

AUSTRALIA: ESTIMATES OF SUPPORT TO AGRICULTURE

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DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

Table 1. Agricultural Support Estimates / Total Transfers contains country Total Support Estimate (TSE) and derived indicators, which cover all agricultural production, i.e. all agricultural commodities produced in the country. Definitions of basic data sets refer to the specific programs applied in the country. For the Producer Support Estimate (PSE) and Consumer Support Estimate (CSE), each policy measure is classified according to implementation criteria, which include: the *transfer basis* of support (output, input, area/animal numbers/receipts/income, and non-commodity criteria); whether support is based on *current or non-current basis*; whether *production is required or not* to receive payment. Each policy measure is also assigned several “labels” indicating additional implementation criteria. "MPS commodities", which vary across countries, are those for which the market price support is explicitly calculated in Tables 4.1 – 4.18.

Table 2. Breakdown of PSE by Commodity and Other Transfers provides a breakdown of the total PSE into four categories reflecting the flexibility given to farmers regarding which commodity to produce within the various policy measures. These categories are: Single Commodity Transfers (SCT); Group Commodity Transfers (GCT); All Commodity Transfers (ACT); and Other Transfers to Producers (OTP). All data sets in Table 2 come from Tables 1 and 3.1 – 3.18 where definitions are included.

Tables 3.1 – 3.18 Producer Single Commodity Transfers contain producer SCT by commodity, which are calculated for Australia for the following commodities: wheat, barley, sorghum, oats, other grains, rice, sugar, rapeseed, sunflower, soybeans, milk, beef and veal, pig meat, poultry meat, sheep meat, wool, eggs, and cotton, provided that the value of production of that commodity exceeds 1% of the total value of production. In addition, SCT for “other commodities” is also calculated (Table 3.18), which covers transfers *to single commodities other than MPS commodities*. All data sets in the calculation of producer SCT by commodity come from Tables 1 and 4.1-4.18 where definitions are included.

Tables 4.1 – 4.18 contain **Market Price Support (MPS)** and **Consumer Single Commodity Transfers** (consumer SCT) by commodity, calculated for the same set of commodities as **Tables 3.1 to 3.18**. Definitions are provided only for basic data sets from which all the other data sets in this table are derived.

Definitions of the indicators, criteria for classification of policy transfers included in support estimation, and methods of calculation are contained in [the PSE Manual](#) (*OECD's Producer Support Estimate and Related indicators of Agricultural Support: Concepts, Calculations, Interpretation and Use*).

TABLE 1: AUSTRALIA: TOTAL SUPPORT ESTIMATE

Definitions:

I. Total value of production (at farm gate):

Total agricultural production valued at farm gate prices, i.e. value (at farm gate) of all agricultural commodities produced in the country [1].

I.1. Of which share of MPS commodities (%):

Share of commodities for which MPS is explicitly calculated (in Tables 4.1-4-16) in the total value of agricultural production.

II. Total value of consumption (at farm gate):

Consumption of all commodities domestically produced valued at farm gate prices, and estimated by increasing the value of consumption (at farm gate) of the MPS commodities according to their share in the total value of agricultural production $[(II.1) / (I.1) \times 100]$.

II.1. Of which MPS commodities:

Sum of the value of consumption (at farm gate prices) of the MPS commodities as indicated in Tables 4.1-4.18.

III.1 Producer Support Estimate (PSE):

Associated with total agricultural production, i.e. for all commodities domestically produced [Sum of A to G; when negative, the amounts represent an implicit or explicit tax on producers].

A. Support based on commodity output

A.1. Market Price Support:

On quantities domestically produced (excluding for on-farm feed use -- *Excess Feed Cost*) of all agricultural commodities, estimated by increasing the MPS for the MPS commodities according to their share in the total value of production by commodity group [for each commodity group: $(\sum \text{MPS for MPS commodities}) / (\sum \text{VP for MPS commodities}) \times \text{VP for total group}$; the total MPS is then calculated as the sum of MPS by commodity group]. For Australia, the commodity groups considered are: group 1 (crops) and group 2 (livestock and animal products).

A.2. Payments based on output

No payments based on output.

B. Payments based on input use

B.1. Payments based on variable input use

Fuel Tax Credits

Period of implementation: 1994 – ongoing, no longer included since 2006.

From 1994 this policy was called Diesel Fuel Rebate Scheme (reported in database as Diesel fuel tax rebates) and subsequently in 2003 became the Energy Grants (Credits) Scheme. After changes in the system the scheme was renamed Fuel Tax Credits in 2006. From 1994 to 1998 the reported data includes the fuel rebate for all primary production including fuel rebate for all agriculture commodities, fishing and forestry. From 1999 to present, only includes the rebate for off-road fuel use in agriculture. Precise figures are available with a two year time lag with more recent figures estimates based on budget estimates.

- The PSE classification system states that (Principle 1):

‘...A policy measure is considered for measurement if agricultural producers, individually or collectively, are the only, or the principal, intended recipients of economic transfers generated by it. This is sufficient criterion for inclusion of a policy measure...’

- Under the Fuel Tax Credits program and its predecessors, agriculture was not the principal beneficiary. Fuel programs in Australia have returned fuel excise (a tax) to a range of industries and the list of industries was expanded in 2006.
- Australia requests retrospective removal of the Fuel Tax Credit program (and its predecessors) to 1996 based on the fact that agriculture never received more than 41 per cent of the total program funding in any year in that period. Agriculture has not been the principal beneficiary of Australia’s fuel tax credit programs.
- From 2006, the Fuel Tax Credits program became available to a wide range of industries and meets OECD Classification Principle 3 and so is no longer included in the PSE calculation:

‘general policy measures available throughout the entire economy are not considered in the estimation of agricultural support, even if such measures create policy transfers to/from agriculture. Thus, a situation of zero support to agriculture would occur when there are only general economy-wide policies in place with no policies specifically altering the economic conditions for agriculture’.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Rural Adjustment Scheme 1988-Part A and B

Period of implementation: 1988-1992.

The Rural Adjustment Scheme 1988 commenced on 1 January 1989 and ran until December 1992 when it was superseded by the Rural Adjustment Scheme 1992. Part A of the scheme delivered support through grants and interest subsidies and was aimed at lifting farm performance through the acquisition of improved skill levels, the adoption of technological developments, an increase in farm size or capital intensity, farm program changes and access to information on technological developments and their application, training needs and opportunities, and appropriate farm programs. Rural Adjustment Scheme 1988 Part B provided short-term interest subsidies on loans as carry-on assistance for farmers who were assessed as having prospects for long-term viability but had experienced a short-term downturn in income due to drought.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Sugar Industry Assistance Package 2000- Interest rate subsidies

Period of implementation: 2000-2002.

Sugar Industry Assistance Package commenced in 2000 and was replaced by the Sugar Industry Reform Program 2002. Interest rate subsidies were provided to sugar enterprises on loans of up to AUD 50,000 to enable producers to meet the expenses of replanting crops in the 2001-02 financial years. Interest rate subsidies were also provided on new or existing loans of up to AUD 100,000 associated with the business of producing sugar cane. The subsidy for general sugar industry loans was subject to an off-farm assets test. Transfers included in the Sugar SCT.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: YES; Payments are included in RS.

Sugar Industry Reform Program 2002–Replanting interest rate subsidy

Period of implementation: 2002-2004.

This policy operated from 2002-2004 and discontinued with the announcement of the Sugar Industry Reform Program 2004. Interest rate subsidies were provided to sugar enterprises on loans of up to AUD 50,000 to enable producers to meet the expenses of replanting crops in the 2002-03 and 2003-04 financial years. The interest rate subsidies were paid over two financial years at the lower of 50% of the commercial interest rate or 5 percentage points.

Transfers included in the Sugar SCT.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: YES; Payments are included in RS.

Citrus Canker Interest Rate Subsidies

Period of implementation: 2005-2007.

From 2005 interest rate subsidies have been made available to affected citrus growers up to a maximum of AUD 100 000 per year over two financial years. The interest rate subsidies assist those citrus growers and citrus production nurseries affected by the citrus canker outbreak and/or the measures imposed to deal with the outbreak.

Payments are included in GCT (all fruits and vegetables).

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO.

Exceptional Circumstances Interest Rate Subsidies (ECIRS)

Period of implementation: 2000-2011.

ECIRS is part of the standard assistance measures offered under the Exceptional Circumstances (EC) arrangements. ECIRS provides interest rate subsidies to farm enterprises and small businesses that are viable in the long term but are in financial difficulties due to an EC event (only farmer assistance is included in PSE). Farms must be within the EC declared area to be eligible. Farm borrowings that may be subsidized include working capital/overdraft, term loans, commercial bills, vendor debts, and equipment finance (but not equipment leases).

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Irrigation Industry Support Program (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2009-2010.

The South Australian Government is providing financial assistance to viable farm businesses to ensure the survival of citrus, vines, and other permanent plantings along the River Murray corridor. This is termed the Irrigation Industry Support Program (IISP). The program provides irrigators a reimbursement grant of up to AUD 260 per megalitre for water allocations purchased between 1 July 2009 and 28 February 2010, to ensure the survival of permanent plantings.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Northern Territory - Fertiliser Freight Subsidy

Period of implementation: 2003-2004.

The Northern Territory Government provide subsidies to access fertilizers.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in GCT (All Crops) .

Farm Finance Concession Loans Scheme

Period of implementation: 2013-ongoing.

The Farm Finance Concessional Loans Scheme provides eligible farm businesses with access to concessional loans for debt restructuring or productivity enhancement activities. The loans are available to farm businesses that are experiencing difficulties servicing their current levels of debt but are viable in the longer term. Eligible farm businesses in each state and the Northern Territory will have access to the concessional loans measure in 2013-14 and 2014-15.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Drought Concessional Loans Scheme

Period of implementation: 2013-ongoing.

The Drought Concessional Loans Scheme is targeted to those farm businesses that have a financial need as a direct result of drought conditions, but are considered to be viable in the long-term. Loans of up to 50 percent of eligible farm business debt to a maximum of AUD 1 million will be available. Concessional loans can be used for debt restructuring, certain operating expenses and drought recovery and preparedness activities. Currently, concessional loans are available to farmers in Queensland, New South Wales, Western Australia, Northern Territory and Victoria, and it is expected South Australian producers will become eligible in due course as well.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

WA Drought Policy Reform

Period of implementation: 2010-2013.

In 2010, the Australian Government, in partnership with the Western Australian Government initiated a two-year pilot of drought reform measures in regions of Western Australia. This was in response to the national review of drought policy and tested a range of programs to inform the design of a new national approach.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Managing Farm Risk Program

Period of implementation: 2015-ongoing.

The Managing Farm Risk Program opened for applications nationally on 29 March 2016. The program allows eligible farm businesses to access a one-off rebate for eligible costs incurred obtaining independent and professional advice to apply for a new insurance policy that assists with the management of drought and other production and market risks. Rebates (one per eligible farm business) will be 50 per cent of eligible costs incurred by the farm business (GST exclusive), up to a maximum of AUD 2,500. Eligible farm businesses can apply for a rebate for costs incurred engaging a suitably qualified service provider to carry out one (or more) of the following activities:

- undertaking an assessment required by an insurance provider prior to, or within 12 months of, the provider offering or refusing an insurance product
- compiling historical farm financial performance and production data
- preparing an analysis of insurance options in the context of a whole-of-farm risk assessment specific to the farm business over successive seasons.

Insurance policy premiums are not eligible for a rebate.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme

Period of implementation: included since 2011-ongoing.

The Scheme assists in alleviating the sea freight cost disadvantage incurred by shippers of eligible non-bulk goods moved by sea. Its objective is to provide Tasmanian industries with equal opportunities to compete in mainland markets. A claim can only be made by an eligible person (individual or company) and only for assistance with shipping eligible goods. The Scheme has different eligibility rules, depending on whether the goods are being shipped: north from Tasmania to mainland Australia; south from mainland Australia to Tasmania; or intrastate between the main island of Tasmania and either King Island or any island in the Furneaux Group (KIFG). Additional assistance is available for northbound shipments to mainland Australia from the islands of the Furneaux Group that must be sent via the main island of Tasmania and require more than one type of transport mode to complete the interstate journey. The Scheme is demand driven and uncapped, with no upper limit to the total annual payment.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Drought Recovery Concessional Loans Scheme

Period of implementation: 2014-ongoing.

The Drought Recovery Concessional Loans Scheme is available in New South Wales and Queensland. It provides assistance to eligible farming businesses to return to productivity and profitability after unprecedented drought conditions. Eligible farm businesses will be able to access concessional loans for expenses associated with restocking or replanting after a drought that is considered to be equivalent to, or worse than a 1 in 50 year or a 1 in 100 year rainfall deficiency. In Queensland, the loans are also available to those directly impacted by the combined effects of drought and the mid-2011 disruption to live cattle exports to Indonesia.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Flood Recovery Loan Scheme (Tasmania)

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing.

Loans ranging from AUD 25,000 to AUD 250,000 for eligible businesses directly affected and located in local government areas announced as affected by flood.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Farm Business Concessional Loans Scheme

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing.

Under the Farm Business Concessional Loans Scheme, Dairy Recovery Concessional loans continue to be available to farm businesses as well as Drought Assistance Concessional Loans. Drought Assistance Concessional Loans can be used for debt restructuring, new debt for operating expenses, drought recovery activities or drought preparedness activities, or a combination of these. Drought Assistance Concessional Loans assist commercially viable drought-affected Farm Businesses to continue to operate through drought conditions, recover once the season breaks and prepare for future droughts.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Dairy Recovery Concessional Loans Scheme

Period of implementation: 2016-2026.

Dairy Recovery Concessional Loans were used for debt restructuring, new debt for operating expenses or productivity enhancement activities, or a combination of these. Dairy Recovery Concessional Loans assist eligible suppliers of Murray Goulburn, Fonterra and National Dairy Products through the short term crisis cause by the May 2016 decision to retrospectively reduce farm-gate milk prices. This scheme closed for

applications on 31 October 2016, but benefits will continue to accrue to farm businesses for some time because of their 10 year loan terms.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in MK.

Reef Trust

Period of implementation: 2013-ongoing.

The Reef Trust was a 2013 election commitment by the government, designed to combine both Australian Government and private funds, with a focus on improving water quality, restoring coastal ecosystem health and enhancing species protection. The Reef Trust is one of the key mechanisms contributing to delivery of the Reef 2050 Plan. It is an Australian Government initiative working with the Queensland Government and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, and collaborating with natural resource management organisations, other Australian Government agencies, industry and communities.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: YES; Payments are included in AC.

Freight subsidy (Australian Capital Territory)

Period of implementation: 2018.

Subsidy for transport of fodder during drought

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in GCT5 “other crops” (since the payment is for fodder crops).

B.2. Payments based on fixed capital formation

Deduction of the capital cost of telephone lines and electricity connections

Period of implementation: 1985-ongoing.

This accelerated write-off provision introduced before 1985, allows capital expenditure incurred in connecting a telephone line to a primary production property and capital expenditure incurred in connecting or upgrading mains electricity to a property on which a business is conducted can be deducted in equal instalments over ten years.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Tax write-off for horticultural plants

Period of implementation: 1995-ongoing.

This accelerated write-off provision introduced in 1995, allows capital expenditure incurred in establishing horticultural plants can be written off using an accelerated depreciation regime, with deductions available from the first commercial season. The cost of establishing plants with an effective life of less than three years can be written off in the first commercial year. Plants with an effective life of more than three years can be depreciated over a shorter period than their effective life using the maximum write-off periods set out in the legislation.

Transfers included in the all crops GCT.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in GCT (All crops).

Accelerated depreciation for grapevine plantings

Period of implementation: 1995-2004.

Prior to 1 October 2004, this accelerated write-off provision introduced in 1995, allowed capital expenditure incurred in acquiring and establishing grapevines could be written off on a prime cost basis over four years, with the deductions being available from the time the vines were planted. Since 1 October 2004, new

grapevine plantings are subject to the capital allowances regime applicable to horticultural plants (see separate entry). That is, the establishment costs of the grapevine may be written off at 13 per cent per annum (the write-off rate applicable to a plant with an effective life of 13 years to fewer than 30 years) with deductions available from the income year in which the grapevine's first commercial season starts.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in GCT (all fruits and vegetables).

Valuation of livestock from natural increase

Period of implementation: 2000-ongoing.

A taxation arrangement that provides producers with a choice over how they value their livestock herds.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO;

Payments are included in GCT (all livestock).

3 year write off on water facilities for primary producers

Period of implementation: 2004-ongoing.

From July 2004 this tax concession on water facilities allows primary producers to claim up to one third of capital expenditure on water facilities. Eligible projects include capital repairs, structural improvements and additions to any structure that conserves or conveys water. Estimated value of this benefit also includes the following two tax concessions:

- *Landcare deduction for primary producers* (current program)
Introduced before 1985, this tax deduction allows primary producers and users of rural land to claim a deduction for capital expenditure on a Landcare operation in the year that it is incurred. Landcare operations may include soil conservation, prevention of land degradation or other related measures.
- *Water facilities and land care concession for irrigation water providers* (current program)
From 1 July 2004, this tax deduction means certain irrigation water providers can claim an immediate deduction for capital expenditure on Landcare activities and claim a deduction for capital expenditure on water facilities over three years. The measure aligns the deductions available to primary producers and businesses using rural land with deductions available to irrigation water providers which supply those primary producers and businesses with water.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Rural Adjustment Scheme 1992—Productivity improvement

Period of implementation: 1992-1997.

This policy ceased in 1997 and was superseded by provisions of the Agriculture Advancing Australia package. Interest rate subsidy provided under the Rural Adjustment Scheme 1992 up to a maximum value of 50 % of the total interest payable on new or existing loans for up to 3 years. The total amount of interest subsidy could not exceed AUD 100 000 per applicant in any 12 month period, or a cumulative total of support of AUD 300 000 over the previous 5 years.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

On Farm Productivity Improvement Grants (Victoria)

Period of implementation: 2011.

A grant of up to AUD 3000 per farm business is available to assist eligible farmers in regions most affected by drought to implement on-farm infrastructure and productivity improvements excluding irrigation infrastructure. The grants will fund half the total cost up to a maximum grant of AUD 3000. Farmers are able to use the grants to undertake infrastructure improvements such as Fodder storages and systems, reticulated water systems using water troughs for stock, feed pads or feed troughs to minimise feed losses and

improvements in packing sheds or on-farm nurseries for seedlings. The grants cannot be used for purchases associated with irrigation infrastructure or plant and equipment including field bins.

Use of labels: Sub-national, Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Riverland Sustainable Futures Fund (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2011-2014.

Financial support to projects that are a priority for community and economic development within the Riverland Region of South Australia. RSFF is a AUD 20m fund, available since 2011 for 4 years and is accessible by organisations and businesses to fund projects that "improve infrastructure, support industry attraction and help grow existing businesses". Grants are available for up to 50% of eligible project costs. Applicants must be able to demonstrate the value of the project to the State and/or the Riverland region, and how it either diversifies the economy of the region or builds on the region's competitive strengths.

Use of labels: Sub-national, Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

NVIRP 2 On-farm Project

Period of implementation: 2011-2014.

NVIRP 2 On-Farm Project aims to deliver farm irrigation system upgrades so that Victorian farms realise the full benefit of both off and on farm modernisation, delivering water from the dam to the plant with optimal efficiency. Water savings in the program are expected to be 20 gegalitres (LTCE) which comprise of 10 gegalitres (LTCE) of water transferred to the Commonwealth for the environment and 10 gegalitres (LTCE) retained on farms to increase productivity.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: YES; Payments are included in ACT.

Live Trade Interest Rate Subsidies

Period of implementation: 2011.

The Australian Government provides financial assistance up to AUD 6.8 million to help pastoralists and service businesses affected by the Australian Government's temporary suspension of live cattle exports (the trade) to the Republic of Indonesia. This assistance is provided through the Subsidised Interest Rate scheme and subsidises interest for up to AUD 300,000 of new business loans, for up to two years. The scheme is available to small and medium pastoralists and service businesses that face a shortfall of working capital due to the effects of the issuing of the Export Control (Export of Live-stock to the Republic of Indonesia)

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: No; Input constraints: No; Payments are included in BF.

Water for the Future

Period of implementation: 2010-ongoing.

Several programs make up this category. Since 2010, half of the expenditure on the following programs (the other half is assigned to J Infrastructure off-farm):

- **On Farm Irrigation Efficiency:** This Commonwealth-led competitive grant program is improving the efficiency and productivity of on-farm water use and management. This program is funded under the Sustainable Rural Water Use and Infrastructure Program as part of the Australian Government's Water for the Future initiative. The program is targeted at improving the efficiency and productivity of on-farm water use and management in the Lachlan and southern-connected Murray Darling Basin, acquire unencumbered water entitlements for the Commonwealth, and to assist communities to adjust to a future with less water. Water savings generated through the use of these programs will be shared between proponents and the environment with at least 50 per cent of the water savings transferred to the Australian Government. The Delivery Partners must be eligible organisations that

have close relationships with the irrigator communities in the Southern Connected System of the Murray Darling Basin. The key role of the Delivery Partners is to design and manage the overall project that brings together a number of proponent sub-projects. Program funding is directed towards irrigations applied to primary production. The activities that fall under this category include but are not limited to: Installing new or upgrading existing irrigation infrastructure, Improving irrigated area layout or design for the purpose of improving on-farm irrigation efficiency and Ancillary equipment necessary for new or upgraded irrigation systems to function.

