



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture
ABARES

National and international issues affecting the Northern Territory

Peter Gooday – Chief Commodity Analyst

**Australian Bureau of Agricultural
and Resource Economics and Sciences**

3 July 2019



The Sector's goal for 2030

Production and export performance

Farm incomes

Increased food demand

China policy and trade tensions

Long term factors

Australian Bureau of Agricultural & Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES)

Statistics



Forecasts

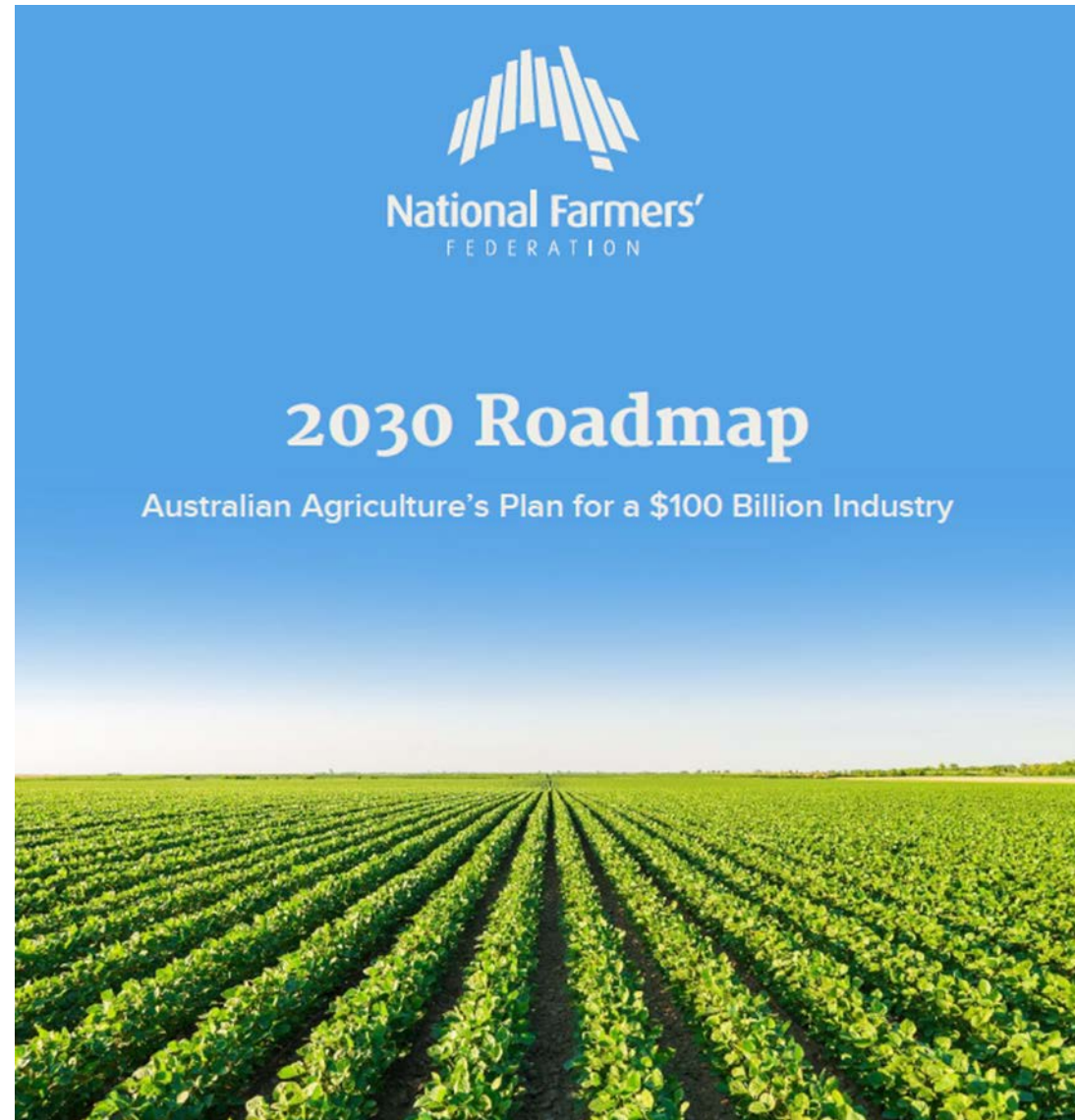


Analysis

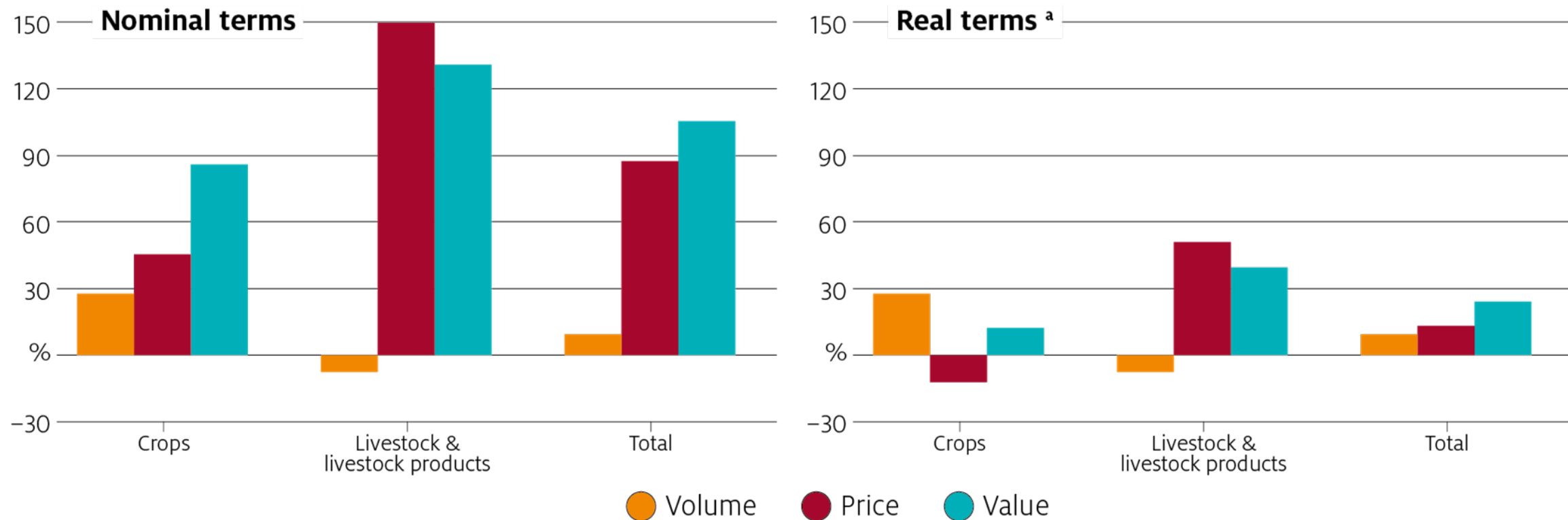


agriculture.gov.au/abares/research-topics

Support for \$100 billion by 2030



Prices account for 90% of past growth

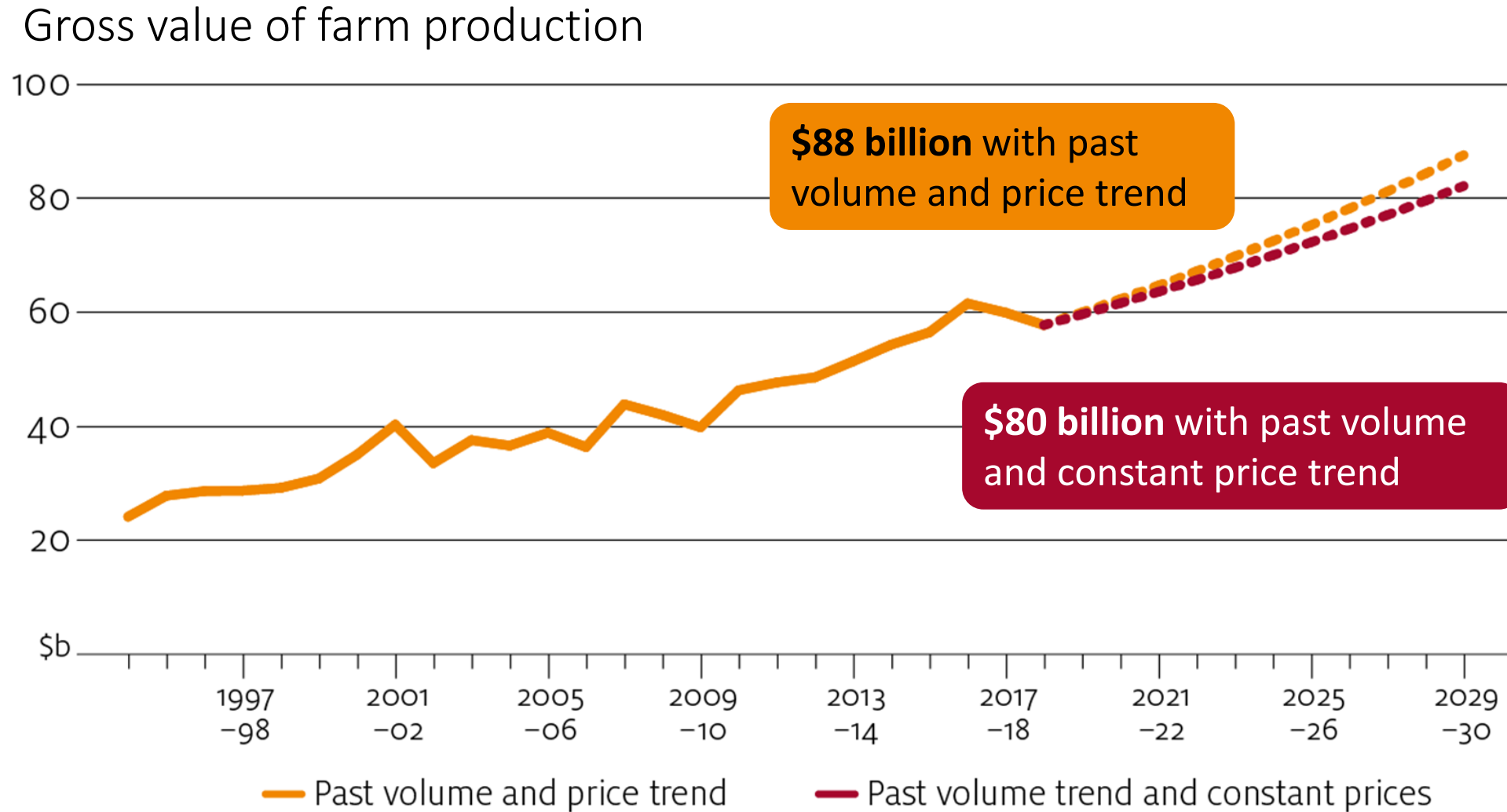


Source: ABARES Insights, Issue 1, 2018 (<http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/Documents/snapshot-australian-agriculture.pdf>)

Note: estimates relate to the agriculture sector only (does not include fisheries and forestry), crops includes horticulture, values represent the growth in each variable over the past 20 years (not the proportion of growth that can be attributed to each factor), ^a real prices and values are adjusted to remove the effects of inflation.

