



# FORGING QATARI-EU PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD SECURITY

## SUMMARY REPORT

THE EU-GCC DIALOGUE ON  
ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION



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Delegation of the European Union  
to the State of Qatar

وزارة البلدية  
Ministry of Municipality  
State of Qatar • دولة قطر



08:30 – 09:00	Registration & Welcome Refreshments
09:00 – 09:10	Opening Remarks by <b>H.E. Dr. Cristian Tudor</b> , Ambassador of the European Union (EU) to the State of Qatar
09:10 – 09:30	<b>Session 1: Opening Dialogue: Qatari-EU Synergies for Advancing Sustainable Food Security</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation by <b>Mr Hamad Al Hajri</b>, Assistant Director of the Food Security Department, Ministry of Municipality on ‘<b>Qatar’s Food Security Strategy (2024-30).</b>’</li> <li>• Presentation by <b>Mr Bartosz Hackbart</b>, International Relations Officer from the Global issues, WTO &amp; relations with ACP unit of DG AGRI (online) on ‘<b>Food Security: EU approach and actions in a global context.</b>’</li> </ul>
09:30 – 11:00	<b>Session 2: Innovations in Sustainable Agriculture</b> <p><i>Presentation by <b>Dr. Tarek Al Ansari</b>, Acting Executive Director, Qatar Environment and Energy Research Institute (QEERI)</i></p> <p><i>Panel Discussion: Harnessing Data and Technology for Agricultural Growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mr Mark F. Velders</b> – Consultant in Food Security Department – Ministry of Municipality</li> <li>• <b>Dr. Tareq Al-Ansari</b>, Acting Executive Director, Qatar Environment and Energy Research Institute (QEERI)</li> <li>• <b>Mr Siim Kabrits</b>, Founder, Shroomwell OÜ</li> <li>• <b>Mr Esteban Barrachina</b>, Group CEO, Integra Agricultura y Tecnología, S.L.</li> <li>• <b>Mr Gabriele De Propriis</b>, CEO, Growa.ai</li> <li>• <b>Mr Luca Nardi</b>, PhD ENEA Researcher, Agriculture 4.0 (AGRI4.0) in the Sustainable Agri-Food Systems Division (AGROS)</li> </ul> <p><i>Moderator: Mr. Douglas Aitkenhead, Team Leader, EU-GCC Dialogue on Economic Diversification Project</i></p>
11:00 – 12:00	<b>Session 3: International Trade, Investment and Supply Chain Resilience</b> <p><i>Presentation: ‘Investing in Sustainable Agriculture: EU’s Experience and Opportunities’ by <b>Mr Giovanni Angiolini</b>, Director of Middle East &amp; Africa for Dutch Greenhouse Delta and Founder &amp; CEO, Trapital</i></p> <p><i>Panel Discussion: "Strengthening international trade and resilient Food Supply Chains: Opportunities and Challenges"</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mr Giovanni Angiolini</b>, Director of Middle East &amp; Africa for Dutch Greenhouse Delta and Founder &amp; CEO, Trapital</li> <li>• <b>Mr Alnouby Almarri</b>, CEO, Widam Food Company</li> <li>• <b>Mr Nasser Al Khalaf</b>, Managing Director, Al Sadarah &amp; Agrico Companies</li> <li>• <b>Mr Jose Iralde</b>, CSO, Hassad Food</li> <li>• <b>Mr Artem Zakomirnyi</b>, Consumer Goods Partner-Qatar, Roland Berger</li> </ul> <p><i>Moderator: Mr. Douglas Aitkenhead, Team Leader, EU-GCC Dialogue on Economic Diversification Project</i></p>
12:00 – 12:05	Closing Remarks by <b>Dr. Thomas Juergensen</b> , Minister Counsellor, Head of the Trade Section of the European Union Delegation to Saudi Arabia, Oman, & Bahrain
12:05 – 13:00	Lunch & Networking at Coral Restaurant

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Event: **Forging Qatari-EU Partnerships for Sustainable Food Security**

Date: **13 October 2024**

Venue: **Intercontinental Beach Hotel, Doha, Qatar**

The event Forging Qatari-EU Partnerships for Sustainable Food Security focused on strengthening cooperation between Qatar and the European Union in the areas of food security, sustainable agriculture, and innovative farming practices. Over 80 delegates attended, representing various government and private sector institutions in Qatar.

