

working on quality "from field to fork"

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Outline of the presentation





What you see as an inspector?







Or what you don not want to see





Poor or better marketing?







Poor or better examples?







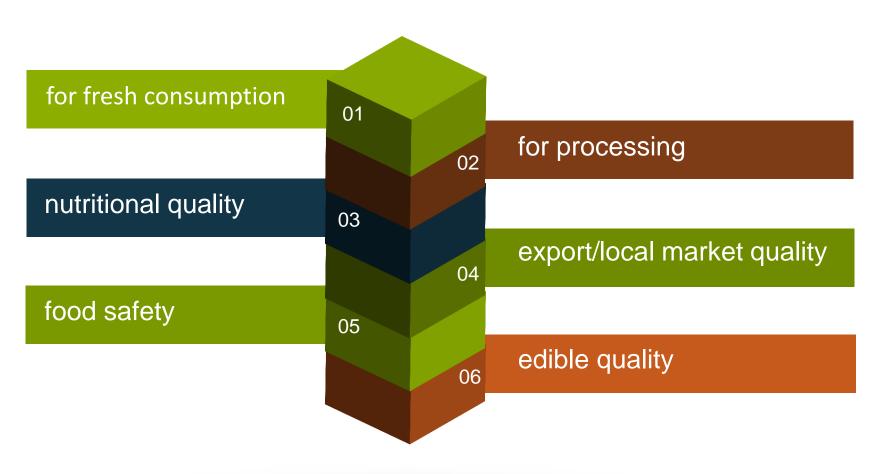


- standards open markets
 - guarantee minimum quality
 - guarantee market transparency
 - guarantee consumer satisfaction
- inspection creates credit

Quality?

- attribute, property or basic nature of an object.
- degree of excellence or superiority
- a product is of better quality when it is superior in one or several attributes that are objectively or subjectively valued.
- degree of fulfilment of a number of conditions that determine the satisfaction of the consumer

Types of quality



Quality is a complex perception of many attributes that are simultaneously evaluated either objectively or subjectively

Total quality

each person or activity within the production process is committed

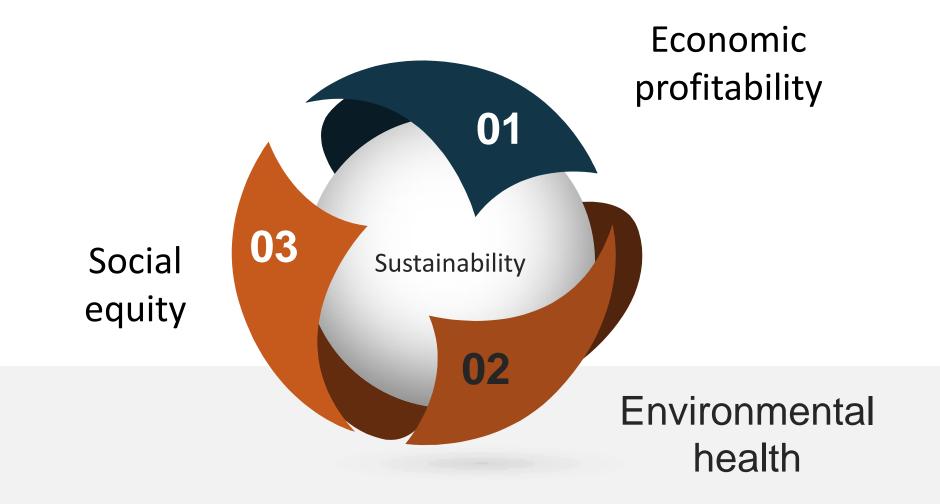


aiming at customer's [1] complete satisfaction, even going

beyond his/her expectations

aiming at zero defects

Sustainable horticulture



quality policy?

