western Pacific East Asia – Sustainable Pacific Fisheries (WPEA-SPF) Project now serves as the principal regional initiative supporting Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam. The project focuses on strengthening tuna fisheries monitoring systems, enhancing fisheries data collection and reporting, improving stock assessment and fisheries management, promoting electronic data management systems, and supporting regional cooperation to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.

Research priorities under the WPEA-SPF Project include the continued enhancement of the National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP), expansion of electronic fisheries data collection and management systems, improvement of catch estimation methodologies for commercial and municipal fisheries, strengthening of the Philippine Fisheries Observer Program (PFOP), and enhancement of fisheries monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) systems, including the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). The project also supports capacity building, regional collaboration, and the generation of high-quality fisheries-dependent data required for stock assessments and evidence-based fisheries management.

The implementation of these initiatives is supported by the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic Act No. 8550), as amended by Republic Act No. 10654, which provides the legal framework for the conservation, management, and sustainable utilization of fishery resources within Philippine waters, the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and adjacent high seas. The law requires Philippine fishing vessels operating beyond national jurisdiction to comply with the applicable conservation and management measures adopted by relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), including the WCPFC.

The Philippines will continue to strengthen partnerships among the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI), the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA), academic and research institutions, the tuna industry, and regional and international partners to improve fisheries science, stock assessment, monitoring systems, and sustainable management of target and non-target species throughout the Western and Central Pacific Ocean.

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ADDENDUM TO ANNUAL REPORT PART 1

15 February 2021¹

SECTION A: SPECIFIC INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED IN ANNUAL REPORT PART 1 AS REQUIRED BY CMMS AND OTHER DECISIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

CMM 2009-03 [Swordfish], Para 8	CCMs shall report to the Commission the total number of vessels that fished for swordfish and the total catch of swordfish for the following: vessels flying their flag anywhere in the Convention Area south of 20°S other than vessels operating under charter, lease or other similar mechanism as part of the domestic fishery of another CCM; vessels operating under charter, lease or other similar mechanism as part of their domestic fishery south of 20°S; and any other vessels fishing within their waters south of 20°S. This information shall be provided in Part 1 of each CCM's annual report. Initially, this information will be provided in the template provided at Annex 2 for the period 2000-2025 and then updated annually. <i>*Note: WCPFC11 confirmed a common understanding that "total catch" in this reporting requirement refers to both targeted and bycatch catches of swordfish.</i>	Philippines does not have vessels that mainly targets swordfish but our fleet do have some records of catches for this species as by-catch for our handline fishery that were mainly operating in Philippine waters in the Northern Hemisphere and NONE of our vessels were operating south of 20°S. Also in 2025, NO catch of Swordfish was reported by Fisheries Observer in HSP1.
Observer coverage (WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b))	CCMs are to compile and include in Annual Report Part 1 to be submitted from 2015 onwards, observer coverage for their longline fleet activity in the previous calendar year, noting that revisions can be provided at the annual TCC meeting. A sample report format is provided as guidance to assist CCMs with reporting (WCPFC11 Summary Report Attachment L Table 4)	Philippines has no longline vessel/s fishing in the WCPFC-CA for 2025. For other gears (e.g. handline, troll), these are mainly municipal or artisanal gears that mainly operates in our waters within our national jurisdiction

¹ Reporting requirements requested by CMMs and decisions of the Commission, as of WCPFC17 (Dec 2020). First issued on 15 February 2021. Changes made from Addendum for 2020, include separating the annual reporting requirements that specify needing to be included in Annual Report Part 1 (Section A) from those that may be included in Annual Report Part 1 if they are not otherwise provided to WCPFC (Section B). The entry into force of CMM 2019- 04 *Conservation and Management Measure for Sharks* for most CCMs in late 2020 and the specified reporting in Section VII, has removed a few annual reporting requirements from this Addendum.

