

Australian Food Statistics 2007



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Welcome to the 2007 edition of Australian Food Statistics.

The food industry plays an integral role in Australia's economy. The food and beverage sector is Australia's largest manufacturing industry. It accounts for around 18 per cent of employment in manufacturing and it is also a major employer in rural and regional Australia.

The past year has seen another strong performance from the Australian food industry, despite severe drought reducing primary production, a strengthening Australian dollar and rising input costs. While the value of Australian farm and fisheries production fell by 11 per cent in 2006-07, with a subsequent 3 per cent decline in food exports, Australia remains a significant net exporter of food, with exports of \$23.3 billion and imports of around \$8.2 billion.

There are many challenges facing food suppliers including climate change, rising commodity prices, heightened consumer expectations and an increasingly competitive global market. These challenges also present many opportunities. Those countries and businesses that grasp these opportunities first will be the ones that thrive in this environment.

With continued innovation in production, processing and value-adding I am confident that the Australian food industry is well placed to grow and prosper.



Tony Burke
Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
May 2008

acknowledgments

Gayathri Bragatheswaran, Leanne Lawrence, John Hogan and Alistair Peat from ABARE prepared the overview and statistical appendix of this report, with valuable assistance provided by Alison Ryan, Jacqui Vincent, Michelle Connelly, Tony Harman, Jenny Heald, Julie Allais, Jocelyn Mason and Kathleen Allan of the Food Policy Section of the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry.

abbreviations

kg	kilogram	2.20462 pounds
t	tonne	1 000 kilograms
kt	kilotonne	1 000 tonnes
Mt	megatonne	1 000 000 tonnes
A\$	dollar (Australian)	
A\$m	million dollars (Australian)	
A\$b	billion dollars (Australian)	
US\$	dollar (United States)	
US\$m	million dollars (United States)	
US\$b	billion dollars (United States)	
cif	cost, insurance and freight	
EVAO	estimated value of agricultural operations	
fas	free alongside ship	
fob	free on board	
GDP	gross domestic product	
nec	not elsewhere classified	
ABARE	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics	
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics	
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations	
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	
WTO	World Trade Organisation	

Small **discrepancies** in totals are generally caused by rounding.

0 is used to denote nil or a negligible amount.

overview of the Australian food industry,2006-07	1
food industry employment	2
farm and fisheries production	2
food processing	3
food retailing	4
food trade	5
Australian food imports	11
world food trade	11
year in review	15
economic settings	15
domestic retail market	16
grocery retail	17
takeaway food	18
international trade	19
outlook and key trends	20
outlook for the trade environment	20
food industry challenges	23
water sustainability in the Australian food processing industry	27
introduction	27
water in the food processing industry	27
current initiatives to reduce water use	29
impediments to achieving greater water efficiencies	29
drivers for improved water efficiencies	32
opportunities for improved water efficiencies	33
outlook for water sustainability	33
statistics	35
about the data	37
information: selected Australian and world sources	39
statistical appendix tables	45
figures	
overview	
A value chain for food in Australia, 2006-07	2
B value of Australian farm and fisheries production	3
C real industry value added per employee, total food manufacturing	3
D industry value added per employee, selected industries	4
E trends in Australian food trade	5

figures

overview continued

F	Australian food exports and imports, by sector	7
G	composition of Australian food exports	9
H	value shares of Australian food exports, by country of destination	10
I	value shares of Australian food exports, by country of destination groupings	10
J	value shares of Australian airfreighted exports, by destination, 2006-07	11
K	composition of Australian food imports	12
L	value shares of Australian food imports, by country of origin	13
M	world exports of minimally transformed food, 2006	14
N	world exports of substantially transformed food, 2006	14

year in review

A	growth in sales from previous year, 2006-07	16
B	retail channel sales growth	16
C	retail 'same store' sales vs food inflation	17
D	comparison of EBIT margins of major grocery chains	18
E	category growth	19

water sustainability in the Australian food processing industry

A	Australian water use, by industry, 2004-05	27
B	Australia's annual water use in food processing, 2004-05	28
C	annual water use in domestic and food processing in northern Victoria	29
D	impediments to adopting water saving technologies	30
E	factory lifecycles and their impact on water efficiency	31

tables

overview

1	overview of the Australian food industry	1
2	turnover in clubs, pubs, taverns and bars	5
3	main food trading countries, by value of trade, 2006	13

year in review

1	major external forces and their potential consequences	21
2	key dynamics and potential future impacts	24

water sustainability in the Australian food processing industry

1	distribution of water use across food processors for one water authority	29
2	water saving through food processing initiatives	32
3	value per megalitre across industries	34

overview of the Australian food industry, 2006-07

Gayathri Bragatheswaran and Leanne Lawrence, ABARE

Australia's total consumer expenditure on food continued its rising trend in 2006-07, increasing by 8 per cent to around \$106.6 billion. In the previous year, it increased to around \$98.6 billion. Food and liquor expenditure increased its market share of total retailing expenditure slightly to 47.4 per cent in 2006-07, from 46.7 per cent in the previous year.

The value of Australia's total farm and fisheries production declined by 11 per cent to \$30.2 billion in 2006-07. Much of the decline can be attributed to a fall in broadacre crop production as a result of the 2006 drought. Although the value of production declined by 11 per cent, the value of Australia's food exports decreased by only 3 per cent. Declines in the value of grains and dairy exports were partly offset by a rise in the value of meat, and beverage and malt exports.

Although the value of Australia's food imports increased by 17 per cent to around \$8.2 billion,

Australia remains a significant net exporter of food, with an export surplus of \$15.1 billion over food imports in 2006-07. Over the past five years this surplus has averaged \$18 billion a year.

Food exports accounted for only 15 per cent of total Australian merchandise exports in 2006-07, down from 16 per cent in 2005-06 and 19 per cent in 2004-05. This decline in relative importance largely reflects the strong growth in value of Australian minerals and energy resources exports in 2006-07.

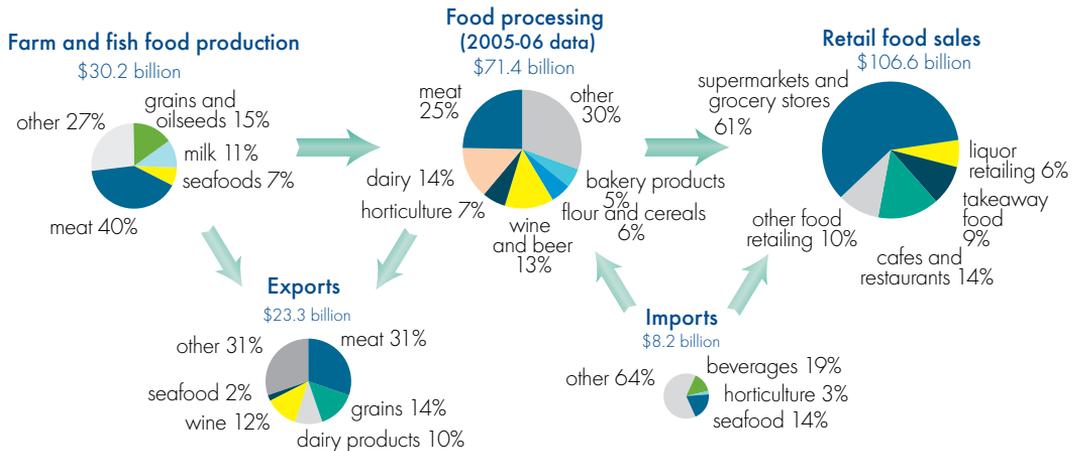
This publication provides a statistical overview of some major aspects of the Australian food industry and its place in the domestic economy in 2006-07. The industry encompasses many sectors, from the producers of raw materials used in food (the farm and fishing sectors) through to export, import and processing sectors, to domestic sales to consumers. Figure A shows the key components of the food supply chain in 2006-07 in terms of value and table 1 summarises the main statistics.

1 overview of the Australian food industry

		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
value of farm and fisheries						
fisheries production	\$b	27.7	32.5	31.9	33.9 ^a	30.2 ^a
value added, food processing ^b	\$b	16.4	16.6	17.3	17.5	na
- share of GDP	%	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	na
food and liquor retailing turnover	\$b	82.7	89.9	93.4	98.6	106.6
- share of total retailing	%	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.7	47.4
value of food exports	\$b	22.6	22.4	24.0	24.1	23.3
- share of total merchandise trade	%	19.5	20.5	18.8	15.6	14.7
- minimally transformed share	%	30.3	31.7	29.1	27.9	23.7
value of food imports	\$b	6.0	6.0	6.7	7.0	8.2

^a Includes an imputed value for horticulture production in 2005-06. ^b Excludes the spirits sector. Data not published by the ABS. ^{na} Not available.

A Value chain for food in Australia, 2006-07



food industry employment

Employment in Australian food and beverage manufacturing increased by 9175 positions, or 5 per cent, to 191 400 people in 2006-07 (appendix table 3.1). Victoria and Queensland were the main contributors to the increase, with employment up by 6850 and 3375 positions respectively. However, a fall of 1275 positions in New South Wales partly offset the increase in these states. The overall increase followed a fall of more than 14 000 people, or 7 per cent, in total food and beverage industry employment in 2005-06.

The major sectors contributing to the rise in employment in food and beverage manufacturing in 2006-07 were the food, beverage and tobacco not fully defined sector (up 36 per cent to 16 800 positions), other food (up 21 per cent to 27 750 positions), and meat and meat products (up 12 per cent to 51 375 positions). Falls in employment in fruit and vegetable processing (down 27 per cent to 9275), oil and fat products (down 31 per cent to 2825) and beverages and malt (down 7 per cent to 24 675) partially offset these rises.

Employee numbers in agricultural food production also increased, with total agriculture related employment up by 4625, or 2 per cent, from 304 375 in 2005-06 to 309 000 in 2006-07 (appendix table 1.4). These increases occurred in the other crop growing sector (up by 49 per cent on 2005-06) and the agriculture not fully defined

sector (up by 27 per cent). Employee numbers involved in fishing, on the other hand, fell by 1100 (8 per cent) to 12 450. The highest increases in agricultural and food production employment occurred in Queensland (up 13 per cent) and New South Wales (up 12 per cent).

farm and fisheries production

The value of Australian farm and fisheries production fell by 11 per cent in 2006-07 to \$30.2 billion compared with 2005-06. This follows a rise of 6 per cent in 2005-06. As shown in figure B, the fall mainly reflects a 47 per cent reduction in the value of broadacre crop production to \$4.6 billion in 2006-07 because of the 2006 drought, which reduced crop production to well below average. The value of fisheries production remained largely unchanged at around \$2 billion in 2006-07.

The drought also had an impact on the value of livestock slaughterings and livestock products, including milk and eggs. The value of livestock slaughterings and products increased by around 2 per cent to \$15.9 billion in 2006-07. An increase in the value of cattle, calf, pigs and poultry slaughterings, live cattle exports and eggs more than offset a decline in the value of live sheep exports, sheep slaughterings and milk.

In 2007-08, the gross value of Australian farm and fisheries food production is forecast to rise by 14 per cent to around \$34.5 billion. This reflects an increase in crop production (although still well below average) and high grain prices.

food processing

The latest Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) financial data on the Australian processed food industry available at the time of this report's publication was for 2005-06. In 2005-06, the industry's total sales and service income increased to around \$71.4 billion and value added increased to nearly \$17.5 billion. As Australia's largest manufacturing industry, the food and beverage sector provided more than 17 per cent of industry value added and 20 per cent of total sales and services income. The sector also consistently accounts for around 18 per cent or more of Australian manufacturing sector employment.

industry value added per employee

Over the four years to 2005-06, industry value added (IVA) per employee in real terms for the broad food manufacturing industry remained above \$96 000 (figure C). In 2005-06, however, real IVA per employee fell by almost 4 per cent to \$93 300 compared with 2004-05.

Individually, many of the food manufacturing groups display a high degree of volatility in IVA per employee year on year, largely because of volatilities in the price and availability of the primary products on which they are based. Beer and malt manufacturing had the highest IVA per employee in 2005-06 with a value of \$350 900. Between 2000-01 and 2004-05, the industry's IVA per employee increased by more than 23 per cent, but fell by 14 per cent in 2005-06.

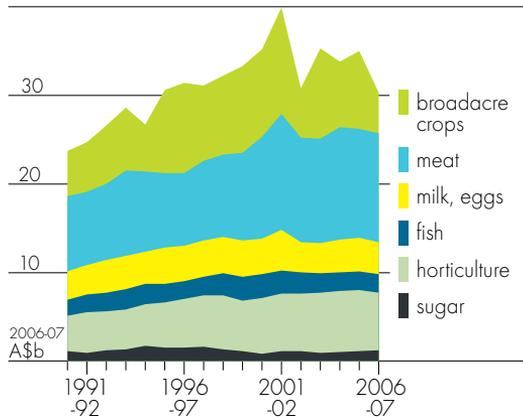
Between 2001-02 and 2005-06, three food manufacturing industries—poultry, bread manufacturing, and cakes and pastry products—had increases of more than 10 per cent in IVA per employee (figure D). Poultry processing rose by 14 per cent, bread manufacturing by 13 per cent and cakes and pastry products by 11 per cent.

Other industries also had rises of 2-10 per cent in IVA per employee between 2001-02 and 2005-06, including biscuits (9 per cent), cereal food and baking mixes (7 per cent), sugar processing (6 per cent), ice cream (5 per cent) seafood processing (4 per cent), and soft drink, cordial and syrup manufacturing (2 per cent).

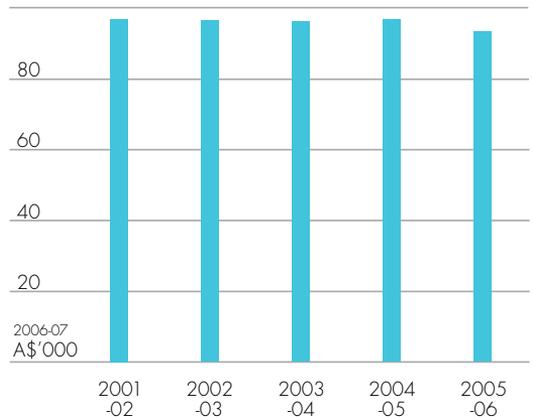
In contrast, declines in IVA per employee of more than 5 per cent between 2001-02 and 2005-06 were apparent in wine manufacturing (down 29 per cent), milk and cream processing (down 14 per cent), bacon, ham and smallgoods processing (down 13 per cent), fruit and vegetables processing (down 10 per cent), food not elsewhere classified (nec) (down 9 per cent), beer and malt processing (down 9 per cent), meat processing (down 8 per cent) flour mill products (down 8 per cent) and other dairy products (down 7 per cent). Smaller falls occurred for confectionery, oil and fat, and prepared animal and bird feed.

Despite the many decreases in IVA per employee over the period, many individual industries had value of more than \$100 000 for 2005-06, including beer and malt (\$350 900), flour mill products (\$148 400), soft drink, cordial and syrup (\$148 200), confectionery (\$145 000), oil

B Value of Australian farm and fisheries production



C Real industry value added per employee, total food manufacturing



and fat (\$132 200), prepared animal and bird feed (\$109 300), cereal food and baking mixes (\$108 200), sugar (\$105 700), other dairy products (\$103 000), and milk and cream processing (\$101 400).

food retailing

total retail food turnover up in 2006-07

In 2006-07, retail turnover in the food and liquor sector increased by 8 per cent to \$106.6 billion. This exceeded the 6 per cent rise in total retail turnover in 2006-07, slightly increasing food and liquor's historical share to around 47 per cent. Retail turnover in the food and liquor sector increased by 6 per cent and total retail turnover increased by 4 per cent in 2005-06.

A number of factors contributed to the rise in food and liquor turnover in 2006-07, many of them similar to the influences during the previous year. These include higher fuel prices, which had a significant effect on the cost of production and transport of food products across the sector. Strong world demand for Australian food exports, despite the appreciation of the Australian dollar, also had a significant effect on domestic food prices. Overall, general prices increased by 6 per cent in 2006-07, compared with 5 per cent in 2005-06.

Supermarkets and grocery outlets continued to capture the majority of food sales, with around 60 per cent of the value of food and liquor retailing

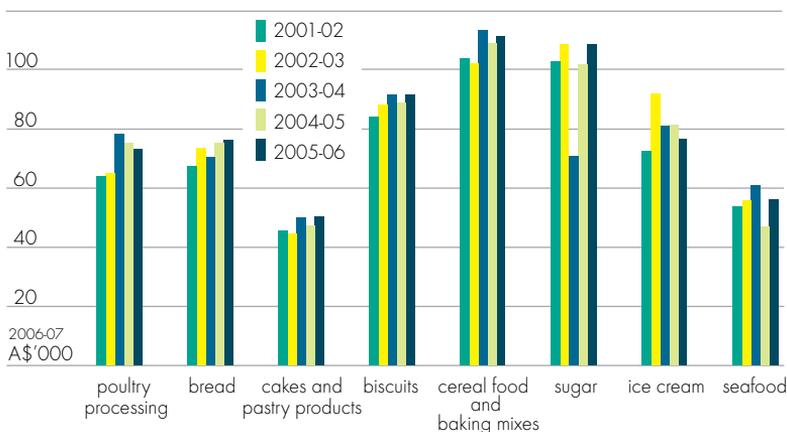
in 2006-07, similar to the share in 2005-06. The shares of sales turnover of the other main food and liquor retail outlet categories have remained relatively constant over recent years. Cafés and restaurants have averaged 14 per cent and takeaway food outlets around 10 per cent since 2003-04.

The contribution of clubs, pubs, taverns and bars is not included in the discussion of retail turnover of food and liquor in 2006-07. Although this sector is very important in terms of liquor and food sales, data cannot be included in the most recent Australian food and beverage aggregates. This is because of the way data are collected in the regular monthly retail sales survey and the timing of the specific clubs, pubs, taverns and bars sector survey undertaken by the ABS every three years.

In the monthly retail turnover survey undertaken by the ABS, only data for the sector as a whole are collected. In the triennial sector specific survey, the ABS collects data not only on separate liquor and food sales but also on gambling and other income such as entertainment and membership fees. The last ABS survey on clubs, pubs, taverns and bars was published in 2006 and covered 2004-05.

Table 2 shows sales data for 2004-05 and two previous surveys in 2006-07 dollar terms. Liquor and food sales made up 71 per cent of total income received within the sector in 2004-05. However, it should be noted that a significant proportion of this income is derived from gambling and other sources, and that this contribution has

D Industry value added per employee, selected industries



increased. In 1998-99, for example, 21 per cent of income came from non-food and liquor sales, and this increased to 28 per cent in 2000-01 and 29 per cent in 2004-05. The presence of gambling and other income makes it difficult to estimate the proportion of total sales in 2005-06 and following years that could be related to liquor and food sales.

food trade

In 2006-07, the value of Australian food exports declined by around 3 per cent to \$23.3 billion compared with the previous year, largely as the result of the drought experienced across the main food-growing regions. Nevertheless, the value of food exports in 2006-07 is around 4 per cent higher in real terms than it was 10 years earlier (figure E). The value of Australia's food exports reached a peak of \$30.8 billion (2006-07 dollars) in 2001-02 and has been declining since. Droughts and fluctuating import demand as a result of health issues including severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), have affected Australia's food exports in key markets, such as Asia, since 2001-02.

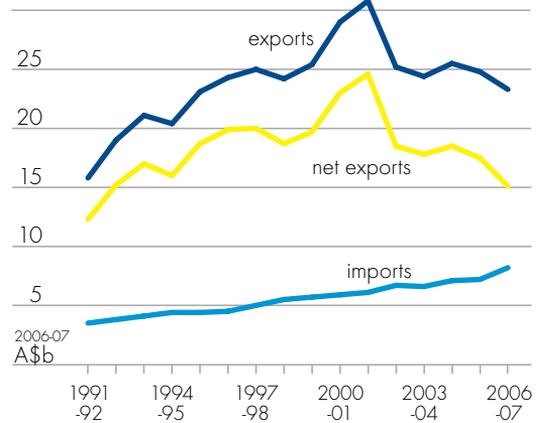
The Australian exchange rate has also influenced the value of food exports. In 2006-07 the Australian dollar rose by 4 per cent against the US dollar to an average of US78 cents. The Australian dollar has risen strongly against the American dollar since 2000-01, when it averaged US54 cents. Its strength has made Australian exports more expensive on world markets compared with those of

other major competitors and may have contributed to the slight decline in exports over recent years.

substantially transformed exports higher in 2006-07

In 2006-07, the value of food exports within the substantially transformed category increased to \$17.5 billion, a rise of nearly 3 per cent on the previous year. The export value of processed meat rose by 5 per cent to \$7 billion, wine by 5 per cent to \$2.9 billion, flour mill and cereal food by 34 per cent to \$642 million, processed fruit and vegetables exports by 3 per cent to \$574 million, beer and malt by 25 per cent to \$273 million and bakery products by 5 per cent to \$121 million. The increases were balanced by a 5 per cent decline

E Trends in Australian food trade



2 turnover in pubs, clubs, taverns and bars (in 2006-07 dollars)

	1998-99	2000-01	2004-05
sale of liquor and other beverages	8 677	6 572	7 123
takings from meals and food sales	1 032	963	1 275
total food and liquor sales	9 709	7 535	8 398
gambling income	2 003	2 515	2 871
other	587	438	536
total gambling and other income	2 590	2 953	3 407
total income	12 299	10 489	11 804
food and liquor share	79	72	71

Source: ABS, Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars, 2000-01 and 2004-05 Cat no. 8678-0 Canberra.

in the value of dairy exports to \$2.4 billion and a 6 per cent decline in refined sugar to \$1.55 billion. Substantially transformed exports contributed around 75 per cent of the total value of Australia's food exports in 2006-07. This compares with a five year average where they accounted for 68 per cent of the total value of food exports.

...as were elaborately transformed exports, while minimally transformed exports fell

The value of exports in the elaborately transformed category rose by around 4 per cent in 2006-07 to \$297 million. In contrast the value of exports in the minimally transformed category fell by around 18 per cent to \$5.5 billion in 2006-07. The reduction in the minimally transformed category was largely driven by lower grain exports, which were down by around 23 per cent to \$3.3 billion. Other declines in this category were fresh and unprocessed horticultural products, which were 5 per cent lower, to \$598 million; fish and shellfish, down 4 per cent to \$632 million; and oilseeds, down 59 per cent to \$167 million. However, these falls were partly offset by a rise in the value of live animal exports, which increased by around 13 per cent to \$752 million in 2006-07.

beverage exports continue to rise

In the beverage and malt category, the value of exports increased by 6 per cent to \$3.3 billion in 2006-07. The value of wine exports rose by 5 per cent to \$2.9 billion and the value of beer and malt exports by 25 per cent to \$273 million. The wine industry has been a strong contributor to the growth in the value of Australian beverage exports, with the value of wine exports increasing in real dollars from \$267 million in 1990-91 to \$2.9 billion in 2006-07. The United States and the United Kingdom are the primary importers of Australian wines, accounting for around 63 per cent of the value of Australia's wine exports in 2006-07.

overall growth in trade

The value of Australian food exports and imports, in constant dollar terms, over the past 16 years is shown in figure E. Over this period, imports have grown by an average 6 per cent a year. Until the drought in 2002-03, exports had been growing by an average 7 per cent a year. Since 2002-

03, the value of exports has been declining at an average of 5 per cent a year as seasonal conditions have generally been less than ideal in many regions. The 2006-07 drought contributed to a 6 per cent fall in the value of Australia's food exports to \$23.3 billion in real terms.

Figure F provides a detailed overview of Australia's food exports and imports by sector between 1990-91 and 2006-07. The grains, meat, wine and dairy products industries have been major contributors to growth in food export earnings. Export earnings from processed seafood, processed fruit and vegetables, and bakery products have declined. Major contributors to the growth in imports have been processed fruit and vegetables, oil and fat, bakery products, confectionery, soft drink, cordial and syrup, and beer and malt.

Australia's main food exports

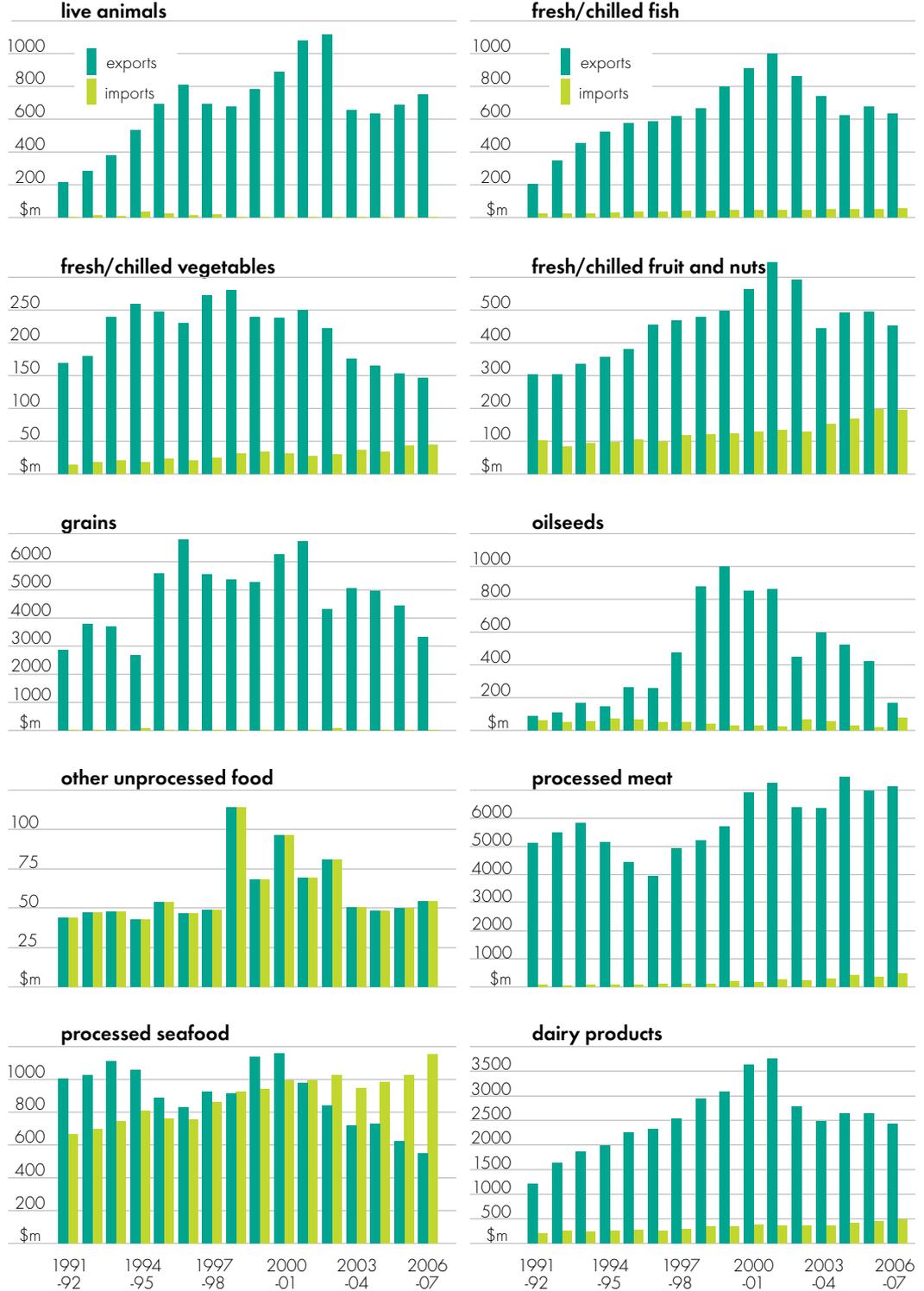
Figure G outlines the relative contribution of different food categories to the total value of food exports in 2006-07. Meat and grains have consistently been the two largest sectors, with meat accounting for more than 30 per cent of the value of food exports in 2006-07 and grains nearly 15 per cent. Wine exports have made a significant contribution to the increase in total value of food exports, increasing from around 2 per cent of the total value in 1990-91 to nearly 13 per cent of the value in 2006-07. The value of dairy exports has also grown over the period, from around 7 per cent of exports in 1990-91 to just more than 10 per cent in 2006-07. In contrast, sugar's contribution to the total value of food exports has fallen from 17 per cent in 1990-91 to 7 per cent in 2006-07.

markets for Australian food exports

The major markets for Australia's exports have become more diverse over the past 16 years (figure H). The proportion of food exports going to Australia's major markets, Japan and the United States, has decreased from 21 per cent and 14 per cent respectively in 1990-91 to 20 per cent and 13 per cent respectively in 2006-07. The share of exports going to Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand and the United Kingdom has increased over the period. Exports to Indonesia have increased from around 2 per cent of the total in 1990-91 to 7 per cent in 2006-07, from 4 per cent to 8 per cent for the Republic of

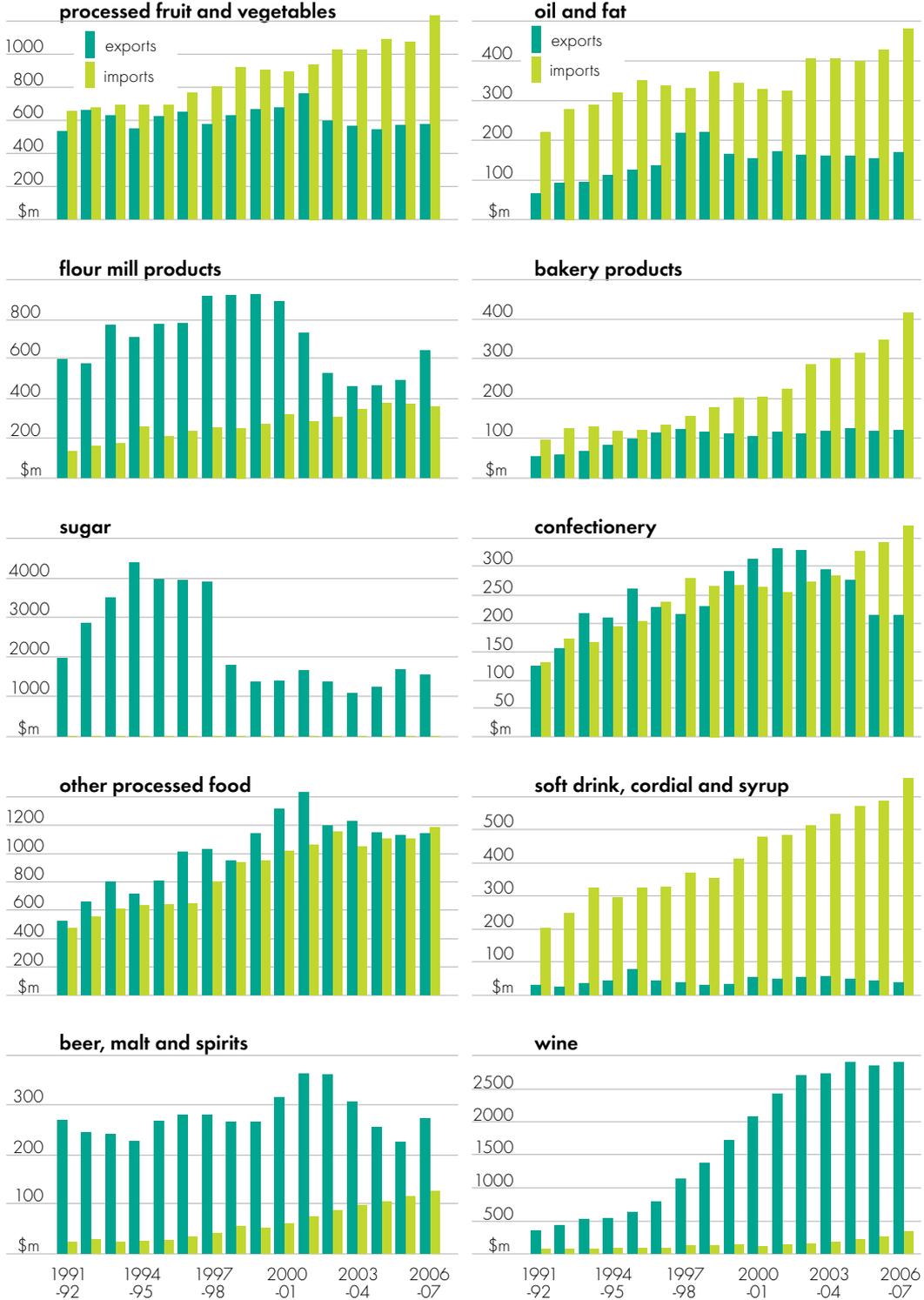
F Australian food exports and imports, by sector

in 2006-07 dollars

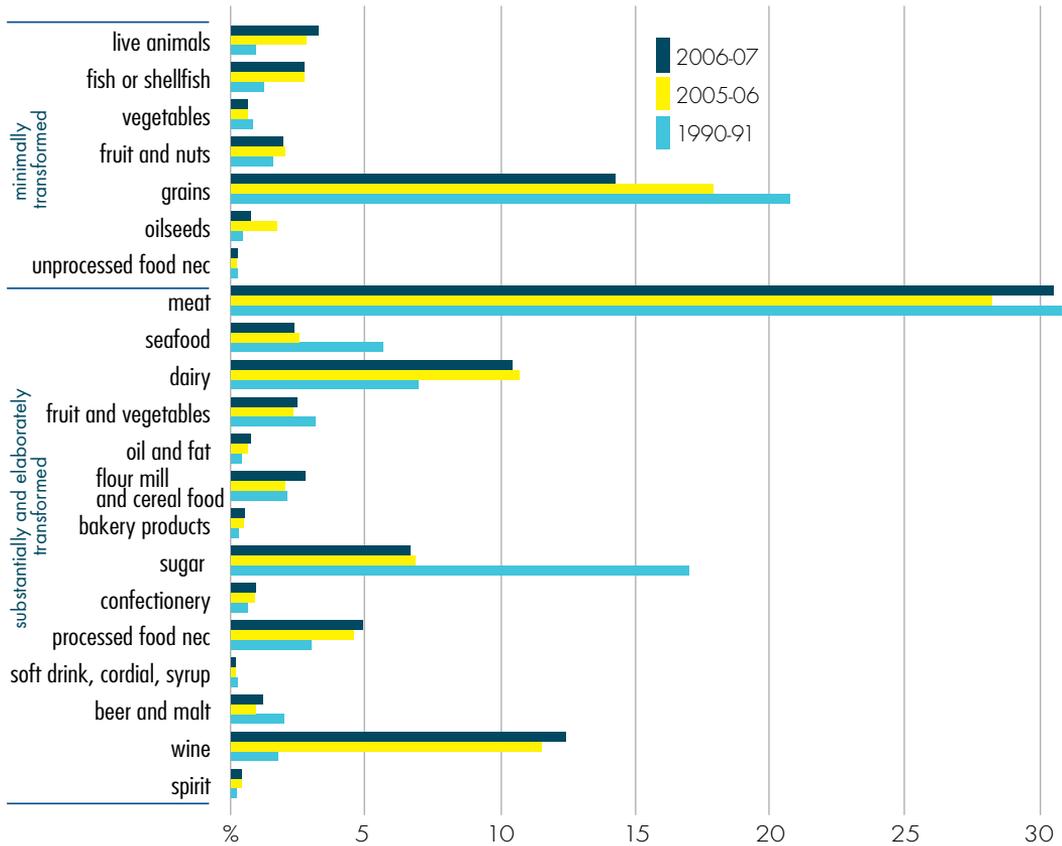


F Australian food exports and imports, by sector

in 2006-07 dollars



G Composition of Australian food exports



Korea, and from 2 per cent to 5 per cent for New Zealand and the United Kingdom. Australia has benefited from its capacity to supply high quality food products not only to relatively close Pacific Rim markets (figure 1), but has also established a growing presence in more distant markets such as Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates over the past 16 years.

free trade agreements expected to boost food trade with some countries

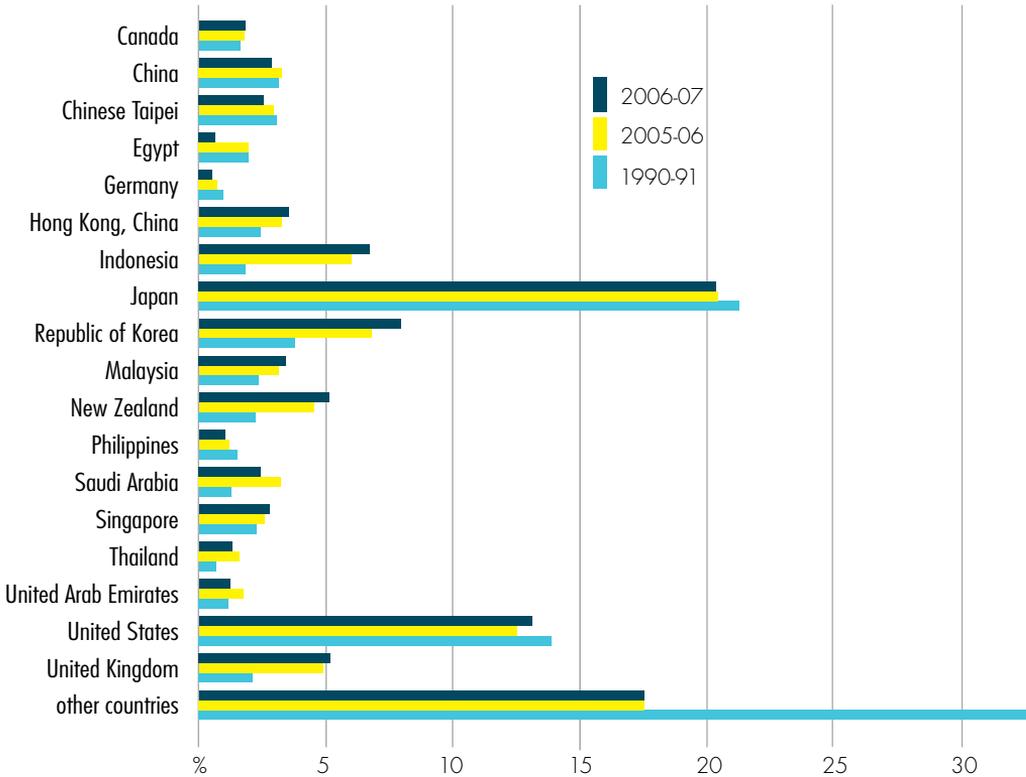
On the 1 January 2005, Australia implemented free trade agreements (FTAs) with the United States and Thailand. Australian food exporters may benefit from these preferential trade arrangements as a result of zero or low tariff rates for the majority of their exports.

Thailand is an important market for Australian food exports and imports. In 2006-07 Australian food exports to Thailand were valued at \$304 million

and food imports from Thailand at \$483 million. Grains and dairy products constitute the bulk of exports to Thailand, with seafood being the major import from Thailand. The United States is also an important market for Australian produce: food exports to the United States were valued at \$3 billion in 2006-07 and imports at \$721 million.

Australia is negotiating FTAs with other key trading partners, such as Malaysia, and a three-way trade arrangement with ASEAN and New Zealand. It is also negotiating FTAs with the Gulf Cooperation Council countries (the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and Saudi Arabia), Japan and China. Potential ASEAN, Japan and China FTAs may be particularly important developments for Australian food exporters. Australian food exports to ASEAN member countries were valued at around \$3.8 billion in 2006-07, similar to the previous year. Exports to China were valued at \$664 million in 2006-07, down by 15 per cent from \$785 million in 2005-06 as a result of sharply

H Value shares of Australian food exports, by country of destination



lower wheat imports by China. Japan is Australia's largest food export market and in 2006-07 the value of exports was \$4.7 billion.

airfreighted food exports

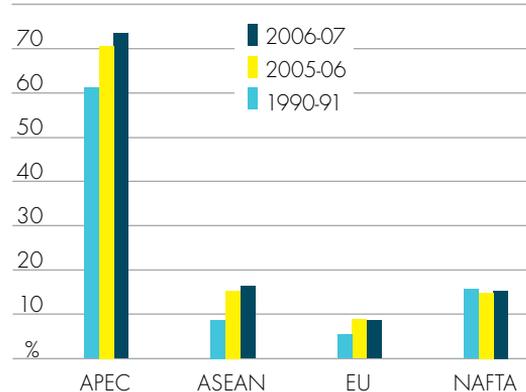
The value of Australia's airfreighted food exports increased by almost 4 per cent to \$1.4 billion in 2006-07, after sharp declines in 2002-03 and 2003-04 and a 6 per cent increase in 2005-06. The previous declines were largely the result of the SARS outbreak that cut tourism and restaurant trade across Asia and reduced demand for fresh and perishable food products.

Airfreighted food exports have accounted for a declining share of Australia's total food exports by value in recent years. They accounted for 6 per cent of total food exports in 2006-07, similar to 2005-06, but down from a peak of \$1.7 billion (6.3 per cent of the total) in 2001-02. The competitiveness of Australian airfreighted food was maintained, even with an appreciation of the Australian dollar. In addition, increases in oil prices over the

period placed upward pressure on airfreight rates, making it more costly for Australian food exporters to airfreight their products to overseas consumers.

Fish or shellfish was the largest group of minimally transformed airfreighted exports in value terms in

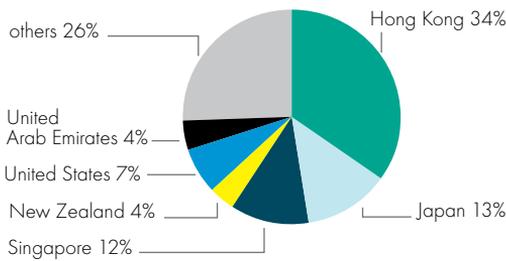
I Value shares of Australian food exports, by country of destination groupings



2006-07, amounting to \$587 million (65 per cent of total minimally transformed airfreighted food exports). In 2006, meat was the highest value substantially transformed air freighted export from Australia, amounting to \$345 million (72 per cent of substantially transformed airfreighted food exports).

Australia's airfreighted food exports remained focused mainly on the Asia-Pacific region in 2006-07. The top six destinations were Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, the United States, New Zealand and the United Arab Emirates. In 2006-07, the United Arab Emirates replaced Chinese Taipei, which had been in Australia's top six destinations in previous years. Together these countries accounted for more than 70 per cent of the total value for the year (figure J).

J Value shares of Australian airfreighted exports, by destination, 2006-07



Australian food imports

Australian food imports rose by 16 per cent to \$8.2 billion in 2006-07 compared with the previous year. In real terms, the value of Australia's food imports has increased from \$3.3 billion in 1990-91 to \$8.2 billion in 2006-07. The main contributors to the rise between 2005-06 and 2006-07 were oilseeds (up almost 290 per cent to \$78 million), meat (up almost 47 per cent to \$489 million), wine (up 35 per cent to \$334 million), bakery products (up 24 per cent to \$417 million), fruit and vegetables (up 18 per cent to \$1.2 billion), seafood (up 15 per cent to \$1.2 billion), spirits (up 12 per cent to \$465 million), dairy (up 11 per cent to \$480 million), food not elsewhere classified (up 10 per cent to \$1.2 billion), and soft drink, cordial and syrup (up 15 per cent to \$656 million). While the value of most

food imports increased, there were a few declines, with flour mill and cereal food down by 1 per cent. The value of imports remained similar to last year for some commodities, including grains, sugar and live animals except fish. Substantially and elaborately transformed products tend to make up most of the imported goods, accounting for 95 per cent of the value. The most notable increase in imports over the past 16 years has been meat—up 216 per cent. The import share of other goods, such as wine, confectionery, bakery products, flour mill and cereal food, have increased over the past 16 years. For others, such as spirits, fruits and vegetables, seafood, and oilseeds, the share of imports has fallen (figure K).

