



## **Submission No 26**

### **Review of Australia's Relationship with the Countries of Africa**

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Australian Government

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

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SECRETARY

17 December 2009

Dr Margot Kerley  
Secretary  
Joint Standing Committee on  
Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade  
Parliament House  
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Dr Kerley

Thank you for your letter of 30 October 2009 inviting the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry to contribute to the inquiry by the Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade into matters concerning Australia's relationship with the countries of Africa.

I am pleased to enclose my department's submission.

Should you have any enquiries, please contact Ms Victoria Anderson, General Manager, Bilateral Trade (North Asia, Europe, Middle East & Africa), Trade and Market Access Division. Ms Anderson can be contacted on (02) 6272 4881 or at [Victoria.Anderson@daff.gov.au](mailto:Victoria.Anderson@daff.gov.au).

I trust the enclosed submission is of assistance.

Yours sincerely

Conall O'Connell

Enc.



**Australian Government**  
**Department of Agriculture,**  
**Fisheries and Forestry**

**Response to**

**The Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade**

**Inquiry into Australia's Relationship with the Countries of Africa**

**December 2009**

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## Introduction

Australia has limited agricultural trade with Africa at present – with the 53 nations that comprise Africa accounting for only around \$927 million or 3.2 per cent of the total value of Australian agricultural exports in 2008-09<sup>1</sup> (attachment 1). While Africa has abundant natural resources and has previously produced substantial volumes of agricultural products, it remains one of the world's poorest and most under-developed continents. This is principally due to the effects of a range of social, economic and political factors that have constrained the region from achieving its full potential. These factors are likely to continue to constrain the prospects for significant growth in Australian exports to the region and thus limit the interest of Australian agricultural, fisheries and forestry industries.

At the same time, Africa is comprised of many nations with varying prospects for Australia's exporters. It is important, therefore, to identify those countries with the greatest prospects at present and in the future to determine where to invest our efforts in improving market access. This submission discusses the role of the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (the department) in this regard and our recent activities in Africa.

## Role of the department

The department has the objective of achieving:

“Australian agricultural, fisheries, food and forestry industries that are based on the sustainable management of and access to natural resources, are more competitive, self reliant and innovative, have increased access to markets, are protected from diseases and are underpinned by scientific advice and economic research” (*DAFF Annual Report 2008-09*)

The department takes a strong interest in global agricultural matters, particularly in relation to trade, as around 60 per cent of Australian agricultural, fisheries and forestry production is exported to markets around the world.

The agricultural sector remains one of the most sensitive and distorted sectors of global trade. Subsidies, tariffs, quotas, technical market access issues and so-called behind-the-border measures in foreign markets all serve to restrict Australian farmers from achieving the full potential return from trade. In the case of Africa, there are numerous tariff and non-tariff barriers in place. For example, in the case of key markets for Australia in the region, in Egypt the average bound tariff for agricultural imports is 27 per cent<sup>2</sup>, in Mauritius it is 8.5 per cent<sup>3</sup> and in South Africa it is 10.1 per cent<sup>4</sup>. These average tariffs also disguise tariff peaks faced by Australian

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<sup>1</sup> Source: Based on TMAD grouping of data from ABS, International Trade, Australia, cat. no. 5465, Canberra. Wheat values are for bulk wheat only and are obtained from ABARE estimates.

<sup>2</sup> WTO Trade Policy Review of Egypt, WT/TPR/S/150, 28 June 2005

<sup>3</sup> WTO Trade Policy Review of Mauritius, WT/TPR/S/198, 19 March 2008

<sup>4</sup> WTO Trade Policy Review of South Africa, WT/TPR/S/222, 20 September 2009

exporters, for example, in South Africa for wine and sheep meat (25 per cent and up to 40 per cent respectively)<sup>5</sup>.

The department works closely with Australian industry to determine the highest priority products and countries for market access and then uses a range of means to address any barriers to entry that may be constraining access to those markets.

