



**ARISE PLUS  
PHILIPPINES**

**BUSINESS GUIDE:  
EXPORTING TO  
THE EU MARKET**

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS**





# ABOUT THE BUSINESS GUIDE

This Business Guide on Exporting Agricultural Products to the European Union (EU) is part of a series of business guides developed for the Philippines.

These guides are developed under the ASEAN Regional Integration Support – Philippines Trade-Related Assistance Project for the Philippines (ARISE Plus Philippines), funded by the European Union (EU). The International Trade Centre (ITC) is the technical agency implementing the ARISE Plus Philippines project. The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) of the Philippines is the focal agency for the project.

Under the scope of the ARISE Plus Philippines project, ITC is providing support to strengthen the Philippines' access to the EU market, including by strengthening utilisation of the EU's unilateral trade preferences under the EU's Generalised Scheme of Preferences Plus (GSP+) scheme.

In this context, activities are underway to build awareness on and capacity to access the EU market and benefit from the opportunities delivered by the EU's unilateral trade preferences – including through the development of this series of business guides on exporting to the EU market, and making use of the GSP scheme, where relevant.

This Business Guide focuses on the agricultural sector – providing information on access to the EU market, technical and regulatory requirements to be complied with in the Philippines to export agricultural exports to the EU and measures to meet to cross the EU border. This guide should be read in conjunction with the general Business Guide.

Alongside the general Business Guide, the other sector-specific guides in the series cover the following sectors: processed food products, garments and textiles, machinery, and electrical equipment. These sectors were prioritised drawing from their current export status, priorities in the Philippines' development plans, and GSP market access related concerns.

Information for the guide was collected over the period from March to October 2022.

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The contents of this brochure can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.*

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# ABBREVIATIONS

<b>3-MCPD</b>	3-monochloropropanediol
<b>ACBI</b>	Association of Coconut Brokers, Inc.
<b>AFVDBCD</b>	Animal Feeds, Veterinary Drugs, and Biologics Control Division
<b>ALAFOP</b>	Association of Laguna Food Processors Inc.
<b>APCD</b>	Association of Philippine Coconut Desiccators
<b>BAI</b>	Bureau of Animal Industry
<b>BFAR</b>	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
<b>BOC</b>	Bureau of Customs
<b>BPI</b>	Bureau of Plant Industry
<b>PCBs</b>	Certain dioxins and Polychlorinated Biphenyls
<b>CCC</b>	Commodity Clearance Certificate
<b>CCAP</b>	Fairtrade for Development, Inc.
<b>CEC</b>	Coffee Export Clearance
<b>CELCAA</b>	European Liaison Committee for Agricultural and Agri-Food Trade
<b>CFRR</b>	Center for Food Regulation and Research
<b>CN</b>	Combined Nomenclature
<b>CITES</b>	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
<b>COCOFED</b>	Philippine Coconut Producers Federation, Inc.
<b>COCERAL</b>	European association of trade in cereals, oilseeds, rice, pulses, olive oil, oils and fats, animal feed and agrosupply
<b>COPA-COGECA</b>	Committee of Professional Agricultural Organisations-General Confederation of Agricultural Cooperatives
<b>CPR</b>	Certificate of Product Registration
<b>DA</b>	Department of Agriculture
<b>DTI</b>	Department of Trade and Industry
<b>EBA</b>	Everything but Arms
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>ECC</b>	Export Commodity Clearances
<b>ECCP</b>	European Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines
<b>ECPA</b>	European Crop Protection Association
<b>ED</b>	Export Declaration
<b>EFFAB</b>	European Forum of Farm Animal Breeders
<b>EMB</b>	Export Marketing Bureau
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FABOs</b>	Fishery Aquaculture Business Operators
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FEFAC</b>	European Compound Feed Manufacturers' Federation
<b>FEFANA</b>	EU Association of Specialty Feed Ingredients and their Mixtures ()
<b>FDA</b>	Food and Drug Administration

<b>FoP</b>	Front-of pack
<b>FPI</b>	Federation of Philippine Industries
<b>FTSC</b>	Foreign Trade Service Corps
<b>GSP</b>	Generalised Scheme of Preference
<b>GSP+</b>	Generalised Scheme of Preferences Plus
<b>GMOs</b>	Genetically modified organisms
<b>GAP</b>	Good Agricultural Practices
<b>HS</b>	Harmonized System
<b>INFOMAPP</b>	Integrated Food Manufacturers' Association of the Philippines for Productivity
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature
<b>ITC</b>	International Trade Centre
<b>IUU</b>	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing
<b>IVC</b>	International Veterinary Certificate
<b>LTO</b>	License to Operate
<b>MBFEA</b>	Mindanao Banana Farmers & Exporters Association
<b>MFN</b>	Most Favoured Nation
<b>MRLs</b>	Maximum residue levels
<b>NMIS</b>	National Meat Inspection Service
<b>NPPO</b>	National Plant Protection Organization
<b>NPQSD</b>	National Plant Quarantine Services Division
<b>NTA</b>	National Tobacco Administration
<b>NVQSD</b>	National Veterinary Quarantine Services Division
<b>OBEX</b>	Organization Of Banana Chips Exporters of the Philippines
<b>OCAP</b>	Organic Coconut Association of the Philippines
<b>OONEPH</b>	Organization of Organic and Natural Exporters of the Philippines
<b>OSEDC</b>	One Stop Export Documentation Center
<b>PAH</b>	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
<b>PBGEA</b>	Pilipino Banana Growers & Exporters Association Inc.
<b>PC</b>	Phytosanitary Certificate
<b>PCA</b>	Philippine Coconut Authority
<b>PCA-AMS</b>	PCA-Assessment and Monitoring Services
<b>PCA-LSD</b>	PCA-Laboratory Services Division
<b>PCAI</b>	Philippine Coffee Alliance Inc.
<b>PCAI</b>	Philippine Calamansi Association, Inc.
<b>PCBI</b>	Philippine Coffee Board Inc.
<b>PCCI</b>	Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry
<b>PCOPA</b>	Philippines Coconut Oil Producers Association, Inc.
<b>PCP</b>	pentachlorophenol
<b>PEDP</b>	Philippine Export Development Plan
<b>PH</b>	Philippines
<b>PHILCOIR</b>	Philippine Coco Coir Exporters Association Inc.
<b>PHILEXPORT</b>	Philippine Exporters Confederation, Inc.
<b>PHILSHRIMP</b>	Philippine Shrimp Industry, Inc.
<b>PTIC</b>	Philippine Trade and Investment Centre
<b>PQS</b>	Plant Quarantine Services
<b>PSA</b>	Philippine Statistics Authority



<b>REX</b>	Registered Exporter
<b>RoO</b>	Rules of Origin
<b>SGS</b>	Société Générale De Surveillance
<b>SHC</b>	Sanitary Health Certificate
<b>SIAP</b>	Seaweed Industry Association of the Philippines
<b>SPS</b>	Sanitary and phytosanitary
<b>SRA</b>	Sugar Regulatory Administration
<b>TCAP</b>	Tuna Canners Association of the Philippines
<b>TFEU</b>	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union
<b>UCAP</b>	United Coconut Association of the Philippines, Inc.
<b>UNCTAD</b>	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
<b>USDA</b>	United States Department of Agriculture
<b>VCOP</b>	Virgin Coconut Producers and Traders Association of the Philippines Inc.
<b>VHC</b>	Veterinary Health Certificate
<b>VQC</b>	Veterinary Quarantine Clearance
<b>WomenBizPH</b>	Women's Business Council Philippines, Inc.

# INTRODUCTION

The International Trade Center (ITC), under the scope of the ARISE Plus Philippines project is providing support to strengthen the Philippines' access to the EU market, including by making use of preferential market access benefits.

In this context, ITC is undertaking activities to build awareness on and capacity to access the EU market and benefit from the preferential market access opportunities available, including through the development of this series of business guides on exporting to the EU market and making use of the EU's GSP scheme, where relevant.

ITC has developed a General Business Guide for businesses seeking to export to the EU – to understand market access opportunities available to the Philippines under the Generalised Scheme of Preferences Plus (GSP+) and requirements to comply with to export to the EU (at the domestic and EU level). The General Business Guide is the key general reference for exporting to the EU.

To complement the General Business Guide, a series of sector-specific business guides have been developed for target sectors in the Philippines exporting to the EU, providing detailed sector-specific information and discussing the respective market requirements.

This Business Guide focuses on exports of agricultural products for human consumption and for other purposes from the Philippines to the EU.

Materials reviewed includes studies/information published by the EU and Philippine authorities, as well as the ITC Export Potential Analysis report.

The Guide is organised as follows:

<b>Key Steps</b>	Summary of the main steps to be followed by Philippines exporters to the EU for the relevant products
<b>Context</b>	Setting out the Philippines' current exports and potential for the relevant products, and other general information in this regard
<b>Technical Requirements</b>	Covering the <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- relevant tariffs/duties applicable,</li><li>- specifics of rules of origin requirements for products within the sector, and</li><li>- other technical export/import rules in relation to permits/licences, documentation, and checks at the borders</li></ul>
<b>Key Regulatory Requirements</b>	Providing details on matters relating to SPS, chemical restrictions, health checks, etc.
<b>Labelling Requirements</b>	Setting out requirements for labelling of products
<b>Further information and Key contacts</b>	Providing contact details for key agencies and organizations in the EU and the Philippines which can be contacted for the relevant sectors

# MAIN STEPS FOR EXPORTING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

## Comply with the steps required in the Philippines



- | Register the enterprise in accordance with local rules
- | Prepare export documents
- | Request and obtain an export clearances/permits (for regulated products)
- | Prepare forms for Customs clearance
- | Check legal notifications pertaining to specific aspects relating to the export (e.g., sanitary and phytosanitary measures) and relating to specific product

## Comply with the importing requirements of the EU



- | Check and ensure compliance with the applicable rules of origin
- | Ensure registration with the EU's Registered Exporter (REX) system
- | Prepare all relevant documents and documentation
- | Request and obtain a phytosanitary certificate for plant-based products

## Comply with any product-specific rules that apply to products to be placed on the EU market:



- | Check applicable import regimes for products of non-animal origin
- | Check the EU rules for establishments for products of animal origin
- | Check the EU maximum residue levels for relevant contaminant
- | Check the relevant EU rules on plant protection and maximum residue levels
- | Check special rules, for instance for organic products
- | Check for any labelling requirements

# PART I:

## The Philippines' Agricultural Exports to the EU Market

The agricultural products sector comprises of two categories:

- | Agricultural products for human consumption; and
- | Non-food agricultural products

### 1.1 Agricultural products for human consumption

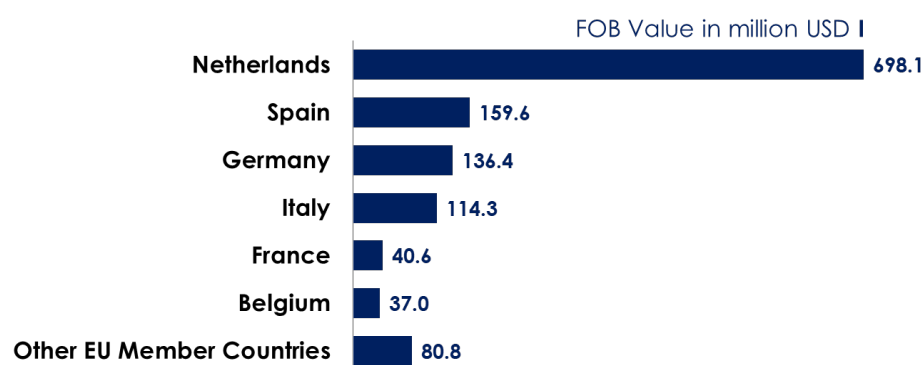
The Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)<sup>1</sup> defines agricultural products as “the products of the soil, of stock farming and of fisheries and products of first-stage processing directly related to these products”. Annex 1 of the TFEU provides a list of goods considered as agricultural products (attached ANNEX 1.)

The Philippine Export Development Plan 2023-2028 focuses on eight (8) key sectors that account for nearly 90% of the country's total export earnings, which includes agriculture products.<sup>2</sup> A number of agricultural products figure among the top exports of the Philippines to the world, including fresh or dried bananas, coconut products, prepared or preserved tuna, and fresh or dried pineapples.

In 2021, the Philippines' agricultural exports had a value of EUR 6.18 billion, an increase of 9.4% from EUR 5.64 billion in 2020. In the same period, the value of agricultural exports accounted for 9.1% of total exports of the Philippines.<sup>3</sup>

Despite the effects of pandemic-related measures on global production and trade, exports of some agricultural products, such as coconut products, sugar, processed pineapple products, fresh and preserved fishery products, coffee, and tobacco increased in 2021.<sup>4</sup> The promotion of agricultural exports also figures among the main strategies identified in the Philippine Food Security Development Framework to support the country's socio-economic recovery.<sup>5</sup>

According to data from the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), exports of agricultural goods from the Philippines to the EU in 2021 amounted to EUR 1.26 billion, which corresponds to 16.3% of the country's total exports to the EU. The top five buyers of Philippine agricultural commodities in the EU are: the Netherlands, Spain, Germany, Italy, and France (see Figure 1).

**Figure 1: Value of Philippine Agricultural Exports by EU Member Country, 2021**

Source: Philippines Statistics Authority<sup>6</sup>

The top three agricultural commodities exported from the Philippines to the EU are:

- | Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes;
- | Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs, and other aquatic invertebrates; and
- | Preparation of vegetables, fruit, nuts, or other parts of plants.<sup>7</sup>

Meanwhile, looking at EU import data from Eurostat, the Philippines exported agricultural products with a total value of EUR 996,524,447 million to the EU,<sup>8</sup> which

accounts for 12.82% of the Philippines' total exports to the EU in 2021. Top agricultural exports from the Philippines to the EU market are:<sup>9</sup>

- | Crude coconut oil;
- | Prepared or preserved tuna; and
- | Desiccated coconuts.

**Export potential for agricultural products:** The ITC Export Potential Analysis notes that "*for agricultural products, the EU is particularly important, as it is the region with the largest unrealized export potential*".<sup>10</sup> Food products were identified as being among the top 20 products with the biggest unrealized export potential for exports to the EU.<sup>11</sup>

**Table 1: Export potential for selected agricultural products<sup>12</sup>**

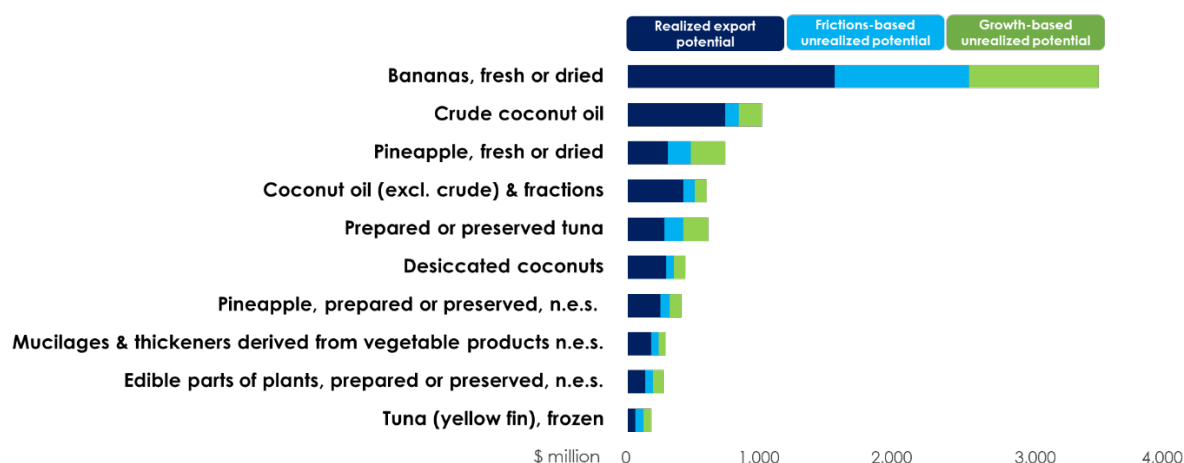
Product	Unrealized export potential (values in EUR '000)
<b>Bananas, fresh or dried</b>	982,542
<b>Pineapples, fresh or dried</b>	166,417
<b>Pineapples, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.</b>	84,363
<b>Crude coconut oil</b>	79,435
<b>Prepared or preserved tuna</b>	67,941

Further, according to the ITC Export Potential Analysis, agriculture, food, and beverages have an export potential of approximately EUR 9.1 billion, of which 51% is currently untapped.<sup>13</sup>

The analysis also states that, of the USD 5.2 billion in untapped potential, 54% (EUR 2.55 billion) is growth-based potential, which refers to growth from future economic growth in the country or demand growth in the target country.<sup>14</sup> The remaining untapped potential is from frictions based growth, which can be addressed by removing barriers, such as the lack of information

about rules and regulations of the target market and facilitate compliance with regulations, quality requirements, etc.<sup>15</sup>

Products with the highest export potential, as identified in the ITC Export Potential Analysis, include "*simple products or value chains (banana, pineapples, and tuna) and products belonging to complex value chains (coconut, processed food)*".<sup>16</sup> The figure below identifies the specific products with the greatest export potential.<sup>17</sup>

**Figure 1: Value of Figure 2. Export potential to the world, agriculture, food, beverage, top 10 products<sup>18</sup>**

As indicated by the figure above, "several types of products (e.g., coconut, pineapple, and tuna) recur within the Philippines' top 10 agriculture, food, and beverage products with export potential".<sup>19</sup>

ITC's Export Potential Analysis also notes that there are certain "products which do not have a particularly large export potential at the moment, but may be of interest for diversifying exports and developing new capacities:

cocoa, coffee, bamboo, vanilla, and different types of pepper".<sup>20</sup>

#### GSP+ access for agricultural products:

Key products from this sector that are eligible for preferential market access to the EU under the GSP+ scheme are bananas and pineapples. Some products are already strongly taking advantage of the GSP+ scheme, as evidenced in the table below.

**Table 2: Import value and GSP utilization for key agricultural products**

Product	EU Imports from PH 2021 (values in EUR)	GSP Utilization
Fresh or dried bananas (excl. plantains)	400,263	86.08%
Fresh or dried pineapples	495	58.79%
Pineapples, prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit (excl. preserved with sugar but not laid in syrup, jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and pastes, obtained by cooking)	44,942,363	97.98%
Pineapple juice, unfermented, Brix value ≤ 20 at 20°C, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter (excl. containing spirit)	865,527	99.72%
Pineapple juice, unfermented, Brix value > 20 at 20°C, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter (excl. containing spirit)	4,372,120	36.29%
Fresh or chilled yellowfin tunas "Thunnus albacares"	118,975	99.46%
Frozen yellowfin tunas "Thunnus albacares"	6,171,658	100.00%
Frozen fillets of tuna "of the genus Thunnus", skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito "Euthynnus [Katsuwonus] pelamis"	333,546	100.00%
Prepared or preserved tunas, skipjack and Atlantic bonito, whole or in pieces (excl. minced)	155,445,906	96.86%
Crude coconut oil	578,083,739	84.46%
Coconut oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (excl. crude)	21,651,995	95.86%

Source: Eurostat<sup>21</sup>

For agricultural products, GSP+ tariff rates vary, but most products are covered by the GSP+ scheme, with considerable tariff margins compared to the MFN tariff rates, as demonstrated in Table 3 below:

**Table 3: MFN tariffs and GSP+ rates for key agricultural products<sup>22</sup>**

Product	MFN Tariff Rate/Range	GSP+ Rate
<b>Dried bananas</b>	16%	0%
<b>Fresh or dried pineapples</b>	5.8%	0%
<b>Prepared or preserved pineapples</b>	Specific duty of 25.6% 25.6% + 2.5 EUR/100 kg or AV duties ranging from 17.6% - 25.6%	2.5 EUR/100 kg or 0%
<b>Pineapple juice</b>	Specific duty of 33.6% + 20.6 EUR/100 kg, 15.2% + 20.6 EUR/100 kg or ad valorem tariffs ranging from 15.2% - 33.6%	20.6 EUR/100 kg or 0%
<b>Prepared and preserved tuna</b>	24%	0%
<b>Frozen tuna</b>	18%	0%
<b>Crude coconut oil</b>	2.50% / 6.40% / 12.80% (depending on the specific product)	0%
<b>Coconut oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (excl. crude)</b>	5.10% / 9.60% / 10.90% / 12.80% (depending on the specific product)	0%

In the EU, the market for organic food continues to grow and, congruently in recent years, the Philippines has also aimed at promoting healthy, natural, and

organic goods in Europe. In order to take advantage of the growing demand for organic products, significant investment is needed for organic certification.

