

Northern Territory of Australia

DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES

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**TRADE WITH INDONESIA
and
THE PHILIPPINES**

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Economics Branch**

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SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

THE DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES IS COMMITTED TO THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Definition:

Sustainable agriculture and fisheries is the use of practices and systems which maintain or enhance:

- the economic viability of agricultural and fisheries production:
- the natural resource base: and
- other ecosystems which are influenced by agricultural and fisheries activities.

Principles:

1. Agricultural and Fisheries productivity is sustained or enhanced over the long term.
2. Adverse impacts on the natural resource base of agricultural and fisheries and associated ecosystems are ameliorated, minimised or avoided.
3. Harmful residues resulting from the use of chemicals for agriculture and fisheries are minimised.
4. The nett social benefit (in both dollar and non-dollar terms) derived from agriculture and fisheries is maximised.
5. Agricultural and Fisheries systems are sufficiently flexible to manage risks associated with the vagaries of climate and markets.

TRADE WITH INDONESIA

1. Introduction

Indonesia is a reasonably well-balanced economy which registered strong growth in recent years. The country's GDP growth rate has been around 7-8% p.a. for the past decade. Although agriculture has been the dominant economic activity in the past, manufacturing industry has expanded dramatically since the mid-1980's. It is currently one of the largest contributors to the economy while the service sector (tourism and trade) has also grown strongly.

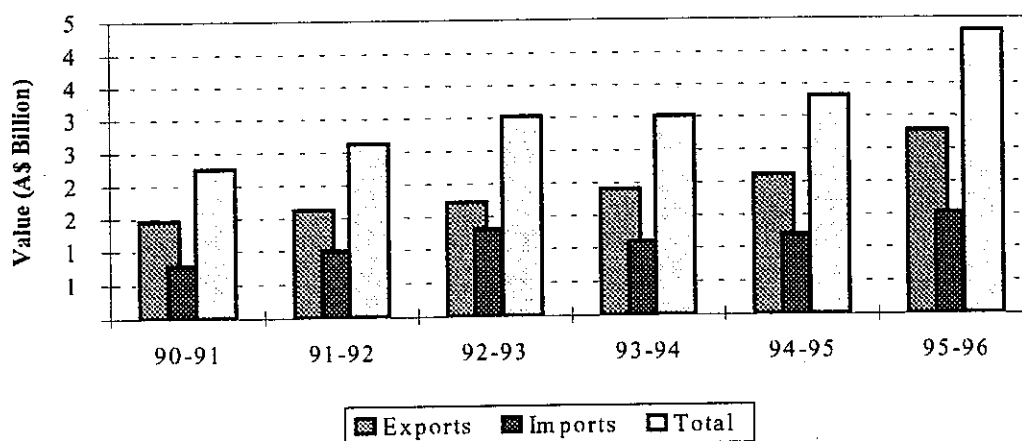
Social welfare indicators show that a substantial improvement in living standards was achieved over the last decade. In 1995, Indonesia's average per capita income was around \$US 1,031 per annum which is lower than the average for most other ASEAN countries. However, it has been estimated that up to 23% of the population could have an income between \$US 4,500 to \$US 9,000 per annum while the top 1-2% of the population an income of over \$US 20,000 per annum. With a total population of 199 million, the number of people with a relatively high disposal income is, therefore, quite significant.

2. Overview of Trade Between Australia and Indonesia

With rising income and living standards, Indonesia's total import requirements have grown strongly from \$US25.8 billion in 1991 to \$US 40.6 billion in 1995. Indonesia's main imports are machinery, transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals, fuels, crude materials and primary produce.

Australia is the 6th largest supplier of imports to Indonesia after Japan, USA, South Korea, Germany and Singapore. Indonesia is an important trading partner to Australia. For the last 5 years, total two way trade (i.e. the combined value of exports and imports) between the two countries has grown rapidly from around \$A2.2 billion in 1990-91 to \$A4.3 billion in 1995-96, a growth rate of approximately 14.5% per year.

