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<th>Quantity</th>
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<td>Bacillus anthracis</td>
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<td>Neisseria meningitidis</td>
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**Remarks:**

Place of Constitution: Consensus Specimen

Appraising Officer: 322 Program Evaluation Team

Preparative Units (dead): 4050 Program Evaluation Team

Preparative Units (live): 422 Program Evaluation Team

**References:**

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<th>Quantity</th>
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<td>Diploceros hildebrandti</td>
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<td>John A. Doe</td>
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<td>Pteropus hypomelanus</td>
<td>Pteropus hypomelanus</td>
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**Remarks:**
- The species Diploceros hildebrandti and Pteropus hypomelanus were approved for conservation under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) on 17 March 2016. The data of conservation was registered on 160 or the ration of Section 7 Recognitions (a) and (b) or the Argus.
- The species Helicopithecus hildebrandti and Helicopithecus hypomelanus were also approved for conservation under the same act.

**Note:**
- The Conservation Program Office of the Philippine Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) is responsible for the conservation of these species.
- The approved species are listed under the Philippine Endangered Species Act (PESPA).
<table>
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On December 12, 2017, two specimens were found guilty of violation of Section 8 of the NERF-ECO, pending the release of the suspect. This action was taken on the basis of evidence gathered during the investigation of the incident. The specimens were identified as V. sp. and were held pending further investigation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Procedure Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes/Remarks</th>
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<td>1-Feb-17</td>
<td>Pneumonia Resection</td>
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<td>2-Feb-17</td>
<td>Vaginal Hysterectomy</td>
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<td>Laparoscopic Hysterectomy</td>
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**Procedure (Fig.12)**

- Vaginal hysterectomy
- Laparoscopic hysterectomy
- Pneumonia resection
- Caudal block

**Notes/Remarks:**
- Procedure was performed on 21-Feb-17.
- Procedure was performed on 1-Feb-17.
- Procedure was performed on 2-Feb-17.
- Procedure was performed on 1-Feb-17.

**Procedure Name:**
- Vaginal hysterectomy
- Laparoscopic hysterectomy
- Pneumonia resection
- Caudal block

**Description:**
- Procedure was performed.
- Procedure was performed.
- Procedure was performed.
- Procedure was performed.

**Date:**
- 21-Feb-17
- 1-Feb-17
- 2-Feb-17
- 1-Feb-17

**Procedure:**
- Vaginal hysterectomy
- Laparoscopic hysterectomy
- Pneumonia resection
- Caudal block
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<td>Bird (roller)</td>
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**Remarks:**
An administrative case has been filed through the DENR-NCR.
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<th>Date of Confiscation</th>
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**Remarks**

Through a search warrant the team composed of DENR-PG and DENR-R1 seized 2 Allophamus pygmaeus. The seized specimens are not in existence during the implementation of the Procedure. The Office of the CTO-Proc. of Manila for the Procurement of CTO-Proc. for the Uganda Harvest in 16-Aug-17.

**contact:**

Mr. Catalino G. Cuadro, Jr.

Processing: Mr. Catalino G. Cuadro, Jr.
DENR Administrative Order
No. 97-17
April 29, 1997

SUBJECT: 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

Pursuant to Executive Order 192, Presidential Decree 705, as amended and Republic Act 2590, as amended, and in order to ensure the well-being of confiscated and donated wildlife and enhance their utilization through useful dispersal, a program on the disposition of wildlife and wildlife by-products and derivatives, under the custody of DENR Wildlife Rescue Centers and similar DENR facilities, such as captive breeding and rehabilitation centers, nurseries, and the like, is hereby established and guidelines for the implementation of the same is hereby provided for guidance of all concerned.

Section 1. Definition of Terms

The following terms as used in this Order shall be construed to mean as follows:

1.1 Wildlife — refers to wild forms and varieties of flora and fauna including bred or propagated individuals, derivatives and by-products.

