# Added value from working together

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- > Objectives of ERA nets apropos creating added value with trans-national co-operation.
- Why is organic farming particularly suited for trans-national co-operation?
- Conclusions of WP 4 and WP 6 on joint topic setting and facility use.
- > Actual added value in the 8 consortia.
- **>** Conclusions.

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- Mobilizing national funds for trans-national co-operation.
- Joint priority setting in public research activities.
- Sharing innovation, knowledge and resources.
- > Developing new fields of research.
- > Sharing 'cutting-edge technology'
- > Providing European leadership in research.

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### Organic farming is an ideal field for trans-national research co-operation

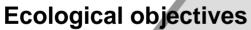
- > Emerging research priority in all European countries.
- > Difficult to handle as it implicates elements of a new paradigm in food and farming research.
- > Brings new approaches to agricultural research.
- Is methodologically ambitious (interdisciplinarity, stakeholder involvement, participation of actors etc.).
- > Is resource, time and knowledge intensive.
- > A field where Europe is in a leading position.

## Organic food and farming – a show case for interdisciplinary research

#### Social challenges



Economical challenges, markets







### OFF - show case for participatory food chain approach



## Organic farming – long term impacts are important



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- Organic research farms (belonging to institutes or commercial contract farms).
- > Organic (and ideally twin conventional) experimental fields.
- On-farm studies with contracted commercial farms.
- > Permanent networks of organic farms (data collection, comparable field experiments, dissemination).
- Long-term experiments (lasting for more than 5 years).
- Animal research facilities: Facilities for animal feeding, behaviour etc. experiments.

- Most important on-going research topics are: environmental aspects, animal husbandry and values, standards and certification.
- Main new research needs are food safety, food quality and human health, markets and trade, environmental policy and social economy, food chain management, efficient resource management.
- Especially animal research facilities are not available in all countries, the coordination of their use is very important.
- > Many facilities are being shut down in many countries. Transnational use of the facilities could save them.
- > The existing facilities are partly obsolete for the new research challenges.

## Conclusions WP6: Topics to be prioritised for trans-national projects

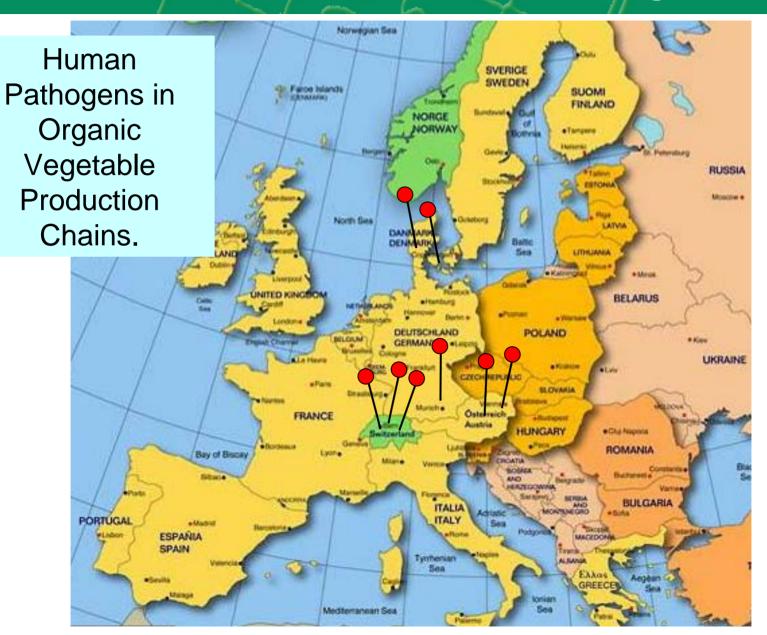
- > Impact of organic farming on the environment.
- > Effectiveness and scale of national policies.
- > Animal disease and parasite management.
- > Organic food quality, consumer attitudes vis-à-vis different food and farming systems.
- > Between 2006 and 2007 the ranking of disease and parasite management fell from 1 to 3.
- > Environmental impact of organic farming gained momentum (resource use, GHG mitigation, positive/negative impacts including biodiversity).

