



Primary Industries Scorecard

2022-23



Government of South Australia
Department of Primary Industries
and Regions

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Acknowledgment of Country

The Department of Primary Industries and Regions respects Aboriginal people as the state's first people and nations. We recognise Aboriginal people as traditional owners and occupants of South Australian land and waters. We pay our respects to Aboriginal cultures and to Elders past, present and emerging.

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Executive summary

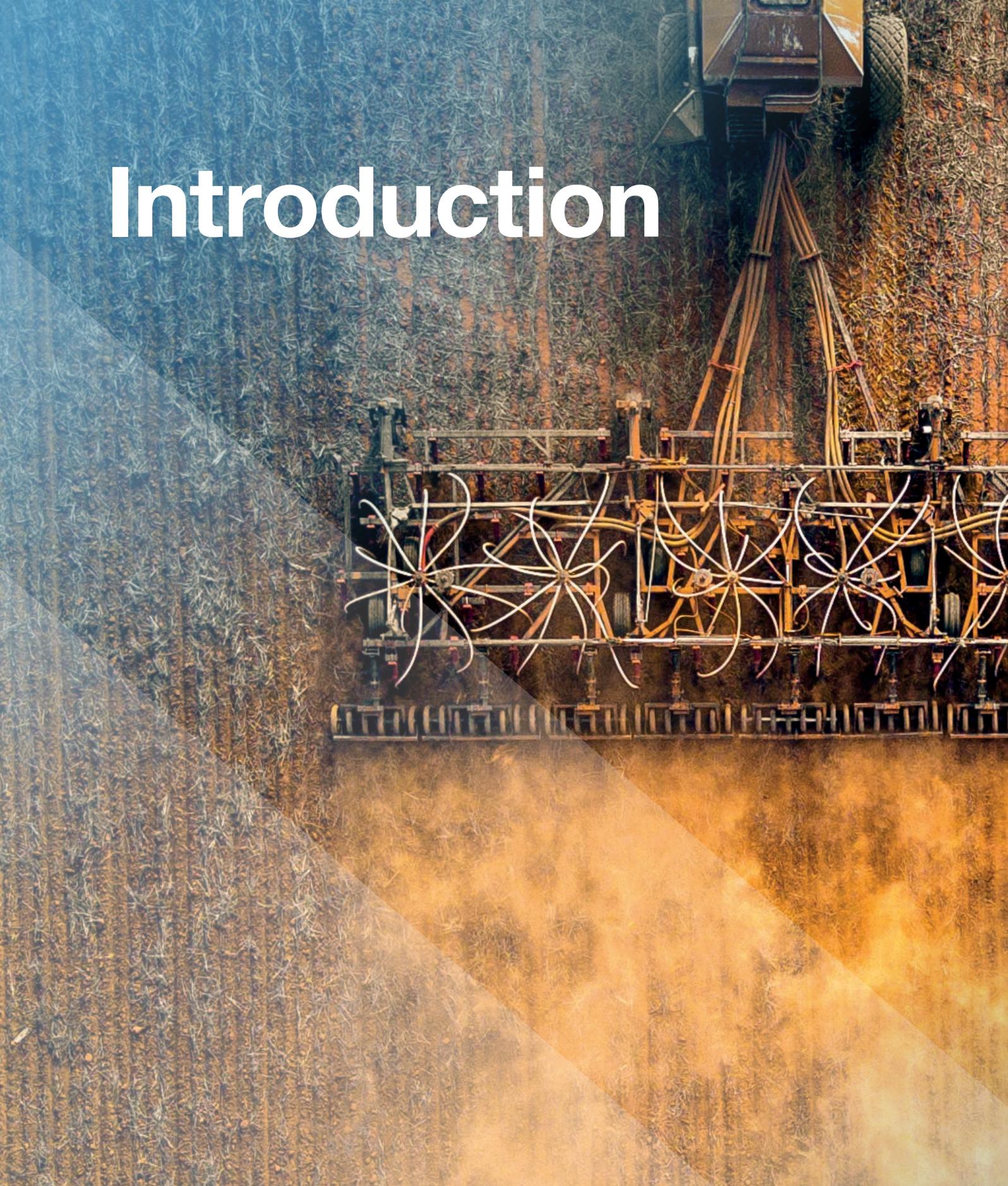
In 2022-23, primary industries and agribusiness revenue increased by 7% to reach a record of \$18.5 billion. Overseas exports of agriculture, food, wine and forestry products increased by 18% and totalled \$8.8 billion, accounting for 51% of South Australia's total overseas merchandise exports (\$17.4 billion).

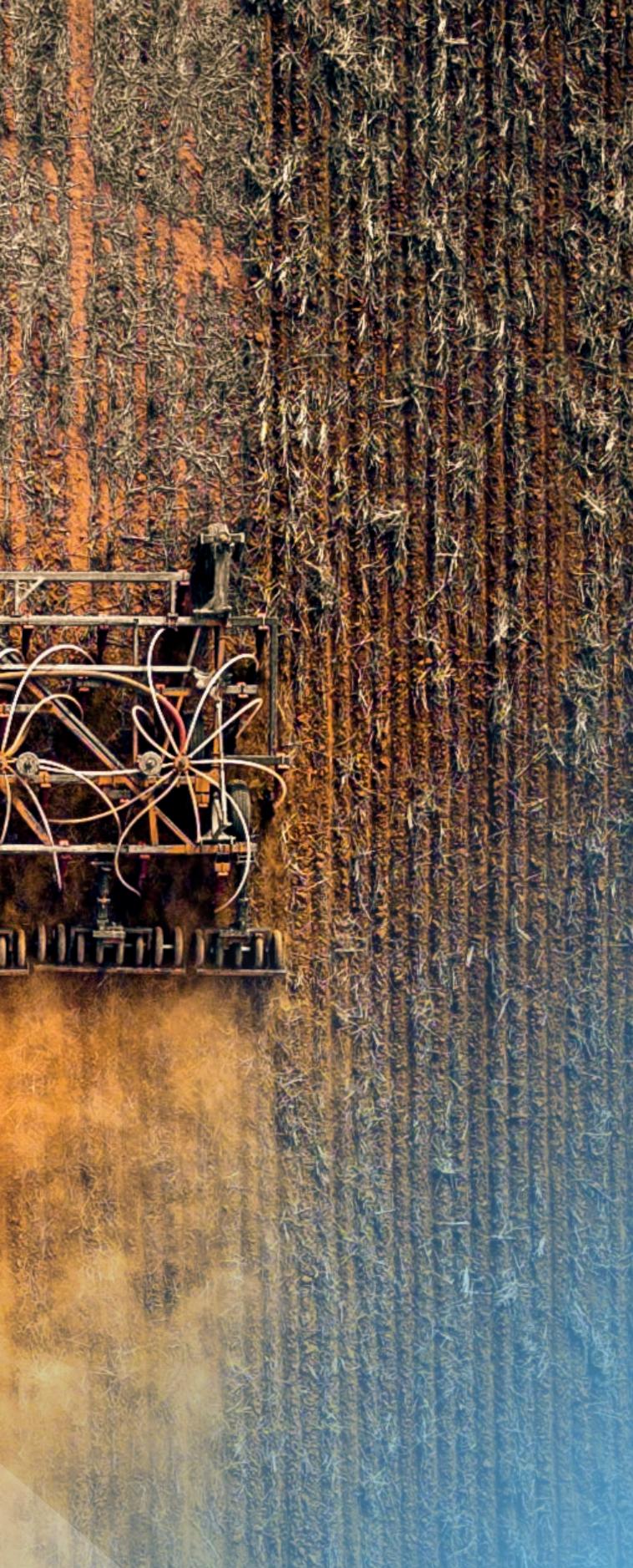
A record grain harvest with strong grain prices drove the result, with the value of grain exports up by 33% the key driver of the increase. This year, Indonesia became South Australia's largest export market for its agriculture and food exports, surpassing China.

In 2022-23, contribution to Gross State Product (GSP), in terms of Industry Gross Value Added, from primary production activity (agriculture, forestry and fishing) was \$7.78 billion, up 7% compared with 2021-22. The primary industries sector along with its associated processing sectors also supported 78,000 FTE jobs in 2022-23.

Overall, results for the full food and wine industry supply chain were up. Combined gross food and wine revenue increased by 10.7% to reach \$26.65 billion, with increases in food commodities (grain exports) exports as the main driver.

Introduction





In order to track the performance of the primary industries in the state, the Department of Primary Industries and Regions (PIRSA) has created a set of industry scorecards. These scorecards offer comprehensive value chain metrics to assess annual performance.

