

Innovation in the Ireland and UK Food Sector: Ambitions for Action



Report of the first UK-Ireland Food Business Innovation Summit, Dublin, 29 May 2013







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- The Rt. Hon. Owen Paterson, MP, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, UK
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It was against the background of the growing interdependencies between the UK and Irish economies that Prime Minister Cameron and the Taoiseach, Enda Kenny agreed that their Joint Statement of 12th March 2012 would be the foundation for building even stronger relations between our two nations. In particular, the Prime Minister and Taoiseach committed themselves to initiatives to boost competitiveness and productivity and to support innovation, research and development involving greater collaboration between our third-level colleges, research institutes and business sectors. In view of the growing uncertainty in global food and commodity markets, the two leaders specifically identified considerable potential for closer cooperation in the agri-food sector.



Arising from this, Teagasc and the Institute of Food Research (IFR), supported by a number of other UK and Irish partners, organised the first UK-Ireland Food Business Innovation Summit in Dublin on 29th May 2013. This unique event brought together leading UK and Irish food company executives and retailers, along with policy makers, research managers and educationalists to debate key challenges and opportunities for innovation in the agri-food sector on both islands.

The challenges are indeed great if we are to succeed in addressing growing demands for sufficient safe, nutritious and affordable food for a growing population while using less land, fewer inputs, with less waste and a lower environmental impact, and achieving these objectives in ways that are socially and economically sustainable.

New technologies (ICT, nanotechnologies, biotechnology, etc.) will become increasingly important. New approaches to international competitiveness will be required that place a much greater emphasis on innovative, flexible responses to rapidly changing market demands and that produce a wide range of food and non-food products and services. We recognise, in line with the March 2012 Joint Statement, that greater collaboration between the UK and Ireland is necessary in addressing these challenges. However, this bilateral collaboration must also embrace the European dimension to increase European-wide sustainable growth and competitiveness by helping reinforce the EU's innovation capacity within a dynamic global context.



This report is a very important output from the Summit, not only in terms of recording the event's principal outcomes, but also in bringing forward three Priority Actions that will help to consolidate success to date and build for the future. We welcome this excellent report and are confident that it sets the groundwork for a new era of collaboration across the two islands in the agri-food sector; this collaboration will strengthen growth and competitiveness and help underpin the development of a wider European focus on innovation in agri-food.

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In March 2012 the Taoiseach of Ireland and the Prime Minister of the UK made their Joint Statement, which called for intensified collaboration between Ireland and the UK to boost competitiveness and productivity. This Summit was a direct consequence of that call in support of the needs of the food sector, focusing on the theme of 'Exploiting synergies for growth through innovation, research, skills and knowledge.' This report is a distillation of outcomes from the Summit. The report Conclusions point towards a path for collaboration between the two countries based on the proposed keys to Irish and UK food sector growth: setting UK-Ireland value chain priorities; transforming the workforce; and integrating the innovation ecosystem. The three Priority Actions are based on these Conclusions:

Priority Actions

- A. IFR and Teagasc will initiate a collaborative Ireland-UK food sector hub, which will:
 - Invite a UK-Ireland industry group to identify joint key growth areas for collaborative action on food innovation
 - Develop a model for tailored food-industry innovation support
 - Act as a focal point for innovation cooperation in the food supply chain, catalysing collaboration between SMEs, retailers, large producers and manufacturers, universities, technology centres and research providers, consumer organisations and government agencies
 - Improve cooperation on innovation between the two countries across the entire food value chain and leverage the expertise and experience of the two nations
- B. The UK and Irish Hub partners will collaborate to improve the competitiveness of the food industry by working with the UK Technology Strategy Board (TSB), Enterprise Ireland and other agencies to:
 - Champion joint opportunities to meet the innovation needs of the food sector
 - Launch pilot actions in support of food innovation synergies between UK and Irish companies across the entire food value chain



C. The UK and Irish Hub partners will pioneer a UK/Ireland "ecosystem for entrepreneurship" by:

- Improving the access to, and capabilities of, the innovation ecosystem supporting entrepreneurs e.g. access to finance and innovation skills base
- Developing active interfaces between academia and industry to create industry-relevant education, including innovation and entrepreneurship-focused courses
- Engaging with existing initiatives raising the profile of the sector to young talent
- Stimulating, in partnership with SMEs, innovations aimed at developing and capturing new customer demand for UK and Ireland food sector companies

Implementation

Teagasc and IFR are committed to engaging with the governments of Ireland and the UK and companies, educationalists and research providers in both countries to collaboratively deliver the Priority Actions. The Actions will: integrate industry, education and research activities; complement, rather than compete with existing activity; and involve food sector players from both Ireland and the UK. Food sector stakeholders are invited to initiate pilot projects under the Summit conclusions. A bilateral food sector event will be held to assess progress in delivering the Priority Actions.



