Australian Government

Murray–Darling Basin Authority

Basin Plan Review

2025 Murray–Darling Basin Outlook: Summary Report

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Acknowledgement of First Nations people

We offer respect to the Traditional Custodians of Country in the Murray–Darling Basin and to their Nations. We pay our respects to Elders past and present.

We acknowledge their enduring deep Cultural, social, environmental, spiritual and economic connection to their lands and waters. First Nations people have been looking after Country in sophisticated ways for more than 65,000 years and continue to do so on behalf of their Nations and people.

We have heard many First Nations people express that when the lands and waters of Nations are not healthy, the people are unwell, and the ability to practise Culture and look after Country is impacted.

This includes being able to swim in the local waterways and harvest traditional foods and resources. First Nations people see waterways as living entities and live by the principle that everything is connected. Since colonisation, land, water and people have been separated. This goes against the way First Nations people see Country.

First Nations people in the Basin have been excluded from decision-making processes about water. Water management laws have contributed to disparity and dispossession, as they were developed without recognising First Nations' sovereignty. We acknowledge that this causes distress.

Introduction

About the 2025 Basin Outlook report

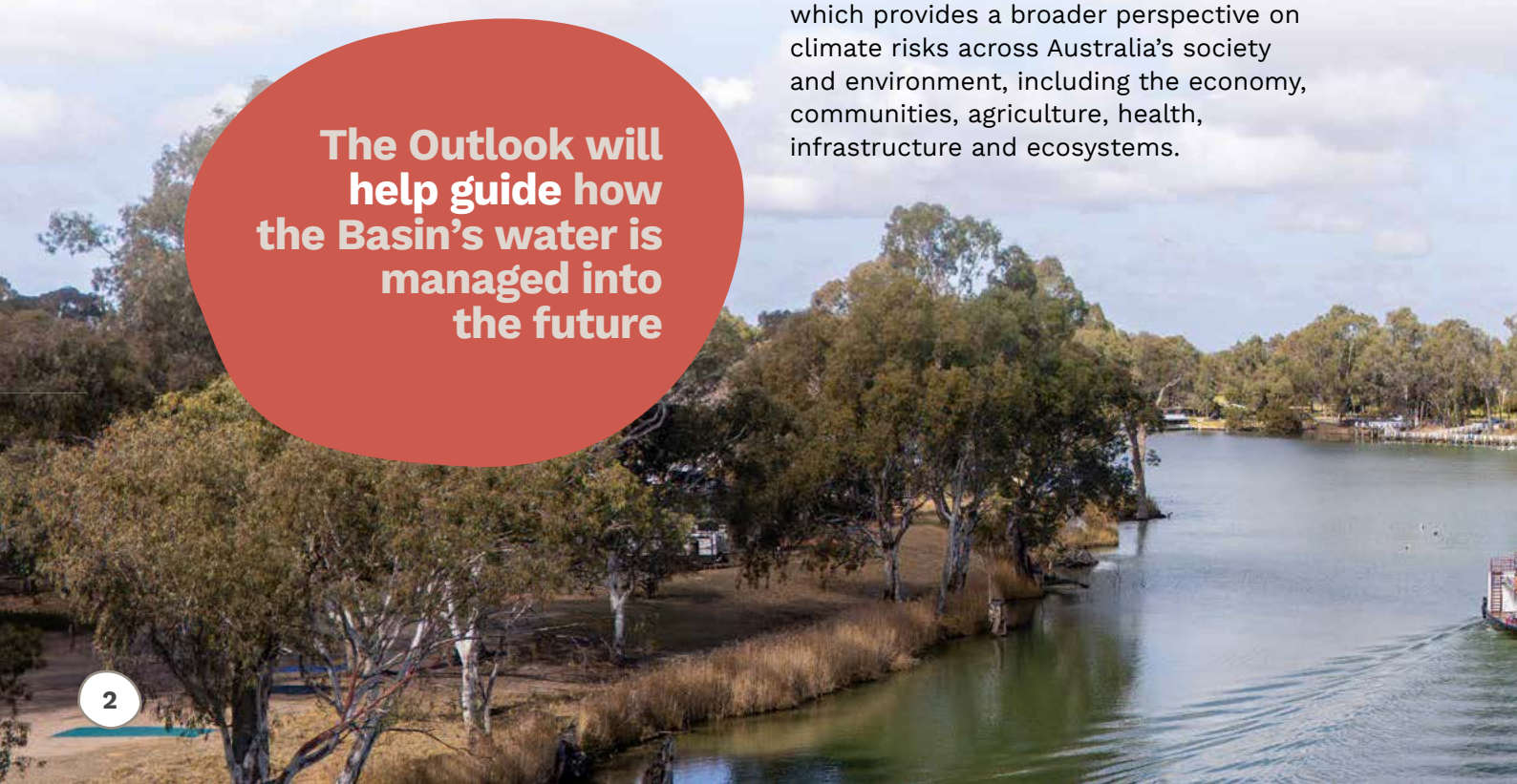
The purpose of the 2025 Murray–Darling Basin Outlook (Basin Outlook) is to help Basin governments and stakeholders prepare for a hotter and drier future as climate change continues. The key findings in this Basin Outlook Summary Report are informed by the Basin Outlook Technical Report.