The 2022-23 scorecard includes primary industries sectors and associated processing such as field crops, livestock, horticulture, wine, seafood, dairy, forestry, wool, hides and skins, seeds and animal feed.

Headline indicators to help describe the economic contribution and performance of the industry in South Australia are also included in the report.

The first of these is primary industries and agribusiness revenue which measures the revenue of primary production and associated processing. This includes the final sales of primary industries products (largely international and interstate exports of unprocessed grains and live animals) plus the value of locally processed products (such as fresh and processed food, wine and wood products at wholesale value).

The value of these industries to the state is reflected in the included measures of employment and contribution to the Gross State Product (GSP).

For continuity with previous scorecard reports (the South Australian Food and Wine Scorecard that was published until 2016-17), the full food and wine supply chain measures are included in the food and wine supply chain section of this report. The food and wine scorecards expand beyond primary production and processing to include the value of final local retail and food service sales.

While retail and food service sales are included in this section of the food and wine scorecards, for the purpose of measuring the employment and economic impact of the primary industries and agribusiness sectors, retail and food service contributions are not included.

Overview





Economic overview

In 2022-23, the global recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine remained slow and uneven. Despite economic resilience in early 2023, persistent and elevated inflation have put the brakes on improvements in activity after three years of cumulated adverse shocks from the pandemic and the war in Ukraine (International Monetary Fund, 2023). Core inflation remained high and impact from rapid interest rate hikes was increasingly being felt with rising cost-of-living, especially in advanced economies (South Australian Centre for Economic Studies, 2023).

The Australian economy grew by 3.4% in 2022-23 financial year, despite households being under pressure from the rising cost of living and higher interest rates (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2023). Labour market conditions have been strong over 2022-23 with continuing strong demand from employers and growth in total labour supply. South Australia's Gross State Product (GSP) increased by 3.8% in real terms in the 2022-23 financial year (Department of Treasury and Finance, 2023).

The gross value of agricultural production (GVP) nationally in 2022-23 was \$92 billion – surpassing the record set in 2021-22. This has been on the strength of another record year of crop production following a third consecutive La Niña event and continued high prices. Exceptional conditions across the majority of cropping areas helped to yield the highest production levels of winter crops on record (ABARES, 2023).

However, Australian agriculture was also presented with many challenges. Flooding and waterlogging along parts of the east coast in late 2022 saw localised crop losses and caused disruption to harvest of winter crops and movement of livestock in the region. South Australia was impacted to a lesser degree with flooding causing some disruption along the Murray River corridor. Despite global freight costs falling from extraordinarily high levels in 2021-22, regional freight costs remained elevated. While the freight rate discrepancies created additional challenges for the region, Australia continued to be well-placed to export into major Asian markets, given Australia's proximity to the region (ABARES, 2023).

The surge in global inflation has had a pronounced impact on the agricultural sector in Australia. For agricultural producers, this translates into elevated input costs, including fertilizers, animal feed, fodder, and transportation. Although there has been a moderate easing of these costs, they still exceed long-term averages. Consequently, operating a farm business has become more expensive. This was somewhat mitigated by generally strong domestic and international prices received by producers for many commodities.

Primary industries and agribusiness revenue

Primary industries and agribusiness revenue (referred to as revenue hereafter) is a headline measure in the scorecard. It includes the final sales of primary industries products (largely sales of unprocessed grains and live animals) and the value of locally processed products (mostly food, beverages and wine).

Total revenue in 2022-23 amounted to \$18.5 billion (Figure 1). The field crops sector emerged as the predominant contributor, generating \$7.76 billion, accounting for 42% of the total revenue for the year. Following this were livestock with \$3.60 billion, wine with \$1.93 billion, horticulture with \$1.81 billion, and forestry with \$1.46 billion. Sectors with revenue below the billion-dollar threshold for the same period included dairy at \$755 million, wool at \$549 million, and seafood at \$508 million.

Illustrated in Figure 2 is the revenue trend over the past five years. The revenue for 2022-23, amounting to \$18.5 billion, reflects a notable 7% increase compared to 2021-22. This upturn was predominantly driven by the surge in field crops revenue, escalating from \$5.60 billion in 2021-22 to \$7.76 billion in 2022-23, reflecting a record harvest and strong global commodity prices for grains.

The revenue from the livestock industry totalled \$3.60 billion, marking a 12% decline from the figures recorded in 2021-22. The easing of livestock prices has adversely affected the overall performance of the livestock sector. Notably, the sheep and cattle sectors, major components of South Australia's livestock industry, experienced a downturn in revenue following the decline in prices from the highs of 2021-22. Specifically, lamb prices dropped by 8%, mutton by 28%, and beef cattle by 28% across the year. Despite an increase in the quantity of meat production, the reduced unit values resulted in an overall contraction of the livestock industry's revenue.

The scorecard reports the wine industry's revenue as the wholesale value of produced wine, inclusive of sales and changes in wine inventory. In 2022-23, this amounted to \$1.93 billion, reflecting an 18% decline from the preceding year. The reported crush of South Australian winegrapes in 2023 stood at 661,984 tonnes, marking an 18% decrease

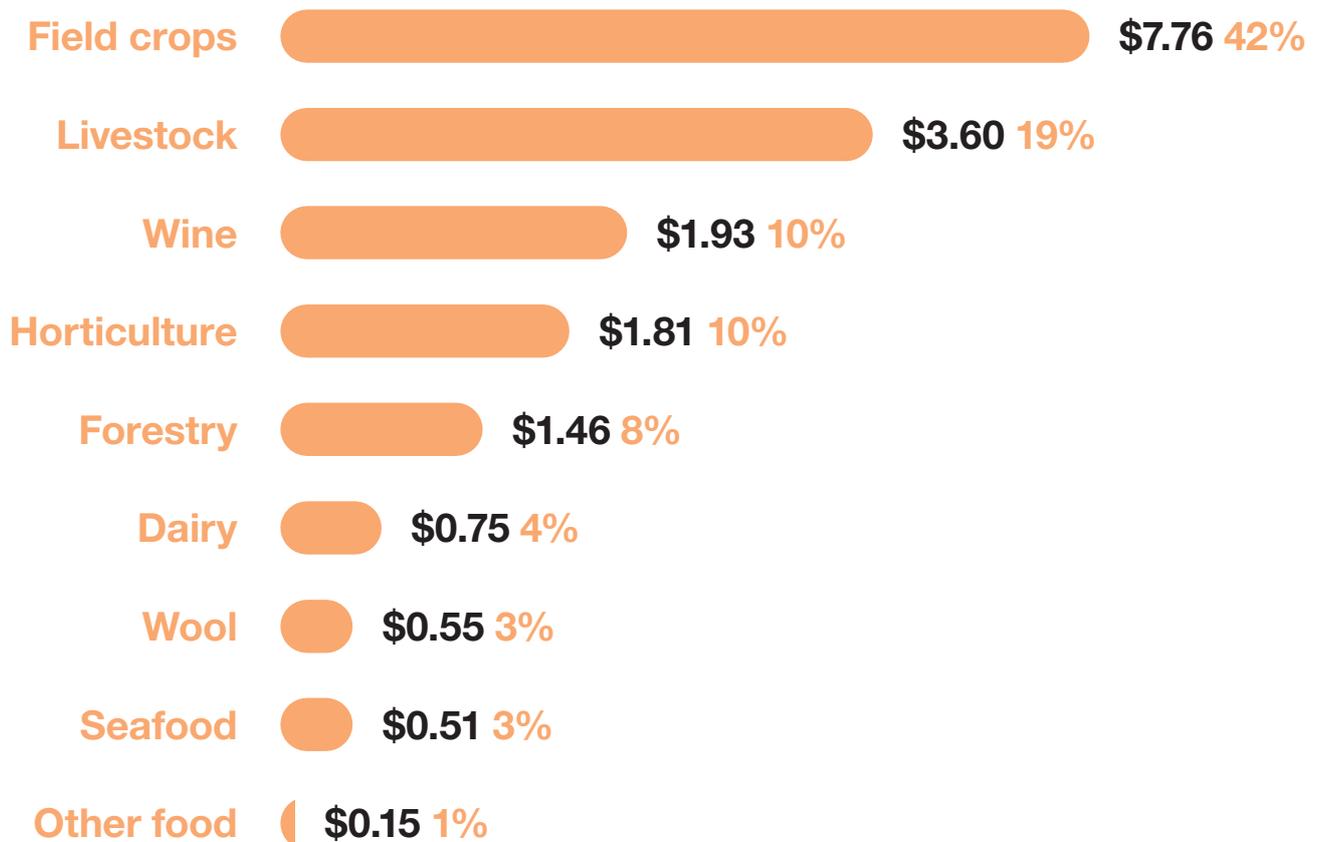
from 2022 and a notable 14% below the 10-year average. The resulting reduction in the estimated volume of wine production, coupled with a slight decrease in the overall average value, culminated in a downturn in the revenue for the wine industry.

