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PCGM 14-04

PHILIPPINE COAST GUARD MANUAL



COASTAL INTERDICTION PROCEDURES VOL. 1

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
PHILIPPINE COAST GUARD
2025

RESTRICTED



TANGGAPAN NG KOMANDANTE
(OFFICE OF THE COMMANDANT)
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139 25th Street, Port Area
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SUBJECT : **LETTER OF PROMULGATION**

TO : **ALL CONCERNED**

1. The Coastal Interdiction Procedures Volume 1 dubbed as CATCH Procedures Vol. 1 is a product of dedication, expertise, and unwavering commitment of the men and women of the Philippine Coast Guard.

2. This document stands as a testament to the organization's resolve in strengthening maritime law enforcement in the face of evolving challenges and maritime threats. Guided by Republic Act No. 9993 and grounded in operational realities, this volume provides clear, standardized procedures to ensure swift, effective, and professional action across all levels of Command.

3. The CATCH Procedures Vol. 1 shall be implemented in conjunction with all pertinent memorandum circulars, standing operating procedures, and established protocols of the Philippine Coast Guard and will serve not only as a practical tool, but also as a reminder of collective duty of the Philippine Coast Guard: to safeguard the nation's maritime domain with honor, vigilance, and excellence.

4. Updates, including additional and revised procedures, will be incorporated during the document's annual review from the date of its approval or as necessary. This is to ensure that the procedures are updated and responsive to the continuously evolving maritime threats in the region.


ADMIRAL RONNIE GIL L. GAVAN PCG

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Philippine Coast Guard
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FOREWORD

As stewards of the nation's maritime frontlines, our mission has never been more critical. The *Coastal Interdiction Procedures Volume 1* serves as both a tactical guide and a symbol of our shared resolve to uphold the rule of law across the vast seas we protect.

This document reflects the dedication, vigilance, and professionalism that define MARSLEC. It equips our units with the operational clarity and legal grounding necessary to confront threats with precision, discipline, and integrity.

Let this be a cornerstone of stronger coordination, decisive action, and unwavering service. Together, we secure the maritime future of our nation.

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PURPOSE

This **Procedures** provides guidelines to be followed in addressing maritime security threats during regular maritime and/or coastal security patrols. It ensures that PCG law enforcement units operate within the due bounds of the law, and specifies actions to be undertaken in addressing IUU Fishing, Smuggling of Goods, Illegal Transport of Forest Products (ITOF), Wildlife Trafficking, Human Trafficking, Drug Trafficking, Arms Smuggling and Transport of Explosives. Its applicability shall cover Philippine registered vessels transiting within our internal waters, archipelagic waters, and territorial sea.

SCOPE

This **Coastal Interdiction Procedures Volume 1 or the CATCH** (C-Command, A-Approach, T-Take control, C-Conduct search; and H-Hand over) **PROCEDURES VOL.1** is intended to guide all PCG personnel involved in the conduct of seaborne interdiction, patrol and other related maritime security responses following the PCG Principles of Operations set forth for focused direction and guide decision-making.

APPLICATION

This document was prepared by the Office of the Deputy Chief of Coast Guard Staff for Maritime Security Law Enforcement, CG-14 under the authority of the Commandant, Philippine Coast Guard. The Coastal Interdiction Procedures applies to all PCG Units in support to the maritime security law enforcement (MARSLEN) mission area of the PCG.


JANE J. GESULGON
CAPT PCG

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The enactment of Republic Act 9993 concretized the characteristics of the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) as the premier maritime law enforcement agency of the country mandated to enforce laws pertaining to maritime security, maritime safety and the protection of the marine environment and its resources. With the porous geographical landscape of the country and with the increasing volume of maritime traffic and maritime trade along with the fast-growing trends of maritime security threats that is coupled with our own limitations has put the PCG in a very challenging situation in protecting the country's maritime jurisdiction and economic interest.

The PCG plays a crucial role in securing the country's vast maritime domain by enforcing various maritime security, safety and environmental protection laws. In an era marked by evolving maritime security threats, complex maritime disputes, and increasingly sophisticated criminal networks, the role of the PCG as maritime law enforcement professionals has never been more critical or more challenging.

Philippine Coast Guard **Concept of Operations for Maritime Security Law Enforcement (MARSLEN)** outlined the PCG's comprehensive and multi-faceted approach in the conduct of **Port Security, Coastal Security and Offshore Security** operations to **prevent, deter and respond** to unlawful acts that affects our nation's state of maritime security.

In the performance of **Coastal Security Operations**, the PCG operations focuses on deterring, preventing, and responding to criminal acts in the coastal and nearshore areas. This includes the conduct of **regular patrols, boarding operations** to interdict vessels suspected of engaging in illegal activities and surveillance for the safety of navigation of ships, safeguarding ships from illegal acts and promoting freedom of navigation within the country's maritime jurisdiction.

This **Coastal Interdiction Procedures Volume 1** also known as the **CATCH Procedures Vol. 1** covers PCG interdiction operations that arise from the conduct of regular patrols to all Philippine registered vessels transiting within the Territorial Sea, Archipelagic Waters and Internal Waters of the country where the Philippines exercises sovereignty. Its mnemonics CATCH (C-Command, A-Approach, T-Take control, C-Conduct search; and H-Hand over) is designed to serve as a comprehensive step by step practical guide for all PCG personnel engaged in maritime operations, from patrol officers and boarding teams to legal advisors and operational planners to ensure that PCG law enforcement units operate within the due bounds of the law, and specifies actions to be undertaken in addressing IUU Fishing, Smuggling of Goods, Illegal Transport of Forest Products (ITOPF), Wildlife

Trafficking, Human Trafficking, Drug Trafficking, Arms Smuggling and Transport of Explosives.

Drawing on operational experience, legal insight, and inter-agency collaboration, this procedure seeks to harmonize enforcement standards across jurisdictions and provide clarity on the complex nature of maritime security threats. Whether addressing illegal fishing, trafficking, smuggling or environmental violations, this procedure equips PCG operating units with the tools and procedural knowledge required to make sound decisions in responding to maritime security threats within our dynamic maritime domain.

It is our hope that this procedure will not only support daily operations but also inspires continued professionalism, integrity, and excellence in service. The sea is vast, but with clear procedures and a shared commitment to justice and order, the PCG remains a powerful guardian of national interests and global stability.

1.2 PRINCIPLES OF PCG OPERATIONS

The Coastal Interdiction Procedures outlines the step-by-step process for conducting interdiction operations to ensure lawful, safe, and coordinated actions among PCG personnel while upholding operational integrity, human rights, and inter-agency cooperation. In line with the mandate of the PCG to enforce maritime laws and protect the nation's maritime interests, these General Guidelines are hereby issued to standardize the conduct of interdiction operations, ensuring that all actions are carried out within the bounds of the law, with operational discipline, and with due regard to the safety of personnel and the rights of individuals encountered during operations.

PRINCIPLES OF PCG OPERATIONS	
OBJECTIVE	UNITY OF ACTION
DECISION MAKING	PROACTIVITY
ADAPTABILITY	RESTRAINT
SUSTAINABILITY	

Figure 1. Principles of PCG Operations

1. Objective. The objective principle concerns directing Coast Guard operations toward a defined and attainable objective that contributes to strategic, operational, or tactical aims. In application, this principle refers to unity of effort. Success in Coast Guard operations demands that all efforts be directed toward achieving common aims. The principle of objective shapes priorities to allow Coast Guard units to concentrate on priorities and seeks to avoid fragmented objectives.

Unlike other armed and uniformed services, the PCG has varied functions related to international conventions and treaties, including search and rescue and maritime pollution prevention. Further, the PCG shares areas of responsibility with other government agencies on most of its mandates. These circumstances may cause complications and dilution of the vision and focus of the agency. Nevertheless, with the principle of clear objectives, the PCG has been following the single vision of providing the public with safer, secure, and clean seas to support national development and progress.

2. Unity of Action. The principle of Unity of Action in Coast Guard operations ensures that all efforts are directed and coordinated toward a common objective under a single responsible commander. By integrating multiple capabilities such as maritime safety, security, marine environmental protection, and maritime search and rescue through centralized command and control, the Coast Guard achieves

cohesive and efficient operations. This centralized approach enables seamless coordination, avoids duplication of efforts, and maximizes operational impact, ensuring an effective response to complex maritime challenges while protecting lives, securing maritime domains, and upholding national interests.

3. Decision Making. The nature of Coast Guard operations demands that every Coast Guard personnel act promptly and decisively within their authority to respond to distress calls, illegal activities, and environmental crimes within their jurisdiction. In such cases, commanders assume the role of On-Scene-Commanders without waiting for direction from higher levels of the chain of command.

4. Proactivity. This principle emphasizes the distinct advantage of action rather than reaction. Proactivity emphasizes taking initiative, anticipating challenges, and acting in advance rather than reacting to events. The time, place, purpose, scope, intensity, and pace of operations should be dictated. The initiative must be seized, retained, and fully exploited.

5. Adaptability. Adaptability in Coast Guard operations refers to effectively responding to dynamic and evolving maritime challenges by adjusting strategies, resources, and actions. It emphasizes flexibility, resilience, and readiness to handle a wide range of scenarios, from natural disasters to security threats, while ensuring mission continuity and operational success.

6. Restraint. The character of the PCG as an armed and uniformed service has always been the epitome of a true public servant. The Coast Guard personnel are held to a high standard of conduct, requiring them to exercise their powers with prudence and restraint at all times. The appropriateness of response in Coast Guard operations is viewed within the prisms of what is legal, morally correct, and rightness of actions. Coast Guard operations are always conducted within the bounds of inherent and delegated authorities. This obligation reflects the organization's commitment to professionalism, accountability, and the responsible use of authority in fulfilling its mission to protect maritime interests and ensure public safety.

7. Sustainability. Maintaining and supporting ongoing missions over prolonged periods without compromising operational effectiveness, resource availability, or personnel welfare. This principle ensures that resources—such as manpower, equipment, fuel, and supplies—are managed efficiently and replenished as needed to sustain operations in dynamic and often challenging maritime environments.

CHAPTER 2

TROOP LEADING PROCEDURES FOR MARITIME LAW ENFORCEMENT

2.1 Troop Leading Procedures (TLP)

Troop Leading Procedures (TLP's) are dynamic, step-by-step process used by military leaders—typically at the small unit level (e.g., squad, platoon, or company)—to plan and execute missions. In the Coast Guard, these procedures may be adapted to maritime law enforcement operations and mission-specific contexts, however the core structure remains valuable for effective leadership and accomplishment of the mission. It should take into consideration the unique aspects of the maritime environment such as the vessels involved, sea-state conditions, maritime jurisdiction, and multi-domain coordination.

The TLP begins when the Team Leader is alerted for a mission and starts again when he receives a change or a new mission. It comprises the steps listed below. Steps 3 through 8 may not follow a rigid sequence. Many of them may be accomplished concurrently. In an interdiction operation, particularly that incidental interdiction, rarely will Team Leaders have enough time to go through each step in detail.

Team Leaders must use the procedure as outlined, if only in abbreviated form, to ensure that nothing is left out of planning and preparation, and that the members of the patrol team understand the mission and prepare adequately. They continuously update their estimates throughout the preparation phase and adjust their plans as appropriate.

- STEP 1.** Receive the mission.
- STEP 2.** Issue warning order.
- STEP 3.** Make a tentative plan.
- STEP 4.** Start necessary movement.
- STEP 5.** Conduct Reconnaissance.
- STEP 6.** Complete the plan.
- STEP 7.** Issue the complete order.
- STEP 8.** Supervise and refine.

1. Receive the Mission.

The Team Leader may receive the mission in a form of a Mission Order for Law Enforcement Activity (MOLEA), a Fragmentary Order (FRAGO), or a Directive from higher authority. He/She must clarify and understand the task as well as the intent of the Higher Commander.

The Team Leader should identify the following:

- a. Type/Nature of Operation (e.g., Boarding, Interdiction, Inspection or Patrol)
- b. Legal Authority (e.g., Domestic or International law, and requirement for Deputization or Training)
- c. Jurisdiction (e.g., Municipal Waters, Inland Waters, Archipelagic Waters, Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic Zone or the High Seas)

2. Issue Warning Order.

The Team Leader provides initial instructions in a form of a Warning Order (WARNO). The WARNO has no specific format. The Team Leader never waits for information to fill a format. However, it should contain enough information to begin preparation as soon as possible. Key personnel and patrol teams of the upcoming operations shall be immediately notified.

If available, the following information may be included in a WARNO.

- a. General type of the mission.
- b. Information about the suspected vessel or the VOI (if known)
- c. Time of the operation.
- d. Initial gear/equipment preparation (e.g., weapons, patrol kit, evidence preservation kit, body worn cameras, handbook, logbook, etc.)

3. Make an Initial Plan.

The Team Leader develops an operational estimate to use as the basis for his/her initial plan. The estimate is based on the given factors for decision making process. It includes the following steps:

- a. Detailed mission analysis;
- b. Situation analysis and course of action development (e.g., Compliant boarding, non-compliant but non-violent, hostile/resistant crew);
- c. Analysis of each course of action;
- d. Comparison of each course of action; and
- e. Decision.

The decision represents the initial plan. The Team Leader updates the operational estimate continuously and refines his plan accordingly. He uses this plan as the start point for coordination, reconnaissance, task organization (if required), and movement instructions. He works through this problem-solving

sequence in as much detail as time available allows. As the basis of his estimate, the Team Leader considers the factors of Mission, Enemy, Terrain Troops Time or Civil (METT-TC) which is adapted for MARLEN:

- a. What is the **MISSION**? The Team Leader considers his mission as given to him by the higher authority. He analyzes it in light of the commander's intent two command levels higher, and derives the essential tasks his unit must perform (e.g., enforce law, gather evidence, detain suspects) in order to accomplish the mission.
- b. What is known about the **ENEMY, TARGET or OBJECTIVE**? The Team Leader considers the type, size, organization, tactics, and equipment of the enemy/target he expects to encounter (e.g., suspect vessel crew—potentially non-compliant, armed, or cooperative). He/She identifies their greatest threat to his mission and find their greatest vulnerability.
- c. How will **TERRAIN, LOCATION** and/or **WEATHER** affect the operation? The Team Leader considers the effect of terrain, location and/or weather on enemy/target and friendly forces. He/She should take into account the sea condition, maritime traffic in the area, visibility as well as the ships particulars for better planning.
- d. What **TROOPS** are available? The Team Leader considers the strength and specialization of the team, their weapon systems, and their equipment. He should also needs take into consideration the availability of support crew and legal advisors.
- e. How much **TIME** is available? The Team Leader refines his allocation of time based on the tentative plan and any changes to the situation (e.g., time to intercept, legal boarding window).
- f. What are the **CIVIL** and **GEOPOLITICAL** considerations? The last thing that a Team Leader should bear in mind is the civil and geopolitical consideration with due emphasis on foreign individuals. He/She should always take into account the following questions:
 - i. Are there innocent civilian/s involved?
 - ii. Are there any foreign and/or local media within the theater of operation ready to document the maritime interdiction operation being carried out by the PCG law enforcement team?
 - iii. Are there any state interest over foreign individuals?
 - iv. Are there possible foreign and/or local spectators within the operational area?

4. Start Necessary Movement.

The patrol team may now need to begin transit towards the operational area while the Team Leader is still planning or conducting preliminary survey. He/She may launch RHIBs or deploy patrol team to staging area if needed. He/She shall notify partner agencies and other maritime stakeholders (e.g., BOC, BFAR, PNP-MARIG, PDEA, Shipping companies, etc.). This step could occur at any time during the troop-leading procedure.

5. Conduct Reconnaissance.

If time allows, the Team Leader needs to gather more specific and updated intelligence reports. He/She can make confirmation of the location and identity of the suspected vessel through AIS, radar and/or visual verification. He/She can conduct visual inspection from a safe distance and look for any signs of deception, suspicious activities, and/or risk indicators.

6. Complete the Plan.

The Team Leader completes his/her plan based on the reconnaissance and any changes in the situation. He/She should review his mission, as he/she received it from his/her commander, to ensure that his/her plan meets the requirements of the mission and stays within the framework of the commander's intent. He/She finalizes his plan by completing the following elements:

- a. Approach Plans (e.g., Direction, method, timing, etc.)
- b. Boarding Method (e.g., Compliant, Non-compliant but non-violent, Hostile/resistant crew)
- c. Security Measures: (e.g., Suspected vessel approach, handling of apprehended individual, weapons posture)
- d. Evidence Collection: (e.g., Chain of custody, preservation of evidence, utilization of a body worn cameras, photos and etc.)
- e. Medical/emergency Plans
- f. Contingency Plans

7. Issue the Complete Order.

Team leaders normally issue an oral operations order in a form of briefing.

- a. Mission objective
- b. Concept of Operations

- c. Legal basis for boarding
- d. Rules on the Use of Force/ Rules of Engagement (Mission based)
- e. Apprehension/Transport Procedures
- f. Collection, Documentation and Preservation of Evidence, Chain of Custody
- g. Roles/duties and Responsibilities
- h. Communications Plan
- i. Contingency Plan

8. Supervise and Refine.

The Team leader supervises the team's preparation for maritime law enforcement operation by conducting the following:

- a. Rehearsals/tabletop and walkthroughs if possible
- b. Supervise pre-boarding checks (e.g., gears, communication equipment, logbooks, etc.)
- c. Monitor the operation in real-time, adjust for changing conditions.
- d. Post-op debriefs
- e. Performance evaluation
- f. Handling of evidence
- g. Reporting

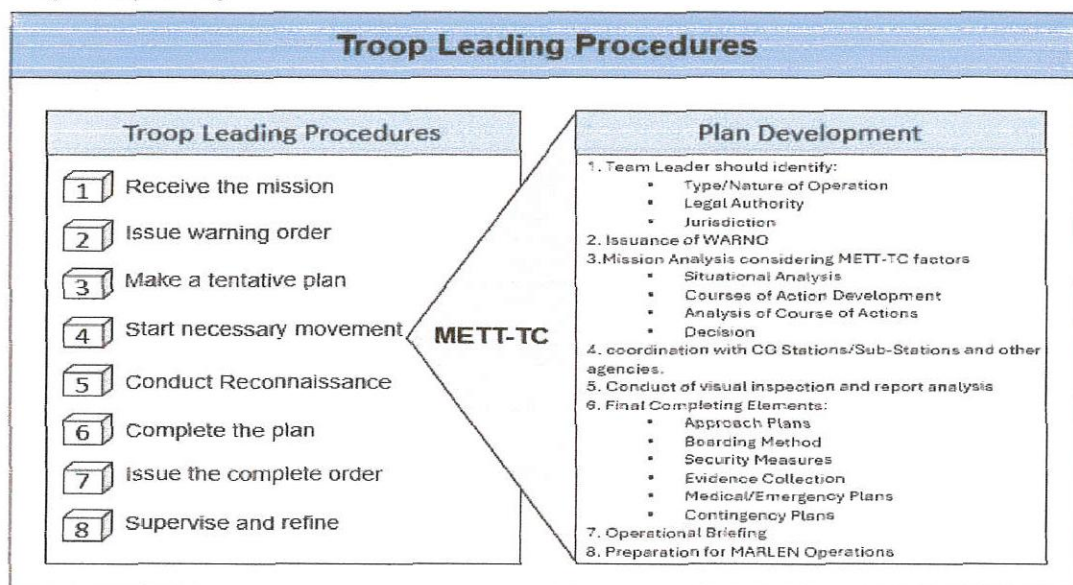


Figure 2. Troop Leading Procedures

2.2 Key Points to Consider in Coastal Interdiction

1. **Legal Authority is Central** – know your jurisdiction and boarding authority.
2. **Inter-Agency Coordination** – coordinate with partner agencies and other maritime stakeholders.
3. **Handling of Evidence** – maintain proper Chain of Custody for prosecutions.
4. **Prioritize de-escalation of situation** – most targets during Coastal Interdiction Operations are civilian and are generally non-hostile. Follow the Use of Force continuum as prescribed in the **PCG Manual on the Rules on the Use of Force (RUF) for Maritime Security and Law Enforcement Operations- DOTR Department Order 2020-19 dated 26 October 2020**, to ensure force used is proportionate to the resistance encountered. Use of deadly force is the last resort.

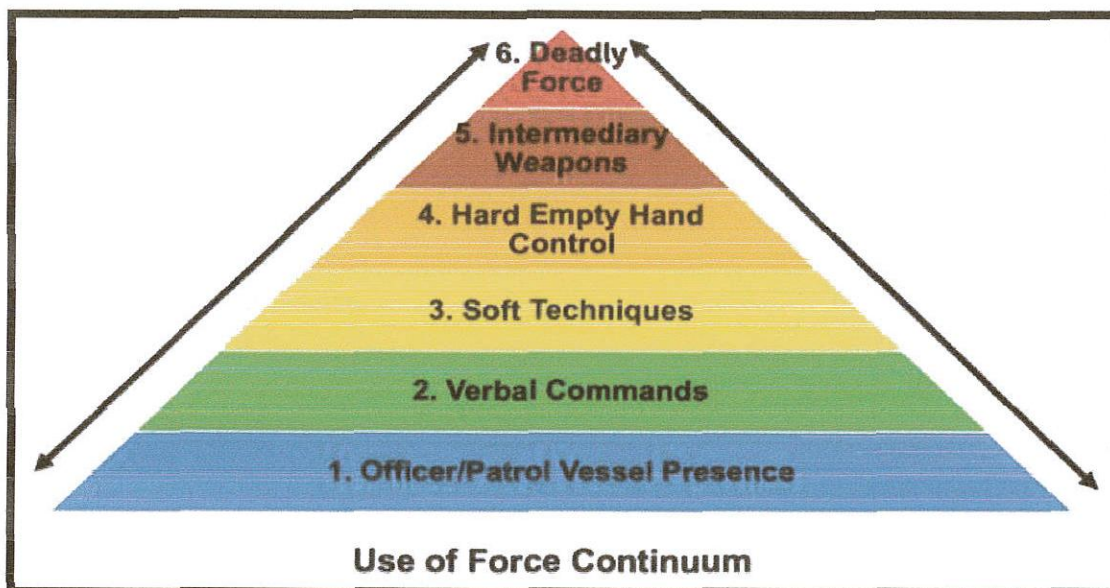


Figure 3. PCG RUF Force Continuum

a. Non-Violent Force

LEVEL OF FORCE	DESCRIPTION	POSSIBLE SITUATION
1 – OFFICER PRESENCE OR PATROL VESSEL PRESENCE	Is the physical appearance of the law enforcement officer manifested on his professional attitudes towards the persons in vessels of interest to	Routine patrols, public events.

	deter crime or diffuse a situation.	
2 – VERBAL COMMANDS	Where the force is not in the officer's presence but on the tone, choice of words and inflection that the patrol vessel or boarding team uses to communicate with the vessel of interest or its crew.	Non-compliant individuals, crowd control.
3 – SOFT TECHNIQUES	Any method of physical control which does not cause any soft or connective tissue damage, laceration of the skin and bone fractures. For the patrol vessel, this may be done by circling around or launching an interdiction craft to circle around the vessel of interest.	Escorting individuals, controlling non-violent subjects.

- b. **Violent Force** – only authorized when dealing foreign registered vessels and their crew within the internal waters, archipelagic waters and territorial sea in some extreme cases, as well as with Philippine-registered vessels and their crew within any maritime zone.

4 – HARD EMPTY HAND CONTROL	Any method of physical control which has the probability of creating soft/connective tissue damage, laceration of the skin or bone fractures. For the patrol vessel, this may be done by circling around or directing the interdiction craft to circle around the vessel of interest in rapid movements to create big waves	Active resistance, potential threats.
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	that will cause the vessel of interest to pitch, roll and yaw.	
5 – INTER MEDIARY WEAPONS	Any method of mechanical control which has the probability of creating soft/connective tissue damage, laceration of the skin or bone fractures. For the patrol vessel, this may be done through training the water canon towards the direction of the vessel of interest or by releasing ropes at sea to foul its propeller thereby immobilizing it.	Aggressive behavior, imminent threat to safety.
6 – DEADLY FORCE	Any force which a law enforcement officer would likely to cause serious bodily injury or death. Under the conditions of extreme necessity, or when all lesser means have failed or cannot reasonably be employed, this use of force may be justified.	Life-threatening situations, armed confrontations.

5. **Media and Public Perception** – be mindful of the social media. Operations may be recorded and subjected to public scrutiny.

CHAPTER 3

PROCEDURES IN CONDUCTING COASTAL INTERDICTION

Coast Guard Coastal Interdiction Procedures plays a vital role in ensuring the safety, security, and sovereignty of our country's maritime domain. It involves the application of national and international laws to prevent, detect, and respond to any unlawful activities at sea, including:

- a) Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing;
- b) Smuggling of Goods;
- c) Illegal Transport of Forest Product (ITOF);
- d) Wildlife Trafficking;
- e) Human Trafficking;
- f) Drug Trafficking;
- g) Arms Smuggling; and
- h) Explosives-related Incidents

The PCG, as a law enforcement agency works in coordination with other law enforcement agencies and maritime stakeholders to uphold the rule of law at sea and safeguard maritime interests.

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3.1 Illegal, Unregulated, and Unreported (IUU) Fishing

1. Coordinate with the Coast Guard Station/Sub-Stations within the area for a possible incident of IUU Fishing.
2. Activate at least two (2) recording devices such as cellphones, body worn cameras, and other similar recording devices. Ensure that all recording devices operate continuously throughout the entire duration of the operation. Use of software or application with geo-tagging/mapping is highly recommended.
3. Determine the position/location of the fishing boat/vessel.
4. Establish communication with suspected boat/vessel.
5. Introduce yourself with a positive tone while maintaining command presence:
 - a. Greet the Master / Boat Captain;
 - b. Identify yourself;
 - c. Ask if there are weapons on board; and
 - d. Explain the boarding process.
6. In accordance with the VBSS SOP, direct the Master of the vessel to stop and order all its crew and passengers to proceed and assemble at the bow/forecastle or at any other place where they could best be seen.
7. Upon boarding, conduct stop and frisk search on all crew onboard and proceed with the PCG standard boarding procedures.
8. Conduct safety sweep of the vessel.
9. For safety compliances, demand for the following documents for inspection:
 - a. Pre-departure Inspection (PDI) Checklist accomplished from the last Port of Call.
 - b. Master's Declaration of Safe Departure (MDSD).
 - c. Security, Safety, and Environmental Numbering System (SSEN System) Registration Certificate issued by Philippine Coast Guard (PCG); and
 - d. Certificates issued by MARINA such as Certificate of Registry, SOLAS Certificates, MARPOL Certificates, and Certificate of Public Convenience (CPC), if applicable.
10. Violations related to safety shall be subject to the issuance of Enforcement Inspection Apprehension Report (EIAR) and imposition of penalties under existing PCG safety-related policies.
11. For IUU Fishing Enforcement related compliances, demand for the following documents for inspection:
 - a. List and Identification of the master and crew onboard;

- b. Commercial Fishing Boat License and documents issued by Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR);
 - c. Fisherman's license/Barangay Fishermen Certificate issued by Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR);
 - d. Certificate of Fishing Gear License issued by Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR); and
 - e. Logbook
12. Verify if such licenses or permits are authentic and/or legal.
 13. Failure to present the required documents or if the inspected vessel is found to have violated Republic Act No. 10654 (Fisheries Code as amended), the Boarding Team Leader shall immediately call the attention of the Master of the vessel and inform him of their findings and subsequently manifest his intention and authority to apprehend.
 14. Coordinate with the nearest Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO) or any BFAR unit through CG Stations/Sub-stations within the area for a possible incident of IUU Fishing.

****Note:**

CG Stations/Sub-stations to ensure proper documentation of communications and coordination with MAO or any BFAR unit (e.g., screenshots, call and message logs).

15. Apprehend the Master of the vessel and crew and inform their Miranda Rights and Anti-Torture Warning in a language known and understood by them.
16. Conduct systematic search of all spaces particularly the fish hold, compartments and cabins.
17. If the fishing boat is loaded with fish, request for fish samples (at least 100 grams in weight. 3 to 5 pieces big size or 10 to 20 pieces for fingerlings) for scientific on-the-spot examination of the same.

****Note:**

Be mindful of other equipment and substances onboard that may be used for illegal fishing such as but not limited to explosives, obnoxious or poisonous substances and electro-fishing devices and other illegal contraband.

18. The confiscated vessel/banca shall be photographed including the collected fish samples before placing into a secured container while waiting for the arrival of the fish examiner to conduct the on-the-spot scientific examination to determine the presence of explosives, cyanides or any other dangerous chemicals used in illegal fishing.

****Note:**

If the fish examiner has no means to proceed to the location of the incident, a prize crew shall be designated to board the apprehended fishing boat and tow or escort to the nearest port to allow the fish examiner to board and conduct scientific examination.

19. If the field test yields positive result, the fish sample must be secured in a properly labeled and sealed jar or any suitable container with formalin solution to preserve the biological evidence.

****Note:**

Dispose the remaining illegally caught fish to penal and charitable institution in accordance with Malacañang Circular Nr. 130.

20. The fish examiner must secure the preserved biological evidence and keep them in a safer place to avoid tampering, contamination, destruction or loss thereof.
21. Tow or escort the apprehended fishing boat including the apparatus used in illegal fishing to the nearest CG Station for impounding in accordance with the existing PCG policy on the issuance of Affidavit of Undertaking.
22. Upon arrival at the port of preference, the boat/vessel shall be jointly inventoried and signed by the PCG Designated Inventory Team, MAO or BFAR personnel and the Master of the vessel and to be witnessed by the LGU Officials.
23. Apprehended individuals must be brought to government hospital/health center for medical examination.
24. Deliver the apprehended individuals to the nearest PCG Custodial Facility, if unavailable, to the designated Holding Room/ Area of CG Station/Sub-stations. In all cases, the booking procedure must be performed in the PCG Station/Sub-Station, regardless of the existence of a PCG Custodial Facility.

****Note:**

- a) *The reglementary period for detention of individuals apprehended at sea begins immediately upon their apprehension or deprivation of liberty, regardless of location, and all required legal procedures and reglementary period for detention must be observed from that moment, not from their arrival at port or a custodial facility.*
- b) *Holding Room/Area must be in compliance to requirements as provided by law.*
- c) *Designated Duty Investigator shall conduct the final investigation.*

25. In the absence of a PCG Custodial Facility/ Holding Area/Room of the CG Station/Sub-stations, the PCG Personnel must coordinate with other law enforcement agencies for the temporary use of their custodial facility while awaiting inquest, preliminary investigation, and resolution of the Prosecutor.

