



**ARISE PLUS  
PHILIPPINES**

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





# ABOUT THE BUSINESS GUIDE

This Business Guide on Exporting Processed Food 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 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+).

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 processed food 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 ready in conjunction with the general Business Guide.

Alongside the general Business Guide, the other sector-specific guides in the series cover the following sectors: raw agricultural 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>ALAFOP</b>	Association of Laguna Food Processors Inc.
<b>CEC</b>	Coffee Export Clearance
<b>CFRR</b>	Center for Food Regulation and Research
<b>CN</b>	Combined Nomenclature
<b>CPR</b>	Certificate of Product Registration
<b>DA</b>	Department of Agriculture
<b>DTI</b>	Department of Trade and Industry
<b>DTI-EMB</b>	Department of Trade and Industry's Export Marketing Bureau
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>ECA</b>	European Cocoa Association
<b>ECC</b>	Export Commodity Clearance
<b>ECCP</b>	European Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines
<b>ECF</b>	European Coffee Federation
<b>ED</b>	Export Declaration
<b>EFTA</b>	European Free Trade Association
<b>EMB</b>	Export Marketing Bureau
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FDA</b>	Food and Drug Administration
<b>FAO</b>	Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FEDIOL</b>	FEDIOL
<b>FoP</b>	Front-of Pack
<b>FPI</b>	Federation of Philippine Industries
<b>Freshfel</b>	European Fresh Produce Association
<b>FTSC</b>	Foreign Trade Service Corps
<b>GAP</b>	Good Agricultural Practices
<b>GMOs</b>	Genetically Modified Organisms
<b>GSP</b>	Generalised Scheme of Preferences
<b>GSP+</b>	Generalised Scheme of Preferences Plus
<b>INFOMAPP</b>	Integrated Food Manufacturers' Association of the Philippines for Productivity
<b>ICO</b>	International Coffee Organization
<b>ITC</b>	International Trade Centre
<b>LTO</b>	License to Operate
<b>MRLs</b>	Maximum Residue Levels
<b>OONEPH</b>	Organization of Organic and Natural Exporters of the Philippines
<b>PAH</b>	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
<b>PAPs</b>	Processed agricultural products
<b>PBG</b>	Philippine Biscuits Group
<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>PCBs</b>	Dioxins and Polychlorinated Biphenyls
<b>PCBI</b>	Philippine Coffee Board Inc.
<b>PCBSFA</b>	Philippine Confectionery, Biscuit & Snack Food Association

<b>PCCI</b>	Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry
<b>PCFMI</b>	Philippine Chamber Of Food Manufacturers, Inc.
<b>PCP</b>	Pentachlorophenol
<b>PHILEXPORT</b>	Philippine Exporters Confederation, Inc.
<b>PHILFOODEX</b>	Philippine Food Processors & Exporters Org., Inc.
<b>PTIC</b>	Philippine Trade and Investment Centre
<b>PROFEL</b>	European Association of Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industries
<b>RoO</b>	Rules of Origin
<b>RBD</b>	Refined, Bleached, Deodorized oil
<b>REX</b>	Registered Exporter
<b>SIPPO</b>	Swiss Import Promotion Program
<b>SGS</b>	Société Générale De Surveillance Philippines
<b>SRA</b>	Sugar Regulatory Administration
<b>SPS</b>	Sanitary and phytosanitary
<b>TFEU</b>	Treaty on the Functioning of the EU
<b>THIE</b>	Tea & Herbal Infusions Europe
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<b>LTO</b>	License to Operate
<b>MRLs</b>	Maximum Residue Levels
<b>ONEPH</b>	Organization of Organic and Natural Exporters of the Philippines
<b>PAH</b>	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
<b>PAPs</b>	Processed agricultural products



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<b>TFEU</b>	Treaty on the Functioning of the EU
<b>THIE</b>	Tea & Herbal Infusions Europe
<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 processed food products from the Philippines to the EU.

Materials reviewed include 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 PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCT

## 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 products

## 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' Processed Food Exports to the EU market

Processed food products cover the following Chapters under the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446:<sup>1</sup>

**Table 1: Processed food products**

HS Chapter	Product
<b>Chapter 15</b>	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes
<b>Chapter 17</b>	Sugars and sugar confectionery
<b>Chapter 18</b>	Cocoa and cocoa preparations
<b>ex Chapter 20</b>	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants;
<b>Chapter 21</b>	Miscellaneous edible preparations
<b>Chapter 22</b>	Beverages, spirits and vinegar

**Significance of food products for exports to the EU:** According to a report by the European Commission, in 2022, the EU imported animal or vegetable fats and oils with a total value of EUR 1,025 billion and foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco with a total value of EUR 405 million.<sup>2</sup>

Based on *Eurostat* data, in 2021, the Philippines exported processed food products with a total value of EUR 32,965,896 million to the EU. The top processed food exports from the Philippines to the EU market were:<sup>3</sup>

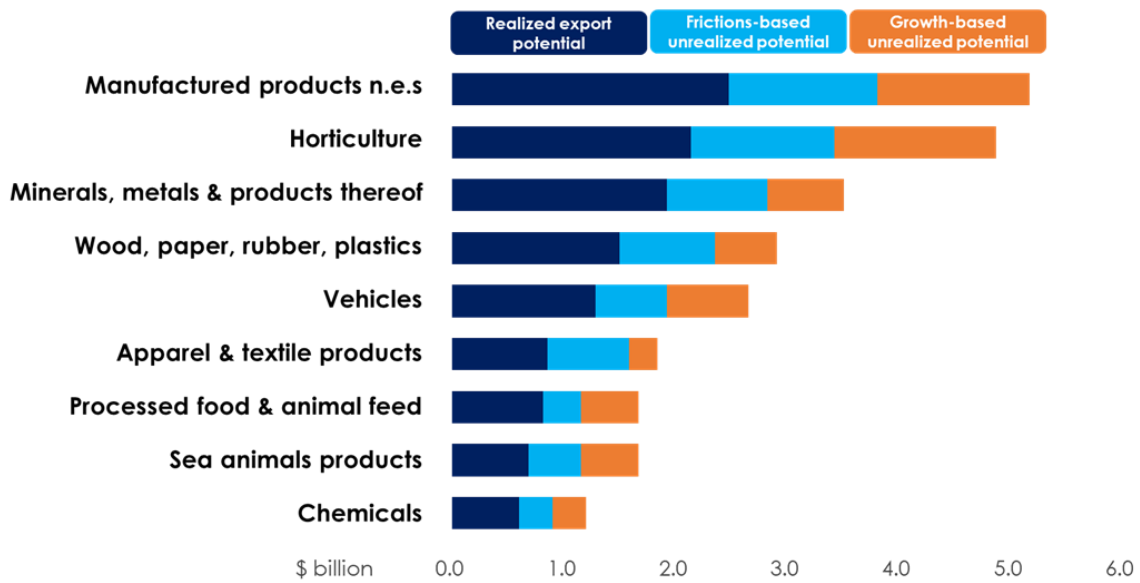
- | Food preparations, not elsewhere specified;
- | Preparations for sauces and prepared sauces; mixed condiments and seasonings (excl. soya sauce, tomato ketchup and other tomato sauces, mustard, and mustard flour and meal);
- | Protein concentrates and textured protein substances;
- | Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, boiled, oxidised, dehydrated, sulphurised, blown, polymerised by heat in vacuum or in inert gas or otherwise chemically modified, inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or of fractions of different fats or oils, n.e.s. (i.e., not elsewhere specified); and
- | Cocoa butter, fat and oil.

The *Philippine Export Development Plan 2023-2028* focuses on 8 key sectors that account for nearly 90% of the country's total export earnings, which includes agriculture products.<sup>4</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.