1.2 Wildlife by-product — refers to any part taken from wildlife species such as meat, hides, antlers, fur, feather, feces, internal organs, roots, trunks, branches, leaves, stems, seeds, flowers, carapace, and the like, or whole dead body of wildlife in its
preserved/stuffed state. It also includes items produced out of or utilizing wildlife or any of its part.

1.3 Derivative — refers to something extracted from wildlife species such as blood, oils, resin, genes, spores, pollen, and the like; a compound directly or indirectly produced from wildlife and/or products produced from wildlife and wildlife by-products;

1.4 Exchange — refers to the act whereby a party binds himself to give wildlife in consideration of the other party's commitment to give another or the same species of wildlife.

1.5 Donation — refers to the act of magnanimity whereby a party disposes wildlife in favor of another party free of charge.

1.6 Loan — the act of granting temporary custody of certain wildlife for educational and/or scientific research purposes.

1.7 Reintroduction — an attempt of reestablishing the population of a species or subspecies of wildlife in a location where it has historically occurred but is now extinct.

1.8 Introduction — refers to the purposeful act of transferring wildlife by man into an area outside its natural range or where it has not previously occurred.

1.9 Restocking — the process of replenishing an existing population of wildlife with additional individuals of the same species or subspecies within its range;

1.10 Sale — refers to the act of selling wildlife for an agreed price;

1.11 Euthanasia — refers to the practice of killing or putting to death wildlife in a painless and humane manner.

1.12 Repatriation — refers to the act of returning wildlife, their products, and/or derivatives to the country of origin.

1.13 Threatened — a general term to denote wildlife which are in danger of extinction and includes those which are considered as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate or insufficiently known.
1.14 Captive breeding — refers to the act of producing or propagating species of wildlife in an environment that is manipulated/controlled by man. General characteristics of a controlled environment may include, but not necessarily limited to artificial housing, waste removal, health care, protection from predators, and artificially supplied food.

Section II. General Conditions

2.1 Animals that are in heat, pregnant, supporting/suckling a young, still dependent on the parents for survival, or recuperating from sickness, injuries or diseases, shall not be subject to disposition unless otherwise approved by the Secretary, DENR;

2.2 Confiscated wildlife which are subject of judicial proceedings shall not be disposed of unless proper authority for their disposition is obtained from the court where the case is filed;

2.3 Euthanasia shall be applied only to animals that are afflicted with fatal or communicable diseases or are suffering from serious and severely infected injuries and wounds which are beyond treatment, or incapacitated due to loss or degeneration of vital organs/parts of the body as certified to by the designated Veterinarian. In the absence of a designated Veterinarian in the Regional Offices, any registered Veterinarian may issue the necessary certification;

2.4 Any species of wildlife including those threatened with extinction may be loaned to and/or exchanged with other or similar species with capable DENR-accredited zoos and recognized local and foreign scientific institutions/academe for the purpose of captive breeding and/or maintaining the species' genetic viability;

2.5 Release of animals to the wild shall be subject to assessment of the species' physical health condition, ecological and biological needs, release site, socio-economic conditions in release site, and post-
release programme; Provided that recently caught animals may be released immediately to the capture site upon certification by the designated/authorized Veterinarian that the same is in good health;

2.6 All wildlife disposed of through loan, re-introduction, introduction or restocking, including their progenies remain property of the Philippine government and shall be subject to monitoring and assessment by DENR thru its concerned Offices and/or authorized representatives, periodically or whenever deemed necessary;

2.7 Preserved specimens of Philippine wildlife, shall be deposited at the National Museum of the Philippines or may be donated or loaned to scientific institutions, academe, local and national government offices, and local NGOs signifying interest to acquire same for educational and/or scientific purposes;

2.8 Sale shall be limited to wildlife by products and derivatives, to species or subspecies which are allowed for commercial propagation, e.g. orchids, monkeys and butterflies, or rather species and sub-species as provided under Subsection IV.F of this Order.

