



**FRDC**

**A NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE OF  
AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT**

**MAY 2016**

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## Acknowledgement of Country

*'I would like to acknowledge the people who are the Traditional Custodians of the Land. I would also like to pay respect to their Elders both past and present and extend that respect to other Indigenous Australians who are present'.*

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders have had a long history in using and managing Australia's aquatic resources

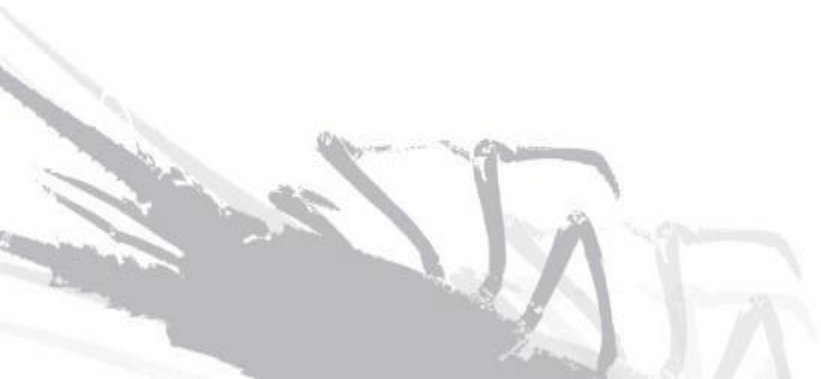


atmospherics

at present

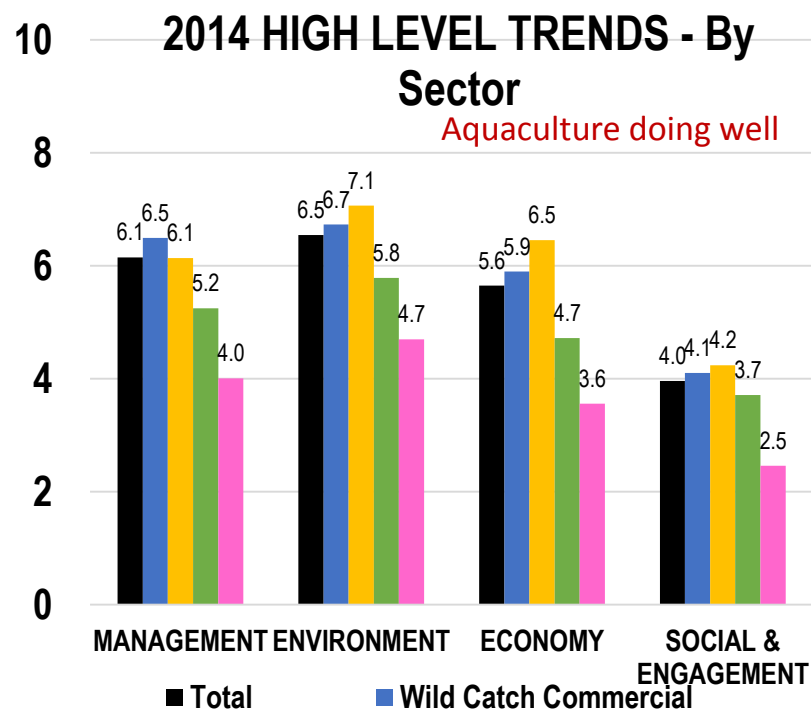
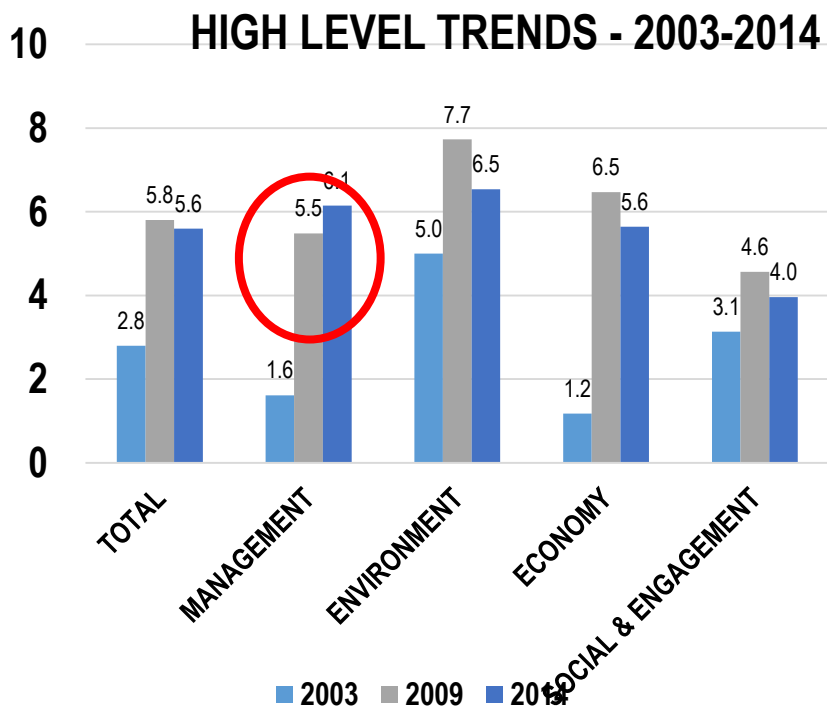
## **Aquaculture development in Australia**

