

# CONTREPRENEURSHIP

Cooperative Business Models, Sustainable Innovation and the Digital Economy

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#### Cátedra COEXPHAL-UAL/ICA CCR

## R+D+i needs of local agricultural community

Multidisciplinary – search for innovation solutions to technical, social, business/economic and environmental issues

#### Establish research networks and clusters









 Different types of innovation, change and transition - use and impact of data



Tecnological Social Economic
Organisational Institutional

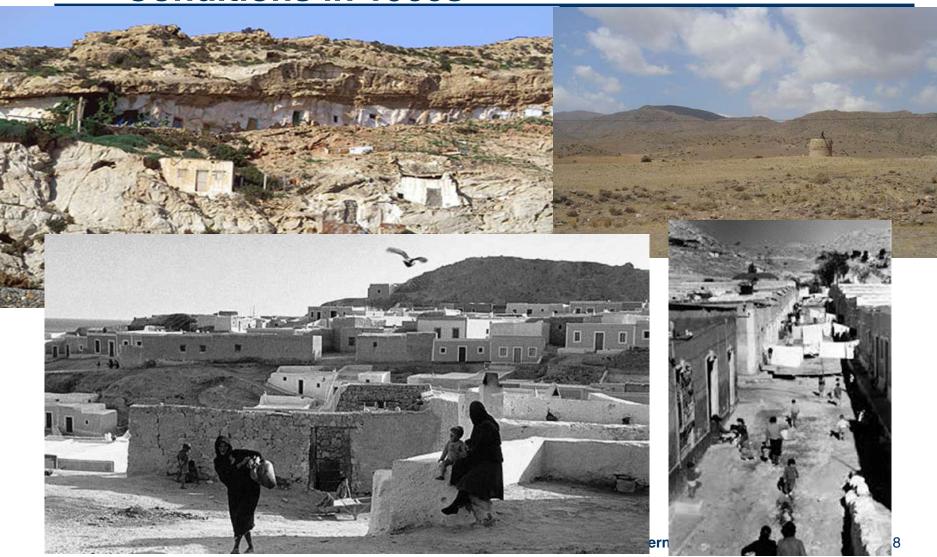
Let's begin with Almería: Cluster of smallholder, family farming, intensive greenhouses

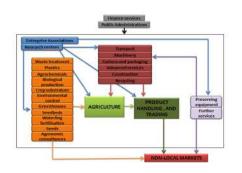






# Conditions in 1960s





### **Existing Agro-Industrial-Tech Cluster:**





- 80 Producer Organizations (various business models, coops, hybrid, Ltd., S.A.T.s)
- Employment for 40.000/150 nationalities in the contraction of the co
- 250 auxiliary businesses /375 exporters/50+ Transport Companies



• 75% exports/40 product varieties/2.4 million tons



Cooperative finance/R+D+i









# Transformation based on credit and agricultural cooperatives

complex KNOWLEDGE NETWORKS AND RISK MANAGEMENT; innovation and experiments; technology; institution building; data creation/gathering/management; transition; organisational/institutional ability to create value (for whom?)





Tipo de cultivo

Fecha transplante: 10-15 julio. Tipo tomate: Tomate Tov (rama), variedad Komeett (Western) y Clermon (Syngenta), convencional (no injettos) Densidad: 29,000-31,000 plantas/Ha. a un tallo Marco plantación: 1,8 y m entr

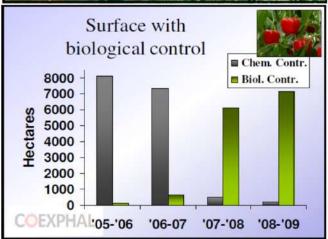
Tiempo hasta la primera cosecha: 8 semanas

