

Marketing Strategy 2016 - DRAFT 1

Marketing framework-joining the dots

A range of activities link and underpin the Australian seafood brand and marketing



Seafood Brand Price Sustainable **Ethical** Safe Quality Location Australian Responsible

Seafood Marketing Promotion Digital engagement Consumer education Trade shows Public relations Point of Sale Advertising



Seafood Consumers

Key elements $t \circ$ develop our success

Investment linked to enterprise level and overseen with strong governance Strategically focused – identify and prioritise the opportunities Disciplined in approach – based on data and knowledge Effective in delivery – stick to plan but review and adjust as needed Able to quantify success – and areas where work needs to be undertaken

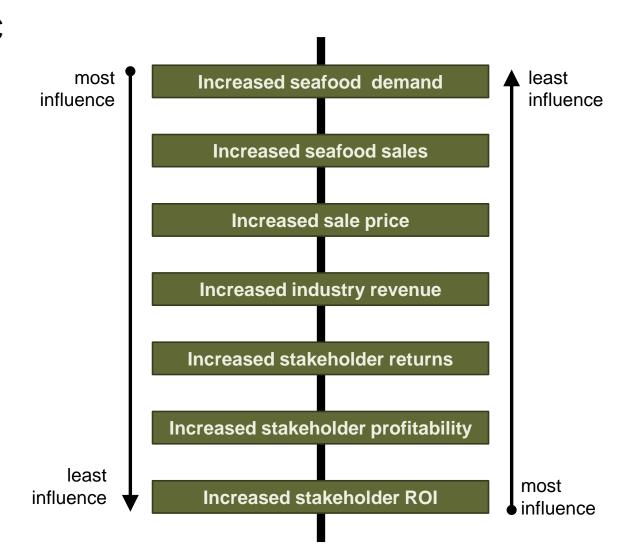
Understanding roles and influence

FRDC

FRDC can directly influence seafood consumers access and demand and sales through education activities generic or category and marketing.

R&D initiatives can help lower costs through the supply chain or create new products that meet consumer needs.

FRDC has limited influence on stakeholder profitability and stakeholder ROI.



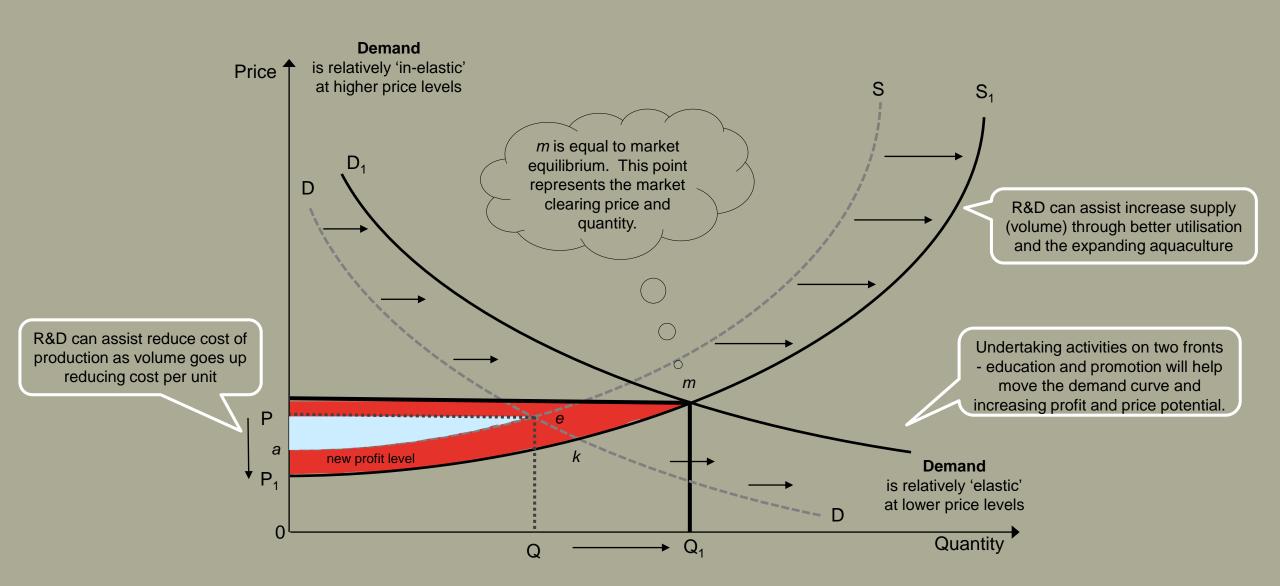
PRODUCERS

Each stakeholder can directly influence their ROI and business profitability through cost control and product management.

Stakeholders
individually have
limited influence on
seafood demand, sales
and R&D technology
transfer due to limited
critical mass and
market power.

Seafood supply and demand equation

future combining R&D (production efficiency) and promotion creates maximum program impact)



Consumer analysis

Feedback was analysed from 2,000 consumers who participated in the FRDC survey and told us what their barriers to consumption were.

The feedback provided related to issues when they were buying, preparing, cooking and eating seafood.