- NSW Private Irrigation Infrastructure Operators Program: This Commonwealth-led grant program aims to acquire water entitlements generated from the implementation of eligible projects to improve the efficiency and productivity of water use both off and on-farm. Water savings are shared between the Australian Government and the irrigator. This program is funded under the Sustainable Rural Water Use and Infrastructure Program which is part of the Australian Government's Water for the Future initiative. The program is open to irrigators in the New South Wales to improve the efficiency and productivity of water use both off and on-farm.
- Supporting More Efficient Irrigation in Tasmania: Funding up to AUD 140 million towards the development of modern and efficient irrigation in Tasmania, under the Sustainable Rural Water Use and Infrastructure Program of 'Water for the Future'. The Tasmanian Government has also committed funding of up to AUD 80 million with the remainder of funding provided by the irrigators who benefit from individual projects. This commitment aims to ensure that the water resources within Tasmania's irrigation sector are used in a sustainable and efficient manner, whilst contributing to the outcomes of Water for the Future - using water wisely and securing future water supplies; securing a long-term sustainable future for irrigation communities in the context of climate change and reduced water availability into the future; and accelerating Tasmania's implementation of National Water Initiative commitments.
- NSW State Priority Projects: These projects comprise a suite of water efficiency initiatives that aim to invest in efficient irrigation systems, improve water quality and increase environmental flows, install accurate meters, contribute to a sustainable future for irrigation dependent communities and return a share of water savings to the Murray-Darling Basin's rivers, wetlands and floodplains. Objectives: Metering (AUD 196.76 million); Basin Pipes (AUD 136.20 million); Irrigated Farm Modernisation (AUD 83 million); and Healthy Floodplains (AUD 49.01 million). The State is required to co-contribute 10 per cent of the project costs.
- SA Private Irrigation Infrastructure Program: This Commonwealth-led grant program aims to acquire water entitlements generated from the implementation of eligible projects to improve the efficiency and productivity of water use both off and on-farm. Water savings are shared between the Commonwealth and the irrigator. This program falls within the in-principle funding commitments made through the Intergovernmental Agreement on Murray Darling Basin Reform signed at COAG on 3 July 2008. This program is funded under the Sustainable Rural Water Use and Infrastructure Program which is part of the Australian Government's Water for the Future initiative. The program is open to irrigators in the South Australian Murray to improve the efficiency and productivity of water use both off and on-farm. Eligible integrated water management projects generating water savings for the Australian Government may include the following activities: Upgrading, closure, restricting or reconfiguration of water delivery systems; Upgrading of on-farm irrigation infrastructure for direct customers of eligible irrigation infrastructure operators; Installing or upgrading of on-farm meters; Upgrading or installation of delivery system operation technologies; Changes to river operation or storages where there are both environmental benefits and water savings to be achieved.
- QLD On Farm Healthy Headwaters Water Use Efficiency Project: This project invests in efficient irrigation systems and technologies that reduce water loss, deliver long-term economic benefits, and return a share of water savings to the Basin's rivers, wetlands and floodplains. This program is funded under the Sustainable Rural Water Use and Infrastructure Program as part of the Australian Government's Water for the Future initiative. The project assists farmers in the Queensland Murray

Darling Basin to invest in water efficient irrigation systems and technologies. Phase 1 includes a detailed basin appraisal study, supporting extension, education, industry development and marketing activities and up to two rounds of on-ground (on-farm) infrastructure efficiency works. Irrigators holding tradable surface water entitlements in the Queensland Murray Darling Basin catchments are eligible to apply for funding to improve the efficiency of their on-farm irrigation infrastructure. In return for Australian Government investment in projects, applicants are required to share at least half of the project water savings to be acquired by the Australian Government for environmental priorities. Water savings nominated by applicants for permanent transfer must be an unencumbered, tradable surface allocation, and may be supplemented or un-supplemented.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: YES; Payments are included in ACT.

First Farm Grant (Victoria)

Period of implementation: 2012.

The First Farm Grant aims to increase the proportion of young people in farming in Victoria. The initiative provides a grant of up to AAUD 10,000 to a young farmer (under 35 years old) to develop their farm business.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: YES; Payments are included in ACT.

Young Farmers Duty Exemption and Concession (Victoria)

Period of implementation: 2011-ongoing.

From 1 July 2011, in Victoria, 'young farmers' buying their first farmland property are able to obtain a full stamp duty exemption on purchases worth up to AAUD 300,000. For the purchase of a single parcel of farmland valued between AAUD 300,000 and AAUD 400,000, a duty concession will also be available. The exemption is aimed at encouraging young people to enter and stay in the industry and applies to contracts entered into on or after 1 July 2011. The State Tax Laws Amendment (Budget and Other Measures) Act 2013 has extended the threshold for the young farmers' duty exemption and concession on single title purchases from AAUD 400,000 to AAUD 750,000. Accordingly, eligible young farmers that purchase a single parcel of farmland for a value which does not exceed AAUD 600,000 will receive an exemption from duty on the first AAUD 300,000. A duty concession will apply for purchases of a single parcel of farmland valued in excess of AAUD 600,000 but not in excess of AAUD 750,000. The increase in the threshold will take effect from 29 June 2013, i.e. the day after the State Tax Laws Amendment (Budget and Other Measures) Act 2013 received Royal Assent.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Intensive Animal Farming Industry Development Grant Program (Tas)

Period of implementation: 2013-ongoing.

No program specific information. Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in PK and EG.

Installation of water related infrastructure to assist pastoralists in SA arid lands (SA)

Period of implementation: 2013-2015.

No program specific information. Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in GCT (All livestock).

Family farm exemption (Victoria)

Period of implementation: 2012-ongoing.

Exemption from Stamp Duty for transfer of ownership of family farm within a family. Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in GCT (All commodities).

Water related infrastructure and pest (NSW and Queensland)

Period of implementation: 2014-ongoing.

Various small programs, no program specific information. Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in GCT (All commodities).

Water for the Future Priority Projects (New South Wales)

Period of implementation: 2013-2016.

New South Wales (NSW) Water for the Future, Water Efficiency Project Funding provided for projects to assist farmers in the NSW Murray Darling Basin to invest in water efficient irrigation systems and technologies.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: YES; Payments are included in ACT.

Murphy Fresh - Mansfield Tomato Production Expansion (Victoria)

Period of implementation: 2016.

Support for the expansion of Murphy Fresh's hydroponic tomato operations at Mansfield. The project involves investment of AUD 14.4 million in an additional 5.2 hectares of glass houses, new packing facilities, offices and infrastructure. The investment will double production to 7 million tonnes of tomatoes per annum, and will create 52 new jobs at Mansfield.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: No; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in TM.

Nectar Farms Stawell (Victoria)

Period of implementation: 2016.

Government support to assist with purchase and installation of specialised vegetable washing, drying and packaging equipment to enable the company to produce food service and retail ready quality products to meet the requirement of export customers in Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong and Dubai. The project will create 15 new jobs at the company's site in the Macalister Irrigation District of Gippsland, and will generate export sales of AUD 4 million within 3 years. Dicky Bill Farming is a grower and processor/packer of fresh cut salad operating in Queensland and Gippsland, Victoria.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in GCT (All fruits and vegetables).

Dicky Bill Farming (Victoria)

Period of implementation: 2016.

Support for a hydroponic greenhouse protected agricultural cropping operation producing vine crops for the NSW, Victorian and South Australian markets.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: No; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in GCT (All vegetables).

Flavorite Hydroponic Tomatoes (Victoria)

Period of implementation: 2016.

Support with the construction of a new 4.3 hectare glasshouse at its Warragul production facility. The project will create 33 new jobs and increase the production area under glasshouse by 18 per cent. Flavorite

Hydroponic Tomatoes Pty Ltd (Flavorite) is based in Warragul and is Victoria's largest grower of hydroponic tomatoes, and a major supplier to domestic supermarkets.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: No; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in TM.

King Valley Dairy (Victoria)

Period of implementation: 2016.

This project is the Stage 2 redevelopment by King Valley Dairy Pty Ltd of the former Moyhu Butter Factory in the King Valley. The project will redevelop this site to become a boutique production facility for the company's "Myrtleford Butter" and associated products, as well as establishing a unique food tourism facility in regional Victoria. The project will create 10 new jobs.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: No; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in MK.

Young Farmers Finance Scheme (Victoria)

Period of implementation: 2014-2016.

The scheme is aimed at encouraging the progression of well qualified Victorian farmers into asset ownership. Finance can be provided for the purchase of stock and equipment to enable young farmers to fulfil contracting, leasing or share farming agreements. Applicants are expected to have tenure for their farming activities and make a reasonable contribution from their own savings towards the asset they are purchasing. They must demonstrate a sound knowledge of the industry chosen for their endeavours. Applicants should be no more than 40 years of age.

Loans are repayable over a term of up to eight years with a concessional interest rate below normal rural finance rates for an initial three years. At the end of the three years, commercial rates apply for the remainder of the term of the loan.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Australian Government Innovation and Investment Fund – Tasmania

Period of implementation: 2014-ongoing.

The Australian Government Innovation and Investment Fund – Tasmania (AGIIF) is a competitive merit-based grants program. It supports new projects that create sustainable business growth and job opportunities that will help strengthen the Tasmanian economy.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Murray-Darling Basin Water Infrastructure Program (MDBWIP)

Period of implementation: 2018-ongoing.

This Commonwealth-led competitive program was launched on 13 July 2018. It is aimed at improving the efficiency and productivity of water use and management in the Murray-Darling Basin and acquiring water savings for the environment.

The program is funded under two programs: the Sustainable Rural Water Use and Infrastructure Program (up to AUD 150m) where successful projects will provide water savings by 30 June 2019 and the Water for the Environment Special Account (up to AUD 1.4 billion) where successful projects will provide water savings by 30 June 2024.

Funding will be provided to Delivery Partners acting for water rights holders or directly with water rights holders as Project Partners.

The program will fund water efficiency projects in five streams:

- urban water efficiency projects
- industrial water efficiency projects

- off-farm projects
- metering projects and
- on-farm projects in Qld, SA and the ACT.

NB: estimate for 2018-19 is on-farm component.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

B.3. Payments based on on-farm services

Farm Innovation

Period of implementation: 2000-2004.

Launched as a three-year pilot program of grants in May 2000 (discontinued in 2004), the Agriculture Advancing Australia Farm Innovation Program had the objective to encourage the adoption of innovative and already researched and trialled practices, processes, production techniques, technologies and products in the farming, fishing, food and forestry industries. Applicants needed to be registered rural businesses with an annual turnover in the range of AUD50 000 to AUD 3 million in any of the preceding three years, and not exceeding AUD 3 million in any one year. Projects selected for grant funding received up to 50% of eligible project costs (capital items, input costs and demonstration). Successful applicants were required to match grant funds.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Sugar Industry Reform Program 2002- Viability test and business planning

Period of implementation: 2002-2004.

This policy operated from 2002-2004 and was replaced by business planning initiatives in the Sugar Industry Reform Program 2004. Funding for viability tests and business planning assistance was provided to producers to enable them to examine the viability of their individual sugar enterprises. An amount of AUD1, 500 (exclusive of GST) was available to sugar enterprises for this (a limit of AUD750 of this was available for the preparation of a business assessment). This assistance ensured that sugar enterprises addressed the need to facilitate necessary change.

Transfers included in the Sugar SCT.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in RS.

Sugar Industry Reform Program 2002 and 2004 – Industry Guidance Group and Regional Advisory Groups

Period of implementation: 2002-2004.

This Sugar Industry Reform Program 2002 operated from 2002-2004 and was replaced by industry oversight groups and regional advisory groups in the Sugar Industry Reform Program 2004. The groups were set up to advise the Commonwealth and State Governments on the priorities for government programs relating to sugar in this region.

Transfers included in the Sugar SCT.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in RS.

National Livestock Identification System

Period of implementation: 2003-ongoing.

A National Livestock Identification System was agreed in 2003, with implementation compulsory in some sectors from 2005. One-off financial grants were provided to the States to assist in the implementation of this system, and to Meat and Livestock Australia to assist with development of the National Livestock

Identification System database. The National Livestock Identification System enables effective livestock identification and tracing and assists in managing animal disease outbreaks, food safety incidents and providing assurances to consumers and markets about the integrity of Australian livestock and livestock products.

Transfers included in the all livestock GCT.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in GCT.

Rural Adjustment Scheme 1988 (Ras 88) – Skill Enhancement

Period of implementation: 1985-1998.

Policy commenced in 1985 and ceased in 1998. It was replaced by Business and Marketing Skills measures in the Rural Adjustment Scheme 1988. Budgetary expenditure for improving farmers' farm management skills and providing professional advice, either in isolation or as part of an integrated package of measures to increase the productivity of farm businesses.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

AAA Farm Business Improvement Program (FarmBis)

Period of implementation: 1997-2008.

Commencing with the 1997-98 implementation of the Agriculture Advancing Australia package, this program has also been formerly known as the Agriculture Advancing Australia FarmBis program, FarmBis-Skilling Farmers For the Future and the Farm Business Improvement Program (FarmBis). The current version of the FarmBis program started in 2004-2005 with funding support until 2007-2008 and provides financial support to assist farmers, fishers and those involved in natural resource management to participate in learning activities to improve their management skills. The program is aimed at farm business improvement and is part of the Government's Agriculture Advancing Australia package.

FarmBis support is for activities around farm financial management that enhance the skills of participants to manage their business, natural and human resources. Preference is given to group training activities.

The subsidy rate is 50 percent of eligible course costs or 75 percent for Indigenous participants. Participant's eligibility is based on meeting some criteria, including: primary producers or primary production enterprise; indigenous land owners/managers; rural land managers; training provider; fishers for commercial purposes; and group of two or more businesses.

The AAA FarmBis program ceased on 30 June 2008. The program provided assistance for primary producers, rural land managers and indigenous land managers to undertake approved education and training activities to build business and natural resource management skills.

Primary producers (including wildcatch fishers), rural land managers and indigenous land managers were eligible for subsidies of up to 65 per cent towards the costs of approved business and natural resource management education and training activities. Each participating State/Territory, through ministerially appointed bodies (FarmBis State Planning Groups), established specific eligibility criteria that applied in their jurisdiction, within the constraints of Bilateral Funding Agreements.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Advanced Property Management Planning

Period of implementation: 1997-2000.

Advanced Property Management Planning was a component of the FarmBis program implemented with the Agriculture Advancing Australia package in 1997, which ceased with the 2000 review and reforms. Describes budgetary expenditure to assist farmers to attend advanced property management training courses and to engage professional consultants in the field of advanced integrated farm management planning, taking account of financial, natural resource and regional planning.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES ; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Sugar Business Planning – Sugar Industry Reform Program 2004

Period of implementation: 2004-2006.

Introduced in March 2004 under the Australian Government's Sugar Industry Reform Program 2004, this policy ceased effect in 2006. Business planning assistance up to AUD 2500 was provided to cane growers and harvesters receiving income support (with up to AUD 1500 for those not receiving income support) to develop and implement business plans, to ensure they fully assess their situation and could better position their operation for the future or consider alternative outside the industry. The cost of this program, including administration, is up to AUD 14 million over three years.

Transfers included in the Sugar SCT.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in RS.

State Extension and Advisory

Period of implementation: 1987-ongoing.

Entry describes a range of payments/policies for State Extension and Advisory services commencing in 1987 until the present. Data taken from budgetary expenditure of State governments on extension and advisory services to agricultural producers to enhance production practices, promote ecologically sustainable development, etc. State Governments report against relevant programs each year and this data is aggregated into a single line in the PSE.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Pest and Disease control (State program)

Period of implementation: 1995-ongoing.

Brings together net budgetary expenditure of State governments on disease and pest control programs. State Governments report against relevant programs each year and this data is aggregated into a single line in the PSE. Examples include South Australia's Weed Management Program aimed at eradicating Branched Broomrape weed and its Miscellaneous Pest and Disease control program aimed at miscellaneous pest and disease control, including feral camel management and control of feral pest foxes, dingoes and rabbits

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Training services (State program)

Period of implementation: 1995-ongoing.

Brings together net budgetary expenditure of State governments on training programs. State Governments report against relevant programs each year and this data is aggregated into a single line in the PSE.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Sugar Retraining Assistance – Sugar Industry Reform Program 2004

Period of implementation: 2004-2007.

This assistance was announced with the Sugar Industry Reform Program 2004 and is available to 30 June 2007. Includes grants for retraining support for harvesters, mill workers and other industry employees made redundant through the reform process, as well as for growers who chose to leave the sugar industry. The Australian Government is providing up to AUD7 million (including administration) in retraining in recognition that the reform process resulted in some displacement of industry participants. Existing programs in sugar regions received additional funding over three years. Growers who receive a Re-

establishment Grant are also eligible for up to AUD2 000 in Retraining Assistance under this program to help growers develop the skills to find other careers when they leave the sugar industry.

Transfers included in the Sugar SCT.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in RS.

Sugar Crisis Counselling – Sugar Industry Reform Program 2004

Period of implementation: 2004-2008.

Under this component of the Sugar Industry Reform Program 2004, up to AUD5 million is available from March 2004 to 30 June 2008 for crisis counselling services for families in the sugar industry. The funding has allowed many people from the sugar cane industry to access valuable financial counselling and family support services. These services assisted individuals and families in the sugar cane industry by providing crucial information and support such as assisting with the development of budgets and advocating on behalf of clients with creditors.

Transfers included in the Sugar SCT.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in RS.

Bovine Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication Campaign

Period of implementation: 1986-1997.

In 1970 industry, state, territory and the Australian government united to form the national Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication Campaign (BTEC). The state of Tasmania was the first to declare *B. abortus* freedom in 1975. Individual state freedom continued until the last state declared freedom in 1989, and national freedom was achieved. The program involved an initial compulsory vaccination of all heifer calves aged between three and nine months, which was later followed by a reduced dose vaccination of adult cattle to reduce disease spread after prevalence had been decreased.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in GCT (All livestock).

National weeds strategy

Period of implementation: 2004-2012.

The objective for this program is controlling weeds of national significance threatening the natural environment and agriculture.

Transfers included in the all crops GCT.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in GCT.

National Feral Animal Control Strategy

Period of implementation: 1996-2012.

No specific program information available.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in GCT (All livestock).

Ovine Johnes Disease Interim Surveillance Program and Ovine Johnes' Disease Control and Evaluation Program (program ceased 2004)

Period of implementation: 1998-2004.

The six-year National Ovine Johnes' Disease Control and Evaluation Program, commenced in 1998 and concluded in June 2004. It was an initiative of the livestock industries and State and Australian governments and was managed at the national level by Animal Health Australia. States were responsible for managing and implementing operational aspects of the program. At the conclusion of the program the national sheep

industry now has a better understanding of the extent of the disease within Australia and also the challenges facing producers and governments who implement control and management programs. The disease was more widespread than had been initially anticipated and a traditional control program, based on regulation, is now considered unnecessarily restrictive on trade.

Transfers included in the all ruminants GCT.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in GCT.

Citrus Canker Eradication Program

Period of implementation: 2005-2009.

The National Citrus Canker Eradication Program was established in 2005 within the Queensland Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries to deal with an outbreak of citrus canker, detected in a commercial citrus orchard near Emerald in central Queensland in June 2004 (program ceased 23 January 2009). The costs of removal and destruction of infected trees is shared by the Australian Government (50%) and the citrus producing states.

Transfers included in the all fruits and vegetables GCT.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in GCT.

Tuberculosis Freedom Assurance Program (program ceased 2006)

Period of implementation: 1998-2006.

From 1998 to 2006 the Commonwealth Government contributed to a national program (co-funded by industry and the states) to maintain Australia's freedom from bovine tuberculosis. The Commonwealth provided 50% of the program's funding over the eight years of operation.

Transfers included in the all livestock GCT.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in GCT.

Assistance to the Vegetable industry

Period of implementation: 2005-2008.

In 2005 the Australian Government allocated AUD3 million to help the vegetable industry to implement strategies identified in the 2005 report Setting Directions for the Future of the Vegetable Industry. The Australian Vegetable Industry Development Group was formed in 2006 to further this work and will encourage sustainable businesses, strengthen industry relationships and accelerate R&D priorities through training and assistance. This initiative will run until June 2008.

Transfers included in the all fruits and vegetables GCT.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in GCT.

Wildlife and Exotic Disease Preparedness Programs

Period of implementation: 1987-1999.

Describes a number of programs reported since 1987, consisting of Australian Government grants to the States to support State monitoring and surveillance as well as applied research, to identify and prepare for potential outbreaks of exotic diseases such as Newcastle disease, Foot and Mouth Disease and BSE. There are a number of different programs under this title, such as the feral animal control program, which support this output.

Transfers included in the all livestock GCT.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in GCT.

Climate Change Adjustment Program

Period of implementation: 2008-2011.

Assists farmers in financial difficulty to manage the impacts of climate change. Farm Business Analysis and Financial Assessments and professional advice and training are individually tailored to help farmers adjust to climate change and to set goals and develop action plans to improve their financial circumstances. Rural financial counsellors can assist eligible farmers to take action to improve their long term financial position. Re-establishment assistance provides farmers who sell their farms with assistance to re-establish themselves. Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Rural Leadership Development

Period of implementation: 2003-2008.

