



SOPi

Situation and Outlook for Primary Industries



March



2020



Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua



Overview

Primary sector export revenue is forecast to reach \$46.5 billion for the year ending June 2020, up 0.5 percent from the previous year. This forecast is \$1.3 billion lower than the previous forecast round published in December with downward revisions to most sectors, particularly dairy, meat and wool, and forestry. Given the evolving situation in relation to the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak and the drought, this forecast needs to be treated with more caution than usual, and further revisions downward in future forecasts are likely.

Dairy export revenue has been revised downwards by \$390 million for the year ending 2020 due to hot and dry conditions resulting in expectations of lower production than previously forecast, combined with weakened international dairy prices in the wake of COVID-19. Meat and wool export revenue has been revised downwards by \$220 million due to short term reductions in demand from China resulting from strategies to control the spread of COVID-19.








Forestry export revenue for the year ending June 2020 is expected to be down \$350 million from our previous forecast as expectations that the log market would improve after the Chinese New Year have been overtaken by falling demand from China. Log inventories at Chinese ports are high as China attempts to contain the spread of COVID-19.

Easing geopolitical tensions now replaced with increased uncertainty around COVID-19 effects

The outlook for agricultural market conditions has become increasingly uncertain as the potential impact of COVID-19 on the global economy unfolds. Global economic growth slowed during 2019 as geopolitical tensions weighed on international trade and production, and is now expected to continue to slow into 2020. This is despite positive developments in some key macroeconomic drivers.

For example, the immediate risk of disruption from Brexit has dissipated with the UK leaving the EU on 31 January with a Withdrawal Agreement in place which includes a transitional period until 31 December 2020. Trade tensions between the US and China have eased following the January signing of the Phase 1 deal. Under that agreement, China has reportedly agreed to import an additional US\$32 billion in agricultural exports over the next two years, representing a near fifty percent increase on 2019 levels. Individual product targets have not been set, so at this stage it is not clear what the precise impact will be on New Zealand's primary sector exporters. Given the differing agricultural export product mixes between New Zealand and the US, the retention of many trade tariffs on US products, and the

Table 1: Primary industries export revenue 2015-21 (NZ\$ million)

YEAR TO 30 JUNE	Actual					Forecast	
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
 Dairy	14,050	13,289	14,638	16,655	18,107	19,240	19,330
 Meat and Wool	9,000	9,200	8,355	9,542	10,176	10,210	10,370
 Forestry	4,683	5,140	5,482	6,382	6,883	5,650	6,010
 Horticulture	4,185	5,000	5,165	5,392	6,111	6,290	6,640
 Seafood	1,562	1,768	1,744	1,777	1,963	1,920	2,020
 Arable	181	210	197	243	236	260	250
 Other primary sector*	2,417	2,714	2,639	2,709	2,852	2,980	3,030
Total	36,079	37,323	38,220	42,700	46,329	46,550	47,650
% Change	-6.8%	+3.4%	+2.4%	+11.7%	+8.5%	+0.5%	+2.4%

Source: Stats NZ and MPI.

* Other Primary Sector Exports and Foods includes live animals, honey, and processed food.

strength of New Zealand's supply chain networks, the scale of the impact in the short term may not be significant.

However, any positive sentiment in global markets that the easing of these trade tensions may have created, is currently being outweighed by the effects of COVID-19. There is considerable uncertainty about the exact economic impact the virus will have on both the global economy and New Zealand's export trade outlook. Our forecasts are based on data to the end of December 2019 before impacts from COVID-19 were felt and on the assumption that the disruption across supply chains, and reduced demand in the Chinese market, would last until the middle of 2020. Developments over recent weeks, as COVID-19 has spread to many more countries, suggest that the impacts may in fact be longer and more widely felt.

There is significant downside risk to this assumption, especially if the impacts on the food supply chain remain in place for longer, or the recovery in China's economy is weaker, than expected. Although, to some extent, we would also expect to see the New Zealand dollar act as a partial cushion to some of this downside risk. The New Zealand dollar has already weakened significantly since the beginning of the year. Should the weakening in New Zealand's key agricultural commodity prices continue to worsen, we would expect further adjustments in the New Zealand dollar to help offset some of these effects for New Zealand's primary sector exporters.

The OECD released an assessment of the potential effect of COVID-19 at the beginning of March. On the assumption that the epidemic in China peaks in the first quarter of 2020 and outbreaks in other countries prove to be mild and contained, the OECD is predicting that global growth could be lowered by around half a percent relative to what was expected in its November 2019 Global Economic Outlook. Annual global GDP for 2020 is now expected to drop to 2.4 percent, from an already weak 2.9 percent in 2019. Growth prospects are highly uncertain.

Weather

At the end of summer, much of the country was very dry with NIWA's New Zealand Drought Index ranging from extremely dry to severe drought for most of the North Island and top of the South Island. Extreme fire risk is also present in some forest areas of these regions. With more livestock still on farm due to the slowdown in slaughter resulting from COVID-19, farmers are anxious for rain to lift pasture growth by mid-autumn. Also influencing forecasts are several localised, severe spring hail events, which contributed to a reduction in the forecasted 2020 apple crop and reduced yields for affected Canterbury arable crops by up to 70 percent.



