



LPIS Workshop - Session 6

Future of OTSC

23 April 2014

Agriculture
and Rural
Development



Do more schemes imply a linear increase in the OTSC burden?

Reaching the CAP objectives (better targeting of direct payments
and greener CAP) implies a multiplication of schemes...

FROM SPS/SAPS and voluntary coupled and specific supports

TO BPS/SAPS, Greening, Young farmer scheme and
voluntary Redistributive payment, Natural Constraint Payment,
Voluntary coupled supports, Small farmer scheme

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Do more schemes imply a linear increase in the OTSC burden? (+)

... But not necessarily a proportional increase of the burden for controls!

Rethink the organisation of OTSC, and make the best use of available tools and options, e.g.

- possibility to reduce OTSC rate
- integration of different samples
- certain simplification of the controls / measurement
- remote-sensing

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Number of controls/visits

o Integration of the OTSC samples of different schemes --> reduces the number of farms visited compared to a "non-integrated" approach

Nota bene "simplification" : for BPS/SAPS no risk analysis (unless increase above minimum control rate)

o No longer increase of OTSC number in current year in case of high error rate gives time to adapt the organisation of next year controls

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Number of controls/visits (+)

o If error rate < 2% (= "good" control system), a reduction of OTSC number for BPS/SAPS/redist.payment/SFS (5% to 3%/1%) is possible !

- The geo-spatial aid application contributes to reduce / avoid the risk of errors and thus to a reduced OTSC rate
- LPIS QA and regular LPIS update contribute to the improved quality of the LPIS better information to farmers
reduced error rate

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Scope of OTSC

Several elements influence (reduce) the scope and duration of controls:

BPS/SAPS: -50% parcels to be actually "measured"

- Measurement of area with homogeneous land cover type
- Improved quality of LPIS confirmation of parcel boundaries without actual measurement

Greening: High number of farms exempt from greening, from EFA and/or crop diversification

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Scope of OTSC

Several elements influence (reduce) the scope and duration of controls:

EFA:

- MS choices within the list of EFAs (DA DP)
- Farmer's choices within the authorised EFAs only the relevant parcels to be looked at and only the declared EFAs
- Conversion factors limit the measurement to width/length/counting dots (DA IACS)
- Existence of the EFA layer for stable features + geospatial aid application less time needed to look for EFA on the fields

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Timing of OTSC

- Not a real issue so far for SPS/SAPS (no production requirement)
the same for BPS
- + No more risk analysis for BPS
- For Greening: need to ensure a control of all eligibility conditions
appropriate timing to be assessed when organising the control
campaign
 - The "2nd visit" issue

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Efficiency/effectiveness of OTSC

Not only what we just discussed, ie...

- Better declaration => less error found => less time spent on field
- Not every farmer is affected (see “number of controls”)
- Not all parcels and not all potential EFAs (see “scope of controls”)
- Clarity and knowledge (training) of the eligibility rules by inspectors and farmers

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Efficiency/effectiveness of OTSC

...but also

- Need to reflect on the best method of control (classical or CwRS) according to greening options taken by MS
- Need for a more streamlined use of imageries, e.g. synergy in use of the images for LPIS update for the CwRS
- Crop detection by HR time series
Area measurement from LPIS update

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