DEPARTMENT OF
PRIMARY INDUSTRY AND RESOURCES

Overview and Outlook

2017

www.nt.gov.au

NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT

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Department of Primary Industry and Resources

The Department of Primary Industry and Resources (DPIR) is the government agency responsible for facilitating industry development in three vital economic sectors, facilitating optimal use of the Territory's primary industry and fishery resources. The combined value of Territory rural and fishing sectors exceeds $700 million a year, accounting for nearly 2% of Territory's Gross State Product (GSP). Mining is the giant of Territory resource industries, grossing an annual $3.0 billion and contributing over 20% of GSP.

The primary aim of the department is to work with its partners to stimulate and sustain economic growth for the whole community by promoting sustainable and productive farming, sustainable use of fish resources.

The industries the department services impact on the economic and social well-being of thousands of owners, managers, employees, service people and families in urban and rural communities, across all Territory regions and climatic zones.

The department's multi-skilled specialist team of scientists, researchers, technicians, extension officers and support staff, have used vision and commitment to help put the Territory on the world map in terms of research, development, production and supply of our diverse resources.

Primary Industry Profile

The Primary Industry Group delivers strategic services that support profitable and sustainable primary production.

It works in partnership with producers, industry bodies, community groups and related agencies to promote industry growth and ensure access to markets for animals, plants and plant products. This includes the pastoral, agricultural and horticultural sectors.

The main services are:

- Inspection, treatment and certification services for animals and animal products;
- Inspection, treatment and certification services for plant and plant products;
- Research and extension programs to help producers sustainably lift crop and stock yields and capacity;
- Development of best-practice farming methods for specific environments;
- Indigenous pastoral and horticultural economic development;
- Biosecurity and laboratory diagnostic services for plant and animal health; and
- Monitoring of, and response to, emergency and endemic animal and plant pests and disease.

Fisheries Group Profile

The Fisheries Group works in partnership with commercial and recreational fishing industries, the aquaculture industry, Indigenous communities and other stakeholders to achieve optimum sustainable utilisation of the Territory's valuable aquatic resources. It follows a consultative and precautionary-based approach to ensure that all Territory wild harvest fisheries, aquaculture and associated aquatic resources are ecologically, economically and socially sustained. Fisheries' resource management programs are based on high quality scientific indicators and designed to ensure that the Territory's aquatic resources are not over-exploited.

Services include:

- Facilitating the sustainable commercial catch, sale and processing of fish and aquatic life through license allocation;
- Encouraging industry development;
- Supporting the recreational fishing industries;
- Preventing the introduction of aquatic pests into the Territory;
- Contributing to the research needs for each territory fishery;
- Working in partnership to address the needs of the aquaculture industry;
- Operating the commercial barramundi hatchery/nursery business;
- Assisting Indigenous communities in relation to fishing issues; and providing education resources for schools and delivering community education.

Economic Overview of the Northern Territory (NT): Facts and Figures

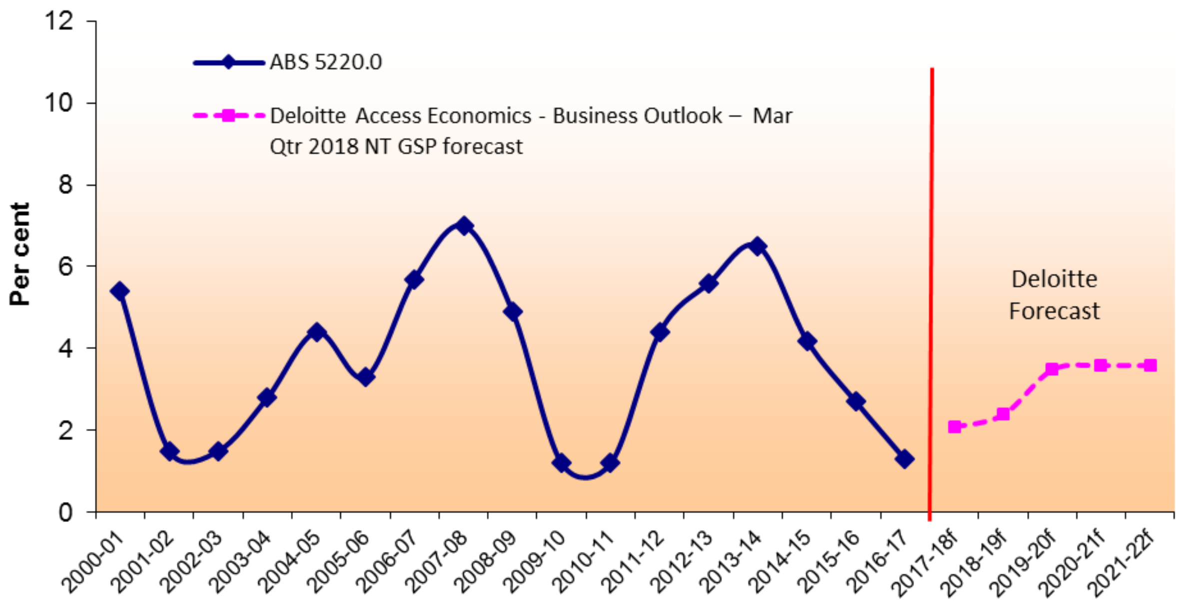
Table 1: NT Economy

Gross State Product ($m)	$25,400	(2016-17)
Population (persons)	246 065	Sept Qtr 2017
Exports ($m)	$4,956	(2016-17)
Imports ($m)	$1,680	(2016-17)
Unemployment rate (original)	3.2%	June 2017
Inflation rate (national)	1.1 %	(Mar 17-Mar 18)
Average weekly full time adult earnings (persons)	$1,807	Nov 2017

Source: www.treasury.nt.gov.au

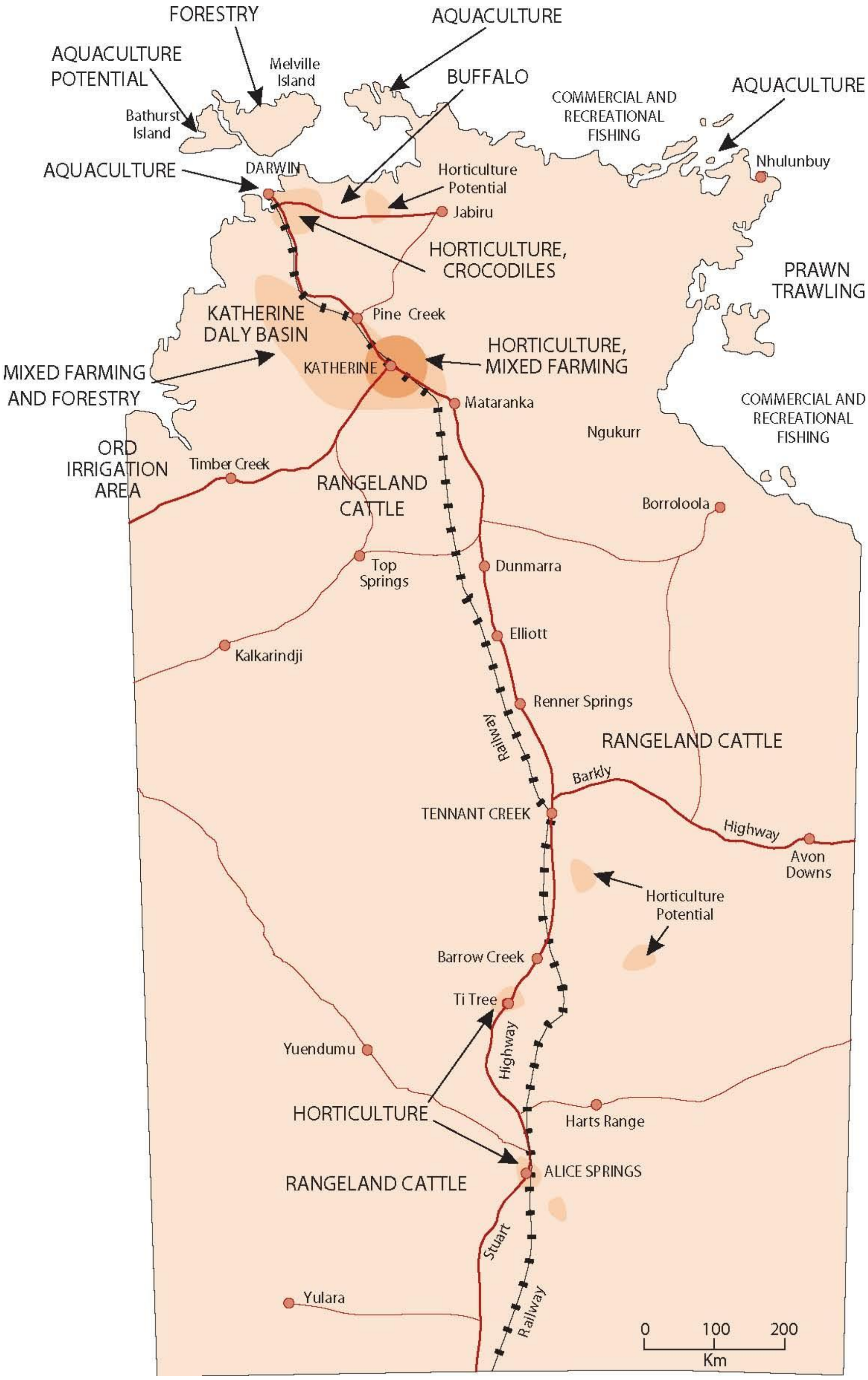
- The NT economy is forecast to continue growing in 2017-18 and 2018-19. These forecasts include the completion of the Inpex LNG Project and the subsequent impacts on economic growth rates. Deloittes noted subdued major projects in the forecasts years. It is expected the NT economy to be driven by international exports (LNG), private equipment investment, private housing investment and private consumption.

Figure 1: NT Economic Outlook - Gross State Product 2000-01 to 2021/22



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016-17 & Deloitte Access Economics - Economic Growth Forecasts Mar Qtr 2018
f = forecast

Figure 2: Agricultural and Fishing Areas in the Northern Territory



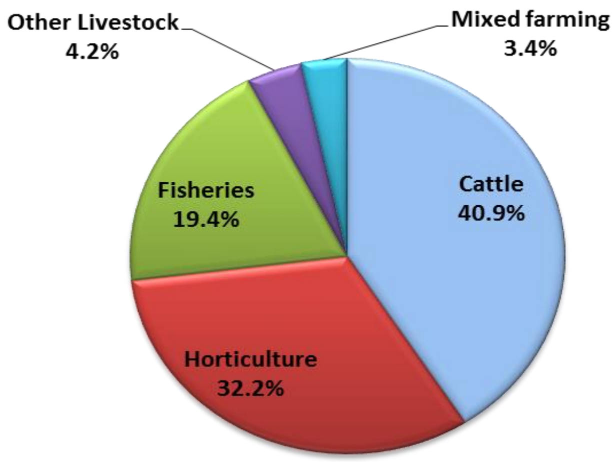
NT Primary Industries and Resources – An Overview

The rural industries and fisheries in the Territory include cattle (interstate and live export), other livestock (buffalo, crocodiles, and goats), horticulture (fruit, vegetables, nursery and cut flowers, and turf) and mixed farming (hay and forestry).

The fisheries industry comprises harvesting of wild catch (including the Northern Prawn Fleet) and aquaculture. A substantial recreational fishing sector generates tourism activity and provides lifestyle amenity.

The relative contribution of each industry to the rural and fisheries sector total is illustrated in Figure 3, with the cattle, horticulture industries and fisheries being the major sector players.

Figure 3: Contribution of Industry to Sector Production Value 2016-17



Source: Department of Primary Industry and Resources data collections

The rural industries and fisheries have significant links to other sectors of the Territory economy such as manufacturing, transport and storage, retail and wholesale trade. These industries are vital in regional areas, providing economic stimulus and full-time/part-time employment for on average approximately 1,899 people in 2016-17 (ABS). This represents 4.1% of estimated workforce in the NT. This labour force estimate is subject to a sampling variability and results can be volatile.