Coronavirus (COVID-19) – where the only constant is change

Since COVID-19 was detected in December 2019, it has significantly impacted New Zealand's primary sector exporters. Impacts have been particularly felt since late January 2020.

For many sectors January is a quieter month for trade volumes into China. However by the end of the Chinese New Year holiday, cities in China, notably Wuhan in Hubei Province, were in lockdown to control the spread of COVID-19. The effects of this lockdown started to be apparent around the end of January, with many businesses shut down, and city workers told to work from home where possible. There have been significant disruptions to Chinese port activities, transport logistics and supply chains.

With New Zealand reporting its first case of COVID-19 and the continued world wide spread of COVID-19, economic impacts will probably last for several months and New Zealand could experience slower growth through until December 2020.

These impacts have not been distributed evenly across New Zealand's primary sector exporters. Live rock lobster exports, which usually command very high prices in China over the New Year, came to a standstill overnight due to reduced demand from restaurants as fewer people ate out because of restrictions to stop COVID-19 spreading.

Another heavily affected sector, log exports, had already been negatively impacted by falling prices and high inventories in China. A slow recovery in the first quarter of 2020 had been expected before the advent of COVID-19, but the lack of staff on wharves led to a standstill, as ports prioritised off-loading medicines, masks and essential food imports. The slow return of workers to the manufacturing and construction sectors has reduced the level of demand for logs for processing within China.

As at the time of writing, the forestry sector is facing ongoing slow-downs and uncertainty. Many New Zealand harvesting workers have been stood down or are working reduced hours and there has been less work for domestic transport companies. Industry reports suggest there are upwards of four months' worth of log inventory at Chinese ports that need to be cleared before meaningful harvesting and exports can resume.

Other sectors have been less affected to date.

In February 2020, following the COVID-19 outbreak, dairy commodity prices softened and average prices on the Global Dairy Trade auction fell 7.5 percent. In particular, there has been weakness in milk powders, butter, and anhydrous milk fat. However, despite the disruptions in Chinese markets, North Asian buyers have continued to be active in recent auctions, with volumes traded higher than at the same time the previous year. Furthermore, prices for cheese and casein have continued to strengthen.

Continued declines in key commodity prices will impact farm gate milk price payouts. However, given the strength of current export prices, strong payouts are still likely and will continue to support dairy farmer profitability this season.

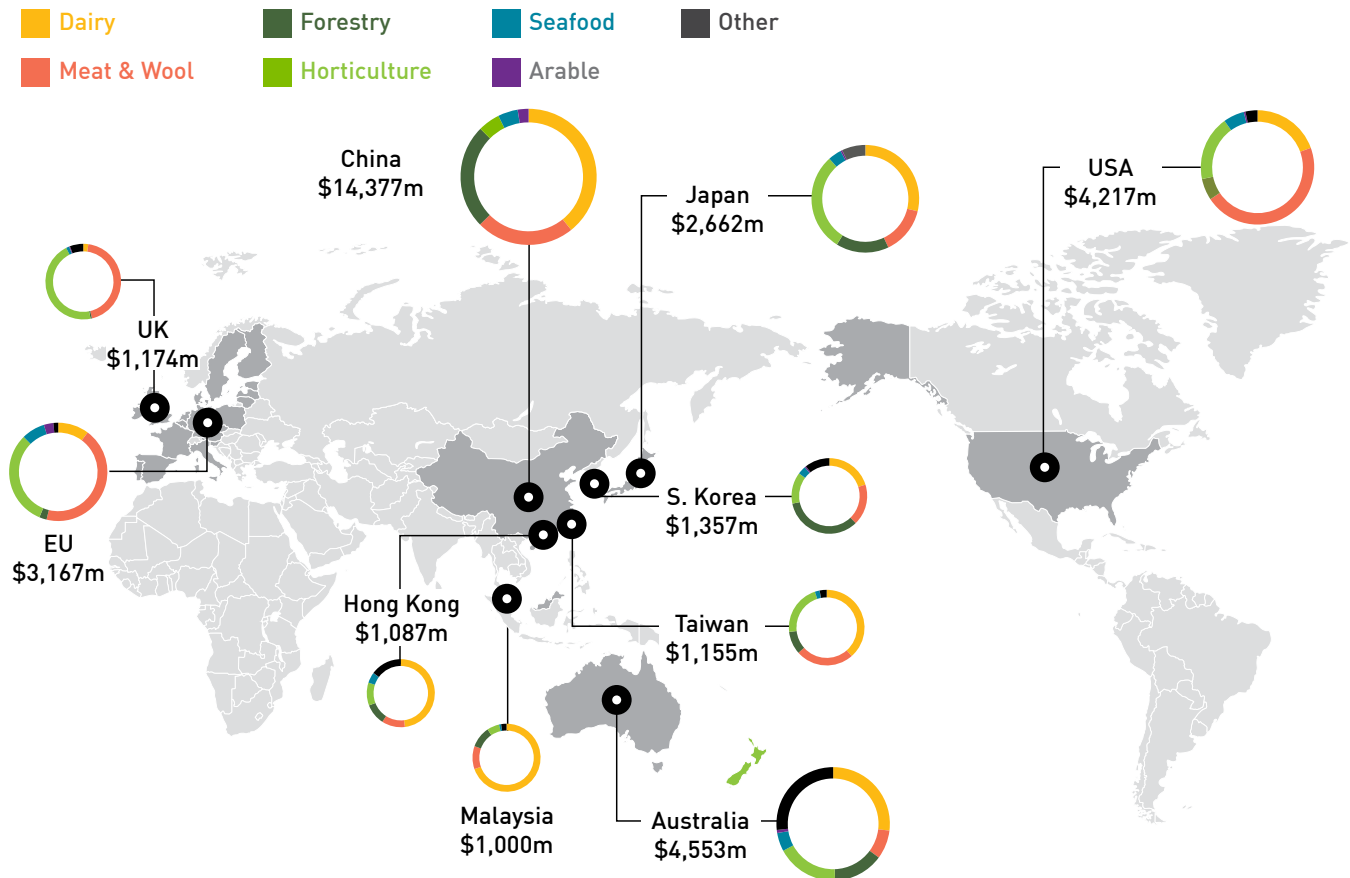
The meat industry has been affected both by drought and COVID-19, with early kills of drought-affected stock leading to a shortage in cold store capacity. This resulted in meat products being diverted to lower value markets, and increasing constraints on killing space at meat plants.

