

A. General information

Party	
Period covered in this report (e.g. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2004)	January 2013 to December 2014
Details of agency preparing this report	Biodiversity Management Bureau Department of Environment and Natural Resources Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Center, North Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City (CITES Management Authority of the Philippines for terrestrial species)
Contributing agencies, organizations or individuals	Management Authority, Scientific Authority, Enforcement Authority

B. Legislative and regulatory measures

1	Has information on CITES-relevant legislation already been provided under the CITES National Legislation Project? If yes, ignore questions 2, 3 and 4.	Yes (fully) Yes (partly) No No information/unknown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2	If any CITES-relevant legislation has been planned, drafted or enacted, please provide the following details:		
	Title and date:	Status:	
	Brief description of contents:		
3	Is enacted legislation available in one of the working languages of the Convention?	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
4	If yes, please attach a copy of the full legislative text or key legislative provisions that were gazetted.	legislation attached provided previously not available, will send later	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
5	Which of the following issues are addressed by any stricter domestic measures adopted for CITES-listed species (in accordance with Article XIV of the Convention)? Tick all applicable		
		The conditions for:	
		The complete prohibition of:	
Issue	Yes	No	No information
Trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Taking	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Possession	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transport	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Additional comments Committing the following acts are also unlawful under Republic Act 9147 (the Philippines Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act of 2001) killing and destroying wildlife species inflicting injury which cripples and/or impairs the reproductive system of wildlife species effecting any of the following acts in critical habitat(s) - dumping of waste products detrimental to wildlife - squatting or otherwise occupying any portion of the critical habitat - mineral exploration and/or extraction - burning - logging - quarrying				
6	What were the results of any review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation, with regard to the following items?			Tick all applicable	
	Item	Adequate	Partially Inadequate	Inadequate	No information
	Powers of CITES authorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Clarity of legal obligations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Control over CITES trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Consistency with existing policy on wildlife management and use	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Coverage of law for all types of offences	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Coverage of law for all types of penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Implementing regulations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Coherence within legislation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Please provide details if available: please see comments in Annex B				
7	If no review or assessment has taken place, is one planned for the next reporting period?			Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Please provide details if available: N/A				
8	Has there been any review of legislation on the following subjects in relation to implementation of the Convention?			Tick all applicable	
	Subject	Yes	No	No information	
	Access to or ownership of natural resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Harvesting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Transporting of live specimens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Handling and housing of live specimens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Please provide details if available:				

9	Please provide details of any additional measures taken: Only captive-bred/propagated specimens of CITES-listed species produced/grown in legitimate breeding facilities/nurseries (DENR-authorized and CITES-registered facilities, where appropriate) are allowed/permitted for international trade for commercial purposes.
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C. Compliance and enforcement measures

		Yes	No	No information
1	Have any of the following compliance monitoring operations been undertaken?			
	Review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inspections of traders, producers, markets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Border controls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Have any administrative measures (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related violations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<p>If Yes, please indicate how many and for what types of violations. If available, please attach details. Suspension in the processing/non-processing of permit applications; two</p> <p>Suspension in the issuance of permits was imposed to:</p> <p>a) one bird trader who was allegedly involved in the falsification of CITES document issued by the Philippine-CMA</p> <p>b) one flora trader who was involved in the alleged shipment of specimens not included in the Permit issued by Philippine-CMA</p>			
4	Have any significant seizures, confiscations and forfeitures of CITES specimens been made?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<p>If information available:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Significant seizures/confiscations</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total seizures/confiscations</p> <p>If possible, please specify per group of species or attach details. (please see attached Annex A for further details)</p>	<p>Number</p> <p>1797 heads of wild fauna; 9259 pieces of wildlife by-products and derivatives; 2 sacks of marine turtle meat; ten (10) kg of pangolin scales</p>		
6	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of significant CITES-related violations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	If Yes, how many and for what types of violations? If available, please attach details as Annex. four (4) criminal prosecutions (please see attached Annex B for further details)			
8	Have there been any other court actions of CITES-related violations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9	If Yes, what were the violations involved and what were the results? Please attach details as Annex. Please see Annex B		
10	How were the confiscated specimens usually disposed of?	Tick if applicable	
	– Return to country of export		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Public zoos or botanical gardens		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Designated rescue centres		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Approved, private facilities		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Euthanasia		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Other (specify): 1) Donated to National Museum of the Philippines for scientific/educational purposes		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2) Released back to the natural habitat (for Philippine indigenous/endemic species only)		
	Comments:		
11	Has detailed information been provided to the Secretariat on significant cases of illegal trade (e.g. through an ECOMESSAGE or other means), or information on convicted illegal traders and persistent offenders?	Yes No Not applicable No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments: Through the National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) Implementation status reports submitted to the CITES Secretariat		
12	Have there been any cooperative enforcement activities with other countries (e.g. exchange of intelligence, technical support, investigative assistance, joint operation, etc.)?	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
13	If Yes, please give a brief description: Repatriation of Philippine species (philippine pond turtle, asian box turtle, sailfin lizard, mindanao water monitor, and reticulated python) from Hong Kong on February 8, 2012 and June 14, 2012. The specimens were smuggled from the Philippines by a Chinese national, Zhang Wen Wei.		
14	Have any incentives been offered to local communities to assist in the enforcement of CITES legislation, e.g. leading to the arrest and conviction of offenders?	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
15	If Yes, please describe: contractual employment as wardens; biodiversity-friendly enterprises as source of livelihood		
16	Has there been any review or assessment of CITES-related enforcement?	Yes No Not applicable No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments: In terms of local groups/syndicates involved; route and modus operandi of illegal traders		

17	<p>Please provide details of any additional measures taken:</p> <p>1) Creation of Enforcement Division in all DENR-Regional Offices as part of organizational structure of the Department</p> <p>2) Institution of the Philippine Operations Group on Ivory and Illegal Wildlife Trade since 2013</p> <p>3) Destruction of more than 4 tons of the government stockpiles of confiscated ivory in June 2013</p> <p>4) Granting of Wildlife Law Enforcement Awards (started in 2013)</p> <p>5) Designation of WEOs/WTMUs to strengthen wildlife trade monitoring as well as compliance monitoring of traders to existing regulations</p> <p>6) Development and distribution of the Wildlife Law Enforcement Manual of Operations (WLE-MOP) to enforcement partners, including local government units and the civil society</p>
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D. Administrative measures

D1 Management Authority (MA)

1	Have there been any changes in the designation of or contact information for the MA(s) which are not yet reflected in the CITES Directory?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
2	If Yes, please use the opportunity to provide those changes here.	
3	If there is more than one MA in your country, has a lead MA been designated?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
4	If Yes, please name that MA and indicate whether it is identified as the lead MA in the CITES Directory.	
5	How many staff work in each MA? eight (8) including Division Chief	
6	Can you estimate the percentage of time they spend on CITES-related matters?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
	If yes, please give estimation: 4 hours/day	
7	What are the skills/expertise of staff within the MA(s)?	Tick if applicable
	– Administration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Biology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Economics/trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Law/policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Other (specify): Enforcement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Have the MA(s) undertaken or supported any research activities in relation to CITES species or technical issues (e.g. labelling, tagging, species identification) not covered in D2(8) and D2(9)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>

9	If Yes, please give the species name and provide details of the kind of research involved. N/A
10	Please provide details of any additional measures taken: N/A

D2 Scientific Authority (SA)

1	Have there been any changes in the designation of or contact information for the SA(s) which are not yet reflected in the CITES Directory?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
2	If Yes, please use the opportunity to provide those changes here.	
3	Is the designated Scientific Authority independent from the Management Authority?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
4	What is the structure of the SA(s)?	Tick if applicable
	– Government institution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Academic or research institution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Permanent committee	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Pool of individuals with certain expertise	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Other (specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	How many staff work in each SA on CITES issues? two (2) staff for each of the Scientific Authorities	
6	Can you estimate the percentage of time they spend on CITES-related matters	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
	If yes, please give estimation: one (1) hour/day	
7	What are the skills/expertise of staff within the SA(s)?	Tick if applicable
	– Botany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Ecology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Fisheries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Forestry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Welfare	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Zoology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Other (specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Have any research activities been undertaken by the SA(s) in relation to CITES species?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>

9	If Yes, please give the species name and provide details of the kind of research involved.						
	Species name	Populations	Distribution	Off take	Legal trade	Illegal trade	Other (specify)
						No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Have any project proposals for scientific research been submitted to the Secretariat under Resolution Conf. 12.2?					Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
						No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
						No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:						

D3 Enforcement Authorities

1	Has the Secretariat been informed of any enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential enforcement information related to CITES?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	If No, please designate them here (with address, phone, fax and email).		
3	Is there a specialized unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement (e.g. within the wildlife department, Customs, the police, public prosecutor's office)?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Under consideration	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	If Yes, please state which is the lead agency for enforcement: Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)		
5	Please provide details of any additional measures taken: Information and Education Campaign (IEC), Capacity Building, Networking		

D4 Communication, information management and exchange

1	To what extent is CITES information computerized?	Tick if applicable
	– Monitoring and reporting of data on legal trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Monitoring and reporting of data on illegal trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Permit issuance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Not at all	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Other (specify): Production reports, Wildlife Rescue Centers (WRC), Breeding facilities (Wildlife Farm Permit (WFP) holders); Certificate of Wildlife Registration (CWR) holders	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2	Do the following authorities have access to the Internet?						Tick if applicable
Authority	Yes, continuous and unrestricted access	Yes, but only through a dial-up connection	Yes, but only through a different office	Some offices only	Not at all	Please provide details where appropriate	
Management Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Scientific Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Enforcement Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3	Is there an electronic information system providing information on CITES species?					Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
						No	<input type="checkbox"/>
						No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	If Yes, does it provide information on:					Tick if applicable	
	– Legislation (national, regional or international)?					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	– Conservation status (national, regional, international)?					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	– Other (please specify): Distribution/area of occurrence (limited to Philippine species)					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5	Is it available through the Internet:					Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
						No	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>
						No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Please provide URL: bmb.gov.ph / philbiodiversitypartnerships.com						

6	Do the authorities indicated have access to the following publications? <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Publication</th><th>Management Authority</th><th>Scientific Authority</th><th>Enforcement Authority</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>2003 Checklist of CITES Species</i> (book)</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>2003 Checklist of CITES Species and Annotated Appendices</i> (CD-ROM)</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Identification Manual</i></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>CITES Handbook</i></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Publication	Management Authority	Scientific Authority	Enforcement Authority	<i>2003 Checklist of CITES Species</i> (book)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>2003 Checklist of CITES Species and Annotated Appendices</i> (CD-ROM)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Identification Manual</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>CITES Handbook</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tick if applicable
Publication	Management Authority	Scientific Authority	Enforcement Authority																			
<i>2003 Checklist of CITES Species</i> (book)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																			
<i>2003 Checklist of CITES Species and Annotated Appendices</i> (CD-ROM)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																			
<i>Identification Manual</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																			
<i>CITES Handbook</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																			
7	If not, what problems have been encountered to access this information?																					
8	Have Enforcement Authorities reported to the Management Authority on: – Mortality in transport? – Seizures and confiscations? – Discrepancies in number of items in permits and number of items actually traded? Comments:	Tick if applicable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																				
9	Is there a government website with information on CITES and its requirements? If Yes, please give the URL: http://bmb.gov.ph/index.php/mainmenu-about-us/mainmenu-services/issuance-of-permits?start=6	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>																				
10	Have CITES authorities been involved in any of the following activities to bring about better accessibility to and understanding of the Convention's requirements to the wider public? – Press releases/conferences – Newspaper articles, radio/television appearances – Brochures, leaflets – Presentations – Displays – Information at border crossing points – Telephone hotline – Other (specify): Documentary films Please attach copies of any items.	Tick if applicable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																				
11	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:																					

D5 Permitting and registration procedures

1	Have any changes in permit format or the designation and signatures of officials empowered to sign CITES permits/certificates been reported previously to the Secretariat?		Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
			No	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			No information	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	If no, please provide details of any:				
	– Changes in permit format:				
	– Changes in designation or signatures of relevant officials:				
2	To date, has your country developed written permit procedures for any of the following?			Tick if applicable	
		Yes	No	No information	
	Permit issuance/acceptance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Registration of traders	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Registration of producers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	Please indicate how many CITES documents were issued and denied in the two-year period? (Note that actual trade is reported in the Annual Report by some Parties. This question refers to issued documents).				
	Year 1	Import or introduction from the sea	Export	Re-export	Other
	How many documents were issued?	253 (Import)	915	71	
	How many applications were denied because of serious omissions or misinformation?				
	Year 2				
	How many documents were issued?	150 (Import)	912	83	
	How many applications were denied because of serious omissions or misinformation?		2		
4	Were any CITES documents that were issued later cancelled and replaced because of serious omissions or misinformation?			Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
				No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	If Yes, please give the reasons for this.				

6	Please give the reasons for rejection of CITES documents from other countries.	Tick if applicable		
	Reason	Yes	No	No information
	Technical violations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Suspected fraud	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Insufficient basis for finding of non-detriment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Insufficient basis for finding of legal acquisition	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Are harvest and/or export quotas used as a management tool in the procedure for issuance of permits?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Comments : Harvest quotas were set for long-tailed macaques and some species of butterflies only: no harvest quota for invasive alien species like the Chinese pond turtle; We do not allow harvest of CITES Appendix I and other species (except those mentioned above) from the wild for trade purposes; we have not set export quotas for captive-bred/propagated specimens.			
8	How many times has the Scientific Authority been requested to provide opinions? Everytime the CMA receives application for export of Philippine endemic species or import of large quantity (200 hd. or more) of exotic species			
9	Has the MA charged fees for permit issuance, registration or related CITES activities?	Tick if applicable		
	– Issuance of CITES documents:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	– Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	– Harvesting of CITES-listed species	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	– Use of CITES-listed species	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	– Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	– Importing of CITES-listed species	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	– Other (specify): Domestic movement or local transport of wildlife, their by-products and derivatives, both CITES-listed and non-CITES-listed specimens within the country; establishment of zoological parks/botanical gardens	<input type="checkbox"/>		
10	If Yes, please provide the amounts of such fees. I. Permit fee 1.1. Export/Re-export Permit 1.1.1 Commercial a. Fauna and its by-products or derivatives - 3% of export value b. Flora (propagated) - P 300.00 1st 50 pcs P 2.00/pc. for each additional piece 1.1.2 Non-commercial (1-2 pairs of pet, plants not exceeding 12 pcs.) a. CITES species - P 250.00/permit b. Non-CITES species - P 150.00/permit 1.2. Import (CITES species/ non-CITES species) - P350.00/permit 1.3. Re-issuance fee 1.3.1 CITES permit - P 250.00/permit 1.3.2 Non-CITES permit - P 150.00/permit			

	II. Inspection fee for export/re-export of wildlife 2.1. Commercial - P 300.00 2.2 Non-commercial - P 150.00	
11	Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation?	Tick if applicable
	– Entirely	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Partly	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Not at all	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments:	
12	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:	

D6 Capacity building

1	Have any of the following activities been undertaken to enhance effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level?					Tick if applicable	
	Increased budget for activities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Improvement of national networks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
	Hiring of more staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Purchase of technical equipment for monitoring/enforcement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
	Development of implementation tools	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Computerization	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
	Other (specify): Office and rescue center facility improvements				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
2	Have the CITES authorities received or benefited from any of the following capacity-building activities provided by external sources?						
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	
	Target group					What were the external sources?	
	Staff of Management Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	USDOJ-ITAP; USAID; TRAFFIC Southeast Asia; USFWS
	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Staff of enforcement authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Traders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tanggol Kalikasan (a local NGO composed of environmental lawyers)
	NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Other (specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

3	Have the CITES authorities been the <i>providers</i> of any of the following capacity-building activities?					
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.					
	Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)
	Staff of Management Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Staff of enforcement authorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Traders	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	NGOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other parties/International meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Details						
Financial assistance granted to staff is in the form of travel allowance and per diems during enforcement and capacity building activities.						
Funds provided by the CITES Authority to NGOs are primarily for holding of public education/special events on wildlife.						
4	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:					

D7 Collaboration/cooperative initiatives

1	Is there an inter-agency or inter-sectoral committee on CITES?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	If Yes, which agencies are represented and how often does it meet?		
	<p>National Wildlife Management Committee (NWMC) - comprised of members from Environmental Management Bureau (EMB), Forest Management Bureau (FMB), DENR-Legal Office, University of the Philippines-Los Banos (UPLB), Local Government Unit (LGU)-Manila, Philippine Association of Wildlife Veterinarians, Laksambuhay Conservation, Inc., Ateneo de Manila, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and Wildlife/Business Sector</p> <p>Philippine Red List Committee for Wild Fauna (PRLC) - composed of members from the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB), National Museum of the Philippines (NMP), University of the Philippines (UP)-Diliman, UP-Los Banos, Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau (ERDB) and Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD).</p>		

	<p>Philippine Plant Conservation Committee (PPCC) - comprised of members from the BMB, UP-Diliman, UP-Los Banos, Central Mindanao State University (CMSU), University of Sto. Tomas (UST), NMP, Forest Management Bureau (FMB), ERDB, Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI), Philippine Native Plant Conservation Society, Inc., ASEAN Center for Biodiversity and National Wild Flora Council (NWMC).</p> <p>- The National Wildlife Management Committee meets only to discuss critical issues (e.g. importation of potentially harmful/invasive species). The members are normally consulted electronically (by e-mail) or formal communications (letters)</p> <p>- The Philippine Red List Committee and Philippine Plant Conservation Committee meets at least once every quarter.</p>																														
3	<p>If No, please indicate the frequency of meetings or consultancies used by the Management Authority to ensure coordination among CITES authorities (e.g. other MAs, SAs, Customs, police, others):</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Daily</th><th>Weekly</th><th>Monthly</th><th>Annually</th><th>None</th><th>No information</th><th>Other (specify)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Meetings</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Consultations</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>								Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Annually	None	No information	Other (specify)	Meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Consultations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Annually	None	No information	Other (specify)																								
Meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																									
Consultations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																									
4	At the national level have there been any efforts to collaborate with:				Tick if applicable		Details if available																								
	Agencies for development and trade				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Dept. of Trade and Industry (DTI) for development and promotion of biodiversity-friendly businesses																								
	Provincial, state or territorial authorities				<input type="checkbox"/>																										
	Local authorities or communities				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		On areas pertaining to capacity building, enforcement, protection of wildlife and habitats, local conservation areas																								

	Indigenous peoples	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	or LCAs Conservation of important habitats of wildlife (Indigenous Community Conservation Areas or ICCAs)
	Trade or other private sector associations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	On areas pertaining to policy development and public awareness programs
	NGOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	On areas pertaining to wildlife trade monitoring, capacity building, conservation-breeding of threatened species
	Other (specify) : Academic institutions for scientific researches on wildlife	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

5	To date, have any Memoranda of Understanding or other formal arrangements for institutional cooperation related to CITES been agreed between the Management Authority and the following agencies?	Tick if applicable	
	Scientific Authority		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Customs		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Police		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Other border authorities (specify): Philippine Air Force		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Other government agencies		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Private sector bodies		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	NGOs		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify): Academe		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6	Have government staff participated in any regional activities related to CITES?	Tick if applicable	
	Workshops		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Meetings		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify): Training		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7	Has there been any effort to encourage any non-Party to accede to the Convention?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	If Yes, which one(s) and in what way?		
9	Has technical or financial assistance been provided to another country in relation to CITES?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	If Yes, which country(ies) and what kind of assistance was provided? China (Hong Kong) -Ivory sampling protocol and destruction methods based on Philippine experience		
11	Has any data been provided for inclusion in the CITES Identification Manual?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	If Yes, please give a brief description.		
13	Have measures been taken to achieve coordination and reduce duplication of activities between the national authorities for CITES and other multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. the biodiversity-related conventions)?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	If Yes, please give a brief description. Clear delegation of responsibilities over wildlife species as provided under Section 4 of Republic Act 9147.		
15	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:		

D8 Areas for future work

1	Are any of the following activities needed to enhance effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level and what is the respective level of priority?			
	Activity	High	Medium	Low
	Increased budget for activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Hiring of more staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Development of implementation tools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Improvement of national networks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Purchase of new technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Computerization	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify): Improvement/maintenance of Rescue Centers nationwide	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	Were any difficulties encountered in implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties?	Yes No No information		<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3	If Yes, which one(s) and what is the main difficulty?			
4	Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention arisen in your country requiring attention or assistance?	Yes No No information		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
5	<p>If Yes, please describe the constraint and the type of attention or assistance that is required.</p> <p>1. Identification of finished products made of CITES-species not native to the Philippines (e.g. Caiman crocodile skin vs. Philippine crocodile or Saltwater crocodile)</p> <p>2. Marking of wild flora specimens for export</p> <p>3. Identification of forest products (e.g. imported timber vs. timber from Philippine trees)</p> <p>The Philippine CMA would appreciate assistance of the CITES Secretariat in conducting capacity building/training program on aforesaid concerns or production of technical guides for reference.</p>			
6	Have any measures, procedures or mechanisms been identified within the Convention that would benefit from review and/or simplification?	Yes No No information		<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
7	If Yes, please give a brief description.			
8	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:			

E. General feedback

Please provide any additional comments you would like to make, including comments on this format.

Thank you for completing the form. Please remember to include relevant attachments referred to in the report. For convenience, these are listed again below:

Question	Item		
B4	Copy of full text of CITES-relevant legislation	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C3	Details of violations and administrative measures imposed	Enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C5	Details of specimens seized, confiscated or forfeited	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C7	Details of violations and results of prosecutions	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C9	Details of violations and results of court actions	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
D4(10)	Details of nationally produced brochures or leaflets on CITES produced for educational or public awareness purposes	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments		

ATTACHMENT FOR BIENNIAL REPORT

B. Legislative and regulatory measures

4. Provided previously

CMA-Philippines will send to the CITES Secretariat a booklet of the Wildlife Act (Republic Act 9147) and its implementing rules and regulations

D. Administrative measures

D1 Management Authority (MA)

3. No

The three (3) MAs in the Philippines have specific species and area of jurisdiction.

D1 Scientific Authority (SA)

8. Yes

Barcoding/DNA profiling of confiscated CITES species, especially the Philippine endemic/indigenous species

D4 Communication, information management and exchange

3. Yes

Not specific to, but includes CITES species

D7 Collaboration/cooperative initiatives

1. Yes

- a. National Wildlife Management Committee
 - b. Philippine Plant Conservation Committee/Red List Committee for Wild Flora
 - c. Philippine Red List Committee for Wild Fauna
- All three Committees perform functions related to CITES.

- 13.** The BMB is also the national authority for other MEAs such as CBD, CMS, Ramsar Convention. The BMB, however closely coordinates with other CITES Authorities on matters falling under their respective jurisdiction (e.g. BFAR for aquatic species and PCSD for wildlife species found in Palawan).

2013 Consolidated Report on the Seizure/Confiscation of Illegally Transported/Collected/Traded Wildlife

No.	Species Confiscated	Quantity (hd/pcs)	Confiscated from	Apprehending Office/r	Date of Confiscation	Place of Confiscation	Remarks
1	Burmese Python	1	Ding Damian	DENR-NCR, PNP-Mandaluyong ABS-CBN, Officials of Brgy. Hulo, Mandaluyong City	14-Feb-13	No. 27 San Jose St., Brgy. Hulo, Mandaluyong City	On 13 February 2013, the DENR-NCR, on the basis of a search warrant (SW MC13-101) issued by the Executive Judge of the Regional Trial Court (RTC), Mandaluyong City proceeded to the area to search for and seize the python. The apprehending Officers did not file any charges since the python was found outside the property/ residence of the alleged owner, who strongly denied ownership of the python. The wildlife was turned-over to BMB-Wildlife Rescue Center for safekeeping.
2	Scaly anteater	2, 910 (all dead; contained in 4 sacks)	12 Chinese nationals	Tubbataha Management Office Palawan Council for Sustainable Development	8-Apr-13	Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park	Based on the Decision issued by the RTC Palawan, Branch 51, the following accused: (1) Fang ren Yi; (2) Liu Chang Jie; (3) Qi Jian; (4) Li Zhi Ming; (5) Li Zhong Sheng; (6) Wang Yu Zhen; (7) Liu Wen Jie; (8) Yuan Lianffe; (9) Cheng Shouyun; (10) Chi Liyong; (11) Wen Hong Min; and (12) Tang Hai Lang were found guilty for violation of Section 27 of RA 10067. The aforesaid individuals (except Lin Chang were penalized a minimum of 6 years to 1 day to a maximum of 10 years imprisonment. Mr. Lin Chang was sentenced 12 years imprisonment. Each of them was ordered to pay a fine of US\$100,000.00, in addition to the forfeiture of their catch if any, fishing equipment and fishing vessel in favor of the Philippine government. In case of non-payment of the fine, the accused shall suffer subsidiary imprisonment.
3	Anteater	23 (1 dead)		Philippine Coast Guard	22-Apr-13	Coron, Palawan	The anteaters were contained in sacks found abandoned on the roof of the cargo ship, M/V Maria Lydia bound for Manila. The animals were brought to Calauit Wildlife Sanctuary for rehabilitation and eventual release to their natural habitat.
4	Palawan Talking Myna Blue-naped Parrot	241 (9 dead) 145 (1 dead)	Ronald Mendoza Lowe Quin Rolando Patricio Darwin delos Angeles	Philippine Maritime Group Palawan NGO Network, Inc.	21-May-13	Sitio Palo-Palo, Brgy. Burirao, Narra, Palawan	Hearing of the case filed before the Provincial Prosecution Office, Palawan is still in progress.
5	Marine turtles	65 (15 dead)		PNP-Maritime Group	25-May-13	Balabac, Palawan	The marine turtles were found in an abandoned ship in Balabac, Palawan. Live turtles were released back to their natural habitat.

2013 Consolidated Report on the Seizure/Confiscation of Illegally Transported/Collected/Traded Wildlife

No.	Species Confiscated	Quantity (hd/pcs)	Confiscated from	Apprehending Office/r	Date of Confiscation	Place of Confiscation	Remarks
6	Philippine Hanging Parrots	8	Unknown trader	DENR-NCR	27-Jun-13	Carriedo, Manila	The unknown vendor/trader was able to escape and was not identified by the apprehending team from the DENR-NCR. The abandoned birds were seized and turned-over to BMB-WRC for safekeeping.
7	Hill myna Blue-naped Parrot Saltwater crocodile Philippine forest turtle	78 (all dead) 12 (all dead) 5 (all dead) 14	Val delos Reyes, Victor Cascara, Baby Paclarin, Joana Marie Clemente Estacio, Adelaida C. Roxas and John Does & Jane Does	joint team of DENR-PAWB & DENR-NCR in coordination with Jose Abad Santos Police Station and local officials of Brgy. 230, Tondo, Manila	3-Jul-13	No. 1920, Narra St., Brgy. 230, Tondo, Manila	The five (5) persons have been criminally charged (Criminal Case No. 479483-CR) before the Regional Trial Court in Manila for violation of Republic Act 9147. The hearing of the case in Court is still on-going.
8	Albino Burmese Python Burmese Python Saltwater crocodile Reticulated Python	5 (1 adult, 4 hatchlings) 2 3 1		Pasay City WEOs, PNP	16-Jul-13	2187-B Leveriza St., Pasay City	None of the residents of the compound claimed ownership of the confiscated wildlife. The DENR-NCR is presently coordinating with the Pasay City WEOs and PNP in conducting further investigation to identify the person responsible for this illegal act.
9	Hill myna Blue-naped Parrot Palawan hornbill Palawan river otters	168 3 2 5	Rico Macatangay/ Elmer Villa (leader) Roderick A. Gabillaga Ester C. Gabillaga Jayson T. Esparagoza Jeremias D. Paroco	DENR (PAWB, NCR, IV-A [PENRO-Quezon & CENRO- Pagbilao], Quezon Provincial Public Safety Company & PNP Lucena City Police Station	28-Jul-13	Brgy. Bara, Lucena City, Quezon Province	Five (5) persons (namely: Rico Macatangay aka Elmer Villa (alleged leader), Roderick A. Gabillaga, Ester C. Gabillaga, Jayson T. Esparagoza and Jeremias D. Paroco) were arrested but the alleged leader was able to escape while at the Police precinct. A criminal complaint docketed as NPS Docket No. IV-16-INQ-13G-00290, was filed by CENRO-Pagbilao at MTC-Branch 2, Lucena City on 29 July 2013 against the said accused for violation of Section 27 (f & i) of R.A. 9147. A Bench Warrant was issued on 15 January 2014 against the suspects except accused Esparagoza who pleaded guilty and was sentenced with five days of imprisonment and a fine of PhP250.00. A Court order was also issued for the release of confiscated wildlife back to their habitat in Palawan.
10	Giant Flying Fox	3	Jobert Castor Cadusali Joseph Acta Genon	Security Guard of Montalvan Ranch, Inc.	13-Aug-13	Montalvan Ranch, Inc. Buadam, Butong, Quezon, Bukidnon	The suspects were caught hunting giant flying foxes by the Security Guards of Montalvan Ranch, Inc. A criminal complaint was filed against the suspects before the Office of the Provincial Prosecutor, Malaybalay City, Bukidnon in violation of Section 27 of R.A. 9147.

2013 Consolidated Report on the Seizure/Confiscation of Illegally Transported/Collected/Traded Wildlife

No.	Species Confiscated	Quantity (hd/pcs)	Confiscated from	Apprehending Office/r	Date of Confiscation	Place of Confiscation	Remarks
11	Marine turtles	294	Vietnamese nationals John Doe (boat owner) Pham Cu (boat captain) Truong Dinh Anh, Nguyen Thanh Phat, Bui Tu, Trinh Van Sang, Bui Co, Nguyen Ngoc Qui, Hoang Ngoc Chau, Huynh Van Hung, Hoang Van Hung, Ngo Van Hung, Nguyen Cheng, Nguyen Thang	PNP-Maritime Group (Special Boat Unit-Palawan)	18-Oct-13	Brgy. Mangsee, Balabac, Palawan	Criminal complaints, docketed as NPS No. IV-08- INQ-13J-0077 and NPS No. IV-08-INV-13J-0688 were filed by the PNP-Maritime Group before the RTC-Branch 51, Palawan for violation of Section 87 of R.A. 8550 and Section 27 (f) of R.A. 9147, respectively.
12	Leatherback turtle	1	Edmar Diaz, Nelson Bernarte, Eddie de la Trinidad, Romeo Pasangco, Nestor Bernarte, Brgy. Kgwd. Moises de la Trinidad	DENR-Region V, PNP-Tinambac	19-Oct-13	Brgy. Magtang, Tinambac Camarines Sur	On 30 October 2013, a criminal complaint docketed as V-10-INV-13K-01241 was filed against the suspects before the Provincial Prosecutors Office of Camarines Sur for violation of Sec. 27 (a) of RA 9147. Prosecutor II Agaton S. Fajardo has issued a Resolution to file criminal charges against the suspects, except for Roberto Mendez whose case was dismissed, at MTC Tinambac, Camarines Sur.
13	Marine Turtle Eggs Marine Turtle Meat	9,228 2 sacks	Malaysian fishermen: Vui Hiung Ku Rahman Bin Abd Rahman	PNP-Maritime Group (Special Boat Unit-Palawan)	3-Nov-13	Brgy. Mangsee, Balabac, Palawan	Criminal case (No. 28587) was filed on November 4, 2013 against the Malaysian fishermen by the Prosecution Office at the Regional Trial Court, Fourth Judicial Region, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan for violation of Section 97 of R.A. 8550 (Fisheries Code of the Philippines).
14	Hawksbill turtle	34 19 (dead)	unknown	PNP-Maritime Group (Regional Maritime Unit ARMM)	5-Nov-13	seawaters of Sitangkai, Sipangkot and Sibuyo Islands	The turtles were recovered after a firefight with still unidentified malefactors who were equipped with high powered firearms. The 19 dead turtles were turned-over to the DENR-Regional Office while the 15 live turtles were released at Tango Island, Bongao, Tawi-tawi Province.
15	Monitor Lizard	5	Evelyn P. Soriquez Sharon C. Roña Jhon Mark M. Roña	San Jose Police Station, AFP-Lipa, Batangas	10-Nov-13	Tramo, Banay-banay 2 San Jose, Batangas	A criminal complaint docketed as NPS No. IV-01-INQ-13K- 00825 was filed against the apprehended wildlife traders in violation of Section 27 of R.A. 9147. The confiscated wildlife species were turned-over to the Regional Rescue Center in Calauan, Laguna.

2014 Consolidated Report on the Seizure/Confiscation of Illegally Transported/Collected/Traded Wildlife

No.	Species Confiscated	Quantity (hd/pcs)	Confiscated from	Apprehending Office/r	Date of Confiscation	Place of Confiscation	Remarks
1	Rainbow Lorikeet Dusky lory Palm Cockatoo Pesquet's Parrot Yellow-crested Cockatoo	56 30 2 2 4	Jecy del Rosario (driver) Bili L. Santipan (companion of the driver) Tarciana D. Ejorda (owner) Emie D. Loling Gerson T. Barrios Jenny D. Perez	Philippine National Police (PNP), Philippine Ports Authority (PPA), PNP-Maritime Group, Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), CENRO Surigao City	15-Feb-14	Lipata Port, Surigao City	On 11 March 2014, a criminal complaint for the illegal transport of wildlife, docketed as NPS No. XIII-05-INV 14B-00074 was filed against the law violators before the Office of the City Prosecutor, Surigao City.
2	Hanging Parakeets	6	none, found abandoned	Romeo M. Taclindo (PENRO B-300) Allan S. Flores (CENRO-Don Carlos, Bukidnon)	19-Feb-14	Purok 3A, So. Rawari, Kahusayan, Kitaotao, Bukidnon	The seized birds were released back to the wild at Cinchona Reforestation Project at Lantapan, Bukidnon by the concerned PENR Office on 20 February 2014.
3	Box turtle Rainbow Lorikeet Dusky lory Palm Cockatoo Yellow-crested Cockatoo Pesquet's Parrot Green Python Iguana	5 34 25 2 2 3 3 1	Leonilo A. Lomocso Leonil R. Lomocso Oswaldo B. Bawasanta Dimson "Toto" L. Karel Alvin Ipok K. Allian	joint operation of DENR, PNP-Maritime and LGU-General Santos City	21-Feb-14	Sea waters off Glan, Sarangani Province	On 06 March 2014, a criminal complaint in violation of Section 27 par. f and i of R.A. 9147, docketed as NPS No. XII-03-INV 14B-0006 was filed against the suspects before the Office of the City Prosecutor, General Santos City. Court investigation is still on-going.
4	Crested Goshawk White-breasted Sea Eagle	1 1	none, found on display with no claimant	DENR-POGI and Manila Police District	21-Apr-14	Sta. Cruz, Manila	The confiscated birds were turned-over to BMB-Wildlife Rescue Center for safekeeping and rehabilitation.

2014 Consolidated Report on the Seizure/Confiscation of Illegally Transported/Collected/Traded Wildlife

No.	Species Confiscated	Quantity (hd/pcs)	Confiscated from	Apprehending Office/r	Date of Confiscation	Place of Confiscation	Remarks
5	Green Turtles (live) Hawksbill Turtles (live) Marine Turtles (dead) Marine Turtles (stuffed) outer part shell of marine turtles (carapace)	161 17 97 207 76	Chinese Fishermen: Yi Quan Chen, Ze Hao Chen, Sheng Bao He, Liang Duong Shi, Chuan Fang Lu, Xian Xiong Shi, Xiang Hui Li, Yuan Cheng He, Chun He, Zhuang He, Ji Xian Huang local fishermen: Romantic "Poyong" Amlain, Pusein B. Amlain, Kenedy Cahawy, Hussein H. Baldosa, Arturo B. Asuncion	PNP-Maritime Group-Special Boat Unit (PNP MG-SBU)	6-May-14	seawaters of Half Moon Shoal, West Philippines Sea, Palawan	On 09 May 2014, certain Filipino and Chinese fishermen were apprehended for violating Sections 97 and 87 of R.A. 8550 (Fishing or Taking of Rare Threatened or Endangered Species). Criminal charges docketed as NPS No. IV-08-INQ-14E-006 were filed against the local fishermen, specifically for illegal fishing or taking of rare, threatened or endangered species. On the other hand, two (2) criminal charges were filed against the Chinese nationals for violating Sections 87 and 97 of RA 8550 (docketed as NPS No. IV-08-INQ-14C-0059 and NPS No. IV-08-INQ-14E-0060). The three (3) cited charges were filed before the Provincial Prosecutor's Office of Puerto Princesa City.
6	Serpent Eagle	2	Edwin Carlos E. Sto. Domingo	Joint operatives of DENR-Philippine Operations Group on Ivory and Illegal Wildlife Trade (POGI); and CIDG-ATCU	10-May-14	Sta. Mesa, Manila	The birds were confiscated through buy-bust operation. A Criminal Case (No. 403251-SA) was filed against Mr. Sto. Domingo before the MTC Branch 12, Manila in violation of Sec. 27 (f) of Republic Act 9147. Trial of the case is still on-going.
7	Hornbill (juvenile) Eagle-owl Hawk-eagle (juvenile)	2 4 (3 juveniles) 1	Wilbert Era	PO1 Roberto A. Bati, HPG5 personnel	20-May-14	Brgy. Tabugon, Sta. Elena, Camarines Norte	The confiscated wildlife were turned-over to the DENR CENRO-Daet for custody. The DENR-Region 5 is in the process of filing appropriate charges against the suspected violator in pursuit of R.A. 9147.
8	Malay monitor lizard	1	Roperto Gomez Francisco	Morong Philippine National Police, DENR-POGI and Region 3	21-May-14	Palayan Bayan, Brgy. Nagbalayong, Morong, Bataan	On 22 May 2014, criminal case (no. 3413) was filed against Mr. Francisco before the Municipal Circuit Trial Court of Morong-Bagne, Province of Bataan for violation of Sec. 27 par. f of R.A. 9147.

2014 Consolidated Report on the Seizure/Confiscation of Illegally Transported/Collected/Traded Wildlife

No.	Species Confiscated	Quantity (hd/pcs)	Confiscated from	Apprehending Office/r	Date of Confiscation	Place of Confiscation	Remarks
9	Mindanao Water Monitor Tarictic Hornbill Elongated Tortoise Black Palm Cockatoo Hill Myna White-bellied Sea Eagle	15 7 1 1 1 1	Abraham Bernales	Joint operatives of DENR, PNP CIDG-ATCU and Southern Police District	5-Jun-14	No. 52, San Gregorio Village, Pasay City	On 06 June 2014, a criminal case docketed as XV-13-INQ-14_F-01009 was filed against the suspect before the Prosecutor's Office of Pasay City for violation of RA No. 9208 (Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003), as amended by Republic Act No. 10364 (Expanded Anti-Trafficking in persons Act of 2012 and RA 9147 (Wildlife Act) Sec. 28 paragraphs (f) and (g). Hearing of the case in Court is still on-going.
10	Palawan Pangolin Scales of pangolin	5 one (1) plastic bag	unknown passenger	Alert/Patrol Team Alpha of PNP-San Jose	6-Jun-14	Dimple Star Terminal at Gomez St., Brgy. Poblacion 2, San Jose, Occidental Mindoro	On 06 June 2014, the PNP-San Jose received a report on the alleged shipment of endangered species at Dimple Star Terminal. The Patrol Team of PNP immediately proceeded to the area to verify the veracity of the report. The team seized five (5) hd pangolin and a plastic of pangolin scales but the suspect was able to escape during the confiscation.
11	Hawksbill turtle carapace frame Hawksbill turtle scutes	2 29	Earl Frederick Galupo	Joint operatives of DENR-POGI, DENR-Region 9, NBI-Region 9 and Philippine Army	25-Jun-14	Lumbia District, Pagadian City, Zamboanga del Sur	After more than a month of intelligence gathering and surveillance, Mr. Galupo was arrested in his house on the basis of Search Warrant No. 08-04-03 issued by the Regional Trial Court, Branch 16, Zamboanga City. A criminal complaint was filed against Mr. Galupo for violation of three special laws: RA 9147, RA 9072 (Cave Resources Act), and RA 8550 (Fisheries Code of the Philippines). The criminal complaint, docketed as NPS XIII-05-INV-14B-00074, was filed before the Office of the City Prosecution in Pagadian City. Trial of the case is still on-going.
13	Philippine Hanging Parrot	9	Joly Tulay Escalante	POGI	22-Jul-14	Masaya St., Old Capitol Site, Diliman, Quezon City	A criminal case (NPS Docket No.XV-03-INV-14 09-7122) was filed on 25 July 2014 by the DENR-POGI against Ms. Escalante for illegal trading of wildlife, a violation of Section 27 par. (f) of R.A. 9147 before the Prosecutor's Office, in Quezon City, Metro Manila. Hearing of the case in Court is in progress.
14	Serpent Eagle	1	John Cardel Macario y Ignacio	POGI, PNP-Gen. Trias	1-Aug-14	Tierra Nevada Subd. Brgy. San Francisco, Gen Trias, Cavite	Mr. Macario was charged (Criminal Case No. 119-14) for illegal trading of wildlife, a violation of Section 27 (f) of RA 9147, before the Provincial Prosecutor's Office of Cavite. Pre-trial hearing by the Provincial Prosecutor's Office of Cavite is on-going.

2014 Consolidated Report on the Seizure/Confiscation of Illegally Transported/Collected/Traded Wildlife

No.	Species Confiscated	Quantity (hd/pcs)	Confiscated from	Apprehending Office/r	Date of Confiscation	Place of Confiscation	Remarks
15	African lovebird Hanging Parrot	5 11	Luisito dela Cruz Pangilinan	POGI	15-Aug-14	204 15th Ave., Brgy. Socorro (near Murphy Market) Quezon City	Pangilinan is facing criminal charges (docketed as NPS Docket No. XV-03-INV-14H-8187) filed by the DENR-POGI against him on 27 August 2014 before the Prosecutor's Office of Quezon City. Preliminary investigation by the Court is still on-going.
16	African Grey Parrot Red-vented Cockatoo Yellow-headed Amazon Green-cheeked Conure	7 2 2 2	Jerry M. Juan	POGI, CIDG	23-Sep-14	Manila North Cemetery	A criminal complaint (docketed as XV-07-INV-14-07473) was filed by the DENR-POGI against Mr. Jerry M. Juan on 24 September 2014 before the Prosecutor's Office of Manila. Preliminary trial of the case in Court is on-going.
17	Brahminy Kite	1	Artemio Lordan	Task Force Antilope of Cavite Public Safety Company (CPPSC), Alfonso Municipal Police Station, POGI	5-Oct-14	Brgy. Amuyong, Alfonso, Cavite	A criminal complaint docketed as IV-03- INQ-14Y-3109 was filed on October 7, 2015 against Lordan before the Office of the Provincial Prosecutor, Cavite for violation of Section 27 (e) of R.A. 9147. Preliminary trial is on-going.
18	Iguana Brahminy kite	2 1	D'AR CORPUZ	POGI, DENR CENRO-Olongapo City, DENR-Region 3, PNP- Swat, PNP-Olongapo City	28-Nov-14	No. 123, Kessing Street, New Kalalake, Olongapo City	By basis of a Search Warrant No. 61-14 issued by the RTC Branch 75, Olongapo City, the team conducted an enforcement operation at Mr. Corpuz' residence. A criminal complaint was filed against Mr. Corpuz for his violation of Sec. 27 par. (f) of R.A. 9147. The criminal complaint, docketed as NPS III-10-INV-14L-01298, was filed before the Office of the City Prosecution in Olongapo City. Preliminary hearing of the case in Court is on-going.
19	African spurred tortoise Aldabra tortoise Caiman crocodile Philippine pond turtle Redfooted tortoise Green iguana Northern map turtle Burmese python Boa constrictor Ball python Reticulated python Gray's monitor lizard Black and white tegu Grass owl	1 1 13 26 1 6 2 14 24 51 5 1 1 2	John Kerwin Ang	POGI, DENR-NCR, PNP-CIDG	16-Dec-14	14 Cetacio St., Brgy. Sienna, Sta. Mesa Heights, Quezon City	Ang is facing a criminal case (No. 14-10329-30) filed against him on 17 December 2014 for illegal possession and trading of wildlife at RTC 78, Quezon City. Hearing of the case in Court is on-going.

Court Resolutions Concerning Wildlife Crime Cases (2013-2014)

Name of Accused	Criminal Case Number	Date filed	Concerned Court	Court Resolution	Penalty Imposed	Date of Resolution
Wilfredo Ritaga	35-00932	Oct. 3, 2010	Regional Trial Court, Quezon City, Branch 35	Guilty	Sentenced to pay a fine of Php 5, 000.00	May 7, 2013
Abraham Bernales	M-PSY-12-15939	Sept. 21, 2011	Metropolitan Trial Court Branch 45, Pasay City	Guilty	Sentenced to pay a fine of Php 5, 000.00	February 28, 2013
Jason Tablaza Esparagoza	5752-13	July 29, 2013	Municipal Trial Court in Cities Branch 2, Lucena City	Guilty	Sentenced to suffer imprisonment of five (5) days and fine of Php250.00	January 15, 2014
Fang Ren Liu Chang Jie Qi Jian Li Zhi Ming Li Zhong Sheng Wang Yu Zhuen Liu Wen Jie Yuan Lianffe Cheng Shouyun Chi Liyong Wen Hong Min Tang Hai Lang	27906	April 19, 2013	Regional Trial Court-Branch 51, Palawan	Guilty for violation of Sec. 27, RA 10067 (Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park (TRNP) Act)	The Court sentenced them, with the exception of Liu Chang Jie, to suffer the penalty of imprisonment, ranging from six (6) years and one (1) day as minimum to ten (10) years as maximum. The Boat Captain Liu Chang Jie was sentenced to suffer the penalty of imprisonment equivalent to twelve (12)	August 5, 2014

					years. The Court ordered all the accused to pay a fine amounting to US\$100,000.00 each, in addition to the forfeiture of their catch, if any, fishing equipment and fishing vessel in favor of the Philippine government. In case of non-payment of the fine, the accused shall suffer subsidiary imprisonment.	
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Department of Environment and Natural Resources
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Joins the celebration of the

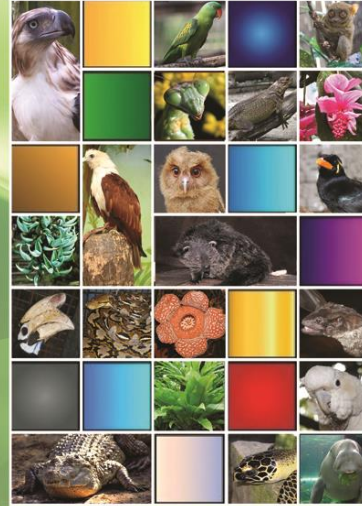


**WORLD
WILDLIFE DAY**
3 MARCH

"Everyone has a role to
wildlife conservation"

Wildlife...

are wild forms and varieties/strains of flora and fauna, in all developmental stages, such as but not limited to eggs, pupae, seedlings including those which are in captivity or are being bred or propagated; flora and fauna or those not covered by any legally-accepted document stating that same is a product of registered captive-breeding/propagation shall be presumed to be in wild form;



Department of Environment and Natural Resources
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The Philippines hosts more than 52,177 species, about 50% of which are found nowhere else and is one of the 17 megadiverse countries in the world !!!

Fauna

Land Mammals

231 Species of land mammals
(130 are endemic)



Birds

614 species of birds
(192 are endemic)



Reptiles

301 species of reptiles
(196 are endemic)



Amphibians

116 species of amphibians
(95 are endemic)



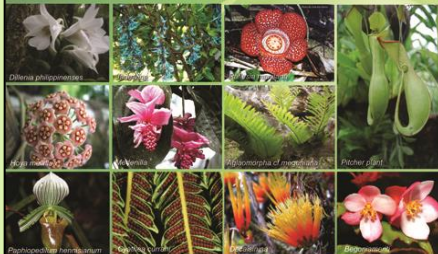
Insects

At least 20,940 species of insects
(at least 70% are endemic)



Flora

More than 14,000 plant species (50% are endemic)



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Wildlife are beneficial to humans !!!

- Sources of food, medicines and raw materials for shelter, clothing and other industrial needs



- Sources of genetic materials for improving traits of agricultural crops and development of pharmaceutical products



- The presence of wildlife in their natural habitats promotes ecotourism hobbies such as sports fishing, bird watching, photography, hiking, camping, boating, etc



Wildlife upholds ecological balance !!!

- Pollinates plants, facilitates seed dispersal, and germination, soil regeneration and nutrient cycling control of pests, and other natural processes



Department of Environment and Natural Resources
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*The Philippines is considered one of the world's
biodiversity hotspots...*

...207 fauna and 526 flora are at risk of extinction
due to various threats



- Habitat Destruction
- Chemical Pollution
- Over collection
- Poaching and Illegal trade
- Invasive alien species of plants, animals and other organisms



Discovering the amazing Philippine Wildlife...

- at least 270 species of terrestrial wildlife were discovered in the past 25 years !!!



Unfolding the mysteries of wildlife !!!

The University of the Philippines-Diliman embarked on a DNA Barcoding project to create a data base on DNA barcodes of native flora and fauna and for taxonomic identification of each species at the molecular level.



Caring for our Wildlife...

The DENR in collaboration with partner organizations, local governments and communities implement conservation projects for wildlife species at risk of extinction.

- Philippine Eagle Conservation Program (PRCP)
- Tamaraw Conservation Program
- Tarsier Conservation Program
- Philippine Cockatoo Conservation Program
- Crocodile Conservation Program
- Marine Turtles Conservation Program
- Freshwater turtle Conservation Program
- Dugong Conservation Program



Wildlife Monitoring

Biodiversity Monitoring System

Priority wildlife species are being monitored in selected Protected Areas to identify trends in species abundance, their utilization and threats.



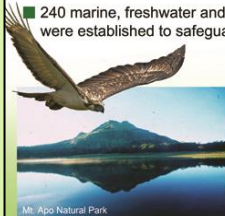
Asian Waterbird Census

The Philippines lies within the East Asia-Australasia flyway and is host to over 180 migratory bird species. In January of each year, the DENR and bird enthusiasts monitor the population and habitats of migratory birds in 170 wetland sites as part of the Annual Asian Waterbird Census. Important wetland sites for migratory and native water birds are considered as priority areas for protection.

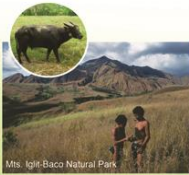


Managing Wildlife Habitats....

■ 240 marine, freshwater and terrestrial Protected Areas were established to safeguard important habitats



Mr. Apo Natural Park



Mts. Iglit-Baco Natural Park



Chango Island Wildlife Sanctuary



Turtle Islands Wildlife Sanctuary



Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary

■ for the survival of threatened species, 6 Critical Habitats were designated by the DENR



Calauas Critical Habitat

Malinao Critical Habitat



Department of Environment and Natural Resources
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LAW ENFORCEMENT

Dissemination and training on the application of the Wildlife Law Enforcement Manual of Operations



Technical Capacity Building



Wildlife Identification and Handling



Ivory Identification



Sampling for DNA study in aid of enforcement

POGI

Institution of the Philippine Operations Group on Ivory (POGI) and Illegal Wildlife Trade (DENR Special Order No. 2013-354) to ensure proper investigation of ivory smuggling, cross-border poaching and illegal wildlife trade in the country



LAW ENFORCEMENT

WEOs and WTMUs

Mobilization of more than 1,200 Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEOs) to strengthen wildlife trade monitoring nationwide and deployment of at least 25 Wildlife Traffic Monitoring Units (WTMUs) in major air and sea ports to ensure that local and international shipments of wildlife, its by-products and derivatives comply with the provisions of the law.



Wildlife Confiscation and Case Prosecution

■ at least 150 wildlife confiscations were made from 2008-2013; these involved more than 15,110 individuals of various wild fauna and 9,707 pcs and 351.42 kgs. of wildlife by-products and derivatives amounting to more than PHP100M.

■ about 70 criminal cases have been filed in Courts against at least 230 suspected violators.



Promotion of Sustainable use of Wildlife Resources

Wildlife Industry is becoming a lucrative business in the Philippines providing livelihood to at least 500 families and contributing to the economy of the country.