Figure 1: Trade between Australia and Indonesia, 1990-91 to 1995-96

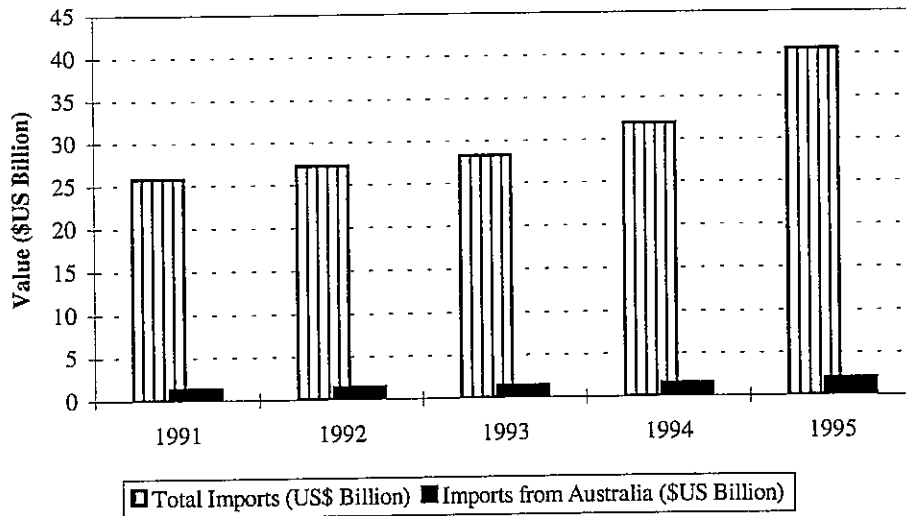


A summary of main export and import commodities between Australia and Indonesia between 1990-91 and 1995-96 is given in Appendix 2.

Main exports from Australia to Indonesia include: wheat, alumina, crude oil, cotton, zinc and other base metals. Live cattle, milk, flour, butter and fruit are the main agricultural exports while fabricated metal products, building materials, engineering equipment and transport equipment were the main manufactured exports.

While Indonesia's imports have been growing, the range of import sources has also been expanding. This has meant that most major suppliers, including Australia, have lost market share despite increased exports to Indonesia in absolute terms. The Australian market share fell from 5.4% in 1991 to just under 5% in 1995. This is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Indonesia's Imports, 1991-1995



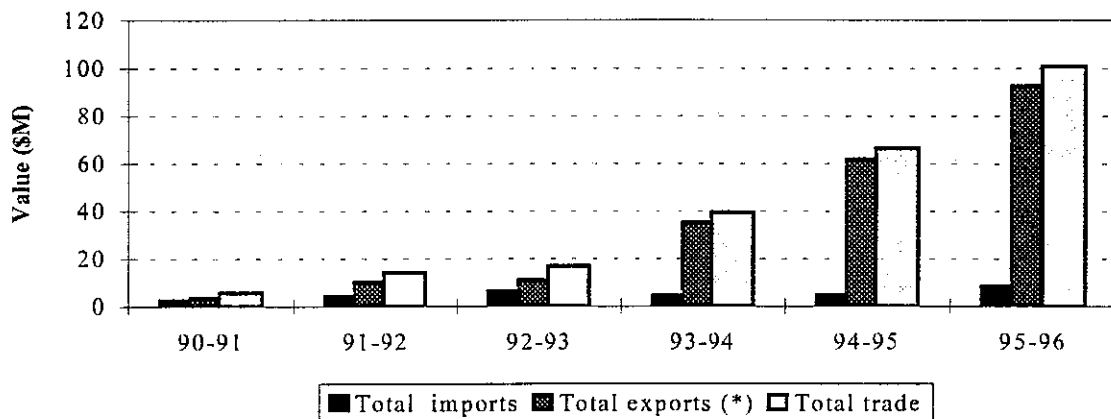
Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit, EIU Country Profile, Indonesia 1996-97

Australia's exports to Indonesia are considerably higher when account is taken of the fact that a proportion of Australia's exports to Singapore are re-exported to Indonesia. In the past, it has been estimated that such re-exports were valued at around \$1 billion per annum. However, official statistics for such re-exports is not available.

3. General Trade between the NT and Indonesia

While trade between Australia and Indonesia has grown steadily for the last five years, trade between the NT and Indonesia has expanded steeply, from around \$A3.3 million in 1990-91 to over \$A92 million in 1995-96, an increase of nearly 27 fold over the 5 year period. This is illustrated in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Volume of Trade between the NT and Indonesia, 1990-91 to 1995-96



(*) Excluding mineral fuels and related products.

