

Friend of the Sea Standard

FOS - Wild – Non-Freezer Vessels Sustainable fishing Requirements

REV	DATE	REASON	VALIDATION	APPROVAL
1	18/01/2013	First issue		

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Introduction

Friend of the Sea is a non-governmental organisation established in 2008, whose aim is to safeguard the marine environment and its resources incentivising a sustainable market and implementing specific conservation projects.

Friend of the Sea certification program allows assessment of fisheries and aquaculture products according to sustainability criteria and requirements. The certification, granted by Independent Certification Bodies following an audit, ensures that a product complies with the sustainability requirements.

The Friend of the Sea fishing certification program complies with the **"GUIDELINES FOR THE ECOLABELLING OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MARINE CAPTURE FISHERIES (FAO)"**. All requirements refer to criteria which conform with the "Minimum substantive criteria" included in the following FAO Guidelines.

"Management systems

28. Requirement: The fishery is conducted under a management system which is based upon good practice and that ensures the satisfaction of the requirements and criteria described in Paragraph 29. The management system and the fishery operate in compliance with the requirements of local, national and international law and regulations including the requirements of any regional fisheries management organization that manages the fisheries on the "stock under consideration".

28.1 For the "stock under consideration" there are documented management approaches with a well based expectation that management will be successful taking into account uncertainty and imprecision.

28.2 There are objectives, and as necessary, management measures to address pertinent aspects of the ecosystem effects of fishing as per paragraph 31.

29. The following criteria will apply to management systems for any fisheries, but it must be recognized that special consideration needs to be given to small-scale fisheries with respect to the availability of data and with respect to the fact that management systems can differ substantially for different types and scales of fisheries (e.g. small scale through to large scale commercial fisheries).

29.1 Adequate data and/or information are collected, maintained and assessed in accordance with applicable international standards and practices for evaluation of the current state and trends of the stocks⁴ (see below: Methodological aspects). This can include relevant traditional, fisher or community knowledge, provided its validity can be objectively verified.

29.2 In determining suitable conservation and management measures, the best scientific evidence available is taken into account by the designated authority, as well as consideration of relevant traditional fisher or community knowledge, provided its validity can be objectively verified, in order to evaluate the current state of the "stock under consideration"⁵ in relation to, where appropriate, stock specific target and limit reference points.

29.2bis: Taking due account of paragraph 32, for the "stock under consideration" the determination of suitable conservation and management measures should include or take account of:

- Total fishing mortality from all sources is considered in assessing the state of the "stock under consideration", including discards, unobserved mortality, incidental mortality, unreported catches and catches in other fisheries.*

- Management targets are consistent with achieving maximum sustainable yield (MSY) (or a suitable proxy) on average, or a lesser fishing mortality if that is optimal in the circumstances of the fishery (e.g. multispecies fisheries) or to avoid severe adverse impacts on dependent predators.*

- The management system should specify limits or directions in key performance indicators (see 30.2), consistent with avoiding recruitment overfishing or other impacts that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible, and specify the actions to be taken if the limits are approached or the desired directions are not achieved.*

29.3 Similarly, data and information, including relevant traditional, fisher or community knowledge, provided its validity can be objectively verified, are used to identify adverse impacts of the fishery on the ecosystem, and timely scientific advice is provided on the likelihood and magnitude of identified impacts (see paragraph 31).

29.4 The designated authorities adopt and effectively implement appropriate measures for the conservation and sustainable use of the "stock under consideration" based on the data, information and scientific advice referred to in the preceding bullets.⁷ Short-term considerations should not compromise the long-term conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources.

29.5 An effective legal and administrative framework at the local, national or regional level, as appropriate, is established for the fishery⁸ and compliance is ensured through effective mechanisms for monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement (see paragraph 6).

29.6 In accordance with the Code of Conduct Article 7.5, the precautionary approach is being implemented to protect the "stock under consideration" and to preserve the aquatic environment.

Inter alia this will require that the absence of adequate scientific information should not be used as a reason for postponing or failing to take conservation and management measures. Further, relevant uncertainties are being taken into account through a suitable method of risk assessment. Appropriate reference points are determined and remedial actions to be taken if reference points are approached or exceeded are specified.

Stocks under consideration

30. Requirement: The "stock under consideration" is not overfished, and is maintained at a level which promotes the objective of optimal utilization and maintains its availability for present and future generations taking into account that longer term changes in productivity can occur due to natural variability and/or impacts other than fishing. In the event that biomass drops well below such target levels, management measures (Code of Conduct Article 7.6) should allow for restoration within reasonable time frames of the stocks to such levels (see also paragraph 29.2.bis). The following criteria are applicable:

30.1 The "stock under consideration" is not overfished if it is above the associated limit reference point (or its proxy).

30.2 If fishing mortality (or its proxy) is above the associated limit reference point, actions should be taken to decrease the fishing mortality (or its proxy) below that limit reference point.

30.3 The structure and composition of the "stock under consideration" which contribute to its resilience are taken into account.

30.4 In the absence of specific information on the "stock under consideration", generic evidence based on similar stocks can be used for fisheries with low risk to that "stock under consideration". However, the greater the risk the more specific evidence is necessary to ascertain the sustainability of intensive fisheries.

Ecosystem considerations

31. Requirement: Adverse impacts of the fishery on the ecosystem should be appropriately assessed and effectively addressed. Much greater scientific uncertainty is to be expected in assessing possible adverse ecosystem impacts of fisheries than in assessing the state of target stocks. This issue can be addressed by taking a "risk assessment/risk management approach". For the purpose of development of ecolabelling schemes, the most probable adverse impacts should be considered, taking into account available scientific information, and traditional, fisher or community knowledge provided that its validity can be objectively verified. Those impacts that are likely to have serious consequences should be addressed. This may take the form of an immediate management response or further analysis of the identified risk. In this context, full recognition should be given to the special circumstances and requirements in developing countries and countries in transition, including financial and technical assistance, technology transfer, and training and scientific cooperation. The following criteria are to be interpreted in the context of avoiding high risk of severe adverse impacts:

31.1 Non target catches, including discards, of stocks other than the "stock under consideration" are monitored and should not threaten these non-target stocks with serious risk of extinction; if serious risks of extinction arise, effective remedial action should be taken.

31.2 The role of the "stock under consideration" in the foodweb is considered, and if it is a key prey species in the ecosystem, management measures are in place to avoid severe adverse impacts on dependent predators.

31.3 There is knowledge of the essential habitats for the "stock under consideration" and potential fishery impacts on them. Impacts on essential habitats and on habitats that are highly vulnerable to damage by the fishing gear involved are avoided, minimized or mitigated (Code of Conduct 7.2.2). In assessing fishery impacts, the full spatial range of the relevant habitat should be considered, not just that part of the spatial range that is potentially affected by fishing.

31.4 In the absence of specific information on the ecosystem impacts of fishing for the unit of certification, generic evidence based on similar fishery situations can be used for fisheries with low risk of severe adverse impact. However, the greater the risk the more specific evidence is necessary to ascertain the adequacy of mitigation measures.

Methodological aspects

Assessing current state and trends in target stocks

32. There are many ways in which state and trends in stocks may be evaluated, that fall short of the highly quantitative and data-demanding approaches to stock assessment that are often used for large scale fisheries in developed countries. Use of less elaborate methods for stock assessment should not preclude fisheries from possible certification for ecolabelling. However it should be noted that, to the extent that the application of such methods results in greater uncertainty about the state of the "stock under consideration", more precautionary approaches to managing fisheries on such resources will be required which may necessitate lower levels of utilization of the resource. There is a variety of management measures commonly used in small scale or low value fisheries that nonetheless can achieve quite adequate levels of protection for stocks in the face of uncertainty about the state of the resource. A past record of good management performance could be considered as supporting evidence of the adequacy of the management measures and the management system."

Friend of the Sea criteria and their compliance with Minimum Substantive Criteria (FAO)

For each of the following criteria whose compliance is verified in the course of the audit, the respective FAO Minimum Substantive Criterion observed is mentioned in brackets.

1. Status of stock (30)
2. Ecosystem Impact (31)
3. Selectivity (31)
4. Legal Compliance (28)
5. Management (28, 29)
6. Waste management
7. Energy Management
8. Social Accountability

Each one of these criteria contains essential or important requirements or recommendations.

Essential Requirements. 100% conformity to Essential Requirements is mandatory in order for the Certification Body to certify the Organisation's product. Any lack of compliance with these requirements will generate a Major Non-Conformity and the Organisation has to undertake effective Corrective Actions, to be implemented within three months from the issuing of the Non-Conformity. The Organisation shall provide satisfactory evidence to the Certification Body of correction of all major non-conformities. Six months are allowed exclusively for correction of requirements 2.1 and 2.2, in consideration of their more complex nature.

Important Requirements. 100% conformity to Important Requirements is mandatory in order for the Certification Body to certify the Organisation's product. Any lack of compliance with these requirements is to be considered as a Minor Non-Conformity and the Organisation has to propose effective Corrective Actions (declaration of intents and implementation plan), to be submitted to the Certification Body within three months from the issuing of the Non Conformity. This proposal must also include a timetable concerning the implementation of each correction measure. Each proposed Corrective Action must be fully implemented within the following twelve months.

Recommendations. Compliance with Recommendations is not mandatory for the product to be certified. However compliance with Recommendation will be verified during the audit and any deficiency will be included in the Audit Report as a Recommendation. The Organisation shall inform the Certification Body, during the following audit, regarding any corrective measures implemented.

Requirements which are not applicable to the audited Organisation will be marked with "N.A."