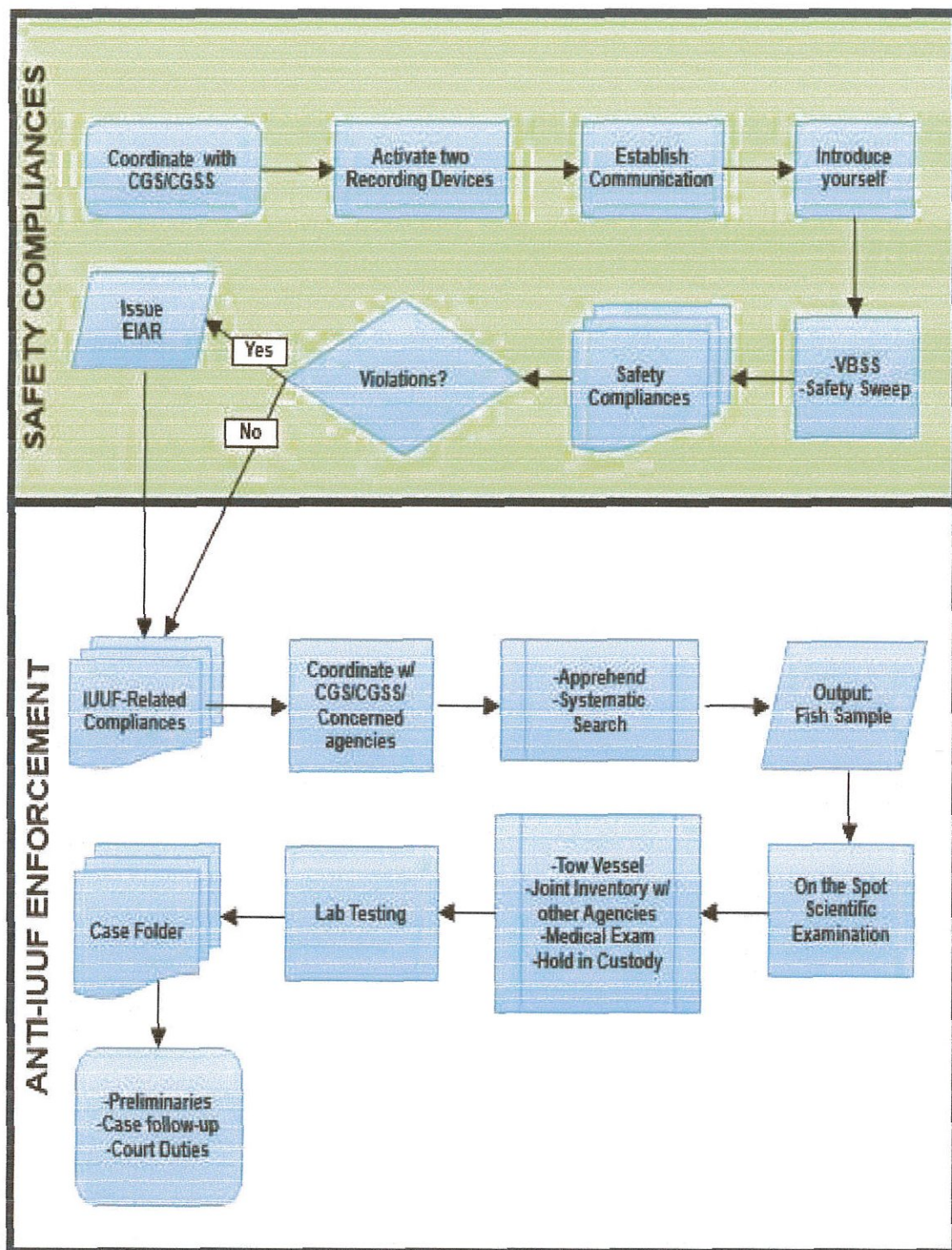
****Note:**

This procedure must take into consideration and comply with the existing procedures and requirements the law enforcement agencies for the temporary custody of the apprehended individuals pending inquest, preliminary investigation and resolution of the Prosecutor.

26. The Designated Duty Investigator shall secure an official request letter to the nearest BFAR unit or other appropriate agencies for confirmatory laboratory examination of the preserved biological evidence to determine the presence of explosives, cyanides or any other dangerous chemicals used in illegal fishing.
27. Maintain a proper case folder which may include the following:
- a. Referral Letter;
 - b. Coast Guard Blotter Report;
 - c. Affidavit of Apprehending/Seizing Officer/s;
 - d. Affidavit of Witnesses;
 - e. Affidavit of Recording Officer/s;
 - f. Spot Report;
 - g. Joint Inventory Sheets;
 - h. Booking Sheet;
 - i. Medical Certificates of apprehended individuals;
 - j. Chain of Custody Records;
 - k. Receipts of Evidence Turnover;
 - l. Photographs of the fish caught, paraphernalia and vessel used in IUUF;
 - m. Mugshot of apprehended individuals;
 - n. Video recording of the apprehension; and
 - o. Other necessary documents to support the filing of the case.

28. Duty Investigator on case shall initiate and request inquest proceedings before the Office of the Prosecutor, which has territorial jurisdiction on the place where the incident occurred.
29. In case preliminary investigation is required, coordinate with the Office of the Prosecutor, which has territorial jurisdiction on the place where the incident occurred.
30. File the complaint before the Office of the Prosecutor which has territorial jurisdiction over the area and deliver the apprehended individuals to the proper authority upon issuance of Commitment Order.
31. Designated MARSLEG Personnel to conduct case follow up and Apprehending Officer/s to attend court duties.

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3.2 Smuggling of Goods

1. Coordinate with the Coast Guard Station/Sub-stations within the area for a possible incident of Smuggling of Goods.
2. Activate at least two (2) recording devices such as cellphones, body worn cameras, and other similar recording devices. Ensure that all recording devices operate continuously throughout the entire duration of the operation. Use of software or application with geo-tagging/mapping is highly recommended.
3. Determine the position/location of the boat/vessel.
4. Establish communication with suspected boat/vessel.
5. Introduce yourself with a positive tone while maintaining command presence:
 - a. Greet the Master / Boat Captain;
 - b. Identify yourself;
 - c. Ask if there are weapons on board; and
 - d. Explain the boarding process.
6. In accordance with the VBSS SOP, direct the Master of the vessel to stop and order all its crew and passengers to proceed and assemble at the bow/forecastle or at any other place where they could best be seen.
7. Upon boarding, conduct stop and frisk search on all crew onboard and proceed with the PCG standard boarding procedures.
8. Conduct safety sweep of the vessel.
9. For safety compliances, demand for the following documents for inspection:
 - a. Pre-departure Inspection (PDI) Checklist accomplished from the last Port of Call;
 - b. Master's Declaration of Safe Departure (MDSD);
 - c. Security, Safety, and Environmental Numbering System (SSEN System) Registration Certificate issued by Philippine Coast Guard (PCG); and
 - d. Certificates issued by MARINA such as Certificate of Registry, SOLAS Certificates, MARPOL Certificates, and Certificate of Public Convenience (CPC), if applicable.
10. Violations related to safety shall be subject to the issuance of Enforcement Inspection Apprehension Report (EIAR) and imposition of penalties under existing PCG safety-related policies.
11. For Anti-Smuggling Enforcement related compliances, demand for the following documents for inspection:
 - a. List and Identification of the master and crew onboard;

- b. Logbook;
- c. Import Permit issued by Department of Trade and Industry (DTI);
- d. Cargo Manifest;
- e. Transit Manifest; and
- f. Bill of Lading.

****Note:**

Only BOC is authorized to open or unseal a container under CMTA.

- 12. Verify if such licenses or permits are authentic and/or legal.
- 13. Failure to present the required documents or if the inspected vessel is found to have violated the Republic Act No. 10863 (Customs Modernization and Tariff Act), the Boarding Team Leader shall immediately call the attention of the Master of the vessel and inform him of their findings and subsequently manifest his intention and authority to apprehend.
- 14. Coordinate with the nearest Bureau of Customs (BOC) through CG Stations/Sub-stations within the area for a possible incident of Smuggling of Goods.

****Note:**

CG Stations/Sub-stations to ensure proper documentation of communications and coordination with BOC (e.g., screenshots, call and message logs).

- 15. Apprehend the Master, crew or perpetrator, and inform their Miranda Rights and Anti-Torture Warning in a language known and understood by them.
- 16. Conduct systematic search of all spaces particularly the cargo hold, compartments and cabins.
- 17. If without risk to the safety of the operator/s, marking of evidence may be conducted on board the vessel in the presence of perpetrator/s and at least two (2) crew of the vessel.

****Note:**

The personnel who discover the contraband shall automatically assume responsibility as the seizing officer.

- 18. Collect and secure the evidence found at the suspected vessel. Immediately photograph, mark, and conduct initial inventory of the seized items at the location of the operation.

****Note:**

In cases the vessel involved is a "small banca" the marking as well as the physical inventory shall be conducted onboard the apprehending vessel.

19. Verify other evidence (e.g., firearms, explosives, vessels, vehicles) with relevant agencies such as PNP-FEO, MARINA, LTO, and NBI.
20. The suspected vessel shall be towed or escorted to the port of preference for proper investigation and final inventory of the contrabands.

****Note:**

A prize crew shall be designated by the PCG vessel's Commanding Officer to board and escort the apprehended boat/vessel to the port of preference for inventory.

21. Upon arrival at the port of preference, the boat/vessel, and the cargoes/contrabands shall be jointly inventoried and signed by the PCG Designated Inventory Team, BOC personnel and the Master of the vessel and to be witnessed by the LGU Officials.
22. After the joint inventory conducted by the PCG and BOC, all identified smuggled items along with the conveyance shall be properly turned over to the BOC which shall be evidenced by an inventory receipt to be prepared by PCG Team Leader.
23. Apprehended individuals must be brought to government hospital/health center for medical examination.
24. Deliver the apprehended individuals to the nearest PCG Custodial Facility, if unavailable, to the designated Holding Room/ Area of CG Station/Sub-stations. In all cases, the booking procedure must be performed in the PCG Station/Sub-Station, regardless of the existence of a PCG Custodial Facility.

****Note:**

- d) *The reglementary period for detention of individuals apprehended at sea begins immediately upon their apprehension or deprivation of liberty, regardless of location, and all required legal procedures and reglementary period for detention must be observed from that moment, not from their arrival at port or a custodial facility.*
- e) *Holding Room/Area must be in compliance to requirements as provided by law.*
- f) *Designated Duty Investigator shall conduct the final investigation.*

25. In the absence of a PCG Custodial Facility/ Holding Area/Room of the CG Station/Sub-stations, the PCG Personnel must coordinate with other law

enforcement agencies for the temporary use of their custodial facility while awaiting inquest, preliminary investigation, and resolution of the Prosecutor.

****Note:**

This procedure must take into consideration and comply with the existing procedures and requirements the law enforcement agencies for the temporary custody of the apprehended individuals pending inquest, preliminary investigation and resolution of the Prosecutor.

26. For smuggled goods, representative/s of PCG Inventory Team shall follow-up with BOC on the disposition of seized goods and request to stand as witnesses if the items are for auction or for destruction.

****Note:**

- a) *If BOC personnel are not immediately available, the PCG shall continue to safeguard the goods until proper turnover is affected. PCG representatives may be requested to serve as witnesses in subsequent proceedings, including public auction or destruction of the goods, as required by the BOC.*
- b) *Apprehended individuals shall be detained only within the reglementary period prescribed by law. If no charges are filed within this period, the individuals must be released in accordance with the law.*

27. Maintain a proper case folder which may include the following:

- a. Referral Letter;
- b. Coast Guard Blotter Report;
- c. Affidavit of Apprehending/Seizing Officer/s;
- d. Affidavit of the Witnesses;
- e. Affidavit of Recording Officer/s;
- f. Spot Report;
- g. Joint Inventory Sheets;
- h. Booking Sheet;
- i. Medical Certificates of apprehended individuals;
- j. Chain of Custody Records;
- k. Receipts of Evidence Turnover;

- l. Photographs of the smuggled goods, paraphernalia and vessel used in smuggling;
 - m. Mugshot of apprehended individuals;
 - n. Video recording of the apprehension; and
 - o. Other necessary documents to support the filing of the case.
- 28. The Duty Investigator on case shall monitor the case progress and request a copy of the resolution.
- 29. File the complaint before the Office of the Prosecutor which has territorial jurisdiction over the area and deliver the apprehended persons to the proper authority upon issuance of Commitment Order.
- 30. The PCG Apprehending Officer/s shall participate in court proceedings, whenever necessary, in cases filed by the BOC.

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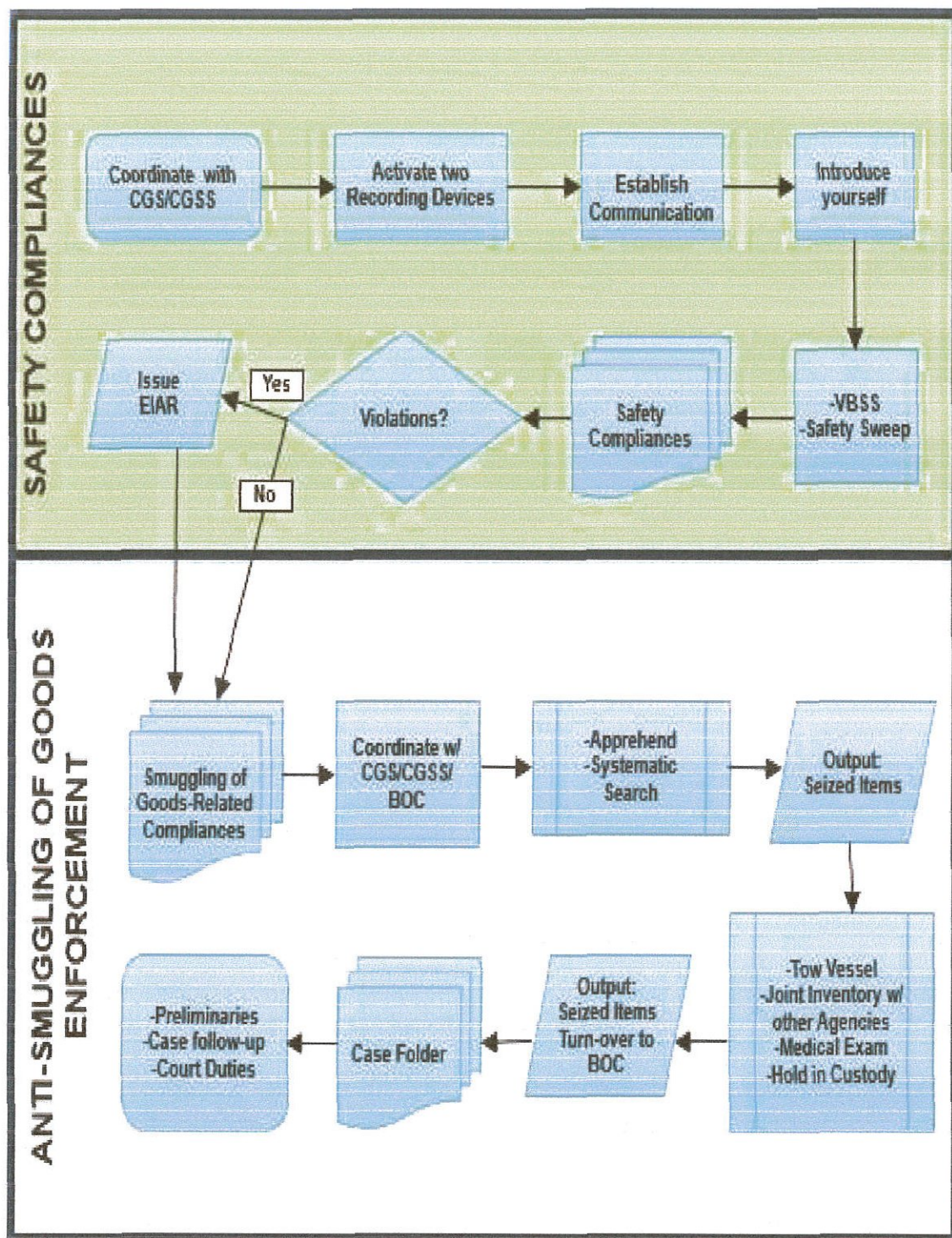


Figure 5. Law Enforcement Flowchart on Smuggling of Goods

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3.3 Illegal Transport of Forest Products

1. Coordinate with the Coast Guard Station/Sub-stations within the area for a possible incident of Anti-Illegal Transport of Forest Products.
2. Activate at least two (2) recording devices such as cellphones, body worn cameras, and other similar recording devices. Ensure that all recording devices operate continuously throughout the entire duration of the operation. Use of software or application with geo-tagging/mapping is highly recommended.
3. Establish communication with the suspected vessel.
4. Determine the position/location of the boat/vessel.
5. Introduce yourself with a positive tone while maintaining command presence:
 - a. Greet the Master / Boat Captain;
 - b. Identify yourself;
 - c. Ask if there are weapons on board; and
 - d. Explain the boarding process.
6. In accordance with the VBSS SOP, direct the Master of the vessel to stop and order all its crew and passengers to proceed and assemble at the bow/forecastle or at any other place where they could best be seen.
7. Upon boarding, conduct stop and frisk search on all crew on board and proceed with PCG standard boarding procedures.
8. Conduct safety sweep of the vessel.
9. For safety compliances, demand for the following documents for inspection:
 - a. Pre-departure Inspection (PDI) Checklist accomplished from the last Port of Call.
 - b. Master's Declaration of Safe Departure (MDSD).
 - c. Security, Safety, and Environmental Numbering System (SSEN System) Registration Certificate issued by Philippine Coast Guard (PCG); and
 - d. Certificates issued by MARINA such as Certificate of Registry, SOLAS Certificates, MARPOL Certificates, and Certificate of Public Convenience (CPC), if applicable.
10. Violations related to safety shall be subject to the issuance of Enforcement Inspection Apprehension Report (EIAR) and imposition of penalties under existing PCG safety-related policies.
11. For ITOPF Enforcement related compliances, demand for the following documents for inspection:
 - a. List and Identification of the master and crew onboard;

- b. Documents required for the shipment (Transport) of forest product:
- i. Certificate of Timber Origin issued by Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Environmental Bureau (DENR-EMB);
 - ii. Auxiliary Invoice issued by Local Government Units (LGUs);
 - iii. Sales or Commercial Invoices;
 - iv. Log Supply Contract or LSPA;
 - v. Logs must be scaled and marked with forest Officer's marking hatchet and Timber Licensed Registered Private Log Mark (Par. 7, DENR Admin Order No. 34, Series of 1988); and
 - vi. Certificate of Transport Agreement (Sec. 3 DENR Adm. Order No. 59, Series of 1990).

***Note: Certificate of Transport Agreement can be dispensed with:*

- a) *If the owner of CONVEYANCE is the same owner of the timber or other forest product to be transported/shipped.*
- b) *If immediately prior to loading of any forest product, the conveyance owner notifies the Community Environment and Natural Resources Officer (CENRO) concerned of the planned shipment, in which case, the CENRO shall issue instead a clearance for the transport of forest products. Administrative Order No. 59-a series of 1990)*

- c. Transport of lumber (Domestic Transport):
- i. Original Copy of Certificate Lumber Origin (CLO);
 - ii. Lumber Sales Invoice (In case of lumber sale);
 - iii. Tally Sheets;
 - iv. Delivery Receipt (BFD Cir No. 8 Series of 1983); and
 - v. Certificate of Transport Agreement unless dispensed with as stipulated under the DENR Administrative Order Number 59-A, Series of 1990.
- d. Transport of Lumber (Export):
- i. Original Copy of Certificate of Lumber Origin (CLO);
 - ii. Log Sales Invoices (In case of sale of logs from which the lumber was produced);
 - iii. Lumber Sales Invoices (In case of lumber sales);
 - iv. Tally Sheets;
 - v. Delivery Receipts;

- vi. Certificate of Inspection (as requirement under BFD Circular No. 8, of 1983); and
- vii. Certificate of Transport Agreement (unless dispensed with).

****Note: Export Ban on Lumber:**

As of May 15, 1989 exportation of lumber is banned under DENR Administrative Order Number 19, Series of 1989.

****Note: Exempted from Ban:**

Lumber products, wood manufacturers and other wood finished products including but not limited to wooden furniture and toys, packing cases and parquet floors, doors and other builder handworks, picture frames, tool handles, decorative articles, wooden shoes, toothpicks, etc., coming from local or imported logs are allowed to be exported pursuant to the DENR Administrative Order Number 05 Series of 1990.

- e. Minor Forest (Domestic Transport):
 - i. Original Copy of the Certificate of Origin of Minor Forest Products issued by FMB;
 - ii. Auxiliary Invoices;
 - iii. Delivery Receipt (required under BFD Circular No. 8, Series of 1983); and
 - iv. Certificate of Invoice Agreement (unless disposed with).
- f. Minor Forest Products (Export):
 - i. Original Copy of Certificate of Origin Minor Forest Products;
 - ii. Auxiliary Invoices;
 - iii. Delivery Receipt;
 - iv. Certificate of Inspection (required under BFD Circular No. 8, Series of 1983); and
 - v. Certificate of Transport Agreement (unless disposed with).

****Note:**

Transportation of timber or other forest products without authority or without the legal documents required under forest laws and regulations is punishable Under Sec. 68 of PD No. 705 as amended by E.O. No. 277, series of 1987.

Although the act of transporting timber or other forest products without authority or without legal documents required under forest

laws and regulations is not specifically enumerated as one of the offenses punishable under Sec. 68 of P.D. 705 as amended by E.O. 277, Series of 1987, it is believed that said act of transporting is embraced in offense No. 3, that illegal possession of Timber or other forest products without the legal documents required by forest laws and regulations.

12. Verify if such licenses or permits are authentic and/or legal.
13. Failure to present the required documents or if the inspected vessel is found to have violated Presidential Decree Nr. 705 (Revised Forestry Code), the Boarding Team Leader shall immediately call the attention of the Master of the vessel and inform him of their findings and subsequently manifest his intention and authority to apprehend.
14. Coordinate with the nearest DENR/FMB through CG Stations/Sub-stations within the area for a possible incident of violation of the Revised Forestry Code.

****Note:**

CG Stations/Sub-stations to ensure proper documentation of communications and coordination with DENR/FMB (e.g., screenshots, call and message logs).

15. Apprehend the Master of the vessel and crew, and inform their Miranda Rights and Anti-Torture Warning in a language known and understood by them.
16. Conduct systematic search of all spaces particularly the fish hold, compartments and cabins.
17. If without risk to the safety of the operator/s, marking of evidence may be conducted on board the vessel in the presence of perpetrator/s and at least two (2) crew of the vessel.

****Note:**

The personnel who discover the contraband shall automatically assume responsibility as the seizing officer.

18. Collect and secure the evidence found at the suspected vessel. Immediately photograph, mark, and conduct initial inventory of the seized items at the location of the operation.

****Note:**

In cases where the vessel involved is a "small banca" the marking as well as the physical inventory shall be conducted in the apprehending vessel.

19. Verify other evidence (e.g., firearms, explosives, vessels, vehicles) with relevant agencies such as PNP-FEO, MARINA, LTO, and NBI.

20. The suspected vessel shall be towed or escorted to the port of preference for proper investigation and final inventory of the contrabands.

****Note:**

A prize crew shall be designated by the PCG vessel's Commanding Officer to board and escort the apprehended boat/vessel to the port of preference for inventory.

21. Upon arrival at the port of preference, the PCG designated inventory team and DENR/FMB personnel shall conduct joint inventory which shall be witnessed by the master or any representative of the vessel and LGU Officials. The inventory team shall accomplish an inventory receipt which shall be signed by them and the required witnesses.
22. After the joint inventory, all seized forest products shall be properly turned over to the DENR/FMB. All other illegal items shall be turned over to the concerned agencies.
23. Apprehended individuals must be brought to government hospital/health center for medical examination.
24. Deliver the apprehended individuals to the nearest PCG Custodial Facility, if unavailable, to the designated Holding Room/ Area of CG Station/Sub-stations. In all cases, the booking procedure must be performed in the PCG Station/Sub-Station, regardless of the existence of a PCG Custodial Facility.

****Note:**

- a) The reglementary period for detention of individuals apprehended at sea begins immediately upon their apprehension or deprivation of liberty, regardless of location, and all required legal procedures and reglementary period for detention must be observed from that moment, not from their arrival at port or a custodial facility.*
- b) Holding Room/Area must be in compliance to requirements as provided by law.*
- c) Designated Duty Investigator shall conduct the final investigation.*

25. In the absence of a PCG Custodial Facility/ Holding Area/Room of the CG Station/Sub-stations, the PCG Personnel must coordinate with other law enforcement agencies for the temporary use of their custodial facility while awaiting inquest, preliminary investigation, and resolution of the Prosecutor.

****Note:**

This procedure must take into consideration and comply with the existing procedures and requirements the law enforcement agencies for the temporary custody of the apprehended individuals pending inquest, preliminary investigation and resolution of the Prosecutor.

26. For seized forest products, representative/s of PCG Inventory Team shall follow-up with DENR/FMB on the disposition of seized forest products and request to stand as witnesses if the items are for auction or for destruction.
27. Maintain a proper case folder which may include the following:
 - a. Referral Letter;
 - b. Coast Guard Blotter Report;
 - c. Affidavit of Apprehending/Seizing Officer;
 - d. Affidavit of the Witnesses;
 - e. Affidavit of Recording Officers;
 - f. Spot Report;
 - g. Joint Inventory Sheets;
 - h. Booking Sheet;
 - i. Medical Certificates of Apprehended Individuals;
 - j. Chain of Custody Records;
 - k. Receipts of Evidence Turnover;
 - l. Photographs of the forest products, paraphernalia and vessel used in ITOFP;
 - m. Video recording of the Apprehension; and
 - n. Other necessary documents to support the filing of the case.
28. Duty Investigator on case will initiate and request inquest proceedings before the Office of the Prosecutor, which has territorial jurisdiction on the place where the incident occurred.
29. In case preliminary investigation is required, coordinate with the Office of the Prosecutor, which has territorial jurisdiction on the place where the incident occurred.

****Note:**

Provide DENR/FMB with the secured evidence and other necessary documents, upon request.

30. File the complaint before the Office of the Prosecutor which has territorial jurisdiction over the area and deliver the apprehended individuals to the proper authority upon issuance of Commitment Order.
31. The designated MARSLEG Personnel on case shall monitor the case progress and request a copy of the resolution. The PCG Apprehending Officer/s shall participate in court proceedings.

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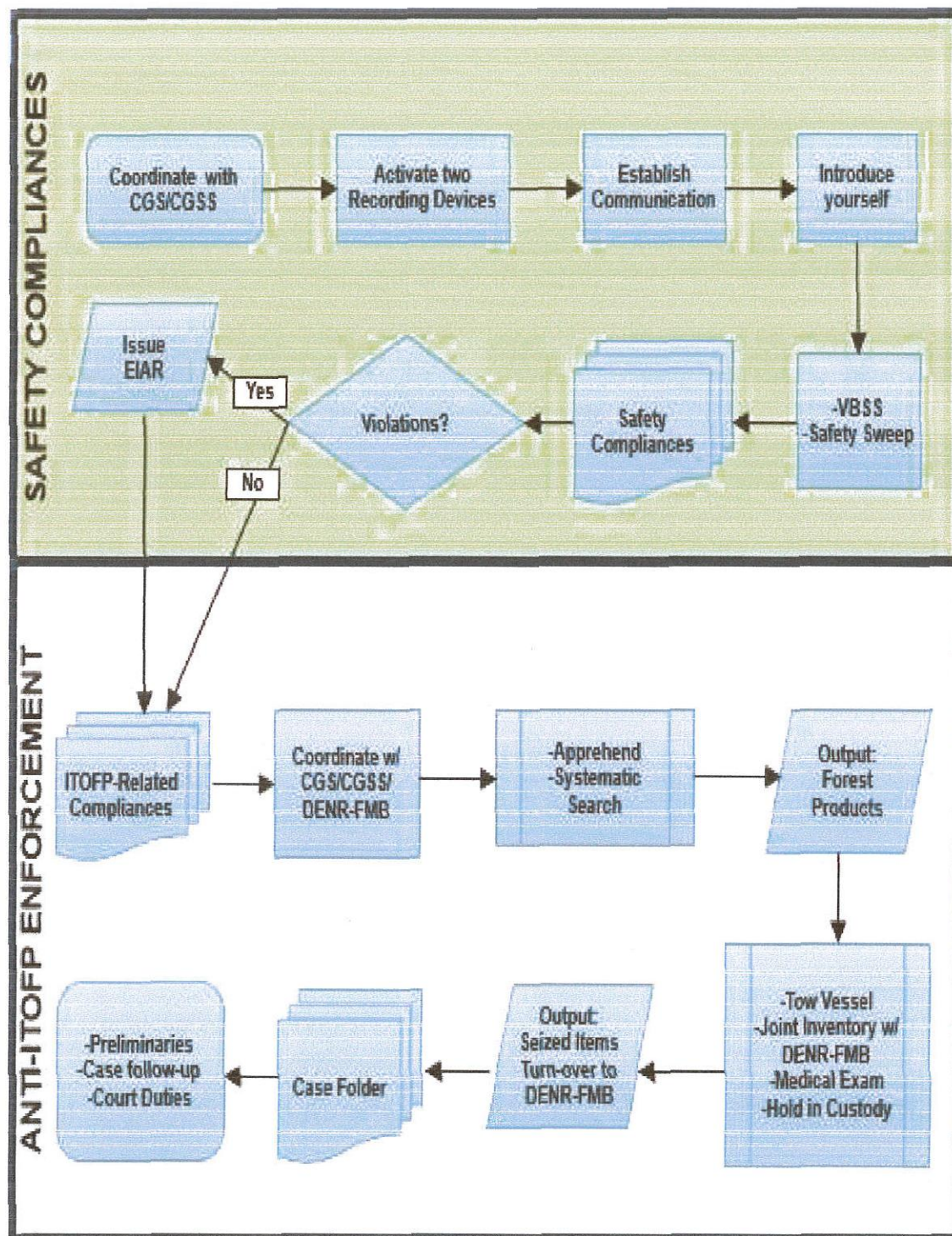


Figure 6. Law Enforcement Flowchart on ITOFP

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3.4 Wildlife Trafficking (with designated PCG Wildlife Enforcement Officer)

1. Coordinate with the nearest CG Stations/Sub-stations within the area for a possible incident of wildlife trafficking.
2. Activate at least two (2) recording devices such as cellphones, body worn cameras, and other similar recording devices. Ensure that all recording devices operate continuously throughout the entire duration of the operation. Use of software or application with geo-tagging/mapping is highly recommended.
3. Determine the position/location of the boat/vessel.
4. Establish communication with the suspected vessel.
5. Introduce yourself with a positive tone while maintaining command presence:
 - a. Greet the Master / Boat Captain;
 - b. Identify yourself;
 - c. Ask if there are weapons on board; and
 - d. Explain the boarding process.
6. In accordance with the VBSS SOP, direct the Master of the vessel to stop and order all its crew and passengers to proceed and assemble at the bow/forecastle or at any other place where they could best be seen.
7. Upon boarding, conduct stop and frisk search on all crew onboard and proceed with the PCG standard boarding procedures.
8. Conduct safety sweep of the vessel.
9. For safety compliances, demand for the following documents for inspection:
 - a. Pre-departure Inspection (PDI) Checklist accomplished from the last Port of Call;
 - b. Master's Declaration of Safe Departure (MDSD);
 - c. Security, Safety, and Environmental Numbering System (SSEN System) Registration Certificate issued by Philippine Coast Guard (PCG); and
 - d. Certificates issued by MARINA such as Certificate of Registry, SOLAS Certificates, MARPOL Certificates, and Certificate of Public Convenience (CPC), if applicable.
10. Violations related to safety shall be subject to the issuance of Enforcement Inspection Apprehension Report (EIAR) and imposition of penalties under existing PCG safety-related policies.
11. For Wildlife Protection Enforcement related compliances, demand for the following documents for inspection:
 - a. List and Identification of the master and crew onboard;

b. Wildlife Transport Permit (*Note: Same permits for Export and Import*):

- i. Local Transport Permit issued by issued by Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) (Note: 1 – 3 months validity);
- ii. Certificate of Wildlife Registration (CWR) issued by issued by Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR);
- iii. Gratuitous Permit issued by issued by Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) (Note: 1 year validity);
- iv. Wildlife Collectors Permit (WCP) issued by issued by Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) (Note: 1 – 3 years validity);
- v. MOA for Adoption of Wildlife Species;
- vi. Wildlife Special Use Permit (WSUP) issued by issued by Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR);
- vii. Certification of Origin from exporting;
- viii. Wildlife Farm or Culture Permit issued by issued by Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) (Note: 3-5 years validity);
- ix. Export/Import/Reexport Permit (Note: 1 – 6 months validity); and
- x. *Note: Reference RA 9147 – authority to issue by Secretary DENR.*

c. Certificate of wildlife registration;

d. Veterinary Health Certificate (VHC) ****Note:** Country of origin - 30 days validity of arrival in the Philippines;

e. Rabies Vaccination and Health Certificate; and

f. Negative Coggins test.

