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New Zealand

Exporter Guide

2016

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Report Highlights:

New Zealand’s imports of consumer-oriented food products have trended upward over the past several years. Australia is the leading supplier with a 35 percent market share, followed by the United States at 14 percent, and China at 4.6 percent. In 2015, U.S. consumer-oriented food exports reached US$340 million, up from US$193 million in 2010. The top U.S. exports included: food preparations, pet food, almonds, fresh grapes, fresh oranges, walnuts, sauces, and tomato paste. High quality, price competitive products with innovative packaging and unique features tend to do well in the New Zealand market.

SECTION I: MARKET OVERVIEW

New Zealand lies in the southwest Pacific Ocean, consisting of two main islands and several smaller islands. It is comparable in size to Japan and has a population of 4.65 million people. It is a largely urbanized society with over half of the population residing in the four largest cities of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Hamilton. According to Statistics New Zealand, approximately one-third of New Zealanders live in Auckland. The majority of New Zealanders are of European descent, but the country has an increasingly multi-cultural population.

Economic Indicators				
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
Population	4.45million	4.50 million	4.55 million	4.65 million
Per Capita GDP (US$)	32,352	33,287	34,211	33,934
GDP Growth (%)	1.9	2.3	3.2	3.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.8	5.9	5.7	5.3
Consumer Price Inflation (%)	0.9	1.6	0.8	0.1
Food Price Inflation (%)	-1.0	1.5	1.0	-1.3

Note: The New Zealand financial year begins in April.
Source: Stats New Zealand, Reserve Bank of New Zealand and Global Trade Atlas.

New Zealand is a prosperous country that is heavily reliant on trade. It is highly dependent on the primary sector with agricultural products accounting for approximately 55% of total exports. The figure increases to 65% when forestry and seafood are included. An estimated 80-90% of New Zealand's primary production is exported.

New Zealand culture values fairness, ingenuity, practicality, modesty, restraint and informality. English is the everyday language, but Māori and sign language are also recognized as official languages. New Zealand is consistently rated in the top four for freedom from corruption by Transparency International, as reported in the Chapman Tripp Guide for Investors, September 2016 report. New Zealand has a common legal system based on the British model with an independent judiciary. It has a stable parliamentary democracy with a proportional voting system which tends to produce coalition governments. The two major parties, which would generally lead a coalition government, are National at the conservative end of the spectrum and Labour at the liberal end.

New Zealand is generally regarded as a safe place to invest and do business. It is currently ranked first of 189 countries by the World Bank for ease of starting a new business and for protecting minority investors and second for ease of doing business. The publication 'Doing Business in New Zealand' gives a useful broad overview on business practices in New Zealand *(source, Chapman Tripp Guide for Investors, Sept. 2016).*

US and New Zealand: Bilateral Total Agricultural Exports (US Dollars)						
	2010	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
US Exports to NZ (millions)	$252.4	$298.2	$385.3	$424.3	$481.5	$428.3

NZ Exports to US (millions)	$1,671.6	$2,008.3	$2,243.8	$2,151.9	$2,685.9	$2,809.6