The Basin Outlook considers a plausible range of climate futures to describe what the Basin's environmental, First Nations, social and economic values may look like by the year 2050 under existing management arrangements. This approach is used to highlight potential vulnerabilities of the Basin to ongoing climate change. With this knowledge, science and policy can focus on future challenges to support and protect what matters most to people and the environment. The combination of current knowledge and future-focused thinking will support adaptation to ongoing climate change. This will guide decisions on management of our Basin's water resources to sustain rivers, for generations.

The Basin Outlook assessments that form part of this report draw on the best available science and many evidence sources. Key sources include:

- ***The 2025 Sustainable Rivers Audit***, which examined the current (as of 2025) environmental, Cultural, social and economic conditions of the Basin and how these have changed over time. This serves as a starting point for the Basin Outlook assessments
- ***The future of climate and water availability in the Murray–Darling Basin: Sustainable Yields report***, which explores plausible future hydroclimate scenarios and accompanying hydroclimate data
- *Water Country: Water Future*, which is a report on First Nations values and how changing conditions in the Basin might affect First Nations peoples. This report is authored by a group, formed by the Murray–Darling Basin Authority (MDBA), of First Nations water experts who do not speak on behalf of all First Nations peoples
- Future condition reports for environmental values by Jacobs Group (2025) and social and economic values by Marsden Jacob Associates (2025); these are informed by extensive literature, analyses and expert opinion
- The 2025 National Climate Risk Assessment, which provides a broader perspective on climate risks across Australia's society and environment, including the economy, communities, agriculture, health, infrastructure and ecosystems.

The Outlook will help guide how the Basin's water is managed into the future

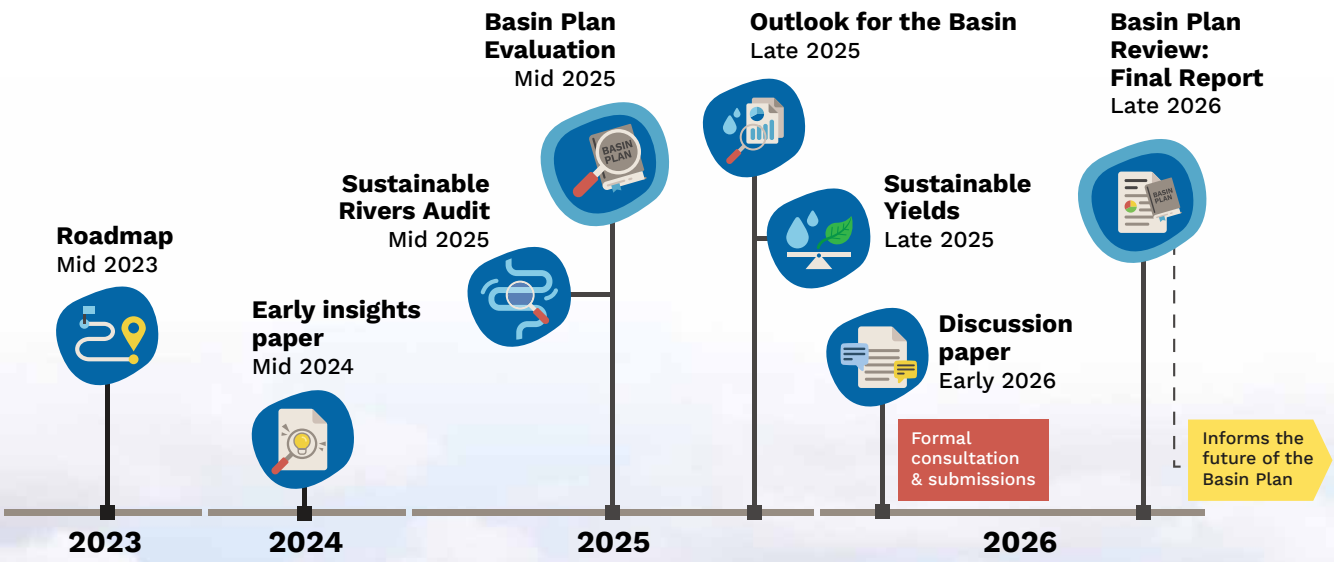


This Basin Outlook report is part of the Roadmap to the 2026 Basin Plan Review (Figure 1). It is an important source of evidence for the:

- **Basin Plan Review Discussion Paper** that will outline options under consideration for the 2026 Basin Plan Review; this paper will also be informed by formal consultation to be undertaken in early 2026
- **Basin Plan Review Report**, which will set out and explain any recommendations for changes to the Basin Plan.

