AKIS III: how will / should AKIS develop?

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The EIP-AGRI in short

- Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability (COM (2012)79)
- Overarching concept – funding in CAP-RD and H2020 Research funds, et al
- Based on **interactive innovation model**:

  A group combines different competencies (practical and scientific: farmers, advisors, researchers etc) and tackles a concrete problem or opportunity that may lead to innovation that is widely implemented

- Key entities: Operational Groups
- EU wide EIP network: communication, partnering, dissemination, knowledge flows and collecting practice needs http://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/en/content/EIPAGRIabout

European Innovation Partnership

Rural Development

- **Funding for setting up of an "Operational Group":** farmers, advisors, agribusiness, researchers, NGOs, etc) planning an innovation project (Art 35)
- **Project funding** for the Operational Group's project (Art 35). This co-operation could be combined with other measures (investment, knowledge transfer, advice)
- Supporting **innovation support services**

eip-agri
AGRICULTURE & INNOVATION

Horizon 2020

- Research projects, including on-farm experiments to provide the knowledge base for innovative actions
- Interactive innovation formats such as **multi-actor projects and thematic networks** genuinely involving farmers, advisors, entreprises,…."all along the project"

Agriculture and Rural Development

EIP ongoing…

Rural Development Programmes:

- In negotiation phase
- Nearly all MS will be implementing the EIP
- Update of the EIP guidelines in July
- **Common format for "Practice abstracts":** dissemination according to SWG AKIS suggestion is planned and should make visible and reward researchers involved in interactive Operational groups (career, evaluations)
- Practice abstracts flow automatically from RDP management into EIP-AGRI website (no extra administrative burden)
- Same format to be used also for Leader transnational projects? (in discussion)

State of play

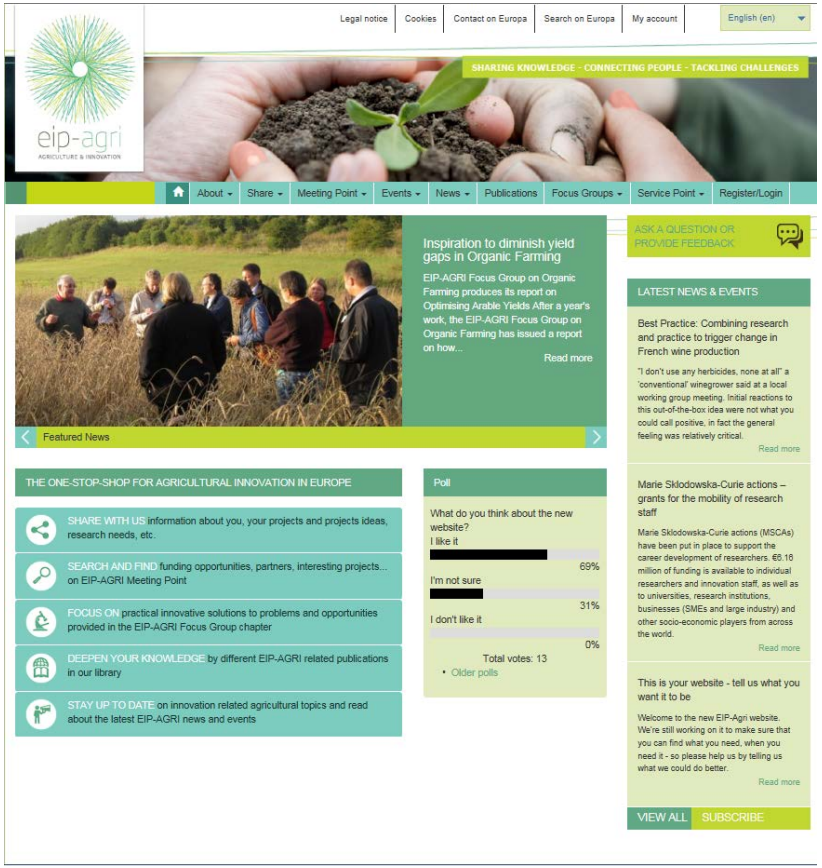
- *28 Partnership Agreements*

Approval process (CPR Art 16)	
Formal submission	All **28 PA** submitted by 22 April
COM Observations	All **28 PA** (by 31 July)
Adopted	**16 PA**

- *118 RD and NRN programmes and National Frameworks*

Approval process (CPR Art 29)	
In preparation in SFC2014	**7 RDP**
Formal submission	**110 (104 RDP + 3 NF + 3 NRN)**
COM Observations	**43 RDP**

The EIP website is live!



