

SFA Export Library Market Reports on Food Import Regulations and Standards

Country of Origin	Singapore (SG)
Country of Destination	Thailand (TH)
Food Product Category	Fruits & Vegetables & Their Products
Product Code	HS Codes: 0701 – 0714, 0801, 0801 – 0814, 2001 – 2008

The information in this document has been compiled and provided by the Singapore Food Agency (SFA). SFA emphasises that importers and exporters have the responsibility to find out the import requirements of destination countries/regions/markets. Exporters are advised to confirm with their importers on the import requirements and eligibility of their product before exporting.

SN	Sub-header	Details
1	Product eligibility/ineligibility	Except for prohibited articles, fresh vegetables and fruits are eligible for export from Singapore to Thailand. According to Thailand Food Classification Guidelines, fresh vegetables and fruits in Thailand include untreated fresh fruit; surface-treated fresh fruit; peeled or cut fresh fruit; untreated fresh vegetables; surface-treated fresh vegetables; peeled, cut or shredded fresh vegetables. Refer to Annex for the list of fresh vegetables and fruits as defined in the Thailand Food Classification Guidelines (pages 27 to 38).
2	Importing country authority	According to the responsibilities of the various food safety regulatory agencies in Thailand, the fruits and vegetables and their products are jointly managed by Thailand Food and Drug Administration (TFDA), Department of Agriculture (DOA) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC), and Thai Customs Department. The DOA, an organisation under the MOAC, is responsible for formulating regulations on plant quarantine, plant import and export as well as monitoring, supervision, and inspection of fresh fruits and vegetables. The TFDA is responsible for formulating regulatory regulations, as well as monitoring, supervision, and inspection of processed fruit and vegetable products. Thai Customs Department is mainly responsible for customs clearance inspection of imported vegetables, fruits, and their products.

		Plant Quarantine Act (No. 3) B.E.2551 stipulates that all fresh vegetables and fruits exported to Thailand must comply with Thailand's importing requirements.
3	Pre-export approvals by the importing country	Products In accordance with the requirements of Plant Quarantine Act (No. 3) B.E.2551 and Notification of DOA Re: Criteria, Procedures and Conditions for the Importation or Bringing in Transit of Prohibited, Restricted and Unprohibited Articles B.E.2551, Thailand will treat plants according to the level of quarantine risk in the pest risk analysis. <u>Products are divided into three categories:</u> 1. List of products classified as Prohibited Articles (Notification of DOA Re: Specification of Plants and Carriers from Certain Sources as Prohibited Articles, of Exceptions and Conditions under the Plant Quarantine Act B.E. 2507 (No. 5) B.E.2550; Notification of DOA Re: Specification of Plants from Certain Sources as Prohibited Articles, of Exceptions and Conditions under the Plant Quarantine Act B.E.2507 (No. 8) B.E.2550; and Notification of DOA Re: Specification of Plants from Certain Sources as Prohibited Articles, of Exceptions and Conditions under the Plant Quarantine Act B.E.2507 (No. 10) B.E.2553); The import of products listed as Prohibited Articles must be qualified by the competent authority of the exporting country and Thailand MOAC through negotiated import conditions, supported by valid import license/permit, passed the pest risk analysis (PRA), and applied through the designated quarantine port. 2. List of products classified as Restricted Articles (Notification of DOA Re: Specification of Plants from Certain Sources as Restricted Articles, of Exceptions and Conditions under the Plant Quarantine Act B.E.2507 B.E.2550); 3. List of products classified as Unprohibited Articles (all other products). In principle, all imported plants, plant products and plant materials must submit a phytosanitary certificate, and the issuing agency of the certificate must have relevant qualifications. In addition, Thailand Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) Food Division will announce notifications concerning updates in food policies. For instance, the Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 424) B.E.2564 Re:

		Foods Prohibited to Produce, Import and Sell, Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 430) B.E.2564 Re: Amendment of Notification No. 424 and Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 457) B.E.2568 Re: Foods Prohibited to Produce, Import and Sell stipulate the types and parts of foods that are prohibited from export to Thailand. When exporting to Thailand, exporters need to pay special attention to whether there are any categories that Thailand prohibits from importing. Establishments No establishment listing is required for vegetables, fruits and their products exported from Singapore to Thailand. Importer The Thai Customs Department stipulates that all those who need to go through customs clearance procedures need to be registered with the customs. Therefore, importers need to register with the customs according to this requirement. According to the Food Act B.E.2522, it is the responsibility of “food importer”, who has a company located in Thailand, to get the import license covered to food categories that they want to import and they have to register for the TFDA serial number by themselves. The Food Act B.E.2522 stipulates that all importers need to obtain valid import license issued by the TFDA before they can import food into Thailand. Please see the guidelines for the application for food permission consisting of 2 parts and public manual for entrepreneurs of food products under guidelines for entrepreneurs for reference.
4	Export certificates for food	When exporting fresh fruits and vegetables to Thailand, a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the competent authority in the country of origin and a Certificate of Origin are required. Prohibited articles must also pass a pest risk assessment. Exporting all foods (including fresh fruits and vegetables) to Thailand will need to provide certification documents that are not lower than the requirements of Thailand Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) or equivalent Good Agricultural Practice (GAP). In addition, the importer needs to submit a Certificate of Analysis (COA). (1)Phytosanitary Certificate and Pest Risk Assessment

	For fresh vegetables, fruits and their products that are <i>prohibited</i> to import, please refer to the Notification of Department of Agriculture Re: Criteria, Procedures and Conditions for the Importation or Bringing in Transit of Prohibited, Restricted and Unprohibited Articles B.E.2551. NParks would be required to first apply to negotiate for product eligibility (refer to the Agricultural Product Market Access Application of the MOAC). In addition, pest risk assessment and Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the National Parks Board (NParks) is required. For exports that require a Phytosanitary Certificate, you may forward the import permit / conditions to NParks here. For fresh vegetables, fruits and their products that <i>restricted and unprohibited</i> to import, please refer to the Notification of Department of Agriculture Re: Criteria, Procedures and Conditions for the Importation or Bringing in Transit of Prohibited, Restricted and Unprohibited Articles B.E.2551. Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the National Parks Board (NParks) is required. For exports that require a Phytosanitary Certificate, you may forward the import permit / conditions to NParks here. (2)GMP Certificate or Equivalent (Such as GAP, ISO 22000) All food exported to Thailand should have the certification documents of the food production system listed in the Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 420) B.E.2563 Re: Food Production Processes, Processing Equipment/Utensils, and Storage Practices or the Attachment on Examples of Food Production System Standards Equivalent to That in the Notification No. 420 (PSEONI MOPH NO.420). The documents must be original, and the language should be Thai or English. PSEONI MOPH NO.420 stipulates that GMPs accepted can be any following: GMP by Codex, HACCP, ISO 22000, etc. The organization issuing the certificate can be the government agency responsible for the relevant certification in the country of origin, other agencies recognized by the competent authority of the country of origin, or an organization that complies with the CAC/GL 26-1997 audit and certification system. For fresh fruits and vegetables exported to Thailand, the food production system certification documents should be in compliance with the Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 386) B.E. 2560 Re: Prescription of Production Process, Equipment and Utensil for Production and Storage of Some Fresh Fruits or Vegetables and Labelling or the Attachment on Examples of Food Production System Standards Equivalent to That in the Notification No. 386. The certification documents must be original, and the language should be Thai
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		or English. According to the above regulations, fresh fruits and vegetables exported to Thailand shall have GMP certificate. If no GMP certificate is provided, it shall have the certificate listed in the regulations, such as GAP certificate. The Application of GMP 420 and Nov 2024 Notification regarding Documents or Certificates of Food Production System Standards for Import of Food Products provides guidelines on the latest GMP document or certificate requirements for importing. There are 5 mandatory details that need to be stated in such certificates. 1. The certifier or the issuer shall be either (i) the responsible government agency of the country of origin, (ii) other agencies recognised by the responsible government agency of the country of origin, or (iii) the certification body (CB) that is accredited by the accreditation body which is a member of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF). 2. The name and address of the manufacturer 3. The scope of food business 4. The manufacturing standard/regulation that is equivalent to the Notification of MOPH No. 420 5. The validity / expiry date (3)Certificate of Analysis (COA) Surveillance Measures on Imported Fresh Fruits and Vegetables (including to inspect pesticide residues) issued by the TFDA stipulates that the risk of pesticide residues in fresh fruits and vegetables is divided into extremely high-risk fruits and vegetables, high-risk fruits and vegetables, and low-risk fruits and vegetables. Different detection and supervision mechanisms will be adopted according to the level of risks. For extremely high-risk fruits and vegetables and high-risk fruits and vegetables, if a COA can be provided, the period of import can be shortened. The test report should be issued by a laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025. The list of extremely high-risk fruits and vegetables is dynamic and often updated, which can be viewed in the Import and Export Inspection Division, TFDA under MOPH. High-risk vegetables and fruits are listed in the List of Pesticide Residues to be Indicated in the COA for High-Risk Fruits and Vegetables.
5	Regulations and standards	Fresh vegetables, fruits and their products exported to Thailand need comply with relevant Thai laws and regulations. The following content is for reference:

		(1)Pesticide Residues The limits of pesticide residues in food must comply with the Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 460) B.E.2568 Re: Food Containing Pesticide Residues, which repealed Notification No. 387, Notification No. 393, Notification No. 419, and Notification No. 449. This regulation stipulates the maximum residue limit (MRL), extraneous maximum residue limit (EMRL), and residue detection methods for imported foods. For pesticide maximum residue limits not specified in this regulation, the limits set by Codex and ASEAN may be referenced. If no limits are established by these bodies, a default limit of 0.01 mg/kg shall be applied. (2)Veterinary Drug Residues The limit of veterinary drug residues in food must comply with the Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 303) B.E.2550 Re: Veterinary Drugs Residues in Foods. The regulations stipulate the definitions of veterinary drugs, veterinary drug residues and foods containing veterinary drug residues; food containing veterinary drug residues shall be managed according to the quality standardized food; the maximum residue limits of veterinary drugs in foods listed in the attachments; analysis methods of veterinary drug residues must meet the requirements of the TFDA. (3)Contaminants The limits of contaminants in food in Thailand must comply with the following regulations: • Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 414) B.E.2563 Re: Revision of Standards for Contaminants in Food; • Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 413) B.E.2563 Re: Amendment of Standards for Contaminants in Food; • Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 334) Re: Standard of Food Contaminated with Radionuclide; • Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 269) B.E.2546 Re: Prescribed Standards for β-Agonist Chemicals Group Contamination in Foods; and • Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 268) B.E.2546 Re: Prescribed Standards for Some Chemicals Contamination in Foods.
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	Among them, Notification No. 413 and Notification No. 414 stipulate that food contained contaminants shall be the prescribed standard food, and shall comply with the contaminants limit requirements. The regulations stipulate the definition of contaminants and the limit requirements for cadmium, tin, lead, methylmercury, mercury, arsenic, radioactive substances, cyclopropene fatty acid, hydrocyanic acid, etc in food. Notification No. 334 stipulates that nuclear contaminated food belongs to quality standardized food. The limit requirements and inspection methods of radionuclides iodine-131, cesium-134 and cesium-137 in food shall be implemented in accordance with the requirements of this regulation. It also requires that the radionuclide inspection certificate provided by the food importer must be issued by the government laboratory or laboratory recognized by the government of the country of origin and in line with international standards. Notification No. 269 stipulates that β-Agonists and their salts (including metabolites), chloramphenicol and its salts (including its metabolites), nitrofurantoin metabolites shall not be detected in food. The detection method shall comply with the Limits and Analysis Methods of Specific Pollutants in Food notified by the TFDA. Notification No. 268 stipulates that chloramphenicol, furacilin, nitrofurantoin, furantoin and corresponding salts shall not be detected in food. The detection methods of these substances shall comply with the Limits and Analysis Methods of Specific Pollutants in Food notified by the TFDA. (4)Toxins Notification No. 414 stipulates the limit requirements for toxins such as aflatoxin and fumonisin in food. (5)Microorganisms The Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 416) B.E.2563 Re: Prescribing the Quality or Standard, Principles, Conditions and Methods of Analysis for Pathogenic Microorganisms in Foods stipulates the limit requirements of pathogenic microorganisms in food (including fresh fruits and vegetables) in the form of a schedule. Except for the limited microorganisms specified in laws and regulations, foods must not contain pathogenic microorganisms. (6)Food Additives and Nutrition Fortification
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	Requirements on the use of food additives are covered in several regulations, including the • Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 468) B.E.2568 Re: Prescribing the Principle, Conditions, Methods and Proportion of Food Additives (No. 4); • Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 444) B.E.2566 Re: Prescribing the Principles, Conditions, Methods, and Proportion of Food Additives (No. 3); • Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 418) Re: Prescribing the Principle, Conditions, Methods and Proportion of Food Additives (No. 2); • Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 417) B.E.2563 Re: Prescribing the Guidelines, Conditions, Methods of Use and Ratio of Food Additives (No. 1); • Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 443) B.E. 2566 Re: Enzymes Used in Food Production; • Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 281) B.E.2547 Re: Food Additives with related amendments Codex Advisory Specification for the Identity and Purity of Food Additives (No. 1); Notification (No. 363) B.E.2556 Food Additives (No. 2) and Notification (No. 372) B.E.2558 Food Additives (No. 3) According to the above-mentioned regulations, food additives belong to special controlled foods, which refer to substances that are not normally used as food or basic food ingredients but are added to food for technical functions to improve the quality or characteristics of food. Food additives also include substances that are not directly added to food but are put into packaging containers with food in order to achieve relevant technical functions, such as desiccants, oxygen scavenging agent, and so on. The use limit of food additives must comply with the specific provisions in Schedule No. 1 of Notification No. 444, which lists the INS number and name (including synonyms) of additives, limits and corresponding remarks, including the requirements for the use of additives in fresh fruits and processed fruits and vegetables. If food manufacturers intend to use food additives not listed in Schedule No. 1, they need to apply to the TFDA. The Methods and Standards for Adding Nutrients to Foods stipulates the requirements for adding nutrients to foods as food fortifiers. (7)Product Specifications
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		The Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 421) B.E.2564 Re: Edible Fats and Oils and its amendment Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 452) B.E.2567 Re: Fish Oils (No. 2) stipulates the supporting documents required for considering the approval of edible fats and oils.
6	Labelling, packaging and marking requirements	(1) Labelling Requirements Food labelling is subject to the Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 450) B.E.2564 Re: Labelling of Prepackaged Foods, repealing Notification No. 367, Notification No. 383, Notification No. 401 (No. 3), and Notification No. 410 (No. 4), stipulate that the labels of foods which are pre-packed in containers and sold directly to consumers must identify the basic information of the food, such as food name, ingredients, net weight, manufacturer or importer information, food serial number, date, and allergen information. On top of the general label, fresh fruits or vegetables also need to comply with the Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 386) B.E. 2560 Re: Prescription of Production Process, Production Equipment and Utensil for Production and Storage of Some Fresh Fruits or Vegetables, and Labelling. The label language must be Thai, while other languages are allowed. It is necessary to indicate the name and address of the importer, the country of production, the registration number of the food production and operation sites or the import operation sites, and any serial number or symbols that indicate production batches. However, the production of fresh fruits or vegetables directly sold to consumers may not comply with this regulation. The Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 456) B.E.2568 Re: Labelling of Certain Types of Processed Foods, repealing Notification No. 237 amongst others, stipulates labelling requirement for bread and others. The Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 373) B.E.2559 Re: Display of Nutrition Symbol on Food Label and its amendment Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 453) B.E.2567 Re: Display of Nutrition Symbol on Food Label (No. 2) [Thai version] stipulates that the display of the nutrition symbol on food label shall comply with Notification No. 450. In addition, the Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 447) B.E.2566 Re: Health Claims in Foods to be Displayed on a Label stipulates requirements for making health claims, nutrient function claims, and claims to reduce the risk of diseases on food labels.