12. Verify if such licenses or permits are authentic and/or legal.

13. Failure to present the required documents or if the inspected vessel is found to have violated Republic Act Nr. 9147 (Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act), the Boarding Team Leader shall immediately call the attention of the Master of the vessel and inform him of their findings and subsequently manifest his intention and authority to apprehend.

14. Coordinate with the nearest DENR/BMB through CG Stations/Sub-stations within the area for a possible incident of Wildlife Trafficking.

****Note:**

CG Stations/Sub-stations to ensure proper documentation of communications and coordination with DENR/BMB (e.g., screenshots, call and message logs).

15. Apprehend the perpetrator/s and inform their Miranda Rights and Anti-torture Warning in a language known and understood by them.
16. Conduct systematic search of all spaces particularly the fish hold, compartments and cabins.
17. If without risk to the safety of the operator/s, tagging of evidence may be conducted in the vessel with the presence of the perpetrator/s at least two (2) crew of the vessel.

****Note:**

The PCG-WEO on board shall automatically assume responsibility as the Seizing Officer.

18. Collect and secure the wildlife found at the suspected vessel and immediately photograph, tag and conduct initial inventory of the wildlife at the location of the operation, including the vessel/banca involved.

****Note:**

In cases the vessel involved is a "small banca" the tagging as well as the physical inventory shall be conducted in the apprehending vessel.

19. Verify other evidence (e.g., firearms, explosives, vessels, vehicles) with relevant agencies such as PNP-FEO, MARINA, LTO, and NBI.
20. The suspected vessel shall be towed or escorted to the port of preference for proper investigation and final inventory of the wildlife.

****Note:**

A prize crew shall be designated by the PCG vessel's commanding officer to board and escort the apprehended boat/vessel to the port of preference for inventory.

21. Upon arrival at the port of preference, the PCG designated inventory team and DENR/BMB personnel shall conduct joint inventory which shall be witnessed by the Master or any representative of the vessel and LGU Officials. The inventory

team shall accomplish an inventory receipt which shall be signed by them and the required witnesses.

22. After the inventory, deliver within reasonable time to the nearest MENRO, CENRO, PENRO or the DENR Regional Office or BFAR Regional/Provincial Offices or PCSD Staff District Management Office for the custody of all confiscated wildlife, their parts, by-products and/or derivatives, as well as tools, equipment and conveyances used in the commission of the crime, including corresponding reports.
23. Apprehended individuals must be brought to government hospital/health center for medical examination.
24. Deliver the apprehended individuals to the nearest PCG Custodial Facility, if unavailable, to the designated Holding Room/ Area of CG Station/Sub-stations. In all cases, the booking procedure must be performed in the PCG Station/Sub-Station, regardless of the existence of a PCG Custodial Facility.

****Note:**

- a) *The reglementary period for detention of individuals apprehended at sea begins immediately upon their apprehension or deprivation of liberty, regardless of location, and all required legal procedures and reglementary period for detention must be observed from that moment, not from their arrival at port or a custodial facility.*
- b) *Holding Room/Area must be in compliance to requirements as provided by law.*
- c) *Designated Duty Investigator shall conduct the final investigation.*

25. In the absence of a PCG Custodial Facility/ Holding Area/Room of the CG Station/Sub-stations, the PCG Personnel must coordinate with other law enforcement agencies for the temporary use of their custodial facility while awaiting inquest, preliminary investigation, and resolution of the Prosecutor.

****Note:**

This procedure must take into consideration and comply with the existing procedures and requirements the law enforcement agencies for the temporary custody of the apprehended individuals pending inquest, preliminary investigation and resolution of the Prosecutor.

26. An inventory of wildlife and receipt shall be jointly signed by the Boarding Team Leader, Master of the apprehended vessel, and witnesses.

27. The PCG WEO shall issue classification certificate of the seized wildlife:

- a. Critical species
- b. Endangered species
- c. Vulnerable species
- d. Other threatened species
- e. Other wildlife species

28. Maintain a proper case folder which may include the following:

- a. Referral Letter;
- b. Coast Guard Blotter Report;
- c. Affidavit of Apprehending / Seizing Officer/s;
- d. Affidavit of Witnesses;
- e. Affidavit of Recording Officer/s;
- f. Spot Report;
- g. Joint Inventory Sheets;
- h. Booking Sheet;
- i. Medical Certificates of the apprehended individuals;
- j. Chain of Custody Records;
- k. Receipts of Evidence Turnover;
- l. Photographs of the confiscated wildlife, their parts, by-products and/or derivatives, as well as tools, equipment and conveyances including the vessel used in the commission of the crime;
- m. Video recording of the apprehension; and
- n. Other necessary documents to support the filing of the case.

****Note:**

Provide DENR/BMB with the secured evidence and other necessary documents, upon request.

29. Duty investigator on case shall initiate and request inquest proceedings before the Office of the Prosecutor, which has territorial jurisdiction on the place the incident occurred.

30. In case preliminary investigation is required, coordinate with the Office of the Prosecutor, which has territorial jurisdiction on the place the incident occurred.

31. File the complaint before the Office of the Prosecutor which has territorial jurisdiction over the area and deliver the apprehended individuals to the proper authority upon issuance of Commitment Order.
32. The designated MARSLEG Personnel on case shall monitor the case progress and request a copy of the resolution. The PCG Apprehending Officer/s shall participate in court proceedings, whenever necessary, in cases filed by the DENR/BMB.

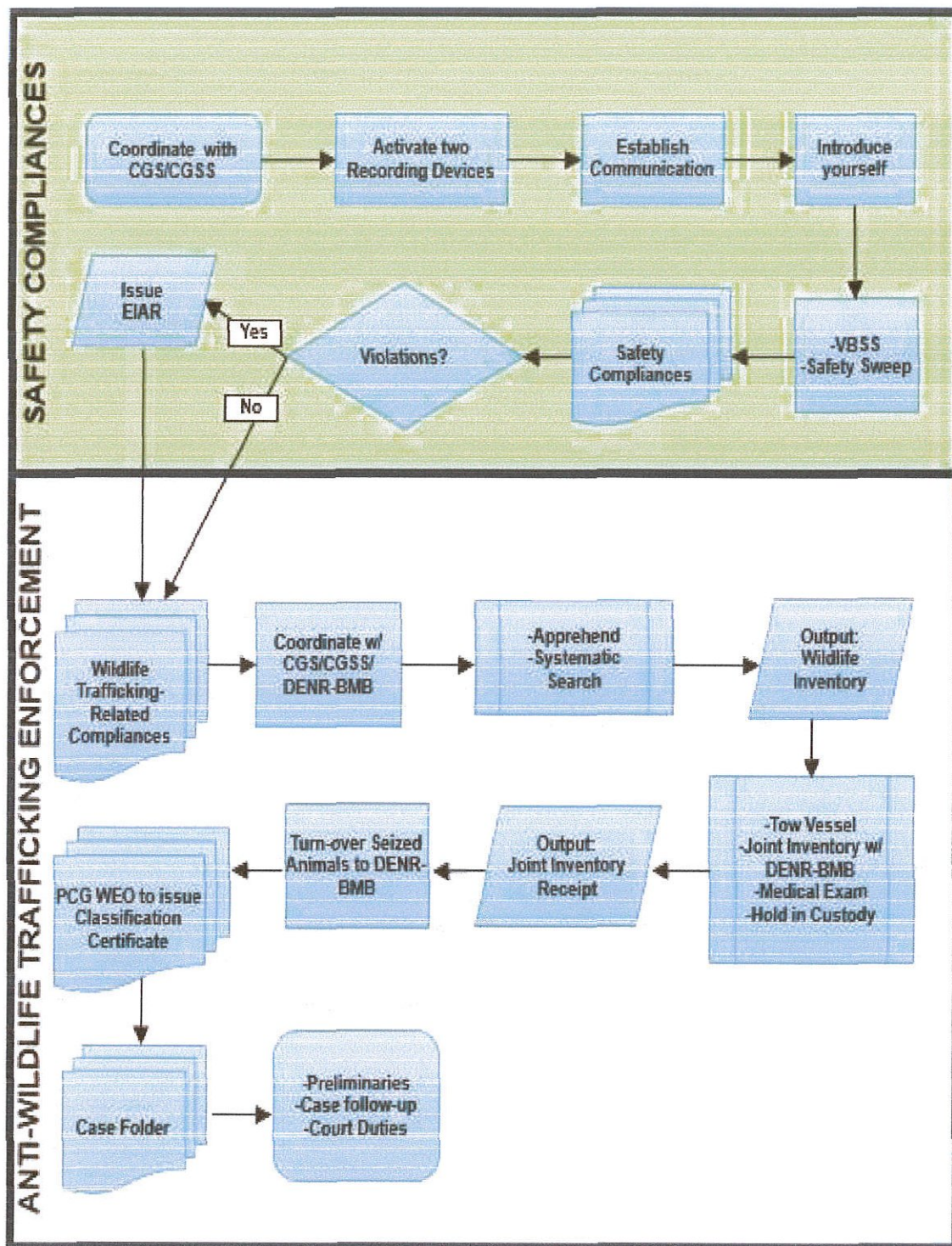


Figure 7. Law Enforcement Flowchart on Wildlife Trafficking

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3.5 Anti – Human Trafficking

1. Coordinate with the Coast Guard Station/Sub-stations within the area for a possible conduct of random boarding inspection.
2. Activate at least two (2) recording devices such as cellphones, body worn cameras, and other similar recording devices. Ensure that all recording devices operate continuously throughout the entire duration of the operation. Use of software or application with geo-tagging/mapping is highly recommended.
3. Determine the position/location of the boat/vessel.
4. Introduce yourself with a positive tone while maintaining command presence:
 - a. Greet the Master / Boat Captain;
 - b. Identify yourself;
 - c. Ask if there are weapons on board; and
 - d. Explain the boarding process.
5. In accordance with the VBSS SOP, direct the Master of the vessel to stop and order all its crew and passengers to proceed and assemble at the bow/forecastle or at any other place where they could best be seen.
6. Conduct safety sweep of the vessel.
7. For safety compliances, demand for the following documents for inspection:
 - a. Pre-departure Inspection (PDI) Checklist accomplished from the last Port of Call;
 - b. Master's Declaration of Safe Departure (MDSD);
 - c. Security, Safety, and Environmental Numbering System (SSEN System) Registration Certificate issued by Philippine Coast Guard (PCG); and
 - d. Certificates issued by MARINA such as Certificate of Registry, SOLAS Certificates, MARPOL Certificates, and Certificate of Public Convenience (CPC), if applicable.
8. Violations related to safety shall be subject to the issuance of Enforcement Inspection Apprehension Report (EIAR) and imposition of penalties under existing PCG safety-related policies.
9. If during the conduct of a random boarding inspection or Sea Marshal Security Inspection on any Philippine registered vessel transiting within our territorial seas, victim/s or would-be-victim/s of human trafficking is/are identified, the team shall immediately conduct victim profiling in accordance with established protocols. The profiling shall include but not limited to:

- a. Name, address, age, gender, nationality, ethnicity (i.e., Indigenous People) of the Trafficked in Person (TIP), and whether he/she is with or without disability;
 - b. Location of the TIP and/or where the TIP incident occurred;
 - c. Name, address and nationality of the alleged or suspected recruiter or trafficker;
 - d. Manner of committing the alleged recruitment or TIP;
 - e. Names and addresses of witnesses, if any; and
 - f. Social media identifiers, account names and other social media identifiers, account user details, as applicable.
10. If there are identified victim/s or would-be-victim/s of human trafficking, the Team Leader shall immediately call the attention of the Master of the vessel and inform him of their findings. In the event that the alleged trafficker/s and the victim/s or would-be-victim/s are together during the voyage, the team leader shall ensure their immediate separation to prevent communication, coercion or coordination.
11. Coordinate with the Local Inter-Agency Council for Anti Trafficking (IACAT) (e.g., MIACAT, CIACAT, or IACAT) units through CG Stations/Sub-stations within the area for possible violation of Republic Act Nr. 10364 (Expanded Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act)

****Note:**

CG Stations/Sub-stations to ensure proper documentation of communications and coordination with Local IACAT e.g., MIACAT, CIACAT, or IACAT (e.g., screenshots, call and message logs)

12. The Team Leader shall take custody of the victim/s or would-be-victim/s and subsequently manifest his intention and authority to apprehension the alleged trafficker/s. Ensure at least (2) recording devices are used to document the apprehension procedures while underway.
13. Apprehend the alleged trafficker/s and inform their Miranda Rights and Anti-Torture Warning in a language known and understood by them.
14. Conduct frisk search on the apprehended individuals for weapons or contraband. The search must be limited to:
- a. The alleged human trafficker himself/herself;
 - b. Areas within the alleged human trafficker's immediate control where weapons or evidence may be concealed.

5. Items seized must be properly documented in an inventory list and secured in accordance with established PCG procedures using the evidence kit and following the Chain of Custody, if necessary.
16. The Team Leader shall immediately notify the nearest Coast Guard Station/Sub-stations in the next Port of Call of the vessel of the incident encountered providing full details including the nature of incident, number of person/s involved, and any urgent operational requirements. The Coast Guard Station/Sub-stations shall immediately coordinate with the Local Inter-Agency Council for Anti Trafficking (IACAT) of the incident (e.g., MIACAT, CIACAT, or IACAT).
17. Upon arrival at the port, the victim/s or would-be-victim/s shall be turned over to the nearest Coast Guard Station/Sub-stations for proper disposition. Meanwhile, the Master of the vessel may be called for investigation to shed light on the incident.
18. PCG Investigator, in collaboration with local IACAT shall conduct joint investigation on the victim/s or would-be-victim/s and the Master of the vessel.
19. The PCG shall then transfer custody of the victim/s or would-be-victim/s to the local IACAT.
20. The following documents shall be prepared as evidence:
 - a. Incident Report;
 - b. Joint Investigation Report signed by PCG Investigator and local IACAT;
 - c. Affidavit of the victim/s;
 - d. Affidavit of the Master of vessel; and
 - e. Receipt of turn-over of victim/s or would-be-victim/s signed both by the PCG and local IACAT.
21. Maintain a proper case folder which may include the following:
 - a. Referral Letter;
 - b. Coast Guard Blotter Report;
 - c. Affidavit of Apprehending/Seizing Officer/s;
 - d. Affidavit of the Witnesses;
 - e. Affidavit of the Recording Officer/s;
 - f. Spot Report;
 - g. Medical Certificates of the apprehended individuals and trafficked victims;
 - h. Inventory Sheets;

- i. Booking Sheets;
- j. Chain of Custody Records;
- k. Receipts of Evidence Turnover;
- l. Transfer of Custody;
- m. Photographs of the items seized from the apprehended individuals as well as the vessel used in transporting the trafficking victims;
- n. Mugshot of the apprehended individuals;
- o. Video recording of the apprehension; and
- p. Other necessary documents to support the filing of the case.

****Note:**

Secure copy of necessary documents from IACAT to maintain a case folder.

22. Designated MARSLEG Personnel to conduct case follow up and Apprehending Officer/s to attend court duties.

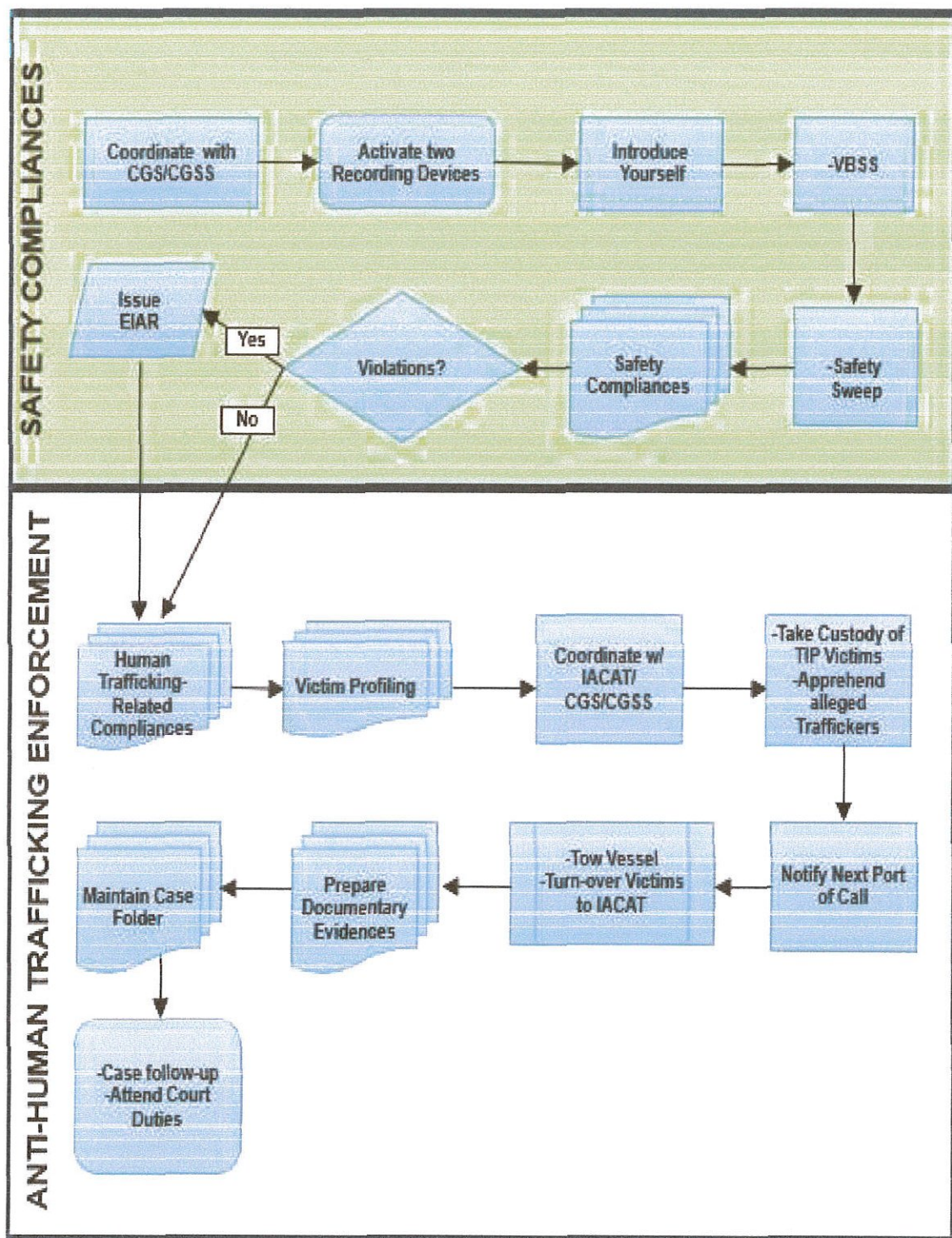


Figure 8. Law Enforcement Flowchart on Human Trafficking

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3.6 Drug Trafficking

1. Coordinate with the Coast Guard Station/Sub-stations within the area for a possible conduct of random boarding inspection.
2. Activate at least two (2) recording devices such as cellphones, body worn cameras, and other similar recording devices. Ensure that all recording devices operate continuously throughout the entire duration of the operation. Use of software or application with geo-tagging/mapping is highly recommended.
3. Introduce yourself with a positive tone while maintaining command presence:
 - a. Greet the Master / Boat Captain;
 - b. Identify yourself;
 - c. Ask if there are weapons on board; and
 - d. Explain the boarding process.
4. In accordance with the VBSS SOP, direct the Master of the vessel to stop and order all its crew and passengers to proceed and assemble at the bow/forecastle or at any other place where they could best be seen.
5. Determine the position/location of the boat/vessel.
6. Conduct safety sweep of the vessel.
7. For safety compliances, demand for the following documents for inspection:
 - a. Pre-departure Inspection (PDI) Checklist accomplished from the last Port of Call;
 - b. Master's Declaration of Safe Departure (MDSD);
 - c. Security, Safety, and Environmental Numbering System (SSEN System) Registration Certificate issued by Philippine Coast Guard (PCG); and
 - d. Certificates issued by MARINA such as Certificate of Registry, SOLAS Certificates, MARPOL Certificates, and Certificate of Public Convenience (CPC), if applicable.
8. Violations related to safety shall be subject to the issuance of Enforcement Inspection Apprehension Report (EIAR) and imposition of penalties under existing PCG safety-related policies.
9. If during the conduct of a random boarding inspection or Sea Marshal Security Inspection on any Philippine registered vessel transiting within our territorial seas, it was found that a person on board the vessel or the vessel is suspected to have violated Republic Act Nr. 9165 (Dangerous Drugs Act), the Team Leader shall immediately call the attention of the Master of the vessel and inform him of their findings.

10. Coordinate with the nearest PDEA units through CG Stations/Sub-stations within the area for possible violation of Republic Act Nr. 9165 (Dangerous Drugs Act) and request for availability of CG Narcotics Detection Dog (NDD).

****Note:**

CG Stations/Sub-stations must ensure proper documentation of communications and coordination with PDEA (e.g., screenshots, call and message logs).

11. Conduct frisking on all crew onboard. If found on a person (master, crew, or perpetrator), secure the person and evidence in accordance with established PCG procedures using the evidence kit **[see step 17 (a)(ii) (1-7)]**.
12. Secure the area where the item/s were found using caution tape, without making physical contact with the evidence.

****Note:**

The evidence shall not be left unattended and shall remain under the direct observation of the Seizing Officer or a designated alternate, with all movements and handling recorded.

The entire process of frisking, securing, sealing, and custody of the evidence during transit shall be continuously recorded using the activated body-worn cameras or other recording devices, with time and geo-location stamps.

The evidence bag/container shall not be opened, tampered with, or handled by unauthorized persons until arrival at the port of preference, except in cases of emergency or as required by law, with such incidents fully documented.

13. Ascertain whether an (1) elected public official (e.g., any barangay official) and a (2) representative of the National Prosecution Service (e.g. any employee of the NPS) or the media (e.g. any media practitioner) are all present on board the passenger vessel to serve as witnesses for the marking and physical inventory of the suspected drugs.

****Notes:**

If such witnesses are available, proceed to step 16.

If such witnesses are not available, proceed to the next step.

14. Tow or escort the suspected vessel to the nearest port of preference.
15. Upon arrival at the port of preference, conduct an intensive search utilizing CG Narcotics Detection Dog (if available). The Seizing Officer shall immediately

proceed to conduct a verification of the evidence seal and condition, in the presence of the required witnesses:

- a. Apprehended individual or representative/counsel;
 - b. Elected public official; and
 - c. Member of the National Prosecution Service (NPS)/ media representative.
16. If found to be positive with illegal drugs, apprehend the Master, crew, or perpetrator, and inform them of their Miranda Rights and Anti-Torture Warning in a language known and understood by them.

****Note:**

The personnel who discover the contraband shall automatically assume responsibility as the seizing officer.

Other members of the team shall document/photograph the process of marking.

17. Chain of Custody (PDEA IRR on Sec. 21 of R.A. No. 9165 as amended by R.A. No. 10640 Compliance)

- a. Marking, inventory and photograph of the illegal drugs:

- i. The Seizing Officer shall perform the marking, inventory, and photographing of the evidence at the place of discovery or, if not practicable, at the nearest PCG Station/ Sub-station.

****Note:**

The marking of the seized items shall be done immediately by the PCG Seizing Officer in the presence of the violator at the place where the drugs were seized or at the nearest Coast Guard District/Station/Sub-Station, or nearest office of the PCG Apprehending Officer, whichever is practicable. The physical inventory and photograph shall be conducted in the same nearest Coast Guard District/Station/Sub-Station or nearest office of the PCG Apprehending Officer.

- ii. The seizing officer must:

1. Use appropriate hand gloves to avoid tampering/contamination of the evidence;
2. Seal each item in a container or evidence bag signed by the seizing officer;

3. Mark each item with date, time, place of occurrence, initials of the seizing officer, and other identifiers;
 4. Sort out drugs and non-drugs evidence using the PCG drug chart;
 5. Ensure that seized items are not tampered with or contaminated;
 6. Ensure that the marking process is documented and photographed by another team member; and
 7. Verify non-drug evidence (e.g., firearms, explosives, vessels, vehicles) with relevant agencies such as PNP-FEO, MARINA, LTO, and NBI.
- iii. The presence of the following **MUST** be ensured during physical inventory and photographing of seized/confiscated illegal drugs and/or paraphernalia and/or laboratory equipment:
1. Apprehended individual/s or his/her representative or counsel;
 2. Elected Public Official (any incumbent elected official regardless of the place where he or she is elected);
 3. Representative from the National Prosecution Service (any employee of the NPS) or Media (any media practitioner).

****Note:**

- a) *The above-named persons shall be required to sign the copies of the inventory of the seized or confiscated items and be given copy thereof. In case of their refusal to sign, it shall be stated "refused to sign" above their names in the certificate of inventory of the apprehending or seizing officer.*
- b) *The affidavit of the Seizing Officer/s must contain justification why the inventory and photographing were conducted in a location other than the place of seizure, such as at the port of preference or PCG Station/ Sub-station.*
- c) *A representative of the NPS is anyone from its employees, while the media representative is any media practitioner. The elected public official is any incumbent public official regardless of the place where he/she is elected.*

b. Chain of Custody Form shall indicate:

- i. Time and place of seizure;
- ii. Names of officers involved in marking, inventory, and transfer;
- iii. Witnesses with their names and signatures;
- iv. Detailed description of items;
- v. Each transfer from seizure until submission for forensic examination.

****Note:**

- a) *The receipt of evidence must be acknowledged by all receiving officers. The evidence custodian shall maintain a logbook of all transfers.*
- b) *The chain of custody of evidence shall indicate the time and place of marking, the names of officers who marked, inventoried, photographed and sealed the seized items, who took custody and received the evidence from one officer to another within the chain, and further indicating the time and date every time the transfer of custody of the same evidence were made in the course of safekeeping until submitted to laboratory personnel for forensic laboratory examination.*

c. Laboratory Examination and Evidence Turnover:

- i. The CG Station/Sub-Station shall prepare the necessary request for the laboratory examination of the seized items to the nearest PDEA, PNP, or NBI laboratory.
- ii. The seized items shall be submitted within 24 hours from seizure for qualitative and quantitative examination.
- iii. If full testing cannot be done within the required period, request for partial examination results for purposes of filing the case shall be made.

****Note:**

Any justification or explanation in cases of non-compliance with the requirements of Section 21(1) Republic Act No. 9165, as amended, shall

be clearly stated in the SWORN STATEMENTS/AFFIDAVITS of the PCG Apprehending/Seizing Officers, as well as the steps taken to preserve the integrity and evidentiary value of the seized/confiscated items. Certification or record of coordination for operating units other than PDEA pursuant to Section 86 (a) and (b), Article IX of the IRR of Republic Act No. 9165 shall be presented.

18. Bring apprehended individuals to a government hospital or health center for medical examination.
19. Deliver the apprehended individuals to the nearest PCG Custodial Facility, if unavailable, to the designated Holding Room/ Area of CG Station/Sub-stations. In all cases, the booking procedure must be performed in the PCG Station/Sub-Station, regardless of the existence of a PCG Custodial Facility.

***Note:*

- a. The reglementary period for detention of individuals apprehended at sea begins immediately upon their apprehension or deprivation of liberty, regardless of location, and all required legal procedures and reglementary period for detention must be observed from that moment, not from their arrival at port or a custodial facility.*
- b. Holding Room/Area must be in compliance to requirements as provided by law.*

20. In the absence of a PCG Custodial Facility/ Holding Area/Room of the CG Station/Sub-stations, the PCG Personnel must coordinate with other law enforcement agencies for the temporary use of their custodial facility while awaiting inquest, preliminary investigation, and resolution of the Prosecutor.

