



# A strategic approach to EU agricultural research and innovation Beyond Horizon 2020



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**Why** do we need a strategic approach to agricultural research and innovation?



# Features of current agriculture



Agriculture: Unique human activity, meeting basic needs, driving development and communities in rural areas, shaping landscapes, and delivering public goods



Agricultural land: more than half of EU area (with forestry about 85%). Ways in which the land is managed have significant, wide impact.

The nexus between Food Systems and other sectors (e.g. Bioeconomy, Health); starting point for major industries (food/non-food)



Agriculture: employs more than 10 million farmers in EU; Europe's agri-food industry with 46 million jobs in 15 million businesses (many SMEs)

Agriculture at the centre of global challenges: In terms of problems – and solutions (e.g. food security, natural resources, climate)



Agriculture based on high resource consumption: ca. 70% of fresh water worldwide (e.g. 1000 l for 1 kg of cereal grain, 43,000 l for 1 kg of beef);

Crucial to achieve major policy goals



Emissions from agriculture, forestry, fisheries have nearly doubled over past fifty years

# Future of agriculture? A role for research



Main challenge for future of agriculture: Interface between production and environment

Requires thorough understanding of trade-offs between productivity and sustainability

➡ From maximisation to optimisation (e.g. upgrade from yield to income, welfare and ecosystems services)

➡ AGRI strategy taking **resources** (natural, human) as **starting point** for developing optimisation approaches

## Examples of trade-offs

- income/labor
- yield/cost
- quantity/quality
- yield/price
- resilience/speculation
- farm/post farm share



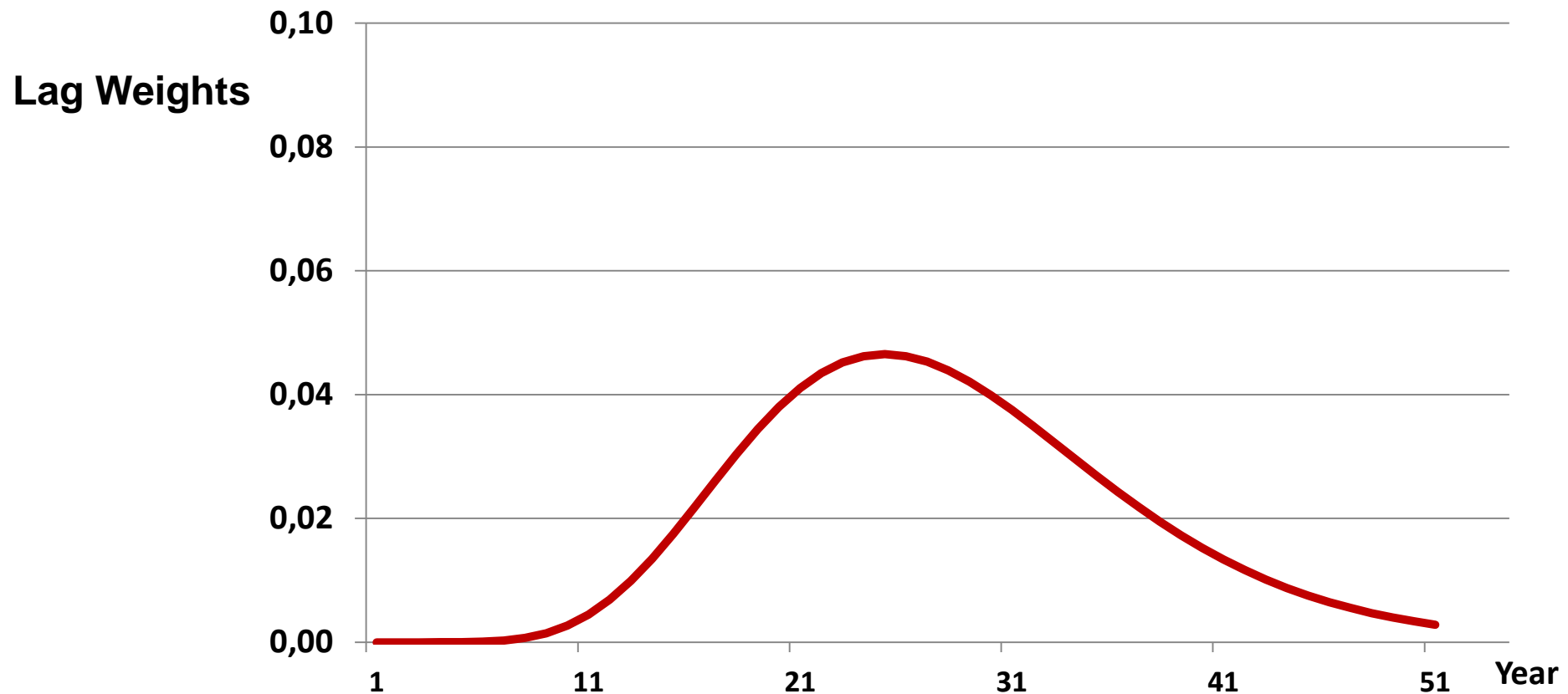
# Agricultural research: Why the long run matters



**R&D  
Investments**



**Farm  
Productivity  
Growth**





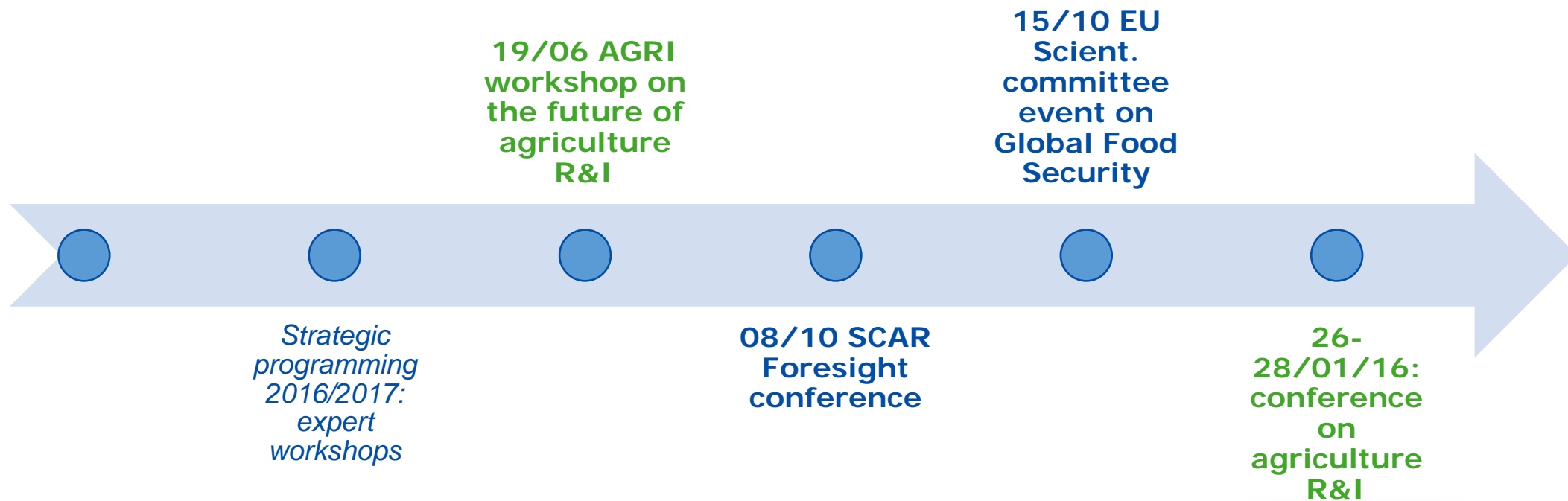
## **A long-term strategy will improve consistency, efficiency and impact**

