（20）经济合作与发展组织（OECD）《澳大利亚农业支持项目评估》

经济合作与发展组织（OECD）《澳大利亚农业支持项目评估》

以下内容为题述报告的部分翻译，具体内容请参见后附的原文。翻译的补贴项目编号与原文中标注的编号一一对应。

1. 特殊情况利率补贴 *Exceptional Circumstances Interest Rate Subsidies (ECIRS)*

执行期：2000-2011。
ECIRS 是特殊情况（EC）安排下提供的标准援助措施的一部分。 ECIRS 为农业企业和小企业提供利率补贴，这些企业长期可行但由于 EC 事件而陷入财务困境(PSE 中仅包括农民援助)。农场必须在 EC 申报区域内才有资格。可能获得补贴的农场借款包括营运资金/透支，定期贷款，商业票据，供应商债务和设备融资（但不包括设备租赁）。

2. 灌溉工业支持计划（南澳大利亚州）*Irrigation Industry Support Program (South Australia)*

实施期：2009-2010。
南澳大利亚州政府正在为可行的农场企业提供财政援助，以确保沿墨累河走廊的柑橘，葡萄藤和其他永久性种植的生存。这被称为灌溉工业支持计划（IISP）。该计划为灌溉者提供了 2009 年 7 月 1 日至 2010 年 2 月 28 日期间购买的水资源分配最高 260 澳元的补偿金，以确保永久种植的生存。

3. 农场金融特许贷款计划 *Farm Finance Concession Loans Scheme*

实施期限：2013 年 - 正在进行中。
农场金融优惠贷款计划为符合条件的农场企业提供优惠贷款，用于债务重组或提高生产力活动。这些贷款可供农场企业使用，这些企业在偿还目前的债务水平方面遇到困难，但从长远来看是可行的。每个州和北领地的合格农场企业将在 2013-14 和 2014-15 期间获得优惠贷款措施。

4. 干旱优惠贷款计划 *Drought Concessional Loans Scheme*

实施期限：2013 年 - 正在进行中。

干旱优惠贷款计划针对那些因干旱条件直接导致经济需求但仍被视为长期可行的农业企业。将提供高达 50%符合条件的农场企业债务的贷款，最高可达 100 万澳元。优惠贷款可用于债务重组，某些经营费用以及干旱恢复和准备活动。目前，昆士兰州，新南威尔士州，西澳大利亚州，北领地和维多利亚州的农民可以获得优惠贷款，预计南澳大利亚州的生产者也将在适当的时候获得资格。

5. 西澳干旱政策改革 *WA Drought Policy Reform*

实施期：2010-2013。
2010 年，澳大利亚政府与西澳大利亚州政府合作，在西澳大利亚州开展了为期两年的干旱改革措施试点。这是对干旱政策的国家审查的回应，并测试了一系列计划，以便为新的国家方法的设计提供信息。

6. 管理农场风险计划 *Managing Farm Risk Program*

实施期：2015 年 - 正在进行中。
管理农场风险计划于 2016 年 3 月 29 日在全国范围内开放申请。该计划允许符合条件的农场企业获得一次性折扣，以获得获得独立和专业建议的合格成本，以申请新的保险政策，协助干旱管理和其他生产和市场风险。回扣（每个符合条件的农场业务一个）将是农场业务（GST 独家）产生的合格成本的 50%，最高可达 2,500 澳元。符合条件的农场企业可以申请退还与合格的服务提供商合作开展以下一项（或多项）活动所产生的费用：
•在提供或拒绝保险产品的提供者之前或之后的 12 个月内，对保险提供者进行评估
•编制历史农场财务业绩和生产数据
•在连续几个季度针对农场业务的整体农场风险评估的背景下准备保险方案分析。
保险保单保费不符合退税条件。

7. 塔斯马尼亚货运均等化计划 *Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme*

实施期限：自 2011 年开始实施。
该计划有助减轻海上运输的合资格非散装货物的托运人所造成的海运成本劣势。其目标是为塔斯马尼亚工业提供在大陆市场竞争的平等机会。索赔只能由符合条件的人（个人或公司）提出，且仅限于符合运输合格货物的协助。该计划有不同的资格规则，取决于货物是否被运送：从塔斯马尼亚北部到澳大利亚大陆;从澳大利亚大陆向南到达塔斯马尼亚;或者在塔斯马尼亚岛的主要岛屿和国王岛或 Furneaux 集团（KIFG）的任何一个岛屿之间的地方。可以从 Furneaux 集团的岛屿向澳大利亚大陆的北行运输提供额外援助，这些岛屿必须通过塔斯马尼亚岛主要岛屿发送。并需要多种运输方式才能完成州际旅程。该计划是需求驱动和不受限制的，没有年度总支付的上限。

8. 干旱恢复优惠贷款计划 *Drought Recovery Concessional Loans Scheme*

实施期限：2014 年 - 正在进行中。
新南威尔士州和昆士兰州提供干旱恢复优惠贷款计划。它为符合条件的农业企业提供援助，以便在前所未有的干旱条件下恢复生产力和盈利能符合条件的农场企业将能够获得优惠贷款，用于与干旱相关的补充或重新种植相关的费用，该干旱被认为相当于或低于 50 年的 1 或 100 年的 1 年降雨量。在昆士兰州，对干旱和 2011 年中期对印度尼西亚活牛出口中断的综合影响直接影响的人也可获得贷款。

9. 洪水恢复贷款计划（塔斯马尼亚州）*Flood Recovery Loan Scheme (Tasmania)*

实施期限：2016 年 - 正在进行中。
对于直接受影响并位于当地政府区域的符合条件的企业，受洪水影响的贷款从 25,000 澳元到 250,000 澳元不等。

10. 农场商业优惠贷款计划 *Farm Business Concessional Loans Scheme*

实施期限：2016 年 - 正在进行中。
根据农场商业优惠贷款计划，奶农回收优惠贷款继续提供给农场企业以及干旱援助优惠贷款。

干旱援助优惠贷款可用于债务重组，经营费用的新债务，干旱恢复活动或干旱准备活动，或这些活动的组合。干旱援助优惠贷款协助商业上可行的受干旱影响的农场企业继续在干旱条件下运营，一旦季节休息就恢复并为未来的干旱做好准备。

11. 扣除电话线和电力连接的资金成本 *Deduction of the capital cost of telephone lines and electricity connections*

执行期：1985 年 - 正在进行中。
1985 年以前推出的加速核销规定，允许将电话线连接到初级生产财产所产生的资本支出，以及将主电源连接或升级到业务所在的财产所产生的资本支出可以等额扣除。十年。

12. 初级生产者的供水设施三年抵扣 *3 year write off on water facilities for primary producers*

执行期：2004 年 - 正在进行中。
从 2004 年 7 月开始，这项关于供水设施的税收减免让初级生产者可以抵扣高达三分之一的供水设施资本支出。符合条件的项目包括资本修复，结构改进以及任何保护或输送水的结构的增加。该福利的估计价值还包括以下两项税收优惠：
•初级生产者的土地保护扣除（现行计划）
这项税收减免在 1985 年之前推出，允许农村土地的初级生产者和使用者在发生当年的土地养护业务中要求扣除资本支出。土地保护业务可包括土壤保持，防止土地退化或其他相关措施。
•灌溉水供应商的供水设施和土地保护特许权（现行计划）从 2004 年 7 月 1 日起，这项税收减免意味着某些灌溉水供应商可以要求立即扣除土地养护活动的资本支出，并要求扣除水资源设施的资本支出三年。该措施将使用农村土地的初级生产者和企业可获得的扣除额与灌溉水供应商的扣除额进行对比，灌溉水供应商为初级生产者和企业提供水。

13. 农场生产力改善补助金（维多利亚州）*On Farm Productivity Improvement Grants (Victoria)*

实施期：2011 年。
每个农场企业最多可获得 3000 澳元的补助金，以帮助受旱灾影响最严重地区的合格农民实施农场基础设施和提高生产力，不包括灌溉基础设施。这笔赠款将为总成本的一半提供资金，最高可达 3000 澳元。农民可以使用这些补助金来进行基础设施改善，例如改善包装棚或幼苗的农场苗圃。赠款不能用于与灌溉基础设施或工厂和设备（包括现场垃圾箱）相关的采购。

14. 河谷地区可持续发展基金（南澳大利亚）*Riverland Sustainable Futures Fund (South Australia)*

实施期：2011-2014。
对南澳大利亚河谷地区社区和经济发展优先项目的财政支持。 RSFF 是一个 2000 万澳元的基金，自 2011 年起可供使用 4 年，可供组织和企业使用，以资助“改善基础设施，支持行业吸引力并帮助发展现有业务”的项目。赠款最高可达合格项目成本的 50%。申请人必须能够向州和/或河谷地区展示项目的价值，以及如何使该地区的经济多样化或者建立在该地区的竞争优势上。