## 1.2 Non-food agricultural products

### Key non-food agricultural exports to the EU

In terms of non-food agricultural products, the Philippines is a major player in bamboo and rattan products. In 2020, the Philippines was among the top 10 exporters of bamboo globally.<sup>23</sup>

For both bamboo and rattan, the Philippines is among the key exporters together with China, the EU, Indonesia, Viet Nam, the US, and Thailand.<sup>24</sup>

### GSP+ utilization of the non-food agricultural exports

In 2021, the Philippines exported bamboo and rattan products with a total value of EUR 1.7 million to the EU (see Table 4).<sup>25</sup> Most of the Philippines' exports of bamboo and rattan products are eligible for GSP+ preferences. While some products have successfully utilized the GSP preferences, utilization rates for other products can still improve (see Table 5). Bamboo and rattan are used for construction materials, tableware, kitchenware, basketware, and furniture.

**Table 4: PH exports of bamboo, rattan, and abaca to EU, 2021 (values in EUR)<sup>26</sup>**

	EU imports from PH 2021
<b>Bamboo</b>	335,904
<b>Rattan</b>	1,335,758
<b>Total</b>	1,671,662

**Table 5: Philippine exports and GSP utilization rates for bamboo and rattan to the EU, 2021 (values in EUR)<sup>27</sup>**

HS Code	Product	EU Imports from PH, 2021	MFN Tariff Rate / GSP tariff rate	Utilization Rate
<b>Bamboo</b>				
140110	Bamboos	16,093	0% / 0%	-
441239	Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood <= 6 mm thick, with both outer plies of coniferous wood (excl. of bamboo, sheets of compressed wood, cellular wood panels, inlaid wood and sheets identifiable as furniture components)	1,261	7% / 0%	100.00%
441911	Bread boards, chopping boards and similar boards, of bamboo	76	0% / 0%	-
441919	Tableware and kitchenware, of bamboo (excl. chopsticks, bread boards, chopping boards and similar boards)	9,278	0% / 0%	-
442191	Articles of bamboo, n.e.s.	40,937	0% / 0%	-
460121	Mats, matting and screens of bamboo plaiting materials, flat-woven or bound together in parallel	93,227	2.20% or 3.70% / 0%	66.98%
460211	Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles, made directly to shape from bamboo plaiting materials or made up from goods of bamboo plaiting materials of heading 4601, and articles of loofah (excl. wallcoverings of heading 4814; twine, cord and rope; footwear and headgear and parts thereof; vehicles and vehicle superstructures; goods of chapter 94, e.g. furniture, lighting fixtures)	88,147	3.70% / 0%	94.02%
482361	Trays, dishes, plates, cups and the like, of bamboo paper or bamboo paperboard	8	0% / 0%	-
940152	Seats of bamboo	37,884	5.60% / 0%	25.62%
940382	Furniture of bamboo (excl. seats and medical, surgical, dental or veterinary furniture)	48,993	5.60% / 0%	78.59%
<b>Rattan</b>				
140120	Rattans	1,385	0% / 0%	-
460122	Mats, matting and screens, of rattan plaiting materials, flat-woven or bound together in parallel	490	2.20% or 3.70% / 0%	37.35%
460193	Plaits and similar products, of rattan plaiting materials, whether or not assembled into strips; plaiting materials, plaits and similar products of rattan, flat-woven or bound together in parallel (excl. mats, matting and screens; wallcoverings of heading 4814; parts of footwear or headgear)	173	0%, 2.20% or 3.70% / 0%	0.00%
460212	Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles, made directly to shape from rattan plaiting materials or made up from goods of rattan plaiting materials of heading 4601, and articles of loofah (excl. wallcoverings of heading 4814; twine, cord and rope; footwear and headgear and parts thereof; vehicles and vehicle superstructures; goods of chapter 94, e.g. furniture, lighting fixtures)	171,028	3.70% / 0%	79.37%
940153	Seats of rattan	1,058,958	5.60% / 0%	96.79%
940383	Furniture of rattan (excl. seats and medical, surgical, dental or veterinary furniture)	103,724	5.60% / 0%	92.44%

Note: Blanks under utilization rate column means that imports of the product are not eligible for GSP preferences and already benefit from a 0% MFN tariff-rate.





This sector-specific guide on agricultural products has been developed for the following reasons:



1. There are still certain products under these sectors subject to high MFN tariff rates for which the GSP+ scheme would be relevant and, accordingly, it would be useful for **exporters to understand opportunities available in this regard**; and



2. That there is large export potential for such products in the EU market, it would be relevant for exporters to **understand the export processes in place and requirements to comply to be able to export to the EU..**

# PART II:

## Utilising the EU GSP+ benefits for agricultural exports from the Philippines

This section will focus on the relevant technical requirements for exports of agricultural products from the Philippines to the EU to benefit from the preferential market access under the EU's GSP+ scheme.

### 2.1 Step 1: Tariff preferences for exports of agricultural products under the EU GSP+ scheme

#### Identify the Combined Nomenclature Code

The first step that a Philippine business must take is to determine the proper EU Combined Nomenclature (hereinafter, CN) code for the particular product it produces and intends to export. Generally, for agricultural products, the relevant chapters in the CN are Chapters 1 to 14.

GSP+ beneficiary countries are eligible for customs tariffs to be suspended on the products listed in Annex IX of the GSP Regulation (as stated in Article 12(1)). Annex IX lists the following:

**Figure 3: Excerpt of Annex IX of the GSP Regulation**

Section	Chapter	CN code	Description
S-1a	1	0101 29 90	Live horses, other than pure-bred breeding animals, other than for slaughter
		0101 30 00	Live asses
		0101 90 00	Live mules and hinnies
		0104 20 10*	Live, pure-bred breeding goats
		0106 14 10	Live domestic rabbits
		0106 39 10	Live pigeons
	2	0205 00	Meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen
		0206 80 91	Edible offal of horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh or chilled, other than for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products
		0206 90 91	Edible offal of horses, asses, mules or hinnies, frozen, other than for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products
		0207 14 91	Livers, frozen, of fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i>

Section	Chapter	CN code	Description
S-1a	2	0207 27 91	Livers, frozen, of turkeys
		0207 45 95	Livers, frozen, of ducks, geese or guinea fowls, other than fatty livers of ducks or geese
		0207 55 95	
		0207 60 91	
		ex 0208	Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen, excluding products under subheading 0208 40 20
		0210 99 10	Meat of horses, salted, in brine or dried
		0210 99 59	Offal of bovine animals, salted, in brine, dried or smoked, other than thick skirt and thin skirt
		ex 0210 99 85	Offal of sheep or goats, salted, in brine, dried or smoked
	ex 0210 99 85	Offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked, other than poultry liver, other than of domestic swine, of bovine animals or of sheep or goats	
	4	0403 10 51	Yogurt, flavoured or containing added fruit, nuts or cocoa
		0403 10 53	
		0403 10 59	
		0403 10 91	
		0403 10 93	
		0403 10 99	
		0403 90 71	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, flavoured or containing added fruit, nuts or cocoa
		0403 90 73	
		0403 90 79	
		0403 90 91	
		0403 90 93	
0403 90 99			
0405 20 10		Dairy spreads, of a fat content, by weight, of 39 % or more but not exceeding 75 %	
0405 20 30			
0407 19 90		Birds' eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked, other than of poultry	
0407 29 90			
0407 90 90			
0409 00 00	Natural honey		
0410 00 00	Edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included		
5	0511 99 39	Natural sponges of animal origin, other than raw	
S-1b	3	Chapter 3 (1)	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates
S-2a	6	Chapter 6	Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage
S-2b	7	701	Potatoes, fresh or chilled
		0703 10	Onions and shallots, fresh or chilled
		0703 90 00	Leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled
		704	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled
		705	Lettuce ( <i>Lactuca sativa</i> ) and chicory ( <i>Cichorium</i> spp.), fresh or chilled
		706	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled
		ex 0707 00 05	Cucumbers, fresh or chilled, from 16 May to 31 October
		708	Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled
		0709 20 00	Asparagus, fresh or chilled
		0709 30 00	Aubergines (eggplants), fresh or chilled
		0709 40 00	Celery other than celeriac, fresh or chilled
		0709 51 00	Mushrooms, fresh or chilled, excluding the products under subheading 0709 59 50
		ex 0709 59	
		0709 60 10	Sweet peppers, fresh or chilled
		0709 60 99	Fruits of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> or of the genus <i>Pimenta</i> , fresh or chilled, other than sweet peppers, other than for the manufacture of capsaicin or capsicum oleoresin dyes and other than for the industrial manufacture of essential oils or resinoids
		0709 70 00	Spinach, New Zealand spinach and orache spinach (garden spinach), fresh or chilled

Section	Chapter	CN code	Description
S-2b	7	0709 92 10*	Olives, fresh or chilled, for uses other than the production of oil
		0709 99 10	Salad vegetables, fresh or chilled, other than lettuce ( <i>Lactuca sativa</i> ) and chicory ( <i>Cichorium</i> spp.)
		0709 99 20	Chard (or white beet) and cardoons, fresh or chilled
		0709 93 10	Courgettes, fresh or chilled
		0709 99 40	Capers, fresh or chilled
		0709 99 50	Fennel, fresh or chilled
		ex 0709 91 00	Globe artichokes, fresh or chilled, from 1 July to 31 October
		0709 93 90	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled
		0709 99 90	
		710	Vegetables (uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water), frozen
		ex 0711	Vegetables provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption, excluding the products under subheading 0711 20 90
		ex 0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared, excluding olives and the products under subheading 0712 90 19
		713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split
		0714 20 10*	Sweet potatoes, fresh, whole, and intended for human consumption
		0714 20 90	Sweet potatoes, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not sliced or in the form of pellets, other than fresh and whole and intended for human consumption
		0714 90 90	Jerusalem artichokes and similar roots and tubers with high inulin content, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not sliced or in the form of pellets; sago pith
		8	0802 11 90
	0802 12 90		
	0802 21 00		Hazelnuts or filberts ( <i>Corylus</i> spp.), fresh or dried, whether or not shelled
	0802 22 00		
	0802 31 00		Walnuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled
	0802 32 00		
	0802 41 00		Chestnuts ( <i>Castanea</i> spp.), fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled
	0802 42 00		
	0802 51 00		Pistachios, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled
	0802 52 00		
	0802 61 00		Macadamia nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled
0802 62 00			
0802 90 50	Pine nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled		
0802 90 85	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled		
0803 10 10	Plantains, fresh		
0803 10 90	Bananas, including plantains, dried		
0803 90 90			
0804 10 00	Dates, fresh or dried		
0804 20 10	Figs, fresh or dried		
0804 20 90			
0804 30 00	Pineapples, fresh or dried		
0804 40 00	Avocados, fresh or dried		
ex 0805 21 ex 0805 22 00 ex 0805 29 00	Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas), and clementines, wilkings and similar citrus hybrids, fresh or dried, from 1 March to 31 October		
0805 40 00	Grapefruit, including pomelos, fresh or dried		
0805 50 90	Limes ( <i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> , <i>Citrus latifolia</i> ), fresh or dried		
0805 90 00	Other citrus fruit, fresh or dried		
ex 0806 10 10	Table grapes, fresh, from 1 January to 20 July and from 21 November to 31 December, excluding grapes of the variety Emperor ( <i>Vitis vinifera</i> cv.) from 1 to 31 December		
0806 10 90	Other grapes, fresh		
ex 0806 20	Dried grapes, excluding products under subheading ex 0806 20 30 in immediate containers of a net capacity exceeding 2 kg		
0807 11 00	Melons (including watermelons), fresh		
0807 19 00	Melons (including watermelons), fresh		

Section	Chapter	CN code	Description
S-2b	8	0808 10 10	Cider apples, fresh, in bulk, from 16 September to 15 December
		0808 30 10	Perry pears, fresh, in bulk, from 1 August to 31 December
		ex 0808 30 90	Other pears, fresh, from 1 May to 30 June
		0808 40 00	Quinces, fresh
		ex 0809 10 00	Apricots, fresh, from 1 January to 31 May and from 1 August to 31 December
		0809 21 00	Sour cherries ( <i>Prunus cerasus</i> ), fresh
		ex 0809 29 00	Cherries, fresh, from 1 January to 20 May and from 11 August to 31 December, other than sour cherries ( <i>Prunus cerasus</i> )
		ex 0809 30	Peaches, including nectarines, fresh, from 1 January to 10 June and from 1 October to 31 December
		ex 0809 40 05	Plums, fresh, from 1 January to 10 June and from 1 October to 31 December
		0809 40 90	Sloes, fresh
		ex 0810 10 00	Strawberries, fresh, from 1 January to 30 April and from 1 August to 31 December
		0810 20	Raspberries, blackberries, mulberries and loganberries, fresh
		0810 30 00	Black-, white- or redcurrants and gooseberries, fresh
		0810 40 30	Fruit of the species <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> , fresh
		0810 40 50	Fruit of the species <i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i> and <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> , fresh
		0810 40 90	Other fruits of the genus <i>Vaccinium</i> , fresh
		0810 50 00	Kiwifruit, fresh
		0810 60 00	Durians, fresh
		0810 70 00	Persimmons
		0810 90 75	Other fruit, fresh
		811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter,
		812	Fruit and nuts, provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption
		0813 10 00	Apricots, dried
		0813 20 00	Prunes
		0813 30 00	Apples, dried
		0813 40 10	Peaches, including nectarines, dried
		0813 40 30	Pears, dried
		0813 40 50	Papaws (papayas), dried
		0813 40 95	Other fruit, dried, other than that of headings 0801 to 0806
		0813 50 12	Mixtures of dried fruit (other than that of headings 0801 to 0806) of papaws (papayas), tamarinds, cashew apples, lychees, jackfruit, sapodilla plums, passion fruit, carambola or pitahaya, but not containing prunes
		0813 50 15	Other mixtures of dried fruit (other than that of headings 0801 to 0806), not containing prunes
		0813 50 19	Mixtures of dried fruit (other than that of headings 0801 to 0806), containing prunes
		0813 50 31	Mixtures exclusively of tropical nuts of headings 0801 and 0802
		0813 50 39	Mixtures exclusively of nuts of headings 0801 and 0802, other than of tropical nuts
0813 50 91	Other mixtures of nuts and dried fruits of Chapter 8, not containing prunes or figs		
0813 50 99	Other mixtures of nuts and dried fruits of Chapter 8		
0814 00 00	Peel of citrus fruit or melons (including watermelons), fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions		
S-2c	9	Chapter 9	Coffee, tea, maté and spices
S-2d	10	1008 50 00	Quinoa ( <i>Chenopodium quinoa</i> )
	11	1104 29 17	Hulled cereal grains excluding barley, oats, maize, rice and wheat.
		1105	Flour, meal, powder, flakes, granules and pellets of potatoes
		1106 10 00	Flour, meal and powder of the dried leguminous vegetables of heading 0713
		1106 30	Flour, meal and powder of products from Chapter 8
1108 20 00	Inulin		

Section	Chapter	CN code	Description
S-2d	12	ex Chapter 12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit, industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder excluding products under heading 1210 and subheadings 1212 91 and 1212 93 00
	13	Chapter 13	Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts

Products from all Chapters listed above enter the EU duty-free and quota-free under the GSP+ scheme.

## 2.2 Step 2: Ensure compliance with Rules of Origin requirements for Agricultural Products

The rules of origin under the GSP Regulation note that in order to benefit from the tariff preferences, the products for which the tariff preferences are *claimed must originate in a beneficiary country*:<sup>28</sup>

The product is deemed to 'originate' from the beneficiary country, when the products have been:

- "wholly obtained" in that country, or
- "sufficiently worked or processed" in that country.

For agricultural products – the rules of origin are laid out in Part II of Annex 22-03 of *Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446*.<sup>29</sup>

Annex 22-03 is organised into three columns as demonstrated below in Figure 4 below, which provides an extract of the table setting out the rules of origin for Chapters 8, 9 and 10.

**Figure 4: Extract of table demonstrating rules of origin for agricultural products**

LIST OF PRODUCTS AND WORKING OR PROCESSING OPERATIONS WHICH CONFER ORIGINATING STATUS		
Harmonised System heading	Description of product	Qualifying operation (Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status)
Chapter 8	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits or melons	Manufacture in which: — all the fruit, nuts and peels of citrus fruits or melons of Chapter 8 used are wholly obtained, and — the weight of sugar <sup>(1)</sup> used does not exceed 40 % of the weight of the final product
Chapter 9	Coffee, tea, maté and spices;	Manufacture from materials of any heading
Chapter 10	Cereals	Manufacture in which all the materials of Chapter 10 used are wholly obtained
Column 1 – Chapter No.	Column 2 – Product description as in the CN	Column 3 – Relevant qualifying operations

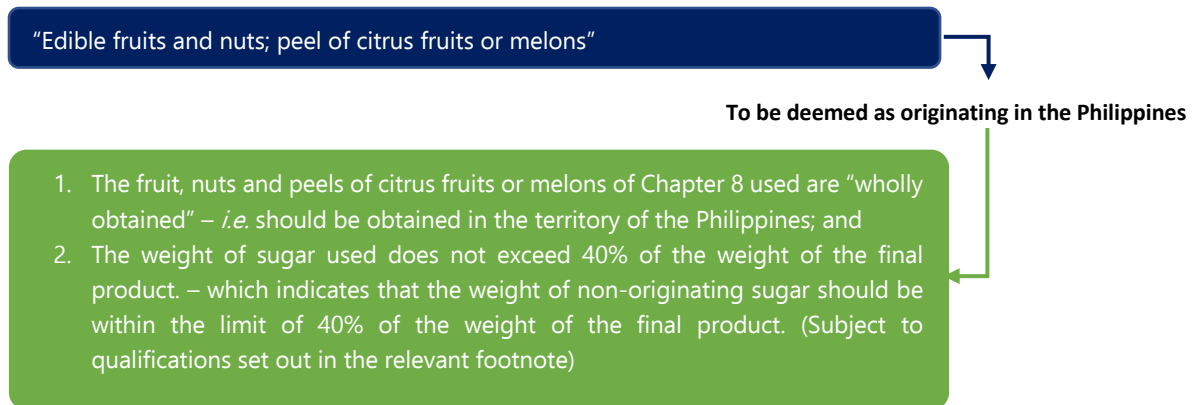
In simple terms, for exporters from the Philippines, column 3 states the minimum '*qualifying operation*' necessary for a raw agricultural product, not originating

from the Philippines, to be deemed to have originated from the Philippines for the purposes of the GSP+ scheme.

For a raw agricultural product to be deemed to have originated from the Philippines, most Chapters require a “*Manufacture in which all the materials used are wholly obtained*”. Products are “*wholly obtained*” when the goods are obtained entirely in the territory of one country without the addition of any non-originating materials.

There are, however, a few exceptions to this rule. For instance, among products of relevance for exporters from the Philippines is Chapter 8, which covers “*Edible fruits and nuts; peel of citrus fruits or melons*”.<sup>30</sup>

**Figure 5: Rules of Origin for products under Chapter 8**



**Key Points to Note:**

- | Given the large number of products falling under the term “agricultural products”, this Guide does not provide all the relevant rules of origin in the text.
- | Exporters are encouraged to use the instructions/explanations provided in this guide and check the applicable rules of origin for agricultural products in Part II of Annex 22-03 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446.
- | Philippine producers should note the exceptions to the Rules of Origin, namely tolerances and cumulation (as discussed in Section 2.2.1 below).

**2.2.1 Exceptions to RoO: Cumulation**

Cumulation refers to a system that allows the origin of materials or processing undertaken in country A to be added to the materials and processing undertaken

within country B, so long as they are further processed or added to products originating in country B. Cumulation can take place in the following ways:

**Table 6: Types of cumulation**

	Principle	Applicability to the Philippines
<b>The two main types of cumulation are:</b>		
<b>i. Bilateral Cumulation</b>	Bilateral cumulation allows materials originating in the EU to be counted as if they were originating in the GSP beneficiary country when used in manufacturing a product.  Provided that certain requirements are met:	If a Philippine business imports material originating in the EU and these materials are further worked or processed in the Philippines, the product is considered as originating in the Philippines and, if the product is covered by the preferences, will be entitled to the GSP+ tariff preferences.

