



Republic of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
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ADMINISTRATIVE CIRCULAR

No. 11

Series of 2024

SUBJECT: RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF FRESH FRUITS OF TABLE GRAPES (*Vitis vinifera*) FROM SOUTH AFRICA INTO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

WHEREAS, the Plant Quarantine Service (PQS) of the Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI) by virtue of Presidential Decree No. 1433 "Plant Quarantine Law of 1978", as revised by the Administrative Code of 1987 (EO 292), has the primary function of preventing the entry of foreign pests into the country and the further spread of pests already introduced to places where they are not known to exist;

WHEREAS, the Plant Product Safety Services Division (PPSSD) of the BPI shall be responsible for the regulation of plant foods in the primary production and post-harvest stages of the food supply chain in accordance with Executive Order No. 366, s. 2004 and Republic Act No. 10611, also known as the "*Food Safety Act of 2013*";

WHEREAS, the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) and the FAO International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) reaffirms the sovereign right of the country to institute appropriate measures deemed necessary to protect human, plant, and animal life and health, provided that such measures do not unnecessarily restrict trade;

WHEREAS, Article II, Section 4.1. of the DA Department Circular No. 6, Series of 2020 "Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation and Exportation of Plant Food" states that the importation of plant foods shall only be allowed under the condition that it had undergone risk analysis, taking into account potential food safety risks associated with plant foods, and considering the measures implemented by the exporting country's competent authority;

WHEREAS, Article II, Section 5 of the DA Department Circular No. 6, Series of 2020 states that the food safety risk analysis for the importation of plant food shall be done by PPSSD based on PNS and Codex standards / guidelines and shall be conducted as part of the import risk analysis wherein the National Plant Quarantine Services Division (NPQSD), on the other hand, conducts analysis on the phytosanitary risks which may posed by the importation of plant food.

WHEREAS, the Import Risk Analysis (IRA) for fresh fruits of table grapes from South Africa was conducted by the BPI - NPQSD and PPSSD wherein the risk estimates or levels pertaining to food safety and phytosanitary are determined and the appropriate



risk management measures are formulated proportionate to the risks. This includes the Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) which evaluates the biological, scientific, and economic evidence to determine whether an organism is a pest, whether it should be regulated, and the appropriate strength of phytosanitary measures to be taken against it;

WHEREAS, the Completed IRA, Workplan for the export of fresh fruits of table grapes, the Department of Agriculture (DA) Department Circular No. 4, Series of 2016 *Guidelines on the Importation of Plants, Planting Materials and Plant Products for Commercial Purposes*, DA Department Circular No. 6, series of 2020 *Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation and Exportation of Plant Food*, and Section 3.4 of BPI Administrative Order No. 1 Series of 2018 *Pest Risk Analysis Manual* served as the basis for the issuance of this Administrative Circular (AC),

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANCISCO P. TIU LAUREL, JR., Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, by the powers vested in me by law, do hereby issue this Circular providing guidelines governing the importation of fresh fruits of table grapes from the Government of South Africa (hereinafter referred to as South Africa) into the Republic of the Philippines (hereinafter referred to as Philippines).

SECTION I

SCOPE, DEFINITION OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

OBJECTIVES - This Circular shall provide sanitary and phytosanitary rules and regulations governing the commercial importation of fresh fruits of table grapes from South Africa into the Philippines.

SCOPE - This circular shall govern the commercial importation of fresh fruits of table grapes (*Vitis vinifera*) from South Africa for human consumption.

DEFINITION OF TERMS- *For the purpose of this Circular*, the following terms, words, and phrases **herein used** shall be construed to mean as follows:

A. DEFINITION:

- a. Additional Declaration - a statement required by the BPI- NPQSD to be indicated on a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) which provides specific additional information pertinent to the consignment.
- b. BPI SPS Import Clearance (SPSIC) – a document issued prior to importation by the BPI to ensure that the products being imported meet the standards to protect human, animal, or plant life or health, ensuring that the products are safe for consumers and to prevent the spread of pests or diseases among animals or plants. Such a document also prescribes the conditions to be complied with by the importer for the maintenance of quality and sustainability of the product for the intended purposes.