15. NVIRP 2 农场项目 *NVIRP 2 On-farm Project*

实施期：2011-2014。
NVIRP 2 农场项目旨在提供农场灌溉系统升级，以便维多利亚州农场实现农场现代化和农场现代化的全部利益，以最佳效率将水从大坝输送到工厂。该计划的节水量预计为 20 千兆升（LTCE），其中包括转移到英联邦环境的 10 千兆升(LTCE)水和保留在农场的 10 千兆升(LTCE)以提高生产率。

16. 为未来的水 *Water for Future*
实施期限：2010 年 - 正在进行中。
•关于农场灌溉效率：这项以英联邦为主导的竞争性拨款计划正在提高农场用水和管理的效率和生产率。该计划由可持续农村用水和基础设施计划资助，作为澳大利亚政府未来之水倡议的一部分。该计划的目标是提高拉克兰和南部连接的墨累达令盆地的农场用水和管理的效率和生产率，获得联邦的未受阻碍的水权，并帮助社区适应未来的水资源。通过使用这些计划产生的节水将由支持者和环境共享，其中至少 50%的节水量转移到澳大利亚政府。交付合作伙伴必须是符合条件的组织，这些组织与墨累达令盆地南部连接系统中的灌溉社区有密切关系。交付合作伙伴的关键作用是设计和管理整个项目，该项目汇集了许多支持者子项目。计划资金用于初级生产的灌溉。属于这一类别的活动包括但不限于：安装新的或升级现有的灌溉基础设施，改善灌溉区域布局或设计，以提高农场灌溉效率和新的或升级的灌溉系统运行所需的辅助设备。
•新南威尔士州私营灌溉基础设施运营商计划：该联邦政府领导的拨款计划旨在获得实施符合条件的项目所产生的水权，以提高农场内外用水的效率和生产率。澳大利亚政府和灌溉者共享节水。该计划由可持续农村用水和基础设施计划资助，该计划是澳大利亚政府“未来之水”计划的一部分。该计划向新南威尔士州的灌溉者开放，以提高农场内外用水的效率和生产率。
•支持塔斯马尼亚州更高效的灌溉：根据“为未来而生的水”的可持续农村用水和基础设施计划，为塔斯马尼亚州现代高效灌溉的发展提供高达 1.4 亿澳元的资金。塔斯马尼亚政府还承诺提供高达 8,000 万澳元的资金，其余资金由个人项目受益的灌溉者提供。这一承诺旨在确保塔斯马尼亚灌溉部门的水资源以可持续和有效的方式得到利用，同时促进未来水的成果 - 明智地利用水资源并确保未来的供水;在气候变化和未来水资源供应减少的情况下确保灌溉社区的长期可持续未来;并加速塔斯马尼亚州实施国家水倡议的承诺。

新南威尔士州优先项目：这些项目包括一系列节水计划，旨在投资高效灌溉系统，改善水质和增加环境流量，安装精确的水表，为灌溉依赖社区的可持续未来做出贡献，并返回为墨累 - 达令流域的河流，湿地和洪泛平原节约用水。目标：计量（1.9676 亿澳元）;盆管（13.620 亿澳元）;灌溉农场现代化（8300 万澳元）;和健康的洪泛区（4901 万澳元）。国家需要共同提供项目费用的 10%。
•SA 私人灌溉基础设施计划：该联邦政府领导的补助计划旨在获得实施符合条件的项目所产生的水权，以提高农场内外用水的效率和生产率。英联邦和灌溉者共享节水。该计划属于 2008 年 7 月 3 日在 COAG 签署的“墨累达令流域改革政府间协定”所作的原则性资金承诺。该计划由可持续农村用水和基础设施计划资助，该计划是澳大利亚政府水资源的一部分。未来的倡议。该计划向南澳大利亚州 Murray 的灌溉者开放，以提高农场外和水上用水的效率和生产率。为澳大利亚政府节约用水的符合条件的综合水管理项目可包括以下活动：供水系

统的升级，关闭，限制或重新配置;为符合条件的灌溉基础设施运营商的直接客户升级农场灌溉基础设施;安装或升级农场电表;升级或安装交付系统操作技术;河流运营或储存的变化，既要实现环境效益，又要实现节水。

•QLD 农场健康上游水资源利用效率项目：该项目投资于有效的灌溉系统和技术，可减少水的流失，带来长期的经济效益，并将部分节水量返还给流域的河流，湿地和洪泛平原。该计划由可持续农村用水和基础设施计划资助，作为澳大利亚政府未来之水倡议的一部分。该项目协助昆士兰州墨累达令盆地的农民投资于节水灌溉系统和技术。第一阶段包括详细的流域评估研究，支持推广，教育，行业发展和营销活动以及最多两轮现场（农场）基础设施效率工作。在昆士兰州墨累达令盆地集水区拥有可交易地表水权的灌溉者有资格申请资金，以提高其农场灌溉基础设施的效率。作为澳大利亚政府对项目投资的回报，申请人必须分享澳大利亚政府为环境优先事项获得的项目节水量的至少一半。永久转让申请人提名的节水必须是无阻碍，可交易的表面分配，可以补充或不补充。

17. 第一农场补助金（维多利亚）*First Farm Grant*

实施期限：2012 年。

第一农场补助金旨在提高维多利亚州农业年轻人的比例。该计划向年轻农民（35 岁以下）提供高达 10,000 澳元的补助金，用于发展他们的农场业务。

18. 青年农民的免税和特许权（维多利亚州）*Young Farmers Duty Exemption and Concession (Victoria)*

实施期限：2011 年 - 正在进行中。

从 2011 年 7 月 1 日起，在维多利亚州，“年轻农民”购买他们的第一个农田房产，可以获得价值高达 300,000 澳元的购买免税印花税。如果购买价值 300,000 澳元至 400,000 澳元的单一农地，还可以享受税务优惠。该豁免旨在鼓励年轻人进入和留在该行业并适用于合同 2011 年 7 月 1 日或之后签订。2013 年“国家税法修正案（预算和其他措施）法”将年轻农民免税和特许经营的门槛从 400,000 澳元扩大到 750,000 澳元。因此，购买单个农田的合格年轻农民的价值不超过 600,000 澳元，将获得第一笔 300,000 澳元的免税。对于购买价值超过 600,000 澳元但不超过 750,000 澳元的单一农田，将征收关税减让。门槛的增加将从 2013 年 6 月 29 日起生效，即 2013 年“国家税法修正案（预算和其他措施）法”获得皇家同意后的第二天。

19. 家庭农场豁免（维多利亚州）*Family farm exemption (Victoria)*

实施期：2012 年 - 正在进行中。

在家庭内转让家庭农场所有权的免税印花税。

20. 水相关基础设施和害虫（新南威尔士州和昆士兰州）*Water related infrastructure and pest*

实施期限：2014 年 - 正在进行中。

各种小程序，没有程序特定信息。

21. 未来优先项目用水（新南威尔士州）*Water for the Future Priority Projects (New South Wales)*

实施期：2013-2016。

新南威尔士州（NSW）未来之水，节水项目资金用于帮助 NSW Murray Darling Basin 的农民投资于节水灌溉系统和技术的项目。

22. 青年农民融资计划（维多利亚州）*Young Farmers Finance Scheme (Victoria)*

执行期：2014-2016。
该计划旨在鼓励合格的维多利亚州农民进入资产所有权。可以提供资金购买库存和设备，使年轻农民能够履行承包，租赁或分享农业协议。预计申请人将获得农业活动的使用权，并从他们自己的储蓄中为他们购买的资产做出合理的贡献。他们必须表现出对所选行业的充分了解。申请人不得超过 40 岁。
贷款的期限最长为八年，优惠利率低于正常的农村融资利率，最初为三年。在三年结束时，商业利率适用于贷款的剩余期限。

23. 澳大利亚政府创新和投资基金 - 塔斯马尼亚州 *Australian Government Innovation and Investment Fund - Tasmania*

实施期限：2014 年 - 正在进行中。
澳大利亚政府创新和投资基金 - 塔斯马尼亚(AGIIF)是一项具有竞争力的绩效奖学金计划。它支持创造可持续业务增长和就业机会的新项目，这将有助于加强塔斯马尼亚经济。

24. 国家推广和咨询 *State Extension and Advisory*

执行期：1987 年 - 正在进行中。
该项目为国家推广和咨询服务的一系列付款/政策。从州政府的预算支出中获取的数据，用于向农业生产者提供推广和咨询服务，以加强生产实践，促进生态可持续发展等。州政府每年报告相关计划，这些数据在 PSE 中汇总成一行。

