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Senator the Hon. Joe Ludwig
Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
Senator for Queensland

Welcome to Australian Food Statistics 2010–11

Australia is a food secure nation. Publications such as this, which regularly examine the industry from producer to processor and beyond, help government and industry prepare for the future.

The food industry is of tremendous importance to our economy. Australian Food Statistics 2010–11 found that 1.68 million people work in the food industry—from farm and fisheries production through to food and beverage manufacturers—representing 15 per cent of Australia's employment.

The world economy recovered in 2010, but the recovery was muted in many developed OECD countries. However, growth in China and India provided strong opportunities for the Australian food industry. While the value of our food imports increased slightly in 2010–11 to $10.6 billion, Australia continues to feed the world, with exports growing by over 10 per cent in 2010–11 to $27.1 billion.

Record breaking floods and cyclones impacted greatly on parts of the food chain in 2010–11. Many Australian families noticed the price of bananas increase significantly. This usually cheap and staple fruit was acutely impacted after tropical cyclone Yasi in February 2011 severely damaged sugar cane and fruit crops in northern Queensland.

Our country is diverse, which creates both challenges and opportunities for our agricultural sector. There was well above average rainfall in most agricultural regions in Australia in 2010–11, while the wheat belt of Western Australia experienced dry conditions.

Australian farmers and producers are passionate about the food industry. Their ability to manage the challenges of dramatic climate variability demonstrates flexibility and resilience. Against that backdrop, Australian farm and fisheries food production increased by 17 per cent in 2010–11.

With the global population continuing to grow, food security is an issue important to Australians. This publication, alongside others, helps the government and industry to ensure Australia is food secure for the long term.

A well-considered approach to food policy requires accurate statistics, and this is particularly highlighted as the government develops a national food plan. This plan will ensure the government's policy settings are right for Australia over the short, medium and long term to help achieve our vision of a sustainable, globally competitive food supply that supports access to nutritious and affordable food.

I look forward to Australian farmers and food producers leading the way in feeding the nation in 2012, as well as sustaining the vital agribusinesses that underpin our economy.

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Overview of the Australian food industry, 2010–11

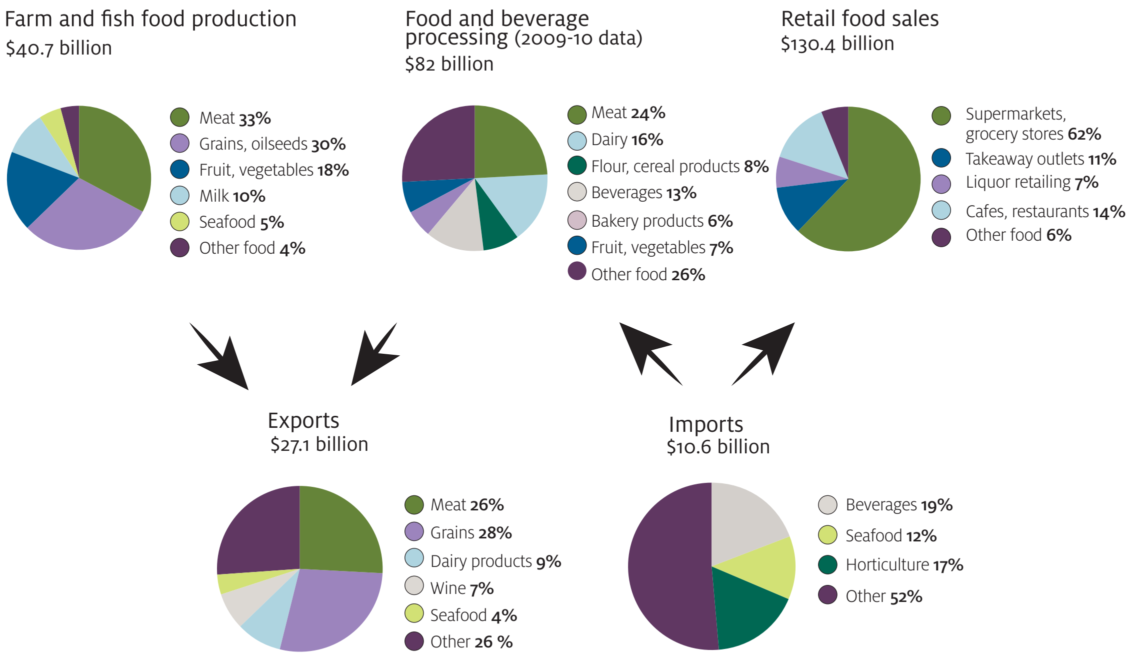
Max Foster and Fiona Crawford

This report provides a statistical overview of the major aspects of the Australian food industry and its place in the domestic and world economies in 2010–11. The Australian food industry encompasses many sectors—from production of raw materials used in food (the farm and fishing sectors) through export and import and the processing sectors and ultimately to domestic sales to consumers. Key components of the food supply chain in 2010–11 are shown in Figure 1 and the main statistics are summarised in Table 1.

TABLE 1 Overview of the Australian food industry

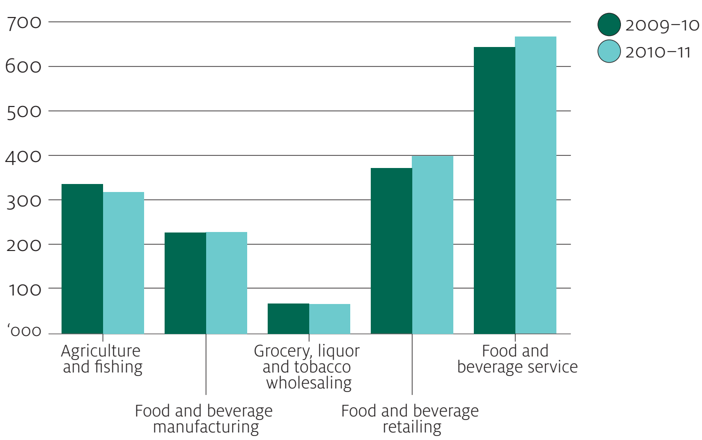
		2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Value of farm and fisheries food production	$b	33.9	32.0	37.3	37.4	34.8	40.7
Value added, food, beverage and tobacco processing	$b	22.9	23.2	23.1	22.4	24.0	23.6
– share of total GDP	%	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Food and liquor retailing turnover	$b	96.7	104.4	111.7	118.8	125.7	130.4
– share of total retailing	%	50.1	50.6	50.7	51.5	52.6	53.2
Value of food exports	$b	23.9	23.4	23.4	28.1	24.5	27.1
– share of total merchandise trade	%	15.7	13.9	13.0	12.2	12.2	11.0
– minimally transformed share	%	28.1	23.7	28.1	33.7	30.7	36.5
Value of food imports	$b	7.1	8.3	9.1	10.4	10.1	10.6

FIGURE 1: Value chain for food in Australia, 2010–11



The food industry in Australia—ranging from farm and fisheries production through to food and beverage service—employed around 1.68 million persons in 2010–11, 15 per cent of total employment in Australia and 2 per cent higher than in 2009–10.

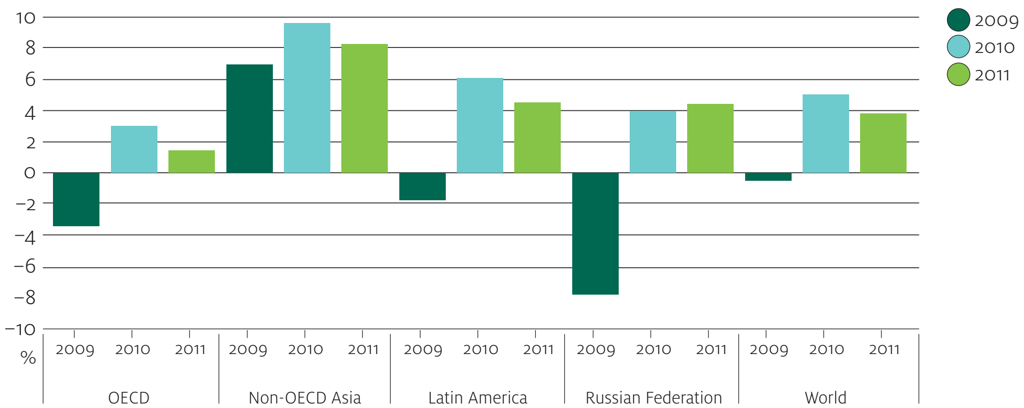
FIGURE 2 Employment in the food industry in Australia, by sector, 2010–11



Economic conditions in 2010–11

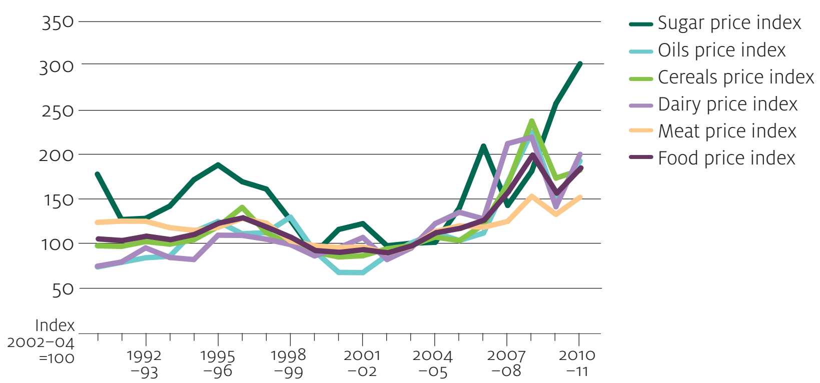
The world economy recovered in 2010, but the recovery was muted in most of the developed countries that are members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (Figure 3). Economic growth continued to be strong in non-OECD Asia, especially in China and India.

FIGURE 3 Economic growth, by country grouping



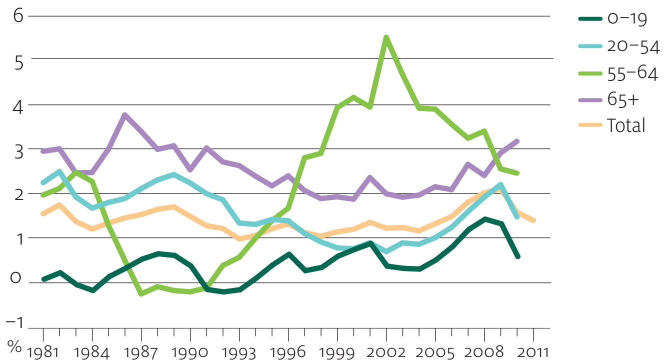
The food price index released by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations increased by 18 per cent in 2010–11, following a decline of 21 per cent in 2009–10. Prices increased in 2010–11 in response to recovery in global incomes, particularly in developing countries, following the adverse impact of the global financial crisis in 2008–09 (Figure 4).

FIGURE 4 FAO food price indexes



In Australia, gross domestic product increased by 1.9 per cent in real terms in 2010–11. The Australian population grew by 1.4 per cent in 2010–11, a marked slowdown from recent years, but still above the average of the past 20 years (Figure 5). The Australian population has been ageing, with the share of those aged 55 or older increasing from 21.6 per cent in 2000, to 25.1 per cent in 2011. Duncan, Shi and Tyers (2004) point to evidence of changes in dietary patterns as people age; for example, older people consume fewer calories and eat out less often than younger generations.

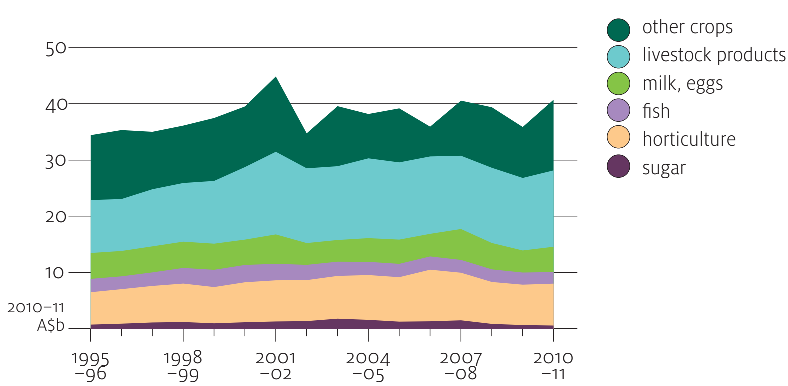
FIGURE 5 Australian population growth, by age category, at June 30



Australian farm and fisheries food production

The total value of Australian farm and fisheries food production increased by 17 per cent in 2010–11, to $40.7 billion (Figure 6). Production was boosted by generally favourable seasonal conditions, despite floods in south-eastern Australia (including Tasmania) and a destructive cyclone in north Queensland. The value of broadacre food crop production was up by nearly 51 per cent in 2010–11, horticulture by 7 per cent

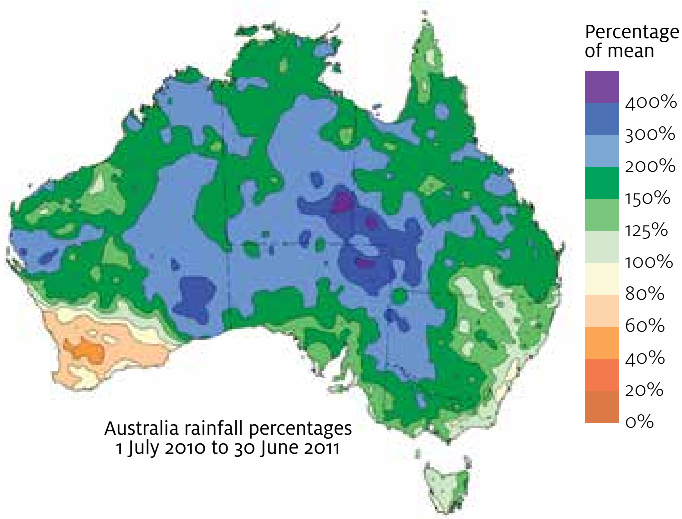
FIGURE 6 Value of Australian farm and fisheries production



and livestock products by 11 per cent. The value of sugar cane production in 2010–11 was down 25 per cent because of excessive rainfall in the harvest period from June to December. More than 5 million tonnes of sugar cane intended for harvest in 2010–11 was stood over to 2011–12.

Rainfall was well above average in most agricultural regions in Australia in 2010–11, with the exception of the wheat belt of Western Australia where there was severe drought (Figure 7). Floods caused significant crop and livestock losses in eastern Australia and the Carnarvon region of Western Australia. Tropical cyclone Yasi in February 2011 severely damaged sugar cane and fruit crops in northern Queensland, particularly the banana crop.

FIGURE 7 Rainfall, percentage of mean, Australia, 2010–11



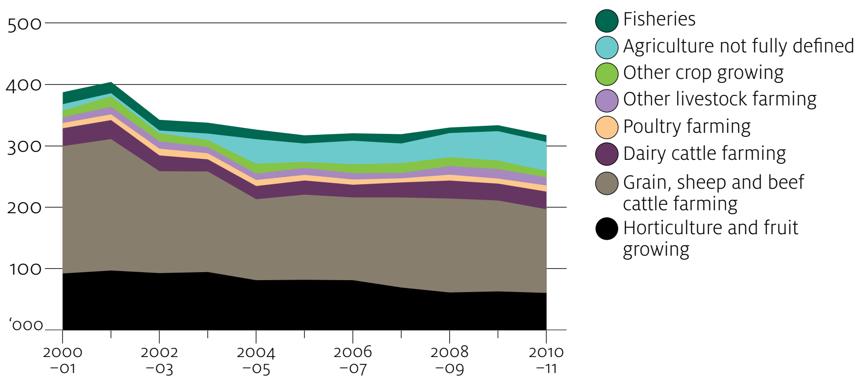
Source: Bureau of Meterology

The heavy rainfall in eastern Australia enabled large increases in stored water for irrigation purposes. Water storage in the Murray–Darling Basin was at 83 per cent of capacity at 30 June 2011, compared with around 33 per cent and 19 per cent at the same times in 2010 and 2009, respectively. In gross value terms, the Murray–Darling Basin accounted for 37 per cent of Australian fruit and nut production (excluding grapes) in 2009–10, 65 per cent of grape production and 18 per cent of vegetable production.

Employment in food and fisheries production in Australia in 2010–11 decreased by 5 per cent, to 317 750 people. Employment in agricultural production was down by 6 per cent, but employment in fisheries increased by 12.8 per cent.

Employment in food and fisheries production in Australia has been declining over the past decade. Employment in 2010–11 was around 82 per cent of the level in 2000–01. Drought, and its impact on food production, was a major contributing factor. In horticulture, the shortage of irrigation water was also a factor for declines in employment.

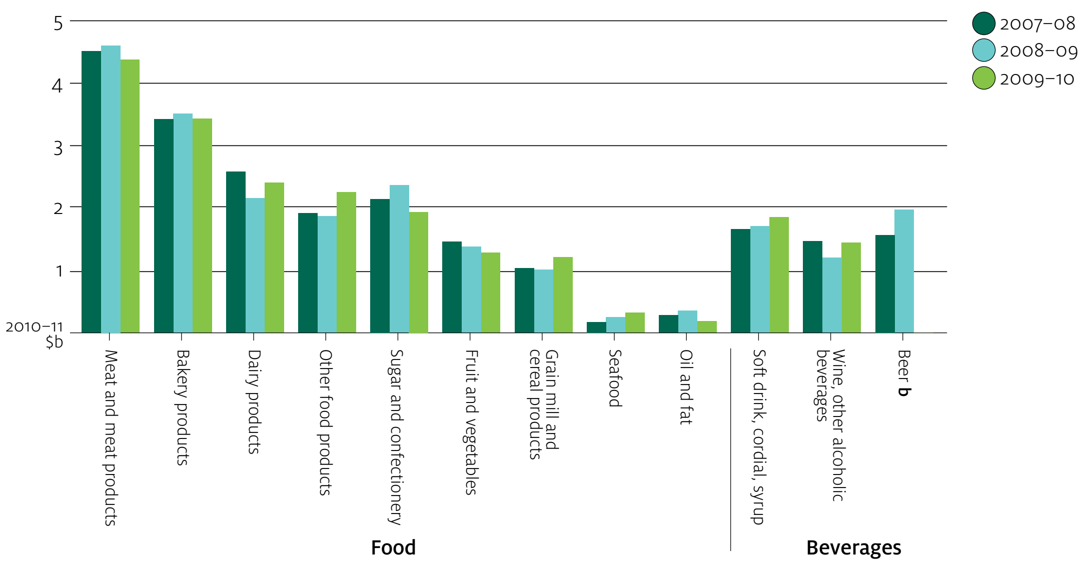
FIGURE 8 Employment in farm and fisheries production in Australia



Food processing in Australia

Industry gross value added by the Australian food, beverage and tobacco processing sector was $23.6 billion in 2010–11, which represented around 22 per cent of the gross value added of the Australian manufacturing industry and 1.8 per cent of Australian gross domestic product (see figure 9 for major sectors). The food and beverage sector also accounted for around 18 per cent of Australian manufacturing sector employment in the year.

FIGURE 9 Industry value added, Australian food and beverage manufacturing industries a

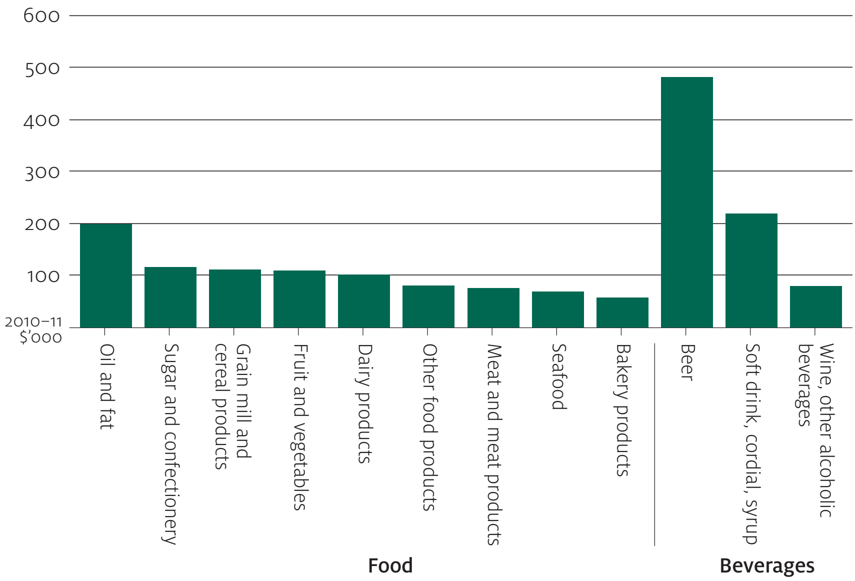


a Experimental ABS estimates. **b** Not available for 2009–10.

Real industry value added per employee in Australia in 2008–09—the latest year for which detailed data are available—increased in the meat, beer, bakery and sugar industries but declined in the fruit, vegetable and wine industries (Figure 9). In contrast, industry value added per employee was largely unchanged for total Australian manufacturing. Industry value added per employee is typically higher for beverage and malt manufacturing than for food manufacturing.

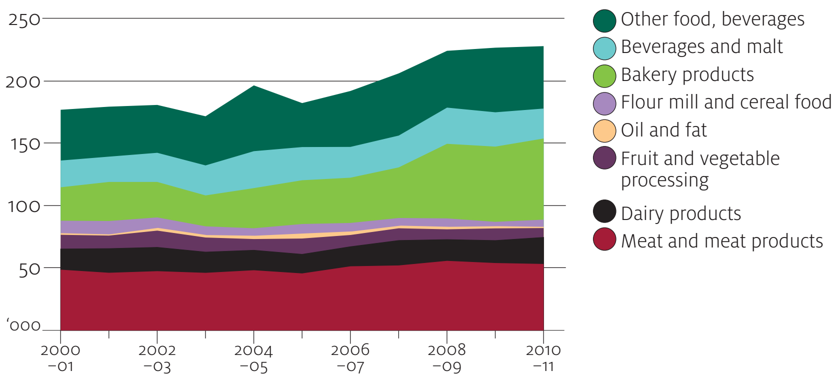
The greatest value added per employee in 2008–09 occurred in beer and malt manufacturing ($481 000 per employee in 2010–11 dollar terms), while the lowest was in bakery products ($57 000 per employee). Beer and malt are largely produced under large-scale factory conditions and are capital-intensive, and a large share of bakery production takes place under small-scale operations.

FIGURE 10 Industry value added per employee, Australian food and beverage manufacturing industries, 2008–09



Employment in food and beverage manufacturing in Australia was around 227 750 people in 2010–11, an increase of only 0.4 per cent on 2009–10, but 26 per cent higher than in 2000–01 (Figure 11). Compared with 2009–10, employment increased in the grain milling, dairy and bakery processing industries, but decreased in the oil and fat, fruit and vegetables and beverages industries.

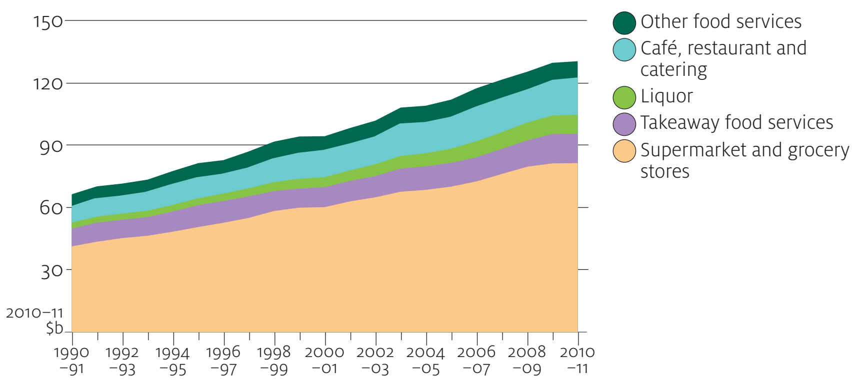
FIGURE 11 Employment in Australian food and beverage manufacturing



Australian food retailing

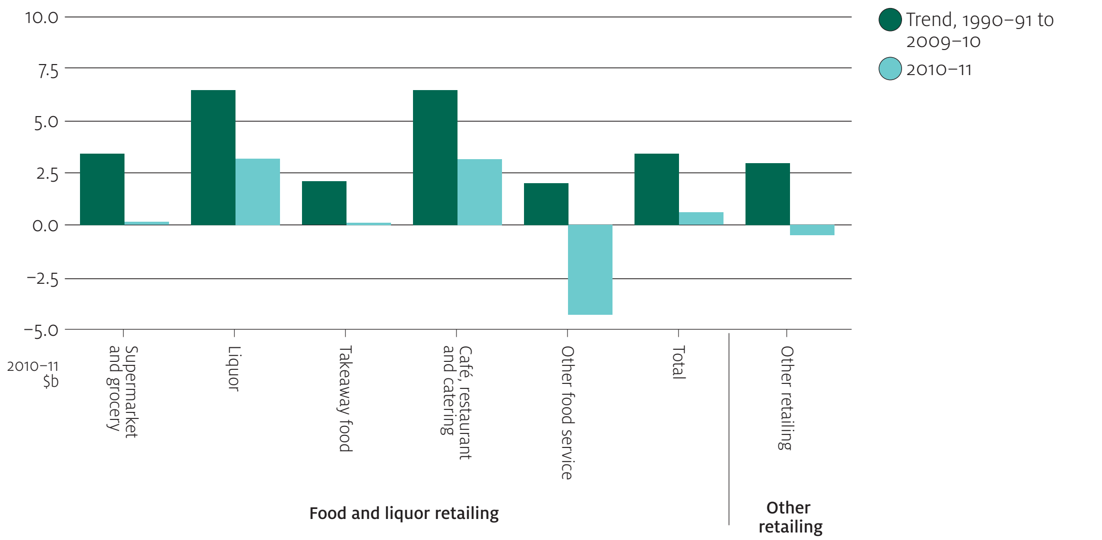
The value of food and liquor retailing in Australia grew by 3.7 per cent in 2010–11, to reach $130.4 billion (Figure 12). This compares with growth of only 1.4 per cent in the value of other retailing in Australia in 2010–11. Supermarket and grocery expenditure continued to account for the bulk of food retailing expenditure in 2010–11, with a share of 62 per cent, down from 63 per cent in the previous year.

FIGURE 12 Australian food and liquor retail expenditure



However, real growth of food and liquor expenditure (adjusted by the consumer price index movement) was only 0.6 per cent in 2010–11, well below the average of 3.5 per cent in the previous 20 years (Figure 13). This reflected relatively strong growth in the liquor and café and restaurant sectors, with the effect being largely offset by a significant decline in the other food sector. Little growth was recorded in the supermarket and grocery and takeaway food sectors. The real value of non-food retailing declined by 0.5 per cent in 2010–11.

FIGURE 13 Real growth in Australian food and liquor retail expenditure



The Australian consumer price index for food (excluding alcoholic beverages) increased by 3.7 per cent in 2010–11 (Figure 14). This was close to its average of 3.9 per cent for the 10 years to 2009–10. In contrast, the increase in the consumer price index for alcoholic beverages was only 2.3 per cent in 2010–11, compared with its 10-year average of 3.8 per cent. The 'all groups' consumer price index increased by 3.1 per cent in 2010–11, which was slightly below its 10-year average of 3.2 per cent.

FIGURE 14 Australian consumer price changes, by group

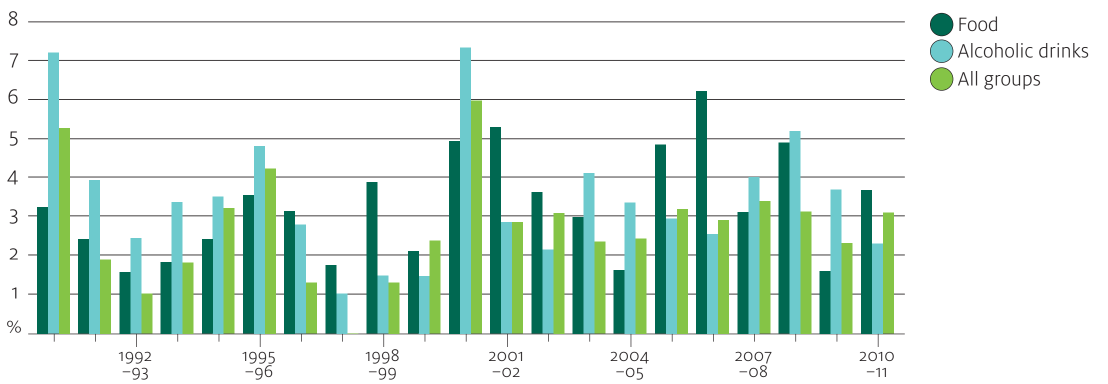
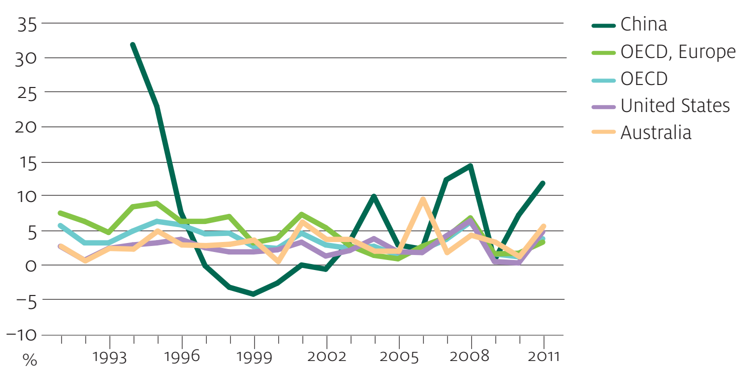


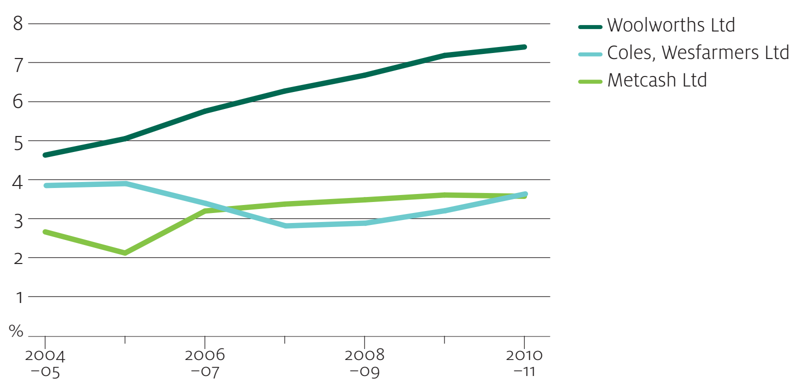
FIGURE 15 Consumer price changes for food, Australia and other selected countries



On a calendar year basis, Australia's food price inflation (excluding restaurant meals) in 2011 was 5.6 per cent, higher than the OECD average of 3.8 per cent. Australia's food inflation had been below the OECD average over the past 20 years but slightly above that of the United States (Figure 15).

Retail margins—defined as food and liquor earnings before income tax as a proportion of total food and liquor sales—continued to increase in 2010–11 for the major supermarket chains, Coles (part of Wesfarmers Limited) and Woolworths, but eased for Metcash Ltd which owns IGA (Independent Grocers of Australia) supermarkets and the Australian Liquor Marketers chain (Figure 16). These three supermarket chains operated or serviced a total of 3996 grocery stores and 4970 liquor outlets throughout Australia in 2010–11. Aldi Australia, the fourth major supermarket chain, operated more than 200 stores in the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria in 2010–11.

FIGURE 16 Food retail margins for major supermarket chains in Australia

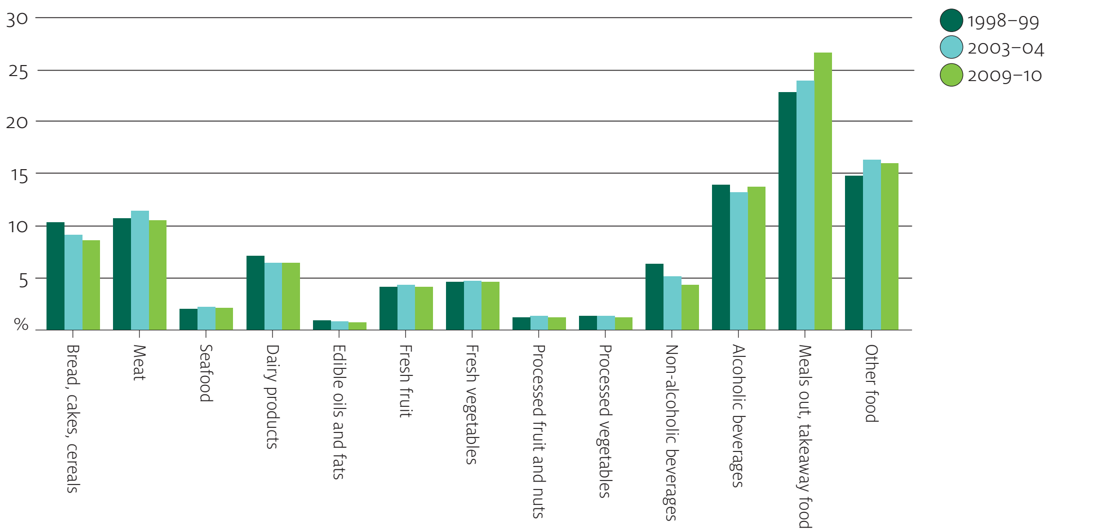


Australian household expenditure on food and beverages

Household expenditure on food and beverages in Australia increased to an estimated $244 a week in 2009–10, up from $216 in 2003–04 and $212 in 1998–99 (all in 2010–11 dollars). However, household expenditure on food and beverages as a proportion of total household expenditure declined to 19.1 per cent in 2009–10, down from 19.9 per cent in 2003–04 and 21.1 per cent in 1998–99.

Meals out and takeaway food increased as a proportion of total household expenditure on food and beverages over the three survey periods of 1998–99, 2003–04 and 2009–10, while the shares of expenditure on cereal products (bread, cakes and cereals) and non-alcoholic beverages (excluding fruit and vegetable juices) have declined (Figure 17).

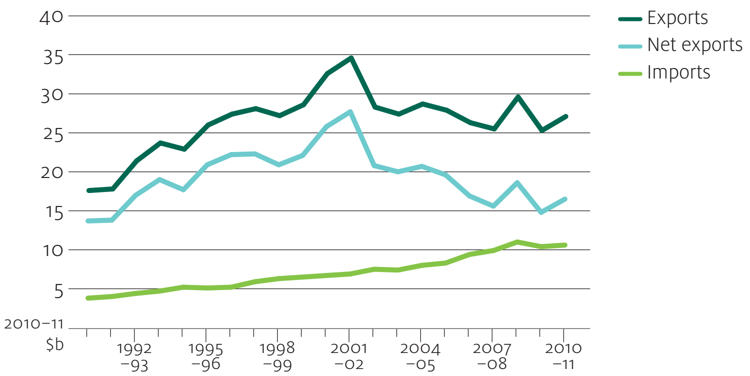
FIGURE 17 Shares of weekly household expenditure on food and beverages, by food type



Australian food trade

Australian food exports increased to $27.1 billion in 2010–11, $2.6 billion higher than the previous year. The value of Australian food imports also increased in 2010–11, to $10.6 billion, $0.5 billion higher than in 2009–10. Australia's net food exports (trade surplus) in 2010–11, as measured by the difference between the value of food exports and imports, increased to $16.5 billion, after decreasing to $14.4 billion in 2009–10.

FIGURE 18 Australian food trade



The value of Australian food exports in 2010–11 was adversely affected by a sharp appreciation in the Australia dollar against the currencies of most of Australia's trading partners, which also made food imports more attractive (Figure 19).

FIGURE 19 Australian exchange rate

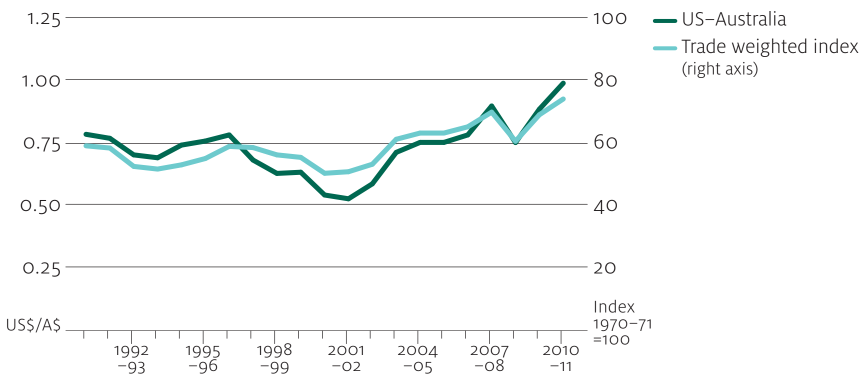


FIGURE 20 Australian food exports and imports, by sector, 2010–11 dollars

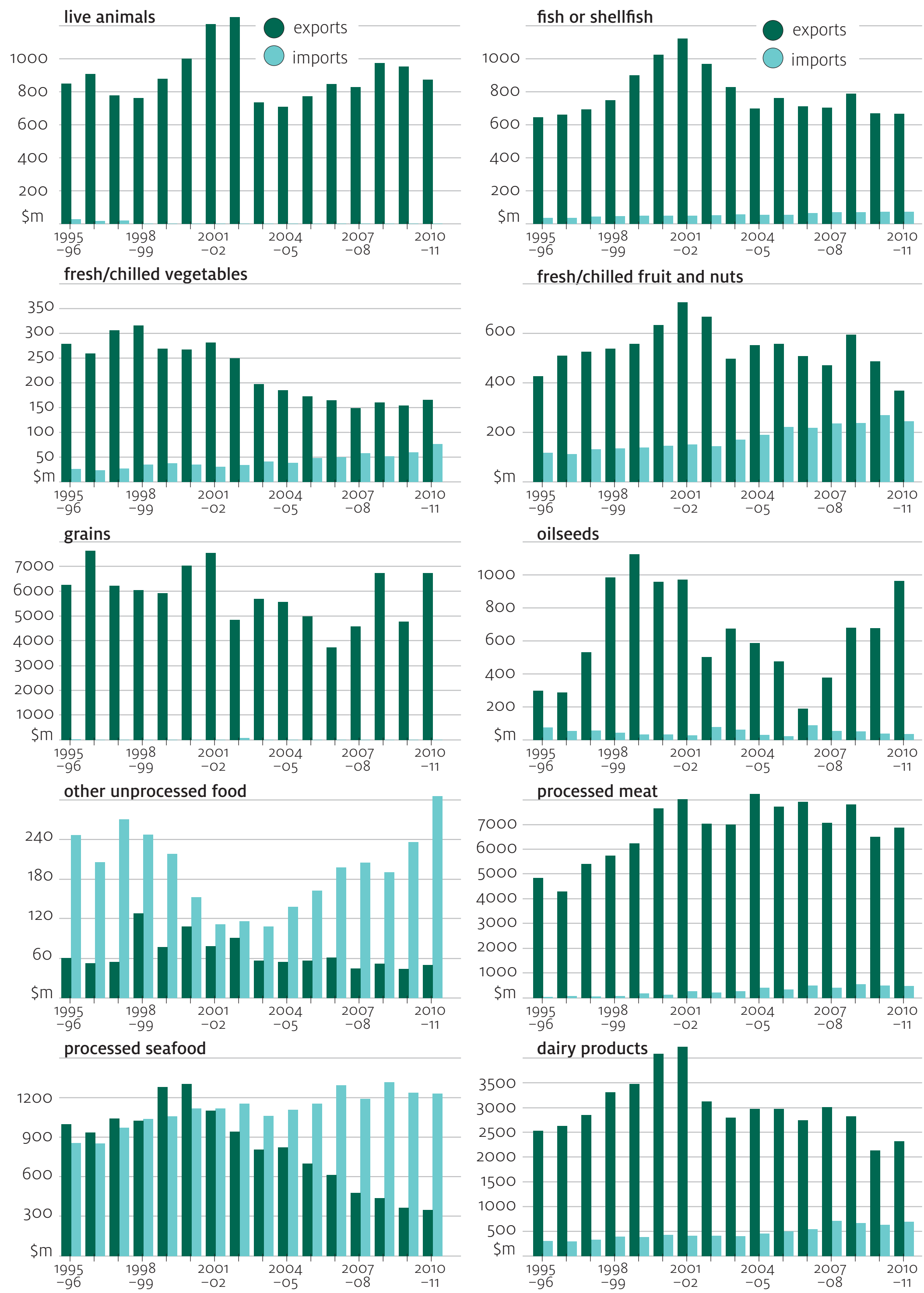
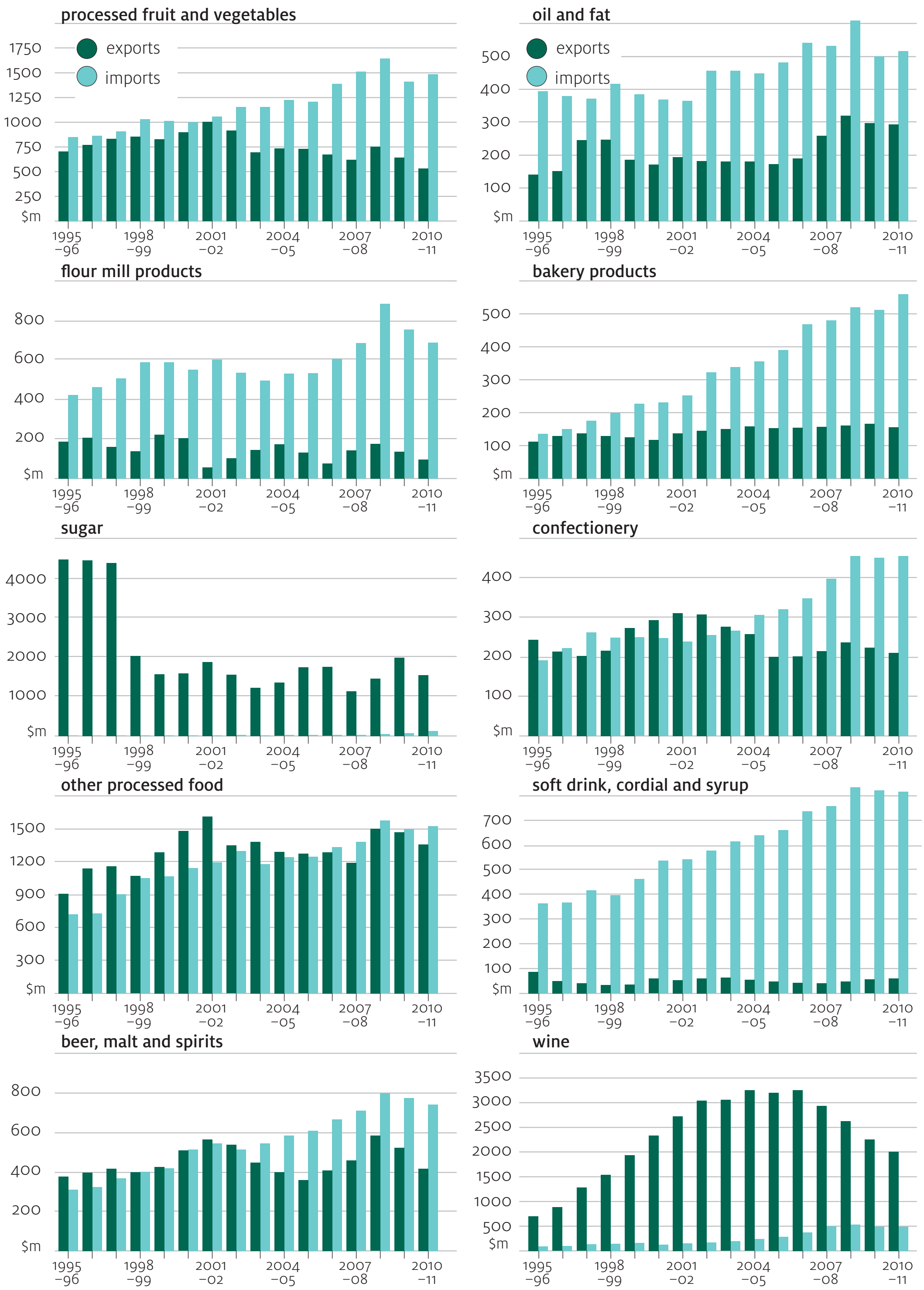


FIGURE 20 Australian food exports and imports, by sector, 2010–11 dollars

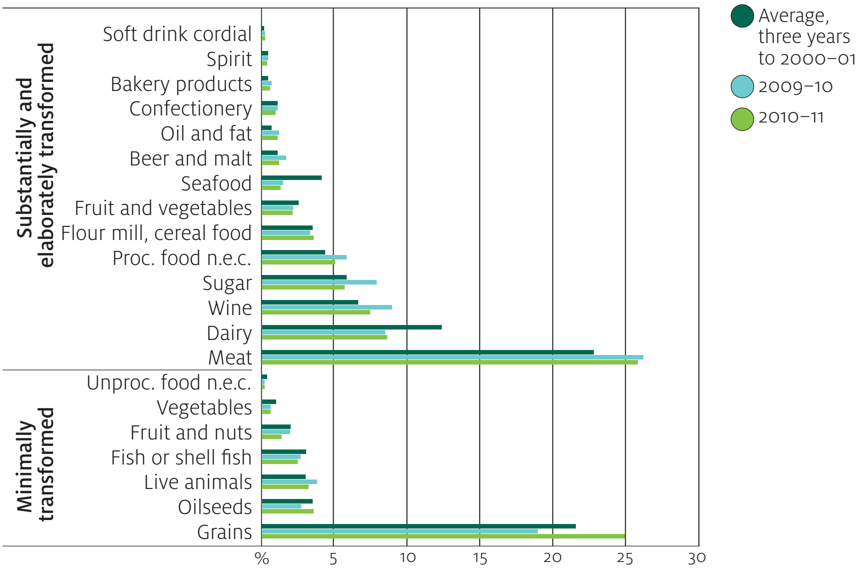


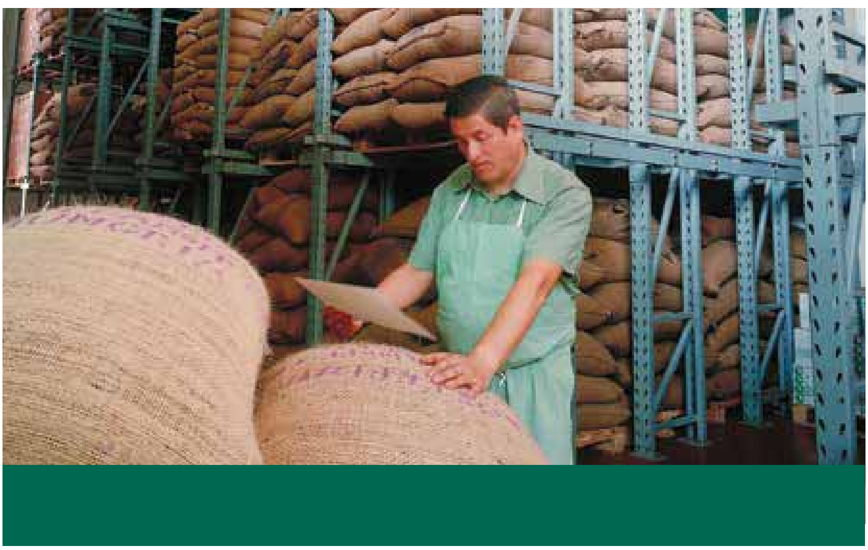
Australian food exports

The value of Australian food exports increased to $27.1 billion in 2010–11, $2.6 billion or nearly 11 per cent higher than in 2009–10. The main contributors to the rise between 2009–10 and 2010–11 were unprocessed grains (up $2115 million), meat (up $580 million), and unprocessed oilseeds (up $297 million). Sugar exports were down $451 million in 2010–11 because of a severely rain affected harvest.

The longer run trend in Australian food exports since 2000–01 has been increasing shares in value terms for meat, wine and oilseed and grain products and declining shares for dairy, seafood, fruit and vegetables (Figure 21).

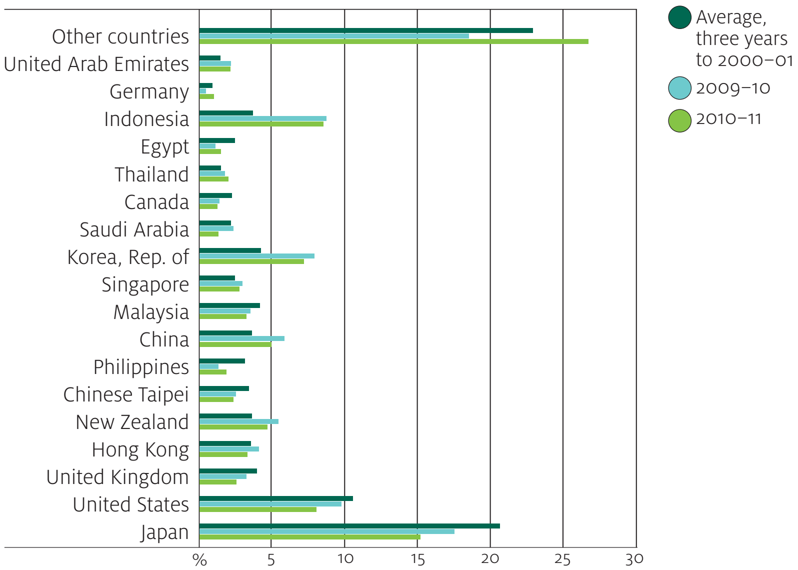
FIGURE 21 Composition of Australian food exports





Japan remained the largest destination for Australian food exports in 2010–11, decreasing its share slightly compared with 2009–10 and over the past decade (Figure 22).

FIGURE 22 Value shares of Australian food exports, by country of destination

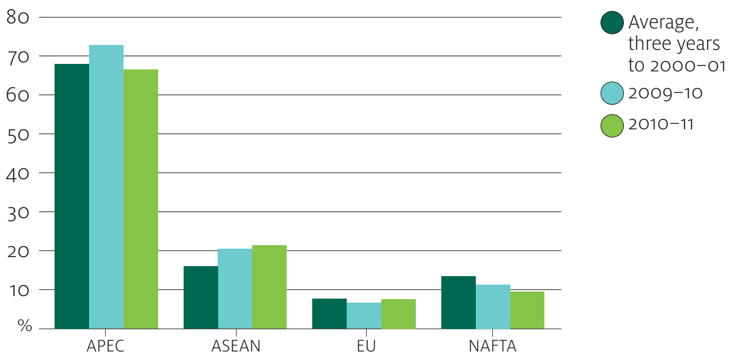


Indonesia is the emerging market for Australian food exports, driven by growing incomes. Indonesia's share of total Australian food exports reached 8.5 per cent in 2010–11, compared with 3.7 per cent in 2000–01.

The share of the United States in the total value of Australian food exports declined in 2010–11. Despite this decline, the United States remained the second largest export market for Australian food. The Australia – United States Free Trade Agreement entered into force on 1 January 2005. The share of the United States in Australian food imports has increased marginally from 8.8 per cent in 2004–05, to 9.2 per cent in 2010–11.

The ASEAN group of countries (Burma, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) are growing in importance as destinations for Australian food exports (Figure 23). The value of Australian food exports to ASEAN countries increased by 16 per cent in 2010–11, to $5.7 billion, including increases of 66 per cent for grains, 18 per cent for wine and 15 per cent for dairy products.

