

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Food Safety and Environmental Requirements
in Export Markets -
Friend or Foe
for Producers of Fruit and Vegetables in
Asian Developing Countries?



United Nations
New York and Geneva, 2007

Note

Symbols of the United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The views expressed in this volume are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the United Nations.

For comments on this review, please contact trade.environment@unctad.org. This review is also available at http://www.unctad.org/trade_env/documents/PUBLI.asp

Material in this publication may be freely quoted or reprinted, but acknowledgement is requested, together with a reference to the document number. A copy of the publication containing the quotation or reprint should be sent to the UNCTAD secretariat (c/o Administrative Secretary, Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland).

UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2006/8

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION

Copyright © United Nations, 2007
All rights reserved

Foreword

This book draws on recent UNCTAD research to analyse the new breed of food-safety and environmental requirements for horticultural exports in key markets. It assesses their impact on producers in six developing countries in Asia and outlines some pro-active adjustment strategies that could help maximize the benefits resulting from the new requirements while also minimizing the adjustment costs.

The production and export of fresh fruit and vegetables from developing countries offers a number of opportunities for economic and social development gains. The volume of global fresh fruit and vegetables trade has grown more than that of any other major category of agricultural products, and many developing countries are striving to expand their market shares. However, this is far from easy, because of the perishable nature of the produce and the capital- and skills-intensive nature of production. What is more, new requirements for accessing the global supply chains of large retailers often entail a transition to high-precision production methods.

When these requirements take local conditions and capacities into account, compliance with them can offer benefits, such as better management of agro-chemicals, enhanced occupational health and better food quality at the national level. But the new requirements also pose critical challenges for production and quality management and are particularly challenging for small farmers in developing countries, who often lack the skills and financial resources necessary to meet stringent standards and regulations.

The book uses case studies from Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam to explore such questions as: to what extent can small farmers profit from enhanced export opportunities, and how can their exports contribute to pro-poor development strategies? What should developing-country Governments do to support smallholder participation in global horticultural trade, and how can the donor community play a supportive role?

The book also addresses the relationship between regulatory and voluntary requirements in key horticultural markets, including the “transnationalization” of voluntary standards. It investigates the role played by private-sector standards in implementing regulatory requirements in export markets, and the use of public funds in meeting private supply-chain safety and quality requirements.

Ensuring that the new requirements do not prevent the poorest countries and smallest producers from successfully participating in international horticultural trade will require concerted action on the part of governments, businesses, standard-setting organizations and producers. It is therefore urgent to build a constructive dialogue among all affected stakeholders for the exchange of information and national experiences. This book is a timely contribution towards that goal.



Supachai Panitchpakdi
Secretary-General of UNCTAD

Contents

Foreword	iii
Acknowledgements	vii
Abbreviations	ix
Background and Structure of this report	xi

PART I

TRENDS IN TRADE IN HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS	1
A. TRADE FLOWS.....	3
B. FOOD SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS	11
C. POSSIBLE IMPLICATIONS FOR TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT	25
D. ADJUSTMENT APPROACHES.....	33
Annex: CTF project on GAP codes	37

PART II

ADJUSTMENT STRATEGIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.....	41
E. BANGLADESH.....	43
F. CAMBODIA.....	55
G. CHINA.....	63
H. THE PHILIPPINES	71
I. THAILAND	75
J. VIET NAM.....	85

PART III

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	94
K. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	97
L. THE UNCTAD CONSULTATIVE TASK FORCE.....	109
References	111
Statistical Annex	116

Acknowledgements

This monograph was edited by Ulrich Hoffmann (UNCTAD secretariat) and René Vossenaar (consultant, formerly with the UNCTAD secretariat), with the assistance of Andrew Stevenson (UNCTAD secretariat), based on country case studies prepared by national consultants and research institutes in Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam.

The editors wish to extend special appreciation to the authors of the country case studies:

Akmal Hossain, Managing Director, Hortex Foundation and formerly Director General, Export Promotion Bureau, Bangladesh;
Cambodochine Dao, Senior Advisor to the Ministry of Commerce, Cambodia;
Wu Wenliang, College of Resources and Environmental Science, China Agricultural University, Beijing, China;
Alex F. Favila, Consultant, the Philippines;
Vicha Sardud, Post-harvest Technology Institute, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Chiang Mai, Thailand;
Nguyen Dinh Hung, Hoang Bang and Nguyen Thi Tan Loc, Research Institute of Fruits and Vegetables, Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development, Viet Nam

The editors would like to acknowledge the assistance of Lorenzo Santucci (ESCAP, formerly with the UNCTAD secretariat) and Sheila Addy in facilitating the preparation of the country case studies. Special thanks also go to Praveen Bhalla for editing the manuscript, and to Rafe Dent for desktop publishing of the manuscript.

Comments on the draft manuscript are also gratefully acknowledged. These were received from a number of experts, including: Samuel G. Asfaha, South Centre; Christine Chemnitz, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany; Nigel Garbutt, Chairman, EurepGAP; Doris Guenther, GTZ, Germany; Anne-Sophie Poisot, FAO secretariat; Rasa Rajeswaran, consultant, formerly with ISO and ITC; Christie F. Robert, Managing Director, QA Plus Asia-Pacific Bhd., Malaysia; and Myriam Vander Stichele, Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations (SOMO), Netherlands.

Special thanks are owed to the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), which, through the UNCTAD-implemented project Building Capacity for Improved Policy Making and Negotiation on Key Trade and Environment Issues, provided generous financial support for the preparation of the country case studies, their in-depth discussion at national and sub-regional stakeholder workshops, and the publication of this monograph.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_10104

