Fordham Food Industry Briefing

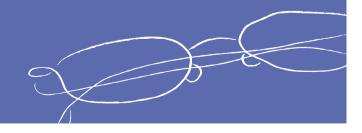
Dr David McKinna

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To see a better way . . .

Try a fresh set of eyes



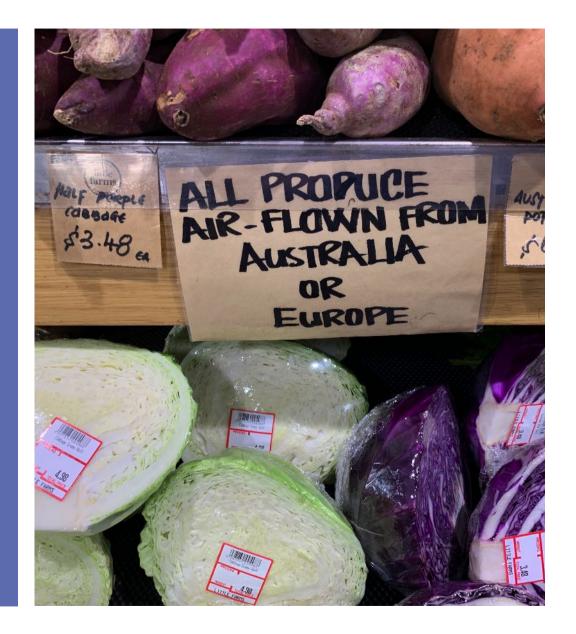


Presentation

- 1. Why export?
- 2. Where are the opportunities?
- 3. Getting the strategy right



1. Why export?



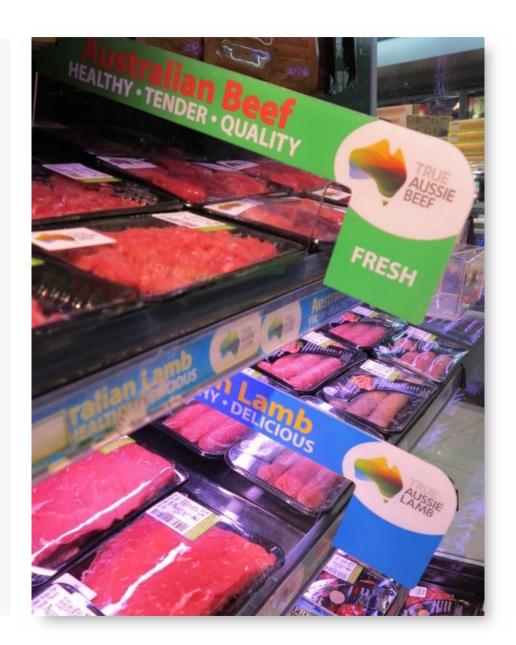
Drivers of export demand

- Growing middle class affluence
- Westernisation of global cuisine
- Overseas study and travel
- Growth of modern retail outlets
- Lack of confidence in the product integrity of local food
- Prestige factor of imported food



The benefits of exporting

- Provides a business growth platform
- Diversification/risk mitigation
- Returns can be attractive
- Economies of scale
- Utilisation of excess capacity
- Flattening of seasonal peaks
- Exposure to global competition drives continuous improvement/innovation
- Protection from domestic market competitiveness
- Driving expansion increases business value.