FIGURE 23 Value shares of Australian food exports, by country destination groupings

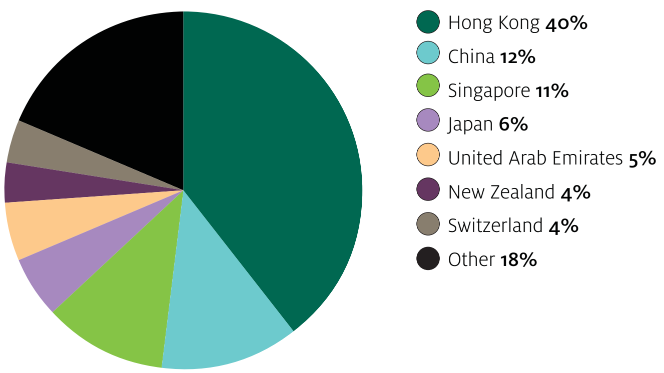


The value of Australian air freight exports of food and beverages was $1.6 billion in 2010–11, $29 million or 1.8 per cent lower than in 2009–10. Victoria accounted for 41 per cent of these exports; Queensland, 21 per cent; Western Australia, 16 per cent; New South Wales, 15 per cent; and South Australia, 6 per cent. Fresh seafood and meat accounted for 42 per cent and 32 per cent, respectively, of the total.

Air freight exports of meat increased by $62 million in 2010–11, while fresh seafood and fresh fruit and nuts declined by $19 million and $23 million, respectively.

The main destinations for Australian air freight exports of food and beverages are higher income countries in Asia, mainly Hong Kong, Singapore and Japan, with China also growing steadily in the 2000s.

FIGURE 24 Value share of Australian air freight exports, by destination, 2010–11

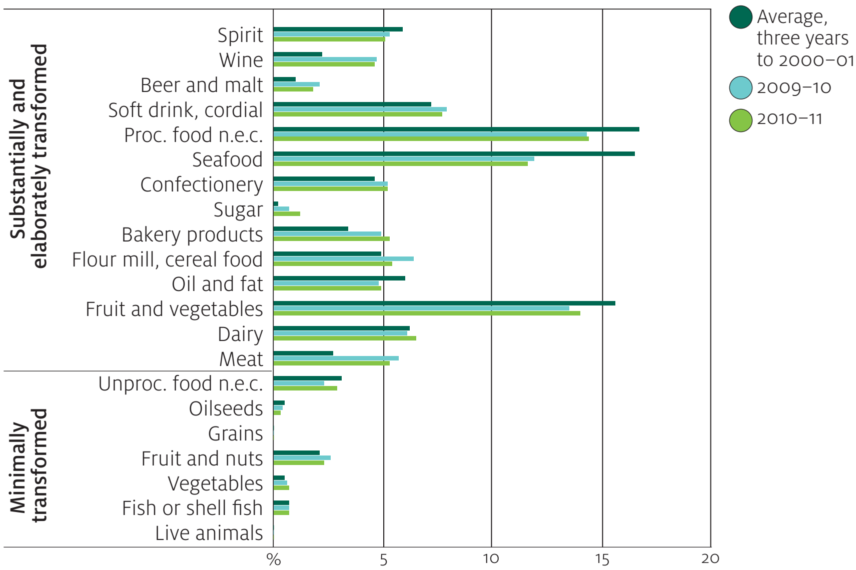


Australian food imports

Australian food imports increased to $10.6 billion in 2010–11, $0.5 billion or 4.9 per cent higher than in 2009–10. In 2010–11 dollars, the value of Australia's food imports increased from $3.9 billion in 1990–91 to $10.6 billion in 2010–11, with an average annual growth rate of 5.2 per cent. However, Australia's food imports as a whole remain an insignificant source of nutritional value, compared with domestic food production (Thompson & Penm 2011).

The main contributors to the increased Australian food imports between 2009–10 and 2010–11 were processed fruit and vegetables (up $119 million), dairy (up $79 million) and bakery products (up $64 million). Offsetting these increases was a $71 million decline in flour mill and cereal products (Figure 25).

FIGURE 25 Composition of Australian food imports

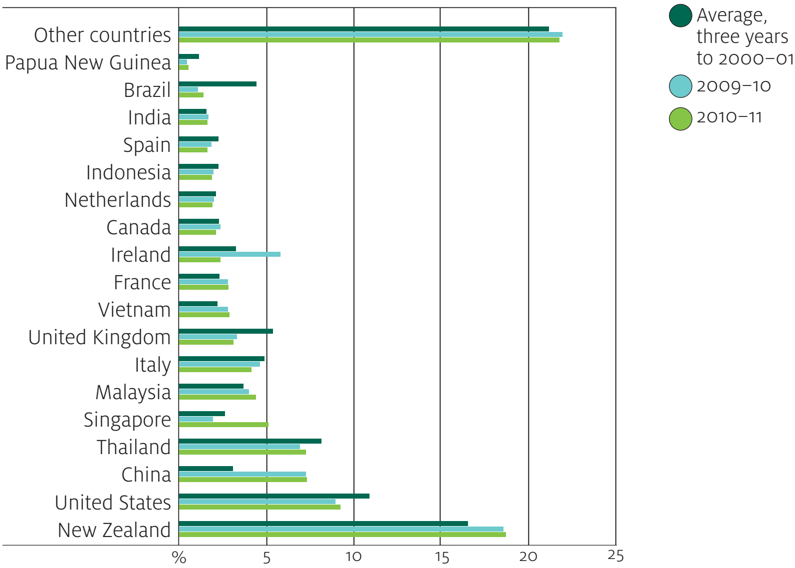


New Zealand remains the major source of Australia's food imports, accounting for $1.98 billion or 18.7 per cent of total Australian food imports in 2010–11 (Figure 26). The main countries gaining market share in Australia's food import market in 2010–11 were the United States, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia.

While China's share in Australia's total food imports was largely unchanged in 2010–11, it has increased from 3.1 per cent in 2000–01 to 7.3 per cent in 2010–11. Apart from France, European countries lost share in Australia's food import markets in 2010–11, particularly Ireland.

Australia's food imports from ASEAN countries grew by 28 per cent in 2010–11, to $2.34 billion, mainly because of increased non-alcoholic beverage imports. The share of ASEAN in total Australian food imports rose from 18 per cent in 2009–10 to 22 per cent in 2010–11.

FIGURE 26 Value shares of Australian food imports, by country of origin



Australia's trade deficit (export value less import value) in fruit, nuts and vegetables increased to $701 million in 2010–11, 29 per cent higher than in 2009–10, because of the strength of the Australian dollar and adverse weather effects on export availabilities (Figure 27). Australia became a net importer of fruit, tree nuts and vegetables (fresh and processed, excluding wine) in 2003–04, but has remained a net exporter of fresh fruit, tree nuts and vegetables since then. Imports of fruit, nut and vegetable products are largely tree nuts, fresh fruit (mainly citrus, grapes and tropical fruit), fruit juice (mainly orange and apple juice), vegetable oils ,and canned fruit and vegetables. Seasonality is an important element in Australia's trade in fresh fruit and vegetables (Kim, Thompson & Penm 2010)—for example citrus, table grapes and asparagus.

Australia's trade deficit in seafood products was $288 million in 2010–11, up from $266 million in 2009–10 (Figure 28). Australia has been a net importer of processed seafood since 2001–02 but remains a net exporter of fresh fish and shellfish. Australian fisheries exports are based on high value species such as rock lobster, tuna and abalone, while imports consist of more lower value products such as frozen fish fillets, canned fish and frozen prawns from countries with lower labour costs, particularly Thailand, China and Vietnam (ABARES 2011).

FIGURE 27 Australia's net exports of fruit, nuts and vegetables

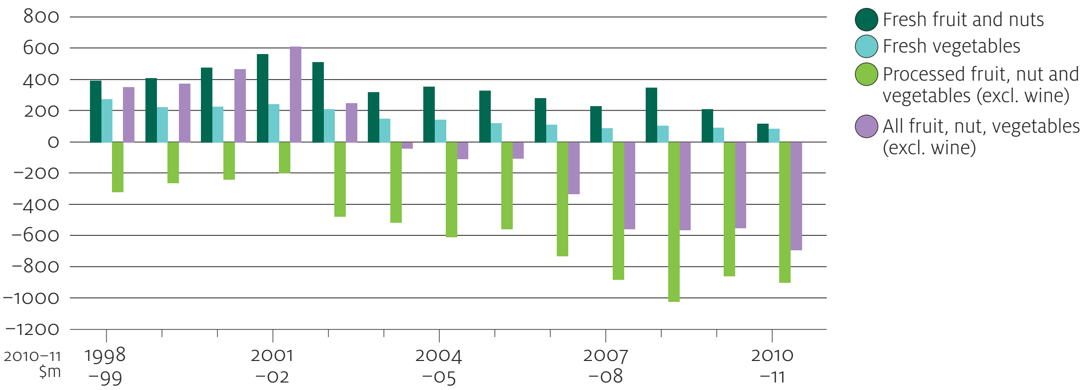
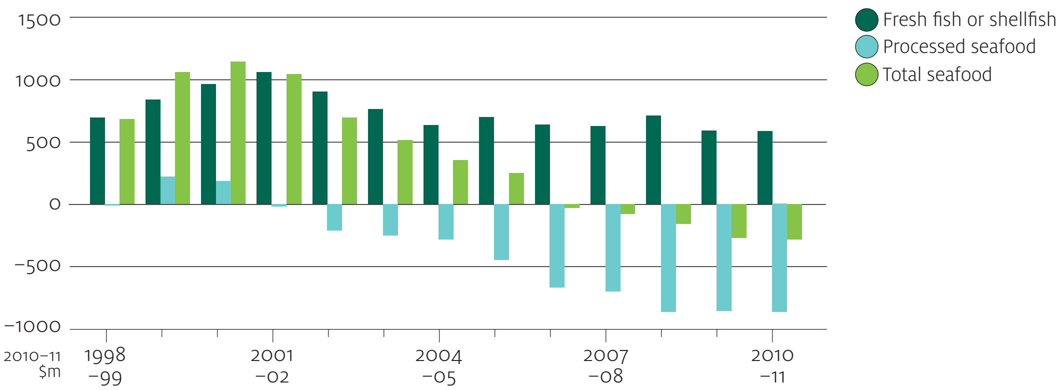


FIGURE 28 Australia's net exports of seafood



World food trade

The value of world food exports grew by 10.6 per cent in 2010, to US$1026 billion, as world food trade recovered from the economic slowdown in 2009. However, this was still less than the record world food exports of US$1042 billion in 2008.

The value of world food exports increased across most food categories in 2010 (Figures 29 and 30). The strongest growth was in sugar, molasses and honey (35 per cent), animal and vegetable oil (26 per cent), dairy products (19 per cent), coffee and coffee substitutes (17 per cent), spices (16 per cent) and alcoholic beverages (10 per cent). However, the value of world cocoa exports declined by 10 per cent in 2010.

FIGURE 29 World exports of substantially transformed food, 2010

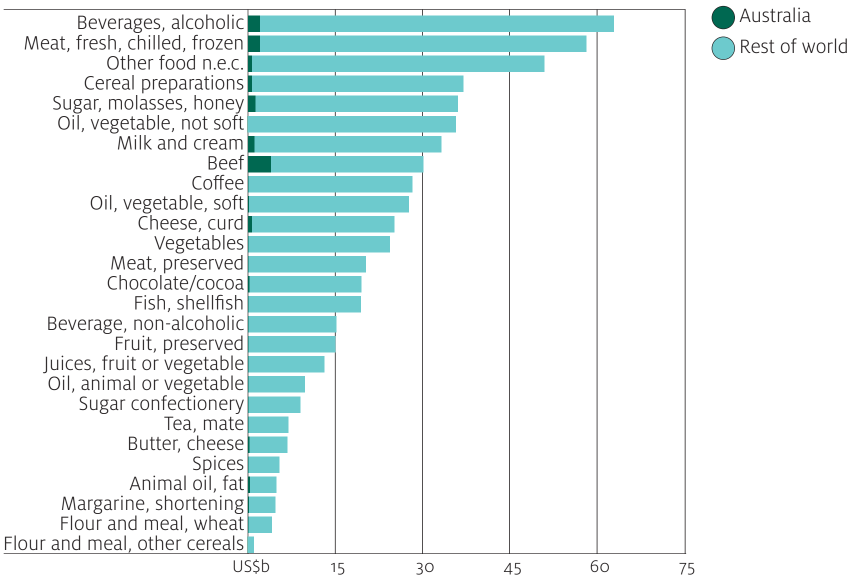
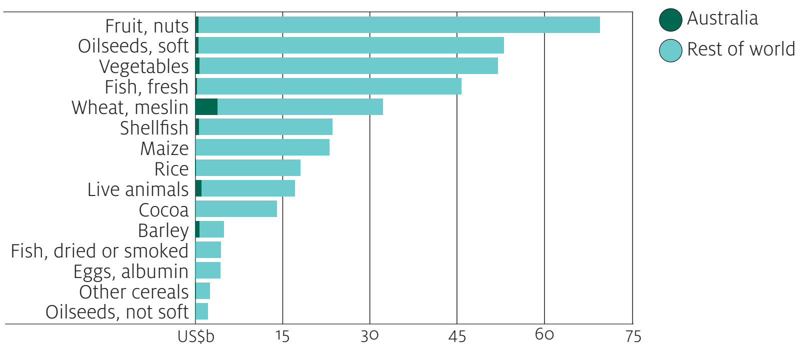


FIGURE 30 World exports of minimally transformed food, 2010



The United States remained the world's largest exporter and importer of food by value in 2010, with shares of world food exports and imports of 10.8 per cent and 9.3 per cent, respectively. The value of US food exports increased by 15.4 per cent in 2010, to US$110.7 billion, and the value of US food imports increased by 12.3 per cent in 2010, to US$95.9 billion.

Continued strong growth in demand from China for grains and oilseeds, and animal and vegetable oil products is a major factor for the increase in world food export value in 2010 (Figure 31). The value of China's food imports increased by 32 per cent in 2010, to US$58.8 billion. This increased China's world ranking as a food importer, to 4th in 2010, compared with 6th in 2009 and 10th in 2000 (Table 2).

FIGURE 31 Value of China's food imports and export

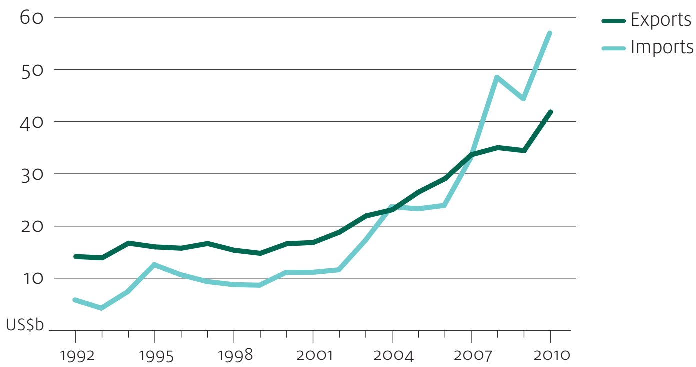
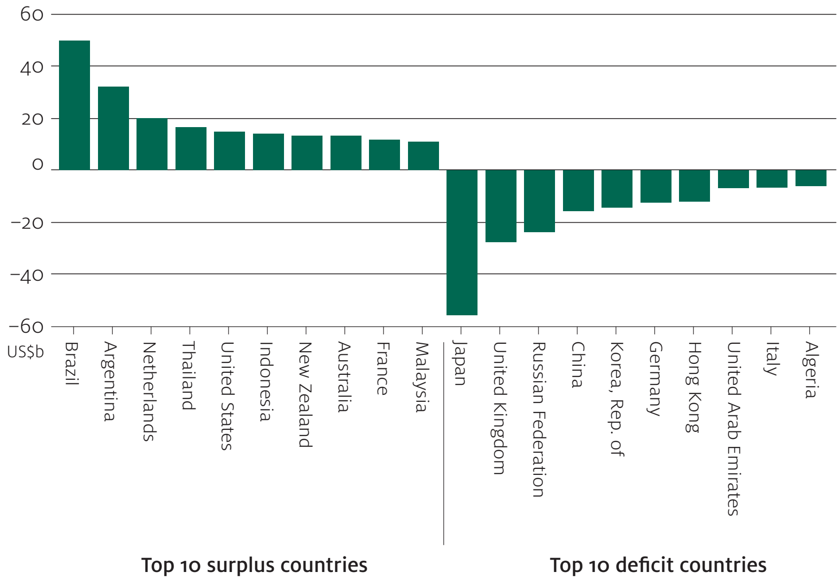


TABLE 2 Main food trading countries, by value of trade, 2010

Rank	Exporters	Share %	Rank	Importers	Share %
1	United States	10.8	1	United States	9.3
2	Netherlands	6.1	2	Germany	7.2
3	Germany	6.0	3	Japan	5.8
4	France	5.9	4	China	5.8
5	Brazil	5.7	5	United Kingdom	5.1
6	China	4.2	6	France	4.7
7	Canada	3.6	7	Netherlands	4.2
8	Spain	3.6	8	Italy	4.1
9	Belgium	3.4	9	Belgium	3.2
10	Italy	3.4	10	Russian Federation	3.1
11	Argentina	3.3	11	Spain	3.1
12	Indonesia	2.4	12	Canada	2.8
13	United Kingdom	2.4	13	Mexico	1.9
14	Thailand	2.4	14	Korea, Republic	1.7
15	Malaysia	2.3	26	Hong Kong	1.7
16	Australia	2.1	32	Australia	1.0

Australia ranked 16th as a food exporter in 2010, the same ranking as in 2009. As a food importer, Australia's ranking fell to 32nd in 2010, after being 25th in 2009. However, in terms of value of food trade surplus, Australia's world ranking was 8th in 2010 (Figure 32).

FIGURE 32 Food trade surpluses and deficits, by country, 2010



World food consumption

World food consumption continues to rise and change in composition over time (Figures 33 and 34). The consumption of fat, protein and calories has grown at average annual rates of 0.9 per cent, 0.49 per cent, and 0.33 per cent, respectively, since 1987. This growth has been driven by a growing world population and higher consumer incomes.

FIGURE 33 World trends in per capita consumption of calories, protein and fat

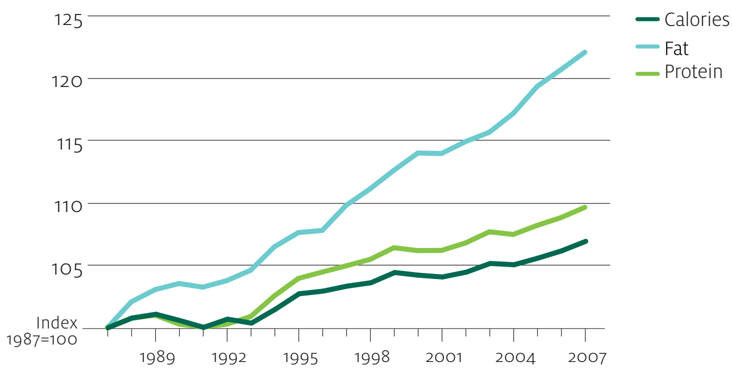
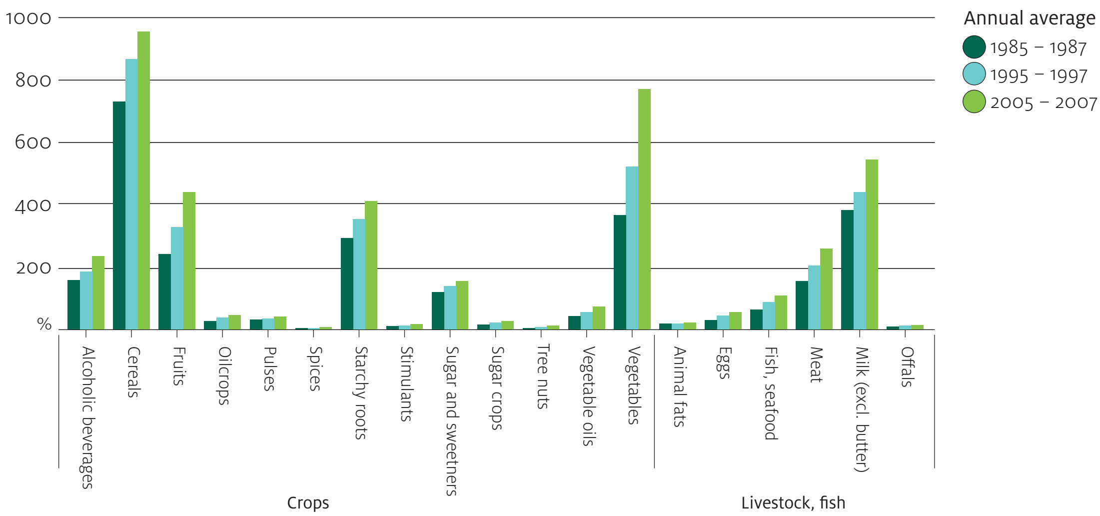


FIGURE 34 World consumption of edible crop, livestock and fish products a

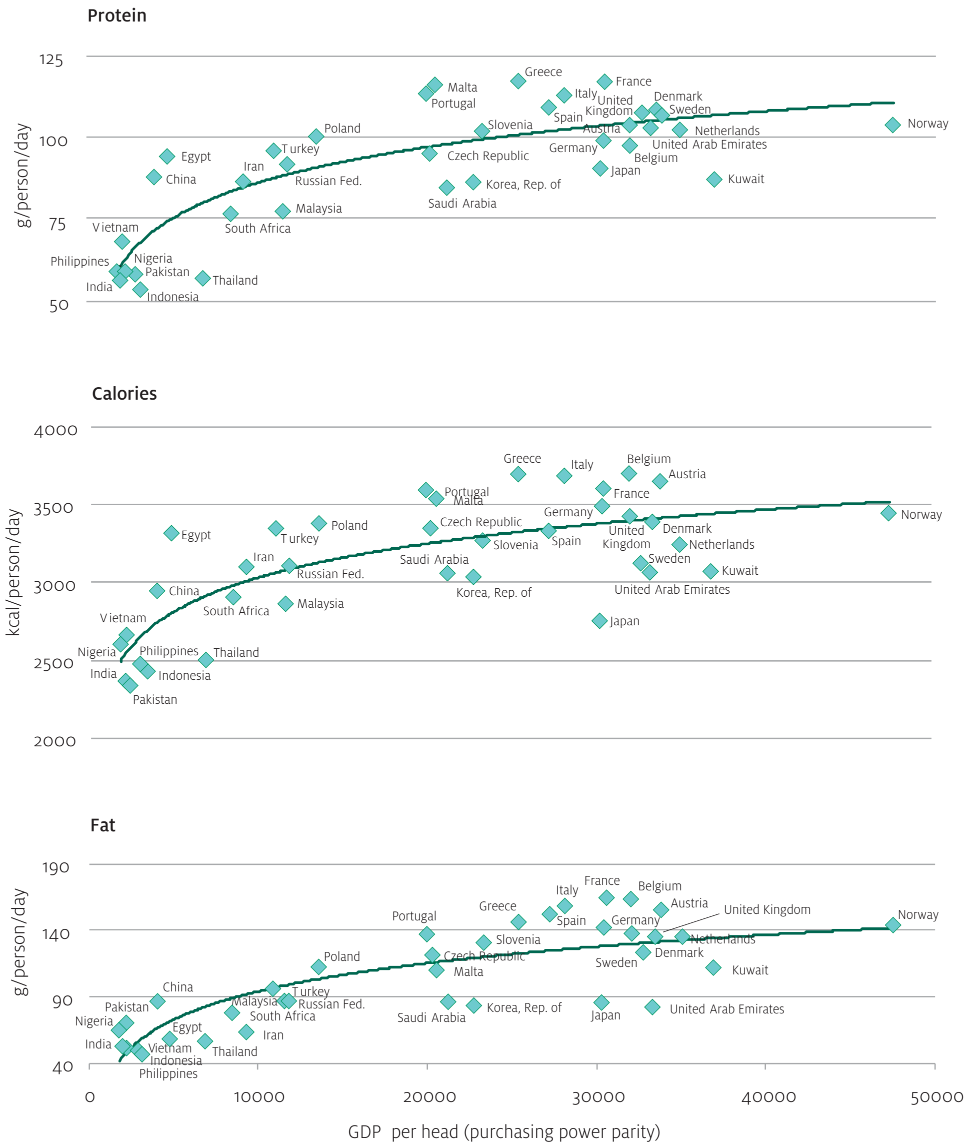


a In crop, livestock and fish primary equivalents.
Source: FAO

Between 1985–87 and 2005–07, the largest proportional increases in consumption were for tree nuts (157 per cent), vegetables (111 per cent), spices (95 per cent), eggs (85 per cent), fruit (83 per cent) and vegetable oil (74 per cent). Over the same period, meat and milk consumption increased by 67 per cent and 42 per cent, respectively.

The broad relationship between food consumption and income is that the intake of nutrients (calories, protein and fat) increases as income rises, but at a diminishing rate (Figure 35). Higher income countries have markedly higher intake of these nutrient types compared with lower income countries.

FIGURE 35 Relationship between nutrient intake and income per person



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Geographic distribution of Australia's food production

Matthew Miller

Australia's agricultural industries have been growing progressively through an expansion in area, an increase in the volume of production and diversification of products. Research, experimentation and innovation have been used to help overcome the challenges posed by an unpredictable and variable climate, generally infertile soils and large distances to markets. Much has been learned, and is still being learnt, as land use systems and farming practices continue to evolve and adjust to the changing Australian environment.

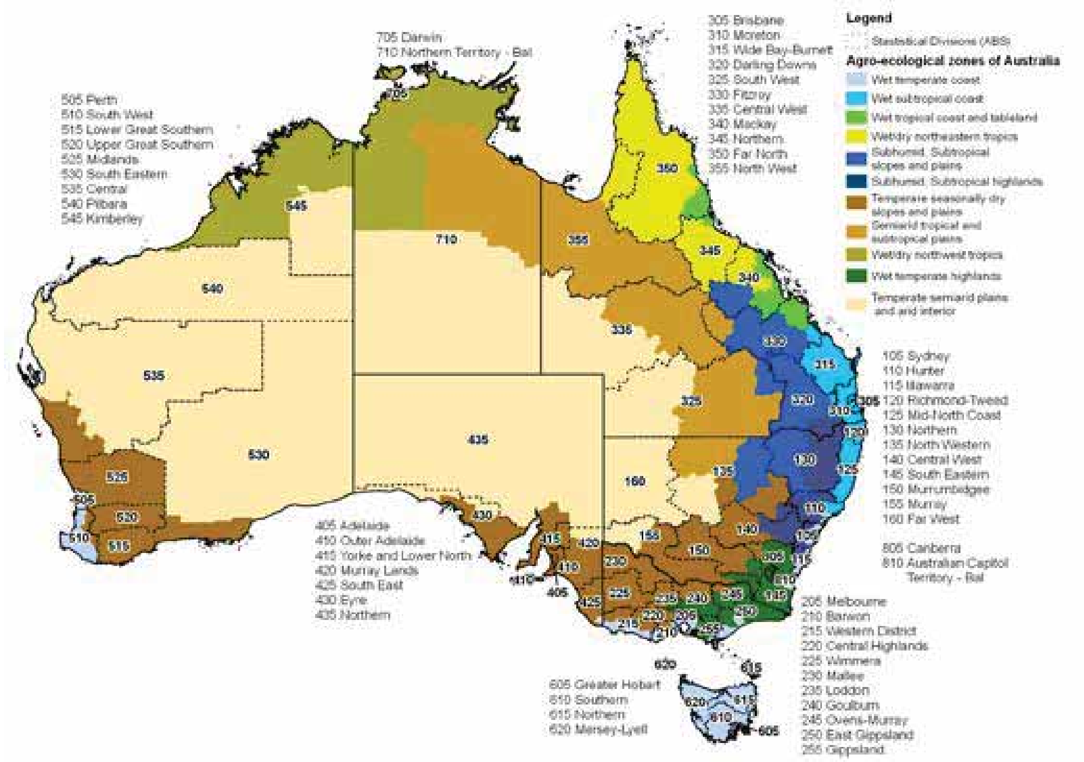
Australia's agricultural landscapes are diverse, defined by the interrelationships between landscape resources (especially hydrology, soil quality and topography), climatic constraints and the availability of irrigation water. These interrelationships can be classified by agro-ecological region, defined as a region with a characteristic interrelationship between agronomy, farming systems and various environmental features, not just climate (Williams et al. 2002).

Williams et al. (2002) classified the Australian continent into 11 agro-ecological regions for the purpose of providing 'a simple but soundly based description of Australia's major ecological regions, together with the agricultural systems associated with them'. How these 11 agro-ecological regions fit with the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Statistical Division can be seen in Map 1.

Map 2 highlights the value of agricultural food production by region, including the northern tropical areas, high-rainfall coastal regions, and arid and semi-arid climates which have access to water for irrigation. The diversity of production systems, combined with the use of cutting-edge technology, make Australia a reliable long-term supplier of food and beverage products to global markets.

The total value of Australia's farm and fisheries production in 2009–10 (excluding non-food farm and fisheries production, such as fibres and pearls) was $37.3 billion. As shown in Figure 1, the crop, livestock and horticulture industries are the largest contributors to the total value of production.

MAP 1 Australian agro-ecological regions overlaid with Statistical Division boundaries



MAP 2 Value of agricultural food production in Australia, 2009–10, by Statistical Division ($million)

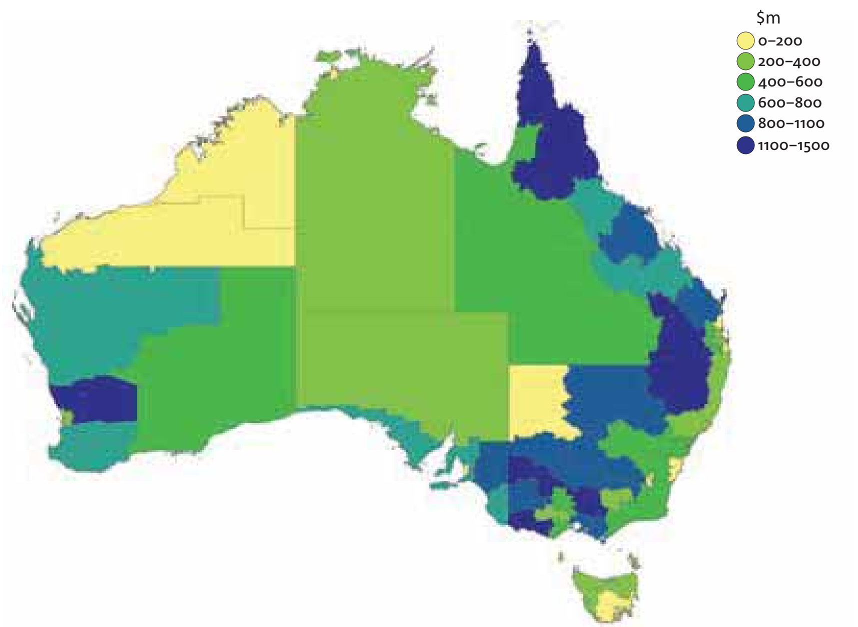
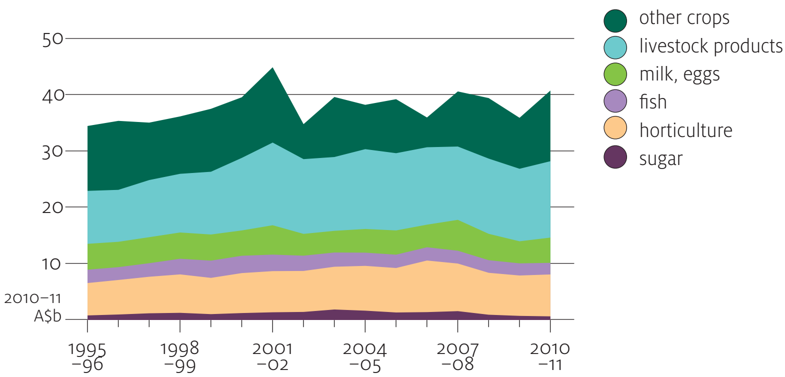


FIGURE 1 Value of Australian farm and fisheries food production



Horticultural production profile: A closer look

Horticulture is one of the fastest growing agricultural industries and is the third largest agricultural sector in Australia, by value of production. In 2009–10 the horticulture industry's share of the value of Australian agricultural food production was around 19 per cent. Horticulture is a diverse sector, consisting of around 80 edible commodities including fruits, vegetables, nuts, mushrooms, nursery and greenhouse products. Horticultural production in Australia is broadly organised around the different agro-ecological regions, so that each of the different producing regions has its particular 'window' for supplying the fresh market or processors.

As highlighted by the ABARES Special Report *The impact of recent flood events on commodities* released on 21 January 2011, major events like the floods and cyclones which affected Queensland in early 2011 can have significant flow-on effects on prices and the supply of food products, particularly horticultural commodities.

In the case of the January 2011 floods, fruit and vegetable prices rose significantly for some products, such as watermelons, bananas, sweet potatoes, broccoli and zucchini, but the effect on other fruit and vegetable prices was limited.

While there was significant damage to fruit and vegetable production in the flood-affected regions, especially in Queensland, fruit and vegetable producers in other regions of Australia responded to the flood-induced supply shortages by increasing production, which eased the upward pressure on prices overall.

To assess the resilience of a particular industry to climatic and production risks, it is important to understand the geographical distribution and spread of its production. Decision support tools like Hortstats and the Monitor (see Box 1) are useful for this purpose.

Box 1 **Role for decision support tools**

In 2010, Horticulture Australia Limited identified that a lack of reliable and discoverable horticultural statistical information was a key limitation to understanding and promoting the future growth and development of the horticulture industry. The Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES) was engaged to develop a suite of web services capable of displaying Australian Bureau of Statistics horticultural production data in the form of maps, graphs and tables. These web services were incorporated into a new Horticulture Australia Limited website, Hortstats (hortstats.horticulture.com.au). The intent was to provide statistical information on horticulture to growers, industry leaders, researchers, policymakers and the general public.

A decision support tool like the Hortstats website enables users to make comparisons about the relative distribution and density of key fruit and vegetable production. These can be either direct comparisons, such as a spatial comparison for a particular commodity, or comparisons of wider and narrower geographic distributions of different fruits and vegetables.

A number of such comparisons are presented below. The maps show the value of production for a particular commodity, displayed as a percentage of Australia's total production value for that commodity. Some judgement needs to be applied in interpreting the maps; for example, when comparing statistical divisions of different sizes (for example, Northern Territory - Bal) or statistical divisions where production may be concentrated in areas with irrigation or better soils (for example, Mackay and Goulburn).

Using a decision support tool like the Hortstats website allows growers, industry leaders, researchers and policymakers to make informed decisions about how resilient a certain type of food production may be to climate and production risks. A number of other ABARES managed tools, models and information systems such as the Monitor (www.daff.gov.au/abares/monitor) (ABARES 2012) provide decision-makers with ready access to information on climate variability, water availability, economic indicators and the impacts on agricultural production systems. The information in these decision support tools can also be used to identify where adverse climatic conditions are causing production conditions to deteriorate and where intervention may be necessary.

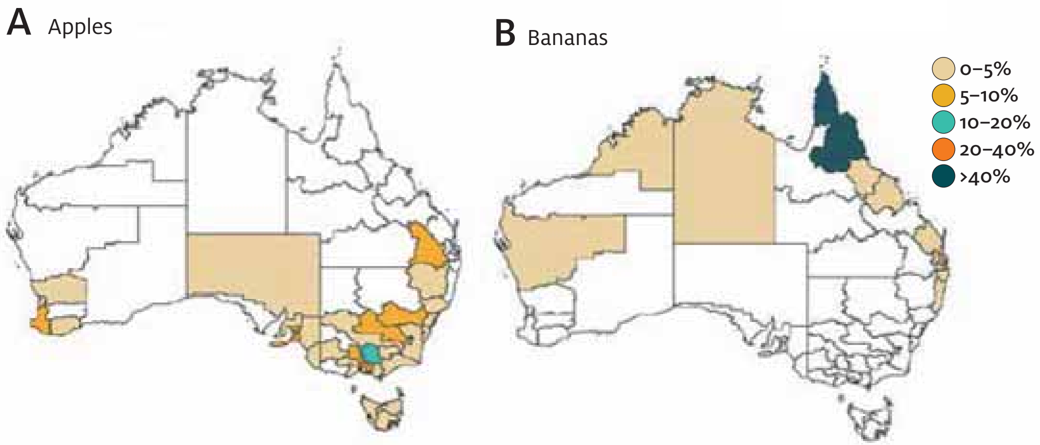
Effective management of current and future agricultural climate risks will require continued public sector investment and involvement in agricultural research, development and extension. Research into climate change mitigation and adaptation options, and the development and extension of strategies, information, tools and practices, will be vital for providing farmers with effective solutions to climate risks.

Map 3 shows that the distribution of production value of apples and bananas is different both in geographic location and spread. For example, apple production is concentrated mainly in southern Australia, while banana production is concentrated mainly in Australia's north.

The Goulburn and Melbourne divisions of Victoria contribute the largest share (between 10 and 40 per cent) to the national production value of apples, with minor contributors, such as Darling Downs (Qld), Central West (NSW), Murrumbidgee (NSW), Loddon (Vic), Outer Adelaide (SA) and South West (WA) contributing between 5 per cent and 10 per cent.

MAP 3 Comparison between the distribution of the value of apple and banana production

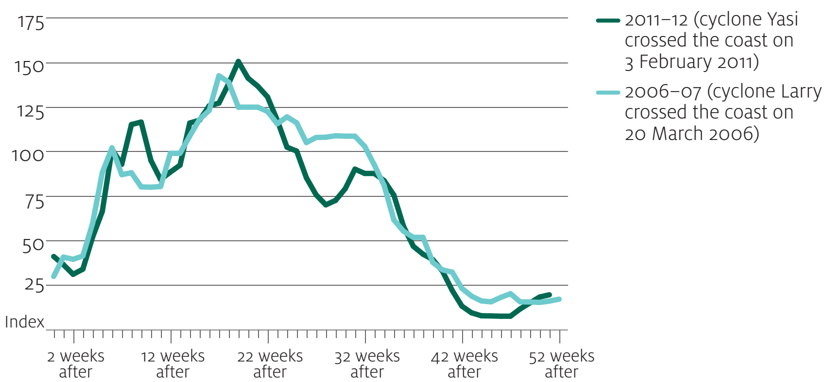
Value of production (Australian dollars) as percentage of national total



The distribution of banana production values (Map 3b) is concentrated in the Far North division of Queensland, which accounts for more than 40 per cent of the national production value of bananas. The geographic concentration of banana production in Far North (Qld) leaves the industry exposed to natural disasters such as tropical cyclones (Figure 2). In response to the production losses caused by both tropical cyclone Larry and tropical cyclone Yasi, banana wholesale prices increased by around five times the price before these events.

In comparison, the geographic spread of apple production may provide this industry with a greater ability to cope with losses associated with natural disasters such as a flood and hail.

FIGURE 2 Index of Cavendish banana prices, Melbourne wholesale market, 2006 and 2011

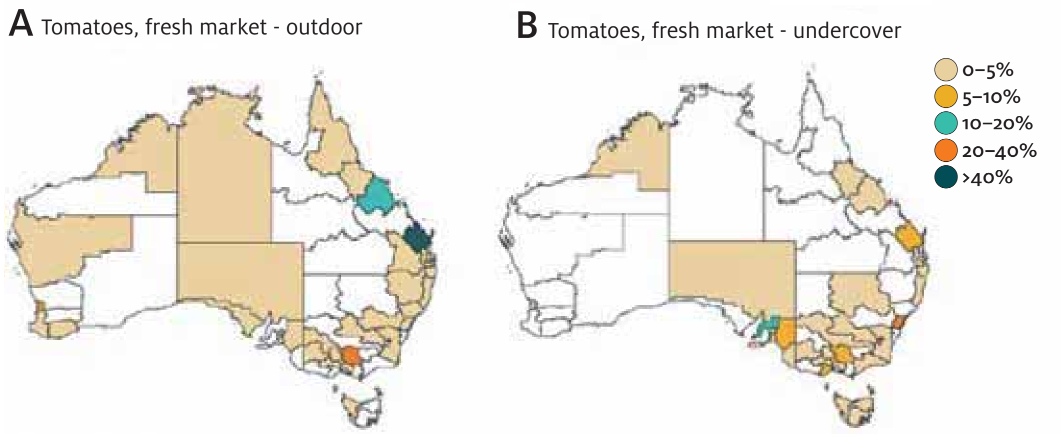


Source: DATAFRESH, Fresh State Limited, Melbourne Markets

The value of outdoor tomato production is distributed across Australia (Map 4). While undercover production is also distributed across the country, there is a greater concentration of high value of production in a small number of key regions. That is, certain Statistical Divisions are more important than others in terms of production value. The Wide Bay–Burnett (Qld) and Goulburn (Vic) divisions are important areas for both outdoor and undercover production based on value. Mackay (Qld) is the second most important area in terms of production value for outdoor production. There is a concentration of undercover production in south-east South Australia, with the Yorke and Lower North, and Adelaide divisions the highest production value areas for undercover production.

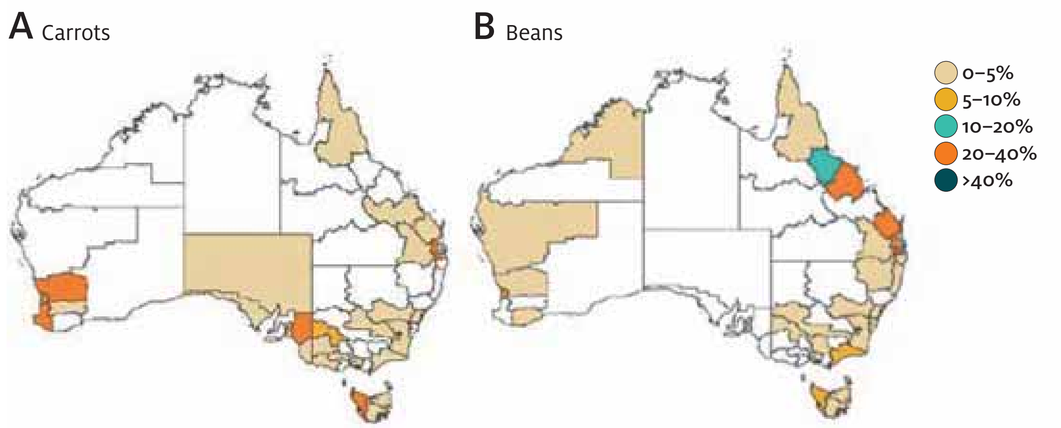
MAP 4 Comparison between the distribution of the value of outdoor and undercover tomato production

Value of production (Australian dollars) as percentage of national total



MAP 5 Comparison between the distribution of the value of carrot and bean production

Value of production (Australian dollars) as percentage of national total



The distribution of production value of carrots and beans is different based on geographic location, but quite similar in terms of the spatial spread (Map 5). The contribution of production to the national totals for both commodities is spread relatively evenly across major contributing divisions (between 10 and 40 per cent) and minor contributing divisions (between 5 and 10 per cent). However, there is little coincidence between the distributions of production value of the two commodities. For carrots, the major contributing regions to the national value of production (between 10 and 20 per cent) are Moreton (Qld), Murray Lands (SA), Mersey–Lyell (Tas), South West (WA) and Midlands (WA). For beans, the major contributors (between 10 and 40 per cent) to the national production value are all located in Queensland–Moreton, Wide Bay–Burnett, Mackay and Northern divisions.

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FOODmap: An analysis of the Australian food supply chain

Steve Spencer

This article provides a summary of FOODmap: *An analysis of the Australian food supply chain*. FOODmap was commissioned by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and prepared by food industry specialists Freshlogic. FOODmap: *An analysis of the Australian food supply chain* builds on FOODmap: *A comparative analysis of Australian food distribution channels*, published in 2007.

What is FOODmap?

FOODmap is a comprehensive comparative analysis of the food distribution channels for major categories within the Australian food industry, from food producer to consumer. It summarises the key features of the food industry, which continues to undergo significant change, yet experiences varying conditions, opportunities and challenges at a category level.

The FOODmap publication contains:

- an outline of the major changes affecting retail food markets and their supply chains
- a mapping of the structure of food distribution chains in the Australian food industry
- a mapping of volumes of product flow through value chains at a food category level, reconciled using Freshlogic's ThruChain analysis model
- identification of drivers of volume and value for major food groups within each of the channels
- an outline of the effects of consumer behaviour on the structure of the retail food market
- an assessment of the relative self-sufficiency and stability in the food supply, and identification of the volatility of the major food and beverage categories.

Individual food category supply chains are affected by a number of dynamics that are in many cases particular to each sector of the food industry. These differences are driven by the nature of the product and its sources; the nature of the competitive environment within the supply chain and marketplace; and the ownership structures.

FOODmap analyses those dynamics—expressed as pressure points—which may reflect positive or negative influences on future growth prospects in the industry.

Major findings

The Australian food market is highly competitive and is becoming increasingly diverse. Food retailers and foodservice providers continue to respond to long-term shifts in consumer trends influenced by changing household demographics, lifestyle preferences, aspirations and technology.

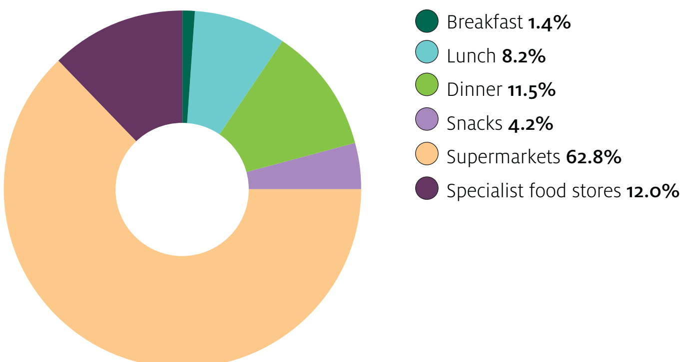
The operating conditions in the Australian food market since late 2008 reflect cautious consumer spending due to uncertainty in the economic outlook and the need to rebuild household wealth.

While the retail food market is concentrated in the grocery retail channel, a significant share of sales is held by independent fresh food specialists and the large number of takeaway, dining out and other foodservice establishments (Figure 1). The weaker consumer sentiment has resulted in a decline in the share of spending by households in these channels, but there are a number of consumer preferences which seem resilient to changes in the economic outlook.

The analysis of the structure of the food market indicates that Australia's food security—as defined in terms of physical, economic and social requirements—is high. While this report has not attempted to measure all aspects of wider food security, it provides a relative assessment of the self-sufficiency and stability of food supply across the major food categories.

While there have been increasing input cost pressures, along with a growing reliance on processed food imports to meet consumer demands and preferences in certain categories, there is limited overall risk to the ongoing stability of supply to Australian consumers.

FIGURE 1 Total food spend per week – average for households for the year ending June 2011



The way forward

Areas of opportunity

The food market becomes more complex as consumer preferences and aspirations continue to evolve and the structure of distribution channels respond. There are therefore opportunities to address greater requirements for convenience, more diverse social aspirations and a desire to take advantage of emerging alternative sales channels outside of the traditional retail and dining-out options (Table 1). The rapid uptake and extension of technology applications in the hands of consumers, which are used to influence meal decisions, exercise shopping preferences and transact payments, will play an increasing role in the realisation of these opportunities for suppliers and retailers.

While certain industry development initiatives are progressing, fresh food categories such as meat, fruit and vegetables, as well as the non-grocery segments of the food market, continue to provide limited visibility to suppliers and other downstream supply chain participants. A significant opportunity exists to improve service to food buyers through developing better information systems and tailored service provision.

TABLE 1 Emerging alternative sales channels

Opportunity	Status and/or direction of trend	Description
1. Consumers showing a preference for "local" and other aspirations	Emerging	There is evidence that consumers continue to hold positive attitudes toward local products and local providers, as part of an evolving consciousness of environmental and community issues.
2. Optimise convenience	Mature but evolving	Demand for convenience remains a strong consumer preference, despite the fluctuations in sentiment and discretionary spending on food.
3. Capitalise on alternative distribution channels	Emerging	The development and growth in emerging alternative distribution channels (including meals, fresh produce and eating out options) makes this an increasingly viable option for many suppliers and marketers.
4. Improve institutional foodservice arrangements	Mature	Greater consistency in meal specifications within the institutional sector would reduce costs for suppliers, and potentially improve the variety and quality of offering available.
5. Improved industry intelligence	Mature	There is significant scope for improved industry intelligence to enable participants to better understand demand opportunities in food retail channels to more closely meet timing, volume and quality requirements.
6. Ageing, health conscious population	Developing	The general ageing of the population is increasing the size of the 'mature aged' consumer segment, which continues to demand convenient, healthy and functional food.
7. Foodservice convenience	Mature but evolving	There is potential for expansion of foodservice convenience, further reducing some of the in-house preparation requirements and costs for providers.
8. Role for fresh food specialists	Mature	Despite strong retail competition, there is an ongoing opportunity for specialist providers, where they can provide high-quality specialty products, supported by strong customer service.

Ongoing challenges

The food market has been adversely affected in recent years by cautious consumer spending and the impact of global economic volatility. While consumers have changed their purchasing behaviour, and in many cases reduced their spending, they have maintained strong preferences for saving time in meal preparation and eating out, and continue to be concerned for the environment and the integrity of food production systems.

The slow growth in the overall food market since 2008 has intensified the competition between food retailers and foodservice operators, as tighter consumer spending has seen more meals eaten at home, and a greater share of food sales made by major grocery retailers. This may ease when consumer sentiment improves; however, the desire for value-for-money will remain a strong priority for consumers.

The pressures of performance and increasing competition will continue to compel all food retailers and their suppliers to streamline costs, improve the effectiveness of investment in innovation and optimise the performance of their categories by responding to consumer preferences. Key challenges identified in FOODmap are outlined in Table 2.

TABLE 2 Key challenges

Area of risk or threat	Status and/or direction of trend	Description
1. Value sensitivity	Mature	Consumer sensitivity to 'value' remains strong, supported by persistent messages from major retailers and QSR chains.
2. Export markets affected by a strong $A, and uncertainty in major export markets	Developing	Some exporters have been placed in a weaker competitive position, impacting export returns. Weak conditions in major developed economies are creating uncertainty.
3. Import markets affected by a high $A and currency fluctuations	Mature	Increasing import substitution creates pressure on domestic producers and processors, where imported products enjoy high local market return.
4. Ongoing industry consolidation affecting several sectors	Mature	Consolidation is changing market dynamics, often placing smaller operators in an inferior bargaining position.
5. Underutilisation of processing facilities	Mature	Poor utilisation resulting in higher cost structures and in some instances threatening enterprise viability.
6. Input costs and availability (feed, energy etc).	Developing	Volatile and rising input costs place pressure on intensive primary producers and early-stage processors competing against lower cost imports.
7. Supply chain integration	Mature	Increased occurrence of contract growing and greater influence of input providers (e.g. seed suppliers and marketing program owners) in production technology, product development and innovation delivery to capture and protect value.
8. Variability and uncertainty around climate and water	Developing	Climate conditions and uncertainty of water supplies causing variability in production levels in several industries including dairy, fresh produce, grains and wine grapes, placing pressure on investment and innovation.

Self-sufficiency and stability of food supply

The FOODmap analysis provides a background assessment relevant to the complex considerations associated with food security. The challenge of providing food security to the world's population has become more prominent and is now a significant issue for the global food industry.

Based on the Food and Agriculture Organization's definition, food security refers to the adequacy of supply to the population, including imports, rather than being limited to the availability of domestic production. The definition takes a broad view and covers the need for physical, social and economic access, as well as the need for safe and nutritious food that meets both needs and preferences.

The inclusion of food imports is an important distinction in this definition and differs from narrower definitions which equate food security to Australia's self-sufficiency in food. Imports can provide increased product diversity and may also provide more cost-effective products or ingredients than are possible from domestic sources.

