EUROPEAN COMMISSION

JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE

Directorate D - Sustainable Resources (Seville/ISPRA)

Economics of the Food System (JRC.D.4)

European Commission

Call for tenders JRC/SVQ/2023/OP/1829 - Survey-based study on the state of play of Digitalisation in EU agriculture

Open procedure

TENDER SPECIFICATIONS Part 2: Technical specifications

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1 BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

The Directorate and the Unit

The **Directorate Sustainable Resources (JRC.D)**, based in Seville (Spain) and Ispra (Italy), is part of the Directorate General **Joint Research Centre (JRC)**, the European Commission's science and knowledge service, whose mission is to provide independent scientific evidence to support the development, implementation, evaluation and coherence of EU policies, mainly in the areas of agriculture and rural development, international development cooperation, environment and climate change, blue growth and fisheries, the bioeconomy, industry and trade.

The Economics of the Food System Unit (JRC.D4) mission is to o provide socioeconomicenvironmental scientific support to EU policymakers in assessing the development of the agrifood sector and the transition to sustainable food systems, including rural development, the circular economy, food security, trade and technological innovation in the EU and globally, with a special focus on Africa. The Unit focuses on the environmental, social and economic aspects related to the uptake of technologies in agriculture for climate change mitigation and adaptation, and for productivity in relation to the European Green Deal. This support is provided with advanced economic modelling tools, statistical methods, easy data access, international scientific partnerships and capacity building.

Policy background

Digitalisation is an inherent part of the cross-cutting objective of modernisation, integrated across all CAP 2023-2027 objectives. Further deploying digitalisation technologies has the potential to contribute to strengthen the competitiveness and improve the environmental and socio-economic performance of agriculture and rural communities in the EU. In this context, Member States (MS) had to elaborate digital strategies for agriculture and rural areas in their CAP Plans in order to create an environment enabling farmers and rural communities to take up and effectively deploy digital technologies in a strategic way. However, there is currently no established baseline on the degree of digitalisation of the agricultural sector, and therefore no way to measure the progress of digitalisation at EU level. The fact that there is hardly any reference data for drawing a baseline for the CAP is also because there is no dedicated context or impact indicator for digitalisation in agriculture. The absence of baseline makes it difficult to determine whether digitalisation efforts are achieving their intended goals or making a meaningful impact. This is even more important as digitalisation is an important enabler to achieve sustainability goals at all levels.

Hence, gathering primary data on key indicators on digitalisation is the necessary condition for understanding the current state of digitalisation in agriculture in the EU and to use this information to set targets and measure progress towards achieving EU objectives in line with the European Green Deal and a Europe fit for the digital age.

Research context

Over the recent years, JRC has initiated a number of research activities related to the economic analysis of the agricultural sector in the EU and selected non-EU countries and their associated agricultural policies. More specifically, the economic analysis includes the analysis of agricultural policies, farming systems (e.g. income evolution, structural change), agricultural commodity markets, food chains, rural development and international trade.

The JRC is launching this contract with the aim to collect primary data through a survey to contribute to the assessment of the state of play of the digitalization in EU agriculture. Measuring the progress of digitalization of the agricultural sector requires an established baseline on the degree of digitalisation of the sector in the EU. This present contract will gather data on key indicators on digitalisation as to assess the current state of digitalisation in agriculture in the EU. The use of this information will be key to set targets and measure progress towards achieving EU objectives in line with the European Green Deal and a Europe fit for the digital age.

2 AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THIS CONTRACT

This contract aims to collect primary data through surveys to contribute to the assessment of the state of play of digitalization in the EU agriculture. For this, the Commission will draw a first version of the questionnaire on digitalisation in the agricultural sector. The survey will cover technologies such as precision farming, real time applications, terrestrial and aerial drones, tools on prices, sensors, artificial intelligence, blockchain, satellite imagery, big data and analytics, agricultural decision support systems, etc. Further, the survey must investigate (i) the use of digital technologies and services on the farm, the scope of their use and its implications for sustainability and resilience, (ii) bottlenecks and drivers for the adoption of digitalization, by investigating financial support (i.e. investments, credits) and support services (such as advisors), infrastructure, skills and digital and data governance aspects, as well as (iii) the propensity of EU farmers to pursue investments in digitalization in the future. The target population of the survey will be EU farmers. The survey must be done through face-to-face interviews and other methods (telephone, virtual meeting, videoconference) in at least six Member States.

For this, the contractor must:

- First, <u>define the sample</u> and <u>a strategy</u> to identify and contact the potential respondents to be included in the interviews.
- Second, <u>conduct pre-testing of the questionnaire</u>. The contractor shall pre-test the questionnaire on at least 3 respondents in at least 5 of the selected countries. The contractor may decide to use focus groups as an alternative to pre-testing.
- Third, the contractor must <u>conduct a pilot survey</u> on at least 5% of the total sample of respondents in at least 6 of the selected countries.
- Fourth, <u>conduct the final survey</u> on 95% of the total sample of respondents with the questionnaire amended after the pre-test and pilot survey.

3 APPROACH

In order to fulfil the objectives of this contract, the contractor is required to collect data on the adoption of digitalization technologies through face-to-face interviews and other methods (telephone, virtual meeting, videoconference). The total duration of each interview will be around 45 minutes.