- 90 Species either in shed or being developed
  - 42 species of finfish
  - 15 species of crustaceans
  - 26 species of molluscs
  - 7 others – eg sponges
- All states and territory governments have or had significant investments in Aquaculture development



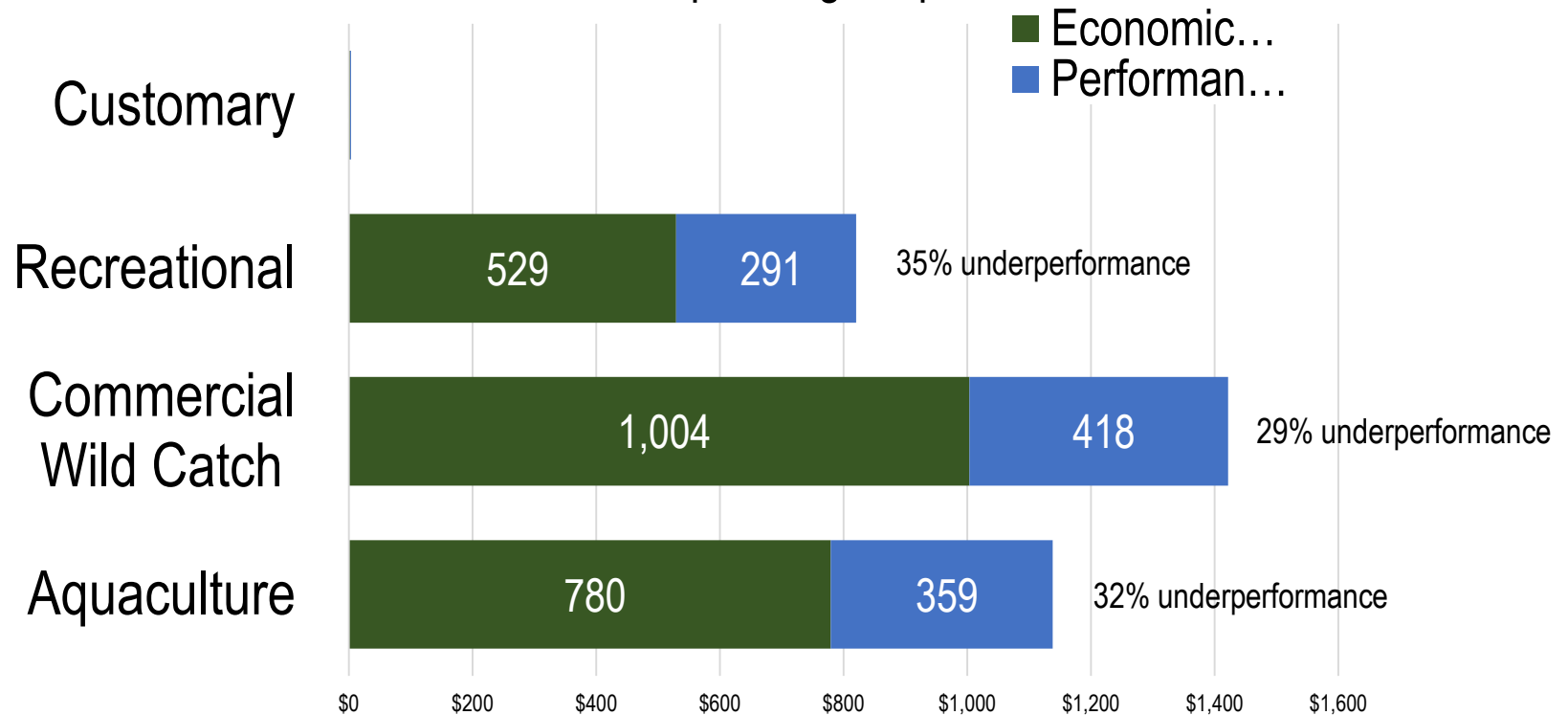
## 2. Findings about F&A Performance

Experts' ratings: 2014 Rating 5.6 (2009 was 5.8), but 2014 now fully includes all sectors and more comprehensive criteria (source: Colquhoun 2014-235).



