# Situation, Preparation and Capacity Building need on PSM Implementation to Combat IUU Fishing



#### Lordiena P. Otadoy

Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Gen. Santos City, Philippines

Regional Training on Port State Measures Implementation in Southeast Asia

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# **OBJECTIVES**

- 1. Present the situation and preparation on the implementation of port state measures in the Philippines;
- 2. Provide suggestions on the capacity building and/or subject needed to support implementation of PSM

#### NPOA-IUUF

Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing" which was adopted under Presidential Executive Order No. 154 signed on December 6, 2013.



#### MALACAÑAN PALACE

#### BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

**EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 154** 

ADOPTING A NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION TO PREVENT, DETER, AND ELIMINATE ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED, AND UNREGULATED FISHING, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

WHEREAS, Section 2 (c) of Republic Act (RA) No. 8550, or the "Philippine Fisherias Code of 1988," provides that it is the policy of the State to ensure the rational and sustainable development, manufacture that the sustainable development, manufacture that the sustainable development, manufacture to the sustainable development and sustainable development and sustainable development and sustainable development and sustainable development.

WHEREAS, illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing undermines national and regional efforts to manage fisheries in a sustainable manner, destroys marine habitats, jeopardizes the viability of resources, depletes fish stocks worldwide, and threatens the food and livelihood security of coastal communities;

WHEREAS, there is a need to address the ecological, biological, and socioeconomic challenges posed by IUU fishing in a coordinated and integrated manner through a collaborative institutional mechanism involving the concerned departments and agencies of the government.

WHEREAS, the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU) was endorsed by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (UN-FAO) Council on 23 June 2001; and

WHEREAS, there is a need for the Philippines, as a member of UN-FAO, to develop and implement a national plan of action to achieve the objectives of the IPOA-

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BENIGNO S. AQUINO III, President of the Philippines, by

SECTION 1. Adoption of the National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (NPOA-IUU). The NPOA-IUU for the Philippines, attached hereto as Annex A, is hereby adopted.

SECTION 2. Establishment of the Philippine Committee Against IUU Fishing, Pursuant to the NPOA-IUU, a Philippine Committee Against IUU Fishing (hereinafter referred to as the "Committee") is hereby created, which shall be composed of, but not limited to, duly authorized representatives from the Office of the President, Department of Agriculture, Department of Transportation and Communications, Department of the Interior and Local Government, Department of Finance, Department of Justice, Department of National Defense, and Department of Foreign Affairs and their respective offices and attached agencies, including concerned economic zone authorities, as well as





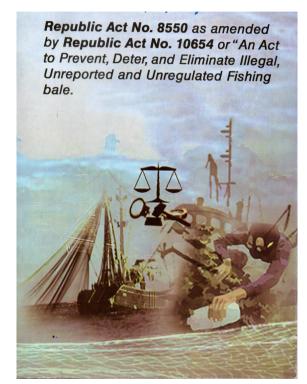
# **ACCESSION to PSMA**

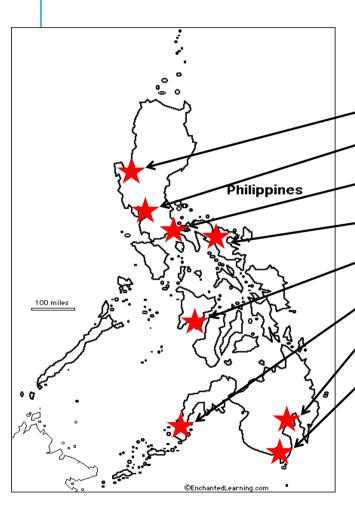
- On <u>January 20, 2016</u>, <u>President Benigno Simeon C. Aquino III</u> finally signed the Philippines' <u>Instrument of Accession</u> to the <u>2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures</u>.
- The document was delivered to and received by the **Senate of the Philippines** on **January 25, 2016** for concurrence or ratification.
- After Senate ratification, it will be deposited at the Director-General of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

#### REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10654

- Republic Act No. 10654 entitled "An Act to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, Amending Republic Act No. 8550, otherwise known as "The Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998", and for Other Purposes" and its Implementing Rules and Regulations which took effect on October 10, 2015.
- Sec. 42. Port State Measures- The Department is authorized to adopt port state measures that must be complied with by foreign fishing vessels.