**Export potential of food products:** The ITC Export Potential Analysis identified processed food as among the top products with export potential to the world (see Figure 1). As a group, processed food and animal feed has an export potential of approximately EUR 1.46 billion, 49% of which is currently untapped. Of the EUR 720 million in untapped potential, 59% (EUR 426

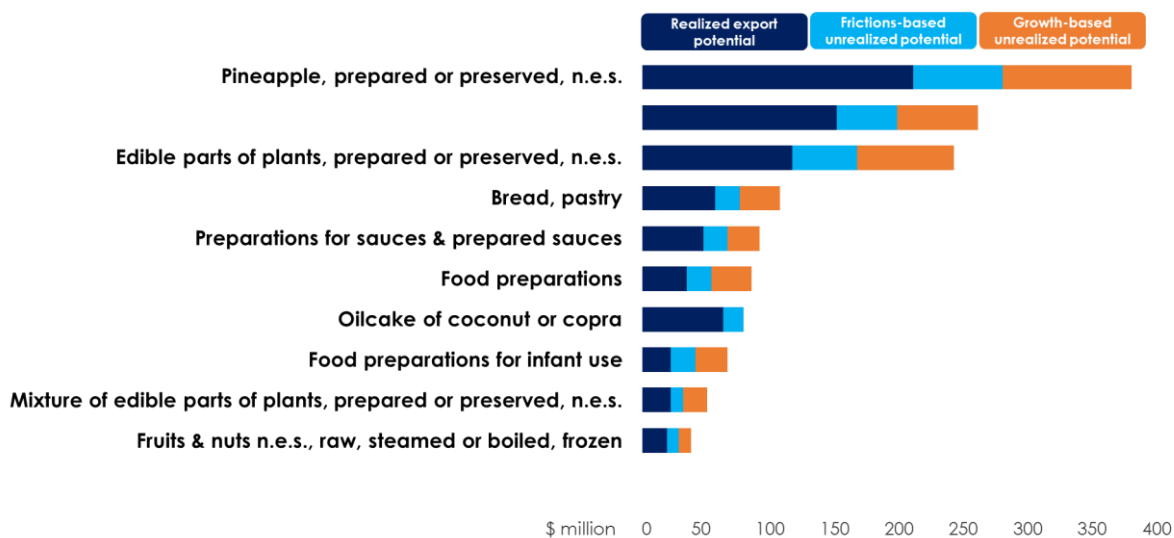
million) is growth-based, which refers to growth from future economic growth in the country or demand growth in the target country, while 41% (EUR 294 million) is frictions-based,<sup>5</sup> which can be addressed by removing barriers, such as the lack of information about rules and regulations of the target market and facilitate compliance with regulations, quality requirements, etc.

**Figure 1: Top sectors with export potential to the world<sup>6</sup>**



More specifically, Figure 2 below shows the top ten processed food products with the highest export potential to the world.

**Figure 2: Export potential to the world of top 10 processed food products<sup>7</sup>**



In addition, a recent market study by the *Swiss Import Promotion Program (SIPPO)* also cited potential for the Philippines to expand its processed food exports to certain European markets (*i.e.*, Parties to the *European*

*Free Trade Association (EFTA)* and selected EU Member States), especially for dried fruits, frozen fruits and fruit purées, sugar alternatives, and pili nut, based on a growing demand for these products in recent years,

consumers' openness to alternative sources, or opportunities in small but niche market segments that the Philippines could explore despite existing competition.<sup>8</sup>

In the EU, the market for organic food continues its growth 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.

**GSP+ access for food products:** Key products from this sector that are eligible for preferential market access to the EU under the GSP+ scheme are coconut oil, bananas, pineapples, tuna, as well as products derived therefrom. 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 food 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>9</sup>

For food 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 food products<sup>10</sup>**

Product	MFN Tariff Rate/Range	GSP+ Rate
Dried bananas	16%	0%
Fresh or dried pineapples	5.8%	0
Prepared or preserved pineapples	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%
Pineapple juice	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%
Prepared and preserved tuna	24%	0%
Frozen tuna	18%	0%
Crude coconut oil	2.50% / 6.40% / 12.80% (depending on the specific product)	0%
Coconut oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (excl. crude)	5.10% / 9.60% / 10.90% / 12.80% (depending on the specific product)	0%

The processed food sector has been prioritised for this guide as:



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 the opportunities available** in this regard; and



2. Given that there is large export potential for such products in the EU market, which has yet to be tapped into, it would be relevant for exporters to **understand the export processes in place and requirements to comply to export to the EU.**

# PART II:

## Utilising the EU GSP+ benefits for processed food exports from the Philippines

This section will focus on the relevant technical requirements for exports of processed food 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 processed food products under the EU GSP+ scheme

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 food products, the relevant chapters in the CN are Chapters 15, 17, 18, 21, and 22.**

GSP+ beneficiaries are eligible for the suspension of customs tariffs on all products listed in Annex IX of the GSP Regulation (as stated in Article 12(1)) – set out in Figure 3.

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

Section	Chapter	CN code	Description
S-3	15	1501 90 00	Poultry fat, other than that of heading 0209 or 1503
		1502 10 90	Fats of bovine animals, sheep or goats, other than those of heading 1503 and other than for industrial uses other than the manufacture of foodstuffs for human consumption
		1502 90 90	
		1503 00 19	Lard stearin and oleostearin, other than for industrial uses
		1503 00 90	Lard oil, oleo-oil and tallow oil, not emulsified or mixed or otherwise prepared, other than tallow oil for industrial uses other than the manufacture of foodstuffs for human consumption
		1504	Fats and oils and their fractions, of fish or marine mammals, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
		1505 00 10	Wool grease, crude
		1507	Soya-bean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
		1508	Groundnut oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
		1511 10 90	Palm oil, crude, other than for technical or industrial uses other than the manufacture of foodstuffs for human consumption



Section	Chapter	CN code	Description
S-3	15	1511 90	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined but not chemically modified, other than crude oil
		1512	Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
		1513	Coconut (copra), palm-kernel or babassu oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
		1514	Rape, colza or mustard oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
		1515	Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
		1516	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified or elaidinised, whether or not refined, but not further prepared
		1517	Margarine; edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or of fractions of different fats or oils of Chapter 15, other than edible fats or oils or their fractions of heading 1516
		1518 00	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, boiled, oxidised, dehydrated, sulphurised, blown, polymerised by heat in vacuum or in inert gas or otherwise chemically modified, excluding those of heading 1516; inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or of fractions of different fats or oils of Chapter 15, not elsewhere specified or included
		1521 90 99	Beeswax and other insect waxes, whether or not refined or coloured, other than raw
		1522 00 10	Degras
		1522 00 91	Oil foots and dregs; soapstocks, other than containing oil having the characteristics of olive oil
S-4a	16	1601 00 10	Sausages and similar products, of liver, and food preparations based on liver
		1602 20 10	Goose or duck liver, prepared or preserved
		1602 41 90	Ham and cuts thereof, prepared or preserved, of swine other than of domestic swine
		1602 42 90	Shoulders and cuts thereof, prepared or preserved, of swine other than of domestic swine
		1602 49 90	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal, including mixtures, of swine other than of domestic swine
		1602 50 31	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal, cooked, of bovine animals, whether or not in airtight containers
		1602 50 95	
		1602 90 31	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal, of game or rabbit
		1602 90 69	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal, of sheep or goats or other animals, not containing uncooked bovine meat or offal and not containing meat or meat offal of domestic swine
		1602 90 91	
		1602 90 95	
		1602 90 99	
		1602 90 78	
		1603 00 10	Extracts and juices of meat, fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, in immediate packings of a net content not exceeding 1 kg
		1604	Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs
1605	Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved		
S-4b	17	1702 50 00	Chemically pure fructose
		1702 90 10	Chemically pure maltose
		<a href="#">1704 (2)</a>	Sugar confectionery (including white chocolate), not containing cocoa
	18	Chapter 18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations
	19	Chapter 19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products
	20	Chapter 20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants
	21	ex Chapter 21	Miscellaneous edible preparations excluding products under subheadings 2106 10, 2106 90 30, 2106 90 51, 2106 90 55 and 2106 90 59
	22	ex Chapter 22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar excluding products under subheadings 2204 10 11 to 2204 30 10 and subheading 2208 40

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 processed food 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>11</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.

The rules of origin requirements for processed food products are laid out in Part II of Annex 22-03 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446.<sup>12</sup> Annex 22-03 is organised into three columns as demonstrated in Figure 4 below, which provides an extract of the table setting out the rules of origin for Chapter 15.

