

AGEC

30th April 2021

Vulnerable Supply Chain Study Productivity Commission Locked Bag 2, Collins St East

MELBOURNE Vic 8003

RE: Vulnerable Supply Chain Study - 2021

Dear Commissioners,

Thank you for the opportunity to make a Submission to the Productivity Commission Vulnerable Supply Chain study.

1. Executive Summary

The Australian grain industry **is one of Australia's largest** agricultural industries, with a substantial regional and export footprint and, as such, delivers significant benefit to regional and the Australian economy through export revenue, regional growth and employment. The industry and its supply chain have managed to remain agile and resilient to numerous supply chain shocks and have weathered the increasingly disruptive and protectionist nature of international trade and geopolitics.

The grains industry will continue to provide value to the Australian economy, however, the ability to maximise opportunities and contribution will require the industry to have the tools to continue to adapt to the evolving grain market, supply chain and Australian trade landscape that is impacted through slow moving reform of competition regulation, geopolitics, trade barriers and non-tariff measures.

While the grain industry has exhibited resilience and agility to meet changing market demand and weather disruptions to its supply chains, in the view of **Grain Trade Australia's (GTA) and** the Australian Grain Exporters Council (AGEC) the international landscape has the potential for further disruption, increasing risk and vulnerability within the grain supply chain.

2. Grain Trade Australia

Grain Trade Australia (GTA) is a national association and is the focal point for the commercial grains industry within Australia. The role of GTA is to provide a framework across Industry to facilitate and promote the trade of grain. GTA facilitates trade and works to provide an efficient, equitable and open trading environment by providing leadership, advocacy and commercial support services to the Australian grain value chain. GTA Members are responsible for over 95% of all grain storage and freight movements made each year in Australia. Over 95% of the grain contracts executed in Australia each year refer to GTA Grain Trading Standards and/or Trade Rules.

GTA has established the Australian Grain Industry Code of Practice. All GTA Members are required to adhere to the Code of Practice. GTA Members are drawn from all sectors of the grain value chain from production to domestic end users and exporters. GTA has over 270 organisations as Members. Their businesses range from regional family businesses to large national and international trading/storage and handling companies who are involved in grain trading activities, grain storage, processing grain for human consumption and stock feed milling. GTA Members are substantial employers, from the farm gate through to end point consumption, and notably in rural and regional Australia.

3. Australian Grain Exporters Council

Grain Trade Australia Limited PO Box R1829 Royal Exchange NSW 1225 Phone: +61 2 9235 2155 Email: admin@graintrade.org.au Web: www.graintrade.org.au Australian Grain Exporters Council (AGEC) is a Sector Council of GTA. Sector Councils, formed by GTA members offer specialist industry groups the opportunity to meet, form policy, discuss and influence issues in their particular area of interest.

AGEC (formerly the Australian Grain Exporters Association (AGEA)) is the representative body for exporters of Australian grain and seeks to facilitate an efficient and effective export industry.

AGEC and GTA both support this Submission.

4. The Grain Industry

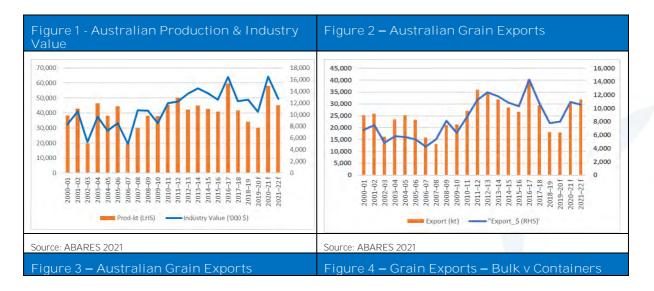
The grain industry is in Australia's top two largest agricultural sectors valued around \$16.5 billion annually. While the domestic market is the largest single consumptive home for Australian grain, over 75% of production is exported in a typical season. The industry is a large earner of foreign income, with exports valued at \$10.9 billion in 2020-21¹, as Australian exporters are forecast to ship approximately 30.4 million metric tonnes (mmt) of grain in 2020-21².

The grain **industry is a critical part of Australia's rural and regional economies driving jobs and** regional communities. A recent report from GRDC identified that for every \$10 million of gross value there is on average 22, 41 and 17 grain production jobs in the Northern, Southern, and Western Growing Regions respectively.

