

The European Innovation Partnership (EIP) „Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability“

Moving Innovation in Agriculture Ahead !



SWG SCAR-AKIS – Athens –28 February 2018

Inge Van Oost - DG Agriculture and Rural Development



European
Commission

The Future of Food and Farming

Communication from the Commission

DG Agriculture and Rural Development
European Commission

***CAP post 2020
Communication "The
future of food and
farming": involves
also the future for
AKISs***

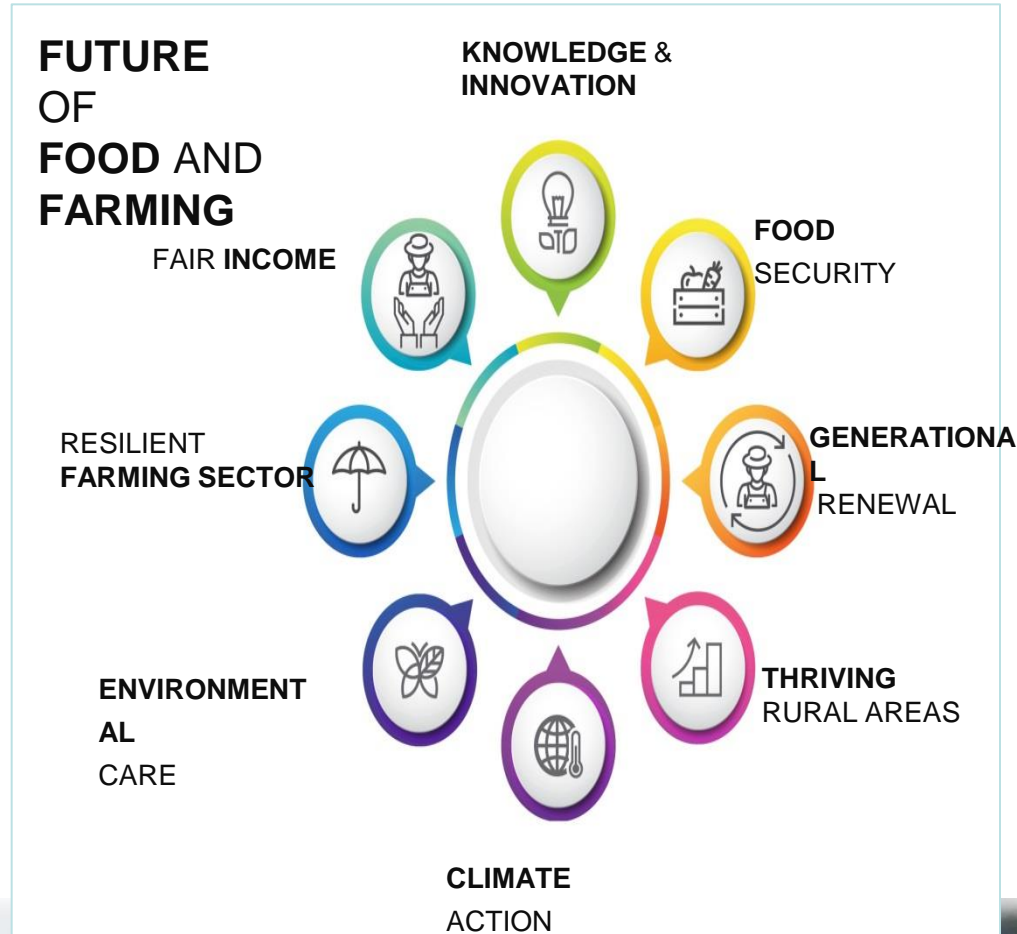
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#FutureofCAP



Future CAP: Objectives and priorities for intervention

- Foster a smart and resilient agricultural sector
- Bolster environmental care and climate action and to contribute to the EU environmental and climate objectives
- Strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas
- Enhance knowledge-basis
More subsidiarity/performance
Enhance synergies with other policies





