

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search
http://ageconsearch.umn.edu
aesearch@umn.edu

Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.

No endorsement of AgEcon Search or its fundraising activities by the author(s) of the following work or their employer(s) is intended or implied.

The Problems in Circulation Channel of Dujiangyan Kiwi Fruit and the Countermeasures

ZHANG Jin-song*, TIAN Min-juan

College of Economics and Management, Sichuan Agricultural University, Chengdu 611130, China

Abstract Based on the overview of researches on circulation channel of agricultural products, this article presents the status quo of circulation channel of Dujiangyan kiwi fruit, including the production and circulation pattern of Dujiangyan kiwi fruit. Then it analyzes the problems in the current circulation channel of Dujiangyan kiwi fruit as follows: first, the long circulation channel leads to inefficient circulation and high costs; second, the deep processing capacity is poor, and the added value of fruits is low; third, the application of cold chain logistics technology is insufficient; fourth, blocked information circulation makes the cooperative relations between the subjects in channel fragile. Finally corresponding countermeasures and recommendations are put forward as follows: shortening circulation channel and improving circulation efficiency; improving deep processing capacity, and increasing added value of fruits; strengthening the use of cold chain logistics technology and equipments; establishing rational interest distribution mechanism, and consolidating cooperation between the circulation subjects.

Key words Kiwi fruit, Circulation channel, Countermeasures, Dujiangyan

In 2006, China's "Eleventh Five-Year Plan" proposed to promote the construction and improvement of wholesale market of agricultural products; promote graded quality and normalized packaging of agricultural products; continue to implement "Market Project of Thousands of Villages and Townships"; speed up business network transformation of the supply and marketing cooperatives, and extension of urban outlets to rural areas; improve "green channel" network of fresh agricultural products. In the subsequent five years, the Central Document No. 1 repeatedly proposed to improve the circulation channel of fresh agricultural products, strengthen the application of cold chain logistics, and reduce the loss in the circulation process. Sichuan Province is one of the main provinces producing kiwi fruit, so vigorously promoting the improvement of fruit circulation channel is conducive to solving the problem of connecting buying and selling in the kiwifruit industry; further enhancing its market competitiveness; effectively resolving the contradiction between "small production" and "big market" existing in the current China's agricultural production; increasing the income of fruit growers; strengthening the quality control of agricultural production.

1 The status quo of research on circulation channel of agricultural products

Taking the agricultural products as object, circulation channel of agricultural products means the process of controlling business flow, interflow of goods and materials and information flow, to complete the operation of circulation of agricultural

products from the production area to consumption area, from the procurement of agricultural products. The circulation channel has a direct impact on costs and efficiency of logistics.

At present, most of the researches on circulation channel of agricultural products are focused on the following aspects. First, the researches on the status quo of circulation channel are concentrated in the research on the current circulation channel pattern, and the research on the problems in circulation channel. Through the survey and research of circulation channel of Artemisia selengensis in the Nanjing vegetable market, Lu Lingxiao and Xie Meijing (2009) found that there were three kinds of circulation pattern; in the research of circulation channel market system of agricultural products in Hunan Province, Tu Qi (2007) pointed out that there were six problems in circulation of agricultural products in Hunan Province, namely, unsound price mechanism, imperfect regulations of the market operation, irrational circulation channel structure, blocked information circulation channel, and insufficient quality supervision: Wu Guihua (2007) researched the circulation channel of agricultural products in Guiyang City, and pointed out that there were five problems, namely, low degree of market development, irrational distribution of sales outlets, regional blockade clogging circulation channel, lack of market information, disorderly circulation subjects, and poor standardization of product circulation; Wang Xiaohong (2009) pointed out one serious problem in China's modern circulation of agricultural products, namely low level of informatization, and proposed to use modern information technology in combination with digital construction of agriculture, to promote the construction of circulation channel of agricultural products. Second, the researches on behaviors of the subjects participating in circulation channel of agricultural products, are focused on many behavioral choices of channel link made by the peasant households, specialized cooperative organizations and the leading enterprises in the

Received: February 9, 2012 Accepted: April 27, 2012 Supported by Social Science Foundation of Sichuan Center for Rural Development Research (CR1021).