To date, over 163 Wildlife Farm Permits had been issued for the commercial propagation/ breeding of various species of wildlife such as birds, monkeys, butterflies, crocodile (Saltwater crocodile), ostrich, orchids, among others.



Butterfly farm



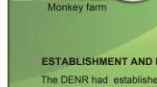
Ostrich farm



Bird farm



Orchid laboratory/propagation facility



Monkey farm



Crocodile farm

ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE RESCUE CENTER

The DENR had established ten (10) Wildlife Rescue Centers (Regions 2, 3, 4A, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, and CARAGA and BMB-National Wildlife Rescue and Research Center) and had designated twelve (12) private facilities as rescue centers for the temporary care and rehabilitation of confiscated, donated and rescued wildlife. These rescue centers are maintaining more than 5,000 heads of various wild fauna species for the eventual release back to their habitat, public education, training and scientific research.



Regional and International Collaboration



Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Also known as "Washington Convention", an international agreement between governments, which aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. It entered into force on 01 July 1975. The Philippines is a member to CITES since 16 November 1981. Presently, the Convention has 180 member-States.



Association of Southeast Asian Nations-Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN)

The world's largest wildlife law enforcement network involving law enforcement agencies of ten (10) ASEAN Member Countries, such as Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam which primarily facilitate cross-border collaboration in the fight against the region's illegal wildlife trade. The United States and China are also cooperating with ASEAN-WEN.



ASEAN-WEN Wildlife Enforcement Network



Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Inspired by the world community's growing commitment to sustainable development, CBD entered into force on 29 December 1993. It has three (3) main objectives: the conservation of biological diversity; the sustainable use of the components of biological diversity; and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. To date, the CBD comprises 193 Parties (168 Signatories) including the Philippines.



Convention on Biological Diversity



The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance or RAMSAR Convention

An intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. It is the only global environmental treaty that deals with a particular ecosystem. The treaty was adopted in the Iranian City of Ramsar in 1971. The Convention has now 168 Contracting Parties and it had designated 2,177 sites throughout the world as "Wetlands of International Importance". This includes six (6) sites in the Philippines, such as Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary in Agusan del Sur, Las Piñas-Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area (LPPCHEA) in Metro Manila, Naujan Lake National Park in Oriental Mindoro, Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary in Cebu, Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park in Palawan, and Tubbataha Reef National Park also in Palawan.



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Interesting Facts about Philippine Wildlife

Did you know that?

Tamaraw (*Bubalus mindorensis*) - the largest Philippine wild animal; It is found only in the island of Mindoro



Philippine Cockatoo (*Cacatua haematurus*) - the Philippines is home to some of the world's most exotic birds; One of the most endangered species is the endemic Kalangay or the Philippine cockatoo



Palawan Bear Cat - Palawan bearcat is neither a bear nor a cat. Known in Southeast Asia as binturong, the bearcat is a species of its own, with population in the forests of Palawan, Borneo, Burma and Vietnam

Philippine mouse deer - the world's smallest hoofed mammal is found only in the Salabac Islands, south of Palawan. Locally known as Pilandok (*Tragulus nigricans*)

Philippine bamboo bat (*Vespertilio*) - measures about four centimeters (1 1/2 inches) in length and has a wingspan of 15 cm, approximately, it weighs 1.5 grams (1/20 ounce); smallest bat in the world

Marine Turtle - of the eight species of marine turtles worldwide, five are reported to be found in the Philippines: the Green Turtle, Hawksbill, Leatherback, Olive Ridley, and Loggerhead

Philippine Eagle (*Pithecophaga jeffreyi*) - Largest eagle in the world

World's Rarest and Most Endangered Orchids - Walling-Walling orchids (*Vanda sanderiana*), flowering in Mindanao between July and November, are the rarest and most endangered in the World

Philippine Tarsier - the smallest haplorhine in the world ("haplorhine" - somewhere between a monkey and a primate) is the Philippine Tarsier; often described as the smallest primate in the world. Philippine Tarsier also holds the World Record for the mammal with the largest eyes in the World-proportionate to body size

Pitcher plant - the plant, discovered on the Philippine island of Palawan during a 2007 scientific expedition and now dubbed *Nepenthes attenboroughii*, is not so nice: Rodents and insects that fall into the "pitcher" can be trapped and slowly consumed by its flesh-eating enzymes

Rafflesia manillana - largest flower. The scientific name of this species is derived from its genus *Rafflesia* (named after Sir Stamford Raffles) This particular species is the world's largest and endemic. It has a foul-smelling flower and is pollinated by carrion flies.

Flying Lemur - one of the most distinct creatures on earth lives in the Philippines. It does not have wings but it can glide across 100 meters of space in a single leap

References:
<http://beta.philippine-trivia.com/trivia/flowers/trivia-about-rare-flowers-of-the-philippines.html>

<http://www.txtmpe.com/philippines.php>



Department of Environment and Natural Resources
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ON THIS
SITE
WILL RISE
THE
ELEPHANT
MONUMENTAL
SCULPTURE



WORLD
WILDLIFE DAY
3 DECEMBER 2014



BATTLE AGAINST ILLEGAL IVORY TRADE



The Philippines' Physical Destruction of Smuggled Ivory" 21 June 2013

IVORY DESTRUCTION:

- The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) through the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) initiates the physical destruction of smuggled ivory to be done thru actual crushing and pulverizing of the specimens.
- The destruction will cover about 5 tons of ivory contraband smuggled into the country in 8 different shipments during the period 1996-2009. The items were turned over by our law enforcers i.e. the Bureau of Customs, National Bureau of Investigation and the DENR-National Capital Region to DENR-PAWB, in its capacity as the CITES Management Authority for terrestrial species.
- Based on the shipping documents, the items originated from Tanzania, Zambia and Uganda



BATTLE AGAINST ILLEGAL IVORY TRADE



The Philippines' Physical Destruction of Smuggled Ivory" 21 June 2013

IVORY DESTRUCTION:



- No other criminal cases involving the subject ivory contrabands are pending in Court.
- Other source - countries such as Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia did not signify interest to have the items back.
- The specimens for destruction will not also include thirty (30) pieces which we shall retain:
 - include 2 samples from each of the 8 shipments for enforcement, training and other purposes
 - six (6) for the National Museum as museum specimens for public display & education
 - Eight (8) pieces are intended for CHED & DepEd @ 4 pcs each for public education transfers will be properly documented.





BATTLE AGAINST ILLEGAL IVORY TRADE

The Philippines' Physical Destruction
of Smuggled Ivory"
21 June 2013



Measuring the elephant tusk.



Weighing the elephant tusk.



Inventory of confiscated elephant tusk.



Atty. Alton Durban inspected the contraband.



Confiscated Illegal Ivory.



Boxes of Illegal elephant tusks.



BATTLE AGAINST ILLEGAL IVORY TRADE

The Philippines' Physical Destruction
of Smuggled Ivory"
21 June 2013



Porters discharging the boxes of
confiscated elephant tusks.



Porters discharging the boxes of
confiscated elephant tusks.



Authorities from NBI, BoC & PAWB inspecting
the contraband.



NBI, BoC & PAWB inspecting & recording the
illegal elephant tusks.



The boxes of elephant tusk inside the stock room.



Partial of elephant tusks inside the stock room.



WILDLIFE ACT

R.A. No. 9147

and

**Implementing Rules and
Regulations**

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Republic of the Philippines
Congress of the Philippines
Metro Manila

Eleventh Congress
Fifth Special Session

Begun and held in Metro Manila, on Monday, the nineteenth day of March, two thousand one.

[REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9147]

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES AND THEIR HABITATS, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress Assembled:

CHAPTER 1
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. Title. – This Act shall be known as the “Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act”

Section 2. Declaration of Policy. – It shall be the policy of the State to conserve the country’s wildlife resources and their habitats for sustainability. In the pursuit of this policy, this Act shall have the following objectives:

- (a) to conserve and protect wildlife species and their habitats to promote ecological balance and enhance biological diversity;
- (b) to regulate the collection and trade of wildlife;
- (c) to pursue, with due regard to the national interest, the Philippine commitment to international conventions, protection of wildlife and their habitats; and

- (d) to initiate or support scientific studies on the conservation of biological diversity.

Section 3. *Scope of Application.* – The provisions of this Act shall be enforceable for all wildlife species found in all areas of the country, including protected areas under Republic Act No. 7586, otherwise known as the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act, and critical habitats. This Act shall also apply to exotic species which are subject to trade, are cultured, maintained and/or bred in captivity or propagated in the country.

Section 4. *Jurisdiction of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Department of Agriculture.* – The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) shall have jurisdiction over all terrestrial plant and animal species, all turtles and tortoises and wetland species, including but not limited to crocodiles, waterbirds and all amphibians and dugong. The Department of Agriculture (DA) shall have jurisdiction over all declared aquatic critical habitats, all aquatic resources, including but not limited to all fishes, aquatic plants, invertebrates and all marine mammals, except dugong. The Secretaries of the DENR and the DA shall review, and, by joint administrative order, revise and regularly update the list of species under their respective jurisdiction. In the Province of Palawan, jurisdiction herein conferred is vested to the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development pursuant to Republic Act No. 7611.

CHAPTER II DEFINITION OF TERMS

Section 5. *Definition of Terms.* – As used in this Act, the term;

- (a) “Bioprospecting” means the research, collection and utilization of biological and genetic resources for purposes of applying the knowledge derived therefrom solely for commercial purposes;
- (b) “By-product or derivatives” means any part taken or substance extracted from wildlife, in raw or in processed form. This includes stuffed animals and herbarium specimens;
- (c) “Captive-breeding/culture or propagation” means the process of producing individuals under controlled conditions or with human interventions;

- (d) “Collection or collecting” means the act of gathering or harvesting wildlife, its by-products or derivatives;
- (e) “Conservation” means preservation and sustainable utilization of wildlife, and/or maintenance, restoration and enhancement of the habitat;
- (f) “Critically endangered species” refers to a species or subspecies that is facing extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future;
- (g) “Economically important species” means species which have actual or potential value in trade or utilization for commercial purpose;
- (h) “Endangered species” refers to species or subspecies that is not critically endangered but whose survival in the wild is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating;
- (i) “Endemic species” means species or subspecies which is naturally occurring and found only within specific areas in the country;
- (j) “Exotic species” means species or subspecies which do not naturally occur in the country;
- (k) “Export permit” refers to a permit authorizing an individual to bring out wildlife from the Philippines to any other country;
- (l) “Gratuitous permit” means permit issued to any individual or entity engaged in noncommercial scientific or educational undertaking to collect wildlife;
- (m) “Habitat” means a place or environment where a species or subspecies naturally occurs or has naturally established its population;
- (n) “Import permit” refers to a permit authorizing an individual to bring in wildlife from another country;
- (o) “Indigenous wildlife” means species or subspecies of wildlife naturally occurring or has naturally established population in the country;

- (p) “Introduction” means bringing species into the wild that is outside its natural habitat;
- (q) “Re-export permit” refers to a permit authorizing an individual to bring out of the country a previously imported wildlife;
- (r) “Secretary” means either or both the Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture;
- (s) “Threatened species” a general term to denote species or subspecies considered as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or other accepted categories of wildlife whose population is at risk of extinction;
- (t) “Trade” means the act of engaging in the exchange, exportation or importation, purchase or sale of wildlife, their derivatives or by-products, locally or internationally;
- (u) “Traditional use” means utilization of wildlife by indigenous people in accordance with written or unwritten rules, usage, customs and practices traditionally observed, accepted and recognized by them;
- (v) “Transport permit” means a permit issued authorizing an individual to bring wildlife from one place to another within the territorial jurisdiction of the Philippines;
- (w) “Vulnerable species” refers to a species or subspecies that is not critically endangered nor endangered but is under threat from adverse factors throughout its range and is likely to move to the endangered category in the near future;
- (x) “Wildlife” means wild forms and varieties of flora and fauna, in all developmental stages, including those which are in captivity or are being bred or propagated;
- (y) “Wildlife collector’s permit” means a permit to take or collect from the wild certain species and quantities of wildlife for commercial purposes; and

- (z) “Wildlife farm/culture permit” means a permit to develop, operate and maintain a wildlife breeding farm for conservation, trade and/or scientific purposes.

CHAPTER III

CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

ARTICLE ONE

General Provision

Section 6. *Wildlife Information.* – All activities, as subsequently manifested under this Chapter, shall be authorized by the Secretary upon proper evaluation of best available information or scientific data showing that the activity is, or for a purpose, not detrimental to the survival of the species or subspecies involved and/or their habitat. For this purpose, the Secretary shall regularly update wildlife information through research.

Section 7. *Collection of Wildlife.* – Collection of wildlife may be allowed in accordance with Section 6 of this Act: *Provided*, that in the collection of wildlife, appropriate and acceptable wildlife collection techniques with least or no detrimental effects to the existing wildlife populations and their habitats shall, likewise, be required: *Provided, further*, that collection of wildlife by indigenous people may be allowed for traditional use and not primarily for trade: *Provided, furthermore*, that collection and utilization for said purpose shall not cover threatened species: *Provided, finally*, that Section 23 of this Act shall govern the collection of threatened species.

Section 8. *Possession of Wildlife.* – No person or entity shall be allowed possession of wildlife unless such person or entity can prove financial and technical capability and facility to maintain said wildlife: *Provided*, that the source was not obtained in violation of this Act.

Section 9. *Collection and/or Possession of By-products and Derivatives.* – By-products and derivatives may be collected and/or possessed: *Provided*, that the source was not obtained in violation of this Act.

Section 10. *Local Transport of Wildlife, By-Products and Derivatives.* – Local transport of wildlife, by-products and derivatives collected or possessed through any other means shall be authorized unless the same is prejudicial to the wildlife and public health.

Section 11. *Exportation and/or Importation of Wildlife.* – Wildlife species may be exported to or imported from another country as may be authorized by the Secretary or the designated representative, subject to strict compliance with the provisions of this Act and rules and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto: *Provided*, that the recipient of the wildlife is technically and financially capable to maintain it.

Section 12. *Introduction, Reintroduction or Restocking of Endemic or Indigenous Wildlife.* – The introduction, reintroduction or restocking of endemic and indigenous wildlife shall be allowed only for population enhancement or recovery purposes subject to prior clearance from the Secretary or the authorized representative pursuant to Section 6 of this Act.

Any proposed introduction shall be subject to a scientific study which shall focus on the bioecology. The proponent shall also conduct public consultations with concerned individuals or entities.

Section 13. *Introduction of Exotic Wildlife.* – No exotic species shall be introduced into the country, unless a clearance from the Secretary or the authorized representative is first obtained. In no case shall exotic species be introduced into protected areas covered by Republic Act No. 7586 and to critical habitats under Section 25 hereof.

In cases where introduction is allowed, it shall be subject to environmental impact study which shall focus on the bioecology, socioeconomic and related aspects of the area where the species will be introduced. The proponent shall also be required to secure the prior informed consent from the local stakeholders.

Section 14. *Bioprospecting.* – Bioprospecting shall be allowed upon execution of an undertaking by any proponent, stipulating therein its compliance with and commitment(s) to reasonable terms and conditions that may be imposed by the Secretary which are necessary to protect biological diversity.

The Secretary or the authorized representative, in consultation with the concerned agencies, before granting the necessary permit, shall require that prior informed consent be obtained by the applicant from the concerned indigenous cultural communities, local communities, management board under Republic Act No. 7586 or private individual or entity. The applicant shall disclose fully the intent and scope of the bioprospecting activity in a language and process understandable to the community. The prior informed consent from

the indigenous peoples shall be obtained in accordance with existing laws. The action on the bioprospecting proposal by concerned bodies shall be made within a reasonable period.

Upon submission of the complete requirements, the Secretary shall act on the research proposal within a reasonable period.

If the applicant is a foreign entity or individual, a local institution should be actively involved in the research, collection, and whenever applicable and appropriate, in the technological development of the products derived from the biological and genetic resources.

Section 15. *Scientific Researches on Wildlife.* – Collection and utilization of biological resources for scientific research and not for commercial purposes shall be allowed upon execution of an undertaking/agreement with and issuance of a gratuitous permit by the Secretary or the authorized representative: *Provided*, that prior clearance from concerned bodies shall be secured before the issuance of the gratuitous permit: *Provided, further*, that the last paragraph of Section 14 shall likewise apply.

Section 16. *Biosafety.*– All activities dealing on genetic engineering and pathogenic organisms in the Philippines, as well as activities requiring the importation, introduction, field release and breeding of organisms that are potentially harmful to man and the environment shall be reviewed in accordance with the biosafety guidelines ensuring public welfare and the protection and conservation of wildlife and their habitats.

Section 17. *Commercial Breeding or Propagation of Wildlife Resources.* – Breeding or propagation of wildlife for commercial purposes shall be allowed by the Secretary or the authorized representative pursuant to Section 6 through the issuance of wildlife farm/culture permit: *Provided*, that only progenies of wildlife raised, as well as unproductive parent stock shall be utilized for trade: *Provided, further*, That commercial breeding operations for wildlife, whenever appropriate, shall be subject to an environmental impact study.

Section 18. *Economically Important Species.* – The Secretary, within one (1) year after the effectivity of this Act, shall establish a list of economically-important species. A population assessment of such species shall be conducted within a reasonable period and shall be regularly reviewed and updated by the Secretary.

The collection of certain species shall only be allowed when the results of the assessment show that, despite certain extent of collection, the population of such species can still remain viable and capable of recovering its numbers. For this purpose, the Secretary shall establish a schedule and volume of allowable harvests.

Whenever an economically important species become threatened, any form of collection shall be prohibited except for scientific, educational or breeding/propagation purposes, pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

Section 19. *Designation of Management and Scientific Authorities for International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.* – For the implementation of international agreement on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, the management authorities for terrestrial and aquatic resources shall be the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) of the DENR and the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) of the DA, respectively and that in the Province of Palawan the implementation hereof is vested to the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development pursuant to Republic Act No. 7611.

To provide advice to the management authorities, there shall be designated scientific authorities for terrestrial and aquatic/marine species. For the terrestrial species, the scientific authorities shall be the Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau (ERDB) of the DENR, the U.P. Institute of Biological Sciences and the National Museum and other agencies as may be designated by the Secretary. For the marine and aquatic species, the scientific authorities shall be the BFAR, the U.P. Marine Science Institute, U.P. Visayas, Siliman University and the National Museum and other agencies as may be designated by the Secretary: *Provided*, that in the case of terrestrial species, the ERDB shall chair the scientific authorities, and in the case of marine and aquatic species, the U.P. Marine Science Institute shall chair the scientific authorities.

Section 20. *Authority of the Secretary to Issue Permits.* – The Secretary or the duly authorized representative, in order to effectively implement this Act, shall issue permits/certifications/clearances with corresponding period of validity, whenever appropriate, which shall include but not limited to the following:

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------------|
| (1) | Wildlife farm or culture permit | 3 to 5 years; |
| (2) | Wildlife collector's permit | 1 to 3 years; |
| (3) | Gratuitous permit | 1 year; |

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| (4) | Local transport permit | 1 to 3 months; and |
| (5) | Export/Import/Re-export permit | 1 to 6 months. |

These permits may be renewed subject to the guidelines issued by the appropriate agency and upon consultation with concerned groups.

Section 21. *Fees and Charges.* – Reasonable fees and charges as may be determined upon consultation with the concerned groups, and in the amount fixed by the Secretary shall be imposed for the issuance of permits enumerated in the preceding section.

For the export of wildlife species, an export permit fee of not greater than three percentum (3%) of the export value, excluding transport costs, shall be charged: *Provided, however,* that in the determination of aforesaid fee, the production costs shall be given due consideration. Cutflowers, leaves and the like, produced from farms shall be exempted from the said export fee: *Provided, further,* that fees and charges shall be reviewed by the Secretary every two (2) years or as the need arises and revise the same accordingly, subject to consultation with concerned sectors.

ARTICLE TWO

Protection of Threatened Species

Section 22. *Determination of Threatened Species.* – The Secretary shall determine whether any wildlife species or subspecies is threatened, and classify the same as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or other accepted categories based on the best scientific data and with due regard to internationally accepted criteria, including but not limited to the following:

- (a) present or threatened destruction, modification or curtailment of its habitat or range;
- (b) over-utilization for commercial, recreational, scientific or educational purposes;
- (c) inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; and
- (d) other natural or man-made factors affecting the existence of wildlife.

The Secretary shall review, revise and publish the list of categorized threatened wildlife within one (1) year after effectivity of this Act. Thereafter, the list shall be updated regularly or as the need arises: *Provided*, that a species listed as threatened shall not be removed therefrom within three (3) years following its initial listing.

Upon filing of a petition based on substantial scientific information of any person seeking for the addition or deletion of a species from the list, the Secretary shall evaluate in accordance with the relevant factors stated in the first paragraph of this section, the status of the species concerned and act on said petition within a reasonable period.

The Secretary shall also prepare and publish a list of wildlife which resembles so closely in appearance with listed threatened wildlife, which species shall likewise be categorized as threatened.

Section 23. *Collection of Threatened Wildlife, By-Products and Derivatives.* - The collection of threatened wildlife, as determined and listed pursuant to this Act, including its by-products and derivatives, shall be allowed only for scientific, or breeding or propagation purposes in accordance with Section 6 of this Act: *Provided*, that only the accredited individuals, business, research, educational or scientific entities shall be allowed to collect for conservation breeding or propagation purposes.

Section 24. *Conservation Breeding or Propagation of Threatened Species.* - Conservation breeding or propagation of threatened species shall be encouraged in order to enhance its population in its natural habitat. It shall be done simultaneously with the rehabilitation and/or protection of the habitat where the captive-bred or propagated species shall be released, reintroduced or restocked.

Commercial breeding or propagation of threatened species may be allowed provided that the following minimum requirements are met by the applicant, to wit:

- (a) Proven effective breeding and captive management techniques of the species; and
- (b) Commitment to undertake commercial breeding in accordance with Section 17 of this Act, simultaneous with conservation breeding.

The Secretary shall prepare a list of threatened species for commercial breeding and shall regularly revise or update such list or as the need arises.

Section 25. *Establishment of Critical Habitats.* – Within two (2) years following the effectivity of this Act, the Secretary shall designate critical habitats outside protected areas under Republic Act No. 7586, where threatened species are found. Such designation shall be made on the basis of the best scientific data taking into consideration species endemicity and/or richness, presence of man-made pressures/threats to the survival of wildlife living in the area, among others.

All designated critical habitats shall be protected, in coordination with the local government units and other concerned groups, from any form of exploitation or destruction which may be detrimental to the survival of the threatened species dependent therein. For such purpose, the Secretary may acquire, by purchase, donation or expropriation, lands, or interests therein, including the acquisition of usufruct, establishment of easements or other undertakings appropriate in protecting the critical habitat.

ARTICLE THREE

Registration of Threatened and Exotic Species

Section 26. *Registration of Threatened and Exotic Wildlife in the Possession of Private Persons.* – No person or entity shall be allowed possession of wildlife unless such person or entity can prove financial and technical capability and facility to maintain said wildlife. Twelve (12) months after the effectivity of this Act, the Secretary shall set a period, within which persons/entities shall register all threatened species collected and exotic species imported prior to the effectivity of this Act. However, when the threatened species is needed for breeding/propagation or research purposes, the State may acquire the wildlife through a mutually acceptable arrangement.

After the period set has lapsed, threatened wildlife possessed without certificate of registration shall be confiscated in favor of the government, subject to the penalties herein provided.

All Philippine wildlife which are not listed as threatened prior to the effectivity of this Act, but which may later become so, shall likewise be registered during the period set after the publication of the updated list of threatened species.

CHAPTER IV ILLEGAL ACTS

Section 27. *Illegal Acts.* – Unless otherwise allowed in accordance with this Act, it shall be unlawful for any person to willfully and knowingly exploit wildlife resources and their habitats, or undertake the following Acts:

- (a) killing and destroying wildlife species, except in the following instances;
 - (i) when it is done as part of the religious rituals of established tribal groups or indigenous cultural communities;
 - (ii) when the wildlife is afflicted with an incurable communicable disease;
 - (iii) when it is deemed necessary to put an end to the misery suffered by the wildlife;
 - (iv) when it is done to prevent an imminent danger to the life or limb of a human being; and,
 - (v) when the wildlife is killed or destroyed after it has been used in authorized research or experiments.
- (b) inflicting injury which cripples and/or impairs the reproductive system of wildlife species;
- (c) effecting any of the following acts in critical habitat(s):
 - (i) dumping of waste products detrimental to wildlife;
 - (ii) squatting or otherwise occupying any portion of the critical habitat;
 - (iii) mineral exploration and/or extraction;
 - (iv) burning;
 - (v) logging; and,

- (vi) quarrying.
- (d) introduction, reintroduction, or restocking of wildlife resources;
- (e) trading of wildlife;
- (f) collecting, hunting, or possessing wildlife, their by-products and derivatives;
- (g) gathering or destroying of active nests, nest trees, host plants and the like;
- (h) maltreating and/or inflicting other injuries not covered by the preceding paragraph; and,
- (i) transporting of wildlife.

CHAPTER V

FINES AND PENALTIES

Section 28. *Penalties for Violations of this Act.* – For any person who undertakes illegal acts under paragraph (a) of the immediately preceding section to any species as may be categorized pursuant to this Act, the following penalties and/or fines shall be imposed:

- (a) imprisonment of a minimum of six (6) years and one (1) day to twelve (12) years and/or a fine of One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00) to One Million Pesos (P1,000,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against species listed as critical;
- (b) imprisonment of four (4) years and one (1) day to six (6) years and/or a fine of Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00) to Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (P500,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against endangered species;
- (c) imprisonment of two (2) years and one (1) day to four (4) years and/or a fine of Thirty Thousand Pesos (P30,000.00) to Three Hundred Thousand Pesos (P300,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against vulnerable species;

- (d) imprisonment of one (1) year and one (1) day to two (2) years and/or a fine of Twenty Thousand Pesos (P20,000.00) to Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (P200,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against other threatened species; and,
- (e) imprisonment of six (6) months and one (1) day to one (1) year and/or a fine of Ten Thousand Pesos (P10,000.00) to One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against other wildlife species.

For illegal acts under paragraph (b) of the immediately preceding section, the following penalties and/or fines shall be imposed:

- (a) imprisonment of a minimum of four (4) years and one (1) day to six (6) years and/or a fine of Fifty Thousand Pesos P(50,000.00) to Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (P500,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against species listed as critical;
- (b) imprisonment of two (2) years and one (1) day to four (4) years and/or a fine of Thirty Thousand Pesos (P30,000.00) to Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (P200,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against endangered species;
- (c) imprisonment of one (1) year and one (1) day to two (2) years and/or a fine of Twenty Thousand Pesos (P20,000.00) to Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (P200,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against vulnerable species;
- (d) imprisonment of six (6) months and one (1) day to one (1) year and/or a fine of Ten Thousand Pesos (P10,000.00) to Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against other threatened species; and,
- (e) imprisonment of one (1) month to six months (6) and/or a fine of Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00) to Twenty Thousand Pesos (P20,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against other wildlife species.

For illegal acts under paragraphs (c) and (d) of the immediately preceding section, an imprisonment of one (1) month to eight (8) years and/or a

fine of Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00) to Five Million Pesos (P5,000,000.00) shall be imposed.

For illegal acts under paragraph (e), the following penalties and/or fines shall be imposed:

- (a) imprisonment of two (2) years and one (1) day to four (4) years and/or a fine of Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00) to Three Hundred Thousand Pesos (P300,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against species listed as critical;
- (b) imprisonment of one (1) year and one (1) day to two (2) years and/or a fine of Two Thousand Pesos (P2,000.00) to Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (P200,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against endangered species;
- (c) imprisonment of six (6) months and one (1) day to one (1) year and/or a fine of One Thousand Pesos (P1,000.00) to One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against vulnerable species;
- (d) imprisonment of one (1) month and one (1) day to six months (6) and/or a fine of Five Hundred Pesos (P500.00) to Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against species listed as other threatened species; and,
- (e) imprisonment of ten (10) days to one (1) month and/or a fine of Two Hundred Pesos (P200.00) to Twenty Thousand Pesos (P20,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against other wildlife species.

For illegal acts under paragraphs (f) and (g) of the immediately preceding section, the following penalties and/or fines shall be imposed:

- (a) imprisonment of two (2) years and one (1) day to four (4) years and a fine of Thirty Thousand Pesos (P30,000.00) to Three Hundred Thousand Pesos (P300,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against species listed as critical;
- (b) imprisonment of one (1) year and one (1) day to two (2) years and a fine of Twenty Thousand Pesos (P20,000.00) to Two Hundred

Thousand Pesos (P200,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against endangered species;

- (c) imprisonment of six (6) months and one (1) day to one (1) year and a fine of Ten Thousand Pesos (P10,000.00) to One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against vulnerable species;
- (d) imprisonment of one (1) month and one (1) day to six (6) months and a fine of Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00) to Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against species listed as other threatened species; and,
- (e) imprisonment of ten (10) days to one (1) month and a fine of One Thousand Pesos (P1,000.00) to Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against other wildlife species: *Provided*, that in case of paragraph (f), where the acts were perpetuated through the means of inappropriate techniques and devices, the maximum penalty herein provided shall be imposed.

For illegal acts under paragraphs (h) and (i) of the immediately preceding section, the following penalties and/or fines shall be imposed:

- (a) imprisonment of six (6) months and one (1) day to one (1) year and a fine of Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00) to One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against species listed as critical species;
- (b) imprisonment of three (3) months and one (1) day to six (6) months and a fine of Twenty Thousand Pesos (P20,000.00) to Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against endangered species;
- (c) imprisonment of one (1) month and one (1) day to three (3) months and a fine of Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00) to Twenty Thousand Pesos (P20,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against vulnerable species;
- (d) imprisonment of ten (10) days to one (1) month and a fine of One Thousand Pesos (P1,000.00) to Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00),

if inflicted or undertaken against species listed as other threatened species; and,

- (e) imprisonment of five (5) days to ten (10) days and a fine of Two Hundred Pesos (P200.00) to One Thousand Pesos (P1,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against other wildlife species.

All wildlife, its derivatives or by-products, and all paraphernalia, tools and conveyances used in connection with violations of this Act, shall be *ipso facto* forfeited in favor of the government: *Provided*, that where the ownership of the aforesaid conveyances belong to third persons who has no participation in or knowledge of the illegal acts, the same may be released to said owner. The apprehending agency shall immediately cause the transfer of all wildlife that have been seized or recovered to the nearest Wildlife Rescue Center of the Department in the area.

If the offender is an alien, he shall be deported after service of sentence and payment of fines, without any further proceedings.

The fines herein prescribed shall be increased by at least ten percent (10%) every three (3) years to compensate for inflation and to maintain the deterrent function of such fines.

CHAPTER VI MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 29. *Wildlife Management Fund.* – There is hereby established a Wildlife Management Fund to be administered by the Department as a special account in the National Treasury. It shall finance rehabilitation or restoration of habitats affected by acts committed in violation of this Act and support scientific research, enforcement and monitoring activities, as well as enhancement of capabilities of relevant agencies.

The Fund shall derived from fines imposed and damages awarded, fees, charges, donations, endowments, administrative fees or grants in the form of contributions. Contributions to the Fund shall be exempted from donor taxes and all other taxes, charges or fees imposed by the government.

Section 30. *Deputation of Wildlife Enforcement Officers.* – The Secretary shall deputize wildlife enforcement officers from non-government organizations, citizens groups, community organizations and other volunteers who have

undergone the necessary training for this purpose. The Philippine National Police (PNP), the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), and other law enforcement agencies shall designate wildlife enforcement officers. As such, the wildlife enforcement officers shall have the full authority to seize illegally traded wildlife and to arrest violators of this Act subject to existing laws, rules and regulations on arrest and detention.

Section 31. *Establishment of National Wildlife Research Centers.* – The Secretary shall establish national wildlife research centers for terrestrial and aquatic species to lead in the conduct of scientific researches on the proper strategies for the conservation and protection of wildlife, including captive-breeding or propagation. In this regard, the Secretary shall encourage the participation of experts from academic/research institutions and wildlife industry.

Section 32. *Wildlife Rescue Center.* – The Secretary shall establish or designate wildlife rescue centers to take temporary custody and care of all confiscated, abandoned and/or donated wildlife to ensure their welfare and well-being. The Secretary shall formulate guidelines for the disposition of wildlife from the rescue centers.

Section 33. *Creation of Wildlife Traffic Monitoring Units.* – The Secretary shall create wildlife traffic monitoring units in strategic air and sea ports all over the country to ensure the strict compliance and effective implementation of all existing wildlife laws, rules and regulations, including pertinent international agreements.

Customs officers and/or other authorized government representatives assigned at air or sea ports who may have intercepted wildlife commodities in the discharge of their official functions shall, prior to further disposition thereof, secure a clearance from the wildlife traffic monitoring unit assigned in the area.

Section 34. *Exemption from Taxes.* – Any donation, contribution, bequest, subsidy or financial aid which may be made to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources or to the Department of Agriculture and to NGOs engaged in wildlife conservation duly registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as certified by the local government unit, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources or the Department of Agriculture, for the conservation and protection of wildlife resources and their habitats shall constitute as an allowable deduction from the taxable income of the donor and shall be exempt from donor's tax.

Section 35. *Flagship Species.* – Local Government Units shall initiate conservation measures for endemic species in their areas. For this purpose, they may adopt flagship species such as the Cebu black shama (*Copsychus cebuensis*), Tamaraw (*Bubalus mindorensis*), Philippine tarsier (*Tarsius syrichta*), Philippine teak (*Tectona philippinensis*), which shall serve as emblems of conservation for the local government concerned.

Section 36. *Botanical Gardens, Zoological Parks and Other Similar Establishments.* - The Secretary shall regulate the establishment, operation and maintenance of botanical gardens, zoological parks and other similar establishments for recreation, education and conservation.

Section 37. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – Within twelve (12) months following the effectivity of this Act, the Secretaries of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Department of Agriculture, in coordination with the Committees on Environment and Ecology of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, shall promulgate respective rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act. Whenever appropriate, coordination in the preparation and implementation of rules and regulations on joint and inseparable issues shall be done by both Departments. The commitments of the State to international agreements and protocols shall likewise be a consideration in the implementation of this Act.

Section 38. *Appropriations.* – The amount necessary to initially implement the provisions of this Act shall be charged against the appropriations of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources in the current General Appropriations Act. Thereafter, such sums as may be necessary to fully implement the provisions of this Act shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

Section 39. *Separability Clause.* – Should any provision of this Act be subsequently declared as unconstitutional, the same shall not affect the validity or the legality of the other provisions.

Section 40. *Repealing Clause.* – Act Nos. 2590 and 3983, Commonwealth Act No. 63, as amended, Presidential Decree No. 1219, as amended, Republic Act No. 6147, and other laws, orders and regulations inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed or amended accordingly.

Section 41. *Effectivity.* – The Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after publication in the *Official Gazette* or two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved:

(SGD.) AQUILINO Q. PIMENTEL, JR. **(SGD.) FELICIANO BELMONTE JR.**
President of the Senate *Speaker of the House of Representatives*

This Act which is a consolidation of House Bill No. 10622 and Senate Bill No. 2128 was finally passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on February 8, 2001 and March 20, 2001, respectively.

(SGD.) LUTGARDO B. BARBO **(SGD.) ROBERTO P. NAZARENO**
Secretary of the Senate *Secretary General*
House of Representatives

Approved: July 30, 2001

(SGD.) GLORIA MACAPAGAL ARROYO
President of the Philippines

**Joint DENR-DA-PCSD Administrative Order
No. 01 Series of 2004**

**SUBJECT : JOINT IMPLEMENTING RULES AND
REGULATIONS (IRR) PURSUANT TO REPUBLIC
ACT NO. 9147: “AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE
CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF
WILDLIFE RESOURCES AND THEIR HABITATS,
APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFORE AND FOR
OTHER PURPOSES”**

This Joint Administrative Order shall be known as the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of Republic Act 9147, otherwise known as the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act of 2001.

**CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Section 1. Title. *This Act shall be known as the “Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act.”*

Rule 1.1. This IRR is hereby promulgated to prescribe the procedures and guidelines for the implementation of the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act.

Section 2. Declaration of Policy. *It shall be the policy of the State to conserve the country’s wildlife resources and their habitats for sustainability. In the pursuit of this policy, this Act shall have the following objectives:*

- (a) to conserve and protect wildlife species and their habitats to promote ecological balance and enhance biological diversity;*
- (b) to regulate the collection and trade of wildlife;*
- (c) to pursue, with due regard to the national interest, the Philippine commitment to international conventions, protection of wildlife and habitats; and,*

(d) *to initiate or support scientific studies on the conservation of biological diversity.*

Section 3. Scope of Application. *The provisions of this Act shall be enforceable for all wildlife species found in all areas of the country, including protected areas under Republic Act No. 7586, otherwise known as the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act, and critical habitats. This Act shall also apply to exotic species which are subject to trade, are cultured, maintained and/or bred in captivity or propagated in the country.*

Rule 3.1. The provisions of this Order shall apply to all wildlife species found in the country, and unknown genera or unknown species or strains of known species that will later on be discovered or identified as occurring in the country.

Rule 3.2. Exotic or foreign species as defined in this Order, which are subject to trade, are maintained, cultured and/or bred in captivity or propagated in the country, including those that have been illegally introduced are also covered by this Order.

Rule 3.3. Domesticated or propagated species, such as, but not limited to livestock, poultry and common ornamental plants as determined by the DENR and DA upon the recommendation of the National Wildlife Management Committee created under Rule 6.1 hereof are excluded from the coverage of this Order and shall continue to be covered by existing rules and regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI), Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI) and Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) of the DA on said species. However, the collection of wild forms of these species shall be regulated by the DENR or DA, as the case may be.

Provided however, that, species listed in the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), such as, but not limited to ostrich (*Struthio camelus*), Philippine deer (*Cervus mariannus*), Saltwater crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*), and orchids (*Orchidaceae spp*) which may be or are being farmed or propagated shall be subject to requirements as may be imposed by the DENR.

- Rule 3.4 This Order shall be supplementary to the provisions of R.A. 9072 (National Caves and Cave Resources Management and Protection Act) and its Implementing Rules and Regulations. Provided that, in case of conflict, the provisions of this Order and subsequent issuances pursuant to R.A. 9147 shall prevail.

Section 4. Jurisdiction of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Department of Agriculture. *The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) shall have jurisdiction over all terrestrial plant and animal species, all turtles and tortoises and wetland species, including but not limited to crocodiles, waterbirds and all amphibians and dugong. The Department of Agriculture (DA) shall have jurisdiction over all declared aquatic critical habitats, all aquatic resources, including but not limited to all fishes, aquatic plants, invertebrates and all marine mammals, except dugong. The Secretaries of the DENR and the DA shall review, and by joint administrative order, revise and regularly update the list of species under their respective jurisdiction. In the Province of Palawan, jurisdiction herein conferred is vested to the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development pursuant to Republic Act No. 7611.*

- Rule 4.1. The preliminary list of wetland and aquatic species under the respective jurisdiction of the DENR and the DA is contained in “Annex A” hereof, which forms an integral part of this Order. The list shall be regularly reviewed and updated by the two Departments through the issuance of a joint administrative order.
- Rule 4.2 The Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD) pursuant to RA No. 7611 (Strategic Environmental Plan (SEP) for Palawan Act) and Section 4 of RA 9147, shall exercise jurisdiction over all wildlife species found in the Province of Palawan, in accordance with the paramount objectives stated in RA 7611 to conserve the species and their habitats consistent with existing national policies on wildlife conservation, management and utilization such as, but not limited to, RA 8550 or the 1998 Philippine Fisheries Code, RA 8485 or the 1998 Animal Welfare Act, and RA 7586 or the 1992 NIPAS Act.
- Rule 4.3 All existing DENR wildlife conservation projects of national concern/significance located in Palawan, such as but not

limited to the Palawan Wildlife Rescue and Conservation Center (PWRCC, formerly Crocodile Farming Institute) and the Philippine Cockatoo Conservation Program (PCCP) shall continue to be under the management and jurisdiction of the DENR.

- Rule 4.4 Mangrove areas in Palawan released for fishpond purposes prior to the issuance of Presidential Proclamation No. 2152, covered by Fishpond Lease Agreements and already fully developed into fishponds shall continue to be under the management and jurisdiction of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. The DA shall still engage in activities related to food production, as mandated by RA 8435 or the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act, in Palawan to attain the objectives of food security and increased income.
- Rule 4.5 The DENR and DA shall coordinate with PCSD in the implementation of the activities mentioned in Rules 4.3 and 4.4.
- Rule 4.6 The management of wildlife resources found within protected areas shall be governed by RA 7586 (NIPAS Act); Provided that the use for scientific and/or commercial purposes, where appropriate, of aquatic and marine resources within protected areas listed under the jurisdiction of DA shall be governed by RA 9147 (Wildlife Act) and RA 8550 (Fisheries Code), as the case may be.
- Rule 4.7 The utilization of wildlife resources found within ancestral domains/ancestral lands shall be subject to the issuance of a Free and Prior Informed Consent pursuant to the RA 8371 (Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 or IPRA).
- Rule 4.8 Wildlife species found in coastal areas shall be managed by the DA, DENR, or for the province of Palawan, PCSD in coordination with the local government units using an integrated and coordinated approach. These agencies and the local government units (LGUs) shall ensure that their respective mandates and activities complement each other.

- Rule 4.9 The Secretary or the Council may enter into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with other government agencies/bodies/academic institutions, which by special law have management jurisdiction/control over certain wildlife species/habitats or are mandated to conduct scientific researches on wildlife.

CHAPTER II DEFINITION OF TERMS

Section 5. Definition of Terms. As used in RA 9147 and this Order, the term:

- a. *“Bioprospecting” means the research, collection and utilization of biological and genetic resources for purposes of applying the knowledge derived therefrom solely for commercial purposes;*
- b. *“By-product or derivatives” refers to any part taken or substance extracted from wildlife, in raw or processed form, which include stuffed animals and herbarium specimens;*
- c. *“Captive-breeding/culture or propagation” is the process of producing individuals under controlled conditions or with human interventions;*
- d. *“Collection or collecting” is the act of gathering or harvesting wildlife, its by-products or derivatives;*
- e. *“Conservation” means preservation and sustainable utilization of wildlife, and or maintenance, restoration and enhancement of the habitat;*
- f. *“Critically endangered species” refers to a species or subspecies that is facing extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future;*
- g. *“Economically important species” means species which have actual or potential value in trade or utilization for commercial purpose;*

- h. *“Endangered species” refers to species or subspecies that is not critically endangered but whose survival in the wild is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating;*
- i. *“Endemic species” means species or subspecies which is naturally occurring and found only within specific areas in the country;*
- j. *“Exotic species” means species or subspecies which do not naturally occur in the country;*
- k. *“Export permit” refers to a permit authorizing an individual to bring out wildlife from the Philippines to any other country;*
- l. *“Gratuitous permit” means permit issued to any individual or entity engaged in noncommercial scientific or educational undertaking to collect wildlife;*
- m. *“Habitat” means a place or environment where a species or subspecies naturally occurs or has naturally established its population;*
- n. *“Import permit” refers to a permit authorizing an individual to bring in wildlife from another country;*
- o. *“Indigenous wildlife” means species or subspecies of wildlife naturally occurring or has naturally established population in the country;*
- p. *“Introduction” means bringing species into the wild that is outside its natural habitat;*
- q. *“Re-export permit” refers to a permit authorizing an individual to bring out of the country a previously imported wildlife;*
- r. *“Secretary” means either or both the Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture;*
- s. *“Threatened species” a general term to denote species or subspecies considered as critically endangered, endangered,*

vulnerable or other accepted categories of wildlife whose population is at risk of extinction;

- t. *“Trade” means the act of engaging in the exchange, exportation or importation, purchase or sale of wildlife, their derivatives or by products, locally or internationally;*
- u. *“Traditional use” means utilization of wildlife by indigenous people in accordance with written or unwritten rules, usage, customs and practices traditionally observed, accepted and recognized by them;*
- v. *“Transport permit” means a permit issued authorizing an individual to bring wildlife from one place to another within the territorial jurisdiction of the Philippines;*
- w. *“Vulnerable species” refers to species or subspecies that is not critically endangered nor endangered but is under threat from adverse factors throughout their range and is likely to move to the endangered category in the near future;*
- x. *“Wildlife” means wild forms and varieties of flora and fauna, in all developmental stages, including those which are in captivity or are being bred or propagated;*
- y. *“Wildlife collector’s permit” means a permit to take or collect from the wild certain species and quantities of wildlife for commercial purposes; and,*
- z. *“Wildlife farm/culture permit” means a permit to develop, operate and maintain a wildlife breeding farm for conservation, trade and/or scientific purposes.*

Rule 5.1. Additional Terms. –Additional terms as used in this IRR but not included in Section 5 of RA 9147 are defined as follows:

- aa. *“Bio-ecology” refers to the study of the relationships between organisms and their environment;*
- bb. *“Biological resources” refers to genetic resources, organisms or parts thereof, populations or any other biotic component of*

ecosystems with actual or potential use or value for humanity, including but not limited to, all biological specimens such as plants, seeds, tissues and other propagation materials, animals, live or preserved, whether whole or in part;

- cc. “Biosafety” refers to the need to protect human, plant and animal health or life and the environment from the possible adverse effects of the products of modern biotechnology and potentially harmful exotic species;
- dd. “Botanical garden” refers to an establishment where a collection of wild flora is maintained for recreational, educational, research, conservation or scientific purposes;
- ee. “Burning” refers to any act of igniting or causing to ignite any material, deliberately or otherwise, inside a critical habitat, if such fire has or may potentially cause any damage to the factors and elements of the critical habitat upon which the survival of the threatened species depend, based on the assessment establishing the habitat as critical;
- ff. “By-products” refers to any part taken from wildlife species such as meat, hides, antlers, feathers, leather, fur, internal organs, bones, roots, trunks, barks, petioles, leaf fibers, branches, leaves, stems, flowers, scales, scutes, shells, coral parts, carapace and the like, or whole dead body of wildlife in its preserved/stuffed state, including compounds indirectly produced in a bio-chemical process or cycle;
- gg. “CITES” refers to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, a treaty regulating international trade of fauna and flora listed in its Appendices;
- hh. “CITES Management Authorities” refers to the agencies responsible for the interpretation and enforcement of the provisions of the CITES, issuance of permits and certificates, and monitoring the trade of wildlife from and into the country;
- ii. “CITES Scientific Authorities” refers to the agencies or institutions that provide advice to the Management Authority on

whether or not the exportation or importation of wildlife is detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild;

- jj. “Commercial Research Agreement” refers to the agreement or undertaking entered into by the Secretary of the DENR or the DA or the PCSD Chairman and a private or public person or entity allowing the latter to conduct prospecting of biological and genetic resources;
- kk. “Council” refers to the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD), acting as a collegial body;
- ll. “Critical habitats” refers to areas outside protected areas under Republic Act 7586 that are known habitats of threatened species and designated as such based on scientific data taking into consideration species endemicity and/or richness, presence of man-made pressures/threats to the survival of wildlife living in the area, among others;
- mm. “Derivative” refers to a substance/material extracted or taken from wildlife such as but not limited to blood, saliva, oils, resins, genes, gums, honey, cocoon, fur, tannin, urine, serum, spores, pollen and the like; a compound directly or indirectly produced from wildlife and/or products produced from wildlife and wildlife products;
- nn. “Domesticated species” refers to animals that have been in association with mankind for a long time, bred for a special purpose and have no genetically similar form in the wild;
- oo. “Dumping” refers to the act of depositing any material inside the critical habitat without any intention of retrieval or future use which may potentially cause any damage to the factors and elements of the critical habitat upon which the survival of the threatened species depend, based on the assessment establishing the habitat as critical;
- pp. “Field release” means the use of regulated material outside the physical confinement found in a laboratory, a contained greenhouse, a fermenter or other contained structure;

- qq. “Field testing” means any intentional introduction into the environment of a regulated article for purposes of research and development and for which no specific physical containment measures are used to limit the contact of the regulated article with, and to provide for a high level of safety for, the general population and the environment. Field testing may be conducted in a single site or in multiple sites;
- rr. “Genetically engineered organisms” means organisms which underwent any process of genetic modification;
- ss. “Genetic material” refers to any material of plant, animal, containing functional units of heredity;
- tt. “Genetic resources” refers to the genetic material of actual or potential value;
- uu. “Hunting” refers to collection of wild fauna for food and/or recreational purposes with the use of weapons such as guns, bow and arrow, spear and the like;
- vv. “Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICC) or Indigenous Peoples (IPs)” refer to a group of people or homogenous societies identified by self-ascription and ascription by others, who have continuously lived as organized community on communally bounded and defined territory, and who have, under claims of ownership since time immemorial, occupied, possessed and utilized such territories, sharing common bonds of language, customs, traditions and other distinctive cultural traits, or who have, through resistance to political, social and cultural inroads of colonization, non-indigenous religions and cultures, became historically differentiated from majority of Filipinos. ICCs/IPs shall likewise include peoples who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country, at the time of conquest or colonization, or at the time of inroads of non-indigenous religions and cultures, or the establishment of present state boundaries, who retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions, but who may have been displaced from their traditional domains or who may have resettled outside their ancestral domains;

- ww. “Local Transport Permit” refers to the permit authorizing an individual or entity to bring, carry or ship wildlife, by-products or derivatives acquired from legal sources from the point of origin to the final destination within the country;
- xx. “Logging” refers to any felling of tree within a designated critical habitat;
- yy. “Mineral“ refers to any naturally occurring inorganic substance in solid, liquid, gas or any intermediate state excluding energy materials such as coal, petroleum, natural gas, radioactive materials and geothermal energy;
- zz. “NCBP” refers to the National Committee on Biosafety of the Philippines, created under EO No. 430 dated October 15, 1990 and tasked, among others, to formulate national policies and guidelines on biosafety;
- aaa. “NGOs” refers to non-government organizations; a non-stock, non-profit voluntary organization that is committed to the task of socio-economic and sustainable development and is established primarily for service;
- bbb. “Other threatened species” refers to species or subspecies that is not critically endangered, endangered nor vulnerable but is under threat from adverse factors, such as over collection, throughout their range and is likely to move to the vulnerable category in the near future;
- ccc. “Other wildlife species” as used under Section 28 of the Act, refers to non-threatened species that have the tendency to become threatened due to predation and destruction of habitat or other similar causes as may be listed by the Secretary upon the recommendation of the National Wildlife Management Committee;
- ddd. “PAMB” refers to the Protected Area Management Board, a decision making body created by RA 7586 which exercises jurisdiction over a protected area within its area of responsibility;

- eee. “PCSDS” refers to the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff headed by the Executive Director;
- fff. “POs” refers to peoples’ organizations; a group of people, which may be an association, cooperative, federation, or other legal entity, established by the community to undertake collective action to address community concerns and need and mutually share the benefits from the endeavor;
- ggg. “Prior Informed Consent” refers to the consent obtained by the applicant from the Local Community, Indigenous Peoples, or Private Land Owner concerned, after disclosing fully the intent and scope of the bioprospecting activity, in a language and process understandable to the community, and before any wildlife collection activity is undertaken;
- hhh. “Propagated species” refers to plants which have been cultured by man or produced through human intervention;
- iii. “Re-introduction” refers to the attempt of re-establishing the population of a species or subspecies of wildlife in a location where it has historically occurred but is now extinct;
- jjj. “Restocking” refers to the process of replenishing an existing population of wildlife with additional individuals of the same species or subspecies within its range;
- kkk. “Significant risks” means that the biosafety risk associated with the release of the genetically-engineered organism is greater than that posed by its conventional counterpart;
- lll. “Wetland” refers to areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static, flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water, the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six (6) meters;
- mmm. “Wildlife” refers to wild forms and varieties/strains of flora and fauna, in all developmental stages, such as but not limited to eggs, pupae, seedlings including those which are in captivity or are being bred or propagated; flora and fauna or those not covered

by any legally-accepted document stating that same is a product of registered captive-breeding/propagation shall be presumed to be in wild form;

nnn. “Wildlife Rescue Center” refers to a repository of confiscated, donated, retrieved, turned-over or abandoned wildlife species; an establishment where sick, injured, confiscated wildlife are temporarily kept and rehabilitated prior to their release to their natural habitat or implementation of other modes of disposition as may be authorized under existing guidelines;

ooo. “Zoo/zoological park” refers to the establishment where a collection of wild fauna is maintained for recreational, educational, research, conservation or scientific purposes.

