

## Global Supply Chains and Regional networks: Lessons from Asia

The case of the Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Supply Chain















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## Globalised demand

A permanent availability of products (winter and summer) with enough supply in volume to meet the demand at a competitive price,



TO MEET all the needs of the consumer of fresh F&V, presence in the markets and on supermarkets shelves of a full range of commodities all year round in order to meet all (temperate, tropical, citrus)



**TO GIVE** a sufficient choice in every reference (size, colour, variety, packaging units).





## Globalised supply

The supply is provided by the most competitive production areas.



**Local production**: during the harvesting season, the consumption is in priority provided by local production for the range of products it can supply.

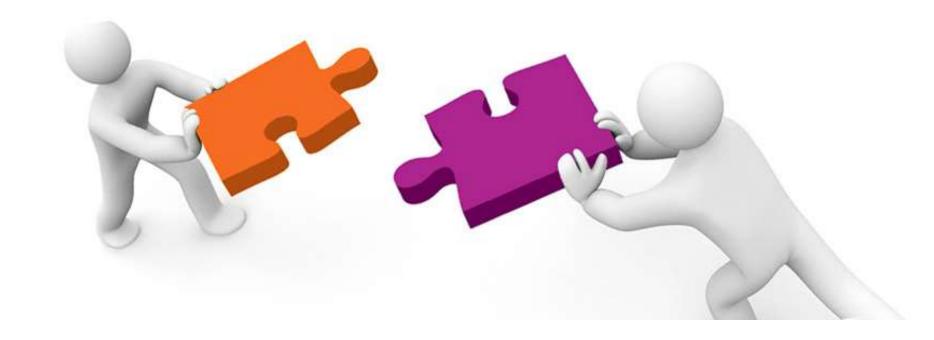


**Distant growing areas** provide the rest of the supply

- complementing the consumption volumes
- supplying counter season products
- supplying non-traditional products







### **CONNECTING GROWING AREAS AND CONSUMPTION AREAS**





## An organized fresh F&V supply chain

Collecting and preparing products for shipments

Transporting between growing and receiving areas

Distributing the food in the receiving areas









## Collecting and preparing the products



Identifying: and retaining growers



Eliminating the rejects



Cleaning, grading and packing



Storing (for some selected products)









# Shipping

Organising and implementing the transportation to the receiving areas

#### **HUBS** for dispatching long flows

- To compose mixt loads originating from diverse growing areas
- Sometimes to give added value to the goods
- To avoid a very long trip to the trucks and truckers,
- To facilitate the research of return cargo









# Receiving and distributing



Reception and formal acceptance of the goods by wholesalers in wholesale markets



Delivering wholesalers or supermarkets chains facilities



Selling to retailers or semi wholesalers



Delivering to the retail shops



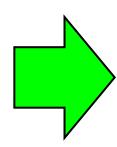
Retailing to the consumers











Post-harvest management cost, is estimated 2 to 4 times higher than the average production cost.

the competitiveness of the final product is largely depending on post-harvest management efficiency.





### **F&V SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT IN CENTRAL ASIA**







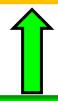


#### F&V SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT IN CENTRAL ASIA

### Central Asian and Siberian consumers



International globalised supply



Central Asia growing areas







#### F&V SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT IN CENTRAL ASIA

## Implementing a modern supply chain management



### Preparation before shipment

- ✓ Collected from very **small growers** in the **southern** growing areas
- ✓ gather in packing houses or collecting centres to be developed



Transportation to the distant receiving markets in Central Asian countries and Siberia



Reception mainly by traditionnal wholesalers and some supermarkets facilities before distribution to retail shops

Tashkent, Chimkent, Bishkek, Almaty are naturel hubs







#### PUBLIC POLICIES PRINCIPLES

The existence of an efficient F&V supply chain is a strong driver for development of agriculture

Public policies in Central Asia should aim to facilitate

A better fluidity in the transfer of goods

Investment in high value agriculture and post-harvest management

The implementation of professional training programs at a large scale

Standardisation of products and a better market transparency



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