### **Key Objectives:**

- To explore collaboration opportunities between Qatar and the EU in addressing food security challenges.
- To highlight innovations in agritech, sustainable farming, and renewable energy that can enhance food production in Qatar's challenging climate.
- To emphasize the importance of resilient and diversified supply chains in maintaining food security.

### **Main Discussion Points:**

- The growing importance of international trade and investments in sustainable agriculture to enhance Qatar's food security.
- The role of technology, including data-driven agriculture, AI, and precision farming, in increasing local food production while conserving resources.
- The need to balance local production with diversified import sources to mitigate risks associated with geopolitical and climate challenges.
- Opportunities for joint research, technology transfer, and public-private partnerships between Qatar and the EU.

### **Key Takeaways:**

- International cooperation is crucial for addressing global food security challenges, especially through the integration of advanced technologies and innovative farming solutions.
- Investments in sustainable agriculture infrastructure, including agritech and water management systems, are essential for enhancing productivity while preserving resources.
- Strengthening trade relations and diversifying import sources will build more resilient food supply chains that can adapt to future challenges.
- Continued dialogue and collaboration between Qatari and European institutions are key to fostering long-term partnerships that benefit both regions.

This event laid the groundwork for further cooperation between Qatar and the EU in creating sustainable and resilient food systems, reinforcing their shared commitment to addressing global food security challenges.



### **Opening Remarks by H.E. Dr. Cristian Tudor, Ambassador of the European Union (EU) to the State of Qatar**

H.E. Dr. Cristian Tudor, Ambassador of the European Union to Qatar, opened the event by welcoming distinguished guests and participants, emphasizing the importance of building Qatari-EU partnerships to address global food security challenges. He highlighted Qatar's remarkable achievements in transforming its food system into one of resilience and sustainability, particularly in the face of the 2017 blockade. Notably, Qatar achieved a 15.2% increase in domestic food production between 2014 and 2019 and an 82% self-sufficiency rate in dairy by 2018. These milestones showcase Qatar's commitment to overcoming the challenges posed by its arid climate and limited resources.

The Ambassador discussed the critical need to balance self-sufficiency with open and WTO-compliant trade regimes, particularly in sectors like dairy. He emphasized the potential for collaboration between the EU and Qatar in areas such as agritech, sustainable farming, and renewable energy integration into food production. The EU's own efforts, guided by the European Green Deal and Farm to Fork Strategy, aim to make food systems fair, healthy, and environmentally sustainable, making it a valuable partner in Qatar's food security strategy.

Dr. Tudor also acknowledged Qatar's ambitious Food Security Strategy 2024-2030, which focuses on self-sufficiency, data-driven agricultural practices, and resilient food supply chains. He reiterated the EU's readiness to contribute expertise in modern agricultural technologies, sustainable investment, climate change adaptation, and research initiatives. The event provided a platform for exploring joint opportunities in these areas, ultimately strengthening economic ties and benefiting both regions.

The Ambassador also referenced the upcoming EU-GCC Summit, which will take place in three days. He underscored the significance of this historic event in reinforcing cooperation between the two regions, particularly in areas such as food security, economic diversification, and technological innovation.

In conclusion, Dr. Tudor expressed his gratitude to the EU-GCC Dialogue on Economic Diversification for their support in organizing the event and looked forward to the discussions, confident that they would lead to stronger partnerships, greater resilience, and a sustainable future for both Qatar and the EU.





