



Agri
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Becoming a winner in foreign markets

How Australia creates market access & export opportunities

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Three critical factors in success on foreign markets

- Getting it right at home
- Anticipating market developments picking winners
- Putting the right marketing programs in place



Getting it right at home

- Controlling disease
- Implementing the highest standards of food safety
- World class systems for product integrity



Reacting quickly to new disease threats: Australia's BSE counter measures timeline

Year	Action
Pre 1988	Banned importation of Meat & Bone Meal from all countries, except New Zealand
1988	Banned importation of cattle in all BSE affected countries
1988	Slaughtered / special tracking cattle previously imported from BSE affected countries
1990	Began testing of BSE in domestic cattle
1996	Voluntary ban on feeding of ruminant material to ruminants
1997	Compulsory ban on feeding of ruminant material to ruminants
1998	Began surveillance program for TSEs in sheep
1999	Feeding ban extended to include feeding of specified mammalian material to ruminants



Eradication of existing diseases: elimination of brucellosis & tuberculosis in Australia

Program to eradicate brucellosis and tuberculosis began in 1970

Declared free of brucellosis in 1989

Declared free of tuberculosis in 1997

Close surveillance occurred until 2006



Why all this effort on disease?

- Entry of a major endemic disease, like FMD, would result in loss of most of Australia's beef and sheepmeat export markets overnight
- A 12 month outbreak would cost the industry about \$US5 billion
- Similarly, the outbreak would cost the Australian economy an estimated \$US16 billion



The efforts on disease must be matched by similar efforts on food safety

Livestock Production Assurance – Food Safety Standards

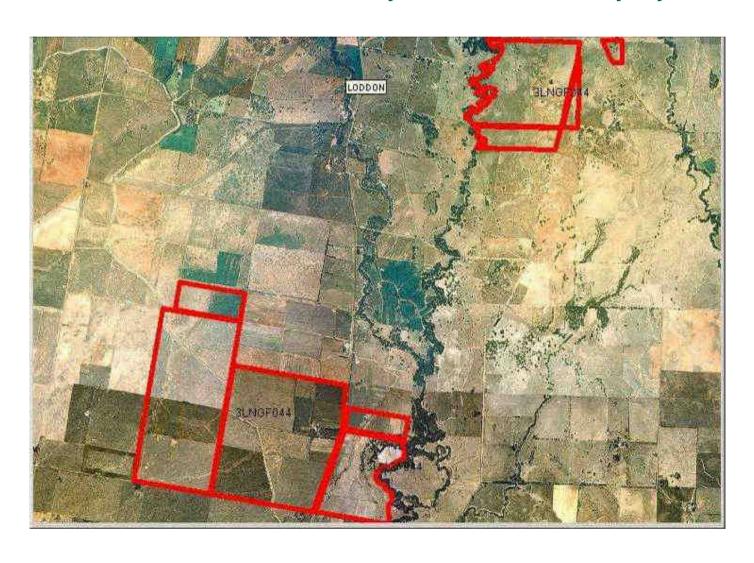


- 1. Property risk assessment ensuring livestock are not exposed to areas on the property that are contaminated with chemicals
- 2. Safe and responsible animal treatments ensuring livestock intended for human consumption do not contain unacceptable chemical residues
- 3. Stock foods, fodder crops, grain and pasture treatments ensuring livestock are fed safe, residue free feed, and are not fed animal products
- 4. Preparation for dispatch of livestock ensuring livestock to be transported are fit for the journey and are not unduly stressed
- 5. Livestock transactions and movements ensuring that any purchaser of livestock can assess the chemical residue or food safety status of the animals and the movement of livestock can be traced if required

Traceability and food safety



 Property Identification Codes are the foundation of Australia's animal traceability and food safety systems



National Livestock Identification System (NLIS)



- NLIS is Australia's livestock identification and tracing system, enabling individual animals to be traced from property of birth to slaughter
- NLIS underpins the product integrity and food safety of Australian red meat, and is an essential biosecurity tool for the industry and government



It is also important that disease & food safety systems be supported by product integrity systems more generally



Product integrity in meat grading systems: Meat Standards Australia (MSA)