In the case of traditional tariff and quota barriers, the department works with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) in seeking removal of these through negotiations in the World Trade Organization (WTO) (notably the current Doha Round of negotiations). While in the eventual Doha Round outcome developing countries will be given certain advantages in terms of special and differential treatment as compared to developed countries, it is important that these countries continue to be subject to international disciplines and rules under the WTO to encourage improved global agricultural markets.

In addition, the department works with DFAT in free trade agreement (FTA) negotiations with key trading partners – although, in the case of Africa there are presently no FTA negotiations underway with Australia.

The department also seeks the removal of technical market access barriers where these are identified by industry as being of high priority and likely to result in the establishment, maintenance or growth in exports. This includes the establishment of quarantine protocols where necessary to facilitate the trade in plant and animal products. In the case of countries in Africa, the department has established protocols for a number of products and has a number of requests pending to address access issues. For example, a protocol for the export of breeder cattle from Australia to Sudan was recently signed with prospects for trade of around \$10 million a year.

The department uses a range of means of advancing technical market access matters including presentation of technical submissions, discussions with key agencies, negotiation of memoranda of understanding and various other arrangements, cooperation activities, and Ministerial level discussions. The department makes use of Australia's diplomatic resources in Africa as well as a departmental officer posted in Dubai (United Arab Emirates) who has responsibility for the Middle East and North Africa.

### **Recent trade with Africa**

Australia's five largest agricultural trading partners in Africa are Sudan (importing an estimated \$266.6m in 2008-09), Egypt (importing an estimated \$262.2m in 2008-09), South Africa (importing an estimated \$150.4m in 2008-09), Mauritius (importing an estimated \$88.7m in 2008-09), and Algeria (importing \$42.3m in 2008-09). These five countries account for 87.4 per cent of Australia's total agricultural exports to Africa. Key traded items with these countries are shown in the table below – with the principle items being wheat, dairy products, meat and various processed foods. Details of trade are in Attachment 1.

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<sup>5</sup> WTO Tariff database, 8 December 2009.

### Australia's key agricultural trade with Africa

Source: Based on DAFF grouping of data from ABS, International Trade, Australia, cat. no. 5465, Canberra, excluding most confidential items, apart from wheat values, which are for bulk wheat only, obtained from ABARE estimates.

Country, commodity	Value 2008-09 AS'000
<b>Sudan</b>	
<b>Principal Exports to Sudan</b>	
Wheat	254,000
Dairy products	6,023
Seeds and beans	5,480
<b>Principal Imports from Sudan</b>	
Negligible	Negligible
<b>Egypt</b>	
<b>Principal Exports to Egypt</b>	
Wheat	161,000
Dairy products	38,497
Vegetables (frozen or preserved)	36,378
Meat	14,662
<b>Principal Imports from Egypt</b>	
Alcoholic beverages	8,379
Seafood	7,818
Highly processed foods	6,639
Prepared fruit - Summerfruit	6,592
Vegetables and fruit juices	5,622
<b>South Africa</b>	
<b>Principal Exports to South Africa</b>	
Meat	45,067
Wheat	28,000
Live animals	13,508
Dairy products	16,516
<b>Principal Imports from South Africa</b>	
Alcoholic beverages	8,379
Seafood	7,818
Highly processed foods	6,639
Prepared fruit - Summerfruit	6,592
Vegetables and fruit juices	5,622
<b>Mauritius</b>	
<b>Principal Exports to Mauritius</b>	
Dairy products	28,790
Meat	20,584
Wheat	15,000
Wool	5,989
Vegetables (frozen or prepared)	5,712
<b>Principal Imports from Mauritius</b>	
Fresh cut flowers	147
<b>Algeria</b>	
<b>Principal Exports to Algeria</b>	
Wheat	20,000
Dairy products	20,639
Meat	1,215
<b>Principal Imports from Algeria</b>	
Negligible	Negligible

## **The engagement of the department with Africa**

The department engages with Africa through various bilateral and multilateral mechanisms including the World Trade Organization (WTO), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), the Indian Ocean Rim – Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC). The department also participates in other arrangements that deliver capacity building and aim to underpin trade to the region.