- Challenges are long-term and research takes time - Need for continuous investment to cope with major challenges in the long-run
- Better articulation of research policy with CAP and other EU policies (climate, environment, energy, health, international development)
- Better articulation with activities of Member States
- Better use of various instruments: more impact
- Enhance the role of Europe as a key global player in a field on which attention is increasing (UN, G20 etc.)





# How did we get there?



- Around 300 experts involved
- 2 consultations



# Three chapters

## Why?

- Challenges
- Links to policy

## What?

- Cross-cutting issues
- Creating value from land: sustainable primary production
- Enhancing rural innovation

## How?

- Six dimensions regarding implementation

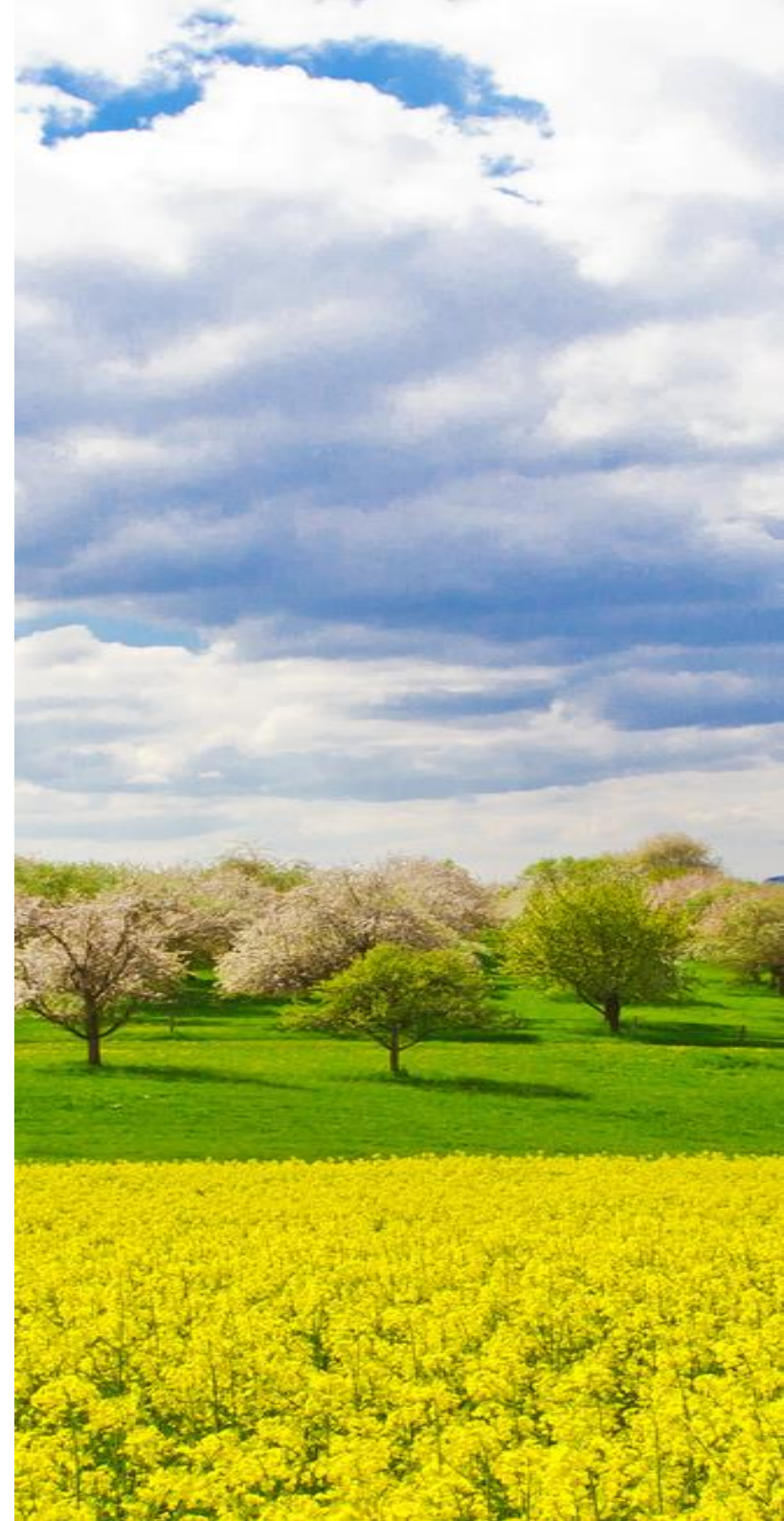
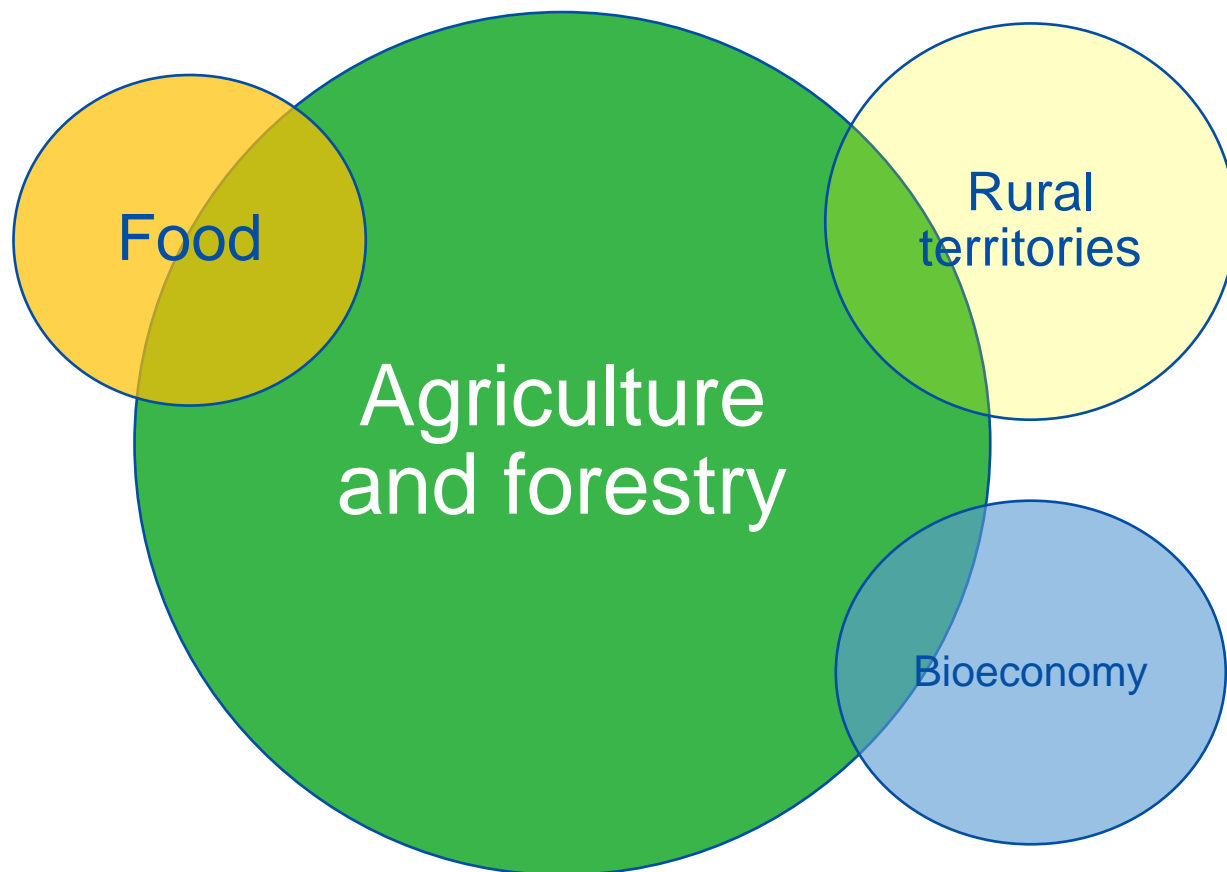