Still work in progress...

Innovation is a broad concept

- The implementation of a new or significantly improved product (good or service), or process, a new marketing method, or a new organisational method in business practices, workplace organisation or external relations. [source: OECD]

- Also the public sector can innovate !
  (and public aspects of agriculture)

Social Innovation

- The concept of social innovation originates in critiques of traditional innovation theory. By calling for social innovation, new theories point at the need to take the social mechanisms of innovation into account (*social mechanisms of innovation*)

- In the context of rural development, social innovation refers to the (social) objectives of innovation – that is those changes in the social fabric of rural societies, that are perceived as necessary and desirable in order to strengthening rural societies and addressing the sustainability challenge *(social inclusion / equity: the innovation of society as well as the social responsibility of innovations*)

The agro-innovation system and theory

- Innovation happens in a social system: “an institutional clustering of practices among the participants (not necessarily implying consensus)” (Anthony Giddens)
- Long-term infrastructural investment in ‘mental capital’ and its improvement is crucial for successful economic development and for competitive trade performance (Chris Freeman for OECD, quoting List, Keynes, and investigating historical cases in Europe and Asia)
- ‘Coupling mechanisms’ between the education system, scientific institutions, R&D facilities, production and markets have been an important aspect of the institutional changes introduced in successful ‘overtaking’ countries. (Freeman)

Knowledge & Innovation System: 7 functions

1. Knowledge development and diffusion
2. Influence on direction of search and identification of opportunities
3. Entrepreneurial experimentation and management of risk and uncertainty
4. Market formation
5. Resource mobilisation
6. Legitimation
7. Development of positive externalities