### *Agriculture*

Australia's relationships with key livestock export destination countries in the Middle East and North Africa region have improved greatly in recent years. This is primarily as a result of Australia's commitment to implement memorandums of understanding (MoUs) on live animal trade with these countries and the placement of an agricultural counsellor in the Middle East/ North Africa region.

The following MoUs, concerning the live animal trade, are in place with Egypt, Eritrea, Libya and Sudan:

*The MoU on Cooperation on Agricultural Issues between the Government of the State of Eritrea and the Government of Australia, signed 29 April 2005;*

*The MoU on the Trade in Live Animals between the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Government of Australia, signed on 3 October 2006;*

*The MoU on the Handling and Slaughter of Australian Live Animals Between the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Government of Australia, signed 3 October 2006;*

*The MoU on the Trade in Live Animals between the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and The Government of Australia, signed 7 May 2007; and*

*The MoU on the Trade in Live Animals between the Government of the Republic of Sudan and the Government of Australia, signed 13 November 2009.*

The MoUs generally focus on managing the risks of Australia's exported livestock being rejected on arrival at the destination and provides general assurances relating to the health, welfare and safety of the livestock exported. The MoUs are supported by efforts to improve post arrival animal welfare through the Live Animal Trade Program (LATP) and the new Live Trade Animal Welfare Partnership.

The LATP has funded a range of improvements, including better infrastructure to reduce livestock stress or injury and training for feedlot, abattoir and transport staff in overseas markets. For example projects undertaken in Egypt and Libya focussed on capacity building and infrastructure improvements including training of staff in World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) standards for animal welfare, including correct animal handling and transport procedures.



The department's International Agricultural Cooperation (IAC) program, aims to improve market access and trade growth by identifying areas in common between Australian agricultural industries and potential trading partners, and providing technical assistance and capacity building for key and emerging trading partners. The program supports activities that will build on existing trading relationships and help build new ones through improved bilateral relationships and the removal of regulatory and technical barriers. In September 2007 the IAC funded a study visit to Australia by a group of 30 South African farmers to view agricultural production and management techniques.

Since 2004-05, Australia has spent more than \$1.3 million, through the IAC and LATP, on technical cooperation in Africa to improve animal welfare, increase agricultural productivity and build capacity of agricultural research institutions and fishing ports. Examples include improved port facilities and administrative capacity for fishing in Mauritius, and assessment of the productivity and nutritional value of forage and crop species in Eritrea.

The department's agricultural cooperation efforts are to support market access objectives. However, the department works closely and consistently with AusAID's food security strategy for Africa, as well as the projects run by the Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research.

### *Forestry*

Current engagement with African countries on forestry issues occurs through three multilateral processes - the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), and the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO).

The UNFF provides the broad policy direction for sustainable forest management under the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests.

The Committee on Forestry of the FAO has a Strategy for Forests and Forestry. This strategy supports implementation of the broader policy framework of the UNFF. Australia's engagement with African countries through the Committee on Forestry has been on the finalisation of a strategy and support for activities undertaken by the FAO that can assist developing countries (including those in Africa) to implement policy approaches that support sustainable forest management.

The ITTO assists countries (particularly the developing producer countries) implement the policy framework provided by UNFF and FAO.

Additional Australian support for forestry capacity building is provided through the general budgetary commitments to global financing facilities such as the Global Environment Facility and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.

## *Fisheries*

Current engagement with African countries on fisheries occurs through the following multilateral processes: the IOTC; the Fisheries Support Unit under the IOR-ARC; the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR); and the FAO Committee on Fisheries; or the International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network.

## **Future trade prospects with Africa**

As mentioned previously, as a region the prospects for significantly increased Australian exports appear limited due to low demand driven by low per capita income, social and political instability, and infrastructure constraints – which limit the ability to import, store and transport bulk agricultural commodities. However, the region is varied and it is important to consider those countries in the region where there are better prospects for trade.