Note: Year ending December
Source: Global Trade Atlas

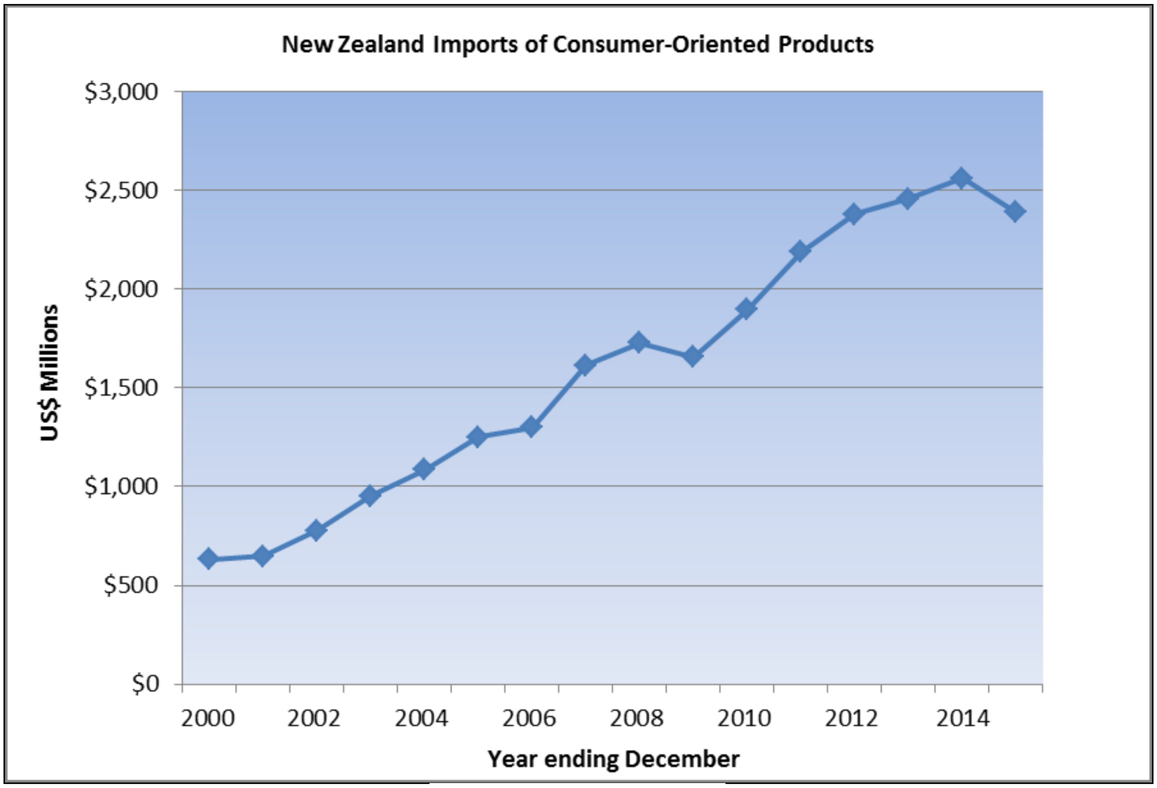
China is New Zealand's top destination for agricultural, forestry and fishery exports followed by the United States and Australia. Leading exports include beef meat, dairy products (milk protein concentrate, casein, and caseinates), wine, sheep meat, lumber, fresh apples, and kiwifruit. By contrast, New Zealand ranks as the 46th largest market for U.S. agricultural exports. Leading U.S. agricultural exports to the New Zealand market include food preparations, lactose products, pet food, frozen pork, almonds, animal feed, fresh grapes, fresh oranges, whey and milk products, nuts, citrus fruits and stone fruit.

New Zealand is the largest market for U.S. lactose products, sixth largest market for U.S. pet food, the seventh largest for U.S. fresh stone fruits (peaches, plums and nectarines) and the twelfth largest market for fresh oranges.

Consumer-Oriented Food Product Trade

As shown in the graph below, New Zealand's imports of consumer-oriented agricultural products have trended upward over the past several years. In 2015, U.S. exports of consumer-oriented food products to New Zealand were US$340 million, in comparison US$193 million in 2010. Australia is the leading supplier of consumer-oriented food products with a 35 percent market share, followed by the United States at 14 percent and China at 4.6 percent.

Leading consumer-oriented imports from Australia include: food preparations, bread/pastry products, wine, cocoa products, non-alcoholic beverages, cereal products, sauces, pet food, chocolate and frozen meat. Leading imports from the United States include lactose, food preparations, pet food, almonds, fresh grapes, fresh oranges, walnuts, and prepared foods (sauces/tomato paste). Top imports from China include sugar confectionery products, bread/pastry products, food preparations, vegetable oil, wood products, shrimp and peanuts *(Source: Global Trade Atlas*).



Source: Global Trade Atlas

Advantages and Challenges for U.S. Consumer Food Exporters

Advantages	Challenges
Familiar business and cultural environment and no language barriers	New Zealand labeling laws are different from those in the U.S.
U.S. products tend to enjoy a quality reputation along with novelty status	Growing competition from Malaysia and China in the consumer-oriented food category
Minimum barriers to trade including low tariffs ranging between zero and 5%	Strict phytosanitary/sanitary regulations with regard to fresh produce and meats
Opportunities to market U.S. fresh products during New Zealand's off-season due to the counter seasonal nature of the markets	Consumer foods imported from Australia are duty free, while U.S. products are assessed tariffs between zero and 5%. Some Canadian products have preferential tariff treatment.
Some supermarkets make individual buying decisions	
Ease of doing business and size of market make it a good fit for new-to-export and small to medium U.S. companies	New Zealand retail market is highly consolidated and dominated by two supermarket chains
NZ practices a science-based approach to trade	Distance from United States results in high transportation costs

SECTION II: EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

- New Zealand is a well-developed market. Establishing good working relationships with importers/distributors is the key to entering the New Zealand marketplace. Approximately 90 percent of all imported food products are purchased and distributed within New Zealand by importers/distributors.

