



Notification of Department of Agriculture  
Re: Conditions for Import of Strawberry Fruit from Australia  
B.E. 2556 (2013)

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

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 29 together with Section 32, Section 33, Section 41 and Section 43 of the Constitution of the 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 the conditions that have to be met in order to import strawberry fruit from Australia as follows:

1. This notification shall be called “Notification of Department of Agriculture, Re: Conditions for Import of Strawberry Fruit from Australia B.E. 2556 (2013)”.
2. This notification shall enter into force thirty days after the date of its proclamation in the Government Gazette.

**3. Plant Species**

Strawberry fruit (*Fragaria ananassa*)

**4. Quarantine Pests of Concern**

A list of quarantine pests of current concern to the Kingdom of Thailand for strawberry fruit from Australia is given in **Attachment**.

**5. Responsible Organizations**

- 5.1 Kingdom of Thailand: Department of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as DOA)
- 5.2 Australia: Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (hereinafter referred to as DAFF)

## **6. Import Permit**

Import permit issued by DOA is required.

## **7. Means of Conveyance**

Strawberry fruit must be imported from a port in Australia to a designated port in the Kingdom of Thailand by sea cargo or air cargo.

## **8. Production Areas**

8.1 Strawberry fruit must be produced and sourced from commercial orchards in Australia registered under a DAFF-approved system, where the DAFF designated as production areas for export to the Kingdom of Thailand and the DOA has approved prior to export.

8.2 Strawberry fruit produced in the following states in Australia is permitted to import to the Kingdom of Thailand.

8.2.1 Strawberry fruit from a fruit fly pest free area in Tasmania

8.2.2 Strawberry fruit from outside a fruit fly pest free area in Western Australia.

## **9. Requirements for Orchard**

9.1 All orchards in designated production areas involved in the export of strawberry fruit to the Kingdom of Thailand must be registered. DAFF must monitor these orchards to ensure that fruit is produced free of quarantine pests. Copies of the registration records must be made available to DOA upon requested. DAFF is required to verify orchard registration prior to commencement of exports.

9.2 Growers of registered orchards must implement good agricultural practice (GAP). 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 DAFF must provide information on the management program undertaken for strawberry fruit throughout the growing season when required by DOA.

## **10. Requirements for Packinghouse or Export Establishment**

10.1 All packinghouses and export establishments involved in the export of strawberry fruit to the Kingdom of Thailand must be registered with and monitored by DAFF. Copies of the registration records must be made

available to DOA upon requested. DAFF is required to register packinghouses and export establishments prior to commencement of exports.

- 10.2 Packinghouses and export establishments are required to source fruit only from DAFF registered commercial orchards in designated production areas to facilitate trace back of export fruit. Records of growers supplying fruit for export to the Kingdom of Thailand must be maintained by packinghouses and export establishments and made available to DOA upon request.
- 10.3 Packinghouses and export establishments are required to have a well documented Standard Operation Procedures (SOP), which describes in detail all processes related to grading, handling and packing of strawberry fruit.
- 10.4 An audit must be conducted by DAFF prior to registration of packinghouses and export establishments and then done at least annually. Packinghouses and export establishments must be responsible for maintaining all documentation.
- 10.5 Fumigation treatment for pre-shipment disinfection of quarantine pests must be conducted within the registered packinghouses or registered export establishments.
- 10.6 Inspection of fruit for freedom from quarantine pests must be done within the registered packinghouses or registered export establishments.

## **11. Requirements for Quarantine Insects**

Strawberry fruit export to the Kingdom of Thailand must be required one of the following risk management measures for Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata*).

- 11.1 Strawberry fruit must originate from a fruit fly pest free area.

Or

- 11.2 Strawberry fruit from outside a fruit fly pest free area must be subjected to methyl bromide fumigation.