	Principle	Applicability to the Philippines
<b>Bilateral Cumulation (cont.)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  materials <u>originating in the EU</u> (within the meaning of the EU's GSP rules of origin), and</li> <li>  further <u>worked or processed in a beneficiary country</u>,</li> </ul> are considered to originate in the beneficiary country. <sup>31</sup>	
<b>ii. Regional Cumulation</b>	<p>Regional cumulation refers to a system whereby products originating in a country that is a member of a regional group will be considered as materials originating from another country of the same regional group (or a country of another regional group where cumulation between groups is possible), when further processed or incorporated in a product manufactured there.<sup>32</sup></p> <p>The EU's GSP recognises four regional groups.<sup>33</sup></p> <p>Accordingly,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  Materials originating in one country of the group,</li> <li>  which are further worked or processed in another beneficiary country of the same group,</li> </ul> are considered to originate in the latter country. <sup>34</sup> <p>Certain products are excluded from regional cumulation (see below).</p>	<p>The Philippines is a part of 'Group 1' from the four regional groups, along with Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam.<sup>35</sup></p> <p>If a Philippine business imports material from any of the abovementioned countries that benefits from the GSP (namely Cambodia, Indonesia, and Myanmar) and this product is further worked or processed in the Philippines, the product can be considered as originating in the Philippines and, if the product is covered by the preferences, will be entitled to benefit from the GSP+ preferences.</p>
<b>In addition, there are also two other types of cumulation that could apply:</b>		
<b>iii. Extended Cumulation<sup>36</sup></b>	<p>This is applied between the GSP beneficiary country and a country with which EU has a preferential trade agreement.</p> <p>Extended cumulation does not apply to products classified under Chapters 1 to 24 of the EU Combined Nomenclature, which concerns agricultural and food products.<sup>37</sup></p>	<p>If a Philippine business imports materials from a country with which the EU has concluded a preferential trade agreement, such as Viet Nam,<sup>38</sup> and further works or processes these materials in the Philippines, the product can be taken as originating in the Philippines and, if the product is covered by the preferences, can be entitled to benefit from GSP+ preferences. (Provided that the products do not fall within the Chapters 1 – 24 of the CN).</p>
<b>iv. Cross-Regional Cumulation<sup>39</sup></b>	<p>Cross-regional cumulation allows for GSP beneficiary countries from neighbouring regions (<i>i.e.</i>, groups) to apply cumulation as though they were in the same region. For cross-regional cumulation to apply, the working and processing carried out must go beyond minimal operations.<sup>40</sup></p>	<p>If a Philippine business imports materials from a GSP beneficiary from regional Group III (<i>e.g.</i>, Bangladesh or Sri Lanka) and further works or processes these materials in the Philippines, the product can be taken as originating in the Philippines and, if the product is covered by the preferences, can be entitled to benefit from GSP+ preferences.</p>



	Principle	Applicability to the Philippines
<b>Cross-Regional Cumulation (cont.)</b>		This type of cumulation is not granted automatically but is subject to a request. Currently there is only one such cumulation in place. <sup>41</sup>

### Exclusions from regional cumulation:

Certain raw agricultural products are excluded from regional cumulation.<sup>42</sup>

More specifically, products contained within Headings 0207, ex 0210, 070951, ex 0710 80, 0710 40 00, 0711 51, 0712 31, 1006, ex 1102 90, ex 1103 19, ex 1103 20,

ex 1104 19, ex 1108 19 from countries within 'Group I (to which the Philippines belongs) do not qualify for regional cumulation. This is contained in Annex 22-04 to the *Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 2015/2446*.

**Figure 6: Extract from table in Annex 22-04 on materials excluded from regional cumulation**

ANNEX 22-04

Materials excluded from regional cumulation <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup>

		Group I: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar/Burma, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam	Group III: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Group IV <sup>(3)</sup> : Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay
0207	Meat and edible meat offal, of the poultry of heading 0105, fresh, chilled or frozen	X		
ex 0210	Meat and edible meat offal of poultry, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	X		
0709 51 ex 0710 80 0710 40 00 0711 51 0712 31	Mushrooms, fresh or chilled, frozen, provisionally preserved, dried Sweetcorn (uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water) frozen	X	X	X
1006	Rice	X	X	
ex 1102 90 ex 1103 19 ex 1103 20 ex 1104 19 ex 1108 19	Flours, groats, meal, pellets, rolled or flaked grains, starch of rice	X	X	

The products listed in Figure 6, obtained from countries other than the Philippines, cannot qualify as originating

from the Philippines even if within the regional cumulation group.

### 2.2.2 Exception to RoO: Derogation from the rules of origin

Derogations from the rules of origin may also be granted to beneficiary countries upon the European Commission's initiative or in response to a request from the beneficiary country.

This is only possible in case:

- | internal or external factors temporarily deprive the country of the ability to comply with the applicable rules of origin where it could do so previously, or
- | the country requires time to prepare itself to comply with the '*normal*' rules of origin.<sup>43</sup>

A specific request has to be made by the Government of the Philippines to the European Commission to obtain a derogation.

# PART III:

## Other Regulatory Requirements to Export Agricultural Products to the EU

This section provides a detailed overview of the EU regulatory requirements (or non-tariff measures) that Philippine exporters should be aware of so that their products can seamlessly be placed on the EU market.

### 3.1 Import Rules on Agricultural Products in the EU Market

The EU *Common Market Organisation Regulation* establishes a common organisation of the markets for agricultural products, which includes all the products listed in Annex I to the *Treaty on the Functioning of the EU* with the exception of fishery and aquaculture products.<sup>44</sup>

Further, the EU *Common Market Organization Regulation* establishes, *inter alia*, rules for trade in agricultural products, such as bovines, wine, milk, eggs, and sugar with non-EU countries. For instance, the import and export of certain products may require a license and, generally, import duties may apply on the basis of the EU Common Customs Tariff. In the framework of the import duties, specific rules are laid down for certain products, such as hemp, hops, wine, and sugar for refining.

The European Commission may fix import tariff quotas, which are specific quantitative allowances for goods that may be imported with a reduced customs duty.<sup>45</sup>

This section is divided into a subsection on products of animal origin and a section on products of non-animal origin.

### 3.1.1. EU import rules for products of animal origin

Common EU rules apply to controls carried out at the borders with respect to imports of animals, products of animal origin, and plants before they may enter the EU territory.

Under the EU's Official Controls Regulation, EU Member States are to ensure that official controls are carried out regularly, on a risk basis and with appropriate frequency as to achieve the objectives of the *Official Controls Regulation*, notably the objectives of preventing, eliminating, or reducing to acceptable levels the risks to humans and animals.<sup>46</sup>

#### FOR ANIMALS AND GOODS ENTERING THE EU

Chapter V of the Official Controls Regulation provides for the official controls and checks that are performed by EU competent authorities on all food business operators with the frequency of these checks determined on a risk basis.

#### Exports to the EU of animals and animal products

The EU maintains a system of **approved establishments** in the case of exports to the EU of animals and animal products. More specifically:

**Table 7: EU import rules for animals and animal products**

<b>Approved origin for specific category of food of animal origin</b>	The non-EU country (third country) must be approved to export a specific category of food of animal origin and must be in the list of approved non-EU countries for that specific category of food.
<b>Evaluation of the country and competent authority</b>	Before the country is approved and can start to export a category of food of animal origin, an evaluation of the country and its competent authority will be carried out by the Health and food audits and analysis office, located in Grange, Ireland (European Commission, Directorate General for Health and Food Safety).
<b>Specific requirements for each category of food products</b>	Specific requirements for each category of food products are specified in Annex III of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin. <sup>47</sup>  <i>These requirements must be checked and guaranteed by the competent authorities of the non-EU country before an establishment can be listed as an EU approved establishment.</i>  <i>The competent authorities of the non-EU country also must inform the Commission if an establishment is no longer fulfilling the above-mentioned requirements.</i>
<b>Residue monitoring plan</b>	The non-EU country must have a residue monitoring plan (in accordance with Council Directive 96/23/EC <sup>48</sup> ) for the category of food of animal origin and must appear in the list of countries with an approved residue monitoring plan. <sup>49</sup>
<b>Salmonella Control Program</b>	For food products concerned, the non-EU country must have a salmonella control program in animal population in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. <sup>50</sup>
<b>Updated list of establishments</b>	The competent authority is responsible to keep the lists of establishments up to date and to inform the Commission of any changes necessary". <sup>51</sup>

For the Philippines, currently, a good number of establishments are listed in the relevant EU database.<sup>52</sup>

### Official controls are performed on the following categories of animals and goods

- | Animals;
- | Products of animal origin, germinal products, animal by-products, hay and straw and foodstuffs containing both products of plant origin and processed products of animal origin ('composite products');
- | Plants, plant products, and other objects as referred to in the lists established pursuant to Articles 72(1) and 74(1) of *Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants*;
- | Goods from certain third countries for which the European Commission has decided that a measure requiring a temporary increase of official controls at their entry into the EU is necessary due to a known or emerging risk or because there is evidence that widespread serious non-compliance with the rules referred to in Article 1(2) related to food and food safety might be taking place; and
- | Animals and goods that are subject to an emergency measure related to transmissible animal diseases and pests of plants requiring consignments of those animals or goods.<sup>53</sup>

### Type of controls

- | Official controls on the above-mentioned categories of animals and goods include documentary checks, identity checks, as well as physical checks.
- | For animals and goods other than those mentioned above, official controls always include a documentary check.<sup>54</sup> Identity checks and physical checks depend on the risk to human, to animal or plant health, to animal welfare or, as regards genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and plant protection products, also to the environment.

### Location of checks

- | Official controls under Chapter V of the Official Control Regulation are carried out at border control posts and other points of entry into the EU.<sup>55</sup>
- | Further, when EU Member States' competent authorities have reason to believe that their entry into the Union may pose a risk to human, animal or plant health, animal welfare or, as regards GMOs and plant protection products, also to the environment, they are to perform official controls on the means of transport, including where empty, and on packaging, including pallets.<sup>56</sup>

### 3.1.2. EU import rules for products of non-animal origin

The EU import control regime for products of non-animal origin is also governed by the *Official Control Regulation*.

In general terms, the EU applies four different import control regimes **based upon the perceived risk for EU consumers**:

**Table 8: EU import rules for products of non-animal origin**

<b>1- Pre-Export checks for products with lowest risk</b>	<p>Pre-export checks are established under Article 73 of the <i>Official Control Regulation</i>.</p> <p>Upon request from a third country, the EC may approve specific pre-export controls that the third country can carry out on consignments prior to export to the EU.</p> <p>Currently, the only pre-export checks allowed by the EC on the basis of the abovementioned Regulation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Peanuts and derived products as regards presence of aflatoxins – carried out by the USA; and</li> <li>▪ Wheat and wheat flour as regards presence of ochratoxin - carried out by Canada.</li> </ul>
<b>2- No specific regime</b>	The general rules of the Official Controls Regulation apply.
<b>3- Increased controls based on emerging or known</b>	The EC decides on a <b>temporary increase of official controls</b> at entry into the EU for certain food and feed of non-animal origin from third countries

**risks and as decided by the EU on a case-by-case basis**

when there is a known or emerging risk or when there is evidence of widespread serious non-compliance with EU agri-food chain legislation.

A list of these products indicating their Combined Nomenclature (CN) codes is established and maintained in an EU legal instrument,<sup>57</sup> in accordance with Article 47(2)(b) of the *Official Controls Regulation*.<sup>58</sup>

The competent EU Member States' authorities at border control posts and at control points carry out identity and physical checks, including sampling and laboratory analyses, on consignments of food and feed listed in EU legislation and at a specific frequency.<sup>59</sup>

Currently, no agricultural products from the Philippines are subject to increased controls. At least biannually, the European Commission reviews the list of products subject to increased controls.<sup>60</sup>

**4- Safeguard measures in case of the highest perceived risk**

Food and feed of non-animal origin **posing a serious risk to public health**, which cannot be satisfactorily contained by means of measures taken by the EU Member States, is listed in an EU legal instrument and is subject to **emergency measures**.<sup>61</sup>

EU Member States' competent authorities at border control posts and at control points carry out identity and physical checks, including sampling and laboratory analyses in accredited laboratories, on consignments of listed food and feed at the defined frequency.<sup>62</sup>

Each consignment of listed food and feed has to be identified with an identification code and has to be accompanied by the results of samplings and analyses performed by competent authorities of the country of origin. On the basis of the sampling analysis performed, the EU competent authorities determine:

1. Compliance with EU rules on contaminants in foods and on undesirable substances in animal feed for consignments of food and feed listed in Annex II due to contamination risk by mycotoxins;<sup>63</sup>
2. Compliance with EU rules on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin,<sup>64</sup> for consignments of food and feed listed in Annex II due to contamination risk by pesticide residues;
3. That the product does not contain more than 0,01 mg/kg pentachlorophenol (PCP), for consignments of food and feed listed in Annex II due to contamination risk by pentachlorophenol and dioxins; and
4. The absence of Salmonella in 25 g, for consignments of food listed in Annex II due to risk of microbiological contamination by Salmonella.

Each consignment of food and feed listed in Annex II to the *EU Regulation on the Temporary Increase of Official Controls* shall be accompanied by an official certificate in accordance with the model set out in Annex IV to that Regulation ('official certificate').

No product from the Philippines is currently included in the Annex I and II to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 for a temporary increase of official controls or emergency measures. However, exporters from the Philippines are advised to frequently check the legislation, which is subject to change at least on a biannual basis.<sup>65</sup>

### 3.2. Rules for contaminants in foodstuffs

Contaminants may be present in food as a result of the various stages of its production, packaging, transportation or holding, or might also result from environmental contamination. In order to ensure a high level of consumer protection, imports into the EU

of foodstuffs are required to comply with EU legislation designed to ensure that food placed on the EU market is safe to be consumed and does not contain contaminants at levels which could threaten human health.

**Table 9: EU regulation for contaminants in foodstuffs**

<p><b>EU Law regulates the presence of such contaminants in foodstuffs in the EU.<sup>66</sup></b></p>	<p><b>Food containing a contaminant to an amount unacceptable from a public health viewpoint, and, in particular, at a toxicological level, is not to be placed on the EU market and will be rejected.</b></p>
<p><b>The Regulation, in relevant part, provides as follows:</b></p>	<p>Contaminant levels are to be kept as low as can reasonably be achieved (ALARA principle) following recommended good working practices.</p>
	<p>Maximum levels may be set for certain contaminants in order to protect public health. More specifically, maximum levels have been established for the following contaminants:<sup>67</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Certain nitrates;</li> <li>Certain mycotoxins (<i>e.g.</i>, aflatoxins, ochratoxin A, fusarium-toxins, patulin, citrinin);</li> <li>Certain metals (<i>e.g.</i>, cadmium, lead, mercury, inorganic tin, arsenic);</li> <li>Certain dioxins and Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs);</li> <li>Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH);</li> <li>3-monochloropropanediol (3-MCPD), 3-MCPD fatty acid esters and glycidyl fatty acid esters;</li> <li>Melamine;</li> <li>Inherent plant toxins (<i>e.g.</i>, Erucic acid); and</li> <li>Perchlorate.</li> </ul>

Exporters of raw agricultural products from the Philippines will particularly find Annex 1 to *Regulation (EU) 2023/915* relevant, as it provides nine sections with

lists of contaminants and their respective maximum permitted levels. Extracts from this regulation are provided below:

**Figure 7: Extracts from Annex 1 to Regulation (EU) 2023/915 listing out contaminants and respective maximum levels**

## Section 1: Nitrate

Foodstuffs <sup>(16)</sup>		Maximum levels (mg NO <sub>3</sub> /kg)	
1.1	Fresh spinach ( <i>Spinacia oleracea</i> ) <sup>(17)</sup>		3 500
1.2	Preserved, deep-frozen or frozen spinach		2 000
1.3 1.4	Fresh Lettuce ( <i>Lactuca sativa</i> L.) (protected and open-grown lettuce) excluding lettuce listed in point 1.4	Harvested 1 October to 31 March:	
		lettuce grown under cover	5 000
		lettuce grown in the open air	4 000
		Harvested 1 April to 30 September:	
		lettuce grown under cover	4 000
		lettuce grown in the open air	3 000
1.4	'Iceberg' type lettuce	Lettuce grown under cover	2 500
		Lettuce grown in the open air	2 000
1.5	Rucola ( <i>Eruca sativa</i> , <i>Diplotaxis</i> sp., <i>Brassica tenuifolia</i> , <i>Sisymbrium tenuifolium</i> )	Harvested 1 October to 31 March:	7 000
		Harvested 1 April to 30 September:	6 000
1.6	Processed cereal-based foods and baby foods for infants and young children <sup>(18)</sup> <sup>(19)</sup>		200

## Section 2: Mycotoxins

Foodstuffs <sup>(16)</sup>		Maximum levels (µg/kg)		
▼M5 ↓				
2.1.	<b>Aflatoxins</b>	B <sub>1</sub>	Sum of B <sub>1</sub> , B <sub>2</sub> , G <sub>1</sub> and G <sub>2</sub>	M <sub>1</sub>
2.1.1.	Groundnuts (peanuts) and other oilseeds <sup>(20)</sup> , to be subjected to sorting, or other physical treatment, before human consumption or use as an ingredient in foodstuffs, with the exception of: — groundnuts (peanuts) and other oilseeds for crushing for refined vegetable oil production	8,0 <sup>(20)</sup>	15,0 <sup>(20)</sup>	—
2.1.2.	Almonds, pistachios and apricot kernels to be subjected to sorting, or other physical treatment, before human consumption or use as an ingredient in foodstuffs	12,0 <sup>(20)</sup>	15,0 <sup>(20)</sup>	—
2.1.3.	Hazelnuts and Brazil nuts, to be subjected to sorting, or other physical treatment, before human consumption or use as an ingredient in foodstuffs	8,0 <sup>(20)</sup>	15,0 <sup>(20)</sup>	—
2.1.4.	Tree nuts, other than the tree nuts listed in 2.1.2 and 2.1.3, to be subjected to sorting, or other physical treatment, before human consumption or use as an ingredient in foodstuffs	5,0 <sup>(20)</sup>	10,0 <sup>(20)</sup>	—
2.1.5.	Groundnuts (peanuts) and other oilseeds <sup>(20)</sup> and processed products thereof, intended for direct human consumption or use as an ingredient in foodstuffs, with the exception of: — crude vegetable oils destined for refining — refined vegetable oils	2,0 <sup>(20)</sup>	4,0 <sup>(20)</sup>	—



### 3.3. Rules on maximum residue levels

The EU has a fully harmonised set of rules for pesticide residues, and more specifically sets out maximum residue levels (MRLs) for pesticides in food and feed. Imports of plant and animal products must comply with such MRLs set by the EC in order to protect consumers from exposure to high levels of pesticide residues.

#### DEFINING PESTICIDES

A pesticide is a substance or a compound product that prevents, destroys, or controls a harmful organism (pest) or disease, or protects plants or plant products during production, storage and transport. The term includes herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, acaricides, nematocides, molluscicides, rodenticides, growth regulators, repellents, rodenticides, and biocides.

*The EU law covers more than 1,100 pesticides currently or formerly used in agriculture in or outside of the EU.*

#### MRL

An MRL is the highest level of a pesticide residue that is legally tolerated in or on food or feed when pesticides are applied correctly and according to Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).

*In the EU, MRLs have been established for more than 300 fresh products and a general default MRL of 0.01 mg/kg applies where an MRL for a pesticide is not specifically mentioned.*

#### DETAILS OF MRLS

The list of products subject to control and corresponding MRLs applicable are set out in the Annexes to Regulation (EC) No. 396/2005.<sup>68</sup> The annexes are organised as follows:

**Table 10: Annexes to Regulation (EC) No. 396/2005**

<b>Annex I</b>	Establishes a list of products to which MRLs apply, which include animal products, fruits, vegetables, cereals, spices, and certain edible plants
<b>Annex II</b>	Contains the list of EU definitive MRLs
<b>Annex III</b>	Provides the list of EU temporary MRLs
<b>Annex IV</b>	Provides the list of pesticides for which no MRLs are needed due to their low risk
<b>Annex V</b>	Contains the list of pesticides for which a default limit other than 0.01 mg per kg applies
<b>Annex VI</b>	Provides the list of active substance/product combinations, as referred to in Article 18(3) of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin
<b>Annex VII</b>	Contains a list of pesticides used as fumigants for which EU Member States are allowed to apply special derogations before the products are placed on the market

**For further information on MRLs:**

More information on the substances and the MRLs included in the lists of Annexes II, III and IV is available on the *EU Pesticides database* website.<sup>69</sup>

### 3.4. Rules on plant protection and phytosanitary checks

Exporters of raw agricultural products from the Philippines to the EU may be subject to the measures included in EU rules on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the EU.<sup>70</sup>

The following aspects are of relevance for exporters from the Philippines:

#### i. PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

All plants (including living parts of plants) must be accompanied by a **phytosanitary certificate** to enter the EU unless they are listed in an EU legal instrument as exempted from this general requirement.<sup>71</sup>

The phytosanitary certificate aims at guaranteeing that plants, plant products, and other objects are:

- Properly inspected;
- Free from quarantine pests, within the requirements for regulated non-quarantine pests and practically free from other pests; and
- In line with the plant health requirements of the EU.<sup>72</sup>

The phytosanitary certificate is issued by the exporting country's national plant protection authority. Once in the EU, a plant passport may replace the phytosanitary certificate for imported plants, plant products and other objects, which are listed in EU law.<sup>73</sup>

No phytosanitary certificate is required for the import into the EU of the following fruits: pineapples, bananas, coconuts, durians and dates.<sup>74</sup>

#### ii. HIGH-RISK PLANTS

Increased prevention measures are underway against the introduction of new pests via imports from third countries, and on that note, the EU law establishes a list of high-risk plants, the introduction of which into the EU territory will be provisionally prohibited from 14 December 2019 until a full risk assessment has been carried out.