- New Zealand supermarkets mainly purchase imported products from importers and distributors rather than importing directly. In the case of Foodstuffs (NZ) Limited, interested U.S. exporters should contact each of the regional offices directly as they can make buying decisions independently (See Section V for contact information).

- Tariffs assessed on U.S. food products range from zero to 5 percent. Tariff rates can be checked at on the New Zealand Customs website: New Zealand Working Tariff Document

- The cost of international freight can be a fairly significant percentage of the final cost of a product. U.S. exporters can contact freight forwarders in the United States to determine transportation cost. New Zealand importers and distributors can arrange shipment with the help of customs brokers in New Zealand.

- For complete guide on import duties and charges, please check this link: New Zealand Customs duties and charges.

- High quality products with innovative packaging and unique features that are price competitive tend to do well in the New Zealand market.

- Fresh U.S. produce is an especially welcome addition to New Zealand retail shelves during winter in the Southern Hemisphere.

- Innovative, environmentally-friendly packaging has an advantage in retail food products.

- New Zealand has very strict biosecurity rules to protect New Zealand agriculture and forestry industry. Unprocessed products cannot be imported into New Zealand unless an import health standard has been developed for that product. Import Health Standards specify the biosecurity requirements that must be met for trade to occur. Import Health Standard database can be seen at https://www.mpi.govt.nz/law-and-policy/requirements/import-health-standards/.

- All imported foods must comply with all aspects of Food Act and Food Standards Code at the point of entry into New Zealand. The Ministry of Agriculture performs random inspections on any food imported. High-risk foods can be targeted for inspection at a higher frequency.

Food Standards and Regulations

New Zealand has strict food standards and labeling requirements that are set out in the Food Standards Australia New Zealand Code. U.S. exporters are encouraged to review the Food and Agriculture Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) report and FAIRS Export Certificate Report for New Zealand, which contains detailed information on New Zealand's food standards, labeling requirements, and import regulations. This report can be viewed at the following site: http://www.fas.usda.gov/scriptsw/attacherep/default.htm.

Trade Shows in New Zealand

There is one major international food show in New Zealand:

Fine Food Show (June 24-26, 2018, Auckland)

The Fine Food New Zealand show was first organized in 2010. It followed the same format as Fine Food Australia, which has been running successfully for many years in the alternating locations of Sydney and Melbourne. Fine Food New Zealand is an international event and attracts companies from Europe, Australia, Asia and New Zealand. This show focuses on food and beverage, as well as hospitality products. It is a trade-only event and is restricted to persons in the food, drink, equipment and hotel and supermarket trades. It is a biennial trade show; the next trade show will take place from June 24-26, 2018.

Contact:

Fine Food Show New Zealand
1 Redmond Street, Ponsonby
Auckland, 1011, New Zealand.
Attention: Lorraine Smith, Exhibition Sales Manager
Tel: +64-9-555-1141; Email: lorraine@finefoodnz.co.nz

SECTION III: MARKET STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

MARKET STRUCTURE

Retail Grocery Sector

The retail grocery market in New Zealand is well-developed with supermarkets, small-scale grocery stores, fresh food specialty stores and convenience stores in all of the major population centers. Two supermarket chains, Foodstuffs (NZ) Limited (Ltd) and Progressive Enterprises Limited, dominate the New Zealand retail sector. Foodstuffs (NZ) Ltd has an estimated 55 percent share of the New Zealand grocery market and Progressive Enterprises has an estimated 43 percent share. Progressive Enterprises Limited, a subsidiary of the Australian company Woolworths Limited, has a 43 percent share of the New Zealand grocery market.