# What priorities for agricultural research and innovation?

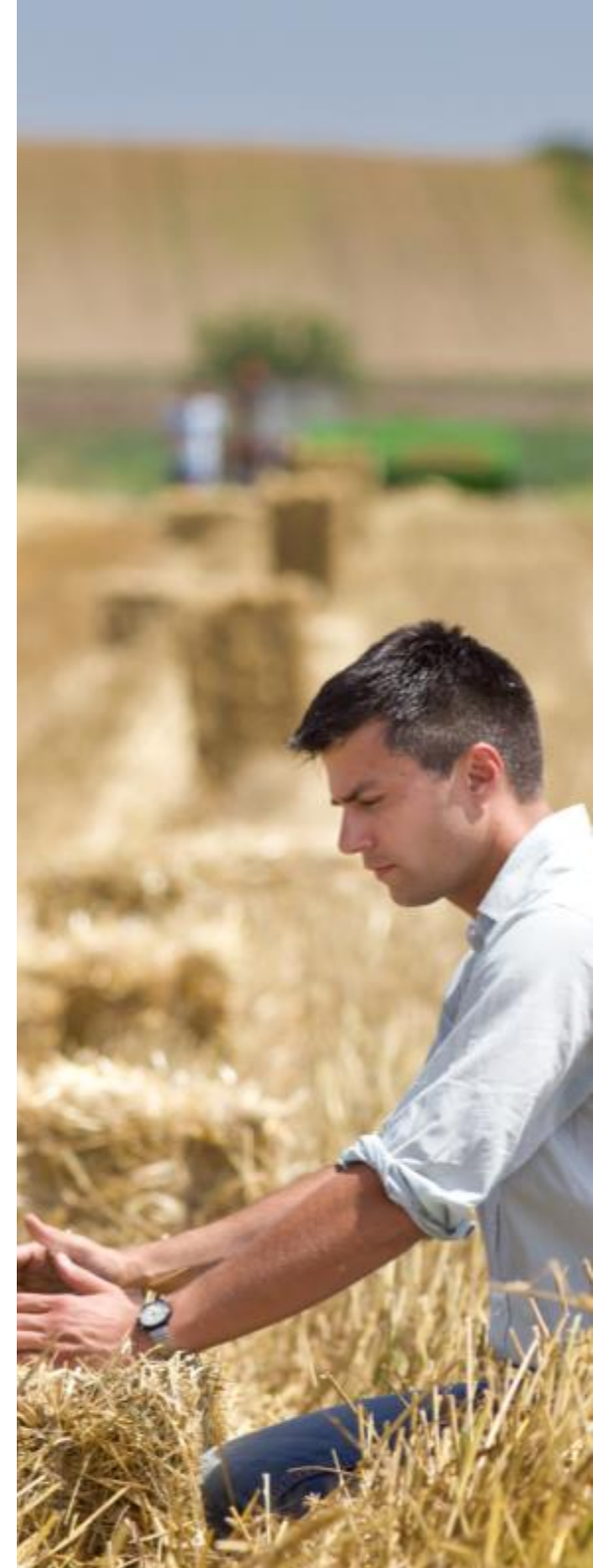
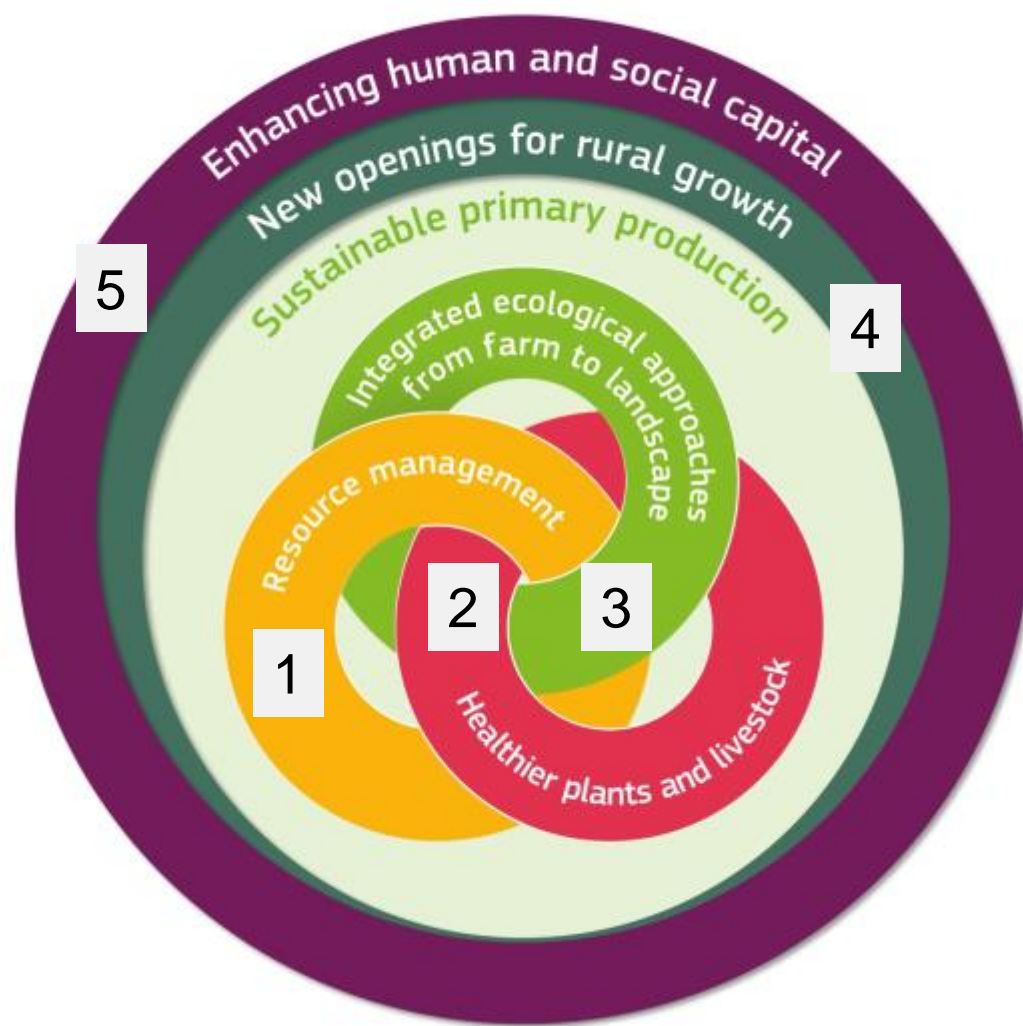