Despite these market disruptions, Chinese consumers will still require imported protein due to reduced Chinese pork supplies resulting from African Swine Fever. With lower red meat exports from Australia expected as it struggles with the effects of drought and the aftermath of the bushfires, demand for New Zealand red meat is expected to continue.

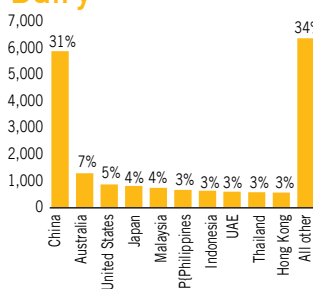
In horticulture, trade disruption and potentially higher off-shore costs are anticipated in the short term for seasonal exports such as kiwifruit and apples, resulting in slightly softer price forecasts compared with the December 2019 SOPI. Like other food sectors, demand is expected to remain strong in the long-term.



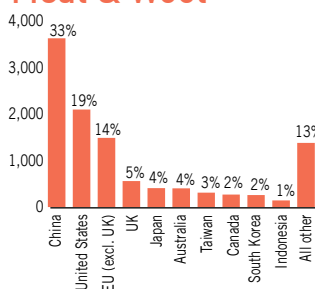
Top 10 Export Destinations, Year ended June 2019



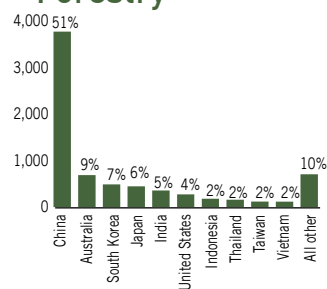
Dairy



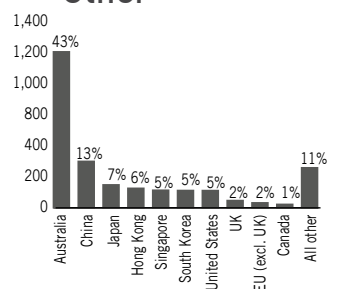
Meat & Wool



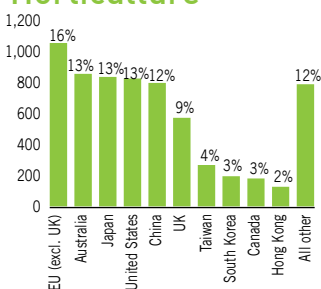
Forestry



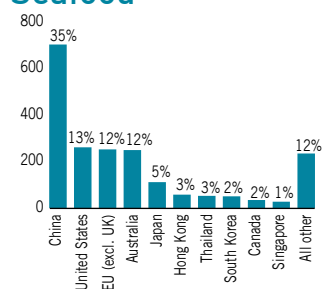
Other



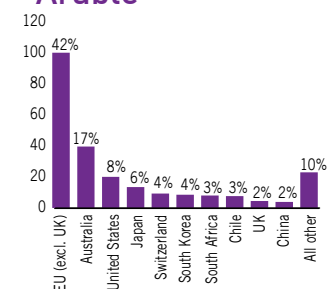
Horticulture



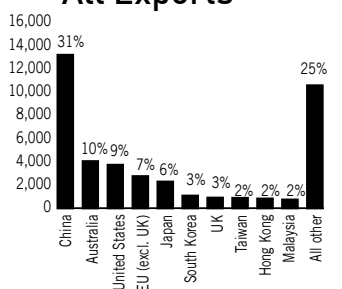
Seafood



Arable



All Exports



Dairy

Dairy export revenue is forecast to rise 6.3 percent to \$19.2 billion for the year ending June 2020, driven by strong domestic production and favourable export prices.

Following a positive start to milk production in the current dairy season, hot dry conditions have resulted in high soil moisture deficits in key dairy regions. With these conditions expected to continue for much of the remainder of the season, production is forecast to be only 0.1 percent above last year.

