



Primary Industries Scorecard 2018–19



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Executive Summary

South Australia's primary industries are vital to the state's economy. Across the state, our grains, livestock, horticulture, wine, seafood, forests and dairy sectors are significant contributors to the state's exports.

In 2018–19, primary industries and agribusiness revenue totalled \$15.2 billion, an increase of 2% from the previous year. Despite very unfavourable seasonal conditions, gross value of production (GVP) for 2018–19 was \$7.9 billion, an increase of 13%. This increase was largely due to the higher average price for grains during the year. The strongest production value growth was in field crops (up 29%) and wool (up 24%).

The value of the state's international exports of agriculture, food, wine and forestry products was \$5.46 billion (down 18%). This represented 47% of the state's

total merchandise exports in 2018–19. Reduced grain production and increased demand from eastern states due to drought saw more grains being diverted interstate, leading to significant reduction in international exports. However, exports increased for dairy (25%), wool (19%), horticulture (12%), seafood (11%) and wine (3.5%).

Results for the full food and wine industry supply chain were slightly up overall. Combined gross food and wine revenue was up 0.5% to reach \$20.4 billion, with increases in net interstate trade of food commodities and finished foods, exports of wine, and local retail and food services sales of both food and wine. The biggest decreases across the chain were reduced overseas export of food commodities (grain) due to the lower overall production volume and the diversion of grains interstate to meet demand.

Introduction

To track the performance of South Australian primary industries, Primary Industries and Regions South Australia (PIRSA) has developed a series of industry scorecards which provide value chain measures of annual performance.

The 2018–19 scorecard includes primary industries sectors and associated processing such as field crops, livestock, horticulture, wine, seafood, dairy, forestry, wool, skins, seeds and animal feed.

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

The first of these measures 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), which include:

- the direct economic contribution of primary industries and processing
- the economic contribution of supply chain inputs to these sectors (examples include transport, fertiliser, packaging).

For continuity with previous scorecard reports (SA Food and Wine Scorecard), 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.

Note, 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 industry and agribusiness sectors, retail and food service contributions are not included.

Overview

Revenue

Total primary industries and agribusiness revenue for 2018–19 was \$15.2 billion, up 2% when compared to 2017–18. The main drivers of this growth were increases in overall industry revenue of wool (up 19%), horticulture (up 12%), forestry (up 11%), and wine (up 6%). Industries recording a decline included field crops (down 9%) and livestock (down 2%).

Seasonal conditions impacted on grains production leading to a below average harvest volume of 5.8 million tonnes, down 16% when compared to 2017–18. Strong demand from New South Wales and Queensland on the back of severe drought, coupled with the already reduced harvest, led to grains exports reducing by 50%. While overall production value of field crops was up due to stronger prices, total industry revenue declined due to lower export values (Note 2017–18 export totals included significant residual stocks from 2016–17).

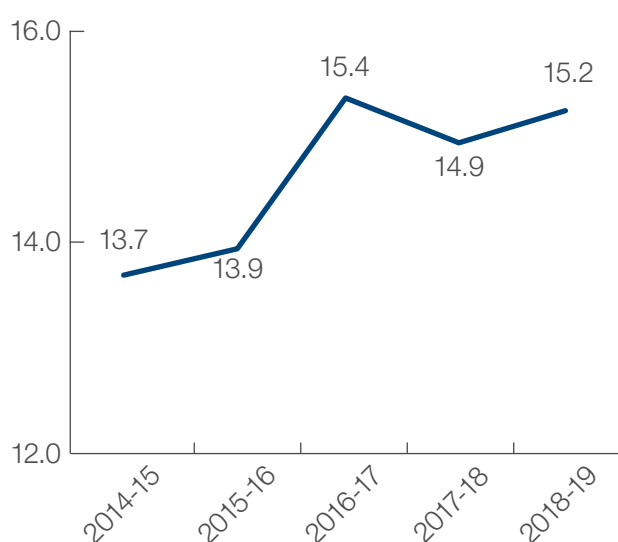


Figure 1. Five-year trend of SA's primary industries and agribusiness revenue (\$billion) from 2014–15 to 2018–19. Figures for 2017–18, 2016–17, and 2014–15 have been revised.

The decline in livestock industry revenue was mainly due to a reduction in beef processing capacity in the state. A fire at one of South Australia's major beef and sheep meat processors in 2018 significantly impacted on the processing capacity throughout 2018–19, and also contributed to the reduction in the value of red meat exports.

Overseas exports of live animals also significantly reduced by over 90%, from \$56 million in 2017–18 to just \$3 million in 2018–19. The value of pork and sheep meat production and processing increased mainly because of higher prices in 2018–19. Wool had an exceptional result due to increasing prices for the second straight year despite a decrease in the volume produced.

Wine industry revenue increased by 6% to reach \$2.3 billion as a result of increased wine grape production and wine grape prices.

Total horticulture industry revenue was up 12% to reach \$1.77 billion. A number of major crops including citrus (up 37%), potatoes (up 30%), tomatoes (up 29%), and cucumbers and capsicums (23%) grew in revenue, whereas apples and pears, and cherries declined in revenue in 2018–19.

The dairy industry showed moderate improvement in primary production and processing mainly due to a 10% increase in farm gate milk price in 2018–19. Despite recent improvements, dairy production value remains below the 2014–15 level.

Seafood production revenue increased slightly and saw an increase in direct exports by 11% from \$238 million in 2017–18 to \$264 million in 2018–19. Increases in the export of Southern Bluefin Tuna (up 8% to \$124 million) and Abalone (up 8% to \$37 million) were recorded.

Forestry revenue increased by 11% from \$1.96 billion to \$2.2 billion. This was due to a 20% increase in the value of the state's wood product processing.