Australian imports continue to be dominated by New Zealand

New Zealand remains the major source of Australia's food imports, accounting for almost \$1.5 billion (18 per cent) of the total value in 2006-07. The share of food imports sourced from New Zealand increased from 14 per cent in the early 1990s to 19 per cent in 2005-06, but fell by 1 per cent in 2006-07 (figure L). Other countries to increase share over the past 16 years are China, Italy, Ireland, Viet Nam, Canada, India, and Spain. Countries to decrease share over the period include Brazil, France, Indonesia, Malaysia, Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The pattern of countries with growing trade with Australia is expected to change over time. However, with the commencement of FTAs with the United States and Thailand, Australia's second and fifth most important sources of imports in 2006-07, food imports from these countries are expected to increase in coming years.

world food trade

Total world food exports were valued at around US\$672 billion in 2006—an increase of more than 6 per cent on the previous year. Substantially and elaborately transformed or processed products constituted the majority (around 60 per cent, of the value of total world food exports). Within this category, the most important products were alcoholic beverages (more than 11 per cent), other meat (9 per cent) and other food nec (8 per cent) (figure M). The most traded minimally transformed

food items in value terms are fruit and nuts (20 per cent), vegetables (15 per cent), and fresh fish (15 per cent) (figure N), similar to 2005 levels.

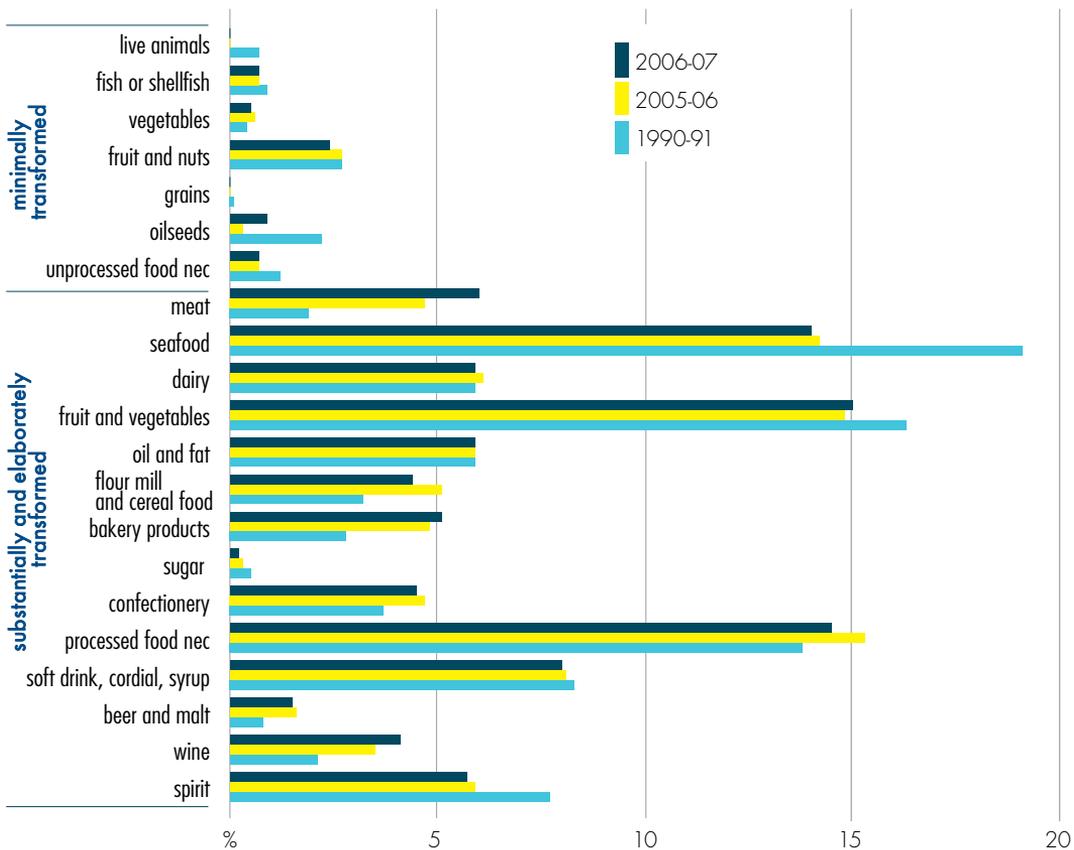
For Australia, the value of food exports rose by almost 5 per cent—to US\$17.8 billion in 2006—after a 4 per cent decrease between 2004 and 2005. In 2006, Australia maintained its position as the world’s 13th largest food exporter, accounting for 2.7 per cent of world food exports (table 3). The most important of Australia’s exports of substantially transformed products in 2006 were beef (32 per cent of the total value in this category), alcoholic beverages (19 per cent), other meat (14 per cent), and milk (9 per cent).

Generally, the world’s largest food exporters—the United States, Japan and the high-income, industrialised countries of Western Europe, partic-

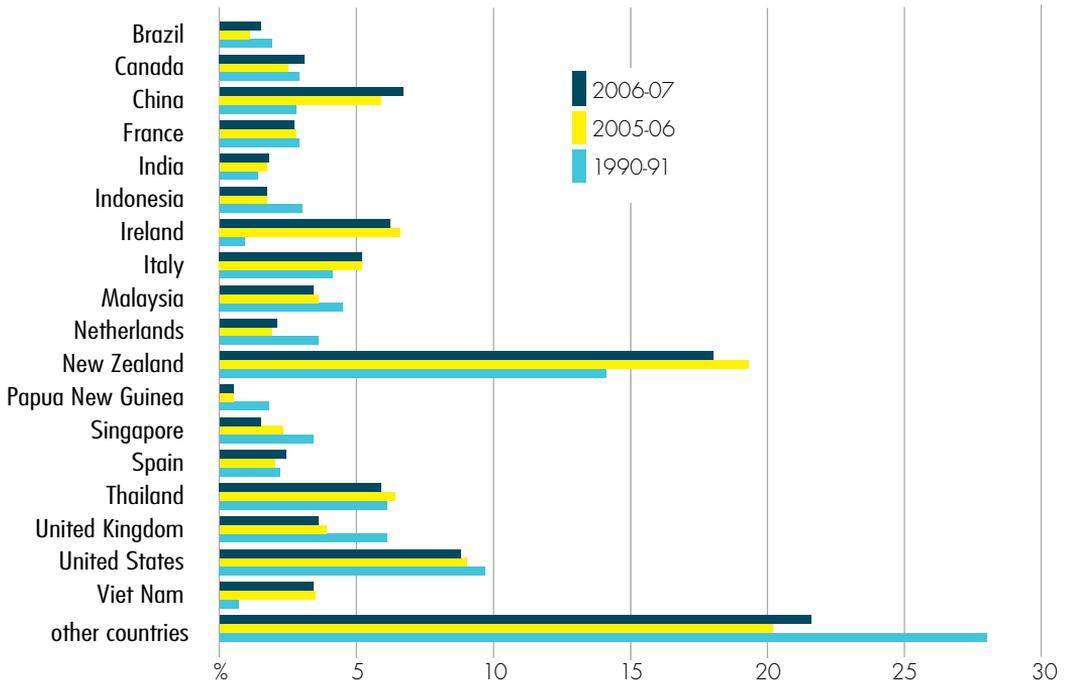
ularly Germany, the United Kingdom and France—are also its largest importers (table 3). These countries typically import high value food products, which are either under supplied by their own agricultural and fisheries food industries or cannot be grown economically in their climate (such as tropical fruit).

For the United States, the top three imports of minimally transformed food products by value were fruits and nuts, which accounted for more than 24 per cent of this category, shellfish (19 per cent) and vegetables (18 per cent). The top three US imports of processed foods included alcoholic beverages (27 per cent), cereal flour and starch (7 per cent) and coffee and coffee substitutes (7 per cent). There were no significant changes in the percentages between the 2005 and 2006 figures.

K Composition of Australian food imports



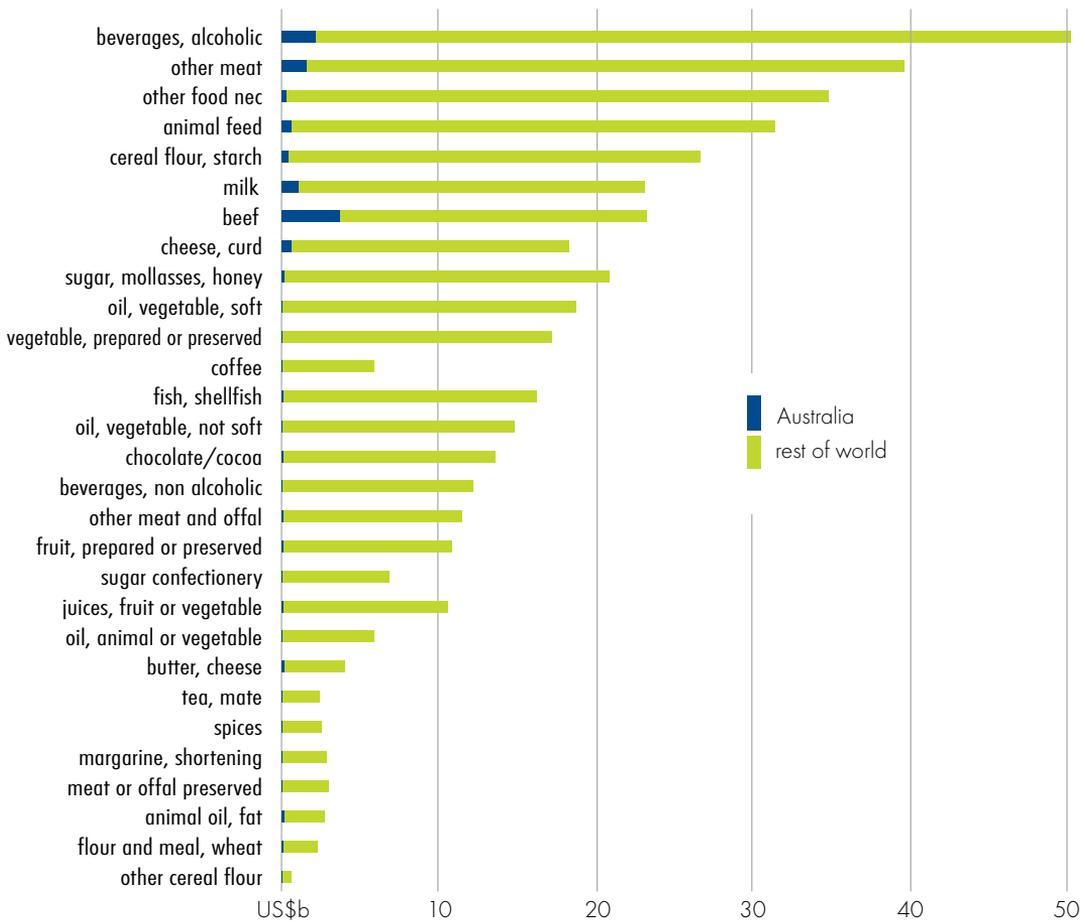
L Value shares of Australian food imports, by country of origin



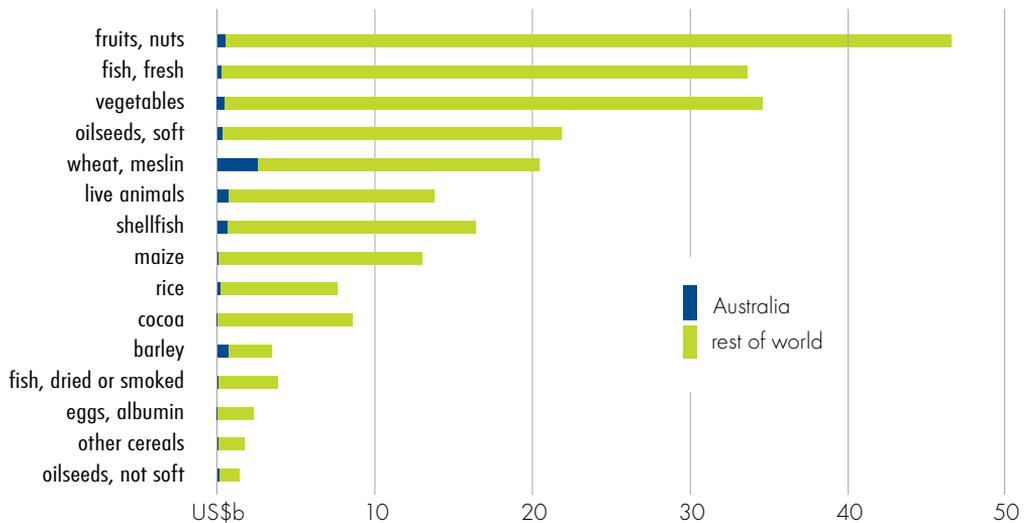
3 main food trading countries, by value of trade, 2006

rank	country	share	rank	country	share
exporters			importers		
		%			%
1	United States	9.9	1	United States	11.6
2	France	7.4	2	Germany	8.2
3	Netherlands	6.7	3	Japan	7.2
4	Germany	6.3	4	United Kingdom	6.8
5	Brazil	4.9	5	France	5.5
6	Spain	4.3	6	Italy	4.8
7	Belgium	4.2	7	Netherlands	4.3
8	China	4.1	8	Spain	3.9
9	Canada	4.0	9	Belgium	3.7
10	Italy	3.9	0	China	3.3
11	Argentina	3.0	11	Canada	2.9
12	United Kingdom	2.9	12	Russian Federation	2.8
13	Australia	2.7	27	Australia	0.9

M world exports of substantially transformed food, 2006



N world exports of minimally transformed food, 2006



year in review

Steve Spencer, Director, Freshlogic, Melbourne

The strengthening of the Australian dollar and the effects of severe drought across most of the country's food bowl reduced primary production output in 2006-07. However, a favourable economic climate helped maintain consumer confidence, despite higher commodity prices and increased fuel costs.

Supermarkets continued to have the greatest share of the food market, but the food service industry continued to grow as consumers sought more convenient meal solutions. Processed foods sales grew faster than other supermarket categories.

The supermarket sector recorded strong growth in turnover, largely through the expansion of its store networks. Major supermarket chains continue to adopt a range of strategies, including expansion into non-traditional categories such as fuel, expanding and integrating supply chain distribution networks, adopting global sourcing policies and greater use of private labels

economic settings

Throughout 2006-07, the economic environment presented the industry with significant challenges. These included:

- the Australian dollar strengthened by 11 per cent against the US dollar and also gained strength against the Japanese yen, euro and UK pound. The average value of the Australian dollar during 2006-07 was around US78c, which impacted on the competitiveness of export products and provided an avenue for greater import opportunities. As such, Australia's competitive position in relation to certain processed food products deteriorated, with net imports of processed fruit and vegetables increasing by 4 per cent to \$468 million and processed seafood by 20 per cent to \$421 million
- interest rates continued to rise, with the Reserve Bank announcing two 0.25 per cent incremental increases, taking the official cash rate to 6.25 per cent. Continuing strong inflation driven by a strong Australian economy and high housing prices have all contributed to the rise in interest rates
- consumer spending and confidence remained high, with improved job security and high earning potential being the main drivers. The potential effects of drought remained the greatest concern, with fuel prices and interest rates also raising concerns for consumers
- unemployment remained low, decreasing from 4.7 per cent in July 2006 to 4.3 per cent in June 2007. The tight labour market and skill shortages have contributed to higher wage inflation, placing pressure on business costs
- GDP increased, despite a strong rise in imported goods and services. Most of the growth came from non-farm GDP, and most of this increase came from building and construction, mining and transport, finance, manufacturing, property and insurance (ABS 2007)
- rural agricultural production has been well down on recent years because of the continual dry conditions across most of the country. Severe drought during the year saw farm GDP fall from \$26.6 billion in 2005-06 to \$21.5 billion in 2006-07, a 19.2 per cent drop. Overall, the decrease in farm output lowered Australia's GDP growth by approximately 0.5 per cent for 2006-07 (ABS 2007). Value added by the food manufacturing sector remained at a similar level to that of the previous year
- food CPI declined, with the sharpest drop in prices during the third quarter. This reversed the 'banana effect' noted in the previous year. CPI growth fell throughout the year, finishing at 2.2 per cent for the June quarter. CPI for all groups, including non-food, showed a decline

in percentage differences from the previous year, finishing at 2.1 per cent.

the effect of climate

- the continuation of poor climatic conditions caused huge production shortfalls relative to average years. Areas most affected were the southern and eastern regions, including major food production areas such as the Murray-Darling Basin
- the 2006-07 year produced extreme weather conditions, with the warmest autumn on record for eastern Australia, huge frosts throughout the fruit and wine growing regions and floods and rains in northern Australia. This led to reduced yields for many food commodities
- while climatic conditions are expected to improve in 2007-08, the drought's financial impact will be evident well after seasonal conditions return to more normal patterns.

domestic food retail market

The food retail market recorded growth of 7.4 per cent in 2006-07, a 1.3 per cent increase over the previous year. This showed volume growth of more than 5 per cent as food CPI contributed around 2.2 per cent in the year.

The café and restaurant sector continued its strong form of previous years, growing by 12.3 per cent, the greatest yearly growth of all food channels. Yearly growth was also recorded for supermarkets and grocery stores (6.7 per cent), takeaway food retail (4.3 per cent) and hotels and clubs (0.1 per cent).

The supermarket channel still accounts for the greatest turnover of food-related goods, with the food service industry (hotels and licensed cafés, takeaway and cafés and restaurants) having a 30 per cent market share of total food sales. This percentage is increasing as time constraints, increased incomes and a more flexible lifestyle lead to more of the consumer market looking for more convenient options.

Throughout the year, percentage changes in sales fluctuated within food distribution channels, with the takeaway food retail channel showing the greatest volatility, followed by the café and restaurant channel. This is generally a reflection

A Growth in sales from previous year, 2006-07



of consumer sensitivity to changes in disposable incomes from a variety of influences.

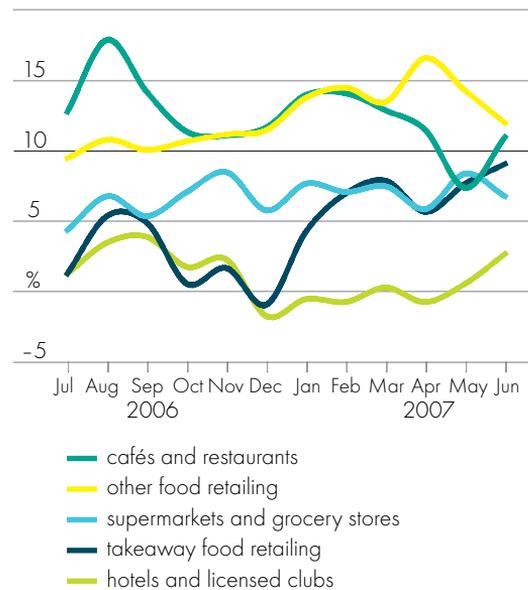
Figure B depicts the monthly growth on the same period of the previous year for supermarket and grocery stores, other food retail, takeaway food retail and café/restaurants.

Summary comments on the sales through different channels are as follows:

- café/restaurants are still growing faster overall but some inconsistency between segments of this channel have been experienced, with the

B Retail channel sales growth

% change from corresponding month of previous year



casual dining component showing the greatest improvement

- takeaway also fluctuated indicating some sensitivity in consumer discretionary spending affected by pressures on household incomes, fuel prices and interest rates
- continual stronger growth in independent and specialist food retail, which is included in 'other'. This sector includes the small privately owned stores, including local greengrocer, butcher and bakery outlets
- supermarket sales growth remained steady.

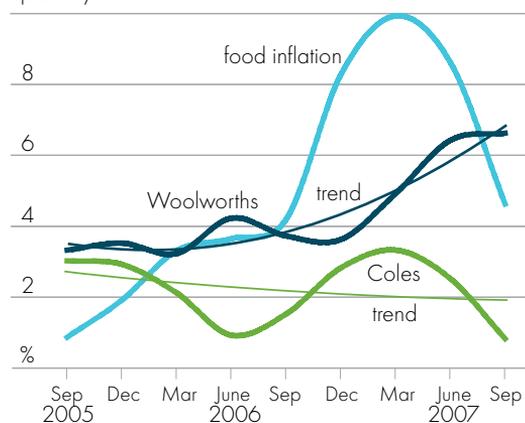
High employment demand within the domestic market is placing greater pressure on wage inflation. While this provides more employee income and helps consumer confidence and spending, it also places upward pressure on business costs and interest rates.

The continual increase in petrol prices, commodity prices and interest rates may undermine consumer confidence enough to reduce the retail sales growth seen during 2006-07.

grocery retail

The supermarket sector posted strong growth in total turnover of 6.7 per cent. Major grocery retailers grew their businesses, mostly through the expansion of their stores networks—Woolworths showed a 9.2 per cent gain in supermarket sales while Coles grew more slowly at 4.1 per cent.

C Retail 'same store' sales vs food inflation quarterly



'Same store' (stores open for more than one year) growth rates for the major supermarket chains, Woolworths and Coles, were 6.6 per cent and 1.6 per cent respectively. After accounting for the underlying rate of food inflation, expansion between the two major groups in the 'same store' volume of sales in stores was 2 per cent.

Sales growth for major supermarkets has been constrained by:

- improved strength of independent retail groups. The major independent groups, led by Metcash, have shown stronger 'same store' sales growth over the past year, while attempting to improve the servicing of their convenience offer to the consumer
- the expansion of discount retailers, such as Aldi, offering a narrow product range, which targets specific demographic markets
- increased effectiveness of specialty retailers—these include fresh fruit and vegetable retailers, bakery franchises and meat retailers.

Supermarket retailers have had to diversify into other sectors of the consumer market to retain market share and continue to meet shareholder and market expectations, while continuing to expand their operations. This is not only evident within the Australian market, but also in other mature consumer markets, where major global retail chains are facing similar competitive pressures.

Each of the major Australian grocery retailers has sought to address the constraints on 'same store' business activity through a number of strategies including:

- increasing the emphasis on private label in key commodity products within major grocery categories. The growth of private label products within the retail market is increasing competition for shelf space, leading to rationalisation of company brands
- consolidating grocery suppliers to reduce the costs of business interface and streamlining of category management costs
- ongoing focus on reducing costs in the retail supply chains
- expanding fuel retail businesses and increasing convenience store networks

- expanding and integrating networks of liquor retailing and distribution.

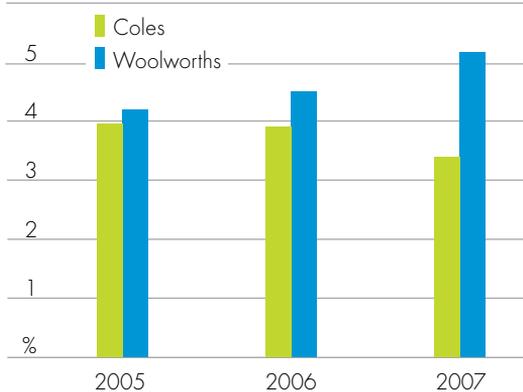
Woolworths made more business improvement progress during 2006-07, with margins continuing to widen the advantage over its main rival, Coles Group. Woolworths, recorded an earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) to sales margin of 5.16 per cent against Coles 3.39 per cent.

Figure E compares changes in value and volume for a number of major categories for 2006-07 with the previous year, illustrating the diversity in year-on-year changes. Processed foods were seen to have the most growth within the sector. In all, frozen meals, ice cream, water drinks and instant coffee saw the most growth by value and volume, with retail growth in nutritious snacks falling in both volume and value.

takeaway food

The year saw modest improvement in growth in the takeaway food business, with the continued expansion of franchise networks and the diversity of menu offerings from major fast food chains. A shift in demand for more convenient and healthier meal options has helped grow sales for fast food businesses. Ongoing refreshment of menu variety and alternatives to fatty, fried foods should continue to encourage growth in this sector.

D Comparison of EBIT margins of major grocery chains



major corporate and investment activity in the food sector

Corporate activity in the food sector is driven by a number of opportunities and pressures flowing from the current and likely future conditions that will prevail in Australian food sector value chains. The competitive pressures within the retail market have placed further impetus on investment activity. These forces can be expected to continue.

There were major corporate activity and ownership changes in the retail and processing sectors during 2006-07, including Timbercorp's acquisition of Costa Exchange Ltd; Rank Group Limited's acquisition of Burns Philip & Company; Yarram Winery's acquisition of Evans & Tate; Retail Food Group's acquisition of Brumby's Bakery; and Bega Cheese's acquisition of Tatura Milk. The other major corporate development during the year was the extended process for the sale of the Coles Group, driven by its declining retail performance.

The main drivers for these changes include:

- pressures placed on retail performance
- expansion of retailer formats into non-grocery areas and further private label developments
- corporate reorganisation
- domestic and international expansion of major listed food companies
- brand consolidation.

The market response saw greater expansion in private label, grocery store networks and rebranding of packaged liquor outlets.

other developments

Investment interest within the financial sector has seen major developments within food production and manufacturing, as investors look toward alternative asset classes for further diversification. Over the past few years, both wholesale and retail investments in the food sector have seen major investments in acquisitions of existing businesses, as well as strategic investments in land and water resources, which provide an underpinning to food production systems. This is likely to continue as supermarket and food processing customers place more emphasis on the reliability of secure year-

round supply, and farm-ownership demographics open opportunities for corporate exposure.

international trade

While the value of food exports declined in 2006-07 to \$23.3 billion, Australia remained a significant net exporter of agricultural food products, with an export surplus of \$15.1 billion over imports. Despite drought reducing agricultural exports, areas of significant export activity remained strong in sectors that had competitive advantage, such as grains, dairy, beef, sheep and wine. Trade in the future will continue to be affected by a number of major forces including:

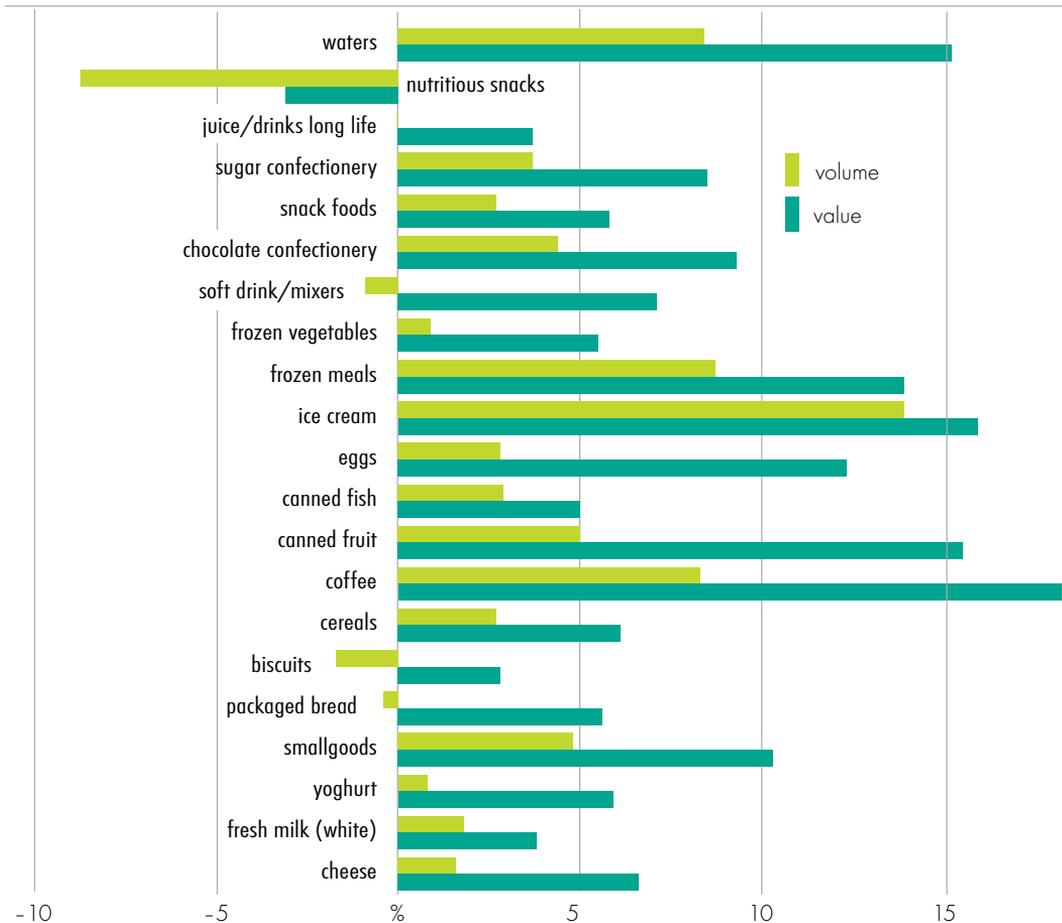
- the ongoing effects of the strong demand for commodity metals and minerals on currency values and volatility

- the increased international sourcing of product by major food processors and retailers, resulting in increased imports into the Australian food market
- reduced protection and support by the European Union in the dairy, sugar and wine sectors because of reforms to the EU's budgetary allocation process.

The Doha development round of the World Trade Organization (WTO) commenced in November 2001, with the prime objective of freeing up markets and making trade rules fairer for developing countries. While the full resumption of the negotiations in January was a welcome development, WTO members continue to work together to resolve outstanding issues. The prospects of a successful conclusion to the round remain uncertain.

E Category growth

% change 2006-07 vs prior year



Although broad reform through the Doha Round remains a top trade priority, Australia continues to pursue a free trade agreement (FTA) agenda that reinforces efforts in the WTO. Australia's program of FTA negotiations includes bilateral negotiations with China, Malaysia and Japan, and regional negotiations between ASEAN, Australia and New Zealand. Australia has also commenced negotiations with the Gulf Cooperation Council building on existing FTAs with the United States, New Zealand, Thailand and Singapore.

Other developments towards greater market access for Australian produce saw a joint study with Mexico to examine the potential for an FTA. It has also been agreed private research institutes will conduct a joint study on the feasibility of an FTA with the Republic of Korea.

outlook and key trends

This section examines the key issues and potential future impacts of the competitiveness of major food value chains. The outlook for the Australian food industry is one of growing complexity and volatility as the influence of a number of major drivers of the world economy affect food supply and demand. Although the prospects for greater liberalisation of world food trade through a decisive outcome from the WTO Round have receded, the tight world market conditions in some major commodity groups will inevitably flow into higher food prices and costs. Greater consumer awareness and environmental impacts and the benefits of healthy lifestyles will continue to provide opportunities and challenges for food producers and marketers.

drivers of change

The future landscape of Australian agriculture and the key food production and processing industries is strongly influenced by a number of market drivers and the subsequent impact these will have on market dynamics.

Table 1 outlines the major external forces and their potential consequences.

outlook for the trade environment

The world economy continues to grow even with the influence of a potential slowing in the

US economy that will be the major reason for a slowing in global growth in the 2008 year. The high fuel prices remain a cause for concern as does weakness in the US housing market and the potential impact this will have on the US consumer economy.

The food markets in the developing world continue to grow at rates which are faster than the global average and well ahead of those in mature markets such as the US and EU. The increasing influence of global grocery retail chains in those developing economies is also changing consumer choice and expectations, such that major food supply chains into developing markets will become more sophisticated. Australian fresh and processed food exporters will be forced to respond to a more demanding set of technical requirements as well as facing constant price competition.

Over time the nature and extent of threats to global stability will increase, whether creating impacts on relative currency values of major trading partners, or otherwise affecting the relative competitiveness of Australia food exports. Experience in early 2007-08 has shown that financial market risks which have emerged through the credit exposures to the lower-demographic ends of the US housing market may not only have an impact on the stability of currency markets, but also provide a lead indicator of the health of segments of the US consumer markets. These forces may threaten Asian regions which depend on supply of low-cost consumer goods to US markets. In the medium term, the significant imbalance in US trade may cause added pressure to economic stability in that country.

trade reform

The Doha Round of WTO negotiations was suspended in mid 2006 because of an impasse between the United States, EU and key developing countries over the scale and timing of changes to agricultural tariff levels and farm subsidies. The prospects for a successful outcome from the Round remains uncertain in view of the potential political impasse presented by a US election in late 2008, and the shifting in political sentiment towards a more protectionist stance favoured by the Democratic Party which has gained greater representation in Congress.

1 major external forces and their potential consequences

driver	impact	potential consequences
<p>Changing global economics – continuing strong demand for basic food commodities from developing countries, along with challenges to supply due to resource competition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing prosperity of developing economies • Expansion of subsidised biofuels production in US, EU and Brazil based on grain/vegetable oil feedstock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tight demand and supply conditions in several major food commodities • Increased cost of grain, dairy and meat commodities • Risk of over-production in response to higher prices may create greater volatility in food markets in coming years
<p>Advancing technologies – for better productivity of plant and animal production, and enhanced product functionality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gradual consumer and buyer acceptance of biotechnology will determine rates of commercial adoption • Improved functionality of products to address dietary and health needs of consumers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium to long term gains in productivity of crops and livestock • Pace of adoption of production technologies affected by market acceptance & competitive cost/benefit • Advantage to non-GM and organic systems may be sustained in certain niche markets
<p>Climatic variability – changing/shifting patterns of climate affect relative natural advantages across continents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased costs of intensive livestock production systems • Risk of loss of markets through unreliability of supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing competition for water, land and energy resources will spur productivity and sustainability initiatives • Risk of loss of natural competitive advantage (cost and/or reliability in the marketplace) over certain competitors
<p>Trade and social policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gradual reduction in tariffs • Closer scrutiny of Budgetary outlays may lead to reductions in the level of government assistance to food producers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased trade from greater output from low-cost countries • As trade liberalization takes place, technical barriers may gain prominence
<p>Increasing consumer and community demands</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand for assurances on food safety • Increased interest in tailoring food products to healthy lifestyle solutions • Increased concern for the demonstrable accountability of environmental impact of food production systems • Ongoing awareness to improve health and well-being of those from developed economies • Greater demand for nutritious foods (animal proteins, dairy, etc) as income standards continue to increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased compliance and accountability requirements for farm and processing enterprises • Ethical compliance will ensure suppliers gain continued market access, but at limited market premium or advantage • Increased demands on efficient and targeted food research and development

The EU (driven by budgetary pressure and the challenges of expansion to 27 nations) is progressing with a phased reduction in effect of its Common Agricultural Policy including proposed elimination of export subsidies in several food sectors and dilution of the effect of production quotas and farm subsidies.

While broad reform through the Doha Round remains a top priority, Australia has continued to pursue a free trade agreement agenda which reinforces its efforts in the WTO. Australia has already negotiated several free trade agreements and is continuing to negotiate others, with many trade partnerships being centred towards Asia. These agreements tend to seek specific outcomes over long timeframes, generally with differential treatment in sensitive areas, which will include food and agriculture. Overall, the Australian food industry can expect to see small gains from the easing of international trade barriers in the next three to five years unless there is a fundamental shift towards compromise on multilateral trade reform.

The growing influence of consumer markets such as China and India and major low-cost commodity producers such as the Mercosur countries will continue to shape global and regional trade.

rising commodity prices

The pressure on international soft commodity prices will continue, as seen during the past 12 months, with demand projected to continue to outstrip supply in grain, dairy and other commodities. These acute price pressures have started to flow into other sectors of the global food market, presenting food processors with significant challenges in managing the impact on consumers, while governments in developing economies will be faced with addressing the affordability of basic foods for their populations.

While food markets continue to benefit from increased prosperity in developing markets in Asia, North Africa and Latin America, challenges on the supply side have created significant shortages in supply and dangerously low inventories. Droughts and unseasonal climatic conditions in a number of regions including Australia coupled with strong demand for grains and oil seeds by biofuel production are expected to sustain firm

world markets in key commodity markets which are directly and indirectly affected.

Biofuel production in the US and EU will continue to be aided by government subsidies and incentives for consumers and fuel producers. Demand for alternative fuel products is growing in line with government targets. The projected alternative fuel production targets suggest US biofuels output will go from just less than 20,000 million litres in 2006-07 to more than 130,000 million litres by 2016-17.

This demand for biofuels has led many farmers in the US and elsewhere to alter crop production toward biofuel products. Corn is seen to be the major US biofuel crop, with analysts predicting corn produced for biofuel production will go from taking up about 13 per cent of total production in 2005/06 to over 30 per cent of total production by 2016-17.

improving regional prosperity

Improved living standards within Asia as economic prosperity continues have presented Australia and the western world with several market opportunities. For example, the impact of China's phenomenal economic growth is underpinning Southeast Asia's regional prosperity and has resulted in greater demand for raw materials and inputs. This helps create a positive regional outlook for Australian food exports.

India will continue to develop into another regional powerhouse of Southern Asia. Although extremely different in demographic, culture and protectionist attitudes, India is considered to be an expanding market and is likely to continue to demand a range of commodities from world markets. The partial deregulation of India's retail market is an important development to monitor and can be viewed as a forward step towards the government embracing a more liberal access to consumer market segments.

While China and India play a vital role as new emerging markets, strong economic growth is creating domestic socio economic instability. Increasing inequality in both countries is growing as continual market growth occurs. Added to this, China has issues with inflationary pressures, a poor health system and an undervalued currency. In India, where the technology boom continues,

high public debt, low literacy rates and a shortage of skilled labour could impede economic growth.

The International Monetary Fund and World Bank have each predicted a slight slowing in economic growth in India and China from the growth rates recorded in 2006-07. Both have expressed concern however at the potential negative consequences of strong increases in commodity and fuel prices in 2008 and beyond.

domestic market – consumer consumption and spending

Future prospects and opportunities in domestic retail food markets will be impacted by various factors, as traditional grocery retailers compete with other channels for a greater share of the consumer spend on food.

Without a major change in the structure of grocery retail offerings that address convenience, the recent pattern of growth in the value of food eaten out of the home will continue, remaining well in excess of grocery food sales. Household composition, shopping and eating trends and other lifestyle choices continue to have a considerable impact on competition within the food market, in terms of products that are being offered and the distribution channels that will offer greater prospects for growth in volume and value.

Patterns of demand will be affected by certain economic factors such as sustained high fuel prices, interest rates, tax relief and welfare distribution which will impact consumer confidence and spending in certain retail food channels. As seen in the past, these may affect the propensity of consumers to afford takeaway and dine out.

food industry challenges

The outlook for major food commodities, in terms of production and supply, will vary across the board as each category will be influenced by a range of factors and variables.

Table 2 summarises a number of food industry sectors are expected to experience sustained pressure from raw material cost increases that have flowed from a combination of tight international grain and dairy markets, and drought conditions affecting significant cropping and livestock production areas. Sharp increases in international

prices with strong volume demand in grains and dairy has directly affected domestic returns in these products. The effects on the costs of meat products will vary depending on the reliance on feed grains and the ongoing exposure to drought conditions.

Food producers and manufacturers will be seeking relief in the domestic marketplace in 2007-08 to alleviate higher input cost pressures at a time when those markets face an increasingly competitive landscape. There will be natural resistance from grocery retailers to increase food prices due to the ongoing competitive tension between the major grocery chains, the projected expansion of discounters and sustained pressure from independent retailers will ensure that price increases will be constrained.

industry structure

Exporters of bulk wheat, other than AWB (International) Ltd (AWBI), currently require an export consent from the Export Wheat Commission. These are subject to approval by the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry on a case by case basis. The export of wheat in containers and bags was deregulated in August 2007.

The government is reforming export wheat marketing arrangements which, subject to parliamentary approval will commence on 1 July 2008. Under the arrangements, there will no longer be an export wheat monopoly held by a single company (currently held by AWBI – the so called 'single desk'. On 5 March 2008, draft legislation to change Australia's export marketing arrangements for bulk wheat was released for public comment.

The previous freeing up of domestic grain marketing arrangements has increased the scope for producers and grain users such as feedlotter, millers and processors to work more closely and innovatively with other participants in the supply chain. As a result, farmers have had greater choice in the management of their output and can be more responsive to end user requirements. The diversity of marketing options used by wheat growers is evident and they have the necessary skills to organise alternative marketing arrangements if 'single desk' marketing is no longer available.

2 key dynamics and potential future impacts

sector	key dynamics in 2007-08	potential future impacts of commodity prices and climate
grains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued tightness in world grains market as the outlook sees demand increasing and supply under pressure with stocks at historic low levels. Medium-term demand for biofuels affecting growing areas for food and fuel crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rising input costs to bakery and pasta products Higher level of feed costs for intensive livestock users into the medium term
dairy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australian milk costs driven by global markets Tight global supplies affected by supply shortages likely to sustain firm world market for several years Australian milk production limited by drought, resulting in stronger competition for milk at farmgate at historically high prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharp increases in raw milk input costs affecting domestic and international consumer product markets Domestic price increases in cheese, milk and dairy spreads which are directly impacted by higher raw milk costs, with potential flow-on to ice-cream and yoghurts
fruit and vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortages of certain fresh categories because of drought Increasing net imports of processed products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prices will be affected by the ongoing impact of climate on major fresh supply sources Greater commitment from major buyers in assuring supply security
red meat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong demand for beef to continue World market setting returns to Australian market Steady increase in use of contracted supply into domestic retail markets reduces volatility in effective wholesale prices Drought affecting stability of supplies from grass-fed production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High feed costs causing a fall in feedlot numbers and an oversupply of product to domestic abattoirs Tighter supply of product in global markets due to reduced feedlot demand World market balance dependent upon ability for consumer markets to accept price increases Drought adding to supply shortages
poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steady rise in domestic demand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher feedgrain costs will push up prices of poultry meat
pork	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rationalising domestic industry with import competition Reducing export competitiveness because of stronger currency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher feed costs will put extreme pressure on production sustainability given the difficulty in gaining price rises across all uses of domestically produced carcasses
seafood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing focus on fresh species where production and resource advantages exist Increasing net imports of processed seafood products Stronger Australian currency creating improved competitiveness for imported frozen and processed products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likely increased price of meat proteins may provide scope for greater consumer demand for lower-price seafood
wine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weakening export yields through increasing influence of low-cost competition Drought and lower water allocations impacting key production regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced supplies will likely lead to supply shortages and higher domestic retail prices for bottled wines
rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low water allocations limiting domestic crop volumes Industry rationalisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability threatening critical mass of domestic production Greater scope for rice imports

environmental sustainability

The sustainability of food production and supply will remain a major long-term challenge for the primary production sector. Production systems within the Australian farm sector will undergo continuing transformation with challenges to rainfall patterns and irrigation water supplies. Increased competition for land and water resources, in the context of changes to the economics of certain commodity sectors, will test the viability of larger numbers of farm enterprises in dairy, horticulture and meat production.

In order to manage climatic uncertainties effectively, changes to farm management and commodity marketing, in addition to the expansion of Australian research and development to develop commercially applicable technologies will be required.

medium term (that is, in the period 2010 to 2012 in Australia). The pace of change in developing of systems measurement techniques and corporate and industry strategies will be relatively quick, and will involve agricultural systems as customer food processing and retail sectors embrace the changes as part of their corporate positioning. The demands on agriculture sectors and food delivery systems to measure and account for their emission impacts will increase as these accords and systems take shape, affecting cost structure and potentially altering market access regimes into the medium and long term.

remaining cost-competitive

There are two aspects of remaining cost competitive. Firstly, dealing with the ongoing pressure on production systems and supply chains which are exposed to competition with imported alternatives for processed and semi-processed foods. Secondly, the future higher costs faced by intensive production systems required to incorporate risk management systems to assure the security of resource inputs may incur more stable but higher production costs over time.

systems integrity

The importance to livestock and plant industries of maintaining disease-free industry status remains critical to supply chain integrity in the future. As trade barriers will evolve from fiscal to technical in the future, advantage from disease-free status will come in the form of access to markets (domestic and export) rather than premiums in price.

ethical accountability

The increased community concern for the impact of global warming of the planet and the adoption of global accord by government is expected to see further adoption of long-term carbon emission targets by governments and business sectors. That will be addressed in the implementation of global carbon trading systems in the short to



water sustainability in the Australian food processing industry

Duncan Wallis, Pamela Brook and Charles Thompson, RM Consulting Group

introduction

After several years of drought and low storage levels, water availability has become a critical issue in many parts of Australia. The importance of water supply and reliability is likely to continue following recent climate change predictions. Furthermore, there is increasing competition for water for environmental, social and economic pursuits.

