




2025

Federal Election Priorities

To secure the viability and sustainability of
Australia's vegetable, potato and onion growers.



Vegetable industry insights

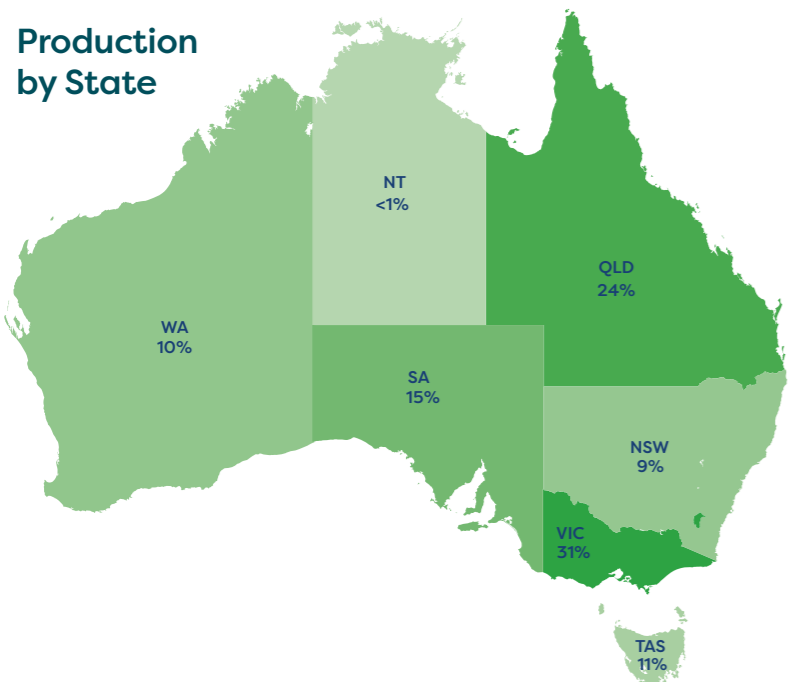
 Gross value of Australian vegetable, potato and onion industry is **\$5.8B**

 **3,600+** vegetable businesses in Australia

3.6M tonnes of fresh vegetables grown in Australia 

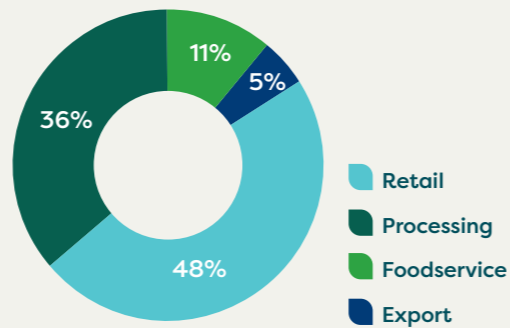
48B serves of vegetables 

Production by State



98% of fresh vegetables sold in Australia are grown in Australia

SUPPLY CHAIN DESTINATION



The top 5 export commodities are:

carrots, potatoes, onions, brassicas, and lettuce



The top 5 export destinations are:



Singapore, United Arab Emirates, Malaysia, Thailand, South Korea.

over 50 international markets.



34% of growers are considering leaving the industry in the next 12 months

50% of vegetable enterprises rate their business outlook as either very poor or poor

A message from our Chair

The livelihoods of Australian vegetable growers are increasingly under pressure, and as the industry reaches breaking point, the reliability of supply of affordable, fresh Australian grown vegetables also becomes increasingly questionable.

In the years since Australian growers pushed through the many challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic to ensure Australians retained access to a regular supply of fresh vegetables, the difficulties facing our industry have compounded.

Some of the many issues we are facing are as a result of wider global volatility, and uncertainty in the Australian economy. Others are the result of multiple tiers of Government policy measures, and compliance adjustments imposed on growers from a range of sources across the supply chain, which have made the business of growing and supplying fresh vegetables for Australians increasingly difficult.

As was starkly illustrated the 2024 AUSVEG Industry Sentiment Report, a cost-of-production crisis, poor returns, the increasing and overwhelming burden of compliance, a lack of capacity to invest in innovation, ongoing workforce challenges and woefully low national vegetable consumption, have led to a crisis in farm profitability.