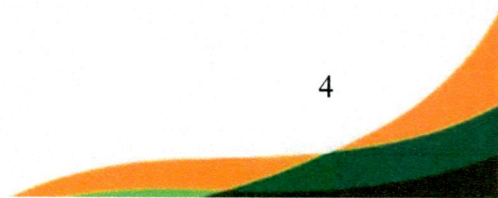
- c. Commodity – A type of plant, planting material, plant product, or other article being moved for trade or other purposes.
- d. Consignment - a specific quantity of fresh fruits of table grapes from South Africa to the Philippines covered by a single PC.
- e. Food Safety – refers to the assurance that food will not cause harm to the consumer when it is prepared or eaten according to its intended use.
- f. Importation – an act of bringing into the country by sea, land, or air foreign products intended for planting, consumption, manufacturing, trading, distribution, domestication, formulation, repacking, or any other purposes
- g. Importer – shall refer to any person, individual or juridical entity, as well as any farmers' cooperatives/organization/association, or proprietor or authorized representatives or broker, partner, in case of a partnership, who transacts with the BPI for purposes of licensing and issuance of SPSIC in connection with the importation of plants, planting materials, and plant products.
- h. Inspection – Official visual examination of plants, planting materials, plant products, or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations.
- i. Interception (of a consignment) – The refusal or controlled entry of an imported consignment due to failure to comply with phytosanitary regulations.
- j. Interception (of a pest) – The detection of a pest during the inspection and testing of an imported consignment.
- k. International SPS Certificate – a written guarantee issued by a competent authority from the country of origin, certifying that the products have been handled, processed, and packed in a hygienic manner and do not contain microorganisms, harmful substances that may pose food safety hazard and endanger human, animal or plant life or health and includes international health certificate, international phytosanitary certificate
- l. Licensed Importer – refers to a person or juridical entity licensed by the DA and/or its bureaus and attached agencies as eligible to import agriculture and fisheries commodities and products for its own use, propagation, processing, wholesale and/or retail distribution.
- m. Maximum Residue Limit - allowable limit of pesticide level on fresh fruits of table grapes set by the Codex Alimentarius Commission or by the South Africa's Standards for MRL for pesticides on fruits
- n. Must-Ship-Out-By-Date – the prescribed time (period) within which the actual product/consignment must have left the country of origin, the reckoning of

which is based on the date of issuance of the SPSIC. The must ship out by date for fresh fruits of table grapes is twenty (20) days

- o. Pest – Any species, strain, or biotype of plant, animal, or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products.
- p. Pest Risk Analysis - the process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine whether an organism is a pest, whether it should be regulated, and the strength of any phytosanitary measures to be taken against it [FAO, 1995; revised IPPC, 1997; ISPM No. 2, 2007]
- q. Phytosanitary Certification – use of phytosanitary procedure leading to the issuance of a Phytosanitary Certificate [FAO, 1990; ISPM No. 5, 2006]
- r. Phytosanitary Measure - any legislation, regulation, or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests. [FAO, 1990; ISPM No. 5, 2006]

B. ACRONYMS:

BPI	-	Bureau of Plant Industry (the NPPO of the Philippines)
DA	-	Department of Agriculture
DALRRD	-	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development (the NPPO of the Republic of South Africa)
DTS	-	DA Trade System
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization
GAP	-	Good Agricultural Practices
IPPC	-	International Plant Protection Convention
ISPM	-	International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures
LTO	-	License to Operate
LTOR	-	License to Operate Renewal
MRL	-	Maximum Residue Limit
NPQSD	-	National Plant Quarantine Service Division
NPPO	-	National Plant Protection Organization
PC	-	Phytosanitary Certificate
PQI	-	Plant Quarantine Inspector
PQO	-	Plant Quarantine Officer
PPSSD	-	Plant Product Safety Services Division
PRA	-	Pest Risk Analysis
SPSIC	-	SPS Import Clearance
SPS	-	Sanitary and Phytosanitary



issuance of SPS import clearance. The following guidelines and procedures conforms to the mandate of Republic Act (RA) No. 11032, otherwise known as the *Ease of Doing Business, Efficient Government Service Delivery Act of 2018*.

SECTION III SCHEDULE OF FEES AND CHARGES

Schedule of Fees and Charges – Relevant fees shall be imposed as necessary pursuant to DA AC No. 9, Series of 2015 as amended.