The prospects for growth in trade in the short to medium term are most favourable with those countries in Africa that have a relatively stable political environment and that have economies that are showing signs of growth. In particular, there are good prospects for growth in trade in livestock into North Africa and for meat and dairy products into North Africa, Mauritius, and South Africa, subject to competition from other suppliers. Growth in the wheat trade into Egypt and Sudan is also prospective for the future, subject to competition from other suppliers.

Over the longer term greater engagement with Africa through capacity building activities and closer relations may create opportunities for trade with a wider range of countries and across a greater number of products. Achieving improved food security is a key focus of attention of many African nations and Australia has a role to play in providing capacity building assistance in dryland farming and other agricultural areas.

The global food security debate has increased focus on assisting developing countries to improve their capacity to feed themselves – as well as being seen as a means of addressing rural poverty in these countries. This focus includes developing countries in Africa – both from governments as well as from the private sector. There has been a notable increased interest in purchasing land in developing countries as a means of securing the food needs of more developed countries in the region and in other regions. Africa has been a particular target in this regard. This trend has positive aspects in terms of injecting much needed investment into the region and introduction of up-to-date farming techniques and technologies, but has also raised concerns about the impact on local farmers, traditional land owners and the distribution of food produced and profits earned from these ventures. These trends, and responses by African governments to them, will bear observation over time.

While increased productivity of the agricultural sector in Africa will assist in economic growth in these countries, it is not clear that this would also improve trade prospects for Australian farmers. The types of products exported from Australia, the availability of alternative markets, the price obtainable and the complexity of trading arrangements with African nations will dictate the profitability of the trade and hence

the growth in exports to the region. African nations will also need to effectively “compete” for Australian exports with Asian markets where consumers are expected to continue to experience significant growth in incomes, have a high demand for food and be able to pay higher prices for food in the future. Prospects for long term growth will therefore depend on factors internal to Africa as well as developments in global markets more generally.

## Attachment 1

### Table – Agricultural Exports to African Countries 2006-09

Only Major exports are included (by ABS commodity groupings).

Source: Based on TMAD grouping of data from ABS, International Trade, Australia, cat. no. 5465, Canberra. Excludes confidential items (including wheat), and most fish and seafood.

Country	08-09 Value in \$A	07-08 Value in \$A	06-07 Value in \$A
<b>Algeria</b>			
Cereals, crops and pulses.	117,360	-	14,766
Dairy.	20,639,271	11,886,787	8,407,482
Hort.	364,991	-	744,312
Meat, livestock.	1,215,002	3,420,762	9,109,691
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,336,624</b>	<b>15,307,549</b>	<b>18,276,251</b>
<b>Angola</b>			
Alcohol.	67,007	44,821	-
Meat, livestock.	1,825,684	320,968	239,995
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,892,691</b>	<b>365,789</b>	<b>239,995</b>
<b>Benin</b>			
Dairy.	147,431	189,116	634,957
Meat, livestock.	542,274	74,600	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>689,705</b>	<b>286,276</b>	<b>634,957</b>
<b>Chad</b>			
Meat, livestock			618,387
<b>Total</b>			<b>618,387</b>
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>			
Dairy	-		154,871
Meat, livestock	1,397,301		1,265,641
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,545,880</b>		<b>1,501,336</b>
<b>Djibouti</b>			
Alcohol	-	-	18,967
Dairy	-	78,903	221,868
Hort.	-	24,174	27,970
Meat, livestock	48,622	32,448	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,622</b>	<b>135,525</b>	<b>268,805</b>
<b>Egypt</b>			
Alcohol.	7,889	9,260	8,981
Cereals, crops and pulses.	3,458,569	6,266,071	9,300,761
Dairy.	38,496,937	17,318,440	25,536,810
Hort.	38,644,606	29,056,206	44,812,475
Meat, livestock.	19,032,826	12,519,416	9,246,529
Seafood	-	283,945	133,953
Sugar, cocoa, etc.	-	-	281,716
<b>Total</b>	<b>101,225,500</b>	<b>68,024,025</b>	<b>91,950,176</b>
<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>			
Meat, livestock.	588,256	254,966	
<b>Total</b>	<b>588,256</b>	<b>254,966</b>	
<b>Eritrea</b>			
Dairy.	-	76,974	
Hort.	44,516		
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,516</b>	<b>76,974</b>	
<b>Gambia</b>			
Alcohol.	3,870	-	
Cereals, crops and pulses.	17,288	24,219	
Meat, livestock.	173,828		
<b>Total</b>	<b>194,986</b>	<b>24,219</b>	
<b>Ghana</b>			
Alcohol.	200,300	150,541	126,016
Cereals, crops and pulses.	15,950	1,180	75
Dairy.	987,678	-	3,439,623
Hort.	75	11,823	662
Meat, livestock.	5,423,630	5,205,664	6,018,591
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,684,428</b>	<b>5,390,164</b>	<b>9,588,580</b>
<b>Guinea</b>			
Cereals, crops etc.	-	496,326	-
Hort.	-	-	2,151
Meat, livestock.	7,637	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,637</b>	<b>513,336</b>	<b>2,151</b>