Without profits to reinvest and sustain business viability, no business or business owner can survive. This is highlighted by the fact that one third of vegetable grower respondents to AUSVEG surveys continue telling us that they are considering walking away in the next 12 months.

Complacency around securing our Australian grown fresh food supply has allowed business conditions to become so dire that the long-term sustainability of an industry that helps feed Australia is now under threat. With our potential demise, the livelihood of thousands of employees and the vibrancy of hundreds of rural communities across the country is also under threat.



With a Federal election fast approaching, the time to act is now.

AUSVEG has identified the priority pillars of **secure supply, skills and workforce stability, structural supports for business and sustainable future** – as key areas for attention and commitment from all parties contesting the election.

AUSVEG is looking for commitment to our industry to ensure the future security of our sector – a sector that is so vital to the national interest.

Failing to act will have dire implications not only for the long-term viability of Australia's vegetable industry, but also national food security.

Bill Bulmer, AUSVEG Chair

Election Commitment Summary

SECURE SUPPLY

Consumption and engagement

- Increase domestic vegetable consumption by one serve per person per day by committing to a long-term, national multi-channel behavioural change campaign. (\$25 million per year over 5 years = \$125 million)

Food Security

- Implement the recommendations of the *Australian Food Story: Feeding the Nation and Beyond* report.
- Increase and maintain vegetable processing and food manufacturing capability through an innovation grant program to modernise equipment and increase productivity, efficiency and competitiveness.
- Increase sovereign capability by investing in domestic production facilities for farm inputs such as fertiliser, agricultural chemicals, potash and packaging.

Competition

- Immediately update the new Food and Grocery Code with any relevant recommendations from the ACCC Supermarket Inquiry, once it is complete.
- Provide funding for industry organisations/peak bodies and increase industry capacity to train growers on retail negotiations and the new Food and Grocery Code.

SKILLS AND WORKFORCE STABILITY

Workforce

- Introduce a properly-resourced National Labour Hire Licensing Scheme to tackle unethical labour hire providers, supported by a well-resourced Fair Work Ombudsman and Australian Border Force.
- Introduce a tailored grant program to boost industry organisations' capacity to upskill and educate horticulture businesses to navigate complex industrial relations and other workforce regulations and ensure compliance.

Migration

- Commit to maintaining the current status of the Working Holiday Maker Visa, including the 88-day work requirement, without additional compliance and regulation.
- Reduce barriers and streamline adaptability of industry labour agreements such as the Horticulture Industry Labour Agreement (HILA) and Pacific Australia Labour Mobility (PALM) scheme, to assist industry in attracting international workers to Australia.
- Implement a short-term Harvest Visa or Agriculture Visa.
- Introduce a longer-term visa scheme to include countries outside of the Pacific region such as India, Indonesia and Vietnam.

STRUCTURAL SUPPORTS FOR BUSINESS

Business

- Introduce instant asset write-off – immediate deduction with a \$50,000 threshold for businesses with a turnover of \$50 million or less – for investment in productivity-increasing farm assets, such as machinery and processing equipment, as well as capital assets like accommodation.
- Provide additional resources, IT and software solutions to aid grower compliance with complex horticulture workforce schemes and payroll.
- Establish an independent review into levels of compliance and regulation detrimentally affecting the productivity and profitability of the horticultural sector.

Trade and market access

- Higher prioritisation of horticulture commodities in international trade negotiations, including Ministerial involvement in negotiations and delegations.
- Increased funding and resources for a reinvigorated whole-of-Government approach to negotiating horticulture market access and improving market access conditions.
- Increased resourcing for the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade to focus on non-tariff trade barrier and red tape reduction for horticulture commodities.

SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

Biosecurity

- Commit long-term sustainable biosecurity funding, including increasing plant biosecurity agencies' capacity and resources to combat incursions.

Sustainable Eco-Systems

- Introduce a horticulture sector specific grant program to encourage investment in infrastructure that enhances farm sustainability, including renewable energy and biofuel plants and water efficiency initiatives.
- Fund initiatives to build industry capacity and understanding in regenerative farming techniques in horticulture, such as industry study tours.