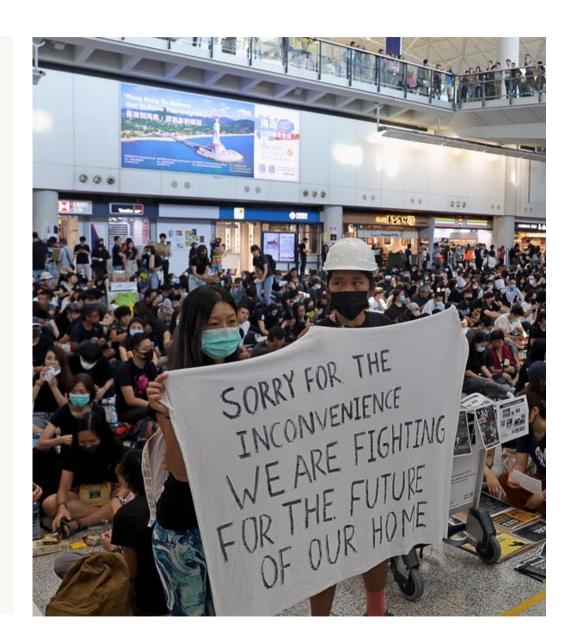
Australia's competitive advantage

- Reputation for food safety and product integrity
- Product quality
- Location and market connectivity
- Freshness
- Favourable exchange rate
- Cheap freight
- Long standing trading relationships



But export does add a whole new layer of risk

- Bad debt / slow payment
- Cold chain integrity
- Dispute resolution
- Shipment rejections
- Cultural differences
- Exchange rate volatility
- Economic disruption
- Political disruption



Export development requires a long term commitment and a willingness to invest





2. Where are the opportunities?



Growth categories

- Western branded products
- Meat
- Dairy
- Seafood
- Organics
- Gourmet and artisan foods
- Functional and health foods
- Fruit & vegetables
- Nuts and grains
- Oat based and cholesterol reducing products
- Packaged health foods and supplements
- Wine & boutique spirits
- Honey



Growth markets

- Sophisticated South East Asia (Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand)
- North Asia (China, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan)
- Middle East
- Emerging Asian markets (Vietnam, Myanmar)
- Pacific Islands
- North America



Australian exporters must target high end modern trade channels

High end retail



High end food service





3. Getting the strategy right



Many first time exporters make the mistake of assuming that what works here will also work overseas



Opportunistic trading:

- Reactive to enquiries and orders
- Highly volatile
- Short term, deal by deal negotiation
- Price driven
- Tends to be agent driven
- Much product is consolidated shipments
- No commitments, but no loyalty



Programmed marketing:

- Proactive with long term commitment
- Long term supply agreements
- Customised product (specs, quality)
- Supply to an ongoing program
- Investment in marketing
- Agreed pricing formula
- Requires critical mass and continuity
- Mutual obligation and loyalty

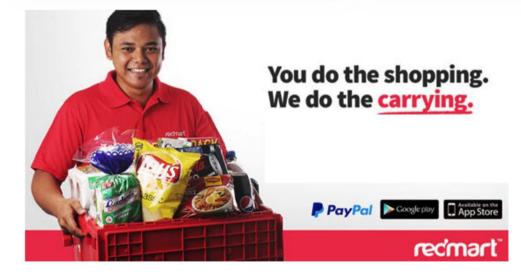


Supply chain

- 1. Direct to retailer
- 2. Consolidators
- 3. Agents
- 4. Daigou (Chinese expat network)
- 5. Own outlets







Food service

- 5 & 6 star hotels
- Expo / casinos
- Western style restaurants
- Airlines and cruise ships
- High end health care
- Themed and franchise restaurants
- Street vendors



Retail in Asia is far more sophisticated than Australia

- Supermarkets
- Hypermarts
- Boutique dine and shop outlets
- On-line and home delivery
- Traditional markets









Getting the product right

- Product customisation to local palettes
- Packaging (size / type / shelf impact)
- Branding
- Messaging
- Country of origin labelling
- Product usage instructions



Language choice, packaging and colour selection all require cultural consideration







Promotions drive penetration into Asian markets

- Asian and Middle Eastern cultures love a bargain
- Promotions run in both retail and food service
- In-store demonstrations encouraged
- Promotion generates product trial
- Unlike Australia, this converts to customer loyalty
- Drives sales growth with low budget
- Agents also need promotional support



The scale of global markets means export provides an excellent opportunity for business growth



Need help?

McKINNA *et al* has helped hundreds of food and wine businesses to grow export trade.

How?

- **1. Market mapping analysis** to help you prioritise markets
- **2. In-country trade research** to better understand user perceptions
- **3. Export strategy** to guide your team resources
- **4. Regional market growth plans** to grow offshore business units.



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