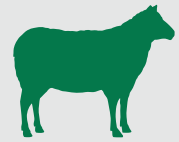


Australian sheep

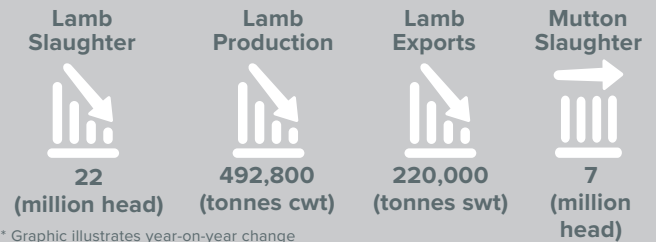
Industry projections 2017



KEY POINTS

- Per capita lamb consumption steady
- 22 million head lamb slaughter in 2017
- Reduced New Zealand sheepmeat production
- Strong foundation for 2017 lamb prices

KEY 2017 NUMBERS



MLA's Market Information – Ben Thomas, bthomas@mla.com.au
Rebecca Locke, rlocke@mla.com.au

Introduction

Australian lamb slaughter is forecast to decline in 2017 on the back of slightly poorer lamb markings and fewer ewes joined, and the result will cascade to lower production and exports.

For 2017, lamb slaughter is projected to be 22 million head, down 2% from the estimated 2016 level. While this is a decline year-on-year, 22 million head is still in line with the long-term growth trend observed over the past decade.

Breaking the annual processing down to a quarterly basis, it is anticipated that the June and September quarters will be when supplies are the tightest. Lamb availability in the March quarter on the other hand, is likely to benefit from carry-over stocks from the final months of 2016, when extremely wet weather delayed many lambs coming to market.

Australian lamb production for 2017 is projected to ease 2% to 492,800 tonnes carcass weight (cwt), and like slaughter, while this is a year-on-year decline, the volume is in the realms of record territory.

Breaking down the demand side of the equation, the Australian domestic market is anticipated to remain the largest consumer and account for 48% of production, or 237,000 tonnes cwt, with many encouraging signs coming from the market. For instance, domestic per capita consumption has stabilised in recent years, while at the same time the weighted average retail price has been increasing. To put this in perspective, domestic lamb retail prices in 2016 averaged just 10¢ shy of the record high set in 2011, at \$14.51/kg, and per capita consumption is 8% higher now than what it was then.

On the export front, Australian lamb shipments are anticipated to ease 4% year-on-year in 2017, to 220,000 tonnes shipped weight (swt). While there are strong demand signals from the domestic market, internationally, signals are mixed.

For instance, the lifting of the government subsidy on imported Australian lamb in Bahrain will likely see reduced volumes to the region continue, while at the same time, the UK pound remains low and US cold store volumes of sheepmeat are currently down significantly from year-ago levels.

Similarly, total Chinese sheepmeat imports in 2016 were subdued due to high domestic sheepmeat production in China, however, domestic production levels are anticipated to be lower next year. The earlier than usual Chinese New Year in 2017 has reportedly spurred demand more recently, with importers already beginning to build up stock levels. In-market reports suggest that importers are anticipating good demand for sheepmeat during the upcoming cooler months.

Taking all these elements into account, the Australian sheep and lamb markets are set to benefit from reduced supplies and the apparent resilience from the domestic consumer. Similarly, while there are mixed signals from the major Australian export markets, there are still many willing to procure Australian product and New Zealand (NZ) lamb and mutton exports seem set to fall further. The result may be a fifth consecutive year of higher year-on-year prices, or if not, at least levels similar to those of 2016.

Slaughter

Australian lamb slaughter expectations for 2017 are for the number processed to trend back towards 22 million head. While the number of lambs killed in 2016 is likely to fall just short of previous projections, at 22.5 million head, the recently identified lower ewe flock and lower marking rates will come into play in 2017.

MLA's July forecasts had 2016 lamb slaughter pegged at 23 million head, yet floods and extremely wet conditions throughout September and October slowed lamb processing, leading to the revised forecast of 22.5 million head. The lambs are still in the system and carry-over stocks will probably result in large numbers processed in the first quarter of 2017. Tighter supplies, on the back of poorer lambing in the final quarter of 2016, will likely see lower numbers year-on-year coming forward from April through to September 2017.

Figure 1 Jan-Sept slaughter changes



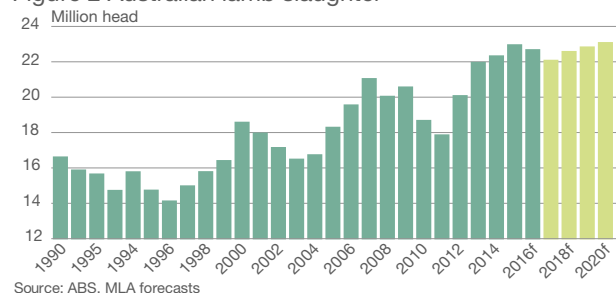
While availability will be somewhat constrained compared to recent years, the general long-term trend of increasing production in the Australian prime lamb industry is expected to continue – albeit at a slightly slower rate.

Assuming average seasonal conditions and a return to normal lamb marking rates, the numbers of lambs processed are anticipated to increase to 23 million head by 2020.

