



18 May 2021

CUSTOMS MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR (CMC)

NO. 102-2021

SUBJECT: EO 134 (SERIES OF 2021) ON "FURTHER MODIFYING THE RATES OF IMPORT DUTY ON FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN MEAT OF SWINE UNDER SECTION 1611 OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10863, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "CUSTOMS MODERNIZATION AND TARIFF ACT," REPEALING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 128 (S. 2021) FOR THE PURPOSE"

In view of the effectivity of **Executive Order No. 134 (series of 2021)** on "Further Modifying the Rates of Import Duty on Fresh, Chilled or Frozen Meat of Swine under Section 1611 of Republic Act No. 10863, otherwise known as the "Customs Modernization And Tariff Act," Repealing Executive Order No. 128 (s. 2021)" on **18 May 2021**, all concerned are informed that all articles specifically listed in Annex A of EO 134 (s. 2021), which are entered into or withdrawn from warehouses in the Philippines for consumption, shall be levied the temporary MFN rates of duty as prescribed therein.

EO 128 (s. 2021) is hereby repealed. All other issuances, administrative rules and regulations, or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with EO 134 (s. 2021) are likewise repealed and modified accordingly.

EO 134 (s. 2021) shall be effective for a period of one (1) year.

Thus, the Bureau of Customs' Electronic to Mobile (E2M) System is hereto required to reflect the temporary MFN rates of duty pursuant to the said EO.

All District and Sub-Port Collectors, and all others concerned are hereby directed to confirm the dissemination of this Order throughout their offices within five (5) days from receipt thereof for records purposes.

This Order shall take effect immediately.

REY LEONARDO B. GUERRERO
Commissioner

MAY 18 2021



MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 134

FURTHER MODIFYING THE RATES OF IMPORT DUTY ON FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN MEAT OF SWINE UNDER SECTION 1611 OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10863, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "CUSTOMS MODERNIZATION AND TARIFF ACT," REPEALING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 128 (S. 2021) FOR THE PURPOSE

WHEREAS, Executive Order (EO) No. 128 (s. 2021) temporarily reduced the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) tariff rates on fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of swine under AHTN 2017 Heading No. 02.03 from 30% (in-quota) and 40% (out-quota), to 5% (in-quota) and 15% (out-quota) for the first three (3) months of effectivity, and 10% (in-quota) and 20% (out-quota) from the 4th until the 12th month, to address the existing pork supply shortage, stabilize prices of pork meat, and minimize inflation;

WHEREAS, while it remains imperative to reduce the tariff rates for pork products to achieve the objectives of EO No. 128, the government recognizes the plight of all concerned sectors and stakeholders, including the local hog industry, who will be affected by the tariff reduction;

WHEREAS, Section 1608 of Republic Act (RA) No. 10863 empowers the President, in the interest of general welfare and national security, and upon recommendation of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), to increase, reduce or remove existing rates of import duty; and

WHEREAS, on 06 May 2021, the NEDA Board endorsed *ad referendum* the further adjustment of the reduced tariff rates on pork meat under EO No. 128;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE, President of the Republic of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and existing laws, do hereby order:

SECTION 1. Rates of Import Duty. The articles specifically listed in Annex A hereof, as classified in compliance with Section 1611 of RA No. 10863, shall be subject to the temporary MFN rates of duty, in accordance with the schedule indicated opposite the article.

Upon the effectivity of this Order, all articles specifically listed in Annex A hereof, which are entered into or withdrawn from warehouses in the Philippines for consumption, shall be levied the temporary MFN rates of duty as prescribed therein.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

SECTION 2. Repeal. EO No. 128 is hereby repealed. All other issuances, administrative rules and regulations, or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with this Order are likewise repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 3. Separability. If any provision of this Order is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the other provisions not affected thereby shall remain valid and subsisting.

