PUBLIC FUNDING OF OCTOPUS FARMING

September 2024

Introduction

The growing gourmet market demand for octopuses and rising prices of its products have made food industries eager to farm octopuses in captivity (1). This demand has led to food companies, such as Nueva Pescanova, investing millions of euros in research to find ways to confine these unique, naturally solitary wild animals (2) in crowded factory farm tanks for their meat.

But it's not just the food industry driving the pursuit of this cruel and environmentally damaging practice. Research by Compassion in World Farming has now revealed disturbing evidence that multiple governments around the world have been spending taxpayers' money on research to develop octopus farming, totalling millions of euros.

Background

Interest in octopuses has increased rapidly in recent years: the Oscar winning documentary, My Octopus Teacher, highlighted some of the incredible reasons these cephalopods have captivated us, including their intelligence (3), curiosity, and fascinating ability to change their appearance.

Unfortunately, octopuses have also captured the wrong kind of attention. Wild-caught octopuses have been consumed all over the world, especially in several Mediterranean countries in Europe, as well as in Asia and Mexico (4,5) . Recently, there has been high demand for octopus in other markets, such as the United States and Japan (1). As a consequence, octopuses have been under increased pressure (6), leading to a decrease in wild populations.

The common octopus, *Octopus vulgaris*, is the main species of interest for farming in Europe, with researchers, primarily in Spain, exploring the use of tanks on land (7). The seafood company Nueva Pescanova has announced that it intends to build the world's first commercial octopus farm in Gran Canaria, Spain. Outside Europe, there are also plans for octopus farming in Mexico, and Japan and in Hawaii discussions are underway about the permits required to allow an octopus farm, which had been shut down, to reopen.

Octopuses are unique, intelligent, naturally solitary creatures unsuited to the overcrowded conditions that are typical of factory farms (8,9). This would increase aggression and can ultimately lead to cannibalism (2). They are also carnivorous, meaning they require a diet rich in protein typically sourced from wild-caught fishes (10,11). Nearly 20% of wild-caught fish landings are used for commercial feeds for carnivorous aquatic farmed animals and approximately 90% of these wild-caught fishes are suitable for human consumption (10,12). Therefore, this practice is not only unsustainable - putting extra pressure on already

overexploited fish populations - but also creates food insecurity issues in regions such as West Africa, Southeast Asia, and South America which rely on fish for food (13).

In 2021, Compassion launched a global campaign against octopus farming with its report Octopus Factory Farming: A recipe for Disaster (14), revealing scientific evidence that it is both cruel and environmentally damaging. Public opposition to octopus farming has been overwhelming with hundreds of thousands of people signing petitions and taking action to stop it happening. There has also been growing opposition to the development of octopus farming from scientists as well as animal and environmental NGOs.

Global governments have been slow to respond to these concerns. However, in March 2024 the US state of Washington signed into law House Bill 1153 (15) banning octopus farming. The state of Hawaii is considering a similar bill (16). In September 2024 the state of California signed into law (17) Assembly Bill AB-3162 banning both octopus farming and the sale of farmed octopus products within the state. At the national level, in July 2024 a bipartisan Bill (18) was introduced in the US Senate that would not only ban octopus farming across the US, but prohibit the import of farmed octopus meat into the country as well. The draft Opposing the Cultivation and Trade of Octopus Produced through Unethical Strategies (OCTOPUS) Act was introduced by US Senators Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI) and Lisa Murkowski (R-AK), founders and co-chairs of the bipartisan Senate Oceans Caucus.

Now, Compassion has uncovered disturbing evidence of governments around the world spending taxpayers' funds on research to develop octopus farming.

Global overview of public funding

Our research estimates that at least €13.3 million of government funding has been spent on research projects to develop octopus farming by governments worldwide. The vast majority of this public money, around €9.7 million, is estimated to have been spent by the Spanish government. Of this €9.7 million, an estimated €3.6 million came from EU funding as financing or as part of loans to support private companies. Separately, Spain's agriculture ministry allocated just over €4 million to eight octopus farming research and development projects (see table in the annex).