The target population of the questionnaires are farmers in the EU. The survey must be conducted in at least 6 Member States of the European Union covering all EU regions (i.e. Eastern Europe, Northern Europe, Southern Europe, Western Europe)¹ and different farm specializations (e.g. livestock, permanent, crop and mixed productions). The contractor must propose a sampling strategy that ensures, as much as possible, a representative sample of the different farm specializations and regional diversity². The contractor must also ensure, as much as possible, a representative sample at country level for different farm sizes considering a classification with at least the following three farm sizes: small, medium and large farms. Farm size could be measured according to either area and livestock units, income, output value or sale volume.

The questionnaire will be developed by the European Commission in English (see draft questionnaire in Annex 1). The contractor will translate the questionnaire to the national languages of the selected countries and amend it based on the pre-testing, pilot surveys and an expert opinion. The final set of questions must be agreed with the European Commission (JRC).

The questionnaire will be conducted combining <u>face-to-face surveys</u> <u>and other survey</u> <u>methods</u> (telephone, virtual meeting, videoconference). The interviews will consist of face-to-face interviews and telephone/video/virtual meeting interviews, ensuring that no more than 40% of the surveys per country are conducted by telephone/video/virtual interviews. The contractor shall provide regular updates to the European Commission during the data collection.

The target number of respondents is at least 1300, including the pilot survey. For the purpose of this contract, a respondent is defined as a <u>surveyed respondent who has provided a</u> fully answered questionnaire.

For the purpose of this project, the contractor must respect the applicable data protection rules. The contracting authority will provide the contractor with the standard European Commission privacy statement that shall be made visible to interviewees/respondents.

4 TASKS

The contractor must perform the following tasks during the implementation of the contract.

Task 1: Sample design description

This task requires the contractor to carry out a <u>sampling design</u> as described in Section 3-Approach. This task involves:

- Providing a description of the sampling strategy used to compose the sample of EU farmers aimed at ensuring a final (surveyed) sample of at least 1300 farmers.
- Composing a list of potential farmers in the different regions that ensures a representativeness of all the EU farming system, also including a reserve list taking into account a refusal rate (generally 10%).
- Defining a strategy to identify and contact farms for the survey, including as well, additional outreach activities in case of low acceptance rate.

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¹ For classification and definition of regions see: https://esa.un.org/MigFlows/Definition%20of%20regions.pdf

² See for example: https://publications.irc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC90441

Concerning the sample of farmers, the contractor must design a stratified random sample that ensures that the data provides a good overview of the EU farming systems. The stratified sampling must be done at three levels:

- i) at least 6 countries covering several regions in the country to reflect diverse agroclimatic conditions and farm structures (i.e. size, income or standardized output),
- ii) ensuring that all EU regions (i.e. Eastern Europe, Northern Europe, Southern Europe, Western Europe)³ are represented, and
- iii) covering the main farm specializations in the EU.

Within the defined stratum of the sample, the contractor will apply a random sampling of the farmers based on another method. The sampling strategy must target an approximately equal number of surveyed farmers by country, with also an equal number of farm sizes and farm specializations within the countries, thus aiming for a similar number of questionnaires per stratum.⁴

The contractor will detail the methodology proposed to carry out the identification of the farmers on each of the defined strata of the sample and the outreach strategy to contact and conduct the interviews of the farmers. The contractor will also provide an assessment of the representativeness of the final sample in the context of the European Union farming sector.

Task 2: Translation of the questionnaire

The contractor will provide a translation of the questionnaires in each of the national languages of the proposed countries included in the study. The contractor will ensure that the questionnaires are translated in a way that the questions gather the same information regardless of the language. The contractor will amend the questionnaire in accordance with the comments received by the European Commission.

Task 3: Conducting and pre-testing of the questionnaire

The contractor must perform a pre-testing of the question as follows:

- a) A pre-testing of the questionnaire on at least 3 respondents in at least 5 of the selected countries.
- b) Based on the pre-testing results, the contractor should improve the questionnaire elaborated by the European Commission in order to maximise the accuracy and unbiasedness of the collected data. In particular, revisions should concern the order and structure of the questions, but also that respondents identify and comprehend the identified digitalization technologies, their connection to sustainability and to the drivers and barriers of their adoption. The pre-test should also identify potential gaps in the questionnaire related to digitalization technologies in agriculture.

The contractor may decide to use focus groups as an alternative to pre-testing. The focus group should aim to obtain in-depth understanding of respondents' comprehension about digitalization technologies, their connection to sustainability, to the drivers and barriers of their adoption. The focus groups shall also aim to identify potential gaps in the questionnaire related to

³ For classification and definition of regions see: https://esa.un.org/MigFlows/Definition%20of%20regions.pdf

⁴ See for example: <u>https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC90441</u>

digitalization technologies in the agricultural sector. The results from the focus group should be used to improve the questionnaire. The focus groups should be done in at least 3 of the selected countries covering different EU regions.

A representative of the European Commission may join the pre-testing or focus groups.

The changes of the questionnaire shall be agreed with the European Commission.

Task 4: Conducting pilot survey

The contractor must perform a pilot survey as follows:

- a) A pilot survey on at least 5% of the total sample of respondents from at least 6 countries to test the questionnaire
- b) Based on the pilot survey results the contractor should improve the pre-tested questionnaire in order to maximise the accuracy and unbiasedness of the collected data. In particular, revisions should serve to fine-tune the design for the final survey, also improving the wording in each language and format of the questions. The final version of the questionnaire shall be agreed with the European Commission.
- c) Encode the gathered pilot data in Excel files or other relevant statistical software.
- d) Provide data to the European Commission in order to evaluate the quality of the responses.