	<table><tr><td>CCM Fleet</td><td>Fishery</td><td colspan="3">No. of Hooks</td><td colspan="2">Days Fishing</td></tr><tr><td>REPUBLIC OF KOREA</td><td>Distant-water</td><td>Total estimated</td><td>Observer</td><td>%</td><td>Total estimated</td><td>Observer</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	CCM Fleet	Fishery	No. of Hooks			Days Fishing		REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Distant-water	Total estimated	Observer	%	Total estimated	Observer															
CCM Fleet	Fishery	No. of Hooks			Days Fishing																									
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Distant-water	Total estimated	Observer	%	Total estimated	Observer																								
CMM 2009-06 [Transshipment], Para 11 (ANNEX II)	CCMs shall report on all transshipment activities covered by this Measure (including transshipment activities that occur in ports or EEZs) as part of their Annual Report in accordance with the guidelines at Annex II. In doing so, CCMs shall take all reasonable steps to validate and where possible, correct information received from vessels undertaking transshipment using all available information such as catch and effort data, position data, observer reports and port monitoring data. WCPFC15 Outcome document para 48: The Commission agreed to the TCC14 recommendation that the template provided in TCC14-2018-RP03 Annex 3 be used by all applicable CCMs for their future reporting in Annual Report Part 1, as per CMM 2009-06 paragraph 11 (Attachment O of WCPFC15). Annex 3 of RP03: Transshipment information to be provided annually by CCMs as required by CMM 2009-06 paragraph 11 in accordance with the guidelines in Annex II of the measure. Each CCM shall include in Part 1 of its Annual Report to the Commission: (1) the total quantities, by weight, of highly migratory fish stocks covered by this measure that were transhipped by fishing vessels the CCM is responsible for reporting against, with those quantities broken down by: <table><tr><td>a) offloaded and received;</td><td>b) transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction</td><td>c) transhipped inside the Convention Area and transshipped outside the Convention Area;</td><td>d) catch inside the Convention Area</td></tr><tr><td>offloaded</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>received</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	a) offloaded and received;	b) transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction	c) transhipped inside the Convention Area and transshipped outside the Convention Area;	d) catch inside the Convention Area	offloaded												received												Attached in Page 29-30 of this Paper is the report of Philippines flagged vessels that have conducted transshipment activities in the WCPFC – CA for 2025 (There are no PH-LL vessel which are active/operating and PS/RN operation are considered group seining operation).
a) offloaded and received;	b) transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction	c) transhipped inside the Convention Area and transshipped outside the Convention Area;	d) catch inside the Convention Area																											
offloaded																														
received																														

	(2) the number of transhipments involving highly migratory fish stocks covered by this measure by fishing vessels that is responsible for reporting against, broken down by:			
	a) offloaded and received	b) transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction	c) transhipped the Convention Area and transhipped outside the Convention Area	
	offloaded			
	received			
ANNEX II TRANSHIPMENT INFORMATION TO BE REPORTED ANNUALLY BY CCMs Each CCM shall include in Part 1 of its Annual Report to the Commission: the total quantities, by weight, of highly migratory fish stocks covered by this measure that were transhipped by fishing vessels the CCM is responsible for reporting against, with those quantities broken down by: offloaded and received; transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction; transhipped inside the Convention Area and transhipped outside the Convention Area; caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area; species; product form; and fishing gear used the number of transhipments involving highly migratory fish stocks covered by this				

	measure by fishing vessels that is responsible for reporting against, broken down by: - offloaded and received; - transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction; - transhipped inside the Convention Area and transhipped outside the Convention Area; - caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area; and - fishing gear.	
CMM 2011-03 [Impact of PS fishing on cetaceans], Para 5	CCMs shall include in their Part 1 Annual Report any instances in which cetaceans have been encircled by the purse seine nets of their flagged vessels, reported under paragraph 2(b).	In 2025, there were 43 estimated instances that a cetacean was unintentionally encircled by a purse seine net, 37 released alive and 6 released dead e.g. (Bottlenose dolphin–7 instances encircled and all released alive; Indo-pacific bottlenose dolphin– 9 instances encircled, 7 released alive, 2 released dead; Pantropical Spotted dolphin–6 instances encircled, 3 released alive, 3 released dead; Rough toothed dolphin – 7 instances encircled, 6 released alive, 1 released dead; spinner dolphin-4 instances encircled and all released alive; falsekiller whale-10 instances encircled and all released alive). These reported instances occurred in Philippine EEZ,high seas pocket #1 (HSP1) and other Pacific Island countries (PIC) EEZ (e.g. PNG) Based on the report of the fishing master, they would usually stop the net roll once they noticed a cetacean and let the cetacean move out of the net.
CMM 2018-03	CCMs shall annually provide to the Commission, in Part 1 of their annual reports, all available information on interactions with seabirds reported	There were no reported seabird interactions for 2025, either from longline or other gears. There were no Philippine-flagged longline vessel/s operating in WCPFC Convention area for 2025.