Towards a new delivery model

Several reasons for more subsidiarity

No renationalisation – “common” will be kept

Advantages: more flexibility, more result-orientation, more simplification





Towards a new delivery model

EU LEVEL

8 Specific objectives of the CAP
Broad types of interventions
Basic requirements

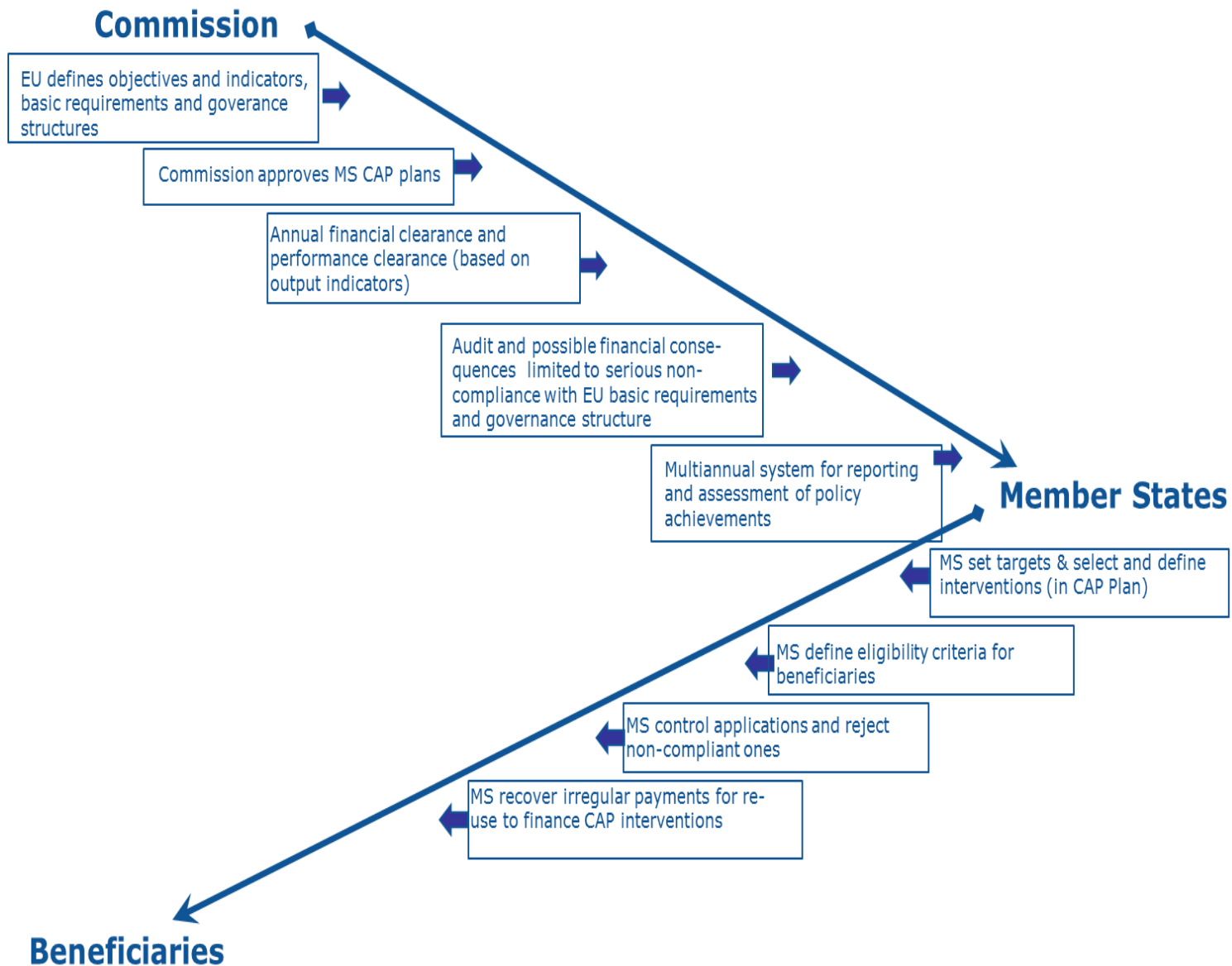
MEMBER STATES

Tailor the CAP interventions to specific needs
Compliance requirements

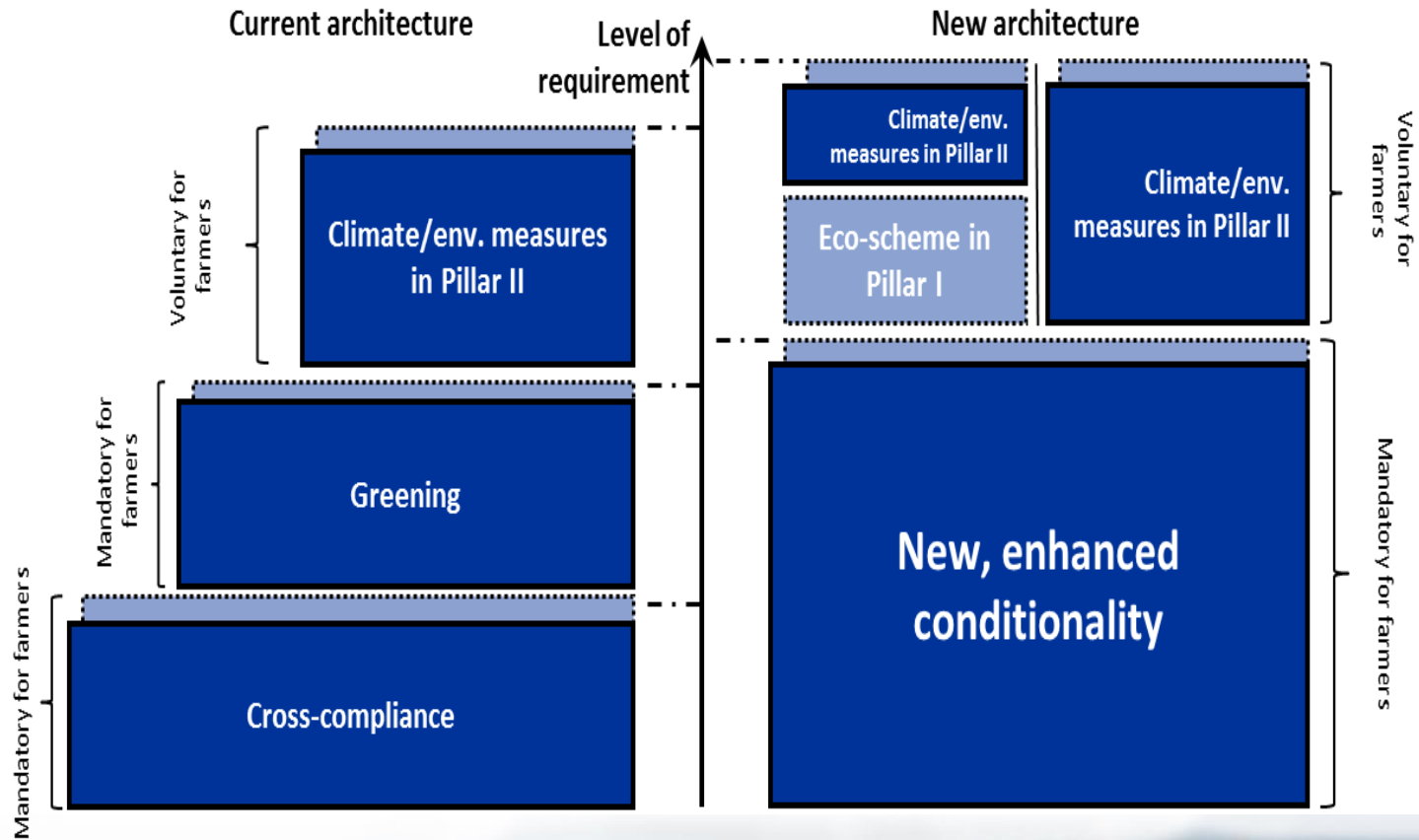
CAP Strategic Plan

Will cover interventions in both Pillar I and Pillar II
Targets for performance at MS level





The new green architecture of the CAP



Contribution of strategic CAP plans to environmental objectives

EU

1. EU Specific objectives

- Foster sustainable development and efficient management of resources



2. Environmental objectives from EU legislation

- **Good status of water bodies** of river basin district in 2027 emanating from the **Water Framework Directive**



3. EU Operational objectives / Impact indicators

- **Improve water quality** and water use efficiency / indicator: **Gross Nutrient Balance (GNB)**



4. Identification of needs in MS's CAP plan

- The SWOT analysis helps to **identify the environmental needs**
- The CAP plan shows how it will **contribute to reach EU objectives**



5. Contribution of MS's CAP plan to EU objectives

- **Setting of impact and result targets**
- **Selection and definition of interventions:** mix of mandatory (new conditionality) and voluntary measures: e.g. establishment of buffer strips along watercourses, limitation of the use of fertilisers etc.



