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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

Work package n°4 - Exploiting AI use in agriculture & Policy recommendations

A.4.1: AI4Agri Transnational Policy Roundtables Report

Developed by

The Polish Farm Advisory and Training Centre not-for-profit Sp. z o. o.

September 2025

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Transnational Policy Roundtables Report synthesizes the results of stakeholder dialogues conducted in **Poland, Sweden, Cyprus, and Greece** under **Work Package 4** of the Erasmus+ project *AI4Agri: Developing green and digital skills towards AI use in agriculture*. The roundtables gathered farmers, agricultural advisors, VET educators, policymakers, researchers, entrepreneurs, and technology providers to explore opportunities, barriers, and policy needs for the responsible uptake of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in agriculture.

Despite national differences, several **common trends** emerged across all participating countries:

- **Strong interest and cautious optimism**: Stakeholders increasingly see AI as a potential enabler of sustainable and efficient farming, yet concerns remain about costs, complexity, and trust in technology.

- **Shared barriers**: High upfront investment costs, inadequate rural digital infrastructure, limited digital literacy (particularly among older farmers), and unclear regulatory frameworks were identified as major obstacles across all contexts.

- **Generational and educational divides**: Younger and more digitally skilled stakeholders demonstrated openness to AI experimentation, while others expressed scepticism and demanded practical evidence of benefits.

- **Policy gaps**: Awareness of funding opportunities, especially under the **Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)**, was generally low. Farmers requested clearer guidance and more accessible financial mechanisms.

At the same time, the roundtables highlighted **emerging opportunities**:

- Development of **cooperative/shared service models** and leasing schemes to make AI tools accessible to smallholders.

- Embedding AI and digital literacy in **VET and higher education curricula**, complemented by practical training and demonstration sites.

- Use of **open data frameworks** and AI dashboards to enhance monitoring of environmental and economic outcomes.

- Growing recognition of AI as a tool for advancing **EU Green Deal objectives**, including emissions reduction, biodiversity protection, and circular economy practices.

Based on these insights, five **transnational policy pillars** are recommended:

1. **Infrastructure Investment** – broadband, 5G, and IoT hubs for rural areas.

2. **Financial Support Mechanisms** – grants, leasing, and CAP-integrated incentives for AI adoption.

3. **Capacity Building and Training** – modular and practical programs adapted to farmers, advisors, and educators.

4. **Open Data and Interoperability** – accessible datasets and platforms built on open standards.

5. **Ethical and Regulatory Clarity** – national AI guidelines covering data ownership, transparency, and accountability.

The findings underscore that while AI adoption in agriculture remains at an early stage in most partner countries, there is a clear appetite for innovation provided that **costs are reduced, training is expanded, and policies ensure trust and fairness**. By consolidating national insights into transnational recommendations, AI4Agri contributes to shaping a **coherent European strategy** for the green and digital transformation of agriculture.

PODSUMOWANIE (EXECUTIVE SUMMARY IN POLISH)

Niniejszy Transnational Policy Roundtables Report podsumowuje wyniki debat i konsultacji interesariuszy przeprowadzonych w **Polsce, Szwecji, na Cyprze oraz w Grecji** w ramach **Pakietu Pracy 4** projektu Erasmus+ *AI4Agri: Developing green and digital skills towards AI use in agriculture*. Rundy stołowe zgromadziły rolników, doradców rolniczych, edukatorów VET, decydentów politycznych, badaczy, przedsiębiorców i dostawców technologii, aby wspólnie zidentyfikować szanse, bariery i potrzeby polityczne związane z odpowiedzialnym wdrażaniem sztucznej inteligencji (AI) w rolnictwie.

Pomimo różnic krajowych, pojawiły się wyraźne **wspólne tendencje**:

- **Duże zainteresowanie i ostrożny optymizm** – interesariusze coraz częściej postrzegają AI jako potencjalny czynnik umożliwiający zrównoważone i efektywne rolnictwo, jednak nadal istnieją obawy dotyczące kosztów, złożoności oraz zaufania do technologii.

- **Wspólne bariery** – wysoki koszt początkowych inwestycji, niewystarczająca infrastruktura cyfrowa na obszarach wiejskich, ograniczona wiedza cyfrowa (zwłaszcza wśród starszych rolników) oraz brak przejrzystych ram regulacyjnych.

- **Podziały pokoleniowe i edukacyjne** – młodsi oraz bardziej kompetentni cyfrowo uczestnicy byli otwarci na eksperymentowanie z AI, podczas gdy inni wyrażali sceptycyzm i oczekiwali praktycznych dowodów korzyści.

- **Luki w politykach publicznych** – świadomość możliwości finansowania, zwłaszcza w ramach **Wspólnej Polityki Rolnej (WPR)**, była niska. Rolnicy wskazywali na potrzebę jaśniejszych wytycznych i łatwiej dostępnych mechanizmów wsparcia.

Jednocześnie rundy stołowe podkreśliły **nowe szanse**:

- Rozwój **modeli spółdzielczych i usług współdzielonych** oraz systemów leasingowych, które umożliwią dostęp do technologii AI małym gospodarstwom.

- Włączenie sztucznej inteligencji i kompetencji cyfrowych do **programów VET i szkolnictwa wyższego**, uzupełnionych o praktyczne szkolenia i demonstracje.

- Zastosowanie **ram otwartych danych** oraz paneli AI do monitorowania efektów środowiskowych i ekonomicznych.

- Coraz większe uznanie AI jako narzędzia wspierającego cele **Europejskiego Zielonego Ładu** – redukcję emisji, ochronę bioróżnorodności oraz praktyki gospodarki o obiegu zamkniętym.

Na podstawie tych ustaleń sformułowano pięć głównych **filarów polityki transnarodowej**:

1. **Inwestycje infrastrukturalne** – szerokopasmowy internet, 5G oraz huby IoT na obszarach wiejskich.

2. **Mechanizmy finansowego wsparcia** – dotacje, leasing i zachęty zintegrowane z WPR wspierające adopcję AI.

3. **Budowanie kompetencji i szkolenia** – modułowe, praktyczne programy dostosowane do rolników, doradców i edukatorów.

4. **Otwarte dane i interoperacyjność** – przyjazny rolnikom dostęp do zbiorów danych oraz platform opartych na otwartych standardach.

5. **Przejrzystość etyczna i regulacyjna** – krajowe wytyczne dla AI w rolnictwie obejmujące własność danych, transparentność i odpowiedzialność.

Wnioski zebrane podczas debat wskazują, że choć wdrażanie AI w rolnictwie w większości krajów partnerskich wciąż znajduje się na wczesnym etapie, istnieje wyraźny apetyt na innowacje – pod warunkiem obniżenia kosztów, rozszerzenia szkoleń oraz zapewnienia polityk budujących zaufanie i sprawiedliwość. Konsolidując ustalenia krajowe w transnarodowe rekomendacje, projekt AI4Agri wspiera tworzenie **spójnej europejskiej strategii dla zielonej i cyfrowej transformacji rolnictwa**.

SAMMANFATTNING (EXECUTIVE SUMMARY IN SWEDISH)

Denna transnationella rapport sammanfattar resultaten från de politiska rundabordssamtal som genomfördes i **Polen, Sverige, Cypern och Grekland** inom ramen för **Arbetspaket 4** i Erasmus+ projektet *AI4Agri: Developing green and digital skills towards AI use in agriculture*. Syftet var att samla in perspektiv från jordbrukare, rådgivare, yrkesutbildare, forskare, beslutsfattare och teknikleverantörer om möjligheter, hinder och politiska behov kopplade till användningen av artificiell intelligens (AI) inom jordbruket.

De nationella resultaten visade flera gemensamma tendenser:

- **Stort intresse men viss försiktighet** – AI ses som ett verktyg för hållbart och effektivt jordbruk, men oro finns kring kostnader, komplexitet och tillit.

- **Delade hinder** – höga investeringskostnader, bristande digital infrastruktur på landsbygden, låga digitala färdigheter bland äldre jordbrukare samt otydliga regleringsramar.

- **Generations- och utbildningsskillnader** – yngre och mer digitalt kunniga aktörer är öppna för AI, medan andra kräver konkreta bevis på nytta.

