

HD Australia-**China** free trade only a first step to real partnership

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Today's completion of free trade talks with **China** has been ten years in the making. Australia already has free trade agreements (FTAs) with Japan, the United States, Korea, Singapore and New Zealand. However, [data from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade](#) shows that, by the end of last year, **China**'s share of our exports was greater than these five countries combined - 32% compared to 29%.

It is hard to overstate just how much our living standards have come to rely on **China**. Between 2008 and 2013 the annual value of exports to **China** rose by A\$64.7 **billion**. Meanwhile, those to all other countries went backwards by A\$21.8 **billion**.

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This negative export trend included traditional destinations such as Japan, which was down by A\$3.7 **billion**, as well as up-and-comers such as India, down by A\$4.9 **billion**. The jump in exports to **China** accounted for 20% of the increase in our GDP, the total value of goods and services produced.

Right now, though, after hitting a record high of A\$100 **billion** in April, our goods exports to **China** are beginning to sag. The [latest data](#) from the Australian Bureau of Statistics shows their value has declined for five straight months. There is a simple explanation: the big **iron ore** producers have flooded the resources market, causing prices to tank.

At the same time, **China**'s economic growth has moderated in line with the government's plans to pursue a more balanced development strategy.

While **China**'s voracious demand for natural resources over the past decade was always bound to slow, the outlook for the sector remains positive. This is particularly so now that **coal** tariffs have been scrapped. The [Bureau of Resources and Energy Economics](#) expects Australia's exports of resources and **energy** products to increase by a further A\$80 **billion** by 2018-19.

Yet with Australia's exports to **China** now under more strain than at any other time over the past decade, a FTA offers much-needed relief. It will broaden the trade relationship - beef producers in Kilcoy, **dairy** farmers in Gippsland and services providers across the country will all be celebrating tonight. That said, a FTA should be seen as an entrée to what could be an eight-course **Chinese** banquet.

Seeing **China** as a partner rather than a customer

The big story in the coming decades will be the rise of **China**'s middle class - conceivably growing by [850 million by 2030](#). That is more than six times the population of our second-largest export customer, Japan. A FTA with **China** is crucial to reaping the full dividend this event offers, but more is needed.

Consider agribusiness, a national strength identified in the [Industry Innovation and Competitiveness Agenda](#) released by the Abbott government in October. Average tariffs of around 17.5% are one barrier Australian agricultural producers face when seeking to sell their products in **China**. A FTA takes care of this one.

Yet another problem is looming. A [2012 report](#) found that while Australia has the land and skills to profit from Asia's booming demand for high-quality food, we are short of capital. It is estimated an annual investment gap of A\$9 **billion** exists today. That means dollars are already slipping through our fingers.

In theory, there is an easy fix: partner with a country that has excess capital and would welcome our agricultural products on its supermarket shelves. It is not hard to guess which country that might be - last year our food exports to **China** rose by 60%.

However, **Chinese** investment in Australia's agricultural sector has all too often been seen as "selling the farm". The experience on the ground has been very different.

When **Chinese company** COFCO took an **equity stake in Tully Sugar** in 2011 the fear was that locals would lose their jobs to imported **Chinese** workers and all output would be shipped back to **China**. What actually happened was that the existing workforce was kept, the mill received a A\$14 **million** facelift and North Queensland sugar continues to be **sold** globally.

We have seen the same model successfully at work in other sectors of the economy. In 2011, **China's Sinopec became a foundation customer** to Origin **Energy's** Australia Pacific LNG project in a deal worth A\$90 **billion** over 20 years. The following year it invested another 25% of the project's A\$24.7 **billion** dollar capital cost to get things running. It is expected the project's first shipments from Gladstone will be in 2015.

For **China** it is all about profiting from a growing pie. This can only happen if its companies bring deep pockets, employ local workers and adhere to Australia's labour, environmental and taxation laws.

The challenge for Australia is to understand this and meet **China** half-way. We need to see **China** as more than just a customer and embrace it as a partner.

James Laurenceson does not work for, consult to, own shares in or receive funding from any **company** or organisation that would benefit from this article, and has no relevant affiliations.

CO audfat : Australia Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

NS gtrade : Tariffs/Trade Barriers | e512 : Physical Trade | e51 : Trade/External Payments | ecat : Economic News | gcat : Political/General News | gdip : International Relations | gpir : Politics/International Relations

RE china : China | austr : Australia | jap : Japan | apacz : Asia Pacific | asiaz : Asia | ausnz : Australia/Oceania | bric : BRICS Countries | chinaz : Greater China | devgcoz : Emerging Market Countries | dvpcoz : Developing Economies | easiaz : Eastern Asia

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