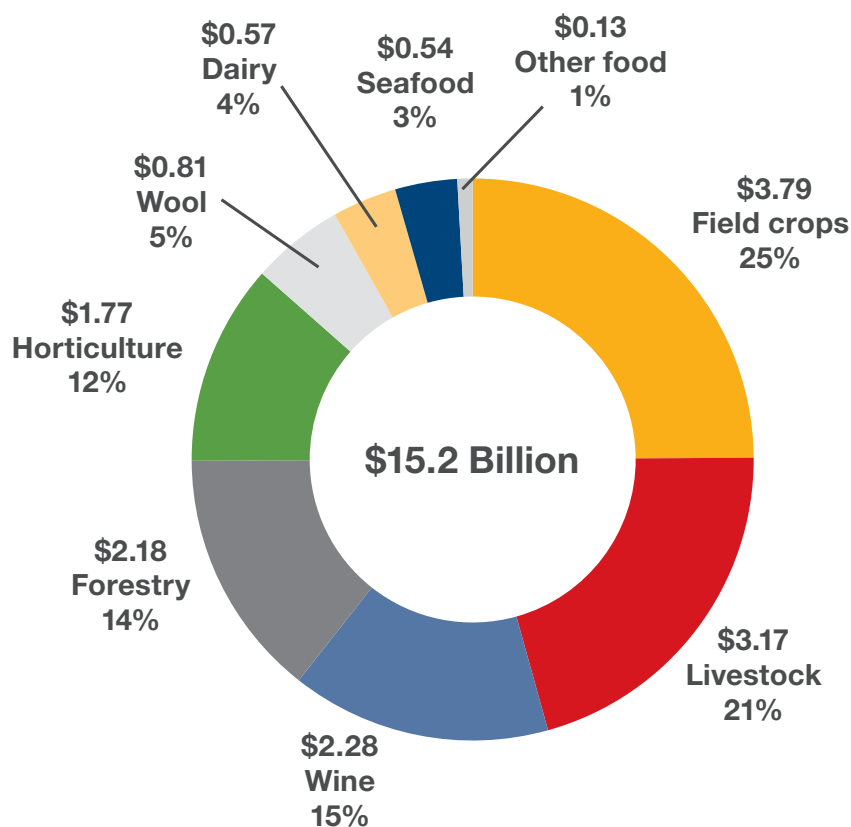


Figure 2. Composition of the 2018–19 primary industries and agribusiness revenue (\$ billion)

Economic Contribution and Employment

The contribution that primary industries make to the state's economy include:

- the direct contribution of primary industries and processing
- the economic contribution of supply chain inputs to these sectors (examples include transport, fertiliser, packaging).

Primary industries and agribusiness contributed \$15.9 billion to Gross State Product (GSP) (value added measure). The sectors also supported 115,723 jobs.

Table 1. Contribution to GSP (\$ million, value added measure)

| | 2018–19 |
|--------------|---------------|
| Direct | 7,576 |
| Supply Chain | 8,347 |
| Total | 15,923 |

Table 2. Employment (No. of Jobs) supported by primary industries and processing

| | 2018–19 |
|--------------|----------------|
| Direct | 58,218 |
| Supply Chain | 57,505 |
| Total | 115,723 |

In estimating the contribution to GSP and number of jobs supported in 2018-19, contribution to GSP and total employment supported by employees' expenditures, also known as consumption effects, were excluded. Thus, the big difference in the 2018-19 and 2017-18 figures are a result of change in method used in the estimation. More details can be found in the Updates and Changes in Methods section in page 23.

Total International Exports, Interstate Trade and Change in Stocks

Total international exports of agriculture, food, wine and forestry commodities decreased by 18% in 2018–19. However, the total value of direct international exports, net interstate trade and change in stocks declined only slightly (2%) over the year due to an increase in net interstate trade which saw a significant increase in interstate grains trade to New South Wales and Queensland.

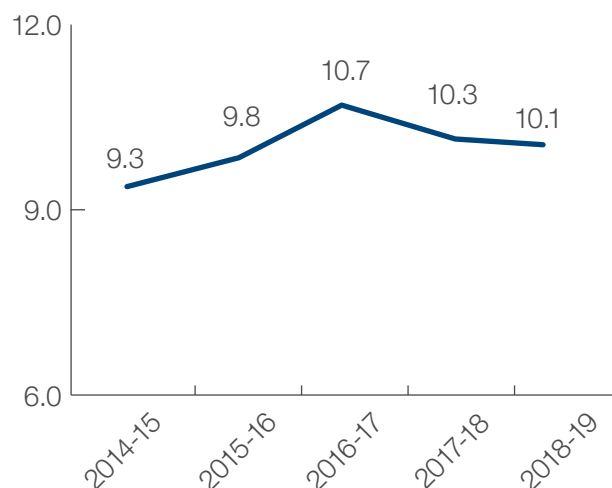


Figure 3. Five-year trend of primary industries' total international and net interstate trade (\$ billion) 2014–15 to 2018–19

Exports

Exports of South Australian primary industries and associated processing industries were worth \$5.46 billion in 2018–19. Overall value of direct international exports fell by 18% from 2017–18 mainly due to the decrease in the value of grains exports by 50% and meat by 12%. This resulted in the share of primary industries exports decreasing from 55% to 47% of the state's total export value.

Amongst the industries, the dairy industry recorded the biggest percentage growth in exports by 25% (up \$15 million to \$72 million), followed by an increase in wool value by 19% (up \$37.5 million to \$239 million). Horticulture and seafood exports also increased by 12% (up \$37 million to \$343 million) and 11% (up \$25 million to \$264 million) respectively. Wine exports increased by 3.5% from \$1.85 billion in 2017–18 to \$1.92 billion in 2018–19.

The top ten export destinations for South Australian agriculture, food, wine and forestry commodities in 2018–19 are shown in figure 5. The growth of a selection of the state's major export markets are shown in figure 6.

China was the biggest international customer in 2018–19, importing goods worth more than \$1.3 billion (more than the following top three markets combined). Export growth to China has been remarkable since 2014–15, while exports to USA

have been decreasing. A notable entry into the list of top ten export markets was Belgium moving six places up in 2018–19. Belgium largely imported canola (up 35% to \$132 million) and wine (up 13% to \$18.5 million). South East Asian destinations like Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam were not in the top ten list in 2018–19 because they largely import field crops, which were down significantly.

