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AI4Agri

Developing green and digital skills towards AI use in agriculture

Project Number: 2023-1-PL01-KA220-VET-000160825

Erasmus+

KA220-VET - Cooperation partnerships in vocational education and training

WP4 - Exploiting AI use in agriculture & Policy recommendations

A.4.1: AI4Agri Policy Roundtables Report

Cyprus

Developed by

Omnia

July 2025

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1. INTRODUCTION

Partner: OMNIA

Country: Cyprus

Dates and Locations:

- 23.06.2025 – Agricultural Research Institute, Nicosia
- 07.07.2025 – Papapetrou Farm Technologies, Ayia Varvara
- 31.07.2025 – Farmhouse, Agios Georgios

Participants: 15 (total), government officers/ researchers from the Agriculture Research Institute, digital technology expert and agriculture entrepreneurs and farmers, mostly individuals.

This report presents the main aspects of the Policy Roundtables in Cyprus, that were conducted during the month July between agricultural stakeholders, digital technology experts and policymakers and representatives from governmental institutions. It also presents the Policy recommendations that were collected from the participants.

In Cyprus, instead of organizing a single roundtable, we have conducted three smaller sessions. This approach was adopted in response to the specific structural and logistical realities in Cyprus. Unlike larger countries with centralized institutions, Cyprus has a more dispersed network of stakeholders, many of whom operate within rigid schedules and are not easily available for joint events. Additionally, as an SME, our organization does not have the institutional weight or direct access to official channels required to easily convene high-level policymakers or public sector representatives in a single location. Experience has shown that these individuals are far more receptive to engagement through targeted, in-office meetings rather than participation in external roundtables. Therefore, breaking the process into smaller, more flexible sessions allowed us to overcome participation barriers, ensure meaningful dialogue with key actors, and maintain the quality and representativeness of input despite the limitations.

In addition to the roundtable conducted at the offices of the Agricultural Research Institute, two further roundtables were organized with a slightly different structure. These sessions began with a presentation of the key findings from Work Package 2 and an overview of the AI4Agri training content and e-learning platform developed under Work Package 3. However, at the Agricultural

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Research Institute, due to the limited availability of government officers, only a brief summary of the project was presented at the beginning of the session to allow more time for direct discussion.

2. KEY FINDINGS

2.1. Introduction and General Perceptions

AI adoption in Cypriot agriculture is still in its early stages, with most stakeholders lacking awareness or understanding of what AI is and how it differs from existing smart farming tools. Perceptions are shaped largely by age, education, and digital literacy, with older and less digitally skilled farmers showing greater hesitation and confusion. While most of the participants associated AI with high costs, complexity, and limited relevance to small-scale farming, there was a notable interest, mostly form younger and more educated stakeholders, in its potential to improve efficiency, sustainability, and resilience in agriculture.

2.2. Key Barriers to AI Accessibility

Adopting AI in agriculture in Cyprus faces multiple interrelated challenges, rooted in both systemic and individual-level barriers. The most significant obstacle that was addressed by all the participants is the widespread lack of knowledge and education. Also, another significant obstacle is the lack of digital skills, especially among older or less digitally literate farmers, which makes it difficult to understand what smart technologies or AI are and how these could benefit their operations. This is compounded by low awareness of existing tools and government support programs, limiting informed decision-making.

Also, demographic factors heavily influence openness to AI. Age, education level, and digital literacy are strong predictors of readiness to engage with AI tools. Many participants indicated that basic digital training would be a necessary first step before considering any form of AI adoption. In general, younger and more educated stakeholders expressed greater interest and willingness to explore AI's potential.

Limited exposure to AI technologies is another key issue. AI tools are not used in Cypriot agriculture today. Even researchers at the Agricultural Research Institute reported no direct experience with AI and are unaware of any active AI implementations in the sector.

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While there is some familiarity with digital agricultural technologies such as drones, data-driven irrigation, soil sensors, and precision farming, these are often confused with AI or only used at a basic level. True AI applications remain largely absent.

Structural barriers also play a major role. The high initial investment costs for equipment and AI technologies presents a significant hurdle, particularly for small and medium-sized farms, especially when combined with uncertainty about return on investment. Additionally, limited digital infrastructure, including poor internet connectivity in rural areas makes implementation difficult.

AI is generally viewed as more suitable for large-scale or industrial farms, where the scale justifies the investment. In contrast, small-scale farmers face disproportionate challenges, including cost, complexity, and lack of targeted support. There is a clear need for simplified, scalable, and context-specific AI solutions that can be realistically adopted by smaller operations.