Strong demand from China has supported milk production growth to date. Export revenues to our largest trading partner (for the six months to December 2019) were 15 percent higher than the same time last year, driven by volume growth in whole milk powder (WMP) (up 28 percent), UHT milk (up 27.9 percent) and cheese (up 15.8 percent).

For the six months ended December 2019, total infant formula export revenues have grown 16.1 percent to \$765.4 million, driven by volume growth into Australia and Hong Kong, as well as price appreciation in the Chinese market. By contrast, despite strong prices for skim milk powder, total export volumes were 19.2 percent lower, contributing to a \$94.8 million fall in export revenues.

International dairy markets have weakened in the wake of the COVID-19 outbreak, with the Global Dairy Trade Index declining 7.5 percent during February, and WMP prices falling 8.2 percent. Despite this, export prices still remain strong by historic standards.

- Despite variable pasture growth across New Zealand's major dairying regions, milk solids production for the first eight months of the dairy season was 0.5 percent greater than at the same time last year.



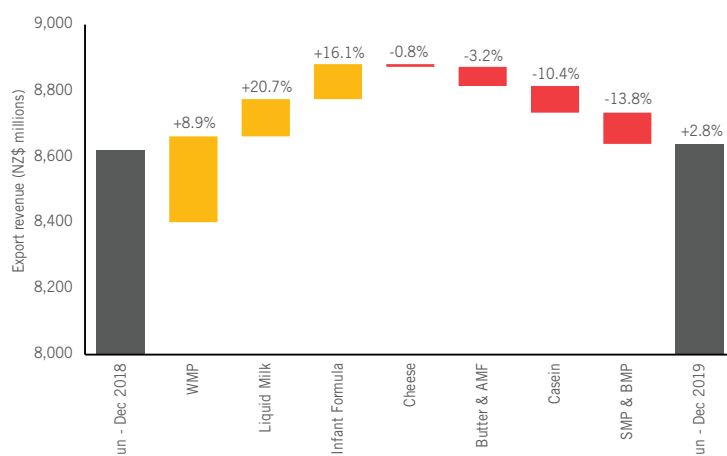
should maintain export price strength over the medium term. This should support a 0.5 percent forecast growth in export revenues to \$19.3 billion in 2021, with a further 1.2 percent increase in 2022.

- With 36.0 percent of this season's dairy exports sent to China, an increasing dependence on this market has heightened the risks associated with the recent COVID-19 outbreak.

- Despite the short term impacts of COVID-19 on commodity prices, constraints in global supply

- We are forecasting an all company average farmgate milk price payout (including dividend) of \$7.15 for the current season.

Figure 1: Dairy export revenue growth for the six months to December 2019



Source: Stats NZ.

Meat & Wool

We expect exports for the year to June 2020 to remain relatively stable compared to last year, with meat prices staying at record highs due to high protein demand from China because of African Swine Fever (ASF). Short term growth is constrained because of disruption in China due to strategies to contain the spread of COVID-19. A combination of dry conditions, lack of cold storage space, and disruption at Chinese ports remain short-term challenges for the meat industry.

Global pork supplies are low due to the effects of ASF on China's pork production, with Chinese production estimated to have fallen by 11.5 million metric tonnes since the discovery of ASF. China is importing alternative protein sources (including beef) to make up this shortfall. China's pork shortage is equivalent to over 15 times New Zealand's total beef and veal production.

Australian farmers experienced their warmest and driest year on record in 2019. As a result, their cattle supply is expected to tighten considerably over the next two years as their herd enters a rebuilding stage, which will also help support current high meat prices. Adult cattle slaughter in 2020 is forecast to drop 15 percent to 7.2 million head (Meat and Livestock Australia). Dry conditions have also contributed to Australia's sheep flock falling to a 100-year low, meaning less competition for New Zealand sheep meat exports.

- Meat and wool exports are forecast to reach \$10.2 billion for the year ending June 2020, a 0.3 percent rise from the previous year.



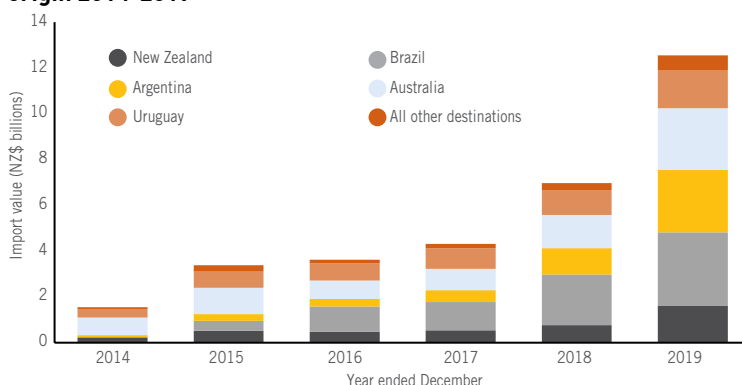
- The longer term outlook for meat exports remains bright due to reduced Chinese pork supplies, Australia's rebuilding of their sheep and cattle population, and growing Asian demand.

for 39 percent of export revenue; more than twice the amount taken by our next largest partner – the United States.

- China continues to grow as New Zealand's largest export partner for meat and wool products, accounting

- Usual seasonal falls in schedule prices over summer will be exacerbated as a result of COVID-19, though prices are still expected to remain near recent highs.