Food security risks can be considered at an overall level, as well as at more specific food category levels which may comprise important components of a nutritional national diet, or provide sufficient choice and variety. This can be extended to associated products and services such as packaging, which are a critical component of food delivery to consumers.

Relative self-sufficiency and stability

A profile of the relative self-sufficiency and stability contained in FOODmap is based on a set of criteria developed by Freshlogic. This does not seek to measure relative food security risk. The matrix shows that in most categories Australia has high self-sufficiency of domestic food supply and a stable source of supply for market requirements (including imports).

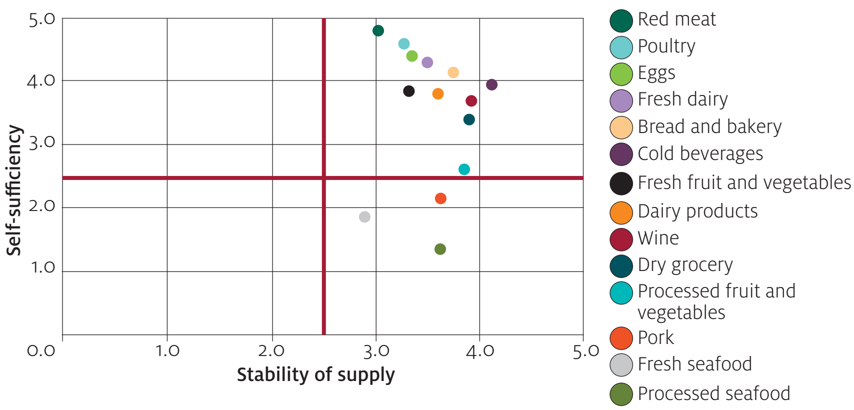
Those food categories which reflect lower self-sufficiency—such as processed seafood, fresh seafood, pork and processed fruit and vegetables—do not indicate higher risk, but are worthy of further consideration based on the diversification and reliability of import sources. Currently, these categories are relatively stable in terms of overall supply, and are characterised by reliable supplies of imported food to meet local market requirements.

Assessment of relative food self-sufficiency and supply stability

The criteria used to develop this profile take a number of factors into account, which are split into two categories:

- factors affecting the relative stability of food supply:
  - the relative cost competitiveness of Australian food production
  - the level of consolidation of import suppliers
  - the level of geographic consolidation within Australia's domestic food production sectors
  - the level of exposure of production systems to natural resource limitations
  - the level of volatility of prices and supply.
- measures of relative self-sufficiency:
  - the proportion of exports to total food production
  - the level of exposure to import competition
  - the level of resilience of food production systems
  - the scope to influence a production response.

FIGURE 2 Assessment summary for major food categories

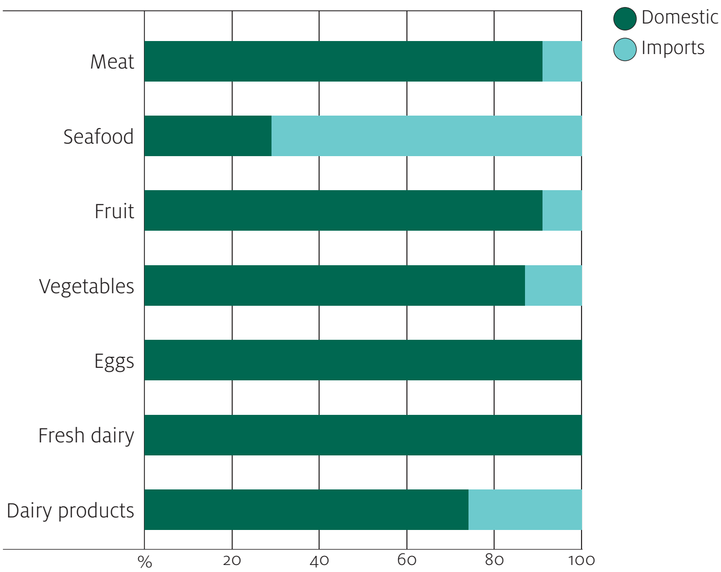


The relative positioning of food categories on this matrix (Figure 2) is based on an assessment of the entire supply chain, rather than the availability of food to Australian consumers. This takes account of factors that affect the variability of production, the influence of international trade, wholesale market conditions, and the structure of the industry.

Sources of food supplies

FOODmap has found there is a varying level of dependence on imported food products across categories (Figure 3).

FIGURE 3 Sources of fresh and processed food consumed in Australia based on Freshlogic analysis of value chain volumes



Volatility

Volatility is just one consideration within the wider issue of food security. High volatility does not automatically imply a higher food security risk. However, volatility of food prices and supplies is relevant when considering the influences on food supply chains over time, as greater volatility may threaten the stability of supply or affect the capabilities of production systems to sustainably meet market demands.

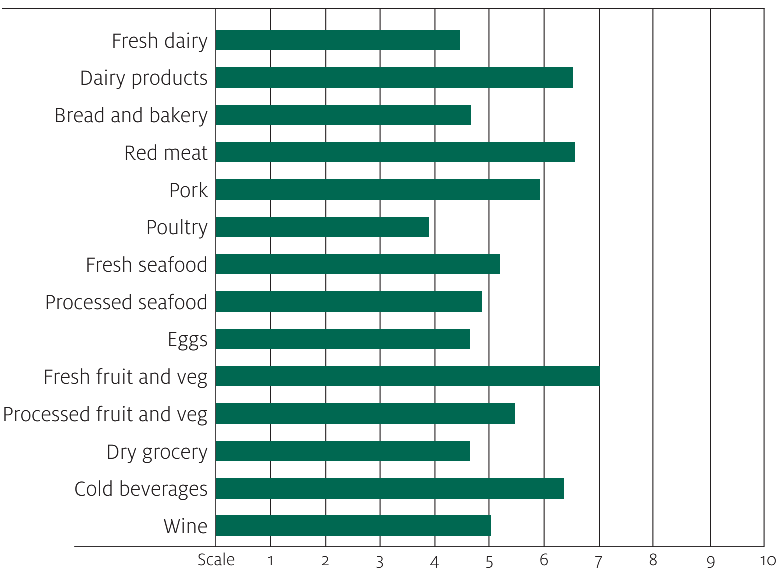
A significant level of volatility in either prices or supply volumes can create uncertainty and may influence affordability and availability. It can also create a disincentive for investment, and make planning difficult for food manufacturers and primary producers.

Volatility can be both short-term, because of an external or internal shock, or may be ongoing and a reflection of the market for that product.

FOODmap assessed the relative short-term volatility across a number of food categories at various pricing points along supply chains, on a scale of 1–10, where 10 is the highest (Figure 4). This assessment takes account of:

- the exposure of export sales to currency fluctuations
- the relative exposure of production systems to changes in climate
- the propensity to experience short-term price fluctuations within or between production seasons
- the level of adoption and/or use of risk management tools
- the level of vulnerability to import replacements
- the level of visibility of supply chain positions/stocks
- the relative complexity of variables affecting primary production.

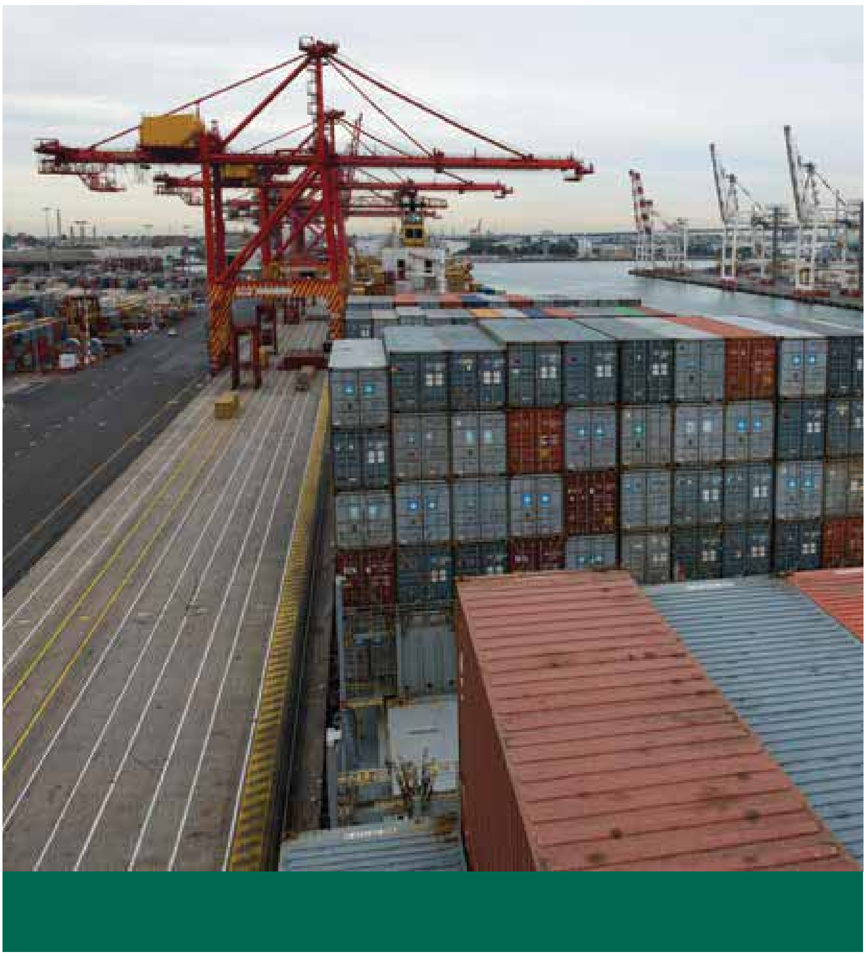
FIGURE 4 Weighted assessment of short-term volatility

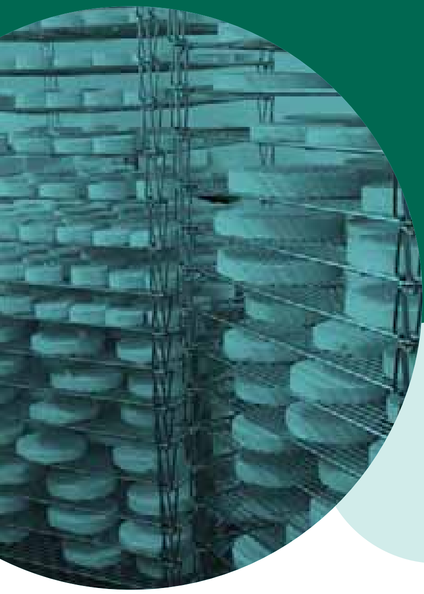


The exposure to volatility in prices and supply has increased in the food industry due to the convergence of climatic and economic conditions. Volatility is expected to increase in the future, as a result of the high visibility and interdependency of commodity markets and the expected increased impact of climate change on the stability of global food supplies and the operating environment for food producers.

Conclusion

This article presents a comprehensive comparative analysis of the food distribution channels for major categories within the Australian food industry. It identifies the main issues affecting the industry's value chains, together with possible resulting opportunities and risks for supply chain participants. Australia does not face a food security risk; however, there are various factors that influence relative volatility and stability of supply within the major food and beverage categories.





Resilience in the Australian food supply chain

This article is a summary of a report prepared for the Commonwealth of Australia by Sapere Research Group. The principal author was Stephen Bartos, with significant contributions from Matt Balmford, Alex Karolis, James Swansson and Alistair Davey. For further information contact Stephen Bartos, sbartos@srgexpert.com.

Introduction

A crucial question for the wellbeing of all Australian residents is the extent to which the food supply is resilient in the face of disruption—especially, how quickly it can regain its capacity to distribute food to consumers in the event of a crisis or emergency.

The key question is whether, following a natural disaster or other major disruptive event, Australians in affected regions would go hungry. The risk that this could happen is increasing, especially if separate events in Australia's eastern states were to coincide.

The Australian food industry is highly adaptable, and has been the mainstay of recovery of food supplies after natural disasters. This cannot be underestimated: in recent disasters, the rapid delivery of food to affected communities has been a tribute to the highly developed skills and extraordinary effort of food and transport companies and many individual food producers. Nevertheless, there are potential risks associated with the food supply chain that would be outside the capacity of the industry to manage.

This study was undertaken in two parts. In early 2010 SRG undertook desktop research and interviews with key industry players to confirm the validity and importance of policy work DAFF had undertaken on food supply chain resilience. This was followed by a case study examining the impacts of the Queensland floods in December 2010 and January 2011 on the food supply chain. The case study involved interviews and surveys of a larger cross-section of the food industry.

The study found that, to date, the food supply chain has demonstrated a high degree of resilience, but there are factors on both the demand and supply sides of the chain that could affect future resilience. Some of the key elements of resilience in the Australian supply chain are not well understood, and therefore pose potential threats to the supply of food in the event of a severe emergency. This article outlines some of the key findings of the study.

Australia's food supply chain

The Australian food supply chain incorporates a range of production areas, processors, manufacturers and retailers—many thousands of participants, ranging from highly sophisticated international companies to local sole traders, as well as more than 20 million consumers.

Australia is a net exporter of food. This does not mean Australia is self-sufficient in food supplies. Global supply networks are increasingly important in the Australian food sector, and many types of foods and inputs to food are imported. Many ingredients, additives and packaging materials that are inputs to domestic production are only made overseas and Australia relies on imports for some important foodstuffs (such as canned fish and infant formula). While domestic manufacturing could, over time, be re-tooled to replace such imports, mechanisms are not in place to deal with immediate shortages in a sudden crisis.

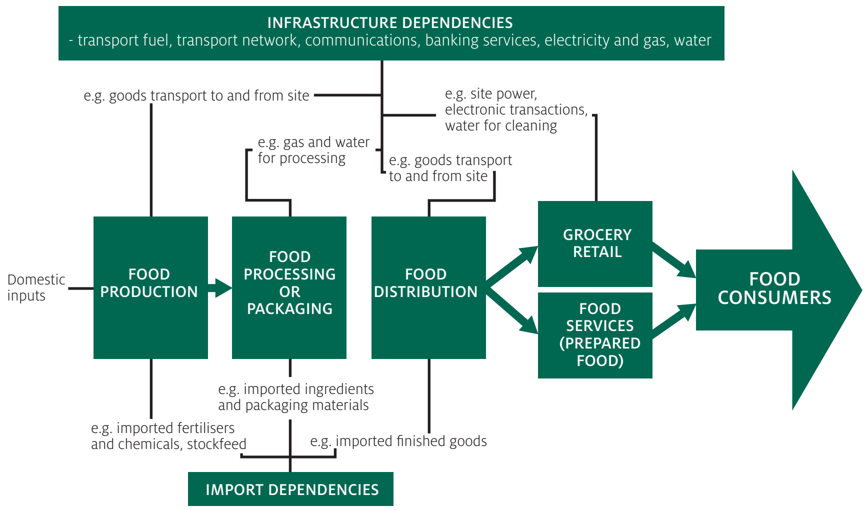
The complexity of distribution systems has grown. The information needed to manage food distribution is now sophisticated and requires complex systems and record keeping. This has increased the vulnerability of the supply chain in some respects—for example, it has made the food supply chain vulnerable to cyber attack, computer viruses and other sources of system breakdown. Offsetting this, many companies in the food supply chain have developed strong technical capabilities and experience in using advanced logistics and supply management systems.

The supply chain has physically lengthened, especially for fresh produce. While around 94 per cent of fresh fruit and vegetables consumed in Australia are produced in Australia, imports of fresh items such as milk, other dairy products, fruit and vegetables are increasing to meet consumer demand for out of season produce and lower prices. Longer supply chains expose transport routes to more points of potential vulnerability from events such as flood, fire and earthquake. Inventories are also decreasing, as major retailers apply more sophisticated supply chain management techniques.

Dependencies for the food supply chain include infrastructure, labour and imports. The degree of both interdependence and concentration in the food supply chain has steadily increased over the past three decades.

Like all physical supply chains, the food supply chain depends on a range of infrastructure for continuity of production, processing, distribution and retail—power, diesel fuel, water, financial services, communications and transport services. The food supply chain also relies on the employees who support it and is a relatively labour-intensive industry, particularly at the consumption interface (that is, grocery, retail and foodservice).

FIGURE 1 Overview of food supply chain and its dependencies



Possible threats to food supply chain resilience

Resilience refers to the capacity of organisations or systems to return to full functionality following disruption. The characteristics of a resilient logistics network or supply chain are commonly identified based on redundancy and flexibility; however, the dimension of concentration should be added (a more concentrated network with a few key nodes on which it depends is less resilient than a dispersed one). The Australian food supply chain has demonstrated its resilience in the face of localised or regional crises that have disrupted key parts of its supporting infrastructure. Where the Australian food supply chain is potentially vulnerable is in large-scale events (such as a human or animal pandemic, or a national fuel shortage), or combinations of events that affect multiple links of the food supply chain at the same time (such as widespread electricity outages combined with floods or fires).

Factors that influence the level and nature of food supply chain resilience, in response to an actual event, include:

- scale factors—whether the food supply chain can adapt to disruption up to a certain population or geographic scale, with elements breaking down beyond that point
- scope factors—whether the food supply chain can adapt to disruption for particular types of foods or inputs to foods up to a certain level, with elements breaking down beyond that point
- temporal factors—whether the food supply chain can manage a resilient response to a disruption for a certain period, with elements breaking down beyond that point
- distributional factors—whether the food supply chain is less resilient for some sections of the community than for others (such as low income households, tourists)
- industry factors—whether some sections of the industry, by function or product type, are less resilient than others given their particular circumstances, and any dependencies across industries.

TABLE 1 Examples of major events that may test food supply chain resilience

Event type	Example
Pandemic	Possible influenza pandemic
Electricity or gas supply outage	2009 Victorian Black Saturday bushfires
	2008 Western Australian gas crisis—Veranus Island
	1998 Victorian gas crisis—Longford explosion
Industrial action	2008 national road transport driver shutdown
	1998 waterfront strike
	1987 storemen and packers strike
Food or water contamination	1998 Sydney water contamination incident
Severe weather event (flood, cyclone, drought)	2010–11 Queensland floods and tropical cyclone Yasi
	2010 tropical cyclone Ului—Queensland (Airlie Beach)
	2010 central Queensland flooding
	2007 Sydney supercell storm
	2007 Hunter Valley floods
	2006 tropical cyclone Larry—Queensland
Other possible events	Coordinated demonstrations
	Land contamination (chemical) in production areas
	Major animal or plant disease biosecurity emergency

A number of interviewees in the study perceived the key vulnerabilities that would substantially threaten food supply chain resilience to be:

- concurrent loss of a number of distribution centre facilities (including power loss beyond that which could be sustained by generators)
- concurrent loss of a number of transport links to and between major cities; for example, extensive east coast storm events that cut the Sydney–Brisbane land transport links
- shortage of fuel (diesel) for food distribution, in the case of a national fuel emergency
- ongoing workforce availability constraints beyond which affected companies could manage using standard backfilling and casual pool arrangements
- an extended, material disruption to Australia's access to key finished foods or inputs to foods exclusively produced overseas.

Emerging issues in food supply chain resilience

Australia, like many advanced economies, is experiencing an evolution in food sourcing, distribution and consumption. This evolution has accelerated over the past 5 to 10 years because of supply chain efficiencies and just-in-time approaches to inventory management, and ongoing shifts in consumption patterns toward fresh-prepared foods.

TABLE 2 Major trends strengthening and weakening food supply chain resilience

Strengthening resilience	Weakening resilience
Supply chain participants learning from experience and evolving internal planning and external relationships to facilitate effective incident response	Consumer trends leading to low pantry stock, including pre-prepared or ready-to-assemble meals, preferences for fresh foods, eating meals outside the home
Supply chain participants engaging in cross-sector coordination and planning (e.g. processes for industry cooperation in the early stages of a pandemic)	Reducing inventory at retail, distributor and manufacturer level, as a result of just-in-time supply chain reforms
Sub-national/national supply chain distribution and just-in-time supply chain reforms increasing sophistication of logistics operations (e.g. increased information about location of products in supply chain)	Increasing import dependency for certain foods and inputs to foods (e.g. packaging) as part of global supply chains
National electricity market allows for more flexibility to maintain supply in case of generation facility disruption	Increased international links allowing for greater alternative sources in the event of loss of particular products or suppliers
More flexible industrial relations environment (e.g. greater ability to manage surge activity or absence)	More centralised, less distributed local production and processing for certain food products (e.g. dairy)
	Consolidation of manufacturing plants and distribution centres, leading to reduced flexibility in the event of disruption
	Evolving regulatory requirements such as country-of-origin labelling, quarantine, reducing flexibility for short-term substitution with imports or modifications to product to maintain supply
	Increasing dependency on external infrastructure outside control of the food supply chain (e.g. electronic financial systems and communications networks)

Source: Drawn from SRG analysis and targeted consultation with a small number of major industry stakeholders.

Lessons from the Queensland floods

The Queensland floods during December 2010 to January 2011 were severe and widespread. The town of Rockhampton, with a population around 75 000, was cut off by road, rail and air for two weeks; the state capital, Brisbane, was within a day of running out of bread for its population; other towns and cities on the coast and inland were affected by floods, with around 100 large retail food stores and many more smaller food outlets inundated.

The experience revealed both the resilience and fragility of the food supply chain. While there were no reported instances of communities going hungry, this was only through massive effort on the part of both the food industry and authorities. This included:

- logistics providers hiring large numbers of vehicles (trailers and prime movers) from Sydney, and large amounts of voluntary overtime by employees of trucking companies

- innovation in the use of alternative transport such as barges
- retail stores and their customers being prepared to accept whatever food arrived, abandoning automated ordering systems and their normal consumption preferences
- high levels of awareness among SES and police personnel of the importance of food supplies
- greater levels of preparedness in northern Queensland because of a history of adverse natural events.

However, a number of concerns were expressed about the risks to the food supply chain that this natural disaster revealed. One such risk was highlighted by tropical cyclone Yasi on 3 February 2011. In early February, while it was still over the Pacific Ocean, fears were expressed that Yasi might hit the far north Queensland city of Cairns. Thirty-thousand Cairns residents were evacuated in preparation. Tropical cyclone Yasi crossed the coast near Mission Beach, some 150 kilometres south of Cairns. It was highly destructive, but did not affect major population centres. Respondents to the survey and interviews in the study expressed considerable concern that had Yasi hit a larger city, such as Cairns or Townsville, the food supply chain—particularly perishables like fruit and vegetables, milk, meat and fish—would have been very severely affected.

Restocking the food supply chain was made possible largely through supply links to Adelaide, Sydney and Melbourne, and routing stock through far west Queensland. Had there been a disaster, such as the Victorian bushfires of 2009, at the same time as the Queensland floods, this restocking effort would not have been possible.

This reinforces the point made in the 2010 study of food supply chain resilience that the food supply chain is reasonably resilient when one—even severe—natural disaster strikes, but highly vulnerable to the combined effects of more than one disaster.

Current actions toward preparedness

Business continuity planning by food supply chain participants

Industry participants consulted in the study expressed a common view that business continuity planning across the industry varied considerably. One perspective was that large, multinational firms allocate resources to manage this issue, but small-to-medium enterprises have less sophisticated arrangements. In general, business continuity was seen as a work-in-progress for the industry as a whole, with some businesses well advanced and a majority characterised as still developing their approaches. The experience of the Queensland floods supported this finding.

Critical infrastructure planning and industry collaboration

The Australian Government's approach to threats affecting the food supply chain is one part of the government's broader approach to critical infrastructure security and resilience. A major part of the government approach to critical infrastructure is the Trusted Information Sharing Network (TISN), a forum in which the Australian Government and business community work together to raise awareness of risks, share information and techniques required to assess and mitigate risks, and build resilience capacity within organisations. The TISN Food and Grocery Sector Group operates under these arrangements. The existence of such a group provides a foundation for discussion and information dissemination that might not otherwise occur.

Consumer preparedness and resilience

Consumer behaviour trends toward a shorter stock cycle, more fresh and convenience items, and meals eaten outside the home, are likely to continue. Opportunities to counter the negative aspects of these general trends exist at the margin, especially with certain groups of consumers, for example older consumers or consumers in geographic regions prone to natural disasters.

As a major action to support consumer resilience, the food retail sector (specifically the TISN Food and Grocery Sector Group) developed and maintains a web-based pantry list (www.pantrylist.org.au) to encourage households that are willing and able to stockpile food for emergencies, such as a pandemic, infrastructure failure or natural disaster. The pantry list focuses on raising community awareness and self-reliance, to reduce demand on food channels during prolonged emergencies and therefore strengthen food supply chain resilience.

The concept has been adopted in other jurisdictions; Canada, New Zealand and California have used versions of the list.

Policy considerations in light of the Queensland floods

The information collected relating to the Queensland floods suggests that, in addition to further preparedness work, governments could address some immediate policy concerns to reduce risks to the food supply.

Confusion in roles, removing regulatory impediments

An area of concern to many participants in the food supply chain was perceived confusion in the roles of different levels of government. Many survey respondents and interviewees reported problems of inaccurate information on closures of supply routes, or lack of information about where to make contact with government agencies.

A particular concern related to regulatory impediments to food distribution. These included restrictions on trucks with national registrations (resolved between federal and state ministers) and retail trading hours (where state officials intervened to override local government requirements).

Although not a problem during the Queensland disaster, other regulatory requirements that could be barriers to maintaining food supplies include country-of-origin and contents labelling regulations. While these are important and normally desirable elements of the food regulatory framework, they could, if applied strictly, prevent the import of vital foodstuffs if a disaster seriously compromised domestic supplies (for example, disease or contamination affecting supplies of dairy, grains or some other vital food ingredient in Australia).

The Queensland experience suggests there is no established protocol for cutting through regulatory barriers to food supply in times of crisis. Governments could consider agreeing to arrangements for the short-term suspension of regulations that impede distribution of essential food supplies in times of crisis.

Cross-border nature of food supply chains

The Queensland flood experience highlighted that food often travels long distances before it reaches consumers, which is even more the case in the event of a disaster. Many food supplies crossed two or more state or territory borders before reaching flood-affected Queensland towns.

This suggests that ensuring food supply chain resilience in the event of disasters is important at a national level as well as at local and regional levels. In much of Australia (as was shown in the Queensland example), local government has assumed responsibility for continuity of food supply in disasters. This is likely to pose increasing risks in today's nationally integrated food supply chain.

Although emergency planning at the national level has considered food supply concerns, evidence from this study shows the national dimensions of the food supply chain are not well understood at the local and regional levels, with consequent 'blind spots' in their ability to call on expertise and information to help in the event of disaster.

The study recommends there would be benefit in fostering a greater level of communication and coordination between all levels of government on maintaining continuity of the food supply chain in times of crisis.

Social and economic dimensions of farmers markets in Australia

Dawn Er, Bill Binks and Saan Ecker

Introduction

The popularity and number of farmers markets in Australia is growing. Farmers markets are becoming increasingly important as an alternative food supply chain for both producers and consumers of fresh produce and value-added gourmet food. Farmers markets also have the potential to strengthen community ties and be a key activity for not-for-profit organisations and volunteers. A definition of farmers markets used by the Australian Farmers' Markets Association is:

A farmers' market is a predominantly fresh food market that operates regularly within a community, at a focal public location that provides a suitable environment for farmers and food producers to sell farm-origin and associated value-added processed food products directly to customers.

This report summarises key findings from a 2011 project by the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES). The project explored current issues and trends in farmers markets in Australia and involved two stages: a literature review and an online survey. The survey of 72 market managers across Australia asked for their views on the social and economic dimensions of farmers markets and factors affecting their sustainability.

Key points

1. Farmers markets, along with other alternative fresh food retail markets, have been reported to represent about 7 per cent of the market for fresh food in Australia. By comparison, supermarkets have about 50 per cent of the Australian fresh food market (McKinna 2011).
2. Farmers markets in Australia are being held more often and in more locations than in 2004, with increasing numbers of customers and stallholders. Growing consumer interest is the primary success factor for the growth of farmers markets.

3. For consumers, farmers markets offer value as outlets for locally-produced foods. The ABARES 2011 survey indicated that 75 per cent of farmers markets have a self-regulated policy about sourcing produce from the 'local area'. What defines an authentic farmers market is an unresolved matter in the industry and the popularity of the farmers market 'brand' has been found to depend on consumers' trust in products sold at the farmers market.
4. Farmers markets provide a variety of economic benefits for producers including: potentially higher financial returns; an alternative low-cost retail supply channel; increasing the skills and capacities of producers; and a venue to test new products. Farmers markets may also have flow-on benefits to surrounding communities and boost local tourism.
5. Farmers markets provide a variety of social benefits: they facilitate interaction between consumers and producers, support a wider consumer choice in access to fresh food, support involvement of volunteer and not-for-profit organisations and offer a social atmosphere enjoyed by a broad range of people.
6. Managers of markets face a number of challenges including sourcing enough producers, competition from other retail outlets, and implementing operating principles that maintain the integrity of the farmers market brand while allowing for continued growth.

Background from previous studies

The total number of farmers markets in Australia has more than doubled between 2004 and 2011 (Table 1). In addition, a majority of market customers (71 per cent) want to shop at farmers markets more often, according to a survey by the Victorian Farmers Markets Association in 2010. That survey also indicated that many customers travel some distance to shop at a farmers market if their nearest farmers market is not operating (VFMA 2010).

TABLE 1 Estimated number of farmers markets in Australia

State			Vic	NSW	WA	Qld	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Number of farmers markets	Year	2004	22	28	5	8	4	3	0	N/A	70
	Year	2011	68	43	13	12	9	5	2	N/A	152

Sources: Coster and Kennon 2005; and http://www.farmersmarkets.org.au/markets.

Farmers markets offer economic benefits for local producers and the community, mainly by shortening the conventional supply chain. Producers who participate can generally achieve greater returns than through wholesalers and supermarkets (Docking 2009; VFMA 2010; Ecker et al. 2010).

In addition, farmers markets provide an opportunity for farmers/producers to gain access to new outlets (for example, chefs and independent food stores) through the interactions that occur on market day. Farmers markets can also act as 'business incubators' for producers, increasing the skills and capacities of producers and enabling product development (Brie 2005). In addition, there are regional flow-on benefits of farmers markets as they increase spending within the surrounding community, such as money spent on buying local produce or wages staying with local people in the community (Bullock 2000). Farmers markets can also be a driver of agritourism (Ecker et al. 2010).

Farmers markets offer social benefits to producers, consumers and the community. They facilitate interaction with consumers and other producers, which some producers enjoy because consumers often make them feel valued (Coster & Kennon 2005). Farmers markets also provide a nucleus and vital network between farmers and food producers with common interests and needs.

Consumer access to fresh food is the leading reason given by customers for shopping at farmers markets. Providing support for local growers is also a major reason. In addition, the social atmosphere of farmers markets is often attributed to providing a direct link to the people who produce food, offering a stimulating and authentic retail experience for consumers (Coster & Kennon 2005, Bullock 2000).

Findings from the ABARES 2011 survey

In April and May 2011, 134 farmers market managers and coordinators were invited to undertake an online survey. The survey response rate was 52 per cent. Respondents who indicated that they managed more than one farmers market were advised to answer the survey questions based on the farmers market that had the highest number of stallholders. The survey findings reflect aspects of farmers markets and the views of managers, which confirm results from previous studies.

Farmers markets are held more frequently now than in 2004, when a majority of market operators (59 per cent) intended to open markets only on a monthly or less frequent basis (Coster & Kennon 2005). The ABARES survey indicates that in 2011 44 per cent of markets were held monthly, 13 per cent fortnightly and 43 per cent weekly.

The median number of stallholders at a market is approximately 31 and the number of stallholders has increased at 69 per cent of markets since the market first opened (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1 Reported changes in stallholder numbers since the farmers market first opened

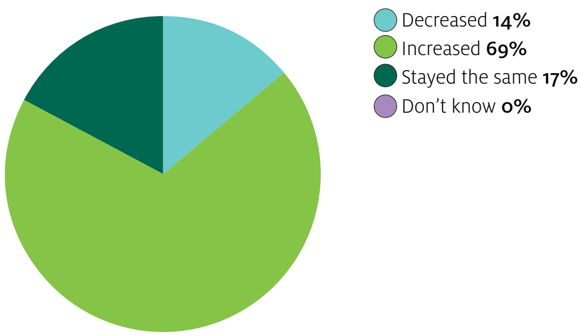
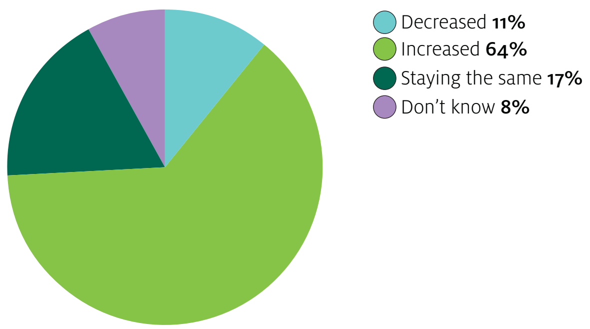
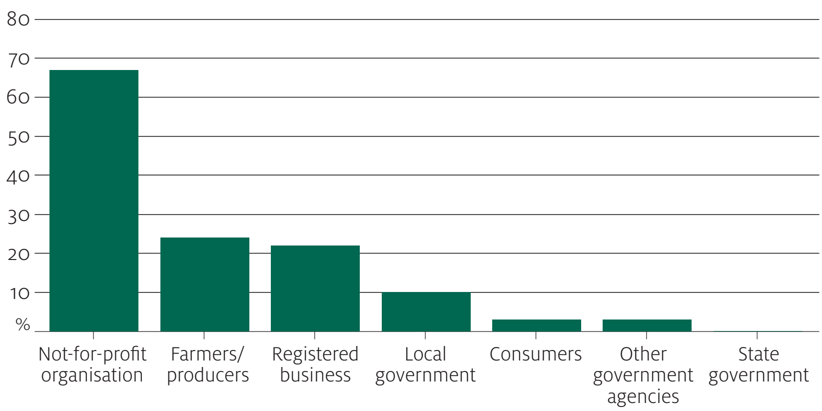


FIGURE 2 Reported changes in customer numbers since the farmers market first opened



The median number of customers at a market is approximately 850 and the number of customers has increased at 64 per cent of markets since the market first opened (Figure 2).

FIGURE 3 Responsibility for market operation



The important role that volunteers frequently play in the farmers market sector was confirmed through the survey. Almost 67 per cent of markets are managed by not-for-profit organisations (Figure 3), and casual volunteers make up the majority of people involved (on average around 10 per market compared with less than two paid employees).

From an operator of a not-for-profit managed market:

I love operating our farmers market, it can be very difficult at times, but it is SO rewarding. The Lions and Rotary Clubs have been brought together on this project and the Community just love it. We hope that ours continues for many years to come.

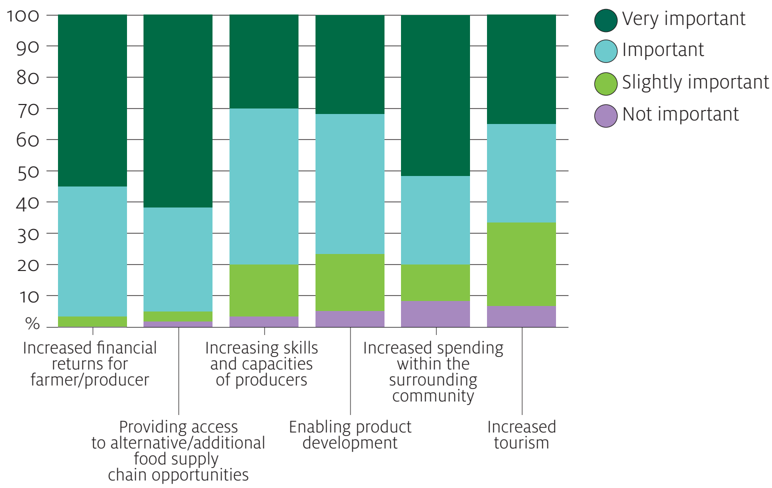
Economic dimensions of farmers markets

Most survey respondents rated a range of economic benefits of farmers markets as very important or important. As such, the ABARES 2011 survey confirms the positive economic impacts of farmers markets reported in earlier studies (Figure 4). One of the key benefits is an extra avenue for the sale of produce and value-added gourmet food with potentially higher returns.

A manager of a farmers market said, 'farmers markets are a valuable source of extra income for small/medium farming business(es)'. Another survey respondent said, 'They are highly desirable to obtain local fresh food. They help growers stay in business by being able to sell at retail pricing without transport costs'.

The average annual sales at a farmers market, as estimated by survey respondents, is about $1.4 million.

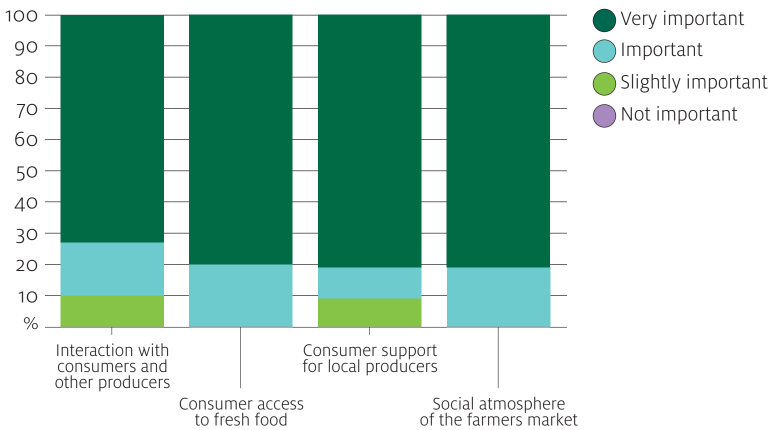
FIGURE 4 Importance of economic benefits of farmers markets, as rated by managers surveyed



Social dimensions of farmers markets

Social benefits of farmers markets were largely rated as very important by managers. The ABARES 2011 survey confirms the positive community impacts of farmers markets reported in earlier studies (Figure 5).

FIGURE 5 Importance of social benefits of farmers markets, as rated by managers surveyed



The interactive aspects of farmers markets and social benefits carried through the community are reflected in comments from several respondents. For example, 'Farmers markets bring a community together. People can ask the producers themselves about their produce thus knowing exactly what they are getting'.

Another manager of a farmers market said:

The social (relationship building) aspect of the farmers markets is key to their success. People like to meet, chat (and) talk to the farmer, it is about the experience that make farmers markets a great place to visit and buy fresh food.

Sustainability of farmers markets

Growing consumer interest in farming and food production, in particular sustainable, ethical and organic methods of production are a major contributor to the growth of farmers markets. One manager of a farmers market said, 'They are a viable and necessary alternative for the provision of fruit and vegetables that really are fresh'.

A major challenge for some farmers markets is being able to find enough producers to ensure an appropriate market produce mix for customers. If the farmers market cannot provide the staples, shoppers will have to shop elsewhere and in doing so may take the majority of their shopping to the alternative location. Competition from other farmers markets and supermarkets is also a factor that affects the sustainability of a farmers market. These impacts are likely to be location dependent. In addition, managers reported that regulations that apply to farmers markets, such as food safety and food labelling, are an issue for some producers wanting to sell at farmers markets. In general, similar trade laws and regulations apply at famers' markets as in other retail outlets.

While some managers referred to challenges in maintaining high rates of volunteer involvement when initial enthusiasm wanes, 97 per cent of ABARES survey respondents indicated that they believed their farmers market was sustainable in the long run.

The question of what distinguishes a farmers market from other retail outlets selling fresh produce has become more relevant as the popularity of the farmers market 'brand' has increased. The promotion and branding of farmers markets can give consumers an expectation that the produce is being sold by a farmer. There is the view that industry-led accreditation systems run the risk of creating uniformity among farmers markets and may reduce the ability of local communities to make decisions about the operation of their own markets. However, a number of market managers indicated that the integrity of the farmers market brand should be preserved through a form of accreditation (VFMA 2010).

Survey respondents were asked to indicate if their farmers market had policies governing whether only food could be sold at the market, whether it had to be the producers themselves selling the produce, and whether there was a specified area from which the produce could originate.

'Food only' policy	**43%** of respondents indicated that their farmers market had such a policy
'Producer only' policy	**76%** of respondents indicated that their farmers market had such a policy
'Local area only' policy	**75%** of respondents indicated that their farmers market had such a policy

These policies are determined and administered by management at the farmers market. Reasons provided by survey respondents for not having such policies relate to ensuring the long-term sustainability of the farmers market as they feel that other consumer demands such as wanting a variety of produce available and wanting to buy non-food items at the farmers market have to be met. In addition, not having such policies helps in sourcing enough producers to supply the farmers market and enabling producers to not be bound to attend markets personally. Survey respondents provided varying definitions of the 'local area', for example state boundaries, specified regional area or distances from the farmers market.

ABARES acknowledges the support of fellow researchers and representatives of the farmers markets sector in undertaking this study.

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Statistical tables

TABLE 1.1 Agricultural food production, by commodity

	Unit	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Crops							
Grains a							
Wheat	kt	25 150	10 822	13 569	21 420	21 834	27 891
Barley	kt	9 482	4 257	7 160	7 997	7 865	8 145
Oats	kt	1 688	748	1 502	1 160	1 162	1 142
Maize	kt	362	239	387	376	328	351
Rice	kt	1 003	163	18	61	197	726
Lupins	kt	1 285	470	662	708	823	841
Field peas	kt	585	140	268	238	356	434
Chickpeas	kt	150	229	313	443	487	379
Mung beans	kt	48	29	45	39	44	50
Navy beans	kt	5	5	8	6	6	6
Faba beans	kt	329	107	138	135	217	287
Lentils	kt	295	32	131	64	143	306
Oilseeds							
Canola	kt	1 419	573	1 214	1 844	1 920	2 382
Sunflowerseed	kt	77	21	73	55	41	44
Soybeans	kt	42	34	35	80	60	47
Cottonseed	kt	844	388	188	466	547	1 269
Other oilseeds	kt	42	34	56	34	41	40
Other							
Sugar cane	kt	37 128	36 397	32 621	31 457	31 235	27 443
Peanuts	kt	18	24	40	19	28	25
Horticulture							
Fruit							
Apples	kt	276	270	265	295	264	234
Pears	kt	142	135	130	120	95	na
Nashi	kt	3	3	3	3	na	na
Avocado	kt	34	47	na	38	na	na
Melons	kt	219	205	219	207	na	na
Pineapples	kt	153	165	na	158	na	na
Bananas	kt	187	213	207	270	302	241
Kiwifruit	kt	5	6	na	4	na	na
Mangoes	kt	36	58	49	41	44	34
Wine grapes	kt	1 873	1 410	1 837	1 684	1 533	1 563
Table and dried grapes	kt	200	160	120	113	na	na
Oranges	kt	507	471	409	348	391	277
Mandarins	kt	92	104	94	101	91	86
Lemons/limes/grapefruit	kt	51	43	39	31	35	30
Nuts and berries							
Almonds	kt	16	27	26	19	38	45
Chestnuts	t	800	na	na	na	na	na
Macadamia	kt	32	34	33	30	31	na
Berries b	kt	30	na	na	32	na	na

Continued

TABLE 1.1 Agricultural food production, by commodity continued

	Unit	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Horticulture (continued)							
Stonefruit							
Peaches	kt	91	82	68	77	78	na
Nectarines	kt	49	49	na	40	na	na
Apricots	kt	17	17	na	14	na	na
Plums	kt	26	27	na	16	na	na
Cherries	kt	10	10	na	14	na	na
Vegetables							
Potatoes	kt	1 250	1 212	1 400	1 179	1 278	1 217
Onions	kt	222	246	254	284	260	281
Carrots	kt	265	271	273	264	267	253
Asparagus	kt	10	6	10	7	na	na
Broccoli	kt	48	46	46	44	na	na
Cauliflower	kt	77	70	64	70	na	na
Tomatoes	kt	450	296	382	440	472	407
Mushrooms	kt	44	43	47	43	41	na
Lettuce	kt	163	271	169	165	na	na
Capsicum/chillies	kt	64	58	59	49	na	na
Cabbage	kt	79	82	72	78	na	na
Beans	kt	38	29	30	28	na	na
Other	kt	325	335	476	588	na	na
Livestock slaughterings							
Cattle and calves	'000	8 401	9 081	8 799	8 643	8 364	8 097
Cattle exported live **c**	'000	537	636	708	845	871	728
Sheep	'000	11 830	13 271	11 158	10 501	7 333	5 341
Lambs	'000	18 666	20 158	20 529	20 395	19 478	17 880
Sheep exported live **c**	'000	4 248	4 138	4 069	4 064	3 055	2 909
Pigs	'000	5 370	5 322	5 217	4 499	4 561	4 643
Poultry for meat	million	438	454	458	475	466	550
Livestock products							
Milk	ML	10 089	9 583	9 223	9 388	9 023	9 102
Eggs	'000 dozen	250 413	236 439	na	232 935	254 279	247 384
Fisheries products							
Tuna	kt	13	13	15	14	11	10
Other fish	kt	149	144	145	152	152	156
Prawns	kt	24	21	23	24	27	26
Rock lobster	kt	16	14	14	12	10	10
Abalone	kt	6	5	5	6	5	5
Scallops	kt	9	10	10	8	7	6
Oysters	kt	12	15	14	14	15	15

a Includes products for non-food use. **b** Includes strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, blueberries and blackcurrants. **c** Excludes animals for breeding. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABARES, *Australian crop report,* Canberra; ABARES, *Australian fisheries statistics,* Canberra; ABS, *Selected Agricultural Commodities, Preliminary,* cat. no. 7112.0, Canberra; ABS, *Agriculture, Australia,* cat. no. 7113.0, Canberra; ABS, *Agricultural Commodities, Australia,* cat. no. 7121.0, Canberra; ABS, *Livestock Products, Australia,* cat. no. 7215.0, Canberra; ABS, *Summary of Crops,* cat. no. 7330.0, Canberra; Horticulture Australia Limited, *Australian Horticultural Statistics Handbook, 2000-2001 and previous editions,* Sydney; Australian Citrus Growers Incorporated, *Annual Report 2000,* Adelaide; Almond Board of Australia, *Australian Almond Statistics,* South Australia; ABARES.

TABLE 1.2 Value of agricultural food production, by commodity

	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Crops						
Grains a						
Wheat	5 099	2 619	5 292	6 021	4 765	7 611
Barley	1 417	1 039	2 244	1 850	1 356	1 684
Oats	249	181	423	251	186	218
Maize	71	60	100	106	88	104
Rice	284	55	7	34	90	174
Lupins	251	125	222	198	205	226
Field peas	130	40	109	82	86	99
Chickpeas	69	151	195	199	194	182
Mung beans	28	25	32	27	14	16
Faba beans	104	57	111	44	74	111
Oilseeds						
Canola	473	227	659	1 011	840	1 295
Sunflowerseed	42	15	59	38	29	33
Soybeans	17	12	19	44	33	33
Cottonseed	142	95	69	120	114	336
Other oilseeds	30	21	35	28	34	34
Other						
Sugar cane	1 032	1 221	861	1 021	1 382	1 036
Total crops	9 437	5 942	10 436	11 076	9 487	13 193
Horticulture						
Fruit						
Apples	360	484	488	543	402	605
Pears	86	106	102	116	74	na
Nashi	10	10	9	8	na	na
Avocado	82	123	na	110	na	na
Melons	164	173	159	159	na	na
Pineapples	72	91	na	88	na	na
Bananas	431	860	388	428	488	na
Kiwifruit	8	8	na	10	na	na
Mangoes	98	134	122	122	113	na
Wine grapes	1 154	1 243	1 446	887	709	646
Table and dried grapes	206	240	202	286	273	284
Oranges	275	311	254	255	303	na
Mandarins	118	159	127	120	124	na
Lemons/limes/grapefruit	33	43	na	61	na	na
Other fruit	216	236	na	191	na	na
Nuts and berries						
Almonds	105	129	na	94	na	na
Chestnuts	5	5	na	na	na	na
Macadamia	105	80	54	49	66	na
Berries b	237	295	na	270	na	na

Continued

TABLE 1.2 Value of agricultural food production, by commodity **continued**

	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Horticulture (continued)						
Stonefruit						
Peaches	108	114	93	100	112	na
Nectarines	106	113	na	102	na	na
Apricots	24	48	na	32	na	na
Plums	54	69	na	47	na	na
Cherries	98	82	na	126	na	na
Vegetables						
Potatoes	464	514	692	557	614	579
Onions	145	190	207	224	180	na
Carrots	156	158	188	182	176	na
Asparagus	47	26	45	45	na	na
Broccoli	87	88	95	101	na	na
Cauliflower	53	53	47	50	na	na
Tomatoes	273	296	419	342	347	328
Mushrooms	244	260	282	250	236	na
Lettuce	159	283	168	187	na	na
Capsicum/chillies	172	139	152	120	na	na
Cabbage	62	58	58	44	na	na
Beans	89	73	75	73	na	na
Other	719	855	777	679	na	na
Total horticulture	6 820	8 146	7 768	7 056	6 955	7 441
Livestock slaughterings						
Cattle and calves	7 281	7 491	6 813	6 806	6 567	7 246
Cattle exported live **c**	404	497	541	646	701	660
Sheep	444	380	400	428	499	484
Lambs	1 378	1 387	1 481	1 725	1 832	2 029
Sheep exported live **c**	291	289	286	339	297	346
Pigs	890	944	902	966	965	883
Poultry meat	1 223	1 294	1 637	1 862	1 785	2 077
Livestock products						
Milk	3 341	3 178	4 572	3 988	3 371	3 932
Eggs	376	388	468	447	428	555
Total livestock	15 565	15 786	17 004	17 097	16 291	18 051
Fisheries products						
Tuna	175	161	210	187	125	141
Other fish	598	688	715	716	772	799
Prawns	305	267	272	290	324	308
Rock lobster	463	461	425	415	380	386
Abalone	225	217	189	189	180	185
Scallops	23	29	33	26	26	17
Oysters	75	91	89	93	100	103
Other crustaceans and molluscs	180	178	159	209	185	117
Total fisheries	2 045	2 093	2 092	2 124	2 091	2 058

a Includes products for non-food use. **b** Includes strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, blueberries and blackcurrants. **c** Excludes animals for breeding. **na** Not available.
Sources: ABARES, *Australian fisheries statistics,* Canberra; ABS, *Agriculture, Australia,* cat. no. 7113.0, Canberra; ABS, *Livestock Products, Australia,* cat. no. 7215.0, Canberra; ABS, *Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced,* cat. no. 7501.0, Canberra; ABS, *Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced,* cat. no. 7503.0, Canberra; Horticulture Australia Limited, *Australian Horticultural Statistics Handbook, 2000-2001 and previous editions,* Sydney; Australian Citrus Growers Incorporated, *Annual Report 2000,* Adelaide; ABARES.

TABLE 1.3 Number of enterprises engaged in agricultural food production a

	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Main activity					
Grape growing	5 019	4 650	4 628	4 880	5 536
Apple and pear growing	598	681	815	673	545
Stone fruit growing	1 065	1 045	778	764	na
Other fruit	4 570	4 328	4 429	3 670	5 818
Vegetables	4 483	4 325	3 720	3 844	4 279
Grain growing	12 598	10 275	12 735	12 199	13 256
Grain–sheep/beef cattle farming	14 256	13 111	11 908	12 965	12 352
Sheep–beef cattle farming	7 365	7 457	6 146	5 897	5 909
Sheep farming	10 575	9 329	8 117	8 235	10 705
Beef cattle farming	28 464	29 411	26 678	25 613	40 854
Dairy cattle farming	9 179	8 737	8 373	7 645	8 594
Poultry farming (meat)	816	785	801	728	687
Poultry farming (eggs)	393	380	342	240	332
Pig farming	829	807	571	622	687
Deer farming	80	144	101	59	101
Sugar cane growing	4 078	3 899	3 662	3 703	3 634
Cotton growing	682	477	293	276	361
Total	105 050	99 841	94 097	92 013	113 650
Other agriculture					
Other livestock (including horses)	2 375	2 366	1 242	1 854	2 391
Other crops and plant growing nec	3 952	3 872	2 395	3 226	4 068
All other industries	10 006	9 940	8 798	9 426	14 072
Total	121 383	116 019	106 532	106 519	134 181

a Farm businesses with an EVAO over $22 500 as at 31 March. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Source: ABS, *Agriculture, Australia,*cat. no. 7113.0, Canberra; ABS, *Agricultural Commodities Australia,* cat. no. 7121.0, Canberra.