Horticulture industry revenue witnessed an 11% decline, finishing at \$1.81 billion. This decrease is primarily ascribed to declines in the almond and citrus sectors. Almonds faced a challenging year, leading to a production decline of approximately 27%. Coupled with a modest reduction in prices, this contributed to an overall decrease in value. In the case of citrus, a notable 20% reduction in prices, combined with a slight decrease in tonnage, resulted in an overall reduction in the sector revenue.

In addition to field crops, sectors that experienced a growth in revenue were forestry, seafood, dairy, and wool. The forestry industry saw a modest 5% increase, primarily attributed to the rise in sales of wood products. The expansion of the dairy industry was significantly bolstered by a 34% increase in farmgate milk prices, coupled with increased production and export of cheese. Similarly, in the seafood sector, the 5% rise in revenue was predominantly driven by price increases, with southern rock lobsters experiencing an 8% uptick and southern bluefin tuna seeing a 15% increase. The growth in wool industry revenue was attributable to an upswing in both export quantities and prices.

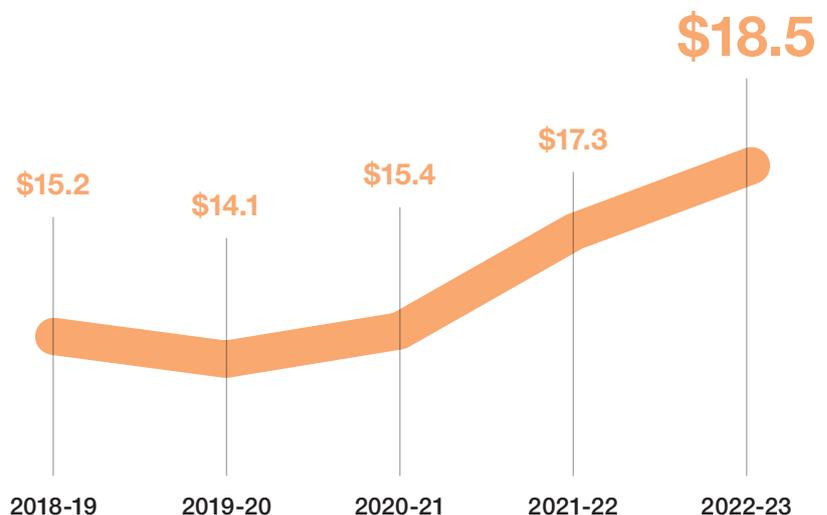
\$18.5 billion

Figure 1. Revenue by industries (values in \$ billion and % of total revenue)



Revenue \$ billion

Figure 2. Five-year trend of SA's primary industries and agribusiness revenue (\$ billion)



Primary production values

Primary production value measures the value of a commodity at the local level of production (alternatively known as farmgate value). This represents the value of production to the primary producer.

Production Value

\$ billion

Figure 3. Total primary production value (\$ billion) increased by 7% YOY in 2022-23

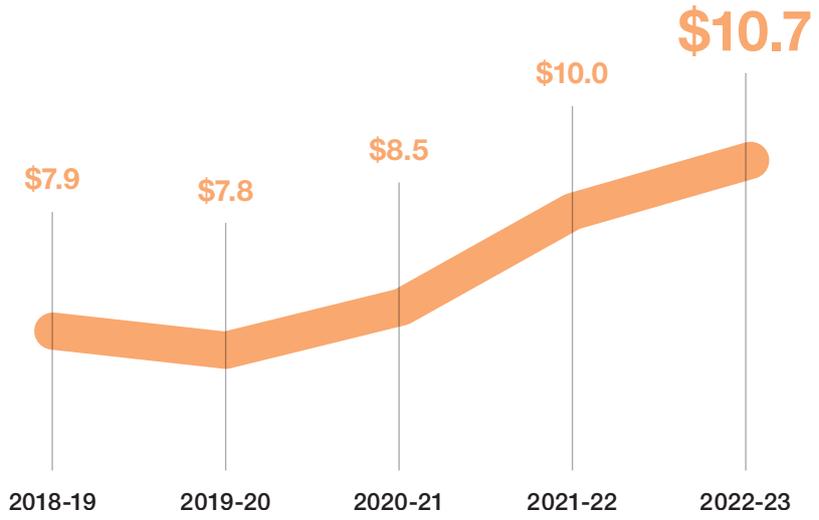


Table 1 is a summary of the change in production values compared with 2021-22 and previous five-year average, and the trend in values over the five years.

Total primary production value was up by more than 7% to \$10.7 billion in 2022-23 compared with 2021-22, and 31% above the previous 5-year average. This was mostly driven by increase in production value of field crops as a result of high grain prices and record 2023 harvest of 12.8 million tonnes. Dairy, seafood, wool and forestry production value also recorded growth in 2022-23. Increased farmgate milk prices caused the upswing in dairy production value despite milk production decreasing slightly. The increase in seafood value of production was due to increase in the value of southern rock lobsters, sardines, crabs and southern bluefin tuna. In the case of wool, some improvement in average farmgate

price and total shorn wool meant production value was 4% higher than the previous year and reached \$460 million. Increase in logs harvested and average price pushed up forestry production value.

Some of these gains were offset by decreases in livestock, horticulture and winegrape values. Livestock production value was down mainly because of decline in value of beef and sheepmeats compared with 2021-22, driven down by lower prices. The main drivers of lower horticulture production value were decreases in the production values of potatoes, almonds, tomatoes and mushrooms. A smaller winegrape crush in 2022-23 coupled with slightly lower average price meant a decline in production value of the state's winegrapes.

Table 1. South Australia's primary industries' production (farmgate value) by sector

	2022-23 (value in \$ million)	Change from 2021-22	Change from previous 5-year average	5-year trend
Field crops	5,126	+41.2%	+92.6%	
Wheat	2,709	+58.2%	+123.0%	
Barley	906	+40.7%	+81.5%	
Other	1,511	+18.7%	+59.4%	
Livestock	2,392	-19.1%	+8.4%	
Sheep	674	-21.5%	-8.3%	
Beef	985	-27.3%	+24.0%	
Chicken	365	+9.0%	+9.6%	
Pig	260	-8.6%	+13.8%	
Other	108	-12.7%	-6.8%	
Horticulture	1,171	-19.2%	-2.0%	
Potatoes	245	-10.2%	+20.9%	
Citrus	100	-23.3%	-21.4%	
Almonds	135	-30.9%	-16.2%	
Other	691	-18.7%	-1.9%	
Wool	460	+4.3%	-9.6%	
Winegrapes	515	-17.2%	-20.2%	
Seafood	448	+5.3%	+1.0%	
Aquaculture*	254	6.8%	+17.3%	
Wild Catch Fisheries	194	3.3%	-14.5%	
Forestry**	292	+17.8%	-9.8%	
Dairy	341	+29.4%	+37.6%	
Total	10,745	+7.1%	+30.5%	

*All data (except Southern bluefin tuna) based on industry projections and not actual data

**Most recent data available for forestry production is the 2021-22 data from ABARES

Exports

Total overseas merchandise exports from South Australia in 2022-23 increased by 19% to reach \$17.4 billion.

The value of South Australia’s overseas exports of primary industries and associated processing (or food and agribusiness industries) totalled \$8.8 billion in 2022-23, an increase of 18% from 2021-22, and accounted for 51% of total merchandise exports (figure 4).

