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Road to Riches Business Support Directory

Section 3 -

SUPPLYING INNOVATIVE/HIGH VALUE MARKETS

APRIL 2016



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Supplying Innovative/High Value Markets

Austrade:

Agriculture to China

<http://www.austrade.gov.au/Australian/Export/Export-markets/Countries/China/Industries/agribusiness>

Service delivery type: *Online, email, phone*

Face to face: *not available*

Service accessibility for Regional WA agribusinesses: *limited; by internet connectivity in regional areas.*

The safeguarding of national food security is still the Chinese government's primary goal. In the 12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2016), released in March 2011, there is a strong emphasis on accelerating the development of modern agriculture by restructuring the strategic model for agricultural development, as well as enhancing agricultural production capacity, risk resilience capacity and market competitiveness.

For Australian agribusiness companies, these developments represent opportunities to supply inputs such as animal feeds and genetics, as well as productivity enhancing education, services and technology. Capitalising on these opportunities requires a long-term approach to educating and understanding the market and building relationships with key players.

Specific areas of opportunity include:

- animal feed and nutrition, particularly, oaten hay, barley, sorghum and lucerne hay, subject to the final agreement on market access
- supply of genetic material and breeding cattle for dairy and beef as well as meat sheep and goat
- design and management of meat processing facilities
- environmental management and sustainable agriculture systems
- agricultural and veterinary chemical management
- by-product utilisation and disposal
- veterinary and biosecurity services
- tracking, traceability and risk management
- aquaculture technologies and services
- dryland cropping efficiency
- post-harvest treatment technology
- supply chain development and management.

There is growing interest in two way investment between Australia and China. Australia is rated by Chinese companies as being one of the most attractive agri-food investment destinations. China maintains strict documentation requirements for the majority of agricultural products imported to China. Exporters of agricultural supplies should familiarise themselves with applicable tariffs and quarantine measures. Information on China's quarantine requirements can be obtained from the Manual of Importing Country Requirements located on the [Department of Agriculture website](#). Exporters can also refer to the [Regulations on Implementation of Law on Entry & Exit Animal & Plant Quarantine \(S.C. Decree No. 206\)](#).

The China Australia Free Trade Agreement (ChAFTA) came into force on the 20th of December 2015. It delivers to Australia significantly improved market access for agriculture and processed foods, providing Australian companies with access to China better than any of China's other major trading partners.

For more information, visit the [Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade website](#).

Links and industry contacts

Government, business and trade resources

[Department of Agriculture - Overseas network](#)

[Department of Agriculture - Export](#)

[China Customs](#)

[General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China](#)

[China Ministry of Agriculture](#)

[China Ministry of Commerce](#)

Industry associations

Further advice and assistance with marketing in China may be obtained from Australian industry associations based in China.

[Meat and Livestock Australia](#)

[Dairy Australia](#)

[Wine Australia](#)

The Australian Chambers of Commerce have food and agriculture working groups and conduct regular networking events. For more information, please contact [Beijing](#) and [Shanghai](#)

Further contact details are available on the website;

<http://www.austrade.gov.au/Australian/Export/Export-markets/Countries/China/Industries/agribusiness>

Or contact Austrade at:

Phone: 132878

Email: info@austrade.gov.au

Austrade:

Agriculture to India

<http://www.austrade.gov.au/Australian/Export/Export-markets/Countries/India/Industries/agriculture>

Service delivery type: *Online, email, phone*

Face to face: *not available*

Service accessibility for Regional WA agribusinesses: *limited; by internet connectivity in regional areas.*

India faces the challenge of feeding its increasing population and sustaining agriculture production with depleting resources. Seventy per cent of India's population is involved in, and dependent on, agriculture and allied activities. The Government of India has amended agriculture policy to enable the entry of private players which has created the potential for the introduction of modern technologies, process know-how and capacity building for a more efficient pre and post farm gate value-chain.

In the agri commodity space, Australia is a key supplier of pulses to the Indian market. Australia has lost ground in terms of export of fine wool and fresh fruits (particularly apple and citrus).

Opportunities:

A comprehensive list of agribusiness opportunities are available at: <http://www.austrade.gov.au/Australian/Export/Export-markets/Countries/India/Industries/agriculture>

Emerging opportunities lie in areas such as supply of:

- Canola oil
- Oats
- Malting barley.

There is also potential to explore Indian investments in Australian plantations for timber (eucalyptus) for the Indian paper industry, sandalwood and duboisia.