Introduction

As the Federal election approaches, Australia’s vegetable industry is at a tipping point.

In the economically turbulent, and high-inflationary environment of the post COVID years the pressures on our crucial sector have continued to build.

These have been compounded by the relentless challenges facing the industry, and the ongoing imposition of burdensome governance and compliance requirements on the farming businesses currently responsible for producing **98%** of the fresh vegetables consumed in this country.

Australian vegetable growing businesses are now buckling under the weight of a cost-of-production crisis, compliance burden, unsustainable farmgate returns, a lack of capacity to invest and innovate, workforce shortages and declining engagement from a time-poor consumer base increasingly concerned with household budgets.

An AUSVEG Industry Sentiment Report released in September 2024 highlighted that these issues have created a crisis in farm profitability, with **50%** of grower respondents indicating they were less profitable than they were 12 months ago, and almost **30%** indicating they expect to be financially worse off in a further 12 months.

Alarming, the report confirmed that **34%** of growers are considering walking away from the sector in the next 12 months.

A grower exodus of this magnitude would have catastrophic implications for future vegetable supply, and national food security.

Urgent action is needed to address the issues and challenges facing the sector. The upcoming election is a crucial opportunity for commitments to measures that help secure the long-term sustainability of our industry, which is vital to our national interest, and the health of Australians.

This document outlines the key commitments AUSVEG is seeking from parties contesting the election.

AUSVEG’S election priorities cover nine key themes across the four pillars of:

- SECURE SUPPLY** 
- SKILLS AND WORKFORCE STABILITY** 
- STRUCTURAL SUPPORTS FOR BUSINESS** 
- SUSTAINABLE FUTURE** 

The Federal election commitments we are seeking range from visionary, transformative initiatives to moderate policy adjustment and re-prioritisations.

All are crucially important to securing the long-term sustainability of Australia’s struggling vegetable industry.

The necessary commitments presented in this document reflect the highest priorities of Australian vegetable, potato and onion growers across the country.

AUSVEG is the national peak industry body for Australia’s over 3,600 vegetable, potato and onion producers, who account for 3.6 million tonnes of vegetable production worth \$5.8 billion in farmgate value annually. This accounts for one third of Australia’s \$16.2 billion horticulture industry.

SECURE SUPPLY

Consumption and engagement

Increasing vegetable consumption by just one serve per day would add **\$3.3 billion** to the vegetable supply chain, and achieve **\$1.4 billion** in healthcare system savings.

Low and declining vegetable consumption among Australians is a national crisis on multiple fronts and needs urgent attention.

With only **6.5%** of Australian adults and **4.6%** of Australian children eating the recommended five-plus serves of vegetables per day, dire national consumption rates represent a national health emergency, and a significant threat to the viability of Australia’s vegetable industry.

This is further emphasised by recent industry research that found, when wastage is taken into account, real average vegetable consumption among Australians may be as low as 1.8 serves per person per day – below the already dire 2.4 serves per person reflected in official statistics.

More than **80%** of Australians recognise that a healthy diet will improve their long-term health with consumers citing their top three reasons for not eating enough vegetables are linked to affordability, concerns over food waste/shelf-life and lack of cooking inspiration/time.

Initiatives to address these barriers and lift vegetable consumption overall require highly integrated contributions and alignment across various sectors.

By boosting Australian’s vegetable consumption by just one serve per day by 2030 there is a triple bottom line benefit to be realised.

- Industry would receive a \$3.3 billion net vegetable supply chain economic benefits, and the Australian economy would benefit from the addition of almost 13,000 new jobs;
- Australians would benefit from improved health outcomes; and
- \$1.4 billion in healthcare system savings would be achieved due to reduced dietary-linked disease burden over time.

A nationally coordinated, evidence-based campaign to lift vegetable consumption must be a national priority.

COMMITMENTS

Increase domestic vegetable consumption by one serve per person per day by committing to a long-term, national multi-channel behavioural change campaign.

\$25 million per year over 5 years = \$125 million



Food security

Securing Australia’s supply of essential food items like vegetables must be an urgent priority given the vulnerabilities highlighted by COVID-19, geopolitical uncertainty and existential threats facing the vegetable industry.