Progressive Enterprises has: 171 Countdown, 22 Woolworths Micro, and Quickstop convenience stores. Foodstuffs (NZ) Limited has 722 stores including 139 New World, 50 Pak N Save, 282 Four Square, 147 On the Spot, three Write Price, two Shoprite, 78 Liquorland, three Reward Fresh Food, and 18 Henry's Beer and Wine stores. The organization is comprised of two cooperatives: Foodstuffs North Island Limited, and Foodstuffs South Island Limited. Interested U.S. exporters should contact each of the regional Foodstuffs offices as they make some buying decisions independently of each other. (Please see Section V for contact information.)

New Zealand Retail Market Distribution

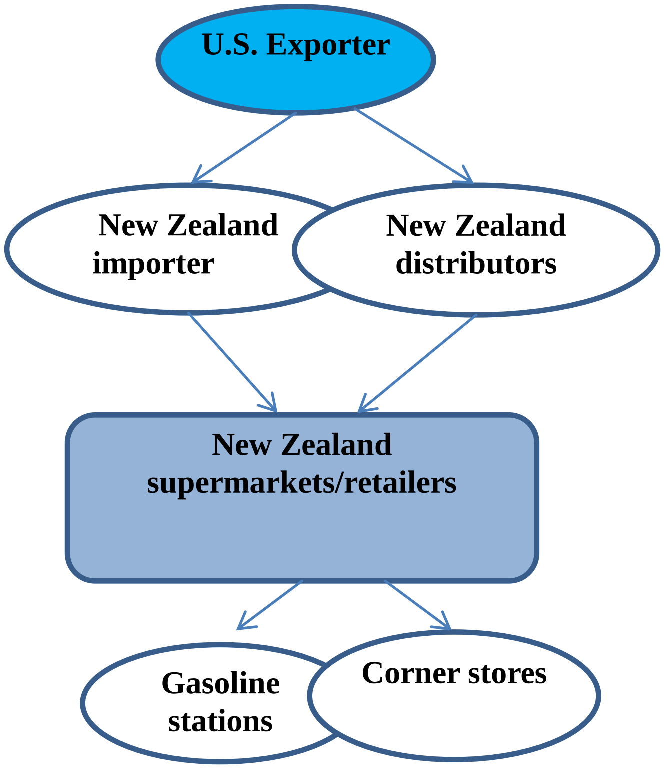
Supermarket Group	Ownership	Market Share	Store Names
Foodstuffs (NZ) Limited	New Zealand owned; made up of three independently owned co-operatives	55%	• New World- Full service supermarkets • Pak'n'Save- Foodbarn/retail food warehouses • Write Price- Foodbarn/retail food warehouses • Four Square- Convenience grocery stores • On the Spot- Convenience stores
Progressive Enterprises Limited	Owned by Woolworths Limited (Australia)	43%	• Woolworth- Full service supermarkets • Woolworth Quick & Micro- Convenience stores
Independent Grocery Stores	New Zealand Owned	2%	• Ethnic Shops • Asian Grocery stores • Independent Green Grocers

U.S. exporters interested in supplying the New Zealand market can work with importers, distributors or import brokers that target food category/merchandise managers at major wholesalers and supermarket chains. Indicative gross margins (as a guide only) for New Zealand importers/distributors are as follows:

Importers:	5-20% gross margin of wholesale value
Distributors	10-30% gross margin of the wholesale value (at higher end if distributor is funding promotional activities)
Supermarkets	15-20% of the wholesale value (depending on the category)
Independent Grocers	30-40% gross margin of the wholesale value

U.S products are considered good quality and value for money in New Zealand. The U.S. is the number two market (after Australia) of retail foods and fresh produce in New Zealand. U.S. exporters should work closely with New Zealand importers/distributors to ensure that all requirements are met before any product is shipped. Food distribution channels in New Zealand are outlined below.

Food distribution channels in New Zealand



Market Trends

- **Simple, healthy and clean food-** To address obesity problem in New Zealand, consumers are adopting back-to-basics food habits, where a focus is on simple foods with fewer artificial or processed foods. In the meat products category, consumers are seeking foods where the animals have received less or no hormone growth promotants and antibiotics. An AC Nielsen Global Health and Ingredient-Sentiment Survey showed that 6 out of 10 New Zealand consumers are seeking low hormones and antibiotics in food products. More than half of the survey respondents are avoiding artificial preservatives, artificial flavors, colors and sweeteners, as well as packaging containing BPA (Bisphenol A – chemical found in hard plastics). New Zealand consumers are avoiding these ingredients because of their perceived impact on health, rather than for medical reasons.