## **12. Requirements for Fruit Fly Pest Free Area**

- 12.1 Fruit fly pest free area must be conformed to requirements specified in International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 26: *Establishment of Pest Free Areas for Fruit Flies (Tephritidae)*.
- 12.2 Area freedom of fruit flies for defined strawberry fruit production areas in Australia shall be established based on written submission to the DOA by DAFF. Regulatory controls are to be in place to maintain the integrity of approved fruit fly pest free area, from which strawberry fruit for the Kingdom of Thailand is sourced.

The following defined areas in Australia are recognized as a free area for lesser Queensland fruit fly (*Bactrocera neohumeralis*), Queensland fruit fly (*Bactrocera tryoni*) and Mediterranean fruit fly.

#### 12.2.1 State of Tasmania

12.2.2 The Riverina district of New South Wales: It may be defined as the area wholly encompassed by the administrative boundaries of the city of Griffith and the shires of Carrathool, Leeton, Narrandera and Murrumbidgee. This area is subdivided into two portions, the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (MIA) and Carrathool Shire.

12.2.3 The Riverland district of South Australia: It may be defined as being wholly encompassed by the county of Hamley and the hundreds (a geographic subdivision of the county) of Bookpurnong, Cadell, Gorden, Holder, Katarapko, Loveday, Markaranka, Moorook, Murtho, Parcoola, Paringa, Pooginook, Pyap, Stuart, Waikerie, Eba, Fisher, Forster, Hay, Murbko, Nildottie, Paisley, Ridley, Skurray and the Parish of Onley in the Shire of Mildura, Victoria.

12.2.4 The Sunraysia district of Victoria and New South Wales: It may be defined as being wholly encompassed by the shires of Wentworth and Balranald in New South Wales and Mildura, Swan Hill, Wakool and Kerang and the city of Swan Hill, City of Mildura, and Borough of Kerang in Victoria.

- 12.3 Export of fruit from defined free areas will be by area freedom certification, which will obviate the need for disinfestation treatment. Regular monitoring of free areas is to be undertaken for lesser Queensland fruit fly, Queensland fruit fly and Mediterranean fruit fly.
- 12.4 DAFF must inform DOA immediately if any fruit fly outbreak is confirmed in an area, suspend certification of any untreated exports in respect of the free area, and advise DOA of the time-table for reinstatement of area freedom certification of the area concerned.
- 12.5 DAFF must notify DOA immediately if any other fruit fly species of economic importance other than lesser Queensland fruit fly, Queensland fruit fly and Mediterranean fruit fly are detected in the pest free area.

### 13. Requirements for Treatment

- 13.1 Where strawberry fruit are sourced from outside a fruit fly pest free area or where certification of area freedom from fruit flies cannot be provided by DAFF because the area from which strawberry fruit are being sourced does not qualify for area freedom status, or has had that status temporarily suspended, In these cases, it is mandatory that strawberry fruit must be subjected to phytosanitary treatment for fruit fly. The following methyl bromide fumigation schedules are accepted to disinfest Mediterranean fruit fly of strawberry fruit.

Strawberry fruit originating from Western Australia must be disinfested Mediterranean fruit fly by using methyl bromide fumigation according to the following schedule:

Temperature	Dosage rate (gram/cu.m)	Exposure period (hour)
over 15 ° C	48	3

- 13.2 The loading ratio should not exceed 50 % of the chamber volume.
- 13.3 A fumigation certificate issued by registered fumigation companies must accompany every consignment of strawberry fruit exporting to the Kingdom of Thailand.

#### **14. Requirements for Methyl Bromide Fumigator**

- 14.1 DAFF must undertake to register fumigation companies that demonstrate to DAFF their capacity to perform effective methyl bromide fumigation in accordance with DAFF protocols. DAFF must provide DOA with a copy of registered fumigation companies and promptly notify DOA of any revisions due to new registrations, amendments to existing registrations or the cancellation or suspension of registrations.
- 14.2 The registration of fumigation companies must contain the following details:
- Name of the fumigation company;
  - Postal address;
  - Telephone, facsimile and other contact details;
  - Names of the owner (s) and managing director;
  - The states in which the fumigation company conducts fumigations; and
  - The registration number
- 14.3 All registered fumigation companies must be audited by DOA and only those approved by DOA are allowed to perform methyl bromide fumigation on strawberry export to the Kingdom of Thailand.
- 14.4 DOA will monitor the performance of approved fumigation companies. In the event that DOA detects an ineffective fumigation, DOA will promptly notify DAFF on the incidence. The DOA reserved the right to suspension of any registered fumigation company until the cause has been clarified and corrective actions have been implemented to the satisfaction of DOA.