2.9 The ownership of animals disposed of through donation and/or exchange including the progenies produced after the execution of deed of donation/exchange shall be conferred to the recipient.

3.0 Local institutions, organizations, agencies, or entities shall be the priority recipients of wildlife, its by-product, or derivative disposed of through exchange, loan or donation.

Section III. Accountability

All wildlife, including derivatives and by-products, turned over or donated to DENR Wildlife Rescue Centers and similar DENR facilities, as well as accessories accompanying the wildlife, such as, cages, feeders, stands, and others, must be accounted for in official records. Identification
number/tag should be assigned to the specimen's permanent record card which must contain the following information, whenever appropriate and applicable:

a) Description of the wildlife, including name (scientific, common, and given names), age and sex;
b) The source (specific site) and date of acquisition;
c) The mode of acquisition (i.e. whether collected from the wild, purchased, or donated);
d) The place and date of seizure;
e) Accessories accompanying the wildlife, including quantity and detailed descriptions;
f) The name and address of donor or person from whom the wildlife was seized;
g) The investigative case file number with which the wildlife was associated, and investigating body/officer (if confiscated);
h) The date, place and manner of initial disposition;
i) The name of the official responsible for the initial disposition and the receiving Officer, agency, institution, organization or entity;
j) The condition of the wildlife when turned over/donated.

Section IV. Disposition

4.1 The Director, PAWB or the concerned Regional Executive Director, and hereinafter referred to as Director, may dispose of any confiscated and donated wildlife by one of the following means subject to the processes and limitations provided for in this Order:

a) Release to the wild/Repatriation
b) use by the DENR Projects or transfer to another government agency for official use
c) Exchange
d) Loan
c) Sale
f) Donation
g) Euthanasia

4.2 The Director shall dispose of wildlife according to the following schedule:

4.2.1 Any wildlife and wildlife by-products and derivatives that the Director determines as liable to perish, deteriorate, waste, or greatly decrease in value by keeping, or that the expense of keeping is disproportionate to its value may be disposed of immediately;

4.2.2 All other wildlife may be disposed of not earlier than 60 days after forfeiture or donation.

Sub-Section IV.A. Release to the Wild/Repatriation

4.a. 1 Release to the Wild

4.a.1.1 Subject to the release program which shall be established by the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau, any live species of indigenous wild fauna which is capable of surviving in the wild may be released through restocking, reintroduction, or introduction in protected areas within the species' geographical range in the order in which the release methods appear in this sentence; Provided, however, that such release poses no imminent danger to the local population of wildlife in the area or to public health and safety; Provided further, that such release is complementary to the approved plans and programs for the protected area (release site).
4.a.1.2 Any live species of native wild flora which is capable of surviving may be transplanted in suitable habitat within a protected area in a pre-determined and limited space or within the historical range of the species with the permission of the landowner as the case warrants;

4.a.2 Repatriation

4.a.2.1 Any live species of exotic wildlife may be repatriated to one of the following counties for possible release to their natural habitat or final disposition in accordance with the provision of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES):

a) The county of export/origin (if known) after consultation with and at the expense of such country; or

b) A country within the historic range of the species which is party to the CITES after consultation with and at the expense of such country.

4.a.2.2 In the event that the country of origin or country within the historic range of the species decides not to have the exotic wildlife repatriated, the Director may have the option to maintain or dispose them through exchange, donation or loan, subject to conditions provided for under Sub-sections IV.C, IV.D and IV.E of this Order and prior clearance from the country of origin.
Sub-Section IV.B. Use by DENR Projects or Transfer to Another Government Agency

4.b.1 Any wildlife may be used by the DENR Projects or transferred to another government agency, including foreign agencies, for official use, including but not limited to one or more of the following purposes:

1) Enhancing the propagation or survival of a species and for other scientific purposes;

2) Training government officials/employees to enhance their technical capabilities in the performance of their official duties;

3) Educating the public concerning the conservation of wildlife;

4) Conducting law enforcement operations in performance of official duties;

5) Presenting as evidence in a legal proceeding involving the wildlife; and,

6) Identification purposes including forensic identification, taxonomic studies and other scientific researches, subject to the provisions of Executive Order No. 247, where appropriate and applicable.