The Australian grain sector has consistently achieved productivity increases that has enabled it to remain competitive in global markets and contribute positively to the Australian economy. The industry, and its ancillary suppliers and service providers, are substantial employers, from the farm gate through to end point consumption, and particularly in rural and regional Australia.

The Asian region accounts for over 50% of exports. Wheat imports into South East Asian countries have grown twofold since 2000³. Asian demographic and economic growth are expected to see increased demand for Australian grain to 2030 and beyond. This means an efficient marketplace, investment and productivity growth across the Australian grain value chain, along with market diversification, will be crucial to maintain a competitive position in both export and domestic markets. This will be important to Australia's economic growth, especially to rural and regional economies.

The 5-year average Australian grain export volume is 27.2 mmt⁴. This fluctuates in response to seasonal crop production and domestic market conditions. Container exports of grain has grown and developed over the last 15-20 years to become an important component of the grain supply chain. Nationally, around 10-13% of Australian grain is now exported in containers.

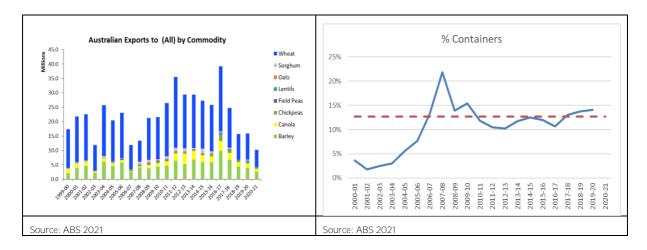


¹ ABARES (March 2021)

² ABARES (March 2021)

³ USDA PSD (April 2020)

⁴ ABARES (March 2021)



5. Focus of this Submission

GTA's and AGEC Submission focuses on three areas:

- 1. *Regulatory Framework* specifically Australian competition reform in the shipping industry
- 2. *Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs)* i.e. those measures that countries apply to traded goods separate to ordinary customs tariffs. NTMs are becoming more prevalent and increasingly becoming technical trade barriers for exporters
- 3. Geopolitical and Covid Related Risks Increasing global trade tensions which is resulting in global trade tensions, greater regional volatility, political uncertainties and move to a more protectionist trade environment. Covid-19 has exposed potential vulnerabilities and risk exposures in the grain supply chain, including potential risks around supply of grain to domestic food and feed processors, as part of **Australia's** human food supply chain.

5.1 Regulatory Framework - Reform in the Shipping Industry

The global supply chain consists of multiple parties and complex interactions which impact on participants' costs. This complexity is also evident in the multiple levels of **Australia's** federal and state regulation that seek to foster **a competitive landscape for Australia's importers and exporters.**

Such complexity within the supply chain and the various levels of competition regulation has stifled reform and engendered the production of numerous reviews and reports rather than tackling market conditions and potential anti-competitive behaviours. As a general principle, GTA would encourage regulatory simplicity and consistency across jurisdictions, to optimise business efficiency, and minimise cost burden on business, thereby driving optimal value across the economy.

In contrast to the pace of the Australian government reform process, international markets are becoming increasingly dynamic and responsive to short time frames, and to the forces and pressures of political, market and economic change.

The shipping industry especially has reacted to change by becoming more concentrated as a result of mergers and global alliances. In contrast, Australian competition reform has been relatively slow and non-responsive considering the 2015 Competition Policy Review (Harper Review) called for:

- change to the Competition and Consumer Act 2010;
- the removal of the supports for ongoing special treatment of the liner shipping industry; and
- consideration of extending the review and monitoring of stevedore charges to include infrastructure charges.

Importantly, these changes were expected to provide a level of price transparency which may flow through and assist with improving the understanding of waterside cost charges including stevedore infrastructure charges.

Whilst the ACCC has issued a discussion paper on 3 December 2019 seeking comments on a possible class exemption for ocean carriers, it is noted the consultation process has been temporarily paused meaning further delay to any potential change in the competitive landscape.

5.1.1 Lack of Reform - The Impact

Australia relies on unfettered access to international markets to generate maximum value for its export industries. The current concentrated market conditions within the shipping industry increases the risk and exposure for Australian exporters to service and price related penalties.

GTA's and AGEC **members are concerned shipping lines (who are exempt from Australia's** Competition Act) may leverage this market advantage. The impact of an increase in fees (and/or service constraints), with no consideration of implications for individual supply chains, is substantially more detrimental on high volume/low value agricultural products such as grain.