Quality:

- ✓ starts with seeds and plants and is a whole process from farm to fork.
- ✓ is so much more than just marketing standards
- ✓ inspection is only a snapshot of the condition of the produce at a certain moment in the life cyle





Important choices





On farm support (by PO)



- ▶ Choice of varieties → market oriented varieties, new club varieties
- Crop diversification
- Investments on farm
 - → Advantage of scale for producer organsiations when procuring inputs





Crisis prevention



Hail nets

- → protect the income of farmer
- → protect the quality

Crisis measures in EU horticulture

- harvest insurance
- market withdrawal
- green harvesting or non-harvesting of fruit and vegetables
- investments making the management of the volumes placed on the market more efficient;
- training measures and exchanges of best practices
- promotion and communication
- Setting up mutual funds + financial contributions to replenish mutual funds
- replanting of orchards after grubbing up for health or phytosanitary reasons



Environmental actions

- Introduction environmentally friendly techniques
- integrated production
- creation organic product lines
- environmentally sound techniques
- reduce phytosanitary plant protection
- energy water -waste management
- biodiversity
- reduction fertiliser use







Hives for wild bees



drift reduction spray nozzles





Bumblebees for pollination



Biogas

Training of farmers, farmers wives, labourers

- > Training in handling fruit during harvest
- Investment in proper equipment
- > Training in grading fruit and vegetables according to standards
- individual
- group
- consulting on
 - → quality policy (standards, grading, packaging)
 - → programming production
 - → growing techniques
 - → market information















Organise better transport and logistics



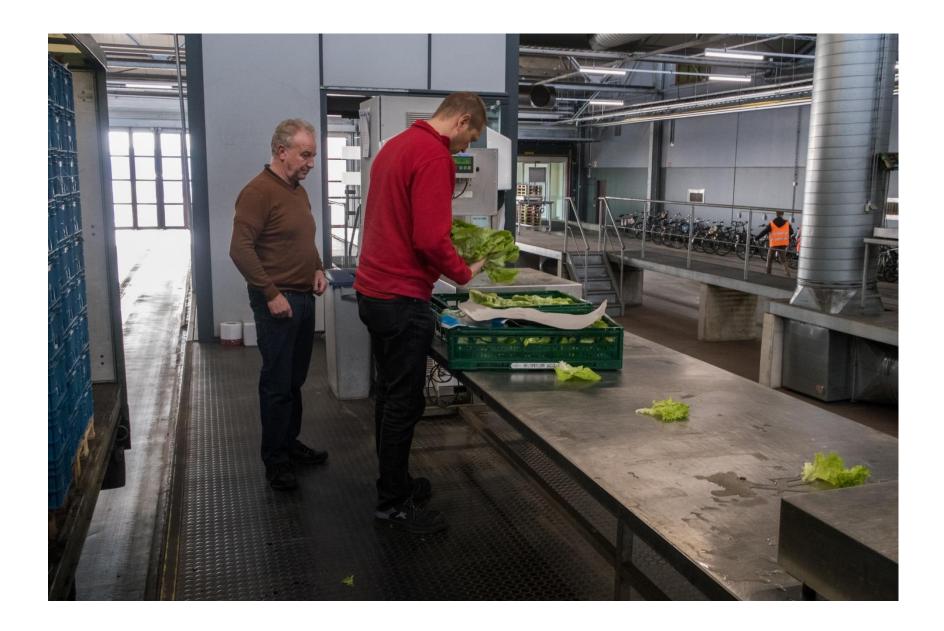
- apply standards
 - costs for quality control at entrance of PO
 - education and training for growers → better quality produce
- Traceability (from farm to fork)
 - Investment in hardware and software
- residue analysis, soil analysis...
- certification (Global-gap, BRC, ISO, QS...)
 - Costs of certification