## Attachment 1

<b>Kenya</b>			
Alcohol.	62,328	87,860	34,229
Cereals, crops and pulses.	132,193	85,340	85,681
Hort.	542,390	55,254	-
Meat, livestock	291,299	192,755	59,240
Seafood	-	9,938	-
Sugar, cocoa	-	28,889	17,727
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,268,355</b>	<b>1,375,746</b>	<b>563,965</b>
<b>Liberia</b>			
Meat, livestock	56,100		
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,100</b>		
<b>Libya</b>			
Dairy	2,129,118	1,356,755	995,140
Hort.	557,988	291,906	120,750
Meat and Livestock	33,295,399	21,812,293	6,296,356
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,982,505</b>	<b>23,460,954</b>	<b>7,412,246</b>
<b>Madagascar</b>			
Dairy	41,904	-	72,513
Hort.	4,586	-	3,900
Meat, livestock.	-	4,315,689	960,456
Seafood	425,808	-	-
Sugar, cocoa	-	-	10,408
<b>Total</b>	<b>472,298</b>	<b>4,469,310</b>	<b>1,047,277</b>
<b>Mali</b>			
Alcohol.	26,016	10,208	-
Cereals, crops and pulses.	165,996	133,307	9,240
Hort.	-	-	6,023
Meat and livestock	-	-	26,274
Sugar, cocoa etc.	-	-	37,223
<b>Total</b>	<b>192,012</b>	<b>143,596</b>	<b>166,437</b>
<b>Mauritius</b>			
Alcohol.	207,895	409,668	227,481
Cereals, crops and pulses.	1,376,432	4,213,751	2,469,719
Dairy.	28,790,187	30,803,333	24,293,719
Hort.	9,619,234	7,279,471	6,259,179
Meat, livestock.	30,983,958	26,359,488	26,720,059
Seafood	316,046	592,248	406,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,788,394</b>	<b>71,944,027</b>	<b>62,256,289</b>
<b>Morocco</b>			
Alcohol.	117,938	74,188	35,452
Cereals, crops and pulses.	1,141,552	1,778,472	1,439,074
Dairy.	8,612,779	194,418	5,927,536
Hort.	468,554	236,522	81,406
Meat, livestock.	9,409,440	4,739,067	12,812,799
Sugar, cocoa etc.	404,256	1,197,023	905,631
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,154,519</b>	<b>8,231,768</b>	<b>21,201,898</b>
<b>Mozambique</b>			
Dairy.	195,935	-	-
Hort.	2,459	48,051	114,429
Meat, livestock.	383,723	448,488	55,564
<b>Total</b>	<b>637,848</b>	<b>496,539</b>	<b>169,993</b>
<b>Namibia</b>			
Alcohol			28,734
Dairy	84,432	-	-
Hort.	52,909	7,168	55,364
Meat, livestock	184,044	81,839	115,053
Seafood	9,684	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>254,208</b>	<b>89,007</b>	<b>199,151</b>
<b>Niger</b>			
Dairy	67,341	-	-
Meat, livestock	30,600	-	-
Sugar, cocoa etc.	-	1,903	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,941</b>	<b>1,903</b>	
<b>Nigeria</b>			
Alcohol.	622,237	631,658	719,676
Cereals, crops and pulses.	29,787	248,638	32,929
Dairy.	4,370,968	8,251,531	4,335,806
Hort.	10,317	27,340	22,815
Meat, livestock.	743,809	273,563	10,593,121
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,881,559</b>	<b>9,757,677</b>	<b>15,844,442</b>