***Note:*

This procedure must take into consideration and comply with the existing procedures and requirements the law enforcement agencies for the temporary custody of the apprehended individuals pending inquest, preliminary investigation and resolution of the Prosecutor.

21. Maintain a proper case folder containing, among others:
 - a. Referral Letter;
 - b. Coast Guard Blotter Report;
 - c. Affidavit of Apprehending/Seizing Officer/s;

****Note:**

The sworn statement of the Apprehending or Seizing Officers stating the circumstances and justification for non-compliance with inventory and photograph and/or presence of the prescribed witnesses during the inventory and photograph, and steps taken to preserve the integrity and the evidentiary value of the seized/confiscated items;

- d. Affidavit of Witnesses;
 - e. Affidavit of Recording Officer/s;
 - f. Spot Report;
 - g. Medical Certificates of apprehended individuals;
 - h. Inventory Sheets;
 - i. Chain of Custody Records;
 - j. Receipts of Evidence Turnover;
 - k. Photographs of the illegal drugs seized, paraphernalia, witnesses and vessel used in transporting the illegal drugs;
 - l. Video Recording of the apprehension, marking, photograph, and inventory of the seized illegal drugs;
 - m. Chemistry Report;
 - n. Certification or Record of Coordination, if applicable;
 - o. Certificate of Inventory;
 - p. Record/certification of orderly search; and
 - q. Other necessary documents to support the filing of the case.
22. The duty investigator shall initiate inquest proceedings before the Office of the Prosecutor with territorial jurisdiction. If preliminary investigation is required, coordinate accordingly.
23. File the complaint before the Office of the Prosecutor which has territorial jurisdiction on the place where the incident occurred and deliver the apprehended persons to the proper authority upon issuance of Commitment Order.
24. File the Motion for Destruction (PDEA IRR on Sec. 21 of R.A. No. 9165 as amended by R.A. No. 10640 Compliance) before the Regional Trial Court (RTC) which has territorial jurisdiction where the incident occurred.
- a. Following the filing of the complaint, the Seizing Officer or PDEA representative shall file an urgent motion before the RTC for:

- i. Ocular inspection and marking of representative samples;
 - ii. Immediate destruction of seized items, within 72 hours from motion filing;
 - iii. Participation of accused/representative, DOJ/NPS/media rep, and elected public official.
 - b. PDEA shall ensure the destruction of seized items within 24 hours from court approval, with proper documentation and certification.
25. Designated MARSLEG Personnel to conduct case follow up and Apprehending Officer/s to attend court duties.

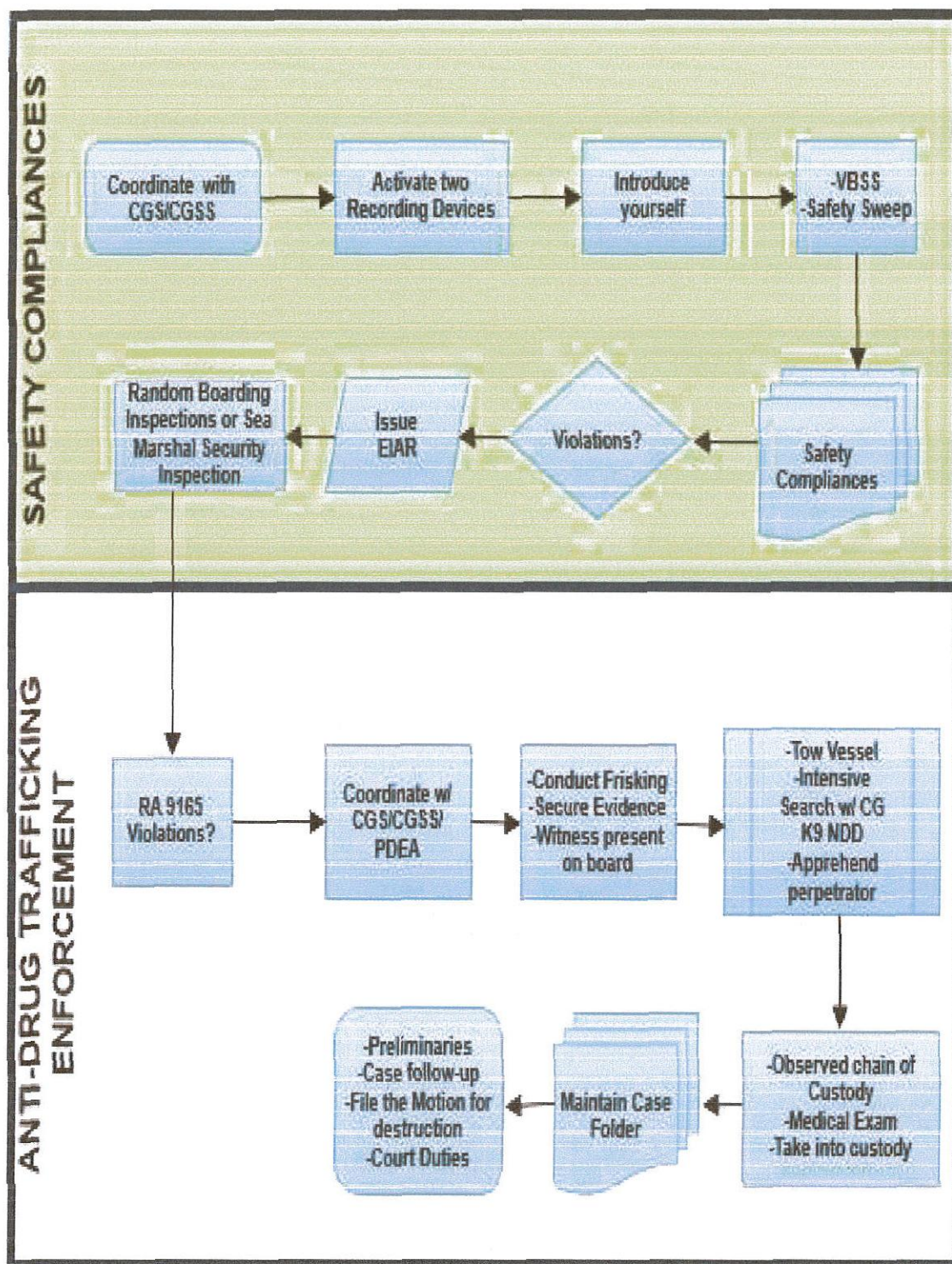


Figure 9. Law Enforcement Flowchart on Drug Trafficking

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Arms Smuggling

Coordinate with the Coast Guard Station/Sub-stations within the area for a possible conduct of random boarding inspection.

2. Activate at least two (2) recording devices such as cellphones, body worn cameras, and other similar recording devices. Ensure that all recording devices operate continuously throughout the entire duration of the operation. Use of software or application with geo-tagging/mapping is highly recommended.
3. Determine the position/location of the boat/vessel.
4. Introduce yourself with a positive tone while maintaining command presence:
 - a. Greet the Master / Boat Captain;
 - b. Identify yourself;
 - c. Ask if there are weapons on board; and
 - d. Explain the boarding process.
5. In accordance with the VBSS SOP, direct the Master of the vessel to stop and order all its crew and passengers to proceed and assemble at the bow/forecastle or at any other place where they could best be seen.
6. Conduct safety sweep of the vessel.
7. For safety compliances, demand for the following documents for inspection:
 - a. Pre-departure Inspection (PDI) Checklist accomplished from the last Port of Call.
 - b. Master's Declaration of Safe Departure (MDSD).
 - c. Security, Safety, and Environmental Numbering System (SSEN System) Registration Certificate issued by Philippine Coast Guard (PCG); and
 - d. Certificates issued by MARINA such as Certificate of Registry, SOLAS Certificates, MARPOL Certificates, and Certificate of Public Convenience (CPC), if applicable.
8. Violations related to safety shall be subject to the issuance of Enforcement Inspection Apprehension Report (EIAR) and imposition of penalties under existing PCG safety-related policies.
9. If during the conduct of a random boarding inspection or Sea Marshal Security Inspection on any Philippine registered vessel transiting within our territorial seas, found that a person on board the vessel or the vessel is suspected to have violated Republic Act Nr. 10591 (Comprehensive Firearms and Ammunition Regulation Act) the Team Leader shall immediately call the attention of the Master of the vessel and inform him of their findings.

10. Coordinate with the nearest PNP-FEO Unit through CG Stations/Sub-stations within the area for a possible incident of Arms Smuggling:

****Note:**

CG Stations/Sub-stations to ensure proper documentation of communications and coordination with PNP-FEO (e.g., screenshots, call and message logs).

11. Request for the following documents for inspection:
 - a. Permit to Transport Firearms (for cargo) issued by PNP;
 - b. Permit to Carry Firearms Outside Residence issued by PNP;
 - c. License to own and possess Firearms issued by PNP;
 - d. Firearms License issued by PNP; and
 - e. Mission Order for Uniformed Personnel with Service Firearms issued by PNP.
12. Verify if such licenses or permits are authentic and/or legal.
13. Failure to present or incomplete documents required for the shipment, carriage or delivery, manifest your intention and authority to seize and apprehend.
14. Apprehend the alleged owner/s or of the shipment, possessor (i.e., firearms) and inform them of their Miranda Rights and Anti-Torture Warning in a language known and understood by them.
15. Conduct a search on the apprehended individuals for weapons or contraband. The search must be limited to:
 - a. The alleged violator/s;
 - b. Areas within the alleged violator/s immediate control where weapons or evidence may be concealed.
16. Items seized must be properly documented in an inventory list and secured in accordance with established PCG procedures using the evidence kit and following the Chain of Custody.
17. Chain of Custody;
 - a. To ensure the preservation of the integrity and identity of the drug evidence, the chain of custody form shall indicate:
 - i. The time and place of the search;
 - ii. The names of the officers who marked, inventoried, and sealed the seized items;

- iii. Location of the evidence at the time it was found. If the same was seized from an individual, it should note exactly where on the person the evidence was found (e.g., right front pocket);
 - iv. Item numbers of the seized items in numerical sequence consistent with the inventory sheet;
 - v. Detailed description of the article at the time it was seized.
 - vi. Names of officers who took custody and in what capacity they received the evidence from one officer to another within the chain; and
 - vii. Time and date every time the transfer of custody of the same evidence was made in the course of safekeeping until submitted to laboratory personnel for forensic laboratory examination and presentation in court.
- b. The receipt of evidence must be acknowledged by all officers receiving the evidence, whether in the same or a separate document. Such receipt shall form part of the case folder of the transmitting unit.
- c. The evidence custodian, when applicable, must maintain a logbook that contains information on:
- i. The person who turned in the evidence for safekeeping;
 - ii. The date and time thereof;
 - iii. The person who received it;
 - iv. The person who requested the same for whatever purpose, who shall affix his/her name, signature, date and time in the logbook.
- d. When a piece of evidence is turned in, the custodian should check the identification mark on the piece of evidence to ensure that it is the same item and determine that the item is in the same condition as when it was discovered. Any change in the physical appearance of the evidence should be noted and recorded.
- e. Complete a detailed Chain of Custody Form, including:
- i. Time and place of seizure;
 - ii. Identity of the seizing officer;
 - iii. Names of witnesses and their signatures; and
 - iv. Description of the seized items.

18. Follow the Chain of Custody Procedures in the conduct of physical inventory and photographing of the seized/confiscated firearms such that the presence of the following individual is a MUST;
 - a. Apprehended individuals or his/her representative or counsel.
 - b. Elected Public Official; and
 - c. National Prosecution Service representative or Media representative

****Note:**

The affidavit of the seizing officer/s must contain the justification as to why the physical inventory and photographing were conducted at the port of preference.

19. The Team Leader shall immediately notify the nearest Coast Guard station/sub-station in the next Port of Call of the vessel of the incident encountered providing full details including the nature of incident, number of person/s involved, and any urgent operational requirements. The Coast Guard station/Sub-stations shall immediately coordinate with PNP-FEO.
20. The designated Seizing Officer/s shall collect and secure the evidence found at the suspected vessel.
21. The seized firearms and/or ammunitions shall be photographed, marked and inventoried (e.g., serial number, model, make, and caliber, kind, and type of firearm) by the Boarding Team while the designated security team shall secure the inventoried items and ensure their integrity. The vessel shall likewise be inventoried.
22. An inventory of seized firearms and/or ammunitions and receipt shall be jointly signed by the Boarding Team Leader and the Master of the apprehended vessel and/or possible witnesses.
23. Tow or escort the suspected vessel to the nearest port of preference.

****Note:**

A prize crew shall be designated by the PCG vessel's Commanding Officer to board and escort the apprehended boat/vessel to the port of preference for inventory.

24. Upon arrival at the port, the violator/s shall be turned over to the nearest Coast Guard station/sub-station for proper disposition. Meanwhile, the Master of the vessel may be called for investigation to shed light on the incident.
25. Apprehended individuals must be brought to government hospital/health center for medical examination.
26. Deliver the apprehended individuals to the nearest PCG Custodial Facility, if unavailable, to the designated Holding Room/ Area of CG Station/Sub-stations.

In all cases, the booking procedure must be performed in the PCG Station/Sub-Station, regardless of the existence of a PCG Custodial Facility.

****Note:**

- a) *The reglementary period for detention of individuals apprehended at sea begins immediately upon their apprehension or deprivation of liberty, regardless of location, and all required legal procedures and reglementary period for detention must be observed from that moment, not from their arrival at port or a custodial facility.*
- b) *Holding Room/Area must be in compliance to requirements as provided by law.*

27. In the absence of a PCG Custodial Facility/ Holding Area/Room of the CG Station/Sub-stations, the PCG Personnel must coordinate with other law enforcement agencies for the temporary use of their custodial facility while awaiting inquest, preliminary investigation, and resolution of the Prosecutor.

****Note:**

This procedure must take into consideration and comply with the existing procedures and requirements the law enforcement agencies for the temporary custody of the apprehended individuals pending inquest, preliminary investigation and resolution of the Prosecutor.

28. Duty Investigator, in collaboration with PNP-FEO shall conduct joint investigation on the violator/s and the Master of the vessel.
29. If the CG Station has no provision for the safe keeping of the seized firearms and/or ammunition, the custody of the same shall be transferred to the PNP-FEO.
30. The following documents shall be prepared as evidences:
- a. Incident Report;
 - b. Joint Investigation Report signed by PCG Investigator and PNP-FEO;
 - c. Affidavit of Apprehending/Seizing Officer/s;
 - d. Affidavit of the Master of vessel; and
 - e. Receipt of turned-over of firearms and ammunitions signed both by the PCG and PNP-FEO.

31. In addition to paragraph 28, the following evidence shall be included in preparing necessary case folder:
- a. Referral Letter;
 - b. Coast Guard Blotter Report;
 - c. Affidavit of Apprehending/Seizing Officer/s;
 - d. Affidavit of Witnesses;
 - e. Affidavit of Recording Officer/s;
 - f. Medical Certificate of apprehended individuals;
 - g. Spot Report;
 - h. Inventory Sheets;
 - i. Booking Sheet;
 - j. Chain of Custody Records;
 - k. Receipts of evidence turnover;
 - l. Mugshot of apprehended individuals;
 - m. Photographs of the firearms seized, cargoes and vessel used in arms smuggling;
 - n. Video recording of the apprehension; and
 - o. Other necessary documents to support the filing of the case.
32. Duty investigator on case shall initiate and request inquest proceeding before the Office of the Prosecutor, which has territorial jurisdiction on the place where the incident occurred.
33. In case preliminary investigation is required, coordinate with the Office of the Prosecutor, which has territorial jurisdiction on the place where the incident occurred.
34. File the complaint before the Office of the Prosecutor which has territorial jurisdiction on the place where the incident occurred and deliver the apprehended persons to the proper authority upon issuance of Commitment Order.
35. The designated MARSLEG Personnel on case shall monitor the case progress and request a copy of the resolution. The PCG Apprehending Officer/s shall participate in court proceedings.

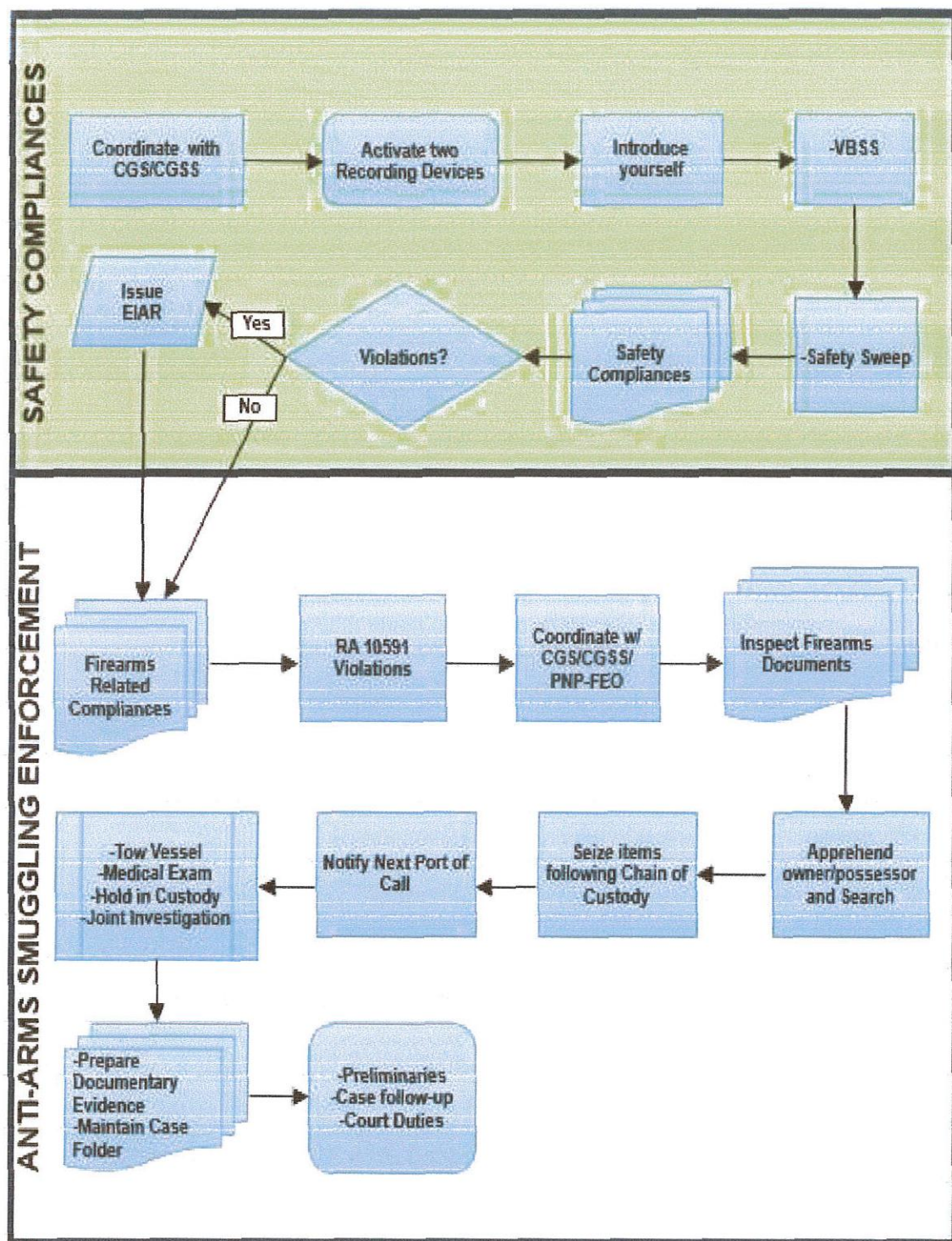


Figure 10. Law Enforcement Flowchart on Arms Smuggling

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3.8 Explosives Related

1. Coordinate with the Coast Guard Station/Sub-stations within the area for a possible conduct of random boarding inspection.
2. Activate at least two (2) recording devices such as cellphones, body worn cameras, and other similar recording devices. Ensure that all recording devices operate continuously throughout the entire duration of the operation. Use of software or application with geo-tagging/mapping is highly recommended.
3. Determine the position/location of the boat/vessel.
4. Introduce yourself with a positive tone while maintaining command presence:
 - e. Greet the Master / Boat Captain;
 - f. Identify yourself;
 - g. Ask if there are weapons on board; and
 - h. Explain the boarding process.
5. In accordance with the VBSS SOP, direct the Master of the vessel to stop and order all its crew and passengers to proceed and assemble at the bow/forecastle or at any other place where they could best be seen.
6. Conduct safety sweep of the vessel.
7. For safety compliances, demand for the following documents for inspection:
 - a. Pre-departure Inspection (PDI) Checklist accomplished from the last Port of Call.
 - b. Master's Declaration of Safe Departure (MDSD).
 - c. Security, Safety, and Environmental Numbering System (SSEN System) Registration Certificate issued by Philippine Coast Guard (PCG); and
 - d. Certificates issued by MARINA such as Certificate of Registry, SOLAS Certificates, MARPOL Certificates, and Certificate of Public Convenience (CPC), if applicable.
8. Violations related to safety shall be subject to the issuance of Enforcement Inspection Apprehension Report (EIAR) and imposition of penalties under existing PCG safety-related policies.
9. If during the conduct of a random boarding inspection or Sea Marshall security inspection on any Philippine registered vessel transiting within our territorial seas, found suspected explosive/s on board the vessel, the Team Leader shall immediately call the attention of the Master of the vessel and inform him of their findings.

10. Subsequently, the first responder shall then secure the area where the suspected explosives were found without making physical contact and place caution tape around it.

****Note:**

The team leader shall immediately coordinate with the concerned PCG Station/Sub-Stations for the availability of K9 and EOD Team for paneling and to render safe procedure.

11. During conduct of random boarding inspection, the team leader shall endeavor to identify the owner of the suspected explosives. While, during sea marshal inspection, the team leader shall advise the master of the ship to direct the Ship Security Officer/s to conduct discreet search.
12. Identified owner/s of the suspected contraband shall be apprehended and informed of their Miranda Rights and Anti-Torture Warning in a language known and understood by them.
13. Conduct a search on the apprehended individuals for weapons or contraband. The search must be limited to:
 - a. The alleged violator/s;
 - b. Areas within the alleged violator/s immediate control where weapons or evidence may be concealed.
14. Conduct a systematic search of the vessel and simultaneously taking control of the master, crew, and other perpetrators.
15. Tow or escort the suspected vessel to the nearest port of preference.
16. Upon arrival at the port, K9 and EOD team with Explosives Detection Dog (EDD) will conduct intensive and thorough search of the vessel.
17. Collect and secure the evidence found at the suspected vessel.
 - a. Immediately photograph, mark, and conduct inventory of the seized items.
 - b. Use appropriate hand gloves to avoid tampering/contamination of the evidence.
 - c. Place collected evidence in an appropriate container/bag with placed markings.
18. EOD team shall render safe procedure and subsequently turn-over all suspected explosives to PNP-FEO.
19. Chain of Custody
 - a. To ensure the preservation of the integrity and identity of the suspected explosive/s, the chain of custody form shall indicate:

- i. The time and place of seizure;
 - ii. The names of the officers who marked, inventoried, and sealed the seized items;
 - iii. Location of the evidence at the time it was found. If the same was seized from an individual, it should note exactly where on the person the evidence was found (e.g., right hand);
 - iv. Item numbers of the seized items in numerical sequence consistent with the inventory sheet;
 - v. Detailed description of the article at the time it was seized.
 - vi. Names of officers who took custody and in what capacity they received the evidence from one officer to another within the chain; and
 - vii. Time and date every time the transfer of custody of the same evidence was made in the course of safekeeping until submitted to PNP personnel for forensic laboratory examination and presentation in court.
- b. The receipt of evidence must be acknowledged by all officers receiving the evidence, whether in the same or a separate document. Such receipt shall form part of the case folder of the transmitting unit.
- c. The evidence custodian, when applicable, must maintain a logbook that contains information on:
 - i. The person who turned in the evidence for safekeeping;
 - ii. The date and time thereof;
 - iii. The person who received it;
 - iv. The person who requested the same for whatever purpose, who shall affix his/her name, signature, date and time in the logbook.
- d. When a piece of evidence is turned in, the custodian should check the identification mark on the piece of evidence to ensure that it is the same item and determine that the item is in the same condition as when it was discovered. Any change in the physical appearance of the evidence should be noted and recorded.
- e. Complete a detailed Chain of Custody Form, including:
 - a. Time and place of seizure;
 - b. Identity of the seizing officer;
 - c. Names of witnesses and their signatures; and

d. Description of the seized items.

20. Follow the Chain of Custody Procedures in the conduct of physical inventory and photographing of the seized/confiscated items such that the presence of the following individual is a MUST;

- a. Apprehended Individual or his/her representative or counsel.
- b. Elected Public Official; and
- c. National Prosecution Service representative or Media representative

****Note:**

The affidavit of the seizing officer must contain the justification as to why the physical inventory and photographing were conducted at the port of preference.

21. Apprehended individuals must be brought to government hospital/health center for medical examination.

22. Deliver the apprehended individuals to the nearest PCG Custodial Facility, if unavailable, to the designated Holding Room/ Area of CG Station/Sub-stations. In all cases, the booking procedure must be performed in the PCG Station/Sub-Station, regardless of the existence of a PCG Custodial Facility.

****Note:**

- a) *The reglementary period for detention of individuals apprehended at sea begins immediately upon their apprehension or deprivation of liberty, regardless of location, and all required legal procedures and reglementary period for detention must be observed from that moment, not from their arrival at port or a custodial facility.*
- b) *Holding Room/Area must be in compliance to requirements as provided by law.*
- c) *Designated Duty Investigator shall conduct the final investigation.*

23. In the absence of a PCG Custodial Facility/ Holding Area/Room of the CG Station/Sub-stations, the PCG Personnel must coordinate with other law enforcement agencies for the temporary use of their custodial facility while awaiting inquest, preliminary investigation, and resolution of the Prosecutor.

****Note:**

This procedure must take into consideration and comply with the existing procedures and requirements the law enforcement agencies for the temporary custody of the apprehended individuals pending inquest, preliminary investigation and resolution of the Prosecutor.

24. Maintain a proper case folder which may include the following:

- a. Referral Letter;
- b. Coast Guard Blotter Report;
- c. Affidavit of Apprehending/Seizing Officer/s;
- d. Affidavit of Witnesses;
- e. Affidavit of Recording Officer/s;
- f. Medical Certificate of Apprehended individuals;
- g. Spot Report;
- h. Inventory Sheets;
- i. Booking Sheets;
- j. Chain of Custody Records;
- k. Receipts of evidence turnover;
- l. Photographs of the explosives seized, paraphernalia, ingredients, tools, equipment as well as the vessel used in explosives smuggling;
- m. Video recording of the apprehension; and
- n. Other necessary documents to support the filing of the case.

25. Duty investigator on case shall initiate and request inquest proceeding before the Office of the Prosecutor, which has territorial jurisdiction on the place where the incident occurred.

26. In case preliminary investigation is required, coordinate with the Office of the Prosecutor, which has territorial jurisdiction on the place where the incident occurred.

27. File the complaint before the Office of the Prosecutor which has territorial jurisdiction on the place where the incident occurred and deliver the apprehended individuals to the proper authority upon issuance of Commitment Order.

28. The designated MARSLEG Personnel on case shall monitor the case progress and request a copy of the resolution. The PCG Apprehending Officer/s shall participate in court proceedings.