CHAPTER III CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

ARTICLE ONE General Provision

Section 6. Wildlife Information. *All activities, as subsequently manifested under this Chapter, shall be authorized by the Secretary upon proper evaluation of best available information or scientific data showing that the activity is, or for a purpose, not detrimental to the survival of the species or subspecies involved and/or their habitat. For this purpose, the Secretary shall regularly update wildlife information through research.*

Rule 6.1 In order to assist the Secretary and the Council in the implementation of this IRR, a National Wildlife Management Committee (NWMC) shall be created separately by the DENR, DA and PCSD to provide technical and scientific advice. The NWMC shall be composed of representatives from the DENR, DA or PCSD, as the case may be, Environmental Management Bureau (EMB), other concerned government agencies, and local scientists with expertise on various fields of discipline on wildlife. Stakeholders may be invited as resource persons, when necessary. The DENR, DA or PCSD shall act as Chairperson of their respective Committees;

Rule 6.2 The NWMC shall submit recommendations to the PAWB or BFAR Director or PCSDS Executive Director, as the case may be, regarding applications for the collection or use of wildlife for trade, bioprospecting, conservation breeding or propagation of threatened species, scientific researches, special uses or other purposes as may be allowed in this Order or under subsequent rules and regulations; and,

Rule 6.3 A Regional Wildlife Management Committee (RWMC) shall likewise be created by the Regional Offices of the DENR or DA-BFAR pursuant to Rule 6.1 hereof. The RWMC shall submit its recommendation(s) to the Regional Executive Director of the DENR or the Regional Director of the DA-BFAR, as the case may be.

Section 7. Collection of Wildlife. *Collection of wildlife may be allowed in accordance with Section 6 of this Act: Provided, that in the collection of wildlife, appropriate and acceptable wildlife collection techniques with least or no detrimental effects to the existing wildlife population and their habitats, shall likewise be required; Provided further, That collection of wildlife by indigenous people may be allowed for traditional use and not primarily for trade; Provided furthermore, That collection and utilization for said purpose shall not cover threatened species; Provided, finally, That Section 23 hereof shall govern the collection of threatened species.*

Rule 7.1. Collection of wildlife may be allowed for scientific researches, breeding/propagation, bioprospecting, commercial purposes, or for other activities as may be authorized by the Secretary or Council, subject to compliance with the requirements and conditions specified in this Order and subsequent rules and regulations as may be hereinafter promulgated;

Rule 7.2. The quantity of individuals per species to be collected shall not exceed the national quota approved by the Secretary that shall be determined on the basis of the best scientific and/or commercial and other significant data available to the Secretary after conducting a review of the status of the species. The Secretary shall likewise indicate the areas of collection, whenever possible;

- Rule 7.3. Appropriate and acceptable wildlife collection techniques with least or no detrimental effects to the existing wildlife populations and their habitats shall be used in said collection with due consideration to the welfare of the wildlife species;
- Rule 7.4. Prior Informed Consent from the concerned indigenous people in accordance with RA No. 8371 (Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997) or prior clearance from the concerned local government unit and in the case of protected areas, from the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) and other relevant agencies, bodies or institutions which exercise authority over the collection area shall be obtained, in accordance with the provisions of this Order;
- Rule 7.5. Collection of threatened species, their by-products and derivatives shall be allowed only for scientific, or breeding or propagation purposes in accordance with Section 23 of RA 9147;
- Rule 7.6. Collection of wildlife, except threatened species, by indigenous peoples shall be allowed for traditional use and not primarily for trade. In case the collection is for breeding/propagation or for commercial purposes, they shall secure the necessary permit pursuant to this Order and subsequent rules or regulations that may be hereinafter promulgated; and,
- Rule 7.7 The Secretary or Council shall, after the conduct of scientific studies, issue subsequent guidelines governing hunting of wildlife.

Section 8. Possession of Wildlife. *No person or entity shall be allowed possession of wildlife unless such person or entity can prove financial and technical capability to maintain said wildlife: Provided, that the source was not obtained in violation of this Act.*

- Rule 8.1. The Secretary or the Council or their authorized representatives shall determine the financial and technical capability of the possessor of wildlife, taking into consideration the maintenance requirements and value of the subject wildlife.

Section 9. Collection and/or Possession of By-Products and Derivatives. *By products and derivatives may be collected and/or possessed, Provided, that the source was not obtained in violation of this Act.*

- Rule 9.1. Collection of by-products and derivatives may be undertaken provided these are covered by permits issued by the Secretary or the Council or their authorized representatives.

Section 10. Local Transport of Wildlife, By-Products and Derivatives. *Local transport of wildlife, by-products and derivatives collected or possessed through any other means shall be authorized unless the same is prejudicial to the wildlife and public health.*

- Rule 10.1 Local transport of wildlife, by-products and derivatives shall be accompanied by a Local Transport Permit (LTP) secured from the nearest DENR /DA-BFAR Field Office or the PCSD Staff District Management Office, as the case may be. Provided that the wildlife, by-products or derivatives were collected or acquired in accordance with this Order and subsequent rules and regulations as may be hereinafter promulgated by the concerned agencies; and,
- Rule 10.2 A Quarantine/Veterinary Health Certificate for animals or a Phytosanitary Certificate for plants secured from the Department of Agriculture shall also accompany the transport of live specimens.

Section 11. Exportation and/or Importation of Wildlife. *Wildlife species may be exported or imported from another country as may be authorized by the Secretary or the designated representative, subject to strict compliance with the provisions of RA 9147 and rules and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, Provided, that the recipient of the wildlife is technically and financially capable to maintain it.*

- Rule 11.1 Wildlife species gathered or taken in violation of the provisions of R.A. 8550 or the Philippine Fisheries Code and its Implementing Rules and Regulations shall not be allowed for exportation;
- Rule 11.2 An export permit or import permit shall be issued by the Secretary after compliance with the requirements and

procedures imposed under each agency's respective rules and regulations;

- Rule 11.3 Importation of exotic species may be allowed by the Secretary or the authorized representative based on sound ecological, biological and environmental justification resulting from scientific studies, subject to biosafety standards and import risk analysis and/or other sanitary and phytosanitary measures;
- Rule 11.4 The Secretary shall promulgate rules and regulations for the importation and introduction of exotic wildlife species;
- Rule 11.5 For wildlife species, the DA shall require an export/import permit issued by the DENR, as the case may be, prior to the issuance of the phytosanitary/veterinary health certificate; and,
- Rule 11.6 The rules and regulations under this Section shall also cover wildlife by-products and derivatives.

Section 12. Introduction, Reintroduction or Restocking of Endemic or Indigenous Wildlife. *The introduction, reintroduction or restocking of endemic and indigenous wildlife shall be allowed only for population enhancement or recovery purposes subject to prior clearance from the Secretary or the authorized representative pursuant to Section 6 of RA 9147.*

Any proposed introduction shall be subject to a scientific study which shall focus on the bioecology. The proponent shall also conduct public consultations with concerned individuals or entities.

- Rule 12.1 The introduction, reintroduction and restocking of endemic and indigenous wildlife shall be allowed only for population enhancement and recovery purposes. For this purpose, the Secretary or the Council, upon recommendation of the National Wildlife Management Committee (NWMC), shall issue the necessary clearance prior to the conduct of said activities;
- Rule 12.2. The clearance shall be issued upon compliance with the following requirements:

- a. Feasibility study and background research that shall focus on bio-ecology, conservation status of the species to be released/planted, natural history of the species in the wild, status and suitability of the proposed release/planting site, studies on previous re-introductions, if any, risk analysis and management, and other relevant data as may be necessary;
- b. Management plan to include among others, preparatory activities such as rehabilitation of habitat and species, protection, etc.; scheme for release/plantation; and, subsequent monitoring of the released/planted species; and,
- c. Public consultation with concerned individuals or entities such as the LGU, IPs, NGOs, POs, members of the academe and other stakeholders. Proof(s) of public consultation conducted, such as notice(s), minutes of the meeting, resolutions, endorsements, attendance, publication etc., shall be submitted in support hereof.

Section 13. Introduction of Exotic Wildlife. *No exotic species shall be introduced in the country, unless a clearance from the Secretary or the authorized representative is first obtained. In no case shall species be introduced into protected areas covered by Republic Act 7586 and to critical habitats under Section 25 hereof.*

In cases where introduction is allowed, it shall be subject to environmental impact study, which shall focus on the bioecology, socioeconomic and related aspects of the area where the species shall be introduced. The proponent shall also be required to secure the prior informed consent from the local stakeholders.

- Rule 13.1 The introduction of exotic species as defined in this Order shall require the prior clearance of the Secretary or the Council or their authorized representatives, as the case may be, upon recommendation of the NWMC; Provided that no introductions shall be made into protected areas and critical habitats;

Rule 13.2 The clearance shall be issued after compliance with the following requirements:

- a. Environmental impact study focusing on the bio-ecology, socioeconomic and related aspects of the area where the species will be introduced and status and suitability of the proposed area where the exotic species shall be introduced;
- b. Scientific study and background research that shall include but not limited to taxonomic status and other relevant data as may be necessary, and risk assessment of the exotic species to be introduced;
- c. Management plan to include, among others, preparatory activities such as conditioning of species, protection; scheme for the introduction; and, subsequent monitoring of the introduced species;
- d. Prior Informed Consent from the local stakeholders secured in accordance with the procedures outlined under the rules in Section 14 of this Order. Proof(s) of public consultation conducted, such as notice(s), minutes of the meeting, resolutions, endorsements, attendance, publication etc., shall be submitted in support hereof; and,
- e. Submission of an affidavit of undertaking, stating that the proponent shall establish a Monitoring and Research Fund to be utilized for the monitoring, study or research purposes of the introduced exotic species; and, that in case of unforeseen harmful effects to the environment and to endemic species, control and/or eradicate the introduced species in the area at his own expense. For this purpose, the proponent shall post a bond, the amount of which shall be determined by the Secretary or the Council.

Rule 13.3 Exotic wildlife that have already been introduced in one area and are proposed to be introduced to another area shall likewise be governed by Rules 13.1 and 13.2.

Section 14. Bioprospecting. *Bioprospecting shall be allowed upon execution of an undertaking by any proponent, stipulating therein its compliance with and commitment(s) to reasonable terms and conditions that may be imposed by the Secretary, which are necessary to protect biological diversity.*

The Secretary or the authorized representative, in consultation with the concerned agencies, before granting the necessary permit, shall require that prior informed consent be obtained by the applicant from the concerned indigenous cultural communities, local communities, management board under Republic Act 7586 or private individual entity. The applicant shall disclose fully the intent and scope of the bioprospecting activity in a language and process understandable to the community. The prior informed consent from the indigenous peoples shall be obtained in accordance with existing laws. The action on the bioprospecting proposal by the concerned bodies shall be made within a reasonable period.

Upon submission of the complete requirements, the Secretary shall act on the research proposal within a reasonable period.

If the applicant is a foreign entity or individual, a local institution should be actively involved in the research, collection and, whenever applicable and appropriate, in the technological development of the products derived from the biological and genetic resources.

Rule 14.1 The DENR, DA and PCSD shall issue joint guidelines specific for bioprospecting.

Section 15. Scientific Researches on Wildlife. *Collection and utilization of biological resources for scientific research and not for commercial purposes shall be allowed upon execution of an undertaking/agreement with and issuance of a gratuitous permit by the Secretary or the authorized representative: Provided, that prior clearance from concerned bodies shall be secured before the issuance of a gratuitous permit: Provided, further, that the last paragraph of Section 14 shall likewise apply.*

Rule 15.1 The collection of wildlife for scientific research shall require the prior execution of an Affidavit of Undertaking by the

applicant or a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Secretary or the Council and the proponent, and the issuance of a Gratuitous Permit (GP) by the Secretary or the Council. The MOA and GP shall, as far as practicable, be signed and issued within one month after submission and completion of all requirements;

- Rule 15.2 The proponent shall also submit a letter of application, brief description of the research activity or proposal, and endorsement letter of the Head of Institution where the proponent is affiliated, or in the case of an individual researcher, from a recognized expert at a research institution or conservation organization. The Free and Prior Informed Consent of the IPs, or prior clearance of the concerned LGUs, PAMB, private land owner and/or other relevant agencies/institutions, where the collection shall be made shall also be obtained;
- Rule 15.3 If the applicant is a foreign entity or individual or a Filipino citizen affiliated with a foreign institution, a Memorandum of Agreement shall be executed with the Secretary or Council. In addition to the requirements under the preceding Rule, a local institution must be identified as a research collaborator or counterpart and the corresponding letter of consent of the Head of such local institution should be submitted to the concerned agency;
- Rule 15.4 The Affidavit of Undertaking or Memorandum of Agreement shall contain the following minimum terms and conditions:
- a. Spin-off technology shall not be developed out of the results of the scientific study, research, thesis or dissertation;
 - b. Intellectual property rights over the results shall not be applied for without the prior approval of the concerned agency;
 - c. The proponent shall submit to the concerned agency at the conclusion of the research, the results and the

recommended plan of action, whenever applicable;
and,

- d. The Animal Welfare Protocol shall be observed as the case may be.

- Rule 15.5 For purposes of thesis and dissertation of students affiliated with local academic institutions, the issuance of a Gratuitous Permit by the Secretary of the DENR through the PAWB Director or the concerned Regional Executive Director, the Secretary of the DA through the BFAR Director or concerned BFAR Regional Director or the Council through the Executive Director of the PCSDS shall be sufficient, upon submission by the applicant of a copy of the approved thesis proposal, endorsement letter from the concerned Dean, and prior clearance from the concerned entities or PIC certificate from the IP head;
- Rule 15.6 For thesis and dissertation purposes by foreign applicants or Filipino citizens affiliated with foreign institutions, the execution of a Memorandum of Agreement with and issuance of the GP by the DENR, DA, or PCSD, as the case may be, shall be required. The MOA shall, as far as practicable, be signed and issued within one month after submission and completion of all requirements;
- Rule 15.7 Collection of specimens/samples by government agencies necessary to address urgent concerns such as but not limited to red tide, ebola or ebola-like virus, malaria occurrences and the like as certified by the concerned agency/office shall be exempted from these rules on scientific researches. The DENR, DA or PCSD shall be informed, however, of the results of the research conducted and recommended plan of action;
- Rule 15.8 Other government initiated or implemented research or scientific projects shall require the issuance of a Gratuitous Permit by the Secretary or the Council, or their authorized representatives as provided in this Order upon filing of a letter of application, submission of approved work and financial plan, research proposal, grant agreement or

Memorandum of Agreement, as the case may be, and prior clearance from the concerned entities or PIC certificate from the IP head;

Rule 15.9 Scientific researches involving conservation breeding or propagation activities and other wildlife conservation projects initiated by non-government institutions shall be covered by the provisions of this Order. The applicant shall submit the following documents to the concerned agency:

- a. Letter of Intent;
- b. Research/Project Proposal;
- c. Habitat restoration, protection and management plan for reintroduction and restocking of captive-bred individuals (for conservation breeding projects only);
- d. Letter of Acceptance of local collaborators (for foreign applicants only);
- e. Institution's Profile;
- f. Endorsement from the Head of the Institution;
- g. Prior clearance obtained in accordance with Rule 7.4 hereof;
- h. Payment of application and processing fees in accordance with Section 21 hereof; and,
- i. Others as may be required by the concerned agency.

Rule 15.10 Copies of research outputs shall be provided by the proponent to the DA, DENR, PCSO, concerned LGUs, Indigenous Peoples and other concerned agencies/institutions that have management control over the study or collection sites; and,

Rule 15.11 All existing Academic Research Agreements (ARA) executed with the DENR, DA, Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Department of Health (DOH) pursuant to EO 247, and other Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) with the DENR or DA shall remain valid and effective until expiration. Provided that in the case of renewal, the new agreement or undertaking shall conform with the requirements and procedures specified herein or other rules and regulations as may be subsequently promulgated.

Section 16. Biosafety. *All activities dealing on genetic engineering and pathogenic organisms in the Philippines, as well as activities requiring the importation, introduction, field release and breeding of organisms that are potentially harmful to man and the environment shall be reviewed in accordance with the biosafety guidelines ensuring public welfare and the protection and conservation of wildlife and their habitats.*

- Rule 16.1 Existing biosafety protocol shall be observed in all activities dealing on genetic engineering and pathogenic organisms, including their importation, introduction, field release and breeding; and,
- Rule 16.2 The following activities shall undergo the process of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):
- a. introduction of exotic fauna in private/public forests;
 - b. field release of any pathogenic organism; and,
 - c. field testing of any genetically-engineered organism: (i) in an Environmentally Critical Area; (ii) the conduct of which has been determined by the DENR-Environmental Management Bureau and the DA-Bureau of Plant Industry, as posing significant risks to the environment.

Section 17. Commercial Breeding or Propagation of Wildlife Resources. *Breeding or propagation of wildlife for commercial purposes shall be allowed by the Secretary or the authorized representative pursuant to Section 6 through the issuance of wildlife/culture permit: Provided, that only progenies of wildlife raised, as well as unproductive parent stock shall be utilized for trade: Provided further, That commercial breeding operations for wildlife, whenever appropriate, shall be subject to an environmental study.*

- Rule 17.1 Any Filipino citizen or corporation, partnership, association, cooperative, at least 60% of the capital of which is owned by Filipino citizens allowed to collect wildlife for commercial breeding or propagation purposes shall be issued a Wildlife Collector's Permit (WCP) by the PAWB or BFAR Director or concerned Regional Executive Director of the DENR or Regional Director of the DA-BFAR, Executive Director of

the PCSD, and Wildlife Farm Permit (WFP) by the concerned Regional Executive Director of the DENR or the Regional Director of the DA-BFAR or the Executive Director of the PCSDS;

- Rule 17.2 The WCP shall authorize the collection of parental or founder stock while the WFP shall authorize the holder of WCP to engage in the breeding of the collected stock, provided that only progenies or propagated individuals shall be utilized for trade, except as may be allowed under Section 18 of this Order. In case of fauna, the unproductive parent stock duly reported to and verified by the DENR as unproductive, may also be allowed for trade or re-introduction to the wild, pursuant to the rules under Section 12 of this Order. For stocks obtained through importation or acquired from an accredited or registered breeding facility, only a WFP shall be required. If the collection sites are confined within one (1) region, the WCP shall be issued by the concerned Regional Executive Director of the DENR or Regional Director of the DA-BFAR, while the PAWB or BFAR Director shall issue said permit if the collection sites cover several regions;
- Rule 17.3 For non-Filipino citizens, corporations, partnerships, or associations, a WFP shall only be issued if the parental stock are either captive-bred or obtained through importation;
- Rule 17.4 A system of marking, genetic characterization or tagging as prescribed by the concerned agency after consultation with concerned wildlife collectors or breeders shall be followed and implemented for identification of the parent stock and its offspring, whenever appropriate and practicable; and,
- Rule 17.5 The Secretary or the Council shall by subsequent rules and regulations to be promulgated, prescribe the requirements and procedures for the issuance of a WCP and WFP.

Section 18. Economically Important Species. *The Secretary within one (1) year after the effectivity of this Act, shall establish a list of economically-important species. A population assessment of such species shall be conducted within a reasonable period and shall be regularly reviewed and updated by the Secretary.*

The collection of certain species shall only be allowed when the results of the assessment show that, despite certain extent of collection, the population of such species can still remain viable and capable of recovering its numbers. For this purpose, the Secretary shall establish a schedule and volume of allowable harvests.

Whenever an economically important species becomes threatened, any form of collection shall be prohibited except for scientific, educational or breeding/propagation purposes, pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

Rule 18.1 A national list of economically important species, including the schedule, volume of allowable harvest, regional/geographical distribution and areas of collection, shall be prepared by the Secretary, upon recommendation of each Department's National Wildlife Management Committee, in consultation with the Council, concerned scientific institutions, conservation groups, stakeholders and the industry. The list shall be reviewed and updated regularly;

Rule 18.2 Only Filipino citizens, or corporations, partnerships, cooperatives or associations 60% of the capital of which is owned by Filipinos, shall be allowed to collect non-threatened economically important species for direct trade purposes. This may be done upon the issuance of a Wildlife Special Use Permit (WSUP) by the Secretary of the DENR, or an equivalent permit of the DA or the concerned city or municipality in case of marine/aquatic species found in municipal waters, or an equivalent permit from the Council, or their authorized representatives. The permit shall be issued upon compliance with the requirements and procedures prescribed in subsequent rules and regulations to be promulgated by the concerned agencies, provided that the use shall only be allowed when the population of the species can remain viable and sustainable; and,

Rule 18.3 In case non-threatened economically important species shall be used for commercial breeding/propagation or bioprospecting, the provisions of the rules under Sections 14 and 17 of this Order shall apply.

Section 19. Designation of Management and Scientific Authorities for International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. *For the implementation of international agreement on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, the management authorities for terrestrial and aquatic resources shall be the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) of the DENR and the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) of the DA, respectively and that in the Province of Palawan, the implementation hereof is vested to the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development pursuant to Republic Act No. 7611.*

To provide advice to the management authorities, there shall be designated scientific authorities for terrestrial and aquatic/marine species. For the terrestrial species, the scientific authorities shall be the Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau (ERDB) of the DENR, the U.P. Institute of Biological Sciences and the National Museum and other agencies as may be designated by the Secretary. For the marine and aquatic species, the scientific authorities shall be the BFAR, the U.P. Marine Science Institute, U.P. Visayas, Silliman University and the National Museum and other agencies as may be designated by the Secretary: Provided, that, in the case of terrestrial species, the ERDB shall chair the scientific authorities, and in the case of marine and aquatic species, the U.P. Marine Science Institute shall chair the scientific authorities.

Rule 19.1 Functions of the CITES Management Authorities:

- a. Issue and accept permits and certificates for species listed under CITES and falling under their respective jurisdictions;
- b. Monitor the trade of wildlife from and into the country;
- c. Prepare and circulate official information on CITES;
- d. Coordinate with the CITES Secretariat and prepare annual and biennial reports for submission thereto;
- e. Coordinate with law enforcement agencies, customs and other government agencies, and NGOs for the implementation of the Convention;
- f. Prepare proposals and formulate country position on other country proposals;

- g. Implement and enforce provisions of the Convention, CoP resolutions, and amendments to the Appendices of the CITES;
- h. Receive inputs from and coordinate with the Scientific Authorities. The Management Authority has the option to seek the advice of any of the Scientific Authorities or can meet all the Scientific Authorities for their collegial recommendation or advice;
- i. Represent the country in the CITES Conference of Parties (CoP);

Rule 19.2 The CITES Management Authorities shall convene twice a year or as the need arises to discuss issues and concerns arising from the implementation of CITES. The Management Authorities shall take turns in hosting meetings, assume the Secretariat function and shoulder related expenses thereof;

Rule 19.3 Functions of the Scientific Authorities:

- a. Advise the Management Authorities on whether export of species listed under Appendices II and III is detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild. Findings and advice of the Scientific Authorities of the country of export should be based on the scientific review of available information on the population status, distribution, population trend, harvest and other biological and ecological factors, as appropriate, and trade information relating to the species concerned;
- b. Advise the Management Authorities whether export or import of species listed under Appendix I for scientific/conservation breeding purposes will not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild;
- c. Monitor the status of Appendix II species and export data, and recommend, if necessary, suitable remedial measures to limit the export of specimens in order to maintain each species throughout its range at a level consistent with its role in the ecosystem and well above

the level at which the species might become eligible for inclusion in Appendix I;

- d. Provide advice to the Management Authorities on the suitability of the recipient to house and care for live specimens of Appendix I species being imported;
- e. Provide advice as to whether or not scientific institutions seeking registration for the purpose of being issued labels for scientific exchange meet the criteria established by the CITES Resolutions and other standards of any stricter national requirements;
- f. Gather and analyze information on the biological and conservation status of species affected by trade to assist in the preparation of proposals necessary to amend the Appendices;
- g. Review proposals to amend the Appendices submitted by other Parties and make recommendations to the delegation of the country on how it should address each proposal; and,
- h. Provide advice to the Management Authorities on other important matters.

Rule 19.4 The Scientific Authorities shall be entitled to honoraria, subject to the availability of funds and the usual accounting and auditing rules and regulations;

Section 20. Authority of the Secretary to Issue Permits. *The Secretary or the duly authorized representative, in order to effectively implement this Act, shall issue permits/certifications/clearances with corresponding period of validity, whenever appropriate, which shall include but not limited to the following:*

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| <i>(1) Wildlife farm or culture permit</i> | <i>3 to 5 years;</i> |
| <i>(2) Wildlife collector's permit</i> | <i>1 to 3 years;</i> |
| <i>(3) Gratuitous permit</i> | <i>1 year;</i> |
| <i>(4) Local transport permit</i> | <i>1 to 3 months; and,</i> |
| <i>(5) Export/Import/Re-export permit</i> | <i>1 to 6 months.</i> |

These permits may be renewed subject to the guidelines issued by the appropriate agency and upon consultation with concerned groups.

- Rule 20.1 The Secretary or Council is authorized to issue a Wildlife Special Use Permit in accordance with Section 18 hereof; and,
- Rule 20.2 The Secretary or the Council shall promulgate subsequent rules and regulations prescribing the requirements and procedures for the issuance of the permits mentioned in this Section, including the Wildlife Special Use Permit as mentioned in Rule 20.1.

Section 21. Fees and Charges. *Reasonable fees and charges as may be determined upon consultation with the concerned groups, and in the amount fixed by the Secretary shall be imposed for the issuance of permits enumerated in the preceding section.*

For the export of wildlife species, an export permit fee of not greater than three percentum (3%) of the export value, excluding transport costs, shall be charged: Provided, however, That in the determination of aforesaid fee, the production costs shall be given due consideration. Cutflowers, leaves and the like, produced from farms shall be exempted from the said export fee: Provided, further, That fees and charges shall be reviewed by the Secretary every two (2) years or as the need arises and revise the same accordingly, subject to consultation with concerned sectors.

- Rule 21.1 The Secretary or the Council shall promulgate subsequent rules and regulations prescribing the rates of fees and charges on the various activities concerning wildlife resources. All conservation projects, including research and development, being implemented by any Philippine government agency, office or entity are exempted from the payment of these fees and charges.

ARTICLE TWO

Protection of Threatened Species

Section 22. Determination of Threatened Species. *The Secretary shall determine whether any wildlife species or subspecies is threatened, and classify the same as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or other accepted*

categories based on the best scientific data and with due regard to internationally accepted criteria, including but not limited to the following:

- a. present or threatened destruction, modification or curtailment of its habitat or range;*
- b. over-utilization for commercial, recreational, scientific or educational purposes;*
- c. inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; and,*
- d. other natural or man-made factors affecting the existence of wildlife.*

The Secretary shall review, revise and publish the list of categorized threatened wildlife within one (1) year after effectivity of this Act. Thereafter, the list shall be updated regularly or as the need arises: Provided, that a species listed as threatened shall not be removed therefrom within three (3) years following its initial listing.

Upon filing of a petition based on substantial scientific information of any person seeking for the addition or deletion of a species from the list, the Secretary shall evaluate in accordance with the relevant factors stated in the first paragraph of this section, the status of the species concerned and act on said petition within a reasonable period.

The Secretary shall also prepare and publish a list of wildlife which resembles so closely in appearance with threatened wildlife, which species shall likewise be categorized as threatened.

Rule 22.1 The DENR, DA and the PCSD shall in the interim continue to implement the existing national list of threatened species without prejudice, however, to subsequent listing of threatened species based on revised or updated national criteria. Provided, that due consideration shall be given to the best scientific and commercial data available and internationally accepted criteria mentioned in Section 22 hereof and additionally by the factor of disease or predation;

Rule 22.2 A Philippine Red List Committee (PRLC) for Plants/Animals shall be created by the DENR and the DA, in consultation with the Council, to develop the criteria for the determination of threatened species and their classification as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or other accepted

categories based on the best scientific and commercial data available and with due regard to internationally accepted criteria as mentioned in Section 22 hereof and additionally by disease or predation;

- Rule 22.3 The Secretary shall review, revise and publish the list of categorized threatened wildlife, upon consultation with the Council, scientific institutions, the academe, and other stakeholders, which shall be updated regularly as the need arises, provided that a species listed as threatened shall not be removed therefrom within three (3) years following its initial listing. The Secretary upon recommendation of the Director and upon consultation with the NWMC and affected local communities may impose conditions/ qualifications as to the date of effectivity and application of restriction on the collection and trade of certain wildlife species, their by-products and derivatives in the list;
- Rule 22.4 Upon filing of a petition based on substantial scientific information of any person seeking for the addition or deletion of a species from the list, the Secretary, in consultation with the concerned PRLC, shall evaluate said petition in accordance with the relevant factors stated in the first paragraph of this section, the status of the species concerned and act on the said petition within a reasonable period; and,
- Rule 22.5 The Secretary, in consultation with the concerned PRLC, shall also prepare and publish a list of wildlife that resembles so closely in appearance with listed threatened wildlife, which species shall likewise be categorized as threatened.

Section 23. Collection of Threatened Wildlife, By-Products and Derivatives.
The collection of threatened wildlife, as determined and listed pursuant to this Act, including its by-products and derivatives, shall be allowed only for scientific, or breeding or propagation purposes in accordance with Section 6 of this Act: Provided, that only the accredited individuals, business, research, educational or scientific entities shall be allowed to collect for conservation breeding or propagation purposes.

- Rule 23.1 The collection of threatened species of wildlife as determined, listed and published by the Secretary, including

their by-products and derivatives as defined in this Implementing Rules and Regulations, shall be allowed only for scientific or breeding or propagation purposes in accordance with the rules under Section 7 hereof, provided that only accredited individuals, business, research, educational or scientific entities shall be allowed to collect for conservation or breeding purposes in accordance with the rules under Section 24 hereof; and,

- Rule 23.2 The Secretary or the Council shall by subsequent regulations to be promulgated, prescribe the qualifications of and procedures for the accreditation of individuals or entities desiring to collect threatened species for scientific or breeding or propagation purposes.

Section 24. Conservation Breeding or Propagation of Threatened Species.
Conservation breeding or propagation of threatened species shall be encouraged in order to enhance its population in its natural habitat. It shall be done simultaneously with the rehabilitation and/or protection of the habitat where the captive-bred or propagated species shall be released, reintroduced or stocked.

Commercial breeding or propagation of threatened species may be allowed provided that the following minimum requirements are met by the applicant, to wit:

- a. Proven effective breeding and captive management techniques of the species; and,*
- b. Commitment to undertake commercial breeding in accordance with Section 17 of this Act, simultaneous with conservation breeding.*

The Secretary shall prepare a list of threatened species for commercial breeding and shall regularly revise or update such list or as the need arises.

- Rule 24.1 The Secretary or the Council shall, by subsequent regulations to be promulgated, prescribe requirements in addition to the minimum requirements stated in Section 24 hereof and the procedures for the issuance of permits for the conservation breeding or propagation of threatened species;

- Rule 24.2 A list of threatened species for commercial breeding purposes shall be prepared by the Secretary, upon recommendation of the Philippine Red List Committee (PRLC) for Plants or Animals, as the case may be in consultation with scientific and educational institutions, and other concerned stakeholders. The list shall be regularly revised or updated; and,
- Rule 24.3 Commercial breeding or propagation of threatened species may be allowed provided that the following minimum requirements are met by the applicant, to wit:
- a. Proven effective breeding and captive management techniques of the species;
 - b. Commitment to undertake commercial breeding in accordance with Section 17 of this Act, simultaneous with conservation breeding; and,
 - c. Implement programs/measures for the rehabilitation and/or protection of the habitat where the captive-bred or propagated species shall be released, reintroduced or stocked.

Section 25. Establishment of Critical Habitats. *Within two (2) years following the effectivity of this Act, the Secretary shall designate critical habitats outside protected areas under Republic Act No. 7586, where threatened species are found. Such designation shall be made on the basis of the best scientific data taking into consideration species endemism and/or richness, presence of man-made pressures/threats to the survival of wildlife living in the area, among others.*

All designated critical habitats shall be protected, in coordination with the local government units and other concerned groups, from any form of exploitation or destruction which may be detrimental to the survival of the threatened species dependent therein. For such purpose, the Secretary may, by purchase, donation or expropriation, lands, or interests therein, including the acquisition of usufruct, establishment of easements or other undertakings appropriate in protecting the critical habitat.

- Rule 25.1 The designation of critical habitats where threatened species are found, outside of protected areas under Republic Act 7586, shall be based on a set of criteria to be promulgated by

the Secretary or Council in subsequent rules or regulations. The Secretary or Council, in designating areas as critical habitats, shall give due regard to the best scientific data available taking into consideration species endemicity and/or richness, presence of man-made pressures/threats to the survival of wildlife living in the area, and the socioeconomic and other relevant impacts;

- Rule 25.2 The Secretary or the Council by subsequent regulations shall establish the procedures for the designation of critical habitats;
- Rule 25.3 The Secretary of the DENR shall designate critical habitats in terrestrial and wetland areas, while the Secretary of the DA shall designate critical habitats in aquatic areas, provided that designation of critical habitats in municipal waters shall require prior consultation with the City or Municipal Government and the Fisheries Aquatic Resources Management Council (FARMC) and other stakeholders. The Council shall designate critical habitats in the Province of Palawan;
- Rule 25.4 If the habitat of the wildlife species comprises both terrestrial and aquatic areas, the critical habitat shall be established jointly by the DENR and DA; and,
- Rule 25.5 Initially the 170 terrestrial and 36 marine conservation priority areas identified by the Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Priority Setting Program shall be considered in the establishment of critical habitats, only after a series of public consultations with all stakeholders, i.e., fisherfolks, Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Councils (FARMCs), Local Government Units (LGUs), Government Organizations (GOs), Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), and taking into consideration the principle of integrated resource management.

ARTICLE THREE

Registration of Threatened and Exotic Species

Section 26. Registration of Threatened and Exotic Wildlife in the Possession of Private Persons. No person or entity shall be allowed possession of wildlife unless such person or entity can prove financial and technical capability and facility to maintain said wildlife. Twelve (12) months after the effectivity of this Act, the Secretary shall set a period, within which persons/entities shall register all threatened species collected and exotic species imported prior to the effectivity of this Act. However, when the threatened species is needed for breeding/propagation or research purposes, the State may acquire the wildlife through a mutually acceptable arrangement.

After the period set has elapsed, threatened wildlife possessed without certificate of registration shall be confiscated in favor of the government, subject to the penalties herein provided.

All Philippine wildlife which are not listed as threatened prior to the effectivity of this Act but which may later become so, shall likewise be registered during the period set after the publication of the updated threatened list of threatened species.

Rule 26. 1 All threatened indigenous and endemic fauna, and all exotic species in the possession of private individuals or entities without permit from the government agency concerned shall be registered within the period to be declared by the Secretary. The possessor of said wildlife shall be issued a Certificate of Wildlife Registration (CWR) for the purpose, provided such person or entity can prove financial and technical capability and has the facility to maintain said wildlife. However, when the threatened species is needed for breeding/propagation or research purposes, the State may acquire the wildlife through a mutually acceptable arrangement;

Rule 26.2 For plants, only threatened and/or economically important species listed pursuant to the rules under Section 18 hereof, including threatened exotic plants, maintained in nurseries for commercial purposes shall be registered. For hobbyists, submission of a list of threatened plants in their possession shall be sufficient;

- Rule 26.3 After the period set has elapsed, threatened wildlife possessed without CWR shall be confiscated in favor of the government, subject to the penalties herein provided;
- Rule 26.4 All Philippine wildlife which are not listed as threatened prior to the effectivity of RA No. 9147 but which may later be listed as threatened, shall likewise be registered during the period set after the publication of the updated list of threatened species;
- Rule 26.5 For monitoring and record purposes and to facilitate management of non-threatened species that have the tendency to become threatened due to over-collection, predation, destruction of habitat or other similar causes, non-threatened wild fauna being maintained in captivity by individuals and entities shall likewise be registered with the concerned agency;
- Rule 26.6 Threatened and/or exotic species of wild fauna being maintained in facilities such as but not limited to zoos, parks and aquaria of government agencies or institutions shall also be registered with the concerned agency. Threatened and/or economically important species of wild flora being maintained in garden or similar facilities of government agencies and institutions shall also be registered. For museums and herbaria, submission of a list of specimens of threatened wildlife being kept in said institutions shall be sufficient;
- Rule 26.7 The Secretary or the Council, shall, by subsequent rules and regulations, prescribe the process and requirements for registration. A CWR shall be issued to those who will register species of wildlife in their possession, and shall by virtue of the CWR, be subject to certain rights and obligations, to be further defined in subsequent regulations or resolutions;
- Rule 26.8 The CWR does not confer the holder the privilege to collect animals/plants from the wild or other illegal sources unless granted a permit in accordance with the provisions of this

Order and subsequent rules and regulations that may be hereinafter promulgated;

Rule 26.9 Deliberate disregard of the terms and conditions of the CWR shall be a ground for the cancellation of said certificate after due process and shall cause confiscation of all existing wildlife in favor of the government without prejudice to the application of other measures as provided for under existing laws, rules and regulations; and,

Rule 26.10 Wildlife acquired from legal sources shall also be registered anytime upon submission of proof of acquisition thereof.

CHAPTER IV ILLEGAL ACTS

Section 27. Illegal Acts. *Unless otherwise allowed in accordance with this Act, it shall be unlawful for any person to willfully knowing exploit wildlife resources and their habitats, or undertake the following acts:*

- a. killing and destroying wildlife species, except in the following instances;*
 - i. when it is done as part of the religious rituals of established tribal groups or indigenous cultural communities;*
 - ii. when the wildlife is afflicted with an incurable communicable disease;*
 - iii. when it is deemed necessary to put an end to the misery suffered by the wildlife;*
 - iv. when it is done to prevent an imminent danger to the life or limb of a human being; and,*
 - v. when the wildlife is killed or destroyed after it has been used in authorized research or experiments.*
- b. inflicting injury which cripples and/or impairs the reproductive system of wildlife species;*

- c. *effecting any of the following acts in critical habitat(s):*
 - i. *dumping of waste products detrimental to wildlife;*
 - ii. *squatting or otherwise occupying any portion of the critical habitat;*
 - iii. *mineral exploration and/or extraction;*
 - iv. *burning;*
 - v. *logging; and,*
 - vi. *quarrying*
- d. *introduction, reintroduction or restocking of wildlife resources;*
- e. *trading of wildlife;*
- f. *collecting, hunting or possessing wildlife, their by-products and derivatives;*
- g. *gathering or destroying of active nests, nest trees, host plants and the like;*
- h. *maltreating and/or inflicting other injuries not covered by the preceding paragraph; and,*
- i. *transporting of wildlife.*

Rule 27.1. For killing of any form of wildlife to be justified under pars. ii and iii of Section 27 (a) of the Act, a prior certification from a Licensed Veterinarian that the concerned wildlife is afflicted with an incurable disease or that the euthanasia is done to put an end to the misery of said wildlife; and,

Rule 27.2. In accordance with Section 7 of the Act, only the killing of wildlife species not classified as threatened, as part of religious rituals of established indigenous cultural communities may qualify under par. i of Section 27 (a) of the Act.

CHAPTER V

FINES AND PENALTIES

Section 28. Penalties for Violations of this Act. For any person who undertakes illegal acts under paragraph (a) of the immediately preceding section to any species as may be categorized pursuant to this Act, the following penalties and/or fines shall be imposed:

- a. imprisonment of a minimum of six (6) years and one (1) day to twelve (12) years and/or a fine of One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00) to One Million Pesos (P1,000,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against species listed as critical;*
- b. imprisonment of four (4) years and one (1) day to six (6) years and/or a fine of Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00), to Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (P500,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against endangered species;*
- c. imprisonment of two (2) years and one (1) day to four (4) years and/or a fine of Thirty Thousand Pesos (30,000.00) to Three Hundred Thousand Pesos (P300,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against vulnerable species;*
- d. imprisonment of one (1) year and one (1) day to two (2) years and/or a fine of Twenty Thousand Pesos (20,000.00) to Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (P200,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against other threatened species; and,*
- e. imprisonment of six (6) months and one (1) day to one (1) year and/or a fine of Ten Thousand Pesos (10,000.00) to One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against other wildlife species.*

For illegal acts under paragraph (b) of the immediately preceding section, the following penalties and/or fines shall be imposed:

- a. imprisonment of a minimum of four (4) years and one (1) day to six (6) years and/or a fine of Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00) to Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (P500,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against species listed as critical;*

- b. *imprisonment of two (2) years and one (1) day to four (4) years and/or a fine of Thirty Thousand Pesos (P30,000.00) to Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (P200,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against endangered species;*
- c. *imprisonment of one (1) year and one (1) day to two (2) years and/or a fine of Twenty Thousand Pesos (P20,000.00) to Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (P200,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against vulnerable species;*
- d. *imprisonment of a six (6) months and one (1) day to one (1) year and/or a fine of Ten Thousand Pesos (P10,000.00) to Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against other threatened species; and,*
- e. *imprisonment of a one (1) month to six and one (1) day to six (6) months and/or a fine of Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00) to Twenty Thousand Pesos (P20,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against other wildlife species.*

For illegal acts under paragraphs (c) and (d) of the immediately preceding section, an imprisonment of one (1) month to eight (8) years and/or a fine of Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00) to Five Million Pesos (P5,000,000.00) shall be imposed.

For illegal acts under paragraph (e), the following penalties and/or fines shall be imposed:

- a. *imprisonment of a two (2) years and one (1) day to four (4) years and/or a fine of Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00) to Three Hundred Thousand Pesos (P300,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against species listed as critical;*
- b. *imprisonment of one (1) year and one (1) day to two (2) years and/or a fine of Two Thousand Pesos (P2,000.00) to Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (P200,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against endangered species;*
- c. *imprisonment of six (6) months and one (1) day to six (6) months and/or a fine of One Thousand Pesos (P1,000.00) to One Hundred Thousand*

Pesos (P100,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against vulnerable species;

- d. imprisonment of a one (1) month and one (1) day to six (6) months and/or a fine of Five Hundred Pesos (P500.00) to Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against other threatened species; and,*
- e. imprisonment of ten (10) days to one (1) month and/or a fine of Two Hundred Pesos (P200.00) to Twenty Thousand Pesos (P20,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against other wildlife species;*

For illegal acts under paragraphs (f) and (g) of the immediately preceding section, the following penalties and/or fines shall be imposed:

- a. imprisonment of two (2) years and one (1) day to four (4) years and a fine of Thirty Thousand Pesos (P30,000.00) to Three Hundred Thousand Pesos (P300,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against species listed as critical;*
- b. imprisonment of one (1) year and one (1) day to two (2) years and a fine of Twenty Thousand Pesos (P20,000.00) to Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (P200,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against endangered species;*
- c. imprisonment of six (6) months and one (1) day to one (1) year and a fine of Ten Thousand Pesos (P10,000.00) to One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against vulnerable species;*
- d. imprisonment of a one (1) month and one (1) day to six (6) months and a fine of Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00) to Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against species listed as other threatened species; and,*
- e. imprisonment of ten (10) days to one (1) month and a fine of One Thousand Pesos (P1,000.00) to Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against other wildlife species: Provided. That in case of paragraph (f), where the acts were perpetuated through the means of inappropriate techniques and devices, the maximum penalty herein provided shall be imposed.*

For illegal acts under paragraphs (h) and (i) of the immediately preceding section, the following penalties and/or fines shall be imposed:

- a. imprisonment of six (6) months and one (1) day to one (1) year and a fine of Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00) to One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against species listed as critical;*
- b. imprisonment of three (3) months and one (1) day to six (6) months and a fine of Twenty Thousand Pesos (P20,000.00) to Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against endangered species;*
- c. imprisonment of one (1) month and one (1) day to year Three (3) months and a fine of Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00) to Twenty Thousand Pesos (P20,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against vulnerable species;*
- d. imprisonment of ten (10) days and one (1) month and a fine of One Thousand Pesos (P1,000.00) to Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against species listed as other threatened species; and,*
- e. imprisonment of five (5) days to ten (10) days and a fine of Two Hundred Pesos (P200.00) to One Thousand Pesos (P1,000.00), if inflicted or undertaken against other wildlife species.*

All wildlife, its derivatives or by-products, and all paraphernalia, tools and conveyances used in connection with violations of this Act, shall be ipso facto forfeited in favor of the government: Provided, that where the ownership of the aforesaid conveyances belong to third persons who has no participation in or knowledge of the illegal acts, the same may be released to said owner. The apprehending agency shall immediately cause the transfer of all wildlife that have been seized or recovered to the nearest Wildlife Rescue Center of the Department in the area.

If the offender is an alien, he shall be deported after service of sentence and payment of fines, without any further proceedings.

The fines herein prescribed shall be increased by at least ten percent (10%) every three (3) years to compensate for inflation and to maintain the deterrent function of such fines.

- Rule 28.1 For purposes of this Order, the list of critically endangered species shall also include those listed under Appendix I of CITES while endangered species shall also include those listed under Appendices II and III. Other wildlife shall refer to non-threatened species;
- Rule 28.2 The last paragraph of this Section on the increase of the amounts of the fines by ten percent (10%) every after three (3) years to be reckoned from the effectivity of RA No. 9147 shall take effect automatically without the issuance of regulations;
- Rule 28.3 Upon apprehension, all wildlife, its derivatives or by-products and all paraphernalia, tools and conveyances used in connection with any of the violations mentioned in Section 28 shall be automatically confiscated without the benefit of court order and kept in custody by the concerned agency. The apprehending agency, after documentation of all seized/recovered wildlife, shall immediately cause the transfer of all seized or recovered wildlife to the nearest Wildlife Rescue Center, provided that all perishable and consumable items still fit for human or animal consumption shall be donated to non-profit, charitable or penal institutions or wildlife rescue centers;
- Rule 28.4 In case of conveyances belonging to third persons who have no participation in or knowledge of the illegal acts committed as determined by the court, the same shall be released to said owner only upon order of the court;

CHAPTER VI MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 29. Wildlife Management Fund. *There is hereby established a Wildlife Management Fund to be administered by the Department as a special account in the National Treasury. It shall finance rehabilitation or restoration of habitats affected by acts committed in violation of this Act and support scientific research, enforcement and monitoring activities, as well as enhancement of capabilities of relevant agencies.*

The Fund shall derive from fines imposed and damages awarded, fees, charges, donations, endowments, administrative fees or grants in the form of contributions. Contributions to the Fund shall be exempted from donor taxes and all other taxes, charges or fees imposed by the government.

- Rule 29.1 A Wildlife Management Fund shall each be established by the DENR, the DA and the PCSD, pursuant to Section 29 of RA No. 9147;
- Rule 29.2 The Wildlife Management Funds shall be used by the DENR, the DA or the PCSD, to finance their respective activities, such as rehabilitation or restoration of habitats affected by acts committed in violation of said Act, support to scientific researches, enforcement and monitoring activities as well as enhancement of capabilities of relevant agencies; Provided that funds generated from the use of wildlife resources within protected areas shall accrue to the Integrated Protected Area Fund in accordance with RA 7586;
- Rule 29.3 The Fund shall be derived from fines imposed for violations of RA No. 9147 as appropriated under Section 29 thereof and damages awarded, fees, charges, donations, endowments, administrative fees or grants in the form of contributions and such other revenues as may be derived from wildlife-related activities such as but not limited to: entrance fees, bioprospecting fees, permit fees of all kinds, auction or direct sale of captive, confiscated, donated or turned-over wildlife and their by-products or derivatives, paraphernalia, tools, and the like;
- Rule 29.4 Contributions to the Fund shall be exempted from donor taxes and all other taxes, charges or fees imposed by the government subject to existing rules and regulations; and,
- Rule 29.5 The respective Wildlife Management Funds of the DENR, DA or PCSD shall be administered by the DENR through PAWB and the DENR Regional Offices, the DA through the BFAR or the PCSD through the PCSD Staff, as the case may be, as a special account in the National Treasury. For this purpose, the Secretary or the Council shall create a special body within PAWB, BFAR or PCSD Staff, as the case may

be, to decide on fund collection, allocation and disbursement system, including the creation of sub-funds, where necessary.

Section. 30. Deputation of Wildlife Enforcement Officers. *The Secretary shall deputize wildlife enforcement officers from non-government organizations, citizens groups, community organization and other volunteers who have undergone the necessary training for this purpose. The Philippine National Police (PNP), the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) and other law enforcement agencies shall designate wildlife enforcement officers. As such, the wildlife enforcement officers shall have the full authority to seize illegally traded wildlife and to arrest violators of this Act subject to existing laws, rules and regulations on arrest and detention.*

- Rule 30.1 The Secretary or the Council or their authorized representatives shall deputize as Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEOs), individuals who have undergone and passed training on basic knowledge of wildlife laws, rules and regulations; CITES provisions; wildlife identification; basic training in the preparation of reports, affidavits, sworn statement, seizure and turn-over receipt, inventory report, filing of complaint in court, inspection procedure/safety, surveillance, smuggling techniques, method of concealment, documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents; and prosecution of wildlife cases;
- Rule 30.2 The Philippine National Police, Armed Forces of the Philippines, National Bureau of Investigation, Philippine Coast Guard and other law enforcement agencies shall furnish the DENR, DA and PCSD with the list of their employees designated as wildlife enforcement officers who shall have undergone the necessary training for this purpose;
- Rule 30.3 Wildlife Enforcement Officers must possess the following qualifications:
- a. Must be a resident of, or assigned to, the area specified in the deputation/designation order;
 - b. Must be able to read and write;
 - c. Must be at least 18 years old and not more than 60 years old;
 - d. Must be physically fit and mentally sound;

- e. Of good moral character; and,
- f. Willing to perform and undertake the functions and duties of a wildlife enforcement officer.

Rule 30.4 The Wildlife Enforcement Officers shall perform the following duties and responsibilities:

- a. Seize illegally collected, possessed and/or traded wildlife, or parts, by-products and/or derivatives thereof;
- b. Arrest even without warrant any person who has committed, is committing, or is about to commit in his presence any of the offenses provided under the Act and other relevant laws, rules and regulations;
- c. Assist in the conduct of surveillance and monitoring of wildlife-related activities;
- d. Deliver the arrested offender within reasonable time to the nearest police station and assist in filing the proper complaint with the appropriate official designated by law to conduct preliminary investigation;
- e. Deliver within reasonable time to the nearest CENRO, PENRO or DENR Regional Office or BFAR Regional/Provincial Offices or PCSDS District Management Office for custody 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;
- f. Act as witness in court for the speedy prosecution of criminal complaints against wildlife violators;
- g. Prosecute cases before Municipal Trial Courts in areas where there are no prosecutors;
- h. Submit monthly accomplishment reports to the concerned field offices with jurisdiction over their area of operations;

- i. Coordinate with other law enforcement agencies for security reasons, if necessary; and,
- j. Perform such other duties as may be assigned by the Secretary or Chairman or the duly authorized representative from time to time.

Rule 30.5 The Secretary or the Council shall prescribe the requirements and procedures for the deputation of wildlife enforcement officers in their respective agency's regulations;

Rule 30.6 The deputized Wildlife Enforcement Officers under this Order shall be entitled to reasonable daily living and transportation allowances, per diems, hazard pay, health care and medical assistance, free legal assistance in case of harassment suits and in the prosecution of wildlife cases, honoraria, and insurance coverage, financial assistance, where appropriate, all to be funded from the Wildlife Management Fund and/or regular appropriations of each agency, subject to availability of funds and the usual accounting and auditing rules and regulations; and,

Rule 30.7 Existing deputized members of NGOs, POs or DENROs may be deputized as WEOs following the procedures prescribed by the Secretary or Council pursuant to Rule 30.5.

Section 31. Establishment of National Wildlife Research Centers. *The Secretary shall establish national wildlife research centers for terrestrial and aquatic species to lead in the conduct of scientific researches on the proper strategies for the conservation and protection of wildlife, including captive breeding or propagation. In this regard, the Secretary shall encourage the participation of experts from academic/research institutions and wildlife industry.*

Rule 31.1 The Secretary shall each establish National Wildlife Research Centers for species under their respective jurisdiction or shall create Wildlife Research Units within existing research institutes, as the case may be;

- Rule 31.2 The participation of experts from academic/research institutions and the wildlife industry in scientific researches to be undertaken by the Centers shall be encouraged; and,
- Rule 31.3 The Council may establish Wildlife Research Centers in the Province of Palawan.