	Some foods also need to indicate the nutritional information of the product in accordance with the Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 445) B.E. 2566 Re: Nutrition Labelling, repealing Notification No. 182, Notification No. 219 and Notification No. 392, and its amendment Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 467) B.E.2568 Re: Nutrition Label (No. 2), stipulate how to display nutritional information. Nutritional labelling is mandatory for the following types of food: foods making a specific nutritional claim; foods that make use of nutritional values in sales promotion that specifically target a group of consumers (e.g., students, executives, elderly people, etc.); other foods which may be specified by the TFDA. Furthermore, the Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 394) B.E.2561 Re: Food Products Required to Bear Nutrition Labelling and Guideline Daily Amounts, GDA Labelling, and its amendments Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 446) B.E.2566 Re: Food Products Required to Bear Nutrition Labelling and Guideline Daily Amounts, GDA Labelling (No. 2) and Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 466) B.E.2568 Re: Food Products Required to Bear Nutrition Labelling and Guideline Daily Amounts, GDA Labelling (No. 3), also stipulate that 13 kinds of foods (snacks; chocolate and chocolate flavoured like products; bakery products; semi-processed foods; chilled and frozen read-to eat meals; beverages etc.) must be labelled with guideline daily amounts version nutrition labels for energy, sugar, fat, and sodium values in the prescribed presentation format. The Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 448) B.E.2566 Re: Food Supplement (No. 5) stipulates the maximum level of minerals and vitamins in food supplements. The Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 325) Re: Irradiated Food stipulates that the label of irradiated food must indicate the information of the manufacturer and the irradiator, "irradiated" letter or similar in meaning messages, as well as irradiation label, irradiation year, month, day, and irradiation purpose. Thailand government has banned the commercial planting of transgenic crops but allows the imports of transgenic soybeans and corns for a wide range of domestic uses in both the feed milling and food processing industries. The Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 431) B.E.2565 Re: Food Derived from Genetically Modified Organisms stipulates the definitions and conditions for genetically modified foods, list of approved genetically modified traits or events with unique identifier, and that new genetically modified foods
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		must pass the food biosecurity assessment conducted by the Thailand authorities before introducing to market. The Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 432) B.E.2565 Re: Labelling of Food Derived From Genetically Modified Organisms, repealing Notification No. 251, stipulates the mandatory labelling requirements for genetically modified foods where the transgenic organism threshold is 5% and prohibits non-genetically modified labelling such as “no genetically modified ingredients.” The Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 433) B.E.2565 repealed the Notification (No. 365), thus no longer requiring that the labelling of “Premium” on food labels to be approved by the TFDA. (2)Food Packaging Materials The Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 92) B.E.2528 Re: Prescription of Quality or Standard for Food Containers, Use of Food Containers and Prohibition of Materials Used as Food Containers stipulates that food packaging and containers must be clean, must not be harmful to human health due to other substances contaminating the food, must not contain any pathogenic microorganisms, must not stain food, etc. It specifies the limit requirements for lead and cadmium in various food packaging containers. The Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 435) B.E.2565 Re: Specification of Qualities or Standards of Food Packaging Made from Plastic, repealing Notification No. 295, stipulates that the basic requirements for <i>plastic</i> packaging containers should be as follows: clean; no other substances harmful to the human body can contaminate the food; no pathogenic microorganisms; no food dyeing; prohibit the use of chemical fertilizers, toxic substances or other harmful substances as raw materials for the production of food containers or packaging. The regulations also list the residual limit requirements for heavy metals and other pollutants in various plastic materials in the form of a schedule.
7	Other information	Agricultural Product Standards Standards for fresh fruits and vegetables issued by Thailand can be found in the National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards. Some standards are as follows: TAS 9059-2021: Guidelines for Packing and Transporting Fresh Fruits and Vegetables TAS 9023-2021: General Principles of Food Hygiene: Good Hygiene Practices TAS 9001-2021: Good Agricultural Practices for Food Crops