## Attachment 1

<b>Reunion</b>			
Cereals, crops and pulses	43,210	93,115	46,310
Hort.	1,604,797	1,538,282	1,676,297
Meat, livestock and animal prod.	1,396,665	266,956	851,477
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,044,672</b>	<b>1,898,353</b>	<b>2,574,084</b>
<b>Senegal</b>			
Alcohol	58,560	42,848	45,908
Dairy	66,023	-	192,009
Hort.	94,519	16,288	-
Meat, livestock and animal prod.	321,035	703,009	543,779
<b>Total</b>	<b>644,160</b>	<b>877,677</b>	<b>808,288</b>
<b>Seychelles</b>			
Alcohol		32,058	90,077
Cereals, crops etc.		164,324	-
Dairy		701,674	750,180
Hort.		600,245	528,732
Meat, livestock and animal prod.		1,069,136	1,646,100
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,568,841</b>	<b>3,015,089</b>
<b>Somalia</b>			
Alcohol	9,296	37,029	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,296</b>	<b>37,029</b>	
<b>South Africa</b>			
Alcohol	474,968	4,971,756	2,618,776
Cereals, crops etc.	12,669,001	10,998,609	10,430,037
Dairy	16,516,149	13,349,850	10,239,152
Hort.	6,948,926	4,934,219	4,779,605
Meat, livestock and animal products.	80,022,836	79,623,331	105,782,760
Seafood	681,093	337,058	330,525
Sugar, cocoa etc.	311,756	557,629	1,044,607
<b>Total</b>	<b>122,416,881</b>	<b>124,591,689</b>	<b>144,381,525</b>
<b>Sudan</b>			
Alcohol	-	-	26,091
Cereals, crops and pulses.	5,480,772	4,561,567	1,802,846
Dairy	6,023,052	16,780,717	12,838,658
Hort.	645,074	355,676	999,316
Meat, Livestock and animal prod.	384,888	122,479	-
Sugar, cocoa etc.	-	-	103,208
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,646,250</b>	<b>21,830,162</b>	<b>15,770,119</b>
<b>Swaziland</b>			
Hort.	173,303	85,714	
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,303</b>	<b>89,944</b>	
<b>Tanzania</b>			
Alcohol.	40,934	-	-
Cereals, crops and pulses.	26,583	32,129	-
Hort.	8,945	34,466	432,838
Meat, Livestock and animal products.	314,226	-	-
Sugar, cocoa etc	-	15,461	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>455,381</b>	<b>141,100</b>	<b>432,838</b>
<b>Togo</b>			
Hort.	-	7,262	-
Meat, livestock and animal prod.	88,458	27,827	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>219,829</b>	<b>340,193</b>	<b>350,056</b>
<b>Tunisia</b>			
Dairy		811,973	338,897
Hort.		-	180,675
Meat, Livestock and animal prod.		2,229,262	1,315,019
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,062,758</b>	<b>1,834,591</b>
<b>Uganda</b>			
Alcohol.	147,408	181,634	123,924
Dairy.	10,671	-	-
Hort.	166,925	393,469	360,428
Meat, livestock	-	-	64,999
<b>Total</b>	<b>325,004</b>	<b>575,103</b>	<b>549,351</b>
<b>Zambia</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,929</b>	<b>18,132</b>	

## Attachment 1

### Table – Agricultural Imports from African Countries 2006-09

Source: Based on TMAD grouping of data from ABS, International Trade, Australia, cat. no. 5465, Canberra. Excludes confidential items and most fish and seafood.