The 2024 AUSVEG Industry Sentiment Report illustrates a crisis in farm profitability, with **50%** of growers indicating they were less profitable than they were 12 months ago, and almost **30%** expecting to be financially worse off in another year.

Rising input costs, poor farmgate returns, workforce shortages, industrial relations changes, lack of funds to invest in innovation, and an overwhelming compliance burden were identified as key factors leading to **34%** of growers considering walking away from the industry in the next 12 months.

Losing one third of Australia’s overall 3.6 million tonnes, \$5.8 billion worth of annual vegetable production would have a devastating impact on Australia’s economy and food security, and lead to further price rises for consumers already facing a cost-of-living crisis.

AUSVEG has previously strongly supported the recommendations of the *Australian Food Story* report following the 2023 inquiry into Australia’s food security. This included the development of a National Food Plan.

A failure to enact these recommendations has left Australia’s vegetable industry and national food security in a precarious position.

AUSVEG has also identified the need to bolster sovereign manufacturing capability for key farming inputs, and food, as further areas of urgent need.

Geo-political volatility, disruptions to international supply chains and key farming input price increases show our vegetable industry and food security remains at the mercy of unpredictable international factors.

Bolstering sovereign manufacturing capability is a key insurance policy against future crises.

Just as Australia’s vegetable industry is confronting a cost-of-production crisis, the nation is facing a cost-of-manufacturing crisis. This is evidenced by recent food business closures.

This has flowed on to Australian vegetable growers in the form of fewer customers for their product, and increased reliance on cheaper, inferior imported frozen and processed vegetables.

Australia’s food security must also be preserved, by maintaining and sustaining what is our largest, and arguably most important manufacturing sector.

Enhancing sovereign manufacturing capability would ensure a reliable supply of key farming inputs, bolster food security, and result in more jobs and economic activity.

COMMITMENTS

- Implement the recommendations of the *Australian Food Story: Feeding the Nation and Beyond* report, including a comprehensive National Food Plan.
- Increase and maintain vegetable processing and food manufacturing capability through an innovation grant program to modernise equipment and increase productivity, efficiency and competitiveness.
- Increase sovereign capability by investing in domestic production facilities for farm inputs such as fertiliser, agricultural chemicals, potash and packaging.



Competition

Vegetable growers need greater power and certainty in their dealings with supermarkets to maintain vegetable supply and minimise consumer price rises.

The cost-of-living crisis has seen public and political attention firmly on the practices of the big supermarkets during 2024 – predominately from a consumer perspective, but also in the context of their business dealings with fresh produce suppliers.

With unsustainable prices paid by retailers continuing to be identified as one of the major factors leading growers to consider leaving the industry, AUSVEG has continued to push for and support measures to address the power imbalance and improve growers’ bargaining position.

AUSVEG has welcomed commitments to make the Australian Food and Grocery Code stronger and mandatory following a recent review. This is a welcome step, but its effectiveness will depend on implementation and future enforcement, as well as ensuring suppliers are effectively trained on the new Code.