Section 32. Wildlife Rescue Center. *The Secretary shall establish or designate wildlife rescue centers to take temporary custody and care of all confiscated, abandoned and/or donated wildlife to ensure their welfare and well-being. The Secretary shall formulate guidelines for the disposition of wildlife from the rescue centers.*

- Rule 32.1 The Secretary or the Council shall establish wildlife rescue centers in the Regional Offices of the DENR or DA or District Management Offices of the PCSD based on a set of criteria that may hereinafter be promulgated. The Center shall be under the direct supervision of the Protected Areas and Wildlife Division, Fisheries Resources Management Division or PCSDS, as the case may be. The Regional Office/PCSDS shall provide the necessary responsible technical staff and animal/nursery caretaker(s) to efficiently manage the center;
- Rule 32.2 Existing accredited wildlife rescue centers are hereby recognized as temporary holding facilities until such time that the regional wildlife rescue centers shall have been established. The Secretary or Council may enter into a MOA with other government and private institutions for the establishment of WRC which shall be in accordance with the standards prescribed by the Secretary or the Council;
- Rule 32.3 A greenhouse/nursery facility shall be established for the maintenance of retrieved, donated and confiscated plants. This should be strategically located near the water source. Such facility should be spacious enough to provide adequate room for the growth of the plants;
- Rule 32.4 The PAWB/BFAR Director or the DENR/DA-BFAR Regional Executive Director/Regional Director or PCSD Staff District Management Office, as the case may be, is authorized to dispose animals/plants presently maintained at

Wildlife Rescue Centers established pursuant to this Order. This may be done through release or replanting, donation, loan, sale, exchange, transfer to other government projects, repatriation, or euthanasia, in accordance with the guidelines that shall be promulgated by the Secretary or Council for the purpose. Pending issuance of the guidelines, existing pertinent rules and regulations shall apply. Confiscated wildlife which is/are subject of judicial proceedings shall not be disposed unless authority is obtained from the proper court; and,

- Rule 32.5 The Secretary or the Council shall promulgate rules or resolutions establishing protocols for the disposition of stranded, abandoned, injured, wounded, or accidentally caught wildlife maintained in wildlife rescue centers.

Section. 33. Creation of Wildlife Traffic Monitoring Units. *The Secretary shall create wildlife traffic monitoring units in strategic air and seaports all over the country to ensure the strict compliance and effective implementation of all existing wildlife laws, rules and regulations, including pertinent international agreements.*

Customs officers and/or other authorized government representatives assigned at air or seaports who may have intercepted wildlife commodities in the discharge of their official functions shall, prior to further disposition thereof, secure a clearance from the wildlife traffic monitoring unit assigned in the area.

- Rule 33.1 The Wildlife Traffic Monitoring Units (WTMUs) shall be created by the DENR Secretary or Council at strategic air and seaports to ensure strict compliance and effective implementation of existing wildlife laws, rules and regulations, including CITES. The Team shall undergo the necessary training for this purpose. Existing WTMUs shall continue to function as such in accordance with the provisions hereof;

For the DA-BFAR, existing quarantine units in air and seaports are hereby designated as WTMUs. The Council shall likewise create Wildlife Traffic Monitoring Units within the

Province of Palawan, with assistance from DA and DENR. A mechanism will have to be developed for this purpose.

Rule 33.2 The WTMUs shall have the following duties and functions:

- a. Enforce existing wildlife laws, rules and regulations and such other orders or regulations promulgated thereunder for the protection of wild fauna and flora;
- b. Inspect and verify shipments of wildlife, its by-products and derivatives for export, re-export, import and local transport;
- c. Seize and confiscate illegally collected, possessed and traded wildlife, by-products and derivatives in favor of the government or refuse clearance when there are reasonable grounds to believe that existing wildlife laws, rules and regulations, or the CITES have been violated;
- d. Arrest even without warrant any person who has committed, is committing, or is about to commit in his presence any of the offenses provided under the Act and other relevant laws, rules and regulations;
- e. Coordinate with the customs officers and/or other government authorities at the air or seaports in the performance of their duties and responsibilities;
- f. Conduct investigation and receive evidence regarding the commission of any of the offenses defined under RA 9147 or this Order within their area of assignment, whether or not the offense was committed in their presence;
- g. Turn-over confiscated wildlife, by-products or derivatives to designated Wildlife Rescue Centers nearest their post or station; and,
- h. Promote and disseminate information on the conservation and protection of wildlife.

- Rule 33.3 Members of the WTMUs shall be entitled to transportation allowance, per diems, hazard pay and free legal assistance in case of harassment suits and in the prosecution of wildlife cases, all to be funded from the Wildlife Management Fund and/or the regular appropriations of the Regional Office concerned subject to availability of funds and to usual accounting rules and regulations.

Section 34. Exemption from Taxes. *Any donation, contribution, bequest, subsidy or financial aid which may be made to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources or to the Department of Agriculture and to NGOs engaged in wildlife conservation duly registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as certified by the local government unit, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources or the Department of Agriculture, for the conservation and protection of wildlife resources and their habitats shall constitute as an allowable deduction from the taxable income of the donor and shall be exempt from donor's tax.*

Section. 35. Flagship Species. *Local government units shall initiate conservation measures for endemic species in their areas. For this purpose, they may adopt flagship species such as the Cebu black shama (*Copsychus cebuensis*), Tamaraw (*Bubalus mindorensis*), Philippine tarsier (*Tarsius syrichta*), Philippine teak (*Tectona philippinensis*), which shall serve as emblems of conservation for the local government concerned.*

- Rule 35.1 The Legislative Council of local government units shall enact ordinances implementing this Section. They may seek technical assistance from the DENR, DA or PCSD in adopting conservation measures for their adopted flagship species.

Section. 36. Botanical Gardens, Zoological Parks and Other Similar Establishments. *The Secretary shall regulate the establishment, operation and maintenance of botanical gardens, zoological parks and other similar establishments for recreation, education and conservation.*

- Rule 36.1 The Secretary and the Council shall regulate the establishment, operation and maintenance of botanical gardens, zoological parks and similar establishments for recreation, education, and conservation purposes within their

respective jurisdictions in accordance with the rules established under Section 4 hereof;

Rule 36.2 The following requirements shall be submitted to the DENR/DA Regional Office concerned or PCSDS for evaluation:

- a. Letter of Intent with Project Proposal, indicating among others, species, quantity and source of stocks to be maintained, management schemes/operations;
- b. Development Plan to include physical/structural plan of facilities and location map;
- c. Latest income tax return or financial statement showing financial capability;
- d. Proof of technical and management capability (list of manpower);
- e. Environmental Compliance Certificate or other appropriate clearance from EMB Regional Office concerned;
- f. Permit to Operate from the Local Government Unit concerned;
- g. Payment of application and processing fee; and,
- h. Others as may be required.

Rule 36.3 Upon compliance with the requirements, the DENR/DA/PCSD shall conduct an assessment of the area. The approval of the application by the Regional Executive Director/Regional Director/Council shall be in the form of a Clearance to Operate the facility and manage the wildlife stock thereat upon payment of corresponding fee;

Rule 36.4 General considerations for botanical gardens, zoos and other similar establishments:

- a. Welfare of the animals. Management and maintenance of animals in the facility shall be given paramount consideration;
- b. Acquisition of stock. Wildlife species shall be acquired from facilities/sources with permit from the DENR/DA-BFAR/PCSD, including wildlife rescue centers; and,
- c. Transfer, sale and/or exchange of animals/threatened plants among zoos/botanical gardens. Transfer, sale, and/or exchange of wildlife species should be consistent with pertinent provisions of this Order. All transactions shall be recorded and documented for monitoring purposes.

Rule 36.5 Existing zoos and other similar establishments previously accredited by the DENR shall be assessed based on the requirements specified in the rules under this Section and subsequent regulations to be promulgated. Facilities that do not satisfy said requirements shall be made to comply thereto and shall be issued the corresponding permit.

Section. 37. Implementing Rules and Regulations. *Within twelve (12) months following the effectivity of this Act, the Secretaries of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Department of Agriculture, in coordination with the Committees on Environment and Ecology of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, shall promulgate respective rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act. Whenever appropriate, coordination in the preparation and implementation of rules and regulations on joint and inseparable issues shall be done by both Departments. The commitments of the State to international agreements and protocols shall likewise be a consideration in the implementation of this Act.*

Rule 37.1 The Secretary or Council shall promulgate procedural guidelines and/or subsequent rules and regulation for the implementation of this Order.

Section 38. Appropriations. *The amount necessary to initially implement the provisions of this Act shall be charged against the appropriations of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources in the current General Appropriations Act. Thereafter, such sums as may be necessary to fully*

implement the provisions of this Act shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

Rule 38.1 The DENR, DA and PCSO shall henceforth request additional appropriations from Congress for the implementation of this IRR.

Section 39. Separability Clause. *Should any provision of this Act be subsequently declared as unconstitutional, the same shall not affect the validity or the legality of the other provisions.*

Rule 39.1 Should any provision of this Implementing Rules and Regulations be declared as unconstitutional or legally infirm, the same shall not affect the validity or legality of other provisions.

Section 40. Repealing Clause. *Act Nos. 2590 and 3983, Commonwealth Act No. 63, as amended, Presidential Decree No. 1219, as amended, Republic Act No. 6147, and other laws, orders and regulations inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed or amended accordingly.*

Rule 40.1 Provisions of EO 247 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations inconsistent with the Act and this Order are deemed amended.

Section 41. Effectivity. *This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after publication in the Official Gazette or two (2) newspapers of general circulation.*

Rule 41.1 This Implementing Rules and Regulations shall take effect fifteen (15) days after publication in two (2) newspapers of general circulation and after fifteen (15) days from registration with the Office of the National Administrative Register.

Issued this 18th day of May 2004 at Quezon City, Metro Manila, Philippines.

(SGD.) ELISEA G. GOZUN
Secretary
Department of Environment and
Natural Resources

(SGD.) LUIS P. LORENZO, JR.
Secretary
Department of Agriculture

(SGD.) VICENTE A. SANDOVAL
Chairman
Palawan Council for Sustainable Development

Date Issued : May 18, 2004
Date Published : 1st publication – May 22, 2004
2nd publication – December 21, 2004

ANNEX A
JOINT DENR-DA-PCSD AO No. 1

Class	DENR	DA
Mammals	Dugong Others All terrestrial mammalian Species	All marine mammals Freshwater mammals
Avian	All species including Waterbirds	
Reptiles	Terrestrial (land) snakes Freshwater turtles Tortoises Sea turtles Crocodiles All lizards, including Sailfin Lizard	Sea snakes Freshwater snakes
Invertebrates	All terrestrial invertebrates, including land snails	All aquatic invertebrates (marine and freshwater)

DENR ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER
NO. 2004 - 15

**SUBJECT : ESTABLISHING THE LIST OF TERRESTRIAL
THREATENED SPECIES AND THEIR CATEGORIES,
AND THE LIST OF OTHER WILDLIFE SPECIES
PURSUANT TO REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9147,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE WILDLIFE
RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION
ACT OF 2001**

Pursuant to Sections 5 & 22 of Republic Act No. 9147 otherwise known as the “Wildlife Conservation and Protection Act”, the preliminary List of Threatened Wildlife, including their different categories, and the List of Other Wildlife Species are hereby established.

Section 1. Definition of Terms. As used in this Order, the following terms shall mean as follows:

- 1. Threatened Species** – is a general term to denote species or subspecies considered as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or other accepted categories of wildlife which population is at risk of extinction;
- 2. Critically Endangered Species** – refers to a species or subspecies that is facing extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future;
- 3. Endangered Species** – refers to species or subspecies that is not critically endangered but which survival in the wild is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating;
- 4. Vulnerable Species** – refers to species or subspecies that is not critically endangered nor endangered but is under threat from adverse factors throughout their range and is likely to move to the endangered category in the near future;
- 5. Other Threatened Species** – refers to species or subspecies that is not critically endangered, endangered nor vulnerable but is under threat from

adverse factors, such as over collection, throughout their range and is likely to move to the vulnerable category in the near future; and,

6. **Other Wildlife Species** – refers to non-threatened species that have the tendency to become threatened due to predation and destruction of habitat or other similar causes as may be listed by the Secretary upon the recommendation of the National Wildlife Management Committee.

Section 2. The List of Threatened Wildlife and their Categories.

A. Critically Endangered Species

MAMMALS

Bovidae	1. <i>Bubalus mindorensis</i>	Tamaraw
Cervidae	2. <i>Cervus alfredi</i>	Visayan spotted deer
Muridae	3. <i>Crateromys australis</i>	Dinagat hairy-tailed cloud rat
	4. <i>Crateromys paulus</i>	Ilin hairy-tailed cloud rat
Pteropodidae	5. <i>Dobsonia chapmani</i>	Philippine bare-backed fruit bat
Dugongidae	6. <i>Dugong dugon</i>	Dugong
Suidae	7. <i>Sus cebifrons</i>	Visayan warty pig

BIRDS

Psittacidae	8. <i>Cacatua haematuropygia</i>	Philippine Cockatoo
Bucerotidae	9. <i>Aceros waldeni</i>	Walden's hornbill
	10. <i>Anthracoceros montani</i>	Sulu hornbill
Dicaeidae	11. <i>Dicaeum quadricolor</i>	Cebu flowerpecker
Accipitridae	12. <i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i>	Philippine eagle
Cuculidae	13. <i>Centropus steerii</i>	Black-hooded coucal
Sternidae	14. <i>Sterna bernsteini</i>	Chinese crested tern
Gruidae	15. <i>Grus Antigone</i>	Sarus crane
Columbidae	16. <i>Phapitreron cinereiceps</i>	Tawi-tawi brown dove
	17. <i>Gallicolumba menagei</i>	Sulu bleeding-heart
	18. <i>Gallicolumba keayi</i>	Negros bleeding-heart
	19. <i>Gallicolumba platenae</i>	Mindoro bleeding-heart
	20. <i>Ptilinopus arcanus</i>	Mindoro fruit-dove

REPTILES

Cheloniidae	21. <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill turtle
Bataguridae	22. <i>Heosemys leytenensis</i>	Philippine pond turtle
Crocodylidae	23. <i>Crocodylus mindorensis</i>	Philippine crocodile
Varanidae	24. <i>Varanus mabitang</i>	Panay monitor lizard

CITES-LISTED SPECIES

All species of terrestrial fauna and flora listed under Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) shall fall under this category.

B. Endangered Species

MAMMALS

Pteropodidae	25. <i>Acerodon jubatus</i>	Golden-crowned fruit bat
	25. <i>Nyctimene rabori</i>	Philippine tube-nosed fruit bat
Cervidae	27. <i>Cervus calamianensis</i>	Calamian deer
Muridae	28. <i>Crateromys heaneyi</i>	Panay bushy-tailed cloud rat
Suidae	29. <i>Sus</i> sp. A from the Sulu Archipelago	

BIRDS

Bucerotidae	30. <i>Penelopides panini</i>	Visayan tarictic hornbill
	31. <i>Penelopides mindorensis</i>	Mindoro hornbill
Pycnonotidae	32. <i>Hypsipetes siquijorensis</i> (= <i>Ixos siquijorensis</i>)	Streak-breasted bulbul (=Mottle-breasted bulbul)
Psittacidae	33. <i>Prioniturus verticalis</i>	Blue-winged racket-tail
Ciconiidae	34. <i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	Japanese white stork
Muscicapidae	35. <i>Rhinomyias albigularis</i>	White-throated jungle flycatcher
Timaliidae	36. <i>Stachyris nigrorum</i>	Negros striped-babbler
	37. <i>Stachyris speciosa</i> (= <i>Dasytrotapha speciosa</i>)	Flame-templed babbler

Turdidae	38. <i>Copsychus cebuensis</i>	Black shama
	39. <i>Rhyacornis bicolor</i>	Luzon water-redstart
Columbidae	40. <i>Gallicolumba criniger</i>	Mindanao bleeding-heart
Ardeidae	41. <i>Gorsachius goesagi</i>	Japanese night-heron
Scolopacidae	42. <i>Tringa guttifer</i>	Nordmann's greenshank

REPTILES

Cheloniidae	43. <i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead turtle
	44. <i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green sea turtle
	45. <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Olive ridley sea turtle
	46. <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback turtle
Bataguridae	47. <i>Heosemys spinosa</i>	Spiny terrapin
Trionychidae	48. <i>Pelochelys cantorii</i>	Southeast Asian softshell Turtle

AMPHIBIANS

Ranidae	49. <i>Platymantis negrosensis</i>	Negros forest tree frog
	50. <i>Platymantis polilloensis</i>	Polillo forest tree frog
	51. <i>Platymantis spelaeus</i>	Negros limestone frog
	52. <i>Platymantis subterrestris</i>	Mt. Data cloud frog

CITES-LISTED SPECIES

All species of terrestrial fauna and flora listed under Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) shall fall under this category.

C. Vulnerable Species

MAMMALS

Pteropodidae	53. <i>Acerodon leucotis</i>	Palawan flying fox
	54. <i>Pteropus dasymallus</i>	Wooly flying fox
	55. <i>Pteropus speciosus</i>	Philippine gray flying fox
	56. <i>Pteropus leucopterus</i>	White-winged fruit bat
Muridae	57. <i>Archboldomys luzonensis</i>	Isarog shrew-mouse
	58. <i>Crateromys schadenbergi</i>	Bushy tailed-cloud rat
	59. <i>Phloeomys cumingi</i>	Southern Luzon giant cloud rat
	60. <i>Batomys russatus</i>	Dinagat hairy-tailed rat

Cervidae	61. <i>Cervus mariannus</i>	Philippine brown deer
Manidae	62. <i>Manis culionensis</i>	Palawan pangolin
Erinaceidae	63. <i>Podogymnura aureospinula</i>	Dinagat gymnure
Felidae	64. <i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	Leopard cat
Suidae	65. <i>Sus barbatus</i>	Bearded pig
	66. <i>Sus philippensis</i>	Philippine warty pig
Tragulidae	67. <i>Tragulus napu</i>	Mouse deer
Pteropodidae	68. <i>Pteropus</i> sp. A from Mindoro Island	
	69. <i>Haplonycteris</i> sp. A from Sibuyan Island	

BIRDS

Columbidae	70. <i>Ducula carola</i>	Spotted imperial pigeon
	71. <i>Ducula mindorensis</i>	Mindoro imperial-pigeon
	72. <i>Ptilinopus marchei</i>	Flame-breasted fruit dove
	73. <i>Ducula pickeringii</i>	Grey imperial-pigeon
	74. <i>Caloenas nicobarica</i>	Nicobar pigeon
	75. <i>Ducula poliocephala</i>	Pink-bellied imperial-pigeon
	76. <i>Gallicolumba luzonica</i>	Luzon bleeding-heart pigeon
	77. <i>Ptilinopus merrilli</i>	Cream-bellied fruit dove
	78. <i>Treron formosae</i>	Whistling green-pigeon
Alcedinidae	79. <i>Ceyx melanurus</i>	Philippine dwarf kingfisher
	80. <i>Alcedo argentata</i>	Silvery kingfisher
	81. <i>Todiramphus winchelli</i>	Rufous-lored kingfisher
	82. <i>Actenoides hombroni</i>	Blue-capped kingfisher
Muscicapidae	83. <i>Muscicapa randi</i>	Ashy-breasted flycatcher
	84. <i>Ficedula platenae</i>	Palawan flycatcher
	85. <i>Rhinomyias insignis</i>	White-browed jungle flycatcher
	86. <i>Ficedula basilanica</i>	Little slaty flycatcher
	87. <i>Hypothymis coelestis</i>	Celestial blue monarch
Campephagidae	88. <i>Coracina ostenta</i>	White-winged cuckoo-shrike
	89. <i>Coracina mcgregori</i>	Mcgregor's cuckoo-shrike
Dicaeidae	90. <i>Dicaeum haematostictum</i>	Visayan flowerpecker
	91. <i>Dicaeum retrocinctum</i>	Scarlet-collared flowerpecker
Eurylaimidae	92. <i>Eurylaimus samarensis</i>	Visayan broadbill
	93. <i>Eurylaimus steerii</i>	Mindanao broadbill
Picidae	94. <i>Picoides ramsayi</i>	Sulu woodpecker
Chloropseidae	95. <i>Chloropsis flavipennis</i>	Philippine leafbird
Pittidae	96. <i>Pitta steerii</i>	Azure-breasted pitta
	97. <i>Pitta kochi</i>	Koch's pitta
Estrildidae	98. <i>Erythrura viridifacies</i>	Green-faced parrotfinch

Turdidae	99. <i>Zoothera cinerea</i>	Ashy thrush
	100. <i>Rhyacornis bicolor</i>	Luzon water-redstart
Timaliidae	101. <i>Polioptila falcata</i>	Falcated wren-babbler
Phasianidae	102. <i>Polyplectron emphanum</i>	Palawan peacock-pheasant
Bucerotidae	103. <i>Anthracoseros marchei</i>	Palawan hornbill
	104. <i>Aceros leucocephalus</i>	Writhed hornbill
	105. <i>Buceros hydrocorax</i>	Rufous hornbill
Psittacidae	106. <i>Prioniturus platenae</i>	Blue-headed racket-tail
	107. <i>Prioniturus luconensis</i>	Green-headed racket-tailed parrot
	108. <i>Tanygnathus lucionensis</i>	Blue-naped parrot
Strigidae	109. <i>Bubo philippensis</i>	Philippine eagle-owl
	110. <i>Mimizuki gurneyi</i>	Giant scops-owl
Accipitridae	111. <i>Spizaetus philippensis</i>	Philippine hawk-eagle
	112. <i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>	Grey-headed fish-eagle
Silviidae	113. <i>Acrocephalus sorghophilus</i>	Streaked reed-warbler
	114. <i>Phylloscopus ijimae</i>	Ijima's leaf-warbler
Ardeidae	115. <i>Egretta eulophotes</i>	Chinese egret
Emberizidae	116. <i>Emberiza sulphurata</i>	Japanese yellow bunting
Scolopacidae	117. <i>Eurynorhynchus pygmaeus</i>	Spoon-billed sandpiper
	118. <i>Numenius tahitiensis</i>	Bristle-thighed curlew
Charadriidae	119. <i>Charadrius peronii</i>	Malaysian plover
Sturnidae	120. <i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Palawan hill myna
Anatidae	121. <i>Anas luzonica</i>	Philippine duck
Anhingidae	122. <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Darter
Megapodiidae	123. <i>Megapodius cumingii</i>	Tabon scrubfowl

REPTILES

Varanidae	124. <i>Varanus olivaceus</i>	Gray's monitor lizard
	125. <i>Varanus salvator cumingi</i>	Malay monitor lizard (Mindanao population)
	126. <i>Varanus salvator marmoratus</i>	Malay monitor lizard (Northern Philippine population)
	127. <i>Varanus salvator nuchalis</i>	Malay monitor lizard (Central Visayas population)

AMPHIBIANS

Ichthyophiidae	128. <i>Ichthyophis glandulosus</i>	Basilan caecilian
	129. <i>Ichthyophis mindanaoensis</i>	Mindanao caecilian
Bufoidea	130. <i>Ansonia mcgregori</i>	Macgregor's slender toad
Ranidae	131. <i>Limnonectes magnus</i>	Mindanao fanged frog
	132. <i>Platymantis hazelae</i>	Hazel's forest frog
	133. <i>Platymantis insulatus</i>	Gigante island limestone frog
	134. <i>Platymantis lawtoni</i>	Lawton's forest frog
	135. <i>Platymantis rabori</i>	Rabor's forest frog
	136. <i>Rana igorota</i>	Taylor's igorot frog
Rhacophoridae	137. <i>Philautus schmackeri</i>	Mindoro tree frog

D. Other Threatened Species

MAMMALS

Viverridae	137. <i>Arctictis binturong</i>	Binturong
Cynocephalidae	138. <i>Cynocephalus volans</i>	Flying lemur
Cercopithecidae	139. <i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Philippine macaque
Pteropodidae	140. <i>Pteropus vampyrus</i>	Giant flying fox
Tarsiidae	141. <i>Tarsius syrichta</i>	Philippine tarsier

REPTILES

Varanidae	142. <i>Varanus salvator rudicollis</i>	Rough-necked monitor
Agamidae	143. <i>Hydrosaurus postulatus</i>	Philippine sailfin lizard
Boidae	144. <i>Python reticulatus</i>	Reticulated python
	145. <i>Trimeresurus flavomaculatus mcgregori</i>	Batanes pit viper

Section 3. The List of Other Wildlife Species

BIRDS

Oriolidae	146. <i>Oriolus isabellae</i>	Isabela oriole
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AMPHIBIANS

Discoglossidae	147. <i>Barbourula busuangensis</i>	Philippine flat-headed frog
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Section 4. Interpretation. In case of conflict between the scientific name and the common name in the actual application, the scientific name shall be the controlling interpretation.

Section 5. Species under more than one category. In case of conflict between the enumeration of species in this Order and the CITES Appendices, the listing in this Order shall prevail. However, for conservation purposes other than the application of penalties under Section 28 of Republic Act 9147, the higher category shall apply.

Section 6. Review and Updating of the List. The Secretary, in consultation with scientific authorities, the academe and other stakeholders, shall regularly review and update or as the need arises the herein list of terrestrial wild fauna and flora; Provided, that a species listed as threatened shall not be removed therefrom within three years following its initial listing.

Section 7. Effectivity. This Order shall take effect fifteen (15) days after publication in a newspaper of national circulation.

(SGD.) ELISEA G. GOZUN
Secretary

Date Issued : May 22, 2004
Date Published : June 6, 2004

**DENR Administrative Order
No. 2004-55**

**SUBJECT: DENR STREAMLINING/PROCEDURAL GUIDELINES
PURSUANT TO THE JOINT DENR-DA-PCSD
IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF
REPUBLIC ACT 9147 OTHERWISE KNOWN AS
“WILDLIFE RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND
PROTECTION ACT”**

Pursuant to the provisions of the Joint DENR-DA-PCSD Administrative Order No. 01 Series of 2004, this Administrative Order is hereby promulgated for the guidance of all concerned.

**CHAPTER I
Jurisdiction and Scope of Application**

Section 1. Jurisdiction and Scope of Application. The provisions of this Order shall be enforceable for all terrestrial wildlife (plants and animals); amphibians; dugong; crocodile; all turtles and tortoises, waterbirds; and, other wetland species pursuant to Joint DENR-DA-PCSD Administrative Order No. 01, Series of 2004 and captive-bred/propagated progenies of said wildlife, found in all areas of the country, including protected areas under Republic Act No. 7586, otherwise known as the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act, and critical habitats. Further, this Order shall apply to exotic species of the aforementioned wildlife that have been introduced in the country by whatever means, which are subject to trade, are maintained or bred in captivity or propagated in the country. Species listed under the Appendices of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) shall also be governed by this Order.

**CHAPTER II
Definition of Terms**

Section 2. Definition of Terms. For purposes of this Order, the following terms shall be construed as follows:

1. Captive-bred – individuals born or otherwise produced in a controlled environment;
2. Charges – amount collected for use of a privilege under control of government;
3. CITES Export Permit – permit authorizing an individual to bring, send or transport wildlife listed under the CITES Appendices, including its by-products or derivatives, from the Philippines to other countries;
4. CITES Import Permit – permit issued authorizing an individual to bring into the Philippines wildlife listed under the CITES Appendices, including its by-products or derivatives, from other countries;
5. CITES Re-export Permit – permit authorizing an individual to bring out of the country wildlife listed under the CITES Appendices, including its by-products or derivatives, which were previously imported;
6. Commercial purposes – activities undertaken to obtain economic benefit, including profit (whether in cash or in kind) and is directed toward resale, exchange, provision of a service or other form of economic use or benefit;
7. Conservation breeding - the process of producing individuals under controlled conditions or with human intervention for possible release to the wild or other conservation or scientific purposes;
8. Director – the Director of the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau;
9. Economically Important Species – species which have actual or potential value in trade or utilization for commercial purpose;
10. Exportation – the act of bringing wildlife, its by-products or derivatives out of the country;
11. Fees – amount collected covering administrative costs and services of public officers;
12. Gratuitous Permit – privilege given to an individual, academe, research institution, or organization to capture/harvest and transport wildlife

species from the natural habitat for scientific and other authorized purposes;

13. Importation – the act of bringing wildlife, by-products or derivatives into the country;
14. Joint DENR-DA-PCSD A.O. No. 01 Series of 2004 – the implementing rules and regulations of the Republic Act 9147 otherwise known as “Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act”;
15. Large-scale farming – commercial breeding/propagation of wildlife with capital of more than PhP 1,500,000.00;
16. Local Transport Permit (LTP) – permit authorizing an individual to bring, carry or ship wildlife, by-products or derivatives acquired from legal sources from the point of origin to the final destination within the country;
17. National Wildlife Management Committee (NWMC) – refers to the Committee created pursuant to Section 6 of the Joint DENR- DA-PCSD Administrative Order No. 01 tasked to provide technical and scientific advice to the DENR concerning applications for the collection or use of wildlife as may be allowed in this Order;
18. Non-CITES Export Permit – permit authorizing an individual to bring out non-CITES wildlife from the Philippines to any other country;
19. Non-CITES Import Permit – a permit authorizing an individual to bring into the country non-CITES wildlife from another country;
20. Non-CITES Re-export Permit – permit authorizing an individual to bring out of the country non-CITES wildlife which were previously imported;
21. PAMB – refers to the Protected Area Management Board, a decision making body created by RA 7586 which exercises jurisdiction over a protected area within its area of responsibility;
22. Phytosanitary Certificate – document issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture (BPI-DA) for plants or plant

products certifying that the specimens are free from pests and conform with the phytosanitary regulations of the country;

23. Prior clearance – endorsement or certification issued by the concerned agencies or bodies prior to collection of wildlife resources;
24. Protected area – identified portions of land and water set aside by reason of their unique physical and biological significance, managed to enhance biological diversity and protected against destructive human exploitation established pursuant to RA 7586;
25. Quarantine/Veterinary Certificate – document issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture (BAI-DA) for animals certifying that these are free from evidence of dangerous communicable animal diseases or exposure thereto;
26. RED – Regional Executive Director, the head of the DENR Regional Offices;
27. Re-issuance Fee – payment made for processing and issuing of the same document for replacement of expired CITES/non-CITES permit;
28. Registration – act of entering in the DENR’s official records wildlife species granting authority to said persons, agencies or institutions to maintain the wildlife;
29. Regional Wildlife Management Committee (RWMC) – refers to the Committee at the Regional level that provide technical assistance and scientific advice to the DENR for species under their jurisdiction;
30. Wildlife – refers to wild forms and varieties/strains of flora and fauna, in all developmental stages, such as but not limited to eggs, pupae, seedlings including those which are in captivity or are being bred or propagated; flora and fauna or those not covered by any legally-accepted document stating that same is a product of registered captive-breeding/propagation shall be presumed to be in the wild form;
31. Small-scale Farming – commercial breeding/propagation of wildlife with a capital of PhP 1,500,000.00 or less;

32. Wildlife Collector's Permit (WCP) – permit to take or collect from the wild certain species and quantities of wildlife for commercial breeding/propagation;
33. Wildlife Farm Permit (WFP) – permit to develop, operate and maintain a wildlife breeding farm for conservation, trade and/or scientific purposes;
34. Wildlife Rescue Center – repository of confiscated, donated, retrieved, turned-over or abandoned wildlife species; an establishment where sick, injured, confiscated wildlife are temporarily kept and rehabilitated prior to their release to their natural habitat or implementation of other modes of disposition as may be authorized under existing guidelines; and,
35. Wildlife Special Use Permit (WSUP) – permit authorizing qualified persons to collect economically important species for direct trade purposes.

CHAPTER III

Conservation and Protection of Wildlife Resources

Section 3. National and Regional Wildlife Management Committee. A National Wildlife Management Committee (NWMC) created pursuant to the Rules under Section 6 of the Joint DENR-DA-PCSD Administrative Order No. 01 Series of 2004 shall provide technical assistance and scientific advice to the DENR for species under its jurisdiction. The NWMC shall be composed of PAWB as Chairperson, representative from EMB, FMB and other concerned government agencies, and local scientists with expertise on various fields of discipline on wildlife, such as but not limited to flora, terrestrial vertebrates and invertebrates, social science, economics and veterinary medicine. Stakeholders may be invited as resource persons when necessary.

A Regional Wildlife Management Committee (RWMC) shall likewise be created by the DENR Regional Offices in accordance with the preceding paragraph. The DENR Regional Technical Directors (RTDs) for Protected Area Wildlife and Coastal Zone Management Service (PAWCZMS) shall chair the Committee while the PAWD shall act as Secretariat of the Committee.

Section 4. Scientific Researches on Wildlife. Scientific researches on wildlife shall be allowed upon execution of the following modes or mechanisms: an Affidavit of Undertaking (AU) by the applicant or a Memorandum of

Agreement (MOA) with the DENR and issuance of a Gratuitous Permit (GP) by the PAWB Director or the Regional Executive Director of the DENR Regional Office concerned.

4.1 The following are the requirements for the conduct of scientific researches:

4.1.1 For a foreign entity/institution/individual or a Filipino citizen affiliated with a foreign institution, a MOA shall be executed with the PAWB Director or concerned RED, and a GP may be issued whenever necessary.

a.1 Research/Project Proposal;

a.2 Institution's Profile, if applicable;

a.3 Endorsement from the Head of the Institution; or in the case of an individual researcher, from a recognized expert or a research institution or a conservation organization;

a.4 Payment of application and processing fees in accordance with Section 9 hereof; and,

a.5 In case collection of wildlife is necessary, prior clearance from the affected neighborhood/communities, i.e. concerned LGUs, recognized head of the indigenous people in accordance with RA 8371, or Protected Area Management Board, shall be required for the issuance of GP.

4.1.2 For Conservation Breeding or Propagation Activities, and other Wildlife Conservation/Research Projects initiated by local Non-Government/Academic Institutions, an Affidavit of Undertaking by the applicant shall be submitted to the RED concerned. A GP may be issued whenever necessary;

In addition to the above requirements habitat rehabilitation, protection and management plan for reintroduction and restocking of captive-bred/propagated individuals (for conservation breeding projects only) shall also be submitted;

4.1.3 For purposes of thesis of students affiliated with local academic institutions and other government initiated or implemented research or scientific projects, the issuance of a Gratuitous Permit by the Regional Executive Director concerned, shall be sufficient.

- a. Research/Project Proposal;
- b. Endorsement letter from the concerned Dean (for student applicants only) or in the case of an individual researcher, from a recognized expert or a research institution or conservation organization; and,
- c. Prior clearance from the affected neighborhood/communities, i.e. concerned LGUs, recognized head of the indigenous people in accordance with RA 8371, or Protected Area Management Board shall be required for the issuance of GP.

4.2 Procedures in the issuance of AU, MOA, and GP.

- a. Evaluation of the completeness of the submitted requirements shall be done by the PAWD of the Regional Office concerned within one (1) working day;
- b. In case the requirements are not complete, the application shall be returned immediately informing the applicant of the deficiencies; for mailed application with incomplete requirements these shall be mailed back to the applicant within three (3) working days from receipt, likewise indicating in writing the deficiencies in the application;
- c. If the applicant documents are found in order, the corresponding MOA/GP shall be processed by PAWD and approved by the RED within three (3) working days. In case of AU, the RED shall concur within a day upon receipt by the RED concerned; and,
- d. In case the research covers several regions, the RED with the greater number of collection sites, shall execute a MOA/AU/MOU and/or shall process and issue a GP within three (3) working days.

Section 5. Commercial Breeding or Propagation of Wildlife. The following are the procedures and requirements of Wildlife Farm Permit (WFP), Wildlife Collector's Permit (WCP) and Wildlife Special Use Permit (WSUP) for the commercial breeding or propagation of wildlife, these permits will have a validity of five (5) years, or when the project is terminated, and renewable for the same duration. The WSUP is subject to the approved list of economically important species and its rules and regulations for specific species:

5.1 Wildlife Farm Permit (WFP)

5.1.1 Requirements

- a. Small Scale Farming (with capital of PhP 1,500,000.00 and below);
 - a.1. Duly accomplished application form (ANNEX "A") with two recent 2" x 2" photo of applicant;
 - a.2. Copy of Certificate of Registration from appropriate Government agencies such as the Security and Exchange Commission (SEC), Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), etc.;
 - a.3. Proof of scientific expertise (list and qualifications of manpower);
 - a.4. Financial plan showing financial capability to go into breeding;
 - a.5. Proposed facility design;
 - a.6. In case of indigenous threatened species, letter of commitment to simultaneously undertake conservation breeding and propose measures on rehabilitation and/or protection of habitat, where appropriate, as may be determined by the RWMC; and,
 - a.7. Prior clearance from the affected communities, i.e. concerned LGUs, recognized head of the indigenous

people in accordance with RA 8371, or Protected Area Management Board.

- b. Medium to Large Scale Farming (with capital of more than Php 1,500,000.00):
 - b.1 Duly accomplished application form (ANNEX “A”) with two recent 2” x 2” photo of applicant;
 - b.2 Management and breeding plan in accordance with the attached outline;
 - b.3 Proof of scientific expertise (list and qualifications of manpower);
 - b.4 Photo of the existing facility (for those converted to wildlife farm) or sketch/development plan of proposed facility;
 - b.5 In case of indigenous threatened species, letter of commitment to simultaneously undertake conservation breeding and propose measures on rehabilitation and/or protection, where appropriate, as may be determined by the RWMC;
 - b.6 Certified copy of Land Title or Lease Contract for the facility;
 - b.7 Financial plan showing financial capability to go into breeding;
 - b.8 Photocopy of Articles of Incorporation, in case of corporation;
 - b.9 Prior clearance from the affected communities, i.e. concerned LGUs, recognized head of the indigenous people in accordance with RA 8371, or Protected Area Management Board;
 - b.10 Copy of BIR registration as exporter, if applicant will engage in export; and,

b.11 Payment of fees in accordance with section 9 hereof.

5.1.2. Procedures for Processing of WFP:

- a. The applicant shall submit the following documents or requirements to the nearest PENRO/CENRO/Regional Office concerned. In case the submission is made at the PENRO/CENRO, the document should be forwarded within a day to the Regional Office;
- b. PAWD of the DENR Regional Office concerned shall undertake initial evaluation based on the above requirements including site inspection within five (5) days;
- c. Final evaluation of application by the RWMC within fifteen (15) days. PAWD shall be accountable on the result of the evaluation and site inspection;
- d. Preparation and approval of WFPs by the RED of the Regional Office concerned within 3 days; and,
- e. Transmittal of approved WFPs to concerned parties within 1 day.
 - i. For the collection of breeding stock from the wild, applicant shall secure a Wildlife Collector's Permit pursuant to Section 5.2 hereof; and,
 - ii. If the breeding stock will be acquired from others sources, documents supporting the acquisition of said wildlife shall be submitted, such as import permit, Certificate of Accreditation and Registration (CAR) or Certificate of Wildlife Registration (CWR), and sales invoice from the legitimate source/s.

5.2 Wildlife Collector's Permit (WCP)/Wildlife Special Use Permit (WSUP):

- a. The applicant shall submit the following documents to the concerned DENR Regional Office:

- a.1 Duly accomplished application form with recent 2” x 2” photo of applicant (ANNEX “A”);
- a.2 List of species to be collected indicating the quantity for each, and methods of collection to be used;
- a.3 Prior clearance from the affected communities, i.e. concerned LGUs, recognized Head of Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICC) in accordance with RA 8371, or Protected Area Management Board (PAMB);
- a.4 Names and address of authorized collectors/trappers; and,
- a.5 Payment of fees in accordance with Section 9 hereof.
- b. Upon submission of the above-mentioned documents, inspection of holding facility shall be conducted by technical staff of PAWD of concerned DENR Regional Office, whose related expenses shall be shouldered by the applicant within 5 days;
- c. Evaluation of application by the RWMC within 5 days. In case of application for the WSUP, the PAWB shall be part of the review Committee;
- d. Preparation and approval of WCPs/WSUPs by the concerned Regional Executive Director upon recommendation of the RWMC within 3 days. In case collection sites cover several Regions, the RED where the greater number of collection site/area coverage shall process and approve the WCPs/WSUPs; and,
- e. Transmittal of approved WCPs/WSUPs to concerned parties within 1 day.

Section 6. Other Uses of Wildlife. Wildlife may be utilized for shows or exhibitions, educational and documentation for commercial purposes after compliance with the following requirements and procedures:

6.1 Animal/plant shows/exhibition using wildlife:

- a. Duly accomplished application form with recent 2” x 2” photo of applicant (ANNEX “C”);
- b. In case of animal shows using wildlife, clearance from or registration with the Animal Welfare Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry pursuant to Republic Act 8485 (Animal Welfare Act);
- c. In case of imported animals, no importation shall be permitted except upon deposit of a bond with PAWB in an amount equal to the transport cost of the animals back to the owner-country of origin. Import/re-export permits shall be secured in accordance with Section 8 hereof; and,
- d. Issuance of Wildlife Special Use Permit for Animal/Plant Show by the concerned Regional Executive Director. However, for animals coming from other countries, the PAWB Director shall issue the WSUP.

6.2 Educational/Documentation for commercial purposes:

- a. Duly accomplished application form (ANNEX “C”);
- b. Letter request specifying the species, quantity and areas of collection or area, subject of documentation, as the case maybe;
- c. Clearance from the recognized head of Indigenous People in accordance with R.A. No. 8371 (Indigenous People’s Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997, concerned LGUs or Protected Area Management Board; and,
- d. Issuance of Wildlife Special Use Permit for educational/documentation purposes by the concerned DENR Regional Executive Director.

Section 7. Local Transport of Wildlife, By-Products and Derivatives. The following are the requirements for the issuance of a Local Transport Permit:

- 7.1 Duly accomplished application form (Annex “D”);
- 7.2 Inspection/verification of wildlife by the CENRO nearest the place of collection using Inspection Report Form (Annex “E”);
- 7.3 Documents supporting the legal possession or acquisition of wildlife;
- 7.4 Payment of fee in accordance with Section 9 hereof;
- 7.5 Phytosanitary Certificate (for plants) or Veterinary Quarantine Certificate (for animals) from the concerned DA Office; and,
- 7.6 Issuance of local transport permit by the CENRO nearest the place of collection. In case of Metro Manila, the RED NCR shall issue the local transport permit.

Section 8. Exportation and Importation of Wildlife. The exportation and importation of wildlife, its by-products and derivatives acquired from legal sources shall be allowed upon prior issuance of an export or import permit by the DENR in accordance with the requirements hereof. For re-exportation of wildlife, re-export permit shall be issued for specimens either covered by an import permit from the DENR or other proofs of acquisition from legal sources.

For species listed under the Appendices of CITES, a CITES Export/Import/Re-export Permit shall be issued by PAWB. For non-CITES specimens, prior grant of a Non-CITES Export/Import/Re-export Permit shall be issued by the RED within international airports where the wildlife specimens will exit/enter. These permits shall be issued anytime, whenever needed, and shall have a validity period of not more than six (6) months, depending upon the requirements of the shipment as determined by the DENR.

The following are the requirements for the issuance of CITES or non-CITES Export/Re-export/Import Permits:

- 8.1 CITES/Non-CITES Export Permit:
 - a. Duly accomplished application form (Annex “F”);

- b. Inspection of wildlife by the DENR within 3 days;
- c. Documents supporting the legal possession or acquisition of wildlife;
- d. Bank export declaration, if for commercial purposes;
- e. Local Transport Permit, where applicable;
- f. Phytosanitary/Veterinary Health Certificate; and,
- g. Payment of fee.

8.2 CITES/Non-CITES Import Permit:

- a. Duly accomplished application form (Annex “F”);
- b. Export permit/certification of origin from exporting country;
- c. For live specimens, veterinary/phytosanitary certificate issued by the authorized government agency of the country of origin; and,
- d. Payment of fee.

8.3 CITES/Non-CITES Re-export Permit

- a. Duly accomplished application form (Annex “F”);
- b. Inspection of specimens by the DENR within 3 days;
- c. CITES/Non-CITES Import Permit issued by the DENR or other documents supporting legal possession or acquisition of wildlife;
- d. Local transport permit, where applicable;
- e. Bank export declaration, if for commercial purposes;
- f. Phytosanitary/Veterinary Health Certificate; and,

- g. Payment of fee.

The streamlining/procedures for different wildlife permits and affidavit of undertaking are shown in the corresponding flowcharts, as attached in Annexes M, N, O, P and Q.

Section 9. Schedule of Fees and Charges

The following rates of fees and charges on wildlife shall be collected:

9.1 Fees

A. Application and Processing fees for

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|----------|
| 1. Gratuitous Permit | - | P 100.00 |
| 2. Wildlife Collector's Permit | - | P 500.00 |
| 3. Wildlife Farm Permit | - | P 500.00 |

B. Inspection fee for export/re-export of wildlife

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------|
| 1. Commercial | - | P 300.00 |
| 2. Non-commercial | - | P 150.00 |

C. Permit fee

1. Wildlife Farm Permit

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------|
| i. Large Scale | - | P 5,000.00 |
| ii. Small Scale | - | P 2,500.00 |

2. Local Transport Permit

-	P 100.00
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3. Export/Re-export Permit

i. Commercial (CITES & Non-CITES)

- Fauna and its by-products or derivatives - 3% of export value
- Flora (propagated) - P 300.00 1st 50 pcs
P 2.00/pc. for each additional piece

- ii. Non-commercial (1-2 pairs of pet, plants not exceeding 12 pcs.)

- a. CITES species - P 250.00/permit
b. Non-CITES species - P 150.00/permit

4. Import (CITES species/ non-CITES species)
- P350.00/permit

5. Re-issuance fee for CITES/Non-CITES permit

- i. CITES permit - P 250.00/permit
ii. Non-CITES permit - P 150.00/permit

6. Certificate of Wildlife Registration fees for the following endemic, indigenous and exotic species:

- i. Fauna classified as non-threatened species

- a. 1 - 50 hd. - P 500.00
b. 51 and above - P 1,000.00

- ii. Mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians classified as threatened species

No. of Heads	Fees
1-5	P 3,000
6-10	P 4,000
11-20	P 5,000
21-30	P 6,000
31 & above	P 7,000

- iii. Other fauna and flora classified as threatened species

No. of Heads	Fees
1-20	P 1,000
21 & above	P 2,000

7. Zoo / botanical garden fee - P 500.00

9.2 CHARGES:

- a. Collection under Wildlife Collector's Permit/Wildlife Special Use Permit

Species	Charges	
Mammals	P 500/head	
Reptiles	P 300/head	
Birds	Common – P 20/head	Threatened- P1,000/head
Amphibian	P 20/head	
Insects	e.g. Butterflies/beetles P 20/head	
Orchids	Common - P 50/pc	Threatened - P 200/pc
Wildlings*	P 50/pc	
Other plants	P 25/pc	

** wildlings except when collected by communities for development projects certified by the DENR field office*

All conservation projects being implemented by the Philippine Government Agency/ Office or entity are exempted from payment of charges/fees provided in this Order

CHAPTER IV Miscellaneous Provisions

Section 10. Wildlife Management Fund. A Wildlife Management Fund for the DENR shall be created pursuant to the Rules under Section 29 of the Joint DENR-DA-PCSD Administrative Order No. 01, Series of 2004. The DENR Regional Offices and PAWB shall administer their respective Funds. For this purpose, the Secretary shall create special bodies within PAWB and the DENR Regional Offices to decide on fund allocation and disbursement system subject to existing accounting and auditing rules and regulations.

Special Collecting Officers shall be designated in the Regional Offices and PAWB to take charge of all incomes that will accrue to the Fund. These Collecting Officers shall submit periodically a statement of the amount collected to the RED or PAWB Director, as the case may be.

Section 11. Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEO). Wildlife Enforcement Officers shall be deputized by the concerned DENR Regional Executive Director (RED) pursuant to the Rules under Section 30 of the Joint DENR-DA-PCSD Administrative Order No. 01 Series of 2004. The deputation shall follow the requirements and procedures under Sections 13, 14 and 15 hereof.

Wildlife Enforcement Officers shall also be designated by the concerned law enforcement agency. For this purpose, the Secretary or RED concerned shall coordinate with the head of the law enforcement agency concerned for the designation of Wildlife Enforcement Officers. They shall provide the RED with the list of their designated WEO. The RED and the law enforcement agency concerned may enter into a MOA or MOU for the conduct of training and joint evaluation of performance of the WEOs.

Section 12. Processing and Approval of the Deputation Orders. The following procedures shall be observed in the processing of applications for deputation:

12.1 At the Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO):

- a. Receive applications for deputation and ensure completeness of the documents submitted;
- b. Verify and evaluate the qualifications of the applicant based on the supporting documents submitted and endorse the same within three (3) days; and,
- c. Forward to the Office of the Regional Executive Director (RED) thru the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources (PENRO), all processed applications for deputation with the findings and categorical recommendation.

12.2 At the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (PENRO):

- a. Review all applications submitted by the CENRO; and
- b. Indorse all applications to the Office of the Regional Executive Director with categorical recommendation within two (2) days.

12.3 At the Regional Office (Office of the RED)

- a. The Regional Executive Director concerned shall further review all applications indorsed by the PENRO and act accordingly; and,
- b. The Regional Executive Director shall approve the deputation order of the Wildlife Enforcement Officer for a period of one (1) year which is renewable for the same period, if warranted.

Section 13. Orientation and Training. The DENR shall conduct the orientation of WEO immediately prior to assumption of duty to ensure that they will effectively perform their functions as such. The orientation shall be conducted at the CENRO level in coordination with the Human Resources Development Sector of the concerned Regional Office.

The specific functions and responsibilities of the WEO shall be defined by the DENR.

The DENR thru the HRDS shall conduct initial trainors training for the Regional Offices on the first year of implementation of this Order. The Regional Offices shall conduct training for the proposed WEOs.

The orientation shall consist of, but not limited to, the following:

- 13.1 Basic knowledge on wildlife laws, rules and regulations;
- 13.2 CITES provisions;
- 13.3 Wildlife Identification;
- 13.4 Animal handling;
- 13.5 Basic training in the preparation of reports, affidavit, sworn statement, seizure and turn-over receipt, inventory report; filing of complaint in court, inspection procedure/safety, surveillance, smuggling techniques, method of concealment, documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents; and,
- 13.6 Prosecution of wildlife cases.

The Deputation Order indicating the area of assignment, duties and responsibilities, among other things, and the corresponding identification card shall be given after the WEO shall have attended the orientation.

To update the WEOs on the latest wildlife policies including CITES provisions to be implemented, training shall be undertaken as often as may be necessary within the regional level.

WEO whose deputation orders are still valid must participate in scheduled trainings. Failure to attend such trainings will be a ground for the revocation of their deputation unless justified by non-existence of training within their area of assignment.

Section 14. Revocation/Termination of the Deputation Order. The Deputation Order of WEO may be revoked by the approving authority on any of the following grounds:

- 14.1 When the WEO is found to be ineffective in the implementation of wildlife laws, rules and regulations including the implementation of the CITES provisions based on the performance evaluation as provided for in Section 14 hereof;
- 14.2 When found to have committed an act or acts in violation of the regulatory functions of the DENR without prejudice to the filing of criminal charges; and,
- 14.3 When the WEO fails to attend required trainings referred to in Section 14 hereof.

Section 15. Revocation/Termination of the Designation Order. The Designation Order of WEO from law enforcement agencies shall be terminated upon cessation of their service in their respective agencies.

Section 16. Performance Evaluation of WEO. The performance and compliance of the WEO deputized by the DENR with the provisions of this Order shall be evaluated by the Community Environment and Natural Resources Officer using the criteria and evaluation form to be prescribed by the Undersecretary for Field Operations within two months prior to renewal.

Section 17. Renewal of Deputation Order. Duly accomplished performance evaluation form for WEO shall be the sole basis for renewal.