Details of the trade between Indonesia and the NT are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Trade between the NT and Indonesia, 1990-91 to 1995-96

Unit: \$'000

EXPORTS	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Food & Live Animals	3,011	4,380	7,249	28,111	53,061	73,525
Beverage & Tobacco	4	-	1	-	-	-
Crude Materials, Inedible, Except Fuels	10	4	299	11	\$146	10
Animal & Vegetable Oils	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals & Related Products	-	418	2,500	3,489	2,8729	4,1559
Manufactured Goods	110	9	72	1,376	196	232
Machinery & Transport Equipment	55	1,368	411	1,667	2,521	9,189
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	7	35	5	126	21	454
Not Elsewhere Classified (Includes Confidential)	173	3,818	237	599	2,984	5,093
Total exports (excl. mineral fuels)	3,369	10,033	10,773	35,377	61,801	92,657
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants	224,038	254,957	131,928	35,084	318	22,702
Total exports (incl. mineral fuels, lubricants)	227,408	264,990	142,700	70,461	62,120	115,359
IMPORTS						
Food & Live Animals	117	16	120	21	24	41
Beverage & Tobacco	10	17	19	13	10	-
Crude Materials, Inedible, Except Fuels	490	521	968	1,003	1,331	996
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants	-	1,696	2,983	1,729	1,159	5,948
Animal & Vegetable Oils	1	6	-	-	5	-
Chemicals & Related Products	39	40	3	14	13	5
Manufactured Goods	802	389	679	485	334	594
Machinery & Transport Equipment	13	54	29	75	298	23
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	806	1,188	1,194	815	1,231	722
Not elsewhere classified	1	1	0	0	63	0
Total Imports	2,277	3,928	5,996	4,156	4,467	8,330
Balance to the NT favour (including mineral fuels, lubricants)	225,131	261,062	136,704	66,305	57,653	107,029

Source: ABS - Note: Components may not add up due to rounding.

As can be seen from Table 1, if mineral fuels and related products are excluded from the exports, then food and live animals are the main exports from the NT. Live cattle trade accounts for the bulk of the food and live animal exports in recent years. Overall, the growth in live cattle exports to Indonesia has been most spectacular, jumping from 13,000 head in 1990-91 to 303,231 head in 1995-96 or an increase of more than 22 times over the five year period. This is further discussed in the following Section.

4. Australian Exports of Primary Products to Indonesia

Indonesia government policy is to raise the consumption of animal protein (meat, milk, eggs, dairy produce) per capita which is currently one of the lowest in the world at 3.77 grams/capita/day (well below the FAO recommendation of 15-20 grams). Also as income and living standards rise, demand for high quality foodstuffs such as meats, dairy products, milk and fruit is rising. Consequently, Indonesia's imports of food and livestock have grown strongly in recent years, from \$US 1.08 billion in 1991 to \$US 3.02 billion in 1995. Of this total, Australia supplies approximately 10%; mainly in agricultural items such as live cattle, wheat, milk and dairy products and fruit. Details are summarized in Appendices 3 and 4.

The Indonesian Government policy is focussed on raising income and living standards of the predominantly rural population (68%) while keeping pace with the needs of a rapidly growing population (3 million per year). An expanded cattle industry and value-adding is seen as a major strategy to increase employment and wealth in rural areas as well as to meet the higher expectation of the general population. Large corporate investors in the cattle industry such as feedloters are obliged to integrate their operations with smallholder farmers to increase their income.

In 1995, the total beef consumption was estimated to be about 2 kg per capita or a total of 396,000 MT. Domestic supply of beef is estimated at around 314,000 tonnes which leaves a shortfall of 82,000 MT or an equivalent of 365,000 head of cattle.

Around 225,000 head of Australian cattle were exported to Indonesia in 1995 and the shortfall was met from meat imported from Australia, New Zealand and other countries. In 1996, the number of live cattle exported from Australia rose to 377,000 head indicating that Indonesia's beef consumption has passed the level estimated in 1995, given the fact that Indonesian import of beef and veal meat also has risen significantly from 530 tonnes in 1991-92 to 12,779 tonnes in 1995-96, an increase of 24 times over the 3 years period. Further details are given in Table 2.

Table 2: Exports of Live Cattle and Beef and Veal from Australia and the NT to Indonesia, 1990-91 to 1995-96

	Live Cattle (head)			Beef & Veal Meat (MT)		
	AUSTRALIA	NT	% NT	AUSTRALIA	NT	% NT
1990-91	13,139	7,394	56%	n/a	n/a	n/a
1991-92	20,316	13,774	68%	530	0	0
1992-93	29,946	13,057	44%	1,222	0	0
1993-94	86,251	27,509	32%	3,761	12	0.3%
1994-95	185,397	44,588	24%	7,638	221	2.9%
1995-96	303,231	78,136	26%	12,779	13.6	0.1%

Sources: AMLC Statical Reviews, DPIF Statistics

As can be seen from Table 3, the NT's share of the live cattle export has declined to around 26% in 1995-96 due to increased supply from north Queensland and the Kimberley, WA. About 60% of the total live cattle is currently exported via Darwin although sourced mainly from north Queensland.