They also account for a significant proportion of the Territory's non-mineral export revenue. Territory rural industries and fisheries accounted for 2.7% of Gross State Product (GSP) in 2016-17, just below the national proportion 2.8% (Table 2). Exports of Territory rural and fisheries produce are dominated by live cattle exports (mainly to Indonesia), fisheries, horticulture, and to a lesser extent agriculture services.

Table 2: Agriculture and Fisheries Contribution to NT GSP 2016-17

2016-17	% Contribution to GSP
Tasmania	9.6%
South Australia	5.9%
Queensland	3.4%
Western Australia	2.9%
Northern Territory	**2.7%**
Victoria	2.6%
NSW	1.8%
Australian Capital Territory	0.1%
Australia (% of GDP)	**2.8%**

Source: ABS, Australian National Accounts, Cat No. 5220.0, 2016-17

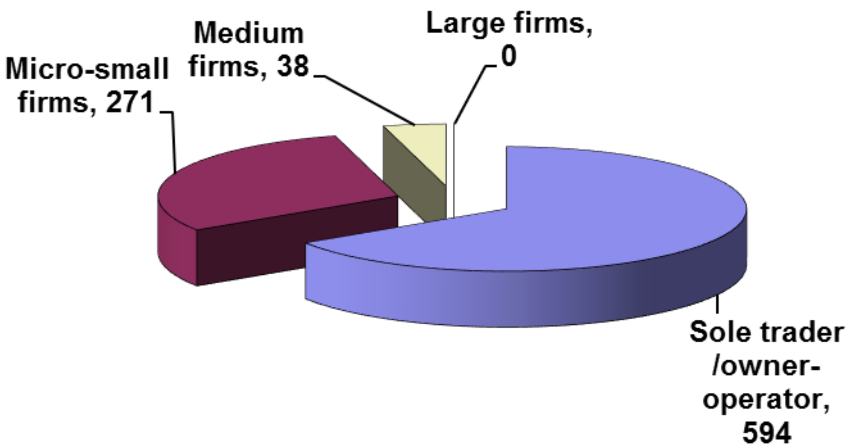
Industry Overview

Agriculture, forestry and fishing industries businesses are structured in one of the following ways:

- Non-employing — sole trader/owner-operator
- Micro/Small — 1 to 19 employees
- Medium — 20 to 199 employees
- Large — 200-plus employees

There were 903 agriculture, forestry and fishing businesses counted for the period June 2013 – June 2017. The sole trader/owner-operator is the most common form of business structure (65.8%) while at the other end of the scale there are no large firms (200 plus employees) in the sector (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Agriculture Forestry and Fishing Industries: Number of business by firm structure



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Cat No. 8165.0, June 2012 to June 2017.

Table 3: Counts of NT Businesses, by Industry and Employment 2013-2017

Description	Non employing	1-19	20-199	200+	Total	% by Business
Pastoral Industries	200	110	13	0	**323**	**35.8%**
Plant Industries	205	81	17	0	**303**	**33.6%**
Other Agriculture and Fishing Support Services	57	50	5	0	**112**	**12.4%**
Fisheries	68	16	0	0	**84**	**9.3%**
Forestry	29	3	3	0	**35**	**3.9%**
Other Animals	21	5	0	0	**26**	**2.9%**
Aquaculture	6	6	0	0	**12**	**1.3%**
Hunting and Trapping	8	0	0	0	**8**	**0.9%**
Total	**594**	**271**	**38**	**0**	**903**	**100.0%**
% by Employment	**65.8%**	**30.0%**	**4.2%**	**0.0%**	**100.0%**	

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Cat No. 8165.0, June 2013 to June 2017.

The majority of businesses and employment generated by the agricultural and fisheries industries (Table 3) are by (a) Pastoral businesses (35.8%) and (b) most businesses are non-employing (65.8%).

In 2016-17, the total value of rural industries and fisheries production is estimated at $726.5 million, a decrease of 1.6% over the previous year (see Figure 5). Please note Table 5 represents the data used in Figure 5 in tabular form.

- A decrease of 9.1% in the value of cattle production to $297.1 million. This includes cattle for abattoir production.
- The production value of other livestock (mainly crocodile production) fell by 11.2% to $30.2 million.
- An increase in the production value of horticulture by 4.1% to $233.7million.

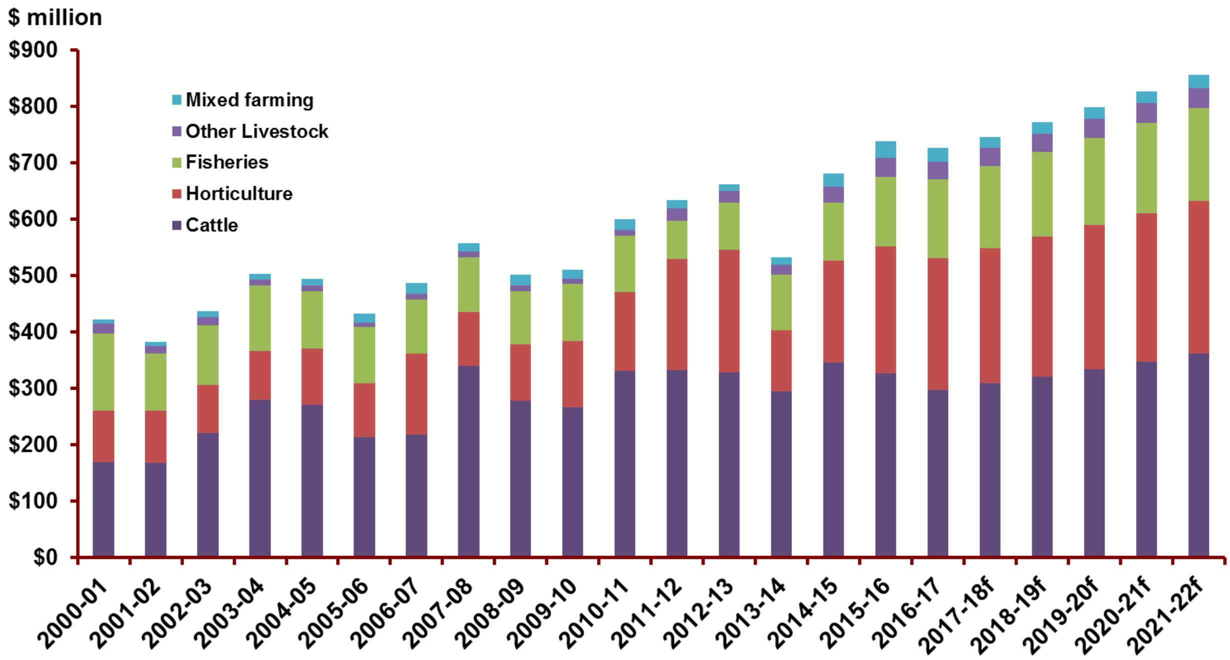
- Mixed farming production decreased 14.1% to $24.7 million. These production values are driven predominantly by hay/fodder production that supports the live cattle export trade. This also include forestry.
- A 13.3% increase in fisheries production to $140.8 million. This includes the Northern Prawn Fleet NT catch only.

Table 4: NT Primary Industry Production Values Annual Percentage Changes

Description	2015-16 ($m)	2016-17 ($m)	Annual % Change
Cattle	$327.0	$297.1	**-9.1%**
Horticulture	$224.5	$233.7	**4.1%**
Fisheries	$124.3	$140.8	**13.3%**
Other Livestock	$34.0	$30.2	**-11.2%**
Mixed farming	$28.8	$24.7	**-14.1%**
Total	**$738.5**	**$726.5**	**-1.6%**

Source: Department of Primary Industry and Resources data collections

Figure 5: Primary Industry and Resources Outlook: Value of Production 2000-01 to 2021-22



Source: Department of Primary Industry and Resources data collections, f = forecast

Table 5: Primary Industry and Resources Production Values – 2000-01 to 2016-17 ($m)

Year	Cattle $m	Plant Industry $m	Fisheries $m	Other Livestock $m	Mixed Farming $m	Total $m
2000-01	$169.5	$91.7	$136.5	$18.0	$6.9	**$422.5**
2001-02	$167.9	$92.2	$102.3	$13.1	$6.6	**$382.1**
2002-03	$220.9	$85.2	$105.6	$14.8	$11.0	**$437.5**
2003-04	$279.3	$87.5	$116.6	$10.4	$9.4	**$503.2**
2004-05	$271.7	$98.6	$102.5	$9.7	$12.0	**$494.4**
2005-06	$214.1	$95.6	$99.9	$7.1	$15.4	**$432.2**
2006-07	$217.7	$145.1	$94.9	$10.1	$18.9	**$486.5**
2007-08	$339.4	$96.4	$96.9	$9.7	$14.7	**$557.1**
2008-09	$278.9	$99.3	$94.7	$10.2	$18.2	**$501.3**
2009-10	$266.9	$117.7	$100.6	$9.3	$16.7	**$511.2**
2010-11	$331.7	$138.7	$100.1	$10.8	$19.0	**$600.2**
2011-12	$331.7	$198.4	$66.5	$22.5	$14.6	**$633.8**
2012-13	$326.0	$216.8	$83.7	$20.8	$13.0	**$660.3**
2013-14	$290.5	$108.0	$99.0	$18.0	$13.3	**$528.8**
2014-15	$333.5	$182.0	$102.4	$27.3	$24.4	**$669.6**
2015-16	$324.4	$224.5	$124.3	$34.0	$28.8	**$736.0**
2016-17	$297.1	$233.7	$140.8	$30.2	$24.7	**$726.5**

Source: Department of Primary Industry and Resources data collections

NT Primary Industries and Resources Outlook

- In the short and medium term, the NT rural industries and fisheries are forecast to continue to expand production values (see Table 6).
- NT rural industries and fisheries are projected to reach over $850 million in production value by 2021-22. These forecast don't include Sea-farms Sea-dragon project.

Table 6: Primary Industry and Resources Outlook Production 2015-16 to 2021-22

Year	Cattle $m	Horticulture $m	Fisheries $m	Other Livestock $m	Mixed Farming $m	Total $m
2017-18f	$308.8	$240.7	$145.7	$31.2	$19.9	**$746.2**
2018-19f	$321.2	$247.9	$150.7	$32.2	$20.5	**$772.5**
2019-20f	$334.1	$255.4	$156.0	$33.2	$21.1	**$799.8**
2020-21f	$347.6	$263.0	$161.4	$34.3	$21.7	**$828.0**
2021-22f	$361.6	$270.9	$166.9	$35.4	$22.4	**$857.3**

Source: Department of Primary Industry and Resources data collections f = forecast

- Significant value will be derived from the Territory's increased live cattle exports to Indonesia, horticultural production (namely melons and mangoes for interstate markets) and the wild catch from the Northern Prawn Fleet. The outlook for these commodities is positive.
- Mixed farming, in particular hay/fodder production will continue to grow as NT live cattle exports to Indonesia increase and while emerging markets like Vietnam and Cambodia are being established.

- The Other Livestock outlook remains positive mainly driven by the demand for premium crocodile skins.

