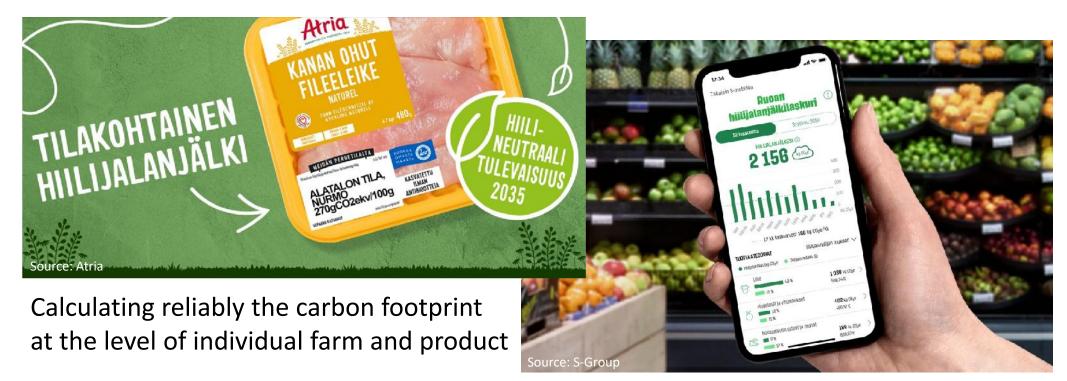


Data and information

European Parliament AGRI Committee 16.3.2021

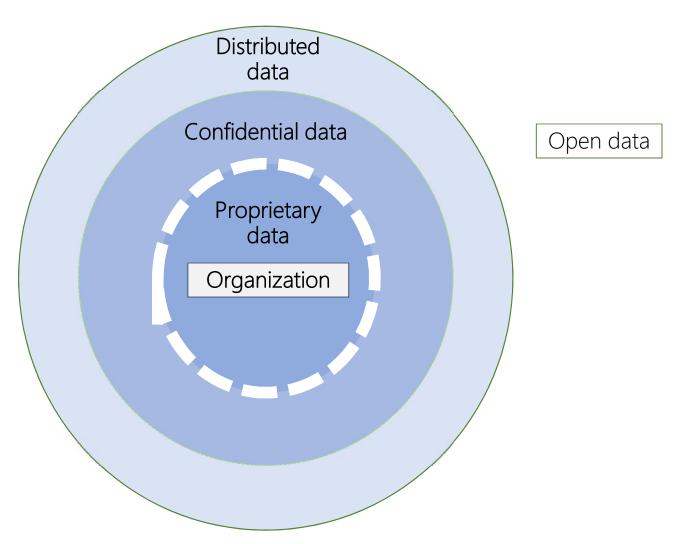
Marko Turpeinen Adjunct Professor, Aalto University marko.turpeinen@aalto.fi

Data and information are raw ingredients to implement Farm2Fork, Green Deal, Digital Strategy

