

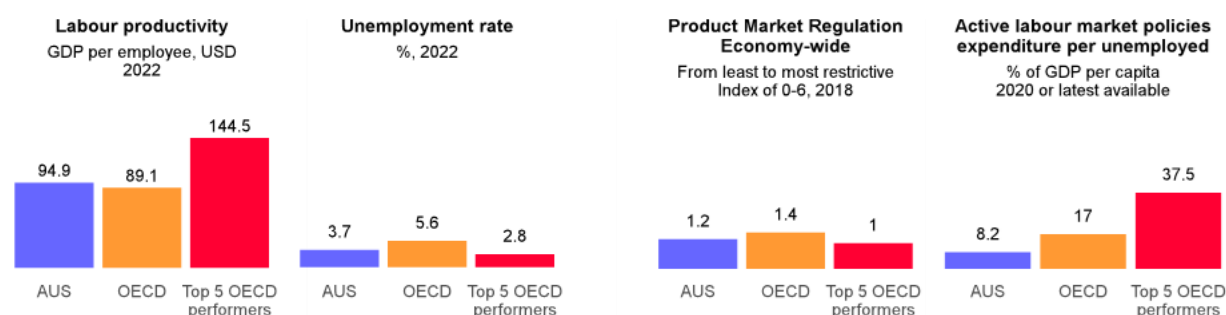


Performance gaps

Recommendations

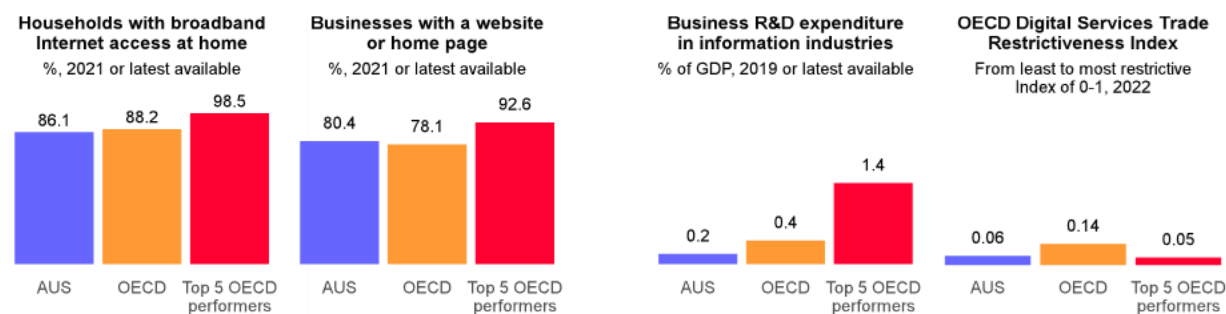
Product and labour markets functioning

- There are signs of reduced competitive intensity in product markets, as well as falling labour mobility. Productivity growth has also slowed down. Moreover, about one fifth of Australian workers require a license to perform their work, which raises economic costs, including by slowing resource reallocation.
- Legislate automatic mutual recognition of occupational licenses in all states.
- Improve data collection on occupational license regimes across the country and consider avenues for further harmonisation.



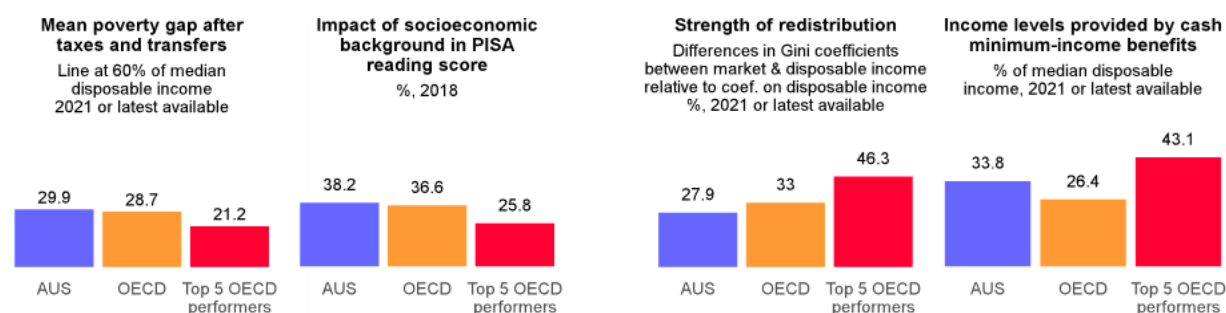
Digital transition

- Access to fast broadband is low compared with other developed countries, while increasing connectivity is key to developing Australia's digital economy.
- The take-up of digital technologies by Australian businesses can also be improved.
- Continue expanding access to fast broadband, including through further investment in the National Broadband Network.
- Expand the Consumer Data Right system to more sectors.