- **Politiska luckor** – låg kännedom om finansieringsmöjligheter, särskilt inom den gemensamma jordbrukspolitiken (CAP).

Samtidigt identifierades **möjligheter**:

- Utveckling av kooperativa modeller och leasinglösningar för att ge små gårdar tillgång till AI.

- Integrering av AI och digital kompetens i yrkesutbildning och högre utbildning, med praktiska demonstrationer.

- Användning av öppna data och AI-baserade paneler för att övervaka miljömässiga och ekonomiska resultat.

- AI som en katalysator för **EU:s gröna giv**: resurseffektivitet, minskade utsläpp och bevarande av biologisk mångfald.

Fem gemensamma **politiska rekommendationer** lyfts fram:

1. **Infrastrukturinvesteringar** – bredband, 5G och IoT-hubbar på landsbygden.

2. **Finansiellt stöd** – riktade bidrag, leasing och CAP-integrerade incitament.

3. **Kapacitetsbyggande och utbildning** – modulära, praktiska program för jordbrukare, rådgivare och utbildare.

4. **Öppna data och interoperabilitet** – tillgängliga databaser och plattformar byggda på öppna standarder.

5. **Etik och regleringsklarhet** – nationella riktlinjer för AI inom jordbruket avseende datarättigheter, transparens och ansvar.

Slutsatsen är att intresset för AI inom jordbruket är stort men att adoptionen hämmas av kostnader, bristande färdigheter och infrastruktur. AI4Agri bidrar till en **samordnad europeisk strategi** för den gröna och digitala omställningen av jordbruket.

ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ (EXECUTIVE SUMMARY IN GREEK)

Η παρούσα διακρατική έκθεση συνοψίζει τα αποτελέσματα από τις πολιτικές στρογγυλές τράπεζες που πραγματοποιήθηκαν σε **Πολωνία, Σουηδία, Κύπρο και Ελλάδα**, στο πλαίσιο του **Πακέτου Εργασίας 4** του έργου Erasmus+ *AI4Agri: Developing green and digital skills towards AI use in agriculture*. Οι συζητήσεις συγκέντρωσαν αγρότες, γεωργικούς συμβούλους, εκπαιδευτικούς ΕΕΚ, ερευνητές, υπεύθυνους χάραξης πολιτικής και παρόχους τεχνολογίας με στόχο τον εντοπισμό ευκαιριών, εμποδίων και αναγκών πολιτικής σχετικά με την υπεύθυνη εφαρμογή της τεχνητής νοημοσύνης (ΑΙ) στη γεωργία.

Κύρια κοινά ευρήματα:

- **Ισχυρό ενδιαφέρον αλλά και επιφυλακτικότητα** – η ΑΙ θεωρείται εργαλείο για βιώσιμη και αποδοτική γεωργία, με ανησυχίες όμως για κόστος, πολυπλοκότητα και εμπιστοσύνη.

- **Κοινά εμπόδια** – υψηλό κόστος αρχικής επένδυσης, ανεπαρκής ψηφιακή υποδομή στις αγροτικές περιοχές, περιορισμένες ψηφιακές δεξιότητες (ιδίως στους μεγαλύτερους αγρότες) και ασαφές ρυθμιστικό πλαίσιο.

- **Διαγενεακές και εκπαιδευτικές ανισότητες** – οι νεότεροι και περισσότερο εξοικειωμένοι με την τεχνολογία συμμετέχοντες είναι θετικοί, ενώ άλλοι ζητούν απτά παραδείγματα ωφελειών.

- **Κενά πολιτικής** – χαμηλή ενημέρωση για τις δυνατότητες χρηματοδότησης, ιδιαίτερα μέσω της Κοινής Αγροτικής Πολιτικής (ΚΑΠ).

Παράλληλα, εντοπίστηκαν σημαντικές **ευκαιρίες**:

- Ανάπτυξη συνεταιριστικών μοντέλων και λύσεων leasing για πρόσβαση μικρών εκμεταλλεύσεων στην ΑΙ.

- Ενσωμάτωση της AI και των ψηφιακών δεξιοτήτων στα προγράμματα ΕΕΚ και ανώτατης εκπαίδευσης, με πρακτικές επιδείξεις.

- Χρήση πλαισίων ανοικτών δεδομένων και εργαλείων AI για την παρακολούθηση περιβαλλοντικών και οικονομικών αποτελεσμάτων.

- Αναγνώριση της AI ως εργαλείου για την επίτευξη στόχων της **Ευρωπαϊκής Πράσινης Συμφωνίας**: μείωση εκπομπών, προστασία βιοποικιλότητας και προώθηση κυκλικής οικονομίας.

Οι προτεινόμενοι **πέντε άξονες πολιτικής** είναι:

1. **Επενδύσεις σε υποδομές** – ευρυζωνικό διαδίκτυο, 5G και IoT hubs στις αγροτικές περιοχές.

2. **Χρηματοδοτική στήριξη** – επιχορηγήσεις, leasing και κίνητρα μέσω ΚΑΠ για υιοθέτηση AI.

3. **Εκπαίδευση και ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων** – αρθρωτά και πρακτικά προγράμματα για αγρότες, συμβούλους και εκπαιδευτικούς.

4. **Ανοικτά δεδομένα και διαλειτουργικότητα** – εύκολη πρόσβαση σε βάσεις δεδομένων με ανοικτά πρότυπα.

5. **Ηθική και κανονιστική σαφήνεια** – εθνικές κατευθυντήριες γραμμές για την AI στη γεωργία (ιδιοκτησία δεδομένων, διαφάνεια, λογοδοσία).

Συμπερασματικά, ενώ η υιοθέτηση της AI στη γεωργία βρίσκεται ακόμη σε αρχικά στάδια, υπάρχει ισχυρή διάθεση για καινοτομία εφόσον μειωθεί το κόστος, ενισχυθεί η κατάρτιση και διασφαλιστεί η εμπιστοσύνη μέσω σαφούς και δίκαιου πλαισίου πολιτικής. Το AI4Agri συμβάλλει στη διαμόρφωση μιας **συνεκτικής ευρωπαϊκής στρατηγικής** για την πράσινη και ψηφιακή μετάβαση της γεωργίας.

1. INTRODUCTION

This Transnational Policy Roundtables Report has been developed under **Work Package 4 (Exploiting AI use in agriculture & Policy recommendations)** of the Erasmus+ project **AI4Agri: Developing green and digital skills towards AI use in agriculture**. The project seeks to explore the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) as a driver of innovation in the agricultural sector, linking the digital and green transitions while addressing key barriers to adoption, building relevant competences, and supporting the policy environment at both national and European levels.

The Policy Roundtables were organised in **Poland, Sweden, Cyprus, and Greece** by the respective partner organisations, engaging a wide range of stakeholders including farmers, agricultural advisors, researchers, VET educators, local government representatives, technology providers, and policy experts.

The main objectives of the roundtables were:

- To collect insights on stakeholders' perceptions of AI in agriculture.

- To identify barriers to AI adoption and accessibility across EU farming systems.

- To explore infrastructural, financial, educational, and policy needs.

- To formulate policy recommendations that contribute to the EU's **Green Deal**, **Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)** reforms, and broader sustainability and digitalisation agendas.

This report consolidates findings from all participating countries and develops **transnational recommendations** that can guide policymakers, educators, and agricultural actors in building a more inclusive and forward-looking digital agricultural ecosystem across Europe.

2. OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL ROUNDTABLES

2.1. POLAND

- **Partner:** The Polish Farm Advisory and Training Centre not-for-profit Sp. z o.o.
- **Dates/Locations:** 27.06.2025 – MANS University, Łomża; 08.07.2025 – Farm Advisory Centre Office, Łomża.
- **Participants:** 15 (lecturers, farmers, advisors, VET educators, producer organisations, local government).
- **Key Focus:** digital infrastructure, financial barriers, education, sustainability.

2.2. SWEDEN

- **Partner:** IRIS Sustainable Development
- **Date/Location:** 25.08.2025 – Online session.
- **Participants:** 14 (agriculture experts, educators, entrepreneurs, advocates).
- **Key Focus:** national digital experimentation policies, financing mechanisms, ethics and trust.

