

Factors of Change in the Global Aquaculture Industry

Gorjan Nikolik | Rabobank



- Since joining Rabobank in 2005, Gorjan Nikolik has focused on the global seafood sector, including aquaculture, wild-catch fisheries, seafood trade and processing.
- Nikolik is a regular speaker at global seafood and aquaculture conferences and has published numerous research reports on the industry.
- Holds a masters degree in finance and business administration from the University of Maastricht and an MBA from Maastricht School of Management.



Supply side factors of change in the aquaculture industry

- Rabobank Group Food & Agribusiness Research
 - Gorjan Nikolik,
 - Dublin, Ireland 2017



Rabobank: Globally leading food and agribusiness lender and financial services provider





If farmed fish have a much better FCR then terrestrial animals, why are animal proteins cheaper per kilogram of meat?





A number of reasons account for the price difference

- 1. Scale
- Maturity
- Logistics / distance to market
- 4. S/D balance
- 5. Feed price is high
- 6. High mortality / biological cost

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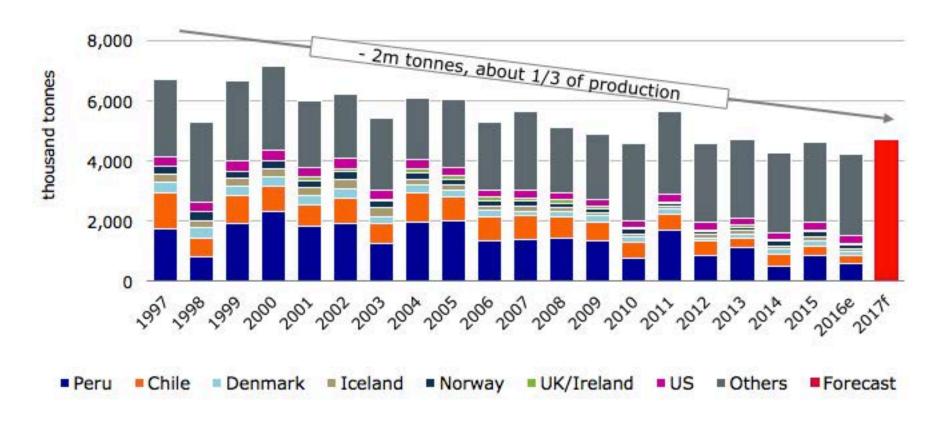
Novel feed ingredients



After a two decades of decline Fishmeal supply bottomed out in 2016 due to El Niño

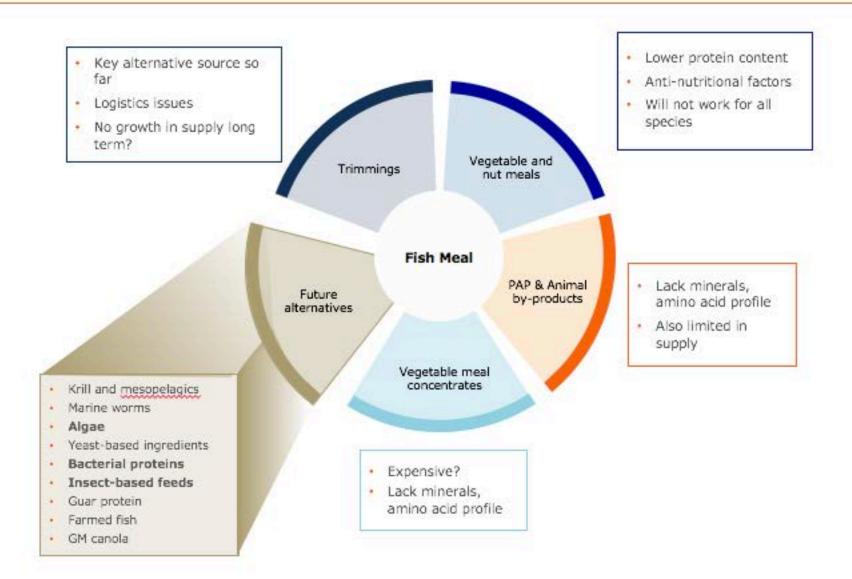


Long-term decline in FM production halts in 2017 but still far below historical levels