Country	08-09 Value in \$A	07-08 Value in \$A	06-07 Value in \$A
<b>Burundi</b>			
Hort.			356,984
<b>Total</b>			<b>356,984</b>
<b>Congo</b>			
Sugar, cocoa, confectionery		279,043	
<b>Total</b>		<b>310,548</b>	
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>			
Alcohol	-	262,286	-
Cereals, crops.	-	-	1,739
Hort.	-	42,105	-
Sugar, Cocoa, confectionery	14,918,656	8,611,060	11,518,422
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,950,876</b>	<b>8,923,890</b>	<b>11,520,161</b>
<b>Djibouti</b>			
Hort.	164,488	196,585	208,467
<b>Total</b>	<b>164,488</b>	<b>196,585</b>	<b>208,467</b>
<b>Egypt</b>			
Alcohol	-	3,398	12,026
Cereals, crops	1,440,530	1,081,195	1,196,051
Dairy.	-	887,446	127,908
Hort.	2,126,614	2,610,106	1,834,448
Meat, livestock, animal prod.	-	5,418	22,514
Seafood	-	2,538	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,791,723</b>	<b>4,702,704</b>	<b>3,282,516</b>
<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>			
Hort.	1,122	2,355	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>2,355</b>	
<b>Ethiopia</b>			
Alcohol	-	38,331	33,901
Hort.	7,352,857	4,902,765	4,510,630
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,398,995</b>	<b>4,944,100</b>	<b>4,549,866</b>
<b>Ghana</b>			
Cereal, crops.	-	1,266	1,178
Dairy	-	-	1,371
Hort.	-	10,919	11,780
Sugar, Cocoa, confectionery	5,545,080	5,028,647	7,316,035
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,617,339</b>	<b>5,092,422</b>	<b>7,347,650</b>
<b>Guinea</b>			
Cereals, crops and pulses	1,000		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>		
<b>Kenya</b>			
Alcohol	-	-	2304
Cereals, crops.	-	68,085	28,156
Hort.	5,387,934	3,960,024	5,111,034
Seafood	-	4,002,516	7,002,066
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,406,445</b>	<b>8,030,625</b>	<b>12,156,697</b>
<b>Madagascar</b>			
Cereal, crops.	-	11,882	11,208
Dairy	109,505	-	-
Hort.	212,164	74,185	229,894
Seafood	57,882	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>379,551</b>	<b>86,067</b>	<b>241,102</b>
<b>Malawi</b>			
Hort.	2,206,060	3,760,327	10,423,707
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,206,060</b>	<b>3,760,327</b>	<b>10,423,707</b>
<b>Mali</b>			
Alcohol	-	30,358	70,863
Cereals, crops	578,854	46,868	52,931
Hort.	653,344	348,188	129,006
Meat, livestock, animal prod.	-	317,486	80,357
Sugar, cocoa, confectionery	-	15,723	330,754
Seafood	-	201,204	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,320,744</b>	<b>1,086,657</b>	<b>707,944</b>
<b>Mauritius</b>			
Alcohol	-	39,961	1,547
Hort.	213,680	222,805	232,900
Sugar, cocoa, confectionery	198,608	181,755	237,922
Seafood	3,062	30,060	67,257
<b>Total</b>	<b>600,802</b>	<b>517,363</b>	<b>545,119</b>