Semanas de cosecha: 42-43

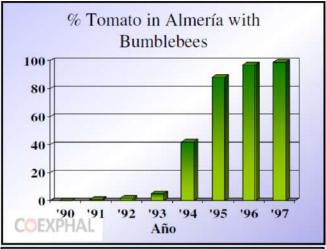


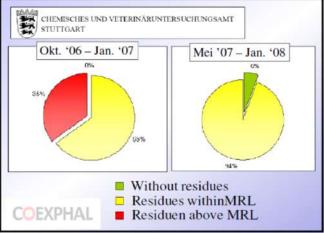




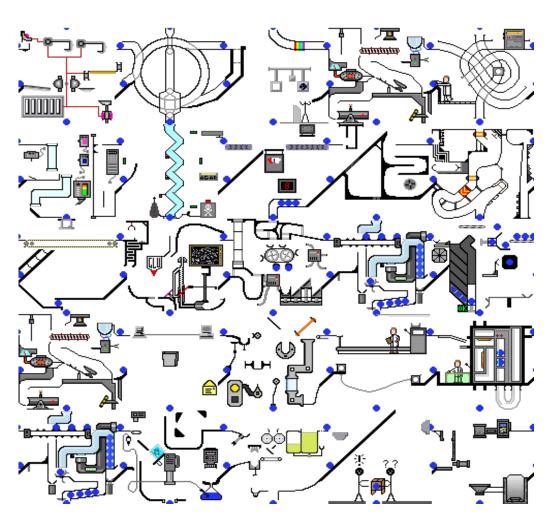








# DATA flows...



Will be equally important as capital and material flows., thanks to ICTs ... But with 13,500 farmers, 70 Cooperatives, SMEs, etc?





# What is next? Impact/Value of Big Data/digitisation?

- Focus on processes of innovation, where and how is value added?
- Networks, relations and collaborations.
- How do SMEs reach economies of scale through big data, in both capacity to innovate and the economic power to do so? <u>Does scale still</u> matter?
- How does it change the business model?







- Business model design is under transition: from companyspecific business/property based models towards networked and more comprehensive ecosystem business models.
- Different supply and value chains will compete depends on strength of "ecosystem" not just on individual firms (Porter).
- Change of focus: from viewing the IOT/data primarily as a technology platform to viewing it as a business ecosystem
- Competitive advantages will take place between business models, and not just between products, services, and technologies.



