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Republic of the Philippines  
Department of Agriculture  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
Manila

Annex E

BPI QUARANTINE ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER  
NO. 23  
Series of 1988.

SUBJECT: Regulations for Importation of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables into the Philippines from Countries and Places Infested with Mediterranean Fruitfly (Ceratitis capitata); the Mexican Fruitfly (Anastrepha ludens); the Queensland Fruitfly Dacus tryoni and other Fruitflies.

WHEREAS, there is known to exist in Australia an insect known as the Queensland Fruitfly" (Dacus tryoni Frogg.) which infests fruits, especially oranges, lemons, limes, peaches, pears, apples, and other fruits which serve as hosts to this insect;

WHEREAS, it was likewise established that the Natal Fruitfly (Ceratitis rosa Karsh) is known to exist in Africa and that another species of destructive Fruitfly known as the "Mediterranean Fruitfly" (Ceratitis capitata Wied) is likewise existing in the following countries: United States of America and its Trust Territories, Spain, France, Italy, Sicily, Greece, Malta, Turkey, Syria, Israel, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Cape Colony, Natal, British East Africa, Madagascar, Brazil, Argentina, the Bermuda Islands, the Azores, the Madeira Islands, the Canary Islands, the Cape Verde Islands, Dahomey, Nigeria, the Congo, Cabo Delgado Bay, Rhodesia, Uganda Protectorate, Mauritius and Australia. This species of fruitfly is known to infest fruits and vegetables listed in Appendix "A" hereof which is made an integral part of this Order.

WHEREAS, the species of fruitfly known as "Mexican Fruitfly" (Anastrepha ludens Lowe) is likewise existing in the United States of America and its Territories, Central America and Mexico which infests fruits, especially oranges, limes, mangoes, peaches, guavas, chicos, plums, etc.;

*[Handwritten initials]*

WHEREAS, another species of fruitflies known as "West Indian Fruitfly" (Anastrepha mombinpraepitans Sein) is existing in U.S.A. (Florida and Texas), Mexico, Central America, Brazil and West Indies; Anastrepha fraterculus (Wied) in Mexico, Central and South America. Likewise another unidentified species of fruitflies of the Genus Anastrepha are found to exist in the warm and tropical regions of America which are infesting Citrus spp.;

WHEREAS, it is necessary that fruit importations from countries not listed in Appendix "A" hereof shall likewise be subject to inspection and treatment if necessary as provided in this Order so as to determine the presence of any of the pests subject hereof and to prevent their introduction into this country;

WHEREAS, Singapore and Hongkong are known to be transshipment points or trading ports of commerce for fresh fruits and vegetables and importation thereof thru these ports are considered infested with fruitflies and shall therefore be subject to plant quarantine measures;

WHEREAS, the above enumerated species of dangerous plant pests are not found to exist in the Philippines;

WHEREAS, if these pests are introduced wittingly or unwittingly into this country, there will be a very serious menace to our growing fruit industry thereby affecting the efforts of government in developing and promoting the said industry;

WHEREAS, the fruit industry properly protected will be of help to the early realization of our economic recovery program;

WHEREAS, it is imperative that the government adopts strict and appropriate measures to ensure prevention of introduction into the country of exotic pests to protect our infant and growing fruit industry.

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the authority vested in the Director of Plant Industry by Section 17 of P.D. 1433, otherwise known as the Plant Quarantine Decree of 1978, the following regulations are hereby promulgated for the information and compliance of all concerned.

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SECTION 1. The importation, bringing or introduction of fresh fruits and vegetables, of species listed in Appendix "A" hereof is hereby regulated and subjected to the following terms and conditions:

- a. Any person who intends to import fresh fruits and vegetables should apply for a Permit to Import (Section 3 of P.D. 1433; Rule II, BPI Quarantine Administrative Order No. 1, Series of 1981) from the Director of Plant Industry.
- b. All importations under the "Permit" covered by this Order must comply the following:
  - 1. Pre-cooling for fourteen (14) days at thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit (32°F) = (0°C) certified by the Plant Quarantine Service or its equivalent office or agency and confirmed by the Philippine Plant Quarantine Officer at the Port of origin before shipment.

Cooling treatment at 32°F (0°C) may be conducted in transit with the boat carrying the fruits and vegetables provided, that the carrier voyage exceed fourteen (14) days and provided further that the Director of Plant Industry or his duly authorized representative had previously inspected and approved said facilities, and furthermore, that the Plant Quarantine Service at port of origin authorized the ship captain to certify the said treatment in which case the refrigeration units with temper proof automatic recording system shall be sealed at port of origin. Such records of treatment are subject to verification and approval by the Plant Quarantine Officer before allowing discharge at port of destination.