Tariffs, regulations and customs

There is a general attitude of protectionism towards domestic industry in India, with restrictions on imports through high import tariff structures and non-tariff barriers, e.g. import licenses and channelised imports. Nevertheless, over the last two decades, import tariffs have come down significantly, in line with World Trade Organization requirements. The average tariff rate is currently pegged at around 30 per cent, with favourable exceptions for certain product categories, of interest to India. In 2011 Australia and India formally launched negotiations to conclude a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA). The following year both Australia and India signed an MOU for establishment of a Joint Working Group for cooperation in Agriculture and Allied Sectors.

Links and industry contacts

Department of Agriculture Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture - <http://agricoop.nic.in/>

Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture - <http://dahd.nic.in/dahd/default.aspx>

National Horticulture Mission - <http://nhm.nic.in/>

National Mission on Micro-Irrigation - www.ncpahindia.com/mi

Indian Plant Quarantine Authority - <http://plantquarantineindia.nic.in/PQISMMain/Default.aspx>

Indian Customs Duty Calculator - <https://www.icegate.gov.in/Webappl/>

Indian Export-Import Databank, Ministry of Commerce - <http://commerce.nic.in/eidb/default.asp>

Please note: this list of websites and resources is not definitive. Inclusion in this list does not imply endorsement by Austrade. The information provided is a guide only.

Or contact Austrade at:

Phone: 132878

Email: info@austrade.gov.au

Austrade:

Agriculture to Indonesia

<http://www.austrade.gov.au/Australian/Export/Export-markets/Countries/Indonesia/Industries/agribusiness>

Service delivery type: *Online, email, phone*

Face to face: *not available*

Service accessibility for Regional WA agribusinesses: *limited; by internet connectivity in regional areas.*

Indonesia is Australia's 4th-largest market within ASEAN and 12th-largest trading partner. Indonesia, with 240 million people, is the largest market within Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). According to the World Bank, Indonesia's middle or consumer class numbers some 45 million at its broadest definition (daily income US\$4.5 plus at purchasing power parity) having grown at 11 per cent per annum since 2002.

Opportunities

Areas of opportunities in the Indonesian agribusiness industry include:

Meat and livestock

- Breeding cattle and artificial insemination
- Dairy cattle and equipment
- Breeder stock, feeder, and slaughter cattle
- Feedlot management and technology transfer for breeding programs
- Abattoir, meat handling, and butchering equipment
- Education and training programs
- Breeding, dairy, feeder, and slaughter cattle
- Game meat such as kangaroo, crocodile, and emu
- Other meat such as offal, mutton, goat, and lamb.

Horticulture

- Plantation technology and services
- Cold storage and horticulture product handling
- Seed management and distribution
- Pest management and control.

Sugar

- Sugar plantation technology, including pest control
- Production technology.

Other

- New lines of processed meat products catering to the developing retail industry (supermarkets/hypermarkets) such as small goods
- Supply of products and services specific to the food services sector (ingredients)
- Technology transfers (e.g. packaging and establishment of processing plants)
- Consultancy services for the development of the horticulture industry.

The ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (AANZFTA) is the largest FTA Australia has concluded.

Tariffs on a wide range of Australian exports to Indonesia will reduce to zero, improving market access opportunities for Australian exporters. Indonesia will also bind existing levels of market openness in various services sectors, providing greater certainty for Australian exporters and investors.

The [Austrade AANZFTA Tariff Finder](#) provides an easy reference for Australian exporters wanting to know what the applicable tariff rate is for their products. For more information on AANZFTA see www.austrade.gov.au/ASEAN.

Links and industry contacts
Agribusiness-related resources
Australian resources

[Australian Exporters Livestock Council \(Livecorp\)](#)

[The Australian Federation of Islamic Councils Inc. \(AFIC\)](#)

[Horticulture Australia](#)

[Meat and Livestock Australia](#)

Indonesian resources

[Department of Agriculture](#)

Government, business and trade resources for Indonesia

[Indonesian Retail Merchants Association \(APRINDO\)](#)

[Ministry of Trade](#)

[Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board](#)

[TradeIndonesia.com](#)

[National Agency for Export Development](#)

[Bank Indonesia](#)

[National Single Window](#)

[Directorate General of Customs and Excise](#)

[Statistics Indonesia](#)

[Department of Foreign Affairs](#)

[The World Bank](#)

[The International Monetary Fund](#)

[Asian Development Bank](#)

[OECD](#)

[Expat resources](#)

