

## 2017 OECD ECONOMIC SURVEY OF AUSTRALIA

### **Boosting innovation**

Paris, 2 March 2017 (3 March, Australian Eastern Time)

www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/economic-survey-australia.htm







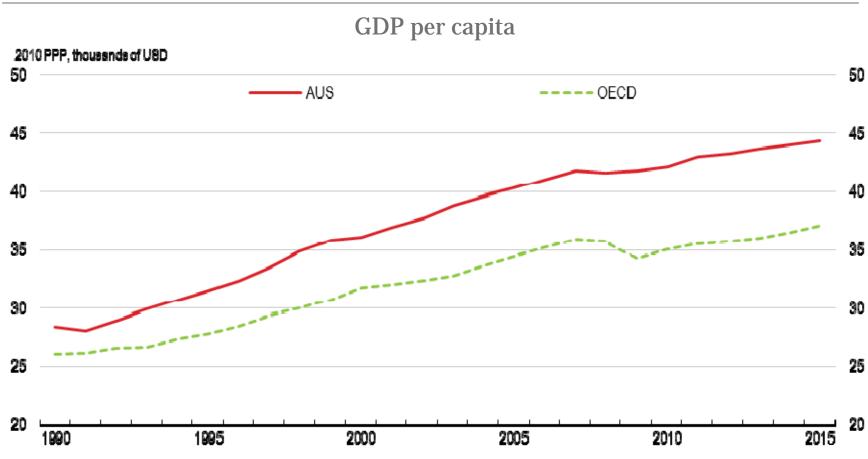


### Key messages

- Macroeconomic and financial institutions and policies are broadly sound
- Further structural reform is required to raise productivity growth through a better climate for business and stronger R&D outcomes
- Widening income inequalities require continued attention



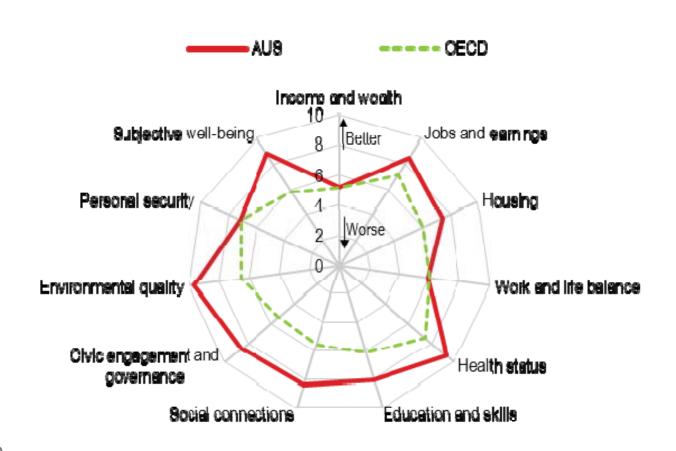
#### Income continues to rise





### Well-being is high

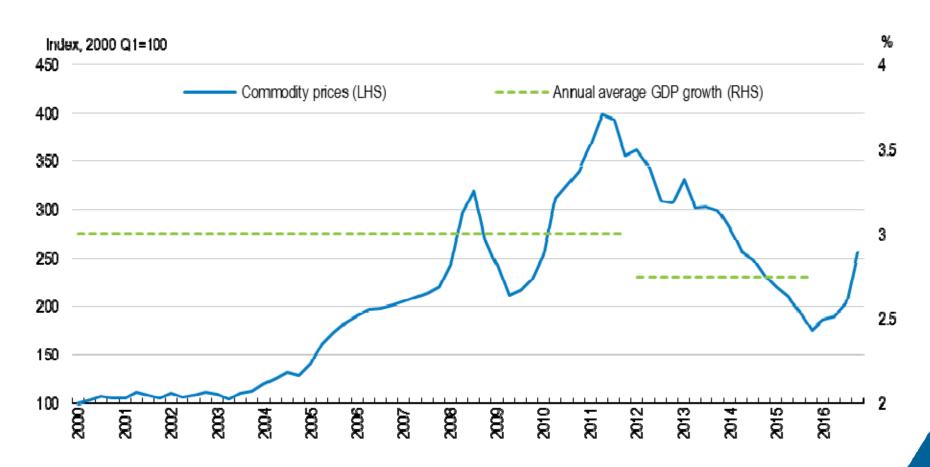
#### **OECD Better Life Index**



Source: OECD.



