

ANNEX

Report on the availability of micronutrient data and fortification status for companies and countries included in the 2024 Global Product Profile

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FOODSWITCH



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BACKGROUND

The George Institute for Global Health's mission is to improve the health of millions of people worldwide. More specifically, the Food Policy Division works to reduce rates of death and disease caused by diets high in salt, saturated fat, sugar and excess energy, by undertaking research and advocating for a healthier food environment. The Division's main areas of activity are quantifying the healthiness of the food supply, encouraging food reformulation, and developing innovative approaches to encourage consumers to make healthier food choices.

In 2024, The George Institute was commissioned by the Access to Nutrition Initiative (ATNI) to examine the availability of micronutrient data and fortification status from the manufacturers included in the 2024 Global Product Profile. This report is an Annex to the main Product Profile report for 2024 and examines the availability of micronutrient data overall, by category, by country-level income status, and by country. Results are also examined in relation to measures of healthiness, using the proportion of products receiving an HSR of ≥ 3.5 .

OVERALL GOAL AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The overall goal of this work was to provide stakeholders, including companies, government, nutrition experts and others with a fuller understanding of the availability of data on micronutrient content for packaged foods and beverage from leading global companies. The specific objectives were as follows:

1. *What proportion of products had micronutrient data available?* For companies that provided ATNI with data for the 2024 Global product Profile, the proportion of products with micronutrient data available was examined overall, by Euromonitor subset, by country, and by country-level income status.
2. *Which micronutrients had the most data available?* For companies that provided ATNI with data for the 2024 Global product Profile, the proportion of products with data available for each of the X micronutrients requested by ATNI were examined overall, by Euromonitor subset, by country, and by country-level income status.
3. *Were healthier products more or less likely to have micronutrient data available?* For companies that provided ATNI with data for the 2024 Global product Profile, the proportion of products with micronutrient data available was examined for products considered “healthier” under the HSR compared to those that received ≤ 3.5 HSR.
4. *What proportion of products had information available about their fortification status? And were products that were fortified more or less likely to have micronutrient data available?* For companies that provided ATNI with data for the 2024 Global product Profile, the proportion of products with information on fortification status available was examined. The mean number of micronutrients available was also examined by fortification status.

The data were analysed using STATA statistical software version 18.

METHODS

Selection of companies

Manufacturers that provided data for the ATNI 2024 Global Product Profile were included in this analysis. Note that for some manufacturers, only select categories and/or country datasets were available. Overall, data in some part or in full were available from the following manufacturers:

1. Ajinomoto Co Inc (Ajinomoto)
2. Arla Foods Amba (Arla)
3. Campbell Soup Co (Campbell)
4. China Mengniu (China Mengniu)
5. Coca-Cola Co (Coca-Cola)
6. Conagra Brands Inc (Conagra)
7. Danone Groupe (Danone)
8. General Mills Inc (General Mills)
9. Grupo Bimbo SAB de CV (Grupo Bimbo)
10. Kellanova Co (Kellanova)
11. KDP Dr Pepper (KDP)
12. Kraft Heinz Co (Kraft Heinz)
13. Meiji Holdings Co Ltd (Meiji)
14. Mondelez International Inc (Mondelez)
15. Nestlé SA (Nestlé)
16. Nissin Foods Holdings Co Ltd (Nissin)
17. PepsiCo Inc (PepsiCo)
18. Royal FrieslandCampina NV (Royal Friesland)
19. Unilever Group (Unilever)
20. Upfield Holdings BV (Upfield)
21. Yili (Yili)

Selection of countries

The 25 countries included in this report were those that ATNi selected to ensure both companies' major markets (where they derive 50% or more of their global revenues), as well as markets in LMICs where the sale and consumption of pre-packaged food and beverage products is rapidly increasing, were included. The 25 countries included in this analysis were as follows:

1. Australia (AU)***
2. Brazil (BR)**
3. Canada (CA)***
4. China (CN)**
5. Denmark (DK)***
6. Ethiopia (ET)*
7. France (FR)***
8. Ghana (GH)*
9. India (IN)*
10. Indonesia (ID)**
11. Japan (JP)***
12. Kenya (KE)*
13. Mexico (MX)**
14. Netherlands (NL)***
15. Nigeria (NG)*
16. Pakistan (PK)*
17. Philippines (PH)*
18. South Africa (ZA)**
19. Sweden (SE)***
20. Tanzania (TZ)*
21. Thailand (TH)**
22. UK (UK)***
23. USA (US)***
24. Vietnam (VN)*

Each country was classified into one of three income groups *(Low- and Lower-Middle-Income (LMIC), **Upper-Middle-Income (UMIC) and ***High-Income (HIC) to examine differences in each of the metrics used.