Figure 2: Value of china's imports of beef and veal by country of origin 2014-2019



Source: Global Trade Atlas.

Forestry

Forestry exports for the year ending June 2020 are expected to decrease by 17.9 percent to \$5.7 billion driven by falling Chinese demand for logs. This is \$0.5 billion lower than the previous forecast released in December 2019. Expectations that the log market would improve after Chinese New Year have been overtaken by trade disruptions due to COVID-19.

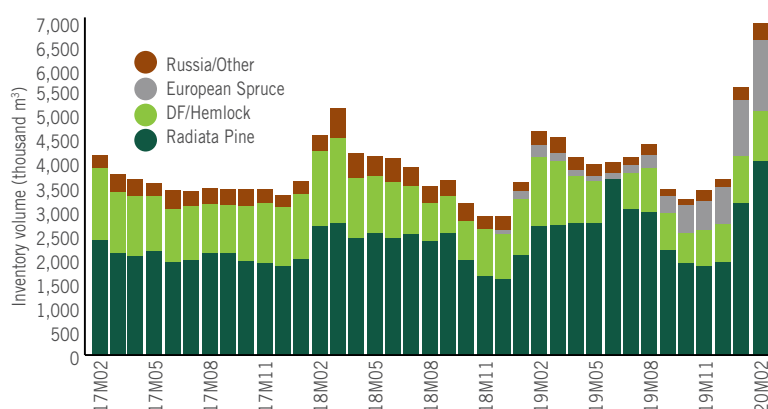
Log inventories at Chinese ports are near or at capacity. With recent low levels of daily log sales, current intelligence puts the backlog at upwards of 4 months of supply. Clearing the backlog, however, will only be part of the problem going forward. Construction activity also usually slows down when China moves into the hotter months so it may take until September for demand to begin to reach normal levels. Price competition will also remain a large factor in the market, as there is still a continuous supply of lower priced European spruce logs and the introduction of Australian salvage logs will also increase supply pressure.

Volumes of timber exports remained only slightly below our previous forecast despite mill closures in the North Island late last year and lay-offs in February 2020. There is ongoing uncertainty about the effects of COVID-19 on timber production. In the short term, reduced demand for logs from China has affected prices that domestic processors are paying to source logs. However, if forest owners cease harvesting logs altogether, this could result in reduced supply.



- COVID-19 is expected to disrupt exports for the next two quarters, with a gradual recovery expected over the rest of the year.
- Pulp, paper, and panel markets remain steady at present. There may be some impact on manufacturing supply chains depending on the length of time Chinese ports are operating at lower levels than normal.

Figure 3: Chinese softwood log inventory at main ocean ports, 2017-2020



Source: Forest Economic Advisors.

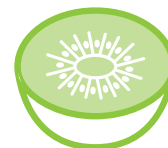
Horticulture

The kiwifruit sector had another strong season in 2019/20 with forecast export revenue of \$2.3 billion for the year ending March 2020. A 0.5 percent rise in revenue on slightly reduced volume brings average export growth since 2015 to around 20 percent per year. This follows a 35 percent increase in the 2018/19 season, which was driven by increases in both yields and prices. Zespri has confirmed another tranche of kiwifruit variety license releases in 2020, including 750 hectares of Gold3 and 150 hectares of the newly commercialised red variety (Red19), indicating that the industry is well placed to grow these high value market segments.

Apple and pear export revenue reached \$870 million for the year ended December 2019 (an increase of 12.3 percent), driven equally by increased export production and prices. The lift in average export prices was supported by on-going changes in variety mix and strong demand from markets in Asia, assisted in part by an estimated 25 percent reduction in China's 2018 apple crop.

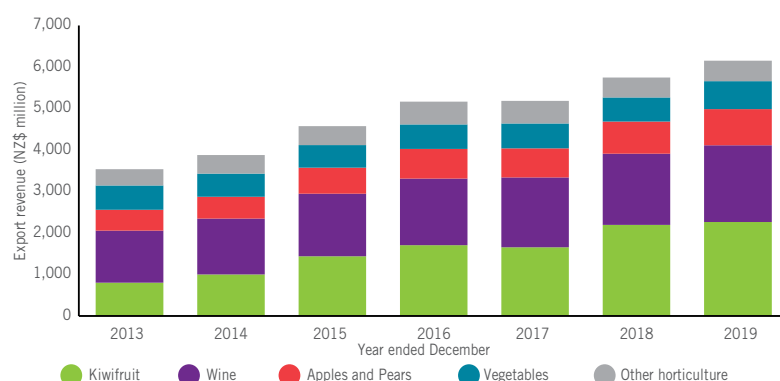
Rosé wine has been the fastest growing category of wine exports in recent years in response to changing consumer preferences in New Zealand's main overseas markets of Australia, UK and US. Rosé has now surpassed Chardonnay to reach fourth position for the year ended December 2019, behind Sauvignon Blanc, Pinot Noir and Pinot Gris.

Export revenue for fresh and processed vegetables topped \$700 million for the year ended December 2019, driven mainly by record prices for onion exports.