Due to the scarcity of fishmeal and fish oil, alternatives have attracted attention and investors





Major aquaculture industry participants focus on algae, primarily for the algae oil

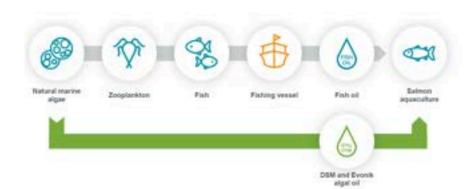




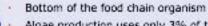
Companies investing in micro algae based ingredients











Algae production uses only 3% of the land and 2% of the water that other land crops use



The current price of algae oil is considerably higher than that of FO

But due to a very scalable production process, algae oil costs can decline once scale is reached



Due to a highly controlled, closed system—such as a heterotrophic production system—supply should be reliable and have a stable cost

Prices and supply are likely to remain stable in the future



- The flesh will have a more 'natural, fish-like' taste, equal to fish/shrimp caught in the wild
- Fish fed with corn/soymeal has a milder, less natural taste



- Algae-based food would present a better ratio of omega-3/omega-6 oils in fish flesh vs. vegetable sources
- More health benefits than in fish fed with soy and corn-based foods



- Although there are variations across different algal species, all generally contain all essential amino acids and high levels of protein
- Better digestibility and better growth rates

Bacterial proteins are one of the other novel alternatives which are expected to grow Bacterial proteins





Companies investing in microbial based ingredients









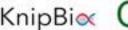
















Insects look promising, and can be a source of meals and oils but lack large investors