SECTION IV GENERAL AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS FOR IMPORTATION

1. General Conditions for Importation:

- 1.1 Any BPI-licensed importer who intends to import South Africa fresh fruits of table grapes into the country shall secure a SPSIC from the BPI. The SPSIC is required prior to the shipment of fresh table grape fruits.
- 1.2 Only BPI-licensed importers and accredited by Bureau of Customs (BOC) shall be allowed to apply for a SPSIC.
- 1.3 The importer shall not apply for a SPSIC without a valid importer's LTO/ LTOR from BPI or when the license has expired;
- 1.4 SPSIC shall not be issued for the first-time importation of the specific commodity except when an IRA has been undertaken relative to said commodity in accordance with BPI procedure on conducting IRA.
- 1.5 General clearance from the BOC and NPQSD of no alert orders or smuggling cases against the company/ importer/ broker.
- 1.6 Pre- and post-shipment requirements as stipulated in the SPSIC shall be complied with by the exporting country and the importer, respectively. Applicable certifications to be submitted upon arrival.
- 1.7 All issued SPSIC are non-transferable.
- 1.8 Fresh table grapes must be shipped out from South Africa within twenty (20) days from the date of issuance of the SPSIC.
- 1.9 Only the authorized broker as indicated in the SPSIC shall be allowed to transact business with the BPI upon presentation of a valid SPA. No broker can represent more than one applicant. In case of an exemption, justification must be submitted for evaluation of BPI and endorsement to the DA Secretary for approval.

Failure to comply with any of the above-mentioned conditions shall mean the revocation of the BPI License to Operate as an importer.

2. Specific Conditions for Importation:

As part of the work plan, the importer shall inform and present to their commercial exporter from South Africa regarding these specific conditions that must be complied for guidance:

2.1. REGISTRATION OF PRODUCTION UNITS AND PACKINGHOUSES

- 2.1.1. Production units and packhouses must be registered to obtain a Department of Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development (DALRRD) allocated production unit code (PUC) or packhouse code (PHC).
- 2.1.2. Registration of production units and packing houses must be done prior to the commencement of export.
- 2.1.3. The list of registered production units, packing houses, and accredited exporters must be provided to BPI-NPQSD one month before the commencement of export.

2.2. MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTION UNITS

- 2.2.1. Growers of registered production units must implement Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) which must include orchard sanitation, use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) or adequate control measures to ensure that the Philippines' identified quarantine pests of fresh table grapes are eliminated during the production period.
- 2.2.2. DALRRD must verify the implementation of the required management practices.
- 2.2.3. Management programs undertaken throughout the table grapes growing season must be provided to BPI-NPQSD upon request.
- 2.2.4. Growers must ensure that adequate records of spray programs are kept and that these are made available to BPI-NPQSD upon request.

2.3. MONITORING FOR FRUIT FLIES (*Ceratitis capitata* and *Ceratitis rosa*) AND FALSE CODLING MOTH (*Thaumatotibia leucotreta*)

- 2.3.1. Registered production units must implement regular trap monitoring for fruit flies (*Ceratitis capitata*, *C. rosa*) and false codling moth (*Thaumatotibia leucotreta*) and must keep records of its monitoring which should be made available upon request by DALRRD and BPI.
- 2.3.2. In vineyards where fruit flies and false codling moth catches exceed the threshold level and pest control measures were not implemented in accordance with the table grapes production guidelines, the DALRRD will not approve the vineyard to export fresh table grapes to the Republic of the Philippines for the remainder of the export season.
- 2.3.3. Detection of fruit flies and false codling moth by the DALRRD during pre-export quarantine inspection shall result in the rejection of the consignment and fruit in the consignment will not be allowed to be exported to the Philippines.
- 2.3.4. DALRRD inspectors must check the presence of false codling moth at the export orchards or packing houses and must keep records of fresh fruit inspection which should be made available upon request by BPI.

2.4. MONITORING FOR SCALE INSECTS

- 2.4.1. The growers must check for the presence of scale insects in registered orchards.
- 2.4.2. In case of infestation, growers must implement phytosanitary measures to control scale insects.

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2.5. Management at the Packing Houses

- 2.5.1. Packing houses must be kept clean and free from pests, plant parts and other debris.
- 2.5.2. Packing houses must implement Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) to ensure quarantine pests of concern and other contaminants are mitigated during the processing period.
- 2.5.3. Fresh table grapes shall be free from quarantine pests.
- 2.5.4. Sorting of fresh table grapes must follow the commercial packing process in order to eliminate pests and contaminants attached on fruit surfaces.

- 2.5.5. Fresh table grapes must be sorted, graded and inspected by trained packhouse personnel before being packed into boxes/cartons.
- 2.5.6. Fresh table grapes for export to the Philippines must be separated from fresh table grapes for export to other destinations and fruits from non-registered production units.
- 2.5.7. Packed fruits must be transferred immediately in approved cold storage facilities and stored properly to avoid re-infestation.