- 2. Other available internationally known and acceptable non-chemical treatment for fresh fruits and vegetables effective for the control of specific target pests but subject to verification/confirmation and approval by the Director of Plant Industry or his duly authorized representative at the port of origin. Provided further, that all expenses of the Philippine Plant Quarantine Officer assigned to conduct such verification and

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confirmation shall be borne by the exporting countries.

3. Each shipment must be accompanied by a certification of the said treatment in addition to the standard International Phytosanitary Certificate, both issued by proper government authority and countersigned by the assigned representative of the Philippine Plant Quarantine Service at the port of origin.
4. For the first time a person imports fresh fruits and vegetables from any of the restricted countries or places mentioned in this Order, he should first ascertain from proper authorities of the said country whether the foregoing conditions stated in paragraphs "1, 2 and 3" in this Section could be complied with. The said guarantee together with the detailed condition of the facilities for treatment should be submitted to the Director of Plant Industry or his authorized representative for perusal and approval.

**SECTION 2.** All importation of fruits and vegetables covered by this Order shall be made through the Director of Plant Industry subject to the provisions of GPI Quarantine Administrative Order No. 1, Series of 1981.

**SECTION 3.** Should the ship or aircraft pass or call at any open sea/air ports and other sea/air ports where the Mediterranean, the Queensland, the Mexican fruitflies and other fruitflies are known to exist, the fruits so treated should be stored in a compartment or room that should not be opened in any sea/air ports of call and must comply with this requirement. The aforesaid government authority issuing the certification of treatment and the Phytosanitary Certificate should seal the said storage and the said sealing should be so stated or included in the certificate. The said seal shall only be broken by the Philippine Plant Quarantine Officers upon arrival of the ship or aircraft at the port of discharge.


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SECTION 4. Any fruits and vegetables listed in and imported from the countries and places enumerated in Appendix "A" hereof in violation of the provisions of this Administrative Order, shall be seized summarily by the Director of Plant Industry or his Plant Quarantine Officers and shall be immediately returned to the country of origin or completely destroyed, pursuant to the decision of the Director of Plant Industry or his Plant Quarantine Officers. In either case, the expense shall be borne by the importer thereof. Provided, that fruit importation from other countries not listed in Appendix "A" hereof which are found to be infested by any of the above-mentioned fruit flies shall likewise be subjected to the provisions of this Section.

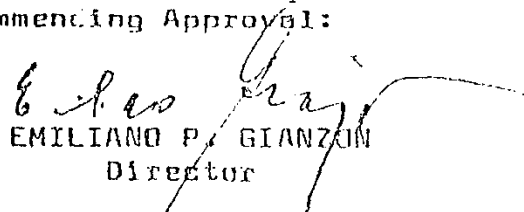
SECTION 5. Any person, firm, association or corporation who violates or contravenes any of the provisions of this Administrative Order or forges, counterfeits, alters, defaces and destroys any document issued by virtue of this Administrative Order shall be fined not more than Twenty Thousand Pesos (P20,000.00) or by imprisonment from prison correctional to prison mayor, or both at the discretion of the court pursuant to Section 23 of P.D. 1433.

SECTION 6. Repealing Provisions. - Administrative Order No. 8, Series of 1946; Administrative Order No. 9, Series of 1947; Administrative Order No. 16, Series of 1949; and such orders, rules and regulations or parts thereof which were inconsistent with the provisions of this Administrative Order, are hereby revoked.

SECTION 7. This Order supersedes and revokes orders inconsistent herewith and shall take effect fifteen (15) days after publication as required by law.

  
 CARLOS G. DOMINGUEZ  
 Secretary  
 Department of Agriculture

Recommending Approval:

  
 EMILIANO P. GIANZON  
 Director

APPENDIX A

LIST OF COUNTRIES AND THE FRUITS AND VEGETABLES  
INFESTED WITH MEDITERRANEAN FRUITFLY (CERATITIS  
CAPITATA), QUEENSLAND FRUITFLY (DACUS TRYONI)  
AND MEXICAN FRUITFLY (ANASTREPHA LUDENS)

Queensland Fruitfly (Dacus tryoni Froggatt)

Country:

1. Australia
  - a. Victoria
  - b. Queensland
  - c. New South Wales

Fruits:


- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Oranges | 4. Peaches |
| 2. Lemons  | 5. Pears   |
| 3. Lime    | 6. Apples  |

Mediterranean Fruitfly (Ceratitis capitata)

