Best practice and key decisions of IACS implementation in some EU countries

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Opening event
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Content of the presentation

1. Mapping utilized agricultural land (an example from the Czech Republic)
2. Suitability of land for various support schemes (an example from Croatia)
3. Only electronic aid application (many countries)
1. Mapping utilized agricultural land (Czech Republic)
Background

• Until 2002 area-related payments based on administrative evidence (extracts from Real Estate cadastre, paper maps)
• From 2003 area-related payments based on the LPIS
• Key decision was made at time of the EU accession: completely switch from administrative evidence to the LPIS based on photointerpretation of digital orthoimages
Project Name: Technical Assistance for Training Staff on the Spot Controls (OTSC), Risk Evaluation and IACS Software
Contract Number: TR2013/0311.09.01-01

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Motivation: EU requirements on LPIS

- Homogeneous standard that guarantees a level of accuracy that is at least equivalent to that of cartography at a scale of 1:10 000 (nowadays 1:5 000)
- Reliable identification of declared agricultural parcels (AP) enabling each AP to be located and measured
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Necessary decisions/ steps to be made

• Change of legislation
• Change of support schemes definitions
• Development of methodology and procedures
• Spatial data acquisition and maintenance
• Establishing IT infrastructure
• Development and implementation of the software
• Training of staff
• Change in people’s minds - the most difficult!
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Simply building the new LPIS...

Data
Software
Infrastructure

People
Methods
2. Suitability of land for various support schemes (Croatia)
Background

• Development of IACS started in 2007 (LPIS methodology and pilot)
• Croatia joined the EU in 2013
• In 2015 full scope of EU support schemes was introduced
  • Direct payments, including green payment and coupled payments
  • IACS Rural Development measures, including agri-environment-climate (AEC) measures
A decision has been made that farmers will claim for all area-related support schemes using one single table, where suitability of declared parcels for individual support schemes will be marked.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Podaci iz ARKOD sustava (PODACI SE NE UPISUJU)</th>
<th>Prijava korištenja</th>
<th>Tražene potpore po ARKOD parcelama</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rk.</td>
<td>Domaće ime ARKOD parcela</td>
<td>Identifikacijski broj ARKOD parcela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Name of farm</td>
<td>ARKOD parcel number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LPIS public viewer providing for each LPIS reference parcel information about various bio-physical, environment protection, hydrological etc. criteria
Practical example: suitability for AEC measures

1.1. Tilling and sowing on the terrain with slope for arable annual plants - arable land with an average slope of 9 - 15%

1.2. Grassing of permanent crops – orchard or vineyard with an average slope of 9 - 15%

1.3. Preservation of high nature value grasslands – permanent grassland of high nature value

1.4. Pilot measure for the protection of corncrake – permanent grassland, habitat of corncrake
Practical example: suitability for AEC measures (cont.)

1.5. Pilot measure for the protection of butterflies – permanent grassland, habitat of butterflies

1.6. Establishment of field strips – arable land, surface area must be at least 1 ha

1.7. Maintaining extensive orchards – extensive fruit orchard (50 to 200 trees/ha)

1.8. Maintaining extensive olive groves – extensive olive grove (25 to 150 trees/ha)
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Necessary decisions/ steps to be made

- Creation of new/ import of existing data layers into LPIS
- Classification of all LPIS reference parcels with regard to various bio-physical, environment protection etc. criteria
- Maintenance/ regular update of all relevant data
- Access to data and information by both the farmers and the administration
- Definition of support schemes/ RD measures in a realistic way (allowing to use the defined approach)
- Introduction of “context-sensitive“ single aid application
3. Only electronic aid application
Background

• After the introduction of IACS in 1992, member states were using paper aid applications and maps
• Data from aid applications were manually typed into the database
• First milestone: introduction of compulsory IACS-GIS from 2005
• Second milestone: introduction of compulsory Geo spatial aid application (GSAA) in 2014 (gradual implementation in member states between years 2016 – 2018)
Croatian case

- It has been decided that since the beginning only electronic aid applications will be allowed.
- Farmers can prepare and submit their aid application either from home or with a help of the PA staff in the PA regional office.
- Submission of aid applications in paper form has been avoided.
- Public web portal AGRONET with a single aid application as its core was introduced in 2012.
- In years 2012 – 2013 it served the national support schemes.
- From 2014 it serves the EU support schemes.
- In 2015 GSAA was introduced; since then full scope of EU support schemes is supported.
Advantages

• Guidance for both the farmers and the PA staff during the filling in the aid application
• Prevention from entering incorrect data (which is not in compliance with reference registers)
• Prevention from typo errors
• Saving time and efforts of the PA staff
Thank you for your attention!