#### iii. COMPULSORY HEALTH CHECKS

All plants and plant products imported from non-EU countries are subject to compulsory health checks.

#### Type of checks

- Verification of phytosanitary certificates and documents to ensure that consignments meet the EU requirements.
- Verification of the identity to ensure that the consignment corresponds to the certificate.
- Inspections of the consignments to ensure the consignment is free from harmful organisms.

#### Location and Fees

- Identity and plant health checks (excluding the documentary check) may be carried out at the 'place of origin' with the agreement of the plant health authorities responsible for the point of entry and the point of destination. This procedure is allowed only if the importer has previously been approved by the EU authorities.
- EU Member States collect a fee for the documentary, identity, and plant health checks to be paid by the importer or their custom's representative.

#### Scope for reduced health checks

- There are EU rules for reduced health checks for certain plants.<sup>75</sup>
- According to EU legislation, for the period between 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023, 68 products are recommended for reduced plant health checks by the European Commission.<sup>76</sup>
- None of the products included on the list originates from the Philippines. However, the list recommends reduced health checks for certain products from 'All' countries of origin, which means that those plants, plant products and other objects originating from the Philippines benefit from this simplified import regime.

#### Strict rules apply in special cases

- Some commodities originating from non-EU countries are prohibited for introduction within the whole EU;<sup>77</sup>
- Some commodities originating from non-EU countries are prohibited in defined protected zones of the EU;<sup>78</sup>

- Some commodities originating in non-EU countries and classified as high-risk plants, and plants products are provisionally banned from introduction within the entire EU;<sup>79</sup> and
- A letter of authorisation is required for plants, plant products or other objects for trial or scientific purposes or for work on varietal selections.<sup>80</sup>
- Exporters from the Philippines must be aware that further special rules may apply under specific conditions and for a limited time under EU law.<sup>81</sup>

**Figure 8: Phytosanitary Certificate**

1 Name and address of exporter <input type="checkbox"/>		2 <b>PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE</b> No EC / /	
3 Declared name and address of consignee		4 Plant protection organisation of  to plant protection organisation(s) of	
		5 Place of origin	
6 Declared means of conveyance			
7 Declared point of entry			
8 Distinguishing marks: number and description of packages; name of produce; botanical name of plants		9 Quantity declared	
10 This is to certify that the plants or plant products described above: — have been inspected according to appropriate procedures, and — are considered to be free from quarantine pests, and practically free from other injurious pests, and — are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country			
11 Additional declaration			
<b>DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT</b>		Place of issue	
12 Treatment		Date	
13 Chemical (active ingredient)		Name and signature of authorised officer	
14 Durtzon and temperature		Stamp of organisation	
15 Concentration		16 Date	
17 Additional information			

## 3.5. Rules on Labelling of Raw Agricultural Products

### 3.5.1. Marketing standards for certain fruits and vegetables

While there are no general labelling requirements, EU legislation provides for detailed rules for the marketing of fruits and vegetables that are contained in Marketing Standards for specific fruits and vegetables.<sup>82</sup>

Specific marketing standards exist for apples, citrus fruit, kiwifruit, lettuces, curled leaved and broad-leaved endives, peaches and nectarines, pears, strawberries, sweet peppers, table grapes, and tomatoes.<sup>83</sup>

The EU Marketing Standards for fruits and vegetables also contain rules on packaging and labelling. Notably, the required information must be clearly legible and visible on one side of the packaging, except in case of goods shipped in bulk and in the event of distance contracts, for which different rules apply.<sup>84</sup>

With regard to retail, the required information must be legible and conspicuous, indicating the country of

origin and the class and variety of the products so as to avoid misleading the consumer.<sup>85</sup>

The rules vary depending on the specific fruit or vegetable, but typically include the following:

- | The produce must be packed in such a way as to protect the produce properly;
- | The materials used inside the package must be clean and of a quality such as to avoid causing any external or internal damage to the produce. The use of materials, particularly of paper or stamps, bearing trade specifications is allowed, provided the printing or labelling has been done with non-toxic ink or glue; and
- | Stickers individually affixed to the produce shall be such that, when removed, they neither leave visible traces of glue, nor lead to skin defects. Information lasered on single fruit should not lead to flesh or skin defects.

### 3.5.2. General information required on labels

In case the agricultural products are supposed to be made available to consumers without any further processing, specific labelling rules apply in accordance with the *EU Food Information Regulation*. Under Article 9, as well as

Article 10 to 35 of the *EU Food Information Regulation*, **labels of foodstuffs** intended to be placed on the EU market must contain the following elements:

**Table 11: Labelling requirements**

#### Details of the product

<b>Name under which product is sold</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  No trademark, brand name or fancy name may substitute the generic name, but rather it may be used in addition to the generic name.</li> <li>  Particulars as to the physical condition of the foodstuff or the specific treatment it has undergone (<i>e.g.</i>, powdered, freeze-dried, deep-frozen, concentrated, smoked, irradiated or treated with ionizing radiation) must be included where the omission of such may confuse the consumer.</li> </ul>
<b>EU contact details</b>	The name or business name and address of the manufacturer, packager, or importer established in the EU
<b>Origin details</b>	The country of origin or place of provenance where provided for in Article 26 of the <i>EU Food Information Regulation</i>

## 3.6. Specific rules with respect to organic products

In the EU, the market for products certified as organic continues to grow and provides important market opportunities for exporters to the EU. Therefore, Philippine exporters are well advised to familiarise

themselves with the relevant rules and certification requirements, which will ultimately enable exports of such products that can often be sold at higher prices.

### 3.6.1. General rules governing organic products

General rules concerning organic agricultural products are covered under the *Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on organic production and labelling of organic products*.<sup>86</sup>

Products from non-EU countries may be sold on the EU market as organic, as long as they comply with relevant EU legislation and if they have been subject to control and if equivalence with the applicable rules of that third country has been recognised by the EU.<sup>87</sup> This control may be carried out by a body recognised by the EU or, in some cases, by a body in the country of origin.

#### EU RULES ON ORGANIC FARMING COVER EVERY STAGE OF THE PRODUCTION PROCESS

This means that the rules apply for all stages from seeds to the final processed food.

More specifically, the rules apply to:

- | live or unprocessed agricultural products, including seeds and other plant reproductive material; and
- | processed agricultural products for use as food.

Annex I to *Regulation (EU) 2018/848* provides a list of products other than those established in Article 2(1) that can also be certified as organic, introducing a novelty compared to the previous EU organic products Regulation. The list includes, *inter alia*, yeasts, maté, vine leaves, palm hearts, hop shoots, silkworm cocoon, natural gums and resins, essential oils, cork stoppers, raw cotton, raw wool, raw hides, plant-based traditional herbal preparations.

Organic production excludes products from fishing and hunting from wild animals, but includes harvest of wild plants when certain natural habitat conditions are respected.<sup>88</sup> Specific rules are established for aquaculture.

#### KEY PRINCIPLES GOVERNING ORGANIC PRODUCTION IN THE EU

Rules governing organic production in the EU are based on a number of key principles, including:

- | The prohibition of use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs);<sup>89</sup>
- | The prohibition of use of ionising radiation;<sup>90</sup>
- | The limitation of use of artificial fertilisers, herbicides, and pesticides;<sup>91</sup> and
- | The prohibition of use of hormones and restriction of use of antibiotics when it is necessary for animal health.<sup>92</sup>

This means that organic producers need to adopt different approaches to maintaining soil fertility and animal and plant health, which may include:

- | Crop rotation;<sup>93</sup>
- | Tillage and cultivation practices that maintain or increase the fertility of the soil;<sup>94</sup>
- | The prohibition of use of mineral nitrogen fertilisers;<sup>95</sup>
- | The choice of resistant varieties and breeds as well as techniques encouraging natural pest and weeds control;<sup>96</sup>
- | Encouraging the natural immunological defence of animals;<sup>97</sup> and
- | The prevention of overstocking.<sup>98</sup>

## SPECIFIC RULES FOR MARKETING LIVESTOCK AS ORGANIC IN THE EU

Specific rules are also established for farmers wishing to market livestock as organic in the EU, including:

- | Non-organically raised animals may not be brought onto holdings, unless for breeding purposes and they only comply with specific rules (*Point 1.3.4. of Part II of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848*);
- | The feed should primarily be obtained from the farm where the animals are kept or from farms in the same region;<sup>99</sup>
- | Cloning animals and or transferring embryos is strictly forbidden;<sup>100</sup>
- | Growth promoters and synthetic amino-acids are prohibited;<sup>101</sup>
- | Suckling mammals must be fed with natural, preferably maternal, milk;<sup>102</sup>
- | Natural methods of reproduction must be used. However, artificial insemination is allowed,<sup>103</sup> and
- | Non-organic feed materials from plant origin, feed materials from animal and mineral origin, feed additives, certain products used in animal nutrition and processing aids is only to be used if they have been specifically authorised for use in organic production; and<sup>104</sup>
- | Must abide by certain animal welfare principles as noted below:
  - Personnel keeping animals must possess the necessary basic knowledge and skills as regards the health and the welfare needs of the animals;<sup>105</sup>
  - Particular attention should be paid to housing conditions, husbandry practices and stocking densities;<sup>106</sup>
  - The number of livestock must be limited to minimising overgrazing, erosion, or pollution caused by animals or by the spreading of their manure;<sup>107</sup>

### 3.6.2. Labelling Organic Products

The EU organic logo may be used by producers wishing to export their goods into the EU when the products comply with the EU rules on the import of organic goods.<sup>115</sup>

Article 33(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848 allows the use of the EU organic logo. The logo must be displayed according to the following rules:

- Animals are to have, whenever possible, access to open air or grazing areas;<sup>108</sup>
- Tethering or isolating livestock is prohibited aside from individual animals for a limited period of time and only for welfare, safety or veterinary reasons;<sup>109</sup>
- Hormones or similar substances are not permitted, unless as a form of veterinary therapeutic treatment for an individual animal;<sup>110</sup>
- When the animals are ill, allopathic veterinary medicinal products including antibiotics may be used where necessary and under strict conditions. This is only allowed when the use of phytotherapeutic, homeopathic and other products is inappropriate;<sup>111</sup> and
- The use of immunological veterinary medicines is permitted.<sup>112</sup>

## SUBSTANCES USED TO FIGHT PESTS OR PLANT DISEASES TO BE PRE-APPROVED

- | Any substance used in organic agriculture to fight pests or plant diseases must be pre-approved by the European Commission.<sup>113</sup>
- | Further details are provided by *Commission Regulation (EC) 889/2007 of 5 September 2008 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products with regard to organic production, labelling and control*.<sup>114</sup>
- | The rules contained therein guide the approval of external inputs, such as fertilisers, pesticides, and food additives so that only substances and compounds listed as approved in specific legislation may be used in organic productions.

- | The logo must not be smaller than 13,5 mm by 9 mm. In the case of very small packaging where this is not possible, 9mm by 6mm is permitted.

- | The logo must be displayed in the standard green and white colour scheme or in black and white in case it is not possible to apply it in colour.

If the background colour of the label or of the packaging is dark, the symbols may be used in negative format.

If the logo is used in colour on a coloured background that renders it difficult to see, a delimiting line can be placed around the logo.

If there is only one colour on the packaging, the organic logo may be used in that one colour.

The logo may not be stylised (for example by making the background transparent or adding 3D effects).

Further information on how the organic logo must be displayed is provided in the user manual on the organic logo published by the European Commission.<sup>116</sup>



### 3.6.3. Exporting Organic Products to the EU

Products from a third country may be sold in the EU as organic when they comply with production and control rules of the non-EU country recognised under a trade agreement as equivalent to those in the EU;<sup>117</sup> and

issued by the relevant control authorities or control bodies in non-EU countries confirming that the product complies with EU standards.<sup>118</sup>

Products from a third country may be sold in the EU as organic when they are accompanied by a certificate

Control Union is an example of certifying body that offers EU organic certification for Philippine agricultural exports.



<b>Branch office</b>	Control Union Philippines
<b>Certifying Body</b>	Control Union Certifications B.V.
<b>Address</b>	Unit 1, 12 <sup>th</sup> Floor, MDI Corporate Center, 10 <sup>th</sup> Avenue cor. 39 <sup>th</sup> Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City, Metro Manila
<b>Contact number</b>	+63 53102542
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.controlunion.com">www.controlunion.com</a>

# PART IV:

## Relevant legislative developments in the EU: The European Green Deal and the Farm to Fork Strategy

In the framework of the *European Green Deal*, the European Commission adopted, on 20 May 2020, the [\*Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system\*](#).<sup>119</sup> Under the Farm to Fork Strategy, the European Commission announced that, in order to promote sustainable food consumption and facilitate the shift to healthy and sustainable diets, it would adopt measures to empower consumers to make informed, healthy and sustainable food choices. In particular, the strategy announced that the Commission would propose a harmonised mandatory front-of pack (FoP) nutrition labelling. As regards environmental labels, the Farm to Fork Strategy announced that the Commission would “*also examine ways to harmonise voluntary green claims and to create a sustainable labelling framework that covers, in synergy with other relevant initiatives, the nutritional, climate, environmental and social aspects of food products*”.

The EU *Farm-to-Fork Strategy* also establishes the following important objective: “*to reduce the environmental and climate footprint of the EU food system and strengthen its resilience, ensure food security in the face of climate change and biodiversity loss and lead a global transition towards competitive sustainability from farm to fork*”. The European Commission considers that, in that respect, feed additives can play a role in reducing antimicrobial resistance, improving animal welfare, as well as mitigating the effects of climate change and environmental degradation.



The European Commission has published<sup>120</sup> the following "*Timeline of Farm to Fork Actions*":

- | "Q1 2022 Revision of the EU promotion programme for agri-food products to enhance their contribution to sustainable production and consumption
- | Q2 2022 Revision of the Sustainable Use of Pesticides legislation to significantly reduce risk and dependency on pesticides and enhance Integrated Pest Management
- | Q2 2022 Revision of rules to facilitate placing on the market of biopesticides
- | Q3 2022 Setting up of Farm Sustainability Data Network to contribute to a wide uptake of sustainable farming practices
- | Q3 2022 Revision of EU marketing standards for agricultural, fishery and aquaculture products to ensure the uptake and supply of sustainable products
- | Q4 2022 Revision of the feed additives legislation to reduce the environmental impact of livestock farming
- | Q4 2022 Nutrient profiles to restrict promotion of food high in salt, sugars and/or fat
- | Q4 2022 Harmonised mandatory front-of-pack nutrition labelling to enable consumers to make health conscious food choices
- | Q4 2022 Origin indication for certain products
- | Q4 2022 Revision of rules on date marking ('use by' and 'best before' dates) to reduce food waste
- | Q4 2022 Revision of the marketing standards for seeds and forests to ensure the uptake and supply of sustainable products and protect biodiversity
- | Q2 2023 Revision of Food Contact Materials legislation to improve food safety, ensure citizens' health and reduce the environmental footprint of the sector
- | Q2 2023 Legislation for plants produced by certain new genomic techniques to ensure high level of protection and contribute to sustainability and innovation
- | Q2 2023 EU-level targets for food waste reduction
- | Q4 2023 Legislative framework for sustainable food systems
- | Q4 2023 Minimum mandatory criteria for sustainable food procurement to promote healthy and sustainable diets, including organic products, in schools and public institutions
- | Q4 2023 Revision of the EU school scheme to refocus it on healthy and sustainable food
- | Q4 2023 Sustainable food labelling framework to empower consumers to make sustainable food choices
- | Q4 2023 Revision of the animal welfare legislation to broaden its scope and ensure a higher level of animal welfare".

A number of these initiatives will have an impact on the products placed on the EU market and, thereby, on imported products. All legislative initiatives will be subject to an Impact Assessment and public consultations, allowing stakeholders to submit input.

# PART V:

## Complying with domestic requirements to export to the EU

For products that are prohibited or regulated for export according to Philippine law, including several agricultural products, certain export documents must be obtained prior to exportation.<sup>121</sup> In order to export regulated products, exporters must obtain the necessary accreditations and apply for export clearances and/or permits. There is currently no single portal where exporters can apply for all export documents.

This section provides information on where and how to obtain related export documents for agricultural products, such as: export permits, export clearances, veterinary health certificates, sanitary health certificates, or phytosanitary certificates. Some of these documents are also needed in order to comply with EU importation requirements for agricultural products (*e.g.*, sanitary and phytosanitary requirements, food safety requirements).

The information in this section is derived from official sources and updated as of May 2023. Exporters may refer to the agencies' websites to check for any changes that may apply.

## 5.1 Department of Agriculture (DA) – Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)<sup>122</sup>

Fishery business establishments that export fishery/aquatic products must register with the DA-BFAR to ensure that the *Fishery Aquaculture Business Operators* (FABOs) comply with the *International Union for Conservation of Nature* (IUCN), the *Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora* (CITES), and the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) laws and regulations to export fishery/aquatic products.

Apart from the *Export Commodity Clearances* (ECC), the DA-BFAR also issues the *Sanitary Health Certificate* (SHC) for the export of certain fishery/aquatic products. The SHC provides documented evidence that the products have been cultured, harvested/collected, handled, transported, manufactured, packed, stored and distributed under established *sanitary and phytosanitary* (SPS), and/or food safety standards and in accordance with relevant rules and regulations.<sup>123</sup>

**Table 12: Details of Export Clearance/Permit through DA-BFAR**

Fees <sup>124</sup>	Raw material/commodity
	<p><b>Export Fee = W (kg) x R (%) x P (PHP) per shipment</b>, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>W</b> – Total weight of raw material or commodity for export in kilogram</li> <li><b>R</b> – rate of applicable export fee in percent</li> <li><b>P</b> – average wholesale price in PH currency of the species or commodity of the previous year based on DA-BAS data or market monitoring reports of DA-BFAR</li> </ul> <p><b>Regular export commodity clearance<sup>125</sup></b></p> <p><b>1. Captured aquatic wildlife</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  Caught/gathered in Philippine waters: 0.20% or PHP 1,650 whichever is higher</li> <li>  Caught outside Philippine waters: 0%</li> <li>  Imported: 0%</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Captive-bred aquatic wildlife</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  Domesticated species and their progenies: Exempt</li> <li>  Imported broodstock and their progenies, whether exotic or endemic species: Exempt</li> <li>  Founder stocks sourced from hatchery/nursery and their Progenies: Exempt</li> <li>  Stocks grown from imported seed stock (<i>e.g.</i>, eggs, fry, post-larvae, juvenile): Exempt</li> <li>  Founder stocks sourced from the wild and their progenies produced in captivity: 0.15%</li> <li>  Seed stocks (<i>e.g.</i>, eggs, fry, post-larvae, juvenile) sourced from the wild and grown for commercial purposes: 0.20%</li> <li>  Progenies of threatened aquatic wildlife produced by Aquatic Wildlife Farms: 2%</li> </ul> <p><b>Special Export Commodity Clearance</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CITES species – PHP 250 per clearance</li> <li>2. Non-CITES species – PHP 50 per clearance</li> </ol> <p><b>Re-exportation</b></p> <p>CITES Re-Export: PHP 100</p> <p><b>Live tropical/ornamental fish</b></p> <p>The export fee of live tropical/ornamental fish shall be computed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  Export fee = Export fee rate x Export value</li> <li>  The rate of export fee for live tropical/ornamental fish is 1.0% of export value.</li> </ul>

<b>Fees (cont.)</b>	<p><b>Shellcraft/handicraft/ornamental shell, specimen shell, dried non-food fish</b></p> <p>The export fee per shipment of shellcraft/handicraft/ornamental shell, specimen shell, and dried non-food fish, is based on a fixed schedule of values depending on the amount of export value (see values below), provided, that products using shell discards are exempted from the export fee, provided further, that products combining shell discards with other shells not considered as discards are charged an export fee prorated to the export value of the latter.<sup>126</sup></p> <p>Export Value (USD) – Export Fee (PHP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  1-1,000 – 200</li> <li>  1,001-2,000 – 250</li> <li>  2,001-3,000 – 300</li> <li>  3,001-4,000 – 350</li> <li>  4,001-5,000 – 400</li> <li>  5,001-6,000 – 450</li> <li>  6,001-7,000 – 500</li> <li>  7,001-8,000 – 550</li> <li>  8,001-9,000 – 600</li> <li>  9,001-10,000 – 650</li> <li>  10,001-20,000 – 800</li> <li>  20,001-40,000 – 900</li> <li>  40,001 and above – 1,000</li> </ul>
<b>Forms</b>	<p><b>ANNEX 1 – DA-BFAR Application Form for Export Commodity Clearance</b></p> <p>Online download: <a href="https://www.bfar.da.gov.ph/downloadable-forms/">https://www.bfar.da.gov.ph/downloadable-forms/</a></p>
<b>Contact</b>	<p><b>Address:</b> Fisheries Building Complex, BPI Compound, Barangay Vasra, Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City</p> <p><b>E-mail:</b> <a href="mailto:info@bfar.gov.ph">info@bfar.gov.ph</a></p> <p><b>Phone:</b> +632 8539-5685</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.bfar.da.gov.ph">https://www.bfar.da.gov.ph</a></p>

### 5.1.1. Export Commodity Clearance: Fresh Chilled, Frozen Fish and Fishery/Aquatic Products

The ECC for fresh, chilled, and frozen fish, and fishery/aquatic products provides documented evidence that the product is not derived from *Illegal*,

*Unreported and Unregulated* (IUU) fishing and is compliant with aquatic wildlife conservation regulations and other relevant fishery laws.