NT Primary Industries and Resources Performance

Figure 6: Current Year Performance of NT Commodities

Commodity Value of Production	2015-16 $m	2016-17 $m	% Change	Performance Indicator
Live NT cattle exported overseas	$155.6	$126.0	-19.1%	↓
Live NT cattle movements interstate	$152.1	$154.0	1.2%	↑
Cattle slaughtered	$19.2	$17.2	-10.3%	↓
Buffalo	$4.2	$6.9	64.7%	↑
Other Livestock	$0.2	$0.2	38.5%	↑
Crocodiles	$29.6	$23.0	-22.3%	↓
Mangoes	$88.5	$88.3	-0.2%	↓
Table Grapes	$8.0	$8.0	0.0%	→
Bananas	$0.0	$0.0	0.0%	→
Melons	$52.6	$50.3	-4.4%	↓
Other fruits	$8.0	$17.7	121.3%	↑
Vegetables	$41.5	$43.9	5.7%	↑
Nursery-Cut Flowers & Turf	$18.0	$17.7	-1.7%	↓
NT Markets	$7.9	$7.8	-0.8%	↓
Poppy	$2.4	$0.0	-100.0%	↓
Forestry	$6.4	$5.3	-15.8%	↓
Cereal crops	$0.0	$0.0	0.0%	→
Other crops	$0.0	$0.0	0.0%	→
Seed production	$0.0	$0.0	0.0%	→
Hay/fodder production	$20.0	$19.3	-3.5%	↓
Fin Fish	$31.6	$37.3	17.9%	↑
NT Crustaceans	$3.0	$5.9	99.3%	↑
NPF Crustaceans	$64.9	$62.5	-3.7%	↓
Aquaculture	$24.5	$34.4	40.5%	↑
Molluscs & Echinoderms	$0.3	$0.6	118.1%	↑

NPF Crustaceans = Commonwealth Fishery

Source: Department of Primary Industry and Resources data collections

Industry Multipliers to the NT Economy

NT rural industries and fisheries sectors generate additional outputs and employment in the rest of the NT economy. In 2016-17 NT rural industries and fisheries sectors produced $353.4 million in output value in the rest of the NT economy (see Table 8).

Table 7: Output Multipliers by Industry for the NT Economy 2016-17

Industry	Output Value by industry	Output Value created in the rest of the NT economy
Beef cattle	$1,000,000	$510,000
Other Agriculture	$1,000,000	$480,000
Horticulture	$1,000,000	$510,000
Commercial fishing	$1,000,000	$400,000

Note: Output created in the rest of NT economy excludes the mentioned industry
Note: Other Agriculture includes Other Livestock and Mixed Farming
Source: Department of Business and Employment 2006-07

Table 8: Dollar value of Output Multipliers by Industry for the NT Economy 2016-17

Industry	Output Value by industry 2016-17 ($m)	Output Value created in the rest of the NT economy 2016-17 ($m)
Beef cattle	$297.1	$151.5
Other Agriculture	$54.9	$26.3
Horticulture	$233.7	$119.2
Forestry	$0.0	$0.0
Commercial fishing	$140.8	$56.33
Total	**$726.5**	**$353.4**

Note: Output in the rest of NT economy excludes the mentioned industry
Note: Other Agriculture includes Other Livestock and Mixed Farming
Source: Department of Business and Employment 2006-07

Table 9: Employment Multipliers by Industry for the NT Economy 2016-17

Industry per 100 Jobs	For every Industry Jobs	Jobs created in the rest of the NT economy
Beef cattle	100	36
Other Agriculture	100	97
Horticulture	100	51
Commercial fishing	100	57

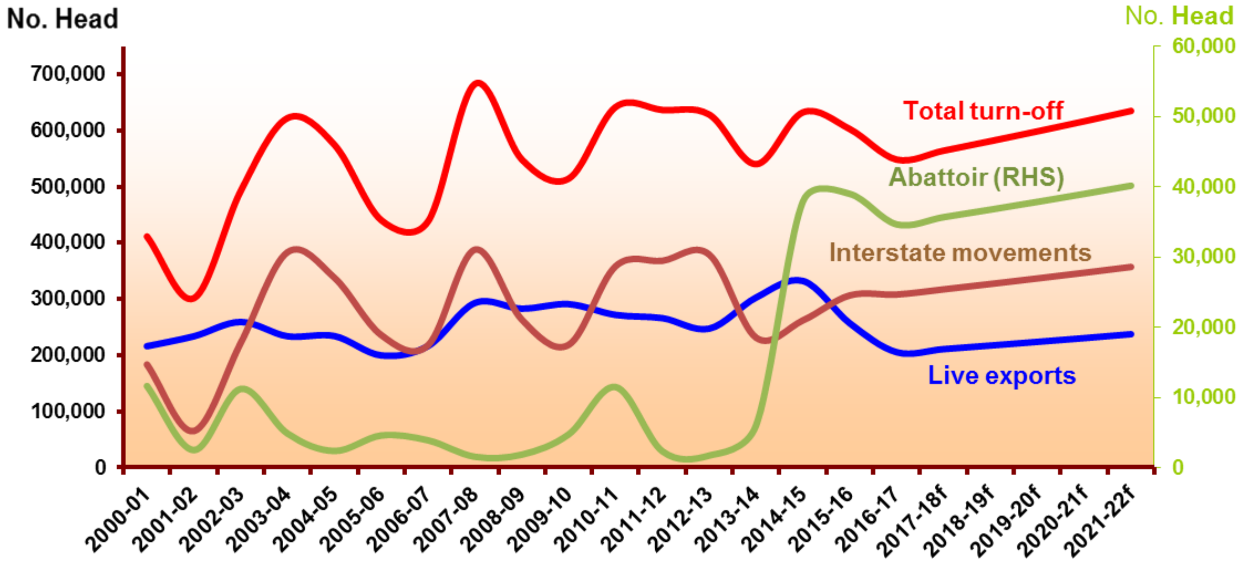
Note: Jobs in the rest of NT economy excludes the mentioned industry
Note: Other Agriculture includes Other Livestock and Mixed Farming
Source: Department of Business and Employment 2006-07

NT Primary Industry Sectors

Livestock (Cattle)

The live cattle export trade (mainly Indonesian) and the sale of cattle in the interstate markets (mostly Queensland and South Australia) dominates agricultural and fisheries production in the Territory. The pastoral industry is a major contributor to incomes in regional areas of the Territory. It also generates considerable flow-on benefits to other industries, particularly transport and storage, business to business services, and retail trade services.

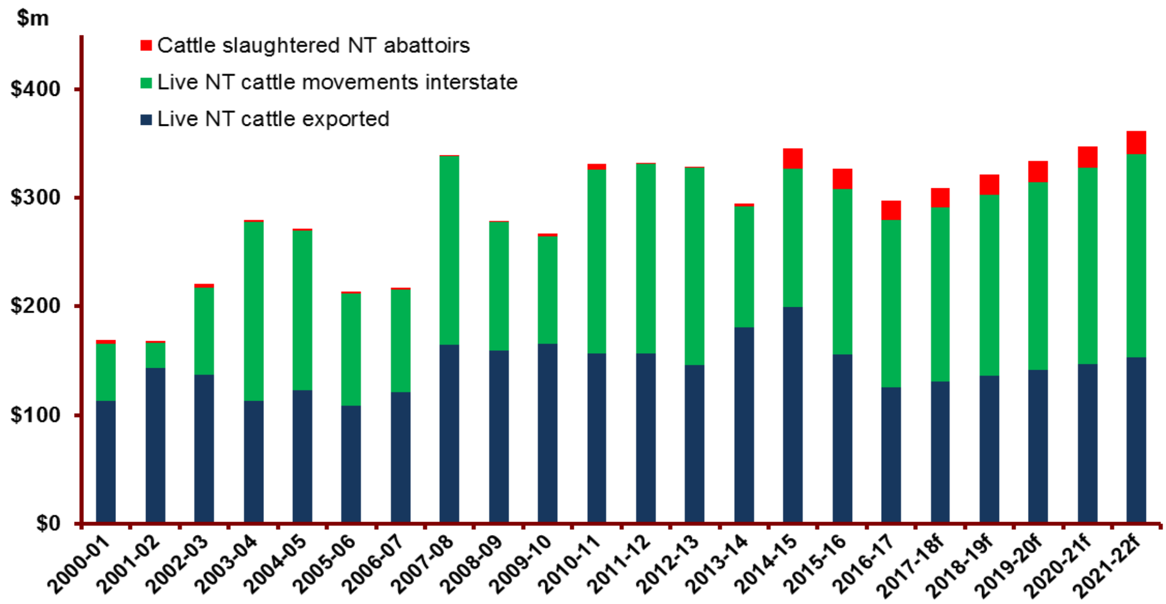
Figure 7: NT Cattle Production (Turn-off) 2000-01 to 2021-22



Source: Department of Primary Industry and Resources data collections, f = forecast

- The pastoral industry contributed 40.9% of the total value of the NT rural industries and fisheries production in 2016-17.
- The estimated value of production for the cattle industry was $297.1 million in 2016-17, down 9.1% from the previous year (see Figure 7 and Table 10). For the current period, 548,199 head of NT cattle were sent overseas, interstate, or slaughtered, down 9.0% from 2015-16 (see Table 10).

Figure 8: NT Cattle Production Values 2000-01 to 2021-22



Source: Department of Primary Industry and Resources data collections, f = forecast

- During 2016-17 NT pastoralists sent 308,146 head of cattle interstate, which is a 0.5% increase on 2015-16. The value of interstate movements in 2016-17 increased 1.2% to $154.0 million, up from $152.1 million in 2015-16 (see Table 10 & 11).

- In 2016-17 the NT pastoral industry exported 205,426 head of live NT cattle, a 20.0% decrease on the previous year. The value of live exports in 2016-17 decreased 19.1% to $126.0 million, down from $155.6 million in the previous period (see Table 10 & 12).
- In 2016-17 the NT cattle industry sent 34,627 head of cattle to slaughter, down 11.2% from 38,975 head in 2015-16. The value of cattle slaughtered in 2016-17 is $17.2 million a 10.3% decrease from $19.2 million in the previous year (see Table 10).

Table 10: NT Cattle Industry Turn Off and Production Values Annual Percentage Changes

Destination (NT Cattle Only)	2015-16 (Head)	2016-17 (Head)	2015-16 ($m)	2016-17 ($m)	Annual % Change (Head)	Annual% Change ($m)
NT cattle interstate	306,581	308,146	$152.1	$154.0	**0.5%**	**1.2%**
NT cattle exports	256,898	205,426	$155.6	$126.0	**-20.0%**	**-19.1%**
Cattle slaughtered	38,975	34,627	$19.2	$17.2	**-11.2%**	**-10.3%**
Total	**602,454**	**548,199**	**$327.0**	**$297.1**	**-9.0%**	**-9.1%**

Source: Department of Primary Industry and Resources data collections

The NT cattle population in 2017 remained stable at 2.1 million head, about 8.2% of the total Australian herd (26.9 million head).

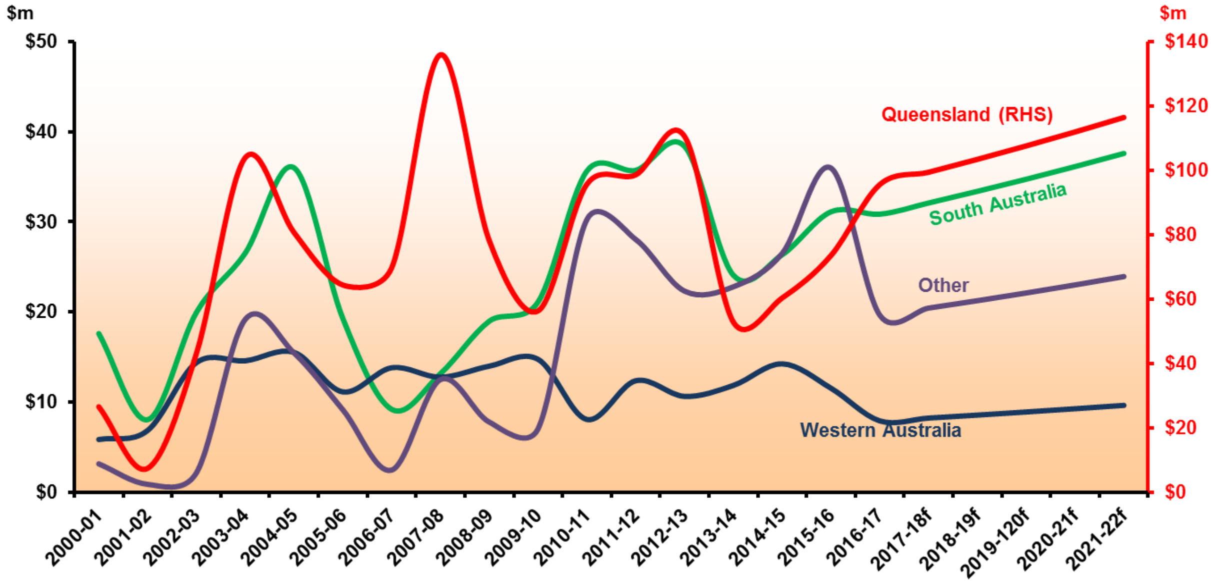
The 2017 estimated cattle population by NT pastoral district,

- Alice Springs Pastoral District has 20% (estimated 420,000 head)
- Barkly Tablelands and Tennant Creek has 30% (estimated 630,000 head)
- Victoria River District and Katherine has 32% (estimated 672,000 head)
- Darwin, Elsey and Gulf have 18% of the total Territory herd (estimated 378,000 head).

