

THAILAND

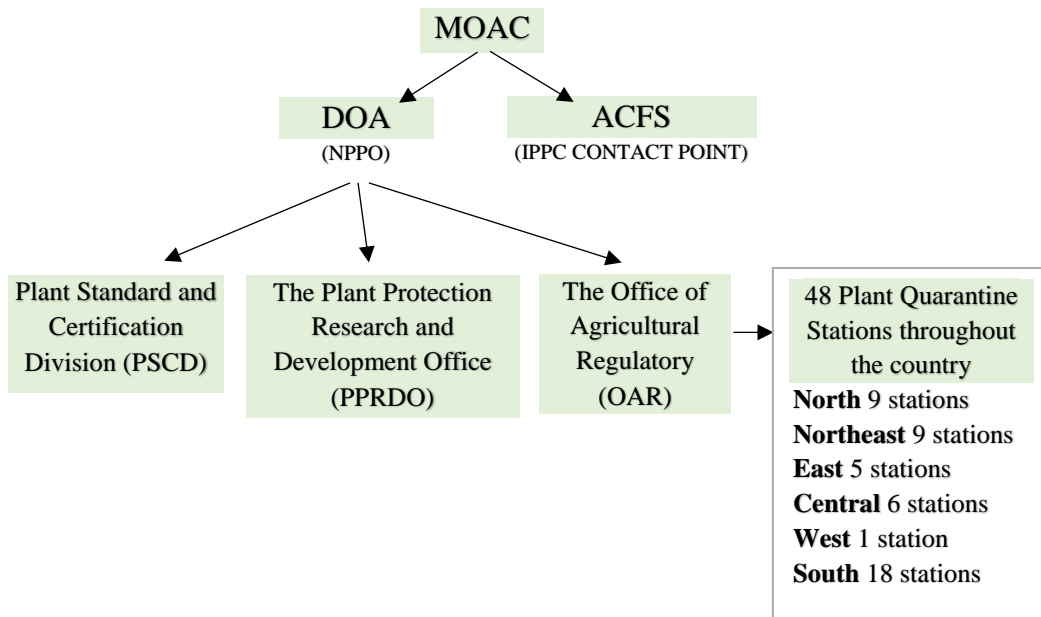
Country Report for the IPPC High-level Symposium on Cooperation of the Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative “One Road” Countries

25-28 September 2018 in Nanning, Guangxi, China

1. Background information on agriculture and organizational arrangements for Plant protection and NPPO of your country (less than 200 words)

Please provide macro data on your country (area, population, main production, main plant importations and exportation) and the structure, ports of entry and organigram of the NPPO.

The total area of Thailand is approximately 513,000 square kilometers. Forty-six percent of the total land area is used for agricultural purposes. The population was estimated at 66.2 million persons in 2017, covered agricultural sector 15.6 million persons (23.56%). About 10 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) is derived from agricultural sector. Major exported plants and its products are rice, natural rubber, fruits and cassava. Major imported plants and its products are food crops, oil crops and fruits. Department of Agriculture (DOA) and National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards (ACFS) are two agencies under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) working together in area of NPPO responsibility. DOA, as the NPPO of Thailand, is mainly responsible for plant protection researches and plant quarantine services, while ACFS acting as the IPPC contact point of Thailand. Three core offices in DOA are responsible for NPPO tasks as shown in diagram below:



2. Phytosanitary legal framework and list of regulated pests (less than 100 words)

When available, please provide the phytosanitary legal framework of your country and the list of regulated pests.

DOA is the agency that supervises import and export of plants and plant products as well as domestic pest management under the Plant Quarantine Act B.E. 2507 (1964), (No. 2) B.E. 2542 (1999) and (No. 3) B.E. 2551 (2008). List of quarantine pests (472 species) of Thailand can be found from the Notification of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives Re: Specification of plant pests as prohibited articles under the Plant Quarantine Act B.E. 2507 (No. 6 and No.7) B.E. 2550. Since 2016, DOA has been reviewing this Act. The objective of this revision is to harmonize phytosanitary terms and measures to be in line with IPPC and ISPMs. Furthermore, list of regulated pests and ePhyto system are also emphasized in this revision.

3. Overview of cases of surveillance, non-compliance and manage of regulated pests (less than 100 words)

Please provide notable case studies related to surveillance activities, non-compliance and manage of regulated pests.

Pest surveillance activities that were conducted in the last 2 years includes the detection survey on *Urocystis cepulae* and *Ditylenchus destructor* in shallot plantations, *Cassava mosaic virus* (CMV) and Yellow Spined-bamboo locust (YSBL). The results of these surveys revealed that Thailand is free from these pests. Especially, the detection survey in shallot plantation was served as strong evidence for NPPO of Indonesia's approval for the shallot plantation at Srisaket province as the pest free area. Most of non-compliance cases of imported consignments were from consignments of fresh fruit which were detected with quarantine pests, contained prohibited articles, lack of import permits or phytosanitary certificates.

4. Information on emerging issues on Phytosanitary Measures (less than 100 words)

Emerging issues in phytosanitary measures are issues which are new, unexpected or can cause change in the status quote in phytosanitary measures.

All stakeholders involved in agricultural sector are now trying to drive forward in the digital world through the use of websites in dissemination of information and e-commerce marketing. This will be a new challenge and emerging issue of Thailand. We need to find out how to manage the pest risk coming from an increasing movement of plants and plant products from both import and export by post as well as other logistic services. Meanwhile, we are still facing with limitation of facilities and human resources. Although, the policy of transferring government tasks to private sector has already been implemented, but it has not yet applied to cover phytosanitary issues.

5. Identification of opportunities and challenges in Phytosanitary Measures (less than 100 words) Please provide a macro conclusion in several point about your concern on opportunities and obstacles to promote your country's capability on implementation of IPPC and phytosanitary measures.

Opportunities

- Legal framework of plant protection is under the amendment process in order to harmonize with IPPC and ISPMs
- ASEAN cooperation that enhances information sharing of expertise and diagnostic networking.

Obstacles

- Limited capacity to carry out the implementation of IPPC and phytosanitary measures such as insufficient technical support and the inherent complexity of standards
- Ineffective negotiation on phytosanitary issues with trading partners due to language barriers and lack of technical evidences to support
- Less awareness of phytosanitary issues in private sectors
- Ineffective cooperation between custom and quarantine agency.

6. Suggestions on international, Regional and bilateral cooperation in Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative “the Belt and Road” countries (less than 200 words) Please identify areas for cooperation in phytosanitary measures:

- To be conducted by the IPPC Secretariat

Should communicate with executives or high ranking persons in the Ministry to raise awareness of how importance the phytosanitary measures is, or at least giving information to the FAO representatives of each country.

- To be conducted by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture

China should be the leader for establishing mutual recognition arrangements (MRAs) on phytosanitary measures to facilitate trade among the parties. The MRA is aim towards the dream of conformity assessment “certified once – accepted everywhere”.

- To be conducted by the One Road One Belt countries.

Jointly develop standardize systems to notify, inspect, prevent and control regulated pests and regulated articles that are risked to be involved from movement of goods, vehicles or personnels.