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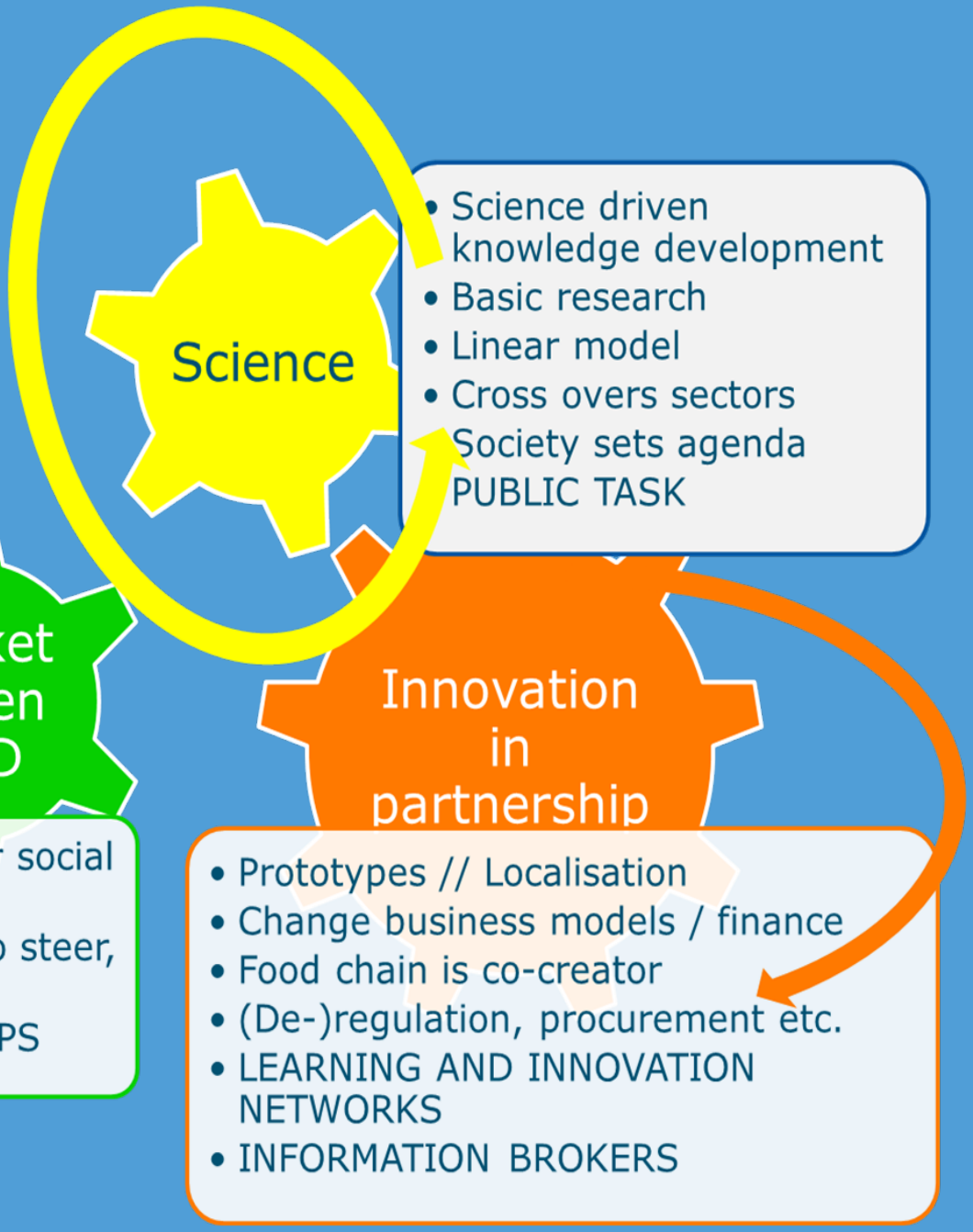
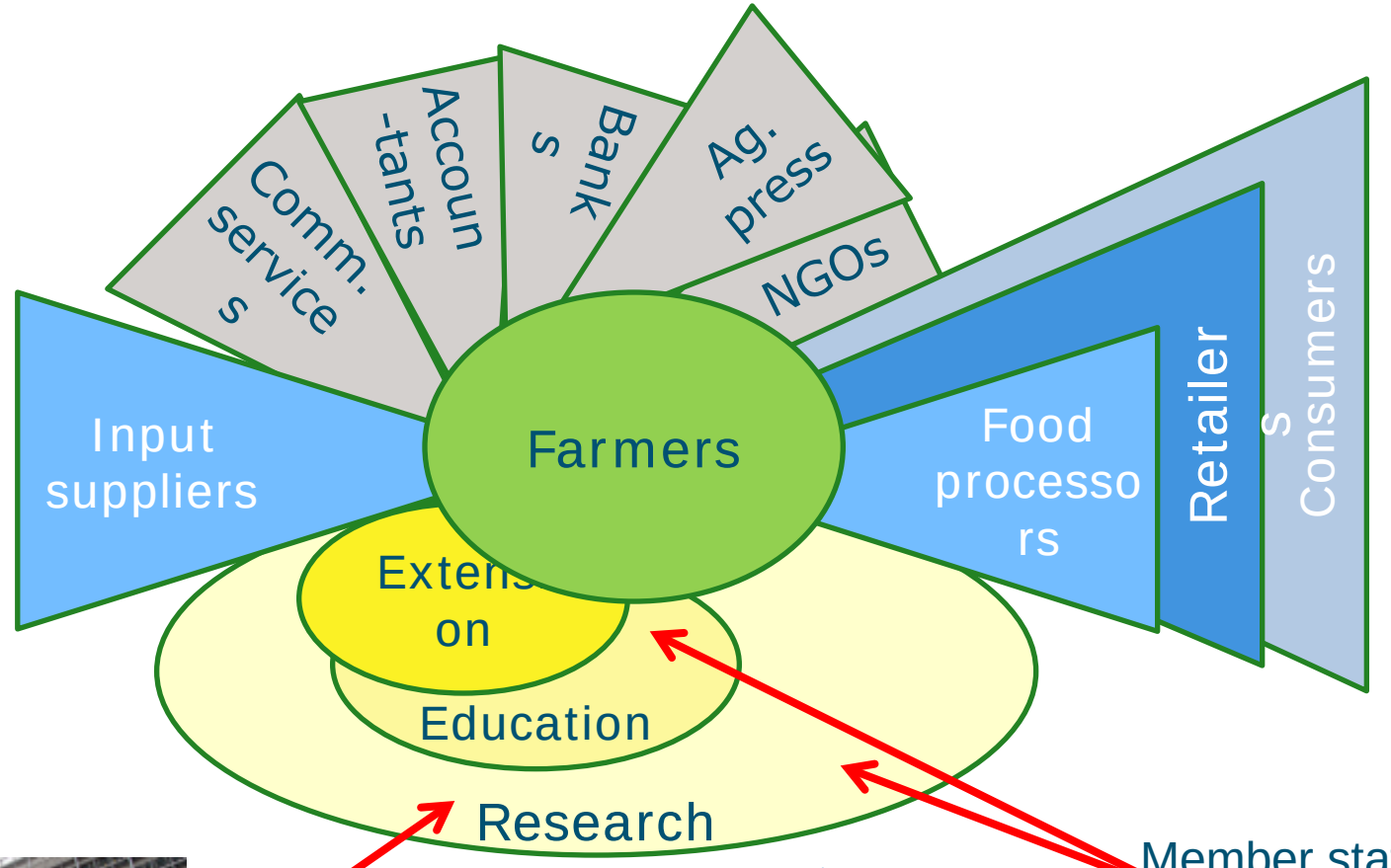
Different objectives, methods, and public roles