		TAS 9007-2005: Agricultural and Food Product Safety Requirement WTO Import Licensing Procedures Thailand's legislation and notifications Thailand's participation in WTO FAOLEX Database Thailand - Country Profiles ASEAN resources on prepared / processed foods Regulation - Thailand (contains a comprehensive list of regulations, standards, and decrees in static PDF files) ASEAN Trade Repository ASEAN Member States' National Trade Repositories Search Harmonised Standards in ASEAN USDA Resources Thailand FAIRS Country Report provides guidelines on Thailand's food import regulations to American exporters Contact Information The contact information of the relevant departments in Thailand are as follows: (1) Thailand Food and Drug Administration E-mail: saraban@fda.moph.go.th Tel: 0-2590-7000 (2) Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives E-mail: webmaster@opsmoac.go.th Tel: 0-2281-5884 (3) Department of Livestock Development, Bureau of Disease Control and Veterinary Services E-mail: info@dld.go.th Tel: 0-2653-4444 (ext 4151) (4) Department of Fisheries E-mail: support@fisheries.go.th, Tel: 0-2562-0600 (5) Ministry of Commerce E-mail: webmaster@moc.go.th Tel: 02-507-7000, 02-507-8000 (6) Thai Customs Department E-mail: saraban@customs.go.th Fax: 0-2667-7767
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Annex