RESULTS

The companies that provided data for the 2024 Global Product Profile had products totalling n=31,716. Out of these, 14,761 (46.5%) provided data for at least one micronutrient (**Table 1**). The mean number of micronutrients provided by each company was 3.2 (range 0-29). 'Meat and Seafood Substitutes' was the category with the highest mean number of micronutrients (12.1) followed by 'Juice' (8.1). The lowest was seen in 'Confectionery' (0.1) and 'Instant tea and Coffee Mixes' (0.0). Beverage categories had a much larger range compared to foods, with 'Bottled Water', 'Carbonates', 'Juice', 'RTD Tea' and 'Sports Drinks' all having the largest range (0-29 micronutrients provided). 'Edible Oils' had the largest proportion of products with at least one micronutrient provided (100%) followed by 'Plant-based Dairy' (99%) and 'Ice Cream' (95%).

Table 1: Mean and range number of micronutrients provided by manufacturers, by EMI subset

	N	N (%) with micronutrients	Mean (SD) no. micronutrients	Range
Baked Goods	2,190	575 (26%)	1.2 (2.9)	0 - 17
Bottled Water	652	174 (27%)	5.0 (10.8)	0 - 29
Breakfast Cereals	835	496 (59%)	3.5 (3.5)	0 - 20
Carbonates	1,374	354 (26%)	5.5 (11.2)	0 - 29
Concentrates	363	185 (51%)	3.0 (3.1)	0 - 12
Confectionery	2,900	48 (2%)	0.1 (0.6)	0 - 13
Dairy	6,873	4,141 (60%)	4.0 (5.7)	0 - 29
Edible Oils	12	12 (100%)	2.0 (0.0)	2
Energy Drinks	25	0 (0%)	0.0 (0.0)	0 - 0
Ice Cream	3,189	3,036 (95%)	6.7 (3.7)	0 - 17
Instant Tea and Coffee Mixes	203	0 (0%)	0.0 (0.0)	0 - 0
Juice	828	489 (59%)	8.1 (11.8)	0 - 29
Meat and Seafood Substitutes	82	64 (78%)	12.1 (7.2)	0 - 17
Other Hot Drinks	211	48 (23%)	2.3 (4.9)	0 - 18
Plant-based Dairy	480	477 (99%)	2.2 (2.8)	0 - 11
Processed Fruit and Vegetables	164	36 (22%)	0.4 (0.8)	0 - 2
Processed Meat and Seafood	190	160 (84%)	0.8 (0.4)	0 - 1
RTD Coffee	146	30 (21%)	0.2 (0.4)	0 - 1
RTD Tea	161	52 (32%)	4.0 (9.7)	0 - 29
Ready Meals	2,135	660 (31%)	1.1 (3.2)	0 - 20
Rice, Pasta and Noodles	1,408	518 (37%)	1.6 (2.9)	0 - 20
Sauces, Dips and Condiments	2,482	1,380 (56%)	2.8 (4.0)	0 - 16
Savoury Snacks	2,134	678 (32%)	1.7 (3.9)	0 - 16
Soup	1,085	830 (76%)	4.3 (3.6)	0 - 16
Sports Drinks	279	75 (27%)	7.1 (12.4)	0 - 29
Sweet Biscuits, Snack Bars and Fruit Snacks	1,289	226 (18%)	2.1 (5.1)	0 - 17
Sweet Spreads	26	17 (65%)	3.3 (3.2)	0 - 10
Total	31,716	14,761 (47%)	3.2 (5.7)	0 - 29

Table 2 shows the mean number of micronutrients by country. Denmark had, by far, the highest mean number of micronutrients provided (10.9) followed by Nigeria (9.0) and Sweden (8.8). Ethiopia and Vietnam had the lowest (0.0) followed by China (0.3). Sixteen out of the 24 included countries had less than 50% of products providing at least one micronutrient. High-income countries had the highest mean number of micronutrients (3.4) compared to low-middle income (3.2) and upper middle income (2.6; **Table 3**). High income countries also had the largest proportion of products with at least one micronutrient provided (52%).