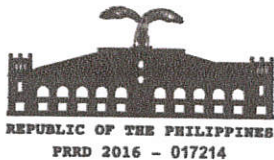
SECTION 4. Effectivity. This Order shall take effect immediately upon its complete publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation, and shall be effective for a period of one (1) year from such date.

DONE, in the City of Manila, this 15th day of **May** in the year of Our Lord, Two Thousand and Twenty One.

R Duterte


By the President:

S
SALVADOR C. MEDIALDEA
Executive Secretary *S*



Office of the President
MALACAÑANG RECORDS OFFICE
CERTIFIED COPY
[Signature]
ATTY. CONCEPCION ZEPY L. FERROLINO-ENAD
DIRECTOR IV *[Signature]*

ANNEX A

Hdg. No.	AHTN Code 2017	DESCRIPTION	MFN Rates of Duty (%)		
			First 3 months ¹ upon effectivity	4 th to 12 th month	After the 12 th month
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
02.03		Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen.			
		- Fresh or chilled :			
	0203.11.00	-- Carcasses and half-carcasses :			
	0203.11.00A	--- In-Quota	10	15	30
	0203.11.00B	--- Out-Quota	20	25	40
	0203.12.00	-- Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in :			
	0203.12.00A	--- In-Quota	10	15	30
	0203.12.00B	--- Out-Quota	20	25	40
	0203.19.00	-- Other :			
	0203.19.00A	--- In-Quota	10	15	30
	0203.19.00B	--- Out-Quota	20	25	40
		- Frozen :			
	0203.21.00	-- Carcasses and half carcasses :			
	0203.21.00A	--- In-Quota	10	15	30
	0203.21.00B	--- Out-Quota	20	25	40
	0203.22.00	-- Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in :			
	0203.22.00A	--- In-Quota	10	15	30
	0203.22.00B	--- Out-Quota	20	25	40
	0203.29.00	-- Other :			
	0203.29.00A	--- In-Quota	10	15	30
	0203.29.00B	--- Out-Quota	20	25	40

¹ First ninety (90) days upon effectivity.

Group asks Neda to boost PSA's data gathering capability on fish supply

By JASPER EMMANUEL Y. ARCALAS

FOOD security advocacy group Tugon Kabuhayan urged the government to allow more funds to improve the data collection and production of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) to provide policy-makers with a better picture of the country's fish supply situation.

"In order to generate more accurate data, the Neda [National Economic and Development Authority] and the national government must hike the budget of the PSA to review how they capture fisheries data," the group said in its fortnightly virtual news briefing on Monday.

"They probably need more people in fishery stations. We have to understand that fisheries stations or unloading, especially for municipal fishers, are scattered all over the country. They really have to be grounded, in fact below the ground water where the data is," the group added.

Citing reports from the ground, the group claimed that the PSA's data on fisheries production are too conservative. For example aquaculture production in Davao doesn't capture even half of the total output of the aquaculture

firms in the region, according to Tugon Kabuhayan.

The group said there is no worry in the PSA's data collection for commercial fishing since these vessels unload in government ports. However, they pointed out that data gathering for municipal fishing would be difficult since small-scale fishermen are scattered in the country.

"How do they estimate that? And even the data for aquaculture is too low. For example, the PSA's production estimate for Taal Lake is far from the production on ground. The same is happening in Davao," it said.

Tugon Kabuhayan warned that the government is running the risk of coming up with wrong policy decisions on fisheries, such as importation, if they are basing on unrealistic data.

For one, the group maintained that

the country has sufficient fish stocks since it is able to export to Europe and other countries.

"That is really the implication on policy-making. For example, the government has no estimate on our fisheries inventory," the group said, adding that the Philippines can learn how Europe handles its fisheries data.

"We believe that there is really no shortage. But it is up to the government to allow importation or not," it added.

The group also urged the government to expand its value-adding programs for the fisheries sector to increase employment and income.

For example, the deboning of bangus alone could generate at least 7,500 jobs with an estimated additional monthly income generation of P112 million at a P15,000 per month average salary per employee.