Science versus Innovation driven research

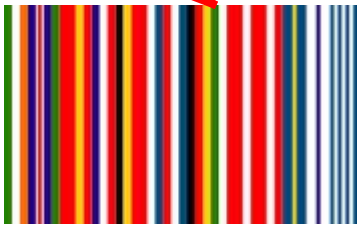
Aspect	Science driven research	Innovation driven research
Incentive to program a topic	Emerging science that can contribute to solving a societal issue (or a scientific question)	An issue / problem in society that can be solved by new research, or a new idea to solve an existing issue
Participation of users	In demonstration phase / via research dissemination	In agenda setting, defining the problem and during the research process
Quality criteria	Scientific quality	Relevance (for the sector or a region)
Focus	Research organisations	Networks of producers and users of knowledge
Diffusion model	Linear model	System (network) approach
Type of government policy	Science / Research Policy	Innovation Policy
Economic line of thinking	Macro-economics	Systems of innovation
Type of research	Interdisciplinary with absorption capacity in AKIS (to work with material science, ICT, chemistry etc.).	Transdisciplinary and translational with close interactions.

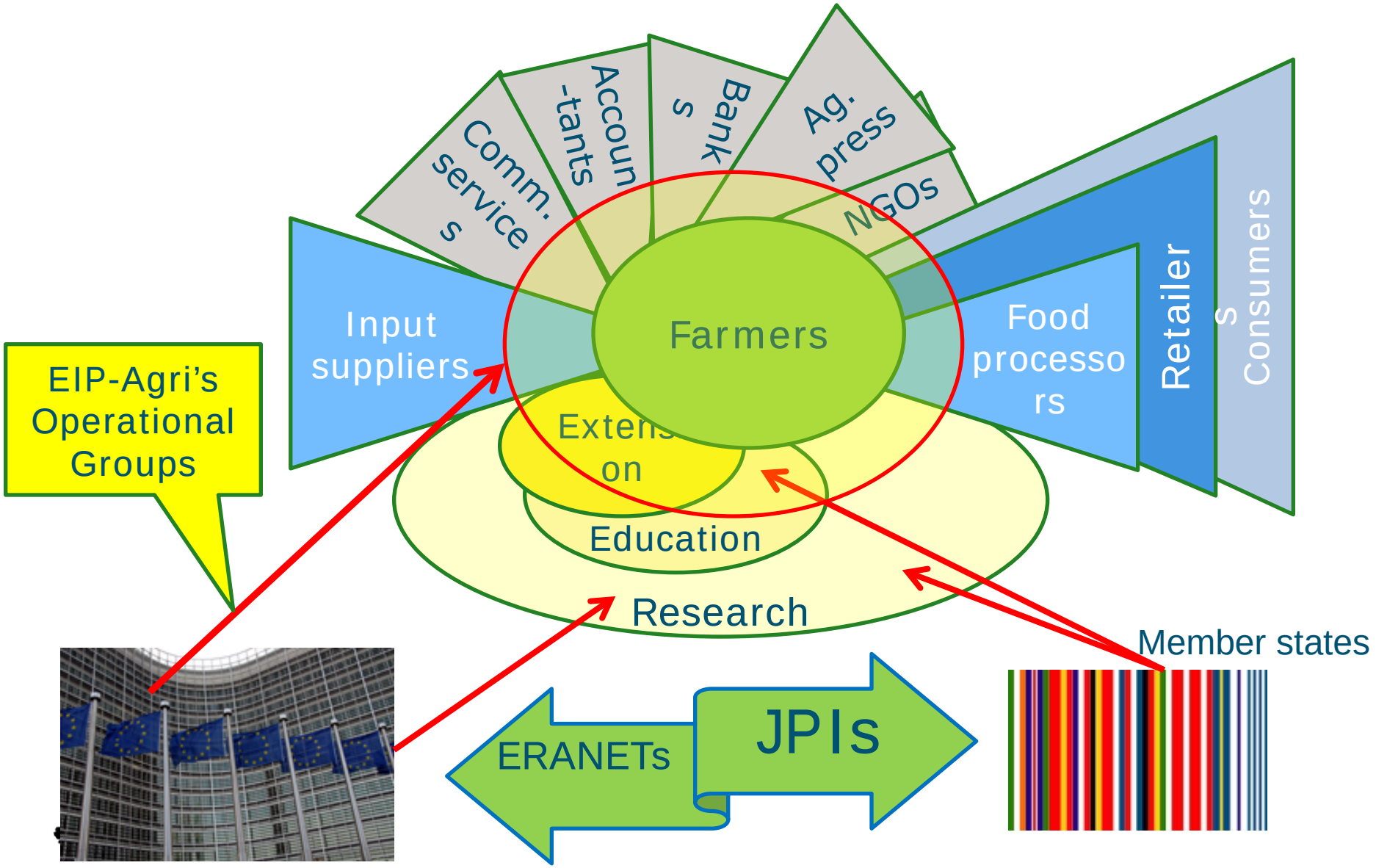


Member states

ERANETs

JPIs




Comm. services
Accoun-tants
Banks
Ag. press
NGOs
Input suppliers
Farmers
Food processors
Retailers
Consumers
Extension
Education
Research
EIP-Agri's Operational Groups
Member states
ERANETs
JPIs

Interactive innovation and transdisciplinary research

Focus groups

Large pool of OGs

Many Networks

Several Projects

Operational Group

Thematic Network

Multi-actor Research Project

Farmers

Researcher

NGO

Food company

For replication and up-scaling:

- End user material
- Identify blockades
- Research agenda

Transdisciplinary research: Operational Groups as cases and co-innovators

What to expect from AKIS III

- Broad mandate, central issue:

  How will / should the AKIS develop over time

- Uptake in regional rural development plans (and national systems) of the interactive innovation model
- Future developments, e.g.
  - Role of ICT
  - Issues of international cooperation
  - Changes in structure of the food chain
  - Changes in topics
  - Political changes (budgets, decentralisation…)
- “Foresight of the AKIS” // “how to innovate AKIS”

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Role of ICT: a source of innovation

- Input suppliers (tractors, pesticides) are moving from products to services with the Internet of Things. Towards Big Data.