Table 2: Mean and range number of micronutrients provided by manufacturers, by country

	N	N (%) with micronutrients	Mean (SD) no. micronutrients	Range
Australia	506	125 (25%)	2.0 (3.9)	0 - 16
Brazil	1,797	527 (29%)	1.6 (3.3)	0 - 16
Canada	669	329 (49%)	1.4 (1.7)	0 - 8
China	1,846	394 (21%)	0.3 (1.1)	0 - 27
Denmark	747	747 (100%)	10.9 (3.4)	3 - 24
Ethiopia	7	0 (0%)	0.0 (0.0)	0 - 0
France	2,471	1,489 (60%)	3.2 (3.8)	0 - 17
Ghana	54	47 (87%)	6.0 (5.6)	0 - 13
India	1,160	285 (25%)	1.6 (3.3)	0 - 18
Indonesia	610	314 (51%)	3.5 (4.4)	0 - 16
Japan	1,133	506 (45%)	2.5 (4.8)	0 - 27
Kenya	153	32 (21%)	5.2 (10.8)	0 - 29
Mexico	2,212	908 (41%)	4.4 (8.1)	0 - 29
Netherlands	1,054	399 (38%)	2.9 (5.6)	0 - 24
Nigeria	103	85 (83%)	9.0 (11.2)	0 - 29
Pakistan	19	5 (26%)	1.4 (2.5)	0 - 7
Philippines	753	503 (67%)	5.3 (4.6)	0 - 18
South Africa	792	339 (43%)	3.9 (8.0)	0 - 29
Sweden	812	751 (92%)	8.8 (6.0)	0 - 24
Tanzania	138	29 (21%)	5.7 (11.4)	0 - 29
Thailand	478	286 (60%)	3.9 (4.0)	0 - 13
UK	2,933	1,012 (35%)	2.3 (4.0)	0 - 24
USA	10,967	5,649 (52%)	3.1 (6.2)	0 - 29
Vietnam	302	0 (0%)	0.0 (0.0)	0 - 0
Total	31,716	14,761 (47%)	3.2 (5.7)	0 - 29

Table 3: Mean and range number of micronutrients provided by manufacturers, by income group

Income group	N	N with micronutrients	Mean (SD) no. micronutrients	Range
Lower-middle	2,689	986 (37%)	3.2 (5.9)	0 - 29
Upper-middle	7,735	2768 (36%)	2.6 (5.8)	0 - 29
High	21,292	11007 (52%)	3.4 (5.7)	0 - 29
Total	31,716	14761 (47%)	3.2 (5.7)	0 - 29

Table 4 shows that calcium was the most commonly provided micronutrient (n=13,244, 42% of products), followed by iron (n=9,196, 29% of products) and potassium (8,980, 28% of products). The least commonly provided micronutrient was vitamin K2 (n=669, 2% of products) followed by choline (n=674, 2% of products) and arginine (n=680, 2% of products).

Table 4: Number (%) of products with data available for each micronutrient

Micronutrient	N (%)
Calcium	13244 (42%)
Iron	9196 (29%)
Potassium	8980 (28%)
Vitamin A	6500 (20%)
Vitamin C	5919 (19%)
Magnesium	5629 (18%)
Vitamin D	5502 (17%)
Vitamin E	4067 (13%)
Vitamin B2 (riboflavin)	3815 (12%)
Vitamin B12 (cobalamin)	3355 (11%)
Vitamin B3 (niacin)	2915 (9%)
Phosphorus	2912 (9%)
Vitamin B9 (folate)	2556 (8%)
Vitamin K	2556 (8%)
Iodine	2556 (8%)
Zinc	2556 (8%)
Vitamin B6 (pyridoxine)	2508 (8%)
Vitamin B1 (thiamine)	2336 (7%)
Vitamin B5 (pantothenic acid)	2002 (6%)
Vitamin B7 (biotin)	1551 (5%)
Chloride	1362 (4%)
Selenium	937 (3%)
Manganese	875 (3%)
Copper	837 (3%)
Chromium	742 (2%)
DHA	693 (2%)
Arginine	680 (2%)
Choline	674 (2%)
Vitamin K2	669 (2%)

Table 5 shows the number of products with each Health Star Rating of those products that had at least one micronutrient value provided. “Healthier” products represented only 38% of all products that provided at least one micronutrient. Interestingly, results appeared to go in a “bell-shaped curve”, with lower proportions of products at both the least healthy and healthy end, and the majority of products with micronutrients provided falling somewhere in the middle of the range of HSRs.

