#### UK Research and Innovation



#### **Oxford Farming Conference**

Sir Mark Walport CEO UKRI 03 January 2019

#### Agri-food sector at a glance

- Supports 3.9m jobs, utilises 71% of land and has GVA of £112bn<sup>1</sup>
- But gross productivity only slightly changed since the early 1980s & varies significantly across the UK
- Policy changes as UK leaves EU
- Innovation is critical to ensure a competitive and prosperous sector...



Challenge: realise sector potential while minimizing our environmental footprint

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1. Defra, "Food Statistics in Your Pocket" (Nov 2018)

## What is UK Research & Innovation?

UK Research and Innovation, launched in April 2018, is the new funding organisation for research and innovation in the UK.

It brings together the seven UK research councils, Innovate UK and a new organisation, Research England, working closely with its partner organisations in the devolved administrations.



## The numbers

- More than £6.5 billion in combined budget per year
- **3,900** research and business grants issued every year
- **2,400** business-led collaborative projects and over 200 Knowledge Transfer Partnerships
- **151** universities receiving research funding
- **38** institutes, laboratories, units, campuses and innovation catapults
- inc. Rothamsted, John Innes Centre (Norwich), Rosalind Franklin Institute (Didcot) and Centres for Agricultural Innovation

## Our objectives

Delivering UKRI's vision and target of 2.4%

Deliver economic impact and social prosperity Enriched, healthier, more resilient and sustainable society

Push frontiers of human knowledge and understanding

Best environment for research and innovation

Global Britain Leading talent

alent Trusted and diverse system

Infrastructure

UKRI as an outstanding organisation (corporate plan)

## UKRI in the farming/agri-sector

- Science research and its application
- Platforms for specialist skills development
- National and international collaboration
- Multidisciplinarity
- Scale up ideas and help them to market



## Farming today

- Modern farming product of centuries of research & innovation
- Crops today very different to crops of the past: e.g. modern maize descended from wild teosinte (12 kernels; modern maize 500+ kernels)
- Global crop harvests estimated to be double what they would be without invention of nitrogen fertiliser in 1908





#### **Broadbalk Experiment**

- Started in 1843 one of the oldest continuous agronomic experiments
- Aim: test the effect of different organic manures and inorganic fertilizers on the yield of winter wheat
- Included discovery and development of systemic herbicides and insecticides
- Led to introduction of modern, shortstrawed cultivars: increase in grain yields and decrease in straw yields
- Contributions to virology, nematology, soil science and pesticide resistance





#### Historical changes

- History of humanity closely related to history of farming
- Steam and internal combustion engines – petrol then diesel – followed Industrial Revolution
- Development of combines grain stalks cut, threshed and separated while moving continuously through fields
- Breeding: Since 1982, plant breeding 90% of contribution to yield gain in cereal crops
- Driven by understanding of the genetics underlying crop traits



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#### Technology acceleration

- Precision agriculture and remote monitoring
- E.g. Earlham Institute (Norwich) CropQuant: phenotyping platforms using AI to track crop performance
- Provides affordable solution to automated crop phenomics, preventing crop losses and contributing to food security



CropQuant. Source: https:/earlham.ac.uk

 Improves understanding of how crops perform in real farming systems

#### **Breeding technologies**

- From traditional genetics through to gene editing
- E.g. Researchers at University of Edinburgh's Roslin Institute using gene editing to create pigs resistant to Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome
- 'Designing Future Wheat' at John Innes Centre, Rothamsted: screens existing and new wheat varieties for genetic traits e.g. disease resistance & drought tolerance



Source: BBSRC website



Source: https://jic.ac.uk

## 4 Centres for Agricultural Innovation

- Led by Innovate UK
- Supporting adoption, development and commercialisation of agri-tech
- Turning innovation into commercial opportunity, encouraging co-investment
- Multiple partners across UK, industry & academia
- Skills, training and sharing best practice
- Getting ideas to market quickly









#### **ISCF** Transforming Food Production

- Up to £90m investment led by UKRI
- Aim: transform food production so UK productivity is market leading by 2030
- Reduce environmental impacts by 40%; minimise waste
- UK to be leading exporter of data-driven food production solutions



#### Impact of UK research

- UK wheat genetics research: contributed to UK and global increases in wheat yields by creation of new wheat varieties
- UKRI & DFID-funded researchers from University of Warwick helped cut number of lame sheep in the UK flock by half, saving industry £700M over 10 years & preventing 7.5M sheep from becoming lame
- Central to developing rapid modern testing techniques for bluetongue, reducing testing times from 3 weeks to a single day.



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#### Global Food Security programme

- £14.5m programme between UKRI, Defra and others, led by Global Food Security
- Focus on resilience of UK food system in global context
- Interdisciplinary projects bring together natural and social sciences
- Testing UK food system to a variety of shocks
- Committed to engaging with industry (inc. farmers)



Image source: https://foodsecurity.ac.uk

#### **Environmental factors**

- From carbon, excess nitrogen, eutrophication
- Around quarter of global CO<sub>2</sub> caused by agriculture. But need to feed 9-10 billion people by 2050
- 'Cool Farm Tool' software developed by University of Aberdeen reduces greenhouse gas emissions from supply chains and delivers savings for farmers
- Used by 18 countries and leading food companies, inc. PepsiCo



Image source: https://coolfarmtool.org

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#### Challenges and next steps

- Better diffusion
- EU exit for trade and labour
- Trade barriers: food manufacturers don't want produce stuck at borders
- Policy questions e.g. around introduction of new types of crop/GMOs
- Regulation, e.g. on chemicals
- Sustainability



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# Thank you



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