- Horticulture export revenue is forecast to reach \$6.3 billion for the year ending June 2020, up 2.9 percent on the prior year.
- Some trade disruption for apple and kiwifruit exports from the 2020 harvest is expected as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, resulting in slightly lower prices.
- Our previous forecasts (December 2019 SOPI) for apple and pear prices and volumes for the 2020 crop are revised down by 1 and 2 percent, respectively. Seasonal factors such as spring hail damage have contributed to the downwards revision in export volumes for apples.
- Similarly, export price forecasts for the 2020 kiwifruit crop are revised down, by 4 percent. Based on the latest crop yield estimates, forecast kiwifruit volumes for the 2020 crop are up by 12 percent on last season.
- Wine exports are forecast to rise 1.1 percent to \$1.8 billion for the year ending June 2020 mainly due to greater demand out of the United States.

Figure 4: Horticulture exports by key sectors, year ended December, 2013-2019



Source: Stats NZ.

Seafood

Following a ten percent growth in revenue across the seafood sector for the year to June 2019, where favourable exchange rates and world demand supported excellent prices in many categories, the forecast to June 2020 is for revenue to fall 2.2 percent to \$1.92 billion. This is driven by a fall in export volumes primarily due to changes in catch limits and the effects of COVID-19. Despite the forecast fall, revenue remains 8 percent higher than 2018, in line with the long term growth of the sector.

Disruption in exports to China as a result of COVID-19 response measures is expected to cause a significant fall in revenue for rock lobster as most orders have been cancelled since late January. Live or fresh pāua, salmon and oysters are also affected. On 3 March 2020, the Minister of Fisheries announced that industry can effectively defer up to 10 percent of rock lobster Annual Catch Entitlement (ACE) total holdings for the year, if uncaught (an estimated 117.6 tonnes), until the next fishing year, which starts on 1 April 2020. A reduction in frozen products sent to China for further processing, such as hoki and squid, is likely if the slowdown in clearing goods through ports and processing plants continues.

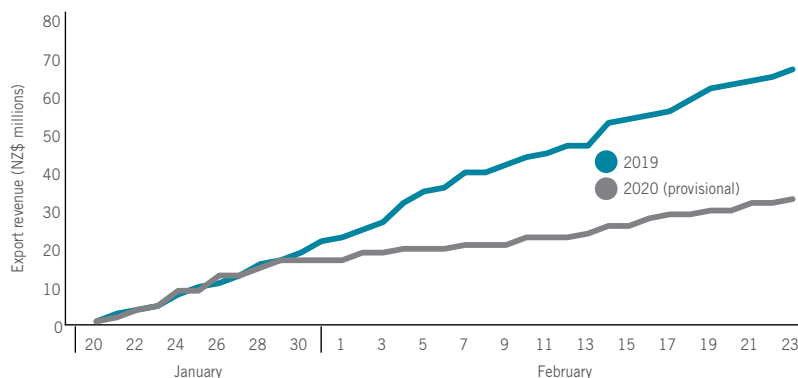
With the 2020 reduction in hoki catch limit to 115 thousand tonnes, a reduction in export volumes is expected. This is offset by strong prices which should result in only a small decrease in revenue. It is possible that fishing effort will be switched from hoki to another species with high international demand such as squid, where there is headroom within current catch limits.

- Aquaculture earnings continue to grow and are expected to increase 10.2 percent to \$500 million in the year ending June 2020, with the largest markets being the USA, China, Europe and Australia.
- Salmon and mussel exports are growing in both volume and price, with revenue in each species led by frozen half-shell mussels and gilled and gutted salmon.



- Voluntary reductions saw the September 2019 year hoki catch fall 10.6 percent to 122.4 thousand tonnes.
- The top 4 wild capture species (excluding rock lobster) by value are hoki, squid, mackerel and ling, together making up approximately one third of seafood export revenue.

Figure 5: Seafood cumulative daily export revenue to China, 27 January to 23 February, 2019 and 2020 (provisional)



Source: Stats NZ and MPI.

Arable

The arable harvest is off to a good start although a few weeks late. Following a favourable growing season, early harvested cereal, oil seed and ryegrass crops have generally had good yields and quality. Exceptions are crops affected by the hail that swept through Canterbury in November reducing yields by up to 70 percent. The full impact of a flood event in Southland in early February, where several hundred hectares of crop went under water, is unknown at the time of writing. This sector has been less affected than other sectors to date by COVID-19.

Canterbury feed grain prices have shown a gradual decline of \$20-\$25 per tonne over the last year to \$400 per tonne feed for wheat and \$390 for feed barley. Demand from the dairy sector has been subdued despite the good milk payout as farmers tighten expenditure to meet banks' new credit conditions. Other feed buyers are waiting to see how the harvest eventuates. Farmers have been drawing on their feed reserves where needed but the continuation of dry conditions may lift demand albeit tempered by the cost of freight, particularly to the North Island.