The Outlook is based on the best-available science - a full list of references is available in the Basin Outlook Technical Report. The knowledge base will continue to improve as the science advances and we collectively adapt to a changing climate. The 2026 Basin Plan Review and future 10-yearly reviews are checkpoints along the adaptive management pathway to 2050 and beyond, and provide an opportunity to access improved knowledge. This will improve our projections of how the Basin could respond to climate change and will support effective adaptation strategies to improve management of the Basin's water resources.

Figure 1 **Roadmap to the 2026 Basin Plan Review**



About the Murray–Darling Basin

Home to more than

2.4 million people

including more than 50 First Nations

Contains more than

77,000 km of rivers and waterways

One of Australia's

most significant river systems

There are approximately 120,000 First Nations people living in the Basin. It is important to recognise that First Nations people have cared for Water Country, waterways and water landscapes since time immemorial – across generations over many thousands of years.

The Basin is one of Australia's most significant river systems, crossing 4 states and one territory. It has more than 77,000 kilometers of rivers and waterways that, along with groundwater resources, provide water to communities and the environment. These water resources also support around one-third of Australia's food production and diverse export markets.

The Basin is one of Australia's most significant river systems, crossing 4 states and one territory

Future hydroclimate of the Murray–Darling Basin

The climate and hydrology of the Murray–Darling Basin has changed over time and will continue to change.

For the past 50 years, the Basin has been gradually getting hotter and drier, while average inflows have decreased. This trend was captured in the 2025 Sustainable Rivers Audit which describes past changes in the Basin's climate, streamflow and groundwater levels. This Basin Outlook report builds on this and other assessments of historical changes and the current condition to project possible changes to the Basin's climate and hydrology into the future.

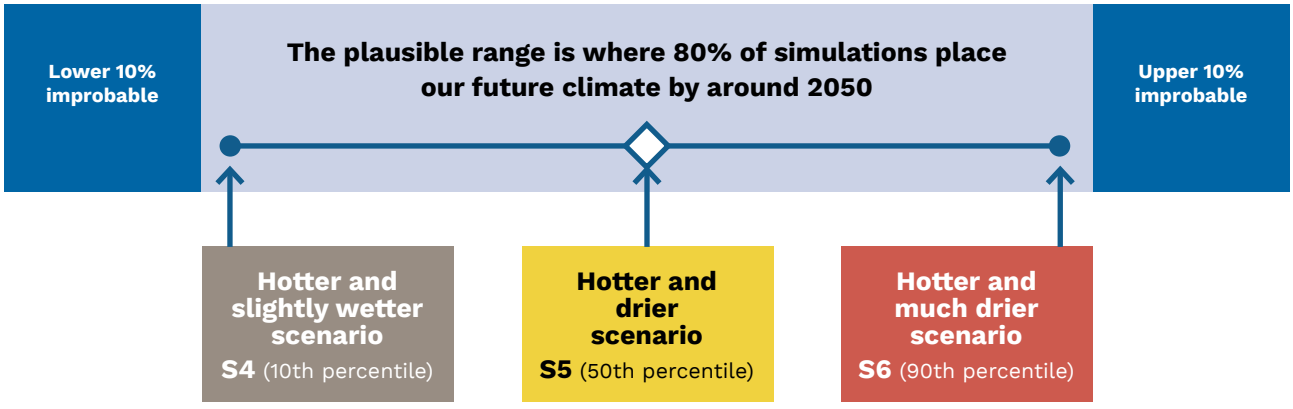
For the past 50 years, the Basin has been gradually getting hotter and drier

Plausible climate futures

We do not have certainty on the future climate of the Basin— the global climate system is complex, and the trajectory of change will be influenced by the actions people take now and into the future. Consistent with other studies around the world, the Basin Outlook uses plausible climate scenarios to capture what the Basin's future climate *could* look like, not forecasts of what it *will* look like. Climate scenarios are projections of what the future climate could look like.

The 3 plausible climate scenarios are 'hotter and drier', 'hotter and much drier' and 'hotter and slightly wetter'. This range accounts for 80% of the simulations of the Basin's future climate (Figure 2). These scenarios were developed and modelled for the 2025 Sustainable Yields report.

