



Notification of Department of Agriculture  
Re: Conditions for Import of Longan Fruit from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam  
B.E. 2559 (2016)

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The Department of Agriculture has completed pest risk analysis for commercial importation of fresh longan fruit for consumption from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

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 the conditions that have to be met in order to commercially import fresh longan fruit from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as follows.

1. This notification shall be called “Notification of Department of Agriculture, Re: Conditions for Import of Longan Fruit from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam B.E. 2559 (2016)”.
2. This notification shall enter into force a day after the date of its proclamation in the Government Gazette.
3. **Permitted Plant Species**
  - 3.1 Fresh Longan (longan, *Dimocarpus longan*) fruit
  - 3.2 The longans permitted to import to the Kingdom of Thailand are with a maximum of 15 cm panicles/fruitlets attached to the fruit in length and 0.4 cm in diameter
4. **Quarantine Pests of Concern**

fig wax scale (*Ceroplastes rusci*)
5. **Responsible Organizations**
  - 5.1 Kingdom of Thailand: Department of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as DOA).

- 5.2 Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Plant Protection Department designated as an official National Plant Protection Organization of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (hereinafter referred to as NPPO).

## **6. Import Permit**

Import permit issued by DOA is required.

## **7. Means of Conveyance**

Longan fruit must be imported from a port in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to a designated port in the Kingdom of Thailand by land cargo, sea cargo or air cargo

## **8. Requirements for Orchard**

- 8.1 Orchards approved for the export of longan fruit 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.
- 8.2 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.
- 8.3 NPPO must provide information on the management program undertaken for longan fruit throughout the growing season when required by DOA.

## **9. Requirements for Packinghouse**

- 9.1 Packinghouses involved in the export of longan fruit 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 exports.
- 9.2 Packinghouses are required to source longan fruit only from the NPPO registered commercial orchards to facilitate trace back of export fruit. Records of growers supplying longan fruit for export to the Kingdom of Thailand must be maintained by packinghouses and made available to DOA upon request.
- 9.3 Packinghouses are required to have well-documented standard operating procedures (SOPs), which describes in detail all processes related to grading, handling and packing.
- 9.4 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.

- 9.5 Inspection of fruit for freedom from quarantine pests must be done within the registered packinghouses or the NPPO approved phytosanitary inspection facility.

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

- 10.1 Packing material may be made of corrugated fiber-board, 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.
- 10.2 Longan fruit must be packed in a closed packaging, which is free from soil, sand and contaminating plant materials e.g. leaves, twigs, plant debris or other potential carriers of quarantine pests. In addition, they must be placed in a closed container of the transport vehicle or completely covered.
- 10.3 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.
- Country of origin
  - Name of exporting company
  - Name of fruit (common name)
  - Packinghouse registration number
  - Orchard registration number
- 10.4 If longan fruit are exported to the Kingdom of Thailand in loose cartons, the following information “EXPORT TO THAILAND” must appear on each carton. However, if they are exported to the Kingdom of Thailand on pallets, it is allowable to have the following information “EXPORT TO THAILAND” appearing on each side.
- 10.5 All consignments destined to the Kingdom of Thailand using solid wood packing material must comply with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs).

## **11. Export Inspection**

- 11.1 The consignment must be inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from quarantine pests specified in **Section 4**
- 11.2 In case of quarantine pests as specified in the **Section 4** being found, the consignment can only be exported to the Kingdom of Thailand after disinfection/disinfestations or removal all of the pests.

## 12. Phytosanitary Certification

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 longan fruit has been produced and prepared for export in accordance with the conditions for import of longan fruit from Vietnam to Thailand.”*

## 13. Import inspection

- 13.1 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.
- 13.2 All consignments must be free of live pests on arrival in the Kingdom of Thailand. If live pests are found, samples will be sent for laboratory identification and the consignments will be held pending the results.
- 13.3 A representative sample of the consignments will be randomly selected, at the inspector’s discretion, and examined to determine whether pests are present. 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.
- 13.4 In the case of quarantine pests of concern to the Kingdom of Thailand as stipulated in the **Section 4** being found during import inspection, the consignment must be treated with an appropriate treatment (if available), re-exported or destroyed at the importer’s expense.
- 13.5 If any live organism of potential quarantine concern to the Kingdom of Thailand not listed in the **Section 4** is found, the consignment must be treated with an appropriate treatment (if available), re-exported or destroyed at the importer’s expense. DOA reserves the right to impose a temporary suspension of import until a risk assessment of intercepted organisms is determined.
- 13.6 DOA reserves the right to have fruit re-exported or destroyed at the importer’s expense, if the importation does not meet import conditions.

## 14. Audit of Export Procedures

- 14.1 DOA reserves the right to dispatch officer (s) to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the audit of export certification procedures prior to the permission of commercial importation into the Kingdom of Thailand. The costs of such visits must be borne by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

- 14.2 In the event of a suspension of import, DOA may audit export certification procedures in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam 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 the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Issued on the 8<sup>th</sup> April B.E. 2559 (2016)

Somchai Charnnarongkul

Director-General  
Department of Agriculture

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- The Government Gazette: Vol. 133, Special Part 108 ngor, Page 75-78, Date 12 May B.E. 2559 (2016)
  - 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.