2.3. CYPRUS

- **Partner:** Omnia
- **Dates/Locations:** 23.06.2025 – Agricultural Research Institute (Nicosia); 07.07.2025 – Papapetrou Farm Technologies (Ayia Varvara); 31.07.2025 – Farmhouse (Agios Georgios).
- **Participants:** 15 (government officers, researchers, digital experts, entrepreneurs, farmers).
- **Key Focus:** dispersed engagement strategy, low awareness of AI, limited infrastructure, financial uncertainty.

2.4. GREECE

- **Partner:** ThinkOnception / YET
- **Dates/Locations:** July 2025
- **Participants:** 8 (farmers, cooperatives), 8 (farmers, cooperatives, tech sector, VET trainers).
- **Key Focus:** high costs, infrastructure gaps, limited awareness of CAP support, demand for cooperative AI models / relatively high digital readiness, persistent barriers (cost, unclear regulation), support for leasing and cooperative models, emphasis on training and open data.

3. CROSS-COUNTRY FINDINGS

3.1. GENERAL PERCEPTIONS OF AI

- **Curiosity with caution:** In Poland and Sweden, AI is seen as promising but complex.
- **Low awareness:** In Cyprus and one Greek roundtable, many participants struggled to distinguish AI from general digital tools.
- **Generational divide:** Younger and better-educated participants were open to experimentation, while older farmers often expressed scepticism.

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- **Perceived relevance:** AI is increasingly linked with environmental sustainability (e.g., precision farming, water management, emission reduction).

3.2. KEY BARRIERS

- **High upfront investment costs** were cited unanimously as the main obstacle.
- **Infrastructure gaps**, particularly poor internet connectivity in rural areas, were identified in Cyprus and Greece as systemic constraints.
- **Skills shortages** and digital illiteracy, particularly among older farmers, slowed down adoption in all countries.
- **Lack of awareness of funding opportunities**, especially CAP schemes, was repeatedly mentioned.
- **Regulatory and ethical uncertainty** emerged as a shared concern, especially regarding data ownership, privacy, and algorithmic transparency.

3.3. INFRASTRUCTURE AND FINANCIAL NEEDS

- Reliable **rural broadband and 5G** deployment was highlighted in Poland, Greece, and Cyprus.
- **Access to affordable equipment** through leasing, shared ownership, or cooperative models was proposed in all roundtables.
- Participants requested **integration of AI-specific funding streams into CAP eco-schemes**.
- Sweden showcased **regulatory sandboxes** as a best practice for testing innovations under real-world conditions.

3.4. EDUCATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

- Strong demand for **practical, modular training** across all partner countries.
- Demonstrations, case studies, and regional hubs were seen as key for trust-building.
- In Poland and Sweden, stakeholders supported embedding AI curricula in VET and university programs.
- In Cyprus and Greece, **basic digital literacy training** was deemed a prerequisite before AI-specific skills.

3.5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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- Poland and Sweden called for **national-level monitoring frameworks** with KPIs linked to environmental and economic outcomes.
- Greek stakeholders emphasised farmer income, reduced input use, and biodiversity gains as measurable success indicators.
- Several countries highlighted the potential of **AI dashboards** for real-time data visualisation.

3.6. MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

- Participants in all countries agreed that **collaboration across public, private, and civil society actors** is essential.
- Suggested platforms:
  - **National coordination hubs** (Poland).
  - **Community-based digital services** (Cyprus).
  - **Cooperative AI service models** (Greece).
  - **Cross-sector partnerships** (Sweden).

4. TRANSNATIONAL POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the convergence of findings across partner countries, five overarching policy pillars are proposed:

4.1. INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT

- Accelerate rural broadband and 5G deployment across Member States.
- Invest in farm-level IoT hubs, soil monitoring sensors, and interoperable platforms.
- Support cooperative/shared-service models to make AI accessible to smallholders.

4.2. FINANCIAL SUPPORT MECHANISMS

- Provide targeted **AI adoption grants under CAP eco-schemes**.
- Develop leasing, microcredit, and cooperative ownership schemes for digital equipment.
- Encourage **public–private partnerships** to pool risks and expand access.

4.3. CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING

- Establish national training centers equipped with demonstration plots and AI tools.

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- Embed AI modules in VET, higher education, and lifelong learning programs.

- Provide modular, blended learning options with strong emphasis on practical application.

4.4. OPEN DATA AND INTEROPERABILITY

- Promote farmer-friendly access to anonymized agricultural datasets.

- Ensure data platforms adhere to **open standards** to prevent vendor lock-in.

- Encourage cross-border data sharing to strengthen Europe's agricultural innovation ecosystem.

4.5. ETHICAL AND REGULATORY CLARITY

- Develop national AI guidelines for agriculture covering **data ownership, privacy, algorithm transparency, and accountability**.

- Ensure farmers have full control over their data and benefit from its use.

- Align national regulatory frameworks with EU-level digital and agricultural strategies.

CONCLUSION

The transnational synthesis of AI4Agri Policy Roundtables highlights both **significant challenges** and **considerable opportunities**. Across Poland, Sweden, Cyprus, and Greece, stakeholders share concerns about high costs, infrastructural gaps, low digital literacy, and regulatory uncertainty. At the same time, there is strong interest in AI as a catalyst for **green transition, competitiveness, and sustainability** in European agriculture.

AI adoption in agriculture requires **inclusive policies, targeted investments, and farmer-centered capacity-building**. Through the Erasmus+ framework, AI4Agri provides valuable evidence for policymakers and supports a collaborative European approach that ensures AI technologies are not only technically feasible, but also **socially equitable, environmentally sustainable, and accessible to all farming communities**.

The findings of this report will feed into further dissemination activities of WP5 and contribute to the **long-term impact of AI4Agri**: raising awareness, building skills, and shaping policies that prepare European agriculture for the twin digital and green transitions.

ANNEX

ANNEX 1. TABLE: COMPARATIVE OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL POLICY ROUNDTABLES:

Country / Partner	Key Barriers	Opportunities / Positive Trends	Policy Recommendations
Poland (The Polish Farm Advisory and Training Centre)	Limited digital skills among older farmers High upfront costs of drones, sensors, AI systems Fragmented farm structure (dominance of small farms) Weak awareness of CAP/national funding Lack of localized tools in Polish	Growing curiosity and cautious optimism about AI Interest in regional Digital Innovation Hubs Willingness to embed AI into VET and higher education curricula	Accelerate rural broadband & 5G Grants under CAP eco-schemes for AI AI leasing/shared ownership models National training programs & demonstration plots Clear guidelines on data governance & transparency
Sweden (IRIS Sustainable Development)	High investment costs for AI Gaps in financial mechanisms for small farms Knowledge gaps and limited trust in AI Ethical concerns on data use & decision-making	Strong national frameworks for digital experimentation (regulatory sandboxes) Progress in open data & data-driven government Broad environmental regulation aligned with digital tools	Infrastructure investment tailored to agriculture Financial support schemes inclusive of smallholders Capacity building at all levels of education Open data frameworks for agriculture Ethical & regulatory clarity on AI in farming
Cyprus (Omnia)	Low awareness of AI, confusion with smart farming Lack of digital skills among older farmers • Poor internet in rural areas High costs & unclear ROI	Younger stakeholders open to AI Interest in simplified and scalable AI solutions Awareness of drones, sensors, precision farming as stepping-stones	Invest in rural connectivity Improve awareness of CAP funding Affordable financing: leasing, cooperatives Public–private partnerships for digital services

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Country / Partner	Key Barriers	Opportunities / Positive Trends	Policy Recommendations
	Regulatory gaps & data privacy concerns		Training on digital basics before AI-specific content
Greece (ThinkOnception + YET)	High cost of AI equipment and software Connectivity gaps in rural areas (internet often "fair" or "poor") Lack of training in digital and AI skills Limited awareness of CAP and public funding opportunities Unclear regulations on data ownership and transparency	Significant use of digital tools among farmers and cooperatives (baseline readiness is relatively high) Strong interest in cooperative/shared AI services and leasing models Willingness to participate in pilot projects and open data initiatives (if privacy protected) AI recognised as a tool for Green Deal objectives (resource efficiency, soil health, biodiversity monitoring)	Public–private partnerships to improve rural infrastructure Direct grants and leasing schemes to lower financial entry barriers Cooperative/shared service platforms for AI-enabled tools Practical training with emphasis on field demonstrations, extension services, and blended learning Transparent regulatory framework on AI ethics, data use, and farmer rights

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

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

AI4Agri

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AI4Agri Policy Roundtables – Transnational Evaluation Report

Developed by

The Polish Farm Advisory and Training Centre not-for-profit Sp. z o. o.