^{*} Corresponding author. E-mail: zjs5051@126.com

sales process, and the research on the link mechanism of all behavioral subjects based on the overall level of the circulation channel; Xiao Hong'an and Tao Li (2008) analyzed the factors influencing farmers' market information acquisition, and put forward the countermeasures; Wang Shuhan, Fu Xinhong and Hu Jingwei (2008) analyzed the factors influencing the farmers' participation in agricultural professional cooperatives; Xu Lin and Jia Xianwei (2006) analyzed the leading agricultural enterprises' participation in marketing; the research of Li Jifang (2007) showed that in the process of circulation, the fresh agricultural products posed higher requirements on the circulation rate and efficiency, and proposed to introduce third-party logistics to reduce the loss rate of fresh agricultural products. Third, there are researches on performance evaluation of circulation channel of agricultural products, and the fuzzy evaluation is conducted mainly through the establishment of performance evaluation indicator system of circulation channel. Based on the Balanced Scorecard, Chen Dongdong (2009) established performance evaluation indicator system, from value, business process, future development and customers; used information entropy theory to conduct multi-attribute evaluation. Fourth, there are researches on innovation of circulation channels for fresh agricultural products. Through the survey and analysis of the status quo of circulation of fresh agricultural products in Jiangsu Province, Yang Jianying (2009) proposed to focus on four aspects for the innovation of the circulation channels,

namely innovation of the circulation subjects, change in circulation pattern, innovation of cold chain logistics pattern of fresh agricultural products, and information-based construction of circulation channel; Cai Guochen (2009) proposed the strategy for developing and improving the cold chain logistics system of fresh agricultural products in China.

2 The status quo of circulation channel of Dujiangyan kiwi fruit

2.1 Overview of kiwi fruit production in Dujiangyan City

The main producing areas of kiwi fruit in Sichuan Province are located in places along the Longmen Mountains, including Cangxi County, Dujiangyan City, Qionglai City, Pujiang County, Dayi County, Ya'an City, etc. The producing areas of kiwi fruit in Dujiangyan City include QingchengShane Town, Zhongxing Town, Yutang Town, Longchi Town, TianmaTown, Xujia Town, Hongkou Township, Xiang'e Township, and Zipingpu Town. At present, there are six leading companies, and 15 professional agricultural cooperatives. Promoted by the government and driven by the leading companies, the growing area and yield of kiwi fruit in Dujiangyan City rise in successive years, making Dujiangyan City become the second-largest producing area, followed by Cangxi County. The kiwi fruit yield in Dujiangyan City in the period 2009 –2011 can be shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Dujiangyan kiwi fruit yield in the period 2009 -2011

	2009		2010		2011	
	Yield	Growing area	Yield	Growing area	Yield	Growing area
Hongyang	3 800	3.2	5 000	4.1	6 500	4.4
Haiwote	20 000	5.2	18 000	6.7	20 000	7.1
Total	23 800	8.4	23 000	10.8	26 500	11.5

2.2 Overview of kiwi fruit circulation in Dujiangyan City

The main body of the circulation channels includes the peasant households, wholesalers, agricultural professional cooperatives, leading enterprises, consumers.

Circulation pattern and flow direction of kiwi fruit in Dujiangyan City can be shown in Fig. 1.

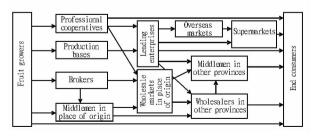


Fig. 1 Circulation pattern of kiwi fruit in Dujiangyan City

The share of Dujiangyan kiwi fruit in fresh fruit sale, processing, and cold storage, is at a ratio of about 6:1:3; in fresh fruit sale, the share of Dujiangyan kiwi fruit flowing to other places within the provinces, other provinces and foreign countries, is at a ratio of about 2.5:6.5:1. As for the sale in other provinces, Dujiangyan kiwi fruit is mainly sold to Beijing,

Shanghai, Guangdong, Tianjin and other coastal cities.

