



Economic outlook Rockhampton

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Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences

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



Forecasting





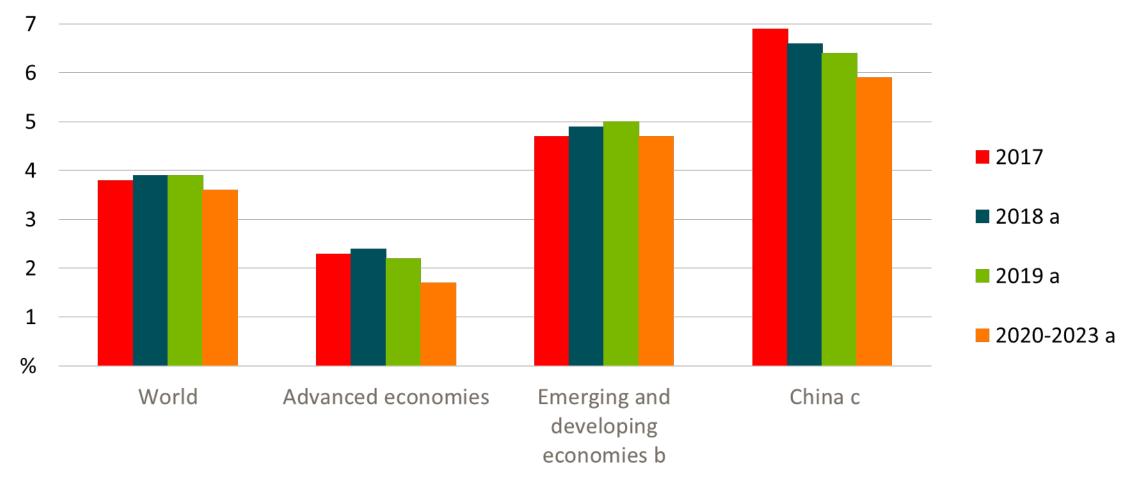
Analysis



Carrier and Second

Regional growth prospects

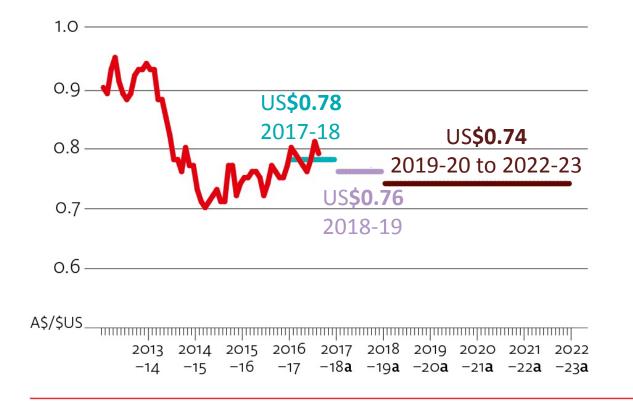




a ABARES assumption. **b** excludes China. **c** excludes Hong Kong. Source: ABARES; IMF

