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# Thailand Agricultural Situation Chiang Saen Port – A Pipeline for Chinese Fruit 2008

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## **Report Highlights:**

Rising demand for low-cost fresh fruit and tariff reductions have led to significant increases in Chinese fruit imports. As a result, the northern port of Chiang Saen now serves as a pipeline for Chinese fruit into Thailand. Additionally, current expansion efforts will nearly double capacity to 1 million tons by 2010.

Includes PSD Changes: No Includes Trade Matrix: No Annual Report Bangkok [TH1]

#### The influx of Chinese Fruit into Thailand

Prior to the ASEAN-China trade agreement in 2003, over 60 percent of Chinese fruit imported into Thailand came through the Bangkok and Chonburi ports while the rest entered through the Chiang Saen port in Northern Thailand. Chinese fruit imported via Chiang Sean benefits from the proximity of the two countries and less stringent import controls at the port. However, transportation and capacity limitations allow only 27 vessels simultaneously, the majority of which function as a pipeline for Chinese fruit into Northern Thailand. Due to limitations of the existing port and the rapid trade growth between Thailand and China, the Thai government has planned to expand the port to support increased Chinese imports, which are expected to reach 1 million tons annually by 2010.

The Mekong River is the main route connecting the Chiang Saen port with the port of Yunnan in Southern China. In 2006, Chiang Saen handled nearly \$10 million worth of fresh fruit shipped via the Mekong. There are 12 piers at the Chiang Saen port, which can accommodate 27 vessels simultaneously with total port capacity of about 536,000 tons annually. Nearly all ships docking at the port are Chinese. The major Chinese fruits imported through Chiang Sean are apples and pears, which must be shipped via water as ground transport is more costly.

During September to December large amounts of Chinese fruit are imported via Chiang Saen due to the high water level in the Mekong. Up to 15 ships daily carry apples and pears from China to Thailand during this season. Fewer loads occur during January to August as lower water levels make navigation difficult. At present, small boats carrying 100-180 tons of cargos frequent Chiang Saen. Most of these container ships are Chinese with no refrigeration systems.

Picture 1: Chiang Saen Port and Chinese workers uploaded boxes of fruit



It takes about two days for vessels loading Chinese fruit to travel downstream 360 km. from Jinghong, China, to Chiang Saen and about a day for the 287 km. trek from Guan Lei to Chiang Saen. Upstream travel back to Jinghong takes about three days. Due to a lack of proper refrigeration, Thai exports to China through this port tend to be dried products such as natural rubber, cooking oil and other processed food including dried longan.

Chinese fruit is typically packed in a polystyrene box with ice to retain freshness (Picture 2). When ships arrive at Chiang Saen, the Thai Food and Drug Administration (FDA) officer and

plant quarantine official take product samples for inspection of chemical residues such as pesticides and herbicides. Despite this required inspection, the process is not time consuming as officials use a quick 30-minute residue test kit. After the sample inspection, boxes are loaded onto refrigerated trucks to be transported to Chiang Mai and Bangkok.

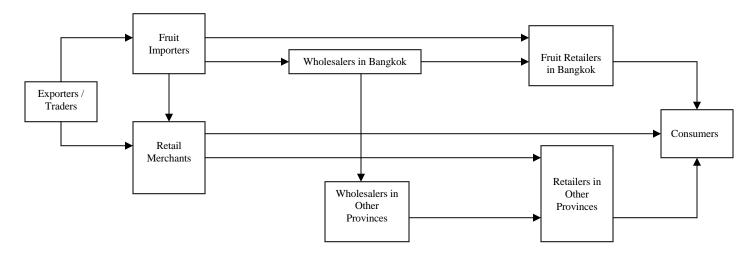
Picture 2: Chinese fruit packed in synthetic foam box



On August 16, 2007, the Ministry of Public Health announced the discovery of excessive pesticide residues in Chinese fruits and vegetables, and high levels of sulfur dioxide in dried vegetables. As a result, over a thousand Chinese food items such as mushrooms, seaweed, and dried fruit entering Thailand's northern border were rejected or destroyed. However, no additional measures were imposed to control Chinese fruit imports.

#### The distribution of Chinese fruit in Thailand

Chinese fruit is widely available throughout Thailand, from wet markets and fruit stalls, to supermarkets and hypermarkets. At traditional wet and wholesale markets, Chinese apples have have become popular due to their competitive price. Bangkok is the major wholesale market for Chinese fruit in Thailand. Major city markets include the Mahanak market, Pakklong market, Si Mummueng market and Ta-lad Thai market. Modern retailers in Thailand have their own fresh food distribution centers that deliver products to retail outlets by refrigerated trucks.