#### Procedure:

- Submit the requirements at the BFAR office.
- DA-BFAR evaluates the validity and authenticity of submitted documents and assigns the ECC number.
- Pay the required fees, obtain the Official Receipt at the BFAR Cashier, and present the Official Receipt to the DA-BFAR.
- DA-BFAR notifies the applicant once the ECC is approved.
- Claim the approved ECC from DA-BFAR.

#### Requirements:

- Application form
- Proforma Invoice
- Local Transport Permit or Auxiliary Invoice
- Sanitary Health Certificate
- Pre-Shipment Inspection Report (if necessary or as required by the importing country)
- Export Declaration (if necessary or as required by the importing country)
- Authorization Letter (if necessary or as required by the importing country)

### 5.1.2. Export Commodity Clearance: Shells and Shellcrafts, Live Food Fish, Live Tropical/Ornamental Fish and Dried Fish and Fishery/ Aquatic Products

The ECC for shells and shellcrafts, live food fish, live tropical/ornamental fish, and dried fish, and fishery/aquatic products provides documented evidence that the product is not derived from IUU

fishing, and compliant with aquatic wildlife conservation regulations and other relevant fishery laws.

#### Procedure:

- Submit the requirements at the BFAR office.
- DA-BFAR verifies, identifies (inspect sample in case of shellcrafts) and validates the submitted export documents. DA-BFAR assigns the ECC number.
- Pay the required fees, secure Official Receipt, and present the Official Receipt to DA-BFAR at the One Stop Export Documentation Center (OSED), Pasay City for the processing of the ECC.
- Claim the approved ECC at BFAR, OSED, Pasay City.

#### Requirements:

- Application form
- Proforma Invoice
- Local Transport Permit or Auxiliary Invoice
- Sanitary Health Certificate
- Pre-Shipment Inspection Report (if necessary or as required by the importing country)
- Export Declaration (if necessary or as required by the importing country)
- Authorization Letter (if necessary or as required by the importing country)
- Certificate of Taxonomic Identification

## 5.2. Department of Agriculture (DA) – Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI)<sup>127</sup>

Depending on the import regulation of the destination country, the Philippines as a country may be required by the importing country to be accredited as an exporter. The Department of Agriculture (DA) - Bureau

of Animal Industry (BAI) issues the request for accreditation and completes the import risk analysis requirements of the importing country.

**Table 13: Details of Export Clearance/Permit through DA-BAI**

<b>Fees</b>	None
<b>Contact</b>	<b>Address:</b> 5 Visayas Ave, Diliman, Quezon City, 1128 Metro Manila <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:director@bai.gov.ph">director@bai.gov.ph</a> , <a href="mailto:nvqsd@bai.gov.ph">nvqsd@bai.gov.ph</a> , <a href="mailto:afvdbcd@bai.gov.ph">afvdbcd@bai.gov.ph</a> <b>Website:</b> <a href="https://bai.gov.ph">https://bai.gov.ph</a>

Exporting farms, animal facilities or establishments must obtain DA-BAI accreditation as an exporter of live animals, animal products, and animal by-products (except meat) as a pre-requisite to the issuance of the Export Commodity Clearance (ECC)/*International Veterinary Certificate* (IVC). All exports need a *Veterinary Quarantine Clearance* (VQC)/*Veterinary*

*Health Certificate* (VHC)/*Commodity Clearance Certificate* (CCC) or other export documents issued by the DAI-BAI. An IVC/VHC specifies that the animals, animal products, or by-products intended for international transport are free from any communicable animal diseases and are not carriers thereof.<sup>128</sup>

### 5.2.1. Veterinary Health Certificate / International Veterinary Certificate: Live Animals (except dogs and cats)<sup>129</sup>

All exports of live animals must be accompanied by a VHC/IVC that may be required by the Competent Authority of the destination country. The certification

specifies that these commodities are free from any communicable diseases and are not carriers thereof.

#### Procedure:

- The applicant submits the required documents either in person or through courier services to the following address: BAI Director's Office, Visayas Avenue, Vasra, Diliman, Quezon City; or via e-mail to director@bai.gov.ph.
- The DA-BAI-National Veterinary Quarantine Services Division (NVQSD) acknowledges receipt of the application and endorses the application for quarantine site inspection to available inspectors. Site inspection is not needed for the export of non-human primates.
- DA-BAI-NVQSD conducts an on-site inspection of facilities and evaluates records, prepares an inspection report, and a recommendation.
- If the applicant is compliant, the VHC is prepared and approved by the NVQSD authorized approving veterinarian.
- The applicant receives the VHC/IVC.

#### Requirements:

- Letter of intent addressed to the BAI Director with the following information: species, sex, age and number of animals; brand name/strain; number/weight; packaging; farm of origin; main office address; name of BAI Accredited exporter; name and address of consignee; HS Code number; means of transport; date of export; country of destination (farm/hatchery/facility address); source farm; proposed schedule of inspection with NVQSD
- Import clearance/veterinary health/quarantine certificate
- CITES permit for exotic pets and non-human primates
- Laboratory test results required by the importing country
- Certificate of inspection and completion of 31 days pre-export quarantine inspection of NVQSD (during the start, middle and at the end of the specified period) for non-human primates
- For day-old chicks
  - | Pre-requisite: The Philippines must be an accredited exporter by the importing country.
  - | Certificate of Export Farm accreditation
- For exotic animals
  - | Letter of request to export addressed to the BAI Director
  - | CITES permit from the DENR Biodiversity Management Bureau
  - | Serological test/s results for diseases required by the importing country.
  - | Veterinary Health/Quarantine Certificate in compliance with the animal health requirements of the importing country



## 5.2.2. Veterinary Health Certificate / International Veterinary Certificate: Animal Products (fully processed products including canned goods and frozen poultry)

All exports of animal products, such as fully-processed products including canned goods and frozen poultry, must be accompanied by an International Veterinary Certificate (IVC) or a Veterinary Health Certificate (VHC) or other export clearance that may be required by the

Competent Authority of the destination country. The certification specifies that these commodities were prepared, processed, and packed following the export requirements of the Philippines as provided in relevant DA regulations.<sup>130</sup>

### Procedure:

- The applicant must submit the required documents either in person or through courier services to the following address: BAI Director's Office, Visayas Avenue, Vasra, Diliman, Quezon City; or via e-mail to director@bai.gov.ph.
- DA-BAI-NVQSD reviews the documents and, if the application is compliant, the VHC is prepared and approved by the NVQSD authorized approving veterinarian
- The applicant receives the VHC.

### Requirements:

- Letter of intent addressed to the BAI Director (electronic mail or letter) with the following information:
  - | **Animal products (unprocessed frozen meat):** name and address of consignor; name and address of consignee; description of goods; declared weight; place of origin; number and type of packages; container number; seal number; name, address and approval number of National Meat Inspection Service (NMIS) approved establishment; establishment number; place of dispatch; country and place of destination; means of conveyance; date of dispatch; date of slaughter/manufacture; date of inspection
  - | **Animal products (cooked processed meat):** name and address of consignor; name and address of consignee; description of goods; declared weight; place of origin; number, type, and marking of packages; container number; seal number; name, address of approved processing plant; Plant Accreditation Number; place of dispatch; country and place of destination; means of conveyance; date of dispatch; control number of Foreign Meat Inspection Certificate / VHC of raw materials
- Import Veterinary Health/Quarantine Certificate
- For fully processed products including canned goods:
  - | Meat inspection certificate
  - | Certificate and laboratory report
- For frozen poultry meat:
  - | Packing list
  - | Official meat inspection certificate from National Meat Inspection Service (NMIS)
  - | National Meat Inspection Service (NMIS) laboratory report



### 5.2.3. Commodity Clearance Certificate: Animal By-Products

All exports of animal by products must be accompanied by a *Commodity Clearance Certificate* (CCC) prior to its departure, as provided in DA regulations.<sup>131</sup>



#### Procedure:

- The applicant must submit the required documents either in person or through courier services to the following address: BAI Director's Office, Visayas Avenue, Vasra, Diliman, Quezon City; or via e-mail to director@bai.gov.ph.
- DA-BAI-NVQSD acknowledges receipt of the application, reviews the requirements, and endorses the application for (a) inspection and fumigation of hides, skin, commercial leather and feathers; or (b) farm inspection for embryonated and salted eggs to available inspectors.
- DA-BAI-NVQSD conducts an on-site inspection of facilities and evaluation of records, and prepares an inspection report and recommendation. A site inspection is not needed for other types of export commodity applications not mentioned above.
- DA-BAI-NVQSD prepares the inspection report and recommendation. If the application is compliant, the CCC is prepared and approved by the NVQSD authorized approving veterinarian.
- Applicant receives the CCC.

#### Requirements:

- Letter of intent addressed to the BAI Director with the following information: name, address, and contact details of BAI accredited exporter; name and address of consignee; description of goods; quantity (number of container and total net weight); HS Code number; means of transport; date of export; port of shipment; proposed schedule of inspection for hides, skin, commercial leather and feathers, embryonated and salted eggs
- For noodle packs/soup packs: Certification of compliance with the requirements of the importing country from the national competent authority of destination country
- For cheese curds, skimmed milk and other dairy products: pro-forma invoice
- For hides, skin, commercial leather and feathers: pro-forma invoice
- For embryonated and salted eggs: Farm accreditation certificate



## 5.2.4. Veterinary Health Certificate/International Veterinary Certificate: Dogs and Cats<sup>132</sup>

All exports of dogs and cats must be accompanied by an International Veterinary Certificate (IVC) or a Veterinary Health Certificate (VHC) or other export

clearance that may be required by the Competent Authority of the destination country pursuant to DA regulations.<sup>133</sup>

### Procedure:

- The applicant must submit the required documents either in person to the following address: BAI NVQSD, Visayas Avenue, Vasra, Diliman, Quezon City; or via e-mail to nvqsd@bai.gov.ph.
- DA-BAI-NVQSD acknowledges receipt of application and reviews compliance with the requirements. DA-BAI-NVQSD verifies the microchip ID number using a microchip reader.
- If the application is compliant, the VHC/IVC is prepared and approved by the DA-BAI-NVQSD authorized approving veterinarian.
- The applicant receives the VHC/IVC.

### Requirements:

- VHC from DA-BAI-NVQSD or duly licensed private veterinarian
- Updated vaccination record against rabies, distemper, hepatitis, leptospirosis and parvovirus for dogs; and rabies and feline panleukopenia for cats
- ISO 15-digit non-encrypted microchip identification number implant
- Rabies Neutralization Antibody Test
- Other documents or tests, as be required by the veterinary authority of the importing country<sup>134</sup>
- For the entry into the EU, the UAE, Japan, Taiwan, Hawaii, Canada, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, Australia and South Africa:
  - | The animal must have an electronic transponder (microchip) or a clearly readable tattoo as identification.
  - | The animal must also be vaccinated against rabies and must undergo blood test that provides evidence of the animal's vaccination against rabies.
  - | A blood test must be taken, and the sample submitted for testing by an approved laboratory three months before movement for entry to the said countries.
  - | It is advertised for the animal to be given boosters at regular intervals prescribed by the vaccine-producing laboratory.



### 5.2.5. Export Commodity Clearance: Animal feeds, veterinary drugs, veterinary biological products

An Export Commodity Clearance (ECC) is needed to comply with the government requirements for the trading and manufacturing of animal feed, veterinary drugs, and

veterinary biological products in compliance with the Republic Act No. 1556 (Livestock and Poultry Feeds Act).

#### Procedure:

- The applicant must submit a letter request and scanned copies of documentary requirements to DAI-BAI's *Animal Feeds, Veterinary Drugs, and Biologics Control Division* (AFVDBCD) via e-mail to [afvdbcd@bai.gov.ph](mailto:afvdbcd@bai.gov.ph).
- DA-BAI-AFVDBCD checks the requirements and prepares the ECC for compliant applications.
- The applicant proceeds to the BAI Central Office to claim the ECC.

#### Requirements:

- Request letter
- Proforma Invoice
- Certificate of Product Registration VDAP-CPR or Feeds-CFPR
- LTO VDAP Exporter and Feed Exporter
- Authorization letter from manufacturer

### 5.3. Department of Agriculture (DA) – Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI), National Plant Quarantine Services Division (NPQSD) <sup>135</sup>

Depending on the import regulation of the destination country, the Philippines may be required by the importing country to ensure certain procedures in order to comply with the import conditions/requirements of the respective trading partner. The DA-BPI, serving as the Philippines' *National Plant Protection Organization*

(NPPO), issues the request for accreditation, completes the requirements, and undertakes the Pest Risk Analysis and site validation visits by the importing country before the phytosanitary requirements and export protocol can be issued before the export from the Philippines may take place.<sup>136</sup>

**Table 14: Details of Export Clearance/Permit through DA-BPI-NPQSD**

<b>Fees</b>	Reimbursement of transportation, meal, and overtime cost of PQS officers/inspectors, treatment cost (if needed), and Regulatory Fees (see specific fees per type of item)
<b>Forms</b>	<b>ANNEX 3 – DA-BPI Application for Inspection and Phytosanitary Inspection</b> Online download: <a href="https://npqsd.bpi-npqsd.com.ph/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/PHYTO-APPLICATION-FORM.pdf">https://npqsd.bpi-npqsd.com.ph/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/PHYTO-APPLICATION-FORM.pdf</a>
<b>Contact</b>	Address: 692 San Andres Street, Malate, Manila E-mail: <a href="mailto:pqsbp@gmail.com">pqsbp@gmail.com</a> Phone: (02) 8525-7857, 8525-7909, 8251-2262 Website: <a href="https://www.buplant.da.gov.ph">https://www.buplant.da.gov.ph</a> / <a href="https://npqsd.bpi-npqsd.com.ph">https://npqsd.bpi-npqsd.com.ph</a>

Accreditation/licensing of exporters, traders, growers, and packing facilities for the export of fruits and vegetables is needed to ensure compliance with the set

of relevant international standards, bilateral agreements, and local standards.<sup>137</sup>

### 5.3.1. Phytosanitary Certificate: Fruits and vegetables

Phytosanitary Certificates are issued by the NPPO of the exporting country to indicate that consignments of plants, plant products, or other regulated articles meet specified phytosanitary import requirements. The Phytosanitary Certificate is an original document or a certified copy issued by the NPPO that accompanies the consignment and is presented to officials when the consignment arrives in the importing country.<sup>138</sup>

The DA-BPI-NPQSD is the only Government agency in the Philippines that is authorized to issue a Phytosanitary Certificate, which is issued only for commodities that fully meet the import requirements of the destination country. A Phytosanitary Certificate is not issued for exports to countries in which the commodity is prohibited by plant quarantine regulations.

#### Procedures:<sup>139</sup>

- Submit the required documents to the DA-BPI-NPQSD at least 48 hours before the departure date of the shipment.
- DA-BPI-NPQSD officer/inspector in the central/regional offices inspect the commodities. The applicant must reimburse the transportation expenses.
- The treatment of the commodities, unless compulsory or mandated by the importing country, may be waived. If treatment for pests is required, it may be performed at the facilities operated by the DA-BPI-NPQSD or by private firms licensed to operate treatment facilities. If it is done in the latter, a plant quarantine officer must supervise the entire operation and the treatment provider will provide the DA-BPI-NPQSD officer/inspector (central/regional) with the treatment certificate. The applicant bears the costs for the reimbursement of transportation, meal, and overtime services, as well as the treatment costs.

- Laboratory analysis will be done for specific commodities to specific countries.
- Once all required documents have been supplied and the inspection and the treatment (if needed) have been undertaken, the DA-BPI-NPQSD officer/inspector (central/regional) will prepare the Phytosanitary Certificate.
- The applicant must pay the regulatory fee at the DA-BPI Cashier and will receive the Phytosanitary Certificate.

#### Requirements:

- Application Form (BPIQ Form No. 10) from the NPQSD Central Office or Regional Offices
- Actual commodity/shipment for inspection submitted at least 48 hours prior to actual loading, either at the office of the NPQS or at the premises of the exporter, whichever is convenient for both parties
- Other documents/clearances from other agencies (if applicable)

#### Fees:<sup>140</sup>

**Table 15: Overview of DA-BPI fees**

Item	Rate
<b>5.1.1.1. Fresh fruits, vegetables, onion, garlic and other spices</b>	PHP 4.00 / MT or fraction of a on thereof
5.1.2. Seeds, cuttings, rhizomes, bulbs, corns, scions and other planting/propagating materials	PHP 4.00 / MT or fraction of a ton thereof
5.1.3. Living plans for shipment of ten (10) pcs or less in excess of 10 pcs, plus	PHP 10.00 PHP 1.00 / PC
5.1.4. Other plant products and materials capable of harboring plant pests	PHP 5.00 / MT or fraction of a ton thereof
5.1.5. Potential crop pest	
a. Small animals	PHP 10.00
b. Small insect and others	PHP 1.00 / PC
5.1.6. Culture of fungi, bacteria, and other in-vitro materials for scientific purposes	PHP 100.00 / PC

Export – Inspection and Issuances of Phytosanitary Certificate (PC)			
Item	Rate (P)	Minimum per PC	Maximum per PC
<b>5.1.6.1. Planting/Propagation</b>			
a. Seeds, cuttings, rhizomes, bulbs, corns and scions	10.00 / MT	100.00	2,000
b. Seedlings, graft and marcots	0.50 / pc	125.00	1,000
c. Plant materials in flask and the likes (community pots, tubes, etc.)	10.00 / Community pot or flask	250.00	2,000
d. Other propagation materials	10.00 / MT	250.00	2,000
<b>5.1.6.2. Cut flowers and foliage</b>	10.00 / MT	250.00	2,000
<b>5.1.6.3. Full grown plants</b>	5.00 / pc	125.00	1,000

## 5.4. Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) – Export Marketing Bureau (EMB)<sup>141</sup>

The DTI-EMB accredits coffee exporters and issues *Coffee Export Clearances* (CEC) to ensure that coffee exports meet the minimum quality export standards introduced

by the *International Coffee Organization* (ICO), which the Philippines is a member of.<sup>142</sup>

**Table 16: Details of Export Clearance/Permit through DTI-EMB**

<b>Fees</b>	None
<b>Forms</b>	<b>ANNEX 4 – Sample Export Declaration with Coffee Export Clearance</b>
<b>Contact</b>	<b>Address:</b> 1-2F DTI International Building, 375 Sen. Gil J. Puyat Ave., Makati City <b>E-mail:</b> <a href="mailto:embcoffee@dti.gov.ph">embcoffee@dti.gov.ph</a> <b>Phone:</b> (+632) 8465.3300 local 114 <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.dti.gov.ph/Exports">http://www.dti.gov.ph/Exports</a>

### 5.4.1. Coffee Export Clearance (CEC)<sup>143</sup>

#### Procedure:

- Submit scanned copies of the requirements to EMB via e-mail to [MaImeldaTorio@dti.gov.ph](mailto:MaImeldaTorio@dti.gov.ph) and [embcoffee@dti.gov.ph](mailto:embcoffee@dti.gov.ph).
- DTI-EMB checks the completeness and correctness of the submitted documents. If the application is compliant, DTI-EMB assigns the serial number of the CEC and records the details of the application.
- DTI-EMB stamps the CEC on the face of the Export Declaration (ED) and the DTI-EMB Division Chief reviews and approves the CEC.
- DTI-EMB releases the approved CEC to the applicant electronically.