Countries where we have seen significant public investment are:

- **SPAIN** €9,722,372 (of this €3.6 million is EU financial support that includes loans)
- **CHILE** €2,411,532 (CLP$2,423,024,404)
- **ITALY** €253,750

- **MEXICO** €89,037 (USD$99,400)
- **NEW ZEALAND** €567,985 (NZ$1,000,000)
- **AUSTRALIA** €324,573 (AUD$524,999)

However, this is thought to be just the tip of the iceberg. The actual global expenditure is likely far higher than our conservative €13.3 million estimate, but a glaring lack of transparency obscures the true extent of public money funnelled into this controversial industry. The reluctance to disclose full funding details raises critical questions about the prioritisation of resources and accountability of government spending on projects that are inhumane and unsustainable.

Funding by country

SPAIN
Estimated public funding to date: €9,722,372

Our research shows that Spain has spent more public funds on research to develop octopus farming than any other government we have analysed. It has channelled millions of euros, over several decades, into at least 30 research projects, in a bid to develop commercial octopus farming (see table in the annex).

From the data we have gathered, an estimated €3.6 million of the total €9.7 million funds came from EU funding as financing or as part of loans to private companies between 2017 and 2024 (some of which would have been paid back). Separately, between 1999 and 2012, Spain's agriculture ministry allocated just over €4 million to eight octopus farming research and development projects via its national marine cultivation advisory board (see table in the annex). More recently, between 2014 and 2020, hundreds of thousands of European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) money was made available to projects aimed at improving farmed octopus feed and survival rates.

ITALY
Estimated public funding to date: €253,750

From 2005 to 2019, we have identified three Italian research projects related to the development of octopus farming in Italy. Public funding for two of these projects amounted to €253,750. The amount spent on the third project is unknown. One of these projects was

described as: "Pilot project for the transfer of octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) farming techniques, as a new species for aquaculture purposes, to aquaculture operators in the Puglia region" which started in 2005. A second one called, "The farming of *octopus vulgaris*" started in 2005 and received €168,750 and the third project, "OCTOS - Trials of octopus and flat oyster farming in association with a mussel farm", was funded with €85,000.

MEXICO

Estimated public funding to date: €89,037 (USD$99,400)

A significant mixed research-community project to farm octopuses, led by the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), is underway in the small fishing village of Sisal, on the Yucatán Peninsula. The university created a 'commercial arm' for the project, a small cooperative, Moluscos del Mayab, comprised of local fishermen. The project received financial support from a variety of different sources including the United Nations through the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and public donations.

There is documented funding from the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP). Although the UN has not, as yet, provided an answer to the question of how many octopus farming projects it has funded, data on the UNDP Global Environment Facility's Small Grants Program database shows a first UNDP grant in 2019 for €44,250 (USD$49,400). A second UNDP grant for €44,787 (USD$50,000) was given in 2022, listed as a biodiversity project, and the project is described as 'currently under execution'.

In 2023, the Aquatic Life Institute revealed in its report " What Lies Behind Mexico's Octopus Farm Research Facade?" (19) that the UNAM also received funding from a campaign by the Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture of Yucatan, called "peso a peso campaign". It's unclear how much funding the UNAM received.

CHILE

Estimated public funding to date: €2,411,532 (CLP$2,423,024,404)

A 2007 report from the Aquaculture Institute at The Austral University of Chile (20) suggested Chile has been researching octopus farming since the early 1990s. But an update to this paper shows that funding for research began even earlier, in the 1980s. From 1983 to 2008 there was €1,449,623 (CLP $1,456,532,000) in funding for early research into octopus aquaculture. There is evidence of at least one experimental facility where octopuses were being reared in tanks in 2006 (21). However, we are told this facility has closed now.

Ongoing research is funded by the Chilean government and InnovaChile which sits within the **Entrepreneurship and Innovation Management** of CORFO , the Chilean economic development agency.

In 2009 a project to farm octopuses received €73,134 (CLP$73,483,000) in total from InnovaChile. InnovaChile's main aim is to "Support entrepreneurship, technology transfer and best practices, improvements in the management of private and public innovation, the incorporation of R&D to market, generating an infrastructure that enables and facilitates innovation and finally to develop a pro-entrepreneurship and innovation."

Other funding for Chilean research in 2009 came from a scientific innovation fund called Fund for the Promotion of Scientific and Technological Development (Fondo de Fomento al Desarrollo Científico y Tecnológico or FONDEF) - €260,075 (CLP$261,315,404). This partly mirrors New Zealand's funding pattern, where funding was provided not by the fisheries or agriculture departments, but by departments focussed purely on technological innovation.