25. 病虫害防治（国家计划）*Pest and Disease control (State program)*

执行期：1995 年 - 正在进行中。
将州政府的预算净支出纳入疾病和虫害控制计划。州政府每年报告相关计划，这些数据在 PSE 中汇总成一行。例子包括南澳大利亚的杂草管理计划，旨在根除 Branched Broomrape 杂草及其杂项病虫害控制计划，旨在控制各种害虫和疾病，包括野生骆驼管理和控制野生害虫狐狸，野狗和兔子

26. 国家杂草战略 *National weeds strategy*

实施期：2004-2012。
该计划的目标是控制威胁自然环境和农业的具有国家意义的杂草。
转移包括在所有作物 GCT 中。

27. 气候变化调整计划 *Climate Change Adjustment Program*

实施期：2008-2011。
帮助陷入财务困境的农民管理气候变化的影响。农场商业分析和财务评估以及专业建议和培

训是个性化的，旨在帮助农民适应气候变化，制定目标并制定行动计划以改善其财务状况。农村金融顾问可以协助符合条件的农民采取行动，改善其长期财务状况。重建援助为出售农场的农民提供帮助以重建自己。

28. 农村领导力发展 *Rural Leadership Development*

执行期：2003-2008。
旨在培养年轻人，妇女和土着人民的领导技能。农村妇女，年轻人（18-35 岁）以及从事农业，渔业，林业，自然资源管理和食品加工业的土着人民可以获得农村领导力发展倡议。

29. 农业推进澳大利亚农场帮助 *Agriculture Advancing Australia Farm Help*

执行期：1999-2009。
农场帮助财政补助计划面向严重财务困难且不太可能从金融机构获得贷款的农民。该计划提供：

12 个月的收入支持（基于 Newstart 津贴）;和
5500 澳元的建议和培训补助金。

农场帮助提供支持，而农民则考虑未来的选择，并采取行动改善其长期财务前景。Farm Help 还提供：

重建拨款 75,000 澳元（基于资格标准中所述的资产测试）和/或
为重新进入该计划的受助人提供 2 500 澳元，需要进一步的咨询和培训。

30. 干旱援助 - 专业咨询和规划补助金 *Drought Assistance - Professional Advice and Planning Grants*

实施期：2006-2012。
专业咨询和规划赠款（最高 5,500 澳元，包括消费税）使符合条件的农场企业能够获得专业的商业和财务建议以及规划援助，以制定包含干旱和风险管理战略的书面业务计划。 2006 年 10 月 24 日宣布赠款，作为一揽子额外干旱援助措施的一部分。范围和资格标准于 2007 年 9 月 25 日扩大。赠款协助农场企业进行可行性评估，制定书面干旱管理计划或包括干旱或风险管理战略的业务计划，或就这些计划中提出的问题寻求进一步的建议。协助他们有效地管理干旱。如果申请人在 2009 年 6 月 30 日的计划结束日期之前申请并使用了资金，则资助者可以在至少六个月后再获得额外的 2 200 澳元来重新评估他们的计划。

31. 农场合作社和合作试点 *Farm Co-operatives and Collaboration Pilot*

实施期：2015-2017。
为期两年的 1380 万澳元农场合作社和协作试点计划将提高农民的技能和能力，通过采用协作和创新的商业战略，识别和利用从供应链中获取更大价值的机会。这将包括能够获得相关的培训，建议，服务和专业知识。它还将解决协作和创新农场企业的运营环境中的障碍，包括提高农场顾问的技能。南十字星大学正在实施该试点计划，该计划以国家为重点，将为希望建立合作社或协作商业模式的澳大利亚农民提供建议和帮助。

32. 国家土地养护计划（NLP） - 可持续农业小额赠款 2015-16 *National Landcare Program (NLP) - Sustainable Agriculture Small Grants Round 2015-16*

实施期：2015-2017。
小额补助金计划是国家土地养护计划的一部分，通过支持澳大利亚农业和渔业的复原力，竞争力和生产力，补充了农业竞争力白皮书的提供。这项小额赠款回合的目标是：
提高农民和渔民的能力和知识，以有效和可持续地管理澳大利亚的自然资源
采用适当的管理措施，增加产量或提高产品质量，同时保持或加强自然资源基础。
小额赠款回合申请人于 2015 年 11 月 5 日至 12 月 7 日开放。该计划的活动期于 2017 年 12 月 31 日结束。

33. 自然灾害救济款（国家方案）*Payments for relief from natural disasters (State programs)*

执行期：1995 年 - 正在进行中。
各种基于付款的州计划，以提供适合此类别的自然灾害的救济。程序合并为一行文件。

34. 农场家庭支持 *Farm Exit Support*

实施期：2010-2011。
澳大利亚政府与西澳大利亚州政府合作，在西澳大利亚州的一部分地区开展了干旱改革措施试点。农场家庭支持（FFS）是干旱试点项目。 FFS 为符合条件的农户提供收入支持，帮助他们满足基本的家庭需求。这是面向困难的农民家庭。 FFS 还提供案例管理支持。为了获得 FFS 下的援助，农场企业必须位于干旱试点地区，农民必须将其劳动力和资本的很大一部分贡献给农场企业，农民必须从农业企业中获得大部分收入。农场企业，农民和他/她的合作伙伴必须满足资产和收入测试并满足相互责任要求，农民必须是澳大利亚居民并且在澳大利亚。

35. 更强大的农村社区 *Stronger Rural Communities*

实施期：2010-2011。
强化农村社区（SRC）是干旱试点项目。 SRC 提供最多的补助金
向地方政府当局和社区组织提供 30 万澳元资金，用于资助农村社区的复原力，帮助他们解决农业衰退带来的困难。

36. 建立农场商业 *Building Farm Businesses*

实施期：2010-2011。
建立农场企业是干旱试点项目。该计划提供赠款，以协助符合条件的农场企业管理和准备干旱影响，减少水资源供应和气候变化。该计划于 2010 年 7 月 1 日开始。现有的补助金为：农场商业适应补助金 - 用于支持农场企业管理和准备干旱影响，减少水资源供应和气候变化的合格活动;土地保育适应补助金 - 用于以自然资源管理为重点的符合条件的活动，具有更广泛的公共利益，并符合州和国家自然资源管理的优先事项。

37. 碳农业倡议 *Carbon Farming Initiative*

实施期：2012-2016。

碳农业计划（CFI）允许农民和土地管理者通过储存碳或减少土地上的温室气体排放来获得碳信用额。然后，这些信用可以出售给希望抵消其排放的人和企业。

38. 农户家庭津贴 *Farm Household Allowance*

实施期限：2014 年 - 正在进行中。
农户补贴（FHA）为正在经历经济困难的合格农民及其合作伙伴提供援助和支持，以改善他们的长期财务状况。津贴由人类服务部提供，每两周支付一次，费率相当于 Newstart 津贴（或 22 岁以下的青年津贴）。还将通过专门的案例管理员提供支持，以帮助受助人评估他们的情况并制定未来计划。

39. 农场管理存款计划（现行计划）*Farm Management Deposit Scheme*
执行期限：1997 年 - 正在进行中。
农业管理存款计划是 1997 - 98 年农业推进澳大利亚一揽子计划的一部分，取代了收入平衡存款计划和农场管理债券计划。农场管理存款计划允许农民通过在高收入年度预留资金并将其作为低收入年份的收入提取来减少其纳税义务。它报告了税收减让的价值，通过改进的金融工具，提高了农民管理农业中重大气候和价格风险的能力。

40. 初级生产者的所得税平均 *Income Tax averaging for primary producers*

执行期：1988 年 - 正在进行中。
自 1988 年以来报告的长期税收减免政策允许农民在滚动的 5 年期间按其平均收入纳税（使收入波动，因此税收等级变平）。根据每年在财政部文件中公布的数据报告的特许权价值（参见本文中的税收优惠条目）。价值代表农业部门在有和没有收入平均的情况下的所得税负债的差异[7]。

41. 特殊情况中期收入支持 *Exceptional Circumstance interim income support*

执行期：2001-2010。
政策开始作为 2000 年农业推进澳大利亚一揽子改革的一部分。由于完整的特殊情况声明可能需要一些时间，如果农场家庭在宣布具有特殊情况援助的初步证据的地区遇到基本生活费用时遇到困难，则有资格获得临时付款。受评估地区的农民
特殊情况援助（初步证据特殊情况区域）有资格以相当于 Newstart（福利安全网支付）津贴的比率向 Centrelink 申请六个月的临时收入支持。收入支持受资产和收入测试（某些必要的农场资产除外，不包括在内）。当政府为初步证据区域作出完整的例外情况声明时，临时收入补助金将由特殊情况救济金支付取代。
生产和付款限额：否;可变付款率：否;输入约束：NO。