...and the Australian dollar is assumed to weaken over the outlook period

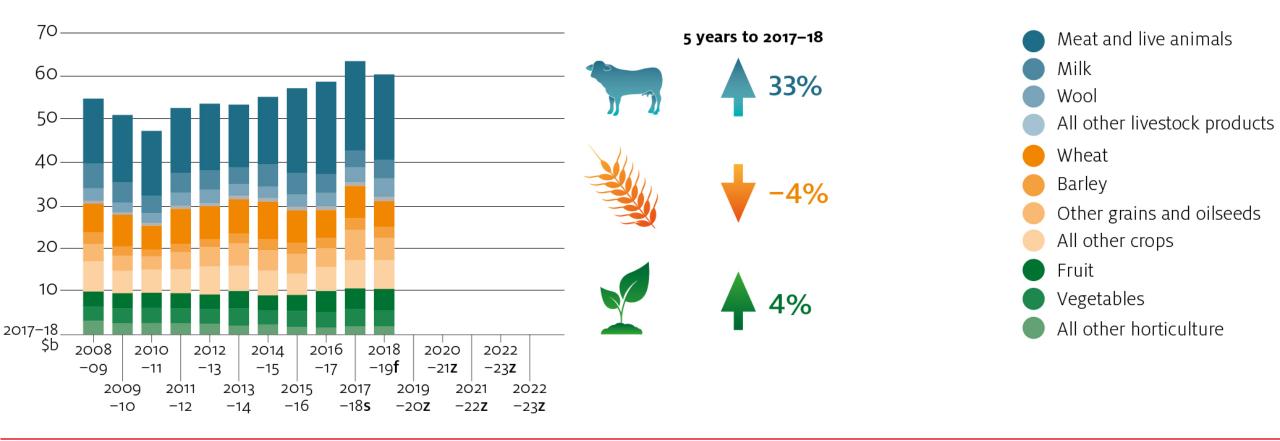




a ABARES assumption. Note: Historical data based on monthly average. Source: ABARES; Reserve Bank of Australia

Gross value of agricultural production has increased steadily over recent years

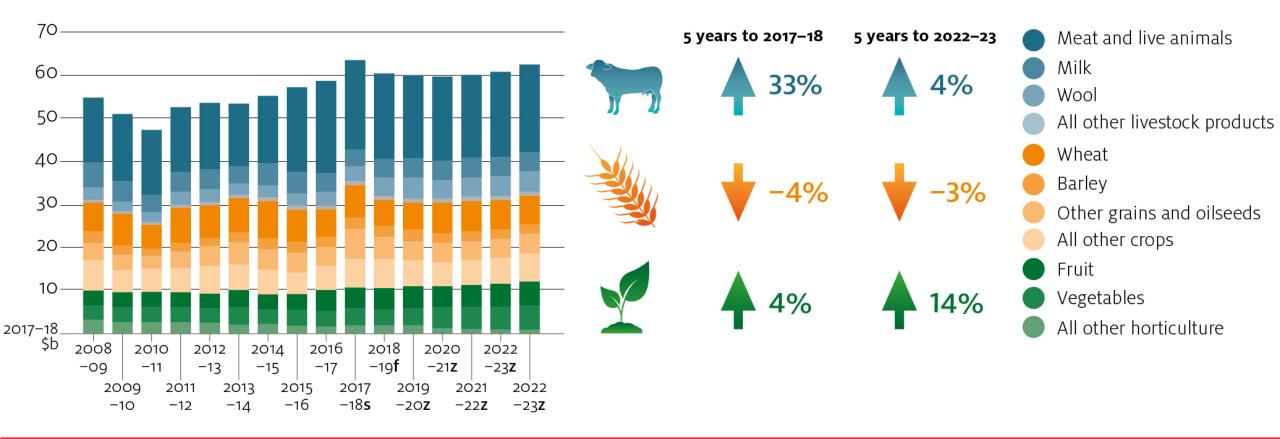




f ABARES forecast. **s** ABARES estimate. **z** ABARES projection.

... and we're forecasting the gross value of production to be around \$63 billion in 2022–23