5. Trade Prospects

Indonesia's current sixth five-year development plan (Repelita VI, 1994-1999) represents the first phase of the second 25-year long term development period (Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Tahap Kedua, PJPT II) which is intended to lead Indonesia's "take-off" as a modern industrial economy by 2020, with incomes per head increasing to almost four times their 1993 levels and the share of manufacturing industry in GDP increasing to almost 33% from the current 24%. Such GDP growth and increasing consumer needs will continue to provide substantial export opportunities in a wide range of areas such as infrastructure, housing and household goods, high quality food and processed products, and capital and technology etc.

Growing urbanization and higher disposable income especially of the middle and higher income consumers offer market opportunities for basic and sophisticated consumer products. Import of consumer products have been increasing at about 60% per year. Good prospects exist for the exports of Australian goods and services to meet the changing nature of processed food and agri-business industries, reflected in the rapid growth in the import of food and livestock. Although import controls still apply to a number of products of interest to Australia including meat (and certain other foodstuffs), the Government of Indonesia has historically been very flexible in responding to the needs of its people as demand rises.

The feedlot industry in Indonesia is growing rapidly and the present capacity is over 85,000 head. With a turn-over of 75 days, the potential number of export feeder steers that could be fattened in Indonesian feedlots is estimated at over 350,000 head per annum.

Another growth area is the export of breeder cattle. The Indonesian Government is renewing its efforts to rebuild the national herd and has indicated interest in importing up to 1 million breeders for the transmigration programs and around 25,000 to 50,000 dairy heifers over the next five years.

The dairy sector is also growing due to increasing consumer spending and is back by the Indonesian Government's efforts to encourage consumption of milk as a nutritious food.

Against such background, the Northern Territory with its natural advantages is expected to play a major role in the continuing supply of feeder and feeder cattle as well as other related livestock industry services such as feedlot management; reproductive technology; abattoir construction and operation and meat handling equipment; technology transfer ; education and training. Furthermore, as disposable income increases, demand for high quality horticultural products (such as melons, table grapes, off-season fruit and vegetables and cut flowers etc.) will increase and there is scope for increased exports of these products from the NT to cater for the upper market trade such as hotels, restaurants, supermarkets for the middle/upper clientele. Demand from the large expatriate population as well as mining companies also offer further opportunities for increased trade.

The challenge is for the NT Government and producers and the business sector to work together to identify more market opportunities and to map out appropriate marketing and business strategies to consolidate and further enhance the NT's position in the trade relationship between Indonesia and the NT.

Appendix 1

Indonesia - Basic Data

Population 199.9 Million (mid-1996 Government estimate)
 Fourth most populous country in the world
 The country consists of 13 600 islands

Major cities

Jakarta:	9.4 million
Surabaya	2.5
Bandung	1.7
Medan (Sumatra)	1.9
Semarang	1.2

Gross Income per capita \$US 1,031 (1995)

23% of the population is estimated to have an income between \$US 4,500 to \$US 9,000 pa. (1994)
 1-2% with income over \$US 20,000 pa.

Occupation/Industry

Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	53.2%
Industry & Commerce	25.8%
Services	13.0%
Others	8.0%

Religion

Muslim	90%
Christian & others	10%

Culture

Indonesians are predominantly of Malay origin, the largest distinctive cultural group is Javanese. There are also 3 million Chinese, an influential minority group in economic life.

Source: AHC Export Market Profile - Indonesia, 1995

Appendix 2: Details of Exports and Imports from Australia to Indonesia, 1990-91 to 1995-96