Across all the feedback provided by our consumers who completed the survey, eight key barriers emerged.

The barriers emerge from feedback provided by consumers about challenges they have in purchasing, preparing, cooking and eating fresh seafood.

These have been analysed, rated against consumption numbers and the areas where significant impacts could be made by reducing or removing the issue.

These are outlined on the following slides.

TOP 8 BARRIERS TO CONSUMPTION

- 1. determining the freshness
- 2. making it a value for money buy certainty of a fridge life
- 3. the smell before, during and after
- 4. making it easier and faster to prepare a seafood meal
- 5. the mess during and after
- 6. what's the difference: fresh v frozen v tinned
- build my confidence in what I can and might buy and where I buy it from
- 8. taking the uncertainty away from selecting, preparing and a seafood meal making it easy to prepare a meal

		Consumption frequency									
barrier to consumption is	All consumers	More than once a week	Once a week	Once a fortnight	Once a month	Once every two months	Once every three months	Once every four months	Once every six months	Once a year	Less often
this represents % of all fresh seafood consumers	100%	12%	22%	16%	20%	8%	5%	4%	5%	2%	5%
they consume % of all fresh seafood meals	100%	39%	37%	14%	8%	2%	1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Determining the freshness	71%	76%	72%	71%	70%	77%	68%	69%	67%	71%	65%
Making it a value for money buy – certainty of a fridge life	61%	65%	60%	57%	59%	66%	64%	59%	64%	67%	57%
The smell – before, during and after	48%	43%	42%	44%	51%	49%	52%	58%	60%	58%	57%
What's the difference: fresh v frozen v tinned	48%	56%	49%	47%	47%	51%	46%	36%	45%	49%	36%
Build my confidence – in what I can and might buy and where I buy it from	46%	57%	49%	43%	42%	47%	40%	38%	45%	49%	42%
Taking the uncertainty away – selecting, preparing seafood - making it easier and faster to prepare	41%	40%	38%	38%	40%	43%	35%	46%	55%	49%	48%
The mess – during and after	33%	32%	30%	30%	33%	29%	40%	49%	40%	44%	34%

Impact analysis

In this analysis we look somewhat simplistically at the potential impact on fresh seafood meal consumption.

For this specific analysis we are looking at the potential impact on consumers who eat fresh seafood as a meal once a week.

From the earlier analysis we know that this cohort represents:

- o Some 22% of all fresh seafood consumers; and
- o Some 37% of all fresh seafood meals consumed.

The consumer survey identified a number of barriers to consumption of this cohort. The top 4 barriers are shown opposite.

The analysis the looks to examine what potential impact specific interventions might have on these identified barriers.

For the purposes of the analysis we have assumed that:

- o Impacting a specific barrier can effect consumption behaviours. We know this is somewhat tenuous given the interaction and likely composite impact of multiple barriers on consumption decisions; and
- o A coordinated and targeted intervention by industry will impact an estimate 30% of the affected cohort.

The potential impact then on total fresh seafood meals consumption is estimated in the schematic opposite.

TARGET:

People who consume fresh seafood as a main meal once a week

22%

% impacted by barrier

72% determining the freshness

% impacted by intervention

21% 30% of the 72%

% impact on seafood meals consumed

7.

7.8%

NUMBER:

Number of people who consume fresh seafood as a main meal once a week

3.33 m

% impacted by barrier

60% making it a value for money buy

% impacted by intervention

18%

30% of the 60%

% impact on seafood meals consumed

6.6

6.6%

CHANGE:

Number of meals 7.8% increase equals with people who consume seafood as a main meal once a week

13.4 m

% impacted by barrier

49% build my confidence: what I can / might buy

% impacted by intervention

15%

30% of the 49%

% impact on seafood meals consumed



5.4%

IMPACT:

Approximate value of 13.4 million additiona serves of seafood a year (@\$2 each)