Poland, September 2025

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INTRODUCTION

A The Policy Roundtables organized within the AI4AGRI project constituted a cornerstone activity for engaging diverse stakeholders across Europe in a structured dialogue on the future of artificial intelligence in agriculture. Conducted in four partner countries—Poland, Greece, Cyprus, and Sweden—the events brought together 60 participants from various professional backgrounds, ensuring a rich and balanced representation of perspectives. The design of these roundtables aimed not only at sharing knowledge but also at fostering a collaborative environment where agricultural practitioners, technology experts, policymakers, educators, and industry representatives could exchange experiences and articulate expectations for the digital transformation of the agri-food sector.

The choice of a transnational format reflected the very essence of AI4AGRI: the recognition that challenges in agriculture—climate change, sustainability, food security, and the adoption of emerging technologies—transcend national boundaries and demand coordinated European responses. By inviting voices from both the agricultural frontline and adjacent sectors such as AI research, vocational education, and public administration, the roundtables served as an experimental microcosm of European collaboration. Each partner country contributed unique insights: Polish representatives emphasized the integration of AI into vocational education and farmer training; Greek stakeholders discussed opportunities for digital innovation and entrepreneurship; Cypriot participants reflected on regional limitations and environmental constraints; while Swedish contributors highlighted policy coherence and sustainable practices.

The methodological approach was deliberately inclusive. The sessions combined expert presentations with open discussion, creating space for critical questions, reflections, and the sharing of personal experiences. The evaluation data show that the vast majority of participants valued this format, describing the events as engaging, well-structured, and free from organizational obstacles. The integration of digital tools and visual aids further enhanced accessibility and comprehension, particularly for those less familiar with artificial intelligence.

Ultimately, the roundtables functioned as both a learning platform and a consultative mechanism. They allowed participants to deepen their understanding of AI applications in agriculture, identify policy and systemic barriers to adoption, and debate the ethical and environmental implications of technology-driven change. The outcomes of these discussions, synthesized across all four national contexts, provide invaluable input for shaping recommendations at both national and European levels.

COUNTRY

Country:

60 responses
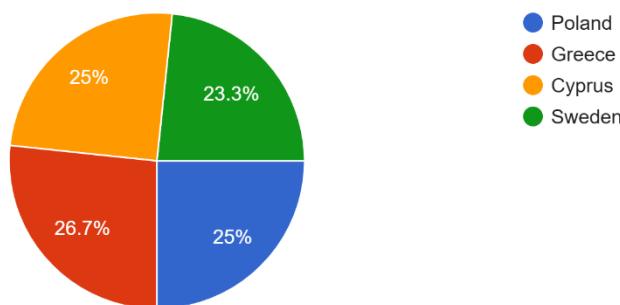
A total of 60 participants joined the Policy Roundtables, with a balanced distribution across the four partner countries. The largest group came from Greece (16 participants, 25%), followed closely by Cyprus (15 participants, 26.7%), Poland (15 participants, 23.3%), and Sweden (14 participants, 25%).

This even distribution ensured that all national partners were strongly represented: PFA (Poland), YET and ThinkOn Ception (Greece), OMNIA (Cyprus), and IRIS (Sweden). The relatively equal participation rates reflect the transnational character of the project, creating a setting where perspectives from different regions and institutional backgrounds could interact on an equal footing. Such balance is an important factor in validating the findings as representative of the broader European dimension of the AI4AGRI initiative.

SECTOR

Sector:

60 responses
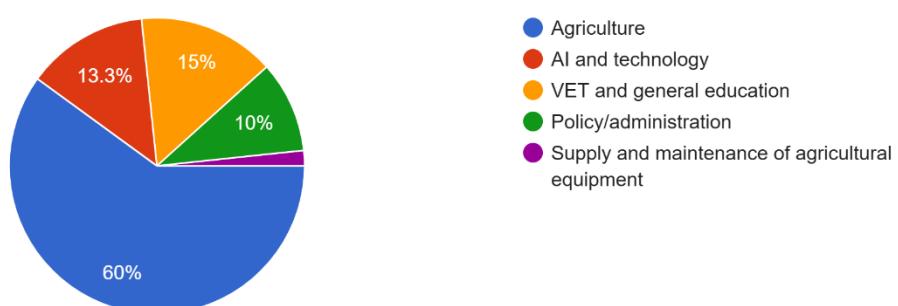
The sectoral distribution of participants was clearly dominated by representatives from agriculture, who accounted for 36 out of 60 respondents (60%). This reflects the central role of the agricultural community in the

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discussions. At the same time, the roundtables ensured diversity of perspectives: 9 participants (15%) came from VET and general education, contributing insights from the training and skills dimension; 8 participants (13.3%) represented AI and technology, providing the technological viewpoint; and 6 participants (10%) came from policy and administration, bringing in governance and regulatory expertise. Finally, one participant (1.7%) represented the supply and maintenance of agricultural equipment sector, ensuring that the voice of practitioners involved in agricultural infrastructure was also included.

This balanced composition highlights the project's multi-stakeholder approach, with agriculture at the core but supported by complementary perspectives from technology, education, and policy.

The logistics (link for online participation or location for in-person event) were shared in a timely manner.

60 responses
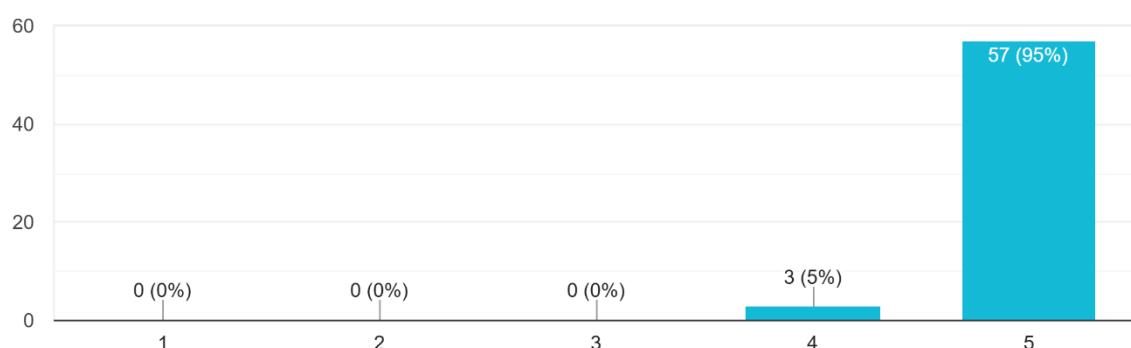
The feedback on logistical arrangements was overwhelmingly positive. Out of 60 respondents, 57 (95%) rated this aspect with the highest possible score (5/5), while only 3 participants (5%) gave it a slightly lower rating of 4/5. No one expressed dissatisfaction or provided neutral/negative scores.

This demonstrates that the organizational team successfully provided participants with clear and timely information, whether related to online access links or physical meeting locations. The extremely high ratings suggest that participants felt well-prepared before the roundtables, and that communication processes minimized any risk of confusion or delay.

The event was held without any obstacles.
60 responses

- Yes
- No

98.3%
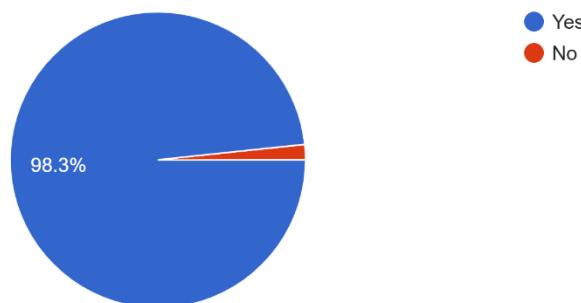
The smooth execution of the roundtables was confirmed by nearly all participants. Out of 60 respondents, 59 (98.3%) reported that the event was held without any problems, with only a single respondent (1.7%) indicating otherwise. This result demonstrates excellent preparation and strong organizational capacity, ensuring that technical or logistical issues did not disrupt the discussions.

