Food Value Chains to Foster the Rural-Urban Development in Asia-Pacific Region

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What is the problems to foster Rural-Urban Development in Asia-Pacific Region

- Logistics
- Supply Chain Management
- SPS Control systems
- Border inspection
How to integrate Rural-Urban Development in Asia-Pacific Region?

What is THE PROBLEMS?

- Many small farmers / lack of knowledge base
- Under developed infrastructure
- Government Policy / Support

The Role to integrate and implement sustainable development

- Introduce Cluster concept for Food & Non – Food
- Sustainable Agriculture
- Technology & Knowledge Support
- Clear Government Policy
Small Farmers

Exporters
Consumer market

Chemical & Pesticide Suppliers

Knowledge

Food Safety Standard Facilitator

Supporting Groups
Public/Private
1. Analyze and Planning
   - Data Analyze
   - Situation Assessment
   - Local / Oversea of Social and Politic relation

2. Strategic
   - Our Positioning
   - Efficiency Leadership
   - Downsize competitor (by doing Better)
   - Quality & Safety Concept

3. Working Process
   - Analyze Market Demand
   - Member’s Cooperation
   - Experience / Knowledge Sharing
   - Benefit / Lose Sharing

4. Evaluation of Success
   - Return Investment for stakeholder
   - Social Benefit
   - Sustainable Agriculture Implemented
Supply Chain Management for High Value Products to Global Market

FARMER

Small Farmers Group

Clusters Concept

Food Safety Standard
support by Private and Public Sector

EXPORTER

Quality Monitoring Procedures

GAP
GMP/HACCP

Supermarket

Whole Sale Market

Global Consumers
What does the Private Sector expects from Government in term of reducing SPS related transaction cost and at the same time strengthening Health Protection?
In all countries, "NO SPS System is perfect" so we all NEED "An EFFECTIVE SPS System"

1. A legal framework that is feasible for the country context, enforceable, and implemented in a manner that is compliant with WTO principles.

2. A suitable number of mandatory regulations with Maximum Residue Levels (MRL), tolerances, etc. and related requirements, compliant with international principles in place that can be used for conformity assessment and enforcement.
3. Capacity to engage effectively with trading partners in SPS market access negotiations including risk mitigation measures and Mutual recognition Agreements (MRA).

4. Apply equivalence and seek Mutual Recognition Agreements where relevant to prevent duplicative controls in exporting and importing countries.

5. Limit the use of import and export licenses and permits for the implementation of SPS measures, focusing on high risk products if deemed necessary.

6. Reduce waiting times for issuance of Certificates and Inspections wherever possible.
7. Adopt automation of SPS import and export release processes and fully integrate these processes. (National Single Window – NSW)

8. Government Authorities on both Export and Import countries should recognize Private standards which compliant with the international Food Safety Laws to reduce the transaction cost and inspection time and to strengthen Health Protection.
What is the actual and potential role of the Private sector in enhancing compliance with SPS controls?
1. Private Sector have to apply and effectively implement Systems of quality assurance and risk management, such as Good Agriculture Practices (GAP), Good Hygiene Practices (GHP), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), Hazard Analysis and Critical Point (HACCP) Traceability standards in their Food Supply chain.

2. Systems of conformity assessment and certifications in place.

3. Effective coordination across stakeholder with SPS mandates in their Supply Chain.
For Effectiveness implementation of SPS to reduce transaction cost. Government and Private sector have to speed up and harmonize all necessary action together.

“TIME IS COST”

“The Early we do, the COST will reduce.”
Case Study
The Sustainability of Smallholder Farmers For Agricultural Value Chains
30 SMALLHOLDER FARMERS
They work as ONE group and lives in HUAYPARA village, Dontoom district, Nakorpathom province, THAILAND

NET ANNUAL INCOME
6,000 $ / person for Crop Rotation 9 months/year

Leader : Mrs. Somjit Praisrimuang
Cultivation areas 20 Hectare: GREEN ASPARAGUS, CHINESE MORNING GLORY, HOLY & SWEET BASIL
Agribusiness and Food Value Chain
CHINESE MORNING GLORY

- Harvest 1000kgs/day
- Continuously 365days for Export & Domestic markets
International Food Safety Standards certified

- 2002 : Certified with **EUREP**GAP®
- 2008 : Certified with **GLOBALG.A.P.**
- 2012 : Certified with **ThaiGAP®**

(Benchmarked with **GLOBALG.A.P.** since 2012)
THE STANDARD & QUALITY CREATE THE SUSTAINABILITY
Agricultural Cooperative Development Project

41 areas 30 provinces

Company:
Mitrphol, Thaibev, CP, Kubota, Betagro, Sea value, Thaiunion, Thai Chamber of Commerce
Cash Crop
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