A representative of the European Commission may join the interviewer during the pilot survey.

The Contractor must translate the final English version of the questionnaire into national languages of the surveyed countries and align it with the local vocabulary.

Implementation of the questionnaire to CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interview) software (or similar) is highly recommended, in order to use it on portable devices during the pilot and final surveys.

Task 5: Conducting the final survey

Under this task, the contractor shall implement the final survey with the questionnaire agreed with the European Commission. As detailed in the Section 3-Approach, the interviews must be conducted in at least 6 Member States. The contractor must implement the survey according to the sample strategy designed in Task 1.

To conduct the survey, the contractor must use the questionnaire provided by the European Commission, amended with the inputs of tasks 4 and 5. The interviews shall be conducted in the national languages. The interviews will be conducted mainly face-to-face, allowing up to 40% of the questionnaires per country to be conducted by telephone/video/virtual call. The use of telephone/video/virtual call may be used by the contractor to facilitate the outreach of less accessible farmers. The total duration of the questionnaire by an average respondent will be around 45 minutes.

The contractor will also set up a system of regular checks and milestones for the questionnaires to ensure that low participation rates and delays can be identified and, when needed, additional

efforts can be allocated to additional outreach activities. The contractor will share the status of the conducted interviews in the regular meetings with the European Commission.

Task 6: Encoding and delivering survey data

The contractor will encode all the primary data in structured dataset. The contractor is responsible to encode the data from the pilot surveys and final surveys according to the following formats: excel (.xls or .xlsx) or equivalent and STATA (.dta) or equivalent.

Regarding the encoding criteria, the data provided to the European Commission must be raw data, i.e. data must include all the information from every single farmer, in an anonymous form. The data should be structured by questions included in the questionnaire and by respondent. The final structure of the dataset shall be agreed with European Commission. All information must be encoded in English.

Task 7: Description of the survey design and summary results

Under this task, the contractor must provide a description of the summary results from the survey. The contractor must also provide a document with detailed methodology (survey design, final sample, implementation of interviews), including an assessment of the quality of the final sample surveyed and collected data.

5 DELIVERABLES

The contractor must provide the following deliverables:

- ➤ D1: **Sample design description**, as described in Task 1. A written report provided both in pdf and word format containing the methodology used for the sample design, description of the sample and its representativeness, as described in Task 1.
- ➤ D2: **Data files from the pilot surveys** (including the code developed for data processing) as described in Task 4.
- ➤ D3: **Translated versions of the final questionnaires**, as described in Task 2, including the amendments from task 3 and 4.
- ➤ D4: **Final study report**, consisting of the following:
 - Description of the methodology used for the sample design and interviews, particularly based on the work done in Tasks 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7. The report must include at least the definition and justification of the selected countries and regions, the amendments to the questionnaire etc. It must also include at least the definition of the target populations, the sampling applied, the strategy to identify and contact the potential respondents, the actions taken to improve the questionnaire based on the pilot survey results, respondents' response rate.
 - Final version of the questionnaire used in the final survey in English and the translations to the national languages selected in the sample.
 - Data/information from the survey as specified in Task 6.
 - Description of summary results as detailed in Task 7.

European Commission will have 20 calendar days to review the deliverables and send its comments to the contractor.

The contractor will then have 20 calendar days for providing the final version of all the deliverables.

6 COORDINATION AND MEETINGS

The contractor must carry out the service in close co-ordination with the relevant Commission staff. In total three meetings will be organized: a kick-off meeting, an interim meeting and a final meeting. Additionally, regular ad-hoc/follow-up meetings should be organised.

The meetings will be organised in the frame of this contract as follows.

Kick-off meeting

The contractor must organise a half-day meeting by videoconference or online platform to present the detailed work plan, including the research questions to be answered. The meeting will aim at refining the scope of the work, agreeing on the research questions and discussing the overall approach and work plan.

The meeting shall take place within one month from the official start date of the contract.

The contractor will prepare minutes of the meeting reflecting the main agreements reached during the meeting. The minutes will be shared with the Commission for comments and approval no later than two weeks after the meeting. The Commission will have two weeks to provide comments to the minutes.

Interim meeting

The half-day interim meeting will be held during the 4th month after the signature of the contract. During this meeting, deliverables 1, 2, 3 and 4 will be discussed, as well as the technical details for performing Tasks 4 - 7 and improving Tasks 1, 2 and 3. The meeting will take place by videoconference, online or in person in Seville. In the case the meeting is in person, the costs for attending the meeting must be included in the final price indicated in the contract. The costs related to the organization of the meeting in Seville will be borne by the Commission.

Final meeting

A half-day final meeting will be held by videoconference or online before the end of the 7th month after the signature of the contract. During this meeting results of all Tasks will be discussed.

Ad-hoc/follow-up meetings

In addition to the above-mentioned meetings, ad-hoc/follow-up meetings will take place between the contractor and the European Commission through telephone calls / virtual calls / videoconferences. The meetings will be scheduled every three-weeks following the kick-off meeting. Unless particular issues have to be discussed thoroughly, the duration of the calls will

normally be under 1 hour. If during these calls issues requiring more in-depth discussion are identified, follow-up meetings will be scheduled. The duration of these ad-hoc follow-up meetings will depend on the nature of the topic(s) to be discussed. The contractor is responsible for sending out the meeting invitations and keep record of the main agreements reached during the follow-up meetings (drafting of minutes).