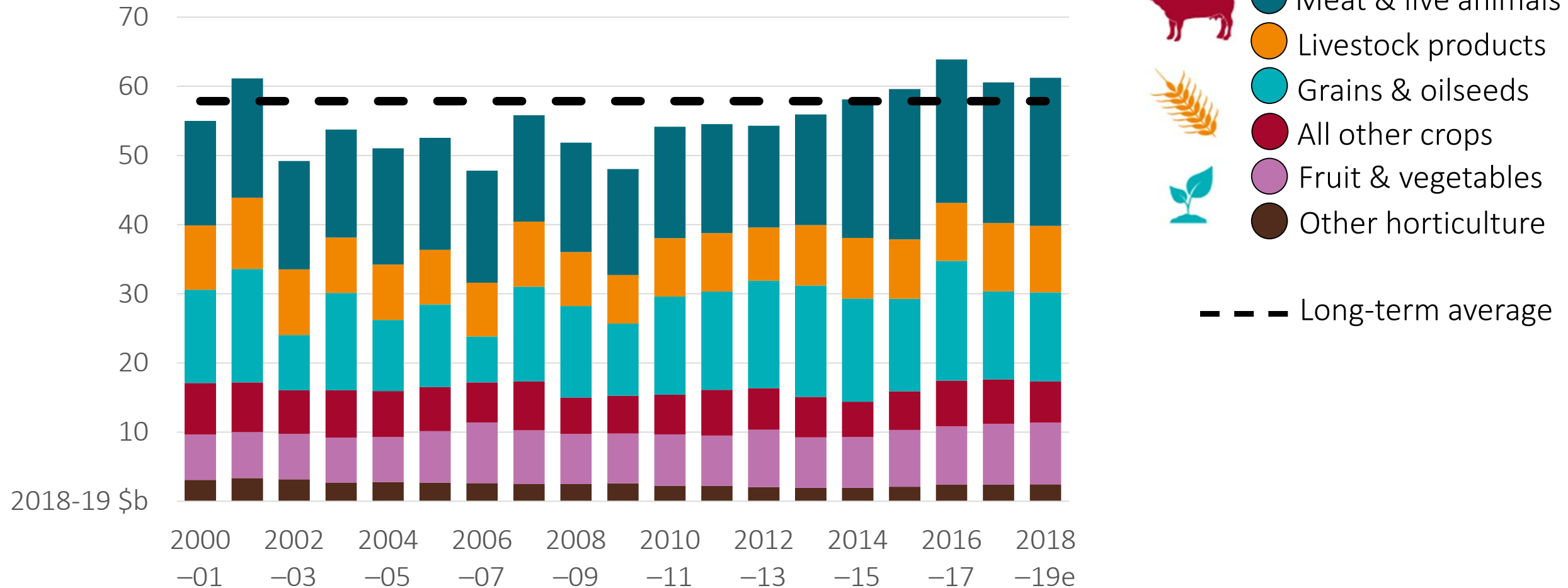
Source: ABARES.

Take nothing for granted



Sector remains strong despite drought

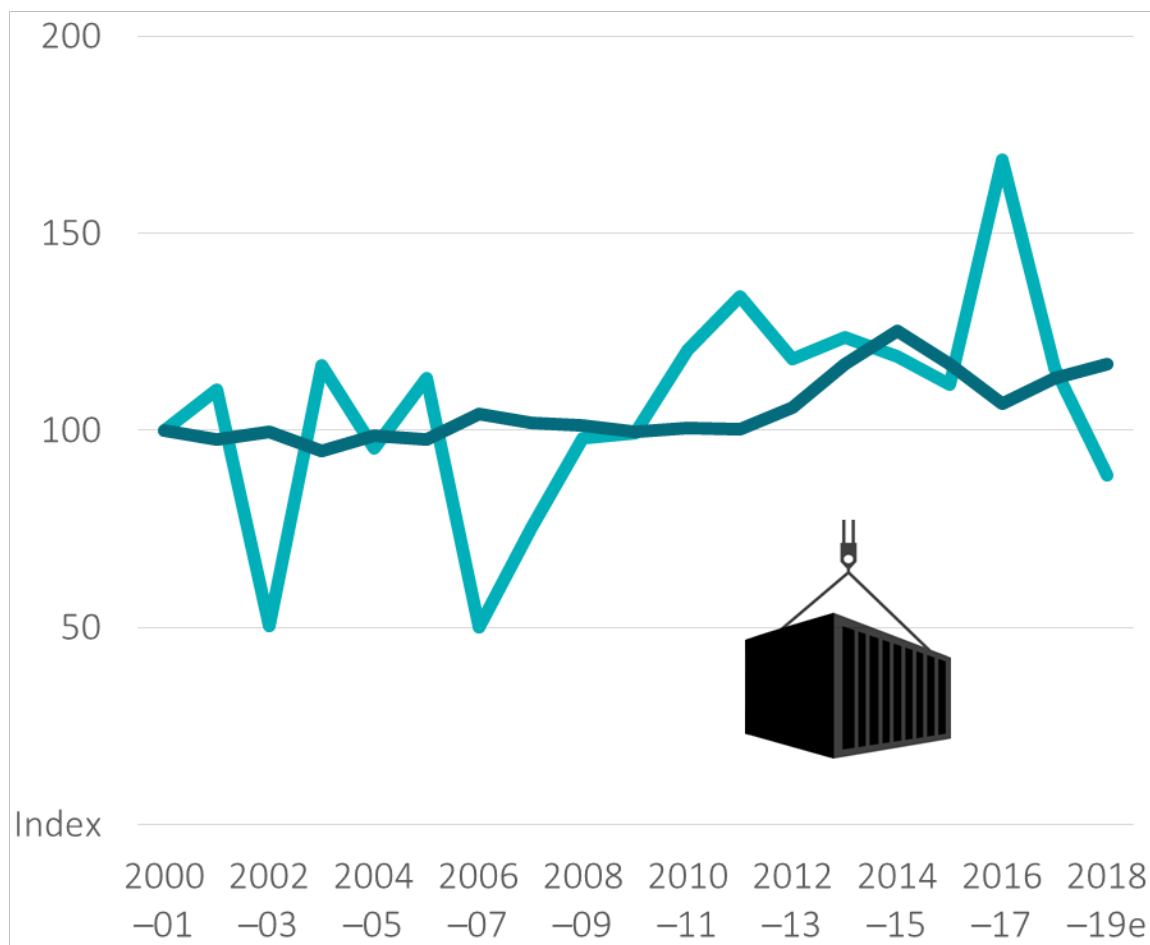
Gross value of agricultural production



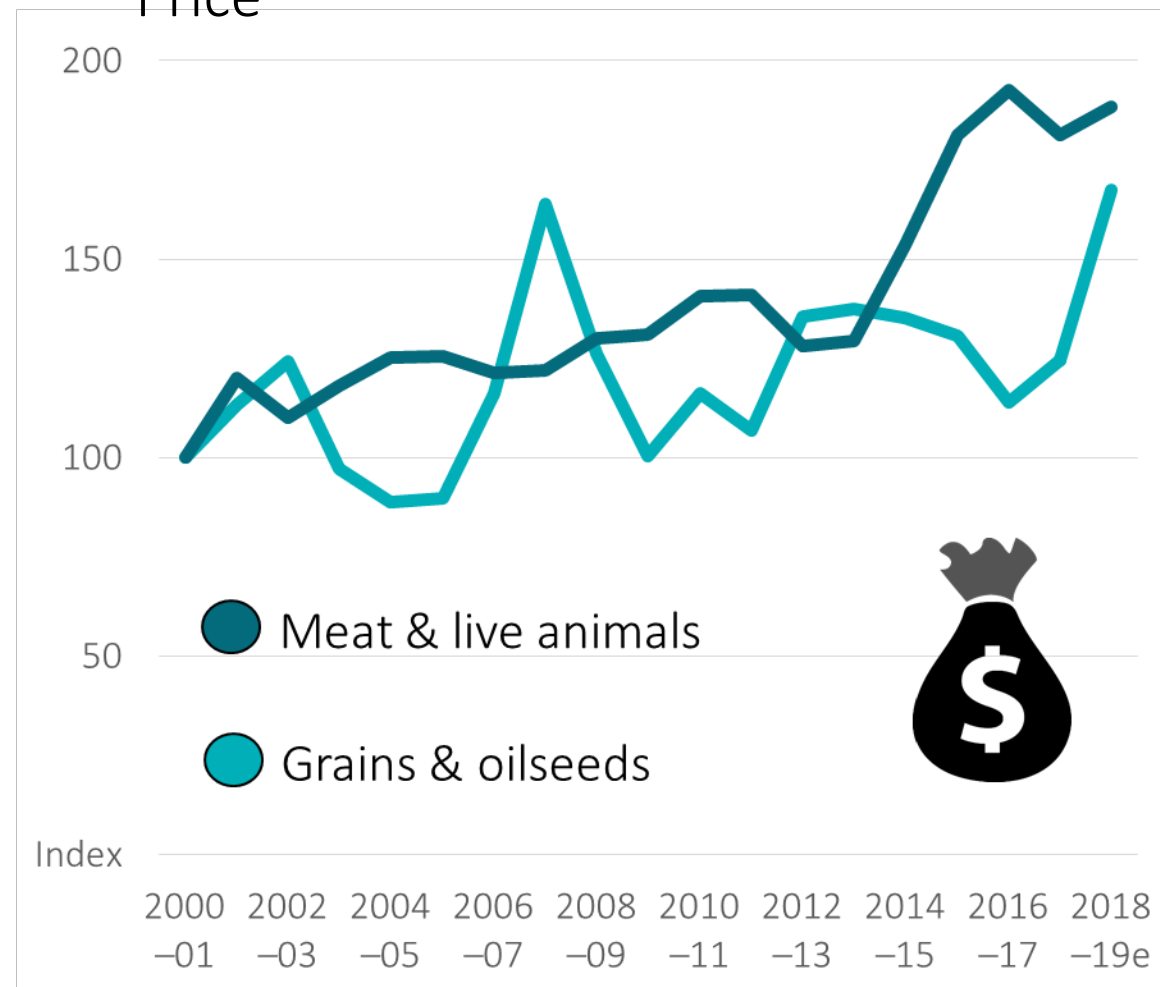
e estimate

Farm production and farm gate prices were much better compared to previous droughts