On 29th May 2013 over 300 leaders from industry, research, education and policy operating in the UK and Irish food sectors met in Dublin to discuss how working collaboratively in innovation, research and skills and training could boost the agri-food sector. The Summit was jointly organised by Teagasc in the Republic of Ireland and the UK Institute of Food Research (IFR), and supported by Food Innovation Gateways, British Irish Chamber of Commerce, UK Trade & Investment (UKTI), Bord Bia and Enterprise Ireland.

The theme of the Summit was 'Exploiting synergies for growth through innovation, research, skills and knowledge'. The ambitions outlined by the Taoiseach and Prime Minister in their Joint Statement of March 2012, which called for intensified collaboration between Ireland and the UK to boost competitiveness and productivity, were reflected in the agenda:

- Discussing key challenges and opportunities for the food industry, including suppliers, manufacturers and retailers, across both islands.
- Identifying opportunities for enhanced business through greater collaboration.
- Understanding how innovation, research and knowledge within a broader European context can create a strong platform for enhancing the competitiveness of the sector.

Speaking at the event, the Irish Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Mr Simon Coveney TD and the UK Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Rt. Hon. Owen Paterson MP emphasised the potential for the UK and Irish food sector to work together to maximise the benefit to the sector across both islands.



The Summit explored a number of strategic issues affecting the food supply chain through a series of perspective presentations by leading UK and Irish food company CEOs and senior managers. The presentations focused on issues such as food security, reducing waste, the growing world population, emerging markets and shortening the food chain.

Summit attendees agreed that both countries share a common objective of making the sector more productive and competitive. During the Summit workshops, participants explored options for actions in innovation, research, entrepreneurship and education & training based on the potential



collaboration opportunities for Ireland and the UK. The priorities were debated during expert panel debates, with specific suggestions for initiatives and actions to be taken forward.

The outcomes of the Summit have been captured in this report. Material from this event, including videos of the presentations, films and the workshop summaries, are available on the associated event website.

www.ifr.ac.uk/events/dublinsummit2013 www.teagasc.ie/publications/2013/2825/index.asp



Food and drink exports underpin the relationship between the UK and Ireland. The value of food exports from the UK to Ireland is in the region of £3 billion per annum, making Ireland the UK's biggest export market (OECD⁸ 2013). Similarly, Ireland's largest export market is the UK. In 2012, 42% of Irish food and drink exports, worth €3.8 billion were consumed in the UK. The UK market accounted for over 52% of total Irish beef exports and 36% of dairy products and ingredient exports in 2012. The similarities between Ireland and the UK in terms of the supply chain, employment and skills make the food sector an ideal area for closer collaboration.

The food value chain is facing challenges from a well-documented combination of pressures (Figure 1), including food security, scarcity of water and energy resources, climate change and population growth (Foresight¹ 2011; NTP² 2012). Assuming that the current trends in prosperity increase and consumption patterns persist, it is expected that the world population growth from 7 to 9 billion by 2050 will demand a 70% increase in food production (FAO³ 2009). Diet-related, chronic diseases are set to cause three-quarters of all deaths globally by 2020 (JPI HDHL⁴ 2012). Europe wastes 90 million tonnes of food annually, 40% of which is wasted at the retail or consumer level (FAO¹⁰ 2011). We need to produce more from less, with a bigger focus on health, and with less environmental impact (BIS⁵ 2013).



Figure 1: Food value-chain pressures

The food industry is critical to driving the innovation process of improving resource efficiency throughout the food chain, making the full supply chain sustainable and making food safer, more nutritious and affordable to the UK and Irish populations (DAFM⁶ 2012; FDF⁷ 2011).