Interstate Cattle Movements

The majority of cattle destined for interstate markets are feeder cattle for further growing (grass-fed and grain-fed) before slaughter and sale in the domestic and international markets such as Japan, South Korea, US, and Taiwan.

Figure 9: NT Interstate Cattle Movements: Value of Production 2000-01 to 2021-22



Source: Department of Primary Industry and Resources data collections, f = forecast

The value of the total interstate movements of Territory cattle in 2016-17 was estimated at $154.0 million, up 1.2% from the previous year ($152.1 million).

A total of 308,146 head of Territory cattle were sent interstate in 2016-17, a 0.5% increase over the previous year (306,581).

- Queensland was the main destination for Territory cattle in 2016-17, taking 62.7% (193,205 head) of the total interstate movement of NT cattle. This represents an increase of 28.7% on the previous year (150,162 head). The value of the Queensland movements is $95.6 million, up 30.0% on 2015-16 ($73.5 million).
- 58,704 head (19.1% of the total interstate movements) were sent to South Australia, down 1.8% on 2015-16 (59,795 head). This trade is valued at $30.8 million, down 0.8% on the previous period ($31.1 million).
- Western Australia took 6.4% (19,697 head) of the total Territory cattle transferred interstate, a decrease of 32.1% on 2015-16 (29,025 head). This is valued at $7.9million, a 31.5% decrease on 2015-16 ($11.5 million).
- 36,540 head of cattle (11.9% of the total interstate movements) went to Other States (Victoria & NSW), down 45.9%on the previous year (36,540 head). These movements are estimated at $19.6 million, a fall of 45.4% on 2015-16 ($36.0 million).

Table 11: Interstate Cattle Movements Turn Off and Production Values Annual Percentage Changes

Description	2015-16 (Head)	2016-17 (Head)	2015-16 ($m)	2016-17 ($m)	Annual % Change (Head)	Annual % Change ($m)
Queensland	150,162	193,205	$73.5	$95.6	**28.7%**	**30.0%**
South Australia	59,795	58,704	$31.1	$30.8	**-1.8%**	**-0.8%**
Western Australia	29,025	19,697	$11.5	$7.9	**-32.1%**	**-31.5%**
Other States	67,599	36,540	$36.0	$19.6	**-45.9%**	**-45.4%**
Total	**306,581**	**308,146**	**$152.1**	**$154.0**	0.5%	1.2%

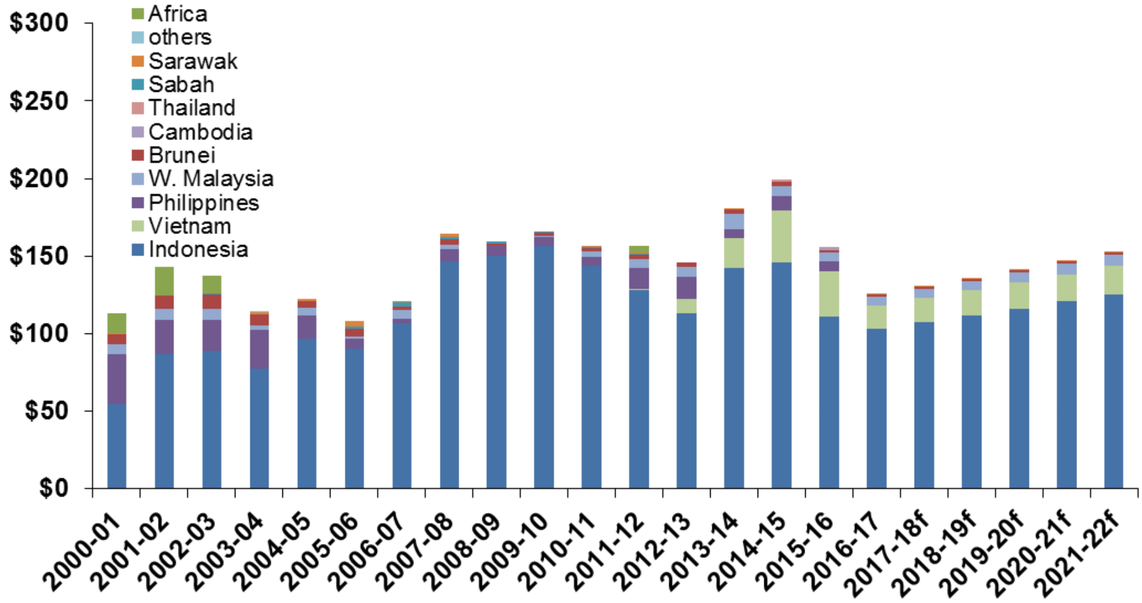
Source: Department of Primary Industry and Resources data collections

Live Cattle Exports

Territory live cattle exports in 2016-17 were estimated at $126.0 million, a 19.1% decrease over the previous period ($155.6 million). This is an expected result for the live cattle export industry due to increased competition from other beef imports and the re-stocking of the NT herds. (Please note: the head of cattle here represents only Territory cattle shipped through the Port of Darwin).

- In 2016-17, Territory cattle accounted for 25.6% of the total Australian live cattle exports to all overseas markets and 33.3% of total Australian live exports to Indonesia.
- A total of 205,426 head of Territory cattle were exported to South East Asia, a 20.0% decrease over 2015-16 (256,898 head).
- In 2016-17 the value of production for live cattle exports is estimated at $126.0 million, down 19.1% on the 2015-16 ($155.6 million).
- Territory live cattle exports to South East Asia are forecast to increase in the future but performance will depend critically on exchange rate movements, import quotas, potentially Foot and Mouth Disease-free South American suppliers, to a lesser extent competition from the Asian subcontinent, Australian domestic beef prices and locally supplied substitutes such as fish and chicken.

Figure 10: NT Live Cattle Export Destinations: Value of Production 2000-01 to 2021-22



Source: Department of Primary Industry and Resources data collections, f = forecast

Indonesia is the largest market for Territory live cattle exports, taking 82.5% of the total NT live cattle exports out of the Port of Darwin in 2016-17.

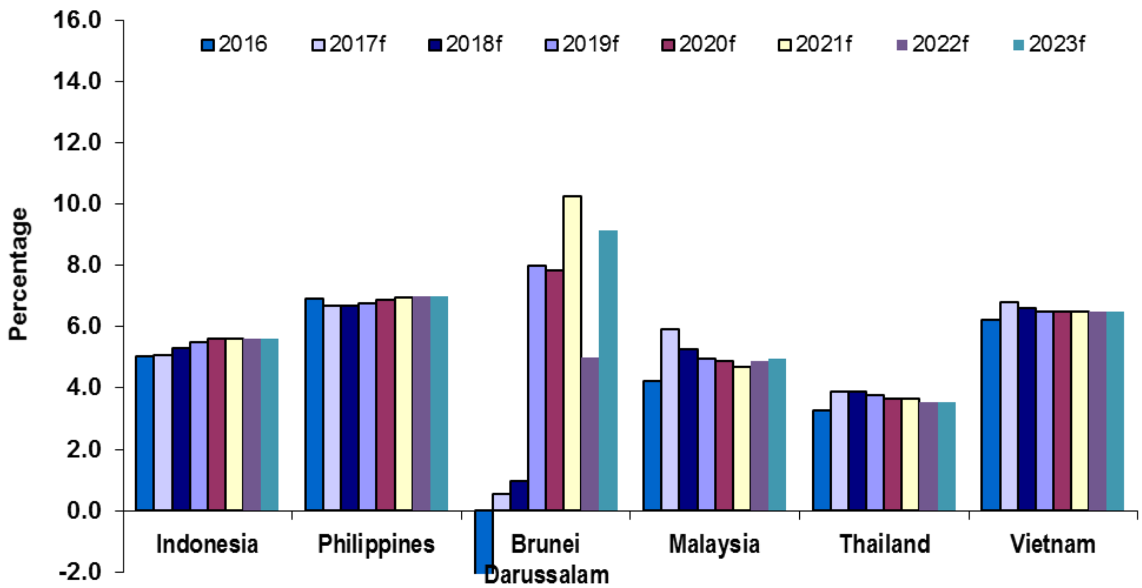
- 1,583 head of cattle were exported to Brunei in 2016-17, representing 35.1% decrease on the previous year (2,439 head). Production values decreased 34.4% from $1.7 million to $1.1 million in 2016-17.
- Live cattle exports to Indonesia decreased by 7.9% to 169,540 head in 2016-17. This trade is valued at $103.0 million, down 7.0% on 2015-16 ($110.7 million).
- In 2016-17 Territory cattle exports to the Sarawak were 1,026 head of cattle which were value at $0.7 million.
- In 2016-17, 7,819 cattle were exported to West Malaysia up 2.4% from 7,634 head in 2015-16. The value of production rose 3.4% to $5.6 million from $5.4 million reported last year.
- Thailand received 535 head of cattle in 2016-17 valued at $0.3 million.
- Vietnam (an emerging market for NT live cattle exports) received 24,923 head of cattle valued at $15.1 million in 2016-17. In 2015-16 Vietnam imported 48,883 head valued at $29.4 million.