Oil firms adjust fuel pump prices

By LENIE LECTURA

Oil firms announced on Monday a price adjustment in petroleum products effective Tuesday morning.

They said diesel price would go up by P0.20 per liter, while gasoline prices will go down by P0.20 per liter. There is no movement for kerosene.

The price adjustment was announced by Seacol, Cleanfuel, Philippines Shell, PTT Philippines, Phoenix Petroleum and Caltex Philippines. Except for Cleanfuel, the oil firms will implement the new prices at 6 a.m. of May 18.

Other oil firms are expected to follow suit.

The Department of Energy (DOE) earlier reported that the country's net oil import bill dropped to \$5.932 billion last year from \$11 billion in 2019 brought about by the pandemic.

Total volume of petroleum products imported last year reached 136.05 billion liters, 21.4 percent down from 173.2 billion liters in 2019.

The Philippines imported 32.9 billion liters of crude and 103.1 billion liters of finished products in 2020.

Imports of crude dropped by 45.7 percent following the decision of Petron Corp. and Filipinas Shell Petroleum Corp. to shut down their respective refineries in Bataan and Batangas provinces.

Imports of finished products fell 8.3 percent year-on-year.

Cost of total imports also declined 46.2 percent to \$6.372 billion from \$11.839 billion in 2019.

Total export earnings dropped 42.5 percent to \$10.435 billion equivalent to \$439.4 million in 2020 from \$12.669 billion liters in 2019 worth \$763.6 million.

Of the total petroleum exports last year, 7.9 billion liters were products and 2.5 billion liters in crude.

Solon reminds LGUs on BOSS compliance

A SENIOR lawmaker on Monday reminded local government units (LGUs) on the provisions of the Ease of Doing Business (EOB) law that they only have until June this year to put their respective electronic business one-stop shops (BOSS) in place.

In a news statement, Camarines Sur Rep. Luis Ray Villafuerte called on local executives to fast-track the digitalization programs of their respective local government units (LGUs) to speed up the contactless delivery of frontline services to the public and the shift to paperless transactions.

"The Covid-19 pandemic has accelerated our transition to electronic-based transactions. The LGUs should step up their efforts in putting up their respective online business registration processes to stay ahead of the game and make their localities more conducive to business, especially amidst the pandemic," said Villafuerte, an author of Republic Act (RA) 11032 or the EOB law.

According to the Anti-Red Tape Authority (ARTA), LGUs will be required to move their entire business permit application processes online by mid-June.

The ARTA and other government agencies recently signed a joint memorandum circular (JMC) to standardize the online business registration process that would cut the number of required application forms to just one.

Earlier, Villafuerte said LGUs could help Malacanang improve the Philippines' global competitiveness in attracting foreign direct investments (FDI) by putting up their respective BOSS centers in support of RA 11032 and Administrative Order AO 23, which directed all government offices to eliminate cumbersome official processes that impact businesses and investments.

In AO 23, President Duterte sought the elimination or reduction of "excessive regulations at all levels of government, which are more than necessary to implement their respective mandates, create high costs on businesses, inhibit job creation and discourage private sector investment." **Jovine Marie N. Dela Cruz**

House panel okays bill granting tax-free honoraria to poll servers

By JOVINE MARIE N. DELA CRUZ

THE House Committee on Ways and Means on Monday approved an unnumbered substitute bill exempting the honoraria of election servers from income and other withholding taxes.

Albay Rep. Joey Salceda said the lower chamber can fast-track the passage of the measure in time for the 2022 elections. Members of the Board of Election Inspectors (BEI) and other election personnel, typically public school teachers, are given allowances for serving in national and local elections under Republic Act 10756, or the Election Service Reform Act.

Data from the Commission on Elections (Comelec) showed taxes withheld for the 2019 National and Local Elections amounted to P56.8 million.