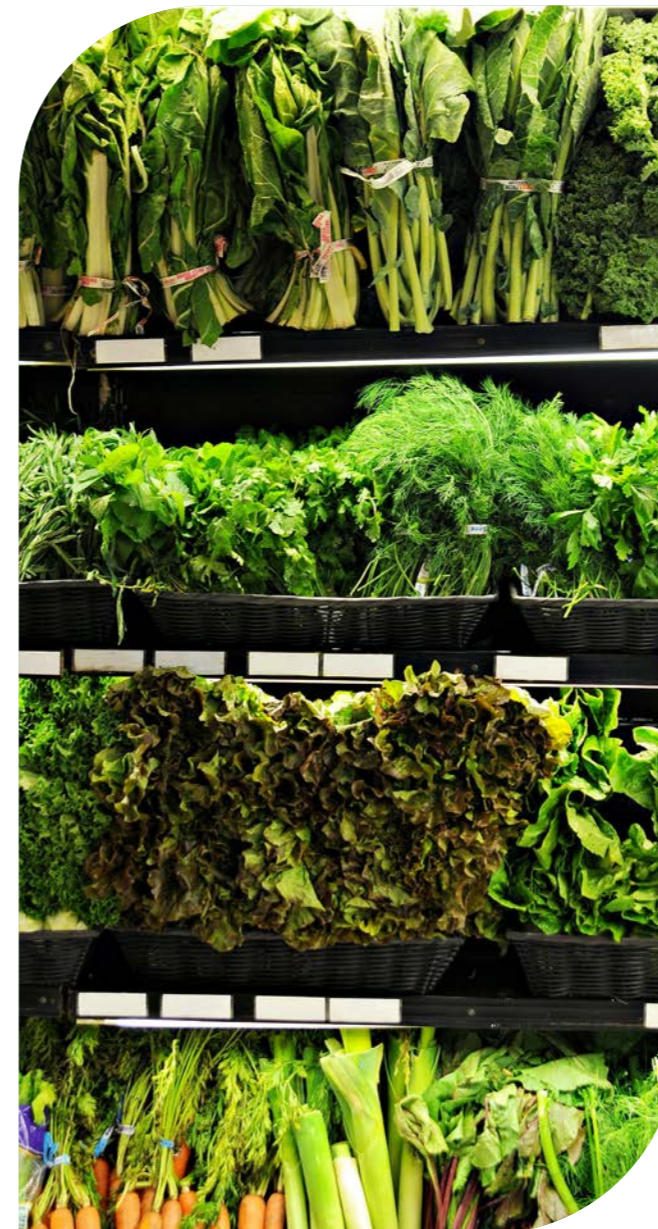
Upskilling and resourcing growers to understand and exercise their bargaining and negotiating rights under the new Code must be a Government priority.

Given steps to finalise the updated, mandatory Code are occurring at the same time as a separate ACCC Supermarkets Inquiry is still running, it is also crucial to ensure any relevant findings from that inquiry can be incorporated into the new Code as a matter of priority.

These initiatives are vital to ensuring the many long-running inquiries and consultations relating to supermarket practices result in a Code that provides growers with greater power and protection in their business dealings with the big grocery retailers.

COMMITMENTS

- Immediately update the new Food and Grocery Code with any relevant recommendations from the ACCC Supermarkets Inquiry, once it is complete.
- Provide funding for industry organisations/peak bodies and increase industry capacity to train growers on retail negotiations and the new Food and Grocery Code.



Workforce

Without solutions to horticulture’s workforce crisis, growers are unable to harvest and pack vegetables, production volumes will decline and consumers will pay more at the checkout.

Workforce challenges remain one of the biggest issues facing Australia’s vegetable industry.

In the 2024 AUSVEG Industry Sentiment report, almost half of growers were experiencing workforce shortages across full-time, part-time and casual positions, as filling a range of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled positions continued to prove challenging.

Labour costs are another major issue, averaging **38%** of a grower’s overall cost of production, and reaching as high as **71%** for the top 10 percentile, in 2024.

Addressing the vegetable industry’s workforce challenges must be a national priority to secure the long-term sustainability of a sector that is crucial to the national interest.

AUSVEG has long been calling for the prioritisation of a National Labour Hire Licencing Scheme (NLHLS), which has been widely supported across industry, unions and retailers.

Labour hire and workforce contracting firms play a pivotal role in supplying growers with essential workers. It is critical that growers can use these

services with confidence knowing that workers are treated and paid properly. Furthermore, effective implementation of a NLHLS would assist in addressing many of the challenges the vegetable industry has in attracting, recruiting, and retaining workers.

Such a scheme must be supported with the required level of resourcing, including by ensuring enforcement and regulatory agencies are appropriately supported to conduct their core functions.

Government support for such initiatives is crucial to ensure, as an industry, we are attracting, rather than deterring the next generation of horticultural professionals.

The current complex compliance and regulatory environment, particularly industrial relations, is also a minefield for growers already juggling a complex and burdensome suite of roles and responsibilities. AUSVEG wants to support industry to comply with the ever-changing IR landscape, just as business bodies also build capacity within their memberships.

