

**INFORME**  
**MERCADO UVAS FRESCAS**  
**Reino de Tailandia**



**Marzo 2020**



Embajada de la  
**República Argentina**  
Reino de Tailandia

## ***Visión de conjunto***

Tailandia cuenta con una población de aproximadamente 70 millones de habitantes. El pueblo tailandés, consume generalmente más frutas tropicales locales que aquellas importadas debido a sus preferencias gastronómicas, accesibilidad y costo.

En Tailandia, las frutas importadas suelen, aún hoy y en muchos casos, considerarse un producto de lujo, dado que su precio es significativamente más caro que el de las frutas domésticas. De hecho, en la cultura local, es común ofrecer fruta importada como regalo, en ocasiones especiales, celebraciones o fiestas.

El Reino de Tailandia es uno de los centros de producción de alimentos más importantes de la región, dado que abastece no sólo al mercado doméstico, sino también al de diversos socios internacionales. En el marco de una creciente demanda de materias primas de calidad, el mercado de las frutas frescas tailandesas ha gozado de una rápida expansión.

El mercado de frutas importadas se encuentra asimismo en expansión, debido a los cambios en los hábitos de consumo y compra y el aumento de ingresos de los consumidores tailandeses. Muchas importantes empresas minoristas importan frutas frescas durante todo el año para servir a este grupo de consumidores.

El sector de consumidores tailandeses que adquieren frutas importadas se concentra principalmente en las ciudades más importantes del Reino, ya sea por tamaño de población o por volumen de turismo (Bangkok, Chiangmai, Chonburi, Phuket y etc.).

Bangkok al ser la capital de Tailandia con 10 millones de habitantes, también es el centro de comercialización y distribución de productos importados. La mayoría de los productos alimenticios son distribuidos desde esta ciudad. Además, cerca de 40 millones de turistas visitaron Tailandia en 2019, por lo que los hoteles han incrementado la tendencia de incorporar fruta importada en las diferentes ofertas gastronómicas que ofrecen.

Tailandia importa diversos tipos de fruta tal como manzanas, peras, uvas, cítricos, cerezas, duraznos, nectarinas, ciruelas, kiwis, caquis, frutillas, etc. La mayoría de las cuales son de países en zonas templadas, por ejemplo China, Japón, Corea, Australia, Nueva Zelanda, Sudáfrica, Estados Unidos, Chile y etc.

Las tres principales frutas importadas son la manzana, uva y los cítricos, con cantidades que totalizan más de 400.000 toneladas, por un valor más de 487 millones de dólares en el año de 2018. Entre ellos, la manzana fresca es la predominante.

## Uva (Posición Arancelaria: 0806.10)

Tailandia se encuentra dentro de una zona tropical caracterizada por un clima cálido, altas precipitaciones y humedad. Sin embargo, algunas regiones del país -las llanuras centrales, norte y noreste y hasta las regiones occidentales- cuentan con una incipiente producción de uvas.

La mayoría de la producción local es para consumo interno. El precio de las uvas de mesa locales depende de la variedad, calidad, temporada y demanda. No obstante, la calidad general no puede competir con las uvas importadas. La productividad y calidad de las uvas locales es muy inferior a la de las regiones climáticas subtropicales. Por lo tanto, las uvas de mesa importadas siguen siendo de mayor calidad, aunque también son sensiblemente más caras.

### Estadísticas de Importación 2016 – 2019

Valor: millones de dólares

Nro.	País	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Mundo</b>		148,0	168,5	148,8	144,1
1	China	83,9	108,0	90,1	82,5
2	Australia	13,5	10,7	13,4	19,7
3	Perú	24,6	21,3	13,0	18,4
4	Estados Unidos	9,2	8,2	10,5	9,1
5	India	6,9	10,0	10,4	9,0
6	Chile	9,2	9,0	10,1	2,7

Como puede comprobarse en la tabla, en 2019 China fue el principal proveedor de uvas de mesa con cerca del 57% de la cuota de mercado por valor. Siguió en orden, Australia y Perú, con el 14% y el 13, respectivamente.

El arancel general de cereza se aplica un 30% impuesto ad valorem o 25 Baht por kilogramo, según cuál sea superior. Las uvas de mesa originarias de los siguientes países están exentas: Australia, China, Chile, India, Nueva Zelanda y Perú.

Además, todos los productos que ingresan al mercado de Tailandia se les aplica un 7% de IVA.