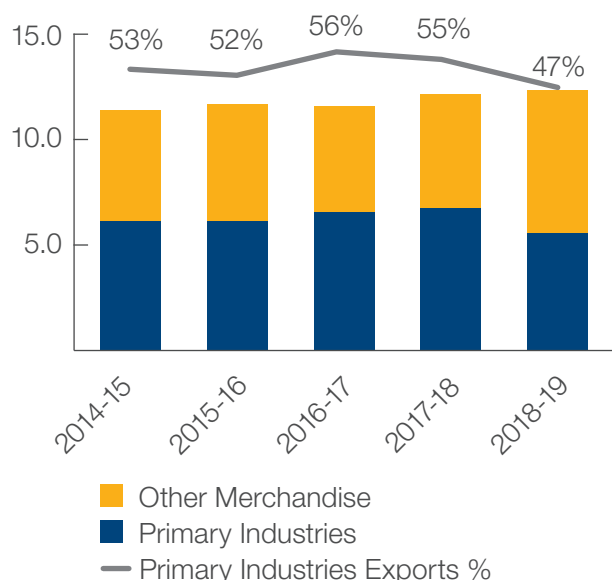


Figure 4. Primary Industries International exports in comparison with total SA merchandise exports, 2014–15 to 2018–19

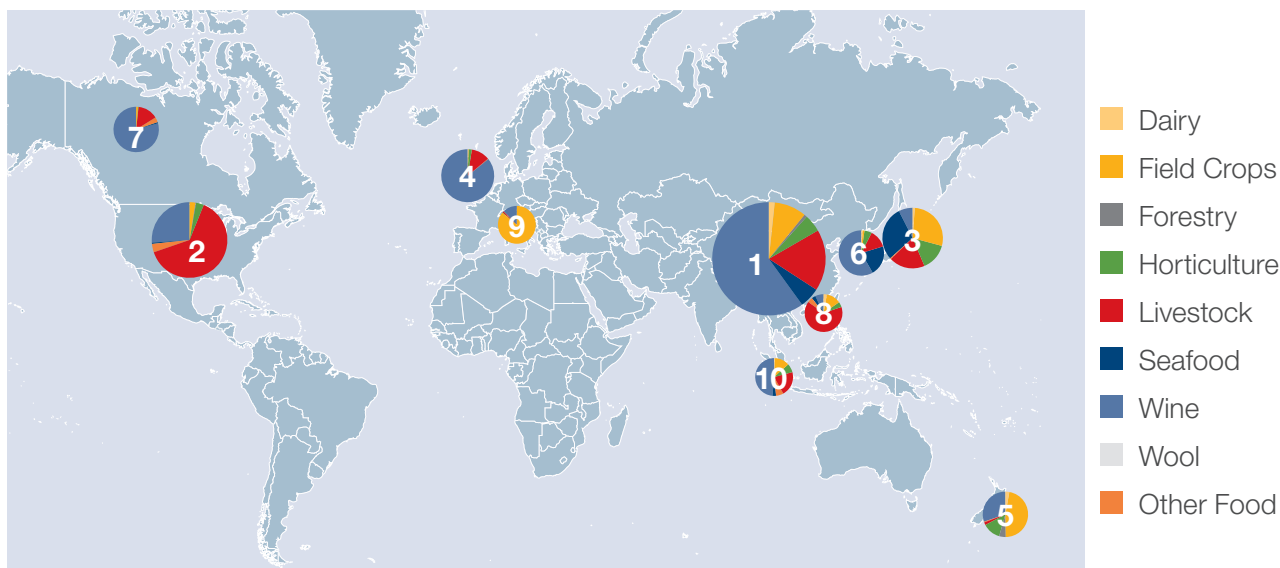


Figure 5. Top 10 export markets for South Australia's primary industries and agribusiness in 2018-19.

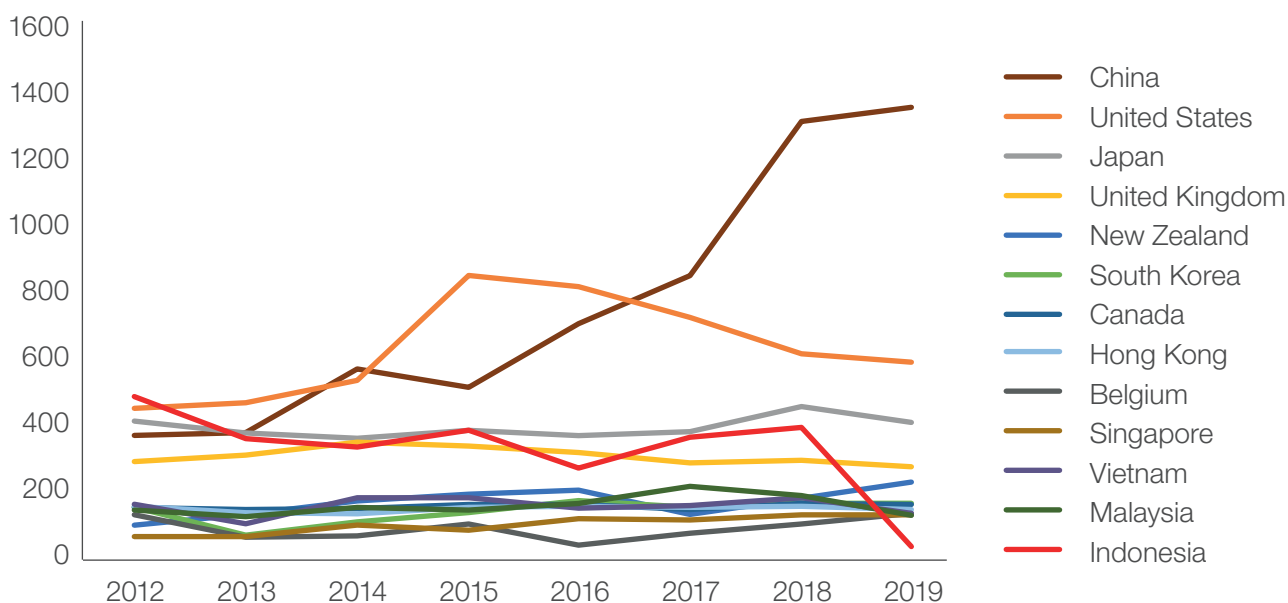


Figure 6. SA's major export markets and their growth in the past eight years (\$ M)

Sector Summaries

The sector summaries include the 2018–19 value of the major industries at the primary production and processing level.