Table 5: Number of products with each Health Star Rating overall and by EMI subset

	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	Total
Baked Goods	18	38	60	33	28	56	262	58	20	2	575
Bottled Water	0	0	3	24	13	7	30	0	40	57	174
Breakfast Cereals	0	3	24	116	151	56	51	46	29	20	496
Carbonates	133	33	9	41	8	0	130	0	0	0	354
Concentrates	74	60	19	11	12	1	8	0	0	0	185
Confectionery	30	1	2	2	1	0	8	4	0	0	48
Dairy	462	157	115	192	265	233	352	833	554	976	4,139
Edible Oils	0	0	0	3	0	4	5	0	0	0	12
Ice Cream	13	313	622	581	875	526	83	20	3	0	3,036
Juice	117	33	54	89	54	24	15	103	0	0	489
Meat and Seafood Substitutes	7	1	0	0	3	2	13	23	13	2	64
Other Hot Drinks	0	1	8	12	8	10	5	2	1	1	48
Plant-based Dairy	92	10	27	15	49	40	68	90	46	40	477
Processed Fruit and Vegetables	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	25	4	0	36
Processed Meat and Seafood	26	15	25	12	1	16	52	7	6	0	160
RTD Coffee	14	2	5	2	0	0	5	1	1	0	30
RTD Tea	2	8	13	2	0	4	23	0	0	0	52
Ready Meals	15	16	95	165	56	90	168	54	0	0	659
Rice, Pasta and Noodles	0	1	4	6	54	360	85	8	0	0	518
Sauces, Dips and Condiments	166	79	196	228	131	208	273	93	5	1	1,380
Savoury Snacks	52	54	127	105	154	81	59	40	4	2	678
Soup	7	0	1	0	1	215	511	94	1	0	830
Sports Drinks	1	5	28	1	12	10	18	0	0	0	75
Sweet Biscuits	10	14	72	46	34	12	1	20	11	6	226
Sweet Spreads	2	0	8	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	17
Total	1,241	844	1,517	1,687	1,910	1,955	2,232	1,524	739	1,109	14,758
Proportion of total	8%	6%	10%	11%	13%	13%	15%	10%	5%	8%	100%

Table 6 shows the mean number of micronutrients provided by manufacturers by Euromonitor subset and “healthier” status. Twelve of the 27 categories had a higher mean number of micronutrients provided for “less healthy” products compared to “healthier”, 10 categories had a lower mean number of micronutrients provided for “less healthy” products and the remaining categories had the same mean number of micronutrients regardless of healthier status.

Table 6: Mean number of micronutrients provided by manufacturers, by EMI subset and “healthier” status

	Mean no. micronutrients	
	“Less healthy”	“Healthier”
Baked Goods	0.9	1.5
Bottled Water	10.0	4.3
Breakfast Cereals	4.1	2.7
Carbonates	5.3	6.1
Concentrates	3.9	0.6
Confectionery	0.0	0.6
Dairy	4.5	3.7
Edible Oils	2.0	2.0
Energy Drinks	0.0	0.0
Ice Cream	6.8	5.3
Instant Tea and Coffee Mixes	0.0	-
Juice	9.2	6.1
Meat and Seafood Substitutes	10.1	12.5
Other Hot Drinks	2.2	3.5
Plant-based Dairy	3.2	1.2
Processed Fruit and Vegetables	0.0	0.4
Processed Meat and Seafood	0.9	0.8
RTD Coffee	0.2	0.2
RTD Tea	4.9	2.8
Ready Meals	1.2	0.9
Rice, Pasta and Noodles	1.3	3.3
Sauces, Dips and Condiments	2.4	4.6
Savoury Snacks	1.9	0.8
Soup	4.3	4.3
Sports Drinks	7.1	7.3
Sweet Biscuits, Snack Bars and Fruit Snacks	1.9	4.6
Sweet Spreads	3.7	2.4
Total	3.1	3.3

Table 7 shows the mean number of micronutrients provided by manufacturers by country and “healthier” status. Only nine of the 24 countries had a higher mean number of micronutrients provided for “less healthy” products compared to “healthier”, 10 countries had a lower mean number of micronutrients provided for “less healthy” products. Both low-middle income and upper-middle income countries had a higher mean number of micronutrients provided for “healthier” products compared to “less healthy” (Table 8). In high income countries the mean number of micronutrients provided was the same for “healthier” and “less healthy” products (3.4).