Industry and Business Associations

[AgroIndonesia.com](#)

[Infarmation](#)

[Japfa Comfeed](#)

Chambers of Commerce

[Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry](#)

[Indonesia Australia Business Council AIBC](#)

[Australian Indonesian Business Council](#)

For further details contact Austrade at:

Phone: 132878

Email: info@austrade.gov.au

Austrade:

Agriculture to Kazakhstan

<http://www.austrade.gov.au/Australian/Export/Export-markets/Countries/Kazakhstan/Industries/agribusiness>

Service delivery type: *Online, email, phone*

Face to face: *not available*

Service accessibility for Regional WA agribusinesses: *limited; by internet connectivity in regional areas.*

Agriculture is an important pillar of the Kazakhstan economy. The total area of agricultural land in Kazakhstan is 222 million hectares, including 24 million hectares of arable land, 188 million hectares of pasture, 5 million hectares of hayfields and approximately 4.5 million hectares of fallow land.

According to official statistics in 2013, Kazakhstan's gross agricultural output was more than KZT2.4 trillion (US\$16 billion), with processed products of agriculture valued at KZT973 billion (US\$6.3 billion). The average growth rate in the last five years has been 20 per cent in agriculture and 12.2 per cent in food production. According to the Statistics Agency of Kazakhstan, crops (mainly cereals, vegetables, potatoes and cotton) represent 55 per cent of output, while livestock products accounts for the remaining 45 per cent.

Opportunities

Major areas of opportunity for Australian exporters and investors include:

- Supply of pedigree animals and genetic material (the main breeds of interest are Angus and Hereford), artificial insemination and embryo transplant technologies
- Supply of seeds, feed premix and vaccines
- Grain, infrastructure and services
- Food supplies (processed grains, meat, and vegetables)
- Agricultural machinery and software
- Farm management technologies and services
- Agricultural consulting services (e.g. pasture development)
- Cooperation between scientific research institutions for adaptation of animals on the basis of Australian genetics
- Access to an enlarged market which includes Russia and Belarus as Kazakhstan's partners within the Customs Union as well as China as trade logistics with China improve rapidly.

The Government of Kazakhstan welcomes foreign investment in:

- Meat and milk production
- Food production with high value-add
- Oilseed crops and soy beans
- Wool and skin production and processing
- Investment in developing regions, including foreign direct investment in agricultural businesses.

Tariffs, regulations and customs

Since 1 January 2011, Kazakhstan has been part of a Customs Union with Russia and Belarus. The Union has uniform tariffs (the average weighted tariff for agricultural products is about 15.6 per cent). However, there are no tariffs for exports within the Customs Union. Kazakhstan expects to join the WTO in 2014.

Austrade Contacts:

Phone: 132878

Email: info@austrade.gov.au

Austrade:

Agriculture to Malaysia

<http://www.austrade.gov.au/Australian/Export/Export-markets/Countries/Malaysia/Industries/Agriculture>

Service delivery type: *Online, email, phone*

Face to face: *not available*

Service accessibility for Regional WA agribusinesses: *limited; by internet connectivity in regional areas.*

There are many opportunities for Australian agriculture companies wanting to enter the Malaysian market. There are also opportunities for companies providing agricultural services. The Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement (MAFTA) provides a strong basis for increased bilateral trade and investment with Malaysia, an important regional trading partner and neighbour.

- Opportunities exist for agriculture suppliers and service providers (consultancy, education and training services is required to upskill various levels of human capital in the agriculture supply chain).
- Australian businesses will benefit from business-friendly rules-of-origin provisions. Australian exporters will not need to supply a certificate of origin, but rather a simpler declaration of origin.
- Skilled Australian workers will find it easier to take up employment opportunities in Malaysia.

Market entry

Livestock

The options to consider when entering the Malaysian livestock industry include:

- Pre-entry study of market desirability
- Entering a strategic alliance with a Malaysian firm through joint venture or technical transfer arrangements
- Tailoring a training program for local livestock breeders to modernise husbandry methods – spin-offs could result in purchases of livestock, equipment and services

Large feedlot operators and government agencies such as the Rubber Industry Smallholders Development Authority and Federal Land Development Authority, which are involved in integrated livestock programs, source their livestock direct from overseas suppliers or via local importers. To maintain Australia's supply position in Malaysia, livestock exporters should:

- Assist livestock importers to be proactive in using more efficient animal husbandry techniques
- Encourage livestock importers to liaise with local media to feature their livestock in tabloids and industry-specific magazines such as *Mardi News* published by the [Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute \(MARDI\)](#).
- Participate in major industry-related trade fairs, such as *Livestock Asia & MAHA* in Kuala Lumpur.