Recommendations for renewal of Deputation Order for WEO with satisfactory or better rating shall be forwarded by the PENRO concerned to the RED who is hereby authorized to approve such renewal for one (1) year.

Section 18. WEO Desk. A Special desk for WEO within each Regional Office shall be created/designated to supervise the operations of WEOs within its jurisdiction.

Monthly reports on the activities and accomplishments of WEOs and reports on deputation order issued shall be submitted to the Office of the Undersecretary for Field Operations and Undersecretary for Policy and Planning or concerned Undersecretary, copy furnished the Director of PAWB.

CHAPTER V

General Provisions

Section 19. Funding. DENR shall propose and allocate funds under the General Appropriations Act for the implementation of this Order.

Section 20. Amendment. This Order may be amended wholly or in part by the Secretary.

Section 21. Separability Clause. The provisions of this Order are hereby declared to be separable, and in the event that one or more provisions are declared unconstitutional, the validity of other provisions shall not be affected thereby.

Section 22. Repealing Clause. All orders, circulars, memoranda and other issuances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed and/or amended accordingly.

Section 23. Effectivity. This Order shall take effect fifteen (15) days after publication in a newspaper of national circulation and acknowledgement by the Office of the National Administrative Registry (ONAR).

(SGD.) ELISEA G. GOZUN
Secretary

Date Issued : *August 31, 2004*
Date Published : *September 23, 2004*

ANNEX A

Attach
2 x 2 photo

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Region _____

APPLICATION FORM

(Submit in duplicate)

☐ WILDLIFE COLLECTOR'S PERMIT

☐ WILDLIFE FARM PERMIT

☐ MEDIUM-LARGE SCALE FARMING

☐ SMALL SCALE FARMING

☐ NEW

☐ RENEWAL

(Date)

The Director, Biodiversity Management Bureau/
The Regional Director

S i r:

In accordance with R.A. 9147 otherwise known as the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act and other pertinent wildlife rules and regulations with which I shall familiarize myself and to which strict compliance of same is hereby promised,

1. I, _____ have the
(name)
the honor to apply for the above permit.
2. I am _____ years of age, citizen of _____, by birth
(if by naturalization, submit papers for verification)

Date of birth: _____ Place: _____
Residence: _____ Tel. No.: _____
Business Address: _____ Tel. No.: _____

3. My occupation/profession is _____
4. I am single/married and the name of my spouse/wife is _____

5. I am a member/not a member of a sportsmen and/or game club and/or scientific or conservation society. State name/s of organization/s, if a member : _____
6. I intend to collect/breed the following wildlife:

Kind/Species	No.
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

(Attach additional sheet, if necessary)

7. Wildlife species to be collected under this permit shall be taken by means of: _____

(Indicate collection technique/s to be used)
8. In case of collection, the names of my authorized trappers/collectors are: _____

9. I understand that the information stated in this application are true and correct and any omission of facts herein shall cause the disapproval of this application and/or cancellation of the permit that may be issued to me.
10. I understand that the filing of this application conveys no right to take, collect or possess any wildlife until a permit is issued to me by the DENR;
11. The application fee in the amount of P _____ made payable to the Director of BMB/RD with Official Receipt No. _____ dated _____ is herewith enclosed. Non- approval or non-issuance of the permit does not entitle me to a refund of the fee.

(Signature of applicant)

(Address)

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
PROVINCE OF _____:
CITY OF _____)

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this _____ day of
_____ 200__, applicant exhibiting to me his/her Community Tax
Certificate No. _____, issued at _____
on _____ 200__.

(Officer authorized to administer oath)
Printed Name & Signature

(Official designation)

ANNEX B

Attach
2 x 2 photo

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Region _____

APPLICATION FOR: **WILDLIFE SPECIAL USE PERMIT (WSUP)**

(Submit in duplicate)

(Date)

The Regional Director
DENR Region _____

Sir:

In accordance with R.A. 9147 otherwise known as the “Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act”, with which I shall familiarize myself and to which strict compliance of same is hereby promised,

1. I, _____ have the
(Name)
honor to apply for a Wildlife Special Use Permit.
2. I am _____ years of age, citizen of _____,
by birth (if by naturalization, submit papers for verification)
Date of birth: _____ Place: _____
Residence: _____ Tel. No.: _____
Business Address: _____ Tel. No.: _____
3. My occupation/profession is _____
4. I am single/married and the name of my spouse/wife is _____

5. I am member/not a member of a sportsmen and/or game club and/or scientific or conservation society. State name of organizations, if member

6. I intend to collect the following economically important wildlife species for direct trade/commercial purposes:

Kind/Species	No.	Collection Sites/ Methods of Collection
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

(Attach additional sheet/s, if necessary)

7. Wildlife species to be collected under this permit shall be taken by the following authorized collectors:

Names	Address
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

8. I understand that the information stated in this application are true and correct and any omission of facts therein shall cause the disapproval of this application and/or cancellation of the permit that may be issued to me.
9. I understand that the filing of this application conveys no right to take, collect or possess any wildlife until a permit is issued to me by the DENR.
10. The application fee in the amount of _____ made payable to the Regional Director of DENR Region ____ with Official Receipt No. _____ is herewith enclosed. Non- approval or non-issuance of the permit does not entitle me to a refund of the fee.

Signature of applicant)

TIN _____

(Address)

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
PROVINCE OF _____:
CITY OF _____)

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this _____ day of 200____, applicant
exhibiting to me his/her Community Tax Certificate No. _____ issued at
_____, on _____ 200__.

(Officer authorized to administer oath)
Printed Name and Signature

(Official designation)

ANNEX C

Attach
2 x 2 photo

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Region _____

APPLICATION FOR: **PERMIT FOR OTHER USES OF WILDLIFE**
(Submit in duplicate)

A. COMMERCIAL

B. RESEARCH

☐ EXHIBITION/SHOWS

___ Animal ___ Plant

___ Animal ___ Plant

☐ EDUCATIONAL/DOCUMENTATION

___ Animal ___ Plant

(Date)

The DENR Regional Director
DENR Region _____

S i r:

In accordance with R.A. 9147 otherwise known as the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act and other pertinent wildlife rules and regulations with which I shall familiarize myself and to which strict compliance of same is hereby promised,

1. I, _____ have the
(Name)
the honor to apply for the above permit.
2. I am _____ years of age, citizen of _____, by
birth (if by naturalization, submit papers for verification),
Date of birth: _____ Place: _____
Residence: _____ Tel. No.: _____
Business Address: _____ Tel. No.: _____
3. My occupation/profession _____

4. I am single/married and the name of my spouse/wife is _____

5. I am member/not a member of a sportsmen and/or game club and/or scientific or conservation society. State name/s of organization/s, if a member _____

6. I intend to use the following wildlife for exhibition/education/research:

Kind/Species	No.	Kind/Species	No.
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

7. Wildlife species to be used/collected under this permit shall be taken by _____
(Indicate collection techniques to be used)

8. I understand that the information stated in this application are true and correct and any omission of facts herein shall cause the disapproval of this application and/or cancellation of the permit that may be issued to me.

9. I understand that the filing of this application conveys no right to take, collect or possess any wildlife until a permit is issued to me by the Regional Director of DENR Region No. ____ .

10. The application fee of P _____ in _____ made payable to the Regional Director of DENR Region ____ with Official Receipt No. _____ is herewith enclosed. Non- approval or non-issuance of the permit does not entitle me to a refund of the fee.

(Signature of applicant)

TIN : _____

(Address)

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
PROVINCE OF _____ :
CITY OF _____)

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this _____
day of _____ 200__. Applicant exhibited to me his/her Community Tax No.
_____, issued at _____
_____, on _____ 200__.

(Officer authorized to administer oath)
Print Name clearly and sign

(Official designation)

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Region _____

LOCAL TRANSPORT PERMIT

[illegible]

x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-Nothing Follows-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x

Local transport fee in the amount of P _____ was paid under
_____ Official Receipt No. _____
dated _____.

DENR REGIONAL OFFICE/PENRO/CENRO

ANNEX E

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Region _____

Date

INSPECTION REPORT OF WILDLIFE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that on this date, the undersigned has undertaken the inspection of wildlife in the _____ of _____ and has found the following wildlife:

Kind of Species	Quantity
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

The inspection was made in the presence of _____
_____ at the above address.

(Signature of witness)

(Inspecting Officer)

(Designation)

CERTIFICATE OF CONCURRENCE

This is to certify that the inspection report of _____
of the PAWD, Region ____ is/are true and correct and has been done this _____
____ day of _____.

This is to certify further that this statement was given me voluntarily and with
neither coercion nor promise of reward from the personnel of the Department of
Environment and Natural Resources.

Signature

ANNEX F

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT BUREAU
Quezon Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City

Date

APPLICATION FOR INSPECTION OF WILDLIFE OR WILDLIFE PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT/RE-EXPORT/IMPORT

The Director
Biodiversity Management Bureau
Quezon Ave., Diliman, Q.C.

S i r:

I would like to request for the inspection and certification of the following species/commodities/items intended for export/re-export/import for purposes of _____.

SPECIES	QTY.	SPECIES	QTY.
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

The above species/commodities will be exported/re-exported/imported by _____ of _____
(PRINT Name of Consignee/Consignor) (PRINT Address of Consignee/Consignor)
by air express/cargo on _____.

TIN: _____

Very truly yours,

(Name and Signature)

(Address)

Date

ORDER OF PAYMENT

Memorandum for the Cashier
Administrative & Finance Division
BMB, Quezon City

Please receive the amount of _____
(P _____) covering the remittance below:

Name of Remittor: _____

Address: _____

Purpose of Payment	Amount
_____	_____
_____	_____
	Total _____

Description of Remittance

Accepted: _____

For the Director:

ANNEX G

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
REGION _____

Date

APPLICATION FOR: CERTIFICATE OF WILDLIFE REGISTRATION



Zoo



Botanical Garden



Private Collection

The REGIONAL DIRECTOR
Region No. _____

(Submit in Duplicate)

Sir/Madam:

I, _____ with address at _____
(Name of applicant) (Residence address)
and tel. no. _____ have the honor to apply for the registration of
_____ located at _____ with tel. no.
(Name of establishment) (Address of Establishment)
_____ and registration of animals/stocks maintained thereat which are
as follows:

I understand that the filing of this application conveys no right to possess any
wild animals until Certificate of Wildlife Registration is issued to me by the Regional
Director of the DENR Region _____.

(Signature of applicant)

Postal Address

ANNEX H

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
REGION _____

INVENTORY LIST OF WILDLIFE FOR REGISTRATION

(Submit in Duplicate)

Name of Applicant/Owner: _____

Address: _____

Name of the Establishment: _____

Address: _____

Purpose: _____

SPECIES (Common/Scientific Name)	QUANTITY	MODE OF ACQUISITION

* Indicate if acquired through donation, purchase, captive-bred or collected from the wild (specify place of collection)

ANNEX I (CWR Form 01)
ANNUAL INVENTORY REPORTS
 From _____ to _____

CWR HOLDER: _____

Name of Establishment: _____

Address: _____

Common Name	Scientific Name	Accredited Stocks (No.)	Progenies		Mode of Acquisition	Remarks
			No.	Date		
Total						

Note: 1. In case of donation/purchases, attach supporting documents and for mortalities, necropsy reports.

2. Use the following codes as entries in appropriate columns:

D – Donation

E – Exchange

P – Purchase

S - Sale

From _____ to _____

Address: _____

S - Sale

From _____ to _____

Address: _____

S - Sale

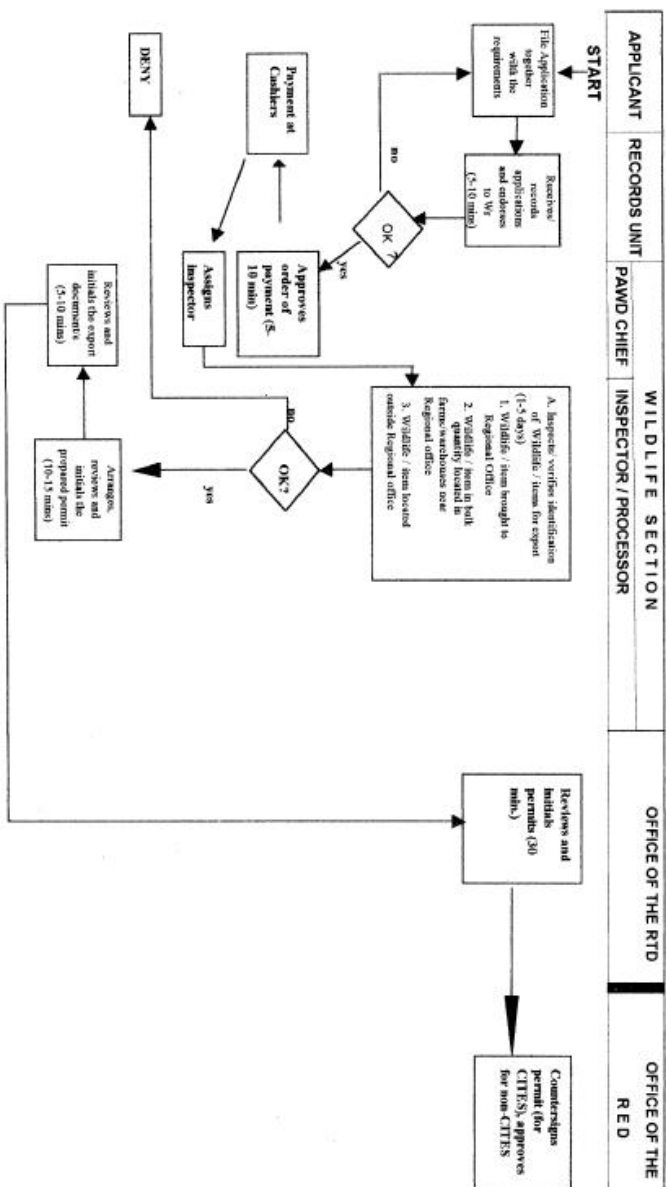
From _____ to _____

Address: _____

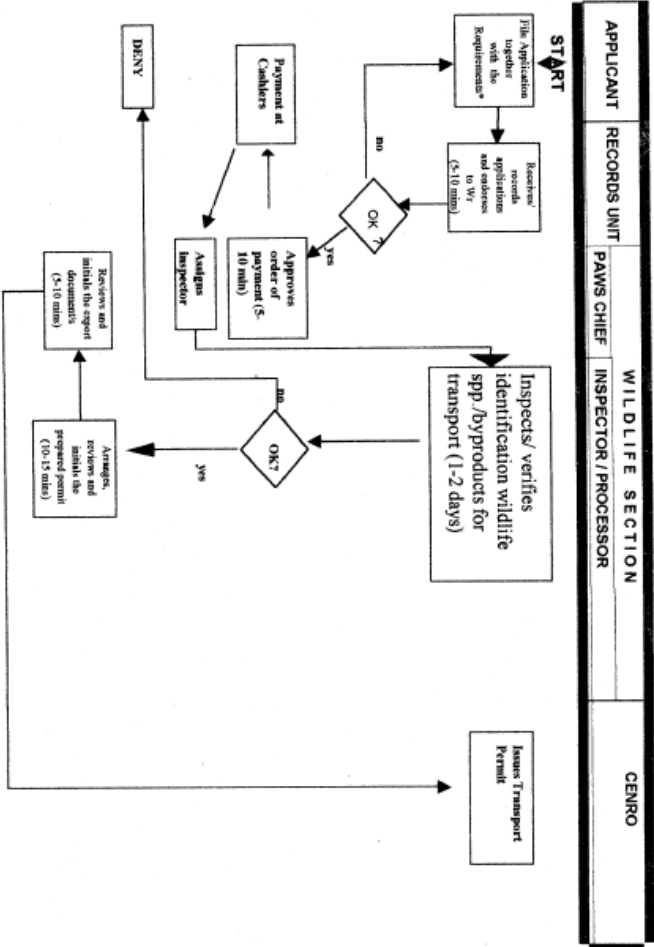
S - Sale

PROCESS FLOW ON THE ISSUANCE OF WILDLIFE EXPORT/IMPORT/RE-EXPORT PERMITS (1 to 5 days)

Proposed



PROCESS FLOW ON THE ISSUANCE OF WILDLIFE LOCAL TRANSPORT PERMIT (1 to 2 days)



* Requirements not necessary for species not listed under DAO 2004-15
 * Transport permit may also be issued at the Ports of exit

August 31, 2004

DENR ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

No. 2004 - 58

**SUBJECT: REGISTRATION OF THREATENED AND
EXOTIC SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA IN THE
POSSESSION OF PRIVATE PERSON(S) AND
ENTITIES**

Pursuant to Section 26 of Republic Act No. 9147 otherwise known as the “*Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act*” and in pursuance of the objectives of conserving our wildlife resources particularly those under various categories of threat and listed in DENR Administrative Order No. 2004-15 “Establishing the List of Terrestrial Threatened Species and their Categories, and the List of Other Wildlife Species Pursuant to Republic Act No. 9147” and in order to set forth the processes for the registration of said wildlife species and wildlife facilities, the following are hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

“Application for the registration of threatened and exotic species of wild fauna in the possession of private person(s) and entities shall be filed with the nearest DENR Offices. The registration period shall be for sixty (60) days reckoned from the effectivity of this Order.”

All other provisions of Republic Act No. 9147 and the Joint DENR-DA-PCSD Administrative Order No. 01, dated May 18, 2004 shall remain in force and in effect.

This Order takes effect fifteen (15) days after publication in a newspaper of national circulation.

(SGD.) ELISEA G. GOZUN
Secretary

Date Issued: : August 31, 2004

Date Published : September 23, 2004

**DENR ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER
No. 2004- 60**

**SUBJECT: ADDENDUM TO DAO 2004-58 RE:
REGISTRATION OF THREATENED AND
EXOTIC SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA IN THE
POSSESSION OF PRIVATE PERSON(S)
AND ENTITIES**

In line with the DENR policy to conserve our wildlife resources, particularly those under various categories, and the list of other wildlife under DENR Administrative Order No. DAO 2004-15 dated May 15, 2004 and in order to further clarify the possession for the registration of said wildlife species and wildlife facilities, the following rules are hereby set forth in addition to those already provided under 2004-58 dated August 31, 2004:

Section 1. *Inclusion of non-threatened faunal species.* The application for the registration shall also cover non-threatened faunal species or those species not included in the list under DENR A.O. 2004-15, in the possession of the private individuals or entities which shall be filed with the nearest DENR Office.

Section 2. *Validation and inspection of wildlife.* Upon receipt of the application, the concerned DENR Office (Region, PENRO and CENRO) shall conduct physical inspection and inventory of wildlife for validation purposes. Should an onsite inspection be necessary for the conduct of validation activity, the applicant shall be responsible for all the logistical requirements of the inspection.

The concerned DENR Office which received and validated the application shall then furnish the Regional office of the result of their inspection and inventory.

Section 3. *Issuance of Certificate of Wildlife Registration.* The DENR Regional Office concerned shall process the registration papers/documents for the issuance of Certificate of Wildlife Registration (CWR) by the Regional Executive Director. The CWR shall be subject to existing wildlife laws, rules and regulations.

The provision of DAO 2004-58 dated August 31, 2004 shall remain in force and in effect.

All registration of wild fauna shall be subject to existing laws, rules and regulations and other international agreements duly entered into by the Government of the Philippines.

This Order takes effect immediately.

(SGD.) MICHAEL T. DEFENSOR
Secretary

Date Issued : September 27, 2004
Date Published : October 13, 2004

DENR ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

No. 2004- 62

**SUBJECT : PRESCRIBING FEES AND OTHER
GUIDELINES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
DENR A. O. NOS. 2004-55 AND 2004-58 BOTH
DATED AUGUST 31, 2004 PERTAINING TO THE
REGISTRATION OF THREATENED, NON-
THREATENED AND EXOTIC FAUNAL
SPECIES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE
DENR**

Pursuant to Section 9 of DAO 2004-55 and DAO 2004-58 both dated August 31, 2004, the following fees and guidelines pertaining to the registration of threatened, non-threatened and exotic faunal species under the jurisdiction of the DENR, are hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned.

Section 1. Policy and Objectives. In consonance with the policy of the State to conserve, manage and protect its wildlife resources and to encourage the sustainable use of these resources for the benefit of the present and future generations, all wild faunal species including exotic species being posses and maintain are required to register with the DENR.

Section 2. Coverage. The registration shall apply to threatened, non-threatened and exotic faunal species in the possession of private person(s) and entities. Further, the registration shall also apply to animals being maintained in parks, zoos, aviaries, circus, shows, rescue centers and resorts and the like for recreational, educational, research and/or scientific purposes.

All wildlife acquired/purchased from legal sources (facilities with Wildlife Farm Permit, Wildlife Collector's Permit, Certificate of Accreditation and Registration, Memorandum of Agreement or any DENR clearance/permit) shall also be registered. Legally acquired animals may be exempted from the Certificate of Wildlife Registration fee.

Section 3. Fees. The issuance of the CWR for non-threatened fauna species shall be imposed with the following fees:

1. Fauna classified as non-threatened species:
 - a. 1-50 hd. - no registration fee except for the minimal fee of P50.00 to cover administrative cost and services
 - b. 51-100 hd. - P500.00
 - c. 101-200 hd. - P750.00
 - d. 201 and above - P1,000.00
2. Fauna classified as threatened species (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and insects)
 - a. 1-5 hd. - P 3,000.00
 - b. 6-10 hd. - P 4,000.00
 - c. 11-20 hd. - P 5,000.00
 - d. 21-30 hd. - P 6,000.00
 - e. 31 and above - P 7,000.00

Except for species classified and listed as critically endangered which shall be imposed a fee of P 5,000.00 per head.

3. All conservation projects being implemented by the Philippine Government Agency/Office or entity are exempted from payment of fees provided in this Order.

Section 4. Requirements. Each applicant shall submit the following requirements:

- a. Duly accomplished application form (to be secured at the DENR Field Offices);
- b. Documentary stamp (to be affixed on the Certificate of Wildlife Registration);
- c. Inventory list of wildlife;
- d. Registration fee.

Section 5. Responsibilities of CWR holders. The following shall be the responsibilities of the CWR holders.

- 5.1 Provide markings or identification tags, where appropriate, for the parental stocks and progenies;
- 5.2 Allow authorized DENR personnel access to the wildlife and facilities for inspection and monitoring purposes;
- 5.3 Acquire additional stocks only in accordance with the existing laws, rules and regulations and only from facilities with permits from DENR;
- 5.4 Submission of the following;
 - a. Annual inventory report;
 - b. Acquisition reports within 15 days from acquisition of new or additional stocks. Provided that, new or additional stocks shall only be acquired pursuant to the provisions of this Order;
 - c. Production report within 30 days from the birth/hatching or production of captive-bred individual;
 - d. Mortality report supported by necropsy report issued by a licensed Veterinarian within 30 days from the death of the animals;
- 5.5 Conduct of other wildlife activities using the registered wildlife shall be undertaken in accordance with the pertinent provisions of this Order.

Section 6. Local Transport. The transport of wild faunal species from the registered facility to another within the country shall be accompanied by a permit secured from the nearest DENR Office.

Section 7. Limitation. The CWR does not confer the holder the privilege to collect animals from the wild or to purchase, exchange or to receive any wild faunal species including its by-products from illegal sources. Further, the CWR does not confer the holder the privilege to loan or make the animals as collateral for any transaction or financial obligation.

The trade of registered threatened wild faunal species listed under DAO No. 2004-15 dated May 22, 2004 is prohibited.

Section 8. Privileges of CWR Holders. CWR Holders shall be entitled to the following privileges:

- 8.1 Utilize the registered wildlife as an income generating resource through recreation and educational activities;
- 8.2 Engage in the captive breeding of registered wildlife and enter into a profit-sharing scheme with the DENR, subject to pertinent provisions on commercial trade/use of wildlife under this Order and to the following:
 - a. Only the registered progenies or those included in the List of Economically Important Species shall be used for commercial purposes;
 - b. A Wildlife Farm Permit must be secured from the DENR Regional Office in accordance with the provisions of this Order;
 - c. Facilities for captive breeding of species and subspecies listed under CITES Appendix I must also be registered with the CITES Secretariat if the species are intended for export. Further, all progenies produced shall be marked/tagged, where appropriate, following the procedures prescribed by the DENR;
 - d. Only captive-bred species that are listed under CITES Appendix I may be traded locally. If intended for exportation, existing rules and regulations on commercial trade of CITES species must be complied with; and,
 - e. Exportation of progenies shall be subject to issuance of necessary export documents by DENR pursuant to existing laws, rules and regulations.
- 8.3 Engage in the exchange with and/or donation of owned progenies to other CWR Holders.

- 8.4 Avail of technical assistance from the DENR, its Office and employees on matters pertaining to management of wild fauna species in their possession.
- 8.5 Local trade or transfer/exchange of registered non-threatened faunal species shall be allowed, provided that such sale/exchange is registered with the nearest DENR Office. These non-threatened species include, among others, species of tree sparrows, chestnut manikin, nutmeg manikin, red avadavat, white breasted manikin, quails, crested myna, budgerigars, cockatiels, and finches (exotic).
- 8.6 However, the transfer of registered threatened species may be allowed only to an immediate member of the family within the 3rd degree of affinity or consanguinity, provided that same shall also be registered with the DENR Office. In the absence of the aforementioned relatives, threatened species shall only be transferable to DENR or any government institutions duly accredited by DENR.

Section 9. Revocation/Cancellation of CWR. Deliberate disregard of the provisions of this Order shall result to the automatic cancellation of the CWR and shall cause the confiscation of all existing animals in favor of the DENR, without prejudice to the application of other measures as provided for by existing laws, rules and regulations.

Section 10. Repealing Clause. All Order, memoranda, circulars inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed and/or amended accordingly.

Section 11. Effectivity. This Order takes effect immediately.

(SGD.) MICHAEL T. DEFENSOR
Secretary

Date Issued : October 12, 2004
Date Published :

November 19, 2004

**DENR Administrative Order
No. 2004-65**

**SUBJECT: WAIVING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF DENR
ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER (DAO) NO. 2004-62 RE:
PRESCRIBING FEES AND OTHER GUIDELINES ON
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DAO NOS. 2004-55 AND
2004-58 BOTH DATED AUGUST 31, 2004 PERTAINING
TO THE REGISTRATION OF THREATENED, NON-
THREATENED AND EXOTIC FAUNAL SPECIES UNDER
THE JURISDICTION OF DENR**

In the interest of the service and in order to give zoo owners, hobbyist, pet owners and private wildlife collectors the opportunity to have their wildlife stock and facilities registered with the DENR, the corresponding fees for the registration of threatened, non-threatened and exotic faunal species, as provided for under Section 3 of the DAO 2004-62, is further waived and amended as follows:

The issuance of the Certificate of Wildlife Registration (CWR) for non-threatened, threatened and exotic faunal species shall be imposed with the following fees:

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| a. 1 – 50 hd. | - | registration fee of P50.00 to cover administrative cost and services |
| b. 51 – 100 hd. | - | P500.00 |
| c. 101 – 200 hd. | - | P750.00 |
| d. 201 and above | - | P1,000.00 |

All other provisions of DAO 2004-62 shall remain in force and in effect.

This Order takes effect immediately.

(SGD.) MICHAEL T. DEFENSOR
Secretary

Date Issued : November 19, 2004
Date Published :

December 22, 2004

DENR ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

No. 2004- 67

**SUBJECT: EXTENSION ON THE FILING OF APPLICATION
RE : REGISTRATION OF THREATENED, NON-
THREATENED AND EXOTIC FAUNAL SPECIES
IN THE POSSESSION OF PRIVATE PERSON(S)
AND ENTITIES**

In the best interest of the service and in order to give ample time to zoo owners, hobbyist, pet owners and private wildlife collectors to register their wildlife stock and facilities with the DENR, the filing of application for the registration of threatened, non-threatened and exotic faunal species in the possession of private person(s) and entities, as provided for under DENR Adm. Order No. 2004-58 dated August 31, 2004 is further extended for another sixty (60) days reckoned from the effectivity of this Order.

This Order amends DAO 2004-58 and shall take effect immediately.

(SGD.) MICHAEL T. DEFENSOR
Secretary

Date Issued : December 22, 2004

Date Published :

**Joint DENR-DA-PCSD-NCIP Administrative Order No. 1
Series of 2005**

**SUBJECT : Guidelines for Bioprospecting Activities in the
Philippines**

Pursuant to the obligations of the Philippines under the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international agreements, the provisions of Executive Order No. 247 (1995) as amended by Section 14 of the Wildlife Act (Republic Act No. 9147) and Section 35 of IPRA (Republic Act No. 8371), in relation to the NIPAS Act (Republic Act No. 7586), the Local Government Code (Republic Act No. 7160), the SEP for Palawan Act (Republic Act No. 7611), the Fisheries Code (Republic Act No. 8550), the Seed Industry Development Act (Republic Act No. 7308), the Traditional and Alternative Medicine Act (Republic Act No. 8423) and other relevant laws, the following guidelines for bioprospecting are hereby promulgated.

CHAPTER I: BASIC PROVISIONS

Section 1. Policy

- 1.1 The State shall regulate the prospecting of biological resources so that these resources are conserved, developed and used sustainably in accordance with the national interest;
- 1.2 The State shall ensure that prior informed consent is obtained from resource providers before allowing any bioprospecting activity. The State shall also ensure the fair and equitable sharing with the resource providers of benefits derived from the utilization of biological resources; and,
- 1.3 The State shall promote the development of local capability in biotechnology for the optimal utilization of biological resources.

Section 2. Scope

- 2.1 The Guidelines shall apply to bioprospecting activities conducted by any resource user, including government agencies. Provided, that the

Guidelines shall apply to bioprospecting of any biological resource found in the Philippines including wildlife, microorganisms, domesticated or propagated species, exotic species. Provided further, that the Guidelines shall also apply to all ex-situ collections of biological resources sourced from the Philippines, except for collections currently accessed under international agreements where the Philippines is a party. Provided finally, that the Guidelines shall apply to bioprospecting in all areas, including protected areas under NIPAS and on private lands, as well as to ancestral domains and ancestral lands, consistent with IPRA; and,

- 2.2 Any bioprospecting activity involving species listed under CITES and the IUCN Red List, whenever allowed by law, shall be governed by the Guidelines in addition to specific regulations on the conservation of these species.

Section 3. Exemptions

- 3.1 The Guidelines shall not apply to the following uses of biological resources:

- a. Traditional use;
- b. Subsistence consumption;
- c. Conventional commercial consumption for direct use such as logging or fishing;
- d. Scientific researches on wildlife under Section 15 of the Wildlife Act;
- e. Scientific researches on agrobiodiversity;
- f. Existing procedures of collection and transport of wildlife species exclusively for commercial or conservation breeding or propagation under Sections 17 and 24 of the Wildlife Act; and,
- g. Ex-situ collections currently accessed under international agreements where the Philippines is a party.

Provided, that all permits, licenses or agreements issued for exempt activities shall include a requirement of an undertaking stating that the collector will comply with the Guidelines should the biological resources collected be subsequently used in bioprospecting.

- 3.2 Scientific studies, conducted by researchers with no commercial interests and purely for academic purposes, using biological resources

for taxonomy or solely for the characterization of biological, chemical or physical properties of the biological resources, shall not be covered by the Guidelines but under Sec. 15 of the Wildlife Act. Provided, that the subsequent transfer of these biological resources and use of research findings for commercial purposes, shall be considered bioprospecting and subject to the requirements of the Guidelines; and,

- 3.3 The development of medicinal plants for traditional or alternative medical use shall be primarily governed by the Traditional and Alternative Medicine Act.

Section 4. Objectives

- 4.1 To streamline the procedure for access to biological resources and to facilitate compliance thereto by legitimate resource users;
- 4.2 To provide guidelines for obtaining the prior informed consent of resource providers, and in negotiations with these resource providers for fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from bioprospecting; and,
- 4.3 To establish a cost-effective, efficient, transparent and standardized system for monitoring compliance with the provisions on prior informed consent; collection quota; fair and equitable benefit-sharing; transfer of materials to third party recipients and other provisions of the Bioprospecting Undertaking (BU).

Section 5. Use of terms

"BFAR" refers to the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, a line agency under the Department of Agriculture;

"Biological resources" includes genetic resources, organisms or parts thereof, populations, or any other biotic component of ecosystems with actual or potential use or value for humanity;

"Bioprospecting" means the research, collection and utilization of biological and genetic resources for purposes of applying the knowledge derived therefrom solely for commercial purposes;

“Bioprospecting Undertaking” or “BU” refers to the "undertaking" or "permit" provided in Sec. 14 of the Wildlife Act which allows the resource user access to biological resources for bioprospecting purposes, subject to the conditions stated therein;

"Biotechnology" means any technological application that uses biological systems, living organisms, or derivatives thereof, to make or modify products or processes for specific use;

“CITES” refers to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, a treaty regulating international trade of fauna and flora listed in its Appendices;

"Collection site" refers to an area not exceeding 500 hectares of contiguous or adjacent land or waters where biological resources are collected for bioprospecting purposes;

"Conventional commercial consumption" refers to the common use of biological resources for direct consumption, such as fishing or logging, that does not involve biotechnological processes to develop new commercial products;

"DA" refers to the Department of Agriculture;

"DENR" refers to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources;

"Disclosure of country of origin" refers to the requirement in the Bioprospecting Undertaking that the resource user declares, in all relevant applications for intellectual property rights or for product development or marketing, the country from which the biological resources used for developing the product came from, as evidenced by the BU;

"Final evaluation" refers to the process by which the individual or joint agency Technical Committee determines whether the requirements of the Guidelines have been met in substance - i.e., whether the PIC process was complied with in good faith and the benefits agreed upon are fair and equitable;

“Free and Prior Informed Consent” or “FPIC” refers to the consensus of all members of the ICC/IPs which is determined in accordance with their respective customary laws and practices that is free from any external manipulation, interference and coercion and obtained after fully

disclosing the intent and scope of the program/project/activity, in a language and process understandable to the community. The Free and Prior Informed Consent is given by the concerned ICCs/IPs upon the signing of the Memorandum of Agreement containing the conditions/requirements, benefits as well as penalties of agreeing parties as basis for the consent;

"Genetic material" means any material of plant, animal, microbial or other origin containing functional units of heredity;

"Genetic resources" means genetic material of actual or potential value;

"IACBGR" refers to the Inter-Agency Committee on Biological and Genetic Resources or Inter-Agency Committee, the regulatory body that was tasked with the enforcement of Executive Order 247;

"Indigenous knowledge systems", "IKS", "traditional knowledge" or "TK" refers to knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;

"Indigenous peoples" or "indigenous cultural communities" refer to groups of people or homogenous societies identified by self-ascription and ascription by other, who have continuously lived as organized community on communally bounded and defined territory, and who have, under claims of ownership since time immemorial, occupied, possessed customs, tradition and other distinctive cultural traits, or who have, through resistance to political, social and cultural inroads of colonization, non-indigenous religions and culture, became historically differentiated from the majority of Filipinos. ICCs/IPs shall likewise include peoples who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country, at the time of conquest or colonization, or at the time of inroads of non-indigenous religions and cultures, or the establishment of present state boundaries, who retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions, but who may have been displaced from their traditional domains or who may have resettled outside their ancestral domains;

"Initial evaluation" refers to the prompt determination by the appropriate implementing agency whether the application for collection of

biological resources, as stated in the research proposal, falls under the meaning of bioprospecting and required to undergo the procedures under these Guidelines;

"IPRA" refers to the Indigenous People's Rights Act of 1997 or Republic Act No. 8371;

"IUCN" refers to the World Conservation Union;

"Local community" refers to the residents living within or immediately adjacent to the collection site. For purposes of prior informed consent and negotiations for benefit-sharing, the local community shall be represented by the Barangay Assembly whose decisions on PIC and benefit-sharing shall be embodied in appropriate Barangay Resolutions before the Punong Barangay attests to such decisions or signs the PIC certificate;

"NCIP" refers to the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples;

"NIPAS" refers to the National Integrated Protected Areas System or Republic Act No. 7586 which established the system;

"No commercial interests," when used to describe a researcher or collector of biological resources exempted from these Guidelines, shall mean that the researcher or collector has no track record of involvement in commercial product development or application for intellectual property rights over inventions using or derived from biological resources. Furthermore, the researcher or collector must not have any local or foreign collaborator, partner, donor or investor involved directly or indirectly in bioprospecting;

"No foreign collaborators or investors", when used to describe a Filipino resource user, shall mean that the Filipino resource user does not derive assistance or participation of any kind from a foreign collaborator, partner, donor or investor involved directly or indirectly in bioprospecting;

"PAMB" refers to the Protected Area Management Board created for each protected area pursuant to the NIPAS Act and the special law establishing the specific protected area;

"PAWB" refers to the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau of the DENR;

"PCSD" refers to the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development;

"PITAHC" refers to the Philippine Institute for Traditional and Alternative Health Care created under the Traditional and Alternative Medicine Act (TAMA) of 1997 or Republic Act No. 8423;

"Prior Informed Consent" or PIC refers to the consent obtained by the applicant from the Local Community, PAMB, or Private Land Owner concerned, after disclosing fully the intent and scope of the bioprospecting activity, in a language and process understandable to the community, and before any wildlife collection activity is undertaken;

"Resource Provider" refers to the local community, indigenous peoples, PAMB, private land owner from where the biological resources were collected;

"Resource User" refers to the local or foreign individual, company, organization, institution, or entity, either public or private that will utilize biological resources in a given area in the Philippines for bioprospecting purposes on the basis of a Bioprospecting Undertaking it entered into with the appropriate agencies;

"Scientific research" refers to the systematic collection, study, and discovery of potential use/s of biological resources to generate basic scientific knowledge as governed by Section 15 of the Wildlife Act and its implementing rules;

"Secretary" refers to the Secretary of the DA or DENR;

"Subsistence consumption" refers to the collection and utilization of biological resources for household consumption;

"Sustainable use" means the use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations;

"Technical Committee" refers to the group of experts, convened by the implementing agencies separately or jointly as appropriate, which is primarily responsible for the final evaluation of the draft BU and

endorsement to the appropriate signatories, as provided in Sec. 6 herein. The technical committee shall include representatives from NCIP, PCSD and PITAHC where appropriate; and,

“Traditional use” means utilization of wildlife by indigenous people in accordance with written or unwritten rules, usage, customs and practices traditionally observed, accepted and recognized by them.

CHAPTER II: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Section 6. Signatories to the Bioprospecting Undertaking (BU)

- 6.1 In accordance with Section 14 of the Wildlife Act, bioprospecting shall be allowed only upon execution of an undertaking, referred herein specifically as a Bioprospecting Undertaking (BU), between the resource user and the Secretary of the DA and/or DENR. The authority of the Secretary is governed by the provision on separate jurisdictions between the DA and DENR under the Wildlife Act. Provided that, when the bioprospecting activity is to be conducted in the Province of Palawan, the Chairperson of the PCSD, as authorized by the Council, shall be a co-signatory to the BU;
- 6.2 The Secretary(ies) and/or PCSD Chairperson shall convene their respective or joint technical committees to assist in evaluating that the requirements of the Guidelines have been met, especially with respect to securing PIC and negotiations for benefit-sharing with concerned resource providers. The NCIP, PCSD and / or PITAHC representatives shall sit in the technical committees whenever the bioprospecting activity involves ancestral domains/ lands or is located in Palawan, or involves specimens for medicinal purposes, as applicable;
- 6.3 The Secretary may also consult with competent national authorities for advise in negotiating for technical matters relating to collection quotas, technology transfer, capacity building, and the like;
- 6.4 In view of the delegation of the power to execute BUs to the Secretary under the Wildlife Act, the IACBGR created under Executive Order No. 247 is deemed dissolved; and,
- 6.5 Whenever the bioprospecting activity involves species which are under DA jurisdiction as well as those under DENR jurisdiction, there shall be

a joint evaluation of the application by both agencies concerned. Only one BU shall be concluded, incorporating all terms and conditions negotiated with resource providers, to be signed by both Secretaries of DA and DENR.

Section 7. Implementing Agencies

- 7.1 The PAWB, BFAR or other concerned regulatory agencies of DA and PCSD shall make the initial evaluation of the application for bioprospecting, as appropriate. A Technical Committee of experts under each Department shall make the final evaluation of the proposed BU prior to endorsement to the Secretary. The initial and final evaluation may be devolved to the respective regional offices, subject to guidelines that may be issued by the Secretary;
- 7.2 The PAWB, BFAR or other concerned regulatory agencies of DA and PCSD, shall provide assistance to prospective resource users to understand and comply with the requirements under these Guidelines;
- 7.3 The PAWB, BFAR or other concerned regulatory agencies of DA, and the PCSD, shall provide separate assistance to resource providers in evaluating proposals for purposes of PIC and in effectively negotiating for benefit-sharing;
- 7.4 The NCIP shall lead in assisting indigenous peoples who are resource providers, in documenting FPIC and in negotiating for benefits under the BU;
- 7.5 Where the bioprospecting activity is to be conducted in the Province of Palawan, the PCSD shall take the lead in providing assistance to resource providers and resource users; and,
- 7.6 The PAWB, BFAR, NCIP and PCSD shall provide for a common depository of all relevant information on bioprospecting activities. Any interested party may request relevant information in the depository, subject to statutory and reasonable confidentiality limitations.

CHAPTER III: PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS

Section 8. General procedure for securing a BU

- 8.1 The procedure for the negotiation and execution of the BU is as follows:
- a. The resource user may inquire from any of the implementing agencies in Section 7 for information regarding requirements, as well as seek assistance in making contact with local collaborators and resource providers. Inquiries from regional offices shall be made known to the implementing agencies for monitoring purposes;
 - b. Any of the implementing agencies in Section 7, or their authorized regional offices, may provide the resource user with a standardized checklist of requirements necessary for approval of a BU; These offices shall also direct the applicant to the appropriate office to file an application;
 - c. The resource user-applicant shall file a standardized application and pay the application fee provided in Section 11 to BFAR, PAWB and/or PCSD; Applications and payment of filing fees may also be made at the regional offices, where authorized;
 - d. The resource user shall seek PIC/FPIC of resource providers, following the procedures in Chapter V;
 - e. The resource user also negotiates for benefit-sharing with resource providers, following guidelines in Chapter VI; the grant of the PIC/FPIC may be conditioned on the terms of the benefit-sharing;
 - f. The resource user shall submit to the PAWB, BFAR and/or PCSD the PIC certificate and a summary of the agreed terms of benefit-sharing;
 - g. The resource user shall present documentary proof of compliance with other relevant requirements under the standard terms and conditions (Annex I);

- h. In case, bioprospecting activity involves any species under multiple jurisdictions, the concerned implementing agencies shall consolidate all submitted documents and endorse the application to the joint technical committee. The agencies shall jointly prepare a draft BU incorporating the terms agreed upon by the resource user and providers;
- i. Within fifteen (15) working days after the receipt of complete requirements, the respective or joint technical committees shall make a final evaluation of the application as contained in the draft BU; The reviewed BU shall be forwarded to the appropriate signatories, with recommendation for approval or rejection;
- j. As far as practicable, within one month from the submission of the recommendation, the appropriate agencies shall render a decision approving or rejecting the application. In case of approval, the resource user shall then sign the BU with the appropriate signatories, respecting the terms negotiated with resource providers, and including the standard terms and conditions under these Guidelines; and,
- k. The resource user may proceed with the collection of samples after posting the performance and rehabilitation bond. Payment of fees and other benefits shall be in accordance with the schedule in the BU.

Section 9. Standard terms and conditions

- 9.1 The BU shall contain, in addition to the negotiated terms of benefit-sharing, standard terms and conditions relating to compliance with complementary regulations and other basic contractual terms. These terms and conditions are listed in Annex I.

CHAPTER IV: COLLECTION QUOTA AND FEES

Section 10. Collection of samples

- 10.1 The BU shall indicate the specimen and the amounts of the samples to be collected. The amounts of samples shall not exceed the limits provided in Annex III, unless the collection in excess of the limits can

be justified by the resource user based on an appropriate resource inventory and considering the conservation of the resource; and,

- 10.2 Access to biological resources does not imply automatic access to traditional knowledge (TK) associated with these resources. Should the resource user intend to access associated TK, s/he shall explicitly set forth in the research proposal the intention to do so.

Section 11. Application fee

- 11.1 The resource user shall pay the amount of five hundred pesos (PhP 500), upon filing of the application, to each of the appropriate implementing agencies, to cover processing costs.

Section 12. Rehabilitation/ Performance Bond

- 12.1 The applicant shall post a rehabilitation/ performance bond, in the form of a surety bond, in an amount equivalent to twenty-five (25%) percent of the project cost as reflected in the research budget. The bond shall be posted within thirty (30) working days after the signing of the BU. No collection of samples may be conducted until after the bond has been posted. Failure to post the bond shall be a basis for rescission of the BU.

CHAPTER V: PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT

Section 13. Guidelines for prior informed consent

- 13.1 The resource user shall secure the prior informed consent of the concerned resource providers including Indigenous Peoples, Protected Area Management Boards, LGUs, private individuals or other agencies having special jurisdiction over specific areas under existing laws.
- 13.2 The PIC shall be secured from the concerned resource providers following the basic procedure below:
 - a. Notification – The resource user shall notify the IPs, LGUs, PAMB, private landowner or other relevant agencies concerned through a letter of intent indicating therein that s/he intends to undertake bioprospecting within their particular areas. The letter of intent which must be submitted together with a copy of the research

proposal, which must fully disclose the activity(ies) to be undertaken, and that the application for BU has been filed;

- b. Sector Consultation – The resource user-applicant shall request the PAMB, barangay, or tribal council to call for a community assembly, notice of which shall be announced or posted in a conspicuous place in the area where bioprospecting shall be conducted, at least a week before said assembly. The applicant shall likewise furnish the community assembly sufficient copies of a brief summary or outline of the research proposal in a language or dialect understandable to the community;

The summary shall state the purpose(s), methodology(ies), duration, species/specimen and number/quantity to be used and/or taken, equitable and reciprocal benefits that may be derived before, during and after the duration of the approved bioprospecting activity. It shall also contain a categorical statement that the activity will not in any way affect the traditional use or subsistence consumption of the resources by the local communities within their area. Where the IPs are concerned, the community assembly shall be conducted in accordance with their customary laws and practices/traditions; and,

- c. Issuance of PIC Certificate – The PAMB Chairman or Punong Barangay shall sign the PIC certificate only upon authority granted through an appropriate Resolution passed within 30 days after the consultation favorably granting such consent. The private landowner, or other concerned agencies shall issue the PIC Certificate within 30 days after the consultation. In the case of IPs, issuance of Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) certificate shall be governed by pertinent rules and regulations under IPRA. The standard FPIC/PIC form is attached as Annex IV.

- 13.3 Representative/s of DENR, DA, NCIP, PCSD and as far as practicable, non-government organizations and peoples organizations may participate in the conduct of activities under items (a) and (b) hereof, and may sign as witnesses in the PIC Certificate;
- 13.4 For FPIC secured from Indigenous Peoples, these Guidelines shall be suppletory to the relevant regulations under IPRA. Access to traditional

knowledge shall be explicitly set forth in the FPIC application and reflected in the Certificate; and,

- 13.5 In case of bioprospecting activities in Palawan, the resource user shall be required to obtain a SEP clearance from the PCSD.

CHAPTER VI: GUIDELINES FOR BENEFIT-SHARING ARRANGEMENTS

Section 14. General Guidelines

- 14.1 The resource user shall negotiate with resource providers through representatives that the latter may designate. The decisions of the representatives shall be binding on the resource providers unless a formal process of ratification is reserved;
- 14.2 In case where there is more than one provider-groups in the area, each provider-group shall designate one representative to the negotiations. Provider-representatives may negotiate collectively or separately with the resource user. Provided that, only one BU containing the negotiated terms with all provider-groups shall be executed between the resource user and the appropriate signatories;
- 14.3 The resource user and providers shall come to an agreement regarding payments of monetary and non-monetary benefits under the succeeding Sections below;
- 14.4 The negotiated benefits arising from the use of biological resources shall be given by the resource user in the amounts and periods agreed upon to the national government and resource providers, where applicable:
- a. The Bioprospecting fee shall accrue to the national government, payable to the implementing agencies;
 - b. Up-front payments shall accrue to the resource providers;
 - c. Royalties shall be shared between the national government and the resource providers; and,

- d. Local governments shall share in the amounts received by the national government, consistent with the provisions of the Local Government Code.

Section 15. Bioprospecting fee

- 15.1 The minimum bioprospecting fee shall be US\$3,000 for each BU;
- 15.2 The bioprospecting fee shall be increased or tempered, but not greater than three times the minimum, as may be agreed by the parties, according to the following criteria:
 - a. That the sampling method involves the killing or destruction of wildlife;
 - b. That the species collected is rare, or reproduces/recovers slowly;
 - c. That the species to be collected is known to have a better than average commercial potential based on previous researches;
 - d. That the species to be collected is a pest or vector of diseases, and that the research is geared towards controlling the pest or vector; and,
 - e. That the bioprospecting involves access to traditional knowledge.
- 15.3 For Filipino resource users with no foreign collaborators or investors, the bioprospecting fee shall be 10% of the assessed amount based on Sections 15.1 and 15.2. A Filipino resource user that is funded by foreign donors with no commercial interests shall be entitled to the reduced fee. If the Filipino resource user eventually enters into collaborations or agreements with commercial investors, s/he shall pay the balance of 90% upon entering into such agreements;
- 15.4 If the resource user is a Filipino student whose bioprospecting research is in fulfillment of academic requirement in a local institution and is undertaking the research with no foreign collaborator or investors the bioprospecting fee shall be 3% of the assessed amount based on Sections 15.1 and 15.2. If the Filipino student eventually enters into collaborations or agreements with persons with commercial interests for

the use of the specimens or findings of the research, s/he shall pay the balance of 97% upon entering into such agreements; and,

- 15.5 The bioprospecting fee shall be payable to the DENR, DA and/ or PCSD where applicable. Such fees shall accrue to the Wildlife Management Fund or Protected Area Fund, as appropriate. If the bioprospecting fee is not earmarked for a special fund, then the signatory agencies shall divide the bioprospecting fee equally among them. The BU shall provide how much and to which agency the resource user shall pay the proportion of the fee due to each agency.

Section 16. Financial benefits

- 16.1 A minimum amount of two percent (2%) of total global gross sales of the product(s) made or derived from the collected samples, shall be paid annually by the resource user to the national government and resource providers for as long as the product is sold in the market. A higher amount may be negotiated between the parties as appropriate. For this purpose, the resource user shall present an audited annual gross sales report to the signatory agencies as basis for computation of the royalty. Provided, that if the resource user is not the product seller, then s/he shall be responsible for securing the sales records from the seller and submit the same to the signatory agencies.

Twenty-five (25%) of the royalties shall accrue to the national government payable directly to DENR, DA, or PCSD where applicable. In cases where there are more than one signatories to the BU, the government's share of the royalty shall be divided equally among them. The other seventy-five (75%) of the royalties shall be payable directly to the resource providers.

The royalties shall be paid directly to the national government, through the implementing agencies and resource providers according to the agreed schedule. The schedule of payment of royalties shall be agreed upon by and among the resource users, national government through the implementing agencies, and the resource providers. Such agreement shall be incorporated in the BU.

- 16.2 Up-front payments. The resource user shall pay annually to the resource providers the amount of US\$1,000 per collection site, for the duration of the collection period. Such payment shall be considered as

advances from royalties. Filipino resource users and student, with no foreign collaborators or investors, conducting bioprospecting research shall be entitled to reduced rates in the same amounts as in Sections 15.3 and 15.4. The schedule of payments shall be agreed upon by the resource user and the resource providers. Such agreement shall be incorporated in the BU.

Section 17. Other benefits

- 17.1 Non-monetary benefits may be agreed upon by the resource user and resource providers as addition to the minimum benefits provided above, which may include:
- a) Equipment for biodiversity inventory and monitoring;
 - b) Supplies and equipment for the resource conservation activities;
 - c) Technology transfer;
 - d) Formal training including educational facilities;
 - e) Infrastructure directly related to the management of the area;
 - f) Health care; and,
 - g) Other capacity building and support for in-situ conservation and development activities.