**Figure 4: Extract from table in Annex 22-03 on rules of origin for processed food products**

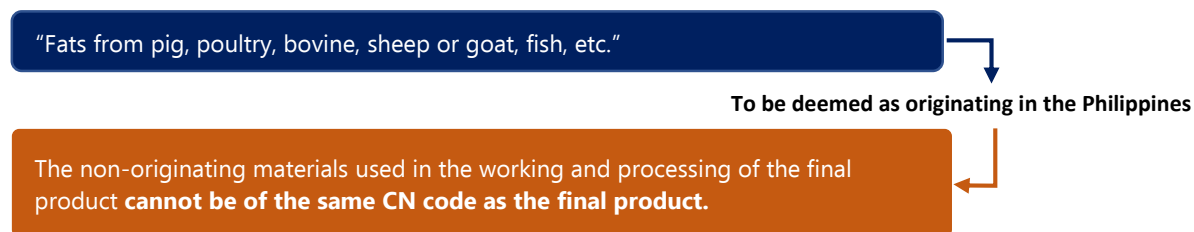
LIST OF PRODUCTS AND WORKING OR PROCESSING OPERATIONS WHICH CONFER ORIGINATING STATUS		
Harmonised System heading	Description of product	Qualifying operation (Working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status)
ex Chapter 15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any sub-heading, except that of the product
1505, 1506 and 1520	Wool grease and fatty substances derived therefrom (including lanolin). Other animal fats and oils and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.. Glycerol, crude; glycerol waters and glycerol lyes.	Manufacture from materials of any heading
1509 and 1510	Olive oil and its fractions	Manufacture in which all the vegetable materials used are wholly obtained
1516 and 1517	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified or elaidinised, whether or not refined, but not further prepared Margarine; edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or of fractions of different fats or oils of this Chapter, other than edible fats or oils or their fractions of heading 1516	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product, in which the weight of all the materials of Chapter 4 used does not exceed 40 % of the weight of the final product
<b>Column 1 – Chapter No.</b>	<b>Column 2 – Product description as in the CN</b>	<b>Column 3 – Relevant qualifying operations</b>

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

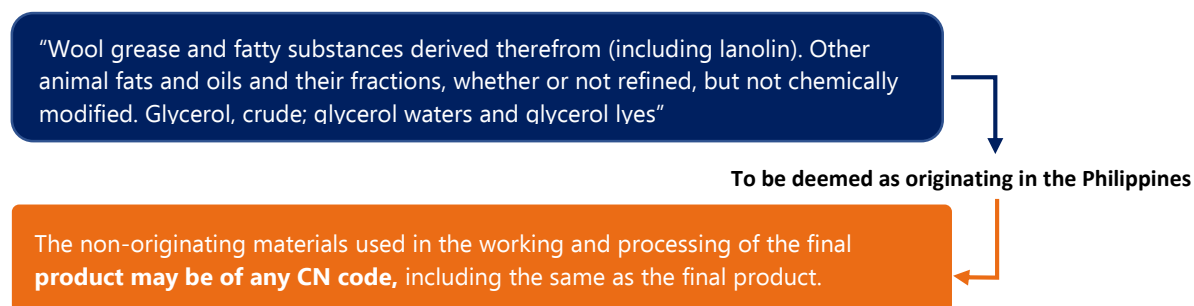
Philippines to be deemed to have originated from the Philippines for the purposes of the GSP scheme.

**Figure 5: Rules of Origin for products under Chapter 15**

To illustrate further, for Headings 1501 to 1514:



Although in the case of Headings 1505, 1506 and 1520:



Accordingly, producers in the Philippines will need to review the chapters covering processed food products in Annex 22-03 in the abovementioned regulation and identify the type of working and processing that should be undertaken in order for the final product to be deemed as originating from the Philippines.

Table 4 below summarises these requirements for Chapters 15, 17, 21, and 22 covering processed food products (as set out in Annex 22-03 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446)<sup>13</sup>:

**Table 4: Rules of origin for processed food products as set out in Annex 22-03**

Chapter No.	Description of Product	Qualifying operation (working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status)
<b>Ex Chapter 15</b>	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes; except for	Manufacture from materials of any sub-heading, except that of the product
<b>1505, 1506 and 1520</b>	Wool grease and fatty substances derived therefrom (including lanolin). Other animal fats and oils and their fractions, whether or not refine, but not chemically modified. Glycerol, crude; glycerol waters and glycerol lyes.	Manufacture from materials of any heading

Chapter No.	Description of Product	Qualifying operation (working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status)
<b>1509 and 1510</b>	Olive oil and its fractions	Manufacture in which all the vegetable materials used are wholly obtained
<b>1516 and 1517</b>	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified relaidinised, whether or not refined, but not further prepared. Margarine; edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or of fractions of different fats or oils of this Chapter, other than edible fats or oils or their fractions of heading 1516	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product, in which the weight of all the materials of Chapter 4 used does not exceed 40% of the weight of the final product
<b>Ex Chapter 17</b>	Sugars and sugar confectionary; except for	Manufacture from materials of any heading except that of the product
<b>ex 17 02</b>	Other sugars, including chemically pure lactose and glucose, in solid form; sugar syrups; artificial honey, whether or not mixed with natural honey; caramel	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product, in which the weight of the materials of headings 1101 to 1108, 1701 and 1703 used does not exceed 30% of the weight of the final product.
<b>ex 17 02</b>	Chemically pure maltose and fructose	Manufacture from materials of any heading including other materials of heading 1702
<b>1704</b>	Sugar confectionery (including white chocolate), not containing cocoa	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product, in which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The individual weight of sugar (1) and of the materials of Chapter 4 used does not exceed 40% of the weight of the final product, and</li> <li>- The total combined weight of sugar (1) and the materials of Chapter 4 used does not exceed 60% of the weight of final product.<sup>14</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Ex Chapter 21</b>	Miscellaneous edible preparations; except for:	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product, in which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The individual weight of sugar (1) and of the materials of Chapter 4 used does not exceed 40% of the weight of the final product, and</li> <li>- The total combined weight of sugar (1) and the materials of Chapter 4 used does not exceed 60% of the weight of the final product.<sup>15</sup></li> </ul>
<b>2103</b>	Sauces and preparations therefore; mixed condiments and mixed seasons; mustard flour and meal and prepare mustard; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sauces and preparations therefore; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings</li> <li>- Mustard flour and meal and prepared mustard</li> </ul>	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product. However, mustard flour or meal or prepared mustard may be used.  Manufacture from materials of any heading

Chapter No.	Description of Product	Qualifying operation (working or processing, carried out on non-originating materials, which confers originating status)
<b>Chapter 22</b>	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	Manufacture from materials of any heading, except that of the product and headings 2207 and 2208, in which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All the materials of sub-headings 0806 10, 2009 61, 2009 69 used are wholly obtained, and</li> <li>- The individual weight of sugar and of the materials of Chapter 4 used does not exceed 40% of the weight of the final product, and</li> <li>- The total combined weight of sugar and the materials of Chapter 4 used does not exceed 60% of the weight of the final product</li> </ul>

**Key Points to Note:**

- | Exporters are encouraged to use the instructions/explanations provided in this guide – to identify and understand the applicable rules of origin for processed food 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 below.



### 2.2.1. Exception 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:

**Figure 6: Types of cumulation**

	Principle	Applicability to the Philippines
<b>The two main types of cumulation are:</b>		
<b>i. Bilateral Cumulation</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Provided that certain requirements are met:</p> <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> <p>are considered to originate in the beneficiary country.<sup>16</sup></p>	<p>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.</p>
<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>17</sup></p> <p>The EU's GSP recognises four regional groups.<sup>18</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> <p>are considered to originate in the latter country.<sup>19</sup></p> <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>20</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>

	Principle	Applicability to the Philippines
<b>In addition, there are also two other types of cumulation that could apply:</b>		
<b>iii. Extended Cumulation<sup>21</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>22</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>23</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>24</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.</p> <p>For cross-regional cumulation to apply, the working and processing carried out must go beyond minimal operations.<sup>25</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> <p>This type of cumulation is not granted automatically but is subject to a request. Currently there is only one such cumulation in place.<sup>26</sup></p>

**Exclusions from regional cumulation:**

Certain processed food products are excluded from regional cumulation.<sup>27</sup> These products are set out in Annex 22-04 of *Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 2015/2446*

**Figure 7: Extract of table from Annex 22-04 detailing products 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
ex 2101 12	Preparations with a basis of coffee	X	X	X
ex 2101 20	Preparations with a basis of tea or maté	X	X	X

## 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>(?)</sup> Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay
2106 90 92 2106 90 98	Food preparations not elsewhere specified, other than protein concentrates and textured protein substances and than compound alcoholic preparations (other than those based on odoriferous substances) of a kind used for the manufacture of beverages and other than flavoured or coloured sugar syrups	X	X	X
3302 10 29	Preparations of a kind used in the drink industries containing all flavouring agents characterising a beverage, other than of an actual alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 0,5 %, containing, by weight, more than 1,5 % milkfat, 5 % sucrose or isoglucose, 5 % glucose or starch	X	X	X
3505 10	Dextrins and other modified starches	X	X	X

The products listed above, 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 specific 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>28</sup>

A special request has to be made by the Government of Philippines to the European Commission in this regard.