2.3 The problems in the current circulation channel of Dujiangyan kiwi fruit

- 2.3.1 The long circulation channel leads to inefficient circulation and high costs. 60% of the circulation patterns of fresh Dujiangyan kiwi fruit is as follows: Fruit growers → Middlemen in place of origin→Wholesalers→Distributors in various places→Retailers→ Consumers. In the circulation channel with many links, the time lag generated in all links leads to low efficiency of circulation channel, also causing the deterioration of some fresh fruits, increasing the storage costs and unnecessary loss in the process of circulation. According to the survey, the circulation costs of Dujiangyan kiwi fruit are about 15% −25% of the acquisition costs of Dujiangyan kiwi fruit, with loss rate of 25% in circulation.
- **2.3.2** The deep processing capacity is poor and the added value of fruits is low. At present, the majority of the deep processed products of Dujiangyan kiwi fruit are fruit wine and fruit vinegar. In Dujiangyan City, there are 10 leading enterprises of kiwi fruit and 13 professional cooperatives of kiwi fruit nowadays. For the time being, the processed Dujiangyan kiwi fruit products accounts for about 10% of the total output; there are 3

enterprises engaging in deep processing of fruits; in the process of survey, most of the cooperatives have intention to engage in deep processing. In varieties of Dujiangyan kiwi fruit, the sale price of secondary kiwi fruit is 2 yuan/kg: the sale price of preserved kiwi fruit is 52 yuan/kg. It indicates that deep processing can greatly improve the added value of kiwi fruit. Currently, the storage capacity of Dujiangyan kiwi fruit is limited, and the deep processing of fruits can help to reduce the unnecessary loss of fruit and greatly improve the value of fruits. **2.3.3** The application of cold chain logistics technology is insufficient. The value of fresh fruit lies in "freshness", and the fresh fruit is perishable, having short shelf life. Blocked circulation channel, too long circulation channel, bad road conditions, and natural disasters, contribute to the formation of time lag in the circulation process, which is one of important factors responsible for high loss rate in circulation, so in the circulation process of fresh fruits, we need to use cold chain logistics equipments. At current stage, in circulation of Sichuan's fresh fruits, the cold logistics technology and equipments are applied insufficiently, mainly used in refrigeration. In circulation, few cold chain logistics equipments are adopted, resulting in quality safety problems of fresh fruits in the circulation process, therefore, we should take measures to ensure the quality safety of fresh fruit in the process of circulation.

2.3.4 Blocked information circulation makes the cooperative relations between the subjects in channel fragile. In circulation channel, the reputation of all members has a effect on the stability of the cooperative relationship. Farmers are the beginning of the channel, the suppliers of the products, whose small farmer consciousness and information shortage often make them at a disadvantage in the process of transaction, easy to destroy the sale orders. The major Dujiangyan City kiwi fruit production mode is "Base + Cooperative + Company". In the survey, 53% of farmers in the production base express that they will sell when the price is high; 47% of the farmers express that they will fulfil the contract. In terms of the buyers, 68% of the buyers express that they will make adjustments according to market prices; 20% of the buyers express that they will buy by order; 12% of the buyers express that they have the behaviors of breaching contract. This transaction process reduces the fulfillment rate of order, and at the same time, exerts adverse affect on further cooperation.