Section 18. Non-reimbursement of Payments Given

- 18.1 All payments made by the resource user to any provider-group are non-reimbursable even if no profit is eventually realized from the bioprospecting activity.

Section 19. Designation of Filipino collaborators of foreign resource users

- 19.1 The implementing agencies shall, upon request, recommend to the foreign resource user qualified Filipino scientists as research collaborators in the process of product development or technology transfer, subject to mutually acceptable terms and conditions between the said collaborators; and,

- 19.2 No BU shall be executed with a foreign resource user unless a local collaborator has been engaged to participate in the bioprospecting activity.

Section 20. Equitable Sharing

- 20.1 In cases where there are multiple resource provider groups in a collection site, the benefits provided for under Sections 16.1 and 16.2 shall be equally shared among the groups that exercise management jurisdiction and/or have rights over the areas where the biological resources were collected;
- 20.2 For monetary benefits intended for the local community, the Sangguniang Pambarangay concerned shall ensure that the funds received are used solely for biodiversity conservation or environmental protection, including alternative or supplemental livelihood opportunities for community members; and,
- 20.3 For monetary benefits intended for the indigenous peoples, the funds shall be used consistent with the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) prepared in accordance with IPRA. In the absence of the ADSDPP, the NCIP shall determine the proper disposition of the funds in accordance with its rules.

Section 21. Mutually exclusive commitments

- 21.1 Any other commitments made and agreed upon by the resource user and any of the provider group as conditions to the granting of the latter's Prior Informed Consent shall, in the absence of any contrary stipulation, be separate and independent from the benefits and fees mentioned in the preceding Sections.

Section 22. Access to the collection site

- 22.1 During the term of the Bioprospecting Undertaking, subject to the limitation on quota and collection periods, the provider groups shall allow the resource user access to the collection sites to conduct the approved activities. However, the providers are encouraged to monitor the bioprospecting activities of the resource user and collaborating researchers within their areas of jurisdiction.

CHAPTER VII: COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Section 23. Reporting Requirements

- 23.1. The resource user shall submit an Annual Progress Report to the implementing agencies concerned covering the following items: a) status of the procurement of Prior Informed Consent; b) progress of collection of samples; c) benefit sharing negotiations; d) progress on payment of benefits or other provisions of the BU, as the case may be.

The annual progress report shall be submitted not later than January 30 of the following year.

- 23.2 For purposes of compliance monitoring, the resource user shall issue the following Certification as proof of compliance, particularly on the proper procurement of PIC, delivery of benefit-sharing agreement and collection quota:
- a. Certification of compliance to the proper procurement of PIC (Annex VI);
 - b. Certification of acceptance by resource providers of the monetary and/or non-monetary benefits provided in the BU (Annex VII); and,
 - c. Certification of compliance to collection quota as prescribed in the BU (Annex VIII).

All Certifications must be signed by the concerned resource provider and attested by the DENR/DA/PCSD Regional representative. The Certification shall be appended to the annual progress report. Provided that the Certification on procurement of PIC shall be attached to the PIC to be submitted to the implementing agency when applying for a BU. The resource user shall also submit other proof of compliance such as photo documentation, as applicable.

- 23.3 Other proof of compliance to provisions of the BU not covered by the certification mentioned in Section 23.2 shall also be submitted by the resource provider, as may be required.

Section 24. Monitoring fairness and equitable sharing

- 24.1 To monitor whether the benefit sharing agreement can be considered fair and equitable, a checklist of process and content indicators can be used by the contracting parties and other stakeholders. The appropriate Technical Committee shall utilize these indicators in making its final evaluation. A model checklist of indicators is provided as Annex V.

Section 25. Status Reports

- 25.1 The status of individual Bioprospecting Undertakings shall be monitored by the implementing agencies through their respective or joint monitoring system.

Section 26. Overseas monitoring

- 26.1 The implementing agencies may seek the assistance of the DFA and DOST in monitoring inventions and commercialization undertaken in foreign countries. These Departments shall be notified in writing by the implementing agencies about BUs with foreign entities. The DFA, through its Embassies and Missions abroad, is encouraged to report to the implementing agencies any breach of the BU. In particular, the DFA is encouraged to make representations with concerned foreign authorities particularly on the following aspects:
- a) Prevention of biological resources from entering countries without a BU;
 - b) Requiring disclosure of country of origin (CO) and presentation of BU in patent applications; and,
 - c) Facilitation of enforcement of claims against collectors or commercializing entities.
- 26.2 Furthermore, the DFA and DOST are encouraged to establish and maintain ties with firms that have BUs with the Philippines as well as with professional societies and universities that deal with the use of Philippine biological resources.

Section 27. Civil Society Participation

- 27.1 The Government recognizes and encourages the role of civil society, particularly NGOs and POs, in monitoring the implementation of BUs. Through their own initiative, they can monitor compliance following prescribed procedures, among others, the conduct of community consultations and the process followed in obtaining the PIC Certificate, compliance with collection requirements or through their foreign networks in cooperation with Philippine Embassies, monitor the payment of royalties if commercialization/invention is undertaken in foreign countries.

CHAPTER VIII: MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 28. Clearing house mechanism

- 28.1 The implementing agencies, through the common depository, shall report to the Philippine Focal Point for the CBD. The Focal Point shall also report such relevant information to the CBD Secretariat and other international bodies as required under treaties to which the Philippines is a party.

Section 29. Funding

- 29.1 The fees collected herein shall accrue to the Integrated Protected Areas Fund or Wildlife Management Fund, where applicable, in accordance with the NIPAS Act and the Wildlife Act; and,
- 29.2 All expenses necessary for the implementation of these Guidelines and the monitoring of bioprospecting activities shall be chargeable to the regular budget of the implementing agencies, or from the IPAF and WMF consistent with relevant laws, rules and regulations.

CHAPTER IX: SANCTIONS AND REMEDIES

Section 30. Conflict resolution

- 30.1 Formal complaints on alleged violations of the terms and conditions of the BUs particularly the procurement of PIC and the collection of materials shall be lodged with any of the implementing agencies. The concerned agency shall undertake a fact finding mission upon a prima

facie finding of violation. The agency shall report its findings to the Secretary not later than thirty (30) days after the fact-finding mission;

- 30.2 Any member of resource provider groups may file a formal complaint for violation of the BU. Any person may provide information to the implementing agencies regarding alleged violations of any BU executed; and,
- 30.3 Conflicts arising out of the interpretation and implementation of benefit-sharing terms shall as much as possible be settled amicably between the resource user and resource providers concerned.

Section 31. Sanctions and Penalties

- 31.1 Non-compliance with the provisions in the Bioprospecting Undertaking shall result in the automatic cancellation/revocation of the said agreement and confiscation of collected materials in favor of the government, forfeiture of bond and imposition of a perpetual ban on access to biological resources in the Philippines by the violator. Such breach is considered a violation of the Wildlife Act and shall be subject to the imposition of administrative and criminal sanctions under existing laws. Any person who shall conduct bioprospecting without a BU shall be subject to penalties for collection without a permit; and,
- 31.2 The violation committed shall be published in national and international media and shall be reported by the agencies to the relevant international and regional monitoring bodies, through the Philippine CBD Focal Point.

CHAPTER X – FINAL PROVISIONS

Section 32. Mandatory Review of Provisions

- 32.1 A periodic review of the provisions stated in this Order shall be conducted by the implementing agencies every three (3) years to take into account factors such as inflation, etc. particularly in the determination of the value of benefits to be shared among the stakeholders.

Section 33. Separability Clause

- 33.1 If any clause, provision or section of these Guidelines shall be declared unconstitutional or invalid, the remaining parts of these rules shall not be affected thereby, shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 34. Repealing Clause

- 34.1 DENR Department Administrative Order No. 20, series of 1996, is hereby repealed. All Orders, rules and regulations inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of these guidelines are hereby repealed or modified accordingly; and,
- 34.2 The provisions of Executive Order No. 247 inconsistent with the Wildlife Act are deemed repealed.

Section 35. Effectivity

- 35.1 These rules shall take effect immediately upon filing with the Office of the National Administrative Register (ONAR), and publication in two (2) national newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,

MICHAEL T. DEFENSOR
Secretary
Department of Environment and
Natural Resources

ARTHUR C. YAP
Secretary
Department OF Agriculture

ABRAHAM KAHLIL B. MITRA
Chairman
Palawan Council for Sustainable
Development

RUBEN DASAY A. LINGATING
Commissioner
National Commission on Indigenous
Peoples

ANNEX I: STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Minimum terms and conditions

- 1) The resource user shall ensure that specimens collected and transported outside the country are free from diseases and meet quarantine procedures;
- 2) A complete set of all voucher specimens collected shall be deposited with the National Museum of the Philippines (NMP) or duly designated entity in the area, provided that holotypes, properly labeled and preserved, are retained at the NMP;
- 3) A complete set of all living specimens collected, shall be deposited in mutually agreed and duly designated depositories, i.e., National Plant Genetics Resources Laboratory (NPGRL) of the Institute of Plant Breeding (IPB) for agricultural species; Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau (ERDB) for forest species, and in the National Institute of Biotechnology and Applied Microbiology (NIBAM) for microorganisms;
- 4) All Filipino citizens and any Philippine governmental entities shall be allowed complete access to specimens deposited at an internationally recognized ex-situ depository or genebank, subject to the material transfer agreement and relevant international treaties;
- 5) Exportation of biological resources shall be subject to applicable CITES rules and regulations on exportation and other rules and regulations;
- 6) Exportation of varieties, lines, strains, and planting materials for scientific or international germplasm exchange purposes shall be governed by the provision of Article 42, Section 5 of the IRR of the Seed Industry Development Act of 1992, Republic Act No. 7308;
- 7) Transport of collected biological resources shall be subject to a transport or postal clearance/ permit secured from the concerned government agency;
- 8) All discoveries of commercial products made or derived from Philippine biological resources shall be made available to the Philippine government and resource providers as may be agreed upon in the BU;

- 9) All bioprospecting researches, including technological development of a product derived from the collected biological and/ or genetic resource, by any foreign individual, entity, etc. shall be conducted in collaboration/ cooperation with the Philippine scientists from the government agency concerned, Philippine universities or academic institutions and/ or other agencies, whether government or non-government or in an affiliate capacity with a principal which is a duly-recognized Philippine university, academic institution, domestic governmental entity and/ or intergovernmental entity. All expenses to be incurred for the purpose by the Philippine scientists shall be borne by the resource user;
- 10) In instances where technology/ ies are developed from the conduct of Research on Philippine endemic species, the Principal shall make available to the Philippine government, through a designated Philippine institution, the use of such technology, commercially and locally without paying royalty to the Principal. Provided, however, that where appropriate and applicable, other terms may be negotiated by the parties. Provided, further, that in case of germplasm exchange, the technology shall be shared with the collaborating National Agricultural Research systems in line with the mission statement of such center in accordance to the protocol under the International Law thereof;
- 11) The ownership of all biological and genetic resources shall be retained by the Philippines, subject to the allowed uses under the BU; and,
- 12) Where the resource user in the BU is merely an agent or merely collecting for another person or entity, the agreement between the collector and the principal must be reviewed by the Secretary to ensure that the said agreement does not undermine the substantive requirements of these Guidelines; transfers to the principal shall be governed by a Material Transfer Agreement.

Rescission of the BU

- 1) When the PIC Certificate has been obtained and a BU has been entered into by the proper parties, subsequent recantation by the concerned resource provider of the PIC Certificate shall not be a cause for rescission of the BU unless it is based on any of the following lawful causes:
 - a) That the consent of the resource user was obtained thru fraud, stealth, false promises and/ or intimidation;

- b) That the continuance of the BU shall impair the rights of the IPs to the traditional use of biological resources; and,
 - c) That the continuance of the BU is against public interest and welfare.
- 2) The parties may rescind the BU should the other party violate any of the terms and conditions therein stipulated; and,
 - 3) The resource user concerned has the right to apply for a rescission of the BU on the grounds of bankruptcy, force majeure and security problems. Provided, that in the case of bankruptcy, all bonds shall be forfeited and all equipment, materials and knowledge shall be transferred to the institutions previously identified in the BU. In case of force majeure or security problem, an alternative site for collection may be provided, subject further to the submission of PIC Certificate.

Duration of Bioprospecting Undertaking

Collection of samples under the BU shall not exceed three (3) years from the date of execution, and renewable for succeeding periods not exceeding (3) years, under such terms and conditions as may be provided for by law and mutually agreed upon by the parties. All other terms of the BU shall remain in force until such time when all obligations have been performed.

Transfer of Materials

In cases where the materials will be transferred to third party recipients, the resource user shall issue a Certification (Annex II) that all provisions in the Material Transfer Agreement subject of the BU have been faithfully complied with. The recipient of the materials shall also attest to the Certification.

Sharing of knowledge

The resource user shall make an annual report to the concerned resource providers on the progress or any result arising from their research and development activities on the biological resources sourced from the collection area.

Any recognition from the knowledge gained from the biological resource obtained from the collection area shall be shared with the resource providers who shall be duly cited and acknowledged in any form of communication media

(e.g., publications, video, audio, and electronic forms). Such communication materials on said knowledge shall be provided to the resource providers.

Reporting requirements

The resource user shall submit an Annual Progress Report to the implementing agencies on the status of the procurement of Prior Informed Consent, benefit sharing negotiations, progress of collection of samples or other provisions of the BU, as the case may be.

ANNEX II: MATERIAL TRANSFER AGREEMENT

Certificate of Compliance Material Transfer to Third Party Recipients Bioprospecting Undertaking

We hereby certify upon our honor that:

1. The ownership of biological resources or data is defined explicitly by a Bioprospecting Undertaking (BU) between the government of the Philippines, and the original resource user. The provider of this material to third party recipient is the same resource user in the BU;
2. The material or data provided to the third party recipient is for research use only. The third party recipient will not transfer any material to other parties without written permission from original source government agency;
3. The third party recipient will treat as confidential all materials or information transferred which shall bear the stamp “confidential” and shall not describe or divulge these confidential materials or information unless specifically authorized in writing by the government of the Philippines or unless said material enters the public domain through the action of other persons not parties to the BU or this MTA;
4. The third party recipient shall consult with the original source agency of the material before attempting to obtain intellectual property rights to inventions developed from the material and before attempting to license said intellectual property;
5. The third party recipient is under contractual obligation to share ownership of intellectual property or to negotiate royalties or other benefits upon

licensing or commercialization of said intellectual property with parties to the BU; and,

6. We further certify that we have read and understood the provisions of the Guidelines for Bioprospecting Activities in the Philippines (Joint DENR-DA-PCSD-NCIP AO No. 1, series of 2005).

Name and Signature of
Original BU holder

Name and Signature of
Third party Recipient

ANNEX III: QUOTA OF ALLOWABLE SPECIES/ SPECIMENS TO BE COLLECTED

Maximum Quantity Allowable - Subject to Sec. 10.1 of the Guidelines, the following maximum quantity of species/ specimens are allowed to be collected, except for those that have specific needs based on the project design and objectives which in turn will be reviewed and approved by the Technical Committee of the appropriate implementing agencies.

a) Kingdoms Monera and Protista

Initial Screening:	1 gram/site to 1 kilogram/site.
Pre-clinical and clinical testing:	Maximum of 2 (two) kilograms with a program to synthesize or cultivate in the laboratory to be put in place.

b) Kingdom Fungi

Initial Screening:	1 to 3 samples/species.
Pre-clinical and clinical testing:	Maximum of 5 (five) samples with a program to synthesize or cultivate in the laboratory be put in place.

c) Kingdom Plantae

1. LEAVES, FLOWERS, BARK AND ROOTS

Initial Screening:	0.3 to 1.0 kilogram fresh weight/individual Maximum of 3 (three) kilograms/site.
Pre-clinical and clinical testing:	Maximum of 5 (five) kilograms.

2. **SEEDS**

Initial Screening: Maximum of 0.3 to 1.0 kilogram fresh weight/site (depending on the size of seeds).

Pre-clinical and clinical testing: Maximum of 5 (five) kilograms (depending on the size of seeds).

3. **LATEX**

Initial Screening: Maximum of 1 kg/site.

Pre-clinical and clinical testing: Maximum of 5 (five) kilograms.

4. **ALGAE (on concrete, stone, bamboo)**

Initial Screening: Needle size to 1 square cm.

Pre-clinical Screening: Maximum of 2 square cm. with a program to synthesize or cultivate in the laboratory be put in place.

5. **ALGAE (floating or plankton)**

Initial Screening: 1 liter to 14 liters of water.

Pre-clinical Screening: Maximum of 14 liters and with a program to synthesize or cultivate in the laboratory be put in place.

d) Kingdom Animalia (non-destructive sampling)

1. **Phylum Porifera (sponges)**

Initial Screening: 500 grams to 1 kilogram
wet
weight/organism/site.

Pre-clinical and clinical testing: Maximum of 1
kilogram/organism /site.

2. **Phylum Cnidaria (hydras, jellyfish, corals)**

Initial Screening: Maximum of 10
individuals/site (for
hydras and jellyfish).

Maximum of 10
colonies/site (for
corals).

Pre-clinical and clinical testing: Maximum of 100
individuals/site (for
hydras and jellyfish).

Maximum of 50
colonies/site (for
corals).

3. **Phylum Mollusca (Snails, clams, tusk shell, chittons, squids, cuttlefish, octopus)**

Initial Screening: Maximum of 50
individuals/population
(for large organism).

Maximum of 100
individuals/population
(for small organism)

Collect 1 sq. cm. mantle tissues from each individual.

4. **Phylum Arthropoda (Crustaceans)**

Initial Screening: Maximum of 10 individuals/population (for small organism)

Maximum of 5 individuals/population (for large organism)

Pre-clinical and clinical testing: Maximum of 50 individuals/population (for small organism)

Maximum of 10 individuals/population (for large organism)

5. **Phylum Arthropoda (for mites and other minute insects)**

Initial Screening (exploratory): 1/10 of a vial/site

Pre-clinical and clinical testing: Maximum of 1/2 of a vial per site

6. **Phylum Arthropoda (larger insects)**

Initial Screening (exploratory): Maximum of 10 individuals/site

Pre-clinical and clinical testing: Maximum of 100 individuals/site

7. **Phylum Mollusca**

Initial Screening: Collect 1 sq. cm. mantle tissues from each organism, maximum of 60 individual/population

8. **Phylum Chordata, subphylum Urochordata**

Initial Screening: 500 grams to 1 kilograms wet weight/organism/site

Pre-clinical and clinical testing: Maximum of 1 kilogram/organism /site

9. **Phylum Chordata, Class Osteichthyes**

Collect tissue (heart, liver and muscle)

Initial Screening: Maximum of 100 fingerlings/population

Pre-clinical and clinical testing: Maximum of 100 fingerlings/population

10. **Phylum Chordata, Class Amphibia**

Blood Sample: As a rule of thumb, amount of blood (in milliliter) is 1% of the animal's weight in grams that can be safely phlebotomize from a healthy adult organism.

Tissue: Not more than 5 grams of muscle tissues from each organism

11. **Phylum Chordata, Class Reptilia**

Blood Sample: As a rule of thumb, amount of blood (in milliliter) is 1% of the animal's weight in grams that can be

safely phlebotomize from a healthy adult organism.

Muscle tissue:

Not more than 5 grams of muscle tissues from the tail clipping of each organism

12. **Phylum Chordata, Class Aves**

Blood Sample:

As a rule of thumb, amount of blood (in milliliter) is 1% of the animal's weight in grams that can be safely phlebotomize from a healthy adult organism.

Skin sample for DNA analysis:

Maximum of 20 mg. of skin samples from each bird.

13. **Phylum Chordata, Class Mammalia**

Blood Sample:

As a rule of thumb, amount of blood (in milliliter) is 1% of the animal's weight in grams that can be safely phlebotomize from a healthy adult organism.

Skin sample for DNA analysis:

20 mg. of skin samples from each organism

Hair samples:

100 mg. of hair samples including

surface skin per larger organism.

Fecal Samples:

Maximum of 10 vials of fecal samples/site.

e) By-products and derivatives (urine, sweat, feces, nails, saliva, teeth)

Maximum of 5 grams depending on the site

For small organisms:

Maximum of 1 gram/individual or 1 ml./individual/species/site

For larger organisms:

Maximum of 10 grams or 10 ml./individual/species/site

f) Kingdom Animalia (destructive sampling)

When collection of tissues and organs will lead to death of the organisms.

Collection quota:

Maximum of 10 individuals for small to medium sized organisms per species per site.

Maximum of 10 individuals for medium to large sized organisms per species per site.

ANNEX IV. PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the undersigned has reviewed the research/project proposal of _____ and understood the implications of the proposed project/research activity on the study area(s) and its vicinities. Further, I certify that I have consulted my respective constituents/members and they interpose no objections whatsoever to the project.

The PIC Certificate is issued to support the application of _____ for Bioprospecting Undertaking in _____ (specify study area/place).

Done this _____ day of _____ 200__ at _____.

ICC / IP Head / Private Landowner
/PAMB Chairperson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ at _____. Affiant exhibiting to me his Residence Certificate No. _____ issued on _____ at _____.

Administering Officer

ANNEX V: CHECKLIST OF PROCESS AND CONTENT INDICATORS

CHECKLIST	YES	NO
<p>Process Indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Were the benefits identified and defined jointly by the contracting parties including the concerned communities? 2. Do the parties in the agreement understand which variables affect the type and value of benefits agreed? 3. Is it clear from the agreement which benefits were precisely defined at the time that the agreement was made and which benefits must be defined later in the partnership once the use of the genetic/biological material becomes clear? 4. If some of the benefits are to be defined after the termination of the Bioprospecting Undertaking, is there a process stipulated in the Bioprospecting Undertaking for reaching agreement during discovery and development on the type and value of benefits? 5. Was the agreement based on full disclosure by the user of how it intends to initially use the biological/genetic material and a process by which other uses might be approved by the Government? 6. Did the parties in the agreement have the information to enable them to assess the likely value of the results of access including the probability of success of a commercial product and the likely size and value of the market for the product? 7. Did the parties in the agreement have available to them the negotiating skills and legal assistance to reach agreement? 		

<p>Content Indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are both monetary and non-monetary benefits included in the agreement? 2. Are benefits shared at different points in time, from initial access, through discovery and development and for the duration of sale of a product? 3. Are benefits distributed to a range of stakeholders? 4. Does the Agreement include a “package” of different benefits? 5. Does the magnitude/value of the benefits vary according to the degree of exclusivity of access? 6. Does the benefit magnitude/value of benefits vary according to the value added to the biological/genetic material? 7. Is a mechanism established for the distribution of benefits within the country over time? 8. Is benefit sharing linked to a set of objectives or principles (e.g. conservation of biodiversity, protected area fund etc) that address wider local and national priorities? 		
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ANNEX VI: COMPLIANCE TO PROPER PROCUREMENT OF PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT

Date_____

Certification Katibayan

I hereby certify upon my honor that

1. I have submitted a copy of the research proposal to (specify whichever is applicable - the recognized head of the IP / the Punong Barangay / PAMB Protected Area Superintendent (PASu)/ Land Owner). The proposal has been received by _____ (name of person receiving proposal). I further certify that a summary of the proposal has been written in a language or dialect understandable to them and stating therein the purpose/s, methodology/ies, duration, species/specimen and number and quantity to be used and/or taken, equitable sharing of benefits, if any, to the parties concerned, and a categorical statement that said activity to be conducted will not in any way affect their traditional use of the resources. The receiving copy of the proposal is hereto attached as Annex 1 of this Certification.
1. *Binigyan ko ng kopya ng Research Proposal (banggitin kung sino – pinuno ng katutubong tribo, Punong Barangay, PAMB PASu, may ari ng lupa). Ang kopya ay tinanggap ni _____ (Pangalan ng tumanggap). Pinapatunayan ko rin na ang kopya ng buod ng Research Proposal ay nakasulat sa salita na naiintindihan ng aking pinagbigyan at nakasulat doon ang layunin, pamamaraan, tagal, mga halaman/hayop atbp. na kokolektahin/gagamitin, katatangap tanggap na paghahati ng mga biyaya, kung meron man, sa mga kinauukulang partido, at isang katiyakan na ang nabanggit na gawain ay hindi makakasira sa tradisyunal na gamit ng nabanggit na halaman / hayop atbp yaman. Ang katibayan na tinanggap ang kopya ng Research Proposal ay kalakip bilang Annex 1 nitong Katibayang ito.*
2. I have informed (specify whichever is applicable -- the local community, indigenous people, PAMB-PASu or the private land owner) of my intention to conduct bioprospecting activity within their particular areas. The notice has been written / conveyed in a language

understandable to the concerned community and states that 1) the copy/copies of a summary of my research proposal and other information regarding the proposed activity have been filed with the recognized head of the IP, the Punong Barangay, or the PAMB PASu. The documentary proof of such notification is hereto attached as Annex 2.

2. *Pinagpaalam ko (banggitin kung sino – pinuno ng katutubong tribo, Punong Barangay, PAMB PASu, may ari ng lupa), ang aking layunin na magsagawa ng bioprospecting sa lugar na kanilang nasasakupan. Ang pasabi / abiso ay nakasulat sa salitang naiintindihan ng apektadong pamayanan at nagsasaad na 1) ang kopya ng buod ng aking research proposal at iba pang impormasyon tungkol sa nabanggit na gawain ay naipaabot sa (tukuyin kung sino -- pinuno ng katutubong tribo, Mayor, PAMB PASu). Ang katibayan ng nasabing abiso ay kalakip dito bilang Annex 2.*
3. I have requested the recognized head of the IP, the Punong Barangay, or the PAMB PASu for a community consultation in a conspicuous place in the main settlement nearest the collection site/s, for which a notice was posted at least a week prior to the holding of the consultation. A photocopy of the notice is hereto attached as Annex 3
3. *Ako ay nagmungkahi sa pinuno ng katutubong tribo, Punong Barangay, PAMB PASu na magdaos ng isang konsultayon sa pinaka sentrong pamayanan pinakamalapit sa lugar na aking pagkokolektahan, kaugnay nito nagpaskil ng abiso mga isang linggo bago gawin ang konsultasyon. Ang kopya/sipi ng abisong ito ay kalakip sa Annex 3.*
4. I have conducted community consultation with members of the IP / PAMB / local community or with the concerned landowner with the purpose of fully disclosing the activities to be undertaken. The documentary evidence of the consultation in the form of photographs and minutes of the meeting including the attendance sheet is hereto attached as Annex 4.
4. *Ako ay nagsagawa ng konsultasyon sa mga miyembro ng Katutubong tribo / PAMB / may ari ng lupa, upang lubos na ipaliwanag ang mga plano kong gawain. Ang katibayan ng nasabing konsultasyon sa pamamagitan ng litrato at talaan ng pauusap pati na ang talaan ng nagsidalo ay kalakip dito sa Annex 4.*

5. I have read and understood the Guidelines for Bioprospecting Activities in the Philippines (Joint DENR-DA-PCSD-NCIP Administrative Order No. 1, Series of 2005).
5. *Nabasa at nainitindihan ko ang* Guidelines for Bioprospecting Activities in the Philippines (Joint DENR-DA-PCSD-NCIP Administrative Order No. 1, Series of 2005).

Affirmed By:

Pinapatunayan ni: Name and Signature of Collector
Pangalan at Pirma ng Kolektor

Accreditation No. _____

Issued on : _____

Name and Signature of Principal (If Applicable)

Name of University/Agency Represented

Pangalan ng Unibersidad / ahensya na kinakatawan

Noted By: Name and signature of Recognized Head of IP/PASu/LandOwner (whichever is applicable)

Name and signature of Provincial Director of NCIP (If applicable)

Name and signature of Regional Focal Person (of concerned agency) (if applicable)

Naitala : Pangalan at pirma ng Kinikilalang Pinuno ng Katutubong Tribo / PASu/ May ari ng Lupa (Kung sino man ang naaayon)

Pangalan at pirma ng NCIP Provincial Director (Kung kinailangan)

Pangalan at pirma ng pang-Rehiyong namamahala (ng kaukulang Ahensiyang tagapagpatupad) (Kung kinakailangan)

ANNEX VII: CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTANCE

Certificate of Acceptance Katibayan ng Pagtanggap

This is to certify that the undersigned has received and accepts without reservations the following benefits as agreed upon in the Bioprospecting Undertaking:

Ito ay nagpapatunay na aking tinanggap ng walang reklamo ang mga sumusunod na benepisyo sang-ayon sa kasunduan sa Bioprospecting Undertaking:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Received from: (Name of person/organization providing the goods and services)

Tinanggap kay: (Pangalan ng tao/samahang nagbigay ng benepisyo at serbisyo)

Date Received: _____

Petsa ng Pagtanggap: _____

Received by (*Tinanggap Ni*): _____

Signature (*Lagda*): _____

Date (*Petsa*): _____

Attached Certified Photo Documentation _____

Kalakip mga litrato _____

ANNEX VIII. CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE TO COLLECTION QUOTA

Collection Area/s:

Sitio/Barangay/Municipality: _____

Province: _____

I certify upon my honor that the collected specimens listed below is in accordance with the collection quota prescribed in the Bioprospecting Undertaking. I further certify that I have read and understood Section 31 Sanctions and Penalties of the Joint DENR-DA-PCSD-NCIP Administrative No. 1, series of 2005.

Materials to be collected (Specify what material to be collected using a taxonomic classification) Indicate Reference to Field Notes	Form of collection (Specify in what form the species and materials will be collected)	Collection Quota (Specify the unit and Collection Quota for each specimen/material)	Actual Collection (Specify the number and units of actual materials collected)	Purpose and Process (Specify the purpose why the material was collected and the methodology how it will be examined)	Where the specimens were deposited (Specify where the material/specimen)
Example: Kingdom Plantae SN: <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> CN: Description: Refer to p1 Field notes	Roots	100 plants	50 plants	Identification of DNA sequence using the XYZ technique	IRRI Germplasm Los Baños / courier

Name and Signature of Collector:

Noted by: Representative of Resource Provider

Date:

Address and Tel:

Attachment: Field Notes in ____Pages

Attested by: Name of Regional Focal Person

Issued on:

January 22, 2007

**DENR ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER
No. 2007- 01**

**SUBJECT : ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL LIST OF
THREATENED PHILIPPINE PLANTS AND
THEIR CATEGORIES, AND THE LIST OF
OTHER WILDLIFE SPECIES**

Pursuant to Section 22 of Republic Act No. 9147, otherwise known as the “Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act”, the National List of Threatened Philippine Plants and their categories, and the List of Other Wildlife Species are hereby established.

Section 1. Definition of Terms. As defined in Section 5 of RA 9147, and Section 1 of DAO No. 2004-15, the following terms shall mean as follows:

Common name – refers to the adopted name of a species as is widely used in the country; may be based on English or other foreign name, or Tagalog name, or when no local or vernacular name is available is derived from the meaning of its scientific name;

Critically Endangered Species – refers to a species or subspecies facing extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future. This shall include varieties, formae or other infraspecific categories;

Endangered Species - refers to a species or subspecies that is not critically endangered but whose survival in the wild is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating. This shall include varieties, formae or other infraspecific categories;

Other Threatened Species – refers to a species or subspecies that is not critically endangered, endangered nor vulnerable but is under threat from adverse factors, such as over collection, throughout its range and is likely to move to the vulnerable category in the near future. This shall include varieties, formae or other infraspecific categories;

Other Wildlife Species – refers to non-threatened species of plants that have the tendency to become threatened due to destruction of habitat or other similar causes as may be listed by the Secretary upon the recommendation of the National Wildlife Management Committee. This shall include varieties, formae or other infraspecific categories;

Species – refers to the smallest population which is permanently distinct and distinguishable from all others. It is a primary taxonomic unit;

Subspecies – refers to a taxonomic subdivision of a species; a population of a particular region genetically distinguishable from other such populations and capable of interbreeding with them;

Threatened Species – is a general term to denote species or subspecies that is considered as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or other accepted categories of wildlife whose populations are at risk of extinction. This shall include varieties, formae or other infraspecific categories;

Varieties – refers to geographically isolated populations that differ from one another by fewer characters than do species of the same genus and can be demonstrated to have some degree of infertility;

Vulnerable Species – refers to a species or subspecies that is not critically endangered nor endangered but is under threat from adverse factors throughout its range and is likely to move to the endangered category in the future. This shall include varieties, formae or other infraspecific categories; and,

Wildlife – means wild forms and varieties of flora and fauna, in all developmental stages, including those which are in captivity or are being bred or propagated.

Section 2. List of Threatened Species of Plants and their Categories

CATEGORY A. Critically Endangered Species

FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
APOCYNACEAE	<i>Kibatalia longifolia</i> Merr.	Malapasnit
CYATHEACEAE	<i>Cyathea microchlamys</i> Holtt.	Tree Fern
DIPTEROCARPACEAE	<i>Hopea acuminata</i> Merr.	Manggachapui/ Dalingdingan
	<i>Hopea basilanica</i> Foxw.	Basilan yakal
	<i>Hopea brachyptera</i> (Foxw.) Slooten	Mindanao narek
	<i>Hopea cagayanensis</i> (Foxw.) Slooten	Narek
	<i>Hopea foxworthyi</i> Elmer	Dalindingan
	<i>Hopea malibato</i> Foxw.	Yakal-kaliot
	<i>Hopea mindanensis</i> Foxw.	Yakal-magasusu
	<i>Hopea philippinensis</i> Dyer	Gisok-gisok
	<i>Hopea quisumbingiana</i> Gutierrez	Quisumbing gisok
	<i>Hopea samarensis</i> Gutierrez	Samar gisok
	<i>Shorea astylosa</i> Foxw.	Yakal
	<i>Shorea malibato</i> Foxw.	Yakal-malibato
	<i>Vatica elliptica</i> Foxw.	Kaladis narig
	<i>Vatica pachyphylla</i> Merr.	Thick-leafed Narig
DRYOPTERIDACEAE	<i>Ctenitis paleolata</i> Copel.	
EBENACEAE	<i>Diospyros blancoi</i> A DC.	Kamagong/mabolo
	<i>Diospyros brideliifolia</i> Elmer	Malinoag
	<i>Diospyros cauliflora</i> Blume	Apunan
	<i>Diospyros poncei</i> Merr.	Ponce kamagong
ERICACEAE	<i>Rhododendron javanicum</i> (Blume) Benn. var.	
	<i>schadenbergii</i> (Warb.) Sleum.	Malagos
	<i>Rhododendron kochii</i> Stein	Koch's malagos

	<i>Rhododendron taxifolium</i> Merr.	Yew-leafed rhododendron
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Reutealis trisperma</i> (Blanco) Airy Shaw	Baguilumbang
HYPERICACEAE	<i>Hypericum pulogense</i> Merr.	Pulag St. Johnswort
ISOETACEAE	<i>Isoetes philippinensis</i> Merr. & Perry	Philippine Quillwort; Rogiro; Kabauingbauing
LAURACEAE	<i>Cinnamomum cebuense</i> Kosterm.	Cebu kalingag
LEGUMINOSAE	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i> Willd. forma <i>indicus</i> <i>Pterocarpus indicus</i> Willd. forma <i>echinatus</i> (Pers.) Rojo	Smooth narra Prickly narra
LORANTHACEAE	<i>Thaumasianthes amplifolia</i> (Merr.) Danser	Samar mistletoe
MELIACEAE	<i>Aglaia pyriformis</i> Merr. <i>Toona calantas</i> Merr. & Rolfe	Kanining-peneras Kalantas
MYRTACEAE	<i>Syzygium nitidum</i> Benth. <i>Tristaniopsis decorticata</i> (Merr.) Peter G. Wilson & Waterhouse <i>Xanthostemon bracteatus</i> Merr. <i>Xanthostemon philippinensis</i> Merr.	Maka-asim Malabayabas Mapilig Bagoadlau
NEPENTHACEAE	<i>Nepenthes argentii</i> M Jebb & M Cheek <i>Nepenthes merrilliana</i> Macfarlane <i>Nepenthes sibuyanensis</i> J Nerz	Argent Pitcher plant Mindanao giant Pitcher plant Sibuyan Pitcher plant
OLEACEAE	<i>Chionanthus clementis</i> (Quisumb. & Merr.) Kiew <i>Chionanthus remotinervius</i> (Merr.) Kiew <i>Olea palawanensis</i> Kiew	Kayantol Pamoplasin Palawan olive

ORCHIDACEAE

<i>Amesiella monticola</i> J. Cootes & DP Banks	—
<i>Ascoglossum calopterum</i> (Reichb. f.) Schlechter	—
<i>Ceratocentron fesseli</i> Senghas	—
<i>Dendrobium schuetzei</i> Rolfe	—
<i>Euanthe sanderiana</i> (Reichb. f.) Schltr.	Waling-waling
<i>Gastrochilus calceolaris</i> (Buch.-Ham. ex J.E. Sm.) D. Don	—
<i>Paphiopedilum acmodontum</i> Schoser ex MW Wood	Lady slipper
<i>Paphiopedilum adductum</i> Asher	Lady slipper
<i>Paphiopedilum anitum</i> Golamco	Lady slipper
<i>Paphiopedilum argus</i> (Reichb. f.) Stein	Lady slipper
<i>Paphiopedilum fowliei</i> Birk	Lady slipper
<i>Paphiopedilum haynaldianum</i> (Reichb. f.) Stein	Lady slipper
<i>Paphiopedilum hennisianum</i> (MW Wood) Fowlie	Lady slipper
<i>Paphiopedilum randii</i> Fowlie	Lady slipper
<i>Paphiopedilum urbanianum</i> Fowlie	Lady slipper
<i>Paphiopedilum usitanum</i> O Gruss & J Roeth	Lady slipper
<i>Phalaenopsis micholitzii</i> Rolfe	—
<i>Phragmorchis teretifolia</i> LO Williams	—
<i>Vanda lamellata</i> Lindl. var. calayan Valmayor & D. Tiu	—

PALMAE

<i>Areca paretis</i> Becc.	Takobto
<i>Calamus batanensis</i> (Becc.) Baja-Lapis	Valit
<i>Calamus jenningsianus</i> Becc.	—
<i>Calamus vinosus</i> Becc.	—
<i>Daemonorops affinis</i> Becc.	Bag-bag
<i>Daemonorops oligolepis</i> Becc.	Rogman
<i>Daemonorops pannosus</i> Becc.	Sabilog
<i>Heterospathe califrons</i> Fernando	Yanisi
<i>Heterospathe dransfieldii</i> Fernando	Dransfield sanakti

	<i>Heterospathe scitula</i> Fernando	Malasanakti
	<i>Heterospathe sibuyanensis</i> Becc.	Bilis
	<i>Heterospathe trispatha</i> Fernando	Tatlong bilisan
	<i>Pinanga batanensis</i> Becc.	Dapiau
	<i>Pinanga bicolana</i> Fernando	Bicol abiki
	<i>Pinanga samarana</i> Becc.	Samar abiki
	<i>Pinanga sclerophylla</i> Becc.	Abiking-tigas
	<i>Pinanga sibuyanensis</i> Becc.	Tibaňgan
	<i>Plectocomia elmeri</i> Becc.	Uñgang
PERANEMACEAE	<i>Peranema cyatheoides</i> D. Don var. <i>luzonicum</i> (Copel.) Ching & S. H. Wu	—
POLYPODIACEAE	<i>Platyserium coronarium</i> (Koenig ex Miller) Desv. <i>Platyserium grande</i> (Fee) Kunze <i>Podosorus angustatus</i> Holtt.	Staghorn fern Giant staghorn fern
PTERIDACEAE	<i>Pteris calocarpa</i> (Copel.) M. G. Price <i>Pteris pachysora</i> (Copel.) M. G. Price	— —
RAFFLESIACEAE	<i>Rafflesia manillana</i> Teschem. <i>Rafflesia speciosa</i> Barcelona & Fernando <i>Rafflesia schadenbergiana</i> Göppert ex Hieron.	Malaboo Uruy Bo-o
RUBIACEAE	<i>Greeniopsis pubescens</i> Merr. <i>Villaria acutifolia</i> (Elmer) Merr.	Paluay mabolo Tango
RUTACEAE	<i>Swinglea glutinosa</i> (Blanco) Merr.	Kabuyok
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Gongrospermum philippinense</i> Radlk. <i>Guioa palawanica</i> Welzen <i>Guioa parvifoliola</i> Merr. <i>Guioa reticulata</i> Radlk.	Kasau-kasau Palawan alahan Angset Alahan-sinima

THELYPTERIDACEAE	<i>Coryphopteris borealis</i> Holtt.	-
VERBENACEAE	<i>Clerodendrum quadriloculare</i> (Blanco) Merr. <i>Tectona philippinensis</i> Benth. & Hook. f.	Bagauak-morado Philippine teak

CATEGORY B. Endangered Species

FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
ANACARDIACEAE	<i>Mangifera odorata</i> Griff.	Huani
APOCYNACEAE	<i>Kibatalia puberula</i> Merr. <i>Kibatalia stenopetala</i> Merr.	Paslit-mabolo Paslit-kitid
ARACEAE	<i>Alocasia sanderiana</i> W. Bull.	
ARALIACEAE	<i>Schefflera agamae</i> Merr. <i>Schefflera albido-bracteata</i> Elmer <i>Schefflera curranii</i> Merr. <i>Schefflera palawanensis</i> Merr.	Agama galamay-amor Makinging Curran galamay-amor Palawan galamay-amor
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Hoya alagensis</i> Kloppenburg <i>Hoya angustisepala</i> Burton <i>Hoya burtoniae</i> Kloppenburg <i>Hoya crassicaulis</i> (Elmer) Kloppenburg <i>Hoya el-nidicus</i> Kloppenburg <i>Hoya gigantanganensis</i> Kloppenburg <i>Hoya greenii</i> Kloppenburg <i>Hoya halconensis</i> Kloppenburg <i>Hoya heuschkeliana</i> Kloppenburg <i>Hoya panchoi</i> Kloppenburg <i>Hoya pulgarensis</i> Elmer <i>Hoya quinquinervia</i> Warb. <i>Hoya quisumbingii</i> Kloppenburg <i>Hoya rizaliana</i> Kloppenburg <i>Hoya wayetii</i> Kloppenburg	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CENTROLEPIDACEAE	<i>Centrolepis philippinensis</i> Merr.	-
COMBRETACEAE	<i>Terminalia darlingii</i> Merr.	Malaputat
CYATHEACEAE	<i>Cyathea acuminata</i> Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea apoensis</i> Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea atropurpurea</i> Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea binuangensis</i> Alderw.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea callosa</i> Christ	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea caudata</i> (J. Sm.) Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea christii</i> Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea cinerea</i> Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea curranii</i> Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea edanoi</i> Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea ferruginea</i> Christ	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea fuliginosa</i> (Christ)	
	Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea halconensis</i> Christ	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea heterochlamydea</i>	
	Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea integra</i> J. Sm. ex Hook.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea masapilidensis</i> Copel.	Tree Fern
	<i>Cyathea negrosiana</i> Christ	Tree Fern
	<i>Cycas curranii</i> (Schuste.) K.D. Hill	Curran pitogo
	<i>Cycas edentata</i> de Laubenf.	Pitogong dagat
	<i>Cycas riuminiana</i> Porté ex Regel	Pitogo
	<i>Cycas silvestris</i> K.D. Hill	Palawan pitogo
	<i>Cycas wadei</i> Merr.	Culion pitogo
DIPTEROCARPACEAE	<i>Anisoptera costata</i> Korth.	Mindanao palosapis
	<i>Dipterocarpus euryrchus</i> Miq.	Basilan apitong
	<i>Dipterocarpus philippinensis</i> Foxw.	Hairy-leafed apitong
	<i>Hopea plagata</i> (Blanco) Vidal	Yakal saplungan
	<i>Shorea ovata</i> Dyer ex Brandis	Tiaong
DRYOPTERIDACEAE	<i>Dryopteris chrysocoma</i> (Christ) Chr.	-

	<i>Dryopteris permagna</i> M. G. Price	-
EBENACEAE	<i>Diospyros longiciliata</i> Merr. <i>Diospyros philippinensis</i> A. DC <i>Diospyros pilosanthera</i> Blanco <i>Diospyros pyrrocarpa</i> Miq.	Itom-itom O-oi Bolong-eta Anang
ERICACEAE	<i>Rhododendron subsessile</i> Rendle	Ausip
FABRONIACEAE	<i>Merrillibryum fabronioides</i> Broth.	—
GESNERIACEAE	<i>Agamyla bilirana</i> Hilliard & BL Burt	Biliran lipstick plant
GRAMINEAE	<i>Danthonia oreoboloides</i> (F Muell.) Stapf	Pulag carpet grass
LAURACEAE	<i>Cinnamomum oroi</i> Quisumb. <i>Cryptocarya palawanensis</i> Merr. <i>Litsea leytenensis</i> Merr.	Oro kalingag Paren Batikuling
LEGUMINOSAE	<i>Afzelia rhomboidea</i> (Blanco) Vidal <i>Intsia bijuga</i> (Colebr.) Kuntze <i>Kingiodendron alternifolium</i> (Elmer) Merr. & Rolfe <i>Koompassia excelsa</i> (Becc.) Taub. <i>Sindora supa</i> Merr. <i>Strongylodon macrobotrys</i> A Gray <i>Sympetalandra densiflora</i> (Elmer) Steen. <i>Wallaceodendron celebicum</i> Koord.	Tindalo Ipil Batete Mangis Supa Jade Vine/Tayabak Kamatog Banuyo
LEJEUNEACEAE	<i>Drepanolejeunea bakeri</i> Herzog	—
LYCOPODIACEAE	<i>Lycopodium halconense</i> Copel. <i>Lycopodium magnusianum</i> Herter <i>Lycopodium phlegmaria</i> L.	— — —

	<i>Lycopodium salvinoides</i> (Herter) Tagawa	—
	<i>Lycopodium squarrosum</i> G. Forst.	—
MELASTOMATACEAE	<i>Astrocalyx calycina</i> (Vidal) Merr.	Tanghau
	<i>Beccarianthus ickisii</i> Merr.	Ickis tungau
	<i>Beccarianthus pulcherrimus</i> (Merr.) Maxw.	Malintungau
	<i>Medinilla banahaensis</i> Elmer	Kalambog-lambog
	<i>Medinilla calelanensis</i> Elmer	Tiualos tatana
	<i>Medinilla clementis</i> Merr.	Gubangbang
	<i>Medinilla compressicaulis</i> Merr.	Salanakad
	<i>Medinilla coronata</i> Regalado	Pagirang
	<i>Medinilla magnifica</i> Lindl.	Kapa-kapa
	<i>Medinilla palawanensis</i> Regalado	Palawan medinilla
	<i>Medinilla pendula</i> Merr.	Baladu
	<i>Medinilla stenobotrys</i> Merr.	Lalanug
	<i>Medinilla surigaoensis</i> Regalado	Eastern Mindanao medinilla
	<i>Medinilla tayabensis</i> Merr.	Mt. Binuang medinilla
MELIACEAE	<i>Walsura monophylla</i> Merr.	Bukalau
MYRISTICACEAE	<i>Knema ridsdaleana</i> de Wilde	Ridsdale tambalau
	<i>Myristica colinridsdalei</i> de Wilde	Ridsdale duguan
MYRTACEAE	<i>Tristaniopsis littoralis</i> (Merr.) Peter G. Wilson & Waterhouse	Taba
	<i>Xanthostemon fruticosus</i> Peter G. Wilson & Co	Sierra Madre mangkono
	<i>Xanthostemon speciosus</i> Merr.	Palawan mangkono
	<i>Xanthostemon verdugonianus</i> Naves	Mangkono
NEPENTHACEAE	<i>Nepenthes bellii</i> Kondo	Kondo Pitcher plant
	<i>Nepenthes burkei</i> Masters	Burke Pitcher plant
	<i>Nepenthes deaniana</i> Macfarlane	Macfarlane Pitcher plant
	<i>Nepenthes globamphora</i> Sh Kurata & Toyoshima	Globamphora Pitcher plant
	<i>Nepenthes petiolata</i> Danser	Pitcher plant

	<i>Nepenthes philippinensis</i>	
	Macfarlane	Pitcher plant
	<i>Nepenthes truncata</i> Macfarlane	Pitcher plant
	<i>Nepenthes ventricosa</i> Blanco	Pitcher plant
OPHIOGLOSSACEAE	<i>Ophioglossum pendulum</i> L.	Adder's tongue
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Aerides lawrenciae</i> Reichb. f.	—
	<i>Amesiella philippinensis</i> (Ames)	—
	Garay	—
	<i>Bulbophyllum stramineum</i>	—
	Ames	—
	<i>Bulbophyllum whitfordii</i> Rolfe	—
	<i>Coelogyne palawanense</i> Ames	—
	<i>Corybas laceratus</i> Williams	—
	<i>Corybas merrillii</i> (Ames) Ames	—
	<i>Corybas ramosianus</i> J. Dransf.	—
	<i>Cymbidium aliciae</i> Quisumb.	—
	<i>Cymbidium gonzalesii</i>	—
	Quisumb.	—
	<i>Dendrobium lunatum</i> Lindl.	—
	<i>Paphiopedilum ciliolare</i>	—
	(Reichb. f.) Stein	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis fasciata</i> Reichb. f.	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis gertrudeae</i>	—
	Quisumb.	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis hieroglyphica</i>	—
	(Reichb. f.) Sweet	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis intermedia</i> Lindl.	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis leucorrhoda</i>	—
	Reichb. f.	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis lindenii</i> Loher	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis lueddemanniana</i>	—
	Reichb. f.	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis pallens</i> (Lindl.)	—
	Reichb. f.	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis portei</i> Reichb. f.	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis pulchra</i> (Reichb. f.) Sweet	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis reichenbachiana</i>	—
	Reichb. f. & Sander	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis sanderiana</i>	—
	Reichb. f.	—

	<i>Phalaenopsis schilleriana</i> Reichb. f.	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis schiller-stuartiana</i> Rolfe	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis stuartiana</i> Reichb. f.	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis veitchiana</i> Reichb. f.	—
	<i>Phalaenopsis virataii</i> Quisumb.	—
	<i>Vanda javierae</i> Tiu ex Fessel & Leukel	—
	<i>Vanda scandens</i> Holttum	—
	<i>Vanda luzonica</i> Loher ex Rolfe	—
	<i>Vanda merrilli</i> Ames & Quisumb.	—
	<i>Vandopsis davisii</i> Ames & Quisumb.	—
	<i>Vandopsis kupperiana</i> Kraenzl.	—
	<i>Vandopsis leytenis</i> Ames	—
PALMAE	<i>Adonidia merrillii</i> (Becc.) Becc.	Manila Palm
	<i>Areca camarinensis</i> Becc.	Mono
	<i>Calamus balerensis</i> Fernando	Malatandurang parang
	<i>Heterospathe brevicaulis</i> Fernando	Marighoi-baba
	<i>Oncosperma platyphyllum</i> Becc.	Anibong
	<i>Pinanga glaucifolia</i> Fernando	Abiking-puti
	<i>Pinanga sobolifera</i> Fernando	—
	<i>Salacca clemensiana</i> Becc.	Lakaubi
PODOCARPACEAE	<i>Podocarpus costalis</i> C. Presl	Igem-dagat
	<i>Podocarpus lophatus</i> de Laubenf.	Igem-pugot
	<i>Podocarpus palawanensis</i> de Laubenf. & Silba	Palawan igem
	<i>Podocarpus rotundus</i> de Laubenf.	Igem-bilogan
POLYPODIACEAE	<i>Lecanopteris deparioides</i> (Cesati) Baker	Mahabac
	<i>Lecanopteris lomarioides</i> (Mett.) Copel.	Ant fern
	<i>Lecanopteris luzonensis</i> Hennip.	Ant fern