Many of the participants expressed their concerns about data security, privacy and regulatory gaps. The absence of clear legal and ethical frameworks further discourages adoption and limits the participants' confidence in AI technologies.

Finally, few older farmers showed resistance to change and difficulty adapting to new agricultural methods. Others also questioned the relevance of these technologies to their specific agricultural context.

Overall, the challenges that Cypriot farmers face in adopting both smart and AI tools in agriculture reflect a combination of educational, financial, and systemic barriers.

2.3. Infrastructure and Financial Needs

To enable the effective use of AI in agriculture, there is a pressing need for investment in digital infrastructure, particularly in improving internet connectivity in rural areas, where gaps remain a major limitation.

Access to essential digital equipment and AI-enabled machinery is both limited and costly, creating significant obstacles for small and medium-sized producers. Most of the participants perceive AI as an expensive and risky investment, with uncertain returns, especially in the absence of technical support and clear implementation pathways.

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Compounding this challenge is a widespread lack of awareness about existing financial support mechanisms, including those available through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), which currently supports investments for smart agriculture but not AI-specific tools. This highlights a need for improved outreach and better alignment of funding schemes with the evolving needs of digital agriculture.

Participants also expressed support for more affordable financing options, such as leasing arrangements, cooperative ownership models, and shared access to digital tools.

Public–private partnerships and community-based digital platforms were identified as potential solutions to deliver infrastructure and localized technical assistance, helping reduce individual costs while enabling broader access to advanced technologies.

2.4. EDUCATION

While among the participants there was a widespread lack of knowledge or understanding of AI or digital applications in agriculture, indicating a clear need for further education and awareness-raising, where understanding does exist, AI was recognized for its potential to improve sustainability, climate resilience, waste management, and biodiversity. However, this recognised value was only expressed by some of the participants with higher levels of digital awareness or interest in innovation, and particularly the government officers/ researchers.

Regarding the implementation of the Green Deal in agriculture, most of the participants were not familiar with the Green Deal itself or how AI could support it, pointing to a need for increased training. Nonetheless, few participants gave some examples, such as using AI for crop precision, early disease detection, sustainable soil management, sensor-based irrigation and nutrition management, and analyzing drone and satellite images to prevent plant diseases and optimize land use.

In the sector of energy and climate action, knowledge was even more limited, but participants suggested AI could help predict energy consumption and optimize the use of renewable energy sources on farms. AI could also improve forecasting of extreme weather events like heatwaves, floods, and changes in rainfall or temperature. Applications involving soil and air sensors and AI-powered meteorological stations were mentioned as well.

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For circular economy and waste reduction, most participants were unfamiliar with specific AI applications but acknowledged its potential for data analysis to reduce waste, smart waste sorting, product lifecycle optimization, and monitoring material flows, sometimes combined with blockchain technology. AI-based systems for classifying and processing agricultural waste and the use of smart sensors were also proposed.

Concerning biodiversity and environmental monitoring, participants mostly lacked experience or knowledge, highlighting the need for better education. But some saw AI as a useful tool for monitoring species and ecosystem changes via sensors and satellite images, predicting environmental risks, using computer vision algorithms to identify plants, animals, and insects, and modeling the spread of invasive species. The use of drones for environmental surveillance was also mentioned.

This underscores the importance of enhanced information dissemination, capacity building, and practical demonstrations to fully harness AI's benefits in supporting the Green Deal objectives.

Education was consistently identified as a foundational requirement for the successful adoption of both smart farming and AI in agriculture.

Most of the farmers emphasized the need to first acquire basic digital literacy, such as how to use computers, internet tools, and mobile applications, before they can meaningfully engage with AI-specific or digital technologies.

Most of the participants also expressed a strong preference for practical, field-based training, including on-site demonstrations and peer-to-peer learning, as these methods are more accessible, confidence-building, and directly applicable to day-to-day farming practices.

Educational content must be clear, visual, and translated into local languages to ensure it is accessible to non-specialist users, especially older farmers or those with limited formal education.

At present, the Department of Agriculture is responsible for the training and education of farmers in Cyprus. However, a critical capacity gap exists, officers within the Department are only familiar with smart agriculture but currently lack AI expertise, meaning that the Department itself must first receive specialized training in AI tools before it can effectively support farmers. This highlights the

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need for a capacity-building strategy at the institutional level, alongside farmer-focused training programs, to ensure a scalable and sustainable approach to AI knowledge dissemination.

