A national R,D&E strategy
Is it desirable or achievable?
Australian government perspective

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Outline

Why is a national RD&E strategy desirable?

Where did the RD&E Framework come from and what are its features?

How is the Framework progressing?

What are the current challenges and how should we respond?

What has the Framework achieved?
Why is a national RD&E strategy desirable?

A national strategy is desirable because

- our model is unique and envied all over the world – we should use it to maximum effect.
- RD&E is imperfect but we need to get it right.
- resources are limited and must be used as efficiently and effectively as possible.
- there are many participants in the rural RD&E system, so cooperation and coordination is important.
- If effective, industry and all Australians, benefit.
Rural research and development system stakeholders

**Funders**
- Australian Government
- DAF
- SEWPaC
- DCCEE
- ORALGAS
- DEEWR
- DIHRE
- DFAT (ACIAR)
- Local government
  - Research funding bodies
  - RDG
  - CRC
  - NHMRC

**Funders and providers**
- Australian Government
  - CSIRO
  - State and territory governments
    - Private sector
      - All-of-chain – production, transport, processing, manufacturing, wholesales, food services, marketing etc.
      - Jointly funded government/producer organisations
    - Not for profit
    - Professional associations
      - Council of Dows of Agriculture
  - Universities
    - (Public and private)
  - Not for profit
  - Professional associations
    - Apologies!
    - Council of Dows of Agriculture
    - Consultancies
    - Volunteering
    - Students
    - Peak bodies
    - Agribusiness
  - Agribusiness
  - NRRA
  - Source: Australian Government

**End Users**
- Industry
  - Wholesalers: peak bodies
  - Australian, state and local government
  - Private sector
    - Not for profit
    - Professional associations
      - General public
      - Research organisations
      - Universities
  - Tertiary, vocational, school and community

**Notes:**
1. This diagram is not an exhaustive list of all participants in the Australian rural RD&E system.
2. Fenner leaders of Ausmer remain only.
3. Other entities appear more than once directly or indirectly within larger organisations.
Process for the development of sectoral RD&E strategies

Step
1. Sector overview
2. Current resource analysis
3. Future RD&E plan
4. Capability analysis against plan
5. Change plan
6. Consultation and approvals
7. Implementation arrangements

Includes assessing for:
- sectoral trends, threats, opportunities
- public and private RD&E investment capabilities, locations, focus and trends
- Sectoral strategic objectives and priorities
- current strengths and future gaps in sectoral capability
- agreements and arrangements needed to implement strategy
- consultation requirements with stakeholders
- timeframes and responsibilities including monitoring, reporting and reviews needed
National Primary Industries RD&E Framework Strategies

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
- *Soils

*Strategy under development
What are the RD&E Framework achievements?

• agreement among participants on national research and regional research and development

• 18 of 22 strategies developed and being implemented to varying degrees

• 4 strategies being developed and nearing completion

• collaboration and more efficient use of resources is occurring

• a solid foundation established for a strong future