Field Crops

The field crops industry includes major products such as wheat, barley, hay, canola and lentils. The industry has been impacted by drought for the second year since the record harvest in 2016–17. Overall grains harvest volume decreased by 16% but the impact of the drought has been mixed across the state. Most regions recorded a decrease in the volume of grain production ranging from 2% in Yorke Peninsula to 57% in the Upper North.

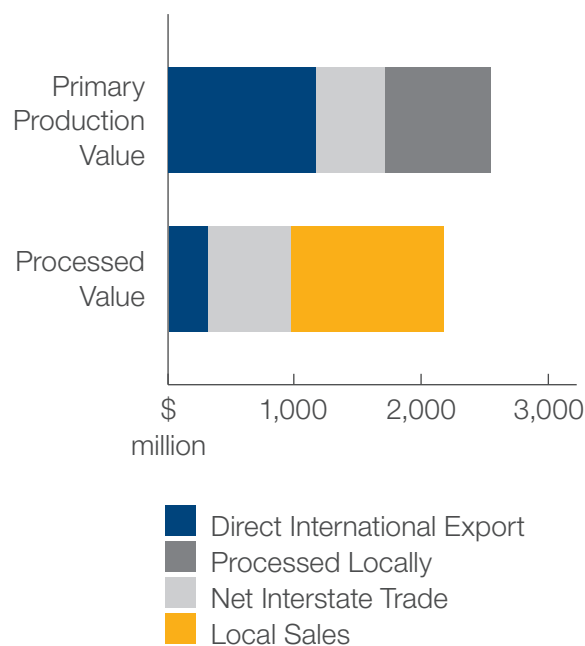
However, Eyre Peninsula (EP) and the Lower South East experienced increases in production with 1,100,250 tonnes produced in Lower EP (up by 70%). Total hay production value increased by 266% mainly led by an increase in hay farm gate prices in 2018–19.

Despite the overall decrease of grain production volume, primary production value increased by 29% when compared to 2017–18. This increase can be attributed to the rise (almost 40%) in the average grains farm gate price spurred by unprecedented demand from drought affected farms in New South Wales and Queensland.

Overseas export of grains totalled \$1.2 billion, declining by almost 50%. 2017–18 grain exports totalled \$2.4 billion, which included \$781 million worth of carry-over stocks from the previous season. Due to the overall decline in exports, total industry revenue declined by 9% (not shown in figure 7 but included in figure 2).

Overseas export of grains declined due to reduced production and more grains being diverted interstate to meet the demand from drought affected eastern states. This resulted in a significant increase in the net interstate trade of grain in 2018–19.

Processed value of field crops increased by 20% compared with 2017–18 due to an increase in the wholesale value of hay and feed grains. This was driven by increases in average feed and hay prices resulting from production shortages caused by severe drought.



| Field Crops | Total (\$ million) | 2017–18 | 2014–15 | 5-Year Trend |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| Primary Production Value | 2,446 | ↑ 29% | ↓ 0% | |
| Processed Value | 2,076 | ↑ 20% | ↑ 14% | |

Figure 7. Field crops primary production and processed values (\$ million), 2018–19. The primary production value does not include commodities export worth \$76m of carry-over stocks from the last season.

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.



Livestock

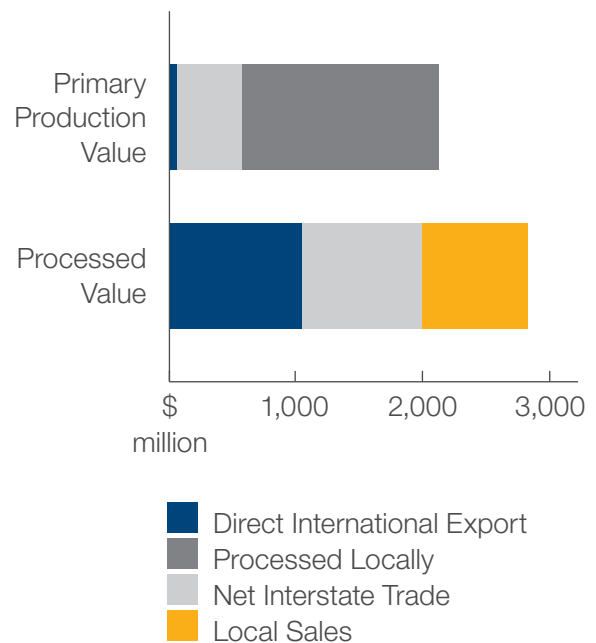
Major industries include beef, sheep, pig and chicken meats. In the terms of primary production value, the sector overall recorded modest growth in value of 5% (\$1.98 billion) compared with 2017–18. This growth resulted from an increase in the value of sheep meat production by 27% and an increase in the value of pig meat production by 9%. These were both driven by increases in average farm gate prices (lamb price up 22%, mutton 8% and pigs 12%).

However, the sector's processed value decreased by 6% due to the fall in the number of beef cattle processed following a fire at a major processor which stopped operations in the first half of 2018 and throughout 2018–19.

The value of processed chicken meat fell by 5% resulting from a decrease in the number of birds processed.

The livestock industry has also been impacted by drought conditions in many parts of the state.

Although prices have generally improved, high feed cost due to the feed shortage caused by the drought meant that profit margins remained slim for some sectors and regions.