TABLE 1.4 Employment in agricultural food production a

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Australia
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2008–09								
Horticulture and fruit growing	8 500	14 000	9 750	11 500	13 250	2 750	250	61 500
Grain, sheep and beef cattle farming	37 250	33 000	37 500	18 000	18 500	6 000	1 250	153 250
Dairy cattle farming	2 250	19 250	2 250	2 000	2 000	1 250	na	29 250
Poultry farming	4 750	2 750	1 000	500	0	500	na	9 500
Other livestock farming	4 750	2 500	4 000	1 500	750	0	0	14 250
Other crop growing	2 000	500	11 500	0	na	na	0	14 250
Agriculture not fully defined	18 500	5 000	6 000	3 750	4 250	1 500	0	39 500
All agriculture	78 250	77 000	71 500	37 000	39 250	12 250	2 000	322 000
Marine fishing nec	250	na	1 000	667	667	333	250	2 500
Aquaculture	1 750	na	333	1 500	na	1 000	0	5 000
Fishing not fully defined	250	na	na	na	na	500	na	1 500
All fishing	2 250	na	na	na	na	1 833	na	9 000
2009–10								
Horticulture and fruit growing	14 000	15 000	13 250	8 750	7 250	4 250	0	63 250
Grain, sheep and beef cattle farming	38 500	32 750	37 000	14 500	19 750	4 750	1 500	148 250
Dairy cattle farming	4 500	15 750	2 250	2 250	1 000	1 000	na	27 500
Poultry farming	4 500	1 750	1 500	750	250	na	na	8 250
Other livestock farming	5 250	4 000	3 250	1 750	750	na	na	15 500
Other crop growing	500	1 500	11 500	0	0	na	na	14 000
Agriculture not fully defined	19 750	8 000	11 750	3 750	2 750	1 250	na	47 750
All agriculture	87 750	78 000	80 500	31 500	33 000	11 000	2 250	324 750
Marine fishing nec	1 000	na	750	1 250	1 500	na	na	4 500
Aquaculture	500	250	500	1 000	250	1 000	na	4 000
Fishing not fully defined	0	na	250	250	250	na	na	1 250
All fishing	1 500	na	1 500	2 500	2 000	na	na	9 750
2010–11								
Horticulture and fruit growing	12 000	15 000	10 750	9 250	9 000	3 000	250	60 750
Grain, sheep and beef cattle farming	43 500	25 250	32 500	10 500	19 750	3 250	1 000	136 500
Dairy cattle farming	3 750	19 250	1 750	2 000	250	1 000	na	28 750
Poultry farming	5 750	1 000	1 750	1 250	500	na	na	10 000
Other livestock farming	4 250	4 750	2 250	500	1 250	na	na	13 250
Other crop growing	1 250	250	8 750	na	na	na	na	10 250
Agriculture not fully defined	17 000	7 750	9 750	4 000	5 750	2 500	na	47 500
All agriculture	88 500	73 750	67 750	27 500	36 500	10 250	2 750	306 750
Marine fishing nec	667	500	1 000	2 500	500	500	na	5 500
Aquaculture	1 000	na	667	750	250	1 250	na	4 500
Fishing not fully defined	na	na	na	500	na	na	na	1 000
All fishing	1 667	1 000	1 750	3 750	750	500	na	11 000

a Includes proprietors and partners and employees working for farm businesses with an EVAO over $22 500. Excludes non-salaried directors, consultants, contractors and unpaid labour. **na** Not available. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Source: ABS, *Agriculture, Australia,* cat. no. 7113.0, Canberra; ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery*, cat. no. 6291.0.55.001, Canberra; unpublished data ABS.

TABLE 2.1 Supply and use of Australian wheat, canola and pulses a

	2005–06 kt	2006–07 kt	2007–08 kt	2008–09 kt	2009–10 kt	2010–11 p kt
Wheat						
Production	25 150	10 822	13 569	21 420	21 834	27 891
Domestic use b	6 627	7 420	6 517	7 306	4 999	6 129
Human and industrial b	2 245	2 286	2 337	2 470	2 490	2 510
Feed c	3 792	4 505	3 503	4 142	1 826	2 914
Seed	590	629	677	694	682	705
Net exports	15 969	8 685	7 444	14 707	14 791	18 599
Change in stocks	2 558	–5 277	– 386	– 581	2 060	3 175
Canola						
Production	1 419	573	1 214	1 844	1 920	2 382
Domestic use b	525	562	622	660	708	744
Crushers	520	556	614	653	700	735
Seed	5	6	8	7	8	9
Exports	831	228	472	1 067	1 187	1 530
Canola meal						
Production	291	329	301	355	392	na
Domestic use b	291	329	299	352	370	na
Exports	0	0	2	3	22	na
Canola oil						
Production	229	258	237	286	308	na
Domestic use	227	234	180	229	223	na
Exports	32	36	68	67	96	na
Pulses – major crops						
Production						
Lupins	1 285	470	662	708	823	841
Field peas	585	140	268	238	356	434
Chickpeas	150	229	313	443	487	379
Apparent domestic use b						
Lupins	551	437	665	499	481	328
Field peas	214	114	49	204	226	166
Chickpeas	9	20	22	28	34	20
Exports						
Lupins	494	93	77	304	353	290
Field peas	252	138	141	137	162	302
Chickpeas	161	241	222	506	492	462

a Wheat and legume export figures are for winter crop years defined as follows: October–September for wheat; November–October for canola (seed and products), peas and lupins. **b** Domestic use may not equal production less exports in any one year due to reductions or increases in stock levels. **c** Calculated as a residual: production less exports less other domestic uses less change in stocks. **p** Preliminary.
Note: The export data refer to market year export periods, so are not comparable with financial year export figures published elsewhere.
Sources: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra; ABS, *Agriculture, Australia,* cat. no. 7113.0, Canberra; ABARES.

TABLE 2.2 Supply and use of Australian coarse grains a

	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11 p
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt
Barley						
Production	9 482	4 257	7 160	7 997	7 865	8 145
Domestic use **b**	3 565	1 694	3 106	4 105	3 165	2 778
As malt and other human use	176	166	165	169	175	185
Feed	2 400	2 784	2 100	2 153	2 196	2 300
Seed	188	221	226	199	168	182
Export	5 917	2 563	4 054	3 891	4 634	5 363
Feed barley	3 191	1 192	2 303	2 254	2 668	3 601
Malting barley	2 067	659	1 083	980	1 248	1 062
Malt (grain equivalent)	660	712	668	658	785	702
Oats						
Production	1 688	748	1 502	1 160	1 162	1 142
Domestic use **b**	1 497	713	1 321	998	954	1 021
Human	136	138	140	142	143	145
Feed	1 312	516	1 140	815	775	1 093
Seed	48	59	42	41	40	48
Export	191	35	181	161	208	118
Triticale c						
Production	830	199	450	363	545	685
Domestic use **b**	830	199	450	363	545	685
Feed	812	181	434	345	529	669
Seed	18	18	16	17	17	17
Sorghum						
Production	1 929	1 283	3 790	2 692	1 508	2 068
Domestic use **b**	1 845	1 173	2 833	1 694	1 167	1 400
Feed	1 841	1 168	2 829	1 692	1 164	1 397
Seed	3	5	4	2	3	3
Export	259	83	110	957	998	341
Maize						
Production	362	239	387	376	328	351
Domestic use **b**	352	229	340	340	301	320
Human, industrial	112	115	117	120	123	127
Feed	240	114	177	220	169	217
Seed	1	1	1	1	1	1
Export	5	10	11	48	36	29
Total coarse grains						
Production	14 291	6 727	13 289	12 587	11 408	12 391
Domestic use **b**	8 088	4 008	8 050	7 500	6 132	6 205
Human, industrial	424	419	422	431	441	457
Feed	6 605	4 763	6 680	5 225	4 832	5 675
Seed	258	304	288	261	229	251
Export	6 372	2 692	4 356	5 058	5 942	5 857

a Market years are November–October for barley, oats and triticale, and March–February for sorghum and maize. This means that the 1998–99 barley crop harvested in November 1998 to January 1999 is marketed from November 1998 to October 1999. The 1998–99 sorghum crop harvested in March to May 1999 is marketed from March 1999 to February 2000. The sum of domestic use and exports may differ from production as a result of changes in grain stock levels. **b** Domestic use may not equal production less exports in any one year due to reductions or increses in stock levels. **c** Excludes small quantities of triticale for export. **p** Preliminary.
Note: The export data refers to market year export periods and so are not comparable with financial year export figures published elsewhere.
Sources: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra; ABS, *Agriculture, Australia,* cat. no. 7113.0, Canberra; ABARES.

TABLE 2.3 Supply and use of Australian dairy products

	Unit	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11 p
Production of wholemilk	ML	10 089	9 583	9 223	9 388	9 023	9 102
Manufacture							
Butter **a**	kt	146	133	128	148	128	122
Cheese	kt	373	364	361	325	349	338
Non-cheddar	kt	181	185	190	147	186	184
Cheddar	kt	192	179	171	177	163	155
Wholemilk powder	kt	158	135	142	148	126	151
Skim milk powder **b**	kt	205	191	164	212	190	222
Casein	kt	12	8	10	10	8	5
Buttermilk powder	kt	16	14	13	15	13	12
Consumption							
Butter	kt	80	80	87	84	84	87
Cheese **c**	kt	240	250	265	280	285	259
Australian	kt	183	188	198	224	217	211
Wholemilk powder	kt	na	na	na	na	na	25
Skim milk powder **b**	kt	na	na	na	na	na	44
Casein	kt	2	2	2	2	2	2
Market milk	ML	2 061	2 156	2 188	2 229	2 259	2 296
Exports							
Butter and butterfat **a**	kt	83	81	57	70	74	56
Cheese	kt	202	213	203	146	168	163
Wholemilk powder	kt	110	94	82	116	91	108
Skim milk powder	kt	181	164	123	162	126	156
Casein	kt	8	12	9	8	10	5
Other products							
Fresh milk	ML	86	82	68	69	72	77
Other fresh products	kt	2	2	2			
Condensed milk	kt	95	83	70	81	67	47
Other powders	kt	69	62	51	51	37	28
Imports							
Cheese	kt	61	64	70	59	72	73

a Includes the butter equivalent of butter oil, butter concentrate, ghee and dry butterfat production. **b** Includes mixed skim milk powder and buttermilk powder. **c** In natural equivalent weight. **p** Preliminary.
Sources: ABS, *Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs, Australia,* cat. no. 4306.0, Canberra; ABS, *Apparent Consumption of Selected Foodstuffs, Australia,* cat. no. 4315.0, Canberra; ABS, *International Trade Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra; Australian Dairy Corporation, *Dairy Compendium,* Melbourne; Australian Dairy Corporation, *Monthly Statistics,* Melbourne; Australian Dairy Corporation; ABARES.

TABLE 2.4 Supply and use of Australian meats

	Unit	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11 p
Beef and veal							
Slaughterings a	'000	8 401	9 081	8 799	8 643	8 364	8 097
Production b	kt	2 077	2 226	2 155	2 137	2 109	2 133
Exports b	kt	1 316	1 438	1 368	1 429	1 326	1 379
Consumption bc	kt	743	772	772	708	771	758
Closing stocks b	kt	30	30	30	30	30	30
Mutton							
Slaughterings	'000	11 830	13 271	11 158	10 501	7 333	5 341
Production b	kt	244	271	243	220	162	123
Exports b	kt	185	204	200	189	143	111
Consumption bc	kt	54	53	50	47	19	20
Closing stocks b	kt	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lamb							
Slaughterings a	'000	18 666	20 158	20 529	20 395	19 478	17 880
Production b	kt	382	413	428	416	413	391
Exports b	kt	173	179	194	184	190	189
Consumption bc	kt	209	229	210	238	223	209
Closing stocks b	kt	5	5	5	5	5	5
Pig meat							
Slaughterings	'000	5 370	5 322	5 217	4 499	4 561	4 643
Production b	kt	389	382	377	322	331	342
Imports bd	kt	145	214	207	257	288	265
Exports bd	kt	67	63	59	49	47	50
Consumption bc	kt	485	467	533	525	na	na
Closing stocks – pork b	kt	10	10	10	10	10	10
Poultry meat e							
Slaughterings g	million	438	454	458	475	466	550
Production b	kt	817	855	835	866	873	1 056
Exports b	kt	27	34	37	45	34	39
Consumption c	kt	796	827	805	829	845	1 025

a Includes calves. **b** Carcass weight. **c** Apparent consumption. **d** Includes preserved pig meat. **e** Includes chicken, turkey and duck. **g** Number of chickens only. **p** Preliminary. **na** Not available.
Sources: ABS, *Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs, Australia,* cat. no. 4306.0, Canberra; ABS, *International Trade,* Australia, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra; ABS, *Principal Agricultural Commodities, Australia Preliminary,* cat. no. 7111.0, Canberra; ABS, *Agriculture, Australia,* cat. no. 7113.0, Canberra; ABS, *Agricultural Commodities, Australia,* cat. no. 7121.0, Canberra; Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, *Export Statistics,* Sydney; ABARES.

TABLE 2.5 Supply and use of selected Australian horticultural products

	Unit	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11 p
Grapes and grape products							
Grape production							
Total	kt	2 073	1 570	1 957	1 797	1 684	1 674
Grape use							
Wine making	kt	1 873	1 410	1 837	1 684	1 533	1 563
Red grapes	kt	1 024	674	984	888	845	na
White grapes	kt	850	736	853	na	688	na
Drying and table	kt	200	160	120	113	na	na
Wine production							
Fortified wine	ML	13	8	15	11	na	na
Unfortified wine	ML	1 398	947	1 222	1 160	na	na
Total wine	ML	1 410	955	1 237	1 171	na	na
Domestic sales							
Table wine	ML	367	381	362	363	396	384
Red wine	ML	154	162	155	159	176	172
White wine	ML	213	219	207	204	219	212
Sparkling wine	ML	40	40	37	37	40	35
Fortified wine	ML	19	17	17	16	16	17
Other wine	ML	7	9	12	14	18	18
Total wine a	ML	432	446	428	430	471	455
Exports							
Table wine	ML	720	780	689	733	751	702
Red wine	ML	455	497	446	442	463	441
White wine	ML	265	283	243	292	288	261
Sparkling wine	ML	13	15	17	15	16	15
Fortified wine	ML	2	2	2	2	1	1
Other wine	ML	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total wine	ML	736	798	709	750	777	727
Imports							
Table wine	ML	20	25	43	51	54	57
Sparkling wine	ML	6	7	8	10	8	9
Fortified wine	ML	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other wine	ML	2	2	2	2	1	1
Total wine	ML	27	34	53	62	64	67
Dried vine fruit							
Production (dried weight)	kt	28	17	11	17	14	7
Exports	kt	7	7	5	4	4	2
Imports	kt	12	27	26	27	27	22
Table grapes							
Production	kt	82	79	64	97	na	na
Exports	kt	48	41	41	70	31	30

Continued

TABLE 2.5 Supply and use of selected Australian horticultural products continued

	Unit	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11 p
Oranges and orange juice							
Navel oranges							
Production	kt	256	246	236	222	264	186
Fresh domestic consumption	kt	na	na	na	na	na	na
Processed	kt	na	na	na	na	na	na
Exports	kt	103	98	99	83	115	67
Valencia and other oranges							
Production	kt	302	224	194	189	194	131
Fresh consumption	kt	na	na	na	na	na	na
Processed	kt	na	na	na	na	na	na
Exports	kt	36	29	14	23	13	16
Total oranges							
Production	kt	507	471	409	348	391	277
Fresh consumption	kt	na	na	na	na	na	na
Processed	kt	na	na	na	na	na	na
Exports	kt	139	127	113	106	127	83
Imports	kt	12	10	16	14	19	23
Orange juice (equivalent tonnes of fresh oranges) **b**							
Production	kt	na	na	na	na	na	na
Exports of processed juice	kt	25	22	21	14	11	10
Imports of FCOJ	kt	35	40	39	35	43	50
Stocks of Australian FCOJ	kt	na	na	na	na	na	na
Apparent consumption	kt	na	na	na	na	na	na
Apples							
Production	kt	276	270	265	295	264	234
Fresh domestic consumption	kt	na	170	194	218	187	185
Processed	kt	na	93	68	73	73	47
Exports	kt	9	7	4	4	5	3
Tomatoes and tomato products							
Tomato production	kt	450	296	382	440	472	407
Tomato use							
Fresh domestic consumption	kt	155	63	226	167	203	317
Processed (raw material)	kt	291	229	151	270	265	87
Fresh exports	kt	4	4	5	3	3	2
Processed production	kt	195	153	101	181	178	58
Processed exports	kt	9	7	7	7	8	7
Processed imports	kt	26	34	49	48	37	55
Apparent processed consumption	kt	212	180	143	222	207	107

a Includes carbonated wine and vermouth. **b** 1 tonne fresh weight = 500 litres (single strength) orange juice. 1 tonne FCOJ = 13 Australian fresh fruit tonnes (approximately). **p** Preliminary. **na** Not available.

Note: FCOJ – Frozen concentrated orange juice.

Sources: ABS, *Australian Wine and Grape Industry,* cat. no. 1329.0, Canberra; ABS, *International Trade,* Australia, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra; ABS, *Agriculture, Australia,* cat. no. 7113.0, Canberra; Shepherd, A, *Wine Grapes,* ABARE–BRS Research Report 99.15, Canberra; Australian Horticultural Corporation, *Australian Horticulture Statistics Handbook, 1999–2000,* Sydney; Australian Processing Tomato Industry Council, *Annual Industry Survey 1999,* Blackburn South, Victoria; Australian Citrus Industry Council Inc, *Annual Report 2001;* ABARES.

TABLE 2.6 Selected Australian food indicator prices

	Unit	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Meat a	c/kg						
Beef and veal	c/kg	322	292	286	296	288	323
Lamb	c/kg	347	326	335	424	464	546
Mutton	c/kg	175	136	159	199	322	414
Heavy steer	c/kg	366	329	324	330	328	375
Trade steer, yearling	c/kg	263	285	269	297	247	283
Medium steer	c/kg	338	312	304	314	311	337
Medium cow	c/kg	288	255	253	269	257	287
Pigmeat b	c/kg	232	255	240	330	309	269
Milk, farm gate	c/L	33	33	50	42	37	43
Seafood, Sydney Fish Market (wholesale)							
Barramundi, farmed	$/kg	8.10	10.16	9.89	8.72	9.10	9.32
Bream, yellowfin	$/kg	8.91	8.32	9.94	11.79	10.67	10.89
Crab, blue swimmer	$/kg	9.95	10.00	11.07	11.41	11.11	10.47
Crab, mud	$/kg	22.72	23.35	23.56	23.49	21.28	21.94
Flathead, tiger	$/kg	5.35	5.66	5.95	6.58	6.23	6.19
Kingfish, yellowtail, farmed	$/kg	10.34	10.70	10.75	10.73	10.32	10.92
Mirror dory	$/kg	3.16	3.81	3.54	3.38	2.97	3.32
Mullet, sea	$/kg	2.45	2.75	2.67	2.99	2.67	2.71
Ocean jacket	$/kg	2.63	2.74	2.75	3.24	3.02	3.43
Octopus	$/kg	8.69	8.60	8.74	9.37	6.35	8.15
Prawn, black tiger, farmed	$/kg	13.84	12.70	12.18	12.72	12.77	12.70
Prawn, eastern king	$/kg	19.45	19.15	18.80	17.67	16.64	18.31
Rocklobster, eastern	$/kg	42.16	47.45	45.79	54.45	55.44	56.11
Snapper	$/kg	9.46	9.78	9.68	9.83	9.63	9.56
Tuna, yellowfin	$/kg	10.04	9.79	8.99	10.04	11.11	9.62
Whiting, eastern school	$/kg	2.14	2.87	3.00	3.26	2.68	2.61
Grains and oilseeds							
Wheat	$/t	192	240	423	324	249	346
Barley, feed, Sydney	$/t	182	295	347	310	221	238
Barley, malting, Geelong	$/t	179	291	385	270	202	256
Canola, Melbourne	$/t	386	530	696	525	440	557
Soybeans, Wagga Wagga	$/t	311	360	385	459	525	525
Oats, feed, Geelong	$/t	153	291	334	na	na	163
Sorghum, feed, Sydney	$/t	172	271	343	247	226	257
Maize, feed, Sydney	$/t	213	337	422	354	314	337
Lupins, Melbourne	$/t	220	310	465	440	278	230
Chickpeas, Wagga Wagga	$/t	357	614	625	710	na	na
Sunflowerseed, Wagga Wagga	$/t	295	440	821	727	515	515
Safflowerseed, Melbourne	$/t	370	360	449	671	855	855
Other							
Sugar, seasonal pool return, Queensland Sugar Ltd	$/t	322	368	276	334	511	444
Honey, raw, producer price c	$/kg	2.14	2.39	2.55	3.19	3.38	3.49

a Weighted average saleyard price, dressed weight. **b** Weighted average, over the hooks, dressed weight. **c** Average price, three main processors. **na** Not available.
Sources: Meat and Livestock Australia, *Meat and Livestock Weekly*, Sydney; Queensland Sugar Ltd, *Annual Report*, Brisbane; Sydney Fish Market , *Annual Report*, Sydney; The Land, Rural Press Ltd; Weekly Times; ABARES.

TABLE 3.1 Employment in food and beverage manufacturing

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Australia
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2008–09								
Meat and meat products	13 750	15 000	14 000	6 250	4 500	1 000	na	55 750
Dairy products	2 750	9 500	2 250	667	1 000	1 000	na	17 000
Fruit and vegetable processing	1 000	5 000	1 000	250	na	750	na	8 250
Oil and fat	1 000	750	333	500	0	na	na	2 000
Flour mill and cereal food	3 250	1 250	667	750	1 000	na	na	6 750
Bakery products	14 750	17 250	13 250	4 750	6 250	1 500	250	59 750
Other food	4 250	3 000	4 250	750	1 333	250	na	28 250
Beverages and malt	8 000	6 250	2 250	10 000	2 000	500	na	29 000
Food, beverage and tobacco nec	9 250	10 750	6 750	2 583	667	11 750	na	17 250
Total food and beverage	58 000	68 750	44 750	26 500	16 750	16 750	na	225 250
2009–10								
Meat and meat products	17 000	11 750	13 500	4 750	6 000	1 000	na	54 000
Dairy products	3 000	10 750	2 000	500	500	1 250	na	18 000
Fruit and vegetable processing	2 000	5 000	1 250	750	na	750	na	9 750
Oil and fat	500	na	500	na	na	na	na	1 750
Flour mill and cereal food	1 500	500	na	500	na	na	na	3 500
Bakery products	18 250	16 500	14 500	4 250	4 250	1 500	na	60 250
Other food	3 750	4 500	4 500	1 250	na	1 000	na	28 500
Beverages and malt	8 250	6 750	2 750	6 750	2 250	750	na	27 500
Food, beverage and tobacco nec	4 750	3 000	3 250	750	500	na	na	23 250
Total food and beverage	70 000	65 750	46 500	21 250	15 500	6 750	500	226 750
2010–11								
Meat and meat products	12 250	13 250	16 750	5 500	4 250	1 000	na	53 250
Dairy products	6 250	10 500	2 250	750	1 000	1 000	na	21 250
Fruit and vegetable processing	250	4 000	1 500	500	500	750	na	7 500
Oil and fat	250	250	na	na	250	na	na	1 000
Flour mill and cereal food	2 250	1 500	na	1 250	750	na	na	5 750
Bakery products	15 750	20 000	15 500	5 000	4 750	2 250	na	65 000
Other food	8 750	6 750	8 000	3 250	1 250	750	na	29 500
Beverages and malt	7 500	4 750	3 000	5 000	2 750	750	na	24 000
Food, beverage and tobacco nec	6 250	8 500	2 750	750	1 750	na	na	20 500
Total food and beverage	61 000	70 500	49 750	21 750	16 500	7 000	1 000	227 750

na Not available. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Sources: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery,* cat. no. 6291.0.55.001, Canberra; unpublished data ABS.

TABLE 3.2 Summary statistics for the Australian processed food industry

	Employment at 30 June a		Wages and salaries b		Sales and service income c		Industry value added	
	2008–09	2009–10	2008–09	2009–10	2008–09	2009–10	2008–09	2009–10
	'000	'000	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Meat								
Meat processing	32	32	1 345	1 336	12 041	11 572	2 282	2 126
Poultry processing	19	18	993	849	4 881	5 181	1 362	1 442
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	10	10	482	427	3 189	3 169	714	671
Total	61	59	2 820	2 612	20 111	19 922	4 358	4 239
Dairy								
Milk and cream processing	3	3	156	177	1 385	1 773	na	na
Ice cream	2	2	73	80	501	570	na	na
Other dairy products	17	15	949	1 030	10 635	10 668	1 594	1 804
Total	21	20	1 178	1 287	12 521	13 011	2 039	2 328
Fruit and vegetables	13	13	639	663	5 168	5 485	1 301	1 239
Oil and fat	2	2	116	114	3 314	2 716	333	174
Flour mill and cereal food								
Flour mill products	3	3	187	332	3 080	4 170	376	593
Cereal food and baking mixes	6	6	299	298	2 221	2 281	577	578
Total	9	10	486	630	5 301	6 451	953	1 171
Bakery products								
Bread - factory based	11	12	535	407	2 345	2 658	820	785
Cakes and pastry - factory based	9	9	316	283	1 324	1 440	524	550
Biscuits - factory based	4	4	211	211	921	1 024	451	472
Bakery products - non factory based	37	37	1 008	825	3 093	3 005	1 527	1 513
Total	61	62	2 070	1 726	4 590	5 122	3 322	3 320
Other food								
Sugar	5	5	312	318	1 882	2 267	586	624
Confectionery	15	14	776	715	5 339	5 222	1 652	1 249
Seafood	4	3	127	109	1 386	1 407	234	305
Prepared animal and bird feed	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Food nec	23	23 d	1 138	1 009 d	9 417	9 519 d	1 535	1 878 d
Total	47	45	2 353	2 151	18 024	18 415	4 007	4 056
Total food manufacturing	213	210	9 662	9 183	69 029	71 122	16 313	16 527
Beverage and malt								
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	8	8	513	511	4 423	4 966	1 617	1 791
Beer and malt	4	4	316	303	4 199	na	1 863	na
Wine	15	17	849	830	5 725	5 779	1 136	1 395
Spirits	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total e	27	28	1 678	1 644	14 347	10 745	4 616	3 186
Total food and beverages e	241	238	11 340	10 827	83 376	81 867	20 929	19 713
Total manufacturing	1 008	955	53 158	51 853	420 921	381 165	105 154	96 809

a Includes working proprietors. **b** Excludes drawings of working proprietors. **c** Previously turnover. **d** Includes prepared animal and bird feed. **e** Excludes spirits. **na** Not available. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Sources: ABS, *Manufacturing Industry, Australia,* cat. no. 8221.0, Canberra; ABS unpublished data, Canberra.

TABLE 3.3 Manufacturing industry, acquisition and disposal of assets

	Total acquisitions			Total disposals		
	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Meat						
Meat processing	250	270	159	11	39	24
Poultry processing	134	139	111	13	47	– 9
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	95	84	63	16	12	15
Total	480	493	333	40	98	30
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	514	105	na	17	4	na
Ice cream	16	14	na	3	0	na
Other dairy products	155	183	119	16	6	13
Total	685	302	355	36	10	19
Fruit and vegetables	119	173	146	15	23	16
Oil and fat	28	79	102	1	6	8
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	37	18	81	14	14	27
Cereal food and baking mixes	64	184	92	8	5	8
Total	102	202	173	21	18	35
Bakery products						
Bread	125	85	72	14	23	1
Cakes and pastry products	84	87	100	22	16	7
Biscuits	37	14	81	5	1	1
Total	246	185	253	40	40	9
Other food						
Sugar	169	122	130	6	21	11
Confectionery	191	153	138	19	23	22
Seafood	34	22	42	3	19	5
Prepared animal and bird feed	67	63	na	14	4	na
Food nec	217	180	243	46	20	0
Total	678	540	553	89	87	38
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	203	13	272	13	21	22
Beer and malt	325	167	151	14	9	226
Wine	476	535	467	58	59	85
Spirits	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total **a**	1 004	715	890	85	89	333

a Excludes spirits. **na** not available. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Source: ABS, *Manufacturing Industry,* cat. no. 8221.0, Canberra.

TABLE 3.4 New South Wales processed food industry, summary statistics

	Employment at 30 June a		Wages and salaries b		Sales and service income c	
	1999–2000	2006–07	2001–02	2006–07	2001–02	2006–07
	no.	no.	$m	$m	$m	$m
Meat						
Meat processing	7 194	7 307	290	297	2 718	2 402
Poultry processing	6 740	7 748	269	409	1 496	1 672
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	1 505	2 698	66	90	597	902
Total	15 439	17 753	624	797	4 811	4 975
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	1 170	na	35	54	392	na
Ice cream	844	na	18	6	149	na
Other dairy products	1 361	2 195	84	131	1 296	1 402
Total	3 376	3 671	136	192	1 837	2 184
Fruit and vegetables	2 485	2 462	na	131	na	979
Oil and fat	532	648	54	35	605	872
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	1 316	1 831	74	104	1 005	1 450
Cereal food and baking mixes	2 374	2 609	156	161	1 605	1 021
Total	3 690	4 440	230	266	2 611	2 471
Bakery products						
Bread - factory based	3 545	2 935	154	149	534	701
Cakes and pastry - factory based	2 586	na	75	na	281	na
Biscuits - factory based	891	na	102	na	301	na
Bakery products - non factory based	0	na	0	na	0	na
Total	7 022	13 937	331	520	1 115	2 113
Other food						
Sugar	533	na	23	na	654	na
Confectionery	1 513	na	52	na	318	na
Seafood	402	268	10	8	106	54
Prepared animal and bird feed	2 035	1 389	67	72	751	758
Food nec	5 047	5 806	404	332	2 693	1 982
Total	9 530	11 105	555	634	4 523	4 811
Total food manufacturing	42 074	54 016	na	2 575	na	18 405
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	2 050	3 331	170	218	1 459	1 618
Beer and malt	883	766	na	66	na	na
Wine	2 002	3 861	171	182	1 291	1 556
Spirits	126	na	na	na	na	na
Total	5 061	7 958	428	466	4 292	na
Total food and beverages	47 135	61 974	2 564	3 041	21 170	na
Total manufacturing	291 930	291 283	14 227	14 712	93 896	111 442

a Includes working proprietors. **b** Excludes drawings of working proprietors. **c** Previously turnover. **na** Not available. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Sources: ABS, *Manufacturing Industry, NSW*, cat. no. 8221.1, Canberra; ABS, *Manufacturing Industry, Australia*, 2006-07 (Additional Datacube), cat. no. 82210DO010_200607, Canberra.

TABLE 3.5 Victorian processed food industry, summary statistics

	Employment at 30 June a		Wages and salaries b		Sales and service income c	
	1999–2000	2006–07	2001–02	2006–07	2001–02	2006–07
	no.	no.	$m	$m	$m	$m
Meat						
Meat processing	4 576	4 649	177	204	1 844	1 974
Poultry processing	2 765	3 655	115	159	850	1 040
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	2 103	2 178	88	117	503	642
Total	9 444	10 482	380	479	3 198	3 656
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	1 974	na	na	161	na	2 110
Ice cream	1 069	na	na	27	na	220
Other dairy products	5 724	6 161	334	396	4 123	4 425
Total	8 767	8 924	449	585	5 125	6 755
Fruit and vegetables	4 285	6 114	279	305	1 803	2 145
Oil and fat	407	885	na	62	na	714
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	340	513	na	30	na	377
Cereal food and baking mixes	1 995	725	na	29	na	237
Total	2 335	1 238	68	58	513	614
Bakery products						
Bread - factory based	2 256	2 073	109	89	395	494
Cakes and pastry - factory based	3 322	na	55	na	260	na
Biscuits - factory based	1 728	na	59	na	389	na
Bakery products - non factory based	0	na	0	198	0	782
Total	7 306	11 620	223	404	1 044	1 979
Other food						
Sugar	0	na	na	na	na	na
Confectionery	3 433	na	171	na	1 025	na
Seafood	0	604	na	23	na	183
Prepared animal and bird feed	1 204	na	91	na	812	na
Food nec	4 377	5 305	270	294	2 204	2 656
Total	9 624	11 830	544	686	4 205	5 014
Total food manufacturing	42 168	51 093	na	2 579	na	20 877
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	0	1 961	72	95	659	923
Beer and malt	597	na	102	na	718	na
Wine	2 136	2 764	114	137	1 236	1 863
Spirits	0	na	1	na	14	na
Total	4 089	na	290	na	2 627	na
Total food and beverages	46 257	na	2 368	na	19 688	na
Total manufacturing	292 050	293 188	13 759	15 422	88 041	104 568

a Includes working proprietors. **b** Excludes drawings of working proprietors. c Previously turnover. **na** Not available. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Sources: ABS, *Manufacturing Industry, Vic*, cat. no. 8221.2, Canberra; ABS, *Manufacturing Industry, Australia*, 2006-07 (Additional Datacube), cat. no. 82210DO010_200607, Canberra.

TABLE 3.6 Queensland processed food industry, summary statistics

	Employment at 30 June a		Wages and salaries b		Sales and service income c	
	1999–2000	2006–07	2001–02	2006–07	2001–02	2006–07
	no.	no.	$m	$m	$m	$m
Meat						
Meat processing	10 476	11 752	372	498	4 128	4 571
Poultry processing	1 959	3 180	84	156	420	633
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	1 698	2 322	70	109	372	523
Total	14 134	17 255	525	763	4 919	5 726
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	1 635	na	91	81	747	577
Ice cream	186	na	7	5	61	27
Other dairy products	407	472	6	31	147	515
Total	2 227	1 820	104	117	954	1 119
Fruit and vegetables	1 969	3 353	87	90	564	621
Oil and fat	269	245	na	13	na	82
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	255	267	16	15	156	194
Cereal food and baking mixes	338	262	11	9	91	108
Total	593	529	27	23	247	303
Bakery products						
Bread - factory based	1 990	2 071	81	90	369	498
Cakes and pastry - factory based	1 611	na	na	na	na	na
Biscuits - factory based	1 343	na	na	na	na	na
Bakery products - non factory based	0	na	0	128	0	445
Total	4 944	9 378	155	338	742	1 376
Other food						
Sugar	4 911	4 192	213	222	1 676	na
Confectionery	106	927	9	74	36	na
Seafood	485	600	17	19	294	192
Prepared animal and bird feed	746	na	27	na	583	na
Food nec	2 686	3 695	132	146	994	1 473
Total	8 935	9 414	399	461	3 583	4 157
Total food manufacturing	33 071	41 994	na	1 805	na	13 384
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	0	1 575	60	65	600	872
Beer and malt	614	na	na	na	na	na
Wine	50	576	na	22	na	438
Spirits	0	154	na	9	na	na
Total	2 029	na	132	na	1 371	na
Total food and beverages	35 100	na	1 454	na	12 763	na
Total manufacturing	142 095	199 577	6 303	9 185	49 274	70 257

a Includes working proprietors. **b** Excludes drawings of working proprietors. **c** Previously turnover. **na** Not available. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Sources: ABS, *Manufacturing Industry, Qld,* cat. no. 8221.3, Canberra; ABS, *Manufacturing Industry, Australia*, 2006-07 (Additional Datacube), cat. no. 82210DO010_200607, Canberra.

TABLE 3.7 Western Australian processed food industry, summary statistics

	Employment at 30 June a		Wages and salaries b		Sales and service income c	
	1999–2000	2006–07	2001–02	2006–07	2001–02	2006–07
	no.	no.	$m	$m	$m	$m
Meat						
Meat processing	2 742	2 596	80	109	807	na
Poultry processing	878	1 351	na	68	na	na
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	557	1 041	na	50	na	309
Total	4 177	4 989	150	227	1 265	1 274
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	0	na	na	na	na	na
Ice cream	368	na	na	na	na	6
Other dairy products	297	na	na	na	na	na
Total	na	1 166	64	na	538	282
Fruit and vegetables	558	400	12	na	90	na
Oil and fat	150	na	na	3	na	na
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	230	na	8	na	86	197
Cereal food and baking mixes	0	na	na	na	na	96
Total	na	471	na	22	na	293
Bakery products						
Bread - factory based	0	1 070	na	45	na	191
Cakes and pastry - factory based	1 035	765	30	30	142	na
Biscuits - factory based	0	na	na	2	na	na
Bakery products - non factory based	0	na	0	55	0	246
Total	1 912	3 778	76	133	366	598
Other food						
Sugar	0	na	na	na	na	na
Confectionery	82	na	na	na	na	na
Seafood	1 183	722	33	29	466	386
Prepared animal and bird feed	489	na	16	na	278	na
Food nec	0	1 162	46	49	630	537
Total	3 228	na	104	na	1 425	1 323
Total food manufacturing	na	13 154	na	540	na	3 920
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	515	995	36	38	338	521
Beer and malt	267	544	26	25	336	439
Wine	1 058	1 993	na	74	na	468
Spirits	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	1 840	na	116	na	1 021	na
Total food and beverages	13 558	na	545	na	5 028	na
Total manufacturing	73 249	97 684	3 566	4 837	29 269	52 220

a Includes working proprietors. **b** Excludes drawings of working proprietors. **c** Previously turnover. **na** Not available. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Sources: ABS, *Manufacturing Industry, WA*, cat. no. 8221.5, Canberra; ABS, *Manufacturing Industry, Australia*, 2006-07 (Additional Datacube), cat. no. 82210DO010_200607, Canberra.

TABLE 3.8 South Australian processed food industry, summary statistics

	Employment at 30 June a		Wages and salaries b		Sales and service income c	
	1999–2000	2006–07	2001–02	2006–07	2001–02	2006–07
	no.	no.	$m	$m	$m	$m
Meat						
Meat processing	1 729	2 780	81	na	780	1 091
Poultry processing	719	1 299	na	na	na	273
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	731	540	na	19	na	55
Total	3 178	4 619	142	199	1 233	1 420
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	449	na	na	na	na	na
Ice cream	36	na	na	2	na	13
Other dairy products	323	na	na	na	na	na
Total	808	1 071	39	61	443	492
Fruit and vegetables	1 024	591	28	28	166	182
Oil and fat	45	75	2	2	81	34
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	0	145	5	9	84	na
Cereal food and baking mixes	0	664	19	26	88	na
Total	685	809	24	35	172	241
Bakery products						
Bread - factory based	1 038	na	47	35	166	161
Cakes and pastry - factory based	0	845	na	na	na	na
Biscuits - factory based	0	na	na	na	na	na
Bakery products - non factory based	0	na	0	48	0	166
Total	2 627	3 747	89	131	340	491
Other food						
Sugar	na	na	na	na	na	na
Confectionery	393	na	na	na	na	na
Seafood	658	627	20	23	356	306
Prepared animal and bird feed	308	na	na	na	na	na
Food nec	878	1 214	36	51	328	553
Total	2 237	2 414	78	105	924	1 052
Total food manufacturing	10 604	13 326	402	561	3 360	3 912
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	0	850	40	33	282	433
Beer and malt	235	na	22	na	333	325
Wine	3 875	6 377	273	349	2 012	1 833
Spirits	0	na	na	na	na	na
Total	4 724	na	na	na	na	na
Total food and beverages	15 328	na	743	na	6 074	na
Total manufacturing	83 995	99 051	3 663	4 590	25 809	28 586

a Includes working proprietors. **b** Excludes drawings of working proprietors. **c** Previously turnover. **na** Not available. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Sources: ABS, *Manufacturing Industry, SA*, cat. no. 8221.4, Canberra; ABS, *Manufacturing Industry, Australia*, 2006-07 (Additional Datacube), cat. no. 82210DO010_200607, Canberra.

TABLE 3.9 Tasmanian processed food industry, summary statistics

	Employment at 30 June a		Wages and salaries b		Sales and service income c	
	1999–2000	2006–07	2001–02	2006–07	2001–02	2006–07
	no.	no.	$m	$m	$m	$m
Meat						
Meat processing	950	252	na	na	na	na
Poultry processing	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	163	na	4	na	24	na
Total	0	551	29	na	211	na
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	201	na	na	na	na	na
Ice cream	2	na	na	na	na	na
Other dairy products	503	na	27	na	62	30
Total	706	892	na	46	na	na
Fruit and vegetables	934	1 331	na	59	na	527
Oil and fat	5	15	na	0	na	na
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	0	na	na	na	na	na
Cereal food and baking mixes	0	na	na	na	na	na
Total	0	na	na	na	na	na
Bakery products						
Bread - factory based	0	309	11	9	39	na
Cakes and pastry - factory based	0	na	na	2	na	na
Biscuits - factory based	0	0	na	0	na	0
Bakery products - non factory based	0	na	0	26	0	75
Total	426	1 220	14	37	54	128
Other food						
Sugar	699	na	na	na	na	0
Confectionery	1 100	na	na	na	na	na
Seafood	0	na	24	na	178	na
Prepared animal and bird feed	61	na	na	na	na	na
Food nec	32	na	2	na	25	113
Total	1 892	na	59	na	499	na
Total food manufacturing	na	5 391	na	237	na	1 516
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	48	128	na	5	na	32
Beer and malt	169	na	na	na	na	na
Wine	52	352	3	7	11	26
Spirits	11	33	na	na	na	5
Total	280	na	24	na	135	na
Total food and beverages	5 505	na	207	na	1 496	na
Total manufacturing	20 181	23 696	816	997	5 464	6 931

a Includes working proprietors. **b** Excludes drawings of working proprietors. **c** Previously turnover. **na** Not available. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Sources: ABS, *Manufacturing Industry, Tas,* cat. no. 8221.6, Canberra; ABS, *Manufacturing Industry, Australia*, 2006-07 (Additional Datacube), cat. no. 82210DO010_200607, Canberra.

TABLE 3.10 Expenditure on research and development for the Australian processed food industry

	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Meat & meat product processing							
Capital expenditure	4.12	4.61	4.61	4.37	na	na	na
Current expenditure	31.19	26.60	24.85	42.27	na	na	na
Total	35.31	31.21	29.46	46.64	48.82	41.83	63.21
Dairy product processing							
Capital expenditure	2.18	4.50	1.98	1.91	na	na	na
Current expenditure	27.60	44.08	58.69	81.64	na	na	na
Total	29.78	48.58	60.67	83.55	86.20	94.49	118.61
Fruit & vegetable processing							
Capital expenditure	1.10	0.94	0.73	1.11	na	na	na
Current expenditure	23.38	32.84	27.74	31.25	na	na	na
Total	24.48	33.79	28.48	32.36	39.15	40.39	36.25
Oil & fat							
Capital expenditure	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Current expenditure	2.06	na	3.28	1.61	na	na	na
Total	na	5.59	na	na	2.60	3.31	na
Flour mill & cereal food							
Capital expenditure	3.45	3.11	2.13	na	na	na	na
Current expenditure	25.40	41.54	44.84	na	na	na	na
Total	28.85	44.64	46.97	46.83	50.88	32.33	41.63
Bakery products							
Capital expenditure	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Current expenditure	na	42.64	na	na	na	na	na
Total	na	na	42.91	45.93	59.59	101.50	68.83
Other food							
Capital expenditure	10.72	10.42	4.73	3.89	na	na	na
Current expenditure	78.24	63.84	86.22	76.86	na	na	na
Total	88.96	74.26	90.95	80.75	81.62	75.55	na
Beverage and malt							
Capital expenditure	5.87	1.89	3.42	na	2.31	3.87	4.50
Current expenditure	21.45	41.49	20.09	na	46.65	54.18	44.53
Total	27.32	43.38	23.79	38.02	47.96	58.05	49.03
Total manufacturing							
Capital expenditure	246.72	249.81	284.64	268.15	272.23	271.31	222.49
Current expenditure	3 128.62	3 222.41	3 440.28	3 567.55	4 101.33	4 105.71	3 996.14
Total	3 375.34	3 472.22	3 724.92	3 835.70	4 373.56	4 377.01	4 218.62

na Not available.
Source: ABS unpublished data, Canberra.

TABLE 4.1 Retail food turnover, by state and category

	2007–08 $m	2008–09 $m	2009–10 $m	2010–11 $m
New South Wales				
Supermarkets and grocery stores	21 778	22 496	23 742	24 861
Takeaway food outlets	3 594	3 756	4 499	4 602
Liquor retailing	2 510	2 566	2 703	2 961
Cafes and restaurants	4 671	4 318	5 352	5 496
Other food retailing	3 167	2 970	2 954	2 441
Victoria				
Supermarkets and grocery stores	16 847	18 562	19 287	19 556
Takeaway food outlets	2 459	2 705	3 542	3 736
Liquor retailing	1 209	1 497	1 621	1 834
Cafes and restaurants	3 964	4 487	4 433	4 861
Other food retailing	2 130	2 262	2 152	2 163
Queensland				
Supermarkets and grocery stores	14 345	16 097	17 005	17 514
Takeaway food outlets	2 512	2 743	2 795	2 754
Liquor retailing	1 823	2 106	1 541	
Cafes and restaurants	3 508	3 053	3 118	3 387
Other food retailing	1 081	959	629	
Western Australia				
Supermarkets and grocery stores	7 819	8 323	8 509	8 992
Takeaway food outlets	1 304	1 463	1 478	1 547
Liquor retailing	1 126	1 217	1 248	1 209
Cafes and restaurants	1 718	1 712	1 994	2 411
Other food retailing	700	804	862	754
South Australia				
Supermarkets and grocery stores	5 337	5 782	5 856	5 997
Takeaway food outlets	696	739	749	795
Liquor retailing	394	445	473	503
Cafes and restaurants	863	957	998	991
Other food retailing	579	659	609	610
Tasmania				
Supermarkets and grocery stores	1 554	1 734	1 835	1 855
Takeaway food outlets	246	268	286	297
Liquor retailing	na	na	na	na
Cafes and restaurants	189	216	229	215
Other food retailing	na	na	na	na

Continued

TABLE 4.1 Retail food turnover, by state and category continued

	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Australian Capital Territory				
Supermarkets and grocery stores	1 305	1 384	1 455	1 503
Takeaway food outlets	194	167	190	211
Liquor retailing	120	126	131	159
Cafes and restaurants	301	334	400	343
Other food retailing	136	135	170	228
Northern Territory				
Supermarkets and grocery stores	984	1 091	1 103	1 070
Takeaway food outlets	97	154	187	221
Liquor retailing	na	na	na	na
Cafes and restaurants	128	136	170	223
Other food retailing	na	na	na	na
Australia				
Supermarkets and grocery stores	69 968	75 469	78 794	81 346
Takeaway food outlets	11 102	11 995	13 725	14 164
Liquor retailing	7 340	8 132	8 616	9 163
Cafes and restaurants	15 342	15 213	16 694	17 928
Other food retailing	7 959	7 991	7 917	7 810
Total food and liquor retailing	111 709	118 800	125 746	130 410
Total retailing	220 518	230 598	239 134	245 347

na Not available.
Source: ABS, *Retail Trade,* cat. no. 8501.0, Canberra.

TABLE 4.2 Consumer price index for food groups a

	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
Food	172	178	186	189	196
Dairy and related products	180	196	209	207	204
Milk and cream	195	214	223	216	207
Cheese	159	179	195	194	196
Ice cream and other dairy products	169	176	191	196	195
Cereal products	179	191	205	208	210
Bread	209	226	243	248	248
Cakes and biscuits	166	176	188	190	195
Breakfast cereals	150	155	158	156	157
Other cereal products	146	156	178	179	177
Meat and seafoods	149	154	162	165	168
Beef and veal	163	165	170	171	167
Lamb and mutton	213	217	235	246	269
Pork	171	175	191	194	196
Poultry	96	105	107	107	108
Bacon and ham	142	142	147	148	154
Processed meat	160	164	177	182	189
Fish and other seafood	134	141	149	155	155
Fresh fruit and vegetables	188	176	175	173	203
Fresh fruit	239	193	192	190	236
Fresh vegetables	153	166	165	163	181
Non-alcoholic drinks and snack food	173	181	190	196	202
Soft drinks, waters and juices	156	164	172	178	183
Snacks and confectionery	195	203	214	220	226
Other food	157	163	173	176	174
Eggs	195	206	208	202	200
Jams, honey and sandwich spreads	192	198	212	215	210
Tea, coffee and food drinks	147	151	160	163	160
Food additives and condiments	138	142	149	155	157
Fats and oils	168	177	194	196	194
Food nec	154	159	168	172	170
Meals out and take away foods	175	183	193	199	204
Restaurant meals	179	186	194	200	204
Take away and fast foods	173	182	194	201	206

a Weighted average, capital cities, base year 1989–90 = 100. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Source: ABS, *Consumer Price Index*, cat. no. 6401.0, Canberra

TABLE 4.3 Average retail prices of selected foods a

	Unit	2006–07 cents	2007–08 cents	2008–09 cents	2009–10 cents	2010–11 cents
Dairy products						
Milk, fresh	L	159	175	359	174	161
Cheese	500gm	465	477	533	547	538
Butter	500gm	332	348	382	381	394
Grain products						
Bread	650gm	306	333	366	371	359
Breakfast foods	550gm	348	372	394	381	395
Flour	kg	199	186	172	170	166
Rice	kg	209	207	257	279	276
Meat and seafood						
Beef	kg	1 538	1 555	1 604	1 608	1 575
Lamb	kg	1 220	1 241	1 344	1 408	1 538
Pig meat	kg	1 187	1 220	1 327	1 349	1 367
Chicken	kg	367	511	560	575	589
Seafood	210gm	250	258	259	340	341
Fruit and vegetables						
Oranges	kg	297	296	300	283	330
Banana	kg	748	336	319	320	589
Potatoes	kg	207	219	216	210	241
Tomatoes	kg	390	431	389	406	512
Carrots	kg	192	215	213	205	211
Onions	kg	239	250	269	232	285
Processed fruit						
Jam, strawberry	500gm	310	313	334	335	328
Other food						
Sugar	2kg	228	242	237	268	285
Tea	250gm	382	379	400	420	413
Coffee	150gm	692	738	764	785	773
Eggs	dozen	409	436	436	423	507
Margarine	500gm	279	285	312	322	317
Milk chocolate	250gm	394	401	432	366	396
Alcohol and beverages						
Beer, bottled, low alcohol b	24x375mL	2 723	3 893	3 966	4 081	4 131
Scotch	30mL	481	506	538	559	574

a The weighted average over 8 capital cities. **b** Full strength after 2003–04.
Sources: ABS, *Average Retail Prices of Selected Items,* cat. no. 6403.0, Canberra; ABARES.