Links and industry contacts- Government, business and trade resources for Malaysia

Malaysian Government Official Portal – www.malaysia.gov.my

Malaysian External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE) – www.matrade.gov.my

Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA) – www.mida.gov.my

Ministry of Foreign Affairs – www.kln.gov.my

Ministry of Trade and Industry (MITI) – www.miti.gov.my

Bursa Malaysia (Stock Exchange) – www.bursamalaysia.com/market/

Central Bank of Malaysia (Bank Negara) – www.bnm.gov.my

Department of Statistics Malaysia – www.epu.gov.my

Royal Malaysian Customs Department – www.customs.gov.my

Australia Malaysia Business Council – www.ambc.org.au/

Malaysia Australia Business Council – www.mabc.org.my/

Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industries – www.moa.gov.my

Department of Veterinary Sciences – www.dvs.gov.my

Federal Agriculture Marketing Authority (FAMA) – www.fama.gov.my

OECD – www.oecd.org/countries/malaysia/

The World Bank – www.worldbank.org/en/country/malaysia

The International Monetary Fund – www.imf.org/external/country/MYS/index.htm

Please note: this list of websites and resources is not definitive. Inclusion in this list does not imply endorsement by Austrade. **Phone:** 132878 **Email:** info@austrade.gov.au

Austrade:

Agriculture to the Philippines

<http://www.austrade.gov.au/Australian/Export/Export-markets/Countries/Philippines/Industries/Agribusiness>

Service delivery type: *Online, email, phone*

Face to face: *not available*

Service accessibility for Regional WA agribusinesses: *limited; by internet connectivity in regional areas.*

With a young and rapidly growing population of 105 million people, the Philippines is the world's thirteenth most populous country (Source: CIA World Fact Book, November 2013). As a market it remains a net importer of agri-food products, with wheat and dairy accounting for one fifth of all agricultural imports. Of this, Australia supplies 41 per cent of wheat and meslin.

Opportunities

Australia's counter-seasonality to the northern hemisphere provides an opportunity for exporters to supply the Philippines market; along with the growing demand for Australian grains, flour, temperate-climate fruits and vegetables, stockfeed, feed ingredients and animal genetics for cattle, horses, goats and sheep. The Philippine Government's recent initiatives to raise productivity levels are also providing opportunities for Australian companies to supply equipment and services in the areas of research and development, new technologies, irrigation equipment, post-harvest facilities and seed production.

Fresh produce (temperate fruits and vegetables)

The export of fresh fruit and vegetables from Australia to the Philippines is seen as an emerging market with strong potential for growth in coming years. In 2012 the Philippines imported US\$205 million of fresh fruit from a range of markets including the US, China and Asia. (Source: [TradeMap](#), 2013)

A decision by the Philippine Government to revise the 'Specific Commodity of Understanding 2 (Conditions for Export of Fruit Fly Host Fruits from Australia to the Philippines)' has provided another opportunity for Australian producers to increase export volumes, because they can now undertake the cold disinfestation treatment of fruit either in transit or before shipment.

Livestock & genetics

Australia continues to be seen as a reliable supplier of livestock and genetics for goats, sheep, beef, dairy cattle and thoroughbred horses. See Austrade's [meat and meat products to the Philippines](#) profile for more information.

Grains for food and feed

Despite an expanding middle class and continued economic growth, demand for wheat is forecast to remain static during 2013/14 (Source: *Global Agricultural Information Network*, '[Philippine Grain and Feed Update](#)', 11 October 2013). However, opportunities exist for Australian suppliers of milled wheat, particularly in garnering a share of US wheat exports to the Philippines. Australian wheat growers may also find opportunities in providing downgraded wheat to feed the Philippines' expanding livestock market.

Tariffs, Regulations and Customs

The implementation of the AANZFTA is helping to strengthen Australia's commercial ties with the Philippines. In particular, the reduction or elimination of existing tariffs has resulted in substantial new markets for Australian producers. For example, before the agreement was forged, the Philippines had just one agricultural line (of 1,407) with a zero tariff. As a result of the agreement, 75 per cent of all agricultural lines are now eligible for zero tariffs.

