

# Innovation systems and innovation processes at country level

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## Key features of innovation systems at country level

	Finland	France	Germany	Italy	Latvia	Netherlands	Switzerland
First-level consultant organizations	Farmers' organizations	Chambers of agriculture, cooperatives, producers' organizations	Chambers of Agriculture, producer organizations, farmers' unions, consultants	Farmers' unions, cooperatives, consortia	Producers' organizations	Private and private/public organizations, private consultants	Cantonal extension services, private consultants
Second-level consultant organizations	Farmers' organizations, business consultant orgs, polytechnics	Inter-professional bodies	Association for Technology and Structures in Agriculture (KTBL), polytechnics	Regional agencies, training organizations, universities	Polytechnics	Private/public organizations, research centres, regional training centres	National extension association, private consultants
Brokerage organizations	Centres of expertise, LAGs	Clusters	Innovation centres, counselling circles, LAGs	Regional agencies, NGOs	NGOs	Private/public organizations	NGOs, national extension association
Systemic instruments		Inter-professional bodies	Innovation clusters and regional agencies	Regional agencies		Private/public organizations	Inter-professional bodies, platforms

## Promising approaches: overall picture

- Emergence of new knowledge networks and systems, with multi-actor settings; local, participatory and bottom-up
- Less research driven technology transfer, more provision of knowledge and information on demand
- Interaction-based learning – farmer-to-farmer, farmer entrepreneur – and competences-oriented

## Country-specific opportunities for innovators and new developments

Germany	Positive experience with <i>Regionen Aktiv</i> programme, focus on establishment of new networks and partnerships; targeting of available resources to support particularly innovative initiatives and developments; support given to diversification of rural economy translated into a differentiated system of innovation support
Switzerland	Innovation included in revision of federal laws concerning rural areas
Finland	Technology parks, innovation centers, university, industry clusters in regional cities
Italy	Signs of concerted actions between state and regions
Latvia	Increased cooperation between Local Action Groups (LAGs) and other regional development organizations
France	Territorially based development initiatives
Netherlands	Commercialization of services stimulates institutional change towards 'demand-driven' way of working; collective financing of agric. R&D and extension; public-private partnerships with multiple actors: R&D, agri-business, farmers' organizations

## Conclusions

- Increasing system complexity and high level of fragmentation: difficult coordination – vertically and horizontally
- Mix of diverse private and public actors involved: changing governance with increasing influence of stakeholders
- Increasing importance of privatized systems, co-management of state and farmers' organizations, networks and platforms, innovation agencies, business incubators, intermediaries, brokers and facilitators
- Productivist view still predominant in innovation systems; private willingness to invest for public goals still weak
- Web of new knowledge infrastructure is taking over traditional AKIS, from supply-driven to demand-driven