**Presentation by Mr Hamad Al Hajri, Assistant Director of the Food Security Department, Ministry of Municipality on 'Qatar's Food Security Strategy (2024-30).'**

**National Food Security Strategy (NFSS) Overview (2018-2023)**

**The NFSS (2018-2023) is designed to strengthen Qatar's food system by focusing on four primary pillars:**

- i. **Enhancing Domestic Production:** Increasing the local output of essential products, including vegetables (tomato, cucumber, eggplant, zucchini, and pepper), dairy, fresh poultry, fisheries, green fodder, and concentrated feed. This was achieved by providing financial incentives and input subsidies to local farms and private sector entities.
- ii. **Developing Supply Chain Capabilities:** Focus on improving domestic market development and enhancing internal and external supply chains to ensure the efficient flow of products from producers to consumers.
- iii. **Strategic Reserve Stock:** Establishing and maintaining reserves of critical strategic commodities like wheat, rice, edible oils, and sugar, alongside essential items like frozen meat, poultry, eggs, and onions to safeguard against supply disruptions.
- iv. **Diversifying International Trade Partners:** Expanding relationships with global trade partners to mitigate risks and develop an emergency response plan to address potential disruptions within the local food system.

**Key Achievements (2017-2023)**

- Over the last seven years, Qatar has made significant progress in achieving its food security goals:
- **Contribution to GDP:** Agriculture's contribution to Qatar's GDP grew by 32%, rising from QAR 1.6 billion in 2019 to QAR 2.2 billion in 2022.
- **Self-Sufficiency Targets:** Substantial progress has been made in key food categories:
  - **Vegetables:** Increased from 20% in 2017 to 40% in 2023.
  - **Dairy:** From 28% in 2017 to 96% in 2023.
  - **Fresh Poultry:** From 50% to 97%.
  - **Fresh Fish:** From 43% to 64%.
  - **Green Fodder:** From 32% to 36%.
  - **Table Eggs:** From 14% to 27%.
  - **Fresh Red Meat (sheep and goats):** From 13% to 17%.

## Key Initiatives for Enhancement

- Vegetables: Enhanced production through input subsidies and marketing programs to support small and medium farms, providing access to markets with minimal barriers. This initiative was implemented in partnership with Mahaseel Company, a subsidiary of Hassad Food, and supported large-scale greenhouse projects via public-private partnerships.
- Dairy: Expansion achieved through input subsidies provided to private sector entities, contributing to a near-complete self-sufficiency rate of 96% by 2023.
- Fresh Red Meat: Production was enhanced through subsidies and marketing programs for small and medium farms. Public-private partnerships incentivized the establishment of sheep breeding and fattening projects.
- Fresh Poultry: Subsidies were provided to local private sector entities to boost production, leading to a self-sufficiency rate of 97% by 2023.
- Fresh Fish: While wild catch levels are sufficient to meet local demand, the strategy emphasizes sustainability. This led to the implementation of fish and shrimp farming projects through public-private partnerships to preserve marine biodiversity.
- Green Fodder: Initiatives include public-private partnerships to establish green fodder production projects utilizing treated sewage effluent (TSE) water, ensuring sustainability in the production process.
- Table Eggs: Production was significantly boosted through input subsidies to private sector producers, increasing self-sufficiency from 14% to 27%.

**Complementary Projects:** Several projects were implemented to complement the NFSS:

- Agricultural Subsidy and Services Program: Launched in partnership with Mahaseel, this program improved the efficiency of input subsidies and agricultural services while analyzing farmer performance to enhance future outputs.
- Digitization of Agricultural Databases: Integrating existing agricultural databases into a single platform improved monitoring of local production and food supplies. This digital initiative enhances decision-making processes with accurate, real-time data.

## Refreshed National Food Security Strategy (2030)

Building on past successes, Qatar has refreshed its National Food Security Strategy to achieve a resilient, sustainable, and equitable food system by 2030. The key objectives are to ensure an adequate supply of affordable, safe, and high-quality food at all times.