Central West NSW and the Western Districts of Victoria remain the prime lamb factories of Australia, and each of these regions should continue to build as the major hubs. One state that often creates plenty of discussion at the Lamb Forecasting Advisory Meeting is Queensland, where numbers are presently historically low, yet optimism is rife for those that remain and a recent survey of flock intentions indicated the strongest intent to expand for several years.

Similarly, Australian sheep slaughter is down 14% for the year-to-September and is likely to finish 2016 at 7 million head – down 18% year-on-year. As indicated above, a reduced ewe flock is likely to see sheep numbers processed remain low in 2017, with numbers killed likely to be steady year-on-year, at 7 million head.

Figure 2 Australian lamb slaughter



Carcase weights and production

The trend rise in average lamb carcase weights was offset in 2016 by the emergence of the light lamb carcase trade. There has been a growing proportion of lambs processed weighing 14-16kg/head, while at the same time there are more lamb carcasses averaging towards the heavier end of the spectrum, at around 26kg/head.

Another factor at play that may also lead to a tempering of the long-term general incline in average carcase weights is many processors recently tightening their grid specifications to better meet customer demands. Nevertheless, the national annual average is expected to be 22.4kg/head again in 2017, before slowly rising through to 2020 – albeit at a slower rate than previously for the aforementioned reasons.

The result is a forecast 2% year-on-year decline in lamb production for 2017, to 492,800 tonnes cwt, before edging above 500,000 tonnes cwt again in 2018. Broken down on a quarterly basis, it is the June and September quarters that will be down to a greater extent, as a result of the lower lamb slaughter during that time.

Interestingly, as illustrated in figure 4, Australian sheep carcase weights have actually been rising at a faster rate than lambs, underpinned by the changing breed composition of the Australian sheep flock. In October 2016, average carcase weights were in fact the heaviest on record, and the 2016 average estimate is 23.7kg/head.

The anticipated outcome of much lower sheep slaughter only partly offset by higher weights, is for Australian mutton production to be down 18% to 166,000 tonnes cwt in 2016, with a similar level in 2017.

Figure 3 Australian lamb production

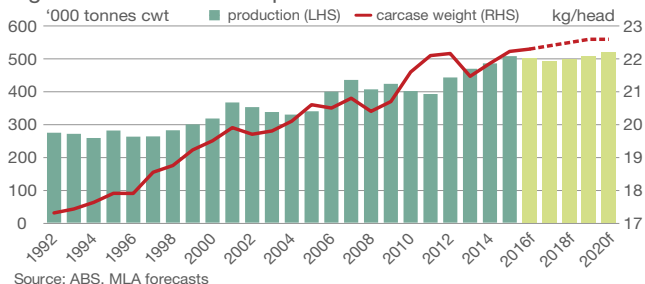
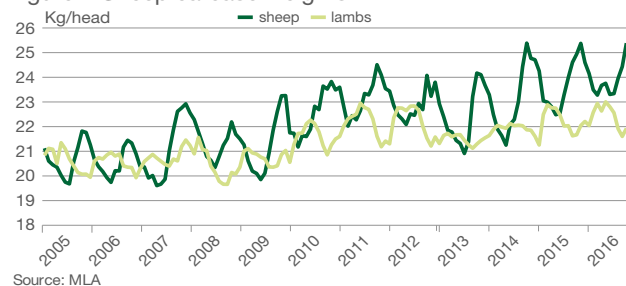


Figure 4 Sheep carcase weights



Sheepmeat production

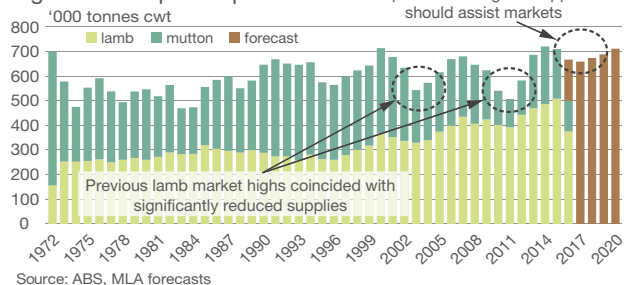
What makes for particularly insightful analysis is combining Australian lamb and mutton production, to view overall Australian sheepmeat production trends, as many of the cuts are interchangeable in some markets. Looking at more recent times, Australian sheepmeat production exceeded 700,000 tonnes cwt in 2014 and 2015 and, encouragingly for producers, prices remained high at these levels.

Total sheepmeat volumes in 2016 are estimated to be down 6% from year-ago levels, primarily due to lower mutton production. This trend will continue in 2017, with a further 1% fall predicted, to 660,000 tonnes cwt.

This should offer confidence for producers, as the market was able to continue rising while production was increasing, as seen from 2012 through to 2015 – due to a combination of stronger domestic and overseas demand, a fall in NZ exports and a lower A\$.

The expected fall in Australian sheepmeat production should assist the mutton and lamb market for the year ahead.