[Seabirds] Para 13	or collected by observers to enable the estimation of seabird mortality in all fisheries to which the Convention applies. (see below for Part 1 reporting template guideline). These reports shall include information on: the proportion of observed effort with specific mitigation measures used; and observed and reported species specific seabird bycatch rates and numbers or statistically rigorous estimates of species- specific seabird interaction rates (for longline, interactions per 1,000 hooks) and total numbers.	
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CMM 2018-03: [Seabirds] Annex 2. Guidelines for reporting templates for Part 1 report

The following tables should be included in the annual Part 1 country reports, summarising the most recent five years.

Table x: Effort, observed and estimated seabird captures by fishing year for [CCM] [South of 30°S; 25°S-30°S;

North of 23°N; or 23°N – 25°S¹]. For each year, the table gives the total number of hooks; the number of observed hooks; observer coverage (the percentage of hooks that were observed); the number of observed captures (both dead and alive); and the capture rate (captures per thousand hooks).

Year	Fishing effort				Observed seabird captures	
	Number of vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate ²
[year]						
[year]						
[year]						
[previous year e.g. 2017]						
[current year e.g. 2018]						

Insert 'North of 23oN', 'South of 30oS', '25oS-30oS' or '23oN – 250oS'. For CCMs fishing in all areas, provide separate tables for each area.

Provide data as captures per one thousand hooks.

Table y: Proportion of mitigation types¹ used by the fleet in [year].

	Combination of Mitigation Measures	Proportion of observed effort using mitigation measures					
		South of 30°S	25°S-30°S	25°S to 23°N	North of 23°N		
	No mitigation measures						
Options required south of 25°S	TL + NS						
	TL + WB						
	NS + WB						
	TL + WB + NS						
	HS						
Other options 25°S-30°S	WB						
	TL						
Other options north of 23°N	SS/BC/WB/DSLS						
	SS/BC/WB/(MOD or BDB)						
Provide any other combination of mitigation measures here							
	Totals (must equal 100%)						

¹ TL = tori line, NS = night setting, WB = weighted branch lines, SS = side setting, BC = bird curtain, BDB = blue dyed bait, DSLS = deep setting line shooter, MOD = management of offal discharge, HS = hook-shielding device.

Table z: Number of observed seabird captures in [CCM] longline fisheries, 2012, by species and area.

Species	South of 30°S	25°S-30°S	North of 23°N	23°N-25°S 25°S	Total
E.g. Antipodean albatross					
[species name]					
[species name]					
[species name]					
[species name]					
[species name]					
Total					

SECTION B: ADDITIONAL ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS THAT COULD BE INCLUDED IN ANNUAL REPORT PART 1, IF NOT OTHERWISE REPORTED ANNUALLY TO WCPFC

CMM 2006-04 [South West striped Marlin], Para 4	In accordance with paragraph 1, CCMs shall provide information to the Commission, by 1 July 2007, on the number of their vessels that have fished for striped marlin in the Convention area south of 15°S, during the period 2000 – 2004, and in doing so, nominate the maximum number of vessels that shall continue to be permitted to fish for striped marlin in the area south of 15°S. CCMs shall report annually to the Commission the catch levels of their fishing vessels that have taken striped marlin as a bycatch as well as the number and catch levels of vessels fishing for striped marlin in the Convention Area south of 15°S.	Philippines has no vessels fishing in the Convention Area south of 15°S.
CMM 2015-02 [South Pacific Albacore] Para 4	CCMs shall report annually to the Commission the annual catch levels taken by each of their fishing vessels that has taken South Pacific albacore, as well as the number of vessels actively fishing for South Pacific albacore, in the Convention area south of 20°S. Catch by vessel shall be reported according to the following species groups: albacore tuna, bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, swordfish, other billfish, and sharks. Initially this information will be provided for the period 2006-2014 and then updated annually. CCMs are	Philippines has no vessel fishing in the Convention Area south of 20°S.