# PART III:

## Other Regulatory Requirements to Export Processed Food 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 Processed Food Products in the EU Market

Processed agricultural products (hereinafter, PAPs) are often called '*Non-Annex I goods*', differentiating them from the '*agricultural products*' listed in Annex I to the *Treaty on the Functioning of the EU* (TFEU). PAPs are listed in EU law and include products such as chocolate, confectionary, sweet drinks, beers, spirits, biscuits, and bakery products.<sup>29</sup>

With respect to imports into the EU, the vast majority of agricultural and food products are not subject to mandatory controls.

There are, however, certain rules governing exports of products of animal and non-animal origin that Philippine traders should be aware of.

#### 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>30</sup>

**For animals and goods entering the EU** – Chapter V of the Official Controls Regulation provides for the official controls and checks 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 5: EU import rules for animals and animal products**

<b>Specific category of food of animal origin must be approved</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>	<p>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>31</sup></p> <p><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></p> <p><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></p>
<b>Residue monitoring plan</b>	The non-EU country must have a residue monitoring plan (in accordance with Council Directive 96/23/EC <sup>32</sup> ) for the category of food of animal origin and must appear in the list of countries with an approved residue monitoring plan. <sup>33</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>34</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>35</sup>

For the Philippines, currently, a good number of establishments is listed in the relevant EU database.<sup>36</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>37</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>38</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>39</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>40</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 6: EU import rules for products of non-animal origin**

<p><b>1- Pre-Export checks for products with lowest risk</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  Pre-export checks are established under Article 73 of the <i>Official Control Regulation</i></li> <li>  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.</li> </ul> <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>
<p><b>2- No specific regime</b></p>	<p>The general rules of the Official Controls Regulation apply.</p>

<p><b>3- Increased controls based on emerging or known risks and as decided by the EU on a case-by-case basis</b></p>	<p>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 when there is a known or emerging risk or when there is evidence of widespread serious non-compliance with EU agri-food chain legislation.</p> <p>A list of these products indicating their Combined Nomenclature (CN) codes is established and maintained in an EU legal instrument,<sup>41</sup> in accordance with Article 47(2)(b) of the <i>Official Controls Regulation</i>.<sup>42</sup></p> <p>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 Annex I and at the frequency set out in that Annex.<sup>43</sup></p> <p>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>44</sup></p>
<p><b>4- Safeguard measures in case of the highest perceived risk</b></p>	<p>Food and feed of non-animal origin <b>posing a serious risk to public health</b>, 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 <b>emergency measures</b>.<sup>45</sup></p> <p>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>46</sup></p> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;<sup>47</sup></li> <li>2. Compliance with EU rules on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin,<sup>48</sup> for consignments of food and feed listed in Annex II due to contamination risk by pesticide residues;</li> <li>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</li> <li>4. The absence of Salmonella in 25 g, for consignments of food listed in Annex II due to risk of microbiological contamination by Salmonella.</li> </ol>

<p><b>Safeguard measures in case of the highest perceived risk (cont.)</b></p>	<p>Each consignment of food and feed listed in Annex II to the <i>EU Regulation on the Temporary Increase of Official Controls</i> shall be accompanied by an official certificate in accordance with the model set out in Annex IV to that Regulation ('official certificate').</p> <p>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>49</sup></p>
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### 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 7: EU regulation for contaminants in foodstuffs**

<p><b>EU Law regulates the presence of such contaminants in foodstuffs in the EU.<sup>50</sup></b></p> <p><b>The Regulation, in relevant part, provides as follows:</b></p>	<p>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.</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>51</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>
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Exporters of processed food products from the Philippines can find relevant information on maximum levels of contaminants allowed in foodstuffs in Annex 1

to *Regulation (EU) 2023/915*. Extracts from this regulation setting out maximum levels of contaminants (indicated in ug/kg) are given below:

**Figure 8: Extract from Annex to Regulation (EU) 2023/915 setting out maximum levels of contaminants for certain processed food products**

## 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>(50)</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>(50)</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>	—

## 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	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

2.2	<b>Ochratoxin A</b>	
2.2.5	Soluble coffee (instant coffee)	10,0

3.4	<b>Tin (inorganic)</b>	
3.4.1	Canned foods other than beverages	200
3.4.2	Canned beverages, including fruit juices and vegetable juices	100

### 3.3. Rules on maximum residue levels

The EU's regulation (EC) No. 396/2005 lays down provisions for the setting of EU pesticide maximum residue levels (MRLs) in food and feed.<sup>52</sup> Imports of plant and animal products must comply with such MRLs set by the EC 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 to the same products after processing, adjusted to take account of dilution or concentration during the process. 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. The annexes are organised as follows:

**Table 8. Annexes to Regulation (EC) No. 396/2005**

<b>Annex I</b>	<b>Establishes a list of products to which MRLs apply, which include animal products, fruits, vegetables, cereals, spices and certain edible plants.</b>
<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>53</sup>

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

Exporters of certain food 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>54</sup>

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

#### 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>55</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>56</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>57</sup>
- | No phytosanitary certificate is required for the import into the EU of the following fruits: pineapples, bananas, coconuts, durians, and dates.<sup>58</sup>

Figure 9: 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 Duration and temperature		Stamp of organisation	
15 Concentration		16 Date	
17 Additional information			



**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.

**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>59</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>60</sup>

None of the products included on the list originates from the Philippines. However, the list recommends reduced health checks for products from 'All' countries of origin, which means that those plants, plant products and other objects originating from the Philippines can 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>61</sup>
- | Some commodities originating from non-EU countries are prohibited in defined protected zones of the EU,<sup>62</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>63</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>64</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>65</sup>



## 3.5. Rules on Labelling of Processed Food Products

All foodstuffs marketed in the EU must comply with certain labelling rules to ensure that consumers receive all essential information to make informed choices.

### 3.5.1. Rules governing food labelling

The EU's General Food Law<sup>66</sup> sets out general rules for labelling, advertising and presentation of food stuffs, including their shape, appearance, or packaging, packaging materials used, the manner in which they are arranged, and the setting in which they are displayed, and the information made available about them through whatever medium, so as to not mislead consumers.

In addition to the general rules on food labelling, specific provisions should be noted for labelling of the following:

- | Genetically modified food;
- | Novel foods;
- | Foods for specific groups;
- | Food improvement agents (like additives and flavourings); and
- | Materials intended to come into contact with food.

The EU's main legal instrument for the labelling of foodstuffs is the EU Food Information Regulation.<sup>67</sup>



### 3.5.2. General information required on labels

In accordance with 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 9: 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>

## Ingredients and related content

<b>List of ingredients preceded by the word 'Ingredients'</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  List must be preceded by the word 'ingredients'</li> <li>  Must provide all ingredients (including additives) in descending order of weight as recorded at the time of their use in the manufacture and designated by their specific name.</li> <li>  In the case of products that may contain ingredients liable to cause allergies or intolerances, as listed in Annex II to the <i>EU Food Information Regulation</i>, a clear indication must be given on the label by the word '<i>contains</i>' followed by the name of the ingredient. However, this indication is not necessary when that the specific name is included in the list of ingredients.</li> </ul> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p><b>INGREDIENTS</b></p> <p>Water, Carrots, Onions, Red Lentils (4.5%) Potatoes, Cauliflower, Leeks, Peas, Cornflower, <b>Wheat</b>flour, Cream (<b>milk</b>), Yeast Extract, Concentrated Tomato Paste, Garlic, Sugar, <b>Celery</b> Seed, Sunflower Oil, Herb and Spice, White Pepper, Parsley</p> <p><b>ALLERGY ADVICE</b></p> <p>For allergens, see ingredients in <b>bold</b></p> </div>
<b>Quantity of ingredients</b>	<p>Quantity of certain ingredients or categories of ingredients must be provided where it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  appears in the name of the food, or</li> <li>  is usually associated with that name by the consumer, or</li> <li>  is emphasised on the labelling in words, pictures or graphics, or</li> <li>  is essential to characterise a food and to distinguish it from products with which it might be confused because of its name or appearance</li> </ul>
<b>Net quantity of pre-packaged foodstuffs</b>	Must be provided in metric units for liquids (litre, centilitre, millilitre), and for non-liquids (kilogram, gram)
<b>Alcoholic strength</b>	The indication of the acquired alcoholic strength for beverages containing more than 1.2% by volume of alcohol
<b>Nutrition details</b>	A nutrition declaration