Aimed at developing leadership skills of young people, women and indigenous people. Rural Leadership Development initiatives were available for rural women, young people (18-35 years) and indigenous people working in agricultural, fisheries, forestry, natural resource management and food processing industries.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Agriculture Advancing Australia Farm Help

Period of implementation: 1999-2009.

Farm Help financial grant programs are available to farmers facing severe financial difficulties and who are unlikely to obtain a loan from a financial institution. The program provides up to:

- 12 months income support (based on Newstart Allowance); and
- AUD 5 500 for an Advice and Training grant.

Farm Help provides support while farmers consider options for their future and take action to improve their long-term financial prospects. Farm Help also provides up to:

- AUD 75 000 for a Re-establishment Grant (based on asset testing as described in *Eligibility Criteria*) and/or
- AUD 2 500 for recipients re-entering the program requiring further advice and training.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Drought Assistance – Professional Advice and Planning Grants

Period of implementation: 2006-2012.

Professional Advice and Planning Grants (up to AUD 5 500, GST inclusive) enable eligible farm enterprises to access professional business and financial advice and planning assistance for the purpose of developing written business plans incorporating drought and risk management strategies. The Grants were announced on 24 October 2006 as part of a package of additional drought assistance measures. The scope and eligibility criteria were broadened on 25 September 2007. The Grants assist farm businesses to undertake viability assessments, develop written drought management plans or business plans that include drought or risk management strategies, or seek further advice on issues raised in these plans that will assist them to effectively manage drought. Grant recipients can access an additional AUD 2 200 to re-evaluate their plans after a minimum of six months, providing they have applied for and used the funding prior to the program end date of 30 June 2009.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Farm Co-operatives and Collaboration Pilot

Period of implementation: 2015-2017.

The two-year AUD 13.8 million Farm Co-operatives and Collaboration pilot initiative will enhance the skills and capacity of farmers to identify and capitalise on opportunities for capturing greater value from the supply chain through adoption of collaborative and innovative business strategies. This will include enabling access to relevant training, advice, service and expertise. It will also address impediments in the operating environment for collaborative and innovative farm businesses, including the upskilling of farm advisers. The pilot initiative is being delivered by Southern Cross University, has a national focus and will provide advice and assistance to farmers throughout Australia who are looking to establish co-operatives or collaborative business models.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

National Landcare Program (NLP) - Sustainable Agriculture Small Grants Round 2015-16

Period of implementation: 2015-2017.

The Small Grants Round is part of the National Landcare Program and complements the delivery of the Agricultural Competitiveness White Paper by supporting the resilience, competitiveness and productivity of Australian agricultural and fishing industries. The objectives of this Small Grants Round are:

- to increase the capacity and knowledge of farmers and fishers to productively and sustainably manage Australia's natural resources
- the adoption of appropriate management practices that will increase the production or improve product quality while maintaining or enhancing the natural resource base.

Applicants for the Small Grants Round were open from 5 November until 7 December 2015. The activity period for the program ends on 31 December 2017.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Agriculture Advancing Australia Rural Financial Counselling Service

Period of implementation: 2001-ongoing.

The Rural Financial Counselling Service (RFCS) provides rural financial counselling to a range of clients who are suffering, or at imminent risk of suffering financial hardship..

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Murray-Darling Basin Small Block Irrigator Exit Grant Package - The Irrigation Industries Workshop program

Period of implementation: 2007-2008.

The Irrigation Industries Workshop program is a grant program targeted at five focus industries – wine-grape, horticulture, dairy, rice and cotton with AUD 7.5 million made available to deliver the program. The information sessions will provide irrigators with information specific to their industry and region. The aim of the sessions is to assist irrigators in the Murray-Darling Basin to manage challenges and risks associated with the current water resource issues, and broaden their planning and risk management options in order to cope with low water allocations this irrigation season. Funding allocation to each industry was based on the number of farmers and/or farming entities in the industry population group, the diversity of the sectors within that industry and the geographical dispersion of the industry across the Murray-Darling Basin.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Drought Support

Combines the South Australia Drought Rebate Schemes and the Victoria Drought Support Package:

South Australia - Drought Rebate Schemes

Period of implementation 2019- ongoing

The State Government Drought Support package provides immediate support through a council rate rebate and pastoral lease rent relief, expansion of the Rural Financial Counselling Service and increases the Family and Business mentor program

Victoria Drought Support Package:

Period of implementation 2018- ongoing

The 2018-2020 Drought Support Package provides support for communities affected by drought or dry seasonal conditions. This support was delivered to provide long term outcomes in helping communities and business to develop improved skills, infrastructure and capacity to manage future drought events.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: Without Payments are included in ACT

C. Payments based on current area planted/animal numbers/receipts/income – production required

Sugar Grower Restructuring Grants

Period of implementation: 2004-2008.

Introduced in March 2004 under the Australian Government's Sugar Industry Reform Program 2004, grants at the individual farm level for growers who choose to remain in the industry were provided by the Australian Government in 2005-2006 up to AUD40 million (including Centrelink administration) (program ceased 2006 with last payments made in 2008). The grants are available for sugar farm enterprises to undertake significant operational restructuring within the industry. They were paid in two instalments over two years. Grants are paid at a rate of AUD75 per hectare under cane (capped at AUD15 000, or AUD7,500 an instalment). Before accessing restructuring grants, growers are required to undertake Business Planning to develop an activity plan and identify appropriate strategies to maximize the anticipated benefits from the grant.

Transfers included in the Sugar SCT.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in RS.

Payments for relief from natural disasters (State programs)

Period of implementation: 1995-ongoing.

Various state programs based on payments to provide relief from natural disasters that fit within this category. Programs combined to one line in file.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Farm Family Support

Period of implementation: 2010-2011.

The Australian Government, in partnership with the Western Australian Government, conducted a pilot of drought reform measures in part of Western Australia. Farm Family Support (FFS) is a program under the drought pilot. FFS provides eligible farming families with income support to help them meet basic household needs. It is for farming families facing hardship. FFS also provides case management support. To receive assistance under FFS the farm business must be located in the drought pilot region, the farmer must contribute a significant part of his/her labour and capital to the farm business, the farmer must derive a significant part of his/her income from the farm business, the farmer and his/her partner must satisfy assets and income tests and meet mutual responsibility requirements and the farmer must be an Australian resident and be in Australia.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Farm Exit Support

Period of implementation: 2010-2011.

The Australian Government, in partnership with the Western Australian Government, conducted a pilot of drought reform measures in part of Western Australia. Farm Exit Support (FES) is a program with capped funding under the drought pilot. Grants were available for eligible farmers in significant financial difficulty who decided to sell their farm. To receive Farm Exit Support the farm must be wholly or partially located in the drought pilot region, the farmer must have owned the farm for at least five years or have taken ownership and control of the farm enterprise (due to death, illness or retirement of another family member) that has been in the family for at least five years; the farmer contributes a significant part of his/her labour and capital to, and derive a significant part of your income from, the farm enterprise; the farmer sold the farm on commercial terms and at arm's length between 1 July 2011 and 30 June 2012, for applicants in the expanded south west area of the pilot region, and between 1 July 2010 and 30 June 2012, or earlier if all program funds are fully committed before that date, for applicants in the remainder of the region, in both cases, as long as the program has funds available; immediately before the sale the farmer was effectively in control of the farm business; the farmer was an Australian resident and resided in Australia; and the farmer satisfied an assets test and had not received an exit grant, re establishment grant or restructuring grant under previous Australian Government packages

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Stronger Rural Communities

Period of implementation: 2010-2011.

Stronger Rural Communities (SRC) is a program under the drought pilot. SRC provided grants of up to AUD 300,000, to local government authorities and community organisations to fund projects that build the resilience of rural communities and help them manage hardship resulting from an agricultural downturn.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Building Farm Businesses

Period of implementation: 2010-2011.

Building Farm Businesses is a program under the drought pilot. The program provides grants to assist eligible farm businesses to manage and prepare for the impacts of drought, reduced water availability and a changing climate. The program commenced on 1 July 2010. The available grants are: Farm Business Adaptation Grants— for eligible activities that support farm business to manage and prepare for the impacts of drought, reduced water availability and a changing climate; Landcare Adaptation Grants— for eligible activities that have a natural resource management focus, have a broader public benefit and are consistent with state and national natural resource management priorities.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

Carbon Farming Initiative

Period of implementation: 2012-2016.

The Carbon Farming Initiative (CFI) allows farmers and land managers to earn carbon credits by storing carbon or reducing greenhouse gas emissions on the land. These credits can then be sold to people and businesses wishing to offset their emissions.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: YES; Payments are included in ACT.

Farm Household Allowance

Period of implementation: 2014-ongoing.

The Farm Household Allowance (FHA) provides eligible farmers and their partners who are experiencing financial hardship with assistance and support to improve their long-term financial situation. The allowance

is delivered by the Department of Human Services and is be paid fortnightly at a rate equivalent to Newstart Allowance (or Youth Allowance for those under 22 years). Support will also be provided through a dedicated case manager to help recipients assess their situation and develop a plan for the future.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in ACT.

D. Payments based on non-current area planted/animal numbers/receipts/income – production required

Sugar Farms Intergenerational Transfer Scheme – Sugar Industry Reform Program 2004

Period of implementation: 2004-2007.

Introduced in March 2004 under the Australian Government's Sugar Industry Reform Program 2004, the scheme aims to ensure cane farms can be more readily handed from one generation to the next through tax reductions on intergenerational transfer in the sugarcane industry. Sugarcane growers who satisfy certain criteria have a three year window of opportunity to gift their farm without attracting the disposal (gifting) of assets rules that apply to government income support payments.

Transfers included in the Sugar SCT.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in RS.

Sugar Income Support – Sugar Industry Reform Program 2004

Period of implementation: 2004-2005.

To help farming families most in need, the Australian Government's Sugar Industry Reform Program 2004 provided up to 12 month income support from 2 March 2004 to 1 March 2005 to help those growers and harvesters in financial hardship. All eligible customers had to undertake business planning activities within six months of being granted Income Support.

Transfers included in the Sugar SCT.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in RS.

E. Payments based on non-current area planted/animal numbers/ receipts/income – production not required

Sugar Sustainability Grant

Period of implementation: 2004-2005.

Part of the Sugar Industry Reform Program 2004, AUD146 million in Sustainability Grants was paid to growers and mills in two equal instalments in June 2004 and in September 2005. The payments were made to: mills that were engaged in the manufacture of sugar from cane (operational as at 29 April 2004); and eligible growers who supplied mills in one or more of the crushing seasons during the Base Period (2001, 2002 and 2003 seasons). An eligible grower was an (individual or corporate) entity which: had a Supply Agreement during the Base Period with the Mill Owner for the supply of cane; and at 29 April 2004, was growing sugar cane for the purpose of supplying an Eligible Mill for the 2004 crush. Payment of the second installment of the grants was conditional upon the sugar industry as a whole demonstrating evidence of reform, but there was no individual requirement for production or otherwise to receive the grant.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in RS.

Farm Management Deposit Scheme (current program)

Period of implementation: 1997-ongoing.

Part of the Agriculture Advancing Australia package in 1997-98, the Farm Management Deposit Scheme replaced the Income Equalisation Deposit Scheme and Farm Management Bond Scheme. The Farm

Management Deposit Scheme allows farmers to reduce their tax liabilities by setting aside money in high income years and withdrawing it as income in low income years. It reports the value of tax concessions available to enhance farmers' capacity to manage the significant climatic and price risks in farming with improved financial tools.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO.

Income Equalisation Deposit Scheme

Period of implementation: 1976-1998.

This policy ceased in 1998 and was replaced by Farm Management Deposit Scheme in the Agriculture Advancing Australia package. The value of income tax concessions to primary producers as estimated by the Industry Commission [11] [15].

Refer Farm Management Deposit Scheme for further details.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO.

Dairy Structural Adjustment Program

Period of implementation: 1999-2009.

Announced September 1999, the Dairy Structural Adjustment Program provided quarterly installments over eight years to producers with an interest in an eligible dairy farm enterprise on 28 September 1999. The dairy farm enterprise must also have delivered milk to a company or other organisation during the 1998/99 financial year as entitlements are based on historical deliveries of manufacturing and market milk during that year. Payment of Standard Payment Rights granted to eligible dairy farmers commenced in the last quarter of 2000. An additional eligibility criterion was that a producer had not received any other types of Commonwealth assistance after the program was announced. Producers were asked to declare whether they had applied for, or received, a re-establishment grant under the Farm Family Restart Scheme (now called Farm Help) or a re-establishment grant under the Rural Adjustment Scheme or a rural partnership program.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: Yes; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO.

Income tax exemption of Dairy Exit Program payments

Period of implementation: 2001-2002.

Exemption from income tax of payments from the Dairy Exit Program.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: Yes; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO.

Exemption of sugar industry exit grants

Period of implementation: 2004-2007.

Introduced in 2003-2004 as part of the Sugar Industry Reform Program 2004, individuals who exit the industry and remain out of the agricultural industry for at least 5 years are exempt from paying Capital Gains Tax on the sale of their property.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO.

Income Tax averaging for primary producers

Period of implementation: 1988-ongoing.

Long-standing tax concession reported since 1988, which allows farmers to be taxed at their average rate of income over a rolling 5-year period (flattening out fluctuating incomes and therefore tax brackets). The value of the concession reported from data published annually in Department of the Treasury documents (see tax concessions entry in cookbook). Value represents the difference in the agricultural sector's income tax liability with and without income averaging [7].

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO.

Sugar re-establishment grant/exit assistance SIRP 2004

Period of implementation: 2004-2007.

Programs formed under the Australian Government's Sugar Industry Reform Program of 2002 and 2004. Under this assistance the Australian Government provides re-establishment grants to growers who wish to leave the sugar industry for at least five years or leave agriculture altogether. Re-establishment grants are paid once the farm property has been sold or retired from cane production, or the farmer has ceased to be involved in the sugar enterprise. Customers do not have to qualify for Income Support to gain access to the Re-establishment Grant; however, assets tests do apply.

Transfers included in the Sugar SCT.

Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Exceptional Circumstances Provision (Rural Adjustment Scheme) – Wool

Period of implementation: 1993-1994.

From May 1993 to June 1994 interest rate subsidies were available to eligible wool producers who had experienced a short-term downturn in income as a result of the Government's decision to remove the Reserve Price Scheme for wool. Delivered as part of Exceptional Circumstances provisions under the Rural Adjustment Scheme 1992.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payments are included in WL.

Exceptional Circumstance Relief payment/Drought Relief Payment—Drought

Period of implementation: 1992-2002.

In 1994, the Drought Relief Payment was introduced to provide welfare support to farmers experiencing a temporary loss of income and it was replaced by the Exceptional Circumstances Relief Payment in 1997. The Drought Relief Payment was paid under the Farm Household Support Act 1992 to eligible farmers in areas declared to be in Exceptional Circumstances drought. Payments were made at the level of the JobSearch Allowance (the unemployment benefit). Farm assets were excluded from the assessment of applications for Drought Relief Payment, although a test on off-farm assets applied. In recognition that the difficulties of the drought would not cease immediately with the first rains, the Drought Relief Payment was to be available for six months after the Exceptional Circumstances declaration was lifted. In 1997, the Exceptional Circumstances Relief Payment was introduced as income support to replace the Drought Relief Payments. Exceptional Circumstances Relief Payments are designed to provide targeted 'last resort' income support to farm families in Exceptional Circumstances declared areas who are experiencing difficulties meeting basic living expense. Exceptional Circumstances Relief Payment help to ensure that long-term viable farm families will not be forced to leave the land due to short-term adverse events that are beyond their ability to manage. Exceptional Circumstances Relief Payments provide income support for the duration of an Exceptional Circumstances declaration (usually for up to two years). Exceptional Circumstances Relief Payment is paid to eligible farmers at the rate equivalent to the Newstart (welfare safety net payment) Allowance and is subject to an income and assets tests (except for certain farm assets which are excluded) and is reviewed every six months. While originally included as budgetary expenditure under the Agriculture Advancing Australia package, Exceptional Circumstances Relief Payments are no longer part of the Agriculture Advancing Australia package.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Exceptional Circumstance Relief payment—Rain

Period of implementation: 1992-1993.

No program specific information.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Farm Family Restart Scheme (FFRS) – Income support

Period of implementation: 1997-2004.

The Farm Family Restart Scheme commenced on 1 December 1997, and was renamed Farm Help in the 2000 review of the Agriculture Advancing Australia package, to provide short term financial assistance in the form of income support (as well as training, advice and a grant to support reestablishment outside the industry reported elsewhere). The assistance aims to help farmers while they take action to improve their long-term financial prospects, either by improving the financial performance of their farm enterprise, finding alternative sources of off-farm income or re-establishing outside farming, should they choose to do so. Income support is subject to income and non-farm assets tests. To qualify for Farm Help a person must, for a continuous period of at least 2 years before applying for the program, have been a farmer for tax purposes, largely by deriving more than 50 percent of his or her gross income from the farm enterprise. Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Exceptional Circumstance interim income support

Period of implementation: 2001-2010.

Policy commenced as part of the 2000 Agriculture Advancing Australia package reforms. As a full Exceptional Circumstances declaration may take some time, farm families are eligible for interim payments if they are experiencing difficulties meeting basic living expenses in areas declared to have a *prima facie* case for Exceptional Circumstances assistance. Farmers in areas under assessment for Exceptional Circumstances assistance (*prima facie* Exceptional Circumstances areas) are eligible to apply to Centrelink for six months of interim income support at a rate equivalent to the Newstart (welfare safety net payment) Allowance. The income support is subject to an assets and income test (except for certain essential farm assets, which are excluded). When the Government makes a full Exceptional Circumstance declaration for a *prima facie* area, Interim Income Support is replaced by the Exceptional Circumstance Relief Payment.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Drought Relief Payment Scheme

Period of implementation: 1994.

In 1994, the Drought Relief Payment was introduced to provide welfare support to farmers experiencing a temporary loss of income and it was replaced by the Exceptional Circumstances Relief Payment in 1997. The Drought Relief Payment was paid under the Farm Household Support Act 1992 to eligible farmers in areas declared to be in Exceptional Circumstances drought. Payments were made at the level of the JobSearch Allowance (the unemployment benefit). Farm assets were excluded from the assessment of applications for Drought Relief Payment, although a test on off-farm assets applied. In recognition that the difficulties of the drought would not cease immediately with the first rains, the Drought Relief Payment was to be available for six months after the Exceptional Circumstances declaration was lifted.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Exceptional Circumstance Relief payment

Period of implementation: 2002-2013.

The program provides financial assistance to farmers considered to be experiencing exceptional circumstances. Eligibility is generally determined by geographic location; specific areas are considered to be experiencing worse-than-normal drought conditions and, as such, farmers in those areas qualify for assistance.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Murray-Darling Basin Small Block Irrigator Exit Grant Package

Period of implementation: 2007-2010.

The AUD 57.1 million package available until 30 June 2009 was announced on 20 September 2008. Small block irrigators in the Murray Darling Basin affected by drought and climate change can get help to leave irrigation through the Murray-Darling Basin Small Block Irrigators Exit Grant while remaining on their farms. An Exit Grant of up to AUD 150,000 is available to farmers who wish to leave irrigation. In addition,

a grant of up to AUD 10,000 is available for removal permanent plantings and other production-related infrastructure and a grant of up to AUD 10,000 is available for advice and training.

Program includes the Irrigation Management Grants. The government is also providing grants of up to AUD 20,000 (GST exclusive) to assist Murray-Darling Basin irrigators to implement water management strategies. Grants are available to help irrigators undertake a range of approved activities that address reduced water allocations and improve on-farm practices to maximise production from the water that is available. The Murray-Darling Basin (MDB) Irrigation Management Grants program provides grants of up to AUD 20,000 (GST exclusive) to eligible MDB irrigators to undertake a range of activities that respond to reduced water allocations and improve on-farm practices to maximise the productive use of available water. The program is available until 30 June 2009. Applicants are required to demonstrate they meet the definition of a 'farmer' for Exceptional Circumstances (EC) Relief Payment purposes. Applicants must also meet the off-farm assets test that applies to the EC Interest Rate Subsidy at the time of application. The grant is available to applicants who have an irrigation business within the MDB or draw water from the MDB as their sole source of irrigation water. The irrigation business must have existed on 25 September 2007. The grant is available to irrigators who are not Australian citizens or permanent residents. Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO

Environment programs (State programs)

Period of implementation: 1995-ongoing.

State programs including:

- *New South Wales:* Funding for programs for preventing and mitigating degradation of land and water resources associated with agricultural production.
- *Northern Territory Natural Resource Management:* To identify land resources and to evaluate their opportunities and constraints to ensure appropriate land management practices which conserve, enhance, and where appropriate, rehabilitate land resources and to promote and support community Landcare.
- *Tasmania:* Provision of services to agricultural producers covering policy and regulatory frameworks to ensure equitable and sustainable provision of surface and groundwater resources and to limit environmental damage and to encourage sound practices to minimise soil erosion, salination and water damage.
- *Western Australia Salinity and natural resource management:* Salinity control, soil conservation and nutrient management; land resource assessment and monitoring; engineering and water management.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: ENV.

State Natural Disaster Programs

Period of implementation: 2015-ongoing.