Countries:

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Hawaiian Islands     | 19. Brazil              |
| 2. Spain                | 20. Argentina           |
| 3. France               | 21. Bermuda Islands     |
| 4. Italy                | 22. Madeira Islands     |
| 5. Sicily               | 23. Azores              |
| 6. Greece               | 24. Canary Islands      |
| 7. Malta                | 25. Cape Verde Islands  |
| 8. Turkey               | 26. Dahomey             |
| 9. Syria                | 27. Nigeria             |
| 10. Israel              | 28. Congo               |
| 11. Egypt               | 29. Cabo Delgado Bay    |
| 12. Libya               | 30. Rhodesia            |
| 13. Tunisia             | 31. Uganda Protectorate |
| 14. Algeria             | 32. Mauritius           |
| 15. Cape Colony         | 33. Western Australia   |
| 16. Natal               |                         |
| 17. British East Africa |                         |
| 18. Madagascar          |                         |

Fruits and Vegetables

1. Sapodilla (Achras sapota)
  2. Acordia (Acordia sp.)
  3. Sour sop (Annona muricata)
  4. Sugar Palm (Aranga saccharifera)
  5. Breadfruit (Artocarpus incisa)
  6. Carambola (Averrhoa carambola)
  7. Ball Kamaní (Calophyllum inophyllum)
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8. Bell Pepper (Capricum sp.)
9. Papaya (Carica papaya)
10. Dwarf papaya (Carica guercifolia)
11. Carissa (Carissa arduina)
12. Sapota (Cassimiroa edulis)
13. Chinese inkberry (Centrum sp.)
14. Star apple (Chrysophyllum cainito)
15. Damsion plum (Chrysophyllum oliveforme)
16. Chinese orange (Citrus japonica)
17. Kumquat (Citrus japonica)
18. Tangerine (Citrus nobilis)
19. Mandarin (Citrus nobilis)
20. Lime (Citrus medica limetta)
21. Lemon (Citrus medica limonum)
22. Grapefruit (Citrus decumana)
23. Shaddock (Citrus decumana)
24. Orange (Citrus aurantium)
25. Sour Orange (Citrus aurantium var. amara)
26. Wampi (Clauaena wampi)
27. Quince (Cydonia vulgaris)
28. Persimon (Diospyrus decandra)
29. Loquat (Eriobotrya japonica)
30. Brazilian plum or Spanish Cherry (Eugenia brasiliensis)
31. Rose apple (Eugenia jamboa)
32. Surinam cherry (Eugenia michellii)
33. French cherry (Eugenia uniflora)
34. Fig (Ficus carica)
35. Mangosteen (Garcinia mangostana)
36. Mangosteen (Garcinia zanthoximus)
37. Cultivated cotton (Gossypium sp.)
38. Mountain apple (Jambosa malaccensis)
39. Palm (Latania loddigesii)
40. Tomato (Lycopersicum esculentum)
41. Liches nut (Litchi chinensis)
42. Mango (Mangifera indica)
43. Elengi tree (Mimusops eleng)
44. Mock orange (Murraya exotica)
45. Banana (Musa sp.)
46. Noronhia (Noronhia emarginata)
47. Ochrosia (Ochrosia elliptica)
48. Prickly pear (Opuntia vulgaris)
49. Passion vine (Passiflora coerulea)
50. Avocado (Persea americana)
51. Date palm (Phoenix dactylifera)
52. Strawberry guava (Psidium cattleianum)
53. Sweet red and white lemon guaves (Psidium cattleianum)
54. Common guava (Psidium guajava pomifecum)
55. Waiawi (Psidium guajava pyrifera)
56. Peach (Prunus persica)
57. Nectarine (Prunus persica var. nectarina)
58. Apricot (Prunus armeniaca)

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59. Plum (Prunus sp.)
60. Pomegranate (Punica granatum)
61. Apple (Pyrus sp.)
62. Pear (Pyrus sp.)
63. Sandalwood (Santalum freycinetianum)
64. Eggplant (Solanum melongena)
65. Wi (Spondias dulcis)
66. Natal plum (Terminalia chobula)
67. Tropical almond or winged kaman (Terminalia catappa)
68. Destill (Thevetia nerifolia)
69. Grape (Vitis labrusca)
70. Coffee (Coffea sp.)

Mexican Fruitfly (Anastrepha ludens)

Countries:

1. State of Texas, U.S.A.
2. Mexico

Fruits:

1. Oranges
2. Limes
3. Mangoes
4. Peaches
5. Guavas
6. Chicos
7. Plums

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