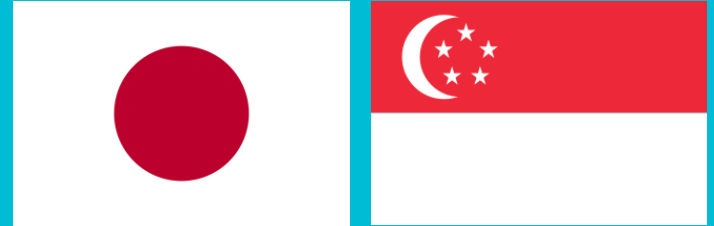


Japanese Food Industry
Field Study 2018

ACTION PLAN

Ou Jun Leong, Sean



Singapore's key food items

- ▶ Eggs
- ▶ Vegetables
- ▶ **Food fish**

Focus:

Diminishment of self-sufficiency in food fish



Singapore's Aquaculture Scene

High operating costs

- Fish feed (70% of total cost)
- Many are non-profiteering

Most farms are labour-intensive

- Minimal automation
- Few employees (average of <20 per farm)

Lack of land space

- Restricts fish variety and harvest

Competition for more competitively priced food fish abroad

- Due to currency exchanges and lower labor costs

Current strategies

Government assistance

- Agencies help fisheries identify problems hindering productivity
- Encourage fisheries to switch to high-tech farming

Establishment of an off-site fishery

- To boost food fish productions

However, these strategies mainly involve high capital costs

- Purchase of high quality fish fry
- Use of high-tech farming

Alternative strategies

Setting up of cooperatives

- ▶ Helps to maintain price competitiveness of food fish
- ▶ Provide assistance to farmers in adopting technological strategies to remain competitive and productive
- ▶ Increased influence in improving the domestic environment for food fish farming

Alternative strategies

Vertical fish farming (Urban farming)

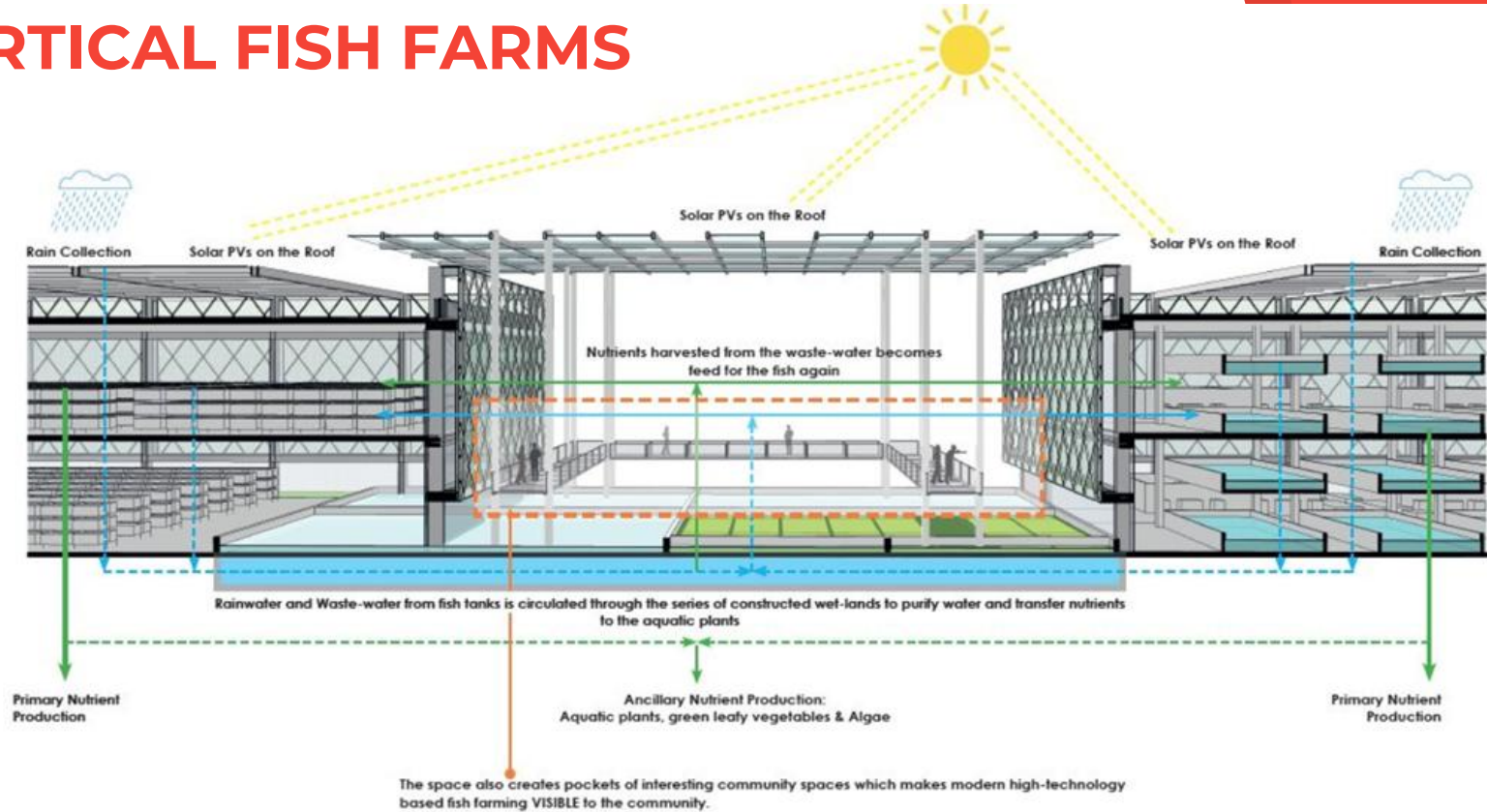
- Increase urban fish farm facilities



THANK YOU!

ありがとうございます!

VERTICAL FISH FARMS



This is an essential part of the program of this new typology, where food production and the food source become an object of interest for the community and can encourage and attract them to participate in the same.

This will allow the typology to become an integrated part of urban settings where food shall be produced and at the same time the community can be engaged within a variety of interesting social spaces.