# Scope of the strategy

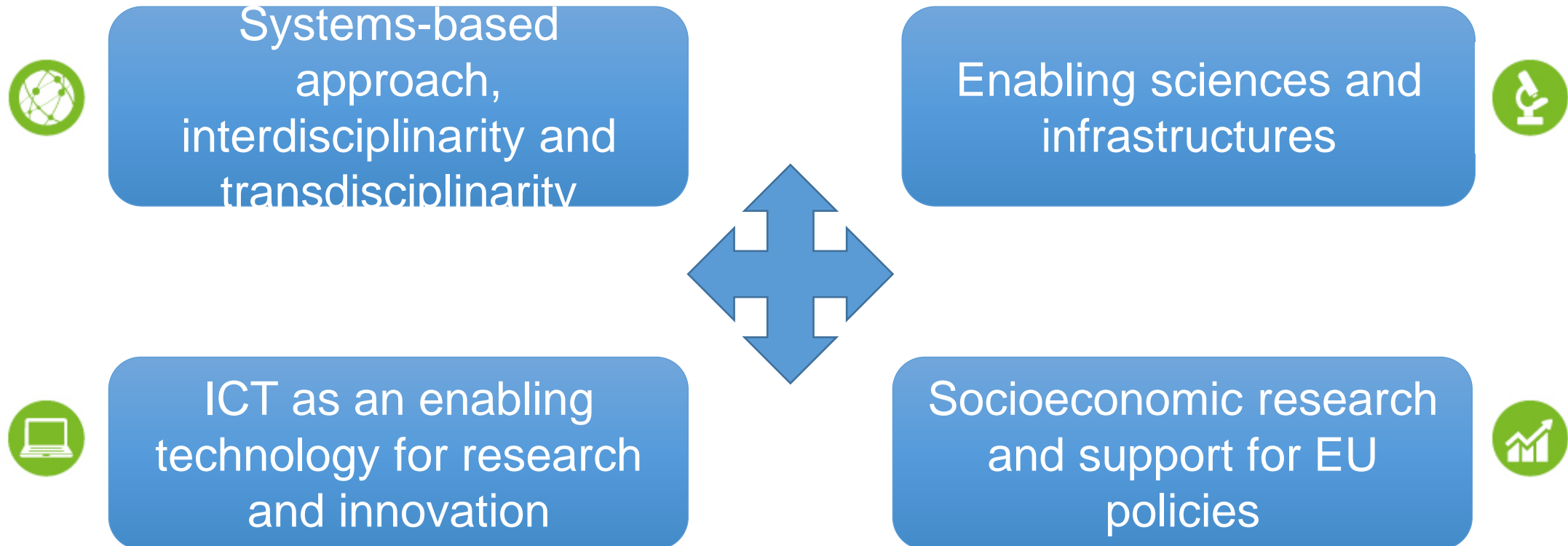




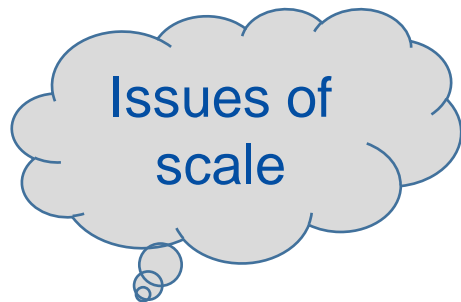
# Five building blocks



# Cross-cutting issues



# Encouraging efficient resource management



Resource  
management

Safeguard long-term productivity and  
reduce impact on ecosystems

Climate change: support strategies for  
adaptation and resilience

Optimise resource flows, use of  
residues and by-products in a circular  
economy