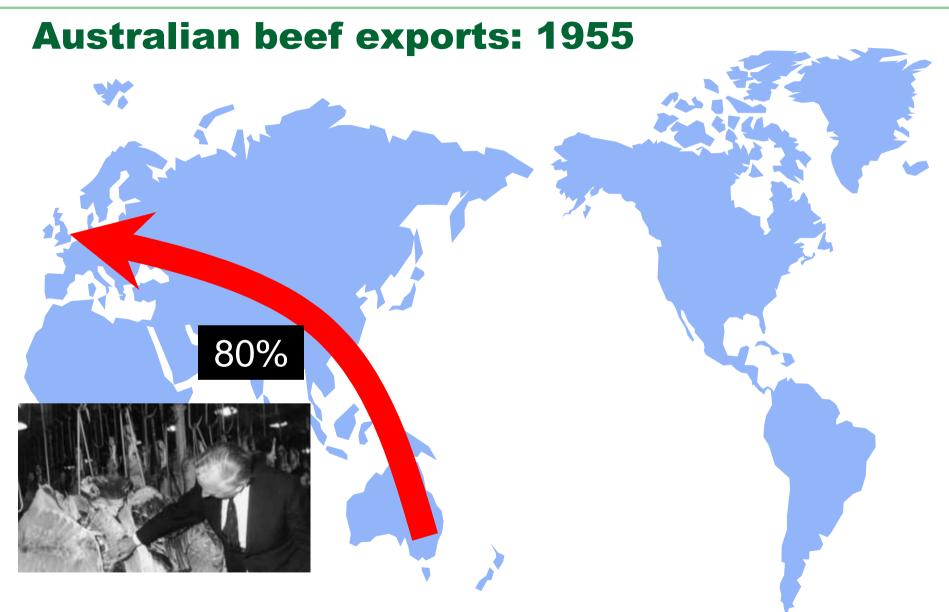
 MSA is a beef and sheepmeat eating quality program designed to take the guesswork out of buying and cooking Australian red meat

 MSA provides an endorsement of quality for graded cuts indicating product has met quality standards for tenderness, juiciness and flavour

