Economics of Aquaculture

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ENGLE-STONE Aquatics

To make a living from it requires attention to economics.





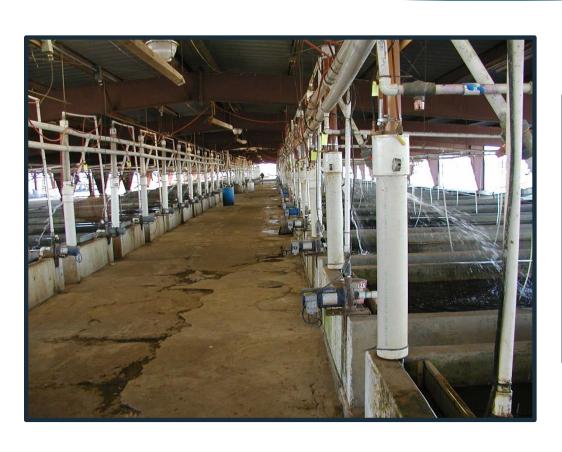
Reality 1:Most aquaculture requires lots of capital.



Indoor hatcheries/ systems



Sheds for size grading





Shipping facilities





Fish Processing



Successful businesses are complex & require many good decisions.



Requires PLANNING, MONITORING, & ADJUSTING

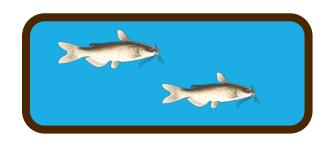


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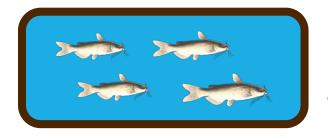
FREE!!!

Reality 2: High capital costs mean high annual fixed costs.

If facility costs \$25,000 to build & lasts 10 years, annual fixed cost = \$2,500.

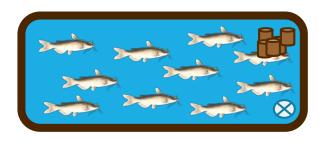


If production = 5,000 lb, annual fixed cost = \$0.50/lb

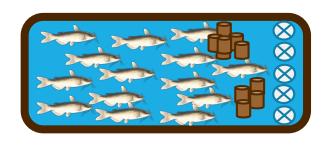


If production = 10,000 lb, annual fixed cost = \$0.25/lb.

But, here's the rest of the story.....



To get higher yields, more feed & aeration are required.

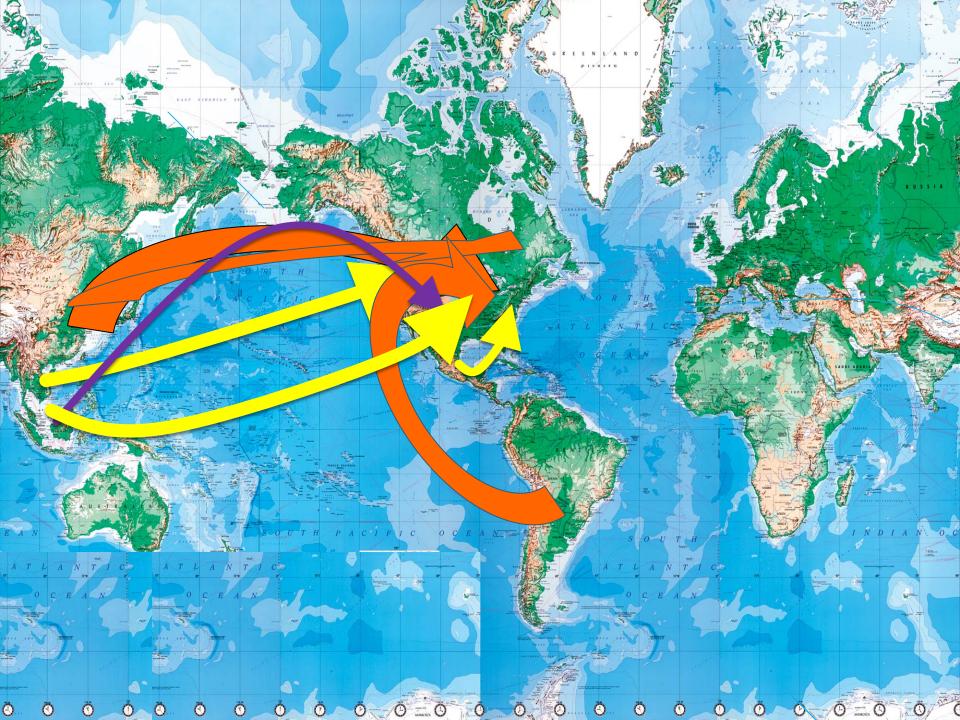


Feed & aeration are VARIABLE, not fixed, costs

Reality 3: Aquaculture is not new any more.

Aquaculture has been successful.

*Success attracts competition.



Business Model 1: Compete on price: be the biggest & lowest cost supplier.



Can you compete with price of wild-caught & imported shrimp?

But, you have to receive a price that covers your costs.....

