

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
M a n i l a

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER)

No. 1 :

Series of 1963)

SUBJECT: Providing regulations for the importation of fresh fruits, vegetables or seeds or planting materials into the Philippines from countries and places infested with the Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis capitata); the Mexican fruit fly (Anastrepha ludens); the Queensland fruit fly (Dacus tryoni) and other fruit flies.

WHEREAS, Administrative Order No. 8, Series of 1946; Administrative Order No. 9, Series of 1947; and Administrative Order No. 16, Series of 1949 were promulgated to restrict the importation of fruits, vegetables or seeds or planting materials from countries infested with various species of fruit flies except in small quantities for experimental purposes and to supply the Philippines with new and better varieties for propagation;

WHEREAS, recent scientific researches on commodity treatment have adequately shown that certain treatments on fruits and other plant products could kill the immature stages, such as eggs and maggots of fruit flies, thus now making it possible to render these fruit and plant materials free from fruit fly risks;

WHEREAS, in view of the scientific advancement above-described, there is no further need of continuing the restrictions on the importation of fruits, vegetables or seeds or plant materials, the prolonged imposition of which would constitute barriers to the free movement of international commerce and foreign trade; and

WHEREAS, the Philippines must be provided with a continuous supply of fruits throughout the year, inasmuch as the seasons of the countries under restrictions are the reverse of those without such restrictions like the United States of America and Japan from which the present supply of such fruits originate;

NOW, THEREFORE, under authority conferred by Sections 1, 2 and 11 of Act No. 3027, entitled "An Act to Protect the Agricultural Industries of the Philippine Islands from Injurious Plant Pests and Diseases Existing in Foreign Countries, etc.", which authority is now vested in the Director of Plant Industry and the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources by virtue of Act 3639, the aforementioned Administrative Orders are hereby revoke and Administrative Order No. 1, Series of 1963 containing regulations governing the importation, bringing or introduction of certain fruits, seeds and vegetables into the Philippines from the countries and places enumerated in Appendix A hereof in order to prevent the introduction of certain insects destructive to fruits and vegetables in Appendix A, known as the Mediterranean fruit fly, (Ceratitis capitata); the Mexican fruit flies; (Anastrepha ludens); the Queensland fruit fly, (Dacus tryoni) and other fruit flies is hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned.

SECTION 1. The importation, bringing or introduction of fruits and vegetables or seeds or planting materials of the species listed and from the countries and places enumerated in the said Appendix A, is hereby allowed under the following conditions:

a. The materials should be treated by either of the following: (1) Pre-cooling for fourteen (14) days at thirty-two degrees fahrenheit (32°F) at the Port of origin before shipment; (2) fumigated with ethylene dibromide for two hours at either of the following rates: 18 oz. EDB per 1,000 cu. ft. at 70°F fruit temperature; 24 oz. EDB per 1,000 cu. ft. at 60°F fruit temperature or 32 oz. EDB at 50°F fruit temperature before loading; and (3) other treatments that maybe found later to be adequately effective. Provided, however, that cooling at 32°F for 14 days maybe done in transit with the boat carrying the fruits, vegetables or seeds after the Director of Plant Industry or his authorized representative had previously inspected the refrigeration unit of the boat and found satisfactory for which authority must be secured from the Director of Plant Industry before shipments are made. Provided, furthermore, that the Government (Plant Quarantine Officer of the port of origin) shall authorize the Captain of the ship or boat to certify the said treatment.

b. That each shipment must be accompanied by a certification of the said treatment in addition to the regular international Phytosanitary Certificate, both issued by proper government authority of the country of origin.

c. That for the first time an importer may import fruits, vegetables, and seeds from any of the banned or restricted countries or places he should first ascertain from proper authorities of the said country whether the foregoing conditions stated in "a and b" 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 agents for perusal and approval.

SECTION 2. All importations of fruits, vegetables, seeds or planting materials covered by this Administrative Order will be made through the Director of Plant Industry subject to the provisions of Administrative Order No. 2, Series of 1958 (Revised), particularly Section 8 and 16 of said Administrative Order No. 2.

SECTION 3. Should the ship or vessel passes or calls at any open port or port of the Mediterranean countries and other ports where the Mediterranean, the Queensland, the Mexican fruit flies and other fruit fly infestations are known to exist, the fruits so treated should be stored in a compartment or room that should not be opened in any port of call and to comply with this last requirement, the aforesaid government authority issuing the certification of treatment and the Phytosanitary Certificate should seal the door of the room or compartment with the government's seal and the said sealing should be so stated or included in the foregoing certifications issued. The said seal shall only be broken by the Philippine Plant Quarantine Officers upon arrival of the vessel in the Philippines.