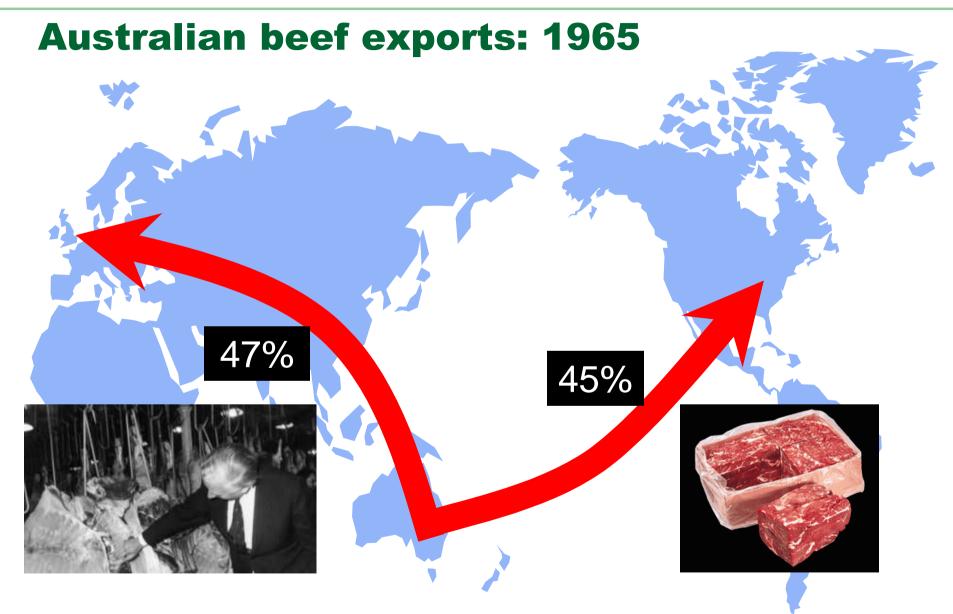


Anticipating market developments

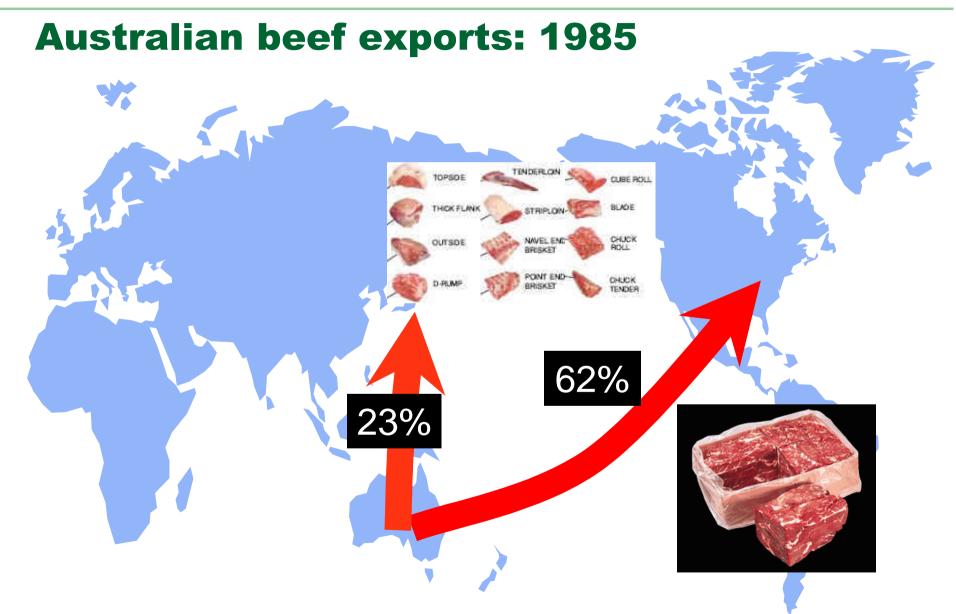




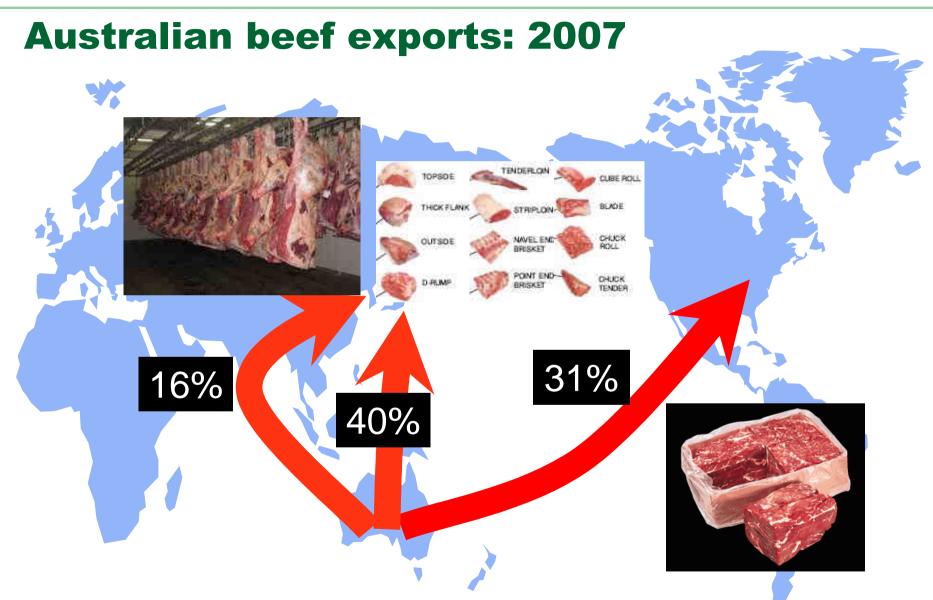








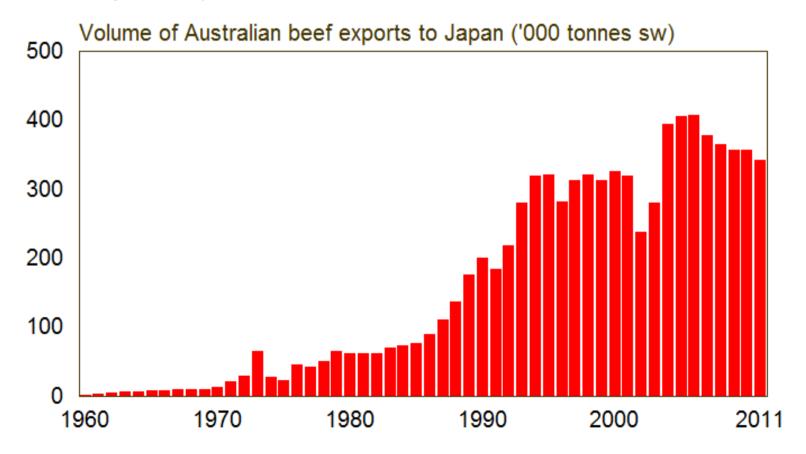