However, the industry faces significant barriers to collaborative innovation. The consumer demand for value for money (Figure 1) has historically resulted in low spending on R&D, and there are limited pre-competitive or competitive collaboration ('coopetition') opportunities for the larger companies



willing to invest in finding joint solutions to industry challenges (FDF⁹ 2012). SMEs, which make up the vast majority of the industry, are generally seen as the engines for innovation in the food value chain; however, their ability to invest in R&D, access to finance and capacity for responding quickly to market demand changes are limited. The sector needs a highly skilled and innovation-focused workforce able to bridge the gaps across the supply chain, from primary producer to manufacturer to retailer to consumer.

The UK-Ireland food industry requires support from the other players in the food innovation ecosystem, including universities, research institutes, consumer organisations, and government departments and agencies to address the global food challenges; the UK-Ireland Food Business Innovation Summit is seen as a first step towards achieving this.

- ^{1.} Foresight. The Future of Food and Farming. Final Project Report (2011), The Government Office for Science, London
- ^{2.} Towards a Sustainable Food Supply (2102), UK National Technology Platform for Food
- ^{3.} How to Feed the World in 2050 (2009), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- ^{4.} Strategic Research Agenda Joint Programming Initiative: A healthy diet for a healthy life (2012)
- ^{5.} A UK Strategy for Agricultural Technologies (2013), Department for Business, Innovation and Skills
- ^{6.} Food Research Ireland (2012), Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
- ^{7.} Sustainable Growth in the Food and Drink Manufacturing Industry (2011), Food and Drink Federation/Grant Thornton UK LLP
- ^{8.} OECD STAN Bilateral Trade in Goods by Industry and End-use Category (2013)
- 9. Vision for Innovation in Food and Drink Manufacturing (2012), Food and Drink Federation/UK National Technology Platform for Food
- ^{10.} Global Food Losses and Food Waste (2011), Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, Rome

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The Summit recognised that there are a range of challenges affecting the UK-Ireland food value chain, and inherent opportunities within them. The areas identified by the Summit speakers and attendees as representing major challenges and opportunities are set out in the section below. All of them:

- Are major potential growth areas affecting the entire food value chain
- Affect the UK and Ireland food sector in similar ways
- Could present Ireland and the UK with a joint competitive advantage
- Require significant pooling of resources by industry, government, research institutes and universities



The areas identified at the Summit are extensive, and they need to be prioritised. There is significant support for setting up a small industry group to prioritise innovation platforms for collaboration between the UK and Ireland; these priorities would need to be endorsed and supported by both governments, as well as representatives from the research and education communities. Such an industry group could:

- Prioritise potential key growth areas identified at the Summit, such as eliminating waste throughout the supply chain
- Explore areas that could form a 'shared USP' for Ireland and the UK
- Propose concrete activities for joint collaboration with research institutions, universities and government agencies to join as a panel of experts on implementing the industry priorities



Macro-trends

Globally, the increasing world population, growing pressures on finite natural resources, sustainability concerns and the unpredictable effects of climate change all have an impact on both consumer behaviour (top-down impact) and food production and manufacture (bottom-up impact). The food industry is required to produce more food that is safe, healthier and provides value for money, and to do so sustainably. Food security and sustainability concerns affect all food sector players and must be addressed with a full value-chain perspective, from farmer to consumer, to avoid moving impacts up and down the supply chain.

Ireland and the UK can play a unique role in responding to these macro-trends. We share supply chains and are affected by the global challenges in a similar way. From optimising sustainable use of land, water and energy resources in primary production to helping consumers adapt more sustainable patterns of consumption, the UK and Ireland have the opportunity to champion new ways of working to maximise production and minimise waste. By collaborating in business, in research and on the political level, we can jointly maximise our competitive advantage in the food sector. Building on our competitive advantage



requires industry, government and research partners to identify shared goals and a shared vision for dealing with them. Innovation is critical to meeting the challenges, and requires that we collaborate across borders, supply chains and disciplines.

The UK and Ireland could have particular impact in jointly dealing with waste throughout the value chain. Eliminating waste from the supply chain from farm to consumer would present a useful short-term and pre-competitive goal for collaboration. Bilateral public/private collaboration could show what technology is required for dealing with waste, how we could create more effective routes to market and how we could add value to co-products in order to close the loop and eliminate waste across the supply chain. Pilot projects could also look at communicating with the consumer more effectively, to address waste at the retail and consumer level.