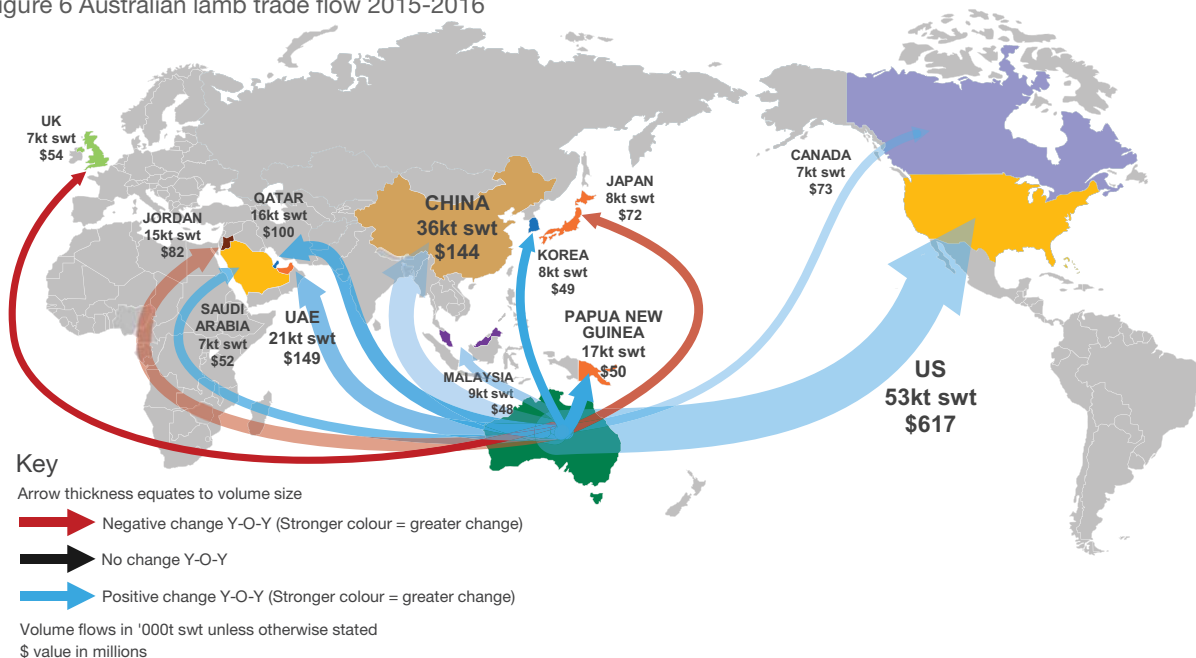
Figure 5 Sheepmeat production



Demand overview

Australian lamb exports for 2017 are likely to fall just short of 2016 expectations and be 4% lower year-on-year, at 220,000 tonnes swt, on the back of lower Australian lamb slaughter. While this will be the third consecutive year of slightly lower exports, volumes are still in excess of 200,000 tonnes swt – a level breached for only the first time in 2013. The major markets are likely to again be the US, China and the Middle East, each covered in more detail in the following sections, while the Australian domestic market will account for 48% of production.

Figure 6 Australian lamb trade flow 2015-2016



A recovery in lamb exports is forecast from 2018, with volumes reaching a record 235,000 tonnes swt by 2020. The longer-term export outlook should be underpinned by further growth in demand in Asia (especially China), the US and the Middle East, a lower A\$, diminishing NZ exports, and Australia's projected growth in production.

Uncertainty surrounds the impact of Brexit on access to both the UK and EU. If negotiations result in expansion of Australia's meagre sheepmeat access to these markets, it could provide a significant lift to exports and prices.

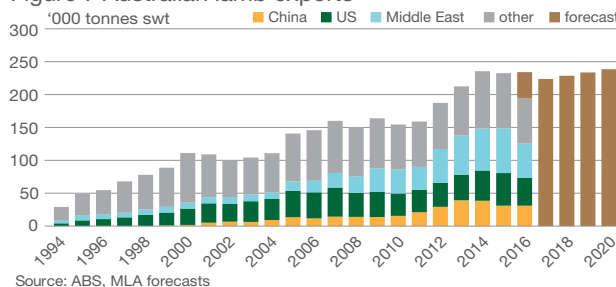
Due to higher year-on-year volumes shipped during the first six months of 2016, January to October lamb exports remained 1% above the corresponding period last year, at 195,542 tonnes swt (DAWR). The largest growth markets for the year-to-date include China, the US, Japan, Korea and Papua New Guinea. Although the volume to the Middle East as a whole is lower year-on-year for the ten month period due to the change to Bahrain subsidies, the UAE and Qatar have recorded strong growth.

For the January to October period this year, Australia's largest lamb export markets – the Middle East, the US and China – accounted for 65% of Australian lamb shipments, considerably higher than 56% in 2011.

Total chilled lamb exports for the year-to-October eased 2% year-on-year, to 82,773 tonnes swt – increased chilled shipments to the US and Korea were not enough to offset the declines to the Middle East and the EU. Frozen lamb volumes for the year-to-date rose 4%, to 112,769 tonnes swt, largely driven by year-on-year increases to China, the US, Korea, the EU and Japan.

Australian mutton exports were down 11% year-on-year for the January to October period, to 107,862 tonnes swt – underpinned by considerably reduced domestic production this year. Almost all export destinations registered a decline compared to last year. Encouragingly though, higher valued chilled mutton shipments more than tripled year-on-year, to 6,533 tonnes swt – accounting for 6% of total exports for the year-to-date, up from 2% for the previous three years. Frozen mutton exports declined 15% year-on-year, to 101,329 tonnes swt.

Figure 7 Australian lamb exports



After dropping an estimated 25,000 tonnes swt year-on-year in 2016, mutton exports are likely to stabilise with the sheep kill in 2017, at around 125,000 swt.

Lamb consumption in 2016 is estimated to have been the highest since 2007, at 233,800 tonnes cwt. However, due to population growth over that time, per capita consumption has declined from 11.7kg in 2007 to 9.7kg in 2016.