# But low commodity prices have slowed growth

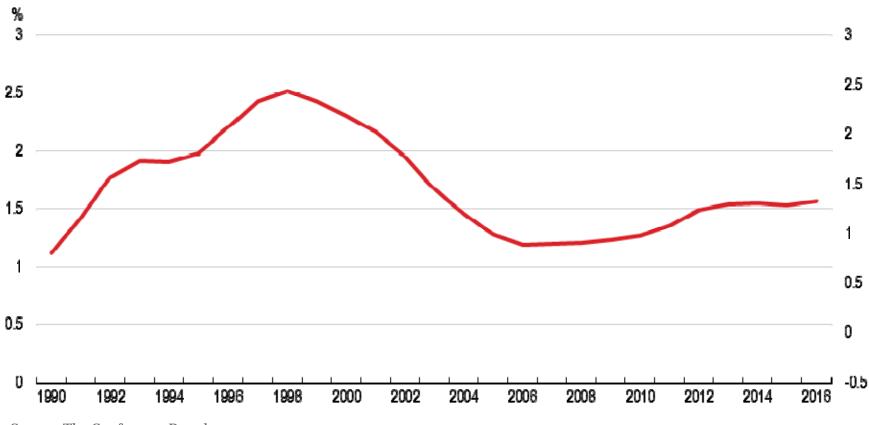


Source: OECD Analytical database; Reserve Bank of Australia.