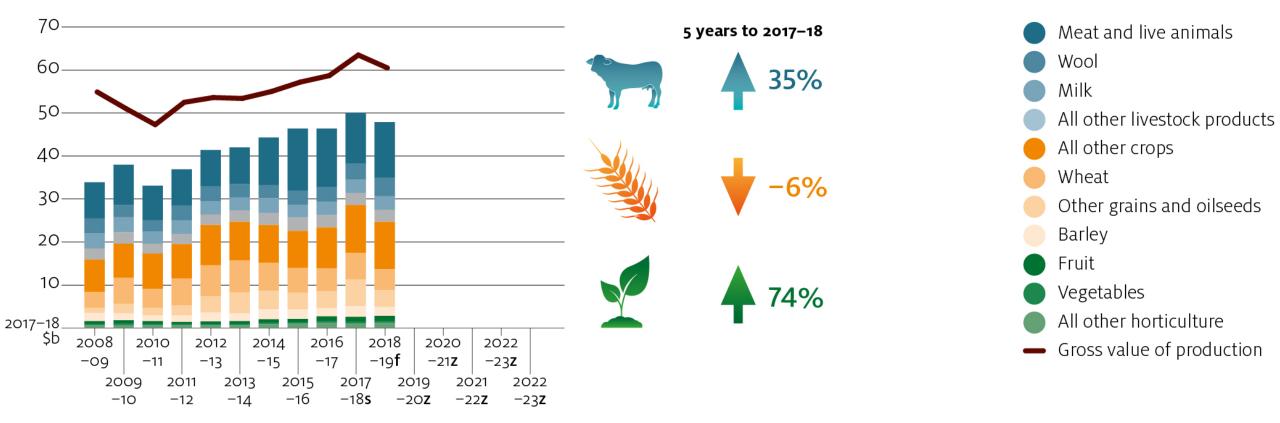




f ABARES forecast. s ABARES estimate. z ABARES projection.

The value of agricultural exports has grown by \$13 billion over the last 10 years

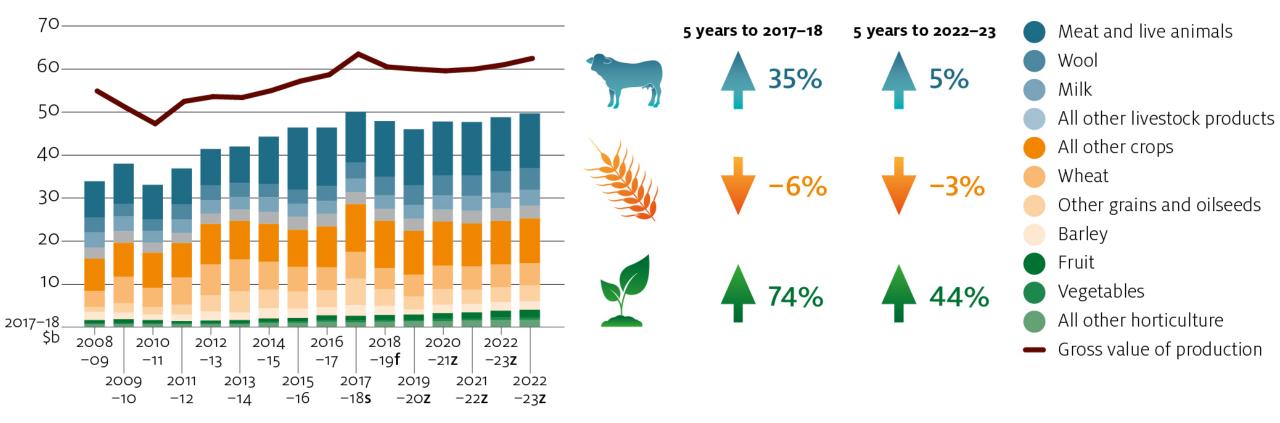




f ABARES forecast. **s** ABARES estimate. **z** ABARES projection.

... with the total value of exports forecast to grow to almost \$50 billion over the next 5 years





f ABARES forecast. **s** ABARES estimate. **z** ABARES projection.