42. 特殊情况救济金 *Exceptional Circumstance Relief payment*

执行期：2002 - 2013 年。
该计划为被认为遇到特殊情况的农民提供经济援助。资格一般取决于地理位置;特定区域被认为经历了比正常情况更糟的干旱，因此，这些地区的农民有资格获得援助。
生产和付款限额：否;可变付款率：否;输入约束：NO。

43. 默里 - 达令盆地小块灌溉出口补助金组合 *Murray-Darling Basin Small Block Irrigator Exit Grant Package*

实施期：2007-2010。
截至 2009 年 6 月 30 日，可用的 5710 万澳元一揽子计划于 2008 年 9 月 20 日公布。受干旱和气候变化影响的墨累达令盆地的小型灌溉者可以通过墨累 - 达令盆地小区灌溉者出口补助金获得帮助，同时保留他们的农场。希望离开灌溉的农民可获得高达 150,000 澳元的出口补助金。此外，还可获得高达 10,000 澳元的赠款，用于清除永久性种植和其他与生产相关的基础设施，并提供高达 10,000 澳元的赠款用于建议和培训。
计划包括灌溉管理补助金。政府还提供最多的补助金
20,000 澳元（商品及服务税专属），协助默里 - 达令流域灌溉者实施水管理策略。赠款可用于帮助灌溉者开展一系列经批准的活动，以解决减少的水分配和改善农场实践，从而最大限度地利用现有水资源。墨累 - 达令流域（MDB）灌溉管理补助计划向符合条件的多边开发银行灌溉者提供高达 20,000 澳元（商品及服务税专属）的补助金，以开展一系列活动，以减少水资源分配并改善农场实践，最大限度地提高农业生产的使用率。可用的水。该计划有效期至 2009 年 6 月 30 日。申请人必须证明他们符合特殊情况(EC)救济付款目的的“农民”定义。申请人还必须在申请时满足适用于 EC 利率补贴的非农资产测试。在 MDB 内有灌溉业务的申请人或从 MDB 取水作为灌溉用水的唯一来源的申请人可以获得补助金。灌溉业务必须在 2007 年 9 月 25 日存在。该补助金适用于非澳大利亚公民或永久居民的灌溉者。
生产和付款限额：否;可变付款率：否;输入约束：NO

44. 国家自然灾害计划 *State Natural Disaster Programs*

实施期：2015 年 - 正在进行中。
符合实施标准的各种州计划合并为一行。

45. 过渡性收入支持 *Transitional income support*

实施期：2007-2013。
该计划与气候变化适应计划相关联，为严重经济困难的农民提供短期收入支持，建议和培训机会，同时使农场适应不断变化的环境，包括气候变化。
过渡性收入支助援助旨在提供短期收入支持，以促进对陷入财政困难或正在从干旱中恢复的初级生产者的持续调整和退出该行业。收入补助金的支付条件是农民实施其行动计划。农民可以通过 Centrelink 访问该计划，并将进行初步的财务评估过程，以确定资格并帮助他们了解气候变化的商业影响。

46. 2007 年干旱方案 - 重建援助（由若干方案组成）*Drought Package 2007 - Re-establishment Assistance* (made up of several programs)
执行期：2007-2013。
•由三个计划组成：EC 退出计划 - 资格标准：EC 退出补助金适用于决定出售农场并离开土地的农民。应税补助金为 EC 宣布区域（包括初步宣布区域和临时宣布区域）的农民提供最高 15 万澳元(含消费税)的一次性，有时限的付款。退出补助金的净资产限额为 35 万澳元，但如果净资产超过此限额，则可以获得减少的补助金。对于超过阈值的每 3 澳元资产，补助金减少 2 澳元。如果净资产超过
575 000 澳元的农民无法获得任何金额的补助金。

•EC 建议和再培训补助金：EC 建议和再培训补助金最高可达 10 000 澳元（含 GST），可供成功申请 EC 退出补助金的农民及其合作伙伴获取专业建议和再培训援助，以帮助规划与农场退出相关的流程。该补助金将帮助农民及其合作伙伴规划和为未来做好准备;并进行再培训，以寻找远离农业的职业和就业。赠款认识到需要在一系列地区提供个人援助和专业建议，以协助因干旱而在农业之外重建。
•欧共体搬迁补助金：符合 EC 退出补助金资格要求的农民及其合作伙伴可获得高达 10 000 澳元（含消费税）的 EC 搬迁补助金，并正在重新安置以寻求远离农场的就业机会。该补助金旨在帮助欧共体宣布的地区的农民家庭获得求职和搬迁援助，以便获得 EC 退出补助金的农民能够从农业转移到澳大利亚各地的其他职业。

47. 干旱就业计划（VIC）*Drought Employment Program (VIC)*

实施期：2015-2016。
该计划为 92 名参与者提供了有偿工作和发展技能的机会;更好地使他们适应我们气候变化的不利影响。

48. 青年农民奖学金（维多利亚州） *Young Farmers Scholarships (Victoria)*

实施期：2015 年 - 正在进行中。
Upskill 和 Invest - Young Farmers 奖学金计划为年轻农民和直接在农场工作的人提供服务。该奖学金提供高达 5,000 澳元的培训或学习（Upskill），由高达 5,000 澳元的进一步资金支持投资农场或专业发展（投资），将新技能付诸实践。 Upskill 资金可用于支付大学，注册培训机构或通过申请流程批准的其他质量培训提供者的学习成本。
完成学习或培训可以使投资基金投资于支持所选研究或培训应用学习的活动。这可能包括专业发展，农场规划或其他农场活动。
要符合资格，申请人必须：
•申请截止日期为 35 岁或以下;
•过去三个月，每周至少在维多利亚州从事农场业务三天;
•在农场拥有至少两年的总经验;和
•是目前居住在维多利亚州的澳大利亚公民或永久居民。

49. CSIRO 植物和动物研究 *CSIRO Plant and Animal Research*

执行期：自 1986 年以来一直包括在内。
CSIRO 是澳大利亚联邦科学与工业研究组织。分配给 CSIRO 植物和动物研究的资金代表澳大利亚农业部林业和渔业部门使用该组织的科学和研究服务。

50. 合作研究中心 *Co-operative Research Centres*

执行期：1991 年 - 正在进行中。
合作研究中心计划于 1990 年建立。这些中心开展用户驱动的合作公私合作研究，重点关注用户，采用新的开发项目和相关的商业化。该计划使用不同利益相

51. 研发提升北领地初级农产品的竞争力 *R&D Enhance competitiveness of NT primary production (NT)*

执行期：1995 年 - 正在进行中。
北领地政府开展的研究和开发活动。

52. 研发发展农业（昆士兰州）*R&D Developing agricultural industries (Queensland)*

执行期：1995 年 - 正在进行中。
昆士兰州政府开展的研究和开发活动。

53. 研发农业（SA）*R&D into agricultural industries (SA)*

执行期：1995 年 - 正在进行中。
南澳大利亚州政府开展的研究与开发活动。

54. 研发高效可持续农业实践（塔斯马尼亚）*R&D Development of efficient and sustainable agricultural practices (Tasmania)*

执行期：1995 年 - 正在进行中。
塔斯马尼亚州政府开展的研究和开发活动。

55. 研发维多利亚州农业产业（维多利亚州）*R&D Victorian agricultural industries (Victoria)*

执行期：1995 年 - 正在进行中。
与维多利亚州政府有关的研究和开发活动。

56. 研发营销，加工，病虫害防治（WA）*R&D Marketing, processing, pest and disease control (WA)*

执行期：1995 年 - 正在进行中。
与西澳大利亚州政府有关的研究和开发活动。

57. 确保未来 - 保护我们的产业免受生物侵害。化学和物理风险 *Securing The Future-Protecting our Industries from Biological. Chemical & Physical Risks*

执行期：2004-2009。
澳大利亚政府提供的研究和开发补助金。没有更多的计划信息。

58. 新产业发展（NIDP）Mark II *New Industries Development (NIDP) Mark II*

执行期：2001-2009。
新产业发展（NIDP）提供了一套综合战略，以支持和展示创新的中小型澳大利亚农业企业，使新产品，技术和服务商业化，并帮助他们发展捕捉新市场机会所需的技能和才能。该计划已经结束，不会再提供资金，但现有的赠款合同将得到履行。该计划将于 2008 - 09 年结束。

59. 关爱我们的国家 - 创新补助金 *Caring for our Country — Innovation Grants*

执行期：2014-2016。
关爱我们的国家 - 创新补助计划为自然资源管理机构，非政府组织，行业机构和土地所有者为获得知识和能力而进行的项目提供了竞争性的250,000至150万澳元的资金。 采用创新的生产，资源管理和供应链管理实践和流程，提高自然资源产业的生产力和可持续性。 受赠人必须是法人实体，通常是社区团体，并且个别土地所有者通常无法获得资金。 该计划为将于2016年6月30日前完成的31个项目提供2,120万澳的资金。申请期限为2014年1月至2016年6月。

60. 利润计划的农村研究与开发（R&D）*Rural Research and Development (R&D) for Profit program*

实施期限：2014年 - 正在进行中。
农村研发利润计划为农村研究与开发公司（RDC）提供资助，以促进农业利润，并支持澳大利亚第一产业的持续创新。
该计划的目标是通过以下方式实现初级生产者的显着生产力和盈利能力改进：
- 产生有利于初级生产者的知识，技术和过程产品
- 加强扩大农村研发成果的途径，包括了解采用的障碍
- 建立和促进工业和研究合作，这些合作构成了澳大利亚农业持续创新和发展的基础。
该程序的混合意味着50％分配给H1，50％分配给H2.a.