Description of the Organisation

This document shall only be filled out by personnel of the Certification Body in charge of the audit. It must be filled out in English.

a) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED

Albert Aguilar – Tuna Supplier

(FRI Seafood Trading and Nuevo Fresco Marine Trading Corp.)

b) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION REQUESTING THE AUDIT

- Lee Fish Europe
- Rungis Express GMBH (Germany)
- Dorig and Brandl AG (Switzerland)

c) IS THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED PART OF A GROUP? IF SO, PLEASE SPECIFY THE NAME OF THE GROUP

BUYER

d) ADDRESS OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED

Particular	Remarks	Address
FRI Seafood Trading	Main office	BLOCK 42 LOT 1, PHASE 2 PINAGSAMA VILLAGE, WESTERN BICUTAN, TAGUIG CITY, PHILIPPINES
Nuevo Fresco Marine Trading Corp.	Main office	#104 San Miguel St. San Antonio Valley VI, Sucat, Paranaque City, Philippines 1700
Albert Aguilar	Supplier	Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro

e) NAME AND CONTACTS OF THE PERSON WITHIN THE ORGANISATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AUDIT AND CONTACTS WITH THE AUDITOR

Barbara Morota – GENERAL MANAGER
FE R. INES – GENERAL MANAGER
Albert Aguilar - Supplier

f) FLEET TO BE AUDITED:

<i>Name of the fishing vessel</i>	<i>Registration number</i>	<i>Vessel's flag</i>	<i>Fishing method</i>	<i>Capacity (MT)</i>	<i>Unloading harbor</i>	<i>Ship owner if different from a)</i>
<i>MBCa Triple M-17</i>	<i>0537</i>	<i>Philippines</i>	<i>Handline</i>	<i>2.5 Gross 1.7 Net</i>	<i>Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro</i>	<i>Lodegaria Manzano</i>
<i>MBCa Triple M-5</i>	<i>0140</i>	<i>Philippines</i>	<i>Handline</i>	<i>2.6 Gross 1.8 Net</i>	<i>Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro</i>	<i>Lodegaria Manzano</i>
<i>MBCa Triple M-12</i>	<i>0416</i>	<i>Philippines</i>	<i>Handline</i>	<i>2.0 Gross 1.4 Net</i>	<i>Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro</i>	<i>Lodegaria Manzano</i>
<i>MBCa Triple M-14</i>	<i>0411</i>	<i>Philippines</i>	<i>Handline</i>	<i>2.8 Gross 1.9 Net</i>	<i>Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro</i>	<i>Lodegaria Manzano</i>
<i>MBCa Triple M-9</i>	<i>0994</i>	<i>Philippines</i>	<i>Handline</i>	<i>2.7 Gross 1.8 Net</i>	<i>Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro</i>	<i>Lodegaria Manzano</i>

g) VESSELS AUDITED ON SITE: (the auditor must list the vessels which have actually been audited on site as sample representing the fleet)

Name of the fishing vessel	Registration number	Unloading harbor
MBCa Triple M-9	0994	Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro
MBCa Triple M-5	0140	Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro
MBCa Triple M-12	0416	Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro

Note:

- All mentioned fishing vessels were physically present during the audit on February 10, 2017 but there is no actual unloading.

h) FISHING ZONE (Coordinates and/or FAO area and/or subarea and/or ICES area and/or EEZ. If available, please include also a map)



i) COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAME OF THE SPECIES TO BE AUDITED

Common Name	Scientific Name
YELLOWFIN TUNA	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:

There is no list provided on the number of employees per fishing vessels, but according to the CASA owner, total is from 5-8 per trip.

k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS

No available environmental certification and/or award.

l) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The Friend of the Sea project was introduced

(If not the Auditor must provide a short description)

The Organisation and the ship owners were informed of the opportunity, in case of approval, of using the Friend of the Sea logo on the certified products

The Organisation has a document qualifying and confirming the roles of the staff carrying out the audit

The duration of the Audit was agreed

The information included in the Preliminary Information Form has been confirmed: (in case of changes to the PIF, an updated version has to be promptly provided)

CERTIFICATION BODY: SGS PHILIPPINES INC.	AUDIT TEAM: Jerome Christopher M. Mante	AUDIT START AND END DATE: February 10, 2017
SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR:	NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE FROM THE ORGANISATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT: Barbara Morota - GENERAL MANAGER FE R. INES - GENERAL MANAGER Albert Aguilar - Supplier	AUDIT CODE: JOB NUMBER: 104788

NOTES TO THE AUDITOR

- 1) The auditor must fill out all fields in the checklist.
- 2) Checklist compilation guidelines are highlighted in the blue boxes.
- 3) The Auditor must provide explanation when requirements are not applicable.
- 4) The Auditor must write YES when the Organisation complies with a requirement and NO when it does not.
- 5) The Auditor must comment and explain the positive or negative answers. YES, NO, N.A. are not enough
- 6) Each relevant document must be added to the final Audit Report in a separate and numbered attachment
- 7) Photographic explanations added to the checklist or attached are appreciated

1 – STOCK STATUS

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
1.1	Up-to-date data and/or information on the stock status is available from one of the following: FAO, Regional Fisheries Management Organisation, Marine Research National Authority, University, other independent research institute. This data concludes that the stock is NOT:				
1.1.1	Data deficient	Essential		Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAO stock assessment of world fishery www.fao.org - The Western and Central Pacific Fishery Commission regularly present information on fisheries, research and statistics. - The Philippine Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) conducts; - Stock assessment studies through the National Stock Assessment Program - Release annual fishery data through the Philippine Fisheries Profile
1.1.2	Over-exploited ($F > F_{msy}$)	Essential	$F < F_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments	Y	Yellowfin stock status according to the most updated WCPFC indicates that the stock is exploited but overfishing is not occurring
1.1.3	Over-Fished ($B < B_{msy}$)	Essential	$B > B_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments	Y	The latest (2012) estimates of spawning biomass for yellowfin tuna are above both the level that will support MSY, SB latest/ SB MSY. The stock is not over fish

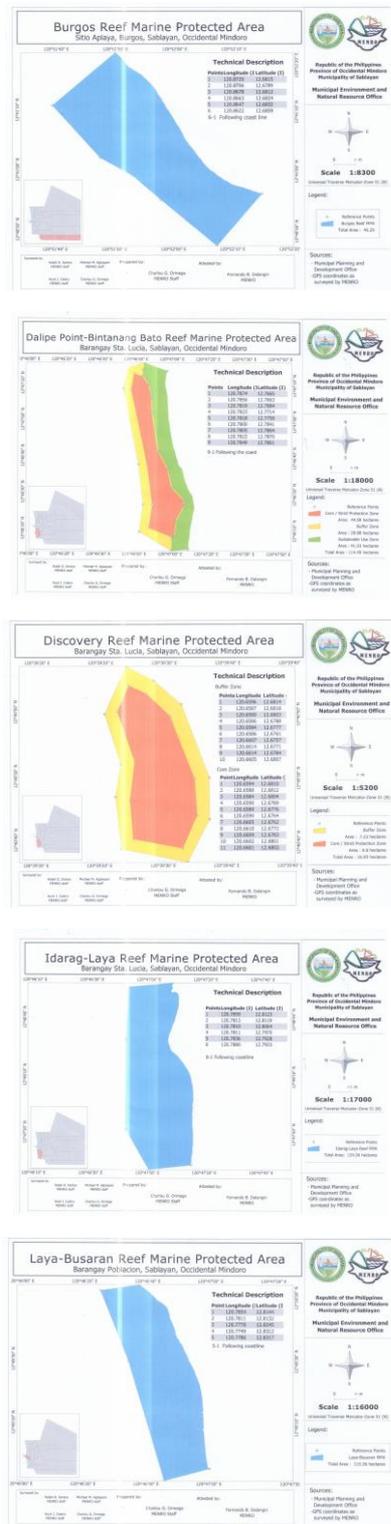
The Auditor must take into consideration only the most up-to-date official studies on the stock status. These studies can be provided by the company to be audited, by Friend of the Sea, by other interested parties and by the auditor. Most updated stock assessments for tuna resources are carried out by the tuna RFMOs (IOTC, IATTC, CIAT, WCPFC). The Auditor must provide evidence on the conclusion regarding the status of the stock including clear reference to documents and websites.

1.2	Requirement 1.1 and sub do not apply to fisheries or fleets which comply with all other requirements and which are not responsible for stock over-exploitation and do not catch more than 10% of total fish in the stock under consideration.	Essential	Weight of catches by fishery with same fishing method as the one under audit, same capacity and targeting same stock is not over 10% of total catches from the same stock.		Not Applicable
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The Auditor must fill-in these fields ONLY in case of negative answer to the 1.1 requirement

2 ECOSYSTEM IMPACT

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
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<p>2.1</p>	<p>The fishery or fleet complies with Marine Protected Areas regulation.</p>		<p>Verify compliance also by use of VMS and plotters tracking and World database www.mpagloba.l.net</p>	<p>Y</p> <p>Fishing vessels comply with Fisheries Administrative Order No. 208, Series of 2001 – Conservation of rare, threatened and endangered fishery species. See attached scanned copy of maps of Marine Protected Areas at Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro, provided by local municipal fisheries.</p>  <p>Sec.96 of The Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 prohibits fishing on areas declared by the D.A. as reserves, refuge and sanctuaries</p>
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The Auditor, through random sampling, using the Satellite Control System on the vessels or valid alternative evidence, must verify that the fishing activity is not carried out in infringement of Marine Protected Areas (MPA). Alternatively an official declaration from local Control Authorities must be produced. The Auditor must provide a list of Protected Marine Areas in the area (refer to www.mpaglobal.org).					
2.2	The fishery or fleet must use fishing gears that do not affect the seabed unless proven that such impact is negligible.		The seabed and benthic marine wildlife must revert to their original conditions within a maximum of 30 days from the impact of the fishing gear on the seabed.	Y	The Pole and Line / Handline Fishing methods are pelagic gears and do not impact the seabed. Impact to the habitat or environment is not significant. The Pole and Line / Handline fishing methods are pelagic gears and do not impact the seabed or the impact to the habitat or environment is not significant.
The Auditor must collect conformity evidence.					
2.3	The ecosystem impact of the fishery or fleet is taken into consideration by the RFMOs. (Cfr. Art. 31.2 of FAO guidelines 2009)	Recommendation	The RFMO must carry out studies which consider the impact of the fleet or fishery on the ecosystem and it must take this into account when producing managements advices.	Y	The ecosystem impact of the fishery or fleet is taken into consideration by the RFMOs. Pole and line/ handline tuna fishery is a pelagic and highly selective gear which is seen to have less impact on the marine environment.
The Auditor must provide evidence referring to all available studies.					