Table 12: Live Cattle Exports: Turn Off and Production Values Annual Percentage Changes

Description	2015-16 (Head)	2016-17 (Head)	2015-16 ($m)	2016-17 ($m)	Annual % Change (Head)	Annual% Change ($m)
Brunei	2,439	1,583	$1.7	$1.1	**-35.1%**	**-34.4%**
Indonesia	184,098	169,540	$110.7	$103.0	**-7.9%**	**-7.0%**
Philippines	10,853	0	$6.5	$0.0	**-100.0%**	**-100.0%**
Sarawak	0	1,026	$0.0	$0.7	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
W. Malaysia	7,634	7,819	$5.4	$5.6	**2.4%**	**3.4%**
Thailand	1,055	535	$0.6	$0.3	**-49.3%**	**-48.8%**
Vietnam	48,883	24,923	$29.4	$15.1	**-49.0%**	**-48.5%**
Cambodia	1,936	0	$1.2	$0.0	**-100.0%**	**-100.0%**
Total	**256,898**	**205,426**	**$155.6**	**$126.0**	**-20.0%**	**-19.1%**

Source: Department of Primary Industry and Resources data collections

Figure 11: GDP Growth Forecasts 2016-2023 for NT Live Cattle Exports: Major Destinations



Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2017 f = forecast

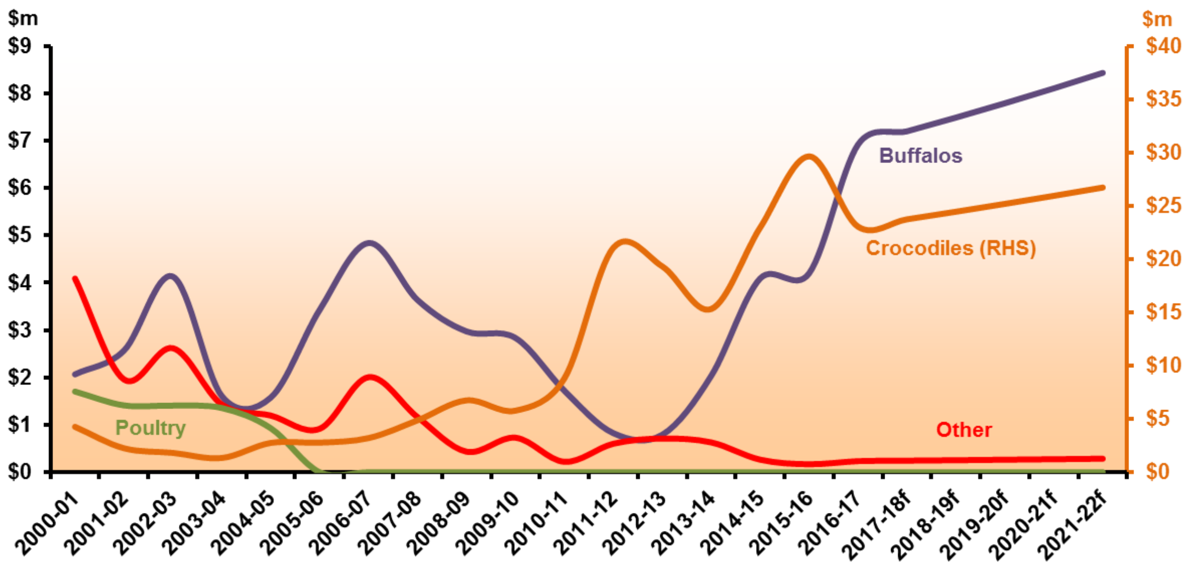
The economies of the destination countries for live cattle exports are forecast to maintain positive GDP growth supporting strong domestic demand for Territory beef (see Figure 11). This is offset by the depreciating value of the Australian Dollar, competition from other beef producers, and local substitutes like fish, pork, and chicken.

Other Livestock Industry

Other Livestock is a category of industries in the NT which has historically included crocodiles, poultry, buffalo, horses, camels, deer, pigs and goats, exported overseas or sent to domestic markets.

Crocodiles are the largest industry classified in the Other Livestock grouping. Premium grade crocodile skins are highly sought after in Japan, France, Italy and Asian countries. Second and third grade skins are also exported, although a growing domestic demand is emerging. The by-products of flesh, feet, teeth and skulls are mainly sold domestically.

Figure 12: NT Other Livestock: Value of Production 2000-01 to 2021-22



Source: Department of Primary Industry and Resources data collections, f = forecast

Total Other Livestock (crocodiles, buffalo, horses, camels, pigs, and goats) contributed 4.2% to the total value of Territory rural industries and fisheries production in 2016-17.

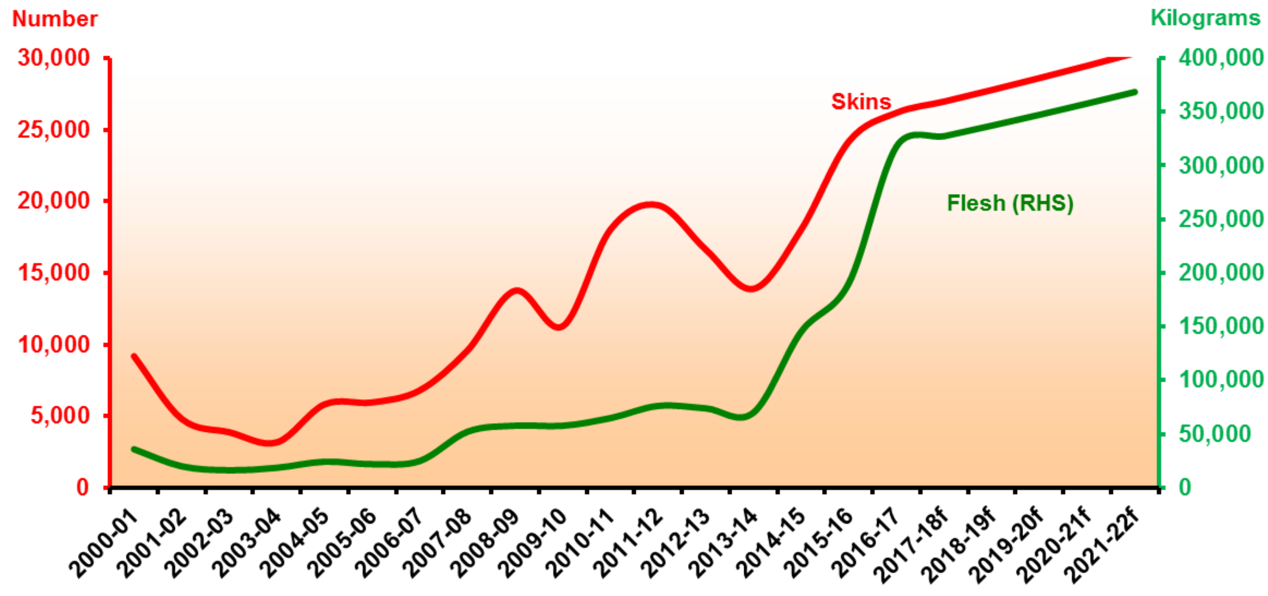
- In 2016-17 the total value of production in Other Livestock fell 11.2% to an estimated $30.2 million down from $34.0 million in 2015-16.
- For 2016-17 the value of the Territory's crocodile industry is estimated at $23.0 million. This accounted for 76.3% of the total value of production of all the Other Livestock industry sectors.
- Buffalo numbers rose 64.0% in 2016-17 to 8,416 head with an estimated value of production of $6.9 million.

- 94.9% (7,988) of the total buffalo turned off (8,416) were exported live overseas to Malaysia (the largest importer with 3,758 head), Vietnam (3,436 head) Brunei (599 head) and Indonesia (195 head). There were 245 buffalo sent to interstate markets and 183 were slaughtered in 2016-17.

- In 2016-17 there were horses (613), donkeys (50) camels (288), and goats (32) that are classified in the “Other” category in Figure 12. The estimated value of production was estimated at $0.234 million, a 38.5% increase on 2015-16 ($0.169 million).

- In 2016-17 the Territory’s crocodile industry produced 317,762 kilograms of flesh, up from 190,509 kilograms the previous year. The value of production for flesh in 2016-17 is estimated at $1.45 million, up from $1.43 million in 2015-16.

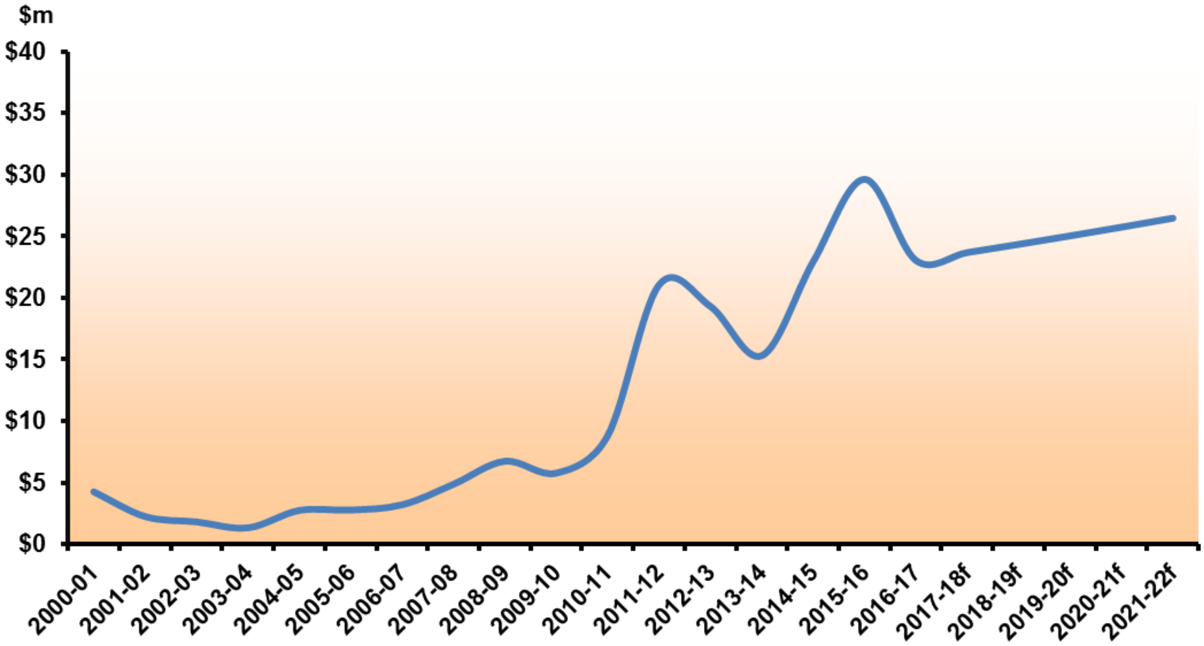
Figure 13: NT Crocodile Production 2000-01 to 2021-22



Source: Department of Primary Industry and Resources data collections, f = forecast

In 2016-17 the Territory’s crocodile industry produced 26,178 skins up by 8.3% from 24,180 skins in 2015-16. The value of production for skins in 2016-17 is estimated at $16.8 million, a 27.2% decrease on the previous period ($23.1 million). There is a significant reduction in the quantity of first grade skins and revenue generated from them. The demand for first grade skins remains high; however the percentage of skins making first grade has declined due to higher quality standards being applied by the buyers.

Figure 14: Northern Territory Crocodile Skins Value of Production 2000-01 to 2021-22



Source: Department of Primary Industry and Resources data collections, f = forecast

- There were 16,503 live sales in 2016-17 valued at $3.2 million. Live sales refer to individual animals that are sold as animals and not for processing purposes.

- Other revenues derived from back straps and other crocodile products are valued at $0.5 million.

- The Territory's crocodile industry total production value for 2016-17 is $23.0 million. This is a 22.3% decrease in value on 2014-15 ($29.6 million).

Plant Industry

The Territory's Plant industry includes fruit, vegetables, nurseries-cut flowers and turf, field crops, NT markets, forestry, and other crops. The value of Territory plant production for 2016-17 was $258.4million, an increase of around 2.0% compared to the previous year (see Table 13). Plant Industry contributed an estimated 32.2% of the total value of Territory rural industries and fisheries production in 2016-17 (see Figure 3).