Various state programs that fit within implementation criteria combined to one line.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO.

Transitional income support

Period of implementation: 2007-2013.

This program is linked to the climate change adaptation program and provides short-term income support and advice and training opportunities to farmers in serious financial difficulty, while they adapt their farm to changing circumstances, including climate change.

Transitional Income Support assistance aims to provide short-term income support to facilitate continuing adjustment and exit from the industry for primary producers that are in financial difficulty or are recovering from drought. Income support payments are conditional on the farmer implementing their action plan. Farmers can access the program through Centrelink and will undertake an initial financial assessment process to determine eligibility and to assist them to understand the commercial implications of climate change.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO.

ACT Environment Grants - Projects with Rural Lessees (Australian Capital Territory)

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing.

Grant funding to rural lessees to improve environmental management of their properties

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO.

Rural Grants – Funding to Improve Drought Preparedness (Australian Capital Territory)

Period of implementation: 2018-ongoing.

Grant funding to rural lessees to improve drought preparedness

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO.

Welcome/Montagu Riverworks (Tasmania)

Period of implementation: 2017-ongoing.

Provision of funding to develop practical on-ground flood mitigation measures for the Welcome and Montagu riverworks districts. Appears to include some cost sharing with primary producers.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO.

F. Payments based on non-commodity criteria

F.1. Payments based on long-term resource retirement

Tobacco Grower Adjustment Assistance Package 2006

Period of implementation: 2006-2008.

Restructuring Grants of up to AUD 150 000 were available to former tobacco growers to help them adjust into alternative economic activities. Funding of up to AUD 45.9 million was available under the Program. Funding under the program was available to all eligible bona fide tobacco producers. A bona fide tobacco producer must

- have held, or operated under, a producer's licence that was cancelled by the Australian Taxation Office in February 2004 for north Queensland growers and 30 September 2006 for south Queensland and Victorian growers;
- have had a shareholder interest in the relevant tobacco industry Co-operative at February 2004, for north Queensland growers and 26 October 2006 for south Queensland and Victorian growers; and
- not have been convicted of, or charged with, illicit tobacco production or trade. If a charge is ultimately withdrawn, or a conviction not recorded, then a grant may become payable

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: na; Input constraints: NO.

Drought Package 2007 – Re-establishment Assistance (made up of several programs)

Period of implementation: 2007-2013.

- Made up of three packages: EC Exit Package – Eligibility Criteria: The EC Exit Grant is available to farmers who have decided to sell the farm and leave the land. The taxable grant offers a one-off, time-limited payment of up to AUD 150 000 (GST inclusive) for farmers in an EC declared area (including prima facie and interim declared areas). The net asset limit for the Exit Grant is AUD 350 000, however if net assets exceed this limit a reduced grant is accessible. For every AUD 3 of assets above the threshold, the grant is reduced by AUD 2. If net assets exceed AUD 575 000 a farmer cannot receive a grant of any amount.
- The EC Advice and Retraining Grant: The EC Advice and Retraining Grant of up to AUD 10 000 (GST inclusive) is available to farmers and their partners who successfully applied for the EC Exit grant to access professional advice and retraining assistance to help in the planning processes associated with farm exit. The grant will assist farmers and their partners to plan and

prepare for the future; and to undertake re-training to find careers and employment away from farming. The grants recognise that individual assistance and specialised advice across a range of areas is required to assist with re-establishment outside of farming due to the drought.

- The EC Relocation Grant: The EC Relocation Grant of up to AUD 10 000 (GST inclusive) is available to farmers and their partners who meet the eligibility requirements for the EC Exit grant and are relocating to pursue employment opportunities away from the farm. The grant aims to assist farm families in EC declared areas to access job seeking and relocation assistance so that farmers taking the EC Exit Grant will be able to move away from farming to other careers in locations around Australia.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: na; Input constraints: ENV.

F.2. Payments based on specific non-commodity output

Biodiversity Fund

Period of implementation: 2011-2018.

The Biodiversity Fund assists land managers to store carbon, enhance biodiversity and build greater environmental resilience across the Australian landscape. It provides support for the establishment of native vegetation or better management of existing native vegetation. The Biodiversity Fund is a program under the Australian Government's Land Sector Package of the Clean Energy Future plan. It is designed to help land managers establish, manage and improve the condition of native vegetation on their land as well as reduce the effects of climate change by improving landscape resilience, increasing stores of carbon and reducing greenhouse gases. The fund commenced in 2011 and will end in June 2018. The cost of measure is estimated at AUD A382.9 million over the seven years.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: na; Input constraints: ENV.

F.3. Payments based on other non-commodity criteria

Farm Household Support Scheme (FHS)

Period of implementation: 1992-1997.

The Farm Household Support Scheme came into operation in March 1993, and was terminated in May 1997. The program provided up to 9 months of welfare-equivalent income support for day-to-day living expenses to those farm families who were unable to access commercial finance. If the recipient subsequently sold the farm, the income support received was converted to a grant. If not, then it was to be repaid. When the scheme was terminated, the outstanding debts were converted to grants and the very few farmers who repaid the loan were reimbursed for the repayments they had made.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: na; Input constraints: NO.

Drought Employment Program (VIC)

Period of implementation: 2015-2016.

The program provided 92 participants with paid work and opportunities to develop their skills; better equipping them to the adverse effects of our changing climate.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: na; Input constraints: NO.

Browsing Animal Management (Tasmania)

Period of implementation: 2013-ongoing.

Tasmanian Government Browsing Animal Management Officers provide advice and services concerning browsing animal management including wallaby management on King Island. These staff are available to visit farms to advise on techniques and materials proven to achieve effective mitigation results and to work with landholders to develop an integrated browsing strategy tailored for their individual farming operation.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: na; Input constraints: NO.

COVID employment scheme

Period of implementation: 2020- ongoing

The Agriculture Workforce Plan supports agriculture, food processing and critical food supply chain businesses in rural, regional and outer metropolitan areas in Victoria, to help meet their labour and operational needs during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Initiatives under the Agriculture Workforce Plan are: Business adaptation grants, Worker relocation and transport grants, Worker induction and training grants, E-commerce support and training, Skills and training support for industry, Job creation, Seasonal Workforce Coordinators and CALD *Engagement Officers*, Seasonal Workforce communications campaign, Seasonal Workforce Accommodation Program

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: na; Input constraints: NO.

Rural Economic Development Grants program

Period of implementation: 2018-ongoing

A grant of up to AUD 250,000 for businesses in Queensland related to primary production in regional and remote areas with business development proposals that will create employment. Detailed description found on the website: www.qrida.qld.gov.au

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: na; Input constraints: NO.

G. Miscellaneous payments

Young Farmers Scholarships (Victoria)

Period of implementation: 2015-ongoing.

The Upskill and Invest – Young Farmers Scholarship program provides young farmers and those who work directly on farm. The scholarship provides up to AUD 5,000 towards training or study (Upskill), backed by further funds of up to AUD 5,000 to invest on-farm or in professional development (Invest), putting new skills into practice. The Upskill funds can be used to meet the cost of study at a university, a registered training organisation, or another quality training provider approved through the application process.

Completion of study or training unlocks the Invest funds to invest in activities that support application of learnings from the chosen study or training. This may include professional development, farm planning or other on-farm activities.

To be eligible applicants must:

- be aged 35 years or under at the time of the application close date;
- be working in a farm business in Victoria at least three days per week for the past three months;
- have at least two years of total experience on-farm; and
- be an Australian citizen or permanent resident currently residing in Victoria.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Fixed payment rates: YES.

III.2 Percentage PSE $[100 \times (\text{III.1}) / ((\text{I}) + (\text{Sum of A2 to G}))]$

III.3 Producer NPC:

For all agricultural commodities the producer NPC is estimated as a weighted average of the producer NPC calculated for the individual MPS commodities and shown in Table 4. For each commodity Producer NPC = [domestic price received by producers (at the farm gate) + unit payments based on output] / border price (also at the farm gate).

III.4 Producer NAC

$$[1 / (100 - (\text{III.2})) \times 100]$$

IV. General Services Support Estimate (GSSE):

total budgetary expenditure to support general services provided to agriculture [Sum of H to M].

H. Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation System

H.1. Agricultural Knowledge Generation

CSIRO Plant and Animal Research

Period of implementation: included since 1986-ongoing.

CSIRO is Australia's Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation. Funding allocated to CSIRO for Plant and Animal Research represents the Australian Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries employing the scientific and research services of the organisation.

Co-operative Research Centres

Period of implementation: 1991-ongoing.

The Cooperative Research Centres Program was established in 1990. The Centres conduct user-driven, cooperative public-private research that is focused on users, their adoption of new developments and commercialisation where relevant. The program uses collaborative arrangements between different stakeholders.

1998 Research package

Period of implementation: 1998-2002.

No program information recorded.

Grains Research and Development

Period of implementation: 1989-ongoing.

The Grains Research and Development Corporation (GRDC) is a statutory authority established to plan and invest in research, development and extension (RD&E) for the Australian grains industry. The primary objective is to drive the discovery, development and delivery of world-class innovation to enhance the productivity, profitability and sustainability of Australian grain growers and benefit the industry and the wider community. The primary business activity is the allocation and management of investment in grains RD&E.

Horticulture Research and Development

Period of implementation: 1991-ongoing.

Horticulture Australia Limited (HAL) is the third largest of 15 Australian RDCs. It works in collaboration with our 43 members to identify the research and development, and marketing needs of the Australian horticulture sector and commission projects accordingly. It covers 45 industries and more than 80 commodities including fruits, nuts, vegetables, mushrooms, nursery, turf and cut flowers. HAL's investments are funded by levies and voluntary contributions from industry that are matched dollar-for-dollar by the Australian Government. Total investments exceed AUD 100 million per annum.

Meat and Livestock Research and Development

Period of implementation: 1989-ongoing.

Meat & Livestock Australia (MLA) delivers marketing and research and development (R&D) services for Australia's cattle, sheep and goat producers. MLA creates opportunities for livestock supply chains from their combined investments to build demand and productivity. Most of MLA's funding comes from transaction levies placed on the sale of livestock, with the Australian Government providing matched funding for levy investment in most R&D.

Rural Industries Research and Development

Period of implementation: 1989-ongoing.

The Rural Industries Research and Development (RIRDC) was established by the Australian Government to work with industry to invest in research, develop and extension (RD&E) for a more profitable, sustainable and dynamic rural sector. RIRDC is specifically charged with managing investment in RD&E for primary industries that are too small to set up their own RD&E entity and to address multi-industry and national interest RD&E needs. In doing so, RIRDC investments contribute to the delivery of outcomes against the National and Rural R&D Priorities set by the Australian Government. The Corporation is the primary funding source for RD&E that investigates the potential of new plant and animal industries for Australia, and for providing support to new industries as they mature and grow.

Wool Research and Development

Period of implementation: 1989-ongoing.

Australian Wool Innovation (AWI) is the wool industry's research, development (R&D) and marketing organisation. AWI's role is to enhance profitability, international competitiveness and sustainability of the industry, and help increase demand for Australian wool.

Dairy Research and Development

Period of implementation: 1989-ongoing.

Dairy Australia is the national services body for the Australian dairy industry. Its role is to build a sustainable and internationally competitive industry and to provide solutions that help farmers adapt to an ever-changing operating environment. It acts as the collective investment arm of the dairy industry, investing in essential research, development and extension (RD&E) and industry services that individual farmers and dairy companies could not efficiently undertake on their own. Annual funding is a combination of levy, government and leveraged funds.

Egg Research and Development

Period of implementation: 2003-ongoing.

The Australian Egg Corporation Limited (AECL), now Australian Eggs is a provider of marketing and research, development and extension (RD&E) services for the benefit of all stakeholders, principally egg producers. The body is mainly funded through statutory levies, collected under the Egg Industry Service Provision Act 2002, and Australian government funds for the purposes of 'approved' R&D. The organisation services all known Australian egg producers irrespective of their size, location or farming system and who distribute a wide variety of eggs and egg products to the local and international market..

Pig Research and Development

Period of implementation: 2003-ongoing.

Australian Pork Limited (APL) is a unique producer-owned organisation supporting and promoting the Australian pork industry. APL delivers integrated services that enhance the viability of our nation's pig producers at a domestic and international level. This is achieved through the delivery of marketing, export development, research and innovation and policy development, to help secure a profitable and sustainable future for Australian pork. APL is funded primarily through statutory pig slaughter levies collected under the Primary Industries (Excise) Levies Act 1999, with additional research specific funds provided by the Australian Government.

Cotton Research and Development

Period of implementation: 2003-ongoing.

The Cotton Research and Development Corporation (CRDC) invests in research, development and extension (RD&E) projects for the Australian cotton industry. Its purpose is to support the performance of the cotton industry, helping to increase both the productivity and profitability of our growers.

Grape and wine Research and Development

Period of implementation: 2003-ongoing.

The Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation (GWRDC) invests in and directs research, development and extension (RD&E) along the whole value chain 'from vine to glass' to support a competitive Australian wine sector. GWRDC is funded by grape growers and winemakers, who pay levies on the annual wine grape crush, and the Australian Government, which provides matching funds.

Sugar Research and Development

Period of implementation: 2003-ongoing.

Sugar Research Australia (SRA) invests in and manages a portfolio of research, development and extension (RD&E) projects that drive productivity, profitability and sustainability for the Australian sugarcane industry. The SRA is funded by a statutory levy paid by grower and milling businesses. The SRA member and levy payers' stakeholder investment is also directly supported by Australian Government matching funds and grants from the Queensland Government and other bodies.

R&D food and fibre (NSW)

Period of implementation: 1995-ongoing.

Research and development activities conducted by the New South Wales State Government.

R&D Enhance competitiveness of NT primary production (NT)

Period of implementation: 1995-ongoing.

Research and development activities conducted by the Northern Territory Government.

Meat and Livestock R&D (Queensland)

Period of implementation: 2004.

Meat and livestock research and development activities conducted by the Queensland State Government.

R&D Developing agricultural industries (Queensland)

Period of implementation: 1995-ongoing.

Research and development activities conducted by the Queensland State Government.

R&D Natural Resources Management Program (Queensland)

Period of implementation: 1998-2005.

Research and development activities related to natural resources conducted by the Queensland State Government.

R&D Pest and disease control (SA)

Period of implementation: 2001-ongoing.

Research and development activities related to pest and disease control conducted by the South Australian State Government.

R&D into agricultural industries (SA)

Period of implementation: 1995-ongoing.

Research and development activities related conducted by the South Australian State Government.

R&D Development of efficient and sustainable agricultural practices (Tasmania)

Period of implementation: 1995-ongoing.

Research and development activities conducted by the Tasmanian State Government.

R&D Victorian agricultural industries (Victoria)

Period of implementation: 1995-ongoing.

Research and development activities related conducted by the Victorian State Government.

R&D Marketing, processing, pest and disease control (WA)

Period of implementation: 1995-ongoing.

Research and development activities related conducted by the West Australian State Government.

Australian Animal Welfare Strategy

Period of implementation: 2004-2014.

The Australian Animal Welfare Strategy (AAWS) was developed to examine opportunities for future improvements in the welfare of animals and to provide national and international communities with an appreciation of animal welfare arrangements in Australia. It was jointly developed by the Australian Government, state and territory governments, industry and the community.

Securing The Future-Protecting our Industries from Biological, Chemical & Physical Risks

Period of implementation: 2004-2009.

Grants for research and development provided by the Australian Government. No further program information available.

Rural Industry Adjustment Development Fund

Period of implementation: 1997-2009.

No program information available.

New Industries Development (NIDP) Mark II

Period of implementation: 2001-2009.

The New Industries Development (NIDP) delivered a set of integrated strategies to support and showcase innovative small to medium Australian agribusiness enterprises commercialising new products, technologies and services and also help them in developing the skills and aptitude necessary to capture new market opportunities. The program has been closed and no further rounds will be funded, but existing grant contracts will be honoured. The program will conclude in 2008-09.

National Food Industry Strategy Innovation Grants Program

Period of implementation: 2002-2008.

The *Food Innovation Grants program* was a competitive; merit based granting program providing dollar for dollar matched funding to Australian-based firms to undertake research and development (R&D) projects. The program commenced in 2002 and was administered by the National Food Industry Strategy Ltd.

The Climate Change Research Program

Period of implementation: 2008-2011.

This program will provide funding for research projects and on-farm demonstration activities. (AUD 31.2 million over four years, combined with AUD 15 million over three years from the Climate Change and Productivity Research Program).

Provides AUD 46.2 million over four years to fund research and development activities to assist the agriculture sector to manage emissions; and encourage on-farm adaptation and adjustment to climate change.

Funding will be provided for research projects and on-farm demonstration pilots that significantly contribute to reducing emissions and improving adaptive capacity; and encourage collaboration across research organisations and state agencies to ensure large scale funding proposals and cross sectoral application. 98% of the expenditure is assigned to knowledge generation, while 2% is for knowledge transfer.

General industry assistance grants (formerly notified as “R&D — Value chain projects aimed at improving the competitiveness of industry sectors”) (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2011-ongoing.

Initially, this program was a consultancy study to undertake analysis of the supply chain and undertake consumer research specific to the livestock (lamb), horticulture (potato), dairy industries. The project commenced in 2011-12 and was due to be completed in the same year — some expenditure occurred in 2012-13. The program continued from there, and has evolved into “general industry assistance grants” for various products eg , potato, dairy, grains, wine. Note that South Australia’s “General industry assistance grants” provide funding for three different streams of work (research and development, marketing and promotion services, and extension and advisory services), and as such, the program appears under each of these three headings with the specific funding amounts detailed for that workstream.

River Murray Sustainability Program – Regional Economic Development Element (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2013-2017.

The National Partnership Agreement on South Australian River Murray Sustainability Program supports a healthy working Murray-Darling Basin. The Regional Economic Development Element is made up of three components:

- AUD 7.5 million to redevelop the Loxton Research Centre for agricultural research and collaboration
- AUD 5.0 million for an Industry-led Research Sub-program (IRSP) to fund projects to optimise irrigation water use and improve on-farm risk management skills to increase the productivity and market position of primary industries
- AUD 12.5 million for a Regional Development and Innovation Sub-program to fund projects that increase employment opportunities and economic diversification

The period of application is from 8 August 2013 to 30 June 2017.

Caring for our Country — Innovation Grants

Period of implementation: 2014-2016.

The Caring for our Country — innovation grants program provides funding between AUD A250,000 and AUD A1.5 million on a competitive basis for projects conducted by natural resource management bodies, non-government organisations, industry bodies and landowners to gain knowledge and capacity to adopt innovative production, resource management and supply chain management practices and processes, that will improve the productivity and sustainability of natural resource based industries. Grantees must be legal entities, usually community groups, and funding is not generally available to individual landholders. The program provides AUD 21.2 million in funding for 31 projects to be completed by 30 June 2016. The period of application is from January 2014 until June 2016.

Almond Centre of Excellence (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2014-2017.

A AUD 1 million each year for four years contribution towards the establishment of an Almond Centre of Excellence. The Almond Centre will address current production limitations and provide almond growers with the ability to maximise yields by working within new environmental constraints, rather than against them. The Centre will include a research and development component.

Improved Access to Chemicals Grants program

Period of implementation: 2015-ongoing.

This grants program provided up to AUD 100,000 in support of trials required to support access to agricultural chemicals (pesticides and insecticides) for growers in Australia. The grants are to be used to support research trials required by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) to register new uses for agricultural chemicals not currently registered in Australia.

Rural Research and Development (R&D) for Profit program

Period of implementation: 2014-ongoing.

The Rural R&D for Profit program provides grants to the rural research and development corporations (RDCs) for collaborative research which enhances farm-gate profitability and supports the continued innovation of Australia's primary industries.

The objective of the program is to realise significant productivity and profitability improvements for primary producers through:

- generating knowledge, technologies, products of processes that benefit primary producers
- strengthening pathways to extend the results of rural R&D, including understanding the barriers to adoption
- establishing and fostering industry and research collaborations that form the basis for ongoing innovation and growth of Australian agriculture.

The mix of this program means that 50% is allocated to H1 and 50% to H2.a.

The Australian Centre for Plant Functional Genomics (ACPF) (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2015.

The ACPF is one of the largest cereal crop genomics facilities in the field of abiotic stress tolerance in cereals, employing more than 80 research scientists and staff. The ACPF undertakes research in innovative applications of plant genomics technology to develop improved agricultural products. Operations are guided by a diverse management team. The headquarters of ACPF is based at the Plant Genomics Centre located on the University of Adelaide's Waite Campus.

National Sterile Insect Technology facility (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2015-2016.

The South Australian Government has teamed with Horticulture Innovation Australia to build a state of the art facility at Port Augusta to develop and breed sterile male only fruit fly. Sterile Insect Technology has been used successfully around the world particularly with Mediterranean fruit fly and has been used regularly in South Australia to combat isolated outbreaks of Medfly from Western Australia. SIT works by first knocking down wild fly populations to low levels and then flooding the remaining population with sterile male flies. These flies mate with any female flies in the population and this results in population collapse.

Macalister Irrigation District (MID) Planning (VIC)

Period of implementation: 2016.

This project will draw together current information about shelterbelt design for irrigation areas as well as constructed shade options. The project will extend the information through the production of a booklet and hold a field day to promote shade and shelter options for MID dairy farmers.