The agenda was well-organized and clear.
60 responses
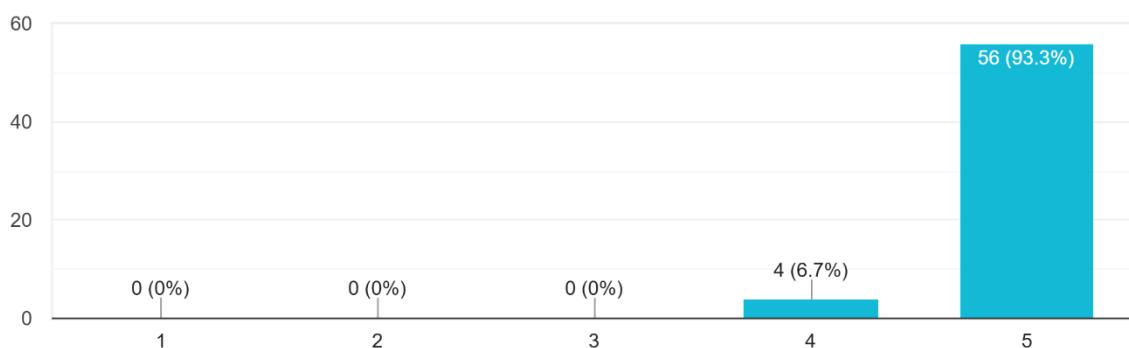
The clarity of the agenda was highly valued: 56 participants (93.3%) gave the highest possible score, while 4 (6.7%) rated it 4/5. No participant reported difficulties in following the structure. This confirms that the sessions were planned in a transparent way, helping participants to navigate the objectives and flow of the roundtables with ease.

There was space for discussion and questions among participants and hosts/experts.

60 responses
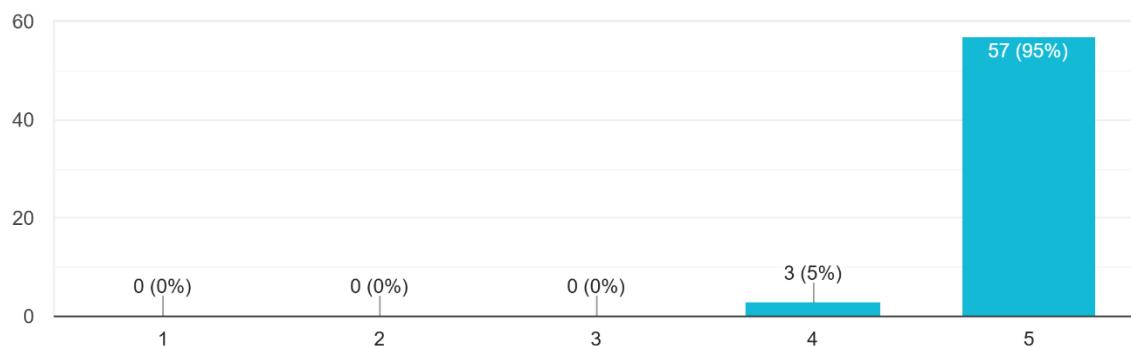
Interactive exchange was a key strength of the event. A total of 57 participants (95%) awarded the maximum score, and the remaining 3 (5%) rated it 4/5. The feedback clearly indicates that the sessions fostered dialogue, enabling participants to engage actively with experts and peers.

The environment of the event (online or in-person) was overall:

60 responses
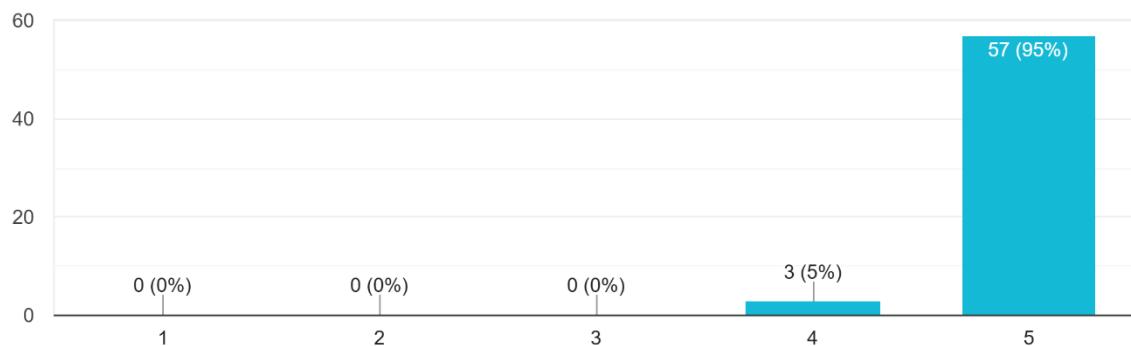
The overall setting of the roundtables received outstanding feedback, with 57 participants (95%) rating it 5/5 and 3 (5%) rating it 4/5. This suggests that both online and in-person conditions were conducive to open participation, creating a comfortable and professional atmosphere.

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How would you rate the overall relevance of the Roundtable content to your work or interests?

60 responses
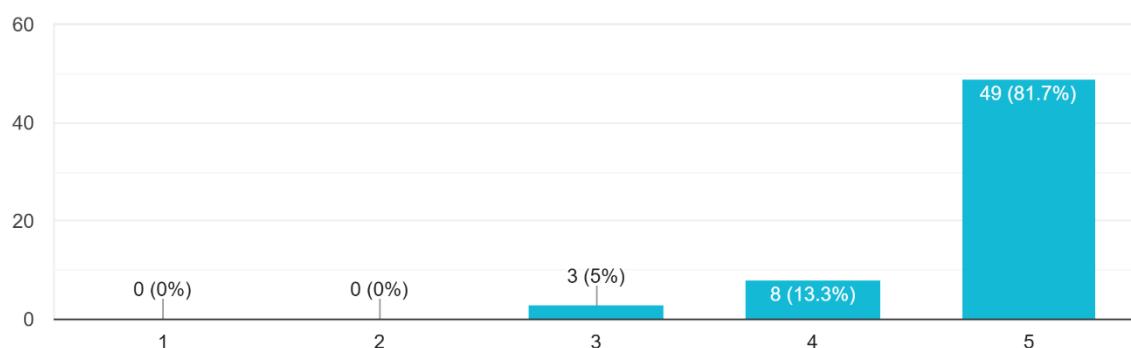
The vast majority (49 participants, 81.7%) rated the content as highly relevant (5/5), while 8 (13.3%) found it very relevant (4/5). Only 3 (5%) provided a neutral score. This demonstrates that the topics addressed closely matched the professional interests of most participants, although a few would have preferred even more targeted content.

Were the objectives and structure of the session clearly explained?

60 responses

Legend:
- Yes
- Somewhat
- No
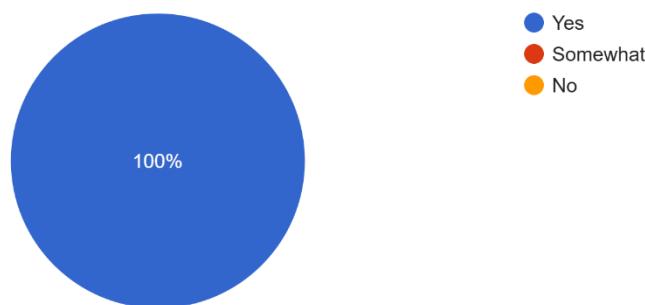
All respondents (100%) agreed that the objectives and structure were presented clearly, underscoring the facilitators' effectiveness in outlining the purpose and organization of the roundtables.

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To what extent did the Roundtable meet your expectations?