Figure 2 The Basin's plausible climate futures



The Murray–Darling Basin Authority is preparing for a future climate that is likely to be hotter and drier. Based on the work of the 2025 Sustainable Yields project examining the 3 plausible climate scenarios (see below), we have high confidence in the direction of change of hydroclimate variables such as temperature, rainfall and runoff to 2050. We also have high confidence that extreme events (such as drought and heavy rainfall) will increase in severity and intensity.

Within the broad trajectory of change to the Basin's climate, there is uncertainty regarding the timing and magnitude of the changes that will be experienced across regions. Therefore, while anticipating a hotter and drier climate, the MDBA will also draw upon the plausible climate range to account for this uncertainty. This ensures that operational and adaptation planning considers the relative risks and benefits of different actions against an uncertain future.

Likelihood of projected changes to the Basin's climate

This section outlines the likelihood of projected changes to the Basin's climate, relative to 1990, as informed by the 2025 Sustainable Yields report. The likelihood of projected change in these variables (written *in italics* below for reader clarity) applies the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change likelihood scale. For further information, refer to the 2025 Sustainable Yields report.

More severe and more frequent droughts are very likely to occur

1. **The Basin is *virtually* certain to be hotter.**

   Temperatures have risen across the Basin by approximately 1.4 °C since the start of national records in 1910, with most of the increase having occurred since 1970. By 2050, temperatures are projected to increase by approximately 1.3 °C to 1.8 °C above 1990 levels. Hotter temperatures mean more water is evaporated from soil, rivers and dams and transpired from plants (evapotranspiration). This increases aridity and the demand for water while reducing water availability.

2. **Annual rainfall is *likely* to become more variable.**

   Rainfall across the Basin has historically been variable, particularly in the northern Basin, and this variability is expected to increase. Increased annual rainfall variability may lead to longer dry spells and longer wet spells. This variability is particularly influenced by the natural variability of regional climate drivers in the Southern, Pacific and Indian Oceans.

3. **Heavy rainfall is *very likely* to become more intense.**

   The intensity of heavy rainfall events is very likely to increase across the Basin, particularly in the warmer months. This increases the risk of flood, particularly in urban areas and small catchments. This can then result in poor water quality events caused by the runoff of nutrients, sediments and other contaminants into waterways.

4. **Cool-season rainfall is *likely* to decline in the northern Basin and *very likely* to decline in the southern Basin.**

   Seasonal changes to rainfall patterns are projected for both the northern and southern Basin. Cool-season rainfall is likely to decline in the northern Basin and very likely to decline in the southern Basin. In the southern Basin, reduced cool-season rainfall, particularly in the south-east, would reduce water availability and river flows.

5. **Drought is *very likely* to become more severe, occur more frequently and may be of longer duration.**

   More severe and more frequent droughts are very likely to occur due to increased temperatures, more variable annual rainfall, and less rainfall in the cooler months. It is expected that rainfall events will be relatively short and intense, with higher losses to evaporation. Changes to rainfall patterns, coupled with increased evapotranspiration, mean Basin runoff is very likely to decline. This can lead to more severe, more frequent and longer periods of drought conditions. The projections align with observed historical data which show a trend of increased frequency of drought occurrence in recent decades compared with early records.

6. **Runoff and water availability are *very likely* to decline, particularly in the south.**

   Due largely to the expected reduction in cool-season rainfall, there is very likely to be an overall decline in runoff across the Basin. This decline is likely to be greater in the south compared with the north, and more pronounced for the cool season than the warm season due to an increase in warm-season heavy rainfall events.

7. **The frequency of moderate flood inundation is *likely* to decline, but flood height and duration for large floods may increase.**

   Moderate floods that occur more frequently are likely to decline across the Basin, particularly in the southern Basin. Very large floods may increase in parts of the Basin, particularly in the north, because very heavy rainfall events are very likely to become more intense.

Adapting to a changing climate

The climate of the Basin is already changing. The 2025 Sustainable Rivers Audit showed that the Basin has become hotter and drier, with decreased inflows and increased demand for water. Drought onset now occurs faster, and more rainfall is needed to break these droughts.

Basin communities, industries and resource management agencies have faced the challenges of a variable and changing climate over the past decades.

The Millennium drought (1997–2010) placed unprecedented stress on the Basin's environment, and communities experienced major economic and social hardships. This drought – the combined consequence of natural climatic variation, a changing climate and unsustainable levels of water extraction – exposed weaknesses in water management in the Basin and highlighted the need for continuing reform.

