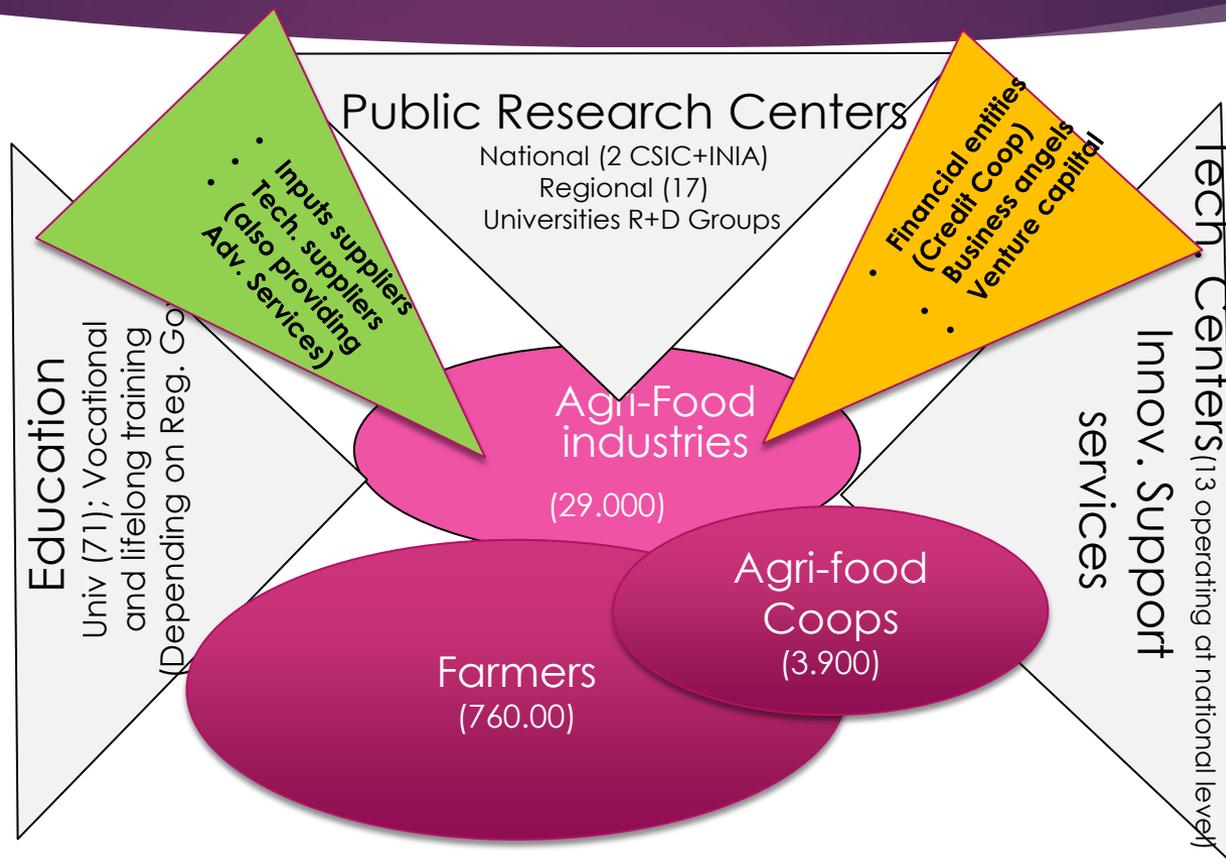


1.A) Characteristics of the Spanish AKIS

- Spanish AKIS is characterized by :
- ▶ The Spanish political and territorial organization, based on a decentralized system in which the regions have much of the responsibilities and decision making power, means that the AKIS system is more dispersed and fragmented in relation to other countries of the European Union (SCAR AKIS, 2014). The Spanish Constitution establishes that the regions may assume competences in promotion of research, while the central government reserves exclusive competences in the promotion and general coordination of scientific and technical research, as well as international scientific relations. In light of this, all regions have established, in their Statutes of Autonomy (the main legal reference in each region) the assumption of competences in the field of agricultural research.
- ▶ Therefore, due to the administrative structure in Spain, the regions have assumed greater responsibilities and competences since early 80s, including those referring to agricultural extension services. For technology transfer and innovation, this fragmentation does not mean being inefficient, as it is considered that technological transfer and innovation should be promoted at regional/ local level to tackle the problems and opportunities of the sector from the ground. However the traditional public extension service is not being offered any more as it was considered until mid 80's, due to the transfer of competences to the regions. For each region the technological transfer and innovation services have evolved depending on their capacities and needs.