In our view, any cost penalty from these market conditions will result in damage and negative impacts on the grain industry's ability to compete in the international market.

Recommendation:

Governments and the ACCC should commit, as a matter of priority, to an integrated plan and timeframe that delivers appropriate regulatory reform that is aligned with the pace of change in the market environment and conditions.

5.2 Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs)

Market access is critical for the Australian grains industry. Australia's grain industry is trade exposed, therefore, ensuring competitive market access is essential for its continued prosperity. Continued and improved market access is an essential part of the industry's platform that enables it to continue providing a high-quality supply of grain, oilseeds and pulses to international customers. With a relatively small domestic market, the export market is critically important to the industry's operating environment and policies affecting trade impact significantly on the industry's export revenues.

The focus of trade and market access has shifted as Governments have reduced traditional trade barriers e.g., tariffs through negotiation of bi-lateral and regional free trade agreements (FTA). Today, for sectors such as grains, the priority focus is on removal of NTMs or technical trade barriers (TBTs) that will facilitate trade, reduce risk and costs for exporters and avoid disruptions to trade.

Sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS) and technical barriers to trade (TBT) account for the majority of NTMs affecting the grains industry (refer figure 5), which reflects the scenario for Australian agricultural exports more generally as identified by ABARES (refer Figure 5).

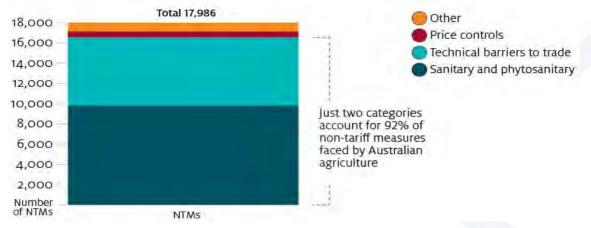


Figure 5- Non-tariff measures affecting Australian agriculture, January 2019

NTM Non-tariff measure. Source: UNCTAD 2019 NTMs are often legitimately imposed by Governments to protect consumers, the environment and producers by ensuring biosecurity, integrity and food safety standards. However, where NTMs act as barriers to trade they can restrict the trade of goods and add costs to producers, exporters and consumers. A NTM becomes a trade barrier when they are not based on risk or science, are used to protect domestic production, or when imposed by different countries, with different standards.

For the grains industry, SPS measures can become trade barriers where policies are based on zero tolerance or reduced limits and are increasingly influenced by emerging environmental and sustainability requirements to meet societal expectations.

These technical barriers to trade are technical regulations and standards which can result in:

- Higher operational and commercial risk for exporters
- Increased costs (compliance, administration, and production)
- Risk of trade ban or trade restriction which could be in the form of quotas, embargoes, sanctions, levies and other restrictions

The Department of Agriculture, Water & the Environment (DAWE) works with Australia's trading partners and other government agencies, it's overseas counsellors and Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade (DFAT) diplomatic network and through the World Trade Organisation (WTO) TBT Committee to resolve NTM issues.

The grain industry has established a market access database to identify, track and respond to NTMs. This database is jointly managed by an Industry Working Group (IWG) comprising GTA, GIMAF, GGL and NWPGP. Currently there are over 100 NTMs identified (refer Figure 6).

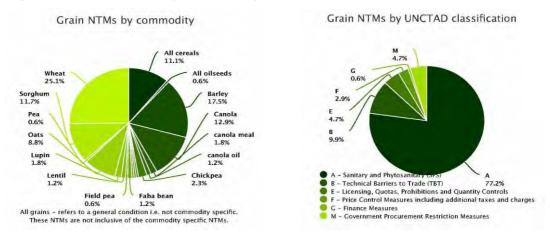
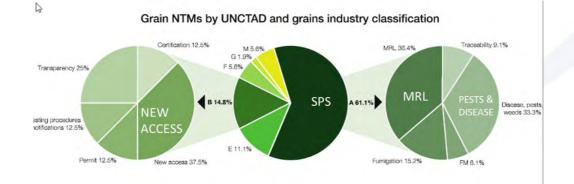


Figure 6: Grains NTMs by commodity and classification



The grains industry recognises that addressing NTMs is challenging and requires Government and industry to work together to prioritise NTMs, develop technical solutions and negotiate outcomes. While bi-lateral approaches are important, increasingly multi-lateral dialogue and approaches to

addressing NTMs and improving transparency and predictability for trade is seen as a high priority by the grains industry.

