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New Zealand

HRI Food Service Sector

Annual

2008

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Report Highlights: This report provides an overview of the restaurant food service sector in New Zealand.

Includes PSD Changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Annual Report
Wellington [NZ1]
[NZ]

SECTION I. MARKET SUMMARY

Overview

Comparable in size to Colorado, New Zealand is an island country with a diverse multicultural population of 4.23 million people. It is a largely urbanized society with over half of the population residing in the four largest cities: Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Hamilton. Over one-third of New Zealanders live in Auckland and the surrounding areas.

According to the New Zealand Restaurant Association, sales in the foodservice industry, which employs more than 80,000 people, reached NZ \$4.8 billion (US \$3.69 billion) in 2007 (April 1, 2006 – March 31, 2007), up 7% from the previous year. In New Zealand, eating out is a popular way to relax and socialize. Busier lifestyles along with rising discretionary income are two of the factors that have accounted for growth in the foodservice industry. Auckland has the largest share of the food service market at 37%, followed by Wellington at 14.6%, and the Waikato/Bay of Plenty region at 11.5%.

The total number of food outlets in New Zealand increased from 10,681 in 2006 to 10,963 in 2007, an increase of approximately 2.5%. Commercial food outlets in New Zealand range from multinational chains, such as McDonalds, to ethnic restaurants and café shops.

On average, New Zealand households spend NZ \$156 (US \$120) per week on food, of which, approximately 44% is spent on grocery food items, 24% on restaurant meals and ready-to-eat meals, 15% on meat, poultry and fish, 12% on fruits and vegetables and 5% on non-alcoholic beverages. (Statistics New Zealand)

New Zealand's Foodservice Industry Sales

Type of Restaurant	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Annual Sales (NZ \$ Million)	Percent Growth Rate 1/	Annual Sales (NZ \$ Million)	Percent Growth Rate	Annual Sales (NZ \$ Million)	Percent Growth Rate	Annual Sales (NZ \$ Million)	Percent Growth Rate
Restaurants, Cafes, Coffee Houses and Caterers	2,865	4	3,099	8	3,449	11	3,637	5
Fish and Chip Shops, Ethnic Food Takeaway Shops, Chicken and Hamburger Outlets	487	13	572	17	608	6	683	12
Pizzerias	77	10	110	43	143	30	177	24
Lunch Bars, Ice Cream Parlors and Vendors and Other Takeaways	237	21	239	1	296	24	303	2
TOTAL	3,666	6	4,020	10	4,496	12	4,800	7

1/ Statistics reported on a March year (April 1 – March 31)

Source: Restaurant Association of New Zealand; 2007 Foodservice Facts

New Zealand's food service sector can be divided into three major segments: restaurants, cafes and coffee shops; pizzerias; and take out shops.

Restaurants, cafes and coffee shops

This segment of the market accounts for 76% of total food service sales in New Zealand. Sales for restaurants, cafes, and coffee shops, as estimated by the Restaurant Association of New Zealand, were up just 5% in 2007 compared to 24% for pizzerias and pizza take away shops and 12% for other take away shops (fish and chips, hamburger, chicken etc.)

According to Euromonitor, full service restaurants are forecast to grow at the rate of 4% per annum through 2011. Within this segment, the number of ethnic restaurants is expected to continue to increase reflecting changing consumer preferences and an increasingly multicultural society.

Restaurant Sales in New Zealand (NZ \$ Million)

Type of Restaurant	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Full-service restaurants	2,635	2,713	2,815	2,871	2,944	3,091
Chained full-service restaurants	109	112	116	112	104	124
Independent full-service restaurants	2,525	2,601	2,698	2,759	2,839	2,966
European full-service restaurants	632	651	677	710	753	791
North American full-service restaurants	886	904	921	907	896	953
Chained North American full-service restaurants	96	99	103	97	90	111
Independent North American full-service restaurants	789	805	817	809	805	841
Latin American full-service restaurants	137	140	146	143	142	145
Independent Latin American full-service restaurants	137	140	146	143	142	145
Middle Eastern full-service restaurants	97	107	125	138	146	153
Independent Middle Eastern full-service restaurants	97	107	125	138	146	153
Asian full-service restaurants	406	420	438	434	433	439
Chained Asian full-service restaurants	4	4	6	6	7	7
Independent Asian full-service restaurants	401	415	432	428	425	432
Pizza full-service restaurants	37	37	37	39	39	39
Chained Pizza full-service restaurants	8	7	7	7	6	5
Independent Pizza full-service restaurants	28	29	29	31	32	34
Other full-service restaurants	438	452	470	498	533	567
Independent other full-service restaurants	438	452	470	498	533	567
Casual Dining - full-service restaurants	39	44	52	60	60	75
Independent European full-service restaurants	632	651	677	710	753	791

Source: Euromonitor

Take Out Shops

This category, which is comprised of fish and chip shops, ethnic food take away shops, and fast food shops, accounts for 14% of the food service market. In value terms, it grew 12% to NZ \$683 million (US \$525.9) in 2007. In 2006, fast food chains account for around 57% of the total number of fast food outlets in New Zealand. (Euromonitor).