COMMITMENTS

- Introduce a properly-resourced National Labour Hire Licencing Scheme to tackle unethical labour hire providers, supported by a well-resourced Fair Work Ombudsman and Australian Border Force.
- Introduce a tailored grant program to boost industry organisation capacity to upskill and educate horticulture businesses to navigate complex industrial relations and other workforce regulations, and ensure compliance.



Migration

Migrant workers are the backbone of vegetable production in Australia, accounting for **65%** of the workforce.

Workforce and migration are intrinsically linked in the Australian vegetable industry.

The importance of international workers to the sector cannot be overstated with the 2024 AUSVEG Industry Sentiment report indicating that Working Holiday Makers (backpackers) and Pacific Australia Labour Mobility (PALM) scheme workers account for nearly **65%** of farm workers.

Recent significant changes to the PALM scheme from the beginning of 2024 rendered it unworkable for many growers, and have contributed to additional challenges and complexities.

More than **62%** of growers have also indicated that removing the 88-day specified work requirement for Working Holiday Maker Visa extensions would have a severe or critical impact on their business.

The retention of incentives for backpackers to take up jobs on vegetable farms must occur in concert with a review of the PALM scheme, and a streamlining of governance and compliance requirements. PALM scheme adjustments should also include expansion to other nations where suitable and willing workers may want to pursue job opportunities on Australian vegetable farms – or a separate but similar Visa category should be introduced to attract new cohorts of workers from nations beyond the Pacific region.

Given the diverse array of workforce needs in the horticulture sector across a range of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled positions, a suite of fit-for-purpose international workforce solutions is needed.

The Horticulture Industry Labour Agreement (HILA) came into effect in 2020, aimed at assisting the horticulture industry fill skilled and semi-skilled roles with overseas employees, where no local workers are available or willing.

HILA has provided good opportunities for overseas employees to seek permanent employment and residency, but there are limitations. Labour agreements need to be responsive to industry demands, and must be reviewed and updated to ensure they are fit-for-purpose.

The introduction of a specific Agriculture or Harvest Visa is another critical industry priority.

A Harvest Visa would provide additional short-term opportunities for suitable overseas workers to earn money in Australia to take back home to their families and communities. Workers would be sponsored by growers who would assist in sourcing accommodation and provide general welfare support for a period of between six weeks and six months.

COMMITMENTS

- Maintain the current status of the Working Holiday Maker Visa, including the 88-day work requirement, without additional compliance and regulation.
- Reduce barriers and streamline adaptability of labour industry agreements such as the HILA and PALM schemes, to assist industry in attracting international workers to Australia.
- Implement a short-term Harvest Visa or Agriculture Visa.
- Introduce a longer-term visa scheme to include countries outside of the Pacific region such as India, Indonesia and Vietnam.



Business

Increasing productivity through innovation and modernisation is essential to the financial sustainability of the vegetable industry.

One of many concerning findings from the 2024 AUSVEG Industry Sentiment Report is that the cost-of-production crisis and lack of farm profitability has severely curtailed growers' ability to invest in their horticultural businesses.

Stagnant investment represents a major risk to individual farms and the vegetable industry – as well as to Australia's status as one of the most innovative, environmentally sustainable and productive farming nations in the world.

Incentives are desperately needed to revitalise investment in farming businesses. AUSVEG has identified instant asset write-off of farm machinery as a priority to stimulate modernisation and innovation.