Companies investing in insect based ingredients







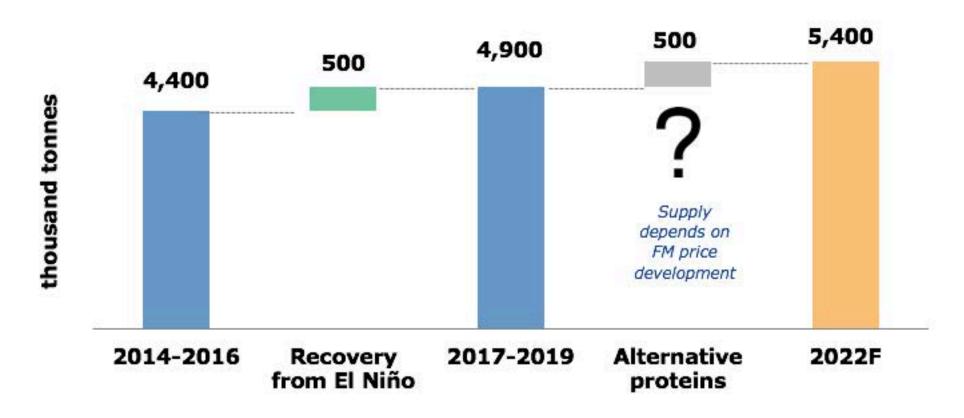




Outlook: good fishmeal / alternative protein supply in near and mid term



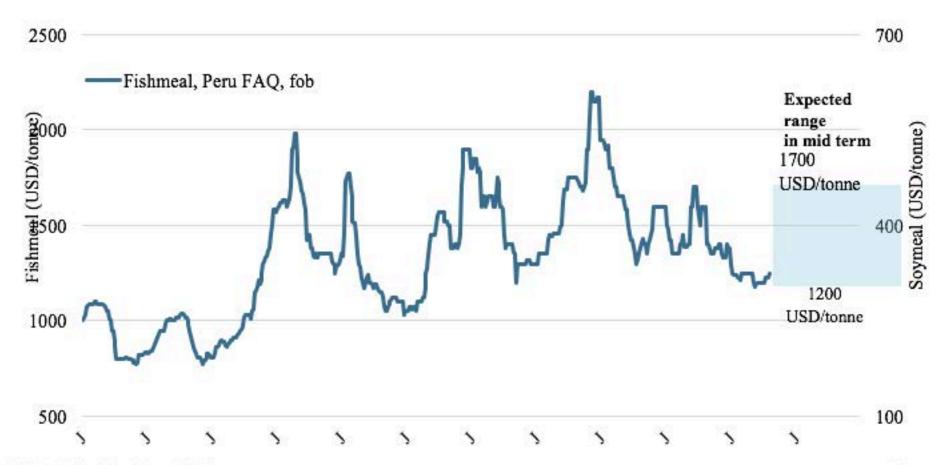
Rough estimate of total FM supply and alternative proteins



.....Consequently we expect a price range to be formed for the near and medium term

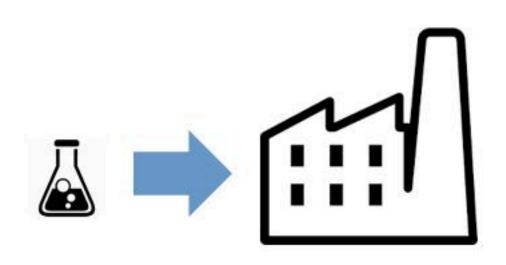


After the correction in 2016 FM prices likely to move sideways as long as no new El Nino arrives



Huge possible impact on the aquaculture sector, but how to get to scale in the current low price environment?





Winning strategies for alternative protein producers

Be ahead of the rest

Those who will reach scale, lower costs, and achieve commercial acceptance will have a strong advantage

Follow a niche strategy

Do not compete with FM or SMB on price, but have additional functionality. Sustainable, organic, natural, hypoallergenic, marine ingredients free.... etc.

Have a long-term view

Ensure good capital availability, and have investors with a long-term view II

Technology and new business models tackling biosecurity





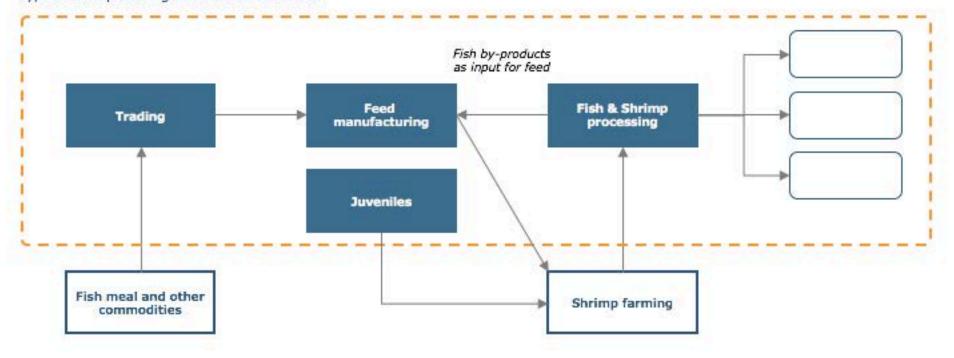








Typical Shrimp farming business model in Asia



- Vertical integrators: Capital-efficient model, suited to Asia and good for rapid growth
- But farming remains out of the vertical integration, very fragmented and difficult to control

...These and other features means biosecurity is an acute issue in aquaculture



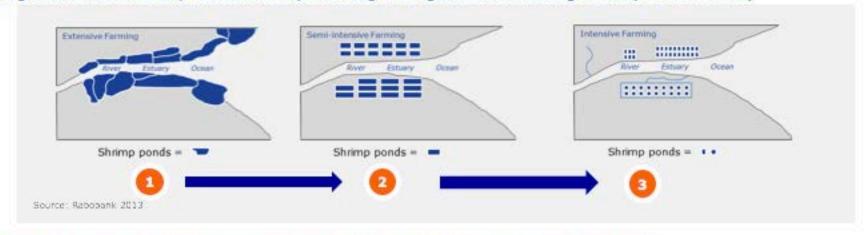
- Farming in open environment
- Small holders
- Volumes growing rapidly mostly combined with increasing farming density
- Over 90% is in a tropical (high biodiversity) climate
- Mostly a developing country industry (grey sector / lack of legislation)
- Aquatic animals are recently domesticated— we do yet know what we lost while breeding for growth