	encouraged to provide data from periods prior to these dates.																																														
CMM 2019-03 [North Pacific Albacore], Para 3	All CCMs shall report annually to the WCPFC Commission all catches of albacore north of the equator and all fishing effort north of the equator in fisheries directed at albacore. The reports for both catch and fishing effort shall be made by gear type. Catches shall be reported in terms of weight. Fishing effort shall be reported in terms of the most relevant measures for a given gear type, including at a minimum for all gear types, the number of vessel-days fished using the template provided in Annex 1. Annex 1: Annex I: Average annual fishing effort for 2002-2004 and annual North Pacific albacore in the North Pacific Ocean <table><tr><th rowspan="2">CCM</th><th rowspan="2">Area¹</th><th rowspan="2">Fishery</th><th colspan="2">2002-04 Average</th><th colspan="2">Year</th><th colspan="2">Year</th></tr><tr><th>No. of vessels</th><th>Vessel days</th><th>No. of vessels</th><th>Vessel days</th><th>No. of vessels</th><th>Vessel days</th></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><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <i>* Note: WCPFCI 0 clarified that this reporting responsibility lies with the flag State</i>	CCM	Area ¹	Fishery	2002-04 Average		Year		Year		No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days																															<i>Thunnus alalunga</i> – 821 MT (2025) – Not applicable <i>Notes from 2025 Annual Report Part 1:</i> In 2025, the total catch of Pacific albacore (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>) by the Philippine domestic fleet was estimated at 821 metric tons (MT). This species is not targeted by any domestic fishery; rather, it is caught almost exclusively as seasonal bycatch. The vast majority of these landings are attributed to the municipal and artisanal sectors, which primarily utilize small-scale gears such as hook-and-line. Compiling precise fishing effort data for the municipal hook-and-line sector remains a distinct logistical challenge. This limitation is well-recognized by the Commission, as the decentralized nature of the Philippine artisanal fleet makes it difficult to quantify effort for non-target, highly seasonal species like Pacific albacore.
CCM	Area ¹				Fishery	2002-04 Average		Year		Year																																					
		No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels		Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days																																							

CMM 2009-06 [Transshipment], Para 11 (ANNEX II)-Attachment

Total Quantities by Weight

a) offloaded and received;	b) transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction	c) transhipped inside the Convention Area and transhipped outside the Convention Area;	d) caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area;	e) Species	f) Product Form	g) Fishing gear	Quantity in Metric Tons (MT)
offloaded	Transhipped in Port	Transhipped inside the convention area	Caught inside the convention area	SKJ	Frozen Whole Round	Purse Seine	82,940.67
offloaded	Transhipped in Port	Transhipped inside the convention area	Caught inside the convention area	YFT	Frozen Whole Round	Purse Seine	31,898.40
offloaded	Transhipped in Port	Transhipped inside the convention area	Caught inside the convention area	BET	Frozen Whole Round	Purse Seine	358.63
offloaded	Transhipped in Port	Transhipped inside the convention area	Caught inside the convention area	COMBINED	Frozen Whole Round	Purse Seine	31,529.19
offloaded	Transhipped in Port	Transhipped inside the convention area	Caught inside the convention area	OTHERS	Frozen Whole Round	Purse Seine	145.89
received	Transhipped in Port	Transhipped inside the convention area	Caught inside the convention area	SKJ	Frozen Whole Round	Reefer Carrier	0
received	Transhipped in Port	Transhipped inside the convention area	Caught inside the convention area	YFT	Frozen Whole Round	Reefer Carrier	0
received	Transhipped in Port	Transhipped inside the convention area	Caught inside the convention area	BET	Frozen Whole Round	Reefer Carrier	0
received	Transhipped in Port	Transhipped inside the convention area	Caught inside the convention area	OTHERS	Frozen Whole Round	Reefer Carrier	0

Number of Transshipments

a) offloaded and received	b) transhipped in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transhipped beyond areas of national jurisdiction	c) transhipped inside the Convention Area and transhipped outside the Convention Area	d) caught inside the Convention Area and caught outside the Convention Area	e) fishing gear	Number of Transshipments
offloaded	Transhipped in Port	Transhipped inside the convention area	Caught inside the convention area	Purse Seine	234
received	Transhipped in Port	Transhipped inside the convention area	Caught inside the convention area	Reefer Carrier	0