





#### Mission

To ensure a viable, innovative, competitive EU agriculture and agri-food sector guaranteeting food security to half a billion people throughout Europe.



### Objective

Promoting European farmers and agri-cooperatives views to **influence** EU decision-making process and public opinion.



european farmers



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european agri-cooperatives

Created in 1958

22 million European farmers and family members

60 full members from the EU Member States and 36 partner organisations

Created in 1959

22,000 European agricultural cooperatives

35 full members from the EU Member States, 4 affiliated members and 36 partner organisations



In **1962**, a joint Secretariat was created, making it one of the largest and most active organisations in Brussels for the past **60** years.



#### Farming Community committed to EU common policies

- \* Green Deal-need for a coherent and supportive framework
- \* Common Agricultural policy
  - Internal market, Food safety, environment, animal health and welfare
  - ➤ Clim ate Change
    - Committed to the implementation of Paris agreement
    - Lim it the world's temperature increase to 1.5°C while not endangering food security;
- \* Digital Single Market



Please enable our investment on modernization and sustainability of EU agriculture!









#### Optimise the use of resources

Precision agriculture provide the tools and knowledge for farmers to take more precise and sustainable decisions. Right time, right place, right dose!

- \* Most adopted PLF technologies are:
  - Sensors for production, GPS, Management information system, Health monitoring
- \* Expected to be adopted within 5 years:
  - Camera monitoring in barn, Health monitoring, Animal tracking, etc.
- Other technologies such as AI, robotics could be widely available soon..
- Some results: cost-effective technologies, Reduction of inputs (e.g. fertilizers, water, medicines, feed, etc), taking advantage of Copernicus, Galileo

Farmer Centric - Farmer remains at the driving seat



## Digital agri-food represents an unprecedented opportunity to create value and business opportunities by applying data-driven solutions

- \* Improve functioning of food-chain, find new markets,
- \* Improving the life conditions of farmers and their families, etc...
- \* Digital technologies enable online applications form s, early warnings, simplify official controls while increasing compliance;
- \* Provide online advisory and training, etc.
- \* Give farmers a larger room of manoeuvre to make good farming decisions;

It should provide clear benefits for the farmer in the form of simplification, smart regulation, access to data & services (e.g. soils maps, records), anticipate payments, and incentives to use new technologies.



### It is Strategy - Not technology - the Real Driver for Technological and Digital Transform ation!

ALL EU POLICIES TO ALIGN THEIR EFORTS TOWARDS CREATING THE BASELINE FOR THE UPTAKE OF TECHNOLOGIES BY ALL FARMERS Cross sectorial <u>Integrated decision making systems</u>, supported by <u>AI</u>;

<u>Transparency and Trust on Data Sharing</u>, Improve the access of data by farmers;

<u>Infrastructure</u> - connectivity & interoperability, reliability, standards and security;

<u>Digital Skills and Jobs Coalition - Advisory and Training</u>

Access to investment, financing, capacity building

**Digital Innovation Hubs** 

<u>Innovation</u>, <u>research – starting in the farm...</u>

**Innovative friendly regulatory framework (e.g. drones)** 

Access to talent and generational renewal



#### My Data vs Sharing data?

- \* Exponential growth Agri-value chain is collecting and (re-)using data
- \* Need to frame the debate around the collection, sharing and see of data. Create clear and fair rules on access and re-use of data, while giving the flexibility for the technologies to develop their potential.
- \* Involvement of all partners in the food chain (e.g. Farmers, cooperatives, Machin Input providers, contractors, etc)
- \* Need to take in account the specificities of agroid chain
- \* How to avoid unfair practices?
- \* Engage with the European debate on data strateg European Data Governance

Enabling framework for Common European Agricultural Data Space
Promote sharing of data while creating trust - Create Value



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### EU code of conduct on agricultural data sharing by contractual arrangement

#### Transparency, defining responsabilities, creating trust!

- Voluntary aproach driven by the agri-food sector create trust
- Right on data produced on the farm or during farming operations is attributed to the farmer and may be used extensively by him/her;
- Leading role in controlling the access to and use of data from their business
- Benefit from sharing the data with different partners
- It adresses portability of data, opt out, sensitive information (e.g. machinery), security, etc;
- Compatible with the GDPR. Referred in the Commission data strategy;



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### EU code of conduct on agricultural data sharing by contractual arrangement

- Data must be collected and used for the specific purpose agreed in the contract
- This should be done without compromising restricted access to machine data or sensitive data (e.g. functioning of machines)
- The terms of liability should be clearly laid out in the contract.
- Protection of trade secrets, intellectual property rights and protection against tempering should be respected

How to ensure compliance with European Data Governance? What is the role of agri-cooperatives?

Explore IT solution to implement the EU code of conduct on agricultural data sharing by contractual arrangement

How can we ensure that the farming community benefits from data sharing?