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<b>Morocco</b>			
Cereal, crops	-	272,307	270,141
Dairy	885,867	-	-
Hort.	2,536,896	3,204,132	2,180,821
Seafood	2,492,393	2,504,236	2,822,065
Sugar, cocoa, confectionery	-	298,742	303,439
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,440,832</b>	<b>6,433,103</b>	<b>5,686,004</b>
<b>Mozambique</b>			
Hort.	150,997	572,345	1,164,186
<b>Total</b>	<b>154,013</b>	<b>572,345</b>	<b>1,164,186</b>
<b>Namibia</b>			
Alcohol	-	37,752	37,394
Cereal, crops.	-	17,345	18,400
Dairy	84,432	-	-
Meat, livestock, animal prod.	-	1,083	-
Seafood	548,051	7,376,841	11,087,102
<b>Total</b>	<b>633,861</b>	<b>7,460,217</b>	<b>11,160,890</b>
<b>Niger</b>			
Alcohol	64,438	171,000	113,041
Cereals, crops	-	4,053	2,806
Dairy	-	51,435	-
Hort.	44,412	25,808	917,103
Meat, livestock, animal prod.	-	-	76,384
<b>Total</b>	<b>153,216</b>	<b>453,330</b>	<b>1,184,838</b>
<b>Nigeria</b>			
Cereals, crops.	-	2,362	37,875
Hort.	156,971	21,496	6,115
<b>Total</b>	<b>168,168</b>	<b>28,370</b>	<b>51,032</b>
<b>Rwanda</b>			
Hort.	5,398	75,682	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,398</b>	<b>75,682</b>	-
<b>Senegal</b>			
Alcohol	5,860	-	278,512
Cereals, crops	-	-	3,452
Dairy.	-	-	1,038
Hort.	-	121,547	60,119
Sugar, cocoa, confectionery	-	-	109,536
Seafood	-	-	2,140
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,860</b>	<b>121,547</b>	<b>457,991</b>
<b>Seychelles</b>			
Cereals, crops.	-	106,656	-
Hort.	-	17,213	-
Meat, livestock, animal prod.	421,586	518,073	617,743
Seafood	-	306,660	84,189
<b>Total</b>	<b>421,586</b>	<b>948,602</b>	<b>701,932</b>
<b>South Africa</b>			
Alcohol	8,379,281	6,731,488	2,003,749
Cereals, crops.	3,232,576	3,739,980	1,648,076
Dairy.	495,431	-	5,669
Hort.	28,230,141	28,288,385	32,505,733
Meat, livestock, animal prod.	119,937	1,108,434	1,614,375
Seafood.	10,936,183	24,648,803	33,384,918
Sugar, cocoa, confectionery	2,843,493	2,721,476	3,237,006
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,070,144</b>	<b>74,142,591</b>	<b>82,375,349</b>
<b>Swaziland</b>			
Hort.	-	2,884,893	4,445,706
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,033,579</b>	<b>52,905,076</b>	<b>55,526,208</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>			
Cereals, crops	-	-	82,590
Hort.	768,149	614,438	4,918,536
Seafood.	-	2,334,760	3,151,675
<b>Total</b>	<b>788,861</b>	<b>2,962,340</b>	<b>8,152,801</b>
<b>Tunisia</b>			
Alcohol	-	-	4,226
Cereals, crops.	-	25,862	83,548
Hort.	747,431	565,067	876,386
Sugar, cocoa, confectionery	-	9,975	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>793,738</b>	<b>626,397</b>	<b>983,766</b>
<b>Uganda</b>			
Hort.	7,695,620	4,930,058	2,632,942
Seafood	-	1,412,032	4,614,758
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,695,620</b>	<b>6,342,090</b>	<b>7,247,700</b>



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<b>Zaire</b>			
Hort.	81,813		
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,813</b>		
<b>Zambia</b>			
Hort.	919,402	735,584	4,383,247
Meat, livestock, animal prod.	-	22,498	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>978,739</b>	<b>758,082</b>	<b>4,394,491</b>
<b>Zimbabwe</b>			
Hort.	7,821,412	5,971,923	7,854,547
Meat, livestock, animal prod.	-	20,488	14,030
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,825,197</b>	<b>6,002,111</b>	<b>7,880,586</b>