The Basin Plan

The Australian and Basin governments have engaged in significant water reform to address the challenges of a variable and changing climate. In response to the Millennium drought, the Australian Government passed the *Water Act 2007* with bipartisan support. As a requirement of the Water Act, the MDBA was established and tasked with developing the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan was adopted in 2012, with the aim of restoring the Basin to a healthier and sustainable level while continuing to support farming and other industries for the benefit of the Australian community.

The Basin Plan has played a vital role in meeting the challenges of climate extremes and climate change. For example, during the Tinderbox drought (2017–2019), sustainable diversion limits and water for the environment supported river flows and ecosystems across the Basin and helped protect critical human water needs in the southern River Murray system.

Recent climate extremes, including the Tinderbox drought and south-eastern Australian floods (2022–2023), have demonstrated that **water management challenges remain in the Basin**, including water security in the northern Basin and water quality maintenance. The effects of a drying climate are also being felt, with difficulty in maintaining flow along rivers in the northern Basin and connecting rivers with their floodplains in the southern Basin.

Full implementation of the Basin Plan will be challenging, but it is an important element for effective adaptation under a changing climate. Accreditation of remaining water resource plans, progress in addressing delivery constraints, and further water recovery under the sustainable diversion limit adjustment mechanism would improve our ability to respond to the challenges of a changing climate.

We also know that, although the Basin Plan plays a role, it is only one part of broader climate adaptation. The National Climate Risk Assessment recognises that adapting and responding to the impacts of climate change requires **collective action by individuals, communities, businesses and governments.**

The Basin Plan was adopted in 2012, with the aim of restoring the Basin to a healthier and sustainable level

A view of the Basin to 2050

This section explores what could happen if we were to maintain the status quo in our management of Basin water resources under a hotter and drier future. The projected outcomes of maintaining the status quo would create challenges, but it is important to remember that governments, industries and communities can continue to adapt to ongoing climate change. This means that future conditions may be better than these projected outcomes.

2050
A hotter and drier future

The following outcomes are projected for 2050 (compared with 1990), under a 'hotter and drier' scenario

Table 1 **Projected outcomes for 2050 under a 'hotter and drier' scenario relative to 1990**

Temperature

Northern Basin	Southern Basin
+1.6 °C	+1.6 °C

Annual rainfall

Northern Basin	Southern Basin
-1.4%	-2.6%

Heavy rainfall

Northern Basin	Southern Basin
+5.2%	+5.2%

Runoff

Northern Basin	Southern Basin
-7.4%	-14.3%

Drought frequency

A drought that occurred 1 in 20 years will occur in

Northern Basin	Southern Basin
1 in 15	1 in 14

Hotter temperatures matched with less rainfall and runoff, particularly in the cool season, will reduce river flows, and poor water quality events will occur more frequently

Northern Basin climate and runoff

Annual average rainfall will marginally decrease (–1.4%), with slight increases in the warm season and larger decreases in the cool season. Annual runoff will also decrease (–7.4%), due to a relatively large decrease during the cool season and a slight increase in the warm season. The number of heavy rainfall days will increase in the northern Basin (+5.2%). The frequency of droughts that historically occurred once in every 20 years will occur more regularly (once in every 15 years).

Southern Basin climate and runoff

Annual average rainfall will slightly decrease (–2.6%), driven mostly by reduced rainfall in the cool season. Annual runoff will also decrease (–14.3%), with similar decreases across the warm and cool seasons. The number of heavy rainfall days will increase in the southern Basin (+5.2%). The frequency of droughts that historically occurred once in every 20 years will occur more regularly (once in every 14 years).

End of system

Sea level is projected to rise by around 25 cm. Rising sea levels coupled with storm surges may increase salinity in the Lower Lakes and change salinity environments in the Coorong, with increased salinity in estuarine areas and decreased salinity in areas historically saltier than sea water.

Flows, groundwater and water quality

River baseflows, freshes and overbank flows are expected to become less frequent. This will disconnect waterholes for longer periods and reduce connectivity between rivers and their wetlands and floodplains. These changes to flow and rainfall are likely to reduce groundwater recharge and levels, particularly in upland regions and some floodplain areas. Reduced river flows, combined with hotter temperatures and more frequent heavy rainfall days, are likely to increase the frequency of poor water quality events, including harmful algal blooms, hypoxia (low oxygen) and elevated salinity.

Changes to environmental values

Germination, growth and reproduction of native plants will be disrupted, and native fish and waterbird populations will continue to decline.

Populations of native plants that depend on rivers will likely change, with some species becoming more or less common, and certain plant communities expanding or shrinking.

Populations of native fish species are likely to decline in numerous systems and may be lost from severely affected systems. Key habitats, including drought refuges and niche wetlands used by threatened small-bodied species are expected to deteriorate.

Waterbird populations are likely to decline, driven by loss of habitat. Opportunities for large breeding events will become less frequent as dry and drought conditions increase in duration.