## Instructions on usage

<b>Durability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  Date of minimum durability consisting of day, month and year in that order; and</li> <li>  preceded by the words '<i>best before</i>' or '<i>best before end</i>' or '<i>use by</i>' date for highly perishable goods</li> </ul>
<b>Storage</b>	Any special storage conditions and/or conditions of use
<b>Instructions on use</b>	Instructions for use where it would be difficult to make appropriate use of the food in the absence of such instructions

### Mandatory provisions for certain types of food


<p><b>Certain foods are subject to additional mandatory particulars which must be included on the labelling.</b></p>	<p>Particulars to be included are detailed in Annex III to the <i>EU Food Information Regulation</i>.<sup>68</sup></p> <p><b>Foods covered:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  Foods packaged in certain gases;</li> <li>  Foods containing sweeteners;</li> <li>  Foods containing glycyrrhizinic acid or its ammonium salt;</li> <li>  Beverages with high caffeine content or foods with added caffeine;</li> <li>  Foods with added phytosterols, phytosterol esters, phytosterols or phytosterol esters; and</li> <li>  Frozen meat, frozen meat preparations and frozen unprocessed fishery products.</li> </ul> <p><b>Location of details:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  These particulars must appear on the packaging or on a label attached to pre-packaged foodstuffs.</li> <li>  In the case of pre-packaged foodstuffs intended for mass caterers (<i>i.e.</i>, foodstuffs sold in bulk), the compulsory labelling particulars must appear on commercial documents, while the name under which it is sold, the date of durability or use-by-date, and the name of manufacturer must appear on the external packaging.</li> </ul>
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### 3.5.3. Other specific provisions on labelling

In addition to the above general rules, there are also other specific rules for particular products and types of information, as detailed in the table below.

**Table 10: Other labelling requirements**

<p><b>Genetically modified organisms</b></p>	<p>Products consisting of, or containing genetically modified organisms (hereinafter, GMOs) and food products obtained from GMOs, which have been authorised for the placing on the EU market, are subject to labelling requirements.<sup>69</sup></p> <p>In the case of pre-packaged products, operators are required to state on a label that '<i>This product contains genetically modified organisms</i>'. This labelling obligation also applies to highly refined products (<i>e.g.</i>, oil obtained from genetically modified maize), as well as genetically modified additives and flavourings.</p>
<p><b>Labelling of foods for specific groups (foods for particular nutritional uses), such as baby foods, dietary foods for special medical purposes, foods for weight reduction, and foods for sportspeople.</b><sup>70</sup></p>	<p>In addition to the rules applicable to foodstuffs in general, specific provisions (<i>e.g.</i>, a declaration of the energy value, carbohydrate, protein and fat content, etc.) of EU law exist for groups of <b>foods for particular nutritional uses</b>. These products must be suitable for their claimed nutritional purposes and marketed in such a way as to indicate their suitability.</p> <p>EU law provides general compositional and labelling rules, and required the Commission to adopt, through delegated acts, specific compositional and</p>

<p><b>Labelling of foods for specific groups (cont.)</b></p>	<p>labelling rules for, as follows: 1) Infant and follow-on formula; 2) Processed-cereal based food and other baby food; 3) Food for special medical purposes; and 4) Total diet replacement for weight control.</p> <p>In this context, the following instructions are provided:</p> <p>(a) <b>Infant formula and follow-on formula</b> – The EU law provides a number of specific labelling requirements with respect to specific compositional and information requirements.<sup>71</sup></p> <p>(b) <b>Food for weight reduction</b> - EU law provides additional labelling rules for foods intended for use in energy-restricted diets for weight reduction.<sup>72</sup> The rules of <i>Directive 96/8/EC</i> remain applicable until a new delegated act has been adopted by the European Commission.</p> <p>(c) <b>Food for special medical purposes</b> - EU law on the specific compositional and information requirements for food for special medical purposes provides specific labelling requirements for such foods.<sup>73</sup></p> <p>In terms of the absence or reduced presence of gluten in food, EU law sets out the conditions under which foods may be labelled as '<i>gluten-free</i>' or '<i>very-low gluten</i>'.</p> <p><i>"The statement 'gluten-free' may only be made where the food as sold to the final consumer contains no more than 20 mg/kg of gluten".</i></p> <p><i>"The statement 'very low gluten' may only be made where the food, consisting of or containing one or more ingredients made from wheat, rye, barley, oats or their crossbred varieties which have been specially processed to reduce the gluten content, contains no more than 100 mg/kg of gluten in the food as sold to the final consumer".<sup>74</sup></i></p> <p>As regards the addition of substances for specific nutritional purposes, EU law provides a single EU list of <b>substances that can be added to foods for specific groups</b>.<sup>75</sup></p>
<p><b>Labelling of additives and flavourings</b></p>	<p><b>Additives and flavourings</b> must always be labelled on the packaging of food products by their category (<i>e.g.</i>, anti-oxidant, preservative, colour, etc.).</p> <p>Further provisions on labelling of additives sold as such to food producers and consumers are laid down in EU law.<sup>76</sup></p>
<p><b>Labelling of material that comes into contact with food</b></p>	<p><b>Articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs</b>, including packaging materials and containers, must be labelled '<i>for food contact</i>' or must bear the following symbol with a glass and fork as set out in EU law.<sup>77</sup></p> 
<p><b>Additional voluntary information for foodstuffs</b></p>	<p>In addition to the mandatory rules, there is also additional information that food manufacturers may include on a voluntary basis, provided that it is accurate and does not mislead the consumer.</p> <p>For example, nutrition and health claims must comply with <i>Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on nutrition and health claims made on foods</i>.<sup>78</sup></p>

#### For further information on food and processed agricultural products:

The European Commission provides detailed information on and for the food and processed agricultural products industries on its websites:

| [https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/food\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/food_en); and,

## 3.6. Specific rules governing organic products

In the EU, the market for products certified as organic continues to grow and provides important market opportunities, also 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, including aquaculture and yeast, 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*.

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>79</sup>

Controls 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;
- | processed agricultural products for use as food; and
- | feed.<sup>80</sup>

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>81</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>82</sup>
- | The prohibition of use of ionising radiation;<sup>83</sup>
- | The limitation of use of artificial fertilisers, herbicides, and pesticides;<sup>84</sup> and
- | The prohibition of use of hormones and restriction of use of antibiotics when it is necessary for animal health.<sup>85</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>86</sup>
- | Tillage and cultivation practices that maintain or increase the fertility of the soil;<sup>87</sup>
- | The prohibition of use of mineral nitrogen fertilisers;<sup>88</sup>
- | The choice of resistant varieties and breeds as well as techniques encouraging natural pest and weeds control;<sup>89</sup>
- | Encouraging the natural immunological defence of animals;<sup>90</sup> and
- | The prevention of overstocking.<sup>91</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>92</sup>
- | Cloning animals and or transferring embryos is strictly forbidden;<sup>93</sup>
- | Growth promoters and synthetic amino-acids are prohibited;<sup>94</sup>
- | Suckling mammals must be fed with natural, preferably maternal, milk;<sup>95</sup>
- | Natural methods of reproduction must be used. However, artificial insemination is allowed;<sup>96</sup>
- | 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;<sup>97</sup> and
- | 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>98</sup>
  - Particular attention should be paid to housing conditions, husbandry practices, and stocking densities;<sup>99</sup>
  - The number of livestock must be limited to minimising overgrazing, erosion, or pollution

#### 3.6.2. Labelling Organic Products

Article 33(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848 allows the use of the EU's organic logo.