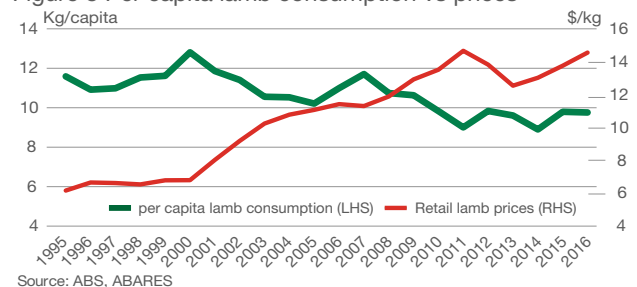
While per capita lamb consumption had been slowly declining since the beginning of the millennium, it has in fact stabilised since 2012 and averaged 9.5kg per capita over the past five years, and this trend is likely to continue for the foreseeable future. The stabilisation in per capita consumption is an encouraging sign for the Australian domestic market, with indicative weighted average retail prices rising for three consecutive years now, and the consumer has been able to resist those rises.

In fact, the current average retail price (\$14.51/kg) is very close to the record highs of 2011 (\$14.62/kg) and, as mentioned, per capita consumption is presently 9.7kg, up 8% from where it was the last time prices were at similar levels to now. This is indeed a positive indication of the present strength of the domestic market, relative to some export destinations.

Strong competition between the supermarkets has possibly assisted to arrest the decline in consumption. Given lamb's relatively high price point at the retail level, and provided there are no economic downturns, per capita consumption is forecast to remain steady over the projection period.

This means that with underlying population growth, the total volume consumed in Australia is forecast to edge above 240,000 tonnes cwt by 2020, which will account for 46% of Australia's lamb production.

Figure 8 Per capita lamb consumption vs prices



Source: ABS, ABARES

Middle East

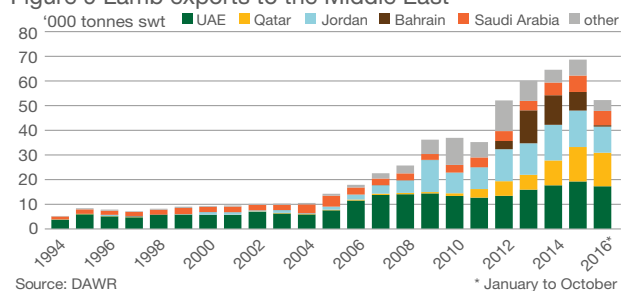
Lamb exports to the Middle East for the January to October period were 10% lower than the corresponding period last year, at 51,962 tonnes swt. The average lamb export unit value for the region for January to September was \$6.67/kg – down 4% year-on-year (GTA). The majority of exports consisted of chilled lamb (43,492 tonnes swt), which eased 6% year-on-year, while frozen volumes (8,470 tonnes swt) were down 27%.

Most of the decline to the Middle East was attributed to a 92% drop in shipments to Bahrain for the year-to-date – from 7,419 tonnes swt in 2015, to 593 tonnes swt in 2016 – due to the lifting of the government subsidy on imported Australian lamb. Encouragingly though, two of the largest and most progressive markets in the Middle East for Australian lamb – the UAE and Qatar – did record considerable growth for the January to October period.

Volumes to the UAE were up 12% year-on-year, to 17,090 tonnes swt. Lamb carcasses are the predominant trade to the UAE, with shipments for the ten month period up 10% from year-ago levels, to 10,663 tonnes swt. In terms of purchasing and cooking methods, the UAE is the most developed market in the Middle East, and its population has the greatest cross section of ethnicities that enjoy chilled lamb. Carcasses are utilised in all segments of the market, and the growth is largely reflective of urbanisation and the developing retail sector over recent years. For the year-to-date, leg shipments to the UAE increased 11%, to 2,844 tonnes swt, while shoulder was up 22% year-on-year, to 1,752 tonnes swt. There has also been growth (albeit much smaller volumes) in higher value cuts, such as rack (up 7%, to 871 tonnes swt) and boneless loin (up 65% to 159 tonnes swt), as lamb becomes more prominent in higher end dining.

Lamb exports to Qatar for the January to October period increased 13% year-on-year, to 13,584 tonnes swt. Carcasses accounted for 96% of total lamb shipments so far this year, at 13,012 tonnes swt – up 15% from year-ago levels. The trade for chilled whole carcase to Qatar is underpinned by government subsidies that apply to the whole carcase, however not to chilled primal cuts. Lamb carcasses are utilised in all sectors of the market, including foodservice – mainly in traditional catering and restaurants. However, in-market reports suggest the higher end foodservice segment is growing, with the development of more four and five star hotels and restaurants.

Figure 9 Lamb exports to the Middle East



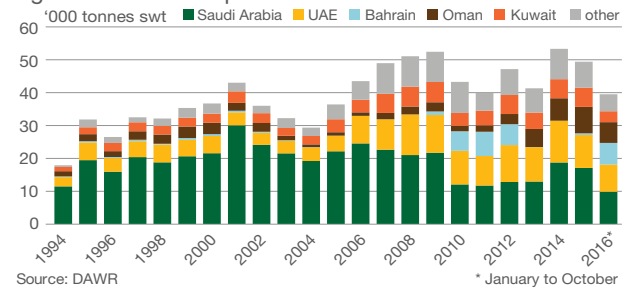
Source: DAWR

* January to October

Mutton exports to the Middle East for the year-to-October were down 5% year-on-year, to 39,146 tonnes swt. Volumes to Saudi Arabia dropped 33% from year-ago levels, to 9,691 tonnes swt, with a decline in carcase (down 24%, to 2,687 tonnes swt) and leg (down 24%, to 2,673 tonnes swt). Shipments to the UAE eased 2%, to 8,202 tonnes swt, with a slight decrease in carcase exports (4,022 tonnes swt), although leg volumes jumped 20%, to 2,317 tonnes swt.