Exports comparison

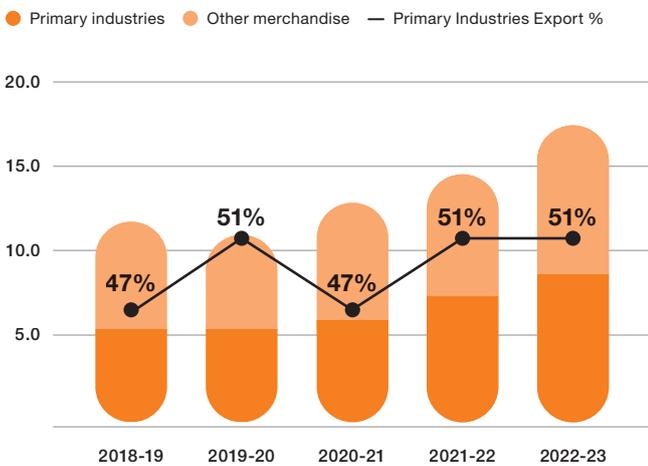


Figure 4. Primary industries international exports in comparison to the total value (\$ billion) of SA merchandise exports, 2018-19 to 2022-23

Increase in value of grain exports was almost entirely responsible for the growth in exports in 2022-23, increasing in value by 33% from \$3.8 billion in 2021-22 to \$5.1 billion in 2022-23. Wheat alone constituted around 52% of total grain exports and its export value increased by 52% in 2022-23 to reach \$2.64 billion. Lentils exports (up by 64%) and feed grain exports (up 12%) also contributed to an increase of primary industries exports from the state.

Favourable seasonal conditions and global shortage of supply supported 9 million tonnes of grain exported at good price. South Australia exported close to 9 million tonnes of grains (wheat alone making up 5.3 million tonnes) at well above average prices compared to the previous five-year average (average export price for 2022-23 increased by 35% for wheat, 38% for feed barley, 35% for lentils, 19% for canola and 26% for chickpeas).

Other industries that recorded growth in exports were horticulture, wool, and dairy. Horticultural exports in terms of value increased by 23% to \$452 million. This increase was almost entirely driven by almond exports. Almond exports showed a significant increase despite a decline in production, possibly attributed to the inclusion of carry-over stocks from the prior season (Australian Tree Crop, 2023) and interstate imports.

Direct exports of wool including greasy and cleaned wool totalled \$175 million which is an increase of 20% from the previous year, driven by 7% increase in average price and 12% increase in quantity. In terms of quantity, wool exports have rebounded to pre-pandemic levels.

Dairy exports increased by around 2% to reach \$127 million mainly driven by cheese exports. Although exports in terms of value increased only slightly in 2022-23 compared with 2021-22, dairy exports have been rising steadily since 2013 and in 2022-23 was 83% above the 10-year average.

Livestock exports (not including dairy and wool) was around \$900 million, down 7% compared with 2021-22. Exports of meats such as lamb, beef and goat meat were down from the previous year. Exports price on average fell by 14% for beef, 7% for lamb and 36% for goat meats and were main contributors of the decline in livestock exports.

Total value of South Australian wine export declined by 6% to \$1.3 billion in 2022-23. This export performance is well below the previous five-year average and is driven by a global decline in wine consumption across many mature markets and the ongoing impacts of the loss of the China market.

Seafood exports recorded a decrease of 17% in 2022-23 compared with 2021-22, primarily because of the recorded decline in Southern bluefin tuna exports. In both 2022 and 2023, production of Southern bluefin tuna was consistent with the previous three years. However, a large proportion was exported in July and August 2023 and was thus not counted as 2022-23 exports. Direct exports of forestry products including timber declined by 19% to \$49 million in 2022-23.

The spirits industry in South Australia has experienced significant growth, expanding from about ten distilleries from five years ago to about a hundred (Georgiadis, 2023). In 2022-23, the export value of spirits, including brandy, whisky, rum, gin and vodka, surged by 22% reaching \$30 million.

South Australia's top 10 export markets for food and agribusiness commodities in 2022-23 are shown in Figure 5, with the recent trend in growth for these markets shown in Figure 6. Figure 5 clearly indicates that grains (field crops), meats (livestock), and wine stand out as the largest primary industries and agribusiness products exported from South Australia.

In 2022-23, China was overtaken as South Australia's largest export destination for the first time since it surpassed the USA in 2016-17. This decline in exports to China is largely attributable to the trade bans and tariffs imposed on some Australian products. Indonesia claimed the top position as South Australia's agri-food export destination led by a significant 92% increase in wheat imports.

In 2022-23, exports to all top ten destinations, excluding the USA, Japan, and Saudi Arabia, witnessed an increase compared to 2021-22. Notably, there was a substantial surge in export values, with a remarkable 182% rise to India, 131% to Thailand, and 59% to Indonesia. This increase was primarily driven by a rise in grain exports to these destinations.

Export markets

\$ million

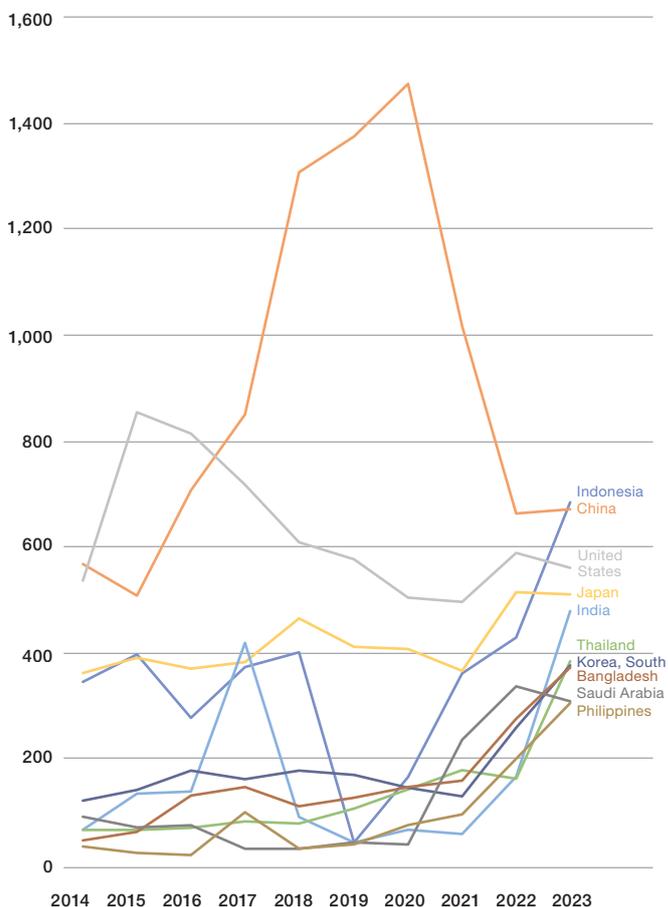


Figure 6. South Australia's major food and agribusiness export markets and their growth in the past ten years

Top 10 export markets

\$ million

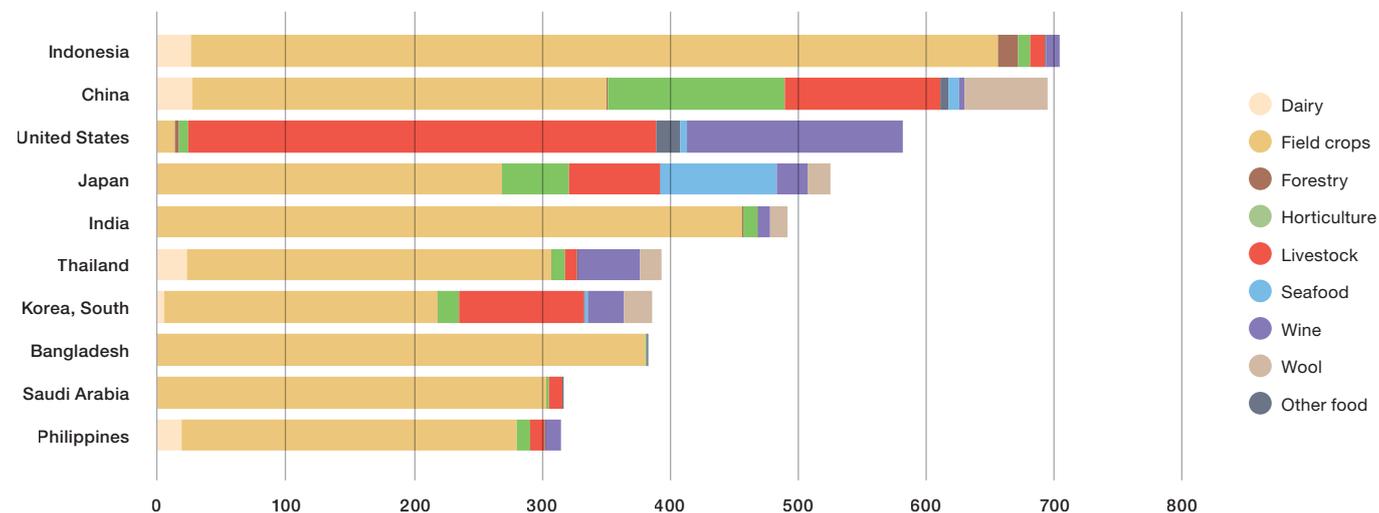


Figure 5. Top 10 export markets for South Australia's food and agribusiness in 2022-23 (values are in \$ million)