Spanish AKIS



Funding institutions (CDTI, AEI, ...) y Competent org. (MINECO, MAGRAMA, Reg. Gov....) national y regional

1.A) Characteristics of the Spanish AKIS

➤ Changes:

- Regions much more aware about agri-food innovation due to EIP-Agri
- Agri-food topics in almost all the 17 spanish regional Smart Specialization Strategies, thus increasing capacities in programming

➤ Barriers & Bottlenecks:

- Lack capacities/vocational and lifelong training
- Territorial dispersion. Everybody does everything
- Lack of trust and confidence
- Lack of efficient knowledge transfer services
- Lack of innovation networks
- Size of farming production and commercialization structures

1.B) What are the themes of interest nowadays and for the next 10 years in your country?

Different kind of themes: Example of Spain (source Spanish Agri-foodR+D+I program-MAGRAMA)

MRN1 Conservation and global and efficient management of the natural resources used by the sector. Adaptation and mitigation to Climate Change

MC2 Sustainable improvement of the agricultural production systems

MC3 Improvement and development of new systems, processes and agro-industrial technologies for the implementation of the bioeconomy

MC4 Quality increase and development of novel food products, bioproducts, biofuels and energy

MC5 Structuring and intelligent optimization to balance the agro-food chain

MC6 Setting new strategic management tools and collaborative innovation networks

MS7 Increase the safety and the traceability services, early warning and risk management in the agro-food system

2) Spanish Infrastructures

Kind of Infrs.	Names	Places	Sector	Holder	Users	Funders
Research (Lab, processes)		All over Spain	All + cross-cutting	CSIC, INIA, Regional Agrifood R+D Centers (IRTA, IVIA,...) Universities (71)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research • Companies • Technical Centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry, Regional Gov. • ERDF • Private
Experimental stations	Not a clear figure on that	All over Spain	All + cross-cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional R+D centers • Universities • Tech centers • Advisory services • Inputs suppliers • Coops and Coops federations • Credit Coops. • Farmers Org. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R+D+I Regional Centers • Farmers • Advisory services • Inputs suppliers • Coops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Gov. • National gov. • Credit coops • Competitive Projects • Coops • Farmers org
Social media	LinkedIn Facebook CHIL Twitter		All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers org. • Agri-food Coop. • Research groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory services • Coop • Farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magrama • Coops • Coops fed.
Observatory/ monitoring Networks	-Farms Network -Genetic resources	All over Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock • Plant sectors 	Inputs suppliers SIG-Agroasesor R+D institutes and Univ.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers • Agri-food coops • Applied R+D reg. institutes • Advisory services (inputs suppliers related) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINECO • Reg. Gov. • Inputs suppliers
Digital Infrastructure	IDIA AGRIPA RURALCAT	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock • Plant sectors • Forestry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAGRAMA • MINECO-INIA • Reg. Gov. 	All RDI and farming sector	MAGRAMA MINECO Reg. Gov.

3.A) Spanish Interactive Innovation projects

Projects:

1. EIP-AGRI OG's through EAFRD already in 15 Reg. RDP's +National RDP
2. Through S3: E.g.: RISCAT, RIS Communities
3. Retos Colaboración (MINECO): fund demand driven R+D projects through partnerships between private companies and R+d centers/Univ.
4. ININTERCONECTA-EFRD (CDTI): fund demand driven R+D projects through partnerships between private companies and R+d centers/Univ.

3.B) Spanish Interactive Innovation Networks

“Networks”:

1. One of the weakness of the system is the lack of innovation networks.
2. INIA is promoting Thematic groups for different topics

Developed as a consequence of the different public-private partnership forum being organized

1. In Catalonia there are different innovation networks within the agrifood sector
1. There are 8 Technological platforms actively operating in the spanish Agrifood sector:





**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!**