Specifically, the grains industry has identified key areas for multi-lateral activity around digitisation of documentation to improve efficiency, minimise delays and reduce paperwork; mutual recognition, streamlining and harmonising of global/regional standards and testing methodologies; and ensuring predictable and risk based/scientifically justified regulations (e.g. MRLs, technology and innovation products among others)

Recommendation:

Industry and Government must continue to work together to prioritise NTMs, develop technical solutions through Industry /Government working groups and establish collaborative bilateral and multilateral dialogue to remove or minimise the impact of NTMs.

5.3 Geopolitical and Covid Related Risks

The success of the Australian grain industry is dependent on access to international markets and to imported inputs that are critical to crop production, supply chain operations and some domestic consumption.

GTA's mission is to "facilitate trade". It supports and advocates for a rules-based global trade framework, based on objective scientific and risk-based assessments. GTA advocates at a domestic level with Australian state and Federal Governments, as well as at a regional/multi-lateral level and globally as an active member of the International Grain Trade Coalition (IGTC).

5.3.1 Access to Markets

Increasing global trade tensions, while creating some challenges for the sector, has also created increased awareness around the need to continually investigate and develop innovative and transformational strategies to diversify markets_and increase value added opportunities. Recent action by China in relation to barley, but also other grain commodities, has hindered access to this market, and potentially more over the longer term will give the opportunity for competitors to gain a foothold in the Chinese market. The impact of this action will extend beyond barley producers and exporters to encompass the whole grain sector by lowering prices for all other grains. As a result, the grain industry in conjunction with Government is developing a Market Diversification Strategy with a multi-commodity focus across the broader grain industry.

This proposal is aimed at developing a strategy for the grain industry to continue to build value for growers and the broader industry, diversify its markets and increase activity in target markets where there is contestable market value that the industry can capture. The strategy will assist industry and Government engagement with alternative markets, and assist the Government and industry come together to make bold changes that will support the grain industry to be strong, resilient, thriving and internationally competitive.

This strategy will complement the *Modernising the Supply Chain strategy* that GTA has developed and is working with Government to implement. This strategy is based on the premise that improving the efficiency of the grain supply chain will add value to <u>every</u> tonne for grain that moves through the supply chain to all markets. A copy of the *Modernising the Supply Chain Strategy* can be found <u>here</u>.

5.3.2 Access to imported Agricultural Chemicals

Agricultural chemicals including fertiliser, insecticides, herbicides, pesticides and fungicides are critical to the Australian grain industry from both a crop yield, crop protection & quality and from a stored grain protection and phytosanitary requirement.

Crop production has increased in Australia largely driven by yield increase per unit of land through cropping practices and the use of fertiliser. Similarly, Croplife estimate that without the use of

agricultural pesticides 50% of crop yield would be lost to Fungal diseases, destructive pests and suffocating weeds.

The risk that the Australian supply chain has is the large proportion of its crop inputs is imported, and a considerable proportion of that is produced in China. Given the current geopolitical climate this situation may lead to a restriction in the availability and / or the cost of crop inputs for Australian agricultural production and for the protection and the export phytosanitary requirements of stored grain.

5.3.3 Access to imported animal feed protein sources

Australia imports significant amounts of protein in the form soybean meal for inclusion in animal feed rations targeted for domestic food consumption.

The growth in soybean meal imports, predominantly from north and south American countries, has become an important component of the domestic market. Disruption or break down in this supply chain, would impact the domestic feed sector, as would have to seek protein from commodities with lower protein contents. This could be expected to increase costs and slow the rate of animal growth, leading to a slow down in the rate and level of animal production (notably pig and poultry). Thus, highlighting a vulnerability in Australia's domestic food supply chain.

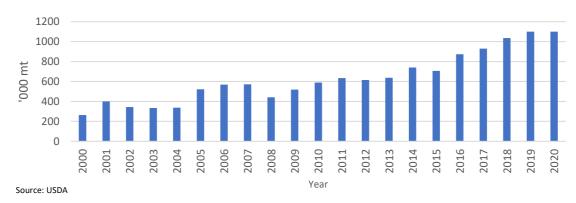


Figure 7- Australian Soybean Meal Imports ('000 mt)

5.3.4 Access to the Domestic Supply Chain

Access and operation of the Australian grain supply chain is critical to Australia's food supply and food security. Grain is a direct input for a significant number of consumer food products as well as a crucial input for feed rations for animal production destined for human consumption.