"My mother was a teacher for 43 years, so I support this measure. The cost is very reasonable, at around P56.8 million. It's worth apprehending just one big-time taxpayer. It's an easy choice," said Salceda, who will be a principal sponsor of the substitute bill to the measures filed by Rep. Francis Castro and Rep. Lloren Cuarensa.

"Considering both the risks election workers take, the relatively small size of their compensation for such an important function, and the reasonableness of the tax forgone, this proposal does not pose serious threats to our revenue

strength," Salceda said.

The lawmaker said the substitute bill would have a provision that amends the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended, to exclude election-related honoraria and allowances from the computation of gross income.

The bill specifically notes "honoraria, travel allowance, and such other benefits as may be granted by the Commission on Elections (Comelec) to persons rendering election service pursuant to Section 4 of Republic Act 10756, otherwise known as the Election Service Reform Act" from Section 32 of the tax code.

"Mature workers"

MEANWHILE, Salceda said his committee will support the passage of a proposal that would encourage businesses to hire "mature workers" or workers aged 40 and above by granting them tax cuts for doing so.

"The productivity gains to hiring workers with life experience will be immense. Under the current culture, most employers hire only fresh graduates. They are less enthusiastic about taking older applicants. In this of course a problem, especially because many older applicants have families to support," Salceda said.

Salceda added that the culture "wastes the valuable accumulation of skills that a first-time employee can deliver for a firm."

He, however, warned principal authors that the Executive departments

may push for a veto of the tax provision if the case for it is not "well-argued and well-established."

"This is not a revenue measure, so if a provision can be vetoed, the whole bill will not be approved. That is why I hope to propose some revisions to the proposal so that we can push it through enactment," Salceda said.

Salceda assigned Senior Vice Chairman Estrella S. Stauning, Vice Chairman Sharon Garin, and Rep. Jericho Jonas Nograles to recommend to him an alternative formulation of the tax provision so it would be less prone to abuse.

Under the current proposal, firms that hire "mature employees" will be entitled to an additional deduction from their gross income, equivalent to 15 percent of the total amount paid as salaries and wages. "This means that 115 percent of labor expenses for covered hires will be recognized by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) as a deduction from gross income for purposes of taxation. Salceda warned that the provision is still vague in terms of hiring procedure, cap on credits, among others.

Former convict Salceda also said his panel support the passage of a bill that would encourage businesses to hire former persons deprived of liberty (PDL) by granting them tax breaks.

Salceda said that he believes "opportunities to fully integrate into society will lower repeat offenses and help lower crime rate."

Please consider: None of the existing vaccines would have come about without an attractive innovation environment

By HENRY J. SCHUMACHER

HAVING worked in the pharmaceutical and chemical industry for 25 years, I am certainly deeply concerned about US President Biden's controversial proposal to waive intellectual protection for coronavirus vaccines.

The Biden administration a few days ago threw its support behind a controversial proposal to waive intellectual property protections for coronavirus vaccines, with liberals framing it as a necessary bid to speed the shots to billions in the developing world, while the drug industry warned of devastating effects to vaccine production.

The head of the European Medicines Agency (EMA) said a remarkable sentence in recent interview: "It think that we should concentrate on enabling innovation," said Emer Cooke. "None of the existing vaccines would have come about without an attractive innovation environment."

The sentence is remarkable because this simple logic threatens to be forgotten more and more. The fact that the world discussed vaccine patent revoca-

tion is just the latest example. Terms such as progress, innovation, and entrepreneurship are rarely missing from a party conference speech. In fact, bureaucracy and a lack of digital administration hinders innovation. And the situation has tended to deteriorate in recent years, as surveys among entrepreneurs show.

We all need an innovation agenda that includes the reduction of bureaucracy, as well as better integration between science, investors and established corporations. Because it is at this interface that the great ideas of tomorrow arise. The connections have long been known. Just like the fact that particularly complex new technologies sometimes require state funding. Quantum computers are one such case.