Countermeasures and recommendations

3.1 Shortening circulation channel and improving circulation efficiency As people pay more and more attention to food safety, and tend to consume pollution-free agricultural products, we must strengthen the development of short-channel circulation, in order to meet the consumer's demand for fresh agricultural products. We should improve the efficiency of circulation channel, reduce circulation costs, shorten circulation channel, and reduce links in the process of circulation. As for the optimization of circulation channel of Dujiangyan kiwi fruit, we need to shorten circulation channel, increase the proportion of short-channel circulation and direct marketing of fresh fruits.

improve the effectiveness and timeliness of sale information. and reduce the unnecessary time lag in the process of circulation. At the same time, in mature season of the fruit, the relevant departments need to ensure that the road is clear, and promote efficiency of circulation channel. We should also strengthen cooperation in inter-provincial "green channel", to reduce inter-provincial circulation cost.

- 3.2 Improving deep processing capacity and increasing added value of fruits There are two reasons for improving deep processing capacity of kiwi fruit. First, according to the quality of the fruit, the fruit is graded in the world. According to fruit shape, weight, and quality, the kiwi fruit fruits are divided into five levels, so in order to improve the economic value of the fruits, we need to conduct deep processing of the secondary fruits. Second, because the kiwi fruit suffers from a certain amount of loss in the process of storage and circulation, we need to conduct deep processing of the kiwi fruit, which will be conducive to the reduction of economic losses.
- 3.3 Strengthening the use of cold chain logistics technology and equipments In order to ensure the quality safety of fresh fruits, we need to carry out cold chain logistics management of the entire circulation process. We should carry out quality safety production standards supervision on the production process of agricultural products; establish modern fresh storage, strengthen the preservation work after the fruits are picked: introduce cold chain logistics, improve the level of preservation of fruits in the circulation process; use modern logistics technology to effectively extend the shelf life of fresh fruits, improve the quality safety of fresh fruits in the circulation process: reduce the loss of fresh fruits in the circulation process.
- 3.4 Establishing rational interest distribution mechanism and consolidating cooperation between the circulation **subjects** In order to strengthen cooperation between the circulation subjects, we should pay attention to the following three aspects. First, we should enhance the fruit farmers' awareness of acquiring market information, and reduce the risks to the fruit farmers arising from information asymmetry. Second, we should regulate unfair trading in the sales process, strengthen management of the sales order, and improve the fulfillment rate of orders. Third, we should nurture cooperation-oriented circulation channel, organize the fruit farmers to carry out largescale production, promote the internal cooperation of the circulation channel, cultivate cooperative relationship or partnership between the participators of circulation channel, and rationally allocate the interests of participating subjects of the circulation channel.

References

- [1] LU LX, XIE MJ. Analysis on Artemisia selengensis circulation channel in Nanjing vegetable market [J]. China Vegetables, 2009 (19): 10 - 12. (in Chinese).
- [2] TU Q. Status and countermeasures of constructing agricultural products circulation market system in Hunan Province [J]. Logistics Economy, 2007(4): 40 -41. (in Chinese).
- [3] WU GH. Study on perfecting rural market system of agricultural

- products circulation channel in Guiyang City[J]. Journal of Guiyang Municipal Party College, 2008(3): 28 –31. (in Chinese).
- [4] WANG XH. Study on several problems in construction of agricultural products circulation system [J]. Rural Economy, 2009 (11): 99 – 101. (in Chinese).
- [5] XIAO HA, TAO L. Analysis on demand willing and influencing factors of farmers on market information based on investigation in Yucheng District, Ya'an City, Sichuan Province[J]. Problems of Agricultural Economy, 2008(9): 40 –44. (in Chinese).
- [6] WANH SH, FU XH, HU JW. Status investigation and inspiration of farmers' willing for participating professional cooperation organization in Shuangliu County in Sichuan Province [J]. Rural Economy, 2008(2): 116-118. (in Chinese).
- [7] XU L, JIA XW. Fruit bibcock enterprise marketing competitiveness

- analysis in Sichuan Province[J]. Rural Economy, 2006(4): 47 –49. (in Chinese).
- [8] LI JF. Thinking on China fresh agricultural products supply chain management[J]. China Business and Market, 2007(1): 11 – 17. (in Chinese).
- [9] CHEN DD. Study on agricultural supply chain management problem [D]. Chengdu: Southwest Jiaotong University, 2009. (in Chinese).
- [10] YANG JY. Fresh agricultural products circulation situation and countermeasures——taking Jiangsu Province as an example[J]. Agricultural Economy, 2009(5): 82 –84. (in Chinese).
- [11] WEI GC. Discussion on the development of fresh agricultural products cold chain logistics system[J]. Commercial Times, 2009(2): 24 25. (in Chinese).