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

- 15.1 Packing material may be made of corrugated fiber-board, polystyrene, plastic or wooden crates which can be manufactured either from recycled material or virgin material. Where cartons are used, they must be clean and new.

- 15.2 Strawberry fruit must be packed in a carton which is free from soil, sand and contaminating plant materials e.g. leaves, stem, plant debris or other potential carriers of quarantine pests.
- 15.3 For strawberry fruit to be air freighted, strawberry fruit must be packed to meet one of the following requirements.
- 15.3.1 Strawberry fruit within a carton must be either enclosed in a net bag or enclosed fully (wrapped) in netting. The diameter of the hole must not be more than 1.6 millimeters. Or
- 15.3.2 Strawberry fruit must be consigned in a carton in which, when closed, all air vent holes are sealed with netting. The diameter of the hole must not be more than 1.6 millimeters. Or
- 15.3.3 When the cartons of strawberry fruit are palletized or otherwise assembled as a bundle, the bundle must be fully enclosed by a net of sealed in plastic. If a net is used, the diameter of the hole must not be more than 1.6 millimeters.
- 15.4 For strawberry fruit to be sea freighted, fruit shipped in cartons to be consigned by sea container, whether palletized or otherwise bundled, are exempt from the requirements specified in 15.3.
- 15.5 The package must have necessary information to facilitate tractability. However, it is required that, at least, the following information in English language must be appeared on each package;
- Produce of Australia
  - Name of exporting company
  - Name of fruit (common name)
  - Packinghouse registration number or Export establishment registration number
  - Orchard registration number
- 15.6 If strawberry fruit is shipped to the Kingdom of Thailand in loose cartons, the following information “EXPORT TO THAILAND” must be appeared on each carton. However, if strawberry fruit is shipped to the Kingdom of Thailand on pallets, it is allowable to have the following information “EXPORT TO THAILAND” appearing on each side.
- 15.7 All consignments of strawberry fruit destined to the Kingdom of Thailand using solid wood packing material must comply with ISPM No. 15: *Regulation of Wood Packaging Material in International Trade*.

## 16. Export Inspection

- 16.1 The consignment must be inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any quarantine pest specified in **Attachment**.
- 16.2 In case of quarantine pests as specified in **Attachment** are found, the following measures must be undertaken.
- 16.2.1 If any live fruit flies are found, the consignment must be rejected for export to the Kingdom of Thailand.
- 16.2.2 If live quarantine pests other than fruit flies are detected, the consignment must be exported to the Kingdom of Thailand after disinfection/disinfestations or removing all of the pests.
- 16.3 If strawberry fruit does not originate from a fruit fly pest free area, the consignment must be undergone an agreed treatment specified in Section 13.

## 17. Phytosanitary Certification

- 17.1 A phytosanitary certificate (PC) issued by DAFF 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 Australia to Thailand”*

- 17.2 Fruit fly pest free area

If the consignment originates from a fruit fly pest free area, the phytosanitary certificate must bear the following additional declaration:

*“The consignment of strawberry fruit was produced in (.....name of defined area.....) which is a pest free area for lesser Queensland fruit fly, Queensland fruit fly and Mediterranean fruit fly in Australia.”*

- 17.3 Details of fumigation must be inserted in the appropriate sections of the phytosanitary certificate. The original copy of the fumigation certificate must accompany with the phytosanitary certificate.
- 17.4 The common name and scientific name of the strawberry fruit and container and seal numbers (for sea freight) must be recorded on the phytosanitary certificate.