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



Competitiveness: the race for advantage

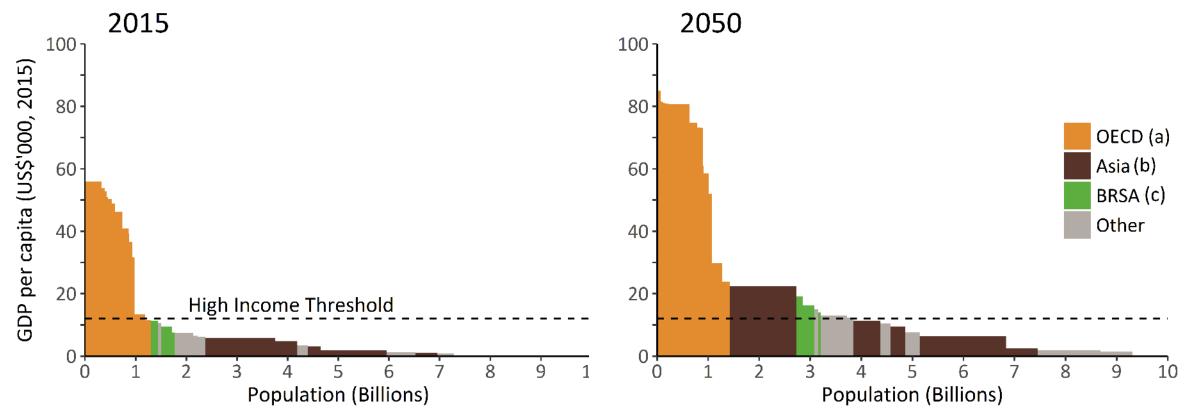


Asian growth

Well over 3 billion people in high income nations by 2050, driven by Asia



Distribution of historical and projected real global GDP per capita by countries and regions

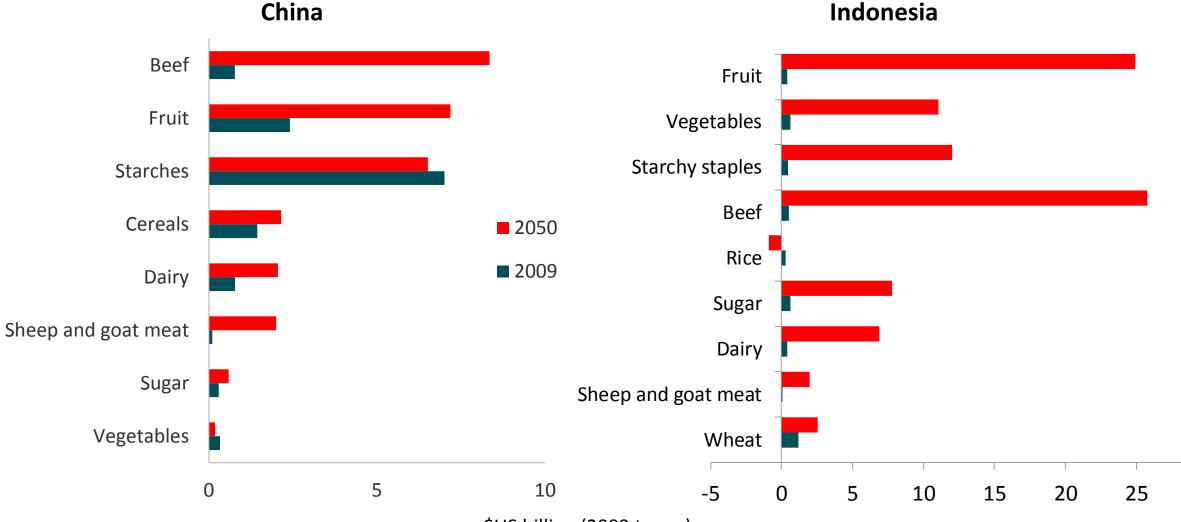


a Includes Asian nations Japan and South Korea, and non OECD countries Bulgaria, Croatia, Lithuania and Romania.
b Emerging and developing Asia. c Brazil, Russia and South Africa.
Note: High income threshold US \$12,000 GDP per capita (World Bank (2014)
Source: Data from Hatfield-Dodds, Schandl et al. 2017