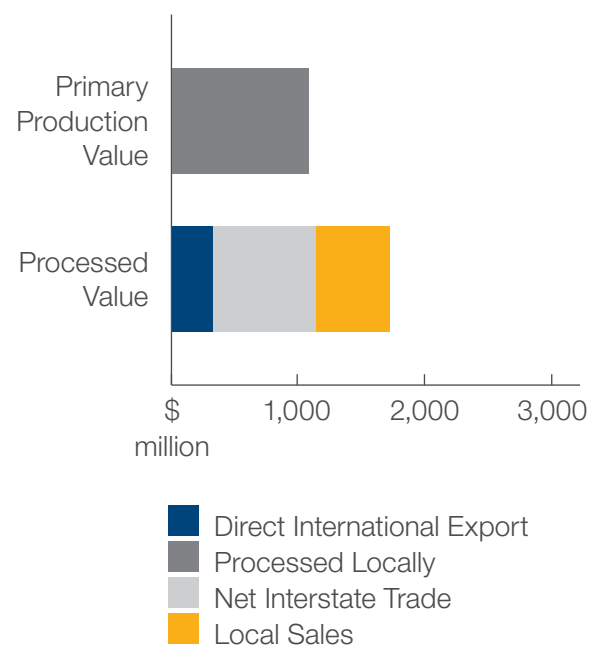
| Livestock | Total (\$ million) | 2017–18 | 2014–15 | 5-Year Trend |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| Primary Production Value | 1,986 | ↑ 5% | ↑ 24% | |
| Processed Value | 2,638 | ↓ -6% | ↓ -14% | |

Figure 8. Livestock primary production and processed values (\$ million), 2018–19



Horticulture

Horticultural products measured in the scorecard include potatoes, citrus, almonds and tomatoes. For the first time in the state's history, the value of primary horticulture production has exceeded the billion dollar mark and was recorded at \$1.08 billion, up 10% compared with 2017–18. Similarly, processed value also recorded an increase of 13% to reach \$1.76 billion. The overall growth in production and processed values was driven by increased production of almonds (up 21%), potatoes (up 29%), and cucumbers and capsicums (up 20%).



| Horticulture | Total (\$ million) | 2017–18 | 2014–15 | 5-Year Trend |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| Primary Production Value | 1,077 | ↑ 10% | ↑ 8% | |
| Processed Value | 1,766 | ↑ 13% | ↑ 18% | |

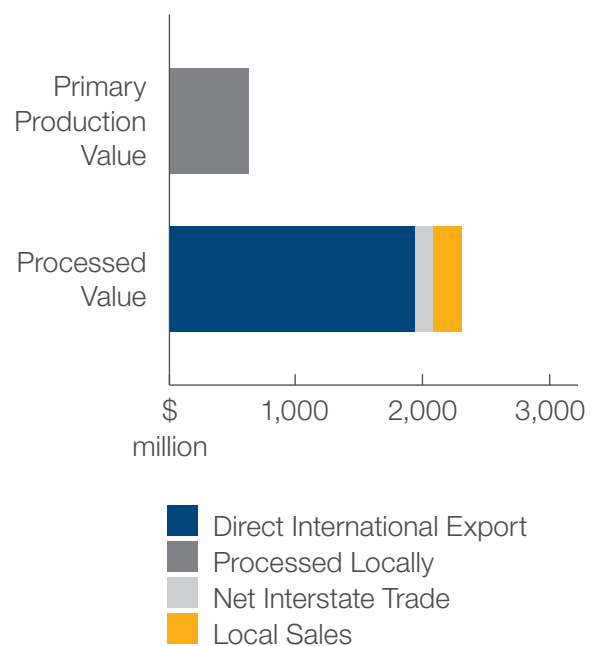
Figure 9. Horticulture primary production and processed values (\$ million)



Wine

The state's wine sector recorded modest increases in both primary production value (up 7%) and processed value (up 6%). Wine grape production for 2018–19 was 768,865 tonnes, valued at \$632 million. This was a 3% increase in tonnages harvested and a 7% increase in value.

Despite a tightening supply, the value of South Australia's wine exports has continued to grow with wine exports up by 3.5% to reach \$1.9 billion. This was led by strong demand from China where our wines continue to receive premium prices. The sector has experienced strong growth in recent years with production and processed values in 2018–19 recording growth of 34% and 43% respectively, compared with 2014–15.



| Wine | Total (\$ million) | 2017–18 | 2014–15 | 5-Year Trend |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| Primary Production Value | 632 | ↑ 7% | ↑ 34% | |
| Processed Value | 2,277 | ↑ 6% | ↑ 43% | |

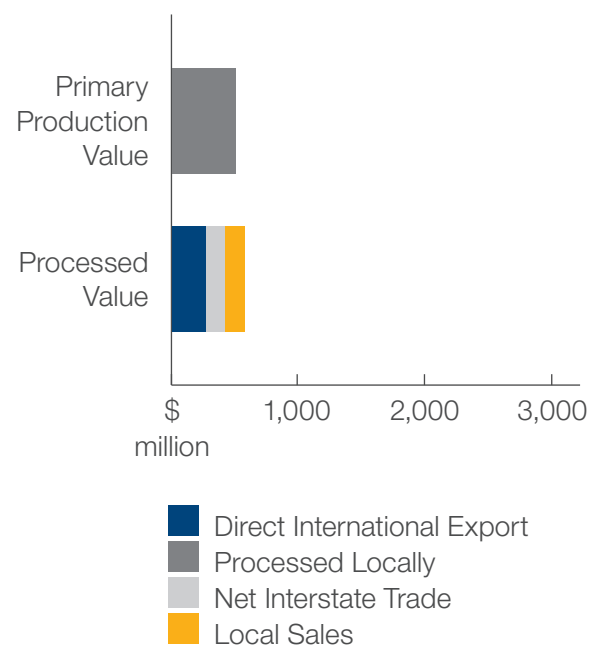
Figure 10. Wine primary production and processed values (\$ million), 2018–19



Seafood

The state's production of seafood includes Rock Lobster, Southern Bluefin Tuna, oysters, prawns and Abalone. Overall, the sector remained relatively stable in 2018–19 with increases in both primary production (3%) and processing values (5%). Seafood exports from South Australia increased by 11% from \$238 million in 2017–18 to \$264 million in 2018–19.

Increases in Southern Bluefin Tuna (up 8% to \$124 million) and Abalone (up 8% to \$37 million) exports offset a reduction in the export value of prawns, oysters and other shellfish. The production value of seafood has remained relatively stable over the past three years but was up by 15% when compared to 2014–15.



| Seafood | Total (\$ million) | 2017–18 | 2014–15 | 5-Year Trend |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| Primary Production Value | 480 | ↑ 3% | ↑ 16% | |
| Processed Value | 545 | ↑ 5% | ↑ 13% | |

Figure 11. Seafood primary production and processed values (\$ million), 2018–19

Seafood production data used is the best estimate available at the time of writing, and some species are subject to revision as improved production data becomes available.