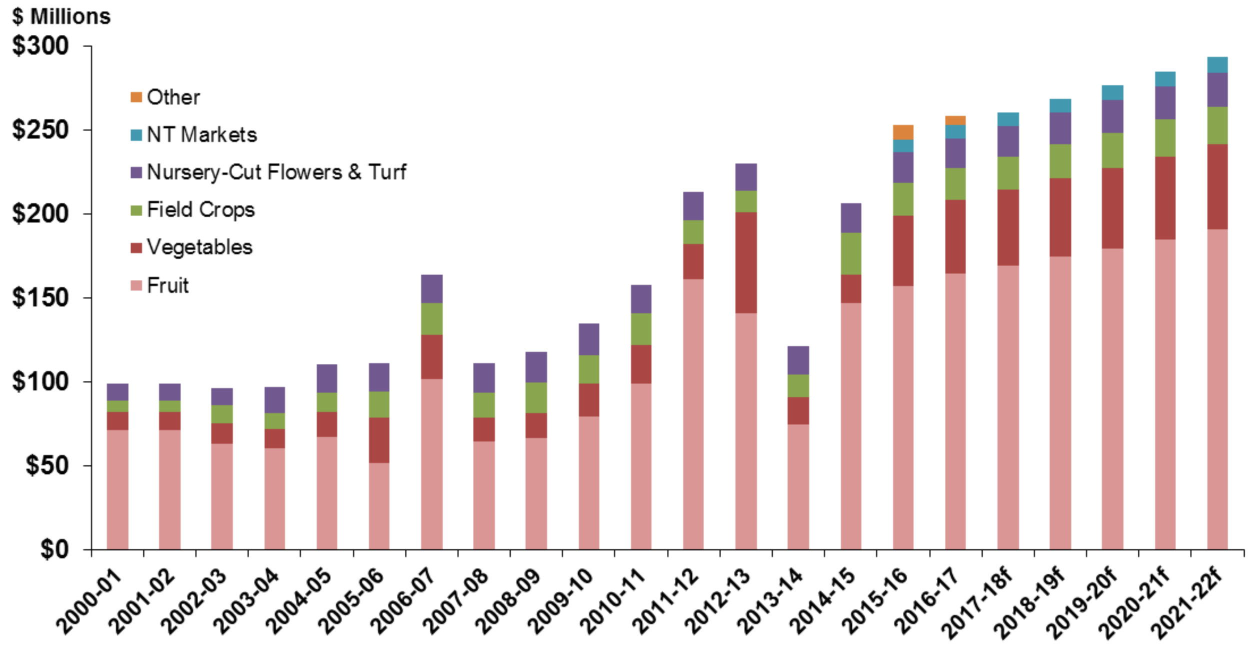
NT plant industry statistics are collected and reported on a calendar year basis which corresponds to the harvesting season. As such, production figures for the 2016 calendar year are referred to as the 2016-17 financial year.

Table 13: Plant Industry Production Values Annual Percentage Changes

Description	2015-16 ($m)	2016-17 ($m)	Annual % Change ($m)	% of total production 2016-17
Fruit	$157.1	$164.3	4.6%	63.6%
Vegetables	$41.5	$43.9	5.7%	17.0%
Field Crops	$20.0	$19.3	-3.5%	7.5%
Nursery-Cut Flowers & Turf	$18.0	$17.7	-1.7%	6.8%
NT Markets	$7.9	$7.8	-0.8%	3.0%
Other (forestry/poppy)[2]	$8.8	$5.4	-38.3%	2.1%
Total	**$253.2**	**$258.4**	2.0%	100.0%

Source: (1) NT Framers Economic Profile of Plant Based Industries in the NT 2016
(2) Department of Primary Industry and Resources data collections f = forecast.

Figure 15: NT Plant Industry: Value of Production 2000-01 to 2021-22



Source: (1) NT Framers Economic Profile of Plant Based Industries in the NT 2015
(2) Department of Primary Industry and Resources data collections f = forecast

The majority of the Territory's plant production production is destined for interstate markets.

- 63.6% ($164.3 million) of total value of plant production is derived from fruit production. Mangoes and melons are the major wet crops grown in the Territory.
- Vegetables contributed 17.0% ($43.9 million) to total plant production value.
- Field crops contributed 7.5% ($19.3 million) to total plant production value.
- 6.8% ($17.7 million) of total Territory plant production value is attributed to nursery, cut flowers and turf.

Fruit

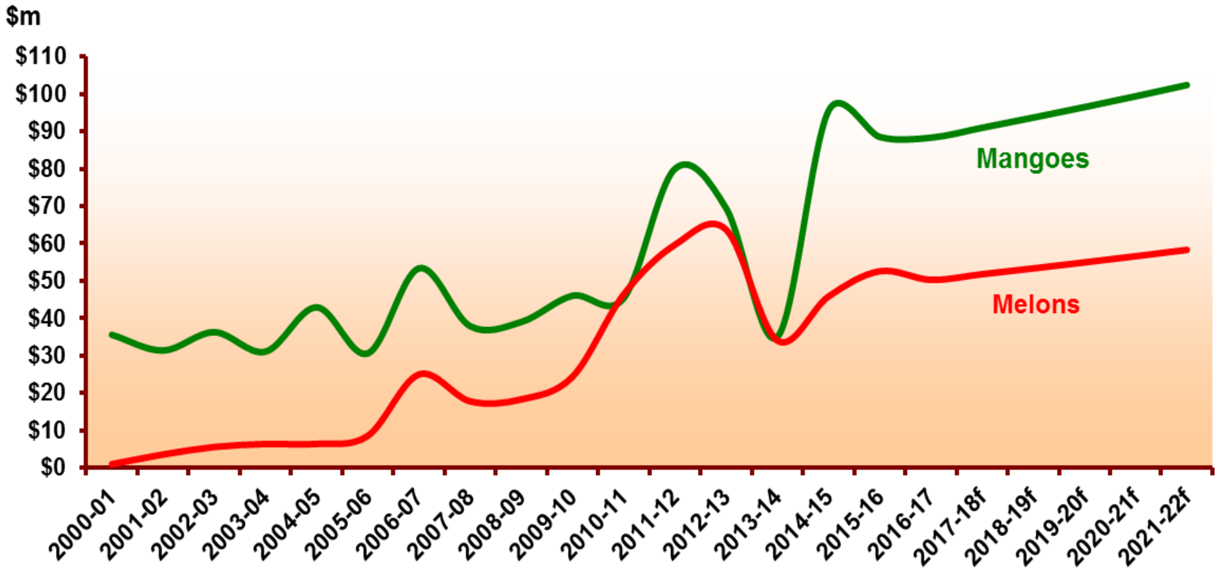
The main fruits produced in the Territory include mangoes, melons, and table grape. Fruit production value was up an estimated 4.6% to $164.3 million on the previous period. This is due to increases in value for other fruits which were offset by small declines in mango and melons values. .Table grape value remain un-changed and there was no production recorded for bananas in 2016-17.

Table 14: Fruits Tonnes and Production Values Annual Percentage Changes

Description	2015-16 (Tonnes)	2016-17 (Tonnes)	2015-16 ($m)	2016-17 ($m)	Annual % Change (Tonnes)	Annual % Change ($m)
Mangos	26,500	29,700	$88.5	$88.3	**12.1%**	**-0.2%**
Table grapes	2,000	1,800	$8.0	$8.0	**-10.0%**	**0.0%**
Bananas	0	0	$0.0	$0.0	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
Melons	51,000	56,400	$52.6	$50.3	**10.6%**	**-4.4%**
Other fruits	2,000	4,500	$8.0	$17.7	**125.0%**	**121.3%**
Total	**81,500**	**92,400**	**$157.1**	**$164.3**	13.4%	4.6%

Source: (1) NT Framers Economic Profile of Plant Based Industries in the NT 2016
(2) Department of Primary Industry and Resources data collections

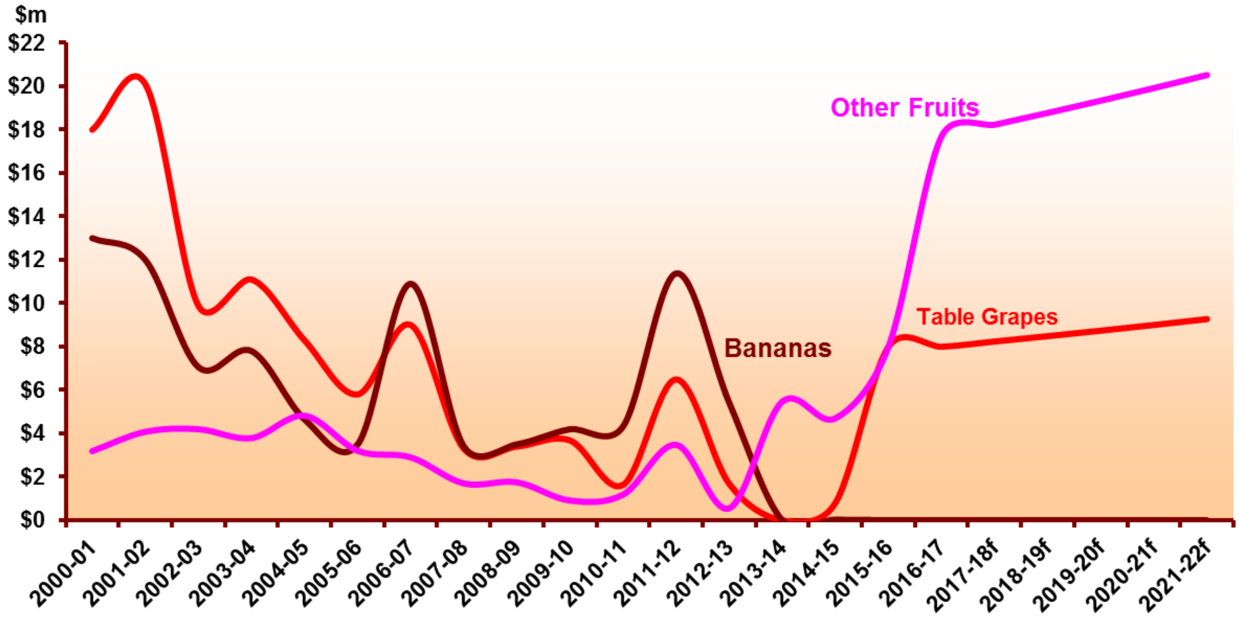
Figure 16: NT Mango and Melon: Value of Production 2000-01 to 2021-22



Source: (1) NT Framers Economic Profile of Plant Based Industries in the Northern Territory 2015
(2) Department of Primary Industry and Resources data collections f = forecast

- Mango value of production decreased to $88.3 million in 2016-17, down 0.2% on the previous period ($88.5 million).
- Mango output increased by 12.1% to 29,700 tonnes in 2016-17 compared to 26,500 tonnes in 2015-16.
- In 2016-17 melon production value decreased to $50.3 million, a 4.4% fall on the previous year ($52.6 million).
- 56,400 tonnes of melons were grown in 2016-17, up 10.6% on 2015-16 (51,000 tonnes).

Figure 17: Northern Territory Banana, Grape and Other Fruit: Value of Production 2000-01 to 2021-22



Source: (1) NT Framers Economic Profile of Plant Based Industries in the NT 2015

(2) Department of Primary Industry and Resources data collections f = forecast

- The production value of table grapes remained unchanged at $8.0 million for 2016-17 which is the same value for 2015-16. Grape production decreased from 2,000 tonnes in 2015-16 to 1,800 for 2016-17.

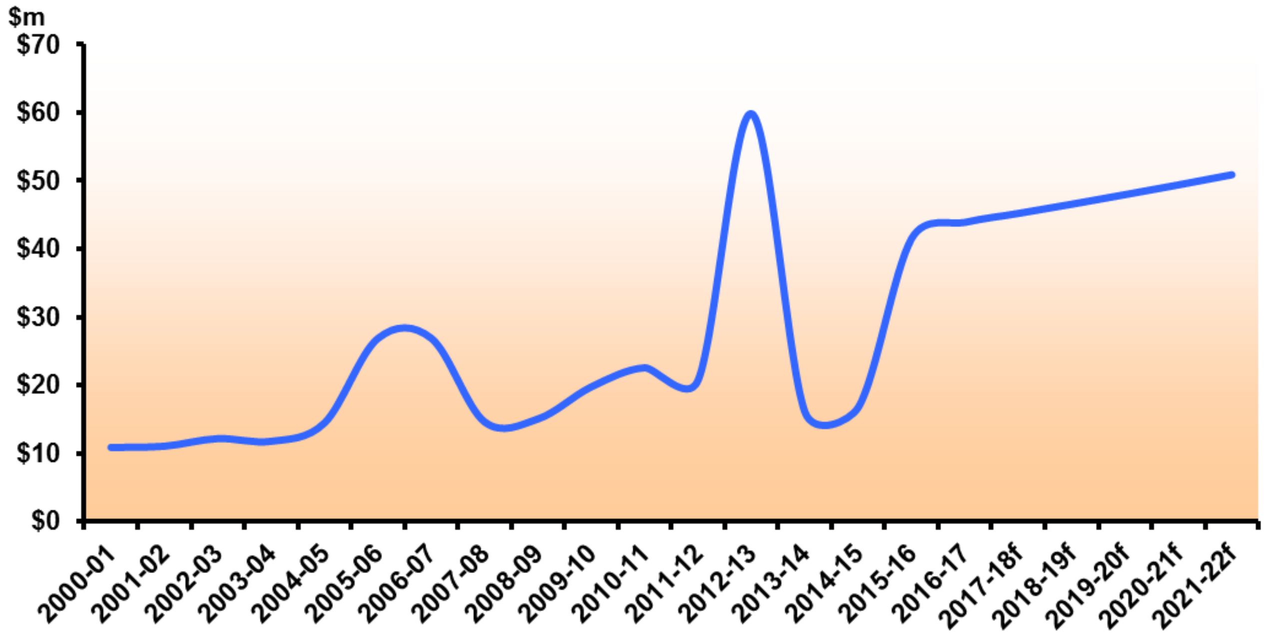
- The production value of the Other Fruit category increased to $17.7 million in 2016-17 a rise from $8.0 million on 2015-16 results. Other Fruit production increased from 2,000 tonnes in the previous year to 4,500 tonnes in 2016-17.

