Susanne Padel

European agricultural research agenda: where are we now?









Policy support options for organic farming that are used by EU and Member States

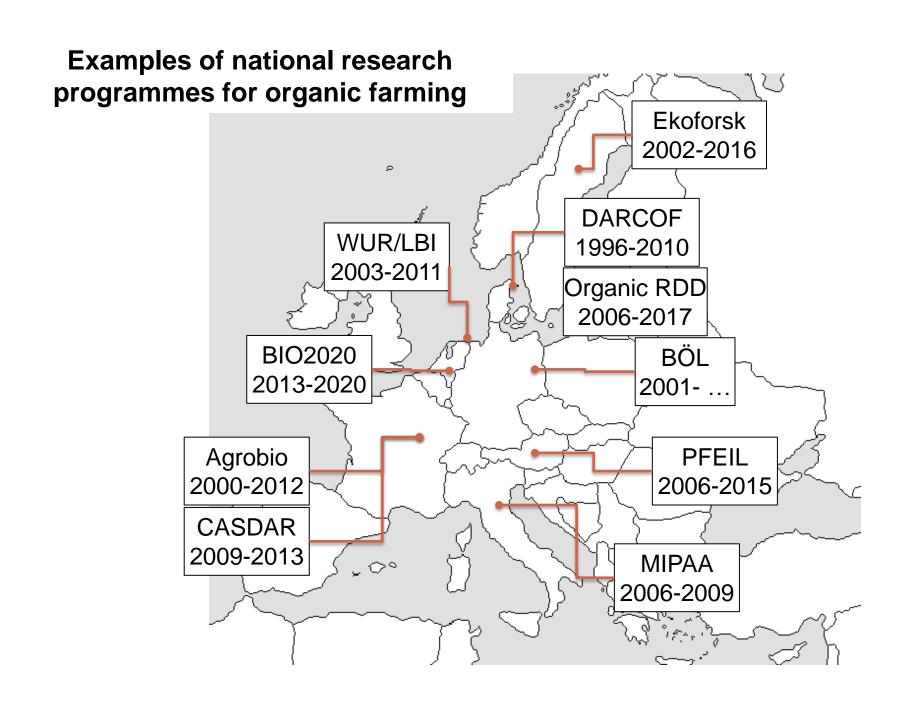
- Organic regulation and control bodies
- Direct payments (CAP Pillar I and II)
- Information (Research, training, advice, EIP)
- Market development (e.g. promotion campaigns, cooperation, green growth)
- Consumer awareness
- Integrated support, e.g. Action Plans











For example Denmark

First Action Plan in 1996 includes research

Priorities based on stakeholder consultation

Strong link with advisory organisations SEGES

 DARCOF I
 1996-99

 DARCOF II
 2000-05

 DARCOF III
 2006-10

 Organic RDD 1
 2011-13

 Organic RDD 2
 2014-17



For example Germany



Bio-Siegel

Erzeuger

Verarbeiter

Händler

Gı

Research programme since 2001
Research priority consultation
Strong knowledge exchange



Bundesprogramm Ökologischer Landbau und andere Formen nachhaltiger Landwirtschaft

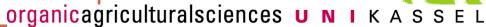
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Institute and topic organic farming





Several well established organic farming research centres, such as Frankenhausen





Some more example of governments engaging with organic farming research

Austria

 Dedicated programme of the ministry (PFEIL 10 and 15) with a current spending target of about 15% of the total programme (including CORE Organic projects/programme)

Switzerland



◆ FIBL Switzerland is the largest Institute in Europe with more than 100 staff in various departments, supported by the Swiss Government and strong engagement in various European Initiatives









CORE organic









- A transnational partnership of funders joining resources within research in organic food and farming
- Aim to enhance the quality, relevance and utilisation of resources in European research in organic food and farming through coordination and collaboration
- Joint calls and co-ordination activities
- Three stages funded through the ERA-Net programme
- CORE Organic Plus has 24 members, co-ordinated by ICROFS in DK

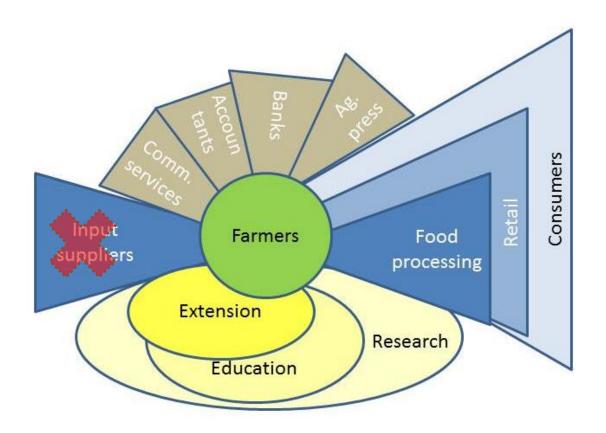








Research in Organic Farming challenges











European organic research supports innovation

- Input restrictions encourage working with agro-ecology with various societal benefits
- The use of certain practises (such as multi-cropping, crop rotations) in organic systems has the potential to reduce the yield gap (Ponisio *et al.*, 2014)
- Farmers and researchers are working together to combine effectively scientific and experimental knowledge to develop better systems
- Fits well with interactive model of building partnerships to foster innovation (EIP)









Conclusion

- Dedicated funding streams for organic farming research help build capacity for
 - Working with agroecological principals in a systems framework
 - Taking various factors into account (from genes over soils and climate to the people)
 - Strong tradition of working with farmers
 - Collaboration with others institutions and specialists
- More funding will benefit not only the organic sector but help agriculture meeting the sustainability challenge







