



Notification of Department of Agriculture
Re: Conditions for Import of Apple Fruit from the Republic of Poland
B.E. 2562 (2019)

The Department of Agriculture has completed pest risk analysis for commercial importation of fresh apple fruit from the Republic of Poland.

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), the Director-General of Department of Agriculture through the recommendation of the Plant Quarantine Committee hereby announces phytosanitary import requirements of fresh apple fruit from the Republic of Poland as follows:

1. This notification shall be called “Notification of Department of Agriculture, Re: Conditions for Import of Apple Fruit from the Republic of Poland B.E. 2562 (2019).”
2. This notification shall enter into force a day after the date of its proclamation in the Government Gazette.
3. **Permitted Plant Species**

Fresh apple (*Malus domestica*) fruit.
4. **Quarantine Pests of Concern**

A list of quarantine pests of concern to the Kingdom of Thailand for apples from the Republic of Poland is given in the **Annex**.
5. **Responsible Organizations**
 - 5.1 Kingdom of Thailand: Department of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as DOA).
 - 5.2 Republic of Poland: The State Plant Health and Seed Inspection Service (Państwowa Inspekcja Ochrony Roślin i Nasiennictwa) is designated as an official National Plant Protection Organization of the Republic of Poland (hereinafter referred to as NPPO).

6. Import Permit

Import permit issued by DOA is required.

7. Means of Conveyance

Apples must be imported from a port in the Republic of Poland to a port in the Kingdom of Thailand by sea cargo or air cargo.

8. Production Areas

Apples must be produced in the Republic of Poland 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 apples 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 orchards must implement good agricultural practices (GAPs). 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 apples 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 apples only from the NPPO registered commercial orchards in designated production areas to facilitate trace back of export fruit. Records of growers supplying apples 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 Apples 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 Apples 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 Poland
 - Name of exporting company
 - Name of fruit
 - Packinghouse code (PHC)
 - Production unit code (PUC)
- 11.4 If apples 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 **Annex**.
- 12.2 If any quarantine pest specified in the **Annex** 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:

“This consignment of apple fruit was produced and prepared for export in accordance with the conditions for import of apple fruit from Poland to Thailand.”

- 13.2 Shipping container numbers 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 **Annex** being found during import inspection, the consignment must be treated with an appropriated treatment (if available), or 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 **Annex** is found, the consignment must be treated with an appropriated treatment (if available), or 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 apples from the Republic of Poland to the Kingdom of Thailand shall only begin after the DOA has completed the audit of export certification procedures of the Republic of Poland. The costs of such audits must be borne by the Republic of Poland.
- 15.2 In the event of a suspension of import or any irregularity, DOA may audit export certification procedures in the Republic of Poland prior to a decision being taken on resumption of import. The costs of such audits must be borne by the Republic of Poland.

Issued on 9 September B.E. 2562 (2019)

Ms. Surmsuk Salakpetch

Director-General
Department of Agriculture

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

Scientific name	Common name
Insects	
Order Coleoptera	
Family Attelabidae	
<i>Rhynchites auratus</i>	apricot weevil
<i>Rhynchites bacchus</i>	peach weevil
Family Byturidae	
<i>Byturus tomentosus</i>	raspberry beetle
Order Diptera	
Family Cecidomyiidae	
<i>Dasineura mali</i>	apple leaf-curling midge
Order Hemiptera	
Family Aphididae	
<i>Eriosoma lanigerum</i>	woolly aphid
Family Diaspididae	
<i>Aspidiotus nerii</i>	aucuba scale
<i>Diaspidiotus ostreaeformis</i>	pear oyster scale
<i>Diaspidiotus pyri</i>	yellow pear scale
<i>Hemiberlesia rapax</i>	greedy scale
<i>Lepidosaphes ulmi</i>	oystershell scale
<i>Parlatoria oleae</i>	olive scale
Family Pseudococcidae	
<i>Phenacoccus aceris</i>	apple mealybug
<i>Pseudococcus maritimus</i>	grape mealybug
<i>Pseudococcus viburni</i>	California mealybug
Order Lepidoptera	
Family Crambidae	
<i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i>	European maize borer
Family Lyonetiidae	
<i>Leucoptera malifoliella</i>	pear leaf blister moth
Family Pyralidae	
<i>Euzophera bigella</i>	quince moth
Family Tortricidae	
<i>Adoxophyes orana</i>	summer fruit tortrix
<i>Archips podana</i>	great brown twist moth
<i>Archips rosana</i>	European leafroller
<i>Argyrotaenia ljugiana</i>	grape tortrix
<i>Cydia pomonella</i>	codling moth
<i>Grapholita funebrana</i>	red plum maggot
<i>Hedya nubiferana</i>	bud moth

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Pandemis heparana</i>	apple brown tortrix
<i>Sponotota ocellana</i>	eye-spotted bud moth
Order Thysanoptera	
Family Thripidae	
<i>Taeniothrips inconsequens</i>	pear thrips
Mites	
Family Eriophyidae	
<i>Aculus schlechtendali</i>	apple rust mite
<i>Eriophyes pyri</i>	pear leaf blister mite
Family Tetranychidae	
<i>Amphitetranynchus viennensis</i>	hawthorn spider mite
<i>Panonychus ulmi</i>	European red mite
<i>Tetranychus turkestanii</i>	strawberry spider mite
Plant pathogens	
Bacteria	
<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	fireblight
<i>Pseudomonas viridiflava</i>	bacterial leaf blight of tomato
Fungi	
<i>Monilia polystroma</i>	Asiatic brown rot
<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>	brown rot
<i>Monilinia fructigena</i>	brown rot
<i>Monilinia laxa</i>	blossom blight
<i>Neofabraea alba</i>	bull's-eye rot
<i>Neofabraea malicorticis</i>	apple bull's eye rot
<i>Neonectria ditissima</i>	European canker
<i>Phytophthora cambivora</i>	fruit rot
<i>Phytophthora cryptogea</i>	tomato foot rot
<i>Podosphaera clandestina</i>	powdery mildew
<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>	apple scab
<i>Venturia pyrina</i>	black spot of pear
Viroids	
<i>Apple scar skin viroid</i>	apple dimple

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- The Government Gazette: Vol. 136, Special Part 231 D, Page 15-19, Date 16 September 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.