Horticulture Innovation Fund, Regional Jobs Fund (VIC)

Period of implementation: 2015-ongoing.

Provide grants up to AUD 50,000 to horticulture businesses to partner with research organisations to deliver applied research and development projects for industry.

Regional Co-Innovation Clusters program (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2014-ongoing.

Innovation clusters are a widely recognised concept used worldwide as an effective means to stimulate urban and regional economic growth. It is now widely accepted that the productivity and competitiveness of industries that participate in such an initiative, improves significantly. The Regional Co-Innovation Clusters program designed by PIRSA is a networking and cluster awareness program to assist project participants get the optimum benefits from enhanced collaboration. This program consists of a series of workshops focusing on leadership, collaboration, networking and divergent thinking.

Agriculture Program, Bureau of Meteorology

Period of implementation: 2018-ongoing.

The Agriculture Program was established by the Bureau of Meteorology in July 2017. Its role is to create impact and value for the Agriculture Sector. The Agriculture Program will achieve this via three main routes: i) curating existing data sets so that they better meet customer needs (e.g. "you need this information, I'll get it for you and help you to understand how to use it"); ii) enabling existing and new players in the agricultural value chain to improve the value of their products and services (e.g. working with the insurance sector to enable it to more efficiently price risk and so offer more cost-effective insurance products); iii) consulting services (e.g. highly spatially and temporally resolved frost forecast services for winegrape growers). While the Bureau is currently covering the cost of the Program staff, it aspires to recover those costs by charging the full cost of service delivery to customers.

Research and Development Tax Incentive

Period of implementation: 2017-ongoing.

The Australian Government - through the R&D Tax Incentive - provides tax benefits to companies to help offset some of their costs of conducting research and development activities. The R&D Tax Incentive supports eligible businesses in all industry sectors, including Agriculture. Estimated total revenue foregone is AUD 3.11 billion economy-wide, with AUD 102 million to agriculture-related businesses.

Bushfires, Rangelands, Water Monitoring, Water Executive, Water Drilling, Water Assessment and Water Policy and Planning (Northern Territory)

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing.

Monitor and report on the impact of development on natural resources. Includes:

- Provide landholders with information and advice on sound land and water management.
- Monitor land and water condition, including assessment, monitoring and reporting of land condition; reporting on change in land cover and land use; updating pastoral infrastructure maps for property development and management.
- Assess and control land clearing and water abstraction.
- Conduct bushfire mitigation and control.
- Administer and regulate pastoral lands.
- Provide support for community and Landcare groups, and statutory and non statutory bodies.
- Regulate use of natural resources under legislation.
- Provide land resource information to industry in the form of soil landscape mapping, land suitability and pastures.
- Measure the surface and groundwater resources of the NT.

NOTE: This program has many different dimensions, but further breakdowns in funding amounts were not available. Since the topline objective of the program is "monitoring and reporting", it is classified here in lieu of additional information.

New Horizons Soil Modification Program (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing.

A research and extension program on sub soil modification to improve agricultural productivity.

Cultivating Prosperity in Agriculture (CPIA)

Period of implementation: 2017-ongoing

The CPIA initiative comprises various programs which provide funding for collaborative industry projects and/or information to support agriculture industry development including Water for Profit, the R&D Collaboration Program and the On-Farm Productivity Program.

Promoting the importance of bees

Period of implementation: 2019-ongoing

The purpose of the Grant is to promote the role of bees and their impact on the entire food chain, to help protect bees and reduce their decline. The grant has been provided to AgriFutures Australia, a rural research and development corporation, to invest in R&D as well as to create resources to increase knowledge about bees within the industry and the public.

H.2. Agricultural Knowledge Transfer

H2.a. education

Farmready

Period of implementation: 2008-2011.

The Australian Government has allocated AUD 26.5 million over four years to boost training opportunities for primary producers, and to enable industry, farming groups and natural resource management groups develop strategies to adapt and respond to the impacts of climate change. Two grants are available through the FarmReady program:

- FarmReady Reimbursement Grants - primary producers and Indigenous land managers are able to claim up to AUD 1 500 each financial year to attend approved training courses, with funding also available to cover excess travel, accommodation and child care expenses.
- FarmReady Industry Grants – up to AUD 80 000 each financial year is available to eligible industry, farming and natural resource management groups for projects that develop strategies to manage climate change impacts.

Securing the future - protecting our industries from biological chemical and physical risks

Period of implementation: 2004-2009.

In 2005-06, the Securing the Future program covered a broad range of activities and programs to minimize risk and develop standards in biological, chemical and physical risk management. Initiatives include training staff in incident management, launching an online chemical permit system and building awareness of security threats to agriculture and the food supply chain. This program replaced “Building a National Approach to Animal and Plant Health” which ceased June 2004.

Climate change research program

Period of implementation: 2008-2011.

No program information available.

Community Networks and Capacity Building

Period of implementation: 2008-2011.

This Program aims to build the leadership and representative capacity of target groups to strengthen community resilience and the productivity of primary industries.

These groups include:

- women
- youth
- indigenous Australians and
- people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

With increased access to tools and resources, these groups can improve their leadership and management skills, increase participation in industry and more effectively contribute to government and industry decision making. Through CNCB the Australian Government supports a number of initiatives that help to achieve these goals.

Industry Skills Councils-Agrifood Skills Australia

Period of implementation: 2012-2017.

The Australian Government provides funds to Agrifood Skills Australia Industry Skills Council to engage with the agriculture sector to develop nationally agreed occupational standards (vocational qualifications). Nationally agreed occupational standards (vocational qualifications) provide a nationally consistent standard against which workers can gain skills, re-skill and up skill. Workforce development advice is available to ensure that training or skills development meets the needs of the enterprise or individual. The current funding agreement is from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2014.

Clean Energy Future — Creating Opportunities on the Land — extending the benefits of the Carbon Farming Initiative

Period of implementation: 2011-2015.

The Department of Agriculture is administering elements of the Carbon Farming Futures (CFF) program under the Clean Energy Future – Creating Opportunities on the Land – extending the benefits of the Carbon Farming Initiative (CFI) measure. The CFF program assists farmers and land managers to access advances in land management practices and abatement technologies to reduce agricultural greenhouse gas emissions and assist them adapt to enhanced productivity and sustainable land use. These advances will allow farmers and other landholders to benefit from the economic opportunities of the CFI while assisting Australia in achieving its long term emission reduction targets.

- Filling the Research Gap (2011–12 to 2016–17) - supporting research into new technologies and practices for land managers to reduce emissions and store carbon in the landscape. The program is also funding a national survey to identify existing land management practices.
- Action on the Ground (2011–12 to 2016–17) - assisting industry and farming groups undertake on farm trials to apply research outcomes in real farming situations.
- Extension and Outreach (2011–12 to 2016–17) - providing technical information and support to assist farmers, land managers and their key influencers to participate in land sector emissions management activities and the CFI.
- Conservation tillage refundable tax offset - providing a 15 per cent refundable tax offset (RTO) for new eligible conservation tillage equipment, jointly delivered with the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). The funding for this measure is administered by the ATO. As part of the Government’s commitment to repeal the carbon tax, it has proposed that the RTO will be terminated one year earlier than originally planned on the 30 June 2014.

The CFF program commenced on 10 July 2011 and is scheduled to end on 30 June 2017.

Climate Change Adjustment Program — Advice and Training Grant

Period of implementation: 2012.

Funding for primary producers to access specialised advice across a range of areas to assist them to adjust to the impacts of climate change. This program ended on 30 June 2012.

The Management and Protection of Land (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2014.

Responsibilities include making a determination on whether land management practices or activities could result in or could reasonably be expected to result in unreasonable degradation of land or an unreasonable risk of degradation of land. Key roles include consulting with land owners and offering advice on land degradation issues, providing landowners with technical advice to manage areas at reasonable risk of land degradation or areas of unreasonable risk of degradation of land and working with the Agricultural industry groups and individual farmers to obtain local knowledge and information.

Rural Research and Development (R&D) for Profit program

Period of implementation: 2014-ongoing.

The Rural R&D for Profit program provides grants to the rural research and development corporations (RDCs) for collaborative research which enhances farm-gate profitability and supports the continued innovation of Australia's primary industries. The objective of the program is to realise significant productivity and profitability improvements for primary producers through:

- generating knowledge, technologies, products of processes that benefit primary producers
- strengthening pathways to extend the results of rural R&D, including understanding the barriers to adoption
- establishing and fostering industry and research collaborations that form the basis for ongoing innovation and growth of Australian agriculture.

The mix of this program means that 50% is allocated to H1 and 50% to H2.a.

Royalties for Regions (Western Australia)

Period of implementation: 2014-ongoing.

Royalties for Regions is a grants program aimed at developing Western Australia's regional areas. The majority of grants are not specific to the agriculture sector but the following grants were noted for assisting farmers.

- Boosting Biosecurity Defences: The project is building significant capacity within the agricultural sector and within all levels of government to better understand and transform the management of state wide biosecurity risks, to protect and enhance WA's agricultural industries.
- Regional Natural Resource Management – Carbon Farming: To meet the costs associated with the analysis of current and emerging policy, legislation and science, opportunity and risk analysis, the development of farm-based carbon farming information and accounting tools as well as the organisation and presentation of an awareness program.
- E-Connected Grainbelt – Regional Community Services Fund: To help Western Australian grain growers will make better informed management decisions through enhanced flow of information between growers, consultants, suppliers, buyers and researchers as well as improved decision tools.

H2.b. extension services

Healthy Soils and Premium Food (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing.

The Healthy Soils for Premium Food Program engages with regional and agricultural industry delivery partners to encourage the adoption of improved farming practices, promote the integration of sustainable agriculture with the management of natural resources, and improve the sustainable management of soil that underpins the production of premium food.

Industry Development and Extension (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2015-ongoing.

Payments to industry organisations to support primary and food producers improve management skills and production efficiencies.

Rural leadership Program (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2009-2013.

The South Australian Rural Leadership Program is a six day residential program held annually for 20 participants who demonstrate their potential for leadership roles in rural industries and communities. It is designed to help community, industry and support agency members who are interested in making a greater contribution to their community and recognise the need for greater skill development.

South Australian Rural Leadership Program

- provides exposure to a range of specialised professional leadership development opportunities and experiences for people working in rural industries in South Australia;
- will energise new and existing rural leaders to expand their ability to stimulate rural industry and community development; and
- will establish a network of rural leaders who can share creative ideas and promote opportunities for partnerships between individuals, communities, and industries.

The goals of the program are to:

- Encourage and provide potential leaders with the skills, motivation and confidence to seek an active role in addressing current and future issues affecting their local communities and agricultural industries.
- Produce leaders who are capable of developing and articulating a shared community vision, have the ability to engender enthusiasm and commitment in their regional community, and possess a greater understanding of the concepts of community involvement in planning for their local communities future.

Empower individuals to develop an innovative culture within their local communities, businesses, and industries throughout regional South Australia.

National Landcare Program (phase two)

Smart Farms Small Grants Round 2017-18

Period of implementation: 2018-ongoing.

The purposes of the Smart Farms Small Grants are to increase land managers' awareness, knowledge, capability and adoption of tools and management practices that will deliver more productive and profitable agriculture, fishing, aquaculture and farm forestry industries; protect Australia's biodiversity; protect and improve the condition of natural resources (in particular soils and vegetation); and assist Australia meet its obligations under relevant international treaties. The grants support local on-ground projects across Australia that deliver against the priority outcome of increasing the knowledge and capacity of farmers and fishers and facilitating the adoption of tools, technologies and improved land management practices to effectively, sustainably and productively manage Australia's natural resources and adapt to significant changes in climate, weather and markets.

Smart Farming Partnerships

Period of implementation: 2018-ongoing.

The purposes of the Smart Farming Partnerships are to develop, trial and implement new and innovative tools that support industry practice changes that will deliver more productive and profitable agriculture, fishing, aquaculture and farm forestry industries; protect Australia's biodiversity; protect and improve the condition of natural resources (in particular soils and vegetation); and assist Australia to meet its obligations under relevant international treaties. The purposes will be achieved through grants that deliver against at least one of the two priority outcomes specified.

General industry assistance grants (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing.

General industry assistance grants for various products e.g. , potato, dairy, grains, wine. Previously notified as Premium Wine and Food Credentials Program. Note that South Australia "General industry assistance

grants” provide funding for three different streams of work (research and development, marketing and promotion services, and extension and advisory services), and as such, the program appears under each of these three headings with the specific funding amounts detailed for that workstream.

I. Inspection and Control

I.1. Agricultural product safety and inspection

Inspection services for safe and ethical food and fibre systems (Queensland)

Period of implementation: 2001-ongoing.

Inspection services provided by Queensland State Government. No further information available.

Payment for community service obligations - for payment to the National Residue Survey Reserve

Period of implementation: 1997-ongoing.

Funding related to national residue programs.

National Produce Monitoring System

Period of implementation: 2013.

The system is designed to provide data on chemical residue status of Australian grown fruit and vegetable crops for which there is no or limited residue monitoring data.

The period of application is from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014.

I.2. Pest and disease inspection and control

Inspection services for management of pest and disease threats to plant and animal industries (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2000-ongoing.

Inspection service provided by South Australian State Government. No specific program information available.

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Administration) Act 1992

Period of implementation: 1997-ongoing.

Funding related to agricultural and veterinary chemicals programs.

Australian Animal Health Council (Livestock Industries) Funding Act 1996

Period of implementation: 1997-ongoing.

Funding related to animal health programs.

Payment to CSIRO - contribution to the operating costs of the Australian Animal Health Laboratory

Period of implementation: 1985-ongoing.

Funding related to the Australian Animal Health Laboratory.

Inspection service for management of pesticide and veterinary medicine risks in animal and plant industries (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2000-ongoing.

Inspection service provided by South Australian State Government. No specific program information available.

Inspection Services for Agriculture (Tasmania)

Period of implementation: 1995-ongoing.

Inspection service provided by Tasmanian State Government. No specific program information available.

Inspection services for agriculture (Victoria)

Period of implementation: 1997-1999.

Inspection service provided by Victorian State Government. No specific program information available.

Safe food production (NSW)

Period of implementation: 2004-ongoing.

Inspection service provided by New South Wales State Government. No specific program information available.

Inspection Service - Animal Health (ACT)

Period of implementation: 2003-2011.

Inspection service provided by Australian Capital Territory Government. No specific program information available.

Quarantine Research and Preparedness Plan

Period of implementation: 2007-2001.

Work with the horticulture sector to develop and implement a National Fruit Fly Strategy, increase diagnostic capability and commence planning to increase capacity for on-farm biosecurity plans.

Other Exotic Disease Preparedness Program

Period of implementation: 1997-ongoing.

Funding of exotic disease preparedness activities usually in relation to diseases that affect livestock. Projects are agreed under the Exotic Animal Disease (EAD) Primary Industry Standing Committee (PISC) and Primary Industry Ministerial Council (PIMC) approved preparedness strategies.

Plant Pest Eradication (Current Program)

Period of implementation: 2007-ongoing.

Funding of Ministerial Council decisions on eradication of plant pests (diseases, insects and weeds). A national consultative committee, chaired by the Chief Plant Protection Officer, assesses and makes recommendations on eligibility for eradication through subsidiary committees to PIMC/NRMMC. The consultative committee manages the expenditure of funds to implement decisions that are nationally agreed by PIMC/NRMMC.

Australian Plagues Locust Commission (current program)

Period of implementation: 1987-ongoing.

Describes funding since 1987 for the Australian Plague Locust Commission, which was established in 1974 to overcome the inherent difficulties in controlling infestations of insects capable of migrating long distances across state boundaries and which pose a threat to agriculture. The Australian Plague Locust Commission monitors infestations and introduces controls as necessary to ensure plague locusts remain under control. The Commission is funded by the Commonwealth (50%) and state (50%) governments.

Biosecurity protection Services (Queensland)

Period of implementation: 2001-ongoing.

Inspection service provided by Queensland State Government. No specific program information available.

Inspection services for agriculture (WA)

Period of implementation: 1995-ongoing.

Inspection service provided by Western Australian State Government. No specific program information available.

Inspection services to minimise pest & disease risk (NT)

Period of implementation: 2012-2015.

Inspection service provided by Northern Territory Government. No specific program information available.

Plant Health Australia: funding for projects that support strong biosecurity practices that minimise plant pest impacts

Period of implementation: 2013-ongoing.

Plant Health Australia is the national coordinator of the government-industry partnership for plant biosecurity in Australia. The purpose of PHA is for government and industry to have a strong biosecurity partnership that minimises pest impacts on Australia, enhances market access and contributes to industry and community sustainability. Funding represents specific projects related to pest and disease inspection and control.

Animal Health Australia

Period of implementation: 2013-ongoing.

The Australian Government provides funding to Animal Health Australia (AHA) for its general operations to facilitate improvements in Australia's animal health policy and practice. AHA builds capacity to enhance emergency animal disease preparedness, to ensure that Australia's livestock health systems support productivity, competitive advantages and preferred market access, and to contribute to the protection of human health, the environment and recreational activities.

Stronger Biosecurity and Quarantine Initiative (SBQI)

Period of implementation: 2014-ongoing.

The measure (SBQI) delivers the government's election commitment of a competitive agricultural sector through strengthening Australia's biosecurity and quarantine capabilities. Its three elements provide resources to facilitate both rapid response and containment of pest and disease incursions and a focus on import risk analysis (IRA) and quarantine arrangements that better integrate science to minimise the risk of exotic pest and disease incursions. The rapid response capability that the SBQI provides also assists to maintain Australia's market access.

Improving Wild Dog control (Victoria)

Period of implementation: 2015-ongoing.

Under the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994 a landowner must, in relation to his or her land, take all reasonable steps to prevent the spread of, and as far as possible eradicate established pest animals such as wild dogs. The control of wild dogs on public land, including in remote and inaccessible areas, is largely undertaken by the Victorian Department of Environment Land Water and Planning (DELWP).

The Australian Government provided, to the Victorian Government, conditional approval under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) to conduct aerial baiting using 1080 poison baits at 6 sites across Gippsland and North East Victoria until 2019. Baiting is undertaken hard-to-reach areas of Gippsland and north-east Victoria to continue the management of wild dogs and reduce stock losses for rural landholders.

Plant Biosecurity Division Programs

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing.

Various programs relating to pest and disease control relating to agriculture products including:

- National Surveillance Workshop
- Implementing the National Plant Biosecurity Diagnostics Strategy
- eLearning for Registered Crop Monitors for nectarines
- National plant health surveillance program
- National exotic fruit fly surveillance program
- National grower-led plant health surveillance system
- Grant to improve biosecurity capabilities for demonstrating pest area freedom
- Grant to investigate the use of smart traps in fruit fly surveillance
- National Bee Pest Surveillance Program Enhancements
- National diagnostic protocols and standards development
- Evaluation of biological collections to support trade, biosecurity and market access
- Upgrade of the National Plant Biosecurity Diagnosticians Network
- Annual surveillance workshop 2018.

Management of established pest animals and weeds measure

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing.

To improve the management of established pest animals and weeds to reduce their incidence, distribution and impact on agricultural competitiveness and subsequently improve Australia's environment and natural resource base (land, water and vegetation). Funding is supporting the development and implementation of new or improved control tools or technologies, building the skills and capacity of landholders, the community and industry and assisting in national coordination and collaboration to manage established pest animals and weeds, as well as collecting and disseminating information to build awareness amongst landholders and the community of the benefits of pest animals and weeds management and costs of inaction.

Surveillance and Emergency Response System (SERS) (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2014-ongoing.

The SERS software is an enabling software package designed serve as a database for the recording of all disease investigations and has the capacity for epidemiological analysis of disease reports; record all activities associated with disease control/eradication efforts; and, has the capacity for strategic analysis of such work so as to underpin critical decision-making.

Weeds Management Program (Northern Territory)

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing.

To provide integrated support, advisory, monitoring and mitigation of potential threats such as weeds and feral animals. Includes:

- Deliver eradication programs for incursions of high priority weeds
- Provide advice and support to landholders on management of weeds
- Conduct research into biocontrol of selected weeds
- Coordinate feral animal control on pastoral lands
- Establish effective monitoring programs

1.3. Input control

No programs.

J. Development and maintenance of Infrastructure

J.1. Hydrological Infrastructure

Infrastructure support, including irrigation and soil conservation (NSW)

Period of implementation: 1995-2002.

No program information available.

Resource Management (Water) Program (NT)

Period of implementation: 1997-2010.

No program information available.

Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure (SA)

Period of implementation: 1998-2009.

No program information available.

Drainage and dry land salinity management (SA)

Period of implementation: 1998-2011.

No program information available.

Rural Conservation Fund (ACT)

Period of implementation: 2000-2004.

The Rural Conservation Fund was established to as a financial assistance scheme for the off-reserve conservation of biodiversity. It supported projects for leased rural land that is important to the conservation of the biodiversity of the ACT. Operation of the Fund is overseen by the Rural Conservation Fund Advisory Committee.

Soil erosion – on-ground work to alleviate problems (ACT)

Period of implementation: 1996.

No program information available.

Management and improvement of rural water storage facilities (Victoria)

Period of implementation: 1998-2009.

No program information available.

National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Management

Period of implementation: 2001-2007.