# 7. Performance Gap 2014 \$'000 GOS - All Fisheries

All Fisheries 2012 Data Operating Surplus Basis

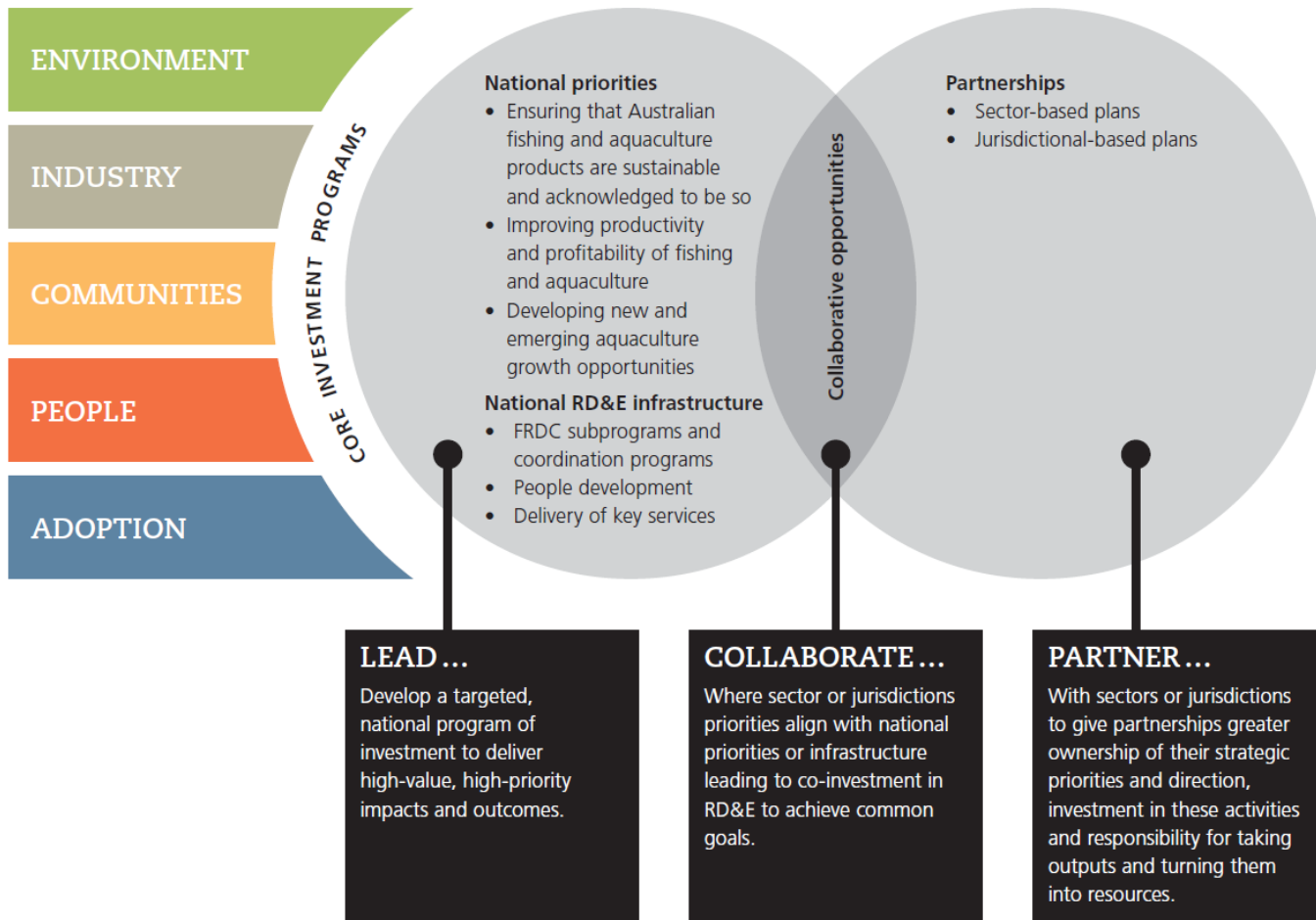




# FRDC RD&E PLAN

what we will **deliver**

# Plan implementation framework





## **Three National Priorities**

1. Ensuring that Australian fishing and aquaculture products are sustainable and acknowledged to be so
2. Improving productivity and profitability of fishing and aquaculture
3. Developing new and emerging aquaculture growth opportunities

## PRIORITY 3

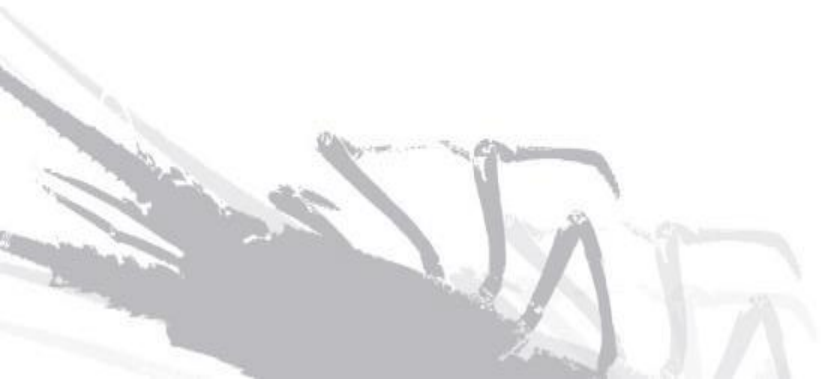
### Developing new and emerging aquaculture growth opportunities

**Aim:** By 2020, deliver RD&E sufficient for the significant commercialisation of at least two emerging aquaculture growth opportunities with demonstrated potential for profitable business operations.

**Strategy:** Identify research constraints to industry growth — such as lack of potential markets, cost of production, survival, deformities and uniformity of growth — and invest in RD&E to determine successful and competitive commercial activity.

## **FRDC current Aquaculture investment framework**

- Devolve RD& E planning and management to major sectors: (Atlantic Salmon, Pearls, SBT, Oysters, Prawns, Barramundi and Abalone)
- Provide leadership and investment to support New and Emerging Aquaculture Development
- Support key infrastructure:
  - Aquatic Health and Biosecurity Subprogram
  - SafeFish – food safety