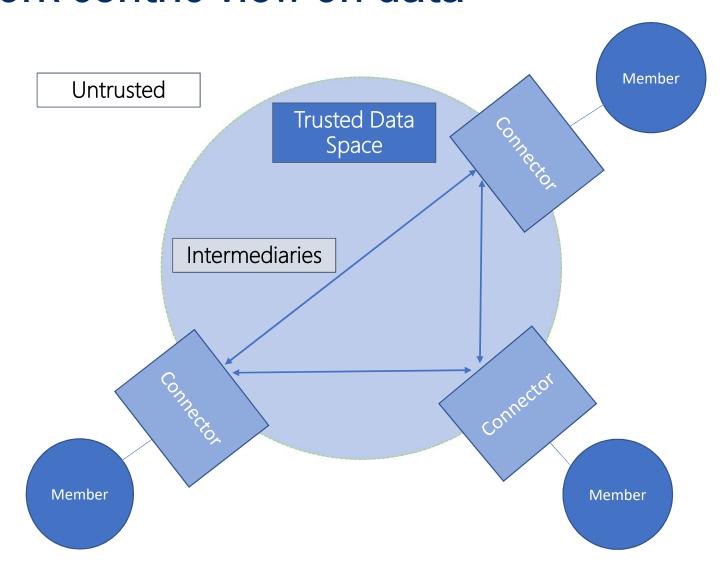


Informing accurately the consumer of their carbon footprint related to food

Organization-centric view on data



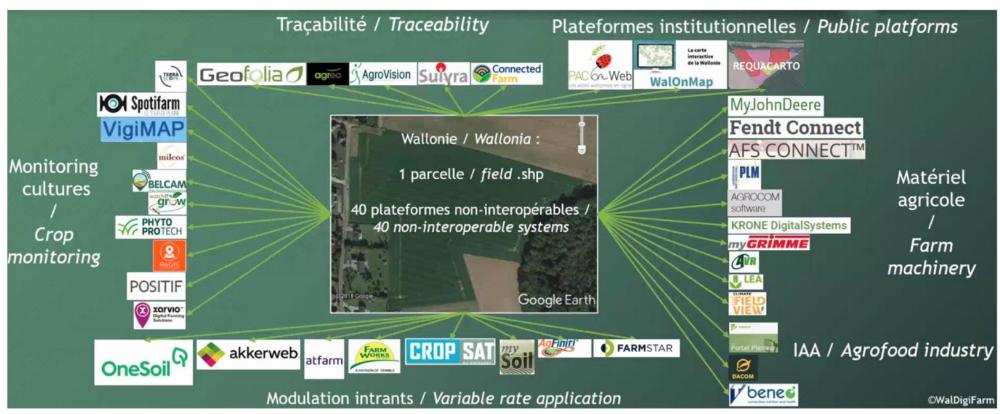
Network-centric view on data



Human-centric view on data



Farmer's view on data (example)



Source: WalDigiFarm

Design principle #1 for data spaces

Data sovereignty

The capability of a natural person or organisation for exclusive self-determination with regard to its economic data goods. This is the innovative and transformative concept underlying data spaces.

Source:

"Design principles for data spaces".
Position paper to be published by





Design principle #2 for data spaces

Data level playing field

New entrants face no insurmountable barriers to entry because of monopolistic situations. When a data level playing exists, players compete on quality of service, and not on the amount of data they control. A data level playing field is a pivotal condition to create a fair data sharing economy.

Source:

"Design principles for data spaces". Position paper to be published by





Design principle #3 for data spaces

Decentralised soft infrastructure

The data sharing infrastructure is not a monolithic centralised IT infrastructure. It is a collection of interoperable implementations of data spaces which comply to a unified set of agreements in all dimensions: functional, technical, operational, legal and economic. Out of the principle of data sovereignty follows functional and non-functional requirements of interoperability, portability, findability, security, privacy and trustworthiness.

Source:

"Design principles for data spaces".
Position paper to be published by





Design principle #4 for data spaces

Public-private governance

For the design, creation and maintenance of the data level playing field a sound governance is essential. All stakeholders need to feel represented and engaged. These include users (persons, organisations) or provider of data services as well as their technology partners and professionals.

Source:

"Design principles for data spaces".
Position paper to be published by















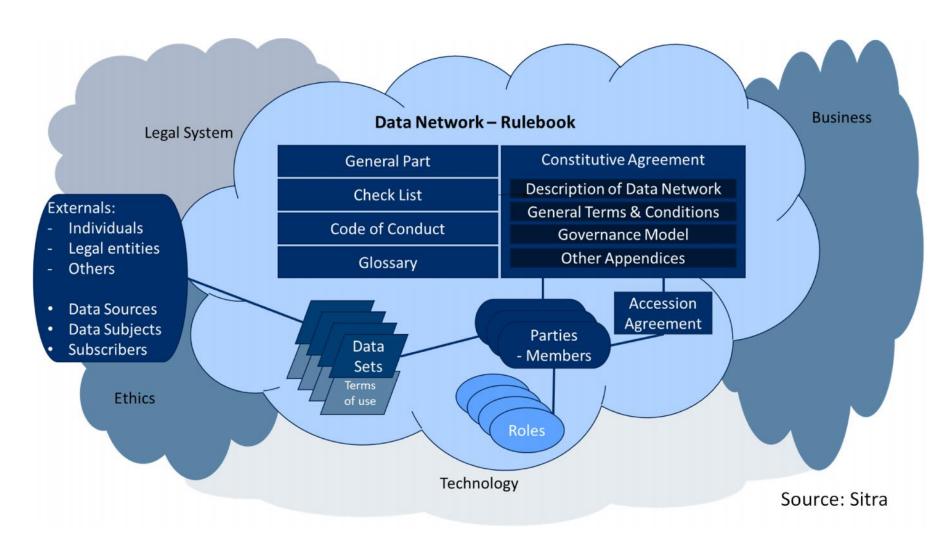


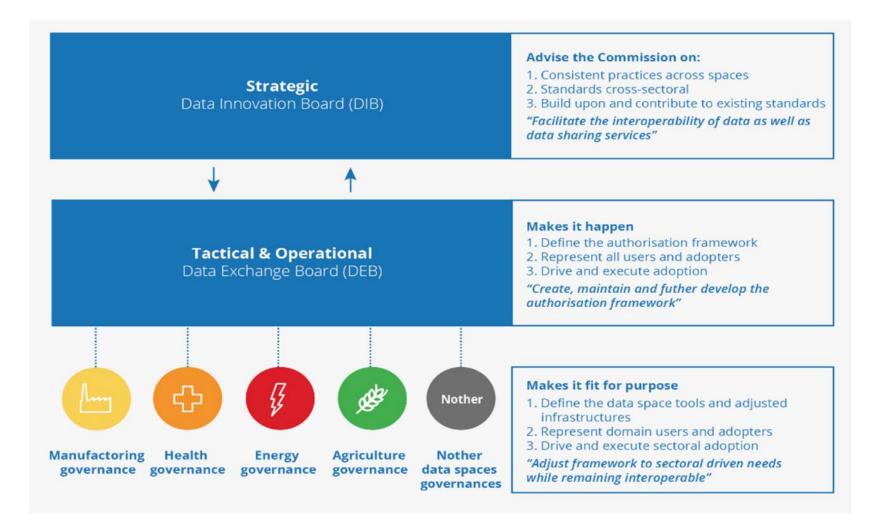






Fair Data Economy Rulebook





Source:

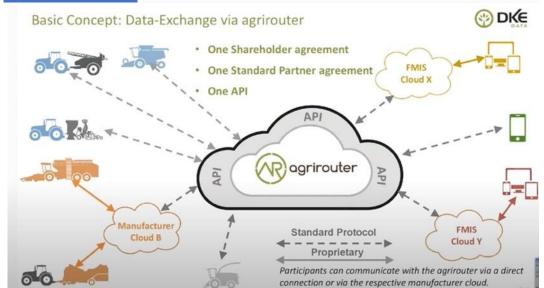
"Design principles for data spaces". Position paper to be published by

INTERNATIONAL DATA SPACES ASSOCIATION



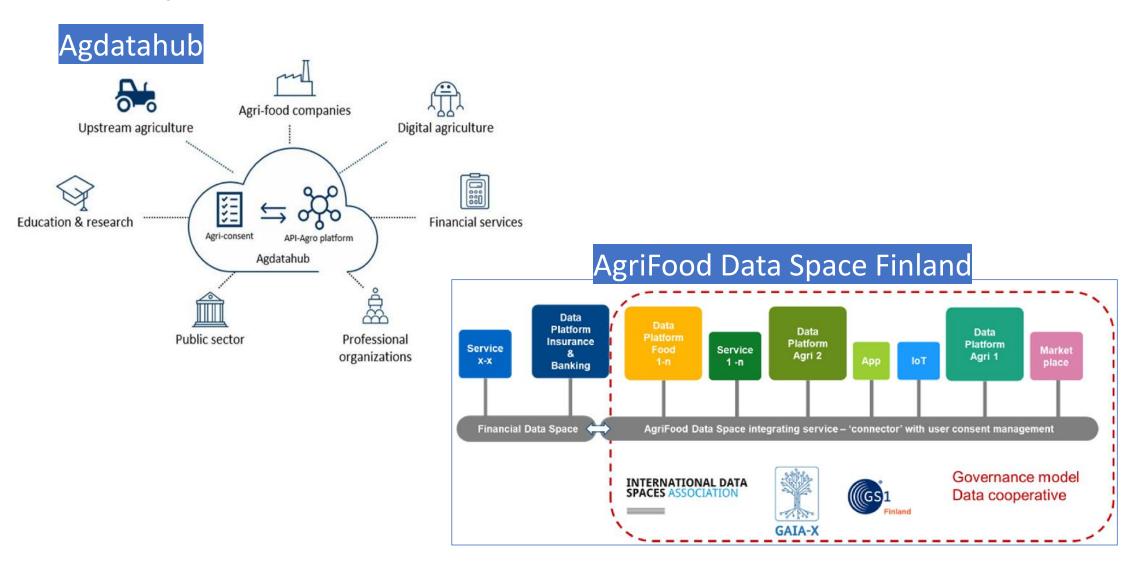
Embryonic AGRI data spaces (examples)

agrirouter





Embryonic AGRI data spaces (examples)



Key messages

Fair data economy rules needed for the agri-food chain

• Combination of business, legal, technical and societal viewpoints is required in defining fair data rules for the agri-food sector.

Data enables a more sustainable and circular agri-food system

• Industry-wide sustainability indicators and circularity of the agri-food products and processes are enabled by an efficient and interoperable data infrastructure.

Design principles for data spaces can be applied to the agri-food sector

• Apply common building blocks, while leaving room for agri-food specific solutions. Common soft infrastructure makes cross-sectorial data sharing easier.

Embryonic data spaces are seeds for a European agri-food data space

• National and regional initiatives are important intermediary milestones when moving towards the vision of common European data spaces, as long as they adhere to the data space principles and infrastructure reference models, such as GAIA-X.



Thank you!

Marko Turpeinen marko.turpeinen@aalto.fi