The National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Management provides financial support to communities and land managers in 21 highly affected regions to invest in. measures to improve salinity and water management, such as the protection and rehabilitation of waterways, improvements to native vegetation, engineering works, and land and water use changes.

National Landcare Program - for payment to the Natural Resources Management Reserve

Period of implementation: 1997-2013.

Landcare is a community and volunteer-based movement that aims to increase adoption of sustainable land management practices. The Natural Resources Management Reserve is the fund used to conduct activities. Elements related to water infrastructure included.

Australian Government Water Fund

Period of implementation: 2005-2008.

The Australian Government Water Fund (AWF) represents an investment by the Australian Government in water infrastructure, improved knowledge and water management, and better practices in the stewardship of Australia's scarce water resources. The fund targets all areas including rural and regional areas. Investment under the fund were made on the basis that it is consistent with, and helps to achieve, the objectives, outcomes and actions of the National Water Initiative. The Fund comprises three programs: Water Smart Australia; Raising National Water Standards; and the Community Water Grants programs. The Fund supports practical on-ground water projects that will improve Australia's water efficiency and environmental outcomes. The Community Water Grants are not included in reported spending as they are not directed towards agriculture-related projects.

Water for the Future

Period of implementation: 2010-ongoing.

Since 2010, half of the expenditure on the following programs is assigned to general support.

- *On Farm Irrigation Efficiency*
- *NSW Private Irrigation Infrastructure Operators Program*
- *Supporting More Efficient Irrigation in Tasmania*
- *NSW State Priority Projects*
- *SA Private Irrigation Infrastructure Program*
- *QLD On Farm Healthy Headwaters Water Use Efficiency Project*

The other half is assigned to B2 based on fixed capital formation, on farm irrigation infrastructure. See B2 for details of the implementation of each program.

Rural infrastructure (Tasmania)

Period of implementation: 1995-ongoing.

Tasmanian State government expenditure related to water infrastructure.

Maintenance of drainage network and stock crossings (SA)

Period of implementation: 2012-2014.

A maintenance works program for the surface water drainage network maintained by the South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Board for the benefit of agricultural producers. The program includes: Chemical spraying of vegetation in the earthen drains; Removal of silt deposits in the drains; Repairs or replacement of occupation or farm access bridges. The program commenced on 1 July 2012 and ended on 30 June 2013 (last payments 2014).

South Australian River Murray Sustainability Program – Irrigation efficiency Element

Period of implementation: 2013-2018.

The Australian Government is providing up to AUD 80 million over four and a half years for the Irrigation Efficiency Improvements program (a component of the South Australian River Murray Sustainability Program). The Irrigation Efficiency Improvements program aims to increase the efficiency of water delivery and use by South Australian irrigators, and secure around 16.8 gigalitres of long term annual average yield water to the Commonwealth for environmental water use. The program was announced on 19 December 2013 and is expected to end by 30 June 2018.

Victorian Farm Modernisation Project

Period of implementation: 2013-2019.

The Australian Government is providing up to AUD 100 million over at least four years for the Victorian Farm Modernisation Project to support on-farm irrigation infrastructure upgrades on approximately 450 farms in the Goulburn-Murray Irrigation District. At least 55% of the water savings generated by the project

will be transferred to the Commonwealth for environmental use while the remaining 45% will be retained by irrigators. The project was announced 4 December 2013. The first two tranches are expected to end by 31 March 2018. If a third tranche is agreed, the program will end by 31 May 2019.

Assistance to farm businesses for water related infrastructure (for NSW & QLD)

Period of implementation: 2013.

No program information available.

Water related infrastructure and pest management

Period of implementation: 2013-ongoing.

The Australian Government is providing funding to drought affected farm businesses, in partnership with signatory state governments, to support the improvement of water-related infrastructure and pest management. The funding has been allocated primarily in Queensland and New South Wales, due to their current drought conditions, however arrangements are also now in place for South Australia. Depending on conditions, funding may be further extended to pest management programs in other jurisdictions. The assistance for pest management under this agreement will be provided by state governments through appropriate on-ground delivery organisations, including natural resource management groups and local governments.

Great Artesian Basin Sustainability Initiative Bills 1 & 2

Period of implementation: 1993-ongoing.

Payments related to the Great Artesian Basin Sustainability Initiative Bills 1 & 2.

The Sustainable Rural Water Use and Infrastructure

Period of implementation: 2012-2013.

The Sustainable Rural Water Use and Infrastructure Program (SRWUIP) is a national program investing in rural water use, management and efficiency, including improved water knowledge and market reform, and water purchase for the environment. It is the key mechanism to 'bridge the gap' to sustainable water diversion limits under the Murray-Darling Basin Plan and consists of three main components: irrigation infrastructure projects; water purchase and supply measures.

Tasmanian Irrigation Tranche II

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing

This program is funded under the Sustainable Rural Water Use and Infrastructure Program. The funding will further assist Tasmania enhance the use of sustainable and efficient water resources within its irrigation sector. Funding has been agreed for four irrigated schemes: Southern Highlands Irrigation, Swan Valley Irrigation, Duck Irrigation and North Esk Irrigation.

NB: does not appear to involve on-farm infrastructure.

Goulburn-Murray Water Connections Stage 2 Projects

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing

The Goulburn-Murray Water Connections Project Stage 2 is a major modernisation of irrigation infrastructure across the Goulburn-Murray Irrigation District in northern Victoria. The project is funded through the Sustainable Rural Water Use and Infrastructure Program. The project will modernise the irrigation delivery network through system automation, remodelling channel banks upgrading channels (replacing with pipelines or lining with clay or plastic), decommissioning inefficient spur channels and establishing new and efficient connections for customers, and installing electronic flow meters. The project has also funded a suite of water savings and environmental projects.

NB: appears to include some on-farm infrastructure, but primarily off-farm infrastructure.

Interim Great Artesian Basin Infrastructure Investment Program

Period of implementation: 2017-ongoing

The Program will support the delivery of strategic investments in groundwater infrastructure renewal and related activities to advance the sustainable management of Great Artesian Basin groundwater resources.

NB: does not appear to involve on-farm infrastructure.

South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Board Maintenance (for SA)

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing

Drainage Infrastructure Maintenance

The conservation and management of 2500 km of drainage network to manage water tables and prevent flooding of rural land across 21,330 square kilometres of South Australia. Does not appear to include on-farm infrastructure.

Werribee Irrigation District Modernisation (WID) Project (for Victoria)

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing

The WID Modernisation Project involves converting 39 kilometres of ageing channel to pipeline, which is expected to generate 5 gigalitres of annual water savings for environmental and agricultural use. The project will also optimise water security for irrigators, decreasing their reliance on highly saline recycled water during dry conditions, which can impact long term crop and soil health.

Does not appear to involve on-farm infrastructure provision.

Bacchus Marsh Irrigation District Modernisation (BMID) Project (for Victoria)

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing

The AUD 12 million BMID Modernisation Project will replace aged, dilapidated open channels with a 9.7-kilometre modern, automated pipeline system to reduce the loss of river water, primarily through avoided seepage. In addition to generating up to 1,100 megalitres in water savings, the project will enhance service levels to support on-farm productivity gains and provide the opportunity for new customers to connect to the system. The project is being delivered by Southern Rural Water, with an estimated completion date of May 2021.

Does not appear to involve on-farm infrastructure provision.

Macalister Irrigation District (MID) 2030 Modernisation Phase 1B (for Victoria)

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing

The MID 2030 Phase 1B project will convert 85 kilometres of ageing and inefficient channel infrastructure to approximately 38 kilometres of pipeline and 32 kilometres of automated channel. The project will generate up to 9.7GL of water savings, which will be used to boost water security for irrigators in the region. The project will also connect approximately 170 customers. The water savings from this project will be provided back to irrigators and Southern Rural Water customers to boost regional agriculture production and create 100 long-term jobs in the region.

Does not appear to involve on-farm infrastructure provision.

South West Loddon (SWL) Rural Water Supply Project (for Victoria)

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing

South West Loddon Rural Water Supply Project will construct 1,300 kilometres of stock and domestic pipelines to service over 600 properties with around 780 megalitres of water per year. Specifically, this project will augment existing urban water supplies for local towns, improve emergency water access by installing fire hydrants along the pipeline, allow water corporations to optimise the use of their water entitlements held in the Wimmera-Glenelg and Goulburn systems, and expand the water grid by connecting the Wimmera Mallee Pipeline to the Waranga Western Channel. The project will be completed in 2019.

Does not appear to involve on-farm infrastructure provision.

Yanakie Secure Water Supply - Feasibility Study (for Victoria)

Period of implementation: 2016

The aim is to identify and compare potential water sources and infrastructure solutions for providing a water supply to Yanakie, Victoria to enable the economic development of local agricultural industries.

Mitiamo Reticulated Water Supply Feasibility Study (for Victoria)

Period of implementation: 2017

Feasibility study for this 75,000 ha area in northern Victoria to be serviced by a new pressurised pipeline supplying secure stock and domestic water.

The water volume made available through the pipelining creates scope for expansion and intensification of supply beyond current domestic and stock requirements and into local agricultural development opportunities.

Mitiamo & District Reticulated Water Supply Project (for Victoria)

Period of implementation: 2018-ongoing

The Mitiamo and District Reticulated Water Supply Project will construct 375 kilometres of pressurised stock and domestic pipeline to provide a secure water supply to approximately 75,000 hectares of land. The implementation of the project would deliver regional development, climate change resilience, improved water quality and access to supply.

Does not appear to involve on-farm infrastructure provision.

East Grampians West Wimmera Feasibility Study (for Victoria)

Period of implementation: 2016-2017

Feasibility work to investigate 3 sub-projects.

Two sub-projects are a potential extension to the Wimmera Mallee Pipeline (WMP) to service the agricultural areas to the east of the Grampians and west of the Wimmera area. These pipeline extension projects are intended to enhance agricultural productivity with a more reliable water supply due to the connection to the WMP delivery network.

The third sub project is investigating a water savings project to replace an existing headworks channel with high water losses with a transfer pipeline. The construction of a syphon and associated 50-100 km pipeline will save up to 2GL of water per annum.

Feasible sub projects will progress to a business case for capital funding consideration.

Does not appear to involve on-farm infrastructure provision.

East Grampians Water Supply Project (for Victoria)

Period of implementation: 2018

The East Grampians Water Supply Project is a follow-on project from the East Grampians West Wimmera Feasibility Study, which provided a business case for it in September 2017.

The project will construct 1,600 kilometres of domestic and stock pipeline and supply up to 1,700 megalitres of water to approximately 530,000 hectares of unserviced land across portions of the Ararat, Pyrenees and Northern Grampians Shires.

Does not appear to involve on-farm infrastructure provision.

Connections Project (for Victoria)

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing

In 2007 the Victorian State Government announced AUD 1.004 billion (Stage 1 funding) for Stage 1 of NVIRP to upgrade the Goulburn Murray Irrigation District (GMID) irrigation system in Northern Victoria

to recover up to 225 gigalitres of water lost each year, for farms, stressed rivers and urban households and businesses. In December 2008, the Stage 1 funding agreement was signed the NVIRP commenced. In October 2011, the Commonwealth Government contributed AUD 953 million and the Victorian State Government contributed AUD 106 million towards Stage 2 of the NVIRP Project, to further support the upgrade of the irrigation system in the GMID. In July 2012 NVIRP was integrated into the Goulburn Murray Rural Water (GMW) Corporation and the NVIRP Project was renamed the GMW Connections Project.

Irrigation expansion (Sunryasia Modernisation Project (SMP) 2 and Barossa & Eden Valley Irrigation Scheme)

Period of implementation: 2018-ongoing

Sunryasia Modernisation Project Victoria SMP2 will augment existing irrigation infrastructure to enable the expansion of irrigated agriculture in the Sunryasia region, specifically over 2,000 hectares west of the Merbein irrigation district and south of the Red Cliffs irrigation district.

Barossa & Eden Valley Irrigation Scheme

Period of implementation: 2019-ongoing

The State Government will invest AUD 800,000 to prepare for the expansion of irrigation infrastructure with private sector investment, that includes engaging producers across the region and ensuring economic benefits are maximised.

The proposed infrastructure aims to deliver reclaimed water from the Bolivar Wastewater Treatment Plant via existing and new infrastructure, to deliver long-term water security to the region.

Water (multiple schemes including National Water Infrastructure Development Fund, Water Efficiency program, Victoria's Northern Water Infrastructure Prospectus – Feasibility Projects, Tasmanian Irrigation - Tranche 3 Irrigation Scheme Development Feasibility Studies)

National Water Infrastructure Development Fund:

Period of implementation: 2018-ongoing

Through the National Water Infrastructure Development Fund, the Australian Government is investing in a rolling 10-year investment schedule from 2020-21 for water infrastructure projects. The National Water Infrastructure Development Fund will support Australian state and territory governments invest in regionally significant water infrastructure projects that increase Australia's national water security and build resilience to future drought for agriculture and primary industries.

Water Efficiency program

Period of implementation: 2018-ongoing

This Commonwealth-led program was initially launched on 13 July 2018 as the Murray-Darling Basin Water Infrastructure Program. Following further consultation with stakeholders and MDB states on the socio-economic criteria requirements, it was relaunched on 26 July 2019 as the Water Efficiency Program. It is aimed at improving the efficiency and productivity of water use and management in the Murray-Darling Basin and acquiring 450GL of water savings for the environment as part of the Murray-Darling Basin Plan (Efficiency Measures). The Program is under review as a result of the government focus on off-farm projects and outcomes of the first legislated review of the Water for the Environment Special Account as announced in September 2020.

In return for funding, water savings resulting from the infrastructure works are transferred to the Commonwealth.

Victoria's Northern Water Infrastructure Prospectus

Period of implementation: 2018

The five feasibility projects listed below were identified in the Victoria's Northern Water Infrastructure Prospectus as potential water savings projects that require further development to a business case stage before a decision can be made on their implementation.

1. Shepparton East Channel Modernisation
2. Channel Conversion to Stock and Domestic
3. Wakiti Water Loss Recovery project
4. Sunraysia Private Diverters Channel Upgrades
5. Replacement of Ageing Pipelines and Channels

The Victorian Government has invested AUD 1.05 million to complete the five business cases and develop these projects to an investment ready stage.

Tasmanian Irrigation - Tranche 3 Irrigation Scheme Development Feasibility Studies and Phase 1

Period of implementation: 2018-ongoing

Feasibility studies to identify viable projects with a view to developing a third tranche of irrigation projects for construction under a public/private capital funding model.

Phase 1: Assistance with the provision of rural infrastructure and associated services to ensure the continued development of efficient and sustainable agriculture. To deliver more water to the agricultural sector, to allow this sector to unlock the competitive advantages offered by the State's plentiful water supply. The development of a number of significant irrigation schemes across Tasmania. Phase 1 of Tranche 3 includes the Don, Fingal, Northern Midlands and Tamar Irrigation Schemes and one project to augment the Sassafras-Wesley Vale scheme.

J.2. Storage, marketing and other physical infrastructure

National Landcare program (caring for our country)

Period of implementation: 2008-2013.

These programs are delivered to communities, farmers and other land managers. They provide funding for a wide range of activities, ranging from providing land rehabilitation on private agricultural land to cleaning up public waterways and maintaining beaches. Thus, agriculture is not the only recipient, and is estimated to receive only about 10 per cent of this funding. This is the estimate being used for this year's calculations. However this figure will be revised in future as more accurate estimation methods are currently being pursued with program experts.

Landcare

Period of implementation: 2008-2017. (Landcare itself is ongoing, but funding has moved to Phase II, which is not classified under H2b (extension and advisory).

The Landcare movement is made up of more than 5,400 local groups across the nation. The groups that fall under the Landcare umbrella are varied in nature, including Coastcare, as well as productive farming groups, 'Friends of', Bushcare, Rivercare, Dunecare and indigenous ranger groups. Each of these groups actively cares for Australia's invaluable land and water assets; utilising assistance from interested volunteers to safeguard, rebuild, regenerate, and sustainably manage the natural environment. Landcare Australia works collaboratively with federal, state and local governments, corporate partners and sponsors, and individuals, to deliver hundreds of projects annually through the volunteer efforts of local community groups, indigenous groups, and the more than 5,400 Landcare and Coastcare groups across Australia.

Environmental Stewardship program

Period of implementation: 2008-ongoing.

Environmental Stewardship Program provides long-term support for private landholders to maintain and improve the condition of matters of national environmental significance under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999.

National Heritage Trust

Period of implementation: 2008-ongoing.

Budgetary expenditure under the National Heritage Trust for the rehabilitation of the Murray-Darling Basin, with a view to achieving a sustainable development of the Basin, by: reducing salt and nutrient levels in the river system; developing integrated catchment plans for all Murray-Darling catchment areas and commence major on-ground works to address land and water degradation; restoring riparian land systems, wetlands and floodplains; improving the health of key river systems; and encouraging ecological and sustainable land use by reducing salinity and water logging in irrigated areas.

Infrastructure Services (NT)

Period of implementation: 1996-2004.

No program information available.

Regional Assistance programs (NT)

Period of implementation: 1997-1999.

No program information available.

Primary industry productivity enhancement scheme - concessional loans for producers to enhance long-term sustainability (Queensland)

Period of implementation: 1996-1999.

No program information available.

Infrastructure - Capital works for Government support services to agriculture (WA)

Period of implementation: 1996-ongoing.

Expenditures by West Australian State Government.

Infrastructure services (Queensland)

Period of implementation: 1997-2000.

Expenditures by Queensland State Government.

SIIP (sugar industry infrastructure program)

Period of implementation: 2003.

The SIIP package, (comprising joint State/Commonwealth funding, and industry funding), comprised 12 projects principally for irrigation, water management and transport infrastructure in the cane growing areas from Cairns to Harvey Bay.

Agriculture Infrastructure and Jobs Fund (AIJF) (Victoria)

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing.

The AUD A200 million AIJF is the Victorian Government's commitment to farmers and agribusinesses to strengthen the performance and resilience of the agriculture sector. It is a key component of the Government's strategic direction to drive economic growth, create jobs and boost exports. AIJF invests in enabling economic infrastructure and agriculture supply chains to boost productivity, increase exports and reduce costs so Victorian farmers, businesses and industries can stay competitive. AIJF activities complement the government's significant investment in agriculture to drive productivity on-farm by focusing on projects and activities typically beyond the farm gate, often on things beyond the control and influence of farm businesses, but which directly impact on their capacity to remain competitive. It comprises two Streams: Program; and Infrastructure, which includes Major Capital Works and Local Roads to Market Program

Northern Australia Beef Roads Program

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing.

The intent of the AUD 100 million Northern Australia Beef Roads Program (Beef Roads Program) is to make targeted upgrades to key roads necessary for transporting cattle, with the objective of improving the reliability, productivity and resilience of cattle supply chains in Northern Australia and thereby reduce freight costs and strengthen links to markets. Roads identified through consultation with northern transport/beef industry experts, relevant jurisdictions, local governments, and modelled by the CSIROs logistics tool the Transport Network Strategic Investment Tool (TraNSIT) (as per the White Paper) were eligible for funding. The assessment of projects also took account of the benefits to other users and network connectivity as a whole.

Regional projects

Period of implementation: 2003.

No program information available.

Regional Development Infrastructure Fund (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2011-2012.

Funds to facilitate investment in infrastructure that supports sustainable economic development. RDIF is a AUD 3 million per year fund established in 2012 and administered by The Department of Primary Industries and Regions South Australia (PIRSA). Applications to RDIF are assessed 3 times per year. The closing dates for submitting final applications are March 31, July 31 and November 30 each year. Eligible organisations include Local Government, private sector businesses or industry associations. Eligible infrastructure must support sustainable economic development. The project must be located in a non-metropolitan area of South Australia as defined by the SA Government Regions. The project must have a total expenditure (including infrastructure costs) greater than AUD 40,000.

Live Exports Business Assistance Package

Period of implementation: 2011-2012.

Since 2012, the new regulatory framework governing Australian livestock exports to all feeder and slaughter markets and for all livestock species includes the need for robust exporter supply chain assurance systems. To bring a number of supply chains in export markets up to the required standards improvements in animal welfare management are required and will necessitate investment by Australian industry operators. This Supply Chain Improvements Program supports appropriate investment to underpin the new regulatory framework for livestock exports. At least 20 per cent of program funds are to be used to encourage and promote the use of stunning in the slaughter of Australian livestock exports. The program will reimburse up to 25 per cent of Australian industry investment in eligible activities undertaken to improve animal welfare in approved export supply chains. Program funding will be capped at AUD 200 000 per exporter per country with an additional AUD 50 000 per exporter per country for stunning related activities and AUD 100 000 per supply chain per country.

Lucky Bay grain facility (SA)

Period of implementation: 2013-2014.

The measure includes the engagement of contractors to undertake a number of site design and related assessments to facilitate the establishment of a handling facility for export grain at the Lucky Bay Common User Facility. The project commenced in May 2014 and was expected to be completed in December 2014.

Red Meat and Wool Program

Period of implementation: 2019-ongoing

The Red Meat and Wool Growth Program supports improving sheep and cattle quality and productivity while sustainably increasing the size of the herd and flock, enhancing biosecurity.

J.3. Institutional infrastructure

Rural Communities Program

Period of implementation: 1989-2001.

Budgetary expenditure under the Agriculture - Advancing Australia -package (AAA) to improve the access of rural communities to information and services, through community planning, financial counselling, information provision, information services technology and community development projects.