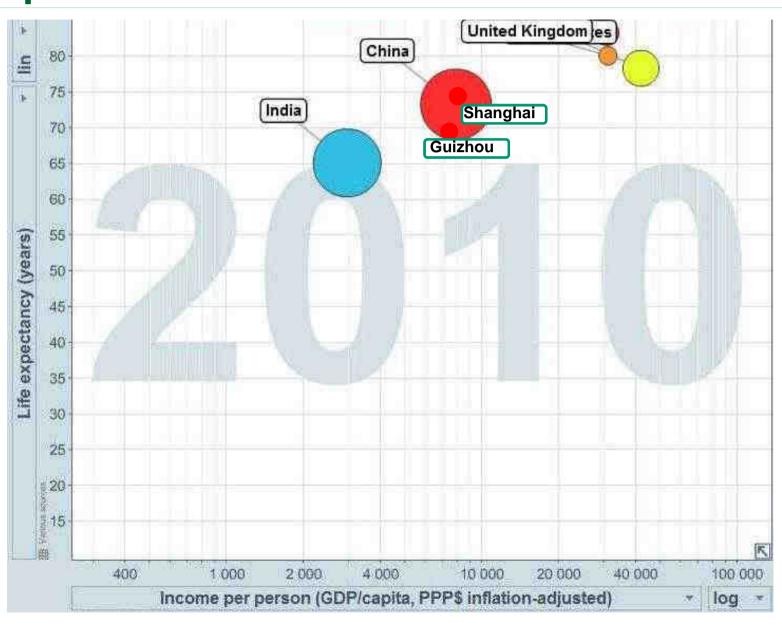
Anticipating market developments

- The Australian industry opened an office in Tokyo in 1964
- Beef exports from Australia to Japan in that year were 7,000 tonnes.
- Last year exports were 342,000 tonnes