Unit: \$'000

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
EXPORTS						
Food & Live Animals	192,253	152,855	134,045	178,385	265,732	417,382
Beverage & Tobacco	2,139	2,228	3,045	6,232	5,814	6,005
Crude Materials, Inedible, Except Fuels	154,646	250,305	259,166	193,542	205,189	315,480
Animal & Vegetable Oils	632	940	1,189	1,338	919	1,389
Chemicals & Related Products	60,638	63,090	74,277	97,616	123,519	128,072
Manufactured Goods	316,615	416,143	411,782	478,144	514,849	528,195
Machinery & Transport Equipment	149,522	139,314	205,492	239,375	269,992	441,492
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	16,578	20,413	28,864	37,666	38,718	39,356
Not Elsewhere Classified	231,046	232,560	328,303	394,840	435,297	649,373
TOTAL EXPORTS (excl. mineral fuels, lubricants)	1,124,071	1,277,848	1,446,162	1,627,138	1,860,029	2,526,744
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	298,191	356,772	268,595	278,575	252,971	257,202
TOTAL EXPORTS (incl. mineral fuels, lubricants)	1,422,262	1,634,620	1,714,757	1,905,713	2,113,000	2,783,946
IMPORTS						
Food & Live Animals	55,018	50,226	53,283	46,227	64,447	58,698
Beverage & Tobacco	737	825	612	697	545	798
Crude Materials, Inedible, Except Fuels	23,854	39,538	56,585	66,025	102,497	98,052
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	491,206	601,245	653,941	443,032	388,821	740,510
Animal & Vegetable Oils	11,189	8,481	16,414	14,315	18,451	4,635
Chemicals & Related Products	10,762	12,069	22,576	31,725	29,156	32,840
Manufactured Goods	110,733	162,563	216,529	293,254	304,810	317,887
Machinery & Transport Equipment	12,327	25,597	156,014	52,628	43,259	65,037
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	60,052	88,149	119,579	146,927	158,297	181,544
Not Elsewhere Classified	7,809	5,971	9,524	10,643	87,417	22,367
TOTAL IMPORTS	783,687	994,664	1,305,057	1,105,473	1,197,700	1,522,368
Balance to Australia favour	638,575	639,956	409,700	800,240	915,300	1,261,578

Source: ABS - Note: Components may not add up due to rounding.

Appendix 3: Principal Agricultural Exports from Australia to Indonesia, 1991 to 1995

Unit: \$'000

Commodity	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Live animals & food	29,352	36,895	63,281	110,971	215,435
Bovine meat (all types)	3,877	5,614	11,512	17,151	31,422
Milk & cream products	18,124	16,229	31,250	32,303	25,441
Butter & other milk products	4,925	6,569	12,490	7,356	11,478
Wheat	136,087	confidential	confidential	confidential	confidential
Fruit & nuts fresh or dried	4,662	18,250	30,846	23,189	32,057
Feed for animals	6,495	13,997	18,487	12,941	13,613

Source: ABS

Appendix 4: Indonesia's Imports of Main Horticultural Products from Australia, 1991-1994

Unit: Tonnes

Commodity	1991	1992	1993	1994
Banana	0	0	0	34
Apples	505	2,761	2,895	1,127
Oranges	2,036	6,119	11,785	8,757
Mandarins	116	615	1,949	2,795
Lemons/Limes	595	234	105	123
Grapefruit	30	40	151	141
Grapes	387	3,165	3,871	2,292
Melons	25	51	36	140
Pears/Quinces	718	2,343	2,957	2,648
Stone fruit	11	27	92	98
Dates	16	16	26	16
Avocadoes	22	3	6	15
Other tropical fruit	61	105	24	18
Potatoes	64	129	93	137
Tomatoes	41	124	99	155
Onions/Shallots	1,562	1,378	706	1,193
Cabbages	109	255	193	450
Carrots	52	72	31	105
Cucumbers	6	11	6	34
Other Vegetables	132	327	236	134
Cut Flowers	1	1	3	32
Honey	98	81	100	0

Source: Australian Horticultural Council (AHC) Export market Profile - Indonesia (1995)

TRADE WITH THE PHILIPPINES

1. Introduction

The Philippine economy has recovered and has recorded positive economic growth since 1992, with a GDP growth rate of 4.8% in 1995. Industry activity grew by a healthy 7.3% while the services sector also showed significant growth of 4.9% in 1995. However, the primary industry sector performed poorly with growth falling from 3.4% in 1994 to only 0.9% in 1995.

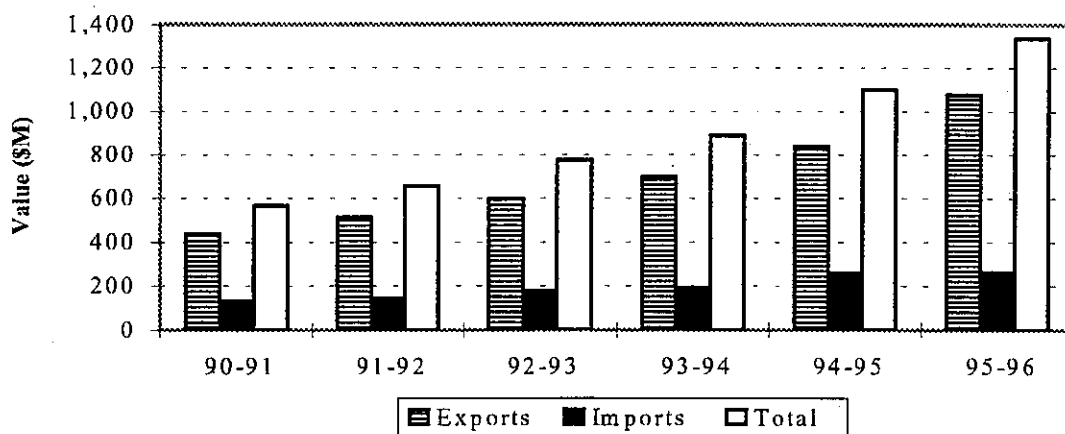
Merchandise exports rose by around 16% in 1996 while imports rose by around 21%. Growth was driven by strong demand, and assisted by the Government's trade liberalization programs. The growth in Philippine merchandise exports continues to be led by semi-conductors and electronic micro-circuits, which accounted for around 20% of the total exports (\$US 17.4 billion) in 1995. The Philippines's major export destinations include: USA, Japan, Singapore, UK, Hong Kong, the Netherlands and Germany. Australia accounts for around 1% of the value of export market from the Philippines.

