## **COMAGRI Public Hearing**

# "Enabling innovation for sustainable agriculture"

16 March 2021

Panel 2: 'Enabling tools and processes for agriculture'

Statement by the European Commission, DG AGRI

### **Technological innovation – More than tools**

- **Digital technologies** are one key to increase the sustainability performance of the agricultural sector and to reach **Green Deal targets**. They can **enable farmers** to work more precisely and efficiently, and thus to contribute to **reduce inputs**, such as fertiliser and water.
- In the Communication on the Digital Decade, agriculture has been identified as one key sector, where digital solutions can help to cut global GHG emissions.
- As reflected in the **European Strategy for Data**, in which agriculture forms an inherent part, the **effectiveness of digital technologies** strongly depends on **data and data technologies**.
- To use the potential of **data technologies** and "big data" in farming, cooperation is a clear advantage.
- Digital devices, e.g. in sensors and machines, and different data sources have to communicate in the Internet of Things. Therefore, **connectivity and data interoperability** are crucial factors in the digital transformation of the sector.
- A lot has been achieved over the last years. Not only under the EIP-AGRI digital solutions have been developed, but also under the Research and Innovation Programme Horizon 2020 with investments of more than 100 Mio Euro into projects fostering digitalisation in agriculture. Inspiring, and market-ready innovative use cases can be found across Europe covering various aspects of digitalisation.

## The role of social innovation and social capital

• It is key, to consider **business models** and the **potential of social innovation** in the development of technologies. **Digital Innovation Hubs** bring regional innovators, end users and e.g. marketing experts together to **boost the uptake of innovative solutions**. There are frontrunners, but also regions, which still can exploit their social and innovation potential. Here, **stimuli** from actors with EU and regional experiences may form a key to success.

- Also social capital trust in particular is decisive in the digital transformation of the sector. Trust in technologies, such as AI, trust in systems, and trust in data sharing.
- Beyond **regulatory enablers**, supporting the data and digital economy recently proposed by the Commission, the **creation of trust** can hardly be achieved without **intermediaries trusted by the farmers**, like advisors.
- Overall, the way, we communicate about digital technologies in agriculture will influence the creation of trust in them and subsequently their uptake.

#### Digital technologies for all farmers and all types of farmers

- Digital technologies can serve the needs of all types of farms.
- To facilitate the **uptake** of digital technologies and their effective **deployment**, an enabling environment has to be created, including
  - o impartial advisory services,
  - o boosting innovation, and
  - o facilitated access to data.

A number of stepping stones have been set at EU level, reaching from **stakeholder engagement in the fields of digital skills and data sharing** to the elaboration of a **digital declaration** with Member States.

### <u>Looking ahead – Programmes and instruments</u>

- The Commission follows a **strategic approach** towards the sustainable digitalisation of the sector.
- Envisaging **complementarity** between programmes, under **Horizon Europe** tailored research and innovation is supported, and under the **Digital Europe Programme** the upscaling of innovation and its deployment.
- Key initiatives proposed by the Commission include
  - o a Horizon Europe candidate partnership "Agriculture of Data",
  - o a Common European Agriculture Data Space, and
  - o **Testing and Experimentation Facilities for AI** in agri-food.
- The Commission would welcome strong involvement of stakeholders and Member States in those strategic initiatives.
- Member States also have the opportunity to use resources under the Recovery and Resilient Facility to invest in the roll-out of broadband, as well as in digital and data infrastructure serving the needs of agriculture.

•	Finally, the Commission proposal for the CAP post 2020 foresees, that Member
	States elaborate a strategic approach to boost digitalisation in agriculture. A portfolio
	of measures allowing capacity building tailored to the situation in each country will be
	available

Doris MARQUARDT