Since then, from 2013 to 2021 the Chilean government has provided funding of €624,812 (CLP$628,854,000) for projects looking at various aspects of octopus farming including dietary requirements and the optimum temperature for octopus larvae to ensure survival.

NEW ZEALAND

Estimated public funding to date: €567,985 (NZ$1,000,000)

There is one ambitious, government funded project in New Zealand which has been granted NZD$1 million (€567,985) from the government via the Endeavour Fund. The project outline suggests that octopus aquaculture could be worth "over $100M within a decade" and would use waste mussels as feed. Undoubtedly there is other funding going from the government to university researchers but, although the government has disclosed the total funding it provides universities, it is not yet possible to link octopus research at a specific university to the government lump sums.

AUSTRALIA

Estimated public funding to date: €324,573 (AUD$524,999)

In 2015, the company Fremantle Octopus, began a research project that aimed to close the breeding cycle and potentially farm *Octopus tetricu*s and *Octopus berimma* species. Funding totalling €324,573 (AUD$524,999) came from Australia's Fisheries Research and Development Corporation (FRDC). However, lack of further funding meant the project did not progress.

Conclusions and policy recommendations

Compassion in World Farming is urging governments to:

1. **Stop funding octopus farming and, instead, fund practices that support the shift away from factory farming and towards humane and sustainable farming practices for the benefit of animals, people and our planet.**

   Scientific evidence shows that octopus farming is both cruel and environmentally damaging (1,14). Instead of funding practices that would confine a new species to factory farming and damage our planet, governments should fund practices that are ethical, sustainable and benefit society as a whole. Aquaculture's future lies in regenerative practices that prioritise sustainability and public welfare. By focusing on low-impact species farming, such as with bivalves and algae, and minimising environmental stressors, the industry can address climate change and food security challenges while safeguarding the environment and promoting nutritional value.

2. **Ensure that there is greater transparency around public spending so that it is clear what practices/projects are being funded.**

   Our research has revealed that, in many cases, full details of research projects are not available to the public, making it very difficult to determine how the funds are being spent. A poll commissioned this year by Compassion in World Farming and Eurogroup for Animals showed that 88% think that when public money is used to fund aquaculture, there should be a public record explaining how the money is used. That's 90% in Italy, 91% in Spain (22). Governments should take steps to provide greater transparency over public spending to reassure citizens that it is being spent on ethical and responsible projects that benefit people, animals and our planet.

3. **Legislate to ban octopus farming as well as the import of products from octopus farms**.

   Octopus farming is both inhumane and unsustainable and cannot be justified. Governments should follow the example set by legislators in the US and act now to stop the expansion of factory farming to this new species.

Methodology

The data for this project was collected in August and September 2024 via online research, telephone interviews, email exchanges and Freedom of Information requests. Where possible, direct links to the original data are provided in the excel spreadsheet that holds the financial data and project details. Where that was not possible, the source documents have been placed in an online folder. The totals provided are minimum estimates because not all projects identified could be included, usually because they lacked robust sources or clear funding details, and/or because they might have created data overlaps.