Per capita income, life expectancy, population over time







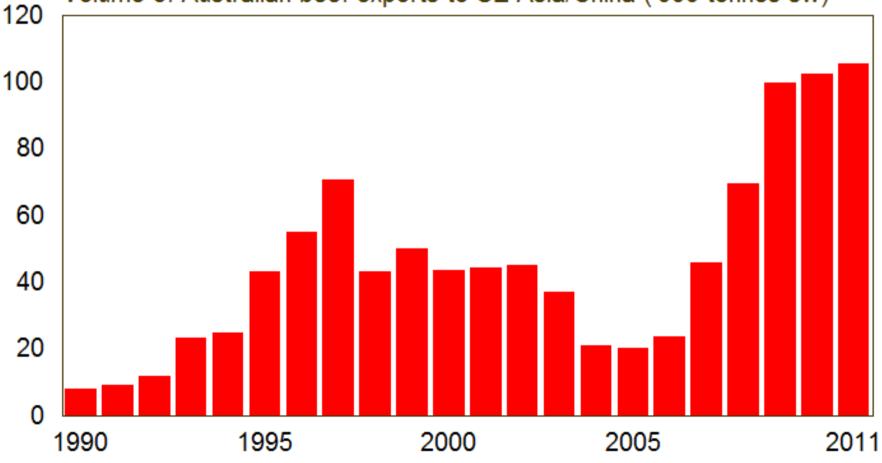
MLA's South East Asia/Chinas offices





Growing Australian beef exports to South East Asia & China*

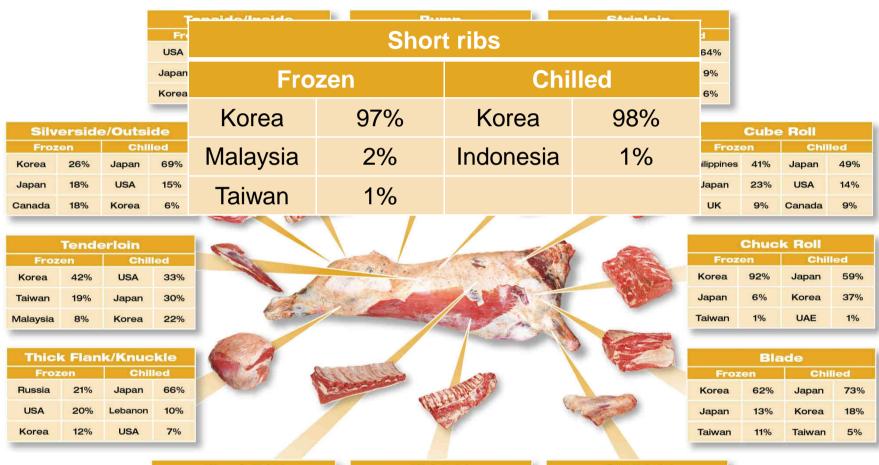
Volume of Australian beef exports to SE Asia/China ('000 tonnes sw)



^{*} Excludes Taiwan

Australian grassfed 'S' beef exports by cut





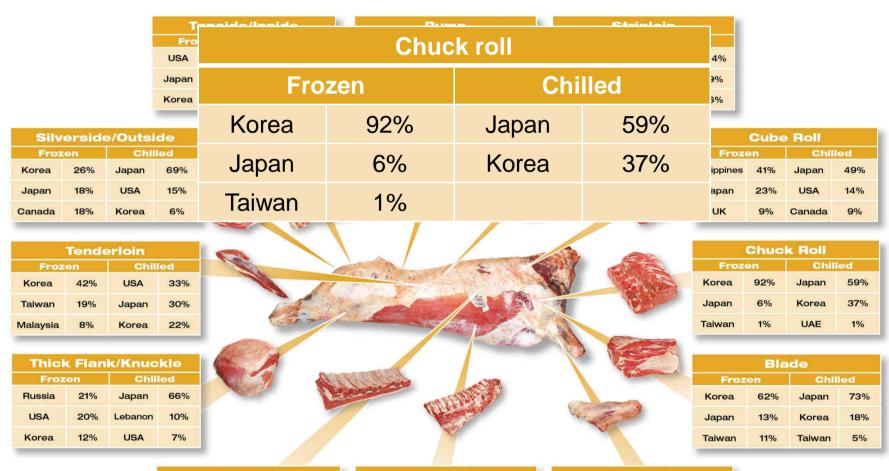
Short Hibs				
Frozen Chilled				
Korea	97%	Korea	98%	
Malaysia	2%	Indonesia	1%	
Taiwan	1%	-		

Brisket				
Frozen Chilled				
Japan	83%	Japan	96%	
Korea	14%	Korea	3%	
China	1%	-	-	

Shin/Shank					
Frozen Chilled					
Korea	53%	Japan	27%		
Japan	38%	Taiwan	23%		
Taiwan	4%	Korea	17%		

Australian grassfed 'S' beef exports by cut





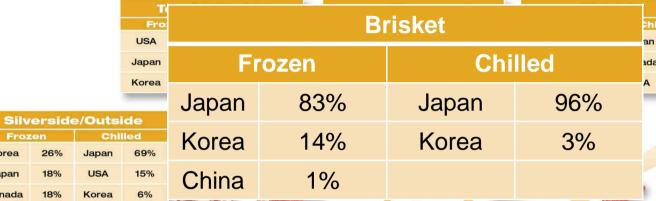
Short Ribs			
Frozen		Chilled	
Korea	97%	Korea	98%
Malaysia	2%	Indonesia	1%
Taiwan	1%	-	-

Brisket					
Frozen Chilled					
Japan	83%	Japan	96%		
Korea	14%	Korea	3%		
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Shin/Shank				
Frozen Chilled				
Korea	53%	Japan	27%	
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Taiwan	4%	Korea	17%	

Australian grassfed 'S' beef exports by cut





Cube Roll				
Froz	en	Chil	led	
Philippines	41%	Japan	49%	
Japan	23%	USA	14%	
UK	9%	Canada	9%	

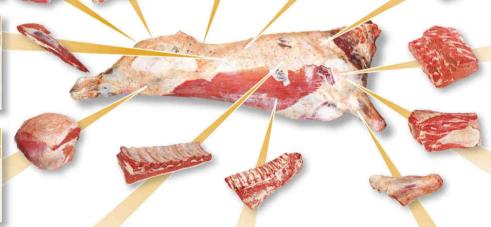
64%

Tenderloin				
Frozen Chilled				
Korea	42%	USA	33%	
Taiwan	19%	Japan	30%	
Malaysia	8%	Korea	22%	

