

# Institutional reforms of AKS in New Zealand and International Networks in AKS

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# Overview

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- Key institutions and their role in New Zealand's AKS
- Role of government and its investment
- Trends in AKS
- International networks in AKS
  - Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases
  - International KBBE Forum

# Context

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- NZ's agriculture exports 55% of total merchandise exports (to June 2010)
- Agriculture contributes around 5% of GDP
- 16 % GERD on R&D related to the primary industries
- 34 % GOVERD on R&D related to primary industries
- Research for primary industry continues to be a significant strength in NZ

# Crown Research Institutes (CRIs)

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- Companies that receive funding from both government and industrial sources to do research for the benefit of New Zealand
  - AgResearch
  - Plant & Food Research
  - Forest Research (Scion)
  - Landcare Research
  - National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA)



Plant & Food RESEARCH  
RANGAHAU AHUMĀRA KAI



SCION  
Next generation biomaterials



Landcare Research  
Manaaki Whenua

NIWA  
Taihoro Nukurangi

# Universities and Centres of Research Excellence

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- Massey University
- Lincoln University



- National Research Centre for Growth & Development
- National Centre for Advanced Bio-Protection
- The Riddet Institute



**Bio-Protection**



# Staying ahead of the game....

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- New Zealand's strengths:
  - temperate growing environment
  - relatively disease free status
  - effective biosecurity regime
  - reputation for quality, safety and innovation

....within a changing domestic and global context...

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- Business models constantly evolving
- In-market production, export of integrated production systems and retention of IP
- Success through industry cohesion; supply chain innovation; control of supply; decades of investment in R&D; smart IP management; branding in the global marketplace and quality, consistency, and safety of our products

## ...in a sustainable manner

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- NZ currently the second most emissions intensive economy in the OECD due to agricultural sector
- Increases in intensive pastoral land use
- Pressure on water quality and quantity



# Government and industry working together

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- Partnership approach
- Government investments involve active prioritisation of research needs by industry
- Co-investment eg Research Consortia

# Government supports

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- Long term investments in science capabilities
- Higher risk research further from market
- Bearing the risk in early stage investment
- Partnering industry & investing in high-potential firms
- Research to underpin policy and environmental, social impacts

# Trends

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- Increasing research critical mass and enhancing collaboration
- greater direct funding to CRIs
- Partnership with industry, eg Primary Growth Partnership
- A more networked approach both domestically and internationally
  - FINNZ
  - Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases
  - KBBE International Forum

# Global Challenges

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- Very few mitigation options identified or difficult to implement
- One-off technological fixes won't work for agriculture
- For many, the priority is not mitigation but adaptation and food security
- So how can we reduce agriculture emissions, AND at the same time...
  - Ensure development
  - Safeguard food security
  - Enhance resilience

# Global Opportunities

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- These global challenges are immense, but there are opportunities. It is believed that:
  - We can meet the multiple objectives of food security, adaptation, mitigation, development, through increased agricultural productivity and efficiency
  - In many cases this is positively correlated with reduced emissions intensity, resilience and food security opening a wide potential field for research and technology development

# Importance of R&D

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- The global agriculture sector needs good information and viable options
- R&D is core to this:
  - Critical to measurement and estimation of emissions
  - Critical to improving our knowledge of production systems
  - And the only way we can develop mitigation options that are real, low-cost and fulfil multiple objectives of climate change and food security

# The response...Global Research Alliance

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## Aim:

- Bring countries together to find ways to grow more food (and more climate-resilient systems) without growing greenhouse gas emissions

## Specifically, the Alliance will help:

- Find ways to reduce the emissions intensity of agricultural production while enhancing food security
- Improve understanding, measurement and estimation of agricultural emissions
- Improve access to mitigation technologies and best practices.

# Members

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## Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases

**Argentina**

**Australia**

**Canada**

**Chile**

**Colombia**

**Costa Rica**

**Denmark**

**Finland**

**France**

**Germany**

**Ghana**

**India**

**Indonesia**

**Ireland**

**Italy**

**Japan**

**Malaysia**

**Mexico**

**Netherlands**

**New Zealand**

**Norway**

**Pakistan**

**Peru**

**Philippines**

**Russia**

**Spain**

**South Africa**

**Sweden**

**Switzerland**

**Thailand**

**United Kingdom**

**United States**

**Uruguay**

**Vietnam**

34 partner countries

Observers: Brazil, China, European Commission, Korea



# Structure

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## Three Research Groups

- Livestock (New Zealand/Netherlands)
- Paddy Rice (Japan)
- Croplands (USA)

## Two cross-cutting issues

- Soil carbon and nitrogen cycling (France/Australia)
- Inventories and measurement (Canada/Netherlands)

## But also

- Governance structure and Partnership Network
- Held together by a Charter and supported by a

## Secretariat

# KBBE International Forum

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- Enhance the policy dialogue and scientific cooperation between the EU, New Zealand, Australia and Canada regarding the Knowledge-Based Bio-Economy
- Align research in common areas, through twinning, staff exchanges etc
- Currently four different thematic strands: food and health; non-food biobased products; sustainable agriculture; and fisheries and aquaculture

# Thank you

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