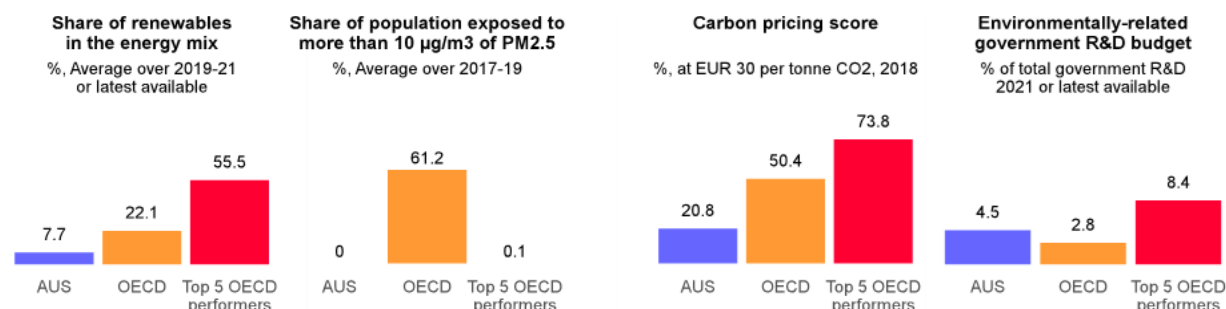
Inclusiveness, social protection, and ageing

- Unemployment benefits replacement rates remain among the lowest in the OECD and below the relative poverty line.
- Gaps in economic and wellbeing between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians remain large.
- Consider further increasing the unemployment benefit replacement rates.
- Embed the Productivity Commission Indigenous Evaluation Strategy in the policy design and evaluation process of all Australian Government agencies.

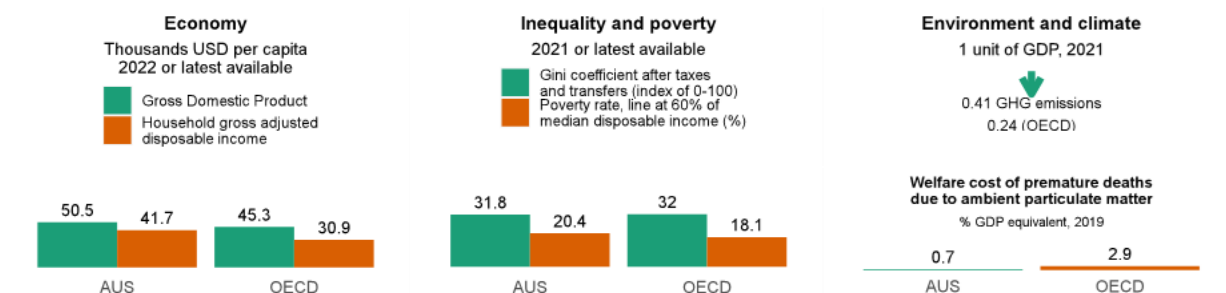


Climate transition

- Australia has pledged to reduce carbon emissions by 43% by 2030 from 2005 levels and to net zero by 2050. National carbon emissions need to decline on a much steeper trajectory if this goal is to be met.
- Develop a national, integrated Long-term Emissions Reduction Strategy with clear goals and corresponding policy settings to achieve climate targets.
- Consider expanding the Safeguard Mechanism, which limits industrial net emissions, to a broader set of economic sectors.



Overall performance





From:

Economic Policy Reforms 2023

Going for Growth

Access the complete publication at:

<https://doi.org/10.1787/9953de23-en>

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2023), "Australia", in *Economic Policy Reforms 2023: Going for Growth*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/b784bcf1-en>

This document, as well as any data and map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area. Extracts from publications may be subject to additional disclaimers, which are set out in the complete version of the publication, available at the link provided.

The use of this work, whether digital or print, is governed by the Terms and Conditions to be found at <http://www.oecd.org/termsandconditions>.