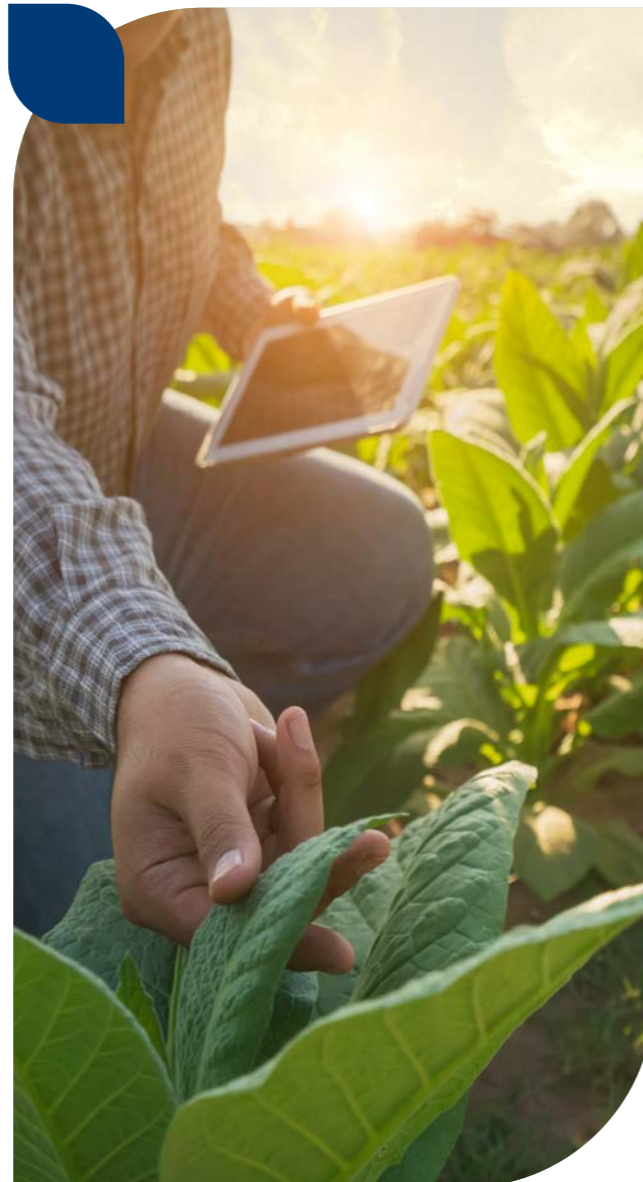
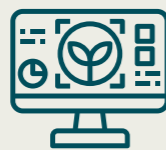
Given the significant additional investments growers have no choice but to make – often to comply with Government schemes – accelerated depreciation for on-farm accommodation, or interest-free loan schemes to develop worker accommodation should also be introduced.

Given the increasing complexity of schemes growers are required to comply with, Government investment is also needed in standardised tools and resources to assist industry to manage their growing compliance burden.

Development of suitable software systems to manage increasingly complex horticultural payroll and Human Resource requirements have been identified as industry priorities.

COMMITMENTS

- Introduce instant asset write-off – immediate deduction with a \$50,000 threshold for businesses with a turnover of \$50 million or less – for investment in productivity-increasing farm assets, such as machinery and processing equipment, as well as capital assets like accommodation.
- Provide additional resources, IT and software solutions to aid grower compliance with complex horticulture workforce schemes and payroll.
- Establish an independent review into levels of compliance and regulation detrimentally affecting the productivity and profitability of the horticultural sector.



Trade and Market Access

Opening new, and expanding existing, export markets is critical to the long-term sustainability of Australia's vegetable industry.

Australia has a strong reputation for its high-quality and consistent supply of fresh vegetables, onions and potatoes to international markets.

In light of persistent economic and business challenges domestically, it is increasingly crucial to leverage this reputation, and prioritise the development and expansion of export markets for Australian vegetables.

The high, and highly volatile cost of freight from Australia, along with the perishability of fresh produce, are further significant barriers limiting Australian growers' abilities and opportunities to access and compete effectively in export markets. These challenges must be addressed through the establishment of a whole-of-Government working group to consider and implement effective and cost-effective freight solutions.

AUSVEG has long supported trade liberalisation agendas from successive governments, as the free flow of goods and services between countries stimulates competition, drives innovation, improves business efficiency and promotes diversification.

Fresh vegetables are a relatively low value, high volume and highly price sensitive category in domestic and international markets. This means tariff relief through bilateral and multilateral agreements has, and can continue to, enhance the competitiveness of Australian fresh vegetables globally.

The Government has made strong efforts to remove trade barriers like tariffs, rules of origin, quotas, and import permits to promote international trade. However, reducing non-tariff measures and red tape are equally important. These negotiations can be highly technical, requiring a range of diplomatic, technical, legal and scientific skills, and therefore, significant funding, support and prioritisation from Government.