TABLE 4.4 Apparent consumption of selected foods Australia

		Average for 3 years ended					
		1948–49	1958–59	1968–69	1978–79	1988–89	1998–99
Meat and meat products							
Beef and veal	kg	49.5	56.2	40.0	64.8	40.0	38.0
Lamb	kg	11.4	13.3	20.5	14.4	14.9	11.3
Mutton	kg	20.5	23.1	18.8	3.6	7.3	5.4
Pigmeat	kg	3.2	4.6	6.7	13.3	17.5	18.4
Total meat	kg	84.6	97.2	85.9	96.1	79.8	73.0
Canned meat (canned weight)	kg	1.2	1.9	2.2	1.6	na	1.2
Bacon and ham (cured carcass weight)	kg	5.3	3.2	3.6	6.0	6.9	8.7
Total meat and meat products	kg	91.1	102.3	91.7	103.7	na	82.9
Poultry							
Poultry (dressed weight)	kg	na	na	8.3	17.1	24.1	29.4
Seafood a							
Fish (edible weight)							
Australian	kg	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	3.1	3.8
Imported	kg	2.1	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.6	4.2
Crustaceans and molluscs	kg	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.8
Total	kg	4.1	4.5	5.6	6.4	8.3	10.8
Dairy products							
Condensed, concentrated and evaporated milk							
Full cream							
Sweetened	kg	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.8	na	na
Unsweetened b	kg	1.8	2.9	3.5	2.5	na	na
Total	kg	3.4	4.1	4.6	3.3	2.2	0.5
Skim milk	kg	na	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.2	0.7
Powdered milk							
Full cream	kg	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.0
Skim	kg	0.3	1.1	4.3	2.7	2.8	2.0
Infants' and invalids' food	kg	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	na
Cheese c	kg	2.5	2.6	3.5	5.3	8.8	10.7
Market milk (fluid) d	L	138.7	128.7	128.2	100.5	101.7	103.2
Total e	kg	22.3	22.1	25.4	22.1	23.8	23.6
Fruit and fruit products							
Fresh fruit (incl. fruit for fruit juice)							
Citrus	kg	16.9	16.1	22.5	34.5	39.1	49.2
Other	kg	39.5	35.6	40.8	34.6	49.9	54.8
Jams, conserves etc. (product weight)	kg	5.6	3.9	3.3	2.0	2.1	2.0
Dried fruit (product weight)	kg	3.9	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.9
Processed fruit (product weight)	kg	3.4	6.0	9.9	10.5	8.4	7.1
Total (fresh fruit equivalent)	kg	80.9	72.2	86.5	91.0	111.6	127.1
Vegetables							
Potatoes	kg	56.3	51.7	53.7	50.1	61.5	69.5
Other root and bulb vegetables f	kg	19.1	15.9	17.1	16.7	19.3	24.0
Tomatoes	kg	11.5	13.0	14.2	13.6	19.3	23.9
Leafy and green vegetables	kg	20.5	17.9	21.3	24.3	23.8	20.6
Other vegetables	kg	22.3	18.6	18.1	17.9	24.2	24.1
Total (fresh equivalent weight)	kg	129.7	117.1	124.3	122.5	148.1	162.1
Eggs and egg products							
Total g	doz.	12.7	10.2	12.6	12.4	12.2	11.4
Equivalent number of eggs g	no.	255.0	206.0	222.0	220.0	146.0	136.8

Continued

TABLE 4.4 Apparent consumption of selected foods Australia continued

		Average for 3 years ended					
		1948–49	1958–59	1968–69	1978–79	1988–89	1998–99
Grain products							
Wheaten flour **h**	kg	91.6	82.3	77.4	69.6	72.6	68.4
Breakfast foods	kg	6.1	6.2	6.8	7.8	9.7	7.4
Table rice	kg	0.4	na	1.9	2.4	4.2	7.2
Bread	kg	64.0	69.1	59.5	47.7	44.4	53.3
Total grain products	kg	162.1	na	145.6	127.5	130.9	136.3
Nuts (in shell)							
Peanuts	kg	4.2	3.1	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.2
Tree nuts	kg	1.8	3.4	5.8	2.9	3.8	4.9
Total nuts	kg	6.0	6.5	8.6	5.0	6.1	7.1
Oils and fats							
Butter **i**	kg	11.2	12.3	9.8	5.1	3.2	2.8
Margarine							
Table	kg	0.4	na	1.5	5.4	6.8	4.5
Other	kg	2.4	2.2	3.4	3.1	2.2	2.0
Total (fat content) **j**	kg	14.0	na	14.3	21.6	20.4	18.5
Sugars							
Cane sugar							
As refined sugar	kg	31.2	27.0	21.0	14.9	8.8	na
In manufactured foods	kg	23.1	23.6	27.7	34.6	33.9	na
Total	kg	54.3	50.6	48.7	49.5	42.7	na
Total sugars **k**	kg	56.8	53.0	51.9	54.5	48.3	45.2
Beverages							
Tea	kg	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.7	1.2	0.8
Coffee **l**	kg	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.2
Aerated/carbonated waters **m**	L	na	na	47.3	67.4	87.4	112.1
Beer	L	76.8	99.7	113.5	133.2	113.1	94.4
Wine	L	5.9	5.0	8.2	14.7	20.2	19.5
Alcohol content n							
Beer	L al	3.6	4.8	5.5	6.4	5.1	4.1
Wine	L al	0.8	0.9	1.2	2.0	2.4	2.2
Spirits	L al	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total	L al	5.2	6.4	7.5	9.6	8.7	7.6

a Comprises fresh, frozen and otherwise prepared seafood. **b** Included in 'Ice-cream mix' prior to 1972–73. **c** Combined product and natural weight equivalent weights prior to 1971–72. **d** Prior to 1978–79 known as fluid whole milk. **e** Includes an allowance for estimated cream consumption. Excludes infants and invalids food after 1993–94. **f** Sweet potatoes included with 'Other root and bulb vegetables since 1968–69; formerly included with 'Other vegetables'. **g** Data from 1988–89 onwards includes an estimate for home production of eggs. **h** Includes flour for breadmaking. From 1994–95 data excludes flour used in production of starch and gluten. **i** Includes butter equivalent of butter oil, butter concentrate and ghee. **j** Includes an estimate for vegetable oils and other fats. Prior to 1975–76 this was estimated at 2 kg, from 1975–76 onwards estimated at 10 kg. **k** Includes sugar content of syrups, honey and glucose. **l** Coffee and coffee products in terms of roasted coffee. **m** Includes bulk pre-mix and post-mix concentrates in terms of drink equivalent. **n** From 1984–85, data for beer have been compiled on the basis of excise data. Prior to this the alcohol content of beer was calculated using 2.4 per cent by volume for low alcohol beer and 4.8 per cent for other beer. **na** Not available.

Source: ABS 2000, *Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs, 1997-98 and 1998-99*, cat. no. 4306.0, Canberra.

TABLE 4.5 Average weekly household expenditure on food and beverages

	1975–76 $	1988–89 $	1998–99 $	2003–04 $	2009–10 $
Bread, cakes and cereals	3.83	10.88	15.14	16.06	20.42
Bread	1.80	4.60	5.51	5.91	6.99
Flour	0.10	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.34
Cakes, biscuits, etc	1.42	3.93	5.99	6.42	8.43
Breakfast and other cereals	0.52	2.11	3.43	3.53	4.67
Meat and seafoods	8.06	18.68	18.75	23.87	29.75
Beef and veal	3.13	4.38	3.59	4.13	4.86
Lamb and mutton	1.16	2.32	1.63	2.10	2.47
Pork	0.31	0.90	0.94	1.11	1.34
Poultry and game	0.85	2.34	2.89	3.96	5.13
Processed meat etc	2.04	6.64	6.75	8.72	11.05
Fish and other seafood	0.57	2.10	2.95	3.85	4.89
Dairy products	3.69	7.68	10.50	11.26	15.07
Fresh milk and cream	2.32	4.63	5.89	5.64	6.59
Cheese	0.56	1.84	2.53	3.05	4.36
Butter	0.51	0.45	0.38	0.43	0.75
Other dairy products	0.30	0.76	1.70	2.14	3.38
Edible oils and fats	0.70	1.30	1.31	1.39	1.71
Margarine	0.37	0.83	0.70	0.66	0.67
Edible oils and fats nec	0.33	0.47	0.61	0.73	1.04
Fruit and vegetables	4.45	13.15	16.52	20.38	26.16
Fresh fruit	1.36	4.58	6.05	7.55	9.60
Other frozen and processed fruit	0.24	0.45	0.60	0.75	0.87
Dried fruit and nuts	0.31	0.88	1.16	1.47	1.98
Potatoes	0.47	1.23	1.17	1.23	1.26
Other fresh vegetables	1.40	4.50	5.65	7.11	9.53
Other frozen and processed vegetables	0.67	1.51	1.89	2.27	2.92
Non-alcoholic drinks and snack food	3.34	12.30	17.43	18.72	22.00
Soft drinks, cordials, aerated waters etc	1.46	5.03	6.97	6.45	7.53
Fruit and vegetable juices	0.37	1.95	2.36	2.57	2.71
Snacks and confectionery	1.51	5.32	8.10	9.70	11.77
Other food	3.45	8.33	13.78	19.09	26.13
Eggs	0.73	0.85	0.88	1.06	1.40
Sugar	0.25	0.42	0.39	0.33	0.38
Syrups, honey, jams, jellies etc	0.35	0.51	0.77	0.95	1.03
Tea, coffee and food drinks	0.60	2.39	3.31	3.51	5.77
Food nec	1.52	4.16	8.43	13.24	17.55
Alcoholic drinks	6.54	16.91	20.44	23.32	32.35
Beer	4.36	9.74	9.28	9.25	12.58
Wine	0.94	3.07	5.29	6.33	8.47
Spirits and other drinks	1.24	4.10	5.87	7.74	11.30
Meals out and take away foods	6.10	23.47	33.55	42.10	62.96
Total food and beverage expenditure	40.18	112.73	147.42	176.19	236.55
Total household expenditure	172.35	502.71	698.97	883.45	1 236.28

nec Not elsewhere classified.
Source: ABS, Household expenditure survey, *Australia,* electronic data service, cat. no. 6535.0.55.001, Canberra

TABLE 4.6 Employment in food and beverage wholesale, retail and service sectors

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Australia
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2008–09								
Wholesale, grocery, liquor, tobacco	19 750	15 500	10 000	6 000	9 000	2 250	1 000	63 750
Retail, food and beverage								
Supermarket and grocery stores	86 500	74 500	63 500	19 750	35 250	7 750	3 750	296 250
Specialised food retailing	36 000	29 250	23 750	10 000	8 000	1 750	500	110 000
Food retailing nfd	500	250	500	na	na	na	na	1 750
Total retail, food and beverage	123 000	104 250	87 750	29 500	43 250	9 750	4 250	407 750
Food and beverage service								
Café, restaurant, takeaway	150 250	120 000	102 000	28 000	46 000	9 500	3 500	466 250
Pub, tavern, bar	29 250	22 000	18 750	12 750	9 250	3 250	1 000	97 000
Club	26 750	9 000	8 750	1 500	1 500	250	250	49 750
Food and beverage service nfd	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total food and beverage service	206 250	151 000	129 250	42 250	57 000	13 000	4 500	613 250
2009–10								
Wholesale, grocery, liquor, tobacco	23 000	18 000	12 750	5 000	6 000	2 000	500	67 500
Retail, food and beverage								
Supermarket and grocery stores	74 750	70 250	56 250	19 500	30 500	6 750	3 250	264 000
Specialised food retailing	32 000	31 500	18 000	9 000	8 500	2 000	750	103 000
Food retailing nfd	750	750	750	500	250	na	na	3 750
Total retail, food and beverage	107 750	102 750	75 000	29 250	39 500	8 750	4 000	370 750
Food and beverage service								
Café, restaurant, takeaway	152 250	132 250	96 250	30 000	49 000	9 000	3 250	478 500
Pub, tavern, bar	31 500	27 500	19 500	13 250	9 500	3 250	1 000	106 250
Club	31 500	7 000	13 500	1 000	2 250	na	na	58 000
Food and beverage service nfd	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total food and beverage service	215 750	166 500	128 750	44 000	61 250	12 000	4 500	642 750
2010–11								
Wholesale, grocery, liquor, tobacco	22 500	17 250	12 000	5 000	7 000	2 000	1 000	66 500
Retail, food and beverage								
Supermarket and grocery stores	83 250	76 500	57 750	22 500	30 250	6 500	3 000	282 750
Specialised food retailing	36 000	26 500	22 750	9 000	11 250	2 250	750	110 000
Food retailing nfd	1 500	1 250	1 500	250	750	250	na	5 500
Total retail, food and beverage	121 000	104 000	82 250	32 000	42 000	9 250	3 750	398 500
Food and beverage service								
Café, restaurant, takeaway	167 500	135 750	104 500	33 500	49 750	9 500	4 500	513 750
Pub, tavern, bar	28 500	19 500	19 750	15 750	8 500	3 250	1 250	97 250
Club	28 250	7 000	13 250	1 250	2 250	1 000	500	54 500
Food and beverage service nfd	na	250	na	na	na	na	na	250
Total food and beverage service	224 500	162 000	137 500	50 750	60 250	13 000	6 250	665 750

na Not available. **nfd** Not further defined.
Sources: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery,* cat. no. 6291.0.55.001, Canberra; unpublished data ABS.

TABLE 5.1 Australian food exports, by level of transformation

	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Minimally transformed								
Live animals except fish	602	594	668	752	761	924	924	887
Fish or shellfish	677	584	657	632	647	747	650	667
Horticulture								
Vegetables	161	155	149	147	137	152	150	166
Fruit and nuts	407	462	482	451	433	563	472	368
Total	568	617	631	598	571	716	622	534
Grains a	4 655	4 672	4 305	3 329	4 221	6 383	4 632	6 765
Oilseeds	550	492	412	167	346	644	657	973
Food nec	46	46	49	54	41	49	43	50
Substantially and elaborately transformed								
Meat								
Meat processing	5 723	6 902	6 673	7 048	6 506	7 411	6 313	6 887
Poultry processing	20	20	21	26	32	43	36	38
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	84	107	91	43	33	47	54	57
Total	5 827	7 029	6 785	7 117	6 571	7 501	6 403	6 983
Seafood	660	689	606	548	440	417	357	350
Dairy								
Milk and cream processing	1 076	1 108	1 210	1 089	1 258	1 354	880	1 107
Ice cream	35	42	41	42	37	31	31	33
Other dairy products	1 176	1 335	1 318	1 307	1 467	1 293	1 155	1 182
Total	2 288	2 485	2 569	2 438	2 763	2 679	2 066	2 322
Fruit and vegetables	518	511	555	574	568	575	523	572
Oil and fat	147	151	150	169	239	303	289	293
Flour mill and cereal food								
Flour mill products	202	223	230	269	315	419	365	344
Cereal food and baking mix	222	219	248	372	287	390	445	614
Total	424	441	478	642	602	809	811	958
Bakery products								
Bread, cake and pastry	18	18	26	27	26	25	26	22
Biscuit	106	114	107	111	118	127	135	134
Total	123	132	132	137	144	152	161	155
Other food								
Sugar **a**	1 000	1 127	1 503	1 551	1 035	1 374	1 924	1 479
Confectionery	271	259	208	215	237	269	260	252
Food nec	1 129	1 080	1 099	1 142	1 094	1 422	1 424	1 360
Total	2 400	2 467	2 809	2 907	2 366	3 065	3 607	3 091
Beverage and malt								
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	53	46	42	39	38	45	55	61
Beer and malt	282	241	218	273	335	447	406	318
Wine	2 497	2 721	2 768	2 894	2 700	2 493	2 188	2 009
Spirit	84	92	91	89	86	105	101	97
Total	2 915	3 100	3 120	3 294	3 159	3 091	2 750	2 485
Total food and beverage								
Minimally transformed	7 099	7 006	6 722	5 532	6 586	9 463	7 528	9 876
Substantially transformed	14 956	16 663	16 919	17 530	16 528	18 243	16 606	16 863
Elaborately transformed	347	341	286	297	324	350	362	346
Total	22 402	24 011	23 927	23 359	23 439	28 056	24 495	27 086

a Includes ABARES estimates where ABS confidentiality restrictions apply. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Sources: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra; ABARES.

TABLE 5.2 Australian grain exports, by level of transformation

	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Minimally transformed								
Cereals								
Barley, feed	627	667	563	242	778	555	396	718
Barley, malting	371	378	342	334	397	334	306	278
Maize	6	6	4	4	5	13	8	6
Oats	38	36	47	20	37	64	53	37
Rice, husked (paddy)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sorghum	61	96	33	13	76	405	116	146
Wheat	3 399	3 396	3 212	2 673	2 886	4 936	3 636	5 482
Other a	152	94	105	44	42	75	117	98
Total	4 655	4 672	4 305	3 329	4 221	6 383	4 632	6 765
Oilseeds								
Canola	453	397	331	108	303	595	583	866
Cottonseed	62	55	53	31	8	19	46	85
Sunflowerseed	4	6	9	10	12	12	8	4
Other	31	35	19	18	23	17	20	18
Total	550	492	411	167	346	644	657	973
Other	148	90	102	42	36	65	112	93
Substantially and elaborately transformed								
Milled								
Barley, maize, oats	26	28	34	47	54	71	67	67
Rice	64	52	92	226	85	50	31	125
Wheat	12	13	8	7	10	8	4	5
Other	1	1	9	23	12	7	4	8
Total	103	94	142	302	161	137	106	205
Flour								
Rice	4	3	2	2	2	2	1	1
Wheat	76	93	83	93	104	92	55	34
Other	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	2
Total	82	99	88	96	107	96	58	37
Oil								
Canola	41	41	29	33	78	114	98	115
Cottonseed	1	0	1	1	1	8	3	14
Sunflowerseed	2	5	11	8	3	15	11	8
Other	62	63	62	66	70	66	64	50
Total	105	109	101	107	152	204	175	187
Cereal starches								
Wheat	78	80	89	95	132	235	229	225
Rice	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	3
Other	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	82	82	92	97	133	237	232	228
Malt	233	223	201	254	317	428	387	296
Preparations of cereals								
Biscuits	106	114	107	111	118	127	135	134
Breads and cakes	4	5	9	10	10	10	12	8
Pasta	36	40	42	43	43	49	46	33
Other	118	123	110	98	124	166	158	144
Total	263	281	268	262	296	352	351	318
Total grains								
Minimally transformed	5 353	5 255	4 818	3 538	4 603	7 092	5 401	7 831
Substantially transformed	827	831	842	1 067	1 110	1 395	1 249	1 211
Elaborately transformed	42	56	50	52	54	59	60	60
Total	6 221	6 142	5 710	4 657	5 768	8 546	6 710	9 101

a Includes ABARES estimates where ABS confidentiality restrictions apply.
Sources: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra; ABARES.

TABLE 5.3 Australian meat and livestock exports, by level of transformation

	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Live animals a								
Cattle	314	335	341	436	446	538	550	499
Sheep	266	207	291	289	286	339	297	346
Other	18	13	19	26	24	26	27	20
Total live animal exports	602	594	668	752	761	924	924	887
Meat and meat products								
Beef and veal b								
Fresh, chilled or frozen								
Carcasses	4	4	4	6	5	7	5	6
Hindquarters and forequarters								
Bone-in	10	10	10	20	11	12	15	25
Boneless	253	300	235	292	283	463	294	267
Cuts								
Bone-in	103	160	198	208	205	153	122	186
Boneless	3 557	4 405	4 092	4 368	3 909	4 415	3 674	4 043
Other products c	303	460	468	448	416	455	385	407
Beef and veal products, otherwise prepared or preserved d	83	82	85	71	56	64	63	50
Total beef and veal	4 313	5 422	5 092	5 413	4 886	5 569	4 557	4 984
Sheep meat								
Fresh, chilled or frozen								
Carcasses	81	89	98	107	101	147	157	179
Cuts								
Bone-in	682	732	792	798	824	894	848	911
Boneless	283	296	334	347	353	422	383	427
Other products c	48	44	46	44	46	90	90	89
Sheep meat products, otherwise prepared or preserved d	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2
Total sheep meat	1 097	1 164	1 272	1 298	1 327	1 557	1 481	1 608
Pig meat								
Fresh, chilled or frozen								
Carcasses	84	70	68	73	63	62	53	45
Hams, shoulders and cuts	9	11	12	11	15	11	10	12
Other pig meat nec	88	69	62	58	51	51	46	49
Other products c	7	8	11	10	9	11	9	10
Pig meat products, otherwise prepared or preserved d	2	3	2	3	4	3	1	1
Total pig meat	190	161	156	155	141	137	119	117
Poultry meat e	20	20	21	26	32	43	36	38
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	84	107	91	43	33	47	54	57
Other meat								
Fresh, chilled or frozen								
Goat meat	49	71	82	77	55	72	104	124
Horse, ass, mule and hinny meat	11	9	9	10	8	11	8	16
Kangaroo meat	26	25	34	44	39	34	15	12
Other meat and meat products c	23	29	18	22	18	16	16	9
Other meat products, otherwise prepared or preserved d	14	21	11	30	33	15	12	16
Total other meat	123	155	153	182	152	148	155	178
Total meat and meat product exports	5 827	7 029	6 785	7 117	6 571	7 501	6 403	6 983

a Excludes animals for breeding. **b** Includes buffalo meat. **c** Includes edible offal, tongues, livers or tripe. **d** Includes meat and animal products either salted, in brine, dried, smoked, canned or bottled. **e** Includes meat and other food products from fowls, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowls and other poultry. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.

TABLE 5.4 Australian dairy exports, by level of transformation

	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Butter and butterfat a	183	188	225	179	195	232	211	252
Cheese								
Unprocessed cheddar	253	263	226	200	275	299	219	206
Processed cheddar	124	171	167	164	147	83	96	104
Unprocessed other	165	220	223	208	231	197	194	162
Processed other	63	58	75	69	57	7	6	6
Fresh, unripened or uncured b	122	154	135	169	234	188	174	229
Grated or powdered cheese	11	10	11	15	23	22	27	23
Total cheese	739	877	837	824	968	796	715	731
Wholemilk powder	322	324	334	275	392	475	296	402
Skim milk powder	388	420	529	505	533	553	358	505
Casein	123	116	89	113	125	107	88	53
Other products								
Fresh milk	104	109	107	96	84	102	91	96
Ice cream	35	42	41	42	37	31	31	33
Other fresh products	10	9	6	12	12	0	1	1
Condensed milk	121	140	148	157	152	159	124	108
Other powders	257	248	241	211	247	250	149	125
Lactose	7	10	8	13	13	5	21	28
Yoghurt	9	8	10	10	12	13	13	14
Other dairy products	1	2	0	5	6	2	2	2
Total	2 298	2 494	2 574	2 443	2 777	2 726	2 102	2 350

a Includes the butter equivalent of butter oil, butter concentrate, ghee and dry butterfat production. **b** Includes blue veined cheese.
Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.

TABLE 5.5 Australian seafood exports, by level of transformation

	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Fish								
Minimally transformed								
Live	39	35	40	41	43	46	40	33
Fresh or chilled								
Tuna a	125	67	68	46	44	63	59	40
Salmon	2	8	5	10	16	42	26	50
Other fish	21	18	13	11	12	21	24	21
Total	148	93	86	67	72	126	109	111
Whole frozen								
Tuna a	146	95	109	114	158	112	58	90
Salmon	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	1
Whiting	2	4	5	4	3	3	3	5
Other fish	14	17	8	9	5	4	4	5
Total	163	117	122	127	167	121	65	101
Substantially transformed								
Fillets								
Fresh or chilled	1	2	3	8	3	1	2	1
Frozen	16	17	12	5	2	4	9	9
Total	17	19	15	13	6	5	10	10
Other frozen	9	6	4	4	2	2	10	2
Elaborately transformed								
Dried, salted or smoked								
Salmon	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Other fish	19	20	13	14	16	16	13	18
Total	19	20	14	15	17	17	13	19
Canned	6	7	7	6	13	10	6	5
Other processed	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1
Total fish	403	297	289	275	321	329	255	283

Continued

TABLE 5.5 Australian seafood exports, by level of transformation continued

	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Shellfish								
Minimally transformed								
Live fresh or chilled								
Whole								
Rock lobster	228	239	296	281	265	354	326	315
Crabs	14	14	13	12	9	9	9	10
Other crustaceans	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	0
Abalone	77	84	98	98	88	88	100	88
Other molluscs	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other	8	1	1	1	0	0	0	7
Total	327	340	408	396	364	453	436	422
Substantially transformed								
Rock lobster								
Frozen green	21	21	18	18	16	12	14	6
Cooked	70	70	74	58	53	39	23	19
Tails	103	101	97	102	63	53	35	24
Other	6	9	5	5	4	4	2	4
Total	199	200	194	183	136	108	74	54
Prawns								
Headless	5	7	3	2	6	8	5	4
Whole frozen	151	153	129	89	56	71	53	64
Other	4	3	2	3	7	4	4	9
Total	161	163	134	94	69	82	61	77
Crabs	4	4	5	5	6	7	5	4
Other crustaceans	9	10	5	9	4	4	3	6
Abalone	59	74	60	63	56	50	53	59
Scallops	35	32	39	35	28	33	29	15
Other molluscs	1	2	2	3	2	3	3	4
Elaborately transformed								
Dried salted								
Molluscs	8	8	11	9	2	4	2	2
Canned								
Abalone	120	139	114	107	93	89	83	92
Other shellfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other preserved	9	0	0	1	3	1	1	0
Seafood extracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seafood meals and flours	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0
Total	132	142	116	109	96	91	84	92
Total shellfish	934	976	974	904	765	835	752	734
Total seafood								
Minimally transformed	677	584	657	631	646	747	650	667
Substantially transformed	493	511	457	408	310	294	250	231
Elaborately transformed	167	178	149	140	129	123	107	120
Total	1 337	1 273	1 263	1 179	1 085	1 164	1 006	1 017

a Exports of tuna landed in Australia. Tuna shipped at sea or captured under joint venture or bilateral agreements are not included.
Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.

TABLE 5.6 Selected Australian fruit and nut exports, by level of transformation

	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Minimally transformed								
Fruit								
Oranges	107	118	137	141	135	123	143	95
Grapes	85	109	115	94	101	189	85	79
Apples	20	17	12	12	7	9	8	6
Pears	12	12	9	6	7	10	10	7
Mandarins	43	41	35	29	34	34	46	39
Plums	13	16	14	11	11	10	10	9
Melons	15	16	16	17	15	19	19	16
Mangoes	11	13	12	13	11	15	16	10
Nectarines	12	15	16	11	10	13	12	8
Other fruit	41	50	48	48	48	59	55	41
Total fruit	358	407	414	382	377	481	404	311
Nuts, in shell								
Macadamias	35	41	34	24	20	16	20	9
Almonds	9	9	21	28	24	51	35	33
Other nuts	5	5	12	17	12	15	14	15
Total nuts	49	55	67	69	56	82	68	57
Substantially transformed								
Canned or bottled								
Pears	23	17	21	14	10	9	8	4
Fruit salads and mixtures	20	18	17	16	13	13	10	6
Peaches	18	9	13	16	17	16	13	11
Pineapples	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	0
Apricots	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Apples	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other canned or bottled fruit	7	8	9	12	8	6	7	7
Total canned or bottled fruit	74	57	65	62	51	46	42	29
Dried								
Grapes	15	15	18	16	13	15	13	6
Other dried fruit	3	3	5	3	4	5	4	4
Total dried fruit	18	19	22	19	17	19	17	10
Juice								
Orange, frozen or otherwise	14	18	17	19	15	9	8	7
Grape	13	12	13	17	12	8	7	6
Apple	11	9	9	10	9	5	4	5
Pineapple	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Other fruit juice	32	47	50	47	65	61	50	46
Total fruit juice	72	88	91	96	102	86	70	65
Shelled nuts								
Macadamias	71	104	86	65	64	71	63	61
Other shelled nuts	29	41	61	56	70	90	92	102
Total shelled nuts	100	146	147	121	134	161	155	163
Jams, spreads, pastes etc	14	16	17	16	17	14	12	11
Otherwise processed fruits								
Fruits preserved by sugar	2	2	2	4	2	2	1	1
Frozen fruits	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	2
Other processed fruits	2	1	2	3	1	3	4	2
Total otherwise processed fruits	5	4	6	9	6	8	10	5
Total fruit and nut products								
Minimally transformed	407	462	481	451	433	563	472	368
Substantially transformed	283	329	348	323	327	335	306	283
Total	690	791	829	774	760	898	778	651

Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.

TABLE 5.7 Selected Australian vegetable exports, by level of transformation

	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Minimally transformed								
Vegetables								
Asparagus	22	27	22	18	17	24	15	18
Carrots	39	37	41	41	38	46	51	52
Cauliflowers	13	6	2	1	1	1	1	0
Onions	24	21	22	28	27	27	26	34
Headed broccoli	10	9	8	8	5	5	5	6
Potatoes (excluding seed)	14	16	15	11	7	10	16	25
Tomatoes	8	6	8	9	12	6	7	6
Lettuce	4	5	4	4	5	6	5	5
Chinese cabbage	2	2	3	2	0	1	0	0
Other vegetables	25	25	25	24	25	27	23	20
Total vegetables	161	155	149	146	137	152	149	166
Substantially transformed								
Canned or bottled								
Tomatoes and tomato products	17	17	17	17	17	16	16	15
Ginger in syrup	5	5	5	6	5	4	4	4
Other canned or bottled vegetables	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3
Total canned or bottled vegetables	25	25	25	25	24	22	23	21
Dried								
Peas	52	33	42	79	60	61	60	85
Beans	56	37	66	65	60	67	51	102
Other dried vegetables	4	7	5	9	13	10	7	8
Total dried vegetables	111	77	113	153	134	138	118	195
Juice								
Vegetable juice mixtures	2	11	16	17	9	13	5	8
Single vegetable juices	21	6	2	3	3	2	2	2
Tomato juice	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total juice	24	17	19	20	13	15	6	9
Frozen								
Potatoes	23	14	14	16	22	20	22	16
Mixed vegetables	5	5	3	2	2	1	1	1
Corn	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
Peas	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Other frozen vegetables	10	5	7	10	8	5	10	7
Total frozen vegetables	39	27	25	30	33	28	35	26
Saps and extracts								
Hop extracts	4	4	2	1	2	1	0	0
Miscellaneous vegetable extracts	11	12	13	12	14	16	18	17
Total vegetable extracts	15	16	15	13	15	17	19	17
Otherwise processed vegetables								
Hops	6	4	1	4	12	10	7	3
Ginger	7	7	7	8	7	6	7	6
Mixed vegetables	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1
Potatoes	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	7
Other	8	8	7	8	6	8	8	8
Total otherwise processed vegetables	23	22	19	22	28	25	23	25
Total vegetable products								
Minimally transformed	161	155	149	146	137	152	149	166
Substantially transformed	238	185	216	263	247	246	223	294
Total	399	340	365	410	384	397	372	460

Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.

TABLE 5.8 Australian food exports, by level of transformation and state, 2010–11

	NSW $m	Vic. $m	Qld $m	WA $m	SA $m	Tas. $m	NT $m
Minimally transformed							
Live animals except fish	16	153	43	500	20	1	187
Fish or shellfish	12	80	80	160	192	141	0
Horticulture							
Vegetables	13	37	22	54	8	31	0
Fruit and nuts	48	174	56	11	53	14	2
Total	61	211	78	66	60	46	2
Grains a	986	699	555	1 843	1 568	0	0
Oilseeds	113	130	78	420	227	5	0
Food nec	2	8	10	18	9	2	0
Substantially and elaborately transformed							
Meat							
Meat processing	1 053	1 415	3 215	373	701	129	1
Poultry processing	12	12	7	3	4	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	9	29	9	8	1	0	0
Total	1 074	1 456	3 232	384	705	129	1
Seafood	3	69	82	80	46	25	0
Dairy							
Milk and cream processing	17	973	3	45	1	68	0
Ice cream	17	4	10	0	0	0	0
Other dairy products	93	992	4	11	45	34	0
Total	127	1 969	16	57	45	101	1
Fruit and vegetables	92	212	82	25	148	3	0
Oil and fat	85	149	39	10	6	2	0
Flour mill and cereal food							
Flour mill products	265	15	14	42	8	0	0
Cereal food and baking mix	195	353	27	4	5	0	0
Total	460	368	41	45	13	0	0
Bakery products							
Bread, cake and pastry	15	4	2	0	0	0	0
Biscuit	62	41	23	1	5	0	0
Total	77	45	25	2	5	0	0
Other food							
Sugar a	36	4	1 468	0	0	0	0
Confectionery	39	137	3	3	0	54	0
Food nec	432	348	403	40	78	15	0
Total	508	489	1 874	43	78	70	0
Beverage and malt							
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	8	20	22	1	5	2	1
Beer and malt	12	100	1	111	72	1	0
Wine	516	226	4	35	1 205	4	0
Spirit	12	22	2	0	13	0	0
Total	548	369	29	147	1 294	7	1
Total food and beverage							
Minimally transformed	1 190	1 280	845	3 006	2 077	194	189
Substantially transformed	2 861	4 996	5 397	786	2 335	283	4
Elaborately transformed	113	128	23	6	5	54	0
Total b	4 164	6 404	6 264	3 799	4 417	531	193

a Includes ABARES estimates where ABS confidentiality restrictions apply. **b** Due to state level ABS confidentiality restrictions, these totals do not correspond with table 5.1. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Sources: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra; ABARES.

TABLE 5.9 Australian air freight exports of food, by level of transformation a

	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Minimally transformed					
Live animals except fish	172	118	212	177	136
Fish or shellfish					
Fish	124	134	190	165	166
Shellfish	462	419	507	499	480
Total	587	553	697	664	646
Horticulture					
Vegetables	54	52	60	47	50
Fruit and nuts	89	87	138	111	88
Total	143	139	199	158	138
Grains	0	1	1	1	0
Oilseeds	2	3	2	2	2
Substantially transformed					
Meat					
Beef	126	154	167	184	212
Other meat and offal	219	205	237	255	290
Total	345	359	404	439	502
Seafood	10	9	15	11	6
Dairy					
Milk, cream and milk products b	17	24	21	19	22
Butter and other milk fat	1	1	1	0	1
Cheese and curd	8	15	12	12	11
Total	26	40	34	32	34
Fruit and vegetables	3	3	4	3	3
Oil and fat	5	5	4	4	5
Flour mill and cereal food	12	5	4	4	3
Other food					
Chocolate and chocolate confectionery	6	9	9	8	7
Sugar confectionary	3	3	3	2	2
Food nec	54	54	64	62	49
Total	62	66	76	72	58
Beverages and malt					
Non-alcoholic	0	0	0	1	1
Alcoholic	13	13	12	13	17
Total	13	13	12	13	17
Total food and beverage					
Minimally transformed	903	813	1 110	1 001	922
Substantially transformed	476	500	551	578	628
Total	1 380	1 313	1 662	1 579	1 550

a Based on state of departure. **b** Excluding butter and cheese. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Source: ABS, Air freight cargo statistics, unpublished.

TABLE 5.10 Australian air freight exports of food, by level of transformation and state, 2010–11 a

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Minimally transformed							
Live animals except fish	46	77	7	4	2	0	0
Fish or shellfish							
Fish	14	61	61	3	26	0	0
Shellfish	20	216	34	172	38	0	0
Total	34	277	95	175	65	0	0
Horticulture							
Vegetables	17	19	12	2	1	0	0
Fruit and nuts	30	29	18	9	1	0	0
Total	47	48	30	11	2	0	0
Oilseeds	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Substantially transformed							
Meat							
Beef	28	39	135	6	3	0	0
Other meat and offal	34	147	40	51	18	0	0
Total	62	186	175	57	21	0	0
Seafood	0	4	1	0	1	0	0
Dairy							
Milk, cream and milk products **b**	6	11	3	1	0	0	0
Butter and other milk fat	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cheese and curd	2	9	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	20	3	1	0	0	0
Fruit and vegetables	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Oil and fat	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Flour mill and cereal food	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other food							
Chocolate and chocolate confectionery	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
Sugar confectionery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food nec	26	11	11	0	0	0	0
Total	29	17	12	1	0	0	0
Beverages and malt							
Non-alcoholic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcoholic	5	5	2	0	4	0	0
Total	5	5	2	1	4	0	0
Total food and beverage							
Minimally transformed	129	402	133	190	69	0	0
Substantially transformed	110	236	195	60	27	0	0
Total	239	637	328	250	96	0	0

a Based on state of departure. **b** Excluding butter and cheese.
Source: ABS, Air freight cargo statistics, unpublished.

TABLE 5.11 Australian food exports to APEC member countries

	2003–04 $m	2004–05 $m	2005–06 $m	2006–07 $m	2007–08 $m	2008–09 $m	2009–10 $m	2010–11 $m
Minimally transformed								
Live animals except fish	289	335	311	399	414	530	538	401
Fish or shellfish	665	567	641	611	630	728	634	652
Horticulture								
Vegetables	119	115	105	94	85	95	95	104
Fruit and nuts	305	337	347	320	312	397	333	266
Total	424	451	452	413	397	492	429	370
Grains a	2 236	2 408	2 151	1 977	2 762	5 293	2 921	3 772
Oilseeds	312	286	208	132	99	122	172	142
Food nec	27	25	29	40	27	28	22	26
Substantially and elaborately transformed								
Meat								
Meat processing	5 078	6 193	5 886	6 147	5 413	6 097	5 165	5 372
Poultry processing	6	7	8	10	12	17	18	22
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	72	90	77	34	27	42	50	54
Total	5 155	6 290	5 972	6 191	5 452	6 156	5 233	5 448
Seafood	578	581	507	480	390	376	321	304
Dairy								
Milk and cream processing	801	801	911	784	913	881	604	685
Ice cream	34	39	39	40	36	30	30	31
Other dairy products	833	963	899	943	1 085	1 031	906	943
Total	1 668	1 804	1 849	1 766	2 034	1 942	1 540	1 659
Fruit and vegetables	316	337	344	336	331	320	297	287
Oil and fat	123	125	124	141	198	254	235	238
Flour mill and cereal food								
Flour mill products	182	198	219	252	297	384	339	314
Cereal food and baking mix	130	141	137	122	177	294	330	403
Total	312	338	356	374	473	677	669	717
Bakery products								
Bread, cake and pastry	15	15	17	17	17	17	16	19
Biscuit	72	86	84	90	96	105	114	106
Total	87	101	101	107	113	122	130	125
Other food								
Sugar **a**	922	1 100	1 467	1 481	1 009	1 346	1 907	1 358
Confectionery	238	223	183	189	210	239	235	236
Food nec	852	832	778	785	772	913	877	861
Total	2 012	2 155	2 429	2 454	1 991	2 498	3 019	2 455
Beverage and malt								
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	44	41	36	33	32	36	46	49
Beer and malt	173	167	147	198	239	336	303	234
Wine	1 309	1 373	1 400	1 462	1 359	1 367	1 252	1 216
Spirit	61	54	38	57	54	59	58	57
Total	1 587	1 635	1 620	1 750	1 683	1 798	1 659	1 556
Total food and beverage								
Minimally transformed	3 954	4 073	3 793	3 572	4 328	7 192	4 716	5 363
Substantially transformed	11 562	13 090	13 064	13 352	12 395	13 848	12 790	12 488
Elaborately transformed	278	277	237	249	270	295	313	302
Total	15 795	17 439	17 094	17 173	16 993	21 335	17 819	18 153

a Includes ABARES estimates where ABS confidentiality restrictions apply. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Sources: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra; ABARES.

TABLE 5.12 Australian food exports to ASEAN member countries

	2003–04 $m	2004–05 $m	2005–06 $m	2006–07 $m	2007–08 $m	2008–09 $m	2009–10 $m	2010–11 $m
Minimally transformed								
Live animals except fish	258	280	268	363	390	494	475	331
Fish or shellfish	10	13	10	15	13	18	17	36
Horticulture								
Vegetables	56	45	41	40	35	43	48	50
Fruit and nuts	107	118	113	116	98	155	114	97
Total	163	163	154	156	133	198	162	147
Grains a	932	983	1 003	927	1 203	3 165	1 469	2 432
Oilseeds	4	5	2	2	1	2	3	1
Food nec	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	3
Substantially and elaborately transformed								
Meat								
Meat processing	302	263	294	376	435	576	608	654
Poultry processing	2	2	4	4	5	7	5	5
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
Total	306	268	301	382	443	586	616	662
Seafood	45	50	49	49	47	50	51	52
Dairy								
Milk and cream processing	543	561	662	547	641	570	363	412
Ice cream	6	5	4	5	6	2	5	6
Other dairy products	169	217	241	241	255	236	243	287
Total	717	783	907	792	902	808	611	705
Fruit and vegetables	49	48	38	45	46	52	48	50
Oil and fat	25	24	21	29	43	60	73	69
Flour mill and cereal food								
Flour mill products	67	84	96	104	116	111	72	57
Cereal food and baking mix	12	15	12	16	30	83	99	125
Total	79	99	107	120	146	194	171	182
Bakery products								
Bread, cake and pastry	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4
Biscuit	6	4	3	3	4	5	6	7
Total	8	6	5	5	5	7	8	11
Other food								
Sugar **a**	301	380	428	476	369	498	752	540
Confectionery	50	45	34	30	32	41	35	32
Food nec	130	153	128	140	165	196	177	181
Total	480	578	590	646	567	735	964	754
Beverage and malt								
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	11	10	5	3	3	5	7	8
Beer and malt	133	125	124	160	218	259	238	170
Wine	62	75	76	89	91	90	94	111
Spirit	7	13	11	8	5	11	11	13
Total	213	222	215	260	317	366	350	302
Total food and beverage								
Minimally transformed	1 367	1 447	1 439	1 465	1 740	3 878	2 128	2 951
Substantially transformed	1 871	2 032	2 200	2 299	2 483	2 821	2 857	2 755
Elaborately transformed	51	46	35	30	33	38	35	31
Total	3 289	3 526	3 673	3 794	4 256	6 737	5 021	5 737

a Includes ABARES estimates where ABS confidentiality restrictions apply. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Sources: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra; ABARES.

TABLE 5.13 Australian food exports to NAFTA member countries

	2003–04 $m	2004–05 $m	2005–06 $m	2006–07 $m	2007–08 $m	2008–09 $m	2009–10 $m	2010–11 $m
Minimally transformed								
Live animals except fish	3	3	10	4	4	6	4	1
Fish or shellfish	16	14	13	12	8	11	11	7
Horticulture								
Vegetables	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Fruit and nuts	53	56	70	56	60	51	63	31
Total	54	57	70	57	61	51	64	31
Grains a	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0
Oilseeds	9	7	6	6	10	5	14	6
Food nec	2	4	4	4	2	1	1	1
Substantially and elaborately transformed								
Meat								
Meat processing	1 856	1 968	1 726	1 812	1 487	1 818	1 331	1 265
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1 856	1 969	1 726	1 813	1 488	1 818	1 331	1 265
Seafood	113	118	105	108	68	57	42	31
Dairy								
Milk and cream processing	35	31	45	30	21	10	11	5
Ice cream	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
Other dairy products	157	153	155	130	112	133	76	54
Total	192	184	201	160	134	148	91	63
Fruit and vegetables	53	57	50	50	35	39	38	25
Oil and fat	1	5	11	15	10	20	14	11
Flour mill and cereal food								
Flour mill products	45	41	47	53	82	163	166	163
Cereal food and baking mix	3	4	6	4	9	8	3	4
Total	48	46	53	57	91	171	170	167
Bakery products								
Bread, cake and pastry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biscuit	6	6	6	8	7	9	11	9
Total	6	6	6	8	7	10	11	9
Other food								
Sugar **a**	167	143	138	119	47	88	68	7
Confectionery	9	11	10	8	10	12	12	11
Food nec	46	31	33	39	45	72	60	70
Total	222	185	180	167	102	172	139	88
Beverage and malt								
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Beer and malt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wine	1 072	1 108	1 112	1 115	1 000	980	830	731
Spirit	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	5
Total	1 074	1 110	1 114	1 117	1 004	984	836	739
Total food and beverage								
Minimally transformed	83	85	104	83	86	76	94	46
Substantially transformed	3 550	3 665	3 432	3 480	2 924	3 399	2 649	2 379
Elaborately transformed	15	14	15	14	16	20	22	19
Total	3 648	3 765	3 550	3 577	3 026	3 495	2 765	2 444

a Includes ABARES estimates where ABS confidentiality restrictions apply. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Sources: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra; ABARES.

TABLE 5.14 Australian food exports to EU member countries

	2003–04 $m	2004–05 $m	2005–06 $m	2006–07 $m	2007–08 $m	2008–09 $m	2009–10 $m	2010–11 $m
Minimally transformed								
Live animals except fish	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fish or shellfish	9	12	6	7	7	11	10	9
Horticulture								
Vegetables	20	16	16	22	23	21	17	23
Fruit and nuts	21	31	24	24	26	18	14	11
Total	42	47	40	46	49	39	31	34
Grains a	127	122	113	57	56	255	100	0
Oilseeds	59	19	110	6	100	438	140	802
Food nec	5	8	7	4	3	5	5	6
Substantially and elaborately transformed								
Meat								
Meat processing	228	241	210	237	267	300	226	289
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	0	3	4	2	0	0	0	0
Total	229	243	214	239	267	300	227	289
Seafood	58	56	61	37	15	16	10	10
Dairy								
Milk and cream processing	10	23	16	17	10	5	11	1
Ice cream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other dairy products	99	109	81	70	85	41	23	14
Total	108	132	98	87	95	46	34	14
Fruit and vegetables	88	89	85	81	97	92	78	70
Oil and fat	4	4	7	6	6	15	27	15
Flour mill and cereal food								
Flour mill products	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	2
Cereal food and baking mix	4	5	5	6	7	4	4	3
Total	5	6	6	9	8	10	5	4
Bakery products								
Bread, cake and pastry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biscuit	15	9	10	6	6	5	4	5
Total	16	10	10	6	6	5	4	5
Other food								
Sugar **a**	1	4	1	10	6	5	0	7
Confectionery	6	8	5	6	8	8	7	4
Food nec	36	40	42	42	41	59	48	50
Total	42	52	47	59	55	72	55	60
Beverage and malt								
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	2	1	1	1	2	4	3	4
Beer and malt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wine	1 134	1 289	1 303	1 359	1 268	1 060	868	728
Spirit	4	3	7	13	15	29	20	14
Total	1 140	1 293	1 311	1 373	1 285	1 092	891	745
Total food and beverage								
Minimally transformed	242	208	277	121	216	748	286	851
Substantially transformed	1 669	1 869	1 826	1 884	1 821	1 637	1 320	1 205
Elaborately transformed	20	17	14	12	14	12	10	8
Total	1 932	2 094	2 117	2 017	2 050	2 397	1 616	2 064

a Includes ABARES estimates where ABS confidentiality restrictions apply. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Sources: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra; ABARES.

TABLE 5.15 Australian total food exports, by selected destination

	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Canada	425	423	402	380	335	332
China	786	664	917	1 178	1 426	1 511
Chinese Taipei	704	595	574	671	613	569
Egypt	471	151	174	315	266	402
Germany	172	123	162	153	109	263
Hong Kong, China	789	827	857	1 082	997	886
Indonesia	1 442	1 566	1 702	2 652	2 129	2 288
Japan	4 916	4 752	4 553	5 517	4 278	4 207
Korea, Rep. of	1 634	1 850	1 655	1 873	1 925	1 994
Malaysia	750	801	799	1 231	853	849
New Zealand	1 092	1 203	1 303	1 406	1 323	1 281
Philippines	285	240	308	563	318	502
Saudi Arabia	777	568	1 144	1 020	566	499
Singapore	622	650	712	792	722	739
Thailand	385	305	393	626	424	539
United Arab Emirates	419	284	445	567	528	581
United Kingdom	1 175	1 209	1 136	1 005	784	692
United States	3 006	3 058	2 552	3 054	2 379	2 138

Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.