The EU's 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>108</sup>

The logo must be displayed according to the following rules:

caused by animals or by the spreading of their manure;<sup>100</sup>

- Animals are to have, whenever possible, access to open air or grazing areas;<sup>101</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>102</sup>
- Hormones or similar substances are not permitted, unless as a form of veterinary therapeutic treatment for an individual animal;<sup>103</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>104</sup> and
- The use of immunological veterinary medicines is permitted.<sup>105</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>106</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>107</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>109</sup>



### 3.6.3. Exporting organic products to the EU

Under Regulation (EU) 2018/848 the following applies for imports of organic products:

- | 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>110</sup> and
- | Products from a third country may be sold in the EU as organic when they are accompanied by a certificate issued by the relevant control authorities or control bodies in non-EU countries confirming that the product complies with EU standards.<sup>111</sup>

Control Union is an example of certifying body that offers EU organic certification for Philippine processed food export.



<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>112</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's *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>113</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 processed food products, certain export documents must be obtained.<sup>114</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 clearances and/or permits.

This section provides information on where and how to obtain related export clearances for processed food products, some of which are also needed to comply with importation requirements in the EU for processed food products.

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 Trade and Industry (DTI) – Export Marketing Bureau (EMB)<sup>115</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>116</sup>

**Table 11: Details of Export Clearance/Permit through DTI-EMB**

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

**Coffee Export Clearance (CEC)<sup>117</sup>****Procedure:**

- Submit the 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 onto 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 Commercial Invoice
- Photocopy of Packing Lists
- Photocopy of Draft Bill of Lading or Airway Bill (Cargo Booking)

**5.2. Department of Agriculture (DA) – Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA)<sup>118</sup>**

Coconut products are regulated for export by law and therefore require an *Export Commodity Clearance (ECC)* before they can be exported.<sup>119</sup>

**Table 12: 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>	<b>Address:</b> Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City, 1101 Metro Manila <b>E-mail:</b> <a href="mailto:pca.ofad@gmail.com">pca.ofad@gmail.com</a> , <a href="mailto:pca_tird@yahoo.com">pca_tird@yahoo.com</a> <b>Phone:</b> 8928-4501 local 504 <b>Website:</b> <a href="https://pca.gov.ph">https://pca.gov.ph</a>

**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 accepts and 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; for fresh coconuts, the PCA inspects the commodity before loading and prepares the Commodity Inspection Report.
- The applicant proceeds to the PCA-Assessment and Monitoring Services (PCA-AMS) in the PCA Central Office and must submit 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 calculates the fee to be paid based on the pro forma invoice.

- The applicant pays the corresponding PCA fees at the PCA Cashier and submits 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 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 13: 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>120</sup>
Inspection and Supervisory Fees	
<b>A. Bulk Loading</b>	
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>B. Desiccated Coconut</b>	PHP 940.00 per Export Declaration (ED), maximum of 2 container vans per ED + PHP 3,100
<b>C. Conventional cargo packed in drums, boxes, bags, sacks, crates, etc.</b>	PHP 626.00 per ED, maximum of 2 container vans per ED + PHP 3,100.00

**Table 14: PCA Fees as Authorised by PCA Board Resolution No. 035-95**

Commodity	PCA Fees
Copra	PHP 0.12 per kg
Fresh young coconuts	PHP 0.02820 per kg
Crude coconut oil	PHP 0.19355 per kg
Desiccated coconut	PHP 0.18553 per kg
Cochin oil	PHP 0.20374 per kg

Commodity	PCA Fees
Edible coconut oil/Refined, Bleached, Deodorized oil (RBD)	PHP 0.20482 per kg
Toilet soap/bath soap*	
Laundry soap*	
Coconut Methyl Ester*	
Fatty alcohol*	
Fatty acid*	
Coconut milk (liquid)	PHP 0.11611 per kg
Coconut milk (powder)	PHP 0.55512 per kg
Virgin coconut oil	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.

### 5.3. Department of Agriculture (DA) – Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA)<sup>121</sup>

**Table 15: Details of Export Clearance/Permit through DA-SRA**

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

As a regulated commodity,<sup>122</sup> exporters of sugar need to obtain the necessary export clearance from the SRA before exporting the commodity.

#### 5.3.1. 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)

**5.3.2. 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



## 5.4. 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>123</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 16: FDA Risk Categories of Food Products**

Risk Category	Definition (FDA Circular 2020-033 Annex A) <sup>124</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 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>▪ Dairy products</li> <li>▪ Frozen desserts</li> <li>▪ Cocoa and chocolate products</li> <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>
Medium Risk Food Products (cont.)		
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>125</sup>



## 5.5. 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>126</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>127</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>128</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:wravenhorst@controlunion.com">wravenhorst@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 Institutions

#### 6.1.1. In the EU

For further information on the EU rules regarding food products, the European Commission provides the following information websites:

**Table 18: EU government authorities' websites**

Information on:	Link
<b>General Food Law</b>	<a href="https://food.ec.europa.eu/horizontal-topics/general-food-law_en">https://food.ec.europa.eu/horizontal-topics/general-food-law_en</a>
<b>Food Safety</b>	<a href="https://food.ec.europa.eu/index_en">https://food.ec.europa.eu/index_en</a>

### 6.1.2. In the Philippines<sup>129</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 19: 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 <i>Philippine Trade and Investment Centers</i> (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.	<p><b>FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE CORPS</b> 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></p> <p><b>PTIC-BERLIN, GERMANY</b> 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></p> <p><b>PTIC-BRUSSELS, BELGIUM</b> 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></p> <p><b>PTIC-PARIS, FRANCE</b> 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></p>
<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 (food and non-food) to be able to access international markets. For market-specific concerns, exporters may get in touch with the following the DA's different posts in the EU.	<p><b>BRUSSELS, BELGIUM</b> 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></p> <p><b>ROME, ITALY</b> 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></p>

## 6.2. Business associations

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

### 6.2.1. In the EU

For further information, businesses can refer to the following entities/institutions based in the EU:

**Table 20: EU business associations**

Institution	Description	Contact Details
<b>European Association of Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industries (PROFEL)</b>	<b>PROFEL</b> is the European Association of Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industries. The association monitors the legislative developments relevant to the fruit and vegetable processing sector and provides expertise and input to legislators and decision-makers in the European Commission, the European Parliament and other relevant institutions and organisations in Brussels.	Avenue des Nerviens 9-31 1040 Brussels Belgium  Phone: +32 2 500 87 59 E-mail: profel@profel-europe.eu.Com Website: <a href="http://www.profel-europe.eu">www.profel-europe.eu</a>
<b>European Vegetable Oil and Proteinmeal Industry Federation (FEDIOL)</b>	<b>FEDIOL</b> is the federation representing the European Vegetable Oil and Proteinmeal Industry in Europe. The association represents the interests of the EU Vegetable Oil and Proteinmeal Industry towards public and private organizations, notably the EU Institutions, but also international bodies and stakeholders such as suppliers, customers and the civil society, with a view to ensure a favourable business environment.	Avenue de Tervuren 168 1150 Brussels Belgium  Phone: +32 2 771 53 30 E-mail: <a href="mailto:fediol@fediol.eu">fediol@fediol.eu</a> Website: <a href="http://www.fediol.eu">www.fediol.eu</a>
<b>European Fresh Produce Association (Freshfel)</b>	<b>Freshfel</b> is the European Fresh Produce Association. Members of the association represent all segments of the fresh produce trade, including import, export, wholesale, distribution and retail. Its members include non-EU and well as EU businesses.	Rue de Trèves 49-51 1040 Brussels Belgium  Phone: +32 2 777 15 80 E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@freshfel.org">info@freshfel.org</a> Website: <a href="http://www.freshfel.org">www.freshfel.org</a>
<b>European Coffee Federation (ECF)</b>	The <b>European Coffee Federation</b> (ECF) represents the European green coffee trade, coffee roasting industry, soluble coffee manufacturers and decaffeinator. The companies affiliated to the ECF represent a total import volume of about 40 million bags, or half of the world trade volume.	Avenue des Nerviens, 9-31 1040 Brussels Belgium  Phone: +32 2 549 56 41 E-mail: <a href="mailto:ecf@ecf-coffee.org">ecf@ecf-coffee.org</a> Web: <a href="http://www.ecf-coffee.org">www.ecf-coffee.org</a>
<b>European Cocoa Association (ECA)</b>	The <b>European Cocoa Association</b> (ECA) has the mission to <i>study, research, and implement adequate solutions to any matter affecting the industry, the trading and the logistics of the cocoa sector</i> . ECA Members are active in cocoa: trading, logistics, processing, and industrial chocolate manufacturing.	Avenue des Gaulois 3 1040 Brussels Belgium  Phone: +32 2 662 00 06 E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@eurococoa.com">info@eurococoa.com</a> Web: <a href="http://www.eurococoa.com">www.eurococoa.com</a>