- There is no banana production estimate (or forecasts) for 2016-17 as the industry recovers fully from a banana freckle outbreak and on-going issues from Panama disease.

Vegetables

The major vegetables produced in the Territory include cucumber, bitter melon, hairy melon, long melon, okra, snake beans, pumpkin and other vegetables. There was no data collected for the production and their values of individual commodities in 2016-17.

Figure 18: NT Vegetables: Total Value of Production 2000-01 to 2021-22



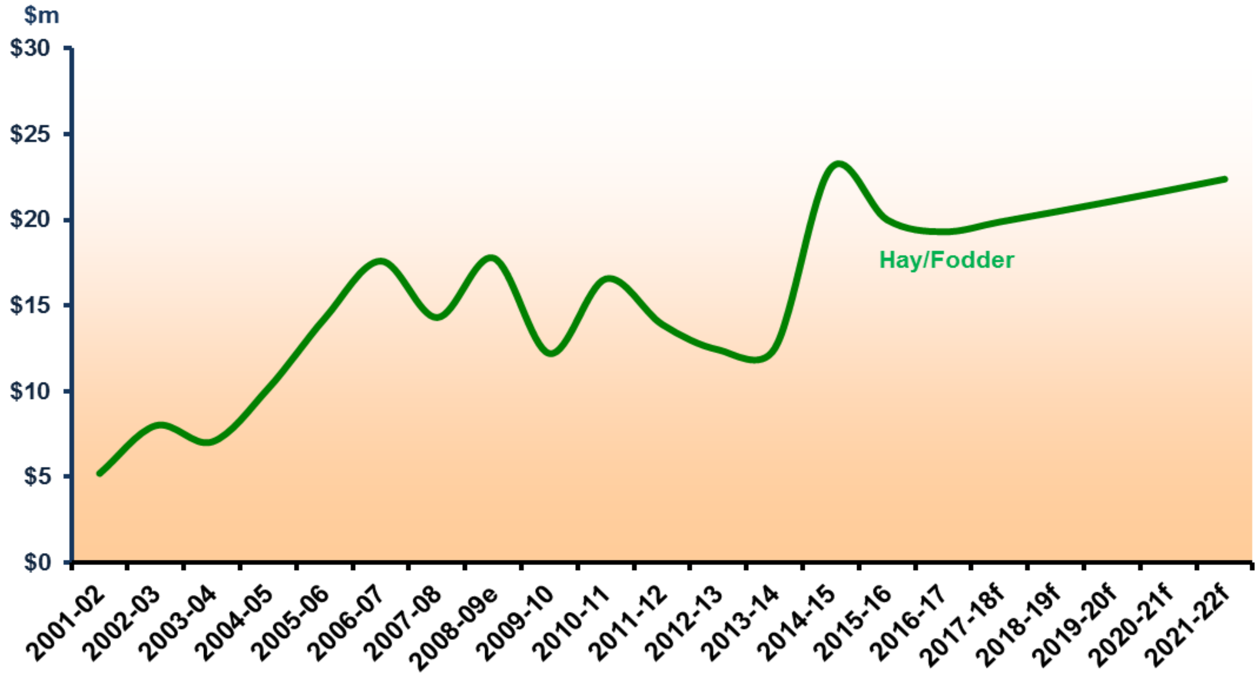
Source: (1) NT Framers Economic Profile of Plant Based Industries in the NT 2015
(2) Department of Primary Industry and Resources data collections f = forecast

The production value of vegetables increased 5.7% to $43.9 million for 2016-17 up from $41.5 million in 2015-16 (as producers continue to enjoyed high yields and improved prices). Vegetable production decreased from 14,000 tonnes in 2015-16 to 13,000 for 2016-17.

Field Crops

Mixed farming historically included hay/fodder, pasture seed production, cereal crops (sorghum, maize etc.) and other crops such as sesame and soybeans.

Figure 19: NT Field Crops: Value of Production 2000-01 to 2021-22



Source: (1) NT Framers Economic Profile of Plant Based Industries in the NT 2015
(2) Department of Primary Industry and Resources data collections f = forecast

Mixed farming contributed over 3.4% of the total value of Territory rural industries and fisheries production in 2016-17.

- The value of field crop production in 2016-17 was $19.3 million, an 3.5% decrease from 2015-16 ($20.0 million).
- Hay/fodder production accounted for 100% ($19.3 million) of the total field crops production values in 2016-17.
- Hay/fodder output for the current period was 80,000 tonnes, which is the same output for 2015-16.
- In 2016-17 there was no recorded seed production.

NT Markets

Local markets accounted for around $7.8 million of production in 2016-17, mainly in the Darwin market. The major supermarket chains use local production as much as possible especially bananas, mangoes, rockmelons, watermelons, Lebanese cucumber, Asian vegetables, pineapples, papaya, dragon fruit, rambutan, carambola and pumpkin. The NT has specialist vegetable producers dedicated to local supermarkets supplying hydroponic fancy lettuce, tomatoes and other vegetables.

Sales at local farmers markets including Rapid Creek, Palmerston, Parap, Nightcliff and Mindil Beach are significant. These farmers markets have become very important for many NT residents and are popular with tourists. Well known NT chefs are regular buyers at these markets. There is a wide range of specialist Asian vegetables on sale at these markets, not seen in the major supermarkets.

Other

Forestry

- The ABC reported that Tiwi Planation's Corporations (TPC) export of woodchips is expected to provide between $140 million and $150 million in income over the next 5 years. TPC estimates that between 200,000-400,000 tonnes of wood chips would be exported every year with an annual gross value of $18-$21 million. In August 2016 ABC reported that TPC 2nd shipment of woodchips was 32,000 tonnes. The estimated value of this shipment is $5.8 million.

Fisheries

The Territory fishing industry encompasses the commercial, recreational and traditional Indigenous sectors. The commercial sector includes the harvesting of wild catch fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the processing, trade and retailing of seafood.

This upward value trend (see Figure 21 and Table 4) is also reflected in Territory fisheries, with the total value of fishing production in 2016-17 increasing by 13.3% to $140.8 million, up from $124.3 million the previous year. This increase is mainly attributed to the rises in Northern Prawn Fleet (NT catch only) and NT wild catch (fish), and to a lesser extent aquaculture and NT crustaceans.

Table 15: NT Fisheries Production Values Annual Percentage Changes

Description	2015-16 ($m)	2016-17 ($m)	Annual% Change ($m)
Fin Fish	$31.6	$37.3	**17.9%**
NT Crustaceans	$3.0	$5.9	**99.3%**
Aquaculture	$24.5	$34.4	**40.5%**
Molluscs & Echinoderms	$0.29	$0.63	**118.1%**
Total NT Fisheries	**$59.4**	**$78.3**	31.8%
NPF Crustaceans (NT catch)	$64.9	$62.5	**-3.7%**
Total	**$124.3**	**$140.8**	13.3%

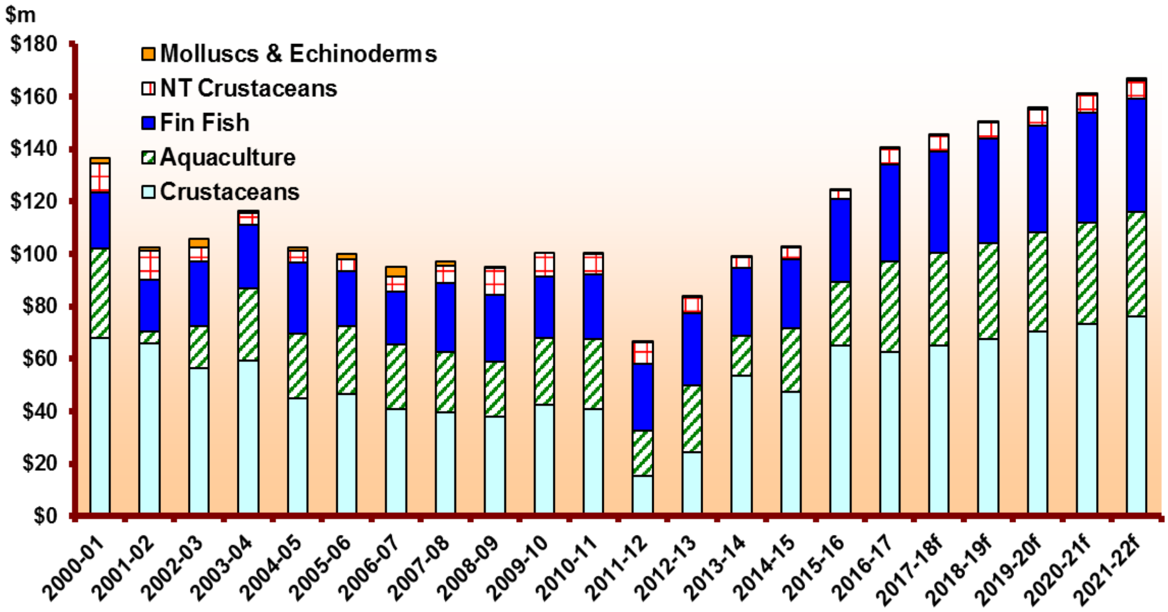
Source: Department of Primary Industry and Resources data collections

In 2016-17, Fisheries contributed an estimated 19.4% of the total value of Territory rural industries and fisheries production value.

- Fish production value is estimated at $37.3 million for 2016-17, an increase of 17.9% on the previous year ($31.6 million).
- The value of wild catch NT crustaceans production (wild catch crabs and other crustaceans) attributed to the Territory (excluding the Northern Prawn Fishery NT catch) increased by an estimated 99.3%, from $3.0 million in 2015-16 to an estimated $5.9 million in 2016-17.

- Total aquaculture production value increased by 40.5% to an estimated $34.4 million in 2016-17, up from $24.5 million for the previous year.
- The value of molluscs and echinoderms was estimated at $0.63 million in 2016-17, up from $0.29 million in 2015-16.