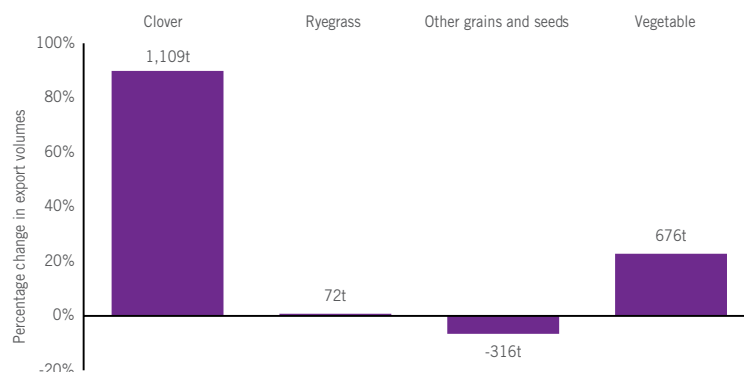
Export seed markets are also quiet with buyers waiting to see how the New Zealand harvest pans out. The European seed harvest was good to average but high demand due to drought and damage from mice and insects has brought stocks down. The recent drought-breaking rains in Australia should stimulate some demand for New Zealand ryegrass seed.

- Arable export revenue for the first six months to December 2019 has recovered from the effects of a difficult growing season in 2018, with the value of exports up 33 percent.
- Increased export volumes of clover seed to Europe and the UK and vegetable seeds to Europe, Australia, and the USA have driven the lift in value.



- Demand for domestic grain has been subdued and prices have softened but feed shortages in drought affected regions may lift demand.
- A promising looking harvest indicates export revenue should be on track to meet the forecast \$260 million for the year ending June 2020.

Figure 6: Change in arable export volumes (percentage and tonnes), six months ended December 2019 vs 2018



Source: Stats NZ.

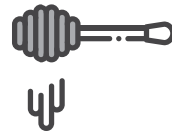
Other

Growth in the other products (including soft drinks, spirits and tobacco) sector is expected to continue, but at a slower rate than in recent quarters. Exports of these products are continuing to increase to Australia and Japan, while exports to the United States are slowing after a surge in the 2019 year.

The value of live animal exports is expected to increase 30 percent in the year to June 2020 to \$310 million, mainly due to more cattle being exported to China than in 2019. Over 27,000 cattle were exported during the six months to December 2019. Cattle export volumes are expected to continue at these levels for the next few years, assuming current policy settings remain the same, as China is not able to import enough breeding cattle from Australia due to their ongoing drought.

Honey exports are expected to reach \$330 million for the year end June 2020, down 7.1 percent on 2019 due to decreasing prices and trade disruptions in China from COVID-19. The average export price for honey for the six months to December 2019 was \$41 per kilogram, down from \$46 per kilogram for the same period in 2018. Export volumes are expected to be between 8,000 to 8,300 tonnes this year. Exports of honey reached 4,589 tonnes for the six months to December 2019.

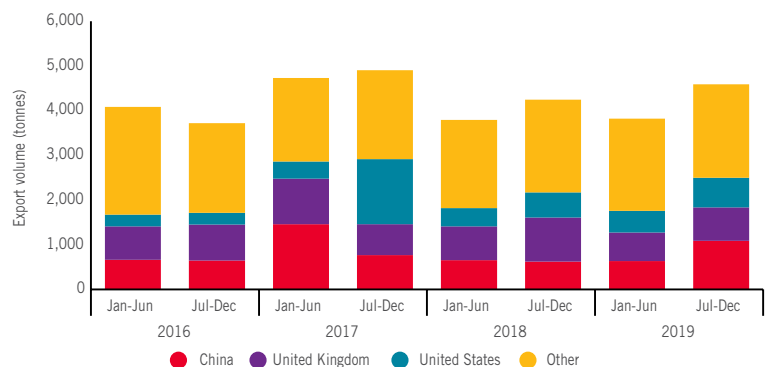
- Export revenue for this sector is predicted to reach \$3.0 billion for the year to June 2020, up 4.5 percent from 2019, with growth continuing to be led by other products, innovative foods and live animals.



- The volume of honey exported to China grew in the December quarter (up 20 percent for the six months to December 2019) after remaining steady for the prior eighteen months (Figure 7).

- Tobacco exports are expected to reduce significantly during 2020 as New Zealand's only tobacco manufacturing facility in Petone, Wellington, has announced it will reduce operations over the rest of the 2020 year. Tobacco exports were \$71 million in the year to June 2019.

Figure 7: Volume of honey exported to our top markets, 2016-2019



Source: Stats NZ.

Notes

Annual figures are for the year ended June, unless otherwise noted.

Currency figures are in New Zealand dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Some totals may not add due to rounding.

MPI welcomes feedback on this publication to SOPi@mpi.govt.nz

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Sector summary tables



Table 1: Dairy export revenue 2015-21 (NZ\$ million)

YEAR TO 30 JUNE	Actual					Forecast	
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Whole milk powder	5,385	4,609	5,271	5,818	6,675	7,030	6,710
Butter, AMF, and cream	2,219	2,378	2,794	3,812	3,612	3,320	3,410
Skim milk & butter milk powder	1,762	1,347	1,385	1,228	1,323	1,630	1,640
Casein & protein products	2,129	1,834	1,735	1,601	1,574	1,790	1,730
Cheese	1,557	1,720	1,830	1,905	1,965	2,100	2,080
Infant formula	415	685	778	1,240	1,641	1,850	2,100
Other dairy products*	582	716	845	1,050	1,318	1,530	1,680
Total	14,050	13,289	14,638	16,655	18,107	19,240	19,330
% Change	-21.0%	-5.4%	+10.1%	+13.8%	+8.7%	+6.3%	+0.5%

Source: Stats NZ and MPI.