The Philippines' total imports in 1995 was \$US 28.4 billion. Main imports are machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, fuels and related products, food and live animals. Major suppliers of imports include Japan, USA, Singapore, South Korea.

2. Overview of Trade between Australia and the Philippines

Australia's exports to the Philippines continue to grow strongly. In 1995, the Philippines was Australia's 23rd largest two-way trading partner and 18th as a market for Australian exports. Australian export to the Philippines in 1995 were valued at \$A999 million, a 38% increase over 1994. Main Australian exports include minerals, machinery and equipment, milk and other dairy products, live cattle, cotton and cereals. Details are summarized in Appendix 3. Primary products and manufactured products each represents about 50% of the total Australian exports to the Philippines. Australia enjoys a large trade surplus with the Philippines, which has continued to increase in recent years. Figure 1 shows the growth of trade between Australia and the Philippines from 1990-91 to 1995-96.

Figure 1: Trade Between Australia and the Philippines, 1990-91 to 1995-96



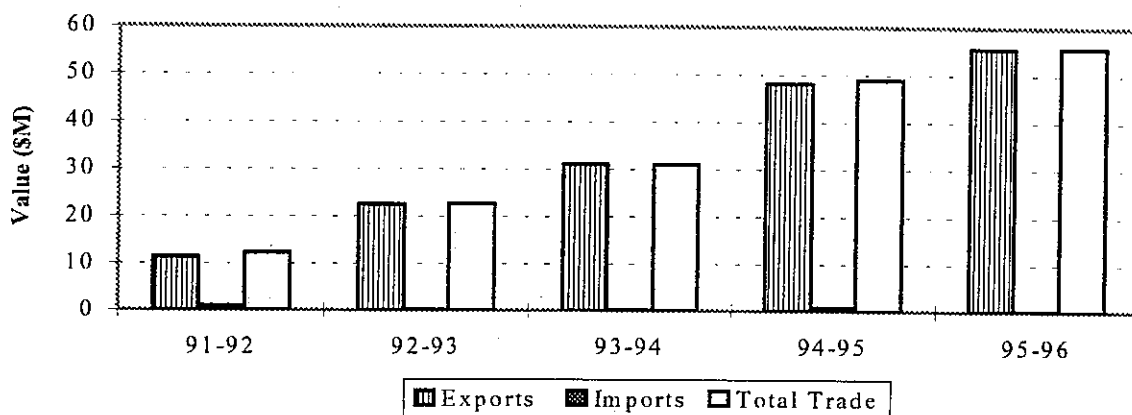
Source: ABS

Details of Australian exports and imports from the Philippines are summarized in Appendix 2.

3. General Trade between the NT and the Philippines

Trade between the Philippines and the NT has grown strongly within the last few years as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Trade Between the Philippines and the NT, 1991-92 to 1995-96



Source: ABS

Details of trade between the NT and the Philippines are summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Exports and Imports between the NT and the Philippines, 1991-92 to 1995-96