The working language at all of these meetings will be English.

7 CALENDAR OF DELIVERABLES AND MEETINGS

The activities will be carried out over a duration of maximum 7 months from the signature of the contract. The following summary table reports the tentative time schedule for the different activities and deliverables.

Deliverables (D) /Meetings (M)	Title	Months
M1	Kick-off meeting: Presentation of the detailed work plan	T0* + 1
M1	Kick-off meeting minutes approved by the Commission	T0 + 1.5
D1	Sample design description (Task 1)	T0 + 2
D2	Data files from the pilot surveys (Task 5)	T0 + 4
D3	Translated versions of the final questionnaires (<i>Task 2</i> , amended after <i>Task 5</i>)	T0 + 4
M2	Interim meeting	T0 + 4
M2	Interim meeting minutes approved by the Commission	T0 + 4.5
M3	Final meeting	T0 + 7
D4	Final study report	T0 + 7

^{*}T0 corresponds to the date on which the last party signs the contract.

8 QUALITY ASSURANCE

The contractor must establish robust means to ensure the reliability, validity and comparability of the information collected as well as the quality of its analysis and of its reporting, including a full and standard referencing of the sources used.

In particular, the senior researcher nominated by the contractor in its offer will be in charge of the scientific quality assurance tasks.

Before final acceptance, all reports will be completed, adapted and corrected by the contractor who will fully take into account the comments, suggestions and additional written comments provided by the Commission.

9 DURATION

The performance of the tasks cannot start before the date on which the last party signs the contract, and should be finalised in a **maximum of 7 months**, including the time for the European Commission to comment the interim deliverables and the contractor to implement the suggested amendments.

The time needed for possible comments and amendments to the final deliverable (D5) would be added to the total duration of the contract.

10 LANGUAGE

The language of all deliverables, meetings, presentations, and exchanges will be English. The final questionnaires required in deliverable D3 must be also translated in national languages of the surveyed countries.

It is expected that the written text in the deliverables is of high standard scientific language, ideas are expressed in a clear and logically structured way. The text of all deliverables will be strictly assessed according to these criteria in the review process.

11 CONTENT, STRUCTURE AND GRAPHIC REQUIREMENTS OF THE FINAL DELIVERABLE

The final study report (D4) must follow the content, structure and graphic requirements agreed at the Interim meeting.

12 REFERENCES

ANNEX 1

Screening question (Pre-survey screening questions to check the farmers eligibility*)

* To be noted that whenever the contractor has already a list of eligible farms from which to select, the pre-survey will not be unfolded

To be added screening questions according to the criteria of the sampling: Farming specialization, region, ...

QUESTIONNAIRE

Introduction

Questionnaire to European farmers about digital technologies adoption in agriculture.

The European Commission's Joint Research Centre has launched this study, on collaboration with ______, to contribute to a better understanding of the current state of digitalisation in the EU agriculture. This information will contribute to set targets and measure progress towards achieving EU objectives in line with the European Green Deal and a Europe fit for the digital age.

This survey is addressed to farmers, who are invited to reply to a set of questions and share their opinion in respect to the adoption of digital technologies in their farms. The results of the survey will contribute to the assessment of the state of play of digital in the EU agriculture. The survey covers digital technologies such as precision farming, real time applications, terrestrial and aerial drones, tools on prices, sensors, artificial intelligence, blockchain, satellite imagery, big data and analytics, agricultural decision support systems, etc.

The questionnaire takes about 30 minutes to complete.

We thank you in advance for your valuable contributions.

Please note that, all individual responses will be treated <u>confidentially</u> and will only be used to produce an analytical summary of the aggregated responses that may be made public by the European Commission services.

General aspects about the main farmer

1.	Please select the legal status that better describes the farm Individual/ Family farm (the sole holder of an independent holding) Limited company (a legal entity) Cooperative farm/ group holding Other (please specify)
2.	How is the ownership of the land where the farm is located Fully owned Mainly owned (more than 50%) Mainly leased (more than 50%) Fully leased
3.	Is farming the full-time activity of the responsible of the farm? □ Full-time farmer □ Part-time farmer
4.	Gender of the head of the farm Male Female Other
5.	What is the age of the head of the farm?
6.	What is the highest level of education of the head of the farm have achieved? □ Elementary or lower secondary school □ High school or vocational school □ Post-secondary non-tertiary education (professionalizing master) □ University degree □ PhD □ None
7.	Did the head of the farm receive any professional or university education in agriculture? (Training not included)
8.	When did the head of the farm start working on the farm? (Record the year)
9.	When do you intend to stop farming? In 1 to 5 years In 6 to 10 years In more than 10 years Don't know yet
10.	. Do you expect to have a successor to the ownership/control of your farm? Yes, to a family member Yes, it will be sold or rented-out Yes, other No Don't know Not applicable

About Farm activities

- 11. What percentage, if any, of your total production system is conducted with organic certification? (Record %. if none please insert 0%)
- 12. What is the percentage of your sales directly to consumers? (Record % sold directly to consumers)
- 13. What is the total size of the farm (ha)?
- 14. How many people, including the head of the farm, usually work on farm? (Please provide a number)

		Full time	Part-time
Employees (hi	red labour)		
(other than famil	y members)		
Family mem	bers with		
remuneration			
Family memb	ers without		
remuneration			

15. What cat	egory describes better your average turnover of the farm?
	<2 000 EUR/year
	2 000-8 000 EUR/year
	8 000-25 000 EUR/year
	25 000-50 000 EUR/year
	50 000-100 000 EUR/year
	100 000-500 000 EUR/year
	>500 000 EUR/year

16. Thinking about the <u>arable crops</u> that you usually grow on your farm, what was the average total number of hectare per year over the last 4 campaigns (2019-2023))?