* Other dairy products include: liquid milk and cream, ultra-high temperature milk, yoghurt, and ice cream.



Table 2: Meat & Wool export revenue 2015-21 (NZ\$ million)

YEAR TO 30 JUNE	Actual					Forecast	
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Beef & veal	2,980	3,096	2,706	2,943	3,324	3,410	3,460
Lamb	2,504	2,569	2,441	3,018	3,227	3,230	3,290
Mutton	418	419	417	575	576	540	570
Wool	805	760	522	543	549	510	490
Venison	174	182	162	196	186	170	190
Other meat*	466	503	513	543	610	620	670
Hides & Skins	570	509	416	396	354	330	330
Animal by-products	578	598	587	700	729	750	750
Animal fats & oils	118	125	156	147	115	130	130
Animal products for feed	216	247	273	332	376	390	380
Carpets & other wool products	172	192	163	148	130	120	120
Total	9,000	9,200	8,355	9,542	10,176	10,210	10,370
% Change	+10.3%	+2.2%	-9.2%	+14.2%	+6.6%	+0.3%	+1.6%

Source: Stats NZ and MPI.

* Other meat includes: edible offal, processed meat, and poultry.



Table 3: Forestry export revenue 2015-2021 (\$NZ million)

YEAR TO 30 JUNE	Actual					Forecast	
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Logs	2,059	2,224	2,687	3,337	3,806	2,890	3,230
Sawn timber & sleepers	751	860	830	890	936	850	860
Pulp	628	683	651	828	812	630	650
Paper & paperboard	473	522	488	491	491	470	420
Panels	451	512	476	501	514	480	490
Chips	52	64	59	56	67	60	80
Other forestry products*	268	275	290	281	257	270	290
Total	4,683	5,140	5,482	6,382	6,883	5,650	6,010
% Change	-9.9%	+9.8%	+6.7%	+16.4%	+7.9%	-17.9%	+6.4%

Source: Stats NZ and MPI.

* Other forest products include: structural or moulded wood, furniture, and prefabricated buildings.



Table 4: Horticulture export revenue 2015-21 (NZ\$ million)

YEAR TO 30 JUNE	Actual					Forecast	
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kiwifruit	1,182	1,673	1,664	1,861	2,302	2,480	2,690
Wine	1,408	1,558	1,661	1,694	1,807	1,830	1,830
Apples & pears	571	701	701	745	839	870	920
Fresh & processed vegetables*	588	612	614	622	696	660	670
Other horticulture**	436	456	525	471	466	450	530
Total	4,185	5,000	5,165	5,392	6,111	6,290	6,640
% Change	+10.0%	+19.5%	+3.3%	+4.4%	+13.3%	+2.9%	+5.6%

Source: Stats NZ and MPI.

* Fresh vegetable exports include onions, squash, capsicum, potatoes and other fresh vegetables. Processed vegetable exports include frozen vegetables (including frozen potatoes, peas, sweetcorn, etc.), dried vegetables, dry legumes, prepared and/or preserved vegetables, and vegetable juices.

** Other horticulture exports include: other fresh fruit (including avocados, cherries, blueberries, etc.), frozen and processed fruit, fruit juices, nuts and ornamentals.



Table 5: Seafood export revenue 2015-21 (NZ\$ million)

YEAR TO 30 JUNE	Actual					Forecast	
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Wild Capture	1,242	1,380	1,338	1,372	1,509	1,420	1,480
Aquaculture	321	388	406	406	454	500	540
Total	1,562	1,768	1,744	1,777	1,963	1,920	2,020
% Change	+4.1%	+13.2%	-1.4%	+1.9%	+10.4%	-2.2%	+5.2%

Source: Stats NZ and MPI.



Table 6: Arable export revenue 2015-21 (NZ\$ million)

YEAR TO 30 JUNE	Actual					Forecast	
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Vegetable seed	62	74	64	92	87	100	95
Ryegrass seed	49	46	46	55	60	55	55
Clover/legume seed	22	20	23	28	20	25	25
Other grains and seeds*	48	70	63	68	69	75	75
Total	181	210	197	243	236	260	250
% Change	-21.6%	+15.6%	-6.0%	+23.2%	-2.7%	+10.0%	-3.8%

Source: Stats NZ and MPI.

* Other arable products include: maize, other grains, and oilseeds.



Table 7: Other export revenue 2015-21 (NZ\$ million)

YEAR TO 30 JUNE	Actual					Forecast	
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Innovative processed foods	471	681	664	759	788	800	800
Honey	233	315	329	348	355	330	340
Sugar & confectionery	293	312	305	263	225	240	240
Cereal products	255	274	285	306	304	310	330
Live animals	370	242	274	241	239	310	290
Soup & condiments	183	187	186	184	196	200	210
Other products*	612	704	595	609	745	780	810
Total	2,417	2,714	2,639	2,709	2,852	2,980	3,030
% Change	+20.8%	+12.3%	-2.8%	+2.7%	+5.3%	+4.5%	+1.7%

Source: Stats NZ and MPI.

* Other products include: beverages, vegetable-based dyes, and spices.