- Changes / replaces some of the activities of farmers: remote control / advise
- Advisors (and researchers?) want access to farmers' data
- Some of the advise will be delivered in the form of apps.
- Research could create open systems for data exchange
- ICT helps to create access to advise and research from other regions, could foster collaboration
- E-science, open access

International cooperation: interactive model ?

Policy Brief of swg ARCH and swg AKIS

Best strategies for intercontinental research and innovation partnerships - towards greater impact on global challenges

- Opportunities to align research themes in AR and ARD
- Multistakeholder collaboration for complex issues
- Cooperation on cross border issues (like pests)
- Research methods
- Research Infrastructures
- Institutional and governance aspects of research (e.g. PPS)
- Align research and innovation, bottom-up

International cooperation: interactive model ?

Suggestions to SCAR; EIARD; the Expert Group supporting the High Level Africa Initiative, the European Commission (DG DEVCO, DG AGRI and DG RTD) and the Member States' governments:

- Europe from the outside is complex: coordinate!
- Bottom-up innovation and private sector involvement
- Make added value of European practices explicit
- Flexibility to experiment with new funding mechanisms (prizes etc)
- Excellence, Relevance, Impact should be balanced in research evaluation
- New intercontinental innovation partnerships could become part of the global policy framework

Changes in the structure of the industry

Farmers are getting bigger, develop into sme's

- More private advisory services? On-farm trials?

Food businesses are more and more international

- Do we get PPP schemes like in ICT (Future Internet, Big Data) and Biobased (BIC)?

New issues like rural poverty, food & health, ict, biobased economy, urban farming....

- New players in business (Amazon.com in addition to retail?) and in research ?
- Are we actively creating cross-sector innovation ?

Political changes: declining national budgets, merger of ministries / institutes, shift to regional authorities

Thank you for your attention

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More information:

www.eip-agri.eu

References

- Reflection paper AKIS 1
- Orientation paper AKIS 2
- Summarizing powerpoint presentation available on SlideShare

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