



Australian Government

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry



# **Australia's Approach to Rural Research, Development and Extension**

# Australia

- Diversity of agricultural production reflects our variable climate
  - tropical to temperate
  - rain fed to irrigated
  - broadacre to intensive
- In 2009-10
  - Agriculture = 2.8% GDP
  - Food sectors = 12% GDP
  - Production = \$36.7 bn
  - Exports = \$24.3 bn

Source: ABS and ABARES



Source: goingrank.com.au

# Key Contributors to Australia's AKS

## *Core funding*

Australian Government

State and Territory  
Governments

Private/Industry



## *Research Programs / Procurement*

Australian  
Government  
Departmental  
Programs

Rural Research  
and Development  
Corporations

Cooperative  
Research  
Centres

State and  
Territory  
Departmental  
Programs

Private/Industry



## *Supply*

CSIRO

Universities

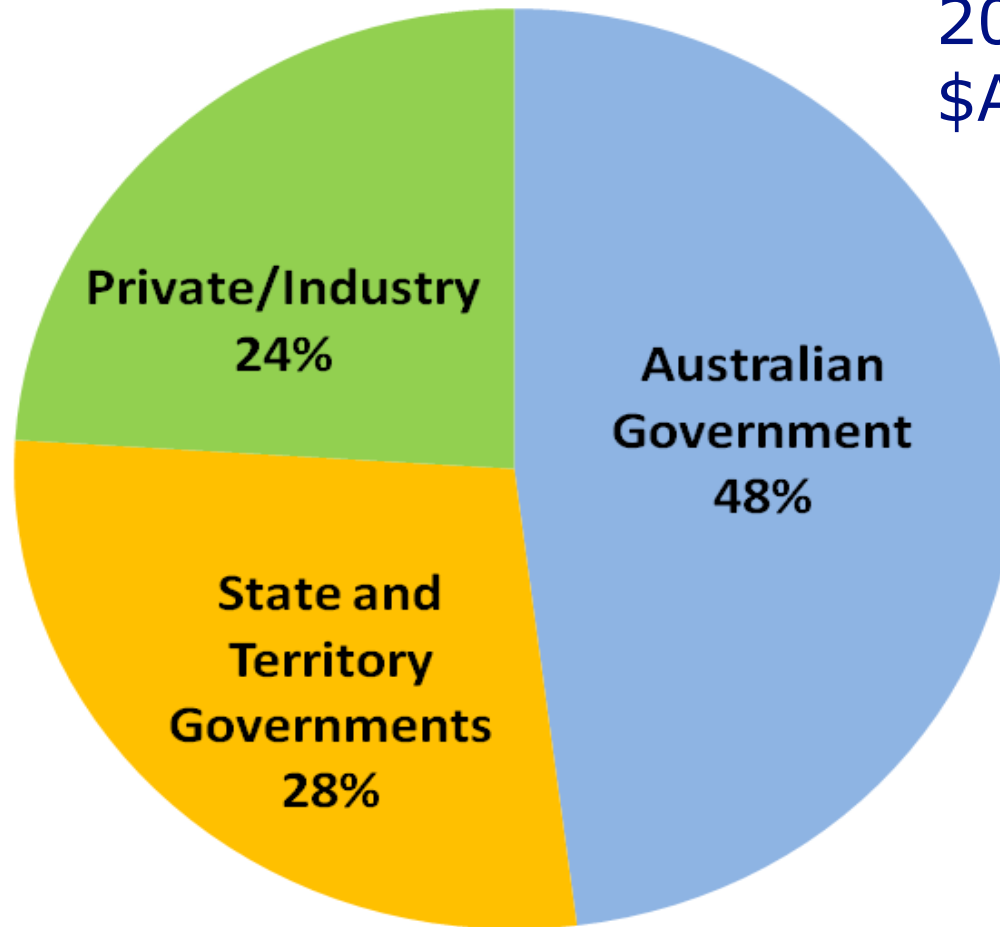
State and Territory  
Departments

Private/Industry

Source: Productivity Commission

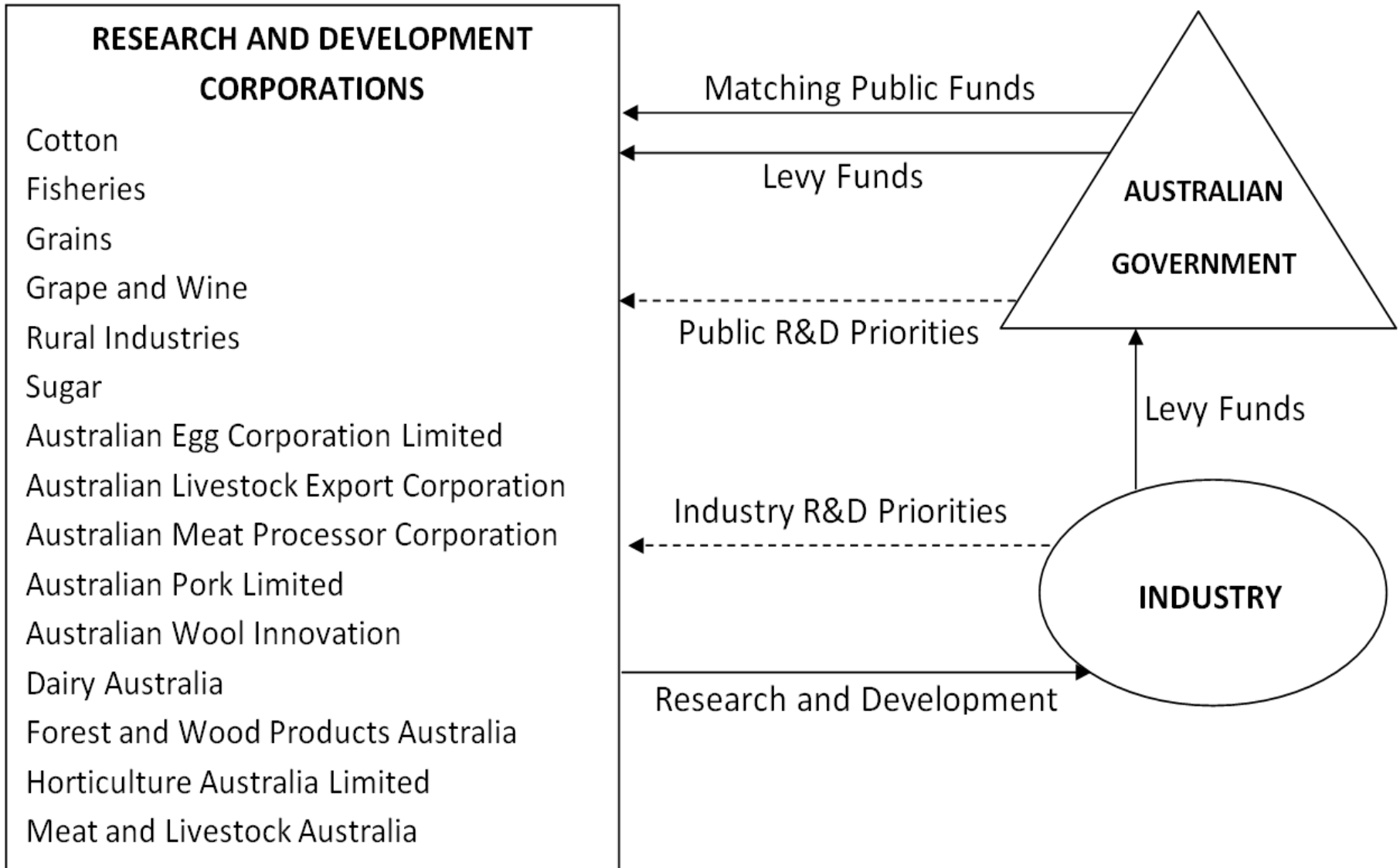
# Estimated Rural R&D Funding Sources

2008-09 total =  
\$AU 1.497 billion



Source: Productivity Commission

# Research and Development Corporations Model

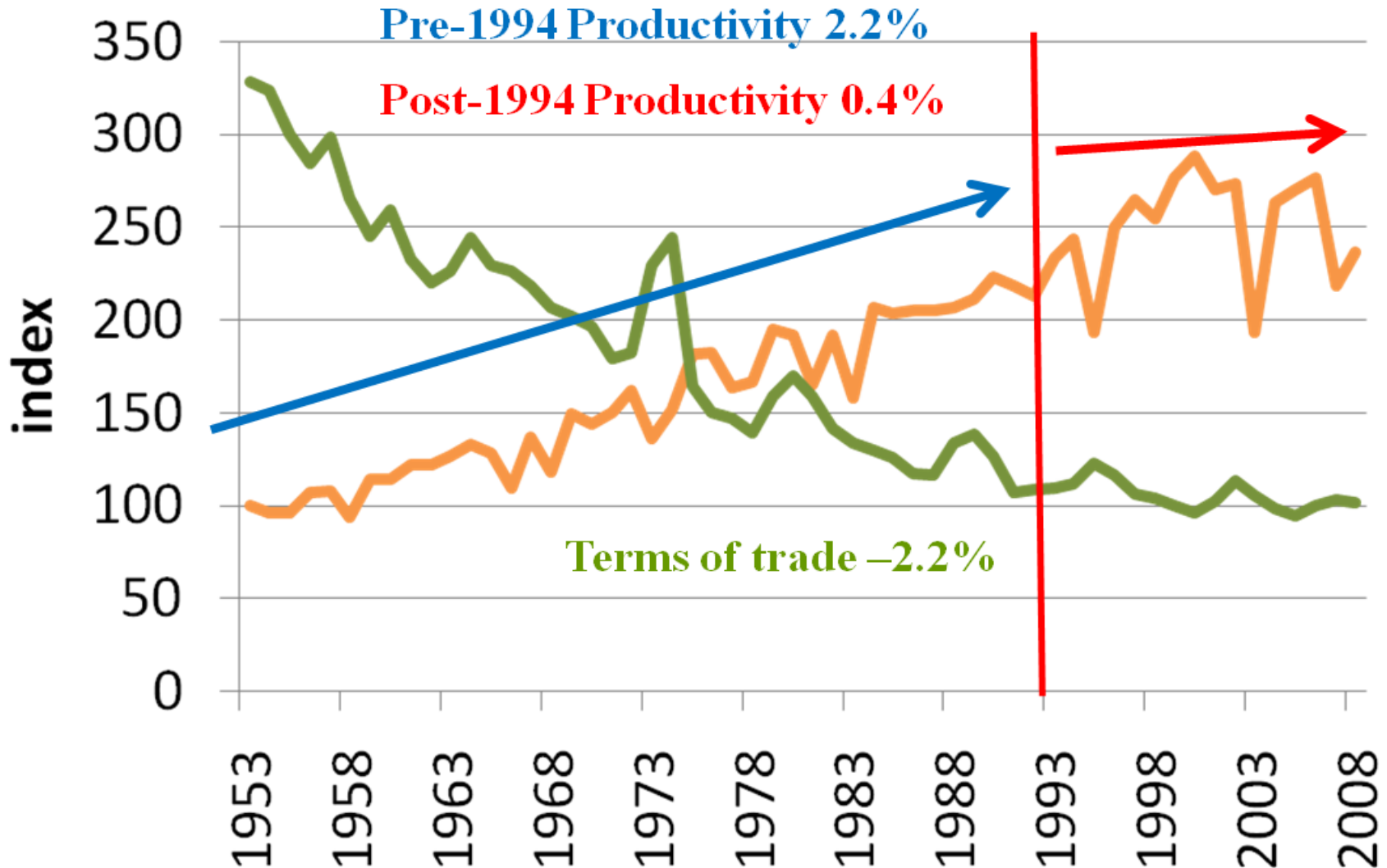




# Challenges for Australia's AKS

- Increasing productivity growth