Business Model 2: Solve your customer's needs better than anyone else.

If not, who will pay higher prices?

For how long & what volume will they buy at those prices?

Market decisions

Profitable Business

Personnel decisions

Financial

decisions

Mgnt.

decisions

Production

decisions

Scope &

scale

decisions

How do you differentiate your product, services, name?

- What size?
- When do they want to buy it?
 - Weekends?
 - July 4?
- Do they want it live? Filleted?
- Can you provide better service than anyone else?

Use Marketing Plan to Inform Overall Business Plan



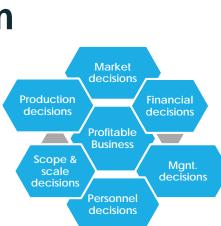


>Production system

>Permits, licenses

- >Customer service
- >Risk management
- >Financial plan

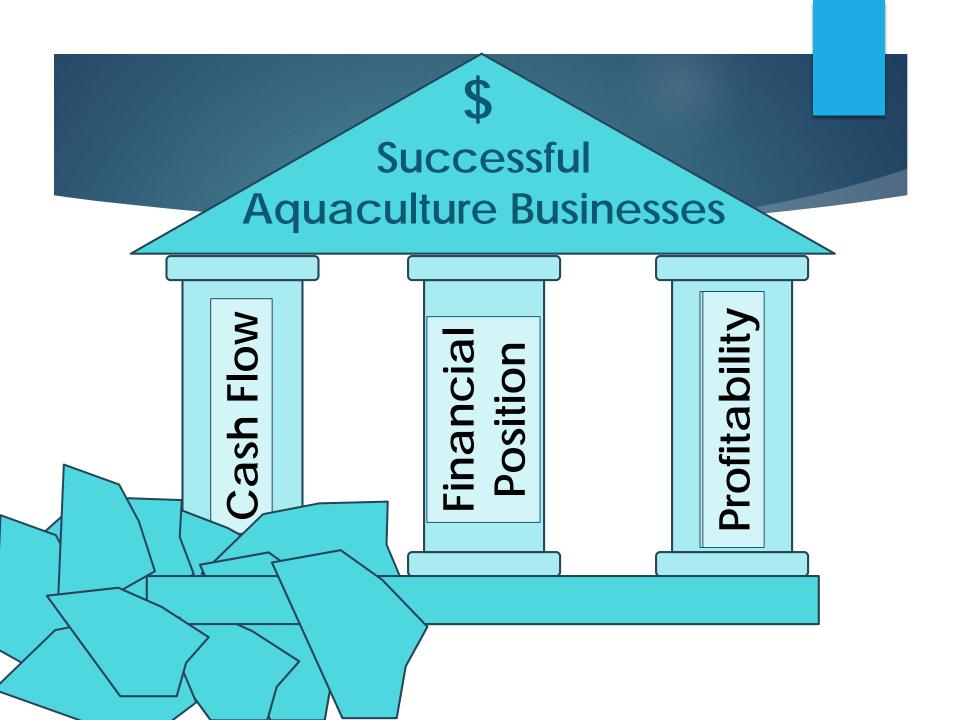
Revise annually & keep business fresh!



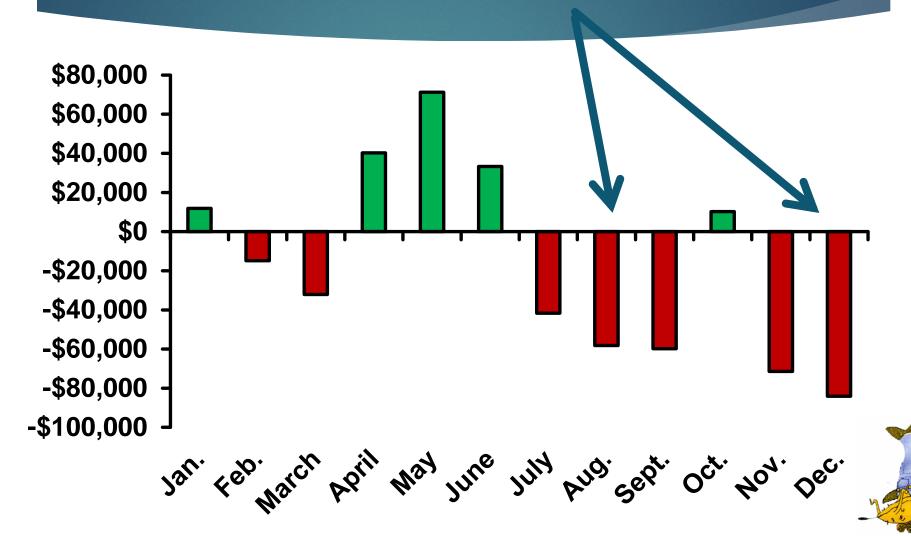
Business Plan

Monitoring Financial Performance

Monitoring Financial Performance Successful **Aquaculture Businesses** Sash Flow Financial Position **Profitability**



Cash Flow Problems Most Common Cause of Failure



Common mistakes

Overly optimistic yields

Overly optimistic sales



Under-estimating expenses

Omitting capital replacement items

Omitting loan interest & principal payments

Cash Flow: Checklist

Southern Regional Aquaculture Center Fact Sheets

Indicator	Interpretation	Good	Marginal	Problem
Ending cash balance	Higher or lower than beginning balance?			
Outstanding oper. loan	Higher or lower than beginning of year?			