60 responses
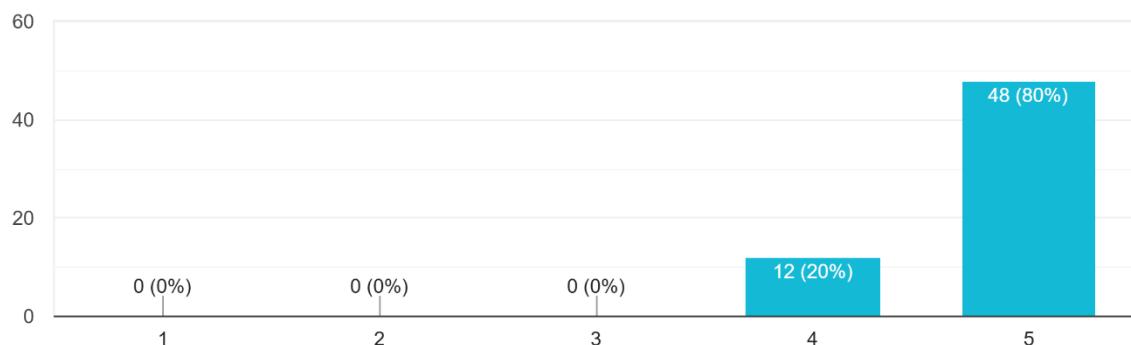
Expectations were fully met for 48 participants (80%), while 12 (20%) reported that they were met to a large extent (4/5). No one expressed disappointment. These results confirm that the event not only met but, in most cases, exceeded initial expectations.

## How useful did you find the information presented?

60 responses
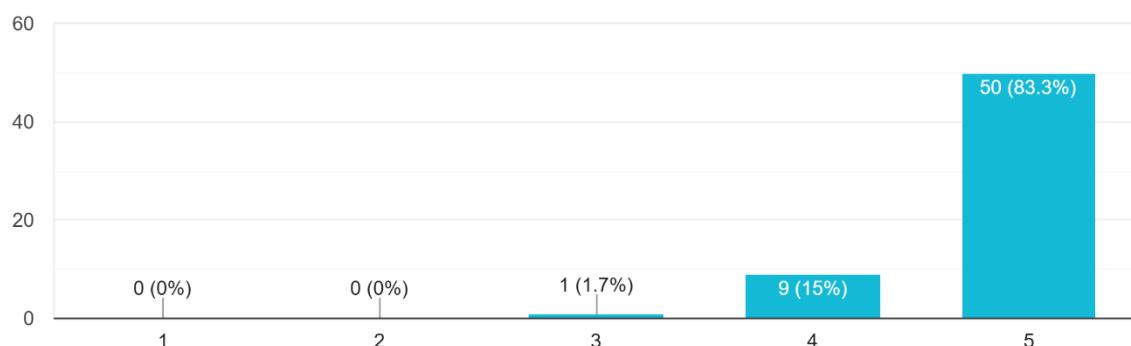
A very high proportion, 50 participants (83.3%), considered the information extremely useful (5/5), and 9 (15%) found it useful (4/5). Only 1 respondent (1.7%) gave a neutral rating. This suggests that the roundtables provided knowledge directly applicable to participants' professional contexts.

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## Did you feel that your input was valued and heard during the discussion?
60 responses
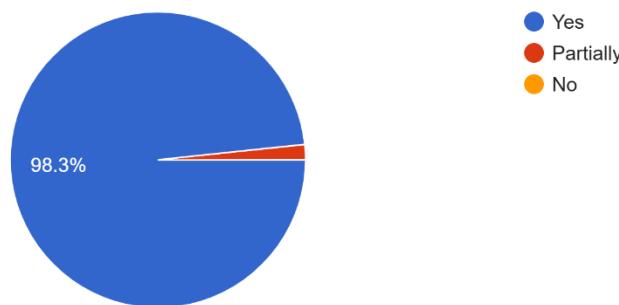
Almost all participants (59, or 98.3%) confirmed that their contributions were fully acknowledged, while just 1 person (1.7%) felt only partially heard. This reflects a strong culture of inclusion and respect during the discussions.

II.   ROUNDTABLE DELIVERY AND CONTENT

How engaging and interactive was the event?
60 responses
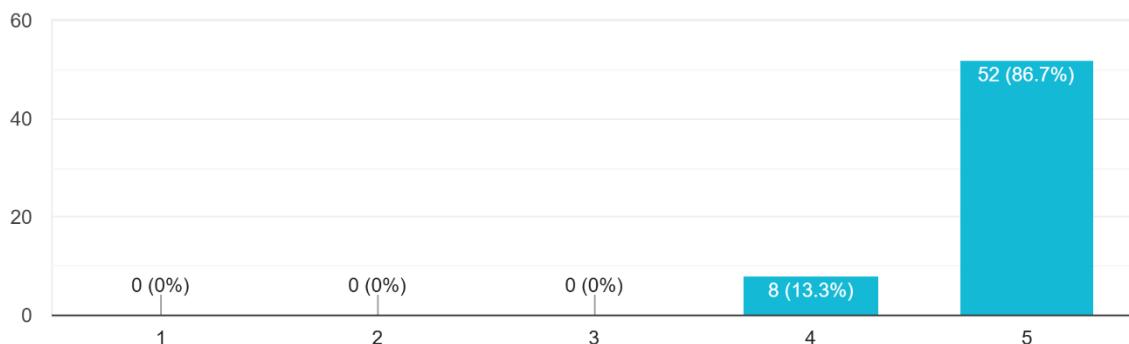
The sessions were highly engaging, with 52 participants (86.7%) awarding the maximum rating and 8 (13.3%) scoring it 4/5. This shows that the roundtables avoided a one-directional lecture style and encouraged active interaction.

How effective were the visual aids, presentations, or digital tools used?

60 responses
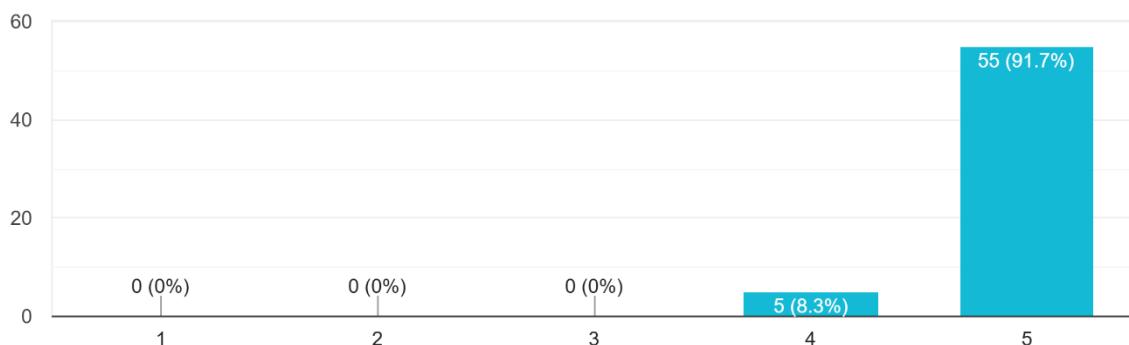
The effectiveness of visual and digital resources was praised: 55 participants (91.7%) rated them excellent, and 5 (8.3%) rated them good. No participant expressed dissatisfaction. The feedback demonstrates that supporting materials reinforced understanding and participation.

## Was the Rountable format (online/in-person) suitable and well-organized?

60 responses
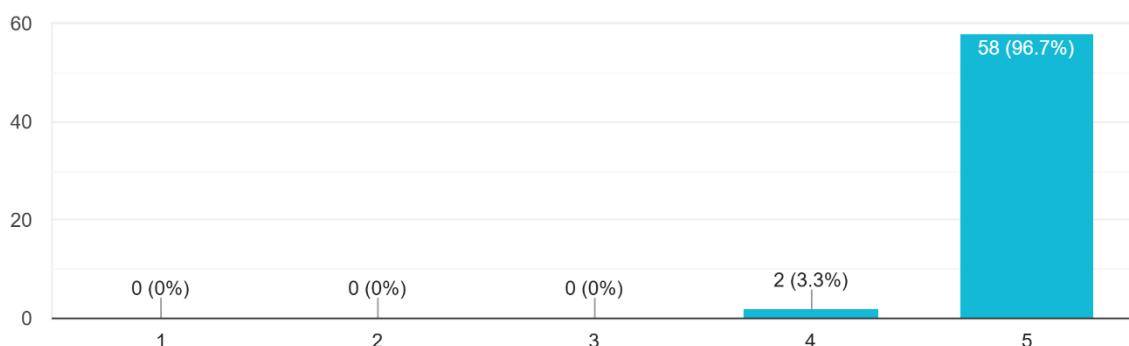
The format was seen as very well-suited to the event: 58 participants (96.7%) gave it the top score, while 2 (3.3%) rated it 4/5. This indicates that the structure and format were well adapted to the needs of the participants and the project goals.

