

35th Conference of Directors of EU PA's in Komotini 9th to 11th of April 2014

Workshop 1: Performing administrative and on-the-spot checks in the field of IACS after 2014: core problems and possible solutions

Ralph Schmidt, Rolf Selg (BMEL), Sylvia Grabarse (BLE)



AGENDA

- **A.** Introduction
- **B.** New requirements for land-parcel-identification systems (LPIS)
 - ✓ **Issues to be addressed in workshop 1**
- **C.** New requirements for administrative checks and on-the-spot checks
 - ✓ **Issues to be addressed in workshop 1**

A. Introduction

- The CAP reform causes significant changes within the integrated administration and control system, e.g. through the introduction of greening.
- The reform needs to be implemented by the beginning of 2015.

A. Introduction

- The necessary amendments concern nearly all aspects of IACS:
 - The computerised database
 - The land parcel identification system (LPIS)
 - The system for the identification and registration of payment entitlements
 - The aid and payment applications
 - The integrated administration and control system.

B. New requirements for LPIS



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- Creation of a new layer for ecological focus areas (EFA) by 2018 at the latest
- Detailed marking of reference parcels whether provisions apply for 9 special areas, e.g. areas with environmentally sensitive permanent grassland covered by Directives 92/43/EEC or 2009/147/EC or areas covered by Directive 2000/60/EG

B. New requirements for LPIS

- Commission's proposals to push forward the geo-data based processing of measures, e.g. geo-spatial aid application, spatial intersection
- The recorded maximum eligible area has to be correctly quantified within a margin of maximum 2%, thereby taking into account the outline and condition of the reference parcel

B. LPIS: Issues to be addressed in workshop 1

- Creation of a new layer for EFA by 2018
 - How to gather the data to be used for EFA, e.g. obligation for the farmer to declare EFA in his aid application?
 - How to implement the Commission's proposal concerning the increase of the control rate until the completion of the layer? Are there other possibilities to ensure effective controls?
 - What are possibilities to limit the burden for PA in implementing this layer?

B. LPIS: Issues to be addressed in workshop 1

- Commission's approach to push forward the geo-data based processing of the measures (geo-spatial aid application, spatial intersection)
 - What are the pros and cons of a geo-spatial aid application and a spatial intersection?
 - Which new requirements are imposed on the farmer and the PA resulting from the geo-spatial aid application? Strategies of PA to cope with it?
 - Should this approach be optional for Member States?

C. New requirements for administrative checks and on-the-spot checks



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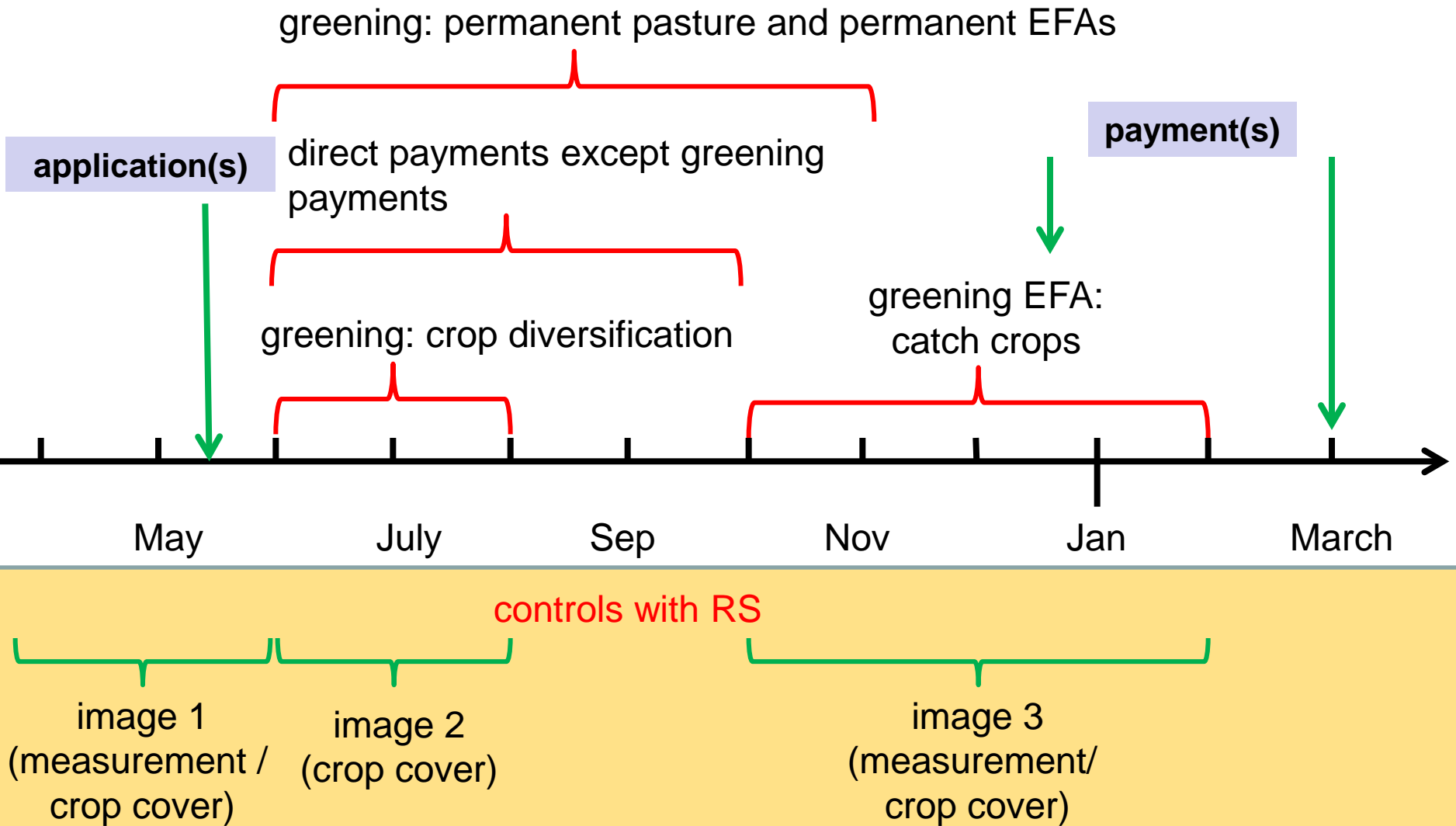
- The new obligation to the farmer to observe agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment, such as:
 - crop diversification
 - maintaining existing permanent grassland and
 - having ecological focus areaswill lead to a significant increase in controls.
- There will be an increase of the overall control rate for direct payments, regardless of the new rule for crediting the sample selections.

C. New requirements for administrative checks and on-the-spot checks

- An extension of administrative checks will be necessary, in order to
 - verify the conditions for active farmers,
 - check the eligibility criteria for young farmers and
 - cross-check the geo-data based applications for area related measures.

- The performance of OTSC needs to be reconsidered, in terms of
 - the announcement and timing,
 - the appropriate control method and
 - the number of control visits required.

C. Timing of OTSC, number of control visits and control methods for direct payments



C. Controls: Issues to be addressed in workshop 1

- How would you check, whether a given farmer is “active” pursuant to Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013?
- Which control method (classical OTSC or RS) would you consider appropriate to control the different greening obligations?
- How would you carry out on-the-spot-checks in order to limit the control visits per farmer?
- What could be done, to limit the additional burden for paying agencies caused by administrative and on-the-spot checks without reducing the quality of the checks? How to deal with limited financial and personnel resources?



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Thank you for your attention!

Ευχαριστώ για την προσοχή σας!