Volume

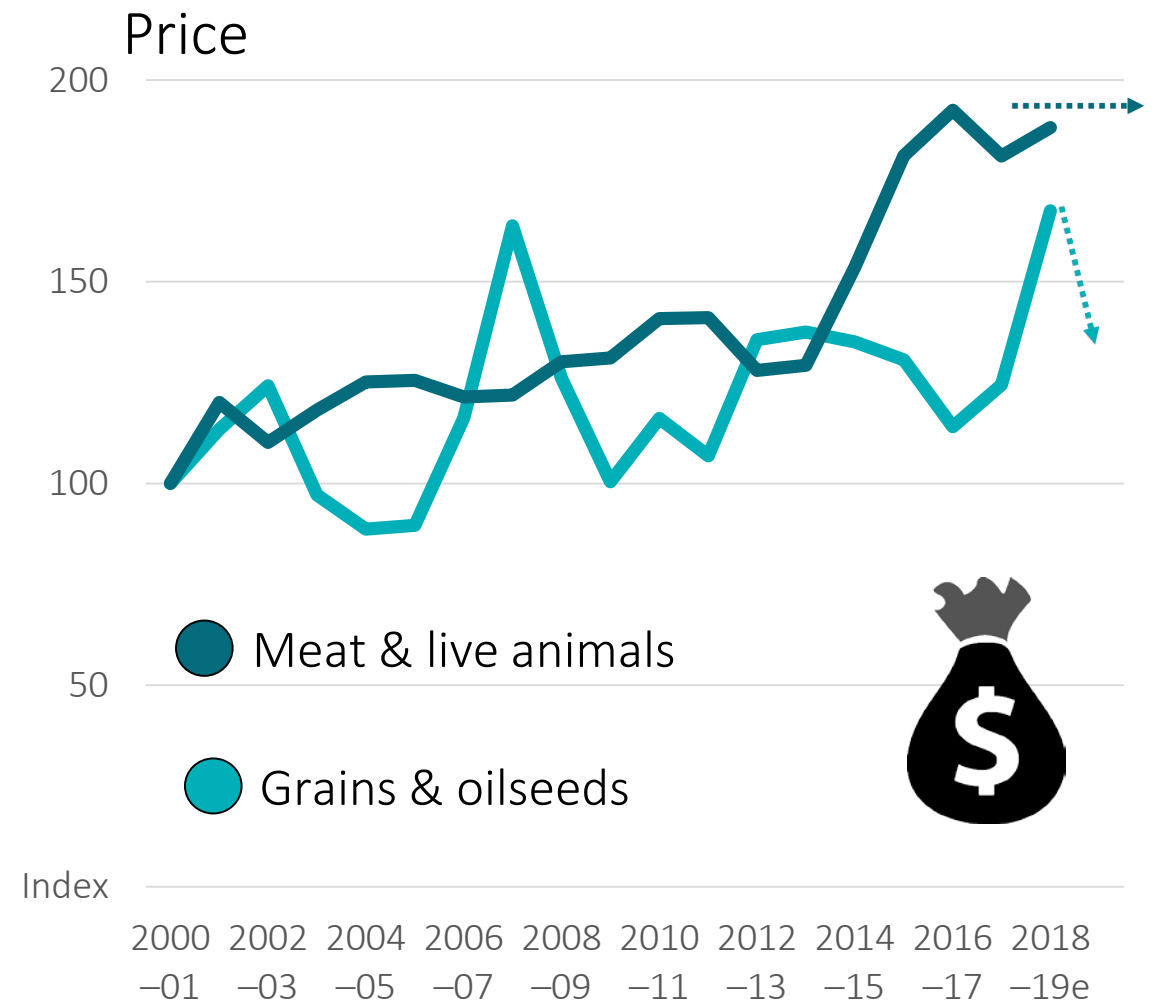
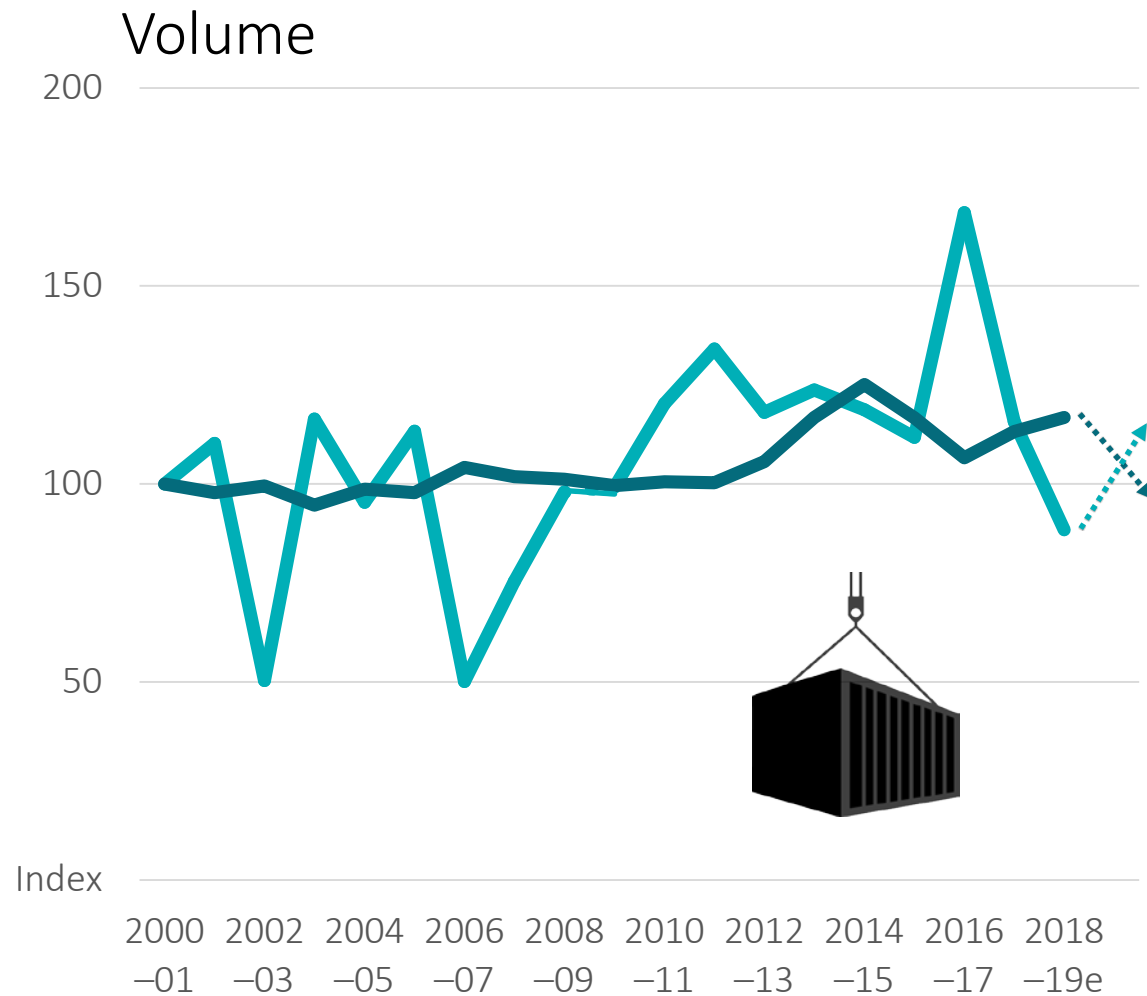


Price



e Estimate

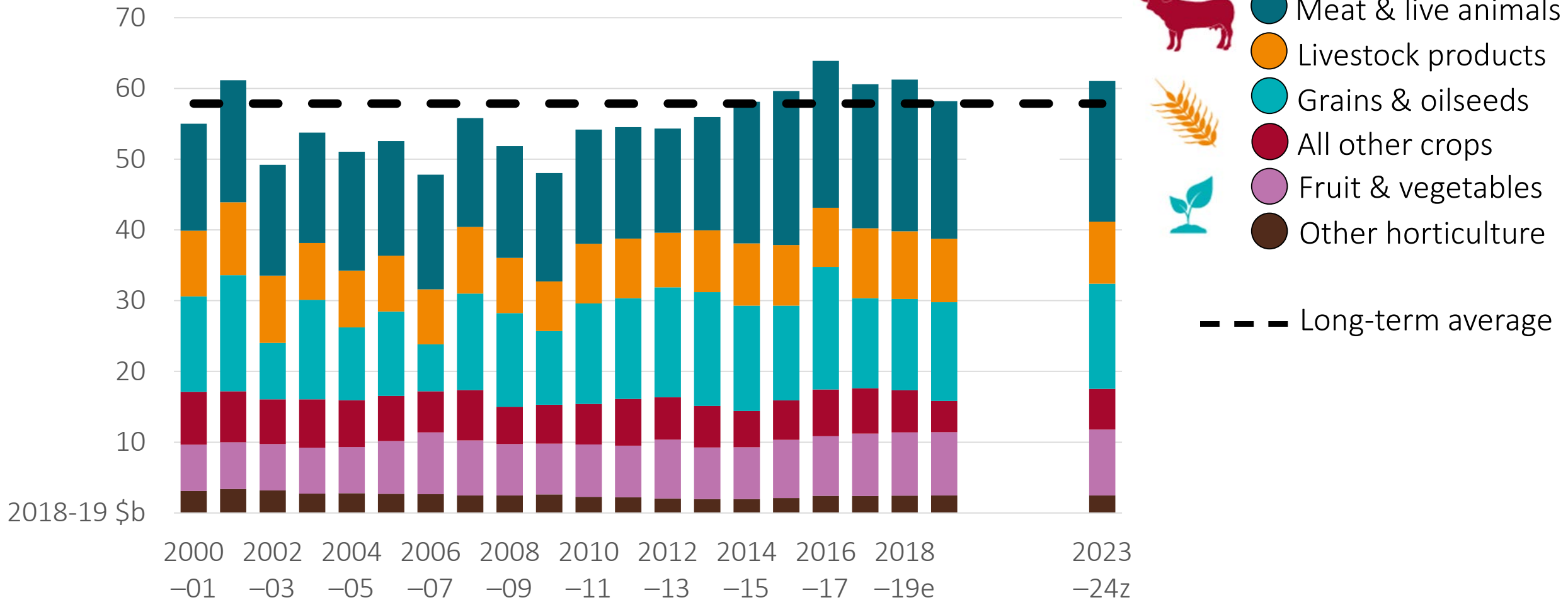
2019-20 production to be mixed and prices to remain high



