



**Agribusiness 2018**

**Taking a lead in Agri-Food  
Policy post-Brexit**

# The future of Agricultural Research & Development Post Brexit

**Dr Andy Cureton**  
*Head of Business  
Interaction*  
BBSRC





**HM Treasury**



**Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)**



**Innovate UK**

**BBSRC    ESRC    EPSRC**  
**AHRC   MRC   NERC   STFC**

**Investing in research in all areas of human thought and endeavour**

**~£3 billion budget**



# BBSRC

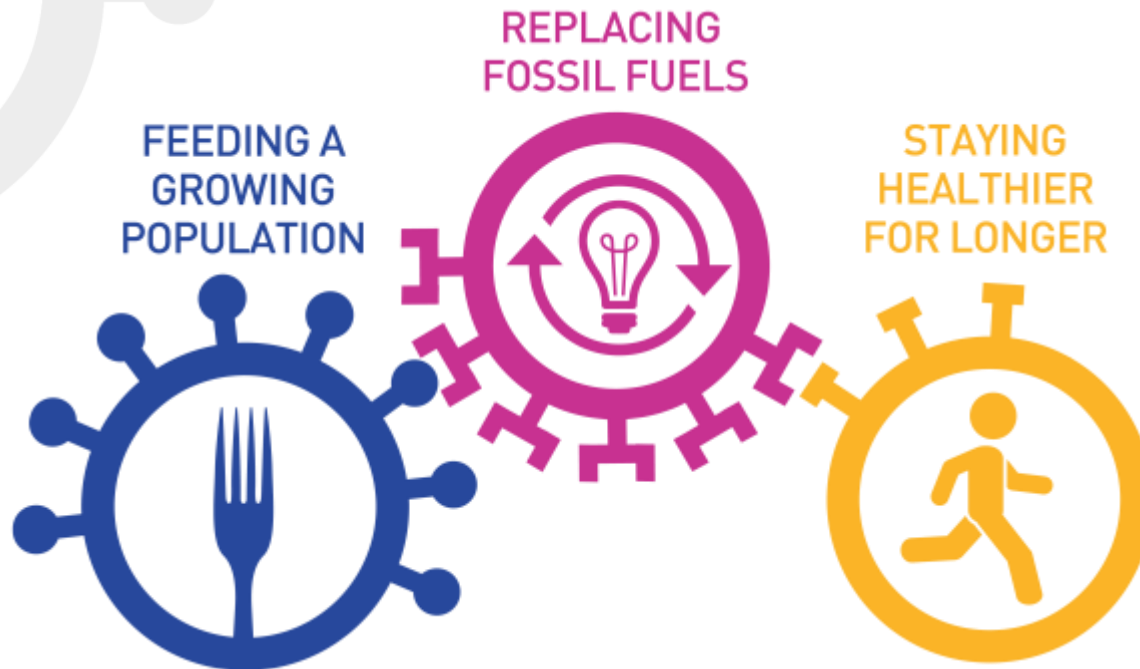
**Vision:** ensuring the power of biology delivers a Healthy, Prosperous and Sustainable future

- Investing in **world-class bioscience research** in UK universities and institutes
- Supporting **bioscience training and skills**
- Driving the widest possible **social and economic impact** from our bioscience
- Promoting **public engagement** with bioscience

Budget £473M 2015/16<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.bbsrc.ac.uk/organisation/organisation-index.aspx>

# Addressing major challenges



- The world needs to produce 50% more food by 2050
- Food & agri sector in UK already worth £96Bn a year
- Need for low carbon alternatives to fossil fuels
- Demand for energy predicted to grow by 20% in 2030 (from 2010)
- 21% of UK population will be aged 60+ by 2050
- Tackling obesity would save wider UK economy £50bn per year by 2050

- 
- Agri challenges still the same but brexit will drive rapid need for change

# Investment in UK research delivers world-leading productivity, quality and efficiency

1% of global population

1

3% of global funding for research

3

8% of papers published (productivity)

8

16% of the world's most highly cited paper (quality)