### Productivity growth has also slowed

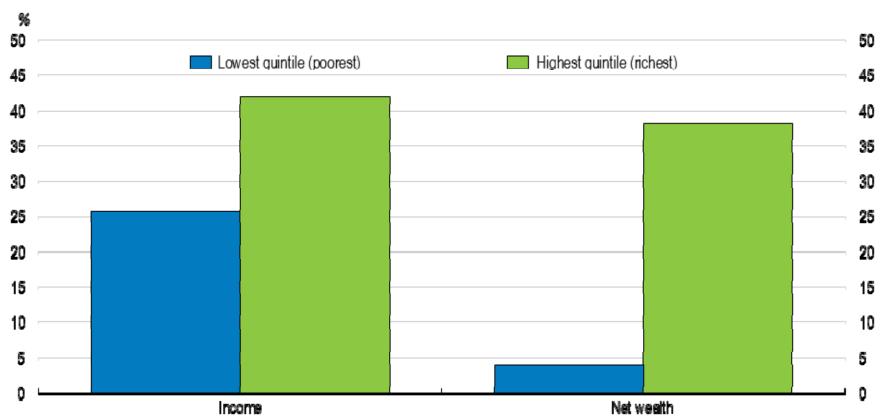






### Inequality has risen

#### Real increase of household income and wealth, 2004-14



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

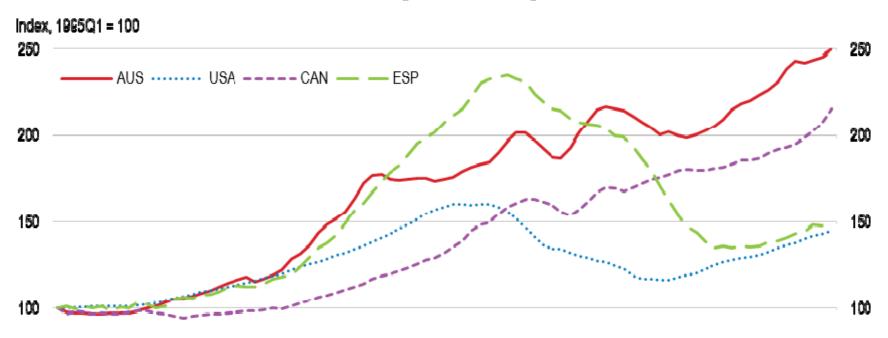


## Macroeconomic and financial institutions and policies are sound



#### House prices continue to rise

#### Real house price developments

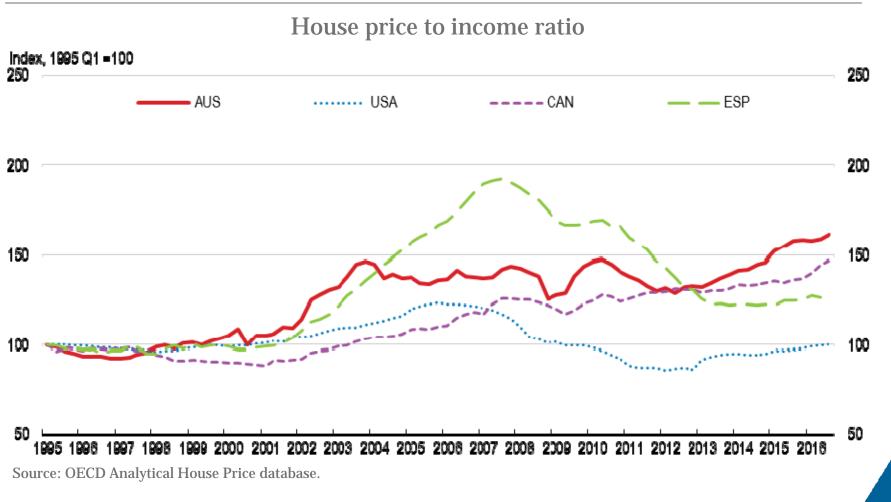


50 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2008 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2018 Source: OECD Analytical House Price database.

**❖ Maintain tight macro-prudential measures and facilitate housing supply** 

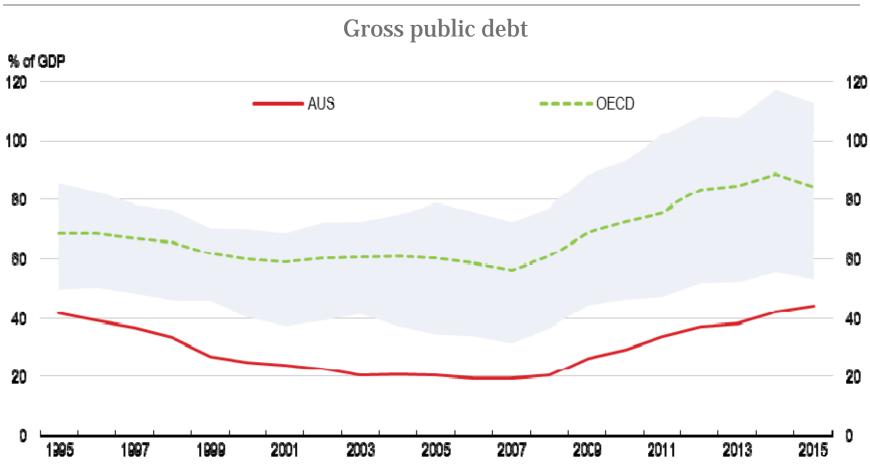


### The house-price-to-income ratio is rising





## Public debt remains comparatively low



Source: OECD Analytical database.



# Other recommendations on macroeconomic policy

- **Rely more heavily on fiscal policy if downside risks** materialise
- Consider a spending ceiling, target debt in the long term and make greater use of stabilisation funds