e Estimate

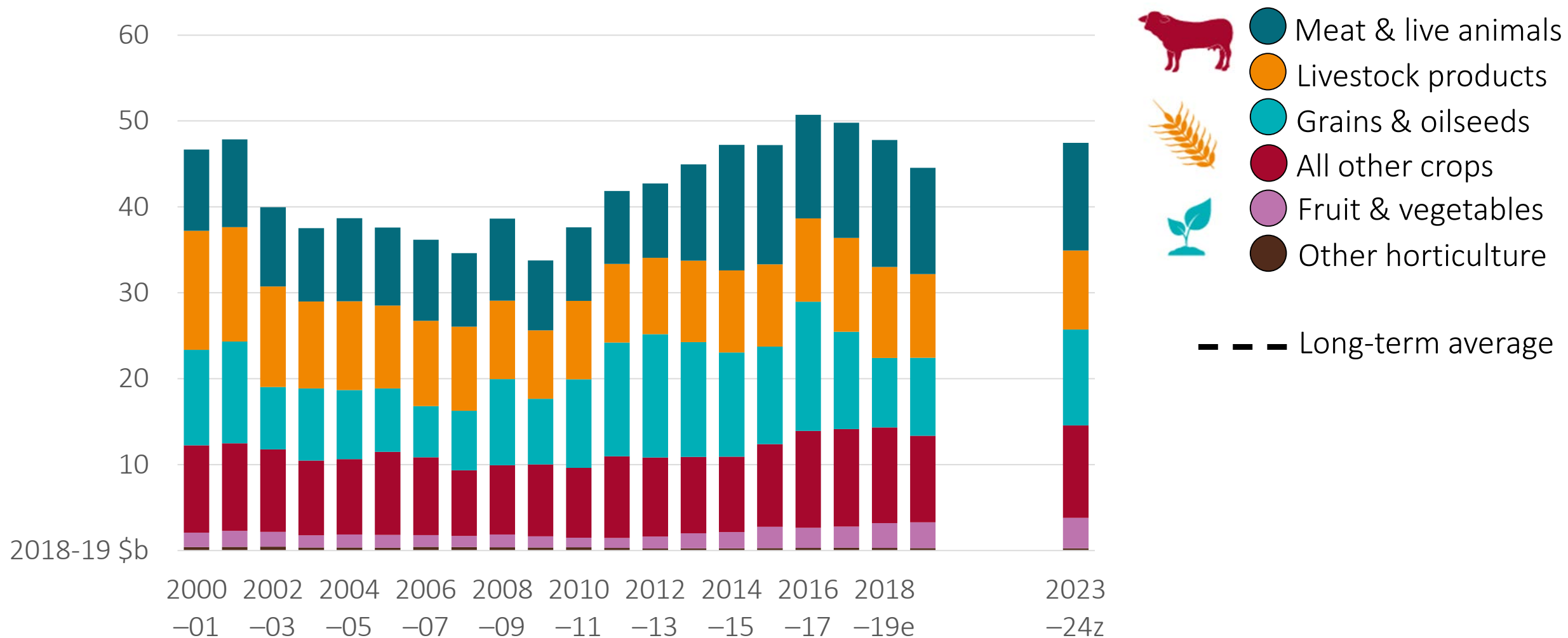
Modest growth ahead

Gross value of agricultural production



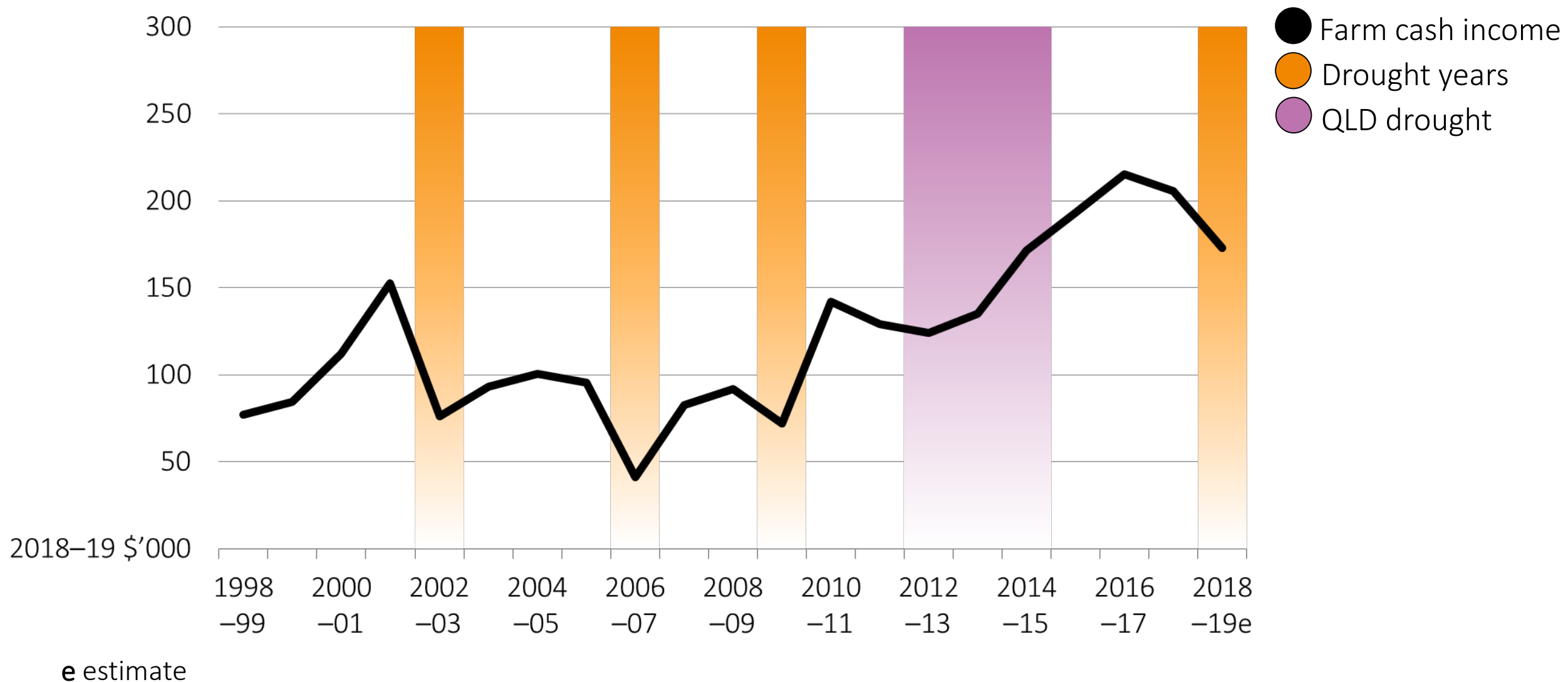
e estimate. Z Projection.

Exports to grow modestly, risks mounting



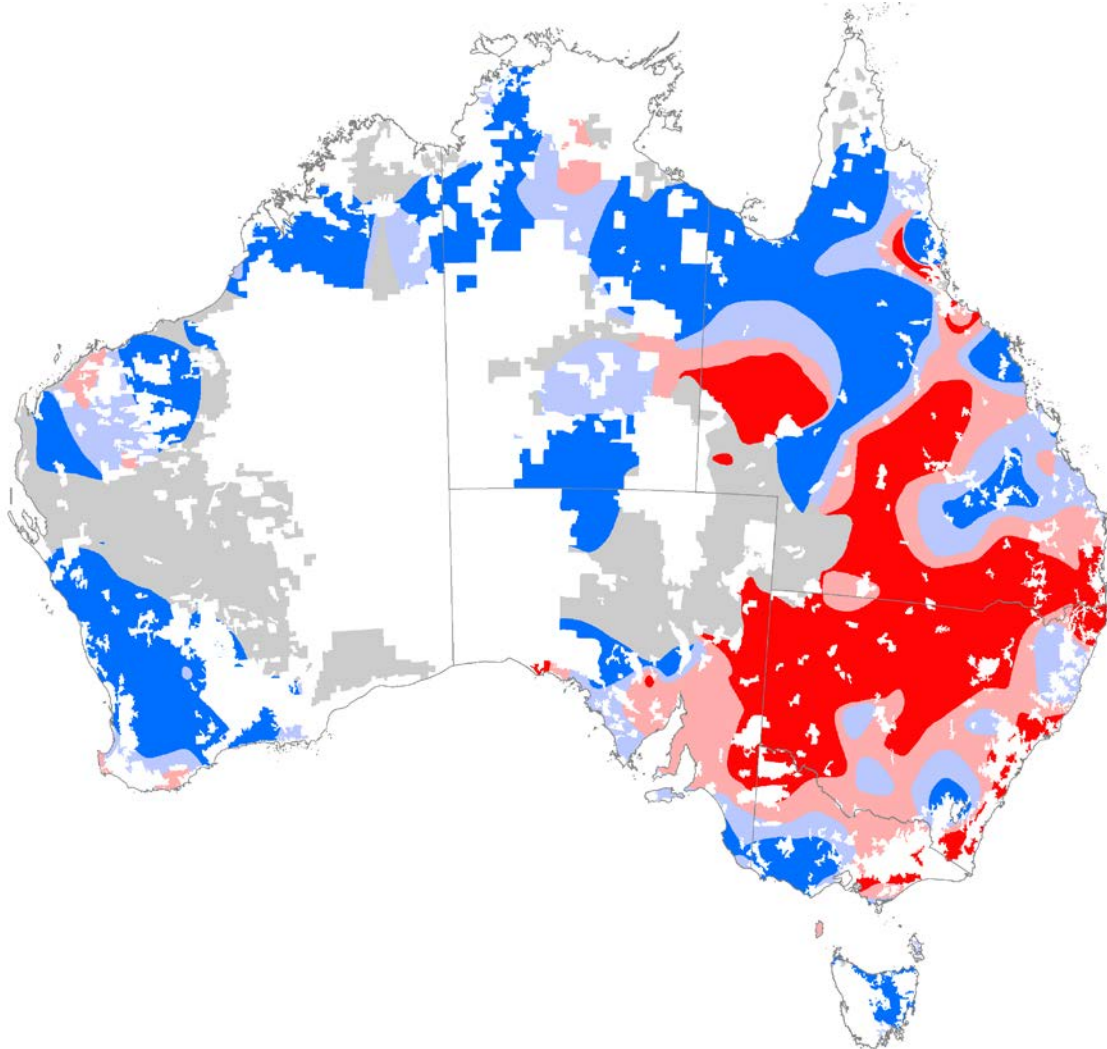
e estimate. Z Projection.

