

**JOINT IATTC AND WCPFC-NC WORKING GROUP MEETING ON THE  
MANAGEMENT OF PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA  
ELEVENTH SESSION (JWG11)**

8 – 11 July 2026  
Nagasaki, Japan (Hybrid)

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**REPORT ON CMM 2024-01 (PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA) AND CMM 2024-02 (MCS FOR PBF)**

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**IATTC-NC-JWG11-2026-DP08**

**PHILIPPINES**

## **Philippines**

### **Report on CMM 2024-01 (Pacific bluefin tuna)**

The Philippines does not operate a targeted fishery for Pacific Bluefin Tuna (PBF). Catches of this species are merely incidental or occasional, primarily from artisanal handline and hook-and-line fisheries. These catches occurred predominantly in Fisheries Management Area (FMA) 1, with a few catches in FMA 2 – Philippine Pacific Seaboard. No juvenile PBF catches have been recorded. The Philippines has enhanced its monitoring and data gathering initiatives to improve oversight of PBF landings. For 2025, a total of 5.686 metric tons of PBF were reported, comprising approximately 24 individuals ranging from 120 to 400 kilograms in weight, as presented during the 16th WPEA-NSAP tuna catch estimate review workshop.

### **Report on CMM 2024-02 (MCS of Pacific bluefin tuna)**

#### **1) Monitoring and control measures for fisheries**

##### **a. Registration of commercial fishing vessels that are authorized to fish for Pacific bluefin tuna (including the WCPFC RFV in accordance with CMM 2018-06 on WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels and Authorization to Fish)**

The Philippines does not have a targeted fishery for Pacific Bluefin Tun (PBFT). Any PBFT caught in the Philippines is incidental to artisanal handline and hook-and-line fishing operations.

##### **b. Registration of set nets that are authorized to fish for Pacific bluefin tuna (including registration scheme, number of registered set nets)**

The Philippines does not have set net targeting Pacific Bluefin tuna and there are no historical records indicating the capture of PBFT using this fishing method.

##### **c. Allocation of catch limits by fishery within the CCMs, where such allocation exist**

The Philippines currently maintains an annual catch limit of 10 metric tons (MT) for Pacific Bluefin Tuna (PBFT). While recent years have shown a gradual increase in PBFT catch, the figures remain well below the established limit, with the highest recorded catch at 5.686 MT in 2025. The country continues to strengthen its monitoring efforts through the National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP), focusing on the identification and documentation of PBFT landings at key sites.

##### **d. Reporting requirements for catches for fisheries (targeted, incidental, and discards)**

The Philippines does not have a targeted fishery for Pacific Bluefin Tuna (PBFT). Catches of this species are incidental and occur occasionally through artisanal handline or hook-and-line fisheries. The Philippines has significantly strengthened its monitoring and data collection

efforts, deploying dedicated personnel at known PBFT landing sites. The collected data is reviewed annually in collaboration with other tuna-producing sites to ensure compliance with catch limits. In 2025, a total of 5.686 metric tons (MT) of PBFT was recorded from the handline fishery.

**e. Measures to monitor catch (e.g. landing receipts, landing inspection, observer program, etc.)**

Since the first confirmed catch of Pacific Bluefin Tuna (PBFT) in 2015, the Philippines has significantly enhanced its monitoring and data collection efforts for this species, particularly in the key landing sites of Baler and Dingalan in Aurora and Infanta in Quezon. Dedicated personnel have been deployed to these areas to ensure documentation of PBFT landings. The collected information is reviewed annually in coordination with other tuna-producing sites to ensure compliance with established catch limits.

**f. Measures to monitor landings (including CMM 2017-02 on Minimum Standards for Port State Measures)**

Under CMM 2017-02, two designated ports in the Philippines—Davao and General Santos Fish Ports—are authorized to receive landings from foreign-flagged fishing vessels. These ports have assigned Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) inspectors to monitor such landings. In contrast, landings from domestic fishing fleets are monitored through the National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP).

**g. Measures to monitor domestic transactions**

As landings of Pacific Bluefin Tuna (PBFT) in the Philippines are seasonal and occur rarely—typically from February to May—they are closely monitored and well-documented. Port authorities and NSAP enumerators record detailed information on each landing, including the source fishing ground, weight, quality, market price of the catch and destination.

**(2) Monitoring and control measures for farming**

**a. Registration of farms that are authorized to farm Pacific bluefin tuna (including registration scheme, number of registered farms, number of registered ‘holding pens’ or ‘cages’)**

At present, there are no farms or individuals in the Philippines engaged in the farming or aquaculture of Pacific Bluefin Tuna.

**b. Reporting requirements for caging of fish and c. Reporting requirements for harvest of farmed fish**

At present, there are no farms or individuals in the Philippines engaged in the farming or aquaculture of Pacific Bluefin Tuna.

**c. Measures to monitor farming activities (including Rules, standards, and procedures to monitor transfer and caging activities)**

At present, there are no farms or individuals in the Philippines engaged in the farming or aquaculture of Pacific Bluefin Tuna.