Pizzerias

According to the New Zealand Restaurant Association, the value of total pizzeria sales in 2007 (March year) were \$177 million. This sector accounts for 3.7% of total food service sales. At 24%, pizza chain outlets reported the highest growth rate of any food service establishment type in 2006. Yum Brands Inc. (Pizza Hut Chain) held a 40% market share in 2006, followed by Tasman Pacific Foods (Hell's Pizza chain) at 29% and Domino's Pizza Inc. at 26%. (Euromonitor)

Home/Pizza delivery Brand Share (% market share)

Brand	Brand Owner	2003	2004	2005	2006
Pizza Hut	Yum! Brands Inc	73.3	55.2	46.7	40.5
Hell Pizza	Tasman Pacific Foods	-	-	-	28.6
Domino's Pizza	Domino's Pizza Inc	-	7.0	22.5	26.4
Wishbone	Wishbone Enterprises Ltd	2.2	3.4	3.3	2.7
Pizzaguy	Pizza Guy NZ Ltd	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.6
Tandoori Palace	Tandoori Palace Ltd	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
Hell Pizza	Hell Pizza	2.9	19.6	25.6	-
Pizza Haven	Domino's Pizza Inc	-	12.4	-	-
Pizza Haven	Pizza Haven Pty Ltd	18.9	-	-	-
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Euromonitor – 100% Home Delivery/Takeaway – New Zealand

SECTION II. ROAD MAP FOR MARKET ENTRY

ADVANTAGES AND CHALLENGES FOR U.S. FOOD EXPORTERS

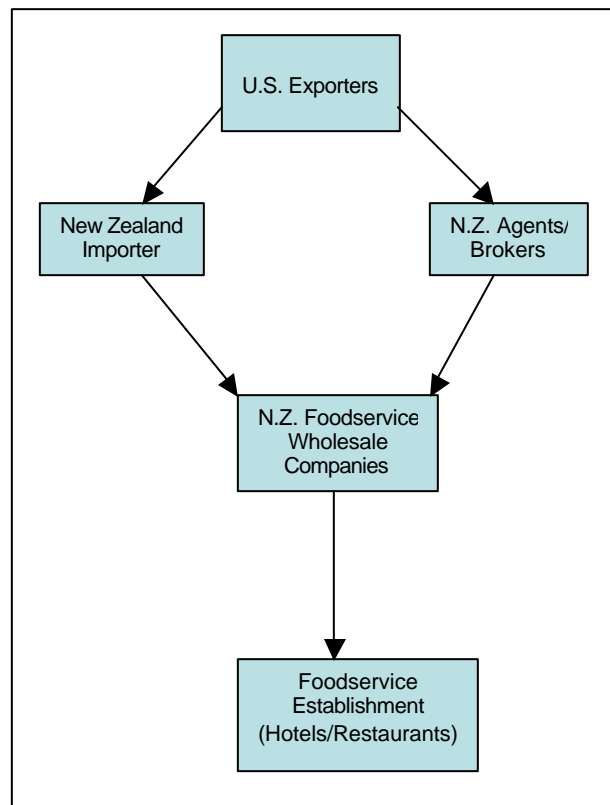
Advantages	Challenges
Ease of doing business, relatively low tariffs and small market size makes New Zealand an attractive export destination for new-to-export and small companies	Small market with a population of just 4.23 million people; distance from the United States results in high transportation costs
Southern hemisphere location provides opportunities for U.S. suppliers to ship during New Zealand's off season	Strict phytosanitary/sanitary regulations with regard to fresh produce and meat
The New Zealand dollar is at record levels making imports more price competitive	Australian products enjoy a transportation advantage and are assessed a zero import duty
New Zealanders enjoy a relatively high disposable income and a growing interest in global cuisine	New Zealand is strong in the production and export of agricultural, forestry and seafood products

ENTRY STRATEGY

- U.S. exporters may elect to appoint agents, distributors, wholesalers or import brokers who can target foodservice wholesalers and hospitality industry segments such as restaurants, hotels and coffee shops.
- Foodstuffs (NZ) Limited, a supermarket chain which holds more than 50 percent market share in New Zealand, has three regional offices, and each regional office operates wholesale warehouse and distribution operations to service the needs of restaurants, catering businesses, corner stores, service stations and institutions. These wholesale operators are: James Gilmour & Co. Ltd. (Auckland); Toops Wholesale Ltd. (Wellington); and Trents Wholesale Ltd. (South Island). The Wellington region has an independent wholesale/distribution chain that supplies local restaurants called Moore Wilsons Limited, which is unconnected to Foodstuffs. (See section VI for contact information.)

DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS

Distribution Channel Flow Chart for Market Entry into New Zealand



SELECTED SUB-SECTOR PROFILES**a. Fast Food Restaurants**

Chained fast food restaurants accounted for around 57% of the total number of fast food outlets in 2006. (Euromonitor)

**Leading Fast Food Chain Outlets in New Zealand
(2006)**

Company Name	Number of Outlets	Location
McDonald's New Zealand	139	Throughout NZ
Burger King	68	Throughout NZ
Wendy's	30	Auckland
Subway	177	Throughout NZ
Domino's	62	Throughout NZ
Pizza Hutt	105	Throughout
KFC	95	Throughout NZ
Starbucks	46	Throughout NZ
Hells Pizza	65	Throughout NZ

Source: Euromonitor – Consumer Foodservice, 2007

b. Coffee Shops

New Zealand has become a café society, especially in urban centers. Specialist coffee shops saw strong growth in 2006 in sales.

Leading Coffee Chain Outlets in New Zealand (2006)

Company Name	Store Numbers	Parent Company	Ownership Structure
Starbucks	46	Starbucks Limited	Franchise
Muffin Break	37	Foodco Group	Franchise
Robert Harris	50	BP	Franchise
McCafe	44	McDonalds Corp	Franchise
BBs Coffee	25	RFG (Australia)	Franchise
Wild Bean Café	69	British Petroleum	Franchise
Esquires	27	Esquires (Canada)	Franchise

Source: Euromonitor – Consumer Foodservice, 2007

SECTION III. COMPETITION

Australia supplies more than 50% of the total value of New Zealand's food product imports including those used in the restaurant industry. Australian suppliers enjoy lower transport costs and, under the Closer Economic Relations Agreement, duty-free entry for their products. In contrast, U.S. food products are assessed import tariffs ranging from 0-7 percent. Many American firms have a manufacturing base in Australia which offers well-established food brands into the New Zealand market.

Major Suppliers to New Zealand for Selected Products 2007

Product Category	Major Supply Sources	Strengths of Key Supply Countries	Advantages and Disadvantages of local suppliers
Fresh Fruits Total Imports from All Sources: 135,850 tons	1. Philippines 41% 2. Ecuador 25% 3. U.S. 15%	1. Price competitive 2. Ability to supply counter-seasonal fruits (U.S.)	Major U.S. exports include fresh grapes, apricots, cherries, peaches, plums, pears and citrus fruits. New Zealand is a producer of most of these fruits, however, local fruit is unavailable in certain months creating a window of opportunity for U.S. fruits.
Processed Fruits & vegetables Total Imports from All Sources: 124,048 tons	1. Australia 25% 2. China 20% (U.S. has a 5% market share)	1. Price competitive 2. Duty-free access and proximity to NZ (Australia)	New Zealand has limited processed fruit and vegetable manufacturers. Local crop shortfalls also encourage import of these products.
Dried Fruit (Dates, Figs, raisins) Total Imports from All Sources: 1,970 tons	1. Iran 62% 2. Turkey 17% (U.S. has a 4% market share)	1. Traditional supply relationships 2. Price competitive	No local producers of dates, figs and raisins.
Nuts (almonds/walnuts/pistachios) Total Imports from All Sources: 7,658 tons	1. Vietnam 23% 2. U.S. 18% 3. Australia 10%	1. Price competitive 2. Proximity to NZ (Australia)	New Zealand is not a producer of nuts.

Source: Global Trade Atlas; NZ Food importers; Masterpet official; NZ Harmonized Tariff

SECTION IV. BEST PRODUCT PROSPECTS

Best product prospects include:

- Food products and preparations, especially those offering convenience, such as vegetable sauces, prepared fruit sauces etc.
- Frozen/chilled appetizers used in food service industry
- Meat products and specialty seafood products
- U.S. wines especially varietals not produced in New Zealand such as Zinfandel

U.S. Exports to New Zealand with Strong Growth Rates

Product Category	Total Imports 2007 (US\$ millions)	5 Year Average Annual Import Growth	Import Tariff Rate	Key Constraints over Market Development	Market Attractiveness for U.S.
Fresh Grapes	\$20,790	25%	Free	NZ is a small market; competition from Chilean and Australian grapes.	High growth potential. Consumers want fruits to be available year round.
Fresh Fruits (apricots, cherries, peaches, plums)	\$5,484	22%	Free	Some consumers have a slightly negative quality perception of imported fresh fruits.	U.S. can supply counter-seasonal fruit. Consumers want fruits to be available year round.
Pears	\$3,598	26%	Free	Consumer resistance to unfamiliar varieties such as red Anjou pear.	NZ is one of the first markets to get the fresh pear crop.
Citrus Fruit	\$17,998	20%	Free	Small market	New Zealand consumers appreciate quality of U.S. citrus.
Fruit Juice	\$49,982	21%	5-7%	U.S. products are expensive compared to product from some competitor countries.	Value-added juices/ concentrates with health and nutritional benefits have potential to grow.
Processed Fruits & Vegetables	\$186,135	16%	0-7%	U.S. products are expensive compared to other countries such as China.	U.S. has a reputation of supplying good quality product. To be successful, product must be price competitive.
Dry Fruit (dates, figs, raisins)	\$3,195	20%	Free	U.S. is price competitive in raisins; faces tough competition in dates/figs category.	Expanding demand for good quality and healthy foods.
Pork meat (frozen/Chilled)	\$81,582	21%	5%	U.S. products face tough competition from Canadian products.	Demand for pork products such as ham and its by-products are increasing.

SECTION V. POST CONTACT AND FURTHER INFORMATION

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