TABLE 5.16 Australian food exports to selected countries

	Japan		United States		United Kingdom	
	2009–10	2010–11	2009–10	2010–11	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	15	16	4	0	0	0
Fish or shellfish	152	164	11	7	1	0
Horticulture						
Vegetables	20	24	0	1	1	2
Fruit and nuts	33	40	55	23	7	4
Total	54	64	55	24	8	6
Grains a	758	736	0	0	6	1
Oilseeds	142	70	13	3	0	0
Food nec	16	18	1	1	1	0
Substantially and elaborately transformed						
Meat						
Meat processing	1 981	1 977	1 218	1 171	108	153
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	1 981	1 978	1 218	1 171	108	153
Seafood	64	62	39	29	0	0
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	25	14	10	4	10	0
Ice cream	6	6	4	4	0	0
Other dairy products	397	394	59	36	4	0
Total	427	414	73	45	14	1
Fruit and vegetables	52	63	32	21	15	13
Oil and fat	7	14	13	10	7	4
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	38	34	160	161	0	0
Cereal food and baking mix	19	22	2	2	2	2
Total	58	55	162	163	3	2
Bakery products						
Bread, cake and pastry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biscuit	6	6	7	6	3	3
Total	6	6	8	6	3	3
Other food						
Sugar a	190	194	68	65	0	11
Confectionery	39	35	9	9	6	3
Food nec	193	220	45	57	29	28
Total	422	448	122	130	35	42
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	3	3	1	2	2	3
Beer and malt	77	50	0	0	0	0
Wine	43	44	627	524	579	465
Spirit	1	1	2	3	2	0
Total	124	98	630	529	583	468
Total food and beverage						
Minimally transformed	1 136	1 068	83	35	16	7
Substantially transformed	3 119	3 123	2 280	2 089	760	679
Elaborately transformed	23	16	16	14	8	6
Total	4 278	4 207	2 379	2 138	784	692

Continued

TABLE 5.16 Australian food exports to selected countries **continued**

	Hong Kong, China		New Zealand		Chinese Taipei	
	2009–10	2010–11	2009–10	2010–11	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	1	1	1	0	0	0
Fish or shellfish	412	312	1	0	9	10
Horticulture						
Vegetables	6	5	15	13	2	1
Fruit and nuts	83	70	28	24	11	9
Total	89	76	43	37	13	10
Grains a	1	0	106	125	101	124
Oilseeds	0	0	3	2	2	1
Food nec	0	0	2	2	0	0
Substantially and elaborately transformed						
Meat						
Meat processing	165	149	61	57	194	202
Poultry processing	11	11	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	1	1	4	5	0	0
Total	177	161	65	62	194	203
Seafood	118	114	16	9	23	20
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	37	33	30	32	41	52
Ice cream	0	0	14	14	1	0
Other dairy products	35	39	33	34	28	30
Total	72	72	77	80	70	83
Fruit and vegetables	9	20	129	107	5	5
Oil and fat	11	10	61	55	6	15
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	4	2	22	24	20	17
Cereal food and baking mix	7	12	84	87	12	17
Total	11	14	106	111	31	34
Bakery products						
Bread, cake and pastry	3	3	11	11	0	0
Biscuit	2	1	86	80	0	1
Total	4	4	97	91	0	1
Other food						
Sugar **a**	2	9	115	99	90	1
Confectionery	13	11	132	140	2	2
Food nec	23	14	227	225	57	49
Total	38	34	474	464	148	52
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	1	1	27	26	1	1
Beer and malt	1	0	1	0	0	0
Wine	49	66	79	74	9	10
Spirit	3	2	35	35	0	0
Total	55	69	141	136	10	11
Total food and beverage						
Minimally transformed	503	390	156	166	126	146
Substantially transformed	479	483	962	907	484	420
Elaborately transformed	16	14	204	209	3	4
Total	997	886	1 323	1 281	613	569

Continued

TABLE 5.16 Australian food exports to selected countries continued

	Philippines		China		Malaysia	
	2009–10	2010–11	2009–10	2010–11	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	9	10	43	23	17	24
Fish or shellfish	0	0	32	124	2	5
Horticulture						
Vegetables	1	1	0	0	12	12
Fruit and nuts	0	0	4	2	22	12
Total	1	1	4	2	34	24
Grains a	31	199	676	469	201	274
Oilseeds	0	0	1	45	1	0
Food nec	0	0	0	0	1	2
Substantially and elaborately transformed						
Meat						
Meat processing	66	84	125	205	101	123
Poultry processing	3	4	0	0	1	1
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	0	0	39	39	0	0
Total	70	88	164	244	102	123
Seafood	1	1	11	20	7	8
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	55	36	74	100	35	39
Ice cream	3	4	0	0	0	0
Other dairy products	40	70	56	53	49	51
Total	98	110	130	153	85	91
Fruit and vegetables	5	4	8	9	15	15
Oil and fat	3	5	15	17	18	15
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	13	9	3	5	12	14
Cereal food and baking mix	6	17	90	119	43	43
Total	19	27	93	124	55	57
Bakery products						
Bread, cake and pastry	0	0	0	0	1	2
Biscuit	0	1	1	1	1	1
Total	1	1	1	2	2	3
Other food						
Sugar a	2	4	4	31	247	139
Confectionery	6	5	1	2	7	6
Food nec	17	17	92	65	31	28
Total	25	26	97	98	286	173
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	0	1	3	3	1	1
Beer and malt	48	26	4	0	4	3
Wine	4	4	144	178	23	30
Spirit	1	1	1	1	1	2
Total	54	32	152	183	28	36
Total food and beverage						
Minimally transformed	42	210	756	663	256	328
Substantially transformed	270	287	668	845	589	515
Elaborately transformed	6	5	2	3	8	5
Total	318	502	1 426	1 511	853	849

Continued

TABLE 5.16 Australian food exports to selected countries **continued**

	Singapore		Republic of Korea		Saudi Arabia	
	2009–10	2010–11	2009–10	2010–11	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	3	3	0	0	38	36
Fish or shellfish	5	10	0	0	0	0
Horticulture						
Vegetables	23	22	3	7	5	7
Fruit and nuts	32	26	0	0	3	1
Total	54	48	3	8	9	8
Grains a	23	27	301	438	290	219
Oilseeds	1	0	7	16	0	0
Food nec	0	0	1	2	0	0
Substantially and elaborately transformed						
Meat						
Meat processing	171	173	668	801	109	108
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	1	1	0	1	0	0
Total	172	174	668	801	110	108
Seafood	33	32	0	3	0	0
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	130	138	39	53	46	57
Ice cream	2	1	0	0	0	0
Other dairy products	64	75	45	56	40	46
Total	196	214	84	109	86	103
Fruit and vegetables	10	8	6	6	19	17
Oil and fat	18	15	47	48	0	0
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	3	1	13	12	1	0
Cereal food and baking mix	4	5	9	12	4	3
Total	7	6	22	24	5	3
Bakery products						
Bread, cake and pastry	2	2	0	0	0	0
Biscuit	4	4	1	0	0	0
Total	5	6	1	1	1	0
Other food						
Sugar **a**	83	93	685	424	0	0
Confectionery	18	16	1	2	3	1
Food nec	21	21	37	34	5	4
Total	121	130	722	461	8	5
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	4	4	2	2	0	0
Beer and malt	20	8	49	63	0	0
Wine	46	49	9	7	0	0
Spirit	4	3	3	4	0	0
Total	74	64	63	77	0	0
Total food and beverage						
Minimally transformed	86	88	312	464	337	263
Substantially transformed	619	634	1 612	1 530	225	236
Elaborately transformed	17	16	1	1	3	1
Total	722	739	1 925	1 994	566	499

Continued

TABLE 5.16 Australian food exports to selected countries continued

	Canada		Thailand		Egypt	
	2009–10	2010–11	2009–10	2010–11	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	1	0	2	2	30	18
Fish or shellfish	0	0	5	13	0	0
Horticulture						
Vegetables	0	0	1	2	0	0
Fruit and nuts	8	8	21	21	0	0
Total	8	8	22	23	0	0
Grains a	0	0	119	189	146	245
Oilseeds	1	3	1	1	0	0
Food nec	0	0	0	0	0	0
Substantially and elaborately transformed						
Meat						
Meat processing	90	86	27	36	36	41
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	91	86	27	36	36	41
Seafood	3	2	4	3	0	0
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	0	0	40	55	1	3
Ice cream	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other dairy products	2	1	28	35	27	14
Total	2	1	68	90	28	17
Fruit and vegetables	6	4	8	10	18	63
Oil and fat	0	1	5	5	0	0
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	0	0	12	14	0	1
Cereal food and baking mix	1	2	29	36	1	1
Total	1	2	41	50	1	2
Bakery products						
Bread, cake and pastry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biscuit	3	4	0	0	0	0
Total	3	4	0	1	0	0
Other food						
Sugar a	0	0	0	0	0	0
Confectionery	3	2	3	4	0	0
Food nec	14	13	29	26	8	15
Total	17	15	32	30	8	15
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	0	0	1	1	0	0
Beer and malt	0	0	76	68	0	0
Wine	201	206	12	16	0	0
Spirit	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	201	206	90	86	0	0
Total food and beverage						
Minimally transformed	11	11	149	228	176	264
Substantially transformed	318	316	272	309	90	137
Elaborately transformed	6	5	2	2	0	0
Total	335	332	424	539	266	402

Continued

TABLE 5.16 Australian food exports to selected countries **continued**

	Indonesia		Germany		United Arab Emirates	
	2009–10	2010–11	2009–10	2010–11	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	439	288	0	0	10	8
Fish or shellfish	4	8	2	2	1	2
Horticulture						
Vegetables	8	11	7	6	15	16
Fruit and nuts	32	26	0	1	28	20
Total	41	37	8	7	43	37
Grains a	726	1 132	0	17	126	176
Oilseeds	0	0	0	138	35	15
Food nec	0	0	3	3	0	0
Substantially and elaborately transformed						
Meat						
Meat processing	206	215	19	27	166	186
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	1	2	0	0	1	0
Total	207	217	19	27	167	186
Seafood	3	1	1	1	0	0
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	81	121	0	0	21	18
Ice cream	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other dairy products	53	48	0	1	15	17
Total	134	169	0	1	36	35
Fruit and vegetables	7	8	35	28	21	18
Oil and fat	24	22	1	0	2	2
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	32	18	0	0	1	2
Cereal food and baking mix	15	20	0	0	30	41
Total	47	38	0	0	32	43
Bakery products						
Bread, cake and pastry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biscuit	1	1	0	0	2	2
Total	1	1	0	0	2	2
Other food						
Sugar **a**	420	296	0	0	0	0
Confectionery	0	1	0	0	6	2
Food nec	60	56	4	3	33	41
Total	480	353	4	3	38	42
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beer and malt	13	9	0	0	0	0
Wine	3	4	35	36	14	15
Spirit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	17	13	36	36	14	15
Total food and beverage						
Minimally transformed	1 210	1 466	13	167	215	237
Substantially transformed	918	821	96	96	304	339
Elaborately transformed	1	1	0	0	8	4
Total	2 129	2 288	109	263	528	581

a Includes ABARES estimate where ABS confidentiality restrictions apply. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Sources: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra; ABARES.

TABLE 6.1 Australian food imports, by level of transformation

	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Minimally transformed								
Live animals except fish	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Fish or shellfish	46	46	47	57	65	67	72	73
Horticulture								
Vegetables	34	32	41	45	53	49	58	76
Fruit and nuts	140	159	191	194	216	225	262	245
Total	173	191	233	238	269	274	320	322
Grains	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4
Oilseeds	50	25	20	78	49	49	36	36
Food nec	88	116	140	176	188	180	229	306
Substantially and elaborately transformed								
Meat								
Meat processing	224	345	290	446	381	525	497	478
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	40	41	43	42	50	68	82	90
Total	264	387	333	489	431	593	579	567
Seafood	868	928	998	1 151	1 095	1 249	1 201	1 231
Dairy								
Milk and cream processing	35	45	45	40	67	69	66	72
Ice cream	22	29	30	40	37	39	40	44
Other dairy products	272	310	357	401	552	522	510	578
Total	330	384	432	480	656	631	615	694
Fruit and vegetables	945	1 027	1 043	1 233	1 390	1 559	1 367	1 486
Oil and fat	373	376	417	481	489	578	485	517
Flour mill and cereal food								
Flour mill products	59	73	57	34	66	83	66	48
Cereal food and baking mix	260	285	305	325	462	576	577	523
Total	319	358	362	358	527	659	643	572
Bakery products								
Bread, cake and pastry	117	120	138	163	175	197	191	222
Biscuit	160	177	199	254	267	297	305	338
Total	277	297	337	417	442	493	496	560
Other food								
Sugar	15	18	19	20	22	44	71	125
Confectionery	261	307	333	371	438	518	525	547
Food nec	963	1 038	1 075	1 186	1 270	1 492	1 450	1 525
Total	1 240	1 363	1 427	1 577	1 731	2 054	2 046	2 196
Beverage and malt								
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	502	537	571	656	697	791	798	818
Beer and malt	91	99	112	126	161	226	212	196
Wine	158	200	248	334	454	502	477	490
Spirit	354	390	414	465	491	530	538	544
Total	1 105	1 226	1 345	1 582	1 802	2 050	2 026	2 048
Total food and beverage								
Minimally transformed	359	379	441	551	574	574	661	742
Substantially transformed	5 504	6 119	6 435	7 430	8 167	9 437	9 024	9 425
Elaborately transformed	217	228	259	338	396	429	434	445
Total	6 080	6 725	7 135	8 319	9 138	10 441	10 119	10 613

nec Not elsewhere classified.
Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.

TABLE 6.2 Australian food imports from APEC member countries

	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Minimally transformed								
Live animals except fish	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2
Fish or shellfish	42	44	46	56	63	66	70	72
Horticulture								
Vegetables	31	28	36	39	46	40	47	65
Fruit and nuts	113	138	164	152	191	196	224	206
Total	145	167	200	191	237	236	271	272
Grains	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
Oilseeds	32	16	10	40	19	18	14	11
Food nec	32	45	51	58	75	89	86	110
Substantially and elaborately transformed								
Meat								
Meat processing	109	224	188	272	238	308	281	321
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	31	30	34	32	34	52	72	77
Total	140	254	222	304	272	360	354	398
Seafood	579	603	660	764	762	899	871	897
Dairy								
Milk and cream processing	34	43	44	38	65	68	65	69
Ice cream	19	22	23	27	29	28	29	28
Other dairy products	179	205	248	275	404	334	347	407
Total	232	271	315	339	498	430	440	504
Fruit and vegetables	453	464	481	570	685	786	682	751
Oil and fat	171	167	196	200	253	345	262	296
Flour mill and cereal food								
Flour mill products	50	58	38	22	47	61	44	31
Cereal food and baking mix	170	191	199	170	243	375	376	340
Total	220	250	237	192	290	436	420	371
Bakery products								
Bread, cake and pastry	82	91	100	113	118	133	131	147
Biscuit	85	99	111	145	155	177	187	212
Total	168	190	211	258	273	310	318	359
Other food								
Sugar	10	12	13	16	17	26	64	105
Confectionery	113	138	144	157	194	234	240	283
Food nec	588	639	687	709	771	909	895	928
Total	711	789	844	882	982	1169	1199	1315
Beverage and malt								
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	83	93	104	120	126	147	143	471
Beer and malt	30	39	58	67	89	137	129	129
Wine	59	85	114	161	217	269	266	268
Spirit	145	162	181	211	212	225	204	212
Total	317	378	457	560	644	777	742	1080
Total food and beverage								
Minimally transformed	252	272	307	347	395	412	443	469
Substantially transformed	2 880	3 239	3 483	3 891	4 447	5 285	5 055	5 726
Elaborately transformed	111	126	140	180	212	227	233	245
Total	3 243	3 638	3 931	4 417	5 054	5 924	5 732	6 440

nec Not elsewhere classified.
Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.

TABLE 6.3 Australian food imports from ASEAN member countries

	2003–04 $m	2004–05 $m	2005–06 $m	2006–07 $m	2007–08 $m	2008–09 $m	2009–10 $m	2010–11 $m
Minimally transformed								
Live animals except fish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish or shellfish	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1
Horticulture								
Vegetables	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	2
Fruit and nuts	3	5	6	7	5	5	7	7
Total	6	9	10	10	9	9	10	9
Grains	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oilseeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food nec	25	27	33	46	52	54	44	57
Substantially and elaborately transformed								
Meat								
Meat processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	6
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	6
Seafood	380	434	476	523	535	651	593	616
Dairy								
Milk and cream processing	3	2	3	3	5	6	3	3
Ice cream	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other dairy products	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	5	4	4	4	6	7	4	4
Fruit and vegetables	133	150	164	164	179	222	197	228
Oil and fat	135	135	158	173	230	311	237	270
Flour mill and cereal food								
Flour mill products	8	6	6	2	4	4	6	5
Cereal food and baking mix	83	117	120	85	130	195	188	191
Total	91	123	125	88	133	199	194	196
Bakery products								
Bread, cake and pastry	20	21	24	30	29	37	39	39
Biscuit	25	27	31	37	38	47	49	54
Total	45	48	55	66	67	84	88	94
Other food								
Sugar	3	2	3	4	4	9	48	86
Confectionery	20	18	18	23	30	33	42	40
Food nec	219	228	218	242	260	344	327	363
Total	242	248	240	269	295	386	417	489
Beverage and malt								
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	7	7	10	12	17	16	21	348
Beer and malt	3	5	7	7	14	12	11	11
Wine	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Spirit	0	0	0	1	5	7	2	8
Total	11	12	17	20	36	35	33	367
Total food and beverage								
Minimally transformed	32	37	45	59	64	64	57	67
Substantially transformed	1 015	1 128	1 207	1 269	1 437	1 846	1 721	2 213
Elaborately transformed	26	27	32	38	44	50	52	57
Total	1 073	1 193	1 283	1 366	1 545	1 961	1 829	2 336

nec Not elsewhere classified.
Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.

TABLE 6.4 Australian food imports from NAFTA member countries

	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Minimally transformed								
Live animals except fish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish or shellfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Horticulture								
Vegetables	6	3	5	8	12	12	12	16
Fruit and nuts	46	60	61	67	90	102	111	93
Total	52	64	66	75	102	114	124	109
Grains	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Oilseeds	19	5	3	28	5	4	5	2
Food nec	1	2	2	3	3	5	6	7
Substantially and elaborately transformed								
Meat								
Meat processing	95	194	158	251	223	286	255	287
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	12	14	14	17	18	27	23	25
Total	107	207	172	268	242	312	278	313
Seafood	47	52	58	64	47	64	52	56
Dairy								
Milk and cream processing	0	1	1	2	3	1	1	1
Ice cream	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	6
Other dairy products	4	5	6	15	64	29	27	58
Total	7	8	10	20	70	33	32	65
Fruit and vegetables	119	107	117	141	170	230	186	197
Oil and fat	21	17	22	13	7	18	7	6
Flour mill and cereal food								
Flour mill products	26	35	19	6	11	6	7	7
Cereal food and baking mix	25	7	10	14	23	53	55	42
Total	51	42	29	20	34	60	62	49
Bakery products								
Bread, cake and pastry	11	14	11	8	9	12	6	15
Biscuit	11	14	11	9	8	10	7	17
Total	22	28	22	17	17	22	13	32
Other food								
Sugar	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	2
Confectionery	14	19	18	20	21	49	48	46
Food nec	111	122	145	153	152	171	148	145
Total	126	142	165	176	176	224	199	194
Beverage and malt								
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	13	12	12	12	15	37	31	28
Beer and malt	22	25	45	53	67	108	98	94
Wine	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Spirit	123	142	153	164	167	172	165	176
Total	162	182	213	231	251	319	296	299
Total food and beverage								
Minimally transformed	73	71	72	107	111	124	134	118
Substantially transformed	647	770	793	937	1 001	1 267	1 112	1 190
Elaborately transformed	14	17	14	12	12	16	13	21
Total	734	857	879	1 056	1 125	1 407	1 259	1 329

nec Not elsewhere classified.
Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.

TABLE 6.5 Australian food imports from EU member countries

	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Minimally transformed								
Live animals except fish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish or shellfish	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Horticulture								
Vegetables	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	3
Fruit and nuts	9	7	6	15	8	11	10	12
Total	10	8	7	16	9	14	14	15
Grains	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oilseeds	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Food nec	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4
Substantially and elaborately transformed								
Meat								
Meat processing	115	121	101	173	142	217	215	157
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	6	7	6	7	13	13	7	8
Total	121	128	107	181	156	230	222	165
Seafood	40	45	45	55	49	53	50	48
Dairy								
Milk and cream processing	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
Ice cream	3	6	6	13	7	9	9	15
Other dairy products	80	88	92	107	128	165	144	147
Total	84	95	99	122	137	176	154	164
Fruit and vegetables	225	223	220	251	282	323	288	282
Oil and fat	143	151	189	225	166	142	173	146
Flour mill and cereal food								
Flour mill products	6	10	10	8	11	9	12	6
Cereal food and baking mix	61	67	79	122	173	136	138	123
Total	67	76	89	130	184	145	149	129
Bakery products								
Bread, cake and pastry	30	24	33	43	48	52	50	64
Biscuit	60	55	64	78	78	77	75	84
Total	90	79	98	121	126	130	125	148
Other food								
Sugar	2	3	2	3	2	4	4	2
Confectionery	117	135	150	169	196	230	225	210
Food nec	203	238	260	317	317	355	318	328
Total	322	375	412	488	514	589	547	540
Beverage and malt								
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	376	393	444	477	504	570	565	262
Beer and malt	60	58	50	56	69	85	79	62
Wine	98	112	130	168	219	217	201	212
Spirit	186	209	218	238	257	283	305	297
Total	720	773	842	938	1 048	1 155	1 150	833
Total food and beverage								
Minimally transformed	14	13	12	21	14	18	19	20
Substantially transformed	1 728	1 875	2 014	2 397	2 529	2 796	2 714	2 311
Elaborately transformed	84	70	87	115	133	145	144	144
Total	1 826	1 958	2 113	2 533	2 675	2 960	2 877	2 475

nec Not elsewhere classified.
Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.

TABLE 6.6 Australian total food imports, by selected destination

	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Brazil	78	120	129	150	110	148
Canada	176	254	222	271	237	223
China	416	552	634	776	733	775
France	194	224	279	290	281	299
India	122	144	160	179	168	172
Indonesia	117	140	163	207	198	198
Ireland	468	510	536	559	586	252
Italy	364	427	438	498	467	439
Malaysia	250	279	361	468	402	466
Netherlands	137	169	184	227	201	201
New Zealand	1 359	1 472	1 734	1 746	1 877	1 981
Papua New Guinea	34	38	36	45	44	57
Singapore	164	127	160	207	196	541
Spain	144	194	174	154	187	173
Thailand	450	483	554	713	698	770
United Kingdom	272	298	299	318	334	328
United States	631	721	810	1 006	902	976
Vietnam	245	279	251	299	282	305

Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.

TABLE 6.7 Australian food imports from selected countries

	New Zealand		United States		Thailand	
	2009–10	2010–11	2009–10	2010–11	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	0	1	0	0	0	0
Fish or shellfish	67	70	0	0	0	0
Horticulture						
Vegetables	11	19	7	8	2	2
Fruit and nuts	85	86	110	92	5	4
Total	96	105	117	100	7	6
Grains	0	1	0	0	0	0
Oilseeds	1	1	3	1	0	0
Food nec	1	2	1	2	0	1
Substantially and elaborately transformed						
Meat						
Meat processing	24	27	122	173	0	0
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	38	44	23	25	9	5
Total	62	71	145	199	9	5
Seafood	148	142	38	40	322	340
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	57	65	1	1	0	0
Ice cream	12	13	1	2	0	1
Other dairy products	315	342	26	58	0	0
Total	384	421	28	61	0	1
Fruit and vegetables	186	200	153	163	60	71
Oil and fat	7	7	5	5	12	14
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	5	5	6	6	5	4
Cereal food and baking mix	84	62	53	41	137	124
Total	90	67	59	47	143	128
Bakery products						
Bread, cake and pastry	62	63	5	12	9	11
Biscuit	78	82	5	12	13	13
Total	140	145	10	24	22	24
Other food						
Sugar	1	4	3	2	36	74
Confectionery	86	118	25	24	5	5
Food nec	232	244	131	131	75	91
Total	319	365	159	157	116	170
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	74	77	23	19	2	2
Beer and malt	15	18	13	6	5	7
Wine	261	264	1	1	0	0
Spirit	27	25	146	151	0	2
Total	378	384	184	178	7	10
Total food and beverage						
Minimally transformed	165	179	121	102	8	6
Substantially transformed	1 601	1 697	773	858	677	750
Elaborately transformed	111	104	8	15	13	14
Total	1 877	1 981	902	976	698	770

Continued

TABLE 6.7 Australian food imports from selected countries continued

	Ireland		Italy		United Kingdom	
	2009–10	2010–11	2009–10	2010–11	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish or shellfish	0	0	0	0	0	0
Horticulture						
Vegetables	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fruit and nuts	0	0	8	9	0	0
Total	0	0	8	9	0	0
Grains	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oilseeds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food nec	2	2	0	0	2	1
Substantially and elaborately transformed						
Meat						
Meat processing	0	0	4	7	0	0
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	0	0	5	7	0	0
Seafood	0	0	6	6	3	3
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ice cream	1	0	1	1	0	0
Other dairy products	5	1	33	34	5	5
Total	5	1	33	35	5	5
Fruit and vegetables	0	0	113	103	6	6
Oil and fat	0	0	46	41	0	1
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	0	0	1	1	6	2
Cereal food and baking mix	55	43	37	36	10	7
Total	55	43	38	37	16	8
Bakery products						
Bread, cake and pastry	0	0	16	20	10	12
Biscuit	0	0	11	18	23	25
Total	0	0	26	38	33	37
Other food						
Sugar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Confectionery	1	1	30	22	30	25
Food nec	12	13	72	67	47	42
Total	13	14	103	90	78	67
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	459	150	27	25	2	6
Beer and malt	11	8	11	4	2	3
Wine	0	0	41	33	1	1
Spirit	40	32	10	11	187	190
Total	510	191	89	72	192	200
Total food and beverage						
Minimally transformed	2	2	8	9	2	1
Substantially transformed	584	249	444	409	295	297
Elaborately transformed	0	0	15	21	37	30
Total	586	252	467	439	334	328

Continued

TABLE 6.7 Australian food imports from selected countries **continued**

	Malaysia		Singapore		China	
	2009–10	2010–11	2009–10	2010–11	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish or shellfish	0	0	0	0	0	0
Horticulture						
Vegetables	0	0	0	0	18	25
Fruit and nuts	0	0	0	0	22	22
Total	0	0	0	0	40	47
Grains	0	0	0	0	1	1
Oilseeds	0	0	0	0	7	8
Food nec	0	0	0	1	17	19
Substantially and elaborately transformed						
Meat						
Meat processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	0	0	0	0	1	1
Seafood	63	71	4	4	173	185
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	0	0	3	3	0	0
Ice cream	0	0	0	0	10	7
Other dairy products	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	1	1	4	3	10	8
Fruit and vegetables	4	5	10	12	175	198
Oil and fat	204	238	16	16	7	7
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	1	1	0	0	23	13
Cereal food and baking mix	18	18	10	24	24	21
Total	19	19	10	24	48	34
Bakery products						
Bread, cake and pastry	13	13	6	6	18	22
Biscuit	13	13	3	4	45	50
Total	26	26	9	10	63	72
Other food						
Sugar	10	10	2	1	10	12
Confectionery	4	5	25	23	58	68
Food nec	65	83	107	113	107	103
Total	79	98	134	138	175	183
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	7	8	4	332	7	8
Beer and malt	0	0	5	3	2	2
Wine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spirit	0	0	0	0	8	2
Total	7	8	9	335	16	13
Total food and beverage						
Minimally transformed	1	1	0	1	66	75
Substantially transformed	386	451	192	536	620	647
Elaborately transformed	15	14	4	4	47	53
Total	402	466	196	541	733	775

Continued

TABLE 6.7 Australian food imports from selected countries continued

	Indonesia		France		Spain	
	2009–10 $m	2010–11 $m	2009–10 $m	2010–11 $m	2009–10 $m	2010–11 $m
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish or shellfish	2	1	0	0	0	0
Horticulture						
Vegetables	0	0	0	0	2	1
Fruit and nuts	0	0	1	2	0	1
Total	0	0	1	2	3	2
Grains	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oilseeds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food nec	20	26	0	0	0	0
Substantially and elaborately transformed						
Meat						
Meat processing	0	0	0	0	3	3
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	0	0	1	1	0	1
Total	0	0	1	1	3	4
Seafood	37	27	1	1	2	3
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ice cream	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other dairy products	0	0	20	24	1	2
Total	0	0	21	24	2	2
Fruit and vegetables	12	17	23	23	30	28
Oil and fat	4	2	1	1	107	93
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cereal food and baking mix	16	16	13	13	4	1
Total	16	16	13	13	5	1
Bakery products						
Bread, cake and pastry	9	7	1	2	0	2
Biscuit	17	21	4	3	2	4
Total	25	28	5	5	3	5
Other food						
Sugar	1	0	1	1	0	0
Confectionery	4	3	21	18	8	8
Food nec	69	66	17	21	14	15
Total	74	69	39	39	22	23
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	6	4	5	4	0	0
Beer and malt	0	1	1	1	1	1
Wine	0	0	143	161	8	8
Spirit	1	7	27	24	1	2
Total	8	12	176	190	10	12
Total food and beverage						
Minimally transformed	22	27	1	2	3	2
Substantially transformed	159	149	275	293	181	166
Elaborately transformed	17	21	5	4	3	4
Total	198	198	281	299	187	173

Continued

TABLE 6.7 Australian food imports from selected countries continued

	Canada		Viet Nam		Brazil	
	2009–10	2010–11	2009–10	2010–11	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish or shellfish	0	0	0	0	0	0
Horticulture						
Vegetables	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fruit and nuts	0	0	2	2	0	0
Total	0	0	2	2	0	0
Grains	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oilseeds	2	1	0	0	0	0
Food nec	3	3	23	26	34	51
Substantially and elaborately transformed						
Meat						
Meat processing	133	114	0	0	0	0
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total	133	114	0	0	1	2
Seafood	14	16	153	162	0	0
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ice cream	3	4	0	0	0	0
Other dairy products	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	4	4	0	0	0	0
Fruit and vegetables	24	24	82	92	43	50
Oil and fat	2	1	0	0	5	4
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	1	1	0	0	0	0
Cereal food and baking mix	1	1	6	7	0	0
Total	2	2	6	7	0	0
Bakery products						
Bread, cake and pastry	1	2	2	2	0	0
Biscuit	2	4	2	2	1	0
Total	2	6	4	5	1	0
Other food						
Sugar	0	0	0	0	1	15
Confectionery	21	21	2	3	2	2
Food nec	13	10	8	7	15	11
Total	34	31	10	10	17	28
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	8	8	1	1	0	0
Beer and malt	2	2	0	1	0	0
Wine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spirit	6	9	0	0	8	12
Total	16	19	1	2	9	12
Total food and beverage						
Minimally transformed	5	4	25	28	34	51
Substantially transformed	231	215	255	275	75	96
Elaborately transformed	2	4	2	2	1	0
Total	237	223	282	305	110	148

Continued

TABLE 6.7 Australian food imports from selected countries continued

	Netherlands		India		Papua New Guinea	
	2009–10	2010–11	2009–10	2010–11	2009–10	2010–11
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish or shellfish	0	0	0	0	0	0
Horticulture						
Vegetables	1	1	0	0	0	0
Fruit and nuts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	0	0	0
Grains	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oilseeds	0	0	11	9	1	0
Food nec	0	0	16	18	37	50
Substantially and elaborately transformed						
Meat						
Meat processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	2	3	0	0	1	1
Total	2	3	0	0	1	1
Seafood	1	1	4	3	3	3
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ice cream	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other dairy products	13	11	3	3	0	0
Total	14	12	3	3	0	0
Fruit and vegetables	28	30	35	36	0	0
Oil and fat	5	1	3	4	0	1
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	2	1	5	5	0	0
Cereal food and baking mix	2	5	28	23	0	0
Total	4	7	33	28	0	0
Bakery products						
Bread, cake and pastry	6	3	5	5	0	0
Biscuit	11	9	6	7	0	0
Total	17	12	11	12	0	0
Other food						
Sugar	2	0	0	0	0	0
Confectionery	11	10	3	3	0	0
Food nec	82	87	48	55	2	2
Total	95	97	51	58	2	2
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	2	9	0	0	0	0
Beer and malt	19	13	0	0	0	0
Wine	0	1	0	0	0	0
Spirit	13	14	0	0	1	1
Total	34	37	1	1	1	1
Total food and beverage						
Minimally transformed	1	1	28	28	38	50
Substantially transformed	187	189	134	137	6	6
Elaborately transformed	13	11	6	7	0	0
Total	201	201	168	172	44	57

nec Not elsewhere classified.
Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.

TABLE 7.1 Value of world trade in processed food, major exporting countries a

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 p	Share b
	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	%
Meat						
Australia	5 351	5 495	6 060	5 206	6 026	5.7
Denmark	4 939	5 206	5 842	5 066	5 060	5.3
France	4 117	4 645	5 464	4 869	4 819	4.8
Netherlands	6 547	8 134	9 225	8 129	8 041	8.1
United States	7 313	9 141	12 614	11 585	13 243	10.9
Other	50 528	59 005	74 015	66 979	72 808	65.3
Total	78 796	91 627	113 221	101 834	109 997	100.0
Dairy						
Australia	1 829	2 021	2 233	1 675	1 940	3.3
France	5 574	6 893	7 833	6 647	7 188	11.6
Germany	6 993	9 050	9 944	8 042	9 115	14.6
Netherlands	4 856	5 936	7 045	5 571	6 661	10.2
New Zealand	4 046	5 550	6 589	5 063	7 358	9.7
Other	23 016	30 010	35 215	27 668	33 486	50.6
Total	46 312	59 459	68 859	54 665	65 748	100.0
Seafood						
Australia	72	75	76	55	64	0.4
China	4 216	4 490	4 917	3 419	4 402	22.6
Denmark	699	793	860	732	682	4.0
Korea, Rep. of	153	118	138	154	171	0.8
Thailand	2 994	3 168	3 875	3 719	4 119	18.9
Other	8 872	10 000	11 476	10 128	10 146	53.4
Total	17 005	18 643	21 341	18 207	19 584	100.0
Horticulture						
Australia	177	229	112	146	328	0.4
China	4 681	6 484	6 926	5 898	7 554	12.8
Italy	2 459	3 021	3 695	3 448	3 414	6.5
Netherlands	3 148	4 243	4 609	4 394	4 281	8.4
United States	3 042	3 416	4 059	3 908	4 218	7.6
Other	26 344	31 749	35 494	31 205	33 137	64.2
Total	39 851	49 142	54 894	48 998	52 932	100.0
Beverages c						
Australia	2 184	2 570	2 230	1 931	2 058	2.9
France	13 023	14 964	16 070	12 775	14 230	19.0
Germany	4 234	4 962	5 592	5 091	5 329	6.8
Italy	5 444	6 452	7 127	6 487	6 914	8.7
United Kingdom	6 858	8 193	8 428	7 667	8 648	10.7
Other	31 751	38 501	43 447	38 239	41 775	51.9
Total	63 494	75 642	82 894	72 190	78 954	100.0
Sugar and confectionery						
Australia	314	322	461	423	519	0.8
Belgium–Luxembourg	3 378	3 372	3 722	3 417	3 619	6.6
Brazil	6 513	5 433	5 874	8 753	13 128	15.0
France	2 888	3 112	3 305	3 171	3 147	5.9
Germany	3 935	4 473	5 205	5 142	5 382	9.1
Other	27 894	31 099	34 174	32 674	40 139	62.6
Total	44 923	47 812	52 742	53 580	65 933	100.0

Continued

TABLE 7.1 Value of world trade in processed food, major exporting countries a continued

	2006 US$m	2007 US$m	2008 US$m	2009 US$m	2010 p US$m	Share b %
Animal and vegetable oil						
Argentina	3 896	5 517	7 087	4 506	5 227	7.4
Australia	338	454	623	503	502	0.7
Malaysia	7 729	11 801	17 759	12 823	17 380	19.0
Netherlands	2 932	3 974	6 725	4 851	4 680	6.5
United States	2 211	3 202	4 879	3 650	4 840	5.3
Other	29 611	38 980	56 070	41 776	50 966	61.2
Total	46 716	63 927	93 143	68 110	83 596	100.0
Animal feed d						
Argentina	4 660	6 197	7 798	8 625	8 785	15.2
Australia	642	624	943	991	860	1.7
Brazil	2 590	3 191	4 687	4 880	5 038	8.6
Netherlands	3 142	3 757	4 982	4 320	4 713	8.8
United States	4 701	5 720	7 897	8 039	9 307	15.0
Other	17 201	21 768	28 086	25 567	28 275	50.8
Total	32 936	41 256	54 393	52 421	56 977	100.0
Cereal products						
Australia	468	577	749	665	673	1.6
Belgium–Luxembourg	2 442	2 994	3 731	3 205	2 945	7.7
France	2 724	3 255	3 871	3 475	3 373	8.4
Germany	3 630	4 228	5 426	4 857	4 894	11.6
Italy	2 947	3 259	4 322	3 870	3 797	9.2
Other	18 442	22 764	27 856	25 647	27 036	61.5
Total	30 651	37 077	45 955	41 718	42 718	100.0
Other processed food						
Australia	328	349	480	502	695	0.6
Brazil	3 854	4 568	5 612	4 953	6 574	6.5
France	2 514	3 074	3 642	3 446	3 758	4.1
Netherlands	3 363	4 052	4 836	5 000	5 237	5.7
United States	5 347	5 567	6 346	6 287	7 007	7.7
Other	46 269	55 281	65 232	61 947	70 061	75.4
Total	61 676	72 891	86 148	82 135	93 332	100.0
All processed food						
Australia	11 702	12 716	13 966	12 096	13 664	2.2
France	35 818	41 891	47 317	40 757	43 070	7.1
Germany	38 582	45 541	55 430	50 036	51 920	8.2
Netherlands	30 844	38 388	46 231	40 460	41 685	6.7
United States	31 062	37 801	47 853	44 072	51 659	7.2
Other	314 353	381 141	462 794	406 438	467 773	68.7
Total	462 361	557 477	673 590	593 860	669 771	100.0

a Based on over 100 reporting countries representing more than 90 per cent of world trade. **b** Average, 2005–2009. **c** Alcoholic and non-alcoholic. **d** Excludes unmilled cereal. **p** Preliminary.
Sources: United Nations Statistics Division; ABARES.

TABLE 7.2 Value of food exports, European Union

	2006 US$m	2007 US$m	2008 US$m	2009 US$m	2010 p US$m	Share a %
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	8 392	8 999	10 149	10 429	10 491	2.5
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	10 171	11 025	11 847	10 873	12 233	2.9
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	1 462	1 699	1 781	1 648	1 722	0.4
Shellfish	3 895	4 386	4 387	3 801	4 271	1.1
Horticulture						
Vegetables	17 795	21 175	23 337	21 239	22 745	5.5
Fruit and nuts	19 102	22 505	25 681	22 583	23 775	5.8
Cocoa	2 856	3 465	4 284	4 697	6 026	1.1
Eggs, albumin	1 683	2 181	2 721	2 898	2 889	0.6
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	1 638	3 195	3 456	2 022	2 558	0.7
Maize	2 502	3 701	4 704	4 033	4 154	1.0
Oilseeds, not soft oil	370	608	936	703	681	0.2
Oilseeds, soft oil	2 654	3 916	6 396	4 898	5 861	1.2
Rice	1 051	1 300	1 860	1 695	1 596	0.4
Wheat or meslin	5 914	7 651	13 660	10 200	11 155	2.5
Other cereal grains, nec	511	607	831	684	571	0.2
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	9 629	10 648	12 776	11 675	11 537	2.9
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	22 061	25 518	31 105	28 019	29 325	7.0
Meat or offal, preserved	2 561	3 120	3 571	3 073	3 046	0.8
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	6 425	7 709	9 204	8 601	8 549	2.1
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	15 034	20 395	21 922	17 584	20 232	4.9
Butter and cheese	2 851	3 697	3 769	3 017	4 207	0.9
Cheese and curd	15 026	17 790	21 319	17 888	19 498	4.7
Fish or shellfish	3 950	4 708	5 342	4 727	4 489	1.2
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	1 009	1 313	1 898	1 413	1 290	0.4
Cereal flour or meal, nec	211	276	355	343	323	0.1
Cereal etc, flour or starch	17 841	21 005	25 775	23 323	22 866	5.7
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	9 689	11 859	13 332	12 751	12 791	3.1
Fruit, prepared or preserved	4 577	5 697	6 407	5 606	5 631	1.4
Fruit or vegetable juices	5 170	6 361	7 260	5 854	5 855	1.6
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	7 126	6 590	7 224	6 874	7 490	1.8
Sugar confectionery	3 207	3 831	4 269	3 980	3 954	1.0
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	9 641	11 858	13 358	12 482	12 854	3.1

Continued

TABLE 7.2 Value of food exports, European Union continued

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 p	Share a
	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	1 724	2 184	2 980	2 668	2 497	0.6
Animal oil or fat	1 229	1 452	2 366	1 771	1 961	0.5
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	8 843	9 994	13 903	10 280	11 011	2.8
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	1 676	2 208	3 372	2 532	2 686	0.6
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	2 247	2 711	4 070	2 806	3 070	0.8
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	5 300	6 477	7 993	7 405	8 036	1.8
Tea and mate	929	1 083	1 319	1 201	1 374	0.3
Spices	725	874	1 043	1 014	1 038	0.2
Edible products, nec	19 352	23 352	27 051	25 372	26 188	6.2
Beverage						
Beverages, non-alcoholic, nec	8 817	10 107	10 867	9 489	9 489	2.5
Alcoholic beverages	36 576	43 964	47 390	40 605	43 856	10.9
Animal feed b	12 732	15 597	19 789	18 196	19 312	4.4
Total	316 155	378 794	447 058	392 951	415 184	100.0

a Average, 2005–2009. **b** Excludes unmilled cereal. **p** Preliminary. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Sources: United Nations Statistics Division; ABARES.

TABLE 7.3 Value of food exports, NAFTA

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 p	Share a
	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	%
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	3 186	3 490	3 368	2 630	2 982	2.2
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	4 254	4 255	4 186	3 775	4 360	2.9
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	242	241	250	220	217	0.2
Shellfish	3 079	3 298	3 264	3 098	3 482	2.3
Horticulture						
Vegetables	7 957	8 821	10 257	10 000	11 346	6.8
Fruit and nuts	8 397	9 376	10 469	10 814	12 351	7.2
Cocoa	262	293	305	278	429	0.2
Eggs, albumin	294	360	365	410	444	0.3
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	294	612	884	423	355	0.4
Maize	7 386	10 302	14 177	9 271	10 516	7.2
Oilseeds, not soft oil	608	796	1 122	823	832	0.6
Oilseeds, soft oil	9 452	13 565	21 079	21 306	24 109	12.6
Rice	1 289	1 405	2 227	2 198	2 362	1.3
Wheat or meslin	7 534	12 877	18 493	10 947	11 377	8.6
Other cereal grains, nec	1 032	1 668	2 065	1 172	1 299	1.0
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	2 666	3 095	3 986	3 663	4 959	2.6
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	7 394	8 868	11 941	10 559	11 507	7.0
Meat or offal, preserved	302	260	273	321	439	0.2
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	999	1 126	1 219	1 258	1 437	0.8
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	1 312	2 017	2 462	1 373	2 291	1.3
Butter and cheese	50	144	278	87	221	0.1
Cheese and curd	324	471	664	512	769	0.4
Fish or shellfish	980	915	976	835	903	0.6
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	176	280	370	302	308	0.2
Cereal flour or meal, nec	202	292	337	308	273	0.2
Cereal etc, flour or starch	4 612	5 323	5 734	5 804	6 130	3.9
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	2 517	2 788	3 174	3 129	3 188	2.1
Fruit, prepared or preserved	1 391	1 607	1 901	1 748	1 970	1.2
Fruit or vegetable juices	1 118	1 317	1 484	1 370	1 525	1.0
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	1 566	1 636	1 968	1 887	2 687	1.4
Sugar confectionery	1 153	1 232	1 305	1 279	1 339	0.9
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	1 542	1 688	1 971	1 994	2 429	1.3

Continued

TABLE 7.3 Value of food exports, NAFTA continued

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 p	Share a
	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	187	322	445	435	483	0.3
Animal oil or fat	718	1 078	1 475	938	1 345	0.8
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	1 782	2 579	4 266	3 258	4 679	2.3
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	339	337	532	353	376	0.3
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	403	504	735	579	693	0.4
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	1 174	1 302	1 410	1 444	1 722	1.0
Tea and mate	214	253	280	301	350	0.2
Spices	129	135	159	159	176	0.1
Edible products, nec	6 473	6 703	7 514	7 297	8 084	5.1
Beverage						
Beverages, non-alcoholic, nec	1 083	1 152	1 307	1 323	1 335	0.9
Alcoholic beverages	5 274	5 659	5 814	5 473	6 255	4.0
Animal feed b	5 541	6 687	9 078	9 149	10 735	5.8
Total	106 890	131 130	165 569	144 502	165 072	100.0

a Average, 2005–2009. **b** Excludes unmilled cereal. **p** Preliminary. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Source: United Nations Statistics Division.

TABLE 7.4 Value of food exports, APEC a

	2006 US$m	2007 US$m	2008 US$m	2009 US$m	2010 p US$m	Share b %
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	4 501	5 015	5 313	4 450	5 029	1.5
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	15 299	16 319	17 736	18 213	21 269	5.5
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	1 013	1 063	1 132	1 041	1 135	0.3
Shellfish	11 091	11 563	11 948	12 391	14 626	3.8
Horticulture						
Vegetables	13 388	14 809	16 614	17 258	20 913	5.2
Fruit and nuts	16 007	18 449	21 433	22 073	24 905	6.4
Cocoa	1 887	2 236	2 956	2 960	3 806	0.9
Eggs, albumin	471	589	668	702	761	0.2
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	1 153	1 499	2 277	1 468	1 281	0.5
Maize	7 997	11 441	14 734	9 970	10 937	3.4
Oilseeds, not soft oil	767	990	1 347	997	1 059	0.3
Oilseeds, soft oil	10 391	14 486	22 463	22 766	25 411	5.9
Rice	5 764	7 014	11 838	10 597	10 334	2.8
Wheat or meslin	11 611	18 613	24 606	17 441	17 214	5.6
Other cereal grains, nec	1 162	1 866	2 280	1 324	1 496	0.5
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	7 619	8 145	9 746	8 434	10 569	2.8
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	12 672	14 892	19 141	17 565	19 407	5.2
Meat or offal, preserved	345	300	345	381	505	0.1
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	3 547	4 021	4 695	4 574	5 266	1.4
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	6 150	8 460	10 109	6 820	9 487	2.6
Butter and cheese	933	1 248	1 746	1 264	2 065	0.5
Cheese and curd	1 850	2 316	2 720	2 034	2 591	0.7
Fish or shellfish	10 438	11 132	12 865	10 912	12 513	3.6
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	539	823	979	741	697	0.2
Cereal flour or meal, nec	315	410	494	442	427	0.1
Cereal etc, flour or starch	7 023	8 301	9 450	9 357	10 113	2.8
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	6 315	7 434	8 156	7 805	9 158	2.4
Fruit, prepared or preserved	4 549	5 389	6 612	5 685	6 481	1.8
Fruit or vegetable juices	2 536	3 440	3 687	3 017	3 324	1.0
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	4 863	5 267	5 845	6 501	8 983	2.0
Sugar confectionery	2 322	2 569	2 837	2 754	3 115	0.8
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	2 426	2 782	3 234	3 151	3 795	1.0

Continued

TABLE 7.4 Value of food exports, APEC a continued

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 p	Share b
	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	756	1 150	2 043	1 413	1 498	0.4
Animal oil or fat	1 259	1 805	2 585	1 720	2 259	0.6
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	2 803	3 660	6 081	4 715	6 045	1.4
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	12 543	19 946	30 734	23 118	31 377	7.3
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	2 993	4 290	5 574	3 876	5 556	1.4
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	4 114	5 004	6 108	5 576	6 268	1.7
Tea and mate	1 183	1 326	1 542	1 606	1 765	0.5
Spices	1 254	1 565	1 818	1 814	2 158	0.5
Edible products, nec	12 869	14 105	16 433	16 717	19 218	4.9
Beverage						
Beverages, non-alcoholic, nec	2 124	2 415	2 712	2 796	3 107	0.8
Alcoholic beverages	11 260	13 171	13 770	12 832	14 890	4.1
Animal feed c	9 979	12 297	16 261	16 286	18 626	4.6
Total	240 077	293 617	365 666	327 558	381 438	100.0

a Not including Chinese Taipei. **b** Average, 2005–2009. **c** Excludes unmilled cereal. **p** Preliminary. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Sources: United Nations Statistics Division; ABARES.

TABLE 7.5 Value of food exports, ASEAN a

	2006 US$m	2007 US$m	2008 US$m	2009 US$m	2010 p US$m	Share b %
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	164	211	309	325	355	0.4
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	2 474	3 042	3 995	3 603	3 157	4.3
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	236	260	274	232	249	0.3
Shellfish	5 157	5 353	5 441	5 021	5 229	6.9
Horticulture						
Vegetables	1 080	1 267	1 206	1 505	1 645	1.8
Fruit and nuts	1 915	2 248	2 709	2 607	2 217	3.1
Cocoa	1 518	1 815	2 459	2 550	3 190	3.1
Eggs, albumin	69	102	132	130	130	0.1
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
Maize	77	128	255	262	157	0.2
Oilseeds, not soft oil	91	93	86	50	57	0.1
Oilseeds, soft oil	47	79	67	63	55	0.1
Rice	3 882	4 990	9 017	7 741	7 153	8.7
Wheat or meslin	4	17	19	6	12	0.0
Other cereal grains, nec	11	20	21	14	16	0.0
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	12	15	22	25	35	0.0
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	106	169	204	189	222	0.2
Meat or offal, preserved	4	5	8	7	10	0.0
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	1 026	1 230	1 862	1 732	1 941	2.1
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	742	898	1 204	694	817	1.2
Butter and cheese	22	37	43	28	44	0.0
Cheese and curd	9	10	14	16	18	0.0
Fish or shellfish	4 012	4 364	5 506	5 334	5 700	6.6
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	63	71	106	84	94	0.1
Cereal flour or meal, nec	65	75	97	97	117	0.1
Cereal etc, flour or starch	811	943	1 197	1 223	1 489	1.5
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	455	488	559	537	552	0.7
Fruit, prepared or preserved	1 223	1 295	1 635	1 359	1 494	1.9
Fruit or vegetable juices	409	408	484	518	585	0.6
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	1 138	1 741	1 974	2 349	2 840	2.7
Sugar confectionery	351	444	523	535	615	0.7
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	258	316	402	387	509	0.5

Continued

TABLE 7.5 Value of food exports, ASEAN a continued

	2006 US$m	2007 US$m	2008 US$m	2009 US$m	2010 p US$m	Share b %
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	407	603	1 327	742	752	1.0
Animal oil or fat	19	28	57	55	39	0.1
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	224	292	368	305	359	0.4
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	12 143	19 534	30 111	22 699	30 917	30.5
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	2 436	3 588	4 592	3 095	4 577	4.8
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	2 184	2 972	3 639	3 119	2 480	3.8
Tea and mate	277	298	374	407	342	0.4
Spices	598	847	902	880	961	1.1
Edible products, nec	2 330	2 706	3 526	3 846	4 699	4.5
Beverage						
Beverages, non-alcoholic, nec	322	419	521	563	747	0.7
Alcoholic beverages	1 274	1 694	2 042	1 875	2 360	2.4
Animal feed c	1 128	1 580	1 887	1 526	2 031	2.2
Total	50 776	66 695	91 178	78 336	90 969	100.0

a No data available for Laos and Myanmar. **b** Average, 2005–2009. **c** Excludes unmilled cereal. **p** Preliminary. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Sources: United Nations Statistics Division; ABARES.

TABLE 7.6 Value of food exports, United States a

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 p	Share b
	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	%
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	755	749	860	797	814	0.8
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	2 861	2 896	2 784	2 508	2 839	3.0
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	64	60	61	56	52	0.1
Shellfish	916	909	954	962	1 128	1.0
Horticulture						
Vegetables	2 574	2 892	3 358	3 287	3 663	3.4
Fruit and nuts	6 702	7 263	8 372	8 543	9 952	8.7
Cocoa	216	238	251	227	352	0.3
Eggs, albumin	235	293	298	347	361	0.3
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	57	161	194	36	39	0.1
Maize	7 300	10 100	13 884	9 086	10 110	10.8
Oilseeds, not soft oil	405	498	651	534	473	0.5
Oilseeds, soft oil	7 384	10 621	16 283	17 094	19 279	15.1
Rice	1 285	1 396	2 214	2 186	2 354	2.0
Wheat or meslin	4 230	8 345	11 306	5 380	6 751	7.7
Other cereal grains, nec	654	1 118	1 350	731	830	1.0
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	1 429	1 897	2 697	2 485	3 397	2.5
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	4 970	6 245	8 807	7 851	8 321	7.7
Meat or offal, preserved	183	133	145	209	318	0.2
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	730	866	966	1 040	1 206	1.0
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	1 084	1 764	2 205	1 148	2 033	1.8
Butter and cheese	21	118	274	83	206	0.1
Cheese and curd	249	395	578	437	702	0.5
Fish or shellfish	428	435	487	480	449	0.5
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	64	142	153	143	150	0.1
Cereal flour or meal, nec	130	192	200	181	157	0.2
Cereal etc, flour or starch	2 160	2 520	2 537	2 655	2 750	2.7
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	1 362	1 543	1 894	1 841	1 934	1.8
Fruit, prepared or preserved	785	876	1 085	1 043	1 145	1.1
Fruit or vegetable juices	895	996	1 080	1 024	1 139	1.1
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	760	1 086	946	845	1 383	1.1
Sugar confectionery	297	326	378	393	391	0.4
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	680	775	932	935	1 035	0.9

Continued

TABLE 7.6 Value of food exports, United States a continued

	2006 US$m	2007 US$m	2008 US$m	2009 US$m	2010 p US$m	Share b %
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	136	234	312	310	381	0.3
Animal oil or fat	530	863	1 162	729	1 087	0.9
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	942	1 408	2 317	1 792	2 418	1.9
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	295	283	473	315	347	0.4
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	307	414	615	504	607	0.5
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	607	665	752	742	884	0.8
Tea and mate	119	156	193	194	235	0.2
Spices	71	78	89	90	100	0.1
Edible products, nec	4 550	4 668	5 312	5 261	5 788	5.5
Beverage						
Beverages, non-alcoholic, nec	558	651	829	897	896	0.8
Alcoholic beverages	2 018	2 352	2 539	2 407	2 891	2.6
Animal feed c	4 701	5 720	7 897	8 039	9 307	7.6
Total	66 699	85 341	110 672	95 847	110 655	100.0

a Includes Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands. **b** Average, 2005–2009. **c** Excludes unmilled cereal. **p** Preliminary. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Source: United Nations Statistics Division.