What was the average turnover that you obtained per crop over the last 4 campaigns (2019-

Arable crops	Area	grown	%	of
	(ha)		turnover	
			income	
Barley winter				
Barley spring				
Hard Wheat				
Soft wheat				
Triticale				
Rye				
Oats				
Oil seed rape				
Maize				
Sorghum				
Sunflower				

2023)?

Arable crops	Area (ha)	grown	% turnover income	of
Soybean				
Tomatoes				
Cauliflower				
Cucumber				
Lamb lettuce				
Lettuce				
Leek				
Cabbage				
Carrot				
Peas				
Onion				
Potatoes				
Sugar beet				•
Tobacco				
Other specify		-		

17. Thinking about the <u>orchards (permanent crops)</u> that you usually grow on your farm, what was the average area of <u>orchards</u> per year over the last 4 campaigns (2019-2023))?

What was the average turnover that you obtained per <u>orchard group</u> over the last 4 campaigns (2019-2023)?

Fruit crops	Area	grown	%	of
	(ha)		turnover	
Apples				
Pears				
Peaches				
Plums				
Citrus fruit				
Berries				
Cherries				
Grapes				
Olives				
Other specify				

18. Thinking about the <u>animals</u> that you usually have on your farm, what was the average total number of animals per year over the last 4 campaigns (2019-2023))?

What was the average turnover that you obtained per group over the last 4 campaigns (2019-2023)?

Livestock	Number	of	%	of
	animals		turnover	
Dairy animals				
Dairy cows				
Goats				
Sheep				
Other dairy animals				
No dairy animals				
Equines				
Calves for fattening				
Other cattle < 1 year				
Male cattle 1-2< years				
Female cattle 1-2< years				
Male cattle >= 2 years				
Breeding heifers				
Heifers for fattening				
Cull dairy cows				
Other cows				
Goats, breeding females				
Other goats				
Ewes				
Other sheep				
Piglets				
Breeding sows				
Pigs for fattening				
Other pigs				
Table chickens				
Laying hens				
Other poultry				
Beehives (number of hive bodies)				
Other, pleas specify		-		-
No animals				

About online activity of the farmer

19. W	Vhich kin	d of devices do the farmer own? [More than one response allowed]
		Computer/Laptop
		Tablet
		Smartphone

20. [Interviewer will measure broadband speed of the site of the interview] (if farmer is online, provide a link to tests speed, if on telephone to be asked about broadband speed installed)

21.	How will you classify the internet coverage at the farm Good Sufficient Deficient	1			
	□ Very poor				
22.	How often do you connect online?				
	□ Several times a day□ Once a day				
	□ 2 or 3 times a week□ Once a week				
	☐ Less often				
27	Departing the use of online and social modia activity re-	alatad ta	farmina		
	Regarding the use of online and social media activity r			06: /	.,
	nmerce, e-advisory and other	Never	Rarely	Often/ frequently	Very often
S	o you regularly communicate with uppliers/buyers/customers using email and instant nessaging (e.g. WhatsApp, Viber,) ?				
b) D	o you sell products online?				
0	o you buy inputs (seeds, fertilisers) for your farm nline?				
S	o you regularly post videos/photos/messages on your ocial media related to your agricultural activity?				
e) D	o you engage on online agricultural trainings?				
g	o you use online platforms (e.g. LinkedIn, Facebook roups,) to engage with agricultural professional etworks?				
_	o you browse online for information about how to mprove your farming practices?				
0	o you get/interact with farming advice services nline?				
i) D	o you use mobile apps that help you on farming?				
j) C	ther, specify				
	Have followed training on digital issues in last 5 years Yes No Do not know Have you reached out to the advisory services for digit Yes No Do not know		in the last	5 years?	

About digital technology adoption at farm level

26.	Which	type	of	digital	technologies	have	been	adopted	in	the	farm	you	represent?	Please,
	indicat	e the	yea	r of add	option and wh	ether	you re	ceived an	y ki	nd o	f finar	icial s	support for	it.