4.b.2 Each transfer and the terms of the transfer must be documented;

4.b.3 The agency receiving or benefiting from the wildlife may be required to bear all costs of care, storage, and transportation in connection with such transfer from the date of delivery.

Sub-Section IV.C. Exchange

4.c.1 Any wildlife species may be exchanged with other or similar species with capable DENR-accredited zoos and recognized local
and foreign scientific/research/academic institutions for the following purposes only:

1. To propagate the species for conservation and scientific research purposes and not in any manner to be used commercially, including the ensuing progenies; and,

2. To promote genetic heterogeneity and/or maintain the species' genetic viability.

4.c.2 Endemic species at DENR-WRC and similar DENR facilities shall not be exchanged with exotic species;

4.c.3 Exotic species at DENR-WRC and similar DENR facilities can be exchanged with endemic species;

4.c.4 Any exchange shall only be made after the execution of a Wildlife Exchange Agreement between the Director and the other party concerned, indicating therein the animals subject for exchange and other conditions as may be mutually agreed upon by both parties;

4.c.5 The ownership of the animals disposed of through exchange, including the ensuing progenies shall be conferred to the recipient.

Sub-Section IV.D. Donation

4.d.1 Except as otherwise provided for in this Subsection, wildlife may be donated for scientific, educational, official or public display purposes to any public or private institution, organization, or agency, both local and foreign, who demonstrates the ability to provide adequate care and security for the wildlife or specimen; Provided that, no live specimens of threatened and CITES
Appendix I species shall be donated for whatever purpose, unless authorized by the Secretary, DENR.

4.d.2 Any donation may be made only after execution of a Deed of Donation document between the Director and the donee, subject to the following conditions:

1) The purpose for which the wildlife are to be used must be stated in the deed of donation;

2) Any attempt by the donee to use the donated wildlife for any other purpose except as stated on the deed of donation entitles the Director to immediate repossession of the wildlife without the need of revoking the deed of donation;

3) The donee must pay all costs associated with the donation, including the costs of care storage, transportation, and return to the source, if and when the donation has been cancelled for cause in accordance with item number 9 of this sub-section;

4) The donee may be required to account periodically for the donation. Provided, that information relating to the birth or death of donated wildlife should be provided to the Director immediately upon the occurrence of said natural phenomena;

5) The donee is not relieved from the prohibitions, restrictions, conditions, or requirements which may apply to a particular species of wildlife imposed by the laws or regulations of the Philippines or any states, including any applicable health quarantine, agricultural, or Customs laws or regulations;

6) Any attempt by the donee to retransfer the donation during the period specified in the deed of donation within which the donee may not retransfer the donation without the prior authorization of the Director, entitles the Director to immediate repossession of the wildlife;
7) Subject to applicable limitations of law, duly authorized DENR Officers and employees at all reasonable times shall, upon notice, be afforded access to the place where the donated wildlife is kept and an opportunity to inspect it;

8) Any donation is subject to conditions specified in the donation document, the violation of which causes the property to revert to the Philippine Government thru the DENR;

9) Any donation is lifetime unless cancelled due to violation of any of the conditions specified in the deed of donation and provisions of this Order;

4.d.3 Edible wildlife, fit for human consumption, may be donated to a non-profit, tax-exempt charitable organization/s for use as food, but not for barter or sale.

