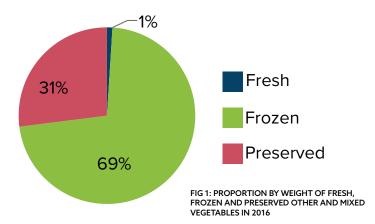
SNAP SHOT

- Australia imports carrots and other mixed frozen and preserved vegetables in addition to quantities of beans, capsicum, peas and sweet corn, typically as 500g to 1kg packets.
- In 2017, total imports of other and mixed vegetables was 59,690 tonnes.
- Australia produces a wide range of other vegetables including lettuce, carrot and turnip, cauliflower and broccoli, pumpkin, squash and guords and other vegetables.
- · For the most part, domestic production meets our demand for these and other fresh vegetables.

WHAT TYPES OF OTHER AND MIXED VEGETABLES DOES AUSTRALIA IMPORT?

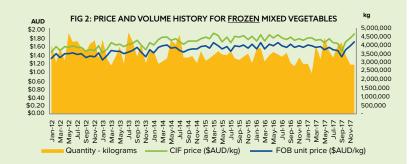


- Import data groups together 'other and mixed vegetables' to represent a changing blend of crop types.
- Australia imports other and mixed vegetables as fresh, frozen or preserved vegetables.
- The majority (69%) of other and mixed vegetable imports in 2017 were frozen.
- Fresh cauliflower, broccoli, carrots and pumpkins are sometimes improted in very small quantities. Typically, these vegetables are not imported at all.
- Other fresh vegetable imports made up less than 1% of all other and mixed vegetable imports in 2017 and have remained under 400 tonnes/annum for the past five years.
- The total volume of preserved and dried vegetable imports increased by 20% in 2017 compared to 2016 volumes and there has been greater than a two-fold increase in the last six years.

THE FACTS: OTHER & MIXED VEGETABLE IMPORTS INTO AUSTRALIA

PRICE AND QUANTITY¹

- Overall import prices of frozen other and mixed vegetables have remained steady over the last six years averaging \$1.68 per kg.
- Over the same six-year time period, import volumes of frozen other and mixed vegetables have decreased by around 11%.



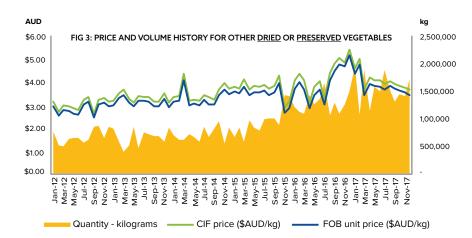
KEY TERMS

FOB: Freight on Board (e.g. price in exporting country) CIF: Cost, Insurance and Freight (e.g. price landed in Australia)





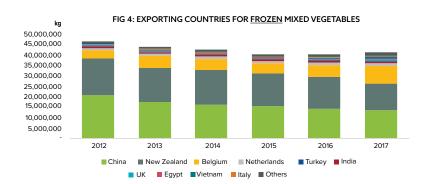
Other & Mixed Vegetable Imports 2017

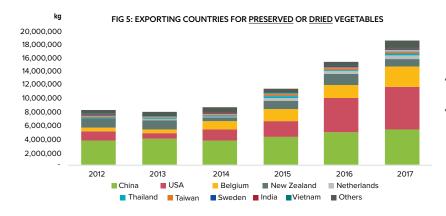


- Import prices decreased from \$5.01/kg CIF in February 2017 to \$3.67/kg CIF in December 2017.
- Total import volumes for 2017 were 20% higher than 2016
- Import volumes have more than doubled since 2012

WHERE DO IMPORTS COME FROM?

- China, New Zealand and Belgium were the major exporting countries in 2017.
- Import from China have decreased since 2012.
- The decrease in Chinese imports is most likely due to improvements in domestic production of broccoli and cauliflower.





- Most other preserved and dried vegetable imports are from China, the USA and Belgium.
- In 2017, the volume of imports from the USA was 23% more than in 2016 and USA imports have increase threefold since 2012.

Source: 1 - Tradedata International



Hort Innovation
Strategic levy investment

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