With the removal of government subsidies on imported Australian lamb in Bahrain, the market has shifted to mutton – with exports for the January to October period increasing from 162 tonnes swt in 2015, to 6,529 tonnes swt in 2016 – almost all of which was carcasses.

Figure 10 Mutton exports to the Middle East



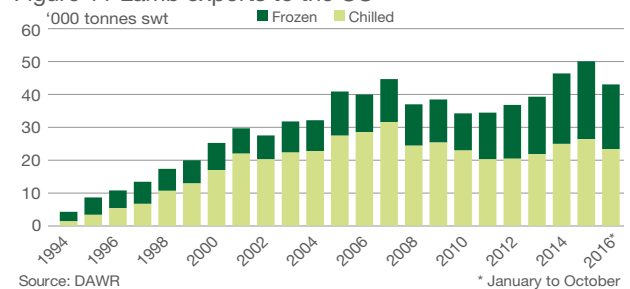
The US

Lamb shipments to the US for the January to October period 2016 lifted 8% year-on-year, reaching 42,917 tonnes swt, while the average export unit value (January to September) was 7% lower year-on-year, at \$9.76/kg. The proportion of Australian chilled lamb exports to the US tends to increase in October, ahead of the Thanksgiving holiday season (also in February, ahead of Easter). For the January to October period, both chilled and frozen volumes increased – up 7% and 8%, respectively, to 23,267 tonnes swt and 19,650 tonnes swt.

The latest data released by the USDA indicates lamb and mutton volumes in cold storage in the US are steadily reducing as the year progresses – which is likely to stimulate import demand. Sheepmeat cold storage levels in October were down 10% from September, and down 28% from the corresponding month last year.

The cuts underpinning the overall growth in exports for the year so far are assorted cuts (three or more primals packed together), which increased 25% from year-ago levels to 9,904 tonnes swt, along with shank (up 25%, to 3,991 tonnes swt), shortloin (up 1%, to 3,425 tonnes swt), carcase (up 2%, to 2,001 tonnes swt) and manufacturing (up 23%, to 1,273 tonnes swt).

Figure 11 Lamb exports to the US

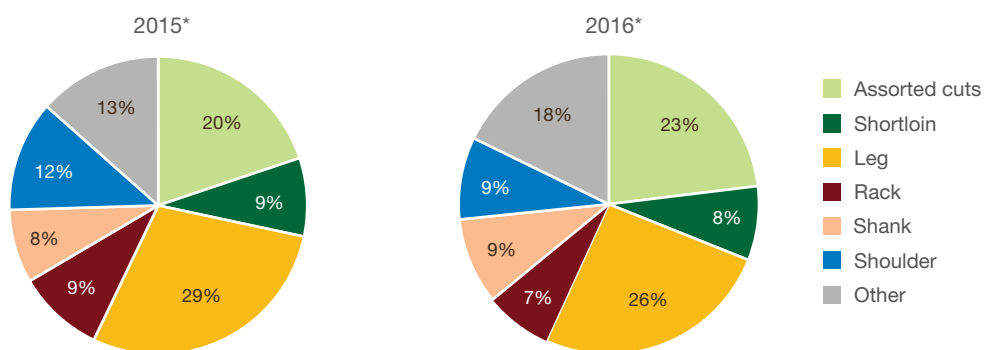


In contrast, leg exports – the largest cut, in volume terms, Australia ships to the US – eased 4% year-on-year, to 11,064 tonnes swt. Shoulder shipments declined 21% year-on-year, to 3,804 tonnes swt, and rack was down 18%, to 3,101 tonnes swt.

From the lead up to the Thanksgiving to New Year holiday period, it is typical for demand for racks (a higher value cut) and 'winter' cuts to increase. In October, lamb rack exports to the US jumped 57% from the previous month and 16% year-on-year, to 391 tonnes swt. Shoulder volumes in October were up 26% from the previous month and also year-on-year, at 464 tonnes swt, while shank lifted 24% from September, and 2% year-on-year, to 462 tonnes swt – as consumer preferences shift towards cuts for slower cooking methods as winter approaches.

Mutton exports to the US were down 16% for the year-to-date, to 7,780 tonnes swt. Carcase shipments declined 13% year-on-year, to 5,202 tonnes swt, while leg volumes lifted 2%, to 1,160 tonnes swt.

Figure 12 Lamb cuts to the US



China

Lamb shipments to China were up 21% for the year-to-date, to 31,326 tonnes swt. With all lamb exports to China being frozen product, the export unit value is relatively low – averaging \$3.33/kg for the January to September period, down 13% year-on-year. Volumes of breast and flap to China increased 7% year-on-year, to 19,360 tonnes swt, while manufacturing increased 41%, to 5,974 tonnes swt. Shipments of neck increased 20%, to 3,150 tonnes swt, and shoulder recorded a more than four-fold increase, to 2,389 tonnes swt for the January to October period.

