The Irish Agriculture and Food Development Authority
The long-term prospects for agricultural products are positive:

Need *70% more food by 2050*

- 2.3 billion more mouths to feed
- Higher incomes/changing diets
- Positive outlook for product prices but more volatility
- Sustainable intensification the byword for the future of Irish food production and exports
- Innovation will be essential in driving the transformation of the sector needed to avail of the new opportunities and deal with the challenges of Climate Change etc.
Key Findings from Teagasc Analysis of Pillar 1 CAP Options

• Output of tillage and beef farms most vulnerable following CAP agreement
• Scope for coupled payments limited in amount <4% “zero sum game”
• However, it’ll require a relatively large payment to address chronic profitability problem in the sector … about 30% of suckler cows loss making even with addition of the SFP
Mission

To support science-based innovation in the agri-food sector and wider bioeconomy so as to underpin profitability, competitiveness and sustainability
Teagasc Goals

GOAL 1
*Improve the competitiveness of agriculture, food and the wider bioeconomy*

GOAL 2
*Support sustainable farming and the environment*

GOAL 3
*Encourage diversification of the rural economy and enhance the quality of life in rural areas*

GOAL 4
*Enhance organisational capability and deliver value for money*
The Teagasc Model of Innovation
Teagasc Programmes

- Animal and Grassland
- Crops, Environment and Land Use
- Rural Economy and Development
- Food
- Education
- Advisory
Key Performance Metrics (annual)

Research
• 378 refereed publications
• €16.5 m ‘external’ income
• Interaction with 237 food companies
• 201 Ph.d. students (‘Walsh Fellows’)

Advisory
• 40,000 paying farmer clients
• 14,000 in Discussion Groups
• 6,000 in dairy Discussion Groups (1/3 of dairy farmers)
• Joint Programmes with main co-ops
• Teagasc/IFJ Better Beef Programme
• €11.5 m income

Education
• 1500 enrolments in Teagasc colleges
• 3,600 participating in Teagasc courses in colleges and Regional Education Centres
• 7,000 in adult courses
Current Expenditure 2008 – 2013

- Non-pay
- Pensions
- Payroll

C. 30% own income

- 2008
  - Non-pay: 59
  - Pensions: 33
  - Payroll: 96

- 2009
  - Non-pay: 46
  - Pensions: 43
  - Payroll: 95

- 2010
  - Non-pay: 41
  - Pensions: 40
  - Payroll: 80

- 2011
  - Non-pay: 51
  - Pensions: 43
  - Payroll: 78

- 2012
  - Non-pay: 53
  - Pensions: 44
  - Payroll: 71

- 2013 budget
  - Non-pay: 50
  - Pensions: 40
  - Payroll: 70

The Irish Agriculture and Food Development Authority
December 2012

Advisory offices  51
Teagasc colleges  4
Private colleges  3
Research centres  8
Trends in Client and Adviser Numbers 2000 to 2013

Critical advisory shortage in Laois, Monaghan and Tipperary -38%
Critical teacher shortage in Clonakilty and Pallaskenry

+144%
Teagasc Change Plan 2014-2016

How to deliver on the increasing opportunities and demands for science, technology and innovation in view of challenges arising from:

- Reduced staff resources and lack of critical mass in key areas
- Reducing non-pay budget
- Sourcing capital for ongoing investment
- Retaining key staff and recruiting new high-quality staff
- Inability to reward high level staff performance
Teagasc’s New Strategic Directions

• Focus on programme prioritisation … curtain or eliminate low priority activity
• Continue to deliver key programmes in support of FH2020 and other national policies
• Key focus on developing sustainably intensive farming systems
• Strengthen our innovation-support role for Irish food cos to underpin the growth of the agri-food sector and enable it to contribute to overall economic growth, job creation and national environmental and social outcomes
• Continue the process of organisational change in line with the Public Sector Reform Plan to ensure that we continue to deliver value for public money