

impact on the LPIS activities

LPIS upkeep guidance (cont'd from April)

<http://marswiki.jrc.ec.europa.eu/wikicap/index.php/LPISupkeep>

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Conclusion of April 2014

The draft guidance on upkeep proposes

1. Details on managing and reporting all upkeep processes
2. Details on update and refresh activities.

Its original intention was to provide above all the framework for structured discussion and elaboration of the details. some requirements now come directly from the Regulation overall structure and approach remains very valid can be customized for each particular use cases (OTSC, refresh)

Upgrade in progress

- to accommodate the 2%
- Integrate within new LCM
- Inclusion of the EFA-layer, permanent pasture

The 2% stability threshold (April 2014)



How does the stability threshold work?

- guidance on *WHEN (not)* to update the reference area
- update is not required if difference between the reference area and a new/other measurement
 - is below 2%
 - is not due to clear changes of the eligible area (e.g. a newly built house, change in eligibility criteria or their interpretation, introduction of a pro-rata system)

It means that changes from e.g. a LPIS refresh which change the existing MEA for that field parcel by less 2% need not be applied, if the changes are due to the uncertainty of photo-interpretation, inter alia caused by the outline and condition of reference parcels.

The 2% stability threshold (April 2014)



How does the stability threshold work?

- it is based on the new area determined
 - photo-interpretation during LPIS update/upgrade/refresh,
 - LPIS QA,
 - results of on-the-spot checks,
 - farmers' geo-spatial declaration, etc.
- why 2%?
 - materiality thresholds used by the ECA
 - no higher threshold foreseen because the OTSC + CwRS technical tolerances area already incorporated (=> area determined, see above)
 - ETS margin (3%) does not apply => serves a different purpose

2% rule in the draft upkeep guidance

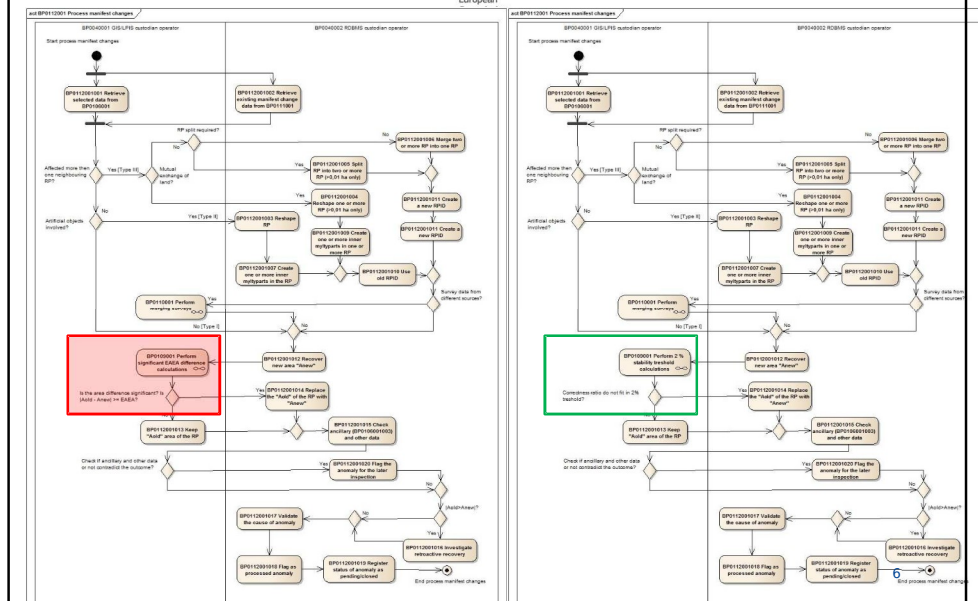
The 2% rule is implemented:

- At the detection of changes from area determined before processing
- For discarding the processing of changes with the applicable conditions

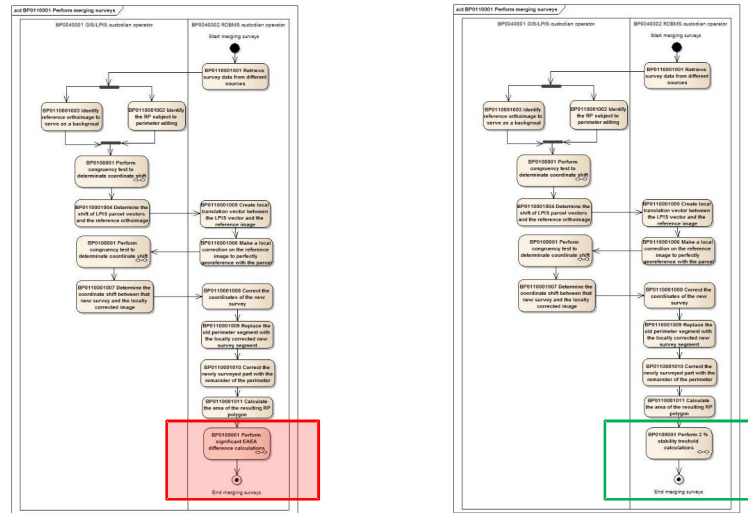
Furthermore:

Metrics for typology of changes is adapted
EAEA has been removed

Processing of changes 3rd draft



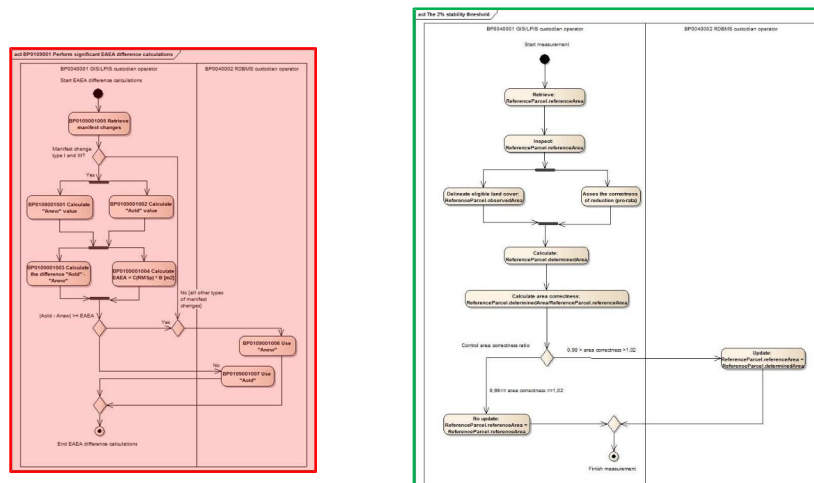
Merging of surveys 3rd draft



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Area difference Calculation 3rd draft



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The revised LCM

Essentially, the Reference Parcel did not substantially change

- Spatial identification of agricultural land (=land unit)
- Container for SPS/SAPS-area (=delineated)

However:

- New definition of permanent grassland extends territorial range
- Greening requires differentiation of agricultural land covers

Also, the EFA-element was introduced as

- Spatial representation of EFA-element/ feature (=world phenomenon)
- Container for EFA-area (=delineated or converted)

Crosschecks between the both spatial feature are explicated

- Obvious where EFA-area \equiv SPS/SAPS-area
- But also where changes tend to impact on both layers

Revised LCM impact on guidance

Similarity between reference parcel and EFA-element in IT-functionality allowed the current UML model, concepts and methods to be used for both :

2 “profiles” provide the “meat on the bone”, in particular, the EFA profile accommodates specific business rules for:

- Different EFA-element subtypes
- Change detection (independent EFA-element has no 2% rule)
- Processing (EFA-element has other rules on geometry (multiple geometries) and topology (overlaps)
- Crosschecks

Differentiating agricultural land cover

Default upkeep guidance :

1. No absolute need for new RP-ID
2. In absence of update (land change) or upgrade (new lands added): the 2% rule applies on reference area
3. No need to delineate GAEC LF separately: part of the arable/permanent grassland/permanent pasture

Specific :

1. LPIS: please use upgraded eligibility profile as a starting point!
2. All rules must be generic and must be consistently applied
Allocation rules for allocation of the “sandwiched” LF: NO case by case allocation to suit particular farmer’s needs

In more detail

New “permanent grasslands” are treated as an omission (due to upgrade of eligibility rules) adding such land into IACS as either

- completely new reference parcels
- extension of or addition to persisting reference parcels

Differentiation by agricultural land cover based on analyses from:

- Historic and current ortho-imagery
- Previous farmer’s declaration

Using:

1. MMU and “current” imagery as for LPIS specification
2. Use “internal” subdivision, (unless your national specifications so require)
3. Where appropriate, introduce/upgrade reference area

EFA-guidance 1

5.9.1. Link with LPIS-update

Whenever a change, error or omission is detected, or whenever CAP rules change, the EFA layer should be updated in order to reflect the new situation. In addition, necessary checks and updates have to be performed to re-establish consistency between the different objects in the integrated system (other layers) where needed

In line with the draft upkeep guidance on

1. Differentiation between error, omission, upgrade and change
2. Crosschecks to ensure consistency (see above)

EFA-guidance 2

5.9.2. Permanent grassland, permanent crops versus arable land

Landscape features located on or surrounded by permanent grassland or permanent crops are not considered to be potential EFAs. But the information in the LPIS should be updated when permanent grassland or permanent crops has been converted into arable land. Not only the change from permanent grassland or permanent crops into arable land should be recorded but also a check on new potential EFAs should be done and such areas should then be included in the EFA-layer.

This is an upgrade: not triggered by physical land change:

1. specific, system dependent rules apply.
2. No impact on the draft guidance structure.

EFA-guidance 3

5.9.3. Non declared EFAs

Non declared EFAs do not trigger a deletion from the EFA-layer. However, if it is clear that the potential EFA no longer exists (e.g. the hedge has been cut down), it should be removed from the EFA-layer. EFAs included in the EFA-layer due to the 3 years principle which are no longer declared as EFA, may either stay in or be removed from the EFA-layer.

In line with the current draft upkeep guidance on

1. validating land change before processing
2. in IT terms “Stay or remove” would be equivalent to a “layer display” flag (cfr. 5/10 year database continuity)

Conclusion

Draft guidance was upgraded to incorporate new rules

1. 2% rule impacts on change detection
2. 2% rule replaces EAEA
3. Case-specific upgrades for
 - Mapping new permanent grasslands
 - differentiation arable/grassland will be needed
4. The introduction of the EFA-element from the LCM caused two “profiles” from a single guidance “skeleton”
5. EFA-guidance required no particular modification.

All in all, no fundamental overhaul of the draft guidance needed

ETA on wiki of LPIS upkeep draft 3: 30 September 2014



Thank you for your attention!

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