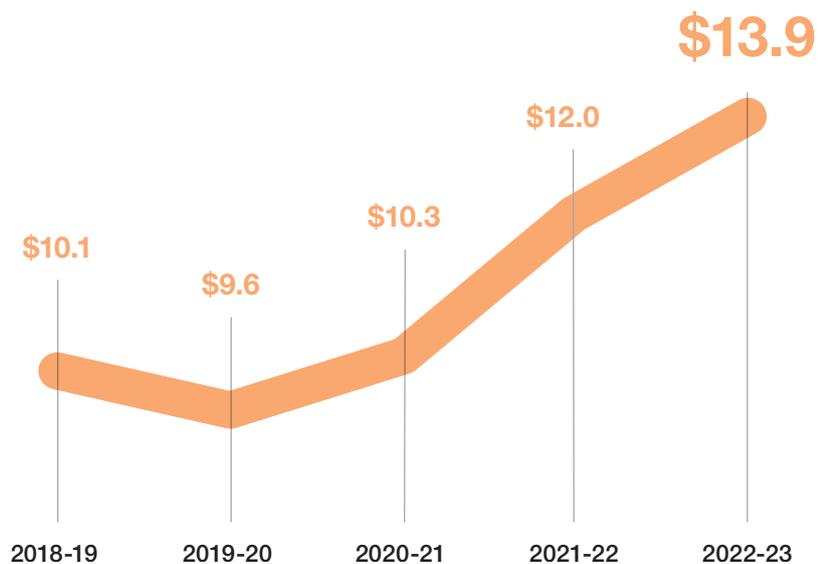
Total international exports, interstate trade and change in stocks

South Australia's total value of direct international exports, net interstate trade and change in stocks increased by 15% from \$12 billion to \$13.9 billion over the year mainly due to the record grain production and overseas grain exports.

\$13.9 billion

Trade \$ billion

Figure 7. Five-year trend of primary industries' total international and net interstate trade (\$ billion) 2018-19 to 2022-23



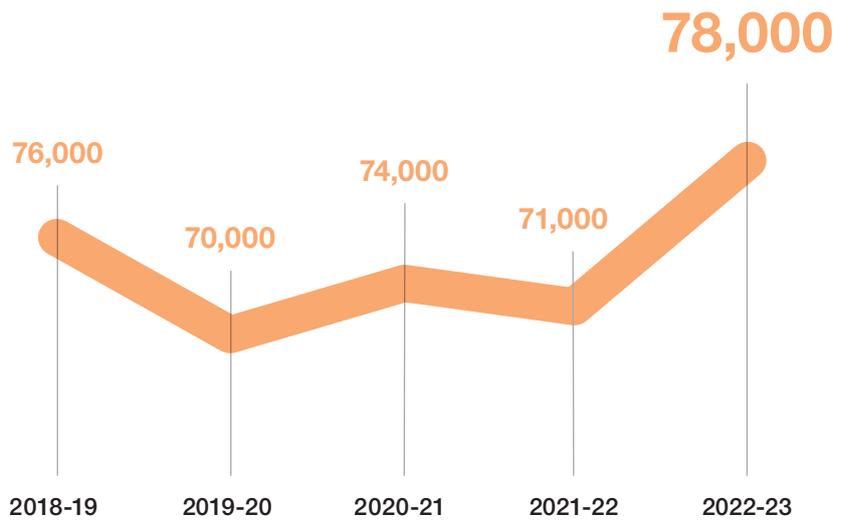
Economic contribution and employment

To enable consistent measurement of economic contribution (contribution to Gross State Product or GSP) and employment (Full Time Equivalents or FTE), a specific methodology has been adopted for reporting these measures. For further information regarding these methods, refer to the updates and changes in methods section.

Employment FTEs

In 2022-23, total employment in primary industries and associated processing (also referred to as food and agribusiness) was estimated to be around 78,000 FTEs (Figure 8). This was an increase of 10% from the previous financial year.

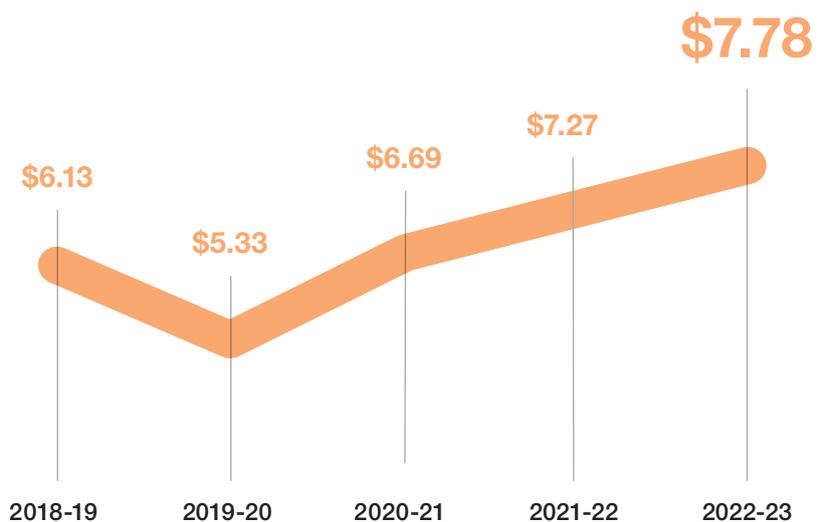
Figure 8. food and agribusiness employment (FTEs) 2018-19 to 2022-23



GSP \$ billion

Contribution to GSP (Figure 9) in terms of industry value added, from just primary production activity (agriculture, forestry and fishing) in 2022-23 was \$7.78 billion, up 7% on the previous year.

Figure 9. Contribution to GSP (\$ Billion) 2018-19 to 2022-23





Sector summaries



The sector performance summaries include the 2022-23 value of the major industries at the primary production and processing level. Comparisons with the previous year and over the past five years are also provided.

Primary production value is shaded to indicate how much of local production is processed in the state, exported interstate, or sent unprocessed overseas.

The processed value indicates the wholesale value of processed products. The totals are shaded to reflect the proportion that is exported internationally, interstate or sold in the South Australian market.



Field crops

Primary production value

Total (\$ million)	5,126
Change on 2021-22	+41.2%
Change on previous 5 yr avg	+92.6%
5-year trend	

Processed value

Total (\$ million)	1,639
Change on 2021-22	+1.6%
Change on previous 5 yr avg	-6.4%
5-year trend	

Field crops

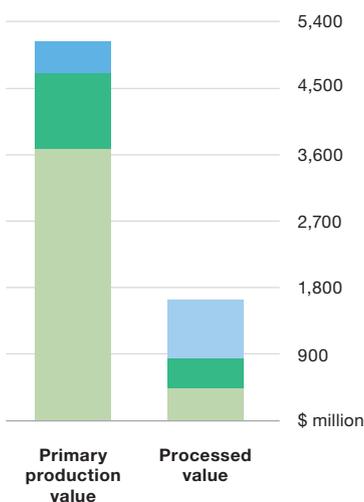


Figure 10. Field crops primary production and processed values (\$ million), 2022-23

Note: the primary production value does not include all commodity exports during the period, with \$1.4 billion of carry-over stocks from previous seasons.

Field crops include wheat, barley, hay, canola, seeds and pulses. Field crops production in 2022-23 was 12.8 million tonnes resulting in an increase of 51% from 2021-22 and the highest on record. Production was also 74% above the 5-year average for the state. This was driven by an ideal spring finish for a crop generally of good to excellent condition. This result exceeds the previous crop production record in 2016-17 of 11.1 million tonnes. The record production at high global grain prices, even with some weather damage downgrading of grains, has an estimated production value of \$5.13 billion, also well above the 2021-22 record high production value.

The production value increase was mostly driven by increase in value of wheat (up 58%) and barley (up 41%) production, which were in turn driven by increase in production volume. Wheat (including durum) production tonnage increased by 55% to 7.5 million and barley by 43% to 3 million tonnes.

Figure 10 shows that a vast majority of grains produced are exported as grain commodities and relatively smaller quantities are sent interstate or processed in the state.

Overseas exports of grains reached \$5.1 billion, an increase of 33% compared with 2021-22. With record grain production and high global demand, exports of grains increased substantially, especially in terms of value. This increase was mainly attributable to the increase in value of wheat and lentil exports. Wheat export value increased by 52% to reach \$2.6 billion and lentils increased by 64% to reach \$947 million, both of which were primarily driven by quantities exported.