Sub-Section IV.E. Loan

4.e.1 Except as otherwise provided for in this Subsection, wildlife may be loaned for conservation propagation, scientific researches, educational, official or public display purposes to any institution, organization, or agency, both local and foreign, who demonstrates the ability to provide adequate care and security for the wildlife or specimens; Provided that, threatened and CITES I species of live individuals shall not be loaned primarily for display purposes only;

4.e.2 Any loan may be made only after the execution of a Wildlife Loan Agreement between the Director and the borrower, subject to applicable provisions of Executive Order No. 247 and to the following conditions, among others:
1) The purpose for which the wildlife are to be used and the duration of the loan as may be mutually agreed upon by concerned parties must be stated in the loan document;

2) Any attempt by the borrower to use the loaned wildlife for any other purpose except as stated on the loan document entitles the Director to immediate repossession of the wildlife without the need of revoking the loan document;

3) The borrower must pay all costs associated with the loan, including the cost of care storage, transportation, and return to the source, if and when the loan document has expired and/or has been cancelled for cause in accordance with item number 11 of this sub-section;

4) The borrower shall be required to account periodically or report regularly on the status of the loaned wildlife. Any mortality resulting from negligence of the borrower as may be established by an investigating body created by the Director for the purpose is a sufficient ground for the cancellation of the loan document and payment of all expenses relative to the conduct of investigation and value of the lost wildlife to be determined by the Director. All revenues derived therefrom shall accrue to the National Treasury;

5) The borrower is not relieved from the prohibitions, restrictions, conditions, or requirements which may apply to a particular species of wildlife imposed by the laws or regulations of the Philippines or any states, including any applicable health quarantine, agricultural, or Customs laws or regulations;

6) Any attempt by the borrower to retransfer the loaned wildlife during the period specified in the loan document within which the borrower may not retransfer the loaned wildlife without the prior authorization of the Director, entitles the Director to immediate repossession of the wildlife;
7) Subject to applicable limitations of law, duly authorized DENR Officers and employees at all reasonable times shall, upon notice, be afforded access to the place where the loaned wildlife is kept and an opportunity to inspect it;

8) Any loan is subject to conditions specified in the loan agreement, the violation of which causes the immediate cancellation of the agreement even without prior notice to the borrower and repatriation of the loaned wildlife at the expense of the borrower;

9) Any loaned wildlife remains property of the Philippine government and may be retrieved anytime by the government as deemed necessary.

Sub-Section IV.F. Sale

4.f.1 Wildlife, by-products and derivatives may be sold or offered for sale if the Director determines that it is liable to perish, deteriorate, decay, waste, or greatly decrease in value by keeping, or that the expense of keeping it is disproportionate to its value.

4.f.2 Wildlife that are allowed for commercial propagation, such as orchids, monkeys and butterflies may be sold or offered for sale to legitimate wildlife farm permittees at fair market value.

4.f.3 Other species or subspecies of wildlife may be sold or offered for sale as determined by the Director, except when at the time it is to be sold or offered for sale the species/subspecies falls under one of the following categories:
4.f.3.1 Protected under Republic Act 2590 of 1916, as amended, and other existing laws on wildlife conservation;
4.f.3.2 Listed in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
4.f.3.3 Listed in the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Red Data Book of Endangered Wildlife; and
4.f.3.4 Listed as species for priority concern for protection and conservation under a DENR Administrative Order.

4.f.4 Sale of wildlife must be in accordance with existing rules and regulations of the Commission on Audit (COA).

4.f.5 Wildlife purchased at sale are subject to applicable health, quarantine, agricultural or customs laws or regulations as may be required by concerned government entity or agency.

4.f.6 The proceeds of sale shall accrue to the Philippine Government thru the National Treasury, or to the IPAS Trust Fund if confiscated items are determined to have originated from protected areas.

Sub-Section IV.G. Euthanasia

Wildlife which are euthanized must be recorded. The fact, manner, and date euthanasia was applied, as well as the species and/or subspecies and quantity euthanized must be certified by the official who actually performed the procedure.

Section V. Other Conditions

5.1 The Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau is hereby directed to formulate a release program in accordance with internationally
recognized procedure/protocol in releasing wildlife back to their natural habitat not later than thirty days (30) from the effectivity of this Order.