## **Precio promedio de uvas importadas**

### **Mayorista**

Uva negra (Chile) 600-700 baht/caja

Uva negra (Australia) 1.200-1.300 baht/caja

Uva negra sin semillas (Chile) 690-695 baht/caja

Uva negra sin semillas (Nueva Zelandia) 2.450-2.600/caja

Uva negra sin semillas (Australia) 1.150-2.820 baht/caja

Uva negra sin semillas (India) 455-590 baht/caja

Uva negra sin semillas (Estados Unidos) 555-3.380 baht/caja

Uva blanca (Nueva Zelandia) 1.650-1.700 baht/caja

Uva blanca (Australia) 1.350-1.390/caja

Uva blanca (Estados Unidos) 2.150/caja

Uva blanca sin semillas (China) 260-280 baht/caja(10 kg)

Uva blanca sin semillas (China) 150-380 baht/caja (6kg)

Uva blanca sin semillas (Nueva Zelandia) 2500-2700 baht/caja

Uva blanca sin semillas (Australia) 955-2.455 baht/caja

Uva blanca sin semillas (India) 2600 baht/caja

Uva blanca sin semillas (Estados Unidos) 760-1800 baht/caja

Uva tinta (China) 195-245 baht/caja

Uva tinta (China) 215-485 baht/caja (6kg)

Uva tinta (Chile) 195-370 baht/caja

Uva tinta (Nueva Zelandia) 930-1.320 baht/caja

Uva tinta (Australia) 890 baht/caja

Uva tinta (Estados Unidos) 1.370-2.300 baht/caja

Uva tinta (Perú) 710-890/caja

Uva tinta sin semillas (China) 260-300 baht/caja

Uva tinta sin semillas (China) 250-425 baht/caja (5 kg)

Uva tinta sin semillas (Chile) 600 baht/caja

Uva tinta sin semillas (Nueva Zelandia) 900-950 baht/caja

Uva tinta sin semillas (Australia) 250-890 baht/caja

Uva tinta sin semillas (Estados Unidos) 890-1.500 baht/caja

Uva tinta sin semillas (Perú) 700-780 baht/caja

Uva champagne (China) 170-190 baht/caja (6.5 kg)

Uva champagne blanca sin semillas (Australia) 1.700-2.300 baht/caja

Uva champagne tinta sin semillas (Australia) 1.420-2.100 baht/caja

### **Minorista**

Uva tinta (origen no informado) 189 baht/kg

Uva tinta (origen no informado) 79 baht/kg

Uva tinta (Perú) 69 baht/kg

Uva tinta sin semillas (origen no informado) 129baht/kg

### **Conclusión**

Aunque las frutas frescas importadas son considerados como productos de lujo, están ganando popularidad por:

- Cambios en los patrones de gasto de los consumidores locales.
- Tendencia de consumo de alimentos saludables naturales como verduras y frutas frescas.
- Aumento de número de turistas y extranjeros viviendo en Tailandia
- El sector de servicios de alimentos está en un proceso de expansión.
- El rápido crecimiento del sector minorista.

Las frutas frescas importadas son una de las principales categorías con fines de lucro para los minoristas, que prestan mucha atención a la calidad y la presentación, utilizando recursos visuales y de otro tipo para atraer clientes de alto valor. La mayoría de los distribuidores importa frutas frescas durante todo el año para servir a este creciente grupo de consumidores.

Los productos locales siguen siendo muy populares, se adaptan a los gustos locales y con precios significativamente más bajos (en comparación con los productos importados). Sin embargo, los recientes cambios climáticos han resultado en una producción inconsistente y precios de mercado más altos para los productos nacionales de temporada, creando una ventana de oportunidad más amplia para los suministros importados, sumado a fuertes campañas promocionales que apoyan la conciencia y la venta de frutas importadas.

Por tanto, se concluye que el mercado de frutas frescas en Tailandia está más abierto a las frutas importadas con sabores que se asemejan a los gustos de los consumidores tailandeses y con un precio relativamente asequible.

Con respecto a este último punto, un creciente volumen de frutas importadas desde China tras el establecimiento de un acuerdo de zona de libre comercio ha permitido que los precios se reduzcan, por lo que este origen puede absorber más cuota de mercado de las demandas tailandesas.

De acuerdo a la legislación vigente, es necesario realizar inspecciones a los distintos establecimientos que deseen realizar exportaciones de frutas frescas al Reino de Tailandia.

Sin embargo, en septiembre 2019, el mercado tailandés quedó abierto para las exportaciones de uvas y cerezas desde Argentina. El Departamento de Agricultura de Tailandia publicó en la gaceta real, las condiciones fitosanitarias necesarias para la importación de uvas y cerezas argentinas.

No obstante ello, por el momento, debido a los altos aranceles que los productos argentinos deben pagar para ingresar a Tailandia, no resultan tan competitivos como los de aquellos países que sí han firmado acuerdos comerciales, por lo que su comercialización hacia este destino no resulta sencilla bajo estas circunstancias.

Se anexan condiciones de importación de uvas al Reino de Tailandia emitidas por el Departamento de Agricultura de Tailandia



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

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The Department of Agriculture has completed pest risk analysis for commercial importation of fresh table grape fruit from the Argentine Republic.

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 table grape fruit from the Argentine Republic as follows:

1. This notification shall be called “Notification of Department of Agriculture, Re: Conditions for Import of Table Grape Fruit from the Argentine Republic 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 table grape (*Vitis vinifera*) fruit

**4. Quarantine Pests of Concern**

A list of quarantine pests of current concern to the Kingdom of Thailand for table grapes from the Argentine Republic is given in **Annex 1**.

**5. Responsible Organizations**

5.1 Kingdom of Thailand: Department of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as DOA).

5.2 Argentine Republic: National Service for Agri-food Health and Quality (Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria) is designated as an official National Plant Protection Organization of the Argentine Republic (hereinafter referred to as NPPO).