These factors have meant there is a higher focus on water use and efficiency within different economic sectors. Therefore, it is now more important than ever that the food processing industry works towards efficient water use and management.

Until recently, the Australian processed food industry had limited information on water use and management. RMCG has recently completed a project for the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) that examines different aspects of water in the industry, including use, availability, strategies for improving efficiency, impediments and opportunities for further improvements. Key outcomes from the project are discussed in this article.

water in the food processing industry

water requirements

Water is a key input to food processing and is essential for a variety of purposes.

The volume of water used in the Australian food processing industry is approximately 215 gigalitres (1 gigalitre/GL = 1 billion litres) a year. This includes the water used to process meat, dairy, fruit, vegetables, oil and fat, grains, bakery, confectionery and beverage products. Data from some water authorities suggests the dairy, meat and fruit and vegetable manufacturing groups have the highest annual water use.

The total volume used for food processing represents a small fraction (around 1 per cent) of total

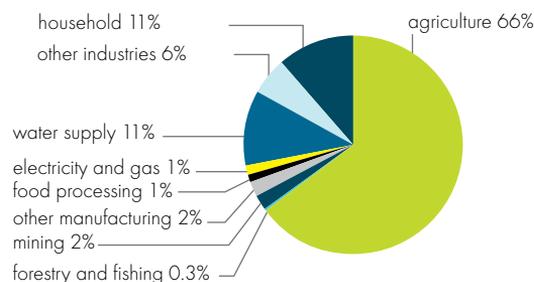
water use in Australia, especially compared to agriculture, which can use more than 12 000 gigalitres a year. Data from several metropolitan water authorities suggests food processing accounts for 2-3 per cent of all water supplied (figure A).

While food processing appears to be a small water user, the ABS data showed the annual volume used is equivalent to around 10 per cent of total household water use. Furthermore, food processing accounts for over 30 per cent of water used in Australian manufacturing as a whole, suggesting food processing is a 'wet' industry compared to other manufacturing activities.

A survey of 18 companies across the full range of food manufacturing groups found a small volume of water was used as a direct input that became part of the food product. A slightly larger volume came in contact with the food product, mostly through washing and preparing raw foods before processing. However, most water was used for non-contact operations such as cleaning, boiling and cooling.

The results suggest most of the water used is not in direct contact with the food product. Consequently, there is considerable scope for water efficiency strategies such as recycling and use of waste water by the industry.

A Australian water use, by industry, 2004-05



geographic variations in water use

The volume of water used in food processing varies depending on the location and food-manufacturing group. More than 80 per cent of food processing water use occurs in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, as shown in figure B.

The average water use per location in each state ranges from around 15–25 megalitres, except in Queensland and Tasmania. In Queensland the figure is higher, probably because of the significant water use at relatively few centralised sugar mills. Because the number of locations in Tasmania is relatively low, the average for the state may be influenced by a small number of high water-use locations, while the bulk of them may have a similar pattern of use to other states.

Water use by the food processing industry in regional areas differs significantly to metropolitan areas. Data from one regional water authority revealed food processing accounted for almost one-quarter of all water supplied by that authority. Furthermore, an extensive study on water use and food processing in northern Victoria in the mid 1990s found food processing can represent a very high proportion of the water use in small country towns (figure C).

Even though this area is not typical of all regional Australia, it does illustrate food processing factories can sometimes represent a significant proportion of water use in regional areas. Therefore, food processing companies have a significant stake in the reliability of the water supply system in these towns.

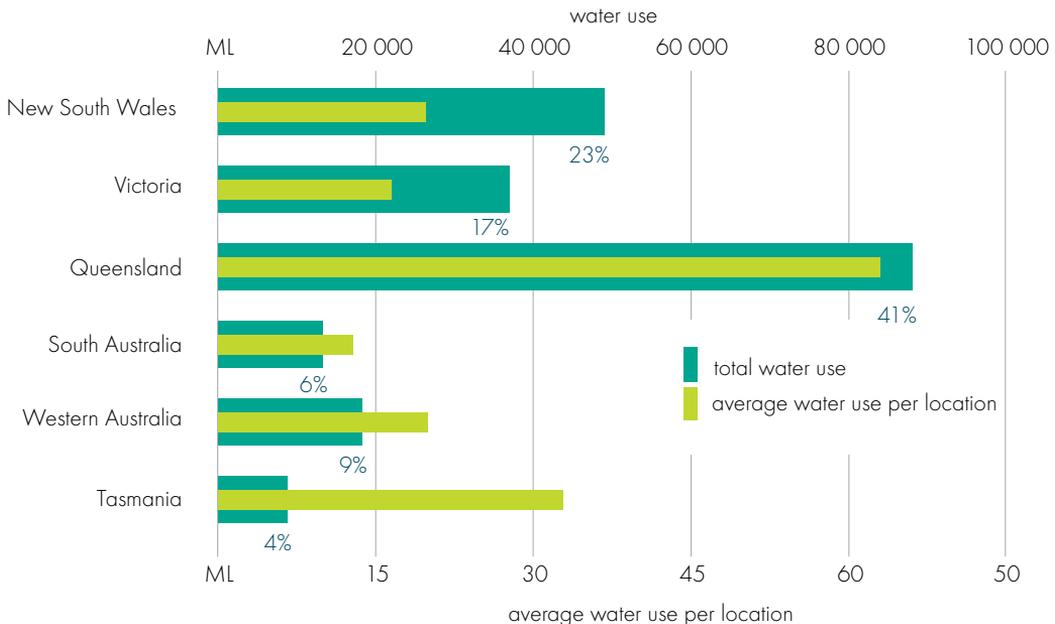
company variations in water use

Data available from one metropolitan water authority found the top 10 per cent of large food processing companies (in terms of water use) used an average of 24 megalitres a year, or 80 per cent of the total water used in food processing through that water authority. The smallest half of the sample used only 16 megalitres in total, or 1.5 per cent of the total water used in food processing. This suggests the bulk of food processing water is used by a small number of large operators and many small food manufacturing firms use very little water (e.g. bakeries) (table 1).

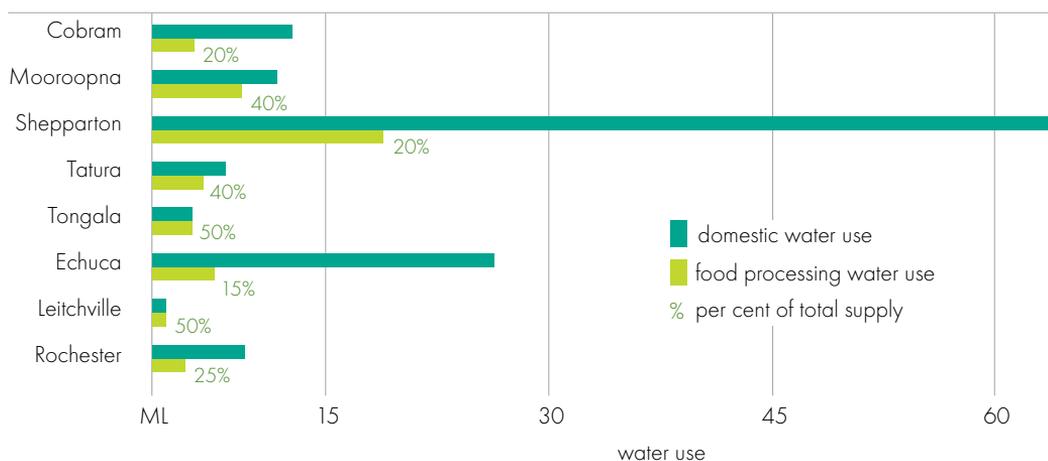
water source and availability

According to ABS Water Account data, all states except Queensland source most (over 85 per cent) of their food processing water from distributed systems operated by water authorities (i.e.

B Australia’s annual water use in food processing, 2004-05



C Annual water use in domestic and food processing in northern Victoria



urban treated town water supplies). In Queensland an unusually high proportion (69 per cent) of non-urban water is used in food processing. Most of this is thought to be associated with sugar mills. The availability of the urban and non-urban supplies varies across Australia. However, a common factor is the growing pressure on supplies and focus on improving water use efficiency.

challenges

Challenges relating to water use in food processing currently revolve around water scarcity. Drought has been declared for several years in large portions of the country, particularly to the south. In addition, climate change has been found to attribute to declining rainfall.

The subsequent water shortages, together with increasing competition for water, have meant it is essential the food processing industry works towards efficient water use and management.

current initiatives to reduce water use

Food processing companies are generally either planning or implementing initiatives to save water. A survey of manufacturing groups found key initiatives that have been implemented include:

- monitoring water use
- recycling water
- behavioural/procedural changes.

The volumes of water saved through such initiatives varies greatly, depending on the size of the company and the strategy implemented. The survey results highlight this.

Most recycling was undertaken as part of non-contact activities such as truck washing and heat exchange to boilers.

If these results are indicative of the broader food processing industry, it suggests the industry has

1 distribution of water use across food processors for one water authority

% of companies by individual water use	average annual use (ML)	% of total industry water use
highest 10	24	80
remaining 90	0.5	20

2 water saving through food processing initiatives

initiative	water saving (ML)	saving as % of total water use
monitoring	5-188	1-60
recycling	100kL - 375	2-30
production design	10-60	3-72
technology change	1-30	1-36
behavioural change	1-125	1-25

already implemented many strategies to improve water-use efficiency to some degree, and recycling of water, in particular, is already taking place across many companies.

impediments to achieving greater water efficiencies

cost and desire to change

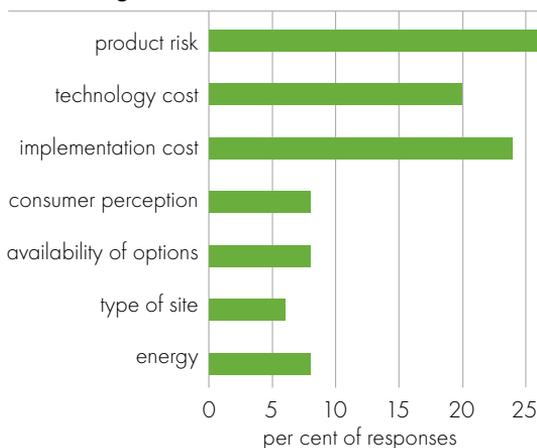
Several factors act as barriers to further improvements in water-use efficiency in the food processing industry.

Cost, in terms of time and investment, is the key impediment. Related to this is the relatively low cost of water, which means paybacks from reduced water bills are usually not sufficient to justify water-efficiency investments.

When combined, these two factors result in a general lack of desire to change water management practices. This has important implications when considering the 'change model', which suggests to get change four things are required—and if any one of them is missing change does not happen. The four vital elements include:

- desire to be better—without a certain level of dissatisfaction, people are too comfortable and are reluctant invest time or money into changing
- vision—people need to see what is possible before embarking on change

D Impediments to adopting water saving technologies



- plan—this is about knowing how to make changes happen
- resources—the skills, time, dollars and general energy of 'head space' to invest in the change.

Therefore, the lack of desire to change in the food processing industry is a key limiting factor. However, in future this desire will likely come about either voluntarily or by regulation because of the limited availability of water resources at a local and national level.

health risk

The risk to the product from reducing water use is another area of concern (figure D). One food processor commented that 'it is difficult to skimp on cleaning and sterilising'.

For individual companies, the consumer perception of health risk is of critical commercial importance. The loss of sales that may arise from a health scare or adverse public reaction (whether justified or not) is a risk to be avoided, especially compared to the small potential dollar savings through increased water-use efficiency.

For example, if we assume water costs \$2 a kilolitre on average, then the 9900 megalitres used by the food processing companies that responded to the survey would cost a total of \$19.8 million. However, compared with the total turnover of these companies (\$8.3 billion), water costs represent only 0.24 per cent.

For these reasons, maintaining adequate food health and safety standards is not negotiable and must not be jeopardised by any proposal to improve water use efficiencies.

recycling barriers and considerations

Waste water is a major output from food processing activities, and recycling waste water is an obvious way to improve efficiency. This is promoted in many waste-management programs across Australia through the avoid, reduce, reuse and recycle principles.

However, similar barriers to recycling waste water exist as for other water-saving strategies. Cost and concerns over the quality of the water and the final product are key issues across many manufacturing groups.

Other considerations are relevant when assessing recycling initiatives because water use, water supply and waste systems are inextricably linked in the food processing industry. Therefore initiatives to save water in one part of a factory may lead to negative impacts on water use (or energy) in another part, essentially cancelling out the potential benefits.

For example, minimising water use and the volume of waste water may result in the quality of the waste water declining if the inputs of contaminants such as phosphorus remain constant (i.e. the concentration rises if water volume declines.) If the quality means the waste water is no longer suitable for beneficial reuse, such as irrigating land, then there may be little point in minimising the water use.

Furthermore, if the waste water is being relied upon for agricultural production or a symbiotic reuse scheme at a neighbouring industrial plant, saving water in one part of the process may not yield any overall saving if that water supply is then sought from another source. Many potential water savings can also result in higher energy use through the need for recycled pumps and operation of mechanical treatment plants.

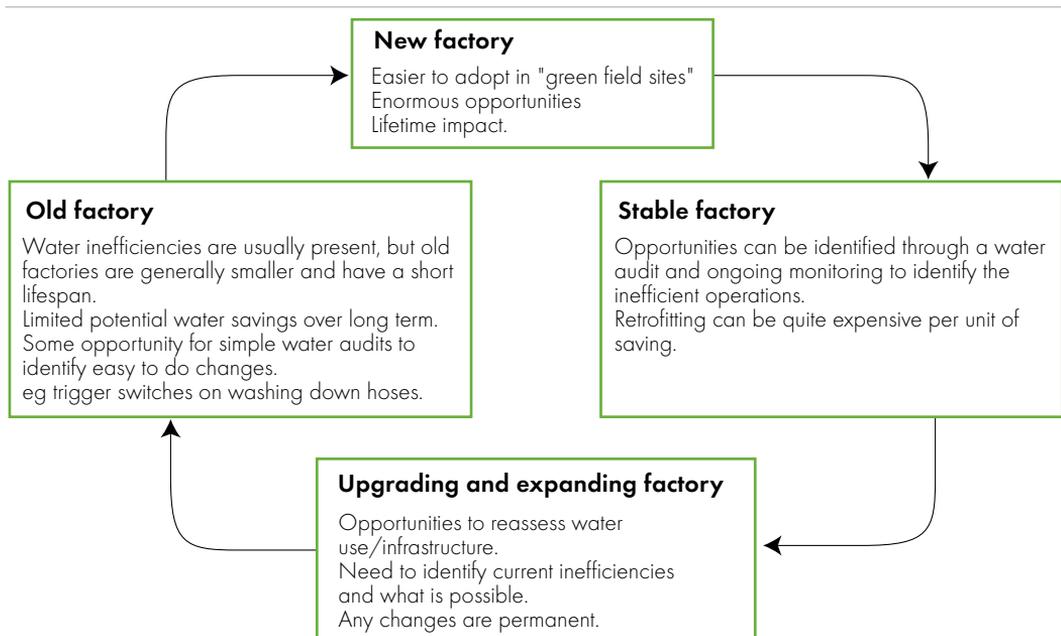
growing demand for processed foods

Previous studies have noted an increasing demand for convenience food by modern society (DAFF Australian Food Statistics 2006). This demand results in a higher proportion of the food we consume being pre-processed (manufactured) compared to home-prepared meals using raw ingredients.

On first consideration, the increasing gross production of processed food and volume of water being used may suggest water-use efficiency is negatively impacted. However, there are two key points worth considering:

- water-use efficiency must be measured as a specific water consumption, not overall consumption. It makes sense to analyse water use in terms of L/unit of food produced, and this provides a true indicator of water efficiency. Where there is an increasing base (i.e. more food is being processed), then it is also reasonable that the inputs required (including water) to produce that food will also increase.
- if consumers are choosing to prepare less food at home and instead purchase more that has been pre-prepared (manufactured)

E Factory lifecycles and their impact on water efficiency



for them at an 'industrial kitchen', then there might be some transfer of water use from the 'domestic kitchen' to the food processing sector. In an aggregate sense, the total water use may not necessarily change significantly, provided any increase in food manufacturing water consumption is offset by reduced household water use in meal preparation.

The key to both these issues is to focus on water-use efficiency per unit of production. If consumers demand more processed food, then using more water to produce it is a legitimate use of our shared water resources, provided we can demonstrate the efficiency (measured as a specific water consumption) of that water use is steady or improving.

factory lifecycles

Factories have a lifecycle and the practicalities and economics of implementing water efficient practices can vary greatly, depending on the stage of the lifecycle a factory is experiencing. The stages and their implications for water efficiency are summarised in figure E.

drivers for improved water efficiencies

Because of the scarcity of water resources in Australia, the food processing industry must be able to demonstrate it is improving its water-use efficiency. Several drivers exist for the uptake of opportunities to do this.

In regard to creating the desire to change (identified as a current barrier within the industry) options include:

- water audits (voluntary/compulsory)—these can identify losses unknown to management, and this knowledge creates desire
- water pricing—while championed regularly as a solution, this rarely is effective because the cost of water usually represents a small fraction of the overall production cost
- water availability—limiting water (usually is reached when a factory wants to expand or a drought occurs)
- community pressure—factories take a social responsibility for their water use, especially when urban restrictions are in force
- cost of waste disposal—efficient water use and minimising waste management can go hand in

hand. Tightening of trade waste policies and increased tariffs has driven (and will continue to drive) improved water efficiencies in food processing. The need to reduce waste has been a major cause of desire to reduce water use.

- treatment costs for water supply to the factory—often solutions to improve water quality are expensive, thus reducing water use becomes desirable to minimise water treatment costs
- by-product of other changes—operational improvements can result in incidental water efficiencies
- something for nothing. Small government grants often lead people to thinking they are missing out if they do not avail themselves of the grant.

In regional areas where water use in food processing can represent a large proportion of a town's water supply, periods of water shortage can lead to discontent and change through community pressure. Typically, urban water authorities manage supply shortages by applying water restrictions focusing on urban and outdoor use and do not curtail industrial uses. However, when a shortage becomes critical, the real threat of the town running dry is a driver for food processors to either tighten up their water use, or shift to a location with a more reliable water supply.

While government agencies might like to drive water efficiencies by regulating the preparation of water management plans and water audits, the real drivers for the food processing industry are still likely to be:

- food safety and customer perception
- economics
- corporate citizenship
- water reliability (especially in regional centres).

opportunities for improved water efficiencies

industry capability

Food manufacturing is a technical area with considerable intellectual capacity in fields such as chemical engineering and science. Factories are complex places with intricate plumbing. Typically a company will have access to the skills needed to

implement a water efficiency program but because it is not a commercial imperative, or because it is different to the normal work, sometimes the simple fundamentals can be overlooked.

potential activities

Opportunities for improved water efficiencies can initially arise from simple operational changes yielding the lowest-cost water savings. For major changes associated with a new factory or substantial upgrade of an existing factory, specialist 'best practice' advice should be sought.

Types of activities which can be undertaken to improve water efficiency include:

- recycling—in many cases waste water is seen to be of good quality. Opportunities exist for reusing waste water either internally, (e.g. saving final rinse water for the next wash) or in neighbouring factories or for other uses (i.e. third pipe applications)
- water balance—a method of identifying where in a factory the water is being used. A water balance provides the starting point for all water efficiency evaluations. In many cases a sub-metering program will be necessary to collect the required water use data
- product mass balance—loss of product can be related to water use and waste generation. An integrated assessment of the flux of all materials through a factory will provide a good understanding of how these factors are interrelated and help to assess the positive and negative impacts of changing the process
- simple controls—like trigger nozzles and automatic shutoff timers, timed rinses, etc.
- regular monitoring—water meters and other instrumentation are required to gather data about water use. These need to be installed in the correct locations, calibrated, monitored and the data recorded for later interrogation and analysis
- installing new technology—new process
- industry benchmarking—using carefully calculated indicators of specific water consumption.

When looking into options to improve water efficiency, it is critical to test the risks of any proposal (especially regarding product quality), look for

and evaluate other benefits (including intangibles) that may accrue and evaluate the economics.

total food cycle opportunities

For many foodstuffs, the volume of water needed to grow the raw product is many times greater than that needed to process the food. The Australian Food and Grocery Council's Environment Report (2003) found primary production (including grazing) uses between 600 and 50 000L/kg compared with 1–9L/kg for processing. Packaging uses up to 2.5L/kg.

Water use for foods grown under irrigation is clearly an area where there is significant room for savings. As our water systems become more and more interconnected, water saved in one location can be made available and used in another. Investment decisions must therefore be tested across industries to ensure the \$/megalitre spent on water savings are targeted to the correct sectors.

Water is a vital input to our modern society and while it is desirable to improve water efficiency in food processing, in terms of the total food cycle, the greatest opportunity for savings may be found in other parts of the food chain. However, within catchments with a high food-processing presence and high water scarcity, it will still be important to improve the processing industry's efficiency.

outlook for water sustainability

value of food processing as a water user

The Australian food processing industry's annual sales and service income is approximately \$71.4 billion based on 2005-06 ABS figures. Depending on the state, the value of the various food manufacturing groups changes.

From a national perspective, meat is a key processing group, having the highest sales and service income. From a state perspective, the ABS data suggests:

- New South Wales has a diverse food processing industry with meat, flour mill, beverages and other food manufacturing (e.g. sugar, confectionery, seafood manufacturing) dominating

- Victoria’s profile is also relatively diverse, with key groups being meat, dairy, beverages and other food manufacturing
- Queensland’s industry is dominated by meat and sugar processing
- beverages dominate South Australia’s industry, most probably through wine.

As the volumes of water used in food processing (compared with other industries such as agriculture) and the economic benefits of the industry to local economies are relatively small, food processing is a valid use of water in the community. This is reinforced by the value per megalitre of water used (table 3).

future water considerations

The predicted impacts of climate change on Australia’s water availability and the continuing drought conditions in many parts make it likely there will be growing pressure on the food processing industry to demonstrate its water efficiency in the short to medium term.

It is expected government regulation combined with community expectations will drive companies to promote change within many factories.

Industry bodies will play an important role in research, extension support and guidance so their members become aware of and implement water efficiency initiatives.

While it is important for the food processing industry to maximise its water use efficiency, it will also be vital to consider the broader opportunities for saving water across the Australian food cycle

3 value per megalitre across industries

industry	water use GL	value 2004/05 \$b	value per ML water used \$
agriculture	12 191	35.6	2 920
food processing	212	71.064	334 576

and invest in projects that deliver the greatest savings.

opportunities

Key opportunities to enhance the food processing industry’s future water efficiency and sustainability include:

research

- support, where possible, the industry’s efforts to research practical ways to improve water use efficiency
- encourage water use data collection and reporting at useful scales
- consider a ‘point of use’ study of the changing water use habits of domestic water consumers as a result of increased preprocessed food consumption

industry support

- encourage all food processing manufacturers to prepare and implement water management plans, including the provision of adequate support for smaller water users
- encourage the concept of water-use benchmarking and develop a set of standard benchmarks for food processing
- ensure health and safety fundamentals are never compromised.

government support

- support industry efforts to attract government incentives
- encourage state initiatives to promote water conservation and strive for consistency in reporting
- identify geographical areas where food processing is a major water user and promote the importance of food processing as a contributor to water sustainability and the local economy.

Through continued efforts to promote and implement sustainable practices, the industry should remain competitive and viable in the future.

Statistics
2007





about the data

Australian commodity production and value

Since 1997-98, estimates of farm crop and livestock production have been based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Agricultural Commodity Survey (ACS) that is conducted at 30 June each year. Approximately every fifth year an Agricultural Census will be conducted in place of the ACS. The last Agricultural Census was conducted at 30 June 2006. Prior to 1997-98 this information was collected annually in the Agricultural Census.

Information covering commodities such as livestock slaughterings and dairy produce is obtained from separate collections and from organisations such as the Australian Dairy Corporation.

Gross values are derived by multiplying the production quantity data by price (or unit value) data. All crop price information is obtained from non-ABS sources such as marketing boards, marketing reports, wholesalers, brokers and auctioneers. Price information for livestock slaughterings is obtained from ABS collections.

scope of ABS surveys

Estimates from the Agricultural Commodity Surveys are based on production from farms having an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5000 or more.

- The EVAO of a farm is calculated by applying three year average weighted prices to livestock turnoff and livestock numbers on the farm and to area and production data for crops. The aggregation of these commodity values is the EVAO.
- This is the same scope as that used for the Agricultural Censuses from 1993-94 to 1996-97 and for the Agricultural Commodity Survey from 1997-98 to 1999-2000. Prior to 1993-94 the scope varied. Details are available from the ABS.

Australian trade

Data on international merchandise trade movements to and from Australia are collected by the Australian Customs Service, as part of its responsibility to administer government policy on tariffs and barrier control.

harmonised trade statistics

The merchandise trade statistics are compiled by the ABS according to classifications that conform to an international standard, the International Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System, with extra detail to meet Australian statistical needs.

- All exports are classified according to the Australian Harmonised Export Classification (AHECC).
- All imports are classified according to the Harmonised Tariff Item Statistical Code (HTISC), with extra detail to meet Australian Customs Service and statistical needs.

confidentiality

Restrictions are placed on the release of trade statistics where the data relating to an individual or organisation is likely to enable the identification of the trade of that individual or organisation, and that entity has requested that the data be suppressed.

- The main confidentiality restrictions that apply to food trade statistics are that no country details are provided for exports of unprocessed sugar, bulk wheat and malting barley.

trade values

The method of valuation for trade is:

- the value of exports is the free on board (fob) transactions value of the goods expressed in Australian dollars; and

- the value of imports is the Australian Customs value – goods are valued at the point of containerisation (in most cases) or the port of shipment, or at the customs frontier of the exporting country, whichever comes first.

world trade in food

The data on world trade in food – both imports and exports – were obtained from the COMTRADE database that is established and maintained by the United Nations' Statistics Division.

- More than 100 countries supply their updated trade statistics to this database, representing over 90 per cent of world trade.
- The data are recorded according to the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System and Standard International Trade Classification Revision 3.

world food balances

The data on country food balances were obtained from the FAOSTAT database of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

- Details of how standardised food balance sheets are derived are provided in FAO (2000 – www.fao.org).
- The elements of an FAO food balance sheet are:
 - production, imports and changes in stocks that together define the supply available to a country and
 - exports, livestock feed, seed use, industrial use, human consumption and losses during storage and transport that together add up to total utilisation.

FAO food balance sheets are standardised in order to reduce the amount of data for analytical purposes. Standardisation takes the form of:

- conversion of processed commodities back to their primary equivalents (so-called 'vertical standardisation') and
- aggregation of similar products – for example, chicken meat and turkey meat aggregated as poultry meat (so-called 'horizontal standardisation').

To keep the amount of data contained in *Australian Food Statistics* to manageable proportions, FAO food balance data reported are further simplified in two ways:

- only data at the major food type level of aggregation (thirteen different categories in all) are reported (FAOSTAT has 87 different food types) and
- some elements of the food balance sheets are omitted – such as feed use, industrial use and losses in transport.

information

selected Australian and world sources

general

agency	publication or source	description
Australian		
Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE) www.abare.gov.au	<i>Australian Commodity Statistics</i> December (annual)	Compendium of statistics providing a comprehensive coverage of current and historical data on price, production and export information, covering most agricultural commodities. Also included is comprehensive information on farm sector output and employment, balance of trade figures and macroeconomic indicators. Up to forty years of historical data are provided.
	<i>Australian Commodities</i> (quarterly)	A journal containing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an overview of the performance of and prospects for the Australian primary commodities sector • forecasts for the major agricultural, minerals and energy industries • comprehensive statistical tables covering production, export, cost and price information • macroeconomic indicators and • articles on topical economic issues.
	<i>Australian Fisheries Statistics</i> April (annual)	Compendium providing information on production and trade for the Australian fishing industry for a three year period. Also includes a profile of Commonwealth and state fisheries.
	<i>Australian Horticulture in the Global Environment</i> February 2000	Research report profiling over twenty horticultural products exported by Australia, providing information on Australian production and exports, major markets and competitors, and the trade policies of key markets.
Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) www.abs.gov.au	<i>AusStats</i> (www.abs.gov.au/ausstats)	An internet based information service providing a full product range (both free and charged material) online. Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all ABS publications from 1998 onwards; • more than 2000 spreadsheet tables with time series data.

continued

general *continued*

agency	publication or source	description
Australian cont'd		
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) www.daff.gov.au/ foodinfo	Food Info Australia	Website providing online access to processed food and beverage industry statistics and Australian Government policy information.
Horticulture Australia www.horticulture.com.au	Australian Horticultural Statistics Handbook (annual)	Handbook highlighting production in Australia and competitor countries and exports from Australia to major markets for a range of horticultural commodities. Also includes statistics on per person consumption and Australia's main horticultural imports.
Australian Pork Limited www.apl.au.com	PigStats	Compilation of pig industry statistics focusing on pig industry structure, farm performance and a range of information on trade and consumption.
World		
International Grains Council www.igc.org.uk	World Grain Statistics (annual)	Report containing 45 detailed tables on production, trade, consumption, stocks and prices for wheat (including durum and wheat flour) and coarse grains. Additional tables deal with ocean freight rates. Most tables cover a ten year period.
Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations www.fao.org	FAOSTAT By subscription on CD-ROM or online (apps.fao.org). There is limited free use allowed of the online version.	An online and multilingual database currently containing over 1 million time series records for 210 countries and territories, covering international statistics for production, trade, food balance sheets, food aid shipments, fertiliser and pesticides, land use and irrigation, forest products, fishery products, and population.
Central Intelligence Agency of the United States of America www.cia.gov	World Fact Book (annual) Available in printed, CD-ROM, or online (free) (www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html)	Compendium containing, for virtually every country in the world, information on their geography, people, government, economy, communications, transport, military and transnational issues.

Australian food processing industry

agency	publication or source	description
Australian Bureau of Statistics www.abs.gov.au	Manufacturing Industry cat. nos 8221.0, 8221.1, 8221.2, 8221.3, 8221.4, 8221.5, 8221.6 (quarterly)	Information on the Australian processed food industry, including data on employment, wages and salaries, turnover and industry gross production. The data are classified by state and selected major commodities together with aggregate data for the past two years.
	AusStats (www.abs.gov.au/ausstats)	An internet based information service providing ABS full product range (both free and charged material) online.

Australian retail food industry

agency	publication or source	description
Australian Bureau of Statistics www.abs.gov.au	Retail Trade cat. no. 8501.0 (quarterly)	Information on the Australian retail food industry including data on retail turnover by subgroup, such as supermarkets and grocery stores, takeaway outlets, other food retailing, other retailing, hospitality services, such as cafés and restaurants, hotels and licensed clubs.
	AusStats (www.abs.gov.au/ausstats)	An internet based information service providing ABS full product range (both free and charged material) online.
Retail World Pty Ltd www.retailworld.com.au	Grocery Industry Marketing Guide (annual)	Information on market shares, by product group suppliers and retail developments.

Australian retail food prices

agency	publication or source	description
Australian Bureau of Statistics www.abs.gov.au	Consumer Price Index cat. no. 6401.0 (quarterly)	Information on the Australian retail food prices and consumer price indexes, by industry, including data on retail prices by subgroup, such as dairy products, grain products, meat and seafood, fruit and vegetables, processed fruit for the past five years.
	Average Retail Prices of Selected Items cat. no. 6403.0	Information on consumer price indexes, including data by subgroups, such as food, clothing, housing, transport, health and personal care etc, and by food group, such as dairy and related products, cereal products, meat and seafoods, fruit and other food.
	AusStats (www.abs.gov.au/ausstats)	An internet based information service that provides ABS full product range (both free and charged material) online.

Australian trade

agency	publication or source	description
Australian Bureau of Statistics www.abs.gov.au	International Merchandise Trade cat. no. 5422.0 (quarterly)	Information on the value of Australia's merchandise exports and imports with major trading partners, including data classified by state, broad economic category, industry of origin and selected major commodities, together with aggregate data on trade with major trading partners for the past fourteen years.
	AusStats (www.abs.gov.au/ausstats)	An internet based information service providing ABS's full product range (both free and charged material) online.
Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) www.dfat.gov.au	Composition of Trade Australia (published twice yearly in calendar year and financial year format) Extract www.daff.gov.au/agriculture-food/foodpublications/statistics.html	A compendium of statistics on merchandise exports and imports, analysing the growth, direction and commodity breakdown of Australia's trade over the past five years. It also includes individual reports showing the composition of trade with over eighty of Australia's trading partners.
	Direction of Trade, Time Series (annual)	Contains value and percentage shares of Australia's exports to, and imports from, every one of our trading partners on a consistent basis over a twenty year period. It also includes total trade and trade balances with each of these countries.

world food trade

agency

International Trade Centre, an organisation operated jointly by the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
www.intracen.org

United Nations Statistics Division
www.intracen.org/tradstat/welcome.htm

publication or source

Trade Statistics
www.intracen.org/tradstat/welcome.htm

Data are obtained from the Commodity Trade Statistics Data Base (COMTRADE) of the United Nations Statistics Division

Infobases <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/default.htm>

International Trade Statistics Yearbook (annual)

description

International trade statistic (imports and exports) by:

- section and product group
- country and product group.

Coverage of over 100 reporting countries and territories, representing about 90 per cent of world trade.

The data are recorded according to the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System (HS 96 and HS 88) and Standard International Trade classification (Rev. 3, Rev. 2 and Rev. 1).

Also includes information on product classification and trade performances, by country.

As well as trade statistics, contains market briefs, information on trade contacts and information sources.

Volume I provides historical information on the external trade performance of individual countries in terms of current values and, if available, exchange rate, as well as quantum and unit value indexes. Information showing important commodities traded by an individual country (latest four years) and the country's trade with its major trading partners and regions (latest five years) are also shown. Summary tables for each country show imports by broad economic categories, exports by industrial origin and the percentage share of the country's top ten trading partners and selected regions in relation to its total trade. This volume contains data for 168 countries or reporting customs areas.

Volume II contains selected commodity tables showing total world trade of those commodities analysed by regions and countries, as well as various specialised tables.

world food consumption

agency	publication or source	description
<p>International Trade Centre, an organisation operated jointly by the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)</p> <p>www.intracen.org</p>	<p>Trade Statistics (www.intracen.org/tradstat/mainproduct.htm)</p> <p>Data are obtained from the Commodity Trade Statistics Data Base (COMTRADE) of the United Nations Statistics Division</p> <p>Infobases (www.intracen.org/tradstat/welcome.htm)</p>	<p>International trade statistic (imports and exports) by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • section and product group • country and product group. <p>Coverage of over 100 reporting countries and territories representing about 90 per cent of world trade.</p> <p>The data are recorded according to the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System (HS 96 and HS 88) and Standard International Trade classification (Rev. 3, Rev. 2 and Rev. 1).</p> <p>Also includes information on product classification and trade performances, by country.</p> <p>As well as trade statistics, contains market briefs, information on trade contacts and information sources.</p>
<p>United Nations Statistics Division</p> <p>www.un.org/Depts/unsd</p>	<p>International Trade Statistics Yearbook (annual)</p>	<p>Volume I provides historical information on the external trade performance of individual countries in terms of current values and, if available, exchange rate, as well as quantum and unit value indexes. Information showing important commodities traded by an individual country (latest four years) and the country's trade with its major trading partners and regions (latest five years) are also shown. Summary tables for each country show imports by broad economic categories, exports by industrial origin and the percentage share of the country's top ten trading partners and selected regions in relation to its total trade. This volume contains data for 168 countries or reporting customs areas.</p> <p>Volume II contains selected commodity tables showing total world trade of those commodities analysed by regions and countries, as well as various specialised tables.</p>

1.1 Agricultural food production, by commodity

	Unit	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Crops							
Grains a							
Wheat	kt	24 298	10 132	26 132	21 905	25 150	10 641
Barley	kt	8 280	3 865	10 382	7 740	9 482	4 176
Oats	kt	1 434	957	2 018	1 282	1 688	733
Maize	kt	454	310	395	418	362	247
Rice	kt	1 192	438	553	339	1 003	161
Lupins	kt	1 215	726	1 180	937	1 285	473
Field peas	kt	512	178	487	289	585	149
Chickpeas	kt	258	136	178	116	123	232
Mung beans	kt	43	34	47	53	48	34
Navy beans	kt	7	5	5	5	5	5
Faba beans	kt	350	108	277	168	329	108
Lentils	kt	266	67	175	83	210	36
Oilseeds							
Canola	kt	1 756	871	1 703	1 542	1 419	517
Sunflowerseed	kt	70	25	58	62	98	18
Soybeans	kt	63	18	74	54	55	32
Cottonseed	kt	1 054	546	494	912	844	388
Other oilseeds	kt	40	63	72	70	83	76
Other							
Sugarcane	kt	31 424	36 995	36 993	37 822	37 128	35 500
Peanuts	kt	29	28	44	32	45	48
Horticulture							
Fruit							
Apples	kt	321	326	260	327	276	271
Pears	kt	145	136	139	148	139	132
Nashi	kt	3	3	4	4	3	3
Avocado	kt	28	41	42	33	34	na
Melons	kt	174	175	204	176	219	na
Pineapples	kt	119	105	110	104	153	na
Bananas	kt	313	265	257	266	187	na
Kiwifruit	kt	3	3	3	na	na	na
Mangoes	kt	41	39	37	47	36	na
Wine grapes	kt	1 606	1 411	1 917	1 925	1 902	1 397
Table and dried grapes	kt	227	167	198	208	200	177
Oranges	kt	414	599	395	498	507	na
Mandarins	kt	78	98	97	121	92	108
Lemons/limes/grapefruit	kt	45	50	41	47	46	42
Nuts and berries							
Almonds	kt	10	10	9	12	12	na
Chestnuts	t	1 200	700	600	800	800	na
Macadamia	kt	25	24	29	32	32	na
Berries b	kt	22	24	22	26	30	na

Continued

1.1 Agricultural food production, by commodity *continued*

	Unit	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Horticulture (continued)							
Stonefruit							
Peaches	kt	89	97	74	90	91	na
Nectarines	kt	29	30	25	40	49	na
Apricots	kt	12	20	11	20	17	na
Plums	kt	25	33	24	33	26	na
Cherries	kt	7	9	8	8	10	na
Vegetables							
Potatoes	kt	1 333	1 247	1 310	1 288	1 250	na
Onions	kt	283	229	233	256	222	na
Carrots	kt	331	306	303	316	265	na
Asparagus	kt	14	12	10	11	10	na
Broccoli	kt	46	55	52	56	48	na
Cauliflower	kt	88	73	78	76	77	na
Tomatoes	kt	425	364	474	408	450	na
Mushrooms	kt	43	39	46	48	44	na
Lettuce	kt	135	122	127	132	163	na
Capsicum/chillies	kt	43	41	56	47	61	na
Cabbage	kt	76	na	na	na	79	na
Beans	kt	34	35	31	34	38	na
Other	kt	337	na	na	na	326	na
Livestock slaughtering							
Cattle and calves	'000	8 587	9 228	8 779	8 853	8 401	9 081
Cattle exported live c	'000	797	977	581	574	549	638
Sheep	'000	14 441	13 657	10 421	11 443	11 830	13 271
Lambs	'000	17 400	16 870	16 562	17 331	18 666	20 158
Sheep exported live c	'000	6 443	5 843	3 843	3 233	4 248	4 138
Pigs	'000	5 402	5 742	5 591	5 342	5 370	5 322
Poultry for meat	million	416	419	424	438	438	454
Livestock products							
Milk	ML	11 271	10 328	10 076	10 127	10 089	9 583
Eggs	'000 dozen	187 027	190 706	193 045	202 653	250 413	na
Fisheries products							
Tuna	kt	16	13	15	11	13	13
Other fish	kt	124	137	149	155	128	119
Prawns	kt	29	26	28	24	24	21
Rock lobster	kt	14	17	19	18	16	14
Abalone	kt	6	5	6	6	6	5
Scallops	kt	6	10	9	16	9	10
Oysters	kt	10	11	13	10	10	12

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

Sources: ABARE, *Australian Crop Report*, Canberra; ABARE, *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; ABARE.

1.2 Value of agricultural food production, by commodity

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Crops						
Grains a						
Wheat	6 356	2 692	5 636	4 317	5 194	2 522
Barley	1 725	984	1 750	1 233	1 445	1 013
Oats	251	210	279	172	255	174
Maize	90	72	88	81	72	90
Rice	327	153	180	101	255	51
Lupins	304	212	278	193	265	125
Field peas	147	61	113	68	132	38
Chickpeas	130	65	58	36	57	153
Mung beans	25	19	20	26	28	25
Faba beans	123	52	110	68	104	57
Oilseeds						
Canola	675	389	686	503	486	202
Sunflowerseed	27	10	20	21	42	13
Soybeans	22	7	27	15	17	11
Cottonseed	200	118	89	126	142	98
Other oilseeds	23	30	44	36	29	31
Other						
Sugarcane	989	1 019	854	980	1 056	1 183
Total crops	11 415	6 092	10 232	7 974	9 579	5 787
Horticulture						
Fruit						
Apples	348	381	368	529	360	na
Pears	99	80	105	89	86	na
Nashi	6	9	10	10	10	na
Avocado	69	92	104	91	82	na
Melons	117	114	144	132	174	na
Pineapples	40	33	37	34	89	na
Bananas	415	322	286	327	407	na
Kiwifruit	10	6	8	8	8	na
Mangoes	98	82	86	135	100	na
Wine grapes	1 059	1 143	1 539	1 377	1 171	898
Table and dried grapes	203	192	166	220	212	243
Oranges	281	337	236	310	262	na
Mandarins	94	120	133	111	123	na
Lemons/limes/grapefruit	35	28	31	25	36	na
Other fruit	133	130	132	144	160	na
Nuts and berries						
Almonds	44	53	58	77	105	na
Chestnuts	5	5	5	5	5	na
Macadamia	68	75	102	119	111	na
Berries b	132	161	190	191	223	na

Continued

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

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Horticulture (continued)						
Stonefruit						
Peaches	76	84	87	99	107	na
Nectarines	65	70	65	91	105	na
Apricots	18	25	24	29	23	na
Plums	53	64	55	58	54	na
Cherries	55	70	65	67	98	na
Vegetables						
Potatoes	485	485	481	434	465	na
Onions	163	126	153	144	154	na
Carrots	199	162	150	166	162	na
Asparagus	66	58	47	48	49	na
Broccoli	65	82	81	74	90	na
Cauliflower	56	59	57	49	52	na
Tomatoes	230	226	280	163	297	na
Mushrooms	184	193	219	242	248	na
Lettuce	113	106	115	112	174	na
Capsicum/chillies	64	72	116	80	198	na
Cabbage	27	30	35	35	65	na
Beans	53	61	62	63	108	na
Other	430	475	392	582	501	na
Total horticulture	5 661	5 809	6 221	6 467	6 671	6 486
Livestock slaughtering						
Cattle and calves	6 617	5 842	6 341	7 455	7 325	7 550
Cattle exported live ^c	526	569	318	374	358	437
Sheep	544	468	454	418	444	380
Lambs	1 181	1 161	1 318	1 327	1 378	1 387
Sheep exported live ^c	392	408	266	207	291	289
Pigs	968	911	879	906	890	944
Poultry meat	1 175	1 281	1 281	1 304	1 229	1 302
Livestock products						
Milk	3 717	2 795	2 809	3 194	3 343	3 178
Eggs	320	294	336	328	353	398
Total livestock	15 440	13 729	14 001	15 512	15 611	15 864
Fisheries products						
Tuna	323	317	280	172	175	161
Other fish	433	444	427	412	367	407
Prawns	429	365	360	307	306	265
Rock lobster	500	455	401	415	459	441
Abalone	247	216	198	233	225	216
Scallops	23	35	25	47	26	28
Oysters	57	62	77	74	75	90
Other crustaceans and molluscs	256	270	298	303	382	448
Total fisheries	2 269	2 164	2 065	1 964	2 015	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: ABARE, *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; ABARE.