16

# Agriculture Funding Landscape [Simplified]

Basic & strategic science

Research translation

Competitive R&D

Industry application

Research Councils

Innovate UK

Government

Levy funding

Levy funding

European Union

Foundations / Trusts

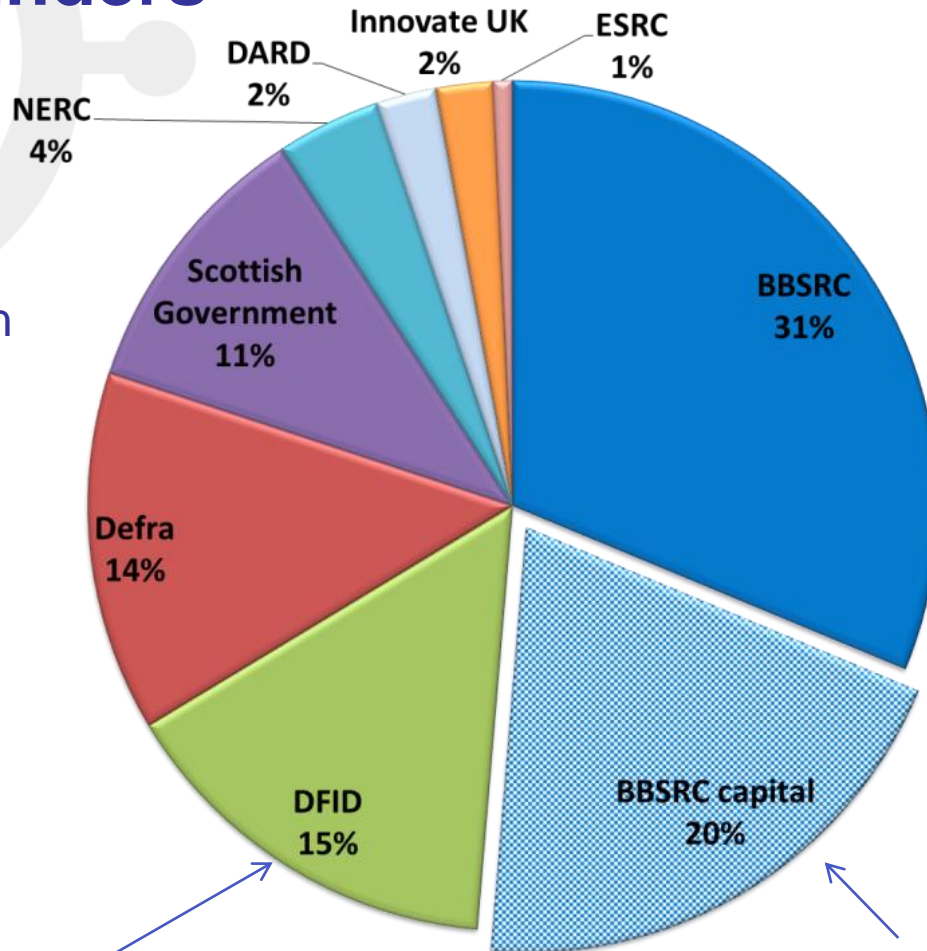
Industry

VC

# Agri-tech research analysis 2012/13:

## Public Funders

Public funders spent **£320M** on agri-tech in 2012/13



DFID's agri-tech spend involves international consortia.

Allocated as an additional capital bid to the research institutes

Funder	Total Spend (£M)
BBSRC	99.4
BBSRC capital	63.7
DFID	47.8
Defra	43.5
Scottish Government	34.2
NERC	12.6
DARD	7.2
Innovate UK	6.9
ESRC	2.4
Welsh Government	1.3
Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC)	0.6
FSA	0.1
<b>Agri-tech Total</b>	<b>319.8</b>

Data includes: studentship and capital spend.

\*FSA and a number of other funders do have spend in food and nutrition areas





€80 billion 2014-2020



## Excellent Science

European Research Council (ERC)

Future and Emerging Technologies (FET)

Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA)

Research Infrastructures

## Industrial Leadership

Leadership in Enabling and Industrial Technologies (LEIT) - ICT, KETs, Space

Access to Risk Finance

Innovation in SMEs

## Societal Challenges

Health and Wellbeing

Food security

Transport

Energy

Climate action

Societies

Security

Widening Participation; Science with and for Society

European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT)

EURATOM

Joint Research Centre (JRC)



# Brexit

- Funding
- Researcher mobility
- Regulation



<http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/>

# EU Research and Innovation Funding

2007-2013

- Framework Programme £7Bn
- ERDF £1.9Bn
- EIB £5.9Bn

Currently equal to

- 10% UK Government R&D Spend
- 25% of value of universities grants from Government

technopolis<sub>[group]</sub>

*10<sup>th</sup> May*

The role of EU funding in UK research and innovation

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[www.technopolis-group.com](http://www.technopolis-group.com)

# Brexit funding questions

## UK Government Statement 13 August 2016

**Guarantees EU Funding for UK researchers beyond the date the UK leaves the EU:** *"where UK organisations bid directly to the European Commission on a competitive basis for EU funding projects while we are still a member of the EU, for example universities participating in Horizon 2020, the Treasury will underwrite the payments of such awards, even when specific projects continue beyond the UK's departure from the EU"*

## **Q&A released by UK Government in July 2017 gives further clarification.**

Continue to apply for EU funding through mechanisms such as Horizon 2020 while the UK remains a member of the EU.