**6. Import Permit**

Import permit issued by DOA is required.

**7. Means of Conveyance**

Table grapes must be imported from a port in the Argentine Republic to a port in the Kingdom of Thailand by sea cargo or air cargo.

**8. Production Area**

Table grapes must be produced in the Argentine Republic and sourced from areas where the NPPO designates as production areas for export to the Kingdom of Thailand and DOA has approved prior to export.

**9. Requirements for Place of Production**

9.1 Places of production in designated production areas involved in the export of table grapes to the Kingdom of Thailand must be commercial places of production 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 places of production prior to commencement of export.

9.2 Growers of registered places of production must implement good agricultural practices (GAPs). This includes maintaining of 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 places of production 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 table grapes 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 table grapes only from registered places of production in designated production areas to facilitate trace back of export fruit. Records of growers supplying table grapes 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 Cold treatment for pre-shipment disinfestation of quarantine pests must be conducted within the registered packinghouses.
- 10.6 Inspection of fruit for freedom from quarantine pests must be done within the registered packinghouses.

## 11. Requirements for Quarantine Insect Pest

Table grapes intended for export to the Kingdom of Thailand must require one of the following risk management measures for fruit flies i.e. South American fruit fly (*Anastrepha fraterculus*) and Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*).

- 11.1 Table grapes must originate from a fruit fly pest free area. or
- 11.2 Table grapes from outside a fruit fly pest free area must be subjected to cold disinfestation treatment.

## 12. Requirements for Fruit Fly Pest Free Area

- 12.1 Fruit fly pest free area must conform to requirements specified in relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs).
- 12.2 Area freedom of fruit flies for defined table grape production areas in the Argentine Republic shall be established based on written submission to DOA by the NPPO. Regulatory controls are to be in place to maintain the integrity of approved fruit fly pest free areas, from which table grapes for the Kingdom of Thailand are sourced.
- 12.3 Only the following defined areas in the Argentine Republic are recognized as a free area for *Anastrepha fraterculus* and *Ceratitis capitata*; south of parallel 33° S.L. and involves the producing valleys of:
  - Patagonia Region
  - Central Oasis in the province of Mendoza (Uco Valley, composed by the Departments of Tunuyán, Tupungato and San Carlos)
  - Southern Oasis in the province of Mendoza (Departments of San Rafael and General Alvear).
- 12.4 Export of table grapes from defined free areas will be by area freedom certification which will obviate the need for disinfestation treatment.
- 12.5 Regular monitoring of free areas is to be undertaken for *Anastrepha fraterculus* and *Ceratitis capitata*. The NPPO must inform DOA immediately if the outbreak of *Anastrepha fraterculus* or *Ceratitis capitata* 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.

- 12.6 The NPPO must notify DOA immediately if any other fruit fly species of economic importance other than *Anastrepha fraterculus* and *Ceratitis capitata* are detected in the pest free area.

### 13. Management Measures for Fruit Flies

Table grapes intended for export to the Kingdom of Thailand from outside designated fruit fly pest free areas or from designated fruit fly pest free areas which have an outbreak of *Anastrepha fraterculus* or *Ceratitis capitata*, may be exported subject to the following cold disinfestation treatment schedules.

Innermost fruit pulp temperature	Exposure period (consecutive days)
1.11 ° C (34 ° F) or below	15 days or more
1.67 ° C (35 ° F) or below	17 days or more

### 14. Requirements for Cold Disinfestation Treatment

- 14.1 Cold disinfestation treatment can be performed pre-shipment or in-transit. The in-transit treatment may be carried out partly as a pre-shipment treatment start in the Argentine Republic and completed in-transit. In the event of a treatment failure, treatment may be completed on arrival.
- 14.2 Pre-shipment cold disinfestation treatment and in-transit cold disinfestation treatment are assessed on fruit temperature sensors only.
- 14.3 Pre-shipment cold disinfestation treatment
- 14.3.1 Treatment conducted prior to shipment must be supervised by the NPPO in a cold disinfestation treatment facility approved by the NPPO and DOA. Table grapes intended for export to the Kingdom of Thailand may be treated concurrently with table grapes destined for other markets.
- 14.3.2 If a consignment of table grapes is to receive pre-shipment cold disinfestation treatment, the NPPO must ensure compliance with conditions specified in the **Annex 2**.
- 14.4 In-Transit Cold Disinfestation Treatment
- 14.4.1 In-transit cold disinfestation treatment refers to cold disinfestation treatment conducted in-transit in shipping containers.
- 14.4.2 In-transit cold disinfestation treatment in shipping containers may be commenced on shore and completed in-transit or completed at destination.

14.4.3 Table grapes intended for in-transit cold disinfestation treatment must be pre-cooled until innermost fruit pulp temperature at or below the target treatment temperature prior to loading to assure that the fruit is chilled to the proper temperature before the mandatory cold disinfestation treatment is initiated and fruit temperature must be held continuously.

14.4.4 If a consignment of table grapes is to receive in-transit cold disinfestation treatment, the NPPO must ensure compliance with conditions specified in the **Annex 3**. In addition, certificate of calibration for in-transit cold disinfestation treatment specified in the **Annex 4** must accompany with every consignment.