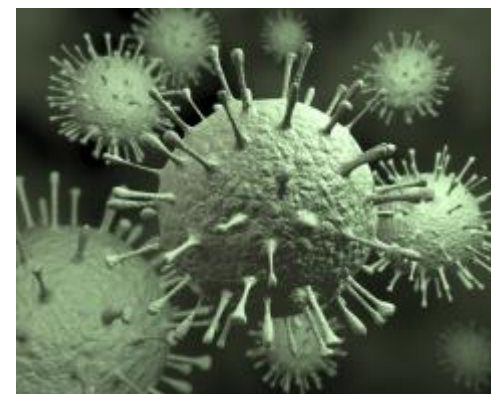
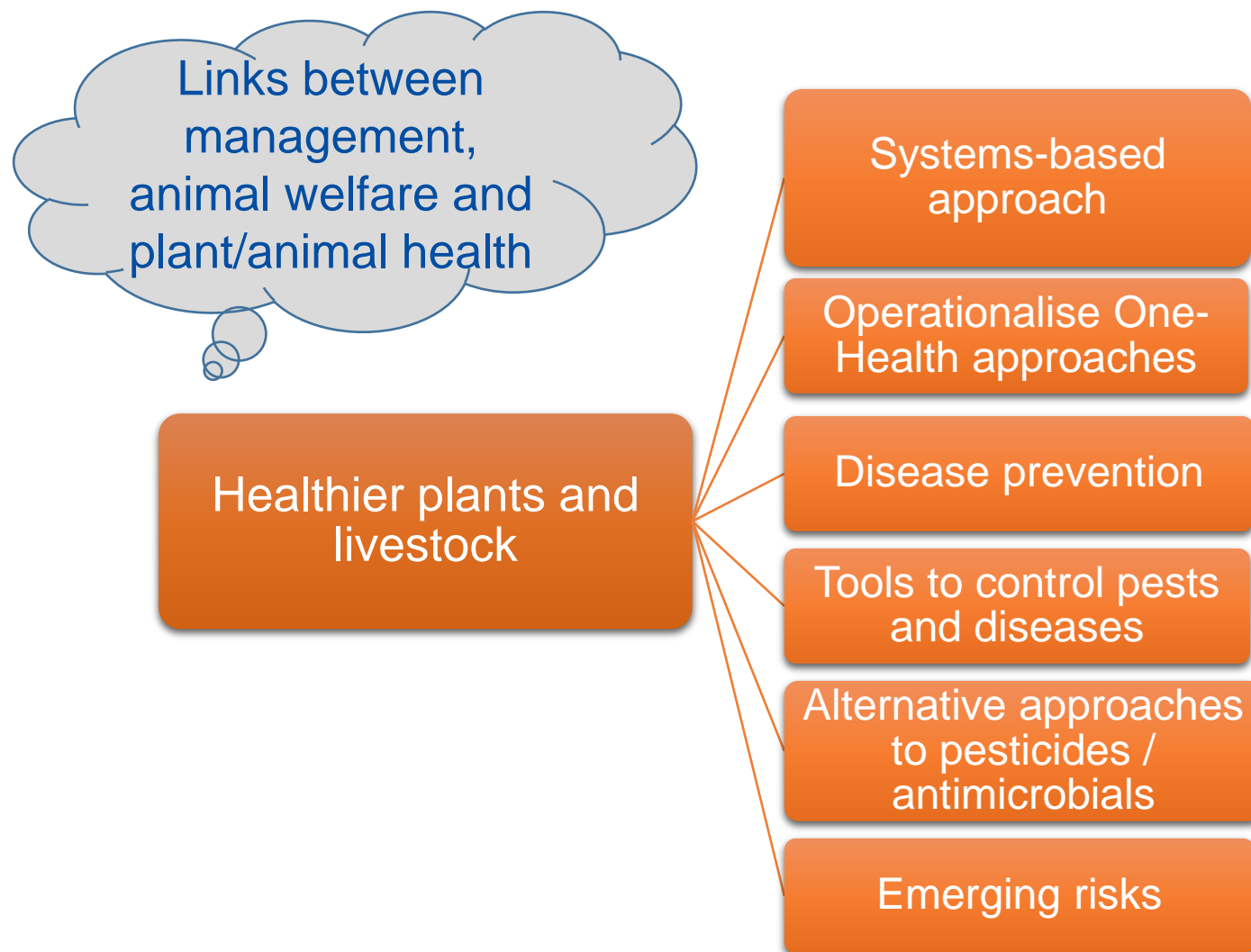
Improve soil fertility and functions