61. 区域联合创新集群计划（南澳大利亚）*Regional Co-Innovation Clusters program (South Australia)*

实施期限：2014年 - 正在进行中。
创新集群是全球广泛认可的概念，是刺激城市和区域经济增长的有效手段。现在人们普遍认为，参与这一倡议的行业的生产力和竞争力显着提高。由PIRSA设计的区域联合创新集群计划是一个网络和集群意识计划，旨在帮助项目参与者从增强的协作中获得最佳利益。该计划包括一系列专注于领导力，协作，网络和发散思维的研讨会。

62. Farmready
实施期：2008-2011。
澳大利亚政府在四年内拨款2650万澳元，以增加初级生产者的培训机会，并使工业，农业集团和自然资源管理小组制定适应和应对气候变化影响的战略。 FarmReady计划提供两笔拨款：
- FarmReady补贴 - 初级生产者和土着土地管理者每个财政年度最多可以申请1500澳元，以参加经批准的培训课程，还可以提供资金，用于支付超额旅行，住宿和儿童保育费用。
- FarmReady行业补助金 - 符合条件的行业，农业和自然资源管理小组可为每个财政年度提供高达8万澳元的资金，用于制定管理气候变化影响战略的项目。

63. 确保未来 - 保护我们的行业免受生物化学和物理风险的影响 *Securing the future - protecting our industries from biological chemical and physical risks*

执行期：2004-2009。

在 2005 - 06 年，“确保未来安全”计划涵盖了广泛的活动和计划，以最大限度地降低风险并制定生物，化学和物理风险管理标准。倡议包括培训事故管理人员，启动在线化学品许可证制度以及建立对农业和食品供应链安全威胁的认识。该计划取代了2004年6月停止的“建立国家动植物健康方法”。

64. 社区网络和能力建设 *Community Networks and Capacity Building*

实施期：2008-2011。
该计划旨在建立目标群体的领导能力和代表能力，以加强社区的复原力和第一产业的生产力。这些群体包括：
- 女性
- 青年
- 土着澳大利亚人和
- 来自不同文化和语言背景的人。

通过增加对工具和资源的访问，这些团队可以提高他们的领导能力和管理技能，增加对行业的参与，并更有效地为政府和行业决策做出贡献。通过 CNCB，澳大利亚政府支持一系列有助于实现这些目标的举措。

65. 行业技能委员会 - Agrifood 技能澳大利亚 *Industry Skills Councils-Agrifood Skills Australia*

实施期：2012-2017。
澳大利亚政府向 Agrifood 技能澳大利亚工业技能委员会提供资金，与农业部门合作，制定国家认可的职业标准（职业资格）。国家认可的职业标准（职业资格）提供了一个全国统一的标准，工人可以从中获得技能，技能和技能。提供劳动力发展建议，以确保培训或技能开发满足企业或个人的需求。目前的供资协议是 2011 年 7 月 1 日至 2014 年 6 月 30 日。

66. 清洁能源的未来 - 在土地上创造机会 - 扩大碳农业倡议的益处 *Clean Energy Future — Creating Opportunities on the Land — extending the benefits of the Carbon Farming Initiative*

实施期：2011-2015。
农业部正在管理清洁能源未来 - 在土地上创造机会的碳农业未来（CFF）计划的要素 - 扩大碳农业倡议（CFI）措施的效益。 CFF 计划帮助农民和土地管理者获得土地管理实践和减排技术的进步，以减少农业温室气体排放，并帮助他们适应提高的生产力和可持续土地利用。这些进展将使农民和其他土地所有者能够从 CFI 的经济机会中受益，同时协助澳大利亚实现其长期减排目标。

填补研究空白（2011-12 至 2016-17） - 支持研究土地管理者的新技术和实践，以减少排放并在景观中储存碳。该计划还资助一项全国调查，以确定现有的土地管理做法。

实地行动（2011-12 至 2016-17） - 协助工业和农业团体进行农场试验，以在实际农业情况下应用研究成果。

推广和扩大（2011-12 至 2016-17） - 提供技术信息和支持，帮助农民，土地管理者及其关键影响者参与土地部门排放管理活动和 CFI。

保护性耕作可退还的税收抵消 - 为澳大利亚税务局（ATO）联合提供的新合格保护性耕作设备提供 15%的可退税抵扣（RTO）。该措施的资金由 ATO 管理。作为政府废除碳税的承诺

的一部分，它建议 RTO 将比 2014 年 6 月 30 日原计划提前一年终止。
CFF 计划于 2011 年 7 月 10 日开始，计划于 2017 年 6 月 30 日结束。

67. 气候变化调整计划 - 建议和培训补助金 *Climate Change Adjustment Program — Advice and Training Grant*

实施期限：2012 年。
为初级生产者提供资金，以便在一系列领域获得专业建议，帮助他们适应气候变化的影响。该计划于 2012 年 6 月 30 日结束。

68. 利润计划的农村研究与开发（R&D）*Rural Research and Development (R&D) for Profit program*

实施期限：2014 年 - 正在进行中。
农村研发利润计划为农村研究与开发公司（RDC）提供资助，以促进农业利润，并支持澳大利亚第一产业的持续创新。该计划的目标是通过以下方式实现初级生产者的显着生产力和盈利能力改进：
- 产生有利于初级生产者的知识，技术和过程产品
- 加强扩大农村研发成果的途径，包括了解采用的障碍
- 建立和促进工业和研究合作，这些合作构成了澳大利亚农业持续创新和发展的基础。
该程序的混合意味着 50％分配给 H1，50％分配给 H2.a.

69. 地区特许权使用费（西澳大利亚州）*Royalties for Regions (Western Australia)*

实施期限：2014 年 - 正在进行中。
地区特许权使用费是一项旨在发展西澳大利亚州区域的赠款计划。大多数补助金并非针对农业部门，而是为协助农民提供了以下补助金。
- 促进生物安全防御：该项目正在农业部门和各级政府内建立重要能力，以更好地了解和改变国家生物安全风险的管理，以保护和加强西澳大利亚州的农业产业。
- 区域自然资源管理 - 碳农业：为了满足与分析当前和新兴政策，立法和科学，机会和风险分析，农场碳农业信息和会计工具以及组织和介绍意识计划。
- 电子连接的粮食带 - 区域社区服务基金：帮助西澳大利亚谷物种植者通过增强信息流动做出更明智的管理决策

种植者，顾问，供应商，买家和研究人员之间以及改进的决策工具。

70. 健康的土壤和优质食品（南澳大利亚） *Healthy Soils and Premium Food (South Australia)*

实施期限：2016 年 - 正在进行中。
优质食品健康土壤计划与区域和农业产业交付伙伴合作，鼓励采用改良农业实践，促进可持续农业与自然资源管理的整合，并改善支持优质生产的土壤的可持续管理餐饮。

71. 产业发展与推广（南澳大利亚） *Industry Development and Extension (South*

Australia)

实施期：2015 年 - 正在进行中。
向行业组织支付费用以支持初级和食品生产者，提高管理技能和生产效率。

72. 农村领导力计划（南澳大利亚）*Rural leadership Program (South Australia)*

实施期：2009-2013。
南澳大利亚农村领导力计划是一项为期六天的住宿计划，每年为 20 名参与者举办，他们展示了他们在农村工业和社区中发挥领导作用的潜力。它旨在帮助那些有兴趣为社区做出更大贡献的社区，行业和支持机构成员，并认识到需要更高的技能发展。
南澳大利亚农村领导力计划
- 为南澳大利亚农村工作人员提供一系列专业的专业领导发展机会和经验;
- 将激励新的和现有的农村领导人，以扩大他们刺激农村工业和社区发展的能力;和
- 建立农村领导人网络，分享创意，促进个人，社区和行业之间的合作机会。
该计划的目标是：
- 鼓励并为潜在的领导者提供技能，动力和信心，以便在解决影响当地社区和农业产业的当前和未来问题方面发挥积极作用。
- 培养能够发展和阐明共同社区愿景的领导者，能够在其区域社区中培养积极性和承诺，并更好地理解社区参与规划当地社区未来的概念。
使个人能够在南澳大利亚地区的当地社区，企业和行业内发展创新文化。