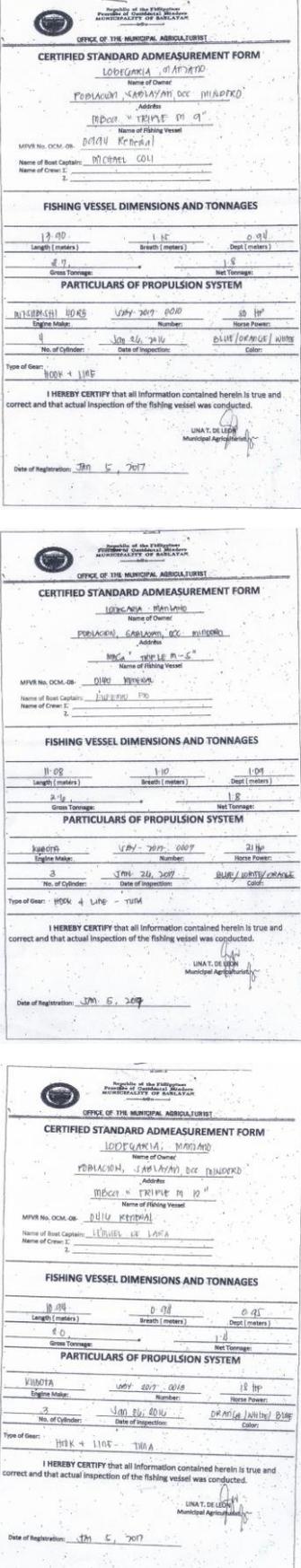
3- SELECTIVITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
3.1	Accidental catches must not include species listed in the IUCN red list of endangered species as Vulnerable or higher risk. The IUCN assessment must have been carried out no more than 10 years before and it must have not been outdated by a more recent stock assessment for the given species / stock.	Important	Bycatch studies must have been carried out by the relevant bodies (FAO or RFMOs or National Authorities or Universities) and they must provide information regarding level of bycatch and bycaught species These studies must not indicate the presence of species vulnerable or worse among the regularly (over 0.25% of total weight) species according to www.redlist.org .	Y	By interview with Department of Agriculture at the local municipal office; estimated by-catch for the year 2016 (6months) were 345,985 kgs. of various species. As per fishermen; estimated by-catch per trip was 10kg. over 250kg. catch of tuna. Around 4% volume of by-catch were caught on each fishing trip. Handline tuna fishery in the Philippines catches about 15% of other species which include marlins, swordfish & sailfish. A preliminary assessment on the handline fishery suggest that catch composition includes Yellowfin tuna (72-92%), big eye tuna (1-9%), marlins (5-26%) and other species (10-1%). Other species includes swordfish, opah and sailfishes.

The Auditor must obtain a list of the species that are generally caught accidentally. Such list must be provided by the audited organisation with the available studies. The information included in the list must be compared with the accidental catches actually occurred on site at the time of unloading. The list must also be compared with the database of the IUCN red list www.redlist.org. The Auditor must provide a final document that shows if any of the accidentally caught species is included in the IUCN list.

3.2	The level of discard (in weight) must not be over 8% of total catch.		Discards are bycaught species which are not used for human consumption not for fish meal or fishoil production.	Y	Species of by-catch were not recorded and identified by the fishermen. Discard in Pole and Line Fisheries, according to FAO (2005) Update on Discards is on average 0.4%.
3.3.1	FADs (Fish Aggregating Devices) The fleet or fishery must provide a census of number of FADs deployed in the previous 12 months per vessel and its must report on a yearly basis to Friend of the Sea regarding FADs deployment per vessel.	Important	Auditor must collect the data provided by the Fleet or fishery and attach it to the Audit Report	NA	Fishing method is hand line and approved gear is hook and line.
3.3.2	FADs (Fish Aggregating Devices) The fleet must use non entangling FADs only, to avoid entanglement of sharks and turtles.	Important	Audit must collect evidence including pictures of FADs, purchase invoices with technical specifications to prove compliance.	NA	Fishing method is hand line and type of gear is hook and line.

4 - LEGAL CONFORMITY

N°	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
4.1	All fishing vessels must be officially registered.	Essential	Vessel registration and fishing license inspection.	Y	 <p>The comments column contains three scanned copies of 'CERTIFIED STANDARD ADMEASUREMENT FORM' from the Office of the Municipal Agriculturist, Municipality of Malabak. Each form includes details for a different fishing vessel, such as owner name, address, vessel name, dimensions, and engine specifications. The forms are signed and dated by the Municipal Agriculturist.</p>

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The Auditor must request a list of all the fishing boats and the respective registration number. The Auditor must collect on site all the documents concerning the registration of at least 10% of the audited boats (copies of photos of the documents)

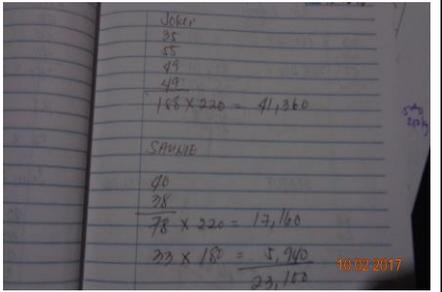
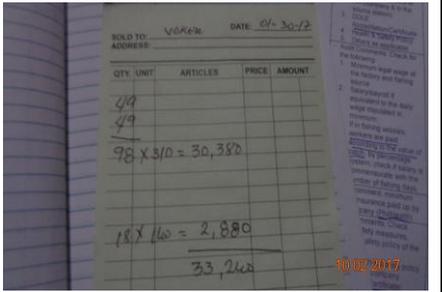
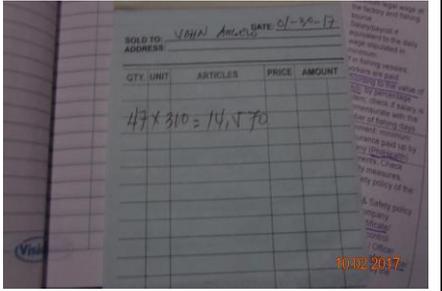
4.2	The fleet does not include boats with a flag of convenience.	Essential	The auditor must verify that the boat is not registered to another Nation identified as Flag of Convenience (http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm).	Y	<p>The fishing vessels for the company audited does not fish in the high seas.</p> <p>All mentioned fishing vessels are Philippine Flag and operates only within the 15 km from the shore for the municipal boats and up to 200 nautical miles for commercial boats. Catching area is within EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone)</p> <p>No Philippines vessel is currently on the OECD FOC List</p>
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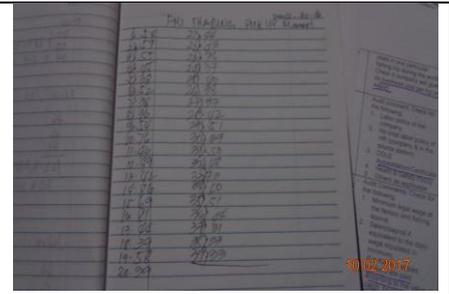
The Auditor must verify according to the website <http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm>.

4.3	The fleet does not include IUU (illegal, unreported, unregulated) fishing vessels.	Essential	The boat cannot be included in the list http://eur-lex.europa.eu	Y	The fishing vessels sourced out by the company does not fish in the high seas or engaged in IUU fishing. Catch data are recorded upon landing by local authorities & Bureau of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources personnel. These fishing vessels used as source of the company are regularly audited
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			/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:0038:0043:EN:PDF		and forms part of the traceability of the company product for export to U.S. and E.U. No Philippines vessel is currently on the IUU List of WCPFC
<p>The Auditor must verify according to the list on the website http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:0038:0043:EN:PDF</p>					
4.4	The fleet must be "Dolphin Safe" approved by the Earth Island Institute.	Essential	The organisation must be included in the Dolphin-Safe list of the Earth Island Institute: www.dolphinsa fetuna.org	N	The facility has no Dolphin Safe Certificate approved by the Earth Island Institute
<p>The Auditor must verify the conformity on the list www.dolphinsafetuna.org or else the company must sign the EII DS Policy and a copy must be included in the audit report</p>					
4.5	The fishing company complies with national and international regulations. Compliance with the following regulations in particular has to be confirmed and verified:	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	Philippine is among the countries which have adopted the FAO code of conduct.
4.5.1	TAC (Total catching allowed)	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	As per interview with Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources there is no TAC yet for Philippine water but there is no reported overfished yet of Tuna in the Philippines. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES, MEASURES AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR MAJOR FISHERIES Municipal fisheries Under the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, the municipality/city government shall have jurisdiction over municipal waters and shall be responsible for the management, conservation, protection, utilization and disposition of all fish and fishery/aquatic resources within their respective municipal waters, in consultation with the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Councils (FARMC). Therefore, the Local Government Units (LGUs) shall enforce all fishery laws, rules and regulations as well as valid fishery ordinances enacted by the municipality/city council. The LGUs shall maintain a registry of municipal fisherfolk, who are fishing in municipal waters for the purpose of determining priorities among them, or limiting entry into the municipal waters and of monitoring fishing activities and/or other related purposes. In addition, the LGU concerned can grant demarcated fishery rights to fishery organizations/cooperative for mariculture operation. Consequently, whenever it is determined by the LGUs and the Department of Agriculture (DA) that a municipal water is overfished based on available data or information or in danger of being overfished, the LGU shall prohibit or limit the fishery activities in the said waters. The municipal or city government may through its local chief executive and acting pursuant to an appropriate ordinance can authorize or permit small and medium commercial fishing vessels to operate within the 10.1 to 15 km area from the shoreline in municipal waters provided but the following are met: (a) no commercial fishing in municipal waters with depth less than 7 fathoms; (b) fishing activities utilize methods and gears that are determined to be consistent with national policies; (c) prior

					<p>consultation, through public hearing; and (d) the applicant vessel as well as ship owner, employer, captain and crew have been certified.</p> <p>The major management and support mechanisms for the municipal waters include the promotion of community-based coastal resource management program to include delineation of the bay for exclusive use of municipal fisher folk, control of fishing effort in each bay to estimated yields, encouragement of fisher folk to enforce laws and involve LGUs, NGOs and communities in management and awareness of coastal resources, regulation in specific areas and provision of alternative livelihood projects. In addition, management interventions include the protection of coral reefs and mangrove areas by establishing artificial reefs, replanting of mangroves, establishment of fish sanctuaries, establishment of closed areas and seasons for selected gears, vessels and species.</p> <p>To protect the rights of fisher folk, especially of the local communities with priority to municipal fisher folk, in the preferential use of the municipal waters. Such preferential use, shall be based on, but not limited to, Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) or Total Allowable Catch (TAC) on the basis of resources and ecological conditions, and shall be consistent with our commitments under international treaties and agreements.</p>
4.5.2	Use of a logbook	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	Municipal boats do not use logbook. Catch is recorded in the catch report form EU- IUUF Catch Report, FRQD Form No. EU-4 and Raw Materials Receiving Report (for Simplified Catch Certificate)
4.5.3	Mesh size	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	NA	<p>Not Applicable. hand line tuna fishing is only using nylon with a diameter of 1.5-3.0mm and 200-300 meters in length.</p> 

					 <p>Mesh size applies only to those using nets (ex. Purse seines) and is covered by regulation under Sec. 89 of The Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 which prohibits the use of nets smaller than which may be fixed by the Department of Agriculture.</p>
4.5.4	Net size	Essential	<p>Countries fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en. The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.</p>	NA	<p>Audit Comment: Not Applicable. Handline tuna fishing uses only nylon line and not nets.</p> <p>Covered by Sec. 89 of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998.</p>
4.5.5	Minimum size	Essential	<p>Countries fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en. The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.</p>	Y	<p>No actual unloading was observed at the time of audit. A note was verified from the supplier, with the weight of each tuna caught. Averaging 35kg to 60kg of caught tuna was listed on the notes presented at the time of audit.</p>   



Most Handline /Pole and line tuna fishery target on mature and large tuna ranging from 35kgs and above. The dominant length of yellowfin tuna caught ranges from 91-100 cm and 111-120 cm. Less than 70 cm yellowfin is considered as juvenile.