#### Requirements:

- Original Copy of ED Form
- Photocopy of the Commercial Invoice
- Photocopy of the Packing Lists
- Photocopy of the Draft Bill of Lading or Airway Bill (Cargo Booking)



## 5.5. Department of Agriculture (DA) – Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA)<sup>144</sup>

Coconut products are regulated for export by Philippine law and, therefore, require an Export Commodity Clearance (ECC) before they can be exported.<sup>145</sup>

**Table 17: Details of Export Clearance/Permit through DA-PCA**

<b>Fees</b>	See below
<b>Forms</b>	The Export Clearance Form is not available online. It can be obtained from the PCA Central Office – Trade Information and Relations Division or from the PCA Regional Offices.
<b>Contact</b>	<p><b>Address:</b> Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City, 1101 Metro Manila</p> <p><b>E-mail:</b> ofad@pca.gov.ph, <a href="mailto:pca.ofad@gmail.com">pca.ofad@gmail.com</a>, <a href="mailto:pca_tird@yahoo.com">pca_tird@yahoo.com</a></p> <p><b>Phone:</b> (02) 8928-4501 local 504</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://pca.gov.ph">https://pca.gov.ph</a></p>

### 5.5.1 Export Commodity Clearance: Coconut and Palm Oil Products and By Products

#### Procedure:

- Submit the required documents to the PCA Regional Office where the business is registered.
  - The PCA checks the application and the supporting documents. The PCA calculates the regulatory and corresponding laboratory analysis fees.
  - The applicant must pay the regulatory and corresponding laboratory analysis fee and submit a copy of the Official Receipt to the PCA.
  - The PCA collects samples of the commodity for laboratory analysis; prepares a request for laboratory analysis and forwards it to the PCA-Laboratory Services Division (PCA-LSD) together with the sample; inspects the commodity before loading (for fresh coconuts); and prepares the Commodity Inspection Report.
  - The applicant proceeds to the PCA-Assessment and Monitoring Services (PCA-AMS) in the PCA Central Office and submits the Export Clearance Form and other supporting documents.
  - The PCA receives and examines the export clearance application, the Export Declaration, and the pro forma invoice; and computes the fee to be paid based on the pro forma invoice.
- Pay the corresponding PCA fees at the PCA Cashier and submit a copy of the Official Receipt to the PCA Trade Control Examiner.
  - The PCA Trade Control Examiner records the details of payment and affixes the initial signature on the CISF portion of the Export Clearance Form and processes it for signing.
  - The applicant receives the signed Export Clearance Form from the PCA Central Office.
  - The applicant must go back to the PCA Regional Office and submit the signed Export Clearance Form and other supporting documents.
  - The PCA Regional Office receives the signed Export Clearance Form and supporting documents and prepares the Export Commodity Clearance (ECC) to incorporate the Laboratory Test/Analysis Results. The PCA Regional Manager reviews the application and supporting documents and signs the ECC.
  - The applicant receives the signed ECC with the laboratory test/analysis results from the PCA.

#### Requirements:

- Export Clearance Form
- Export Declaration Form
- Packing List
- Proforma Invoice

**Fees:****Table 18: Overview of DA-PCA Regulatory and Laboratory Analysis Fees**

Service	Regulatory and Laboratory Analysis Fees
<b>Export Processing Fee (per Export Declaration)</b>	PHP 320.00
<b>Laboratory Analysis Fees</b>	Refer to PCA Administrative Order No. 02, series of 2012 <sup>146</sup>
<b>Inspection and Supervisory Fees</b>	
A. Bulk Loading	
Copra	PHP 4.40 per MT + PHP 3,100.00
Crude coconut oil	PHP 5.40 per MT + PHP 3,100.00
Copra cake/meal/pellets	PHP 4.00 per MT + PHP 3,100.00
B. Desiccated Coconut	PHP 940.00 per Export Declaration (ED), maximum of 2 container vans per ED + PHP 3,100
C. Conventional cargo packed in drums, boxes, bags, sacks, crates, etc.	PHP 626.00 per ED, maximum of 2 container vans per ED + PHP 3,100.00

**Table 19: PCA Fees as Authorised by PCA Board Resolution No. 035-95**

Commodity	PCA Fees
<b>Copra</b>	PHP 0.12 per kg
<b>Fresh young coconuts</b>	PHP 0.02820 per kg
<b>Crude coconut oil</b>	PHP 0.19355 per kg
<b>Desiccated coconut</b>	PHP 0.18553 per kg
<b>Cochin oil</b>	PHP 0.20374 per kg
<b>Edible coconut oil/Refined, Bleached, Deodorized oil (RBD)</b>	PHP 0.20482 per kg
<b>Toilet soap/bath soap*</b>	
<b>Laundry soap*</b>	
<b>Coconut Methyl Ester*</b>	
<b>Fatty alcohol*</b>	
<b>Fatty acid*</b>	
<b>Coconut milk (liquid)</b>	PHP 0.11611 per kg
<b>Coconut milk (powder)</b>	PHP 0.55512 per kg
<b>Virgin coconut oil</b>	PHP 0.46028 per kg

\*Assessment rates shall be determined on the basis of the company's production data.  
The PCA Fee shall be computed based on the crude coconut oil content of these products.

## 5.6. Department of Agriculture (DA) – Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA)<sup>147</sup>

**Table 20: Details of Export Clearance/Permit through DA-SRA**

<b>Fees</b>	Sugar: PHP 50/MT Muscovado: PHP 480/application
<b>Contact</b>	Address: Sugar Center Building, North Avenue Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines Contact number: (632) 3455-7592 / (632) 8926-4493 Website: <a href="https://www.sra.gov.ph">https://www.sra.gov.ph</a>

As a regulated commodity,<sup>148</sup> exporters of sugar need to obtain the necessary export clearance from the SRA before exporting the commodity.

### 5.6.1. Export Clearance: Sugar

An Export Clearance (EC) is issued to international traders and must be submitted to the *Bureau of Customs* (BOC) for the shipment of sugar to the US or to the world market.

#### Procedure:

- The applicant must submit the required documents to the SRA-Sugar Transaction Division Office.
- The SRA verifies and checks the application letter and requirements.
- The applicant must pay the application fee at the Cashier in the Budget and Treasury Division.
- The applicant submits the checked and verified required documents to the secretary of the Office Department Admin Regulations / Manager III regulations.
- The SRA accepts the required documents, processes the application, prepares the certificate, and signs/approves the EC.
- The applicant claims the EC from the SRA-Sugar Transaction Division.

#### Requirements:

- Notarized application letter
- Export declaration
- Notarized deed of undertaking
- Bill of lading
- Commercial invoice
- Online registration (with USDA for exports to the US, if applicable)
- Notice to export and withdraw (for World Market Sugar, including exports to the EU)
- Notarized declaration of consignee (for World Market Sugar, including exports to the EU)

### 5.6.2. Export Clearance: Muscovado

The EC for Muscovado exports is issued to the exporter and must be submitted to the BOC for the export of muscovado.

#### Procedure:

- The applicant must submit the requirements to the SRA-Sugar Transaction Division Office.
- The SRA verifies and checks the application letter and requirements.
- The applicant must pay the application fee with the Cashier in the Budget and Treasury Division.
- The applicant must submit the checked and verified required documents to the secretary of the Office Department Admin Regulations / Manager III regulations.
- The SRA accepts the requirements, processes the application, prepares the certificate, and signs/approves the EC.
- The applicant can claim EC from the SRA-Sugar Transaction Division.

#### Requirements:

- Notarized application letter
- Export declaration
- Packing list
- Commercial Invoice



## 5.7. Department of Agriculture (DA) – National Tobacco Administration (NTA)<sup>149</sup>

**Table 21: Details of Export Clearance/Permit through DA-NTA**

<b>Fees</b>	See below
<b>Forms</b>	<p><b>ANNEX 5.1– NTA Export Commodity Clearance Form (Leaf)</b>            Online download: <a href="https://www.nta.da.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/7-ECC-Leaf.pdf">https://www.nta.da.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/7-ECC-Leaf.pdf</a></p> <p><b>ANNEX 5.2 – NTA Export Commodity Clearance Form (Product)</b>            Online download: <a href="https://www.nta.da.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/8-ECC-Product.pdf">https://www.nta.da.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/8-ECC-Product.pdf</a></p> <p><b>ANNEX 5.3 – NTA Request for Inspection</b>            Online download: <a href="https://www.nta.da.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/12-RequestInspection.pdf">https://www.nta.da.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/12-RequestInspection.pdf</a></p>
<b>Contact</b>	<p><b>Address:</b> 3F Ben-Lor Building, 1184 Quezon Avenue, 1100 Quezon City, Philippines</p> <p><b>E-mail:</b> <a href="mailto:rd_nta07@yahoo.com">rd_nta07@yahoo.com</a></p> <p><b>Phone:</b> (+632) 372-3178 – Regulation Department</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.nta.da.gov.ph">https://www.nta.da.gov.ph</a></p>

As a regulated commodity, exporters of tobacco and tobacco products must obtain an Authority to Export unmanufactured tobacco/manufactured tobacco products and other related supplies, materials, and

ingredients from the NTA.<sup>150</sup> Manufacturers must also seek accreditation to process manufactured tobacco products from the NTA.<sup>151</sup>

### 5.7.1. Export Commodity Clearance: Tobacco and Tobacco Products

An Export Commodity Clearance (ECC) is issued by the NTA for every shipment of tobacco leaf, tobacco products, other tobacco related supplies, materials, and ingredients. The application should be filed at least three

working days prior to the intended date of loading/unloading of the commodity. The ECC is valid for 90 days from the date of issuance.

#### Procedure:

- The applicant must submit the requirements to the NTA-Regulation Department.
- The NTA-Regulation Department receives the application, determines completeness, and designates an inspector.
- The NTA inspector inspects, verifies, and validates the commodities at the inspection site (warehouse) in the presence of the exporter and/or his/her representative and issues a Certificate of Inspection.
- The applicant must pay the required fees at the NTA-Finance Department and submit a photocopy of the Official Receipt to the NTA-Regulation Department.
- The NTA-Regulation Department prepares and approves the ECC.
- The applicant can claim the approved ECC from the NTA-Regulation Department.

#### Requirements:

- Export Commodity Clearance Form
- Request for Inspection/Certificate of Inspection
- Certificate of Authenticity (optional, if importing country requires)
- Commercial Invoice
- Packing List
- Bill of Lading
- Export Declaration





**Fees:**<sup>152</sup>**Table 22: Overview of DA-NTA fees**

Type of Fee		Amount (PHP)
<b>1. Processing fee per transaction</b>	Export	2,400.00
	Export with Certificate of Authenticity	3,600.00
<b>2. Monitoring Fees: A. Export</b>	A.1 Manufactured tobacco products	
	- Cigarettes (Non-PTI Members)	12.00/case
	- Cigars	0.12/pc
	- Materials for cigarette-making	0.10/net kg
	- Snuff/cheroots/chewing tobacco, etc.	0.12/pc
	- Machine/spare parts	0.10/net kg
	- Flavorings	0.10/net kg
	- E-cigarettes	0.12/net kg
	- E-juice	0.12/pc
	A.2 Unmanufactured tobacco and Wholly and/or Partially Processed Leaf Tobacco	
- Raw leaf	0.12/net kg	

## 5.8. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

Apart from export permits and clearances for specific regulated products discussed in the preceding sections, businesses must note that food distributors, manufacturers and traders – including exporters – are required to apply for a License to Operate (LTO) from the Food and Drug Administration’s Center for Food Regulation and Research (FDA-CFRR). LTO application can be done online through the FDA eServices Portal: <http://eservices.fda.gov.ph>.<sup>153</sup>

In addition, food distributors, manufacturers and traders – including exporters – are required to secure a Certificate of Product Registration (CPR) to ensure food safety for consumers. Application for CPR can also be done through the FDA eServices Portal.

Food products are classified into three risk categories:

**Table 23: FDA Risk Categories of Food Products**

Risk Category	Definition (FDA Circular 2020-033 Annex A) <sup>154</sup>	Examples (non-exhaustive)
Low Risk Food Products	<i>“foods that are unlikely to contain pathogenic micro-organisms and will not normally support their growth because of food characteristics and foods that are unlikely to contain harmful chemicals”</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Vegetable oils and fats</li> <li>▪ Dehydrated fruits or vegetables</li> <li>▪ Jams, jellies, marmalades</li> <li>▪ Confectionery</li> <li>▪ Bread wares and mixes</li> <li>▪ Sweeteners</li> <li>▪ Salt, spices, sauces</li> <li>▪ Beverages (coffee and tea)</li> <li>▪ Ready-to-eat snacks</li> </ul>
Medium Risk Food Products	<i>“foods that may contain pathogenic microorganisms but will not normally support their growth because of food</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dairy products</li> <li>▪ Frozen desserts</li> <li>▪ Cocoa and chocolate products</li> </ul>

Risk Category	Definition (FDA Circular 2020-033 Annex A) <sup>154</sup>	Examples (non-exhaustive)
Medium Risk Food Products (cont.)	<i>characteristics; or food that is unlikely to contain pathogenic micro-organisms because of food type or processing, but may support the formation of toxins or the growth of pathogenic micro-organisms</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Processed meat and meat products (non-heat treated/cured/fermented)</li> <li>▪ Processed fish and fish products (smoked/dried/fermented/semi-preserved)</li> <li>▪ Egg and egg products</li> <li>▪ Soups and broths</li> <li>▪ Fruit and vegetable juices</li> <li>▪ Food supplements</li> </ul>
High Risk Food Products	<i>“foods that may contain pathogenic micro-organisms and will support the formation of toxins or the growth pathogenic micro-organisms and foods that may contain harmful chemicals”</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Milk and dairy-based drinks</li> <li>▪ Cheese products</li> <li>▪ Processed meat and meat products (heat-treated/frozen)</li> <li>▪ Processed fish and fish products (frozen/cooked/fried)</li> <li>▪ Food intended for particular nutritional uses (e.g., infant formula, dietetic foods for specific medical purposes or for weight control)</li> <li>▪ Novel/new innovations in food</li> </ul>

The requirements for CPR registration vary depending on the specific type of food product. Exporters may check the FDA website for more information on the detailed requirements, fees, and process for CPR application.<sup>155</sup>



## 5.9. Other certifications: Good Agricultural Practices (G.A.P.)






*Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) is defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as a "collection of principles to apply for on-farm production and post- production processes, resulting in safe and healthy food and non-food agricultural products, while taking into account economic, social and environmental sustainability".*<sup>156</sup>

In Europe, GLOBALG.A.P. is widely used to demonstrate that companies meet distributors' requirements in terms

of quality, food safety, as well as socially and environmentally responsible farming practices.<sup>157</sup> The GLOBALG.A.P. certification is not a mandatory requirement to enter the EU market. However, exporters may wish to avail of voluntary certification as an additional guarantee of the soundness of the business' production processes.

In order to be GLOBALG.A.P. certified, companies must register with a GLOBALG.A.P. approved certification body. There are three international GLOBALG.A.P. certifying bodies operating in the Philippines:<sup>158</sup>

**Table 24: GLOBALG.A.P certifying bodies**

			
<b>Branch office</b>	BCS South East Asia	Control Union Philippines	SGS Philippines, Inc.
<b>Certifying Body</b>	Kiwa BCS Öko-Garantie GmbH	Control Union Certifications B.V.	SGS India Pvt. Ltd.
<b>Address</b>	Kiwa BCS Philippines South-East Asia, P.O.B. 1541 2433 San Fabian, Pangasinan	Unit 1, 12 <sup>th</sup> Floor, MDI Corporate Center, 10 <sup>th</sup> Avenue cor. 39 <sup>th</sup> Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City, Metro Manila	3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor Alegria Building, 2229 Chino Rocess Avenue 1231, Makati City, Philippines 1231
<b>Contact number</b>	+63 906 444 51 37	+63 2 8400 807	+63 2 784 9400, +63 2 8288 8787
<b>Website</b>		<a href="http://www.controlunion.com">www.controlunion.com</a>	<a href="https://www.sgs.com/en-ph">https://www.sgs.com/en-ph</a>
<b>Contact person</b>	Roland Ferstl <a href="mailto:bcs.southeastasia@kiwa.de">bcs.southeastasia@kiwa.de</a>	Wouter van Ravenhorst <a href="mailto:wrvanhorst@controlunion.com">wrvanhorst@controlunion.com</a>	Mark Subido <a href="mailto:mark.subido@sgs.com">mark.subido@sgs.com</a>

# PART VI:

## Further Information and Key Contacts

### 6.1. Government/Official Authorities

#### 6.1.1. In the EU

For further information on the agricultural industry in the EU, the European Commission provides the following information websites:

**Table 25: EU government authorities' websites**

Information on:	Link
<b>Food, farming, and fisheries</b>	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries_en">https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries_en</a>
<b>Organic farming</b>	<a href="https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/farming/organic-farming_en">https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/farming/organic-farming_en</a>
<b>Agricultural trade</b>	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/agricultural-trade_en">https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/agricultural-trade_en</a>
<b>Plants and plant products</b>	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/plants-and-plant-products_en">https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/plants-and-plant-products_en</a>
<b>Animals and animal products</b>	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/animals-and-animal-products_en">https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/animals-and-animal-products_en</a>

### 6.1.2. In the Philippines<sup>159</sup>

For any export-related queries, concerns, or request for assistance, exporters may contact the Department of Trade and Industry's Export Marketing Bureau (DTI-EMB), the DTI-Foreign Trade Service Corps (FTSC), and the Department of Agriculture's (DA) Foreign Agriculture Service Corps.

**Table 26: Philippine government authorities**

Institution	Description	Contact Details
<b>DTI-Export Marketing Bureau (EMB)</b>	EMB is mandated to oversee the development, promotion, and monitoring of Philippine exports and offers a wide variety of services and assistance programs for exporters.	Address: 1-2F DTI International Building 375 Sen. Gil J. Puyat Ave., Makati City Phone: (+632) 8465.3300 locals 102, 110 E-mail: <a href="mailto:Exports@dti.gov.ph">Exports@dti.gov.ph</a> Website: <a href="http://www.dti.gov.ph/Exports">http://www.dti.gov.ph/Exports</a>
<b>DTI-Foreign Trade Service Corps (FTSC)</b>	FTSC maintains a number of Philippine Trade and Investment Centers (PTIC) abroad that provide assistance to Philippine exporters to be able to access international markets. For market-specific concerns, exporters may contact the FTSC and the various PTIC posts in the EU.	FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE CORPS Address: 3F DTI International Building 375 Sen. Gil J. Puyat Ave. Makati City Contact: (+632) 8465.3380 E-mail: <a href="mailto:FTSC@dti.gov.ph">FTSC@dti.gov.ph</a>  PTIC-BERLIN, GERMANY Commercial Counsellor: Nicanor S. Bautista Address: Philippine Trade and Investment Center, Embassy of the Philippines, Rankestr. 26, Berlin Contact: +4930.8800.7719/8867.7499 E-mail: <a href="mailto:Berlin@dti.gov.ph">Berlin@dti.gov.ph</a>  PTIC-BRUSSELS, BELGIUM Commercial Counsellor: Magnolia Misolas-Ashley Address: Philippine Trade and Investment Center Embassy of the Philippines, 207 Ave. Louise, Box 5 Brussels Contact: +322.649.4400 E-mail: <a href="mailto:Brussels@dti.gov.ph">Brussels@dti.gov.ph</a>  PTIC-PARIS, FRANCE Commercial Counsellor: Rosa Katrina V. Banzon Address: Philippine Trade and Investment Center Embassy of the Philippines, 19 rue de l'Amiral d'Estang, Paris Contact: +33.1.58120064 E-mail: <a href="mailto:Paris@dti.gov.ph">Paris@dti.gov.ph</a>
<b>DA-Foreign Agriculture Service Corps</b>	The Foreign Agriculture Service Corps is present in a number of locations abroad. Agricultural attachés provide assistance to Philippine agricultural exporters to be able to access international markets. For market-specific concerns, exporters may get in touch with the DA's different posts in the EU.	BRUSSELS, BELGIUM Agricultural Attaché : Ms. Kristine Jeanne A. Yap Address: 416 Avenue Louise, Box 5 1050 Ixelles, Brussels, Belgium Mobile: +32 471 8022 48 E-mail: <a href="mailto:agri.brussels@da.gov.ph">agri.brussels@da.gov.ph</a> ROME, ITALY Agricultural Attaché: Ms. Josyline C. Javelosa, Ph.D. Address: Via Aurelia 290/A, 00165 Rome, Italy Contact: +39 0654224078 E-mail: <a href="mailto:agri.romepe@gmail.com">agri.romepe@gmail.com</a>

## 6.2. Business associations

It is useful for Philippine exporters of agricultural products to be familiar with the following business associations.