  This same survey shows consumers in the Australasian region have preferences for the following tastes:

SECTION I: MARKET OVERVIEW

Consumer taste preference	New Zealand	Australia
Low sugar/sugar free	46%	36%
All natural	44%	47%
No artificial colors	34%	34%
No artificial flavors	34%	34%
Low fat/fat free	29%	28%

This has created opportunities for the manufacturers/exporters to tap into healthier food ingredients foods. It is clear New Zealand consumers are now prioritizing ingredients over brands. *(Source: FMCG food publication, Nov. 2016).*

- **Vegetarian, vegan and organic products –** There is a growing trend of healthy foods in New Zealand. Recent research conducted by Roy Morgan Research indicated that around 10 percent New Zealand consumers are vegetarians, which is a growth of 27 percent since 2011. Supermarkets are adapting to this opportunity by introducing a new layout at the stores, and displaying "Health Foods" close to the produce section of the stores. Food products included in these sections are: organics, allergy-friendly, vegan and vegetarian foods. By creating one-stop health food sections, New Zealand supermarket customers are getting cheaper and more accessible health food options *(Source: FMCG food publication, Oct. 2016).*

- In New Zealand the health food category including: vegetarian, vegan, gluten free, and organic products are worth NZ$ 400 million (US$ 280 million) and are growing at the rate of 20 percent per annum *(Source: FMCG food publication, Dec. 2015).*

- **Private label trend-** New Zealand supermarkets are following global trends in the private label category. Packaged food accounts for an overwhelming majority of private label sales at NZ$1.03 billion (US$721 million). Private label milk accounts for 29 percent of the total grocery sales in New Zealand followed by chilled/fresh pasta at 26 percent; spreads (jam/jelly/mayonnaise) 25 percent; and prepared salads and pasta category at 17 percent *(Source: Private Label: Global, New Zealand & Australian Perspectives Report, Euromonitor, March 2016).*

- **Snacking is popular-** In December, 2015, a research conducted by AC Nielsen (over 30 day period) listed the following top ten favorite snacking consumer habits in New Zealand *(FMCG food publication, Dec. 2015)***:**

  - Fresh Fruit – 69%
  - Chocolate – 67%
  - Potato Chips/Tortilla Chips – 62%
  - Cookies – 61%
  - Bread/Sandwich – 56%

- Cheese – 56%
- Crackers – 50%
- Nuts/Seeds – 46%
- Vegetable – 44%
- Yogurt – 42%

This research shows an untapped opportunity to gain market share in the nutritious, ready-to-go, easy-to-eat snacks and meal alternatives.

- **Pet food market**- New Zealand is the sixth largest market for U.S. pet food. In 2015, total pet food imports were valued at US$162 million in New Zealand. Of this total, Australia held a 44 percent market share, followed by United States at 26 percent, and Chile 9 percent.

SECTION IV: BEST CONSUMER ORIENTED PRODUCT PROSPECTS FOR U.S. EXPORTERS

Product Category	Total Imports from world 2015 (US $'000)	5 Year Average Annual Import Growth	Import Tariff Rate	Key Constraints over Market Development	Market Attractiveness for U.S.
Fresh Grapes	$28,450	4%	Free	NZ is a small market; competition from Chilean and Australian grapes.	High growth potential. Consumers want fruits to be available year round.
Fresh Fruits (apricots, cherries, peaches, plums)	$2,598	-10%	Free	Some consumers have a slightly negative quality perception of imported fresh fruits.	U.S. can supply counter-seasonal fruit. Consumers want fruits to be available year round.
Pears	$4,542	0.5%	Free	Consumer resistance to unfamiliar varieties.	NZ is one of the first markets to get the fresh pear crop.
Citrus Fruit	$24,128	1.5%	Free	Small market	New Zealand consumers appreciate quality of U.S. citrus.
Fruit and vegetable Juice	$39,433	-2.54%	0-5%	U.S. products are expensive compared to products from some competitor countries.	Value-added juices/ concentrates with health and nutritional benefits have potential to grow.
Processed Fruits & Vegetables	$15,842	-3%	0-5%	U.S. products are not always price competitive with product from China and other competitors.	U.S. has a reputation of supplying good quality product. To be successful, product must be price competitive.
Dry Fruit (dates, figs, raisins)	$27,389	1%	Free	U.S. is price competitive in raisins; faces tough competition in dates/figs category.	Expanding demand for good quality and healthy foods.