ANNEX

TABLE 1. Global estimated public funding to date				
Country	Year of Funding	Project name	Funder	Amount EUR
Spain	1999	Cultivo integral del pulpo de roca (Octopus vulgaris), en el Mediterráneo: Reproducción y Cultivo larvario Integral culture of rock octopus (Octopus vulgaris) in the Mediterranean: Reproduction and larval culture	Jacumar/Government	24.765,00
Spain	1999	Cultivo integral del pulpo de roca (Octopus vulgaris), en el Mediterráneo: Preengorde y Engorde Integrated farming of rock octopus (Octopus vulgaris) in the Mediterranean: Pre-fattening and fattening	Jacumar/Government	43.207,00
Spain	1999	Aclimatación y engorde de Pulpo (Octopus vulgaris) y Sepia (Sepia officinalis) bajo distintas condiciones y sistemas de cultivo. Obtención de puestas y producción de postlarvas Acclimatization and fattening of Octopus (Octopus vulgaris) and Sepia (Sepia officinalis) under different conditions and culture systems. Obtaining of clutches and production of postlarvae.	Jacumar/Government	9.015,00
Spain	2001	Cultivo de Pulpo Octopus Cultivation	Jacumar/Government	796.071,00
Spain	2007	Optimización del engorde de Pulpo Octopus fattening optimization	Jacumar/Government	1.311.650,00
Spain	2010	Nutrición y alimentación de paralarvas y subadultos de pulpo de roca Nutrition and feeding of paralarvae and subadults of rock octopus	Jacumar/Government	1.352.925,00
Spain	2011	Nutripulpo Nutripulpo	Jacumar/Government	267.828,00
Spain	2012	Nutripulpo Nutripulpo	Jacumar/Government	205.602,00
Spain	2013	Bienestar y salud en las primeras fases de vida del pulpo comun (octopus vulgaris). efecto de la nutricion y de los factores ambientales Welfare and health in the early life stages of the common octopus (octopus vulgaris). effect of nutrition and environmental factors	EU/FEDER (European Fund for Regional Development, ERDF)/Government	99.220,00
Spain	2017	Acuicultura del pulpo comun: hacia una produccion exitosa mediante la interaccion de estudios nutrigenomicos y epigeneticos. diseño de dietas inertes y manejo de reproductores Common octopus aquaculture:	EU/FEDER (European Fund for Regional Development, ERDF)/Government	78.650,00

		towards successful production through the interaction of nutrigenomic and epigenetic studies. inert diet design and broodstock management.		
Spain	NAS	Seguimiento biológico del pulpo de roca (octopus vulgaris) Biological monitoring of rock octopus (octopus vulgaris)	EU/FEMP(Fondo Europeo Marítimo y de Pesca)/European Maritime and Fisheries Fund, EMFF)/Government	50.418,00
Spain	NA	Patente sobre procedimiento para el cultivo de paralarvas del pulpo común (Octopus vulgaris) PATPULPO Patent on process for the culture of common octopus (Octopus vulgaris) PATPULPO paralarvae	IEO/Government	9.220,00
Spain	2022	Estandarización del protocolo del cultivo integral del pulpo (Octopus vulgaris) para su comercialización. Innovación y extracción de compuestos bioactivos de interés biotecnológico Standardization of the protocol for the integral culture of octopus (Octopus vulgaris) for its commercialization. Innovation and extraction of bioactive compounds of biotechnological interest	Plan de Recuperación, Transformación y Resiliencia (NextGeneration EU - The Recovery and Resilience Mechanism)/Government	215.061,00
Spain	2022	Fisiología del bienestar en pulpo Physiology of well-being in octopus	EU/Government	83.750,00
Spain	2021	Ecofisiologia de la alimentacion y nutricion del pulpo comun: alimentacion y fisiologia digestiva (ecophyn) Ecophysiology of feeding and nutrition of the common octopus: feeding and digestive physiology (ecophyn)	Government/MICIN-AEI	164.923,00
Spain	2021	Ecofisiologia de la alimentacion y la nutricion del pulpo comun: enfoque funcional y omico Ecophysiology of feeding and nutrition of the common octopus: functional and omics approach	Government/EU	181.863,00
Spain	2021	Ecofisiologia de la alimentacion y nutricion del pulpo comun: ecologia trofica y microbioma Feeding and nutritional ecophysiology of the common octopus: trophic ecology and microbiome	Government/EU	203.643,00
Spain	2012	Cultivo larvario de calamares oceanicos Ocean squid larval culture	Government	140.400,00
Spain	2010	Fisiologia de la nutricion y del estres en las primeras fases de vida del pulpo comun (octopus vulgaris). produccion de paralarvas physiology of nutrition and stress in the early life stages of the common octopus (octopus vulgaris). production of paralarvae	Government	80.000,00
Spain	2010	Fisiologia de la nutricion y del estres	Government	