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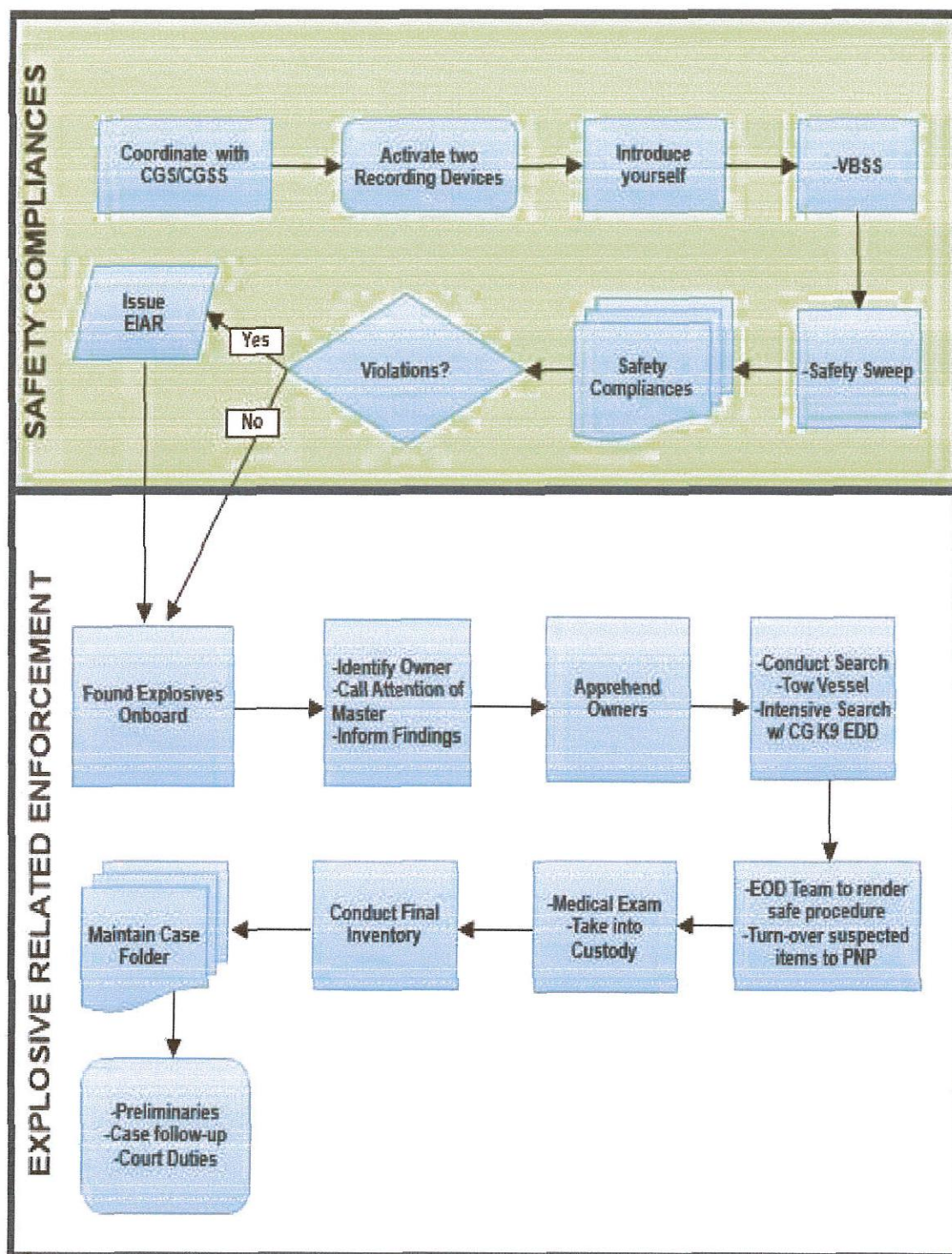


Figure 11. Law Enforcement Flowchart on Explosive-Related Incidents

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BFD	Bureau of Forest Development
BMB	Biodiversity Management Bureau
BOC	Bureau of Customs
CENRO	Community Environment and Natural Resources Office
CIACAT	City Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking
CLO	Certificate of Lumber Origin
CMTA	Customs Modernization and Tariff Act
CPC	Certificate of Public Convenience
CWR	Certificate of Wildlife Registration
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DENR-EMB	DENR – Environmental Management Bureau
DOTr	Department of Transportation
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EIAR	Enforcement Inspection Apprehension Report
EO	Executive Order
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EODT	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Team
FAO	Fisheries Administrative Order
FMB	Forest Management Bureau
FRAGO	Fragmentary Order
IACAT	Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking
IDMF	Investigation and Detection Management Force
ITOFp	Illegal Transport of Forest Products
IUUF	Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing
LGU	Local Government Unit
LSPA	Log Supply Purchase Agreement
LTO	Land Transportation Office
MAO	Municipal Agriculture Office
PNP-MARIG	Philippine National Police-Maritime Group
MARINA	Maritime Industry Authority
MARPOL	Marine Pollution Convention
MARSLEN	Maritime Security Law Enforcement
MARSLEG	Maritime Security Law Enforcement Group

MDSD	Master's Declaration of Safe Departure
MENRO	Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office
METT-TC	Mission, Enemy, Terrain, Troops, Time, Civil Considerations
MIACAT	Municipal Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking
MOLEA	Mission Order for Law Enforcement Activity
NBI	National Bureau of Investigation
PCDS	Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff
PCG	Philippine Coast Guard
PCSD	Palawan Council for Sustainable Development
PD	Presidential Decree
PDEA	Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency
PDI	Pre-departure Inspection
PENRO	Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office
PNP	Philippine National Police
PNP-FEO	Philippine National Police Firearms and Explosives Office
RA	Republic Act
RHIB	Rigid-Hulled Inflatable Boat
RUF	Rules on the Use of Force
SOLAS	Safety of Life at Sea Convention
SOP	Standing Operating Procedure
SSEN	Security, Safety, and Environmental Numbering
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TLP	Troop Leading Procedures
VBSS	Visit, Board, Search, and Seizure
VHC	Veterinary Health Certificate
VOI	Vessel of Interest
WARNO	Warning Order
WCP	Wildlife Collector's Permit
WEO	Wildlife Enforcement Officer
WSUP	Wildlife Special Use Permit

APPENDIX B

DEFINITION OF TERMS

- a. **Adjudication** - is the act of a court, tribunal, or administrative body in resolving a legal controversy by rendering a decision after considering the facts and applicable laws.
- b. **Affidavits** - is a formal sworn written statement of facts signed by an affiant and witnessed by a notary public. It allows evidence to be gathered from witnesses who may not be available to testify in court.
- c. **Anti-Torture Warning** - A legal advisory given to apprehended individuals that affirms their right to humane treatment and protection from torture, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment. The Philippine Coast Guard issued this statement following existing national laws and international human rights obligations for arrests/ apprehension made in Philippine waters.

ANTI-TORTURE WARNING:

- 1. You have the right to demand a physical examination by an independent and competent doctor of your choice.
 - 2. If you cannot afford the services of a doctor, the state shall provide one for you.
 - 3. Do you understand these rights?
- d. **Apprehend** - is the act of capturing or seizing a person who is suspected of committing a crime. It can be carried out by law enforcement officers or private individuals. Unlike an arrest, apprehension does not necessarily involve the formal process of taking someone into custody. It can be a temporary measure to prevent the person from escaping or causing harm until law enforcement arrives.
- e. **Apprehending Vessel** - any vessel used as a platform by PCG Patrol Team in carrying out their mission.
- f. **Arms Smuggling** - refers to the import, export, acquisition, sale, delivery, movement or transfer of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, from or across the territory of one country to that of another country which has not been authorized in accordance with domestic law in either or both country/countries.
- g. **Arrest** - The taking of a person into custody in order that he may be bound to answer for the commission of an offense.
- h. **Apprehending Officer** - The PCG personnel who takes a person into custody, either by an actual restraint or by voluntary submission, in order that he may be bound to answer for the commission of an offense.

- i. **Boarding Team** - A designated group of Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) personnel authorized and trained to conduct inspection, search, seizure, or arrest aboard maritime vessels in accordance with applicable laws.
- j. **Coastal Interdiction** - A law enforcement action undertaken by the PCG to prevent, disrupt, or apprehend persons or vessels engaged in unlawful acts at sea, consistent with Republic Act No. 9993 (Philippine Coast Guard Law of 2009) and other applicable national and international laws.
- k. **Complaint** – A complaint is a sworn written statement charging a person with an offense, subscribed by the offended party, any peace officer, or other public officer charged with the enforcement of the law violated.
- l. **Commitment Order** - a written order of a court of law or any other competent authority committing a person to jail or prison for confinement.
- m. **Contraband** - A generic term covering all goods exported from or imported into the country contrary to applicable statutes.'
- n. **Custodial Facilities** - formerly known as "detention facilities," are facilities within PCG premises that are used to hold apprehended persons under custodial investigation.
- o. **Detention** - is the act of depriving a person of liberty, either lawfully (through apprehension and judicial process) or unlawfully (without legal grounds), and is governed by both penal and procedural laws in the Philippines.
- p. **Drug Chart** - it is a forensic tool used to separate Drug and Non-drug evidence during the conduct of inventory (**See Annex E**).
- q. **Drug Trafficking** - The illicit production, distribution and consumption of narcotics and controlled substances via maritime systems, where such incidents include smuggling drugs across territorial waters or using the sea as a route to distribute or dispose of large quantities of illegal drugs internationally.
- r. **Duty Investigator** - shall refer to the PCG personnel who is duly designated or assigned to conduct the inquiry of the crime by following a systematic set of procedures and methodologies for the purpose of identifying witnesses, recovering evidence and apprehending and prosecuting the perpetrators;
- s. **Evidence Custodian** - A position with the DENR, BFAR, PCG, NBI, PDEA and PNP involving the receipt, recording, security and disposition of all recovered evidence, property and contraband coming into the custody of the law enforcer as well as the processing of crime scenes.
- t. **Evidence Kit** - A standardized set of tools and materials issued to PCG personnel for the secure collection, preservation, marking, and documentation of physical evidence in compliance with chain of custody requirements under the Rules on Evidence and pertinent laws.

- u. **Explosives** - Any chemical compound, mixture or device, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion. The term includes, but is not limited to, high explosives, black powder, pellet powder, initiating explosives, detonators, safety fuses, squibs, detonating cord, igniter cord and igniter.
- v. **Frisking** - is a "frisk" or external feeling of the outer garments of an individual for weapons only.
- w. **Holding Area/Room** – area temporarily used to hold apprehended individuals under custodial investigation in the absence of a permanent PCG Custodial Facility.
- x. **Illegal Transport of Forest Products** - The unauthorized movement of timber, logs, and other forest-derived materials via maritime routes without the necessary transfer documents done in a covert manner, where such actions include the export of forest products harvested without proper permits, contributing to deforestation and violating environmental protection laws.
- y. **Illegal, Unregulated, and Unreported (IUU) Fishing** - Fishing activities conducted by Philippine fishing vessels operating in violation of Philippine laws, Regional Fisheries Management Organization resolutions, and laws of other coastal states, where such incidents include fishing without a license, failing to report catches, or operating in areas where fishing is restricted or banned or using illegal fishing methods that threaten maritime sustainability in the area.
- z. **Information** - is an accusation in writing charging a person with an offense, subscribed by the prosecutor and filed with the court.
- aa. **Miranda Warning** - A legal advisory issued by law enforcement officers to apprehended individuals, where the apprehended individuals are informed of their rights under the law, including the right to remain silent and the right to legal counsel. The requirement to give Miranda warnings came from the Supreme Court decision, *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 US 436 (1966).

MIRANDA WARNING:

1. You have the right to remain silent;
 2. Any statement you make may be used for or against you in any court of law in the Philippines;
 3. You have the right to have a competent and independent counsel preferably of your own choice;
 4. If you cannot afford the services of counsel, the government will provide one for you; and
 5. Do you understand these rights?
- bb. **Mission Order for Law Enforcement Activity (MOLEA)** - refers to a written directive or an order issued by competent authority (PCG Unit Commanders)

to qualified PCG Units to conduct land-based and/or seaborne law enforcement operations.

- cc. **Port of Preference** - The designated port or harbor where an intercepted or apprehended vessel, its cargo, and crew are escorted or towed for lawful investigation, inventory of cargoes/contraband, medical evaluation and processing of apprehended persons, and coordination with concerned agencies. The choice of port is guided by proximity, availability of necessary support facilities, and operational requirements, and must be within Philippine jurisdiction.
- dd. **Preliminary Investigation** - A crucial stage in criminal proceedings that determines if there's sufficient evidence to file a criminal information in court. It's essentially a preliminary inquiry to decide if a crime has been committed, who is likely guilty, and if there's enough evidence to warrant a trial.
- ee. **Prize Crew** - A selected team of PCG personnel assigned to board and take control of an apprehended vessel to ensure its safe navigation to the Port of Preference, particularly when the original crew is no longer in command due to arrest or apprehension.
- ff. **Referral Letter** - is a formal document often called a "case referral or criminal referral", transferring a case from one law enforcement agency or prosecutorial office to another for further action.
- gg. **Reglementary Period** – prescriptive period after apprehension wherein the law enforcement officers must bring a person arrested without a warrant before the proper judicial authorities within 12 hours for light penalties, 18 hours for correctional penalties, and 36 hours for afflictive or capital penalties. These periods are outlined in Article 125 of the Revised Penal Code. Failure to comply with these timeframes can lead to charges against the arresting officers (*see Annex D*).

Nature of Offense	Time Limit to File Charges (or deliver to court)
Light offenses (punishable by 1 day to 30 days)	12 hours
Less Grave Offenses (30 days to 6 years)	18 hours
Grave Offenses (6 years to Reclusion Perpetua)	36 hours

- hh. **Seizing Officer** - The PCG personnel who confiscates, seize, or took custody and control of the contraband, illegal items, and other instruments/paraphernalia of the crime, and shall be responsible for the chain of custody from seizure to final turnover to the appropriate authorities or court.
- ii. **Smuggling of Goods** - The clandestine transport of goods across maritime borders to evade customs regulations, taxes, or import/export bans, through maritime trade routes.
- jj. **Suspected Vessels** – are vessels, based on the existing circumstances with the probable cause of violating applicable laws of the Philippines or acting not in accordance with the imposed security measures in the area.
- kk. **Trafficking in Persons** - refers to the recruitment, obtaining, hiring, providing, offering, transportation, transfer, maintaining, harboring, or receipt of persons with or without the victim's consent or knowledge, within or across national borders by means of threat, or use of force, or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of position, taking advantage of the vulnerability of the person, or, the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation which includes at a minimum, the exploitation or the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery, servitude or the removal or sale of organs.

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, adoption or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation or when the adoption is induced by any form of consideration for exploitative purposes shall also be considered as 'trafficking in persons' even if it does not involve any of the means set forth in the preceding paragraph.
- ll. **Wildlife Enforcement Officer (WEO)** - Law Enforcers deputized by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to enforce wildlife laws. Their primary role is to ensure the proper implementation of the Wildlife Act (RA 9147) within their jurisdiction, including monitoring wildlife activities and trade. They are also responsible for deterring wildlife exploitation and apprehending individuals who violate wildlife laws.
- mm. **Wildlife Trafficking** - The illegal trade and maritime transport of wild forms and varieties of flora and fauna, in all developmental stages, including live specimens or their parts (e.g., ivory, scales, shells).

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APPENDIX C

REFERENCES

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Republic Act No. 9165 – Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002. [Republic Act No. 9165](#)

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ANNEXES

ANNEX A

RECORD OF CHANGES

1. This document shall be regularly reviewed, revisited and updated annually from the date of its approval or as necessary. This is to ensure that the procedures are updated and responsive to the continuously evolving maritime threats in the region.
2. Proposals for amendment or additions to the text of this manual should be made through the normal channels address to the author office.
3. It is certified that the amendments promulgated in the undermentioned list has been made in this document.

Identification of Change and Registered Nr (if any)	Date Entered	By Whom entered (Signature, Rank, Grade, Name or Rate, Name of Command)

ANNEX B

LEADERSHIP

As emphasized in Section 1-11 of the **PCG Basic Doctrine Manual**, Leadership is the cornerstone of effective operations in the Philippine Coast Guard. As an armed and uniformed service, the PCG requires leaders to exemplify the highest standards of integrity, adaptability, and patriotism. The leadership is not merely a position but a continuous practice of influencing and guiding individuals and teams to uphold our core values while achieving mission objectives. This chapter anchors the operational leadership principles outlined in the CATCH Procedure on the doctrinal leadership foundation established in the PCG Basic Doctrine Manual.

1. The PCG Leadership Framework

The PCG Basic Doctrine Manual provides a holistic guide through a Leadership Framework designed to cultivate effective leadership across all levels of the organization. At its core are the 7 Habits of Highly Effective People, the principles that form a foundation of a well-rounded leadership approach, emphasizing the three critical areas namely: Personal Growth and Independence, Building Relationships and Collaboration, and Renewal and Sustained Effectiveness.

Supporting and reinforcing the core principles and values is the Leadership Development Path, which highlights three essential stages of leadership growth namely: Leading Self, Leading Others, and Leading Institutions. Lastly, the framework is enclosed by the principles of Phronetic Leadership that emphasizes Practical Wisdom, Adaptive Decision-Making, and Ethical Judgement, which provide a guiding continuum applied in all leadership contexts.

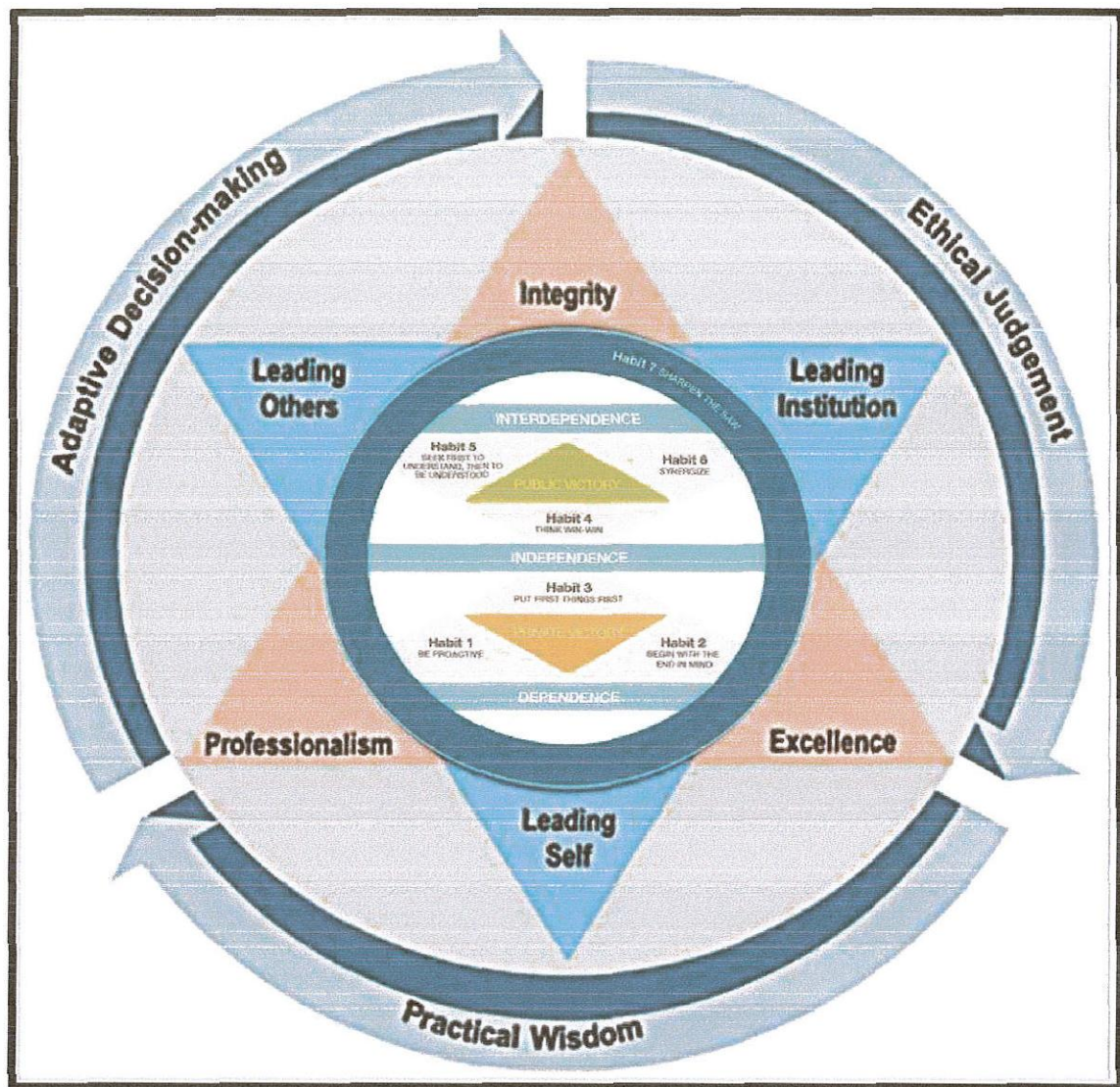


Figure 12. PCG Leadership Framework

2. Supporting Concepts of Leadership

While not explicitly outlined in the PCG Basic Doctrine Manual, the following leadership concepts can serve as valuable guidance for all Coast guardians, particularly during Coastal Interdiction Procedures- from planning up to the execution:

- **Types of duties of every Coast Guard Leader:**
 - **Specified Duties** – are duties that are directly in accordance with job description.
 - **Directed duties** – are duties that were given by superiors whether verbal or written.

- **Implied Duties** – are duties that depend on the leader's assessment of the situation or mission.

- **Factors of Leadership:**

- The Leader
- The Led (Followers)
- Communication
- Situation

- **Traits of a Leader:**

- Bearing
- Initiative
- Courage
- Coolness
- Confidence
- Maturity
- Integrity
- Improvement
- Decisiveness
- Will
- Justice
- Assertiveness
- Endurance
- Candor
- Tact
- Sense of Humor

- **Principles of Leadership:**

1. Know yourself and seek self-improvement
2. Be technically and tactically proficient
3. Know your coastguards and look out for their welfare
4. Keep your coastguards informed
5. Set the example
6. Ensure that the task is understood, supervised, and accomplished
7. Train your coastguards as a team
8. Make sound and timely decisions
9. Develop a sense of responsibility among your subordinates
10. Employ your coastguards/equipment in accordance with their capabilities
11. Seek responsibility and take responsibility for your actions

- **Competencies of a Leader:**

1. Communications
2. Supervision
3. Teaching and counseling
4. Coastguard team development
5. Technical and tactical proficiency
6. Decision making
7. Planning
8. Use of available systems
9. Professional ethics

- **Professional Coastguardian Ethics:**

1. Loyalty to the Nation, PCG, and the Unit
2. Respect to the Chain of Command
3. Devotion to Duty
4. Selfless Service

3. Principles of PCG Operations

According to the PCG Basic Doctrine Manual, the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) adheres to seven fundamental principles in its operations:

Objective - Every operation must be directed toward a clear, defined, and attainable objective that supports strategic or tactical goals. This promotes unity of effort and prevents fragmented actions.

Unity of Action - Operations must be coordinated under a single, responsible commander to ensure seamless integration of capabilities (e.g., safety, security, environmental protection). This ensures effective and synchronized response.

Decision Making - PCG personnel must be empowered to make prompt, decisive actions within their authority, especially during time-sensitive or emergency situations like maritime distress or environmental incidents.

Proactivity - Emphasizes taking the initiative and acting in advance rather than waiting to react. PCG operations should dictate the timing, intensity, and scope to maintain strategic advantage.

Adaptability - Stresses the ability to respond flexibly and effectively to changing maritime challenges, whether natural disasters or security threats.

Restraint - As an armed and uniformed service, the PCG must exercise legal and ethical restraint. Its actions must be professional, measured, and appropriate to the situation.

Sustainability - Ensures that operations are maintained without degrading personnel welfare or resource availability. This includes managing fuel, supplies, equipment, and manpower efficiently over prolonged operations.

ANNEX C
DOCUMENT CHECKLIST

A. SAFETY-RELATED

Safety-Related		Remarks
	1. Pre-departure Inspection (PDI) Checklist accomplished from the last Port of Call.	
	2. Master's Declaration of Safe Departure (MDSD).	
	3. Security, Safety, and Environmental Numbering System (SSEN System) Registration Certificate issued by Philippine Coast Guard (PCG); and	
	4. Certificates issued by MARINA such as Certificate of Registry, SOLAS Certificates, MARPOL Certificates, and Certificate of Public Convenience (CPC), if applicable.	

B. ENFORCEMENT-RELATED

B.1 IUU Fishing		Remarks
	1. List and Identification of the master and crew onboard;	
	2. Commercial Fishing Boat License and documents issued by Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR);	
	3. Fisherman's license/Barangay Fishermen Certificate issued by Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR);	
	4. Certificate of Fishing Gear License issued by Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR); and	
B.2 Anti-Smuggling		Remarks
	1. List and Identification of the master and crew onboard	
	2. Logbook	
	3. Import Permit issued by Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	
	4. Cargo Manifest	
	5. Goods Commonly Smuggled in the Philippines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cigarettes b. Used Clothing (Ukay-Ukay) c. Fuel 	
	6. Transit Manifest	
	7. Bill of Lading	
B.3 Illegal Transport of Forest Products		Remarks

	1. List and Identification of the master and crew onboard	
	Shipment (Transport) of forest product:	
	1. 1. Certificate of Timber Origin issued by Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Environmental Bureau (DENR-EMB);	
	2. Auxiliary Invoice issued by Local Government Units (LGUs);	
	3. Sales or Commercial Invoices;	
	4. Log Supply Contract or LSPA;	
	5. Logs must be scaled and marked with forest Officer's marking hatchet and Timber Licensed Registered Private Log Mark (Par. 7, DENR Admin Order No. 34, Series of 1988); and	
	6. Certificate of Transport Agreement (Sec. 3 DENR Adm. Order No. 59, Series of 1990).	
	Domestic Transport of Lumber	
	1. Original Copy of Certificate Lumber Origin (CLO);	
	2. Lumber Sales Invoice (In case of lumber sale);	
	3. Tally Sheets;	
	4. Delivery Receipt (BFD Cir No. 8 Series of 1983); and	
	5. Certificate of Transport Agreement unless dispensed with as stipulated under the DENR Administrative Order Number 59-A, Series of 1990.	
	Transport of Lumber (Export)	
	1. Original Copy of Certificate of Lumber Origin (CLO);	
	2. Log Sales Invoices (In case of sale of logs from which the lumber was produced);	
	3. Lumber Sales Invoices (In case of lumber sales);	
	4. Tally Sheets;	
	5. Delivery Receipts;	
	6. Certificate of Inspection (as requirement under BFD Circular No. 8, of 1983); and	
	7. Certificate of Transport Agreement (unless dispensed with).	
	Minor Forest (Domestic Transport)	
	1. Original Copy of the Certificate of Origin of Minor Forest Products issued by FMB;	
	2. Auxiliary Invoices;	
	3. Delivery Receipt (required under BFD Circular No. 8, Series of 1983); and	
	4. Certificate of Invoice Agreement (unless disposed with).	
	Minor Forest (Export)	
	1. Original Copy of Certificate of Origin Minor Forest Products;	

	2. Auxiliary Invoices;	
	3. Delivery Receipt;	
	4. Certificate of Inspection (required under BFD Circular No. 8, Series of 1983); and	
	5. Certificate of Transport Agreement (unless disposed with).	
	6. List and Identification of the master and crew onboard	
B.4 Wildlife Trafficking		Remarks
	1. List and Identification of the master and crew onboard	
Wildlife Transport Permit (Export and Import)		
	2. Local Transport Permit issued by issued by Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) (Note: 1 – 3 months validity);	
	3. Certificate of Wildlife Registration (CWR) issued by issued by Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR);	
	4. Gratuitous Permit issued by issued by Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) (Note: 1 year validity);	
	5. Wildlife Collectors Permit (WCP) issued by issued by Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) (Note: 1 – 3 years validity);	
	6. MOA for Adoption of Wildlife Species;	
	7. Wildlife Special Use Permit (WSUP) issued by issued by Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR);	
	8. Certification of Origin from exporting;	
	9. Wildlife Farm or Culture Permit issued by issued by Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) (Note: 3-5 years validity);	
	10. Export/Import/Reexport Permit (Note: 1 – 6 months validity); and	
	11. <i>Reference RA 9147 – authority to issue by Secretary DENR.</i>	
Classification Certificate of Seized Wildlife issued by PCG Wildlife Enforcement Officer (PCG WEO):		
	1. Critical species	
	2. Endangered species	
	3. Vulnerable species	
	4. Other threatened species	
	5. Other wildlife species	
	6. List and Identification of the master and crew onboard	
B.5 Anti-Human Trafficking		Remarks
Trafficked in Person (TIP) Profiling		

	1. Name, address, age, gender, nationality, ethnicity (i.e., Indigenous People) of the Trafficked in Person (TIP), and whether he/she is with or without disability;	
	2. Location of the TIP and/or where the TIP incident occurred;	
	3. Name, address and nationality of the alleged or suspected recruiter or trafficker;	
	4. Manner of committing the alleged recruitment or TIP;	
	5. Names and addresses of witnesses, if any; and	
	6. Social media identifiers, account names and other social media identifiers, account user details, as applicable.	
	Documentary Evidences	
	1. Incident Report;	
	2. Joint Investigation Report signed by PCG Investigator and local IACAT;	
	3. Affidavit of the victim/s;	
	4. Affidavit of the Master of vessel; and	
	5. Receipt of turn-over of victim/s or would-be-victim/s signed both by the PCG and local IACAT.	
B.6 Drug Trafficking		Remarks
	Chain of Custody Form indicating the following:	
	1. The time and place of the search;	
	2. The names of the officers who marked, inventoried, and sealed the seized items;	
	3. Location of the evidence at the time it was found. If the same was seized from an individual, it should note exactly where on the person the evidence was found (e.g., right front pocket);	
	4. Item numbers of the seized items in numerical sequence consistent with the inventory sheet;	
	5. Detailed description of the article at the time it was seized.	
	6. Names of officers who took custody and in what capacity they received the evidence from one officer to another within the chain; and	
	7. Time and date every time the transfer of custody of the same evidence was made in the course of safekeeping until submitted to laboratory personnel for forensic laboratory examination and presentation in court.	
	8. Receipt of Evidence acknowledged by all officers receiving the evidence.	
	9. Logbook that contains information on:	

	10. The person who turned in the evidence for safekeeping;	
	11. The date and time thereof;	
	12. The person who received it;	
	13. The person who requested the same for whatever purpose, who shall affix his/her name, signature, date and time in the logbook.	
	14. Identification mark on turned-in pieces of evidence	
	15. Complete Chain of Custody Form containing:	
	16. Time and place of seizure;	
	17. Identity of the seizing officer;	
	18. Names of witnesses and their signatures; and	
	19. Description of the seized items.	
B.7 Arms Smuggling		Remarks
Arms Smuggling-related		
	1. Permit to Transport Firearms (for cargo) issued by PNP;	
	2. Permit to Carry Firearms Outside Residence issued by PNP;	
	3. License to own and possess Firearms issued by PNP;	
	4. Firearms License issued by PNP; and	
	5. Mission Order for Uniformed Personnel with Service Firearms issued by PNP.	
Chain of Custody Form indicating the following:		
	1. The time and place of the search;	
	2. The names of the officers who marked, inventoried, and sealed the seized items;	
	3. Location of the evidence at the time it was found. If the same was seized from an individual, it should note exactly where on the person the evidence was found (e.g., right front pocket);	
	4. Item numbers of the seized items in numerical sequence consistent with the inventory sheet;	
	5. Detailed description of the article at the time it was seized.	
	6. Names of officers who took custody and in what capacity they received the evidence from one officer to another within the chain; and	
	7. Time and date every time the transfer of custody of the same evidence was made in the course of safekeeping until submitted to laboratory personnel for forensic laboratory examination and presentation in court.	
	8. Receipt of Evidence acknowledged by all officers receiving the evidence.	
	9. Logbook that contains information on:	

	10. The person who turned in the evidence for safekeeping;	
	11. The date and time thereof;	
	12. The person who received it;	
	13. The person who requested the same for whatever purpose, who shall affix his/her name, signature, date and time in the logbook.	
	14. Identification mark on turned-in pieces of evidence	
	15. Complete Chain of Custody Form containing:	
	16. Time and place of seizure;	
	17. Identity of the seizing officer;	
	18. Names of witnesses and their signatures; and	
	19. Description of the seized items.	
	Documentary Evidences	
	1. Incident Report;	
	2. Joint Investigation Report signed by PCG Investigator and PNP-FEO;	
	3. Affidavit of Arresting/Seizing Officer;	
	4. Affidavit of the Master of vessel; and	
	5. Receipt of turned-over of firearms and ammunitions signed both by the PCG and PNP-FEO.	
	B.8 Explosives Related	Remarks
	Chain of Custody Form indicating the following:	
	1. The time and place of the search;	
	2. The names of the officers who marked, inventoried, and sealed the seized items;	
	3. Location of the evidence at the time it was found. If the same was seized from an individual, it should note exactly where on the person the evidence was found (e.g., right front pocket);	
	4. Item numbers of the seized items in numerical sequence consistent with the inventory sheet;	
	5. Detailed description of the article at the time it was seized.	
	6. Names of officers who took custody and in what capacity they received the evidence from one officer to another within the chain; and	
	7. Time and date every time the transfer of custody of the same evidence was made in the course of safekeeping until submitted to laboratory personnel for forensic laboratory examination and presentation in court.	
	8. Receipt of Evidence acknowledged by all officers receiving the evidence.	
	9. Logbook that contains information on:	
	10. The person who turned in the evidence for safekeeping;	

	11. The date and time thereof;	
	12. The person who received it;	
	13. The person who requested the same for whatever purpose, who shall affix his/her name, signature, date and time in the logbook.	
	14. Identification mark on turned-in pieces of evidence	
	15. Complete Chain of Custody Form containing:	
	16. Time and place of seizure;	
	17. Identity of the seizing officer;	
	18. Names of witnesses and their signatures; and	
	19. Description of the seized items.	