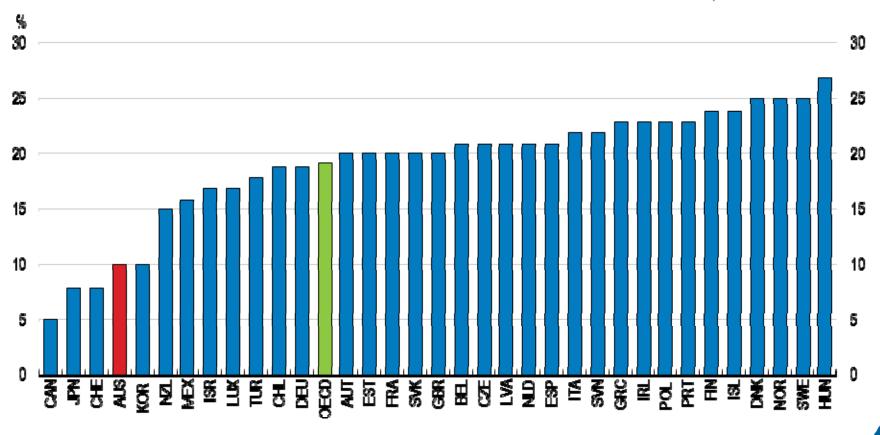


## Boosting productivity growth through a better climate for business



### Pro-growth tax reform is needed





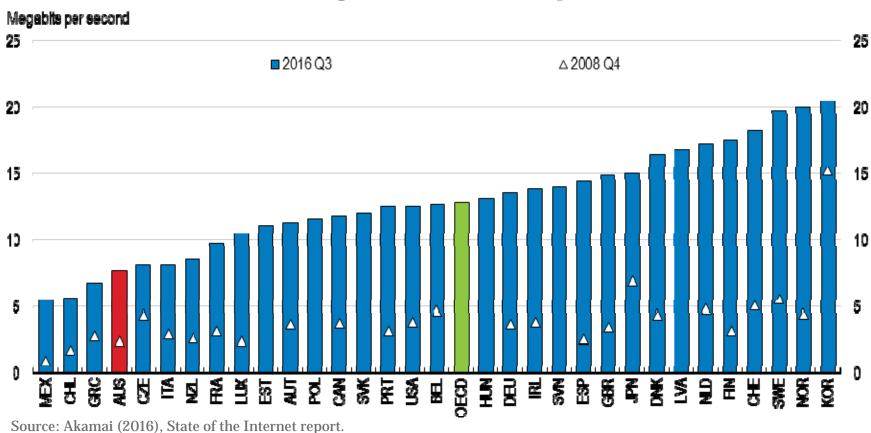
Source: OECD.

- **❖** Further shift from corporate income tax taxes and inefficient taxes
- Raise the Goods and Services Tax and land taxes



### There is room to improve telecoms



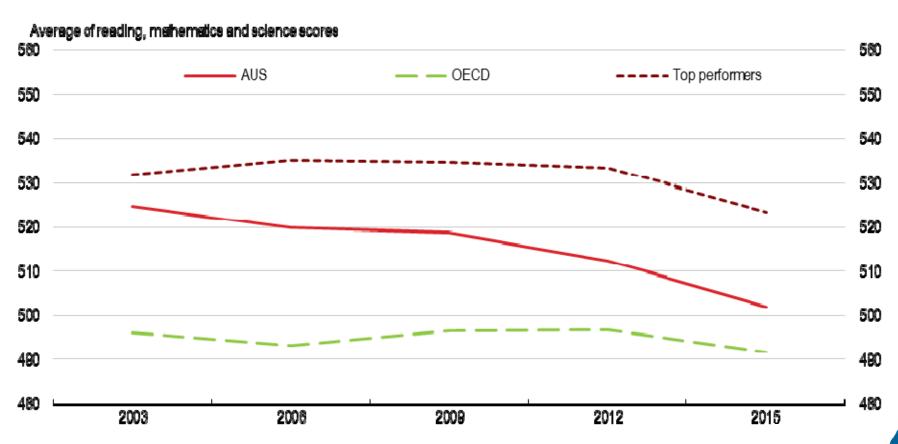


\* Facilitate entry of a fourth operator in mobile telephony



#### Skills have deteriorated

#### **PISA** results



Source: OECD PISA database.

**❖** Broaden the scope of subsidies for innovation-related subjects



## Further recommendations on boosting the climate for business

- **❖ Improve competition law, notably by strengthening the definition of abuse of dominant position**
- \* Adjust insolvency legislation
- **❖ Increase labour mobility, for instance by lowering inter-state differences in education and training programmes**
- Encourage market entry by innovative businesses. Use competition policy tools to combat resistance by incumbents and adjust sectoral regulation quickly as new firms and industries emerge
- **\*** Encourage more innovation in public services by opening up procurement to more bidders and further development of digital government services

