

**[NFA LETTER CIRCULAR NO. AO-2013-11-006,
November 06, 2013]**

**AMENDMENT TO LETTER CIRCULAR NO. AO-2013-04-002 DATED
MARCH 13, 2013 ON NFA SHIPPING CLEARANCE PRIOR TO
LOADING OF PALAY/RICE/CORN AND/OR CORNGRITS IN ANY
WATER VESSEL FROM 3,000 BAGS TO 500 BAGS @ 50 KG/BAG
NET MINIMUM AND REDUCTION OF FEES FROM P1,000.00 TO
P200.00 PER SHIPPING CLEARANCE/PERMIT ISSUED**

Pursuant to the powers vested to the National Food Authority (NFA) under Presidential Decree No. 4, as amended, and its implementing rules and regulations on grains business, the NFA LETTER CIRCULAR NUMBER AO 2013-04-002 dated March 13, 2013 titled "NFA Shipping Clearance Prior to Loading of Palay/Rice/Corn and/or Corngrits in any Water Vessel of 3,000 Bags @ 50 kg/Bag Minimum" is hereby amended to 500 bags @ 50 kg/bag net minimum and reduction of fees from P1,000.00 to P200.00 per shipping clearance/permit issued. This was approved per NFA Council Resolution No. 695-2013 dated November 5, 2013.

For your information, be guided of the following:

1. All shippers of palay/rice/corn and/or corngrits by means of water transport, whose volume is twenty five (25) metric tons or five hundred bags(i.e. 500 bags @ 50 kg net) and above, shall be required to apply to the nearest NFA office, for a NFA Shipping Clearance/Permit prior to loading. This covers palay/rice/corn and/or corngrits of local and/or foreign origin. The application shall be accomplished in triplicate copies using the prescribed form stating among others the quantity, value, names of shipper and consignee.
2. For the purpose of this Circular, the term "water transport" shall mean and include, but not limited to vessel, boat, barge and other water crafts. Palay/rice/corn and/or corngrits commodities could either be a full container load (FCL) and/or a less container load (LCL), which includes stocks loaded on trucks on board ferry boats.
3. Both shipper and consignee should be duly licensed by NFA as wholesale/transporter. In case the palay/rice/corn and/or corngrits to be shipped are imported, the shipper/transporter should likewise be a licensed NFA importer.
4. If the transporter/shipper is not the direct importer and have just acquired/bought the commodities from another wholesaler or importer, he/she should possess documentary evidences such as Invoices issued by the seller/importer and the corresponding NFA licenses/permits of the same.