China and Indonesia food imports – 2009 and 2050



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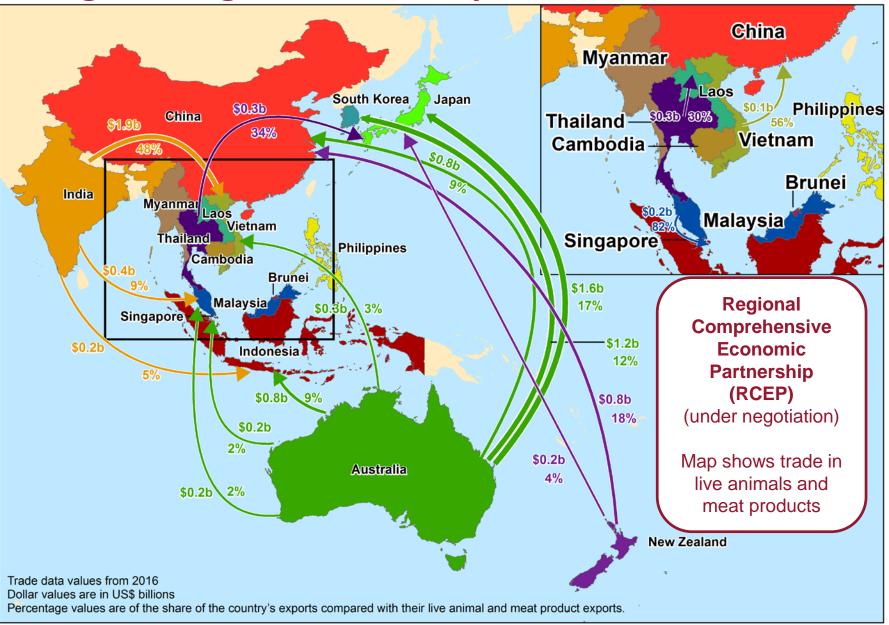
\$US billion (2009 terms)

FTAs improve access



- ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand FTA 2010
- Korea-Australia FTA 2014
- Japan-Australia EPA 2015
- China-Australia FTA 2015

Regional agreements help too

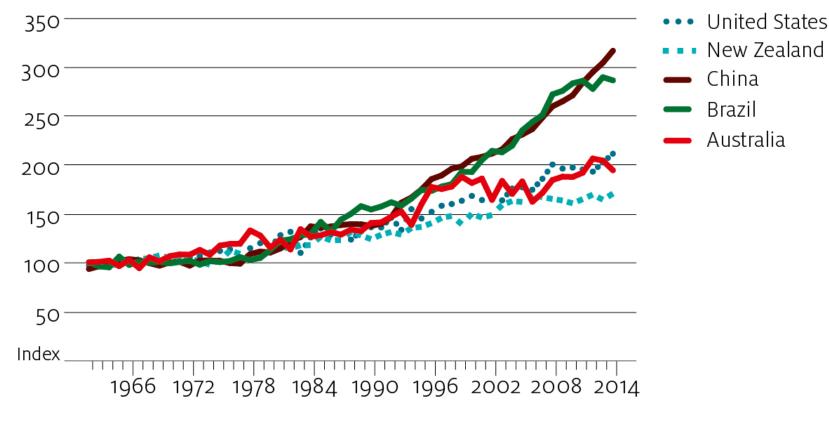




Productivity growth

Australian productivity growth is keeping pace with advanced economies, but emerging producers are catching up

Change in productivity from base year, selected countries



(Index of total factor productivity at constant real prices. Average of 1962 to 1967 = 100) Source: US Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service 2017



Technology development and uptake



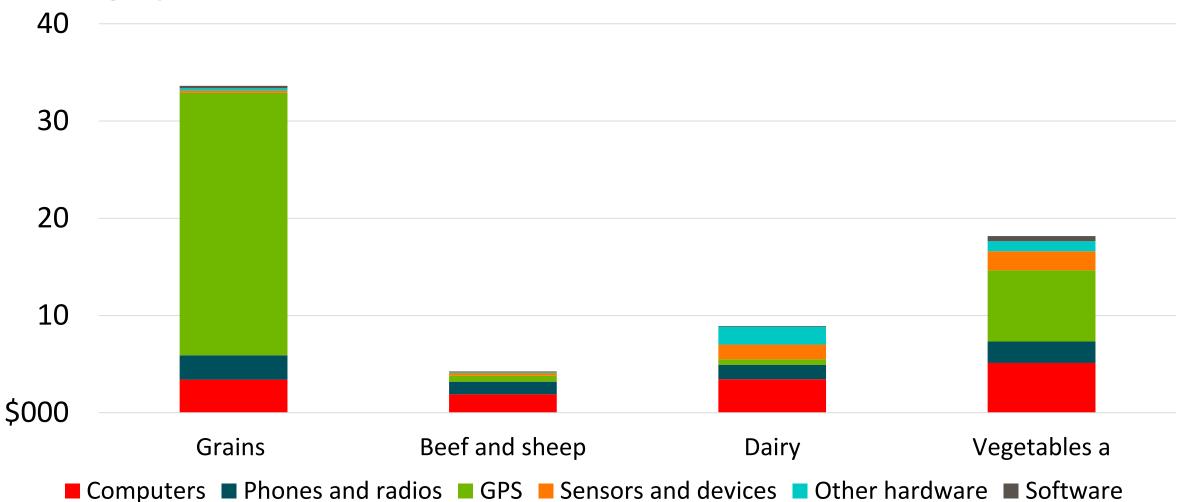
1,800 1,600 1,400 1,200 Public 1,000 funding 800 Private 600 funding 400 200 \$m 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15