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

15.1 Table grapes 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.

15.2 Fruit fly pest free area

Table grapes from a fruit fly pest free area must be packed to meet the following requirements.

15.2.1 Table grapes exported by air freight must be packed to meet one of the following requirements.

- (1) Table grapes must be consigned in a carton without hole. or
- (2) Table grapes within a carton must be either enclosed in a net bag or enclosed fully (wrapped) in netting. The diameter of the hole must not to be more than 1.6 millimeters. or
- (3) Table grapes 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 to be more than 1.6 millimeters. or
- (4) When the cartons of are palletized or otherwise assembled as a bundle, the bundle must be fully enclosed by a net or sealed in plastic. If a net is used, the diameter of the hole must not to be more than 1.6 millimeters.

15.2.2 Table grapes exported by sea freight are exempt from the requirements specified in 15.2.1 if they are loaded and sealed in a intermodal/ sea/shipping container within designated fruit fly pest free areas.

### 15.3 Cold disinfestation treatment

Table grapes subjected to cold disinfestation treatment must be packed to meet the following requirements.

15.3.1 Table grapes subjected to pre-shipment cold disinfestation treatment and exported by sea or air freight must be packed to meet one of the requirements specified in 15.2.1.

15.3.2 Table grapes subjected to in-transit cold disinfestation treatment in self-refrigerated shipping containers are exempt from the requirements specified in 15.2.1.

15.4 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 Argentina
- Name of exporting company
- Name of fruit (common name)
- Packinghouse code (PHC)
- Production unit code (PUC)

15.5 If fruits 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.

15.6 All consignments destined to the Kingdom of Thailand using solid wood packaging materials must comply with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs).

## 16. Export Inspection

Before table grapes are certified for export to the Kingdom of Thailand, the NPPO must be ensured that the following activities required by DOA have been undertaken.

16.1 Table grapes have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any quarantine pests specified in the **Annex 1**.

16.2 If any quarantine pest specified in the **Annex 1** other than fruit flies is found, the consignment must be treated with an appropriated treatment (if available) or withdrawn from export.

16.3 Table grapes from outside designated fruit fly pest free areas or from designated fruit fly pest free areas which have an outbreak of *Anastrepha fraterculus* or *Ceratitis capitata*, have been undergone a cold disinfestation treatment specified in Section 13.

## 17. Phytosanitary Certification

- 17.1 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 table grape fruit was produced and prepared for export in accordance with the conditions for import of table grape fruit from Argentina 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 table grape fruit was produced in a pest free area for Anastrepha fraterculus and Ceratitis capitata.”*

- 17.3 Cold disinfestation treatment

17.3.1 If the consignment is subjected to pre-shipment cold disinfestation treatment, the cold treatment facility, treatment temperature and period (number of consecutive days) must be inserted in the appropriate sections of the phytosanitary certificate.

17.3.2 If the consignment is subjected to in-transit cold disinfestation treatment, the original copy of certificate of calibration for in-transit cold disinfestation treatment specified in the **Annex 4** must accompany with the phytosanitary certificate.

- 17.4 The intermodal/sea/shipping container and seal numbers (for sea cargo) 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 All consignments must be free of live insects, disease symptoms, contaminant seeds, soil, trash and other debris on arrival in the Kingdom of Thailand.

- 18.3 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.

- 18.4 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.

18.5 In the case of quarantine pests of concern to the Kingdom of Thailand as stipulated in the **Annex 1** being found during import inspection, the following measures must be taken.

18.5.1 Fruit flies

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

18.5.2 If any live quarantine pest other than fruit flies is found, the consignment must be treated with an appropriated treatment (if available), re-exported or destroyed at the importer's expense.

18.6 If any live organism of potential quarantine concern to the Kingdom of Thailand not listed in the **Annex 1** is found, the consignment must be treated with an appropriated treatment (if available), re-exported or destroyed at the importer's expense. DOA reserves the right to impose a temporary suspension of import from the identified pathway until a risk assessment of intercepted organisms is determined.

18.7 DOA reserves the right to have consignment re-exported or destroyed at the importer's expense, if one of the following cases is found.

18.7.1 Cold disinfestation treatment was unsuccessful.

18.7.2 Container doors are not completely closed.

18.7.3 Container seal is broken or replaced or does not match the number on the phytosanitary certificate.

18.7.4 Temperature sensor extends beyond the fruit or is not located in specified positions or sensor fruit was ruptured.

18.7.5 Packaging labeling is missing or incorrect or incomplete.

18.7.6 The packaging is broken and is not met insect-proof requirements.

**19. Audit of Export Procedures**

- 19.1 The export of table grapes from the Argentine Republic to the Kingdom of Thailand shall only begin after the DOA has completed the audit of export certification procedures of the Argentine Republic. The costs of such audits must be borne by the Argentine Republic.
- 19.2 In the event of a suspension of import or any irregularity, DOA may audit export certification procedures in the Argentine Republic prior to a decision being taken on resumption of import. The costs of such audits must be borne by the Argentine Republic.