Australian mutton exports to China fell 25% year-on-year, to 16,498 tonnes swt, for the January to October period. Volumes of breast and flap eased 6%, to 11,910 tonnes swt, while carcasses were down 56%, to 2,069 tonnes swt.

Around August and September particularly, New Zealand lamb and mutton supplies are low as it is the tail-end of the production season there – giving Australia a competitive advantage. Chinese sheepmeat (lamb and mutton) import statistics indicate a 41% drop in total imports in September, compared to last year, with lower imports from all countries, except Chile (GTA).

From Australia, the decline is attributed to lower mutton volumes, rather than lamb. In-market reports suggest the reduction in Chinese sheepmeat imports in September is largely due to high domestic sheepmeat production in China, and as a result of the high slaughter this year, domestic production levels are anticipated to be lower next year.

Nevertheless, the earlier than usual Chinese New Year in 2017 has reportedly spurred demand more recently, with importers already beginning to build up stock levels. In-market reports suggest that importers are anticipating good demand for sheepmeat during the upcoming cooler months.

Figure 13 Lamb exports to China

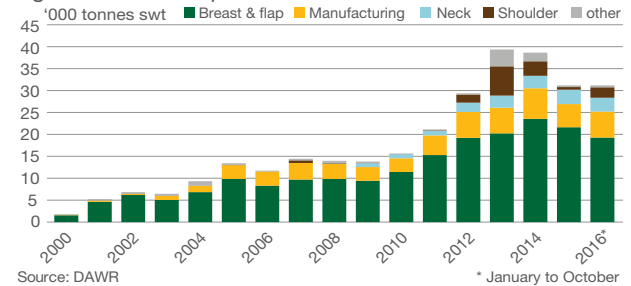
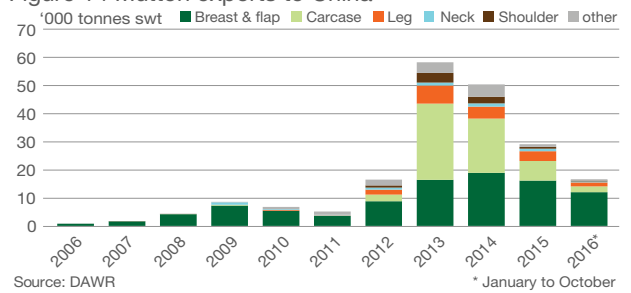


Figure 14 Mutton exports to China



Others

The EU

Australian lamb exports to the EU for the January to October period were very similar to year-ago levels, at 8,895 tonnes swt. What has changed, however, is the proportion of chilled and frozen product, and the export unit value (January to September) has declined 10% year-on-year, to average \$8/kg.

For the year-to-October in 2015, chilled lamb accounted for 57% of total exports, while for the same period in 2016, the proportion of chilled lamb has declined to 45%. This shift has been caused by weakening trade to the UK – which totalled 6,161 for the year-to-date, down 7% year-on-year. Chilled lamb exports to the UK were down 40% year-on-year, to 2,021 tonnes swt, while frozen volumes increased 28% to 4,141 tonnes swt. This has probably been caused by the 10% depreciation in the UK pound relative to the A\$ in 2016.

To France, on the other hand, lamb shipments lifted 11%, to 1,777 tonnes swt – chilled and frozen product both increased 11% from the same time last year. Leg is the predominant cut traded to the EU, although volumes for the year-to-date eased 2% year-on-year, to 5,241 tonnes swt. Manufacturing registered 56% growth over the same period, to 1,339 tonnes swt.

Mutton exports to the EU for the ten months declined 17% from year-ago levels, to 3,925 tonnes swt. Following a similar trend to lamb, leg shipments were lower (31%) year-on-year, at 2,719 tonnes swt, while manufacturing volumes recorded a four-fold increase, to 510 tonnes swt. The majority (89%) of Australia's EU mutton trade is to the UK.

Japan

To Japan, a long established and stable market for Australia, lamb shipments increased 8% for the January to October period, to 7,378 tonnes swt. The average lamb export unit value for January to September was \$8.69/kg – down 8% from last year. Shoulder exports were up 10% year-on-year, to 4,146 tonnes swt, while manufacturing volumes eased 1%, to 1,623 tonnes swt.

Mutton shipments to Japan recorded 26% growth for the ten months, compared to last year, at 3,561 tonnes swt – largely attributed to a 57% lift in leg exports, to 1,205 tonnes swt.

Korea

Korea has been a significant growth market for both Australian beef and lamb exports in 2016. Lamb shipments to Korea for the year-to-October jumped 37% on the same period last year, to 6,636 tonnes swt. In-market reports attribute the growth to expansion in the foodservice and retail sectors, with several Korean hypermarkets now selling chilled product in store.

Australian chilled lamb exports to Korea have more than doubled year-on-year, to 1,338 tonnes swt for the ten month period, while frozen exports were 26% higher, at 5,298 tonnes swt. The average export unit value to Korea for the January to September period was \$6.66/kg – down 10% on the corresponding period last year. For the year-to-date, volumes of breast and flap almost doubled, to 1,578 tonnes swt, shoulder increased 39%, to 3,427 tonnes swt, and rack shipments jumped 81%, to 472 tonnes swt.

Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea (PNG) is one of Australia's largest lamb export markets in volume terms, although it is a lower value market relative to other destinations. The average lamb export unit value was \$3.28/kg (January to September) – 7% higher than the same period last year. For the January to October period, lamb shipments to PNG rose 6% year-on-year, to 13,251 tonnes swt. The majority consisted of frozen breast and flap – which increased 4% from last year, to 10,730 tonnes swt.

Mutton shipments to PNG lifted slightly (2%) for the year-to-October, to 1,872 tonnes swt – similarly to lamb, almost all was frozen breast and flap.

Prices

Looking at recent history, it is encouraging for lamb producers that the market remained high in 2014 and 2015, despite Australian sheepmeat production exceeding 700,000 tonnes cwt. In 2016, prices have been assisted by a 6% year-on-year fall in sheepmeat production.

On the supply front, expectations are for Australian sheepmeat production to lower again next year, which should instil confidence for producers. This, together with a strong domestic market and some recovery in China's demand, as well as in the US and the Middle East, should result in further rises in Australian lamb prices – which will make the fifth consecutive year.

However, factors to keep an eye on are the significant price difference between Australian and NZ lamb prices. While NZ lamb production has been trending lower, the absence of a large domestic market has led to significantly lower prices than here in Australia, increasing competitive pressures from that market. While this is a factor that needs to be monitored, the major limitation for NZ is production levels, which are expected to decline in 2017.

Another risk is that, with Australian domestic retail prices approaching previous record highs, there may again be consumer resistance and a resultant lamb price correction. However, the difference this time is that the A\$ and production are likely to decline, supporting prices, whereas following the previous record prices, both rose.

MLA will continue to monitor production and trade developments, and the 2017 update will be released in April 2017.

Figure 15 Australian and NZ lamb prices

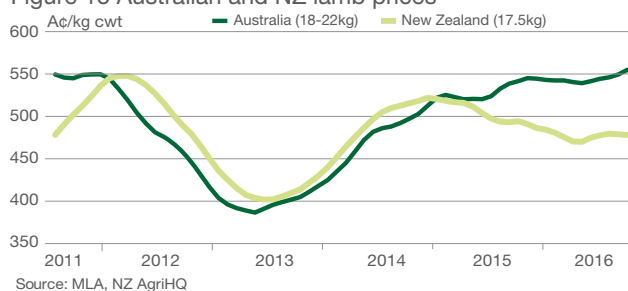
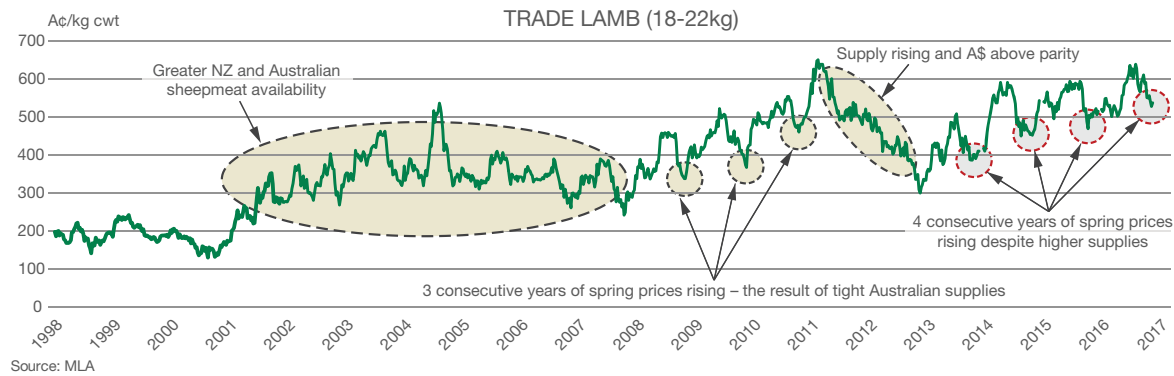


Figure 16 Australian trade lamb prices



Situation and outlook for the Australian sheep industry

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ^e	2017 ^f	% change on 2016 ^e	2018 ^f	2019 ^f	2020 ^f	% change on 2017 ^f
Sheep & lamb numbers ('000 head)											
at June 30	74,722	75,548	72,612	69,800	70,000	71,000		72,000	73,000	73,000	2.8%
percentage change	2.2%	-0.9%	-3.2%	-3.9%	0.3%	1.4%		1.4%	2.8%	0.0%	
Slaughterings ('000 head)											
sheep	6,063	9,614	10,086	8,610	7,000	7,000	0.0%	7,250	7,500	8,000	14.3%
lamb	20,009	21,886	22,251	22,727	22,500	22,000	-2.2%	22,250	22,500	23,000	4.5%
Avg carcase weight (kg)											
sheep	23.0	22.5	23.2	23.7	23.7	23.8	0.4%	24	24	24	0.8%
lamb	22.2	21.5	21.9	22.2	22.3	22.4	0.4%	22.5	22.6	22.6	0.9%
Production ('000 tonnes carcase weight)											
mutton	140	217	234	204	166	167	0.4%	173	180	192	15.2%
lamb	443	470	487	505	502	493	-1.8%	501	509	520	5.5%
Sheep exports ('000 head)											
	2,279	1,973	2,300	2,000	2,100	2,100	0.0%	2,100	2,100	2,100	0.0%
Exports ('000 tonnes)*											
mutton shipped weight	107	172	186	151	125	125	0.0%	130	135	143	14.4%
carcase weight	134	206	223	181	163	163	0.0%	169	176	186	14.4%
lamb shipped weight	189	214	237	234	230	220	-4.3%	225	230	235	6.8%
carcase weight	222	250	280	277	268	256	-4.3%	262	268	274	6.8%
Domestic utilisation ('000 tonnes carcase weight)											
mutton	5	10	11	23	3	4	20.6%	4	5	6	48.8%
kg/capita	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.2	100.0%	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0%
lamb	222	220	207	227	234	237	1.2%	239	241	246	4.0%
kg/capita	9.8	9.5	8.8	9.6	9.7	9.7	-0.3%	9.6	9.6	9.6	-0.5%