In terms of food security, the global changes in demographics, particularly in terms of population growth and the rise of the middle classes in emerging economies, presents both a major resource challenge and a major potential growth area for the food sector. With a good track record in food safety, the UK and Ireland have the opportunity to jointly brand our shared USP and meet the demands of the emerging economies.



Consumer trust and engagement

Irish and UK consumers are increasingly concerned with eating healthily and sustainably and in a way that provides value for money. Following the 2013 horsemeat scandal, they need reassurance about the provenance, safety and traceability of their food. The UK-Irish food sector now has both the technology to trace products from farm to plate and to engage with end users at an unprecedented level. The rise of smartphones and social media presents a tremendous opportunity for bringing consumers closer to their food and to better communicate how food labelling, authenticity and the global food challenges relate to them. Joint initiatives to trial DNA fingerprinting across selected supply chains in the UK and Ireland could be a useful pilot project.

Consumers appear to place more trust in smaller, 'local' supply chains than larger companies and global food supply chains. However, smaller supply chains bring food safety and sustainability concerns of their own, and we have the opportunity to engage with consumers about how the 'local' concept might work in terms of creating a safer, more competitive industry. Bilateral collaboration projects could explore business model innovation for making 'local' more economically viable, how to scale local solutions or the sector-wide impact of shortening supply chains to improve food security and sustainability.



Food and health

The emerging consumer focus on health goes beyond diets, and presents a challenge for better and more simplified communication with consumers on what the relationship between health and diet really means. For example, the number of people suffering from allergies or coeliac disease presents a gap in the market for products that are allergen- or gluten-free, as well as nutraceuticals. How customers are buying and consuming food is also changing, with more frequent shopping trips using technology to find best value, and with meal patterns adapting to a lifestyle of grazing and eating foods that will sustain the body for longer. These changes present significant potential for innovation. Pilot projects for UK/Ireland collaboration could focus on developing healthy fast-food or personalised packaging, which could involve companies, business schools and researchers from both islands.

- 5.1 Food Sector leaders should invite a small industry group to determine 3-5 key growth areas for collaboration and champion establishment of the mechanisms to deliver these. The group should cover the full supply chain and explore the role of the Summit outcomes, such as the identified training and entrepreneurial-education needs, in strengthening the growth areas.
- 5.2 The government departments covering the agri-food sector should create bilateral funding programmes to underpin the key growth collaboration areas. The funding programmes should take the form of public/private partnerships to integrate industry, education and research activities across both countries in the areas.
- 5.3 There should be a follow-up event to the Summit to gauge progress on the Priority Actions identified.



Woven through the discussions at the Summit on education, innovation and entrepreneurship is the dominant thread of skills. Food sector businesses seek to employ people able to quickly deliver business benefits. The industry is struggling with the impact of under-skilling in both the existing and potential new workforce, with three areas of particular concern described in Summit perspectives below.



Skills generate through a process of learning and "seasoning" - education, training and on-the-job experience - all of which are needed and can only be delivered by co-investment and collaborative activity involving individuals, governments and businesses within a wider skills value chain. Skilled people need to be "grown" - this is a costly and risky investment for businesses. Additional challenges arise from the nature of the food sector business environment, which is complex, competitive and cost-focused. Examples of constraining drivers on innovative action within

the skills value chain are:

- Businesses in the sector are operating at scales from multi-national to micro-enterprises. The skills and services they require are not uniform. One approach cannot succeed for all
- Commercial pressures erode trust and make collaborative innovation risky, including within education and skills development
- Role models for scientific and technical innovators in the food industry are lacking. Innovation skills are not seen by industrialists as vital to better remuneration or career prospects

Attracting talent

Attracting talent, particularly new entrant talent, is critical to the food sector. There are good-quality jobs unfilled due to a lack of skilled people. Talented individuals may not understand the Grand Challenges and the interesting careers that the food sector offers because of common misconceptions of the work as menial and of low societal value. It is unclear where good graduates - with commercial skills, drive and work ethic - and skilled innovators should be sourced. It appears that young people are leaving school and college and presenting themselves for employment without the commercial and non-technical skills needed to work effectively within the industry. Food companies and the educators need to take collaborative action, with government support, to present the sector as a worthy target of ambition at an early stage in young peoples' education.