Issued on 10 September B.E. 2562 (2019)

Ms. Surmsuk Salakpetch

Director-General  
Department of Agriculture

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

Scientific name	Common name
Insects	
Order Coleoptera	
Family Curculionidae	
<i>Naupactus xanthographus</i>	South American fruit tree weevil
<i>Pantomorus cervinus</i>	Fuller's rose beetle
Order Diptera	
Family Tephritidae	
<i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i>	South American fruit fly
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Mediterranean fruit fly
Order Hemiptera	
Family Diaspidae	
<i>Aspidiotus nerii</i>	Oleander scale
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i>	mulberry scale
Family Pseudococcidae	
<i>Planococcus ficus</i>	grape mealybug
Order Lepidoptera	
Family Noctuidae	
<i>Peridroma saucia</i>	pearly underwing moth
Family Psychidae	
<i>Oiketicus moyanoi</i>	bagworm moth
Family Tortricidae	
<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	grape berry moth
Order Thysanoptera	
Family Thripidae	
<i>Frankliniella australis</i>	Chilean flower thrips
Mites	
Suborder Prostigmata	
Family Tenuipalpidae	
<i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i>	Chilean false red mite
Family Tetranychidae	
<i>Panonychus ulmi</i>	European red spider mite



Requirements for Pre-Shipment Cold Disinfestation Treatment  
Attached to the Notification of Department of Agriculture  
Re: Conditions for Import of Table Grape Fruit from the Argentine Republic  
B.E. 2562 (2019)

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1. Requirements for Cold Treatment Facility

- 1.1 Pre-shipment disinfestation treatment must be only permitted in a cold treatment facility approved by the NPPO and DOA. The cost of the DOA officer(s) to visit and approve cold treatment facilities must be borne by the Argentine Republic.
- 1.2 The NPPO is responsible for ensuring that cold treatment facilities used by exporters are of a suitable standard, have refrigeration equipment capable of achieving and holding the fruit at the required temperature and must be lockable to ensure the security and integrity of the fruit being treated.
- 1.3 The NPPO must keep a register of cold treatment facilities approved for pre-shipment treatment. This register will include documentation covering;
  - 1.3.1 location and construction plans of all facilities, including owner/operator contact detail,
  - 1.3.2 dimensions of the facilities and room capacity,
  - 1.3.3 type of insulation used in walls, ceiling and floors,
  - 1.3.4 maker, model, type and capacity of the refrigeration condenser and evaporator air circulation,
  - 1.3.5 the temperature range of the equipment, defrost cycle control and specifications and details of any integrated temperature recording equipment.
- 1.4 The NPPO will forward to DOA names and addresses of currently registered cold treatment facilities before the start of each export season.

2. Requirements for Temperature Recording System

The NPPO must ensure that temperature recording system, the combination of the cold treatment data recorders and fruit pulp temperature sensors, must meet the following criteria:

- 2.1 The system must be suitable for cold disinfestation treatment. The accuracy of the system must be within plus or minus 0.3 ° C of the true temperature in the range of minus 3 ° C to plus 3 ° C.

- 2.2 The system must be capable of automatic operation and able to accommodate a minimum of four fruit temperature sensors.
  - 2.3 The system must be capable of continuous recording of date, time, identification of sensor number, and temperature during all calibrations and for the duration of treatment period.
  - 2.4 The system must be capable of recording all temperature sensors at least once every hourly, with a resolution of 0.1 ° C and storing data until the information can be examined by an authority.
  - 2.5 The system must be capable of producing printout which identifies each sensor, time and the temperature, as well as the identification number of the cold treatment facility.
3. Requirements for Temperature Sensors
    - 3.1 Sensor's type must have an optimal accuracy for the temperature range of this cold treatment.
    - 3.2 Sensors must have an outer sheath diameter of 6.4 millimeters or less. The sensing unit must be located within the first 25 millimeters or less of the sensor's tip. Sensors must be accurate to within plus or minus 0.3 ° C in the range of minus 3 ° C to plus 3 ° C.
    - 3.3 Each sensor must be tagged with a number identical to sensor's number accompanying it readings in the printout produced by the temperature recording system.
  4. Calibration of Temperature Sensors
    - 4.1 Calibration of the temperature sensors must be conducted under the supervision of the NPPO.
    - 4.2 Calibration must be conducted using a mixture of crushed ice and distilled water in clean insulated container prior to the temperature sensors being placed in fruit.
    - 4.3 Crushed ice must completely fill the container. Enough water should be added to stir the mixture. The percentage of ice is estimated at 80-85 percent while the water fills the air void (15-20 percent).
    - 4.4 The mixture must be thoroughly stirred to ensure the water is completely cooled and good mixing has occurred. At least 10 minutes of adaptation period, is required to reach a steady state of 0 ° C.
    - 4.5 During the calibration, all the temperature sensors and the calibrated thermometer must be immersed in the ice water slurry without touching the sides or bottom of the container. The mixture must be constantly stirred while

testing is being carried out. Only after the readings are stabilized at the lowest constant temperature, the calibration readings can be conducted.

- 4.6 Two consecutive reading must be recorded for each sensor at the lowest temperature obtainable. There shall be at least a 60 second interval between the two readings for any one sensor; however, the interval should not exceed 5 minutes. The variance between the two readings must not exceed 0.1 ° C.
- 4.7 Any sensor which reading shows a deviation of more than plus and minus 0.3 ° C from the standard 0 ° C must be replaced and rejected for further use for cold treatment.