- Collaborative Development: The refreshed strategy was developed with active engagement from the public sector, private sector, farmers, producers, and research institutions.
- Risk Management: Risks that could affect the local food system have been identified, and new initiatives and measures are in place to mitigate their effects.

**The strategy is structured around three main pillars:**

1. Enhancement of Domestic Production and Market Development: Increasing local production while supporting market growth to ensure food availability.
2. Strategic Reserves and Alert Systems: Strengthening reserve stocks and creating systems to monitor potential supply disruptions.
3. Investment and International Trade: Expanding international partnerships and fostering investments in the food sector to enhance Qatar's resilience to global market changes.

## Guiding Principles

- Sustainability: Focus on climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- Health & Nutrition: Promoting nutritious and healthy food consumption.
- Food Safety: Ensuring high-quality food standards.
- Partnership Building: Strengthening collaborations between public and private sectors.

**Enablers:** To achieve its objectives, the strategy outlines several enablers:

- Efficient Governance: Streamlining decision-making and implementation processes.
- Effective Regulation: Ensuring regulatory frameworks support sustainable growth.
- Infrastructure & Logistics: Developing robust food logistics and storage infrastructure.
- Financing: Securing funding for food security initiatives.
- Data Integrity: Ensuring data quality and availability for effective planning.
- Research & Development: Promoting technological innovation and agricultural research.
- Capacity Building: Enhancing skills and capabilities across the food sector.

Link to Mr Hamad Al Hajri's presentation can be viewed [here](#).



**Presentation by Mr Bartosz Hackbart, International Relations Officer from the Global issues, WTO & relations with ACP unit of DG AGRI (online) on 'Food Security: EU approach and actions in a global context.'**

- **Global Crises Impacting Food Security:** Ongoing crises, including the aftermath of COVID-19, Russia's war in Ukraine, the Gaza conflict, and climate change, have severely impacted global food security.
- **Rising Food Costs:** Inflation, particularly in food prices, remains a major concern, especially for low-income populations in Europe and globally.
- **EU's Robust Food Security Framework:** Thanks to the EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and strong sanitary and phytosanitary standards, the EU ensures sufficient, safe, high quality, nutritious and affordable food for its citizens.
- **Crisis Response in the EU:** The EU has implemented exceptional measures to support food security, and developed a crisis preparedness mechanism that fosters public-private sector cooperation.
- **Team Europe Response to Global Food Insecurity:** The EU and EU Member States have developed a response along four pillars: solidarity, sustainable production, trade and multilateralism.
- **Supporting Global Food Security through Solidarity and Sustainable Production:** The EU has increased humanitarian aid for vulnerable populations and made significant investments in sustainable food production, transitioning towards more resilient food systems.
- **Trade and Open Markets:** The EU emphasizes the importance of maintaining open markets and efficient global supply chains. It supports the WTO and initiatives like the Agricultural Market Information System to ensure trade transparency and address shortages. The EU implemented "Solidarity Lanes" to facilitate grain exports from Ukraine amid Russia's blockade. It is also supporting efforts to restore navigation in the Red Sea for regional trade stability.
- **Transition to Sustainable Food Systems and Support to Multilateralism:** With the world's growing population and harsher climate conditions, the EU promotes sustainable practices in agriculture, aligning with international commitments such as those discussed at COP28. In the EU, the CAP incentivises farmers to adopt sustainable practices while globally encouraging international standards and renewable practices across supply chains.
- **Opportunities and Costs of Transition:** While the transition to sustainable food systems may involve costs, it will also bring significant benefits, including higher yields or more resilience globally.
- **Final Remarks:** The EU is committed to driving food systems transformation globally, ensuring resilience and sustainability for future generations.