The top three importers of South Australian wheat in 2022-23 were Indonesia (\$606 million), China (\$290 million) and Yemen (\$224 million). Exports of wheat increased substantially to Indonesia (up 92%), Yemen (204%), Philippines (101%), and Thailand (195%).

Lentil exports increased by 64% to reach \$947 million in 2022-23 driven primarily by an increase of 71% in quantity exported that reached almost a million tonnes. Although average price was slightly lower than the year before, it was 35% above the historical five-year average. The top three lentil markets in 2022-23 were India (\$414 million), Bangladesh (\$204 million), and United Arab Emirates (\$98 million).

Barley (including feed and malting barley) exports totalled \$752 million, up 21% compared with 2021-22. This increase was mainly due to increase in average price by 19% from \$371 per tonne to \$442 per tonne. Top importers of South Australian barley were Saudi Arabia (\$257 million), Qatar (\$102 million) and Vietnam (\$93 million).

Processing value of field crops industry slightly increased by around 2% compared with 2021-22 mainly because of an increase in processed value of hay and seeds. Compared with the previous 5-year average processing value was down by around 6%, mainly resulting from a decline in the wholesale value of barley (beer) processing with the closing of a major beer manufacturing facility in the state in June 2021. The reduced beer manufacturing capacity has been partially offset by the continued increase in scale of the craft brewing sector.

● Direct international export ● Processed locally ● Net interstate trade ● Local sales

Livestock

Primary production value

Total (\$ million)	2,392
Change on 2021-22	-19.1%
Change on previous 5 yr avg	+8.4%
5-year trend	

Processed value

Total (\$ million)	2,690
Change on 2021-22	-2.0%
Change on previous 5 yr avg	+1.4%
5-year trend	

The livestock industry includes beef, sheep, pigs and chicken meats, along with smaller sectors including eggs, kangaroo and goats. Total livestock production value in 2022-23 was recorded at \$2.39 billion, a decrease of 19% compared with the previous year. Decreases in production values of beef (down 27%) and sheep (down 21%) sectors, mainly driven by lower prices, mostly contributed to this decline. Pigmeat production also decreased through 2022-23 as a result of approximately 13% decline in number of pigs produced compared with the previous year. The poultry industry recorded growth with both chicken meat and egg production value up by 9% and 8%, respectively, largely fuelled by increase in price of chicken and eggs.

Livestock processing value was also down, by 2% to \$2.69 billion, mainly reflecting declines in processing values of beef (down 13%), pigmeats (down 10%) and goatmeats (down 30%). Despite increase in the amount of beef produced in the state, largely due to increased meat yield, wholesale value of beef processing declined because of the 13% fall in average price of beef compared with the previous year. These losses were partially offset by increase in the processing value of chicken meat (up 9%) and eggs (up 8%). Sheep meats processing value remained relatively stable with only a slight growth of 0.3%, despite a substantial increase in the number of sheep processed (mutton up by 32% and lamb up by 11%). Average sheep prices were relatively lower (mutton price down by 24% and lamb price down by 7%) than the previous year thereby offsetting much of the increase in volume. Despite the lower prices of beef and sheep in 2022-23 compared with the previous year, they remain historically high as reflected, to some extent, in the production and processed value being higher than the previous five-year average.

Sheep meats and beef are South Australia's largest livestock products exports. In 2022-23 the value of overseas export of livestock products was \$910 million, which is a decline by 7% from 2021-22. Exports were down across most livestock sectors with decline in value of exports of beef (down 11% to \$202 million), sheep meats (down 3% to \$591 million) and goat meat (down 48% to \$19 million) contributing the most to this decline. Beef exports value was driven down by lower price (down 14%) compared with 2021-22 although price on average remained higher than historical average. Similarly sheep meats export was also down because of lower export price of mutton (down 24%) and lamb (down 7%). However, quantities of both beef and sheep meats exported were higher than the previous year.

In terms of exports value, the USA (\$353 million), China (\$117 million), South Korea (\$94 million) and Japan (\$69 million) were the top destinations for South Australia's livestock products. Lamb, beef and mutton were the top three products imported by the USA totalling a value of \$331 million. In case of China, top products were lamb (\$75 million), sheep skins (\$9 million) and beef (\$6.5 million). While South Korea imported mostly beef (\$51 million) and lamb (\$42 million), beef (\$45 million) and lamb (\$22 million) constituted Japan's major livestock products imports from South Australia.

Livestock

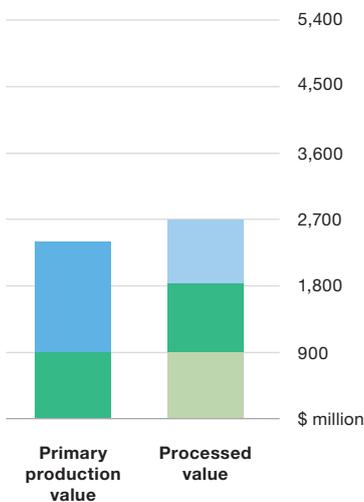


Figure 11. Livestock primary production and processed values (\$ million), 2022-23

● Direct international export ● Processed locally ● Net interstate trade ● Local sales





Horticulture

Primary production value

Total (\$ million)	1,171
Change on 2021-22	-19.2%
Change on previous 5 yr avg	-2.0%
5-year trend	

Processed value

Total (\$ million)	1,813
Change on 2021-22	-10.9%
Change on previous 5 yr avg	-0.5%
5-year trend	

Horticulture

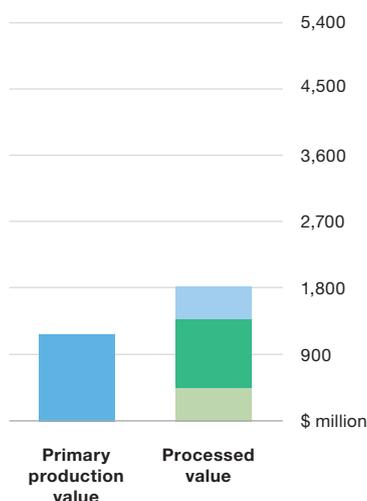


Figure 12. Horticulture primary production and processed values (\$ million), 2022-23

Over 40 horticultural products are measured in the scorecard, with the largest being potatoes, tomatoes, almonds and citrus. In 2022-23, the value of primary horticultural production was almost \$1.2 billion, a decline of 19% on the previous year. The main drivers were decreases in the production values of potatoes, almonds, tomatoes and mushrooms. Almond production value decreased by 31% to \$135 million, on the back of a lower production volume (down 27%) and lower price (down 5%). Tomato production volume declined by 10% and average farmgate price dropped by 27% which resulted in a total production value 34% below 2021-22. Potato production tonnage increased slightly by almost 4% but farmgate price fell by 13% as a result of which production value fell by 10%. While decline in average farmgate price of citrus (down by 20%) was mainly responsible for its lower production value in 2022-23, in the case of mushroom dip in both price (down 15%) and tonnage (down 14%) contributed to decline in production value (down 27%).

Figure 12 shows that all horticultural produce are processed within the state. The scorecard considers even simple processes like washing and packing as processing. The processed value in 2022-23 was recorded at \$1.8 billion, down by almost 11% on the year prior, resulting mainly from a decline in wholesale values of almonds, citrus, potatoes, tomatoes and mushrooms.

Total horticulture overseas export was \$452 million, up by 23% from 2022-23. Exports of almonds, which recorded an increase of 45% in 2022-23, reached \$263 million and contributed to more than 90% of the overall increase in total horticultural exports. A smaller almond crop in 2022-23 meant that exports most likely included a lot of carry-over stock from the previous season (Australian Tree Crop, 2023) and interstate imports. Exports increased in volume to China (up 37% to 14,000 tonnes), Spain (up 325% to 6,200 tonnes) and Turkiye (up 212% to 2,600 tonnes).

Citrus sector exports fell by 5% to \$121 million as result of a decline in volume of fruit exports (74,000 tonnes in 2021-22 to 66,000 tonnes in 2022-23).

Increase in exports of potatoes (up 27% to \$20 million) and grape juice (up 18% to \$12.5 million) also contributed to the increase in total horticultural exports in 2022-23.