Significant gains include:

- The elimination of 10 per cent tariff for citrus and seven per cent for grapes and citrus
- The elimination of 7 per cent tariff for most stone fruits and apples
- The elimination of a 3 per cent tariff of wheat exports to the Philippines
- The elimination of a 3 per cent tariff of rolled or flaked oat grain

See the [AANZFTA Tariff Finder](#) for more information on applicable tariffs.

Links and industry contacts

Department of Agriculture – www.da.gov.ph

National Dairy Authority – <http://nda.da.gov.ph>

Bureau of Plant and Industries – <http://bpi.da.gov.ph>

Bureau of Animal and Industry – www.bai.ph

Federation of Goat and Sheep Producers Associations of the Philippines Inc. – <http://fgaspapi.com>

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For further details contact Austrade at:

Phone: 132878

Email: info@austrade.gov.au

Austrade:

Beef to Taiwan

<http://www.austrade.gov.au/Australian/Export/Export-markets/Countries/Taiwan/Industries/Beef>

Service delivery type: *Online, email, phone*

Face to face: *not available*

Service accessibility for Regional WA agribusinesses: *limited; by internet connectivity in regional areas.*

Taiwan imports 96 per cent of beef for consumption purposes, owing to constraints in beef production capabilities. Australian beef is well received in Taiwan because of its 'clean and green environmental image' and high food safety standards. Taiwan's beef imports come primarily from Australia, USA and New Zealand.

Traditionally, Taiwan consumers prefer US beef over Australian beef, considering it to be of higher grade. However in recent years, Australia has started to promote its high value and quality beef (instead of the traditional cuts – shin shank and intercostal), such as grain-feed beef and pure blood wagyu beef. By raising the profile of Australian beef and increasing Australia's market share, it is expected that consumer attitudes will change over time.

Opportunities

Along with New Zealand, Australian beef is at an advantage for being unaffected by bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE or mad cow disease) and other food safety issues.

From Australia, the most popular and stable cuts in terms of demand are shin shank, knuckle, chuck tender and intercostal. Due to the strong demand of shin shank and intercostal cuts from other markets, it is suggested that the Australian meat industry consider introducing alternative cuts to replace shin shank and intercostal.

Tariffs, Regulations and Customs

Industry standards

Taiwan's [Ministry of Health and Welfare \(MHW\)](#) is responsible for managing food safety and all associated laws, regulations and standards. All imported food items are inspected at the point of entry in Taiwan by the Ministry of Economic Affairs' Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection on behalf of the MHW.

In addition, the MHW commissions the Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine of the Council of Agriculture to inspect all fresh fish and seafood products, including aquatic plants.

Processed foods are inspected for correct labelling, food hygiene and food additives. The importation of food additives is prohibited without prior authorisation from the MHW. A complete list of applicable standards and regulations can be purchased in Mandarin Chinese, directly from the MHW.

Links and industry contacts

Beef-related resources

[Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine](#)

[Council of Agriculture](#)

[Ministry of Health and Welfare](#)

[Ministry of Economic Affairs](#)

Please note: this list of websites and resources is not definitive. Inclusion in this list does not imply endorsement by Austrade. The information provided is a guide only.

For further details contact Austrade at:

Phone: 132878

Email: info@austrade.gov.au

AusTrade:

For Australian Exporters

<http://www.austrade.gov.au/australian>

Main service delivery type: *Online and phone/email contact with advisors*

Face to face: *none*

Service accessibility for Regional WA agribusinesses: *limited by internet connectivity and lack of regional offices*

Expand your business by exporting

Exporting can be a profitable way of expanding your business, spreading your risks and reducing your dependence on the local market. Austrade research shows that, on average, exporting companies are more profitable than their non-exporting counterparts. Exporting exposes you to new ideas, management practices, marketing techniques, and ways of competing that you wouldn't have experienced by staying at home. All this considerably improves your ability to compete in the domestic market as well. By going overseas, you can become more efficient and increase your productivity. Exporting companies have better growth prospects, highly skilled, highly productive staff and tend to adapt technology and best practice techniques faster.

Even if you have a limited domestic market, you should think about exporting - around a quarter of new exporters are born globals. Global brands can be built from small local companies – especially in rural and regional Australia.