Thailand's Classification of Fruits, Vegetables, Seaweeds, Nuts, and Seeds (Based on Google Translate)

Food Category Code	Food Type Description	Food Examples
04.0	Fruits, vegetables, seaweeds, nuts, and seeds	
04.1	Fruits Includes all fresh (04.1.1) and processed (04.1.2) products.	
04.1.1	Fresh fruit Fresh fruit is generally free of additives. However, fresh fruit that is coated or cut or peeled for presentation to the consumer may contain additives.	
04.1.1.1	Untreated fresh fruit Raw fruit presented fresh from harvest.	- All kinds of fresh fruits such as papaya, longan, mango, mangosteen, watermelon, grape, durian, banana, etc.
04.1.1.2	Surface-treated or coated fresh fruit The surfaces of certain fresh fruit are coated with glazes or waxes or are treated with other food additives that act as protective coatings and/or help to preserve the freshness and quality of the fruit.	- Oranges with a wax coating - Apples with a wax coating

04.1.1.3	Peeled or cut fresh fruit Fresh fruit that is cut or peeled and presented to the consumer.	- Fruit salad - Grated coconut meat or cut into strips - Trimmed fruits
04.1.2	Processed fruit Includes all forms of processing other than peeled, cut and surface treated fresh fruit. Excludes minimally processed coated fruit (04.1.1.2) and cut fruit (04.1.1.3).	
04.2	Vegetables, seaweeds, nuts, and seeds Includes mushrooms, fungi, tubers, roots, legumes, seaweeds, nuts, and seeds – both fresh produce (04.2.1) and processed product (04.2.2).	
04.2.1	Fresh vegetables, seaweeds, nuts, and seeds Fresh vegetables (including mushrooms, fungi, roots, tubers, legumes, seaweeds, nuts, and seeds) are generally free of additives. However, fresh vegetables that are coated or cut or peeled for presentation to the consumer may contain additives.	
04.2.1.1	Untreated fresh vegetables, seaweeds, nuts, and seeds Raw vegetables (including mushrooms, fungi, roots, tubers, legumes, seaweeds, nuts, and seeds) presented fresh from harvest.	Vegetables, seaweed, nuts, and all kinds of fresh seeds such as - cauliflower, potato, broccoli, corn, carrot, green pumpkin, chili - seaweed

04.2.1.2	Surface-treated or coated fresh vegetables, seaweeds, nuts, and seeds The surfaces of certain fresh vegetables (including mushrooms, fungi, roots, tubers, legumes, seaweeds, nuts, and seeds) are coated with glazes or waxes or are treated with other food additives that act as protective coatings and/or help to preserve the freshness and quality of the vegetable.	- Bell pepper with wax coating - Pistachios with wax coating
04.2.1.3	Peeled, cut, or shredded fresh vegetables, seaweeds, nuts, and seeds Fresh vegetables (including mushrooms, fungi, roots, tubers, legumes, seaweeds, nuts, and seeds) that are presented to the consumer to be prepared and cooked at home.	- Shredded ginger - Shredded bamboo shoots
04.2.2	Processed vegetables, seaweeds, nuts, and seeds Includes all forms of processing other than peeling, cutting and surface treating fresh vegetables (including mushrooms, fungi, roots, tubers, legumes, seaweeds, nuts, and seeds) as stated in 04.2.1.2 and 04.2.1.3.	

*All Level 2 food categories have been translated. Some Level 3 and 4 food categories have not been translated.

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