*De	initions of the technologies to be added

Digital technology	rigital technology Adopte Year of How did you finance it?							How expensive
5	d? adoption					it is?		
			Own financial resources	External financing (e.g. bank credit, tech. provider credit)	Leasing or renting	Subsidies/ public support (e.g. CAP support) - specify if known	Other (e.g. collab orativ e sche me)	- Not expensive at all - Affordable - Expensive - Very expensive - Do not know
Forecast models & apps (weather, pests)								
Communication and								
trading platforms								
Accounting platforms								
Decision support platforms								
Cı	rop farmin	9						
Digital field records					İ			
Automatic steering systems								
Farm management	П							
information system								
(Software to process								
satellite, remote sensing)								
Maps from satellite data								
Yield mapping								
Georeferenced soil								
sampling								
Soil sensors (temperature, humidity, nutrients)								
Fully automatic field robotics (hoeing units, weeder,)								
Drones								
Telemetry								
Connected weather station								
Tractors with GPS								
Section control (sprayer, spreader planter)								
Light bar guidance systems								
Variable rate plant production								
Variable rate fertilizer								
Variable rate seeding				1	1	1		
Connected insect traps								
Field cameras				1	1	1		
Augmented reality				1	1	1		
technologies (headsets,								

Digital technology	Adopte d?	Year of adoption	How did yo	How did you finance it?				
			Own financial resources	External financing (e.g. bank credit, tech. provider credit)	Leasing or renting	Subsidies/ public support (e.g. CAP support) - specify if known	Other (e.g. collab orativ e sche me)	- Not expensive at all - Affordable - Expensive - Very expensive - Do not know
eyeglasses, goggles)								
Live	Livestock farming							
Barn cameras								
Farm management information system – animal husbandry (Software)								
Digital livestock records								
Behaviour monitoring sensors								
Collars								
Automatic milking system								
Robotic slat clearer								
Robotic feed pusher								

27. Which type of digital technologies are you considering to adopt in the farm in the next 5 years?

Digital technology	Indicate if you plan to adopt	How do you	How do you plan to finance it?					
		Own financial resources	External financing (e.g. bank credit, tech. provider credit)	Leasing or renting	Subsidies/ support	Other (e.g. collaborative scheme)	- Not expensive at all - Affordable - Expensive - Very expensive - Do not know	
Forecast models & apps (weather, pests)								
Communication and trading platforms								
Accounting platforms								
Decision support								
platforms								
Crop farmin	<u> </u>							
Digital field records								
Automatic steering systems								
Farm management information system (Software to process satellite, remote sensing)								
Maps from satellite data								
Yield mapping								
Georeferenced soil sampling								
Soil sensors (temperature, humidity, nutrients)								
Fully automatic field robotics (hoeing units, weeder,)								
Drones								

Digital technology	Indicate if you plan to adopt	ou plan						
		Own financial resources	External financing (e.g. bank credit, tech. provider credit)	Leasing or renting	Subsidies/ support	Other (e.g. collaborative scheme)	- Not expensive at all - Affordable - Expensive - Very expensive - Do not know	
Telemetry								
Connected weather station								
Tractors with GPS								
Section control (sprayer, spreader planter)								
Light bar guidance systems								
Variable rate plant production								
Variable rate fertilizer								
Variable rate seeding								
Connected insect traps								
Field cameras								
Augmented reality technologies (headsets, eyeglasses, goggles)								
Livestock farn	ning							
Barn cameras								
Digital livestock records								
Farm management information system – animal husbandry (Software)								
Behaviour monitoring sensors								
Collars								
Automatic milking system								
Robotic slat clearer								
Robotic feed pusher								

About drivers and barriers for digital technologies adoption

28. Which are the <u>main barriers</u> that the farm you represent has faced in adopting digital technologies?

(Order of appearance to be randomised by respondent)

	Select maximum 5
Lack of knowledge on available digital technologies for farm application	
Lack of IT know-how	
Lack of interest in digital technologies	
Lack of access to technology / service providers	
High cost of the technologies	
Low benefits of the technologies for my farm	
Lack of internal financial resources	
Lack of access to external finances (e.g. bank credit)	

Lack of government support	
Questionable profitability of digital technologies	
Lack of internet connectivity in rural areas	
Lack of use in my area	
Concerns on Data privacy	
Concerns on Data ownership (sovereignty)	
Lack of trust in technology / service providers	
Technical susceptibility to errors of the technologies	
Others (please specify)	
Don`t know	

- 29. Please rank the previous selected barriers in order of importance [Respondent gets the list of the previous selected barriers and ranks in order of importance]
- 30. In your opinion, what are the <u>main drivers/reasons</u> for the adoption of digital technologies on the farm?

	Select maximum 5
Meet regulatory or legislative changes (EU or national)	
Meet new market demand (i.e. changes in consumer preferences)	
Respond to pressure from competitors	
Respond to pressure from buyers	
Develop new growth opportunities	
Improved management of sustainability	
Personal managers/owners motivation to move towards digital	
Increasing traceability demands and requirements	
Reduce costs	
Increase added value of my products/activities	
Improve lifestyle of the farmer (be healthier, less tired, less stressed)	
Save time of the farmer	
Better manage risks (climate, building safety, accident)	
Enable better product traceability	
Improved management of farm based on data	
Widely spread in the area (neighbors)	
Other (please specify)	
Don`t know	

31. Please rank the previous selected drivers in order of importance [Respondent gets the list of the previous selected drivers and ranks in order of importance]

32.	In your opinion,	, <u>which group</u> :	<u>s have the</u>	greatest	<u>influence</u>	on the	adoption	of digital	technologies
	in the farm you	ı represent?							

