# Digitalized data sharing strategy for decreasing administrative burden— how data spaces will be utilized in Digi4Live project

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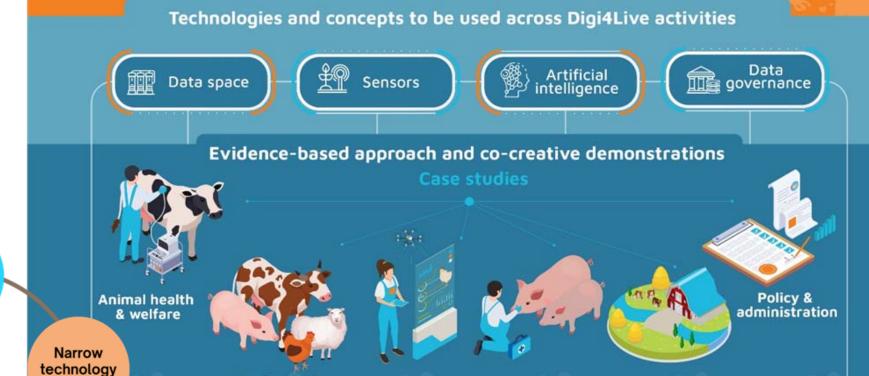
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### Digi4Live in a nutshell

- Coordination and support action
- 16 partners
- Funded by the European Union
- Multi-actor approach and 6 pilots, where concepts for data use are created together with the stakeholders
- The ultimate goal of Digi4Live is to add value to data.





Animal tracking

Breeding

**Environment** 

Resilience &

transparency

**Deficiency of** solutions for tracking, health, policy monitoring



Lack of data harmonisation, standardisation

interoperability

Insufficient collaboration between actors

Need for public-private synergies

use



### The European Strategy for data at a glance



The European Strategy for data (2020)

aims to make the EU a leader in a data-driven society.



The **Data Governance Act** (2020) facilitates data sharing across sectors and Member States.



The **Data Act** (2022) clarifies who can create value from data.



Ten European common data spaces,

ranging from industry to mobility, from European Green Deal to energy and health.

#### **Benefits of the Data Act**

Consumers and businesses generate data by using products and services. With the Data Act, they will benefit from:

Cheaper prices for aftermarket services and reparation of their connected objects.
A factory robot breaks down.



#### TODAY

Only the manufacturer can access the data, leaving no alternative for the company but to call them for repairing.

#### **TOMORROW**

The user could request that a repair service that may be cheaper also gets access to the data.

New opportunities to use services relying on access to this data.

A farmer has equipment from different manufacturers (tractor, automatic irrigation system).



He cannot outsource the data analytics of its different equipment, the data is locked with each manufacturer.

He could receive customised advices from a company gathering data from the different equipment.

Better access to data collected or produced by a device.
A bar owner wants to serve better coffee, and the coffeemaker company wants to improve its product.





Only the company can access the data produced by the machine to design the next generation of coffeemakers but the bar owner cannot access information such as the quantity and temperature of water or coffee strenath.

The Data Act clarifies that both parties can access all data collected by the machine.



### European Data Spaces state of play

### **Agriculture**

- •Several commercial operators with early adoption from the companies
- Several European projects with pilots
- •Work to link data between operators to form European Data Space for Agriculture
- •A lot of work needed to understand the value, standardize and harmonize data etc.

PRESS RELEASE | Publication 14 December 2023

Commission awards €41 million contract to develop infrastructure for Common European Data Spaces

### **Rollout of Common European Data Spaces**

Common European Data Spaces are currently being developed across 14 sectors/domains. Additional updates (including links) will be published when they become available.

Agriculture

AgriDataSpace, Divine, CrackSense, ScaleAgData, AgDataValue,

4Growth, Dig4Live

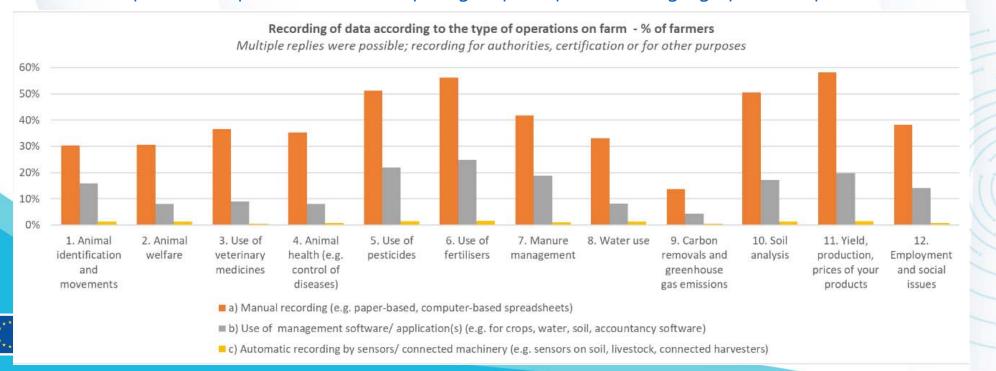


# Policy monitoring, policy impact and administration

Problem 

to much resources both from the farmers and public administration to monitor agriculture and rural policies

eu-cap-network-presentation-3rdcspsubgroup-simplification-dg-agri.pdf (europa.eu)



# Policy monitoring, policy impact and administration

•Solution → data sharing strategy using data spaces involving farmers, processors, technology suppliers and authorities will be developed

**Step 1** – data review and expert consultations

Review on data reported by farmers to authorities

Review on data available in farm management systems

Sensor information e.g. milk records, barn microclimate, silage yield maps



# Policy monitoring, policy impact and administration

- •Step 2 A data space based on IDSA standards will be setup and tested in collaboration with thematic expert groups.
- •Step 3 The data space will be used to solve issues with data interoperability, technical implementation of data access rights and data proofing (e.g. using blockchain technology) on sample data from dairy and pig industry.
- •Step 4 validation in EU-wide workshops involving competent authorities of all EU member states and the key commission units and farmer representatives from selected countries.

ICAR work connection - How the ADE standards fits this use case?



### **Co-creation Strategy**





### **Thematic Expert Panels for Co-Creation**

01

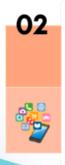
### TEP-I

data
interoperability
&
standardisation



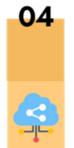
### TEP-R

societal, regulatory & legal issues



### TEP-T

state-of-the-art digital tools & technologies



### TEP-S

data sharing & exploitation

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## Thank you!

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