Drought Assistance Program – Business and Community Support Grants (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2009-2010.

This project is a direct response to South Australian Government concerns about significant adverse seasonal conditions. The program provides grants of up to AUD 5000 to community groups for activities that will contribute to the wellbeing and resilience of rural communities in coping with the drought. The program aims to administer a grant scheme in collaboration with key stakeholders that has state-wide application for community groups that will support the resilience, well-being and spirit of rural communities affected by drought conditions.

Community Development Grants

Period of implementation: 2014-ongoing.

The Australian Government has established the Community Development Grants Program to support needed infrastructure that promotes stable, secure and viable local and regional economies. The Program will fund 2013 election commitments and some un-contracted projects from the Regional Development Australia Fund and Community Infrastructure Grants Program.

Agriculture and Natural Resources Management (NRM) Working in Partnership (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing.

The Department for Environment and Water (DEW) has a funding agreement with Primary Producers South Australia (PPSA)—the peak body for the agriculture sector for SA—which helps to provide capacity to support PPSA in engaging with the South Australian Government on natural resources related issues.

J.4. Farm restructuring

Re-establishment Scheme

Period of implementation: 1997-2002.

Budgetary expenditure under the Rural Adjustment Scheme for structural adjustment assistance through producer retirement program: grants or loans provided to farmers (in financial difficulty and without prospects for long-term profitability) to leave the farming sector. Replaced by the Farm Family Restart Scheme.

K. Marketing and promotion

Several programs included in the database under this heading have not a description in the cookbook. Expenditure on several of the Marketing and promotion programs is allocated to the two sub-headings K1 and K2 in a 50%-50% basis. This information needs to be improved and completed.

K.1. Collective schemes for processing and marketing

Food Processing in Regional Australia Program

Period of implementation: 2005-2008.

The Food Processing in Regional Australia Program, as announced in the 2004 election campaign provided AUD 12m over four years to assist small-to-medium agrifood and food processing businesses to add value to food in rural and regional Australia. The program concludes in June 2008, and all funds have been allocated over the five funding rounds to date. The program was a competitive, merit-based granting program, providing dollar-for-dollar matched funding for up to half of eligible project costs with a minimum of AUD 15,000 and a maximum of AUD 200,000 available per grant.

NSW Sugar export program

Period of implementation: 1998.

No program information available.

National Food Industry Strategy Centres of Excellence

Period of implementation: 2003-2006.

The National Centre of Excellence in Functional Foods is an internationally recognized centre in food innovation and functional food expertise, established in 2003 by the National Food Industry Strategy, to help bring successful food products to domestic and global markets. The Centre aims to strengthen the network between academia and industry and promote the research and development within Australia.

Advancing Agricultural Industries Program

Period of implementation: 2004-2009.

Includes various elements. Advancing Agriculture Fund (AgFund): This program provided grants to producer groups for local initiatives aimed at managing business risks and ongoing change. The AgFund provided up to AUD 50,000 to producer groups to target local and community level group activities to improve industry's ability to respond to changed market and resource environments. Ag Fund applicants were asked to commit matching contributions (financial and in-kind) to undertake project activities. Action Grants: This program element of the Agriculture – Advancing Australia (AAA) package supported projects to improve industry competitiveness and viability, particularly in times of crisis. Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry industries at both national and regional level were eligible for funding. Projects were to be outcome focused, short-term, customized to a specific industry or issue and assessed case by case. Industry were also required to demonstrate a genuine desire to examine their current position and provide evidence they understood their operating environment. Action Grant applicants were asked to commit matching contributions (financial and in-kind) to undertake project activities. The *Industry Stock Takes*: This program element of the Agriculture – Advancing Australia (AAA) package supported industries to undertake a self assessment and identify priorities. Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry industries at both national and regional level were eligible for funding. Projects were to be outcome focused, short-term, customized to a specific industry or issue and assessed case by case. Industry applicants were also required to demonstrate a genuine desire to examine their current position and provide evidence they understood their operating environment.

South Australia Wine Industry Development Program (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2010-ongoing.

A market development program to drive food and wine sector growth in domestic and international markets with the objective of creating greater demand for South Australian wines as well as developing new and existing markets for the South Australian wine industry. The program is divided into several components: A market development program including “SA Brand” messaging; Industry education & training aimed at increasing business readiness to export; and Wine export trade initiatives.

Horticulture Code of Conduct

Period of implementation: 2009.

To pay the fees of mediators conducting mediations under the *Trade Practices (Horticulture Code of Conduct) Regulations 2006*. All participants in the horticulture growing and wholesaling industries who are

subject to the code or have a horticulture dispute are eligible to have the fees of a mediator conducting a mediation under the code paid by the Government.

Marketing and promotion of agricultural products (NSW)

Period of implementation: 1995-2011.

Market and promotion activities of the New South Wales State Government. Half allocated to K1, other half to K2.

Marketing and promotion of export and value-adding opportunities for NT agricultural products (NT)

Period of implementation: 1996-1998.

Market and promotion activities of the Northern Territory Government. Half allocated to K1, other half to K2.

Marketing and Promotion (Queensland)

Period of implementation: 1995-1998.

Market and promotion activities of the Queensland State Government. Half allocated to K1, other half to K2.

Marketing and promotion of export planning and development (SA)

Period of implementation: 1995-1998.

Market and promotion activities of the South Australian State Government. Half allocated to K1, other half to K2.

Marketing and Promotion (Tasmania)

Period of implementation: 1995-2015.

Market and promotion activities of the Tasmanian State Government. Half allocated to K1, other half to K2.

Marketing services for agriculture (Victoria)

Period of implementation: 1997-2011.

Market and promotion activities of the Victorian State Government. Half allocated to K1, other half to K2.

Marketing and Promotion - Development of market opportunities for agricultural products (WA)

Period of implementation: 1995-ongoing.

Market and promotion activities of the West Australian State Government. Half allocated to K1, other half to K2.

Marketing of Eggs Adjustment Assistance Scheme (WA)

Period of implementation: 2005.

Part of the transitional assistance program introduced with the deregulation of the State egg marketing board. Half allocated to K1, other half to K2.

Australian Wine Industry Support Program

Period of implementation: 2012-2014.

The program provides funding of AUD 2.1 million over two years to enable the Wine Australia Corporation to undertake new marketing activities to assist in improving the sales and profitability of the industry. The program commenced on 1 July 2012 and will end on 30 June 2014. The funds are being used by Wine Australia to develop and jointly deliver with industry and Tourism Australia, new programs which will

strengthen delivery of Wine Australia's marketing strategy. The funds are being used in a consumer-focused campaign with two elements:

- Savour Australia 2013: Australia's first global wine forum which was held in Adelaide from 15 - 18 September 2013, and involved international wine trade partners, media and Australian wine companies;
- a program in key international markets of consumer events, retail promotions, tastings, master classes, trade events and educational initiatives.

Premium Food and Wine Credentials Grant Program (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing.

Grant program to support food manufacturing businesses gain relevant third party certifications to access new or higher value added markets.

Agricultural Trade and Market Access Cooperation (ATMAC) Program

Period of implementation: 2016-2017.

The Agricultural Trade and Market Access Cooperation program was established under the accessing premium markets initiative of the Agricultural Competitiveness White Paper. This initiative aims to assist in breaking down technical barriers to trade for Australian agricultural exports and secure new and improved access to premium markets. The program objective is to open, improve and/or maintain access to overseas markets for Australian agricultural products by building stronger relationships with trading partners, neighbouring countries and international organisations. ATMAC supports projects that achieve the program objective by:

- undertaking research and development in collaboration with trading partners to help identify, use, open or improve mutually beneficial agricultural trade opportunities
- working with overseas governments and international organisations to develop common regulatory and technical requirements and standards
- building evidence to inform Australia's position on international agricultural trade policy and advocacy of standards
- sharing technical expertise and research to increase trading partners' knowledge of Australia's biosecurity, food safety and compliance regimes and practices, and to increase their preparedness to respond to exotic pest and disease incursions
- promoting good biosecurity risk management practices, improving scientific capabilities and strengthening surveillance efforts in trading partner and neighbouring countries
- helping Australia meet its international obligations, such as commitments made under the World Trade Organization Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement.

Victoria — Farmers' Markets Support Program

Period of implementation: 2012-2015.

The Farmers' Markets Support (FMS) Program is designed to facilitate the development of farmers' markets for local fresh food and produce directly to consumers, throughout regional Victoria as well as peri-urban municipalities on the fringes of metropolitan Melbourne. The program will also provide grants to the industry peak body, the Victorian Farmers' Markets Association (VFMA), to provide ongoing support to farmer's markets. Regional Development Victoria (RDV) administers the Farmers' Markets Support (FMS) Program. The program provides:

- Grants of up to AAUD 10,000 to enable groups to develop a market plan.
- Grants of up to AAUD 20,000 to assist new farmers' markets including Training / skills development for Market Manager and stallholders; Publicity and marketing campaigns; Sourcing of stallholders; Small scale infrastructure
- Grants of up to AAUD 20,000 are available under the Expanding Markets program to assist existing farmers' markets which are looking to expand.

The program commenced on 1 July 2011 and is due to end on 30 June 2015. The overall budget is AUD 2 million.

Grants - New Tas Gov Funding

Period of implementation: 2018-ongoing

Various Tasmanian programs including: Red Meat Livestock Strategies AUD 150k, Dairy Farm Extension AUD 100k, Hemp AUD 50/Organic AUD 50/Wine AUD 100/Fruit Veg AUD 100 Support Grants, Women in Ag AUD 30, Next door to a farmer AUD 20, Rural Youth AUD 15, Rural Counselling AUD 115 and Ag Show Development Grants AUD 200

Starting Farm Co-operatives Program

Period of implementation: 2019-ongoing

The program supports information dissemination to assist farmers, fishers and foresters on the benefits of and assistance to establish co-operatives and co-operative business models.

International Freight Assistance Mechanism

Period of implementation: 2019-ongoing

The International Freight Assistance Mechanism (IFAM) was established in April 2020 with AUD 110 million in funding to help keep supply chains open during COVID-19. IFAM received a further AUD 241.9 million in July 2020.

On 6 October, the Australian Government announced an additional AUD 317.1 million in funding for IFAM. With AUD 95 million to directly address upcoming seasonal demand and AUD 222.1 million to extend IFAM to the middle of 2021. The funding injection will help keep international supply chains open.

The additional funding also continues to support the re-building of domestic connections for producers and growers in regional and rural areas that rely on airfreight to get their products to existing markets.

K.2. Promotion of agricultural products

Food Adelaide Program

Period of implementation: 2009-2010.

This program is aimed at promoting South Australian based agriculture and food companies to improve their exposure, access, and understanding of competing in international markets. Funding is provided to support and promote food companies through Food Adelaide (including farmers) to attend international events.

Promoting Australian Produce Program

Period of implementation: 2008-2011.

Three year, AUD 5 million program that aims to assist Australian food industries develop their capacity to promote and market Australian produce more effectively to both domestic and export markets.

Under the program, matched-funding grants between AUD 50,000 and AUD 750,000 are available for food industry organisations to undertake projects based around one or more of the following activities:

- enhancing industry marketing and promotional capabilities
- developing new strategies for industry marketing
- gaining consumer insights
- strengthening links with domestic and international markets.

Also includes Promoting Australian Produce (Major Events). This project aims to improve collaboration and cooperation in food and fibre industries. The program will do this by supporting major national events that bring together food and fibre industry participants to encourage information exchange across the production, manufacturing, marketing and distribution chain.

Under the program, grants are available to help stage major national events organised by food and fibre industries that aim, in whole or part, to:

- bring together food and fibre industry participants to encourage information exchange across the production, manufacturing, marketing and distribution chain
- encourage the development and adoption of new technologies and systems that will improve productivity
- encourage industry-wide and/or through-chain collaboration to effectively respond to challenges presented by climate change and globalisation.

Promoting Australian Produce (Major Events) is a discretionary grants program, with AUD 3 million available until 30 June 2009.

Marketing and promotion of agricultural products (NSW)

Period of implementation: 1995-2011.

Market and promotion activities of the New South Wales State Government. Half allocated to K1, other half to K2.

Marketing and promotion of export and value-adding opportunities for NT agricultural products (NT)

Period of implementation: 1996-1998.

Market and promotion activities of the Northern Territory Government. Half allocated to K1, other half to K2.

Marketing and Promotion (Queensland)

Period of implementation: 1995-1998.

Market and promotion activities of the Queensland State Government. Half allocated to K1, other half to K2.

Marketing and promotion of export planning and development (SA)

Period of implementation: 1995-1998.

Market and promotion activities of the South Australian State Government. Half allocated to K1, other half to K2.

Marketing and Promotion (Tasmania)

Period of implementation: 1995-2015.

Market and promotion activities of the Tasmanian State Government. Half allocated to K1, other half to K2.

Marketing services for agriculture (Victoria)

Period of implementation: 1997-2011.

Market and promotion activities of the Victorian State Government. Half allocated to K1, other half to K2.

Marketing and Promotion - Development of market opportunities for agricultural products (WA)

Period of implementation: 1995-ongoing.

Market and promotion activities of the West Australian State Government. Half allocated to K1, other half to K2.

Marketing of Eggs Adjustment Assistance Scheme (WA)

Period of implementation: 2005.

Part of the transitional assistance program introduced with the deregulation of the State egg marketing board. Half allocated to K1, other half to K2.

China Agribusiness Initiative and Action Plan (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2013-2015.

The aim of the initiative is to support South Australian agribusinesses realise opportunities in China in food, wine and capability development. It includes activities in the trade, investment attraction, research collaboration and government to government relationships areas. The initiative aims to get better terms of trade for South Australian agribusiness. The four key objectives of the initiative are:-

- To increase food and wine exports by more South Australian food and wine businesses to second and third tier cities in China
- To attract investment to South Australian agribusiness that will support this growth opportunity and benefit related sectors such as tourism.
- To increase the export of research and development (R&D) services and capacity development through joint projects with the Shandong and Fujian Governments.
- To deepen government to government relationships.

Beef Australia Exposition

Period of implementation: 2013.

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture is providing funding to Beef Australia Ltd, a not-for-profit organization, to run Beef Australia 2015 Exposition in the regional city of Rockhampton, Queensland from 4-9 May 2015. The event addresses the government's objectives for the beef industry in relation to improving natural resource management, enhancing agricultural productivity and creating new trade and export opportunities. The event is held every three years.

Brand Australia Global Food Strategy

Period of implementation: 2013.

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture is providing funding to the Australian Trade Commission to develop and deliver a unique brand for Australian food that is built on Australia's reputation as a producer of premium quality, safe and competitive food products. The aim is to build on Australia's reputation as a leader in the production of premium food, increase export opportunities by promoting Australian food and raise the profile of our nation's credentials as a sustainable food producer. The period of application is from 26 July 2013 to 30 June 2014.

Wine Growth Fund

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing.

The Wine Growth Fund aims to develop and grow the wine industry in Victoria, and to support the industry to be viable and sustainable. Grants up to a maximum of AUD 20,000 are available to individual organisations. Collaborative projects involving more than one organisation may be funded up to AUD 50,000 per project. Applicants are expected to make a financial contribution and/or source third-party funding. Grants will be provided on a AUD 1 for AUD 1 basis. Matching funds may be from a variety of sources including from a group of wineries or growers, associations, regional organisations or the Commonwealth Government. In-kind contributions are not accepted as part of the funding contribution.

Small Exporters Package

Period of implementation: 2015-ongoing.

A rebate was available to small exporters in 2014-15 to cover 50 per cent of export registration charges up to a maximum of AUD 5000. The export sectors also worked with the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources to review the export certification fees and charges to recommend a fee schedule that doesn't disproportionately discriminate against new or small exporters. The package also funded projects to help improve market access for small exporters in their field.

Small Exporters Package

Period of implementation: 2014-continued above.

On 13 May 2014, the Australian Government announced an AAUD 15 million package over four years to assist small exporters, comprising three components:

- i. a rebate for eligible small exporters will be available in 2014-15 to assist with export registration charges. The rebate will be for 50 per cent of export registration charges to a maximum amount of AUD 5,000.
- ii. a review of export fees and charges; and
- iii. funding for projects that will help improve market access for small exporters. Funding for these projects will be available for three years from July 2015.

Beef promotion events: Beef Australia 2018 and Casino Beef Week

Period of implementation: funded 2016-2018, event in 2018

Beef Australia 2018 is a national beef exposition to be held in Rockhampton in May 2018. It occurs every three years. It aims to facilitate new trade and export opportunities by exposing the local supply chain to the international industry leaders.

Casino Beef Week: is an annual event that includes a beef expo and industry days.

General industry assistance grants (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing

General industry assistance grants for various products eg , potato, dairy, grains, wine. Note that South Australia's "General industry assistance grants" provide funding for three different streams of work (research and development, marketing and promotion services, and extension and advisory services), and as such, the program appears under each of these three headings with the specific funding amounts detailed for that workstream.

Export Partnership Program (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2017-ongoing

Grant program to support South Australian companies in pursuing international markets and development opportunities. Total program spend AUD 1.2 million, of which AUD 40 00 estimated to be agriculture specific.

L. Cost of Public stockholding

M. Miscellaneous

Economic Investment Fund (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2016

The EIF is complementary to Investment Attraction South Australia's investment attraction efforts. The EIF is administered through a merit based process where investment projects can deliver significant strategic and economic benefits to the state. Although this program exists for all businesses in the state, the declared amount is what was paid to out to businesses in the agricultural sector.

Small Business Development Fund - Department for Industry and Skills (South Australia)

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing

Small business grants were provided to seven agricultural businesses in 2016-17, and eight businesses in 2017-18 to support growth and development. Although this program exists for all businesses in the state, the declared amount is what was paid to out specifically to agricultural businesses.

AgriGrowth Loan Scheme (Tasmania)

Period of implementation: 2016-ongoing

Loans ranging from AUD 100,000 to AUD 3 million for eligible businesses to increase the value of agriculture and agri-food sectors for projects that otherwise could not be brought forward and/or financed under normal banking arrangements. Loans are available to both farmers and to agribusinesses.

V.1 Consumer Support Estimate (CSE):

Associated with agricultural production, i.e. for the quantities of commodities domestically produced, excluding the quantities used on-farm as feed -- excess feed cost. [Sum of N to Q; when negative, the amounts represent an implicit tax on consumers].

N. Transfers to producers from consumers (TPC):

Associated with market price support on all domestically produced commodities, estimated by increasing the transfers calculated for the MPS commodities according to their share in the total value of production by commodity group [for each commodity group: $(\sum \text{TPC for MPS commodities}) / (\sum \text{VP for MPS commodities}) \times \text{VP for total group}$; the total TPC is then calculated as the sum of TPC by commodity group. For the list of commodity groups, see Section A.1. Market Price Support within this Table 1].

N.1. Of which MPS commodities:

Sum of the values of transfers from consumers to producers associated with market price support for the MPS commodities as calculated in Tables 4.1 to 4.18.

O. Other transfers from consumers [OTC]:

Transfers to the budget associated with market price support on the quantities imported of domestically produced commodities, estimated by increasing the transfers calculated for the MPS commodities according to their share in the total value of production by commodity group [for each commodity group: $(\sum \text{OTC for MPS commodities}) / (\sum \text{VP for MPS commodities}) \times \text{VP for total group}$; the total OTC is then calculated as the sum of OTC by commodity group. For the list of commodity groups, see Section A.1. Market Price Support within this Table 1].

O.1. Of which MPS commodities: Sum of the transfers to the budget associated with market price support on the quantities imported of the MPS commodities as calculated in Tables 4.1 to 4.18.

P. Transfers to consumers from taxpayers

P.1. Commodity specific transfers to consumers:

Sum of commodity specific transfers from taxpayers to consumers (farm gate level) from Table 4.18, including:

Market Milk. Between 8 July 2000 and 22 February 2009, the Government imposed an 11 cents per litre levy on the retail sale of drinking milk, known as the Dairy Adjustment Levy (DAL). The levy was established to fund an adjustment package for the dairy industry as it moved through deregulation. This levy no longer exists and should not be included for any calculations after 2008-09.

P.2. Non-commodity specific transfers to consumers:

Sum of non-commodity specific transfers from taxpayers to consumers, including:

Q. Excess Feed Cost:

Associated with market price support on quantities of domestically produced crops and used on-farm as feed as calculated (Sum of *Excess Feed Cost* in the MPS Tables 4.1 and 4.2).

V.2 Percentage CSE

$$[100 \times (V.1) / ((II) + (P))]$$

V.3 Consumer NPC:

For all agricultural commodities the consumer NPC is estimated as a weighted average of the consumer NPC calculated for the individual MPS commodities and shown in Table 2. For each commodity consumer NPC = domestic price paid by consumers (at the farm gate)/ border price (also at the farm gate).

V.4 Consumer NAC

$$[(1 / (100 -(V.2)) \times 100]$$

VI. Total Support Estimate

$$[(III.1) + (IV) + (P)] \text{ and } [(R) + (S) - (T)]$$

R. Transfers from consumers

$$[(N) + (O)]$$

S. Transfers from taxpayers

$$[(III.1)-(N) + (IV) + (P)]$$

T. Budget revenues

$$[(O)]$$

TABLE 2. AUSTRALIA: BREAKDOWN OF PSE BY COMMODITY SPECIFICITY AND OTHER TRANSFERS

All data sets in Table 2 to come from Tables 1 and 3.1 to 3.18 where definitions are included.