Skills supply chain responsiveness

The skills value chain is not succeeding in meeting the needs and capturing the custom of employees and organisations within the food industry. Industry needs are not being reflected in the learning of individuals exiting the education system. The training offered to the existing workforce in the industry is also seen as difficult to source, and the education sector is not seen as responding dynamically to industry practices and concerns. The food industry responds to the needs of its customers, and there is a much bigger scope for the "skills industry" to do the same.

Releasing innovation potential

Innovation in the context of the Summit primarily relates to change that has commercial potential. Ideas and creative solutions within the research, education and business communities are not leading to innovative products and processes, potentially because:

- There is insufficient collaboration between researchers, industrialists and educators
- There are deficits in commercial, innovation and entrepreneurial skills in new entrant, mid-career and managerial employees in the food industry
- There are deficits in commercial, innovation and entrepreneurial skills in the research community

In terms of the roles of "innovator", "entrepreneur" and "intrapreneur," these roles seem to be seen as separate from day-to-day activity and there is little consensus about how these roles are initiated, shaped and delivered within the industry. Larger, riskier changes are seen as needing new structures or initiatives, such as start-ups, which need "entrepreneurs" to take them forward. The reservoir of innovative ideas within the industry is not finding commercial expression, either because of timing or a lack of opportunity. The industry lacks the right structures and mix of skilled people to turn the ideas into business opportunities.



b Conclusions

6.1 A small group of UK and Irish companies, educators and "business angel" organisations should explore strengthening the UK-Ireland entrepreneurship infrastructure by:

Improving the access to, and capabilities of, the innovation ecosystem supporting the sector e.g. access to finance and innovation skills base

Developing active interfaces between academia and industry to catalyse two-way knowledge exchange

Stimulating inter-company collaboration and learning

- 6.2 A small group of industry and education representatives should consider how to better market the sector and attract talented individuals to the sector by: auditing current initiatives to raise the profile of the sector to younger people in UK-Ireland; and engaging with organisations active in this agenda in both countries to identify areas for innovation in the skills chain
- 6.3 A small group of UK and Irish universities and industry representatives should pilot programmes stimulating the responsiveness of the industry skills supply chain by:

Improving the communication and functional relationships between industry and organisations delivering education, training and skills services

Identifying what the deficits really are in innovation, commercial and managerial skills, and how they can be mitigated

Addressing the apparent information gap on education, training and skills development programmes that can expedite entry into, and career progression within, the food sector

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When the Taoiseach and Prime Minister in March 2012 highlighted the agri-food sector as one of the sectors with considerable potential for closer cooperation, they also emphasised that boosting competitiveness and productivity includes collaboration between universities, research institutes and business. It is in the interplay between companies, research providers and educators that innovation will be sparked.



The Summit conclusions on increased collaboration in UK/Ireland priority areas and the importance of jointly developing an entrepreneurial, skilled workforce point towards building a more integrated innovation pipeline that brings together business, education and research. Creating a "one-stop shop", either virtual or based around a physical centre, for innovation support in the priority areas would be a major step towards making Ireland and the UK a global food innovation centre. Such an "innovation ecosystem" hub could be co-funded by all involved stakeholders to:

- Act as a driver for implementing the joint UK-Ireland collaboration priorities
- Support bilateral projects integrating companies, universities and research organisations to improve knowledge exchange between the research community and companies; this would also act as a step towards improving the visibility and transparency between the actors in the food sector
- Link to or help streamline current resources to avoid duplication, providing additional support for SMEs through easier access to networking, collaboration and funding opportunities
- Champion a consistent support network for entrepreneurs and start-ups, including signposting available mentors, support organisations and resources



Regulatory environment

Improving collaboration in innovation, entrepreneurship and skills across the UK and Ireland requires a common standard of approach on areas of key importance to the food sector. Areas could include those related to food safety, animal and plant diseases and animal passports. An integrated policy on research, tax incentives and business interactions for the relevant UK/Ireland priorities would serve to increase investment and optimise growth in these areas.

Sector communication

A major challenge within the food sector is the dissipation of information throughout the value chain. As retailers attempt to forecast consumer/product demands, the information fails to reach the farmers, leading to excessive waste or loss of productivity from the primary produce level and throughout the supply chain. Making food production more efficient, sustainable and robust is only possible if all players in the value chain, including primary producers, manufacturers, retailers and consumers,



communicate more effectively than at present. Creating local ecosystems focusing on particular supply chains could form a useful pilot project for improving knowledge exchange between the supply chain players.