5.2 All Wildlife Rescue Centers and similar DENR facilities should include environmental enrichment programs in their activities to prepare the live individuals for their eventual release to their natural habitat.

SECTION VI. **Effectivity and Repealing Clause**

This Order takes effect immediately and amends, supersedes or revokes all Orders, Circulars and Memoranda inconsistent herewith.

(Sgd.) VICTOR O. RAMOS  
Secretary

Recommending Approval:

(Sgd.) DELFIN J. GANAPIN  
Undersecretary  
Environment and Programs Development

(Sgd.) VIRGILIO Q. MARCELO  
Undersecretary  
Field Operations

(Sgd.) WILFRIDO S. POLLISCO  
Director  
Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau

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CHAPTER II
DEFINITION OF TERMS

10. Exports — the goods or services exported from the Philippines which are subject to tariffs and other duties under the provisions of the Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines. However, the term includes only those which are subject to the provisions of this Order in so far as they relate to the matters specified herein.

9. Economic importance: the process of producing products under the provisions of this Order in so far as they relate to the matters specified herein.

8. Director — the Director of the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau.

7. Conservation breeding — the process of producing products under the provisions of this Order in so far as they relate to the matters specified herein.

6. Commercial purpose — the process of producing products under the provisions of this Order in so far as they relate to the matters specified herein.

5. CITES-permitted species — the process of producing products under the provisions of this Order in so far as they relate to the matters specified herein.

4. CITES-prepared species — the process of producing products under the provisions of this Order in so far as they relate to the matters specified herein.

3. CITES-controlled species — the process of producing products under the provisions of this Order in so far as they relate to the matters specified herein.

2. Commercial utilization — the process of producing products under the provisions of this Order in so far as they relate to the matters specified therein.

1. Commercial utilization of protected species — the process of producing products under the provisions of this Order in so far as they relate to the matters specified herein.
with a capital of PhP 750,000.00 or less.

21. Regional Executive Director (RED) is the head of the DENR Regional Office in the Philippines.

22. President of the Republic of the Philippines is the President of the Republic.

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50. President of the Republic of the Philippines is the President of the Republic.
Section 4. Secretary’s Report on Wildlife

The Wildlife Management Board (WMB) will be responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the Act, and for the protection and conservation of wildlife resources. The Board shall be vested with the power to regulate and control the use and exploitation of wildlife resources, and to promote programs and activities for their conservation and protection. The Board shall also be responsible for the preparation and submission of an annual report to the Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), outlining the activities undertaken during the year. The report shall include a detailed statement of the work accomplished, the budget expenditures, and other relevant information.

Section 5. National Wildlife Resources

There are five national wildlife resources in the Philippines, namely, the Tawi-Tawi Marine Protected Area (MPA), the Sulu Archipelago MPA, the Cagayan River MPA, the Bohol Island MPA, and the Palawan Island MPA. These areas are declared as protected areas to ensure the conservation and protection of their unique and diverse wildlife populations.

Section 6. Regional Wildlife Resources

The regional wildlife resources are managed by the DENR Regional Directors (RBDs) in coordination with the Regional National Wildlife Resources Committees (RNWRCs) established under this Act. The RNWRCs are composed of representatives from various agencies and organizations involved in wildlife conservation and management.

Section 7. Local Wildlife Resources

The local wildlife resources are managed by the municipalities and cities, under the guidance and supervision of the DENR Regional Directors. The local authorities are responsible for the development and implementation of plans and programs for the conservation and protection of local wildlife resources.

Chapter III

Constitution and Protection of Wildlife Resources

Article I. Definition of Wildlife

For the purpose of this Act, "wildlife" shall mean all wild animals, plants, and other living organisms that are protected by law or have been declared as endangered by the Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). This includes any animal, plant, or other living organism that is listed in the books of wildlife regulations and is subject to the jurisdiction of the DENR.

Article II. Conservation

Conservation of wildlife shall be the responsibility of all citizens and shall be undertaken in a manner that ensures the protection and preservation of their natural habitat, as well as the promotion of sustainable use and management of wildlife resources.