● Direct international export ● Processed locally ● Net interstate trade ● Local sales



Wine

Primary production value



Processed value



Wine

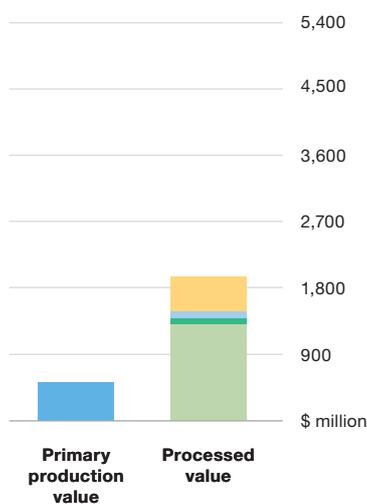


Figure 13. Wine primary production and processed values (\$ million), 2022-23

The wine sector recorded decreases in value for both primary production (winegrapes production) and processing (wine production). The total reported crush of South Australian winegrapes in 2023 was 661,984 tonnes. This was 18% below the 2022 crush of 806,059 tonnes, and 14% below the 10-year average (2013-2022) of 772,799 tonnes (Wine Australia, 2023). Total crush in most regions declined compared with 2022 with exception of Barossa Valley where it was up 33%.

The total estimated value of the crush (production value) was \$515 million, 17% less than in 2022, reflecting the decreased volume combined with a slight decrease in the overall average value, which reduced by 2% from \$711 per tonne in 2022 to \$700 per tonne (Wine Australia, 2023).

Wine processing value was estimated to be \$1.9 billion, down by around 18%, mainly reflecting decreased volume of wine produced, following a decline in winegrape production.

Total value of South Australian wine export declined by 6% to \$1.3 billion in 2022-23. This export performance was well below the previous five-year average and was driven by a global decline in wine consumption across many mature markets. The overall value decline was mainly driven by a decline in exports to United Kingdom (down 8% to \$238 million), Singapore (down 25% to \$111 million), Canada (down 8% to \$120 million) and the USA (down 1% to \$164 million) which collectively accounted for 95% of the total \$74 million decline in state's total wine exports. This decline was despite volume of wine exports to those destinations increasing in 2022-23 compared with 2021-22 reflecting the decline in the average value of wine. The average value of wine exported decreased in the United Kingdom (down 11% to \$1.87 per litre), the USA (down 28% to \$1.98 per litre), Singapore (down 25% to \$17.93 per litre) and Canada (down 38% to \$2.03 per litre). Among the major markets, only Hong Kong recorded growth, with exports increasing by 38% to \$190 million and average value increasing by 18% from \$26 per litre to \$30 per litre.

● Direct international export ● Processed locally ● Net interstate trade ● Local sales ● Change in stocks

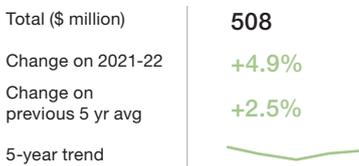


Seafood

Primary production value



Processed value



Seafood

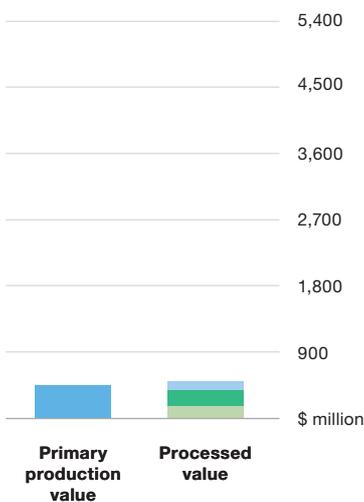


Figure 14. Seafood primary production and processed values (\$ million), 2022-23

The seafood sector includes fisheries and aquaculture production such as Southern Rock Lobster, Southern Bluefin Tuna, oysters, prawns and abalone. The sector had been negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and loss of major markets such as Rock Lobsters to China. Production value of seafood increased by 5% to reach \$448 million, which is still below the pre-pandemic level but it is at par the previous five-year average. The increase in value of production was due to increase in the value of wild catch fisheries (up 3% to \$194 million) mainly driven by increase in Southern Rock Lobsters (up 7% to \$85 million), sardines (up 6% to \$31 million) and crabs (up 20% to \$8 million). Aquaculture production was estimated to be \$254 million, up by 7% from 2021-22, mainly as a result of 15% increase in the average export price of Southern Bluefin Tuna.

Seafood exports recorded a decrease of 17% in 2022-23 compared with 2021-22. The decline was mainly due to fall in exports of Southern Bluefin Tuna that was recorded in 2022-23. Although Southern Bluefin Tuna production in 2022 and 2023 were consistent with the previous three years, a large proportion was exported in July and August 2023, which is outside of this reporting period and hence was not counted as 2022-23 exports. Exports of rock lobster and abalone were also down by 5% and 21% respectively.

● Direct international export ● Processed locally ● Net interstate trade ● Local sales



Dairy

Primary production value

Total (\$ million)	341
Change on 2021-22	+29.4%
Change on previous 5 yr avg	+37.6%
5-year trend	

Processed value

Total (\$ million)	725
Change on 2021-22	+6.9%
Change on previous 5 yr avg	+23.4%
5-year trend	

Dairy

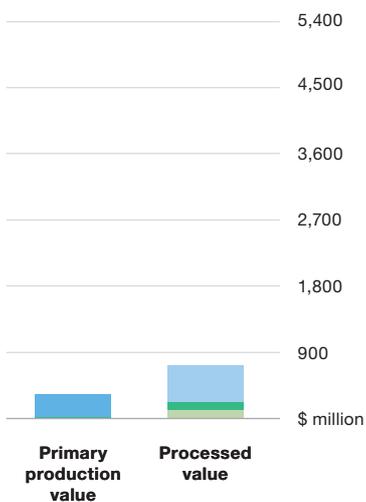


Figure 15. Dairy primary production and processed values (\$ million), 2022-23

The 2022-23 season saw a continuation of strong farmgate milk prices (and high milk costs). Nevertheless, milk production contracted by 5% nationally compared with the previous season. Similarly in South Australia, despite dairy farms having predominantly experienced positive seasonal conditions with above average pasture growth and fodder yields leading to increased milk production per cow, and higher farmgate milk prices, milk production still decreased by more than 3% to 474 million litres (Dairy Australia, 2023) due to high input costs and competing uses for dairy farming land.

Farmgate milk price increased by 34% on 2021-22 to reach a historically high of 71.9 cents per litre resulted in primary production value of \$341 million which is an increase of 29% on the previous year, and 38% above the five-year average. This increase in price and increase in manufacturing, especially cheese, has meant that dairy processing value increased by almost 7% on the previous year.

Exports of dairy products from South Australia in 2022-23 was \$127 million, an increase of 2% from the previous year but 50% above the previous 5-year average. This increase was mainly driven by the 80% increase in value cheese exports (\$56 million) which culminated from 54% increase in volume of cheese exports (7,800 tonnes) and 17% increase in average export price. This increase offset much of the losses in export of milk powder which decreased by 22% to \$66 million in 2022-23. However, export of milk powder remained 20% above the previous 5-year average.

● Direct international export ● Processed locally ● Net interstate trade ● Local sales



Wool

Primary production value

Total (\$ million)	460
Change on 2021-22	+4.3%
Change on previous 5 yr avg	-9.6%
5-year trend	

Processed value

Total (\$ million)	94
Change on 2021-22	+4.9%
Change on previous 5 yr avg	-7.4%
5-year trend	

Wool

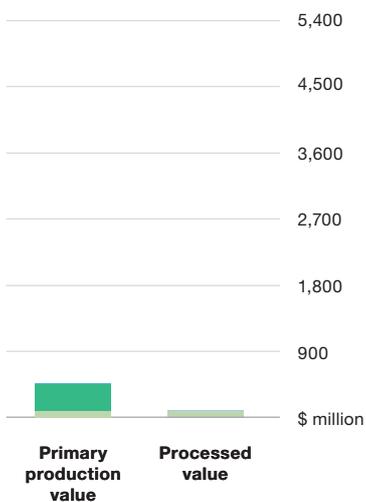


Figure 16. Wool primary production and processed values (\$ million), 2022-23

The favourable conditions for sheep and wool production and abundant pasture availability in key wool producing regions maintained average cut per head at historically high levels in most states. South Australian shorn wool production for 2022-23 was estimated to be 56.7 million kilograms greasy wool, up 1.1% on 2021-22 (Australian Wool Innovation, 2023). Some improvement in average farmgate price of wool meant production value as 4% higher than the previous year and reached \$460 million.

Wool processing (carbonised and scoured wool) value also increased by nearly 5% but was still 7% below the previous 5-year average indicating export have not yet rebounded back to pre-pandemic levels. The wool sector was significantly impacted by reduced demand and prices during the pandemic.

