

Information on Agricultural Investments

The Philippines

Perspective: The Philippines is a recipient country for agricultural investments from foreign firms/governments.

theme/topic	Current situation/statistics/main policies/projects
Taxation	<p><u>Current situation</u></p> <p>The Philippines has an Agricultural Tariffication Act (Republic Act No. 8178 of 1996). All imported agricultural commodities are tariffed instead of having Quantity Restrictions (QRs), except rice.</p> <p><u>Policies</u></p> <p>The continued implementation of the QR on rice is being negotiated under the WTO.</p> <p>Source/s: http://www.tariffcommission.gov.ph/tariffon.html</p>
Land ownership for investment	<p><u>Current situation</u></p> <p>Corporations or partnerships that is at least 60% Filipino owned are entitled to acquire private land in the Philippines.</p> <p><u>Policies</u></p> <p>The Philippines has a “Foreign Investments Act of 1991,” as amended by RA 8179, provides for the formulation of a Regular Foreign Investment Negative List (FINL), covering investment areas/activities which may be opened to foreign investors and/or reserved to Filipino nationals. The latest list is the Ninth FINL (Executive Order no.98, series of 2012.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> http://boi.gov.ph/pdf/laws/eo/EO_98.pdf</p>

Conflict resolution	<p><u>Current situation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incomplete asset reforms; The CARPER Law (Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program Extension with Reforms) is being implemented • The delineation of municipal waters for better fishery resource management is being done • Competing uses of agricultural land; there is still no National Land Use Policy <p><u>Policies and programs and projects</u></p> <p>The Philippine government shall continue to implement the CARPER Law; this includes achieving land tenure stability of the ARBs in the CARP-awarded lands, preferably through individual certificates of land ownership award (CLOA) or at least through collective CLOA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • study post-CARP legislative measures • Continuous delineation of municipal waters • Pursue the passage of a National Land Use Law as a basis for effective land use policy and planning <p><u>Reference/s:</u></p> <p>Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016, Chapter 4. Competitive and Sustainable Agriculture & Fisheries Sector.</p> <p>http://devplan.neda.gov.ph/chapter4.php</p>
Import / export regulations	<p><u>Current situation and policies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Philippines has various agricultural import and export regulations. • The agricultural import and export system will be improved covering sanitary and phytosanitary import and export clearance system; regime for quarantine and inspections, including risk management; organizational capabilities (human capital and infrastructure i.e. quarantine/inspection, IT, laboratory instruments, equipment and facilities); M&E framework; and other relevant areas. • The country already has a Food Safety Act (Republic Act no. 10611 of 2013) which aims to strengthen the food safety regulatory system. <p><u>Reference/s:</u></p> <p>http://www.gov.ph/section/legis/republic-acts/</p>

<p>Pesticide or Genetic Modified (GM) regulation</p>	<p><u>Current situation and policies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pesticides are being regulated by the Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority. • Biotech products go through strict laboratory and field testing compliant with DA Administrative Order no. 8, s. 2002: RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE IMPORTATION AND RELEASE INTO THE ENVIRONMENT OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS DERIVED FROM THE USE OF MODERN BIOTECHNOLOGY. <p><u>Source/s:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. See fpa.da.gov.ph 2. http://www.da.gov.ph/index.php/laws-issuances/administrative-orders/33-ao-2002
<p>Inspection criteria for crop quality / chemical usage</p>	<p><u>Current situation and policies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of fertilizers and pesticides are being regulated by the Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority, covering licensing and product registration. • FPA also monitors pesticide residue in selected crops. <p><u>Source/s:</u></p> <p>See fpa.da.gov.ph</p>
<p>Any problems on logistics and infrastructure</p>	<p><u>Current situation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited connectivity (Farm to Market Roads, interisland shipping) • Inefficient and inadequate postharvest facilities and other marketing facilities • Inefficient supply chain and logistics systems • Inadequate provision of irrigation infrastructure • Inadequate farm mechanization • Lack of financial capacities and required equipments to patrol the coasts and sea areas • Insufficient laboratory services and inspection facilities • There is need for more climate-resilient agricultural infrastructure <p><u>Policies and programs and projects</u></p> <p>The Philippine government shall continue to provide infrastructure support and to improve logistics situation through various programs and projects; and shall also to continue to promote private investments <u>Reference/s:</u></p> <p>Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016, Chapter 4. http://devplan.neda.gov.ph/chapter4.php</p>
<p>Others</p>	