First Nations of the Basin

First Nations people and Water Country will be acutely affected by a changing climate. The fragility of Water Country presents further challenges for First Nations people under a changing climate. A changing climate risks further irreversible damage to First Nations people, Water Country and knowledge systems.

First Nations people have a unique and enduring connection with, and obligation to look after, Water Country. As the Basin's lands, waters and environment become increasingly distressed, so too do First Nations people. Impacts on Water Country are linked to and are felt by First Nations people through poor outcomes related to their health and wellbeing.

The nature of impacts on Water Country heightens anxieties for First Nations people, who carry the burden of seeing their ancestral lands, waters and ecosystems degrade in ways that disrupt continuity to the intergenerational care of Country and the passing on of knowledge to future generations. Damage to sacred sites, the loss of traditional food and medicines, and impacts on places that hold story, ceremony and other practices, are examples of types of on-ground threats that are unique to First Nations people in the Basin.

Changes to water entitlements and markets

Reduced water availability will affect the reliability of both entitlement and non-entitlement water. Entitlement water can be held by individuals, industries and governments. It includes consumptive water rights and environmental water entitlements. Non-entitlement water is managed through state water sharing arrangements and is not tied to an entitlement. It provides important environmental and user benefits. Allocations of entitlement water are expected to reduce as total average water availability decreases. Changes in the reliability of non-entitlement water will vary between types. Passing flows are likely to remain relatively reliable, but unregulated flows are expected to decline more substantially, with implications for maintaining Basin ecosystems.

Higher water allocation prices could drive changes in the types of primary production in the southern Basin. In the southern Basin, average water allocation prices are expected to increase. In response, markets may shift water towards higher-value permanent horticulture (for example, almonds and citrus) in preference to opportunistic annual crops (rice and some pastures for dairy cattle).

High reliability entitlement holders are better placed than general reliability entitlement holders to maintain access to water under a drier climate. General reliability users are likely to face longer stretches of low or nil allocations compared to high reliability entitlement holders. This uneven exposure to a drier future means general reliability users are more likely to scale back or exit irrigated agriculture, while high reliability users are better placed to consolidate scarce water.

More extensive water markets in the southern Basin give irrigators greater scope to manage water scarcity risks. Southern Basin irrigators can lean on trade and carryover to mitigate risks from water insecurity. In the northern Basin, users would be exposed to more variable water availability and have fewer market options to smooth supply across years.

Critical human water needs

Pressure to meet critical human water needs will increase. During the Tinderbox drought (2017–2019), many communities in the Basin, particularly in the north, experienced extreme water security issues followed by cases of water restrictions or no water availability. Under a hotter and drier climate, droughts are to become more frequent, placing greater pressure on reliable supply of critical human water needs. Provisions to manage critical human water needs, set out in the Basin Plan and water resource plans, are likely to be activated more frequently.

Social and economic values of the Basin

The impacts from a hotter and drier climate on primary industries, tourism and the health and wellbeing of people living in the Basin strongly align with the impacts that are expected to be felt across Australia. The National Climate Risk Assessment identified that nationally significant climate risks to communities, health and social support, and primary industries will increase through to 2050.

Maintaining agricultural production is expected to become more challenging. Higher temperatures in the northern Basin may see more opportunistic cropping, less perennial horticulture, and impacts to the livestock industry. In the southern Basin, reduced water availability and quality are expected to challenge irrigated industries and forestry. With only incremental adaptation, agricultural productivity gains may plateau, yields may decrease, land and water competition may intensify, and soil health may decline.

Larger regional economies and tourism are likely to continue to grow, but business activity could be interrupted by extreme climate events. Population migration will continue from rural areas to larger regional centres that have essential services, infrastructure and diverse economies. Regional tourism is likely to continue to grow, but could be interrupted by extreme climate events, such as floods and algal blooms, that affect business activity.

Communities that are small, remote and heavily reliant on agriculture are more vulnerable to a hotter and drier climate. Communities in small, remote towns with high dependency on agriculture are more vulnerable to changes in water availability and temperature extremes. These climate vulnerabilities combined with global structural changes, such as labour-saving agricultural technologies, may continue the trend of ageing demographics and lower population growth relative to large regional centres. The pressures from reduced water availability and greater adaptation demands are expected to increase the risk of slower economic and employment growth in these towns.

2050 Plausible range of climate futures

Although a hotter and drier future is the focus for the MDBA's forward planning, the Basin Outlook considers a plausible range of climate futures. This supports flexibility in management and adaptation while removing very unlikely scenarios from consideration.