High likelihood of disease / biosecurity issues

Farm design: evolving to deal with the rising biological challenges, but this requires considerable capital



1. Shrimp farm design evolution: an example of an industry switching to a higher level of farming intensity and biosecurity



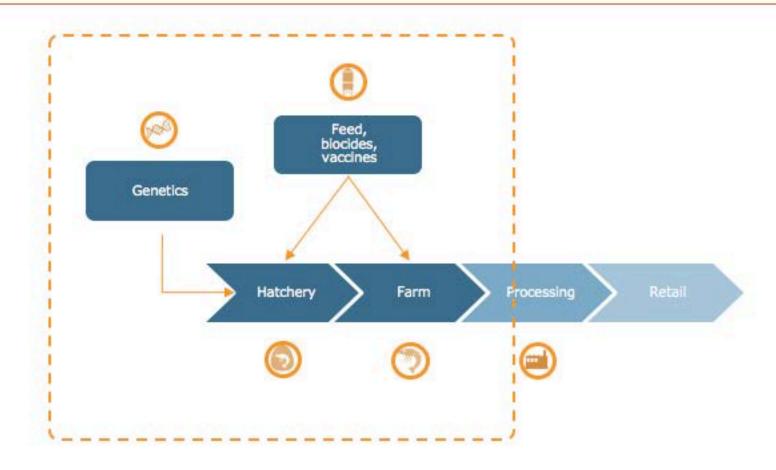
2. Introduction of new technology in farming to isolate the farm from the environment in salmon aquaculture



Sources: Company website, Rabatiank CAR

Cooperation through the value chain, across regions and across species to combat diseases and pathogens

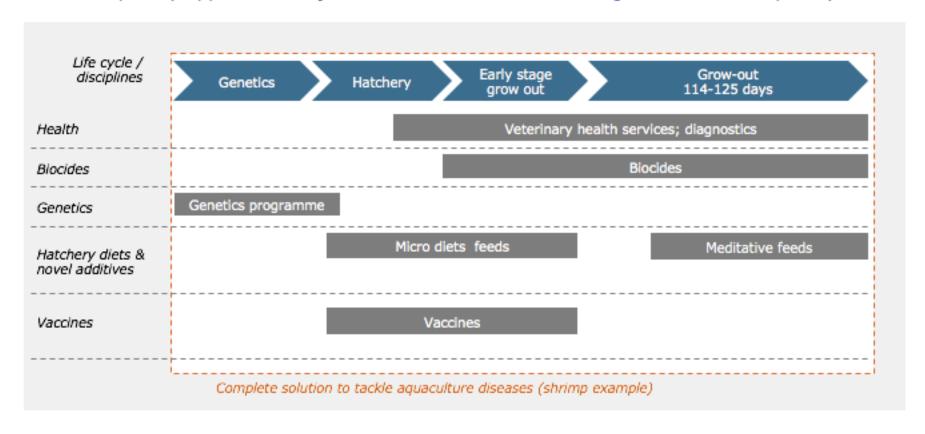




New business models emerging to tackle the biosecurity challenges of the sector



Multi-disciplinary approach not just for cross-sell but also aiming to do multi disciplinary research



Sources: Benchmark Holdings Pic.



Growth and technological innovation attracts investors



Due to technology and growth investor interest towards aquaculture is improving





But most importantly the leading global agro industry players are increasingly more active in the aquaculture value chain





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Notes/Sources: