



Greening – implications on the LCM

Brussels, April 24, 2014

www.jrc.ec.europa.eu



Serving society
Stimulating innovation
Supporting legislation

Joint
Research
Centre



Important notes

1. The presentation outlines the basis of the forthcoming technical guidelines of the Commission that will be given on LPIS.
2. Technical guidelines of the Commission are being prepared with utmost care of the legal basis. However, they do not have legal value. In case of eventual discrepancies the legal documents prevail.
3. Work is still ongoing – some parts may not be sufficiently detailed.
4. The UML diagrams of the presentation are for illustrative purposes. They are not finalised and are not meant for technical discussions.

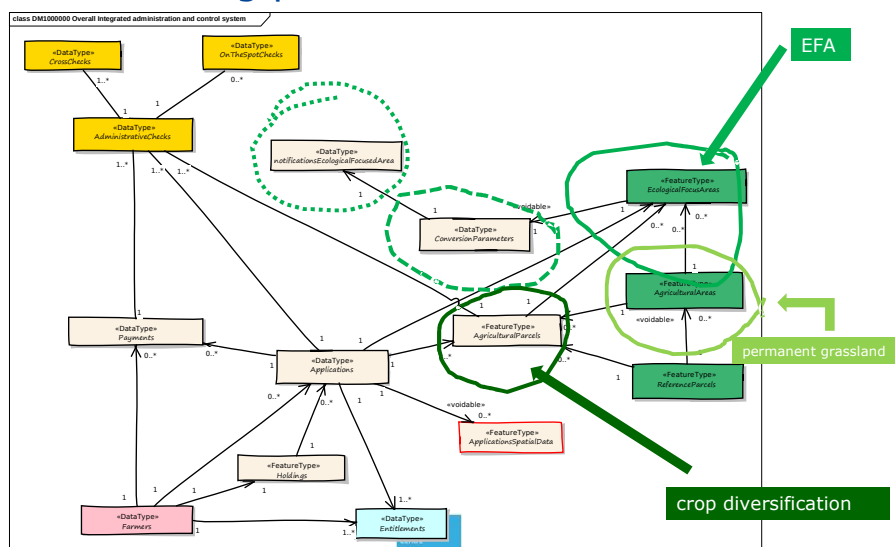
Joint
Research
Centre

Objectives of this presentation

Share some initial thoughts on how the “practices beneficial for the climate and the environment” can be included and maintained in the LCM

- What is the subject? (greening practices)
- What data should be represented as spatial object (feature)?
- Why EFA is not a “layer”?
- How new items and change requests can be managed? (general life cycle rules)

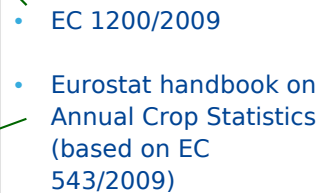
Greening practices in the model



- It appears as a value of the agricultural area type from the related code list
- It is linked through the agricultural parcel type to the applications type- therefore the information should arrive to the farmer



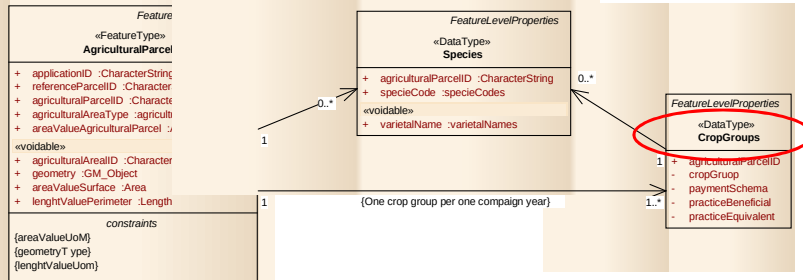
European Commission



- Joint

discussion (2)

class DM1000000 Overall Integrated



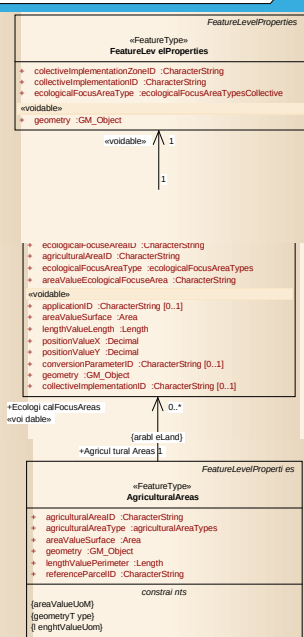
crop group in the sense of area-related aid schemes

≠

genera or other botanical groups of species

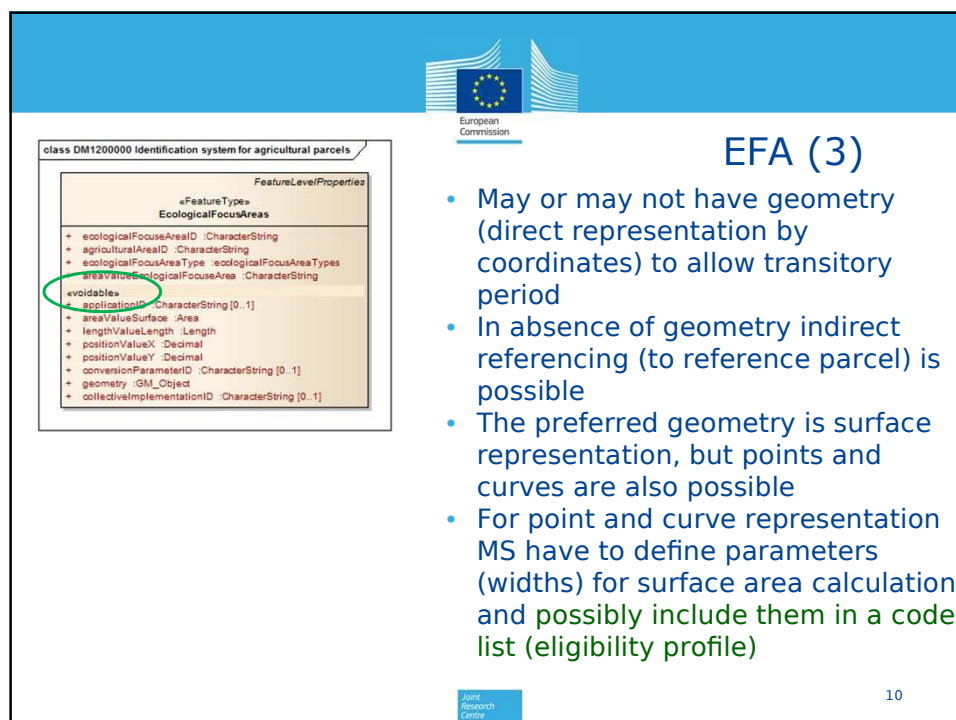
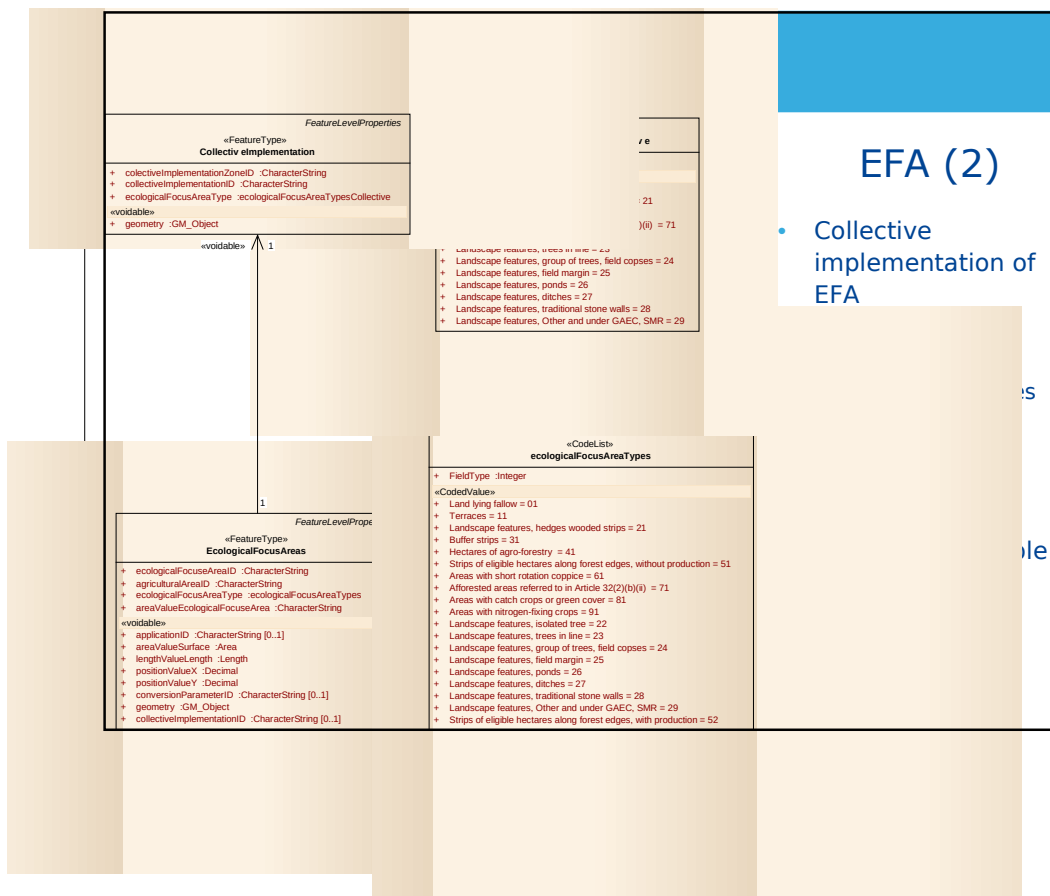
Note: farmers are more likely to declare species and different kind of EFA than apply classifications

class DM1200000 Identification system for agricultural parcels



EFA (1)

are linked to agricultural parcels in order to be accounted in the application they are also linked to agricultural areas in order to realise an important constraint: they should be related to arable land

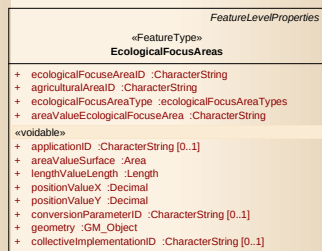




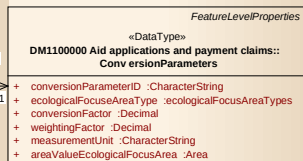
EFA (4)

- Conversion parameters should be applied as described in Annex X of Article 46(3)

class DM1200000 Identification system for agricultural parcels



+EcologicalFocusArea
1 {applicationID}



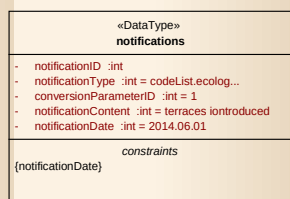
+ConversionParameters
«voidable»
1

11

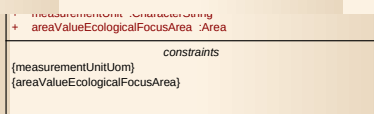


Other obligations

class DM1000000 Overall Integrated administration and control sy...



1
1



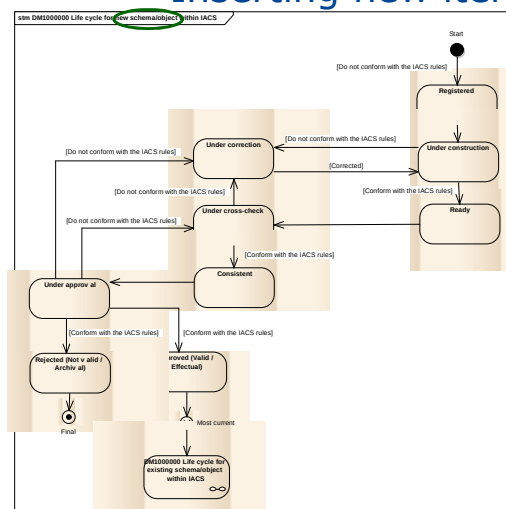
- Equivalent practices and local conversion parameters
In case when MS decide to apply them, the LCM has to be extended in **national eligibility profile** (which should be conforming to LCM
notification to the EC is necessary
- Natura 2000
Reference to external register

12

EFA as a layer?

- From model point of view not
It can be defined as a part (sub-package) of LPIS
Is an easy to remember reference
Have permanent and yearly changing elements
- But the permanent elements can be portrayed (displayed) as a layer for convenience of farmers in the (geospatial) application process
For convenience of the inspectors in OTSC

Inserting new items in LCM



- The process of inserting EFA in LCM follows the general life cycle rules
- Whenever an intervention in the system is done, cross-checks are necessary for verifying consistency
- After validation the life cycle of the object begins



- Updating starts when a change request is inserted
- After validation the change may result in

- Updating starts when a change request is inserted
- After validation the change may result in
 - Accepting a new version
 - Retirement/archival of the old version
- Whenever an intervention in the system is done, **cross-checks** are necessary for verifying consistency

15

The flowchart is organized into two main horizontal sections: 'EAGF INCS' (top) and 'RD Area related measures (ICS)' (bottom). The process flow is as follows:

- EAGF INCS (pre and post):**
 - Starts with 'Harvest data (pre and post)' and 'Generalize (pre and post)'. These lead to 'RD Area related measures (ICS)'.
 - 'RD Area related measures (ICS)' leads to 'Platform' (highlighted with a red circle).
 - 'Platform' leads to 'Sample'.
 - 'Sample' leads to 'Measure area'.
 - 'Measure area' leads to 'Cross-checks' (highlighted with a red circle).
 - 'Cross-checks' leads to 'LPS'.
 - 'LPS' leads to 'Calculate payment'.
- RD Area related measures (ICS) (pre and post):**
 - Starts with 'Harvest data (pre and post)' and 'Generalize (pre and post)'. These lead to 'RD Area related measures (ICS)'.
 - 'RD Area related measures (ICS)' leads to 'Platform'.
 - 'Platform' leads to 'Sample'.
 - 'Sample' leads to 'Measure area'.
 - 'Measure area' leads to 'Cross-checks'.
 - 'Cross-checks' leads to 'LPS'.
 - 'LPS' leads to 'Calculate payment'.

Red circles highlight the following steps: 'RD Area related measures (ICS)', 'Platform', and 'Cross-checks'.

- Are integral part of all use cases that deal with change requests
- Administrative checks
 - Are performed at database level to assess internal consistency of the records in the system
 - It is a pre-condition for entering in further processing
- Cross checks
 - Are performed after having processed anomalies to verify the impact on the rest of the data
 - Should result in resolving inconsistencies and restoring integrity of the system

Conclusions

In order to underpin greening the old LCM has to be modified

- The administrative/management category of “crop group” cannot be directly applied, rather the focus should be set on the coded values of species and EFA elements
- The supporting feature and data types have to be defined, where appropriate, with all the national/regional constraints and extensions in the eligibility profile
- When new elements/changes are imported in the databases it is necessary to go for cross checks to reinforce consistency and integrity. Strict rules for life cycle managements (UIDs) are also required.
- Work is on-going: it is important to share experience and discuss !

Thank you!