		en las primeras fases de vida del pulpo comun (octopus vulgaris). nutricion y estres Physiology of nutrition and stress in the early life stages of the common octopus (octopus vulgaris). nutrition and stress		75.000,00
Spain	NA	Biología de cefalópodos: reproducción y estadios juveniles de Octopus vulgaris (BIOCEPH) Cephalopod biology: reproduction and juvenile stages of Octopus vulgaris (BIOCEPH)	CSIC/Government	30.000,00
Spain	NA	Seguimiento y mantenimiento de las estructuras de puesta para pulpo y sepi Monitoring and maintenance of laying structures for octopus and sepi	FEMP (Fondo Europeo Marítimo y de Pesca)/European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)	1.224,00
Spain	NA	Compra de estructuras simples para la cría de pulpo Purchase of simple structures for octopus farming	FEMP (Fondo Europeo Marítimo y de Pesca)/European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)	4.717,00
Spain	2017	Aquopus - nuevos metodos de cultivo de pulpo (octopus vulgaris) Aquopus - new methods of octopus culture (octopus vulgaris)	European Union (Programa Operativo Plurirregional de España) / Spanish government	300.877,00
Spain	2019	Octoblue nuevos métodos de obtención de juveniles y engorde de pulpo (octopus vulgaris) en acuicultura Octoblue new methods for obtaining juveniles and fattening of octopus (octopus vulgaris) in aquaculture	European Union (Fondo Europeo Marítimo y de la Pesca) / funds via the Spanish government	515.323,00
Spain	2021	Optimización del cultivo de pulpo de roca (octopus vulgaris) Optimization of rock octopus (octopus vulgaris) farming	European Union (Fondo Europeo Marítimo y de la Pesca) / funds via the Spanish government	670.870,00
Spain	2021	Optimización y bienestar del pulpo común bajo condiciones de cultivo Optimization and welfare of the common octopus under culture conditions	European Union (Fondo Europeo Marítimo y de la Pesca) / funds via the Spanish government	901.260,00
Spain	2022	Adecuación de planta de acuicultura para una producción industrial de pulpo Adaptation of aquaculture plant for industrial octopus production	European Union (Fondo Europeo Marítimo y de la Pesca) / funds via the Spanish government	262.317,00
Spain	2024	Nuevas tecnologías y técnicas para cultivo larvario de pulpo para viabilizar la explotación industrial “octolarvae” New technologies and techniques for octopus larval culture to make viable the industrial exploitation “octolarvae”.	European Union (Fondo Europeo Marítimo y de la Pesca) / funds via the Spanish government	964.092,00
Spain	2011	Impacto de la oceanografía sobre la distribución y la ecología trófica de las paralarvas del pulpo común en un área de afloramiento estacional Impact of oceanography on the distribution and trophic ecology of	Spanish government / Plan Nacional	115.000,00

		common octopus paralarvae in a seasonal upwelling area		
Spain	2013	Bienestar y salud en las primeras fases de vida del pulpo común (Octopus vulgaris). Efecto de la nutrición y factores ambientales. Biomarcadores y regulación epigenética Welfare and health in the early life stages of the common octopus (Octopus vulgaris). Effect of nutrition and environmental factors. Biomarkers and epigenetic regulation	Spanish government / Plan Nacional	114.000,00
Spain	2017	Acuicultura de pulpo: hacia una producción exitosa mediante la interacción de estudios nutrigenómicos y epigenéticos Octopus aquaculture: towards successful production through the interaction of nutrigenomic and epigenetic studies	Spanish government / Plan Nacional	75.000,00
Spain	2019	Ecología del pulpo común en la naturaleza: resolver sus incógnitas ecológicas para obtener una ordenación pesquera y una acuicultura sostenible Ecology of the common octopus in the wild: solving its ecological unknowns for sustainable fisheries management and aquaculture	Spanish government / Plan Nacional	145.000,00
Spain	2020	Inmunidad en el pulpo común: reconocimiento de lo no propio y respuesta inducida por patógenos Immunity in the common octopus: non-self recognition and pathogen-induced response	Spanish government / Plan Nacional	120.000,00
Spain	2023	C-miARNs como biomarcadores para la salud y bienestar animal en el cultivo del pulpo (Octopus vulgaris) C-miRNAs as biomarkers for animal health and welfare in octopus (Octopus vulgaris) culture	Spanish government / Intramural	49.775,00
Spain	NA	Avances en el bienestar de pulpo, Octopus vulgaris, en cultivo. Una aproximación multidisciplinar para un cultivo sostenible Advances in the welfare of octopus, Octopus vulgaris, in culture. A multidisciplinary approach for a sustainable culture	EU / Spanish governemnt	59.706,00
				Spain, public (includes loans) ESTIMATED TOTAL Spain €9.7million
				EU funds used via Spanish Government ESTIMATED TOTAL €3.6million