TABLE 7.7 Value of food exports, France

	2006 US$m	2007 US$m	2008 US$m	2009 US$m	2010 p US$m	Share a %
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	2 207	2 274	2 312	2 284	2 287	3.9
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	849	930	1 052	788	794	1.5
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	62	81	89	85	84	0.1
Shellfish	406	481	445	369	403	0.7
Horticulture						
Vegetables	1 929	2 366	2 385	2 108	2 319	3.8
Fruit and nuts	1 824	2 015	2 106	1 794	1 901	3.3
Cocoa	473	546	659	671	702	1.0
Eggs, albumin	225	276	333	305	310	0.5
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	656	1 187	1 506	1 048	1 030	1.9
Maize	1 321	1 523	2 325	1 852	1 840	3.0
Oilseeds, not soft oil	14	14	21	19	28	0.0
Oilseeds, soft oil	750	930	1 580	867	1 006	1.8
Rice	60	62	89	75	77	0.1
Wheat or meslin	2 694	3 522	5 624	3 758	4 655	6.9
Other cereal grains, nec	68	62	94	65	75	0.1
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	1 127	1 241	1 455	1 347	1 311	2.2
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	2 272	2 580	3 091	2 637	2 659	4.5
Meat or offal, preserved	117	130	156	131	112	0.2
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	601	694	763	754	737	1.2
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	2 474	3 297	3 618	2 879	3 271	5.3
Butter and cheese	230	296	349	290	392	0.5
Cheese and curd	2 870	3 299	3 867	3 478	3 524	5.8
Fish or shellfish	280	360	355	284	247	0.5
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	230	314	455	324	279	0.5
Cereal flour or meal, nec	63	74	94	84	73	0.1
Cereal etc, flour or starch	2 431	2 866	3 322	3 067	3 022	5.0
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	992	1 183	1 168	1 090	1 171	1.9
Fruit, prepared or preserved	385	469	522	494	507	0.8
Fruit or vegetable juices	200	239	282	232	233	0.4
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	1 677	1 639	1 697	1 687	1 592	2.8
Sugar confectionery	224	242	246	214	227	0.4
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	987	1 231	1 362	1 270	1 328	2.1

Continued

TABLE 7.7 Value of food exports, France continued

	2006 US$m	2007 US$m	2008 US$m	2009 US$m	2010 p US$m	Share a %
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	49	60	73	55	49	0.1
Animal oil or fat	194	256	380	267	324	0.5
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	707	787	1 122	895	872	1.5
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	62	76	109	85	106	0.1
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	91	116	146	95	118	0.2
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	260	303	418	473	533	0.7
Tea and mate	45	50	58	56	55	0.1
Spices	108	109	112	106	108	0.2
Edible products, nec	2 101	2 612	3 054	2 811	3 063	4.7
Beverage						
Beverages, non-alcoholic, nec	1 649	1 682	1 792	1 538	1 516	2.8
Alcoholic beverages	11 375	13 282	14 278	11 237	12 714	21.5
Animal feed b	2 074	2 478	2 935	2 801	2 792	4.5
Total	49 414	58 238	67 899	56 770	60 445	100.0

a Average, 2005–2009. **b** Excludes unmilled cereal. **p** Preliminary. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Source: United Nations Statistics Division.

TABLE 7.8 Value of food exports, Netherlands

	2006 US$m	2007 US$m	2008 US$m	2009 US$m	2010 p US$m	Share a %
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	1 392	1 545	2 045	2 128	2 093	3.2
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	1 386	1 594	1 675	1 385	1 513	2.6
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	61	68	75	72	70	0.1
Shellfish	513	591	611	610	629	1.0
Horticulture						
Vegetables	5 052	6 085	6 587	5 900	6 737	10.5
Fruit and nuts	2 590	3 207	3 924	3 490	3 625	5.8
Cocoa	1 578	1 887	2 407	2 570	3 366	4.1
Eggs, albumin	590	796	974	1 090	1 120	1.6
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	36	89	85	28	63	0.1
Maize	59	74	140	88	51	0.1
Oilseeds, not soft oil	106	186	377	236	248	0.4
Oilseeds, soft oil	452	611	838	851	877	1.3
Rice	84	113	195	157	128	0.2
Wheat or meslin	44	115	231	163	119	0.2
Other cereal grains, nec	23	69	91	62	34	0.1
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	2 130	2 522	2 799	2 612	2 386	4.3
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	3 351	4 236	4 754	4 126	4 340	7.2
Meat or offal, preserved	542	734	814	655	627	1.2
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	524	642	858	735	688	1.2
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	1 740	2 290	2 571	2 207	2 604	4.0
Butter and cheese	543	610	715	625	821	1.1
Cheese and curd	2 573	3 036	3 758	2 739	3 237	5.3
Fish or shellfish	410	444	486	550	519	0.8
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	79	56	87	63	48	0.1
Cereal flour or meal, nec	9	12	21	21	21	0.0
Cereal etc, flour or starch	1 157	1 352	1 513	1 477	1 479	2.4
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	1 830	2 416	2 592	2 470	2 390	4.1
Fruit, prepared or preserved	481	695	794	765	731	1.2
Fruit or vegetable juices	836	1 132	1 223	1 158	1 160	1.9
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	574	736	695	617	622	1.1
Sugar confectionery	297	404	407	399	423	0.7
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	996	1 258	1 378	1 275	1 184	2.1

Continued

TABLE 7.8 Value of food exports, Netherlands continued

	2006 US$m	2007 US$m	2008 US$m	2009 US$m	2010 p US$m	Share a %
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	339	420	542	653	548	0.9
Animal oil or fat	122	143	249	189	203	0.3
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	964	1 294	2 586	1 672	1 476	2.8
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	892	1 277	2 068	1 444	1 544	2.5
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	615	840	1 281	893	909	1.6
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	295	348	320	290	310	0.5
Tea and mate	93	97	197	240	277	0.3
Spices	142	202	225	224	242	0.4
Edible products, nec	2 833	3 405	4 095	4 247	4 409	6.6
Beverage						
Beverages, non-alcoholic, nec	939	1 396	1 411	1 285	1 253	2.2
Alcoholic beverages	2 397	2 633	2 812	2 510	2 522	4.5
Animal feed b	3 142	3 757	4 982	4 320	4 713	7.3
Total	44 811	55 418	66 485	59 291	62 359	100.0

a Average, 2005–2009. **b** Excludes unmilled cereal. **p** Preliminary. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Source: United Nations Statistics Division.

TABLE 7.9 Value of food exports, Germany

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 p	Share a
	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	%
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	993	975	1 052	1 200	1 271	1.9
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	832	776	848	825	966	1.5
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	130	149	148	193	195	0.3
Shellfish	133	154	139	116	145	0.2
Horticulture						
Vegetables	895	1 049	1 317	1 050	1 083	1.9
Fruit and nuts	1 271	1 427	1 592	1 326	1 413	2.5
Cocoa	219	258	367	517	808	0.8
Eggs, albumin	227	237	309	310	310	0.5
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	312	665	484	209	334	0.7
Maize	193	213	252	200	193	0.4
Oilseeds, not soft oil	13	19	27	25	28	0.0
Oilseeds, soft oil	187	264	442	265	319	0.5
Rice	51	58	100	86	74	0.1
Wheat or meslin	1 041	1 165	2 516	2 198	1 965	3.1
Other cereal grains, nec	225	158	163	126	108	0.3
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	1 770	1 661	2 140	1 960	1 935	3.3
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	3 448	4 054	5 557	5 571	5 682	8.6
Meat or offal, preserved	338	395	422	364	367	0.7
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	1 481	1 761	2 196	2 098	2 081	3.4
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	3 700	4 923	5 095	4 098	4 611	7.9
Butter and cheese	268	406	455	340	514	0.7
Cheese and curd	3 025	3 721	4 393	3 604	3 989	6.6
Fish or shellfish	599	773	920	752	678	1.3
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	177	222	322	243	234	0.4
Cereal flour or meal, nec	30	31	39	36	40	0.1
Cereal etc, flour or starch	3 423	3 975	5 066	4 577	4 621	7.6
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	913	1 010	1 183	1 102	1 057	1.9
Fruit, prepared or preserved	738	822	951	873	803	1.5
Fruit or vegetable juices	841	984	1 170	963	865	1.7
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	1 063	1 010	1 090	1 200	1 223	2.0
Sugar confectionery	638	746	899	812	831	1.4
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	2 234	2 717	3 217	3 130	3 328	5.2

Continued

TABLE 7.9 Value of food exports, Germany continued

	2006 US$m	2007 US$m	2008 US$m	2009 US$m	2010 p US$m	Share a %
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	206	265	352	305	298	0.5
Animal oil or fat	223	247	472	351	353	0.6
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	657	614	1 300	854	913	1.5
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	211	247	350	273	324	0.5
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	611	731	865	717	853	1.3
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	1 931	2 354	2 651	2 519	2 775	4.3
Tea and mate	207	246	290	251	247	0.4
Spices	146	159	204	178	186	0.3
Edible products, nec	3 263	3 898	4 712	4 418	4 413	7.3
Beverage						
Beverages, non-alcoholic, nec	1 384	1 547	1 820	1 594	1 527	2.8
Alcoholic beverages	2 849	3 415	3 772	3 497	3 801	6.1
Animal feed b	2 207	2 606	3 526	3 355	3 370	5.3
Total	45 305	53 107	65 185	58 683	61 132	100.0

a Average, 2005–2009. **b** Excludes unmilled cereal. **p** Preliminary. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Source: United Nations Statistics Division.

TABLE 7.10 Value of food exports, Belgium–Luxembourg

	2006 US$m	2007 US$m	2008 US$m	2009 US$m	2010 p US$m	Share a %
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	368	377	534	537	507	1.3
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	437	447	464	406	405	1.3
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	15	19	21	19	23	0.1
Shellfish	453	466	504	390	448	1.3
Horticulture						
Vegetables	1 960	2 295	2 518	2 273	2 298	6.6
Fruit and nuts	2 731	3 089	3 507	3 108	2 810	8.9
Cocoa	258	334	350	374	382	1.0
Eggs, albumin	124	134	149	167	173	0.4
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	38	53	75	35	64	0.2
Maize	61	128	183	80	49	0.3
Oilseeds, not soft oil	76	163	216	187	101	0.4
Oilseeds, soft oil	127	140	236	96	250	0.5
Rice	152	207	283	285	236	0.7
Wheat or meslin	157	251	416	191	180	0.7
Other cereal grains, nec	13	29	56	26	20	0.1
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	572	662	760	688	719	2.0
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	2 445	2 666	3 173	2 957	2 961	8.2
Meat or offal, preserved	139	160	173	156	147	0.5
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	679	776	896	830	825	2.3
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	1 589	2 125	2 419	1 972	2 269	6.0
Butter and cheese	456	644	591	529	662	1.7
Cheese and curd	618	716	832	720	800	2.1
Fish or shellfish	201	222	239	220	213	0.6
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	196	285	401	259	240	0.8
Cereal flour or meal, nec	7	9	10	9	11	0.0
Cereal etc, flour or starch	2 239	2 700	3 320	2 938	2 694	8.1
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	1 211	1 613	1 758	1 814	1 900	4.8
Fruit, prepared or preserved	379	459	549	493	474	1.4
Fruit or vegetable juices	1 123	1 283	1 378	1 070	1 109	3.5
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	1 017	578	726	604	754	2.1
Sugar confectionery	470	562	607	573	573	1.6
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	1 892	2 233	2 390	2 240	2 292	6.4

Continued

TABLE 7.10 Value of food exports, Belgium–Luxembourg continued

	2006 US$m	2007 US$m	2008 US$m	2009 US$m	2010 p US$m	Share a %
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	373	503	714	616	616	1.6
Animal oil or fat	113	134	164	142	142	0.4
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	578	740	900	699	609	2.0
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	128	128	209	162	158	0.5
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	231	264	724	325	317	1.1
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	607	655	1 235	1 026	1 130	2.7
Tea and mate	67	72	79	75	85	0.2
Spices	30	43	55	45	42	0.1
Edible products, nec	1 277	1 390	1 623	1 506	1 612	4.3
Beverage						
Beverages, non-alcoholic, nec	852	978	1 095	876	776	2.7
Alcoholic beverages	963	1 580	1 811	1 372	1 251	4.1
Animal feed b	1 077	1 408	1 715	1 591	1 881	4.5
Total	28 498	33 720	40 058	34 682	35 208	100.0

a Average, 2005–2009. **b** Excludes unmilled cereal. **p** Preliminary. **nec** Not elsehere classified.
Source: United Nations Statistics Division.

TABLE 8.1 Value of food trade in processed food, by major importing countries a

	2006 US$m	2007 US$m	2008 US$m	2009 US$m	2010 p US$m	Share b %
Meat						
Australia	287	393	417	455	515	0.4
Germany	6 407	7 070	8 396	7 620	7 529	7.9
Italy	5 516	5 937	6 460	5 960	6 059	6.4
Japan	8 415	8 761	10 382	9 591	11 048	10.3
United Kingdom	7 165	8 202	8 666	7 751	7 797	8.5
Other	47 952	57 099	70 978	64 145	69 498	66.4
Total	75 744	87 462	105 300	95 523	102 445	100.0
Dairy						
Australia	325	394	568	422	593	0.8
Belgium–Luxembourg	2 760	3 491	3 652	2 975	3 340	5.8
Germany	492	589	839	829	918	1.3
Italy	3 613	4 459	4 918	4 025	4 649	7.7
Netherlands	2 711	3 418	3 352	2 671	3 015	5.4
Other	35 179	44 826	51 056	40 988	48 486	78.9
Total	45 079	57 176	64 384	51 912	61 001	100.0
Seafood						
Australia	302	360	497	460	516	2.4
France	982	1 147	1 337	1 253	1 162	6.7
Japan	2 672	2 551	2 437	2 420	2 733	14.6
United Kingdom	1 063	1 286	1 499	1 225	1 230	7.2
United States	3 104	2 974	3 301	3 098	3 515	18.2
Other	7 246	8 622	10 327	9 186	9 545	51.0
Total	15 370	16 940	19 399	17 642	18 702	100.0
Horticulture						
Australia	592	717	735	616	769	1.4
France	3 170	3 859	4 487	4 200	4 127	8.4
Germany	4 910	5 471	6 071	5 272	5 182	11.3
Japan	3 169	3 395	3 383	3 176	3 522	7.0
United States	5 283	6 375	7 103	6 243	6 591	13.3
Other	22 142	27 734	31 654	27 934	29 665	58.6
Total	39 265	47 552	53 433	47 440	49 857	100.0
Beverages c						
Australia	789	1 002	1 247	1 165	1 305	1.5
Germany	5 024	5 527	6 105	5 539	5 831	7.7
Japan	2 461	2 543	2 647	2 320	2 496	3.4
United Kingdom	6 952	8 074	8 046	6 919	7 259	10.2
United States	15 336	16 779	16 580	14 764	16 018	21.8
Other	32 228	40 629	46 055	40 275	43 346	55.4
Total	62 788	74 553	80 679	70 983	76 256	100.0
Sugar and confectionery						
Australia	304	408	489	529	596	0.9
France	2 168	2 762	3 072	2 737	2 766	5.4
Germany	2 729	3 129	3 725	3 336	3 349	6.5
United Kingdom	2 884	3 334	3 602	3 300	3 332	6.5
United States	4 640	4 206	4 736	4 704	6 016	9.7
Other	30 406	33 331	36 181	35 126	43 647	71.0
Total	43 130	47 169	51 805	49 733	59 705	100.0

Continued

TABLE 8.1 Value of food trade in processed food, by major importing countries a continued

	2006 US$m	2007 US$m	2008 US$m	2009 US$m	2010 p US$m	Share b %
Animal and vegetable oil						
Australia	303	465	705	528	573	0.8
Germany	3 648	4 194	5 140	3 629	4 210	6.2
Italy	2 463	2 753	3 456	5 139	4 949	5.6
United Kingdom	1 599	1 967	2 799	1 859	1 949	3.0
United States	3 049	3 717	5 611	4 069	4 667	6.3
Other	35 757	47 778	69 588	50 220	60 137	78.2
Total	46 819	60 874	87 299	65 445	76 485	100.0
Animal feed d						
Australia	314	385	510	431	418	0.8
China	1 298	1 280	1 870	1 860	3 301	3.8
France	1 893	2 354	3 475	2 912	2 874	5.3
Germany	2 513	2 881	3 664	3 543	3 536	6.4
Japan	2 767	2 931	3 599	3 515	3 896	6.6
Other	26 833	34 692	46 287	41 406	45 287	77.0
Total	35 617	44 523	59 406	53 668	59 312	100.0
Cereal products						
Australia	344	375	445	452	544	1.1
France	2 125	2 564	3 230	2 926	2 761	7.2
Germany	2 211	2 446	2 993	2 739	2 639	6.9
United Kingdom	1 995	2 561	2 866	2 591	2 487	6.6
United States	3 541	3 959	4 458	4 333	4 714	11.1
Other	18 819	23 692	29 227	27 159	27 365	67.0
Total	29 035	35 596	43 220	40 201	40 510	100.0
Other processed food						
Australia	1 237	1 498	1 656	1 722	1 969	2.0
France	2 988	3 619	4 253	4 183	4 493	4.9
Germany	5 630	6 429	7 688	7 195	7 639	8.7
Japan	3 142	3 221	3 596	3 381	3 890	4.3
United States	7 283	8 045	9 000	8 439	9 992	10.8
Other	41 891	50 680	61 017	57 442	64 227	69.3
Total	62 171	73 492	87 210	82 361	92 210	100.0
All processed food						
Australia	4 795	5 996	7 270	6 781	7 799	1.1
Germany	39 069	44 555	51 473	44 753	46 521	7.9
Japan	26 646	28 073	31 512	28 935	33 189	5.2
United Kingdom	32 849	38 660	42 684	37 335	38 376	6.6
United States	50 153	54 395	59 147	53 238	59 730	9.7
Other	301 506	373 656	460 049	403 865	450 868	69.5
Total	455 018	545 335	652 136	574 907	636 484	100.0

a Based on over 100 reporting countries representing more than 90 per cent of world trade. **b** Average, 2005–2009. **c** Alcoholic and non-alcoholic. **d** Excludes unmilled cereal. **p** Preliminary.
Sources: United Nations Statistics Division; ABARES.

TABLE 8.2 Value of total food trade imports, by level of transformation

	2006 US$m	2007 US$m	2008 US$m	2009 US$m	2010 p US$m	Share b %
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	14 311	15 482	16 858	15 909	18 142	1.8
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	42 198	46 765	50 572	47 130	52 311	5.2
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	3 842	4 489	4 770	4 480	4 934	0.5
Shellfish	23 362	24 353	24 971	22 396	25 676	2.6
Horticulture						
Vegetables	37 945	44 792	48 694	45 708	52 366	5.0
Fruit and nuts	56 367	64 723	74 248	69 783	76 728	7.4
Cocoa	10 000	12 153	15 230	15 929	18 916	1.6
Eggs, albumin	2 413	2 996	3 640	3 708	3 860	0.4
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	3 899	5 948	8 654	4 623	5 491	0.6
Maize	14 258	22 720	29 336	19 997	23 098	2.4
Oilseeds, not soft oil	1 348	1 779	2 537	2 037	2 229	0.2
Oilseeds, soft oil	24 031	34 631	58 524	48 276	56 961	4.8
Rice	9 693	11 957	18 462	15 905	17 112	1.6
Wheat or meslin	21 470	32 120	45 688	30 550	31 046	3.5
Other cereal grains, nec	1 941	2 957	4 168	2 549	2 680	0.3
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	22 668	25 474	29 511	26 662	29 285	2.9
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	38 989	45 198	56 281	50 417	54 433	5.3
Meat or offal, preserved	2 805	3 673	4 034	3 890	3 802	0.4
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	11 281	13 117	15 474	14 554	14 924	1.5
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	23 089	30 907	33 689	25 968	31 191	3.1
Butter and cheese	4 409	5 232	5 443	4 214	6 110	0.6
Cheese and curd	17 581	21 037	25 253	21 730	23 700	2.4
Fish or shellfish	15 370	16 940	19 399	17 642	18 702	1.9
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	1 700	2 416	3 745	3 120	2 942	0.3
Cereal flour or meal, nec	634	883	1 247	1 143	984	0.1
Cereal etc, flour or starch	26 701	32 297	38 227	35 937	36 584	3.7
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	16 663	19 831	21 933	21 168	22 089	2.2
Fruit, prepared or preserved	11 666	13 502	15 508	13 563	14 653	1.5
Fruit or vegetable juices	10 936	14 219	15 992	12 709	13 115	1.5
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	23 160	23 727	25 458	25 297	33 090	2.8
Sugar confectionery	6 545	7 391	8 006	7 486	7 964	0.8
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	13 425	16 051	18 341	16 949	18 650	1.8

Continued

TABLE 8.2 Value of total food trade imports, by level of transformation a continued

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 p	Share b
	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	2 468	3 284	4 473	3 684	3 973	0.4
Animal oil or fat	2 733	3 552	5 277	3 860	4 338	0.4
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	19 702	24 299	33 580	23 768	25 912	2.8
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	16 511	22 791	34 208	27 249	33 767	2.9
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	5 406	6 948	9 762	6 884	8 496	0.8
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	18 409	21 973	26 834	24 545	28 834	2.6
Tea and mate	4 176	4 631	5 721	5 266	6 350	0.6
Spices	3 245	4 058	4 758	4 431	5 528	0.5
Edible products, nec	36 341	42 830	49 897	48 118	51 499	5.0
Beverage						
Beverages, non-alcoholic, nec	11 717	14 304	15 510	14 054	14 518	1.5
Alcoholic beverages	51 071	60 249	65 169	56 929	61 738	6.4
Animal feed c	35 617	44 523	59 406	53 668	59 312	5.5
Total	722 096	873 201	1 058 487	923 889	1 028 034	100.0

a Based on over 100 reporting countries representing more than 90 per cent of world trade. **b** Average, 2005–2009. **c** Excludes unmilled cereal. **p** Preliminary. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Sources: United Nations Statistics Division: ABARES.

TABLE 8.3 Value of food imports, European Union

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 p	Share a
	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	%
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	7 599	7 821	8 483	8 359	8 633	2.0
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	17 693	19 744	20 683	19 132	20 404	4.7
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	2 186	2 656	2 779	2 522	2 764	0.6
Shellfish	8 876	9 462	9 745	8 298	9 366	2.2
Horticulture						
Vegetables	19 973	24 026	25 495	22 608	24 557	5.7
Fruit and nuts	30 695	35 185	40 216	35 051	35 790	8.6
Cocoa	5 326	6 821	8 240	9 056	10 043	1.9
Eggs, albumin	1 547	1 893	2 360	2 541	2 520	0.5
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	1 285	1 766	2 424	1 800	1 718	0.4
Maize	3 258	6 399	7 337	4 689	4 709	1.3
Oilseeds, not soft oil	585	811	1 223	878	1 031	0.2
Oilseeds, soft oil	7 189	10 186	16 727	13 147	13 586	2.9
Rice	1 546	1 956	3 126	2 714	2 365	0.6
Wheat or meslin	5 063	7 536	10 039	7 516	7 681	1.8
Other cereal grains, nec	574	1 325	1 852	714	753	0.3
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	10 794	12 120	13 492	12 432	12 570	3.0
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	19 991	22 628	26 575	24 173	23 921	5.7
Meat or offal, preserved	2 308	3 138	3 466	3 364	3 216	0.8
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	6 592	7 989	9 725	8 921	8 828	2.0
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	12 370	16 452	17 354	14 096	15 581	3.7
Butter and cheese	3 037	3 615	3 314	2 672	3 581	0.8
Cheese and curd	12 261	14 626	17 547	15 114	15 762	3.7
Fish or shellfish	6 481	7 717	9 004	7 979	7 939	1.9
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	560	839	1 242	931	798	0.2
Cereal flour or meal, nec	195	268	356	326	323	0.1
Cereal etc, flour or starch	14 263	17 377	20 767	19 034	18 223	4.3
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	8 343	10 229	11 503	11 086	10 765	2.5
Fruit, prepared or preserved	6 155	7 112	8 253	7 141	7 177	1.7
Fruit or vegetable juices	6 274	7 876	9 187	7 374	7 371	1.8
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	7 784	8 955	10 378	9 389	8 917	2.2
Sugar confectionery	2 932	3 417	3 718	3 492	3 458	0.8
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	7 829	9 561	10 861	9 989	10 251	2.4

Continued

TABLE 8.3 Value of food imports, European Union continued

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 p	Share a
	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	1 236	1 539	2 247	1 905	1 867	0.4
Animal oil or fat	1 023	1 266	1 836	1 375	1 492	0.3
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	9 692	10 728	14 745	9 805	10 067	2.7
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	4 585	6 409	9 681	7 414	8 711	1.8
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	2 599	3 283	4 861	3 460	4 120	0.9
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	9 605	11 642	14 443	13 189	15 036	3.1
Tea and mate	1 232	1 361	1 652	1 520	1 579	0.4
Spices	1 066	1 370	1 653	1 556	1 779	0.4
Edible products, nec	15 524	18 805	22 483	21 343	20 640	4.8
Beverage						
Beverages, non-alcoholic, nec	5 948	7 314	8 065	7 284	7 209	1.7
Alcoholic beverages	23 233	27 879	30 349	25 922	26 473	6.5
Animal feed b	17 441	21 784	28 649	25 137	25 467	5.7
Total	334 750	404 887	478 136	416 448	429 040	100.0

a Average, 2005–2009. **b** Excludes unmilled cereal. **p** Preliminary. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Sources: United Nations Statistics Division; ABARES.

TABLE 8.4 Value of food imports, NAFTA

	2006 US$m	2007 US$m	2008 US$m	2009 US$m	2010 p US$m	Share a %
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	2 916	3 471	3 173	2 288	2 682	2.2
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	5 949	6 515	6 641	6 379	7 060	5.0
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	284	310	334	323	332	0.2
Shellfish	6 265	6 392	6 393	5 645	6 444	4.8
Horticulture						
Vegetables	7 146	7 850	8 437	8 219	9 598	6.3
Fruit and nuts	10 041	11 338	12 030	12 163	13 681	9.1
Cocoa	1 836	1 759	2 407	2 604	3 218	1.8
Eggs, albumin	120	137	145	135	148	0.1
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	50	143	309	186	84	0.1
Maize	1 594	2 352	3 438	2 145	2 266	1.8
Oilseeds, not soft oil	253	357	517	410	406	0.3
Oilseeds, soft oil	2 023	2 629	4 318	3 158	3 456	2.4
Rice	737	876	1 264	1 281	1 264	0.8
Wheat or meslin	1 026	1 381	2 358	1 468	1 444	1.2
Other cereal grains, nec	702	821	1 072	868	855	0.7
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	4 344	4 682	4 601	3 972	4 302	3.4
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	3 763	4 059	4 323	4 126	5 021	3.3
Meat or offal, preserved	265	284	289	261	289	0.2
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	1 290	1 377	1 387	1 268	1 240	1.0
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	1 174	1 761	1 626	1 117	1 306	1.1
Butter and cheese	233	288	268	246	264	0.2
Cheese and curd	1 516	1 723	1 792	1 531	1 572	1.2
Fish or shellfish	3 606	3 536	3 923	3 660	4 107	2.9
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	133	173	279	188	191	0.1
Cereal flour or meal, nec	127	165	207	211	199	0.1
Cereal etc, flour or starch	5 408	6 167	6 482	6 408	6 866	4.8
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	2 922	3 197	3 430	3 316	3 540	2.5
Fruit, prepared or preserved	2 573	2 945	3 348	3 054	3 301	2.3
Fruit or vegetable juices	1 853	2 575	2 888	2 235	2 263	1.8
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	3 024	2 490	2 938	3 283	4 553	2.5
Sugar confectionery	1 605	1 663	1 711	1 628	1 802	1.3
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	2 114	2 259	2 502	2 374	2 819	1.8

Continued

TABLE 8.4 Value of food imports, NAFTA **continued**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 p	Share a
	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	146	230	307	314	304	0.2
Animal oil or fat	394	562	761	587	718	0.5
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	2 196	2 594	3 679	2 799	2 991	2.2
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	1 246	1 698	2 760	1 952	2 461	1.5
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	490	549	723	524	621	0.4
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	4 210	4 733	5 513	5 161	6 293	4.0
Tea and mate	564	613	688	695	806	0.5
Spices	703	870	1 049	913	1 084	0.7
Edible products, nec	5 639	6 048	6 455	6 068	6 733	4.7
Beverage						
Beverages, non-alcoholic, nec	2 369	2 760	2 828	2 547	2 755	2.0
Alcoholic beverages	16 056	17 670	17 838	16 112	17 662	13.1
Animal feed b	2 677	3 190	4 032	3 817	4 003	2.7
Total	113 582	127 194	141 462	127 639	143 005	100.0

a Average, 2005–2009. **b** Excludes unmilled cereal. **p** Preliminary. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Source: United Nations Statistics Division.

TABLE 8.5 Value of food imports, APEC a

	2006 US$m	2007 US$m	2008 US$m	2009 US$m	2010 p US$m	Share b %
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	4 395	5 208	5 349	4 523	5 099	1.4
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	20 435	21 839	24 360	22 666	25 586	6.7
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	1 130	1 204	1 308	1 198	1 332	0.4
Shellfish	13 858	14 060	14 287	13 234	15 312	4.1
Horticulture						
Vegetables	12 309	13 632	14 783	14 855	18 321	4.3
Fruit and nuts	19 064	21 939	24 615	25 882	30 056	7.1
Cocoa	3 708	4 082	5 445	5 235	6 694	1.5
Eggs, albumin	459	550	663	629	709	0.2
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	783	965	1 542	989	1 056	0.3
Maize	6 870	9 759	13 874	9 249	10 713	3.0
Oilseeds, not soft oil	466	634	864	715	761	0.2
Oilseeds, soft oil	13 889	19 871	35 573	30 209	37 340	8.0
Rice	2 955	3 683	6 070	5 142	5 877	1.4
Wheat or meslin	5 853	7 369	11 880	7 922	8 245	2.4
Other cereal grains, nec	1 069	1 295	1 765	1 477	1 571	0.4
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	9 633	10 624	11 973	10 848	12 192	3.2
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	14 921	17 682	22 564	20 280	23 282	5.8
Meat or offal, preserved	355	379	396	369	412	0.1
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	3 803	4 101	4 481	4 496	4 892	1.3
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	4 935	7 034	7 341	5 544	8 276	1.9
Butter and cheese	724	897	1 154	792	1 200	0.3
Cheese and curd	3 513	4 226	4 956	4 136	5 020	1.3
Fish or shellfish	7 568	7 590	8 244	7 693	8 806	2.3
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	483	657	975	761	864	0.2
Cereal flour or meal, nec	214	273	350	339	339	0.1
Cereal etc, flour or starch	8 212	9 535	10 792	10 463	11 422	3.0
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	6 150	6 803	7 448	7 237	8 007	2.1
Fruit, prepared or preserved	4 523	5 166	5 803	5 211	5 962	1.6
Fruit or vegetable juices	3 309	4 463	4 894	3 865	4 029	1.2
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	8 154	8 107	7 909	8 422	12 908	2.7
Sugar confectionery	2 462	2 628	2 788	2 655	3 014	0.8
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	3 627	4 141	4 738	4 484	5 373	1.3

Continued

TABLE 8.5 Value of food imports, APEC a continued

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 p	Share b
	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	658	991	1 340	969	1 140	0.3
Animal oil or fat	1 094	1 473	2 270	1 660	1 916	0.5
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	4 691	7 125	10 205	7 151	7 749	2.2
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	5 914	8 887	13 826	10 440	13 441	3.1
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	1 559	2 106	2 677	1 895	2 492	0.6
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	6 688	7 772	9 116	8 415	10 315	2.5
Tea and mate	1 431	1 601	1 838	1 796	2 127	0.5
Spices	1 330	1 666	1 899	1 751	2 120	0.5
Edible products, nec	13 235	14 754	16 964	16 742	19 446	4.8
Beverage						
Beverages, non-alcoholic, nec	3 891	4 487	4 690	4 358	4 687	1.3
Alcoholic beverages	23 132	26 585	28 286	25 099	28 958	7.7
Animal feed c	12 736	15 492	21 400	19 824	23 053	5.4
Total	266 190	313 336	383 694	341 617	402 111	100.0

a No data available for Chinese Taipei. **b** Average, 2005–2009. **c** Excludes unmilled cereal. **p** Preliminary. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Sources: United Nations Statistics Division; ABARES.

TABLE 8.6 Value of food imports, ASEAN a

	2006 US$m	2007 US$m	2008 US$m	2009 US$m	2010 p US$m	Share b %
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	411	535	755	814	881	1.6
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	2 137	2 439	3 167	2 838	3 098	6.5
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	76	68	81	83	110	0.2
Shellfish	681	682	729	726	851	1.8
Horticulture						
Vegetables	1 033	1 154	1 314	1 446	1 870	3.3
Fruit and nuts	1 203	1 482	1 788	2 001	2 211	4.1
Cocoa	953	1 153	1 674	1 281	1 754	3.3
Eggs, albumin	78	96	127	126	138	0.3
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	13	15	25	19	13	0.0
Maize	850	944	997	1 126	1 515	2.6
Oilseeds, not soft oil	60	109	153	75	102	0.2
Oilseeds, soft oil	1 020	1 484	2 281	1 948	2 468	4.4
Rice	1 113	1 624	3 183	2 009	2 824	5.1
Wheat or meslin	2 115	2 642	3 868	3 192	3 076	7.1
Other cereal grains, nec	13	19	28	23	36	0.1
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	429	549	732	748	966	1.6
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	535	740	994	860	1 162	2.1
Meat or offal, preserved	25	16	20	24	30	0.1
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	95	98	134	137	155	0.3
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	2 310	3 376	3 592	2 271	3 299	7.1
Butter and cheese	188	254	343	219	406	0.7
Cheese and curd	156	196	267	236	306	0.6
Fish or shellfish	257	313	418	347	400	0.8
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	245	353	516	406	513	1.0
Cereal flour or meal, nec	39	44	60	64	64	0.1
Cereal etc, flour or starch	664	797	1 084	1 015	1 123	2.2
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	294	367	446	447	527	1.0
Fruit, prepared or preserved	199	251	290	239	320	0.6
Fruit or vegetable juices	108	145	208	195	223	0.4
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	1 521	2 021	1 391	1 853	3 129	4.7
Sugar confectionery	190	203	245	230	268	0.5
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	246	276	342	321	382	0.7

Continued

TABLE 8.6 Value of food imports, ASEAN a continued

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 p	Share b
	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	56	80	105	91	130	0.2
Animal oil or fat	75	75	97	82	101	0.2
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	324	394	568	442	456	1.0
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	899	1 229	2 262	1 843	3 034	4.4
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	401	605	720	533	643	1.4
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	322	508	567	461	573	1.2
Tea and mate	79	86	107	120	157	0.3
Spices	308	416	401	429	514	1.0
Edible products, nec	2 060	2 446	3 176	3 106	3 714	6.9
Beverage						
Beverages, non-alcoholic, nec	216	232	283	262	304	0.6
Alcoholic beverages	1 419	1 770	2 161	1 841	2 232	4.5
Animal feed c	3 375	4 430	6 563	6 372	6 587	13.1
Total	28 789	36 716	48 262	42 901	52 665	100.0

a No data available for Laos and Myanmar. **b** Average, 2008–2009. **c** Excludes unmilled cereal. **p** Preliminary. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Sources: United Nations Statistics Division; ABARES.

TABLE 8.7 Value of food imports, United States a

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 p	Share b
	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	%
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	2 642	3 140	2 794	2 032	2 384	3.0
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	5 082	5 491	5 580	5 403	5 929	6.2
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	203	228	246	250	246	0.3
Shellfish	5 566	5 642	5 683	4 986	5 649	6.3
Horticulture						
Vegetables	5 128	5 581	5 983	5 730	6 857	6.7
Fruit and nuts	6 905	7 778	8 117	8 547	9 585	9.3
Cocoa	1 480	1 403	1 952	2 184	2 674	2.2
Eggs, albumin	32	44	49	31	41	0.0
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	29	105	218	142	62	0.1
Maize	209	335	427	316	344	0.4
Oilseeds, not soft oil	102	164	235	168	169	0.2
Oilseeds, soft oil	367	511	933	650	637	0.7
Rice	368	435	597	634	629	0.6
Wheat or meslin	330	518	1 100	723	584	0.7
Other cereal grains, nec	317	416	615	371	370	0.5
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	2 915	2 949	2 750	2 471	2 705	3.1
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	1 590	1 657	1 588	1 524	1 862	1.9
Meat or offal, preserved	153	178	175	146	150	0.2
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	762	763	699	621	498	0.8
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	381	394	446	363	401	0.5
Butter and cheese	89	96	61	70	64	0.1
Cheese and curd	1 069	1 161	1 212	1 048	1 003	1.2
Fish or shellfish	3 104	2 974	3 301	3 098	3 515	3.6
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	92	100	163	117	120	0.1
Cereal flour or meal, nec	80	107	136	134	128	0.1
Cereal etc, flour or starch	3 370	3 751	4 158	4 082	4 466	4.5
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	2 136	2 340	2 511	2 428	2 558	2.7
Fruit, prepared or preserved	1 918	2 186	2 468	2 253	2 451	2.6
Fruit or vegetable juices	1 228	1 849	2 123	1 562	1 582	1.9
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	2 048	1 523	1 936	2 040	2 887	2.4
Sugar confectionery	1 269	1 300	1 318	1 257	1 387	1.5
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	1 323	1 383	1 481	1 408	1 741	1.7

Continued

TABLE 8.7 Value of food imports, United States a **continued**

	2006 US$m	2007 US$m	2008 US$m	2009 US$m	2010 p US$m	Share b %
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	69	114	175	161	132	0.1
Animal oil or fat	104	131	180	148	178	0.2
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	1 660	1 883	2 748	2 073	2 206	2.4
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	943	1 302	2 190	1 495	1 892	1.8
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	272	287	319	193	258	0.3
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	3 462	3 912	4 560	4 208	5 100	4.8
Tea and mate	403	424	464	463	547	0.5
Spices	541	660	768	685	843	0.8
Edible products, nec	2 878	3 049	3 207	3 082	3 502	3.6
Beverage						
Beverages, non-alcoholic, nec	1 944	2 219	2 073	1 761	1 946	2.3
Alcoholic beverages	13 392	14 560	14 507	13 002	14 073	15.8
Animal feed c	958	1 141	1 428	1 346	1 534	1.5
Total	78 915	86 186	93 676	85 407	95 891	100.0

a Includes Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands. **b** Average, 2005–2009. **c** Excludes unmilled cereal. **p** Preliminary. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Source: United Nations Statistics Division.

TABLE 8.8 Value of food imports, Japan

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 p	Share a
	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	%
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	250	268	233	162	243	0.4
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	6 589	6 225	7 460	6 670	7 406	12.4
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	233	244	257	259	250	0.4
Shellfish	4 034	3 749	3 876	3 595	3 967	6.9
Horticulture						
Vegetables	1 713	1 544	1 497	1 544	1 917	3.0
Fruit and nuts	2 006	2 047	2 294	2 438	2 513	4.1
Cocoa	287	371	314	364	397	0.6
Eggs, albumin	111	118	163	139	143	0.2
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	261	414	581	295	337	0.7
Maize	2 586	3 843	5 578	3 770	3 960	7.1
Oilseeds, not soft oil	10	10	14	7	8	0.0
Oilseeds, soft oil	2 230	2 877	4 421	2 974	3 328	5.7
Rice	303	369	415	629	517	0.8
Wheat or meslin	1 280	1 635	3 277	1 448	1 668	3.4
Other cereal grains, nec	297	385	467	439	477	0.7
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	1 942	2 048	2 143	1 996	2 288	3.8
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	4 513	4 680	6 073	5 315	6 196	9.7
Meat or offal, preserved	35	39	40	40	38	0.1
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	1 925	1 994	2 127	2 240	2 525	3.9
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	219	296	290	217	241	0.5
Butter and cheese	13	49	85	2	17	0.1
Cheese and curd	723	840	999	815	937	1.6
Fish or shellfish	2 672	2 551	2 437	2 420	2 733	4.6
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	1	2	2	2	2	0.0
Cereal flour or meal, nec	4	4	4	3	3	0.0
Cereal etc, flour or starch	808	894	1 132	1 084	1 055	1.8
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	1 645	1 698	1 697	1 759	1 994	3.2
Fruit, prepared or preserved	893	911	880	805	918	1.6
Fruit or vegetable juices	631	786	806	612	610	1.2
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	706	748	755	732	984	1.4
Sugar confectionery	104	106	99	104	114	0.2
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	401	441	510	454	512	0.8

Continued

TABLE 8.8 Value of food imports, Japan continued

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 p	Share a
	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	20	22	26	29	33	0.0
Animal oil or fat	109	123	211	134	145	0.3
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	299	280	380	304	303	0.6
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	393	595	904	621	767	1.2
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	127	165	241	166	232	0.3
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	1 143	1 200	1 407	1 285	1 534	2.4
Tea and mate	202	206	211	197	228	0.4
Spices	191	225	268	227	276	0.4
Edible products, nec	1 607	1 589	1 711	1 671	1 852	3.0
Beverage						
Beverages, non-alcoholic, nec	549	564	560	510	490	1.0
Alcoholic beverages	1 912	1 979	2 087	1 811	2 006	3.5
Animal feed b	2 767	2 931	3 599	3 515	3 896	6.0
Total	48 744	52 068	62 530	53 803	60 060	100.0

a Average, 2005–2009. **b** Excludes unmilled cereal. **p** Preliminary. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Source: United Nations Statistics Division.

TABLE 8.9 Value of food imports, Germany

	2006 US$m	2007 US$m	2008 US$m	2009 US$m	2010 p US$m	Share a %
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	1 281	1 215	1 597	1 673	1 690	2.1
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	2 201	2 310	2 397	2 356	2 425	3.3
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	337	384	454	608	601	0.7
Shellfish	316	368	351	386	423	0.5
Horticulture						
Vegetables	4 761	5 067	5 500	5 109	5 635	7.4
Fruit and nuts	6 399	6 942	7 787	7 022	7 086	10.0
Cocoa	1 008	1 332	1 638	1 905	2 288	2.3
Eggs, albumin	596	632	792	989	1 020	1.1
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	175	316	416	326	248	0.4
Maize	439	669	747	612	588	0.9
Oilseeds, not soft oil	115	136	212	174	171	0.2
Oilseeds, soft oil	1 752	2 429	4 025	3 306	2 960	4.1
Rice	205	250	373	358	289	0.4
Wheat or meslin	363	603	903	848	895	1.0
Other cereal grains, nec	73	166	232	161	175	0.2
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	1 234	1 408	1 661	1 570	1 710	2.2
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	3 701	3 891	4 609	4 034	3 882	5.7
Meat or offal, preserved	289	422	464	429	393	0.6
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	1 183	1 349	1 661	1 588	1 543	2.1
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	1 682	2 262	2 469	1 853	2 115	3.0
Butter and cheese	669	845	618	401	619	0.9
Cheese and curd	2 935	3 330	3 961	3 397	3 446	4.9
Fish or shellfish	849	970	1 082	902	927	1.3
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	38	54	87	72	48	0.1
Cereal flour or meal, nec	21	29	39	41	34	0.0
Cereal etc, flour or starch	2 153	2 364	2 867	2 627	2 557	3.6
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	1 768	2 006	2 268	2 235	2 082	3.0
Fruit, prepared or preserved	1 772	1 792	2 064	1 771	1 747	2.6
Fruit or vegetable juices	1 369	1 673	1 739	1 266	1 353	2.1
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	1 053	1 229	1 556	1 263	1 193	1.8
Sugar confectionery	538	566	662	595	605	0.8
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	1 137	1 333	1 508	1 478	1 551	2.0

Continued

TABLE 8.9 Value of food imports, Germany continued

	2006 US$m	2007 US$m	2008 US$m	2009 US$m	2010 p US$m	Share a %
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	216	218	322	238	229	0.3
Animal oil or fat	102	113	179	137	148	0.2
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	1 870	1 957	1 805	987	1 036	2.2
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	989	1 373	1 964	1 608	2 011	2.3
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	470	533	872	659	785	0.9
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	2 633	3 109	3 757	3 276	3 977	4.8
Tea and mate	204	226	257	197	189	0.3
Spices	232	309	333	296	377	0.4
Edible products, nec	2 561	2 786	3 340	3 425	3 095	4.3
Beverage						
Beverages, non-alcoholic, nec	860	985	1 029	867	1 066	1.4
Alcoholic beverages	4 164	4 542	5 077	4 672	4 765	6.6
Animal feed b	2 513	2 881	3 664	3 543	3 536	4.6
Total	59 229	67 374	79 335	71 261	73 515	100.0

a Average, 2005–2009. **b** Excludes unmilled cereal. **p** Preliminary. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Source: United Nations Statistics Division.

TABLE 8.10 Value of food imports, United Kingdom

	2006 US$m	2007 US$m	2008 US$m	2009 US$m	2010 p US$m	Share a %
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	943	932	771	684	693	1.5
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	1 986	2 179	2 091	1 696	1 691	3.7
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	34	42	41	33	62	0.1
Shellfish	454	494	449	440	473	0.9
Horticulture						
Vegetables	3 624	4 323	4 360	3 584	3 819	7.5
Fruit and nuts	4 550	5 135	5 284	4 536	4 737	9.2
Cocoa	461	621	670	723	647	1.2
Eggs, albumin	166	209	245	234	214	0.4
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	21	29	41	31	26	0.1
Maize	249	407	348	243	254	0.6
Oilseeds, not soft oil	38	48	96	54	85	0.1
Oilseeds, soft oil	394	498	705	749	638	1.1
Rice	314	390	638	559	529	0.9
Wheat or meslin	243	417	589	393	314	0.7
Other cereal grains, nec	23	54	55	23	19	0.1
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	1 138	1 241	1 366	1 122	1 189	2.3
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	3 114	3 551	3 374	3 010	3 158	6.1
Meat or offal, preserved	1 033	1 205	1 362	1 337	1 236	2.3
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	1 880	2 205	2 564	2 282	2 213	4.2
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	1 001	1 213	1 368	1 194	1 284	2.3
Butter and cheese	604	459	432	372	442	0.9
Cheese and curd	1 617	1 863	2 202	1 849	1 884	3.6
Fish or shellfish	1 063	1 286	1 499	1 225	1 230	2.4
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	41	58	61	48	44	0.1
Cereal flour or meal, nec	20	20	25	21	22	0.0
Cereal etc, flour or starch	1 933	2 483	2 780	2 522	2 421	4.6
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	1 263	1 498	1 634	1 526	1 564	2.8
Fruit, prepared or preserved	651	769	791	687	731	1.4
Fruit or vegetable juices	886	1 082	1 200	899	904	1.9
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	1 303	1 378	1 601	1 359	1 276	2.6
Sugar confectionery	454	570	548	512	526	1.0
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	1 127	1 385	1 454	1 429	1 530	2.6

Continued

TABLE 8.10 Value of food imports, United Kingdom continued

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 p	Share a
	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	71	80	120	114	115	0.2
Animal oil or fat	112	138	182	153	138	0.3
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	693	864	1 217	803	756	1.6
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	432	479	644	442	498	0.9
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	291	407	636	347	443	0.8
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	627	736	912	893	1 028	1.6
Tea and mate	343	321	384	378	433	0.7
Spices	123	157	188	182	229	0.3
Edible products, nec	2 210	2 989	3 462	3 299	3 197	5.7
Beverage						
Beverages, non-alcoholic, nec	1 057	1 185	1 110	1 120	1 085	2.1
Alcoholic beverages	5 895	6 889	6 936	5 799	6 175	12.0
Animal feed b	1 866	2 149	2 632	2 410	2 627	4.4
Total	46 349	54 440	59 068	51 319	52 577	100.0

a Average, 2005–2009. **b** Excludes unmilled cereal. **p** Preliminary. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Source: United Nations Statistics Division.

TABLE 8.11 Value of food imports, France

	2006 US$m	2007 US$m	2008 US$m	2009 US$m	2010 p US$m	Share a %
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	355	352	417	352	337	0.8
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	2 400	2 539	2 697	2 643	2 842	5.7
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	137	140	165	154	184	0.3
Shellfish	1 472	1 467	1 538	1 426	1 643	3.3
Horticulture						
Vegetables	2 360	2 925	3 154	2 820	3 032	6.2
Fruit and nuts	3 352	3 842	4 512	3 911	4 058	8.5
Cocoa	789	1 013	1 139	1 190	1 255	2.3
Eggs, albumin	134	167	180	194	172	0.4
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	7	18	22	6	19	0.0
Maize	145	344	274	332	255	0.6
Oilseeds, not soft oil	30	38	64	42	43	0.1
Oilseeds, soft oil	259	421	784	838	885	1.4
Rice	282	369	542	500	430	0.9
Wheat or meslin	38	99	141	114	186	0.2
Other cereal grains, nec	19	80	147	33	31	0.1
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	1 456	1 633	1 804	1 634	1 589	3.5
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	2 433	2 818	3 286	3 132	3 181	6.4
Meat or offal, preserved	316	363	431	414	396	0.8
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	500	617	778	731	699	1.4
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	1 151	1 618	1 551	1 388	1 459	3.1
Butter and cheese	506	666	609	502	693	1.3
Cheese and curd	1 027	1 196	1 488	1 403	1 395	2.8
Fish or shellfish	982	1 147	1 337	1 253	1 162	2.5
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	74	104	166	125	106	0.2
Cereal flour or meal, nec	18	27	31	31	28	0.1
Cereal etc, flour or starch	2 033	2 433	3 033	2 771	2 626	5.6
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	1 390	1 729	1 938	1 843	1 812	3.8
Fruit, prepared or preserved	952	1 122	1 351	1 207	1 210	2.5
Fruit or vegetable juices	828	1 009	1 198	1 150	1 106	2.3
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	651	889	910	776	732	1.7
Sugar confectionery	312	370	395	369	377	0.8
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	1 205	1 503	1 767	1 591	1 656	3.3

Continued

TABLE 8.11 Value of food imports, France continued

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 p	Share a
	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	US$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	231	323	436	396	397	0.8
Animal oil or fat	81	100	145	94	113	0.2
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	1 072	1 210	2 243	1 483	1 199	3.1
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	357	466	792	526	584	1.2
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	230	293	363	232	246	0.6
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	1 115	1 348	1 643	1 660	1 911	3.3
Tea and mate	147	165	178	167	188	0.4
Spices	107	125	169	155	176	0.3
Edible products, nec	1 618	1 981	2 263	2 201	2 219	4.4
Beverage						
Beverages, non-alcoholic, nec	635	799	998	872	786	1.8
Alcoholic beverages	1 993	2 378	2 674	2 482	2 532	5.2
Animal feed b	1 893	2 354	3 475	2 912	2 874	5.8
Total	37 095	44 598	53 228	48 053	48 824	100.0

a Average, 2005–2009. **b** Excludes unmilled cereal. **p** Preliminary. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.
Sources: United Nations Statistics Division; ABARES.