<b>Tea &amp; Herbal Infusions Europe (THIE)</b>	<p><b>Tea &amp; Herbal Infusions Europe (THIE)</b> is the association representing the interests of producers and traders of tea and herbal infusions, as well as extracts thereof in the EU. The main objectives of the association are to establish a common European policy with regard to tea and herbal infusions and to maintain contact with EU officials and representatives of other organisations and to collaborate in any matter related to the tea and herbal infusions trade and industry.</p>	<p>THIE Sonninstraße 28 20097 Hamburg Germany</p> <p>Phone: +49 40 23 60 16- 21 E-mail: <a href="mailto:thie@wga-hh.de">thie@wga-hh.de</a> Web: <a href="http://www.thie-online.eu/">http://www.thie-online.eu/</a></p>
<b>Euroglaces</b>	<p><b>Euroglaces</b> represents the ice cream industry in Europe. Its mission is to work on the creation of an advantageous regulatory environment for all European industrial ice cream companies and on promoting the specific interests of the ice cream industry at EU level.</p>	<p>EUROGLACES c/o FEVIA Rue de la Science 14 1040 Brussels Belgium</p> <p>Phone: +32 (0)2 213 84 78 E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@euroglaces.eu">info@euroglaces.eu</a> Web: <a href="http://www.euroglaces.eu">www.euroglaces.eu</a></p>
<b>Food and Drink Europe</b>	<p><b>Food and Drink Europe</b> is an international association based in Brussels maintaining close contacts with the EU and international institutions. The association is a major partner in the consultations on all issues affecting the EU's food and drink industry. Food and Drink Europe coordinates the work of more than 700 experts through its Committees and Expert Groups around four themes: food and consumer policy, food safety and science, nutrition and health, environmental sustainability and competitiveness.</p>	<p>Avenue des Nerviens 9-31 1040 Brussels Belgium</p> <p>Tel: +32 2 514 11 11 E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@fooddrinkurope.eu">info@fooddrinkurope.eu</a> Web: <a href="http://www.fooddrinkurope.eu">www.fooddrinkurope.eu</a></p>



## 6.2.2. In Philippines

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

**Table 21: 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>Coffee</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>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>Philippine Biscuits Group (PBG) c/o Laura's Food</b>	Address: Manila Mahogany Compound, 538 MRR Rd., Manggahan, Pasig City Contact: (+632) 668.1848, (+632) 812.3394, (+632) 759.7519 E-mail: <a href="mailto:ferdie@mondenissin.com">ferdie@mondenissin.com</a> , <a href="mailto:export@mondenissin.com">export@mondenissin.com</a>
<b>Philippine Chamber Of Food Manufacturers, Inc. (PCFMI)</b>	Address: 12/F, Unit 1216, Cityland 10 Tower II, H.V dela Costa St. Salcedo Village, Makati City Contact: (+632) 8359.2216 Mobile: (+63) 927.5862466 E-mail: <a href="mailto:foodchamber@gmail.com">foodchamber@gmail.com</a>
<b>Philippine Confectionery, Biscuit &amp; Snack Food Association (PCBSFA)</b>	Address: Unit 408 Gopoco Bldg., 832 Juan Luna St., Binondo, Manila 1006 Contact: (+632) 8711.3397, (+632) 8244.4478 E-mail: <a href="mailto:wowiesy@gmail.com">wowiesy@gmail.com</a>
<b>Philippine Food Processors &amp; Exporters Org., Inc. (PHILFOODEX)</b>	Address: Unit 1205, Jollibee Plaza Bldg., Emerald Ave., Ortigas Center, Pasig City Contact: (+632) 8634.3304, (+632) 8634.3466, (+6327) 8949.4054 E-mail: <a href="mailto:philfoodex@tri-isys.com">philfoodex@tri-isys.com</a> , <a href="mailto:philfoodex.mem1986@gmail.com">philfoodex.mem1986@gmail.com</a> Website: <a href="https://www.philfoodex.org.ph/">https://www.philfoodex.org.ph/</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>

# ENDNOTES

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<sup>1</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, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32015R2446> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>2</sup> Factsheet European Union, Trade in goods with Philippines, available at [https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/isdb\\_results/factsheets/country/details\\_philippines\\_en.pdf](https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/isdb_results/factsheets/country/details_philippines_en.pdf) (accessed 31 July 2023).

<sup>3</sup> 2021 trade data from Eurostat.

<sup>4</sup> Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028, available at <https://pdp.neda.gov.ph/philippine-development-plan-2023-2028/> (accessed 10 July 2023).

<sup>5</sup> ITC Export Potential Analysis, p. 24.

<sup>6</sup> ITC Export Potential Analysis, p. 13.

<sup>7</sup> ITC Export Potential Analysis, p. 24.

<sup>8</sup> 2020 SIPPO Market Study on PH Processed Food, pp. 6-8.

<sup>9</sup> Eurostat.

<sup>10</sup> EU TARIC database, ITC Market Access Map

<sup>11</sup> Article 33 of the GSP Regulation.

<sup>12</sup> 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>13</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446 of 28 July 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) 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, p. 1–557, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legalcontent/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32015R2446> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>14</sup> Footnote 1 – referred to in the table – refers to ‘Introductory Note 4.2’ in the regulation – which notes 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 in the final product is taken into account for the calculation of such limitations.

<sup>15</sup> For information on ‘Footnote 1’ referred to in the table – refer to ‘Introductory Note 4.2’ in the regulation. (Refer Footnote above)

<sup>16</sup> Article 53 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446.

<sup>17</sup> Article 37 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2015/2446.

<sup>18</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>19</sup> Article 55 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446.

<sup>20</sup> Article 55(1)(a) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446.

<sup>21</sup> Article 56 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446 of 28 July 2015.

<sup>22</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>23</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>24</sup> Article 55(5) and (6) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446.

<sup>25</sup> Article 47(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446.

<sup>26</sup> See <https://trade.ec.europa.eu/access-to-markets/en/content/generalised-scheme-preferences-gsp> (accessed 20 January 2023).

<sup>27</sup> Annex 22-04 to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446.

<sup>28</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>29</sup> Regulation (EU) 510/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 laying down the trade arrangements applicable to certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EC) 1216/2009 and (EC) No 614/2009, OJ L 150, 20.5.2014, p. 1–58, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32014R0510> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>30</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/legalcontent/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32017R0625> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>31</sup> See <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32004R0853>.

<sup>32</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>33</sup> Commission Decision 2011/163/EU as amended

<sup>34</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>.

<sup>35</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) (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>36</sup> See [https://food.ec.europa.eu/safety/biological-safety/food-hygiene/non-eu-countries-authorisedestablishment\\_s\\_en](https://food.ec.europa.eu/safety/biological-safety/food-hygiene/non-eu-countries-authorisedestablishment_s_en) and here: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/tracesnt/directory/publication/establishment/index#!/search?countryCode=PH&sort=country.translation> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>37</sup> Article 47 of the Official Controls Regulation.

<sup>38</sup> Article 45 of the Official Controls Regulation.

<sup>39</sup> See Article 44(3) of the Official Controls Regulation.

<sup>40</sup> Article 44(4) of the Official Controls Regulation.

<sup>41</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>42</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>43</sup> Article 6 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793.

<sup>44</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>45</sup> Annex II to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793.

<sup>46</sup> Article 10 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793.

<sup>47</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) 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>48</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>49</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>50</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>51</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>52</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, OJ L 70, 16.03.2005, available at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32005R0396> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>53</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>54</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>55</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/legalcontent/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>; 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>56</sup> Laid down in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.

<sup>57</sup> Annexes XIII and XIV to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.

<sup>58</sup> Annex XI part C to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.