The grain supply chain is complex and includes:

- Farm production
- Grain storage and handling
- Transport road, rail and ocean (bulk & containers)
- Feed and food processors
- Information Technology & Financial services (connectivity, credit & payments).

The Covid-29 pandemic has highlighted potential vulnerabilities in the grain supply chain. As part of its Covid response planning the grains industry developed am Australian Grains Supply Chain Risk Matrix (refer Appendix). The grain supply chain is vulnerable to disruptions in the flow of grain and data. Crucial to each part of the supply chain is the availability of sufficient, skilled labour at the right place and the right time. Much of the activity in the chain is physical in nature, which therefore means a dependence on labour to undertake many necessary processes. Therefore, the grain supply chain, and as a consequence Australia's food supply chain and security, is at risk to a severe escalation of Covid19 (such as seen in other parts of the world).

Investment to minimise the dependence of labour will reduce the supply chain vulnerability over time.

Recommendation

Industry and Government work together to develop and implement trade and market access strategies to grow and diversify markets for Australian grains. Further, to invest in modernising the grain supply chain to improve global competitiveness, efficiency and value of the grain moving through the supply chain, concurrently reducing risks of disruption to trade and flow of grain to food processors and consumers.

6. Conclusion

The grain supply chain consists of multiple parties and complex interactions which impact on market fairness, access and cost. Any negative interaction can create unmanageable risk, vulnerability and restrict the ability for the market to work effectively.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. Please do not hesitate to contact GTA or AGEC at any stage to discuss further.

Yours faithfully,

Pat O'Shannassy CEO, Grain Trade Australia

Lyndon Asser Chair, Australian Grain Exporters Council

Annexed:

- List of GTA Members
- Grain supply chain Covid-19 Risk Matrix
- Modernising the Grain Supply Chain Strategy (via link)



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<u>Covid19 – Australian Grains Supply Chain Risk Matrix</u>

ector	Segment		Comment		Impact
A. Farm Production	i.	Crop inputs	 Supply Shortage of pre-crop and in-crop chemicals and fertiliser China is the major producer of macronutrients and Phosphate. With forced closure of industry in China and disruption to the SC there may be delays and shortages that may impact on the cropping cycle. Panic buying and hoarding are anticipated and may create localised shortages. A major increase in price for inputs may create cost/price and therefore enterprise value decisions for growers. 		
	ii.	Machinery/Operations	 Machinery parts for repairs may be an issue as supply chains become uncertain. This is anticipated to cause isolated hardship but is not anticipated to have an industry wide impact 		
	iii.	Capital Availability/Cash Flow	 Coming out of drought growers may require financing to move forward in the cropping cycle. Access to finances/working capital needs consideration. 		
	iv.	Labour	• Farm labour in broadacre farming is minimal except for peak periods such as cropping and harvest. Given the farming environment is isolated impact on the supply of labour is not of major concern as compared to other industries and agricultural sectors. Travel restrictions may impact on labour availability in some areas, eg "backpacker" labour dependency can be high in some local regions.		
B. Storage Companies	i.	Machinery/Operations	 Like any other warehousing and bulk materials handlers, the grain storage companies are anticipating some shortage or delay in sourcing of some materials and spare parts. This is being managed and discussion have occurred between industry and govt. 		
	ii.	Grain Protectants	• Phosphine and contact pesticides may be in short supply which may impact on ability to deliver/ship grain free from insects (per legislation). BHCS to progress and keep industry aware of any issues.		
	iii.	Operating Capital/cash flow	Less significant issue for the larger bulk of the storage companies		
	iv.	Energy / Electricity	 Significant issue for the smaller bulk of the storage companies Breakdown in electricity availability is a risk to grain receival/outturn and storage. Some sites/facilities may have on site power, others rely on grid. Need to check on level of own-onsite generators. 		
	۷.	Labour	• Travel restrictions may impact on the availability of harvest casual labour this may impact on the receival process and the ability to open all grain receival sites		
C. Transport - Road	i.	Machinery/Operations	• There is likely to be difficulty in sourcing parts and materials for effecting repairs on the truck fleet.		
	ii.	Operating Capital/cash flow	• The road industry is based on a model of low cost of entry and operates with a low capital base. Any shocks in the supply chain can have major impacts on fleet operators and especially owner drivers. Fuel price is at a record low and this si providing benefit to the fleet operators.		