## SESSION 2: INNOVATIONS IN SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



### Presentation by Dr. Tarek Al Ansari, Acting Executive Director, Qatar Environment and Energy Research Institute (QEERI)

- **Qatar's Food Security Challenges:** Qatar faces significant obstacles such as an arid climate, limited rainfall, water scarcity, and unarable land, with 60-70% of food products being imported.
- **Role of Technology and Data:** Technology and data are essential in sustainable food production, allowing for real-time monitoring of soil health, water usage, and crop performance. Advanced farming techniques optimize resource use, reducing waste and environmental impact.
- **Greenhouse Design and Innovation:** QEERI is developing energy-efficient and sustainable greenhouse systems to control food production in harsh environments. This includes spectrum-selective greenhouses that use nanofluids to filter sunlight and reduce cooling costs, and air-to-water harvesting greenhouses that extract water from the air to irrigate crops.
- **Utilizing Stadium Cooling Systems:** Post-2022 FIFA World Cup, Qatar's stadium cooling infrastructure is being repurposed for agricultural production by creating greenhouses adjacent to stadiums.
- **Intelligent Greenhouse Management:** Hyperspectral imaging and artificial intelligence are being used for precision agriculture, optimizing irrigation and energy use by monitoring crop health and microclimate conditions.
- **Biochar for Agricultural Productivity:** QEERI is exploring biochar derived from bio-waste to improve water retention, seed germination, and overall plant health while sequestering carbon. Biochar application shows a 20% increase in water retention and over 30% improvement in seed germination.
- **Decision-Making Frameworks:** Decision-making platforms are being developed using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to assist policymakers in making informed choices about land use, water management, and sustainable agriculture.

Link to Dr. Tarek Al Ansari's presentation can be viewed [here](#).



## SESSION 2: INNOVATIONS IN SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



### Panel Discussion: Harnessing Data and Technology for Agricultural Growth

- **Panel Objective:** The discussion aimed to explore how data and technology can enhance agricultural growth and sustainability, focusing on Qatar-EU collaborations and solutions for a more resilient agricultural sector.
- **Technological Advancements:**
  - Dr. Tarek Al Ansari emphasized the integration of data and technology in sustainable food production, using AI and control algorithms for greenhouse management.
  - Mr. Mark F. Velders highlighted the importance of public-private partnerships for commercializing agricultural technologies and the need for informed decision-making to improve food security.
- **AI in Agriculture:** Mr. Gabriele De Propriis (Growa.ai) stressed the role of AI in decision-making to enhance agricultural efficiency, particularly in data-heavy environments like greenhouses.
- **Collaboration and Industry Partnerships:**
  - Several panelists, including Mr. Esteban Barrachina and Mr. Luca Nardi, discussed the importance of partnering with industry and international investors to scale up agricultural innovations.
  - Mr. Siim Kabrits (Shroomwell OÜ) shared insights on innovative applications of mushrooms in agriculture, including water conservation and sustainable production.
- **Energy and Water Challenges:** The panel emphasized the critical need for efficient energy use and water management, particularly for vertical farming and harsh climates like Qatar. Water scarcity and salinity are significant issues that must be addressed alongside food security.
- **Human Resources and Training:** A recurring theme was the importance of capacity-building and human-centered training. Panelists highlighted the need for skilled labor in agriculture, especially in the context of advancing technologies.
- **Policy and Market Reforms:** Mr. Velders emphasized the role of policy in supporting innovation, market reforms, and investment, which are necessary to sustain agricultural growth and food security in Qatar.
- **Breakthrough Technologies:** Cooling systems for open fields, water management innovations, and biofertilizers were cited as potential game-changers for agriculture in harsh climates.
- **Final Thoughts:** The panelists concluded that collaboration between academia, industry, and government is essential for driving sustainable agricultural growth, with a focus on long-term solutions and continuous innovation.



