



Report summary



Australian Government

Cotton Research and
Development Corporation

Grains Research and
Development Corporation

Fisheries Research and
Development Corporation

Land & Water Australia

Rural Industries Research and
Development Corporation

Sugar Research and
Development Corporation

Grape and Wine Research and
Development Corporation



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Measuring economic, environmental and social returns from Rural Research and Development Corporations' investment

Introduction

Australia's productivity growth, which is driven by innovation from investment in research, development and extension, puts the nation in a pre-eminent position to meet the growing global demand for primary industry products.

In part, this growth is generated by the Rural Research and Development Corporations (RDCs). There are 15 RDCs¹, which form a partnership between industry and government. Their role is to prioritise, coordinate and integrate the demands of industry and government with the capabilities of research providers.

The RDCs currently invest around \$540 million per year in R&D (including marketing) to improve the profitability and sustainability of rural industries and communities.

For every \$1.00 contributed by the Australian Government, industry levies and contributions add a further \$1.50, on average. This serves to leverage the total investment and create far greater benefits for Australia than would otherwise be the case.

The structure of the RDCs and the extensive collaboration between the organisations involved promotes effective research, development, innovation and extension of research findings in priority areas such as climate change and natural resource management. The ability to tackle projects² jointly increases efficiency and can result in more effective communication and uptake of the outcomes of R&D. This contributes directly to the growth in productivity in Australian agriculture.

The RDCs embrace the Australian Government's National Research Priorities and Rural Research and Development Priorities in their investment, evaluation and reporting frameworks. Alignment with these priorities is a key consideration when setting strategic directions and making key investment decisions.

This report provides the results of the first year of an ongoing collective evaluation of the impact, effectiveness and return on investment from the RDCs. Further work by the RDCs over the next two years will build on these results. The evaluation was undertaken to provide robust and objective information on the overall economic, social and environmental returns produced by the RDC portfolio. This is the largest evaluation of rural R&D undertaken so far in Australia.

¹ There are 15 members of the Council of Rural Research and Development Corporations' Chairs.

² Projects mean a group of investments made to produce a particular R&D outcome. This can apply to an individual project or a group of projects with clearly defined innovation outcomes.

Benefits to Australian industry and communities

- **\$10.5 billion** generated from **36 highly successful projects.**
- **\$5.5 billion** in industry benefits, and **\$5 billion** in other benefits.
- RDC's portfolio **returned \$11 for each dollar invested.**
- Significant **social** and **environmental** benefits for all of Australia.



CRRDCC will invest in improving the methodology to quantify the assessment of social and environmental benefits for future evaluations.

While most of the evaluation process has focused on RDC impacts, there is also considerable value in maintaining R&D capacity so that RDCs can absorb international innovations and respond to particular emergency needs as they arise. The maintenance of the RDC investment capacity gives Australian agriculture, fisheries and forestry a seat at the international rural R&D table. Prominent examples of this are:

- the transfer of genetically modified cotton technology through the Cotton Research and Development Corporation
- Australia's participation in international cereal breeding programs through Grains Research and Development Corporation investments in the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT).

The evaluation of the RDCs has included an analysis of the insurance value of RDC biosecurity investments.

The RDCs have directly invested around \$35 million per year on biosecurity projects in collaboration with a number of organisations including the CRCs for Australian Biosecurity and National Plant Biosecurity, CSIRO, the Australian Animal Health Laboratory, Animal Health Australia and Plant Health Australia. An assessment of three biosecurity projects indicated returns of \$135.15 million over ten years direct investment of \$1 million from several RDCs. The bulk of these benefits arose from reduced costs arising out of earlier diagnosis of horse flu from technology developed originally to detect avian influenza.

Collaboration

Analysis shows 32 of the 36 **highly successful projects** (89 per cent) and 22 of the 32 **randomly selected projects** (69 per cent) involved collaborative funding.

RDCs have a unique perspective that is provided by their close engagement with industry and their intimate knowledge of market conditions that is not easily and regularly assessable either by government or the research community.

Additionally many of the RDCs have ensured collaboration by involving industry (from all parts of the value chain) in boards, panels, reference groups and specialised regional development groups. This has enhanced capability, engagement and knowledge diffusion.

Conclusions

It is clear from the results that the RDCs generate significant economic, social and environmental benefits for Australia in key areas that have been determined as priority by rural industries and the Australian Government. Returns from a small number of **highly successful projects** are greater than the cost of the total investment in R&D. Further, a **randomly selected** set of projects shows a strong average return on investment across the portfolio.

Lessons learned from this initial year of evaluation will be used to strengthen the ongoing evaluation. Social and environmental outcomes are difficult to quantify, leading to a likely understatement of their value. Improved tools and techniques are needed in these areas to be able to capture and value social and environmental outcomes. This is particularly important in areas of priority to government policy makers.

Evaluation methodologies for these issues must be developed in conjunction with other non-RDC parties to ensure that the measures deliver maximum utility to key stakeholders. Ultimately, the results and methods will have value well beyond the RDCs themselves.

The full version of this report is available on the CRRDCC website [www.ruralrdc.com.au] or by calling the secretariat on 02 6103 8200.



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