Table 7: Mean number of micronutrients provided by manufacturers, by country and “healthier” status

	Mean no. micronutrients	
	“Less healthy”	“Healthier”
Australia	1.9	2.2
Brazil	1.9	1.1
Canada	1.4	1.4
China	0.1	0.8
Denmark	10.7	11.0
Ethiopia	-	0.0
France	3.2	3.2
Ghana	6.6	5.3
India	1.6	1.6
Indonesia	3.5	3.4
Japan	1.5	6.0
Kenya	5.0	8.4
Mexico	4.0	5.5
Netherlands	2.8	2.9
Nigeria	10.0	7.1
Pakistan	1.6	0.0
Philippines	5.3	4.9
South Africa	4.0	3.8
Sweden	8.3	9.0
Tanzania	5.7	19.2
Thailand	4.0	3.4
UK	2.2	2.7
USA	3.7	2.3
Vietnam	0.0	0.0
Total	3.1	3.3

Table 8: Mean number of micronutrients provided by manufacturers, by income group and “healthier” status

Income group	Mean no. micronutrients	
	“Less healthy”	“Healthier”
Lower-middle	3.1	4.0
Upper-middle	2.6	2.8
High	3.4	3.4
Total	3.1	3.3

Overall, 12,019 products had information regarding fortification status. Of these, 28% were fortified. In general, fortified products had a higher mean number of products with micronutrient data provided compared to unfortified products (6.1 vs. 5.4; **Table 9**). Categories such as ‘Baked Goods’, ‘Bottled Water’, ‘Carbonates’, ‘Juice’, ‘Ready Meals’ and ‘RTD Tea’ had a much higher mean number of micronutrients provided for fortified products versus unfortified. Fortification status was not provided for any ‘Processed Fruit and Vegetables’, ‘Processed Meat and Seafood’, ‘Instant Tea and Coffee Mixes’ or ‘Energy Drinks’.

Table 9: Number of fortified products, by EMI subset

	Total N	N (%) fortified	Mean no. micronutrients	
			Unfortified	Fortified
Baked Goods	336	48 (14%)	0.7	15.3
Bottled Water	241	54 (22%)	10.6	24.0
Breakfast Cereals	512	224 (44%)	3.6	8.0
Carbonates	460	76 (17%)	15.1	22.5
Concentrates	114	75 (66%)	2.6	0.3
Confectionery	80	14 (18%)	1.9	4.7
Dairy	2,905	1,573 (54%)	1.2	1.4
Edible Oils	12	12 (100%)	-	2.0
Energy Drinks	0	-	-	-
Ice Cream	3,055	12 (0%)	7.0	2.8
Instant Tea and Coffee Mixes	0	-	-	-
Juice	307	203 (66%)	13.2	22.1
Meat and Seafood Substitutes	64	13 (20%)	16.7	11.1
Other Hot Drinks	60	49 (82%)	0.0	10.1
Plant-based Dairy	479	375 (78%)	1.1	2.5
Processed Fruit and Vegetables	0	-	-	-
Processed Meat and Seafood	0	-	-	-
RTD Coffee	103	1 (1%)	0.3	1.0
RTD Tea	89	16 (18%)	3.2	23.7
Ready Meals	879	137 (16%)	0.0	11.3
Rice, Pasta and Noodles	106	5 (5%)	7.2	4.0
Sauces, Dips and Condiments	782	133 (17%)	6.9	9.3
Savoury Snacks	310	5 (2%)	6.7	3.0
Soup	422	144 (34%)	6.7	9.5
Sports Drinks	77	31 (40%)	26.5	24.7
Sweet Biscuits, Snack Bars and Fruit Snacks	600	103 (17%)	3.2	10.6
Sweet Spreads	26	8 (31%)	1.7	6.9
Total	12,019	3,311 (28%)	5.4	6.1

All but two countries (Netherlands and Pakistan) had less than 50% of products that were fortified (**Table 10**). There was no specific trend overall by country, with some countries having a higher mean number of products with micronutrient data available for fortified versus unfortified products, and vice versa. Five countries (Canada, Denmark, Ethiopia, Sweden and Vietnam) had no data on fortification status provided. All income groups had a higher proportion of products with micronutrient data available for fortified versus unfortified products (**Table 11**).

Table 10: Number of fortified products, by country

	Total N	N (%) fortified	Mean no. micronutrients	
			Unfortified	Fortified
Australia	93	42 (45%)	0.7	6.9
Brazil	662	174 (26%)	4.6	3.8
Canada	0	-	-	-
China	254	73 (29%)	0.3	2.8
Denmark	0	-	-	-
Ethiopia	0	-	-	-
France	1,585	175 (11%)	5.1	3.8
Ghana	17	6 (35%)	1.0	1.0
India	404	125 (31%)	3.2	7.7
Indonesia	224	29 (13%)	6.0	8.8
Japan	358	61 (17%)	3.2	7.1
Kenya	39	6 (15%)	23.2	5.7
Mexico	826	345 (42%)	11.3	10.0
Netherlands	205	111 (54%)	1.3	3.5
Nigeria	64	12 (19%)	11.8	9.8
Pakistan	5	5 (100%)	-	5.2
Philippines	407	55 (14%)	6.7	8.6
South Africa	350	95 (27%)	10.6	4.0
Sweden	0	-	-	-
Tanzania	30	3 (10%)	27.9	9.3
Thailand	286	55 (19%)	6.2	7.9
UK	892	186 (21%)	5.5	4.3
USA	5,318	1,753 (33%)	4.5	6.1
Vietnam	0	-	-	-
Total	12,019	3,311 (28%)	5.4	6.1

Table 11: Number of fortified products, by income group

Income group	Total N	N (%) fortified	Mean no. micronutrients	
			Unfortified	Fortified
Lower-middle	966	212 (22%)	7.2	7.8
Upper-middle	2,602	771 (30%)	7.1	7.0
High	8,451	2,328 (28%)	4.6	5.7
Total	12,019	3,311 (28%)	5.4	6.1

Table 12 shows the number of fortified products with each Health Star Rating of those products that had at least one micronutrient value provided. Quite different results were seen compared to when examining all products regardless of fortification status (**Table 5**). For fortified products, the majority that had at least one micronutrient value provided were “healthier” products (64%). This was due to the large number of fortified ‘Dairy’ products receiving a higher HSR.

Table 12: Number of products with each Health Star Rating overall and by EMI subset, fortified only

	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	Total
Baked Goods		2		11	13	10	9	3			48
Bottled Water			3	14	1	4	17		12	3	54
Breakfast Cereals		1	20	56	33	22	35	26	17	14	224
Carbonates	27	2	1	7			39				76
Concentrates	2				5	26	42				75
Confectionery	1			2	1		8	2			14
Dairy	19	13	8	13	37	93	220	439	388	342	1,572
Edible Oils				3		4	5				12
Ice Cream			2	2	1	4	1	2			12
Juice	62	22	19	25	32	19	11	13			203
Meat and Seafood Substitutes	7				1			3	2		13
Other Hot Drinks		1	9	12	8	10	5	2	1	1	49
Plant-based Dairy	70	7	15	11	22	26	54	87	46	37	375
Processed Fruit and Vegetables											
Processed Meat and Seafood											
RTD Coffee			1								1
RTD Tea		1	7				8				16
Ready Meals			6	58	40	15	18				137
Rice, Pasta and Noodles		1	4								5
Sauces, Dips and Condiments	15	1	3	2		25	83	4			133
Savoury Snacks			3	1	1						5
Soup	5		1			37	100	1			144
Sports Drinks	1		15	1	4	1	9				31
Sweet Biscuits	1	4	45	28	17	8					103
Sweet Spreads	2		3	1						2	8
Total	212	55	165	247	216	304	664	582	466	399	3,310
Proportion of total	6%	2%	5%	7%	7%	9%	20%	18%	14%	12%	100%