Never before have companies in many parts of the world spent so much money on research and development as in 2019, as current figures show. They invested almost 76 billion euros in innovations—almost 6 percent more than in the previous year.

Successful economic policy should

not focus on directing the economy. It should create a climate in which people and companies are willing to take risks. A climate in which new things can arise. Anyone who now without a need to question patent protection, which is nothing other than the reward for successful innovation, is sending a signal in the completely wrong direction!

Without innovation no new medicines or vaccines! Without patent/intellectual property rights protection—no innovation.

Think of another pandemic or virus or severe illness: without patent protection, no research = no new medicines to save you.

And finally, President Biden should be informed that there are other ways to provide poor countries with reasonable prices for vaccines—dissolving patent protection is a bad option.

I look forward to your feedback, contact me at: hjschumacher@igmail.com



MALACANANG PLACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 124

FURTHER MODIFYING THE RATES OF IMPORT DUTY ON FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN MEAT OF SWINE UNDER SECTION 1811 OF THE REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10863, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "CUSTOMS MODERNIZATION AND TARIFF ACT," REPEALING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 128 (S. 2021) FOR THE PURPOSE

WHEREAS, Executive Order (EO) No. 128 (S. 2021) temporarily reduced the Most Favored Nation (MFN) tariff rates on fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of swine under AHTN 2017 heading No. 02.03 from 30% (in-quota) and 40% (out-quota) to 5% (in-quota) and 15% (out-quota) for the first three (3) months of effectivity, and 10% (in-quota) and 20% (out-quota) from the 4th until the 12th month; to address the existing pork supply shortage, stabilize prices of pork meat, and minimize inflation;

WHEREAS, while it remains imperative to reduce the tariff rates for pork products to achieve the objectives of EO No. 128, the government recognizes the plight of all concerned sectors and stakeholders, including the local hog industry, who will be affected by the tariff reduction;

WHEREAS, Section 1808 of Republic Act (RA) No. 10863 empowers the President, in the interest of general welfare and national security, and upon recommendation of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), to increase, reduce or remove existing rates of import duty; and

WHEREAS, on 08 May 2021, the NEDA Board endorsed the reduction of the tariff rates on the reduced tariff rates on pork meat under EO No. 128;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RODRIGO ROA Duterte, President of the Republic of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and existing laws, do hereby order:

SECTION 1. Rates of Import Duty. The articles specifically listed in Annex A hereto, in compliance with Section 1811 of RA No. 10863 shall be subject to the temporary MFN rates of duty, in accordance with the schedule indicated opposite the article.

Upon the effectivity of this Order, all articles specifically listed in Annex A hereto, which are entered into or withdrawn from warehouse in the Philippines for consumption, shall be treated the temporary MFN rates of duty as prescribed therein.

SECTION 2. Repeal. EO No. 128 is hereby repealed. All other issuances, administrative orders and regulations, or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with this Order are likewise repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 3. Separability. If any provision of this Order is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the other provisions not affected thereby shall remain valid and subsisting.

SECTION 4. Effectivity. This Order shall take effect immediately upon its complete publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation, and shall be effective for a period of one (1) year from this date.

DONE in the City of Manila, this 15th day of May 2021.

By the President:

SALVADOR C. MEDIALDA
Executive Secretary

ANNEX A

Hdg. No.	AHTN Code	DESCRIPTION	MFN Rates of Duty (%)		
			First 3 months effectivity	4 th to 12 th month	After the 12 th month
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
02.03		Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen			
	0205.11.00	Carcasses and half carcasses	10	15	30
	0203.11.00A	In-Quota	10	15	30
	0203.11.00B	Out-Quota	20	25	40
	0203.12.00	Meats, shoulders and ribs (except with bone in)	10	15	30
	0203.12.00A	In-Quota	10	15	30
	0203.12.00B	Out-Quota	20	25	40
	0203.16.00	Other	10	15	30
	0203.16.00A	In-Quota	10	15	30
	0203.16.00B	Out-Quota	20	25	40
	0203.21.00	Frozen carcasses and half carcasses	10	15	30
	0203.21.00A	In-Quota	10	15	30
	0203.21.00B	Out-Quota	20	25	40
	0203.22.00	Meats, shoulders and ribs (except with bone in)	10	15	30
	0203.22.00A	In-Quota	10	15	30
	0203.22.00B	Out-Quota	20	25	40
	0203.28.00	Other	10	15	30
	0203.28.00A	In-Quota	10	15	30
	0203.28.00B	Out-Quota	20	25	40