Unit: \$'000

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
EXPORTS					
Food & Live Animals	11,286	22,463	30,771	48,094	55,049
Beverage & Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0
Crude Materials, Inedible, Except Fuels	0	0	2	3	8
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0
Animal & Vegetable Oils	0	0	0	0	0
Chemicals & Related Products	0	5	0	15	64
Manufactured Goods	0	5	22	58	97
Machinery & Transport Equipment	9	39	77	26	213
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	1	1	2	15	7
Not Elsewhere Classified	0	15,288	40,450	6,500	164,857
TOTAL EXPORTS (incl. mineral fuels, lubricants)	11,296	22,529	30,916	48,217	55,601
IMPORTS					
Food & Live Animals	1	1	2	2	0
Beverage & Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0
Crude Materials, Inedible, Except Fuels	0	12	0	0	2
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0
Animal & Vegetable Oils	0	0	0	0	0
Chemicals & Related Products	858	83	46	413	102
Manufactured Goods	37	18	20	9	2
Machinery & Transport Equipment	0	12	8	343	2
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	0	11	9	1	12
Not Elsewhere Classified	24	0	0	0	0
TOTAL IMPORTS	919	137	85	768	120
Balance in Northern Territory favour	10,377	22,392	30,831	47,449	55,481

Source: ABS - Note: Components may not add up due to rounding

As can be seen from Table 1, the Northern Territory's exports to the Philippines have grown from \$11.3 million in 1991-92 to \$55.6 million in 1995-96, an increase of 392% over 4 years. This growth rate is much faster than the growth of overall exports from Australia to the Philippines at 109% for the same period.

4. Australian Exports of Agricultural Products to the Philippines

Main agricultural products exported to the Philippines from Australia include: live cattle; milk and cream and other dairy products; bovine meats; cereals and cereal products; fruit and vegetables. Details are summarized in Appendices 3 and 4.

Almost all the export from the Northern Territory to the Philippines is in live cattle which rose from 17,557 head in 1990-91 to 204,739 head in 1995-96, an increase of nearly 11 fold over the 5 years period. This is summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Exports of Live cattle and Beef and Veal from Australia to the Philippines, 1991-92 to 1995-96

Year	Live cattle Export (head)			Beef and Veal (tonnes)		
	AUST	NT	% NT	AUST	NT	% NT
1990-91	17,557	12,421	71%	643	0.00	0
1991-92	35,033	19,452	56%	365	0.00	0
1992-93	76,939	33,479	44%	3,174	0.00	0
1993-94	114,075	60,405	53%	8,051	0.00	0
1994-95	151,082	68,268	45%	10,064	1.00	0
1995-96	204,739	56,680	28%	19,355	0.00	0

Source: AMLC, DPIF Statistics

Import of beef and veal meat has also increased significantly from less than 1,000 tonnes per year in the early 1990's to over 19,300 tonnes in 1995-96, an increase of nearly 30 times over the period.

Most of the beef and veal exported to the Philippines is from Qld and WA. In 1995-96, there were no beef and veal exports originating from the Northern Territory.

5. The Philippines' Cattle Industry and Market Prospects

The Government of the Philippines continues its effort to rebuild the country's cattle population. As of January 1995, the cattle population of the Philippines was estimated at 1.99 million head, an increase of around 4% from 1.92 million head in 1994. However, this is still lower than the estimated national minimum requirement of 6 million head to satisfy the country's beef meat. To fill the gap in demand, which is estimated at two kilos per capita currently, the county has been importing live cattle and beef from Australia.

The Philippine market for imported cattle is expected to continue to be a major growth area in coming years. In the medium term, import of feeder steers is expected to continue, to enable the country's cattle herd to catch up with the growth of the Philippine population. The aim is to be able to provide the minimum per capita beef requirement of about 4.65 kilos, as determined by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute of the Department of Science and Technology.

The Department of Agriculture of the Philippines, under its Medium-Term Livestock Development Program, also plans to bring in some 365,000 breeder cattle from Australia between 1994 and 1998. Australia, therefore, is expected to play a dominant role in this market, with New Zealand and the US as other suppliers, on an irregular and insignificant basis.

The NT is expected to continue to play a major role in the live feeder and breeder cattle export trade to the Philippines in the foreseeable future. Also, technical services related to the livestock industry such as feedlot management, abattoir construction and operation; technology transfer and education and training for cattle producers are probably in demand to serve the growing cattle trade.

Furthermore, as the Philippines' per capita disposable income increases, demand for high quality foodstuffs, including beef meats, dairy products and horticultural products, will increase; therefore, there is scope for future increased exports of these products from Australia in general and from the NT in particular.

Appendix 1

The Philippines - Basic Data

Population 65 Million (1994)

Major Cities

Manila	10 Million
Cebu	2.5
Davao	0.8

Gross Income per capita \$US 1055 (1995)

Occupation/Industry

Agriculture	45.5%
Others	54.5%

Religion

Roman Catholics	85%
Muslims & others	15%

Muslims make up 4% of the population and are distributed in the south-western part of the country.

Culture

Filipinos are of Malay descent with a blend of Chinese and Spanish ancestry. The Chinese make up about 1% of the population.