The background of the slide is a dark, monochromatic photograph of an aquaculture pond. In the upper left corner, the bow of a boat is visible, with its anchor and chain hanging down. The pond's surface is dark, but several lighter, irregular shapes are scattered across it, likely representing reflections or different sections of the pond. The overall tone is dark and professional.

# Aquaculture Development **PRINCIPLES**

## **My Principles for Aquaculture development**

- Industry engagement - developed needs to be pulled
- Capacity to develop orphans – but know when to step back
- Risk needs to be managed not avoided – there will be an impact
- Strong leadership is essential – work at the highest level you can
- Timeframes – need to be commercially relevant (investors will go else where)
- Competitive neutrality – Government should not compete for services provided by private sector
- Catalyst versus investor – spread investment versus “picking winners”



## Principles - continued

- Role of government needs to be clear
  - Developer – supporter and facilitator
  - Planning agency – bears the social risk of aquatic estate allocation
  - Public interest services – Biosecurity, aquatic animal health, food safety
  - NRM Regulator
- Cost recovery – who pays, brings responsibility and co-management
- Development Strategy - Pioneer versus fast follower
  - Pioneer expensive and high risk
  - Fast follower – share risk and pick what works (also applies for government policy)

## **Summary**

**Find a way to say “YES” – but know when to exit**





**Questions?**