- Ensuring R&D investment and the AKS functions efficiently and effectively
  - National Primary Industries Research, Development and Extension Framework
  - Periodic independent reviews
  - National Research Priorities and National Rural Research and Development Priorities
  - Rural Research and Development Council

# Productivity trends and terms of trade



Source: ABARES



# National Primary Industries Research, Development and Extension Framework

- A partnership between all governments in Australia, RDCs, research providers and industries.
- Aim is to position Australia's AKS to deliver high priority R&D.

## **SECTORAL STRATEGIES**

- Pork
- Wine
- Dairy
- Beef
- New and emerging industries
- Horticulture
- Sheep meat
- Sugarcane
- Poultry
- Fish and aquaculture
- Forest and wood products
- Grains
- Cotton
- Wool

## **CROSS SECTORAL STRATEGIES**

- Animal welfare
- Climate change
- Water use in agriculture
- Biofuels and bioenergy
- Plant biosecurity
- Animal biosecurity
- Food and nutrition



	<b>Step</b>	<b>This means / includes</b>
1	Sector Overview	Description of scale, distribution, trends, opportunities and threats
2	Current resource analysis	Current investment in RD&E, public and private, amounts, trends, focus. Current RD&E (human and infrastructure) capability including location, focus, trends for both public and private sectors
3	Future RD&E Plan	Establish future strategic objectives and priorities for the sector
4	Capability analysis against plan	Compare information from current resource analysis and the requirements to address the future RD&E plan in order to identify future capability needs and gaps
5	Change Plan	Develop a detailed change plan to establish and implement the new national RD&E sector strategy, including agreements between parties for capability and management arrangements and information sharing, including intellectual property
6	Consultation & Approvals	Describe and establish consultation arrangements with stakeholders (including governments, universities, RDCs, etc)
7	Implementation arrangements	Timeframes and responsibilities, including monitoring, reporting and reviews



# Opportunities for Australia's AKS

- Stronger linkages with Australia's national and the international community's R&D infrastructure
  - The Australian National Broadband Network
- Benefits of being open and engaged with the world
  - To share our learning with developing countries to reduce poverty and improve natural disaster response
  - Understanding our markets better
  - Access to different technology for adaption to Australian conditions



**THANK YOU**



Source: [daff.gov.au](http://daff.gov.au)