TABLE 9.1 Supply and consumption of alcoholic beverages, by selected country a

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total b	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Africa	32 212	858	824	32 205	30 474	32
Egypt	295	0	10	285	251	3
Nigeria	10 713	115	2	10 825	9 857	68
South Africa	3 844	88	565	3 367	3 192	66
Asia c	71 734	2 696	1 683	72 510	66 514	17
China	48 890	555	720	48 725	46 775	35
India	4 740	137	62	4 816	1 831	2
Indonesia	256	1	30	227	169	1
Japan	5 375	579	43	5 911	5 744	45
Korea, Rep. of	3 537	282	183	3 636	3 426	72
Malaysia	162	44	93	114	97	4
Pakistan	140	1	126	21	18	0
Philippines	1 303	63	21	1 344	1 253	14
Thailand	2 902	105	156	2 633	2 591	39
Vietnam	1 263	20	9	1 274	1 274	15
Europe	81 381	15 285	17 875	79 706	73 105	100
Austria	1 211	222	147	1 306	1 203	146
Belgium	1 847	807	1 161	1 485	1 353	129
Czech Republic	2 070	191	365	1 895	1 811	177
Denmark	858	344	442	719	642	118
France	8 674	1 436	2 370	7 973	5 652	92
Germany	11 239	2 497	2 114	11 710	11 269	137
Greece	855	136	88	943	793	71
Italy	6 445	973	2 281	5 381	4 439	75
Malta	18	12	0	29	26	64
Netherlands	2 543	1 385	2 093	1 835	1 546	94
Norway	268	132	7	393	358	77
Poland	3 987	146	124	4 010	3 876	102
Portugal	1 541	227	498	1 354	1 256	119
Russian Federation	12 016	1 085	367	12 734	12 692	89
Slovenia	223	38	42	218	204	102
Spain	7 239	651	1 730	6 314	5 185	119
Sweden	544	396	187	753	609	67
Turkey	1 035	53	99	989	907	13
United Kingdom	6 325	2 561	1 625	7 294	7 155	118
Middle East						
Iran	7	0	1	6	1	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	3	0	3	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	309	5	304	0	0

Continued

TABLE 9.1 Supply and consumption of alcoholic beverages, by selected country a continued

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total b	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Central America	8 862	710	2 400	7 183	6 909	47
Mexico	8 060	289	1 974	6 375	6 096	57
North America	40 313	7 407	1 773	45 816	33 970	100
Canada	3 432	909	537	3 804	3 586	110
United States	36 881	6 491	1 235	42 004	30 378	99
South America	39 749	454	3 786	36 462	20 220	54
Argentina	3 067	12	396	2 683	2 538	65
Brazil	28 908	80	2 633	26 354	10 310	55
Chile	1 351	65	609	846	816	50
Uruguay	180	14	9	185	181	54
Oceania	3 553	271	898	3 040	2 735	101
Australia	3 055	168	799	2 539	2 297	111
New Zealand	436	84	96	423	371	89
World	278 988	28 007	29 693	277 987	235 000	36

a Annual average, 2005–2007. Wine, beer from barley, and other fermented and alcoholic beverages. Includes non-food alcohol.
b Takes account of stock changes. c Not including Middle East countries.
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

TABLE 9.2 Supply and consumption of cereals, by selected country [a]

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total [b]	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Africa	135 866	55 906	3 691	184 750	134 265	143
Egypt	19 967	10 397	1 131	28 720	18 175	231
Nigeria	26 157	4 388	16	29 823	20 990	145
South Africa	11 047	3 044	1 241	14 071	9 089	187
Asia [c]	915 796	123 186	50 670	970 436	612 929	156
China	385 265	11 447	10 012	381 950	205 008	154
India	200 981	2 999	7 075	197 312	173 247	151
Indonesia	49 329	7 045	289	54 785	39 138	176
Japan	8 412	26 896	418	34 384	14 788	116
Korea, Rep. of	4 495	12 821	176	16 795	6 838	143
Malaysia	1 608	6 252	329	7 502	4 223	162
Pakistan	31 361	848	4 022	25 477	21 763	128
Philippines	16 289	4 841	49	19 751	13 351	153
Thailand	24 458	1 777	8 806	15 941	8 597	129
Vietnam	27 912	1 941	4 917	23 813	16 099	189
Europe	406 603	79 345	109 204	390 554	96 596	132
Austria	4 810	1 251	1 513	4 945	980	119
Belgium	2 672	7 917	5 160	5 372	1 188	113
Czech Republic	7 074	524	2 267	5 477	1 297	127
Denmark	8 712	1 137	1 547	8 640	690	127
France	61 641	3 093	31 281	35 648	7 391	120
Germany	43 362	7 396	12 582	41 300	9 461	115
Greece	4 736	2 199	669	6 228	1 668	150
Italy	20 175	10 254	4 643	26 349	9 308	158
Malta	13	171	7	190	70	172
Netherlands	1 657	9 917	2 450	9 102	1 304	80
Norway	1 223	597	12	1 722	586	125
Poland	25 282	1 929	1 438	26 280	5 729	150
Portugal	973	3 667	359	4 326	1 400	132
Russian Federation	77 538	2 265	13 806	66 952	21 698	152
Slovenia	537	538	64	1 012	278	139
Spain	18 996	13 679	2 091	31 518	4 199	96
Sweden	4 746	529	1 370	3 736	929	102
Turkey	33 198	1 666	3 174	33 239	15 711	218
United Kingdom	20 320	4 395	4 116	20 988	6 865	113
Middle East						
Iran	21 332	4 511	127	25 069	13 305	186
Kuwait	3	827	12	749	400	144
Saudi Arabia	3 031	9 716	118	11 310	3 993	165
United Arab Emirates	0	4 805	2 993	2 479	1 067	253

Continued

TABLE 9.2 Supply and consumption of cereals, by selected country a continued

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total b	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Central America	35 810	24 526	1 816	58 157	23 237	159
Mexico	31 739	19 451	1 272	49 618	18 293	172
North America	419 553	11 667	119 559	303 495	37 639	111
Canada	49 216	3 680	23 340	31 096	3 892	119
United States	370 337	7 980	96 219	272 393	33 742	110
South America	118 093	24 119	36 110	109 998	44 113	117
Argentina	38 493	34	25 798	14 752	4 717	121
Brazil	57 448	9 098	6 167	61 613	21 722	115
Chile	3 416	2 685	341	5 618	2 377	144
Uruguay	2 128	182	1 228	1 133	554	166
Oceania	27 791	1 244	19 766	15 177	2 402	89
Australia	26 905	340	19 668	13 568	1 757	85
New Zealand	866	530	52	1 257	380	91
World	2 061 007	325 556	340 935	2 039 473	955 014	147

a Annual average, 2005–2007. Includes wheat, rice (milled equivalent), barley (excluding beer), maize, rye, oats, millet, sorghum and other cereals. **b** Takes account of stock changes. **c** Not including Middle East countries.
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

TABLE 9.3 Supply and consumption of starchy roots, by selected country a

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total b	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Africa	208 884	959	623	212 219	122 922	131
Egypt	3 227	72	425	2 874	2 306	29
Nigeria	86 488	3	7	86 484	31 298	217
South Africa	1 918	167	41	2 065	1 521	31
Asia c	291 142	25 674	23 324	290 443	169 052	43
China	155 699	18 428	1 179	173 063	90 668	68
India	37 808	27	123	37 713	29 637	26
Indonesia	22 990	1 326	1 040	23 276	12 132	55
Japan	4 189	1 409	12	5 586	4 125	32
Korea, Rep. of	1 007	1 335	1	2 341	845	18
Malaysia	491	942	17	1 416	641	25
Pakistan	2 534	60	66	2 527	2 170	13
Philippines	2 621	293	5	2 909	2 540	29
Thailand	22 405	227	16 933	2 568	1 212	18
Vietnam	9 381	63	2 760	6 684	1 320	16
Europe	129 498	17 396	15 394	132 309	67 477	92
Austria	696	157	103	793	508	61
Belgium	2 855	2 111	2 405	2 540	795	76
Czech Republic	842	206	124	914	718	70
Denmark	1 521	220	211	1 651	438	81
France	6 717	1 401	2 309	5 928	3 926	64
Germany	11 100	1 194	3 457	8 347	5 891	72
Greece	892	246	29	1 127	825	74
Italy	1 789	1 299	221	2 838	2 328	39
Malta	17	17	3	31	27	66
Netherlands	6 629	2 793	4 960	4 545	1 394	85
Norway	342	57	0	417	351	75
Poland	10 381	282	513	10 617	4 853	127
Portugal	636	553	34	1 184	845	80
Russian Federation	37 546	811	72	38 285	19 052	134
Slovenia	128	54	13	175	126	63
Spain	2 552	2 437	272	4 917	3 227	74
Sweden	838	317	43	1 096	553	61
Turkey	4 244	80	129	4 195	3 479	48
United Kingdom	5 826	1 873	355	7 691	6 654	109
Middle East						
Iran	4 516	39	147	4 408	3 764	53
Kuwait	22	38	0	60	55	20
Saudi Arabia	460	318	162	615	513	21
United Arab Emirates	7	187	19	176	66	15

Continued

TABLE 9.3 Supply and consumption of starchy roots, by selected country [a] **continued**

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total [b]	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Central America	3 234	726	547	3 415	2 636	18
Mexico	1 893	503	45	2 352	1 961	18
North America	25 382	3 803	4 538	25 088	20 590	61
Canada	4 841	420	2 312	3 157	2 486	76
United States	20 539	3 383	2 226	21 929	18 103	59
South America	51 124	815	544	51 451	24 348	65
Argentina	2 420	42	276	2 185	1 767	45
Brazil	30 389	283	76	30 596	12 111	64
Chile	1 123	60	7	1 176	991	60
Uruguay	207	36	0	243	176	53
Oceania	2 179	331	202	2 320	1 773	65
Australia	1 255	197	57	1 396	1 141	55
New Zealand	512	86	124	486	280	67
World	714 339	49 866	45 204	720 269	410 981	63

a Annual average, 2005–2007. Includes cassava, potatoes, yams and other roots. **b** Takes account of stock changes. **c** Not including Middle East countries.
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

TABLE 9.4 Supply and consumption of sweeteners, by selected country a

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total b	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Africa	10 091	8 124	3 627	14 668	13 941	15
Egypt	1 805	491	179	2 123	1 907	24
Nigeria	60	1 300	2	1 359	1 359	9
South Africa	2 382	147	1 212	1 498	1 493	31
Asia c	66 635	22 594	11 192	75 887	62 849	16
China	13 998	2 273	964	15 371	9 971	7
India	27 558	224	2 394	25 389	21 189	18
Indonesia	2 427	2 365	48	3 813	3 464	16
Japan	2 171	1 619	24	3 780	3 671	29
Korea, Rep. of	823	1 693	483	1 999	1 760	37
Malaysia	111	1 603	673	995	957	37
Pakistan	3 751	1 113	82	4 724	4 719	28
Philippines	2 366	240	252	2 139	2 137	25
Thailand	5 909	49	3 515	2 356	2 337	35
Vietnam	1 452	107	36	1 524	1 071	13
Europe	30 273	19 020	15 767	35 415	30 332	42
Austria	655	547	625	570	395	48
Belgium	1 037	1 752	2 098	931	566	54
Czech Republic	570	230	388	419	362	35
Denmark	545	302	325	576	301	55
France	5 575	1 128	3 192	3 746	2 409	39
Germany	4 215	1 759	2 021	4 375	4 204	51
Greece	270	257	107	439	381	34
Italy	1 240	1 061	481	2 118	1 838	31
Malta	0	51	2	42	22	54
Netherlands	1 198	809	1 139	988	764	47
Norway	6	202	28	208	203	43
Poland	2 097	262	782	1 849	1 677	44
Portugal	64	455	179	365	344	33
Russian Federation	3 431	3 257	257	6 603	6 597	46
Slovenia	67	128	108	87	47	24
Spain	990	778	365	1 375	1 249	29
Sweden	407	132	144	427	392	43
Turkey	2 200	43	237	2 046	2 058	29
United Kingdom	1 990	2 107	1 059	2 982	2 110	35
Middle East						
Iran	1 397	1 337	394	1 998	1 997	28
Kuwait	0	142	3	99	99	36
Saudi Arabia	0	1 166	342	765	767	32
United Arab Emirates	0	1 907	999	982	161	38

Continued

TABLE 9.4 Supply and consumption of sweeteners, by selected country [a] **continued**

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total [b]	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Central America	10 042	1 058	3 205	8 022	6 937	48
Mexico	5 726	865	803	6 010	5 354	50
North America	20 073	5 220	2 319	23 603	22 719	67
Canada	518	1 850	614	1 778	1 762	54
United States	19 555	3 366	1 705	21 822	20 954	69
South America	42 348	1 385	22 027	20 218	15 069	40
Argentina	2 751	23	792	1 863	1 897	49
Brazil	32 049	34	19 551	11 042	7 884	42
Chile	364	391	19	740	715	43
Uruguay	20	117	17	122	121	36
Oceania	5 532	488	4 692	1 827	1 272	47
Australia	5 190	166	4 346	1 494	976	47
New Zealand	61	269	88	246	234	56
World	186 981	58 717	64 067	181 271	154 557	24

a Annual average, 2005–2007. Includes sugar (in raw equivalent terms from both sugar cane and sugar beet), honey and other sweeteners. **b** Takes account of stock changes. **c** Not including Middle East countries.
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

TABLE 9.5 Supply and consumption of pulses, by selected country [a]

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total [b]	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Africa	11 678	1 404	340	12 663	9 020	10
Egypt	364	507	49	822	617	8
Nigeria	2 936	2	0	2 938	1 406	10
South Africa	81	97	4	174	150	3
Asia [c]	27 669	4 926	3 019	29 292	21 532	5
China	4 519	399	848	4 070	1 664	1
India	13 988	2 438	171	16 130	13 469	12
Indonesia	324	49	22	351	299	1
Japan	93	144	0	256	241	2
Korea, Rep. of	14	56	0	70	68	1
Malaysia	0	84	4	80	80	3
Pakistan	1 081	455	102	1 433	1 125	7
Philippines	57	64	0	121	118	1
Thailand	199	22	40	182	158	2
Vietnam	255	0	2	253	224	3
Europe	6 605	2 571	1 580	7 721	1 828	3
Austria	97	5	10	92	5	1
Belgium	4	344	99	274	24	2
Czech Republic	84	13	24	73	29	3
Denmark	35	37	18	64	5	1
France	1 328	111	649	790	118	2
Germany	411	81	70	422	48	1
Greece	46	42	1	87	55	5
Italy	162	392	18	536	324	6
Malta	2	1	0	3	2	5
Netherlands	11	206	43	175	23	1
Norway	0	59	1	59	12	2
Poland	250	19	5	264	70	2
Portugal	22	64	15	71	41	4
Russian Federation	1 572	34	93	1 514	244	2
Slovenia	7	3	0	10	9	4
Spain	313	794	24	1 191	198	5
Sweden	52	6	8	50	15	2
Turkey	1 519	105	305	1 319	827	12
United Kingdom	800	216	298	718	180	3
Middle East						
Iran	669	28	39	634	509	7
Kuwait	0	20	0	19	19	7
Saudi Arabia	8	124	4	127	123	5
United Arab Emirates	0	179	22	68	57	14

Continued

TABLE 9.5 Supply and consumption of pulses, by selected country [a] **continued**

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total [b]	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Central America	1 900	254	170	2 104	1 853	13
Mexico	1 360	153	124	1 516	1 363	13
North America	6 297	398	4 316	2 538	1 603	5
Canada	4 178	130	3 406	1 050	243	7
United States	2 119	267	910	1 489	1 361	4
South America	4 315	509	421	4 385	3 971	11
Argentina	342	5	281	84	59	1
Brazil	3 235	131	14	3 320	3 054	16
Chile	105	28	24	109	71	4
Uruguay	7	5	0	11	10	3
Oceania	1 649	28	701	1 012	64	2
Australia	1 611	12	686	973	33	2
New Zealand	34	9	16	27	20	5
World	60 351	10 396	10 551	60 256	40 356	6

a Annual average, 2005–2007. Includes beans, peas and other pulses. **b** Takes account of stock changes. **c** Not including Middle East countries.
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

TABLE 9.6 Supply and consumption of vegetables, by selected country a

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Africa	58 468	2 144	1 565	59 094	53 284	57
Egypt	17 616	24	518	17 134	15 398	196
Nigeria	9 643	160	1	9 802	8 704	60
South Africa	2 078	108	68	2 120	1 880	39
Asia c	649 419	10 905	18 520	641 822	556 649	142
China	436 491	1 324	9 825	428 015	366 803	276
India	78 203	27	1 820	76 410	71 482	62
Indonesia	8 438	512	98	8 852	8 197	37
Japan	11 874	3 006	14	14 866	13 601	107
Korea, Rep. of	10 998	941	71	11 869	10 327	216
Malaysia	569	976	394	1 150	1 131	43
Pakistan	5 210	188	89	5 309	5 107	30
Philippines	5 251	201	16	5 437	5 199	60
Thailand	3 342	222	577	2 988	2 700	41
Vietnam	7 991	156	228	7 919	7 130	84
Europe	98 137	29 397	25 413	102 102	85 707	117
Austria	535	564	213	885	783	95
Belgium	2 284	1 814	2 412	1 686	1 253	120
Czech Republic	275	672	110	837	788	77
Denmark	254	388	75	567	535	98
France	5 513	3 478	1 755	7 234	6 147	100
Germany	3 767	5 587	1 066	8 289	7 469	91
Greece	3 780	212	578	3 414	2 737	247
Italy	15 047	1 774	5 085	11 737	9 641	164
Malta	84	18	0	102	87	215
Netherlands	4 218	1 983	4 501	1 750	1 545	94
Norway	174	213	5	383	355	76
Poland	5 709	605	1 184	5 130	4 556	119
Portugal	2 420	349	779	1 991	1 723	163
Russian Federation	16 444	3 185	67	19 561	15 670	110
Slovenia	78	140	31	188	169	84
Spain	13 150	860	5 584	8 426	6 700	154
Sweden	328	635	76	886	802	88
Turkey	25 903	29	1 512	24 420	16 545	230
United Kingdom	2 533	3 947	266	6 215	5 715	94
Middle East						
Iran	16 078	9	718	15 370	13 588	190
Kuwait	206	308	1	513	477	172
Saudi Arabia	2 088	851	219	2 720	2 473	102
United Arab Emirates	469	819	155	1 133	696	164

Continued

TABLE 9.6 Supply and consumption of vegetables, by selected country [a] continued

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total [b]	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Central America	14 707	1 049	5 854	9 903	9 012	62
Mexico	11 586	513	4 343	7 756	7 090	67
North America	39 682	9 116	4 663	44 135	41 412	122
Canada	2 536	2 474	817	4 193	3 950	121
United States	37 143	6 637	3 846	39 934	37 455	123
South America	22 161	1 012	1 695	21 482	18 414	49
Argentina	3 207	89	376	2 921	2 595	66
Brazil	9 516	412	283	9 645	8 547	45
Chile	2 613	37	566	2 084	1 587	96
Uruguay	185	33	3	216	189	57
Oceania	2 901	501	612	2 793	2 674	99
Australia	1 870	380	169	2 081	2 028	98
New Zealand	970	82	438	616	555	134
World	889 598	54 352	58 370	885 632	769 937	118

a Annual average, 2005–2007. Does not include starchy roots. **b** Takes account of stock changes. **c** Not including Middle East countries.
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

TABLE 9.7 Supply and consumption of fruit, by selected country a

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total b	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Africa	72 427	1 472	5 202	68 817	53 019	56
Egypt	8 987	125	530	8 582	7 696	98
Nigeria	9 696	17	0	9 712	8 796	61
South Africa	5 857	102	2 762	3 283	1 708	35
Asia c	258 415	17 572	23 162	252 873	221 806	57
China	96 534	3 279	5 477	94 336	81 519	61
India	56 707	479	650	56 535	48 397	42
Indonesia	15 678	522	475	15 593	14 022	63
Japan	3 469	4 842	41	8 270	7 406	58
Korea, Rep. of	2 831	1 161	84	3 908	3 576	75
Malaysia	1 300	629	303	1 628	1 460	56
Pakistan	6 453	242	401	6 293	6 056	36
Philippines	13 376	248	3 056	10 637	8 982	103
Thailand	8 696	374	3 135	6 023	6 043	91
Vietnam	5 715	174	260	5 629	5 038	59
Europe	72 405	62 104	34 513	100 995	68 067	93
Austria	1 109	1 512	874	1 747	1 224	148
Belgium	651	4 520	4 287	980	845	81
Czech Republic	323	848	254	917	762	75
Denmark	72	806	158	726	703	129
France	9 918	7 257	2 243	14 947	7 006	114
Germany	2 810	9 362	3 215	9 095	7 486	91
Greece	3 624	512	1 242	2 894	1 846	167
Italy	17 649	2 625	4 192	16 087	8 839	150
Malta	10	41	1	51	42	104
Netherlands	652	6 359	4 958	2 363	2 273	139
Norway	28	631	6	653	637	136
Poland	2 645	1 585	2 064	2 605	1 946	51
Portugal	1 818	665	215	2 278	1 245	118
Russian Federation	3 757	7 383	127	10 703	9 391	66
Slovenia	264	211	115	367	275	137
Spain	15 984	1 763	6 828	11 038	4 480	103
Sweden	37	1 182	128	1 092	1 024	112
Turkey	12 356	361	3 189	9 528	7 998	111
United Kingdom	402	8 111	355	8 156	7 970	131
Middle East						
Iran	13 682	390	1 115	12 957	11 511	161
Kuwait	16	171	30	157	153	55
Saudi Arabia	1 650	1 617	672	2 595	2 598	108
United Arab Emirates	781	858	472	1 170	422	99

Continued

TABLE 9.7 Supply and consumption of fruit, by selected country [a] continued

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total [b]	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Central America	26 540	1 838	9 749	18 676	15 597	107
Mexico	15 615	832	2 419	14 028	12 338	116
North America	27 074	23 056	7 263	43 011	37 936	112
Canada	721	4 413	577	4 565	4 393	135
United States	26 353	18 638	6 685	38 440	33 536	110
South America	75 155	1 826	27 288	49 965	36 695	98
Argentina	8 229	407	3 050	5 606	2 746	70
Brazil	37 931	414	12 731	25 616	19 934	106
Chile	5 237	268	3 302	2 198	929	56
Uruguay	563	65	174	453	276	83
Oceania	4 796	1 126	1 175	4 745	2 801	103
Australia	3 594	748	459	3 883	2 179	106
New Zealand	1 063	327	704	683	464	112
World	542 101	109 326	108 940	544 133	440 222	68

a Annual average, 2005–2007. Includes oranges, mandarines, lemons, limes, grapefruit, other citrus, bananas, plantains, apples (excluding cyder), pineapples, dates, grapes (excluding wine) and other fruit. **b** Takes account of stock changes. **c** Not including Middle East countries.
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

TABLE 9.8 Supply and consumption of meat, by selected country a

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total b	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Africa	13 300	1 410	104	14 611	14 597	16
Egypt	1 437	276	1	1 712	1 712	22
Nigeria	1 235	1	0	1 236	1 236	9
South Africa	2 065	312	25	2 354	2 346	48
Asia c	106 134	8 140	2 630	111 670	111 212	28
China	71 434	2 098	1 509	72 048	72 000	54
India	4 255	1	494	3 761	3 754	3
Indonesia	2 369	58	8	2 419	2 416	11
Japan	3 095	2 895	6	5 983	5 878	46
Korea, Rep. of	1 751	819	35	2 535	2 535	53
Malaysia	1 247	191	18	1 421	1 306	50
Pakistan	2 166	7	11	2 162	2 162	13
Philippines	2 526	146	4	2 669	2 669	31
Thailand	2 157	4	338	1 823	1 822	27
Vietnam	3 180	77	15	3 241	3 241	38
Europe	52 664	17 005	14 144	55 343	54 751	75
Austria	960	272	358	874	865	105
Belgium	1 771	486	1 401	855	846	81
Czech Republic	718	258	95	881	875	86
Denmark	2 095	259	1 592	546	536	99
France	5 609	1 404	1 483	5 521	5 436	89
Germany	7 084	2 124	2 171	7 056	7 023	85
Greece	475	453	23	905	869	78
Italy	4 011	1 816	531	5 296	5 277	90
Malta	16	23	0	40	35	85
Netherlands	2 399	1 243	2 414	1 223	1 217	74
Norway	296	22	7	311	306	65
Poland	3 375	284	679	3 013	2 871	75
Portugal	717	295	49	963	937	88
Russian Federation	5 303	2 862	54	8 057	8 051	57
Slovenia	155	57	37	175	174	87
Spain	5 376	447	1 077	4 754	4 751	109
Sweden	528	254	71	710	707	78
Turkey	1 675	1	50	1 627	1 628	23
United Kingdom	3 402	2 420	575	5 246	5 180	85
Middle East						
Iran	2 216	56	13	2 259	2 259	32
Kuwait	73	157	0	230	230	83
Saudi Arabia	703	632	50	1 285	1 289	53
United Arab Emirates	87	288	28	350	333	79

Continued

TABLE 9.8 Supply and consumption of meat, by selected country a continued

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total b	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Central America	6 674	1 554	236	7 992	7 981	55
Mexico	5 419	1 371	132	6 658	6 658	63
North America	44 958	2 744	6 465	41 229	40 891	121
Canada	4 481	559	1 727	3 308	3 149	97
United States	40 477	2 177	4 738	37 913	37 737	123
South America	33 377	472	7 974	25 875	25 289	67
Argentina	4 410	40	782	3 668	3 553	91
Brazil	20 642	41	6 170	14 513	14 610	78
Chile	1 295	174	245	1 224	1 230	75
Uruguay	698	18	535	181	178	53
Oceania	5 530	260	2 712	3 079	2 963	109
Australia	4 036	134	1 749	2 420	2 399	116
New Zealand	1 443	57	960	540	457	110
World	263 659	31 999	34 271	261 216	259 044	40

a Annual average, 2005–2007. Includes beef and veal, mutton, goat meat, pigmeat, poultry meat and other meat and offal.
b Takes account of stock changes. **c** Not including Middle East countries.
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

TABLE 9.9 Supply and consumption of eggs, by selected country [a]

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total [b]	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Africa	2 345	48	6	2 387	2 000	2
Egypt	240	0	1	240	194	2
Nigeria	526	0	0	527	487	3
South Africa	405	1	1	405	316	7
Asia [c]	37 794	263	374	37 692	33 695	9
China	24 993	97	107	24 983	22 687	17
India	2 710	0	99	2 620	2 297	2
Indonesia	1 213	4	0	1 216	1 003	5
Japan	2 521	55	0	2 575	2 450	19
Korea, Rep. of	560	4	0	564	487	10
Malaysia	464	1	65	400	319	12
Pakistan	453	1	1	452	385	2
Philippines	549	2	0	551	504	6
Thailand	817	2	15	804	621	9
Vietnam	207	0	1	205	189	2
Europe	10 039	1 195	1 147	10 083	9 229	13
Austria	92	34	9	116	113	14
Belgium	183	67	97	153	132	13
Czech Republic	90	34	10	113	94	9
Denmark	78	49	13	115	105	19
France	905	156	102	959	881	14
Germany	790	373	114	1 048	992	12
Greece	102	8	3	108	99	9
Italy	708	23	26	706	671	11
Malta	7	0	0	7	6	14
Netherlands	613	149	419	343	292	18
Norway	52	2	0	53	49	10
Poland	540	16	73	481	441	12
Portugal	120	14	13	121	100	9
Russian Federation	2 102	20	12	2 109	2 024	14
Slovenia	16	2	2	17	14	7
Spain	789	23	138	674	612	14
Sweden	99	13	4	109	101	11
Turkey	760	1	23	739	657	9
United Kingdom	610	98	14	695	620	10
Middle East						
Iran	715	0	23	693	569	8
Kuwait	23	17	0	40	36	13
Saudi Arabia	172	6	24	153	110	5
United Arab Emirates	17	30	2	45	40	10

Continued

TABLE 9.9 Supply and consumption of eggs, by selected country a continued

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total b	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Central America	2 492	30	7	2 515	2 142	15
Mexico	2 202	19	0	2 221	1 895	18
North America	5 770	35	160	5 644	4 771	14
Canada	399	28	18	410	362	11
United States	5 370	6	142	5 234	4 409	14
South America	3 568	17	40	3 546	2 889	8
Argentina	425	0	11	414	358	9
Brazil	1 814	1	24	1 792	1 426	8
Chile	129	0	0	129	109	7
Uruguay	43	0	0	43	37	11
Oceania	219	4	2	221	176	7
Australia	157	3	1	159	126	6
New Zealand	52	1	1	52	41	10
World	62 432	1 605	1 735	62 307	55 079	8

a Annual average, 2005–2007. **b** Takes account of stock changes. **c** Not including Middle East countries.
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

TABLE 9.10 Supply and consumption of seafood, by selected country a

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total b	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Africa	8 053	2 848	2 262	8 659	7 833	8
Egypt	956	385	6	1 335	1 263	16
Nigeria	611	728	7	1 332	1 301	9
South Africa	705	119	273	552	389	8
Asia c	84 586	22 539	16 121	91 088	71 277	18
China	45 245	10 275	7 682	47 844	34 602	26
India	6 777	136	666	6 253	5 765	5
Indonesia	6 103	360	938	5 524	5 190	23
Japan	4 782	5 799	599	9 982	7 744	61
Korea, Rep. of	2 054	1 723	581	3 196	2 526	53
Malaysia	1 385	515	447	1 474	1 330	51
Pakistan	579	2	198	383	308	2
Philippines	2 895	333	224	3 004	2 833	33
Thailand	3 959	1 485	2 546	2 927	2 134	32
Vietnam	3 367	547	1 070	2 844	2 247	26
Europe	15 320	21 960	16 825	20 657	15 027	21
Austria	3	153	15	142	111	13
Belgium	26	581	314	293	258	25
Czech Republic	25	170	27	168	107	10
Denmark	950	1 678	2 307	320	134	25
France	833	2 051	689	2 195	2 147	35
Germany	330	2 817	1 959	1 234	1 218	15
Greece	199	606	132	675	234	21
Italy	479	1 513	215	1 777	1 447	25
Malta	2	31	1	38	12	30
Netherlands	617	1 319	1 410	573	313	19
Norway	3 050	1 200	2 327	1 923	243	52
Poland	193	560	347	428	364	10
Portugal	218	592	170	641	583	55
Russian Federation	3 302	1 700	1 683	3 319	2 677	19
Slovenia	3	40	16	27	19	9
Spain	1 070	2 221	1 154	2 161	1 763	41
Sweden	262	634	554	378	261	29
Turkey	544	249	58	736	506	7
United Kingdom	849	1 882	837	1 894	1 244	20
Middle East						
Iran	554	31	37	547	497	7
Kuwait	5	31	0	36	33	12
Saudi Arabia	75	220	16	279	222	9
United Arab Emirates	91	83	84	110	99	23

Continued

TABLE 9.10 Supply and consumption of seafood, by selected country a continued

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total b	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Central America	1 873	571	520	1 928	1 362	9
Mexico	1 420	358	197	1 580	1 161	11
North America	6 565	5 679	3 301	8 972	8 167	24
Canada	1 220	890	1 036	1 096	772	24
United States	5 345	4 786	2 265	7 873	7 393	24
South America	16 275	1 028	13 331	5 121	3 229	9
Argentina	934	54	727	261	253	6
Brazil	1 043	375	108	1 310	1 216	6
Chile	4 990	97	4 507	1 518	334	20
Uruguay	123	29	115	36	32	10
Oceania	1 197	644	827	1 024	700	26
Australia	293	527	103	717	505	25
New Zealand	640	42	571	111	111	27
World	134 003	55 567	53 221	137 853	107 975	17

a Annual average, 2005–2007. Includes freshwater fish, demersal fish, pelagic fish, other marine fish, crustaceans, cephalopods and other molluscs. **b** Takes account of stock changes. **c** Not including Middle East countries.
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

TABLE 9.11 Supply and consumption of milk, by selected country a

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total b	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Africa	34 210	6 271	425	40 048	36 208	38
Egypt	4 990	327	82	5 236	4 087	52
Nigeria	457	799	1	1 255	1 141	8
South Africa	2 947	205	58	3 081	2 764	57
Asia c	226 264	18 386	4 650	239 425	197 654	50
China	36 106	2 274	682	37 699	35 140	26
India	99 417	12	907	98 522	77 014	67
Indonesia	906	1 814	239	2 481	2 380	11
Japan	8 143	1 979	22	10 101	9 744	76
Korea, Rep. of	2 205	479	13	2 671	1 246	26
Malaysia	46	1 459	339	1 166	1 058	41
Pakistan	30 957	133	41	31 047	26 405	156
Philippines	13	1 683	151	1 546	1 481	17
Thailand	845	1 087	280	1 644	1 598	24
Vietnam	247	731	3	976	968	11
Europe	214 906	47 467	59 650	202 682	160 009	219
Austria	3 162	884	1 623	2 437	1 893	229
Belgium	2 914	3 946	3 864	3 094	2 527	241
Czech Republic	2 788	565	966	2 386	2 045	200
Denmark	4 620	752	3 063	2 156	1 554	286
France	25 321	3 140	8 514	19 948	16 005	261
Germany	28 319	7 284	11 291	24 312	20 230	246
Greece	2 054	1 671	230	3 562	3 286	296
Italy	11 718	7 435	2 039	17 134	15 460	262
Malta	44	64	1	108	75	186
Netherlands	10 966	4 827	7 780	8 199	5 444	332
Norway	1 593	74	154	1 513	1 213	259
Poland	12 022	931	2 869	10 084	7 166	188
Portugal	2 066	778	329	2 515	2 317	219
Russian Federation	31 586	1 754	419	32 925	23 438	164
Slovenia	655	140	219	577	488	244
Spain	7 135	3 742	894	9 983	7 484	172
Sweden	3 135	776	524	3 387	3 325	365
Turkey	11 797	160	79	11 878	9 709	135
United Kingdom	14 271	5 029	2 583	16 717	14 810	244
Middle East						
Iran	7 395	65	106	7 355	4 577	64
Kuwait	46	285	12	292	278	100
Saudi Arabia	1 555	1 768	1 081	2 242	2 172	90
United Arab Emirates	100	1 059	144	486	445	105

Continued

TABLE 9.11 Supply and consumption of milk, by selected country a continued

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total b	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Central America	13 451	3 725	424	16 762	15 653	107
Mexico	10 266	2 979	155	13 094	12 165	114
North America	90 301	5 324	4 767	90 909	83 887	248
Canada	7 997	642	258	8 370	6 686	205
United States	82 302	4 674	4 508	82 530	77 194	253
South America	55 990	1 610	4 107	53 517	44 039	117
Argentina	10 301	47	2 207	8 141	7 599	194
Brazil	26 307	370	514	26 164	23 167	123
Chile	2 393	187	368	2 213	1 635	99
Uruguay	1 605	8	756	856	511	153
Oceania	25 141	848	16 989	8 999	5 263	194
Australia	9 933	650	4 958	5 489	4 755	230
New Zealand	15 143	90	12 030	3 337	408	98
World	661 473	84 802	91 027	654 726	544 865	84

a Annual average, 2005–2007. Excluding butter. **b** Takes account of stock changes. **c** Not including Middle East countries.
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

TABLE 9.12 Supply and consumption of vegetable oils, by selected country a

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total b	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Africa	6 462	6 612	1 120	12 012	8 001	9
Egypt	214	945	19	1 152	399	5
Nigeria	2 664	360	25	3 000	2 133	15
South Africa	353	812	29	1 107	692	14
Asia c	71 063	26 945	35 290	61 695	34 507	9
China	16 389	8 691	425	24 800	11 174	8
India	8 058	5 048	369	12 327	9 399	8
Indonesia	18 663	81	13 618	5 222	1 850	8
Japan	1 770	938	20	2 689	2 005	16
Korea, Rep. of	248	789	21	944	715	15
Malaysia	17 859	1 346	17 765	1 608	383	15
Pakistan	1 077	1 810	123	2 590	1 887	11
Philippines	1 659	282	1 080	861	336	4
Thailand	1 216	122	426	760	438	7
Vietnam	206	451	5	652	246	3
Europe	19 787	22 362	14 447	26 958	12 485	17
Austria	161	340	106	380	174	21
Belgium	615	1 638	1 375	872	235	22
Czech Republic	303	196	152	325	207	20
Denmark	189	550	359	384	33	6
France	1 646	1 758	1 049	2 340	1 248	20
Germany	3 565	4 069	1 817	5 179	1 399	17
Greece	523	256	181	592	288	26
Italy	1 295	2 120	762	2 736	1 627	28
Malta	0	9	0	8	3	8
Netherlands	1 058	4 024	3 643	1 538	290	18
Norway	83	192	90	184	75	16
Poland	607	537	244	850	452	12
Portugal	305	216	142	349	186	18
Russian Federation	2 558	1 046	592	3 036	1 704	12
Slovenia	3	75	19	58	26	13
Spain	2 011	1 217	1 044	2 249	1 195	27
Sweden	116	594	276	413	138	15
Turkey	1 259	1 189	310	1 940	1 496	21
United Kingdom	910	1 696	484	2 112	1 079	18
Middle East						
Iran	379	1 270	163	1 232	671	9
Kuwait	0	79	4	65	42	15
Saudi Arabia	23	549	62	482	378	16
United Arab Emirates	73	546	396	169	34	8

Continued

TABLE 9.12 Supply and consumption of vegetable oils, by selected country [a] continued

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total [b]	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Central America	1 822	1 313	561	2 590	1 522	10
Mexico	1 140	887	69	1 977	1 164	11
North America	13 834	3 329	3 490	13 996	9 801	29
Canada	1 887	496	1 282	1 192	797	24
United States	11 947	2 832	2 208	12 803	9 003	29
South America	16 540	1 680	10 767	7 141	5 328	14
Argentina	7 829	31	7 045	427	552	14
Brazil	6 567	264	2 723	4 112	3 182	17
Chile	54	145	9	236	163	10
Uruguay	12	32	3	41	31	9
Oceania	400	479	186	674	497	18
Australia	329	332	136	522	435	21
New Zealand	2	116	7	108	41	10
World	130 003	63 170	65 873	125 603	72 501	11

a Annual average, 2005–2007. From soyabeans, groundnuts, sunflowerseed, rapeseed, mustardseed, cottonseed, palm kernels, palm, copra, sesameseed, olives, maize germ and other oil crops. **b** Takes account of stock changes. **c** Not including Middle East countries.
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

TABLE 9.13 Supply and consumption of animal fats, by selected country a

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total b	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Africa	586	479	75	1 019	703	1
Egypt	140	31	2	169	168	2
Nigeria	42	169	0	211	47	0
South Africa	45	50	9	86	31	1
Asia c	9 462	1 899	254	11 115	8 567	2
China	3 490	765	70	4 186	2 849	2
India	3 182	22	17	3 187	3 033	3
Indonesia	97	26	29	94	113	1
Japan	439	188	7	620	227	2
Korea, Rep. of	239	166	8	398	138	3
Malaysia	18	17	3	32	30	1
Pakistan	712	128	0	840	822	5
Philippines	223	38	0	269	225	3
Thailand	40	30	10	58	51	1
Vietnam	133	23	2	154	152	2
Europe	11 536	4 165	4 272	11 542	8 031	11
Austria	276	44	93	226	154	19
Belgium	539	571	429	681	297	28
Czech Republic	192	54	41	205	112	11
Denmark	359	187	295	251	139	26
France	1 319	395	596	1 135	1 072	17
Germany	2 196	491	676	2 040	1 720	21
Greece	100	54	7	147	42	4
Italy	620	279	166	740	624	11
Malta	3	2	0	6	4	10
Netherlands	441	408	676	208	144	9
Norway	106	232	29	310	71	15
Poland	837	46	183	700	551	14
Portugal	149	28	31	146	138	13
Russian Federation	1 182	401	45	1 536	975	7
Slovenia	39	3	5	37	33	16
Spain	763	296	178	897	210	5
Sweden	197	53	81	169	155	17
Turkey	162	191	19	334	159	2
United Kingdom	428	305	211	531	429	7
Middle East						
Iran	271	48	4	314	252	4
Kuwait	5	12	1	16	11	4
Saudi Arabia	24	62	31	55	40	2
United Arab Emirates	3	22	10	15	16	4

Continued

TABLE 9.13 Supply and consumption of animal fats, by selected country [a] continued

	Domestic supply				Food consumption	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total [b]	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Central America	397	811	21	1 187	466	3
Mexico	291	619	5	905	372	4
North America	8 172	275	1 942	6 529	2 347	7
Canada	1 179	137	393	939	598	18
United States	6 993	137	1 549	5 590	1 749	6
South America	2 623	503	834	2 368	1 012	3
Argentina	344	24	296	134	134	3
Brazil	1 347	17	54	1 310	544	3
Chile	226	340	58	508	64	4
Uruguay	101	6	97	10	9	3
Oceania	1 362	77	1 072	358	239	9
Australia	749	54	555	239	168	8
New Zealand	609	11	517	103	59	14
World	34 181	8 321	8 471	34 276	21 416	3

a Annual average, 2005–2007. Includes butter, ghee, cream, raw animal fats, fish body oil and fish liver oil. **b** Takes account of stock changes. **c** Not including Middle East countries.
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

TABLE 10.1 Selected economic and demographic information – key countries

	2011							
	Population		Age structure (in years)			Gross domestic product a		
		Growth rate	0–14	15–64	65+		Per person	Agriculture contribution
	million	%	%	%	%	US$b	US$	%
Africa								
Egypt	na	2.0	33	63	5	498	6 200	14.0
Nigeria	155.2	1.9	41	56	3	378	2 500	30.0
South Africa	49.0	– 0.4	29	66	6	524	10 700	2.5
Asia b								
China	1 336.7	0.5	18	74	9	10 090	7 600	10.2
India	1 189.2	1.3	30	65	6	4 060	3 500	18.5
Indonesia	245.6	1.1	27	67	6	1 030	4 200	15.3
Japan	126.5	-0.3	13	64	23	4 310	34 000	1.4
Korea, Rep. of	48.8	0.2	16	73	11	1 459	30 000	2.6
Malaysia	28.7	1.1	30	65	5	414	14 700	10.5
Pakistan	187.3	1.6	35	60	4	465	2 500	21.8
Philippines	101.8	1.9	35	61	4	351	3 500	13.9
Thailand	66.7	0.6	20	71	9	587	8 700	12.4
Vietnam	90.5	1.1	25	69	6	277	3 100	20.6
Europe								
Austria	8.2	0.0	14	68	18	332	40 400	1.5
Belgium–Luxembourg	10.4	0.1	16	66	18	394	37 800	0.7
Czech Republic	10.2	– 0.1	14	70	16	261	25 600	2.4
Denmark	5.5	0.3	18	65	17	202	36 600	1.2
France	65.3	0.5	19	65	17	2 145	33 100	2.0
Germany	81.5	-0.2	13	66	21	2 940	35 700	0.9
Greece	10.8	0.1	14	66	20	318	29 600	3.3
Italy	61.0	0.4	14	66	20	1 774	30 500	1.9
Malta	0.4	0.4	16	69	16	10	25 600	1.9
Netherlands	16.8	0.4	17	67	16	677	40 300	2.6
Norway	4.7	0.3	18	66	16	255	54 600	2.5
Poland	38.4	– 0.1	15	72	14	721	18 800	3.4
Portugal	10.8	0.2	16	66	18	247	23 000	2.4
Russian Federation	138.7	– 0.5	15	72	13	2 223	15 900	4.0
Slovenia	2.0	– 0.2	13	70	17	57	28 200	2.4
Spain	46.8	0.6	15	68	17	1 369	29 400	3.3
Sweden	9.1	0.2	15	65	20	355	39 100	1.9
Turkey	78.8	1.2	27	67	6	961	12 300	9.6
United Kingdom	62.7	0.6	17	66	17	2 173	34 800	0.7
Middle East								
Iran	77.9	1.2	24	71	5	819	10 600	11.0
Iraq	30.4	2.4	38	59	3	113	3 800	9.7
Kuwait	2.6	2.0	26	72	2	137	48 900	0.3
Saudi Arabia	26.1	1.5	29	68	3	622	24 200	2.6
United Arab Emirates	5.1	3.3	20	79	1	247	49 600	0.9

Continued

TABLE 10.1 Selected economic and demographic information – key countries **continued**

	2011							
			Age structure (in years)			Gross domestic product a		
		Growth rate	0–14	15–64	65+		Per person	Agriculture contribution
	million	%	%	%	%	US$b	US$	%
North America								
Canada	34.0	0.8	16	69	16	1 330	39 400	2.2
Mexico	113.7	1.1	28	65	7	1 567	13 900	3.9
United States	313.2	1.0	20	67	13	14 660	47 200	1.1
South America								
Argentina	41.8	1.0	25	64	11	596	14 700	8.5
Brazil	203.4	1.1	27	67	7	2 172	10 800	5.8
Chile	16.9	0.8	22	68	10	258	15 400	5.1
Uruguay	3.3	0.2	22	64	14	48	13 700	9.2
Oceania								
Australia	21.8	1.1	18	68	14	882	41 000	3.9
New Zealand	4.3	0.9	20	66	13	118	27 700	4.7
Papua New Guinea	6.2	2.0	36	60	4	15	2 500	31.9
World	6 928.2	1.1	26	66	8	74 540	11 200	6.0

a Purchasing power parity. **b** Not including Middle East countries.
Source: Central Intelligence Agency, *World Factbook*.

TABLE 10.2 Selected world food indicator prices

	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
FAO food price indices a						
Food	Index	127	159	200	157	185
Meat	Index	119	125	153	133	152
Dairy	Index	128	212	220	142	200
Cereals	Index	122	167	238	174	183
Oils	Index	112	169	225	150	193
Sugar	Index	210	143	182	257	302
Meat						
Beef, US cif price	USc/kg	282	294	307	319	391
Chicken, whole bird spot price, ready-to-cook, whole, iced, Georgia docks	USc/lb	73	81	87	85	86
Lamb, frozen carcass, Smithfield London	USc/lb	159	172	152	149	150
Pigs, 51-52 per cent lean hogs, United States	USc/lb	315	539	628	557	515
Seafood						
Salmon, farm bred, fob Norway	US$/kg	5	5	5	6	7
Shrimp, no.1 shell-on headless, 26-30 count, Mexico, cif New York	USc/lb	11	11	9	7	8
Fishmeal, Peru, 65 per cent protein, cif US ports	US$/t	1 242	1 137	1 116	1 628	1 647
Dairy						
Butter	US$/t	2 023	4 027	2 485	3 477	4 683
Cheese	US$/t	3 004	5 073	3 281	3 748	4 221
Skim milk powder	US$/t	3 188	4 204	2 333	2 948	3 392
Whole milk powder	US$/t	3 046	4 563	2 546	3 221	3 771

Continued

TABLE 10.2 Selected world food indicator prices continued

	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Cereals						
Wheat, US hard red winter wheat, fob Gulf	US$/t	212	362	271	209	317
Corn, US no. 2 yellow corn, delivered US Gulf	US$/t	151	201	190	160	254
Rice, Thai white rice, 100 per cent, Grade B, fob, Bangkok **c**	US$/t	320	551	609	532	518
Sorghum	US$/t	170	220	188	171	115
Oilseeds, oils and oilmeal						
Soybeans, US cif, Rotterdam **c**	US$/t	335	549	421	429	560
Canola, cif Hamburg; Europe '00' rapeseed **d**	US$/t	375	644	393	419	644
Peanuts, 40/50 count, cif Argentina	US$/t	969	1 508	1 213	1 115	1 452
Soybean oil, Dutch fob; ex mill **c**	US$/t	771	1 327	826	924	1 299
Palm oil, refined, bleached, deodorised, fob Malaysia **d**	US$/t	654	1 058	633	793	1 154
Olive Oil, extra virgin, ex-tanker price, London	US$/t	4965	4511	3487	3559	3075
Soybean meal, cif Rotterdam; Argentina, 44/45 per cent **d**	US$/t	264	445	401	391	418
Sugar						
Sugar (raw), Intercontinental Exchange, nearby futures, no. 11 **d**	USc/lb	10	12	15	21	28
Sugar (white), NYSE LIFFE, nearby futures, no. 407	US$/t	179	187	226	318	325
Other						
Bananas, Central America and Ecuador, fob U.S. ports	US$/t	629	775	844	834	956
Cocoa bean, International Cocoa Organization, cif US and European ports	US$/t	1 764	2 311	2 558	3 224	3 107
Coffee, robusta, ex-dock New York **e**	USc/lb	80	103	90	76	105
Coffee, other mild arabicas, ex-dock New York **e**	USc/lb	116	136	133	158	253
Oranges, miscellaneous oranges cif French import price	US$/t	863	1 136	918	1 010	936
Tea, auction price, Mombasa, Kenya, Best Pekoe Fannings	USc/kg	222	237	277	332	331

a Index, 2002-2004=100, July-June. **b** Average prices for export sales collected by Dairy Australia from Australian dairy companies. **c** August to July. **d** October to September. **e** International Coffee Organization. **na** Not available.
Sources: Dairy Australia, *Indicative International Spot Price Report*, Melbourne. Intercontinental Exchange; International Grains Council; FAO, *FAO Food Price Index*, Rome. International Monetary Fund, *Primary Commodity Prices,* Washington DC.

TABLE 10.3 Consumer price changes for food, selected countries

	2006 %	2007 %	2008 %	2009 %	2010 %	2011 %
Grouping						
G7	1.7	3.4	5.9	0.9	0.6	3.6
OECD, Europe	2.7	4.0	6.8	1.6	1.7	3.3
OECD, total	2.2	3.7	6.2	1.6	1.2	3.8
Countries						
Australia	9.5	1.8	4.3	3.3	1.2	5.6
Austria	1.8	4.2	6.3	0.2	0.5	4.2
Belgium	2.2	3.6	5.8	1.1	1.5	2.4
Brazil	0.0	6.8	13.1	5.8	6.1	8.8
Canada	2.3	2.6	3.9	5.5	0.9	4.2
Chile	2.6	9.6	17.2	4.4	2.2	6.7
China	2.3	12.3	14.3	0.7	7.2	11.8
Czech Republic	0.8	4.8	8.1	-4.0	1.5	4.6
Denmark	2.7	4.4	7.6	-0.1	0.4	4.0
Estonia	5.0	9.3	14.2	-4.0	3.0	9.7
Finland	1.4	2.1	8.6	2.0	-3.4	6.3
France	1.7	1.5	5.1	0.1	0.8	2.0
Germany	2.0	3.8	6.1	-1.3	1.4	2.9
Greece	3.7	3.2	5.4	1.9	0.1	3.1
Hungary	8.2	11.9	10.4	3.9	2.8	7.2
Iceland	8.0	-1.1	16.0	17.5	4.2	3.8
Indonesia	14.9	11.0	17.0	7.0	9.4	8.5
Ireland	1.4	2.8	6.5	-3.5	-4.6	1.2
Israel	5.1	4.0	12.3	1.1	2.5	3.3
Italy	1.7	2.9	5.4	1.8	0.2	2.5
Japan	0.6	0.4	2.9	0.0	-0.3	-0.5
Korea, Republic	0.5	2.5	5.0	7.6	6.4	8.1
Luxembourg	2.4	3.4	5.4	1.4	0.8	2.6
Mexico	3.6	6.5	8.1	8.8	3.4	4.4
Netherlands	1.7	1.0	5.6	1.1	-0.1	2.2
New Zealand	3.0	4.0	8.4	5.9	1.0	5.2
Norway	1.4	2.7	4.2	4.2	0.2	-0.1
Poland	0.7	4.5	5.6	4.7	2.8	5.2
Portugal	2.7	2.4	3.7	-3.4	-0.2	2.1
Russian Federation	9.6	9.0	20.9	11.9	7.0	10.3
Slovak Republic	1.4	4.0	7.7	-3.2	1.6	6.1
Slovenia	2.3	7.8	10.1	0.6	1.0	4.4
South Africa	6.0	10.0	15.5	9.4	1.2	7.1
Spain	4.1	3.7	5.9	-1.1	-0.8	2.1
Sweden	0.8	2.0	6.9	2.9	1.4	1.3
Switzerland	0.0	0.5	3.1	-0.2	-1.1	-3.3
Turkey	9.7	12.4	12.8	8.0	10.6	6.2
United Kingdom	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.3
United States	1.8	4.2	6.4	0.5	0.3	4.8

Source: OECD 2012, *Data Set: Consumer Prices - Food,* Paris.