Value of Australian rural R&D funding

Includes agriculture, forestry and fisheries, related inputs and downstream processing Source: ABARES 2017

ICT assets by type and industry, 2016-17 average per farm

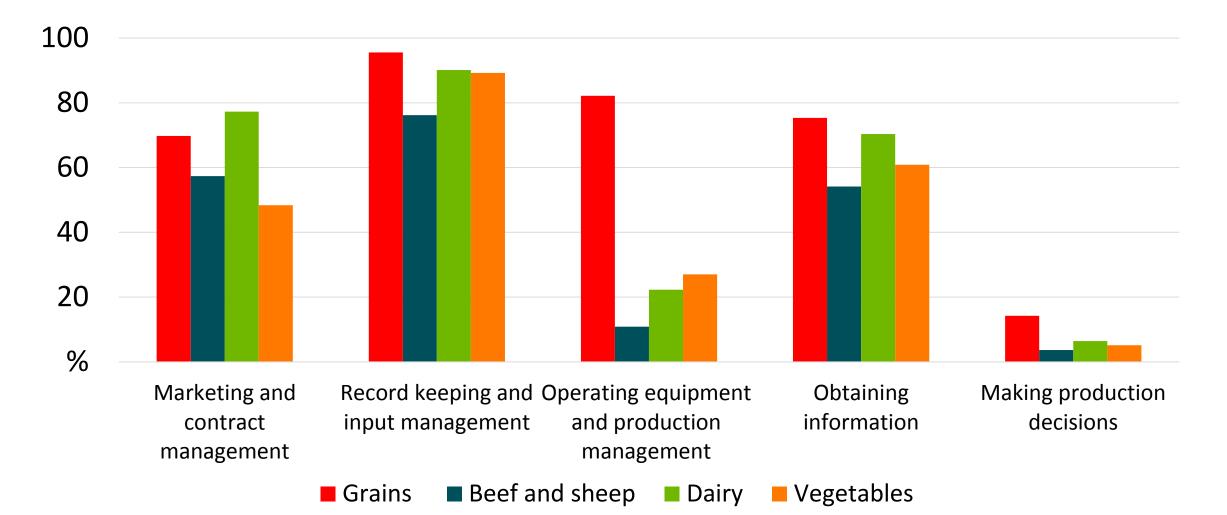




a results for 2015-16