Incomes hit by drought, but still high... on average



Regional drought effects are very clear

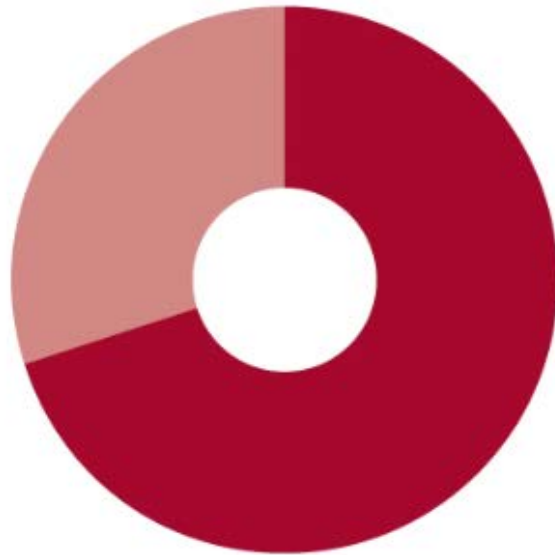
Current farm cash income compared to average over the previous 10 years



- >25% below average
- 0-25% below average
- >25% above average
- 0-25% above average
- Insufficient data
- Non-agricultural land

Australia exports most of what we produce

Share of agricultural production exported,
3-year average, 2014–15 to 2016–17



70%

of agricultural production
is exported



Beef & veal
76%



Canola
75%



Cotton
98%