Cash Flow: Checklist (Cont.)

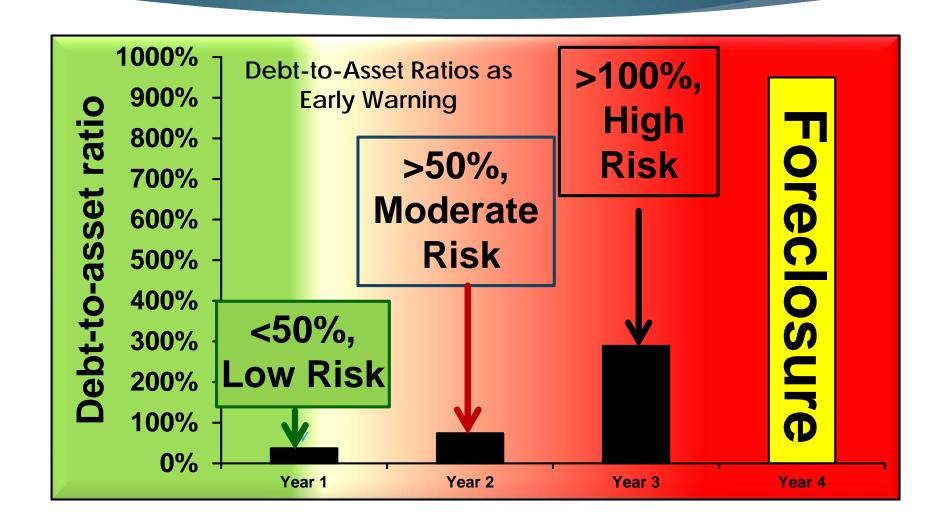
Indicator	Interpretation	Good	Marginal	Problem
Cash flow risk				
% revenue can decline & meet cash flow	Higher or lower than 10-25%			
% op. expenses can increase & cash flow	Higher or lower than 10-25%			

Financial Position: Checklist

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Indicator	Interpretation	Good	Marginal	Problem
Current ratio	Greater than 1.5; lower than 1?			
Debt-to- asset ratio	< 40%; > 65%?			
Net worth	Positive? Increasing?			

Debt-to-Asset Ratio & Financial Risk



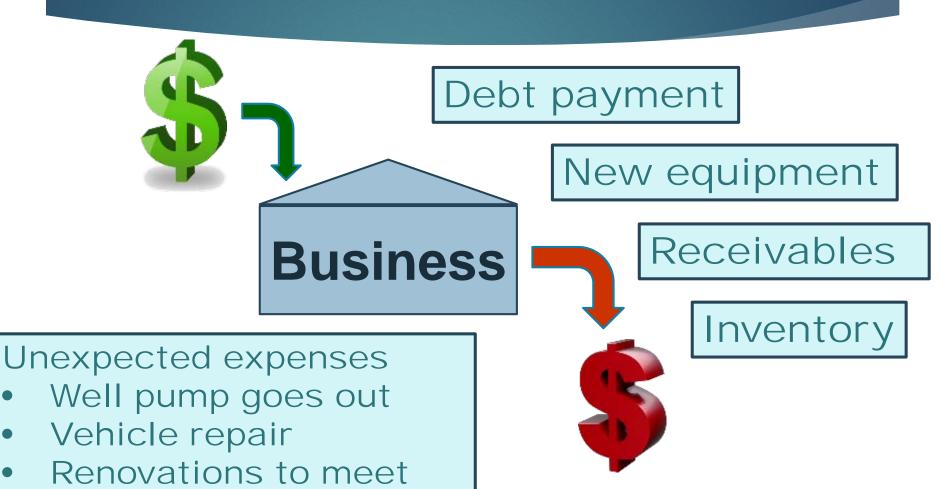
Profitability: Checklist

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Indicator	Interpretation	Good	Marginal	Problem
Net farm income	Positive or negative?			

Keys to economic success: Make sure you have adequate capital.

codes



Keys to economic success

• Farmer must earn enough to compensate for his/her time.

 Or, will quit farming fish to do something else.

Nathan Stone's Wal-Mart Test

- We should be asking people if they can make as much money from small-scale aquaculture as they can as a greeter at Wal-Mart.
- Otherwise, they are better off working at Wal-Mart, where they can stay warm.
- Even hobby farmers need to make money.

Keys to economic success

- >Monitor cash flow monthly!
- ➤ Do a Financial Checkup at the end of every year.
- >Identify & prioritize weaknesses
- Set goals & plans to improve weaknesses.
- ➤ Make adjustments every year.

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Questions?

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