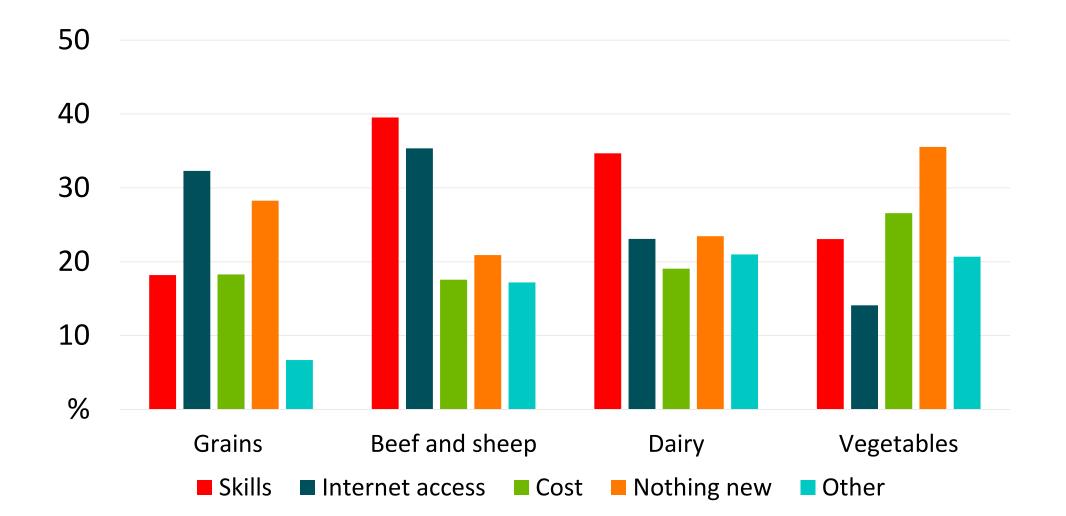
Use of ICT on farms by industry



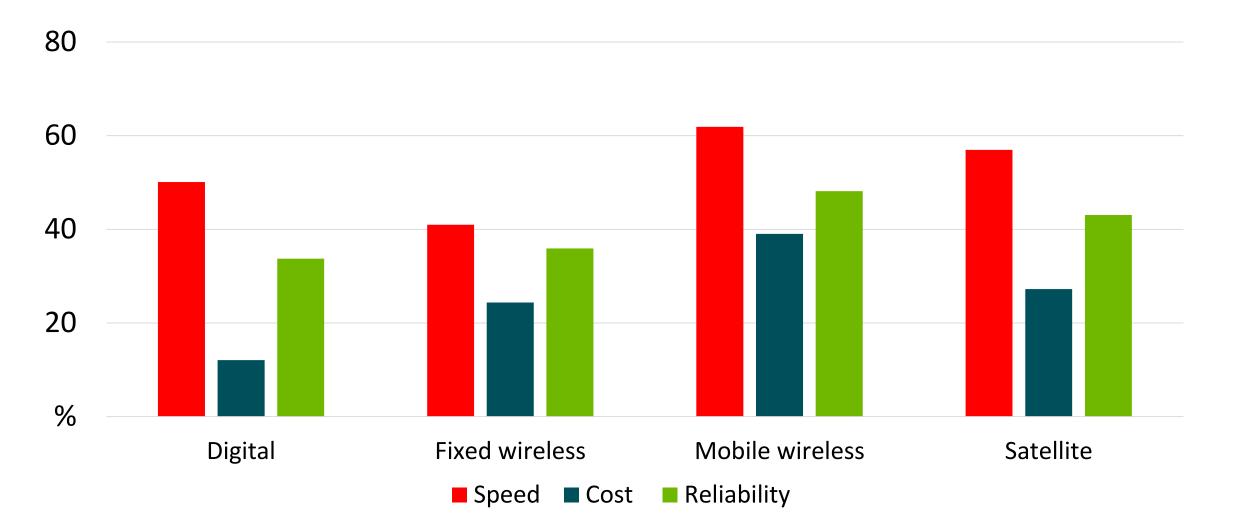


Barriers to adoption of new ICT in 2017 proportion of farms





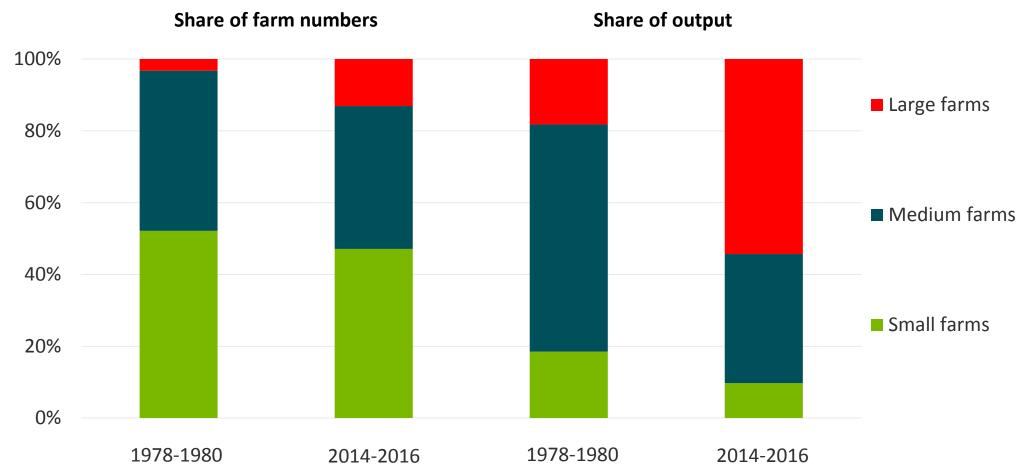
Internet access problems by connection type proportion of farms