UK Government has a dedicated inbox for specific concerns [Research@beis.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Research@beis.gsi.gov.uk)

# UK Government Future Partnership Paper

- Outlines how continued collaboration in science and innovation is an important part of the UK's future partnership with the EU.
- "the UK will seek to agree a far-reaching science and innovation agreement with the EU that establishes a framework for future collaboration."
- Programmes the UK would welcome discussion with the EU on are in particular:
  - The Research and Innovation (R&I) Framework Programmes;
  - The Space programmes;
  - Nuclear R&D and
  - Defence R&D.





# Researcher Mobility

- 29% UK academic workforce and 50% of UK PhD Students are from overseas
- Mobility and collaboration seen as important professionally
- ‘Government want the UK to remain a hub for international talent’
- £100m for Rutherford Fund

# Research Regulation

- Continuity provided though EU Withdrawal Bill
- Intent that current EU laws and Directives will be subsumed into UK law



Department  
for Exiting the  
European Union

Legislating for the  
United Kingdom's withdrawal  
from the European Union

Cm 9446



# Preparing for change

- UK Research and Innovation
- Industrial strategy





**“To be an outstanding organisation that ensures the UK maintains its world leading position in research and innovation”**

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## Bringing Research Councils and Innovate UK into a single organisation

**9 councils,  
one  
organisation**

Strong, unified  
voice for  
research and  
innovation

**>£6bn budget**

**Great potential**

Expanding the frontiers  
of knowledge, stronger  
economies, better  
jobs, stronger,  
healthier and more  
resilient societies

# The government's industrial strategy



## Our 10 pillars

 <p><b>Investing in science, research &amp; innovation</b></p>	<p>We will become a more innovative economy and do more to commercialise our world leading science base, developing new technologies and driving growth throughout the UK.</p>	 <p><b>Developing skills</b></p>	<p>We will build a proper system of technical education, and boost key skills in science, technology, engineering, maths and digital proficiency, to ensure people have the skills employers need now and in the future.</p>
 <p><b>Upgrading infrastructure</b></p>	<p>We will upgrade our digital, energy, transport, water and flood defence infrastructure, and join up central government investment and local growth priorities more effectively.</p>	 <p><b>Supporting businesses to start &amp; grow</b></p>	<p>We will support businesses and entrepreneurs across the UK, to ensure they can access finance and wider support to grow, and have the right conditions for companies to invest long-term.</p>
 <p><b>Improving procurement</b></p>	<p>We will ensure public procurement drives innovative new products and services, strengthens skills, develops UK supply chains and increases competition by creating more opportunities for SMEs.</p>	 <p><b>Encouraging trade &amp; inward investment</b></p>	<p>We will make Britain a global leader in free trade, including promoting and supporting UK exports, building future trading relations and creating a more active approach to winning major overseas contracts.</p>
 <p><b>Delivering affordable energy &amp; clean growth</b></p>	<p>We will keep energy costs down for businesses, build the energy infrastructure we need for new technologies, and secure the economic benefits of our move towards a low-carbon economy.</p>	 <p><b>Cultivating world-leading sectors</b></p>	<p>We will build on our areas of global excellence and help new sectors to flourish, supporting businesses to take the lead in transforming and upgrading their industries through sector deals.</p>
 <p><b>Driving growth across the whole country</b></p>	<p>We will build on local strengths and address factors that prevent areas from reaching their full potential, by investing in key infrastructure projects, increasing skill levels and backing local expertise.</p>	 <p><b>Creating the right local institutions</b></p>	<p>We will create strong structures and institutions to support people, industries and places to maximise local strengths, including reviewing the location of government bodies and cultural institutions.</p>

# Autumn Statement 2016

## National Productivity Investment Fund (NPIF)

Investment of £23 billion - R&D element additional £4.7 billion  
by 2020-21



Innovation Applied  
Science and  
Research



Industrial Strategy  
Challenge Fund  
(ISCF)



Research and  
Innovation Talent  
Fund

# Wave 1: Agriculture funding

11 Aug  
2017



UK's bioscience base receives £16.6 million Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund investment

- Agri-Tech catalyst funding - £6.5m
- Smart Crop Protection: Increasing Supply Chain Resilience - £6m



# Summary

- World leading research base in the UK
- Varied funding landscape and EU is a significant funder
- Ambitious negotiating position for future collaboration with the EU
- Opportunities from the Industrial Strategy







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#agribiz2018