## 5. Placement of Temperature Sensors

- 5.1 Placement of temperature sensors and connection of temperature sensors to a data logger must be conducted under the supervision of the NPPO.
- 5.2 Palletized fruit must be loaded into cold room under the supervision of the NPPO and may be pre-cooled at the exporter's discretion.
- 5.3 Records for pre-shipment cold disinfestation treatment are required at least four temperature sensors to monitor fruit pulp temperature in a cool room.
- 5.4 The temperature sensor used to measure the fruit pulp temperature must be inserted carefully into the center of a test fruit. The test fruit shall be selected from the largest fruit size in the lot. With small fruit, the sensor shall penetrate two or more fruit. The sensor's tip must not be extended beyond the fruit, as well as fruit rupture and opened by sensor insertion, to prevent measuring air temperature instead of fruit pulp temperature. In these cases, the cold treatment is rejected.
- 5.5 Temperature sensors must be placed in a cool room in the following locations.
  - 5.5.1 A minimum of two sensors at the inlet (return air) and the outlet (supply air) point of air circulation must be used to measure room temperature.
  - 5.5.2 A minimum of four sensors must be used to measure innermost fruit pulp temperature in the following locations.
    - (1) one at the center of the stack, in the center of the cold room,
    - (2) one at the corner of the top stack, in the center of the cold room,
    - (3) one at the center of the stack near the outlet of cold air, and
    - (4) one at the corner of the top stack near the outlet of cold air

- 5.6 Data logger records may commence at any time, however the treatment time will be deemed to have begun only after all fruit temperature sensors have attained the nominated treatment temperature.
- 5.7 Where only the minimum of sensors have been used, and in the event that any fruit probes fails to record a temperature for a period of more than four consecutive hours, the treatment must be declared void and must be started again.

## 6. Confirmation of Treatment

- 6.1 The treatment shall be considered to have been successfully completed if the record of treatment indicates that the treatment parameters have been met and re-calibration of the sensors has been passed. Sensors are to be re-calibrated using the procedures in Section 4. Records must be kept for DOA audit.
- 6.2 If any sensor shows a higher calibration factor at the completion of the treatment than at the initial calibration setting, the recordings from the sensor(s) will be adjusted accordingly. If this adjustment reveals that the nominated treatment schedule is not met, the treatment must be deemed to have failed. There is the option of re-treating this fruit at the discretion of the NPPO and the exporter.
- 6.3 Printouts of temperature records are to be accompanied by suitable data summaries that indicate that the required cold disinfestation treatment of the product has been achieved.
- 6.4 The NPPO must endorse these records and summaries before confirm that the treatment has been successful. These are to be available for DOA audit when required.
- 6.5 If the required cold disinfestation treatment of the product has not been achieved, the logger may be reconnected and the treatment continued provides that:
  - 6.5.1 The NPPO confirms the maintenance of the required conditions as per Section 6.3 or
  - 6.5.2 The elapsed time since treatment cessation and re-commencement is less than 24 hours.

In both cases, data will continue to be collected from the time the logger is reconnected.

## 7. Loading into Containers

- 7.1 Containers must be inspected by the NPPO before loading to ensure pest freedom and that any vents are covered to prevent the entry of pests unless the vents are closed.

7.2 Fruit should be loaded within an insect proof building or using an insect proof enclosure between the cool room entrance and the container.

8. Sealing of Containers

8.1 After completion of loading, the container door must be closed properly and sealed with a numbered metal seal under the NPPO supervision. The seal must be intact until arrival at the port of entry in the Kingdom of Thailand, where the DOA inspectors only are authorized to open it. Containers with a broken seal must be rejected.

8.2 The seal number must be recorded on the phytosanitary certificate.

9. Storage of Fruit If Not Immediately Loaded

Treated fruit not intended for immediate loading may be stored for subsequent shipment provided security conditions are maintained by the NPPO.

9.1 If fruit is stored in the treatment room, the room's doors must be sealed.

9.2 If fruit is to be transferred to another room for storage, it must be transferred in a secure manner approved by the NPPO and the room must contain no other fruit, and

9.3 Subsequent container loading must be performed under the supervision of the NPPO in accordance with Section 7.

Requirements for In-Transit Cold Disinfestation Treatment  
Attached to the Notification of Department of Agriculture  
Re: Conditions for Import of Table Grape Fruit from the Argentine Republic  
B.E. 2562 (2019)

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1. Requirements for Containers

- 1.1 Container's types and series must be suitable for in-transit cold disinfestation treatment.
- 1.2 Containers must be self-refrigerated shipping containers and must be equipped with a recording device. The NPPO is responsible for ensuring that containers used by exporters are of a suitable type, and have refrigerator equipment capable of achieving and holding the required temperatures.