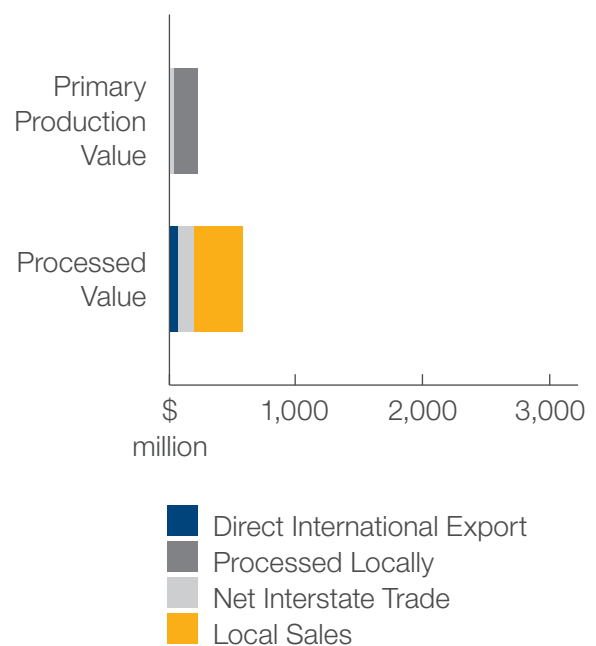


Dairy

The dairy sector recorded an 8% increase in production value in 2018–19, despite a decrease in the volume of milk produced. This reflected an increase in average farm gate milk prices of about 10%. Producers faced a range of challenges throughout the year including feed shortages resulting in record high feed and hay prices.

Processed value in the dairy sector grew by 3% to \$531 million and overseas exports rose by 25% to \$72 million compared to \$57 million in 2017–18. The rise in exports was led by the more than double of milk powder exports (167%) to reach \$38 million, however cheese exports fell by 28% compared with 2017–18.

Despite the recent improvements in the dairy industry, primary production value remains slightly below 2014–15 levels. Countering this is the strong growth in processing value by around 34% since 2014–15, led by an increase in milk powder processing and increased cheese processing capacity in the state.



| Dairy | Total (\$ million) | 2017–18 | 2014–15 | 5-Year Trend |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| Primary Production Value | 234 | ↑ 8% | ↓ 0% | |
| Processed Value | 531 | ↑ 3% | ↑ 34% | |

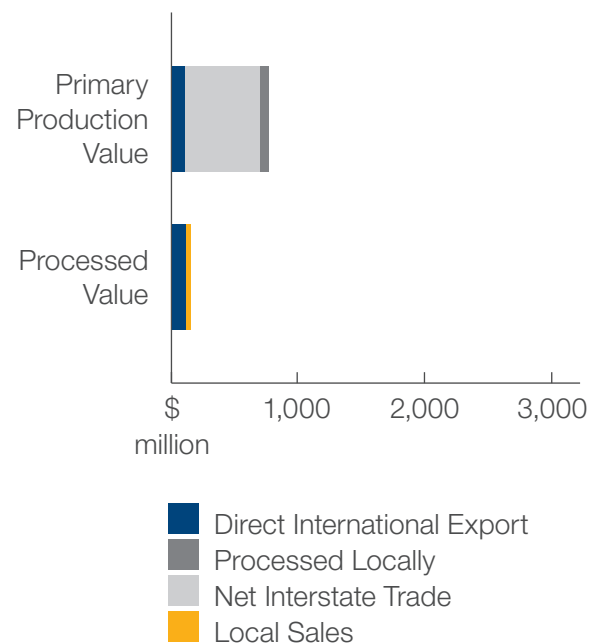
Figure 12. Dairy primary production and processed values (\$ million), 2018–19



Wool

Wool production declined by 8% to 54 million kilograms in 2018–19 due to destocking and lower wool yield per sheep mainly due to the drought. However, production value of the sector rose by 24% to reach \$706 million on the back of increased wool prices.

Total international wool exports (including greasy wool, processed wool) increased by 19% to \$239 million in 2018–19 driven by increase in both volume and price of wool exports. The sector has recorded substantial growth when compared with 2014–15 and a robust upward trend in the past five years driven by improved prices.



| Wool | Total (\$ million) | 2017–18 | 2014–15 | 5-Year Trend |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| Primary Production Value | 706 | ↑ 24% | ↑ 93% | |
| Processed Value | 140 | ↑ 10% | ↑ 79% | |

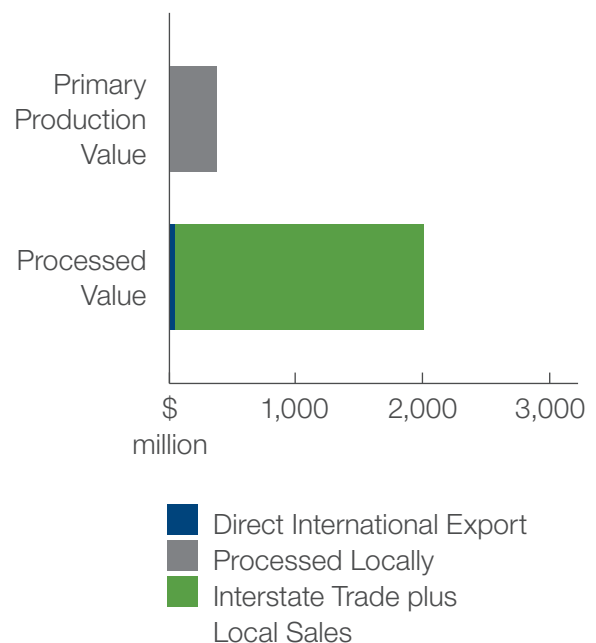
Figure 13. Wool primary production and processed values (\$million), 2018–19



Forestry

Forestry production includes softwood and hardwood logs. Processing sectors are wood products and paper products. Forestry data used in this report is for 2017–18, reflecting the latest data available from Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resources Economics and Sciences (ABARES).