III.   PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE

To what extent did the Roundtable improve your understanding of AI applications in agriculture?
60 responses
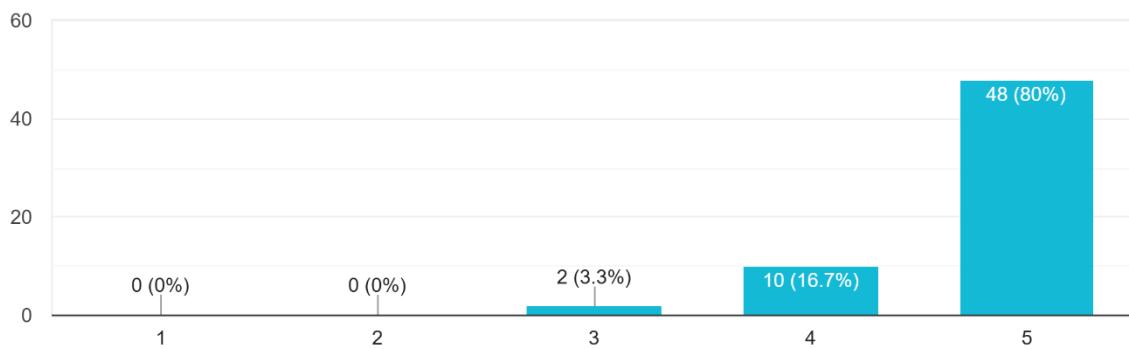
A strong majority, 48 participants (80%), reported that their understanding improved significantly, while 10 (16.7%) gave a good rating (4/5). Only 2 (3.3%) offered a neutral score. This shows that the roundtables were highly effective in enhancing knowledge of practical AI uses in agriculture.

How useful did you find the roundtable in helping you understand the policy dimensions of AI in agriculture?
60 responses
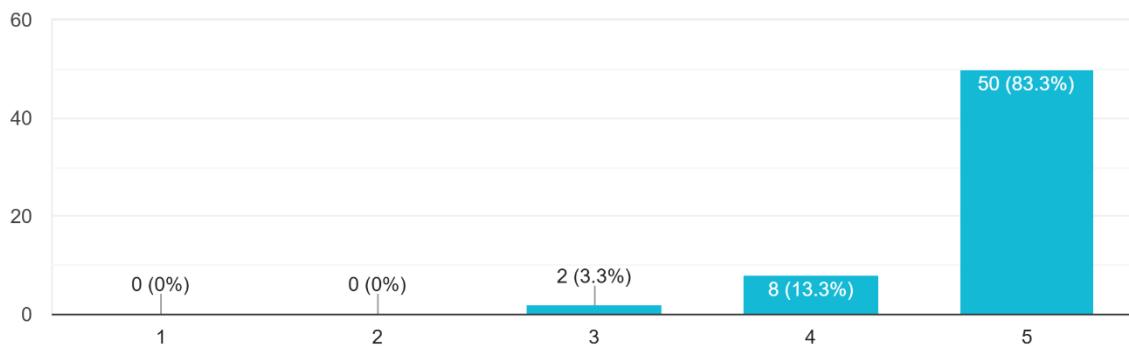
Most participants (50, or 83.3%) rated this aspect 5/5, 8 (13.3%) rated it 4/5, and only 2 (3.3%) gave a neutral score. The results highlight the value of linking technological issues with policy frameworks.

Did the discussion address realistic and regionally relevant environmental challenges related to AI in agriculture?

60 responses

- Yes
- Partially
- No

100%
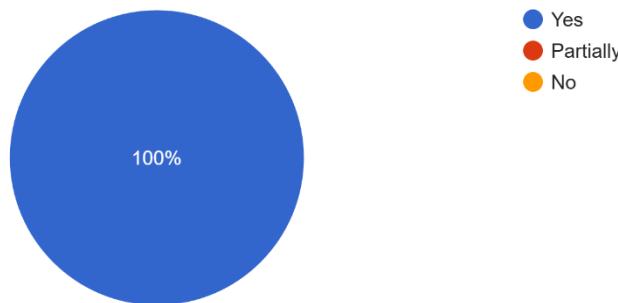
All respondents (100%) confirmed that these challenges were addressed, demonstrating that the content was context-sensitive and grounded in real-world issues.

Were diverse perspectives (agriculture, tech, education, policy) adequately represented and engaged in the discussion?

60 responses

- Yes
- Somewhat
- No

100%
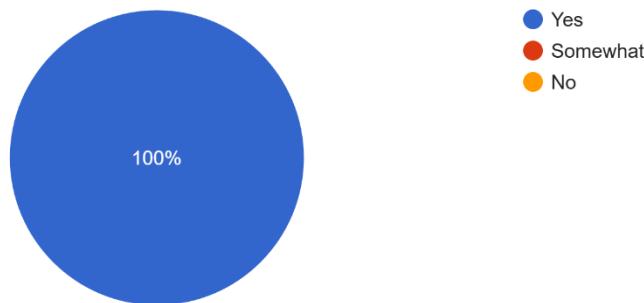
Again, 100% of respondents answered positively, reflecting the multi-stakeholder and interdisciplinary character of the roundtables.

To what extent did the roundtable increase your understanding of the systemic and policy-level barriers to AI adoption in agriculture?

60 responses
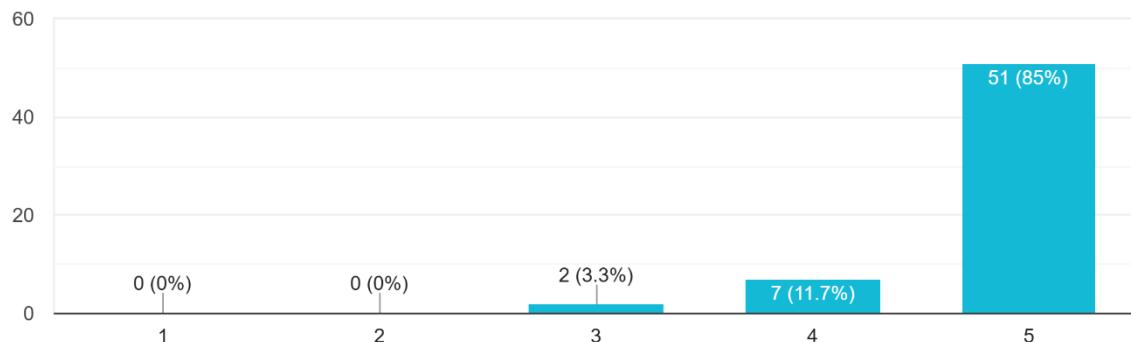
A large majority (51 participants, 85%) reported a significant improvement in understanding, while 7 (11.7%) gave a good score (4/5). Only 2 (3.3%) were neutral. This shows that the sessions effectively highlighted structural challenges to adoption.

How useful were the topics and discussions overall?

60 responses
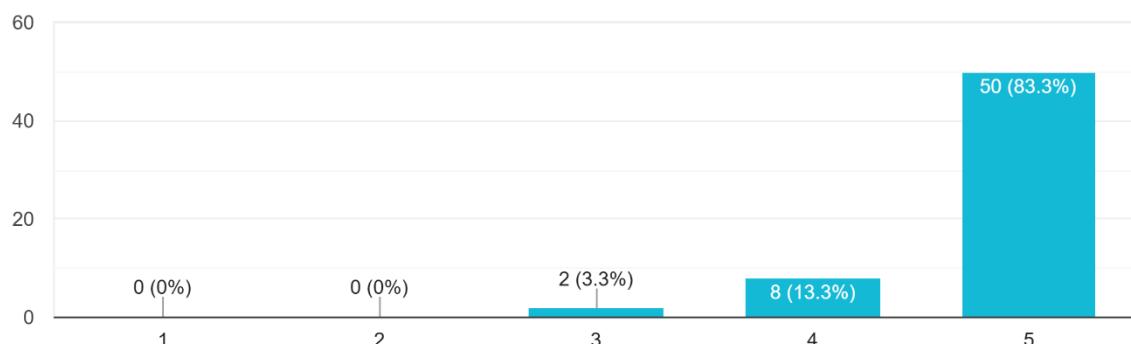
Most participants (50, or 83.3%) rated the usefulness as excellent, 8 (13.3%) as good, and only 2 (3.3%) as neutral. The general feedback points to a strong appreciation of the event's substantive value.