**Presentation: 'Investing in Sustainable Agriculture: EU's Experience and Opportunities' by Mr Giovanni Angiolini, Director of Middle East & Africa for Dutch Greenhouse Delta and Founder & CEO, Traptial**

- **Dutch and EU Leadership in Agriculture:** The Netherlands, alongside the EU, leads in modern agricultural practices through controlled environment agriculture, water management, and knowledge sharing, offering valuable insights for global food security efforts.
- **Water Management:** Effective water management, particularly in arid regions like Qatar, is key to sustainable agriculture. The Netherlands and the EU have developed advanced techniques such as precision irrigation and water recycling, which can be adapted to Qatar's needs to boost productivity while minimizing water use.
- **Public-Private Collaboration:** The Dutch model of public-private partnerships fosters agricultural innovation and progress. Programs like "Partners for International Business" connect Dutch horticulture with Gulf countries, offering opportunities for Qatar to collaborate and enhance its agricultural systems.
- **Bridging Knowledge Gaps:** Institutions like Wageningen University & Research and Delphy ensure agricultural advancements are accessible across all farming scales. In Qatar, institutions such as QEERI are critical for advancing local agriculture and addressing future challenges.
- **Modernizing Agriculture for the Next Generation:** Introducing technologies like AI, IoT, and robotics in agriculture helps attract younger generations to the sector. Qatar's investments in similar technologies can modernize its agricultural sector and create new opportunities for future talent.
- **Securing Food Supplies:** Qatar has made progress in increasing local food production through companies like Hassad Food and Agrico. Continued focus on controlled environment agriculture and sustainable practices will further strengthen its food systems.
- **Challenges and Opportunities:** Sustainable agriculture requires combining traditional practices with modern innovations, adapting solutions to local conditions, and managing long-term investments. Qatar's partnerships with the EU will be key to achieving its long-term food security goals.
- **Call for International Collaboration:** Global partnerships, particularly between Qatar and the EU, are essential for sharing innovations, resources, and knowledge to achieve sustainable agricultural success.

Link to Mr Giovanni Angiolini's presentation can be viewed [here](#).





## Panel Discussion: "Strengthening international trade and resilient Food Supply Chains: Opportunities and Challenges"

- **Panel Objective:** Moderated by Mr. Douglas Aitkenhead, the discussion focused on strengthening international trade, investments, and resilient food supply chains, particularly between Qatar and the European Union. It explored key challenges and opportunities in the agricultural sector.
- **Key Challenges in Global Supply Chains:**
  - Mr. Alnouby Almarri (CEO, Widam Food Company) highlighted geopolitical risks, climate change, and supply chain disruptions as major challenges for Qatar's food supply. He emphasized the need for diversifying suppliers and technologies to mitigate risks.
  - Mr. Jose Iralde (CSO, Hassad Food) added that disruptions to international supply chains, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, have underscored the importance of increasing local production and self-sufficiency to secure food supplies.
- **Technology's Role in Food Security:**
  - Mr. Artem Zakomirnyi (Consumer Goods Partner-Qatar, Roland Berger) discussed the importance of technology, including AI, IoT, and data analytics, in enhancing local production and reducing reliance on imports. He noted that low-tech and high-tech solutions, like fermentation technology, have significant potential to transform agriculture.
  - Mr. Giovanni Angiolini (Director of Middle East & Africa, Dutch Greenhouse Delta) emphasized that selecting the "right tech" solutions for local conditions is crucial. He cautioned against short-term thinking and advocated for long-term investments in sustainable technology despite the higher initial costs.
- **Investment and Long-Term Vision:**
  - Mr. Nasser Al Khalaf (Managing Director, Al Sadarah & Agrico Companies) emphasized the need for long-term investments in agriculture and highlighted the importance of balancing production costs with sustainable practices to meet market demands.
  - Mr. Almarri further emphasized that diversifying the supply chain is critical to Qatar's food security. His strategy involves having multiple suppliers and countries for each key product, to minimize the risk of disruptions.

- **Public-Private Collaboration:**

- Mr. Angiolini highlighted the Dutch model of public-private partnerships as an effective way to support innovation and build resilient food systems. He pointed to the "Partners for International Business" program as an example of how the Netherlands fosters collaboration with Gulf countries.
- Mr. Iralde also underscored the importance of partnerships, suggesting that collaboration between research institutions, local businesses, and international investors is key to driving agricultural growth.