At the primary production level, the sector remained relatively stable with a slight fall in production value of about 9% to \$334 million in 2017–18. However, processed value recorded growth of 9% to reach more than \$2 billion. Over the past five years both production and processing values have increased substantially by 47% and 37% respectively. This reflects an increase in harvest of both softwood and hardwood.



Note Interstate Trade includes some products destined for international export

| Forestry | Total (\$ million) | 2016–17 | 2013–14 | 5-Year Trend |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| Primary Production Value | 334 | ↓ -9% | ↑ 47% | |
| Processed Value | 2,122 | ↑ 9% | ↑ 37% | |

Figure 14. Forestry primary production and processed values (\$million), 2017–18

Primary Production Values

Production value grew in field crops (by 29%), wool (by 24%), horticulture (by 10%), and dairy (8%). Overall farm gate production value of South Australia's primary industries grew by 13% from \$6.97 billion to \$7.9 billion in 2018–19.

Table 3 is a summary of the change in production values compared to 2017–18 and 2014–15, and the trend in values over the previous five-year period.

- **Field crops:** Despite unfavourable seasonal conditions in many parts of the state which led to a 16% decrease in the season's grains harvest volume, field crops recorded overall production value growth of 29%. Growth was driven by increases in average prices due to strong demand from the eastern states which experienced decreased supply as a result of the drought. In 2018–19, average farm gate prices of wheat increased by 42%, barley by 20%, feed by 33%, and hay by 168%.
- **Livestock:** Overall the livestock industry recorded modest production value growth around 5% compared with 2017–18. Sheep and pig meats recorded growth of 27% and 9% respectively, driven by increase in average farm gate prices. In 2018–19, the average farm gate price of lamb was up 22% and mutton was up by 8%. Pig prices began improving during the latter part of 2018 with the average price increasing by 12% above the 2017–18 price. The value of beef production fell by 10%, mainly due to a decline in herd numbers (6%) and meat yield (6%), although some of the losses were offset by an increase in average price. The value of chicken production fell by 5% due to a decrease in the total number of chickens produced.
- **Dairy:** Farm gate value of dairy production increased by 8% in 2018–19 to \$234 million. The increase was due to a rise in the farm gate milk price by almost 10%. In terms of volume of milk produced, 496 million litres were produced in 2018–19 which was a decrease of almost 2% from 2017–18. The dairy industry has had some recent improvements but the value of milk production in 2018–19 remains below that of 2014–15.
- **Horticulture:** Primary production value of horticulture totalled \$1.08 billion, up 10% from 2017–18. Significant growth in value was recorded for potatoes (up 28%), citrus (up 23%), and almonds (up 25%) due to increases in volume and price. Other commodities that recorded significant growth in production volume were cucumbers and capsicum (up 20% collectively).
- **Seafood:** Overall seafood production remained steady with modest growth of 3% in both aquaculture and wild catch fisheries sectors. Rock Lobster production increased by 9% to reach \$136 million in 2018–19. Blue crabs were another top performer, growing by 11%. The seafood industry has experienced steady growth in the past five years and the value in 2018–19 was up by 16% when compared to 2014–15.
- **Wool:** Wool production value increased by 24% due to the strong average farm gate price of wool (up 36%). The value of wool production has increased significantly in the past five years and was up by 93% when compared to 2014–15.

- **Wine Grapes:** Grape crush volume increased by 3% in 2018–19 to 768,865 tonnes, delivering a 7% increase in the value of production to \$632 million. Wine grape production has been increasing steadily and was up by 34% when compared to 2014–15.
- **Forestry:** Forestry production value decreased by 9% in 2017–18 compared to 2016–17, reflecting a decrease in both the total volume of logs harvested (down by 6%) and the average price (down by 5%) of logs. Both

the volume and value of hardwood harvested increased (up by 6%) while the volume (down by 9%) and value (down by 15%) of softwood harvested fell by compared to 2016–17. When compared to 2013–14, both production and processing values have increased significantly which reflects increases in the harvest volume of softwood (up by 25%) and hardwood logs (up by 43%).

Table 3. South Australia's primary industries' production (farm gate value) by sector

| | Value \$ million | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | 2018–19 | Change from 2017–18 | Change from 2014–15 | 5-Year Trend |
| Field crops total | 2,446 | ↑ 29% | ↓ 0% | |
| Wheat | 967 | ↑ 8% | ↓ -6% | |
| Barley | 495 | ↑ 33% | ↑ 9% | |
| Other | 983 | ↑ 57% | ↑ 1% | |
| Livestock total | 1,986 | ↑ 5% | ↑ 24% | |
| Sheep | 783 | ↑ 27% | ↑ 60% | |
| Beef | 564 | ↓ -10% | ↑ 9% | |
| Chicken | 327 | ↓ -5% | ↑ 27% | |
| Pig | 192 | ↑ 9% | ↓ -4% | |
| Other | 120 | ↓ -1% | ↓ -10% | |
| Horticulture total | 1,077 | ↑ 10% | ↑ 8% | |
| Potatoes | 185 | ↑ 28% | ↑ 52% | |
| Citrus | 136 | ↑ 23% | ↑ 162% | |
| Almonds | 135 | ↑ 25% | ↓ -30% | |
| Other | 620 | ↑ 1% | ↓ -2% | |
| Wool | 706 | ↑ 24% | ↑ 93% | |
| Wine Grapes | 632 | ↑ 7% | ↑ 34% | |
| Seafood total | 480 | ↑ 3% | ↑ 16% | |
| Aquaculture | 211 | ↑ 3% | ↑ 11% | |
| Wild Catch Fisheries | 270 | ↑ 3% | ↑ 20% | |
| Forestry* | 334 | ↓ -9% | ↑ 47% | |
| Dairy total | 234 | ↑ 8% | ↓ 0% | |
| Total primary production | 7,894 | ↑ 13% | ↑ 17% | |

*Most recent forestry production data available is the ABARES 2017–18 data.