Dry Nuts (almonds/ walnuts/pistachios)	$86,591	15%	Free	Competition from Australia and other countries; need to be price competitive to maintain market share.	U.S. dry nuts are considered high quality. Market share can be expanded if price competitive and promoted as healthy and nutritional snack food.
Snack food (confectionery, cocoa product, cookies)	$256,237	-1%	0-5%	Australia is a leading supplier. Australia and New Zealand enjoy similar tastes/flavors in snack items.	Strong demand for convenience and snack food.
Breakfast Cereal	$45,216	0.4%	Free	Strong competition from Australia.	Strong demand.
Pet Food	$92,498	4.5%	0-5%	Price competitive products from Australia.	Strong demand for premium products.
Wine and Beer	$161,647	3.5%	5%	Lack of importers handling U.S. wines	American style Zinfandel and Cabernet Sauvignon have potential to expand in this market.

Section V: Key Contacts & Other Information

Agricultural Affairs Office
Foreign Agricultural Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
American Embassy
29 Fitzherbert Terrace
Thorndon Wellington
Tel: +64-4-462-6030
Fax: +64-4-462-6016
Email: agwellington@usda.gov

Foodstuffs (North Island) Co-operative Society Limited
PO Box 38-896
Kiln Street, Silverstream
Wellington, New Zealand
Attention: Shanon Kelly, Group Grocery Manager
Tel: +64-4-527-2510; DDI – 64-04-527-2655
Email: Shannon.kelly@foodstuffs.co.nz

Foodstuffs Auckland Co-operative Society Limited:

PO Box CX12021
Auckland, New Zealand
Attention: Bruce Robertson, Import Grocery Buyer and Ashley Miranda, Import Grocery Buyer
Tel: +64-9-621-0286; 021 512 948
Email: bruce.robertson@foodstuffs.co.nz; Ashley.miranda@foodstuffs.co.nz;
Foodstuffs (South Island) Co-operative Society Limited
167 Main North Road, Papanui
Christchurch, New Zealand
Attention: John Greenwood, Import Grocery Buyer; Tim Donaldson –Retail brands manager (email-tim.donaldson@foodstuffs-si.co.nz)
Tel: +64-3-353-8648; Email: john.greenwood@foodstuffs-si.co.nz

Progressive Enterprises
Private Bag 93306
Otahuhu, Auckland, New Zealand
Attention: Graham Walker, Business Manager *(Home brand); Steve Donahue, General Manager, Tel: 09-255-2268 Dave Chambers, Managing Director Tel: 09-255-2269*
Tel: +64-9-275-2621 Tel: 09-275-2788
Email: graham.walker@progressive.co.nz

Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ)
108 The Terrace
Wellington 6036
New Zealand
Tel: 64-4-978-5631
Fax: 64-4-473-9855
Internet Homepage: www.foodstandards.govt.nz

Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI)
PO Box 2526
Wellington
New Zealand
Tel: 64-4-474-4100
Fax: 64-4-474-4111
Internet Homepage: www.maf.govt.nz

Restaurant Association of New Zealand
P.O. Box 47 244
Ponsonby
Auckland, New Zealand
Phone: 64-9- 378-8403
Fax: 64-9- 378-8585
Internet Homepage: www.restaurantnz.co.nz

APPENDIX 1. STATISTICS

Table A. Key Trade and Demographic Information

Agricultural Imports from All Countries US$ millions (2015) U.S. Market Share (%)	 $3,750 11%
Consumer Food Imports from All Countries US$ millions (2015) U.S. Market Share (%)	 2.389 14%
Edible Fishery Imports from All Countries US$ millions (2015) U.S Market Share (%)	 $155 3%
Total Population (Millions) (December 2015) Annual Growth Rate (June 2015)	4.65 million 0.85%
Urban Population (Millions) (2015)	3.9
Number of Major Metropolitan Areas[1]	1
Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (US$/2015)	$33,934 (NZ$48,476)
Unemployment Rate (%) (March 2016)	5.7%
Percent of Female Population Employed (Sept 2016)	47%
Exchange Rate (Nov 2015)	US$1 = NZ$1.42

1/ Centers with population over 1,000,000.
Source: Global Trade Atlas, *Statistics New Zealand*.