73. 安全和道德的食品和纤维系统检验服务（昆士兰州）*Inspection services for safe and ethical food and fibre systems (Queensland)*

执行期：2001 年 - 正在进行中。
昆士兰州政府提供的检查服务。没有进一步的信息。

74. 国家生产监测系统 *National Produce Monitoring System*
实施期：2013 年。
该系统旨在提供澳大利亚种植的水果和蔬菜作物的化学残留状况数据，其中没有或有限的残留监测数据。
申请期限为 2013 年 7 月 1 日至 2014 年 6 月 30 日。

75. 管理对动植物病虫害的检查服务（南澳大利亚）*Inspection services for management of pest and disease threats to plant and animal industries (South Australia)*

执行期：2000 年 - 正在进行中。
南澳大利亚州政府提供的检查服务。没有具体的计划信息。

76. 动植物行业农药和兽药管理风险管理检验服务（南澳大利亚州）*Inspection service for management of pesticide and veterinary medicine risks in animal and plant industries (South Australia)*

执行期：2000 年 - 正在进行中。

南澳大利亚州政府提供的检查服务。没有具体的计划信息。

77. 农业检验服务（塔斯马尼亚州）*Inspection Services for Agriculture (Tasmania)*

执行期：1995 年 - 正在进行中。
塔斯马尼亚州政府提供的检查服务。没有具体的计划信息。

78. 农业检验服务（维多利亚州）*Inspection services for agriculture (Victoria)*

执行期：1997-1999。
维多利亚州政府提供的检查服务。没有具体的计划信息。

79. 安全食品生产（NSW）*Safe food production (NSW)*

执行期：2004 年 - 正在进行中。
新南威尔士州政府提供的检查服务。没有具体的计划信息。

80. 植物有害生物根除（现行计划）*Plant Pest Eradication (Current Program)*

执行期：2007 年 - 正在进行中。
为部长理事会关于根除植物有害生物（疾病，昆虫和杂草）的决定提供资金。由首席植物保护官主持的全国咨询委员会评估和制作

关于通过附属委员会根除 PIMC / NRMMC 的资格的建议。咨询委员会管理资金支出，以执行 PIMC / NRMMC 在全国范围内同意的决策。

81. 生物安全保护服务（昆士兰州）*Biosecurity protection Services (Queensland)*

执行期：2001 年 - 正在进行中。
昆士兰州政府提供的检查服务。没有具体的计划信息。

82. 农业检验服务（西澳州）*Inspection services for agriculture (WA)*

执行期：1995 年 - 正在进行中。
西澳大利亚州政府提供的检查服务。没有具体的计划信息。

83. 检查服务，以减少病虫害风险（北领地）*Inspection services to minimise pest & disease risk (NT)*

实施期：2012-2015。
北领地政府提供的检查服务。没有具体的计划信息。

84. 澳大利亚植物健康：为支持强有力的生物安全实践的项目提供资金，以最大限度地减少植物害虫影响 *Plant Health Australia: funding for projects that support strong biosecurity practices that minimise plant pest impacts*

实施期限：2013 年 - 正在进行中。
Plant Health Australia 是澳大利亚政府与工业生物安全合作伙伴关系的国家协调员。 PHA 的目的是让政府和行业建立强大的生物安全伙伴关系，最大限度地减少对澳大利亚的有害生物影响，增加市场准入，并有助于工业和社区的可持续发展。资金代表与病虫害检查和控制有关的具体项目。

85. 对已建立的有害生物和杂草进行管理 *Management of established pest animals and weeds measure*

实施期限：2016 年 - 正在进行中。
改善已建立的有害生物和杂草的管理，以减少其发生，分布和对农业竞争力的影响，并随后改善澳大利亚的环境和自然资源基础（土地，水和植被）。资金支持开发和实施新的或改进的控制工具或技术，建立土地所有者，社区和工业的技能和能力，协助国家协调和合作管理已建立的有害生物和杂草，以及收集和传播信息提高土地所有者和社区对虫害和杂草管理的好处以及无所作为的成本的认识。

86. 水文基础设施

基础设施支持，包括灌溉和土壤保持（NSW）
执行期：1995-2002。没有可用的计划信息。

资源管理（水）计划（北领地）
执行期：1997-2010。没有可用的计划信息。

灌溉基础设施的恢复（SA）
执行期：1998-2009。没有可用的计划信息。

排水和旱地盐度管理（SA）
执行期：1998 - 2011 年。没有可用的计划信息。

农村自然保护基金（ACT）
执行期：2000-2004。
农村自然保护基金的建立是作为生物多样性非保护区保护的财政援助计划。它支持农村土地租赁项目，这对保护 ACT 生物多样性非常重要。基金的运作由农村自然保护基金咨询委员会监督。

土壤侵蚀 - 减轻问题的地面工作（ACT）
执行期限：1996 年。无可用的计划信息。

农村蓄水设施的管理和改善（维多利亚州）
执行期：1998-2009。没有可用的计划信息。

农村基础设施（塔斯马尼亚）
执行期：1995 年 - 正在进行中。
塔斯马尼亚州政府支出与水基础设施有关。

排水网络和库存交叉口（SA）的维护
实施期：2012-2014。
由东南水源保护和排水委员会维护的地表水排水网络维护工程计划，为农业生产者提供便利。该计划包括：在土渠中化学喷洒植被；清除排水沟中的淤泥沉积物；修理或更换职业或农场通道桥梁。该计划于 2012 年 7 月 1 日开始，于 2013 年 6 月 30 日结束（2014 年最后一次付款）。

澳大利亚政府水基金 Australian Government Water Fund
执行期：2005-2008。
澳大利亚政府水资源基金（AWF）代表了澳大利亚政府对水资源基础设施，改善知识和水管理以及管理澳大利亚稀缺水资源的更好做法的投资。该基金的目标是所有地区，包括农村和地区。该基金的投资是在与国家水倡议的目标，成果和行动相一致并有助于实现的基础上进行的。该基金包括三个项目：Water Smart Australia；提高国家水标准；和社区水资源补助计划。

该基金支持实际的地下水项目，这将改善澳大利亚的水效和环境成果。社区水资源补助金不包括在报告的支出中，因为它们不涉及与农业相关的项目。

南澳大利亚河默里可持续发展计划 - 灌溉效率
实施期：2013-2018。
澳大利亚政府将在四年半的时间内为灌溉效率改进计划（南澳大利亚河默里可持续发展计划的一个组成部分）提供高达 8000 万澳元的资金。灌溉效率改进计划旨在提高南澳大利亚灌溉者的供水和使用效率，并确保约 16.8 千兆升的长期年平均产量水供联邦环境用水。该计划于 2013 年 12 月 19 日公布，预计将于 2018 年 6 月 30 日结束。

维多利亚州农场现代化项目
实施期：2013-2019。
澳大利亚政府至少在四年内为维多利亚州农场现代化项目提供高达 1 亿澳元的资金，用于支持 Goulburn-Murray 灌区约 450 个农场的农场灌溉基础设施升级。该项目产生的至少 55％的节水将转移到联邦环境中使用，而剩余的 45％将由灌溉者保留。该项目于 2013 年 12 月 4 日公布。前两批预计将于 2018 年 3 月 31 日结束。如果同意第三次付款，该计划将于 2019 年 5 月 31 日结束。

协助农业企业进行与水有关的基础设施（新南威尔士州和昆士兰州）
实施期限：2013 年。无可用的计划信息。

与水有关的基础设施和虫害管理
实施期限：2013 年 - 正在进行中。
澳大利亚政府正与州政府政府合作，为受干旱影响的农场企业提供资金，以支持改善与水有关的基础设施和虫害管理。由于目前的干旱条件，资金主要分配在昆士兰州和新南威尔士州，

但南澳大利亚现在也已作出安排。根据条件，资金可以进一步扩展到其他管辖区的虫害管理计划。本协议下的虫害管理援助将由州政府通过适当的地面交付组织提供，包括自然资源管理小组和地方政府。

可持续农村用水和基础设施
实施期：2012-2013。
可持续农村用水和基础设施计划(SRWUIP)是一项投资于农村用水，管理和效率的国家计划，包括改善水资源知识和市场改革以及为环境购水。它是墨累 - 达令流域计划下“弥合差距”与可持续引水限制的关键机制，由三个主要部分组成：灌溉基础设施项目；供水和供水措施。

87. 国家土地保育计划（照顾我们的国家）*National Landcare program (caring for our country)*
实施期限：2008-2013。
这些计划将提供给社区，农民和其他土地管理者。它们为各种活动提供资金，包括在私人农业用地上提供土地复垦，清理公共水道和维护海滩。因此，农业不是唯一的接受者，估计只能获得这笔资金的 10%左右。这是用于今年计算的估计值。然而，由于目前正在与计划专家一起寻求更准确的估算方法，因此将在未来修订这一数字。

