



Notification of Department of Agriculture  
Re: Conditions for Import of Strawberry Fruit from Japan  
B.E. 2562 (2019)

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The Department of Agriculture has completed pest risk analysis for commercial importation of fresh strawberry fruit from Japan.

By virtue of the provisions of Section 8 (2) and Section 10 of the Plant Quarantine Act B.E. 2507 (1964) amended by the Plant Quarantine Act (No. 3) B.E. 2551 (2008), with particular provisions that may restrict the right and freedom of any person in which Section 25 together with Section 26, Section 27, Section 28, Section 33, Section 37 and Section 40 of the Constitution of Kingdom of Thailand permits by virtue of the law. The Director-General of Department of Agriculture through the recommendation of the Plant Quarantine Committee hereby announces phytosanitary import requirements of fresh strawberry fruit from Japan as follows:

1. This notification shall be called "Notification of Department of Agriculture, Re: Conditions for Import of Strawberry Fruit from Japan B.E. 2562 (2019)."
2. This notification shall enter into force thirty days after the date of its proclamation in the Government Gazette.
3. **Permitted Plant Species**  
  
Fresh strawberry (*Fragaria x ananassa*) fruit
4. **Quarantine Pests of Concern**  
  
A list of quarantine pests of concern to the Kingdom of Thailand for strawberries from Japan is given in the **Attachment**.
5. **Responsible Organizations**
  - 5.1 Kingdom of Thailand: Department of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as DOA).
  - 5.2 Japan: Plant Protection Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is designated as an official National Plant Protection Organization of Japan (hereinafter referred to as NPPO).

**6. Import Permit**

Import permit issued by DOA is required.

**7. Means of Conveyance**

Strawberries must be imported from a port in Japan to a designated port in the Kingdom of Thailand by sea cargo or air cargo.

**8. Production Areas**

Strawberries must be produced in Japan and sourced from areas designated by the NPPO as production areas for export to the Kingdom of Thailand and approved by the DOA prior to export.

**9. Requirements for Orchard**

9.1 Orchards in designated production areas involved in the export of strawberries to the Kingdom of Thailand must be commercial orchards and registered by the NPPO or under a NPPO-approved system. Copies of the registration records must be made available to DOA upon request. The NPPO is required to register export orchards prior to commencement of export.

9.2 Growers of registered export orchards must implement orchard management with incorporating posture of good agricultural practices (GAPs) which are considered as effective for plant quarantine. This includes maintaining of orchard sanitation and the implementation of integrated pest management or other pest control measures to ensure that quarantine pests of concern to the Kingdom of Thailand are adequately managed.

9.3 Growers must maintain records of management, monitoring and control activities undertaken in registered orchards throughout the growing season. Those records must be made available to the NPPO and DOA upon request.

**10. Requirements for Packinghouse**

10.1 Packinghouses involved in the export of strawberries to the Kingdom of Thailand must be registered with and monitored by the NPPO. Copies of the registration records must be made available to DOA upon request. The NPPO is required to register packinghouses prior to commencement of export.

10.2 Packinghouses are required to source strawberries only from the NPPO registered commercial orchards in designated production areas to facilitate trace back of export fruit. Records of growers supplying strawberries for export to the Kingdom of Thailand must be maintained by packinghouses and made available to the NPPO and DOA upon request.

- 10.3 Packinghouses are required to have well-documented standard operating procedures (SOPs) which describes in detail all processes related to grading, handling and packing.
- 10.4 An audit must be conducted by the NPPO prior to registration of packinghouses and then done at least annually. Packinghouses must be responsible for maintaining all documentation.
- 10.5 Inspection of fruit for freedom from quarantine pests must be done within the registered packinghouses.

## **11. Requirements for Packing and Labeling**

- 11.1 Strawberries must be packed in new and clean packaging and free from live insects, soil, sand and contaminating plant materials e.g. leaves, twigs, seeds, plant debris or other potential carriers of quarantine pests.
- 11.2 Strawberries must be securely packed to ensure quarantine integrity and security of product arriving in the Kingdom of Thailand.
- 11.3 The package must have necessary information to facilitate traceability. However, it is required that, at least, the following information in English must appear on each package.
  - Product or produce of Japan
  - Name of exporting company
  - Name of fruit
  - Packinghouse code (PHC)
  - Production unit code (PUC)
- 11.4 If strawberries are exported to the Kingdom of Thailand in loose cartons, the following information "EXPORT TO THAILAND" must be appeared on each carton. However, if they are exported to the Kingdom of Thailand on pallets in shipping container, it is allowable to have the following information "EXPORT TO THAILAND" appearing on each side.
- 11.5 All consignments destined to the Kingdom of Thailand using solid wood packing material must comply with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs).