Reduce water consumption and  
pollution

Preserve and make better use of  
genetic resources

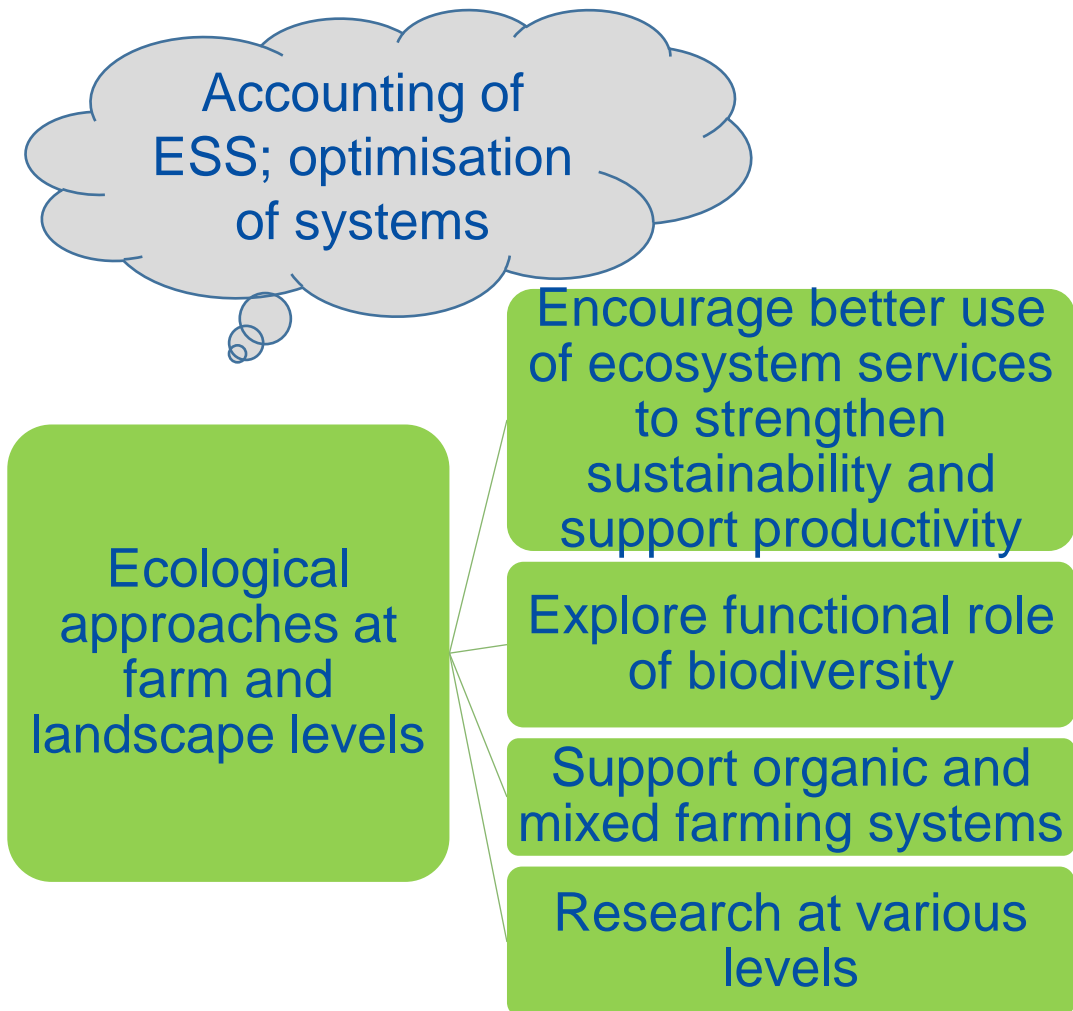


# Making animals and plants healthier





# Adopting integrated ecological approaches



# Fostering rural growth

Territorial and  
value chain  
approaches

New openings for rural  
growth

Understand territorial dynamics and  
modernise policies

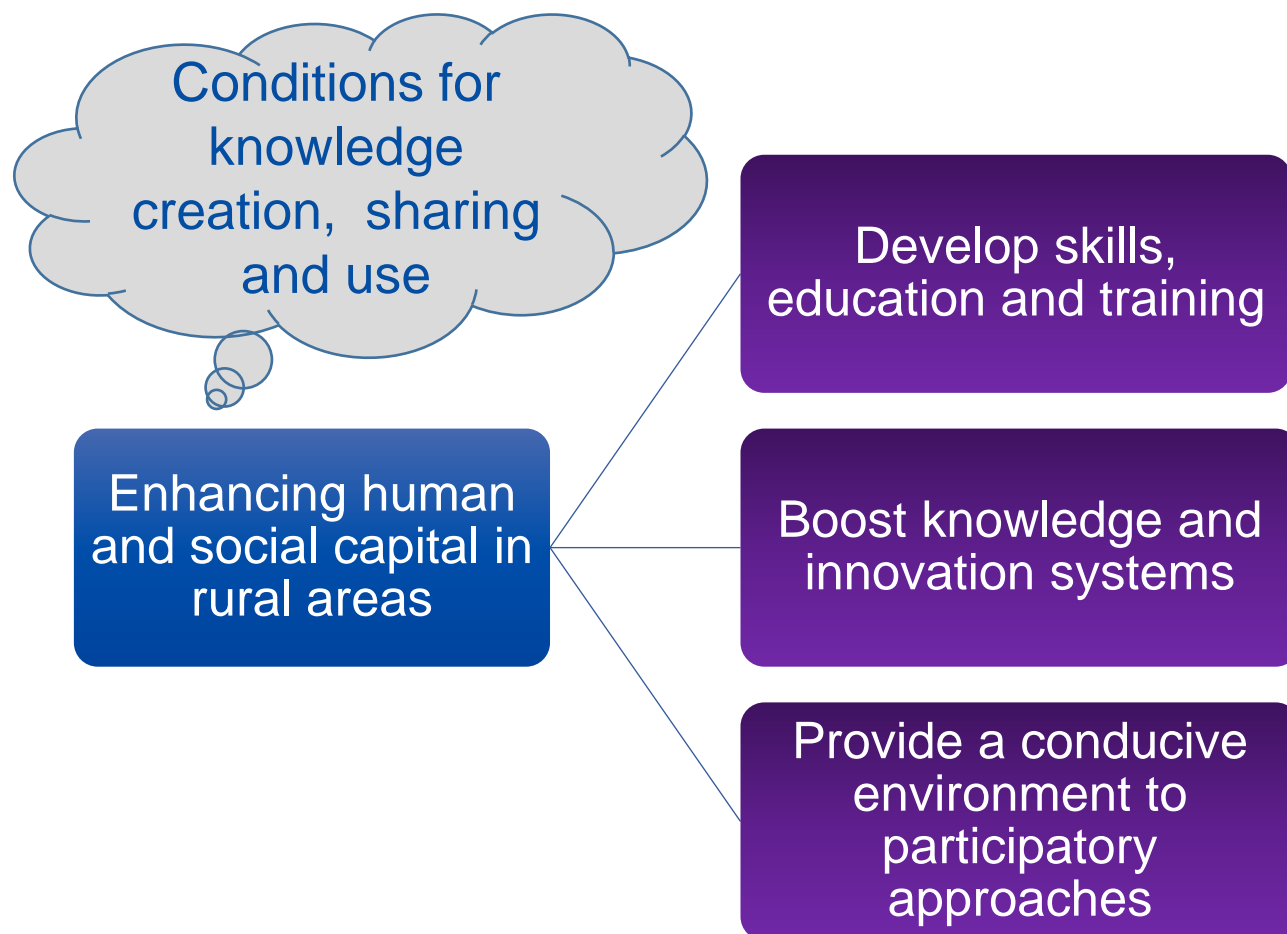
Organise sustainable food and non-  
food value chains

Better reward the provision of public  
goods

Take advantage of the digital  
revolution



# Boosting skills and innovation systems








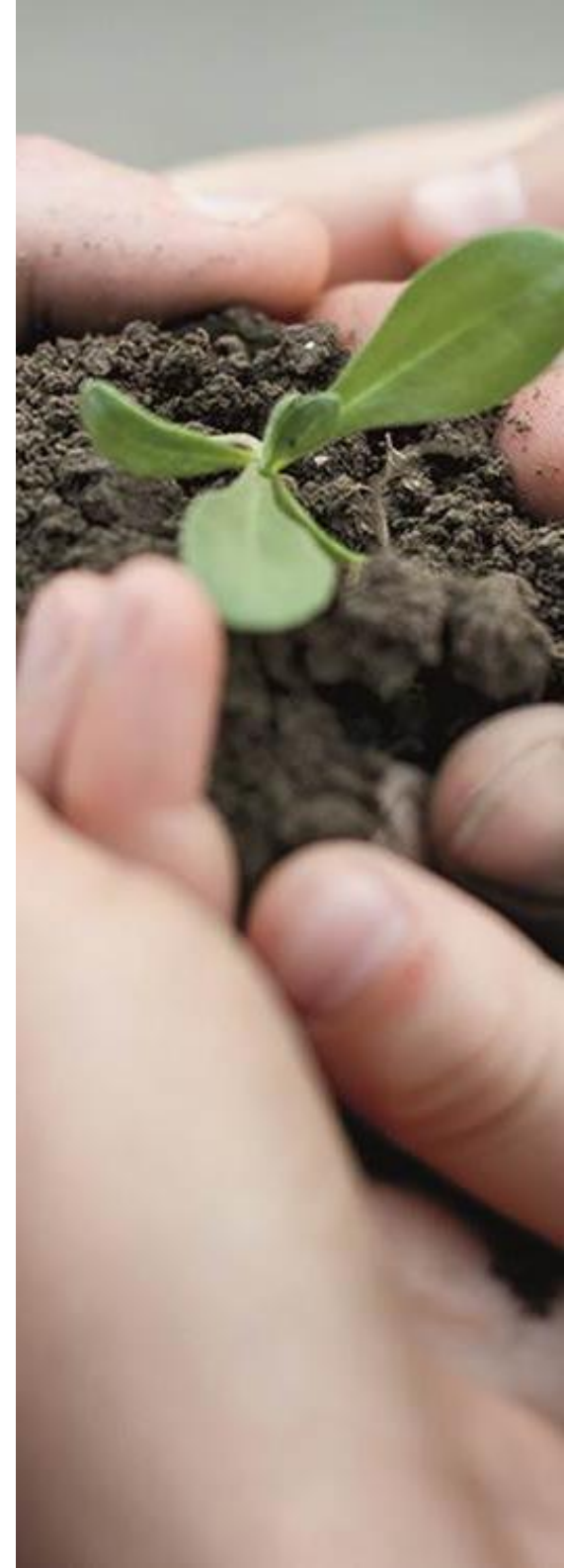


# How will the strategy be implemented?



# 6 dimensions

-  *Being strategic about programming*
-  *Encouraging synergies with Member states*
-  *Developing International cooperation*
-  *Boosting implementation of R&I*
-  *Leaving more space for new approaches*
-  *Developing synergies with the private sector*