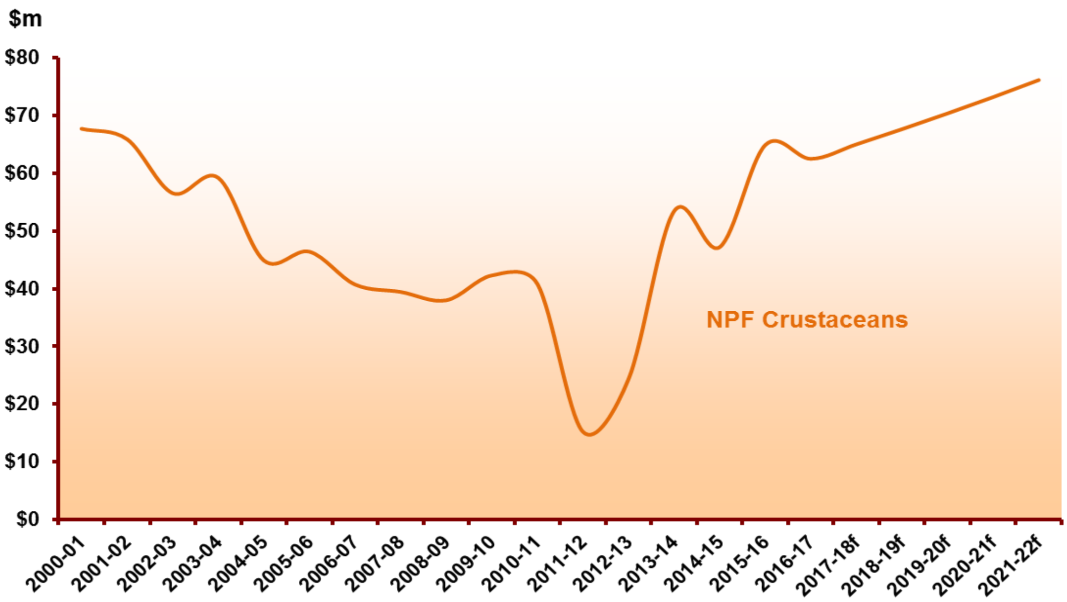
Figure 20: NT Fisheries: Value of Production 2000-01 to 2021-22



Source: Department of Primary Industry and Resources data collections, f = forecast. NPF = Northern Prawn Fleet

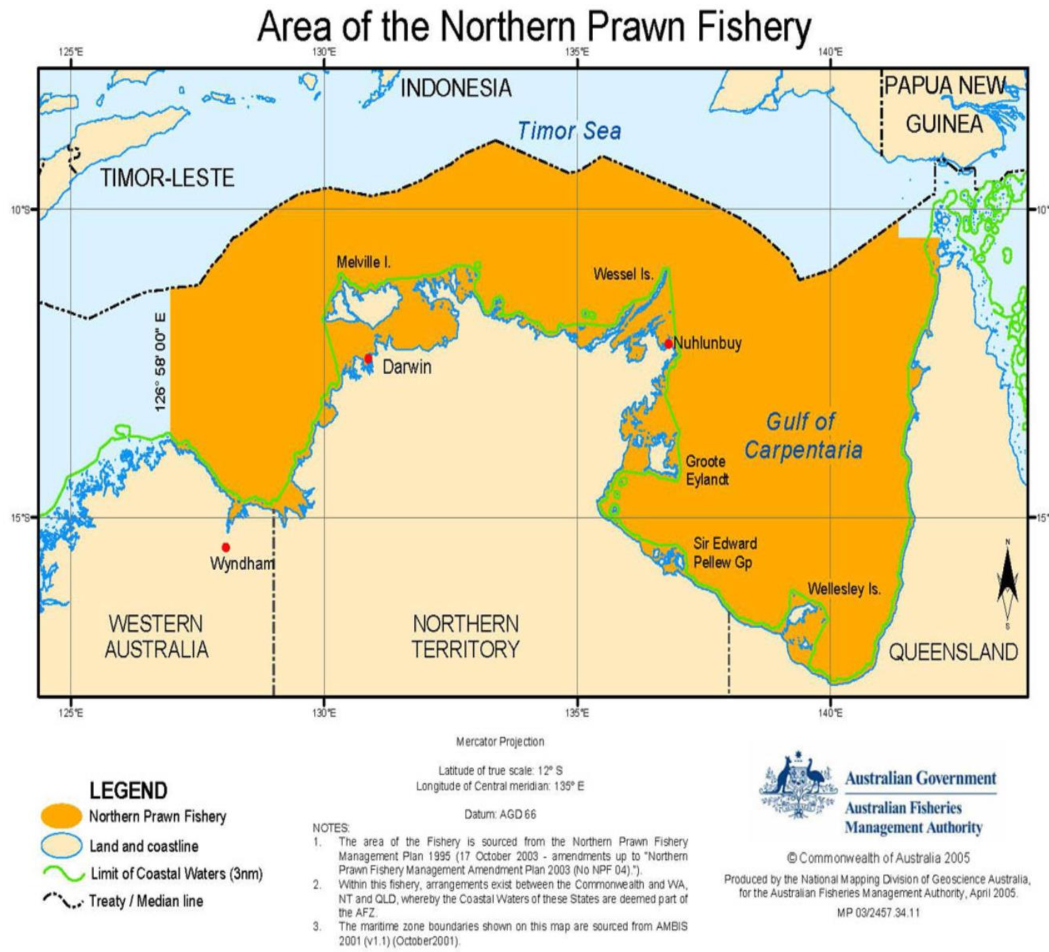
- In 2016-17 the estimated value of the prawn catch (NT only) by the Northern Pawn Fleet (Commonwealth managed Fishery) decreased by 3.7% to $62.5 million (see Figure 21). In 2015-16 value of production was estimated at $64.9 million.
- Output from the Northern Pawn Fleet for 2016-17 is reported at 3,832 tonnes, a 0.9% increase on the previous period (3,796 tonnes).

Figure 21: Figure 19: Northern Prawn Fleet Production Value: 2000-01 to 2021-22



Source: Northern Prawn Fleet data collections, f = forecast.

Figure 22: Northern Prawn Fishery Management Area.

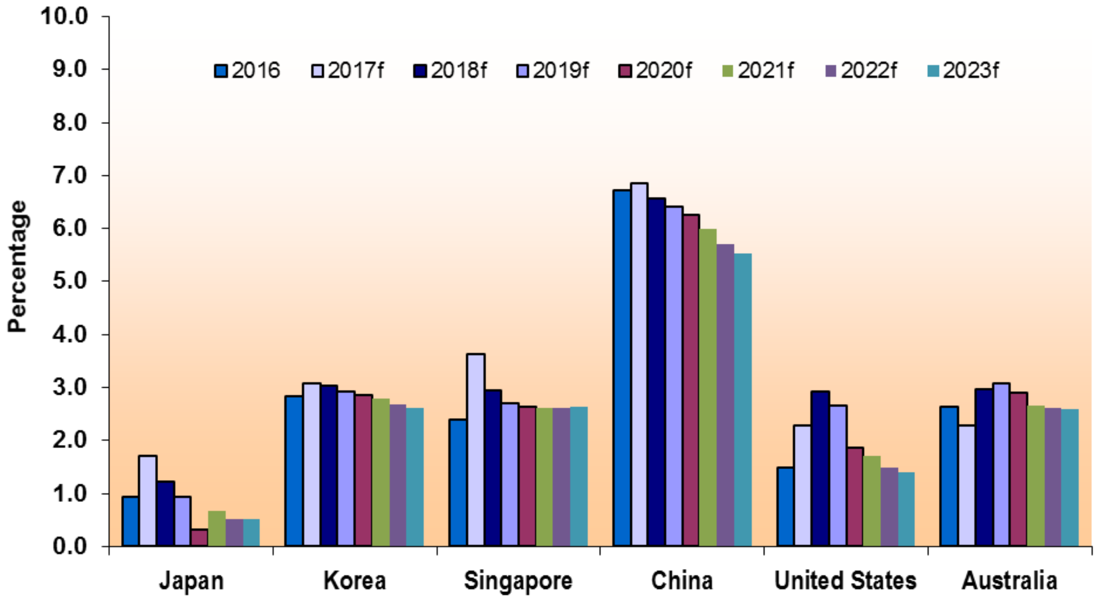


Source Northern Prawn Fishery Report

NT Major International Trading Partners

- South East Asia (mainly Indonesia) remains a significant destination for live cattle exports with Japan, South Korea, and to a lesser extent Taiwan and the US for interstate movement of NT cattle.
- Other livestock is destined for South East Asian and interstate markets.
- The economies in South East Asia and domestic markets within Australia are destinations for seafood and some horticulture.

Figure 23: NT Trading Partners GDP Forecasts 2016-2023



Source International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2016 f = forecast

NT International Trading Partners: Exchange Rates

In 2017 the Australia Dollar has appreciated across the currencies listed in Table 16 (offset by fall against the Taiwanese, Indian and US currencies) as interest rates in Australia stay high compared to toher countires, and less buying of the Australian Dollar as a safe haven or for speculation. A lower Australia Dollar makes imported inputs for production more expensive but exports are more competitive.

Table 16: Exchange Rates of Northern Territory's International Trading Partners 2016-2017

Exchange Rates of Northern Territory International Trading Partners

last working day of the month (daily 4pm)	Apr 2016	May 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2016
US - Dollar	0.77	0.72	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.76
Japan - Yen	82.15	80.59	76.23	77.94	77.48	77.13
Euro	0.67	0.65	0.67	0.68	0.67	0.68
Singapore Dollar	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.04
Malaysian - Ringgit	2.99	2.99	2.99	3.05	3.04	3.16
Taiwan - Dollar	24.70	23.64	23.96	23.99	23.83	23.90
Indian - Rupee	50.93	48.69	50.19	50.43	50.32	50.83
Indonesia - Rupiah	10112	9864	9790	9854	9982	9917
Chinese - Renminbi	4.96	4.77	4.93	5.00	5.02	5.09

	Oct 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2016	Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Mar 2017
US - Dollar	0.76	0.75	0.72	0.76	0.77	0.76
Japan - Yen	79.79	84.23	84.47	85.93	86.54	85.67
Euro	0.69	0.70	0.69	0.71	0.73	0.72
Singapore Dollar	1.06	1.07	1.05	1.07	1.08	1.07
Malaysian - Ringgit	3.20	3.34	3.25	3.35	3.42	3.38
Taiwan - Dollar	24.01	23.82	23.34	23.76	23.60	23.22
Indian - Rupee	50.84	51.26	49.18	51.36	51.33	49.56
Indonesia - Rupiah	9933	10138	9725	10095	10258	10185
Chinese - Renminbi	5.15	5.15	5.03	5.21	5.28	5.27

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia April 2016 to March 2017

The Percentage Rate of Change from the April 2016 to March 2017		min rate	max rate
US - Dollar	-0.1%	0.72	0.77
Japan - Yen	4.3%	76.23	86.54
Euro	6.5%	0.65	0.73
Singapore Dollar	3.8%	1.00	1.08
Malaysian - Ringgit	13.0%	2.99	3.42
Taiwan - Dollar	-6.0%	23.22	24.70
Indian - Rupee	-2.7%	48.69	51.36
Indonesia - Rupiah	0.7%	9725	10258
Chinese - Renminbi	6.4%	4.8	5.3

Publications

- Information for Prospective Investors in Agricultural Enterprises in the NT
  https://dpif.nt.gov.au/publications
- DBE Annual Report 2015-16
  https://business.nt.gov.au/publications/annual-reports
- Department of Primary Industry and Resources Annual Report 2015-16
  https://dpif.nt.gov.au/publications
- Fishery Status Reports 2015
  https://dpif.nt.gov.au/publications
- NT Rural Industries and Fisheries: Economic Outlook 2015
  https://dpif.nt.gov.au/statistics-surveys-and-research/economic-profile
- NT Department of Primary Industry and Resources: Industry Development Plan 2013-2017
  https://dpif.nt.gov.au/publications

Useful Links

- Australian Bureau of Statistics
  http://www.abs.gov.au/
- Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics
  http://www.abare.gov.au/corporate/about_us/about.html
- Department of Business and Employment
  https://business.nt.gov.au/
- Department of Primary Industry and Resources
  https://dpif.nt.gov.au
- NT Agricultural Association
  http://www.ntaga.org.au/
- NT Cattlemen's Association
  http://www.ntca.org.au/
- NT Horticultural Association
  http://www.ntha.com.au/
- Economic Indicators (DBE)
  https://business.nt.gov.au/business-and-economic-data