OUTLOOK

Structural change

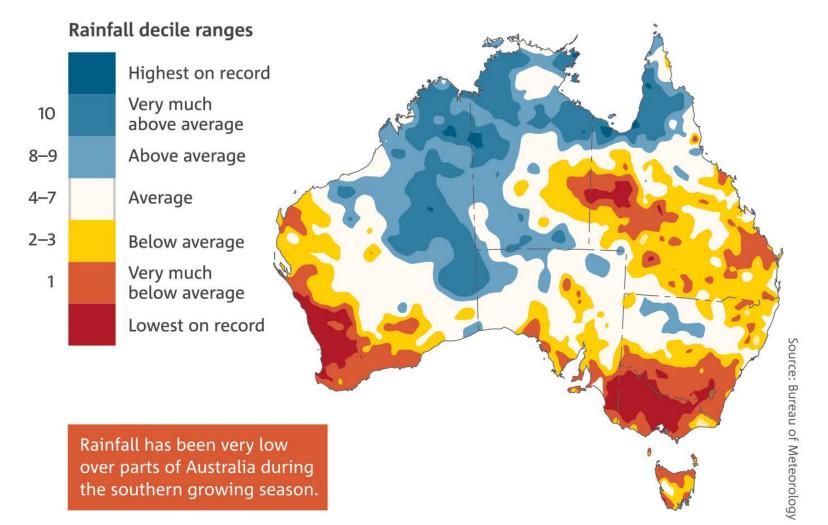




Share of farm numbers and output by farm size 1978-1980 and 2014-2016

Adaptation to climate change

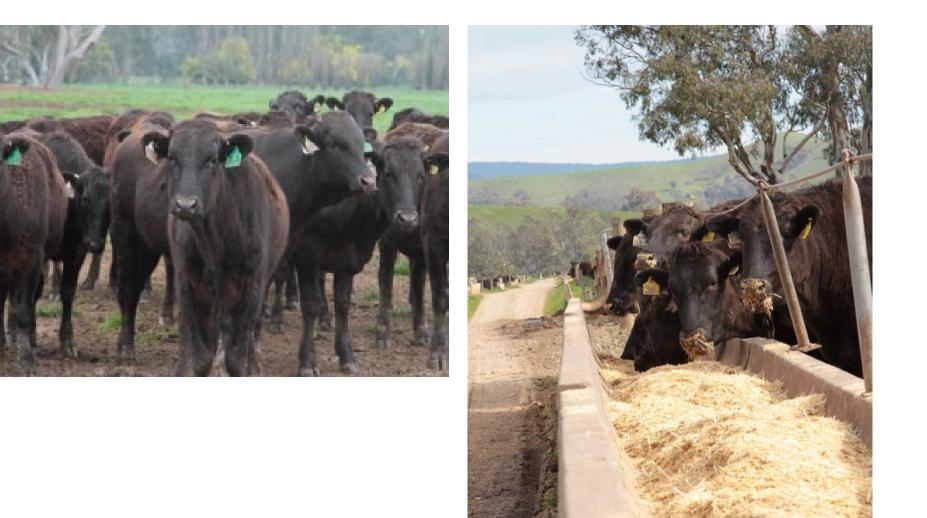




Southern growing season (April–October) rainfall deciles for the last 20 years (1996–2015). A decile map shows where rainfall is above average, average or below average for the recent period, in comparison with the entire rainfall record from 1900.

Society's expectations of farmers







agriculture.gov.au/abares