Korea

Japan Canada

Thick Flank/Knuckle				
Froz	en	Chill	ed	
Russia	21%	Japan	66%	
USA	20%	Lebanon	10%	
Korea	12%	USA	7%	



Chuck Roll					
Frozen Chilled					
Korea	92%	Japan	59%		
Japan	6%	Korea	37%		
Taiwan	1%	UAE	1%		

Blade				
Frozen Chilled				
Korea	62%	Japan	73%	
Japan	13%	Korea	18%	
Taiwan	11%	Taiwan	5%	

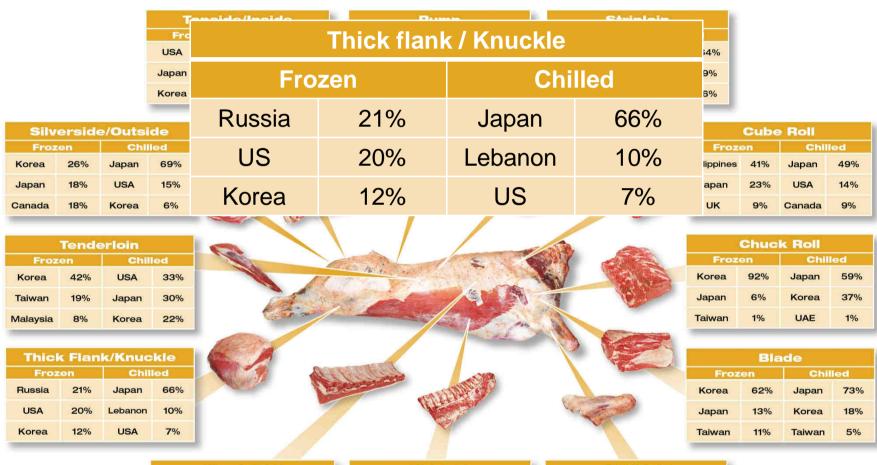
	Short	Ribs	
Froz	en	Chille	ed
Korea	97%	Korea	98%
Malaysia	2%	Indonesia	1%
Taiwan	1%	-	

Brisket			
Frozen Chilled			
Japan	83%	Japan	96%
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Shin/Shank				
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Australian grassfed 'S' beef exports by cut





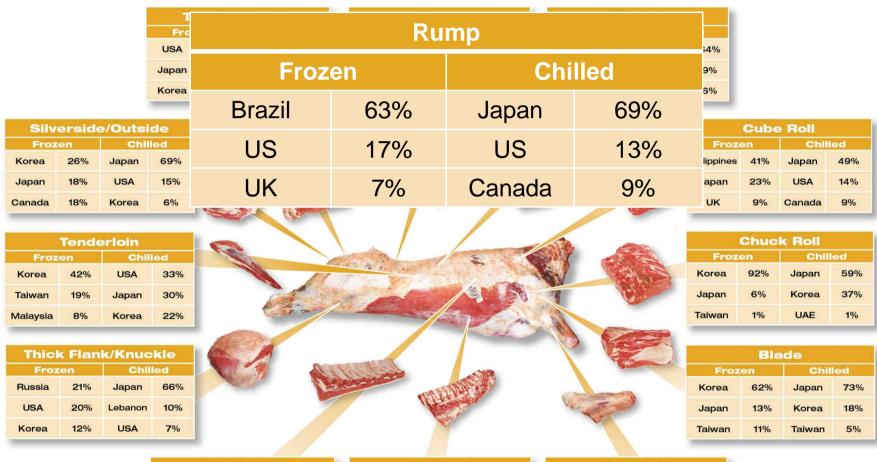
Snort Hibs				
Frozen Chilled				
Korea	97%	Korea	98%	
Malaysia	2%	Indonesia	1%	
Taiwan	1%	-		

Bris	Ket	
en	Chill	ed
83%	Japan	96%
14%	Korea	3%
1%	-	-
	en 83% 14%	83% Japan 14% Korea

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Australian grassfed 'S' beef exports by cut





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		Bris	ket	
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	Shin/S	ihank	
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Putting the right market access & marketing programs in place



Promoting the positive generic attributes of buying meat from Australia

Public Relations Exposure









Thank you!