IV.   OVERALL SATISFACTION

### What is your overall satisfaction with the Roundtable?
60 responses
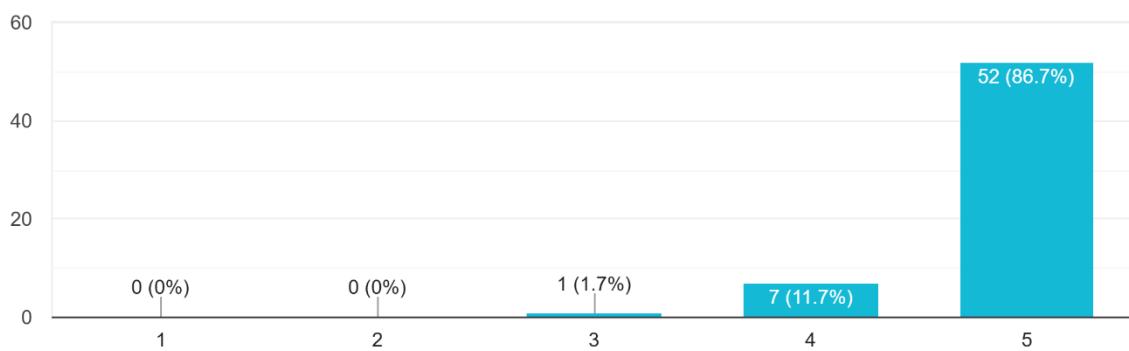
A total of 52 participants (86.7%) were fully satisfied, 7 (11.7%) gave a positive rating (4/5), and only 1 (1.7%) gave a neutral score. This indicates an exceptionally high level of overall satisfaction.

On the scale 1 to 5, how likely are you to recommend this type of event to your friends or family?
60 responses
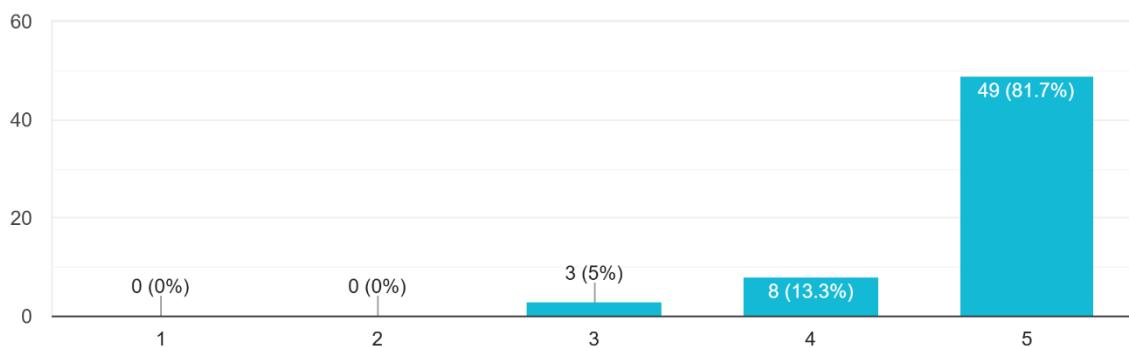
Almost all participants (49, or 81.7%) stated they would strongly recommend the event, while 8 (13.3%) would recommend it with some reservations. Only 3 (5%) remained neutral, and no one was negative.

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How likely are you to participate in similar events in the future?

60 responses
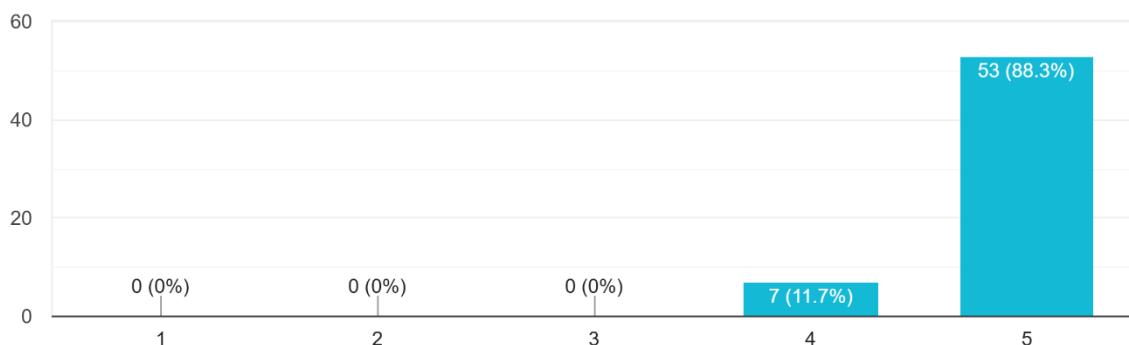
Future participation interest was extremely strong: 53 participants (88.3%) indicated they would very likely attend, while 7 (11.7%) expressed a high degree of willingness (4/5). None expressed reluctance.

V. OPEN QUESTIONS

Open comments were generally positive and appreciative. Several participants described the roundtables as "very interesting" or "excellent." Some highlighted challenges, such as the difficulty of trusting AI without seeing its practical applications, or the sense that AI is still far from current agricultural realities in Cyprus. These reflections point to the importance of combining policy-level discussions with tangible demonstrations of AI in practice.

SUMMARY

The evaluation of the AI4AGRI Policy Roundtables paints a highly positive and encouraging picture of stakeholder engagement across Europe. Quantitative data demonstrate near-unanimous satisfaction with the logistical arrangements, agenda design, and interactive nature of the sessions. Ninety-five percent of respondents confirmed that logistics were managed flawlessly, while almost all agreed that the environment—whether online or in person—was conducive to constructive dialogue. Such results point to a high level of organizational professionalism, ensuring that participants could focus fully on the content and discussions without distraction.

Equally significant is the strong endorsement of the relevance and usefulness of the roundtable content. More than four-fifths of participants found the sessions directly relevant to their professional work, while all confirmed that the objectives and structure were clearly explained. Importantly, 80% stated that their expectations had been fully met, with an additional 20% reporting that the sessions came close to doing so. This level of satisfaction suggests that the chosen topics, particularly those addressing the intersection of AI with agricultural practice and policy, resonated strongly with the participants.

The roundtables also succeeded in fostering meaningful dialogue. Nearly all respondents felt that their contributions were valued, underscoring the participatory ethos of the sessions. The use of visual and digital tools was praised for its effectiveness, helping to translate complex technological concepts into accessible language. As a result, over 80% of participants reported a significant increase in their understanding of AI applications in agriculture and its policy dimensions. Furthermore, every respondent agreed that environmental challenges and diverse sectoral perspectives were adequately addressed—an achievement that reflects the multi-stakeholder and holistic design of the events.

Beyond satisfaction, the evaluation highlights a notable appetite for future collaboration. An overwhelming 88.3% of respondents declared their willingness to participate in similar events in the future, and more than 80% would strongly recommend them to colleagues or peers. Such figures testify not only to the success of the roundtables as one-off events but also to their potential as a replicable model for sustained stakeholder dialogue in Europe.

At the same time, open-ended responses provide valuable nuance. While many participants praised the sessions as "excellent" and "very interesting," some voiced the need for more practical demonstrations of AI tools in real agricultural contexts. Others expressed skepticism about the immediate applicability of AI in certain regional realities, such as in Cyprus, where structural and environmental conditions remain challenging. These reflections are crucial reminders that for AI adoption to be effective, it must be accompanied by practical showcases, tailored support, and sensitivity to regional diversity.

In conclusion, the Policy Roundtables within AI4AGRI successfully combined knowledge transfer, policy reflection, and participatory exchange in a transnational context. They confirmed the relevance of AI as a transformative force in agriculture, highlighted the barriers that still need to be addressed, and strengthened the foundations for European-level cooperation. The overwhelmingly positive feedback from participants demonstrates that these events were not only well-executed but also impactful in shaping awareness, expectations, and collective understanding of the role of AI in the agricultural future of Europe.

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

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