2.5. Monitoring and Evaluation

Participants emphasized the importance of establishing clear indicators to assess the impact of training programs, infrastructure investments, and policy measures over time. Regular feedback mechanisms should be integrated to capture ongoing challenges, measure knowledge uptake, and evaluate practical outcomes on farms. Moreover, collaboration with research institutions and agricultural bodies is vital for developing evidence-based insights that inform future adjustments.

Participants also identify the most relevant indicators for evaluating the success of AI in agriculture, highlighting four key priorities: increased crop yields, reduced use of inputs, higher farmer income, and environmental benefits. These reflect a balanced focus on productivity, sustainability, and economic viability.

2.6. Multi-Stakeholder Engagement

The roundtables in Cyprus engaged a diverse group of stakeholders, including farmers, researchers, government officers, and agri-tech experts, to explore the challenges and opportunities of AI adoption in Cypriot agriculture and suggest policy recommendations. This inclusive approach revealed a broad consensus around major barriers such as low digital literacy, limited exposure to AI, and inadequate infrastructure. At the same time, it captured differing perspectives based on age, education, and digital readiness. The multi-stakeholder dialogue helped identify practical needs while emphasizing the importance of collaboration across sectors to ensure equitable and effective AI integration in agriculture.

2.7. Policy Recommendations

Participants highlighted the lack of coordinated national policy or institutional frameworks to support AI adoption in agriculture. Public sector involvement is limited, and participants called for clearer regulations, ethical guidelines, and policy incentives.

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The policy recommendations can be highlighted as follows:

2.7.1. INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT

- Development of high-speed broadband networks in rural areas.
- The creation of agri-tech centers and pilot units for demonstrating smart farming and AI applications.
- Supply of basic equipment such as sensors, drones, monitoring stations to cooperatives and groups and associations of farmers, so that data can be collected and analyzed in real time.

2.7.2. FINANCIAL SUPPORT MECHANISMS

- Government subsidies and tax incentives for purchasing AI and smart farming equipment and software.
- Special financing tools for small and medium-sized farms who face difficulties in making the initial investment.
- Support for partnerships with research centres to develop innovative, low-cost solutions friendly to beginners.

2.7.3. CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING

- Introduction of basic and practical training for understanding and using smart and AI technologies.
- Organization of workshops, practical seminars, and educational classes using simple, translated language.
- Creation of local support hubs and provision of technical assistance to farmers.

2.7.4. OPEN DATA AND INTEROPERABILITY

- Develop national open agricultural data platforms, where information on soil, climate, and input use will be collected, so that it can be utilized by AI applications.
- Promote interoperability between technological solutions for easier use by farmers.
- Strengthen collaborations for common standards in data, systems, and applications.

2.7.5. ETHICAL AND REGULATORY CLARITY

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- Establishment of a framework for the protection of personal and agricultural data.
- Development of policies for the transparent, responsible, and fair use of AI in the primary sector.
- Information campaigns to increase farmers' trust and familiarity with AI, with examples of the environmental benefits of AI (e.g., water conservation, pest detection, waste reduction).

3. SUMMARY

3.1. Summary of WP2 and WP3 Insights

The feedback provided from the participants for the findings of WP2 is that the needs assessment reflects the Cypriot agricultural reality. The training content of WP3 was found to be a valuable resource but the participants would choose more practical content and hands-on experience.

3.2. Perceptions and Experiences of AI Use in Agriculture

AI use in Cypriot agriculture doesn’t exist, and awareness remains low. Most stakeholders, especially older farmers, lack understanding of what AI is and how it differs from other digital technologies. Some confuse AI with smart farming tools like drones or sensors. Younger, more educated participants showed greater openness to exploring AI, but across the board, experience with actual AI applications is limited or absent.

3.3. Policy Gaps and Institutional Needs

Cyprus currently lacks a national policy framework or institutional infrastructure to support AI adoption in agriculture. There are no clear ethical or regulatory guidelines for AI use, and public sector involvement is minimal. The Department of Agriculture lacks the necessary expertise in AI to support farmers, highlighting the need for institutional capacity building. Funding programs like the CAP are not aligned with AI-specific needs, and awareness of existing support mechanisms is very limited.

3.4. Training and Upskilling Needs

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Training is a foundational requirement for AI adoption. Most farmers require basic digital literacy before advancing to AI-specific knowledge. Stakeholders prefer hands-on, practical training through field demonstrations and peer learning. Educational content must be simple, visual, and in local languages. Training should also target government officers and extension services to build institutional knowledge and support capabilities. A coordinated national approach to digital education in agriculture is currently lacking.