### 6.2.1. In the EU

For further information on business associations and other relevant entities, on a regional and national level, refer below:

**Table 27: EU business associations**

Institution	Description	Contact Details
<b>Animal Health Europe</b>	<b>Animal Health Europe</b> is an association representing manufacturers of animal medicines, vaccines and other animal health products in Europe. It is a not-for-profit body representing both corporate members and national animal health associations in Europe. It represents both innovators and generics as well as large, medium-sized and small companies. Animal Health Europe's members cover 90% of the European market for animal health products.	Avenue de Tervueren 68 1150 Brussels Belgium  Phone: +32 2 543 75 60 Email: <a href="mailto:info@animalhealtheuropa.eu">info@animalhealtheuropa.eu</a> Web: <a href="http://www.animalhealtheuropa.eu">www.animalhealtheuropa.eu</a>
<b>COPA-COGECA</b>	<b>COPA- COGECA</b> represents farmers and their cooperatives in the EU. COPA represents over 23 million farmers and COGECA represents over 22.000 EU agri-cooperatives.	Rue de Trèves 61 1040 Brussels Belgium  Phone: +32 2 287 27 11 Email: <a href="mailto:mail@copa-cogeca.eu">mail@copa-cogeca.eu</a> Web: <a href="http://www.copa-cogeca.eu">www.copa-cogeca.eu</a>
<b>European Liaison Committee for Agricultural and Agri-Food Trade (CELCAA)</b>	<b>CELCAA</b> is the umbrella organisation representing associations and companies active in the sector of agricultural and agri-food trading at European level. CEELCA affiliated members include cooperative and non-cooperative wholesale traders (collectors, distributors, storers, importers and exporters) delivering agricultural and agri-food products such as feed materials and compound feed as well as raw materials to food business operators. CELCAA promotes the interests of the European agricultural and agri-food traders at the EU level. CEELCA represents sectoral interests before EU Institutions, as well as other associations representing other sectors of the food supply chain.	Rue de Tamines 10 1060 Brussels Belgium  Phone: +32 2 537 37 11 Email: <a href="mailto:p.rouhier@celcaa.eu">p.rouhier@celcaa.eu</a> Web: <a href="http://www.celcaa.eu">www.celcaa.eu</a>
<b>COCERAL</b>	<b>COCERAL</b> is the European association representing the trade in cereals, rice, feedstuffs, oilseeds, olive oil, oils and fats and agro supply. COCERAL is the voice of collectors, distributors, exporters, importers and agribulk storers of the above-mentioned commodities.	Rue Montoyer 23 1000 Brussels Belgium  Phone: +32 2 502 08 08 Email: <a href="mailto:secretariat@coceral.com">secretariat@coceral.com</a> Web: <a href="http://www.coceral.com">www.coceral.com</a>
<b>European Crop Protection Association (ECPA)</b>	The <b>ECPA</b> is the European Crop Protection Association representing the crop protection industry in the EU. It promotes innovation and	Rue Guimard 9 1040 Brussels Belgium

Institution	Description	Contact Details
	science-based solutions in the crops industry for a safe, affordable, healthy and sustainable food supply. ECPA promotes modern farming practices and supports the use of crop protection technology as a primary source for the sustainable intensification of agriculture. The association advocates a sustainable use of pesticides in the EU, encouraging management practices that safeguard harvests, human health, and the environment.	Phone: +32 2 663 15 50 Email: <a href="mailto:ecpa@ecpa.eu">ecpa@ecpa.eu</a> Web: <a href="http://www.ecpa.eu">www.ecpa.eu</a>
<b>European Forum of Farm Animal Breeders (EFFAB)</b>	<b>EFFAB</b> is the European Forum of Farm Animal Breeders. The association gathers organisations and companies active in the field of animal breeding and reproduction. The members of EFFAB are involved in the genetic improvement of farm animal species such as ruminants, pigs, poultry, fish and shellfish. EFFAB represents animal breeding and reproduction organisations and companies in Europe.	Rue de Trèves 61 1040 Brussels Belgium  Phone: +32 2 725 34 30 Email: <a href="mailto:effab@effab.info">effab@effab.info</a> Web: <a href="http://www.effab.info">www.effab.info</a>
<b>Euroseeds</b>	<b>Euroseeds</b> is the voice of the European seed industry, representing the interests of those active in research, breeding, production and marketing of seeds of agricultural, horticultural and ornamental plant species.	Avenue des Arts 52 1000 Brussels Belgium  Phone: +32 2 743 28 60 Email: <a href="mailto:secretariat@euroseeds.eu">secretariat@euroseeds.eu</a> Web: <a href="http://www.euroseeds.eu">www.euroseeds.eu</a>
<b>European Compound Feed Manufacturers' Federation (FEFAC)</b>	<b>FEFAC</b> represents the European Compound Feed Industry, gathering 25 national associations in 24 EU Member States as well as Associations in Switzerland, Turkey, Serbia, Russia and Norway with observer/associate member status.	FEFAC aisbl Rue de la Loi, 223 1040 Brussels Belgium  Phone: +32 2 285 00 50 Web: <a href="http://www.fefac.eu">www.fefac.eu</a>
<b>EU Association of Specialty Feed Ingredients and their Mixtures (FEFANA)</b>	<b>FEFANA</b> , the EU Association of Specialty Feed Ingredients and their Mixtures, represents the specialty feed ingredients business in the EU. FEFANA's membership comprises manufacturers and traders of feed additives, functional feed ingredients, premixtures and other mixtures of specialty ingredients that enter the food chain via feed.	FEFANA asbl Rue de Trèves 45 1040 Brussels Belgium  Phone: +32 (0)2 639 66 60 Email: <a href="mailto:info@fefana.org">info@fefana.org</a> Web: <a href="http://www.fefana.org">www.fefana.org</a>
<b>Fertilizers Europe</b>	<b>Fertilizers Europe</b> represents the majority of fertilizer producers in Europe and is recognized as the dedicated industry for source of information on mineral fertilizers. It communicates with EU Institutions and with a wide variety of institutions seeking information on several agricultural, environmental, and economic sectors. The association's membership comprises 17 fertilizer manufacturers from countries across the EU and eight national fertilizer associations.	Fertilizers Europe asbl, Avenue des Nerviens 9-31 1040 Brussels, Belgium  Phone: +32 2 675 35 50 Email: <a href="mailto:main@fertilizerseurope.com">main@fertilizerseurope.com</a> Web: <a href="http://www.fertilizerseurope.com">www.fertilizerseurope.com</a>

## 6.2.2. In the Philippines

It is useful for Philippine exporters of agricultural products to be familiar with the following business associations:

**Table 28: Philippine business associations**

General Business Organizations		
Institution	Description	Contact Details
<b>European Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines (ECCP)</b>	ECCP is a bilateral foreign chamber offering a wide business network and business support services to promote Philippine-European business relations.	Address: 19th Floor, Philippine AXA Life Centre, Sen. Gil J. Puyat Avenue cor. Tindalo St., Makati City, 1200 Metro Manila, Philippines Contact: (+632) 8845.1323, (+632) 8856.0423 E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@eccp.com">info@eccp.com</a> Website: <a href="https://www.eccp.com/">https://www.eccp.com/</a>
<b>Federation of Philippine Industries (FPI)</b>	FPI is a multi-sectoral umbrella organization for Philippine businesses.	Address: Unit 701 Atlanta Centre Condominium #31 Annapolis St., Greenhills, San Juan City Contact: (+632) 8722.3409, (+632) 8584.9642, (+632) 8727.4359 E-mail: <a href="mailto:fpi@fpi.ph">fpi@fpi.ph</a> , <a href="mailto:fpi@philonline.com">fpi@philonline.com</a> , <a href="mailto:info@fpi.ph">info@fpi.ph</a> , <a href="mailto:fpi.secretariat@gmail.com">fpi.secretariat@gmail.com</a> Website: <a href="http://www.fpi.ph">www.fpi.ph</a>
<b>Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI)</b>	PCCI is one of the leading umbrella business organization in the Philippines.	Address: 3F Commerce and Industry Plaza, 1030 Campus Ave. cor. Park Ave. McKinley Town Center, Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City Contact: (+632) 8846.8619 E-mail: <a href="mailto:secretariat@philippinechamber.com">secretariat@philippinechamber.com</a> Website: <a href="http://www.philippinechamber.com">www.philippinechamber.com</a>
<b>Philippine Exporters Confederation, Inc. (PHILEXPORT)</b>	PHILEXPORT is an umbrella organization of Philippine exporters. It serves as an important government partner and provides business services for exporters.	Address: ITC Complex Roxas Boulevard, cor Sen. Gil J. Puyat Ave, 1300 Pasay Contact: (+632) 8230.5555, (+632) 8935.1025, (+632) 8782.9847 Mobile: (+63) 919.0734992, (+63) 917.7183966 E-mail: <a href="mailto:communications@philexport.ph">communications@philexport.ph</a> Website: <a href="http://www.philexport.ph">www.philexport.ph</a>

### Specific Industry Associations

Institution	Contact Details
<b>Bananas</b>	
<b>Mindanao Banana Farmers &amp; Exporters Association (MBFEA)</b>	Address: Lanang, 8000 Davao City Mobile: (+63) 977.8200746 E-mail: <a href="mailto:mbfea.davao@gmail.com">mbfea.davao@gmail.com</a>
<b>Organization Of Banana Chips Exporters of the Philippines (OBEX)</b>	Address: 1627 Doña Socorro Street, Belisario Heights, Davao City Contact: (+63) 918.9362159 E-mail: <a href="mailto:salesrls@seesintl.comv">salesrls@seesintl.comv</a>
<b>Pilipino Banana Growers &amp; Exporters Association Inc. (PBGEA)</b>	Address: 183 Rizal St., 8000 Davao City Mobile: (+6382) 227.7771 E-mail: <a href="mailto:admin@pbgea.com">admin@pbgea.com</a> , <a href="mailto:deifbanana@gmail.com">deifbanana@gmail.com</a> Website: <a href="http://www.pbgea.org/">http://www.pbgea.org/</a>



Institution	Contact Details
<b>Calamansi</b>	
<b>Philippine Calamansi Association, Inc. (PCAI)</b>	Address: Unit 726 Mega Plaza Bldg., ADB Ave. cor. Garnet Road Ortigas Center, Pasig City Contact: (+632) 8687.4014 Fax: (+632) 8687.4369 E-mail: <a href="mailto:phil.calamansi@gmail.com">phil.calamansi@gmail.com</a> , <a href="mailto:tierrygarcia@yahoo.com">tierrygarcia@yahoo.com</a> Website: <a href="http://www.philippinecalamansi.org">www.philippinecalamansi.org</a>
<b>Coconut</b>	
<b>Association of Coconut Brokers, Inc. (ACBI)</b>	Address: c/o Igual Commodities Corp., Rufino Bldg., 5th Floor, 6784 Ayala Ave., cor. Herrera St., Makati City Contact: (+632) 8845.2837
<b>Association of Philippine Coconut Desiccators (APCD)</b>	Address: c/o Peter Paul Philippine Corporation, 3/F, Unit D, JMT Corporate Condominium, ADB Ave., Ortigas Center, Pasig City, Manila Contact: (+632) 8633.9286 to 87, (+632) 8633.5978 to 79, (+632) 8633.6391 to 92 E-mail: <a href="mailto:jose.t.quimson@peterpaul.com.ph">jose.t.quimson@peterpaul.com.ph</a> , <a href="mailto:sales@peterpaul.com.ph">sales@peterpaul.com.ph</a> , <a href="mailto:salesinq@peterpaul.com.ph">salesinq@peterpaul.com.ph</a> Website: <a href="http://www.peterpaul.com.ph">www.peterpaul.com.ph</a>
<b>Organic Coconut Association of the Philippines (OCAP)</b>	Address: 17 A. Juan St. Brgy. Salapan, San Juan City Contact: (+632) 8723.8863, (+632) 8723.8860 to 64 Mobile: (+63) 920.2969084 E-mail: <a href="mailto:corporate@ocap.org.ph">corporate@ocap.org.ph</a> , <a href="mailto:propertymanager@dbiphils.com">propertymanager@dbiphils.com</a> Website: <a href="http://www.ocap.org.ph">www.ocap.org.ph</a>
<b>Philippine Coco Coir Exporters Association Inc. (PHILCOIR)</b>	Address: c/o Aguirre Aportodera Sandico Law Offices 2/F Sandico Bldg., 5 Stanford St., Araneta Center, Cubao, Quezon City Contact: (+632) 8687.7657, (+632) 8225.1908 E-mail: <a href="mailto:aaguirrelaw@yahoo.com">aaguirrelaw@yahoo.com</a>
<b>Philippines Coconut Oil Producers Association, Inc. (PCOPA)</b>	Address: 4/F Coco Center, 291 Dansalan St., Brgy. Barangka Ilaya, Mandaluyong City Mobile: (+632) 8584.5338 E-mail: <a href="mailto:ucap@ucap.org.ph">ucap@ucap.org.ph</a> Website: <a href="http://ucap.org.ph">ucap.org.ph</a>
<b>Philippine Coconut Producers Federation, Inc. (COCOFED)</b>	Address: 3/F, COCOFED Bldg., 144 Amorsolo St., Legaspi Village, 1300 Makati City Contact: (+632) 892.4716 E-mail: <a href="mailto:cocofed@yahoo.com">cocofed@yahoo.com</a> Website: <a href="https://ucap.org.ph/directory/cocofed/">https://ucap.org.ph/directory/cocofed/</a>
<b>United Coconut Association of the Philippines, Inc. (UCAP)</b>	Address: 4/F Coco Center, 291 Dansalan St., Brgy. Barangka Ilaya, Mandaluyong City Contact: (+632) 8584.5338 E-mail: <a href="mailto:ucap@ucap.org.ph">ucap@ucap.org.ph</a> Website: <a href="http://ucap.org.ph">ucap.org.ph</a>
<b>Virgin Coconut Producers and Traders Association of the Philippines Inc. (VCOP)</b>	Address: Unit 1502, Galleria Corporate Center EDA, Quezon City 1110 Contact: (+632) 8470.8806 to 07 E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@vcophilippines.com">info@vcophilippines.com</a> , <a href="mailto:vcophilippines@gmail.com">vcophilippines@gmail.com</a> Website: <a href="http://vcophilippines.com/">http://vcophilippines.com/</a>

<b>Coffee</b>	
<b>Institution</b>	<b>Contact Details</b>
<b>Philippine Coffee Alliance Inc. (PCAI)</b>	Address: No. 21 Graceful cor. Menchie St., BF Almanza, 1740 Las Piñas City Contact: (+632) 3836.0216 Mobile: (+63) 917.1228693 E-mail: <a href="mailto:philippinecoffeealliance@gmail.com">philippinecoffeealliance@gmail.com</a> , <a href="mailto:marcialesperas@gmail.com">marcialesperas@gmail.com</a> Website: <a href="http://www.phcoffeealliance.com">www.phcoffeealliance.com</a>
<b>Philippine Coffee Board Inc. (PCBI)</b>	Address: 9th Floor, NDC Building, 116 Tordesillas St., Salcedo Village, Makati City Contact: (+632) 8892.6661 Mobile: (+63) 917.8001899 E-mail: <a href="mailto:admin.pcbi@gmail.com">admin.pcbi@gmail.com</a> Website: <a href="http://www.philcoffeeboard.com">www.philcoffeeboard.com</a>
<b>Sea-based products</b>	
<b>Philippine Shrimp Industry, Inc. (PHILSHRIMP)</b>	Address: Door 1 and 2, NOLFI Bldg., 6th St., Bacolod City Contact: (+6333) 433.2131 Mobile: (+63) 920.9084620 E-mail: <a href="mailto:r.usero@yahoo.com">r.usero@yahoo.com</a> , <a href="mailto:nppclab@gmail.com">nppclab@gmail.com</a>
<b>Seaweed Industry Association of the Philippines (SIAP)</b>	Address: c/o BFAR Region VII, Arellano Blvd., Pier Area Cebu City Contact: (+6332) 253.7433 E-mail: <a href="mailto:siap_ph@yahoo.com">siap_ph@yahoo.com</a> , <a href="mailto:Siapph07@gmail.com">Siapph07@gmail.com</a> Website: <a href="https://siap-seaweed.tripod.com/">https://siap-seaweed.tripod.com/</a>
<b>Tuna Cannery Association of the Philippines (TCAP)</b>	Address: 3/F Jollibee Center Bldg., San Miguel Ave., Ortigas Center, Mandaluyong City Contact: (+632) 8928.6865
<b>Others</b>	
<b>Association of Laguna Food Processors Inc. (ALAFOP)</b>	Address: Calabarzon Food Solutions Hud (CFoSH), Laguna State Polytechnic University (LSPU) Compound, Brgy. Bubukal, Sta. Cruz, Laguna Contact: (+6349) 8501.8618 loc. 8027 Mobile: (+63) 916.3319850 E-mail: <a href="mailto:alafop.ph@gmail.com">alafop.ph@gmail.com</a> , <a href="mailto:clarkenebrao@gmail.com">clarkenebrao@gmail.com</a>
<b>CCAP Fairtrade for Development, Inc.</b>	Address: CCAP Bldg., No. 693 Gregorio Araneta Avenue cor. Kaliraya Street, Brgy. Tatalon, 1113 Quezon City Contact: (+632) 8712.2160 Mobile: (+63) 917.5726091 E-mail: <a href="mailto:ccap@ccapfairtrade.com">ccap@ccapfairtrade.com</a> Website: <a href="http://www.ccapfairtrade.com">www.ccapfairtrade.com</a>
<b>Integrated Food Manufacturers' Association of the Philippines for Productivity (INFOMAPP)</b>	Address: 62A 9th St., MRH Subdivision, New Manila, Quezon City Contact: (+632) 8477.8960 E-mail: <a href="mailto:infomappasn@yahoo.com.ph">infomappasn@yahoo.com.ph</a>
<b>Organization of Organic and Natural Exporters of the Philippines (OONEPH)</b>	Address: No. 15 Annapolis St., Greenhills, San Juan, Metro Manila Contact: (+632) 8725.7461 E-mail: <a href="mailto:ooneph@gmail.com">ooneph@gmail.com</a>
<b>Société Générale De Surveillance (SGS) Philippines</b>	Address: 3/F Alegria Bldg., 2229 Chino Roces Ave. Makati City Contact: (+632) 8288.8787 Website: <a href="http://www.sgs.ph">www.sgs.ph</a>



# ANNEXES

- ANNEX 1** | Agricultural Products listed in Annex 1 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)
- ANNEX 2** | DA-BFAR Application Form for Export Commodity Clearance
- ANNEX 3** | DA-BPI Application for Inspection and Phytosanitary Inspection
- ANNEX 4** | Sample Export Declaration with Coffee Export Clearance
- ANNEX 5.1** | NTA Export Commodity Clearance Form (Leaf)
- ANNEX 5.2** | NTA Export Commodity Clearance Form (Product)
- ANNEX 5.3** | NTA Request for Inspection

# ENDNOTES

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<sup>1</sup> Article 38(1) of the TFEU.

<sup>2</sup> Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028, available at <https://pdp.neda.gov.ph/philippine-development-plan-2023-2028/> (accessed 10 July 2023).

<sup>3</sup> Philippine Statistics Authority. Highlights of the 2021 Foreign Trade Statistics for Agricultural Commodities in the Philippines: Final Results. Available at <https://psa.gov.ph/content/highlights-2021-foreign-trade-statistics-agricultural-commodities-philippines-final-results> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>4</sup> Department of Agriculture 2022 Annual Report, p. 11. Available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KX0JHqsaVm8y0tEwZczjAJZP6Rq6AQw/view> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>5</sup> Department of Agriculture 2020 Annual Report, p. 7. Available at <https://www.da.gov.ph/media-resources/da-annual-reports/>

<sup>6</sup> Philippine Statistics Authority. Highlights of the 2021 Foreign Trade Statistics for Agricultural Commodities in the Philippines: Final Results. Available at <https://psa.gov.ph/content/highlights-2021-foreign-trade-statistics-agricultural-commodities-philippines-final-results> (accessed 4 November 2022). Figures are for HS chapters 1-24.

<sup>7</sup> Philippine Statistics Authority. Highlights of the 2021 Foreign Trade Statistics for Agricultural Commodities in the Philippines: Final Results. Available at <https://psa.gov.ph/content/highlights-2021-foreign-trade-statistics-agricultural-commodities-philippines-final-results> (accessed 4 November 2022). Figures are for HS chapters 1-24.

<sup>8</sup> The 2021 EU data includes the United Kingdom. HS codes included in the figures are based on the definition of agricultural products in the TFEU.

<sup>9</sup> 2021 trade data from Eurostat.

<sup>10</sup> ITC Export Potential Analysis, p. 44.

<sup>11</sup> ITC Export Potential Analysis.

<sup>12</sup> ITC Export Potential Analysis.

<sup>13</sup> ITC Export Potential Analysis, p. 15.

<sup>14</sup> ITC Export Potential Analysis, p. 15.

<sup>15</sup> ITC Export Potential Analysis, p. 15.

<sup>16</sup> ITC Export Potential Analysis, p. 44.

<sup>17</sup> ITC Export Potential Analysis, p. 16.

<sup>18</sup> ITC's Export Potential Analysis.

<sup>19</sup> ITC Export Potential Analysis, p. 16.

<sup>20</sup> ITC Export Potential Analysis, p. 44.

<sup>21</sup> Eurostat.

<sup>22</sup> EU TARIC database, ITC Market Access Map

<sup>23</sup> UNCTAD. Commodities at a Glance: Special issue on Bamboo, p. 39, available at [https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditcom2021d3\\_en.pdf](https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditcom2021d3_en.pdf) (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>24</sup> INBAR. International Bamboo and Rattan trade: Key takeaways, available at <https://www.inbar.int/international-bamboo-and-rattan-trade-key-takeaways/> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>25</sup> Eurostat.

<sup>26</sup> Eurostat.

<sup>27</sup> Eurostat.

<sup>28</sup> Article 33 of the GSP Regulation.