Sector	Segment		Comment	Likelihood	Impact
	iii.	Labour	 Road industry is coming off a severe drought and is not well placed for further volatility Isolated inter-company labour shortages may result from Covid-19 cases. However, relief and back-up drivers may be accessible. Planning will minimise the impact of isolated pockets of infection impacting on the supply of drivers 		
	i.	Machinery/Operations	 There is likely to be difficulty in sourcing some parts and materials for the locomotive and wagon fleets. 		
D. Transport – Rail	ii.	Track Congestion	 Overheated demand for other rail traffic (minerals /FMCGs) may have an impact on pathway access and priority access to locomotives and crew. 		
	iii.	Operating Capital/cash flow	• The rail industry requires a relatively large capital base and normally has in place adequate cash flow management arrangements.		
	iv.	Labour	 Issue for rail is more the return to more normal demand in 2021 and being able to re-start the supply chain. Isolated inter-company labour shortages may result from Covid-19 cases. Rail crews coming from a drought year will already be in short supply – and will have to re-learn and up-skill on track conditions -leading to time delays 		
			Crew shortage will be an issue for grain traffic that will require management and oversight.		
E. Transport – Bulk Shipping	i.	Machinery/Operations	• There is likely to be isolated issues for some fleet managers with sourcing some parts and materials for repairs and refits.		
	ii.	Demand Congestion	• Dry Bulk Shipping at some stage is anticipated to have peaks of high demand from grain and other dry bulk product markets. This may be exacerbated due to the changeover to low sulphur fuel oil.		
	iii.	Operating Capital/cash flow	• The shipping industry requires a relatively large capital base and normally has in place adequate cash flow management arrangements. Recent mergers and acquisitions have strengthened the survivor's whist reducing the number of players. Financial impact from other vessel fleets (especially containers) may create periods of financial pain.		
	iv.	Labour	 Isolated inter-company labour shortages may result from Covid-19 cases. Similarly, there has been some issue with quarantine periods and crew changeovers. These are largely resolved at a state government level. However, individual Port Authorities can apply their own procedures that can lead to delays when vessels are sourced from nearby ports with less than 14 days sailing time. 		
F.	v.	Export Sales Documentation	Reduction in air travel is creating issues with transfer of physical documents of sale and banking. Steps have been taken to revert to electronic copies until the physical documents can be provided.		
G. Transport – Container Shipping	i.	Machinery/Operations	• Major global issues with repositioning of empty containers due to the downturn in Chinese throughput.		
	ii.	Demand Congestion	• Similarly, the downturn in trade may create issues for global fleet managers having vessels out of position and unable to find close-by demand.		
	iii.	Operating Capital/cash flow	• The shipping industry requires a relatively large capital base and normally has in place adequate cash flow management arrangements. However, with the unprecedented volatility this may create some financial concern and periods of financial pain.		
	iv.	Labour	Isolated inter-company labour shortages may result from Covid-19 cases.		
ν.	vi.	Export Sales Documentation	• Reduction in air travel is creating issues with transfer of physical documents of sale and banking. Steps have been taken to revert to electronic copies until the physical documents can be provided.		