-establish port state measures shall consistent with existing international agreements and protocol and be reviewed periodically in order to adapt its objectives, protocols and scope of inspection activities, to evolving fisheries activities and international and regional practices

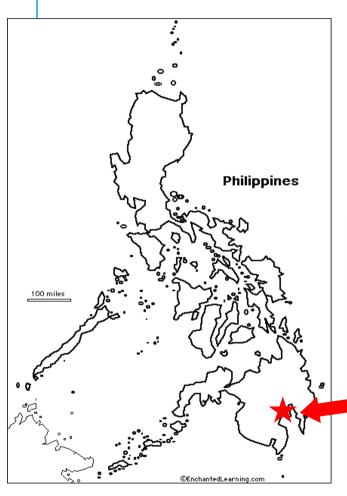




There are eight (8) government-controlled fishports in the Philippines:

- 1. Sual Fish Port Complex
- 2. Navotas Fish Port Complex
- 3. Lucena Fish Port Complex
- 4. Camaligan Fish Port Complex
- 5. Iloilo Fish Port Complex
- 6. Zamboanga Fish Port Complex
- 7. Davao Fish Port Complex
- 8. General Santos Fish Port Complex

Only <u>Davao</u> and <u>General Santos</u> have confirmed landings from foreign-flagged fishing vessels.



Davao Fish Port Complex is the only fish port <u>officially-</u> <u>designated</u> for foreign-flagged fishing vessels landing <u>sashimi-</u> <u>grade</u> tuna.





General Santos Fish Port
Complex also accepts landings
of canning-grade tuna from
foreign FVs but its not yet
officially-designated.



Actual Number of <u>Port Calls</u> of Foreign Fishing Vessels in <u>Davao</u> and <u>General Santos Fish Port Complex</u> from <u>2013-2017</u>

| YEAR  | NUMBER OF PORT CALLS |                | TOTAL |
|-------|----------------------|----------------|-------|
|       | Davao                | General Santos | TOTAL |
| 2013  | 297                  | 48             | 345   |
| 2014  | 305                  | 28             | 333   |
| 2015  | 291                  | 46             | 337   |
| 2016  | 280                  | 52             | 332   |
| 2017  | 355                  | 48             | 403   |
| TOTAL | 1,528                | 222            | 1,750 |

<sup>✓</sup> Foreign-flagged FVs in Davao include: TAIWAN & JAPAN.

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<sup>✓</sup> Foreign-flagged FVs in General Santos include: KOREA, PANAMA, etc.

Davao Fish Port Complex require **prior notification of only 24 hours before ETA** while General Santos require **72 hours before ETA**. This is usually done by Agents upon advise from the vessel captain. Prior notification are submitted to the One-Stop Action Center (OSAC) with the following required information:

- 1. Vessel name;
- 2. Registration number;
- 3. Estimated date and time of arrival;
- 4. Flag;
- 5. Length overall/Draft;
- 6. Name and nationality of the captain;
- 7. Number, names and nationality of crew on board;
- 8. Volume of catch per species and fishing areas;
- 9. Nature of sickness/injury of crew (if any)

### REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PORT STATE MEASURES IN THE PHILIPPINES

As of this date, the implementation of port state measure in the Philippines (especially in Davao City) is governed by <u>Fisheries</u> <u>Administrative Order No. 199, series of 2000</u> or the "Guidelines on Fish Transshipment".

However, FAO 199 will soon be amended in accordance with the newly-signed **Republic Act No. 10654** 

## CATCH DOCUMENTATION IN SUPPORT TO PORT STATE MEASURES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Foreign and Philippine-flagged fishing vessels are required to submit catch documentation during landing. These include logsheet, transshipment authorization (if applicable), transfer certificate (if applicable), and others.

#### **HUMAN CAPACITY/RESOURCES**

- Philippines have already trained **33 Fisheries Officers** to conduct port inspections. These Officers have also undergone training from the Food and Agriculture Organization in 2015.
- **Two (2) Regulatory Officers** in BFAR Central Office have also undergone training on port state measures in Singapore organized and sponsored by the Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority (AVA) of the Government of Singapore in January 2015.

#### CAPACITY BUILDING and/or SUBJECT NEEDED

#### Knowledge and skills development on

- ✓ Port Inspection and boarding procedures and transmittal of reports;
- ✓ Orientation on Systematic cooperation and sharing of information
- ✓ Dealing with presumed fishing vessel to have engaged in IUUF
- ✓ Techniques on how to detect IUUF including fraudulent document, misdeclaration of species, vessel renaming and reflagging



Source: PFDA-GSC PFDA-DC BFAR (Cadapan, Peter Erick)