The plausible range – from the 10th to 90th percentiles – is where 80% of simulations place our future climate. The 'hotter and slightly wetter' scenario represents the 10th percentile end of the plausible range, while the 'hotter and much drier' scenario represents the 90th percentile end. Table 2 includes the key differences in the plausible range when compared to the 'hotter and drier' scenario.

Considering a plausible range of climate scenarios enables flexibility in management and adaptation

Table 2 **Key differences in the plausible range when compared to the 'hotter and drier' future**

Northern Basin climate and runoff

Hotter and slightly wetter scenario

Annual average rainfall will increase (+5.2%) across both the warm and the cool seasons. Annual runoff will also increase (+16.0%), particularly during the warm season. The increase in the number of heavy rainfall days is most pronounced under this scenario (+9.8%). The frequency of droughts lasting around 3 years will decrease.

Hotter and much drier scenario

Annual average rainfall will decrease (−6.7%), with decreases for both seasons. Annual runoff will decrease notably (−22.0%), particularly during the cool season. The number of heavy rainfall days will increase slightly (+0.9%). Droughts that last around 3 years will occur twice as frequently.

Southern Basin climate and runoff

Hotter and slightly wetter scenario

Annual average rainfall will increase (+4.6%) with most of this occurring in the warm season. Annual runoff will increase very slightly (+1.0%), driven by increases during the warm season only. The increase in the number of heavy rainfall days is most pronounced under this scenario (+9.8%). The frequency of droughts lasting around 3 years will remain about the same.

Hotter and much drier scenario

Both annual average rainfall (−8.2%) and annual runoff (−29.0%) will decrease, across both the cool and warm seasons. The number of heavy rainfall days will increase slightly (+0.9%). Droughts that last around 3 years will occur twice as frequently.

Table 2 (continued)

End of system

Hotter and slightly wetter scenario

Sea level rise will be less (at around 16 cm).

Hotter and much drier scenario

Sea level rise will be greater (at around 33 cm).

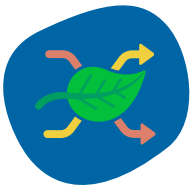
Flows, groundwater and water quality

Hotter and slightly wetter scenario

Flows are expected to increase and improve connectivity. Groundwater levels are likely to increase. Despite increases to river flows, the increased temperatures and higher number of heavy rainfall days may increase the frequency of some water quality issues across the Basin.

Hotter and much drier scenario

Flows are expected to reduce, increasing periods of disconnection for river waterholes and reducing connectivity between rivers, wetlands and floodplains. Changes to flow and rainfall are likely to cause groundwater levels to fall across the Basin. Reduced river flows combined with hotter temperatures are likely to cause more frequent and widespread poor water quality events, including hypoxic events (low oxygen) and harmful algal blooms.



Changes to environmental values

Hotter and slightly wetter scenario

Increased flows will benefit many plant, fish and waterbird species. However, increased temperatures may also stress plant and animal species, and poor water quality events could negatively affect fish populations.

Hotter and much drier scenario

The condition and survival of many river-dependent plant species will be adversely affected, and plant communities will transition to drought-tolerant species. Populations of native fish may be lost at both local and Basin scales. Waterbird breeding events will become too infrequent, accelerating population declines.

Table 2 (continued)

Changes to water entitlements

Hotter and slightly wetter scenario

Slightly wetter conditions could see more water available for lower-reliability entitlement holders and short-term increases in water supply.

Hotter and much drier scenario

In a much drier future, severe declines in water inflows and changes in water systems are likely to go beyond what has been experienced before, leading to significant declines in seasonal water allocations and faster depletion of storages.