1.3 Number of enterprises engaged in agricultural food production ^a

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Main activity					
Grape growing	6 081	5 714	5 836	5 701	5 019
Apple and pear growing	860	836	897	891	598
Stone fruit growing	984	1 096	1 030	1 016	1 065
Other fruit	4 344	4 382	4 098	3 908	4 570
Vegetables	4 303	3 930	3 819	3 668	4 483
Grain growing	15 297	11 411	14 189	12 319	12 598
Grain-sheep/beef cattle farming	15 197	16 622	15 856	16 900	14 256
Sheep-beef cattle farming	7 421	9 009	7 803	7 549	7 365
Sheep farming	10 767	10 803	9 981	10 658	10 575
Beef cattle farming	19 245	24 195	23 769	24 282	28 464
Dairy cattle farming	10 999	10 709	10 178	9 708	9 179
Poultry farming (meat)	773	717	709	654	816
Poultry farming (eggs)	481	457	344	335	393
Pig farming	1 061	921	808	833	829
Deer farming	49	194	5	42	80
Sugar cane growing	4 747	4 762	4 538	4 407	4 078
Cotton growing	697	520	562	620	682
Total	103 306	106 278	104 422	103 491	105 050
Other agriculture					
Other livestock (including horses)	1 223	357	1 668	1 294	2 375
Other crops and plant growing nec	4 090	3 734	1 286	3 687	3 952
All other industries	1 058	624	966	1 128	10 006
Total	109 677	110 993	108 342	109 600	121 383

^a Farm businesses with an EVAO over \$22 500 as at 31 March.

Source: ABS, *Agriculture, Australia*, cat. no. 7113.0, Canberra; ABS, *Agricultural Commodities Australia*, cat. No. 7121.0, Canberra.

1.4 Employment in agricultural food production ^a

	NSW	Vic.	Qld.	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Australia
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2004-05								
Horticulture and fruit growing	12 650	19 550	22 300	13 850	9 325	3 100	600	81 525
Grain, sheep and beef cattle farming	34 250	27 250	29 400	14 975	21 550	3 575	850	132 050
Dairy cattle farming	2 675	11 350	1 800	1 975	1 650	1 950	na	21 500
Poultry farming	3 450	3 025	850	1 025	1 175	225	na	9 850
Other livestock farming	3 325	2 850	2 225	1 025	550	200	100	10 400
Other crop growing	2 125	1 950	10 975	350	300	250	200	16 150
Agriculture not fully defined	21 100	7 575	2 850	1 950	4 525	1 600	100	40 025
All agriculture	79 575	73 550	70 400	35 150	39 075	10 900	1 850	311 500
Marine fishing nec	525	1 000	775	1 050	2 700	250	250	6 550
Aquaculture	925	300	1 450	1 950	575	925	250	6 375
Fishing not fully defined	475	475	400	550	400	200	150	2 650
All fishing	1 925	1 775	2 625	3 550	3 675	1 375	650	15 575
2005-06								
Horticulture and fruit growing	12 650	21 450	18 025	14 875	10 400	2 925	1 075	82 175
Grain, sheep and beef cattle farming	34 250	24 750	24 925	11 650	25 775	5 675	350	138 850
Dairy cattle farming	2 675	11 875	3 150	1 350	1 850	2 275	na	22 975
Poultry farming	3 450	1 850	1 350	475	1 625	125	na	9 150
Other livestock farming	3 325	2 450	2 325	425	1 600	125	100	11 275
Other crop growing	2 125	1 450	4 525	325	300	175	200	9 875
Agriculture not fully defined	21 100	3 775	6 575	2 250	5 075	550	175	30 075
All agriculture	79 575	67 600	60 875	31 350	46 625	11 850	1 900	304 375
Marine fishing nec	525	700	2 200	1 100	1 250	525	200	6 700
Aquaculture	925	300	575	775	600	975	100	4 575
Fishing not fully defined	475	475	375	150	500	250	150	2 275
All fishing	1 925	1 475	3 150	2 025	2 350	1 750	450	13 550
2006-07								
Horticulture and fruit growing	14 150	18 925	22 875	12 400	9 325	2 100	1 550	81 525
Grain, sheep and beef cattle farming	42 250	30 975	25 950	13 150	17 775	3 675	1 000	135 000
Dairy cattle farming	1 050	12 875	2 700	1 175	1 175	1 475	100	20 650
Poultry farming	3 000	2 000	2 450	300	625	100	na	8 575
Other livestock farming	2 800	1 875	2 525	2 000	675	175	100	10 250
Other crop growing	3 450	1 600	8 750	200	300	200	200	14 700
Agriculture not fully defined	22 750	2 175	3 675	2 850	4 875	1 425	250	38 300
All agriculture	89 450	70 425	68 925	32 075	34 750	9 150	3 200	309 000
Marine fishing nec	600	300	950	1 025	1 650	225	100	4 850
Aquaculture	1 000	300	375	1 150	400	825	100	4 150
Fishing not fully defined	500	500	900	700	525	175	150	3 450
All fishing	2 100	1 100	2 225	2 875	2 575	1 225	350	12 450

^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.

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.

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

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 ^p
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt
Wheat						
Production	24 298	10 132	26 132	21 905	25 150	10 641
Domestic use ^b	5 018	5 515	5 738	6 024	6 540	7 377
Human and industrial ^b	2 415	2 427	2 518	2 342	2 287	2 264
Feed ^c	2 100	2 500	2 550	3 060	3 672	4 500
Seed	503	588	670	623	581	613
Net exports	16 318	9 107	17 868	14 675	15 969	8 685
Change in stocks	2 963	-4 490	2 526	1 206	2 641	-5 421
Canola						
Production	1 756	871	1 703	1 542	1 419	517
Domestic use ^b	399	354	501	423	525	536
Crushers	393	349	495	418	520	531
Seed	6	5	6	5	5	5
Exports	1 380	517	1 202	892	831	228
Canola meal						
Production	220	206	252	234	245	297
Domestic use ^b	220	206	252	234	245	297
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	1
Canola oil						
Production	161	151	185	171	180	218
Domestic use	136	155	152	142	150	127
Exports	29	0	36	32	33	92
Pulses – major crops						
Production						
Lupins	1 215	726	1 180	937	1 285	473
Field peas	512	178	487	289	585	149
Chickpeas	258	136	178	116	123	232
Apparent domestic use ^b						
Lupins	599	750	468	508	555	344
Field peas	87	85	89	96	107	123
Chickpeas	13	13	9	9	18	22
Exports						
Lupins	416	175	712	365	494	81
Field peas	428	96	221	115	252	138
Chickpeas	272	113	190	152	161	241

^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; ABARE.

2.2 Supply and use of Australian coarse grains ^a

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 ^p
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt
Barley						
Production	8 280	3 865	10 382	7 740	9 482	4 176
Domestic use ^b	2 535	2 016	2 476	2 670	2 760	3 153
As malt and other human use	161	165	168	172	176	166
Feed	2 200	1 650	2 100	2 300	2 400	2 784
Seed	174	201	208	198	184	203
Export	5 274	2 607	6 999	4 862	5 917	2 562
Feed barley	2 971	885	4 241	2 798	3 191	1 192
Malting barley	1 705	1 099	2 135	1 464	2 067	659
Malt (grain equivalent)	600	624	624	601	660	627
Oats						
Production	1 434	957	2 018	1 282	1 688	733
Domestic use ^b	1 244	836	1 809	1 144	1 499	685
Human	125	128	131	134	138	141
Feed	1 076	656	1 635	965	1 314	502
Seed	44	52	43	45	47	43
Export	190	121	210	138	191	35
Triticale ^c						
Production	860	327	826	611	676	300
Domestic use ^b	860	327	826	611	676	300
Feed	840	305	807	594	660	282
Seed	20	22	19	17	16	18
Sorghum						
Production	2 021	1 465	2 009	2 011	1 929	1 367
Domestic use ^b	1 646	1 401	1 386	1 753	1 846	1 329
Feed	1 643	1 397	1 382	1 749	1 842	1 325
Seed	3	4	4	4	3	4
Export	501	375	64	623	259	83
Maize						
Production	454	310	395	418	362	247
Domestic use ^b	440	294	385	413	370	237
Human, industrial	101	104	106	109	112	115
Feed	338	189	277	303	258	121
Seed	1	1	1	1	1	1
Export	45	63	16	10	5	10
Total coarse grains						
Production	13 049	6 924	15 630	12 062	14 137	6 823
Domestic use ^b	6 726	4 874	6 882	6 592	7 150	5 704
Human, industrial	387	396	406	415	425	421
Feed	6 096	4 197	6 201	5 910	6 473	5 014
Seed	242	281	275	266	252	269
Export	5 903	2 810	7 845	5 265	6 135	2 830

^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 increases 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; ABARE.

2.3 Supply and use of Australian dairy products

	Unit	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 ^p
Production of wholemilk	ML	11 271	10 328	10 076	10 127	10 089	9 583
Manufacture							
Butter ^a	kt	178	164	149	147	146	133
Cheese	kt	412	379	384	388	373	364
Non-cheddar	kt	192	166	176	193	181	185
Cheddar	kt	220	213	208	196	192	179
Wholemilk powder	kt	239	198	187	189	158	135
Skim milk powder ^b	kt	239	197	182	189	205	191
Casein	kt	14	13	14	13	12	8
Buttermilk powder	kt	18	17	17	17	16	14
Consumption							
Butter	kt	66	67	70	77	78	82
Cheese ^c	kt	227	239	230	228	233	244
Australian	kt	189	195	190	186	190	199
Wholemilk powder	kt	21	22	24	22	23	24
Skim milk powder ^b	kt	37	38	38	38	39	41
Casein	kt	1	1	1	2	2	2
Market milk	ML	1 924	1 942	1 981	2 024	2 066	2 161
Exports							
Butter and butterfat ^a	kt	123	111	84	69	83	81
Cheese	kt	218	208	212	228	202	213
Wholemilk powder	kt	165	142	117	105	110	94
Skim milk powder	kt	210	182	156	141	181	164
Casein	kt	13	21	18	13	8	12
Other products							
Fresh milk	ML	87	88	86	87	86	82
Other fresh products	kt	1	2	2	3	2	2
Condensed milk	kt	71	102	100	103	95	83
Other powders	kt	67	74	71	69	69	62
Imports							
Cheese	kt	45	51	49	50	61	64

^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; ABARE.

2.4 Supply and use of Australian meats

	Unit	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 ^p
Beef and veal							
Slaughterings ^a	'000	8 587	9 228	8 779	8 853	8 401	9 081
Production ^b	kt	2 028	2 073	2 033	2 162	2 077	2 226
Exports ^b	kt	902	902	860	948	892	974
Consumption ^{bc}	kt	665	709	723	724	728	771
Closing stocks ^b	kt	30	30	30	30	30	30
Mutton							
Slaughterings	'000	14 441	13 657	10 421	11 443	11 830	13 271
Production ^b	kt	296	268	220	237	244	271
Exports ^b	kt	218	214	172	185	190	211
Consumption ^{bc}	kt	78	54	48	52	54	53
Closing stocks ^b	kt	9	8	10	1	1	1
Lamb							
Slaughterings ^a	'000	17 400	16 870	16 562	17 331	18 666	20 158
Production ^b	kt	348	329	341	354	382	413
Exports ^b	kt	132	116	137	150	173	186
Consumption ^{bc}	kt	216	213	204	204	209	229
Closing stocks ^b	kt	5	5	5	5	5	5
Pig meat							
Slaughterings	'000	5 402	5 742	5 591	5 342	5 370	5 322
Production ^b	kt	396	420	406	389	389	382
Imports ^{bd}	kt	44	47	60	81	72	107
Exports ^{bd}	kt	59	63	51	43	44	41
Consumption ^{bc}	kt	408	443	452	488	484	544
Closing stocks – pork ^b	kt	10	10	10	10	10	10
Poultry meat ^e							
Slaughterings	million	428	418	436	433	445	460
Production ^b	kt	705	726	732	792	817	855
Exports ^b	kt	21	23	20	20	22	28
Consumption ^c	kt	684	703	712	772	796	827

^a Includes calves. ^b Carcass weight. ^c Apparent consumption. ^d Includes preserved pig meat. ^e Includes chicken, turkey and duck. ^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; ABARE.

2.5 Supply and use of selected Australian horticultural products

	Unit	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 p
Grapes and grape products							
Grape production							
Total	kt	1 833	1 579	2 115	2 133	2 102	1 574
Grape use							
Wine making	kt	1 606	1 411	1 917	1 925	1 902	1 397
Red grapes	kt	911	804	1 106	1 065	1 047	682
White grapes	kt	696	607	811	860	855	715
Drying and table	kt	227	167	198	208	200	177
Wine production							
Fortified wine	ML	23	18	20	20	13	na
Unfortified wine	ML	1 151	1 019	1 381	1 400	1 398	na
Total wine	ML	1 174	1 038	1 401	1 420	1 410	na
Domestic sales							
Table wine	ML	330	344	355	365	367	382
Red wine	ML	130	143	147	155	154	163
White wine	ML	200	202	208	209	213	219
Sparkling wine	ML	29	32	35	38	40	43
Fortified wine	ML	20	21	21	20	19	17
Other wine	ML	6	6	6	7	7	7
Total wine a	ML	385	402	417	430	432	449
Exports							
Table wine	ML	406	498	569	647	720	779
Red wine	ML	233	307	364	418	455	497
White wine	ML	173	191	205	229	265	282
Sparkling wine	ML	7	7	9	11	14	16
Fortified wine	ML	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other wine	ML	2	1	1	1	0	1
Total wine	ML	417	508	581	661	736	798
Imports							
Table wine	ML	9	12	12	15	18	25
Sparkling wine	ML	3	4	5	5	5	7
Fortified wine	ML	0	0	1	0	0	0
Other wine	ML	2	2	1	2	1	2
Total wine	ML	14	17	19	22	24	34
Dried vine fruit							
Production (dried weight)	kt	34	17	27	30	26	22
Exports	kt	6	10	7	7	7	7
Imports	kt	21	19	25	21	12	27
Table grapes							
Production	kt	87	75	69	73	82	77
Exports	kt	57	40	45	52	48	41

Continued

2.5 Supply and use of selected Australian horticultural products *continued*

	Unit	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 ^p
Oranges and orange juice							
Navel oranges							
Production	kt	178	296	208	225	274	246
Fresh domestic consumption	kt	65	na	na	na	na	na
Processed	kt	26	na	na	na	na	na
Exports	kt	87	101	67	81	103	98
Valencia and other oranges							
Production	kt	236	337	199	228	297	224
Fresh consumption	kt	na	na	na	na	na	na
Processed	kt	na	na	na	na	na	na
Exports	kt	48	32	26	29	36	29
Total oranges							
Production	kt	414	599	395	498	507	na
Fresh consumption	kt	78	na	na	na	na	na
Processed	kt	201	na	na	na	na	na
Exports	kt	135	133	93	110	139	127
Imports	kt	9	9	13	13	12	10
Orange juice (equivalent tonnes of fresh oranges) ^b							
Production	kt	na	na	na	na	na	na
Exports of processed juice	kt	29	31	24	28	25	22
Imports of FCOJ	kt	34	39	35	63	35	40
Stocks of Australian FCOJ	kt	na	na	na	na	na	na
Apparent consumption	kt	na	na	na	na	na	na
Apples							
Production	kt	321	326	260	327	276	271
Fresh domestic consumption	kt	na	na	na	na	na	na
Processed	kt	na	na	na	na	na	na
Exports	kt	25	33	15	12	9	7
Tomatoes and tomato products							
Tomato production	kt	425	364	474	408	450	na
Tomato use							
Fresh domestic consumption	kt	na	na	na	na	na	na
Processed (raw material)	kt	na	na	na	na	na	na
Fresh exports	kt	3	3	4	4	4	4
Processed production	kt	na	na	na	na	na	na
Processed exports	kt	14	20	11	9	9	7
Processed imports	kt	16	19	27	27	26	34
Apparent processed consumption	kt	na	na	na	na	na	na

^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 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*; ABARE.

3.1 Employment in food and beverage manufacturing

	NSW	Vic.	Qld.	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Australia
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2004-05								
Meat and meat products	13 375	10 150	16 225	2 700	4 700	975	na	48 225
Dairy products	2 950	7 550	2 825	825	925	800	na	15 975
Fruit and vegetable processing	1 300	2 175	2 300	850	600	1 675	100	9 000
Oil and fat	400	375	1 250	200	250	100	na	2 675
Flour mill and cereal food	2 975	1 575	625	500	200	100	na	5 975
Bakery products	11 400	7 675	6 925	2 550	1 600	1 250	125	32 150
Other food	7 275	9 625	7 450	925	2 550	875	na	28 800
Beverages and malt	8 250	6 975	2 950	7 650	3 175	400	na	29 600
Food, beverage and tobacco nec	7 325	11 600	2 975	550	1 125	325	na	23 900
Total food and beverage	55 250	57 700	43 525	16 750	15 125	6 500	225	196 300
2005-06								
Meat and meat products	13 925	8 600	15 675	3 000	3 425	850	100	45 675
Dairy products	1 125	9 825	2 250	425	875	675	na	15 275
Fruit and vegetable processing	2 700	5 700	1 175	1 300	425	1 275	100	12 675
Oil and fat	1 300	1 175	550	200	650	100	na	4 075
Flour mill and cereal food	2 150	3 875	350	550	525	100	na	7 550
Bakery products	10 425	9 950	7 350	2 575	3 200	1 100	100	35 050
Other food	5 900	7 100	5 425	1 575	1 525	1 325	na	22 950
Beverages and malt	6 725	6 875	1 925	7 175	3 000	600	100	26 600
Food, beverage and tobacco nec	5 800	3 050	1 500	500	1 025	300	100	12 375
Total food and beverage	50 050	56 150	36 200	17 300	14 650	6 325	500	182 225
2006-07								
Meat and meat products	14 675	12 275	16 350	2 450	4 875	550	100	51 375
Dairy products	1 475	9 650	1 925	350	925	1 250	na	15 675
Fruit and vegetable processing	1 875	3 875	1 600	700	275	950	na	9 275
Oil and fat	800	825	450	350	200	100	na	2 825
Flour mill and cereal food	2 550	3 050	425	375	275	100	na	6 775
Bakery products	9 700	10 150	8 325	2 775	3 650	1 275	150	36 250
Other food	7 200	9 250	5 550	2 825	1 375	1 400	na	27 750
Beverages and malt	3 525	7 675	3 025	7 225	2 350	575	100	24 675
Food, beverage and tobacco nec	6 975	6 250	1 925	750	650	250	na	16 800
Total food and beverage	48 775	63 000	39 575	17 800	14 575	6 450	na	191 400

na Not available.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery*, cat. no. 6291.0.55.001, Canberra; unpublished data ABS.

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	
	2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06
	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Meat								
Meat processing	29	31	1 111	1 141	11 250	11 491	1 827	1 649
Poultry processing	17	18	758	825	3 949	3 897	1 233	1 247
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	9	9	331	333	2 536	2 448	483	436
Total	56	57	2 200	2 299	17 735	17 836	3 543	3 332
Dairy								
Milk and cream processing	7	8	326	373	3 277	3 710	708	771
Ice cream	1	1	27	22	338	174	69	52
Other dairy products	10	10	518	626	5 998	6 107	955	1 061
Total	18	19	871	1 021	9 613	9 991	1 732	1 884
Fruit and vegetables	13	13	591	612	4 910	4 672	1 202	1 165
Oil and fat	2	2	102	102	1 283	1 547	224	238
Flour mill and cereal food								
Flour mill products	2	2	111	121	1 404	1 418	266	282
Cereal food and baking mixes	7	6	331	318	2 410	2 274	689	660
Total	9	8	442	439	3 814	3 692	955	942
Bakery products								
Bread	10	10	450	455	1 779	1 917	705	757
Cakes and pastry products	8	8	255	251	1 121	1 134	376	372
Biscuits	5	5	235	219	962	954	403	419
Total	23	23	940	925	3 862	4 005	1 484	1 548
Other food								
Sugar	4	5	230	261	1 998	2 359	422	518
Confectionery	11	10	620	649	4 064	4 097	1 391	1 494
Seafood	4	4	122	125	1 323	1 330	195	224
Prepared animal and bird feed	5	4	256	241	2 874	2 700	495	481
Food nec	18	20	758	841	5 339	5 854	1 352	1 474
Total	43	44	1 986	2 117	15 598	16 340	3 855	4 191
Beverage and malt								
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	7	9	363	444	3 554	3 804	1 098	1 289
Beer and malt	4	4	302	314	3 609	3 845	1 511	1 544
Wine	16	16	739	751	5 682	5 640	1 680	1 362
Spirits	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total ^d	27	29	1 404	1 509	12 845	13 289	4 289	4 195
Total food and beverages ^d	190	193	8 536	9 024	69 660	71 372	17 284	17 495
Total manufacturing	1 057	1 064	48 363	51 007	337 492	357 462	97 436	100 980

^a Includes working proprietors. ^b Excludes drawings of working proprietors. ^c Previously turnover. ^d Excludes spirits. ^{na} Not available
 Sources: ABS, *Manufacturing Industry*, cat. no. 8221.0, Canberra; ABS unpublished data, Canberra.

3.3 Manufacturing industry, acquisition and disposal of assets

	Total acquisitions			Total disposals		
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Meat						
Meat processing	180	232	250	8	28	11
Poultry processing	66	68	134	6	40	13
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	60	221	95	7	45	16
Total	306	520	480	20	114	40
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	64	112	514	6	9	17
Ice cream	19	24	16	1	2	3
Other dairy products	182	150	155	75	79	16
Total	265	286	685	82	91	36
Fruit and vegetables	150	166	119	89	37	15
Oil and fat	45	47	28	46	38	1
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	74	39	37	4	13	14
Cereal food and baking mixes	66	49	64	10	4	8
Total	140	87	102	14	18	21
Bakery products						
Bread	82	77	125	894	7	14
Cakes and pastry products	47	125	84	13	6	22
Biscuits	54	37	37	28	7	5
Total	183	239	246	935	20	40
Other food						
Sugar	65	90	169	8	31	6
Confectionery	1 087	257	191	10	17	19
Seafood	46	53	34	7	4	3
Prepared animal and bird feed	52	71	67	24	18	14
Food nec	230	155	217	80	13	46
Total	1 481	635	678	128	82	89
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	156	192	203	10	7	13
Beer and malt	147	135	325	19	3	14
Wine	425	484	476	34	47	58
Spirits	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total a	727	812	1 004	63	57	85

a Excludes spirits. **na** not available.

Sources: ABS, *Manufacturing Industry*, cat. no. 8221.0, Canberra.

3.4 New South Wales processed food industry, summary statistics

	Wages and salaries ^a		Turnover		Industry value added	
	1999-00	2001-02	1999-00	2001-02	1999-00	2001-02
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Meat						
Meat processing	257	290	1 707	2 718	374	445
Poultry processing	225	269	1 263	1 496	408	455
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	55	66	386	597	98	106
Total	536	624	3 356	4 811	880	1 005
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	54	35	560	392	132	96
Ice cream	35	18	250	149	75	32
Other dairy products	67	84	536	1 296	123	190
Total	157	136	1 346	1 837	330	318
Fruit and vegetables	109	na	879	na	225	na
Oil and fat	38	54	423	605	100	121
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	58	74	843	1 005	208	180
Cereal food and baking mixes	81	156	1 265	1 605	448	345
Total	138	230	2 107	2 611	656	524
Bakery products						
Bread	136	154	450	534	176	245
Cakes and pastry products	78	75	367	281	125	117
Biscuits	34	102	270	301	123	197
Total	248	331	1 087	1 115	425	559
Other food						
Sugar	na	23	na	654	na	64
Confectionery	na	52	na	318	na	114
Seafood	17	10	86	106	16	18
Prepared animal and bird feed	109	67	981	751	232	140
Food nec	204	404	1 079	2 693	385	828
Total	407	555	2 711	4 523	822	1 164
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	85	170	997	1 459	310	445
Beer and malt	na	na	na	na	na	na
Wine	63	171	702	1 291	205	416
Spirits	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	210	428	2 658	4 292	826	1 313
Total food and beverages	1 842	2 564	14 567	21 170	4 264	5 523
Total manufacturing	11 660	14 227	73 259	93 896	23 103	26 167

^a Excludes drawings of working proprietors. **na** Not available.

Source: ABS, *Manufacturing Industry, NSW and ACT*, cat. no. 8221.1, Canberra.

3.5 Victorian processed food industry, summary statistics

	Wages and salaries ^a		Turnover		Industry value added	
	1999-00	2001-02	1999-00	2001-02	1999-00	2001-02
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Meat						
Meat processing	164	177	1 042	1 844	234	266
Poultry processing	91	115	528	850	132	194
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	78	88	384	503	109	138
Total	333	380	1 955	3 198	475	598
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	85	na	1 131	na	245	na
Ice cream	37	na	278	na	53	na
Other dairy products	270	334	3 414	4 123	773	740
Total	392	449	4 823	5 125	1 071	979
Fruit and vegetables	197	279	1 621	1 803	417	500
Oil and fat	24	na	311	na	84	na
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	18	na	175	na	38	na
Cereal food and baking mixes	82	na	636	na	197	na
Total	99	68	811	513	235	162
Bakery products						
Bread	85	109	282	395	113	168
Cakes and pastry products	na	55	na	260	na	84
Biscuits	na	59	na	389	na	95
Total	228	223	1 013	1 044	333	347
Other food						
Sugar	na	na	na	na	na	na
Confectionery	181	171	819	1 025	238	387
Seafood	na	na	na	na	na	na
Prepared animal and bird feed	69	91	750	812	145	190
Food nec	168	270	1 083	2 204	290	590
Total	442	544	2 938	4 205	724	1 193
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	na	72	na	659	na	179
Beer and malt	na	102	na	718	na	424
Wine	57	114	790	1 236	377	351
Spirits	na	1	na	14	na	4
Total	155	290	2 088	2 627	761	958
Total food and beverages	1 871	2 368	15 558	19 688	4 099	5 059
Total manufacturing	11 679	13 759	74 312	88 041	22 159	25 757

^a Excludes drawings of working proprietors. **na** Not available.

Source: ABS, *Manufacturing Industry, Vic*, cat. no. 8221.2, Canberra.

3.6 Queensland processed food industry, summary statistics

	Wages and salaries ^a		Turnover		Industry value added	
	1999-00	2001-02	1999-00	2001-02	1999-00	2001-02
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Meat						
Meat processing	348	372	3 203	4 128	657	615
Poultry processing	57	84	320	420	92	139
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	54	70	336	372	91	105
Total	458	525	3 859	4 919	840	859
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	68	91	639	747	81	143
Ice cream	na	7	na	61	na	20
Other dairy products	na	6	na	147	na	10
Total	92	104	899	954	129	173
Fruit and vegetables	60	87	390	564	132	143
Oil and fat	15	na	138	na	29	na
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	12	16	151	156	26	41
Cereal food and baking mixes	8	11	101	91	29	24
Total	20	27	252	247	55	65
Bakery products						
Bread	67	81	295	369	109	132
Cakes and pastry products	40	na	139	na	47	na
Biscuits	27	na	216	na	115	na
Total	134	155	650	742	270	254
Other food						
Sugar	203	213	1 544	1 676	333	394
Confectionery	2	9	7	36	3	19
Seafood	9	17	172	294	26	31
Prepared animal and bird feed	22	27	335	583	47	61
Food nec	87	132	566	994	147	246
Total	323	399	2 624	3 583	555	751
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	na	60	na	600	na	154
Beer and malt	na	na	na	na	na	na
Wine	na	na	na	na	na	na
Spirits	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	94	132	1 122	1 371	329	505
Total food and beverages	1 196	1 454	9 933	12 763	2 340	2 810
Total manufacturing	4 987	6 303	34 109	49 274	9 597	13 131

^a Excludes drawings of working proprietors. **na** Not available.

Source: ABS, *Manufacturing Industry, Qld*, cat. no. 8221.3, Canberra.

3.7 Western Australian processed food industry, summary statistics

	Wages and salaries ^a		Turnover		Industry value added	
	1999-00	2001-02	1999-00	2001-02	1999-00	2001-02
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Meat						
Meat processing	89	80	521	807	131	131
Poultry processing	32	na	216	na	67	na
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	16	na	117	na	28	na
Total	138	150	854	1 265	226	254
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ice cream	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other dairy products	12	na	84	na	25	na
Total	na	64	na	538	na	158
Fruit and vegetables	na	12	na	90	na	22
Oil and fat	5	na	53	na	12	na
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	10	8	83	86	18	22
Cereal food and baking mixes	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bakery products						
Bread	na	na	na	na	na	na
Cakes and pastry products	27	30	108	142	45	47
Biscuits	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	53	76	235	366	95	123
Other food						
Sugar	na	na	na	na	na	na
Confectionery	1	na	8	na	4	na
Seafood	29	33	528	466	127	61
Prepared animal and bird feed	19	16	236	278	41	33
Food nec	na	46	na	630	na	78
Total	92	104	1 045	1 425	245	190
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	na	36	na	338	na	87
Beer and malt	16	26	216	336	65	82
Wine	na	na	na	na	na	na
Spirits	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	71	116	611	1 021	175	283
Total food and beverages	447	545	3 509	5 028	922	1 085
Total manufacturing	2 655	3 566	18 652	29 269	5 058	7 162

^a Excludes drawings of working proprietors. **na** Not available.

Source: ABS, *Manufacturing Industry, WA*, cat. no. 8221.5, Canberra.

3.8 South Australian processed food industry, summary statistics

	Wages and salaries ^a		Turnover		Industry value added	
	1999-00	2001-02	1999-00	2001-02	1999-00	2001-02
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Meat						
Meat processing	na	81	na	780	na	109
Poultry processing	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	19	na	118	na	20	na
Total	106	142	659	1 233	130	211
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ice cream	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other dairy products	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	35	39	397	443	138	115
Fruit and vegetables	32	28	283	166	92	63
Oil and fat	1	2	8	81	1	5
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	na	5	na	84	na	24
Cereal food and baking mixes	na	19	na	88	na	54
Total	23	24	261	172	78	78
Bakery products						
Bread	37	47	118	166	51	74
Cakes and pastry products	na	na	na	na	na	na
Biscuits	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	75	89	339	340	143	140
Other food						
Sugar	na	na	na	na	na	na
Confectionery	8	na	29	na	10	na
Seafood	17	20	185	356	43	34
Prepared animal and bird feed	8	na	144	na	15	na
Food nec	25	36	204	328	66	73
Total	59	78	562	924	134	146
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	na	40	na	282	na	102
Beer and malt	15	22	187	333	54	67
Wine	159	273	1 923	2 012	863	744
Spirits	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	201	na	2 373	na	983	na
Total food and beverages	533	743	4 881	6 074	1 698	1 686
Total manufacturing	3 085	3 663	21 442	25 809	6 179	6 657

^a Excludes drawings of working proprietors. **na** Not available.

Source: ABS, *Manufacturing Industry, SA*, cat. no. 8221.4, Canberra.

3.9 Tasmanian processed food industry, summary statistics

	Wages and salaries ^a		Turnover		Industry value added	
	1999-00	2001-02	1999-00	2001-02	1999-00	2001-02
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Meat						
Meat processing	28	na	181	na	45	na
Poultry processing	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	5	4	35	24	7	5
Total	na	29	na	211	na	44
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	8	na	94	na	15	na
Ice cream	na	na	0	na	na	na
Other dairy products	23	27	223	62	61	51
Total	31	na	317	na	76	na
Fruit and vegetables	na	na	na	na	na	na
Oil and fat	0	na	1	na	na	na
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	na	na	na	na	na	na
Cereal food and baking mixes	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bakery products						
Bread	na	11	na	39	na	17
Cakes and pastry products	na	na	na	na	na	na
Biscuits	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	13	14	49	54	21	23
Other food						
Sugar	na	na	na	na	na	na
Confectionery	na	na	na	na	na	na
Seafood	na	24	na	178	na	41
Prepared animal and bird feed	3	na	60	na	6	na
Food nec	1	2	3	25	1	5
Total	53	59	593	499	262	146
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	1	na	13	na	3	na
Beer and malt	7	na	69	na	23	na
Wine	1	3	4	11	2	6
Spirits	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	na	24	na	135	na	63
Total food and beverages	191	207	1 676	1 496	535	453
Total manufacturing	745	816	5 490	5 464	1 769	1 895

^a Excludes drawings of working proprietors. **na** Not available.

Source: ABS, *Manufacturing Industry, Tas*, cat. no. 8221.6, Canberra.

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

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	\$m						
Meat & meat product processing							
Capital expenditure	na	0.83	2.65	2.84	4.12	4.61	6.87
Current expenditure	na	30.48	40.35	31.71	31.19	26.60	24.85
Total	35.53	31.31	43.00	34.55	35.31	31.21	31.71
Dairy product processing							
Capital expenditure	6.55	6.15	3.49	0.55	2.18	4.50	1.98
Current expenditure	35.90	43.10	38.28	29.05	27.60	44.24	58.86
Total	42.45	49.25	41.77	29.60	29.78	48.74	60.83
Fruit & vegetable processing							
Capital expenditure	2.29	1.65	0.91	0.53	1.10	0.94	0.73
Current expenditure	14.53	16.13	25.75	29.32	23.38	32.84	27.74
Total	16.81	17.78	26.65	29.84	24.48	33.79	28.48
Oil & fat							
Capital expenditure	na	na	na	1.75	na	na	na
Current expenditure	na	na	na	na	2.06	na	na
Total	na	na	na	na	na	5.59	na
Flour mill & cereal food							
Capital expenditure	1.21	5.86	na	na	3.45	3.11	2.13
Current expenditure	27.19	27.91	na	na	25.40	41.54	44.84
Total	28.39	33.77	22.34	13.98	28.85	44.64	46.97
Bakery products							
Capital expenditure	1.32	0.06	na	na	na	na	na
Current expenditure	5.39	8.59	na	na	na	42.64	na
Total	6.70	8.64	13.64	30.54	na	na	42.91
Other food							
Capital expenditure	3.24	8.04	7.62	7.90	10.72	10.42	4.73
Current expenditure	35.89	37.24	46.03	54.88	78.24	63.84	86.22
Total	39.13	45.28	53.65	62.77	88.96	74.26	90.95
Beverage and malt							
Capital expenditure	na	4.89	4.15	3.06	5.87	1.89	3.42
Current expenditure	na	10.05	24.83	19.85	21.45	42.49	20.09
Total	12.81	14.94	28.97	22.91	27.32	44.38	23.51
Total manufacturing							
Capital expenditure	191.87	194.45	220.68	211.46	246.72	249.81	289.75
Current expenditure	1 828.23	2 061.05	2 316.22	2 697.04	3 128.62	3 222.41	3 598.99
Total	2 020.10	2 255.50	2 536.90	2 908.50	3 375.34	3 472.22	3 888.74

na Not available.

Sources: ABS unpublished data, Canberra.

4.1 Retail food turnover, by state and category

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales				
Supermarkets and grocery stores	17 180	17 943	18 745	19 763
Takeaway food outlets	2 998	3 112	3 379	3 336
Liquor retailing	1 756	1 831	2 136	2 358
Cafes and restaurants	3 949	3 920	4 179	5 207
Other food retailing	3 398	3 522	3 905	4 243
Victoria				
Supermarkets and grocery stores	14 389	14 750	15 574	16 724
Takeaway food outlets	1 760	1 928	2 139	2 280
Liquor retailing	1 060	1 092	1 199	1 253
Cafes and restaurants	3 475	3 136	3 161	3 467
Other food retailing	2 034	2 284	2 418	2 658
Queensland				
Supermarkets and grocery stores	10 798	11 072	11 817	12 634
Takeaway food outlets	2 291	2 300	2 189	2 236
Liquor retailing	857	1 020	1 057	1 618
Cafes and restaurants	2 858	2 934	3 241	3 329
Other food retailing	1 380	1 315	1 297	1 542
Western Australia				
Supermarkets and grocery stores	5 560	5 819	6 168	6 631
Takeaway food outlets	950	909	922	1 101
Liquor retailing	666	726	839	888
Cafes and restaurants	1 323	1 466	1 583	1 843
Other food retailing	718	784	1 028	969
South Australia				
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3 745	4 466	4 319	4 655
Takeaway food outlets	524	573	632	670
Liquor retailing	262	297	284	335
Cafes and restaurants	669	681	778	783
Other food retailing	672	764	670	797
Tasmania				
Supermarkets and grocery stores	1 259	1 318	1 350	1 396
Takeaway food outlets	155	178	187	209
Liquor retailing	75	na	na	na
Cafes and restaurants	168	168	189	168
Other food retailing	164	na	na	na

Continued

4.1 Retail food turnover, by state and category *continued*

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Australian Capital Territory				
Supermarkets and grocery stores	1 121	1 191	1 282	1 303
Takeaway food outlets	147	157	156	173
Liquor retailing	76	na	na	na
Cafes and restaurants	284	239	184	258
Other food retailing	126	na	na	na
Northern Territory				
Supermarkets and grocery stores	692	747	752	871
Takeaway food outlets	119	104	96	107
Liquor retailing	29	na	na	na
Cafes and restaurants	115	142	153	157
Other food retailing	49	na	na	na
Australia				
Supermarkets and grocery stores	54 744	57 307	60 006	63 977
Takeaway food outlets	8 943	9 259	9 700	10 113
Liquor retailing	4 787	5 157	5 727	6 686
Cafes and restaurants	12 840	12 686	13 469	15 212
Other food retailing	8 566	8 991	9 735	10 647
Total food and liquor retailing	89 881	93 400	98 636	106 634
Total retailing	194 655	202 339	211 219	224 839

na Not available.

Sources: ABS, *Retail Trade*, cat. no. 8501.0, Canberra; ABS, unpublished data, Canberra.

4.2 Consumer price index for food groups ^a

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Food	148	152	155	162	172
Dairy and related products	157	159	165	172	180
Milk and cream	169	174	180	188	195
Cheese	131	133	141	151	159
Ice cream and other dairy products	160	158	158	163	169
Cereal products	162	163	163	170	179
Bread	185	184	182	194	209
Cakes and biscuits	150	152	153	159	166
Breakfast cereals	137	141	140	147	150
Other cereal products	136	141	141	142	146
Meat and seafoods	135	141	143	146	149
Beef and veal	141	148	154	163	163
Lamb and mutton	177	199	204	212	213
Pork	146	148	154	166	171
Poultry	98	103	103	97	96
Bacon and ham	134	136	134	136	142
Processed meat	147	150	152	154	160
Fish and other seafood	124	124	124	128	134
Fresh fruit and vegetables	136	144	141	158	188
Fresh fruit	145	157	161	179	239
Fresh vegetables	131	136	129	145	153
Non-alcoholic drinks and snack food	149	152	158	164	173
Soft drinks, waters and juices	134	136	141	146	156
Snacks and confectionery	168	174	179	188	195
Other food	143	144	144	149	157
Eggs	172	180	175	177	195
Jams, honey and sandwich spreads	172	177	178	184	192
Tea, coffee and food drinks	141	136	133	139	147
Food additives and condiments	131	130	129	131	138
Fats and oils	136	138	144	152	168
Food nec	140	142	144	148	154
Meals out and take away foods	153	158	163	169	175
Restaurant meals	156	161	167	174	179
Take away and fast foods	152	158	162	167	173

^a Weighted average, capital cities, base year 1989-90 = 100.

Source: ABS, *Consumer Price Index*, cat. no. 6401.0, Canberra

4.3 Average retail prices of selected foods

	Unit	2002-03 cents	2003-04 cents	2004-05 cents	2005-06 cents	2006-07 cents
Dairy products						
Milk, fresh	L	155	158	142	152	159
Cheese	500gm	377	381	412	430	465
Butter	500gm	230	238	268	310	332
Grain products						
Bread	650gm	266	253	250	278	306
Breakfast foods	550gm	337	328	336	345	348
Flour	kg	179	179	180	182	199
Rice	kg	191	201	202	200	209
Meat and seafood						
Beef	kg	1 325	1 394	1 449	1 540	1 538
Lamb	kg	1 016	1 143	1 170	1 216	1 220
Pig meat	kg	1 017	1 030	1 071	1 158	1 187
Chicken	kg	385	387	396	368	367
Seafood	210gm	251	247	254	250	250
Fruit and vegetables						
Oranges	kg	231	267	255	240	297
Banana	kg	235	214	248	419	748
Potatoes	kg	165	177	161	190	207
Tomatoes	kg	398	362	336	387	390
Carrots	kg	192	179	185	192	192
Onions	kg	168	224	212	239	239
Processed fruit						
Jam, strawberry	500gm	269	281	266	287	310
Other food						
Sugar	2kg	222	214	205	201	228
Tea	250gm	365	368	358	367	382
Coffee	150gm	617	543	577	615	692
Eggs	dozen	308	323	317	318	409
Margarine	500gm	220	234	242	255	279
Milk chocolate	250gm	332	336	344	362	394
Alcohol and beverages						
Beer, bottled, low alcohol	24x375mL	2 425	2 450	2 465	2 580	2 723
Scotch	30mL	392	398	422	448	481

Source: ABS, Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, cat. no. 6403.0, Canberra; ABARE.

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	36.4
Lamb	kg	11.4	13.3	20.5	14.4	14.9	11.8
Mutton	kg	na	na	na	na	na	na
Pigmeat	kg	3.2	4.6	6.7	13.3	17.5	19.0
Total meat	kg	84.6	97.2	85.9	96.1	79.8	71.6
Canned meat (canned weight)	kg	1.2	1.9	2.2	1.6	na	na
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	na
Poultry							
Poultry (dressed weight)	kg	na	na	8.3	17.1	24.1	30.8
Seafood a							
Fish (edible weight)							
Australian	kg	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	3.1	3.6
Imported	kg	2.1	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.6	4.5
Crustaceans and molluscs	kg	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.9
Total	kg	4.1	4.5	5.6	6.4	8.3	11.0
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	0.4
Skim milk							
	kg	na	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.0
Powdered milk							
Full cream							
	kg	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.9
Skim							
	kg	0.3	1.1	4.3	2.7	2.8	1.8
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	102.4
Total e	kg	22.3	22.1	25.4	22.1	23.8	23.3
Fruit and fruit products							
Fresh fruit (incl. fruit for fruit juice)							
Citrus							
	kg	16.9	16.1	22.5	34.5	39.1	56.4
Other							
	kg	39.5	35.6	40.8	34.6	49.9	55.4
Jams, preserves etc. (product weight)	kg	5.6	3.9	3.3	2.0	2.1	1.9
Dried fruit (product weight)	kg	3.9	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.4	3.0
Processed fruit (product weight)	kg	3.4	6.0	9.9	10.5	8.4	6.8
Total (fresh fruit equivalent)	kg	80.9	72.2	86.5	91.0	111.6	135.0
Vegetables							
Potatoes	kg	56.3	51.7	53.7	50.1	61.5	68.0
Other root and bulb vegetables f	kg	19.1	15.9	17.1	16.7	19.3	24.4
Tomatoes	kg	11.5	13.0	14.2	13.6	19.3	24.9
Leafy and green vegetables	kg	20.5	17.9	21.3	24.3	23.8	19.5
Other vegetables	kg	22.3	18.6	18.1	17.9	24.2	25.1
Total (fresh equivalent weight)	kg	129.7	117.1	124.3	122.5	148.1	162.0
Eggs and egg products							
Total g	doz.	12.7	10.2	12.6	12.4	12.2	11.2
Equivalent number of eggs g	no.	255.0	206.0	222.0	220.0	146.0	137.0

Continued

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	69.7
Breakfast foods	kg	6.1	6.2	6.8	7.8	9.7	7.9
Table rice	kg	0.4	na	1.9	2.4	na	7.1
Bread	kg	64.0	69.1	59.5	47.7	44.4	53.4
Total grain products	kg	162.1	na	145.6	127.5	na	138.1
Nuts (in shell)							
Peanuts	kg	4.2	3.1	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.3
Tree nuts	kg	1.8	3.4	5.8	2.9	3.8	4.8
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	2.9
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	1.9
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	43.4
Beverages							
Tea	kg	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.7	1.2	0.9
Coffee l	kg	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.4
Aerated/carbonated waters m	L	na	na	47.3	67.4	87.4	113.0
Beer	L	76.8	99.7	113.5	133.2	113.1	93.2
Wine	L	5.9	5.0	8.2	14.7	20.2	19.8
Alcohol content n							
Beer	L al	3.6	4.8	5.5	6.4	5.1	4.0
Wine	L al	0.8	0.9	1.2	2.0	2.4	2.3
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	7.5

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.