6. CAP and MS's plan performance

- **Evaluation of policy performance** based on impact indicators
- **Progress monitoring towards set targets** based on result indicators

MS

Contribution of strategic CAP plans to climate objectives

EU

1. EU Specific objectives

- Contribute to climate change mitigation & adaptation



2. Climate objectives from EU legislation

- Reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of 30 % by 2030 in the non-ETS (emission trading system) sectors, including agriculture, emanating from the 2030 Climate and Energy Framework



3. EU Operational objectives / Impact indicators

- Prevent/reduce GHG emissions/ indicator: GHG emissions from agriculture (CO₂, N₂O, CH₄)



4. Identification of needs in MS's CAP plan

- The SWOT analysis helps to **identify the climate needs**
- The CAP plan shows how it will **contribute to reach EU objectives**



5. Contribution of MS's CAP plan to EU objectives

- **Setting of impact and result targets**
- **Selection and definition of interventions:** mix of mandatory and voluntary measures: e.g. protection of carbon-rich soils, conversion of arable land into permanent grassland, innovation partnerships, etc.



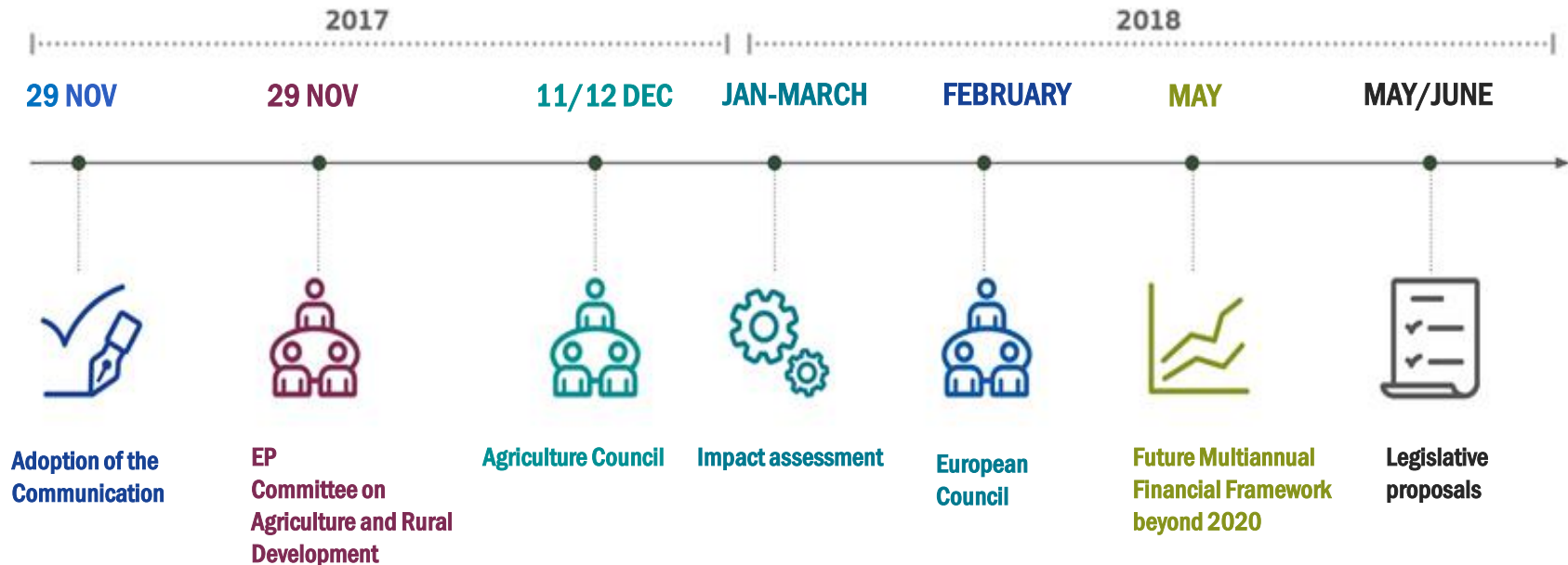
6. CAP and MS's plan performance

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MS

The process ahead

CAP MODERNISATION AND SIMPLIFICATION ROADMAP



Jean Monnet
Father of Europe
Speech on 12/05/1954



“Ce qui nous arrête, c’est la peur du changement.
Et pourtant c’est du changement que dépend
notre salut”