<sup>59</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/legalcontent/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32019R2129> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>60</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>61</sup> Annex VI to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.

<sup>62</sup> Annex IX to the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.

<sup>63</sup> Annex I to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019.

<sup>64</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/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32019R0829> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>65</sup> Council Directive 2000/29/EC of 8 May 2000 on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community, OJ L 169, 10.7.2000, p. 1–112, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32000L0029> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>66</sup> Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety p. 1, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32002R0178> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>67</sup> Regulation (EU) 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers, amending Regulations (EC) No 1924/2006 and (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Commission Directive 87/250/EEC, Council Directive 90/496/EEC, Commission Directive 1999/10/EC, Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Directives 2002/67/EC and 2008/5/EC and Commission Regulation (EC) No 608/2004, OJ L 304 22.11.2011, p. 18, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:02011R1169-20180101> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>68</sup> Regulation (EU) 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers, amending Regulations (EC) No 1924/2006 and (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Commission Directive 87/250/EEC, Council Directive 90/496/EEC, Commission Directive 1999/10/EC, Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Directives 2002/67/EC and 2008/5/EC and Commission Regulation (EC) No 608/2004, OJ L 304 22.11.2011, p. 18, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:02011R1169-20180101> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>69</sup> Regulation (EC) 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on genetically modified food and feed, OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, available at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legalcontent/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32003R1829> (accessed 4 November 2022) and Regulation (EC). 1830/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 concerning the traceability and labelling of genetically modified organisms and the traceability of food and feed products produced from genetically modified organisms and amending Directive 2001/18/EC, OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, available at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legalcontent/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32003R1830> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>70</sup> Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on food intended for infants and young children, food for special medical purposes, and total diet replacement for weight control and repealing Council Directive 92/52/EEC, Commission Directives 96/8/EC, 1999/21/EC, 2006/125/EC and 2006/141/EC, Directive 2009/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulations (EC) No 41/2009 and (EC) No 953/2009 Text with EEA relevance, OJ L 181, 29.6.2013, p. 35–56, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32013R0609> (accessed 4 November 2022). See also European Commission, DG Health and Food Safety, Foods for specific groups, available at [https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/labelling\\_nutrition/special\\_groups\\_food\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/labelling_nutrition/special_groups_food_en) (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>71</sup> Article 6 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding, OJ L 25, 2.2.2016, p. 1–29, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32016R0127> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>72</sup> Article 5(2) of Commission Directive 96/8/EC of 26 February 1996 on foods intended for use in energy-restricted diets for weight reduction, OJ L 55, 6.3.1996, p. 22–26, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legalcontent/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:31996L0008> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>73</sup> Articles 6 and 8 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/128 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for food for special medical purposes, OJ L 25, 2.2.2016, p. 30–43, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32016R0128> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>74</sup> Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 828/2014 of 30 July 2014 on the requirements for the provision of information to consumers on the absence or reduced presence of gluten in food, OJ L 228, 31.7.2014, p. 5–8, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32014R0828> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>75</sup> Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on food intended for infants and young children, food for special medical purposes, and total diet replacement for weight control and repealing Council Directive 92/52/EEC, Commission Directives 96/8/EC, 1999/21/EC, 2006/125/EC and 2006/141/EC, Directive 2009/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulations (EC) No 41/2009 and (EC) No 953/2009 Text with EEA relevance, OJ L 181, 29.6.2013, p. 35–56, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32013R0609> (accessed 4 November 2022). See also European Commission, DG Health and Food Safety, Addition of substances for specific nutritional purposes, available at [https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/labelling\\_nutrition/special\\_groups\\_food/dietetic\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/labelling_nutrition/special_groups_food/dietetic_en) (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>76</sup> Regulation (EC) No. 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food additives, OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legalcontent/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32008R1333> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>77</sup> Regulation (EC) 1935/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 October 2004 on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food and repealing Directives 80/590/EEC and 89/109/EEC, OJ L 338, 13.11.2004, available at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32004R1935>.

<sup>78</sup> Regulation (EC) 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on nutrition and health claims made on foods, OJ L 404, 30.12.2006, available at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legalcontent/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32006R1924> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>79</sup> Article 45 and Articles 47 and 48 of Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

<sup>80</sup> Articles 1 and 2 of Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

<sup>81</sup> Article 1(2) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.

<sup>82</sup> Article 5(f)(iii) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

<sup>83</sup> Article 5(i) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

<sup>84</sup> Article 5(g) of Regulation (EU) No 2018/848.

<sup>85</sup> Point 3.1.2.2. of Part II of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

<sup>86</sup> Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No 2018/848.

<sup>87</sup> Point 1.9. of Part I of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

<sup>88</sup> Point 1.9.8. of Part I of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

<sup>89</sup> Point 1.10. of Part I of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

<sup>90</sup> Point 1.5.1.2. of Part II of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

<sup>91</sup> Point 1.6.6. of Part II of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

<sup>92</sup> Point 1.9.1.1. of Part II of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

<sup>93</sup> Point 1.3.2.(c) of Part II of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

<sup>94</sup> Point 1.4.1.(f) of Part II of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

<sup>95</sup> Point 1.4.1.(g) of Part II of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

<sup>96</sup> Point 1.3.2.(a) of Part II of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

<sup>97</sup> Point 1.4.1.(i) of Part II of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

<sup>98</sup> Point 1.7.1. of Part II of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

<sup>99</sup> Point 1.7.2. of Part II of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

<sup>100</sup> Point 1.7.4. of Part II of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

<sup>101</sup> Point 1.7.3. of Part II of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

<sup>102</sup> Point 1.7.5. of Part II of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

<sup>103</sup> Point 1.3.2.(b) of Part II of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

<sup>104</sup> Point 1.5.2.2. of Part II of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

<sup>105</sup> Point 1.5.1.2. of Part II of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

<sup>106</sup> Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.

<sup>107</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>108</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). Its use is governed by Article 57 of 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/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32008R0889> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>109</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>110</sup> Article 47 of Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

<sup>111</sup> Article 46 of Regulation (EU) 2018/848

<sup>112</sup> See <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0381> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>113</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>114</sup> The list of regulated and prohibited products as of December 2020 is available at <https://tradeline.philippines.dti.gov.ph/ja/web/tradeline-portal/prohibited-and-regulated-products> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>115</sup> DTI website, [https://www.dti.gov.ph/negosyo/exports/accreditation-of-exporters/coffee-export-documentation/?TSPD\\_101\\_R0=b4c9b9fa12b87c8dc495152c21216fb3k2B0000000000000009087366effff000000000000000000000006314f1d400cef95d9308c923bcdab20007b81742995745b633eb08531f2bda629155f1d91192c59f575ca3dc5f1cc5af080900c71c0a2800127461276146248332b330e56259e978be37e04032692ddba1f80c3a4fbcdbcc1c8e7f6c4e20ca86](https://www.dti.gov.ph/negosyo/exports/accreditation-of-exporters/coffee-export-documentation/?TSPD_101_R0=b4c9b9fa12b87c8dc495152c21216fb3k2B0000000000000009087366effff000000000000000000000006314f1d400cef95d9308c923bcdab20007b81742995745b633eb08531f2bda629155f1d91192c59f575ca3dc5f1cc5af080900c71c0a2800127461276146248332b330e56259e978be37e04032692ddba1f80c3a4fbcdbcc1c8e7f6c4e20ca86) (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>116</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>117</sup> The CEC is stamped onto the Export Declaration.

<sup>118</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).

<sup>119</sup> Refer to the list of regulated and prohibited products as of December 2020 available at <https://tradeline.philippines.dti.gov.ph/ja/web/tradeline-portal/prohibited-and-regulated-products> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>120</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>121</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/wpcontent/uploads/2022/05/External-RD-LM.pdf> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>122</sup> Refer to the list of regulated and prohibited products as of December 2020 available at <https://tradeline.philippines.dti.gov.ph/ja/web/tradeline-portal/prohibited-and-regulated-products> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>123</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>124</sup> Available at: <https://www.fda.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/FDA-Circular-No.2020-033-1-128.pdf>.

<sup>125</sup> See <https://www.fda.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/For-Export-Market-Only-pg-139-211.pdf>.

<sup>126</sup> See <https://www.fao.org/3/i6677e/i6677e.pdf> (accessed 4 November 2022).

<sup>127</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>128</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>129</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 2020).