4.5 Average weekly household expenditure on food and beverages

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

Source: ABS, Household expenditure survey, Australia, electronic data service, cat. no. 6535.0.55.001, Canberra

5.1 Australian food exports, by level of transformation

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m							
Minimally transformed								
Live animals except fish	625	754	938	1 001	602	594	668	752
Fish or shellfish	639	772	868	773	677	584	657	632
Horticulture								
Vegetables	191	201	218	200	161	155	149	147
Fruit and nuts	397	477	562	533	407	462	482	451
Total	588	678	780	732	568	617	631	598
Grains a	4 208	5 294	5 854	3 873	4 655	4 672	4 305	3 329
Oilseeds	799	722	752	401	550	492	412	167
Food nec	55	81	61	73	46	46	49	54
Substantially and elaborately transformed								
Meat								
Meat processing	4 441	5 770	6 215	5 626	5 723	6 902	6 673	7 048
Poultry processing	21	26	26	22	20	20	21	26
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	87	66	80	83	84	107	91	43
Total	4 548	5 862	6 322	5 730	5 827	7 029	6 785	7 117
Seafood	910	981	852	753	660	689	606	548
Dairy								
Milk and cream processing	1 126	1 555	1 651	1 181	1 076	1 108	1 210	1 089
Ice cream	37	34	32	29	35	42	41	42
Other dairy products	1 306	1 487	1 594	1 286	1 176	1 335	1 318	1 307
Total	2 468	3 076	3 277	2 496	2 288	2 485	2 569	2 438
Fruit and vegetables	532	572	662	535	518	511	555	574
Oil and fat	132	129	150	146	147	151	150	169
Flour mill and cereal food								
Flour mill products	209	207	233	214	202	223	230	269
Cereal food and baking mix	531	546	402	261	222	219	248	372
Total	740	753	636	474	424	441	478	642
Bakery products								
Bread, cake and pastry	19	15	8	3	4	5	9	10
Biscuit	69	73	93	97	106	114	107	111
Total	89	88	100	99	110	118	116	121
Other food								
Sugar a	1 111	1 192	1 446	1 238	1 000	1 169	1 645	1 551
Confectionery	233	265	289	295	271	259	208	215
Food nec	913	1 114	1 249	1 075	1 129	1 080	1 099	1 142
Total	2 257	2 571	2 984	2 608	2 400	2 509	2 952	2 907
Beverage and malt								
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	26	45	42	48	53	46	42	39
Beer and malt	213	267	317	324	282	241	218	273
Wine	1 375	1 756	2 109	2 428	2 497	2 721	2 768	2 894
Spirit	89	115	120	106	84	92	91	89
Total	1 703	2 183	2 588	2 905	2 915	3 100	3 120	3 294
Total food and beverage								
Minimally transformed	6 914	8 302	9 253	6 852	7 099	7 006	6 722	5 532
Substantially transformed	13 103	15 913	17 231	15 382	14 942	16 692	17 045	17 514
Elaborately transformed	276	304	340	365	347	341	286	297
Total	20 294	24 518	26 823	22 598	22 389	24 039	24 053	23 343

a Includes ABARE estimates where ABS confidentiality restrictions apply.

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

5.2 Australian grain exports, by level of transformation

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m							
Minimally transformed								
Cereals								
Barley, feed	326	409	585	233	627	667	563	242
Barley, malting	320	467	432	457	371	378	342	334
Maize	11	15	14	13	6	6	4	4
Oats	27	22	37	44	38	36	47	20
Rice, husked (paddy)	17	8	29	9	0	0	0	0
Sorghum	4	59	109	17	61	96	33	13
Wheat	3 413	4 135	4 527	3 036	3 399	3 396	3 212	2 673
Other ^a	89	179	121	63	152	94	105	44
Total	4 208	5 294	5 854	3 873	4 655	4 672	4 305	3 329
Oilseeds								
Canola	639	544	572	289	453	397	331	108
Cottonseed	123	138	148	82	62	55	53	31
Sunflowerseed	19	11	2	7	4	6	9	10
Other	17	28	28	22	31	35	19	18
Total	797	721	752	400	550	492	411	167
Other								
	78	168	111	58	148	90	102	42
Substantially and elaborately transformed								
Milled								
Barley, maize, oats	14	15	21	23	26	28	34	47
Rice	363	357	253	102	64	52	92	226
Wheat	13	15	16	15	12	13	8	7
Other	1	1	2	1	1	1	9	23
Total	390	388	291	140	103	94	142	302
Flour								
Rice	7	5	4	3	4	3	2	2
Wheat	68	62	84	73	76	93	83	93
Other	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	1
Total	76	69	90	77	82	99	88	96
Oil								
Canola	25	18	25	30	41	41	29	33
Cottonseed	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	1
Sunflowerseed	6	10	11	9	2	5	11	8
Other	79	72	75	71	62	63	62	66
Total	111	101	113	109	105	109	101	107
Cereal starches								
Wheat	104	105	104	97	78	80	89	95
Rice	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	105	107	105	99	82	82	92	97
Malt								
	166	217	254	256	233	223	201	254
Preparations of cereals								
Biscuits	69	73	93	97	106	114	107	111
Breads and cakes	19	15	8	3	4	5	9	10
Pasta	31	34	34	40	36	40	42	43
Other	138	155	113	112	118	123	110	98
Total	258	278	247	252	263	281	268	262
Total grains								
Minimally transformed	5 084	6 184	6 717	4 331	5 353	5 255	4 818	3 538
Substantially transformed	1 031	1 084	1 040	898	827	831	842	1 067
Elaborately transformed	75	76	60	34	42	56	50	52
Total	6 189	7 344	7 818	5 263	6 221	6 142	5 710	4 657

^a Includes ABARE estimates where ABS confidentiality restrictions apply.

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

5.3 Australian meat and livestock exports, by level of transformation

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m							
Live animals a								
Cattle	433	482	526	569	318	374	358	437
Sheep	180	258	392	408	266	207	291	289
Other	12	14	20	23	18	13	19	26
Total live animal exports	625	754	938	1 001	602	594	668	752
Meat and meat products								
Beef and veal b								
Fresh, chilled or frozen								
Carcasses	9	14	11	5	4	4	4	6
Hindquarters and forequarters								
Bone-in	58	47	20	21	10	10	10	20
Boneless	417	461	461	337	253	300	235	292
Cuts								
Bone-in	54	80	94	108	103	160	198	208
Boneless	2 651	3 525	3 746	3 436	3 557	4 405	4 092	4 368
Other products c	205	272	230	200	303	460	468	448
Beef and veal products, otherwise prepared or preserved d	44	55	55	57	83	82	85	71
Total beef and veal	3 437	4 454	4 617	4 164	4 313	5 422	5 092	5 413
Sheep meat								
Fresh, chilled or frozen								
Carcasses	74	97	106	102	81	89	98	107
Cuts								
Bone-in	437	593	727	625	682	732	792	798
Boneless	195	261	306	298	283	296	334	347
Other products c	39	51	46	43	48	44	46	44
Sheep meat products, otherwise prepared or preserved d	3	3	5	3	3	2	3	3
Total sheep meat	747	1 006	1 190	1 070	1 097	1 164	1 272	1 298
Pig meat								
Fresh, chilled or frozen								
Carcasses	91	93	123	115	84	70	68	73
Hams, shoulders and cuts	2	5	8	7	9	11	12	11
Other pig meat nec	66	88	134	135	88	69	62	58
Other products c	2	5	5	6	7	8	11	10
Pig meat products, otherwise prepared or preserved d	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	3
Total pig meat	162	192	271	264	190	161	156	155
Poultry meat e	21	26	26	22	20	20	21	26
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	87	66	80	83	84	107	91	43
Other meat								
Fresh, chilled or frozen								
Goat meat	27	39	46	47	49	71	82	77
Horse, ass, mule and hinny meat	20	17	19	14	11	9	9	10
Kangaroo meat	10	17	30	27	26	25	34	44
Other meat and meat products c	27	33	26	26	23	29	18	22
Other meat products, otherwise prepared or preserved d	11	12	15	14	14	21	11	30
Total other meat	95	118	136	128	123	155	153	182
Total meat and meat product exports	4 548	5 862	6 322	5 730	5 827	7 029	6 785	7 117

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.

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

5.4 Australian dairy exports, by level of transformation

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m							
Butter and butterfat ^a	291	291	297	224	183	188	225	179
Cheese								
Unprocessed cheddar	286	328	301	250	253	263	226	200
Processed cheddar	227	227	168	143	124	171	167	164
Unprocessed other	180	236	259	185	165	220	223	208
Processed other	34	56	112	93	63	58	75	69
Fresh, unripened or uncured ^b	71	87	179	116	122	154	135	169
Grated or powdered cheese	10	17	16	13	11	10	11	15
Total cheese	807	951	1 035	800	739	877	837	824
Wholemilk powder	403	580	571	380	322	324	334	275
Skim milk powder	478	694	698	408	388	420	529	505
Casein	93	100	123	128	123	116	89	113
Other products								
Fresh milk	81	82	98	98	104	109	107	96
Ice cream	37	34	32	29	35	42	41	42
Other fresh products	20	13	8	6	10	9	6	12
Condensed milk	88	111	124	133	121	140	148	157
Other powders	183	228	277	274	257	248	241	211
Lactose	3	9	6	6	7	10	8	13
Yoghurt	7	8	8	9	9	8	10	10
Other dairy products	2	4	3	2	1	2	0	5
Total	2 492	3 107	3 281	2 499	2 298	2 494	2 574	2 443

^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.

5.5 Australian seafood exports, by level of transformation

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m							
Fish								
Minimally transformed								
Live	24	42	47	47	39	35	40	41
Fresh or chilled								
Tuna ^a	101	148	165	107	125	67	68	46
Salmon	6	12	14	7	2	8	5	10
Other fish	10	13	27	25	21	18	13	11
Total	116	174	206	138	148	93	86	67
Whole frozen								
Tuna ^a	105	117	154	213	146	95	109	114
Salmon	3	4	1	3	0	1	0	1
Whiting	3	3	2	3	2	4	5	4
Other fish	19	11	20	19	14	17	8	9
Total	130	135	178	238	163	117	122	127
Substantially transformed								
Fillets								
Fresh or chilled	5	7	7	4	1	2	3	8
Frozen	37	18	21	20	16	17	12	5
Total	42	25	27	24	17	19	15	13
Other frozen	57	75	13	6	9	6	4	4
Elaborately transformed								
Dried, salted or smoked								
Salmon	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1
Other fish	13	14	15	17	19	20	13	14
Total	14	16	16	19	19	20	14	15
Canned	5	4	5	5	6	7	7	6
Other processed	0	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
Total fish	388	472	494	479	403	297	289	275

Continued

5.5 Australian seafood exports, by level of transformation *continued*

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m							
Shellfish								
Minimally transformed								
Live fresh or chilled								
Whole								
Rock lobster	296	318	307	228	228	239	296	281
Crabs	19	28	23	17	14	14	13	12
Other crustaceans	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
Abalone	51	61	75	75	77	84	98	98
Other molluscs	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Other	1	10	30	28	8	1	1	1
Total	369	421	437	349	327	340	408	396
Substantially transformed								
Rock lobster								
Frozen green	35	42	29	25	21	21	18	18
Cooked	142	101	84	91	70	70	74	58
Tails	95	60	65	113	103	101	97	102
Other	10	12	7	6	6	9	5	5
Total	282	215	185	235	199	200	194	183
Prawns								
Headless	21	25	19	12	5	7	3	2
Whole frozen	209	258	239	193	151	153	129	89
Other	14	7	5	4	4	3	2	3
Total	244	291	263	208	161	163	134	94
Crabs	4	4	7	4	4	4	5	5
Other crustaceans	16	28	19	14	9	10	5	9
Abalone	51	73	107	74	59	74	60	63
Scallops	39	48	31	26	35	32	39	35
Other molluscs	3	7	4	2	1	2	2	3
Elaborately transformed								
Dried salted								
Molluscs	7	12	8	9	8	8	11	9
Canned								
Abalone	129	145	140	107	120	139	114	107
Other shellfish	12	26	7	0	0	0	0	0
Other preserved	1	1	15	13	9	0	0	1
Seafood extracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seafood meals and flours	4	9	3	4	2	2	2	1
Total	146	181	164	123	132	142	116	109
Total shellfish	1 161	1 280	1 225	1 046	934	976	974	904
Total seafood								
Minimally transformed	639	771	868	773	677	584	657	631
Substantially transformed	738	767	656	595	493	511	457	408
Elaborately transformed	172	214	196	158	167	178	149	140
Total	1 549	1 752	1 720	1 525	1 337	1 273	1 263	1 179

α 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.

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

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m							
Minimally transformed								
Fruit								
Oranges	123	150	153	146	107	118	109	141
Grapes	74	72	136	96	85	109	115	94
Apples	36	46	34	41	20	17	12	12
Pears	20	24	20	23	12	12	9	6
Mandarins	26	37	40	49	43	41	35	29
Plums	16	25	22	26	13	16	14	11
Melons	16	18	20	17	15	16	16	17
Mangoes	11	11	14	12	11	13	12	13
Nectarines	16	16	27	23	12	15	16	11
Other fruit	39	50	58	64	41	50	76	48
Total fruit	377	448	523	498	358	407	414	382
Nuts, in shell								
Macadamias	12	20	25	24	35	41	34	24
Almonds	3	3	10	6	9	9	21	28
Other nuts	5	5	4	5	5	5	12	17
Total nuts	20	28	39	35	49	55	67	69
Substantially transformed								
Canned or bottled								
Pears	31	30	28	29	23	17	21	14
Fruit salads and mixtures	28	23	23	27	20	18	17	16
Peaches	19	20	19	31	18	9	13	16
Pineapples	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
Apricots	2	2	3	3	2	1	2	2
Apples	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other canned or bottled fruit	7	9	7	8	7	8	9	12
Total canned or bottled fruit	91	87	85	102	74	57	65	62
Dried								
Grapes	13	17	14	20	15	15	18	16
Other dried fruit	2	3	2	3	3	3	5	3
Total dried fruit	15	20	16	23	18	19	22	19
Juice								
Orange, frozen or otherwise	18	22	17	17	14	18	17	19
Grape	10	12	13	12	13	12	13	17
Apple	8	13	10	12	11	9	9	10
Pineapple	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	2
Other fruit juice	26	24	32	30	32	47	50	47
Total fruit juice	64	72	74	73	72	88	91	96
Shelled nuts								
Macadamias	66	57	86	64	71	104	86	65
Other shelled nuts	20	15	18	18	29	41	61	56
Total shelled nuts	86	72	103	82	100	146	147	121
Jams, spreads, pastes etc								
Otherwise processed fruits	11	10	10	10	14	16	17	16
Otherwise processed fruits								
Fruits preserved by sugar	4	5	4	3	2	2	2	4
Frozen fruits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Other processed fruits	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	3
Total otherwise processed fruits	6	7	7	7	5	4	6	9
Total fruit and nut products								
Minimally transformed	396	476	562	532	407	462	482	451
Substantially transformed	273	269	296	298	283	329	348	323
Total	670	745	857	830	690	791	830	774

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

5.7 Selected Australian vegetable exports, by level of transformation

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m							
Minimally transformed								
Vegetables								
Asparagus	46	43	40	34	22	27	22	18
Carrots	36	40	49	48	39	37	41	41
Cauliflowers	23	30	28	23	13	6	2	1
Onions	15	19	28	25	24	21	22	28
Headed broccoli	15	14	15	13	10	9	8	8
Potatoes (excluding seed)	9	6	8	13	14	16	15	11
Tomatoes	7	7	4	7	8	6	8	9
Lettuce	7	8	9	6	4	5	4	4
Chinese cabbage	4	6	5	4	2	2	3	2
Other vegetables	27	30	31	26	25	25	25	24
Total vegetables	191	201	217	199	161	155	149	146
Substantially transformed								
Canned or bottled								
Tomatoes and tomato products	16	14	26	29	17	17	17	17
Ginger in syrup	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	6
Other canned or bottled vegetables	4	6	3	4	3	3	3	2
Total canned or bottled vegetables	25	25	34	39	25	25	25	25
Dried								
Peas	81	92	133	37	52	33	42	79
Beans	76	91	88	66	56	37	66	65
Other dried vegetables	5	9	4	2	4	7	5	9
Total dried vegetables	162	192	225	105	111	77	113	153
Juice								
Vegetable juice mixtures	9	1	0	0	2	11	16	17
Single vegetable juices	9	22	28	24	21	6	2	3
Tomato juice	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total juice	19	25	29	26	24	17	19	20
Frozen								
Potatoes	11	8	11	18	23	14	14	16
Mixed vegetables	5	5	3	3	5	5	3	2
Corn	2	1	8	5	1	1	0	1
Peas	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other frozen vegetables	5	7	8	2	10	5	7	10
Total frozen vegetables	23	21	32	27	39	27	25	30
Saps and extracts								
Hop extracts	2	4	4	3	4	4	2	1
Miscellaneous vegetable extracts	5	8	17	15	11	12	13	12
Total vegetable extracts	7	12	20	18	15	16	15	13
Otherwise processed vegetables								
Hops	6	8	9	5	6	4	1	4
Ginger	5	6	6	7	7	7	7	8
Mixed vegetables	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	2
Potatoes	4	5	2	1	1	1	1	1
Other	8	12	9	9	8	8	7	8
Total otherwise processed vegetables	25	33	28	24	23	22	19	22
Total vegetable products								
Minimally transformed	191	201	217	199	161	155	149	146
Substantially transformed	262	308	369	239	238	185	216	263
Total	453	509	586	439	399	340	365	410

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

5.8 Australian food exports, by level of transformation and state, 2006-07

	NSW \$m	Vic \$m	Qld \$m	WA \$m	SA \$m	Tas \$m	NT \$m
Minimally transformed							
Live animals except fish	14	54	51	434	34	0	165
Fish or shellfish	11	53	81	123	239	117	0
Horticulture							
Vegetables	10	29	30	45	7	26	0
Fruit and nuts	69	188	61	20	77	8	1
Total	79	217	91	66	84	34	1
Grains a	297	204	127	1 702	373	0	0
Oilseeds	12	10	35	89	11	10	0
Food nec	9	9	5	12	15	2	0
Substantially and elaborately transformed							
Meat							
Meat processing	1 283	1 370	3 371	397	490	135	1
Poultry processing	9	11	4	1	1	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	6	22	7	3	3	0	0
Total	1 298	1 403	3 383	401	493	135	1
Seafood	19	74	110	210	64	35	5
Dairy							
Milk and cream processing	30	951	27	36	2	43	0
Ice cream	18	3	6	15	0	0	0
Other dairy products	70	1 102	12	7	37	75	0
Total	118	2 056	45	58	39	118	0
Fruit and vegetables	65	226	131	21	115	6	0
Oil and fat	44	54	58	9	2	0	0
Flour mill and cereal food							
Flour mill products	198	5	12	34	5	0	0
Cereal food and baking mix	285	34	20	6	21	0	0
Total	484	39	32	40	26	0	0
Bakery products							
Bread, cake and pastry	7	3	1	0	0	0	0
Biscuit	45	36	21	1	7	0	0
Total	52	39	21	1	7	0	0
Other food							
Sugar a	46	2	1 502	1	0	0	0
Confectionery	35	132	3	3	0	33	0
Food nec	454	274	286	31	60	12	1
Total	535	408	1 791	35	60	45	1
Beverage and malt							
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	5	4	20	0	2	0	1
Beer and malt	8	88	0	94	64	0	0
Wine	476	600	6	53	1 740	4	0
Spirit	20	13	6	0	7	0	0
Total	509	706	32	148	1 813	5	1
Total food and beverage							
Minimally transformed	423	547	390	2 424	756	163	166
Substantially transformed	3 026	4 884	5 581	914	2 611	312	8
Elaborately transformed	99	120	22	8	7	32	0
Total b	3 548	5 550	5 993	3 346	3 374	508	174

a Includes ABARE estimates where ABS confidentiality restrictions apply. b Due to state level ABS confidentiality restrictions, these totals do not correspond with table 5.1.

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

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

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Minimally transformed					
Live animals except fish	143	138	120	139	172
Fish or shellfish					
Fish	192	186	133	124	124
Shellfish	445	404	411	465	462
Total	637	590	544	589	587
Horticulture					
Vegetables	71	52	59	54	54
Fruit and nuts	93	64	87	86	89
Total	164	117	146	140	143
Grains	0	0	0	0	0
Oilseeds	3	3	2	2	2
Substantially transformed					
Meat					
Beef	73	76	103	115	126
Other meat and offal	254	187	200	214	219
Total	327	263	303	329	345
Seafood	34	38	35	23	10
Dairy					
Milk, cream and milk products ^b	12	11	10	13	17
Butter and other milk fat	1	0	1	0	1
Cheese and curd	8	8	7	11	8
Total	21	19	17	25	26
Fruit and vegetables	6	5	7	5	3
Oil and fat	2	4	3	4	5
Flour mill and cereal food	4	5	6	7	12
Other food					
Chocolate and chocolate confectionery	11	12	10	8	6
Sugar confectionery	3	4	6	2	3
Food nec	66	54	57	54	54
Total	81	70	73	64	62
Beverages and malt					
Nonalcoholic	1	0	0	0	0
Alcoholic	12	9	12	12	13
Total	13	10	12	12	13
Total food and beverage					
Minimally transformed	946	848	812	870	903
Substantially transformed	490	414	455	469	476
Total	1 436	1 262	1 267	1 339	1 380

^a Based on state of departure. ^b Excluding butter and cheese.

Source: ABS, Air freight cargo statistics, unpublished.

5.10 Australian air freight exports of food, by level of transformation and state, 2006-07 ^a

	NSW \$m	Vic \$m	Qld \$m	WA \$m	SA \$m	Tas ^b \$m	NT \$m
Minimally transformed							
Live animals except fish	81	74	11	5	2	0	0
Fish or shellfish							
Fish	14	21	67	2	20	0	0
Shellfish	51	211	26	133	40	0	0
Total	65	233	93	136	60	0	0
Horticulture							
Vegetables	18	19	14	2	0	0	0
Fruit and nuts	35	20	20	11	2	0	0
Total	54	40	34	13	2	0	0
Oilseeds	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Substantially transformed							
Meat							
Beef	31	29	56	10	0	0	0
Other meat and offal	44	82	34	45	13	0	0
Total	75	111	90	55	14	0	0
Seafood	1	6	0	0	3	0	0
Dairy							
Milk, cream and milk products ^c	4	11	1	1	0	0	0
Butter and other milk fat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheese and curd	2	6	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	17	2	1	0	0	0
Fruit and vegetables	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Oil and fat	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Flour mill and cereal food	5	2	4	1	0	0	0
Other food							
Chocolate and chocolate confectionery	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Sugar confectionery	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Food nec	34	9	9	0	1	0	0
Total	38	13	10	1	1	0	0
Beverages and malt							
Nonalcoholic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcoholic	6	4	0	1	2	0	0
Total	6	4	0	1	3	0	0
Total food and beverage							
Minimally transformed	200	346	139	153	64	0	0
Substantially transformed	137	155	106	59	20	0	0
Total	337	501	246	212	84	0	0

^a Based on state of departure. ^b Virtually all air freight exports of Tasmanian origin are recorded as exports from mainland Australian airports. ^c Excluding butter and cheese.

Source: ABS, Air freight cargo statistics, unpublished.

5.11 Australian food exports to APEC member countries

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m							
Minimally transformed								
Live animals except fish	284	306	364	457	289	335	311	399
Fish or shellfish	629	764	856	758	665	567	641	611
Horticulture								
Vegetables	171	177	180	163	119	115	105	94
Fruit and nuts	343	394	468	432	305	337	322	320
Total	515	570	648	595	424	451	428	413
Grains ^a	1 536	2 475	2 156	2 113	2 236	2 408	2 151	1 977
Oilseeds	705	424	489	325	312	286	208	132
Food nec	39	51	31	46	27	25	29	40
Substantially and elaborately transformed								
Meat								
Meat processing	3 903	5 042	5 381	4 917	5 078	6 193	5 886	6 147
Poultry processing	7	8	8	5	6	7	8	10
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	67	52	64	68	72	90	77	34
Total	3 977	5 101	5 454	4 989	5 155	6 290	5 972	6 191
Seafood	856	894	755	667	578	581	507	480
Dairy								
Milk and cream processing	840	1 129	1 171	869	801	801	911	784
Ice cream	35	33	31	27	34	39	39	40
Other dairy products	794	906	1 080	839	833	963	899	943
Total	1 669	2 068	2 281	1 735	1 668	1 804	1 849	1 766
Fruit and vegetables	288	306	348	329	316	337	344	336
Oil and fat	102	107	131	122	123	125	124	141
Flour mill and cereal food								
Flour mill products	171	174	203	198	182	198	219	252
Cereal food and baking mix	137	149	118	129	130	141	137	122
Total	308	323	321	327	312	338	356	374
Bakery products								
Bread, cake and pastry	17	12	6	2	3	3	3	3
Biscuit	55	56	71	68	72	86	84	90
Total	73	68	77	70	76	89	87	93
Other food								
Sugar ^a	978	1 048	1 292	1 037	894	1 051	1 399	1 458
Confectionery	209	242	263	263	238	223	183	189
Food nec	661	756	772	824	852	832	778	785
Total	1 849	2 046	2 327	2 124	1 984	2 106	2 361	2 432
Beverage and malt								
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	20	38	36	42	44	41	36	33
Beer and malt	155	180	216	196	173	167	147	198
Wine	548	767	974	1 223	1 309	1 373	1 400	1 462
Spirit	71	96	103	83	61	54	38	57
Total	794	1 081	1 330	1 544	1 587	1 635	1 620	1 750
Total food and beverage								
Minimally transformed	3 708	4 590	4 545	4 295	3 954	4 073	3 768	3 572
Substantially transformed	9 679	11 737	12 738	11 609	11 523	13 030	12 982	13 316
Elaborately transformed	236	257	287	299	278	277	237	249
Total	13 623	16 584	17 569	16 202	15 755	17 379	16 987	17 137

^a Includes ABARE estimates where ABS confidentiality restrictions apply.

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

5.12 Australian food exports to ASEAN member countries

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m							
Minimally transformed								
Live animals except fish	270	285	335	413	258	280	268	363
Fish or shellfish	13	15	15	11	10	13	10	15
Horticulture								
Vegetables	78	87	96	86	56	45	41	40
Fruit and nuts	122	164	179	160	107	118	113	117
Total	199	251	275	247	163	164	154	157
Grains a	759	1 076	905	691	932	983	1 003	927
Oilseeds	21	11	14	3	4	5	2	2
Food nec	7	4	6	7	1	4	1	1
Substantially and elaborately transformed								
Meat								
Meat processing	307	349	400	378	302	263	296	377
Poultry processing	2	1	3	1	2	2	4	4
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total	309	352	406	382	306	268	303	383
Seafood	59	69	81	57	47	56	54	51
Dairy								
Milk and cream processing	582	803	830	594	545	562	662	547
Ice cream	3	2	2	3	6	5	4	5
Other dairy products	205	208	232	183	169	217	242	241
Total	790	1 014	1 064	780	719	783	908	793
Fruit and vegetables	41	48	58	49	50	49	39	46
Oil and fat	29	17	17	19	25	24	22	29
Flour mill and cereal food								
Flour mill products	61	62	73	64	67	84	96	105
Cereal food and baking mix	33	31	15	17	12	15	12	16
Total	94	93	89	80	80	99	108	120
Bakery products								
Bread, cake and pastry	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Biscuit	2	3	9	10	6	4	4	3
Total	5	6	10	10	6	4	4	3
Other food								
Sugar a	333	305	420	317	301	380	428	476
Confectionery	31	41	51	60	50	45	35	30
Food nec	118	155	148	152	150	159	129	142
Total	482	501	619	529	500	584	592	648
Beverage and malt								
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	4	4	4	3	11	10	6	4
Beer and malt	96	127	149	147	133	125	124	160
Wine	32	40	48	53	62	76	79	92
Spirit	11	13	16	18	8	14	12	12
Total	144	184	218	220	215	225	221	267
Total food and beverage								
Minimally transformed	1 270	1 642	1 550	1 371	1 368	1 448	1 439	1 466
Substantially transformed	1 919	2 241	2 508	2 065	1 897	2 046	2 215	2 309
Elaborately transformed	33	44	53	62	52	47	35	30
Total	3 222	3 927	4 111	3 498	3 316	3 541	3 689	3 805

a Includes ABARE estimates where ABS confidentiality restrictions apply.

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

5.13 Australian food exports to NAFTA member countries

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m							
Minimally transformed								
Live animals except fish	2	5	9	14	3	3	10	4
Fish or shellfish	18	26	30	24	16	14	13	12
Horticulture								
Vegetables	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fruit and nuts	51	46	49	61	53	56	70	56
Total	51	46	49	61	54	57	70	57
Grains a	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Oilseeds	86	76	82	35	9	7	6	6
Food nec	5	8	4	3	2	4	4	4
Substantially and elaborately transformed								
Meat								
Meat processing	1 379	2 095	2 575	2 045	1 856	1 968	1 726	1 812
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
Total	1 380	2 095	2 577	2 047	1 856	1 969	1 726	1 813
Seafood	126	105	105	132	113	118	105	108
Dairy								
Milk and cream processing	12	57	28	20	35	31	45	30
Ice cream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other dairy products	138	173	213	177	157	153	155	130
Total	150	230	242	197	192	184	201	160
Fruit and vegetables	75	69	65	53	53	57	50	50
Oil and fat	2	4	3	5	1	5	11	15
Flour mill and cereal food								
Flour mill products	64	61	61	52	45	41	47	53
Cereal food and baking mix	2	2	3	4	3	4	6	4
Total	66	62	64	56	48	46	53	57
Bakery products								
Bread, cake and pastry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biscuit	3	2	5	5	6	6	6	8
Total	3	2	5	5	6	6	6	8
Other food								
Sugar a	177	242	246	159	167	143	138	119
Confectionery	13	13	12	8	9	11	10	8
Food nec	48	61	36	37	46	31	33	39
Total	238	316	295	204	222	185	180	167
Beverage and malt								
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1
Beer and malt	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wine	403	595	781	1 011	1 072	1 108	1 112	1 115
Spirit	1	1	7	2	1	1	1	1
Total	406	599	790	1 015	1 074	1 110	1 114	1 117
Total food and beverage								
Minimally transformed	162	162	176	138	83	85	104	83
Substantially transformed	2 430	3 468	4 129	3 699	3 549	3 665	3 431	3 480
Elaborately transformed	15	15	18	14	15	14	15	14
Total	2 607	3 645	4 322	3 851	3 648	3 765	3 550	3 576

a Includes ABARE estimates where ABS confidentiality restrictions apply.

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

5.14 Australian food exports to EU member countries

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m							
Minimally transformed								
Live animals except fish	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Fish or shellfish	9	6	7	11	9	12	6	7
Horticulture								
Vegetables	9	13	23	21	20	16	16	22
Fruit and nuts	20	28	23	22	21	31	24	24
Total	29	42	46	42	42	47	40	46
Grains a	121	159	182	69	127	122	113	57
Oilseeds	21	141	43	12	59	19	110	6
Food nec	7	6	7	8	5	8	7	4
Substantially and elaborately transformed								
Meat								
Meat processing	210	251	248	207	228	239	208	236
Poultry processing	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	14	5	3	1	0	3	4	2
Total	225	258	253	207	228	242	212	238
Seafood	35	43	30	40	58	56	61	37
Dairy								
Milk and cream processing	7	8	3	4	10	23	16	17
Ice cream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other dairy products	136	185	89	110	98	109	81	70
Total	143	193	92	114	108	132	97	87
Fruit and vegetables	69	73	82	93	87	89	85	81
Oil and fat	4	4	4	2	4	4	7	6
Flour mill and cereal food								
Flour mill products	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Cereal food and baking mix	4	8	5	5	4	5	5	6
Total	5	8	6	6	5	6	6	9
Bakery products								
Bread, cake and pastry	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biscuit	1	2	3	7	15	9	10	6
Total	1	2	4	7	15	10	10	6
Other food								
Sugar a	0	2	1	1	1	4	1	10
Confectionery	4	1	1	2	6	8	5	6
Food nec	30	51	42	47	36	40	41	42
Total	35	54	44	49	42	52	47	58
Beverage and malt								
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1
Beer and malt	3	2	7	0	0	0	0	0
Wine	782	936	1 079	1 143	1 134	1 289	1 303	1 359
Spirit	8	10	6	5	4	3	7	13
Total	793	948	1 092	1 149	1 140	1 293	1 311	1 373
Total food and beverage								
Minimally transformed	186	354	286	143	242	208	277	121
Substantially transformed	1 307	1 579	1 601	1 659	1 668	1 867	1 822	1 881
Elaborately transformed	4	4	6	10	20	17	14	12
Total	1 497	1 937	1 893	1 812	1 930	2 092	2 113	2 014

a Includes ABARE estimates where ABS confidentiality restrictions apply.

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

5.15 Australian total food exports, by selected destination

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Canada	645	595	411	447	425	423
China	913	752	699	1 158	785	664
Chinese Taipei	713	657	600	644	704	595
Egypt	720	332	650	223	471	151
Germany	124	117	153	143	172	123
Hong Kong, China	913	779	726	706	784	823
Indonesia	1 155	1 127	1 110	1 233	1 442	1 566
Japan	4 883	4 532	4 699	5 478	4 916	4 752
Korea, Rep. of	1 159	1 191	1 150	1 404	1 634	1 850
Malaysia	1 085	820	863	902	750	801
New Zealand	987	1 052	986	1 053	1 085	1 196
Philippines	636	492	376	339	285	240
Saudi Arabia	867	571	779	585	777	568
Singapore	666	601	515	558	621	648
Thailand	353	297	273	297	385	304
United Arab Emirates	300	235	241	276	418	283
United Kingdom	1 114	1 105	1 099	1 202	1 175	1 209
United States	3 454	3 091	3 119	3 230	3 006	3 058

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

5.16 Australian food exports to selected countries

	Japan		United States		United Kingdom	
	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	19	19	4	4	0	0
Fish or shellfish	229	199	13	12	0	0
Horticulture						
Vegetables	27	21	0	0	1	3
Fruit and nuts	25	34	60	49	14	14
Total	52	56	60	50	15	17
Grains a	425	463	1	1	5	1
Oilseeds	183	113	5	5	0	0
Food nec	20	29	4	3	2	3
Substantially and elaborately transformed						
Meat						
Meat processing	2 673	2 533	1 585	1 657	113	124
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	11	1	0	0	4	2
Total	2 685	2 535	1 586	1 657	117	126
Seafood	142	107	101	105	3	5
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	36	35	30	20	0	0
Ice cream	20	20	0	0	0	0
Other dairy products	342	397	110	103	21	15
Total	398	453	139	123	21	15
Fruit and vegetables	108	93	40	35	25	27
Oil and fat	16	9	10	14	2	2
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	28	32	41	48	0	1
Cereal food and baking mix	31	31	6	4	4	5
Total	59	63	47	52	5	6
Bakery products						
Bread, cake and pastry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biscuit	4	3	4	5	7	5
Total	4	3	4	5	7	5
Other food						
Sugar a	179	238	96	97	0	0
Confectionery	40	35	5	5	4	6
Food nec	266	239	25	30	21	18
Total	486	513	127	132	26	24
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	2	2	0	1	1	1
Beer and malt	39	41	0	0	0	0
Wine	44	49	865	857	946	977
Spirit	5	5	1	1	1	0
Total	89	97	866	859	947	978
Total food and beverage						
Minimally transformed	929	878	86	74	23	21
Substantially transformed	3 973	3 861	2 910	2 974	1 142	1 178
Elaborately transformed	14	12	10	10	10	10
Total	4 916	4 752	3 006	3 058	1 175	1 209

Continued

5.16 Australian food exports to selected countries *continued*

	Hong Kong, China		New Zealand		Chinese Taipei	
	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	1	0	2	2	0	0
Fish or shellfish	306	342	1	1	33	19
Horticulture						
Vegetables	6	6	18	17	6	4
Fruit and nuts	100	74	22	25	16	9
Total	106	80	40	42	21	13
Grains a	1	0	75	88	67	43
Oilseeds	0	0	3	3	3	2
Food nec	0	0	3	4	0	0
Substantially and elaborately transformed						
Meat						
Meat processing	62	73	69	78	229	199
Poultry processing	4	6	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	1	1	6	5	1	1
Total	66	79	75	83	230	200
Seafood	128	144	11	10	23	32
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	35	36	19	22	72	53
Ice cream	0	0	12	12	0	0
Other dairy products	34	36	24	26	32	29
Total	69	72	55	60	104	82
Fruit and vegetables	8	9	121	114	4	5
Oil and fat	26	16	39	49	1	1
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	5	5	25	36	9	10
Cereal food and baking mix	4	3	75	61	1	1
Total	9	8	100	97	10	10
Bakery products						
Bread, cake and pastry	0	0	3	3	0	0
Biscuit	1	1	67	73	0	0
Total	1	1	70	76	0	0
Other food						
Sugar a	0	4	84	96	135	121
Confectionery	12	13	74	94	6	6
Food nec	22	20	198	210	51	51
Total	34	37	356	400	193	177
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	1	1	23	22	1	0
Beer and malt	1	1	0	1	0	0
Wine	24	28	101	111	11	10
Spirit	3	3	11	32	2	1
Total	30	33	136	166	14	12
Total food and beverage						
Minimally transformed	414	423	123	140	124	77
Substantially transformed	354	383	823	892	573	512
Elaborately transformed	16	17	139	164	6	6
Total	784	823	1 085	1 196	704	595

Continued

5.16 Australian food exports to selected countries *continued*

	Philippines		China		Malaysia	
	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	10	10	9	9	29	41
Fish or shellfish	0	0	49	25	2	2
Horticulture						
Vegetables	2	1	0	0	13	12
Fruit and nuts	0	0	5	9	32	37
Total	2	2	5	9	45	48
Grains a	32	22	342	265	168	153
Oilseeds	1	0	1	1	0	0
Food nec	0	0	0	0	1	1
Substantially and elaborately transformed						
Meat						
Meat processing	19	19	63	55	46	62
Poultry processing	3	3	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	0	0	54	22	0	0
Total	23	21	117	77	47	62
Seafood	2	1	53	34	4	4
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	113	67	32	42	170	148
Ice cream	2	2	2	2	0	0
Other dairy products	45	34	25	36	40	38
Total	160	103	59	81	210	187
Fruit and vegetables	2	3	9	12	14	16
Oil and fat	2	1	2	18	9	10
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	7	15	3	5	8	10
Cereal food and baking mix	3	4	1	1	3	3
Total	10	19	4	5	11	13
Bakery products						
Bread, cake and pastry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biscuit	0	0	1	1	1	0
Total	0	0	1	1	1	0
Other food						
Sugar a	0	1	69	29	152	204
Confectionery	10	7	1	1	6	4
Food nec	11	10	37	43	28	25
Total	21	19	108	73	187	233
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	0	0	1	1	1	0
Beer and malt	11	31	1	0	2	7
Wine	3	3	23	49	18	20
Spirit	6	4	1	1	2	2
Total	20	38	25	51	24	29
Total food and beverage						
Minimally transformed	46	33	407	310	245	245
Substantially transformed	229	199	375	352	499	551
Elaborately transformed	10	7	4	2	6	4
Total	285	240	785	664	750	801

Continue

5.16 Australian food exports to selected countries *continued*

	Singapore		Republic of Korea		Saudi Arabia	
	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	2	3	2	2	101	122
Fish or shellfish	3	4	0	0	0	0
Horticulture						
Vegetables	19	20	5	3	2	3
Fruit and nuts	36	34	3	1	2	3
Total	55	54	8	5	4	6
Grains a	15	17	270	264	346	129
Oilseeds	0	0	10	4	0	0
Food nec	0	0	0	2	0	0
Substantially and elaborately transformed						
Meat						
Meat processing	141	160	741	995	97	96
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	141	161	742	996	97	96
Seafood	33	37	1	0	0	0
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	121	129	28	30	38	47
Ice cream	1	2	0	0	0	0
Other dairy products	60	54	53	53	111	93
Total	183	185	81	83	149	140
Fruit and vegetables	8	9	5	5	14	12
Oil and fat	6	6	5	3	0	0
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	1	1	5	6	0	0
Cereal food and baking mix	4	5	4	1	2	3
Total	5	7	9	8	2	3
Bakery products						
Bread, cake and pastry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biscuit	2	2	0	0	0	0
Total	2	2	0	0	0	0
Other food						
Sugar a	73	59	432	396	55	47
Confectionery	13	14	4	1	2	3
Food nec	26	25	27	24	7	9
Total	112	98	463	420	64	59
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	3	2	0	0	0	0
Beer and malt	8	11	28	43	0	0
Wine	42	49	8	12	0	0
Spirit	2	3	2	3	0	0
Total	55	65	38	58	0	0
Total food and beverage						
Minimally transformed	76	79	292	277	451	257
Substantially transformed	531	555	1 338	1 573	324	308
Elaborately transformed	14	14	4	1	2	3
Total	621	648	1 634	1 850	777	568

Continued

5.16 Australian food exports to selected countries *continued*

	Canada		Thailand		Egypt	
	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	1	0	0	1	0	0
Fish or shellfish	0	0	4	6	0	0
Horticulture						
Vegetables	0	0	1	2	0	0
Fruit and nuts	10	7	13	12	0	0
Total	10	7	14	14	0	0
Grains a	0	0	130	53	388	69
Oilseeds	1	1	1	2	0	0
Food nec	0	0	0	0	0	0
Substantially and elaborately transformed						
Meat						
Meat processing	87	94	17	23	5	8
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	88	94	18	23	5	8
Seafood	3	3	4	3	0	0
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	2	4	97	75	2	3
Ice cream	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other dairy products	8	7	30	35	19	23
Total	10	11	128	110	21	26
Fruit and vegetables	10	15	4	4	40	38
Oil and fat	1	1	1	1	0	0
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	0	0	8	6	0	0
Cereal food and baking mix	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	0	0	8	7	0	0
Bakery products						
Bread, cake and pastry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biscuit	2	2	0	0	0	0
Total	2	2	0	0	0	0
Other food						
Sugar a	41	20	0	0	0	0
Confectionery	4	3	2	2	1	0
Food nec	8	9	19	17	17	9
Total	53	32	21	19	17	10
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beer and malt	0	0	42	52	0	0
Wine	245	255	8	9	0	0
Spirit	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	246	255	52	63	0	0
Total food and beverage						
Minimally transformed	12	9	149	75	388	69
Substantially transformed	408	410	234	228	82	82
Elaborately transformed	5	4	2	2	1	0
Total	425	423	385	304	471	151

Continued

5.16 Australian food exports to selected countries *continued*

	Indonesia		Germany		United Arab Emirates	
	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	221	304	0	0	20	13
Fish or shellfish	0	2	0	1	1	1
Horticulture						
Vegetables	5	4	1	8	11	13
Fruit and nuts	24	25	1	1	21	21
Total	29	28	2	9	32	34
Grains a	588	568	0	1	163	35
Oilseeds	0	0	43	0	25	0
Food nec	0	0	4	1	0	0
Substantially and elaborately transformed						
Meat						
Meat processing	65	103	24	31	82	110
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total	66	104	24	31	83	111
Seafood	2	1	2	1	0	0
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	135	109	0	1	13	12
Ice cream	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other dairy products	57	72	4	12	32	31
Total	193	181	4	13	45	44
Fruit and vegetables	9	11	20	16	12	10
Oil and fat	2	8	1	0	1	2
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	72	72	1	0	1	1
Cereal food and baking mix	1	2	0	0	1	1
Total	73	73	1	0	1	2
Bakery products						
Bread, cake and pastry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biscuit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other food						
Sugar a	203	211	0	0	0	0
Confectionery	1	2	0	0	5	6
Food nec	38	59	7	3	21	14
Total	242	271	7	3	26	20
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	1	0	0	0	0	0
Beer and malt	10	8	0	0	0	0
Wine	4	4	64	44	9	9
Spirit	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16	13	64	44	9	10
Total food and beverage						
Minimally transformed	838	902	50	13	240	84
Substantially transformed	602	662	122	110	172	192
Elaborately transformed	1	1	0	0	6	7
Total	1 442	1 566	172	123	418	283

a Includes ABARE estimate where ABS confidentiality restrictions apply.