<sup>29</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446 of 28 July 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards detailed rules concerning certain provisions of the Union Customs Code OJ L 343, 29.12.2015, available at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32015R2446> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>30</sup> Footnote 1 referred to in the Column 3 corresponding to Chapter 8 – refers to Introductory Note 4.2, which states that in cases where the content of non-originating sugar in a given product is subject to limitations, the weight of sugars of Headings 1701 (sucrose) and 1702 (e.g. fructose, glucose, lactose, maltose, isoglucose or invert sugar) used

in the manufacture of the final product and used in the manufacture of the non-originating products incorporated into the final product is taking into account for calculation of such limitations.

<sup>31</sup> Article 53 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446.

<sup>32</sup> Article 37 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2015/2446.

<sup>33</sup> Laid down in Article 55 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446 of 28 July 2015, available at [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L\\_.2015.343.01.0001.01.ENG](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2015.343.01.0001.01.ENG) (accessed 4 November 2022), which provides that:

“Regional cumulation shall apply to the following four separate regional groups:

(a) group I: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar/Burma, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam;  
(b) group II: Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela;

(c) group III: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka;

(d) group IV: Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay”.

<sup>34</sup> Article 55 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446.

<sup>35</sup> Article 55(1)(a) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446.

<sup>36</sup> Article 56 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446 of 28 July 2015.

<sup>37</sup> See Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=celex%3A31987R2658>. The information is also provided in the EU’s Access2Markets database at <https://trade.ec.europa.eu/access-to-markets/en/home> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>38</sup> See <https://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/negotiations-and-agreements/> (accessed 4 November 2022) for list of Agreements maintained by the EU.

<sup>39</sup> Article 55(5) and (6) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446.

<sup>40</sup> Article 47(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446.

<sup>41</sup> See <https://trade.ec.europa.eu/access-to-markets/en/content/generalised-scheme-preferences-gsp> (accessed 20 January 2023).

<sup>42</sup> Annex 22-04 to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2015/2446.

<sup>43</sup> Article 64(6) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code OJ L 269, 10.10.2013, available at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32013R0952> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>44</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671–854, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02013R1308-20190101> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>45</sup> For more information see: European Commission, The common organisation of agricultural markets in the EU, available at [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=LEGISSUM:0302\\_1](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=LEGISSUM:0302_1) (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>46</sup> Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1–142, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32017R0625> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>47</sup> See <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32004R0853> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>48</sup> Council Directive 96/23/EC of 29 April 1996 on measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products and repealing Directives 85/358/EEC and 86/469/EEC and Decisions 89/187/EEC and 91/664/EEC, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A31996L0023> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>49</sup> Commission Decision 2011/163/EU, as amended.

<sup>50</sup> Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32003R2160> (accessed 4 November 2022).

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- <sup>51</sup> See [https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/international\\_affairs/trade/non-eu-countries\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/international_affairs/trade/non-eu-countries_en).
- <sup>52</sup> See [https://food.ec.europa.eu/safety/biological-safety/food-hygiene/non-eu-countries-authorized-establishments\\_en](https://food.ec.europa.eu/safety/biological-safety/food-hygiene/non-eu-countries-authorized-establishments_en) and here: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/tracesnt/directory/publication/establishment/index#!/search?countryCode=PH&sort=country.translation> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>53</sup> Article 47 of the Official Controls Regulation.
- <sup>54</sup> Article 45 of the Official Controls Regulation.
- <sup>55</sup> See Article 44(3) of the Official Controls Regulation.
- <sup>56</sup> Article 44(4) of the Official Controls Regulation.
- <sup>57</sup> Annex I to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 of 22 October 2019 on the temporary increase of official controls and emergency measures governing the entry into the Union of certain goods from certain third countries implementing Regulations (EU) 2017/625 and (EC) 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulations (EC) 669/2009, (EU) 884/2014, (EU) 2015/175, (EU) 2017/186 and (EU) 2018/1660.
- <sup>58</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 of 22 October 2019 on the temporary increase of official controls and emergency measures governing the entry into the Union of certain goods from certain third countries implementing Regulations (EU) 2017/625 and (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulations (EC) No 669/2009, (EU) No 884/2014, (EU) 2015/175, (EU) 2017/186 and (EU) 2018/1660, OJ L 277, 29.10.2019, p. 89–129, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32019R1793> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>59</sup> Article 6 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793.
- <sup>60</sup> The most recent relevant Implementing Regulation is: Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 of 22 October 2019 on the temporary increase of official controls and emergency measures governing the entry into the Union of certain goods from certain third countries implementing Regulations (EU) 2017/625 and (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulations (EC) No 669/2009, (EU) No 884/2014, (EU) 2015/175, (EU) 2017/186 and (EU) 2018/1660, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32019R1793> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>61</sup> Annex II to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793.
- <sup>62</sup> Article 10 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793.
- <sup>63</sup> Commission Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 of 19 December 2006 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs, OJ L 364 20.12.2006, p. 5, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:02006R1881-20200701> and Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 May 2002 on undesirable substances in animal feed OJ L 140 30.5.2002, p. 10, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:02002L0032-20191128> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>64</sup> Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02005R0396-20200709> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>65</sup> The most recent relevant Implementing Regulation is: Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 of 22 October 2019 on the temporary increase of official controls and emergency measures governing the entry into the Union of certain goods from certain third countries implementing Regulations (EU) 2017/625 and (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulations (EC) No 669/2009, (EU) No 884/2014, (EU) 2015/175, (EU) 2017/186 and (EU) 2018/1660, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32019R1793> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>66</sup> Council Regulation (EEC) No. 315/93 of 8 February 1993 laying down Community procedures for contaminants in food, OJ L 37, 13.02.1993, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A31993R0315> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>67</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/915 of 25 April 2023 on maximum levels for certain contaminants in food and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32023R0915> (accessed 31 July 2023).
- <sup>68</sup> Available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=celex%3A32005R0396> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>69</sup> European Commission, EU Pesticides database, available at <https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/eu-pesticides-database/public/?event=homepage&language=EN> (accessed 4 November 2022)..

- <sup>70</sup> Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants, amending Regulations (EU) No 228/2013, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 69/464/EEC, 74/647/EEC, 93/85/EEC, 98/57/EC, 2000/29/EC, 2006/91/EC and 2007/33/EC OJ L 317, 23.11.2016, p. 4–104, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=celex:32016R2031> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>71</sup> Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants, OJ L 317, 23.11.2016, p. 4–104, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32016R2031> (accessed 4 November 2022); Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019 of 18 December 2018 establishing a provisional list of high risk plants, plant products or other objects, within the meaning of Article 42 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 and a list of plants for which phytosanitary certificates are not required for introduction into the Union, within the meaning of Article 73 of that Regulation, OJ L 323, 19.12.2018, p. 10–15, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32018R2019> (accessed 4 November 2022); Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 of 28 November 2019 establishing uniform conditions for the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and the Council, as regards protective measures against pests of plants, and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) 690/2008 and amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019, OJ L 319, 10.12.2019, p. 1–279, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32019R2072> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>72</sup> Laid down in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.
- <sup>73</sup> Annexes XIII and XIV to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.
- <sup>74</sup> Annex XI part C to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.
- <sup>75</sup> Commission Regulation (EC) No 1756/2004 of 11 October 2004 specifying the detailed conditions for the evidence required and the criteria for the type and level of the reduction of the plant health checks of certain plants, plant products or other objects listed in Part B of Annex V to Council Directive 2000/29/EC, OJ L 313, 12.10.2004, p. 6–9, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32004R1756> (accessed 4 November 2022) and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2129 of 25 November 2019 establishing rules for the uniform application of frequency rates for identity checks and physical checks on certain consignments of animals and goods entering the Union, OJ L 321, 12.12.2019, p. 122–127, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32019R2129> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>76</sup> The list is available at [https://food.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-12/ph\\_biosec\\_trade-non-eu\\_prods-recom-reduced-ph-checks\\_2023.pdf](https://food.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-12/ph_biosec_trade-non-eu_prods-recom-reduced-ph-checks_2023.pdf) (accessed 31 July 2023).
- <sup>77</sup> Annex VI to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.
- <sup>78</sup> Annex IX to the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.
- <sup>79</sup> Annex I to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019.
- <sup>80</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/829 of 14 March 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council on protective measures against pests of plants, authorising Member States to provide for temporary derogations in view of official testing, scientific or educational purposes, trials, varietal selections, or breeding C/2019/1922 OJ L 137, 23.5.2019, p. 15–25, available at [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg\\_del/2019/829/oj](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2019/829/oj) (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>81</sup> Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants, amending Regulations (EU) No 228/2013, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 69/464/EEC, 74/647/EEC, 93/85/EEC, 98/57/EC, 2000/29/EC, 2006/91/EC and 2007/33/EC, OJ L 317, 23.11.2016, p. 4–104, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32016R2031> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>82</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 of 7 June 2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors, OJ L 189, 20.7.2007, p. 1–23, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32011R0543> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>83</sup> Article 3(2) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011.
- <sup>84</sup> Article 5 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011.
- <sup>85</sup> Article 6 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011.
- <sup>86</sup> Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, OJ L 150, 14.6.2018, p. 1–92, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=celex:32018R0848> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>87</sup> Article 45 and Articles 47 and 48 of Regulation (EU) 2018/848.
- <sup>88</sup> Article 1(2) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.

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- <sup>89</sup> Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- <sup>90</sup> Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- <sup>91</sup> Article 4(b) and 12 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- <sup>92</sup> Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- <sup>93</sup> Article 5(f) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- <sup>94</sup> Point 1.9. of Part I of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848.
- <sup>95</sup> Article 12(1)(e) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- <sup>96</sup> Article 5(f) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- <sup>97</sup> Article 5(l) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- <sup>98</sup> Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- <sup>99</sup> Article 14(1)(d) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- <sup>100</sup> Article 15(1)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- <sup>101</sup> Article 15(1)(d)(iv) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- <sup>102</sup> Article 15(1)(d)(vi) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- <sup>103</sup> Article 14(1)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- <sup>104</sup> Article 14(1)(d)(vi) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- <sup>105</sup> Article 14(1)(b)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- <sup>106</sup> Article 14(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- <sup>107</sup> Article 14(1)(b)(iv) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- <sup>108</sup> Article 14(1)(b)(iii) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- <sup>109</sup> Article 14(1)(b)(vi) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- <sup>110</sup> Article 14(1)(c)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- <sup>111</sup> Article 14(1)(e)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- <sup>112</sup> Article 14(1)(e)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- <sup>113</sup> Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- <sup>114</sup> Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 of 5 September 2008 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products with regard to organic production, labelling and control OJ L 250, 18.9.2008, p. 1–84, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32008R0889> (accessed 4 November 2022)..
- <sup>115</sup> The EU organic logo was introduced by Commission Regulation (EU) No 271/2010 of 24 March 2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, as regards the organic production logo of the European Union, OJ L 84, 31.3.2010, p. 19–22, available at [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L\\_.2010.084.01.0019.01.ENG](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2010.084.01.0019.01.ENG) (accessed 4 November 2022). The use of the organic logo is governed by Article 33 of Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- <sup>116</sup> See [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/food-farming-fisheries/farming/documents/organic-logo-user-manual\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/food-farming-fisheries/farming/documents/organic-logo-user-manual_en.pdf) (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>117</sup> Article 47 of Regulation (EU) 2018/848.
- <sup>118</sup> Article 46 of Regulation (EU) 2018/848
- <sup>119</sup> See <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0381> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>120</sup> See [https://food.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-04/f2f\\_timeline-actions\\_en.pdf](https://food.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-04/f2f_timeline-actions_en.pdf) (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>121</sup> The list of regulated and prohibited products as of December 2020 is available at <https://tradelinphilippines.dti.gov.ph/ja/web/tradeline-portal/prohibited-and-regulated-products> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>122</sup> 2022 DA-BFAR Citizen’s Charter, available at <https://www.bfar.da.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/CC2022.pdf> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>123</sup> See 2022 DA-BFAR Citizen’s Charter, pp. 22–27 for the procedures and requirements.
- <sup>124</sup> Based on Fisheries Administrative Order (FAO) No. 233-1: <https://www.bfar.da.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/FAO-No.-233-1-s.-2011.pdf> and FAO No. 233- 2: <https://www.bfar.da.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/FAO-No.-233-2-s.-2012.pdf> (accessed 4 November 2022)..
- <sup>125</sup> Regular ECC is clearance issued for the commercial export of aquatic wildlife. Special ECC is clearance issued for the export of aquatic wildlife intended for sample, personal consumption, exhibit/trade fair, educational purposes or scientific research, provided, the volume does not exceed 10 kilograms or the quantity dies not exceed 20 pieces.



- <sup>126</sup> See list of shell discards in Annex B of Fisheries Administrative Order No. 233-2 Series of 2012, available at <https://www.bfar.da.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/FAO-No.-233-2-s.-2012.pdf> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>127</sup> 2021 DA-BAI Citizen's Charter, available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CBtOknh8SeEAysBqcZeY1qaWrIObAcyH/view> (accessed 4 November 2022). Procedures and requirements are also available at <https://bai.gov.ph/index.php/regulatory>.
- <sup>128</sup> DA Memorandum Circular No. 3, series of 2018, available at <https://elibrary.judiciary.gov.ph/thebookshelf/showdocs/10/90225> (accessed 4 November 2022).. See the 2021 DA-BAI Citizen's Charter, pp. 109-111 for the procedure and requirements for accreditation as an exporter of live animals, animal products, and by-products, available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CBtOknh8SeEAysBqcZeY1qaWrIObAcyH/view> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>129</sup> 2021 DA-BAI Citizen's Charter, pp.116-119, available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CBtOknh8SeEAysBqcZeY1qaWrIObAcyH/view> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>130</sup> BAI Memorandum Order dated June 19, 2009 "Requirements for the Export of Animals, Animal products and By-products", available at <http://spsissuances.da.gov.ph/attachments/article/177/BAI%20MEMO%206-19-09.pdf> (accessed on 4 November 2022); BAI Memorandum Order dated September 30, 2004 "Requirements and Procedures in the Export of Poultry (Hatching Eggs, day-old chicks and frozen poultry meat)", available at <http://www.bai.gov.ph/index.php/laws-issuances/memorandum?download=2089:requirements-and-procedures-in-the-export-of-poultry-hatching-eggs-day-old-chicks-and-frozen-poultry-meat> (accessed on 17 September 2022); and DA Administrative Order No. 03 series of 2018.
- <sup>131</sup> BAI Memorandum Order dated June 19, 2009 "Requirements for the Export of Animals, Animal products and By-products", available at <http://spsissuances.da.gov.ph/attachments/article/177/BAI%20MEMO%206-19-09.pdf> (accessed 4 November 2022) and DA Administrative Order No. 03 series of 2018.
- <sup>132</sup> See <https://bai.gov.ph/index.php/regulatory/item/337> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>133</sup> BAI Memorandum Circular No. 4 and 5 dated September 16 and 21, 2016; BAI Memorandum order dated December 13, 2011 "Additional Requirements in the Export of Dogs and Cats"; BAI Memorandum Order dated June 16, 2005 "Requirements and procedures for the Export of Dogs and Cats"; DA Memorandum Circular No. 8 series of 1980; and BAI Memorandum dated February 8, 2001.
- <sup>134</sup> More information is available at <https://bai.gov.ph/index.php/regulatory/item/403-memorandum-circulars-on-export-of-dogs-and-cats> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>135</sup> 2022 DA-BPI Citizen's Charter, available at <https://www.buplant.da.gov.ph/images/WEB%20NEWS%20ARTICLE/2022/AboutUS/CITIZENS%20CHARTER%202022%20FINAL%20V2.pdf> and DA-BPI website, <https://www.buplant.da.gov.ph/index.php/services> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>136</sup> The protocol for facilitating access to a foreign market for plants, plant products, and planting materials is available at <https://npqsd.bpi-npqsd.com.ph/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/11-Market-Access-BPI-QMS-NPQSD-OP11-1.pdf> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>137</sup> BPI Memorandum Order 40 series of 2012 "Guidelines for accreditation of exporters, traders, growers and packing facilities for export of fruits and vegetables", available at <https://npqsd.bpi-npqsd.com.ph/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/2012-MO-40.pdf> (accessed 17 September 2022). See also the 2022 DA-BAI Citizen's Charter for the procedure and requirements to obtain the required license to operate or certificate of registration.
- <sup>138</sup> FAO, Requirements for Phytosanitary Certificate, <https://www.fao.org/3/y3241e/y3241e06.htm> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>139</sup> 2022 DA-BPI Citizen's Charter and <https://npqsd.bpi-npqsd.com.ph/export/>
- <sup>140</sup> 2022 DA-BPI Citizen's Charter, p. 76-77.
- <sup>141</sup> DTI website, [https://www.dti.gov.ph/negosyo/exports/accreditation-of-exporters/coffee-export-documentation/?TSPD\\_101\\_R0=b4c9b9fa12b87c8dc495152c21216fb3k2B000000000000009087366efff000000000000000000000000000006314f1d400cef95d9308c923bcdab20007b81742995745b633eb08531f2bda629155f1d91192c59f575cac3dc5f1cc5af080900c71c0a2800127461276146248332b330e56259e978be37e04032692ddb1f80c3a4fbcdbc1c8e7f6c4e20ca86](https://www.dti.gov.ph/negosyo/exports/accreditation-of-exporters/coffee-export-documentation/?TSPD_101_R0=b4c9b9fa12b87c8dc495152c21216fb3k2B000000000000009087366efff000000000000000000000000000006314f1d400cef95d9308c923bcdab20007b81742995745b633eb08531f2bda629155f1d91192c59f575cac3dc5f1cc5af080900c71c0a2800127461276146248332b330e56259e978be37e04032692ddb1f80c3a4fbcdbc1c8e7f6c4e20ca86) (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>142</sup> Refer to the 'CPRS through the DTI-Export Marketing Bureau (EMB) for coffee exporters' section of the General Guide for more information on how to be accredited as a coffee exporter.
- <sup>143</sup> The CEC is stamped on the Export Declaration.
- <sup>144</sup> 2020 PCA Citizen's Charter, available at [https://pca.gov.ph/images/Corporate\\_Scorecard/2020\\_amended\\_citizens\\_charter-2wfh.pdfv](https://pca.gov.ph/images/Corporate_Scorecard/2020_amended_citizens_charter-2wfh.pdfv) (accessed 4 November 2022).

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- <sup>145</sup> Refer to the list of regulated and prohibited products as of December 2020 available at <https://tradelinphilippines.dti.gov.ph/ja/web/tradeline-portal/prohibited-and-regulated-products> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>146</sup> PCA Administrative Order No. 2, series of 2012. Rules and Regulations Authorizing an Increase in PCA Laboratory Analysis Fees. Available at <https://pca.gov.ph/images/pdf/issuances/AO02S2012.pdf> (accessed 1 November 2022).
- <sup>147</sup> 2022 SRA Citizen's Charter, available at <https://www.sra.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/SRA-Citizens-Charter-March-2022.pdf> (accessed 4 November 2022); SRA website at <https://www.sra.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/External-RD-LM.pdf> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>148</sup> Refer to the list of regulated and prohibited products as of December 2020 available at <https://tradelinphilippines.dti.gov.ph/ja/web/tradeline-portal/prohibited-and-regulated-products> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>149</sup> NTA Citizen's Charter, available at <https://www.nta.da.gov.ph/citizens-charter/> and NTA website, <https://www.nta.da.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/2issuanceximprans.pdf> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>150</sup> Refer to the list of regulated and prohibited products as of December 2020 available at <https://tradelinphilippines.dti.gov.ph/ja/web/tradeline-portal/prohibited-and-regulated-products> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>151</sup> See NTA Citizen's Charter and website for accreditation procedure and requirements, available at <https://www.nta.da.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/1authorityximprans.pdf> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>152</sup> See <https://www.nta.da.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/2issuanceximprans.pdf>, page 5 (accessed 1 November 2022).
- <sup>153</sup> For detailed information on the requirements, fees, and process of LTO application, see <https://www.fda.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/1.-Initial-Food-ESERVICES.pdf>.
- <sup>154</sup> Available at: <https://www.fda.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/FDA-Circular-No.2020-033-1-128.pdf>.
- <sup>155</sup> See <https://www.fda.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/For-Export-Market-Only-pg-139-211.pdf>.
- <sup>156</sup> See <https://www.fao.org/3/i6677e/i6677e.pdf> (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>157</sup> See [https://www.globalgap.org/uk\\_en/who-we-are/about-us/](https://www.globalgap.org/uk_en/who-we-are/about-us/) (accessed 4 November 2022).
- <sup>158</sup> [https://www.globalgap.org/uk\\_en/what-we-do/the-gg-system/certification/Approved-CBs/index.html](https://www.globalgap.org/uk_en/what-we-do/the-gg-system/certification/Approved-CBs/index.html) (accessed 12 October 2022).
- <sup>159</sup> 2022 DTI Directory of Key Officials. Accessible at <https://dtiwebfiles.s3.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com/Directory/DTI+Directory+of+Key+Officials+as+of+13+October+2022.pdf> (accessed 4 November 2022).