C. CASE FOLDER

Case Folder		Remarks
	5. Coast Guard Blotter Report;	
	6. Affidavit of Arresting/Seizing Officer;	
	7. Spot Report;	
	8. Medical Certificates;	
	9. Inventory Sheets;	
	10. Chain of Custody Records;	
	11. Receipts of Evidence Turnover;	
	12. Photographs;	
	13. Video recording; and	
	14. Other necessary documents to support the filing of the case.	

ANNEX D

SUMMARY OF PUNISHABLE ACTS AND PROHIBITION AND ITS CORRESPONDING REGLEMENTARY PERIOD

IUU FISHING (RA8550, otherwise known as the "Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998" as amended by Republic Act No. 10654			
Section Violated	Crime	Penalty	Reglementary Period for filing of criminal case for inquest (Period of Lawful Detention)
Section 86(a)	Unauthorized Fishing Exception: Fishing for daily food sustenance or for leisure which is not for commercial, occupation or livelihood purposes Prima Facie presumption: 1. The discovery of any person in possession of a fishing gear or operating a fishing vessel in a fishing area where he has no license or permit shall constitute a prima facie presumption that the person is engaged in unauthorized fishing.	Administrative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confiscation of Catch and Gear: The catch and fishing gear used in the unauthorized fishing activity shall be confiscated. Administrative Fine: The administrative fine is computed as five (5) times the value of the catch or the following amounts, whichever is higher: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Small-Scale Commercial Fishing: ₱50,000.00 to ₱100,000.00 b. Medium-Scale Commercial Fishing: ₱150,000.00 to ₱500,000.00 c. Large-Scale Commercial Fishing: ₱1,000,000.00 to ₱5,000,000.00 Criminal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imprisonment: The boat captain and the three (3) highest officers of the 	Criminal: 18 Hours

	<p>The prima facie presumption will not apply if:</p> <p>1. The gear of the vessel is not engaged in fishing or deployed, or</p> <p>2. In cases of BFAR authorized and supervised sea and net trials.</p>	<p>commercial fishing vessel shall suffer imprisonment of six (6) months.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confiscation of Catch and Gear: The catch and fishing gear used in the unauthorized fishing activity shall be confiscated. • Fine: The fine shall be twice the amount of the administrative fine imposed. 	
Section 86 (b)	<p>Unauthorized Fishing — Fishing by commercial fishing vessels in municipal waters.</p>	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: The offender shall pay an administrative fine equivalent to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Twice the value of the catch, or b. Five thousand pesos (P5,000.00), whichever is higher. • Confiscation: The catch and fishing gear used in the illegal activity shall be confiscated. • Alternative Penalty: If the offender fails to pay the administrative fine, they shall render community service as a substitute penalty. 	
Section 87	<p>Unauthorized Fisheries Activities</p> <p>Prima facie presumption:</p> <p>The discovery of any person engaging in any of the above activities without a lease, license or permit shall constitute & prima facie</p>	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine (P500,000 to P1,000,000), removal/dismantling of structures, rehabilitation costs <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: Six (6) months 	<p>Criminal: 18 Hours</p>

	presumption that the person is engaged in unauthorized fisheries activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: Twice the amount of the administrative fine (₱1,000,000 to ₱2,000,000) • Dismantling/Removal of Structures: At the offender's expense • Rehabilitation of Affected Area: • Required Confiscation on of Stocks: Enforced 	
Section 88	Failure to Secure Fishing Permit for Distant Water Fishing	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confiscation of the catch and fishing gear. • Administrative fines equivalent to five (5) times the value of the catch or: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ₱2,000,000 to ₱9,000,000 – Small-scale commercial fishing. b. ₱10,000,000 to ₱15,000,000 – Medium-scale commercial fishing. c. ₱16,000,000 to ₱20,000,000 – Large-scale commercial fishing (less than 750 gross tons). d. ₱25,000,000 to ₱45,000,000 – Large-scale commercial fishing (750 gross tons or more). <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment of six (6) months for the three highest officers of the vessel. • A fine equivalent to twice the amount of the administrative fine. • Confiscation of the catch and fishing gear. 	Criminal: 18 Hours
Section 89	Unreported Fishing	Who are liable?	

		<p>For municipal or commercial fishing vessels within national waters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The owner or operator of the vessel • The three (3) highest officers of the commercial fishing vessel <p>For commercial fishing vessels beyond national waters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The owner • The operator • The three (3) highest officers of the vessel <p>Administrative:</p> <p>For unreported fishing within waters of national jurisdiction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Fishing: ₱5,000 fine (or community service if unpaid). • Small-Scale Commercial Fishing: ₱100,000 fine. • Medium-Scale Commercial Fishing: ₱200,000 fine. • Large-Scale Commercial Fishing: ₱500,000 fine. <p>For unreported fishing beyond national jurisdiction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small-Scale Commercial Fishing: ₱2M to ₱9M fine. 	<p>Criminal: 18 Hours</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium-Scale Commercial Fishing: ₱10M to ₱15M fine. • Large-Scale Commercial Fishing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Less than 750 gross tons: ₱16M to ₱20M fine. b. 750 gross tons or more: ₱25M to ₱45M fine. <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: Six (6) months for the three (3) highest officers of the commercial fishing vessel. • Fine: Twice the amount of the administrative fine. • Confiscation: Seizure of catch and gear. 	
Section 90	Unregulated Fishing	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within National Jurisdiction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Confiscation of catch and gear. b. Administrative fines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Municipal Fishing: ₱5,000.00 (or community service if unpaid). ii. Small-Scale Commercial Fishing: ₱100,000.00. iii. Medium-Scale Commercial Fishing: ₱200,000.00. iv. Large-Scale Commercial Fishing: ₱500,000.00. • Beyond National Jurisdiction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Confiscation of catch and gear. 	

		<p>b. Administrative fines equivalent to five (5) times the value of the catch or:</p> <p>i. Small-Scale Commercial Fishing: ₱2,000,000.00 to ₱9,000,000.00.</p> <p>ii. Medium-Scale Commercial Fishing: ₱10,000,000.00 to ₱15,000,000.00.</p> <p>iii. Large-Scale Commercial Fishing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 750 gross tons: ₱16,000,000.00 to ₱20,000,000.00. • 750 gross tons or more: ₱25,000,000.00 to ₱45,000,000.00. <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: Six (6) months for the three (3) highest officers of the commercial fishing vessel. • Fines: Twice the amount of the administrative fines. • Confiscation: Confiscation of catch and gear. 	Criminal: 18 Hours
Section 91	Poaching in Philippine Waters	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fine ranging from Six hundred thousand US dollars (US\$600,000.00) to One million US dollars (US\$1,000,000.00) or its equivalent in Philippine currency. • Confiscation of the catch, fishing equipment, and fishing vessel. 	

		<p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fine of One million two hundred thousand US dollars (US\$1,200,000.00) or its equivalent in Philippine currency. • Confiscation of the catch, fishing equipment, and fishing vessel. • Additional Penalties for Offenses Committed in Internal Waters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. First Offense: Imprisonment of six (6) months and one (1) day to two (2) years and two (2) months. b. Second Offense: Imprisonment of three (3) years and a fine of Two million four hundred thousand US dollars (US\$2,400,000.00) or its equivalent in Philippine currency. • Deportation: Foreign offenders cannot be deported until they have paid the imposed fines and served their sentence, if any. 	<p>Criminal:</p> <p>First offense – 18 Hours</p> <p>Second offense – 18 Hours</p>
<p>Section 92 (a)</p>	<p>Fishing Through Explosives, Noxious or Poisonous Substances, or Electricity</p> <p>Presumption:</p> <p>The discovery of explosives, noxious or poisonous substances, or</p>	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confiscation of catch (including those not caught illegally if co-mingled with those caught illegally), gear, explosives, noxious or poisonous substances, or electrofishing devices. • Administrative fine equivalent to five (5) times 	

	electrofishing devices in a fishing vessel or in the possession of fisherfolk creates a prima facie presumption of illegal fishing.	<p>the value of the catch or the following amounts, whichever is higher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Municipal Fishing: ₱30,000.00 b. Small-Scale Commercial Fishing: ₱300,000.00 c. Medium-Scale Commercial Fishing: ₱1,500,000.00 d. Large-Scale Commercial Fishing: ₱3,000,000.00 <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment of 5 to 10 years. • Fine equivalent to twice the amount of the administrative fine. • Confiscation of catch, gear, explosives, noxious or poisonous substances, or electrofishing devices. • Additional criminal liability if the use of explosives, noxious or poisonous substances, or electricity results in physical injury or loss of human life. <p>Use of Electro-Fishing Devices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment of 6 months. • Fine of ₱5,000.00. 	Criminal: 18 Hours
Section 92 (b)	<p>Possession of Explosives, Noxious or Poisonous Substances for Illegal Fishing</p> <p>Presumption: The discovery of such</p>	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confiscation of catch and gear. • Administrative fine equivalent to five (5) times the value of the catch or the following amounts, whichever is higher: 	

	<p>substances or devices in a fishing vessel or in the possession of fisherfolk creates a presumption of intent to use them for illegal fishing.</p>	<p>a. Municipal Fishing: ₱10,000.00</p> <p>b. Small-Scale Commercial Fishing: ₱100,000.00</p> <p>c. Medium-Scale Commercial Fishing: ₱500,000.00</p> <p>d. Large-Scale Commercial Fishing: ₱1,000,000.00</p>	<p>Criminal: 18 Hours</p>
		<p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment of 6 months to 2 years. • Fine equivalent to twice the amount of the administrative fine. • Confiscation of catch and gear. 	
<p>Section 93</p>	<p>Use of Fine Mesh Net</p> <p>Prima Facie Presumption: The discovery of a fine mesh net in a fishing vessel constitutes prima facie evidence that the person or vessel is engaged in illegal fishing.</p> <p>Exemptions: The prohibition does not apply to the gathering of fry, glass eels, elvers, tabios, alamang, or other species that are naturally small but already mature, as identified in the</p>	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confiscation: The catch and fishing gear (including the fine mesh net) shall be confiscated. • Administrative Fine: Equivalent to three (3) times the value of the catch or the following amounts, whichever is higher: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Municipal Fishing: ₱20,000.00 (or community service if the offender cannot pay). b. Small-Scale Commercial Fishing: ₱50,000.00. c. Medium-Scale Commercial Fishing: ₱100,000.00. 	<p>Criminal: 18Hours</p>

	implementing rules and regulations (IRR) of the DA.	<p>d. Large-Scale Commercial Fishing: ₱200,000.00.</p> <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: Six (6) months to two (2) years. • Fine: Equivalent to twice the administrative fine. • Confiscation: The catch and fishing gear shall be confiscated. 	
Section 94	Fishing in Overexploited Fishery Management Areas	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confiscation: The catch and fishing gear used in the illegal activity shall be confiscated. • Administrative Fine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Municipal Fishing: Three (3) times the value of the catch or twenty thousand pesos (P20,000.00), whichever is higher. b. Small-Scale Commercial Fishing: Five (5) times the value of the catch or one hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00), whichever is higher. c. Medium-Scale Commercial Fishing: Five (5) times the value of the catch or three hundred thousand pesos (P300,000.00), whichever is higher. d. Large-Scale Commercial Fishing: Five (5) times the value of the catch or five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000.00), whichever is higher. e. Community Service: If the offender fails to pay the 	Criminal: 18 Hours

		<p>fine, they shall render community service.</p> <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: Six (6) months and one (1) day to six (6) years. • Fine: Five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000.00) to Five million pesos (P5,000,000.00). • Confiscation: The catch and fishing equipment used in the illegal activity shall be confiscated. • Cancellation of License or Permit: The offender's fishing permit or license shall be canceled. 	
Section 95	Use of Active Gear in Municipal Waters, Bays, and Other Fishery Management Areas	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confiscation of catch and gear. • Fine: Three (3) times the value of the catch or P20,000.00 to P500,000.00, depending on the scale of fishing. • Community service if fine is unpaid. <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: Two (2) to six (6) years. • Fine: Twice the administrative fine. • Confiscation and forfeiture of fishing gear and catch. 	Criminal: 18 Hours
Section 96	Ban on Coral Exploitation and Exportation	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: P500,000.00 to P10,000,000.00 or 8x the value of the corals, whichever is higher. • Forfeiture of corals. 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment for restoration of coral reefs. <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 10 to 20 years. • Fine: Twice the administrative fine. • Forfeiture of corals. • Payment for restoration of coral reefs. 	Criminal: 36 Hours
Section 97 (a)	Ban on Muro-ami and Destructive Fishing Methods	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: 5x value of fish caught or P2,000,000 (whichever is higher). • Confiscation of catch and gear. • Fish workers: P20,000 fine or community service. <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 2 to 10 years. • Fine: Twice the administrative fine. • Confiscation of catch and gear. 	Criminal: 18 Hours
Section 97 (b)	Ban on Muro-ami and Destructive Fishing Methods	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: P5,000,000.00 or five (5) times the value of the substances, whichever is higher. • Confiscation of substances and equipment. <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 2 to 10 years. • Fine: Twice the administrative fine. • Confiscation of substances and equipment. 	Criminal: 18 Hours

<p>Section 98</p>	<p>Illegal Use of Superlights Fishing or Light Attractor</p>	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: ₱20,000 per superlight or fishing light attractor. • Confiscation of catch, superlight, fishing light attractor, and gears. • Alternative penalty for municipal fisherfolk: Community service in lieu of fine. <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 6 months to 2 years. • Fine: ₱40,000 per superlight or fishing light attractor. • Confiscation of catch, superlight, fishing light attractor, and gears. • Alternative penalty for municipal fisherfolk: Community service in lieu of fine or imprisonment. 	<p>Criminal: 18 Hours</p>
<p>Section 99</p>	<p>Conversion of Mangroves</p>	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: Equivalent to the ecological value of one hectare of mangrove OR Ten million pesos (₱10,000,000.00) per hectare, whichever is higher. • Restoration requirement: If rehabilitation is needed, the offender must restore or pay for the restoration of the damaged area. <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base fine: Eighty thousand pesos (₱80,000.00). 	<p>Criminal: 18 Hours</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional fine: Equivalent to the administrative penalties. • Imprisonment: Six (6) months and one (1) day to twelve (12) years. • Restoration requirement: If determined by the court, the offender must restore or pay for the restoration of the damage. • Environmental damages: Five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000.00) per hectare per year until the area is restored. 	
Section 100	Fishing During Closed Season	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Fishing: Fine of three times the value of the catch or P20,000, whichever is higher. If unpaid, community service is required. • Small-Scale Commercial Fishing: Fine of five times the value of the catch or P100,000, whichever is higher. • Medium-Scale Commercial Fishing: Fine of five times the value of the catch or P300,000, whichever is higher. • Large-Scale Commercial Fishing: Fine of five times the value of the catch or P500,000, whichever is higher. • Additional administrative penalty: Confiscation of the fish catch and fishing gear. <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 6 months and 1 day to 6 years 	Criminal: 18 Hours

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: Twice the amount of the administrative fine • Confiscation of catch and gear • Cancellation of fishing license or permit 	
Section 101	Fishing in Marine Protected Areas, Fishery Reserves, Refuges, or Sanctuaries	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confiscation of Catch and Gear • Fines (whichever is higher: twice the value of catch or fixed amount): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Municipal Fishing – ₱20,000 (or community service if unpaid) b. Small-Scale Commercial Fishing – ₱200,000 c. Medium-Scale Commercial Fishing – ₱600,000 d. Large-Scale Commercial Fishing – ₱1,000,000 <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment – 2 to 6 years • Fine – Twice the administrative fine • Additional Penalties: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Confiscation of Catch and Gear b. Cancellation of License or Permit 	Criminal: 18 Hours
Section 102 (a)	Fishing or Taking of Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: 5 times the value of the species or ₱500,000.00 to ₱5,000,000.00, whichever is higher. • Forfeiture of the species. <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 12 years and 1 day to 20 years. 	Criminal: 36 Hours

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: Twice the administrative fine. • Forfeiture of the species. • Cancellation of fishing permit. 	
Section 102 (b)	Fishing or Taking of Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: Three (3) times the value of the species OR ₱300,000.00 to ₱3,000,000.00, whichever is higher • Forfeiture of the species <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 5 to 8 years • Fine: Twice the administrative fine • Forfeiture of the species 	Criminal: 18 Hours
Section 102 (c)	Fishing or Taking of Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: Three (3) times the value of the species or ₱300,000.00 to ₱3,000,000.00, whichever is higher. • Forfeiture of the species. <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: Five (5) to eight (8) years. • Fine: Three (3) times the value of the species or ₱3,000,000.00, whichever is higher. • Forfeiture of the species. 	Criminal: 18 Hours
Section 103	Capture of Sabalo and Other Breeders/Spawners	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: Five (5) times the value of the captured sabalo or breeders/spawners, or ₱500,000.00, whichever is higher. • Forfeiture: Confiscation of the catch and fishing gear 	Criminal: 18 Hours

		Criminal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: Six (6) months and one (1) day to eight (8) years. • Fine: Twice the amount of the administrative fine. • Forfeiture: Confiscation of the catch and fishing equipment used. • License Sanctions: Suspension or revocation of the offender's fishing license. 	
Section 104	Exportation of Breeders, Spawners, Eggs, or Fry	Administrative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: Three (3) times the value of the breeders, spawners, eggs, or fry exported OR P100,000.00 to P500,000.00, whichever is higher. • Confiscation of breeders, spawners, eggs, or fry. • Suspension or revocation of the license for commercial fishing and/or registration as an exporter. Criminal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 8 to 10 years. • Fine: Twice the amount of the administrative fine. • Confiscation of breeders, spawners, eggs, or fry. • Revocation of fishing license. • Suspension or revocation of registration as an exporter. 	Criminal: 36 Hours
Section 105	Importation or Exportation of Fish or Fishery Species	Administrative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: Five (5) times the value of the species or P300,000.00 to P500,000.00, whichever is higher. 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forfeiture and/or destruction of the illegal fish or fishery species. <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: Eight (8) years. • Fine: Twice the administrative fine. • Forfeiture and/or destruction of the illegal fish or fishery species. • Business Ban: Offender is permanently banned from being a member or stockholder of any fisheries company, existing or future (subject to Department guidelines). 	Criminal: 36 hours
Section 106	Violation of Harvest Control Rules	<p>Administrative:</p> <p>Municipal Fishing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: Three (3) times the value of the catch or ₱20,000, whichever is higher. • Alternative: If unable to pay, community service. • Other Penalties: Confiscation of catch and fishing gear, revocation of license. <p>Small-Scale Commercial Fishing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: Five (5) times the value of the catch or ₱100,000, whichever is higher. • Confiscation of catch and fishing gear, revocation of license. <p>Medium-Scale Commercial Fishing:</p>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: Five (5) times the value of the catch or ₱1,000,000, whichever is higher. • Confiscation of catch and fishing gear, revocation of license. <p>Large-Scale Commercial Fishing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: Five (5) times the value of the catch or ₱5,000,000, whichever is higher. • Confiscation of catch and fishing gear, revocation of license. <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: Six (6) months and one (1) day to six (6) years. • Fine: Twice the administrative fine imposed. • Confiscation: Catch and fishing gear permanently forfeited. • Revocation of License: Offender loses the right to fish legally. 	Criminal: 18 Hours
Section 107	Aquatic Pollution	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: ₱300,000.00 to ₱500,000.00. • Additional Fine: ₱15,000.00 per day until the violation ceases and the fines are paid. • Other Sanctions (which may be imposed ex parte): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cease and desist order. 	Criminal: 36 Hours

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Closure or suspension of development, construction, or facility. c. Cessation of operations. d. Disconnection of water supply. <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 6 years and 1 day to 12 years. • Fine: Twice the amount of the administrative fine. • Additional Fine: ₱15,000.00 per day until the violation ceases and the fines are paid. • Other Sanctions (which may be imposed ex parte): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cease and desist order. b. Closure or suspension of development, construction, or facility. c. Cessation of operations. d. Disconnection of water supply. 	
Section 108	Failure to Comply with Minimum Safety Standards	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative fine of ₱100,000.00 • Suspension or cancellation of permit/license • Impoundment of the vessel until compliance with safety standards. <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 1 month and 1 day to 6 months • Fine: ₱200,000.00 (twice the administrative fine) • Suspension or cancellation of permit/license • Impoundment of the vessel until compliance with safety standards. 	Criminal: 18 Hours

Section 109	Failure to Submit a Yearly Report on Fishponds, Fishpens, and Fish Cages	Administrative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: P5,000.00 per unreported hectare. • Cancellation of FLA for two consecutive years of non-submission. Criminal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: Twice the amount of the administrative fine. 	N/A
Section 110	Gathering and Marketing of Shellfish or Other Aquatic Species in Violation of Regulations	Administrative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: Equivalent to the value of the species or ₱50,000.00, whichever is higher. • Confiscation of the illegal shellfish or aquatic species. • Cancellation of permit or license (if applicable). Criminal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 1 month and 1 day to 6 months. • Fine: Twice the amount of the administrative fine. • Cancellation of permit or license (if applicable). 	Criminal: 18 Hours
Section 111	Obstruction to Navigation or Flow of Tide	Administrative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: ₱200,000.00 • Dismantling: Removal of the obstruction at the offender's expense. Criminal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 1 month and 1 day to 6 months. • Fine: Twice the administrative fine (₱400,000.00). • Confiscation: Seizure of stocks. 	Criminal: 18 Hours

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dismantling: Removal of obstruction at the violator's expense. 	
Section 112	Noncompliance with Good Aquaculture Practices	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine of ₱10,000 to ₱100,000 per day until compliance is achieved and fines are paid. <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment of three (3) years. • Fine of twice the amount of the administrative fine imposed. 	Criminal: 18 Hours
Section 113 (a)	Employing Unlicensed Fisherfolk or Crew	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine of ₱4,000.00 per unlicensed fisherfolk, fish worker, or crew. • Possible suspension or revocation of the commercial fishing license. <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential additional penalties depending on the gravity of the offense and related laws. 	N/A
Section 113 (b)	Employing Unlicensed Fisherfolk or Crew	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: ₱40,000 per unlicensed fisherfolk, fish worker, or crew member. • Suspension or cancellation of the vessel's fishing license. <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: Twice the administrative fine (i.e., ₱80,000 per unlicensed fisherfolk, fish worker, or crew member). 	N/A

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspension or cancellation of the vessel's fishing license. 	
Section 114	Obstruction of Migration Paths	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: ₱150,000.00 to ₱500,000.00. • Dismantling of the obstruction at the expense of the offender. • Suspension or revocation of the permit or license. <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 7 to 12 years. • Fine: Twice the amount of the administrative fine (₱300,000.00 to ₱1,000,000.00). • Dismantling of the obstruction at the expense of the offender. • Suspension or revocation of the permit or license. 	Criminal: 36 Hours
Section 115	Obstruction of Fishery Enforcement Law	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancellation of license or permit of the fishing vessel or operator. • Administrative fine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ₱1,000,000 for fishing vessels operating in Philippine waters. b. ₱2,000,000 for fishing vessels operating beyond Philippine waters. <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 6 months to 2 years. • Fine: Twice the administrative fine: 	Criminal: 18 Hours

		<p>a. ₱2,000,000 for fishing vessels in Philippine waters.</p> <p>b. ₱4,000,000 for fishing vessels beyond Philippine waters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancellation of license or permit. 	
Section 116	<p>Noncompliance with Fisheries Observer Coverage</p> <p>(a) Philippine Distant Water Fishing Vessels</p> <p>(b): Commercial Fishing Vessels</p>	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine of Five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000.00). • Forfeiture of the catch and gear. <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment of one (1) month and one (1) day to six (6) months. • Fine of twice the amount of the administrative fine (i.e., One million pesos (P1,000,000.00)). • Confiscation of the catch. • Suspension or cancellation of the vessel's license. 	Criminal: 18 Hours
Section 118	Failure to Comply with Conservation Measures	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confiscation of Catch • Suspension or Cancellation of License or Permit • Fines (whichever is higher: twice the value of the catch or a fixed amount): <p>a. Municipal Fishing – ₱20,000 or community service.</p> <p>b. Small-Scale Commercial Fishing – ₱1,000,000.</p> <p>c. Medium-Scale Commercial Fishing – ₱2,500,000.</p>	Criminal: 18 Hours

		<p>d. Large-Scale Commercial Fishing – ₱5,000,000.</p> <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment – 6 months. • Fine – Twice the amount of the administrative fine. • Confiscation of Catch • Suspension or Cancellation of License 	
Section 119	Noncompliance with Vessel Monitoring Measures	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confiscation of catch. • Suspension or revocation of fishing license. • Administrative fines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ₱10,000 or community service for municipal fishing. b. ₱250,000 for small-scale commercial fishing. c. ₱500,000 for medium-scale commercial fishing. d. ₱2,500,000 for large-scale commercial fishing. • For violations beyond national jurisdiction: <p>Fine is five times the value of the catch or twice the listed fine, whichever is higher.</p> <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment of 6 months to 2 years. • Fine of twice the administrative fine amount. • Confiscation of catch. • Suspension or revocation of fishing license. 	Criminal: 18 Hours
Section 120	Constructing, Importing, or Converting Vessels	<p>Administrative:</p>	

	or Gears Without Permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small-scale commercial fishing – Administrative fine of ₱50,000.00. • Medium-scale commercial fishing – Administrative fine of ₱500,000.00. • Large-scale commercial fishing – Administrative fine of ₱2,500,000.00. <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment of 1 month and 1 day to 6 months. • Fine of twice the amount of the administrative fine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ₱100,000.00 for small-scale commercial fishing. b. ₱1,000,000.00 for medium-scale commercial fishing. c. ₱5,000,000.00 for large-scale commercial fishing. 	Criminal: 18 Hours
Section 121	Use of Unlicensed Gear	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₱200,000 to ₱500,000 per gear depending on the seriousness of the violation <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₱400,000 to ₱1,000,000 per gear depending on the seriousness of the violation. 	N/A
Section 122	Falsifying Vessel or Markings Registration	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Fishing: <p>Fine: ₱10,000 or community service if unable to pay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small-Scale Commercial Fishing: <p>Fine: ₱100,000.</p>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium-Scale Commercial Fishing: Fine: ₱1,000,000. • Large-Scale Commercial Fishing: Fine: ₱5,000,000. • Distant Water Fishing Vessels: Fine: Twice the above-mentioned penalties (e.g., ₱10,000,000 for large-scale commercial fishing). • Additional Administrative Penalties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Confiscation of catch. b. Suspension or cancellation of fishing license. <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 2 to 6 years. • Fine: Twice the administrative fine imposed. • Confiscation of catch. • Suspension or cancellation of fishing license. 	Criminal: 18 Hours
Section 123	Concealing Tampering Evidence or with	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Fishing: ₱10,000 or community service if unable to pay. • Small-Scale Commercial Fishing: ₱100,000 fine. • Medium-Scale Commercial Fishing: ₱1,000,000 fine. 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large-Scale Commercial Fishing: ₱5,000,000 fine. Distant Water Fishing Vessels: Twice the fine imposed for each category. <p>Additional Sanction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspension or cancellation of license. <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 5 to 10 years. • Fine: Twice the administrative fine. • Additional Sanction: Suspension or cancellation of license. 	Criminal: 18 Hours
Section 124	Noncompliance with Foreign/Exotic Aquatic Species Import	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: ₱200,000.00 to ₱6,000,000.00 • Confiscation and destruction of the foreign or exotic species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the species becomes invasive: the offender bears the cost of containment, eradication, and/or restoration <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 6 to 12 years • Fine: ₱400,000.00 to ₱12,000,000.00 • Confiscation of the foreign or exotic species • Cost of containment, eradication, and/or restoration 	Criminal: 18 Hours
Section 125	Failure to Comply with Trade-Related Measures	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine of ₱50,000 to ₱2,000,000, depending on 	

		<p>seriousness and volume of trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confiscation of the fishery products or shipment. • Suspension or revocation of registration or license. <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment of 6 months to 2 years. • Fine of ₱100,000 to ₱4,000,000, depending on seriousness and volume of trade. • Confiscation of the fishery products or shipment. • Suspension or revocation of registration or license. 	Criminal: 18 Hours
Section 126	Possessing or Dealing in Illegally Caught Fish	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: ₱50,000 to ₱200,000 or five (5) times the value of the fish, whichever is higher • Confiscation of illegally caught fish <p>Criminal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 6 months to 2 years • Fine: Eight (8) times the value of the species or between ₱100,000 to ₱500,000, whichever is higher • Confiscation of illegally caught fish or fishery products • Suspension or revocation of registration or license 	Criminal: 18 Hours
Section 127	Unauthorized Disclosure of Sensitive Information	<p>Administrative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal from office. • Forfeiture of retirement benefits. <p>Criminal:</p>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 6 months and 1 day to 6 years. • Removal from office. • Forfeiture of retirement benefits (if applicable). 	Criminal: 18 Hours
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CUSTOMS MODERNIZATION AND TARIFF ACT (CMTA) - REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10863			
SECTION	CRIME	PENALTY	REGLEMENTARY PERIOD FOR FILING OF CRIMINAL CASE FOR INQUEST (PERIOD OF LAWFUL DETENTION)
1400	<i>Misdeclaration, Misclassification, and Undervaluation in Goods Declaration</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surcharge of 250% of the duty and tax due for ordinary misdeclaration, misclassification, or undervaluation • No surcharge if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Discrepancy is <10% b. Classification is part of formal dispute involving highly technical issues c. Based on official government ruling • Surcharge of 500% and seizure of goods for fraudulent intent (e.g., false statements, altered documents) 	N/A