Dairy products
41%



Horticulture
18%



Mutton & lamb
72%



Pig & poultry
6%



Sugar
78%

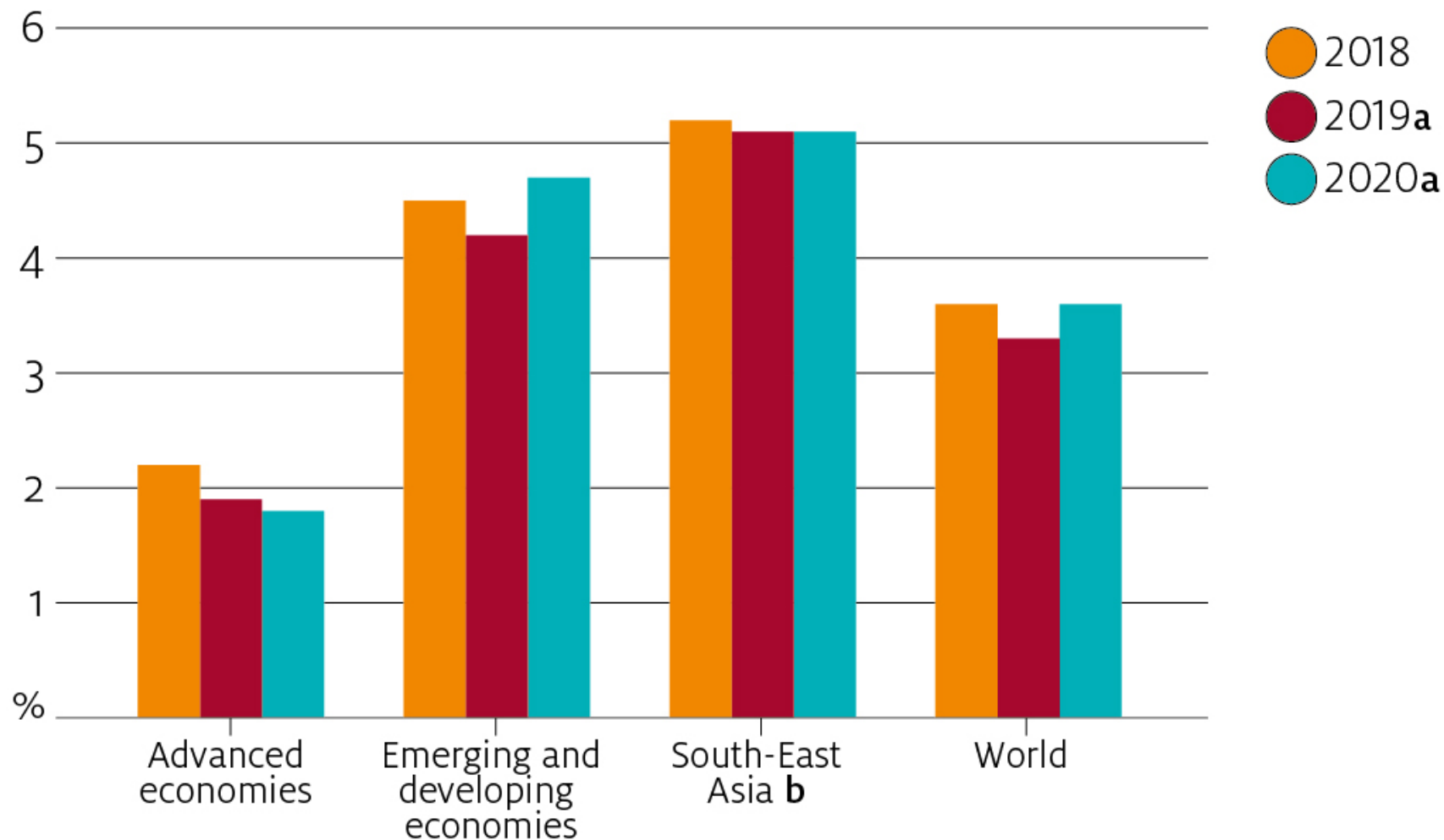


Wheat
71%



Wool
98%

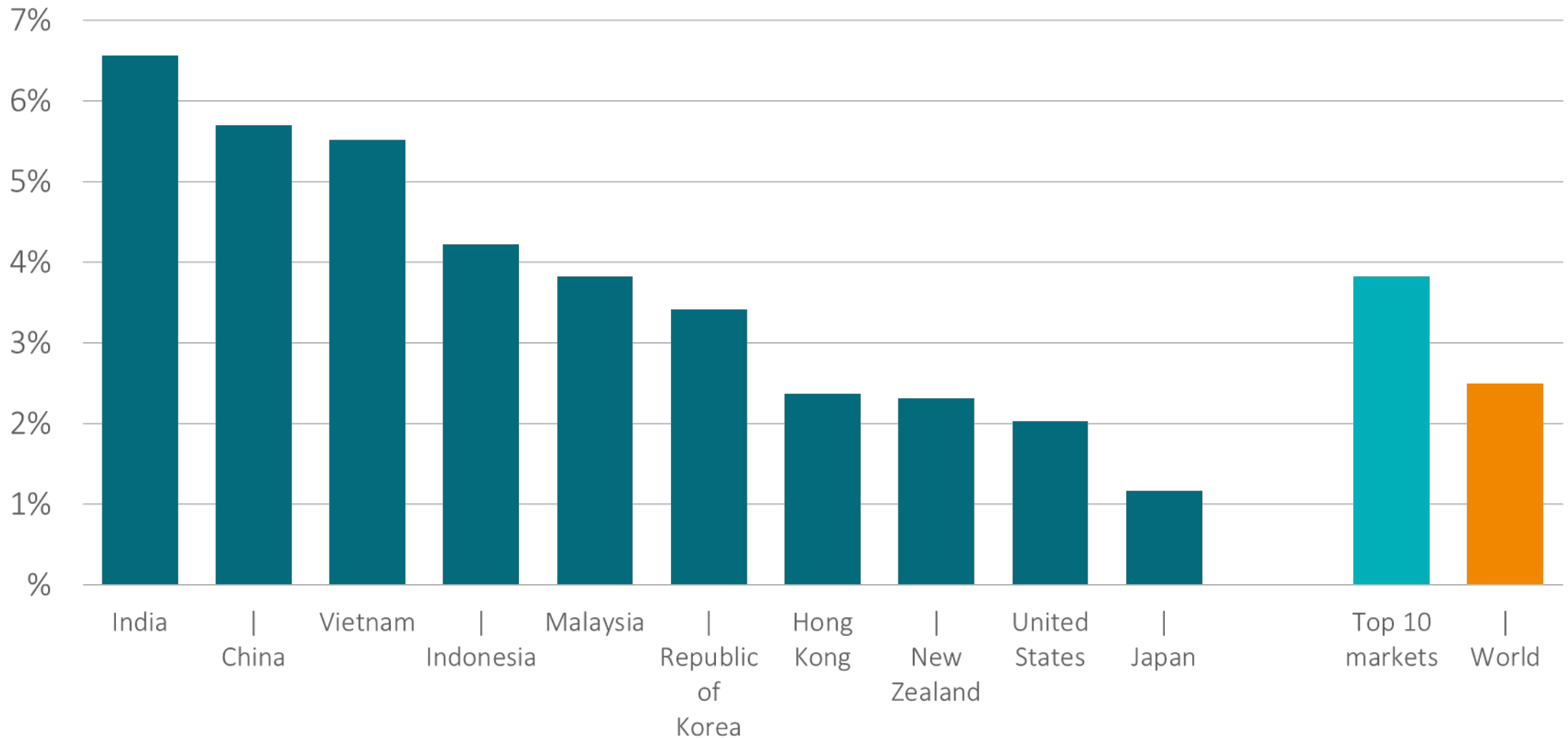
World economic growth to slow this year



^e ABARES assumption. ^b Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam

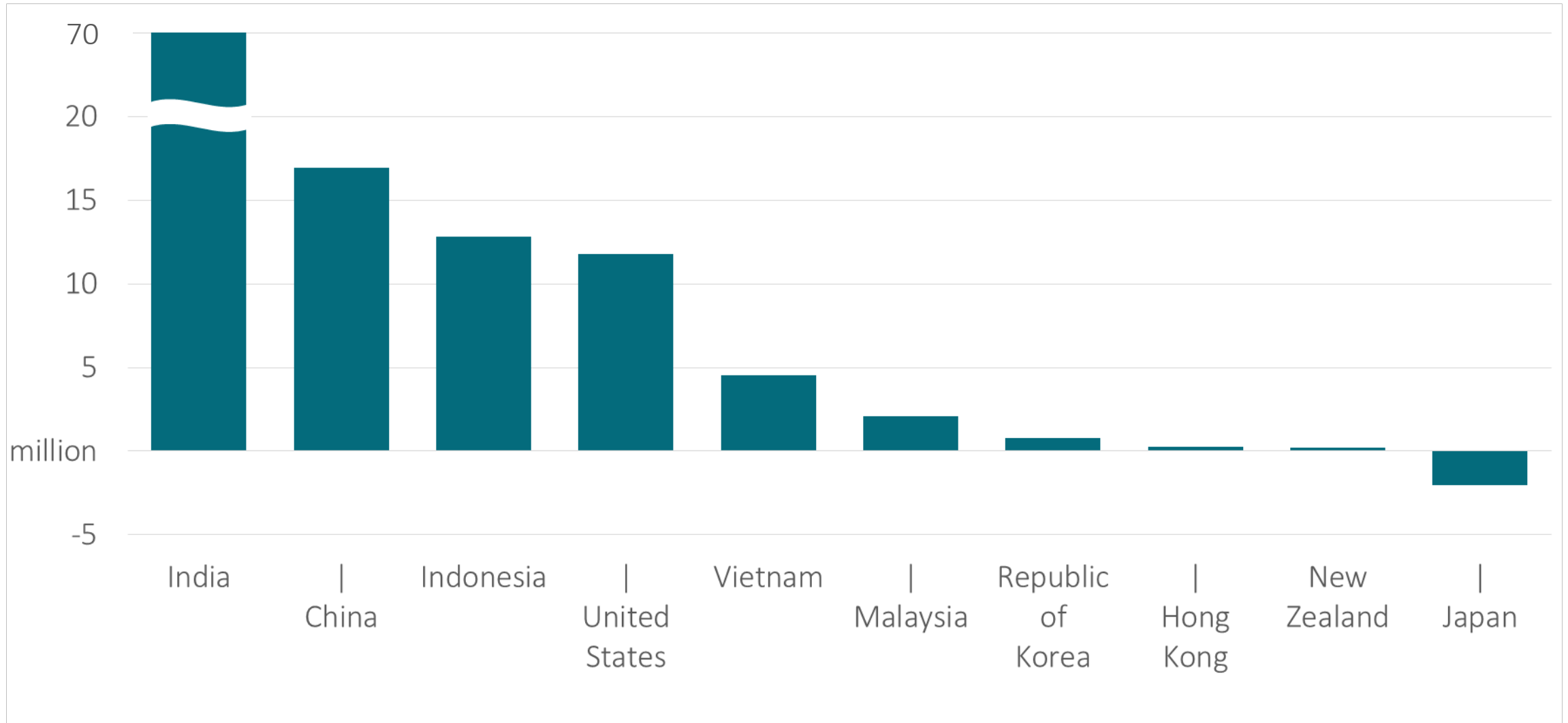
But the outlook for our major markets is better

GDP per person, annual average growth, 2019 to 2024



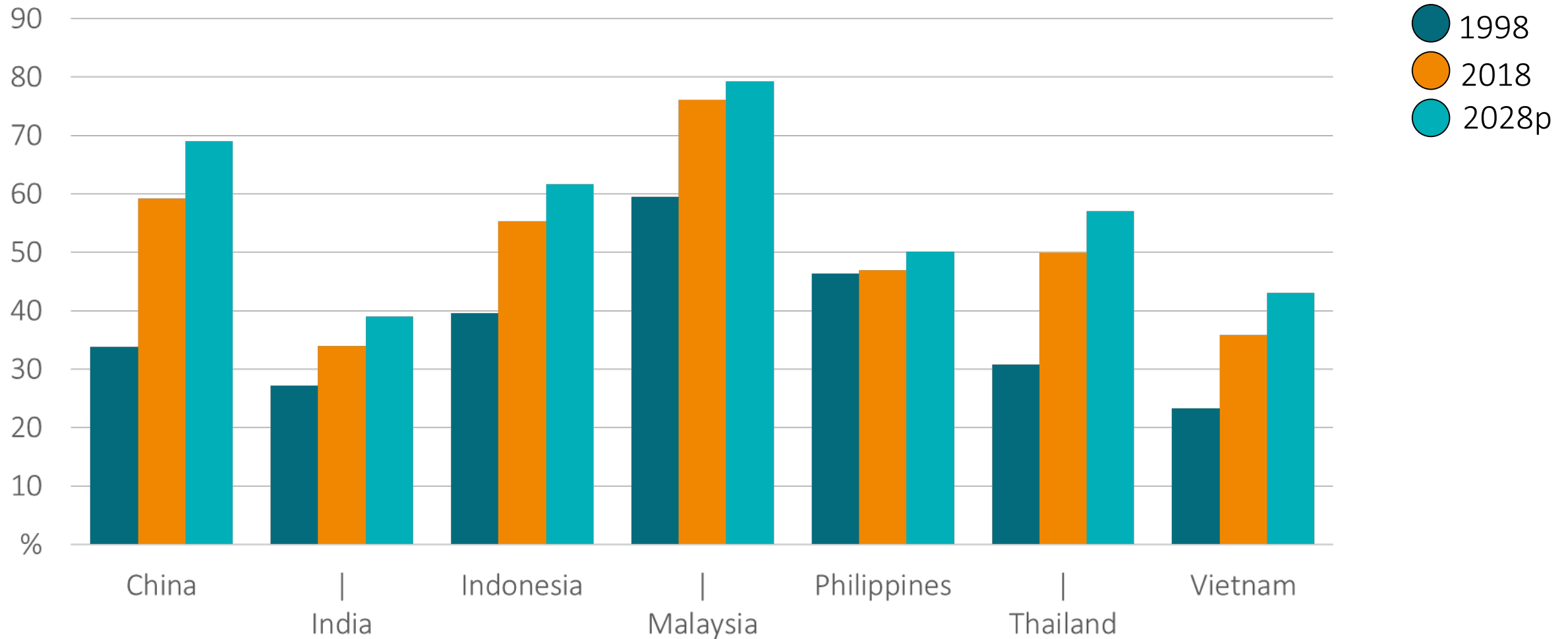
But the outlook for our major markets is better

Change in population, 2019 to 2024



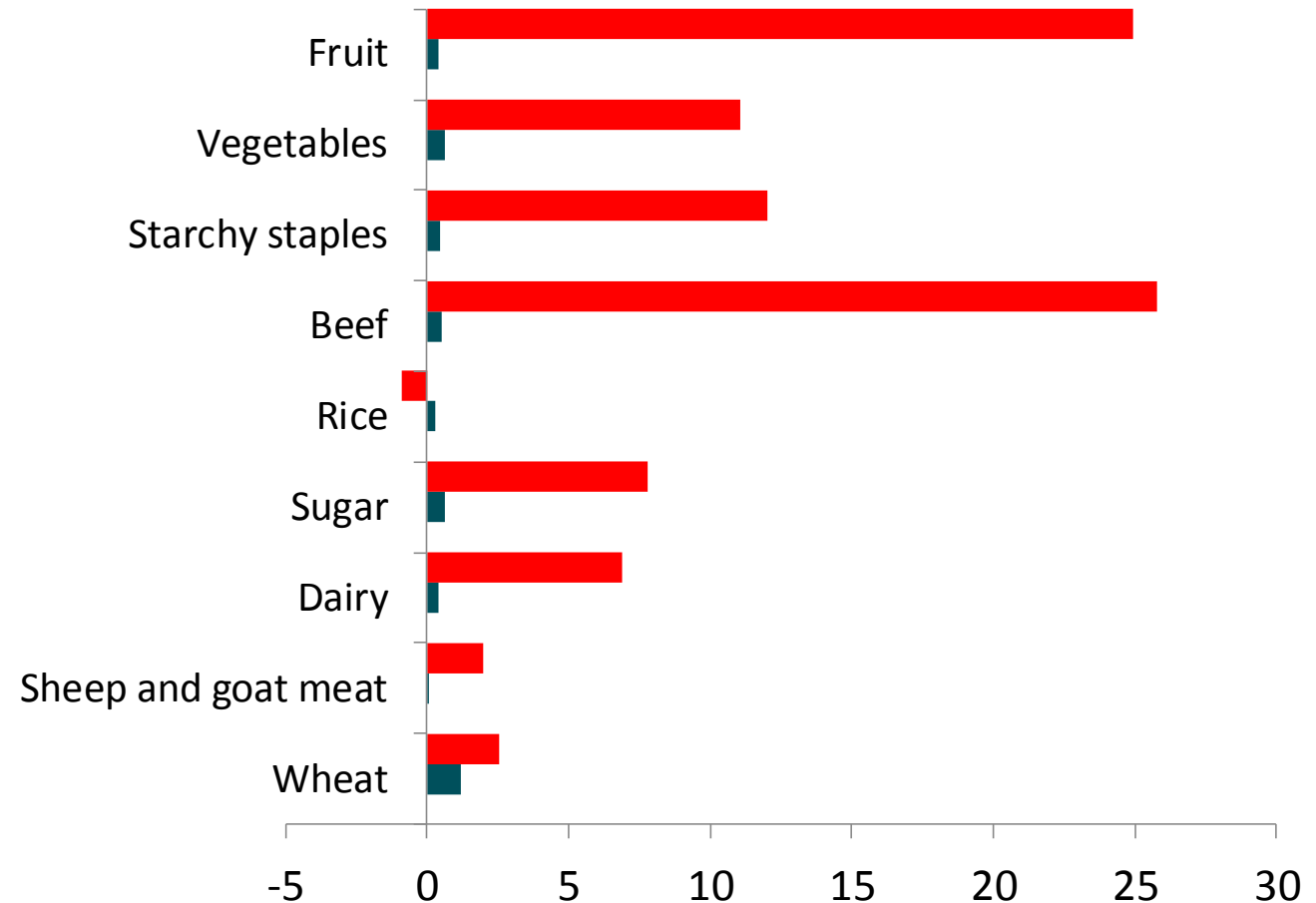
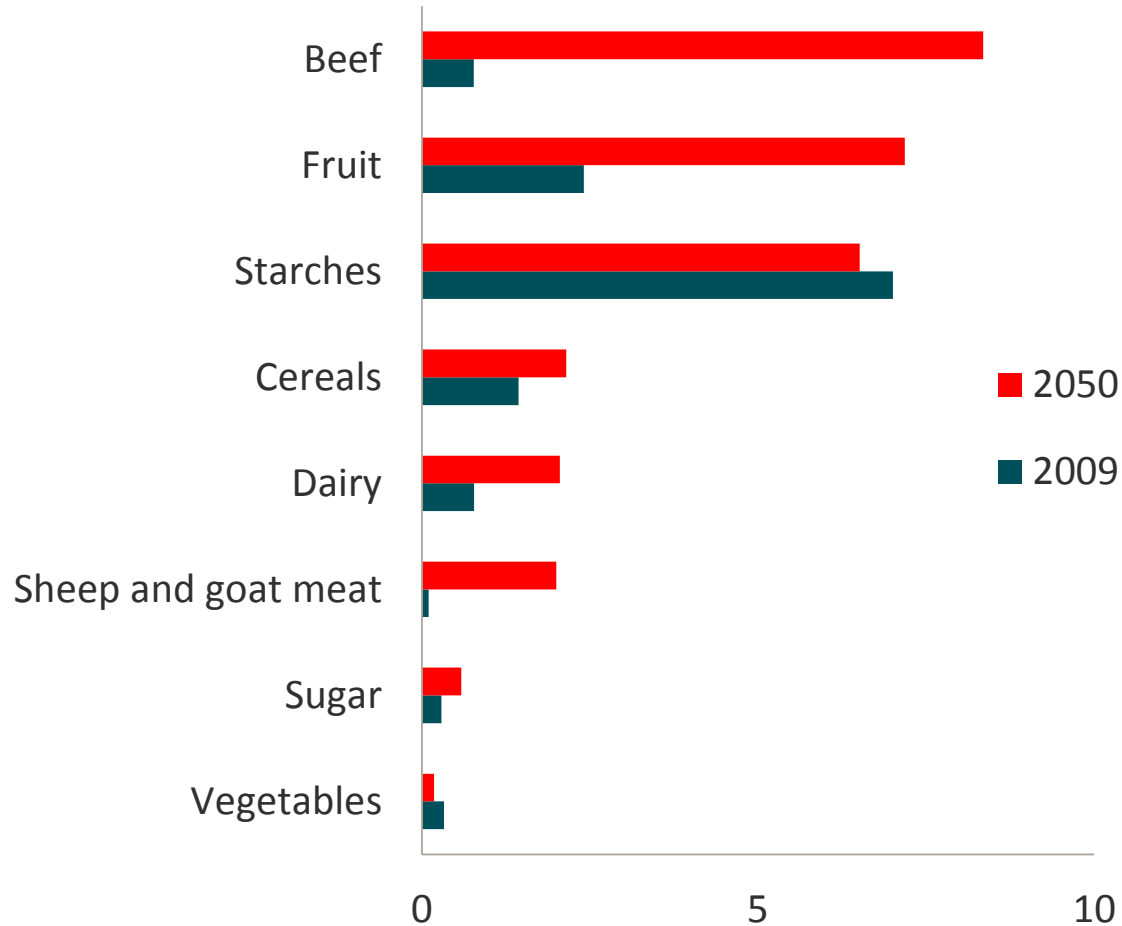
But the outlook for our major markets is better

Share of urban population

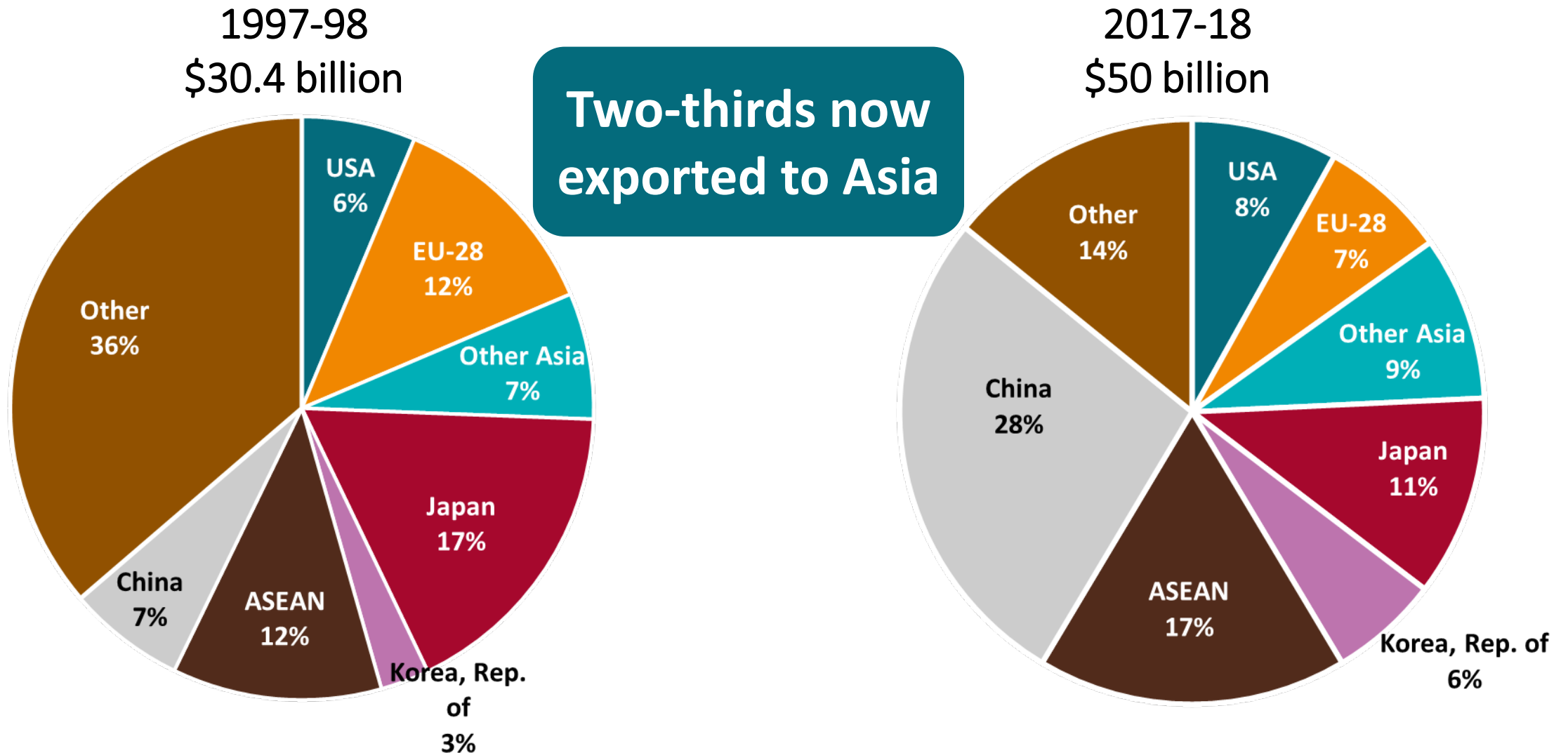


p Projection

China and Indonesia food imports – 2009 and 2050



Australia's agricultural export markets are changing



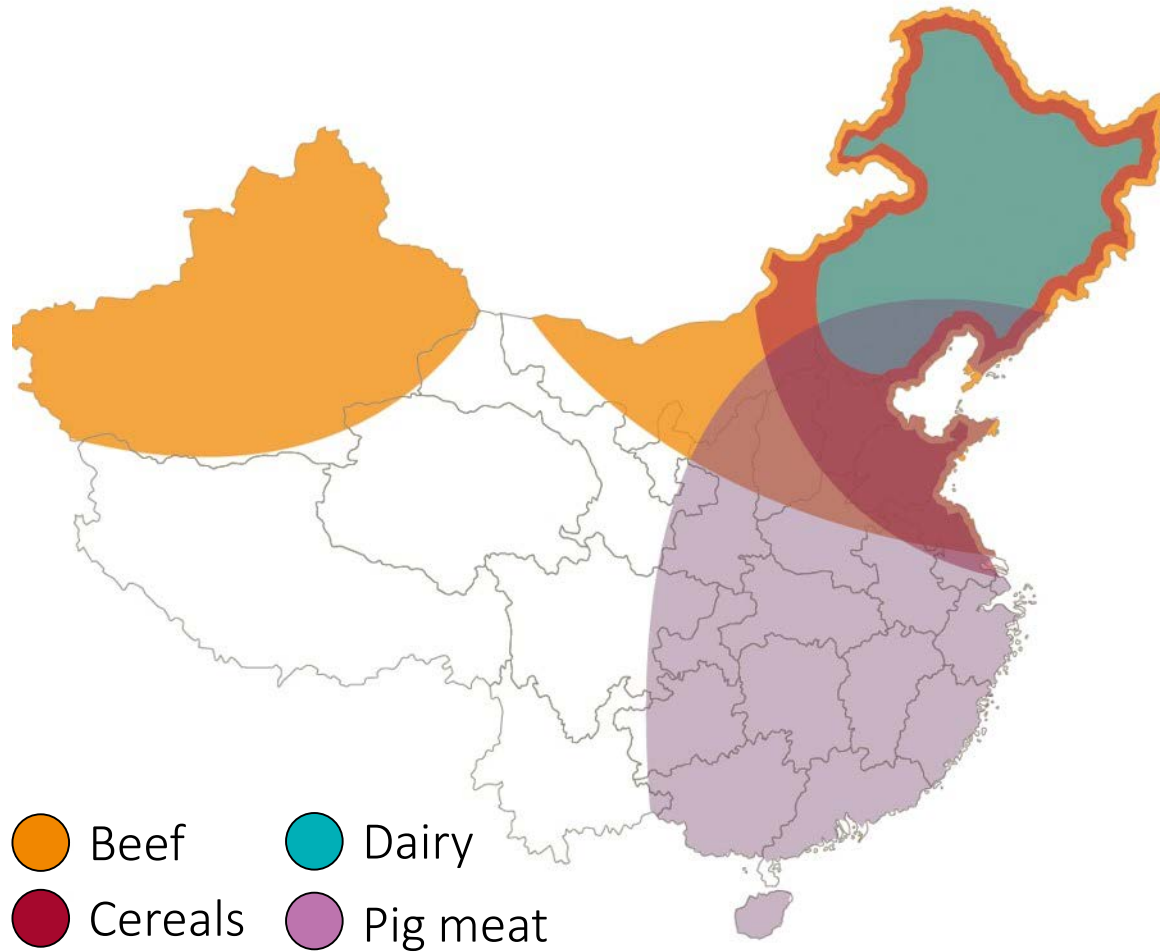
Note: Values reported in constant 2017-18 Australian dollars