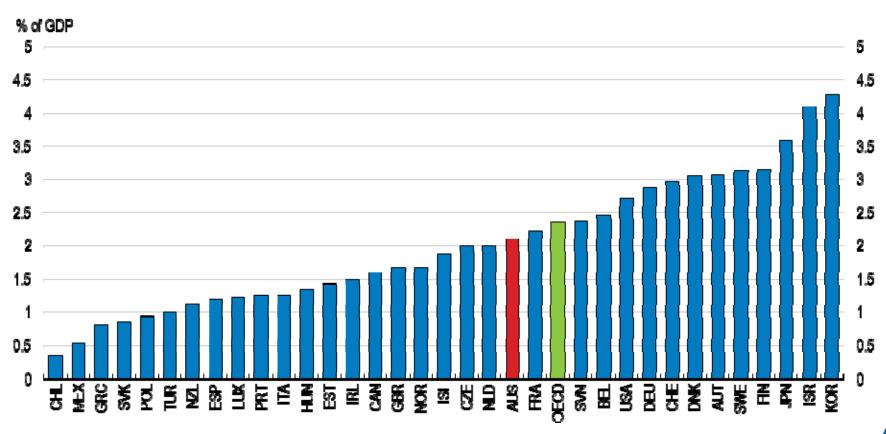


## Boosting productivity growth through stronger R&D outcomes



### R&D spending is middle-ranking

#### R&D spending as a share of GDP, 2014 or latest

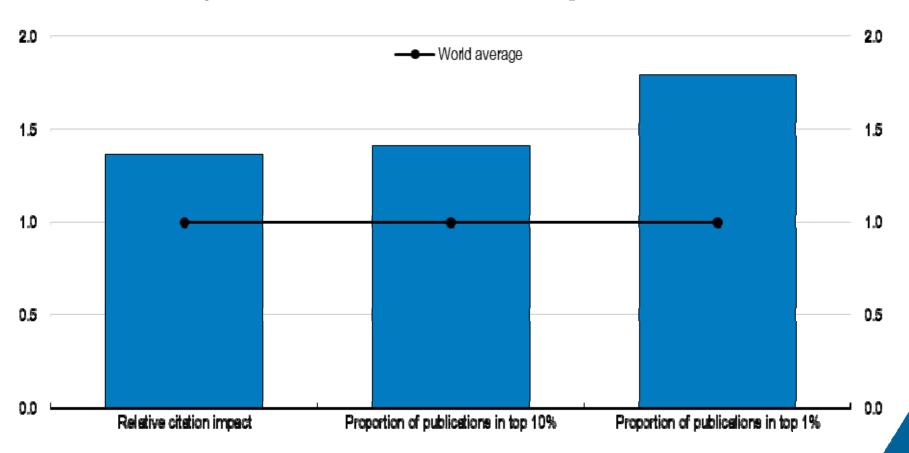


Source: OECD MSTI database.



### Research quality compares well

#### Quality measures of Australian research publications, 2015

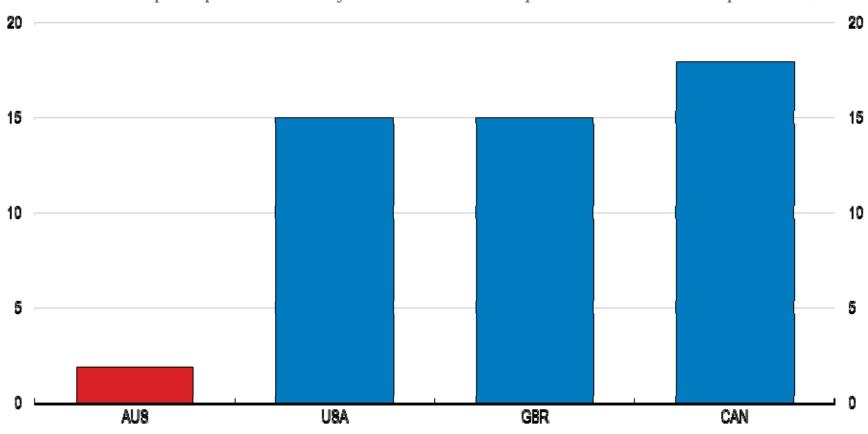


Source: Australian Department of Industry, Innovation and Science.



# Commercialisation outcomes are lagging behind

Number of start-up companies formed by research institutions per USD 1bn research expenditure, 2014



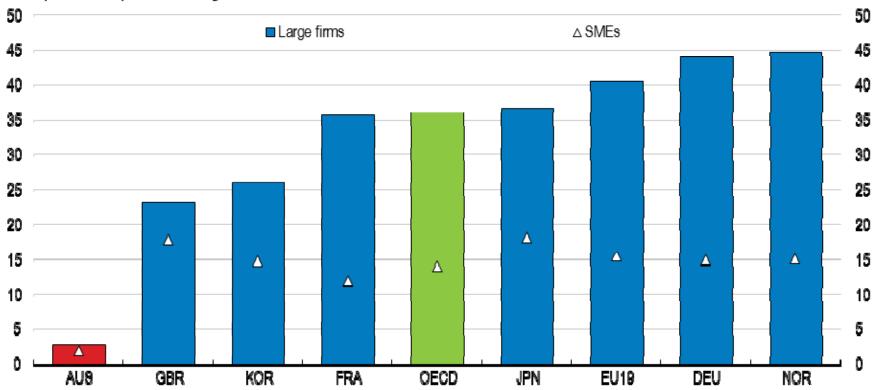
Source: Australian Department of Industry, Innovation and Science.