					<p>Most Handline /Pole and line tuna fishery target on mature and large tuna ranging from 35kgs and above. The dominant length of yellowfin tuna caught ranges from 91-100 cm and 111-120 cm. Less than 70 cm yellowfin is considered as juvenile.</p>
4.5.6	Distance from the shore	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators	Y	<p>Actual gross tonnage of the fishing boats averaging 2.0 to 3.0 metric ton.</p> <p>The Hand line tuna fishery is using only small boats and is fishing only within the Philippine sea. Furthermore, the size of the fishing boat that can fish in a particular area in the sea is governed by regulations of The Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 which prohibits commercial fishing vessels (>3GT) in entering/fishing in the municipal waters (15km from the shoreline) and likewise active fishing gears are prohibited in the municipal waters.</p>
4.5.7	Measures for the reduction of accidental catches	Essential	Countries fisheries laws available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	<p>The fleet complies with local regulation as to reduction of accidental catches and local government unit is responsible in monitoring compliance of the municipal boats.</p> <p>Pole and line/Handline line tuna fishing is highly selective gear which catches mostly mature tuna therefore bycatch is negligible and if there is, these bycatch still have economic value.</p> <p>Futhermore these pole and line and handline tuna fishers uses J-type and circle type hooks ranging from 5-8inches designed to catch large tuna and avoid catching of endangered species.</p> <p>The Philippines, as member of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission adheres to conservation and management measures in mitigating the impacts of tuna fishing on non-target species and prohibition of fishing in data buoys.</p>
4.5.8	No fishing in protected habitats	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators	Y	<p>Tuna are not found on shallow water thus fishing in protected habitats are minimal. Approved gear which is the hook and line does not affect the seabed.</p> <p>Sec.96 of The Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 prohibits fishing on areas declared by the D.A. as reserves, refuge and sanctuaries.</p> <p>The Philippines, as member of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission adheres to conservation and management measures in mitigating the impacts of tuna fishing on non-target species and prohibition of fishing in data buoys.</p>
4.5.9	Use of forbidden gears, chemical substances and explosives	Essential	Countries' laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators	Y	<p>Fishing vessels used only approved gears which is the hook and line.</p> <p>Noted during actual checking of fishing vessels that they carry only the following: Approved gears Water and food supply Waste bin Supply of ice Fuel</p> <p>According to interviewed captain and BFAR, There is also random checking conducted by coast guard and MARINA to ensure that fishing vessels are consistently follows the regulation.</p> <p>Inspection reports were not available at the time of audit. As per interview and ocular inspection of the sampled vessels, no presence of forbidden gears, and fuels, oils and other such substances are properly stacked and separated from the fish tank/storage areas.</p>

					   <p>On board verification confirmed absence of banned fishing gears and methods, chemical substances and explosives. On board equipment include hand line nylon, hooks.</p> <p>Such conditions as stated above are provided by The Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 with specifics on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sec. 88 prohibits fishing through explosives, noxious or poisonous substances and/or electricity. -sec. 90 prohibits the use of active fishing gears in municipal waters, bays and other fishery management areas -sec. 92 prohibits the use of muro-ami, other methods and gears destructive to coral reefs and other marine habitats. -sec. 93 prohibits the use of super lights in fishing
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The Auditor must verify, according to national and international regulations, that the aforementioned legal requirements are met and provide an exhaustive report with reference to the law. Where possible, the Auditor shall provide documents and photographs. A detailed description of the fishing regulation concerning each Country is available on FAO's website <http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en>

5 – MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments

5.1	The fishing company has a legal and administrative structure, locally, nationally or regionally, as appropriate (Code of conduct for responsible fishing, article 7.7.1).	Essential	Procedure and organisational chart.	Y	<p>Audit Comment: The legal policies and regulations related to the management of fishery are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Philippine Fishery code of 1998 –provides basis for fishery management framework - Agriculture and Fishery Modernization Act of 1997 addresses fisheries development as a component of the agricultural center - Local Government Code of 1991 provides guidelines for local autonomy and decentralization which includes fishery functions - The Hand line Fishing Law of 2007 aims to strengthen the rules and regulations governing hand line fishing and ensure the safety and seaworthiness of hand line fishing vessels <p>FAO- Fisheries Administrative Orders -FAO NO. 236: Series of 2010 Rules and Regulations on the Operations of Purse Seine and Ring Net Vessels Using Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) locally known as <i>Payaos</i> during the FAD Closure Period as Compatible Measures to WCFPC CMM 2008-01 -FAO NO. 233: Series of 2010 Aquatic Wildlife Conservation -FAO NO. 226: Series of 2008 Regulation on the Mesh Size of Tuna Purse Seine Nets and Trading of Small Tuna -FAO NO. 224: Series of 2004 Establishment of Tuna Productivity Project in Davao Gulf -FAO NO. 198: Series of 2000 Rules and Regulations on Commercial Fishing -FAO NO. 188: Series of 1993 Regulations governing the operation of commercial fishing boats in Philippine waters using Tuna Purse Seine Nets</p> <p>The administrative structure/framework at the national level established for the fishery are: BFAR- Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources; under the Department of Agriculture; which is the main government institution that manages fisheries at the national level National FARMC- Fisheries and Agriculture Resource Management Council created under the Fisheries Code of 1998 is an advisory/ recommendatory body to the DA that will assist in the formulation of national policies for the protection, sustainable development and management of fishery and aquatic resources, and assist the DA in the preparation of the National Fisheries and Industry Development Plan</p>
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The Auditor must verify and describe briefly the legal and administrative structure in force.

5.2	According to the Code of conduct (art 7.5) a precautionary approach is undertaken to protect the target stock and safeguard the marine environment.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	<p>Philippines is among the countries which have adopted the FAO Code of Conduct</p> <p>IRR of RA 10654. The Department of Agriculture has signed the implementing rules and regulations (IRR) of amended Philippine Fisheries Code, which reinforces the safeguarding the country's seas from illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities (IUU)</p> <p>The IRR on the amended Fisheries Code also provides on the use of active gears such as purse sein, locally known as "pangulong" and ring net or "taksay" by small scale and medium scale commercial fishing vessels who may allowed to operate in 10.1 to 15 km off the shoreline subject to certain condition prescribed by law.</p>
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The Auditor must verify if the Country the flag of the fishing company refers to has ratified the FAO Code of conduct. Otherwise the Organisation must include a precautionary approach in their procedures.

5.3	The compliance with points 5.1 and 5.2 is achieved through monitoring, surveillance, control and application. (Code of conduct for responsible fishing, article 7.7.1)	Essential	Procedure and evidence of monitoring and control.	Y	<p>The Hand line tuna fishing in Mindoro, Philippines is being monitored by the BFAR and local government units concerned local government units.</p> <p>The Philippine Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) is the lead agency for monitoring surveillance control and enforcement.</p> <p>-BFAR has an observer program which trains observer for boarding fishing vessels; only for commercial fishing vessels. Small hand line tuna fishing are monitored in their designated landing areas either by NSAP personnel, BAS or local government units concerned.</p> <p>-BFAR has also a VMS- vessel monitoring system which it operates on a limited scale.</p> <p>-the National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP) under BFAR regularly conducts port sampling program and in data gathering in major tuna landing sites around the country which includes species composition, length frequency and vessel catch and information.</p> <p>-Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) is responsible for fisheries data collection; compilation; analysis and dissemination for all capture fisheries (marine, inland, municipal and commercial) and aquaculture. Tuna statistic is only part of the overall activity.</p> <p>Military organizations (Navy and Air force) ; Philippine Coast Guard, Maritime Police and LGU enforcement personnel provide support for Monitoring Control and Surveillance(MCS) activities whenever possible in coastal or offshore enforcement.</p>
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The Auditor must describe briefly the monitoring, surveillance, control, and application methods.

5.4	The fleet or fishery must record bycatches per each fishing trip	Essential	Procedure and evidence of recording during at least one fishing trip.	Y	<p>Total catch of hand line and pole and line yellow fin tuna fishery is recorded through logbooks and/or during landing at fish ports or landing sites. This was confirmed during on-site inspection of tuna landings. By-catch is separated from the total catch.</p> <p>The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources through the National Stock Assessment Program collates these data which are then used to compare and clarify fisheries data collected in the National Statistics and for fisheries management and also to be integrated into the catch report submitted to Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission as part of the obligation of the Philippines as member of the Commission.</p>
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5.5	The fleet or fishery must record discards.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity	Y	<p>Recording and reporting for discards is the same as with by-catch, which are recorded at fish ports or landing areas by individual boat owners. On the other hand, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources through the National Stock Assessment Program collects these landed catch data for the National Statistics and fisheries management and also to be integrated into the catch report submitted to Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission as part of the obligation of the Philippines as member of the Commission.</p> <p>Discards in Pole and line/handline tuna fishing is negligible, <1% of the total catch. Discard in Pole and Line Fisheries, according to FAO (2005) Update on Discards is on average 0,4%.</p> <p>If there is for instance some discards, these are not discarded but are taken as part of the catch for domestic consumption except for dolphins, sharks and turtles which are returned back to the sea which are considered as illegal catch.</p>
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The Auditor must provide evidence (photos or copies) of the report on accidental catches and discarded fish.