1,349 t

\$26.9 m

% impacted by barrier

49% what's the difference: fresh v frozen v tinned

% impacted by intervention

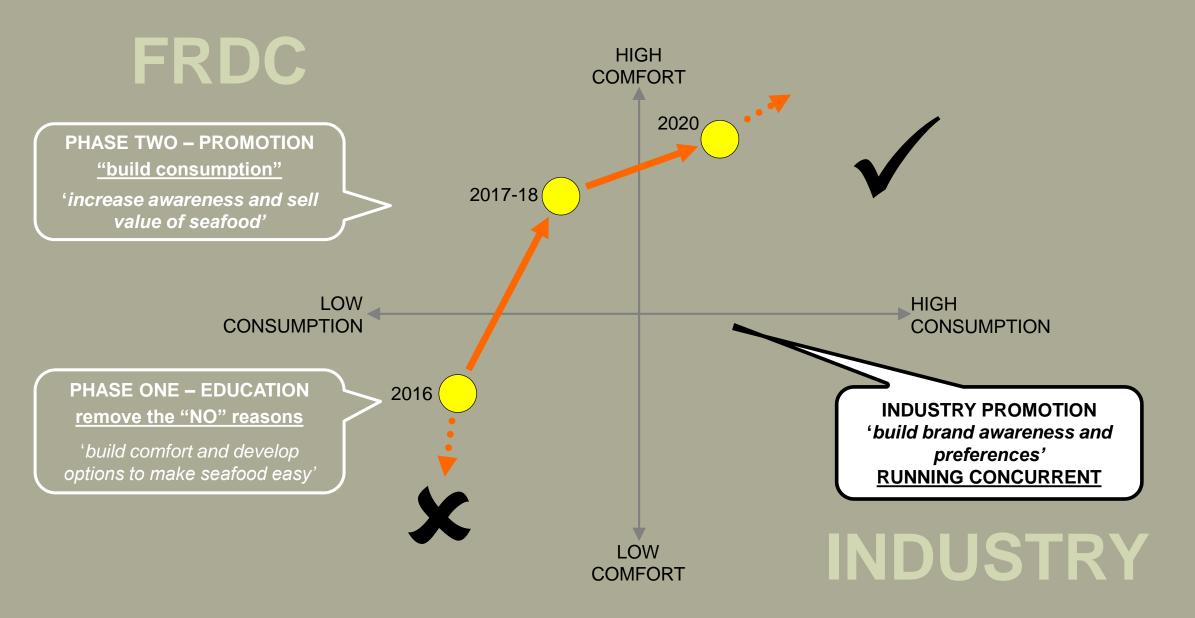
15%

30% of the 49%

% impact on seafood meals consumed

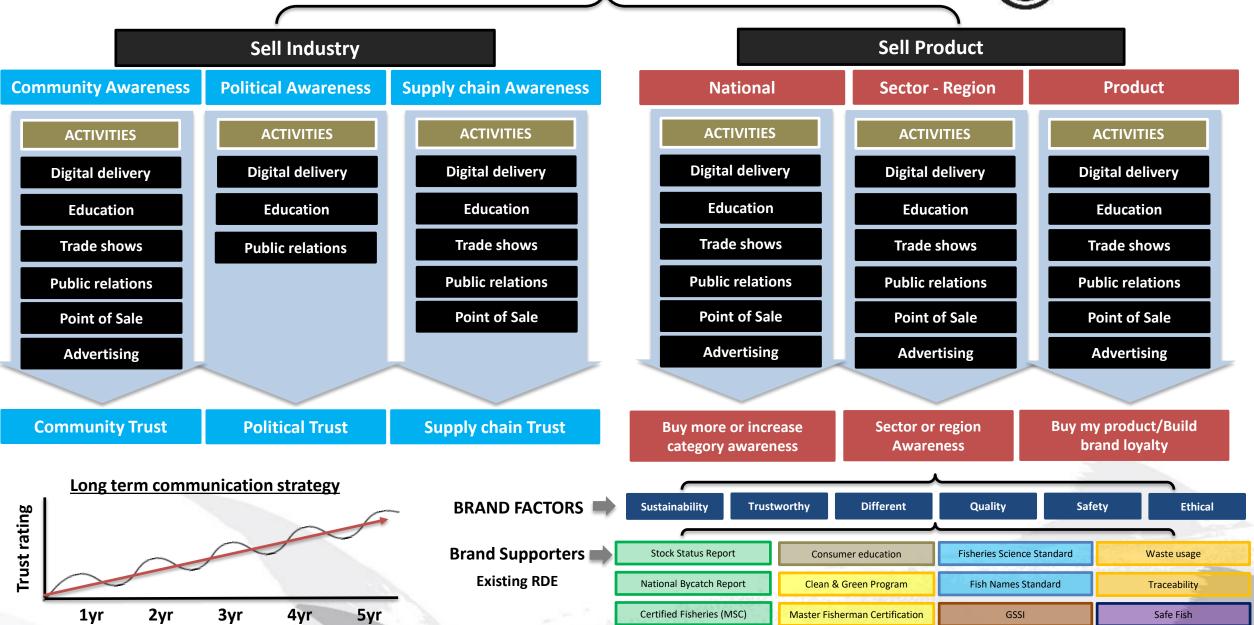
5.4%

Seafood strategy development



The marketing plan





Supporting activity

data and evaluation

Qualitative consumer information





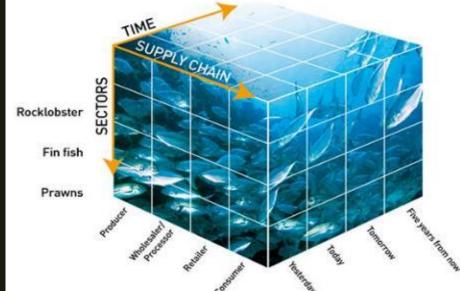
Data systems

Underpinning the framework FRDC needs:

- ➤ Quantitative domestic and export trade data - how much is being sold, where and for how much.
- supply data production and sales volume
- Qualitative consumer researchto assist understand thecustomer wants and needs.

This information will inform development of programs of activity and help evaluate those activities.







Trade data