A significant amount of South Australian greasy wool is exported via Melbourne and not recorded as South Australian export, with a relatively smaller proportion exported directly through South Australia. Although total wool exports from Australia declined slightly in terms of value in 2022-23, direct wool exports from South Australia (including greasy shorn and cleaned wool) increased by 20% to reach \$174 million. Despite the rebound of direct export volume to pre-pandemic levels, the overall value remains lower. This discrepancy is attributed to the fact that the average export price of wool has remained below the five-year average.

● Direct international export ● Processed locally ● Net interstate trade ● Local sales



Forestry

Primary production value



Processed value



Forestry

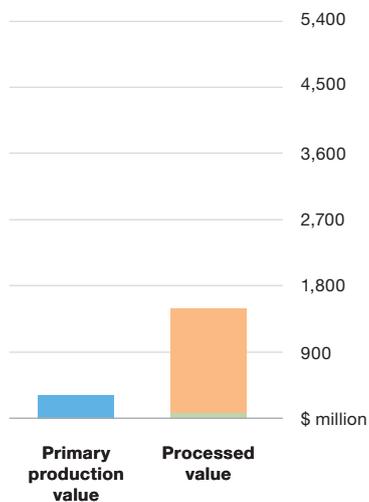


Figure 17. Forestry primary production and processed values (\$ million), 2021-22

Note, interstate trade includes products destined for international export

Forestry production includes softwood and hardwood logs, with forestry processing including wood and paper products. Forestry production and processing data reported here is from 2021-22, which is the latest data available from the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resources Economics and Sciences (ABARES). However, forestry export data reported is from the 2022-23 financial year and sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

Forestry primary production value in 2021-22 was almost 18% more than the previous year due to increase in volume of logs harvested (up by 9%) and average price (up 8%). However, production value still sits almost 10% below the five-year average.

Processing value in 2021-22 was up by almost 5% compared with the year before mostly because of increase in sales of wood products (up 11%).

The repercussions of China's 2020 ban on Australian timber were still evident in the 2022-23 period. Direct timber exports from South Australia experienced a further decline, reaching just over \$100,000 compared to the pre-ban figure of \$3.6 million. Nationally, timber exports also continued to decrease, reaching slightly over \$100 million, a significant drop from the \$675 million recorded in 2018-19.

It's noteworthy that a substantial portion of South Australia's timber exports from the south-east is routed through Portland and accounted in Victorian export statistics. The decline in timber exports from Portland is indicative of the ban's impact on South Australia, declining from over \$130 million in 2018-19 to around \$13 million in 2022-23. This decline underscores the lasting effects of the ban on the timber trade in the region. While the ban was officially lifted in May 2023, any potential rebound in exports were not yet realised in 2022-23.

● Direct international export ● Processed locally ● Interstate and local

Food and wine supply chain

Key highlight for 2022-23 include:

↑ 11%

Gross food and wine revenue

Increase by 11% (up \$2.58 billion) to reach \$26.65 billion (table 2). This increase is mainly attributable to the increased overseas exports of grains.

↑ 12%

Gross food revenue

(excludes wine) increased by around 12% (up \$2.64 billion) to \$24.46 billion (Table 3). Food revenue increases were mainly driven by an increase in value of food commodity (grains) exports.

↑ 37%

Value of overseas exports

(Table 2 and Table 3) of food commodity (excludes feed grains) increased by 37% (up by \$1.2 billion).

↓ 2%

Gross wine revenue

decreased by around 2% to reach \$2.19 billion (Table 4), mainly because of a decrease in overseas exports of wine (down 6% or \$77 million).

**\$26.65
billion**

Gross food and wine revenue increased by 11% which is well above the long term average annual growth rate of 4% recorded since 2001-02.

Food and wine revenue

Table 2. South Australia's food and wine revenue (\$ million) summary, 2022-23

	2022-23 (\$ million)	Change from 2021-22 (\$ million)	5-year trend
Gross food and wine revenue	26,650	+ 2,583	
Finished food and wine exports	3,206	-34	
Food commodity exports	4,442	+1,201	
Net Interstate processed food & wine sales	2,594	+46	
Net Interstate food commodity sales	1,673	+290	
Retail trade sales	11,100	+797	
Food service sales	3,634	+284	

Food revenue

Table 3. South Australia's food revenue (\$ million) summary, 2022-23

	2022-23 (\$ million)	Change from 2021-22 (\$ million)	5-year trend
Gross food revenue	24,457	+2,636	
Finished food exports	1,902	+43	
Food commodity exports	4,442	+1,201	
Net Interstate processed food sales	2,518	+32	
Net Interstate food commodity sales	1,673	+290	
Retail trade sales	10,652	+792	
Food service sales	3,270	+279	

Wine revenue

Table 4. South Australia's wine revenue (\$ million) summary, 2022-23

	2022-23 (\$ million)	Change from 2021-22 (\$ million)	5-year trend
Gross wine revenue	2,193	- 53	
International exports	1,304	-77	
Net Interstate Trade	76	+14	
Retail trade sales	448	+6	
Food service sales	364	+5	

Glossary of terms

Primary production value

This measures the value of a commodity at the local level of production (alternatively known as farmgate value). This represents the value of production to the primary producer.

Processed

Products that have been minimally or highly processed. The value is represented by the product's wholesale price into the local or export market (alternatively known as "finished" for food and wine products). It also includes unprocessed food products that are ready to eat, such as fruit or seafood.

Commodity exports

Commodity exports are products that have a minimal change from their natural form and require further processing before consumption – for example bulk grain, unprocessed wool or live animals.

International exports

The value of international exports of products reported by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) as being of South Australian origin, noting some South Australian products including forestry, wool and Rock Lobsters are often consolidated for international export through interstate ports and are not reported as being of South Australian origin. In these instances, these products are included in the scorecard's interstate trade totals.

Local sales

A measure of sales at wholesale value within the state. It includes the wholesale value of processed products minus the values of international exports and net interstate trade.

Net interstate trade and change in stocks

This represents the difference in the value of goods exported interstate from those that are imported from interstate, and any change in stocks. This includes products that are consolidated interstate for international export but not reported in ABS Statistics as South Australian international exports. For products that can be stored across years (mostly grain and wine), it also includes any change in stocks.

Primary industries and agribusiness revenue

This measures the revenue of primary production and associated processing. This includes the final sales of commodity primary industry products (mostly international and interstate exports of unprocessed grain, wool and live animals) plus the value of locally processed products (such as fresh and processed food, wine and wood products) at wholesale value.

Food retail sales

The value of food sales made through all retail stores including supermarkets and grocery stores, takeaway food, meat, fish, poultry, fruit and vegetable retailing, liquor retailing, bread and cake, and specialist food retailing.

Food service sales

The value of sales of food and beverages through restaurants, hotels, and tourism operations within South Australia. The calculation estimates the percentage of total sales that occur through these outlets. Prices used in this calculation are usually higher than those used at the retail level.

Food and wine gross revenue

An aggregate measure of revenue that includes international and interstate food and beverage exports and the value of food and beverage retail and service sales.

Updates and changes in methods

Economic contribution

In the 2017-18 and 2018-19 scorecards, contribution to GSP and employment was estimated by measuring the direct contribution of primary industries and processing, and the economic contribution of supply chain inputs to these sectors using the REMPLAN Input Output Model. From the 2019-20 scorecard onwards, contribution to GSP and employment measures were aligned with estimates which are based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Australian National Accounts and Labour Force survey data. For contribution to GSP, industries included in the estimates are Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing only as ABS data do not breakdown manufacturing, and contribution from food and beverage manufacturing industries to GSP is not available.

Wool

Wool scorecard, although not reported in the PIRSA scorecards before 2017–18, historically had not included the value of processing in the state. The scorecard method was updated in 2019 to better capture the value of wool processed within the state and was applied retrospectively to all years prior in order to capture processing.

Dairy

Milk powder processing had never been reported in the scorecard as the sector had remained relatively small. However, in the recent years, especially since mid-2017, milk powder processing in the state has been growing which is reflected in the remarkable growth in exports since in 2017-18. Therefore, milk powder processing has been included in since 2018-19.

Seafood

Seafood production data (especially aquaculture species) used is the best estimates available at the time of writing based on projections by industry, and some species are subject to revision as improved production data becomes available.

Adjustment for inflation

Except for agriculture, forestry and fishing industry contribution to GSP, all estimates are not adjusted for inflation.

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