2. Requirements for Temperature Recording System

The NPPO must ensure that temperature recording system, the combination of the cold treatment data recorders and fruit pulp temperature sensors, must meet the following criteria:

- 2.1 The system must be suitable for cold disinfestation treatment. The accuracy of the system must be within plus or minus 0.3 ° C of the true temperature in the range of minus 3 ° C to plus 3 ° C.
- 2.2 The system must be capable of automatic operation and able to accommodate a minimum of three fruit temperature sensors.
- 2.3 The system must be capable of continuous recording of date, time, sensor number, and temperature during all calibrations and for the duration of treatment period.
- 2.4 The system must be capable of recording all temperature sensors at least once every hourly, with a resolution of 0.1 ° C and storing data until the information can be examined by the DOA officer.
- 2.5 The system must be capable of producing printout which identifies each sensor, time and the temperature, as well as the identification number of the recorder and the container.

3. Requirements for Temperature Sensors

- 3.1 Sensor's type must have an optimal accuracy for the temperature range of this cold treatment.

- 3.2 Sensors must have an outer sheath diameter of 6.4 millimeters or less. The sensing unit must be located within the first 25 millimeters or less of the sensor's tip. Sensors must be accurate to within plus or minus 0.3 ° C in the range of minus 3 ° C to plus 3 ° C.
  - 3.3 Each sensor must be tagged with a number identical to sensor's number accompanying its readings in the printout produced by the temperature recording system.
4. Calibration of Temperature Sensors
- 4.1 Calibration of the temperature sensors must be conducted under the supervision of the NPPO.
  - 4.2 Calibration must be conducted using a mixture of crushed ice and distilled water in a clean insulated container prior to the temperature sensors being placed in fruit.
  - 4.3 Crushed ice must completely fill the container. Enough water should be added to stir the mixture. The percentage of ice is estimated at 80-85 percent while the water fills the air voids (15-20 percent).
  - 4.4 The mixture must be thoroughly stirred to ensure the water is completely cooled and good mixing has occurred. At least 10 minutes of adaptation period, is required to reach a steady state of 0 ° C.
  - 4.5 During the calibration, all the temperature sensors and the calibrated thermometer must be immersed in the ice water slurry without touching the sides or bottom of the container. The mixture must be constantly stirred while testing is being carried out. Only after the readings are stabilized at the lowest constant temperature, the calibration readings can be conducted.
  - 4.6 Two consecutive readings must be recorded for each sensor at the lowest temperature obtainable. There shall be at least a 60 second interval between the two readings for any one sensor; however, the interval should not exceed 5 minutes. The variance between the two readings must not exceed 0.1 ° C.
  - 4.7 Any sensor which reading shows a deviation of more than plus and minus 0.3 ° C from the standard 0 ° C must be replaced and rejected for further use for cold treatment.
  - 4.8 A "Certificate of calibration for in-transit cold disinfestation treatment in self-refrigerated container" as shown in the **Annex 4** must be prepared for each container by the NPPO officer. The original copy must be attached to the phytosanitary certificate which accompanies the consignment.

## 5. Placement of Temperature Sensors

- 5.1 Loading of packed fruit into containers and placement of temperature sensors must be conducted under the supervision of the NPPO.
- 5.2 Containers must be packed in an appropriate manner which ensures that there is even airflow under and around all pallets and loose stacked cartons.
- 5.3 Records for in-transit cold disinfestation treatment are required at least three temperature sensors to monitor innermost fruit pulp temperature in a container. These sensors must be distributed throughout the fruit in a representative cross section of the container that enables an adequate monitoring of the temperature.
- 5.4 The temperature sensor used to measure the fruit pulp temperature must be inserted carefully into the center of a test fruit. The test fruit shall be selected from the largest fruit size in the lot. With small fruit, the sensor shall penetrate two or more fruit. The sensor's tip must not be extended beyond the fruit, as well as fruit rupture and opened by sensor insertion, to prevent measuring air temperature instead of fruit pulp temperature. In these cases, the cold treatment is rejected.
- 5.5 Fruit temperature sensors must be placed in a 6 meter (20 foot) container and a 12 meter (40 foot) container in the following locations, as depicted in **Figure 1**.
  - 5.5.1 Two fruit pulp temperature sensors must be placed in boxes diagonally opposite at the side walls approximately 1 meter from the end of the load for a 6 meter container and approximately 1.5 meters from the end of the load for a 12 meter container.
  - 5.5.2 One fruit pulp temperature sensors must be placed in a box in the center of the container.
  - 5.5.3 All three sensors must be placed at mid-height of the stack.

## 6. Sealing of Containers

- 6.1 After completion of loading, the container door must be closed properly and sealed with a numbered metal seal under the NPPO supervision. The seal must be intact until arrival at the port of entry in the Kingdom of Thailand, where the DOA inspectors only are authorized to open it. Containers with a broken seal must be rejected.
- 6.2 The seal number must be recorded on the phytosanitary certificate.