Article III. Protection

Protection of wildlife shall be the responsibility of all citizens and shall be undertaken in a manner that ensures the conservation and preservation of their natural habitat, as well as the promotion of sustainable use and management of wildlife resources.

Article IV. Regulation

Regulation of wildlife shall be the responsibility of the DENR and shall be undertaken in a manner that ensures the conservation and preservation of their natural habitat, as well as the promotion of sustainable use and management of wildlife resources.

Article V. Enforcement

Enforcement of the provisions of this Act shall be the responsibility of the DENR and shall be undertaken in a manner that ensures the protection and preservation of wildlife resources in their natural habitat.

Article VI. Protection of Wildlife Resources

Protection of wildlife resources shall be the responsibility of all citizens and shall be undertaken in a manner that ensures the conservation and preservation of their natural habitat, as well as the promotion of sustainable use and management of wildlife resources.

Article VII. Conservation of Wildlife Resources

Conservation of wildlife resources shall be the responsibility of all citizens and shall be undertaken in a manner that ensures the protection and preservation of their natural habitat, as well as the promotion of sustainable use and management of wildlife resources.

Article VIII. Protection of Wildlife Resources

Protection of wildlife resources shall be the responsibility of all citizens and shall be undertaken in a manner that ensures the conservation and preservation of their natural habitat, as well as the promotion of sustainable use and management of wildlife resources.

Article IX. Regulation of Wildlife Resources

Regulation of wildlife resources shall be the responsibility of the DENR and shall be undertaken in a manner that ensures the conservation and preservation of their natural habitat, as well as the promotion of sustainable use and management of wildlife resources.

Article X. Enforcement of the Provision of this Act

Enforcement of the provisions of this Act shall be the responsibility of the DENR and shall be undertaken in a manner that ensures the protection and preservation of wildlife resources in their natural habitat.
CITIES EXPORER-EXPORER Permit

The following are the requirements for the issuance of CITIES or non-

CITIES EXPORER-EXPORER Permit.

8.1 CITIES EXPORER-EXPORER Permit:

a. A duly accomplished application form (Appendix "A").

b. Local Transport Permit issued by the DENR or

CITIES Non-CITIES Impornt Permit issued by the DENR with 3 days

c. Inspection of premises of the DENR with 3 days

d. A duly accomplished application form (Appendix "A").

CITIES Non-CITIES Impornt Permit

8.2 CITIES Non-CITIES Impornt Permit:

a. Local Transport Permit issued by the DENR with 3 days

b. A duly accomplished application form (Appendix "A").

c. Inspection of premises of the DENR with 3 days

d. Documents supporting the legal possession of acquisition

e. Documents supporting the legal possession of acquisition

Section 8. Exportation and Importation of Wildlife

Exportation and Importation of Wildlife. The exportation and

importation of wildlife, their parts, and derivatives is prohibited by the

DENR, except for scientific purposes and for the management of animal

resources. The exportation and importation of wildlife, their parts, and

derivatives requires a permit issued by the DENR. The permit must be

accompanied by a duly signed declaration of the owner of the wildlife,

their parts, and derivatives. The permit must state the purpose and

location of the wildlife, their parts, and derivatives.

7.6 Exportation (or introduction) of CITIES Non-CITIES Permit

7.5 Exportation (or introduction) of CITIES Non-CITIES Permit

7.4 Exportation (or introduction) of CITIES Non-CITIES Permit

7.3 Exportation (or introduction) of CITIES Non-CITIES Permit

7.2 Exportation (or introduction) of CITIES Non-CITIES Permit

Section 7. Local Transport of Wildlife By Products and Derivatives. The

local transport of wildlife, their parts, and derivatives is allowed for

scientific purposes and for the management of animal resources. The

local transport of wildlife, their parts, and derivatives requires a permit

issued by the DENR. The permit must be accompanied by a duly signed

declaration of the owner of the wildlife, their parts, and derivatives. The

permit must state the purpose and location of the wildlife, their parts,

and derivatives. The permit must be valid for 7 days.
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<td>Above</td>
<td>$3,500</td>
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### Inspection Fees