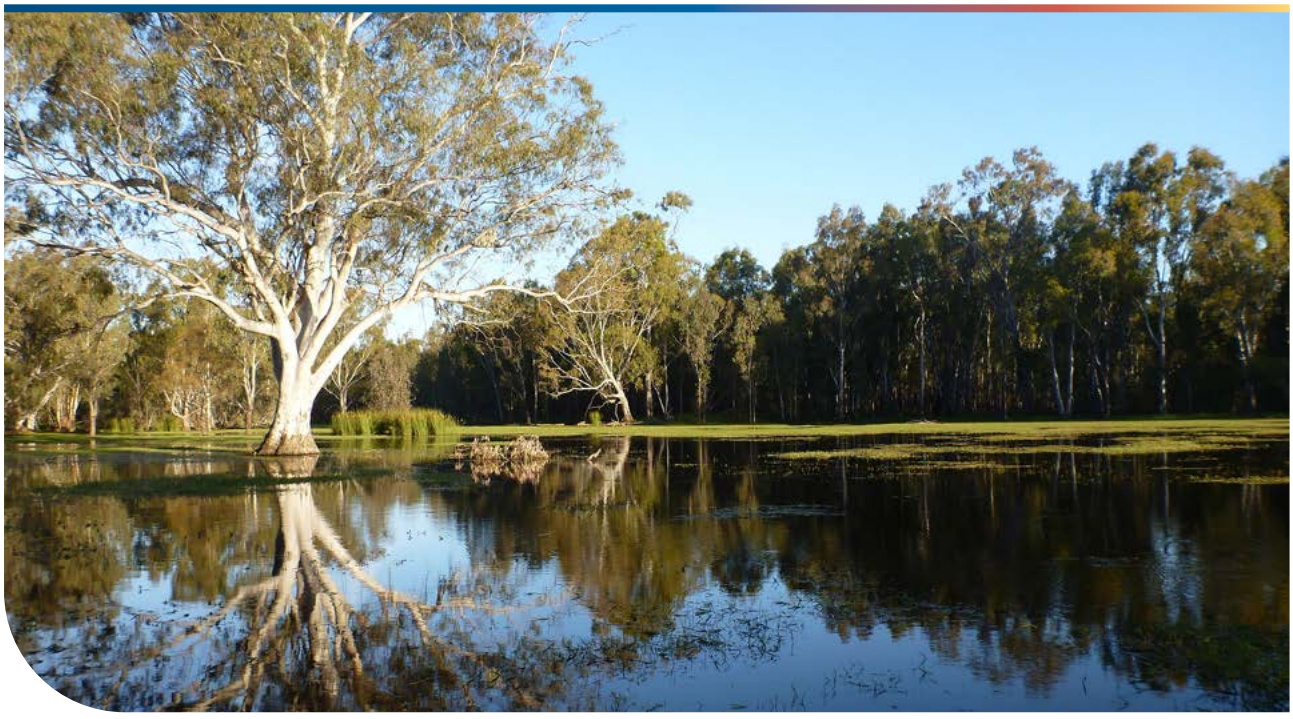
Critical human water needs

Hotter and slightly wetter scenario

Pressure on reliable supply of critical human water needs may be partially alleviated by increases in river flows. However, poor water quality events may reduce access to water for critical human water needs.

Hotter and much drier scenario

More frequent droughts and reduced river flows may increase challenges in maintaining water security for Basin communities. This may affect critical human water needs and activate provisions in the Basin Plan and water resource plans more frequently.



Preparing for the future

The Murray–Darling Basin Authority is preparing for a future climate that is likely to be hotter and drier. A hotter and drier future comes with climate hazards including increased temperatures, reduced water availability and more frequent extreme events, which will affect water quality, water availability and connectivity along rivers and with their floodplains.

This will make it more difficult to achieve Basin Plan objectives and outcomes for the environment, First Nations people, water-dependent industries and social values.

The future may be uncertain, but we should still prepare for it

Adapting to an uncertain future that is likely to have reduced water quality and quantity presents various policy and management challenges including:

- responding to climate change risks (to manage and adapt) in our planning and management of water for the environment
- managing events of poor water quality, especially in the northern Basin
- maintaining connectivity along rivers and with their floodplains
- supporting critical human water needs in parts of the Basin
- improving Basin Plan water regulation to address management challenges, including climate change risks and mitigations and extreme events planning.

These challenges will be considered as part of the 2026 Basin Plan Review. Through the Review, the MDBA is considering the long-term impacts of climate change through to 2050, with a focus on a hotter and drier future. The Basin Plan Review will produce recommendations to guide future decisions on how we all get the best outcomes from the water available.

In adapting to climate change, the Basin Plan will be important, but broader action is needed. Climate adaptation remains a significant challenge for governments, communities and water users, especially in the face of ongoing uncertainty.

What's next?

The 2025 Basin Outlook shows how the Basin may look under a changing climate. It is an important assessment that helps governments and Basin communities consider improvements to existing Basin management arrangements.

In early 2026, the MDBA will release the Basin Plan Review Discussion Paper. This will share the issues identified by the MDBA and some of the options we are considering for management arrangements. We will be seeking feedback on these issues and options, and you will have the opportunity to provide a formal response to the Discussion Paper.

In late 2026, the MDBA will deliver the Basin Plan Review report. This will set out and explain any recommendations for changes to the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan Review is critical to ensuring that we are ready to respond to the challenges of the future and that we all have rivers, for generations.

You can find **more information** about the potential future condition of the Basin in the *2025 Murray–Darling Basin Outlook Technical Report*. We have also published the full details on findings, methods and references at **mdba.gov.au**. There, you can also find the 2025 Sustainable Yields report, which provides detail on the hydroclimate projections used in this Basin Outlook report.

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Australian Government

Murray–Darling Basin Authority

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