

ICT-skill-demands of the agricultural labour market – summary and conclusion





O1-A2 ICT-skill-demands of the agricultural labour market / I

- The partners will undertake a state-of-art report including an overview of European strategies for ICT skills in the agricultural sector, look for particular European and national trends
 - EU and CZ
 - ► WirelessInfo
 - ► HU + report in detail about the current situation
 - ► GJMSZI,
 - ► GAK
 - MK + report in detail about the current situation
 - ► FACE
 - ► AG Futura Technologies

O1-A2 ICT-skill-demands of the agricultural labour market / II

Summary and questionairy

WirelessInfo

- Surway questioning and undertaking a statistical analysis of the results
 - HU (64 companies)
 - MK (11 companies)

O1-A2 ICT-skill-demands of the agricultural labour market / IV

- Comparative analysis and summary
 - WirelessInfo
- Newsletter
 - WirelessInfo

Situation in Macedonia

- 170 885 agricultural holdings utilizing 315 863 ha of agricultural area, with an average farm size of 1.85 ha
- Telecommunication services have developed very fast over the past two decades.
- Farmers have shown significant knowledge in using ICT tools such as smartphones (55%), computers (70%), and internet (60%).
- The digital revolution does not live up to its promises.
 - a lacking broadband internet in many rural areas
 - high purchase costs of technologies such as variable-rate systems
 - low generational renewal in farming.
- Farmers in Macedonia have very little awareness and knowledge about more advanced technologies based on ICT such as automated systems, GPS or GIS systems and devices for precision agriculture.

Situation in Hungary

The average farm size

- (9000) corporate farms: 253 ha
- (416000) individual farmers: 7.6 ha
- Internet usage is high among the population
 - The country is lagging behind in terms of mobile broadband subscription
- The economic benefits of ICT tools in the national agricultural sector are currently sparsely used in Hungary.

IT applications supporting agricultural production

- production-support applications that assist automated or semi-automated interventions directly to certain activities in agricultural production;
- farm level production management systems to assist decision-making and to integrate individual processes at producer level;
- supply chain integration systems that support the process of integration from both the producers and the integrators, are linked to producer-level systems as needed;
- professional back-end systems that provide background data for systems run by producers and integrators and collect and analyze data generated at producer level;
- e-government back-end systems that support processes between administration and producers (e.g. request and claims for grants and subsidies, supply chain controls).



Role of ICTs in Agriculture

extension agents and farmers, ICTs assist with implementing thereby enchancing agricultural regulatory policies, frameworks and ways to monitor progress. production. ICTs Agricultural widen the reach Regulatory ICTs improve access to extension & of local communities. climate-smart solutions advisory including women policy as well as appropriate service and youth, and provide knowledge to use them. newer business Promote Capacitynvironmentally building opportunities, sustainable thereby enhancing Role of farming empowerment livelihoods. practices ICTs in ICTs provide Agriculture Disaster actionable information ICTs increase inclusion. management to communities and access to financial services for rural governments on & risk early warning disaster prevention. communities. system in real-time, while helping to secure also providing advice savings, find Enhanced Food safety on risk-mitigation affordable insurance market techniques. and tools to better traceability manage risk. ICTs help deliver more ICTs facilitate market access for efficient and reliable data inputs as well as product to comply with international marketing and trade traceability standards. in a variety of ways.

ICTs bridge the gap between agricultural researchers.

Source: FAO, 2016

Digital Agenda for Europe

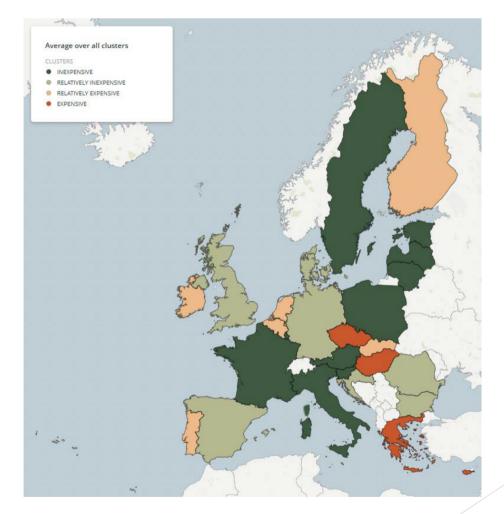
- Achieving the digital single market
- Enhancing interoperability and standards
- Strengthening online trust and security
- Promoting fast and ultra fast Internet access for all
- nvesting in research and innovation
- Promoting digital literacy, skills and inclusion
- ICT-enabled benefits for EU society



Mobile cellular, mobilebroadband, fixed broadband

Country	Mobile-cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Fixed (wired)- broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants
Czech Republic	115.5	76	27.9
Hungary	119.1	44.5	27.4
Macedonia	100.7	59	16.8
United Kingdom	122.3	91.4	37.4

Mobile Broadband Prices in Europe 2017



ICT in agriculture

ICT and Information Systems in agriculture (generally)

- Enterprise information systems, farm management
- eGovernment (subsidies, reports, taxes, etc.)
- Forecast and DSS
- ▶ Web sites, e-shop, e-payments
- Precision agriculture (generally)
 - Navigation and automatic steering
 - Sowing, fertilizing, spraying, harvesting
 - Monitoring
 - ► GIS
 - Remote sensing
 - ► Copernicus, LandSat, aerial photography

Mobile applications

- Sensor, IoT and smart farming and robotics
- Traceability systems
- System and data integration



2nd Project Meeting Prague, 14-15. May 2018

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