Two way trade & investment

A$152 billion
total two-way trade in 2014 进出口总额

A$98 billion (RMB470 billion)
total export to China in 2014
澳向中国出口总量2014

A$64.5 billion (RMB310 billion)
China’s stock of investment in Australia at the end of 2014
中国在澳投资总量2014

A$58 billion
Australia’s stock of investment in China at the end of 2014
20% of world population

9% of world’s arable land

7% of world’s fresh water
Beef Australia 2015
澳大利亚全国牛肉展 2015年5月4日-9日
Thank you
The Australia-China Relationship – the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources

Paul McNamara
11 April 2016
The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR)

The two outcomes against which DAWR directs its resources are:

• DAWR develops and implements policies and programmes to ensure Australia's agricultural, fisheries, food and forestry industries remain competitive, profitable and sustainable.

• DAWR also supports the sustainable and productive management and use of rivers and water resources.
The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR)

DAWR provides advice and assistance to existing and potential exporters of agricultural and fisheries produce on the following:

- Technical market access
- Import conditions of destination countries
- Australian export legislation requirements
- Export documentation, including export permits, health and phytosanitary certificates, quality assurance arrangements
- Premises registration requirements
- Inspection procedures
The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR)

• Exporters must comply with importing country requirements before exporting agriculture products.

• Exporters can use the Department of Agriculture’s Manual of Importing Country Requirements (MICOR) to learn about these requirements that must be met before products and commodities can be accepted for import into specific overseas countries.


• For more information
  • Call 1800 900 090
The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR)
The Bilateral Relationship with China
Bilateral Trade Relationship with China

- Total agriculture, fisheries and forestry exports to China in 2015 was over $10.8 billion.
  - Key commodities include, wool, barley, beef, hides and skins, cotton

- Total agriculture, fisheries and forestry exports from China in 2015 was $2.8 billion.
  - Key commodities include, forestry products, highly processed foods (such as cereals), and seafood.
China-Australia Free Trade Agreement

- Entered into force on 20 December 2015.
- FTAs provide enhanced opportunities for agricultural exports through:
  - Elimination and/or progressive reduction of tariffs.
  - Increased competitive position of Australian exports relative to our major competitors into China, particularly those who already have FTAs.
China-Australia Free Trade Agreement (outcomes)

• **Dairy:** tariffs of up to 20 per cent on Australian dairy products will be eliminated within 4 to 11 years.

• **Horticulture:** tariffs on all fruit, vegetables and nuts, ranging up to 30 per cent, will be eliminated, most within 4 years.

• **Beef & Sheep:** beef, sheep meat, and hides and skins tariffs will be eliminated over 7 - 11 years. Livestock tariffs will be eliminated over 4 years.

• **Wool:** a duty free Country-Specific Quota of 30,000 tonnes.

• **Grains:** tariffs on barley and sorghum were eliminated on entry into force.
Technical Barriers to Trade

• Australian agricultural exporters face a range of non-tariff issues:
  • Quarantine and inspection requirement
  • labelling or other product standards requirements
  • food safety requirements

• The Government is committed to supporting businesses’ to get the most out of these free trade agreements, including ChAFTA.

• Technical barriers can impede agricultural market access and prevent full utilisation of the existing FTAs.

• The Agricultural Competitiveness White Paper recognises this and allocated $30.8 million to break down technical barriers to trade and support five new Agriculture Counsellors overseas.
Cooperation with China

- Australia-China Agricultural Cooperation Agreement (ACACA)
- Joint Framework on Expanding Agricultural Cooperation
- Sanitary Phytosanitary (SPS High Level Dialogue)
- New Agricultural Trade and Market Access Cooperation (ATMAC) programme