1. Free entry (0% duty) upon effectivity.



MALACANAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 134

FURTHER MODIFYING THE RATES OF IMPORT DUTY ON FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN MEAT OF SWINE UNDER SECTION 1611 OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10863, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "CUSTOMS MODERNIZATION AND TARIFF ACT," REPEALING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 128 (S. 2021) FOR THE PURPOSE

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WHEREAS, while it remains imperative to reduce the tariff rates for pork products to achieve the objectives of EO No. 128, the government recognizes the plight of all concerned sectors and stakeholders, including the local hog industry, who will be affected by the tariff reduction;

WHEREAS, Section 1608 of Republic Act (RA) No. 10863 empowers the President, in the interest of general welfare and national security, and upon recommendation of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), to increase, reduce or remove existing rates of import duty, and

WHEREAS, on 06 May 2021, the NEDA Board endorsed *ad referendum* the further adjustment of the reduced tariff rates on pork meat under EO No. 128;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE, President of the Republic of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and existing laws, do hereby order:

SECTION 1. Rates of Import Duty. The articles specifically listed in Annex A hereof, as classified in compliance with Section 1611 of RA No. 10863, shall be subject to the temporary MFN rates of duty, in accordance with the schedule indicated opposite the article.

Upon the effectivity of this Order, all articles specifically listed in Annex A hereof, which are entered into or withdrawn from warehouses in the Philippines for consumption, shall be levied the temporary MFN rates of duty as prescribed therein.

SECTION 2. Repeal. EO No. 128 is hereby repealed. All other issuances, administrative rules and regulations, or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with this Order are likewise repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 3. Separability. If any provision of this Order is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the other provisions not affected thereby shall remain valid and subsisting.

SECTION 4. Effectivity. This Order shall take effect immediately upon its complete publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation, and shall be effective for a period of one (1) year from such date.

DONE, in the City of Manila, this 15th day of May in the year of Our Lord, Two Thousand and Twenty One.

By the President

SALVADOR C. MEDIALDEA
Executive Secretary



ANNEX A

Hdg. No.	AHTN Code 2017	DESCRIPTION	MFN Rates of Duty (%)		
			First 3 months ¹ upon effectivity	4 th to 12 th month	After the 12 th month
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
02.03		Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen.			
		- Fresh or chilled			
	0203.11.00	-- Carcasses and half-carcasses			
	0203.11.00A	--- In-Quota	10	15	30
	0203.11.00B	--- Out-Quota	20	25	40
	0203.12.00	-- Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in			
	0203.12.00A	--- In-Quota	10	15	30
	0203.12.00B	--- Out-Quota	20	25	40
	0203.19.00	-- Other:			
	0203.19.00A	--- In-Quota	10	15	30
	0203.19.00B	--- Out-Quota	20	25	40
	0203.21.00	- Frozen:			
	0203.21.00	-- Carcasses and half-carcasses			
	0203.21.00A	--- In-Quota	10	15	30
	0203.21.00B	--- Out-Quota	20	25	40
	0203.22.00	-- Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in			
	0203.22.00A	--- In-Quota	10	15	30
	0203.22.00B	--- Out-Quota	20	25	40
	0203.29.00	-- Other:			
	0203.29.00A	--- In-Quota	10	15	30
	0203.29.00B	--- Out-Quota	20	25	40

¹ First ninety (90) days upon effectivity