# Perspective of product, production, value?

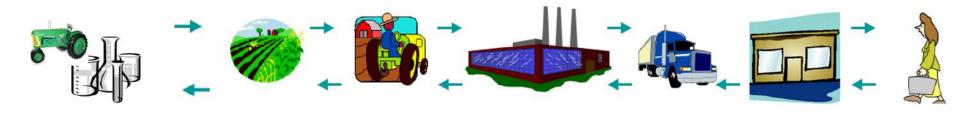




# Sequential Focus?

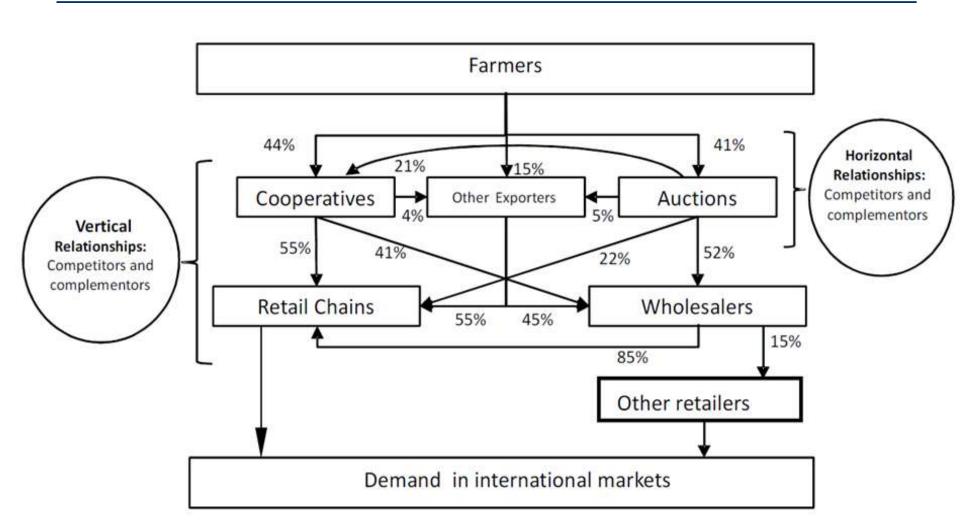






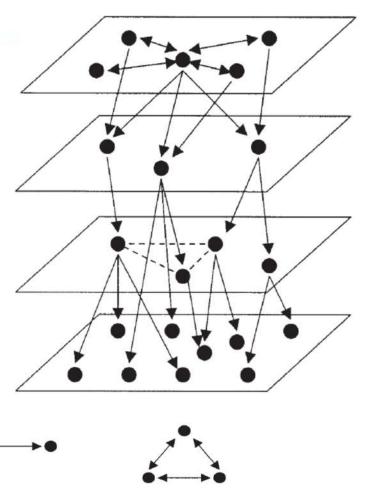








Netchain (Lazzarini, Chaddad, Cook, et al, 2001)













#### Control and ownership/networked systems

Data owned by those that create it?

Data sharing and Open data?

Should we consider data cooperatives?

Cooperatives are already "networked" systems that function on value creation: reduce transaction costs, facilitate knowledge transfer, exchange of resources..

Data "silos" don't add value-data coop potential for adding value very high

Value chains to value networks in the context of ecosystems

The value differs for different stakeholders

#### **ECONOMIC IMPACT**

INTERNET OF FOOD & FARM

- Better coordination of currently atomised 30,000 hectares of mid-tech plastic Mediterranean greenhouses
- Improve knowledge and supply chain management efficiencies
- Decrease in inputs energy, fertiliser and water use (e.g. cost of inputs)
- Decrease in food waste
- Increase production and turnover from current level of 3 million or more tons and 2 billion Euros
- Increase export price and volume



#### SOCIAL/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

INTERNET OF FOOD & FARM

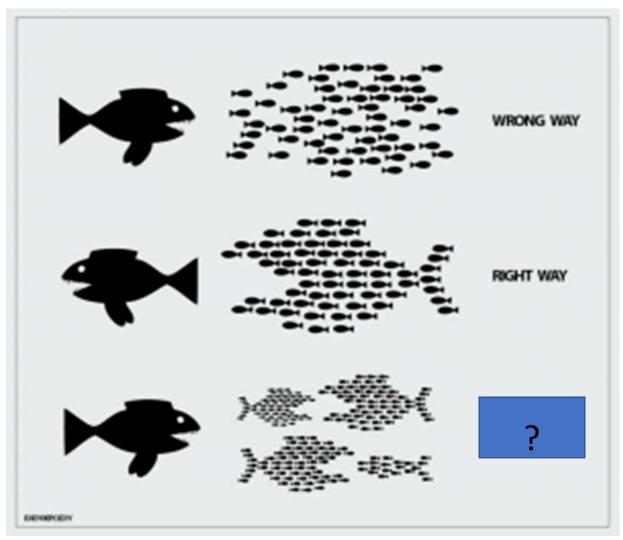
- Resiliency for family farming model and SMEs
- Reduction of pesticides use and improved water and energy use efficiencies
- Reduction of underground water contamination
- Reduction of food waste (planned production/improved handling and transport, etc.).
- Supply chain actors with better and more complete information and raise consumer awareness of food quality and traceability







# Coordination logic-an honest look...







- Research needed-change of logic?
- Impact of digitization
- Inter-organizacional relations
- Economic relations and market incentives
- Coordination mechanisms

Symmetric flapping of caudal fin causes fish to move forward.



# **THANKYOU**



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