SECTION 4. Any fruits, vegetables or seeds or planting materials listed in and imported from the countries and places enumerated in Appendix A in contravention of the provisions of this Administrative Order, shall be seized by the Plant Quarantine Officers duly authorized by the Director of Plant Industry and shall be immediately returned to the country of origin or completely destroyed, according to the decision of the Director of Plant Industry or his duly authorized agents in either case, the expense shall be borne by the importer.

SECTION 5. Any person, firm, association or corporation who violates or contravenes any of the provisions of this Administrative Order shall be liable to prosecution, and upon conviction shall suffer the penalty provided in Section 13 of Act No. 3027 which is a fine of not exceeding one thousand pesos (₱1,000.00) or imprisonment of not exceeding six months or both, in the discretion of the Court.

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 other orders, rules and regulations or parts thereof which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Administrative Order, are hereby revoked.

SECTION 7. This Administrative Order shall take effect upon the completion of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Recommended by:

(SGD) EUGENIO E. CRUZ
Director of Plant Industry

APPROVED: December 2, 1963

For and in the Absence of the Acting
Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources:

(SGD) ISOSCELES PASCUAL
Undersecretary for Agriculture

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

Queensland Fruit Fly (Dacus tryoni)

Countries:

1. State of Victoria, Australia
2. State of Queensland, Australia

Fruits:

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

Mediterranean Fruit Fly (Ceratitis capitata)

Countries:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Hawaiian Islands | 18. Madagascar |
| 2. Spain | 19. Brazil |
| 3. France | 20. Argentina |
| 4. Italy | 21. Bermuda Islands |
| 5. Sicily | 22. Azores |
| 6. Greece | 23. Madeira Islands |
| 7. Malta | 24. Canary Islands |
| 8. Turkey | 25. Cape Verde Islands |
| 9. Syria | 26. Dahomey |
| 10. Palestine | 27. Nigeria |
| 11. Egypt | 28. Congo |
| 12. Tripoli | 29. Delagao Bay |
| 13. Tunis | 30. Rhodesia |
| 14. Algeria | 31. Uganda Protectorate |
| 15. Cape Colony | 32. Mauritius |
| 16. Natal | 33. Western Australia |
| 17. British East Africa | 34. New South Wales |
| | 35. Queensland |

Fruits and Vegetables:

1. Sapodilla (Achras sapota)
2. Acordia (Acordia sp.)
3. Sour sop (Annona muricata)
4. Sugar Palm (Arenga saccharifera)
5. Breadfruit (Artocarpus incisa)
6. Carambola (Averrhoa carambola)
7. Ball Kamani (Calophyllum inophyllum)
8. Bell pepper (Capsicum sp.)
9. Papaya (Carica papaya)
10. Dwarf papaya (Carica papaya)
11. Carissa (Carissa arduina)
12. Sapota (Casimirca edulis)
13. Chinese inkberry (Cestrum sp.)
14. Star apple (Chrysophyllum cainito)
15. Damson plum (Chrysophyllum oliverforme)
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 aurantium)
24. Orange (Citrus aurantium)
25. Sour orange (Citrus aurantium var. amara)
26. Wampi (Clausena 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 jambos)
32. Surinam cherry (Eugenia michelii)
33. French cherry (Eugenia uniflora)
34. Fig (Ficus carica)
35. Mangosteen (Garcinia xanthoximus)
36. Mangosteen (Garcinia mangostana)
37. Cultivated cotton (Gossypium sp.)
38. Mountain apple (Jambosa malaccamais)
39. Palm (Latania loddigesii)
40. Tomato (Lycopersicum esculentum)
41. Liches nut (Litchi chinensis)
42. Mango (Mangifera indica)
43. Elengi tree (Mimusops elengi)
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 cattleyanum)
53. Sweet red and white lemon guavas (Psidium guajava)
54. Common guava (Psidium guajava pyriferum)
55. Waiawi (Psidium guajava pyriferum)
56. Peach (Prunus persica)
57. Nectarines (Prunus persica var. nectarina)
58. Apricot (Prunus armeniaca)
59. Plum (Prunus sp.)
60. Pomegranate (Punica granatum)
61. Apple (Pyrus sp.)
62. Pear (Pyrus sp.)
63. Sandalwood (Santalum freycipetianum)
64. Eggplant (Solanum melongena)
65. Wi (Spondias dulcis)
66. Natal plum (Terminalia chobula)
67. Tropical almond or winged kamani (Terminalia catappa)
68. Destill (Thevetia neriifolia)
69. Grape (Vitis labrusca)
70. Coffee (Coffea sp.)

Mexican fruit fly (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. Plumes

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