PTERIDACEAE	<i>Pteris endoneura</i> M. G. Price	-
ROSACEAE	<i>Prunus pulgarensis</i> (Elmer) Kalkm.	Gupit
	<i>Prunus rubiginosa</i> (Elmer) Kalkm.	Bakad pula
RUBIACEAE	<i>Boholia nematostylis</i> Merr.	—
	<i>Mussaenda philippinensis</i> Merr.	—
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Cubilia cubili</i> (Blanco) Adelb.	Kubili
	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i> Lour. ssp. & var. <i>malesianus</i> Leenh.	Alupag lalaki
	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i> Lour. ssp. <i>malesianus</i> Leenh. var. <i>echinatus</i> Leenh.	Alupag amo
	<i>Gloeocarpus patentivalvis</i> (Radlk.) Radlk.	Tamaho
	<i>Guioa acuminata</i> Radlk.	Pasi
	<i>Guioa discolor</i> Radlk.	Alahan-puti
	<i>Guioa myriadenia</i> Radlk.	Ulas
	<i>Guioa truncata</i> Radlk.	Uyos
	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> Sonn. ssp. <i>philippinensis</i> (Radlk.) Leenh.	Alupag
SAPOTACEAE	<i>Ganua monticola</i> (Merr.) H.J. Lam	Betis-bundok
	<i>Ganua obovatifolia</i> (Merr.) Assem	Pianga
	<i>Madhuca betis</i> (Blanco) McBride	Betis
	<i>Madhuca oblongifolia</i> (Merr.) Merr.	Malabetis
SELAGINELLACEAE	<i>Selaginella atimonanensis</i> B. C. Tan & Jermy	-
	<i>Selaginella pricei</i> B. C. Tan & Jermy	-
SIMAROUBACEAE	<i>Eurycoma longifolia</i> Jack ssp. <i>eglandulosa</i> (Merr.) Noot.	Linatog

TECTARIACEAE	<i>Heterogonium wenzelii</i> (Copel.) Holt.	-
	<i>Tectaridium macleanii</i> Copel.	-
THELYPTERIDACEAE	<i>Chingia urens</i> Holt.	-
VERBENACEAE	<i>Vitex parviflora</i> Juss.	Molave/Molawin
WOODSIACEAE	<i>Diplazium egenolfioides</i> M. G. Price	-
ZINGIBERACEAE	<i>Hedychium philippinense</i> K. Schum.	Dainsuli

CATEGORY C. Vulnerable Species

FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
ACTINIDIACEAE	<i>Saurauia bontocensis</i> Merr.	Dagwey
ADIANTACEAE	<i>Adiantum cupreum</i> Copel.	Coppery maidenhair fern
	<i>Adiantum mindanaense</i> Copel.	Mindanao maidenhair fern
	<i>Adiantum scabripes</i> Copel.	Rough maidenhair fern
	<i>Doryopteris cuspidata</i> Copel.	-
ALANGIACEAE	<i>Alangium longiflorum</i> Merr.	Malatapay
ANACARDIACEAE	<i>Dracontomelon dao</i> (Blanco) Merr. & Rolfe	Dao
	<i>Dracontomelon edule</i> (Blanco) Skeels	Lamio
	<i>Koordersiodendron pinnatum</i> (Blanco) Merr.	Amugis
	<i>Mangifera altissima</i> Blanco	Pahutan
	<i>Mangifera merrillii</i> Mukherji	Pahong-liitan
	<i>Mangifera monandra</i> Merr.	Malapaho
	<i>Semecarpus paucinervius</i> Merr.	Ligas-ilanan
ANNONACEAE	<i>Dasymaschalon scandens</i> Elmer	Kalabuyo
	<i>Mitrephora caudata</i> Merr.	Lanutan-buntolan

	<i>Mitrephora fragrans</i> Merr.	Lanutan-banguhan
	<i>Mitrephora lanotan</i> (Blanco) Merr.	Lanotan
	<i>Orophea creaghii</i> (Ridley) Leonardia & Kessler	Tabingalang
	<i>Orophea cumingiana</i> Vidal	Mapatak
	<i>Polyalthia elmeri</i> Merr.	Bangar
	<i>Polyalthia palawanensis</i> Merr.	Palawan-lanutan
APOCYNACEAE	<i>Kibatalia elmeri</i> Woodson	Elmer pasnit
	<i>Kibatalia merrilliana</i> Woodson	Merrill pasnit
	<i>Tabernaemontana cordata</i> Merr.	Sakang-manok
AQUIFOLIACEAE	<i>Ilex palawanica</i> Loesen. ex Elmer	Palawan kalasan
ARACEAE	<i>Alocasia micholitziana</i> Sander	-
	<i>Alocasia zebrine</i> Schott ex van Houtte	Badiang
ARALIACEAE	<i>Arthrophyllum pulgarens</i> Elmer	Higin
ARAUCARIACEAE	<i>Agathis celebica</i> (Koord.) Ward	Palawan almaciga
	<i>Agathis philippinensis</i> Warb.	Almaciga
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Hoya paziae</i> Kloppenburg	-
	<i>Quisumbingia merrillii</i> (Schltr.) Merr.	-
ASPLENIACEAE	<i>Asplenium nidus</i> L.	Pugad-lawin
	<i>Asplenium vittaeforme</i> Cav.	Dahu
BEGONIACEAE	<i>Begonia oxysperma</i> A. DC.	-
BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Radermachera coriacea</i> Merr.	-
BLECHNACEAE	<i>Blechnum fraseri</i> (A. Cunn.) Luerss.	-
CELASTRACEAE	<i>Glyptopetalum palawanense</i> Merr.	Palawan surag
COMBRETACEAE	<i>Terminalia macrantha</i> Merr. &	Bongoran

	Quisumb. <i>ex</i> Rojo <i>Terminalia surigaensis</i> Merr.	Dalinsi
CYATHEACEAE	<i>Cyathea contaminans</i> (Wall.) Copel. <i>Cyathea elmeri</i> (Copel.) Copel. <i>Cyathea latipinnula</i> Copel. <i>Cyathea oblique</i> Copel. <i>Cyathea philippinensis</i> Baker <i>Cyathea robinsonii</i> Copel. <i>Cyathea rufopannosa</i> Christ <i>Cyathea setulosa</i> Copel. <i>Cyathea sibuyanensis</i> Copel. <i>Cyathea zamboangana</i> Copel. <i>Dicksonia mollis</i> Holtt.	Tree Fern Tree Fern Tree Fern Tree Fern Tree Fern Tree Fern Tree Fern Tree Fern Tree Fern Tree Fern
DILLENACEAE	<i>Dillenia reifferscheidia</i> Villar	Katmon-kalabau
DIPTERIDACEAE	<i>Dipteris lobbiana</i> (Blume) Moore	-
DIPTEROCARPACEAE	<i>Dipterocarpus gracilis</i> Blume <i>Dipterocarpus hasseltii</i> Blume <i>Dipterocarpus kunstleri</i> King <i>Shorea almon</i> Foxw. <i>Shorea contorta</i> Vidal <i>Shorea falciferoides</i> Foxw. ssp. <i>falciferoides</i> <i>Shorea negrosensis</i> Foxw. <i>Shorea polysperma</i> (Blanco) Merr. <i>Shorea seminis</i> (de Vriese) Slooten <i>Vatica mangachapoi</i> Blanco ssp. <i>mangachapoi</i> <i>Vatica mangachapoi</i> Blanco ssp. <i>obtusifolia</i> (Elmer) Ashton <i>Vatica maritima</i> Slooten	Panao Hasselt's Panao Broad-leafed apitong Almon White lauan Yakal-yamban Red lauan Tanguile Mala-Yakal Narig Palawan narig Narig laot
EBENACEAE	<i>Diospyros curranii</i> Merr. <i>Diospyros ferrea</i> (Willd.) Bakh. var. <i>buxifolia</i> (Rottb.) Bakh.	Malagaitmon Bantulinaw

	<i>Diospyros mindanaensis</i> Merr.	Ata-ata
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Balakata luzonica</i> (Vidal) Esser <i>Securinega flexuosa</i> Muell.-Arg.	Balakat-gubat Anislag
FAGACEAE	<i>Lithocarpus apoensis</i> (Elmer) Rehd. <i>Lithocarpus jordanae</i> Laguna	Apo oak Katiluk
GESNERIACEAE	<i>Aeschynanthus cuernosensis</i> Schltr. <i>Aeschynanthus curvicalyx</i> Mendum <i>Aeschynanthus elmeri</i> Mendum <i>Aeschynanthus firmus</i> Kraenzl. <i>Aeschynanthus littoralis</i> Schltr. <i>Aeschynanthus madulidii</i> Mendum <i>Aeschynanthus miniaceus</i> BL Burt & PJB Woods <i>Aeschynanthus nervosus</i> Schltr. <i>Aeschynanthus ovatus</i> Schltr. <i>Aeschynanthus pergracilis</i> Kraenzl. <i>Aeschynanthus truncatus</i> Schltr. <i>Agamyla biflora</i> (Elmer) Hilliard & BL Burt. <i>Agamyla calelanensis</i> (Elmer) Hilliard & BL Burt <i>Agamyla glabra</i> (Merr.) Hilliard & BL Burt <i>Agamyla montistomasi</i> Hilliard & BL Burt <i>Agamyla parvilimba</i> Hilliard & BL Burt <i>Agamyla persimilis</i> Hilliard & BL Burt <i>Agamyla rotundiloba</i> Hilliard & BL Burt <i>Agamyla samarica</i> Hilliard & BL Burt <i>Agamyla sibuyanensis</i> Hilliard & BL Burt	Cuernos lipstick plant Cleopatra's lipstick plant Elmer's lipstick plant Lanao lipstick plant Davao lipstick plant Madulid's lipstick plant Pamingkauan Chila Round-leafed lipstick plant Slender lipstick plant Truncate lipstick plant Twin-flowered lipstick plant Tasik-sa-lomot Smooth lipstick plant Benguet lipstick plant Leyte lipstick plant Agusan lipstick plant Round-lobed lipstick plant Samar lipstick plant Sibuyan lipstick plant

	<i>Agamyla urdanentensis</i> (Elmer) Hilliard & BL Burt	Balibadon
GUTTIFERAE	<i>Calophyllum laticostatum</i> PF Stevens	Thick-veined bitanghol
HAMAMELIDACEAE	<i>Embolanthera spicata</i> Merr.	Paningit
LAURACEAE	<i>Cinnamomum mercadoi</i> Vidal <i>Cryptocarya ampla</i> Merr.	Kalingag Bagarilau
LEGUMINOSAE	<i>Cynometra inaequifolia</i> A. Gray <i>Pericopsis mooniana</i> Thwaites <i>Sindora inermis</i> Merr. <i>Strongylodon elmeri</i> Merr.	Dila-dila Makapilit Kayugalo Bindanugan
LYCOPODIACEAE	<i>Lycopodium carinatum</i> Desv.	
MELASTOMATACEAE	<i>Medinilla dolichophylla</i> Merr.	Gunang
MELIACEAE	<i>Aglaia angustifolia</i> Miq. <i>Aglaia cumingiana</i> Turcz. <i>Aglaia edulis</i> (Roxb). Wall <i>Aglaia rimosa</i> (Blanco) Merr. <i>Aglaia smithii</i> Koord. <i>Aglaia tenuicaulis</i> Hiern <i>Aphanamis polystachya</i> (Wall.) RN Parker <i>Dyxosylum angustifolium</i> (Merr.) Harms <i>Dyxosylum oppositifolium</i> F. Muell.	Kaniuing kitid Alauihau Malasaging Balubar Batukanag Oksa Kangko Tarublang Kayatau
MORACEAE	<i>Artocarpus rubrovenius</i> Warb. <i>Artocarpus treculianus</i> Elmer	Kalulot Pakak
MYRISTICACEAE	<i>Horsfieldia samarensis</i> de Wilde	Samar yabnob
OPHIOGLOSSACEAE	<i>Botrychium daucifolium</i> Wall. <i>Botrychium lanuginosum</i> Wall.	Grape fern Grape fern
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Aerides leeana</i> Reichb. f.	—

	<i>Dendrobium sanderæ</i> Rolfe	—
	<i>Epigeneium treacherianum</i> Reichb. f. ex Hook. f.) Summerhayes	—
PALMAE	<i>Areca hutchinsoniana</i> Becc.	Pisa
	<i>Areca ipot</i> Becc.	Bungang-ipot
	<i>Areca macrocarpa</i> Becc.	Bungang lakihan
	<i>Corypha microclada</i> Becc.	Biliran buri
	<i>Livistona robinsoniana</i> Becc.	Kayabing
PANDANACEAE	<i>Sararanga philippinensis</i> Merr.	Bagaas (Panay), Abasanay (Waray)
POLYPODIACEAE	<i>Aglaomorpha acuminata</i> (Willd.) Hovenkamp	Libagod
	<i>Aglaomorpha cornucopia</i> (Copel.) Roos	-
	<i>Aglaomorpha heraclea</i> (Kunze) Copel.	Saraukong
	<i>Aglaomorpha meyeniana</i> (Hook.) Schott	-
	<i>Aglaomorpha pilosa</i> (Hook. & Bauer) Copel.	-
	<i>Aglaomorpha splendens</i> (Hook. & Bauer) Copel.	-
	<i>Drynaria quercifolia</i> (L.) J. Sm.	Pakpak-lawin
	<i>Goniophlebium terrestre</i> Copel.	
	<i>Microsorium punctatum</i> (L.) Copel.	Barauwai
	<i>Microsorium sarawakense</i> (Baker) Ching	-
	<i>Microsorium scolopendria</i> (Burm. f.) Copel.	Barawetku
	<i>Pyrrosia splendens</i> (C. Presl) Ching	Turko
PSILOACEAE	<i>Psilotum complanatum</i> Sw.	Flat whisk fern
	<i>Psilotum nudum</i> (L.) Beauv.	Whisk fern
	<i>Tmesipteris lanceolata</i> Dang	-
PTERIDACEAE	<i>Taenitis cordatum</i> (Gaud.) Holtt.	-

RUBIACEAE	<i>Antherostele banahaensis</i> (Elmer) Bremek.	-
	<i>Antherostele callophylla</i> Bremek.	-
	<i>Antherostele grandistipula</i> (Merr.) Bremek.	-
	<i>Antherostele luzoniensis</i> (Merr.) Bremek.	-
	<i>Badusa palawanensis</i> Ridsd.	Palawan palak
	<i>Mussaenda acuminatissima</i> Merr.	Katudai
	<i>Mussaenda attenuifolia</i> Elmer	Bungag
	<i>Mussaenda chlorantha</i> Merr.	-
	<i>Mussaenda setosa</i> Merr.	Sigidago
	<i>Myrmephytum beccarii</i> Elmer	Sibuyan ant plant
	<i>Myrmecodia tuberosa</i> Jack	Burebid
	<i>Villaria fasciculiflora</i> Quisumb. & Merr.	Otto
RUTACEAE	<i>Zanthoxylum integrifoliolum</i> (Merr.) Merr.	Salai
SAPOTACEAE	<i>Palaquium luzoniense</i> (Fernandez-Villar) Vidal	Red nato/nato
	<i>Palaquium mindanaense</i> Merr.	Pinulog
	<i>Palaquium philippense</i> (Perr.) C. Robinson	Malak-malak
	<i>Pouteria villamilii</i> (Merr.) Baehni	Villamil nato/White nato
SELAGINELLACEAE	<i>Selaginella magnifica</i> Warb.	-
	<i>Selaginella tamariscina</i> (Beauv.) Spring	-
TECTARIACEAE	<i>Tectaria stalactica</i> M. G. Price	-
THELYPTERIDACEAE	<i>Chingia paucipaleata</i> Holtt.	-
	<i>Chingia pricei</i> Holtt.	-
	<i>Christella subdentata</i> Holtt.	-
	<i>Coryphopteris squamipes</i> (Copel.) Holtt.	-
	<i>Cyclogramma auriculata</i> (J. Sm.) Ching	-

VERBENACEAE	<i>Clerodendrum macrocalyx</i> H.J. Lam	-
	<i>Clerodendrum mindorensense</i> Merr.	Bagab
WOODSIACEAE	<i>Cornopteris irigense</i> (Copel.) M. G. Price	-
	<i>Diplazium costulisorum</i> C. Presl	-
	<i>Diplazium cultratum</i> C. Presl	-
	<i>Diplazium propinquum</i> (Copel.) Alderw.	-
	<i>Gymnocarpium oyamense</i> (Baker) Ching	-
ZINGIBERACEAE	<i>Adelmeria paradoxa</i> (Ridley) Merr.	Parapat
	<i>Leptosolenia haenkei</i> C. Presl	Banai

CATEGORY D. Other Threatened Species

FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
BURSERACEAE	<i>Canarium luzonicum</i> (Blume) A.Gray	Piling-liitan
	<i>Canarium ovatum</i> Engl.	Pili
	<i>Protium connarifolium</i> (Perkins) Merr.	Marangub
DILLENIACEAE	<i>Dillenia fischeri</i> Merr.	Fischer Katmon
	<i>Dillenia luzoniensis</i> (Vidal) Martelli <i>ex</i> Durand & Jackson	Malakatmon
ELAEOCARPACEAE	<i>Elaeocarpus dinagatensis</i> Merr.	Dinagat-konakan
	<i>Elaeocarpus gigantifolius</i> Elmer	Nabol
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Antidesma obliquinervium</i> Merr.	Aniam
	<i>Antidesma subolivaceum</i> Elmer	Aniam-Gubat
	<i>Drypetes palawanensis</i> Pax & Hoffm.	Tombong-uak
	<i>Macaranga congestiflora</i> Merr.	Amublitt
FAGACEAE	<i>Lithocarpus luzoniensis</i> (Merr.) Rehd.	Kilog

	<i>Lithocarpus ovalis</i> (Blanco) Rehd.	Mangasiriki
FLACOURTIACEAE	<i>Hydnocarpus alcalae</i> C DC <i>Xylosma palawanense</i> Mendoza	Dudua Mansalay
GESNERIACEAE	<i>Monophyllaea longipes</i> Kraenzl.	North luzon one-leafed plant
	<i>Monophyllaea merrilliana</i> Kraenzl.	Sabongaiahon
LABIATAE	<i>Plectranthus apoensis</i> (Elmer) H Keng <i>Plectranthus merrillii</i> H Keng	Kalalapo-bulan Bungbungtit
LAURACEAE	<i>Cinnamomum iners</i> Reinw. ex Blume <i>Eusideroxylon zwageri</i> Teysm. & Binn. <i>Persea philippinensis</i> (Merr.) Elmer	Clove cinnamon Tambulian (Borneo iron wood) Kulilisiau
LEGUMINOSAE	<i>Adenanthera intermedia</i> Merr. <i>Entada rheedii</i> Sprengel <i>Luzonia purpurea</i> Elmer <i>Parkia harbesonii</i> Elmer	Tanglin Gugo Baloktot Butad
LOMARIOPSIDACEAE	<i>Lomagramma pedicellata</i> Copel.	—
MELIACEAE	<i>Aglaia aherniana</i> Perkins <i>Aglaia costata</i> Elmer ex Merr. <i>Sandoricum vidalii</i> Merrill	Alamag Manabiog Malasantol
MYRISTICACEAE	<i>Knema alvarezii</i> Merr. <i>Knema stenocarpa</i> Warb. <i>Myristica basilanica</i> de Wilde <i>Myristica frugifera</i> de Wilde <i>Myristica longipetiolata</i> de Wilde <i>Myristica philippensis</i> Lamk. <i>Myristica pilosigemma</i> de Wilde	Duhao Libago Basilan duguan — — Duguan —
MYRSINACEAE	<i>Ardisia romanii</i> Elmer	Roman tagpo

MYRTACEAE	<i>Kania microphylla</i> (Quisumb. & Merr.) Peter G. Wilson	Tigang-liitan
	<i>Kania urdanetensis</i> (Elmer) Peter G. Wilson	Sambulanan
	<i>Metrosideros halconensis</i> (Merr.) Dawson	Magadhan
	<i>Syzygium cagayanense</i> (Merr.) Merr.	Amtuk
	<i>Syzygium ciliato-setosum</i> (Merr.) Merr.	Lakangan
	<i>Syzygium densinervium</i> (Merr.) Merr.	Salakadan
	<i>Syzygium panduriforme</i> (Elmer) Merr.	Lauig-lauigan
	<i>Syzygium subrotundifolium</i> (C. Robinson) Merr.	Kalogkog-dagat
PANDANACEAE	<i>Pandanus basilocularis</i> Martelli	Olango
POLYPODIACEAE	<i>Arthromeris proteus</i> (Copel.) Tagawa	—
	<i>Christopteris sagitta</i> (Christ) Copel.	Cacam-cam
RHAMNACEAE	<i>Ziziphus hutchinsonii</i> Merr.	Lumuluas
	<i>Ziziphus talanai</i> (Blanco) Merr.	Balakat
ROSACEAE	<i>Prunus subglabra</i> (Merr.) Kalkm.	Kanumog
	<i>Rosa luciae</i> Franch. & Rochbr. ex Crepin	Kuyaob
	<i>Rosa transmorrisonensis</i> Hayata	Pauikan
	<i>Rubus heterosepalus</i> Merr.	Tukong
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Guioa bicolor</i> Merr.	Kaninging
SYMPLOCACEAE	<i>Symplocos polyandra</i> (Blanco) Brand.	Balakbakan
TECTARIACEAE	<i>Tectaria adenophora</i> Copel.	-
URTICACEAE	<i>Astrothalamus reticulatus</i> (Wedd.) C Robinson	Lapnai

WOODSIACEAE	<i>Diplazium calliphyllum</i> (Copel.)	
	M. G. Price	-
	<i>Diplazium macrosorum</i> (Copel.)	
	M. G. Price	-
	<i>Diplazium sibuyanense</i> (Copel.)	
	Alderw.	-
	<i>Diplazium vestitum</i> C. Presl	-
ZINGIBERACEAE	<i>Vanoverberghia sepulchrei</i> Merr.	Agbab

Section 3. List of Other Wildlife Species

FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
ASPLENIACEAE	<i>Asplenium mantalingahanum</i>	
	P.M. Zamora & Co	
BEGONIACEAE	<i>Begonia alba</i> Merr.	-
	<i>Begonia angilogensis</i> Merr.	-
	<i>Begonia casiguranensis</i> Merr.	-
	<i>Begonia castilloi</i> Merr.	-
	<i>Begonia caudata</i> Merr.	-
	<i>Begonia chloroneura</i> P. Wilkie & Sands	-
	<i>Begonia collisiae</i> Merr.	-
	<i>Begonia coronensis</i> Merr.	Coron begonia
	<i>Begonia edanoi</i> Merr.	-
	<i>Begonia elatostematoides</i> Merr.	-
	<i>Begonia esculenta</i> Merr.	-
	<i>Begonia gitingensis</i> Elmer	Guiting-guiting begonia
	<i>Begonia isabelensis</i> Quisumb. & Merr.	Isabela begonia
	<i>Begonia lacera</i> Merr.	-
	<i>Begonia lancifolia</i> Merr.	-
	<i>Begonia longibracteata</i> Merr.	-
	<i>Begonia longinoda</i> Merr.	-
	<i>Begonia obtusifolia</i> Merr.	-
	<i>Begonia palawanensis</i> Merr.	-
	<i>Begonia panayensis</i> Merr.	-
	<i>Begonia parva</i> Merr.	-
	<i>Begonia perryae</i> L.B. Smith &	-

	Wasshausen	
	<i>Begonia rubrifolia</i> Merr.	-
	<i>Begonia rufipila</i> Merr.	-
	<i>Begonia samarensis</i> Merr.	-
	<i>Begonia sarmentosa</i> L.B. Smith & Wasshausen	-
	<i>Begonia subtruncata</i> Merr.	-
	<i>Begonia urdanetensis</i> Merr.	-
	<i>Begonia wadei</i> Merr. & Quisumb.	-
	<i>Begonia weberi</i> Merr.	-
	<i>Begonia zamboangensis</i> Merr.	-
COMPOSITAE	<i>Merrittia benguetensis</i> (Elmer) Merr.	Agakob
CORNACEAE	<i>Mastixia macrocarpa</i> Matthew	Apanit-lakibunga
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Dennstaedtia articulata</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Dennstaedtia fusca</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Dennstaedtia macgregorii</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Dennstaedtia williamsii</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Lindsaea apoensis</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Lindsaea ramosii</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Microlepia protracta</i> Copel.	—
DILLENIAACEAE	<i>Dillenia megalantha</i> Merr.	Katmon-bayani
	<i>Dillenia philippinensis</i> Rolfe	Katmon
DRYOPTERIDACEAE	<i>Dryopteris polita</i> Rosenst.	—
	<i>Dryopteris uropinna</i> M. G. Price	—
	<i>Polystichum copelandii</i> (Christ) Copel.	—
	<i>Polystichum elmeri</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Polystichum fuscum</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Polystichum nudum</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Psomiocarpa apiifolia</i> C. Presl	—
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Aporosa elliptifolia</i> Merr.	Apnong-tilos
	<i>Baccaurea odoratissima</i> Elmer	Dilak-banguhan

	<i>Macaranga caudatifolia</i> Elmer	Daha
FAGACEAE	<i>Castanopsis philipensis</i> (Blanco) Vidal	Philippine chestnut
	<i>Quercus merrillii</i> Seem.	Pungo-pungo
FLACOURTIACEAE	<i>Flacourtia rukam</i> Zoll. & Mor.	Bitongol
GRAMINEAE	<i>Aristida holathera</i> Domin	—
	<i>Cephalostachyum mindorense</i> Gamble	Bakto
	<i>Chionachne baurita</i> Hackel	—
GRAMMITIDACEAE	<i>Acrosorus nudicarpus</i> P.M. Zamora & Co	—
	<i>Calymmodon ordinatus</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Ctenopteris halconensis</i> (Copel.) Copel.	—
	<i>Ctenopteris matutumensis</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Ctenopteris negrosensis</i> (Copel.) Copel.	—
	<i>Ctenopteris pachycaula</i> (Copel.) Copel.	—
	<i>Ctenopteris spongiosa</i> (Copel.) Copel.	—
	<i>Grammitis bulbotricha</i> (Copel.) M. G. Price	—
	<i>Grammitis loheriana</i> (Christ) Copel.	—
	<i>Grammitis microtricha</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Prosaptia ancestralis</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Xiphopteris apoensis</i> Copel.	—
HYMENOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Hymenophyllum bartlettii</i> (Copel.) Morton	Filmy Fern
	<i>Hymenophyllum bicolanum</i> Copel.	Filmy Fern
	<i>Hymenophyllum bontocense</i> Copel.	Filmy Fern
	<i>Hymenophyllum campanulatum</i> Christ	Filmy Fern
	<i>Hymenophyllum edanoi</i> (Copel.) Morton	Filmy Fern

	<i>Hymenophyllum pulchrum</i> Copel.	Filmy Fern
	<i>Hymenophyllum ramosii</i> Copel.	Filmy Fern
	<i>Hymenophyllum reductum</i> Copel.	Filmy Fern
	<i>Hymenophyllum vittatum</i> Copel.	Filmy Fern
	<i>Trichomanes acutum</i> C. Presl (=Crepidomanes)	Filmy Fern
	<i>Trichomanes crassum</i> Copel.	Filmy Fern
	<i>Trichomanes gracillimum</i> Copel.	Filmy Fern
	<i>Trichomanes zamboanganum</i> (Copel.) Morton	Filmy Fern
LINDSAEACEAE	<i>Tapeinidium acuminatum</i> Kramer	—
LOMARIOPSIDACEAE	<i>Elaphoglossum apoense</i> Holtt.	—
	<i>Elaphoglossum basilanicum</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Elaphoglossum calanasanicum</i> Holtt.	—
	<i>Elaphoglossum negrosensis</i> Holtt.	—
	<i>Lomagramma cordata</i> Copel.	—
MATONIACEAE	<i>Matonia foxworthyi</i> Copel.	—
MELIACEAE	<i>Aglaia grandis</i> Korth. ex Miq.	Barongisan
	<i>Aglaia korthalsii</i> Miq.	Korthal gisihan
	<i>Aglaia lancilimba</i> Merr.	Tapuyi
	<i>Aglaia lepthantha</i> Merr.	Gisihan
	<i>Aglaia leucophylla</i> King	Bubunau
	<i>Aglaia luzoniensis</i> (Vidal) Merr. & Rolfe	Kuling-manuk
	<i>Aglaia malaccensis</i> (Ridley) Pannel	Malacca kato
	<i>Aglaia oligophylla</i> Miq.	Ansa
	<i>Aglaia pachyphylla</i> Miq.	Tukang-kalau
	<i>Aglaia palembanica</i> Miq.	Gasatin
	<i>Aglaia rubiginosa</i> (Hiern) Pannel	
	<i>Aglaia sexipetala</i> Griff.	Basinai
	<i>Aglaia squamulosa</i> King	Bugalbal-pula

	<i>Aglaia silvestris</i> (M. Roemer) Merr.	Salamingal
	<i>Aglaia teysmanniana</i> (Miq.) Pannel	Teysmann kato
OLEANDRACEAE	<i>Oleandra benguetensis</i> Copel.	-
PALMAE	<i>Areca whitfordii</i> Becc.	Bungang gubat
PANDANACEAE	<i>Freycinetia sumatrana</i> Hemsl.	-
PERANEMACEAE	<i>Didymochlaena truncatula</i> (Sw.) J. Sm.	-
POLYPODIACEAE	<i>Microsorium membranifolia</i> (R. Br.) Ching	
PTERIDACEAE	<i>Pteris brevis</i> Copel.	
	<i>Pteris dataensis</i> Copel.	-
	<i>Pteris distans</i> J. Smith	-
	<i>Pteris edanoi</i> Copel.	-
	<i>Pteris elmeri</i> Christ	-
	<i>Pteris loheri</i> Copel.	-
	<i>Pteris macgregorii</i> Copel.	-
	<i>Pteris melanorachis</i> Copel.	-
	<i>Pteris micracantha</i> Copel.	-
	<i>Pteris mucronulata</i> Copel.	-
	<i>Pteris ramosii</i> Copel.	-
	<i>Pteris squamipes</i> Copel.	-
	<i>Pteris taenitis</i> Copel.	-
ROSACEAE	<i>Prunus clementis</i> (Merr.) Kalkm.	Dalisai
RUBIACEAE	<i>Greeniopsis discolor</i> Merr.	Pangalimanan
	<i>Greeniopsis euphlebia</i> Merr.	Buhon-buhon
	<i>Greeniopsis megalantha</i> Merr.	Hamagos
	<i>Ixora palawanensis</i> Merr.	Palawan santan
	<i>Ixora tenuipedunculata</i> Merr.	Suding
	<i>Sulitia obscurinervia</i> (Merr.) Ridsd.	-
SELAGINELLACEAE	<i>Selaginella apoensis</i> Hieron.	-

TECTARIACEAE	<i>Aenigmopteris mindanaensis</i>	
	Holtt.	-
	<i>Tectaria lobbii</i> (Hook.) Copel.	-
THELYPTERIDACEAE	<i>Nannothelypteris aoristisora</i>	
	(Harr.) Holtt.	-
	<i>Nannothelypteris camarinensis</i>	
	Holtt.	-
	<i>Nannothelypteris inaequilobata</i>	
	Holtt.	-
	<i>Nannothelypteris nervosa</i> (Fée)	
	Holtt.	-
	<i>Nannothelypteris philippina</i> (C.	
	Presl) Elmer	-
	<i>Pronephrium bulusanicum</i>	
	(Holtt.) Holtt.	-
	<i>Pronephrium clemensiae</i>	
	(Copel.) Holtt.	-
	<i>Pronephrium diminutum</i>	
	(Copel.) Holtt.	-
	<i>Pronephrium hosei</i> (Baker)	
	Holtt.	-
	<i>Pronephrium solsonicum</i> Holtt.	-
	<i>Sphaerostephanos angustifolius</i>	
	(C. Presl) Holtt.	-
	<i>Sphaerostephanos cartilagineus</i>	
	P. M. Zamora & Co	-
	<i>Sphaerostephanos</i>	
	<i>dichrotrichoides</i> (Alderw.)	
	Holtt.	-
	<i>Sphaerostephanos fenixii</i> Holtt.	-
	<i>Sphaerostephanos hernaëzii</i>	
	Holtt.	-
	<i>Sphaerostephanos magnus</i>	
	(Copel.) Holtt.	-
	<i>Sphaerostephanos major</i>	
	(Copel.) Holtt.	-
	<i>Sphaerostephanos mindorensis</i>	
	Holtt.	-
	<i>Sphaerostephanos polisianus</i>	
	Holtt.	-
	<i>Sphaerostephanos spenceri</i>	
	(Christ) Holtt.	-

	<i>Sphaerostephanos stenodontus</i> (Copel.) Holtt.	-
	<i>Sphaerostephanos tephrophyllus</i> (Copel.) Holtt.	-
	<i>Sphaerostephanos williamsii</i> (Copel.) Holtt.	-
THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Aquilaria cumingiana</i> (Decne.) Ridley	Butlo
	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> Lamk.	Agar wood
VITTARIACEAE	<i>Monogramma capillaris</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Vittaria hecistophylla</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Vittaria pachystemma</i> Christ	—
	<i>Vittaria subcoriacea</i> Christ	—
	<i>Vittaria taeniophylla</i> Copel.	—
WOODSIACEAE	<i>Athyrium stramineum</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Diplazium bolsteri</i> Copel.	—
	<i>Diplazium geophilum</i> (Copel.) Alderw.	—
	<i>Diplazium symmetricum</i> (Copel.) M. G. Price	—
	<i>Diplazium tenuifolium</i> (Copel.) M. G. Price	—

Section 4. Interpretation. In case of conflict between the scientific name and the common name in the actual application, the scientific name shall be the controlling interpretation.

Section 5. Species under more than one category. In case of conflict between the enumeration of species on this Order and the CITES Appendices, the listing in this Order shall prevail. However, for conservation purposes other than the application of penalties under Section 28 of Republic Act No. 9147, the higher category shall apply.

Section 6. Review and Updating of the List. The Secretary, in consultation with scientific authorities, the academe and the other stakeholders, shall regularly review and update, as the need arises the herein list of threatened plants. Provided that the species listed as threatened shall not be removed therefrom within three years following its initial listing.

Section 7. Collection of Plants and/or By-products and Derivatives. The collection of plants listed under this Order and/or their by-products and derivatives shall be allowed only for scientific or propagation purposes in accordance with Section 23 of RA 9147 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations. Provided, that only the accredited individuals, business, research, educational or scientific entities shall be allowed to collect for scientific or propagation purposes only.

Section 8. Illegal Acts. It shall be unlawful for any person, group or entity to collect and/or trade the species listed hereof, unless such acts are covered by a permit granted by the DENR pursuant to Section 17 of RA 9147 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations and Sections 4 and 5 of DAO No. 2004-55.

Section 9. Effectivity. This Order shall take effect fifteen (15) days after publication in a newspaper of national circulation.

ANGELO T. REYES
Secretary

July 31, 2007

**DENR ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER
NO. 2007- 24**

SUBJECT: AMENDING DAO 2007-01, "ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL LIST OF THREATENED PHILIPPINE PLANTS AND THEIR CATEGORIES, AND THE LIST OF OTHER WILDLIFE SPECIES"

In order to ensure effective implementation of the provisions of DAO 2007-01, "Establishing the National List of Threatened Philippine Plants and Their Categories, and the List of Other Wildlife Species", the said DAO is hereby amended as follows:

- 1) Section 7 entitled, "Collection of Plants and/or By products and Derivatives" is hereby deleted;
- 2) Section 8 which is re-numbered as Section 7 is hereby revised to read as follows:

"Section 7. Illegal Acts. It shall be unlawful for any person, group or entity to collect and/or trade the species listed hereof, unless such acts are covered by a permit issued by the DENR under a valid tenurial instrument as may be applicable and in accordance with existing wildlife and forestry laws, rules and regulations."

- 3) Section 9 is accordingly re-numbered as Section 8.

All other provisions of DAO 2007-01 shall remain in force and in effect.

This Order takes effect immediately.

ANGELO T. REYES
Secretary

**DENR Memorandum Circular
No. 2007 - 02**

**SUBJECT: GUIDELINES ON THE ESTABLISHMENT
AND MANAGEMENT OF CRITICAL
HABITAT**

Pursuant to Sections 4 and 25 of Republic Act No. 9147, otherwise known as the “Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act”, Rules 25.1-25.5 of Joint DENR-DA-PCSD Administrative Order No. 01, Series of 2004, and Executive Order No. 578 of 2006, the guidelines on the establishment and management of critical habitat for species under the jurisdiction of the DENR is hereby promulgated for the guidance of all concerned.

Section 1. Scope of Coverage. The provisions of this Memorandum Circular shall be enforceable within public lands for all terrestrial and wetland areas outside protected areas established under Republic Act No. 7586 (National Integrated Protected Areas System Act) as well as privately owned lands where threatened species are found.

Section 2. Definition of Terms. As used in this Memorandum Circular, the terms:

- 2.1 **Critical habitats** – refer to areas outside protected areas under Republic Act No. 7586 that are known habitats of threatened species and designated as such based on scientific data taking into consideration species endemism and/or richness, presence of man-made pressures/threats to the survival of wildlife living in the area, among others;
- 2.2 **Ecosystem** – means a dynamic complex of plants, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit;
- 2.3 **Endemic species** – species or subspecies which is naturally occurring and found only within specific areas in the country;

- 2.4 **Threatened species** – species or subspecies considered as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or other accepted categories of wildlife whose population is at risk of extinction; and,
- 2.5 **Species richness** – refers to the number of species per unit area.

Section 3. General Considerations in the establishment of Critical Habitats.

For purpose of this Memorandum Circular, the presence of threatened species shall be the primary consideration in determining areas for establishment as critical habitats and this shall be made on the basis of best scientific data available. The following are the general considerations in the establishment of critical habitats.

- 3.1 Threatened species listed in DAO 2004-15 (Establishing the List of Terrestrial Threatened Species and their Categories, and List of Other Wildlife Species pursuant to RA 9147);
- 3.2 Areas used as a breeding, nesting, roosting, wintering, foraging and other activities by a natural population/individuals of a threatened species listed or not yet listed but are posing extinction;
- 3.3 Presence of man-made pressures/threats such as but not limited to logging, quarrying, mining, squatting/informal settling, and mineral exploration;
- 3.4 Priority areas for conservation identified by the Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Priority Setting Program and other key biodiversity areas; and,
- 3.5 Presence of other natural resources that has economic and social impacts on the area.

Section 4. Procedures in the Establishment of Critical Habitats.

- 4.1 Establishment of Critical Habitats by the DENR

The concerned DENR Regional/Field Offices (PENROs/CENROs) shall facilitate the establishment of critical habitats through its own initiative or upon the request of any of the concerned Local Government Unit (LGU), private individual/land owner, group, or

other interested parties. Critical habitats shall be established through the following procedures:

a. Identification/validation of the presence of threatened species

The presence of a threatened species within the proposed critical habitat shall be validated by competent staff of the Protected Areas and Wildlife Division/Sector/Unit of the concerned DENR Regional/Field Office. The validation activity shall be coordinated with the concerned community. The DENR Staff may seek the participation of the community in the conduct of the activity.

The validation report must indicate the specific identity of the threatened species and must be supported by proper documentation such as photographs.

b. Population estimates and rapid habitat assessment

The DENR Field Office concerned shall create/categorize a Composite Team composed primarily of DENR Technical personnel and LGU representative to undertake the habitat and population assessment. Where necessary, experts from private sector, academe, NGOs, etc. may be invited as members of the Team. The habitat assessment is undertaken to gather pertinent information and determine the general status of the prospective critical habitat which shall serve as basis in the preparation of management plan.

The parameters for assessment shall include the following:

- i. Population estimate of threatened species found in the area;
- ii. Assessment of other wildlife resources present in the area;
- iii. Status of vegetation and ecosystem type/s;
- iv. Presence or absence of area occupants/settlers;

- v. Presence or absence of man-made pressures/threats to the survival of wildlife living in the area;
- vi. Identification of existing land-uses, tenurial instruments and claims (e.g. Integrated Forest Management Agreement, Forest Land Grazing Management Agreement, Agro-forest, Mineral Lands Agreement, etc.); and
- vii. Management issues/interventions (i.e. habitat rehabilitation needs, management constraints)

The Composite Team, shall, as may be necessary and warranted, consult with the Forest Management Bureau (FMB), Mines and Geo-Sciences Bureau (MGB) and other relevant agencies in assessing proposed critical habitats.

c. Community consultation

The DENR Field Office shall conduct community consultation with the local stakeholders and concerned LGUs on the results of the assessment and ensure their support in case the area is found suitable for establishment as critical habitat.

In case of private lands, community consultation may be waived and a written consent from the land owner will suffice.

The DENR Field Office shall prepare a consultation report to include highlights of discussions, agreements reached, and recommendations generated from the community, as appropriate. Such report must be supported by attendance sheet and photographs.

d. Review and recommendation

The DENR Regional Office shall consolidate and analyze the validation, population estimates and rapid habitat assessment, and community consultation reports and submit its recommendations including necessary map/s to the Secretary thru PAWB.

e. Declaration of Areas as Critical Habitat

The DENR Secretary shall issue an Order declaring the area as critical habitat.

f. Ground Truthing

After the issuance of an Order declaring a certain area as critical habitat, the DENR Regional/Field Office shall initially delineate on the ground the metes and bounds thereof using the natural topographic features of the area and/or vegetative cover as boundary monuments. Final boundaries shall be established through the use of Global Positioning System (GPS). Whenever practicable, permanent markers shall be placed around the designated critical habitat.

4.2 Establishment of Critical Habitat through LGU Initiative

The LGU (provincial, municipal or city), may initiate the establishment of a critical habitat through the issuance of a resolution or ordinance. Provided that such resolution/ordinance shall be issued only upon completion of the process enumerated under items 4.1.a to 4.1.d above. Provided further, that such process shall be led by the concerned LGU in coordination with the concerned DENR Regional/Field Office.

The concerned LGU will submit the resolution/ordinance with supporting documents to the DENR Secretary thru the Regional Office for the designation and issuance of the corresponding Order pursuant to Section 25 of RA 9147.

After the issuance of the Order, the concerned LGU in coordination with the DENR Regional/Field Office shall delineate on the ground the metes and bounds of the declared critical habitat.

Section 5. Management of Critical Habitat

- 5.1 All designated critical habitats shall be managed in partnership with local government units and other concerned groups. To this end, the DENR through the Regional Executive Director concerned may enter

into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)/Partnership Agreement with concerned LGU, People's Organization (PO), Non-Government Organization (NGO), Indigenous People/Indigenous Cultural Community (IP/ICC), private sector or other concerned entities for the management of critical habitats;

- 5.2 In case of areas covered by tenurial instruments or private lands, the DENR through its Regional Executive Director concerned shall enter into a MOA with the tenure holder or landowner, as the case may be, for the management of the area; and,
- 5.3 The DENR, through the RED concerned may also delegate the full management of critical habitats to LGUs, NGOs, Private individuals and any other interested groups. The same shall be covered by a MOA between the DENR through the concerned RED and concerned party.

Section 6. Preparation of Critical Habitat Management Plan

- 6.1 A Critical Habitat Management Plan (CHMP) shall be jointly developed by the concerned DENR Regional Office, LGU and other relevant parties. The CHMP will serve as guide in the management of critical habitats; and,
- 6.2 The Plan shall include, but not necessarily limited, to the following: (1) Objectives; (2) Key management issues; (3) Site management strategies and activities which include but not necessarily limited to monitoring and evaluation, community organizing, habitat rehabilitation, etc; and, (4) Administration, taking into consideration the results of processes under Section 4 of this Memorandum Circular.

Section 7. Collection and utilization of biological resources within critical habitat

Collection and utilization of biological resources within critical habitats shall be subject to the provisions of RA 9147 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations and other existing relevant laws and policies.

Section 8. Prohibited Acts

Pursuant to Section 27.c of RA 9147 the following activities are not allowed inside critical habitats:

1. dumping of waste products detrimental to wildlife;
2. squatting or otherwise occupying any portion of the critical habitat;
3. mineral exploration and/or extraction;
4. burning;
5. logging; and,
6. quarrying

Section 9. Penalty

Any person who commits any of the prohibited acts enumerated above shall be penalized pursuant to pertinent provisions under Section 28 of RA 9147.

Section 10. Effectivity

This Memorandum Circular shall take effect fifteen (15) days after publication in a newspaper of national circulation and upon acknowledgement of the Office of the National Administrative Register (ONAR).

ANGELO T. REYES
Secretary

**DENR Administrative Order
2008- 08**

SUBJECT: Guidelines on Self-regulation of the Floriculture Industry for the Sustainable Management of Philippine Wild Flora

Pursuant to Republic Act No. 9147, otherwise known as the “Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act”, its implementing rules and regulations, the Philippine Plant Conservation Strategy and Action Plan, and the Philippine commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), this Order is hereby promulgated to encourage and support the floriculture industry to adopt self-regulation for the conservation and sustainable utilization of the Philippine wild flora.

Section 1. Policy. It is the policy of the State to promote sustainable development through the conservation and sustainable utilization of the country’s biological diversity. In pursuit of this policy, it shall strengthen measures to prevent loss of the Philippine plant diversity by encouraging the sustainable production and utilization of plant resources and promote self-regulation of the floriculture industry.

Section 2. Objectives. This Order aims to empower the floriculture industry through self-monitoring and compliance with sustainable practices on the production and utilization of endemic/indigenous wild flora and CITES-listed species. The specific objectives are:

- a. To establish an accreditation system for individuals, establishments or institutions, including community-based organizations engaged in the artificial propagation and trade of endemic/indigenous economically important wild flora and the CITES-listed plants to ensure that sustainable practices are adopted in the trade of said plants, as well as facilitate monitoring of the plant trade activities;
- b. To establish and strengthen partnership between the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and the floriculture industry, and to improve regulation and promote good governance in plant conservation and management.

- c. To support the development of livelihood activities anchored on the sustainable use of endemic/indigenous wild flora.
- d. To provide incentives to the floriculture industry and generate support for the sustainable management of Philippine wild flora.

Section 3. Scope and Coverage. This Order shall cover the self-regulation of individuals, establishments, or institutions including community-based organizations engaged in the artificial propagation and trade of endemic/indigenous and economically important wild flora, and CITES-listed plants. Botanical gardens established for the propagation and trade of wild flora shall likewise be covered by this Order.

Section 4. Definition of Terms. As used in this Order, the following terms shall mean as follows:

- a. Accreditation – the process by which the DENR gives formal recognition through the issuance of a Certificate to an individual, establishment, or institution including community-based organizations that carry out sustainable practices on the propagation and trade of endemic/indigenous flora and the CITES-listed plants, upon the recommendation of the Philippine Wild Flora Council (PWC) created pursuant to Section 5 hereof;
- b. Artificial propagation – the production or growing of live plants from seeds, cuttings, divisions, callus tissues or other plant tissues, spores or other propagules under controlled conditions;
- c. Bioprospecting – the research, collection, and utilization of biological and genetic resources for purposes of applying the knowledge derived therefrom solely for commercial purposes;
- d. Botanical garden – an establishment where a collection of wild flora is maintained for recreational, educational, research, and conservation or scientific purposes;
- e. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) - a treaty aimed at the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources;

- f. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) of Wild Fauna and Flora – a treaty regulating the international trade of fauna and flora listed in its Appendices;
- g. CITES Management Authority – refers to the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) as the Philippine agency responsible for the interpretation and enforcement of the provisions of CITES, issuance of permits and certificates, and monitoring of terrestrial wildlife from and into the country;
- h. CITES Permit – a permit authorizing the export, import, re-export of flora listed under the Appendices of CITES after complying with the conditions and requirements of the Convention;
- i. Conservation - the wise use of the earth's resources such that they will be able to support or sustain life for the present and future generations;
- j. Endemic – species or subspecies which is naturally occurring and found only within specific areas in the country;
- k. Exotic species – species or subspecies which do not naturally occur in the country;
- l. Floriculture - the cultivation and trade of flowers and ornamental plants;
- m. Floriculture industry – individuals, establishments, or institutions including community-based organizations engaged in the growing/cultivation and trade of wild flora used for ornamental purposes. Operators of botanical gardens that are engaged in trade shall be embraced within the term;
- n. Indigenous Plants – species or subspecies of wild flora naturally occurring or has naturally established population in the country;
- o. Invasive alien species – species or subspecies introduced by human action to a location, area, or region where it did not previously occur, becomes capable of establishing a breeding population in the new location without further intervention by humans, and becomes a pest in the new location thereby threatening the local biodiversity;

- p. Local Transport Permit - the permit authorizing an individual or entity to bring, carry, or ship regulated plants, by-products or derivatives acquired from legal sources from the point of origin to the final destination within the country;
- q. National Wildlife Management Committee - refers to the Committee created pursuant to Section 6 of the Joint DENR-DA-PCSD Administrative Order No. 01 tasked to provide technical and scientific advice to the DENR concerning applications for the collection or use of wildlife as may be allowed under RA 9147 or the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act and its implementing rules and regulations;
- r. Philippine Plant Conservation Committee (PPCC) – refers to the group composed of plant experts and policy makers organized by the DENR for the formulation of the Philippine Plant Conservation Strategy and Action Plan. It also provides scientific advice to the DENR in the field of taxonomy, ecology, conservation biology and sustainable utilization of Philippine plants;
- s. Philippine Wild Flora Council (PWC) – a core group consist of technically qualified individuals from the floriculture industry, and representatives from the academe, and non-government organization who shall implement, in collaboration with the DENR, an accreditation system for individuals, establishments, or institutions including community-based organizations based on a set of criteria and standards approved by the DENR;
- t. Self-regulation – a scheme whereby the floriculture industry, in collaboration with the DENR, manages the activities of individuals, establishments, or institutions including community-based organizations engaged in the propagation and trade of endemic/indigenous wild flora and CITES-listed plants through the implementation of an accreditation system based on established criteria and standards;
- u. Sustainable utilization/use - the use of components of biological diversity that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential biological component to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations;

- v. Threatened species – a general term to denote species or subspecies considered as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or other accepted categories of wildlife whose population is at risk of extinction; and,
- w. Wild Flora – refer to wild forms and varieties of plants, in all developmental stages, such as but not limited to seeds or seedlings, including those which are being bred, cultivated or propagated.

Section 5. Creation of the Philippine Wild Flora Council (PWC). In order to ensure the effective implementation of the self-regulation of the floriculture industry, the DENR Secretary, upon recommendation of the National Wildlife Management Committee (NWMC) which was created pursuant to DENR Administrative Order No. 2004-55, shall create the Philippine Wild Flora Council (PWC). The NWMC shall also evaluate applications for membership to the PWC and recommend the list of qualified applicants to the Council for the Secretary's appointment.

The PWC shall initially be created at the national level. It shall be composed of seven (7) members: consisting of five (5) representatives from the floriculture industry, one (1) representative from a government academic institution, and one (1) representative from a national environmental NGO. They shall be selected in accordance with the qualification requirements under Sub-section 5.2 hereof. The PWC shall be chaired by a representative from the floriculture industry who shall be elected by the Council members. The PWC will be supported by a PWC secretariat wherein PAWB representative/s shall be included as member/s. All activities and operations of the PWC shall be supervised by the DENR through the NWMC.

The PWC for Visayas and Mindanao shall be created upon the recommendation of the NWMC. In which case, the national PWC shall be converted to PWC for Luzon. All PWCs created shall be independent from each other.

5.1 Duties and Responsibilities of the PWC. To ensure credibility and accountability, the members of the PWC shall observe transparency and impartiality in the performance of the following duties and responsibilities:

- a. Formulate specific policies, procedures, and criteria for accreditation of individuals and entities engaged in plant

propagation and trade, in accordance with the general criteria and standards provided in this Order;

- b. Accept and evaluate applications for accreditation and recommend to the concerned DENR Regional Executive Director (RED) the accreditation of those who satisfactorily meet the requirements and standards prescribed under this Order;
- c. Maintain an inventory/list of the applicant's existing stock of indigenous/native orchids, ferns, pitcher plants and other wild flora, based on the national list of threatened wild flora and the CITES-listed species;
- d. Seek the assistance of concerned agencies, institutions or organizations, or other members of the floriculture industry, as may be necessary, to facilitate the accreditation process;
- e. Conduct regular monitoring of the operations and activities of the accredited individuals, establishments or institutions in collaboration with the DENR to ensure their compliance with established policies and procedures;
- f. Report to the DENR through the NWMC, non-compliance by accredited individuals, establishments or institutions including community-based organizations, of their duties and responsibilities, and recommend sanctions as prescribed herein and other appropriate measures provided under other relevant laws, rules and regulations;
- g. Submit to the DENR through the NWMC a semi-annual report on the implementation of its activities; and,
- h. Formulate internal rules of conduct and standard operating procedures.