## **12. Export Inspection**

- 12.1 The consignment must be inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from quarantine pests specified in the **Attachment**.
- 12.2 If any quarantine pest specified in the **Attachment** is found, the consignment must be treated with an appropriated treatment (if available) or withdrawn from export.

### 13. Phytosanitary Certification

- 13.1 A phytosanitary certificate (PC) issued by the NPPO is required. The original copy must accompany every consignment to the Kingdom of Thailand and bear the following additional declaration:

*“The consignment of strawberry fruit was produced and prepared for export in accordance with the conditions for import of strawberry fruit from Japan to Thailand.”*

- 13.2 Shipping container number and seal numbers (sea freight only) must be recorded on the phytosanitary certificate.

### 14. Import Inspection

- 14.1 When the consignments arrive at the point of entry in the Kingdom of Thailand, the import inspection must be conducted after confirming the respective documents accompanying the consignments concerned.
- 14.2 All consignments must be free of live insects, disease symptoms, contaminant seeds, soil, trash and other debris on arrival in the Kingdom of Thailand.
- 14.3 A representative sample of the consignments will be randomly selected, at the inspector's discretion, and examined to determine if pests are present. If live pests are found, samples will normally be sent for laboratory identification, and the consignments held pending the results.
- 14.4 For consignments of fruit of less than 1000 units, the sample size is either 450 units or 100% of consignment. For consignments of fruit of greater than or equal to 1000 units, then 600 units are to be sampled.
- 14.5 In the case of quarantine pests of concern to the Kingdom of Thailand as stipulated in the **Attachment** being found during import inspection, the consignment must be treated with an appropriated treatment (if available), re-exported or destroyed at the importer's expense.
- 14.6 If any live organism of potential quarantine concern to the Kingdom of Thailand not listed in the **Attachment** is found, the consignment must be treated with an appropriated treatment (if available), re-exported or destroyed at the importer's expense. The DOA reserves the right to impose a temporary suspension of import from the identified pathway until a risk assessment of intercepted organisms is determined.

14.7 DOA reserves the right to have fruit re-exported or destroyed at the importer's expense, if one of the following cases is found.

14.7.1 Container doors are not completely closed.

14.7.2 Container seal is broken or replaced or does not match the number on the phytosanitary certificate.

14.7.3 Packaging labeling is missing or incorrect or incomplete.

**15. Audit of Export Procedures**

15.1 The export of strawberries from Japan to the Kingdom of Thailand shall only begin after the DOA has completed the audit of export certification procedures of Japan. The costs of such audits must be borne by Japan.

15.2 In the event of a suspension of import or any irregularity, DOA shall audit export certification procedures in Japan prior to a decision being taken on resumption of import. The costs of such audits must be borne by Japan.

Issued on 14 February B.E. 2562 (2019)

Ms. Surmsuk Salakpetch

Director-General  
Department of Agriculture

## Attachment

List of Quarantine Pests of Strawberry Fruit from Japan  
Attached to the Notification of Department of Agriculture  
Re: Conditions for Import of Strawberry Fruit from Japan B.E. 2562 (2019)

Scientific name	Common name
Insects	
Order Coleoptera	
Family Curculionidae	
<i>Anthonomus bisignifer</i>	strawberry blossom weevil
Family Scarabaeidae	
<i>Popillia japonica</i>	Japanese beetle
Order Lepidoptera	
Family Pyralidae	
<i>Lamoria glaucalis</i>	-
Family Tortricidae	
<i>Pandemis heparana</i>	apple brown tortrix
Plant Pathogen	
Fungi	
<i>Monilinia fructigena</i>	brown rot
<i>Podosphaera aphanis</i>	powdery mildew of strawberry

- The Government Gazette: Volume 136, Special Part 53 Ngor, Page 26-30, Date 1 March B.E. 2562 (2019)
- UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION
- This is an English translation. In case of any difference in meaning between the Thai text and the English translation, the Thai text shall be applied.