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - Prima facie fraud if discrepancy >30% • - May be subject to additional penalties under Section 1401 	
1401	Unlawful Importation or Exportation (including technical smuggling and facilitation thereof)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependent on the value of goods (including duties & taxes): <p>(a) ≤ ₱250,000:</p> <p>30 days & 1 day to 6 months or ₱25,000–₱75,000 fine or both</p> <p>(b) ₱250,001–₱500,000:</p> <p>6 months & 1 day to 1 year or ₱75,000–₱150,000 fine or both</p> <p>(c) ₱500,001–₱1M:</p> <p>1 year & 1 day to 3 years or ₱150,000–₱300,000 fine or both</p> <p>(d) ₱1M–₱5M:</p> <p>3 years & 1 day to 6 years or ₱300,000–₱1.5M fine or both</p>	<p>(a) 18 hours</p> <p>(b) 18 hours</p>

		<p>(e) ₱5M–₱50M:</p> <p>6 years & 1 day to 12 years or ₱1.5M–₱15M fine or both</p> <p>(f) ₱50M–₱200M:</p> <p>12 years & 1 day to 20 years</p>	<p>(c) 18 hours</p> <p>(d) 18 hours</p> <p>(e) 36 hours</p> <p>(f) 36 hours</p>
1402	<i>Failure or refusal of party to give evidence or submit documents for assessment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surcharge of 20% on the dutiable value of the goods subject of the importation. 	N/A
1403	<i>Other Fraudulent Practices</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as 1401 	Same as 1401

	<p>Against Customs Revenue</p> <p>e.g., making or attempting to make any entry of imported or exported goods by means of any false or fraudulent statement, document, or practice, or knowingly and willfully filing any false or fraudulent claim for payment of drawback or refund of duties.</p>		
1404	<p>Failure to Declare Baggage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seizure of undeclared goods • May be released upon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Payment of all duties, taxes, and charges plus b. A 30% surcharge based on the landed cost of the undeclared goods <p>Note: Does not preclude criminal action under other provisions if warranted</p>	N/A
1405	<p>Vessel, Seacraft, or Aircraft Departing Before</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine of ₱100,000 to ₱300,000 imposed on the vessel, seacraft, or 	N/A

	<i>Undergoing Customs Formalities</i>	aircraft (owner/operator held liable)	
1406	<i>Obstruction to Boarding Officer.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine of ₱100,000 to ₱300,000 imposed on the vessel or aircraft (owner/operator liable) 	N/A
1407	<i>Unlawful Boarding or Leaving of a Vessel or Aircraft</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine of ₱100,000 to ₱300,000 imposed on the owner or operator of the vessel or aircraft 	N/A
1408	<i>Unauthorized Unloading of Cargo Before Arrival at Port of Entry</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine of ₱500,000 to ₱2,000,000 imposed on the owner, operator, or agent of the vessel or aircraft • No fine if valid justification (e.g., accident, stress of weather) is proven to the satisfaction of the District Collector • Penalty is without prejudice to other fines/penalties under Section 1401 	N/A
1409	<i>Unloading Cargo at Improper Time or Place After Arrival</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine of ₱100,000 to ₱300,000 imposed on the owner or operator of the vessel or aircraft • No fine if valid justification (e.g., accident, stress of weather) is satisfactorily proven to the District Collector 	N/A
1410	<i>Failure to Exhibit or Deposit Documents.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine of ₱100,000 to ₱300,000 imposed on the owner or operator of the vessel or aircraft 	N/A

1411	<i>Bringing of Unmanifested Arms, Explosives, or War Equipment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine of ₱500,000 to ₱1,000,000 imposed on the owner, operator, or agent of the vessel or aircraft 	N/A
1412	<i>Failure to Supply Advance and Requisite Manifests.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine of ₱100,000 to ₱300,000 imposed on the owner, operator, or agent of the vessel or aircraft • If transit time is ≥ 72 hours and agent fails to submit manifest 24 hours prior to entry, agent is also liable for the same fine 	N/A
1413	<i>Disappearance of Manifested Goods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine of ₱100,000 to ₱300,000 imposed on the agent of the vessel or aircraft • Same fine applies to owner, operator, or agent when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Goods listed in the manifest do not match in character or description • No fine if disappearance is not due to negligence and is satisfactorily explained 	N/A
1414	<i>Discrepancy Between Actual and Declared Weight of Manifested Goods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine of up to 20% of the value of the goods or package in question • Imposed on the owner, employee, operator, or agent of the importing vessel or aircraft 	N/A

1415	<i>Discrepancy With the Master's or Pilot's-in-Command Report.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine of ₱100,000 to ₱300,000 imposed on the owner, operator, or agent of the vessel or aircraft 	
1416	<i>Failure to Report Fraud.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment of 6 months and 1 day to 1 year • Fine of ₱100,000 to ₱300,000 • Additional penalties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Foreigners: Deportation after serving sentence b. Public officers or employees: • Perpetual disqualification from public office • Disqualification to vote and participate in any election • Forfeiture of all government service benefits including retirement/separation pay 	18 hours
1417	<i>False Statement of Vessel's or Aircraft's Destination</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine of ₱100,000 to ₱300,000 imposed on the owner or operator of the vessel or aircraft • Arrival at a different port without valid necessity is prima facie proof of 	N/A

		false destination declaration	
1418	<i>Affixing Seals.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment of 6 months and 1 day to 1 year • Fine of ₱100,000 to ₱300,000 • Additional penalties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Foreigners: Deportation after serving sentence b. Public Officers or employees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perpetual disqualification from public office • Disqualification from voting and participating in elections 	18 hours
1419	<i>Breaking of Seal Placed by Customs Officers</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine of ₱100,000 to ₱300,000 for each broken or destroyed seal • Imposed on the owner, operator, or agent of the vessel or aircraft 	N/A
1420	<i>Breaking of Lock or Fastening Placed by Customs Officers.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine of ₱100,000 to ₱300,000 imposed on the owner, operator, or agent of the vessel or aircraft 	N/A
1421	<i>Removal, Breakage, and Alteration of Marks.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penalty under Section 1420 applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fine of ₱100,000 to ₱300,000 imposed on the 	N/A

		<p>owner, operator, or agent of the vessel or vehicle involved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If offender is a foreigner: • Deportation after serving sentence • If the offender is a public officer/employee: • Perpetual disqualification from public office and from voting or participating in elections 	
1422	<p>Unauthorized Withdrawal of Imported Goods from a Customs Bonded Warehouse (CBW)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surcharge of 50% of duties, taxes, and other charges due and unpaid <p>a. If delinquency lasts more than 1 year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surcharge increases by 25% per year <p>b. If fraud is involved (e.g., altered permit):</p> <p>i. Warehouse operators are held liable under relevant CMTA provisions</p> <p>ii. Suspension or revocation of CBW privileges may also apply</p>	N/A
1423	<p>Removing or Repacking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penalty prescribed under Section 1418: 	

	<i>Goods in Warehouse</i>	<p>a. Imprisonment of 6 months and 1 day to 1 year</p> <p>b. Fine of ₱100,000 to ₱300,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional consequence: • Forfeiture of the concealed, removed, or repacked goods in favor of the government 	18 hours
1424	<i>Removing Goods from Customs Custody.</i>	<p>Penalties under Section 1401 apply (graduated based on value):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes enhanced penalties for public officers, foreigners, and multiple offenses • Payment after apprehension is not a defense 	Same as 1401
1425	<i>Failure to Pay Duties, Taxes and Other Charges.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surcharge of 10% of the total assessed amount or balance <p>a. If the delinquency lasts for more than 1 year - surcharge increases to 25%</p>	N/A
1426	<i>Breach of Security.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Collector, with Commissioner's approval, may accept a settlement amount in lieu of the full penalty 	N/A

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • However, the amount cannot be less than what is necessary to indemnify the government for the damage caused by the breach 	
1427	Failure to Keep Importation Records and Full Access to Customs Officers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment of 3 years and 1 day to 6 years - Fine of ₱1,000,000 • Additional administrative sanctions may be imposed, including: • Hold on delivery or release of imported goods • Inclusion in list of contumacious importers 	18 hours
1428	Concealment or Destruction of Evidence of Fraud.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment of 3 years and 1 day to 6 years • Fine of ₱300,000 to ₱1,000,000 	18 hours
1429	Other Offenses. Commission of Any of the Following Offenses by Owner/Operator of Vessel, Aircraft, or Train	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penalties per offense: (a) Unauthorized anchoring: ₱500,000 – ₱1,000,000 (b) Dumping garbage/slops: ₱1,000,000 – ₱10,000,000 	N/A

		<p>(c) Dumping oil/petroleum: ₱1,000,000 – ₱10,000,000</p> <p>(d) Unauthorized fuel loading: ₱500,000 – ₱1,000,000</p> <p>(e) Emission of harmful substances: ₱1,000,000 – ₱10,000,000</p> <p>(f) Transporting hazardous waste: Forfeiture of vessel in favor of the government</p> <p>• Penalties are without prejudice to those under special laws and regulations</p>	
1430	<i>Violations of this Act and Rules and Regulations in General.</i>	<p>• Penalty options:</p> <p>• Imprisonment of 30 days and 1 day to 1 year</p> <p>• Fine of ₱100,000 to ₱300,000, or both</p> <p>• If the offender is a:</p> <p>a. Foreigner:</p> <p>• Deportation after serving sentence</p> <p>b. Public Officer or employee:</p>	18 hours

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disqualification from public office • Disqualification from voting and elections for 10 years 	
1431	Statutory Offenses of Officers and Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment of 6 years and 1 day to 12 years • Fine of ₱500,000 to ₱1,000,000 • Perpetual disqualification from public office • Disqualification from voting or participating in any election • Forfeiture of all government service benefits, including separation and retirement 	36 hours
1432	Failure to Report Fraud.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imprisonment of 6 years and 1 day to 12 years • Fine of ₱500,000 to ₱1,000,000 • Perpetual disqualification to hold public office, to vote, and to participate in any election • -Forfeiture of all government service benefits, including separation and retirement benefits 	36 hours

Revised Forestry Code Table of Crimes			
Section Violated	Crimes Committed	Penalties	Reglementary Period for filing of criminal case for inquest (Period of Lawful Detention)
Section 68 of PD 705, as amended by PD 1559 and EO 277.	Cutting, gathering, collecting, or removing timber or other forest products without authority.	Primary Penalty:	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Punishable under Articles 309 and 310 of the Revised Penal Code (Qualified Theft). • The penalty would depend on the value of the forest products as follows: • More than PHP 1,200,000 but does not exceed PHP 2,200,000 – Reclusion temporal (minimum and medium periods) • More than PHP 2,200,000 - Reclusion temporal (maximum period) + 1 year for every additional PHP 1,000,000 (not exceeding 20 years) • More than PHP 600,000 but does not exceed PHP 1,200,000 - Prision mayor (medium and maximum periods) • More than PHP 20,000 but does not exceed PHP 600,000 - Prision mayor (minimum and medium periods) • More than PHP 5,000 but does not exceed PHP 20,000 - Prision correccional (medium and maximum periods) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than PHP 1,200,000 but does not exceed PHP 2,200,000 – 36 Hours • More than PHP 2,200,000 – 36 Hours • More than PHP 600,000 but does not exceed PHP 1,200,000 – 36 Hours • More than PHP 20,000 but does not exceed PHP 600,000

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than PHP 500 but does not exceed PHP 5,000 - Prision correccional (minimum and medium periods) • Not exceeding PHP 500 - Prision correccional (minimum and medium periods) • Not exceeding PHP 500, committed under mitigating circumstances (e.g., hunger, poverty) - Arresto mayor (minimum and medium periods) <p>Additional Penalties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confiscation of timber or forest products is in favor of the government. • Forfeiture of machinery, equipment, tools, and conveyances used. • Deportation of alien offenders without further proceedings. • Perpetual disqualification from acquiring any forestry-related privilege (e.g., licenses, permits). 	<p>- 36 Hours</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than PHP 5,000 but does not exceed PHP 20,000 <p>- 18 Hours</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than PHP 500 but does not exceed PHP 5,000 <p>- 18 Hours</p> <p>Not exceeding PHP 500</p> <p>- 18 Hours</p> <p>Not exceeding PHP 500, committed under mitigating circumstances (e.g., hunger, poverty)</p> <p>- 12 Hours</p>
Section 69 of PD 705, as	Unlawful occupation or destruction of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: ₱500.00 to ₱20,000.00. • Imprisonment: 6 months to 2 years. 	18 Hours

amended by PD 1559.	forest lands and grazing lands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional liability: Payment of 10 times the rental fees and other charges that would have accrued if the occupation/use of the land had been authorized. • For kaingin: Imprisonment of 2 to 4 years and a fine equal to 8 times the regular forest charges due to the forest products being destroyed, plus the full cost of restoration of the occupied area. 	For kaingin: 18 Hours
Section 70	Unauthorized pasturing of livestock in forest lands, grazing lands, and alienable and disposable lands not yet disposed of under the Public Land Act.	Imprisonment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than six (6) months nor more than two (2) years. • Fine: Ten (10) times the regular rentals are due. • Confiscation: Livestock and all improvements introduced in the area in favor of the government. • Additional Penalty for Corporations: Officers and directors of the corporation, partnership, or association are held liable. 	18 Hours
Section 71 of PD 705, as amended by Presidential Decree No. 1559 (1978).	Illegal occupation of the national parks system and recreation areas, vandalism, and related offenses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: Not less than P500.00 but not more than P20,000.00, exclusively the value of the thing damaged. • Additional Penalty: If rehabilitation or restoration is required, the offender must restore or compensate for the restoration of the damage. 	N/A

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eviction: The offender shall be evicted from the land. • Forfeiture: All timber, vegetation, and other natural resources collected or removed, as well as any construction or improvement made by the offender, shall be forfeited in favor of the government. • Corporate Liability: If the offender is an association or corporation, the president or manager shall be directly responsible and liable for the acts of employees or laborers. 	
Section 72	Destruction of wildlife resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine of not less than One Hundred Pesos (P100.00) for each violation. • Denial of permit for three (3) years from the date of violation. 	N/A
Section 73	Survey by unauthorized person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment for not less than two (2) years nor more than four (4) years. • Confiscation of the implements used in the violation. • Cancellation of the license, if any. 	18 Hours
Section 74	Misclassification and survey by government official or employee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative Penalty: Dismissal from service with prejudice to re-employment after an appropriate administrative proceeding. • Criminal Penalty: Imprisonment of not less than one (1) year and a fine 	Criminal penalty: 18 hours

		<p>of not less than one thousand pesos (P1,000.00).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The survey, classification, or release of forest lands shall be null and void. 	
Section 75	Issuance of tax declaration on real property without proper certification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment of 2 to 4 years • Perpetual disqualification from holding elective or appointive office 	18 Hours
Section 76 of Presidential Decree No. 705, as amended by Presidential Decree No. 1559	Coercion and influence	<p>First Paragraph:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment of not less than one (1) year. • Fine of five hundred pesos (P500.00) for every hectare or fraction thereof improperly surveyed, classified, or released. <p>Second Paragraph:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine of not more than five thousand pesos (P5,000.00). • Imprisonment of not less than one (1) year. 	18 Hours
Section 77	Illegal cutting, gathering, collecting, or removing timber or other forest products without authority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment for a period of not less than two (2) years nor more than four (4) years. • Fine of not less than one thousand pesos (P1,000.00) nor more than ten thousand pesos (P10,000.00). • Confiscation of the implements and devices used in the commission of the crime. • Automatic cancellation of licenses, permits, or agreements. 	18 Hours

Section 78	Failure to pay, collect, or remit forest charges; diversion of funds; obstruction or delay in remittance of forest charges.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: Not exceeding ₱100,000.00. • Imprisonment: Not exceeding 6 years. • Additional Penalty for Government Officials/Employees: Dismissal from service, disqualification from holding any elective or appointive office. • Corporate Liability: Officers and directors of corporations, partnerships, or associations are held liable. 	18 Hours
Section 79	Sale of wood products without compliance with grading rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspension of License: Suspension of the export, sawmill, or other license or permit authorizing the manufacture or sale of such products for a period of not less than two (2) years. • Fine: A fine of not less than P200.00 or the total value of the invoice, whichever is greater. • Additional Penalty: Suspension of the dealer's license for a period of not less than two (2) years for violations related to invoices. 	N/A

WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING (RA 9147)			
Section Violated	Crimes Committed	Penalty	Reglementary Period for filing of criminal case for inquest (Period of

			Lawful Detention)
27(a)	Illegal killing and destroying of wildlife species	<p>Critical Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment - 6 years and 1 day to 12 years • Fine - ₱100,000.00 to ₱1,000,000.00 <p>Endangered Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment - 4 years and 1 day to 6 years • Fine - ₱50,000.00 to ₱500,000.00 <p>Vulnerable Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment - 2 years and 1 day to 4 years • Fine - ₱30,000.00 to ₱300,000.00 <p>Other Threatened Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment - 1 year and 1 day to 2 years • Fine - ₱20,000.00 to ₱200,000.00 <p>Other Wildlife Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment - 6 months and 1 day to 1 year • Fine - ₱10,000.00 to ₱100,000.00 	<p>Critical Species - 36 Hours</p> <p>Endangered Species - 18 Hours</p> <p>Vulnerable Species - 18 Hours</p> <p>Other Threatened Species - 18 Hours</p> <p>Other Wildlife Species - 18 Hours</p>
27(b)	Inflicting injury that cripples and/or impairs the reproductive system of wildlife species.	<p>Critical Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment - Minimum of 4 years and 1 day to 6 years • Fine - ₱50,000.00 to ₱500,000.00 <p>Endangered Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment - Minimum of 2 years and 1 day to 4 years • Fine - ₱30,000.00 to ₱200,000.00 <p>Vulnerable Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment - Minimum of 1 year and 1 day to 2 years 	<p>Critical Species – 18 Hours</p> <p>Endangered Species - 18 Hours</p> <p>Vulnerable Species - 18 Hours</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine - ₱20,000.00 to ₱200,000.00 <p>Other Threatened Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment - Minimum of 6 months and 1 day to 1 year • Fine - ₱10,000.00 to ₱50,000.00 <p>Other Wildlife Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment - Minimum of 1 month to 6 months • Fine - ₱5,000.00 to ₱20,000.00 	<p>Other Threatened Species - 18 Hours</p> <p>Other Wildlife Species - 12 Hours</p>
27(c)(i)	Dumping of waste products detrimental to wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 1 month to 8 years Fine: ₱5,000 to ₱5,000,000 	12 Hours
27(c)(ii)	Squatting or otherwise occupying any portion of the critical habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 1 month to 8 years Fine: ₱5,000 to ₱5,000,000 	12 Hours
27(c)(iii)	Mineral exploration and/or extraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 1 month to 8 years Fine: ₱5,000 to ₱5,000,000 	12 Hours
27(c)(iv)	Burning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 1 month to 8 years Fine: ₱5,000 to ₱5,000,000 	12 Hours
27(c)(v)	Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 1 month to 8 years • Fine: ₱5,000 to ₱5,000,000 	12 Hours
27(c)(vi)	Quarrying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 1 month to 8 years Fine: ₱5,000 to ₱5,000,000 	12 Hours
27(d)	Introduction, reintroduction or restocking of wildlife resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 1 month to 8 years Fine: ₱5,000 to ₱5,000,000 	12 Hours
27(e)	Trading of Wildlife	<p>Critical Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment - 2 years and 1 day to 4 years 	Critical Species - 18 Hours

		<p>Fine - ₱5,000.00 to ₱300,000.00</p> <p>Endangered Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment - 1 year and 1 day to 2 years <p>Fine - ₱2,000.00 to ₱200,000.00</p> <p>Vulnerable Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment - 6 months and 1 day to 1 year <p>Fine - ₱1,000.00 to ₱100,000.00</p> <p>Other Threatened Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment - 1 month and 1 day to 6 months <p>Fine - ₱500.00 to ₱50,000.00</p> <p>Other Wildlife Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment - 10 days to 1 month <p>Fine - ₱200.00 to ₱20,000.00</p>	<p>Endangered Species - 18 Hours</p> <p>Vulnerable Species - 18 Hours</p> <p>Other Threatened Species- 18 Hours</p> <p>Other Wildlife Species - 12 Hours</p>
27(f)	Collecting, hunting or possessing wildlife, their by-products and derivatives	<p>Critical Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment - 2 years and 1 day to 4 years <p>Fine - ₱30,000.00 to ₱300,000.00</p> <p>Endangered Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment - 1 year and 1 day to 2 years <p>Fine - ₱20,000.00 to ₱200,000.00</p> <p>Vulnerable Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment - 6 months and 1 day to 1 year <p>Fine - ₱10,000.00 to ₱100,000.00</p> <p>Other Threatened Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment - 1 month and 1 day to 6 months <p>Fine - ₱5,000.00 to ₱50,000.00</p>	<p>Critical Species - 18 Hours</p> <p>Endangered Species - 18 Hours</p> <p>Vulnerable Species - 18 Hours</p> <p>Other Threatened Species- 18 Hours</p> <p>Other Wildlife Species - 12 Hours</p>

		<p>Other Wildlife Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment - 10 days to 1 month Fine - ₱1,000.00 to ₱5,000.00 <p>Additional Provision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the acts were committed using inappropriate techniques and devices, the maximum penalty shall be imposed. 	
27(g)	Gathering or destroying of active nests, nest trees, host plants and the like	<p>Critical Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment - 2 years and 1 day to 4 years Fine - ₱30,000.00 to ₱300,000.00 <p>Endangered Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment - 1 year and 1 day to 2 years Fine - ₱20,000.00 to ₱200,000.00 <p>Vulnerable Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment - 6 months and 1 day to 1 year Fine - ₱10,000.00 to ₱100,000.00 <p>Other Threatened Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment - 1 month and 1 day to 6 months Fine - ₱5,000.00 to ₱50,000.00 <p>Other Wildlife Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment - 10 days to 1 month Fine - ₱1,000.00 to ₱5,000.00 <p>Additional Provision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the acts were committed using inappropriate techniques and devices, the maximum penalty shall be imposed. 	<p>Critical Species - 18 Hours</p> <p>Endangered Species - 18 Hours</p> <p>Vulnerable Species - 18 Hours</p> <p>Other Threatened Species- 18 Hours</p> <p>Other Wildlife Species - 12 Hours</p>

27(h)	Maltreating and/or inflicting other injuries not covered by the preceding paragraph	<p>Critical Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imprisonment - 6 months and 1 day to 1 year Fine - ₱50,000.00 to ₱100,000.00 <p>Endangered Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imprisonment - 3 months and 1 day to 6 months Fine - ₱20,000.00 to ₱50,000.00 <p>Vulnerable Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imprisonment - 1 month and 1 day to 3 months Fine - ₱5,000.00 to ₱20,000.00 <p>Other Threatened Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imprisonment - 10 days to 1 month Fine - ₱1,000.00 to ₱5,000.00 <p>Other Wildlife Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imprisonment - 5 days to 10 days Fine - ₱200.00 to ₱1,000.00 	<p>Critical Species - 18 Hours</p> <p>Endangered Species - 18 Hours</p> <p>Vulnerable Species - 18 Hours</p> <p>Other Threatened Species - 12 Hours</p> <p>Other Wildlife Species - 12 Hours</p>
27(i)	Transporting wildlife.	<p>Critical Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imprisonment - 6 months and 1 day to 1 year Fine - ₱50,000.00 to ₱100,000.00 <p>Endangered Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imprisonment - 3 months and 1 day to 6 months Fine - ₱20,000.00 to ₱50,000.00 <p>Vulnerable Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imprisonment - 1 month and 1 day to 3 months Fine - ₱5,000.00 to ₱20,000.00 <p>Other Threatened Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imprisonment - 10 days to 1 month 	<p>Critical Species - 18 Hours</p> <p>Endangered Species - 18 Hours</p> <p>Vulnerable Species - 18 Hours</p> <p>Other Threatened Species - 12 Hours</p>

		Fine - ₱1,000.00 to ₱5,000.00 Other Wildlife Species: • Imprisonment - 5 days to 10 days Fine - ₱200.00 to ₱1,000.00	Other Wildlife Species - 12 Hours
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REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9208, "Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003", AS AMENDED BY REPUBLIC ACT No. 10364 "Expanded Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2012"			
Section Violated	Crimes Committed	Penalty	Reglementary Period for filing of criminal case for inquest (Period of Lawful Detention)
4(a)	To recruit, obtain, hire, provide, offer, transport, transfer, maintain, harbor, or receive a person by any means, including those done under the pretext of domestic or overseas employment or training or apprenticeship, for the purpose of prostitution, pornography, or sexual exploitation	• Imprisonment- twenty (20) years • Fine -not less than one million pesos (P1,000,000.00) but not more than two million pesos (P2,000,000.00)	36 hours

4(b)	To introduce or match for money, profit, or material, economic or other consideration, any person or, as provided for under Republic Act No. 6955, any Filipino woman to a foreign national, for marriage for the purpose of acquiring, buying, offering, selling or trading him/her to engage in prostitution, pornography, sexual exploitation, forced labor, slavery, involuntary servitude or debt bondage		
4(c)	To offer or contract marriage, real or simulated, for the purpose of acquiring, buying, offering, selling, or trading them to engage in prostitution, pornography, sexual exploitation, forced labor or slavery, involuntary servitude or debt bondage;		

4(d)	To undertake or organize tours and travel plans consisting of tourism packages or activities for the purpose of utilizing and offering people/s for prostitution, pornography or sexual exploitation;		
4(e)	To maintain or hire a person to engage in prostitution or pornography;		
4(f)	To adopt people by any form of consideration for exploitative purposes or to facilitate the same for purposes of prostitution, pornography, sexual exploitation, forced labor, slavery, involuntary servitude or debt bondage;		
4(g)	To adopt or facilitate the adoption of people for the purpose of prostitution, pornography, sexual exploitation,		

	forced labor, slavery, involuntary servitude or debt bondage;		
4(h)	To recruit, hire, adopt, transport, transfer, obtain, harbor, maintain, provide, offer, receive or abduct a person, by means of threat or use of force, fraud, deceit, violence, coercion, or intimidation for the purpose of removal or sale of organs of said person;		
4(i)	To recruit, transport, obtain, transfer, harbor, maintain, offer, hire, provide, receive or adopt a child to engage in armed activities in the Philippines or abroad.		
4(j)	To recruit, transport, transfer, harbor, obtain, maintain, offer, hire, provide or receive a person by means defined in Section 3 of this Act for purposes of		

	<p>forced labor, slavery, debt bondage and involuntary servitude, including a scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause the person either:</p> <p>(1) To believe that if the person did not perform such labor or services, he or she or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint; or</p> <p>(2) To abuse or threaten the use of law or the legal processes.</p>		
4(k)	<p>To recruit, transport, harbor, obtain, transfer, maintain, hire, offer, provide, adopt or receive a child for purposes of exploitation or trading them, including but not limited to, the act of barring and/or selling a child for any consideration or for barter for purposes of</p>		

	<p>exploitation. Trafficking for purposes of exploitation of children shall include:</p> <p>1.All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, involuntary servitude, debt bondage and forced labor, including recruitment of children for use in armed conflict.</p> <p>2.The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, to produce pornography, or for pornographic performances;</p> <p>3.The use, procuring or offering of a child for the production and trafficking of drugs; and</p> <p>4.The use of procuring or offering a child illegal activities or work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm their health, safety or morals; and</p>		
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4(I)	To organize or direct other people to commit the offenses defined as acts of trafficking under this Act.		
4-A	<p>Attempted Trafficking in Persons. Where there are acts to initiate the commission of a trafficking offense, but the offender failed to or did not execute all the elements of the crime, by accident or by reason of some cause other than voluntary desistance, such overt acts shall be deemed as an attempt to commit an act of trafficking in persons. As such, an attempt to commit any of the offenses enumerated in Section 4 of this Act shall constitute attempted trafficking in persons.</p> <p>In cases where the victim is a child, any of the following acts shall also be</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment- fifteen 15 years • Fine- not less than five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000.00) but not more than one million pesos (P1,000,000.00) 	36 hours

<p>deemed as attempted trafficking in persons:</p> <p>(a) Facilitating the travel of a child who travels alone to a foreign country or territory without valid reason therefore and without the required clearance or permit from the Department of Social Welfare and Development, or a written permit or justification from the child's parent or legal guardian;</p> <p>(b) Executing, for consideration, an affidavit of consent or a written consent for adoption;</p> <p>(c) Recruiting a woman to bear a child for the purpose of selling the child;</p> <p>(d) Simulating birth for the purpose of selling the child; and</p> <p>(e) Soliciting a child and acquiring the custody thereof</p>		
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	through any means from among hospitals, clinics, nurseries, daycare centers, refugee or evacuation centers, and low-income families, for the purpose of selling the child.		
4-B	Accomplice Liability. – Whoever knowingly aids, abets, cooperates in the execution of the offense by previous or simultaneous acts defined in this Act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment- fifteen (15) years • Fine- not less than five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000.00) but not more than one million pesos (P1,000,000.00) • In every case, conviction shall cause and carry the automatic revocation of the license or registration of the recruitment agency involved in trafficking. The license of a recruitment agency which trafficked a child shall be automatically revoked. 	36 hours
4-C	Accessories. – Whoever has the knowledge of the commission of the crime, and without having participated therein, either as principal or as accomplices, take part in its commission in any of the following manners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment- fifteen (15) years • Fine- not less than five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000.00) but not more than one million pesos (P1,000,000.00) • In every case, conviction shall cause and carry the automatic revocation of the license or registration of the recruitment agency involved in trafficking. The license of a recruitment 	36 hours

	<p>(a) By profiting themselves or assisting the offender to profit from the effects of the crime;</p> <p>(b) By concealing or destroying the body of the crime or effects or instruments thereof, to prevent its discovery;</p> <p>(c) By harboring, concealing or assisting in the escape of the principal of the crime, provided the accessory acts with abuse of his or her public functions or is known to be habitually guilty of some other crime.</p>	<p>agency which trafficked a child shall be automatically revoked.</p>	
5(a)	To knowingly lease or sublease, use or allow to be used any house, building or establishment for the purpose of promoting trafficking in persons;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment- fifteen (15) years • Fine- not less than five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000.00) but not more than one million pesos (P1,000,000.00) 	36 hours
5(b)	To produce, print and issue or distribute unissued, tampered or fake counseling certificates,		