5.2 Qualifications for Eligibility as Member of the PWC. The following qualifications shall be the bases for eligibility as a member of the PWC:

- a. The representative of the academe must come from a government academic institution and must have background in botanical sciences;

- b. The NGO representative must come from a national environmental NGO and had been involved in plant conservation programs and projects for at least six (6) months;
- c. For the representatives of the floriculture industry:
 - c.1 Must have good track record in the field of plant conservation for at least three (3) years as may be vouched by the DENR, recognized plant conservationists, conservation organizations, and key people of the floriculture industry;
 - c.2 Must have adequate technical knowledge or experience on plants, plant conservation and management or other related discipline, as may be determined by the NWMC; and
- d. Have not committed any criminal acts nor violated any environmental laws, rules and regulations.

5.3 Appointment and Term of Office of the PWC Members. Interested individuals from the floriculture industry may apply for membership to the PWC by submitting a letter of intent including resume to the NWMC. Representatives from the academe and the NGO shall be requested by the DENR from the concerned organizations.

Upon the recommendation of the NWMC, the Secretary shall appoint the members of the PWC through the issuance of Certificates of Appointment. The members of the PWC shall serve for a term of three (3) years and may be re-appointed for the same term.

For plant establishments with several branches, only one (1) representation in the PWC shall be allowed.

5.4 Grounds for Suspension and Removal of PWC Members. The penalty ranging from suspension to removal may be imposed by the Secretary to erring PWC members, upon recommendation or evaluation of the NWMC. The following are the grounds for suspension, without prejudice to the application of other appropriate measures under applicable laws, rules and regulations:

- a. Deliberate disregard of duties and responsibilities;

- b. Misconduct including gross discourtesy in the performance of duty or abuse of authority;
- c. Unfair discrimination due to affiliation or preference;
- d. Commission of acts prejudicial to the PWC, the NWMC and the DENR; and,
- e. Commission of any of the illegal acts under Section 27 of R.A. 9147 or the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act.

Section 6. Qualifications, Criteria and Standards for Accreditation. The PWC shall evaluate applications for accreditation based on the following general criteria and standards:

A. Qualifications of applicants for accreditation

- 1. For the propagation and trade of endemic/indigenous plants;
 - a. must be a Filipino citizen of legal age and with capacity to contract; or
 - b. corporation, partnership, association, or cooperative including community-based organization authorized or organized for the purpose of engaging in the artificial propagation and trade of endemic/indigenous wild flora included in the national list of threatened plant species and duly registered in accordance with law, at least sixty per cent (60%) of the capital of which is owned by Filipino citizens.
- 2. For the propagation and trade of exotic CITES-listed species:

Applicant may be any individual, establishment or institution including community-based organization that would satisfactorily meet the criteria and standards provided herein including those that may be prescribed by the PWC.
- 3. Individuals, establishments or institutions including community-based organizations engaged in the artificial

propagation and trade of non-threatened plants may also apply for accreditation on a voluntary basis.

4. Botanical gardens established for plant propagation and trade may be accredited provided they comply with the criteria and standards set forth herein.

B. General criteria and standards for accreditation

1. Provision of adequate space and necessary facilities for the farming or artificial propagation of plant stocks;
2. Keeping and maintaining an inventory of the wild and propagated plant stock;
3. Adoption of labeling/tagging system for plant stock included in the inventory for species and/or taxon identification, and monitoring purposes; and,
4. Adoption of sustainable practices on plant production and utilization using appropriate methods of plant propagation.

Section 7. Procedures for Accreditation. The following procedures shall be adopted for the accreditation of qualified individuals, establishments or institutions:

- a. Applications for accreditation (*Annex A*) shall be submitted to the PWC or the DENR field office with jurisdiction over the place of business. The following documents shall support the application:
 1. Inventory/list of plant stock; (*Annex A-1*)
 2. Location map of farm/nursery or laboratory/propagation facility (*Annex A-2*); and
 3. Wild Flora Propagation Plan (*Annex A-3*)

Only application with complete supporting documents shall be accepted.

- b. All applications received by the DENR field offices with complete requirements shall be forwarded within three (3) days from receipt thereof to the PWC for evaluation;

- c. The PWC shall conduct preliminary evaluation and assessment of applications. This should be completed by the PWC within one (1) month from receipt thereof, based on the provisions of this Order, and other policies that may be promulgated by the PWC;

A PWC member shall inhibit himself or herself from the evaluation of his or her application or that of the establishment or institution to which he or she is affiliated;

- d. The PWC, in collaboration with a representative from DENR field office concerned, shall inspect the farm/nursery and/or laboratory/propagation facility. Applicants with two hundred (200) specimens of plants and above shall shoulder the costs of local transportation of the inspection team. The PWC shall, within fifteen (15) days from receipt of the inspection report, recommend to the RED concerned, the individuals, establishments or institutions that would qualify for accreditation;
- e. The RED concerned shall review the recommendation of the PWC and take appropriate action thereon. Should this be found technically and legally in order, the RED shall issue a Certificate of Accreditation (*Annex B*) within fifteen (15) days. Provided that, no Certificate of Accreditation shall be issued without the favorable recommendation of the PWC. The Certificate of Accreditation shall be valid for a period of three (3) years, renewable every year thereafter;
- f. Should an applicant fail to qualify for accreditation, a notice of disapproval specifying the corresponding bases shall be sent immediately to the applicant by the RED concerned; and,
- g. The RED shall furnish PAWB on a quarterly basis the list of accredited floriculturist for monitoring and record purposes. PAWB shall also submit the list to the Secretary annually.

A flow chart illustrating the above-described procedures is attached as *Annex C*.

Section 8. Responsibilities of Holders of Certificates of Accreditation. The following are the responsibilities of accredited individuals, establishments or institutions:

- a. Strictly comply with the terms and conditions of the Certificate of Accreditation;
- b. Pay to the DENR Regional Office with jurisdiction over the place of business, the amount of P1,500.00 as accreditation fee for the initial accreditation which will be effective for three (3) years, and P500.00 for the yearly renewal. The accreditation fee shall be regularly reviewed and adjusted as may be necessary by the DENR;
- c. Maintain adequate space and facilities necessary for the artificial propagation, maintenance and care of their plant stock;
- d. Maintain a labeling/tagging system. The plants should carry proper identification/name tags/labels in the farm or nursery, and during transport and trade;
- e. Issue receipts for the sale or transfer of plants included in the inventory/list submitted to the PWC and the DENR. For the local transport of plants, the receipts issued by the holders of the Certificates of Accreditation shall serve as the Local Transport Permits;
- f. In case of exportation, issue the buyers or recipients, CITES Permits that will be pre-issued by the DENR Regional Offices in areas where international airports are located. The holder of the Certificate of Accreditation shall pay the amount of P300.00 as fee for each CITES Permit which they may later impose their buyer or other recipients. The fees shall be subject to periodic adjustments, as may be determined by the Secretary;
- g. In case of importation of CITES-listed species, secure CITES Import Permit from DENR Regional Offices where international airports are located. Regulation of imported species is necessary to control or prevent introduction into the country of invasive alien species;
- h. For non-CITES listed plants, secure non-CITES permits from the DENR Regional Offices where international airports are located;
- i. Keep a record of all transactions pertaining to the plant stock included in the inventory/list to be submitted to the PWC and the PAWB-DENR;
- j. Notify the DENR through the PWC of any change in their operations;

- k. Ensure the survival of plants in packing and during transport;
- l. Secure Domestic Movement Permits for local transport of plants, and Phytosanitary Certificates from the Bureau of Plant Industry in case of export or import, in accordance with the plant quarantine policies. They shall also advise their buyers or other recipients to secure said permits for their plants before local transport or exportation/importation;
- m. Submit a semi-annual report to update their plant stock to the PWC. Copies of the report shall be furnished to the DENR Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO) concerned, Regional Office and PAWB. In case there are additional stock to be reported, a report may also be submitted to the PWC; and,
- n. Submit to the DENR a monthly report of all receipts and CITES Permits issued pursuant to this Order.

Section 9. Privileges and Incentives for Holders of Certificates of Accreditation. Holders of Certificates of Accreditation shall be entitled to the following privileges and incentives:

- a. Official receipts issued by the holders of Certificates of Accreditation shall be honored as Local Transport Permits;
- b. The holders shall be authorized to receive CITES Permit forms from the DENR thru PAWB for issuance of CITES Permits to buyers/clients, as necessary;
- c. Only holders of Certificate of Accreditations shall be allowed to engage in the local trade and export of plants included in the inventory/list supporting the Certificate of Accreditation and/or the plant stock report as provided for in item m, Section 8 hereof. Provided that, non-Filipino citizens or establishments shall only be allowed to utilize exotic plants or propagated endemic/indigenous species;
- d. Exemption of spores, seeds and pollens, seedlings and tissue cultures obtained *in vitro* in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers, and cut flowers, leaves, roots, or stems of artificially propagated plants included in the inventory/list submitted to the PWC and the DENR, from the CITES Permit;

- e. Recognition and promotion by the DENR as an accredited individual, establishment or institution; and,
- f. Recognition by the international community through recognition and promotion by the CITES Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland.

Section 10. Suspension of the Certificate of Accreditation. The concerned RED may suspend for at least one (1) year, the Certificate of Accreditation of individuals, establishments or institutions for violation of any of the terms and conditions thereof other than those enumerated in the succeeding section.

Section 11. Grounds for Cancellation of the Certificate of Accreditation. The concerned Regional Executive Director may cancel the Certificate of Accreditation of individuals, establishments or institutions based on the following grounds without prejudice to the application of other appropriate measures under existing laws, rules and regulations:

- 1. Misrepresentation/misdeclaration, misuse, unlawful or unauthorized issuance of the Local Transport Permit in the form of receipts, or CITES permits;
- 2. Falsification or tampering with any of the Local Transport Permits in the form of receipts, or CITES Permits pre-issued by the DENR;
- 3. Unauthorized or illegal collection of wild plants;
- 4. Buying/selling of illegally collected/acquired wild plants;
- 5. Serious or repeated violations of the terms and conditions of the Certificate of Accreditation as may be determined by the PWC; and,
- 6. Commission of any of the illegal acts under R.A. 9147 or the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act and other relevant laws, rules and regulations.

Cancellation of Certificates of Accreditation for cause carries with it the penalty of perpetual disqualification from securing Wild Flora Collectors' Permit, Local Transport Permit or CITES Permit for flora from the DENR. In case of establishments, institutions, associations or organizations, the perpetual disqualification shall attach to the officers thereof.

Section 12. Collection of Wild Plants from the Natural Forests or Natural Habitat. Collection of wild plants from the natural forests or natural habitat shall be allowed only by the DENR upon proper evaluation from available information or scientific data that such collection is not detrimental to the survival of the species or subspecies and/or their habitat. Provided that, appropriate and acceptable collection methods with least or no detrimental effects to the existing wild plant population and their habitats shall be adopted. Provided further that, the collection of threatened wild plants, its by-products and derivatives shall be allowed only for conservation or propagation purposes, as the case may be. Provided finally that, only accredited individuals, establishments or institutions pursuant to this Order shall be allowed to collect for commercial propagation under a Wild Flora Collector's permit to be issued by the DENR pursuant to the rules and regulations under Section 5 of DENR Administrative Order No. 2004-55 entitled "DENR Streamlining/Procedural Guidelines pursuant to the Joint DENR-DA-PCSD Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA No. 9147 otherwise known as "Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act".

For this purpose, the Secretary, upon the recommendation of the Philippine Plant Conservation Committee (PPCC) shall promulgate the national list of threatened wild plants and prescribe guidelines for the sustainable utilization thereof. It shall also determine the list of economically important wild plants including the schedule, volume of allowable harvest, regional/geographical distribution and areas of collection.

In case of bioprospecting, collection of wild flora shall be governed by Joint DENR-DA-NCIP-PCSD Administrative Order No. 1, Series of 2005.

Section 13. Monitoring of Activities. The DENR, in collaboration with the PWC, shall regularly monitor the activities and operations of the accredited individuals, establishments or institutions including community-based organizations and conduct periodic inspection of their farms or nurseries, laboratories, or commercial outlets to ensure their compliance with the criteria and standards provided under this Order and those prescribed by the PWC. The DENR and the PWC may seek the assistance of partner organizations, institutions or agencies for the purpose.

The DENR, through PAWB shall monitor the operations of the PWC. The PAWB, as CITES Management Authority shall monitor the implementation of the CITES by the concerned DENR Regional Offices. The latter shall be

accountable to the DENR Secretary through PAWB for the CITES permits issued pursuant to this Order. It shall likewise regularly submit to the Bureau a report thereon. The DENR, through the NWMC, shall oversee and ensure the effective implementation of this Order. It shall conduct review and assessment of the implementation of this Order to determine its effectiveness every three (3) years from approval hereof or as often as may be necessary. Upon determination that the accreditation systems has not been effectively implemented in accordance with existing laws, rules and regulations, the NWMC may recommend to the Secretary the suspension of the accreditation process.

Section 14. Capacity Building and Awareness Programs. The DENR through the Human Resources Management Services (HRMS), in collaboration with the PWC and its partner institutions and organizations, shall initiate capacity building and awareness programs to enhance monitoring and enforcement capacity of implementors as well as encourage the support of the floriculture industry to the sustainable management of Philippine wild flora.

14.1 Training for DENR Staff and Enforcers. The DENR staff and enforcers shall be provided the necessary training on plant identification and classification; CITES policies and procedures; relevant national laws, rules and regulations; preparation of reports, affidavits, sworn statements, seizure and turn-over receipts; surveillance; filing of complaint in court; smuggling techniques; methods of concealment; documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents; prosecution of cases for violation of pertinent laws, rules and regulations; and other related concerns as may be necessary;

14.2 Training for the Floriculture Industry. The training for the floriculture industry shall consist of plant identification and classification, plant propagation techniques, appropriate collection methods, and other practices consistent with plant conservation and sustainable utilization; and,

14.3 Education and Awareness Program. Education and awareness program shall focus on laws, rules and regulations and other policies governing plant collection, propagation and trade, including the Philippine obligations and commitments under international conventions and agreements. It shall also enhance appreciation and understanding of the public on the goals and objectives of plant conservation and sustainable utilization.

Section 15. Funding. Funds for the implementation of this Order shall be charged against the Wildlife Management Fund created pursuant to R.A. 9147. It shall also be included in the yearly budget proposal of PAWB and the Protected Areas, Wildlife and Coastal Zone Management Sector of the DENR Regional Offices.

Section 16. Transitory Provision. Pending the creation of the PWC and issuance of Certificates of Accreditation, the DENR shall continue to issue the Local Transport Permits and CITES permits as provided under existing laws, rules and regulations.

Section 17. Penalty Clause. Any person, establishment or entities who failed to observe the provisions of this Order and other pertinent laws, rules and regulations shall be dealt with administratively and criminally in accordance with existing and applicable laws.

Section 18. Separability Clause. In the event that any provision of this Order is held invalid or null and void, the validity of other provisions shall not be impaired by such declaration and shall remain valid and in effect.

Section 19. Repealing Clause. All orders, circulars and instructions inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed or amended accordingly.

Section 20. Effectivity. This Order shall take effect fifteen (15) days after publication in a newspaper of general circulation and upon acknowledgement of a copy thereof by the Office of the National Administrative Register (ONAR).

JOSE L. ATIENZA, JR.
Secretary

*Publication: Malaya
June 14, 2008*
*Registration: ONAR, UP Law Center
June 17, 2008*

ANNEX A

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Region_____

APPLICATION FOR ACCREDITATION FOR THE PROPAGATION AND TRADE OF WILD FLORA

(Date)

The DENR Regional Director
DENR Region_____

Sir/Madam:

In accordance with R.A. No. 9147 otherwise known as the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act and DENR Administrative Order (DAO) No._____ to which I am familiar with and strict compliance of same is hereby promised, I have the honor to apply for accreditation for the propagation and trade of wild flora listed in *Annex 1* hereof.

1. Name of Applicant: _____
2. Name of Establishment, if any: _____

3. Address: _____
4. Location/Address of Farm/Nursery or Laboratory/Propagation Facility:

Attached are the required supporting documents for my application, namely:

1. Inventory/List of Plant Stock (*Annex 1*);
2. Location Map of Farm/Nursery or Laboratory /Propagation Facility (*Annex 2*); and
3. Wild Flora Propagation Plan (*Annex 3*).

I understand that the information stated in this application are true and correct and any omission of pertinent facts as required herein shall cause the disapproval of this application.

(Signature of Applicant)

(Date)

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
PROVINCE OF _____)
CITY OF _____)

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this _____ day of **200**__,
applicant exhibiting to me his/her Community Tax Certificate No. _____
issued at _____ on _____ 200__.

(Officer Authorized to Administer Oath)
PRINTED NAME AND SIGNATURE

(Official Designation)

ANNEX I**INVENTORY/LIST OF PLANT STOCK**
AS OF _____
(Date)**Name/Owner:** _____**Name of Establishment, if any:** _____**Address:** _____

Name of Plants	Quantity	
	<i>Mother Plants</i>	<i>Propagated Plants</i>
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(Please attached additional sheets as may be necessary)

ANNEX 2

LOCATION MAP OF FARM/NURSERY OR LABORATORY/PROPAGATION FACILITY

ANNEX 3

WILD FLORA PROPAGATION PLAN

- I. Origin of Wild Plant Stock (State specific sources or locality.)**
- II. Propagation Methods/Techniques Adopted (Include brief description.)**
- III. Description of Farm/Nursery or Laboratory/Propagation Facility**
- IV. Staffing (Describe manpower resources.)**
- V. Market (whether local or foreign)**

ANNEX B

CERTIFICATE OF ACCREDITATION

No. _____

This is to certify that

(Name/Owner)

(Name of Establishment, if any)

(Address)

has satisfactorily complied with the criteria and standards for accreditation pursuant to DENR Administrative Order (DAO) No. _____ and is hereby recognized by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), upon the recommendation of the Philippine Wild Flora Council (PWC), as an accredited individual/establishment/institution for plants enumerated in the attached Inventory/List. This Accreditation is subject to the Terms and Conditions provided in the attached sheets.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the DENR this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord, Two Thousand _____.

Regional Executive Director

DENR-_____

Valid until: _____

Date of issue: _____

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Only propagated forms of plants listed herein shall be allowed for local trade and export. Provided that, export of plants listed under CITES Appendix I shall conform to the registration requirements of CITES;
2. No further collection/acquisition of threatened plants shall be allowed unless acquired, from the authorized plant stock of other accredited growers and traders or unless granted a permit for the purpose in accordance with existing laws, rules and regulations;
3. All additional propagated plants/individuals shall be reported to the PWC on individual basis and the DENR-CENRO subject to inspection and verification by the PWC and/or authorized DENR personnel;
4. A labeling/tagging system shall be adopted and plants should carry labels/tags during transport and trade for monitoring purposes;
5. Local Transport Permits (LTP) including those in the form of receipts duly accounted for/verified by the DENR shall be issued or used only for the authorized plant stock listed herein and additional propagated Plants/individuals, if any, as reported pursuant to Item No. 3 hereof;
6. All transactions pertaining to the authorized plant stock shall be recorded and duly reported to the PWC and the DENR;
7. This Certificate may be suspended for at least one (1) year for violation of any of the terms and conditions of this Certificate other than those enumerated under Paragraph 8 hereof;
8. This Certificate may be cancelled on any of the following grounds:
 - 8.1 Misrepresentation/misdeclaration, misuse or unlawful or unauthorized issuance of CITES Permits or Local

Transport Permits including, those in the form of receipts;

- 8.2 Falsification or tampering of CITES Permits or Local Transport Permits including those in the form of receipts;
 - 8.3 Unauthorized or illegal collection/acquisition of wild plants;
 - 8.4 Buying/selling of illegally collected/acquired wild plants;
 - 8.5 Serious or repeated violations of the terms and conditions of the Certificate of Accreditation as may be determined by the PWC;
 - 8.6 Possession of wild plants not included in, the inventory/list without the required permit; and,
 - 8.7 Commission of any of the illegal acts under R.A. No. 9147 or the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act and other relevant laws, rules and regulations.
9. Any suspension or cancellation based on the above-cited grounds shall not preclude the DENR from applying/imposing other measures/sanctions provided under existing laws, rules and regulations including criminal prosecution.
10. This Certificate is issued on _____and valid until _____unless otherwise suspended or sooner cancelled for causes provided under DENR A0 No. _____.

Accreditation Fee in the amount of P_____ has been paid under Official Receipt No. _____.

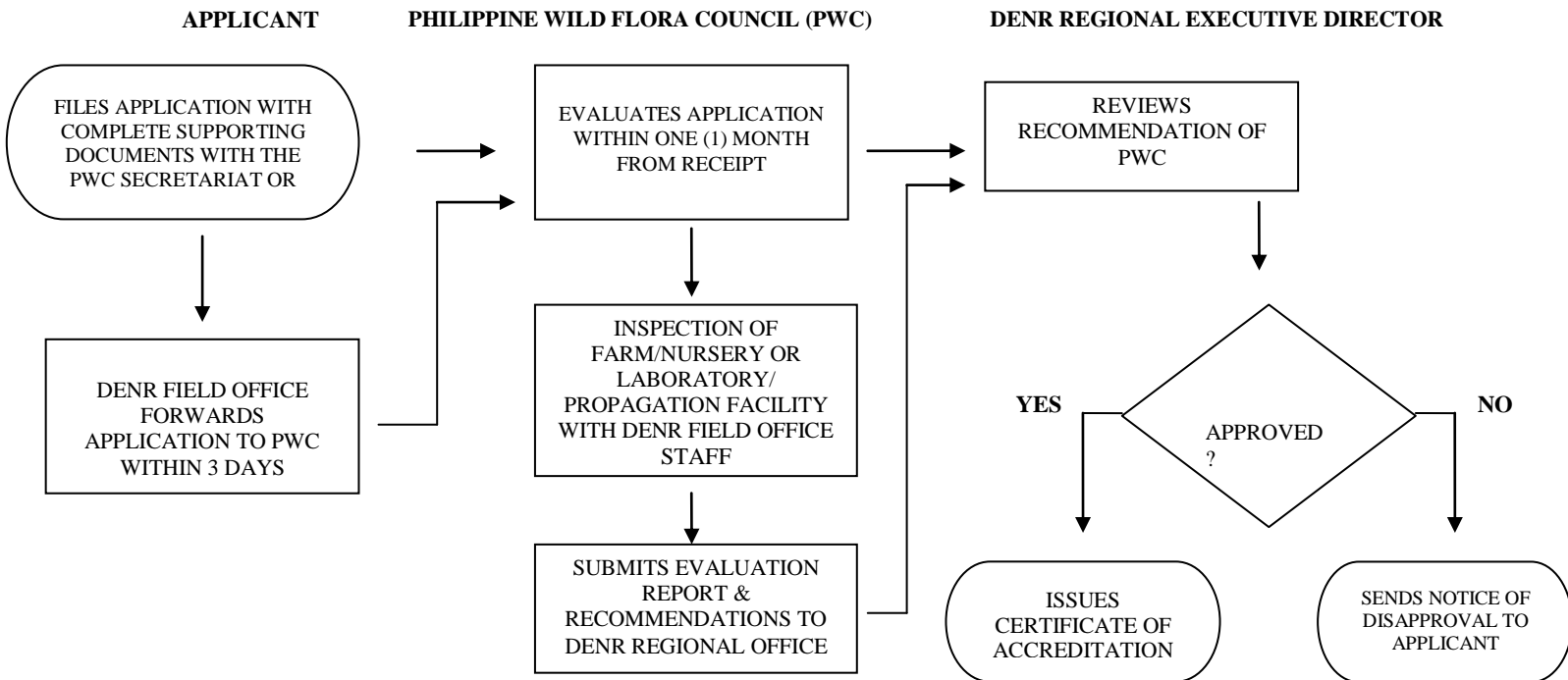
ANNEX I**INVENTORY/LIST OF PLANT STOCK**
AS OF _____
(Date)**Name/Owner:** _____**Name of Establishment, if any:** _____**Address:** _____

Name of Plants	Quantity	
	<i>Mother Plants</i>	<i>Propagated Plants</i>
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(Please attached additional sheets as may be necessary)

ANNEX C

FLOW CHART ON THE ACCREDITATION PROCESS



September 9, 2008

**DENR Administrative Order
No. 2008- 18**

SUBJECT: Amending Section 8 of DENR Administrative Order No. 2004-55 re: Issuance of non-CITES Export/Import/Re-export clearance by the concerned Regional Executive Director for the export/import/re-export of non-CITES wildlife specimens

In order to further streamline the procedure for the issuance of Wildlife export/import/re-export clearance for non-CITES species, second sentence of paragraph 2, Section 8. "Exportation and Importation of Wildlife" of DENR Administrative Order (DAO) No. 2004-55, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 8. Exportation and Importation of Wildlife. For non-CITES specimens, the concerned Regional Executive Director shall issue the export/import/re-export clearances for applicants within his/her area of jurisdiction."

All other provisions of Section 8 of DAO 2004-55 remain valid and in force.

This Order shall take effect fifteen (15) days after publication in a newspaper of national circulation and acknowledgement by the Office of the National Administrative Registry (ONAR).

JOSE L. ATIENZA, JR
Secretary

Publication: The Philippine Star
September 12, 2008
Acknowledgement: ONAR, UP Law Center
September 15, 2008

DENR ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER
No. 2009- 01

**SUBJECT: GUIDELINES IN ESTABLISHING THE WILD
FAUNA MARKING AND IDENTIFICATION
SYSTEM**

Pursuant to the objectives of Republic Act 9147, otherwise known as the *Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act of 2001*, and its Joint DENR-DA-PCSD Administrative Order No. 01, the Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 9147, and in compliance to Article VI of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), a wild fauna marking and identification system is hereby established for the information and compliance by all concerned.

Section 1. Scope of Application

1.1 The provisions of this Order shall apply to:

- 1.1.1 All parental stock and progenies of threatened endemic and exotic species of birds, mammals and reptiles held in captivity or confined environments such as farms, zoos, aviaries, rescue centers, conservation breeding centers and other establishments breeding and/or maintaining said species on the basis of either or a combination of a Memorandum of Agreement entered into with the DENR, Wildlife Farm Permit, Wildlife Collector's Permit, Wildlife Special Use Permit and Gratuitous Permit issued by the DENR;
- 1.1.2 Private collections duly registered with the DENR under a Certificate of Accreditation and Registration or Certificate of Wildlife Registration;
- 1.1.3 Wild animals intended for trade, public show such as circus and/or release back to their natural habitat as part of the wild population restoration program; and,

- 1.1.4 Wild fauna by-products such as raw hides or skins; leather goods made of wildlife skin; deadstock and/or framed specimens of butterflies; and, other items made of wild fauna parts for commercial use.

1.2 This Order shall not apply to plants, live invertebrates and amphibians.

Section 2. Definition of Terms. As defined under Republic Act No. 9147 and this Order, the following terms shall mean as:

- 1) **Amphibian** – refers to any of the various cold-blooded, smooth-skinned vertebrates capable of living on land and in water, such as frogs, toads, salamanders and the like;
- 2) **Avian or bird** - refers to any of the various warm-blooded, egg-laying vertebrates of the class Aves, characterized by feathers and forelimbs modified into wings. This includes jungle fowl, wild ducks and the like;
- 3) **By-product** - refers to any part taken from wildlife species such as meat, hides, antlers, feathers, leather, fur, internal organs, bones, scales, scutes, carapace and the like, or deadstock specimens of wildlife in its preserved/stuffed state, including compounds indirectly produced in a bio-chemical process or cycle;
- 4) **CITES** - refers to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, a treaty regulating the international trade of fauna and flora listed in its Appendices;
- 5) **Critically endangered species** - refers to a species or subspecies that is facing extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future;
- 6) **DA** - refers to the Department of Agriculture;
- 7) **DENR** - refers to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources;
- 8) **Deadstock** – refers to preserved adult butterfly specimens;

- 9) **Dye** - refers to a mixture of soluble material and suitable liquid preferably used to provide color coding for wildlife;
- 10) **Endemic species** - refers to species or subspecies which is naturally occurring and found only within the specific areas in the country;
- 11) **Exotic species** - refers to species or subspecies which does not naturally occur in the country;
- 12) **Identification mark** - refers to any indelible imprint, lead seal or other suitable means of identifying a wildlife specimen, designed in such a way as to render its imitation by unauthorized persons as difficult as possible (e.g. microchip, tattoo, leg band, wing band, metal tag, dye, etc.);
- 13) **Identification system** - refers to a system establishing the authenticity of the wildlife's distinctiveness, characteristics and ownership;
- 14) **Invertebrates** - refer to the type of animals that do not have backbones or spinal columns, such as worms, insects, spiders and the like;
- 15) **Leg band :**
 - 15.a Closed leg band - refers to a metal or hard plastic ring or band in a continuous circle, without any break or join, which has not been tampered with in any way, of a size which cannot be removed from the bird when its leg is fully grown after having been applied in the first days of the bird's life;
 - 15.b Open leg band – refers to a metal or hard plastic ring or band in a continuous circle, with a break or join worn in either left or right leg of a juvenile or mature bird that was not marked at its early stage of life;
- 16) **Mammal** - refers to any of the various warm-blooded vertebrates of the class Mammalia, characterized with hair covering on the skin and milk-producing mammary glands (for females), for nourishing the young;

- 17) **Microchip** – refers to a wireless electronic device, as small as a grain of rice that emits radio signals or radio frequency in alphanumeric or numeric values detected by a scanner;
- 18) **Paint** - refers to a combination of pigments with suitable thinners or oils forming a closely adhesive substance spread thinly on the covering of wild fauna (e.g. carapace of semi-aquatic tortoise);
- 19) **Parental Stock** - of a breeding operation means the ensemble of the animals in the operation that are used for reproduction;
- 20) **PCSD** - refers to the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development;
- 21) **Progenies** - refer to the offspring produced in a controlled environment from the parental breeding stock;
- 22) **Reptile** - refers to any of the various cold-blooded, air breathing vertebrates of the class Reptilia, such as snakes, lizards, crocodiles, turtles and the like, having an external covering of scales or horny plates;
- 23) **Scanner** - refers to an electronic device that retrieves the unique identification code of the microchip;
- 24) **Secretary** - refers to the Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources;
- 25) **Tag** - a device made of metal, plastic, leather or pliable material bearing significant information for the identification of a specific individual or by-product of a specific species of wild fauna. It could be collared around the neck (neck tag) of an animal with elongated neck such as ostrich, emus and the like; attached to the ear lobe (ear tag) of hoofed animals like deer, buffalo and zebra or to the hind flippers or trailing edge of hard-shelled marine turtles, tortoises and land turtles, or simply a label glued on to the wild fauna parts or items with, or made of, wild fauna parts;

- 26) **Tattoo** - refers to coded permanent mark made on the skin of animals using a specialized instrument for pricking and staining with an indelible ink or pigment;
- 27) **Threatened species** - is a general term to denote species or subspecies considered as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or other accepted categories of wildlife which population is at risk of extinction; and,
- 28) **Wing band** – refers to numbered metal clip attached to the wing web of avian/ membrane of mammal species by means of an applicator.

Section 3. Types and Uses of Identification Marks. The following marking and identification systems shall be used to properly identify and monitor individuals of birds, mammals and reptiles, including their progenies, to wit:

- 3.1 **Microchips.** The microchips are applicable for the markings of mammals, large birds and reptiles with the following minimum requirements:
 - The microchip codes should reflect number series corresponding to country code, owner's code, specific animal code, and species code;
 - The brand of microchips to be used should be ISO compliant;
 - The process of implanting the microchip should be handled by a licensed veterinarian in the presence of DENR representative;
 - The application should not cause any allergic reaction to the wildlife. In case of animal mortality attributed to the microchip itself, the supplier shall be held responsible for such death; and,
 - The transponder should not be re-used and should be destroyed upon the death of the animals.

- 3.2 **Tattoo.** The tattoo is applicable for the marking of small to large mammals with the following minimum requirements:
- The tattoo codes should be specific for every individual per species reflecting specific animal code, source and owner's code; and,
 - The ink for the purpose should be permanent and not cause any allergic reaction to the wildlife.
- 3.3 **Leg Bands.** The leg bands are applicable for the marking of avian species with the following minimum requirements:
- The leg bands should be specific for every individual per species reflecting the country's code, owner's code, source and bird number;
 - For birds 2-3 weeks of age and for very small birds (e.g. finches), closed leg bands must be used; and,
 - For juvenile and mature birds, open leg bands may be used.
- 3.4 **Wing Bands.** The wing bands are applicable for the marking of avian/mammal species with the minimum requirement:
- Wing band characters should be numerical and should contain a unique serial number reflecting the country's code, owner's code; source and animal number.
- 3.5 **Dyes and Paints.** The dyes and paints are temporary markers and may be applied to any bird, mammal or reptile intended for release. Only non-toxic and non-allergenic dyes and paints shall be used for the purpose. Provided further, that prior to the release of subject animal, permanent markings in accordance with this Order shall be used; and,
- 3.6 **Tags.** The tags are applicable for the marking of stuffed mammals, birds, reptiles and wildlife parts or items with wild fauna parts.

Section 4. Guidelines in the Use of Wild Fauna Marking and Identification System

- 4.1 The marking and identification system for wildlife, without excluding the use of other methods duly approved by the DENR, may adopt the use of microchips bearing permanent, non-programmable, unalterable and permanently unique codes for the identification of live animals. The markings and identification system to be used for each taxon are shown in Annex A;
- 4.2 The use of coded microchip implants shall be adopted for critically endangered species, particularly those subject to international trade;
- 4.3 Exportation/ re-exportation and/ or importation of wildlife shall be subject to the following:
 - 4.3.1 The export of wild fauna specimens are marked in accordance with Section 3 of this Order. The type and identification number must be indicated in the export permit; and
 - 4.3.2 The import and/or re-export of wild fauna specimens shall bear the appropriate marking system established by the country of origin. In the event that the country of origin has no established wildlife marking and identification system yet, the importer must be required to have his/her imported wild fauna marked/tagged in accordance with Section 3 of this Order, within one (1) month after entry of said wild fauna into the country.
- 4.4 The marking/tagging costs shall be the responsibility of the facility owner, permit holder and /or owner of wild fauna;
- 4.5 All holders of Certificate of Wildlife Registration (CWR) and Wildlife Farm Permits (WFP) who have established their own marking system may continue to use such system until the consummation of their available wildlife identification marks/tags. For this purpose, concerned CWR/WFP holders must submit an inventory of their existing wildlife identification

tags/marks to concerned DENR Regional Offices for record and monitoring purposes; and,

- 4.6 PAWB shall identify manufacturers of wild fauna marks/tags based on the quality of their products and legality of their operations as proven by SEC Registration, DTI Certification and Mayor's business permit. The PAWB shall provide the DENR Regional Offices the list of exclusive manufacturers of said marks/tags for wild fauna. Regular procurement procedure will be adopted.

Section 5. Establishment of Wild Fauna Identification Code System

- 5.1 The Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) shall develop the identification coding system and advise the DENR Regional Offices of their corresponding codes within three (3) months from the issuance of this Order;
- 5.2 In the implementation of this Order, the PAWB and all DENR Regional Offices shall:
 - 5.2.1 Ensure that threatened wild fauna species in captivity especially those subject for trade (export, re-export, import) are appropriately marked/tagged based on the provisions of this Order;
 - 5.2.2 Prohibit trade in specimens in violation hereof and execute measures against the violators in accordance with Section 7 hereof;
 - 5.2.3 Maintain a registry of wild fauna marked/tagged in their respective areas of jurisdiction; and,
 - 5.2.4 Submit to the Secretary: a) compliance report within six (6) months after the issuance of this Order; b) copy of an annual registry of wild fauna marked and tagged; and, c) yearly status reports on the implementation of this Order, including photo-documentation, list of violators and cases filed in Court, if any.

Section 6. Incentive Clause. The users of the marking and identification system may avail of the incentives such as technical assistance from the DENR

on matters pertaining to management of wild fauna species in their possession, recognition and acknowledgement by the DENR as legitimate sources of captive- bred wild fauna, among others. Their compliance to the provisions of this Order shall be promoted in the Information, Education and Communication campaign materials of the DENR and serve as one of the bases in the renewal of the permit/s issued by the DENR.

Section 7. Sanctions. Violation of the provisions of this Order shall result to non-issuance of permits for trade purposes and/or suspension or revocation of the Certificate of Wildlife Registration, Wildlife Farm Permit, Wildlife Collectors Permit, Wildlife Special Use Permit or Gratuitous Permit, as the case may be, issued by the DENR, after due process without prejudice to the application of other measures, as may be appropriate and applicable as provided for under existing laws, rules and regulations. All abandoned wild fauna shall be retrieved and placed in the nearest DENR rescue centers.

Section 8. Repealing Clause. All orders, circulars and issuances which are inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed and/or modified accordingly.

Section 9. Separability Clause. If any part of this Order is declared unconstitutional or otherwise defective on any ground, the remaining parts not affected thereby shall remain valid and effective.

Section 10. Effectivity. This Order shall take effect fifteen (15) days after publication in a newspaper of national circulation and upon acknowledgement of a copy thereof by the Office of the National Administrative Registry (ONAR).

(SGD.) JOSE L. ATIENZA, JR
Secretary

Publication: Malaya –Feb. 10, 2009
Acknowledgement: ONAR, UP Law Center
February 6, 2009

ANNEX A

The markings and identification system to be used for each taxon are as follows:

For Mammals

Microchip	-implanted behind the left ear or to the left of the spine between scapulas except for: Elephant - left side of the tail fold Hyrax and loris - left side of the lumbar area Carnivores (e.g. cheetahs, wolves) - left tail base
Tattoo	-marked behind the ear, wing-membrane (bats), breast or at the upper thigh
Band	-collared around the neck, leg or wing membrane
Tag	-attached to ear lobe or loose skin at the back

For Birds

Leg band	-worn in either left or right leg
Wing band	-attached to the wing web
Neck tag	-collared around the neck
Microchip	-for 5.5 kg adult weight and/ or long-legged birds, to be implanted at the base of the neck -for <5.5 kg. adult weight, to be implanted intramuscularly in the left pectoral muscle or thigh, except: for ratites: up to four days old- implanted in piping muscle behind the head for adults – implanted in lateral left neck for penguins and vultures: left base of neck
Dye	-part of the tail or wing feathers soaked in dye solution

For Reptiles

Microchip	-for lizards: sm. (<12.5cm snout to vent): at the coelomic cavity; large (>12.5cm snout to vent): lateral left body side anterior to inguinal region for tortoises, terrapins, and turtles (chelonians): left hind limb socket or legs; alternative methods may need to be considered for chelonians less than 10 cm in length for crocodilians: left side anterior to the nuchal cluster or left hind leg for snakes: left side dorsal to vent
Metal Tag	-attached to trailing edge of the front flippers (marine turtles, except leatherback turtle), carapace near the vent leatherback turtle, freshwater/pond turtles), web membrane or hind foot (crocodilians). However, marine turtles with curved carapace length of less than 40 cm should not tagged.
Scute notching	-cutting of large scales in the tail region of crocodiles

For wild fauna parts (such as raw hides/skins, leather goods made of wild fauna skin; stuffed, dried and/or framed specimens, and the like)

Tag	-attached or glued on appropriate part of the material bearing the owner's or source code, assigned serial number to each of the items and stamp of DENR inspection. The latter shall indicate the date of inspection, and the printed name and signature of the authorized DENR inspector.
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For raw and/or finished products derived from CITES Appendix I species, *e.g.* skin of Saltwater Crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*), the tagging system shall be in accordance with the standards set by CITES.

For deadstock and/or framed specimens of butterfly species, the tagging system shall be in accordance with DENR Adm. Order No.2002-19.

TECHNICAL BULLETIN

No. 2013-02

SUBJECT: INFORMATION ON THE COLLECTION AND CONTROL OF THE POPULATION OF CHINESE SOFTSHELL TURTLES (*Pelodiscus sinensis*), AN INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES, IN ALL AFFECTED REGIONS

The Chinese softshell turtle is an invasive alien species¹ (IAS). Based on recent reports, it appears that Chinese softshell turtles have proliferated in certain wetland and other areas of the country, including those devoted to aquaculture. The species is abundant in Pampanga (based on reports from DENR Region 3 and other sources) and has likely established populations in Rizal, Bulacan, Laguna, Nueva Ecija and Mindoro (E. Sy et.al. 2004). The overpopulation of Chinese softshell turtles poses a potentially significant threat to Philippine endemic and indigenous fish and aquatic animals as well as to local fishponds and fishery operations.

The introduction² of Chinese softshell turtles to wetland and other areas of the country is unauthorized, illegal and punishable with imprisonment of up to eight (8) years or a fine of up to P5,000,000.00, or both.³ Consequently, all Chinese softshell turtles found in the wild shall be *ipso facto* forfeited in favor of the government.⁴

Wildlife regulations do not prohibit the collection from the wild of Chinese softshell turtles for purposes of ensuring that populations of these species do not exceed ecological limits to the detriment of Philippine wildlife as well as local livelihood and industries. When supported by technical and

¹ Invasive alien species (IAS) are organisms that are spread outside their natural distribution and become a threat to native ecosystems and biodiversity. They can be plants, animals, fungi or microorganisms that are introduced by transport or human activity, thrive and over time out-compete native species in the region or area where they are introduced. Most IAS grow rapidly, are good dispersers, and are highly adaptable to a wide range of conditions.

² “Bringing species into the wild that is outside its natural habitat.” Wildlife Act, Section 5(p).

³ Wildlife Act, Sections 27(d) and 28.

⁴ Wildlife Act, Sections 28.

scientific advice from the Regional Wildlife Management Committee (RWMC)⁵, the DENR Regional Executive Director may allow Filipino citizens, or corporations, partnerships, cooperatives or associations, 60% of the capital of which is owned by Filipinos, to collect Chinese softshell turtles for direct export purposes.⁶

Existing rules and regulations apply to the disposition of Chinese softshell turtles under the custody of DENR Wildlife Rescue Centers (WRCs).⁷ Given that the Chinese softshell turtle is an invasive alien species, the disposition is to be limited to direct export, euthanasia, and donation to non-profit charitable organizations for use as food, as deemed fit based on assessment by proper health authorities.

Holders of previously issued wildlife permits or certificates for the collection and/or possession of Chinese softshell turtle is to be subject to the stricter monitoring and reporting requirements.

Special attention is to be given in the identification of Chinese softshell turtle to ensure that no indigenous species of turtles are affected or collected. An identification guide as well as photographs for comparison of the Chinese softshell turtle with other soft-shelled turtle species are attached hereof for reference.

This Technical Bulletin is issued and circulated for the information and guidance of all concerned.

THERESA MUNDITA S. LIM
Director

⁵Joint Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the Wildlife Act, Rules 6.1 and 6.3.

⁶Joint Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the Wildlife Act, Rule 18.2.

⁷ Please refer to DENR Administrative Order No. 97-17 “Establishing the Disposition Program for Confiscated and Donated Wildlife in the Custody of DENR Wildlife Rescue Centers and Similar DENR Facilities and Providing Guidelines Therefor” (April 29, 1997).

Pelodiscus sinensis - Chinese Softshell Turtle

Chinese Softshell Turtle

Other Names: Labi China (Malaysia), Labi Iabi Cina (Indonesia)

Distribution: China, Japan, Taiwan, Viet Nam
Captive bred in large numbers

Physical Characteristics: Length: 25 - 35cm

Distinguishing Features:

- Colour varies considerably (green, brownish grey)
- May have black markings on carapace (top shell)
- Long nose in comparison to most softshelled turtles
- Carapace often grooved



Credit: Mark Auerbach/USA



Credit: Bill Jung Thong



Credit: USA



Credit: USA



Credit: Mark Auerbach/USA

Hatchlings: Red/orange (may be yellow or white) but always with black spots on the sides of the plastron (bottom shell) not fading with age.
Note: pattern varies between individuals

Traded as:

Live animals for the pet trade and for the meat trade



Credit: Bill Jung Thong



Credit: Bill Jung Thong

Similar to:

Amyda cartilaginea
CITES Appendix II
IUCN: VU

- Yellow dots on head and neck
- Long straight nose
- Front edge of carapace (top shell) rough with distinct bumps



Credit: Mark Auerbach/USA

Dogeia subplana
Not CITES Listed
IUCN: LR

- Black line down the centre of the carapace (top shell)
- Front edge of carapace (top shell) smooth
- Long downturned nose



Credit: Mark Auerbach/USA



Credit: Bill Jung Thong

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*Check current conservation status at www.cites.org, www.iucnredlist.org

May 2010

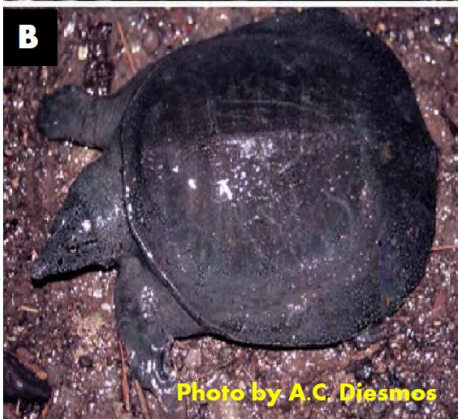
USAID

ASIAN-WIRE

TRAFFIC

WILDLIFE ALLIANCE

FREELAND



(A & B) Chinese soft-shelled turtle, *Pelodiscus sinensis*

(C & D) Malayan soft-shelled turtle, *Dogania subplana*

(E & F) Cantor's giant soft-shelled turtle, *Pelochelys cantorii*

**TECHNICAL BULLETIN
NO. 2013-04**

SUBJECT: INFORMATION ON WILDLIFE REGISTRATION

In order to promote the uniform interpretation in the implementation of the national policies governing registration of wild fauna species, this Technical Bulletin is hereby issued and circulated for the information and guidance of all concerned.

1. What is registration?

As defined in DENR Administrative Order (DAO) 2004-55⁸, **registration** means the “**act of entering in the official records wildlife species and granting authority to persons, agencies or institutions to maintain said wildlife**”.

2. What are the objectives of wildlife registration?

The four-fold objectives of wildlife registration are to document actual wildlife in captivity; protect wildlife species in captivity from improper keeping; give amnesty to private individuals and both public and private entities that acquired wildlife species in contrary to DENR policies and provisions of Republic Act (RA) 9147⁹; and, protect the wild population against further illegal collection and depletion.

3. What is the period of registration?

- 3.1 The DENR Secretary had set the registration period of sixty (60) days from the effectivity of DAO 2004-58¹⁰. This DAO took effect on 08 October 2004 or 15 days after its publication

⁸ DAO 2004-55 “DENR Streamlining/Procedural Guidelines Pursuant to the Joint DENR-DA-PCSD Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act 9147 Otherwise Known as “Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act”

⁹ RA 9147 “Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act”

¹⁰ DAO 2004-58 “Registration of Threatened and Exotic Species of Wild Fauna in the Possession of Private Person(s) and Entities”

on 23 September 2004. The registration period ran from 08 October 2004 to 06 December 2004;

- 3.2 This registration period was extended until 07 March 2005 by virtue of DAO 2004-67¹¹ dated 22 December 2004. In essence, the registration period was from **08 October 2004 to 07 March 2005**.

4. What should have been registered during the said period?

- 4.1 **All threatened indigenous and endemic fauna, and all exotic species in the possession of private individuals or entities without permit from the government agency concerned** (Rule 26.1 of – the Joint DENR-DA-PCSD Administrative Order No. 01¹² of 18 May 2004 (the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Act and hereafter referred to as the IRR);
- 4.2 **All threatened endemic and exotic species maintained in facilities of government agencies/institutions** (Rule 26.6 of the IRR);
- 4.3 **Non-threatened wild fauna maintained in captivity by individuals and entities** (Rule 26.5 of the IRR and Section 1 of DAO 2004-60¹³ dated 27 September 2004) ;
- 4.4 **Wildlife acquired from legal sources** upon submission of proof of acquisition thereof (Rule 26.10 of the IRR). This is expounded in Section 2 of the DENR Administrative Order

¹¹ DAO 2004-67 “Extension on the Filing of Application Re: Registration of Threatened, Non-Threatened and Exotic Faunal Species in the Possession of Private Person(s) and Entities”

¹² Joint DENR-DA-PCSD Administrative Order No. 01, Series of 2004 “Joint Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) Pursuant to Republic Act No. 9147: “An Act Providing for the Conservation and Protection of Wildlife Resources and their Habitats, Appropriating Funds Therefor and for other Purposes”

¹³ DENR Administrative Order No. 2004-60 “Addendum to DAO 2004-58 Re: Registration of Threatened and Exotic Species of Wild Fauna in the Possession of Private Person(s) and Entities”

(DAO) No. 2004-62¹⁴ dated 12 October 2004 which states that “All wildlife acquired/purchased from legal sources (facilities with Wildlife Farm Permit, Wildlife Collector’s Permit, Certificate of Accreditation and Registration, Memorandum of Agreement or any DENR clearance/permit) shall also be registered; and,

- 4.5 **Progenies of registered wildlife species** (Section 8, item 8.2.a of DAO 2004-62; Condition #2 of the Certificate of Wildlife Registration (CWR) which forms part of DAO 2004-58).

5. What are covered by continuous registration?

Only applications for wildlife registration covering the following circumstances should be accepted and favorably considered by the DENR-Regional Offices:

- 5.1 Applications covering wildlife stock acquired under a prior permit issued to the applicant by the concerned DENR Office (e.g. CITES Import Permit issued by PAWB; Wildlife Import Certification issued by the concerned DENR Regional Office; Wildlife Collector’s Permit issued either by PAWB or concerned DENR Regional Office);
- 5.2 Applications covering wildlife stock purchased/acquired from legal sources, as provided under item 4.4 hereof, subject to submission of proof of legal acquisition. Provided that: a) the sale/disposition of the stock to the applicant was duly reported to the DENR by the source; and, b) the individual/s of wildlife sold/disposed are limited to those allowable under the existing policies (i.e. captive-bred only for threatened species; registered individuals for non-threatened species); and,
- 5.3 Applications covering progenies/offspring of parental stocks that are duly registered with the DENR.

¹⁴ DENR Administrative Order No. 2004-62 “Prescribing Fees and other Guidelines on the Implementation of DENR A.O. Nos. 2004-55 and 2004-58 both dated August 31, 2004 Pertaining to the Registration of Threatened, Non-Threatened and Exotic Faunal Species under the Jurisdiction of the DENR”

6. What should not be covered by continuous registration?

- 6.1 All wildlife species which were collected/acquired without proper permit, or acquired from unauthorized sources after 07 March 2005, or which acquisition was covered by fictitious/fraudulent documents are **no longer qualified for registration and should be confiscated in favor of the government.**

7. When is the issuance of a new or another CWR not necessary?

A new or another CWR is not necessary if such CWR will cover the following:

- 7.1 Progenies still in the possession of the original, legitimate owner; and,
- 7.2 Additional stock acquired by existing CWR/WFP holders from legal or authorized sources.

Instead of issuing a new/another CWR, **proper documentation would suffice.** This means that the progenies/additional stock acquired, with proper markings (tags, bands, tattoos, etc.) are duly reported by the CWR/WFP holder to the DENR; the reports, including the markings of progenies are duly monitored and validated by the DENR Regional/Field Office; concerned parties (e.g. CWR holders, permittees) are duly notified of the results of validation; and, records of CWR/WFP holders are updated by the Regions based on validated reports in the form of Updated Inventory Records.

This documentation is the reason why we require CWR/WFP holders to report to the DENR Regional Office, through the concerned CENRO, all acquisition, production and disposition of wildlife, and why authorized DENR personnel are required to inspect and validate said reports.

8. When is the issuance of a new or another CWR necessary?

The DENR Regional Offices shall issue a new or another CWR for:

- 8.1 wildlife stocks applied for registration in accordance with Items 5.1 and 5.2 hereof; and,
- 8.2 wildlife progenies/offspring acquired by a non-CWR/WFP holder from a CWR/WFP holder

For information and guidance by all concerned.

THERESA MUNDITA S. LIM
Director



Department of Environment and Natural Resources
BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT BUREAU