2.6. Packing and Labeling

- 2.6.1. Fresh table grapes must be packed in new cartons/boxes.
- 2.6.2. Boxes must be free from foreign materials such as soil, sand and contaminating plant materials such as leaves, stem, plant debris and other potential carriers of quarantine pests.
- 2.6.3. All boxes should be properly labeled with packing house identity, source of the commodity (orchards and production units). The label is to be placed on the conspicuous area of the box.
- 2.6.4. All wood packaging materials used must comply with ISPM 15.
- 2.6.5. Fresh table grapes shall comply with the required CODEX or Republic of South Africa (RSA) Standard for Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs)

2.7. Traceback Mechanism

Each individual carton/box packed for export shall be properly labeled with farm and pack house identity (PUC, PHC), registered name and address of exporter/ individual grower's number and production date for traceability purposes. These details must be placed on conspicuous area of the box.

2.8. Export Inspection

- 2.8.1. Pre -export quarantine inspection shall be conducted by DALRRD authorized officer to ensure freedom from the Philippines' quarantine pests of concern.
- 2.8.2. Two percent (2 %) of the total number of cartons/boxes packed will berandomly sampled and inspected for quarantine pests of concern to thePhilippines.
- 2.8.3. In case of interception of these species during the export inspection, DALRRD will cause the rejection of the consignment and ensure that the fruits will not be allowed to be exported to the Philippines.

- 2.8.4. The concerned orchards where pest infestation has been recorded will be suspended to export to the Philippines for the remainder of the export season.

2.9. Treatment

- 2.9.1. Fresh table grape shall be subjected to an in-transit cold treatment which satisfies either one of the following regimes/schedules:

- 2.9.1.1. 1.2°C for 19 days or more which requires pre-cooling at $\leq (+)0.6$ C, below, prior to loading

OR

- 2.9.1.2. - 0.1°C for at least 16 days which requires pre-cooling at $\leq$ minus 0.5 C, or below prior to loading

- 2.9.2. Containers used for the in-transit cold treatment are of suitable type and have refrigerated equipment capable of achieving and holding the required temperatures.

- 2.9.3. Recorder must be capable of the following:

- 2.9.3.1. Recording and storing data for the treatment period.

- 2.9.3.2. Recording all temperature sensors at least every hour to the same degree of accuracy as is required of the sensors.

- 2.9.3.3. Producing printout which identify each sensor, time and the temperature, identification number of the recorder and the container.

- 2.9.4. Calibration of temperature sensors

- 2.9.4.1. Temperature sensors must be calibrated against a standard thermometer approved by the Perishable Product Export Control Board (PPECB) (assignee of the DALRRD) officer.

- 2.9.4.2. The record of the calibration of temperature sensors for each container must be signed and stamped by a PPECB officer. The original must be attached to the phytosanitary certificate which accompanies the consignment.

- 2.9.5. Placement of temperature sensors inside the container

- 2.9.5.1. PPECB officers must supervise the placement of sensors inside the container.

- 2.9.5.2. At least three temperature sensors shall be used to monitor the innermost fruit pulp temperature in a container and two temperature sensors shall be used to monitor air temperature inside the container.
- 2.9.5.3. The three fruit temperature sensors must be inserted into the center of the test fruits which should be the biggest fruit in the lot. Consignments shall be rejected if the tips of the sensors extend beyond the fruit and fruits opened due to sensor insertion.
- 2.9.5.4. The fruit temperature sensors must be placed at the front, middle and end of the container at the second level from the top of each pallet or stack.
- 2.9.5.5. Printout of the in-transit cold treatment must be made available to BPI-NPQSD inspector at the port of arrival.
- 2.9.6. Loaded containers must be sealed by PPECB officer and the seal number must be indicated in the accompanying Phytosanitary Certificate.

2.10. Phytosanitary Certification

- 2.10.1. A phytosanitary certificate issued by NPPOZA (DALRRD) must accompany every consignment of fresh table grapes from South Africa and must bear the following additional declaration:

"Fresh table grapes are exported in compliance with the conditions stated in the Bilateral Agreement between DALRRD and BPI. These have been inspected by DALRRD and are found to be free from quarantine pests of concern to the Philippines." "Fresh table grapes have been cold treated at 1.2°C for a period of at least 19 days."

OR

"Fresh table grapes are exported in compliance with the conditions stated in the Bilateral Agreement between DALRRD and BPI. These have been inspected by DALRRD and are found to be free from quarantine pests of concern to the Philippines." "Fresh table grapes have been cold treated at -0.1°C. for a period of at least 16 days."