	<p>registration stickers, overseas employment certificates or other certificates of any government agency which issues these certificates, decals and such other markers as proof of compliance with government regulatory and pre-departure requirements for the purpose of promoting trafficking in persons;</p>		
5(c)	<p>To advertise, publish, print, broadcast or distribute, or cause the advertisement, publication, printing, broadcasting or distribution by any means, including the use of information technology and the internet, of any brochure, flyer, or any propaganda material that promotes trafficking in persons;</p>		

5(d)	To assist in the conduct of misrepresentation or fraud for purposes of facilitating the acquisition of clearances and necessary exit documents from government agencies that are mandated to provide pre-departure registration and services for departing persons for the purpose of promoting trafficking in persons;		
5(e)	To facilitate, assist or help in the exit and entry of people from/to the country at international and local airports, territorial boundaries and seaports who are in possession of unissued, tampered or fraudulent travel documents for the purpose of promoting trafficking in persons;		
5(f)	To confiscate, conceal, or destroy the		

	passport, travel documents, or personal documents or belongings of trafficked people in furtherance of trafficking or to prevent them from leaving the country or seeking redress from the government or appropriate agencies;		
5(g)	To knowingly benefit from, financial or otherwise, or make use of, the labor or services of a person held to a condition of involuntary servitude, forced labor, or slavery;		
5(h)	To tamper with, destroy, or cause the destruction of evidence, or to influence or attempt to influence witnesses, in an investigation or prosecution of a case under this Act;		
5(i)	To destroy, conceal, remove, confiscate or possess, or attempt to		

	destroy, conceal, remove, confiscate or possess, any actual or purported passport or other travel, immigration or working permit or document, or any other actual or purported government identification, of any person in order to prevent or restrict, or attempt to prevent or restrict, without lawful authority, the person's liberty to move or travel in order to maintain the labor or services of that person; or		
5(j)	To utilize his or her office to impede the investigation, prosecution or execution of lawful orders in a case under this Act.		
6(a)	When the trafficked person is a child;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment- Life Imprisonment 	36 hours
6(b)	When the adoption is affected through Republic Act No.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine- not less than two million pesos (P2,000,000.00) but not more than five million pesos (P5,000,000.00) 	

	8043, otherwise known as the "Inter-Country Adoption Act of 1995" and said adoption is for the purpose of prostitution, pornography, sexual exploitation, forced labor, slavery, involuntary servitude or debt bondage;		
6(c)	When the crime is committed by a syndicate, or on a large scale. Trafficking is deemed committed by a syndicate if carried out by a group of three (3) or more people conspiring or confederating with one another. It is deemed committed on a large scale if committed against three (3) or more people, individually or as a group;		
6(d)	When the offender is a spouse, an ascendant, parent, sibling, guardian or a		

	person who exercises authority over the trafficked person or when the offense is committed by a public officer or employee;		
6(e)	When the trafficked person is recruited to engage in prostitution with any member of the military or law enforcement agencies;		
6(f)	When the offender is a member of the military or law enforcement agencies;		
6(g)	When by reason or on occasion of the act of trafficking in persons, the offended party dies, becomes insane, suffers mutilation or is afflicted with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) or the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS);		
6(h)	When the offender commits one or more		

	violations of Section 4 over a period of sixty (60) or more days, whether those days are continuous or not; and		
6(i)	When the offender directs or through another manages the trafficking victim in carrying out the exploitative purpose of trafficking.		
7	Confidentiality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment- six (6) years • Fine- not less than five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000.00) but not more than one million pesos (P1,000,000.00) 	18 hours
11	Use of Trafficked Persons. – Any person who buys or engages the services of a trafficked person for prostitution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment- six (6) years to twelve (12) years imprisonment • Fine- not less than fifty thousand pesos (P50,000.00) but not more than one hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00) 	36 hours
11 (a)(1)	If an offense under Sec 11 involves sexual intercourse or lascivious conduct with a child.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment- seventeen 17 years to forty (40) years • Fine not less than five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000.00) but not more than one million pesos (P1,000,000.00) 	36 hours
11(a)(2)	If an offense under Sec 11	• Imprisonment- forty (40) years with no possibility of parole	36 hours

	involves carnal knowledge of, or sexual intercourse with, a male or female trafficking victim and involves the use of force or intimidation, to a victim deprived of reason or to an unconscious victim, or a victim under twelve (12) years of age.		
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Republic Act No. 9165 as amended by Republic Act No. 10640 - Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002			
Section Violated	CRIME	PENALTY	REGLEMENTARY PERIOD FOR FILING OF CRIMINAL CASE FOR INQUEST (PERIOD OF LAWFUL DETENTION)
4	Importation of Dangerous Drugs and/or Controlled Precursors and Essential Chemicals.	MINIMUM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imprisonment: 12 years and 1 day to 20 years Fine: Php100,000.00 to Php500,000.00 MAXIMUM:	36 hours

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: Life imprisonment to death • Fine: Php500,000.00 to Php10,000,000.00 	
5	<i>Sale, Trading, Administration, Dispensation, Delivery, Distribution, and Transportation.</i>	<p>MINIMUM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 12 years and 1 day to 20 years • Fine: Php100,000.00 to Php500,000.00 <p>MAXIMUM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: Life imprisonment to death • Fine: Php500,000.00 to Php10,000,000.00 	36 hours
		<p>MINIMUM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 12 years and 1 day to 20 years • Fine: Php100,000.00 to Php500,000.00 <p>MAXIMUM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: Life imprisonment to death • Fine: Php500,000.00 to Php10,000,000.00 (or Death and Php1,000,000.00 – 	36 hours

		Php15,000,000.00 if death results)	
7	<i>Employees and Visitors of a Den, Dive or Resort.</i>	MINIMUM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 12 years and 1 day Fine: Php100,000.00 MAXIMUM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 20 years • Fine: Php500,000.00 	36 hours
8	<i>Manufacture of Dangerous Drugs and/or Controlled Precursors and Essential Chemicals.</i>	MINIMUM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 12 years and 1 day to 20 years • Fine: Php100,000.00 to Php500,000.00 MAXIMUM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: Life imprisonment to death • Fine: Php500,000.00 to Php10,000,000.00 	36 hours
9	<i>Illegal Chemical Diversion of Controlled Precursors and Essential Chemicals.</i>	MINIMUM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 12 years and 1 day to 20 years • Fine: Php100,000.00 to Php500,000.00 	36 hours

		MAXIMUM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: Life imprisonment to death • Fine: Php500,000.00 to Php10,000,000.00 	
10	<i>Manufacture or Delivery of Equipment, Instrument, Apparatus, and Other Paraphernalia for Dangerous Drugs and/or Controlled Precursors and Essential Chemicals.</i>	MINIMUM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 6 months and 1 day to 4 years • Fine: Php10,000.00 to Php50,000.00 MAXIMUM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 12 years and 1 day to 20 years • Fine: Php100,000.00 to Php500,000.00 	36 hours
11	<i>Possession of Dangerous Drugs.</i>	MINIMUM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 12 years and 1 day to 20 years (for less than 5g shabu); • Fine: ₱300,000–₱400,000. • For larger quantities, higher penalties apply. MAXIMUM:	36 hours

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: Life Imprisonment to Death • Fine: Php500,000.00 to Php10,000,000.00 <p>For larger quantities, higher penalties apply.</p>	
12	<i>Possession of Equipment, Instrument, Apparatus and Other Paraphernalia for Dangerous Drugs.</i>	<p>MINIMUM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 6 months and 1 day • Fine: Php10,000.00 <p>MAXIMUM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 4 years • Fine: Php50,000.00 	18 hours
13	<i>Possession of Dangerous Drugs During Parties, Social Gatherings or Meetings.</i>	<p>MINIMUM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 12 years and 1 day to 20 years (for less than 5g shabu); • Fine: ₱300,000–₱400,000. <p>For larger quantities, higher penalties apply.</p> <p>MAXIMUM:</p>	36 hours

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: Life Imprisonment to Death • Fine: Php500,000.00 to Php10,000,000.00 <p>For larger quantities, higher penalties apply.</p>	
14	<i>Possession of Equipment Instrument, Apparatus, and Other Paraphernalia for Dangerous Drugs During Parties, Social Gatherings or Meetings.</i>	<p>MINIMUM:</p> <p>Imprisonment: 6 months and 1 day</p> <p>Fine: Php10,000.00</p> <p>MAXIMUM:</p> <p>Imprisonment: 4 years</p> <p>Fine: Php50,000.00</p>	18 hours
15	<i>Use of Dangerous Drugs.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First offense: Minimum of 6 months rehabilitation in a government center; • Second/subsequent offense: Imprisonment of 6 years and 1 day to 12 years and a fine of ₱50,000–₱200,000 	<p>First Offense: Dependent on the unlawful act committed under R.A. No. 9165</p> <p>Second/ subsequent offense: 36 hours</p>
16	<i>Cultivation or Culture of Plants Classified as Dangerous Drugs or are Sources thereof.</i>	<p>MINIMUM:</p> <p>Imprisonment: 12 years and 1 day to 20 years;</p>	36 hours

		<p>Fine: ₱100,000– ₱500,000.</p> <p>MAXIMUM:</p> <p>Imprisonment: Life Imprisonment to Death</p> <p>Fine: Php500,000.00 to Php10,000,000.00</p>	
17	<p><i>Maintenance and Keeping of Original Records of Transactions on Dangerous Drugs and/or Controlled Precursors and Essential Chemicals.</i></p>	<p>MINIMUM:</p> <p>Imprisonment: 1 year and 1 day</p> <p>Fine: ₱10,000.00</p> <p>MAXIMUM:</p> <p>Imprisonment: 6 years</p> <p>Fine: Php50,000.00</p>	18 hours
18	<p><i>Unnecessary Prescription of Dangerous Drugs</i></p>	<p>MINIMUM:</p> <p>Imprisonment: 12 years and 1 day</p> <p>Fine: ₱100,000– ₱500,000.</p> <p>MAXIMUM:</p>	36 hours

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 20 years • Revocation of license 	
19	<i>Unlawful Prescription of Dangerous Drugs</i>	<p>MINIMUM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: Life imprisonment • Fine: ₱500,000– ₱10,000,000.00 <p>MAXIMUM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: Death • Revocation of license 	36 hours
26	<i>Attempt or Conspiracy</i>	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>Penalized by the same penalty prescribed for the commission of the same as provided under this Act:</p> <p>(1) Sec. 4. Importation of any dangerous drug and/or controlled precursor and essential chemical;</p> <p>(2) Sec. 5. Sale, trading, administration, dispensation, delivery, distribution and transportation of any dangerous drug</p>	Refer to Sec. 4, 5, 6, 8, and 16.

		<p><i>and/or controlled precursor and essential chemical;</i></p> <p>(3) Sec. 6. <i>Maintenance of a den, dive or resort where any dangerous drug is used in any form;</i></p> <p>(4) Sec. 8. <i>Manufacture of any dangerous drug and/or controlled precursor and essential chemical; and</i></p> <p>(5) Sec. 16. <i>Cultivation or culture of plants which are sources of dangerous drugs.</i></p>	
27	<p><i>Criminal Liability of a Public Officer or Employee for Misappropriation, Misapplication or Failure to Account for the Confiscated, Seized and/ or Surrendered Dangerous Drugs, Plant Sources of Dangerous Drugs, Controlled Precursors and Essential Chemicals, Instruments or Paraphernalia and/ or Laboratory Equipment Including the</i></p>	<p>MINIMUM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: Life imprisonment • Fine: Php500,000.00 <p>MAXIMUM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: Death • Fine: Php10,000,000.00 <p>Absolute perpetual disqualification from any public office for</p>	36 hours

	<i>Proceeds or Properties Obtained from the Unlawful Act Committed</i>	public officer or employee	
29	<i>Criminal Liability for Planting of Evidence</i>	Death	36 hours
32	<i>Liability of a Person Violating Any Regulation Issued by the Board</i>	MINIMUM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 6 months and 1 day • Fine: Php10,000.00 MAXIMUM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 4 years • Fine: Php50,000.00 	18 hours
37	<i>Issuance of False or Fraudulent Drug Test Results</i>	MINIMUM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 6 years and 1 day • Fine: Php100,000.00 MAXIMUM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 12 years • Fine: Php500,000.00 	36 hours
91	<i>Responsibility and Liability of Law Enforcement Agencies and other Government</i>	<i>Any member of law enforcement agencies or any other government official:</i>	36 hours

	<i>Officials and Employees in Testifying as Prosecution Witnesses in Dangerous Drugs Cases</i>	<p>MINIMUM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 12 years and 1 day • Fine: Php500,000.00 <p>MAXIMUM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 20 years • Fine: Php500,000.00 	
		<p>MINIMUM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 2 months and 1 day • Fine: Php10,000.00 <p>MAXIMUM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imprisonment: 6 years • Fine: Php50,000.00 	18 hours

Republic Act No. 10591 (Comprehensive Firearms and Ammunition Regulation Act)			
Section Violated	Crime Committed	Penalty	Reglementary Period for filing of criminal case for inquest (Period of Lawful Detention)
28(a)	Unlawful acquisition or possession of firearms and ammunition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prision Mayor (medium period) for small arms. • Prision mayor (maximum period) for Class-A light weapons. • Reclusion Perpetua for Class-B light weapons. 	36 Hours (Small Arms, Class-A light weapons, and Class-B light weapons)
28(b)	Unlawful possession of three or more small arms or Class-A light weapons	• Reclusion temporal to reclusion Perpetua.	36 Hours
28(c)	Unlawful possession of a Class-A light weapon	• Prision mayor (maximum period).	36 Hours
28(d)	Unlawful possession of a Class-B light weapon	• Reclusion Perpetua.	36 Hours
28(e)	Aggravating circumstances in unlawful possession of firearms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-degree higher penalty than the base penalty under Sections 28(a), 28(b), 28(c), or 28(d). For example, if the base penalty is prision mayor (medium period), the penalty becomes prision mayor (maximum period). 	N/A
28(f)	Unlawful possession of a major part of a small arm	• Prision mayor in its minimum period (6 years and 1 day to 8 years).	36 Hours

28(g)	Unlawful possession of a firearm converted to fire fully automatic bursts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penalty of one degree higher than the penalty for unlawful possession of the same firearm under Section 28(a) to (c). 	N/A
29	Use of loose firearm in the commission of a crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravating circumstance if inherent in the crime. • Prision mayor in its minimum period (6 years and 1 day to 8 years) if the penalty for the crime is lower than that for illegal possession. 	36 Hours
30	Liability of juridical persons for allowing the use of unregistered firearms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prision mayor in its minimum to medium period (6 years and 1 day to 10 years). 	36 Hours
31	Absence of permit to carry a registered firearm outside of residence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prision correccional (6 months and 1 day to 6 years) and a fine of PHP 10,000.00. 	18 Hours
32	Unlawful Manufacture, Importation, Sale, or Disposition of Firearms or Ammunition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reclusion temporal to reclusion perpetua for unlawful manufacture, importation, or sale. • Prision mayor (min. to med.) for laborers or employees unlawfully disposing of parts. Accessory penalties for corporations. 	36 Hours
33	Arms Smuggling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reclusion perpetua 	36 Hours
34	Tampering, Obliteration, or Alteration of Firearms Identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prision correccional to prision mayor (min.) 	18 Hours
35	Use of an Imitation Firearm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Punished as if a real firearm was used in the commission of the crime. 	Dependent on the Classification of the

			Imitation Firearm
36	In Custodia Legis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prision mayor (min. to med.) 	36 Hours
38	Illegal Possession of Firearms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prision mayor in its minimum to medium period; confiscation and forfeiture of the firearm. 	36 Hours
40	Failure to Notify Lost/Stolen Firearm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine of PHP 10,000 for failure to report; PHP 5,000 for failure to notify address change. 	N/A
41	Illegal Transfer/Registration of Firearms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prision correccional; disqualification from applying for a license; revocation of existing licenses. 	18 Hours

EXPLOSIVES-RELATED INCIDENTS (P.D. No. 1866 as amended by R.A. No. 8294 and R.A. No. 9516)			
Section Violated	Crime Committed	Penalty	Reglementary Period for filing of criminal case for inquest (Period of Lawful Detention)
Section 1 (R.A. No. 8294)	Unlawful Manufacture, Sale, Acquisition, Disposition, or Possession of Firearms or Ammunition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-powered firearms: Prison correctional (maximum) + fine of P15,000. • High-powered firearms: Prison mayor (minimum) + fine of P30,000. • If used in homicide/murder: Aggravating circumstance. 	Low-powered firearms: 18 Hours High-powered firearms: 36 Hours
Sec. 3 (R.A. No. 9516)	Unlawful Manufacture, Sales, Acquisition, Disposition, Importation, or Possession of Explosives or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reclusion Perpetua (life imprisonment). 	36 Hours


	Incendiary Devices		
Sec. 3-A (R.A. No. 9516)	Unlawful Manufacture, Sales, Acquisition, Disposition, Importation, or Possession of Parts, Ingredients, Machinery, Tools, or Instruments Used for Explosives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reclusion Perpetua (life imprisonment). 	36 Hours
Sec. 3-B (R.A. No. 9516)	Liability of Responsible Officers of Firms or Entities for Allowing Use of Explosives or Parts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reclusion Perpetua (life imprisonment). 	36 Hours
3-C (R.A. No. 9516)	Relationship of Other Crimes with a Violation of this Decree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reclusion Perpetua and a fine ranging from ₱100,000 to ₱1,000,000. 	36 Hours
4-A (R.A. No. 9516)	Criminal Liability for Planting Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reclusion Perpetua. 	36 Hours
5 (R.A. No. 8294)	Tampering, changing, defacing, or erasing the serial number of any firearm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prison correctional (6 months and 1 day to 6 years) under Section 5 of R.A. No. 8294. • The penalty is lighter compared to the original penalty of prison mayor under P.D. No. 1866. 	18 Hours
6 (R.A. No. 8294)	Repacking, altering, or modifying the composition of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prison correctional (6 months and 1 day to 6 years) under Section 6 of R.A. No. 8294. 	18 Hours

	lawfully manufactured explosives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The penalty is lighter compared to the original penalty of prison mayor under P.D. No. 1866. 	
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ANNEX E

PCG FORMS

A. Coast Guard Blotter

FOR COAST GUARD BLOTTER ENCODER USE ONLY BLOTTER ENTRY NUMBER		 Philippine Coast Guard POST INCIDENT RECORD FORM		ANNEX "B"	
TYPE OF INCIDENT					
INSTRUCTIONS: Please Refer to CG SOP on Coast Guard Blotter Time and Date of Report					
				Reporting Person	
Family Name		First name		Middle Name	
Citizenship	Gender	Date of Birth (DD/MM/YY)	Place of Birth	Home Phone	Nickname
Current Address (House Number/Street)		Village/Sitio	Barangay	Town/City	Province
Other Address (House Number/Street)		Village/Sitio	Barangay	Town/City	Province
Occupation		Work Address	Work Phone	Email Address	
ID Card Presented	Person of Reference		Occupation	Address	Mobile Phone

Narrative of the Incident				
Blotter Entry Number	Type of Incident	Time	Date	Place of Incident
ENTER IN DETAIL THE NARRATIVE OF THE INCIDENT/EVENT, ANSWERING THE WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, WHY AND HOW OF REPORTING (USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS AS NECESSARY)				
AUTHENTICATION				
I HEREBY CERTIFY TO THE CORRECTNESS OF THE FOREGOING TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF		NAME/SIGNATURE OF THE DUTY PETTY OFFICE ON WATCH		NAME/SIGNATURE OF DUTY COMPLAINT DESK NON-OFFICER

B. Sample form for Spot Report



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a. Sample format of Spot Report

Philippine Coast Guard
Maritime Security Law Enforcement Command
Coast Guard Investigation and Detection Management Service
Headquarters CGIDMS, Coast Guard Base Taguig 2,
Calle Cabasaan, Taguig City

MEMORANDUM

FOR:

TO:

SUBJECT: Spot Report

DATE: _____

1. (Indicate briefly the date/time, and place of occurrence)
2. (Brief facts of the case)
3. (Other Facts)
4. Requested/recommended actions from Hqs.
5. Progress report will follow

C. Affidavit of Arresting/Apprehending Officers



PCG CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION MANUAL SERIES OF 2024

c. Sample of Affidavit of Arresting Officers

Republic of the Philippines)

_____, _____)
S.S. X ----- X

JOINT AFFIDAVIT OF ARREST

We, [Name] and [Name] both members of the Philippine Coast Guard, presently assigned at the _____, _____, do hereby depose and state THAT:

1. We are among the _____ members of the _____ who conducted entrapment operations at _____ located along _____.
2. Said operation stemmed from the complaint of _____ for violation of _____ which was referred to our office by the _____ against _____, (age), _____ (civil status), (nationality) and residing at No. _____.
3. On the complaint dated _____, (state the act and the crime committed).
4. Upon receipt of their said complaint, our office planned out an entrapment operation against the suspect.
5. At about _____ of _____, the undersigned together with the complainant proceeded at the pre-arranged _____ pay _____ off _____ located along, to give the money being asked by the respondent.
6. Upon arrival thereat, complainants waited for the suspect to arrive while we the undersigned seated near the table of the complainants.
7. At about _____, suspect arrived and approached the complainants and after few conversation, complainants handed over the marked money to the suspect that minutes of prompted the undersigned to immediately effect arrest.
8. Seized and recovered in the possession and control of the arrested person were the following, to wit:
 - a. Marked Money, (state the denomination and serial numbers);
 - b. (Name of documents promised);



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- c. type of CP and SIM Card); and
- d. Other evidence confiscated;

9. Suspect together with the seized and recovered evidence was brought to the _____, _____, _____ for booking and proper disposition. Likewise, the arrested person was apprised of their rights as provided for under the Constitution of the Philippines.

10. The report of the PCG Crime Laboratory Group Physical Identification Report No. _____ dated _____, revealed that suspect _____ was POSITIVE for the presence of Bright Yellow Ultraviolet Fluorescent powder on both palm and right dorsal portion of the hands.

11. We executed this joint affidavit to attest the truthfulness of the foregoing facts and to support the filing of Criminal Cases against _____ for violations of _____.

AFFIANTS SAYETH NAUGHT.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we hereunto affixed our signature this day of

_____ at _____.

Affiant

Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this _____ day of _____ at

_____. I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have personally examined the herein affiants and I am satisfied that they voluntarily executed and understood their given affidavit.

Administering Officer

D. Inventory Sheets



PCG CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION MANUAL SERIES OF 2024

q. Sample Format of Inventory/Receipt of Property

Philippine Coast Guard
Maritime Security Law Enforcement Command
Coast Guard Investigation and Detection Management Service

Headquarters CGIDMS, Coast Guard Base Taguig 2,
Calle Cabasaan, Taguig City

Date: _____

INVENTORY SHEET/RECEIPT FOR PROPERTY / GOODS RECOVERED

Inventory Sheet of article/items seized from the premise/establishment located at
_____ by virtue of _____

ITEMS/ARTICLES

QUANTITY/UNITS

(Seizing Officer)

Witness by:

E. Chain of Custody



PCG CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION MANUAL SERIES OF 2024

CUSTODY LOG

Item #		Date	Case Number:
	Delivered		Time
	By:		
	To:		
	Returned	Date	Time
	To:		
	By		
	Delivered	Date	Time
	By:		
	To:		
	Returned	Date	Time
	To:		
	By		
	Delivered	Date	Time
	By:		
	To:		
	Returned	Date	Time
	To:		
	By		
	Delivered	Date	Time
	By:		
	To:		
	Returned	Date	Time
	To:		
	By		

F. Evidence Receipt



PCG CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION MANUAL SERIES OF 2024

s. Sample Format of Evidence Custodian Report

Philippine Coast Guard
Maritime Security Law Enforcement Command
Coast Guard Investigation and Detection Management Service
Headquarters CGIDMS, Coast Guard Base Taguig 2,
Calle Cabasaan, Taguig City

RECEIPT OF EVIDENCE CONFISCATED

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the undersigned receiving coast guard Officer seized/ confiscated the following described properties/ items from the custody and control of

No. _____, by virtue of Search Warrant
issued by Honorable Judge
RTC, _____, Executive/ Presiding Judge of Branch _____,
dated _____ for Violation of
_____;

PROPERTIES/ ITEMS CONFISCATED

SIGNED IN THE PRESENCE OF:

1.) _____

2.) _____

(Evidence Custodian)



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Transportation

PHILIPPINE COAST GUARD

COAST GUARD DISTRICT BICOL
COAST GUARD STATION ALBAY

DRUG EVIDENCE	NON - DRUG EVIDENCE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

PARTICIPANTS DURING THE 1ST AND 2ND WORKSHOP ON MARITIME INTERDICTION PROCEDURES VOL. 1

1st Workshop on Maritime Interdiction Handbook 23-24 April 2025 Bayview Park Hotel, Manila		
No.	Name	Office/ Agency
1.	CAPT LAWRENCE A ROQUE PCG	CG FLEET
2.	CAPT JOHN LYNDON S BAXINELA PCG	MARSLEC
3.	CAPT HAVELINO A SALIH PCG	CG-14
4.	CAPT MARTIN L BERNABE PCG	CG FLEET
5.	CAPT MAE RUBENETTE A BARNUEVO PCG	CG-14
6.	CDR JEFFREY CRUZ CARDANO PCG	CGSOF
7.	CDR ROBINSON C MADRIAGA PCG	MARSLEC
8.	CDR MICHELLE T ARROJO PCG	MARSLEC
9.	CDR BRYAN A EVANGELISTA PCG	CGIF
10.	CDR JOSELLE LUZ A ABAS PCG	CG-14
11.	LCDR SIMEON M DELA ROSA PCG	CG-14
12.	LCDR MARK JEFFERSON MANGOYOB PCG	MARSLEC
13.	LCDR GILBERT ALLAN RUERAS PCG	MARSLEC/ CGLS
14.	LT MIKE JAYSON M DE TORRE PCG	MARSLEC
15.	LT JOSEPH MARNIC V DE MESA PCG	CG FLEET
16.	LT JULRICK M FERNANDEZ PCG	CG-14
17.	LT WILMOR D LOPEZ PCG	MARSLEC
18.	LT VAN ANGELO G GONZALES PCG	CG-14/ CGLS
19.	LT CLARISSA MAE SAWALI PCG	MARSLEC/CGLS
20.	LT CHRISTOPHER SALIPIO PCG	MARSLEC/CGLS
21.	LT JERICO M PELAYO PCG	MARSLEC
22.	LT MOHAMMAD CEASAR A SALIH PCG	CG-3
23.	LTJG GILBERT ALBERTO RUERAS PCG	MARSLEC
24.	LTJG AILEEN D SISMAET PCG	CG-14
25.	ENS PATRICK DEINN D PAJA PCG	CG-14
26.	MCPO Joseph Rean Gamatan PCG	MARSLEC
27.	SCPO Demetrius R Nadurata PCG	CG-14
28.	PO3 Justine Joyce Escobido PCG	CG-14

29.	SN2 Mohammad Sabar Abdulla PCG	CG-14
30.	ASW Rea D Casantos PCG	CG-14
31.	ASN Umar Al-Farouk A Abdulmajid PCG	CG-14
32.	CCGNO John Norman T Sison PCG	CG-14

2nd Workshop on Maritime Interdiction Handbook 20-21 May 2025 Bayview Park Hotel, Manila		
No.	Name	Office/ Agency
1.	CAPT LAWRENCE A ROQUE PCG	CG FLEET
2.	CAPT JOHN LYNDON S BAXINELA PCG	MARSLEC
3.	CAPT HAVELINO A SALIH PCG	CG-14
4.	CAPT ELISEO S MORTILLERO PCG	MARSLEC
5.	CAPT MARTIN L BERNABE PCG	CG FLEET
6.	CAPT MAE RUBENETTE A BARNUEVO PCG	CG-14
7.	CDR JEFFREY CRUZ CARDANO PCG	CGSOF
8.	CDR ROBINSON C MADRIAGA PCG	MARSLEC
9.	CDR MICHELLE T ARROJO PCG	MARSLEC
10.	CDR BRYAN A EVANGELISTA PCG	CGIF
11.	CDR JOSELLE LUZ A ABAS PCG	CG-14
12.	LCDR SIMEON M DELA ROSA PCG	CG-14
13.	LCDR MARIMIN P VIERNES PCG	MARSLEC
14.	LCDR MARK JEFFERSON MANGOYOB PCG	MARSLEC
15.	LCDR MICHAEL JAYSON S FERNIN PCG	CGSOF/CGLS
16.	LCDR GILBERT ALLAN RUERAS PCG	MARSLEC/ CGLS
17.	LT MIKE JAYSON M DE TORRE PCG	MARSLEC
18.	LT JOSEPH MARNIC V DE MESA PCG	CG FLEET
19.	LT JULRICK M FERNANDEZ PCG	CG-14
20.	LT WILMOR D LOPEZ PCG	MARSLEC
21.	LT VAN ANGELO G GONZALES PCG	CG-14/ CGLS
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24.	LT JERICO M PELAYO PCG	MARSLEC
25.	LT MOHAMMAD CEASAR A SALIH PCG	CG-3
26.	LTJG GILBERT ALBERTO RUERAS PCG	MARSLEC
27.	LTJG AILEEN D SISMAET PCG	CG-14

28.	ENS PATRICK DEINN D PAJA PCG	CG-14
29.	ENS JEAN PAUL L MARATA PCG	CGIF
30.	MCPO Joseph Rean Gamatan PCG	MARSLEC
31.	SCPO Demetrius R Nadurata PCG	CG-14
32.	SCPO Ferdinand D Uy PCG	CGIF
33.	CPO Pablito B Cabiles PCG	CGIF
34.	PO3 Justine Joyce Escobido PCG	CG-14
35.	SN2 Mohammad Sabar Abdulla PCG	CG-14
36.	ASW Rea D Casantos PCG	CG-14
37.	ASN Umar Al-Farouk A Abdulmajid PCG	CG-14
38.	CCGNO John Norman T Sison PCG	CG-14

COASTAL INTERDICTION PROCEDURES VOL. 1 QR CODE

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