	Select maximum 3
Owner	
Consumers/costumers	
Suppliers and trading partners	
Competitors	
Investors	
Neighbour farmers	
Employees	
Government/EU	
Media (incl. social media)	
Extension services	
Cooperatives	
Associations	
Academia	
Other (Please specify)	
Don`t know	

- 33. What are the main enabling factors to introduce digital technologies on the farm? (Select maximum 3 choices)
 - Collaboration with digital technology provider
 - o Collaboration with other companies up and down the agri-food supply chain
 - o Collaboration with other farmers (excluding producer organisations / cooperatives)
 - o Collaboration with producer organisations / cooperatives
 - o Collaboration with public institutions (incl. universities/public research centres)
 - Collaborating with private research centres
 - Receiving support from public consultants/advisory services
 - o Receiving support from private consultants/advisory services
 - Own initiative Acquiring digital technologies offered in the market
 - Vertical integration (e.g. supply contract with buyers)
 - o Other

 Don't kno 	w
-------------------------------	---

Ρ	lease	if	other.	specify	/
	case	•••	ource,	Specia	1

34. Please rank according to your opinion the role of the digital technologies in agriculture in the following aspects: (1st being the most important and 8th the least)

	Rank
Improving effectiveness and attractiveness of farming	
Guarantee the quality and safety of food products/raw materials	
Maintain the importance of agriculture and agri-food in the economy	
Reducing the impact of agriculture on the environment	
Produce and sell agricultural products locally	
Preserving and maintaining landscapes	
Risk reduction	
Produce enough to meet the growing world population	

About sustainability aspects of the digital technologies

[If digital technologies selected in Q 26].

35. Considering all digital technologies you have declared, what are/were the additional effects (benefits and costs/risks) in the short to medium term perspective (5 years) in terms of the three dimensions of sustainability?

[add a column for each of the category of technologies selected in Q 26]

Expected <u>net</u> <u>benefits</u> :	Very negative	Negative	Neutral (none)	Positive	Very positive	Don't know
Economic						
Social						
Environmental						

[If digital technologies selected in Q 27].

36. What are expected the additional effects (benefits and costs/risks) in the short to medium term perspective (5 years) of all digital technologies you considering to adopt in the farm in the next 5 years in terms of the three dimensions of sustainability?

(add a column for each of the category of technologies selected in Q 27)

Expected <u>net</u>	Very	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Very	Don't know
<u>benefits</u> :	negative		(none)		positive	
Economic						
Social						
Environmental						

37. Considering all digital technologies you have declared, what are the additional effects (benefits and costs/risks) in the short to medium-term perspective the farm you represent at the environmental level?

(add a column for each of the category of technologies selected in Q 26 / Q 27.)

[Technologies to be grouped into more general categories: Sensors and cameras, robots and drones, online services, ...]

		Technology 1		Technology 2
	Negative effect	No impact	Positive effect	
CO ₂ emissions	□ Increase	□ 0	□ Reduce	
Water use	□ Increase	□ 0	□ Reduce	
Energy use	□ Increase	□ 0	□ Reduce	
Energy use	□ Reduce	□ 0	□ Increase	
Chemical input use	□ Increase	□ 0	□ Reduce	
Soil/land use and contamination	□ Increase	□ 0	□ Reduce	
Animal welfare	□ Reduce	□ 0	□ Increase	
Biodiversity	□ Reduce	□ 0	□ Increase	
Afforestation or rewilding	□ Reduce	□ 0	□ Increase	
Food loss/waste	□ Increase	□ 0	□ Reduce	
Meeting regulated standards on environmental sustainability	□ Reduce	□ 0	□ Increase	
Meeting private standards on environmental sustainability (e.g. private certifications, requirement of trading partners, consumers requirements)	□ Reduce	□ 0	□ Increase	
Employees' awareness/motivation and adoption of environmentally sustainability practices in internal business operations	□ Worsen	□ 0	□ Improve	
Other				

If other, please specify

38.	Cons	idering all d	ligit	al te	chnolo	gies	s you have decl	ared, what	are th	e add	itiona	l effects (ben	efits
	and	costs/risks)	in	the	short	to	medium-term	perspective	e the	farm	you	represent	at	the
	econ	omic level?												

(add a column for each of the category of technologies selected in Q 26 / Q 27.)

[Technologies to be grouped into more general categories: Sensors and cameras, robots and drones, online services, ...]

		Technolog	gy 1	Technology 2
	Negative effect	No impact	Positive effect	
Income/profit by improving sales (quantity)				
Costs (e.g. improve operational or organizational efficiencies)				
Resilience (capacity to cope with changes)				
Product's differentiation				
Entry into new markets (e.g. new customers, enter new regions)				
Conform to regulatory requirements				
Meeting market expectations and industry norms or standards (e.g. private certifications, requirements of trading partners, consumers or stakeholders)				
Attracting funding opportunities				
Functioning /interactions in the supply chain				
Others				

If other, please specify

39.	onsidering all digital technologies you have declared, what are the additional effects (bene	fits
	nd costs/risks) in the short to medium term perspective the farm you represent at the <u>soo</u>	cial
	vel?	

(add a column for each of the category of technologies selected in Q 26 / Q 27.)

[Technologies to be grouped into more general categories: Sensors and cameras, robots and drones, online services, ...]