***The projects highlighted in blue correspond to projects where public EU funds were used via the Spanish government.

Country	Year of Funding	Project name	Funder	Amount EUR
Italy	2005	L'allevamento dell'octopus vulgaris The breeding of octopus vulgaris	NA	168.750,00
Italy	2019	Progetto "OCTOS - Prove di allevamento del polpo e ostrica piatta in associazione ad un impianto di mitilicoltura" PO FEAMP 2014/2020 Regione Puglia Misura 2.47 Project "OCTOS - Trials of octopus and flat oyster farming in association with a mussel farm" OP FEAMP 2014/2020 Apulia Region Measure 2.47	NA	85.000,00
				Italy, public ESTIMATED TOTAL €253.750,00

Country	Year of Funding	Project name	Funder	Amount CLP$
Chile	1983-2008 (inclusive)	Diagnóstico de la proyección de la investigación en ciencia y tecnología de la acuicultura chilena Diagnosis of the projection of research in chilean aquaculture science and technology	Government	1.456.532.000,00
Chile/Mexico	2009	Desarrollo Biotecnológico para el Cultivo Sustentable del Pulpo Patagónico (Enteroctopus Megalocyathus) Biotechnological Development for the Sustainable Cultivation of Patagonian Octopus (Enteroctopus Megalocyathus)	ANID (ex CONICYT) / FONDEF	261.315.404,00
Chile	2009	Desarrollo y evaluación de un modelo sostenible maricultura del pulpo (octopus mimus) para la diversificación productiva de la macro zona norte Development and evaluation of a sustainable octopus (octopus mimus) mariculture model for the productive diversification of the northern macro zone	Government/Innova Chile	73.483.000,00
Chile/Mexico	2010	Cooperación Bilateral para el Estudio de la Nutrición de Octopus Mimus y O. Maya en el Marco de un Modelo Sostenible de Maricultura en México y Chile Bilateral Cooperation for the Study of Octopus Mimus and O. maya Nutrition in the Framework of a Sustainable Mariculture Model in Mexico and Chile	ANID (ex CONICYT) / PCI-ANID	2.840.000,00
Chile	2013	How Temperature Improves the Performance of Embryo and Paralarvae of Patagonian Octopus Enteroctopus Megalocyathus?	ANID (ex CONICYT) / FONDECYT	163.361.000,00
Chile	2018	Transferencia validacion prototipo para repoblamiento de AMERBs Prototype validation transfer for	Fondo regional / FIC Región de Antofagasta - Fondo Regional	196.954.000,00

		repopulation of AMERBs		
Chile	2020	Proposing the diet for the first stages of development of differentiated by maturity stages	Fuente de financiamiento: ANID (ex CONICYT) / FONDECYT	185.775.000,00
Chile	2021	La baja sobrevivencia en la temperatura de mayor crecimiento en Paralarvas de Pulpo ¿Puede Solucionarse a través de la Dieta? Can Low Survival at the Temperature of Highest Growth in Octopus Paralarvae be Solved through Diet?	ANID (ex CONICYT) / FONDECYT	82.764.000,00
				Chile, public ESTIMATED TOTAL CLP$2,423,024,404 or €2.411.532,00

Country	Year of Funding	Project name	Funder	Amount NZ$
New Zealand	2022	Octopus a Novel High Value Species for NZ Aquaculture	NZ government Endeavour Fund	1.000.000,00
				New Zealand, public ESTIMATED TOTAL NZ$1.000.000,00 or €567.985,00

Country	Year of Funding	Project name	Funder	Amount US$
Mexico	2019	Engorda de Pulpo Baby en Cautiverio en Sisal Baby Octopus Fattening in Captivity in Sisal	United Nations	49.400,00
Mexico	2022	Cadenas de valor para pulpo-baby cultivado en Sisal Value chains for “baby octopus” farmed in Sisal	United Nations	50.000,00
				Mexico, public ESTIMATED TOTAL $99.400,00 or €89.037,00

Country	Year of Funding	Project name	Funder	Amount AU$
Australia	NA (project dates 2010 to 2013)	Development of octopus aquaculture	FRDC / Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) WA	524.999,00
				Australia, public ESTIMATED TOTAL AUD$524.999,00 or €324.573,00
				Global total in EUR 13.369.249,00

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