# Business-research collaboration is limited

Firms collaborating on innovation with higher education or research institutions, latest available year





Source: OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2015.



# Recommendations on boosting R&D outcomes

- **Put a greater weight, as envisaged, on collaboration in university funding**
- Develop a more coordinated approach to industry placements for research students
- **\*** Assess research outcomes and impacts in the same way across public-sector research organisations
- **❖** Develop a more integrated, "whole-of-government" approach to science, research and innovation and consolidate innovation support programmes
- **❖ Make the R&D Tax Incentive more effective**

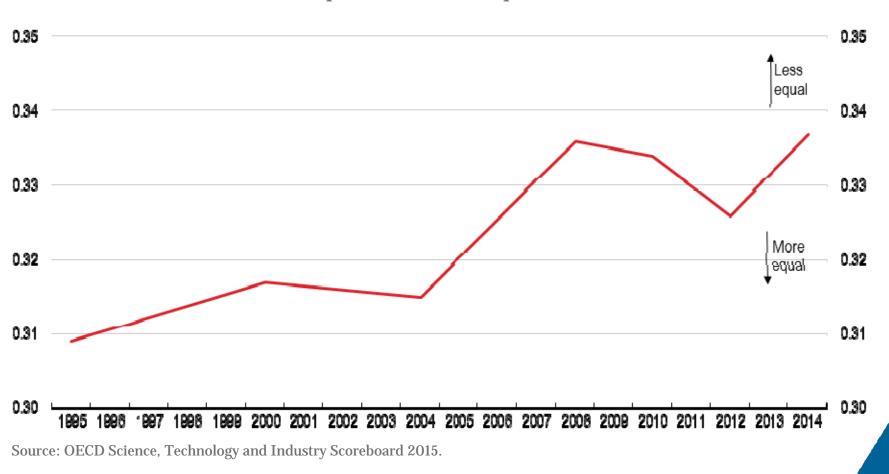


### Widening income inequalities



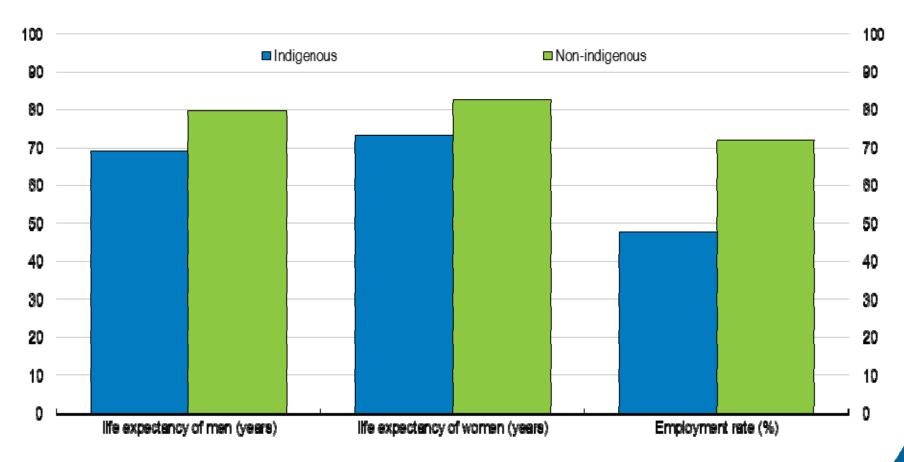
### Inequality has risen

GINI coefficient (disposable income, post taxes and transfers)





# Socio-economic gaps for indigenous Australians remain large



Source: Australian Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet; Australian Bureau of Statistics.



# Recommendations on social and environmental goals

- \* Avoid freezing welfare pay outs
- **Continue developing an investment approach to welfare policy that focuses on vulnerable groups**
- **Strengthen the recently introduced safeguard mechanism that accompanies the Emissions Reduction Fund**



## For more information.....

Visit the OECD Economics department website to download this presentation; an overview of the 2017 Economic Survey of Australia and more



www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/economic-survey-australia.htm





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