

The Danish AKIS 2019 and post 2020

SWG SCAR AKIS meeting, Dublin 15 – 17 April 2019 Bjarne Thomsen

Setting the Scene.

The Danish Agricultural sector is characterised with a high degree of horizontal integration.

Farmer owned from input supply and distribution to dairy and slaughterhouses.

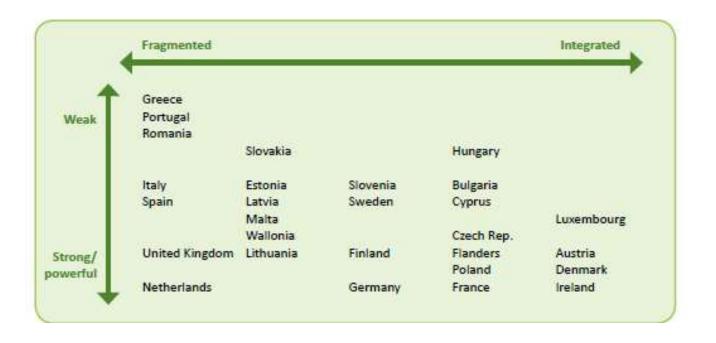
Some 35.000 agricultural holdings. However, less than 1/3 are full time holdings.

Average farm size was 76 ha. and increasing app. 2 ha. annually.

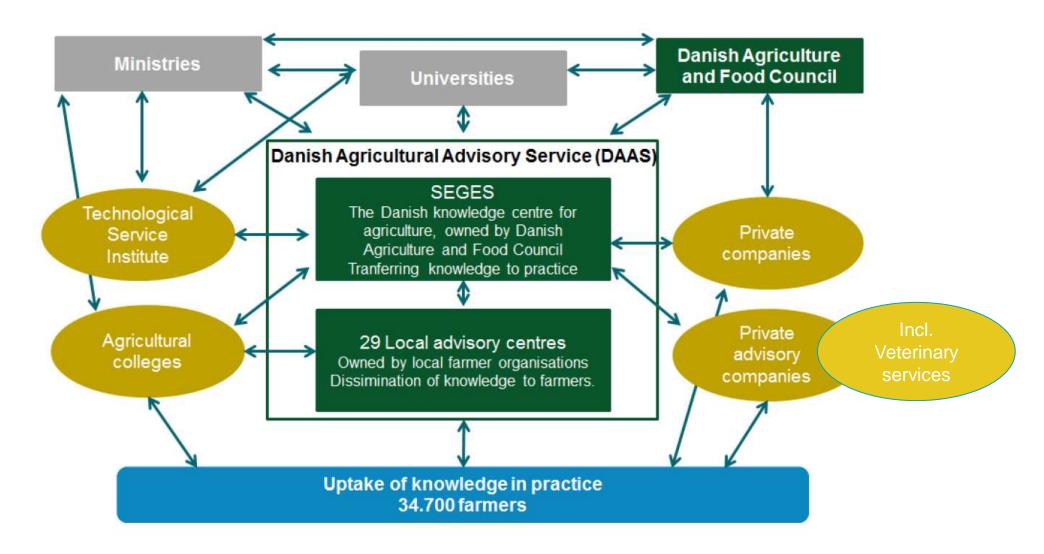
Innovation – annual increase in productivity 3.6 pct.



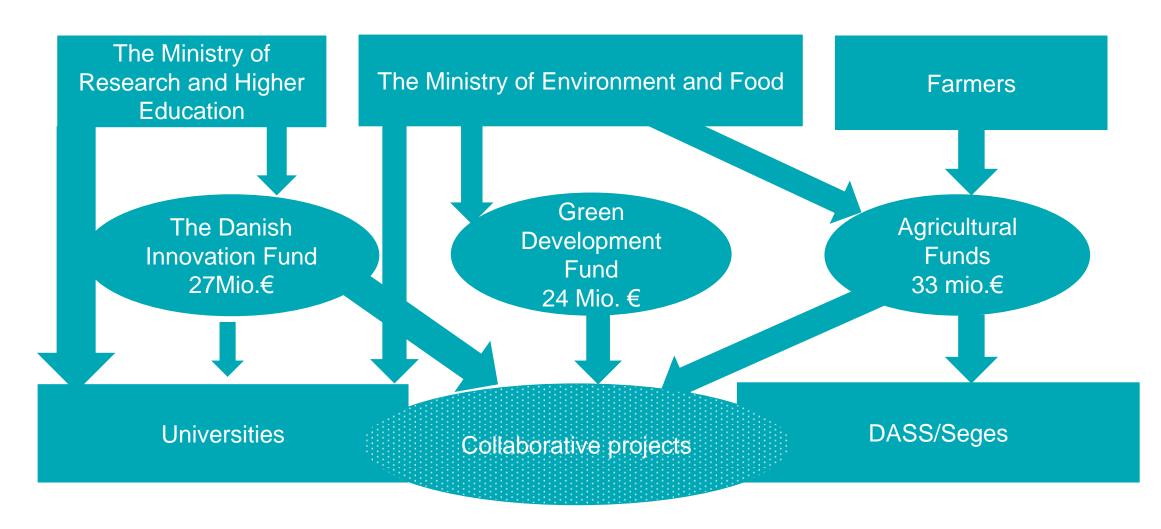
The 2014 Pro AKIS evaluation of National AKIS Systems.



The Danish AKIS System



The Research and Innovation Funding Streams.





The Danish AKIS System is considered to be a strength.

Existing – farmer lead – advisory services foster cooperation and sharing og knowledge.

Broad coverage of independent advisory service

Existing - Countrywide - farmer lead - on farm experiments and tests (national OG)

Existing - Joint research comities between farmers/adviser and researcher/universities. (national OG)

Existing - Joint research project and research facilities between farmer/advisers and research/universities.

Existing – national funding mechanisms for collaborative research and innovation.

No apparent bottlenecks hindering knowledge flows.

Posible Future CAP interventions

To build on national systems hence limited scope for specific interventions in relation to:

- > On strengthening farm advisory service
- > On strengthening links between research and practice
- On interactive innovation

However, continue national funding and foster collaborative research.

Support for digital transition through investment support for implementation of new technologies.

Key questions still under discussion:

Role CAP network?
Operational groups do they need CAP-funding?
CAP funding may inflict additional administrative costs/burden?