Sector	Seg	ment	Comment	Likelihood	Impact
	i.	Machinery/Operations	 Like any other warehousing and bulk materials handlers the domestic processor are anticipating some shortage or delay in sourcing of some materials and spare parts 		
	ii.	Grain Protectants	• Phosphine and contact pesticides may be in short supply which may impact on ability to store grain free from insects (per legislation)		
H. Domestic Food and Feed	iii.	Demand	 Surge in demand for processed product (flour, vegetable oil, feed pellets) will require active supply chain to deliver grain to mills. Mills processing capacity, including labour availability will be risk factors, but capacity should be sufficient for stronger but "orderly" consumer demand 		
Processors			 Tight supply leading into new crop requires demand management planning by processors to ensure they do not run short. 		
	iv.	Energy	 Breakdown in electricity availability is a risk to production capacity to meet demand. Need to check on level of own-onsite generators. 		
	۷.	Operating Capital/cash flow	 Increase demand will require higher levels of working capital to purchase and process grain. Issue significance varies according to scale of operations 		
	vi.	Labour	Labour and skills shortages could arise due to COVID19.		
I. Financial Markets/Trade Counterparties	i.	Market Liquidity	 Whilst most Trading companies have had recent poor periods there should be enough liquidity in the market. Demand for new crop may be volatile as other countries seek to manage any food panics. This may result in new and inexperienced players in the market. This may result in supply chain related issues and blockages 		
	ii.	Market Inflation	• Food panics may result in spikes of inflation on key food items that may impact grain pricing.		
	iii.	Credit	 Credit / finance facilities may tighten by banks, creating difficulty for trade working capital, impacting ability to purchase from growers and also grain trade liquidity and credit/solvency risk for market participants 		
	iv.	Payments	 Inability of banks to process documents due to self-isolation may impact and create some breakdown in Banking & Credit System, meaning Payments/Letters of Credit unable to process, payments not made, grain does not move through supply chain 		
	۷.	Connectivity	• Pressure on the internet and other communication systems may lead to periods of outage and impact on all business activity.		

Low
Med
High

GRAIN TRADE AUSTRALIA

Membership List as at 1 March 2021

Contact	Website /Phone
Mr Jason Craig	cbh.com.au
Mr Philip Hughes	glencoreagriculture.com.au
	2
Mr. Dobort Sourwow	
Mr Robert Spurway	graincorp.com.au 1
	-
Mr Darryl Borlase	adm.com
Mr Erik Wibholm	cargill.com.au

Cargill Australia Limited Level A4 (1.5 - 3 Million Tonnes)

Organisation **Ordinary Member (Trading)** Level A1 (over 7 Million Tonnes) CBH Grain Pty Ltd

Glencore Agriculture Pty Ltd

Level A2 (5 - 7 Million Tonnes) Graincorp Operations Ltd

Level A3 (3 - 5 Million Tonnes) ADM Trading Australia Pty Ltd

Level B1 (1.0 - 1.5 Million Tonnes)

Emerald Grain Pty Limited Cofco International

Level B2 (500,000 - 1 Million Tonnes)

Arrow Commodities Pty Ltd Australian Grain Export Ptv Ltd Barrett Burston Malting Co Pty Ltd CHS Broadbent Pty Ltd Centre State Exports Pty Ltd George Weston Foods Limited Ridley Agriproducts Pty Ltd Riordan Grain Services Riverina (Australia) Pty Ltd Bunge Agribusiness Australia Pty Ltd

Level B3 (250,000 - 500,000 Tonnes)

Allied Pinnacle Pty Ltd Robinson Grain Trading Co Pty Ltd Wilmar Gavilon Pty Ltd Louis Dreyfus Company Australia Pty Ltd Quadra Commodities Pty Ltd

Level C1 (over 10 employees, under 250,000 Tonnes)

Adams Australia Pty Ltd Agriex Australia Pty Ltd Agrisk Management Pty Ltd AGT Foods Australia Associated Grain t/a Agrocorp Processing Australia Auscott Ltd Australian Fresh Milk Holdings (AFMH) BFB Pty Ltd Blairs Produce Company Boolah Farms Pty Ltd Castlegate James Australasia Pty Ltd Coprice Darwalla Milling Co Pty Ltd Deacon Seeds Company Deckert Group Pty Ltd Esperance Quality Grains Five Star Stock Feeds Fletcher International Exports Pty Ltd Hanlon Enterprises Grain Independent Grain Handlers Pty Ltd

Mr David Johnson Ms Sara Pan

Mr Dominic Vanzella Mr Brett Dodson Mr Dean Ganino Mr Steve Broadbent Mr Jeff Voigt Mr Mark O'Brien Mr Michael Reeves Mr Mark Lewis Mr Gareth Stapleton Mr Stephen Bennett

Mr Josh Lawrence Mr Gary Robinson Mr Matt Albion Mr Sam Roache Mr Robin Cassar

Mr Ian Mack Mr Joseph Khnessier Mr Brett Stevenson Mr Michael Brittain Mr Bhuvan Gandhi Mr Andrew Donovan Ms Jill Smith Mr Shane Bird Mr Sean Blair Mr Stuart Tighe Mr Ross Giovanetti Ms Krissy Campbell Mr Gary Heidenreich Mr Mark Schmidt Mr Chris Deckert Mr Neil Wandel Mr Tim Huggins Mr Kurt Wilkinson Mr Chris Coates Mr Brad Bryant