PPECB has supervised the calibration and the placement of fruit sensors into the fruit within the container/s in accordance with the requirements of the Bilateral Agreement and that cold disinfestation treatment has been initiated."

- 2.10.2. Both the seal and container numbers must be recorded on the phytosanitary certificate.

2.11. Import Inspection

- 2.11.1. Upon arrival of consignment at the port of entry, the BPI Plant Quarantine Officer (PQO) shall verify the following:
 - 2.11.1.1. Authenticity of the SPS Import Clearance and Phytosanitary Certificate
 - 2.11.1.2. Temperature records of the in-transit cold treatment and the record of calibration of the temperature sensors
 - 2.11.1.3. The seal number and the container number must be the same as those indicated in the Phytosanitary Certificate
 - 2.11.1.4. The packed cartons or pallets are sealed appropriately
 - 2.11.1.5. Markings or labels on the cartons include the required information
- 2.11.2. For containers that have been confirmed as cold treated and have complied with Philippines' requirements, the fruits can then be inspected for quarantine pests. If Philippines' requirements have not been satisfied, necessary action will be taken.
- 2.11.3. A sample size of 2 % of the compliant consignment shall be inspected by BPI-PQO for quarantine pests at the port of entry. The inspection shall include the packaging material used for fresh table grapes shipments.
- 2.11.4. If pests are observed during the visual inspection, samples shall be obtained and brought to the laboratory for further analysis. Consignment shall not be released while the test is being done.
- 2.11.5. In case live quarantine pests such as *Ceratitis capitata*, *Ceratits rosa*, *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* and scale insects are intercepted during the import inspection, the consignment shall be destroyed or returned to origin and importation of fresh table grapes will be suspended pending the result of DALRRD investigation. Resumption of the export program may take place upon successful implementation of identified corrective actions.
- 2.11.6. Consignments found to be infested /infected by other identified quarantine pests shall be treated, if possible, re- exported at the importer's expense or destroyed in accordance with the Philippines' PD 1433. The BPI shall notify DALRRD of the noncompliance and, depending on the circumstances, may temporarily suspend importation from the concerned production unit. The DALRRD shall immediately investigate the cause of the incidence and propose corrective actions. Suspension of production units shall be lifted when the cause of non-

compliance has been clarified and corrective actions have been implemented to the satisfaction of BPI-NPQSD.

- 2.11.7. In the event that an uncategorized/unknown pest is detected on fresh table grapes, assessment will be required by BPI-NQSD to determine its quarantine status and the appropriate phytosanitary measures. Detection of any pests of quarantine concern not identified in this PRA may result in remedial action, as appropriate

2.12. Food Safety Requirements

This food safety requirement for the importation of table grapes from South Africa is issued in addition to the Phytosanitary Requirements for importation in compliance with Republic Act No. 10611 also known as the 'Food Safety Act of 2013' and DA Department Circular No. 6, Series of 2020 'Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation and Exportation of Plant Food'.

2.12.1. Plant Food Hazards of Concern

2.12.1.1. Pesticide residues

2.12.1.2. Microbiological Contaminants: *Escherichia coli*, and *Salmonella* spp.

2.12.2. General Requirements

2.12.2.1. The export of fresh table grapes to the Philippines shall be guided by the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) principles, and comply with the following Philippine National Standards or any equivalent food safety standard, principles, or practices in South Africa:

2.12.2.1.1. PNS/BAFS 198:2017 Code of Practice for Packaging and Transport of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables;

2.12.2.1.2. PNS/BAFS 194:2017 General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins;

2.12.2.1.3. PNS/BAFS 49:2017 Codes of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for Fruits and Vegetables; and

2.12.2.1.4. PNS/BAFS 372:2023 Primary and Postharvest Food and Feed — Product Standard — Microbiological Criteria

2.12.2.2. The pesticide residues in table grapes shall conform to the PNS/BAFS 292:2020 Maximum Residue Limits on Selected Imported Crops: Grapes (for pesticide residues, heavy metals, and hygiene). In the absence of PNS standards for a particular active ingredient, the

CODEX standards shall apply. In the absence of CODEX standards, regulatory standards used by South Africa may be adopted as provisional standards subject to evaluation by competent authorities.