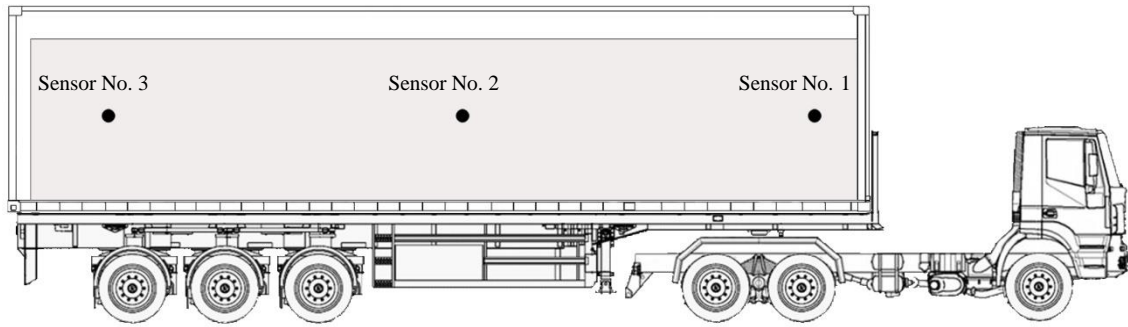
## 7. Confirmation of Treatment

- 7.1 The in-transit arrangement is for the cold disinfestation treatment to be completed during the voyage between exporting country and the port of discharge in the Kingdom of Thailand. The Shipping Company shall download the computer records of the cold disinfestation treatment and forward them to officer at port of entry.

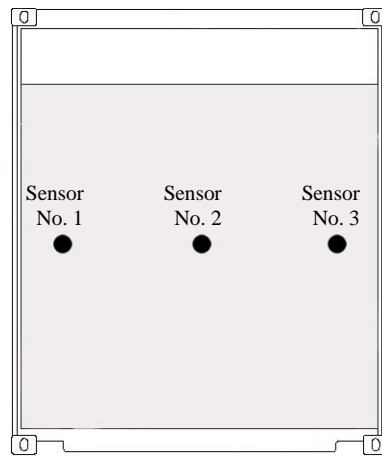


- 7.2 The DOA Bangkok Office must verify whether the treatment records meet disinfestation requirements and advise the DOA officer at the port of arrival that, subject to calibration of sensors, the treatment is complete.
  - 7.3 On arrival DOA must check the calibration of the fruit temperature sensors using the method referred to in Section 4 and verify that the treatment records meet disinfestation requirements.
  - 7.4 Re-calibration of the fruit sensors at the completion of the treatment which shows a higher than initial calibration setting, the recordings from the probe(s) will be adjusted accordingly.
  - 7.5 If this adjustment reveals that the nominated treatment schedule was not met, the treatment will be deemed to have failed. The consignment must be re-exported or destroyed at the importer's expenses.
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**SIDE VIEW**

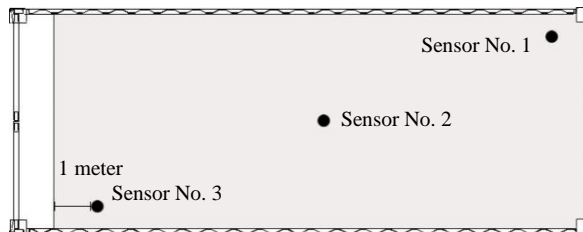


**DOOR VIEW**



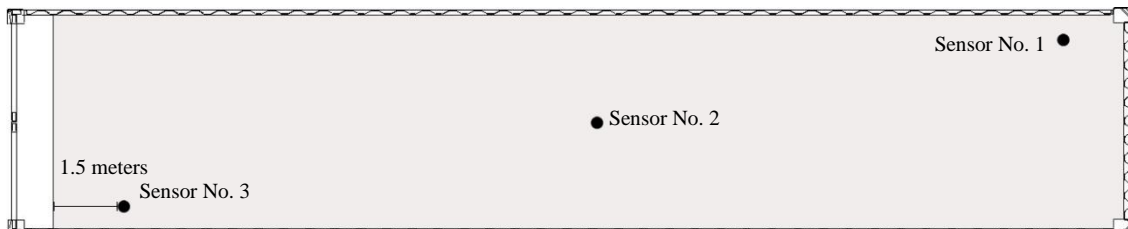
**TOP VIEW**

6 meter (20 foot) container



**TOP VIEW**

12 meter (40 foot) container



**Figure 1.** Placement of fruit temperature sensors in a container for in-transit cold disinfestation treatment.

Certificate of Calibration for In-Transit Cold Disinfestation Treatment  
in Self-Refrigerated Container for Thailand  
Attached to the Notification of Department of Agriculture  
Re: Conditions for Import of Table Grape Fruit from the Argentine Republic  
B.E. 2562 (2019)

Exporter name: .....

Phytosanitary certificate number: .....

Container number: .....

Container seal number: .....

Recorder serial number: .....

Container clock set to GMT: .....

Date calibrated (dd/mm/yy): .....

1. Sensor calibration (at 0 ° C):

Sensor Identification	1 <sup>st</sup> Reading	2 <sup>nd</sup> Reading	Correction factor
1 .....	.....	.....	.....
2 .....	.....	.....	.....
3 .....	.....	.....	.....

2. Sensor placement:

Sensor placement	Pulp temperature (° C)
1 .....	.....
2 .....	.....
3 .....	.....

3. Container sealed:

Local time: ..... Date (dd/mm/yy): .....

.....  
Inspector name                      Inspector signature                      Stamp

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- The Government Gazette: Vol. 136, Special Part 227 D, Page 10-18, Date 11 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.