

# The impact of remote sensing in improving performance and CAP implementation

Workshop on "Digital transformation in agriculture: The role of remote sensing"  
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# copa

european farmers



# cogeca

european agri-cooperatives

Created in **1958**

**23 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 organizations in Brussels for the past **60** years.

## 4 important points about agriculture, CAP and the role of remote sensing – from the end user perspective

1. Smart farming
2. Smart controls
3. Smart regulation
4. Legal Certainty and EU Code of conduct on agricultural data sharing

# 1. Smart farming



**The current situation:** Large amount of data from satellite images and other data sources

**The potential:** Both public and private benefits. Increase crop yield and quantity without increasing or even reducing environmental impact

**The challenge:** To make farmer-user-friendly platform to utilize data + Interoperability. In some parts of Europe: access to high-speed internet.

## **The Danish example:**

- Research and innovation projects – Future Cropping
- Cropsat.dk – free access for farmers to make e.g. a fertilizer application map based on satellite biomass images
- CropManager – newly developed (By SEGES) precision farming tool for the farmer
- Fieldsense

## 2. Smart controls – monitoring of the CAP - Monitoring mandatory for MS in the future CAP

**In Denmark: In 2019 eligibility requirements for Basic Payment Scheme will be monitored by satellite**

### **Monitoring from the farmer's perspective:**

- **Worried – from 5 % to 100 % control – therefore substantial benefits for the farmer are needed:**
  - Go for the substantial non-compliances and leave the focus on details down to 100 m<sup>2</sup>. Complete waste of time and resources
  - Increase guidance and opportunities to correct applications and avoid penalties
  - Penalties should be non existing or significantly lower
  - For legal certainty the farmer should always have the possibility to have monitoring results verified by a physical check from the managing authority
  - Administrative burden for documentation and reporting should not be increased
  - Urgent need for smarter regulation! And simplification!

### 3. Smart regulation

#### - from smart farming to smart regulation

- In the future CAP it is important that remote sensing is not only focussed on control.
- It should provide clear benefits for the farmer in the form of **simplification**, smarter regulation, access to data & services (e.g. soils maps, records), advisory services and incentives to use new technology.

## 3. Smart regulation

### - from smart farming to smart regulation

#### **Towards simpler and smarter regulation – the Danish example:**

- **With the startup of monitoring**
  - Ongoing discussions about how to simplify rules, get rid of rigid deadlines and how to construct rules more "smart"
  - Give farmers a larger room of manoeuvre to make good farming decisions
- **DAFC has joined a partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture & Environment about smart regulation**
- **The partnership runs several pilot projects with farmers' participation, such as:**
  - Using precision farming as an instrument in environmental regulation
  - Replacing detailed regulation about catch crops with simple measurement of biomass
  - Intelligent control of nature conservation activities

# 3. Smart regulation

## - from smart farming to smart regulation

### **Potentials from the administrative side:**

- Design regulation to allow to use the potential
- Claimless/pre-filled application + pre warning– and maps
- Quicker payments to farmers
- Avoid to use high administrative costs on insignificant details in applications

### **Ideas to incentivize the use of new technologies and remote sensing data in the CAP:**

- Reward precision farming
- Investment support for new technologies + Infrastructure (e.g. broadband)
- Knowledge dissemination through the farm advisory system
- Research and innovation (Horizon 2020, EIP)



## 4. Legal Certainty and EU Code of conduct on agricultural data sharing



### Legal certainty is essential for the farmer!

- Create trust in procedures of data-sharing.
- Data from farming and field sensors can only be used for control purposes with the farmers' consent
- The farmer should – at all times – have the possibility to have the monitoring results verified by the managing authority's on-the-spot-checks (OTSC)
- **Managing authorities' processing of public data (e.g. from satellites) must be carried out without risking the applicant's legal rights/personal data protection rights!**



## 4 important points about agriculture, CAP and the role of remote sensing – from the end user perspective

- 1. Smart farming:** Public and private benefits
- 2. Smart controls:** Simplification and reduction of administrative burden
- 3. Smart regulation:** Simplification, reward public benefits and fundamental rethinking of regulation
- 4. Legal Certainty and EU Code of conduct on agricultural data sharing**

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**

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