	Technology 1			Technology 2
	Negative effect	No impact	Positive effect	
Workers' training and education	□ Worsen	□ 0	□ Improved	
Employment stability of workers	□ Worsen	□ 0	□ Improved	
Womens' employment	□ Worsen	□ 0	□ Improved	
Workers' safety and health	□ Worsen	□ 0	□ Improved	
Employees' rights	□ Worsen	□ 0	□ Improved	
Young employees	□ Worsen	□ 0	□ Improved	
Integration of disadvantaged	□ Worsen	□ 0	□ Improved	

	Technology 1			Technology 2
	Negative effect	No impact	Positive effect	
on the labour market (e.g. people with disabilities, immigrant, ethnic minorities)				
Employees' salaries and benefits	□ Decrease	□ 0	□ Increase	
Production of healthier products	□ Decrease	□ 0	□ Increase	
Promotion of healthy consumption	□ Worsen	□ 0	□ Improved	
Quality control/safety	□ Worsen	□ 0	□ Improved	
Food security (e.g. collaborating with food banks)	□ Worsen	□ 0	□ Improved	
Local employment	□ Decrease	□ 0	□ Increase	
Social and economic environment in the region	□ Worsen	□ 0	□ Improved	
Distribution of income in the chain (e.g. fair trade)	□ Less fair	□ 0	□ More fair	
Working conditions on the farm	□ Worsen	□ 0	□ Improved	
Meeting regulatory requirements on social sustainability	□ Worsen	□ 0	□ Improve	
Meeting private standards on social sustainability (e.g. private certifications, requirements of trading partners, consumers and stakeholders)	□ Worsen	□ 0	□ Improve	
Others				

If other, please specify

40. Does the digital technology you have adopted or plan to adopt affect your ability to respond/adapt to different unforeseen changes occurring on the market or environment?

Expected <u>net</u>	Very	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Very	Don't know
<u>benefits</u> :	negative		(none)		positive	
Economic (e.g. price shocks,)						
Social (e.g. labour safety and health crisis)						
Environmental (e.g. droughts, plant/animal disses)						

About data originated from digital technologies

This section refers to the study and analysis of data generated with digital technologies to extract patterns, trends and insights to better decision-making with the aim of improving performance (e.g. increase production, reduce costs). Data may be extracted from your own enterprise' data source or from external sources (e.g. suppliers, customers, government).

41. What type of data does your farm collect or use from the following sources? Please specify whether it's done on your own, through an association or cooperative, or by an external enterprise or organisation.

		Type of data collected/use	Frequency (daily,	How are o		
			weekly, monthly, annually)	On my own	Through an association /cooperative	External provider
a)	Financial/transaction data (Sale details, payment records, expenses)					
b)	Administration data (registers, IACS,)					
c)	Output data (Production, crop yields, etc)					
d)	Input data (fertilisers, pesticides, etc)					
e)	Soil data (nutrient levels, pH, organic matter content)					
f)	Crop-related data (crop health, growth)					
g)	Livestock data					
h)	Market data (Price trends, Forecast models on prices)					
i)	Irrigation data (water usage)					
j)	Equipment data (fuel, energy, operating hours)					
k)	Location data from the use of portable devices or vehicles					
l)	Satellite data (e.g. satellite imagery, navigation signals, position signals)					
m)	Weather Data ((forecast)					
n)	Other, please specify					

-	iare data electronically wi	th external	parties (e.g.	via websites	or apps, Tele	emetry, real-
time sens	ors or tracking)?					
	Other farmers					
	Consultants/advisors					
	Supply chain actors					
	Agri-tech companies					
	Associations and coopera	atives				
	Researchers					
	Public administrations					
	Financial institutions					
	Other, please specify					
	No					
	NO					
[If Q 42 selecte	dl					
[1] Q 12 3010010	uj.					
43 If you sha	are data, how do you share	e them·				
	On my own	c triciri.				
	Though association/coop	eratives				
	External providers	cratives				
	External providers					
[If Q 42 selecte	dl					
1.5 Q 1.2 Sciecte	u j.					
44 16			la	'l:		
44. If you sna	re data, what do you rece		n excnange t	or snaring yo	our data?	
	 Financial compensation 	ion				
	Services					
	 Access to new technology 	_				
	 Other, please specify 	,				
	o None					
[If Q 42 selecte	dl.					
.9 🕻 := :::::::						
45 Whiele eve	. Alaaaasiaasaaaaaa				: 2 Dl	:
	the main reasons for you					
•	ce of each parameter for y	you using s	cale betweer	1 I (not impo	rtant) and 5	(very
important	:).					
	Reasons	1	2	3	4	5
	Reasons	T	2)	4	
Financial comper	nsation					
Receive services						
Access to new te						
	ised recommendations					
Knowledge sharir	ng					

Risk management

Supply

Informed decision-making

Contribute to research
Contribute to policy-making
Other, please specify

transparency, product quality)
Comply with legal requirements
Benchmarking/performance evaluation

management

(traceability,

46.	Which are the main reasons for you not to share your data with external parties? Please indicate
	the importance of each parameter for you using scale between 1 (not important) and 5 (very
	important).

Reasons	1	2	3	4	5
Data privacy and security concerns					
Data ownership concerns					
Data usage concerns					
Legal concerns					
Competition					
Compliance concerns					
Lack of awareness					
Lack of (strong, clear) incentives					
Lack of knowledge					
Lack of skills					
Lack of support					
Lack of infrastructure (limited connectivity)					
Lack of (financial or non-financial) compensation					
Other, please specify					

47	. During 2022, did your farm use Farm Management Information Systems and if yes, do you use
	it for nutrient plans or carbon plans? Please indicate whether the use of FMIS has been
	beneficial for your farm.

48.	Have your	farm adopted new innovative methods, such as:
		Feed additives (Y/N)
		Biocontrol methods (Y/N)
		Other (please specify)