88. 土地保护 *Landcare*
实施期限：2008 年 - 正在进行中。
土地保育运动由全国超过 5,400 个当地团体组成。隶属于 Landcare 的群体性质各异，包括 Coastcare，以及富有成效的农业团体，'Friends of'，Bushcare，Rivercare，Dunecare 和土著团体。这些团体中的每一个都积极关注澳大利亚宝贵的土地和水资产；利用感兴趣的志愿者的帮助来保护，重建，再生和可持续地管理自然环境。澳大利亚土地保护局与联邦，州和地方政府，企业合作伙伴和赞助商以及个人合作，通过当地社区团体，土着群体以及澳大利亚超过 5,400 个 Landcare 和 Coastcare 小组的志愿者工作，每年提供数百个项目。

89. 农业基础设施和就业基金（AIJF）（维多利亚州）*Agriculture Infrastructure and Jobs Fund (AIJF) (Victoria)*

实施期限：2016 年 - 正在进行中。
耗资 2 亿澳元的 AIJF 是维多利亚州政府对农民和农业企业的承诺，旨在加强农业部门的业绩和复原力。它是推动经济增长，创造就业机会和促进出口的政府战略方向的重要组成部分。AIJF 投资促进经济基础设施和农业供应链，以提高生产力，增加出口和降低成本，使维多利亚州的农民，企业和行业保持竞争力。 AIJF 的活动补充了政府对农业的重大投资，通过专注于农场以外的项目和活动来提高农场生产力，通常是农场企业无法控制和影响的事情，但这直接影响他们保持竞争力的能力。它包括两个 Streams：Program；和基础设施，包括主要基本工程和地方道路市场计划

90. 区域发展基础设施基金（南澳）*Regional Development Infrastructure Fund (South Australia)*

实施期：2011-2012。
为促进可持续经济发展的基础设施投资提供资金。 RDIF 是一个每年 300 万澳元的基金于 2012 年成立，由南澳大利亚初级产业和地区部门（PIRSA）管理。 RDIF 的申请每年评估 3

次。提交最终申请的截止日期为每年 3 月 31 日，7 月 31 日和 11 月 30 日。符合条件的组织包括地方政府，私营企业或行业协会。符合条件的基础设施必须支持可持续的经济发展。该项目必须位于南澳大利亚州的非大城市地区，由南澳大利亚州政府区域定义。项目的总支出（包括基础设施成本）必须超过 40,000 澳元。

91. 干旱援助计划 - 商业和社区支持补助金（南澳大利亚州）*Drought Assistance Program - Business and Community Support Grants (South Australia)*

实施期：2009-2010。

该项目直接回应了南澳大利亚州政府对重大不利季节条件的担忧。该计划向社区团体提供高达 5000 澳元的赠款，用于有助于农村社区应对干旱的福祉和复原力的活动。
该计划旨在与主要利益攸关方合作管理一项赠款计划，该计划在全州范围内适用于社区团体，以支持受干旱条件影响的农村社区的复原力，福祉和精神。

92. 社区发展补助金 *Community Development Grants*
实施期限：2014 年 - 正在进行中。
澳大利亚政府制定了社区发展补助金计划，以支持促进稳定，安全和可行的地方和区域经济所需的基础设施。该计划将资助 2013 年选举承诺和澳大利亚区域发展基金和社区基础设施赠款计划的一些未签约项目。

93. 推进农业产业计划 *Advancing Agricultural Industries Program*

执行期：2004-2009。

包括各种元素。推进农业基金（AgFund）：该计划为生产者团体提供赠款，用于旨在管理商业风险和持续变化的地方举措。 AgFund 向生产者团体提供高达 50,000 澳元的资金，用于针对地方和社区层面的小组活动，以提高行业应对变化的市场和资源环境的能力。要求农业基金申请人提供相应的捐款（财务和实物）以开展项目活动。行动补助金：农业推进澳大利亚（AAA）一揽子计划的这一计划要素支持了提高行业竞争力和生存能力的项目，特别是在危机时期。国家和区域一级的农业，渔业和林业部门有资格获得资助。项目将以成果为重点，短期，针对特定行业或问题进行定制，并逐案评估。行业还需要表现出真正的愿望，即检查他们目前的立场，并提供他们了解其经营环境的证据。行动补助金申请人被要求提供相应的捐款（财务和实物）以开展项目活动。行业股票需求：农业推进澳大利亚（AAA）一揽子计划的这一计划要素支持各行业进行自我评估并确定优先事项。国家和区域一级的农业，渔业和林业部门有资格获得资助。项目将以成果为重点，短期，针对特定行业或问题进行定制，并逐案评估。行业申请人还被要求表现出真正的愿望，即检查他们目前的立场，并提供他们了解其经营环境的证据。

94. 农产品的营销和推广（新南威尔士州）*Marketing and promotion of agricultural products (NSW)*

执行期：1995 - 2011 年。
新南威尔士州政府的市场和促销活动。一半分配给 K1，另一半分配给 K2。

95. 营销和推广（塔斯马尼亚）*Marketing and Promotion (Tasmania)*
执行期：1995 - 2015 年。
塔斯马尼亚州政府的市场和推广活动。一半分配给 K1，另一半分配给 K2。

96. 农业营销服务（维多利亚州）*Marketing services for agriculture (Victoria)*

执行期：1997 - 2011 年。
维多利亚州政府的市场和促销活动。一半分配给 K1，另一半分配给 K2。

97. 营销和推广 - 开发农产品市场机会（WA）*Marketing and Promotion - Development of market opportunities for agricultural products (WA)*

执行期：1995 年 - 正在进行中。
西澳大利亚州政府的市场和促销活动。

98. 农产品贸易和市场准入合作（ATMAC）计划 *Agricultural Trade and Market Access Cooperation (ATMAC) Program*

实施期限：2016 年 - 正在进行中。
农业贸易和市场准入合作计划是在农业竞争力白皮书的高级市场倡议下建立的。该举措旨在帮助打破澳大利亚农产品出口的贸易技术壁垒，确保新的和改善的优质市场准入。该计划的目标是通过与贸易伙伴，邻国和国际组织建立更牢固的关系，开放，改善和/或维持进入澳大利亚农产品海外市场的机会。 ATMAC 通过以下方式支持实现计划目标的项目：

与贸易伙伴合作开展研究与开发，以帮助确定，使用，开放或改善互利的农业贸易机会
•与海外政府和国际组织合作制定共同的法规和技术要求和标准
•建立证据，以告知澳大利亚对国际农业贸易政策和标准倡导的立场
•分享技术专长和研究，以增加贸易伙伴对澳大利亚生物安全，食品安全和合规制度和做法的了解，并提高他们应对外来虫害和疾病入侵的准备
•促进良好的生物安全风险管理实践，提高科学能力并加强贸易伙伴和邻国的监督工作
•帮助澳大利亚履行其国际义务，例如根据世界贸易组织“卫生和植物检疫协定”作出的承诺。

99. 维多利亚州 - 农民市场支持计划 *Victoria — Farmers' Markets Support Program*

实施期：2012-2015。
农民市场支持（FMS）计划旨在促进当地新鲜食品的农民市场的发展，并直接向消费者，整个墨尔本地区以及墨尔本大都市边缘的城郊市政当局生产。该计划还将向行业高峰机构维多利亚州农民市场协会（VFMA）提供赠款，为农民市场提供持续支持。维多利亚州区域发展局（RDV）负责管理农民市场支持（FMS）计划。该计划提供：
最高 10,000 澳元的赠款，使团体能够制定市场计划。
最高 20,000 澳元的赠款，以协助新的农贸市场，包括市场经理和摊主的培训/技能开发;宣传和营销活动;采购档位;小规模基础设施
扩展市场计划下可获得高达 20,000 澳元的赠款，以帮助正在扩大的现有农民市场。
该计划于 2011 年 7 月 1 日开始，预计于 2015 年 6 月 30 日结束。总预算为 200 万澳元。

100.阿德莱德食品计划 *Food Adelaide Program*
实施期：2009-2010。
该计划旨在促进以南澳大利亚为基地的农业和食品公司，以提高他们对国际市场竞争的曝光，获取和理解。提供资金用于支持和促进食品公司通过阿德莱德食品公司（包括农民）参加国际活动。

101.促进澳大利亚农产品计划 *Promoting Australian Produce Program*

实施期：2008-2011。
三年 500 万澳元的计划旨在帮助澳大利亚食品工业发展其能力，以更有效地向国内和出口市场推广和销售澳大利亚农产品。
根据该计划，食品行业组织可以提供 50,000 至 750,000 澳元的配套资助，以开展基于以下一项或多项活动的项目：
- 加强行业营销和推广能力
- 制定行业营销新战略
- 获得消费者洞察力
- 加强与国内和国际市场的联系。

还包括促进澳大利亚农产品（重大活动）。该项目旨在改善食品和纤维行业的合作与合作。该计划将通过支持食品和纤维行业参与者聚集的重大国家活动来鼓励跨生产，制造，营销和分销链的信息交流。
根据该计划，赠款可用于帮助举办由食品和纤维行业组织的重大国家活动，这些活动全部或部分旨在：
- 汇集食品和纤维行业参与者，鼓励整个生产，制造，营销和分销链的信息交流
- 鼓励开发和采用可提高生产率的新技术和系统
- 鼓励全行业和/或通过整合协作，有效应对气候变化和全球化带来的挑战。
促进澳大利亚农产品（重大活动）是一项可自由支配的赠款计划，在 2009 年 6 月 30 日之前可获得 300 万澳元。

102.品牌澳大利亚全球食品战略 *Brand Australia Global Food Strategy*

实施期：2013 年。
澳大利亚政府农业部正在向澳大利亚贸易委员会提供资金，以澳大利亚作为优质，安全和有竞争力的食品生产商的声誉建立和提供澳大利亚食品的独特品牌。其目的是巩固澳大利亚作为优质食品生产领导者的声誉，通过推广澳大利亚食品来增加出口机会，并提升我们国家作为可持续食品生产商的资格。申请期限为 2013 年 7 月 26 日至 2014 年 6 月 30 日。

103.小型出口商计划 *Small Exporters Package*

实施期：2015 年 – 正在进行中。
2014 - 15 年度小型出口商可享受折扣，以支付 50％的出口登记费，最高可达 5000 美元。 出口部门还与农业和水资源部合作审查出口认证费用和收费，以建议一个不会过分歧视新出口商或小出口商的费用表。 该计划还资助了一些项目，以帮助改善其所在领域的小型出口商

的市场准入。

104.小型出口商计划 *Small Exporters Package*

实施期限：2014 年 - 继续上述。
2014 年 5 月 13 日，澳大利亚政府宣布四年内提供 1500 万澳元的一揽子计划，以协助小型出口商，包括三个部分：
I。 2014 - 15 年将为符合条件的小型出口商提供退税，以协助出口登记费用。退税将占出口登记费的 50%，最高金额为 50%
$ 5,000。
II。审查出口费用和收费;和
III。为有助于改善小型出口商市场准入的项目提供资金。这些项目的资金将从 2015 年 7 月起提供三年。

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 – 4.16.

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 – 3.16 where definitions are included.

Tables 3.1 – 3.15 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 3.16), 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 4.1-4.16 where definitions are included.

Tables 4.1 – 4.16 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 **3.16**. 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) x100].

II.1. Of which MPS commodities: Sum of the value of consumption (at farm gate prices) of the MPS commodities as indicated in Tables 4.1-4.16.

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 agricultural production [(ΣMPS for MPS commodities) / (I.1) x 100].

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 policytransfers 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 $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 $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 $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 $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.

1. *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.

2. *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 $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) .

3. *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.

4. *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 $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.

5 *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.

6 *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 $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.

7 *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 $25,000 to $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 RS.

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.

13 *On Farm Productivity Improvement Grants (Victoria)*
Period of implementation: 2011.
A grant of up to $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 $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.

14 *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 $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.

15 *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 gigalitres (LTCE) which comprise of 10 gigalitres (LTCE) of water transferred to the Commonwealth for the environment and 10 gigalitres (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 $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 $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 rpograms 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 $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 $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 ($196.76 million); Basin Pipes ($136.20 million); Irrigated Farm Modernisation ($83 million); and Healthy Floodplains ($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.

17 *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 A$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.

18 *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 A$300,000. For the purchase of a single parcel of farmland valued between A$300,000 and A$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 A$400,000 to A$750,000. Accordingly, eligible young farmers that purchase a single parcel of farmland for a value which does not exceed A$600,000 will receive an exemption from duty on the first A$300,000. A duty concession will apply for purchases of a single parcel of farmland valued in excess of A$600,000 but not in excess of A$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).

19 *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).

20 *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).

21 *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 $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 $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 Diary 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.

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 $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 $2500 was provided to cane growers and harvesters receiving income support (with up to $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 $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 re-training 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).

26. *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 informatoion avaliable.
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 Johne's 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: NOl; 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.

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.
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.

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.

27 *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.

28 *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.

29 *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
- $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:
- $75 000 for a Re-establishment Grant (based on asset testing as described in *Eligibility Criteria*) and/or
- $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.

30 *Drought Assistance – Professional Advice and Planning Grants*
Period of implementation: 2006-2012.
Professional Advice and Planning Grants (up to $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 $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 $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.

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 $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.

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.

33 *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.

34 *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.

35 *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 $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.

36 *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.

37 *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.

38 *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 Porgram.
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.

41 *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.

43
Murray-Darling Basin Small Block Irrigator Exit Grant Package
Period of implementation: 2007-2010.
The $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 $150,000 is available to farmers who wish to leave irrigation. In addition, a grant of up to $10,000 is available for removal permanent plantings and other production-related infrastructure and a grant of up to $10,000 is available for advice and training.
Program includes the Irrigation Management Grants. The government is also providing grants of up to $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 $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.

44 *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.

45 *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.

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 $150 000 were available to former tobacco growers to help them adjust into alternative economic activities. Funding of up to $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.

46 *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 $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 $350 000, however if net assets exceed this limit a reduced grant is accessible. For every $3 of assets above the threshold, the grant is reduced by $2. If net assets exceed $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 $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 $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 $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.

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 $5,000 towards training or study (Upskill), backed by further funds of up to $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 x (III.1) / ((I) + (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 - (III.2)) x 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.

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. ($31.2 million over four years, combined with $15 million over three years from the Climate Change and Productivity Research Program).
Provides $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.

R&D — Value chain projects aimed at improving the competitiveness of industry sectors (South Australia)
Period of implementation: 2011-ongoing.
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.

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:

- $7.5 million to redevelop the Loxton Research Centre for agricultural research and collaboration

- $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
- $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.

5G

Caring for our Country — Innovation Grants
Period of implementation: 2014-2016.
The Caring for our Country — innovation grants program provides funding between $A250,000 and $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 $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 $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 $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.

6D

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 (ACPFG) (South Australia)
Period of implementation: 2015.
The ACPFG 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 ACPFG 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 ACPFG 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-ongoing.
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 $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.

H.2. Agricultural Knowledge Transfer

H2.a. education

Farmready
Period of implementation: 2008-2011.
The Australian Government has allocated $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 $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 $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.

64 *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.

65 *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.

66 *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.

67

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.

68

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.

69

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

70 *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.

71 *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.

72 *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.

I. Inspection and Control

I.1. Agricultural product safety and inspection

73 *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.

74 *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.

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.

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.

85 *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.

I.3. Input control

No programs.

J. Development and maintenance of Infrastructure

86 *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 $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 $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.

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.

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-ongoing.
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 $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 $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 $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 $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 $200 000 per exporter per country with an additional $50 000 per exporter per country for stunning related activities and $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.

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 $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.

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 $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 $15,000 and a maximum of $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 $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 competiveness 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 $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-ongoing.
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 A$10,000 to enable groups to develop a market plan.
- Grants of up to A$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 A$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 A$2million.

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, $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 $50,000 and $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 $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 $20,000 are available to individual organisations. Collaborative projects involving more than one organisation may be funded up to $50,000 per project. Applicants are expected to make a financial contribution and/or source third-party funding. Grants will be provided on a $1 for $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 $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 A$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 $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.

L. Cost of Public stockholding

M. Miscellaneous

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: 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 [(N.1) / (I.1) x 100].

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 4.16.

O. Other transfers from consumers: 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 [(O.1) / (I.1) x 100].

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 4.16.

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 4.16, 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 x (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)) x 100]

VI. Total Support Estimate [(III.1) + (IV) + (P)] 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 3.16 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 3.1-3.16].

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 3.16).

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

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 / (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 3.16, provide information on Producer Single Commodity Transfers (PSCT) for the following commodities: wheat, maize, other grains, sunflower, sugar, milk, beef, pig meat, poultry, eggs and "other commodities". All data sets in the calculation SCT by commodity come from Tables 1 and 4.1 – 4.16 where definitions are included.

Definitions:

I. Level of production: Data from respective commodity Tables 4.1 – 4.16 (Market Price Support tables)

II. Value of production (at farm gate): Data for respective commodity Tables 4.1 – 4.16 (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 4.16, 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:

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)]

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)]

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)]

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)]

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)]

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)]

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)]

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)]

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)]

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)]

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)]

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)]

POULTRY

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)]

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)]

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)]

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)]

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".