Definitions:

I. Producer Single Commodity Transfers (producer SCT): the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm level, arising from policy measures directly linked to the production of a single commodity such that the producer must produce the designated commodity in order to receive the payment. This includes policies where payments are specified on a per-commodity basis [Sum of SCTs for individual commodities from Tables 3.1-3.18].

Percentage producer SCT: is the commodity SCT expressed as a share of gross farm receipts for the specific commodities (including support in the denominator). This indicator can be expressed for the total SCT (Table 2), or for a specific commodity (Table 3.1 to 3.17).

$$\%SCT = 100 * SCT / (\text{Value of production}_{COM} + A.2_{COM} + B_{COM} + C_{COM} + D_{COM})$$

Share in Total PSE (%): $SCT_{SHARE} = 100 * SCT / PSE$

II. Group commodity transfers (GCT): the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm gate level, arising from policy measures whose payments are made on the basis that one or more of a designated list of commodities is produced. That is, a producer may produce from a set of allowable commodities and receive a transfer that does not vary with respect to this decision [$GCT = B_{GROUP} + C_{GROUP} + D_{GROUP}$].

Share in Total PSE (%): $GCT_{SHARE} = 100 * GCT / PSE$

Transfers to specific groups of commodities: the GCT indicator is calculated for Australia for the following groups of commodities: All crops, fruits and vegetables, all livestock, and ruminants.

III. All commodity transfers (ACT): the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm gate level, arising from policy measures that place no restrictions on the commodity produced but require the recipient to produce some commodity of their choice [$ACT = C_{ALL} + B_{ALL} + D_{ALL}$].

Share in Total PSE (%): $ACT_{SHARE} = 100 * ACT / PSE$

IV. Other Transfers to Producers (OTP): the annual monetary value of gross transfers made under policies that do not fall in the above three cases (SCT, GCT, ACT). That is, payments that do not require any commodity production at all. [$OTP = E + F + G$]

Share in Total PSE (%): $OTP_{SHARE} = 100 * OTP / PSE$

V. Total PSE: $PSE = A + B + C + D + E + F + G = SCT + GCT + ACT + OTP$

Percentage PSE: $\%PSE = 100 * PSE / (\text{Total Value of Production at farm gate} + A.2. + B + C + D + E + F + G)$

TABLE 3. AUSTRALIA: PRODUCER SINGLE COMMODITY TRANSFERS (BY COMMODITY)

Tables 3.1 to 3.18, provide information on Producer Single Commodity Transfers (PSCT) for the following commodities: wheat, barley, oats, sorghum, , rice, soybeans, sunflower, rapeseed, sugar, milk, beef and veal, pig meat, poultry, sheep meat, eggs, wool, cotton and “other commodities”. All data sets in the calculation SCT by commodity come from Tables 1 and 4.1 – 4.18 where definitions are included.

Definitions:

I. Level of production: Data from respective commodity Tables 4.1 – 4.18 (Market Price Support tables)

II. Value of production (at farm gate): Data for respective commodity Tables 4.1 – 4.18 (Market Price Support tables)

III. Producer Single Commodity Transfers: Sum of transfers to respective single commodity in categories A, B, C and D.

A. Support based on commodity output

A1. Market Price Support [Data for respective commodity from Table 4]

A2. Payments based on output

Payments based on output (A.2) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1]

B. Payments based on input use, single commodity [B.1_{COM} + B.2_{COM} + B.3_{COM}]

B1. Based on variable input use

Payments based on variable input use (B.1_{COM}) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1].

B2. Based on Fixed capital formation

Payments based on fixed capital formation (B.2_{COM}) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1].

B3. Based on on-farm services

Payments based on on-farm services (B.3_{COM}) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1].

C. Payments based on current A/An/R/I, production required, single commodity

Payments based on current A/An/R/I (C_{COM}) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1].

D. Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required, single commodity

Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required (D_{COM}) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1].

IV. Percentage producer SCT : $\%SCT = 100 * (III) / ((II) + (A.2) + (B_{COM}) + (C_{COM}) + (D_{COM}))$

TABLE 4. AUSTRALIA: MARKET PRICE SUPPORT AND CONSUMER SINGLE COMMODITY TRANSFERS

Tables 4.1 to 4.18, contain calculation of the Market Price Support (MPS) and Consumer Single Commodity Transfers (consumer SCT) for the following commodities: wheat, barley, oats, sorghum, rice, sunflower, rapeseed, soybeans, sugar, milk, beef and veal, pig meat, poultry, eggs, sheep meat, wool, cotton and "other commodities". The data sets used in calculation of the MPS and consumer SCT by commodity are described below. Values for "other commodities" are derived using information on total Market Price Support and Value of Production, and individual commodity data.

Definitions:

1. WHEAT

I. Level of production

Total production of grain. See general notes for crop year definitions.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

[3] Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics (ABARE), "Crop Report", December issue, various years (Canberra: ABARE).

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Implicit price measured at the farm-gate, obtained by dividing the value of production by the level of production.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

[3] Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced -- Australia", Catalogue No. 7503.0 (Canberra: AGPS, various years). Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced--Australia", Catalogue No. 7501.0 (Canberra: AGPS, latest year).

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

The trade status for the commodities examined over the past 3 years (2014-16) and changes over the entire period (1988-2016) was: Net export – net export over entire period.

V. Market priced differential at farm gate

Australia has no policy measures that convey market price support so MPD is set to zero for all commodities.

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including definition of the margin)

MPD is set to zero, no reference price used.

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Total consumption of grains for food, feed and seed.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics (ABARE), "Crop Report", December issue, various years (Canberra: ABARE).

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(IV)*(V)]

2. BARLEY

I. Level of production

Total production of grain. See general notes for crop year definitions.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

[3] Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics (ABARE), "Crop Report", December issue, various years (Canberra: ABARE).

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Implicit price measured at the farm-gate, obtained by dividing the value of production by the level of production.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

[3] Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced -- Australia", Catalogue No. 7503.0 (Canberra: AGPS, various years). Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced--Australia", Catalogue No. 7501.0 (Canberra: AGPS, latest year).

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

The trade status for the commodities examined over the past 3 years (2014-16) and changes over the entire period (1988-2016) was: Net export – net export over entire period.

V. Market priced differential at farm gate

Australia has no policy measures that convey market price support so MPD is set to zero.

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including definition of the margin)

MPD is set to zero so no reference price used.

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Total consumption of grains for food, feed and seed.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics (ABARE), "Crop Report", December issue, various years (Canberra: ABARE).

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(IV)*(V)]

3. OATS

I. Level of production

Total production of grain. See general notes for crop year definitions.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

[3] Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics (ABARE), "Crop Report", December issue, various years (Canberra: ABARE).

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Implicit price measured at the farm-gate, obtained by dividing the value of production by the level of production.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

[3] Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced -- Australia", Catalogue No. 7503.0 (Canberra: AGPS, various years). Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced--Australia", Catalogue No. 7501.0 (Canberra: AGPS, latest year).

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

The trade status for the commodities examined over the past 3 years (2014-16) and changes over the entire period (1988-2016) was: Net export – net export over entire period.

V. Market priced differential at farm gate

Australia has no policy measures that convey market price support so MPD is set to zero.

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including definition of the margin)

MPD is set to zero so no reference price used.

VII. *Level of consumption (at farm gate)*

Total consumption of grains for food, feed and seed.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics (ABARE), "Crop Report", December issue, various years (Canberra: ABARE).

VIII. *Consumption prices (at farm gate)*

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

IX. *Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(IV)*(V)]*

4. SORGHUM

I. *Level of production*

Total production of grain. See general notes for crop year definitions.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

[3] Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics (ABARE), "Crop Report", December issue, various years (Canberra: ABARE).

II. *Producer prices (at farm gate)*

Implicit price measured at the farm-gate, obtained by dividing the value of production by the level of production.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

[3] Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced -- Australia", Catalogue No. 7503.0 (Canberra: AGPS, various years). Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced--Australia", Catalogue No. 7501.0 (Canberra: AGPS, latest year).

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

The trade status for the commodities examined over the past 3 years (2014-16) and changes over the entire period (1988-2016) was: Net export – net import in 1995.

V. Market priced differential at farm gate

Australia has no policy measures that convey market price support so MPD is set to zero.

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including definition of the margin)

MPD is set to zero so no reference price used.

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Total consumption of grains for food, feed and seed.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics (ABARE), "Crop Report", December issue, various years (Canberra: ABARE).

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(IV)*(V)]

5. RICE

I. Level of production

Total paddy production.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

[3] Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics (ABARE), "Crop Report", December issue, various years (Canberra: ABARE).

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Implicit price measured at the farm-gate, obtained by dividing the value of production by the level of production.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

[3] Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced -- Australia", Catalogue No. 7503.0 (Canberra: AGPS, various years). Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced--Australia", Catalogue No. 7501.0 (Canberra: AGPS, latest year).

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

The trade status for the commodities examined over the past 3 years (2014-16) and changes over the entire period (1988-2016) was: Net export – net import 2008-2010 (during severe drought), and 2004-2005.

V. Market priced differential at farm gate

Australia has no policy measures that convey market price support so MPD is set to zero.

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including definition of the margin)

MPD is set to zero so no reference price used.

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Total consumption of rice, in paddy weight, derived by multiplying apparent consumption of milled rice by 1.625.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

[3] DAFF replies to the OECD Agricultural Directorate's "Medium-Term Market Developments and Policies Questionnaire".

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(IV)*(V)]

6. SUNFLOWER

I. Level of production

Total production of oilseeds as received at crushers.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

[3] Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics (ABARE), "Crop Report", December issue, various years (Canberra: ABARE)..

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Implicit price measured at the farm-gate, obtained by dividing the value of production by the level of production.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

[3] Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced -- Australia", Catalogue No. 7503.0 (Canberra: AGPS, various years). Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced--Australia", Catalogue No. 7501.0 (Canberra: AGPS, latest year).

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

The trade status for the commodities examined over the past 3 years (2014-16) and changes over the entire period (1988-2016) was: Net import – net export 2011, 2008, 1998-2006.

V. Market priced differential at farm gate

Australia has no policy measures that convey market price support so MPD is set to zero.

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including definition of the margin)

MPD is set to zero so no reference price used.

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Total consumption all uses, calculated as production minus exports.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics (ABARE), "Crop Report", December issue, various years (Canberra: ABARE).

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(IV)*(V)]

7. RAPESEED

I. Level of production

Total production of oilseeds as received at crushers.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

[3] Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics (ABARE), "Crop Report", December issue, various years (Canberra: ABARE).

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Implicit price measured at the farm-gate, obtained by dividing the value of production by the level of production.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

[3] Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced -- Australia", Catalogue No. 7503.0 (Canberra: AGPS, various years). Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced--Australia", Catalogue No. 7501.0 (Canberra: AGPS, latest year).

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

The trade status for the commodities examined over the past 3 years (2014-16) and changes over the entire period (1988-2016) was: Net export – net import 1988-1991.

V. Market priced differential at farm gate

Australia has no policy measures that convey market price support so MPD is set to zero.

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including definition of the margin)

MPD is set to zero so no reference price used.

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Total consumption all uses, calculated as production minus exports.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics (ABARE), "Crop Report", December issue, various years (Canberra: ABARE).

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(IV)*(V)]

8. SOYBEANS

I. Level of production

Total production of oilseeds as received at crushers.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

[3] Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics (ABARE), "Crop Report", December issue, various years (Canberra: ABARE).

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Implicit price measured at the farm-gate, obtained by dividing the value of production by the level of production.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

[3] Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced -- Australia", Catalogue No. 7503.0 (Canberra: AGPS, various years). Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced--Australia", Catalogue No. 7501.0 (Canberra: AGPS, latest year).

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

The trade status for the commodities examined over the past 3 years (2014-16) and changes over the entire period (1988-2016) was: Net export – net import 2007, 2003, 1988-1999.

V. Market priced differential at farm gate

Australia has no policy measures that convey market price support so MPD is set to zero.

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including definition of the margin)

MPD is set to zero so no reference price used.

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Total consumption all uses, calculated as production minus exports.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics (ABARE), "Crop Report", December issue, various years (Canberra: ABARE).

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(IV)*(V)]

9. SUGAR

I. Level of production

Total cane sugar acquired by crushers between May and December, multiplied by 0.96.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Implicit price received by cane growers, obtained by dividing the value of production of raw sugar by the level of production of raw sugar, and by 0.96.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

[3] Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced -- Australia", Catalogue No. 7503.0 (Canberra: AGPS, various years). Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced--Australia", Catalogue No. 7501.0 (Canberra: AGPS, latest year).

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

The trade status for the commodities examined over the past 3 years (2014-16) and changes over the entire period (1988-2016) was: Net export – net export over entire period.

V. Market priced differential at farm gate

Australia has no policy measures that convey market price support so MPD is set to zero.

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including definition of the margin)

MPD is set to zero so no reference price used.

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Volume acquired for domestic refining multiplied by 0.96.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(IV)*(V)]

10. MILK

I. Level of production

Total production including milk intake by factories between 1 July and the following 30 June and the whole milk equivalent of farm cream intake, but excluding milk produced for on-farm use. Quantities in litres are multiplied by 1.031 / 1000, to convert them into tonnes.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Implicit price at the farm-gate, obtained by dividing the average gross return at the farm-gate by the level of production.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

[3] Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced -- Australia", Catalogue No. 7503.0 (Canberra: AGPS, various years). Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced--Australia", Catalogue No. 7501.0 (Canberra: AGPS, latest year).

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

The trade status for the commodities examined over the past 3 years (2014-16) and changes over the entire period (1988-2016) was: Net export – net export over entire period.

V. Market priced differential at farm gate

Australia has no policy measures that convey market price support so MPD is set to zero.

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including definition of the margin)

Border prices of butter, SMP converted into a milk equivalent border price using technical coefficients minus a processing margin, calendar year. The border price of butter is the “average unit export value of butter” [1], the border price of SMP is “average unit export value of skimmed milk powder” [1]. The processing margin is calculated as the difference between the domestic wholesale price (domestic wholesale prices of butter and SMP converted into a milk equivalent price using technical coefficients) and the producer price. The domestic wholesale price of Butter [1] [6] and the domestic wholesale price of SMP [1] [2].

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] AGLINK model database.

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Consumption of market (fresh) milk -- assumed equal to production; plus the consumption of milk products in milk-equivalent, estimated separately for butter, cheese, condensed whole milk and whole milk powder by multiplying domestic consumption of each product by a specific milk yield factor.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] OECD Secretariat estimates.

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(IV)*(V)]

11. BEEF AND VEAL

I. Level of production

Total production in carcass weight of slaughterings (including dairy cattle) and for canned meat production.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Implicit price at the farm-gate, obtained by dividing the value of production (intake by abattoirs, valued at the farm gate, plus estimated value of live animal exports) by the level of production.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

[3] Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced -- Australia", Catalogue No. 7503.0 (Canberra: AGPS, various years). Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced--Australia", Catalogue No. 7501.0 (Canberra: AGPS, latest year).

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

The trade status for the commodities examined over the past 3 years (2014-16) and changes over the entire period (1988-2016) was: Net export – net export over entire period.

V. Market priced differential at farm gate

Australia has no policy measures that convey market price support so MPD is set to zero.

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including definition of the margin)

MPD is set to zero so no reference price used.

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Total apparent consumption of beef and veal, carcass weight.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] AGLINK model database.

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(IV)*(V)]

12. PIG MEAT

I. Level of production

Total production in carcass weight of slaughterings, including for canned meat production.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Implicit price at the farm-gate, obtained by dividing the value of production (intake by abattoirs, valued at the farm gate, plus estimated value of live animal exports) by the level of production.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

[3] Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced -- Australia", Catalogue No. 7503.0 (Canberra: AGPS, various years). Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced--Australia", Catalogue No. 7501.0 (Canberra: AGPS, latest year).

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

The trade status for the commodities examined over the past 3 years (2014-16) and changes over the entire period (1988-2016) was: Net import – net export 1988-2003

V. Market priced differential at farm gate

Australia has no policy measures that convey market price support so MPD is set to zero.

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including definition of the margin)

MPD is set to zero for all commodities so no reference price used.

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Total apparent consumption of pig meat (pork plus bacon and ham), carcass weight.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] AGLINK model database.

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(IV)*(V)]

13. POULTRY MEAT

I. Level of production

Total production of poultry meat (chicken, turkeys and ducks) in carcass weight of slaughterings, including for canned meat production.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Implicit price at the farm-gate, obtained by dividing the value of production (intake by abattoirs, valued at the farm gate, plus estimated value of live animal exports) by the level of production.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

[3] Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced -- Australia", Catalogue No. 7503.0 (Canberra: AGPS, various years). Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced--Australia", Catalogue No. 7501.0 (Canberra: AGPS, latest year).

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

The trade status for the commodities examined over the past 3 years (2014-16) and changes over the entire period (1988-2016) was: Net export – net export over entire period.

V. Market priced differential at farm gate

Australia has no policy measures that convey market price support so MPD is set to zero.

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including definition of the margin)

MPD is set to zero for all commodities so no reference price used.

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Apparent consumption, carcass weight equivalent of whole birds, pieces and giblets.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] AGLINK model database.

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(IV)*(V)]

14. SHEEP MEAT

I. Level of production

Total production in carcass weight of mutton and lamb slaughterings (including for canned meat production), and sheep exported live.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Implicit price at the farm-gate, obtained by dividing the value of production (intake by abattoirs, valued at the farm gate, plus estimated value of live animal exports) by the level of production.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

[3] Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced -- Australia", Catalogue No. 7503.0 (Canberra: AGPS, various years). Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced--Australia", Catalogue No. 7501.0 (Canberra: AGPS, latest year).

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

The trade status for the commodities examined over the past 3 years (2014-16) and changes over the entire period (1988-2016) was: Net export – net export over entire period.

V. Market priced differential at farm gate

Australia has no policy measures that convey market price support so MPD is set to zero.

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including definition of the margin)

MPD is set to zero for all commodities so no reference price used.

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Total consumption of mutton and lamb, carcass weight.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] AGLINK model database.

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(IV)*(V)]

15. EGGS

I. Level of production

Commercial egg production, excluding Tasmanian production. For the period 1986-2004, it is calculated by multiplying production in million dozen by 0.665; except for the year 1989, it is estimated by dividing gross value of production by gross unit value.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced -- Australia", Catalogue No. 7503.0 (Canberra: AGPS, various years). Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced--Australia", Catalogue No. 7501.0 (Canberra: AGPS, latest year).

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Implicit price measured at the farm-gate, obtained by dividing the value of production by the level of production

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

The trade status for the commodities examined over the past 3 years (2014-16) and changes over the entire period (1988-2016) was: Net import – net export 2001, 1995-1999, 1988-1993.

V. Market priced differential at farm gate

Australia has no policy measures that convey market price support so MPD is set to zero.

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including definition of the margin)

MPD is set to zero for all commodities so no reference price used.

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Consumption assumed to be equal to production.

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(IV)*(V)]

16. WOOL

I. Level of production

Total production in greasy equivalent weight of shorn wool (includes crutching), dead and fellmongered wool and wool exported on skins.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Implicit price measured at the farm-gate, obtained by dividing the value of production by the level of production.

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodities – Forecasts and Issues", various years, (Canberra: AGPS, December issue). Note that from 1989 through 1993 this publication went under the title "Agriculture and Resources Quarterly"; prior to that it was published under the title, "Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy".

[3] Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced -- Australia", Catalogue No. 7503.0 (Canberra: AGPS, various years). Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced--Australia", Catalogue No. 7501.0 (Canberra: AGPS, latest year).

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

The trade status for the commodities examined over the past 3 years (2014-16) and changes over the entire period (1988-2016) was: Net export – net export over entire period.

V. Market priced differential at farm gate

Australia has no policy measures that convey market price support so MPD is set to zero.

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including definition of the margin)

MPD is set to zero for all commodities so no reference price used.

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Consumption of virgin wool by the wool textile industry (greasy equivalent).

Sources:

[1] Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "Australian Commodity Statistics", various years, (Canberra: AGPS). Note that prior to 1994 this publication went under the title "Commodity Statistical Bulletin". ABARE, "Commodity Statistical Bulletin" (Canberra: AGPS, various years).

[2] OECD Secretariat estimates.

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(IV)*(V)]

17. COTTON

I. Level of production

Total production of cotton and cotton seed delivered to gins.

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Implicit price measured at the farm-gate, obtained by dividing the value of production by the level of production

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

The trade status for the commodities examined over the past 3 years (2014-16) and changes over the entire period (1988-2016) was: Net export – changed from net import in 1989.

V. Market priced differential at farm gate

Australia has no policy measures that convey market price support so MPD is set to zero.

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including definition of the margin)

MPD is set to zero so no reference price used.

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Domestic consumption of raw product zero as domestic processing ceased in early 2000s.

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(IV)*(V)]

Other sources:

[1] Industries Assistance Commission, The Rice Industry, Report No. 407 (Canberra: AGPS, 23 October 1987), p. 77.

[2] Industry Commission, "Annual Report" (various years).

[3] Productivity Commission, "Trade & Assistance Review 1997-98".