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

6.1 Australian food imports, by level of transformation

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m							
Minimally transformed								
Live animals except fish	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
Fish or shellfish	35	37	37	41	46	46	47	57
Horticulture								
Vegetables	27	26	24	27	34	32	41	45
Fruit and nuts	99	110	117	115	140	159	191	194
Total	126	136	141	142	173	191	233	238
Grains	1	0	0	65	1	1	1	2
Oilseeds	23	24	21	61	50	25	20	78
Food nec	55	81	61	73	46	46	49	54
Substantially and elaborately transformed								
Meat								
Meat processing	133	105	206	172	224	345	290	446
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	29	31	36	39	40	41	43	42
Total	161	136	242	211	264	387	333	489
Seafood	751	843	865	923	868	928	998	1 151
Dairy								
Milk and cream processing	29	37	29	34	35	45	45	40
Ice cream	17	21	15	22	22	29	30	40
Other dairy products	230	261	277	275	272	310	357	401
Total	276	319	321	331	330	384	432	480
Fruit and vegetables	721	755	818	921	945	1 027	1 043	1 233
Oil and fat	274	278	283	365	373	376	417	481
Flour mill and cereal food								
Flour mill products	79	77	22	41	59	73	57	34
Cereal food and baking mix	139	196	226	236	260	285	305	325
Total	219	273	248	277	319	358	362	358
Bakery products								
Bread, cake and pastry	81	92	89	106	117	120	138	163
Biscuit	80	82	106	152	160	177	199	254
Total	161	174	196	257	277	297	337	417
Other food								
Sugar	11	12	16	20	15	18	19	20
Confectionery	213	224	222	245	261	307	333	371
Food nec	757	859	923	1 034	963	1 038	1 075	1 186
Total	981	1 095	1 161	1 299	1 240	1 363	1 427	1 577
Beverage and malt								
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	330	405	421	461	502	537	571	656
Beer and malt	42	52	66	78	91	99	112	126
Wine	114	92	116	139	158	200	248	334
Spirit	255	334	355	331	354	390	414	465
Total	740	884	957	1 010	1 105	1 226	1 345	1 582
Total food and beverage								
Minimally transformed	241	279	262	383	317	309	350	430
Substantially transformed	4 148	4 614	4 919	5 390	5 504	6 119	6 435	7 430
Elaborately transformed	136	143	172	204	217	228	259	338
Total	4 525	5 036	5 352	5 976	6 038	6 656	7 043	8 198

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

6.2 Australian food imports from APEC member countries

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m							
Minimally transformed								
Live animals except fish	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fish or shellfish	34	36	37	41	42	44	46	56
Horticulture								
Vegetables	23	23	22	25	31	28	36	39
Fruit and nuts	78	81	97	93	113	138	164	152
Total	102	104	119	118	145	167	200	191
Grains	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	1
Oilseeds	22	19	17	36	32	16	10	40
Food nec	70	52	33	33	32	45	51	58
Substantially and elaborately transformed								
Meat								
Meat processing	72	64	118	107	109	224	188	272
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	22	25	29	30	31	30	34	32
Total	94	89	148	138	140	254	222	304
Seafood	542	592	588	616	579	603	660	764
Dairy								
Milk and cream processing	27	36	28	33	34	43	44	38
Ice cream	12	16	12	20	19	22	23	27
Other dairy products	155	183	190	186	179	205	248	275
Total	195	235	230	239	232	271	315	339
Fruit and vegetables	362	397	411	460	453	464	481	570
Oil and fat	137	119	131	155	171	167	196	200
Flour mill and cereal food								
Flour mill products	66	70	16	30	50	58	38	22
Cereal food and baking mix	95	118	142	149	170	191	199	170
Total	161	188	158	179	220	250	237	192
Bakery products								
Bread, cake and pastry	51	63	64	75	82	91	100	113
Biscuit	49	50	66	89	85	99	111	145
Total	100	113	130	164	168	190	211	258
Other food								
Sugar	8	8	10	13	10	12	13	16
Confectionery	92	108	102	112	113	138	144	157
Food nec	462	540	581	627	588	639	687	709
Total	562	657	694	751	711	789	844	882
Beverage and malt								
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	54	75	74	90	83	93	104	120
Beer and malt	11	14	19	22	30	39	58	67
Wine	25	22	37	54	59	85	114	161
Spirit	105	144	148	130	145	162	181	211
Total	196	256	278	296	317	378	457	560
Total food and beverage								
Minimally transformed	229	212	206	239	252	272	307	347
Substantially transformed	2 264	2 558	2 670	2 877	2 880	3 239	3 483	3 891
Elaborately transformed	85	87	98	120	111	126	140	180
Total	2 577	2 857	2 975	3 236	3 243	3 638	3 931	4 417

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

6.3 Australian food imports from ASEAN member countries

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m							
Minimally transformed								
Live animals except fish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish or shellfish	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Horticulture								
Vegetables	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	3
Fruit and nuts	2	2	3	2	3	5	6	7
Total	5	5	6	6	6	9	10	10
Grains	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oilseeds	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Food nec	52	33	21	27	25	27	33	46
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	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seafood	334	373	372	399	380	434	476	523
Dairy								
Milk and cream processing	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	3
Ice cream	2	4	1	0	2	1	0	0
Other dairy products	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Total	3	4	1	0	5	4	4	4
Fruit and vegetables	119	123	118	142	133	150	164	164
Oil and fat	117	103	112	125	135	135	158	173
Flour mill and cereal food								
Flour mill products	2	2	2	7	8	6	6	2
Cereal food and baking mix	49	62	54	63	83	117	120	85
Total	50	64	56	70	91	123	125	88
Bakery products								
Bread, cake and pastry	8	9	15	22	20	21	24	30
Biscuit	25	25	24	30	25	27	31	37
Total	33	34	39	52	45	48	55	66
Other food								
Sugar	3	2	3	5	3	2	3	4
Confectionery	15	14	15	21	20	18	18	23
Food nec	178	172	205	244	219	228	218	242
Total	196	189	223	269	242	248	240	269
Beverage and malt								
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	3	4	8	6	7	7	10	12
Beer and malt	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	7
Wine	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Spirit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	4	5	9	8	11	12	17	20
Total food and beverage								
Minimally transformed	59	40	29	34	32	37	45	59
Substantially transformed	830	869	906	1 036	1 015	1 128	1 207	1 269
Elaborately transformed	26	26	24	30	26	27	32	38
Total	915	934	959	1 100	1 073	1 193	1 283	1 366

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

6.4 Australian food imports from NAFTA member countries

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m							
Minimally transformed								
Live animals except fish	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish or shellfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Horticulture								
Vegetables	8	4	4	5	6	3	5	8
Fruit and nuts	25	31	34	35	46	60	61	67
Total	33	35	38	40	52	64	66	75
Grains	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	1
Oilseeds	10	5	5	21	19	5	3	28
Food nec	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	3
Substantially and elaborately transformed								
Meat								
Meat processing	61	57	112	99	95	194	158	251
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	12	12	14	13	12	14	14	17
Total	73	69	126	112	107	207	172	268
Seafood	62	69	51	62	47	52	58	64
Dairy								
Milk and cream processing	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Ice cream	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3
Other dairy products	3	6	6	6	4	5	6	15
Total	4	7	7	8	7	8	10	20
Fruit and vegetables	129	132	116	119	119	107	117	141
Oil and fat	7	4	4	5	21	17	22	13
Flour mill and cereal food								
Flour mill products	58	59	5	6	26	35	19	6
Cereal food and baking mix	10	13	27	18	25	7	10	14
Total	68	72	32	23	51	42	29	20
Bakery products								
Bread, cake and pastry	23	26	12	9	11	14	11	8
Biscuit	4	6	10	8	11	14	11	9
Total	26	32	22	17	22	28	22	17
Other food								
Sugar	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	2
Confectionery	47	42	21	16	14	19	18	20
Food nec	93	96	91	98	111	122	145	153
Total	142	140	116	115	126	142	165	176
Beverage and malt								
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	13	13	19	39	13	12	12	12
Beer and malt	8	10	13	16	22	25	45	53
Wine	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	2
Spirit	73	97	109	115	123	142	153	164
Total	95	120	142	171	162	182	213	231
Total food and beverage								
Minimally transformed	47	42	45	74	73	71	72	107
Substantially transformed	580	624	600	621	647	770	793	937
Elaborately transformed	26	23	15	13	14	17	14	12
Total	653	688	661	708	734	857	879	1056

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

6.5 Australian food imports from EU member countries

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m							
Minimally transformed								
Live animals except fish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish or shellfish	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Horticulture								
Vegetables	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fruit and nuts	13	9	8	10	9	7	6	15
Total	14	10	9	11	10	8	7	16
Grains	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0
Oilseeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Food nec	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Substantially and elaborately transformed								
Meat								
Meat processing	60	41	88	65	115	121	101	173
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	6	5	5	7	6	7	6	7
Total	66	46	93	72	121	128	107	181
Seafood	36	39	38	43	40	45	45	55
Dairy								
Milk and cream processing	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Ice cream	4	5	3	2	3	6	6	13
Other dairy products	62	65	69	69	75	81	85	99
Total	68	71	74	72	79	89	92	115
Fruit and vegetables	153	150	178	203	223	221	218	249
Oil and fat	110	132	115	160	143	151	189	225
Flour mill and cereal food								
Flour mill products	12	6	3	7	6	10	10	8
Cereal food and baking mix	30	63	68	67	61	67	79	122
Total	42	69	71	75	67	76	89	130
Bakery products								
Bread, cake and pastry	26	26	22	27	30	24	33	43
Biscuit	25	25	33	52	60	55	64	78
Total	52	51	55	79	90	79	98	121
Other food								
Sugar	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3
Confectionery	95	90	90	100	117	134	150	169
Food nec	188	214	224	222	203	238	260	317
Total	285	306	317	326	322	374	412	488
Beverage and malt								
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	157	48	265	317	376	393	444	477
Beer and malt	31	38	46	56	60	58	50	56
Wine	86	68	76	83	98	112	130	168
Spirit	129	170	188	185	186	209	218	238
Total	403	323	575	642	720	773	841	938
Total food and beverage								
Minimally transformed	16	13	12	67	14	13	12	21
Substantially transformed	1 177	1 149	1 461	1 605	1 721	1 865	2 004	2 387
Elaborately transformed	38	39	53	65	84	70	87	115
Total	1 232	1 202	1 527	1 737	1 819	1 949	2 104	2 523

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

6.6 Australian total food imports, by selected destination

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Brazil	130	79	63	92	78	120
Canada	159	148	157	209	176	254
China	235	285	305	380	416	552
France	115	122	150	165	194	224
India	97	111	110	118	122	144
Indonesia	109	131	106	117	117	140
Ireland	274	330	396	402	468	510
Italy	240	290	291	328	364	427
Malaysia	185	210	209	227	250	279
Netherlands	119	115	93	109	137	169
New Zealand	984	1 067	1 105	1 218	1 359	1 472
Papua New Guinea	29	28	30	31	34	38
Singapore	130	136	159	174	164	127
Spain	101	139	128	129	144	194
Thailand	384	418	384	404	450	483
United Kingdom	295	353	260	288	272	298
United States	460	506	527	595	631	721
Viet Nam	105	154	168	219	245	279

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

6.7 Australian food imports from selected countries

	New Zealand		United States		Thailand	
	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish or shellfish	44	53	0	0	0	0
Horticulture						
Vegetables	16	15	4	6	3	2
Fruit and nuts	81	63	60	66	4	4
Total	97	77	63	72	7	6
Grains	0	0	0	1	0	0
Oilseeds	0	1	0	1	0	0
Food nec	0	0	1	1	0	0
Substantially and elaborately transformed						
Meat						
Meat processing	27	18	57	99	0	0
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	19	14	14	17	0	0
Total	45	32	71	116	0	0
Seafood	117	141	29	40	270	278
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	39	32	0	1	0	0
Ice cream	14	15	1	1	0	0
Other dairy products	236	252	6	15	0	0
Total	288	298	7	17	0	0
Fruit and vegetables	149	166	103	119	38	48
Oil and fat	5	5	20	12	2	7
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	8	9	18	3	5	2
Cereal food and baking mix	29	30	9	13	59	60
Total	37	39	27	17	64	62
Bakery products						
Bread, cake and pastry	47	54	8	5	8	10
Biscuit	37	54	8	6	9	11
Total	84	107	16	11	17	21
Other food						
Sugar	1	0	2	2	0	1
Confectionery	66	68	15	18	1	1
Food nec	216	203	123	131	44	52
Total	283	272	141	152	46	54
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	72	75	8	8	1	1
Beer and malt	5	4	5	6	3	4
Wine	110	157	1	2	0	0
Spirit	22	42	138	148	0	0
Total	209	279	152	163	4	5
Total food and beverage						
Minimally transformed	143	133	65	75	8	7
Substantially transformed	1 157	1 260	556	639	433	466
Elaborately transformed	59	79	11	8	9	11
Total	1 359	1 472	631	721	450	483

Continued

6.7 Australian food imports from selected countries *continued*

	Ireland		Italy		United Kingdom	
	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$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	4	8	0	0
Total	0	0	4	8	0	0
Grains	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oilseeds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food nec	1	2	1	0	1	1
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	1	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1	0	0
Seafood	0	0	6	6	5	6
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ice cream	0	0	1	3	2	3
Other dairy products	0	0	24	26	2	3
Total	0	0	26	29	4	6
Fruit and vegetables	0	0	73	86	8	10
Oil and fat	0	0	78	79	1	1
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	0	0	0	0	1	2
Cereal food and baking mix	26	57	27	31	10	12
Total	26	57	28	31	11	14
Bakery products						
Bread, cake and pastry	0	0	7	11	5	8
Biscuit	0	0	5	7	19	25
Total	0	0	12	18	24	33
Other food						
Sugar	0	0	0	0	0	1
Confectionery	1	1	30	30	23	22
Food nec	4	7	52	70	57	58
Total	5	8	83	100	81	81
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	383	386	16	24	2	3
Beer and malt	9	9	3	4	2	3
Wine	0	0	28	34	1	1
Spirit	45	47	6	5	131	140
Total	436	442	53	68	137	146
Total food and beverage						
Minimally transformed	1	2	5	9	1	1
Substantially transformed	467	508	352	408	243	265
Elaborately transformed	0	0	7	10	28	33
Total	468	510	364	427	272	298

Continued

6.7 Australian food imports from selected countries *continued*

	Malaysia		Singapore		China	
	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07
	\$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	11	12
Fruit and nuts	0	0	0	0	16	17
Total	0	0	0	0	27	29
Grains	0	0	0	0	0	1
Oilseeds	0	0	0	0	7	9
Food nec	0	0	1	0	6	10
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	26	39	6	5	102	156
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	0	0	3	3	0	0
Ice cream	0	0	0	0	6	7
Other dairy products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	4	3	6	7
Fruit and vegetables	3	3	9	9	113	155
Oil and fat	132	140	23	19	5	5
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	0	1	0	0	3	4
Cereal food and baking mix	2	3	43	5	21	19
Total	3	3	43	5	24	23
Bakery products						
Bread, cake and pastry	9	8	3	6	13	15
Biscuit	10	9	4	6	26	38
Total	19	17	7	11	39	52
Other food						
Sugar	2	3	0	0	7	8
Confectionery	1	1	12	16	35	40
Food nec	59	66	56	51	39	48
Total	62	70	68	68	80	95
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	4	6	1	2	4	5
Beer and malt	0	0	3	3	0	1
Wine	0	0	0	0	1	0
Spirit	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	5	6	4	5	6	7
Total food and beverage						
Minimally transformed	1	1	1	0	40	49
Substantially transformed	240	269	160	120	348	461
Elaborately transformed	10	9	4	6	27	41
Total	250	279	164	127	416	552

Continued

6.7 Australian food imports from selected countries *continued*

	Indonesia		France		Spain	
	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish or shellfish	1	1	0	0	0	0
Horticulture						
Vegetables	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fruit and nuts	0	0	1	1	1	4
Total	0	0	1	2	1	4
Grains	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oilseeds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food nec	6	9	0	0	0	0
Substantially and elaborately transformed						
Meat						
Meat processing	0	0	0	0	0	1
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1	0	1
Seafood	25	27	0	1	2	2
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ice cream	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other dairy products	0	0	10	12	0	0
Total	0	0	10	12	1	3
Fruit and vegetables	10	8	20	20	27	29
Oil and fat	2	6	1	1	85	125
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	0	0	2	1	0	0
Cereal food and baking mix	5	7	3	5	0	1
Total	5	7	5	6	0	1
Bakery products						
Bread, cake and pastry	2	5	1	2	0	0
Biscuit	6	9	3	3	0	0
Total	8	14	4	5	0	1
Other food						
Sugar	0	0	0	1	0	0
Confectionery	3	3	16	19	14	11
Food nec	53	62	22	14	10	13
Total	56	66	38	33	24	24
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	2	2	6	5	0	0
Beer and malt	0	0	1	1	0	0
Wine	0	0	91	120	4	5
Spirit	0	0	18	18	0	0
Total	2	2	115	144	4	6
Total food and beverage						
Minimally transformed	7	10	1	2	1	4
Substantially transformed	103	120	190	218	143	189
Elaborately transformed	7	10	3	4	1	2
Total	117	140	194	224	144	194

Continued

6.7 Australian food imports from selected countries *continued*

	Canada		Viet Nam		Brazil	
	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$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	1	3	0	0
Total	0	0	1	3	0	0
Grains	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oilseeds	1	25	0	0	0	4
Food nec	0	0	25	36	20	25
Substantially and elaborately transformed						
Meat						
Meat processing	101	152	0	0	0	0
Poultry processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ham and smallgoods	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	101	152	0	0	1	1
Seafood	29	24	133	154	0	0
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ice cream	2	2	0	0	0	0
Other dairy products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	3	0	0	0	0
Fruit and vegetables	7	16	77	72	42	75
Oil and fat	2	1	0	0	2	1
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	1	2	0	0	0	0
Cereal food and baking mix	1	1	2	2	0	0
Total	2	3	2	2	0	0
Bakery products						
Bread, cake and pastry	0	0	1	1	0	0
Biscuit	0	0	1	1	1	1
Total	0	0	2	2	1	1
Other food						
Sugar	0	0	0	0	1	0
Confectionery	1	1	0	1	3	5
Food nec	21	20	4	7	4	8
Total	23	21	4	8	9	13
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	4	5	0	0	1	0
Beer and malt	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spirit	5	4	0	0	0	0
Total	9	9	0	1	2	0
Total food and beverage						
Minimally transformed	1	26	26	40	20	28
Substantially transformed	175	228	218	238	56	89
Elaborately transformed	0	0	1	1	1	2
Total	176	254	245	279	78	120

Continued

6.7 Australian food imports from selected countries *continued*

	Netherlands		India		Papua New Guinea	
	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$m	2005-06 \$m	2006-07 \$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	6	7	0	1
Food nec	0	0	8	13	29	30
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	4	5	0	0	0	0
Total	4	5	0	0	0	0
Seafood	2	2	28	27	3	4
Dairy						
Milk and cream processing	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ice cream	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other dairy products	8	10	1	1	0	0
Total	8	11	1	1	0	0
Fruit and vegetables	16	20	23	31	0	0
Oil and fat	1	1	2	2	0	0
Flour mill and cereal food						
Flour mill products	3	2	1	3	0	0
Cereal food and baking mix	1	2	8	11	3	1
Total	4	4	9	14	3	1
Bakery products						
Bread, cake and pastry	2	3	2	3	0	0
Biscuit	7	10	2	3	0	1
Total	10	14	4	6	0	1
Other food						
Sugar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Confectionery	6	14	3	2	0	0
Food nec	62	71	37	41	1	1
Total	68	85	40	43	1	1
Beverage and malt						
Soft drink, cordial and syrup	1	3	0	1	0	0
Beer and malt	19	19	0	0	0	0
Wine	0	2	0	0	0	0
Spirit	3	4	0	0	1	1
Total	22	27	0	1	1	1
Total food and beverage						
Minimally transformed	2	1	14	20	29	32
Substantially transformed	127	152	106	121	6	6
Elaborately transformed	8	15	2	3	0	1
Total	137	169	122	144	34	38

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

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 p	Share ^b
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Meat						
Australia	3 240	3 455	4 804	5 236	5 351	7.0
Denmark	3 568	3 961	4 690	4 655	5 069	7.0
France	3 026	3 675	3 961	4 049	4 117	6.0
Netherlands	4 116	4 911	5 726	6 010	6 547	8.7
United States	6 477	7 379	5 275	6 700	7 313	10.5
Other	26 900	31 836	39 057	45 074	48 878	60.9
Total	47 327	55 217	63 513	71 724	77 276	100.0
Dairy						
Australia	1 569	1 349	1 746	1 859	1 829	4.4
France	3 878	4 663	5 186	5 379	5 574	12.9
Germany	3 886	5 327	6 671	6 156	6 517	14.9
Netherlands	3 311	4 358	4 721	4 649	4 859	11.5
New Zealand	2 418	2 771	3 317	3 665	4 046	8.5
Other	12 794	15 588	19 373	21 223	22 567	47.9
Total	27 856	34 056	41 014	42 930	45 391	100.0
Seafood						
Australia	45	74	77	77	72	0.5
China	1 628	1 923	2 594	3 177	4 216	20.8
Denmark	452	533	594	634	693	4.5
Korea, Rep. of	232	203	207	184	153	1.5
Thailand	2 015	2 145	2 253	2 497	2 994	18.3
Other	5 707	6 551	7 195	7 746	8 090	54.3
Total	10 080	11 429	12 920	14 314	16 218	100.0
Horticulture						
Australia	140	177	178	186	190	0.6
China	2 155	2 684	3 207	3 857	4 681	10.5
Italy	1 863	2 178	2 332	2 315	2 439	7.0
Netherlands	2 053	2 452	2 729	2 765	3 195	8.4
United States	2 385	2 379	2 497	2 710	3 042	8.2
Other	15 589	18 645	21 068	22 850	25 063	65.3
Total	24 186	28 516	32 009	34 683	38 609	100.0
Beverages ^c						
Australia	1 370	1 646	2 088	2 201	2 184	3.7
France	8 562	10 380	11 102	11 408	13 023	21.1
Germany	2 145	2 824	3 496	3 316	3 956	6.1
Italy	3 669	4 238	4 896	5 015	5 396	9.0
United Kingdom	4 974	5 721	6 179	6 360	6 858	11.6
Other	18 647	22 333	25 615	27 723	30 990	48.5
Total	39 367	47 142	53 376	56 023	62 406	100.0
Sugar and confectionery						
Australia	244	259	317	306	326	0.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	1 860	2 278	2 820	2 918	3 385	8.1
Brazil	2 302	2 442	2 987	4 274	6 513	11.3
France	2 520	2 866	3 168	2 583	2 888	8.6
Germany	2 298	2 785	3 327	3 370	3 754	9.5
Other	15 986	18 252	20 036	22 246	24 437	61.7
Total	25 211	28 882	32 655	35 697	41 304	100.0

Continued

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^p	Share ^b
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Argentina	2 093	2 842	3 171	3 307	3 889	8.3
Australia	215	260	319	292	305	0.8
Malaysia	4 837	6 503	7 195	6 677	7 729	18.0
Netherlands	1 632	2 005	2 333	2 417	3 045	6.2
United States	2 004	2 108	2 115	1 960	2 211	5.7
Other	15 604	19 329	23 862	25 460	27 788	61.1
Total	26 384	33 048	38 995	40 114	44 967	100.0
Animal feed ^d						
Argentina	2 790	3 500	3 835	4 032	4 653	13.5
Australia	522	540	708	584	642	2.1
Brazil	2 300	2 713	3 402	2 998	2 590	10.0
Netherlands	1 886	2 144	2 808	2 943	3 143	9.2
United States	4 114	4 159	3 981	4 203	4 701	15.1
Other	11 158	12 647	14 928	15 561	15 669	50.0
Total	22 770	25 703	29 662	30 321	31 397	100.0
Cereal products						
Australia	319	364	448	448	468	1.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	1 651	2 007	2 317	2 346	2 487	8.7
France	1 736	2 177	2 531	2 609	2 724	9.5
Germany	1 914	2 431	3 085	3 045	3 392	11.1
Italy	2 034	2 352	2 669	2 652	2 902	10.1
Other	11 256	13 110	14 886	16 497	17 557	58.9
Total	18 910	22 442	25 935	27 597	29 529	100.0
Other processed food						
Australia	228	300	333	330	328	0.7
Brazil	1 681	1 836	2 420	3 330	3 854	5.7
France	1 752	2 137	2 394	2 351	2 514	4.8
Netherlands	1 969	2 488	3 256	3 346	3 457	6.3
United States	3 553	3 935	4 339	4 752	5 347	9.5
Other	25 582	29 813	34 814	39 333	40 038	73.2
Total	34 765	40 509	47 554	53 442	55 538	100.0
All processed food						
Australia	7 892	8 423	11 017	11 518	11 693	2.8
France	24 502	29 625	32 491	32 825	35 872	8.5
Germany	21 997	25 923	30 494	34 731	36 206	8.1
Netherlands	19 504	23 830	27 438	28 072	31 305	7.1
United States	23 877	25 761	24 920	27 523	31 062	7.3
Other	178 790	212 715	250 558	276 126	296 497	66.3
Total	276 561	326 278	376 918	410 796	442 636	100.0

^a Based on over 100 reporting countries representing more than 90 per cent of world trade. ^b Average, 2002-2006. ^c Alcoholic and nonalcoholic.

^d Excludes unmilled cereal. ^p Preliminary.

Source: International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO; ABARE.

7.2 Value of food exports, European Union

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 p	Share b
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	4 783	5 533	6 591	7 547	8 030	2.5
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	5 849	7 077	8 136	9 223	9 940	3.1
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	724	907	1 134	1 234	1 458	0.4
Shellfish	2 478	3 036	3 356	3 479	3 845	1.3
Horticulture						
Vegetables	11 469	14 410	15 331	15 870	17 587	5.8
Fruit and nuts	11 725	14 489	15 982	17 884	18 851	6.1
Cocoa	1 896	2 645	2 746	2 765	2 759	1.0
Eggs, albumin	1 054	1 389	1 486	1 498	1 645	0.5
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	1 147	1 684	1 372	1 837	1 571	0.6
Maize	1 805	1 987	2 308	2 408	2 398	0.8
Oilseeds, not soft oil	217	256	313	367	355	0.1
Oilseeds, soft oil	1 656	1 838	2 267	2 085	2 254	0.8
Rice	787	893	980	1 005	1 042	0.4
Wheat or meslin	3 614	4 698	4 558	4 799	5 597	1.8
Other cereal grains, nec	394	379	485	531	498	0.2
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	5 086	6 266	7 384	8 283	9 440	2.8
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	13 100	15 364	18 878	20 757	21 750	7.0
Meat or offal, preserved	1 659	2 084	2 254	2 183	2 564	0.8
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	3 720	4 352	5 151	5 801	6 174	1.9
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	9 312	11 780	13 703	14 471	14 708	5.0
Butter and cheese	1 851	2 548	3 064	3 041	2 841	1.0
Cheese and curd	9 122	11 406	13 147	13 808	14 823	4.8
Fish or shellfish	2 564	3 016	3 319	3 532	3 913	1.3
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	897	1 012	1 105	972	988	0.4
Cereal flour or meal, nec	162	182	190	191	217	0.1
Cereal etc, flour or starch	10 847	13 212	15 512	16 301	17 458	5.7
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	6 351	7 617	8 550	8 696	9 608	3.2
Fruit, prepared or preserved	2 843	3 478	3 880	4 036	4 513	1.5
Fruit or vegetable juices	3 010	3 671	3 858	4 171	5 067	1.5
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	4 197	4 759	5 757	6 032	7 066	2.2
Sugar confectionery	2 325	2 820	3 162	3 225	3 294	1.1
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	5 739	6 930	8 144	8 453	9 490	3.0

Continued

7.2 Value of food exports, European Union *continued*

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^p	Share ^a
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	887	1 186	1 365	1 559	1 742	0.5
Animal oil or fat	671	835	1 181	1 113	1 216	0.4
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	5 190	5 883	6 755	7 639	8 722	2.6
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	751	1 031	1 320	1 438	1 728	0.5
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	1 561	1 890	2 201	2 089	2 254	0.8
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	2 450	2 999	3 695	4 659	5 373	1.5
Tea and mate	540	660	738	771	915	0.3
Spices	501	613	662	641	700	0.2
Edible products, nec	11 358	13 771	16 343	17 658	19 137	6.1
Beverage						
Beverages, nonalcoholic, nec	4 378	5 815	6 779	7 382	8 574	2.5
Alcoholic beverages	24 199	28 839	31 560	32 767	36 307	11.9
Animal feed ^b	8 164	9 239	11 209	11 605	12 568	4.1
Total	193 034	234 481	267 909	285 804	310 980	100.0

^a Average, 2002–2006. ^b Excludes unmilled cereal. ^p Preliminary.

Source: International Trade Centre, UNCTAD/WTO; ABARE.

7.3 Value of food exports, NAFTA

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 p	Share a
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	2 545	2 201	1 728	2 459	3 186	2.7
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	3 144	3 302	3 688	4 114	4 254	4.1
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	241	234	235	270	242	0.3
Shellfish	2 629	2 832	2 987	2 958	3 079	3.2
Horticulture						
Vegetables	5 157	5 823	6 504	7 141	7 957	7.2
Fruit and nuts	4 980	5 785	6 591	7 839	8 397	7.4
Cocoa	211	248	276	257	262	0.3
Eggs, albumin	210	223	263	287	294	0.3
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	197	228	293	379	294	0.3
Maize	5 194	5 022	6 205	5 102	7 386	6.4
Oilseeds, not soft oil	335	337	456	629	608	0.5
Oilseeds, soft oil	6 905	9 575	8 664	8 219	9 463	9.5
Rice	778	1 033	1 171	1 295	1 289	1.2
Wheat or meslin	5 658	6 080	7 916	6 681	7 534	7.5
Other cereal grains, nec	855	860	849	825	1 032	1.0
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	3 853	4 073	2 018	2 420	2 666	3.3
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	4 815	5 266	6 156	7 538	7 395	6.9
Meat or offal, preserved	224	289	325	285	302	0.3
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	788	834	764	907	999	0.9
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	619	688	986	1 139	1 312	1.0
Butter and cheese	31	38	61	65	50	0.1
Cheese and curd	233	220	266	268	324	0.3
Fish or shellfish	790	811	904	941	980	1.0
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	240	180	181	164	176	0.2
Cereal flour or meal, nec	180	155	172	165	202	0.2
Cereal etc, flour or starch	2 788	3 234	3 547	3 997	4 610	4.0
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	1 895	2 034	2 323	2 394	2 517	2.5
Fruit, prepared or preserved	811	906	989	1 141	1 391	1.2
Fruit or vegetable juices	888	866	860	1 001	1 118	1.0
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	816	743	804	1 020	1 566	1.1
Sugar confectionery	763	982	1 009	1 111	1 153	1.1
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	1 069	1 306	1 383	1 444	1 541	1.5

Continued

7.3 Value of food exports, NAFTA *continued*

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^p	Share ^a
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	117	123	142	169	187	0.2
Animal oil or fat	621	640	730	652	718	0.7
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	1 239	1 402	1 413	1 375	1 782	1.6
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	147	183	293	338	339	0.3
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	392	385	472	408	403	0.5
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	750	786	842	975	1 174	1.0
Tea and mate	126	153	187	198	214	0.2
Spices	117	138	147	122	129	0.1
Edible products, nec	4 110	4 525	5 217	5 834	6 473	5.8
Beverage						
Beverages, nonalcoholic, nec	849	871	895	998	1 083	1.0
Alcoholic beverages	3 593	3 905	4 328	4 479	5 274	4.8
Animal feed ^b	4 793	4 847	4 782	4 967	5 541	5.5
Total	76 697	84 364	90 021	94 971	106 899	100.0

^a Average, 2002–2006. ^b Excludes unmilled cereal. ^p Preliminary.

Source: International Trade Centre, UNCTAD/WTO.

7.4 Value of food exports, APEC ^a

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^p	Share ^b
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	3 813	3 429	2 983	3 764	4 496	1.9
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	9 619	10 406	11 899	13 529	14 179	6.1
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	892	879	942	1 009	940	0.5
Shellfish	9 279	9 955	10 648	10 724	9 295	5.1
Horticulture						
Vegetables	8 276	9 238	10 553	11 617	13 193	5.4
Fruit and nuts	9 542	10 858	12 490	14 378	14 922	6.4
Cocoa	1 331	1 461	1 436	1 635	1 887	0.8
Eggs, albumin	322	356	411	455	468	0.2
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	958	884	1 355	1 149	1 153	0.6
Maize	6 479	6 931	6 775	6 329	7 986	3.5
Oilseeds, not soft oil	426	423	596	766	753	0.3
Oilseeds, soft oil	7 848	10 533	9 812	9 354	10 388	4.9
Rice	3 616	4 178	5 126	5 335	4 488	2.3
Wheat or meslin	8 760	8 701	11 652	10 128	11 610	5.2
Other cereal grains, nec	939	991	986	937	1 160	0.5
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	6 936	7 433	6 743	7 371	7 619	3.7
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	9 119	10 072	10 808	12 710	12 647	5.7
Meat or offal, preserved	250	328	366	318	344	0.2
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	2 094	2 325	2 563	3 281	3 545	1.4
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	3 770	3 907	4 850	5 580	6 060	2.5
Butter and cheese	680	724	861	913	932	0.4
Cheese and curd	1 290	1 298	1 653	1 753	1 850	0.8
Fish or shellfish	5 695	6 306	7 506	8 602	10 040	3.9
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	510	479	520	523	531	0.3
Cereal flour or meal, nec	258	234	264	267	314	0.1
Cereal etc, flour or starch	4 222	4 872	5 471	6 152	6 939	2.8
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	3 931	4 378	5 079	5 572	6 267	2.6
Fruit, prepared or preserved	2 551	3 008	3 416	3 850	4 459	1.8
Fruit or vegetable juices	1 516	1 672	1 818	2 175	2 527	1.0
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	2 294	2 500	2 454	2 758	3 545	1.4
Sugar confectionery	1 486	1 762	1 925	2 150	2 299	1.0
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	1 583	1 912	2 130	2 267	2 424	1.1

Continued

7.4 Value of food exports, APEC ^a *continued*

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^p	Share ^b
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	480	504	693	667	756	0.3
Animal oil or fat	908	1 000	1 224	1 125	1 256	0.6
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	1 612	1 763	1 895	2 041	2 800	1.0
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	7 048	9 027	10 692	10 803	12 537	5.1
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	1 706	2 098	2 702	2 602	2 985	1.2
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	1 901	2 185	2 513	3 066	2 884	1.3
Tea and mate	747	778	968	1 055	1 070	0.5
Spices	945	1 003	1 234	1 186	1 037	0.6
Edible products, nec	7 566	8 559	10 107	11 645	12 768	5.2
Beverage						
Beverages, nonalcoholic, nec	1 556	1 614	1 877	1 997	2 111	0.9
Alcoholic beverages	7 028	7 829	9 253	9 860	11 248	4.6
Animal feed ^c	7 859	8 064	8 613	9 009	9 953	4.5
Total	159 637	176 861	197 861	212 407	230 665	100.0

^a Not including Chinese Taipei. ^b Average, 2002–2006. ^c Excludes unmilled cereal. ^p Preliminary.
Source: International Trade Centre, UNCTAD/WTO; ABARE.

7.5 Value of food exports, ASEAN ^a

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 p	Share b
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	173	156	132	168	159	0.4
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	1 433	1 564	1 786	2 019	1 383	4.2
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	231	180	191	205	165	0.5
Shellfish	4 147	4 437	4 557	4 760	3 360	10.8
Horticulture						
Vegetables	566	661	869	853	891	2.0
Fruit and nuts	1 293	1 391	1 565	1 844	1 331	3.8
Cocoa	1 016	1 083	1 091	1 276	1 518	3.1
Eggs, albumin	55	64	54	66	66	0.2
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Maize	37	47	165	39	76	0.2
Oilseeds, not soft oil	35	25	86	77	76	0.2
Oilseeds, soft oil	79	93	77	76	31	0.2
Rice	2 365	2 577	3 675	3 769	2 603	7.6
Wheat or meslin	7	3	5	3	4	0.0
Other cereal grains, nec	9	13	10	10	10	0.0
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	4	12	9	9	12	0.0
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	666	737	151	108	82	0.9
Meat or offal, preserved	1	1	2	3	3	0.0
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	471	545	670	901	1 025	1.8
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	551	554	575	724	652	1.6
Butter and cheese	9	9	11	13	22	0.0
Cheese and curd	3	5	5	6	9	0.0
Fish or shellfish	2 436	2 651	2 996	3 352	3 616	7.7
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	44	48	58	70	55	0.1
Cereal flour or meal, nec	54	52	60	61	64	0.1
Cereal etc, flour or starch	538	574	651	742	729	1.6
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	288	325	365	386	409	0.9
Fruit, prepared or preserved	800	845	968	1 079	1 133	2.5
Fruit or vegetable juices	261	326	327	342	400	0.8
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	989	1 262	1 126	1 066	1 116	2.8
Sugar confectionery	213	255	281	290	328	0.7
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	151	177	203	213	258	0.5

Continued

7.5 Value of food exports, ASEAN ^a *continued*

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^p	Share ^b
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	480	504	693	667	756	0.3
Animal oil or fat	908	1 000	1 224	1 125	1 256	0.6
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	1 612	1 763	1 895	2 041	2 800	1.0
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	7 048	9 027	10 692	10 803	12 537	5.1
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	1 706	2 098	2 702	2 602	2 985	1.2
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	1 901	2 185	2 513	3 066	2 884	1.3
Tea and mate	747	778	968	1 055	1 070	0.5
Spices	945	1 003	1 234	1 186	1 037	0.6
Edible products, nec	7 566	8 559	10 107	11 645	12 768	5.2
Beverage						
Beverages, nonalcoholic, nec	1 556	1 614	1 877	1 997	2 111	0.9
Alcoholic beverages	7 028	7 829	9 253	9 860	11 248	4.6
Animal feed ^c	7 859	8 064	8 613	9 009	9 953	4.5
Total	159 637	176 861	197 861	212 407	230 665	100.0

^a Not including Chinese Taipei. ^b Average, 2002-2006. ^c Excludes unmilled cereal. ^p Preliminary.
Source: International Trade Centre, UNCTAD/WTO; ABARE.

7.6 Value of food exports, United States ^a

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^p	Share ^b
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	642	792	519	671	755	1.2
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	2 041	2 138	2 507	2 774	2 861	4.3
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	60	61	61	73	64	0.1
Shellfish	673	728	740	821	916	1.3
Horticulture						
Vegetables	1 837	1 954	2 045	2 312	2 574	3.7
Fruit and nuts	4 142	4 668	5 266	6 279	6 702	9.4
Cocoa	177	212	231	216	216	0.4
Eggs, albumin	156	164	197	228	235	0.3
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	73	103	38	89	57	0.1
Maize	5 128	4 972	6 138	5 039	7 300	9.9
Oilseeds, not soft oil	146	124	263	406	405	0.5
Oilseeds, soft oil	6 051	8 303	7 173	6 713	7 384	12.3
Rice	775	1 031	1 169	1 291	1 285	1.9
Wheat or meslin	3 632	3 958	5 181	4 382	4 230	7.4
Other cereal grains, nec	637	615	611	564	654	1.1
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	2 535	3 069	528	848	1 429	2.9
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	3 236	3 570	4 079	5 037	4 970	7.2
Meat or offal, preserved	137	135	155	159	183	0.3
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	570	604	512	657	730	1.1
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	434	480	815	939	1 084	1.3
Butter and cheese	7	20	21	24	21	0.0
Cheese and curd	167	158	201	204	249	0.3
Fish or shellfish	361	356	417	421	428	0.7
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	151	88	77	59	64	0.2
Cereal flour or meal, nec	132	106	113	93	130	0.2
Cereal etc, flour or starch	1 328	1 503	1 634	1 876	2 160	2.9
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	1 131	1 100	1 211	1 273	1 362	2.1
Fruit, prepared or preserved	511	546	589	666	785	1.1
Fruit or vegetable juices	744	733	697	772	895	1.3
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	385	413	461	545	760	0.9
Sugar confectionery	262	303	285	294	297	0.5
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	478	512	560	607	680	1.0

Continued

7.6 Value of food exports, United States ^a *continued*

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^p	Share ^b
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	89	96	110	125	136	0.2
Animal oil or fat	524	548	575	495	530	0.9
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	947	1 002	813	764	942	1.5
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	130	165	266	285	295	0.4
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	314	296	352	290	307	0.5
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	365	403	440	497	607	0.8
Tea and mate	58	74	79	83	119	0.1
Spices	63	75	85	68	71	0.1
Edible products, nec	3 067	3 383	3 735	4 104	4 550	6.5
Beverage						
Beverages, nonalcoholic, nec	337	401	415	482	558	0.8
Alcoholic beverages	1 302	1 463	1 715	1 653	2 018	2.8
Animal feed ^c	4 114	4 159	3 981	4 203	4 701	7.3
Total	50 046	55 585	57 058	59 380	66 699	100.0

^a Includes Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands. ^b Average, 2002-2006. ^c Excludes unmilled cereal. ^p Preliminary.
Source: International Trade Centre, UNCTAD/WTO.

7.7 Value of food exports, France

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 p	Share a
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	1 538	1 894	1 948	2 139	2 207	4.5
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	591	675	759	832	849	1.7
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	48	55	62	59	62	0.1
Shellfish	252	339	376	376	406	0.8
Horticulture						
Vegetables	1 312	1 561	1 677	1 766	1 929	3.8
Fruit and nuts	1 479	1 666	1 680	1 767	1 824	3.9
Cocoa	321	497	466	408	473	1.0
Eggs, albumin	161	213	231	203	225	0.5
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	521	772	797	796	656	1.6
Maize	1 261	1 329	1 425	1 495	1 321	3.2
Oilseeds, not soft oil	13	16	18	19	14	0.0
Oilseeds, soft oil	523	636	714	604	750	1.5
Rice	56	54	75	60	60	0.1
Wheat or meslin	1 646	2 304	2 517	2 405	2 694	5.3
Other cereal grains, nec	47	59	47	57	68	0.1
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	623	900	944	992	1 127	2.1
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	1 826	2 088	2 348	2 383	2 272	5.0
Meat or offal, preserved	113	123	127	116	117	0.3
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	465	564	543	557	601	1.3
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	1 831	2 076	2 229	2 354	2 474	5.1
Butter and cheese	179	224	257	275	230	0.5
Cheese and curd	1 867	2 363	2 700	2 750	2 870	5.8
Fish or shellfish	160	206	242	261	280	0.5
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	208	240	244	208	230	0.5
Cereal flour or meal, nec	55	65	62	60	63	0.1
Cereal etc, flour or starch	1 473	1 872	2 225	2 342	2 431	4.8
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	658	798	875	879	992	1.9
Fruit, prepared or preserved	238	297	345	352	385	0.7
Fruit or vegetable juices	127	197	142	157	200	0.4
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	1 627	1 797	1 902	1 461	1 677	3.9
Sugar confectionery	187	213	248	243	224	0.5
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	707	857	1 018	879	987	2.1

Continued

7.7 Value of food exports, France *continued*

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^p	Share ^a
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	30	34	45	44	49	0.1
Animal oil or fat	99	149	203	173	194	0.4
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	361	402	464	598	707	1.2
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	32	42	39	45	62	0.1
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	51	76	84	81	91	0.2
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	192	236	229	245	260	0.5
Tea and mate	37	46	46	42	45	0.1
Spices	80	109	100	91	108	0.2
Edible products, nec	1 443	1 747	2 019	1 973	2 101	4.3
Beverage						
Beverages, nonalcoholic, nec	969	1 181	1 358	1 373	1 649	3.0
Alcoholic beverages	7 594	9 199	9 744	10 035	11 375	22.1
Animal feed ^b	1 273	1 525	1 711	1 856	2 074	3.9
Total	34 271	41 696	45 285	45 812	49 414	100.0

^a Average, 2002-2006. ^b Excludes unmilled cereal. ^p Preliminary.