- **Knowledge Sharing and Education:**

- Mr. Almarri noted that education and market alignment are crucial for ensuring the sustainable growth of the agricultural sector. He discussed efforts in vertical farming and creating facilities for students to learn about agriculture.
- Mr. Angiolini emphasized the importance of knowledge sharing across the GCC region to address common challenges and improve food security, calling for more collaboration between stakeholders in Qatar and neighboring countries.

- **Takeaway Messages:**

- Cooperation, collaboration, and joint ventures were recurring themes throughout the panel. All panelists concluded that working together with international partners and investing in education will ensure resilient and sustainable food supply chains in Qatar.







**Closing Remarks by Dr. Thomas Juergensen, Minister Counsellor, Head of the Trade Section of the European Union Delegation to Saudi Arabia, Oman, & Bahrain**

Dr. Thomas Juergensen, Minister Counsellor and Head of the Trade Section at the EU Delegation to Saudi Arabia, Oman, and Bahrain, thanked all participants for their valuable contributions and participation throughout the day. He highlighted that today's discussions were enriching, particularly in the areas of innovation, agritech, and sustainable farming practices. The shared knowledge between Qatari and European stakeholders provides a solid foundation for future collaboration.

Dr. Juergensen emphasized the importance of international trade, investments in sustainable agriculture infrastructure, and joint research and development projects. These efforts are essential for food security and creating resilient supply chains that benefit both regions. He called for the continuation of the momentum established during today's event, encouraging ongoing dialogue and collaboration to build long-term partnerships.

He also expressed the European Union's commitment to deepening its partnership with Qatar, not only in food security but across various sectors that enhance societal well-being. The next steps include exploring concrete avenues for cooperation and investment, ensuring that both regions benefit from the innovations discussed today.

Finally, Dr. Juergensen extended his gratitude to the Ministry of Municipality of the State of Qatar, the Delegation of the European Union to the State of Qatar, and the EU-GCC Dialogue on Economic Diversification project for their support in organizing the event. He concluded by looking forward to continued collaboration and reminding everyone of the upcoming 8th EU-GCC Business Forum in Doha on November 28th.

Municipality ministry, EU delegation hold event on Sustainable Food Security partnership

[Gulf Times](#) [The Peninsula](#) [Qatar Tribune](#) [Al Sharq](#) [Al Watan](#) [Al Raya](#) [Al Arab](#) [QNA](#) [QNA Arabic](#)

The Ministry of Municipality launched on Sunday the "Forging Qatari-EU Partnerships for Sustainable Food Security" event, in partnership with the EU delegation to Qatar. Part of the EU-GCC economic co-operation activities, the one-day event brought together stakeholders from the public and private sectors, research groups, companies and producers to exchange expertise with the EU tech firms, discuss co-operation prospects, and learn about the latest agricultural technologies, in a bid to develop local production amid climate, soil and water scarcity challenges. In opening remarks, European Union ambassador to Qatar Dr Cristian Tudor said the event enables both sides to exchange views on the global solutions that boost sustainable and innovative food security efforts.





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As always, we welcome your feedback on the topics and sectors that interest you most and you would like to see covered in future editions of the newsletter. Please contact Rania Nseir, Event Management & Communications Expert at [rnseir@eugcc.eu](mailto:rnseir@eugcc.eu) for any suggestions and to subscribe or unsubscribe to any of our publications.

## ABOUT US

The EU-GCC Dialogue on Economic Diversification is a project funded by the European Commission Service for Foreign Policy Instruments under the Partnership Instrument.

The project contributes to stronger EU-GCC relations by supporting the GCC countries in the ongoing process of economic diversification away from hydrocarbon-dependent sectors, including by funding regular EU-GCC Business Fora.

The purpose of this project is to promote climate-friendly trade, investment and economic affairs-related policy analysis, dialogue, and cooperation between stakeholders from the EU and GCC at both regional and country levels in the context of the GCC economic diversification process.

## THE EU-GCC DIALOGUE ON ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION



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