- 2.12.2.3. If the pesticide residues exceed the standard for fresh table grapes, the shipment shall be subjected to appropriate mode of disposition, and the sanctions and penalties under the DA Department Circular No. 6, Series of 2020 shall apply.
- 2.12.2.4. The fresh table grapes shall be sourced from an exporter endorsed by the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform, and Rural Development (DALRRD) of South Africa and the importers in the Philippines are duly licensed by the DA- Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI). The DALRRD shall provide a list of recognized companies or exporters of table grapes to the BPI prior to the first shipment.

2.12.3. Specific Requirements

2.12.3.1. Pesticides Residues

Prior to the first shipment, the exporter of table grapes shall submit a Pesticide Management Manual (see attached document) from the production to post-harvest stages, accompanied by a Certificate of Analysis from a laboratory accredited by the DALRRD indicating that the pesticide residues are compliant to the Philippines or Codex MRLs. In instances where these standards are not available, compliance with the Republic of South Africa (RSA) Standard for Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) may be used provided that such standards are evaluated by competent authorities.

2.12.3.2. Microbiological Contaminants

- 2.12.3.1.1. All DALRRD-recognized companies or exporters of table grapes prior to shipment shall submit a Certificate of Analysis indicating an acceptable level for *E. coli*, and negative results for *Salmonella* spp. for three consecutive shipments. The indicated level and detection value are based on the Philippine national standard PNS/BAFS 372:2023 'Primary and Postharvest Food and Feed — Product Standard — Microbiological Criteria'. The analysis shall be conducted by food testing laboratories duly accredited by DALRRD.
- 2.12.3.1.2. DALRRD shall not allow the shipment of table grapes for export with positive results of *Salmonella*.
- 2.12.3.1.3. DALRRD shall implement mitigation measures upon detection of *E. coli* above acceptable levels.

- 2.12.3.1.4. Once all companies or exporters have complied with the specific requirements stated in Section C.b.1, the said requirement shall be lifted immediately.

2.12.4. Border Sampling and Analysis

- 2.12.4.1. BPI-designated officers shall conduct sampling for the analysis of pesticide residues, *E. coli*, and *Salmonella* spp at the point of entry following the border risk categorization for food safety.
- 2.12.4.2. Should there be any detection of pesticide residue or microbiological contaminants above the regulatory limits, the sanctions and penalties under Article VI of the DA Department Circular No. 6, Series of 2020, shall apply.

SECTION V SANCTIONS AND PENALTIES

Sanctions and Penalties - The relevant sanctions and penalties shall be enforced pursuant to the provisions outlined in DA DC No. 4, series of 2016, and DA DC No. 6, series of 2020.

SECTION VI REPEALING CLAUSE

All existing administrative orders, rules and regulations or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Circular are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

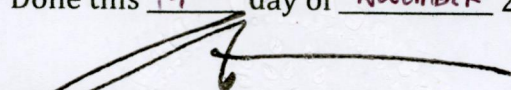
SECTION VII SEPARABILITY CLAUSE

If any portion of this Circular is declared unconstitutional or invalid, the other portions thereof which are not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect

SECTION VIII EFFECTIVITY

This Circular shall take effect after fifteen (15) days following the completion of its publication in one (1) newspaper of general circulation and filing with the University of the Philippines Law Center.

Done this 19th day of NOVEMBER 2024.


FRANCISCO P. TIU LAUREL JR.
Secretary



DA-CO-OSEC-AC20241112-00011

Annex 1. Identified Quarantine Pests of Fresh fruits of Table Grapes from the Republic of South Africa

Insect Pests

1. *Aspidiotus nerii* (Oleander scale)
2. *Ceratitis capitata* (Mediterranean fruit fly)
3. *Ceratitis rosa* (Natal fruit fly)
4. *Ceroplastes rusci* (Fig wax scale)
5. *Cryptoblabes gnidiella* (Citrus pyralid)
6. *Diaspidiotus perniciosus* (San Jose scale)
7. *Frankliniella occidentalis* (Western flower thrips)
8. *Harmonia axyridis* (Harlequin ladybird)
9. *Macrosiphum euphorbiae* (Potato aphid)
10. *Planococcus ficus* (Grape mealybug)
11. *Pseudococcus calceolariae* (Scarlet mealybug)
12. *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* (False Codling Moth)

Pathogens

1. *Botryosphaeria dothidea* (canker of almond)
2. *Erysiphe necator* (Grapevine powdery mildew)
3. *Phaeoacremonium minimum* (Petri disease)
4. *Phaeomoniella chlamydospora* (Petri disease)
5. *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* (bacterial canker)