Links are provided for:

- Guide to exporting at <http://www.austrade.gov.au/Australian/Export/guide-to-exporting> which provides a step by step guide.
- Export markets; <http://www.austrade.gov.au/Australian/Export/Export-markets/Countries>
- Export Grants; <http://www.austrade.gov.au/Australian/Export/Export-Grants> including;
- Free Trade Agreements <http://www.austrade.gov.au/Australian/Export/Free-Trade-Agreements>

Contacts:

For an export related matter; Phone 132878 or access the Export Related Enquiry form at;

<http://www.austrade.gov.au/Contact/Export-Enquiries/Export-related-enquiry-form>

Export Market Development Grants (EMDG); Phone 132878 or access the EMDG Enquiry form at;

<http://www.austrade.gov.au/Contact/EMDG-Enquiries/EMDG-general-enquiry-form>

An investment related matter; Phone 132878 or access the Investment Related Enquiry form at;

<http://www.austrade.gov.au/International/Invest/Investment-Specialists/Enquiry-Form>

Or email info@austrade.gov.au

Austrade:

Grains and pulses to Japan

<http://www.austrade.gov.au/australian>

Main service delivery type: *Online, email, phone*

Face to face: *none*

Service accessibility for Regional WA agribusinesses: *limited by internet connectivity and lack of regional offices*

Japan relies heavily on Australia's agricultural commodities with traceability, environmental sustainability, and safety as core elements for success in the Japanese market. Japan imports approximately A\$5.5 billion worth of products from Australia per annum. (Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES))

Australia is in a unique position due to its location in the southern hemisphere to supply counter-seasonal products and maximise the value of high ratio of non-GMO products, which are preferred by Japanese consumers. The agri-grain and pulses sector is very competitive and contact with key end-users is essential. In this competitive environment, Japan has also become more conscious of food safety and traceability in supply chains. With significant advances in production methods and a higher awareness of the need to trace products amongst Australian producers, Australia is well placed to export to Japan in this sector.

Opportunities

- Australian agribusinesses companies have been active in Japan for many years and there are market opportunities in the following areas:
- Sustainable supply including contract farming
- Non-GM grain products for both human consumption and as feedstock
- Traceable products back to farm gate
- Environmentally sustainable products
- Agribusiness-related services
- Collaboration in R&D
- Development of varieties with Japanese importers
- Super Grains
- Joint venture production and contract farming – opportunities for investment partnerships

Industry standards

These vary according to the product. Traceability, safety, and environmentally friendly practices are highly valued and have become the minimum standard required for market entry.

Links and industry contacts

Government, business and trade resources for Japan

Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives – www.zenchu-ja.or.jp/eng

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries – www.maff.go.jp/e/index.html

Plant Protection Station - Ministry of Agriculture – www.pps.go.jp/english/index.html

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For further details contact Austrade at: **Phone:** 132878 **Email:** info@austrade.gov.au

Department of Agriculture and Water Resources: Emissions Reduction Fund and Carbon Farming Initiative

<http://www.agriculture.gov.au/ag-farm-food/climatechange/cfi>

Main service delivery type: *Online, phone*

Face to face: *none*

Service accessibility for Regional WA agribusinesses: *limited by internet connectivity and lack of regional offices*

The [Emissions Reduction Fund](#) builds on the Carbon Farming Initiative (CFI) and provides ongoing opportunities for farmers and land managers to participate in emissions reduction projects. The aim of the Emissions Reduction Fund is to reduce emissions at lowest cost and contribute towards Australia's 2020 emissions reduction target of five per cent below 2000 levels by 2020.

Through the Emissions Reduction Fund, the Australian Government will purchase lowest cost emissions reductions from across the economy, providing an incentive to businesses, households and landowners to proactively reduce their emissions. The government provided \$2.55 billion in the 2014-15 Budget to establish the Emissions Reduction Fund. Payment will be made as emissions reductions are verified.

Who administers the Emissions Reduction Fund?

The [Department of the Environment](#) is developing new methods for businesses to use to estimate emissions reductions.

The [Clean Energy Regulator](#) administers the Emissions Reduction Fund, manages contracts and runs auctions.

AusIndustry can provide advice on the application requirements and help identify emissions reduction opportunities: business.gov.au and 13 28 46.

The Department of Agriculture funds innovative [research](#) and [on-farm trials](#) of land sector emissions reduction and carbon storage opportunities that also seek to enhance productivity and sustainability. Research outcomes will help inform the development of methods under the Emissions Reduction Fund. The department also administers the [extension and outreach](#) program which delivers information about land sector emissions management.

Where can I find out more?

For more information about the Emissions Reduction Fund and methods, please visit the [Department of the Environment website](#) or phone 1800 852 974.

For information about participating in the Emissions Reduction Fund, please visit the [Clean Energy Regulator website](#) or phone 1300 553 542.

Phone: 1800 900 090