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### The eleven CORE organic partners



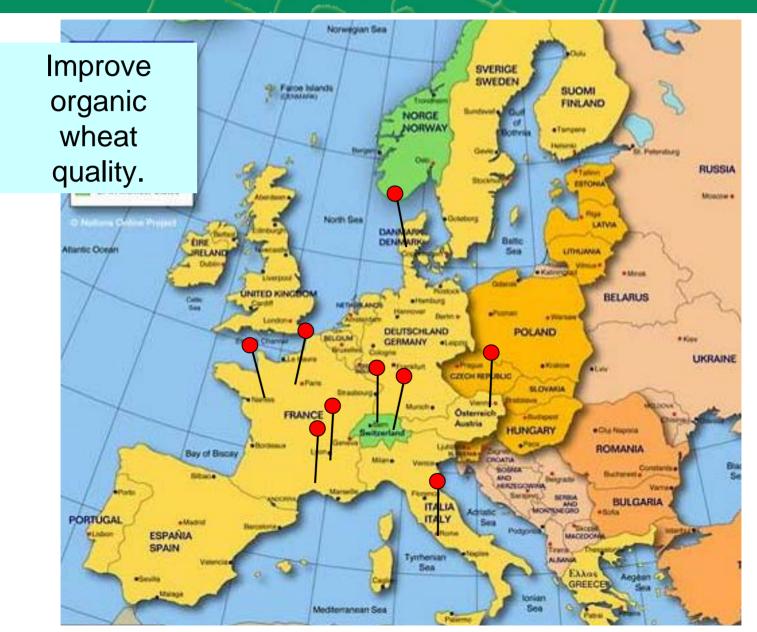
### Problem of the advanced organic markets



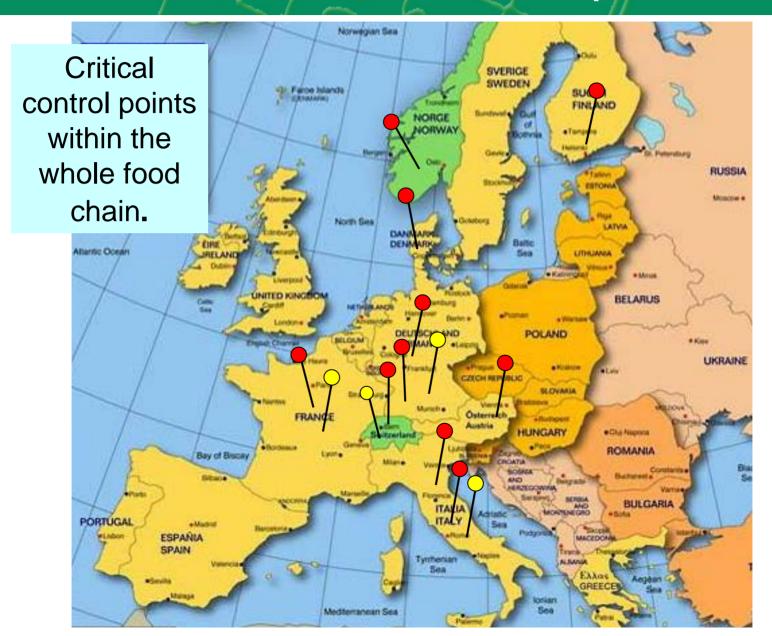
## Continuation of proven Nordic co-operation



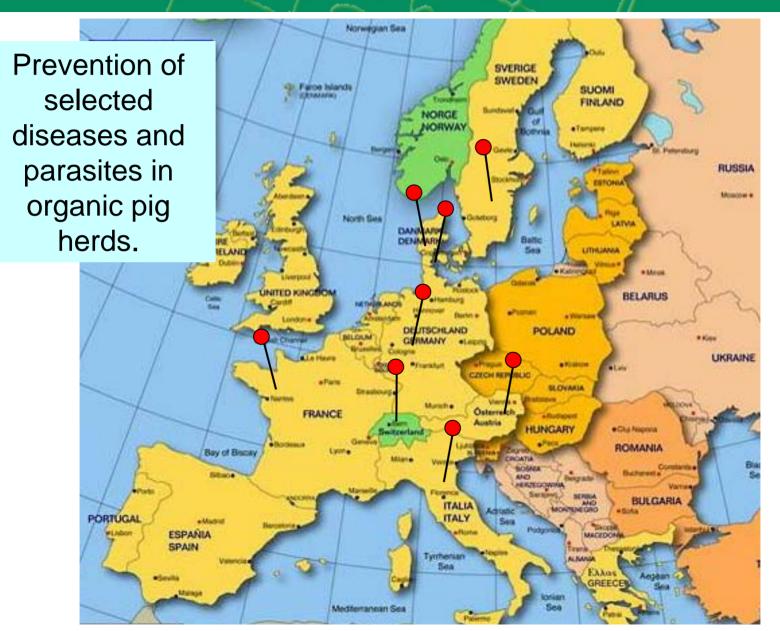
## Different European wheat growing regions represented