5.6	A management system to prevent possible accidental catching of endangered species must be in place.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	<p>Philippines is among the countries which have adopted the FAO Code of Conduct For Responsible Fishing.</p> <p>The Philippines is a member of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission and is thereby obliged to uphold conservation and management measures developed by the Commission including CMM 2008-01 on the conservation and management of big eye and yellowfin tuna through its lead agency which is the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.</p>
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5.7	The fleet implements a management program that guarantees that any live animals that may be accidentally caught are immediately released in the water under conditions that guarantee high chances of survival.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	<p>Accidentally caught wild animals consist of marine mammals, turtles, dolphins and sharks. These are considered illegal catch and are returned to the sea when caught. Furthermore, pole and line /hand line fishing uses barbless hooks and long lines which affords accidentally caught species to have a better chance to be alive when caught and will have a better chance of survival when returned at sea. These are based on interviews with the local fishermen.</p>
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5.8	The fleet is equipped with measures which guarantee a quick retrieval of lost fishing device to avoid "ghost fishing".	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	<p>Audit Comment: Pole and Line/hand line fishing are considered low impact gears on the environment which means it has no significant impact therefore the possibility of ghost fishing when gear is lost is very minimal.</p> <p>According to interviews with fishermen, they are able to recover part of their nylon monoline once cut during fishing and the hook lost posed no significant danger to fish or the possible occurrence of ghost fishing.</p>
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The Auditor must obtain a copy of the aforementioned procedure.

5.9	The fleet has a full-time on-board inspector, approved by Friend of the Sea, who can reports compliance with Friend of the Sea requirements.	Important	Documental evidence of employment. At least one monthly report of the on-board inspector.	Y	<p>Philippine is among the countries which adopted the FAO code of is Conduct for responsible fishing.</p> <p>Hand line tuna fishing vessels in Mindoro, Philippines fish only within Philippine waters and does not have on-board inspector, approved by Friends of the Sea. Catch are recorder upon arrival at fish landing sites/ fish ports.</p>
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The Auditor must verify the presence of the inspector and obtain their CV and contacts.

5.10	The fishing company implements "Threshold Reference Limits" or "Precaution Limits" for both, biomass and quantity of fish caught.	Important	Evidence of the values implemented	Y	Philippines is among the countries which have adopted the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing. The Philippines is a member of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission and is thereby obliged to uphold sustainable conservation and management measures on the conservation and management of highly migratory fish species; big eye and yellowfin tuna; through its lead agency which is the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.
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The Auditor must verify if the "Reference Points" and the "Precaution Limits" are set by the Regional Bodies and must verify they are complied with.

6 – WASTE MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	YN	Comments
6.1	The fishing company recycles, re-uses or re-processes all materials used during fishing, conservation and transport of the fish up to the selling point, including packaging.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	Fish is directly stored into the fish hold and does not use packaging during fishing operations.  During fish transport up to the points of sales, packaging materials such as cartons are recycled or sometimes re-used. Polyethylene packaging/wrappings are re-syllable.
6.2	The fishing company implements measures to prevent dispersion of waste in the sea (including fuels and lubricants and plastic matter).	Essential	Procedure evidence of conformity.	Y	Materials and equipment on board the fishing boats are properly segregated, in proper place and secured so as to prevent undue spillage or dispersion into the sea.
6.3	The fishing company utilises all the chemical non-toxic alternatives available in order to reduce the use of toxic, persistent or bio-accumulating substances.	Essential	Procedure evidence of conformity.	Y	During inspection of the fishing boats, no toxic chemical compounds were found out.

6.4	The company does not use CFC, HCFC, HFC or other refrigerants that cause ozone depletion.	Essential	Procedure evidence of conformity.	Y	<p>Hand line and /or pole and line tuna fishing are small fishing boats which only use ice blocks in their fish bins/hold to chill the fish. No refrigerants are used in the fishing boats.</p> 
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The Auditor must provide procedures complete with photographic evidence.

7- ENERGY MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
7.1	The Organisation must keep a register of the energy sources and use, updated at least once a year.	Essential	<p>The at least yearly frequency of the energy consumption records must be included in the procedure.</p> <p>The register must state at least the following parameters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. incoming energy sources (renewable or not) 2. energy consumption per process line (fishing, processing, transport) 	Y	<p>The energy sources of the company are both non-renewable & renewable energy.</p> <p>The non-renewable energy are fuels used both in the factory and fishing operations.</p> <p>The total consumption per process line (fishing processing and transport) is equivalent to the total overhead costs/kg of product, in this case, fresh chilled tuna.</p>

7.2	The Organisation should calculate its Carbon Footprint per product unit and engage to reduce it every year.	Recommendation		N	There is no evidence that the organization calculate carbon footprint per product unit. The facility must calculate carbon footprint per product unit of product. It can be calculated for a product and process to understand the impact on the earth climate. To be recommended to the company.
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The Auditor must request copies of the registers.

8- SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
8.1	The Organisation must respect human rights, complying with the following requirements:				
8.1.1	compliance with national regulations and ILO on child labour	Essential	Refer to ILO: http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/introduction-to-international-labour-standards/language/index.htm	Y	There is no evidence of employment of young / child labor on deployed fishing vessel and confirmed by fishing vessel captain interviewed. This is a legal requirement and prohibited because of the nature of the job.
8.1.2	pay the employees adequate salaries compliant at least with minimum legal wages	Essential	Minimum wages vary depending on the country. The Auditor must verify the Organisation knows about it.	Y	Industry practice for fishing vessel is the sharing. The income of the fisher folks depends on the total catch. The higher the catch the higher the income which is much higher than the minimum wage but if not season earning is not that much.
8.1.3	grant employees access to healthcare	Essential		N	There is no evidence that first aid kit is provided in the fishing vessel. According to interviewed fisher folks, they just bring basic medicine like paracetamol but at their own expenses. It is recommended to have complete first aid kit in the fishing vessel. Long term plan as part of the Boar Registration is that individual fisher folks must be provided with health care and insurance.
8.1.4	apply safety measures required by the law	Essential		Y	Fire extinguishers are floating devices are available on checked fishing vessels.
8.2	The organisation should be SA8000 certified.	Recommendation		N	It is recommended that the organization must certified with SA 8000 to fully address the following requirement and extend to fishing vessels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child labor/Forced labor • Discrimination • Disciplinary practices • Working hours/Compensation • Health and Safety • Freedom of Association • Environment • Ethics • Sub-Contracting • Monitoring and compliance

The Auditor must verify the compliance with the requirements through documental evidence (work-contract samples) and on-site observation.

CONCLUSIONS:

The Auditor must fill-in the following fields

The fleet COMPLIES with Friend of the Sea requirements

The fleet DOES NOT COMPLY with Friend of the Sea requirements

MAJOR NON-CONFORMITIES (to be corrected within 3 months)

The facility has no Dolphin Safe Certificate approved by the Earth Island Institute

MINOR NON-CONFORMITIES (corrective plan to be produced within 3 weeks and correction within 1 year)

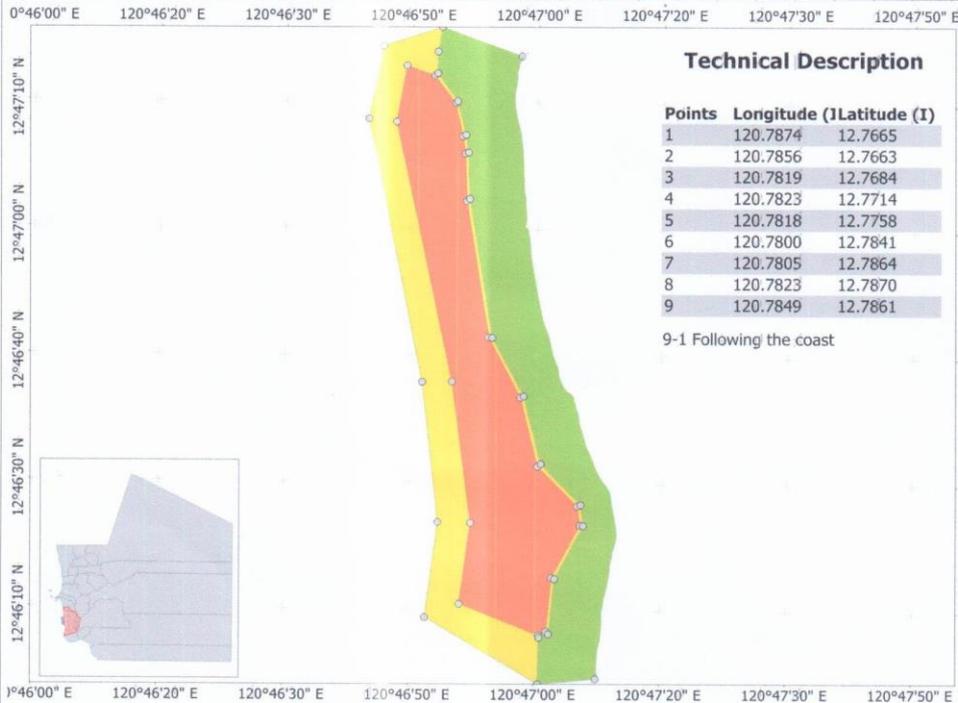
There is no evidence that first aid kit is provided in the fishing vessel. According to interviewed fisher folks, they just bring basic medicine like paracetamol but at their own expenses.

RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)

1. There is no evidence that the organization calculate carbon footprint per product unit.
2. The facility is not certificated yet with SA 8000. It is recommended that the organization must certified with SA 8000 to fully addressed the following requirement and extend to fishing vessels.
 - Child labor
 - Forced labor
 - Discrimination
 - Disciplinary practices
 - Working hours
 - Compensation
 - Health and Safety
 - Freedom of Association
 - Environment
 - Ethics
 - Sub-contracting
 - Monitoring and compliance

PHOTO REPORT

Dalipe Point-Bintanang Bato Reef Marine Protected Area Barangay Sta. Lucia, Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro



Technical Description

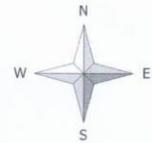
Points	Longitude (I)	Latitude (I)
1	120.7874	12.7665
2	120.7856	12.7663
3	120.7819	12.7684
4	120.7823	12.7714
5	120.7818	12.7758
6	120.7800	12.7841
7	120.7805	12.7864
8	120.7823	12.7870
9	120.7849	12.7861

9-1 Following the coast



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Occidental Mindoro
Municipality of Sablayan

**Municipal Environment and
Natural Resource Office**



0 > m

Scale 1:18000

Universal Traverse Mercator-Zone 51 (N)

Legend:

- Reference Points
- Core / Strict Protection Zone
Area: 44.58 hectares
- Buffer Zone
Area : 28.88 hectares
- Sustainable Use Zone
Area : 41.03 hectares
- Total Area : 114.49 hectares**

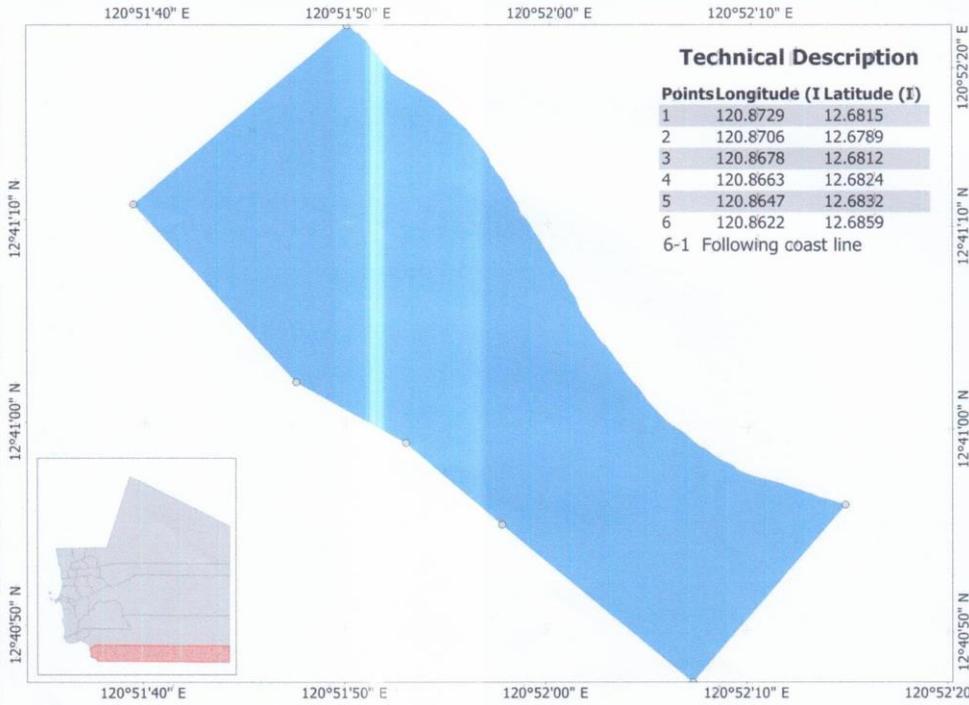
Surveyed by:		Prepared by:		Attested by:	
Ralph D. Santos MENRO staff	Michael M. Agbayani MENRO staff	Charlou G. Ormega MENRO Staff		Fernando B. Dalangin MENRO	
Rovil J. Castro MENRO staff	Charlou G. Ormega MENRO staff				

Sources:

- Municipal Planning and Development Office
- GPS coordinates as surveyed by MENRO

Burgos Reef Marine Protected Area

Sitio Aplaya, Burgos, Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro



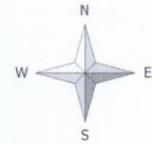
Technical Description

Points	Longitude (I)	Latitude (I)
1	120.8729	12.6815
2	120.8706	12.6789
3	120.8678	12.6812
4	120.8663	12.6824
5	120.8647	12.6832
6	120.8622	12.6859

6-1 Following coast line



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Occidental Mindoro
Municipality of Sablayan
**Municipal Environment and
Natural Resource Office**

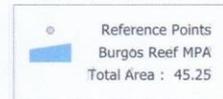


0 > m

Scale 1:8300

Universal Traverse Mercator-Zone 51 (N)

Legend:



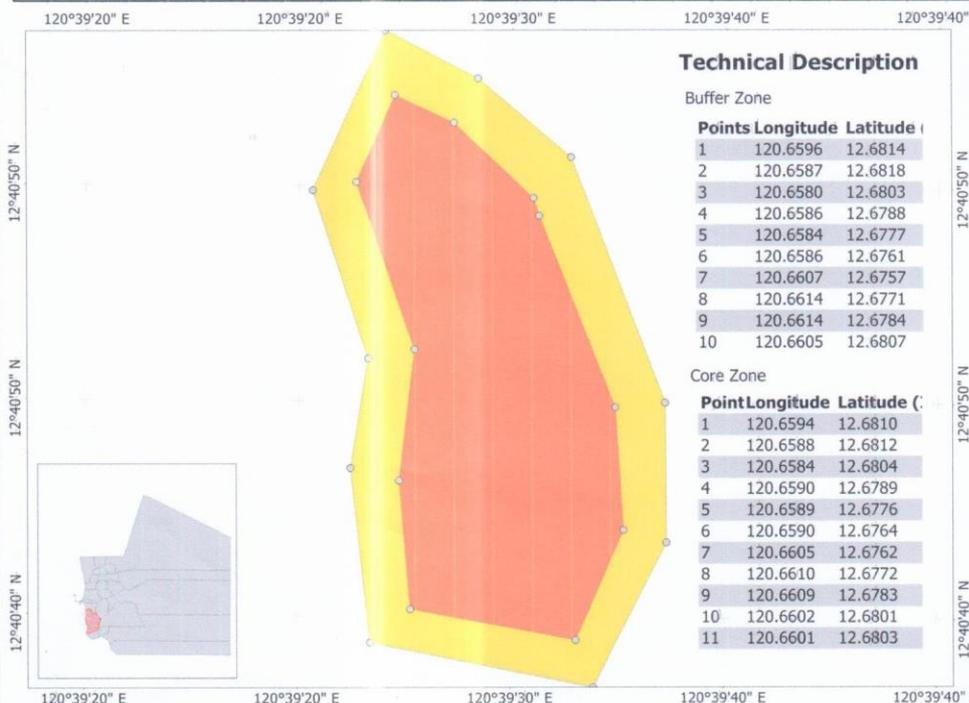
Sources:

- Municipal Planning and Development Office
- GPS coordinates as surveyed by MENRO

Surveyed by: Ralph D. Santos, Michael M. Agbayani, Rowil J. Castro, Charlou G. Ormega
Prepared by: Charlou G. Ormega
Attested by: Fernando B. Dalangin

Discovery Reef Marine Protected Area

Barangay Sta. Lucia, Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro



Technical Description

Buffer Zone

Points	Longitude	Latitude
1	120.6596	12.6814
2	120.6587	12.6818
3	120.6580	12.6803
4	120.6586	12.6788
5	120.6584	12.6777
6	120.6586	12.6761
7	120.6607	12.6757
8	120.6614	12.6771
9	120.6614	12.6784
10	120.6605	12.6807

Core Zone

Point	Longitude	Latitude
1	120.6594	12.6810
2	120.6588	12.6812
3	120.6584	12.6804
4	120.6590	12.6789
5	120.6589	12.6776
6	120.6590	12.6764
7	120.6605	12.6762
8	120.6610	12.6772
9	120.6609	12.6783
10	120.6602	12.6801
11	120.6601	12.6803



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Occidental Mindoro
Municipality of Sablayan
**Municipal Environment and
Natural Resource Office**

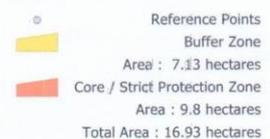


0 > m

Scale 1:5200

Universal Traverse Mercator-Zone 51 (N)

Legend:



Sources:

- Municipal Planning and Development Office
- GPS coordinates as surveyed by MENRO

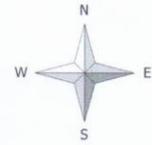
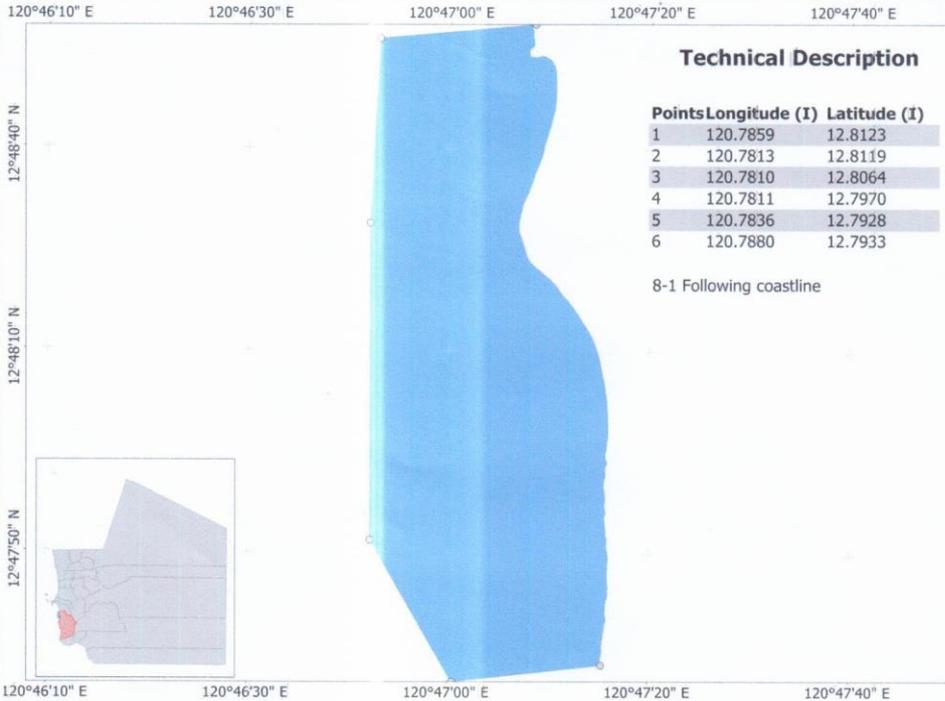
Surveyed by: Ralph D. Santos, Michael M. Agbayani, Rowil J. Castro, Charlou G. Ormega
Prepared by: Charlou G. Ormega
Attested by: Fernando B. Dalangin

Idarag-Laya Reef Marine Protected Area

Barangay Sta. Lucia, Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro



Republic of the Philippines
 Province of Occidental Mindoro
 Municipality of Sablayan
**Municipal Environment and
 Natural Resource Office**



0 >1 m

Scale 1:17000

Universal Traverse Mercator-Zone 51 (N)

Legend:

- Reference Points
- Idarag-Laya Reef MPA
- Total Area: 134.36 hectares

Surveyed by: Ralph D. Santos (MENRO staff), Michael M. Algbayani (MENRO staff), Rowil J. Castro (MENRO staff), Charlou G. Ormega (MENRO staff)

Prepared by: Charlou G. Ormega (MENRO Staff)