3.5. Stakeholder Recommendations

Participants recommend targeted infrastructure investments, especially in rural broadband, AI-compatible equipment, and pilot demonstration sites. Financial support mechanisms such as subsidies, leasing options, and cooperative ownership models are essential to lower entry costs. Training programs should be practical and accessible, with local support hubs and technical assistance. Other recommendations include creating open agricultural data platforms, promoting interoperability of systems, and establishing ethical and regulatory frameworks to ensure responsible AI use.

3.6. Contextual Reflections

Adopting AI in Cypriot agriculture is shaped by deep-rooted structural and cultural factors. Demographics such as age and education strongly influence readiness for change. The dominance of small-scale farms, limited infrastructure, and uncertainty around return on investment all hinder adoption. Despite these challenges, a measured sense of hope, particularly among younger stakeholders, that AI could improve sustainability, efficiency, and climate resilience. Realizing this potential requires coordinated action across policy, education, infrastructure, and trust-building efforts.

3.7. Conclusion

A successful use of AI in Cypriot agriculture is not just about having the right technology, it requires the right policies, support systems, and education.

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The experience from Cyprus shows that farmers face many challenges, including lack of knowledge, high costs, limited digital skills, poor internet access, and uncertainty about how AI or digital tools can help them. To overcome these barriers, we need a coordinated approach that combines better infrastructure, affordable financing options, and practical, hands-on training tailored to farmers' needs.

It is especially important to build trust and understanding of AI and digital tools, particularly among older or less tech-experienced farmers, through local workshops, peer learning, and clear, accessible information.

Public institutions must also be prepared to support this transition, not just by setting rules, but by actively helping farmers and communities adapt.

By working all together, governments, researchers, technology providers, and farmers, we can make AI a useful tool for building a more sustainable, productive, and climate-resilient agriculture that supports the goals of the European Green Deal.

ANNEXES

SIGNED LIST OF PARTICIPANTS (ATTENDANCE SHEET)

Informed Consent

As part of a commitment to ethical and transparent stakeholder engagement, all participants were fully briefed on the purpose, format, and data privacy terms prior to participating in the roundtables. Each participant reviewed and signed an informed consent form, which outlined the following:

- Participation was entirely voluntary, with the option to withdraw at any time.
- All discussions would remain confidential, and any personal identifiers would be anonymized in reporting.
- Data would be used solely for assessment and reporting purposes, stored for two years, and accessible only to project partners.
- Participation involved no compensation and posed no risk.

This consent process ensured participants clearly understood their rights and how their input would be used, aligning with the ethical principles of the AI4Agri project under the Erasmus+ Programme.

The attendance sheet can be found as an attachment in a separate document.

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PHOTOS

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FINAL AGENDA OF EACH ROUNDTABLE

As mentioned within the report, the roundtable conducted at the offices of the Agricultural Research Institute was slightly different from the other two roundtables. At the Agricultural Research Institute, due to the limited availability of government officers, only a brief summary of the project was presented at the beginning of the session and then we focused on the discussion of the roundtable. No official agenda was prepared for this roundtable.

For the other two roundtables, the agenda was the following:

- Welcome and consent to the discussion
- Introduction to the AI4Agri project and purpose of the discussion
- Presentation of participants.
- Brief presentation of the project and the results of WP2 & WP3.
- Round Table Discussion. Topics for discussion:

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1. Awareness and perception of AI in agriculture
2. Experience with AI technologies and applications
3. Benefits of AI in agriculture
4. Challenges and risks, barriers, fears, and skepticism regarding AI
5. Adaptability across farm sizes, required solutions
6. Demographic impact on adoption of AI
7. Economic and financial barriers
8. Cost and access to infrastructure, what infrastructure is missing
9. Training and skills needs
10. Policy gaps and institutional support
11. Recommendations and expectations from participants

- Closing and evaluation

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AI4Agri: Ανάπτυξη πράσινων και ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων

για χρήση της τεχνητής νοημοσύνης στη γεωργία

Αρ. έργου: 2023-1-PL01-KA220-VET-000160825

Συζήτηση Στρογγυλής Τραπέζης με θέμα:

«Συστάσεις Πολιτικής για την εφαρμογή της Τεχνητής Νοημοσύνης στη Γεωργία»

Ημερομηνία: Δευτέρα 07.07.2025, 10:00πμ

Τοποθεσία: Γραφεία Papapetrou Farm Technologies, Αγία Βαρβάρα

Πρόγραμμα

10:00 – 10:05 Χαιρετισμός και συγκατάθεση για τη συζήτηση

10:05 – 10:15 Εισαγωγή στο έργο AI4Agri και σκοπός της συζήτησης

10:15 – 10:25 Παρουσίαση συμμετεχόντων.

