

Nattaphat Apirungruengsakul 2013: An Analysis of Factors Affecting the Import of the European Union Fresh or Chilled Vegetables from Thailand. Master of Science (Agriculture Economics),
Major Field: Agriculture Economics, Department of Agriculture and Resource Economics.
Thesis Advisor: Assistant Professor Kampanat Pensupar, Ph.D. 85 pages.

Objectives of the study are to study trade regulations and Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) and to analysis factors affecting the import of EU fresh or chilled vegetable from Thailand. Four types of fresh or chilled vegetable in this study are leguminous vegetables, asparagus, chili capsicum and onions–shallots. Further, the Time series data during 2002-2011 were collected. Multiple linear regressions were used as an analytical tool.

Study results revealed that import price from Thailand, EU GDP, import quantity of previous quarter and SPS were factors affecting the import of EU chili capsicum and leguminous vegetables from Thailand significantly at 99 confidence level. However, the Exchange rate was significantly affecting the import of leguminous as well at 99 confidence level. Moreover, Import price from Thailand, EU GDP, import quantity of previous quarter and exchange rate were significantly at 99 confidence level factors for import onions and shallots and chili capsicum. While, the import price from Peru and SPS was significantly at 99 confidence level affecting the import of asparagus as well.

In the nutshell, the study recommends that government agencies, exporters and farmers should be formulated the cooperation plan to motoring and evaluations the quality of fresh or chilled vegetable according to EU standard.

Student's signature

Thesis Advisor's signature