## 18. Import Inspection

- 18.1 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.
- 18.2 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.
- 18.3 For consignments of fruit of less than 1,000 units, the sample size is either 450 units or 100% of consignment. For consignments of fruit of greater than or equal to 1,000 units, then 600 units are to be sampled.
- 18.4 In case of quarantine pests of the Kingdom of Thailand concern as stipulate in **Attachment** are found during import inspection, the following measures must be taken;

### 18.4.1 Fruit fly

- (1) If live fruit flies are found, the infested consignment must be either re-exported or destroyed at the importer's expenses. The DOA immediately suspends importation and notifies to DAFF of the interception.
- (2) DAFF shall immediately investigate the cause of such incidence and propose corrective actions. Suspension of import will be lift when the cause of non-compliance has been clarified and corrective actions have been implemented to the satisfaction of DOA.

18.4.2 If live quarantine pests other than fruit flies are found, the consignment must be either destroyed or re-exported or treated with appropriated treatment (if available) at the importer's expenses.

- 18.5 If any live organism of potential quarantine concern to the Kingdom of Thailand not listed in **Attachment** is found, the consignment shall be re-exported, destroyed or treated with appropriated treatment (if available) at the importer's expenses. The DOA reserved the right to temporary suspension of import from the identified pathway until a risk assessment of intercepted organisms is determined.

## 19. Audit of Export Procedures

- 19.1 The export of strawberry fruit from Australia to the Kingdom of Thailand shall only initiate after the DOA has already audited export certification procedures. The costs of such audits must be borne by Australia.



- 19.2 In the event of a suspension of import, DOA may audit export certification procedures in Australia prior to a decision being taken on resumption of import. Where DOA has determined that such audits are necessary, the costs of these audits must be borne by Australia.

Issued on 27 May B.E. 2556 (2013)

Mr. Dumrong Jirasutat

Director-General  
Department of Agriculture

List of Quarantine Pests of Strawberry Fruit from Australia  
Attached to the Notification of Department of Agriculture  
Re: Conditions for Import of Strawberry Fruit from Australia B.E. 2556 (2013)

Scientific name	Common name
Insects	
Order Coleoptera	
Family Curculionidae	
<i>Otiorhynchus rugosostriatus</i>	rough strawberry root weevil
<i>Otiorhynchus sulcatus</i>	vine weevil
<i>Pantomorus cervinus</i>	Fuller's rose beetle
<i>Phlyctinus callosus</i>	vine calandra
Order Diptera	
Family Tephritidae	
<i>Bactrocera neohumeralis</i>	lesser Queensland fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>	Queensland fruit fly
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Mediterranean fruit fly
Order Hemiptera	
Family Aleyrodidae	
<i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i>	glasshouse whitefly
Family Aphididae	
<i>Chaetosiphon fragaefolii</i>	strawberry aphid
<i>Macrosiphum euphorbiae</i>	potato aphid
<i>Macrosiphum rosae</i>	rose aphid
<i>Metopolophium dirhodum</i>	rose-grass aphid
<i>Sitobion fragariae</i>	blackberry cereal aphid
Family Pseudococcidae	
<i>Pseudococcus calceolariae</i>	scarlet mealybug
Order Hymenoptera	
Family Formicidae	
<i>Solenopsis geminata</i>	tropical fire ant
<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	red imported fire ant
Order Lepidoptera	
Family Noctuidae	
<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>	native budworm
Family Tortricidae	
<i>Homona coffearia</i>	tea tortrix
Order Thysanoptera	
Family Thripidae	
<i>Thrips imaginis</i>	plague thrips
Mites	
Family Tarsonemidae	
<i>Phytonemus pallidus</i>	strawberry mite
Family Tenuipalpidae	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Brevipalpus obovatus</i>	scarlet tea mite
Plant pathogens	
Fungus	
<i>Phomopsis obscurans</i>	phomopsis soft rot
<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>	powdery mildew of strawberry

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- The Government Gazette: Vol. 130, Special Part 73D , Page 45-52, Date 20 June 2013
  - 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.