In terms of translating research into new products and processes, we are facing the dual challenges of improving the information flow on useful short- and long-term research from universities and research institutes to the relevant companies, and transmitting the specific and often urgent demands of food companies to the research providers. In facing the macro-trends and pressures on the supply chain companies, improving raw material conversion, food safety and shelf life, as well as reducing energy and water use in food production, could form useful pilot projects for local private/private and public/private supply chain collaboration.

Collaborative investment

The pressures of the supply chain, low margins and the dominance of SMEs in the food sector means that most companies lack scale to undertake significant investment in R&D, or skills and network development. Pooling resources in areas of mutual benefit, such as developing opportunities in emerging markets or creating a transparent and trusted food safety regime, would grow the UK/Irish opportunities for export and boost competitiveness. Developing a 'coopetition' environment of focused collaborative investment within a set framework, such as an innovation hub, could help alleviate the traditionally low investment among food companies, open new markets and improve the uptake of new knowledge and technology in the sector.



- 7.1 Sector leaders should initiate a public/private pilot supply chain ecosystem of local companies, technology centres and research providers to trial ways of improving communication at the interface between research institutions and industry, and to make the challenges of the food industry more visible to researchers.
- 7.2 UK and Irish industry representative organisations should collaborate with policy leaders bilaterally to find opportunities for joint policy in areas that impact on UK/Ireland food sector investment, such as for research, tax incentives and business interactions.
- 7.3 Sector leaders should initiate the creation of a coordinating hub for a food sector "innovation ecosystem." The hub should bring together SMEs, large producers and manufacturers, retailers, universities, research organisations, consumer organisations and government agencies to address the UK-Ireland collaboration.



The conclusions in Chapters 5, 6 and 7 are all important aspects of delivering food sector growth in the UK and Ireland, and they need to be integrated and prioritised in order to be implemented effectively. This report proposes the following three Priority Actions to drive the UK-Ireland innovation, education and entrepreneurship collaboration using an integrated approach:



Priority Actions

- A. IFR and Teagasc will initiate a collaborative Ireland-UK food sector hub, which will:
 - Invite a UK-Ireland industry group to identify joint key growth areas for collaborative action on food innovation
 - Develop a model for tailored food-industry innovation support
 - Act as a focal point for innovation cooperation in the food supply chain, catalysing collaboration between SMEs, retailers, large producers and manufacturers, universities, technology centres and research providers, consumer organisations and government agencies
 - Improve cooperation on innovation between the two countries across the entire food value chain and leverage the expertise and experience of the two nations
- B. The UK and Irish Hub partners will collaborate to improve the competitiveness of the food industry by working with the UK Technology Strategy Board (TSB), Enterprise Ireland and other agencies to:
 - Champion joint opportunities to meet the innovation needs of the food sector
 - Launch pilot actions in support of food innovation synergies between UK and Irish companies across the entire food value chain



C. The UK and Irish Hub partners will pioneer a UK-Ireland "ecosystem for entrepreneurship" by:

- Improving the access to, and capabilities of, the innovation ecosystem supporting entrepreneurs e.g. access to finance and innovation skills base
- Developing active interfaces between academia and industry to create industry-relevant education, including innovation and entrepreneurship-focused courses
- Engaging with existing initiatives raising the profile of the sector to young talent
- Stimulating, in partnership with SMEs, innovations aimed at developing and capturing new customer demand for UK and Ireland food sector companies

The Priority Actions should be used to guide the creation of a sector focal point to coordinate UK-Ireland activities in innovation, education and entrepreneurship. In the spirit of the Summit, the Priority Actions should follow the principles of:

- Integrating industry, education and research activities
- Seeking to complement any existing activity, rather than compete with it
- Involving food sector players from both Ireland and the UK

Interested players from the UK-Ireland food industry, universities, research institutes and other relevant organisations are invited to initiate activities addressing the Priority Actions and Conclusions. Teagasc and IFR are committed to engaging with the governments of Ireland and the UK and other stakeholders in both countries to collaboratively deliver the Priority Actions. This report will be followed by a second bilateral Food Sector event to assess progress in delivering the Priority Actions.



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