Source: AHC - Export Market Profile - Philippines (1995).

Appendix 2: Australian exports and imports from the Philippines, 1990-91 to 1995-96

Unit: \$'000

EXPORTS	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Food & Live Animals	159,334	181,552	247,749	298,083	362,994	485,142
Beverage & Tobacco	148	466	1,178	1,453	1,343	1,971
Crude Materials, Inedible, Except Fuels	41,265	55,557	22,131	36,581	45,916	29,941
Animal & Vegetable Oils	475	349	746	2,140	1,622	2,950
Chemicals & Related Products	35,180	51,274	55,359	66,715	84,662	102,383
Manufactured Goods	109,635	146,148	147,079	153,468	214,100	194,340
Machinery & Transport Equipment	27,953	37,644	51,835	82,352	73,771	127,583
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	10,094	15,999	13,989	11,203	15,249	17,670
Not Elsewhere Classified	12,864	9,609	28,190	40,820	24,705	57,862
TOTAL EXPORTS (excl. mineral fuels, lubricants)	396,948	498,599	568,256	692,815	824,362	1,019,842
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	32,347	15,413	29,383	5,700	14,925	55,246
TOTAL EXPORTS (incl. mineral fuels, lubricants)	429,295	514,012	597,639	698,515	839,287	1,075,088
IMPORTS	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Food & Live Animals	16,955	17,816	20,438	19,764	19,919	18,241
Beverage & Tobacco	361	1,197	1,846	894	720	394
Crude Materials, Inedible, Except Fuels	3,238	5,583	7,354	11,597	9,231	9,334
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	2,398	5,890	129	3,363	1	-
Animal & Vegetable Oils	9	6	1	1	16	9
Chemicals & Related Products	11,888	10,638	12,761	13,659	16,800	19,335
Manufactured Goods	20,456	21,146	23,376	24,716	51,915	24,976
Machinery & Transport Equipment	16,000	27,351	53,141	60,279	99,533	136,653
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	54,046	50,876	53,195	53,405	59,675	49,183
Not Elsewhere Classified	3,667	2,291	4,819	565	1,058	2,127
TOTAL IMPORTS	129,018	142,794	177,060	188,243	258,868	260,252
Balance to Australia favour	300,277	371,218	420,579	510,272	580,419	814,836

Source: ABS - Note: Components may not add up due to rounding

Appendix 3: Exports of Agricultural Products from Australia to the Philippines, 1991 to 1995

Unit: \$'000

Commodity	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Live animals & food	14,755	34,295	49,118	69,726	115,473
Bovine meats (all types)	2,108	2,968	17,428	13,643	31,141
Milk & cream products	76,499	94,052	133,499	145,706	190,816
Butter & other milk fats	8,991	10,600	10,935	11,903	13,792
Cheese & curd	8,495	10,463	11,860	15,236	17,869
Cereal preparation	31,988	27,349	33,826	36,011	38,343
Vegetables	2,632	2,823	1,358	3,889	4,648
Fruit & nuts fresh & dried	380	592	3,805	3,067	4,161
Sugar molasses & honey	2,597	4,077	1,525	2,413	11,156
Feed for animals	6,500	7,457	4,214	4,770	4,954
Other edible products	9,005	4,249	3,284	3,418	1,323
Meal & wheat flour & meslin	4,798	5,525	7,670	5,944	8,302

Source: ABS

Appendix 4: The Philippines' imports of major horticultural products from Australia and other countries, 1991-1994

Unit: tonnes

Commodity	Country of origin	1991	1992	1993	1994
Apples	Australia	223	476	3,502	2,486
	Canada, China, HongKong, NZ, USA	25,424	23,674	30,633	47,639
Oranges	Australia	0	5	0	385
	HongKong, Taiwan, USA	4,841	11,386	15,994	15,467
Melons	Australia	43	39	92	152
	HongKong, Singapore, USA	3	12	14	43
Stone Fruit	Australia	17	3	1	4
	USA, Japan, HongKong	31	153	48	146
Fresh Berries	Australia	1	0	9	16
	HongKong, Singapore, USA	2	3	4	46
Cabbages	Australia	21	27	68	68
	Singapore	5	44	15	10
Lettuces	Australia	79	92	97	116
	Australia	24	43	60	102
Other Vegetables	Australia	60	83	76	162
	Singapore, USA, NZ, HongKong	60	83	76	162
Cut Flowers	Australia	1	5	6	3
	Malaysia, Netherlands, Thailand, Singapore	52	100	115	128

Source: Australian Horticultural Council - Export Market Profile - Philippines (1994)