Source: International Trade Centre, UNCTAD/WTO.

7.8 Value of food exports, Netherlands

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 p	Share a
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	632	760	1 032	1 183	1 433	2.7
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	834	1 059	1 223	1 347	1 386	3.1
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	38	43	53	55	61	0.1
Shellfish	264	356	430	464	513	1.1
Horticulture						
Vegetables	3 127	4 187	4 295	4 248	5 053	11.2
Fruit and nuts	1 132	1 678	2 052	2 363	2 590	5.2
Cocoa	983	1 345	1 566	1 629	1 581	3.8
Eggs, albumin	406	454	519	516	596	1.3
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	26	28	38	73	36	0.1
Maize	32	47	54	51	59	0.1
Oilseeds, not soft oil	40	51	83	98	106	0.2
Oilseeds, soft oil	351	440	533	443	452	1.2
Rice	76	70	46	82	84	0.2
Wheat or meslin	35	29	42	42	44	0.1
Other cereal grains, nec	14	20	26	27	24	0.1
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	1 127	1 480	1 739	1 924	2 130	4.5
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	2 231	2 426	2 905	3 095	3 351	7.5
Meat or offal, preserved	366	536	589	490	542	1.3
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	392	470	493	502	524	1.3
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	1 216	1 632	1 715	1 683	1 740	4.3
Butter and cheese	392	674	725	585	546	1.6
Cheese and curd	1 704	2 051	2 281	2 381	2 573	5.9
Fish or shellfish	313	352	379	353	410	1.0
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	79	79	98	64	81	0.2
Cereal flour or meal, nec	9	10	13	15	18	0.0
Cereal etc, flour or starch	721	927	993	961	1 157	2.5
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	1 326	1 600	1 776	1 708	1 854	4.4
Fruit, prepared or preserved	222	310	415	428	504	1.0
Fruit or vegetable juices	505	543	538	629	837	1.6
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	348	424	510	530	655	1.3
Sugar confectionery	218	344	363	398	405	0.9
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	658	822	849	907	996	2.3

Continued

7.8 Value of food exports, Netherlands *continued*

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^p	Share ^a
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	188	274	316	350	371	0.8
Animal oil or fat	75	87	132	114	122	0.3
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	634	689	688	788	964	2.0
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	345	490	655	658	961	1.7
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	390	465	542	506	628	1.4
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	123	176	396	410	388	0.8
Tea and mate	41	46	64	72	93	0.2
Spices	89	105	114	127	142	0.3
Edible products, nec	1 716	2 160	2 681	2 736	2 833	6.5
Beverage						
Beverages, nonalcoholic, nec	440	589	701	707	940	1.8
Alcoholic beverages	1 750	1 925	1 959	2 006	2 397	5.4
Animal feed ^b	1 886	2 144	2 808	2 943	3 143	6.9
Total	27 493	34 398	39 429	40 693	45 324	100.0

^a Average, 2002-2006. ^b Excludes unmilled cereal. ^p Preliminary.

Source: International Trade Centre, UNCTAD/WTO.

7.9 Value of food exports, Germany

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 p	Share a
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	643	623	790	1 006	855	2.2
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	396	400	457	700	620	1.5
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	58	73	85	98	126	0.3
Shellfish	75	90	107	119	112	0.3
Horticulture						
Vegetables	555	559	626	770	793	1.9
Fruit and nuts	520	583	766	1 061	1 148	2.3
Cocoa	68	110	142	170	196	0.4
Eggs, albumin	136	138	151	219	192	0.5
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	270	413	145	428	289	0.9
Maize	117	167	225	184	179	0.5
Oilseeds, not soft oil	14	13	14	15	12	0.0
Oilseeds, soft oil	257	165	225	144	166	0.5
Rice	43	45	45	51	46	0.1
Wheat or meslin	853	680	712	766	1 005	2.3
Other cereal grains, nec	126	125	212	211	214	0.5
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	1 162	1 131	1 357	1 472	1 592	3.9
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	1 474	1 753	2 224	3 048	3 214	6.7
Meat or offal, preserved	117	116	139	191	319	0.5
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	595	677	914	1 276	1 234	2.7
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	2 279	2 949	3 570	3 877	3 377	9.2
Butter and cheese	146	228	277	283	252	0.7
Cheese and curd	1 617	2 150	2 454	2 635	2 887	6.7
Fish or shellfish	403	468	492	539	581	1.4
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	144	159	186	160	158	0.5
Cereal flour or meal, nec	17	21	24	24	28	0.1
Cereal etc, flour or starch	1 835	2 251	2 783	3 026	3 206	7.5
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	493	592	661	776	878	2.0
Fruit, prepared or preserved	471	564	652	704	710	1.8
Fruit or vegetable juices	563	648	713	753	753	2.0
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	651	745	813	1 065	1 007	2.5
Sugar confectionery	422	488	561	597	629	1.5
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	1 326	1 552	1 844	1 900	2 117	5.0

Continued

7.9 Value of food exports, Germany *continued*

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^p	Share ^a
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	99	128	115	142	196	0.4
Animal oil or fat	118	147	196	199	211	0.5
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	741	648	747	664	633	2.0
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	127	167	213	238	197	0.5
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	460	502	565	570	598	1.5
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	874	1 005	1 191	1 670	1 923	3.8
Tea and mate	104	126	160	176	202	0.4
Spices	92	112	129	126	137	0.3
Edible products, nec	1 880	2 142	2 457	2 941	3 105	7.2
Beverage						
Beverages, nonalcoholic, nec	592	838	964	1 070	1 208	2.7
Alcoholic beverages	1 647	1 986	2 185	2 556	2 747	6.4
Animal feed ^b	1 548	1 631	1 909	2 052	2 104	5.3
Total	26 130	30 106	35 197	40 673	42 158	100.0

^a Average, 2002-2006. ^b Excludes unmilled cereal. ^p Preliminary.

Source: International Trade Centre, UNCTAD/WTO.

7.10 Value of food exports, Belgium–Luxembourg

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 p	Share a
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	335	367	404	442	402	1.6
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	253	322	369	411	444	1.5
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	12	13	17	15	16	0.1
Shellfish	196	270	310	348	454	1.3
Horticulture						
Vegetables	1 309	1 674	1 719	1 793	1 972	6.9
Fruit and nuts	1 631	1 986	2 324	2 849	2 796	9.4
Cocoa	130	175	223	252	258	0.8
Eggs, albumin	118	152	150	133	124	0.6
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	24	29	18	65	41	0.1
Maize	31	44	55	37	63	0.2
Oilseeds, not soft oil	69	76	70	73	76	0.3
Oilseeds, soft oil	51	81	87	95	131	0.4
Rice	116	139	162	140	152	0.6
Wheat or meslin	72	116	177	131	166	0.5
Other cereal grains, nec	12	11	12	11	15	0.1
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	370	432	504	514	586	2.0
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	1 629	1 812	2 321	2 325	2 453	8.6
Meat or offal, preserved	102	132	145	139	143	0.5
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	494	593	671	673	688	2.5
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	1 207	1 489	1 769	1 666	1 684	6.4
Butter and cheese	309	380	438	483	463	1.7
Cheese and curd	495	589	674	707	772	2.6
Fish or shellfish	119	173	182	190	208	0.7
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	190	218	232	209	203	0.9
Cereal flour or meal, nec	3	5	5	5	7	0.0
Cereal etc, flour or starch	1 459	1 784	2 081	2 132	2 277	7.9
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	714	845	1 037	1 043	1 212	4.0
Fruit, prepared or preserved	285	364	406	403	451	1.6
Fruit or vegetable juices	570	673	694	779	1 124	3.1
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	440	531	761	814	1 017	2.9
Sugar confectionery	287	339	381	406	471	1.5
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	1 132	1 408	1 678	1 698	1 897	6.4

Continued

7.10 Value of food exports, Belgium–Luxembourg *continued*

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^p	Share ^a
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	225	295	334	346	374	1.3
Animal oil or fat	60	71	117	107	113	0.4
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	396	445	457	464	579	1.9
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	65	90	113	173	128	0.5
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	218	259	291	247	232	1.0
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	263	330	417	546	639	1.8
Tea and mate	51	58	51	54	67	0.2
Spices	19	28	30	27	31	0.1
Edible products, nec	829	995	1 271	1 295	1 319	4.7
Beverage						
Beverages, nonalcoholic, nec	522	653	719	774	888	2.9
Alcoholic beverages	615	691	878	933	1 004	3.4
Animal feed ^b	959	947	1 306	1 047	1 086	4.4
Total	18 386	22 087	26 060	26 992	29 224	100.0

^a Average, 2002–2006. ^b Excludes unmilled cereal. ^p Preliminary.
Source: International Trade Centre, UNCTAD/WTO.

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^p	Share ^b
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Meat						
Australia	117	153	208	279	287	0.3
Germany	4 082	4 356	5 022	6 096	5 724	8.2
Italy	3 077	3 807	4 441	4 847	5 436	7.0
Japan	7 776	8 655	9 124	9 746	8 415	14.2
United Kingdom	4 268	5 477	6 478	6 777	7 165	9.8
Other	28 344	32 272	37 092	41 901	46 229	60.4
Total	47 665	54 719	62 365	69 644	73 257	100.0
Dairy						
Australia	157	200	255	297	325	0.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	2 106	2 604	2 947	2 891	3 038	7.5
Germany	3 362	4 093	4 519	4 557	4 837	11.8
Italy	2 396	3 031	3 574	3 518	3 519	8.8
Netherlands	1 811	2 257	2 532	2 584	2 711	6.5
Other	17 829	21 133	25 036	26 504	27 134	64.7
Total	27 662	33 319	38 863	40 351	41 565	100.0
Seafood						
Australia	179	215	234	277	302	1.9
France	716	810	884	937	982	6.8
Japan	2 284	2 170	2 707	2 614	2 672	19.5
United Kingdom	792	842	945	990	1 063	7.3
United States	2 157	2 362	2 576	2 749	3 104	20.3
Other	4 288	5 037	5 545	6 312	6 958	44.2
Total	10 415	11 435	12 892	13 879	15 082	100.0
Horticulture						
Australia	241	322	407	422	474	1.2
France	1 972	2 450	2 824	2 882	3 170	8.5
Germany	3 225	3 858	4 145	4 509	4 630	13.0
Japan	2 355	2 463	2 803	3 019	3 169	8.8
United States	3 374	3 907	4 282	4 758	5 283	13.7
Other	13 144	15 644	17 489	18 776	21 273	54.9
Total	24 310	28 644	31 950	34 368	37 998	100.0
Beverages ^c						
Australia	368	458	575	649	789	1.1
Germany	3 711	3 770	4 025	4 599	4 716	8.2
Japan	1 893	2 075	2 309	2 231	2 461	4.3
United Kingdom	4 603	5 424	6 540	6 763	6 952	12.0
United States	9 959	11 244	12 085	13 356	15 336	24.5
Other	18 425	22 299	26 012	27 949	30 934	49.7
Total	38 960	45 271	51 546	55 547	61 186	100.0
Sugar and confectionery						
Australia	154	214	251	293	304	0.7
France	1 513	1 849	2 131	2 064	2 168	6.0
Germany	1 839	2 336	2 587	2 657	2 605	7.4
United Kingdom	1 823	2 132	2 574	2 822	2 884	7.5
United States	2 894	3 400	3 476	3 943	4 640	11.3
Other	16 830	19 225	21 241	24 169	27 283	67.0
Total	25 053	29 156	32 260	35 948	39 883	100.0

Continued

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

continued

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^p	Share ^b
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Australia	193	246	295	302	386	0.8
Germany	1 371	1 664	2 102	2 520	3 425	6.2
Italy	1 665	2 070	2 609	2 742	3 092	6.9
United Kingdom	922	1 144	1 110	1 135	1 599	3.3
United States	1 458	1 707	2 437	2 564	3 049	6.3
Other	19 953	26 106	30 793	29 881	29 181	76.5
Total	25 562	32 938	39 346	39 144	40 732	100.0
Animal feed ^d						
Australia	165	202	196	219	253	0.7
China	772	659	947	1 306	1 298	3.3
France	1 521	1 800	1 958	1 942	1 893	6.1
Germany	1 770	1 846	2 158	2 295	2 389	6.9
Japan	2 155	2 309	2 533	2 602	2 767	8.2
Other	18 016	20 403	24 599	24 224	25 312	74.8
Total	24 399	27 219	32 391	32 587	33 911	100.0
Cereal products						
Australia	137	187	235	269	316	1.0
France	1 432	1 725	1 986	2 038	2 125	7.9
Germany	1 530	1 693	1 874	2 121	2 067	7.9
United Kingdom	1 229	1 515	1 878	1 873	1 995	7.2
United States	2 286	2 634	2 883	3 181	3 541	12.3
Other	11 388	13 749	15 974	16 397	17 724	63.8
Total	18 003	21 503	24 829	25 879	27 769	100.0
Other processed food						
Australia	713	895	1 027	1 166	1 237	2.1
France	1 784	2 260	2 428	2 666	2 988	5.1
Germany	2 909	3 419	4 071	4 934	5 447	8.7
Japan	2 234	2 391	2 771	3 210	3 142	5.8
United States	4 401	4 980	5 686	6 567	7 283	12.1
Other	23 684	28 147	32 400	35 404	38 661	66.3
Total	35 725	42 092	48 383	53 947	58 758	100.0
All processed food						
Australia	2 426	3 092	3 684	4 172	4 671	1.0
Germany	21 981	25 340	28 787	31 920	33 585	7.8
Japan	21 567	23 217	25 840	27 239	26 553	6.9
United Kingdom	20 037	24 919	29 621	30 821	32 849	7.6
United States	32 784	36 781	41 696	45 295	50 153	11.4
Other	178 958	212 946	245 197	261 846	282 330	65.3
Total	277 754	326 296	374 825	401 294	430 141	100.0

^a Based on over 100 reporting countries representing more than 90 per cent of world trade. ^b Average, 2002–2006. ^c Alcoholic and nonalcoholic. ^d Excludes unmilled cereal. ^p Preliminary.

Source: International Trade Centre, UNCTAD/WTO.

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 p	Share b
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	9 268	9 340	10 582	12 090	13 339	1.9
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	26 945	29 464	32 964	37 071	40 886	5.8
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	2 590	2 850	3 146	3 427	3 630	0.5
Shellfish	18 175	20 045	21 111	21 612	23 089	3.6
Horticulture						
Vegetables	24 143	27 627	30 653	32 778	34 912	5.2
Fruit and nuts	34 196	40 613	46 116	51 124	53 784	7.8
Cocoa	6 798	9 648	9 103	9 679	9 758	1.5
Eggs, albumin	1 532	1 879	2 098	2 215	2 233	0.3
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	2 577	2 797	3 414	3 858	3 683	0.6
Maize	10 258	11 786	13 438	12 438	13 459	2.1
Oilseeds, not soft oil	813	950	1 151	1 213	1 138	0.2
Oilseeds, soft oil	15 998	21 520	25 204	23 958	23 466	3.8
Rice	6 083	6 968	7 900	7 630	7 600	1.2
Wheat or meslin	16 125	16 939	19 680	17 423	17 209	3.0
Other cereal grains, nec	1 640	1 737	1 819	1 690	1 811	0.3
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	13 759	15 990	17 850	19 825	22 023	3.1
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	25 558	28 992	33 502	37 364	37 584	5.6
Meat or offal, preserved	2 191	2 530	2 500	2 467	2 751	0.4
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	6 157	7 207	8 514	9 988	10 898	1.5
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	13 918	16 593	19 399	20 152	20 584	3.1
Butter and cheese	2 736	3 612	4 155	4 244	4 195	0.7
Cheese and curd	11 008	13 113	15 310	15 955	16 786	2.5
Fish or shellfish	10 415	11 435	12 892	13 879	15 082	2.2
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	1 247	1 494	1 810	1 430	1 428	0.3
Cereal flour or meal, nec	476	540	619	538	597	0.1
Cereal etc, flour or starch	16 279	19 468	22 400	23 911	25 745	3.7
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	10 778	12 414	14 204	14 866	16 022	2.3
Fruit, prepared or preserved	6 745	8 171	9 400	10 390	11 427	1.6
Fruit or vegetable juices	6 788	8 060	8 346	9 112	10 548	1.5
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	12 821	14 359	15 328	17 901	20 647	2.8
Sugar confectionery	4 380	5 228	5 822	6 138	6 265	1.0
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	7 852	9 569	11 109	11 909	12 972	1.8

Continued

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 p	Share b
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	1 389	1 648	2 049	2 109	2 323	0.3
Animal oil or fat	1 732	2 124	2 545	2 503	2 605	0.4
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	10 492	13 379	15 823	16 128	17 526	2.5
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	8 736	11 839	14 399	13 577	13 383	2.1
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	3 213	3 947	4 531	4 827	4 894	0.7
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	9 011	10 738	12 167	15 779	17 923	2.3
Tea and mate	2 981	3 221	3 530	3 509	3 679	0.6
Spices	2 648	3 020	3 198	2 852	2 852	0.5
Edible products, nec	21 084	25 113	29 487	31 807	34 304	4.9
Beverage						
Beverages, nonalcoholic, nec	6 270	7 438	8 725	9 770	11 147	1.5
Alcoholic beverages	32 689	37 833	42 821	45 777	50 039	7.2
Animal feed c	24 399	27 219	32 391	32 587	33 911	5.2
Total	454 895	530 459	603 203	639 499	680 138	100.0

a Based on over 100 reporting countries representing more than 90 per cent of world trade. b Average, 2002-2006. c Excludes unmilled cereal. p Preliminary.

Source: International Trade Centre, UNCTAD/WTO; ABARE.

8.3 Value of food imports, European Union

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 p	Share a
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	4 013	4 691	5 753	6 421	6 912	2.1
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	9 539	11 088	12 524	14 312	16 677	4.8
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	1 045	1 250	1 381	1 595	1 827	0.5
Shellfish	5 373	6 716	7 051	7 691	8 519	2.7
Horticulture						
Vegetables	12 298	14 679	16 492	17 739	18 956	6.0
Fruit and nuts	17 752	22 340	25 568	28 284	29 557	9.3
Cocoa	3 932	5 496	4 902	5 212	5 116	1.9
Eggs, albumin	872	1 183	1 271	1 363	1 437	0.5
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	876	899	1 244	1 103	1 193	0.4
Maize	1 942	2 422	2 839	2 733	2 929	1.0
Oilseeds, not soft oil	438	522	579	607	552	0.2
Oilseeds, soft oil	5 842	6 924	7 419	6 650	6 739	2.5
Rice	1 049	1 237	1 436	1 351	1 471	0.5
Wheat or meslin	3 672	3 671	4 096	4 364	4 621	1.5
Other cereal grains, nec	315	444	539	472	550	0.2
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	4 836	6 279	7 745	8 710	10 072	2.8
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	10 971	13 156	15 968	18 200	18 538	5.8
Meat or offal, preserved	1 806	2 042	1 977	1 939	2 249	0.8
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	3 297	4 114	5 014	5 851	6 362	1.9
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	7 303	9 294	10 873	11 173	11 821	3.8
Butter and cheese	1 826	2 548	2 807	2 744	2 953	1.0
Cheese and curd	7 546	9 183	10 719	11 014	11 760	3.8
Fish or shellfish	4 125	4 827	5 225	5 787	6 275	2.0
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	361	429	463	485	535	0.2
Cereal flour or meal, nec	108	137	185	161	181	0.1
Cereal etc, flour or starch	8 133	10 013	11 950	12 757	13 605	4.3
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	5 360	6 412	7 308	7 545	7 959	2.6
Fruit, prepared or preserved	3 437	4 371	5 065	5 554	5 974	1.8
Fruit or vegetable juices	3 855	4 792	4 911	5 235	6 103	1.9
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	4 587	5 366	6 436	7 068	7 144	2.3
Sugar confectionery	1 839	2 295	2 626	2 819	2 833	0.9
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	4 498	5 570	6 486	6 937	7 516	2.3

Continued

8.3 Value of food imports, European Union *continued*

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^p	Share ^a
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	656	883	1 049	1 099	1 195	0.4
Animal oil or fat	580	722	953	911	964	0.3
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	4 048	4 937	5 877	6 931	9 217	2.3
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	2 469	3 184	3 938	4 213	4 469	1.4
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	1 568	1 963	2 294	2 303	2 500	0.8
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	4 437	5 246	6 108	7 917	9 271	2.5
Tea and mate	891	986	1 075	1 077	1 211	0.4
Spices	800	956	995	968	1 020	0.4
Edible products, nec	8 488	10 767	12 773	13 506	14 882	4.6
Beverage						
Beverages, nonalcoholic, nec	3 241	3 900	4 561	5 076	5 696	1.7
Alcoholic beverages	15 173	17 741	20 612	21 539	22 620	7.4
Animal feed ^b	12 012	13 726	15 971	15 867	16 740	5.6
Total	197 211	239 400	275 058	295 285	318 722	100.0

^a Average, 2002–2006. ^b Excludes unmilled cereal. ^p Preliminary.

Source: International Trade Centre, UNCTAD/WTO. ABARE.

8.4 Value of food imports, NAFTA

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 p	Share a
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	2 519	1 869	1 649	2 372	2 916	2.4
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	4 088	4 430	4 722	5 219	5 949	5.2
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	225	227	230	268	285	0.3
Shellfish	5 251	5 801	5 709	5 915	6 259	6.1
Horticulture						
Vegetables	4 820	5 401	5 964	6 414	7 147	6.3
Fruit and nuts	6 896	7 501	8 213	9 184	10 041	8.9
Cocoa	1 215	1 782	1 842	1 984	1 836	1.8
Eggs, albumin	101	98	126	103	120	0.1
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	100	83	88	31	50	0.1
Maize	1 220	1 284	1 139	1 096	1 594	1.3
Oilseeds, not soft oil	96	146	206	257	253	0.2
Oilseeds, soft oil	1 746	1 947	2 254	1 933	2 023	2.1
Rice	376	498	622	569	737	0.6
Wheat or meslin	768	716	788	795	1 026	0.9
Other cereal grains, nec	807	694	687	633	702	0.7
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	4 131	3 814	4 388	4 607	4 345	4.5
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	2 366	2 738	3 417	3 726	3 766	3.4
Meat or offal, preserved	213	292	310	285	265	0.3
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	874	936	1 003	1 120	1 290	1.1
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	713	796	944	1 223	1 174	1.0
Butter and cheese	162	179	344	387	233	0.3
Cheese and curd	1 151	1 272	1 415	1 498	1 516	1.5
Fish or shellfish	2 463	2 706	2 970	3 199	3 605	3.2
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	93	100	109	113	133	0.1
Cereal flour or meal, nec	92	97	117	118	127	0.1
Cereal etc, flour or starch	3 478	4 021	4 355	4 800	5 409	4.7
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	2 015	2 275	2 580	2 700	2 922	2.6
Fruit, prepared or preserved	1 490	1 737	1 932	2 227	2 573	2.1
Fruit or vegetable juices	1 228	1 362	1 366	1 614	1 838	1.6
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	1 456	1 620	1 595	2 040	3 028	2.1
Sugar confectionery	1 228	1 463	1 514	1 581	1 606	1.6
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	1 359	1 650	1 802	1 936	2 113	1.9

Continued

8.4 Value of food imports, NAFTA *continued*

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^p	Share ^a
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	88	88	104	122	144	0.1
Animal oil or fat	240	303	392	371	395	0.4
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	1 160	1 357	1 882	1 895	2 195	1.8
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	562	647	916	1 047	1 248	0.9
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	306	388	477	492	491	0.5
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	2 208	2 511	2 879	3 761	4 215	3.3
Tea and mate	354	403	447	499	563	0.5
Spices	663	812	779	667	704	0.8
Edible products, nec	3 507	3 857	4 482	5 173	5 636	4.8
Beverage						
Beverages, nonalcoholic, nec	1 172	1 352	1 589	1 835	2 367	1.8
Alcoholic beverages	10 392	11 883	12 723	14 123	16 056	13.8
Animal feed ^b	1 879	2 028	2 345	2 319	2 677	2.4
Total	77 268	85 163	93 412	102 252	113 568	100.0

^a Average, 2002-2006. ^b Excludes unmilled cereal. ^p Preliminary.

Source: International Trade Centre, UNCTAD/WTO.

8.5 Value of food imports, APEC ^a

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 p	Share b
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	3 535	3 002	2 821	3 557	4 128	1.7
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	14 347	15 027	16 818	18 482	19 297	8.2
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	981	1 023	1 089	1 122	1 078	0.5
Shellfish	12 134	12 532	13 116	12 950	13 596	6.2
Horticulture						
Vegetables	7 551	8 348	9 439	10 085	11 288	4.5
Fruit and nuts	11 323	12 290	13 404	14 619	15 866	6.6
Cocoa	1 897	2 909	2 963	3 167	3 370	1.4
Eggs, albumin	352	348	432	430	405	0.2
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	610	634	693	747	727	0.3
Maize	4 677	5 230	6 069	5 347	6 229	2.7
Oilseeds, not soft oil	188	225	348	406	416	0.2
Oilseeds, soft oil	7 784	11 577	14 296	13 931	13 685	6.0
Rice	1 792	1 851	2 130	2 265	2 768	1.0
Wheat or meslin	4 117	3 992	6 180	5 268	5 028	2.4
Other cereal grains, nec	1 148	1 045	1 068	983	1 044	0.5
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	6 946	7 498	7 301	7 873	7 713	3.6
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	10 304	11 066	12 083	12 988	12 137	5.7
Meat or offal, preserved	278	357	376	359	348	0.2
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	2 267	2 438	2 724	3 352	3 706	1.4
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	2 822	3 033	3 746	4 268	4 493	1.8
Butter and cheese	310	367	601	685	494	0.2
Cheese and curd	2 066	2 216	2 617	2 804	2 877	1.2
Fish or shellfish	5 456	5 669	6 606	6 846	7 391	3.1
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	283	292	332	412	465	0.2
Cereal flour or meal, nec	148	160	193	185	202	0.1
Cereal etc, flour or starch	5 133	5 879	6 420	7 028	7 798	3.1
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	3 963	4 352	4 991	5 202	5 614	2.3
Fruit, prepared or preserved	2 623	2 983	3 336	3 760	4 257	1.6
Fruit or vegetable juices	2 004	2 196	2 259	2 644	2 970	1.2
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	3 376	3 662	3 725	4 888	6 609	2.2
Sugar confectionery	1 736	2 006	2 114	2 221	2 255	1.0
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	2 143	2 532	2 811	3 043	3 288	1.3

Continued

8.5 Value of food imports, APEC ^a continued

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^p	Share ^b
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	241	248	356	299	385	0.1
Animal oil or fat	556	652	804	790	839	0.4
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	2 394	3 289	4 740	4 097	4 284	1.8
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	2 590	3 447	4 730	4 487	5 343	2.0
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	739	891	1 096	1 166	1 452	0.5
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	3 289	3 673	4 200	5 563	6 211	2.2
Tea and mate	712	767	878	928	1 007	0.4
Spices	1 154	1 337	1 443	1 213	1 286	0.6
Edible products, nec	7 802	8 770	10 353	11 492	12 216	4.9
Beverage						
Beverages, nonalcoholic, nec	2 086	2 403	2 810	3 124	3 751	1.4
Alcoholic beverages	13 955	15 785	17 196	18 960	21 621	8.5
Animal feed ^c	7 586	8 057	9 516	10 069	10 867	4.5
Total	167 399	186 059	211 223	224 103	240 804	100.0

^a No data available for Chinese Taipei. ^b Average, 2002-2006. ^c Excludes unmilled cereal. ^p Preliminary.
Source: International Trade Centre, UNCTAD/WTO; ABARE.

8.6 Value of food imports, ASEAN ^a

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^p	Share ^b
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	319	387	359	399	405	1.7
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	1 185	1 364	1 630	1 939	2 020	7.2
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	58	66	66	64	72	0.3
Shellfish	597	638	859	697	595	3.0
Horticulture						
Vegetables	636	648	762	859	992	3.5
Fruit and nuts	757	822	871	990	1 039	4.0
Cocoa	325	598	610	648	951	2.8
Eggs, albumin	61	64	70	79	77	0.3
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	4	3	8	10	4	0.0
Maize	504	527	563	480	753	2.5
Oilseeds, not soft oil	33	22	60	63	59	0.2
Oilseeds, soft oil	1 019	1 156	1 345	1 114	1 011	5.0
Rice	871	713	637	925	1 084	3.8
Wheat or meslin	1 628	1 531	1 908	1 945	1 886	7.9
Other cereal grains, nec	9	13	12	16	13	0.1
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	273	275	375	407	424	1.6
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	408	424	456	485	522	2.0
Meat or offal, preserved	15	14	15	21	24	0.1
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	95	83	80	84	94	0.4
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	1 372	1 525	1 937	2 180	2 067	8.1
Butter and cheese	105	119	178	204	162	0.7
Cheese and curd	97	98	139	138	146	0.5
Fish or shellfish	184	188	220	254	253	1.0
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	130	129	153	215	235	0.8
Cereal flour or meal, nec	33	36	46	34	37	0.2
Cereal etc, flour or starch	457	529	591	588	569	2.4
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	218	231	248	257	282	1.1
Fruit, prepared or preserved	133	135	160	185	195	0.7
Fruit or vegetable juices	87	98	88	95	102	0.4
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	764	851	800	1 265	1 352	4.5
Sugar confectionery	140	152	169	172	156	0.7
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	160	174	199	203	239	0.9

Continued

8.6 Value of food imports, ASEAN ^a *continued*

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^p	Share ^b
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	44	53	58	46	42	0.2
Animal oil or fat	37	45	54	67	66	0.2
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	211	215	291	276	263	1.1
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	502	600	1 073	758	727	3.2
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	140	152	214	278	385	1.0
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	152	176	212	271	316	1.0
Tea and mate	53	53	62	68	75	0.3
Spices	234	257	316	243	302	1.2
Edible products, nec	1 165	1 326	1 656	1 885	1 864	7.0
Beverage						
Beverages, nonalcoholic, nec	125	144	152	161	210	0.7
Alcoholic beverages	664	788	1 004	1 181	1 389	4.5
Animal feed ^c	2 011	2 374	2 836	3 075	2 645	11.5
Total	18 016	19 796	23 542	25 323	26 105	100.0

^a No data available for Laos and Myanmar. ^b Average, 2002-2006. ^c Excludes unmilled cereal. ^p Preliminary.
Source: International Trade Centre, UNCTAD/WTO; ABARE.

8.7 Value of food imports, United States ^a

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^p	Share ^b
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	2 160	1 654	1 471	2 122	2 642	3.1
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	3 563	3 809	4 012	4 481	5 082	6.4
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	162	166	172	190	203	0.3
Shellfish	4 689	5 251	5 123	5 257	5 566	7.9
Horticulture						
Vegetables	3 393	3 906	4 385	4 639	5 128	6.5
Fruit and nuts	4 871	5 261	5 762	6 386	6 905	8.9
Cocoa	963	1 418	1 426	1 647	1 480	2.1
Eggs, albumin	29	24	34	23	32	0.0
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	70	53	74	16	29	0.1
Maize	147	170	140	142	209	0.2
Oilseeds, not soft oil	51	89	104	137	102	0.1
Oilseeds, soft oil	223	190	311	302	367	0.4
Rice	190	242	285	261	368	0.4
Wheat or meslin	283	144	167	179	330	0.3
Other cereal grains, nec	245	249	223	258	317	0.4
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	2 620	2 461	3 441	3 436	2 915	4.5
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	1 200	1 366	1 618	1 672	1 590	2.3
Meat or offal, preserved	119	204	215	187	153	0.3
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	500	544	635	665	762	0.9
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	209	231	282	365	381	0.4
Butter and cheese	64	67	140	148	89	0.2
Cheese and curd	835	931	1 026	1 060	1 069	1.5
Fish or shellfish	2 157	2 362	2 576	2 749	3 104	3.9
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	74	77	81	79	92	0.1
Cereal flour or meal, nec	51	55	74	78	80	0.1
Cereal etc, flour or starch	2 162	2 502	2 728	3 025	3 370	4.2
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	1 472	1 707	1 941	1 997	2 136	2.8
Fruit, prepared or preserved	1 091	1 275	1 415	1 659	1 918	2.2
Fruit or vegetable juices	811	926	926	1 102	1 228	1.5
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	1 058	1 122	1 074	1 423	2 048	2.0
Sugar confectionery	958	1 172	1 216	1 260	1 269	1.8
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	878	1 106	1 185	1 259	1 323	1.7

Continued

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^p	Share ^b
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	29	31	40	50	69	0.1
Animal oil or fat	63	67	80	88	104	0.1
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	772	930	1 361	1 361	1 660	1.8
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	432	486	712	803	943	1.0
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	163	194	244	261	272	0.3
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	1 799	2 075	2 395	3 125	3 462	3.9
Tea and mate	261	284	314	353	403	0.5
Spices	541	680	625	501	541	0.9
Edible products, nec	1 800	1 942	2 353	2 589	2 878	3.5
Beverage						
Beverages, nonalcoholic, nec	902	1 056	1 282	1 478	1 944	2.0
Alcoholic beverages	9 057	10 188	10 803	11 878	13 392	16.8
Animal feed ^c	706	744	914	821	958	1.3
Total	53 823	59 406	65 385	71 511	78 915	100.0

^a Includes Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands. ^b Average, 2002–2006. ^c Excludes unmilled cereal. ^p Preliminary.
Source: International Trade Centre, UNCTAD/WTO.

8.8 Value of food imports, Japan

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 p	Share a
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	197	172	189	227	250	0.4
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	6 209	6 145	6 924	7 143	6 589	14.0
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	257	264	254	261	233	0.5
Shellfish	4 506	4 175	4 347	4 133	4 034	9.0
Horticulture						
Vegetables	1 508	1 575	1 736	1 731	1 713	3.5
Fruit and nuts	1 841	1 922	2 139	2 104	2 006	4.2
Cocoa	176	276	248	250	287	0.5
Eggs, albumin	103	103	146	156	111	0.3
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	201	265	266	270	261	0.5
Maize	1 995	2 402	2 937	2 582	2 586	5.3
Oilseeds, not soft oil	16	11	11	13	10	0.0
Oilseeds, soft oil	1 972	2 413	2 868	2 381	2 230	5.0
Rice	222	250	344	321	303	0.6
Wheat or meslin	1 124	1 091	1 278	1 228	1 280	2.5
Other cereal grains, nec	288	294	339	308	297	0.6
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	1 516	2 136	1 830	2 006	1 942	4.0
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	5 174	5 337	5 909	5 902	4 513	11.4
Meat or offal, preserved	27	30	31	31	35	0.1
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	1 058	1 151	1 354	1 808	1 925	3.1
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	199	193	216	224	219	0.4
Butter and cheese	6	23	16	16	13	0.0
Cheese and curd	575	573	700	734	723	1.4
Fish or shellfish	2 284	2 170	2 707	2 614	2 672	5.3
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	1	1	1	2	1	0.0
Cereal flour or meal, nec	5	5	4	4	4	0.0
Cereal etc, flour or starch	639	703	774	788	808	1.6
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	1 236	1 315	1 514	1 578	1 645	3.1
Fruit, prepared or preserved	694	723	793	848	893	1.7
Fruit or vegetable juices	425	425	496	594	631	1.1
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	437	471	487	569	706	1.1
Sugar confectionery	83	96	109	106	104	0.2
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	299	335	370	380	401	0.8

Continued

8.8 Value of food imports, Japan *continued*

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^p	Share ^a
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	15	15	18	22	20	0.0
Animal oil or fat	92	103	111	131	109	0.2
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	171	208	264	318	299	0.5
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	263	329	405	392	393	0.8
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	85	98	120	131	127	0.2
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	668	683	776	1 075	1 143	1.8
Tea and mate	197	190	236	210	202	0.4
Spices	164	184	240	216	191	0.4
Edible products, nec	1 205	1 334	1 519	1 708	1 607	3.1
Beverage						
Beverages, nonalcoholic, nec	257	353	447	457	549	0.9
Alcoholic beverages	1 636	1 722	1 862	1 775	1 912	3.8
Animal feed ^b	2 155	2 309	2 533	2 602	2 767	5.2
Total	42 183	44 574	49 865	50 349	48 744	100.0

^a Average, 2002 - 2006. ^b Excludes unmilled cereal. ^p Preliminary.

Source: International Trade Centre, UNCTAD/WTO.

8.9 Value of food imports, Germany

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 p	Share a
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	464	517	674	999	990	1.6
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	1 422	1 478	1 572	1 877	2 113	3.6
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	139	159	147	284	314	0.4
Shellfish	193	207	249	291	300	0.5
Horticulture						
Vegetables	3 258	3 622	3 731	4 282	4 215	8.1
Fruit and nuts	4 178	4 873	5 376	5 972	5 978	11.2
Cocoa	684	920	873	1 010	998	1.9
Eggs, albumin	331	404	449	550	520	1.0
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	118	134	128	113	147	0.3
Maize	219	254	363	417	384	0.7
Oilseeds, not soft oil	90	113	108	112	91	0.2
Oilseeds, soft oil	1 419	1 774	1 832	1 693	1 679	3.6
Rice	147	164	185	185	197	0.4
Wheat or meslin	227	244	190	259	279	0.5
Other cereal grains, nec	32	41	33	61	61	0.1
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	495	565	775	997	1 085	1.7
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	2 667	2 779	3 174	3 807	3 309	6.7
Meat or offal, preserved	331	344	206	205	266	0.6
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	589	668	867	1 087	1 065	1.8
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	938	1 289	1 465	1 523	1 562	2.9
Butter and cheese	494	558	461	492	635	1.1
Cheese and curd	1 930	2 246	2 593	2 542	2 641	5.1
Fish or shellfish	587	659	671	772	774	1.5
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	25	33	36	36	34	0.1
Cereal flour or meal, nec	14	21	22	18	18	0.0
Cereal etc, flour or starch	1 490	1 640	1 816	2 068	2 015	3.8
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	1 336	1 477	1 574	1 675	1 622	3.3
Fruit, prepared or preserved	1 043	1 321	1 527	1 706	1 718	3.1
Fruit or vegetable juices	846	1 060	1 044	1 129	1 290	2.3
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	683	916	1 062	1 070	1 016	2.0
Sugar confectionery	314	415	477	519	513	1.0
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	842	1 004	1 048	1 068	1 076	2.1

Continued

8.9 Value of food imports, Germany *continued*

	2002 US\$m	2003 US\$m	2004 US\$m	2005 US\$m	2006 ^p US\$m	Share ^a %
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	53	88	135	173	212	0.3
Animal oil or fat	65	66	76	95	90	0.2
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	393	453	604	863	1 753	1.7
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	571	698	890	939	950	1.7
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	289	360	397	451	421	0.8
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	1 159	1 273	1 584	2 203	2 603	3.8
Tea and mate	118	154	159	164	201	0.3
Spices	170	193	209	211	222	0.4
Edible products, nec	1 462	1 799	2 120	2 357	2 422	4.3
Beverage						
Beverages, nonalcoholic, nec	783	578	637	759	759	1.5
Alcoholic beverages	2 928	3 192	3 388	3 840	3 956	7.4
Animal feed ^b	1 770	1 846	2 158	2 295	2 389	4.4
Total	37 307	42 596	47 086	53 165	54 881	100.0

^a Average, 2002-2006. ^b Excludes unmilled cereal. ^p Preliminary.

Source: International Trade Centre, UNCTAD/WTO.

8.10 Value of food imports, United Kingdom

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 p	Share a
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	524	571	686	814	943	1.8
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	1 005	1 106	1 312	1 621	1 986	3.6
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	14	19	24	30	34	0.1
Shellfish	341	392	414	444	454	1.1
Horticulture						
Vegetables	2 298	2 668	3 106	3 487	3 624	7.8
Fruit and nuts	2 778	3 250	3 830	4 234	4 550	9.6
Cocoa	412	476	451	486	461	1.2
Eggs, albumin	94	134	159	147	166	0.4
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	15	11	17	17	21	0.0
Maize	207	261	280	284	249	0.7
Oilseeds, not soft oil	39	39	34	34	38	0.1
Oilseeds, soft oil	392	409	424	408	394	1.0
Rice	227	279	303	310	314	0.7
Wheat or meslin	209	192	172	243	243	0.5
Other cereal grains, nec	12	15	19	21	23	0.0
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	675	902	1 117	1 065	1 138	2.5
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	1 684	2 299	2 853	3 073	3 114	6.7
Meat or offal, preserved	930	1 057	1 025	973	1 033	2.6
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	979	1 219	1 484	1 666	1 880	3.7
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	516	699	874	922	1 001	2.1
Butter and cheese	198	460	512	563	604	1.2
Cheese and curd	959	1 213	1 483	1 553	1 617	3.5
Fish or shellfish	792	842	945	990	1 063	2.4
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	29	30	32	45	41	0.1
Cereal flour or meal, nec	13	15	14	17	20	0.0
Cereal etc, flour or starch	1 187	1 470	1 832	1 811	1 933	4.2
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	831	1 060	1 208	1 190	1 263	2.9
Fruit, prepared or preserved	397	475	557	606	651	1.4
Fruit or vegetable juices	425	581	638	739	886	1.7
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	902	1 041	1 229	1 300	1 303	3.0
Sugar confectionery	277	361	418	442	454	1.0
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	644	729	927	1 080	1 127	2.3

Continued

8.10 Value of food imports, United Kingdom *continued*

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^p	Share ^a
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	44	50	60	64	71	0.1
Animal oil or fat	88	109	136	123	112	0.3
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	302	383	442	510	693	1.2
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	319	406	451	417	432	1.0
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	168	195	204	200	291	0.5
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	310	359	468	539	627	1.2
Tea and mate	290	281	306	285	343	0.8
Spices	91	100	111	111	123	0.3
Edible products, nec	1 268	1 684	2 055	2 090	2 210	4.8
Beverage						
Beverages, nonalcoholic, nec	461	666	832	954	1 057	2.0
Alcoholic beverages	4 142	4 758	5 708	5 809	5 895	13.6
Animal feed ^b	1 114	1 475	1 701	1 684	1 866	4.0
Total	28 604	34 744	40 851	43 401	46 349	100.0

^a Average, 2002–2006. ^b Excludes unmilled cereal. ^p Preliminary.

Source: International Trade Centre, UNCTAD/WTO.