10:25 – 10:45 Σύντομη παρουσίαση του έργου και των αποτελεσμάτων των ΠΕ2 & ΠΕ3.

10:45 – 12:00 Συζήτηση Στρογγυλής Τραπέζης

Θέματα προς συζήτηση:

1. Αντίληψη και ενημέρωση για την τεχνητή νοημοσύνη στη γεωργία
2. Εμπειρία με τεχνολογίες και εφαρμογές τεχνητής νοημοσύνης
3. Οφέλη της τεχνητής νοημοσύνης στη γεωργία
4. Προκλήσεις και κίνδυνοι, μεγαλύτερα εμπόδια, φόβοι και σκεπτικισμοί σχετικά με την τεχνητή νοημοσύνη.
5. Προσαρμοστικότητα σε αγροκτήματα διαφόρων μεγεθών, απαιτούμενες λύσεις
6. Δημογραφικός αντίκτυπος στην υιοθέτηση της τεχνητής νοημοσύνης;
7. Οικονομικά και χρηματοοικονομικά εμπόδια
8. Κόστος και πρόσβαση σε υποδομές, ποιες υποδομές λείπουν
9. Ανάγκες κατάρτισης και δεξιοτήτων
10. Κενά πολιτικής και θεσμική υποστήριξη
11. Συστάσεις και προσδοκίες από τους συμμετέχοντες

12:00 – 12:15 Κλείσιμο και αξιολόγηση

Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης

Με τη χρηματοδότηση της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης. Οι απόψεις και οι γνώμες που διατυπώνονται εκφράζουν αποκλειστικά τις απόψεις των συντακτών και δεν αντιπροσωπεύουν κατ' ανάγκη τις απόψεις της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης ή του Ιδρύματος για την Ανάπτυξη του Εκπαιδευτικού Συστήματος. Η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση και το Ίδρυμα για την Ανάπτυξη του Εκπαιδευτικού Συστήματος δεν μπορούν να θεωρηθούν υπεύθυνοι για τις εκφραζόμενες απόψεις.

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AI4Agri: Ανάπτυξη πράσινων και ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων

για χρήση της τεχνητής νοημοσύνης στη γεωργία

Αρ. έργου: 2023-1-PL01-KA220-VET-000160825

Συζήτηση Στρογγυλής Τραπέζης με θέμα:

«Συστάσεις Πολιτικής για την εφαρμογή της Τεχνητής Νοημοσύνης στη Γεωργία»

Ημερομηνία: Πέμπτη 31.07.2025, 6:00μμ

Τοποθεσία: Άγιος Γεώργιος Καύκαλου

Πρόγραμμα

18:00 – 18:05 Χαιρετισμός και συγκατάθεση για τη συζήτηση

18:05 – 18:15 Εισαγωγή στο έργο AI4Agri και σκοπός της συζήτησης

18:15 – 18:25 Παρουσίαση συμμετεχόντων.

18:25 – 18:45 Σύντομη παρουσίαση του έργου και των αποτελεσμάτων των ΠΕ2 & ΠΕ3.

18:45 – 20:00 Συζήτηση Στρογγυλής Τραπέζης

Θέματα προς συζήτηση:

1. Αντίληψη και ενημέρωση για την τεχνητή νοημοσύνη στη γεωργία
2. Εμπειρία με τεχνολογίες και εφαρμογές τεχνητής νοημοσύνης
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9. Ανάγκες κατάρτισης και δεξιοτήτων
10. Κενά πολιτικής και θεσμική υποστήριξη
11. Συστάσεις και προσδοκίες από τους συμμετέχοντες

20:00 – 20:15 Κλείσιμο και αξιολόγηση

Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης

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STAKEHOLDERS SURVEY REPORT

The Stakeholders Survey Report can be found as an attachment in a separate document.

STAKEHOLDERS EVALUATION REPORT

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The Stakeholders Evaluation Report can be found as an attachment in a separate document.

AI4AGRI

AI4Agri Project website: https://www.ai-4-agri.eu/

AI4Agri Project e-Learning Platform: https://ai4agri-elearning.eu/

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