(From page 59)

- [2] LI GP, YANG J. The networked metropolis——a new spatial development strategy for Hangzhou[M]. Beijing: China Building Industry Press, 2009: 4 –5. (in Chinese).
- [3] HUANG KM. Study on the evolution of urban rural integration path [M]. Beijing; Science Press, 2009; 18 –20. (in Chinese).
- [4] MAO J, MAO LG. On the integration of urban and rural system innovation in the process of industrialization [J]. Journal of Liaoning University: Philosophy and Social Science Edition, 2011, 39 (1): 100 – 106. (in Chinese).
- [5] WANG CG. Chinese urbanization road [M]. Kunming: Yunnan People's Press, 1997: 225 227. (in Chinese).
- [6] WILIAMSON JG. Regional inequality and the process of national development[J]. Chicago Journals, 1965(1): 32 –36.
- [7] FAN JD. Equalization of basic public services in coordinating urban and rural development[M]. Beijing; China Financial and Economic Publishing House, 2008; 16 –20. (in Chinese).
- [8] LE GALES. Regulations and governance in European cities[J]. International Journal of Urban and Regional Research, 1998(3): 482
- [9] CHEN BJ. Western development and regional economy growth with equity [M]. Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 2007; 68 – 69. (in Chinese).
- [10] LING ZJ. Chinese economic reform memorandum [M]. Shanghai: Shanghai East Publishing Center, 1988; 116 –118. (in Chinese).
- [11] CHEN RL. Break urban-rural dual structure based on empirical

- analysis of Guangdong Province [M]. Beijing: Social Science Press, 2008: 125 –127. (in Chinese).
- [12] HONG SJ. Metropolitan governance[M]. Nanjing: Southeast University Press, 2009; 39. (in Chinese).
- [13] YANG J. Ecological construction and regional economic development research[M]. Chengdu: Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, 2007: 89 – 91. (in Chinese).
- [14] YANG JD, QIN XF, SHAN YH. Rural urbanization and ecological safety[M]. Beijing: Social Sciences Academic Press, 2005: 135 – 136. (in Chinese).
- [15] YANG CF. The construction planning training materials of national ecological demonstration zone [M]. Beijing: China Environmental Science Press, 2000; 211. (in Chinese).
- [16] BUTTON KJ. City economics; theory and policy[M]. Beijing; The Commercial Press, 1986; 19 –23. (in Chinese).
- [17] KARSTEN J. The economic geography of production, trade and development[M]. Tubingen: Mohr Siebeck Press, 1999: 46 –48. (in Chinese).
- [18] DU LM. Main functional zoning and building—the new vision of regional coordinated development[M]. Chongqing: Chongqing University Press, 2007; 163 – 165. (in Chinese).
- [19] LU Q, ZENG L, WANG GX, et al. Spatial evolution of Chongqing urban-rural interaction and its comprehensive evaluation [J]. China Population, Resources and Environment, 2004, 14(2): 81 – 87. (in Chinese).

About AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search is a free, open access repository of full-text scholarly literature in agricultural and applied economics, including working papers, conference papers, and journal articles. AgEcon Search is co-sponsored by the Department of Applied Economics and the University Libraries at University of Minnesota and the Agricultural and Applied Economics Association. Research in Agricultural and Applied Economics collects, indexes, and electronically distributes full text copies of scholarly research in the broadly defined field of agricultural economics including sub disciplines such as agribusiness, food supply, natural resource economics, environmental economics, policy issues, agricultural trade, and economic development.

For more information, please sign in http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/