China's agricultural evolution will be important



Note: Excludes adjustments for confidential data

China's structural reforms



“China will keep deepening supply-side structural reform”

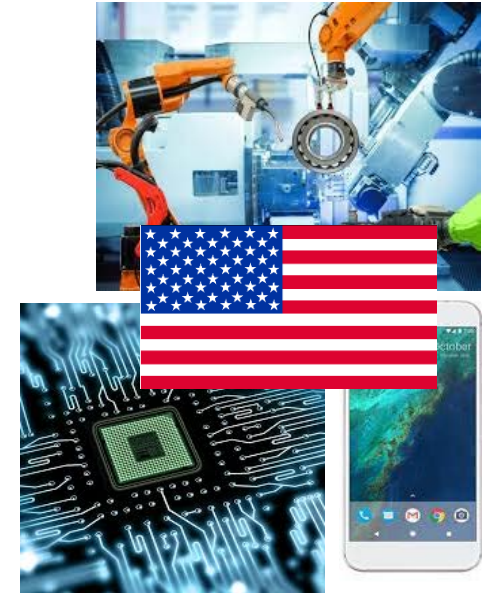
Xi Jinping Chinese President
July 2017

Global trade conflict – China and United States

The US is using multiple acts of trade legislation to pursue its objective of America first.

s232 of the US Trade Expansion Act 1962

- In **March 2018** US introduced tariffs on all imported steel (25%) and aluminium (10%)
- China retaliated in **April 2018** with tariffs on a range of US products, including **pork (25%)** and **fruit, tree nuts and wine (all 15%)**



s301 of the US Trade Act 1974

- This dispute has been escalating since July 2018.
- The total value of trade affected by tariffs is now **\$110 billion of US goods** and **\$250 billion of Chinese goods**.



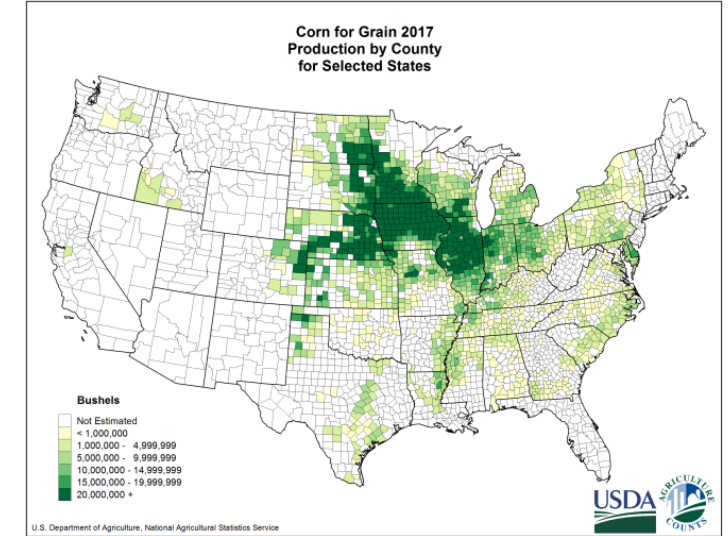
Chinese import tariffs, Australia and the United States

Category	Australia		United States	
	Tariff rate (%)	Exports (\$m)	Tariff rate (%)	Exports (\$m)
Under ChAFTA				
Beef & veal	6–12.5	\$934	37–50	\$40
Dairy	0–10.0	\$836	31–45	\$532
Fresh or dried fruit	0–13.3	\$495	37–70	\$350
Pork & pork products	0.0	\$304	37–70	\$309
Tree nuts	0.0	\$72	25–65	\$287
Vegetables & legumes	0.0	\$0	25–38	\$62
Wine	0.0	\$86	45–90	\$100
Not included in ChAFTA				
Cotton	1.0	\$648	26	\$1,269
Durum wheat	1.0	\$442	26	\$460
Soybeans	3.0	\$0	28	\$15,983

The United States has introduced farm support packages

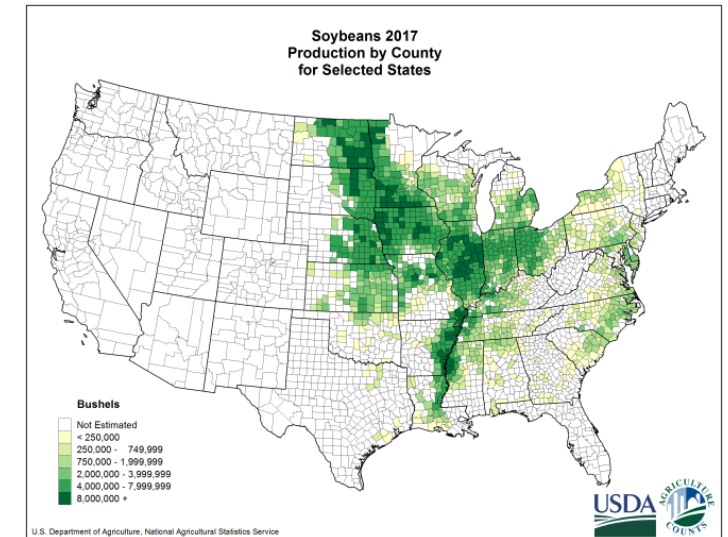
July 2018 – US\$12 billion package

- payments to producers (soybeans, sorghum, corn, wheat, cotton, dairy, and hogs)
- the purchase of surplus commodities (fruits, nuts, rice, legumes, beef, pork, and milk) for distribution to US nutrition programs and food banks



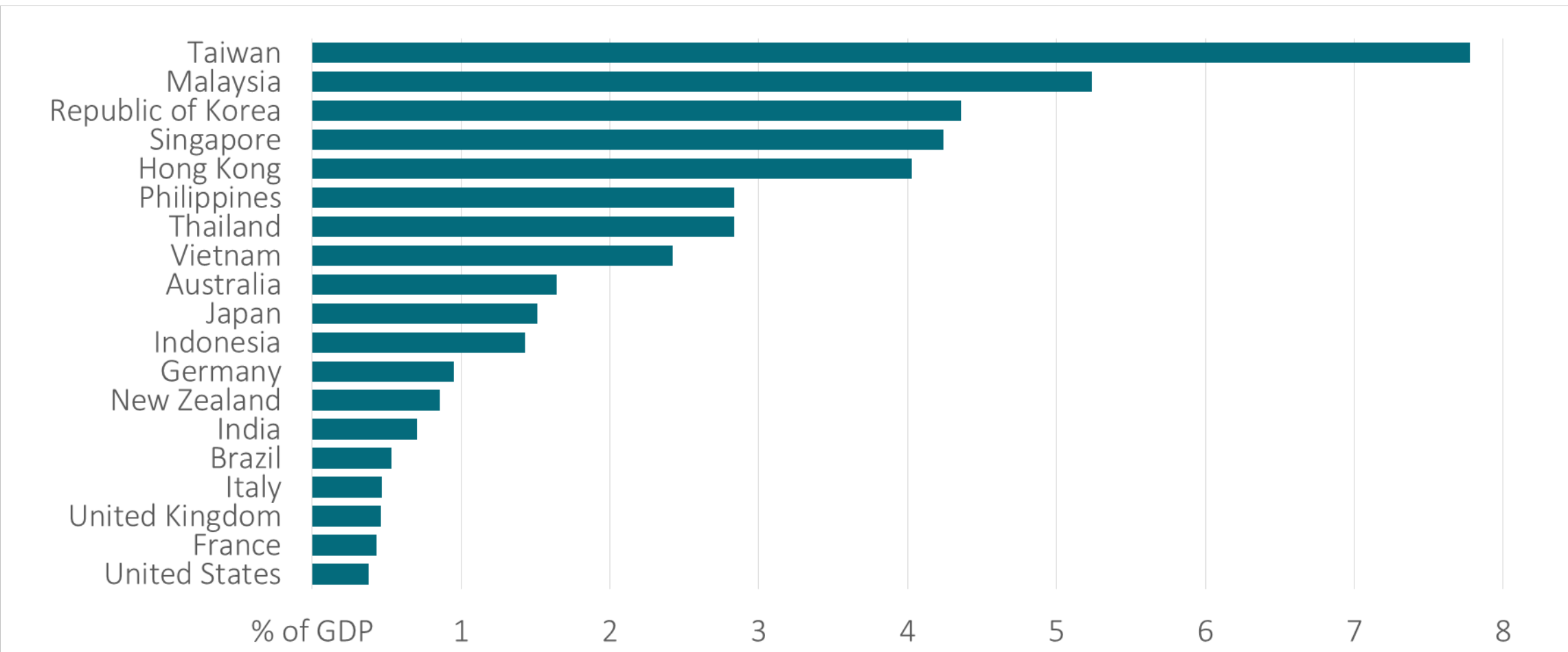
May 2019 – US\$16 billion package

- Additional funds made available to producers of same commodity group as initial package
- Payments allocated at a county specific level, those worse affected by tariffs to receive higher payments.
- Additional funding for purchasing surpluses and developing additional international markets



A decline in Chinese exports will reduce growth across the region

Foreign value added in Chinese exports, 2011



Source: International Monetary Fund; Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

Long term trends shaping Australian agriculture

Markets for farm inputs and outputs

Technology development and uptake

Structural change

Climate change

Society's expectations of farmers

Society's expectations



Beef cattle, New South Wales
The Straits Times



Salmon farming, Macquarie Harbour, Tasmania
Environment Tasmania



Chicken shed, Victoria
Australian Chicken Meat Federation



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture
ABARES

agriculture.gov.au/ag-commodities-report