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> alliedpinnacle.com robinsongrain.com.au 07 3713 8700 louisdreyfus.com.au quadra.com

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Malteurop Australia Pty Ltd MC Croker Pty Limited MSM Milling Pty Ltd Namoi Cotton Ltd Newcastle Agri Terminal Pty Ltd Premium Grain Handlers P/L Quattro Ports Reid Stockfeeds Pty Ltd Rivalea (Australia) Pty Ltd - Animal Nutrition Riverina Oils & BioEnergy Pty Ltd Southern Cotton Trading Pty Ltd SunPork Farms Feed Mills Tasmanian Agricultural Producers Pty Ltd ThriveAgri TSS Grain (Tasmanian Stockfeed Services) Unigrain Pty Ltd W B Hunter Pty Ltd Wilken Grain Woods Grain Pty Ltd **XLD** Commodities Yenda Prods Grain Pty Ltd Level C2 (under 10 employees, under 250.000 Tonnes) A T Waterfield & Son Pty Ltd A W Vater and Co Advantage Grain Pty Ltd Access Grain Pty Ltd

Irwin Stockfeeds

Itochu Australia Ltd

J K International Pty Ltd

K M & W M Kelly & Sons

Laucke Flour Mills P/L

Lawson Grains Pty Ltd

LINX Cargo Care

LPC Trading Pty Ltd

James Stock Feed and Fertilizer Pty Ltd

Jerilderie Grain Storage & Handling

LDC Enterprises Australia Pty Ltd

Agmark Commodities Agracom Pty Ltd Agri Om Australia Pty Ltd Agri-Oz Exports Pty Ltd Agrigrain Agromin Australia Pty Limited Marina Commodities Australian - Asian Agricultural Exports Pty Ltd Australian Choice Exports Pty Ltd Australian Grain Storage Australian Growers Direct Pty Ltd Australian Mungbean Company Pty Ltd Baker Grain Boort Grain Co-Operative Broun and Co Grain Pty Ltd Cameron Pastoral Company Pty Ltd C & S Trading Pty Ltd C K Tremlett Pty Ltd Carpendale Commodities Chester Commodities Pty Ltd CL Commodities Pty Ltd Continental Grain Handling Pty Ltd (CGH) Coorow Seeds Cory Johnston (Aust) Pty Ltd Craig Tyack Grain Trading Demeter Cormack Pty Ltd Defiance Maize Products Pty Ltd Direct Grain Pty Ltd Direct Commodities Pty Ltd

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Transport Operator

Gehrke Grains and Transport Pty Ltd Hamilton Contracting (NSW) Pty Ltd Horne Ag Logistics Pty Ltd Pacific National (NSW) Pty Ltd SEAWAY Intermodal Pty Ltd

Broker

Large

Medium

Agriboard Pty Ltd Fox Commodites Pty Ltd Grain Brokers Australia Horizon Grain Brokers Pty Ltd iGrain.com.au Pty Itd StoneX Financial Pty Ltd McDonald Pelz Australia Perkins Commodity Brokers Teague Australia Pty Ltd

Sole Operator

A C Grain Allied Grain Pty Ltd Cogeser (Australia) Pty Ltd Esquire Commodities Pty Limited Farm Tender Lotema Pty Ltd Mallon Commodity Brokering Quest Commodities Pty Ltd Wimmera Mallee Grain Services Woodside Commodities Pty Ltd

Corporate

Large ASX Limited Australia And New Zealand Banking Group Australian Grain Technologies Pty Ltd Commonwealth Bank of Australia

Medium

AariDiaital Agrifood Technology Pty Ltd Amspec Australia Pty Ltd Australian Superintendence Company Commodity Inspection Services (Australia) Pty Ltd Foss Pacific Pty Ltd Holding Redlich Holman Fenwick Willan Intertek SBA Law SGS Australia Pty Ltd T-Ports Pty Ltd Viridis Ag

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International Affiliate

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Industry Association

Australia Export Grain Innovation Centre Grain Growers Limited Grain Industry Association of WA Grain Producers Australia Ltd NSW Farmers Association

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