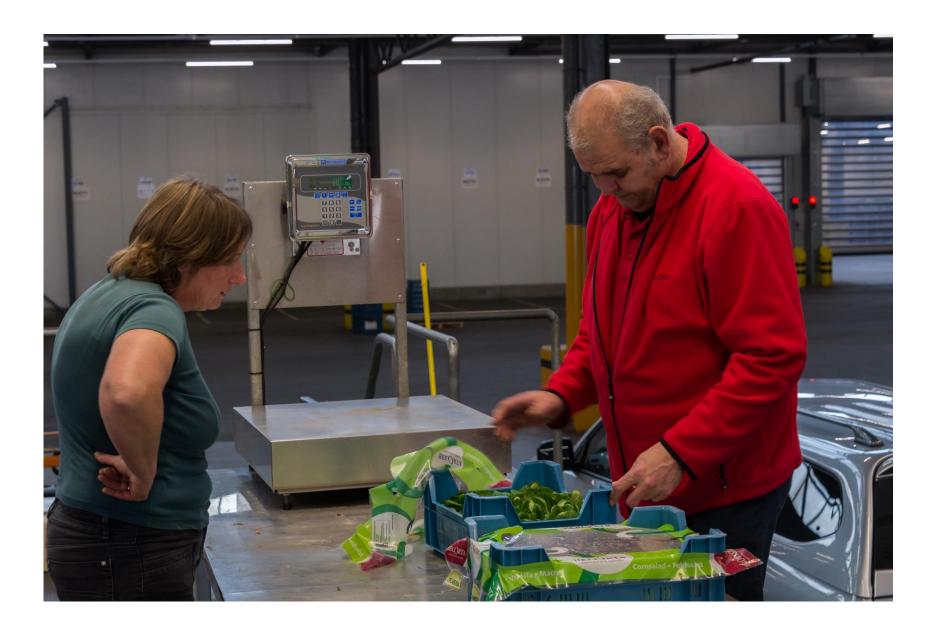






Quality control and inspection







- grading products
 - → investment in
 - × grading facilities
 - × packaging facilities
 - × labelling the product

- professional management and follow up
- more state of the art
- market differentiation of different qualities or sizes
- larger homogeneous quantities







- Investment in cold storage and cooling
- professional management of cooling
 - less risk for failure
 - lower cost







Hydro cooling

Vacuum cooling

packaging products

- protect the produce
- prolong the shelf life
- turn packaging into promotion
- procurement by PO = cheaper
- introduce reusable packaging























Local - city - export market?



Local market - export market?





Collective promotion

- Develop brands of quality labels
- Quality insurance system









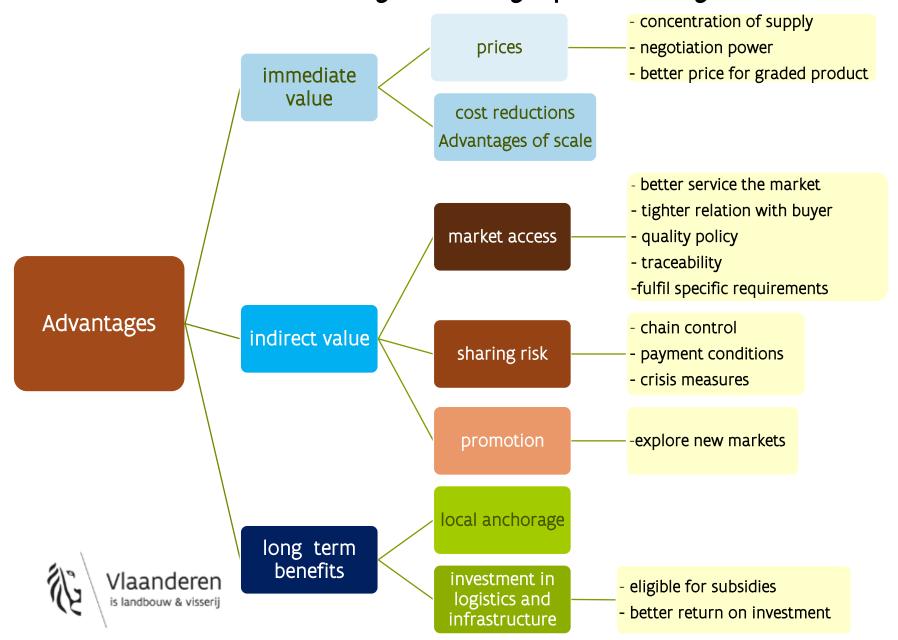
Collective research

- New varieties
- Growing techniques
- Economic studies and market prospection
- Storage conditions
- Shelf life
- New packaging materials
- Soil and tissue analysis





Personal, economical and strategic advantages producer organisations



Conclusions?





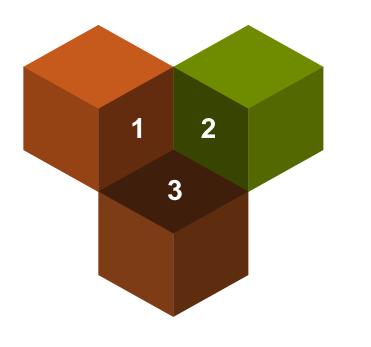


It needs a little effort!









1 Knowledge is not power

2 Knowledge is potential power

3 Knowledge + action = power

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