Table B. and C - New Zealand Consumer-Oriented Food Product Imports and New Zealand Fish & Seafood Product Imports to New Zealand

CONSUMER-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS (US$000)	2013	2014	2015
Australia	$962,265	$919,100	844,247
United States	$363,612	$392,303	340,598
China	$104,766	$108,790	110,420
Singapore	$97,228	$96,418	82,959
Netherlands	$69,817	$74,125	79,317
Thailand	$67,531	$77,315	70,974
France	$61,056	$65,515	78,162
Philippines	$55,204	$44,490	34,974
Canada	$51,647	$57,028	55,227
Germany	$46,865	$79,673	58,599
Denmark	$42,516	$48,156	40,179
Italy	$36,126	$41,566	41,976
Indonesia	$33,351	$34,555	30,130
United Kingdom	$30,812	$30,654	31,623
Finland	$28,464	$27,440	24,172
Other	$405,019	$464,278	466,138
World	$2,456,278	2,561,407	2,389,695

FISH & SEAFOOD PRODUCTS IMPORTS (US$000)	2013	2014	2015
Thailand	$48,405	$46,483	37,948
China	$25,134	$31,830	27,658
Vietnam	$17,640	$21,620	20,996
New Zealand	$12,667	$15,319	15,318
Australia	$7,838	$7,609	8,808
United States	$7,211	$5,946	5,687
Canada	$5,553	$7,101	5,639
Malaysia	$2,516	$4,498	4,512
Japan	$1,909	$1,321	1,254
Fiji	$1,745	$1,503	1,659
India	$1,650	$3,542	2,942
Korea South	$1,614	$2,086	1,911
Philippines	$1,419	$4,748	1,980
Peru	$948	$1,185	224
Argentina	$860	$329	355
Other	$5,539	$1,832	18,454
World	$142,648	$173,437	155,345

Source: Global Trade Atlas

Table D. New Zealand Imports of Agriculture, Fish & Forestry Products

New Zealand Imports (Millions of U.S. Dollars)	Imports from the World 2013	2014	2015	Imports from the U.S. 2013	2014	2015	U.S Market Share 2013	2014	2015
CONSUMER-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL TOTAL	2,456	2,561	2,389	364	392	340	15	15	14
Snack Foods (Excl. Nuts)	286	281	256	8	9	9	3	3	3
Breakfast Cereals & Pancake Mix	60	54	45	6	11	11	1	2	2
Red Meats, Fresh/Chilled/Frozen	158	198	172	22	21	12	14	11	7
Red Meats, Prepared/Preserved	35	38	36	4	4	5	11	11	13
Dairy Products (Excl. Cheese)	141	138	152	46	55	25	32	40	17
Cheese	34	42	42	5	7	7	16	17	17
Eggs & Products	5	4	3	2	1	1	47	20	9
Fresh Fruit	148	151	142	35	39	33	24	26	23
Fresh Vegetables	15	18	16	1	1	1	7	8	8
Processed Fruit & Vegetables	240	254	245	38	41	44	16	16	18
Fruit & Vegetable Juices	36	39	35	3	3	2	8	8	6
Tree Nuts	64	75	86	18	25	28	29	34	32
Wine & Beer	176	178	162	2	3	3	1	1	2
Nursery Products & Cut Flowers	7	9	8	04	03	02	4	3	3
Pet Foods (Dog & Cat Food)	94	102	92	34	37	36	37	37	39
Other Consumer-Oriented Products	955	980	893	143	143	133	15	15	15
FISH & SEAFOOD PRODUCTS	143	173	155	7	6	6	5	3	4
Salmon	7	14	10	3	3	2	41	18	23
Crustaceans	47	57	47	02	04	09	0	0	0
Groundfish & Flatfish	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Molluscs	13	13	12	1	01	01	8	4	4
Other Fishery Products	75	87	83	3	3	3	4	3	3
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TOTAL	3,864	4,172	3,750	424	481	428	11	12	11
AGRICULTURAL, FISH & FORESTRY TOTAL	4,181	4,552	4,116	443	503	449	11	11	11

Source: Global Trade Atlas