8.11 Value of food imports, France

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 p	Share a
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Minimally transformed						
Live animals except fish	236	289	332	333	355	1.0
Fish or shellfish						
Fish, live or fresh	1 373	1 633	1 831	2 106	2 400	5.9
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	102	114	119	120	137	0.4
Shellfish	952	1 140	1 244	1 343	1 472	3.9
Horticulture						
Vegetables	1 596	1 982	2 160	2 278	2 360	6.5
Fruit and nuts	2 247	2 871	3 282	3 400	3 352	9.5
Cocoa	642	852	795	773	789	2.4
Eggs, albumin	97	136	121	113	134	0.4
Grains and oilseeds						
Barley	3	4	4	9	7	0.0
Maize	128	141	195	149	145	0.5
Oilseeds, not soft oil	25	29	23	29	30	0.1
Oilseeds, soft oil	292	360	263	243	259	0.9
Rice	213	272	307	273	282	0.8
Wheat or meslin	73	46	48	37	38	0.2
Other cereal grains, nec	13	16	24	16	19	0.1
Substantially transformed						
Meat						
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	692	797	1 065	1 262	1 456	3.3
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	1 550	1 864	2 176	2 332	2 433	6.5
Meat or offal, preserved	211	267	308	296	316	0.9
Meat or offal, preserved, nec	263	325	385	442	500	1.2
Dairy						
Milk products, excluding butter and cheese	899	1 052	1 177	1 086	1 151	3.4
Butter and cheese	342	419	509	479	506	1.4
Cheese and curd	678	823	898	930	1 027	2.7
Fish or shellfish	716	810	884	937	982	2.7
Cereal products						
Flour or meal from wheat or meslin	63	63	72	75	74	0.2
Cereal flour or meal, nec	12	16	18	18	18	0.1
Cereal etc, flour or starch	1 357	1 646	1 895	1 945	2 033	5.6
Horticulture						
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	824	992	1 236	1 253	1 390	3.6
Fruit, prepared or preserved	599	747	878	895	952	2.6
Fruit or vegetable juices	548	711	710	734	828	2.2
Sugar and confectionery						
Sugar, molasses and honey	468	508	599	599	651	1.8
Sugar confectionery	183	233	272	330	312	0.8
Chocolate and cocoa preparations	862	1 108	1 259	1 135	1 205	3.5

Continued

8.11 Value of food imports, France *continued*

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 p	Share a
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	%
Animal and vegetable oil						
Margarine and shortening	162	207	227	223	231	0.7
Animal oil or fat	51	63	87	84	81	0.2
Vegetable oil or fat, fixed, soft	512	561	614	793	1 072	2.2
Vegetable oils, fixed, not soft	253	294	322	342	357	1.0
Animal or vegetable oils, processed	180	221	237	227	230	0.7
Other food						
Coffee and coffee substitutes	587	692	767	937	1 115	2.6
Tea and mate	97	122	127	135	147	0.4
Spices	121	171	117	98	107	0.4
Edible products, nec	979	1 275	1 416	1 497	1 618	4.3
Beverage						
Beverages, nonalcoholic, nec	396	474	537	562	635	1.6
Alcoholic beverages	1 330	1 591	1 898	1 942	1 993	5.5
Animal feed b	1 521	1 800	1 958	1 942	1 893	5.7
Total	24 449	29 737	33 397	34 751	37 095	100.0

a Average, 2002–2006. b Excludes unmilled cereal. p Preliminary.

Source: International Trade Centre, UNCTAD/WTO.

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	28 000	504	429	28 109	26 445	32
Egypt	125	0	0	127	78	1
Nigeria	9 650	21	1	9 669	8 829	73
South Africa	4 161	34	282	3 946	3 736	84
Asia ^c	53 897	1 316	729	54 581	53 019	14
China	35 533	411	212	35 732	34 858	27
India	2 292	6	20	2 278	1 683	2
Indonesia	170	2	7	165	165	1
Japan	6 217	448	54	6 612	6 612	52
Korea, Rep. of	3 371	68	155	3 284	3 265	69
Malaysia	141	27	46	122	120	5
Pakistan	18	0	0	19	19	0
Philippines	1 199	27	24	1 202	1 202	15
Thailand	1 904	63	53	2 007	2 007	32
Viet Nam	714	7	7	714	714	9
Europe	73 045	10 130	12 882	71 161	66 751	92
Austria	1 206	141	117	1 218	1 214	150
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	1 926	141	226	1 840	1 779	174
Denmark	773	247	359	750	710	133
France	7 765	1 180	2 162	7 390	5 534	93
Germany	11 555	1 775	1 402	12 100	12 050	146
Greece	805	113	80	868	752	69
Italy	6 155	642	1 931	5 387	4 532	79
Malta	15	5	0	20	18	45
Netherlands	2 548	520	1 446	1 622	1 622	101
Norway	233	99	5	327	323	72
Poland	3 168	111	33	3 236	3 235	84
Portugal	1 499	215	343	1 328	1 231	123
Russian Federation	8 741	557	137	9 162	9 162	64
Slovenia	257	14	94	177	166	84
Spain	6 480	546	1 216	5 305	4 288	105
Sweden	536	239	86	689	689	78
Turkey	865	6	44	828	828	12
United Kingdom	6 612	1 840	1 145	7 249	7 169	121
Middle East						
Iran	1	0	0	1	1	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	1	1	0
United Arab Emirates	0	51	1	49	0	0

Continued

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	7 053	204	1 443	5 817	5 687	41
Mexico	6 421	137	1 409	5 149	5 021	49
North America	29 806	4 212	1 218	32 800	32 329	100
Canada	3 101	502	518	3 085	3 084	99
United States	26 705	3 710	700	29 715	29 245	101
South America	15 996	296	692	15 627	15 606	44
Argentina	2 691	12	153	2 515	2 505	66
Brazil	7 924	46	55	7 915	7 910	45
Chile	973	25	413	650	651	42
Uruguay	169	10	3	176	176	52
Oceania	3 333	216	577	2 970	2 702	87
Australia	2 824	133	538	2 416	2 210	113
New Zealand	386	64	36	415	366	95
World	212 156	16 991	18 136	212 034	203 496	33

^a Annual average, 2001 - 2003. Wine, beer from barley, and other fermented and alcoholic beverages. Includes nonfood alcohol. ^b Takes account of stock changes. ^c Not including Middle East countries.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

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	114 849	48 911	3 046	162 428	119 888	145
Egypt	17 317	9 316	567	27 366	17 002	241
Nigeria	20 482	3 940	61	24 361	17 630	146
South Africa	11 869	2 191	1 203	13 634	8 342	187
Asia c	818 439	113 506	49 719	887 651	618 218	164
China	334 013	10 485	15 969	336 766	216 242	166
India	187 171	50	7 940	188 628	164 133	156
Indonesia	44 208	6 637	162	51 177	42 639	196
Japan	8 184	27 467	612	35 271	14 631	115
Korea, Rep. of	4 867	13 204	195	17 623	7 159	151
Malaysia	1 526	4 871	299	6 223	3 670	153
Pakistan	25 487	207	3 220	23 852	21 020	140
Philippines	13 391	4 435	23	17 094	11 349	144
Thailand	22 263	1 228	8 435	14 250	7 606	122
Viet Nam	25 086	1 214	3 687	20 038	15 008	187
Europe	406 661	69 996	95 410	385 968	98 232	135
Austria	4 429	905	1 210	4 491	927	114
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	6 634	286	909	6 263	1 261	123
Denmark	9 094	1 359	2 306	8 220	718	134
France	61 576	2 770	31 586	34 662	7 019	117
Germany	44 145	5 241	12 835	38 886	9 367	114
Greece	4 701	2 045	620	5 978	1 689	154
Italy	19 268	9 971	4 504	24 571	9 321	162
Malta	12	170	3	184	70	179
Netherlands	1 728	8 033	2 048	7 565	1 439	90
Norway	1 217	581	12	1 791	581	129
Poland	25 743	1 147	513	26 814	5 953	154
Portugal	1 277	3 355	233	4 418	1 331	132
Russian Federation	77 780	2 660	9 599	70 892	21 945	152
Slovenia	505	497	18	984	275	138
Spain	20 120	10 249	2 425	28 270	4 035	99
Sweden	5 402	487	1 574	4 483	916	103
Turkey	30 281	2 695	1 443	31 497	15 488	220
United Kingdom	21 145	4 273	4 730	21 389	6 632	112
Middle East						
Iran	17 712	7 193	61	24 870	14 174	208
Kuwait	8	614	8	630	338	138
Saudi Arabia	2 797	5 678	46	7 988	3 535	150
United Arab Emirates	0	2 255	568	1 600	418	142

Continued

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	33 705	21 680	1 285	52 966	22 689	162
Mexico	29 976	17 483	916	45 705	17 914	176
North America	364 529	12 129	103 240	287 055	36 389	113
Canada	43 290	5 056	18 542	31 582	3 667	117
United States	321 240	7 073	84 698	255 473	32 722	112
South America	106 945	21 335	24 191	103 043	40 792	114
Argentina	33 730	48	21 096	13 392	5 178	136
Brazil	54 860	9 292	682	62 260	19 622	111
Chile	3 349	1 739	267	4 681	2 225	143
Uruguay	1 485	316	945	915	544	160
Oceania	32 849	1 546	17 702	13 268	2 726	87
Australia	31 893	340	17 651	11 253	1 692	87
New Zealand	925	460	30	1 256	365	95
World	1 879 601	294 068	294 688	1 898 686	942 728	152

^a Annual average, 2001–2003. 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 Organisation, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

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	174 659	734	403	176 004	108 073	130
Egypt	2 335	56	253	2 161	1 649	23
Nigeria	65 929	1	8	65 922	26 150	216
South Africa	1 596	141	39	1 698	1 228	28
Asia ^c	299 230	15 731	17 383	295 451	170 158	45
China	184 819	10 271	1 036	194 289	97 263	75
India	31 603	17	55	31 564	24 961	24
Indonesia	20 596	557	491	20 662	15 215	70
Japan	4 466	1 334	8	5 792	4 246	33
Korea, Rep. of	876	1 356	0	2 231	722	15
Malaysia	452	587	30	1 009	527	22
Pakistan	2 254	19	59	2 214	1 920	13
Philippines	2 443	255	5	2 693	2 324	30
Thailand	18 110	205	14 017	1 938	1 027	17
Viet Nam	6 394	20	1 051	5 363	1 161	14
Europe	134 155	20 269	13 949	142 497	68 495	94
Austria	646	131	53	759	507	63
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	1 026	106	48	1 134	790	77
Denmark	1 486	160	150	1 596	420	79
France	6 433	1 104	1 579	6 126	3 948	66
Germany	11 213	1 219	3 373	9 062	6 045	73
Greece	885	221	23	1 083	756	69
Italy	1 844	1 126	295	2 861	2 329	41
Malta	25	16	4	36	30	76
Netherlands	6 949	4 355	4 232	7 072	1 474	92
Norway	365	56	0	423	331	73
Poland	16 211	56	644	15 983	5 020	130
Portugal	1 241	846	29	2 058	1 298	129
Russian Federation	34 861	481	21	35 320	17 755	123
Slovenia	137	30	4	163	115	58
Spain	2 981	3 572	268	6 422	3 286	80
Sweden	899	324	29	1 122	472	53
Turkey	5 167	62	105	5 124	4 157	59
United Kingdom	6 511	1 615	328	8 580	7 325	124
Middle East						
Iran	3 631	34	81	3 583	3 035	45
Kuwait	32	34	0	66	65	27
Saudi Arabia	316	179	39	457	386	16
United Arab Emirates	10	101	6	104	49	17

Continued

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	2 894	547	434	2 908	2 291	16
Mexico	1 775	371	29	2 116	1 729	17
North America	25 890	3 416	3 615	26 192	21 613	67
Canada	4 736	443	1 820	3 395	2 628	84
United States	21 154	2 972	1 795	22 797	18 986	65
South America	47 419	641	374	47 695	23 660	66
Argentina	2 729	41	161	2 613	2 163	57
Brazil	26 328	230	98	26 460	10 654	61
Chile	1 211	40	5	1 245	840	54
Uruguay	209	32	1	242	174	51
Oceania	3 598	201	171	3 648	3 023	97
Australia	1 300	95	64	1 334	1 105	57
New Zealand	516	64	89	508	287	75
World	690 714	41 697	36 382	697 371	399 448	64

^a Annual average, 2001 – 2003. Includes cassava, potatoes, yams and other roots. ^b Takes account of stock changes. ^c Not including Middle East countries.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

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	9 776	6 819	3 073	13 724	12 915	16
Egypt	1 565	515	49	2 297	2 080	30
Nigeria	54	1 321	8	1 366	1 366	11
South Africa	2 528	56	1 288	1 468	1 462	33
Asia c	65 243	16 913	8 997	70 033	65 401	17
China	11 684	1 866	612	11 825	9 668	7
India	28 501	69	1 573	25 907	25 525	24
Indonesia	2 369	1 356	50	3 771	3 559	16
Japan	2 169	1 715	17	3 828	3 710	29
Korea, Rep. of	861	1 620	445	1 950	1 735	37
Malaysia	130	1 376	500	1 013	1 004	42
Pakistan	4 055	335	37	4 272	4 269	29
Philippines	2 150	264	112	2 233	2 232	28
Thailand	6 582	25	4 381	1 986	1 986	32
Viet Nam	1 177	35	69	1 145	1 033	13
Europe	29 812	18 356	13 921	35 237	30 012	41
Austria	765	411	319	874	367	45
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	633	131	198	566	497	49
Denmark	654	320	429	520	304	57
France	5 694	915	4 217	2 793	2 447	41
Germany	4 491	1 401	2 049	3 900	3 786	46
Greece	350	61	36	454	382	35
Italy	1 645	787	584	2 042	1 815	32
Malta	0	33	0	33	20	52
Netherlands	1 910	524	519	1 959	793	49
Norway	6	222	22	209	202	45
Poland	2 033	129	380	1 914	1 760	46
Portugal	81	380	110	364	342	34
Russian Federation	1 957	4 913	178	6 668	6 336	44
Slovenia	64	56	26	94	31	15
Spain	1 228	591	387	1 607	1 400	34
Sweden	465	108	134	422	398	45
Turkey	2 116	36	515	1 878	1 857	26
United Kingdom	2 191	1 863	986	3 285	2 460	42
Middle East						
Iran	1 164	724	37	1 809	1 808	27
Kuwait	0	87	4	84	84	34
Saudi Arabia	0	739	29	662	661	28
United Arab Emirates	0	1 247	404	733	113	38

Continued

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	9 448	459	2 561	7 219	6 517	47
Mexico	5 701	361	484	5 544	4 981	49
North America	20 325	3 894	1 330	23 380	22 617	70
Canada	462	1 732	371	1 896	1 889	60
United States	19 863	2 162	959	21 485	20 728	71
South America	33 450	1 028	15 236	18 347	17 640	49
Argentina	2 092	19	434	1 653	1 721	45
Brazil	23 889	26	13 055	9 963	9 968	57
Chile	497	252	22	761	725	46
Uruguay	19	114	17	116	115	34
Oceania	5 398	436	3 706	1 958	1 250	40
Australia	4 979	102	3 357	1 579	908	46
New Zealand	61	286	63	250	230	60
World	177 427	48 520	51 807	171 400	157 828	25

^a Annual average, 2001–2003. 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 Organisation, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

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	9 528	1 001	214	10 313	7 502	9
Egypt	500	392	34	865	650	9
Nigeria	2 241	1	0	2 242	1 162	10
South Africa	97	80	7	171	147	3
Asia ^c	26 112	4 345	2 872	27 557	20 399	5
China	5 642	219	895	4 972	1 795	1
India	12 444	2 147	157	14 433	12 101	12
Indonesia	314	39	10	344	293	1
Japan	93	160	0	278	257	2
Korea, Rep. of	19	57	0	77	74	2
Malaysia	0	65	3	62	62	3
Pakistan	869	409	59	1 218	973	7
Philippines	55	82	0	136	133	2
Thailand	290	9	40	259	229	4
Viet Nam	250	5	3	252	223	3
Europe	7 997	2 300	1 715	8 600	1 959	3
Austria	110	9	7	112	6	1
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	73	12	26	73	19	2
Denmark	129	16	52	94	6	1
France	1 954	127	790	1 290	122	2
Germany	527	90	70	547	65	1
Greece	40	35	1	74	52	5
Italy	124	430	15	539	319	6
Malta	1	1	0	3	2	4
Netherlands	17	251	55	213	30	2
Norway	0	5	0	5	5	1
Poland	226	18	13	231	73	2
Portugal	22	60	12	70	40	4
Russian Federation	1 731	32	83	1 680	184	1
Slovenia	1	3	0	4	3	1
Spain	444	540	22	962	236	6
Sweden	81	6	7	80	14	2
Turkey	1 551	87	352	1 286	837	12
United Kingdom	938	178	323	794	309	5
Middle East						
Iran	637	3	129	512	324	5
Kuwait	0	18	0	18	18	7
Saudi Arabia	8	77	4	82	80	3
United Arab Emirates	0	89	37	51	30	10

Continued

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	2 215	232	234	2 045	1 759	13
Mexico	1 713	152	179	1 520	1 288	13
North America	4 344	331	2 589	2 366	1 402	4
Canada	2 900	89	2 023	1 152	250	8
United States	1 444	242	566	1 214	1 153	4
South America	3 869	507	341	4 242	3 865	11
Argentina	293	7	253	60	38	1
Brazil	2 959	141	7	3 259	2 996	17
Chile	94	22	22	95	62	4
Uruguay	7	4	0	11	10	3
Oceania	2 055	29	2 106	435	60	2
Australia	2 013	11	2 084	390	26	1
New Zealand	34	9	22	30	20	5
World	56 363	8 992	10 084	56 035	37 398	6

^a Annual average, 2001 - 2003. Includes beans, peas and other pulses. ^b Takes account of stock changes. ^c Not including Middle East countries.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

9.6 Supply and consumption of vegetables, by selected country a

	Domestic supply			Food consumption		
	Production	Imports	Exports	Total b	Volume	Per person
	kt	kt	kt	kt	kt	kg
Africa	49 073	1 466	1 195	49 357	44 442	54
Egypt	14 568	11	403	14 185	12 735	181
Nigeria	8 150	134	0	8 283	7 353	61
South Africa	2 265	57	65	2 256	1 963	44
Asia c	587 832	8 593	11 793	584 514	513 808	136
China	385 437	1 143	6 107	380 420	333 552	256
India	76 481	61	968	75 574	70 451	67
Indonesia	6 367	346	105	6 608	6 085	28
Japan	12 161	2 825	11	14 974	13 661	107
Korea, Rep. of	11 441	476	76	11 840	10 229	216
Malaysia	479	735	339	875	865	36
Pakistan	4 900	113	102	4 911	4 714	32
Philippines	5 025	123	24	5 124	4 879	62
Thailand	3 188	99	425	2 861	2 586	42
Viet Nam	7 405	87	89	7 355	6 627	83
Europe	96 651	24 226	22 095	98 893	83 636	115
Austria	539	488	187	841	739	91
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	364	465	31	799	750	73
Denmark	256	369	71	554	523	98
France	8 802	2 929	1 761	9 970	8 431	141
Germany	3 694	5 425	782	8 337	7 563	92
Greece	3 899	199	551	3 548	2 864	261
Italy	14 895	1 477	4 781	11 591	9 492	165
Malta	53	10	0	63	53	136
Netherlands	3 726	1 581	3 715	1 595	1 430	89
Norway	139	180	3	316	294	65
Poland	5 148	406	802	4 761	4 063	105
Portugal	2 362	284	544	2 103	1 845	184
Russian Federation	14 527	1 863	43	16 444	13 486	94
Slovenia	54	98	4	149	136	69
Spain	12 431	616	4 949	8 097	6 318	154
Sweden	279	527	61	744	684	77
Turkey	25 300	16	1 315	24 000	16 136	229
United Kingdom	2 651	3 458	276	5 833	5 324	90
Middle East						
Iran	12 800	0	467	12 333	10 947	161
Kuwait	184	213	3	394	375	154
Saudi Arabia	1 832	648	59	2 420	2 204	94
United Arab Emirates	491	612	114	989	602	205

Continued

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	11 830	779	4 329	8 280	7 580	54
Mexico	9 728	406	3 541	6 594	6 036	59
North America	39 493	7 762	4 632	42 623	39 964	124
Canada	2 369	2 378	698	4 049	3 823	122
United States	37 124	5 384	3 934	38 574	36 141	124
South America	20 057	872	1 375	19 553	16 767	47
Argentina	3 115	168	271	3 012	2 687	71
Brazil	7 760	302	220	7 842	7 020	40
Chile	2 719	13	620	2 112	1 618	104
Uruguay	174	38	2	211	184	54
Oceania	3 470	383	681	3 158	2 977	95
Australia	1 969	274	236	2 003	1 948	100
New Zealand	952	70	441	570	498	130
World	812 584	44 263	46 165	810 678	711 661	115

^a Annual average, 2001 – 2003. Does not include starchy roots. ^b Takes account of stock changes. ^c Not including Middle East countries.
 Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

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	62 112	1 072	4 340	58 941	44 275	53
Egypt	7 408	95	309	7 205	6 460	92
Nigeria	9 072	42	0	9 114	8 180	68
South Africa	5 246	28	2 278	3 071	1 826	41
Asia ^c	209 198	13 598	15 065	207 663	180 036	48
China	72 633	2 924	3 042	72 517	62 172	48
India	45 295	298	394	45 199	38 866	37
Indonesia	11 300	288	377	11 191	10 033	46
Japan	3 848	4 128	31	7 945	6 983	55
Korea, Rep. of	2 643	862	51	3 453	3 180	67
Malaysia	1 242	553	314	1 479	1 326	55
Pakistan	5 110	189	297	5 002	4 802	32
Philippines	11 492	187	2 737	8 960	7 905	101
Thailand	7 674	135	1 844	5 965	5 506	89
Viet Nam	4 782	81	218	4 670	4 236	53
Europe	73 645	49 916	29 318	94 125	61 482	85
Austria	1 066	1 182	650	1 601	1 044	129
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	458	626	178	906	747	73
Denmark	46	889	169	733	705	132
France	10 398	5 938	2 438	13 898	5 783	97
Germany	4 283	9 331	2 699	10 952	9 313	113
Greece	3 735	361	1 304	2 803	1 716	157
Italy	16 172	2 420	3 977	14 655	7 664	133
Malta	7	35	2	40	36	90
Netherlands	558	4 899	3 001	2 488	2 443	152
Norway	27	527	5	549	535	119
Poland	3 247	1 245	1 644	2 680	1 987	51
Portugal	1 841	612	190	2 263	1 203	120
Russian Federation	3 512	3 920	83	7 361	6 514	45
Slovenia	267	140	38	373	261	132
Spain	16 125	1 280	6 084	11 300	4 874	119
Sweden	32	1 063	84	1 011	962	109
Turkey	10 951	152	2 458	8 646	7 183	102
United Kingdom	289	6 209	269	6 229	6 062	102
Middle East						
Iran	12 873	178	919	12 132	10 754	158
Kuwait	12	146	21	144	138	57
Saudi Arabia	1 254	1 268	200	2 323	2 245	95
United Arab Emirates	791	960	409	1 342	399	136

Continued

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	23 060	1 541	7 190	17 406	14 994	107
Mexico	14 327	783	1 510	13 601	12 086	119
North America	30 460	19 001	8 252	41 433	36 450	113
Canada	688	3 849	523	4 020	3 824	122
United States	29 772	15 152	7 730	37 413	32 626	112
South America	68 993	1 619	24 282	46 349	34 131	96
Argentina	7 716	421	2 066	6 074	3 581	94
Brazil	34 446	325	12 754	22 017	16 949	96
Chile	4 343	194	2 746	1 803	747	48
Uruguay	489	65	136	418	270	80
Oceania	6 329	772	1 155	5 946	3 957	127
Australia	3 456	478	533	3 401	1 933	99
New Zealand	994	254	610	638	462	120
World	479 260	87 807	90 213	477 029	379 157	61

^a Annual average, 2001 - 2003. 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 Organisation, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

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	11 541	746	127	12 173	12 161	15
Egypt	1 328	120	1	1 446	1 446	21
Nigeria	1 022	5	0	1 026	1 026	9
South Africa	1 784	131	24	1 896	1 889	42
Asia ^c	99 983	7 359	2 720	104 506	104 153	28
China	68 064	2 330	1 670	68 736	68 693	53
India	5 719	0	309	5 410	5 409	5
Indonesia	2 063	23	16	2 070	2 076	10
Japan	2 986	2 794	6	5 639	5 524	43
Korea, Rep. of	1 675	631	49	2 257	2 257	48
Malaysia	1 019	186	18	1 187	1 151	48
Pakistan	1 799	0	5	1 795	1 795	12
Philippines	2 205	141	1	2 346	2 346	30
Thailand	2 226	3	514	1 714	1 678	27
Viet Nam	2 301	4	25	2 280	2 280	28
Europe	52 419	13 198	11 692	53 826	53 415	74
Austria	982	180	262	901	900	111
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	789	69	57	801	793	77
Denmark	2 114	183	1 627	616	606	113
France	6 487	1 120	1 552	6 055	5 985	100
Germany	6 520	1 873	1 501	6 891	6 861	83
Greece	479	463	10	953	915	84
Italy	4 133	1 583	435	5 299	5 281	92
Malta	20	15	0	35	30	77
Netherlands	2 445	814	2 021	1 287	1 275	79
Norway	273	14	4	283	282	63
Poland	3 120	66	260	2 862	2 829	73
Portugal	707	233	25	915	890	89
Russian Federation	4 699	2 477	24	7 151	7 145	50
Slovenia	182	32	33	183	183	92
Spain	5 233	351	770	4 815	4 844	118
Sweden	550	163	46	663	657	74
Turkey	1 396	1	25	1 372	1 372	20
United Kingdom	3 284	1 964	400	4 849	4 795	81
Middle East						
Iran	1 615	35	13	1 637	1 638	24
Kuwait	77	82	1	159	159	65
Saudi Arabia	641	463	16	1 088	1 088	46
United Arab Emirates	79	200	9	270	249	85

Continued

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	5 772	1 361	155	6 986	6 983	50
Mexico	4 777	1 251	83	5 948	5 948	58
North America	42 787	2 693	6 262	39 227	38 920	121
Canada	4 218	579	1 495	3 289	3 136	100
United States	38 569	2 115	4 768	35 938	35 783	123
South America	27 519	358	4 088	23 809	23 280	65
Argentina	3 705	68	385	3 389	3 228	85
Brazil	17 223	61	3 238	14 047	14 048	80
Chile	1 032	126	123	1 035	1 042	67
Uruguay	503	13	281	253	250	74
Oceania	5 628	201	2 534	3 295	3 105	100
Australia	3 847	57	1 637	2 266	2 188	112
New Zealand	1 357	46	893	510	406	106
World	246 462	26 277	27 583	244 998	243 141	39

^a Annual average, 2001 - 2003. 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 Organisation, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

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	2 079	39	13	2 104	1 739	2
Egypt	220	0	1	219	178	3
Nigeria	450	0	0	450	396	3
South Africa	333	0	8	325	256	6
Asia c	36 561	237	300	36 499	32 664	9
China	25 073	91	86	25 079	22 778	18
India	2 246	0	50	2 197	1 853	2
Indonesia	952	2	3	951	772	4
Japan	2 525	43	0	2 568	2 446	19
Korea, Rep. of	559	3	0	562	495	10
Malaysia	421	2	95	328	256	11
Pakistan	368	0	1	367	311	2
Philippines	554	3	0	557	505	6
Thailand	823	2	8	817	624	10
Viet Nam	223	0	2	221	205	3
Europe	9 886	845	880	9 855	9 090	13
Austria	86	29	8	108	104	13
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	176	5	9	172	153	15
Denmark	81	29	8	102	89	17
France	1 000	104	93	1 011	921	15
Germany	856	298	84	1 070	1 021	12
Greece	108	4	2	110	99	9
Italy	686	26	26	686	642	11
Malta	6	1	0	6	5	12
Netherlands	581	85	341	325	281	18
Norway	48	1	1	47	44	10
Poland	485	2	13	478	442	11
Portugal	126	9	12	123	103	10
Russian Federation	2 018	10	8	2 021	1 959	14
Slovenia	21	1	1	21	18	9
Spain	696	21	73	644	580	14
Sweden	95	11	5	101	94	11
Turkey	725	2	9	718	650	9
United Kingdom	696	74	18	752	675	11
Middle East						
Iran	586	1	28	559	456	7
Kuwait	25	7	1	31	27	11
Saudi Arabia	138	8	5	141	100	4
United Arab Emirates	17	24	0	40	34	11

Continued

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	2 175	30	10	2 195	1 881	13
Mexico	1 888	18	1	1 905	1 625	16
North America	5 529	54	119	5 464	4 628	14
Canada	390	42	20	411	368	12
United States	5 140	12	99	5 052	4 259	15
South America	2 924	15	20	2 919	2 296	6
Argentina	287	2	1	287	247	7
Brazil	1 607	0	9	1 598	1 226	7
Chile	115	0	1	114	87	6
Uruguay	35	0	0	35	29	9
Oceania	204	5	2	207	165	5
Australia	144	2	1	145	114	6
New Zealand	48	0	1	47	38	10
World	59 521	1 235	1 345	59 415	52 602	9

^a Annual average, 2001 - 2003. ^b Takes account of stock changes. ^c Not including Middle East countries.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

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	7 280	2 304	2 087	3 466	6 409	8
Egypt	771	553	2	1 322	1 055	15
Nigeria	477	432	5	0	888	7
South Africa	760	124	235	649	338	8
Asia c	77 958	20 954	9 789	86 841	66 860	18
China	43 613	8 272	4 339	47 564	33 321	26
India	5 965	84	482	5 567	5 052	5
Indonesia	5 028	564	607	4 986	4 511	21
Japan	5 484	6 395	420	11 459	8 449	66
Korea, Rep. of	2 244	1 481	647	3 078	2 782	59
Malaysia	1 383	486	313	1 555	1 366	57
Pakistan	623	0	137	0	333	2
Philippines	2 379	888	185	3 082	2 301	29
Thailand	3 521	1 253	1 590	3 183	1 925	31
Viet Nam	2 010	64	515	1 559	1 421	18
Europe	17 443	21 065	16 565	21 020	15 232	21
Austria	3	151	5	149	119	15
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	25	218	20	223	140	14
Denmark	1 552	1 538	2 569	535	130	24
France	858	2 004	741	2 122	1 874	31
Germany	265	2 490	1 757	1 247	1 231	15
Greece	192	545	117	622	256	23
Italy	528	1 594	208	1 913	1 504	26
Malta	2	37	3	36	20	50
Netherlands	570	1 282	1 041	884	393	25
Norway	3 199	893	2 526	1 579	247	55
Poland	261	428	269	421	504	13
Portugal	199	613	139	672	596	59
Russian Federation	3 716	1 391	1 448	3 668	2 675	19
Slovenia	3	32	4	0	15	8
Spain	1 397	2 401	1 242	2 557	1 945	48
Sweden	319	501	524	296	299	34
Turkey	592	196	42	746	513	7
United Kingdom	919	2 394	882	2 431	1 374	23
Middle East						
Iran	399	214	6	0	316	5
Kuwait	6	19	1	0	21	9
Saudi Arabia	57	142	3	0	176	8
United Arab Emirates	110	96	31	176	83	28

Continued

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	1 850	385	426	1 723	1 305	9
Mexico	1 472	235	242	1 465	1 154	11
North America	6 584	4 784	3 078	8 330	7 018	22
Canada	1 195	1 262	1 129	1 328	807	26
United States	5 389	3 522	1 949	7 002	6 212	21
South America	15 717	973	14 381	3 794	2 998	8
Argentina	941	40	663	318	315	8
Brazil	979	336	103	1 211	1 095	6
Chile	4 315	49	3 874	580	202	13
Uruguay	105	17	93	29	28	8
Oceania	1 159	604	747	1 017	724	23
Australia	236	501	203	534	437	22
New Zealand	636	33	458	212	102	27
World	128 172	51 344	47 124	126 491	100 913	16

^a Annual average, 2001 - 2003. 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 Organisation, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

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	29 131	5 452	388	34 269	31 131	38
Egypt	4 462	290	33	4 742	3 856	55
Nigeria	432	578	5	1 005	896	7
South Africa	2 695	181	130	2 746	2 420	54
Asia ^c	186 283	15 865	2 388	199 757	164 186	44
China	17 907	2 139	376	19 671	17 778	14
India	87 733	38	310	87 459	69 592	66
Indonesia	814	1 188	269	1 736	1 633	8
Japan	8 362	2 051	14	10 399	8 441	66
Korea, Rep. of	2 419	360	11	2 768	1 386	29
Malaysia	41	1 355	181	1 214	1 145	48
Pakistan	27 040	60	7	27 094	22 997	153
Philippines	11	1 672	173	1 509	1 455	19
Thailand	607	1 153	346	1 414	1 386	22
Viet Nam	121	644	4	761	757	9
Europe	216 649	40 218	52 968	204 320	154 700	213
Austria	3 298	876	1 457	2 634	2 386	294
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	2 731	218	577	2 373	2 036	199
Denmark	4 606	666	2 678	2 506	1 290	241
France	25 695	3 275	8 049	20 921	16 505	276
Germany	28 164	6 516	10 848	24 057	20 488	249
Greece	2 003	1 257	174	3 039	2 783	254
Italy	12 305	6 561	1 584	17 393	14 618	254
Malta	49	61	1	110	82	208
Netherlands	10 907	4 989	7 662	8 600	5 369	334
Norway	1 709	41	172	1 578	1 225	271
Poland	11 884	796	2 034	10 679	6 733	174
Portugal	2 090	590	294	2 385	2 218	221
Russian Federation	33 261	1 199	787	33 673	21 750	151
Slovenia	661	32	124	569	497	251
Spain	7 166	2 578	1 086	8 658	6 999	171
Sweden	3 241	516	286	3 470	3 276	369
Turkey	9 505	84	29	9 560	7 770	111
United Kingdom	14 877	3 575	2 340	16 091	13 946	235
Middle East						
Iran	5 912	71	27	5 956	3 924	58
Kuwait	46	192	3	236	236	97
Saudi Arabia	1 045	1 359	298	2 106	2 050	87
United Arab Emirates	92	509	54	547	385	131

Continued

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	12 542	3 788	340	16 008	14 826	106
Mexico	9 784	3 087	133	12 739	11 723	115
North America	84 527	5 343	2 973	86 807	82 635	256
Canada	8 040	722	899	7 792	6 423	205
United States	76 487	4 622	2 074	79 015	76 212	262
South America	46 586	2 063	2 463	46 261	39 795	111
Argentina	8 920	59	1 371	7 608	6 975	184
Brazil	22 396	762	136	23 023	20 403	116
Chile	2 173	165	189	2 150	1 729	111
Uruguay	1 493	4	505	992	634	187
Oceania	24 893	657	17 123	8 547	5 308	170
Australia	11 045	496	5 813	5 545	4 868	249
New Zealand	13 780	59	11 308	2 836	327	85
World	601 879	74 421	78 658	598 257	494 772	80

^a Annual average, 2001 - 2003. Excluding butter. ^b Takes account of stock changes. ^c Not including Middle East countries.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

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	5 441	4 281	646	9 344	6 865	8
Egypt	168	401	26	812	408	6
Nigeria	1 874	192	17	2 049	1 687	14
South Africa	430	552	54	951	582	13
Asia c	52 755	19 804	24 670	46 741	36 079	10
China	12 734	5 115	369	17 062	12 405	10
India	6 269	5 093	257	11 089	10 259	10
Indonesia	10 811	64	7 618	3 048	2 264	10
Japan	1 878	713	14	2 576	1 873	15
Korea, Rep. of	296	622	24	851	606	13
Malaysia	14 211	702	13 761	1 132	355	15
Pakistan	739	1 418	28	2 172	1 750	12
Philippines	1 630	88	1 247	471	355	5
Thailand	958	92	345	631	384	6
Viet Nam	199	275	33	441	237	3
Europe	16 499	16 208	11 146	21 154	11 485	16
Austria	231	186	101	317	151	19
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	229	178	90	305	162	16
Denmark	155	413	250	321	38	7
France	1 347	1 450	790	2 018	1 090	18
Germany	2 887	2 434	2 221	3 100	1 358	17
Greece	633	187	185	550	279	25
Italy	1 202	1 610	635	2 104	1 556	27
Malta	0	6	0	6	3	7
Netherlands	1 257	2 687	2 385	1 602	285	18
Norway	80	86	42	124	75	17
Poland	371	371	40	706	464	12
Portugal	292	178	151	313	177	18
Russian Federation	1 360	1 087	108	2 257	1 465	10
Slovenia	1	65	14	53	18	9
Spain	2 332	775	1 033	1 870	1 130	28
Sweden	109	227	171	169	134	15
Turkey	910	792	225	1 468	1 250	18
United Kingdom	831	1 512	386	1 958	992	17
Middle East						
Iran	167	1 042	241	662	576	9
Kuwait	0	57	3	55	52	21
Saudi Arabia	14	367	27	364	355	15
United Arab Emirates	10	268	223	59	26	9

Continued

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	1 402	1 184	329	2 251	1 305	9
Mexico	927	800	56	1 674	996	10
North America	12 057	2 280	3 033	11 311	8 749	27
Canada	1 473	391	688	1 209	753	24
United States	10 584	1 889	2 345	10 102	7 996	28
South America	12 837	1 389	7 598	6 496	4 414	12
Argentina	5 436	24	4 798	459	471	12
Brazil	5 611	231	2 181	3 727	2 322	13
Chile	36	180	14	196	162	10
Uruguay	16	23	2	37	26	8
Oceania	652	397	529	556	458	15
Australia	234	270	119	412	378	19
New Zealand	2	87	12	78	32	8
World	101 722	45 904	47 966	98 282	69 677	11

^a Annual average, 2001–2003. 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 Organisation, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

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	486	471	37	955	621	1
Egypt	121	51	0	179	173	2
Nigeria	36	93	0	129	40	0
South Africa	43	61	8	97	35	1
Asia c	8 544	1 700	212	10 037	7 864	2
China	3 317	735	138	3 917	3 002	2
India	2 706	8	6	2 708	2 528	2
Indonesia	96	32	14	114	108	1
Japan	441	227	5	664	226	2
Korea, Rep. of	247	107	7	347	136	3
Malaysia	17	15	2	30	28	1
Pakistan	634	106	0	740	701	5
Philippines	177	51	0	227	185	2
Thailand	31	25	2	53	42	1
Viet Nam	83	9	0	92	91	1
Europe	11 891	3 762	3 668	12 011	8 267	11
Austria	283	36	102	226	140	17
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	200	35	29	206	100	10
Denmark	421	116	261	284	144	27
France	1 311	415	503	1 224	1 100	18
Germany	2 231	380	543	2 125	1 801	22
Greece	109	42	3	143	36	3
Italy	611	278	131	758	627	11
Malta	4	2	0	5	4	10
Netherlands	487	471	585	371	149	9
Norway	140	255	48	349	76	17
Poland	758	25	46	737	566	15
Portugal	139	25	22	143	138	14
Russian Federation	1 226	355	12	1 569	1 024	7
Slovenia	44	3	6	40	33	17
Spain	758	240	125	873	208	5
Sweden	213	98	141	165	156	18
Turkey	138	158	10	286	140	2
United Kingdom	445	316	222	536	412	7
Middle East						
Iran	201	37	2	235	171	3
Kuwait	5	12	3	15	11	5
Saudi Arabia	17	38	4	50	41	2
United Arab Emirates	2	19	9	13	11	4

Continued

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	357	797	25	1 132	442	3
Mexico	263	584	5	843	354	4
North America	7 974	392	2 090	6 264	2 357	7
Canada	1 085	173	352	907	571	18
United States	6 889	219	1 738	5 357	1 786	6
South America	2 271	360	471	2 221	1 018	3
Argentina	288	39	126	217	143	4
Brazil	1 230	22	35	1 216	506	3
Chile	181	169	13	299	50	3
Uruguay	65	5	62	23	10	3
Oceania	1 408	72	1 095	332	214	7
Australia	768	40	572	215	128	7
New Zealand	631	16	522	92	67	18
World	32 974	7 679	7 600	33 119	20 839	3

^a Annual average, 2001 - 2003. 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 Organisation, FAOSTAT nutrition data.

10 Selected economic and demographic information – key countries

	2007					2006		
	Population a		Age structure (in years) a			Gross domestic product b		
	million	Growth rate %	0-14 %	15-64 %	65+ %	US\$b	Per person US\$	Agriculture contribution %
Africa								
Egypt	80.3	1.7	32	63	5	334	4 200	14.7
Nigeria	135.0	2.4	42	55	3	191	1 500	17.3
South Africa	44.0	- 0.5	29	66	5	588	13 300	2.6
Asia c								
China	1 321.9	0.6	20	72	8	10 210	8 600	11.9
India	1 129.9	1.6	32	63	5	4 164	3 800	19.9
Indonesia	234.7	1.2	29	66	6	948	3 900	13.1
Japan	127.4	-0.1	14	65	21	4 218	33 100	1.6
Korea, Rep. of	49.0	0.4	18	72	10	1 196	24 500	3.0
Malaysia	24.8	1.8	32	32	63	313	12 900	8.3
Pakistan	164.7	1.8	37	59	4	438	2 600	22.0
Philippines	91.1	1.8	35	61	4	450	5 000	14.2
Thailand	65.1	0.7	22	70	8	597	9 200	9.9
Viet Nam	85.3	1.0	26	68	6	263	3 100	20.1
Europe								
Austria	8.2	0.1	15	68	18	284	34 600	1.8
Belgium-Luxembourg	10.9	1.3	18	66	16	376	104 400	2.0
Czech Republic	10.2	- 0.1	14	71	15	226	21 900	2.8
Denmark	5.5	0.3	19	66	15	202	37 000	1.4
France	63.7	0.6	19	65	16	1 902	31 100	2.2
Germany	82.4	0.0	14	66	20	2 632	31 900	90.0
Greece	10.7	0.2	14	67	19	257	24 000	5.1
Italy	58.1	0.0	14	66	20	1 756	30 200	2.0
Malta	0.4	0.4	17	70	14	9	21 000	3.0
Netherlands	16.6	0.5	18	68	14	530	32 100	2.1
Norway	4.6	0.4	19	66	15	214	46 300	2.3
Poland	38.5	- 0.0	16	71	13	555	14 300	4.8
Portugal	10.6	0.3	17	66	17	210	19 800	6.6
Russian Federation	141.4	- 0.5	15	71	14	1 746	12 200	5.3
Slovenia	2.0	- 0.1	14	70	16	47	23 400	2.3
Spain	40.4	0.1	14	68	18	1	27 400	3.9
Sweden	9.0	0.2	16	66	18	290	32 200	1.1
Turkey	71.2	1.0	25	68	7	640	9 000	11.2
United Kingdom	60.8	0.3	17	67	16	1 928	31 800	0.5
Middle East								
Iran	65.4	0.7	23	71	5	599	8 700	11.2
Iraq	27.5	2.6	39	58	3	88	2 900	7.3
Kuwait	2.5	3.6	27	71	3	56	23 100	0.4
Saudi Arabia	27.6	2.1	38	59	2	372	13 600	3.3
United Arab Emirates	4.4	4.0	21	79	1	130	49 700	2.3

Continued

10 Selected economic and demographic information – key countries *continued*

	2007					2006		
	Population a		Age structure (in years) a			Gross domestic product b		
		Growth rate	0-14	15-64	65+		Per person	Agriculture contribution
	million	%	%	%	%	US\$b	US\$	%
North America								
Canada	33.4	0.9	17	69	14	1 181	35 600	2.3
Mexico	108.7	1.2	30	64	6	1 149	10 700	3.9
United States	301.1	0.9	20	67	13	13 060	44 000	0.9
South America								
Argentina	40.3	0.9	25	64	11	609	15 200	9.5
Brazil	190.0	1.0	25	68	6	1 655	8 800	8.0
Chile	16.3	0.9	24	67	9	203	12 700	5.9
Uruguay	3.5	0.5	23	64	13	38	10 900	9.3
Oceania								
Australia	20.4	0.8	19	67	13	675	33 300	3.8
New Zealand	4.1	1.0	21	67	12	107	26 200	4.3
Papua New Guinea	5.8	2.2	38	59	4	15	2 700	35.7
World	6 602.2	1.2	27	65	8	65 960	10 200	4.0

a 2007 estimate. **b** Purchasing power parity, 2006 estimate. **c** Not including Middle East countries.

Source: Central Intelligence Agency, *World Factbook 2004*.