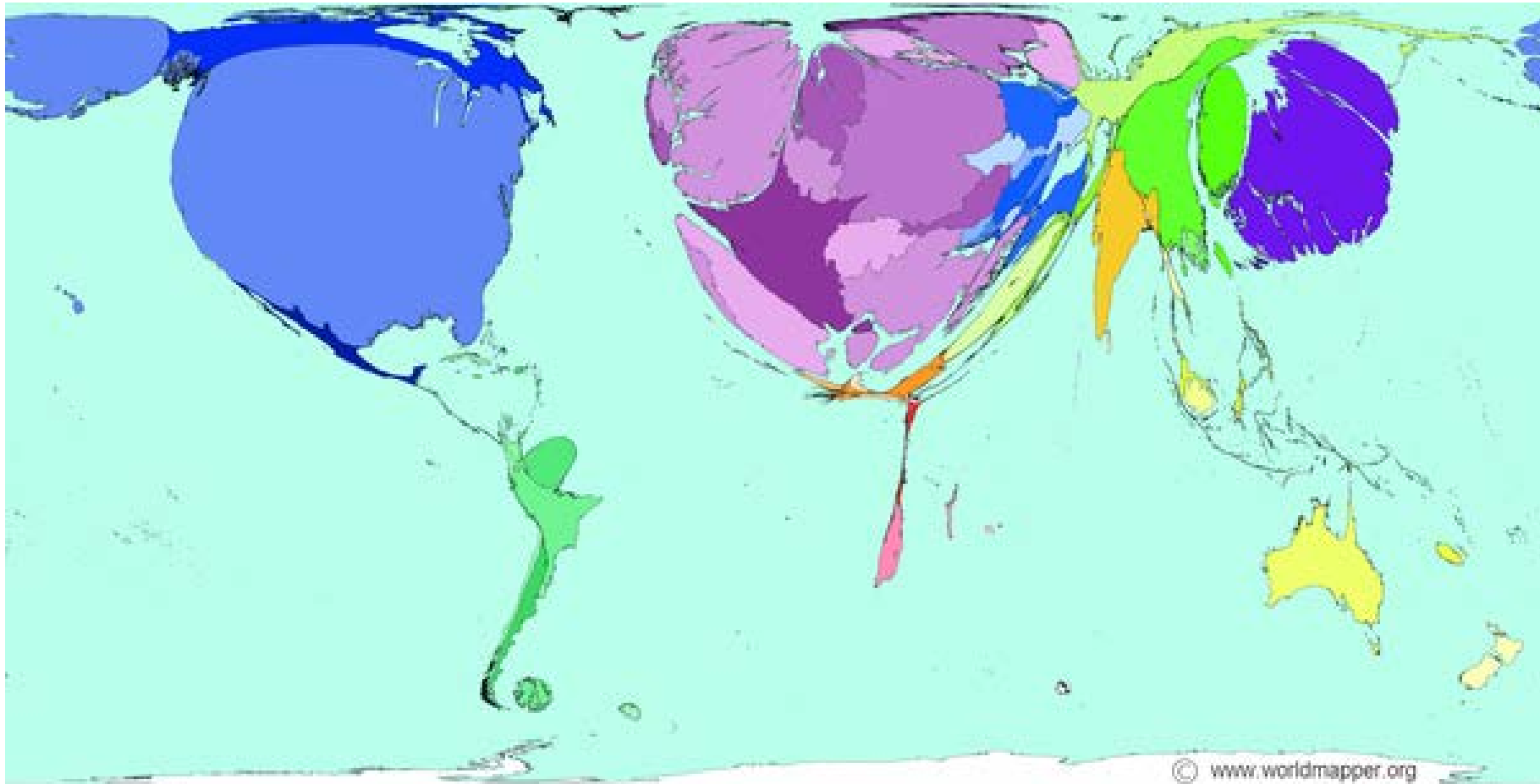


# Additional issues addressed at conference



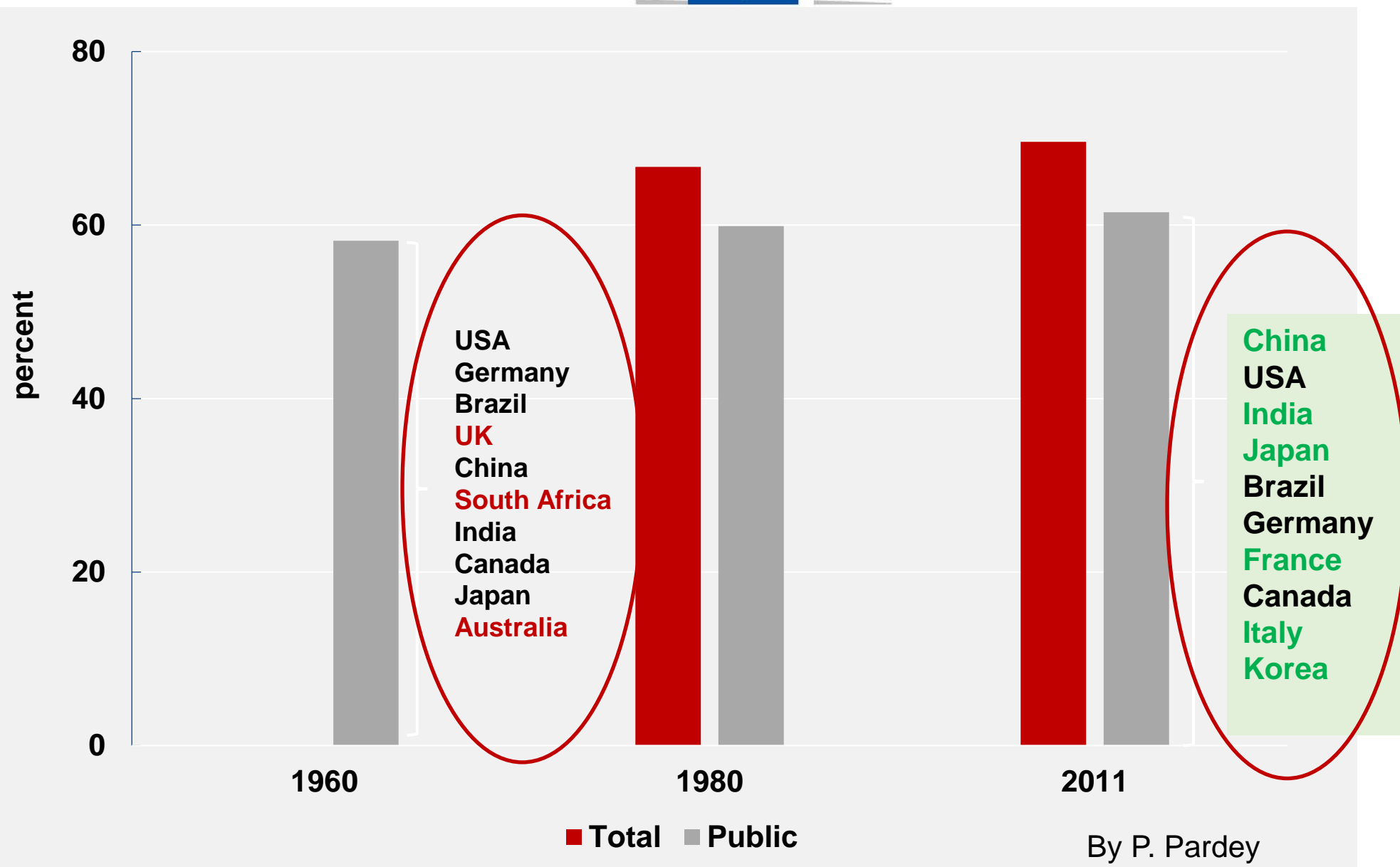


# Global Inequalities in production of scientific knowledge

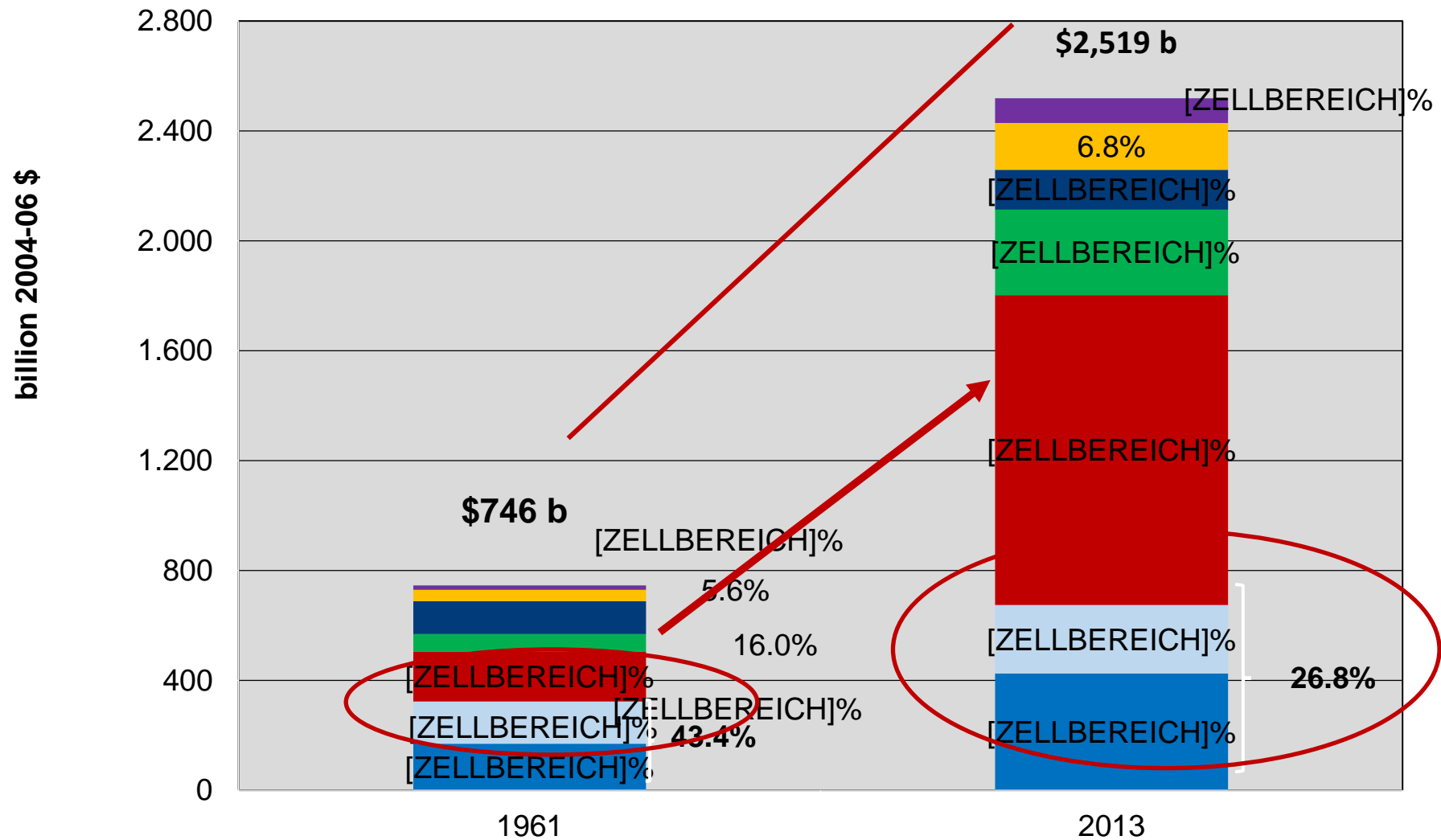


Output of world scientific research papers indexed in web of science (2013);  
Source: Worldmapper--Countries re-sized according research output

# Spatial Concentration Top 10 Country Share



# Changing Location of World Agriculture, 1961 vs 2013



## Behind R&D numbers



- Agricultural R&D spending still highly concentrated spatially
- But big changes in the (rank order) of top 10 spenders
- Shift to more private performance
- But private spending is mainly concentrated in the rich (58.2%) and faster growing middle income countries (BIC 35.7%)
- Geographic disconnect between regions where knowledge is generated and where it is most needed (demand for productivity increases)
- Governance and exchange of knowledge crucial
- Move towards open data



# What next?

26-28/01/16: conference  
on agriculture R&I

Work Programme 2018 –  
2020 and beyond



April 2016 Update of AGRI  
strategy





# Thank you for your attention

**More about agricultural research and innovation:**

[http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/research-innovation/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/research-innovation/index_en.htm)