# The import of Chinese fruit through different ports of entry

Fresh Fruits Imported from China via Bangkok Ports (Klongtoey Port and Bangkok Airport) 2002 - 2007

Quantity (Kg) **HS Code** Description 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 Apples, Fresh 28,934,915 34,189,664 0808100003 6,741,998 18,835,866 23,470,400 29,812,014 0808200005 870,724 4,170,589 8,784,144 10,738,057 15,371,493 16,943,574 Pears and Quinces, Fresh 0806100002Grapes, Fresh 579,857 629,199 480,235 2,063,293 1,515,469 54,284 235,487 847,371 767,173 203,193 0805200907 Mandarins (Including Satsumas) 360,564 Other Oranges, Fresh or Dried 0805100905 50,074 46,032 123,893 79,337 0805200200 Neck Oranges, Fresh or Dried 23,400 22,320 10,000 71,124 21,360 0809400004 Plums and Sloes, Fresh 21,610 8,400 5,290 20,991 0805500000 Lemons (Citrus limon, Citrus limonum) and Lim 30 1 200 0805200104 Tangerines, Fresh or Dried 33,500 123,250 60,635 180,785 6,000 210,709 34,985 7,390 39,593 15,815 0809300002 Peaches, Including Nectarines, Fresh 5,310 2,280 300 72,425 0805900904 Other Citrus Fruits, Fresh or Dried 2,496 0805100209 22,800 26,100 Acidless Sweet Oranges, Fresh or Dried 0805400002 Grapefruit, Fresh or Dried 23,040 7,735,491 24,070,353 33,450,867 42,313,393 47,315,900 Total

#### Fresh Fruits Imported from China via Chonburi Port (Lamchabang Port) 2002 - 2007

Quantity (Kg) **HS Code** Description 2002 2003 2005 2006 2007 0808100003 Apples, Fresh 2,025,994 8,058,441 18,307,212 17,255,216 18,901,416 27,280,771 0808200005 Pears and Quinces, Fresh 904,225 2,173,709 7,742,126 11,186,460 13,149,865 12,881,198 103 730 7,977,221 0805200907 Mandarins (Including Satsumas) 280 147 900 51 807 2.059 189 0806100002 Grapes, Fresh 35,100 20,000 107,003 256,666 1,793,829 6,145,497 0805200104Tangerines, Fresh or Dried 58,260 147,568 399,595 835,568 1,510,570 0805100905 33 427 147 699 97.035 Other Oranges, Fresh or Dried 32,525 0809300002 6,255 4,792 2,000 36,028 Peaches, Including Nectarines, Fresh 0805500000 Lemons (Citrus limon, Citrus limonum) and Lime 480 825 182,100 0805100108 Sweet Oranges, Fresh or Dried 0805100209 Acidless Sweet Oranges, Fresh or Dried 14,200 1,050 0809400004 Plums and Sloes, Fresh 225 110,510 Total 2,971,854 10,463,102 26,405,343 29,383,992 36,924,074 56,037,202

#### Fresh Fruits Imported from China via Chiangsan Port 2002 - 2007

Quantity (Kg) 2005 **HS Code** Description 2002 2003 2004 2006 2007 Apples, Fresh 0808100003 9.855.548 23,756,216 23,171,773 21,685,678 15,578,002 5,732,935 0808200005 Pears and Quinces, Fresh 2,707,170 14,997,933 12,906,691 11,681,838 9,859,458 3,387,129 0806100002 91.122 76,230 Grapes, Fresh 0805400002 Grapefruit, Fresh or Dried 17.680 18.300 0805100905 Other Oranges, Fresh or Dried 1,106 1,600 12,167 6,792 840 0805500000 Lemons (Citrus limon, Citrus limonum) and Lime 707 9,513 1916 3.045 0805200104 Tangerines, Fresh or Dried 31,254 2,500 2,960 60,200 2,744 2,486 0809300002 Peaches, Including Nectarines, Fresh 4,685 0809400004 Plums and Sloes, Fresh 229 0805100108 Sweet Oranges, Fresh or Dried 16,005 539 11,000 7,250 1.880 0805200907 Mandarins (Including Satsumas) 0805900904 Other Citrus Fruits, Fresh or Dried 12,624,114 36,114,006 33,392,031 38,806,515 25.568,027 9,217,412 Total

End of the Report.