- 1. Non-commercial fees
- 2. Wildlife Collection Permit
- 3. Wildlife Collection Permit
- 4. Re-Issuance Fee
- 5. Import (CITES species) Non-CITES permit
- 6. Import (CITES species) CITES permit
- 7. Re-Issuance Fee for CITES Non-CITES permit

### Fees for CITES Non-CITES permit
- 1. $350
- 2. $700
- 3. $1,200

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### Schedule of Fees and Charges

- Section 9: Schedule of fees and charges
- Annexes 1, 2, 3, and 4

The following fees are charged on wildlife shall be collected:
Section 10. Wildlife Management Fund

A Wildlife Management Fund is hereby established in the Office of the Regional Director to be utilized for the acquisition and development of wildlife management areas and projects in coordination with other government agencies, as may be approved by the Secretary of the Department of Energy and Power and the DENR.

Section 11. Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEO)

The following duties shall be performed by the Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEO):

1. To collect and file reports of all classes of wildlife.
2. To arrest and detain any person who violates any provision of this Act.
3. To impound any fish, bird, or animal taken in violation of this Act.
4. To issue warrants for the apprehension of persons violating this Act.
5. To conduct surveys and studies of wildlife populations.
Section 12: Performance Evaluation of the DEER.

The DEER shall be evaluated against its performance targets and measurable outcomes, taking into account the following:

1.36 Performance Standards

1.37 Wildlife Management

1.38 CITES Provisions

The performance of the DEER shall be evaluated against the following:

- The number of species and subspecies
- The number of habitats
- The number of protected areas
- The number of conservation projects

The evaluation shall be conducted by the Regional Office in consultation with the relevant agencies and organizations.
CHAPTER V

General Provisions

1. The provisions of the Executive Order that are applicable to the Regional Directors may be amended or varied by the Regional Directors, subject to the approval of the Director. The Director may also, at any time, direct the Regional Directors to amend or vary the provisions of the Executive Order, subject to the approval of the Regional Directors. The Director may also, at any time, direct the Regional Directors to amend or vary the provisions of the Executive Order, subject to the approval of the Regional Directors.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the Training Conducted</th>
<th>Date Conducted</th>
<th>Total Number of Participants</th>
<th>Participating Agency</th>
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<td>1. Conduct of the 5th Training of Officers (107)</td>
<td>September 7-11, 2015</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Representatives from 15 DENR Regional Offices (ROs), National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), Department of Justice (DOJ), Bureau of Customs</td>
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<td>2. Training on Wildlife Forensics and Management of Wildlife Rescue Centers</td>
<td>September 13-15, 2017</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Selected Personnel from DENR Regional Offices in Luzon</td>
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<td>2. Training on Wildlife Forensics and Management of Wildlife Rescue Centers</td>
<td>October 11-13, 2017</td>
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<td>Selected Personnel from DENR Regional Offices in Visayas</td>
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<td>2. Training on Wildlife Forensics and Management of Wildlife Rescue Centers</td>
<td>November 8-10, 2017</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Selected Personnel from DENR Regional Offices in Mindanao</td>
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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 agreements 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:

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<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Wildlife farm or culture permit</td>
<td>3 to 5 years;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Wildlife collector's permit</td>
<td>1 to 3 years;</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Gratuitous permit</td>
<td>1 year;</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Local transport permit</td>
<td>1 to 3 months; and</td>
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<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Export/Import/Re-export permit</td>
<td>1 to 6 months.</td>
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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 effectiveness 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 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 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 (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 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 species listed as other threatened species;

For illegal acts under paragraphs (e) 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 Hundred 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 Thousand 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 (P20.00) 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 species listed as other threatened 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
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.

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The Fund shall be 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 exempt 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 (Copysurus 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.