“What stops us is the fear of change.
And nevertheless, it is on change that our
salvation depends”

CAP post 2020 Commission Communication

"The future of food and farming": involves also the future for AKISs

"The European Innovation Partnership for Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability (EIP-AGRI) and the European Innovation Partnership on Water have proven their value in mobilising the agricultural sector for innovation. It has funded multi-participant pilot projects and is networking across Europe to make new knowledge generally available. Its success depends on the combined performance of advisors, agricultural training and educational systems, researchers and farmer organisations often referred to as the **Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation System (AKIS)** which operates very differently from one Member States to another. The role of the farm advisor stands out as particularly important. **A modern CAP should support the strengthening of farm advisory services within the AKIS systems. This should become a condition for the approval of CAP Strategic plans.**"

Read the Communication:

https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/sites/agriculture/files/future-of-cap/future_of_food_and_farming_communication_en.pdf

CAP post 2020 Communication – The future of food and farming – Clarification memo on AKISs (1)

“Why does the CAP need to support innovation? What is the rationale?”

*Agriculture and our rural areas face a number of challenges for which new solutions need to be found. **We need better advice and more innovation.** Public involvement in research and innovation is necessary to bridge the gap between rural areas in demand of digital innovations and **better connectivity** and providers of new technologies.*

It makes sense to cooperate on research an innovation at EU level. By learning from each other in different parts of the EU we will develop better knowledge and will adopt innovation faster.

Read the Memo:

[http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release MEMO-17-4842_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-17-4842_en.htm)

CAP post 2020 Communication – The future of food and farming – Clarification memo on AKIS (2)

“How will this new approach function in practice?”

*The **Union** should set the basic policy parameters based on the **objectives of the CAP**, ...the already agreed objectives and targets on for instance the environment, climate change (COP 21), and a number of sustainable development goals.*

***Each Member State should establish a "CAP strategic plan", which would cover interventions in both pillar I and pillar II.** This plan will tailor CAP interventions to maximise their contribution to EU objectives taking better into account local conditions and needs, against such objectives and targets. At the same time, Member States would also have a greater say in designing the compliance and control framework applicable to beneficiaries (including controls and penalties).*

....

CAP post 2020 Communication – The future of food and farming – Clarification memo on AKIS (3)

“How will this new approach function in practice?”

(continued)

These strategic plans would be prepared *not in isolation but in the framework of a structured process and the Commission would assess and approve such plans.* This would maximise the contribution of the CAP towards the EU priorities and objectives and the achievement of Member States' climate and energy targets. It would also *enhance the EU added value and preserve a functioning agricultural internal market.*

*While Member States should bear greater responsibility and be more accountable as to how they meet the objectives and achieve agreed targets, the new approach will continue to **ensure a level playing field**, preserving the common nature and the two pillars of the policy.*

[http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release MEMO-17-4842_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-17-4842_en.htm)



CAP post 2020

CAP Strategic AKIS plans



CAP post 2020 – The future of food and farming – involves also the future for AKIS

*The rationale for these sentences is that the efficiency and effectiveness of advisory services can best be upgraded by **improving their connections within the Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems and sharing knowledge and innovative applications more intensively.***

(See SWG SCAR-AKIS Policy Brief on the Future of Advisory services on advisor's future interactive competences, interconnections and roles)

https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/sites/agri-eip/files/policy_brief_on_the_future_of_advisory_services_scar_akis_06102017.pdf

*To perform such an upgrade of advisory services, a **transition period is needed.** Such a **transition AKIS plan** will form a part of the **CAP Strategic Plans to be approved.***

(1) Advisors (broad concept but **impartial**, no commercial interests) – often closest to farmers, bring in and funnel needs from farmers/end-users and communicate back to them. Could also be repres. of ngos, farmers' org etc

(2) Researchers (broad concept but with a **focus on impact** on end-users) – bring in local/national science & research networks

(3) Networks reinforcing MS' complete AKIS + connecting with EU level AKIS – EIP ("CAP") network:

- networks at national levels connected with networks at regional levels (+local level?)
- national/regional and EU "Thematic networks"

Networks bringing in and **translating** info from EU and other countries + sharing within the country (in particular innovation projects OGs, MA, TN etc) **and** returning info from MS to EU to other MS

Strengthening AKISs – Inspiration?