Source: ABS, DAWR, MLA forecasts

f = forecast; e = estimate (in italics)

* excl. canned/miscellaneous

Australian lamb exports ('000 tonnes swt)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% change	2015 Jan-Oct	2016 Jan-Oct
To:								
North America	39.4	42.1	45.6	53.5	58.2	17%	46.7	49.7
US	34.3	36.7	39.2	46.2	49.9	18%	39.9	42.9
- Canada	3.9	4.7	5.6	6.2	7.1	11%	5.8	5.9
- Mexico	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	26%	1.0	0.8
Middle East	34.9	51.8	59.8	64.2	68.4	7%	57.9	52.0
Greater China	29.6	34.6	48.9	53.0	36.1	8%	30.0	34.1
- China	21.2	29.5	39.5	38.8	31.3	-2%	25.9	31.3
- Hong Kong	6.2	3.5	7.5	10.6	1.6	41%	1.3	0.8
- Taiwan	2.1	1.6	1.8	3.6	3.2	94%	2.8	1.9
South East Asia	8.9	8.7	9.7	11.5	13.3	18%	11.0	11.0
Japan	7.4	7.7	7.7	10.1	8.0	32%	6.8	7.4
South Korea	2.7	3.0	3.2	4.8	6.3	52%	4.8	6.6
EU	13.0	12.1	11.7	14.0	10.7	20%	8.9	8.9
Other Europe	2.2	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.7	31%	1.4	1.6
Pacific	10.9	14.0	13.3	10.7	19.9	-19%	16.0	17.2
South Africa	3.2	2.0	1.8	1.4	2.9	-22%	2.2	1.6
Other Africa/Mauritius	3.4	5.7	4.4	4.8	4.1	10%	3.6	2.5
Other	4.5	5.0	6.0	6.7	4.4	11%	3.8	3.0
Total	160.0	188.6	213.7	236.9	234.0	11%	193.3	195.5

Source: DAWR

Pacific = PNG, New Zealand & Pacific Islands

Other Europe = Eastern Europe and Western Europe other than EU

South East Asia = Indonesia, Singapore, Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand

Australian mutton exports ('000 tonnes swt)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% change	2015 Jan-Oct	2016 Jan-Oct
To:								
Middle East	39.5	46.7	40.9	52.8	48.9	29%	41.3	39.1
Greater China	9.2	22.1	71.2	60.5	35.6	-15%	27.4	19.6
- China	5.1	16.4	57.9	50.1	28.9	-14%	21.9	16.5
- Hong Kong	0.5	0.9	6.6	2.4	0.2	-64%	0.2	0.1
- Taiwan	3.6	4.9	6.6	8.1	6.5	22%	5.2	3.0
South East Asia	9.0	11.7	19.0	25.7	25.4	35%	20.9	20.8
Japan	4.5	3.2	3.8	5.1	3.7	35%	2.8	3.6
South Korea	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	29%	1.3	1.2
North America	6.1	8.1	12.2	17.9	17.6	47%	12.9	10.9
- US	4.5	7.5	8.7	13.3	13.0	52%	9.3	7.8
- Mexico	0.2	0.4	2.9	3.7	3.7	28%	2.9	2.5
- Other North America	1.3	1.3	0.6	1.0	3.3	71%	2.5	2.2
EU	3.5	3.7	5.0	4.7	5.9	-5%	4.7	3.9
Other Europe	3.2	4.5	4.7	3.8	1.5	-20%	0.3	0.2
Pacific	2.0	1.0	2.5	3.3	2.7	34%	2.1	2.1
South Africa	1.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.3	-27%	1.0	0.9
Other Africa/Mauritius	1.6	1.6	4.8	2.2	3.6	-54%	3.1	2.6
Other	0.7	1.9	2.6	7.7	3.6	195%	3.5	3.1
Total	82.2	106.7	172.0	186.0	150.9	8%	121.4	107.9

Source: DAWR

Pacific = PNG, New Zealand & Pacific Islands

Other North America = Canada and the Caribbean

Other Europe = CIS, Eastern Europe and Western Europe other than EU

South East Asia = Indonesia, Singapore, Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand

© Meat & Livestock Australia, 2016. ABN 39 081 678 364. MLA makes no representations as to the accuracy of any information or advice contained in MLA's *Australian sheep industry projections 2016 July update* and excludes all liability, whether in contract, tort (including negligence or breach of statutory duty) or otherwise as a result of reliance by any person on such information or advice. All use of MLA publications, reports and information is subject to MLA's Market Report and Information Terms of Use. Please read our terms of use carefully and ensure you are familiar with its content.

 [Click here for
MLA's Terms
of Use](#)