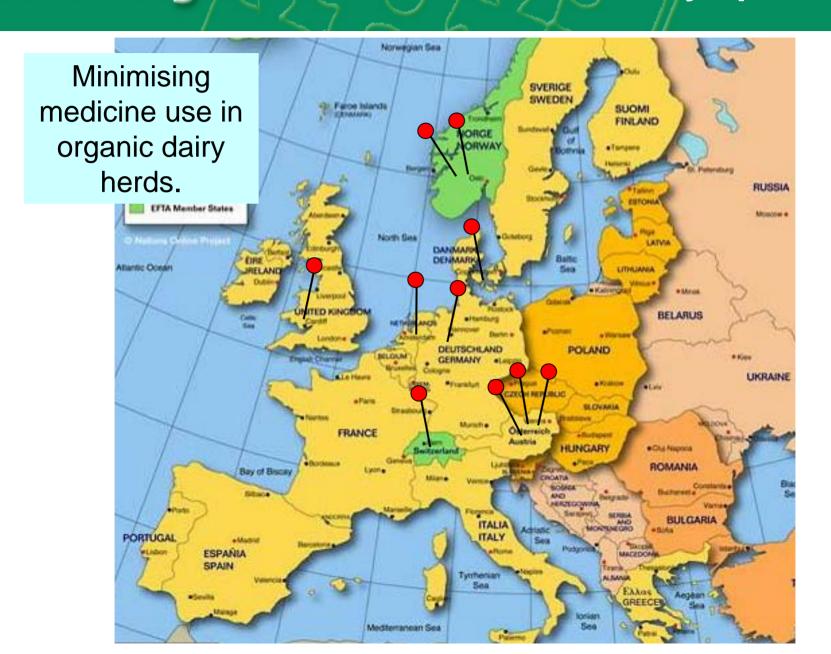
### Relevant for regional and European food chains.



### Good spread of pig production systems and housing environments



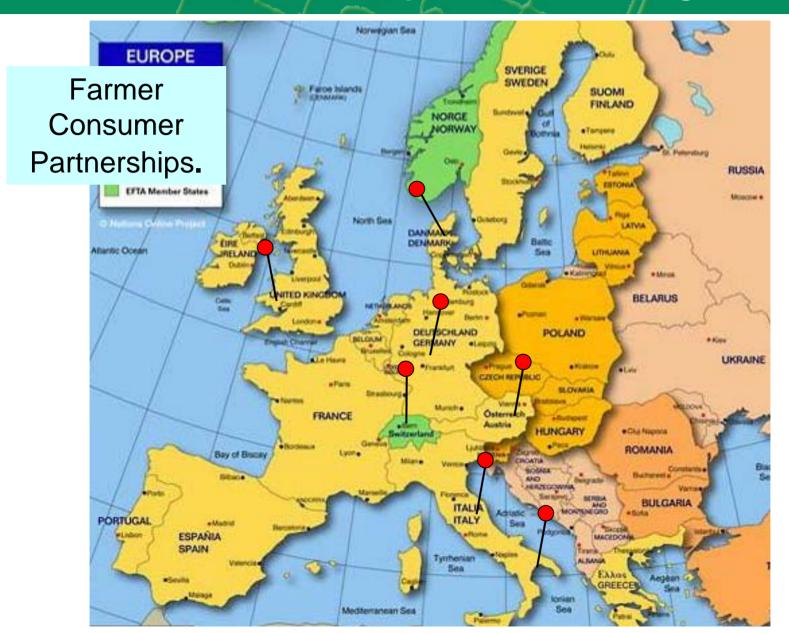
#### The dairy specialists



#### Organic school meals – a trans-European responsibility



Innovative farmer-consumer partnerships in advanced organic markets.



- In order to advance organic food and farming systems, trans-national programs are well suited.
- National funding agencies face the same problems and can develop synergies in solving them (priority setting, specific methods and research approaches, value expensive research facilities, evaluation procedure).
- > CORE organic a big success (which could be maximised?).