Examples of recent evolutions of strengthened AKIS, often induced by the EIP funding

- Poland EIP network: A+N
- Hungary AKIS: R+A
- Ireland: R+A
- Slovakia: N + A
- France: R + A + N
- Wales Innovation Hub (EIP seminar May 2017):R+A
- Scotland Nov 2017 Innovation support service : R+A
- Etc...

CAP post 2020 objectives:

- ***Cross cutting objective***
(linked to modernisation):

Promoting Knowledge and Innovation in agriculture and rural areas

- ***Specific objective:***

Co-creating innovation and sharing knowledge, including across generations

Work in Athens meeting of SWG SCAR-AKIS:

Which specific obligations would you request in the CAP AKIS plan to ensure “results”?

=>How will you create **your MS' CAP AKIS toolbox**, to:

- (1) Enhance knowledge flows within the AKIS and strengthen links between research and practice
- (2) Strengthen farm advisory services within MS' AKISs
- (3) Incentivize interactive innovation projects
- (4) Support digital transition in agriculture

Building an EU AKIS

***Speed up creativity
and practice
application***

***Better connectivity and
quicker circulation of
information***

Innovation is: an idea put into practice with success !



More information:
www.eip-agri.eu

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Thank you for your attention!

1. Enhancing Agric. Knowledge and Innovation Systems and strengthening links with research

- **Cross – cutting objective** supporting the whole CAP
- Successful implementation of the CAP requires a **well-functioning AKIS in the MS/region**: combined performance of advisors, agricultural training and educational systems, researchers and farmer organizations, administration,...
- Ensuring information exchange **between different MS** about new technologies, new ideas for marketing, land management, management and preservations of public goods etc.
- The **link to EU research policy, projects and results**

Enhancing AKIS and strengthening links with research – potential indicators

1. Participation in activities/networks facilitating knowledge exchange and interactive innovation
2. Number of supporting networks producing output for agricultural practice e.g. targeting specific themes supporting agriculture
3. Number of selected interactive innovation projects produced by thematic multi-actor networks
4. Number of outputs/publications in agricultural dissemination channels for end-users
5. Farmers and advisors trained on the innovative results of OGs and multi-actor projects

2. Strengthening of farm advisory services

- Linear knowledge transfer is failing, efficiency and effectiveness of advisory services can best be upgraded by improving their connections within the AKIS
- *"A modern CAP should support the strengthening of farm advisory services within the AKIS systems. This should become a condition for the approval of CAP Strategic plans"*
- An advisor is as strong as his/her interconnections within the AKIS are
- Advisory services necessary to share knowledge and innovative applications more intensively
- Front office/ back office – mix of public and private funding

Strengthening of farm advisory services - potential indicators

1. Number of trained advisors
2. Share of farmers using support for advice and knowledge exchange
3. Number of advisors involved in innovative collaborative projects like EIP OGs
4. Number of shared digital tools supporting advisory work

3. Enhancing interactive innovation

- Interactive innovation model in view of co-creating solutions ready to implement in practice
- Thriving innovation ecosystem to incentivise innovation projects – networks and platforms connecting stakeholders, preparing innovative ideas
- Innovation support services incentivising bottom-up ideas, putting farmers in touch with other stakeholders, bridging the gap between research and practice etc.
- Intergenerational renewal – testing new farming methods, new products and technology, new supply chains etc.

Enhancing interactive innovation - potential indicators

1. Number of participants in the interactive innovation projects (EIP OG + innovative collaborative projects)
2. Number of innovation support services capturing the needs from farmers
3. Interactive innovation projects developing intergenerational renewal
4. Number of innovation cooperation agreements
5. Number of young people participating in OGs
6. Education actors (students, teachers, trainers) in OGs
7. Number of cross-border OGs

4. Supporting digital transition in agriculture

- There is a need to support the uptake by farmers and rural communities (skills, digital divide, advisers, broadband)
- Development of digital solutions based on existing and new technologies, high need for investment in innovation to tailor digital technologies to farmer needs
- Impact in the society (e.g. CAP environmental ambition, technological investments), mitigating potential negative effects

Supporting digital transition in agriculture - potential indicators

1. Share of farms having access to broadband infrastructure
2. % of EIP operational groups working on digital innovations
3. Share of farmers using digital technology e.g. digital applications, precision agriculture etc.