Food and Wine Supply Chain

Key highlights for 2018–19 include:

- Gross food and wine revenue increased by 0.5% to reach \$20.4 billion (Table 4).
- Gross food revenue decreased slightly by around 1% to \$17.6 billion (Table 5).
- Gross wine revenue increased by 9% to reach \$2.8 billion (Table 6).
- Value of finished food and food commodities exports fell by 3% and 46% (Table 5) respectively, whereas wine exports increased by 3.5% (Table 6).
- Retail and food service sales of finished food increased by 2.6% and 1.6% respectively to record a combined revenue of \$11.35 billion (Table 5).
- Retail and food service sales of wine both increased by more than 4% to record a combined revenue of \$770 million (Table 6).
- Gross food and wine revenue increased by 0.5% which is below the long term average annual growth rate of 3% recorded since 2001–02 (Figure 15).
- Overall, decreases in food commodities and finished food exports have been offset by increases in the value of net interstate trade of food commodities, finished food and wine, and modest increases in retail and food service sales.

Tables 4, 5 and 6 show how values along value chain contributed to gross food and wine revenue growth in 2018–19.

Table 4. South Australia's food and wine revenue (\$ million) summary, 2018–19, in comparison with 2017–18 and five-year trends








| Indicator | 2018-19 | Change from 2017-18 | 5-Year Trend |
|--|---------------|---------------------|---|
| Finished food and wine exports | 3,755 | ↑ 0.1% |  |
| Food commodity exports | 1,127 | ↓ -45.7% |  |
| Net Interstate processed food & wine sales | 2,430 | ↑ 13.5% |  |
| Net Interstate food commodity sales | 950 | ↑ 90.7% |  |
| Retail trade sales | 9,141 | ↑ 2.7% |  |
| Food service sales | 2,980 | ↑ 1.9% |  |
| Gross food and wine revenue | 20,382 | ↑ 0.5% |  |

Table 5. South Australia's food revenue (\$ M) summary, 2018–19, in comparison with 2017–18 and five-year trends









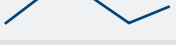


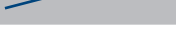
| Indicator | 2018–19 | Change from 2017–18 | 5-Year Trend |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---|
| Finished food exports | 1,839 | ↓ -3.1% |  |
| Food commodity exports | 1,127 | ↓ -45.7% |  |
| Net Interstate processed food sales | 2,296 | ↑ 7.2% |  |
| Net Interstate food commodity sales | 950 | ↑ 90.7% |  |
| Retail trade sales | 8,722 | ↑ 2.6% |  |
| Food service sales | 2,629 | ↑ 1.6% |  |
| Gross food revenue | 17,562 | ↓ -0.8% |  |

Table 6. South Australia's wine revenue (\$ M) summary, 2018–19, in comparison with 2017–18 and five-year trends

| Indicator | 2018–19 | Change from 2017–18 (%) | 5-Year Trend |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---|
| International exports | 1,916 | 3.5% |  |
| Net Interstate Trade/Change of stock | 134 | * |  |
| Retail trade sales | 419 | 4.2% |  |
| Food service sales | 351 | 4.1% |  |
| Gross wine revenue | 2,820 | 8.8% |  |

*Net interstate trade/change in stock value in 2017–18 was -\$203.5 million which represented a decline in total stocks - which supported increased exports in 2017–18

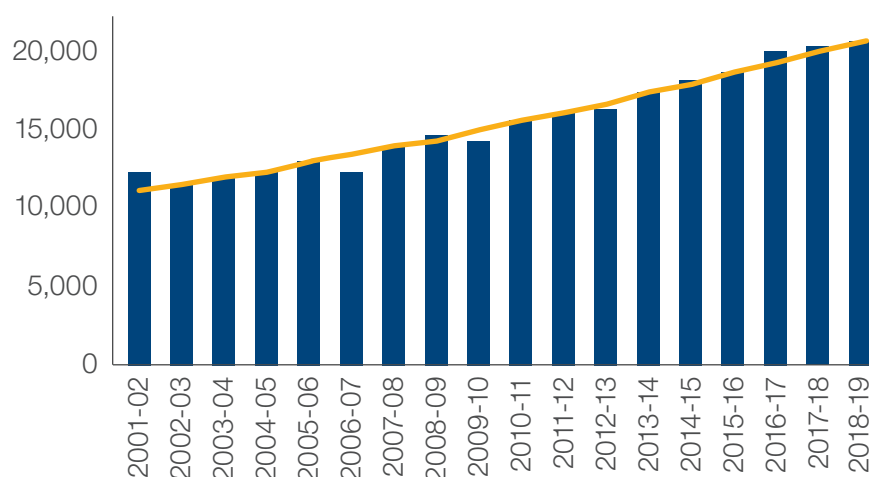


Figure 15. South Australian Gross Food and Wine Revenue (\$ million), 2001–02 to 2018–19

Glossary of Terms

Primary production value

This measures the value of a commodity at the local level of production (alternatively known as farm gate 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 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Export Statistics 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 imported 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 and Wine Specific Measures

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 Scorecard, contribution to GSP was estimated by measuring the direct contribution of primary industries and processing, the economic contribution of supply chain inputs to these sectors, and the economic contribution of the employees of the direct industries and the supply chain. However it was decided to exclude from the 2018–19 Scorecard and hereafter, contribution made by employees' expenditures or consumption effects. Similarly employment supported by the expenditures of employees of the direct industries and supply chain was also excluded when measuring the total employment supported by primary industries and processing.

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 has been updated in 2019 to better capture the value of wool processed within the states in 2018–19 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 in 2017–18 and 2018–19. Therefore, milk powder processing has been included in 2018–19 and, retrospectively, in 2017–18 scorecard.

Seafood

Seafood production data used is the best estimates available at the time of writing, and some species are subject to revision as improved production data becomes available.

Primary Industries and Agribusiness revenue

Because of the aforementioned changes/updates made in the 2017–18 wool and dairy scorecards, the 2017–18 total primary industries and agribusiness revenue has also been revised from \$14.8 billion to \$14.9 billion impacted by increase in dairy and wool industries revenue.