Attested by: Fernando B. Dalangin (MENRO)

Sources:

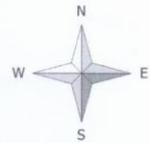
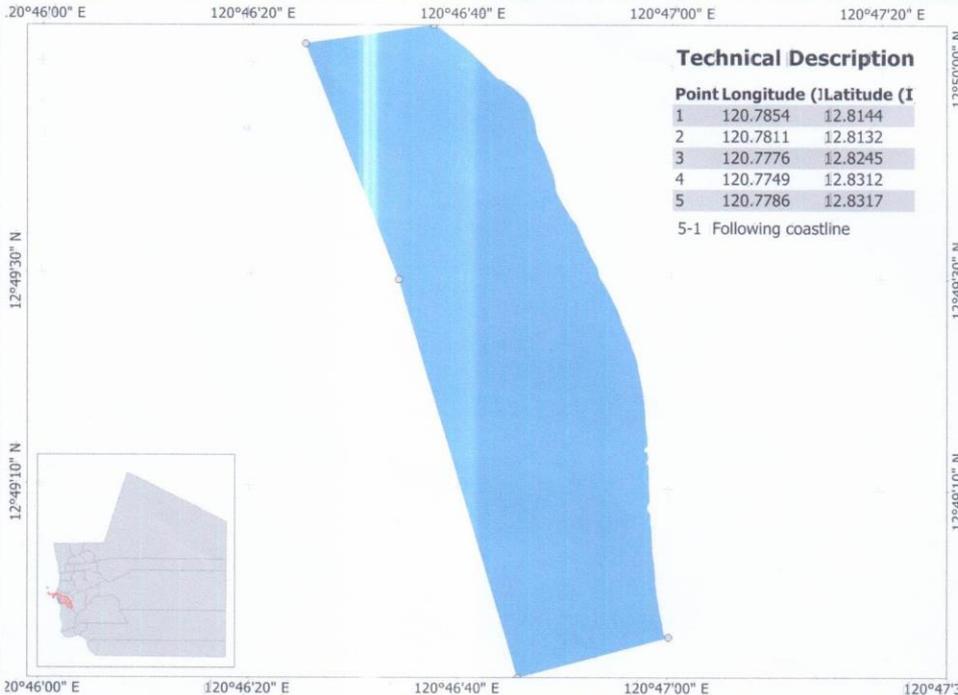
- Municipal Planning and Development Office
- GPS coordinates as surveyed by MENRO

Laya-Busaran Reef Marine Protected Area

Barangay Poblacion, Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro



Republic of the Philippines
 Province of Occidental Mindoro
 Municipality of Sablayan
**Municipal Environment and
 Natural Resource Office**



0 > m

Scale 1:16000

Universal Transverse Mercator-Zone 51 (N)

Legend:

- Reference Points
- Laya-Busaran MPA
- Total Area : 115.36 hectares

Surveyed by:
 Ralph D. Santos (MENRO staff) Michael M. Agbayani (MENRO staff) Prepared by:
 Charlou G. Ormega (MENRO Staff) Attested by:
 Rovil J. Castro (MENRO staff) Fernando B. Dalangin (MENRO)

Sources:

- Municipal Planning and Development Office
- GPS coordinates as surveyed by MENRO

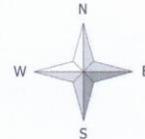
Ligaya Reef Marine Protected Area

Barangay Ligaya, Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Occidental Mindoro
Municipality of Sablayan

Municipal Environment and
Natural Resource Office



0 > m

Scale 1:3100

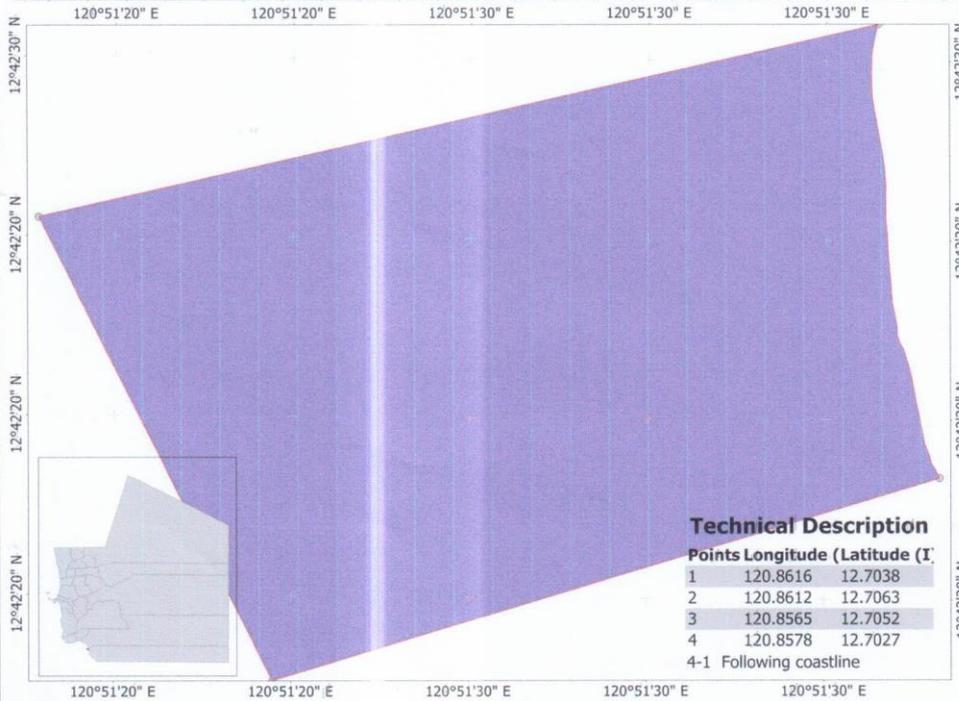
Universal Traverse Mercator-Zone 51 (N)

Legend:

- Reference points
- Ligaya MPA
- Total Area : 13.89 hectares

Sources:

- Municipal Planning and Development Office
- GPS coordinates as surveyed by MENRO



Surveyed by:

Ralph D. Santos
MENRO staff

Michael M. Agbayani
MENRO staff

Prepared by:

Charlou G. Ormaga
MENRO Staff

Attested by:

Fernando B. Dalangin
MENRO

Rovil J. Castro
MENRO staff

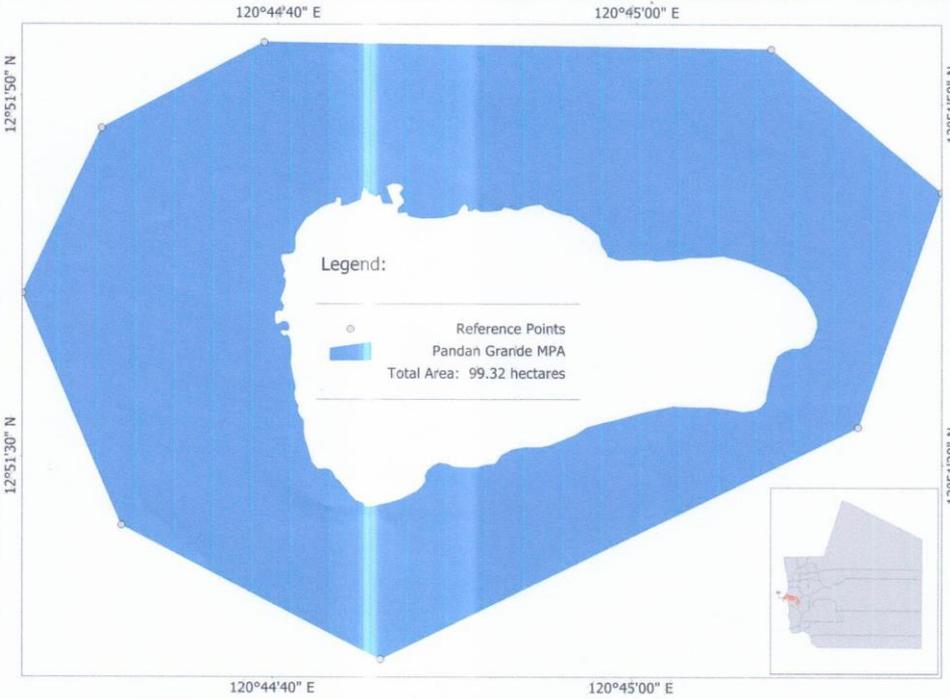
Charlou G. Ormaga
MENRO staff

Pandan Grande Reef Marine Protected Area

Barangay Buenavista, Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro



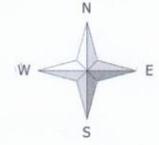
Republic of the Philippines
 Province of Occidental Mindoro
 Municipality of Sablayan
**Municipal Environment and
 Natural Resource Office**



Legend:

- Reference Points
- Pandan Grande MPA

Total Area: 99.32 hectares



0 > m
Scale 1:9200
 Universal Traverse Mercator-Zone 51 (N)

Technical Description

Points	Longitude (I)	Latitude (I)
1	120.7570	12.8601
2	120.7557	12.8562
3	120.7477	12.8523
4	120.7434	12.8545
5	120.7417	12.8583
6	120.7430	12.8611
7	120.7457	12.8625
8	120.7542	12.8625

8-1 Following coastline

Surveyed by: **Ralph D. Santos** (MENRO staff), **Michael M. Agbayani** (MENRO staff)
 Prepared by: **Charlou G. Ormega** (MENRO Staff)
 Attested by: **Fernando B. Dalarigin** (MENRO), **Rovil J. Castro** (MENRO staff)

Sources:
 - Municipal Planning and Development Office
 - GPS coordinates as surveyed by MENRO

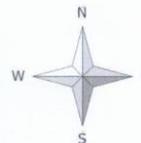
Pandan Pequeno Reef Marine Protected Area

Barangay Poblacion, Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Occidental Mindoro
Municipality of Sablayan

**Municipal Environment and
Natural Resource Office**



0 > m

Scale 1:10000

Universal Traverse Mercator-Zone 51 (N)

Legend:

-  Reference Points
-  Pandan Pequeno Reef MPA
Total Area: 74.80 hectares

Sources:

- Municipal Planning and Development Office
- GPS coordinates as surveyed by MENRO



Surveyed by:

Ralph D. Santos
MENRO staff

Michael M. Agbayani
MENRO staff

Prepared by:

Charlou G. Ormaga
MENRO Staff

Attested by:

Fernando B. Dalangin
MENRO

Rovil J. Castro
MENRO staff

Charlou G. Ormaga
MENRO staff

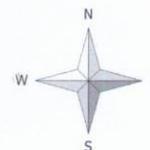
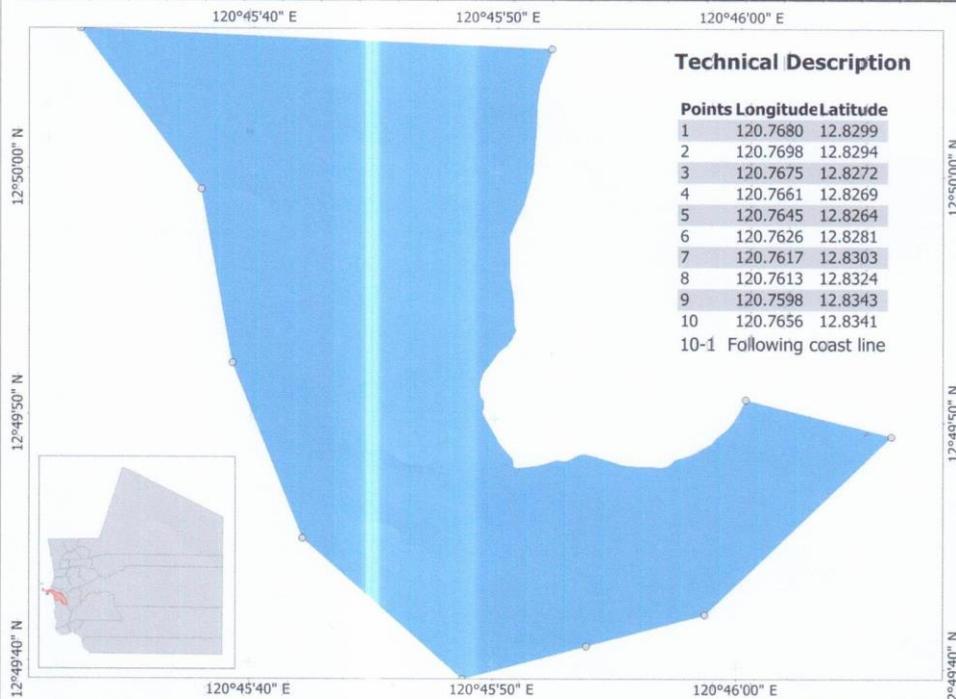
Parola Reef Marine Protected Area

Barangay Poblacion, Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Occidental Mindoro
Municipality of Sablayan

**Municipal Environment and
Natural Resource Office**



0 > m

Scale 1:6700

Universal Transverse Mercator-Zone 51 (N)

Legend:

- Reference Points
- Parola Reef MPA
- Total Area: 40.23 hectares

Surveyed by:

Ralph D. Santos
MENRO staff

Michael M. Agbayani
MENRO staff

Prepared by:

Charlou G. Ormega
MENRO Staff

Attested by:

Fernando B. Dalangin
MENRO

Rovil J. Castro
MENRO staff

Charlou G. Ormega
MENRO staff

Sources:

- Municipal Planning and Development Office
- GPS coordinates as surveyed by MENRO

AUXILLIARY REPORT
MONTHLY FISH CATCH CY-2016
SABLAYAN, OCCIDENTAL MINDORO

MONTH	LAGIDLID	HIWAS	DORADO	SMALL SQUID	BLUE MARLIN	MAYA-MAYA	GIANT SQUID	DULONG	BILAAN
JANUARY	1,000	0	0	0	119	80	0	0	0
FEBRUARY	280	320	507	480	0	0	480	0	0
MARCH	1,080	150	830	2,120	0	0	2,120	0	0
APRIL	2,200	840	23	480	0	0	0	0	0
MAY	3,600	0	0	4,200	0	0	1,500	0	0
JUNE	3,560	0	0	1,590	60	0	700	400	500
JULY	0	0	0	0	0	0	340	0	0
AUGUST	0	0	0	0	0	0	720	0	0
SEPTEMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,140	0	
OCTOBER	0	1,000	0	113	0	0	0	0	0
NEVENBER	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
DECEMBER									
TOTAL									

PREPARED BY:


MARILYN G. BAUTISTA
 AEW

NOTED BY:

LINA T. DE LEON
 MUN. AGRICULTURIST



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Occidental Mindoro
MUNICIPALITY OF SABLAYAN

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL AGRICULTURIST

CERTIFIED STANDARD ADMEASUREMENT FORM

LODEBARIA MANZANO

Name of Owner

PORBLACION, SABLAYAN, OCC. MINDORO

Address

MBCa " TRIPLE M-19 "

Name of Fishing Vessel

MFVR No. OCM.-08- 0537 RENEWAL

Name of Boat Captain: DENNIS CARINO

Name of Crew: 1. _____

2. _____

FISHING VESSEL DIMENSIONS AND TONNAGES

11.20

Length (meters)

0.98

Breath (meters)

1.0

Dept (meters)

2.5

Gross Tonnage:

1.7

Net Tonnage:

PARTICULARS OF PROPULSION SYSTEM

KUBOTA

Engine Make:

PBY-2017-0017

Number:

21 Hp

Horse Power:

3

No. of Cylinder:

JAN. 26, 2016

Date of Inspection:

BLUE/WHITE/ORANGE

Color:

Type of Gear: HOOK + LINE - TUNA

I HEREBY CERTIFY that all information contained herein is true and correct and that actual inspection of the fishing vessel was conducted.

LINA T. DE LEON
Municipal Agriculturist

Date of Registration: JAN. 5, 2017



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Occidental Mindoro
MUNICIPALITY OF SABLAYAN

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL AGRICULTURIST

CERTIFIED STANDARD ADMEASUREMENT FORM

LODEGARIA, MANZANO

Name of Owner:

POBLACION, SABLAYAN, OCC. MINDORO

Address

MBCA " TRIPLE M 12 "

Name of Fishing Vessel

MFVR No. OCM.-08- 0414 RENEWAL

Name of Boat Captain: LEINUEL DE LARA

Name of Crew: 1. _____
2. _____

FISHING VESSEL DIMENSIONS AND TONNAGES

10.94

Length (meters)

0.94

Breath (meters)

0.95

Dept (meters)

2.0

Gross Tonnage:

1.4

Net Tonnage:

PARTICULARS OF PROPULSION SYSTEM

KUBOTA

Engine Make:

NOV 2017 0019

Number:

18 HP

Horse Power:

3

No. of Cylinder:

JAN 26, 2016

Date of Inspection:

ORANGE / WHITE / BLUE

Color:

Type of Gear:

HOOK + LINE - TUNA

I HEREBY CERTIFY that all information contained herein is true and correct and that actual inspection of the fishing vessel was conducted.

LINA T. DE LEON
Municipal Agriculturist

Date of Registration: JAN 5, 2017



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Occidental Mindoro
MUNICIPALITY OF SABLAYAN
-00-

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL AGRICULTURIST

CERTIFIED STANDARD ADMEASUREMENT FORM

LODECARIA MANZANO

Name of Owner

POBLACION, SABLAYAN, OCC. MINDORO

Address

MBCa "TRIPLE M-5"

Name of Fishing Vessel

MFVR No. OCM.-08- 0140 RENEWAL

Name of Boat Captain: EUFEMIO PID

Name of Crew: 1. _____

2. _____

FISHING VESSEL DIMENSIONS AND TONNAGES

11.08

Length (meters)

1.10

Breath (meters)

1.09

Dept (meters)

2.6

Gross Tonnage:

1.8

Net Tonnage:

PARTICULARS OF PROPULSION SYSTEM

KUBOTA

Engine Make:

SBY-7017-0007

Number:

21HP

Horse Power:

3

No. of Cylinder:

JAN. 26, 2017

Date of inspection:

BLUE/WHITE/ORANGE

Color:

Type of Gear: HOCK & LINE - TURN

I HEREBY CERTIFY that all information contained herein is true and correct and that actual inspection of the fishing vessel was conducted.

LINAT. DE LEON
Municipal Agriculturist

Date of Registration: JAN. 5, 2017



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Occidental Mindoro
MUNICIPALITY OF SABLAYAN

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL AGRICULTURIST

CERTIFIED STANDARD ADMEASUREMENT FORM

LOBEGARIA, MARIANO

Name of Owner

POBLACION, SABLAYAN, OCC MINDORO

Address

MBCA "TRIPLE M 9"

Name of Fishing Vessel

MFVR No. OCM.-08-

00194 Renewal

Name of Boat Captain:

MICHAEL COLI

Name of Crew: 1.

2.

FISHING VESSEL DIMENSIONS AND TONNAGES

17.90
Length (meters)

1.15
Breath (meters)

0.94
Dept (meters)

2.7
Gross Tonnage

1.8
Net Tonnage

PARTICULARS OF PROPULSION SYSTEM

MITSUBISHI 4DR6
Engine Make:

SBY-2017-0010
Number:

80 HP
Horse Power:

4
No. of Cylinder:

Jan 26, 2016
Date of inspection:

BLUE/ORANGE/WHITE
Color:

Type of Gear:

HOOK + LINE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that all information contained herein is true and correct and that actual inspection of the fishing vessel was conducted.

LINA T. DE LEON
Municipal Agriculturist

Date of Registration: JAN 5, 2017



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Occidental Mindoro
MUNICIPALITY OF SABLAYAN

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL AGRICULTURIST

CERTIFIED STANDARD ADMEASUREMENT FORM

LODEGARIA MANZANO

Name of Owner

POBLACION, SABLAYAN, OCC. MINDORO

Address

MBCA "TRIPLE M-14"

Name of Fishing Vessel

MFVR No. OCM.-08- 0411 RENEWAL

Name of Boat Captain: ARNADO RUPLOX

Name of Crew: 1. _____

2. _____

FISHING VESSEL DIMENSIONS AND TONNAGES

13.52

Length (meters)

1.12

Breadth (meters)

0.90

Depth (meters)

2.8

Gross Tonnage:

1.9

Net Tonnage:

PARTICULARS OF PROPULSION SYSTEM

HDRC

Engine Make:

SPY-2019-0014

Number:

80 HP

Horse Power:

4

No. of Cylinder:

JAN 26, 2016

Date of inspection:

BLUE/WHITE/ ORANGE

Color:

Type of Gear: HOOK of LINE - TUNA

I HEREBY CERTIFY that all information contained herein is true and correct and that actual inspection of the fishing vessel was conducted.

LINA T. DE LEON
Municipal Agriculturist

Date of Registration: JAN 5, 2017