Higher prioritisation of horticulture commodities is needed to promote export growth. This elevated status must be reflected in additional resourcing for a reinvigorated, whole-of-Government approach to negotiating new and improved market access for horticulture commodities, as well as Ministerial involvement in key negotiations.

COMMITMENTS

- Higher prioritisation of horticulture commodities in international trade negotiations, including Ministerial involvement in negotiations and delegations.
- Increased funding and resources for a reinvigorated whole-of-Government approach to negotiating horticulture market access and improving market access conditions.
- Increased resourcing for the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade to focus on non-tariff trade barrier and red tape reduction for horticulture commodities.



Biosecurity

Protecting the sector against further devastating pest and disease incursions is essential for the future viability of Australia’s vegetable industry, and national food security.



In recent years Australia’s vegetable, potato and onion industry has faced several major and damaging exotic pest and disease incursions – including Tomato potato psyllid, Fall armyworm, Serpentine leafminer, American serpentine leafminer, Varroa mite and, most recently, Tomato brown rugose fruit virus.

Given the volume and frequency of incursions faced by our industry, and plant industries in general, there is a clear and obvious need to increase capacity and capability across all plant biosecurity agencies.

Unfortunately, plant biosecurity agencies across the country are stretched beyond capacity. Recent concerns raised by industry about response speed, and available testing capacity for Tomato brown rugose fruit virus are testament to this.

Additionally, the recent failure to eradicate Varroa mite from Australia reflects a systemic lack of biosecurity support for plant industries by Government.

An increase in support for plant biosecurity is urgently needed. This includes funding to build capacity in Government agencies and peak industry bodies, many of which are single person operations due to lack of resourcing.

Importantly, any mechanism to increase funding support and resourcing for biosecurity must not result in additional cost burden on growers, who are already making significant contributions to biosecurity activities – including through the levies they pay, as well as private investments in their businesses.

The raising of any additional funding to bolster Australia’s plant biosecurity capacity must focus on sectors where the most risk is generated, such as the international container industry.



COMMITMENTS

- Commit long-term sustainable biosecurity funding, including increasing plant biosecurity agencies’ capacity and resources to combat incursions.

Sustainable eco-systems

It is critical to ensure vegetable growers have means and opportunities to continue caring for their land, and protect the long-term sustainability of their businesses.

A vegetable grower’s success is fundamentally linked to the management and optimisation of their most important assets – their land and finite resources.

Many farms are generational, with each generation understanding the commitment and care required to protect the land, and ensure the long-term sustainability of their business.

However, as we continue to learn more about the impacts of farm inputs on the surrounding environment, and witness the effects of a changing climate, there are opportunities – as well as a growing need – for improvements, innovations and efficiencies that protect the environmental sustainability of farms, and the viability of farming businesses.

Despite this mounting need, business conditions in Australia’s vegetable industry and a crisis in farm profitability have severely hampered growers’ capacity to invest in productivity and sustainability initiatives.

AUSVEG’s 2024 Industry Sentiment Report revealed more than **70%** of growers had reduced or delayed spending and activity in capital infrastructure improvements, and more than **45%** had delayed or reduced investment in implementation of sustainability and other environmentally responsive practices.

Through grant programs to incentivise renewable energy, biofuel initiatives, and irrigation efficiency, there is scope to achieve significant cost efficiencies for vegetable growing businesses, while also promoting sustainable land and resource stewardship across the national industry.

While examples of best practice exist in Australia, there are also many important lessons to be learned from around the world. Funding and support for international study tours, and other capacity building activities, are crucially important to fostering understanding and uptake of regenerative farming techniques and practices, as well as promoting environmentally sustainable resource and land stewardship in horticulture.

COMMITMENTS

- Introduce a horticulture sector specific grant program to encourage investment in infrastructure that enhances farm sustainability, including renewable energy and biofuel plants and water efficiency initiatives.
- Fund initiatives to build industry capacity and understanding in regenerative farming techniques in horticulture, such as industry study tours.





The Peak Industry Body for Australian vegetable, potato and onion growers

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